PSP0201

Week 4

Writeup

Group Name: ikun no 1

Members

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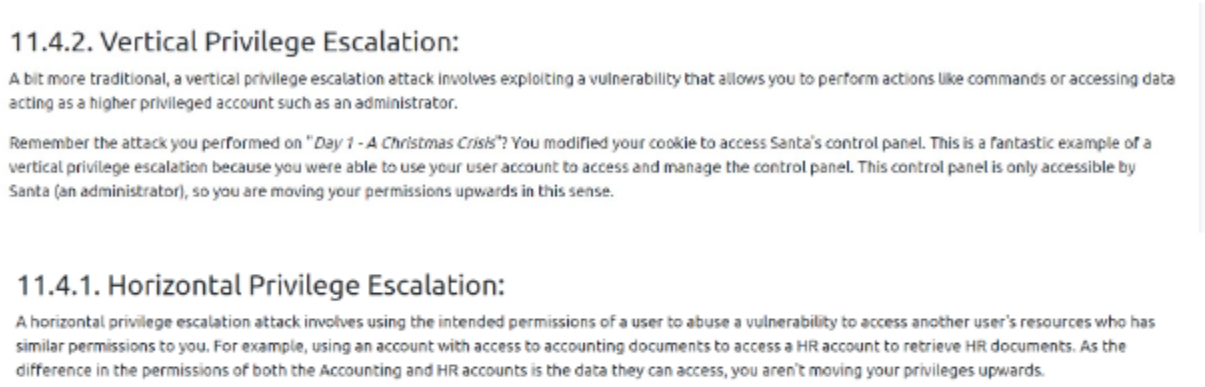
Day 11 - Networking The Rogue Gnome

Tool used: kali Linux , firefox

Solution/Walkthrough:

Q1, Q2, Q3



11.4.2. Vertical Privilege Escalation:

A bit more traditional, a vertical privilege escalation attack involves exploiting a vulnerability that allows you to perform actions like commands or accessing data acting as a higher privileged account such as an administrator.

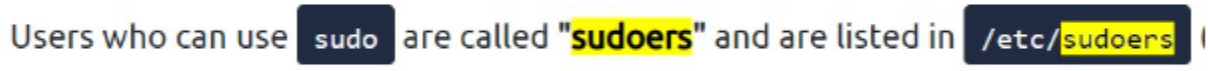
Remember the attack you performed on "*Day 1 - A Christmas Crisis*"? You modified your cookie to access Santa's control panel. This is a fantastic example of a vertical privilege escalation because you were able to use your user account to access and manage the control panel. This control panel is only accessible by Santa (an administrator), so you are moving your permissions upwards in this sense.

11.4.1. Horizontal Privilege Escalation:

A horizontal privilege escalation attack involves using the intended permissions of a user to abuse a vulnerability to access another user's resources who has similar permissions to you. For example, using an account with access to accounting documents to access a HR account to retrieve HR documents. As the difference in the permissions of both the Accounting and HR accounts is the data they can access, you aren't moving your privileges upwards.

Examine from TRYHACKME and find the answer.

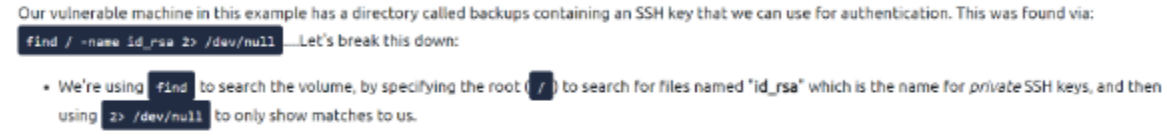
Q4.



Users who can use `sudo` are called "**sudoers**" and are listed in `/etc/sudoers`

Examine from THM.

Q5.

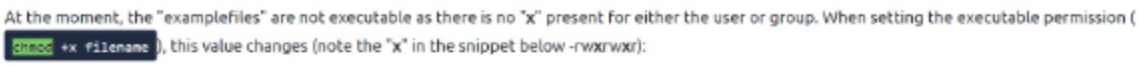


Our vulnerable machine in this example has a directory called backups containing an SSH key that we can use for authentication. This was found via: `find / -name id_rsa 2> /dev/null` ....Let's break this down:

- We're using `find` to search the volume, by specifying the root (`/`) to search for files named "id_rsa" which is the name for *private* SSH keys, and then using `2> /dev/null` to only show matches to us.

Examine from THM.

Q6.



At the moment, the "examplefiles" are not executable as there is no "x" present for either the user or group. When setting the executable permission (`chmod +x filename`), this value changes (note the "x" in the snippet below -rwxrwxr):

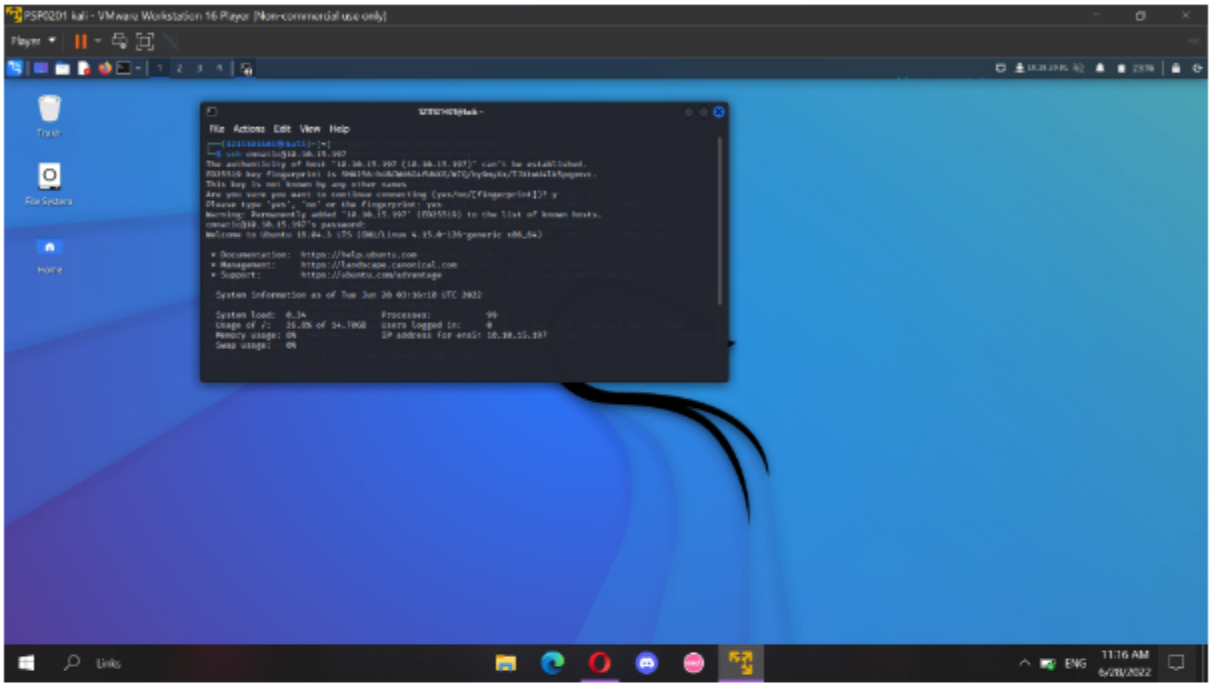
From THM, we can find out the command. From the question we knew that the name of the file is find.sh, so we just put in the file name behind +x.

Q7.

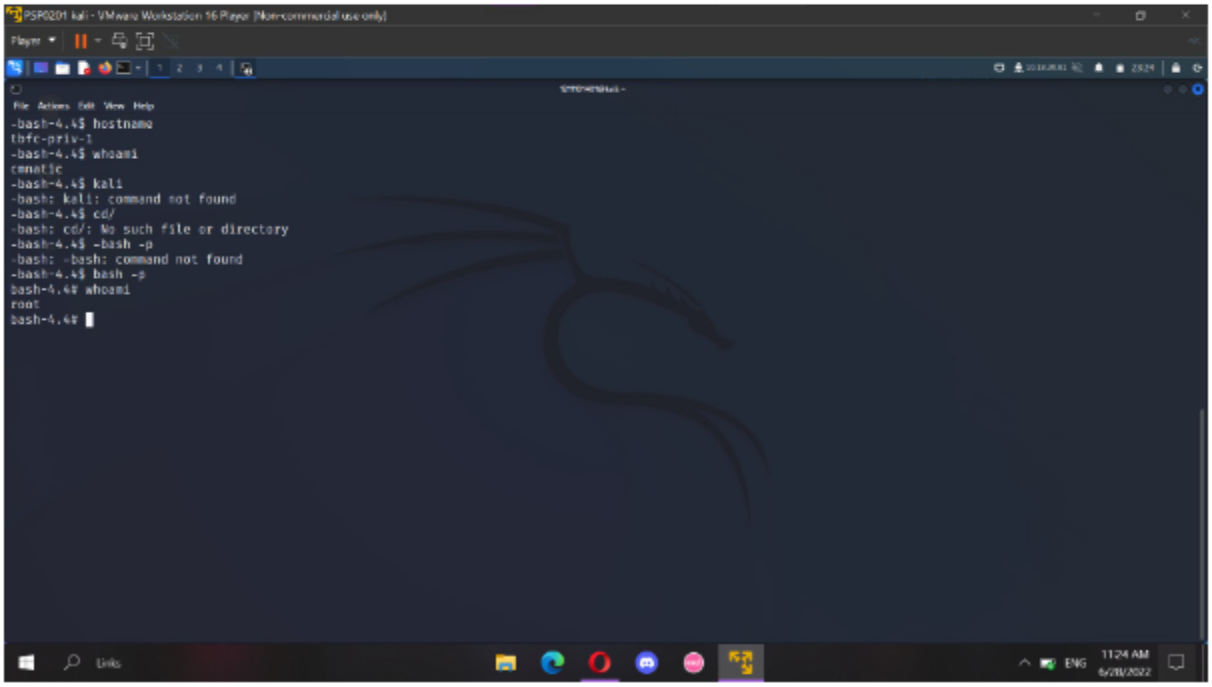
11.10.2. Let's use Python3 to turn our machine into a web server to serve the *LinEnum.sh* script to be downloaded onto the target machine. Make sure you run this command in the same directory that you downloaded *LinEnum.sh* to: `python3 -m http.server 8000`

From THM, we can find out the command we use to host a http server using python3. We just have to change the server port to 9999 as the question mentioned.

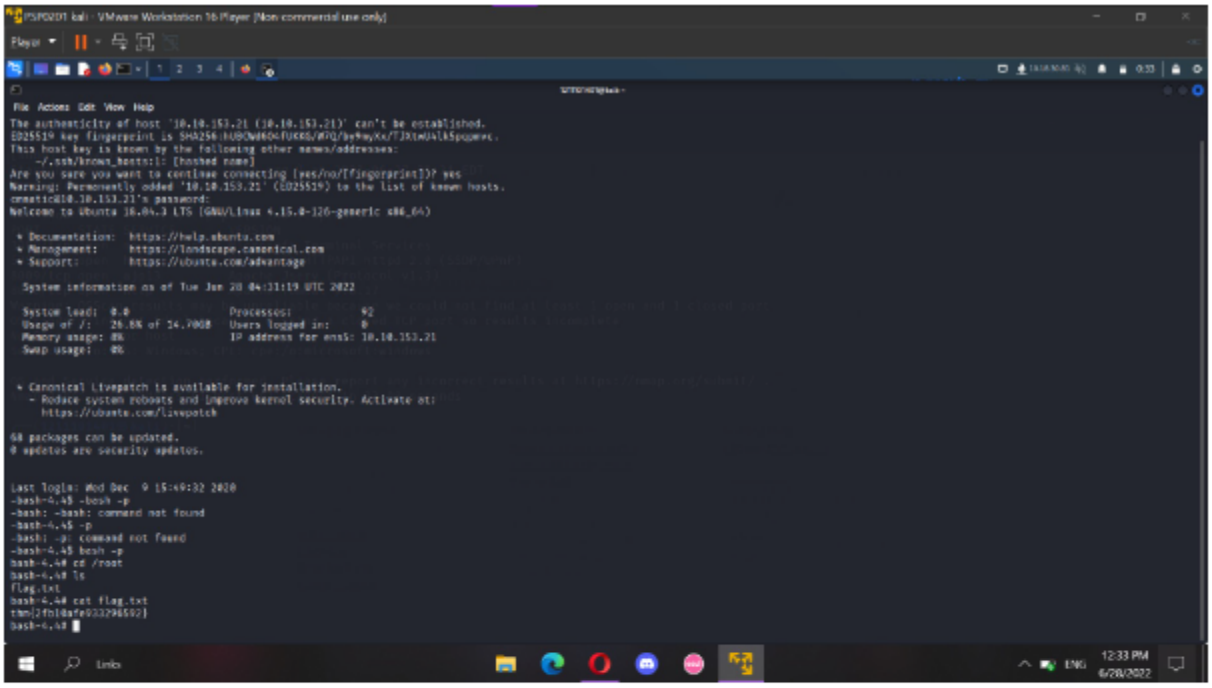
Q8.



First, we login into the site with ssh.



By using bash, we can change our access and become a root.



Find out the file kept in the root which is flag.txt. Open the file and the flag can be captured.