

Hey,

This time we have a windows machine “Anthem” from tryhackme, this is good for beginner level but some of the time it made me frustrated to finding flags. You can access this machine from this URL: <https://tryhackme.com/room/anthem>.



So, Let's Deploy the machine first,

We can see our machine IP which is 10.10.218.187 and the title “Anthem VM”

Active Machine Information			
Title	IP Address	Expires	
Anthem VM	10.10.218.187	56m 07s	<div>Add 1 hour</div> <div>Terminate</div>

[Task 1] Website Analysis

After checking connectivity with my Kali machine,

#1 I started NMAP scan to see open ports & services. Which will be more help full to understand the machine.

```
root@rajib:~# nmap -sC -sV -A -T 4 10.10.218.187
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-07-28 16:55 IST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.218.187 (10.10.218.187)
Host is up (0.15s latency).
Not shown: 995 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE        VERSION
80/tcp    open  http           Microsoft HTTPAPI httpd 2.0 (SSDP/UPnP)
135/tcp   open  msrpc          Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn    Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds?
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server  Microsoft Terminal Services
rdp-ntlm-info:
Target_Name: WIN-LU09299160F
```

So, here we have got Port 80, Port 135, Port 445 & Port 3389 which is an RDP port.

#2 What port is for the web server? --- Clearly, we can understand that Port 80 is for the web server.

#3 What port is for remote desktop service? ---- we can identify this one also from NMAP is 3389.

So, no other Information from here, let's search some hidden directory with Dirbuster.

OWASP DirBuster 1.0-RC1 - Web Application Brute Forcing

File Options About Help

http://10.10.218.187:80/

Scan Information Results - List View: Dirs: 87 Files: 3 Results - Tree View Errors: 1

Type	Found	Response	Size
Dir	/	200	5494
Dir	/search/	200	3564
Dir	/blog/	200	5541
Dir	/sitemap/	200	1183
Dir	/rss/	200	2102
File	/categories	200	3794
Dir	/archive/we-are-hiring/	200	6350
File	/tags	200	3847
Dir	/archive/a-cheers-to-our-it-department/	200	6388
File	/search	200	3564
Dir	/authors/	200	4368
Dir	/sitemap/sitemap/	200	1188
Dir	/sitemap/sitemap/index/	200	1188
Dir	/categories/	200	3794

Current speed: 11 requests/sec (Select and right click for more options)

Average speed: (T) 13, (C) 7 requests/sec

Parse Queue Size: 0

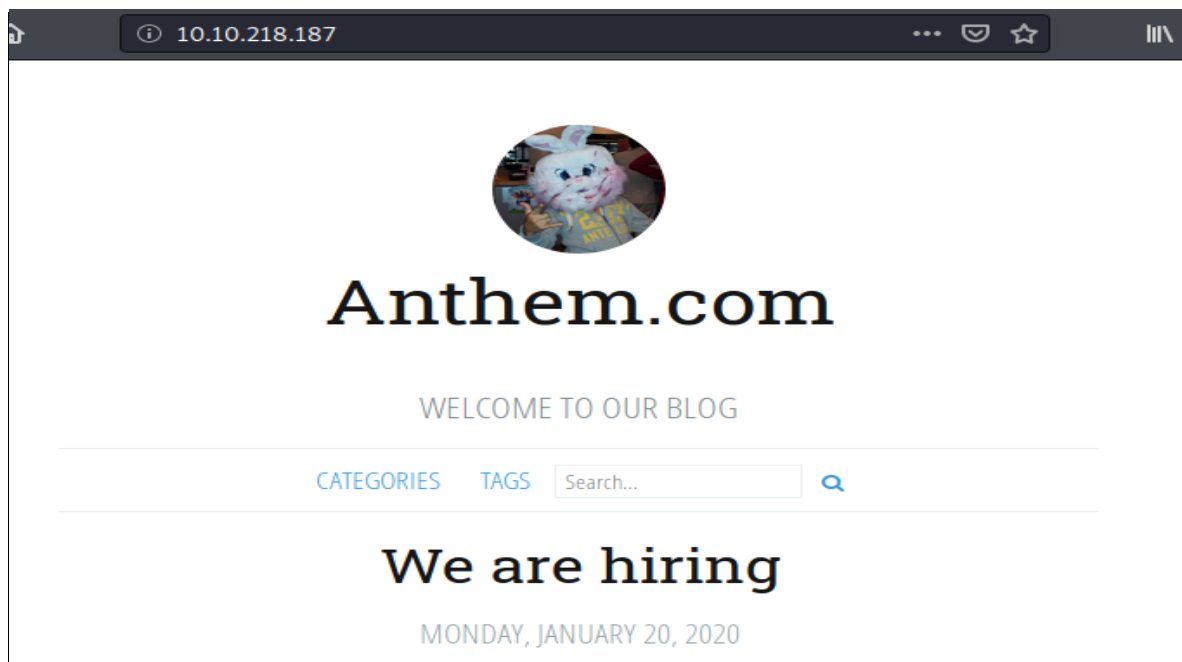
Total Requests: 8507/38816468

Current number of running threads: 10

Time To Finish: 64 Days

Back Pause Stop Report

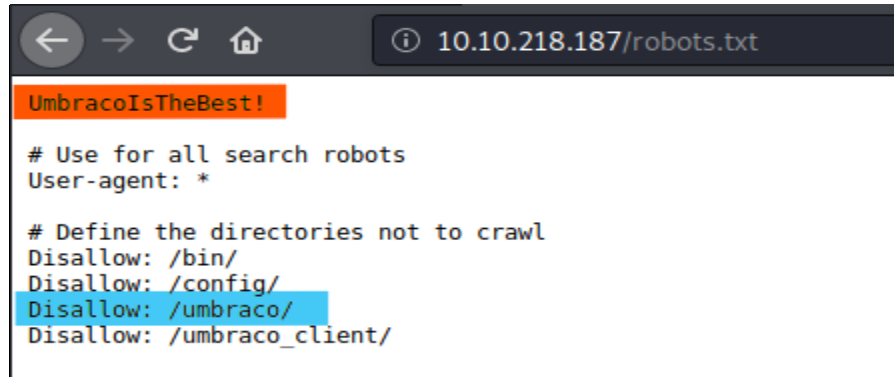
Ok from here we have found some directories, I went through some of the interesting links, but nothing really interesting information I have got nor any vector we can exploit. So decided to do manual enumeration.



Here we can see it is a blog post site.

#4 What is a possible password in one of the pages web crawlers check for?

Now let's check what we can find with "robots.txt" ...!!



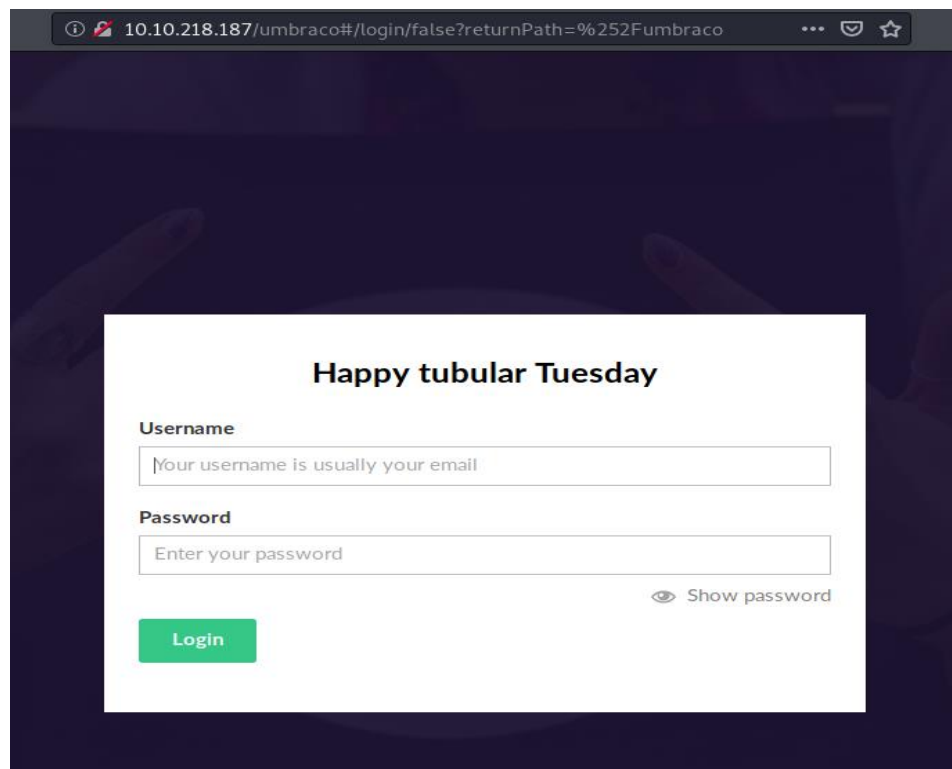
```
UmbracoIsTheBest!  
  
# Use for all search robots  
User-agent: *  
  
# Define the directories not to crawl  
Disallow: /bin/  
Disallow: /config/  
Disallow: /umbraco/  
Disallow: /umbraco_client/
```

So here I have got some information...!!

"UmbracolIsTheBest" it looks like a password.

Robots.txt (Read about them here): <https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/bots/what-is-robots.txt/>

Also Here are some directories which already kept in disallow, & not to crawl. But as a hacker we have to try every thing & have to think out of the box. After trying all "/umbraco" leads us to a administrator's login page but we still don't have credentials to log into the page. So, started investigate deeply.

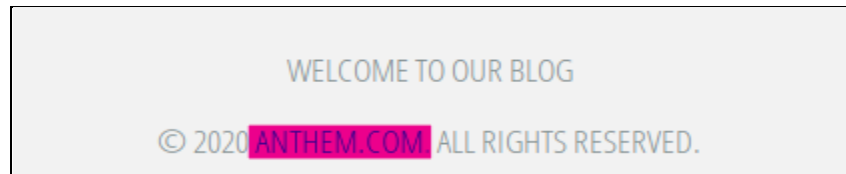


#5 What CMS is the website using? --- From above login page we can understand, it is using “umbraco” CMS

#6 What is the domain of the website? ----Here we have found domain of the website, “ANTHEM.COM”

Also, we can find this with NMAP also,

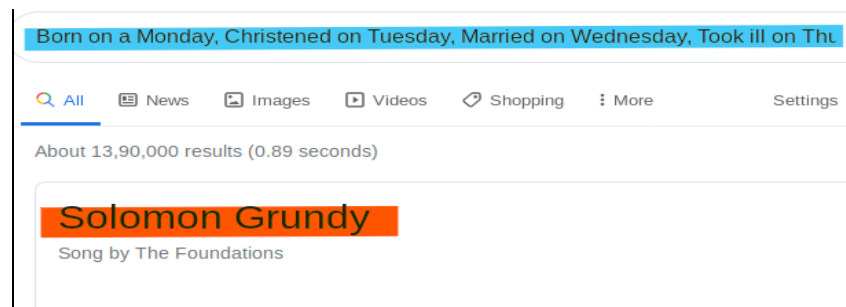
Command: `nmap -n -p80 --script=http-title <ip of target machine>`



#7 What's the name of the Administrator?

Don't think too much for this, I have also stuck here. Just read properly content of the page you can able to find the administrator. *Hint-* There is no standard name for Admin user...!!!

Looking at the Second post we get some interesting information a poem about admin I spend a while here trying to work things out but finally, I got the username. I copied the entire poem and did a google search thereon, and therefore the first result was a username



#8 Can we find the email address of the administrator?

-- Format is in one of the webpages. Look for it. Looking at the “we are hiring post” we see that the author of that post is Jane Doe and that we find the way naming is perhaps done by the utilization of an email, It will be SG@anthem.com.



[Task 2] Spot the flags**#1** What is flag 1?

Always check the Page Source of the Web Pages...!! I got this from blog post "we are hiring"

```
view-source:http://10.10.218.187/archive/we-are-hiring/

8 <meta name="description" content="Hi fellow readers,We are currently hiring. We are looking
9 <meta name="twitter:card" value="summary">
10 <meta content="We are hiring" property="og:title" />
11 <meta content="article" property="og:type" />
12 <meta content="http://10.10.218.187/archive/we-are-hiring/" property="og:url" />
13 <meta content="THM{LOL WHO US3S M3T4}" property="og:description" />
14
```

#2 What is flag 2?

Again, always check the Page Source of the Web Pages...!! It always gives us some important information. Developers are often forgetting to delete that information which they have put there for their own purpose.

```
view-source:http://10.10.218.187/archive/a-cheers-to-our-it-department/

<ul>
  <li><a href="/categories">Categories</a></li>
  <li><a href="/tags">Tags</a></li>
  <li>
    <div class="articulate-search">
      <form method="get" action="/search">
        <input type="text" name="term" placeholder="Search..."
        <button type="submit" class="fa fa-search fa"></button>
      </form>
    </div>
  </li>
</ul>
```

#3 What is flag 3?

Look deeply on web pages...!!



#4 What is flag 4?

Look more, and try harder...!!



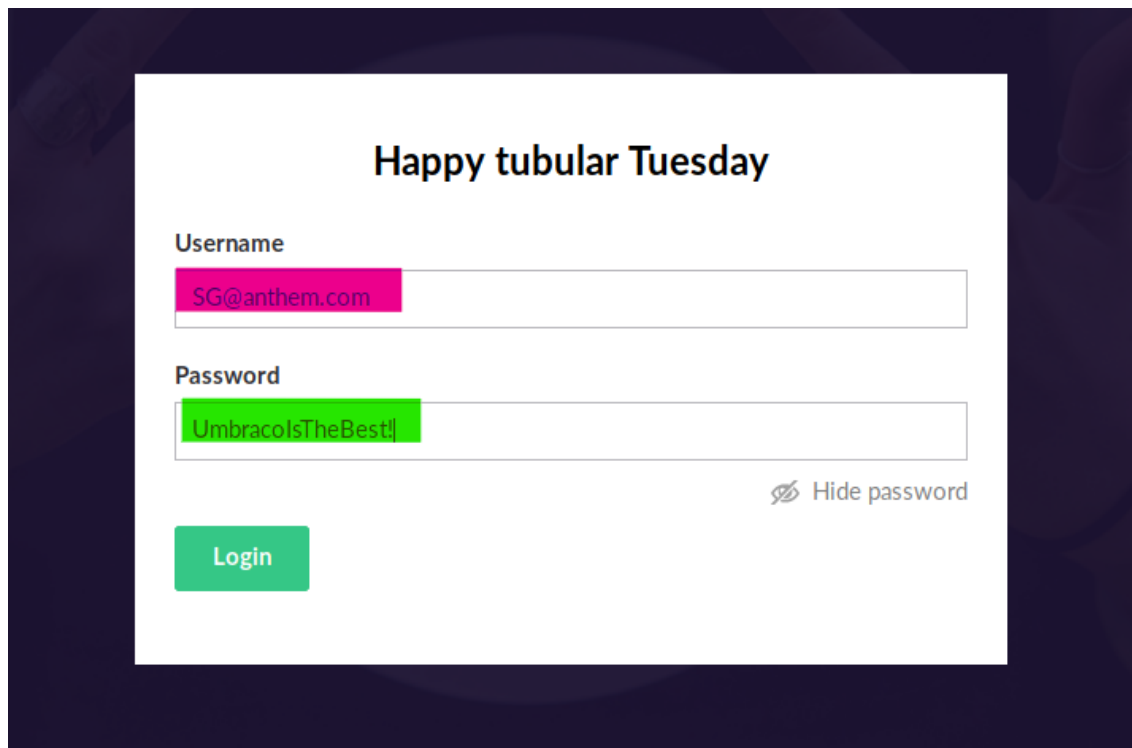
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html" charset="UTF-8" />
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge,chrome=1" />

  <title>A cheers to our IT department - Anthem.com</title>
  <meta name="description" content="During our hard times our beloved admin managed to save our bu
  <meta name="twitter:card" value="summary">
  <meta content="A cheers to our IT department" property="og:title" />
  <meta content="article" property="og:type" />
  <meta content="http://10.10.218.187/archive/a-cheers-to-our-it-department/" property="og:url" />
  <meta content="THM{ANOTH3R_M3TA}" property="og:description" />
```

[Task 3] Final stage

#1 Let's figure out the username and password to log in to the box. (The box is not on a domain)

So, we have the Admin Username which we have got previously and the password which we found from "robots.txt". Let's try with those credentials.



Happy tubular Tuesday

Username

SG@anthem.com

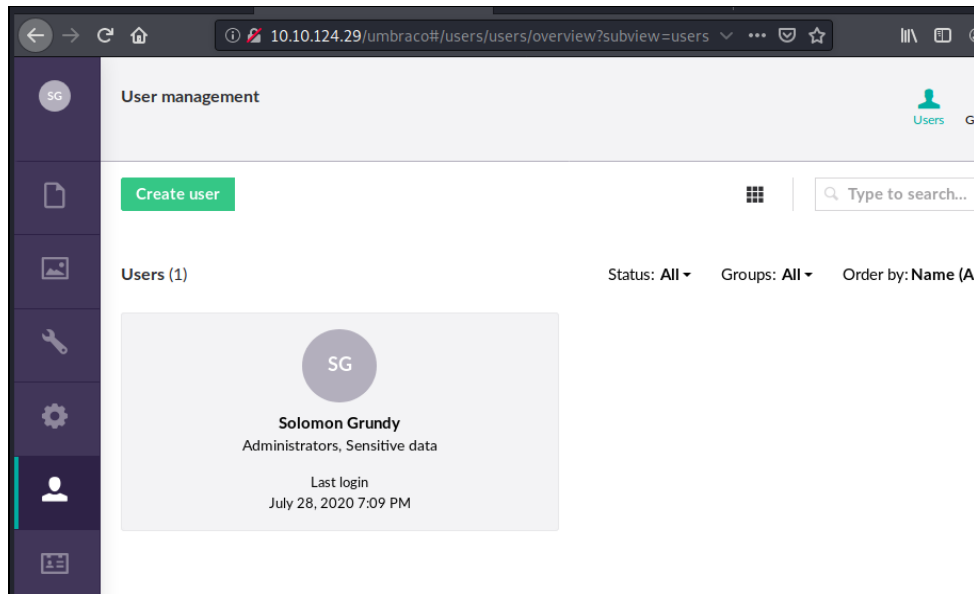
Password

UmbracolIsTheBest!

Hide password

Login

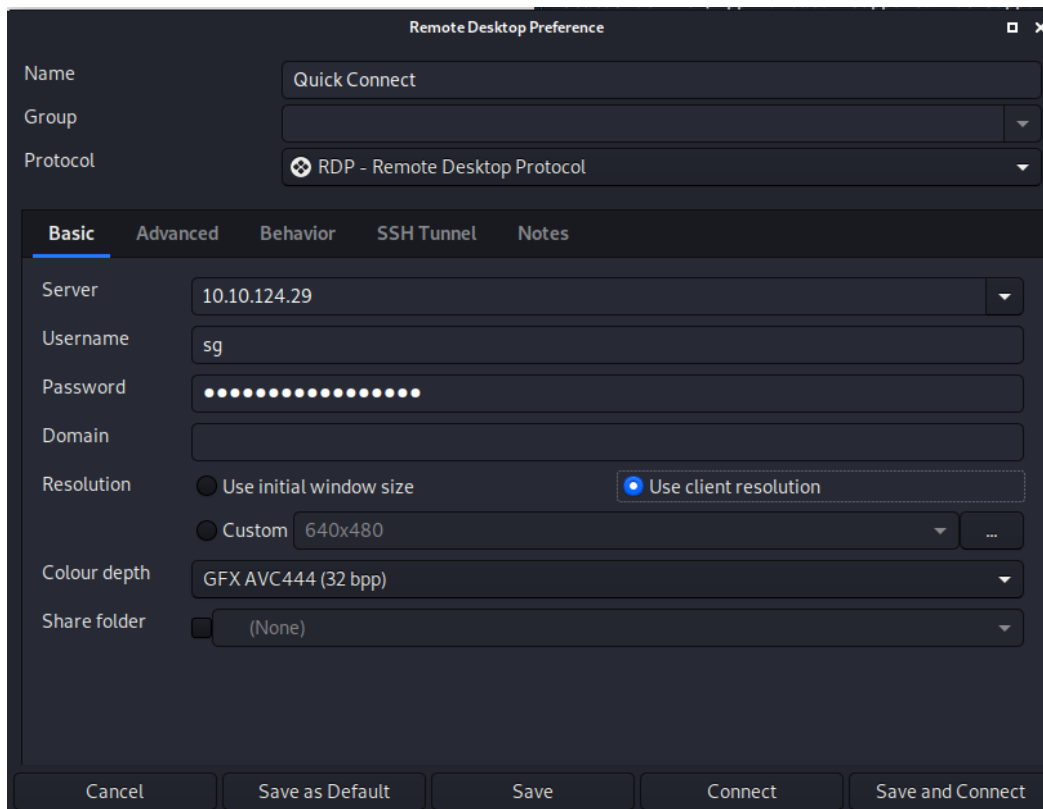
Oh, we have successfully login with username “SG@anthem.com”



#2 Gain initial access to the machine, what is the contents of user.txt?

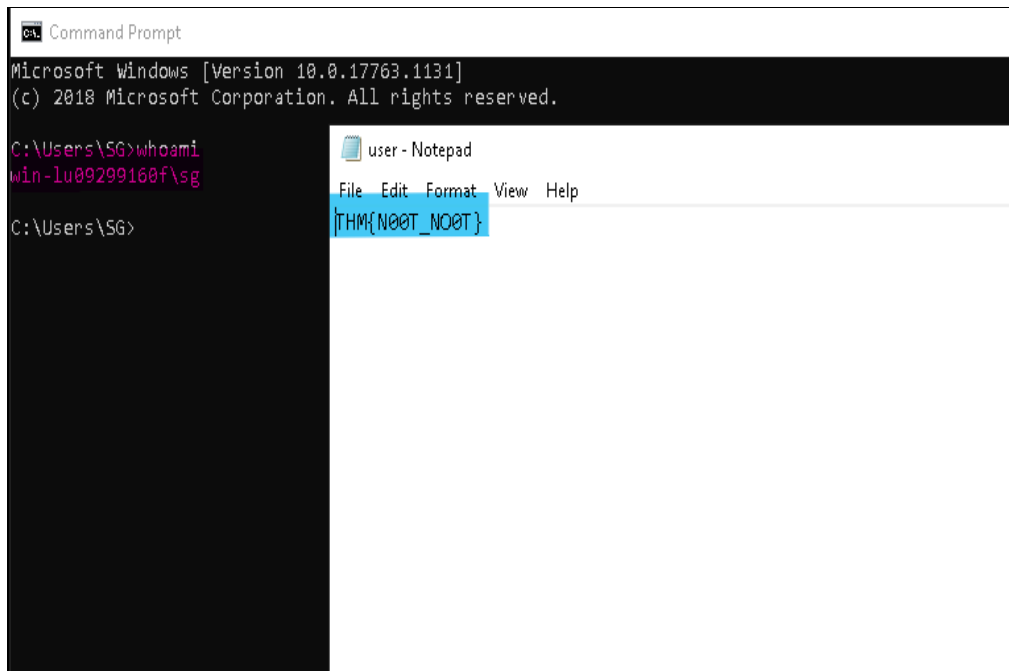
So now we have user name along with password, also have the server IP. There is an RDP port open. Now we can try to login with RDP port.

I have used “remmina” tool to get RDP access on target machine



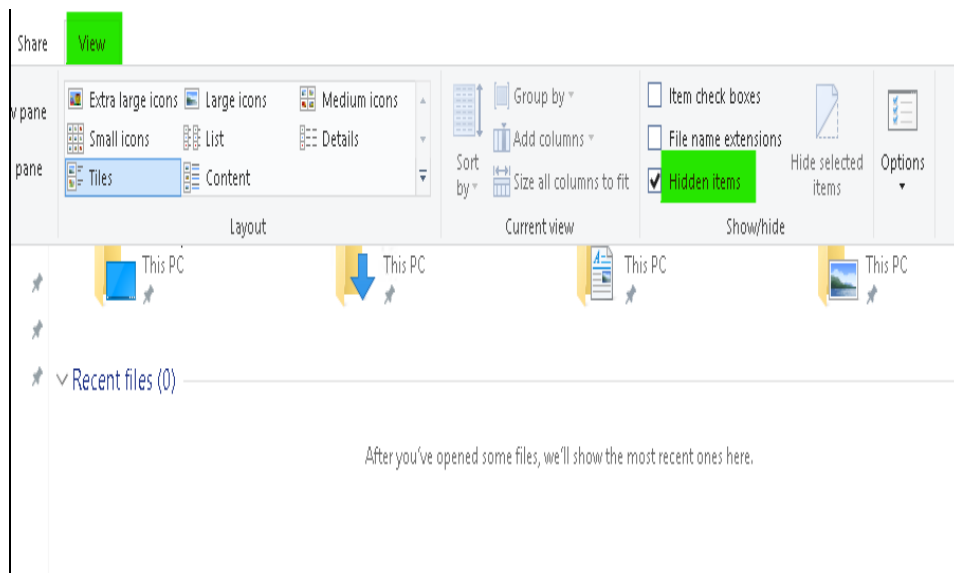
After providing server IP and user credential, we have got access on target machine.

After getting access of the user account, I have easily got our next flag which is inside of “user.txt”

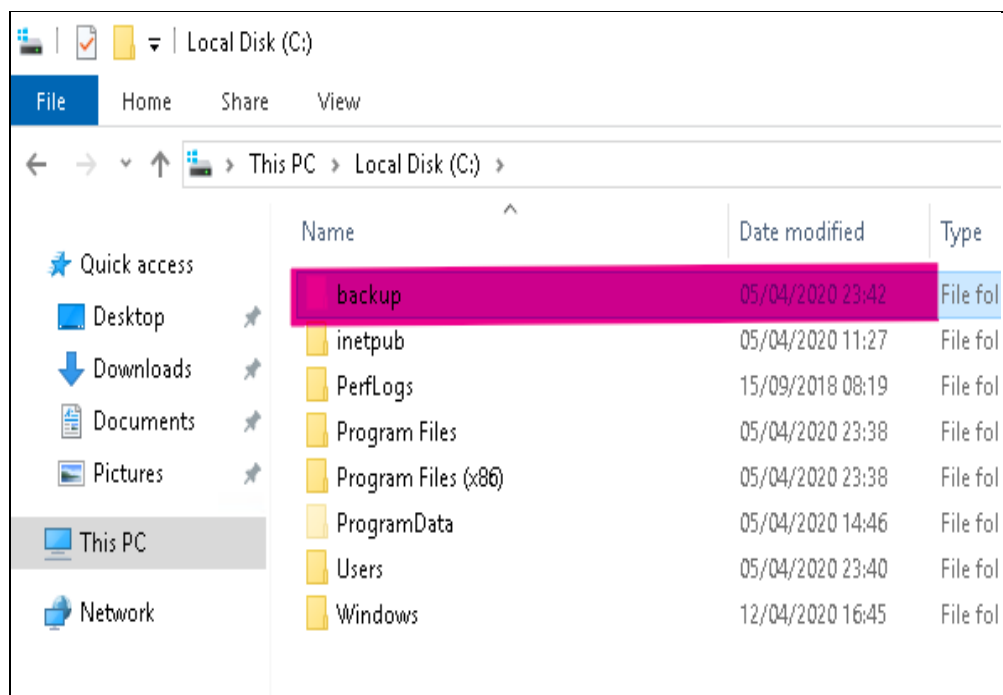


#3 Can we spot the admin password?

After searching for sometime I could not able to find any kind of interesting file which may contain admin password. So, I thought it may be hidden. So, unhide all (view --> hidden items).

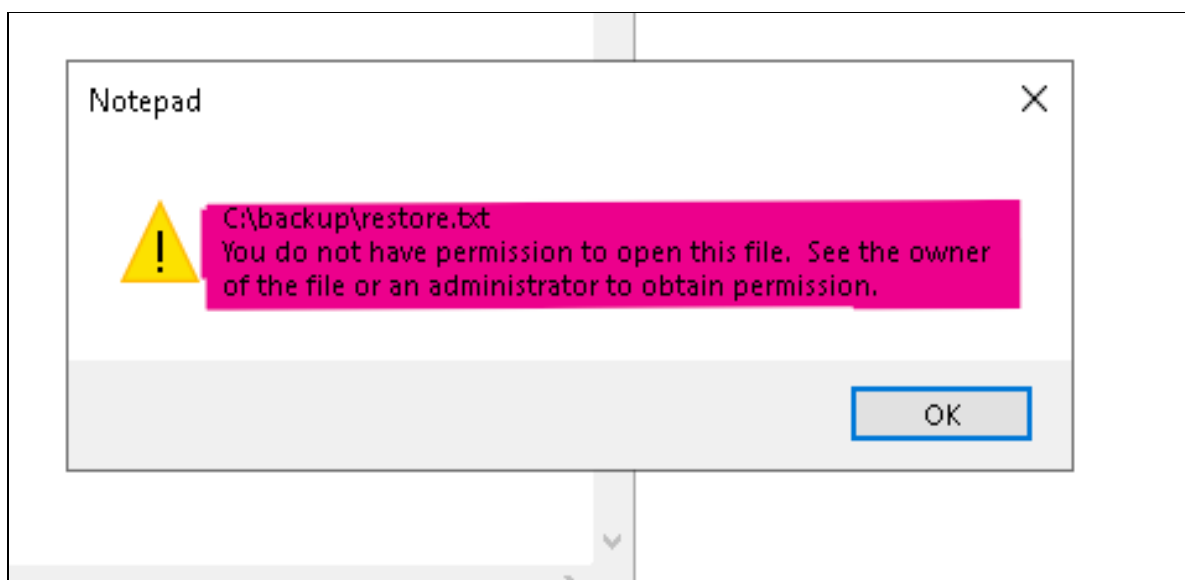


After unhiding the files, I have found one interesting folder name “backup”, and inside that there was “restore.txt” file. Yes, it is now more interesting.

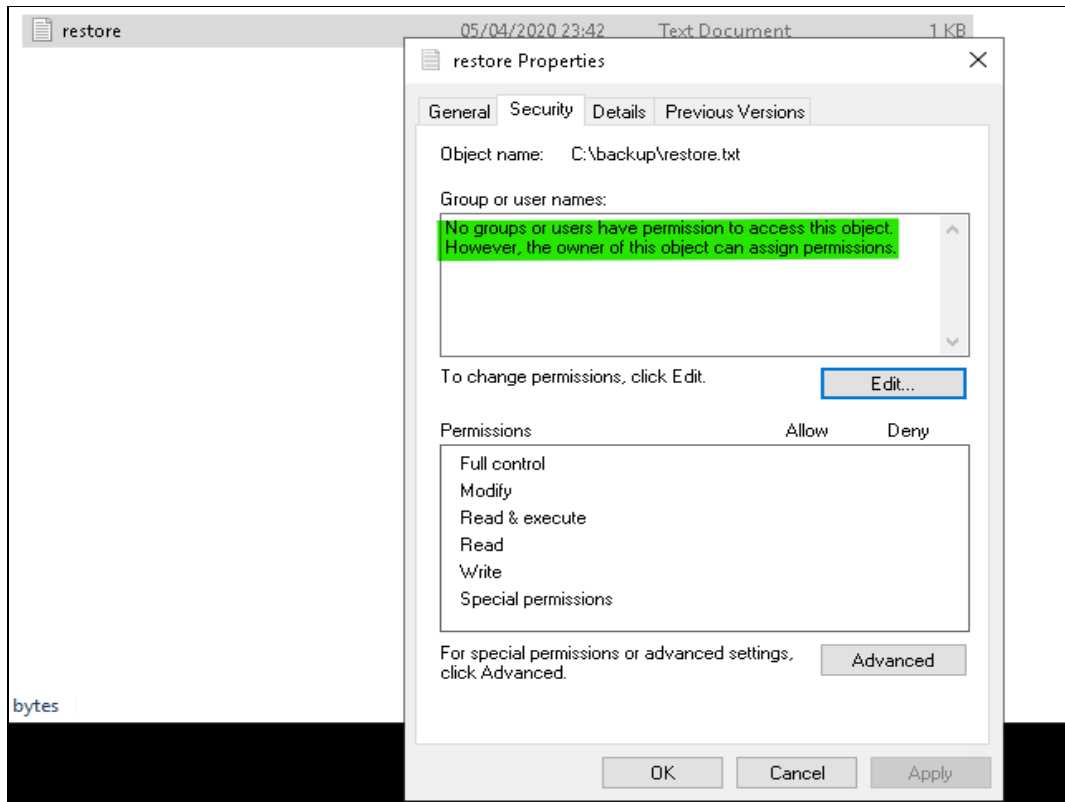


#4 Escalate your privileges to root, what is the contents of root.txt?

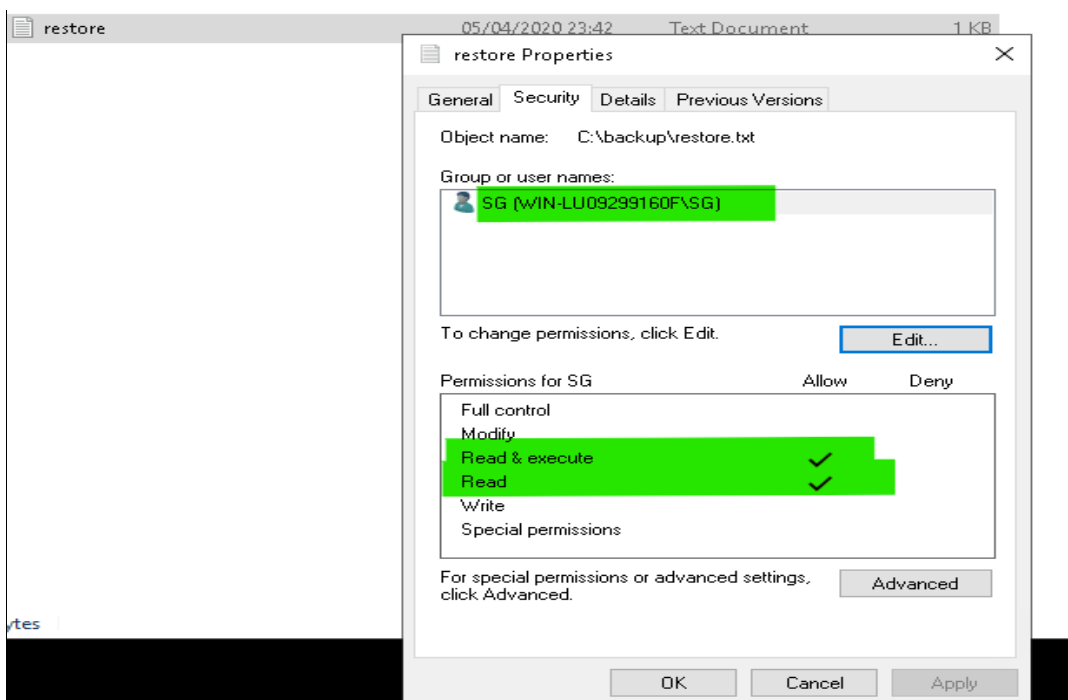
But when I have tried to open that, I cannot read the file. It shows I have not permission to open this file. Let's check on properties of this file, maybe we can do some thing with this permission issue.



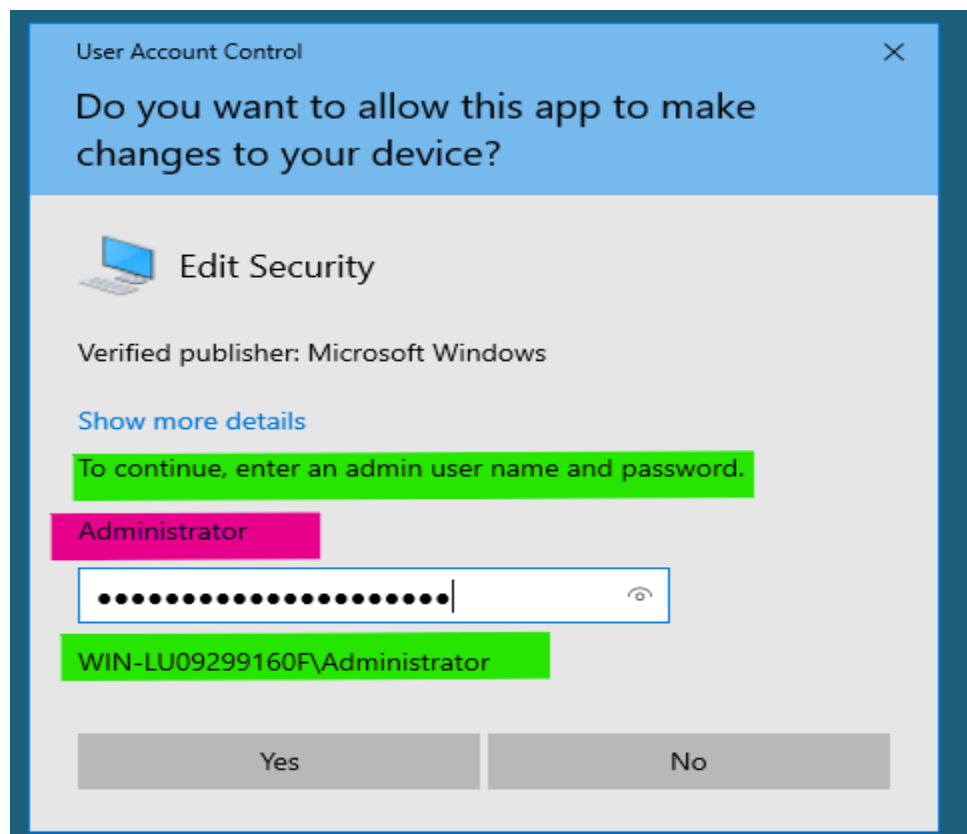
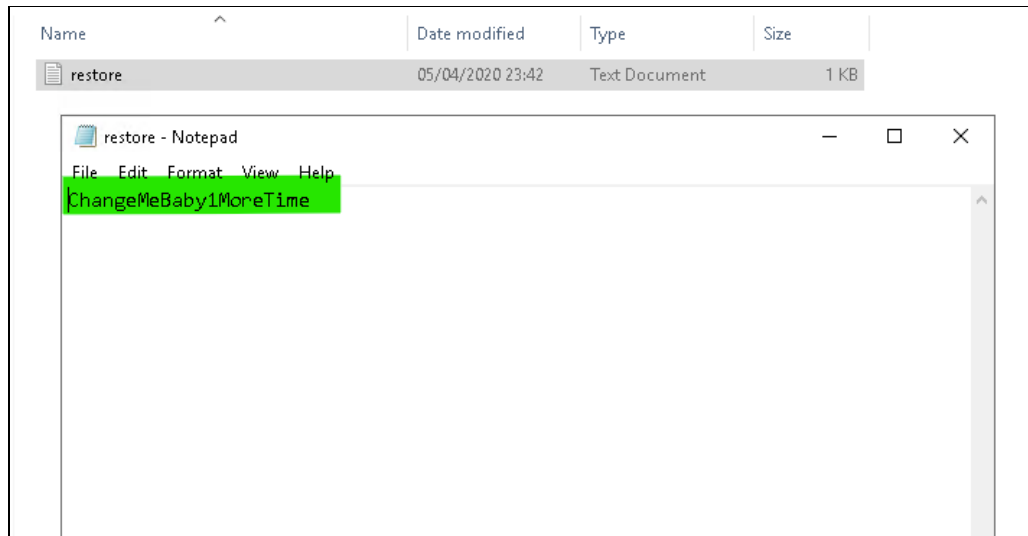
On file properties it shows that “user have no permission to open this file”. But here is edit option, lets try if we can malipulate our permission.



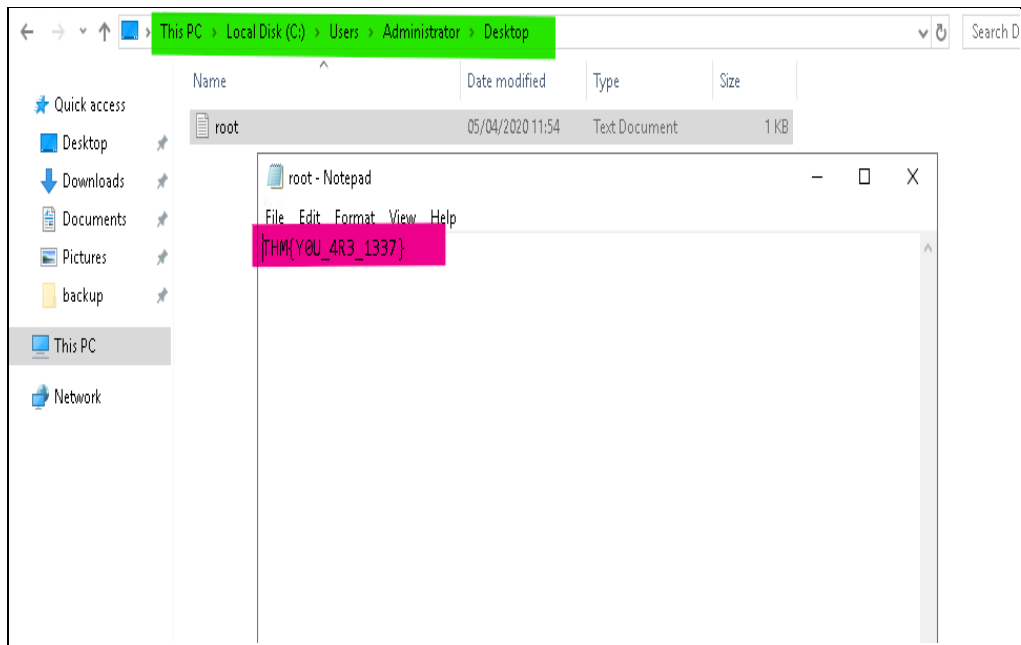
Yes, we have done this, successfully add the permission to read, write and execute. Now let's try to open again that “restore.txt” file



Yeah, this time, Got Access. Here is the password of administrator.



After successfully login to the administrator account, I have got my final flag inside the "root.txt".



Conclusion:

This room is good for understanding about windows machine in beginning level. When we do a Nmap scan we discover port 80 is open and it's running Umbraco CMS (content management system) on investigating bit deeper we have found the "organization" running the server creates username is by using the given name and surname initials and there is a hint on getting a user's password. After finding the credentials we log into the box using RDP (Remote Desktop Protocol) and that we found files that are recently modified and that we find a file that provides us the Administrator's credentials. Thanks for reading. Happy Hacking...!!

