## RaspberryPi4-WebSploit

## Lab Enviroment

- Lab Setup:
  - Equipment:
    - Model:
      - Raspberry Pi 4 Model B
    - Operating System:
      - Linux parrot 6.12.25+rpt-rpi-v8 #1 SMP PREEMPT Debian 1:6.12.25-1+rpt1 (2025-04-30) aarch64 GNU/Linux
    - Memory:
      - 8G
    - Storage:
      - 128G
    - InfoGraphic:

```
| The content of the
```

cmdline:

```
Linux parrot 6.12.25+rpt-rpi-v8 #1 SMP PREEMPT Debian 1:6.12.25-1+rpt1 (2025-04-30) aarch64
GNU/Linux
[-[root@parrot]-[~]
                              free
                                         shared buff/cache available
                                         486Mi
                               512Ki
Swap:
[-[root@parrot]-[~]
                    3.6G 0 3.6G 0% /dev
783M 1.8M 781M 1% /run
tmpfs
/dev/mmcblk0p2 117G 32G 80G 29% /
tmpfs
tmpfs
overlay
ed680fa0ce29360f2cbcff3d1632e2debeea5d656e754deff51308c9c2a05d1b/merged
overlay2/7e4559539a5a7c09ae0f40149a342beef3b9b675cb3a17ad1ee8a138158325f3/merged
overlay2/866b8c8f7df850453ebab6f9799e8fede3109b733d380ee62db85c2be9c19d69/merged
 -[root@parrot]-[~]
```

- Installation:
  - Download Operating System (Parrot or Kali):
    - Download ParrotOS for RaspberryPi 4 here:
      - https://www.parrotsec.org/
    - Download Kali Linux for RaspberryPi 4 here:

Flash image to disk using RaspberryPi Imager:



- Download RaspberryPi Imager here:
  - https://www.raspberrypi.org/
- Boot Pi with Parrot or Kali OS default login's:
  - ParrotOS:
    - pi
    - parrot
  - Kali Linux:
    - n/a
    - n/a
- Download and install Websploit Labs:
  - 🖽 https://websploit.or...
  - Installation Script:

curl -sSL https://websploit.org/install.sh | sudo bash



- Updating Websploit Docker containers to support ARM arch:
  - From the cmdline login into root

sudo su

- Move to Root's root directory to find the Websploit home directory ~/h4cker
   cd ~/
- Stay in the root directory & shutdown & remove all running conatiners
  - 1. Stop All Containers

```
docker stop $(docker ps -aq)
```

2. Remove All Containers

```
docker rm $(docker ps -aq)
```

3. (Optional) Clean Up Volumes and Networks

```
docker volume prune -f
docker network prune -f
```

4. (Optional) Verify Clean State

```
docker ps -a
```

Copy provider docker-compose file & keep as referance

```
cp docker-compose.yml example-docker-compose.yml
```

```
#1s
Desktop docker-compose.yaml

-[root@parrot]=[*] enum4linux-ng GitTools iot_exercises radansa SecLists Templates

docker-compose.yaml

-[root@parrot]=[*] example-docker-compose.old.yml h4cker PayloadsAllTheThings raspberrypi4-websploit Sublist3r
```

Create/Edit docker-compose file that supports ARM arch

```
nano docker-compose.yml
```



- New docker-compose.yml file that supports ARM arch & recreates networks
  - docker-compose.yaml

Build & start new docker containers & network

```
docker-compose up -d
```

Confirm containers and network are working properly

docken ps

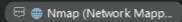
| Confirm containers and network are working properly

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Use Websploit built in container scanner

## Recon

Phase 1: Network Recon (Nmap)



- What I did:
  - I began by scanning the internal RaspberryPi4-WebSploit network (10.6.6.0/24) using Nmap to identify live hosts and open TCP ports. This provided a broad view of available services and gave me three target IPs with interesting ports, including web-facing services on ports 80, 8080, 3000, and 9090.
- Why I did it:
  - To enumerate active hosts and map the attack surface
  - Identify potential web services to investigate further
- Started with a scan using Nmap on network 10.6.6.0/24

nmap -sP 10.6.6.0/24

cmdline:

Discovered Host :		
Host-1		
	IP Address	
	10.6.6.11	
	MAC Address	
	02:42:0A:06:06:0B	
	PORT	
	8080/tcp	
	9090/tcp	
	STATE	
	open	
	open	
	SERVICE	
	http-proxy	
	zues-admin	
Host-2		
	IP Address	
	10.6.6.12	
	MAC Address	
	02:42:0A:06:06:0C	
	PORT	
	3000/tcp	
	STATE	
	open	
	SERVICE	
	ррр	
Host-3		
	IP Address	
	10.6.6.13	
	MAC Address	
	02:42:0A:06:06:0D	
	PORT	
	80/tcp	
	3306/tcp	
	STATE	
	open	
	open	
	SERVICE	
	http	
	mysql	

Scanned the network host with defualt Nmap scripts

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cmdline:

```
[-[root@parrot]-[~/h4cker/cheat_sheets]
   -- #nmap -sC 10.6.6.0/24
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-05-31 22:49 BST
Host is up (0.000027s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE
8080/tcp open http-proxy |_http-title: Site doesn't have a title.
9090/tcp open zeus-admin
MAC Address: 02:42:0A:06:06:0B (Unknown)
Host is up (0.000027s latency).
PORT
Nmap scan report for 10.6.6.13
Host is up (0.000026s latency).
80/tcp open http
http-title: Setup :: Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA) v1.9
 _Requested resource was setup.php
            PHPSESSID:
           httponly flag not set
3306/tcp open mysql
MAC Address: 02:42:0A:06:06:0D (Unknown)
Host is up (0.000026s latency).
53/tcp open domain
 dns-nsid:
_ bind.version: dnsmasq-2.90
```

## Phase 2: Web Recon (Nikto)



- What I did:
  - I then ran Nikto on the discovered web services to detect common vulnerabilities, misconfigurations, and hidden directories. This revealed accessible paths like /dump.tgz, /database.tgz, and /config/, as well as outdated Apache and PHP versions.
- Why I did it:

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Interesting Finds per host		
Host-1		
Target Port		
8080		
9090		
Server		
No banner retrieved		
No banner retrieved		
Header		
not set		
not set		
Host-2		
Target Port		
3000		
Server		
No banner retrieved		
Header		
not set		
Directories Discovered		
🖾 See di print out fo		
/dump.tgz		
/database.tgz		
/ftp/		
/public/		
Host-3		
Target Port		
80		
Server		
Apache/2.4.7 (Ubuntu)		
Header		
PHP/5.5.9-1ubuntu4.29		
Root Page		
redirects to: login.php		
Directories Discovered		
☐ See di print out fo		
/config/		
/docs/		
/icons/REAME		
Phase 3: Web App Assessment (ZAP)		
™ OWASP 7AP is an on		



What I did:

- Based on the Notice seator. I progressed to ORASP SUP for a more in-depth and intensities analysis of this web seators under global seators and particle and across coarse, discriming across in the first, and wijdes to make an underglobaling tools.

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References