Root Bt Shell Konsole Rar ##VERIFIED##

cuckoolander was a fun box. it seems like my exploits on this box ended up with the password i was trying to brute force being leaked to me on the dark web. i started off as a credential guard and a reverse shell. i ultimately compromised the box, but i failed to keep a shell. i continued trying to access the box via telnet, looking for the default password for the pc. i eventually found a path to a private share on the box that turned out to be a mount point of the efs that was preventing my reading a file. after getting a share to read, i found another telnet session that was a secondary telnet service. i wrote a small python script to spawn an instance of the telnet service, which i named remotecontrol. after that, i was able to get a reverse shell. while there, i started looking around for the default credentials for the pc. i eventually found a file that had a default password. i cracked that password, but wasnt able to get a shell because i wasnt able to enumerate shares from the host. i found the default credentials for the pc, and had a reverse shell. i could do a couple of things, either use an existing service account, or find a user who had the same sid as the account i was using. i ultimately found a user with the same sid as my service account that i had started with. i use bloodhound.py to get credentials for the user, and a keylogger to capture the password. i finally have my default credentials, and can now fully control the host. in beyond root, i explore the efs i was able to read, and how the acls that prevent me from reading files work. hack was a nice box for multi-stage attacks. the initial compromise comes from a command injection vulnerability in the web application. i brute force it for a password, but find that the password is locked down after 2 attempts. ill modify the code to let me try 3 times. from there, ill discover a command injection in the command-line that allows me to run arbitrary commands. after finding the cmd.php file that runs this, i can write a script that has a simple loop that sends requests to every ip in the netblock. i can write one request for each ip, and then send requests to different subnets until i get at least one that returns a shell. i end up getting two shells on this box, a second one that is a ntlmv2, and a third one that is a stage 1 attack. the stage 1 attack allows me to move into another stage where i can control the box using creds taken from the administrator account. i walk through how to enumerate the user accounts on the box, and find the credentials i need to dump from a backup. i also find the gecos field for an account, which allows me to try multiple usernames in a /etc/passwd-like format. in beyond root, i take the account from the backup, and use bloodhound.py to brute force the password of that account. i also look at the efs i was able to read, and how the acls that prevent me from reading files work.

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intended was a quiet box, and i suspect this was the first time i got a hold of it. the only way to compromise the box was through a bind vulnerability. i failed to control the box after the initial bind, but was able to get a reverse shell. kryptos is the first box ive come across that is all visual. in my eyes, its the easiest box for a beginner to understand, and that its a visual challenge is a huge plus. ill look at what the box is giving me, and use the python requests library to find out what the box is allowing me to do. ill exploit a cross-site scripting vulnerability to learn what the box is calling, and then use that information to get root. ill also look at the client-side js and find a critical error that is in the same spot that the web server uses to call into the php code. in addition to that error, ill try to understand what the server is doing by writing some python in a file on the server. i can at least see the php code running on the server, and i can view a json response. i cant get a copy of the json, but ill try a few different things to get the information i need to bypass the protection. ill make a visual studio code extension to try and exploit the bug, but ill hit a wall when i try to debug the application and can get to only the start of the application. nara is a product that provides software that helps people stay secure in their living environments. its really exciting, because it provides a lot of value to a lot of people at the same time. ill show how to pwn, and use the software, to get root. i get to see how my ssh credentials are being provided, and then use a plugin to call nara that dumps the database. the code and database dump are both available for the public. ill then use a file overwrite to get access to files. ill then find a terminal application with some creds in the user home directory, and then use a second plugin that logs into the application to get that creds. i then do a hybrid cross site scripting attack that is basically a reverse targetted cross site scripting with the file credentials. i then find another file with creds, and use them to get access to the box. i then write a script that takes the step of downloading a file off of the box and checking it for a signature, and ill upload a file with an embedded webshell payload. 5ec8ef588b