实验 2

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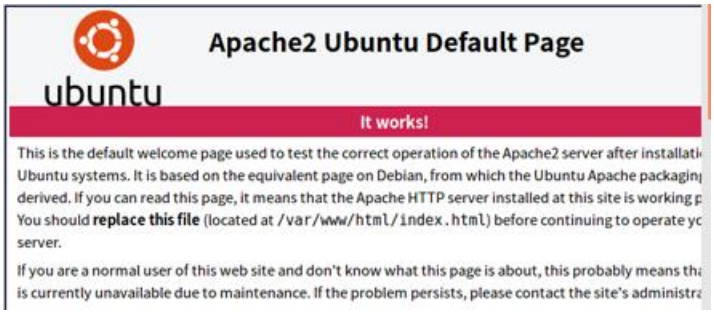
任务一：安装 apache 服务器 并用简单页面验证

修改前：



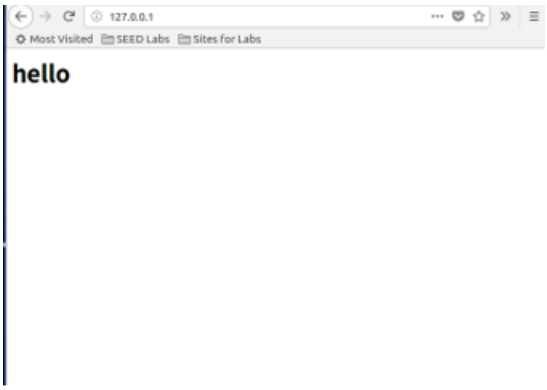
输入命令： ~$ cd /var/www/html

…/html$ sudo gedit index.html

打开这个网址，将其修改为：

```
<html>
<head>
<title>hello</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>hello</h1>
<body>
</html>
```

修改后原网页：

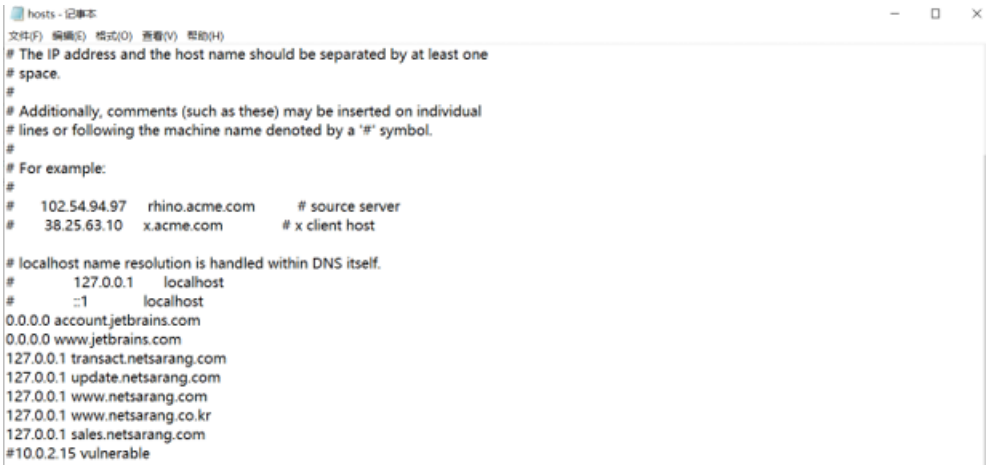


任务二：通过 host 文件解析名称

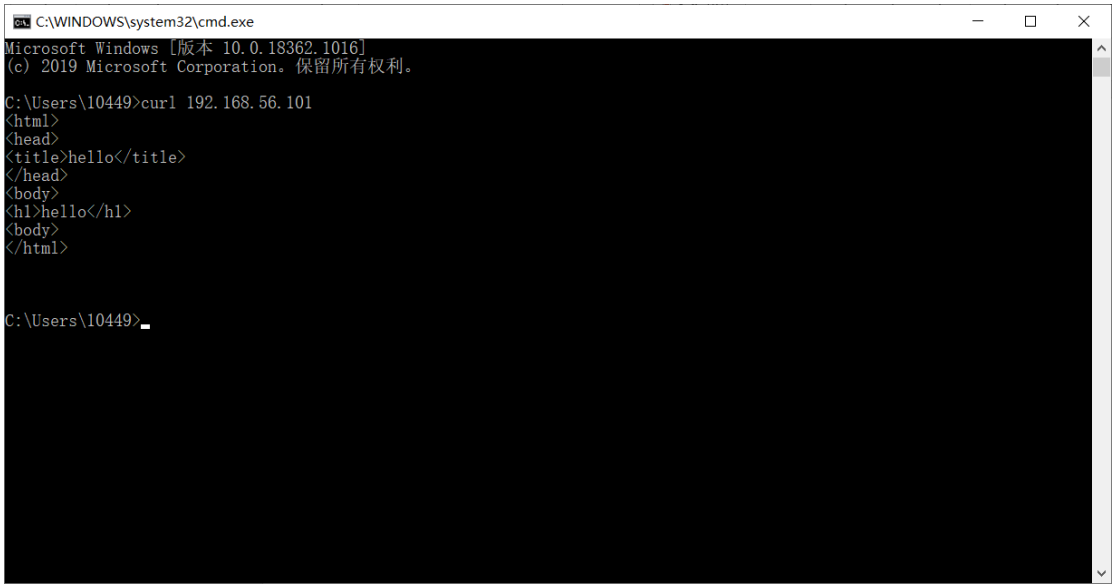
首先通过命令查询虚拟机的 ip 地址，本机为 192.168.20.4 255.255.255.0

然后在 windows 主机中找到 hosts 文件记事本打开；

加入虚拟机 ip 地址和主机名 vulnerable 并保存



任务三：编写 HTTP 客户端，使用 http 库检索站点的主页



windows 主机中输入 curl+虚拟机 ip 地址可查看编写的 index 文件内容：

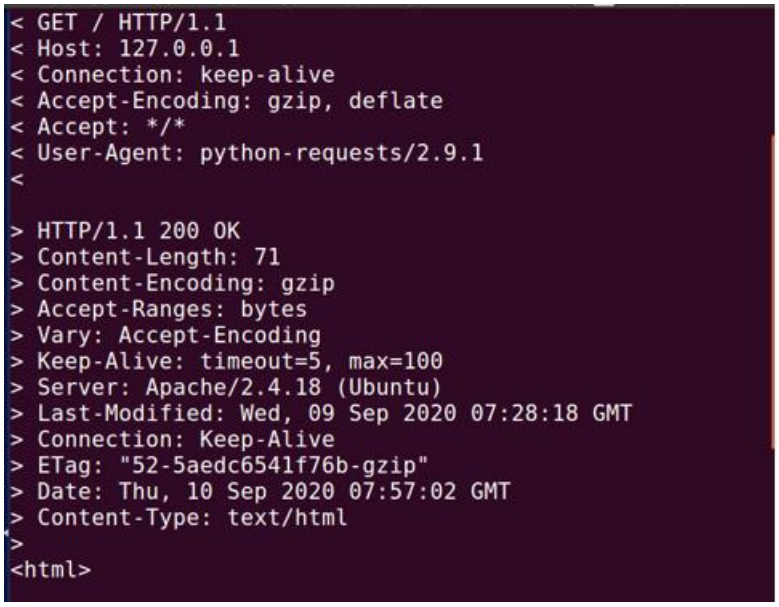
查看虚拟机 python 版本：

```
[09/09/20]seed@VM:~$ python3 --version
Python 3.5.2
[09/09/20]seed@VM:~$
```

将以下代码保存为 te.py:

```
import requests

from requests_toolbelt.utils import dump

resp = requests.get('http://127.0.0.1')

data =dump.dump_all(resp)

print(data.decode('utf-8'))
```

执行 te.py，结果如下



任务四：编写 HTTP 客户端以使用套接字检索站点的主页，代码如下

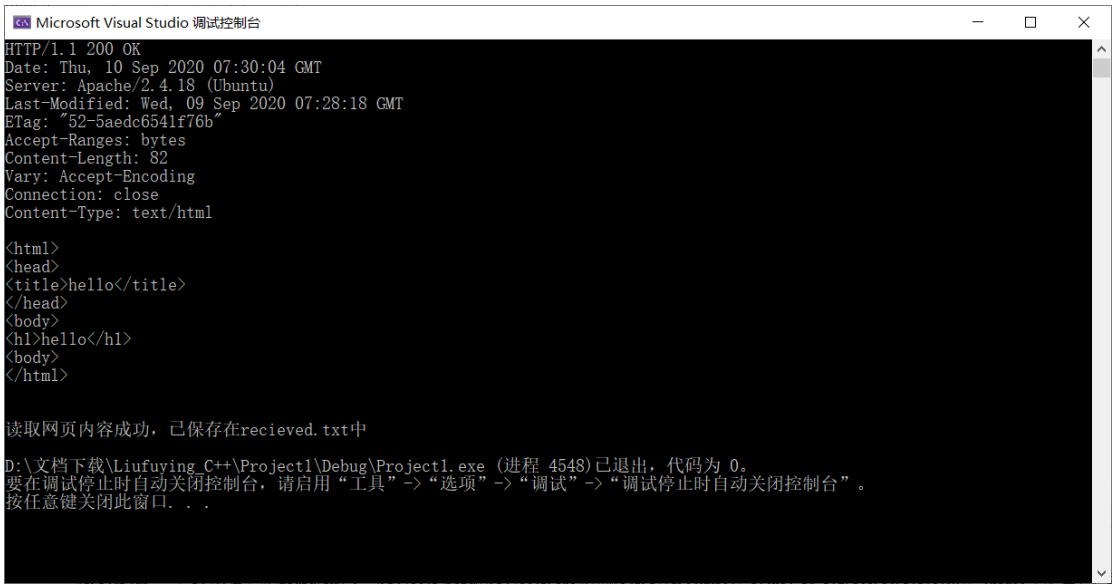
```
#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <string.h>
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <winsock2.h>
#include<time.h>
#pragma comment(lib,"ws2_32.lib")
void ReadPage(const char* host)
{
	WSADATA data;
	//winsock 版本 2.2
	int err = WSAStartup(MAKEWORD(2, 2), &data);
	if (err)
		return;

	//用域名获取对方主机名
	struct hostent* h = gethostbyname(host);
	if (h == NULL)
		return;

	//IPV4
	if (h->h_addrtype != AF_INET)
		return;
	struct in_addr ina;
	//解析 IP
```

```
memmove(&ina, h->h_addr, 4);

LPSTR ipstr = inet_ntoa(ina);


//Socket 封装

struct sockaddr_in si;

si.sin_family = AF_INET;

si.sin_port = htons(80);

si.sin_addr.S_un.S_addr = inet_addr(ipstr);

int sock = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, IPPROTO_TCP);

connect(sock, (SOCKADDR*)&si, sizeof(si));

if (sock == -1 || sock == -2)

    return;


//发送请求

char request[1024] = "GET /?st=1 HTTP/1.1\r\nHost:";

strcat(request, host);

strcat(request, "\r\nConnection:Close\r\n\r\n");

int ret = send(sock, request, strlen(request), 0);

//获取网页内容

FILE* f = fopen("recieved.txt", "w");

int isstart = 0;

while (ret > 0)
```

```
        {
            const int bufsize = 1024;
            char* buf = (char*)calloc(bufsize, 1);
            ret = recv(sock, buf, bufsize - 1, 0);
            printf(buf);
            fprintf(f, "%s", buf);
            free(buf);
        }
        fclose(f);
        closesocket(sock);
        WSACleanup();
        printf("读取网页内容成功，已保存在 recieved.txt 中\n");
        return;
}
int main() {
        const char* str = "vulnerable";
        ReadPage(str);
        return 0;
        system("pause");
}
```

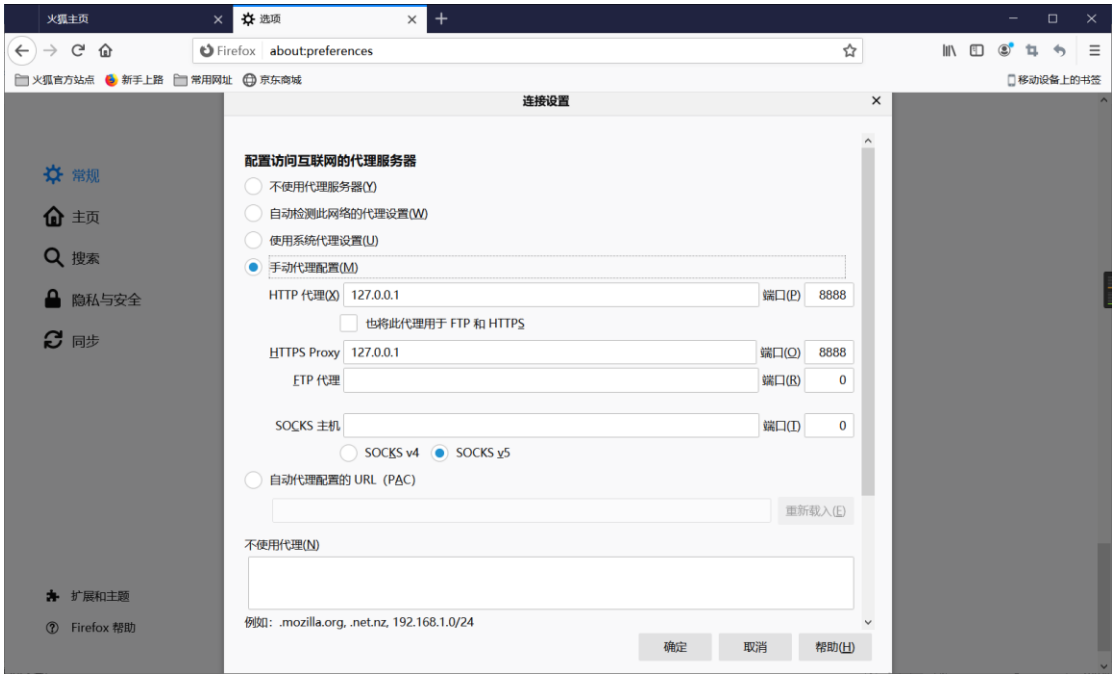
执行结果如下：

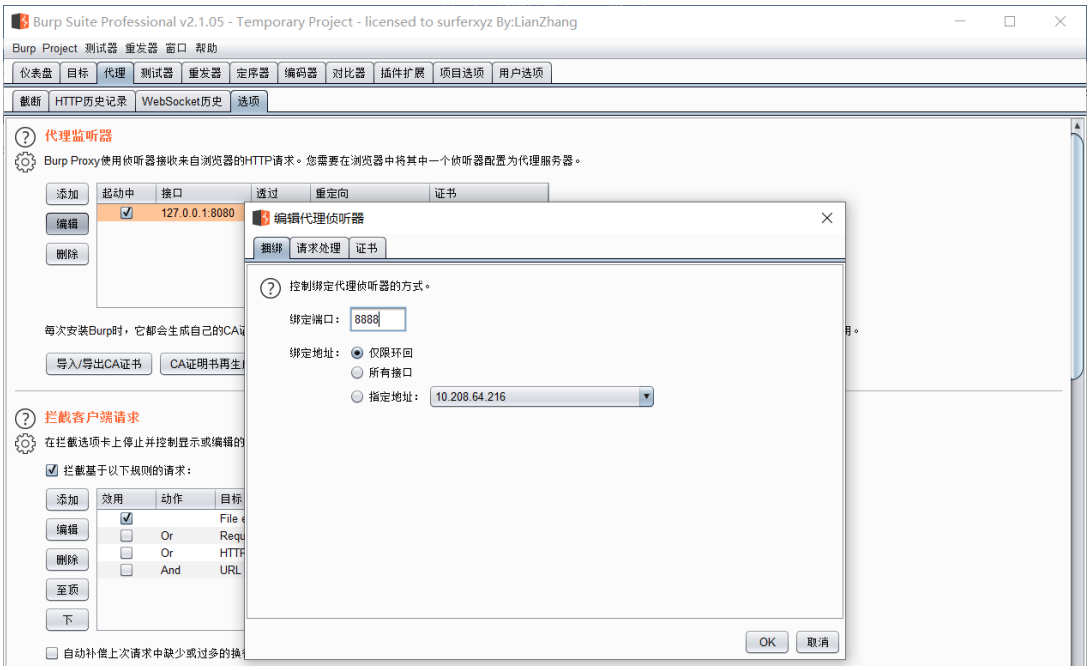


任务五：下载软件 Burp Suite 并访问网站查看请求与响应的信息

因 chrome 版本问题于是选用 Firefox 进行实验

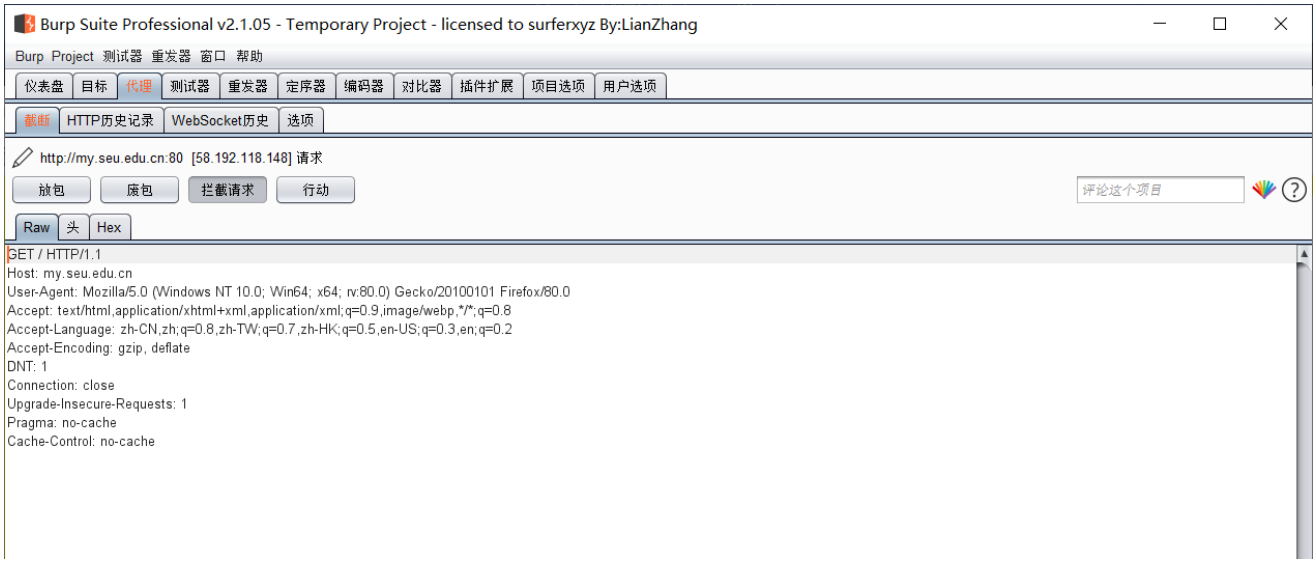
设置代理，地址设为 127.0.0.1,端口修改为 8888



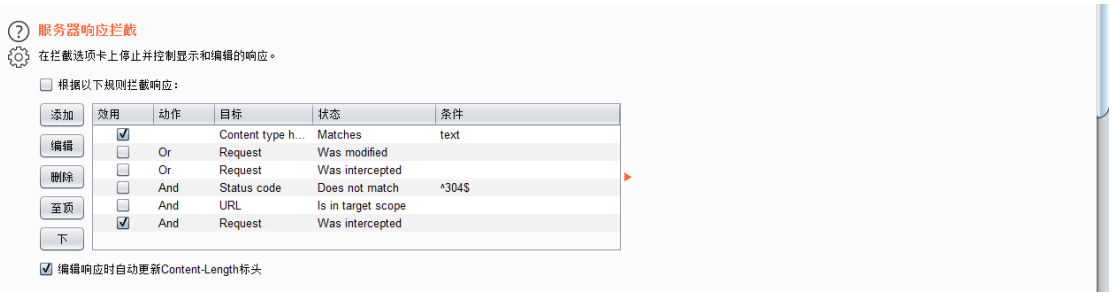


打开 Burp Suite 界面，设置 Proxy 代理，端口改为 8888

使用浏览器打开 my.seu.edu.cn 查看拦截情况

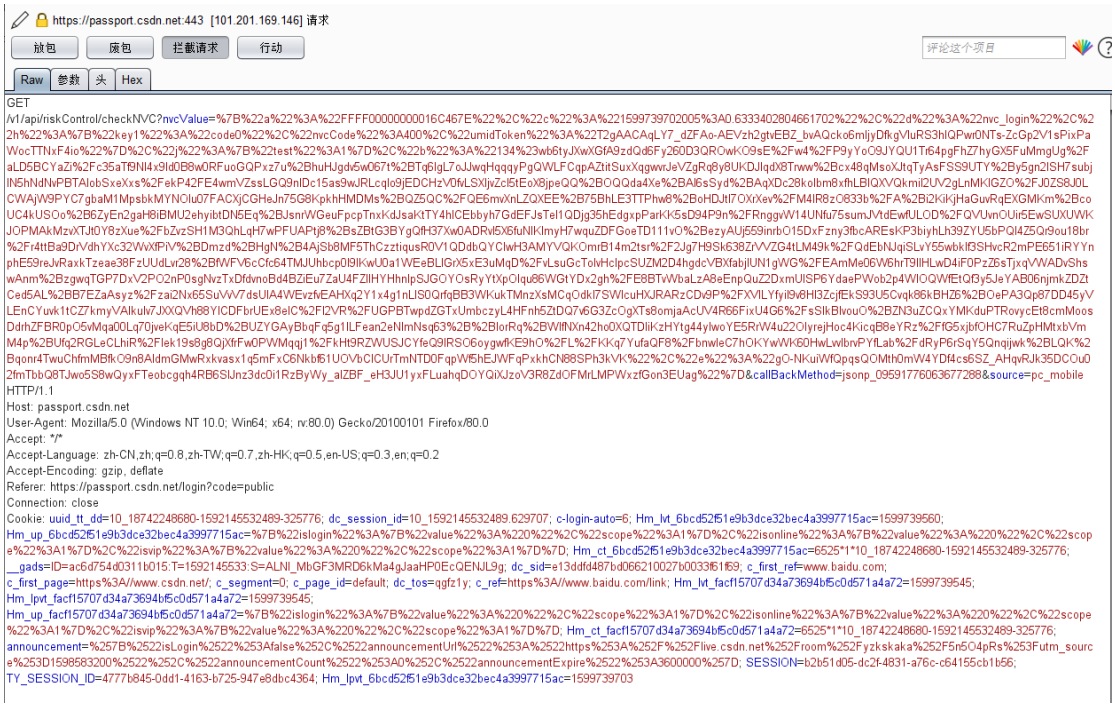


更改服务器响应拦截设置

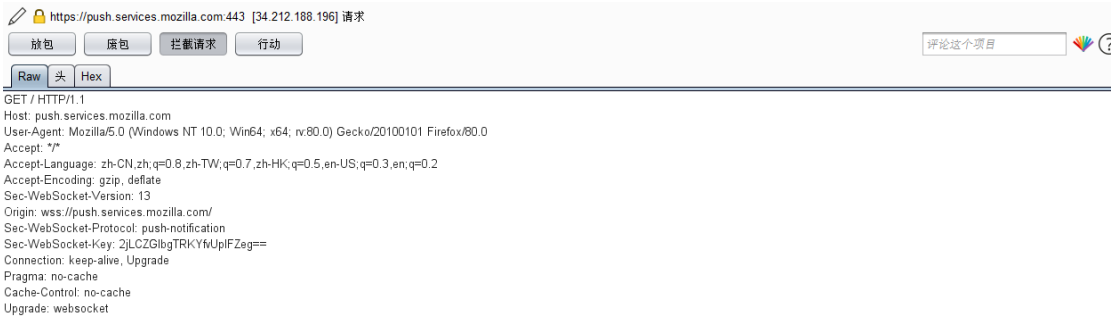


测试 CSDN 通过发送验证码找回密码功能，查看 Request 和 Response 功能：

Request:



Response:


https://push.services.mozilla.com:443 [34.212.188.196] 请求
放包
丢包
拦截请求
行动
评论这个项目
Raw
头
Hex
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: push.services.mozilla.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:80.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/80.0
Accept: */*
Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.8,zh-TW;q=0.7,zh-HK;q=0.5,en-US;q=0.3,en;q=0.2
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Sec-WebSocket-Version: 13
Origin: wss://push.services.mozilla.com/
Sec-WebSocket-Protocol: push-notification
Sec-WebSocket-Key: 2jLCZGlbgTRKYfvUpIFZeg==
Connection: keep-alive, Upgrade
Pragma: no-cache
Cache-Control: no-cache
Upgrade: websocket