DC-1

> Welcome to my writeup on **DC-1** from **offsec proving grounds**. This challenge has 2 flags and I am gonna walk you through the steps required to pwn the machine and capture them both. Let's get started!

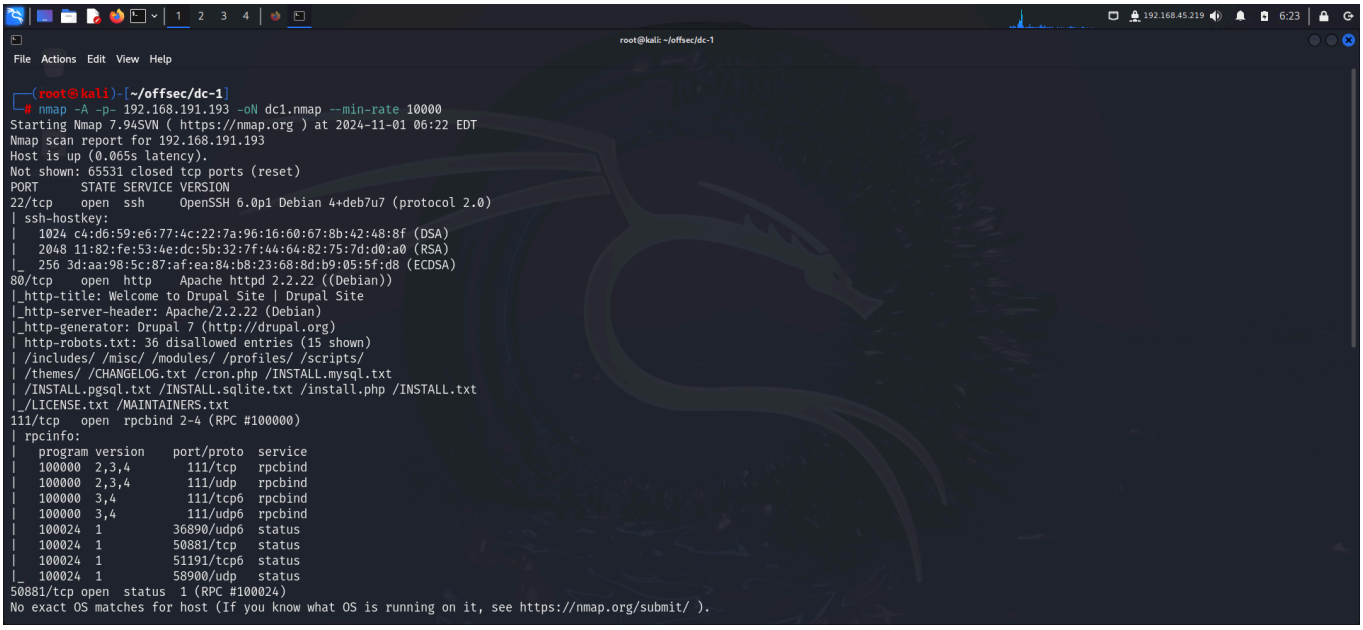
GETTING STARTED

To access the lab, visit proving grounds and download the vpn configuration file. Connect to the vpn using `openvpn <file.ovpn>` and start the machine to get an IP.

> **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.

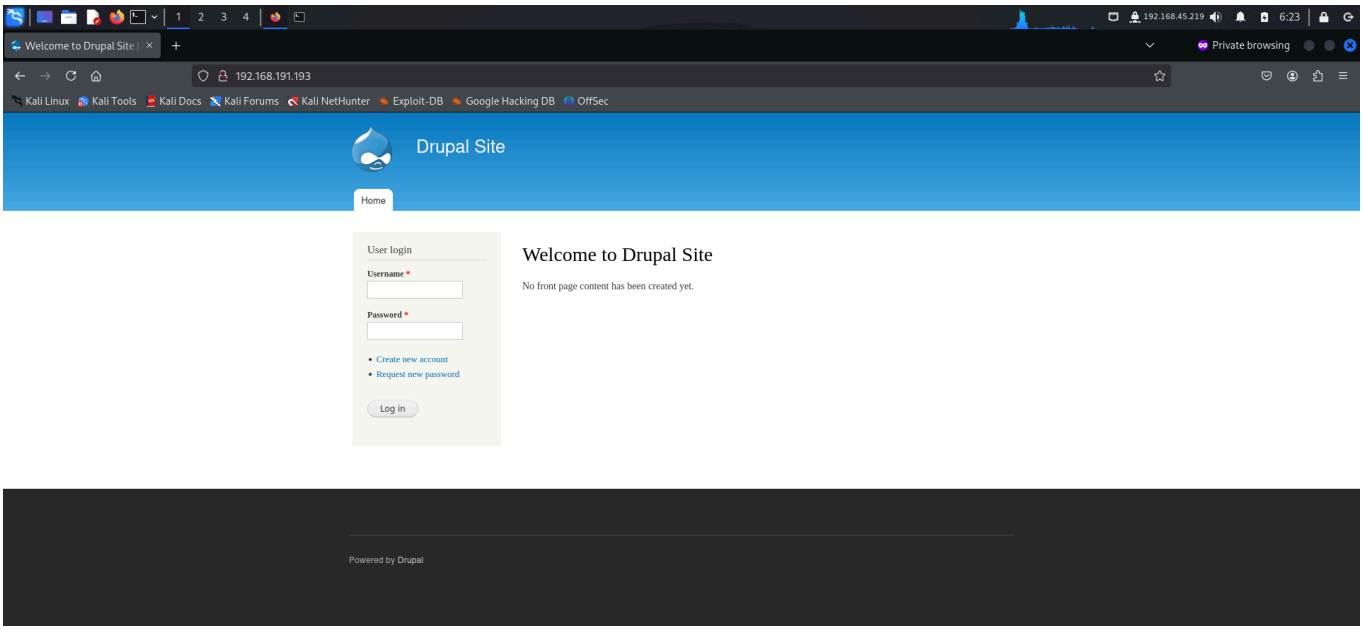
RECONNAISSANCE

I performed an **nmap** aggressive scan to find open ports and the services running on them.

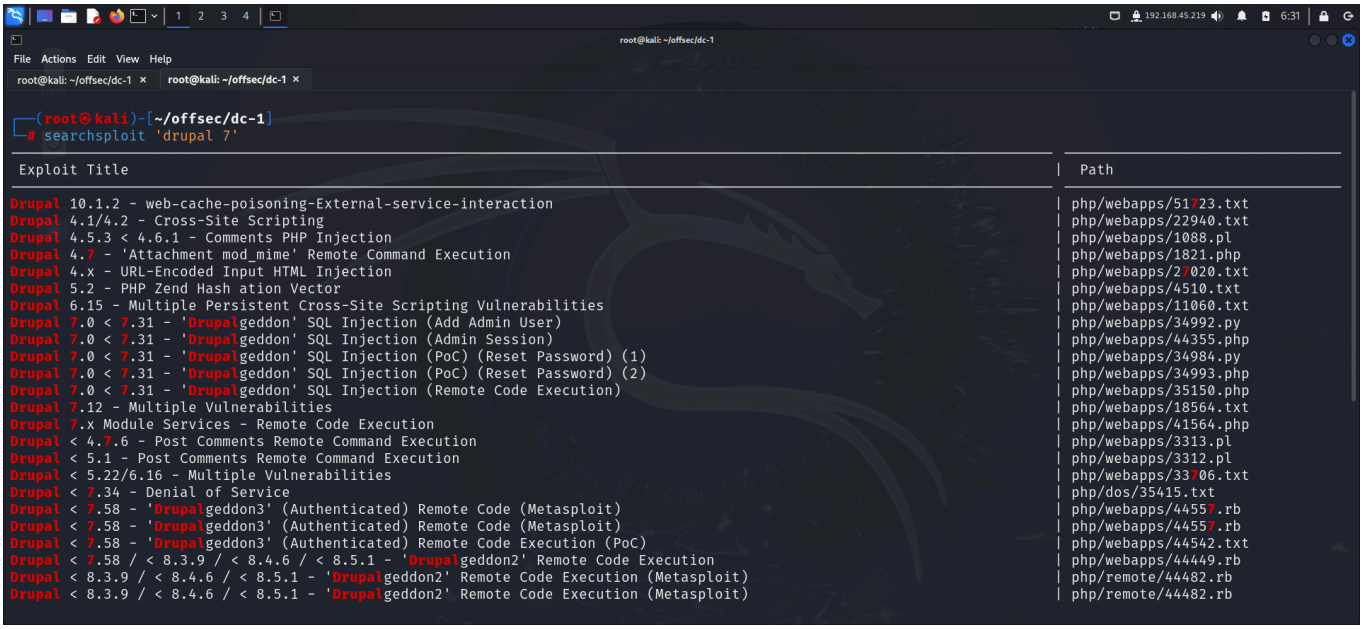


FOOTHOLD

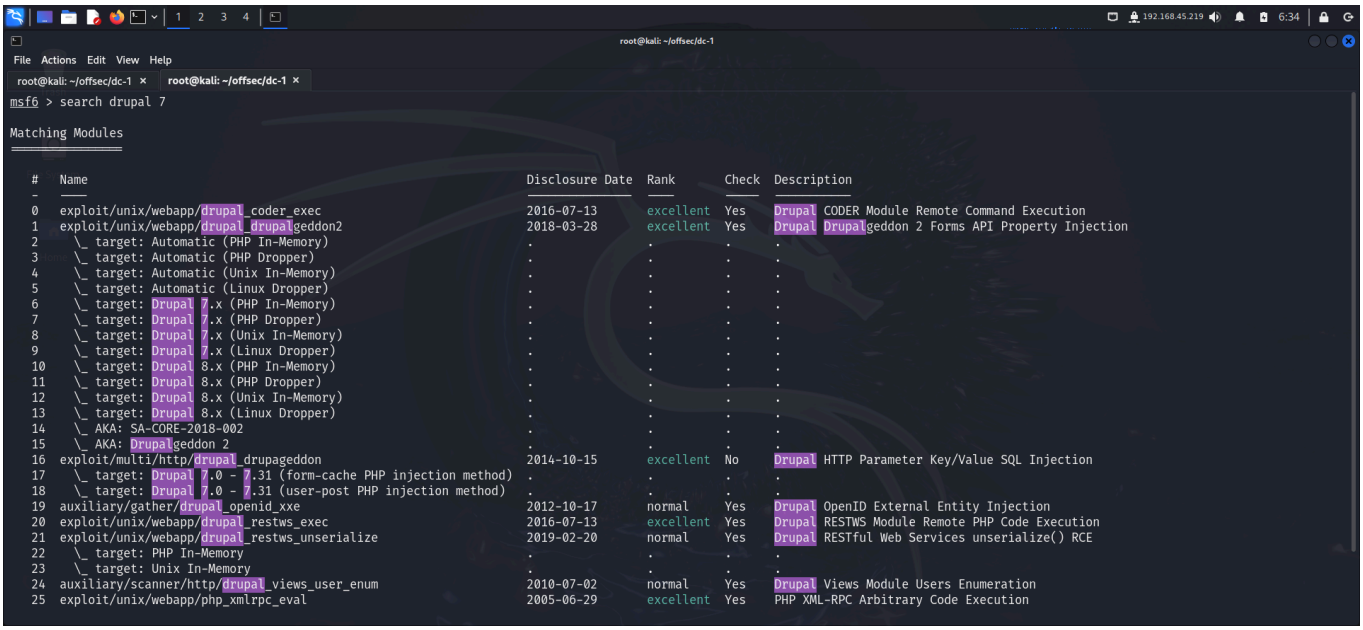
I visited port 80 on my browser and found a **cms**.



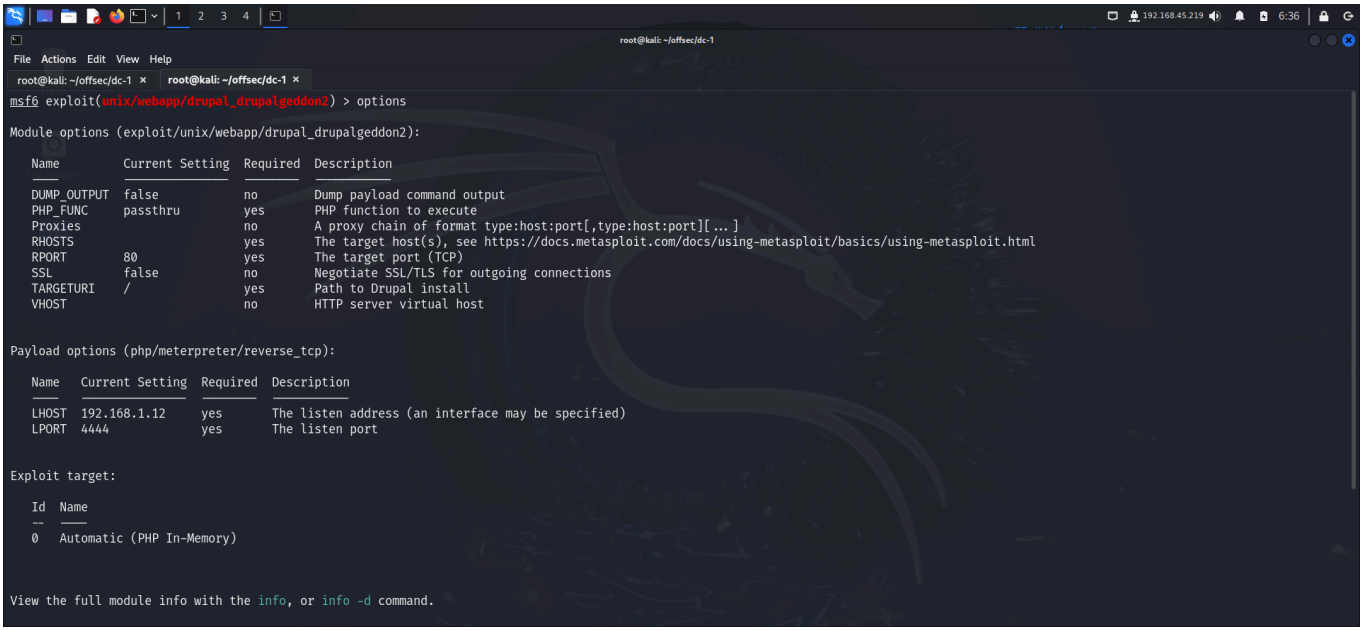
I quickly looked for exploits using **searchsploit** and found a some in **metasploit**.



To use them, I started the **metasploit** framework by typing `msfconsole` and used the exploit available for Drupal 7.



I added the required parameters to the exploit and ran it to get a **meterpreter shell**.

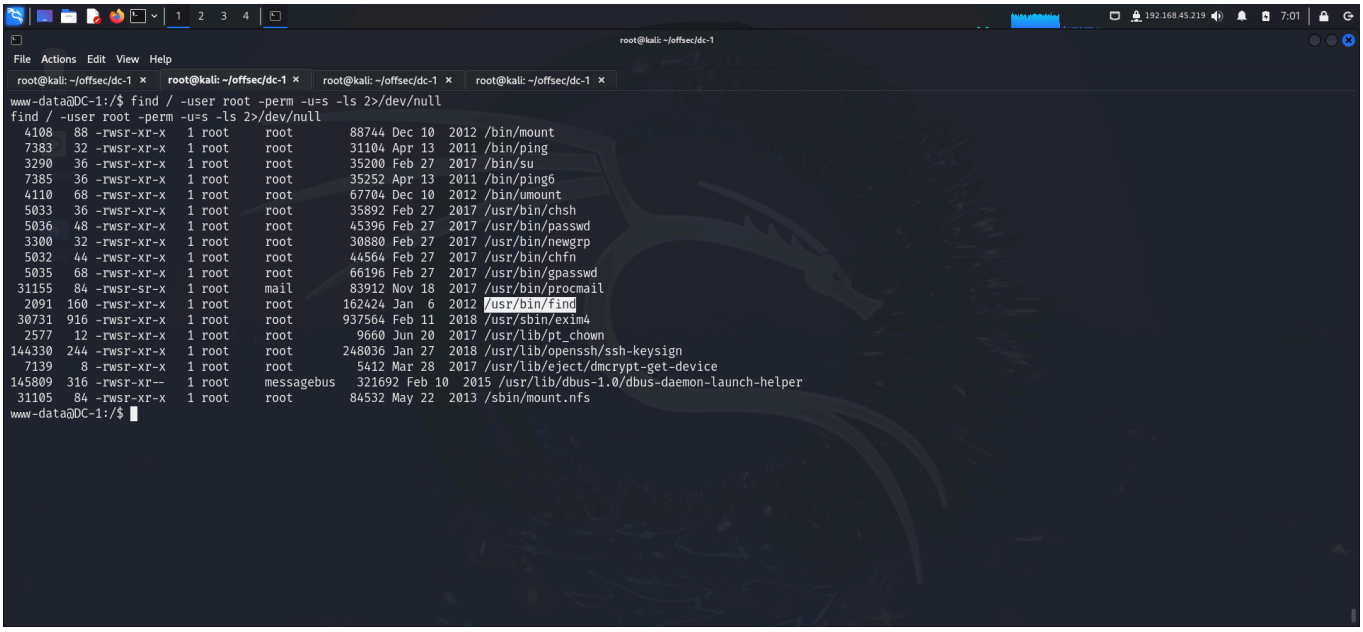


I entered shell mode by typing `shell` and navigated to the `/home` directory. Here I found my first flag.

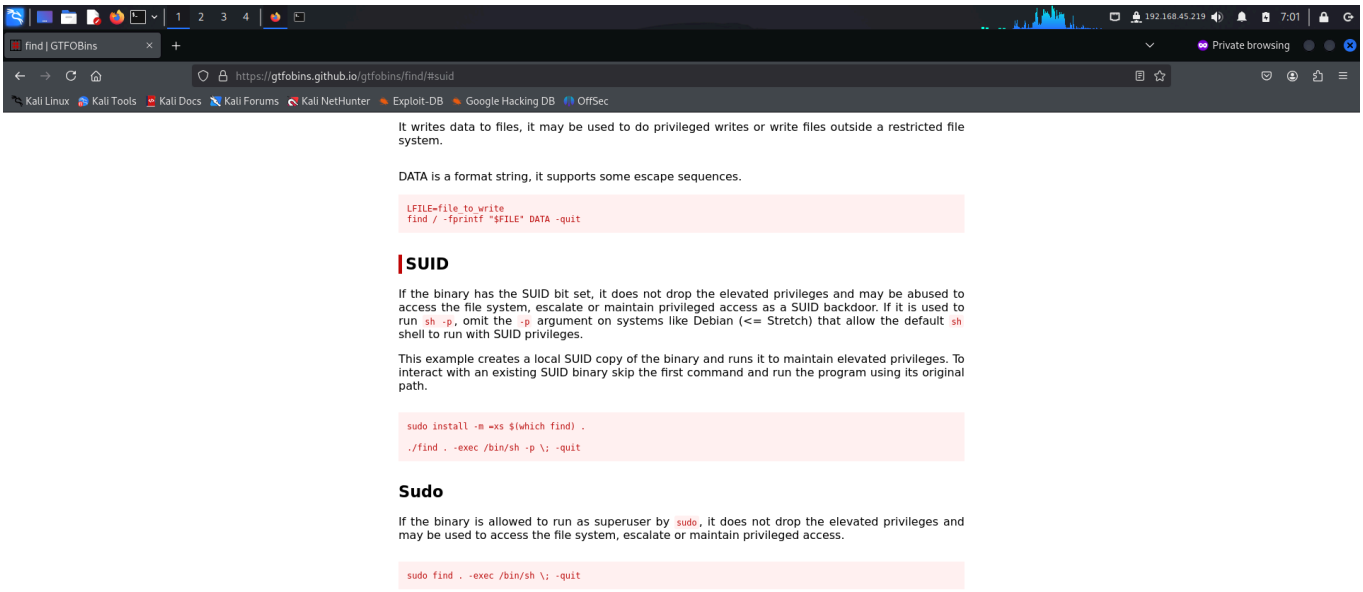
```
www-data@DC-1:/home$ ls
ls
flag4  local.txt
www-data@DC-1:/home$ cat local.txt
cat local.txt
275e3641dbaa77a443f60584af1517f6
www-data@DC-1:/home$
```

PRIVILEGE ESCALATION

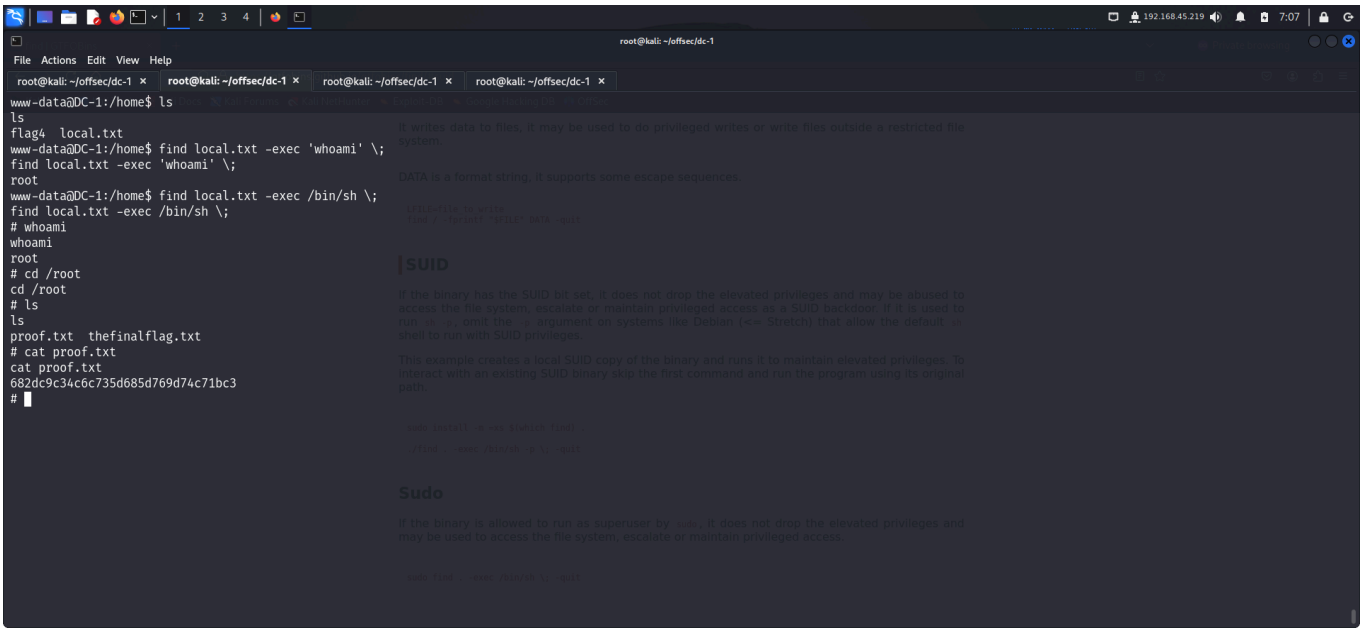
When I looked for **suid** bits on binaries, I found the **find** command which seemed unusual. So I navigated to **gtfobins** to check if this was exploitable.



I found a way to escalated my privilege and followed the steps to get **root** access.



Finally I captured the final flag from the `/root` directory.



CONCLUSION

Here's a short summary of how I pwned **DC-1**:

- I Identified a **cms** to be running through **nmap** scan.
- I found exploits for that particular **cms** on metasploit and used them to get initial access.
- I captured the first flag from the `/home` directory.
- I looked for binaries with suid bit and found the `find` command which seemed strange.

- I searched on **gtfobins** and found a way to exploit this misconfiguration to get **root** access.
- After escalating my privilege, I captured the final flag from `/root` directory.

That's it from my side! Until next time ;)