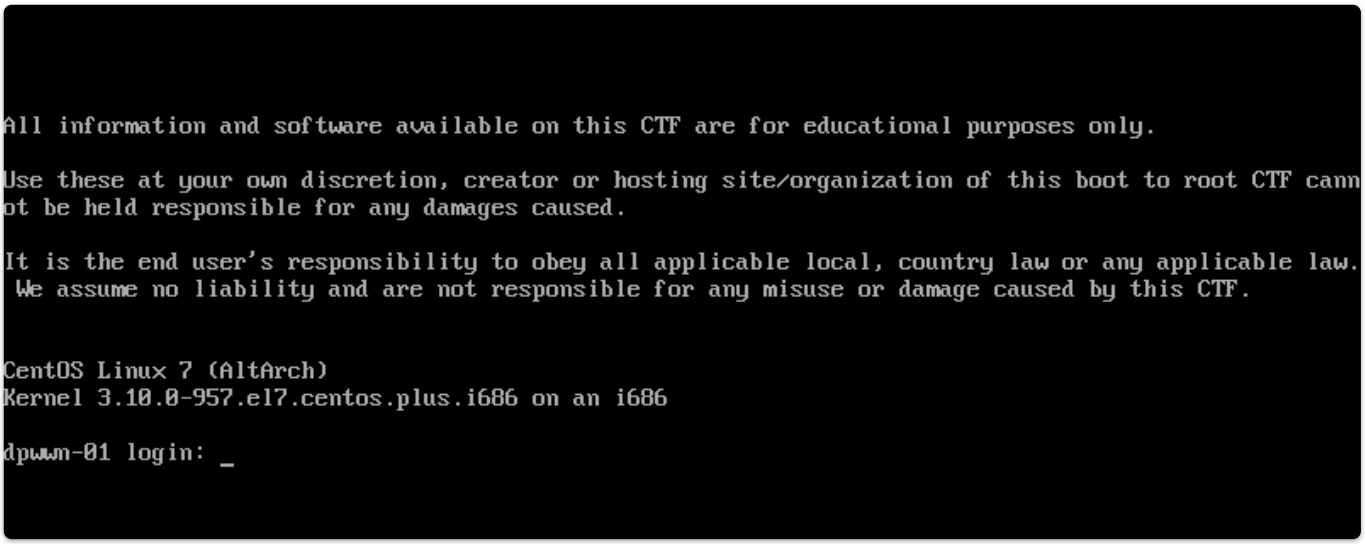


GETTING STARTED

To download dpwwn 1, click on the link given below:

https://www.vulnhub.com/entry/dpwwn-1,342/

> Note
>
> This writeup documents the steps that successfully led to pwnage of the machine. It does not include the dead-end steps encountered during the process (which were numerous). This is just my take on pwning the machine and you are welcome to choose a different path.

RECONNAISSANCE

I began with an nmap network scan to identify the target.

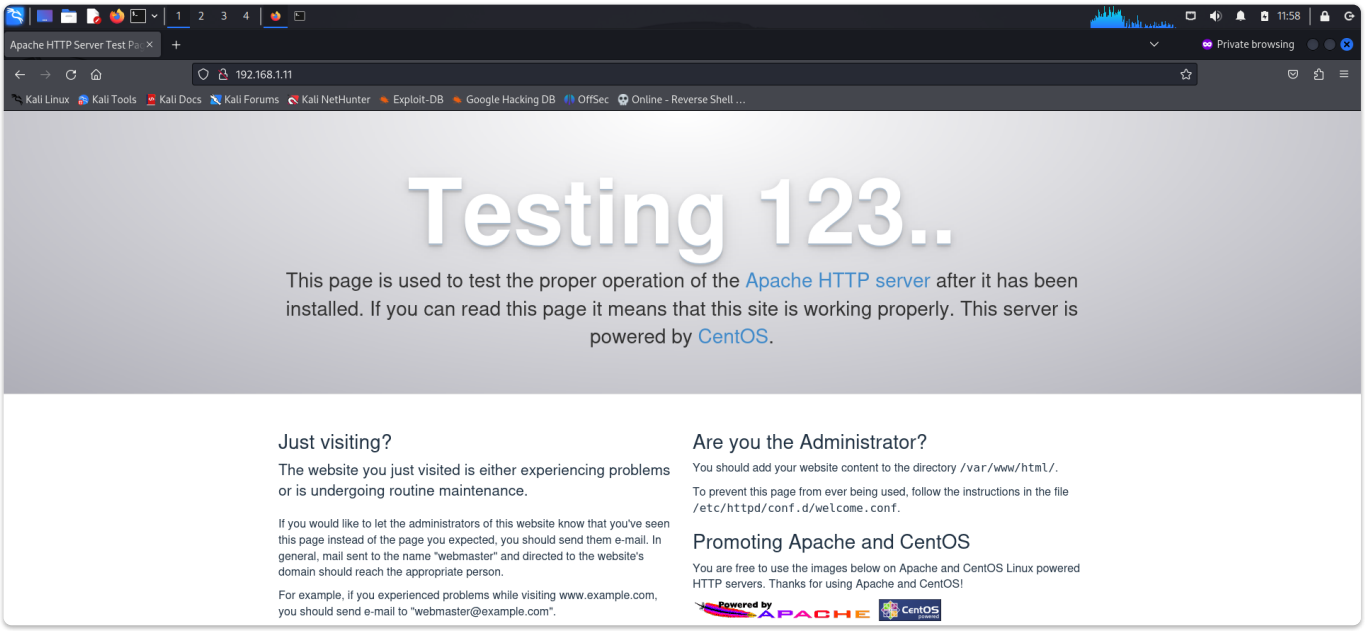
```
┌──(root㉿kali)-[~/ctf/dpwwn1]
└─# nmap -sn 192.168.1.0/24
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-06-24 10:33 EDT
Nmap scan report for RTK_GW (192.168.1.1)
Host is up (0.0044s latency).
MAC Address: F8:C4:F3:D0:63:13 (Shanghai Infinity Wireless Technologies)
Nmap scan report for dpwwn-01 (192.168.1.11)
Host is up (0.00035s latency).
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:5A:52:C7 (VMware)
Nmap scan report for kali (192.168.1.12)
```

```
Host is up.
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (3 hosts up) scanned in 3.70 seconds
```

I then performed an nmap aggressive scan to find open ports and services.

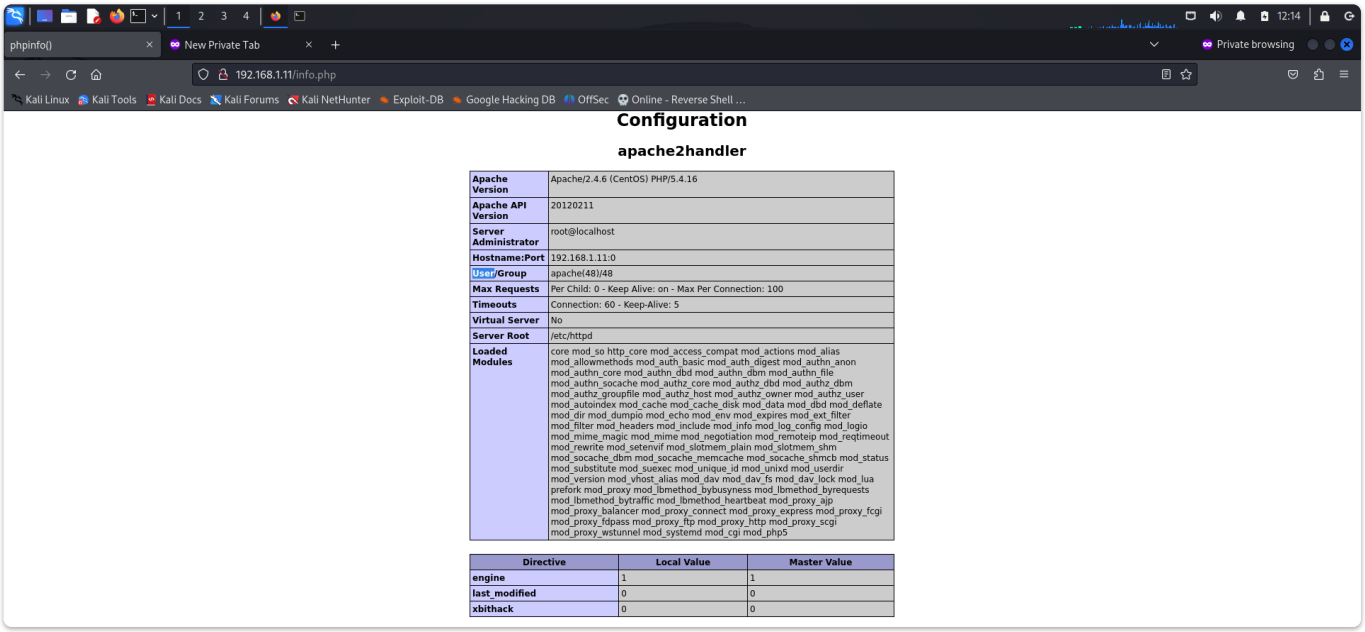
INITIAL ACCESS

I viewed the *http* service running on port 80 in a browser and landed on a testing page.

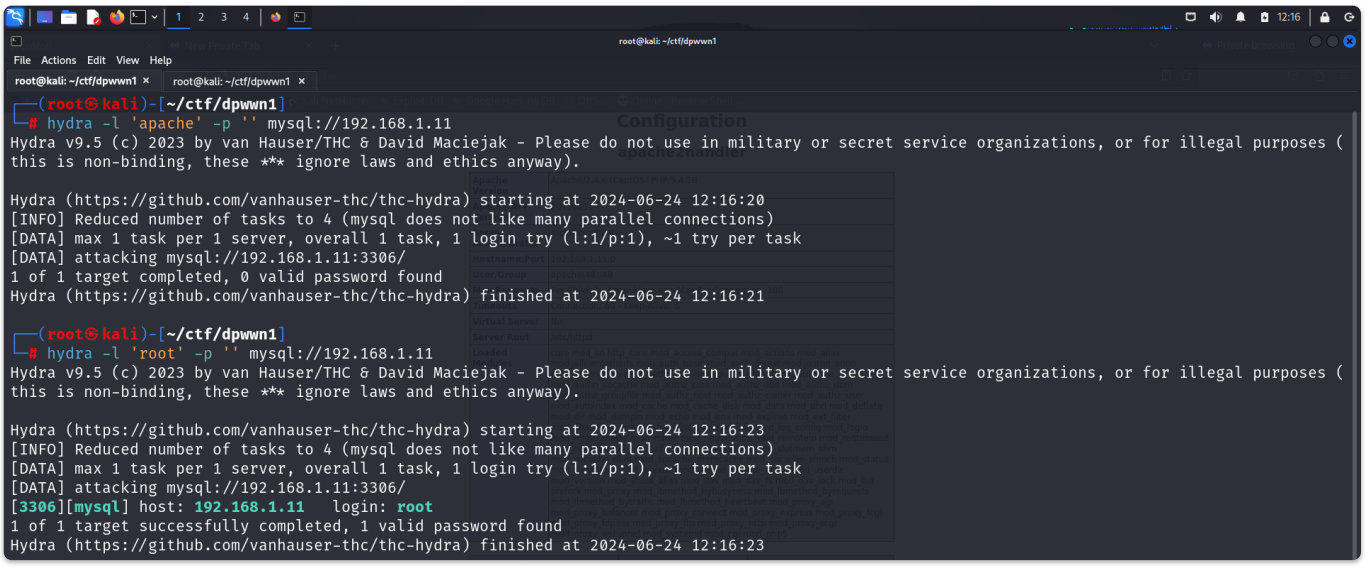


I then ran a ffuf scan to find directories and files on this server.

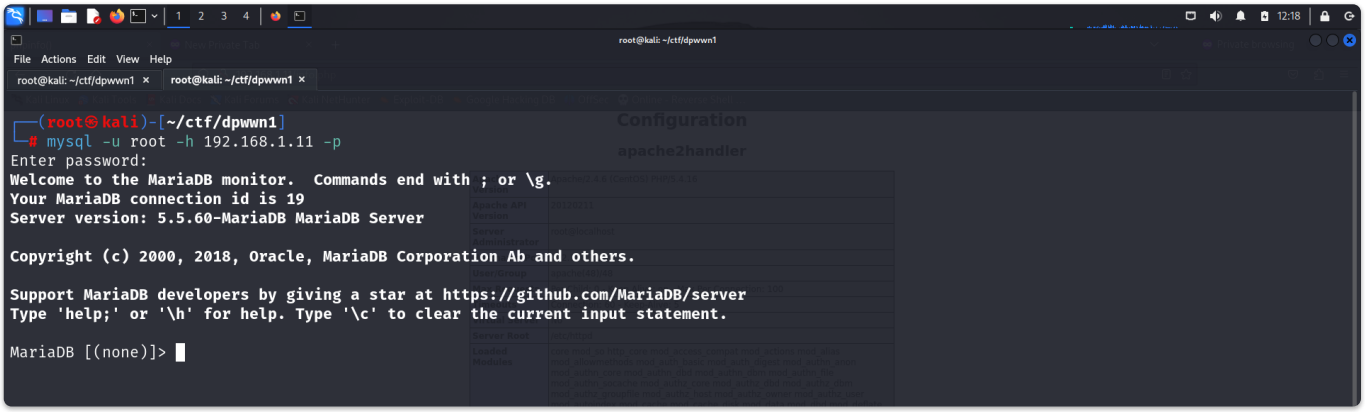
I visited *info.php* and found the **php** information. Here, potential users were revealed.



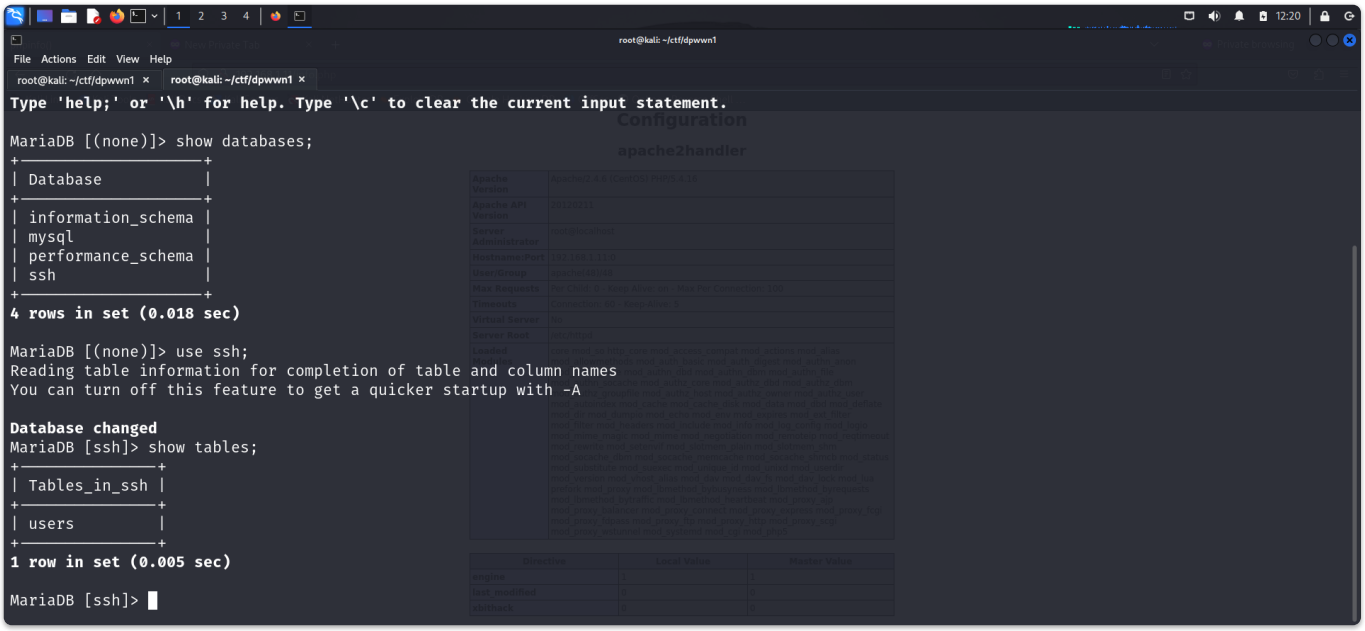
Hence, I tried both the users *root* and *apache* with blank passwords.

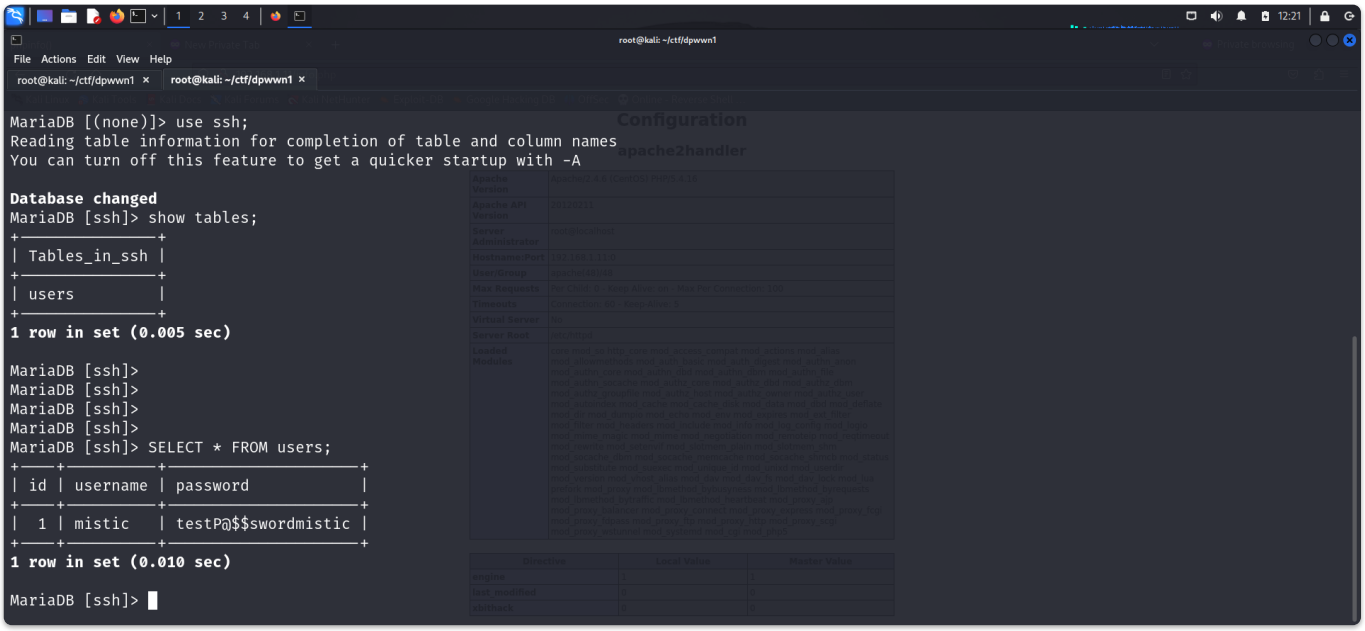


Now that I found a valid credential, I accessed the database using this.



Here, I found a set of credentials in the *users* table.



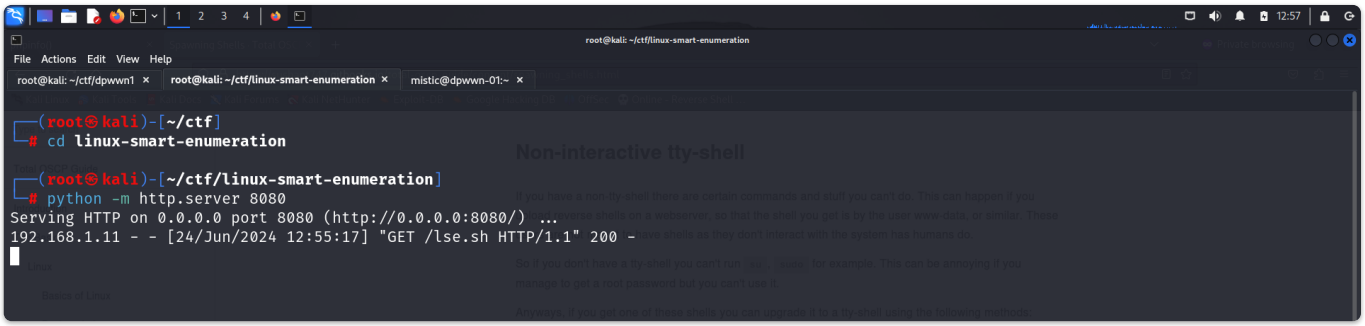


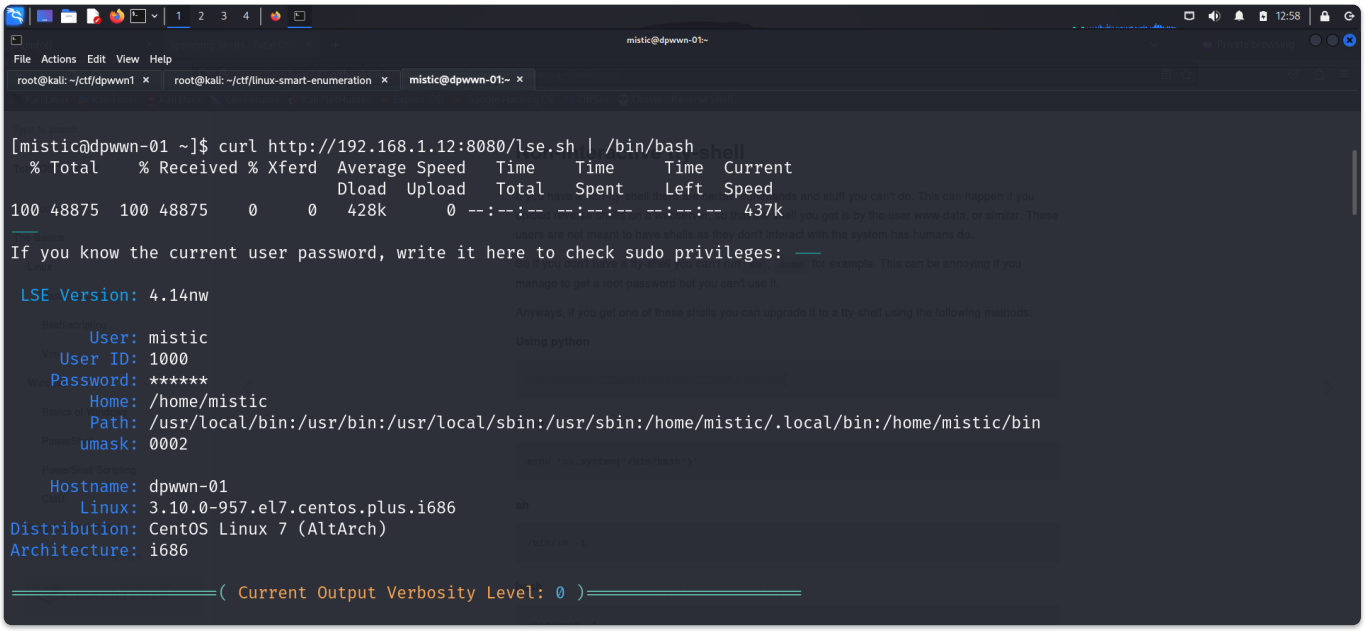
I used these credentials to connect via ssh.

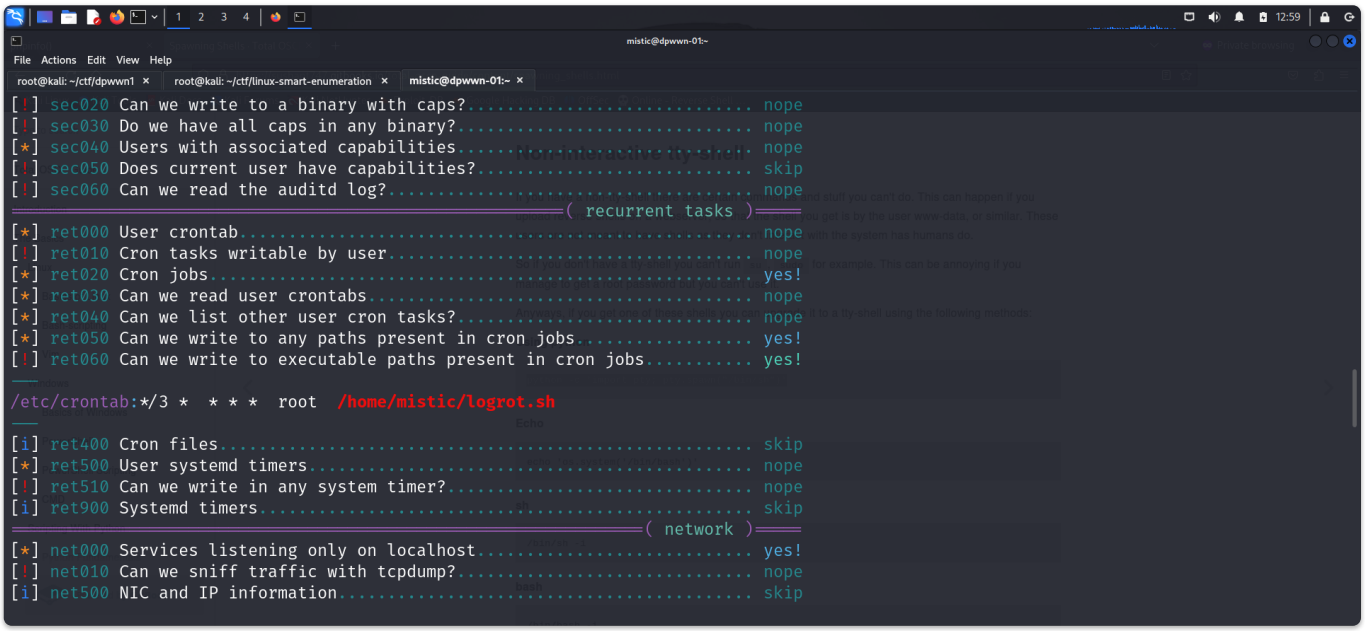
With this, I gained a foothold on the machine.

PRIVILEGE ESCALATION

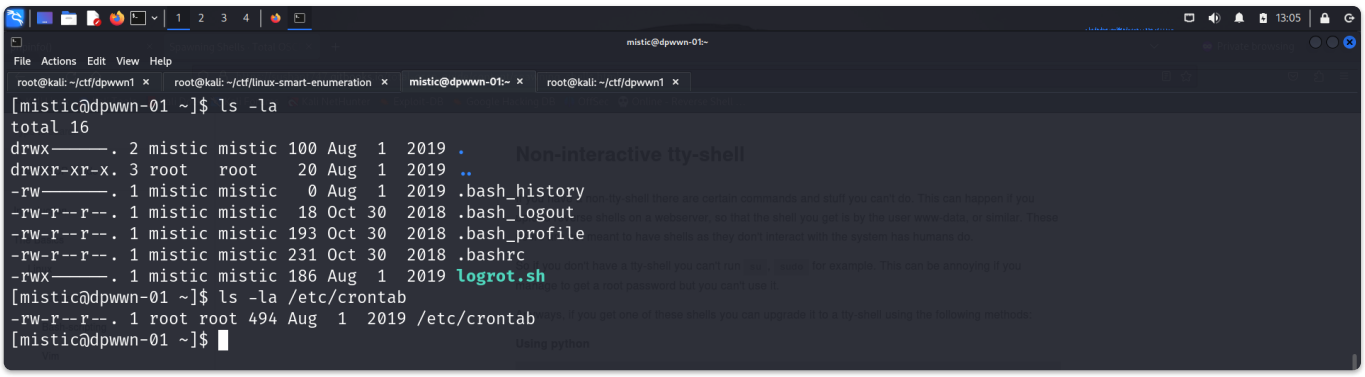
I ran the linux smart enumeration to find any misconfigurations.

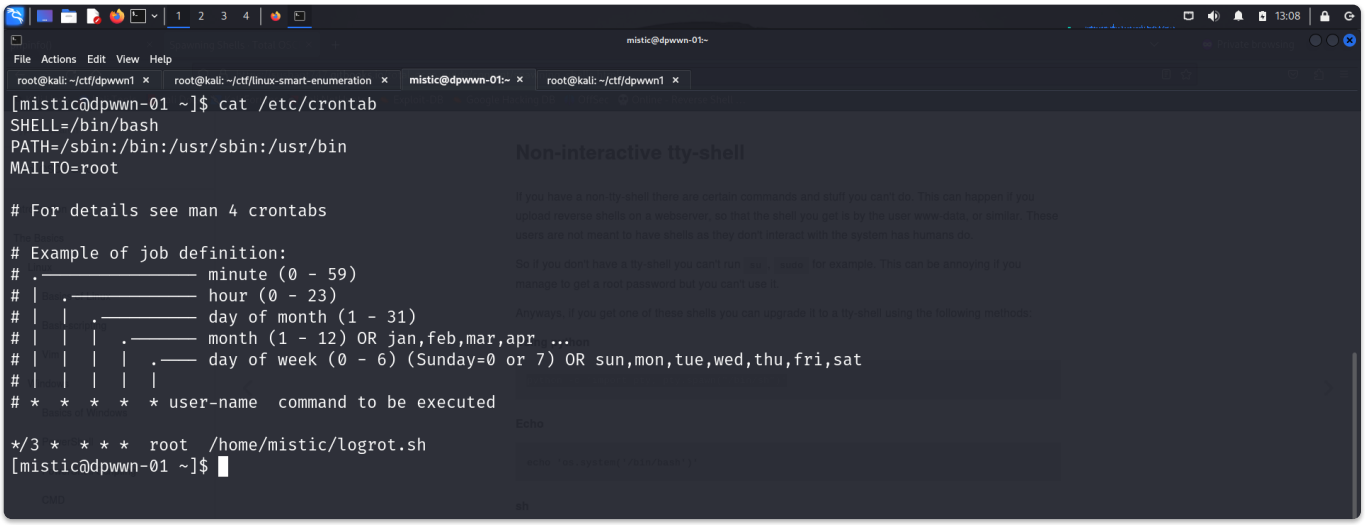




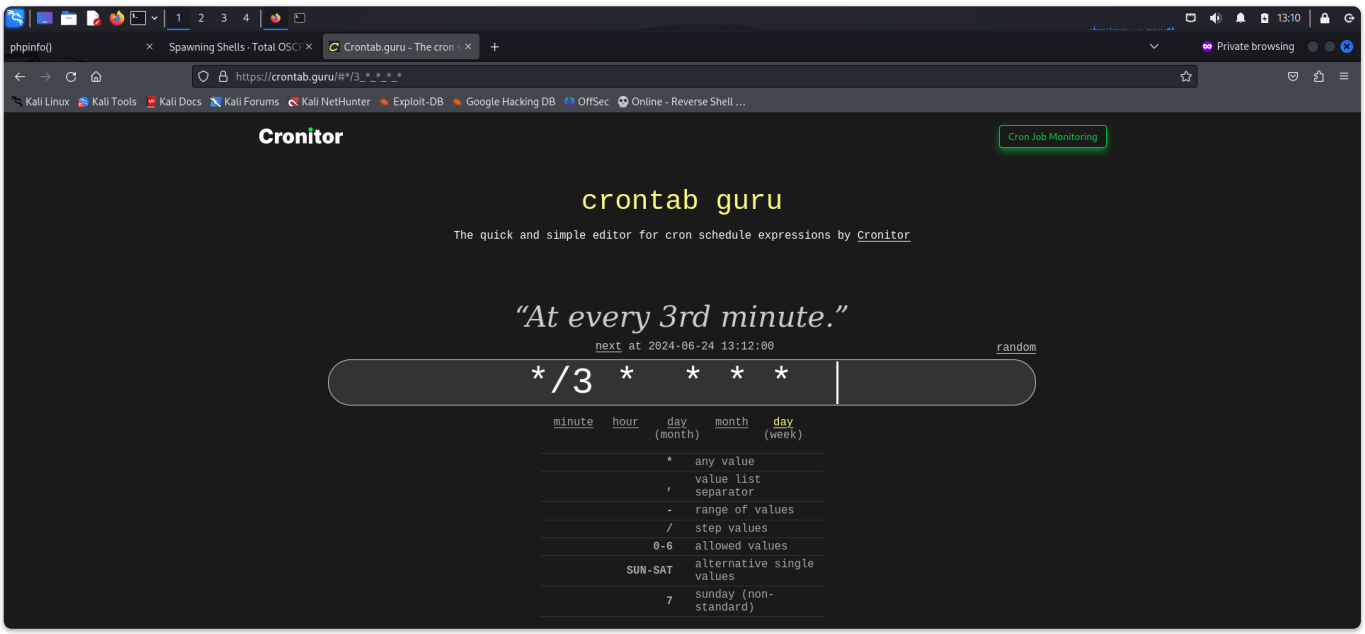


Through this, I discovered that the bash script present in my home directory was being executed as a cronjob. Cron jobs are scheduled tasks that are executed automatically after certain conditions are fulfilled.

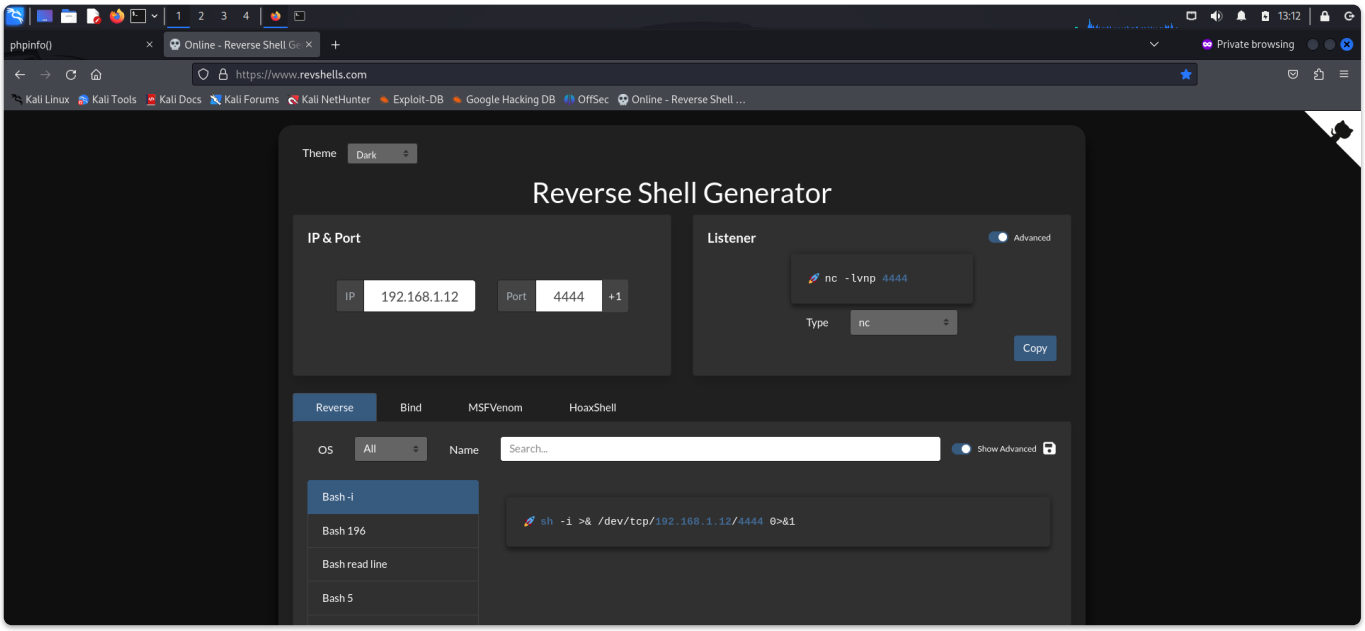


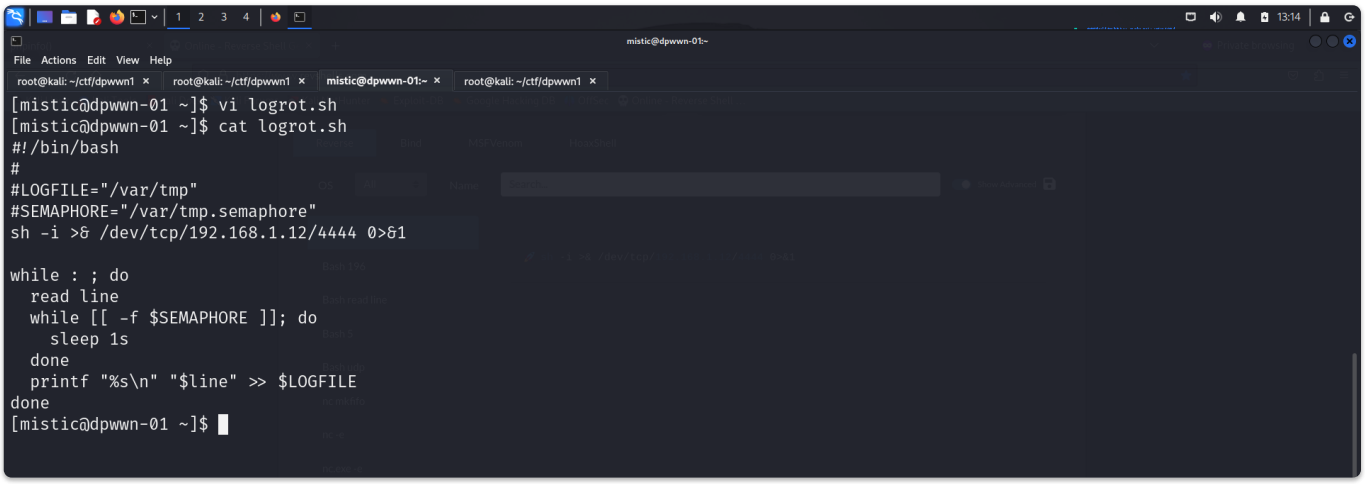


Hence, the file was being executed as *root* through the crontab. To understand the execution schedule of the script, I visited **crontab guru**.



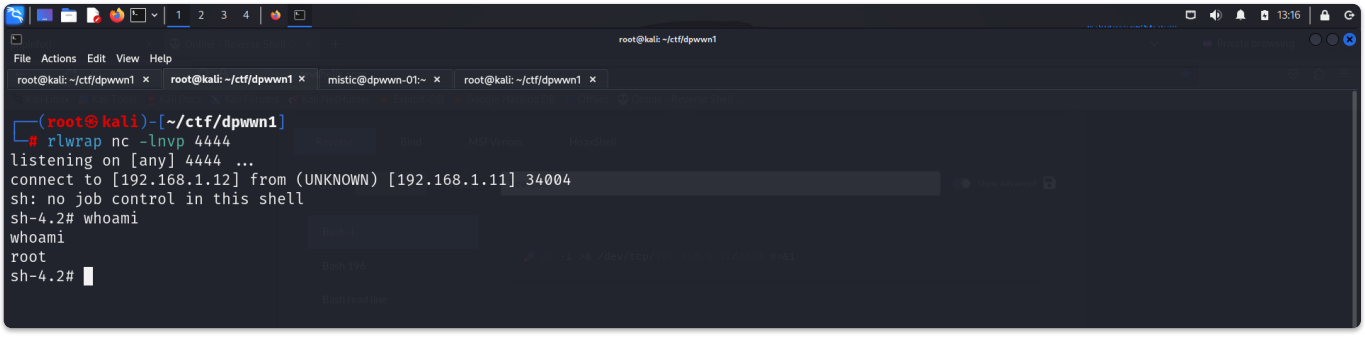
To gain privileged access, I visited revshells and selected a bash payload, then inserted it into the script.



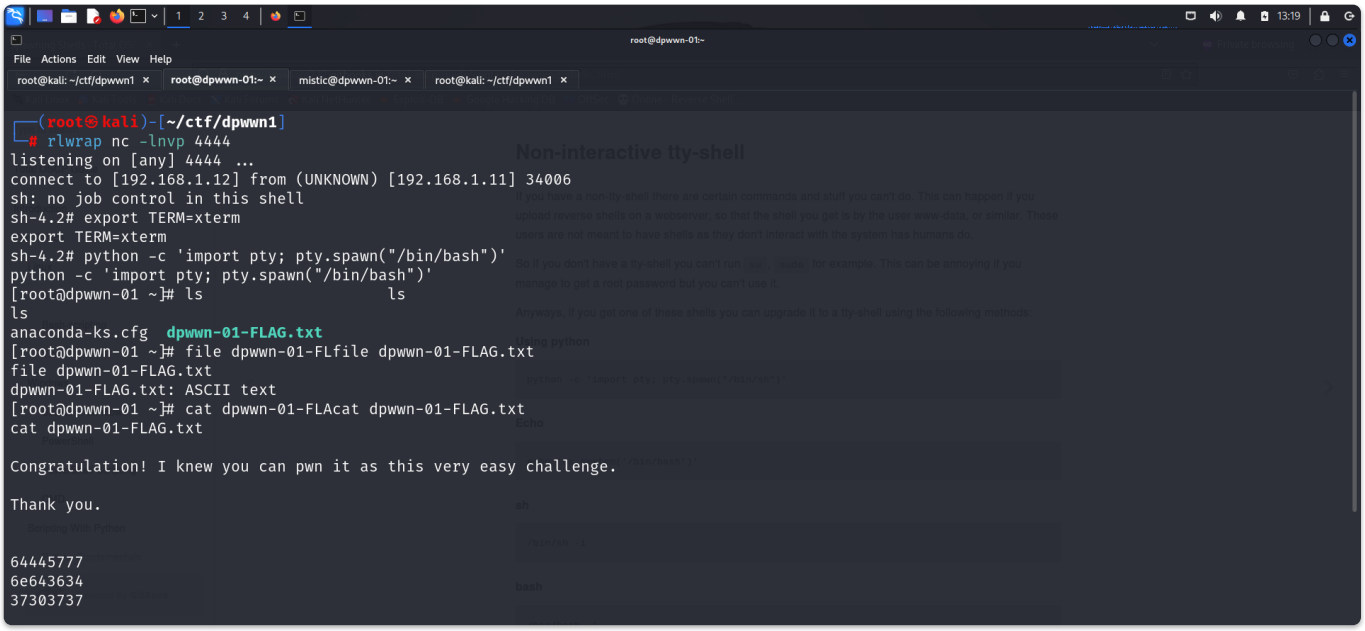



```
rlwrap nc -lnvp 4444
```

Finally, I waited for 3 minutes and got a reverse connection on my netcat listener.



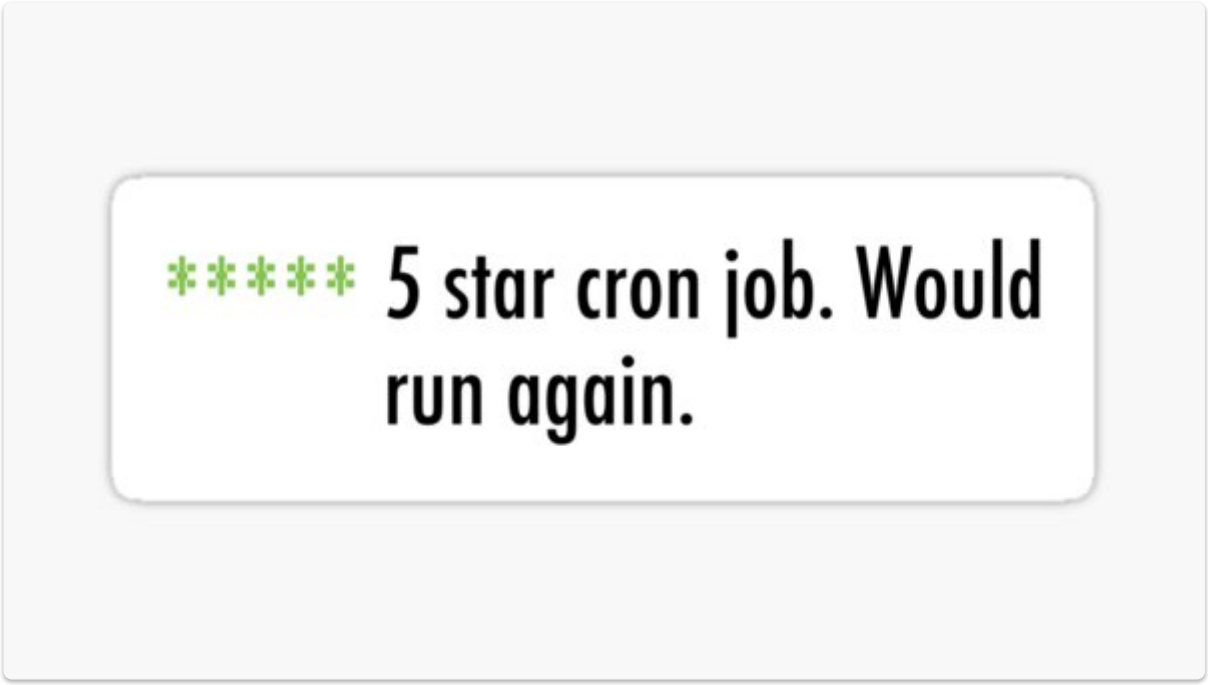
I spawned a tty shell and captured the flag from the */root* directory.



CLOSURE

Here's a brief summary of how I gained access to dpwwn 1:

1. I identified potential users from the phpinfo page using web fuzzing.
2. One of these users had credentials for the mysql server on the target, which allowed me to access the system via ssh.
3. A script in the *mystic* user's directory was executed by *crontab* as *root*, providing me with a reverse shell as *root*.
4. With *root* access, I retrieved the flag located in */root*.



That's all from my side! Happy Hacking :)