### Corridor

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# Resolviendo la máquina Corridor

En esta publicación, comparto cómo resolví la máquina Corridor de TryHackMe.

#### **Enumeración**

## **Ping**

Ejecutamos un *ping* para comprobar la conectividad y obtener pistas sobre el sistema operativo.

```
ping -c 1 10.10.119.85
```

```
PING 10.10.119.85 (10.10.119.85) 56(84) bytes of data. 64 bytes from 10.10.119.85: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=47.8 ms

— 10.10.119.85 ping statistics —

1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 47.823/47.823/47.823/0.000 ms
```

TTL=63 -> Linux

#### **Nmap**

Escaneo inicial de puertos.

```
nmap -p- --open -sS --min-rate 5000 -vvv -n -Pn 10.10.119.85 -oG allPorts
```

```
Host discovery disabled (-Pn). All addresses will be marked 'up' and scan times may be slower Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-07-12 19:08 CEST
Initiating SYN Stealth Scan at 19:08
Scanning 10.10.119.85 [65535 ports]
Discovered open port 80/tcp on 10.10.119.85
Completed SYN Stealth Scan at 19:08, 12.60s elapsed (65535 total ports)
Nmap scan report for 10.10.119.85
Host is up, received user-set (0.049s latency).
Scanned at 2025-07-12 19:08:40 CEST for 12s
Not shown: 65534 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE REASON
80/tcp open http syn-ack ttl 62

Read data files from: /usr/share/nmap
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 12.68 seconds
Raw packets sent: 66639 (2.932MB) | Rcvd: 65782 (2.631MB)
```

```
nmap -p80 -sCV 10.10.119.85 -oN targeted
```

```
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-07-12 19:11 CEST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.119.85
Host is up (0.048s latency).

PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
80/tcp open http Werkzeug httpd 2.0.3 (Python 3.10.2)
|_http-title: Corridor

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/.
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 7.75 seconds
```

## **Explotación**

#### **HTTP**

Al analizar el sitio web, observamos que los títulos parecen estar codificados en MD5.

```
1 
| *IDOCTYPE html>
| chail lang="en">
| chail lang="en"|
| chai
```

Utilizamos John the Ripper para descifrar uno de los hashes.

```
echo "c4ca4238a0b923820dcc509a6f75849b" > hash
```

```
john --format=Raw-MD5 --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt hash
```

```
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (Raw-MD5 [MD5 256/256 AVX2 8×3])
Warning: no OpenMP support for this hash type, consider --fork=8
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
1 (?)
1g 0:00:00:00 DONE (2025-06-01 10:54) 100.0g/s 8064Kp/s 8064Kc/s 8064KC/s 111479..vivivi
Use the "--show --format=Raw-MD5" options to display all of the cracked passwords reliably
Session completed.
```

El hash corresponde al número 1.

Descifrando todos los títulos, obtenemos una secuencia del 1 al 13.

Para probar con el número 0, generamos su hash MD5 manualmente.

```
echo -n "0" | md5sum
```

#### cfcd208495d565ef66e7dff9f98764da -

http://10.10.119.85/cfcd208495d565ef66e7dff9f98764da

Se encuentra la flag.