

Tools

MANY IT SECURITY TOOLS
DURATION : 0'30

WORDLISTS

HELP TO HAVE A WORD LISTS

WEBSITE

HELP TO FIND VULNERABILITIES

Vulmon

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


















































- ▶ Vulmon is a vulnerability search engine with vulnerability intelligence features.
- ▶ **Search Examples:**
 - ▶ Query for latest Apache Tomcat vulnerabilities:
<https://vulmon.com/searchpage?q=apache+tomcat&sortby=bydate>
 - ▶ Query for latest Apache Tomcat 8.5.10 vulnerabilities:
<https://vulmon.com/searchpage?q=Apache+Tomcat+8.5.10&sortby=bydate>
 - ▶ Query for latest Apache Tomcat XSS vulnerabilities:
<https://vulmon.com/searchpage?q=apache+tomcat+xss&sortby=bydate>
 - ▶ Query for Apache Tomcat vulnerabilities sorted by risk score (high to low):
<https://vulmon.com/searchpage?q=apache+tomcat&sortby=byriskscore>
 - ▶ Query for latest sql injection vulnerabilities:
<https://vulmon.com/searchpage?q=sql+injection&sortby=bydate>

TOOLS : Information Gathering

TOOLS : Info Gathering LIST

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 0trace	 arping iputils-arping	 braa
 dmitry	 dnsenum	 dnsmap
 dnsrecon	 dnstracer	 dnswalk
 enum4linux	 fierce	 firewalk
 fping	 fragrouter	 ftester
 hping3	 ike-scan	 intrace
 irpas	 lbd	 legion
 maltego	 masscan	 metagoofil
 nbtscan	 ncat	 netdiscover
 netmask	 nmap	 onesixtyone
 p0f	 qsslcaudit	 recon-ng
 smbmap	 smtp-user-enum	 snmpcheck
 ssldump	 sslh	 sslscan
 sslyze	 swaks	 thc-ipv6
 theharvester	 tlssled	 twofi
 unicornscan	 urlcrazy	 wafw00f
 xprobe		

hping3

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- ▶ hping is a command-line oriented TCP/IP packet assembler/analyzer.
- ▶ The interface is inspired to the ping, but hping isn't only able to send ICMP echo requests.
- ▶ It supports TCP, UDP, ICMP and RAW-IP protocols, has a traceroute mode, the ability to send files between a covered channel, and many other features.
- ▶ Example:

- ▶ ICMP Flood :

```
hping -1 --flood --rand-source <target>
```

- ▶ Smurf attack (DDOS by spoofing IP address):

```
hping3 -1 -c 1000 10.0.0.$i --fast -a <spoofed target>
```

- ▶ **More information:** <https://tools.kali.org/information-gathering/hping3>

- ▶ Nikto is a web server scanner which performs tests against web servers for multiple items:
 - ▶ including potentially dangerous files / programs;
 - ▶ checks for outdated versions of over many servers and version specific problems on over many servers.
- ▶ It also checks for server configuration items such as the presence of multiple index files, HTTP server options, and will attempt to identify installed web servers and software.
- ▶ Scan items and plugins are frequently updated and can be automatically updated.


```
root@kali:~# nikto -Display 1234EP -o report.html -Format htm -Tuning 123bde -host 192.168.0.102
- Nikto v2.1.6
-----
+ Target IP:      192.168.0.102
+ Target Hostname: 192.168.0.102
+ Target Port:    80
+ Start Time:     2018-03-23 10:49:04 (GMT0)
-----
+ Server: Apache/2.2.22 (Ubuntu)
+ Server leaks inodes via ETags, header found with file /, inode: 287, size: 11832, mtime: Fri Feb 2 15:27:56 2018
+ The anti-clickjacking X-Frame-Options header is not present.
+ The X-XSS-Protection header is not defined. This header can hint to the user agent to protect against some forms of XSS.
+ The X-Content-Type-Options header is not set. This could allow the user agent to render the content of the site in a d
+ No CGI Directories found (use '-C all' to force check all possible dirs)
+ "robots.txt" contains 1 entry which should be manually viewed.
+ Uncommon header 'tcn' found, with contents: list
+ Apache mod_negotiation is enabled with MultiViews, which allows attackers to easily brute force file names. See http://
+ Apache/2.2.22 appears to be outdated (current is at least Apache/2.4.12). Apache 2.0.65 (final release) and 2.2.29 are
+ Allowed HTTP Methods: GET, HEAD, POST, OPTIONS
+ 371 requests: 0 error(s) and 9 item(s) reported on remote host
+ End Time:       2018-03-23 10:50:44 (GMT0) (100 seconds)
-----
+ 1 host(s) tested
root@kali:~#
root@kali:~# firefox report.html
```


- ▶ More information: <https://tools.kali.org/information-gathering/nikto>


TOOLS : Exploitation


TOOLS : Exploitation LIST


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 armitage


 metasploit-framework


 shellnoob


 beef-xss

 msfpc

 sqlmap

 exploitdb

 set

 termineter

ExploitDB : Searchsploit

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- ▶ Searchsploit is an utility to search an exploit in a database.

Search for *remote oracle* exploits for *windows*:

```
root@kali:~# searchsploit oracle windows remote
```

Description	Path
-----	-----
Oracle XDB FTP Service UNLOCK Buffer Overflow Exploit	/windows/remote/80.c
Oracle 9.2.0.1 Universal XDB HTTP Pass Overflow Exploit	/windows/remote/1365.pm
Oracle 9i/10g ACTIVATE_SUBSCRIPTION SQL Injection Exploit	/windows/remote/3364.pl
Oracle WebLogic IIS connector JSESSIONID Remote Overflow Exploit	/windows/remote/8336.pl
Oracle Secure Backup Server 10.3.0.1.0 Auth Bypass/RCI Exploit	/windows/remote/9652.sh

- ▶ **More information:**
 - ▶ <https://tools.kali.org/exploitation-tools/exploitdb>
 - ▶ <https://www.exploit-db.com/searchsploit>

Metasploit

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- ▶ Metasploit is a complete penetration testing framework to perform various simple and complex tasks.
- ▶ Unlike many tools Metasploit can perform multiple tasks throughout the penetration testing like cycle:
 - ▶ *Information gathering*
 - ▶ *Enumeration*
 - ▶ *Gaining access*
 - ▶ *Privilege escalation*
 - ▶ *Maintening access*
 - ▶ *Covering tracks*
- ▶ **More information:**
 - ▶ <https://www.metasploit.com>

Metasploit

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- ▶ Metasploit components and modules.

Penetration testing phase	Use of Metasploit
Information gathering	Auxiliary/*/ : portscan/syn, portscan/tcp, smb_version, db_nmap, scanner/ftp/ftp_version, gather/shodan_search
Enumeration	Auxiliary/scanner/ : smb/smb_enumshares, smb/smb_enumusers, smb/smb_login
Gaining access	All Metasploit exploits and payloads
Privilege escalation	meterpreter > use priv meterpreter > getsystem
Maintening access	meterpreter > run persistence
Covering tracks	Metasploit Anti-Forensics Project

Metasploit : Anatomy and structure

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- ▶ The simplest method to learn the structure of Metasploit Framework is to browse and explore directory. In Kali Metasploit can be located at `/usr/share/metasploit-framework`
- ▶ The Metasploit Framework structure is as shown in the following screenshot:



Metasploit : Auxiliaries

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- ▶ Auxiliary modules in the Metasploit Framework are nothing but small pieces of code that are meant to perform a specific task.
- ▶ For example, you might need to perform a simple task of verifying whether the FTP servers allow anonymous access.
- ▶ Such tasks can be very easily accomplished using the auxiliary modules present in the Metasploit Framework. There are more than 1,000 auxiliary modules spread across 19 categories in the Metasploit Framework.
- ▶ The following table shows various categories of auxiliary modules present in the Metasploit Framework:

gather	pdf	vsploit
bnat	sqli	client
crawler	fuzzers	server
spoof	parser	voip
sniffer	analyze	dos
docx	admin	Scanner
fileformat		

Metasploit : Auxiliaries

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- ▶ You may not need to know each and every module individually.
- ▶ You just need to search for the right module in the required context and use it accordingly.
- ▶ Example:
 1. Open up a terminal window and start Metasploit using the `msfconsole` command.
 2. Select the `portscan/tcp` auxiliary module to perform a port scan against a target system.
 3. Using the `show` command, list all the parameters that need to be configured in order to run this auxiliary module.
 4. Using the `set RHOSTS` command, set the IP address of our target system.
 5. Using the `set PORTS` command, select the port range you want to scan on your target system.
 6. Using the `run` command, execute the auxiliary module with the parameters configured earlier.
 7. You can see the use of all the previously mentioned commands in the following screenshot:

Metasploit : Auxiliaries

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```
root@kali: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
msf > use auxiliary/scanner/portscan/tcp  
msf auxiliary(tcp) > show options  
  
Module options (auxiliary/scanner/portscan/tcp):  
  
  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description  
  ----      -  
  CONCURRENCY 10              yes       The number of concurrent ports to check per host  
  DELAY       0               yes       The delay between connections, per thread, in milliseconds  
  JITTER      0               yes       The delay jitter factor (maximum value by which to +/- DELAY) in milliseconds.  
  PORTS       1-10000         yes       Ports to scan (e.g. 22-25,80,110-900)  
  RHOSTS      192.168.1.100   yes       The target address range or CIDR identifier  
  THREADS     1               yes       The number of concurrent threads  
  TIMEOUT     1000            yes       The socket connect timeout in milliseconds  
  
msf auxiliary(tcp) > set RHOSTS 192.168.1.100  
RHOSTS => 192.168.1.100  
msf auxiliary(tcp) > set PORTS 1-100  
PORTS => 1-100  
msf auxiliary(tcp) > run  
  
[*] Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)  
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed  
msf auxiliary(tcp) > set PORTS 1-10000  
PORTS => 1-10000  
msf auxiliary(tcp) > run  
  
[*] 192.168.1.100: - 192.168.1.100:139 - TCP OPEN  
[*] 192.168.1.100: - 192.168.1.100:135 - TCP OPEN
```

Metasploit : Payloads

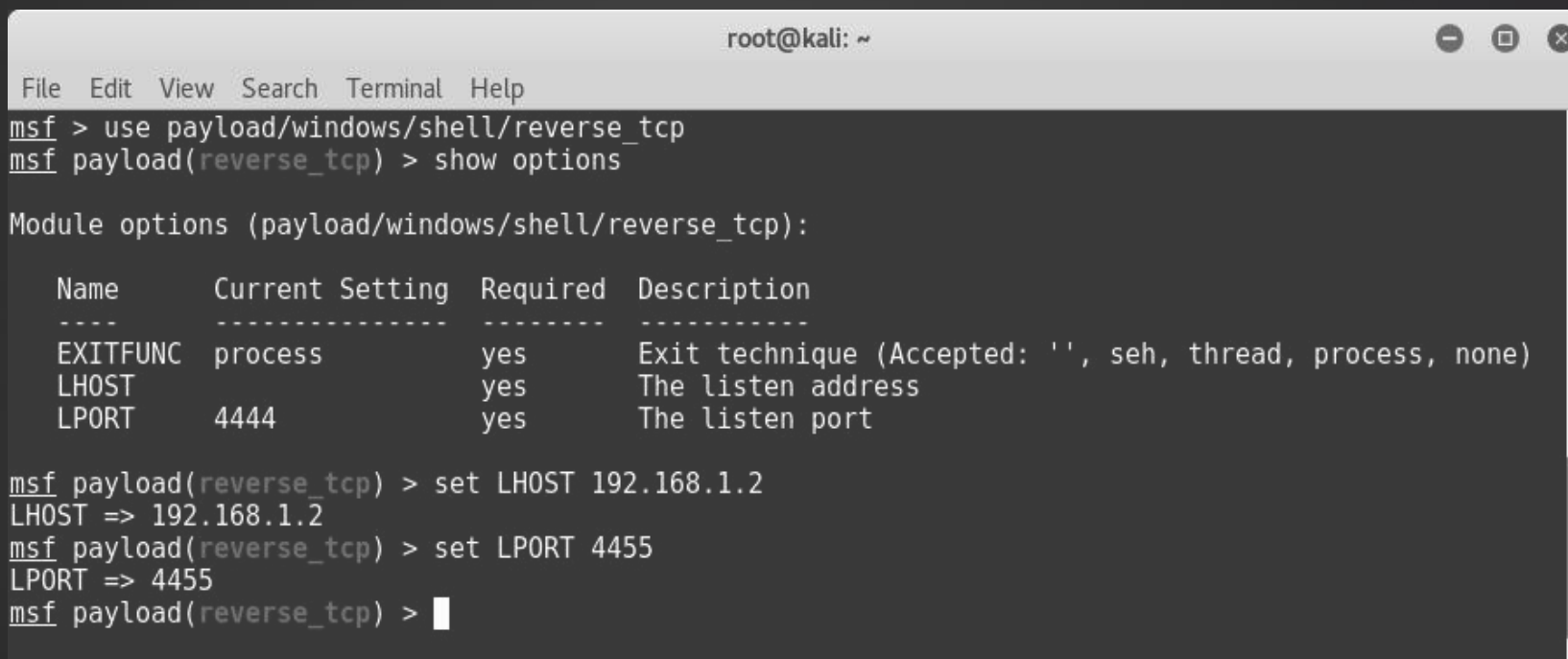
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- ▶ To understand what a payload does, let's consider a real-world example.
 - ▶ A military unit of a country develops a new missile that can travel a range of 500 km at very high speed.
 - ▶ The missile is of no use unless it's armed with the right kind of ammunition.
 - ▶ The military unit decided to load high explosive material (the payload) within the missile to cause the required damage to the enemy.
 - ▶ The payload can be changed based on the severity of damage that is to be caused by the missile.
- ▶ Payloads in the Metasploit let us decide what action is to be performed on the target system once the exploit is successful.
 - ▶ Singles: These are sometimes also referred to as inline or non-staged payloads. Payloads in this category are a completely self-contained unit of the exploit and require shellcode, which means they have everything that is required to exploit the vulnerability on the target. The disadvantage of such payloads is their size.
 - ▶ Stagers: There are certain scenarios where the size of the payload matters a lot. A payload with even a single byte extra may not function well on the target system. The stager's payload comes in handy in such a situation because it makes it possible to establish simply sets up a connection between the attacking system and the target system.
 - ▶ Stages: Once the stager payload has set up a connection between the attacking system and the target system, the stages payloads are then downloaded on the target system. They contain the required shellcode to exploit the vulnerability on the target system.

Metasploit : Payloads

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- ▶ The following screenshot shows a sample payload that can be used to obtain a reverse TCP shell from a compromised Windows system:



```
root@kali: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
msf > use payload/windows/shell/reverse_tcp  
msf payload(reverse_tcp) > show options  
  
Module options (payload/windows/shell/reverse_tcp):  
  
  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description  
  ----      -  
  EXITFUNC  process          yes       Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none)  
  LHOST      192.168.1.2      yes       The listen address  
  LPORT      4444             yes       The listen port  
  
msf payload(reverse_tcp) > set LHOST 192.168.1.2  
LHOST => 192.168.1.2  
msf payload(reverse_tcp) > set LPORT 4455  
LPORT => 4455  
msf payload(reverse_tcp) > 
```

Metasploit : Exploits

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- ▶ An exploit is nothing but the actual piece of code that gives the required access to the target system.
- ▶ There are more than 2,500 exploits spread across more than 20 categories based on platform supported by exploit but which is the one that needs to be used?
- ▶ The decision to use a particular exploit against a target can be made only after extensive enumeration and vulnerability assessment of our target.
- ▶ Proper enumeration and a vulnerability assessment of the target will give us the following information based on which we can choose the correct exploit:
 - ▶ Operating system of the target system (including exact version and architecture)
 - ▶ Open ports on the target system TCP and UDP
 - ▶ Services along with versions running on the target system
 - ▶ Probability of a particular service being vulnerable
- ▶ The following table shows the various categories of exploits available in the Metasploit Framework:

Linux	Windows	Unix	OS X	Apple iOS
irix	mainframe	freebsd	solaris	bsdi
firefox	netware	aix	android	dialup
hpux	jre7u17	wifi	php	mssql

Metasploit : Useful commands

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- The **help** command: As the name suggests, the help command offers additional information.

```
root@kali: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
msf > help  
Core Commands  
=====
```

Command	Description
?	Help menu
advanced	Displays advanced options for one or more modules
back	Move back from the current context
banner	Display an awesome metasploit banner
cd	Change the current working directory
color	Toggle color
connect	Communicate with a host
edit	Edit the current module with \$VISUAL or \$EDITOR
exit	Exit the console
get	Gets the value of a context-specific variable
getg	Gets the value of a global variable
grep	Grep the output of another command
help	Help menu
info	Displays information about one or more modules
irb	Drop into irb scripting mode
jobs	Displays and manages jobs
kill	Kill a job
load	Load a framework plugin
loadpath	Searches for and loads modules from a path
makerc	Save commands entered since start to a file
options	Displays global options or for one or more modules
popm	Pops the latest module off the stack and makes it active
previous	Sets the previously loaded module as the current module
pushm	Pushes the active or list of modules onto the module stack
quit	Exit the console

Metasploit : Useful commands

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- ▶ The **show** command is used to display the available modules within the Metasploit Framework or to display additional information while using a particular module.

```
sagar@ubuntu: ~  
msf > show -h  
[*] Valid parameters for the "show" command are: all, encoders, nops, exploits,  
payloads, auxiliary, plugins, info, options  
[*] Additional module-specific parameters are: missing, advanced, evasion, targets,  
actions  
msf > show nops  
  
NOP Generators  
=====
```

Name	Disclosure Date	Rank	Description
----	-----	----	-----
armle/simple		normal	Simple
php/generic		normal	PHP Nop Generator
ppc/simple		normal	Simple
sparc/random		normal	SPARC NOP Generator
tty/generic		normal	TTY Nop Generator
x64/simple		normal	Simple
x86/opty2		normal	Opty2
x86/single_byte		normal	Single Byte

Metasploit : Useful commands

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- The **info** command is used to display details about a particular module within the Metasploit Framework.

```
sagar@ubuntu: ~  
msf > info -h  
Usage: info <module name> [mod2 mod3 ...]  
  
Options:  
* The flag '-j' will print the data in json format  
* The flag '-d' will show the markdown version with a browser. More info, but could be slow.  
Queries the supplied module or modules for information. If no module is given,  
show info for the currently active module.  
  
msf > info payload/windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp  
  
Name: Windows Meterpreter (Reflective Injection), Reverse TCP Stager  
Module: payload/windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp  
Platform: Windows  
Arch: x86  
Needs Admin: No  
Total size: 281  
Rank: Normal  
  
Provided by:  
skape <mmiller@hick.org>  
sf <stephen_fewer@harmonysecurity.com>  
OJ Reeves  
hdm <x@hdm.io>  
  
Basic options:  
Name      Current Setting  Required  Description  
-----  
EXITFUNC  process          yes       Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none)  
LHOST     LHOST            yes       The listen address  
LPORT     4444             yes       The listen port  
  
Description:  
Inject the meterpreter server DLL via the Reflective Dll Injection  
payload (staged). Connect back to the attacker
```

Metasploit : Useful commands

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- ▶ The Metasploit Framework is a package of many exploits and payloads. At times, it can be quite overwhelming to find the exact exploit or module. This is when the **search** command comes in handy.

```
root@kali: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
msf5 > search vlc  
  
Matching Modules  
=====
```

#	Name	Disclosure Date	Rank	Check	Description
1	exploit/windows/browser/vlc_amv	2011-03-23	good	No	VLC AMV Dangling Pointer V
2	exploit/windows/browser/vlc_mms_bof	2012-03-15	normal	No	VLC MMS Stream Handling Bu
3	exploit/windows/fileformat/videolan_tivo	2008-10-22	good	No	VideoLAN VLC TiVo Buffer C
4	exploit/windows/fileformat/vlc_mkx	2018-05-24	great	No	VLC Media Player MKV Use A
5	exploit/windows/fileformat/vlc_modplug_s3m	2011-04-07	average	No	VideoLAN VLC ModPlug Reads
6	exploit/windows/fileformat/vlc_realtext	2008-11-05	good	No	VLC Media Player RealText
7	exploit/windows/fileformat/vlc_smb_uri	2009-06-24	great	No	VideoLAN Client (VLC) Win3
8	exploit/windows/fileformat/vlc_webm	2011-01-31	good	No	VideoLAN VLC MKV Memory Co

```
msf5 >
```

```
root@kali: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
msf5 > help search  
Usage: search [ options ] <keywords>  
  
OPTIONS:  
-h          Show this help information  
-o <file>   Send output to a file in csv format  
-S <string> Search string for row filter  
-u          Use module if there is one result  
  
Keywords:  
aka         : Modules with a matching AKA (also-known-as) name  
author      : Modules written by this author  
arch        : Modules affecting this architecture  
bid         : Modules with a matching Bugtraq ID  
cve         : Modules with a matching CVE ID  
edb         : Modules with a matching Exploit-DB ID  
check       : Modules that support the 'check' method  
date        : Modules with a matching disclosure date  
description : Modules with a matching description  
full_name   : Modules with a matching full name  
mod_time    : Modules with a matching modification date  
name        : Modules with a matching descriptive name  
path        : Modules with a matching path  
platform    : Modules affecting this platform  
port        : Modules with a matching port  
rank        : Modules with a matching rank (Can be descriptive (ex: 'good') or numeric with comparison operators (ex: 'gte400'))  
ref         : Modules with a matching ref  
reference    : Modules with a matching reference  
target      : Modules affecting this target  
type        : Modules of a specific type (exploit, payload, auxiliary, encoder, evasion, post, or nop)  
  
Examples:  
search cve:2009 type:exploit  
  
msf5 >
```


Metasploit : Variables

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- ▶ For most exploits that we use within the Metasploit Framework, we need to set values to some of the variables. The following are some of the common and most important variables in the Metasploit Framework:

Variable name	Variable description
LHOST	Localhost: This variable contains the IP address of the attacker's system, that is, the IP address of the system from where we are initiating the exploit.
LPORT	Local port: This variable contains the (local) port number of the attacker's system. This is typically needed when we are expecting our exploit to give us a reverse shell.
RHOST	Remote host: This variable contains the IP address of our target system.
RHOSTS	This variable can be set if we want to launch an exploit against multiple targets at the same time. For example, we can set RHOSTS 192.168.0.1/24. Alternatively, we can also feed an entire file containing target IPs to the RHOSTS variable. For example, we can set RHOSTS file:///opt/targets.txt
RPORT	Remote port: This variable contains the port number on the target system that we will attack/exploit. For example, to exploit an FTP vulnerability on a remote target system, RPORT will be set to 21.

Metasploit : Variables

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- ▶ The **set** command assigns a new value to one of the (local) variables (such as RHOST, RPORT, LHOST, and LPPORT) and **unset** unassigns the value.
- ▶ The **setg** command assigns a new value to the (global) variable on a permanent basis, so that it can be used repeatedly whenever required and **unsetg** unassigns the value.

```
sagar@ubuntu: ~  
msf > set RHOST 192.168.1.30  
RHOST => 192.168.1.30  
msf > setg RHOST 192.168.1.30  
RHOST => 192.168.1.30  
msf >
```

```
sagar@ubuntu: ~  
msf > unset RHOST  
Unsetting RHOST...  
msf > unsetg RHOST  
Unsetting RHOST...  
msf >
```

Metasploit















































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▶ Test it : <https://tryhackme.com/room/metasploitintro>

TOOLS : PASSWORDS

TOOLS : PASSWORD LIST

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 cewl	 chntpw	 cisco-auditing-tool
 cmospwd	 crackle	 creddump7
 crunch	 fcrackzip	 freerdp2-x11
 gpp-decrypt	 hash-identifier	 hashcat
 hashcat-utils	 hashid	 hydra
 hydra-gtk	 john	 johnny
 kali-tools-gpu	 maskprocessor	 medusa
 mimikatz	 ncrack	 onesixtyone
 ophcrack	 ophcrack-cli	 pack
 passing-the-hash	 patator	 pdfcrack
 pipal	 polenum	 rainbowcrack
 rarcrack	 rcracki-mt	 rsmangler
 samdump2	 seclists	 sipcrack
 sipvicious	 smbmap	 sqldict
 statsprocessor	 sucrack	 thc-pptp-bruter
 truecrack	 twofi	 wordlists

HYDRA

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- Hydra is a brute force online password cracking program.

```
root@kali:~# nmap 192.168.1.9
Starting Nmap 7.91 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-10-27 04:04 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.9
Host is up (0.000012s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
2121/tcp  open  ccproxy-ftp

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.21 seconds
root@kali:~#
root@kali:~# hydra -L username.txt -P password.txt ftp://192.168.1.9 -s 2121
Hydra v9.1 (c) 2020 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in mili
tary or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes (this is non-binding
, these ** ignore laws and ethics anyway).

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2020-10-27 04:04:54
[DATA] max 16 tasks per 1 server, overall 16 tasks, 323 login tries (l:19/p:17), ~
21 tries per task
[DATA] attacking ftp://192.168.1.9:2121/
[2121][ftp] host: 192.168.1.9  login: goyal  password: 123
[STATUS] 305.00 tries/min, 305 tries in 00:01h, 18 to do in 00:01h, 16 active

1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2020-10-27 04:06:00
```

SYNOPSIS

hydra

```
[[[-l LOGIN|-L FILE] [-p PASS|-P FILE|-x OPT]] | [-C FILE]] [-e nsr]
[-u] [-f] [-F] [-M FILE] [-o FILE] [-t TASKS] [-w TIME] [-W TIME]
[-s PORT] [-S] [-4/6] [-vV] [-d]
server service [OPTIONAL_SERVICE_PARAMETER]
```

- Test it : <https://www.tryhackme.com/room/hydra>

TOOLS : WEB

TOOLS : WEB LIST

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📦 apache-users	📦 apache2	📦 beef-xss
📦 burpsuite	📦 cadaver	📦 commix
📦 cutycapt	📦 davtest	📦 default-mysql-server
📦 dirb	📦 dirbuster	📦 dotdotpwn
📦 eyewitness	📦 ftester	📦 hakrawler
📦 hamster-sidejack	📦 heartleech	📦 httpprint
📦 httrack	📦 hydra	📦 hydra-gtk
📦 jboss-autopwn	📦 joomscan	📦 jsq1-injection
📦 laudanum	📦 lbd	📦 maltego
📦 medusa	📦 mitmproxy	📦 ncrack
📦 nikto	📦 nishang	📦 nmap
📦 oscanner	📦 owasp-mantra-ff	📦 padbuster
📦 paros	📦 patator	📦 php
📦 php-mysql	📦 plecost	📦 proxychains4
📦 proxytunnel	📦 qsslcaudit	📦 redsocks
📦 sidguesser	📦 siege	📦 skipfish
📦 slowhttptest	📦 sqldict	📦 sqlitebrowser
📦 sqlmap	📦 sqlninja	📦 sqlsus
📦 ssldump	📦 sslh	📦 sslscan
📦 sslsniff	📦 sslsplit	📦 sslyze
📦 stunnel4	📦 thc-ssl-dos	📦 tlssled
📦 tnscomd10g	📦 uniscan	📦 wafw00f
📦 wapiti	📦 watobo	📦 webacoo
📦 webscarab	📦 webshells	📦 weeve1y
📦 wfuzz	📦 whatweb	📦 wireshark
📦 wpscan	📦 xsser	📦 zaproxy

DIRB

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- ▶ DIRB is a web content scanner.
- ▶ It looks for existing (and/or hidden) Web Objects.
- ▶ It works by launching a dictionary based attack against a web server and analyzing the response.

```
root@kali:~# dirb http://192.168.1.224/ /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/common.txt
```

```
-----  
DIRB v2.21  
By The Dark Raver  
-----  
  
START_TIME: Fri May 16 13:41:45 2014  
URL_BASE: http://192.168.1.224/  
WORDLIST_FILES: /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/common.txt  
  
-----  
  
GENERATED WORDS: 4592  
  
---- Scanning URL: http://192.168.1.224/ ----  
==> DIRECTORY: http://192.168.1.224/.svn/  
+ http://192.168.1.224/.svn/entries (CODE:200|SIZE:2726)  
+ http://192.168.1.224/cgi-bin/ (CODE:403|SIZE:1122)  
==> DIRECTORY: http://192.168.1.224/config/  
==> DIRECTORY: http://192.168.1.224/docs/  
==> DIRECTORY: http://192.168.1.224/external/
```

- ▶ More information: <https://tools.kali.org/web-applications/dirb>

- ▶ WPScan is a black box WordPress vulnerability scanner that can be used to scan remote WordPress installations to find security issues.

```
root@kali:~# wpscan --url http://wordpress.local --enumerate p
```

```

  ____
 /  __ \
/   /  \
/_____/

WordPress Security Scanner by the WPScan Team
      Version 2.6
Sponsored by Sucuri - https://sucuri.net
 @_WPScan_, @ethicalhack3r, @erwan_lr, pvd1, @_FireFart_

```

```
[+] URL: http://wordpress.local/
[+] Started: Mon Jan 12 14:07:40 2015

[+] robots.txt available under: 'http://wordpress.local/robots.txt'
[+] Interesting entry from robots.txt: http://wordpress.local/search
[+] Interesting entry from robots.txt: http://wordpress.local/support/search.php
[+] Interesting entry from robots.txt: http://wordpress.local/extend/plugins/search.php
[+] Interesting entry from robots.txt: http://wordpress.local/plugins/search.php
[+] Interesting entry from robots.txt: http://wordpress.local/extend/themes/search.php
[+] Interesting entry from robots.txt: http://wordpress.local/themes/search.php
[+] Interesting entry from robots.txt: http://wordpress.local/support/rss
```

- ▶ More information: <https://tools.kali.org/web-applications/wpscan>