

ApiBase – Web App APIs

Web app's often incorporate APIs as part of their function. API stands for “application programming interface”, and they allow the web apps to interface with each other

GET	/api/posts	Get all posts
POST	/api/posts	Create a new post
GET	/api/posts/{id}	Get a post by ID
PUT	/api/posts/{id}	Update a post by ID
DELETE	/api/posts/{id}	Delete a post by ID

ApiBase – Web App APIs

APIs use standard HTTP methods to specified app endpoints to perform different functions, such as creating app users, or editing user details

GET	/api/posts	Get all posts
POST	/api/posts	Create a new post
GET	/api/posts/{id}	Get a post by ID
PUT	/api/posts/{id}	Update a post by ID
DELETE	/api/posts/{id}	Delete a post by ID

ApiBase – API Documentation

```
{  
  "message": "No endpoint selected. Please use /add to add  
a user or /users to query users."  
}
```

Web app APIs often include documentation within the app, and this app's landing page indicates there are the `/add` and `/users` endpoints

ApiBase – Testing Endpoints



We want to test the Api endpoints to see how they work. The `/add` endpoint doesn't use regular GET requests

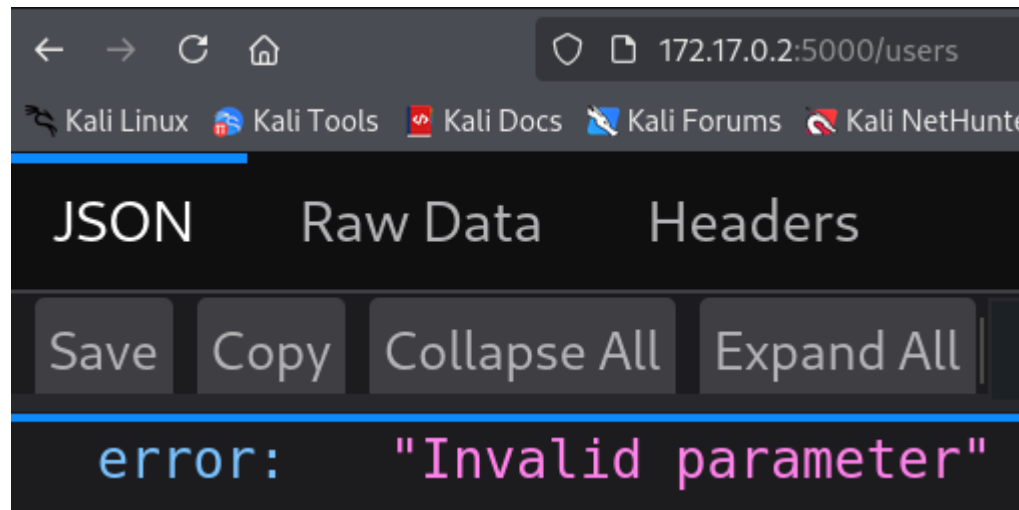
ApiBase – Testing Endpoints

```
10 Content-Length: 27  
11  
12 username=theshyhat&password=hackerfogs
```

```
{  
    "message": "User added"  
}
```

Typically, when you add a user to a system, you send a POST request to the web app which includes the username and password

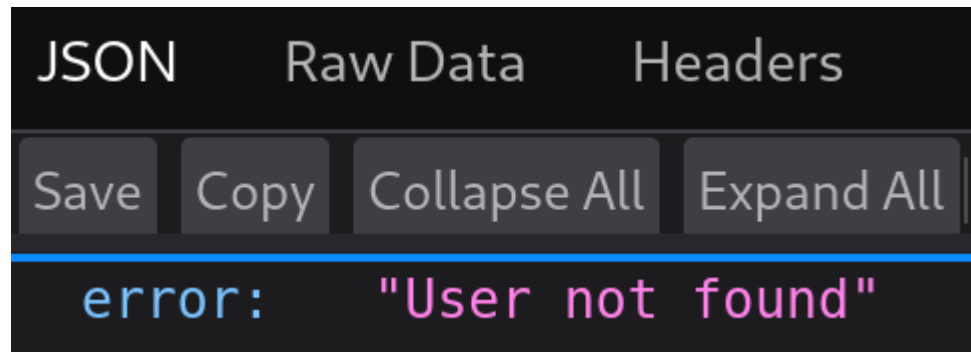
ApiBase – Testing Endpoints



The other endpoint we can test is the `/users` endpoint. The endpoint seems to want a specific URL parameter, which we can fuzz for

ApiBase – Testing Endpoints

```
username [Status: 404, Size: 32,  
:: Progress: [6453/6453] :: Job [1/1] :: 990 req
```



We discover that the parameter the app is looking for is `username`, and because we know that, we can fuzz for valid usernames

ApiBase – Testing Endpoints

```
pingu [Status: 200,  
can't remember [Status: 500,
```

```
[  
  2,  
  "pingu",  
  "penguinasio"  
]
```

Through fuzzing, we discover a valid username on the system, and the entry includes the user's password

Privilege Escalation: Exposed Credentials in PCAP File

```
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4096 Feb 27 08:47 .
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4096 Aug  6 16:25 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1631 Feb 27 08:47 app.py
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 399 Feb 27 08:45 network.pcap
drwxr-xr-x 2 pingu pingu 4096 Feb 27 08:36 pingu
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 8192 Feb 27 08:16 users.db
```

There is a PCAP file located in the /home directory

Privilege Escalation: Exposed Credentials in PCAP File

```
E . 3 . . . . @ . " . . . .  
P . aR . . LOGIN ro  
ot .
```

```
E . 6 . . . . @ . " . . . .  
P . . . . . PASS bal  
ulero .
```

When downloaded and examined, we see that it contains the credentials for the root user