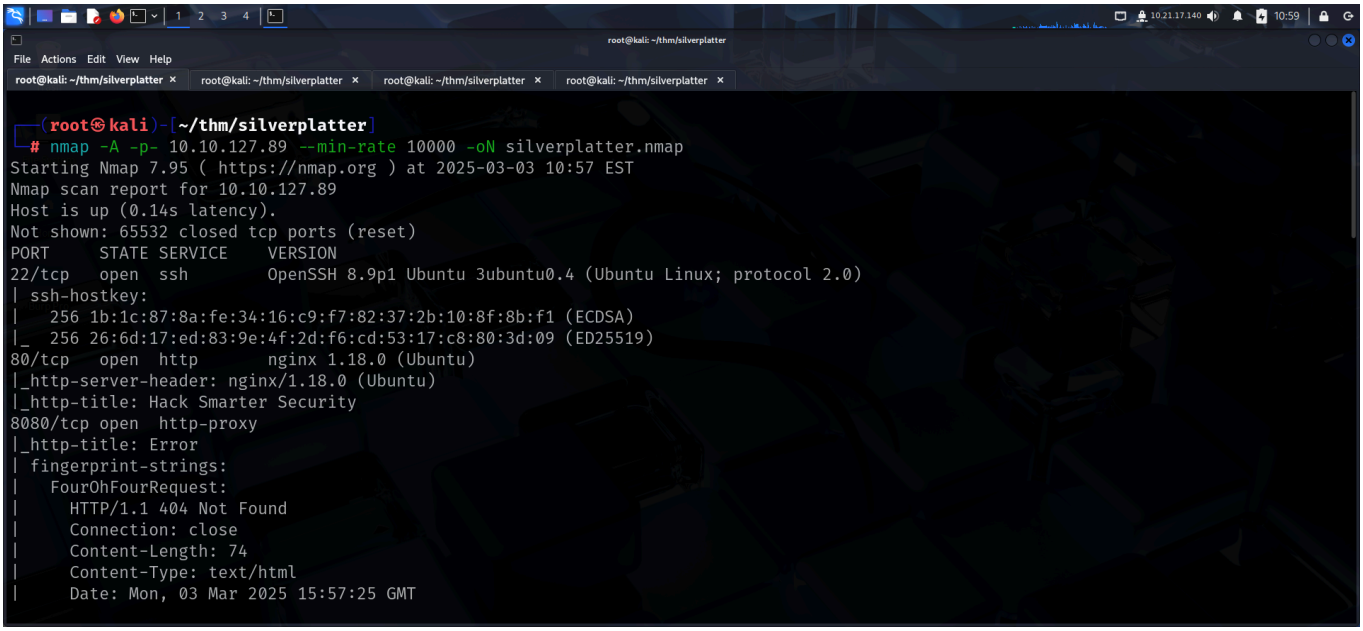
SILVER PLATTER

Link to machine: https://tryhackme.com/room/silverplatter

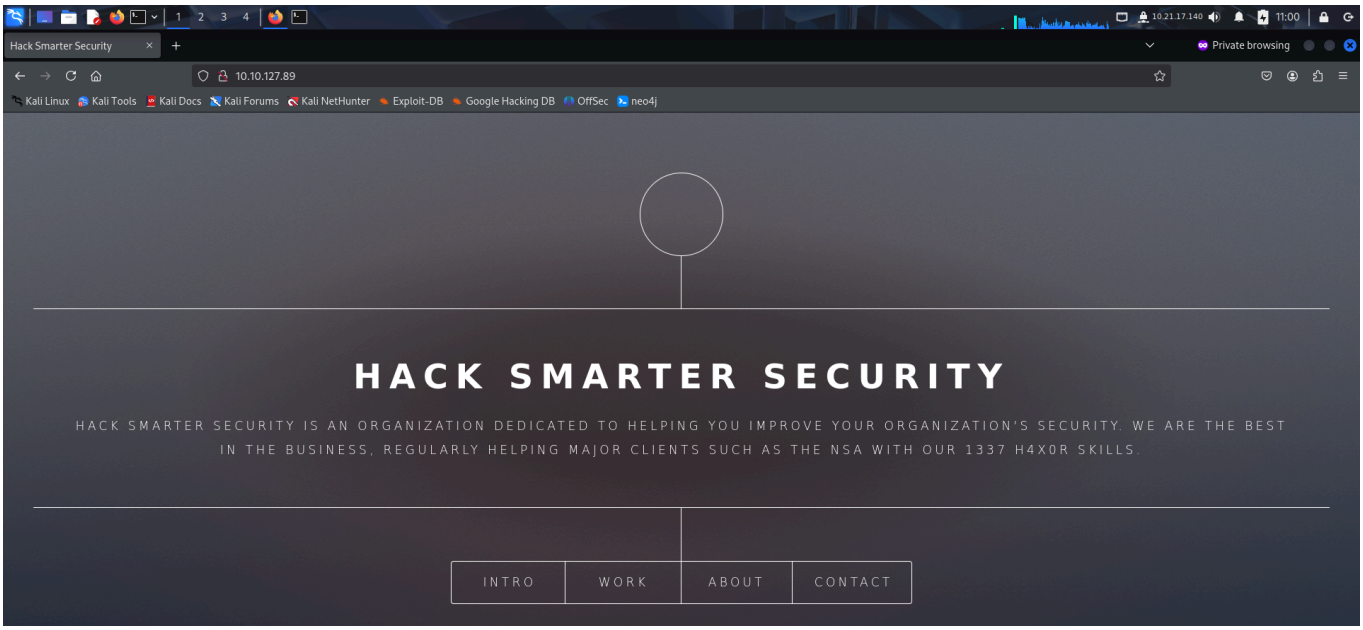
SCANNING

I performed an **nmap** aggressive scan to find open ports and services running on them.

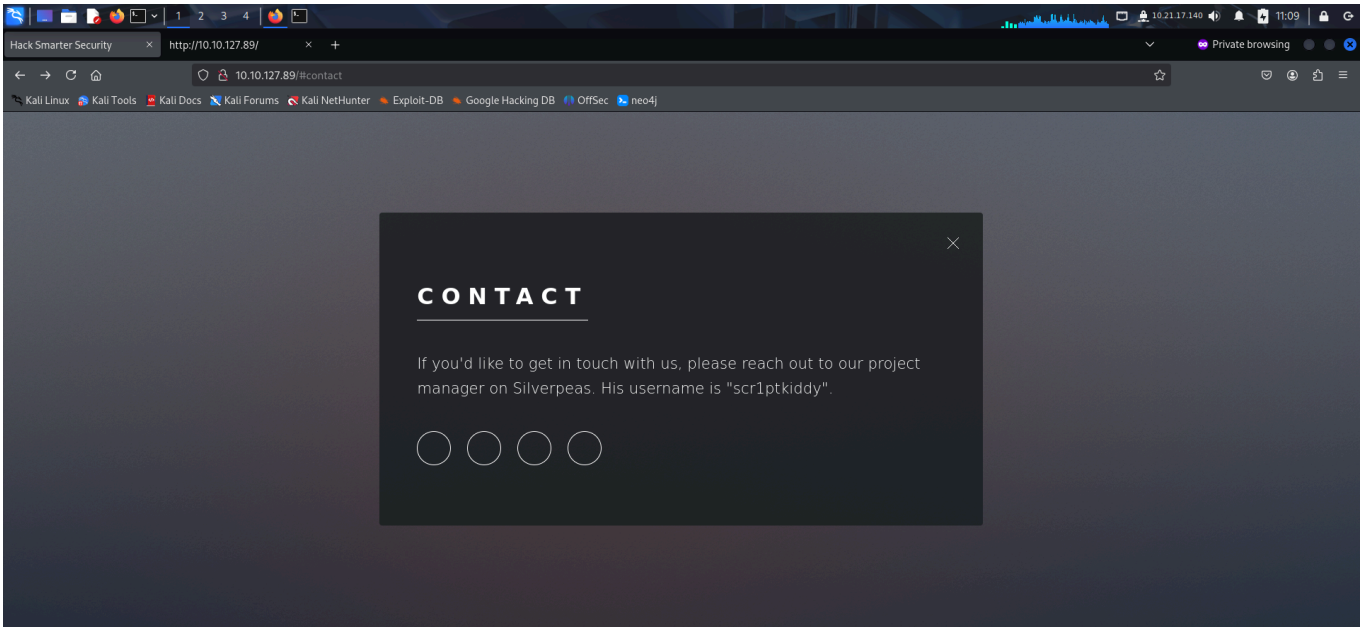


FOOTHOLD

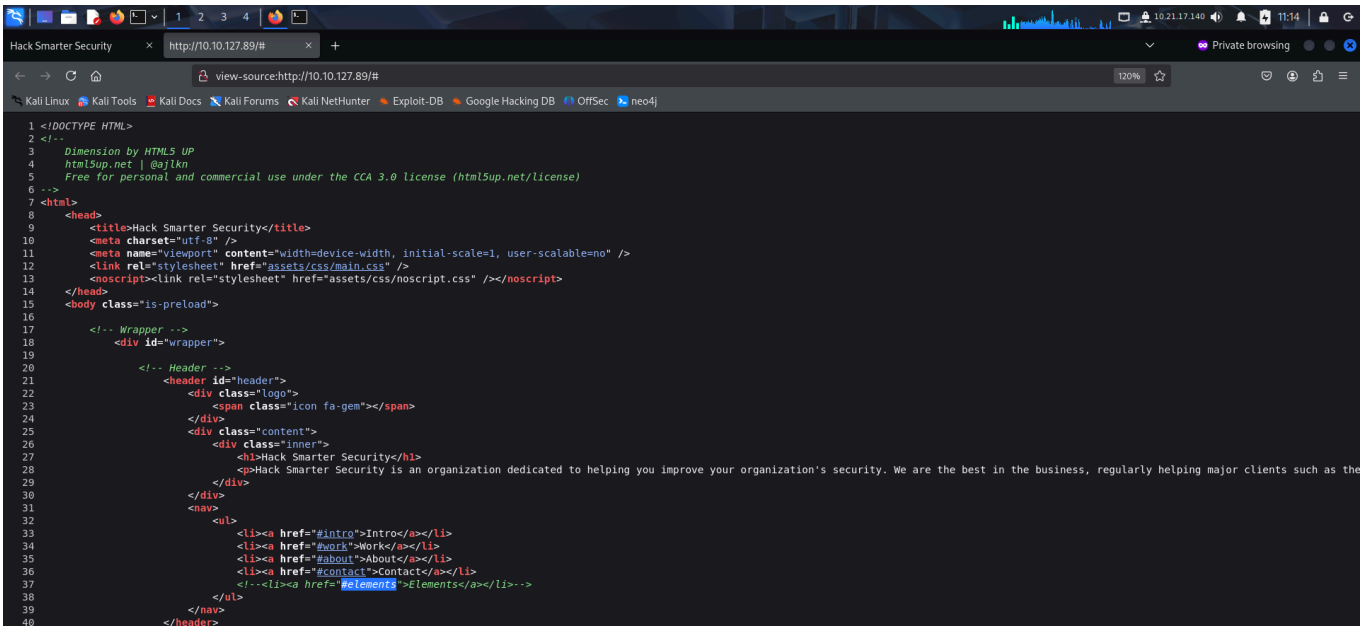
The **nmap** scan discovered a web server running on the target. So I accessed it using my browser.

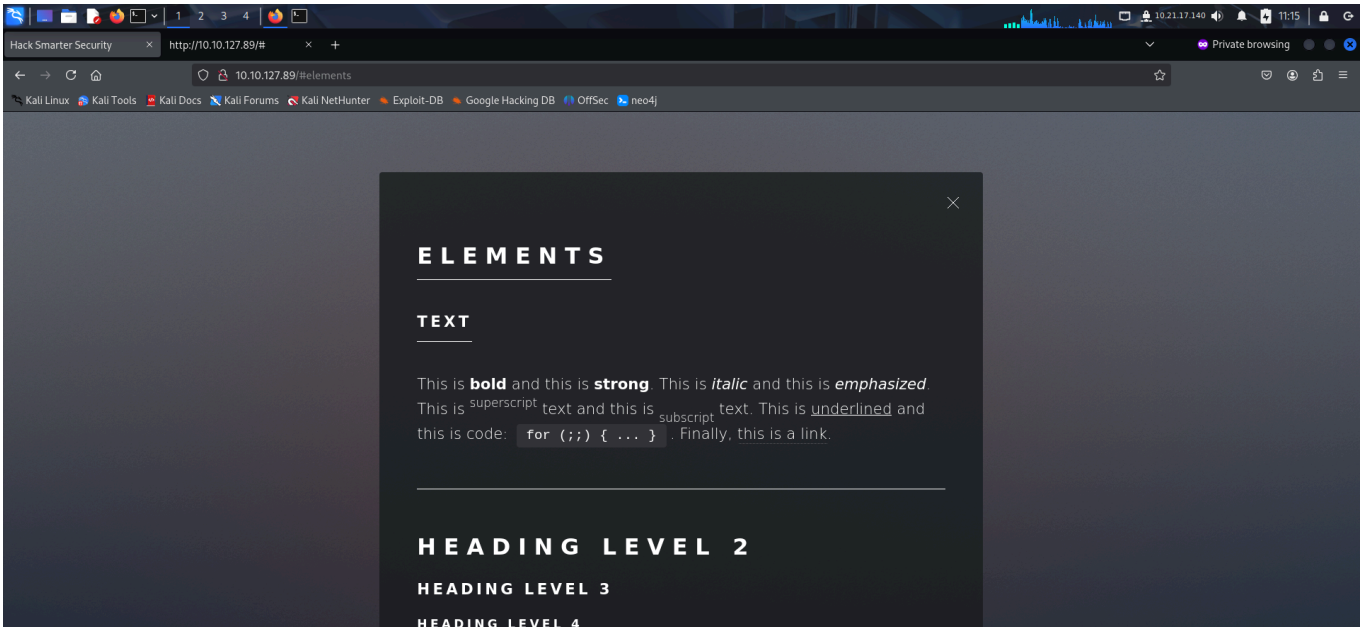


The contact page revealed a username that could be used later.

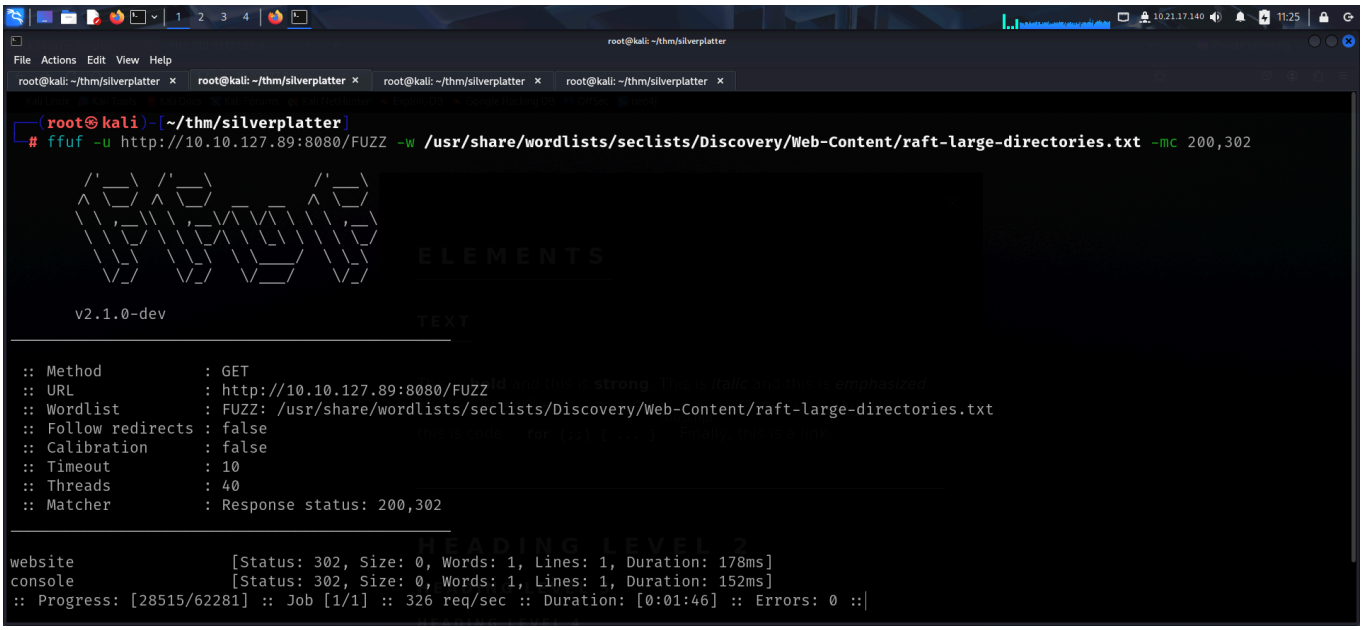


Reading the source code revealed another directory.

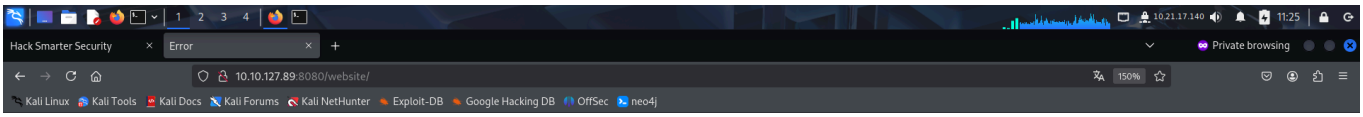




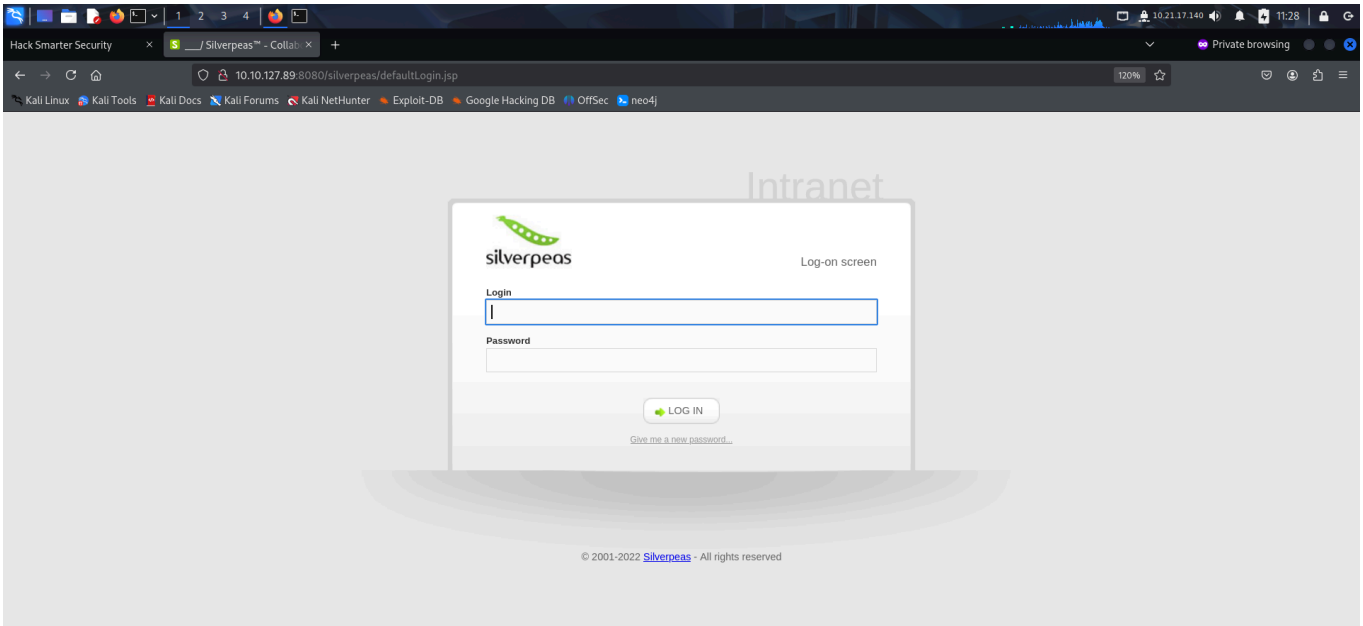
However, even that endpoint revealed nothing interesting. Hence, I then moved onto the other port where an **http** proxy was running. I looked for directories using **ffuf** and found 2 new endpoints.



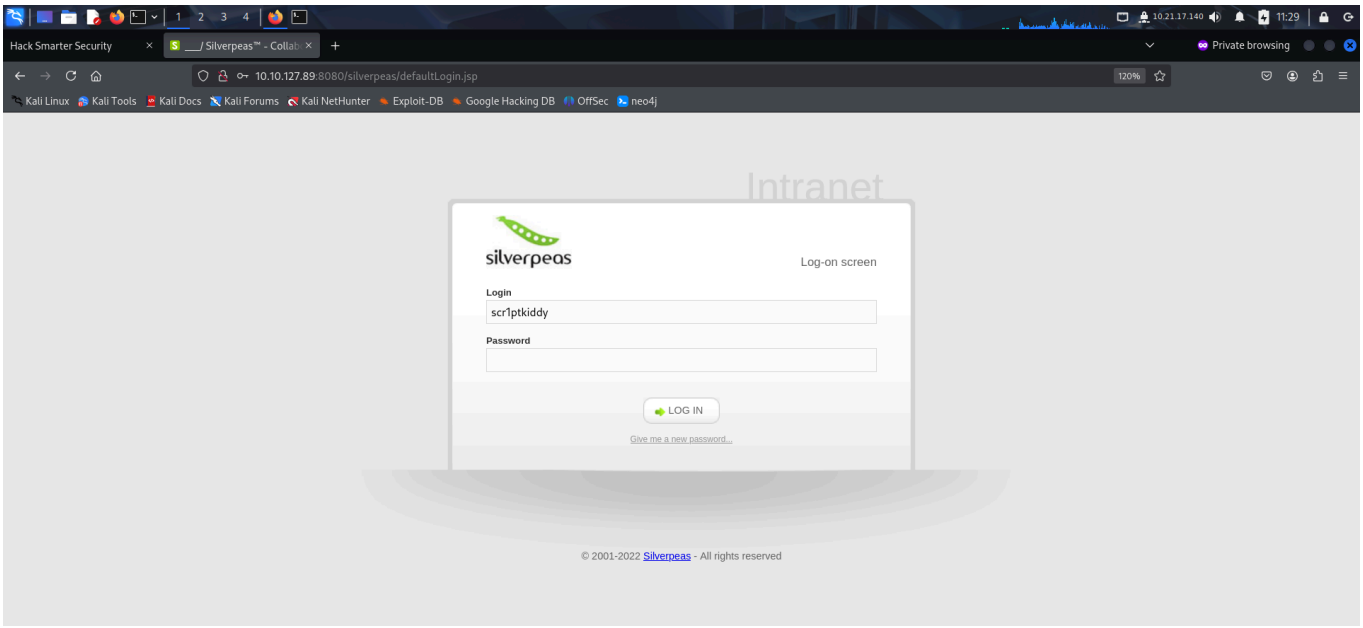
One endpoint wasn't accessible, however the other one redirected us to a login panel.



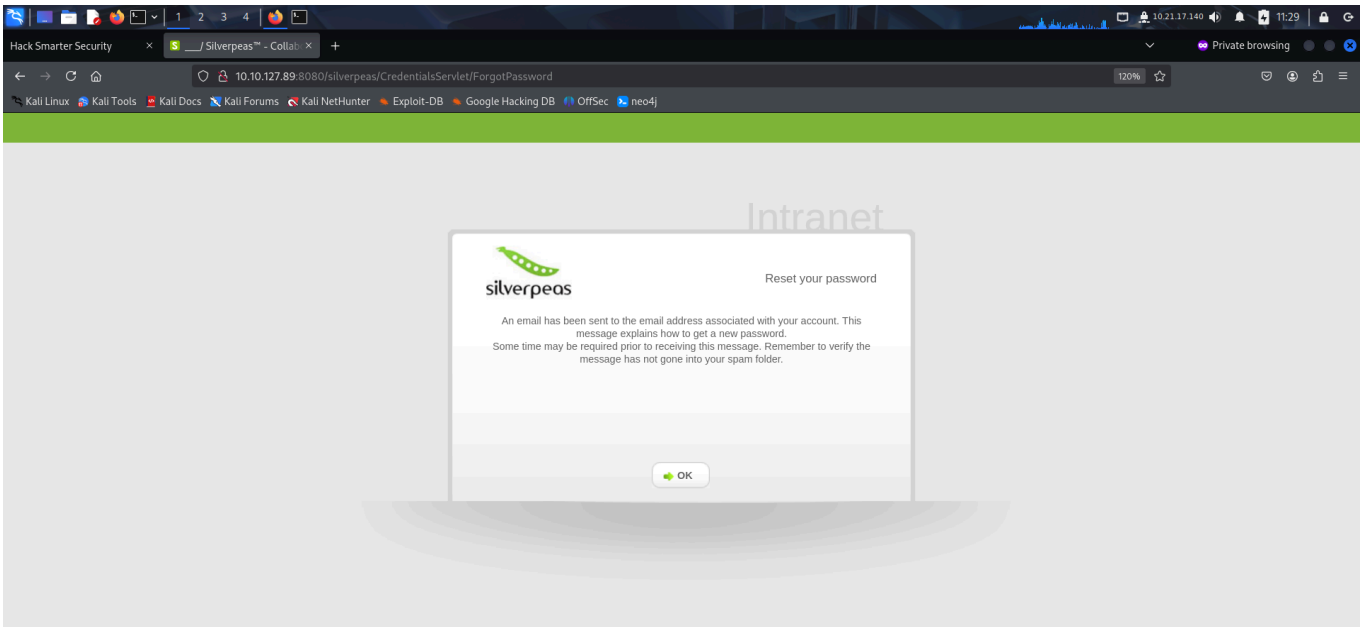
Forbidden



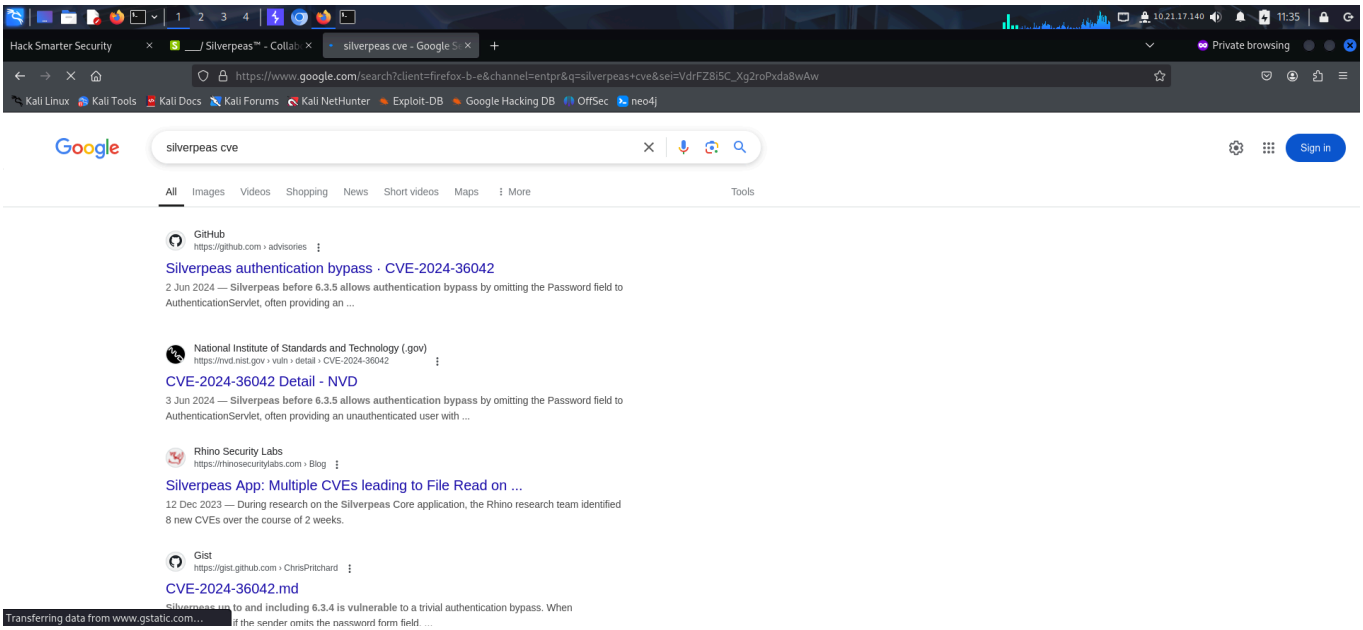
I used the username from the contact page and tried logging in using default credentials but failed.

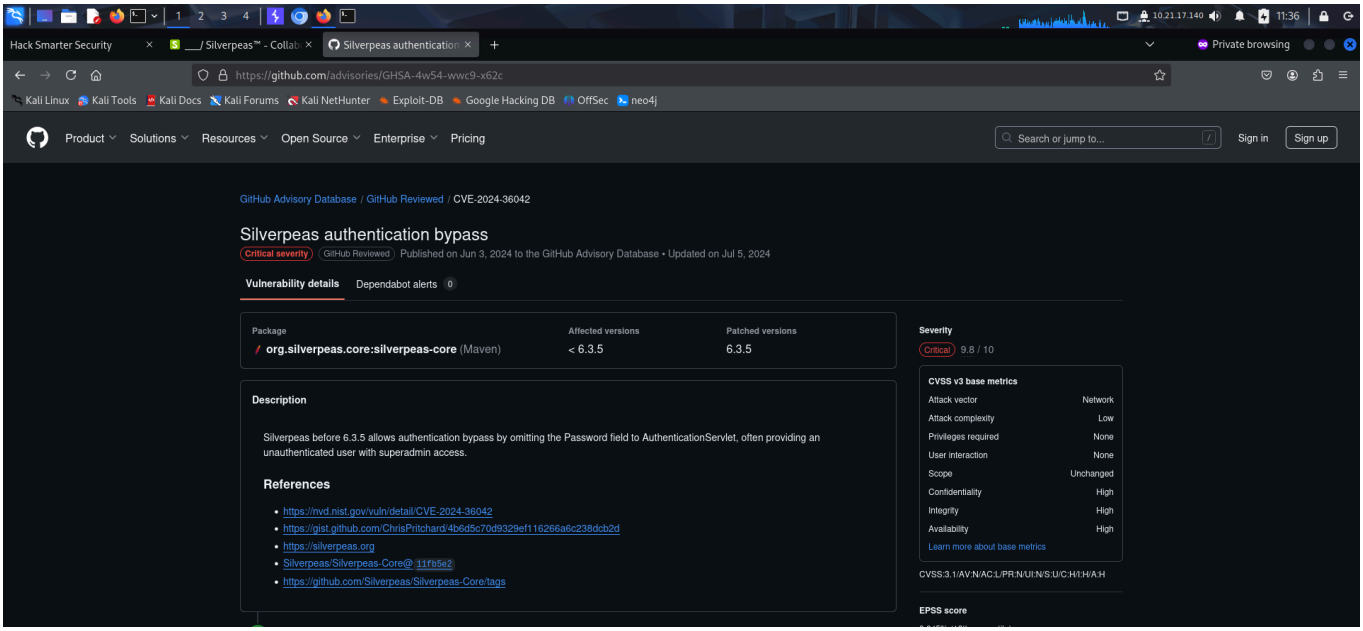


I also tried *Get a new password* but found no interesting functionality.

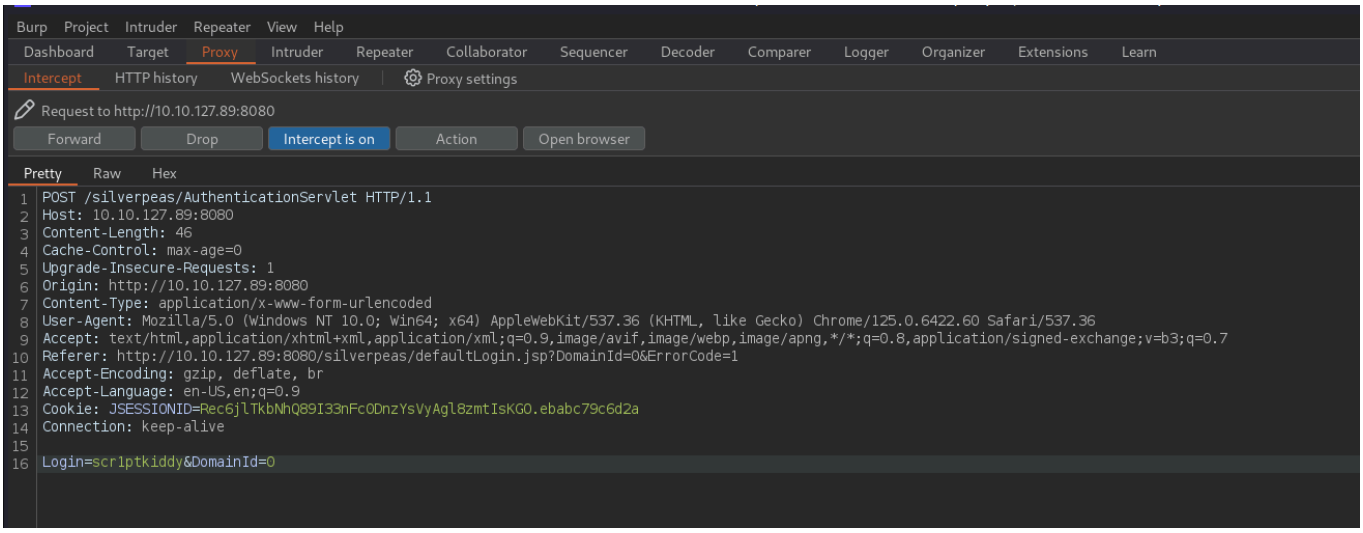


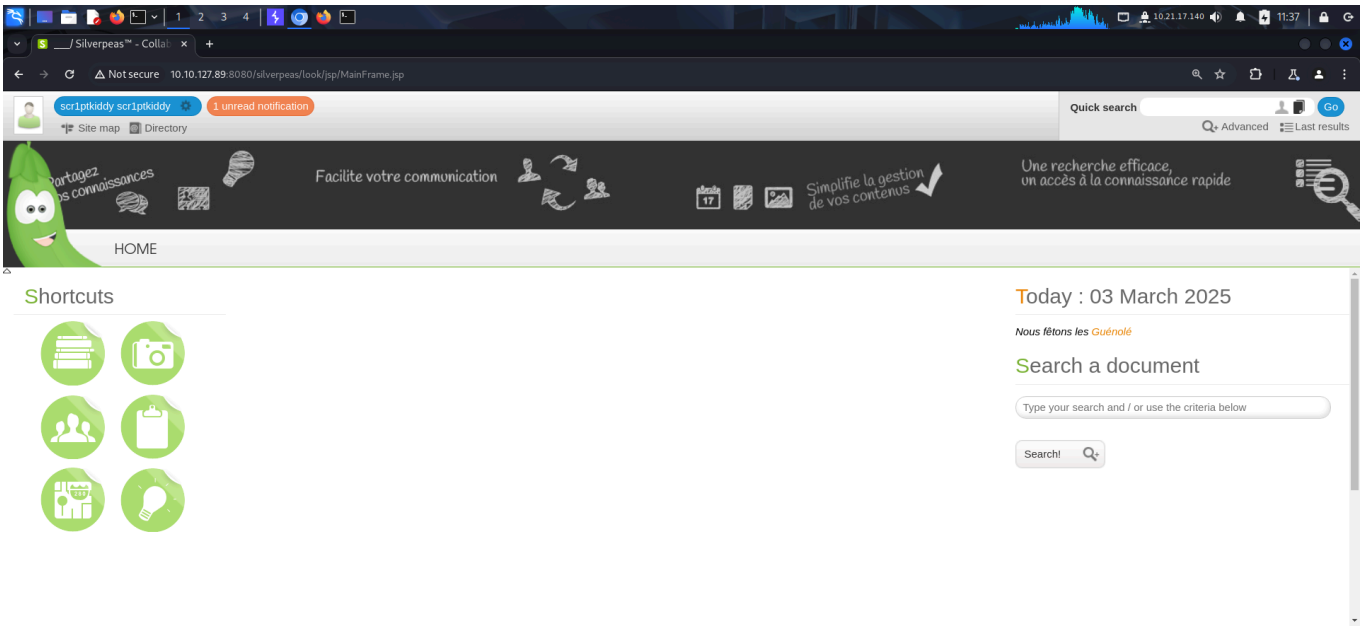
Hence, I then looked for **cve**'s associated with the name of the cms 'silverpeas' and found an **authentication bypass** vulnerability.



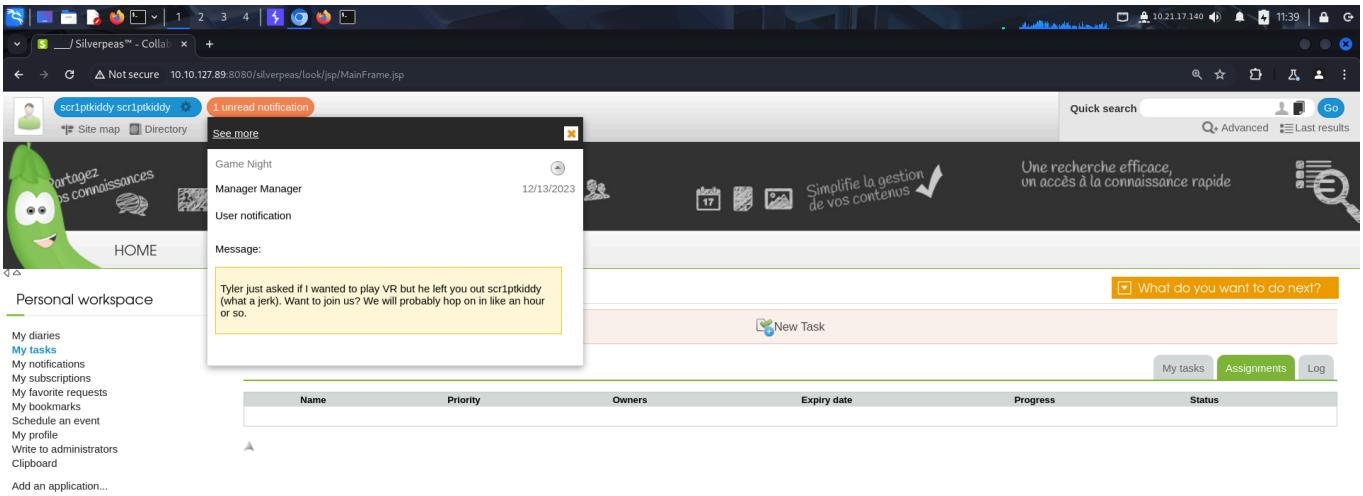


I could bypass authentication by simply removing the password field. So I captured the login request using **burp suite** and removed the password field to log into the web app.

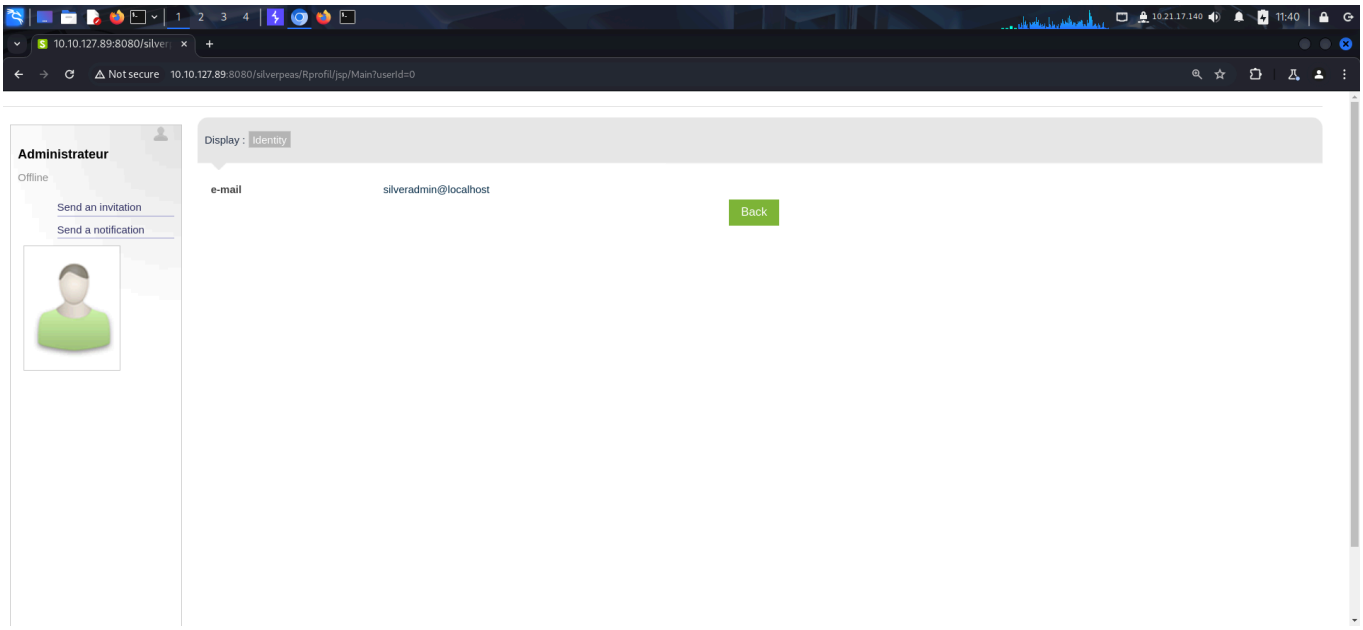


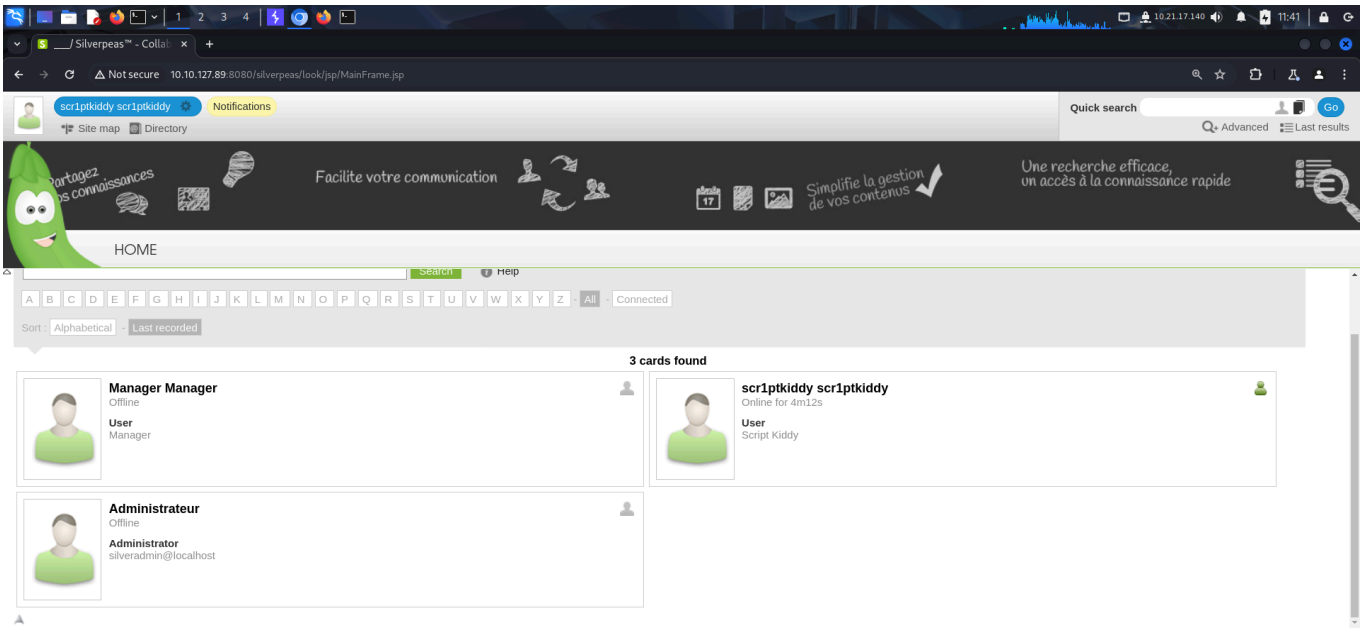


I had a notification of a message sent to me by my manager.

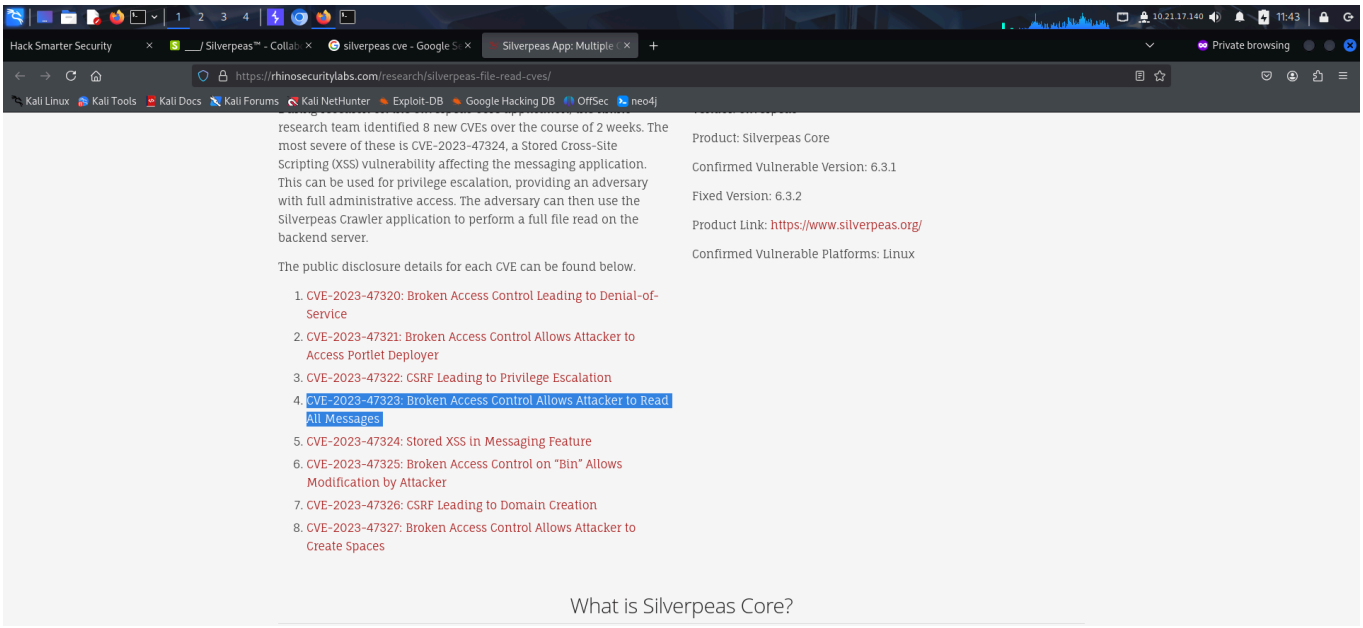


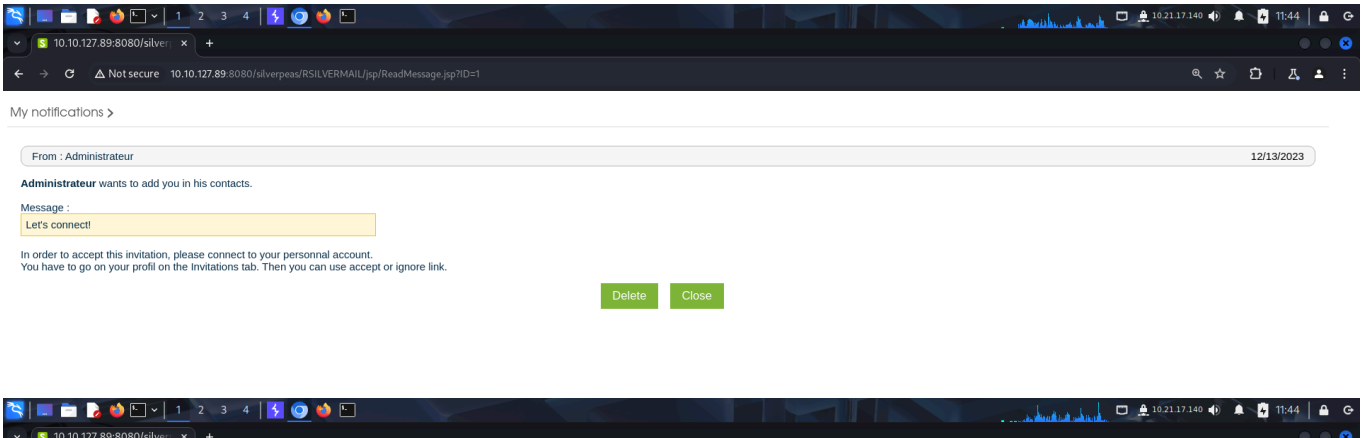
I explored the application.

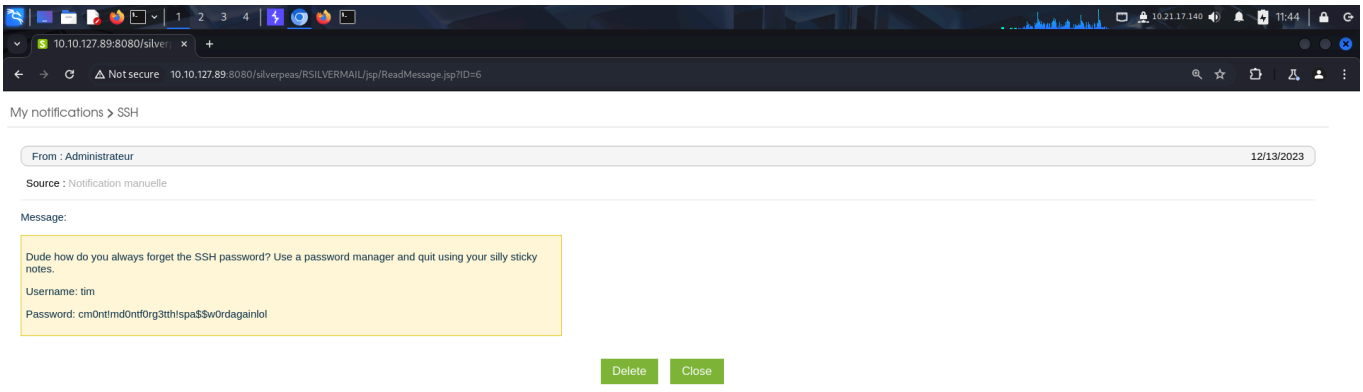




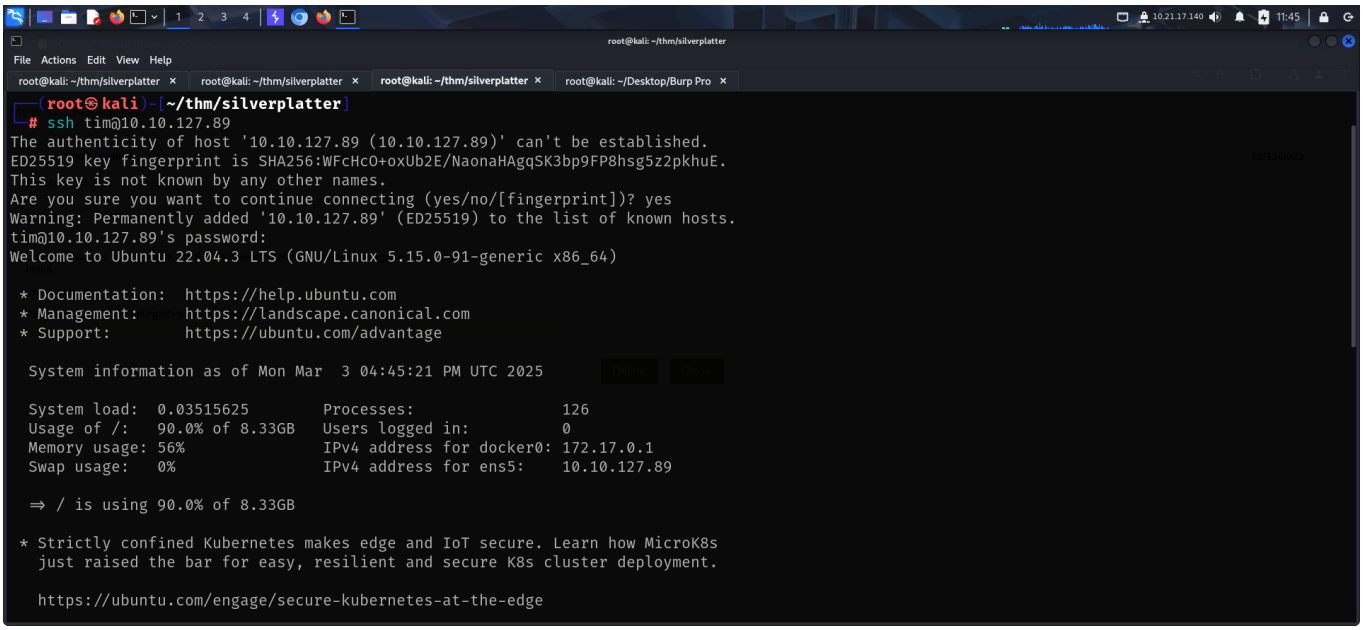
I recalled reading about a **broken access control** vulnerability on this cms so decided to try it out.







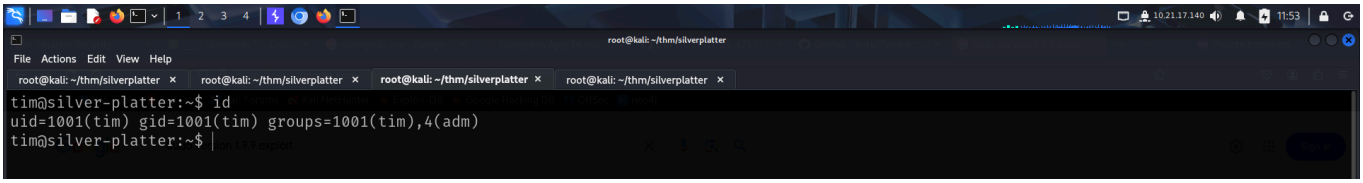
I managed to get the ssh credentials by exploiting **IDOR** vulnerability. I then used it to connect to the target using **ssh**.

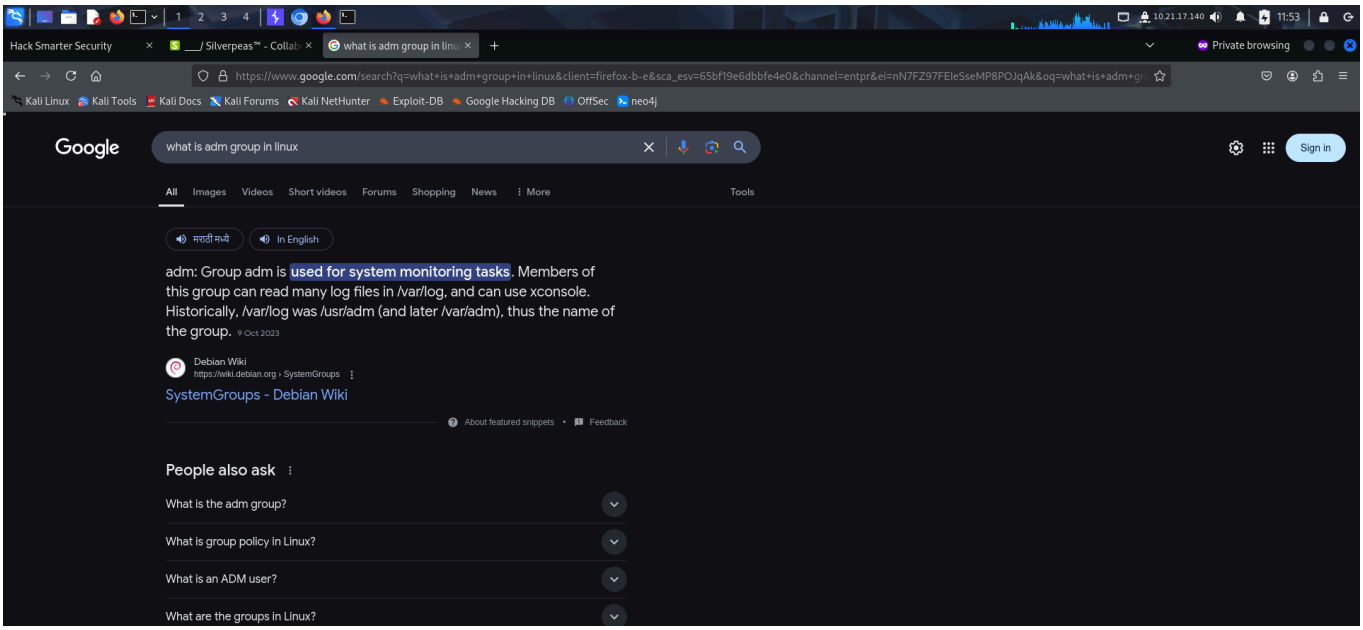


Finally, I captured the user flag.

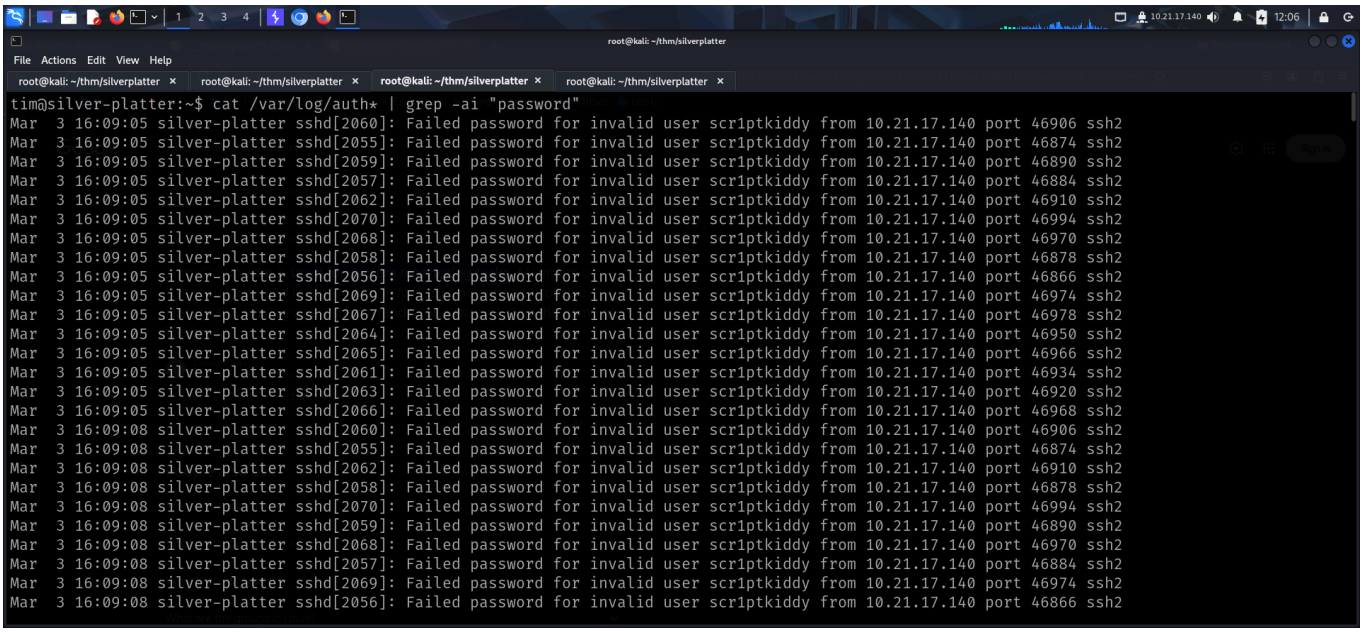
PRIVILEGE ESCALATION

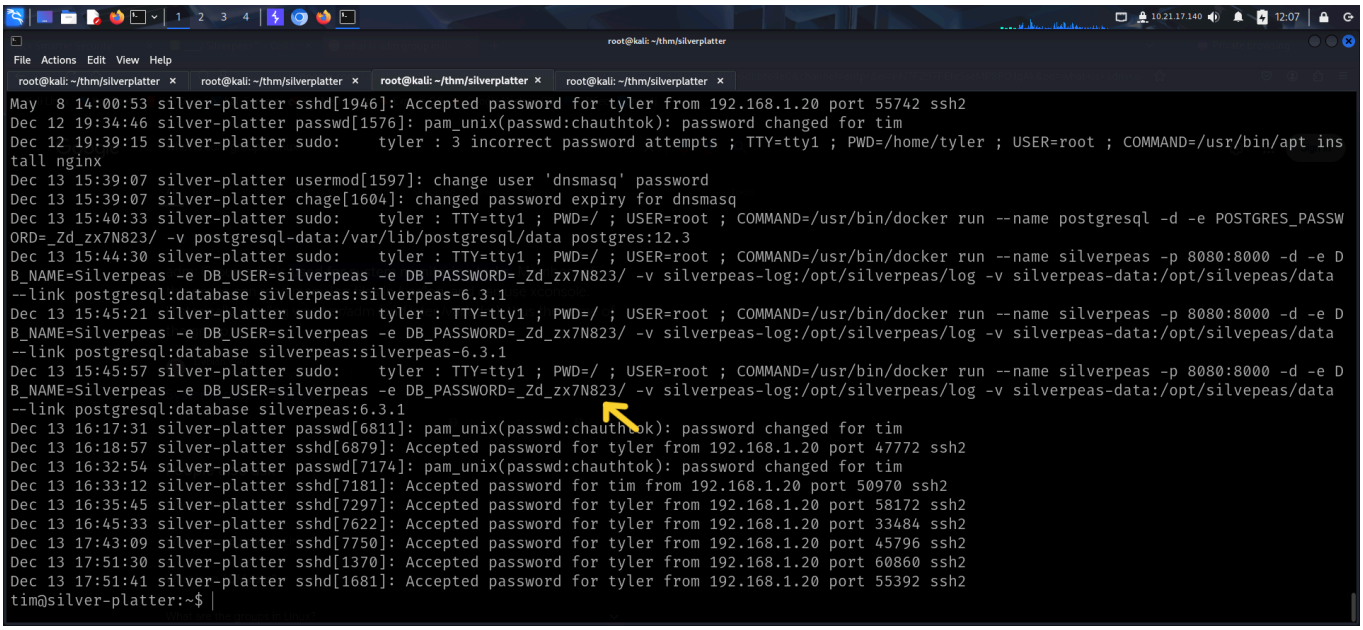
Running the **id** command revealed that the user *tim* was part of the **adm** group. This group is used for monitoring purpose.



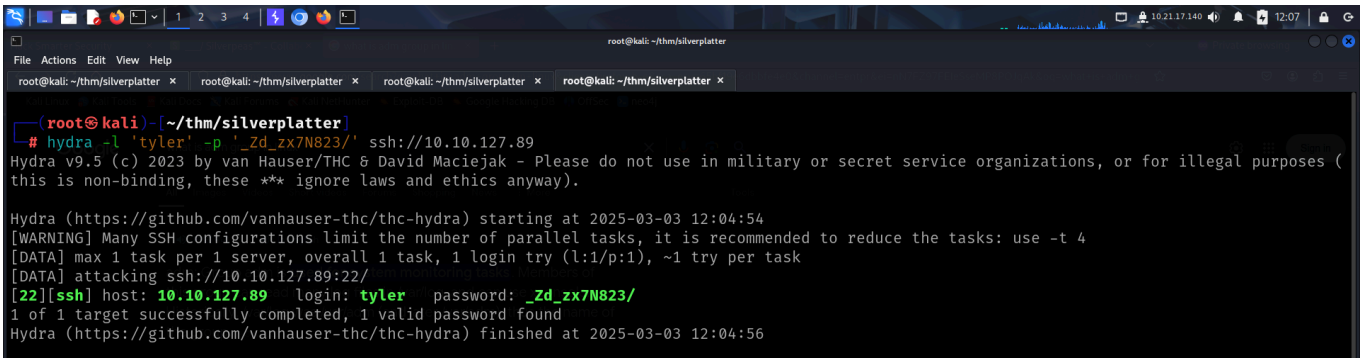


Hence my user would have access to the system **logs**. I looked at the authentication logs in */var/log/* directory and extracted passwords from it.

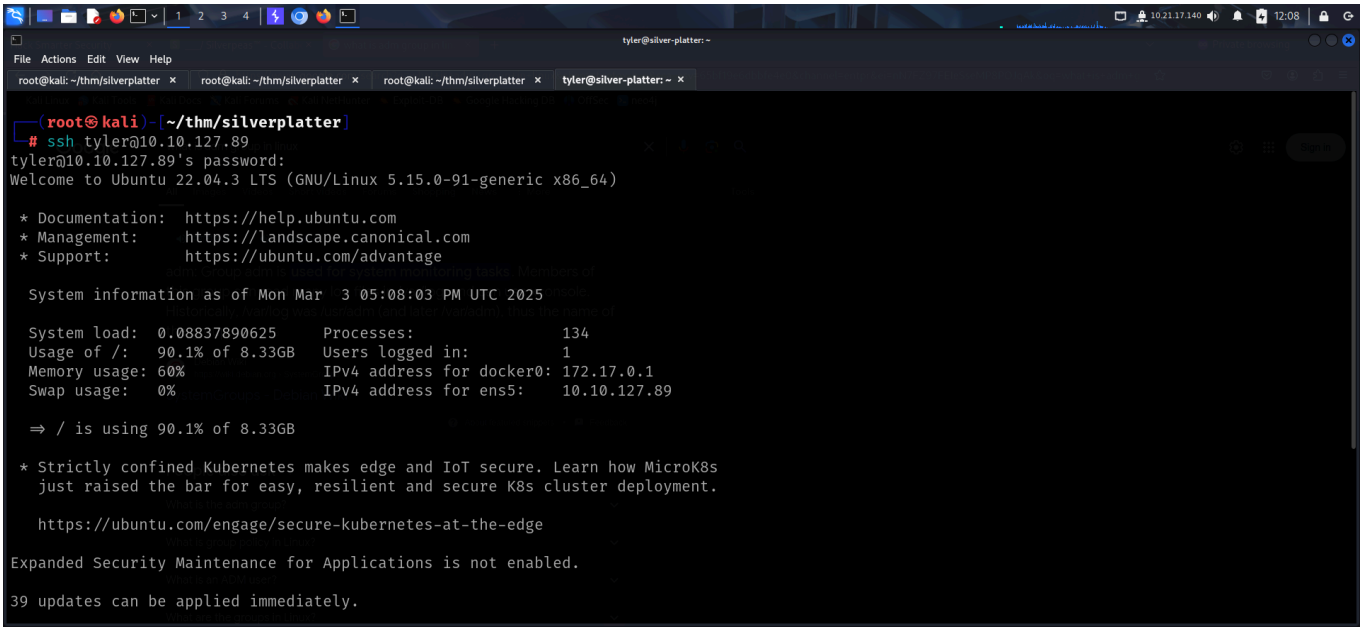




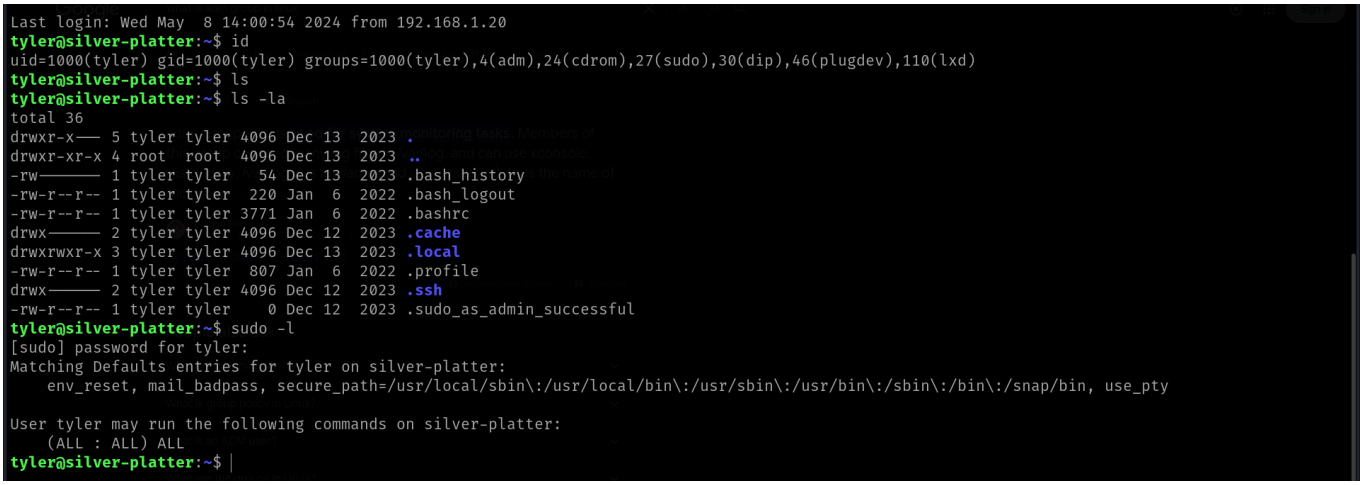
I checked if the password that I found was a valid credential for **ssh** using **hydra**.



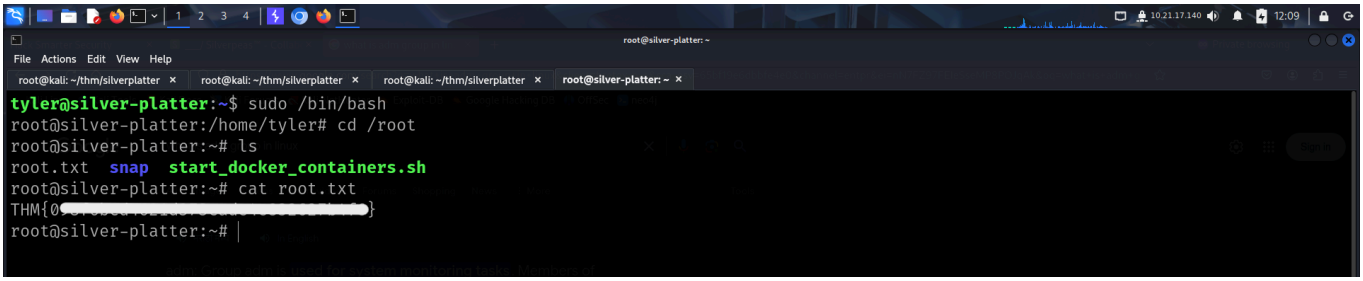
I then logged in as the new user.



I then checked the **sudo** privileges of this user and found that I was allowed to run anything as **root** and had no restrictions.



Hence I simply spawned a **bash** shell as root using **sudo** and captured the root flag from */root* directory.



That's it from my side!
Happy hacking :)