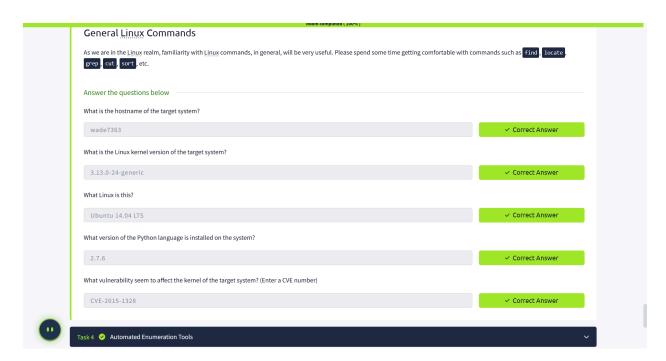
Name: Ram Haygrev.S Roll No: 231901039

EX 6: Linux Privilege Escalation

Aim: To Learn about linux Privilege Escalation.

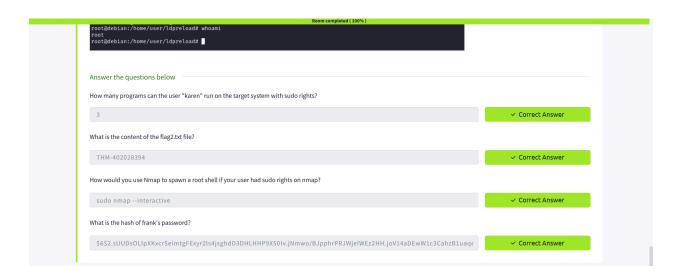
Tasks:



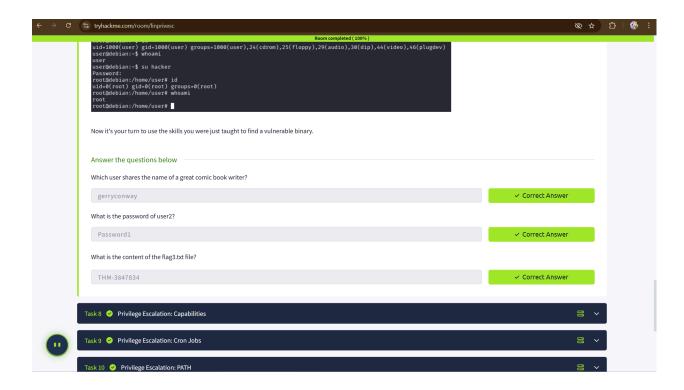
Name: Ram Haygrev.S

testing engagement before attempting a kernel exploit. Research sources: ${\bf 1.}\ {\bf Based\ on\ your\ findings, you\ can\ use\ Google\ to\ search\ for\ an\ existing\ exploit\ code.}$ 2. Sources such as https://www.cvedetails.com/ can also be useful. 3. Another alternative would be to use a script like LES (Linux Exploit Suggester) but remember that these tools can generate false positives (report a kernel vulnerability that does not affect the target system) or false negatives (not report any kernel vulnerabilities although the kernel is vulnerable). Hints/Notes: $1. \ Being too \ specific about the kernel \ version \ when \ searching for \ exploits \ on \ Google, \ Exploit-db, \ or \ search sploit$ 2. Be sure you understand how the exploit code works BEFORE you launch it. Some exploit codes can make changes on the operating system that would make them unsecured in further use or make irreversible changes to the system, creating problems later. Of course, these may not be great concerns within a lab or CTF environment, but these are absolute no-nos during a real penetration testing engagement. 3. Some exploits may require further interaction once they are run. Read all comments and instructions provided with the exploit code. 4. You can transfer the exploit code from your machine to the target system using the SimpleHTTPServer Python module and wget respectively. Answer the questions below $find \ and \ use \ the \ appropriate \ kernel \ exploit \ to \ gain \ root \ privileges \ on \ the \ target \ system.$ No answer needed ✓ Correct Answer What is the content of the flag1.txt file? ✓ Correct Answer THM-28392872729920

Roll No: 231901039



Name: Ram Haygrev.S Roll No: 231901039



Result: Hence the tasks were completed successfully