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DotDotPwn - Directory Traversal Fuzzer

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  //      //====
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//  //  //||  //   //==//  //==...
```

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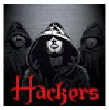

How to begining in the World of Hacking?
When I got into hacking, i realized that there wasnt many text philes for newbies. so, i decided to write one. i dont really care about...

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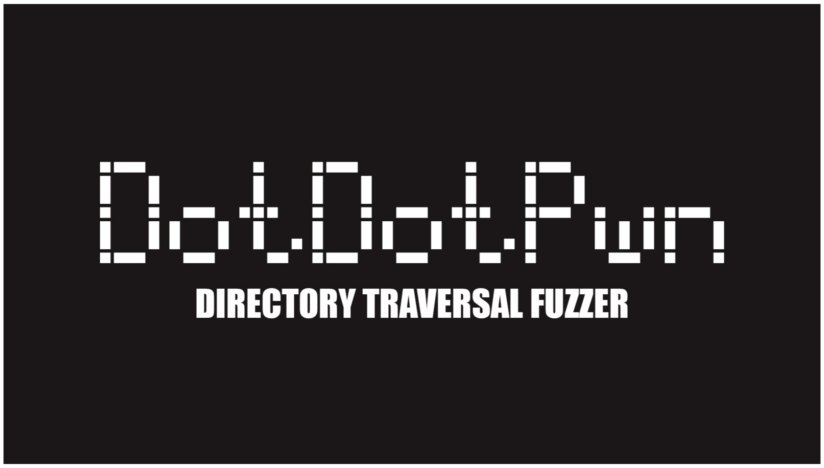
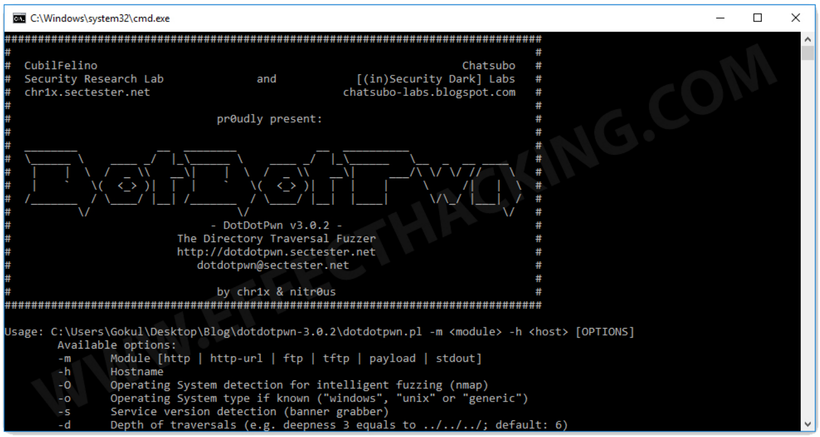


DotDotPwn is a very flexible intelligent fuzzer that you can use to discover traversal directory vulnerabilities in Web/FTP/TFTP servers and Web platforms (CMSs, ERPs, Blogs, etc). It is written in Perl programming language and can be run either under OS X, *NIX or Windows platforms.

Also, it has a protocol-independent module to send the desired payload to the host and port specified. On the other hand, it also could be used in a scripting way using the STDOUT module.



```
################################################################################
#                                                                              #
#  CubilFelino                                                       Chatsubo  #
#  Security Research Lab              and             [(in)Security Dark] Labs #
#  chr1x.sectester.net                               chatsubo-labs.blogspot.com #
#                                                                              #
#                               pr0udly present:                               #
#                                                                              #
#                                                                              #
#                              - DotDotPwn v3.0.2 -                            #
#                         The Directory Traversal Fuzzer                       #
#                         http://dotdotpwn.sectester.net                       #
#                            dotdotpwn@sectester.net                           #
#                                                                              #
#                               by chr1x & nitr0us                             #
################################################################################

Usage: C:\Users\Gokul\Desktop\Blog\dotdotpwn-3.0.2\dotdotpwn.pl -m <module> -h <host> [OPTIONS]
        Available options:
        -m      Module [http | http-url | ftp | tftp | payload | stdout]
        -h      Hostname
        -O      Operating System detection for intelligent fuzzing (nmap)
        -o      Operating System type if known ("windows", "unix" or "generic")
        -s      Service version detection (banner grabber)
        -d      Depth of traversals (e.g. deepness 3 equals to ../../../; default: 6)
```

Fuzzing modules supported in this version:

- HTTP
- HTTP URL
- FTP
- TFTP
- Payload (Protocol independent)
- STDOUT

What are the requirements?

- Perl (Programmed and tested on Perl 5.8.8 and 5.10).
- Nmap (Only if you plan to use the OS detection feature. This requires root privileges).

```
Usage: dotdotpwn.pl -m <module> -h <host> [OPTIONS]

Available options:

-m      Module [http | http-url | ftp | tftp | payload | stdout]

-h      Hostname

-O      Operating System detection for intelligent fuzzing (nmap)

-o      Operating System type if known ("windows", "unix" or "generic")

-s      Service version detection (banner grabber)

-d      Depth of traversals (e.g. deepness 3 equals to ../../../; default: 6)

-f      Specific filename (e.g. /etc/motd; default: according to OS detected,

        defaults in TraversalEngine.pm)

-E      Add @Extra_files in TraversalEngine.pm
```

Some days ago i got some scripts from one of my friend which was certain to use when pentesting stuff for Testing the internet connectivity...

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```
        (e.g. web.config, httpd.conf, etc.)
-S      Use SSL for HTTP and Payload module
        (not needed for http-url, use a https:// url instead)
-u      URL with the part to be fuzzed marked as TRAVERSAL
        (e.g. http://foo:8080/id.php?x=TRAVERSAL&y=31337)
-k      Text pattern to match in the response
        (http-url & payload modules - e.g. "root:" if trying /etc/passwd)
-p      Filename with the payload to be sent and the part
        to be fuzzed marked with the TRAVERSAL keyword
-x      Port to connect (default: HTTP=80; FTP=21; TFTP=69)
-t      Time in milliseconds between each test
        (default: 300 (.3 second))
-X      Use the Bisection Algorithm to detect the exact
        deepness once a vulnerability has been found
-e      File extension appended at the end of each fuzz string
        (e.g. ".php", ".jpg", ".inc")
-U      Username (default: 'anonymous')
-P      Password (default: 'dot@dot.pwn')
-M      HTTP Method to use when using the 'http'
        module [GET | POST | HEAD | COPY | MOVE] (default: GET)
-r      Report filename (default: 'HOST_MM-DD-YYYY_HOUR-MIN.txt')
-b      Break after the first vulnerability is found
-q      Quiet mode (doesn't print each attempt)
-C      Continue if no data was received from host
```

EXAMPLES:

- **HTTP Module**

```
./dotdotpwn.pl -m http -h 192.168.1.1 -x 8080 -f /etc/hosts -k "localhost" -d 8 -t 200 -s
```

The Traversal Engine will create fuzz pattern strings with 8 levels of deepness, then DotDotPwn will send 5 requests per second (-t) against the Web server (-m) listening on port 8080 (-x) and installed in 192.168.1.1 (-h). Additionally, this will try to retrieve the /etc/hosts file (-f) and to avoid false positives, an extra check will be done against the server's response in order to find the "localhost" keyword within, if so, it's considered vulnerable. Also, for extra information, the webserver's banner will be retrieved (-s). DotDotPwn will save the scan results in a filename called 192.168.1.1_<date>_<hour> in the Reports folder.

```
./dotdotpwn.pl -m http -h 192.168.1.1 -O -X -M POST -e .php -E
```

DotDotPwn will try to detect the Operating System running on the target (-O) and once detected, the Traversal Engine will create fuzz patterns according to the OS detected. After that, all the HTTP requests will be adapted to the method specified, in this case, the POST method instead GET (-M). At the end of each fuzz request, the extension .php will be appended (-e). The -E flag tells DotDotPwn to look for the @Extra_files defined in TraversalEngine.pm (by default, "config.inc.php" and "web.config"). Finally, we have enabled the Bisection Algorithm (-X) to detect the exact deepness of a vulnerability, so if a vulnerability is found, this algorithm will try to detect the exact deepness with the minimum number of requests.

- **HTTP URL Module**

```
./dotdotpwn.pl -m http-url -u http://192.168.1.1:10000/unauthenticated/TRAVERSAL -O -k "root:" -r webmin.txt
```

DotDotPwn will try to detect the Operating System running on 192.168.1.1 (-O) and once detected, the Traversal Engine will create the fuzz patterns according to the OS detected. After that, the Engine will replace the TRAVERSAL token within the specified URL (-u) by the traversal patterns created and will send the fuzzed request against the Web server listening on port 10000. Finally, to avoid false positives, an extra check will be done against the server's response in order to find the "root:" keyword within, if so, it's considered vulnerable. Supposing that the file to retrieve is /etc/passwd, is almos *sure* that the "root:" keyword is at the beginning of the file. DotDotPwn will save the scan results in a filename called webmin.txt in the Reports folder.

- **FTP Module**

```
./dotdotpwn.pl -m ftp -h 192.168.1.1 -s -U nitr0us -P n1tr0u5pwnzj00 -o windows
-q -r ftp_server.txt
```

First off all, DotDotPwn will try to obtain the banner message (-s) of the FTP Server (-m), and then, will try to log in with the specified username (-U) and password (-P) in case of the server doesn't allow anonymous access. Once authenticated, it will try to get well-known files in windows operating systems (-o) in the "retrieved_files" local folder. Also, DotDotPwn won't print the details of each attempt, instead, it will work in quiet mode (-q) and will only print the vulnerable traversal patterns detected. It will then save the scan results in a filename called ftp_server.txt (-r) in the Reports folder.

- **TFTP Module**

```
./dotdotpwn.pl -m tftp -h 192.168.1.1 -b -t 1 -f
windows/system32/drivers/etc/hosts
```

DotDotPwn will send a traversal pattern against the TFTP server (-m) serving in 192.168.1.1 (-h) each 1 millisecond, that means, as fast as possible. And then, DotDotPwn will finish the fuzz testing when it has found the first vulnerability (-b). The fuzz testing will be targeting the specific file located in windows/system32/drivers/etc/hosts (-f). DotDotPwn will save the scan results in a filename called 192.168.1.1_<date>_<hour> in the Reports folder.

- **PAYLOAD Module**

```
./dotdotpwn.pl -m payload -h 192.168.1.1 -x 10000 -p payload_sample_1.txt -k
"root:" -f /etc/passwd
```

The Traversal Engine will replace the TRAVERSAL token within the specified payload file (-p) by the traversal patterns created and will send the fuzzed payload against the tcp server (in this example we're supposing that is Webmin) listening on port 10000 (-x) and installed in 192.168.1.1 (-h). Finally, DotDotPwn will look for the "root:" keyword (-k) in the server's response, and if it appears, it's considered vulnerable. Supposing that the file to retrieve is /etc/passwd (-f), is almost *sure* that the "root:" keyword is at the beginning of the file. DotDotPwn will save the scan results in a filename called 192.168.1.1_<date>_<hour> in the Reports folder.

- **STDOUT Module**

```
./dotdotpwn.pl -m stdout -d 5
```

The Traversal Engine will create fuzz pattern strings with 8 levels of deepness and DotDotPwn will print the results to STDOUT, so you can use it as you wish, by example, passing the traversal patterns as a parameter to another application, pipe, socket, etc.

Happy fuzzing!

Download DotDotPwn (GitHub)

Download DotDotPwn 3.0.2.zip

Download DotDotPwn 3.0.2.tar.gz

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