# ATTACKING WEB APPLICATIONS WITH FFUF

## **ASSIGNMENT REPORT**



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#### 1. INTRODUCTION

This module covers an important technique in web enumeration known as fuzzing. It teaches how to automate this process of locating hidden pages, directories, parameters and their values in web applications using a tool known as FFuF.

## 2. ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

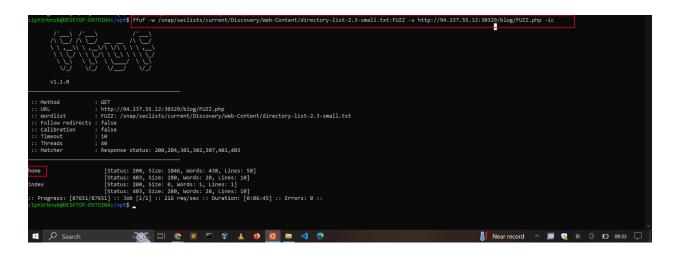
#### **Directory Fuzzing**

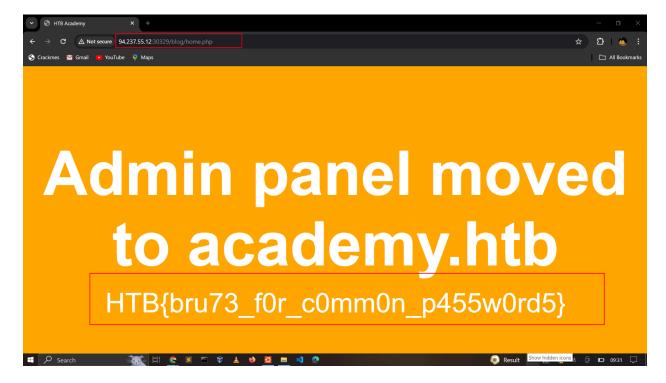
- a. In addition to the directory we found above, there is another directory that can be found. What is it?
  - forum

## Page Fuzzing

- a. Try to use what you learned in this section to fuzz the '/blog' directory and find all pages. One of them should contain a flag. What is the flag?
  - Start with identifying the type of extension the web application uses with extension fuzzing.

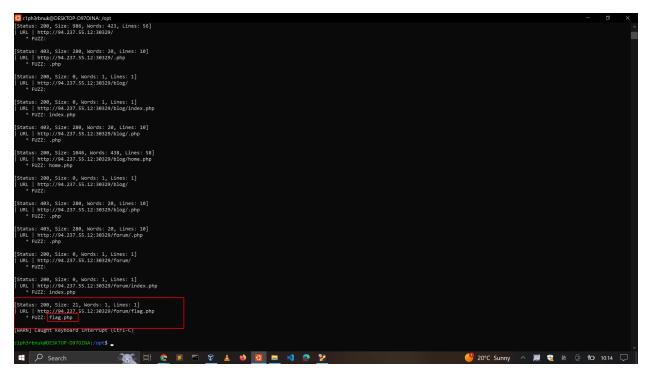
• Perform page fuzzing with the extensions you've identified.





## **Recursive Fuzzing**

- a. Try to repeat what you learned so far to find more files/directories. One of them should give you a flag. What is the content of the flag?
  - ffuf -w
     /snap/seclists/current/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2.3-small.txt:FUZZ
     -u <a href="http://94.237.55.12:30329/FUZZ">http://94.237.55.12:30329/FUZZ</a> -recursion -recursion-depth 1 -e .php -v -ic
  - The command above allows us to perform a recursive fuzz from the root directory of the web application.





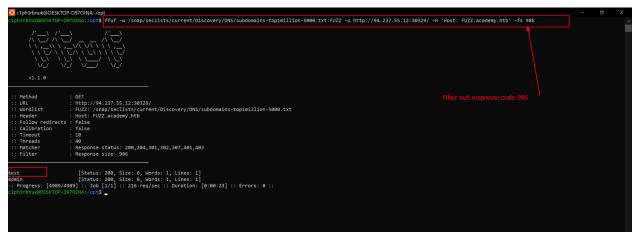
## **Sub-domain fuzzing**

- a. Try running a sub-domain fuzzing test on 'inlanefreight.com' to find a customer sub-domain portal. What is the full domain of it?
  - customer.inlanefreight.com



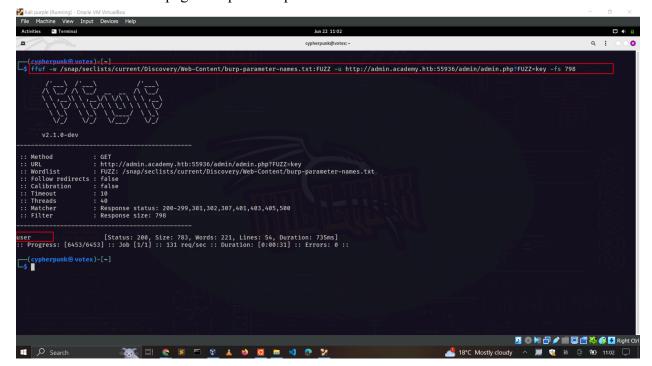
### **Vhost Fuzzing**

- a. Try running a VHost fuzzing scan on 'academy.htb', and see what other VHosts you get. What other VHosts did you get?
  - Vhost fuzzing requires fuzzing the HTTP Host header and filtering out for the incorrect response size.
  - Answer = test



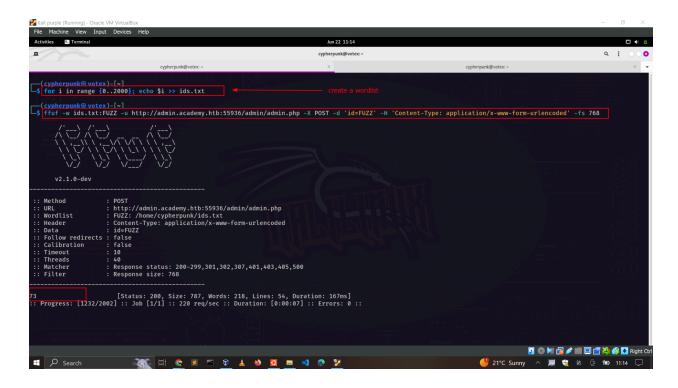
## **Parameter Fuzzing - GET**

- a. Using what you learned in this section, run a parameter fuzzing scan on this page. what is the parameter accepted by this webpage?
  - The webpage accepts **user** parameter



### Parameter value Fuzzing

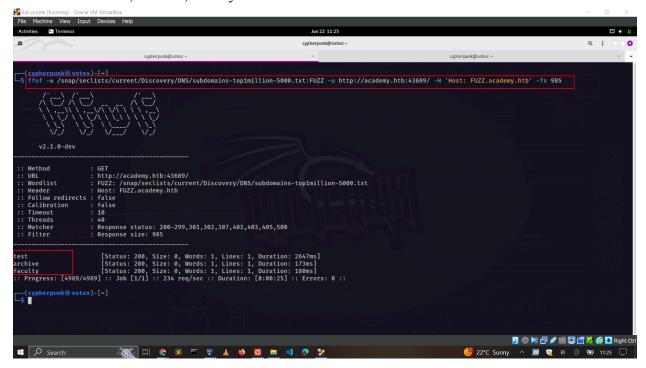
- a. Try to create the 'ids.txt' wordlist, identify the accepted value with a fuzzing scan, and then use it in a 'POST' request with 'curl' to collect the flag. What is the content of the flag?
  - Create a custom ids.txt wordlist.
  - Use it to fuzz the id POST parameter
  - Once you identify a correct value, use it to retrieve the flag.



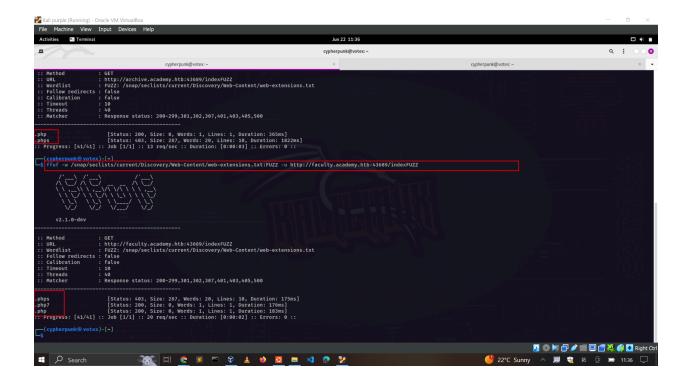


### **Skills Assessment - Web Fuzzing**

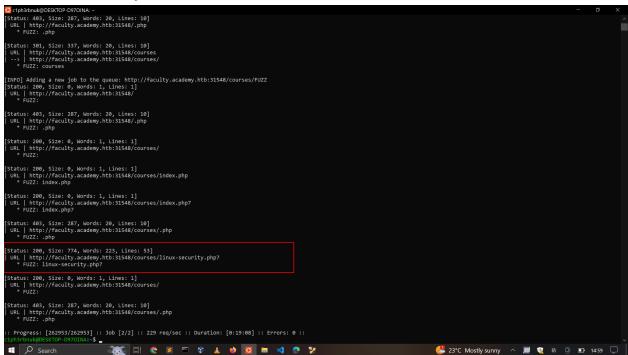
- a. Run a sub-domain/vhost fuzzing scan on '\*.academy.htb' for the IP shown above. What are all the sub-domains you can identify? (Only write the sub-domain name)
  - test, archive, faculty



- b. Before you run your page fuzzing scan, you should first run an extension fuzzing scan. What are the different extensions accepted by the domains?
  - Running extension fuzzing on all the subdomains unveils three different extensions: **php**, **php7**, **phps**.



- c. One of the pages you will identify should say 'You don't have access!'. What is the full page URL?
  - Run recursive fuzzing on all the subdomains identified.
  - The page we don't have access to (llinux-security.php7)will be found under the faculty subdomain.



```
clph3rbnuk@DESKTOP-0970INA:~
clph3rbnuk@
```

- d. In the page from the previous question, you should be able to find multiple parameters that are accepted by the page. What are they?
  - The page accepts the **user** and **username** POST request parameters.

- e. Try fuzzing the parameters you identified for working values. One of them should return a flag. What is the content of the flag?
  - Fuzz the username parameter for values.
  - You'll discover multiple acceptable usernames, as shown below.

• Trying to send a POST request to each one of them reveals that "harry" is our correct username to retrieve the flag.

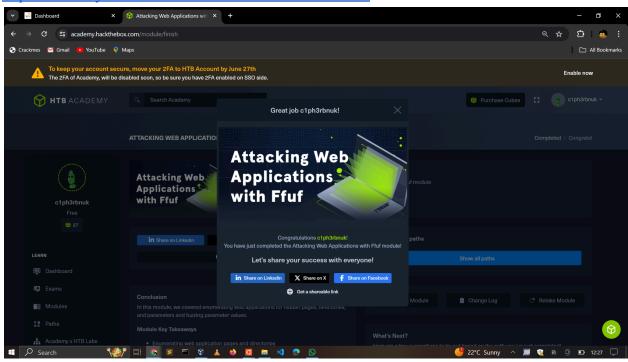
```
ctph3mbuk@DESKTOP-D97QLMA:-$_cupl.http://faculty.academy.htb:51842/courses/linux-security.php7 -X POST -d
rusername=harry'
-H 'Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded'
ctitle>Html>
chead>
ctitle>Html {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    border: 0;
}

html {
    width: 100%;
    height: 100%;
}

body {
    width: 100%;
    height: 100%;
    position: relative;
    background-color: #151028;
}
```

## 3. MODULE COMPLETION

https://academy.hackthebox.com/achievement/144829/54



## 4. CONCLUSION

This assignment has taught me how to automate web fuzzing using the FFuF tool. I have learned how to fuzz directories, extensions, pages, GET and POST parameters and also the values of these parameters. It's truly empowering to have this tool in my arsenal as a security analyst.