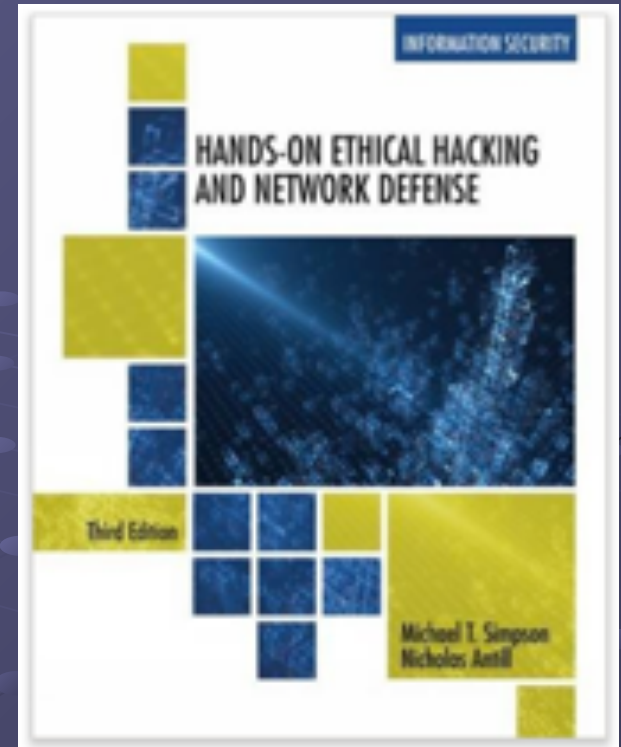


# Hands-On Ethical Hacking and Network Defense 3rd Edition



## *Chapter 10* *Hacking Web Servers*

Revised 1-11-17

# Objectives

- Describe Web applications
- Explain Web application vulnerabilities
- Describe the tools used to attack Web servers

**Web Server**  
**IIS or Apache**

**HTTP**



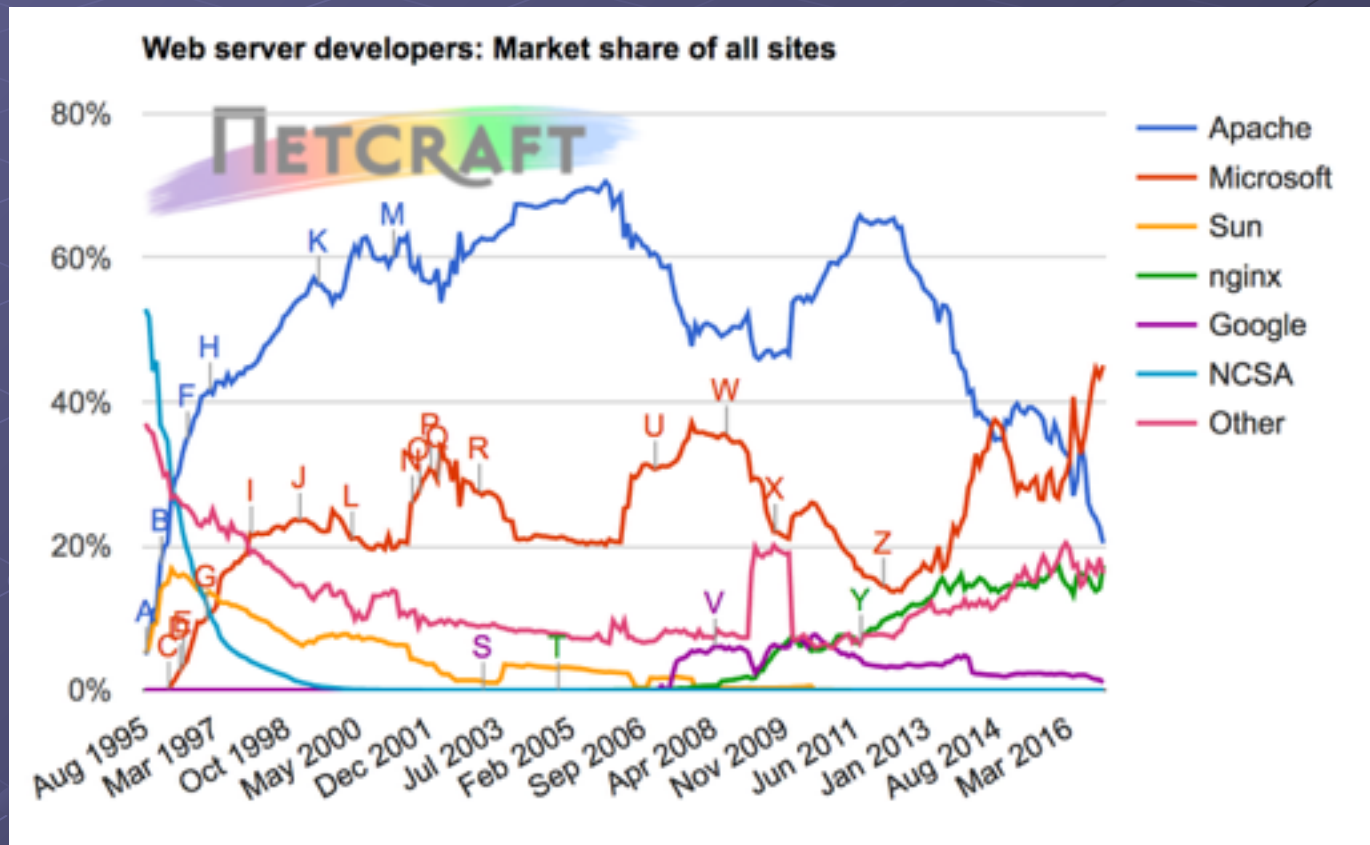
**HTTPS**



**Client's Browser**  
**Internet Explorer**  
**or Firefox**

# Web Servers

- The two main Web servers are Apache (Open source) and IIS (Microsoft)
  - Link Ch 10c



# Understanding Web Applications

- It is nearly impossible to write a program without bugs
  - Some bugs create security vulnerabilities
- Web applications also have bugs
  - Web applications have a larger user base than standalone applications
  - Bugs are a bigger problem for Web applications



# Web Application Components

- Static Web pages
  - Created using HTML
- Dynamic Web pages
  - Need special components
    - `<form>` tags
    - Common Gateway Interface (CGI) scripts
    - Active Server Pages (ASP)
    - PHP
    - ColdFusion
    - Scripting languages like JavaScript
    - ODBC (Open Database connector)

# Web Forms

- Use the `<form>` element or tag in an HTML document
  - Allows customer to submit information to the Web server
- Web servers process information from a Web form by using a Web application
- Easy way for attackers to intercept data that users submit to a Web server

# Web Forms (continued)

- Web form example

```
<html><body>
```

```
<form>
```

```
Enter your username:
```

```
<input type="text" name="username">
```

```
<br>
```

```
Enter your password:
```

```
<input type="text" name="password">
```

```
</form></body></html>
```





**Figure 10-1** An HTML Web page with a form

**Web Server**  
**CGI Scripts**

**HTTP**

**HTTPS**

**Client's Browser**  
**HTML Forms**  
**JavaScript**

# Common Gateway Interface (CGI)

- Handles moving data from a Web server to a Web browser
- The majority of dynamic Web pages are created with CGI and scripting languages
- Describes how a Web server passes data to a Web browser
  - Relies on Perl or another scripting language to create dynamic Web pages

# CGI Languages

- CGI programs can be written in different programming and scripting languages
  - C or C++
  - Perl
  - Unix shell scripting
  - Visual Basic
  - FORTRAN

# Common Gateway Interface (CGI) (continued)

- CGI example
  - Written in Perl
  - Hello.pl
  - Should be placed in the *cgi-bin* directory on the Web server

```
#!/usr/bin/perl  
print "Content-type: text/html\n\n";  
print "Hello Security Testers!";
```



# Another CGI Example

- [Link Ch 10a: Sam's Feedback Form](#)
- [Link Ch 10b alternate \(at bottom of page\): CGI Script in Perl that processes the data from the form](#)

# Active Server Pages (ASP)

- Microsoft's server-side script engine
  - HTML pages are static—always the same
  - ASP creates HTML pages as needed. They are not static
- ASP uses scripting languages such as JScript or VBScript
- Not all Web servers support ASP
  - IIS supports ASP
  - Apache doesn't support ASP as well

# Active Server Pages (ASP)

- You can't see the source of an ASP page from a browser
- This makes it harder to hack into, although not impossible
- ASP examples at links  
Ch 10d, e, f



```
<% @language = vbscript %>
<% option explicit %>
<html><head><title>ASP Example</head>
<body><table border=6><tr><td bgcolor=black>
<font face=verdana color=green size=3>
<% = time() %>
</font></td></tr></table></body>
</html>
```

# Apache Web Server

- Apache is the most popular Web Server program
- Advantages
  - Stable and reliable
  - Works on just about any \*NIX and Windows platform
  - It is free and open source
    - See links Ch 10g, 10h

# Using Scripting Languages

- Dynamic Web pages can be developed using scripting languages
  - VBScript
  - JavaScript
  - PHP



# PHP: Hypertext Processor (PHP)

- Enables Web developers to create dynamic Web pages
  - Similar to ASP
- Open-source server-side scripting language
  - Can be embedded in an HTML Web page using PHP tags `<?php and ?>`
- Users cannot see PHP code in their Web browser
- Used primarily on UNIX systems
  - Also supported on Macintosh and Microsoft platforms

# PHP Example

```
<html><head><title>Example</title></head>  
<body>  
<?php  
echo 'Hello, World!';  
?>  
</body></html>
```

- See links Ch 10k, 10l
- PHP has known vulnerabilities
  - See links Ch 10m, 10n
- PHP is often used with MySQL Databases

# ColdFusion

- Server-side scripting language used to develop dynamic Web pages
- Created by the Allaire Corporation
  - Purchased by Macromedia, now owned by Adobe -- Expensive
- Uses its own proprietary tags written in ColdFusion Markup Language (CFML)
- CFML Web applications can contain other technologies, such as HTML or JavaScript

# ColdFusion Example

```
<html><head><title>Ex</title></head>
<body>
<CFLOCATION URL="www.isecom.org/cf/
  index.htm" ADDTOKEN="NO">
</body>
</html>
```

- See links Ch 10o



# ColdFusion Vulnerabilities

## Macromedia ColdFusion Vulnerabilities :

- 14.02.2007 : Adobe ColdFusion MX Default Error Page Client-Side Cross Site Scripting Vulnerability
- 11.12.2006 : Adobe Macromedia ColdFusion Information Disclosure and Cross Site Scripting Issues
- 11.10.2006 : Adobe Macromedia ColdFusion Verity Library Privilege Escalation Vulnerabilities
- 12.09.2006 : Adobe Macromedia ColdFusion Error Page Cross Site Scripting Vulnerability
- 12.09.2006 : Adobe Macromedia ColdFusion Denial of Service and Security Bypass Vulnerabilities
- 09.08.2006 : Adobe Macromedia ColdFusion MX AdminAPI Local Authentication Bypass Vulnerability
- 16.12.2005 : Macromedia ColdFusion Multiple Security Bypass Vulnerabilities
- 15.07.2005 : Macromedia JRun Internal Authentication Token Vulnerability
- 10.05.2005 : Macromedia ColdFusion MX Error Page Cross Site Scripting Issue
- 08.04.2005 : Macromedia ColdFusion MX Updater File Disclosure Vulnerability

- See links Ch 10p, 10q



# VBScript

- Visual Basic Script is a scripting language developed by Microsoft
- You can insert VBScript commands into a static HTML page to make it dynamic
  - Provides the power of a full programming language
  - Executed by the client's browser

# VBScript Example

```
<html><body>  
<script type="text/vbscript">  
document.write("<h1>Hello!</h1>")  
document.write("Date Activated: " &  
    date())  
</script>  
</body></html>
```

- See link Ch 10r – works in IE, but not in Firefox
- Firefox does not support VBScript (link Ch 10s)

# VBScript vulnerabilities

- See links Ch 10t, 10u

## Microsoft Security Bulletin MS02-009

Incorrect VBScript Handling in IE can Allow Web Pages to Read Local Files

**Originally posted:** February 21, 2002

**Updated:** May 09, 2003

# JavaScript

- Popular scripting language
- JavaScript also has the power of a programming language
  - Branching
  - Looping
  - Testing

# JavaScript Example

```
<html><head>
<script type="text/javascript">
function chastise_user() {
alert("So, you like breaking rules?")
document.getElementById("cmdButton").focus(
)}
</script></head>
<body><h3>Don't click the button!</h3>
<form>
<input type="button" value="Don't Click!"
name="cmdButton"
onClick="chastise_user()" />
</form></body></html>
```

- See link Ch 10v – works in IE and Firefox



# JavaScript Vulnerabilities

JavaScript vulnerabilities surface in multiple browsers

by [John McCormick](#) | [More from John McCormick](#) | 6/12/06

**Tags:** [Web browsers](#) | [Security threats](#) | [Internet Explorer \(IE\)](#) | [Patches](#)

 See link Ch 10w

# Sam Bowne

## Vulnerable Pages

**Some of these pages contain vulnerable code, and this system may well be hacked now and then.**

**So don't put any personal information on these pages.**

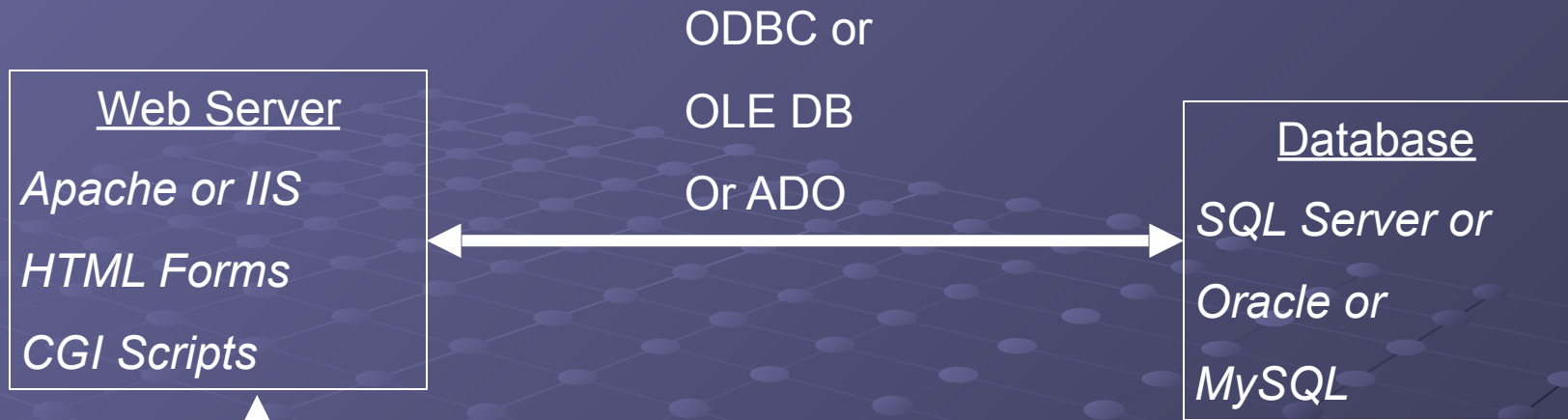
### Contents

[Password Guessing Games](#)

[Brute Force Challenges](#)

[Vulnerable Message Board](#)

[SQL Injection demo](#)



HTTP or HTTPS

```
haldaemon:!:13548:0:99999:7:::  
hplip:!:13548:0:99999:7:::  
gdm:!:13548:0:99999:7:::  
yourname:$1$3lN/PNcl$7IRVdaKE2vQ5Me/rYDLx70:13548:0:99999:7:::  
mysql:!:13548:0:99999:7:::
```

Sign in to Gmail with your  
**Google Account**

Username:

Password:

Client's Browser

# Connecting to Databases

- Web pages can display information stored on databases
- There are several technologies used to connect databases with Web applications
  - Technology depends on the OS used
    - ODBC
    - OLE DB
    - ADO
  - Theory is the same

# Open Database Connectivity (ODBC)

- Standard database access method developed by the SQL Access Group
- ODBC interface allows an application to access
  - Data stored in a database management system (DBMS)
  - Can use Oracle, SQL, or any DBMS that understands and can issue ODBC commands
- Interoperability among back-end DBMS is a key feature of the ODBC interface



# Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) (continued)

- ODBC defines
  - Standardized representation of data types
  - A library of ODBC functions
  - Standard methods of connecting to and logging on to a DBMS

# OLE DB and ADO

- Object Linking and Embedding Database (OLE DB) and
- ActiveX Data Objects (ADO)
  - These two more modern, complex technologies replace ODBC and make up "Microsoft's Universal Data Access"
  - See link Ch 10x

# Understanding Web Application Vulnerabilities

- Many platforms and programming languages can be used to design a Web site
- Application security is as important as network security

# Attackers controlling a Web server can

- Deface the Web site
- Destroy or steal company's data
- Gain control of user accounts
- Perform secondary attacks from the Web site
- Gain root access to other applications or servers

# Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP)

- Open, not-for-profit organization dedicated to finding and fighting vulnerabilities in Web applications
- Publishes the Ten Most Critical Web Application Security Vulnerabilities



# Top-10 Web application vulnerabilities

- Cross-site scripting (XSS) flaws
  - Attackers inject code into a web page, such as a forum or guestbook
  - When others user view the page, confidential information is stolen
  - See link Ch 10za
- Command injection flaws
  - An attacker can embed malicious code and run a program on the database server
  - Example: SQL Injection

# Top-10 Web application vulnerabilities

- Malicious file execution
  - Users allowed to upload or run malicious files
- Unsecured Direct Object Reference
  - Information in the URL allows a user to reference files, directories, or records
- Cross-site Request Forgery (CSRF)
  - Stealing an authenticated session, by replaying a cookie or other token

# Top-10 Web application vulnerabilities

- Information Leakage and Incorrect Error Handling
  - Error messages that give away too much information
- Broken Authentication and Session Management
  - Allow attackers to steal cookies or passwords

# Top-10 Web application vulnerabilities

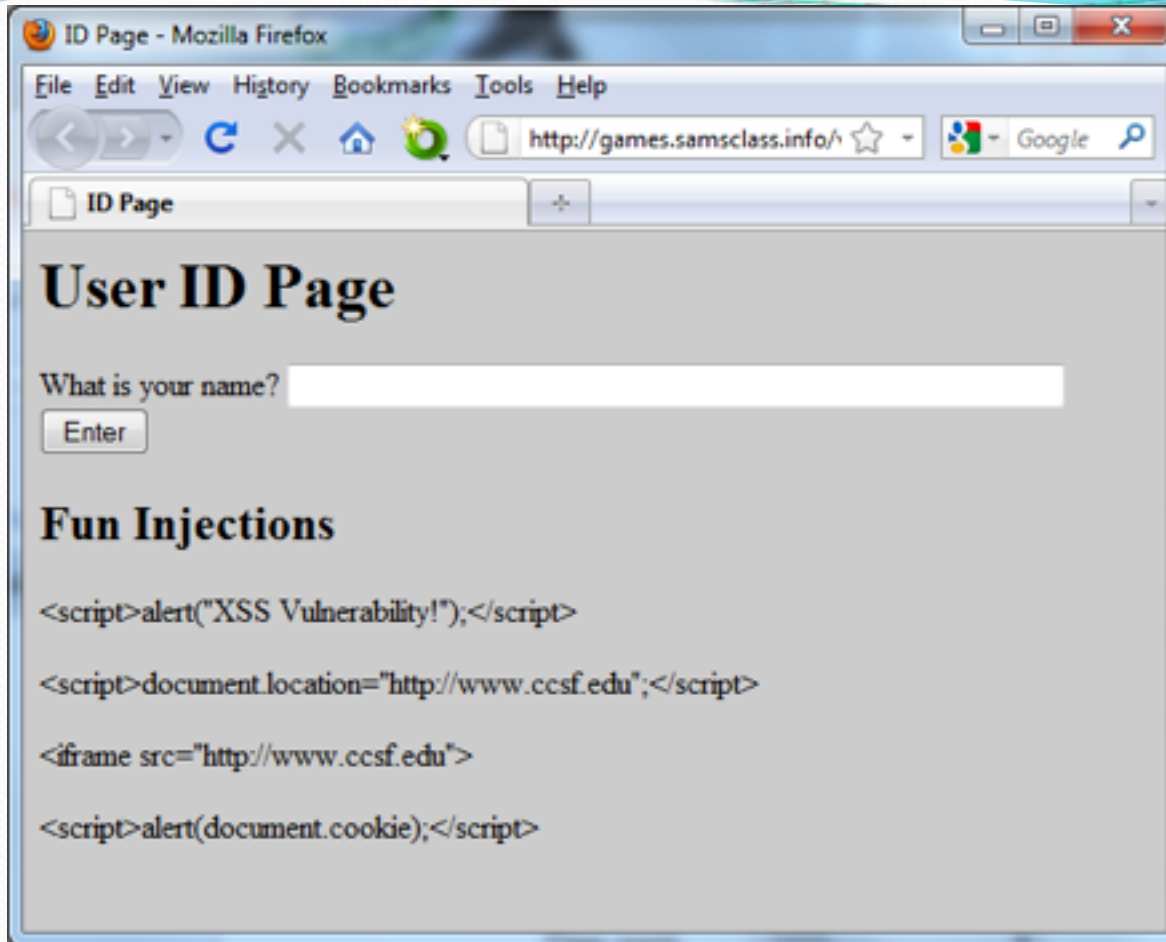
- Unsecured cryptographic Storage
  - Storing keys, certificates, and passwords on a Web server can be dangerous
- Unsecured Communication
  - Using HTTP instead of HTTPS
- Failure to Restrict URL Access
  - Security through obscurity
  - Hoping users don't find the "secret" URLs



# Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

- One client posts active content, with `<script>` tags or other programming content
- When another client reads the messages, the scripts are executed in his or her browser
- One user attacks another user, using the vulnerable Web application as a weapon





- `<script>alert("XSS vulnerability!")</script>`
- `<script>alert(document.cookie)</script>`
- `<script>window.location="http://www.ccsf.edu"</script>`

# XSS Scripting Effects

- Steal another user's authentication cookie
  - Hijack session
- Harvest stored passwords from the target's browser
- Take over machine through browser vulnerability
- Redirect Webpage
- Many, many other evil things...

# Application Vulnerabilities Countermeasures (continued)

- WebGoat project
  - Helps security testers learn how to perform vulnerabilities testing on Web applications
  - Developed by OWASP
- It's excellent, and now has video tutorials

# Assessing Web Applications

- Issues to consider
  - Dynamic Web pages
  - Connection to a backend database server
  - User authentication
  - What platform was used?



# Does the Web Application Use Dynamic Web Pages?

- Static Web pages do not create a secure environment
- IIS attack example: Directory Traversal
  - Adding ..\ to a URL refers to a directory above the Web page directory
  - Early versions of IIS filtered out \, but not %c1%9c, which is a Unicode version of the same character
  - See link Ch 10 zh



# Connection to a Backend Database Server

- Security testers should check for the possibility of SQL injection being used to attack the system
- SQL injection involves the attacker supplying SQL commands on a Web application field

# SQL Injection Example

HTML form collects *name* and *pw*

SQL then uses those fields:

```
SELECT * FROM customer
WHERE username = 'name' AND password = 'pw'
```

If a hacker enters a name of

' OR 1=1 --

The SQL becomes:

```
SELECT * FROM customer
WHERE username = '' OR 1=1 --' AND password =
'pw'
```



Which is always true, and returns all the records

# HackThisSite



# A Profile of Chicago Hacker Jeremy Hammond, and the Police Work That Captured Him

Posted Mar 7, 2012 at 11:24 AM | By Whet Moser

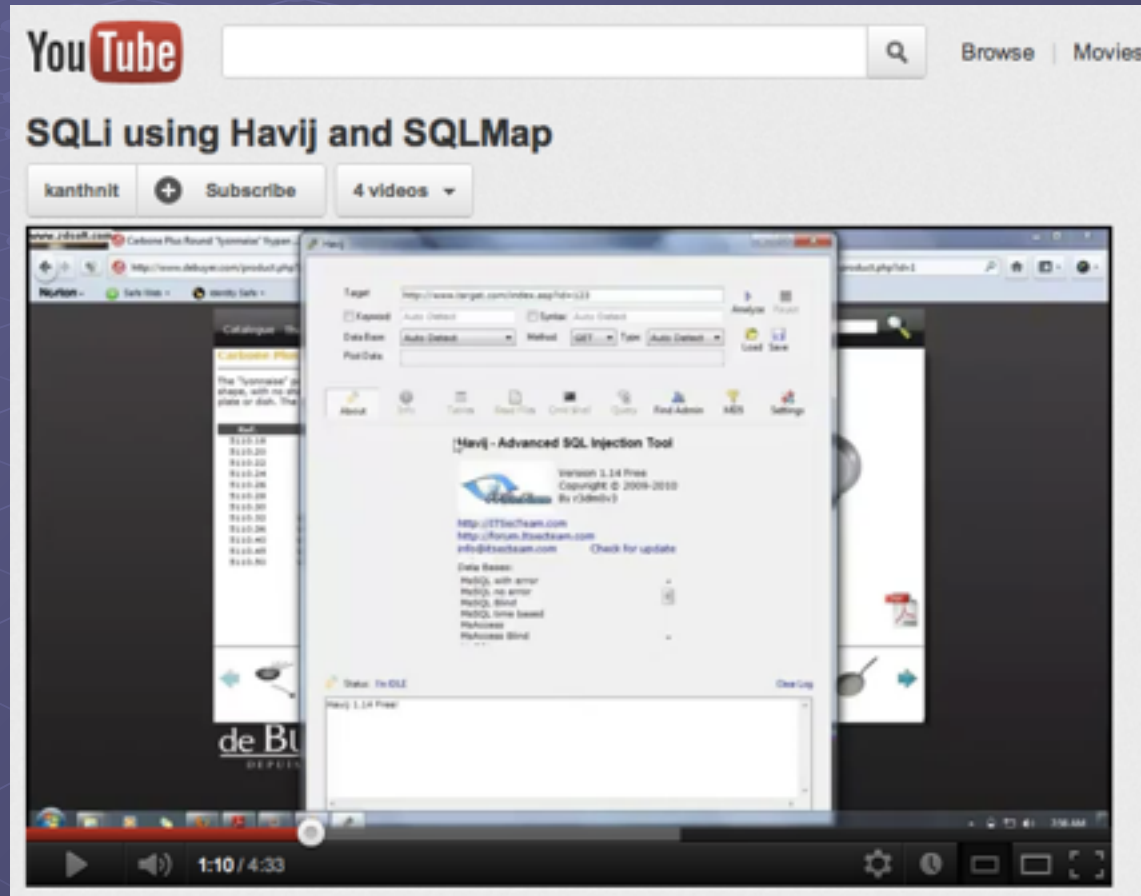
 Like  6 people like this.



 Link Ch 10zr



# Havij & SQLmap



🌐 Link Ch 10zq



# Connection to a Backend Database Server

- Basic testing should look for
  - Whether you can enter text with punctuation marks
  - Whether you can enter a single quotation mark followed by any SQL keywords
  - Whether you can get any sort of database error when attempting to inject SQL

# User Authentication


- Many Web applications require another server to authenticate users
- Examine how information is passed between the two servers
  - Encrypted channels
- Verify that logon and password information is stored on secure places
- Authentication servers introduce a second target

# What Platform Was Used?

- Popular platforms include:
  - IIS with ASP and SQL Server (Microsoft)
  - Linux, Apache, MySQL, and PHP (LAMP)
- Footprinting is used to find out the platform
  - The more you know about a system the easier it is to gather information about its vulnerabilities

# SQLi on Pastebin

PASTEBIN | #1 paste tool since 2002

 PASTEBIN [Follow @pastebin](#)

[create new paste](#) [trending pastes](#)

 **SQLi in PK sites by Oz0n3**  
BY: A GUEST ON APR 6TH, 2012 | SYNTAX: NONE | SIZE: 1.34 KB | HITS: 18 |  
[DOWNLOAD](#) | [RAW](#) | [EMBED](#) | [REPORT ABUSE](#)

 **Dr. CleanUp Errors Fix** by Fixie  
[Your Computer can Run much Faster! Run a 100% Free Scan and Fix all Your](#)

```
1. http://www.competitiveness.org.pk/subpage.php?pageid=55'  
2. http://www.competitiveness.org.pk/subpage.php?pageid=26'  
3. http://www.g4.com.pk/LoadContents.php?pageId=3'  
4. http://www.waves.net.pk/products.aspx?pageId=26'  
5. http://www.coavs.edu.pk/displaypage.php?pageId=30'  
6. http://www.motors.com.pk/contentPage.php?pageId=3'
```

← → ↻ ⬆️ 🌐 www.competitiveness.org.pk/subpage.php?pageid=55'



#### Navigation

- › Home
- › About Us
- › Technical Assistance
- › Matching Grants / Business Incubator
- › Venture Capital

**Warning: mysql\_fetch\_object(): supplied argument is not a valid MySQL result resource in /home/competit/public\_html/subpage.php on line 46**

**Warning: mysql\_free\_result(): supplied argument is not a valid MySQL result resource in /home/competit/public\_html/subpage.php on line 62**



ADVANCED MYSQL SEARCH

Create A [New Advanced Search](#) or, [Return To Standard](#)

we have moved to a new server today, use the link below if you are not automatically forwarded to our new server.

**Click here, if you are not automatically directed to our new server!**



([http://weldingsupply.securesites.net/cgi-bin/as2.pl?q=SELECT%20\\*%20FROM%20products%20WHERE%20list%20=%20'6.20'%20ORDER%20BY%20number](http://weldingsupply.securesites.net/cgi-bin/as2.pl?q=SELECT%20*%20FROM%20products%20WHERE%20list%20=%20'6.20'%20ORDER%20BY%20number))

- Featured
- Top 100
- More Hot Items
- Categories
- Brands
- Closeouts
- Advanced Search

search results list = '6.20' ORDER BY number


Advanced Search Results 1 - 31 of 31 (Order By [number\\*](#))



Sort By: [Number: Ascending](#)

	number	name	category	manufacturer	price	list	weight
1.	<b>0467911880</b>	CAPACITOR 0.1UF 250V 0 <a href="#">Details</a>   <a href="#">Std. Search</a>   <a href="#">Buy Now</a>		 ESAB	\$6.83 x 1 PC <a href="#">Add to Cart</a>	\$6.20	
2.	<b>0558005486</b>	SWITCH SEAL PUSH BUTTON BLK 0 <a href="#">Details</a>   <a href="#">Std. Search</a>   <a href="#">Buy Now</a>		 ESAB	\$6.83 x 1 PC <a href="#">Add to Cart</a>	\$6.20	

# Local File Inclusion

← → ↻ 🏠 [pastebin.com/7hxKsAuq](https://pastebin.com/7hxKsAuq) 4 🔍 ☆ 😊

 **[ LFI ] Vulnerable list**  
BY: LITZLEMHU ON MAY 10TH, 2013 | SYNTAX: NONE | SIZE: 6.24 KB | HITS: 249 | EXPIRES: NEVER  
[DOWNLOAD](#) | [RAW](#) | [EMBED](#) | [REPORT ABUSE](#) | [PRINT](#)

 **90% of their brain develops in the first 5 years.**  
Read and talk to your child from the time they're born.  
**Start now with our FREE kid's book.**  **FIRST5 CALIFORNIA**  
[Click Here](#)

```
1.
2.
3. http://kyengerarotaryclub.org/index.php?page=/etc/passwd
4. http://www.crsfsite.net/main/index.php?page=/etc/passwd
5. http://modelspromo.com/index.php?page=/etc/passwd
6. http://www.mrt.ac.lk/gavel/index.php?page=/etc/passwd
7. http://nyctradeprinting.com/index.php?page=/etc/passwd
8. http://www.dayborodistrict.com.au/index.php?page=/etc/passwd
9. http://schumpeter2011.econ.tuwien.ac.at/index.php?page=/etc/passwd
10. http://www.alinholding.com/index.php?page=/etc/passwd&page_title=home
11. http://diuf.unifr.ch/pai/education/2006_2007/ca/index.php?page=/etc/passwd&subpage=/etc/passwd
12. http://lyantndc.cluster010.ovh.net/index.php?page=/etc/passwd
13. http://mspierphoto.com/index.php?page=/etc/passwd
14. http://www.tottenfarms.com/index.php?site=1&page=/etc/passwd
15. http://www.sohnidharti.tv/main/Urdu/index.php?page=/etc/passwd
```

# LFI Example

www.death-star.net/index.php?Page=/etc/passwd

## Death-Star

Accueil	root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/dash daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/bin/sh bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/bin/sh	Plus
Articles	sys:x:0:0:sys:/root:/bin/bash sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync	Identifiant
Sea Shepherd	games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/bin/sh man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/bin/sh	Mot de passe
Jeux Vidéos	lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/bin/sh mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/bin/sh	<input type="text"/>
Débrider sa console	news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/bin/sh uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/bin/sh	<input type="text"/>
	proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/bin/sh www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/bin/sh	<input type="button" value="Se connecter"/>
	backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/bin/sh list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/bin/sh	<a href="#">Inscription Mot de passe oublié</a>
	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	

## 4. Web Application Security Testing

### 4.2 Information Gathering

4.2.1 Conduct Search Engine Discovery and Reconnaissance for Information Leakage (OTG-INFO-001)

4.2.2 Fingerprint Web Server (OTG-INFO-002)

4.2.3 Review Webserver Metabytes for Information Leakage (OTG-INFO-003)

4.2.4 Enumerate Applications on Webserver (OTG-INFO-004)

4.2.5 Review Webpage Comments and Metadata for Information Leakage (OTG-INFO-005)

4.2.6 Identify application entry points (OTG-INFO-006)

4.2.7 Map execution paths through application (OTG-INFO-007)

4.2.8 Fingerprint Web Application Framework (OTG-INFO-008)

4.2.9 Fingerprint Web Application (OTG-INFO-009)

4.2.10 Map Application Architecture (OTG-INFO-010)



### **4.3 Configuration and Deployment Management Testing**

4.3.1 Test Network/Infrastructure Configuration (OTG-CONFIG-001)

4.3.2 Test Application Platform Configuration (OTG-CONFIG-002)

4.3.3 Test File Extensions Handling for Sensitive Information (OTG-CONFIG-003)

4.3.4 Review Old, Backup and Unreferenced Files for Sensitive Information (OTG-CONFIG-004)

4.3.5 Enumerate Infrastructure and Application Admin Interfaces (OTG-CONFIG-005)

4.3.6 Test HTTP Methods (OTG-CONFIG-006)

4.3.7 Test HTTP Strict Transport Security (OTG-CONFIG-007)

4.3.8 Test RIA cross domain policy (OTG-CONFIG-008)

### **4.4 Identity Management Testing**

4.4.1 Test Role Definitions (OTG-IDENT-001)

4.4.2 Test User Registration Process (OTG-IDENT-002)

4.4.3 Test Account Provisioning Process (OTG-IDENT-003)

4.4.4 Testing for Account Enumeration and Guessable User Account (OTG-IDENT-004)

4.4.5 Testing for Weak or unenforced username policy (OTG-IDENT-005)



## **4.5 Authentication Testing**

4.5.1 Testing for Credentials Transported over an Encrypted Channel (OTG-AUTHN-001)

4.5.2 Testing for default credentials (OTG-AUTHN-002)

4.5.3 Testing for Weak lock out mechanism (OTG-AUTHN-003)

4.5.4 Testing for bypassing authentication schema (OTG-AUTHN-004)

4.5.5 Test remember password functionality (OTG-AUTHN-005)

4.5.6 Testing for Browser cache weakness (OTG-AUTHN-006)

4.5.7 Testing for Weak password policy (OTG-AUTHN-007)

4.5.8 Testing for Weak security question/answer (OTG-AUTHN-008)

4.5.9 Testing for weak password change or reset functionalities (OTG-AUTHN-009)

4.5.10 Testing for Weaker authentication in alternative channel (OTG-AUTHN-010)

## **4.6 Authorization Testing**

4.6.1 Testing Directory traversal/file include (OTG-AUTHZ-001)

4.6.2 Testing for bypassing authorization schema (OTG-AUTHZ-002)

4.6.3 Testing for Privilege Escalation (OTG-AUTHZ-003)

4.6.4 Testing for Insecure Direct Object References (OTG-AUTHZ-004)

## **4.7 Session Management Testing**

4.7.1 Testing for Bypassing Session Management Schema (OTG-SESS-001)

4.7.2 Testing for Cookies attributes (OTG-SESS-002)

4.7.3 Testing for Session Fixation (OTG-SESS-003)

4.7.4 Testing for Exposed Session Variables (OTG-SESS-004)

4.7.5 Testing for Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF) (OTG-SESS-005)

4.7.6 Testing for logout functionality (OTG-SESS-006)

4.7.7 Test Session Timeout (OTG-SESS-007)

4.7.8 Testing for Session puzzling (OTG-SESS-008)

## **4.8 Input Validation Testing**

4.8.1 Testing for Reflected Cross Site Scripting (OTG-INPVAL-001)

4.8.2 Testing for Stored Cross Site Scripting (OTG-INPVAL-002)

4.8.3 Testing for HTTP Verb Tampering (OTG-INPVAL-003)

4.8.4 Testing for HTTP Parameter pollution (OTG-INPVAL-004)

4.8.5 Testing for SQL Injection (OTG-INPVAL-005)

4.8.5.1 Oracle Testing

4.8.5.2 MySQL Testing

4.8.5.3 SQL Server Testing

4.8.5.4 Testing PostgreSQL (from OWASP BSP)

4.8.5.5 MS Access Testing

4.8.5.6 Testing for NoSQL injection

## **4.9 Testing for Error Handling**

4.9.1 Analysis of Error Codes (OTG-ERR-001)

4.9.2 Analysis of Stack Traces (OTG-ERR-002)

## **4.10 Testing for weak Cryptography**

4.10.1 Testing for Weak SSL/TLS Ciphers, Insufficient Transport Layer Protection (OTG-CRYPST-001)

4.10.2 Testing for Padding Oracle (OTG-CRYPST-002)

4.10.3 Testing for Sensitive information sent via unencrypted channels (OTG-CRYPST-003)

## **4.11 Business Logic Testing**

4.11.1 Test Business Logic Data Validation (OTG-BUSLOGIC-001)

4.11.2 Test Ability to Forge Requests (OTG-BUSLOGIC-002)

4.11.3 Test Integrity Checks (OTG-BUSLOGIC-003)

4.11.4 Test for Process Timing (OTG-BUSLOGIC-004)

4.11.5 Test Number of Times a Function Can be Used Limits (OTG-BUSLOGIC-005)

4.11.6 Testing for the Circumvention of Work Flows (OTG-BUSLOGIC-006)

4.11.7 Test Defenses Against Application Mis-use (OTG-BUSLOGIC-007)

4.11.8 Test Upload of Unexpected File Types (OTG-BUSLOGIC-008)

4.11.9 Test Upload of Malicious Files (OTG-BUSLOGIC-009)



## **4.12 Client Side Testing**

4.12.1 Testing for DOM based Cross Site Scripting (OTG-CLIENT-001)

4.12.2 Testing for JavaScript Execution (OTG-CLIENT-002)

4.12.3 Testing for HTML Injection (OTG-CLIENT-003)

4.12.4 Testing for Client Side URL Redirect (OTG-CLIENT-004)

4.12.5 Testing for CSS Injection (OTG-CLIENT-005)

4.12.6 Testing for Client Side Resource Manipulation (OTG-CLIENT-006)

4.12.7 Test Cross Origin Resource Sharing (OTG-CLIENT-007)

4.12.8 Testing for Cross Site Flashing (OTG-CLIENT-008)

4.12.9 Testing for Clickjacking (OTG-CLIENT-009)

4.12.10 Testing WebSockets (OTG-CLIENT-010)

4.12.11 Test Web Messaging (OTG-CLIENT-011)

4.12.12 Test Local Storage (OTG-CLIENT-012)



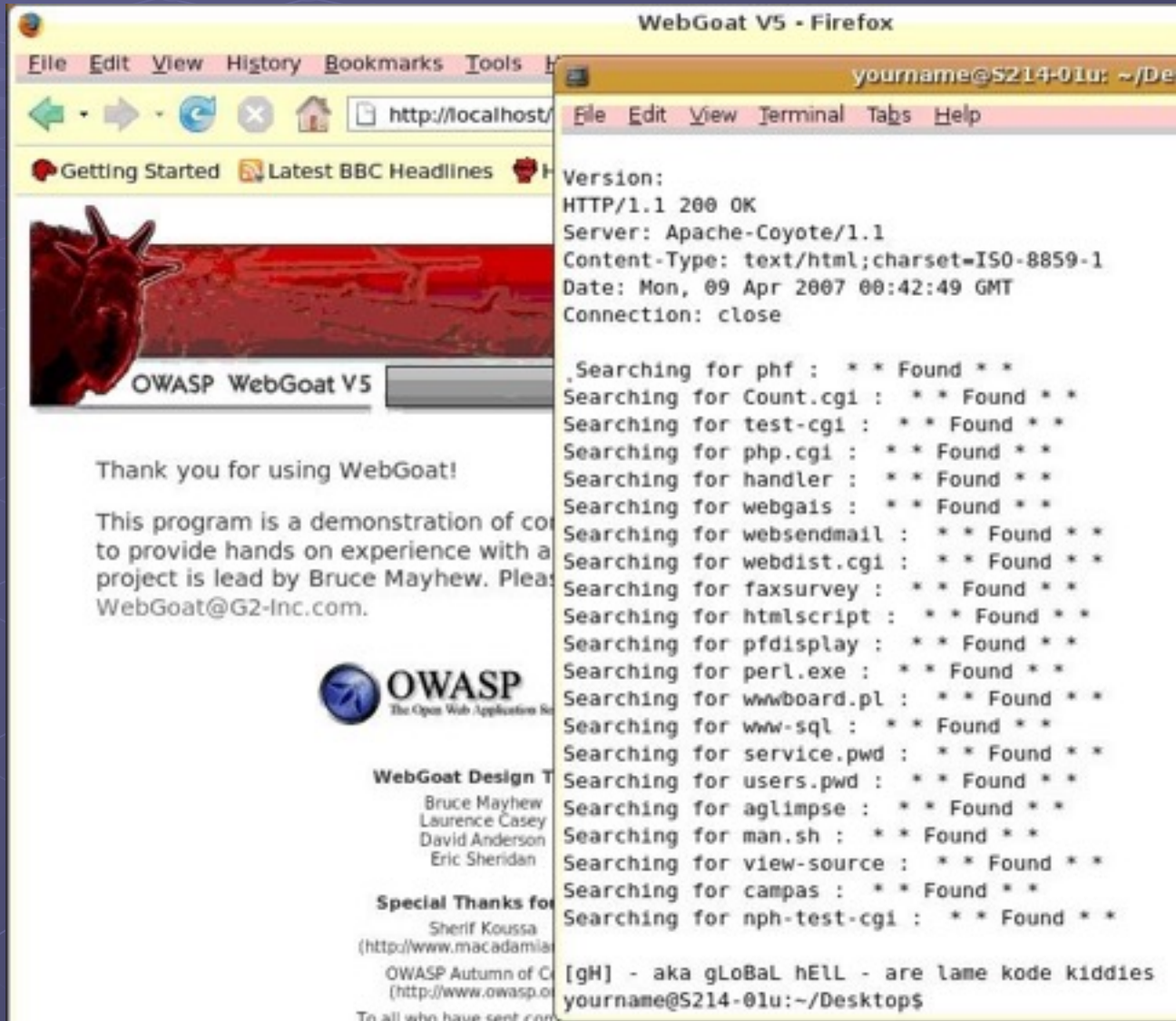
# Tools of Web Attackers and Security Testers

- Choose the right tools for the job
- Attackers look for tools that enable them to attack the system
  - They choose their tools based on the vulnerabilities found on a target system or application

# Web Tools

- Firefox and Chrome Developer Tools
  - View parameters and cookies
  - Modify and resend requests
- BurpSuite
  - Powerful proxy used for Web App hacking
- Zed Attack Proxy
  - Can do simple vulnerability scans

# cgiscan and WebGoat



The image shows a Firefox browser window displaying the WebGoat V5 homepage. The browser's address bar shows the URL `http://localhost/`. The page content includes a red bull logo, the text "OWASP WebGoat V5", and a message: "Thank you for using WebGoat! This program is a demonstration of code to provide hands on experience with a project is lead by Bruce Mayhew. Please contact WebGoat@G2-Inc.com." Below this is the OWASP logo and a list of designers: Bruce Mayhew, Laurence Casey, David Anderson, and Eric Sheridan. There is also a "Special Thanks for" section mentioning Sheriff Koussa and the OWASP Autumn of Code.

Overlaid on the right side of the browser window is a terminal window titled "WebGoat V5 - Firefox". The terminal shows the output of a scan, including the following information:

```
Version:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: Apache-Coyote/1.1
Content-Type: text/html;charset=ISO-8859-1
Date: Mon, 09 Apr 2007 00:42:49 GMT
Connection: close

Searching for phf : * * Found * *
Searching for Count.cgi : * * Found * *
Searching for test.cgi : * * Found * *
Searching for php.cgi : * * Found * *
Searching for handler : * * Found * *
Searching for webgais : * * Found * *
Searching for websendmail : * * Found * *
Searching for webdist.cgi : * * Found * *
Searching for faxsurvey : * * Found * *
Searching for htmlscript : * * Found * *
Searching for pfdisplay : * * Found * *
Searching for perl.exe : * * Found * *
Searching for wwwboard.pl : * * Found * *
Searching for www-sql : * * Found * *
Searching for service.pwd : * * Found * *
Searching for users.pwd : * * Found * *
Searching for aglimpse : * * Found * *
Searching for man.sh : * * Found * *
Searching for view-source : * * Found * *
Searching for campas : * * Found * *
Searching for nph-test.cgi : * * Found * *
```

At the bottom of the terminal window, the following text is displayed:

```
[gH] - aka gLoBaL hELL - are lame kode kiddies
yourname@S214-01u:~/Desktop$
```

# Web Tools (continued)

A screenshot of a web browser window showing the homepage for Wapiti. The browser's address bar displays 'wapiti.sourceforge.net'. The page has a yellow background. At the top, the word 'Wapiti' is written in a large, bold, black serif font. To the right of the text is a cartoon illustration of a brown deer with large, grey, branching antlers. Below the name, the text 'Web application vulnerability scanner / security auditor' is written in a smaller, italicized black serif font. Further down, the word 'Presentation' is written in a bold black serif font. Below this, there are three paragraphs of text in a black serif font, describing the tool's functionality: it performs 'black-box' scans, looks for scripts and forms to inject data, and acts as a fuzzer to test for vulnerabilities.

← → ↻ ⬆️ 🌐 wapiti.sourceforge.net ☆ 🗨️ 🏠

# Wapiti

*Web application vulnerability scanner / security auditor*



## Presentation

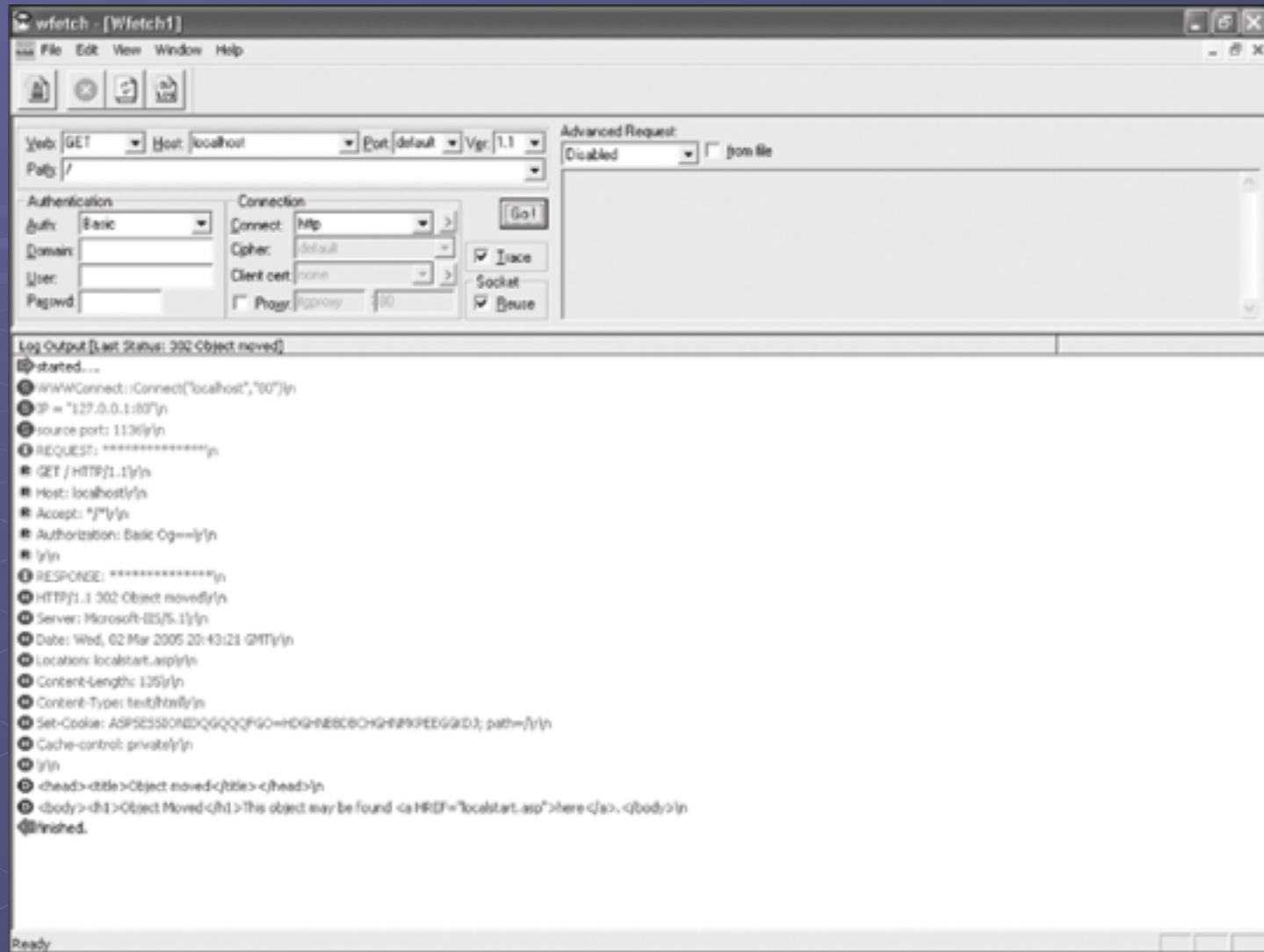
Wapiti allows you to audit the security of your web applications. It performs "black-box" scans, i.e. it does not study the source code of the application but will scans the webpages of the deployed webapp, looking for scripts and forms where it can inject data. Once it gets this list, Wapiti acts like a **fuzzer**, injecting payloads to see if a script is vulnerable.



# Web Tools (continued)

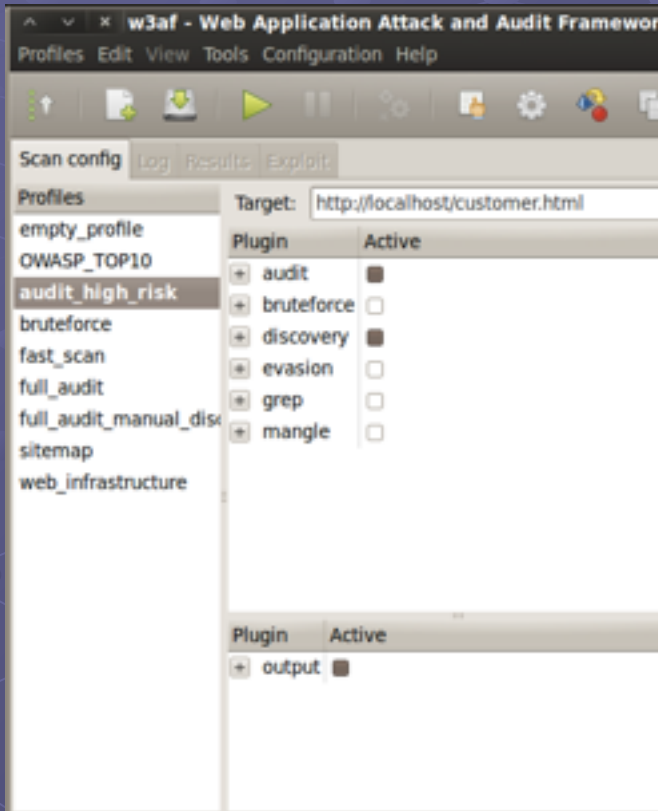
- Wfetch: GUI tool from Microsoft
  - Displays information that is not normally shown in a browser, such as HTTP headers
  - It also attempts authentication using
    - Multiple HTTP methods
    - Configuration of host name and TCP port
    - HTTP 1.0 and HTTP 1.1 support
    - Anonymous, Basic, NTLM, Kerberos, Digest, and Negotiation authentication types
    - Multiple connection types
    - Proxy support
    - Client-certificate support
      - See link Ch 10zl





**Figure 10-32** Using the Wfetch program

# W3af (in BackTrack)



W3af - Web Application Attack and Audit Framework

Profiles Edit View Tools Configuration Help

Scan config Log Results Exploit

Profiles

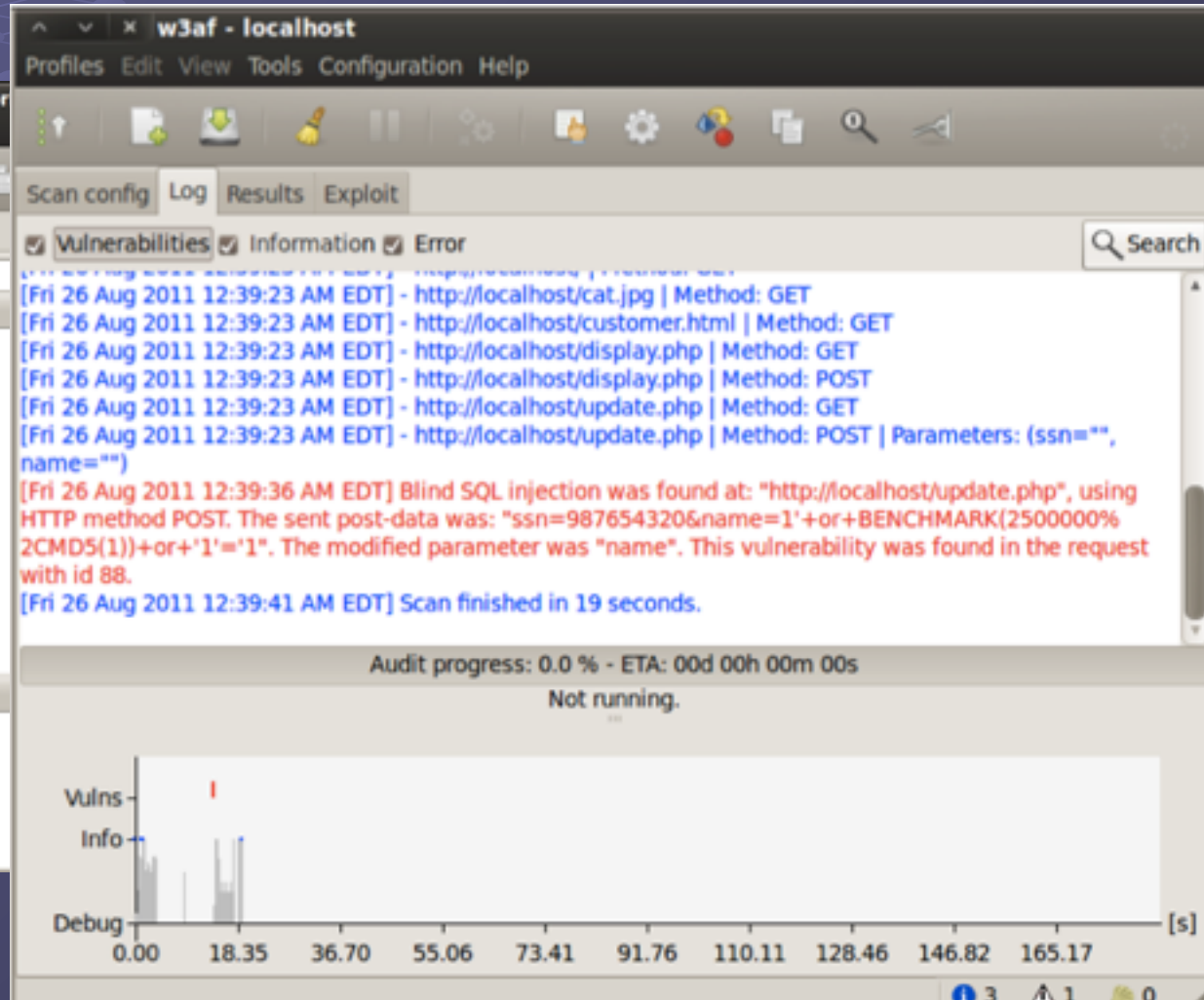
- empty\_profile
- OWASP\_TOP10
- audit\_high\_risk**
- bruteforce
- fast\_scan
- full\_audit
- full\_audit\_manual\_dis
- sitemap
- web\_infrastructure

Target:

Plugin	Active
audit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
bruteforce	<input type="checkbox"/>
discovery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
evasion	<input type="checkbox"/>
grep	<input type="checkbox"/>
mangle	<input type="checkbox"/>

Plugin	Active
output	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



w3af - localhost

Profiles Edit View Tools Configuration Help

Scan config Log Results Exploit


Vulnerabilities  Information  Error

Search

```
[Fri 26 Aug 2011 12:39:23 AM EDT] - http://localhost/cat.jpg | Method: GET
[Fri 26 Aug 2011 12:39:23 AM EDT] - http://localhost/customer.html | Method: GET
[Fri 26 Aug 2011 12:39:23 AM EDT] - http://localhost/display.php | Method: GET
[Fri 26 Aug 2011 12:39:23 AM EDT] - http://localhost/display.php | Method: POST
[Fri 26 Aug 2011 12:39:23 AM EDT] - http://localhost/update.php | Method: GET
[Fri 26 Aug 2011 12:39:23 AM EDT] - http://localhost/update.php | Method: POST | Parameters: (ssn="", name="")
[Fri 26 Aug 2011 12:39:36 AM EDT] Blind SQL injection was found at: "http://localhost/update.php", using HTTP method POST. The sent post-data was: "ssn=987654320&name=1'+or+BENCHMARK(250000%2CMD5(1))+or+'1'='1". The modified parameter was "name". This vulnerability was found in the request with id 88.
[Fri 26 Aug 2011 12:39:41 AM EDT] Scan finished in 19 seconds.
```

Audit progress: 0.0 % - ETA: 00d 00h 00m 00s

Not running.



The bar chart shows the audit progress over time. The x-axis represents time in seconds, ranging from 0.00 to 165.17. The y-axis represents the level of activity, with categories: Vulns, Info, and Debug. A single red bar is visible at approximately 18.35 seconds, indicating the discovery of a vulnerability. The rest of the chart shows activity at the Info and Debug levels.

# Skipfish from Google

```
Welcome to skipfish. Here are some useful tips:

1) To abort the scan at any time, press Ctrl-C. A partial report will be written
to the specified location. To view a list of currently scanned URLs, you can
press space at any time during the scan.

2) Watch the number requests per second shown on the main screen. If this figure
drops below 100-200, the scan will likely take a very long time.

3) The scanner does not auto-limit the scope of the scan; on complex sites, you
may need to specify locations to exclude, or limit brute-force steps.

4) There are several new releases of the scanner every month. If you run into
trouble, check for a newer version first, let the author know next.

More info: http://code.google.com/p/skipfish/wiki/KnownIssues

Press any key to continue (or wait 60 seconds)... |
```

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window titled "Skipfish - scan results browser - Mozilla Firefox". The address bar shows "file:///tmp/skip3/index.html". The browser's toolbar includes navigation buttons and a search bar. Below the toolbar, there are several icons for "BackTrack Linux", "Offensive-Security", "Tiger Security", "Exploit Database", and "Aircrack-ng". The main content area features the "skipfish" logo with the tagline "WEB APP SCANNER". To the right of the logo, a yellow box displays "Scanner version: 2.02b" and "Random seed: 0x02a391f9". Further right, "Scan date" and "Total time" are partially visible. Below this, a red link "Problems with" is shown. The main heading is "Crawl results - click to expand:". A single result is displayed for "http://192.168.5.93/" with a status of 200, a length of 8932, and various icons representing different types of content detected. The detected content is "application/javascript, char".

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

file:///tmp/skip3/index.html

BackTrack Linux Offensive-Security Tiger Security Exploit Database Aircrack-ng

**skipfish**  
WEB APP SCANNER

Scanner version: 2.02b Scan date  
Random seed: 0x02a391f9 Total time

Problems with

**Crawl results - click to expand:**

+ <http://192.168.5.93/> 49 3 47 7 23 58  
Code: 200, length: 8932, declared: text/html, detected: application/javascript, char