

# 【HTB】 Craft Machines Writeup

原创

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## 0x00 靶机信息



# Craft

OS:  Linux

Difficulty: **Medium**

Points: **30**

Release: 13 Jul 2019

IP: 10.10.10.110

<https://blog.csdn.net/SWEET0SWAT>

## 0x01 信息收集

使用nmap扫描靶机端口:

Nmap Output		Ports / Hosts		Topology	Host Details	Scans
	Port	Protocol	State	Service	Version	
✓	22	tcp	open	ssh	OpenSSH 7.4p1 Debian 10+deb9u5 (protocol 2.0)	
✓	443	tcp	open	http	nginx 1.15.8	

<https://blog.csdn.net/SWEET05WAT>

只开了两个端口, 直接访问<https://10.10.10.110>, 得到如下界面:

Craft Home API 

## About Craft

Craft aims to be the largest repository of US-produced craft brews accessible over REST. In the future we will release a mobile app to interface with our public rest API as well as a brew submission process, but for now, check out our API!

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<https://blog.csdn.net/SWEET05WAT>

没有进一步的暗示, 再查看页面源码, 得到如下两个域名:

```
54 <ul class="nav navbar-nav">
55 <li class="active"><a href="/">Home</a></li>
56 </ul>
57 <ul class="nav navbar-nav pull-right">
58 <li><a href="https://api.craft.htb/api/">API</a></li>
59 <li><a href="https://gogs.craft.htb/"></a></li>
60 </ul>
61 </div><!--/.nav-collapse -->
62 </div>
```

<https://blog.csdn.net/SWEET05WAT>

<https://api.craft.htb/api/>  
<https://gogs.craft.htb/>

但是直接访问是失败的, 因为没有dns的关系。  
于是需要现在hosts文件下添加两个域名并保存。  
网站是craft cms搭建的。再分别访问以上两个网址:

## Craft API <sup>1.0</sup>

[ Base URL: [api.craft.htb/api/](https://api.craft.htb/api/) ]  
<https://api.craft.htb/api/swagger.json>

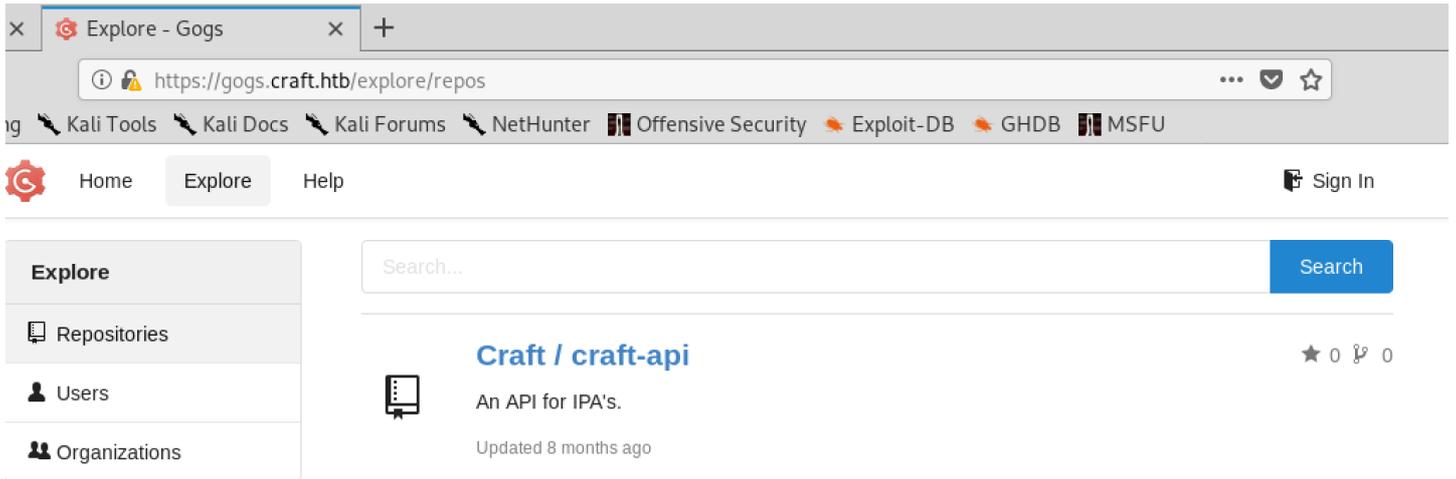
An API for IPA's

### auth/

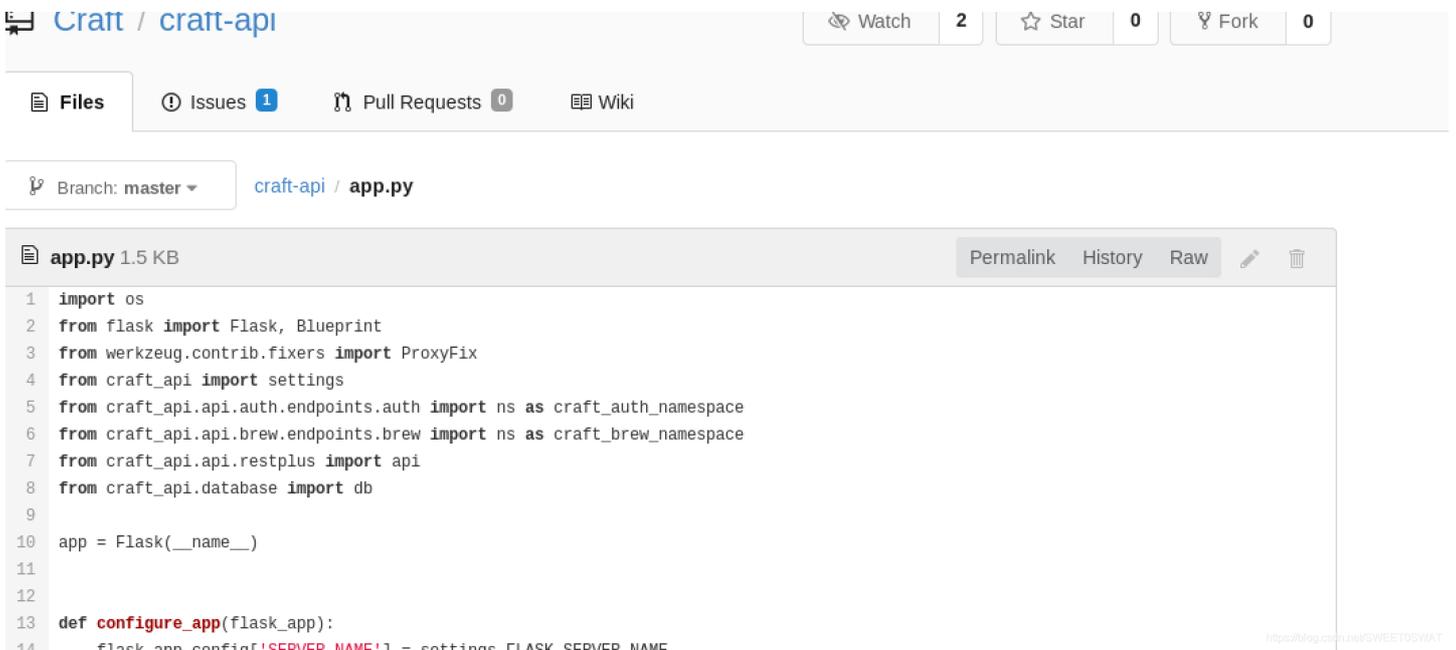
Operations related to authentication

▼

GET	/auth/check	Checks validity of an authorization token
GET	/auth/login	Create an authentication token provided valid username and password
<b>brew/</b> Operations related to beer. <span style="float: right;">▼</span>		
GET	/brew/	Returns list of brews
POST	/brew/	Creates a new brew entry
PUT	/brew/{id}	Updates a brew
DELETE	/brew/{id}	Deletes a brew



这个是类似github的代码托管仓库，这里存放了craft-api的开发代码。跟进查看，发现是flask开发的。



## 0x02 Port22尝试:

使用hydra进行ssh爆破测试  
爆破无果

## 0x03 Port443尝试:

## 0x03-1 代码审计

下载Gogos里面的代码做审计。

在 `craft-api/api/endpoints/brew.py` 的第43行有eval函数：

```
35 @auth.auth_required
36 @api.expect(beer_entry)
37 def post(self):
38     """
39     Creates a new brew entry.
40     """
41
42     # make sure the ABV value is sane.
43     if eval('%s > 1' % request.json['abv']):
44         return "ABV must be a decimal value less than 1.0", 400
45     else:
46         create_brew(request.json)
47         return None, 201
```

https://blog.csdn.net/SWEET0SWAT

要触发该eval函数需要访问 `/brew/` 后经过身份认证，之后取post中的json数据，而如果在json的 `abv` 变量中输入命令执行的语句，就可以执行命令。

而要通过认证，可以在 `craft_api/api/auth/endpoints/auth.py` 中找到：

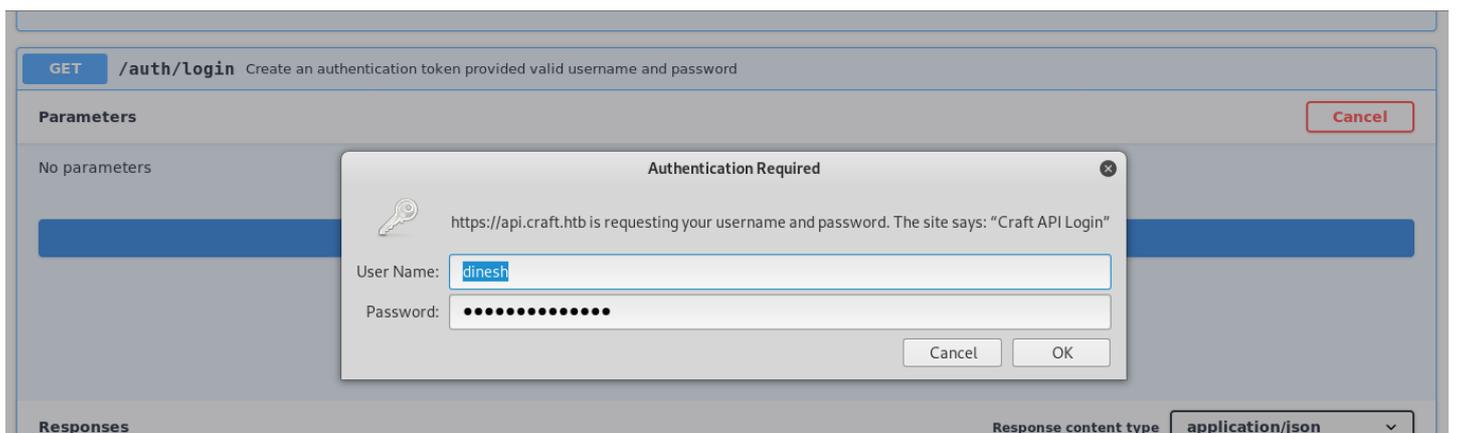
```
42 def auth_required(f):
43     @wraps(f)
44     def decorated(*args, **kwargs):
45
46         if 'X-Craft-API-Token' in request.headers:
47             token = request.headers['X-Craft-API-Token']
48
49         try:
50             token_decoded = jwt.decode(token, secret)
51         except:
52             return {'message' : 'Invalid token or no token found.'}, 403
53
54         return f(*args, **kwargs)
55
56     return decorated
57
```

https://blog.csdn.net/SWEET0SWAT

即在header中添加 `X-Craft-API-Token` 的值。值就是login认证的token

## 0x03-2 getshell

访问 `https://10.10.10.110/api/` ，先进行登陆认证操作：



Code	Description
200	Success

这里的登陆密码需要从代码仓库的更新记录中找到:

1 changed files with 1 additions and 1 deletions

Split View

Show Diff Stats

```

+ 1 tests/test.py
@@ -3,7 +3,7 @@
3 3 import requests
4 4 import json
5 5
6 -response = requests.get('https://api.craft.htb/api/auth/login', auth=('dinesh', '4aUh0A8PbVJxgd'), verify=False)
6 +response = requests.get('https://api.craft.htb/api/auth/login', auth=('', ''), verify=False)
7 7 json_response = json.loads(response.text)
8 8 token = json_response['token']
9 9

```

登陆成功后会返回token值

**Request URL**  
https://api.craft.htb/api/auth/login

**Server response**

Code	Details
200	<p><b>Response body</b></p> <pre>{   "token": "eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJ1c2Vybm9iZXI6ImRineshIiwiaWF0IjoiMTU5ODUyMzUyLjE1NS44In0" }</pre> <p><b>Response headers</b></p> <pre>accept-ranges: bytes connection: close content-length: 140 content-type: application/json date: Mon, 28 Oct 2019 01:58:28 GMT server: nginx/1.15.8</pre>

之后在 /brew 的api那块选择POST选项卡, 然后在选项卡中的数据区域的abv变量处输入payload:

**brew/** Operations related to beer.

**POST /brew/** Creates a new brew entry

**Parameters**

Name	Description
<b>payload</b> * required (body)	<p>Edit Value   Model</p> <pre>{   "id": 0,   "brewer": "string",   "name": "string",   "style": "string",   "abv": "string" }</pre>

payload可以参考

<https://blog.csdn.net/u011721501/article/details/47298723>



尝试搜索user.txt和root.txt但都无果。查看当前目录，跟代码仓库的差不多。

```
/opt/app # ls -al
total 32
drwxr-xr-x  5 root  root  4096 Feb 10  2019 .
drwxr-xr-x  1 root  root  4096 Feb  9  2019 ..
drwxr-xr-x  8 root  root  4096 Feb  8  2019 .git
-rw-r--r--  1 root  root   18 Feb  7  2019 .gitignore
-rw-r--r--  1 root  root 1585 Feb  7  2019 app.py
drwxr-xr-x  5 root  root  4096 Feb  7  2019 craft_api
-rwxr-xr-x  1 root  root   673 Feb  8  2019 dbtest.py
drwxr-xr-x  2 root  root  4096 Feb  7  2019 test
```

运行dbtest.py，发现返回了一个用户信息：

```
/opt/app # python dbtest.py
{'id': 12, 'brewer': '10 Barrel Brewing Company', 'name': 'Pub Beer', 'abv': Decimal('0.050')}
```

修改dbtest.py，查看user表中的数据：

```
/opt/app # python testdb.py
[{'id': 1, 'username': 'dinesh', 'password': '4aUh0A8PbVJxgd'}, {'id': 4, 'username': 'ebachman', 'password': 'lLJ77D8QFkLPQB'}, {'id': 5, 'username': 'gilfoyle', 'password': 'ZEU3N8WNM2rh4T'}]
```

## 0x03-4 再访代码仓库



```
Enter passphrase for key '/root/Downloads/.ssh/id_rsa':
Linux craft.htb 4.9.0-8-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 4.9.130-2 (2018-10-27) x86_64

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
gilfoyle@craft:~$ ls
user.txt
gilfoyle@craft:~$ █
```



<https://blog.csdn.net/SWEETOSWAT>

## Root权限

这里不能用sudo提权，困扰了很久，也看了别人的留言，最后注意到vault这个文件夹。

搜索vault，发现是一种用于在现代应用程序体系结构中安全地管理机密信息的流行工具。而且从泄漏的信息中找到secrets.sh可以看到：

```
#!/bin/bash

# set up vault secrets backend

vault secrets enable ssh

vault write ssh/roles/root_otp \
  key_type=otp \
  default_user=root \
  cidr_list=0.0.0.0/0
```

