

## DirBuster

DirBuster is a multi-threaded Java application that brute forces directory and file names on web/application servers. What appears to be a web server in its default configuration is frequently not, and has pages and applications hidden within. DirBuster makes an attempt to locate these.

### Installation:

The tool is preinstalled on Kali Linux OS but for this exercise Ubuntu 20.04 machine is used. On any Linux distribution this tool can be installed using following steps:

Step 1: Install apt updates using following command

- `sudo apt update`

```
seed@VM: ~  
seed@VM:~$ sudo apt update  
Hit:1 https://dl.google.com/linux/chrome/deb stable InRelease  
Hit:2 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy InRelease  
Get:3 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates InRelease [114 kB]  
Get:4 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security InRelease [110 kB]  
Get:5 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports InRelease [99.8 kB]  
Get:6 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main i386 Packages [274 kB]  
Get:7 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/main amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [11.4 kB]  
Get:8 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 Packages [509 kB]  
Get:9 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/universe amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [10.1 kB]  
Get:10 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [91.8 kB]  
Get:11 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 c-n-f Metadata [7,368 B]  
Get:12 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/universe amd64 Packages [213 kB]  
Get:13 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/universe i386 Packages [115 kB]  
Get:14 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/universe amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [141 kB]  
Get:15 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/multiverse amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [940 B]  
Get:16 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports/universe amd64 Packages [6,032 B]  
Get:17 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports/universe i386 Packages [4,456 B]  
Get:18 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports/universe Translation-en [8,616 B]  
Get:19 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports/universe amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [12.5 kB]  
Fetched 1,729 kB in 3s (569 kB/s)  
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree... Done  
Reading state information... Done
```

Step 2: After updating the packages, next step is to install Git using following command

- `sudo apt install git`

```
seed@VM: ~  
seed@VM:~$ sudo apt install git  
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree... Done  
Reading state information... Done  
The following additional packages will be installed:  
  git-man liberror-perl  
Suggested packages:  
  git-daemon-run | git-daemon-sysvinit git-doc git-email git-gui gitk gitweb git-cvs git-mediawiki git-svn  
The following NEW packages will be installed:  
  git git-man liberror-perl  
0 upgraded, 3 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.  
Need to get 4,110 kB of archives.  
After this operation, 20.9 MB of additional disk space will be used.  
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] Y  
Get:1 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 liberror-perl all 0.17029-1 [26.5 kB]  
Get:2 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 git-man all 1:2.34.1-1ubuntu1.4 [952 kB]  
Get:3 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 git amd64 1:2.34.1-1ubuntu1.4 [3,131 kB]
```

Step 3: Next step is to check and installed latest Java version

- sudo apt install default-jre

```
seed@VM: ~  
seed@VM:~$ sudo apt install default-jre  
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree... Done  
Reading state information... Done  
The following additional packages will be installed:  
  ca-certificates-java default-jre-headless fonts-dejavu-extra java-common libatk-wrapper-java  
  libatk-wrapper-java-jni openjdk-11-jre openjdk-11-jre-headless  
Suggested packages:  
  fonts-ipafont-gothic fonts-ipafont-mincho fonts-wqy-microhei | fonts-wqy-zenhei  
The following NEW packages will be installed:  
  ca-certificates-java default-jre default-jre-headless fonts-dejavu-extra java-common libatk-wrapper-java  
  libatk-wrapper-java-jni openjdk-11-jre openjdk-11-jre-headless  
0 upgraded, 9 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.  
Need to get 43.9 MB of archives.  
After this operation, 180 MB of additional disk space will be used.  
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] Y  
Get:1 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 java-common all 0.72build2 [6,782 B]  
Get:2 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 openjdk-11-jre-headless amd64 11.0.16+8-0ubuntu1~  
22.04 [41.5 MB]
```

Step 4: After installing the prerequisites, next step is to clone DirBuster git repository and move it to opt directory which is done using following commands:

- git clone <https://gitlab.com/kalilinux/packages/dirbuster.git>

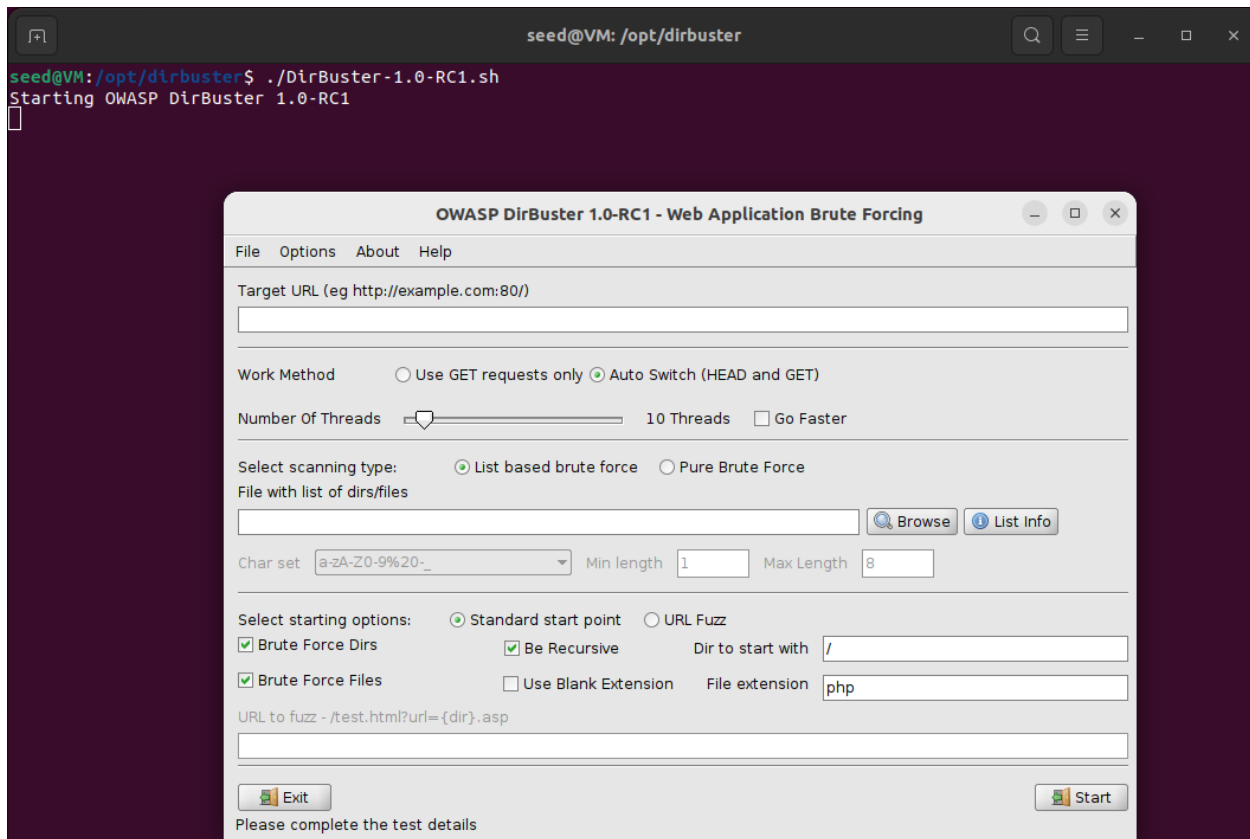
```
seed@VM: ~  
seed@VM:~$ git clone https://gitlab.com/kalilinux/packages/dirbuster.git  
Cloning into 'dirbuster'...  
remote: Enumerating objects: 170, done.  
remote: Counting objects: 100% (40/40), done.  
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (19/19), done.  
remote: Total 170 (delta 23), reused 34 (delta 21), pack-reused 130  
Receiving objects: 100% (170/170), 4.75 MiB | 20.28 MiB/s, done.  
Resolving deltas: 100% (70/70), done.  
seed@VM:~$
```

- sudo mv dirbuster /opt

Step 5: After running above command, it is possible to run the tool using following command and various options within in it can be toggled using GUI as shown below:

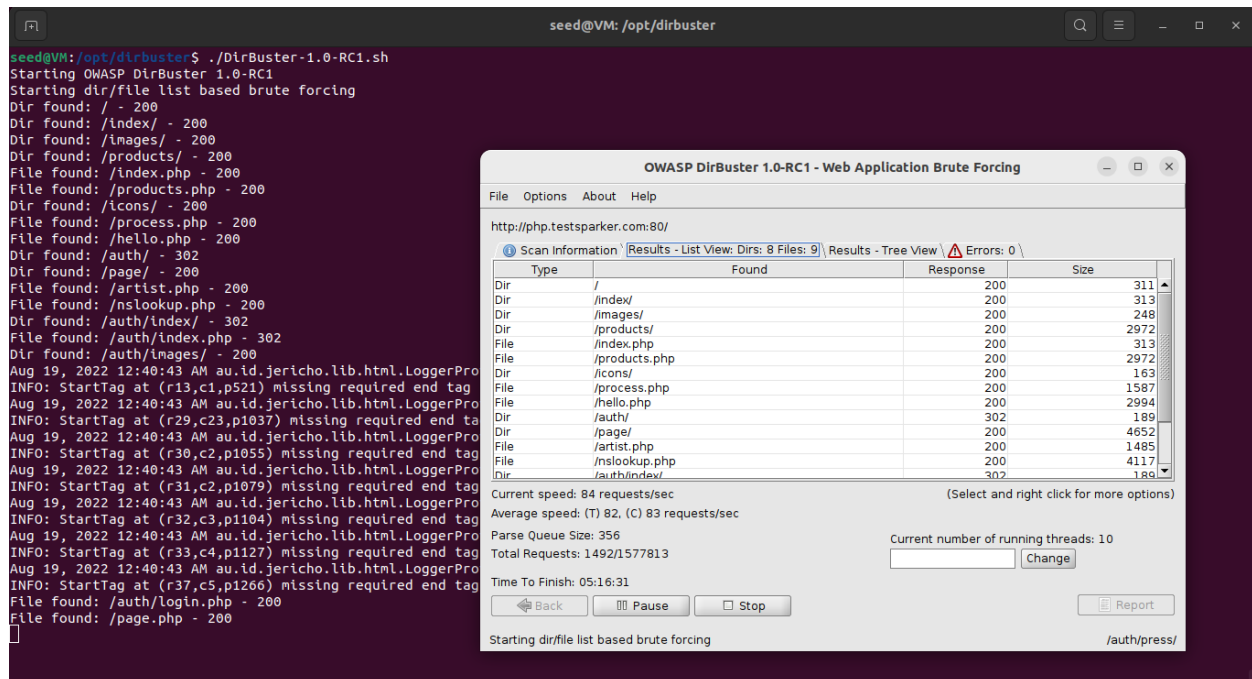
- ./DirBuster-1.0-RC1.sh

## CSS 600: Independent Study



## Execution:

After installing the tool, for this guide the tool will be run against following demo vulnerable website to bruteforce and identify hidden directories as shown in below screenshot using default available directory list available within the tool:



As observed, the tool is successfully bruteforce the directories available within the vulnerable web application. Like this example, this tool can be used in actual ethical penetration test to perform scan against the target domain to identify and find if any sensitive information is exposed by traversing through directories.