

Lab 3: Perform Vulnerability Analysis using AI

Lab Scenario

As a professional ethical hacker or pen tester, you must acknowledge the limitations of conventional approaches in revealing all potential vulnerabilities. Therefore, you will utilize AI-driven vulnerability analysis tools to identify and assess security weaknesses in a simulated network environment.

Lab Objectives

- Perform vulnerability analysis using ShellGPT

Overview of vulnerability analysis using AI

Vulnerability Analysis with AI employs advanced algorithms to unearth hidden security flaws in networks. AI-driven tools extract comprehensive data, prioritize risks, and fortify defenses, empowering ethical hackers to anticipate and mitigate emerging threats effectively. This innovative approach enhances cybersecurity readiness by leveraging AI's precision and adaptability.

Task 1: Perform Vulnerability Analysis using ShellGPT

ShellGPT swiftly interprets and executes commands, conducting scans, identifying weaknesses, and suggesting mitigation strategies in real-time. Its adaptive nature facilitates dynamic navigation through complex systems, enhancing efficiency and precision in vulnerability analysis. By integrating ShellGPT, you can gain a powerful ally in their quest to safeguard digital ecosystems, leveraging AI's capabilities to uncover and address security risks with unparalleled speed and accuracy.

Here, we will use ShellGPT to discover potential vulnerabilities in the target.

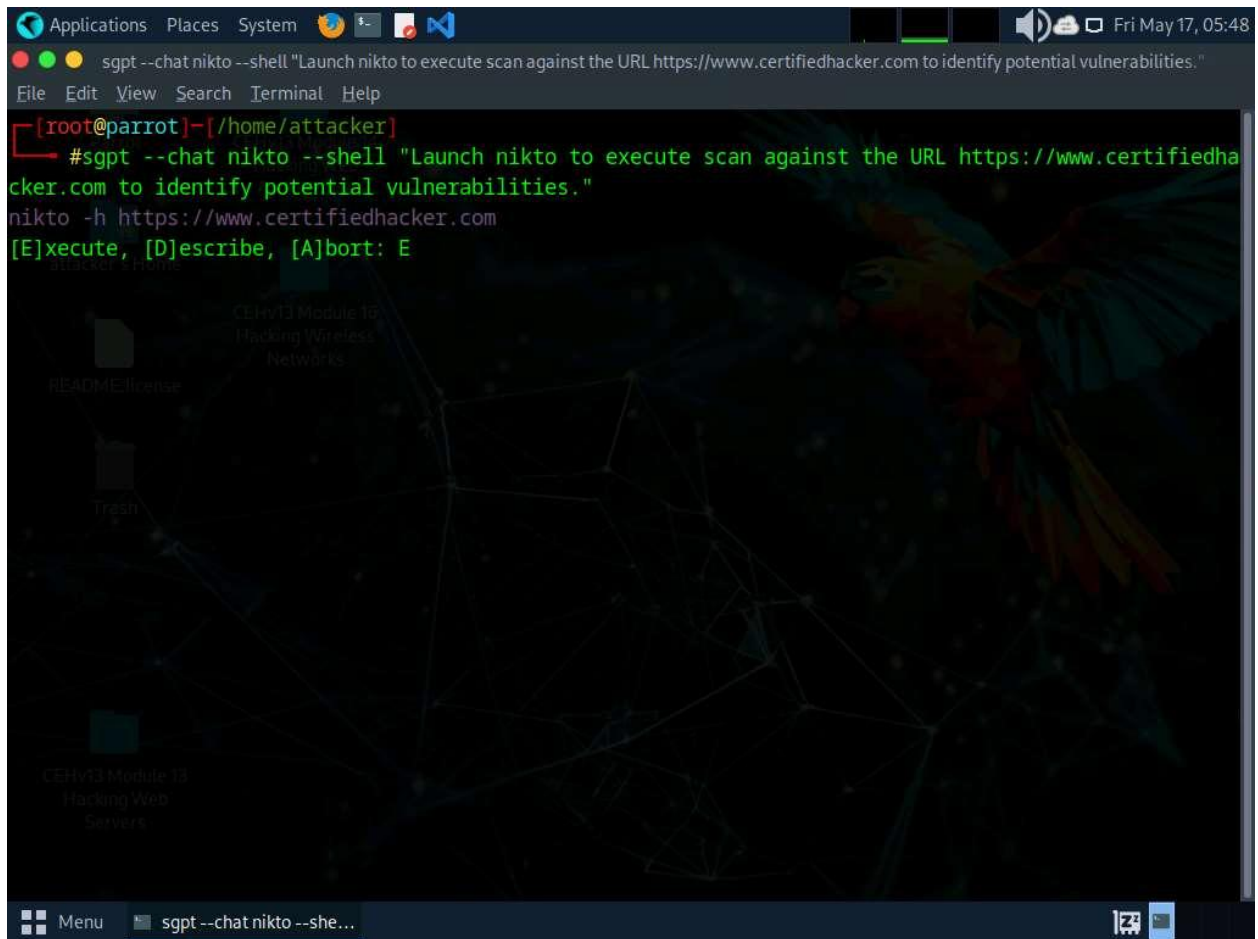
The commands generated by ShellGPT may vary depending on the prompt used and the tools available on the machine. Due to these variables, the output generated by ShellGPT might differ from what is shown in the screenshots. These differences arise from the dynamic nature of the AI's processing and the diverse environments in which it operates. As a result, you may observe differences in command syntax, execution, and results while performing this lab task.

1. Before starting this lab, click [Parrot Security](#) to switch to the **Parrot Security** machine, and incorporate ShellGPT by following steps provided in [Integrate ShellGPT in Parrot Security Machine.pdf](#).

Alternatively, you can follow the steps to integrate **ShellGPT** provided in **Module 00: Integrate ShellGPT in Parrot Security Machine**.

2. After incorporating the ShellGPT API in **Parrot Security** machine, in the terminal window, run **sgpt --chat nikto --shell "Launch nikto to execute a scan against the URL www.certifiedhacker.com to identify potential vulnerabilities."** to launch Nikto scan on the target website.

In the prompt, type **E** and press **Enter** to execute the command.



3. Scan result appears displaying the discovered vulnerabilities in the target website (here, **www.certifiedhacker.com**), as shown in the screenshot.

```
Applications Places System [Icons] [System Tray] Tue Jun 4, 03:10
sgpt --chat nikto --shell "Launch nikto to execute the URL https://www.certifiedhacker.com to identify potential vulnerabilities." - Parrot Term
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

[root@parrot]~/home/attacker
#sgpt --chat nikto --shell "Launch nikto to execute the URL https://www.certifiedhacker.com to i
identify potential vulnerabilities."
nikto -h https://www.certifiedhacker.com
[E]xecute, [D]escribe, [A]bort: E
- Nikto v2.5.0

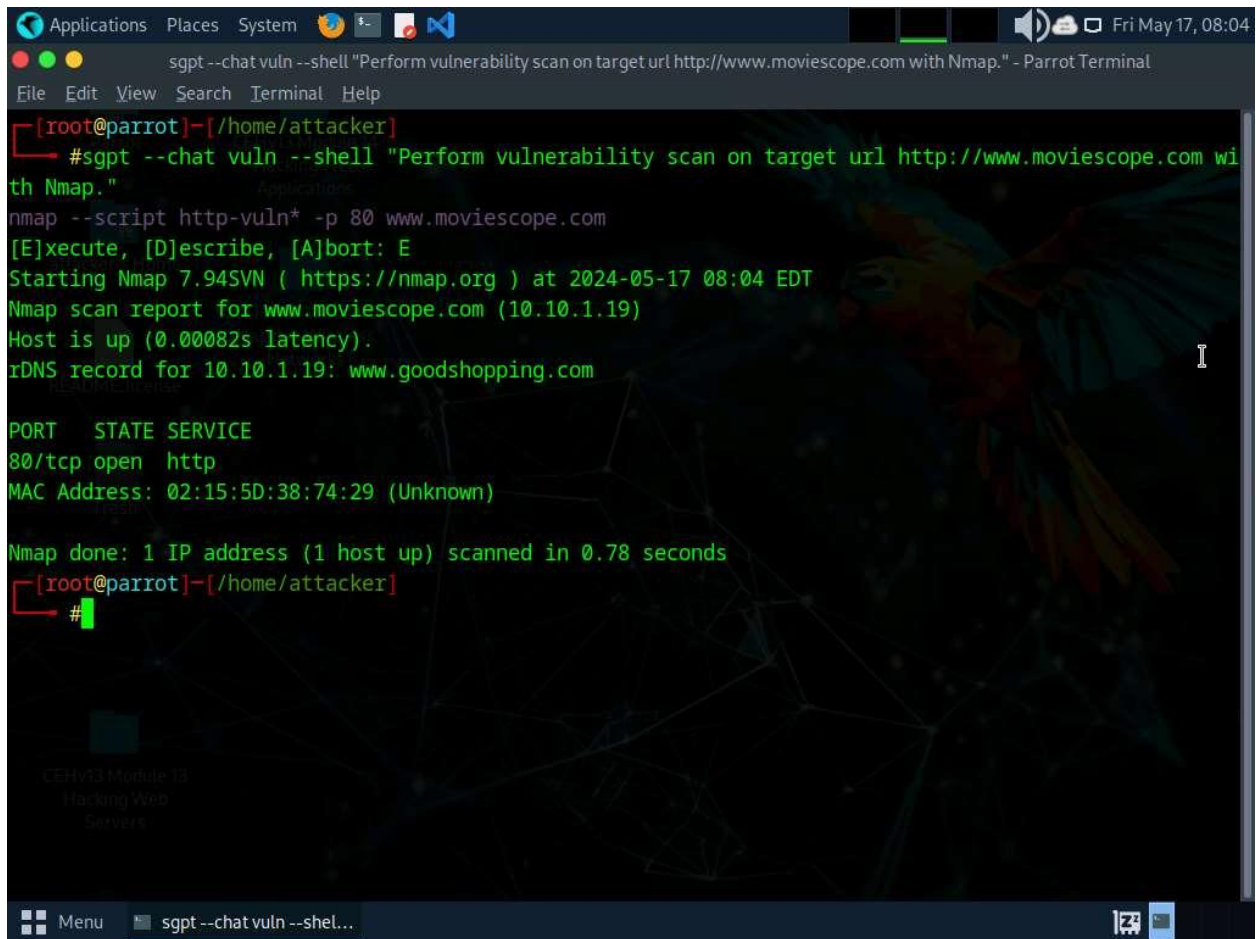
-----
+ Target IP: 162.241.216.11
+ Target Hostname: www.certifiedhacker.com
+ Target Port: 443
-----
+ SSL Info: Subject: /CN=cpcontacts.demo.certifiedhacker.com
            Ciphers: TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
            Issuer: /C=US/O=Let's Encrypt/CN=R3
+ Start Time: 2024-06-04 00:55:55 (GMT-4)
-----
+ Server: nginx/1.21.6
+ /: The anti-clickjacking X-Frame-Options header is not present. See: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/X-Frame-Options
+ /: Uncommon header 'x-proxy-cache' found, with contents: HIT.
+ /: Uncommon header 'host-header' found, with contents: c2hhcmVkJsdwVob3N0LmNvbQ==.
+ /: Uncommon header 'x-server-cache' found, with contents: true.
+ /: The site uses TLS and the Strict-Transport-Security HTTP header is not defined. See: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Strict-Transport-Security
+ /: The X-Content-Type-Options header is not set. This could allow the user agent to render the content of the site in a different fashion to the MIME type. See: https://www.netsparker.com/web-vulnerab

Menu sgpt --chat nikto --she... [Icons]
```

```
Applications Places System [Icons] [Volume] [Network] [Battery] Tue Jun 4, 03:08
sgpt --chat nikto --shell "Launch nikto to execute the URL https://www.certifiedhacker.com to identify potential vulnerabilities." - Parrot Term
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
+ /certifiedhacker.zip: Potentially interesting backup/cert file found. . See: https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/530.html
+ Hostname 'www.certifiedhacker.com' does not match certificate's names: cpcontacts.demo.certifiedhacker.com. See: https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/297.html
+ OPTIONS: Allowed HTTP Methods: GET, POST, OPTIONS, HEAD .
+ /webmail/blank.html: IlohaMail 0.8.10 contains an XSS vulnerability. Previous versions contain other non-descript vulnerabilities.
+ /securecontrolpanel/: Web Server Control Panel.
+ /webmail/: Web based mail package installed.
+ /mailman/listinfo: Mailman was found on the server. See: CWE-552
+ /cpanel/: Web-based control panel. See: OSVDB-2117
+ /css/: Directory indexing found.
+ /css/: This might be interesting.
+ /img-sys/: Default image directory should not allow directory listing.
+ /webmail/lib/emailreader_execute_on_each_page.inc.php: This might be interesting: has been seen in web logs from an unknown scanner.
+ /images/: Directory indexing found.
+ /docs/: Directory indexing found.
+ /controlpanel/: Admin login page/section found.
+ 9698 requests: 3 error(s) and 23 item(s) reported on remote host
+ End Time: 2024-06-04 02:55:04 (GMT-4) (7149 seconds)
-----
+ 1 host(s) tested
[root@parrot]~[/home/attacker]
#
```

Nikto scan takes long time to complete. You can terminate the scan, by pressing **Ctrl + Z**.

4. In the terminal, run **sgpt --chat vuln --shell "Perform vulnerability scan on target url <http://www.moviescope.com> with Nmap"** command to perform vulnerability scan on the target website. The result appears displaying open ports and services running on the target website.



```
Applications Places System Fri May 17, 08:04
sgpt --chat vuln --shell "Perform vulnerability scan on target url http://www.moviescope.com with Nmap." - Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

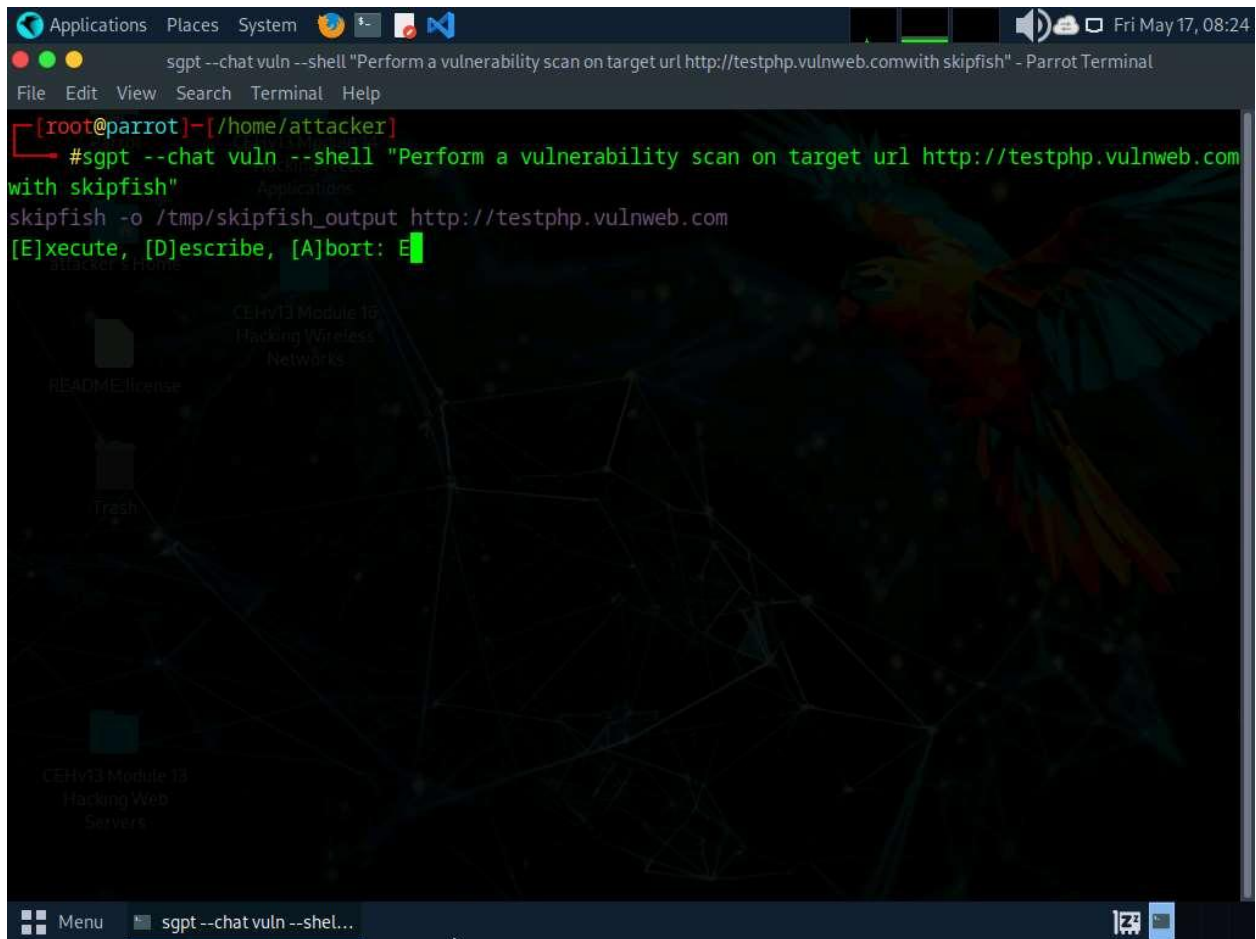
[root@parrot]~/home/attacker
#sgpt --chat vuln --shell "Perform vulnerability scan on target url http://www.moviescope.com with Nmap."
nmap --script http-vuln* -p 80 www.moviescope.com
[E]xecute, [D]escribe, [A]bort: E
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-05-17 08:04 EDT
Nmap scan report for www.moviescope.com (10.10.1.19)
Host is up (0.00082s latency).
rDNS record for 10.10.1.19: www.goodshopping.com

PORT      STATE SERVICE
80/tcp    open  http
MAC Address: 02:15:5D:38:74:29 (Unknown)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.78 seconds
[root@parrot]~/home/attacker
#
```

5. Run `sgpt --chat vuln --shell "Perform a vulnerability scan on target url http://testphp.vulnweb.com with skipfish"` to scan the target URL using skipfish tool.

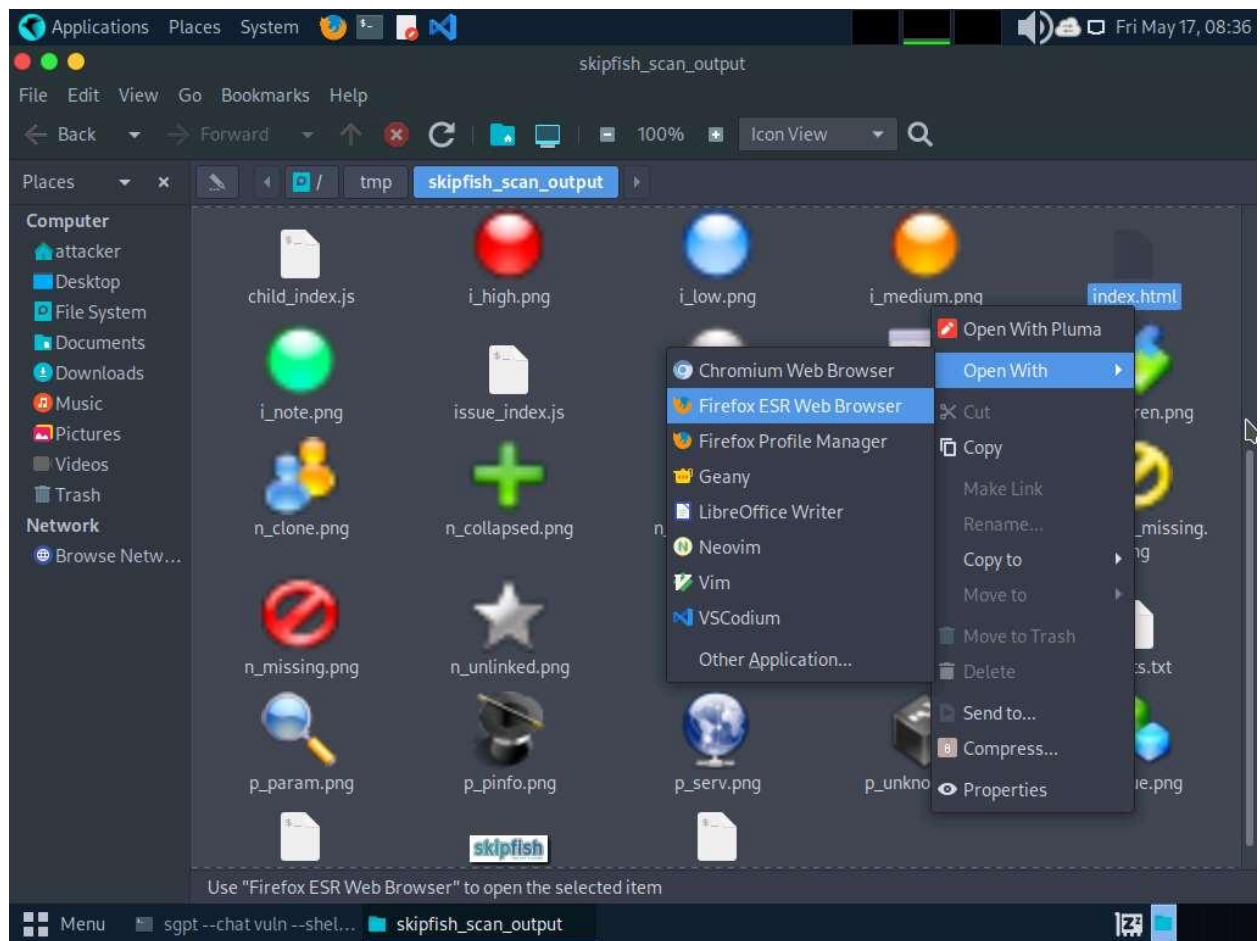
If a prompt appears, enter any key to continue the scanning process.



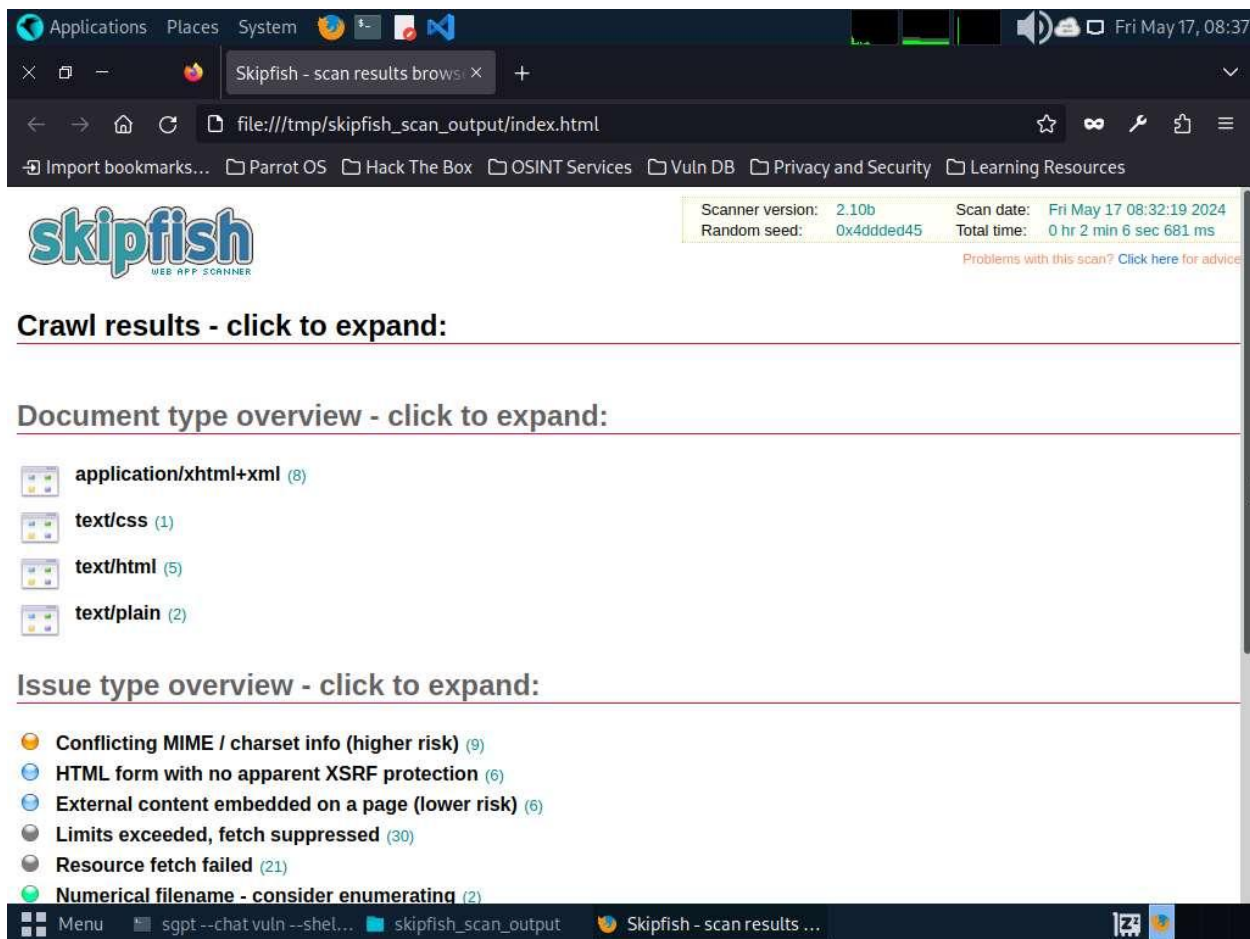
The screenshot shows a Parrot OS desktop environment with a terminal window open. The terminal title bar reads "sgpt --chat vuln --shell 'Perform a vulnerability scan on target url http://testphp.vulnweb.com with skipfish' - Parrot Terminal". The terminal content shows the user at the root prompt in the /home/attacker directory. They enter the command: `#sgpt --chat vuln --shell "Perform a vulnerability scan on target url http://testphp.vulnweb.com with skipfish"`. The terminal then shows the command being executed: `skipfish -o /tmp/skipfish_output http://testphp.vulnweb.com`. Below this, a prompt `[E]xecute, [D]escribe, [A]bort: E` is visible, indicating the user has chosen to execute the command. The desktop background features a dark theme with a parrot illustration and various application icons like "READMElicense", "Trash", and "CEHv13 Module 13 Hacking Wireless Networks".

6. The skipfish begins scanning the target url. After the successful completion of the scan, report is saved at the `/tmp/skipfish_scan_output/` location, named as `index.html`. Navigate to the location, right-click on `index.html` and open with **Firefox ESR Web Browser**, as shown in the screenshot.

The location of scan report might differ. You can view the location in the skipfish command generated by ShellGPT.



7. Firefox browser window appears displaying the complete scan report, as shown in the screenshot.



8. Apart from the aforementioned commands, you can further explore additional options within the ShellGPT tool and utilize various other tools to conduct vulnerability assessments on the target.
9. This concludes the demonstration of performing vulnerability assessment on the target system using ShellGPT.
10. Close all open windows and document all the acquired information.

Question 5.3.1.1

Write a prompt using ShellGPT to perform vulnerability scan on www.certifiedhacker.com website using Nikto vulnerability scanner. Enter the contents of Uncommon header 'host header' found during the vulnerability scan.