

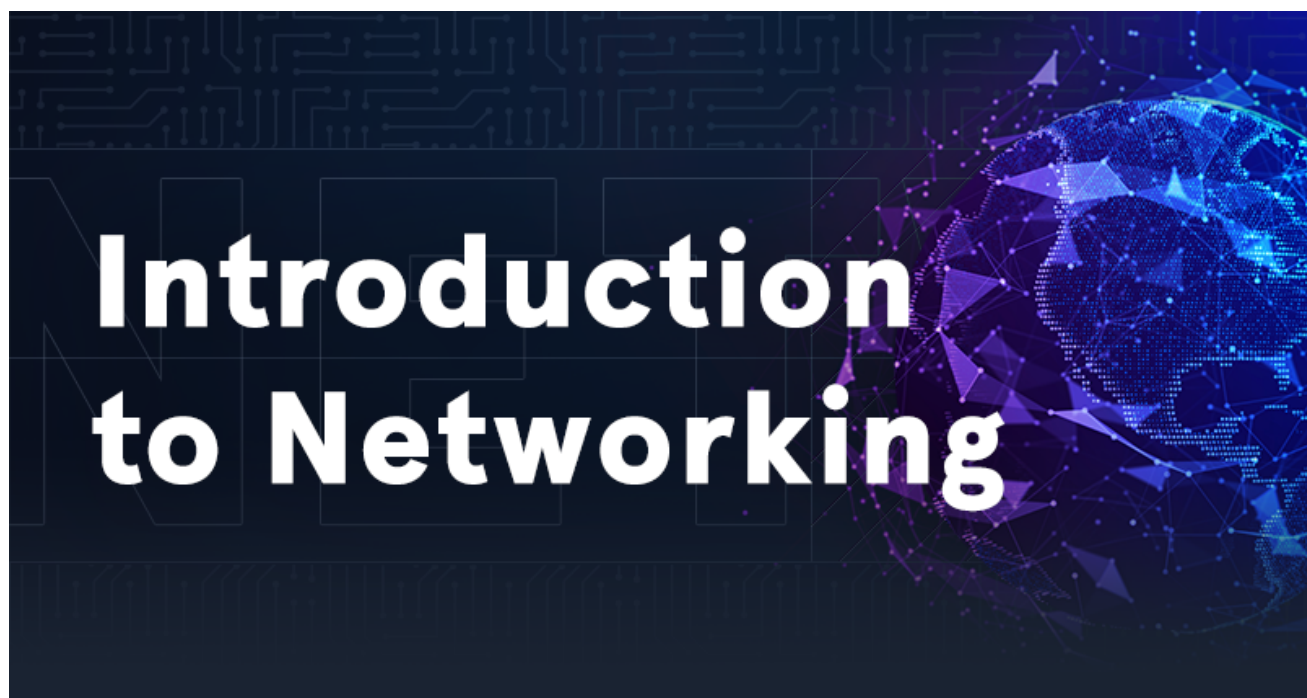
Ignition Writeup

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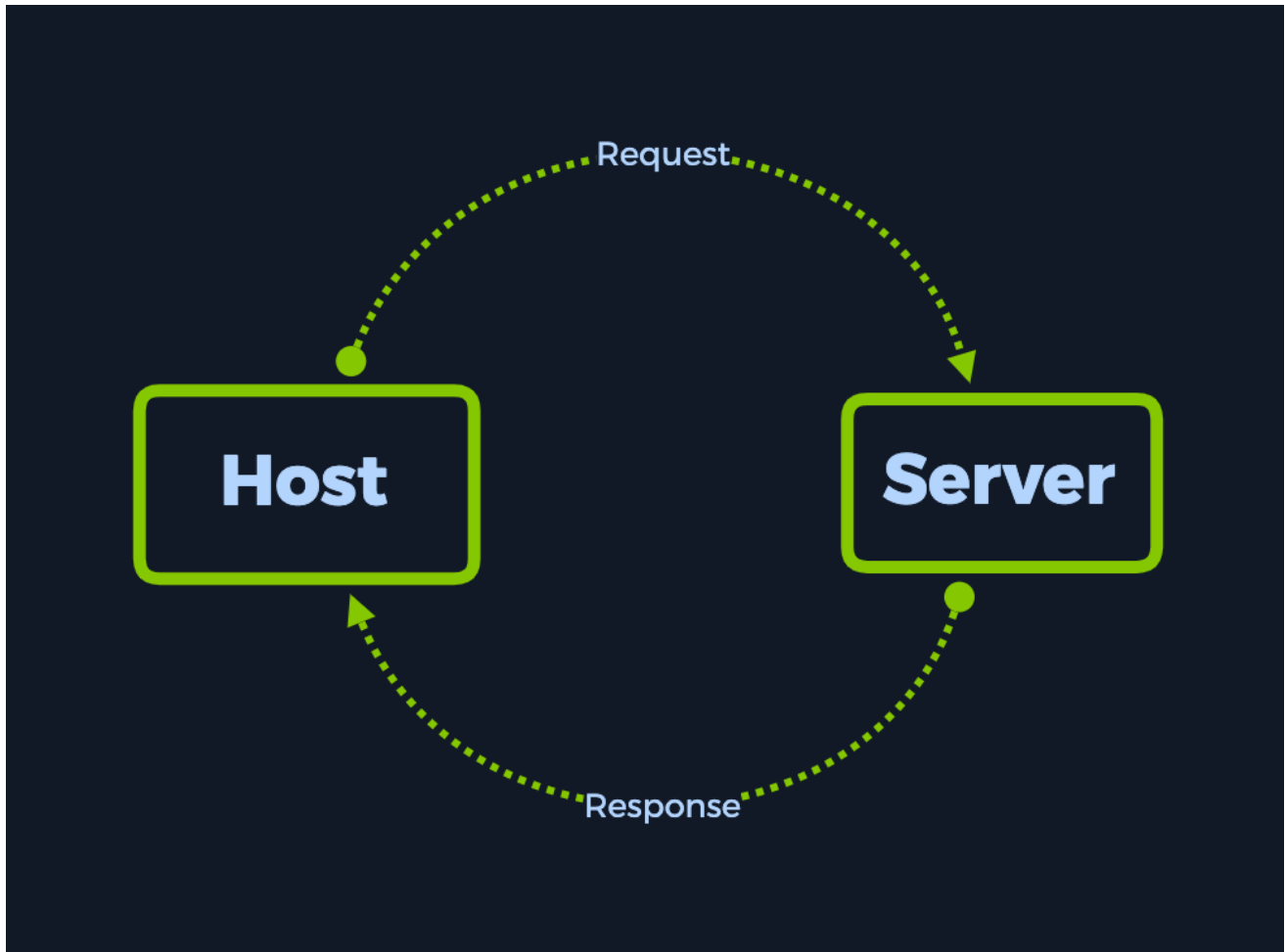
Introduction

Networking knowledge plays a tremendous part for your overall readiness as an upcoming cybersecurity engineer. Features such as Active Directory, Kerberos Authentication, Server Message Block, Hypertext Transfer Protocol, Secure Shell can all be dissected into their (almost) simplest form if enough networking knowledge is applied. However broad, we will be exploring only a part of the whole networking subject, specifically HTTP, VHosts and DNS, with this target.

Before you get started with this target, we strongly recommend you brush up on your Networking knowledge by reading our [Introduction to Networking](#) on HTB Academy!



At the beginning of your journey through networking, you might find yourself understanding connections between your host and a server at a very general, macro level. The packet simply travels from your end to the server and then back with a response, right? For the purpose of better grasping the networking concepts explained by this machine, the write-up will contain a series of diagrams which will evolve alongside your understanding of references to networking technologies in use today. Let's start with a web request example: the simple action of accessing a website through your web browser.



You will see that the more we analyse the current example, the more additional technologies will be added on top of the current scheme, creating a complex view of the framework the Internet, as a whole entity, currently relies on for communication between hosts.

Enumeration

Starting off with an nmap scan, we select the `-sc` and `-sV` switches to trigger default script scanning and version detection. This yields us a singular result, port 80 open and running nginx 1.14.2. So far, this seems straight forward. However, from the output right below that, we notice that http-title returns `Did not follow redirect to http://ignition.htb`. Keep this URL in mind for now.

```
$ sudo nmap -sC -sV {target_IP}

Starting Nmap 7.91 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-07-09 16:36 CEST
Nmap scan report for {target_IP}
Host is up (0.065s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed ports

PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
80/tcp    open  http    nginx 1.14.2
|_http-server-header: nginx/1.14.2
|_http-title: Did not follow redirect to http://ignition.htb/

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/.
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 12.15 seconds
```

Upon attempting to access the webpage through a browser window, we are presented with the following error. The `Check if there is a typo in ignition.htb` references the same URL we found during our nmap scan, but without further details as to what might cause this error to pop up when simply attempting to access the website. Below, a more detailed error code is displayed: `DNS_PROBE_FINISHED_NXDOMAIN`.



This site can't be reached

Check if there is a typo in `ignition.htb`.

`DNS_PROBE_FINISHED_NXDOMAIN`

Reload

After a quick Google search of the error, we learn that there might be two underlying reasons to this error appearing.

- We've mistyped the `ignition.htb` address in our URL search bar, and the DNS servers can't find the associated IP address for the mistyped name.
- We never entered any hostname such as `ignition.htb` into the search bar, but the website expects us to.

Since we know for a fact that we never entered any hostname into the search bar, we will be exploring the second option only. This option refers to an issue with what is known as name-based VHosting (or Virtual Hosting). According to [the Wikipedia article on Virtual Hosting](#), we have the following statements.

```
Virtual hosting is a method for hosting multiple domain names (with separate handling of each name) on a single server (or pool of servers).[1] This allows one server to share its resources, such as memory and processor cycles, without requiring all services provided to use the same host name. The term virtual hosting is usually used in reference to web servers but the principles do carry over to other Internet services.
```

```
[..]
```

```
A technical prerequisite needed for name-based virtual hosts is a web browser with HTTP/1.1 support (commonplace today) to include the target hostname in the request. This allows a server hosting multiple sites behind one IP address to deliver the correct site's content. More specifically it means setting the Host HTTP header, which is mandatory in HTTP/1.1.[2]
```

```
[..]
```

```
Furthermore, if the Domain Name System (DNS) is not properly functioning, it is difficult to access a virtually-hosted website even if the IP address is known. If the user tries to fall back to using the IP address to contact the system, as in http://10.23.45.67/, the web browser will send the IP address as the host name. Since the web server relies on the web browser client telling it what server name (vhost) to use, the server will respond with a default website—often not the site the user expects.
```

```
A workaround in this case is to add the IP address and host name to the client system's hosts file. Accessing the server with the domain name should work again.[..]
```

In short, multiple websites can share the same IP address, allowing users to access them separately by visiting the specific hostnames of each website instead of the hosting server's IP address. The webserver we are making requests to is throwing us an error because we haven't specified a certain hostname out of the ones that could be hosted on that same target IP address. From here, we'd think that simply inputting `ignition.htb` instead of the target IP address into the search bar would solve our issue, but unfortunately, this is not the case. When entering a hostname instead of an IP address as the request's destination, there is a middleman involved that you might not know about.

The Domain Name System (DNS) is a hierarchical and decentralized naming system for computers, services, or other resources connected to the Internet or a private network. It associates various information with domain names assigned to each of the participating entities. Most prominently, it translates more readily memorized domain names to the numerical IP addresses needed for locating and identifying computer services and devices with the underlying network protocols. By providing a worldwide, distributed directory service, the Domain Name System has been an essential component of the functionality of the Internet since 1985.

Because DNS is involved when translating the hostnames to the one IP address available on the server's side, this will prove to be an issue once the target is isolated, such as in our case. In order to solve this, we can edit our own local hosts file which includes correlations between hostnames and IP addresses to accomodate for the lack of a DNS server doing it on our behalf.

Until then, we must first confirm that we are correct. In order to get a better view of the exact requests and responses being made and to confirm our suspicion, we will need to make use of a popular and easy to use tool called `cURL`. This tool will allow us to manipulate HTTP requests made to a server and receive the responses directly in the terminal, without the latter being interpreted by our browser as generic error messages such as in the example above.

`cURL` is pre-installed with almost every Linux operating system. To see its' capabilities, type `curl -h` in your terminal.

```
$ curl -h
```

```
Usage: curl [options...] <url>
-d, --data <data>      HTTP POST data
-f, --fail              Fail silently (no output at all) on HTTP errors
-h, --help <category> Get help for commands
-i, --include           Include protocol response headers in the output
-o, --output <file>    Write to file instead of stdout
-O, --remote-name       Write output to a file named as the remote file
-s, --silent            Silent mode
-T, --upload-file <file> Transfer local FILE to destination
-u, --user <user:password> Server user and password
-A, --user-agent <name> Send User-Agent <name> to server
-v, --verbose           Make the operation more talkative
-V, --version           Show version number and quit
```

```
This is not the full help, this menu is stripped into categories.
Use "--help category" to get an overview of all categories.
For all options use the manual or "--help all".
```

Looking through the help menu options, we decide to simply make the output more detailed, in order to learn as much as possible from the target's responses. We can achieve this by increasing the verbosity of the script's output.

`-v` : Make the operation more talkative. More detailed output will be displayed during runtime.

```
$ curl -v http://{target_IP}/

* Trying {target_IP}:80...
* Connected to {target_IP} ({target_IP}) port 80 (#0)
> GET / HTTP/1.1
> Host: {target_IP}
> User-Agent: curl/7.74.0
> Accept: */*
>
* Mark bundle as not supporting multiuse
< HTTP/1.1 302 Found
< Server: nginx/1.14.2
< Date: Fri, 09 Jul 2021 17:14:21 GMT
< Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
< Transfer-Encoding: chunked
< Connection: keep-alive
< Set-Cookie: PHPSESSID={cookie}; expires=Fri, 09-Jul-2021 18:14:21 GMT; Max-Age=3600; path=/; domain={target_IP}; HttpOnly; SameSite=Lax
< Location: http://ignition.htb/
< Pragma: no-cache
< Cache-Control: max-age=0, must-revalidate, no-cache, no-store
< Expires: Thu, 09 Jul 2020 17:14:21 GMT
```

As observed from the screenshot above, our request contains a `Host` field which is home to the target's IP address instead of the hostname. The `302 Found` response, together with the `Location` header, [indicates](#) that the resource we requested (`/`) has been (temporarily) moved to `http://ignition.htb/`. This means that our assumptions were true.

To solve the issue we are currently facing here, we will modify our local DNS file named `hosts` located in the `/etc` directory. The first command illustrated below has the purpose of inputting the target's IP address with its' associated hostname in the hosts table, which would in turn allow your web client to visit the website which was previously reporting an error. Make sure to replace the `{target_IP}` part on the first line with the actual IP address for your own target instance, and the `{your_password}` part on the second line with your VM's user account password, since this action requires superuser privileges.

The second command has the role of verifying your previous input. Reading the `/etc/hosts` file of your Linux system should return an entry for `ignition.htb` with the associated target IP address.

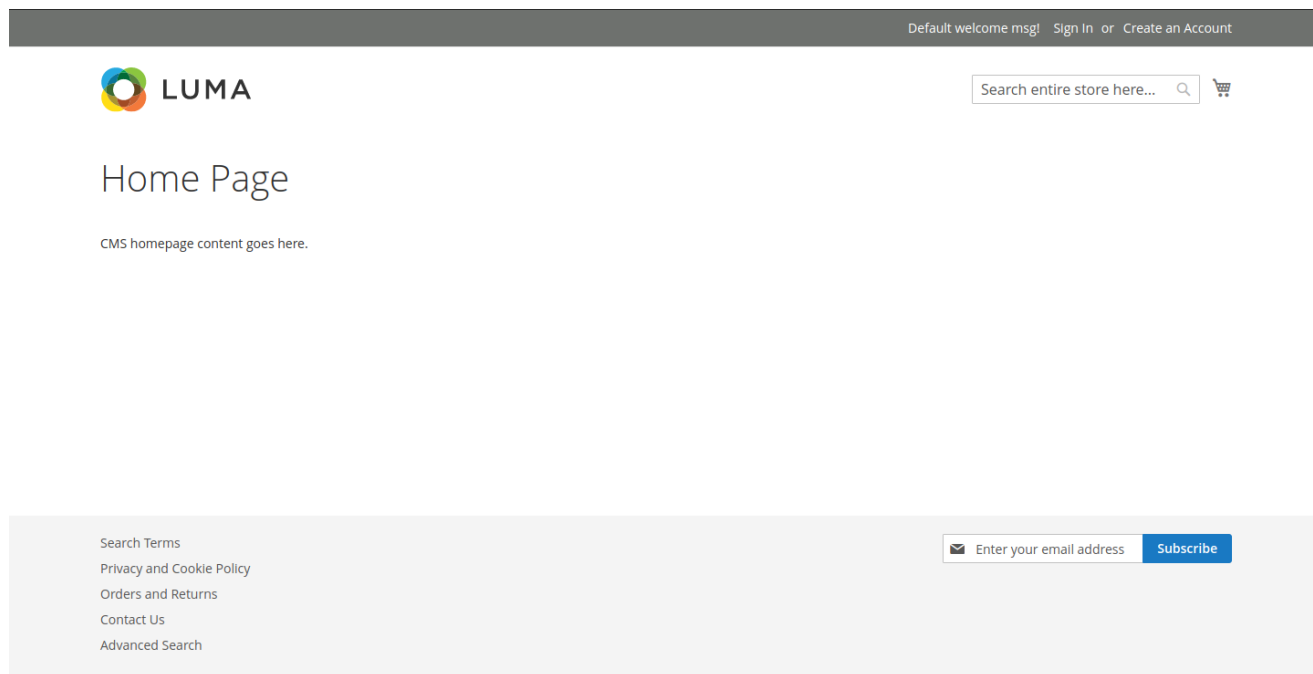
```
$ echo "{target_IP} ignition.htb" | sudo tee -a /etc/hosts
[sudo] password for {username}: {your_password}

{target_IP} ignition.htb

$ cat /etc/hosts

# Host addresses
127.0.0.1    localhost
::1         localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
ff02::1     ip6-allnodes
ff02::2     ip6-allrouters
{target_IP} ignition.htb
```

Once this configuration is complete, we can proceed to reload the target's webpage and verify if it loads successfully. Since the requested hostname now has an association in your hosts file, the website can load without issue. From here, we can start working towards gaining a foothold.



Foothold

After exploring the landing page for a short period of time, we can deduce that nothing helpful can be leveraged here. The only option of exploring the website further is using gobuster.

```
$ gobuster dir --url http://ignition.htb/ --wordlist /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-small.txt

=====
Gobuster v3.1.0
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)
=====
[+] Url: http://ignition.htb/
[+] Method: GET
[+] Threads: 10
[+] Wordlist: /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-small.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent: gobuster/3.1.0
[+] Timeout: 10s
=====
2021/07/09 18:49:18 Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode
=====
/contact (Status: 200) [Size: 28673]
/home (Status: 200) [Size: 25802]
/media (Status: 301) [Size: 185] [--> http://ignition.htb/media/]
/0 (Status: 200) [Size: 25803]
/catalog (Status: 302) [Size: 0] [--> http://ignition.htb/]
/admin (Status: 200) [Size: 7095]
/static (Status: 301) [Size: 185] [--> http://ignition.htb/static/]
```

From the output of our gobuster script, we find our target. The `/admin` page returns a 200 response code, signalling its' availability. We can navigate to it by appending it to the end of the URL:

`http://ignition.htb/admin.`



Welcome, please sign in

Username *

Password *

[Forgot your password?](#)

Sign in

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A login screen is presented to us, with a logo for `Magento` boasting in the middle of the page. A username and password are being requested. Normally, we would go off credentials we extracted through other means, such as an FTP server left unsecured, as seen before. This time, however, we will attempt some default credentials for the Magento service, since there is no other basis upon which we can rely.

The Magento Admin is protected by multiple layers of security measures to prevent unauthorized access to your store, order, and customer data. The first time you sign in to the Admin, you are required to enter your username and password and to set up two-factor authentication (2FA).

Depending on the configuration of your store, you might also be required to resolve a CAPTCHA challenge such as entering a series of keyboard characters, solving a puzzle, or clicking a series of images with a common theme. These tests are designed to identify you as human, rather than an automated bot.

For additional security, you can determine which parts of the Admin each user has permission to access, and also limit the number of login attempts. By default, after six attempts the account is locked, and the user must wait a few minutes before trying again. Locked accounts can also be reset from the Admin.

An Admin password must be seven or more characters long and include both letters and numbers.

According to the documentation, we should not attempt to brute force this login form because it has anti-bruteforce measures implemented, we will need to guess the password. Since the password must be seven or more characters long & to include both letters and numbers, we can attempt to use the most [common](#) passwords of the year 2021 as well as a common username, such as `admin`. From the [list](#), only the following password fulfils the requirements.

```
admin admin123
admin root123
admin password1
admin administrator1
admin changeme1
admin password123
admin qwerty123
admin administrator123
admin changeme123
```

After manually attempting a number of these credentials, we land on a successful login. The correct combination is: `admin:qwerty123`. We are presented with the Magento administrative panel, where the flag can be found under the `Advanced Reporting` section of the Dashboard.

DASHBOARD

SALES

CATALOG

CUSTOMERS

MARKETING

CONTENT

REPORTS

STORES

SYSTEM

FIND PARTNERS & EXTENSIONS

One or more **Indexers** are **Invalid**. Make sure your **Magento cron job** is running.

System Messages: 1

Dashboard

?

admin

Scope: All Store Views

?

Reload Data

Advanced Reporting

Congratulations, your flag is: 797d6c988d9dc5865e010b9410f247e0

Gain new insights and take command of your business' performance, using our dynamic product, order, and customer reports tailored to your customer data.

Go to Advanced Reporting

Lifetime Sales

€0.00

Chart is disabled. To enable the chart, click [here](#).

Revenue

€0.00

Tax

€0.00

Shipping

€0.00

Quantity

0

Last Orders

We couldn't find any records.

Last Search Terms

We couldn't find any records.

Top Search Terms

Bestsellers

Most Viewed Products

New Customers

Customers

We couldn't find any records.

This concludes the current example.

Congratulations!