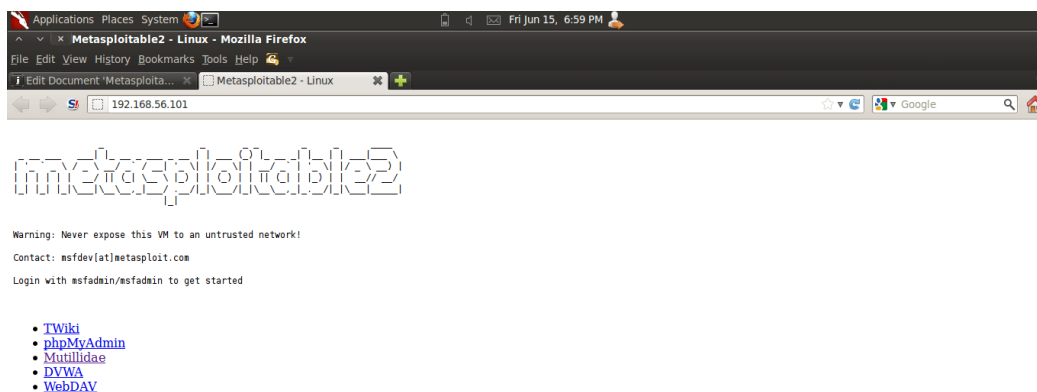


TASK-5

Vulnerable Web Services

Metasploitable 2 has deliberately vulnerable web applications pre-installed. The web server starts automatically when Metasploitable 2 is booted. To access the web applications, open a web browser and enter the URL `http://<IP>` where `<IP>` is the IP address of Metasploitable 2. One way to accomplish this is to install Metasploitable 2 as a guest operating system in Virtual Box and change the network interface settings from "NAT" to "Host Only". (Note: A video tutorial on installing Metasploitable 2 is available [here](#).)

In this example, Metasploitable 2 is running at IP 192.168.56.101. Browsing to <http://192.168.56.101/> shows the web application home page.



192.168.56/24 is the default "host only" network in Virtual Box. IP address are assigned starting from "101". Depending on the order in which guest operating systems are started, the IP address of Metasploitable 2 will vary.

To access a particular web application, click on one of the links provided. Individual web applications may additionally be accessed by appending the application directory name onto `http://<IP>` to create URL `http://<IP>/<Application Folder>/`. For example, the Mutillidae application may be accessed (in this example) at address `http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/`. The applications are installed in Metasploitable 2 in the `/var/www` directory. (Note: See a list with command `ls /var/www`.) In the current version as of this writing, the applications are

- mutillidae (NOWASP Mutillidae 2.1.19)
- dvwa (Damn Vulnerable Web Application)
- phpMyAdmin
- tikiwiki (TWiki)

- tikiwiki-old
- dav (WebDav)

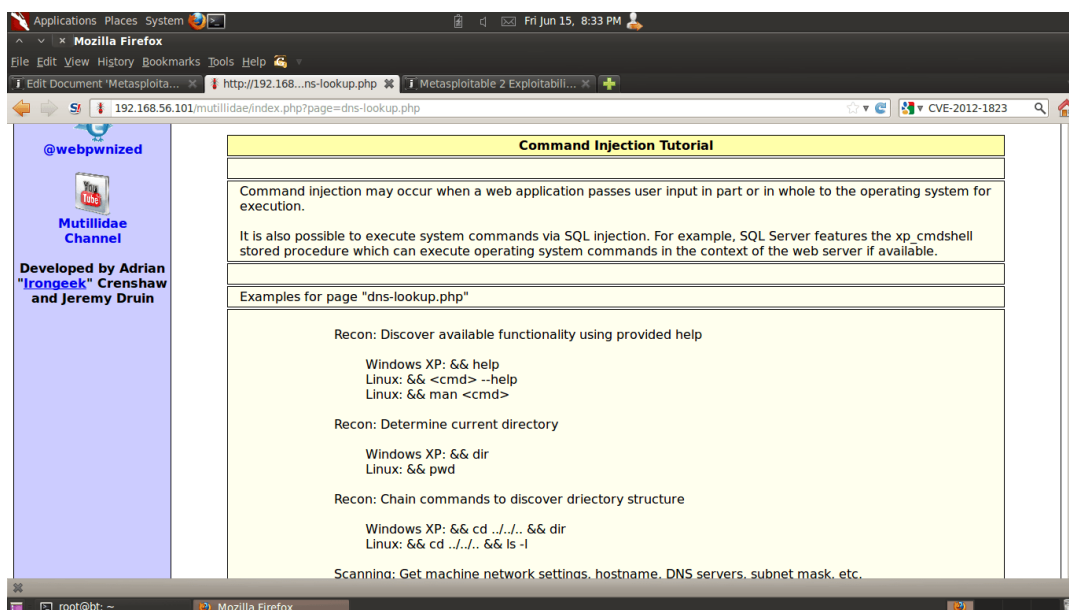
Mutillidae

The Mutillidae web application ([NOWASP \(Mutillidae\)](#)) contains all of the vulnerabilities from the OWASP Top Ten plus a number of other vulnerabilities such as HTML-5 web storage, forms caching, and click-jacking. Inspired by DVWA, Mutillidae allows the user to change the "Security Level" from 0 (completely insecure) to 5 (secure). Additionally three levels of hints are provided ranging from "Level 0 - I try harder" (no hints) to "Level 2 - noob" (Maximum hints). If the application is damaged by user injections and hacks, clicking the "Reset DB" button resets the application to its original state.

Tutorials on using Mutillidae are available at the [webpwnized](#) YouTube Channel.



Enable hints in the application by click the "Toggle Hints" button on the menu bar:



The Mutillidae application contains at least the following vulnerabilities on these respective pages:

Page	Vulnerabilities
add-to-your-blog.php	SQL Injection on blog entry SQL Injection on logged in user name Cross site scripting on blog entry Cross site scripting on logged in user name Log injection on logged in user name CSRF JavaScript validation bypass XSS in the form title via logged in username The show-hints cookie can be changed by user to enable hints even though they are not supposed to show in secure mode
arbitrary-file-inclusion.php	System file compromise Load any page from any site
browser-info.php	XSS via referer HTTP header JS Injection via referer HTTP header XSS via user-agent string HTTP header
capture-data.php	XSS via any GET, POST, or Cookie
captured-data.php	XSS via any GET, POST, or Cookie
config.inc*	Contains unencrypted database credentials
credits.php	Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards
dns-lookup.php	Cross site scripting on the host/ip field O/S Command injection on the host/ip field This page writes to the log. SQLi and XSS on the log are possible GET for POST is possible because only reading POSTed variables is not enforced.
footer.php*	Cross site scripting via the HTTP_USER_AGENT HTTP header.
framing.php	Click-jacking
header.php*	XSS via logged in user name and signature The Setup/reset the DB menu item can be enabled by setting the uid value of the cookie to 1
html5-storage.php	DOM injection on the add-key error message because the key entered is output into the error message without being encoded
index.php*	You can XSS the hints-enabled output in the menu because it takes input from the hints-enabled cookie value. You can SQL injection the UID cookie value because it is used to do a lookup You can change your rank to admin by altering the UID value HTTP Response Splitting via the logged in user name because it

Page	Vulnerabilities
	<p>is used to create an HTTP Header</p> <p>This page is responsible for cache-control but fails to do so</p> <p>This page allows the X-Powered-By HTTP header</p> <p>HTML comments</p> <p>There are secret pages that if browsed to will redirect user to the phpinfo.php page. This can be done via brute forcing</p>
log-visit.php	<p>SQL injection and XSS via referer HTTP header</p> <p>SQL injection and XSS via user-agent string</p>
login.php	<p>Authentication bypass</p> <p>SQL injection via the username field and password field</p> <p>XSS via username field</p> <p>JavaScript validation bypass</p>
password-generator.php	JavaScript injection
pen-test-tool-lookup.php	JSON injection
phpinfo.php	<p>This page gives away the PHP server configuration</p> <p>Application path disclosure</p> <p>Platform path disclosure</p>
process-commands.php	Creates cookies but does not make them HTML only
process-login-attempt.php	Same as login.php. This is the action page.
redirectandlog.php	Same as credits.php. This is the action page
register.php	SQL injection and XSS via the username, signature and password field
rene-magritte.php	Click-jacking
robots.txt	Contains directories that are supposed to be private
secret-administrative-pages.php	This page gives hints about how to discover the server configuration
set-background-color.php	Cascading style sheet injection and XSS via the color field
show-log.php	<p>Denial of Service if you fill up the log</p> <p>XSS via the hostname, client IP, browser HTTP header, Referer HTTP header, and date fields</p>
site-footer-xss-discussion.php	XSS via the user agent string HTTP header
source-viewer.php	Loading of any arbitrary file including operating system files.
text-file-viewer.php	<p>Loading of any arbitrary web page on the Internet or locally including the sites password files.</p> <p>Phishing</p>

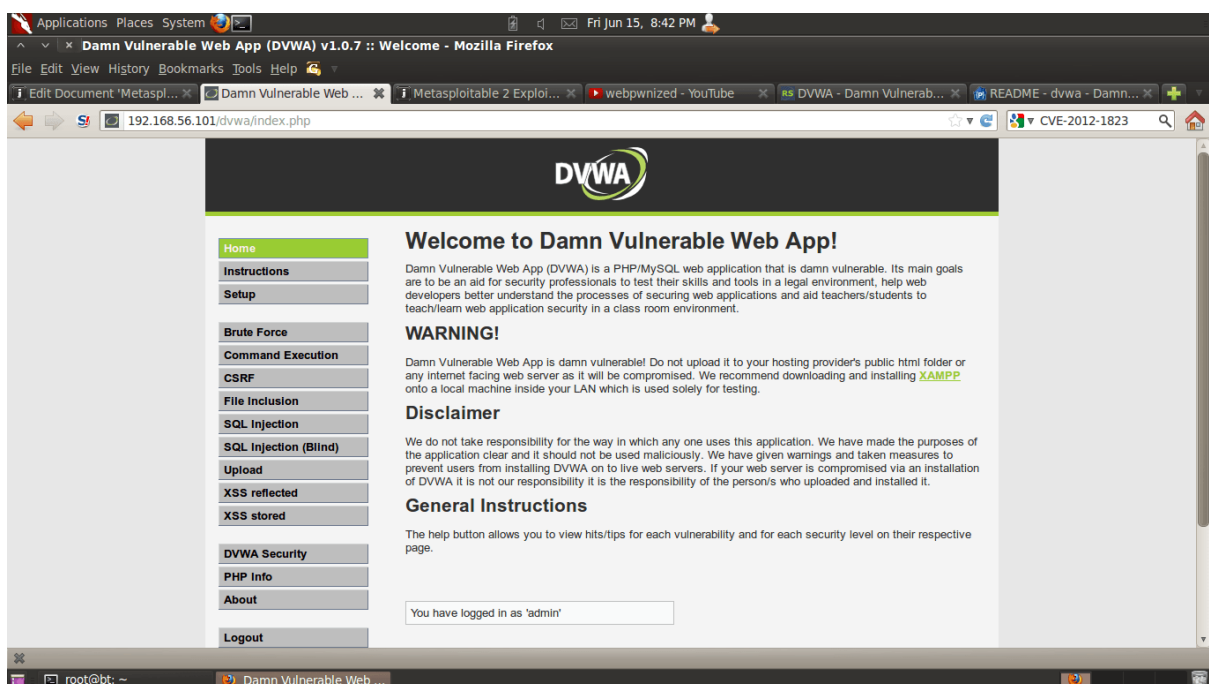
Page	Vulnerabilities
user-info.php	SQL injection to dump all usernames and passwords via the username field or the password field XSS via any of the displayed fields. Inject the XSS on the register.php page. XSS via the username field
user-poll.php	Parameter pollution GET for POST XSS via the choice parameter Cross site request forgery to force user choice
view-someones-blog.php	XSS via any of the displayed fields. They are input on the add to your blog page.

DVWA

From the DVWA home page: "Damn Vulnerable Web App (DVWA) is a PHP/MySQL web application that is damn vulnerable. Its main goals are to be an aid for security professionals to test their skills and tools in a legal environment, help web developers better understand the processes of securing web applications and aid teachers/students to teach/learn web application security in a class room environment."

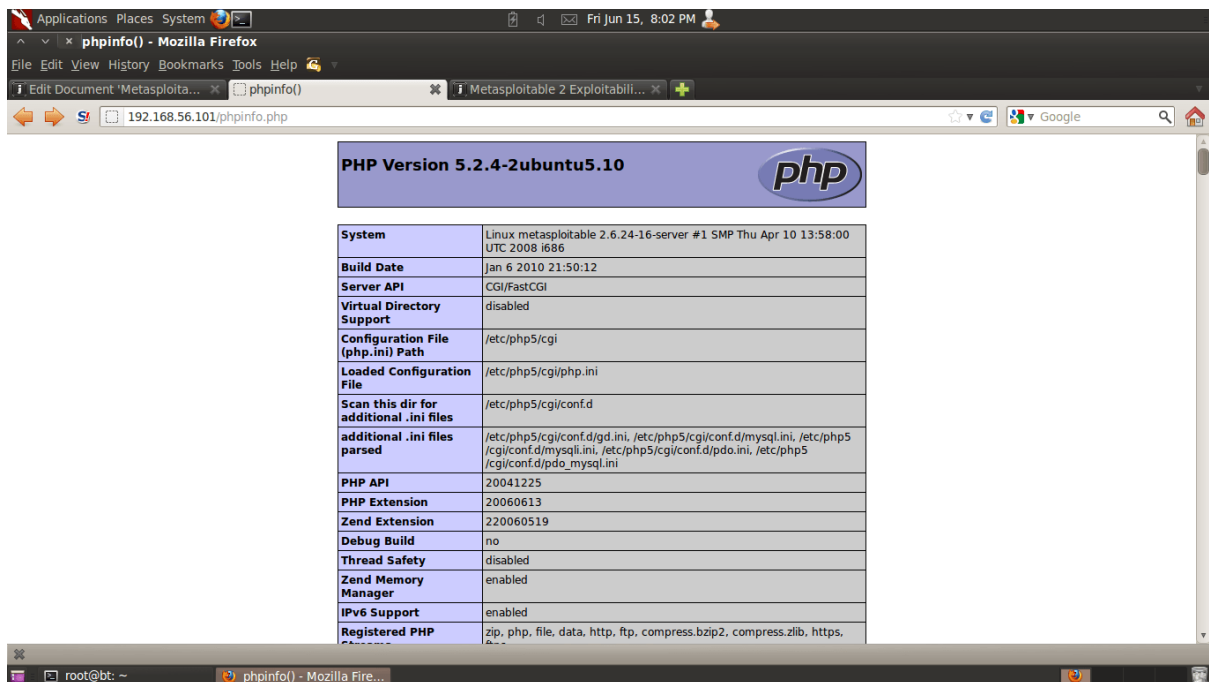
DVWA contains instructions on the home page and additional information is available at [Wiki Pages - Damn Vulnerable Web App](#).

- **Default username** - admin
- **Default password** - password



Information Disclosure

Additionally, an ill-advised PHP information disclosure page can be found at <http://<IP>/phpinfo.php>. In this example, the URL would be <http://192.168.56.101/phpinfo.php>. The PHP info information disclosure vulnerability provides internal system information and service version information that can be used to look up vulnerabilities. For example, noting that the version of PHP disclosed in the screenshot is version 5.2.4, it may be possible that the system is vulnerable to [CVE-2012-1823](#) and [CVE-2012-2311](#) which affected PHP before 5.3.12 and 5.4.x before 5.4.2.



EXPLOITING A WEB SERVER:-

What we will need

- A target www.techpanda.org
- Bing search engine
- SQL Injection Tools
- PHP Shell, we will use dk shell <http://sourceforge.net/projects/icfdkshell/>

Information gathering

We will need to get the IP address of our target and find other websites that share the same IP address.

We will use an online tool to find the target's IP address and other websites sharing the IP address

- Enter the URL <https://www.yougetsignal.com/tools/web-sites-on-web-server/> in your web browser
- Enter www.techpanda.org as the target

Reverse IP Domain Check

Remote Address

Find other sites hosted on a web server by entering a domain or IP address above.

about

Note: For those of you interested, as of August 2012, my database has grown to over 60 million domain names. I am offering this [domain list for purchase](#).

A reverse IP domain check takes a domain name or IP address pointing to a web server and searches for other domains hosted on the same web server.

- Click on Check button
- You will get the following results

Reverse IP Domain Check

IP ADDRESS: 69.195.124.112

Remote Address

 Found **403** domains hosted on the same web server as www.techpanda.org (69.195.124.112)

It appears that the web server located at 69.195.124.112 may be hosting one or more web sites with explicit content. The web sites in question are highlighted in red below. There is a possibility that all of the web sites on this web server are blocked by web filtering software. Search engine rankings for these web sites may be affected as well.

809restaurant.com	ableselfstorageofga.com
abravenewme.org	achievemetam.com
ada95.com	addocumentum.com
adoptembryos.org	advantagessolarpower.com
afrostarusa.com	aiplenercon.com
alchemywoodshop.com	aldaracream.org
alexwellerstein.com	alusso.com
amanrehman.com	andrewbrooksvfx.com
apple-of-my-eye.com	asgardalliancecorp.com
assaultonpatcongocreek.com	avengerspart2.com
bartendingtraininghq.com	batesline.com
benandthehicks.com	benblumstein.com
bestmindframe.com	bing.com
blog.saltoquantico.org	bloombrandgroup.com
boardsandpowder.com	boarsbucksandbruins.com
bowersremodeling.com	bpwebmedia.com
braincentrifuge.com	brainygroveland.com
briankimskey.com	bulletin.iit2013.org
cagdeepak.com	cannes4u.com
cdilearning.com	choeun.org
chistalivechurch.org	cityfarmhouse.com
clan4.net	claraofarrell.net
cleveronlinetutorials.com	cmawaterlab.com
compurig.com	coreywoodsinc.com
cosmic-reflections.com	crossfithv.com
cvesystems.com	cyberfeeder.com
danthagen.com	davidhgatey.com

Based on the above results, the IP address of the target is 69.195.124.112

We also found out that there are 403 domains on the same web server.

Our next step is to scan the other websites for SQL injection vulnerabilities. Note: if we can find a SQL vulnerable on the target, then we would directly exploit it without considering other websites.

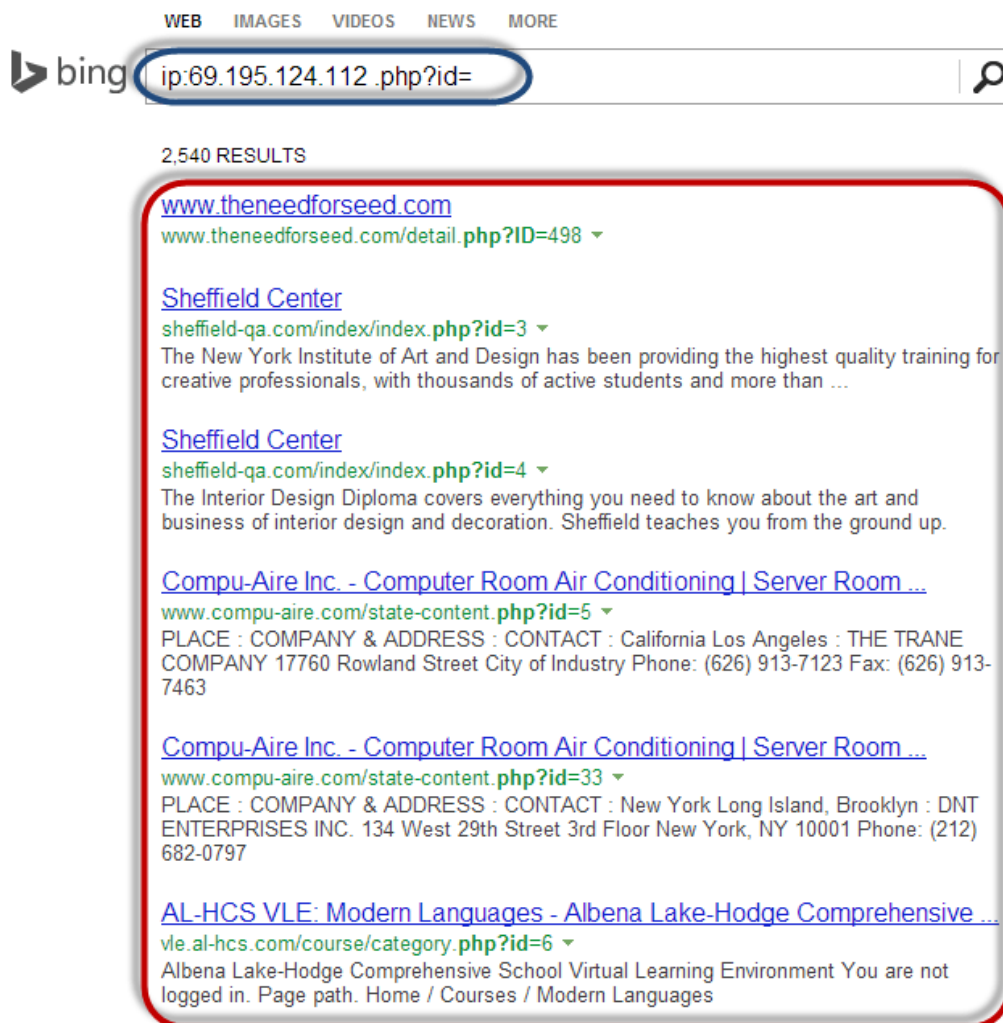
- Enter the URL www.bing.com into your web browser. This will only work with Bing so don't use other search engines such as google or yahoo
- Enter the following search query

ip:69.195.124.112 .php?id=

HERE,

- "ip:69.195.124.112" limits the search to all the websites hosted on the web server with IP address 69.195.124.112
- ".php?id=" search for URL GET variables used as parameters for SQL statements.

You will get the following results



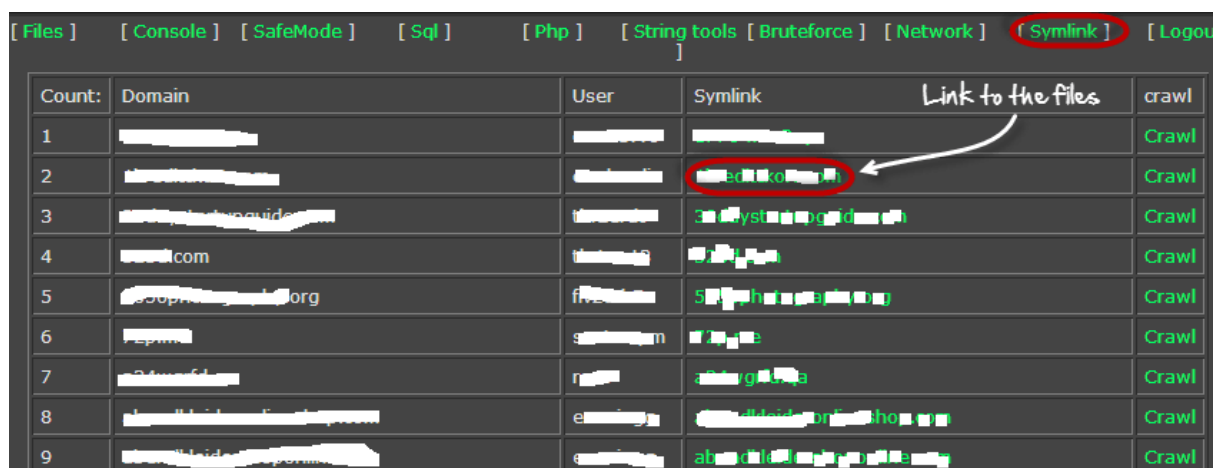
As you can see from the above results, all the websites using GET variables as parameters for SQL injection have been listed.

The next logic step would be to scan the listed websites for SQL Injection vulnerabilities. You can do this using manual SQL injection or use tools listed in this article on SQL Injection.

Uploading the PHP Shell

We will not scan any of the websites listed as this is illegal. Let's assume that we have managed to login into one of them. You will have to upload the PHP shell that you downloaded from <http://sourceforge.net/projects/icfdkshell/>

- Open the URL where you uploaded the dk.php file.
- You will get the following window



Count:	Domain	User	Symlink	Link to the files	crawl
1	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		Crawl
2	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		Crawl
3	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		Crawl
4	[REDACTED].com	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		Crawl
5	[REDACTED].org	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		Crawl
6	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		Crawl
7	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		Crawl
8	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		Crawl
9	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		Crawl

- Clicking the Symlink URL will give you access to the files in the target domain.

Once you have access to the files, you can get login credentials to the database and do whatever you want such as defacement, downloading data such as emails, etc.

Summary:-

- [Web server](#) stored valuable information and are accessible to the public domain. This makes them targets for attackers.
- The commonly used web servers include Apache and Internet Information Service IIS
- Attacks against web servers take advantage of the bugs and Misconfiguration in the operating system, web servers, and networks
- Popular web server hacking tools include Neosploit, MPack, and Zeus.
- A good security policy can reduce the chances of been attacked