

Host Header Injection



CHAMELEON

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1. Executive Summary

This executive summary provides an overview of the findings from a penetration test conducted on the Chameleon and MOP websites, focusing on host header injection vulnerabilities. The test aimed to assess the security posture of both websites and determine the effectiveness of existing defences against such attacks.

Using Kali Linux and Burp Suite, attempts were made to manipulate the Host header and X-Forwarded-Host header to exploit potential vulnerabilities. However, the tests revealed that both websites appear to be well-secured, as the attacks were unsuccessful.

2. Purpose

The purpose of this penetration test was to identify and address potential vulnerabilities in the Chameleon and MOP websites, particularly focusing on host header injection attacks. By conducting controlled security assessments, the aim was to evaluate the effectiveness of existing security measures and identify any weaknesses that could be exploited by malicious actors. Ultimately, the goal was to enhance the overall security posture of both websites and mitigate the risk of unauthorised access or data breaches.

3. Scope

The scope of this penetration test encompassed the assessment of host header injection vulnerabilities on the Chameleon and MOP websites. The test specifically targeted the manipulation of the Host header and X-Forwarded-Host header to exploit potential weaknesses in the web applications' security defences.

The assessment included:

- Windows 11 workstation.
- Pentest on the MOP website hosted in GCP - <https://react-test-6najyje5cq-uc.a.run.app/>.
- Pentest on the Chameleon website hosted in GCP - <https://sit374-2024-t1-chameleon.com/>.
- Use of tools such as Kali Linux and Burp Suite to simulate real-world attack scenarios while adhering to ethical guidelines.

4. Findings

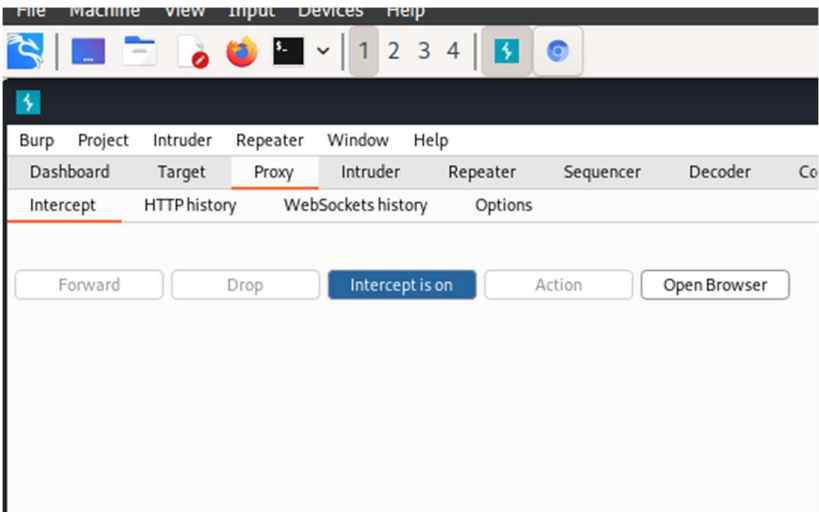
The findings of the penetration test indicate that both the Chameleon and MOP websites demonstrate a robust level of security against host header injection attacks. Despite attempts to manipulate the Host header and X-Forwarded-Host header using

Burp Suite, the attacks were unsuccessful. It appears that the websites have implemented effective security measures to validate and sanitise input, preventing unauthorised manipulation of HTTP headers.

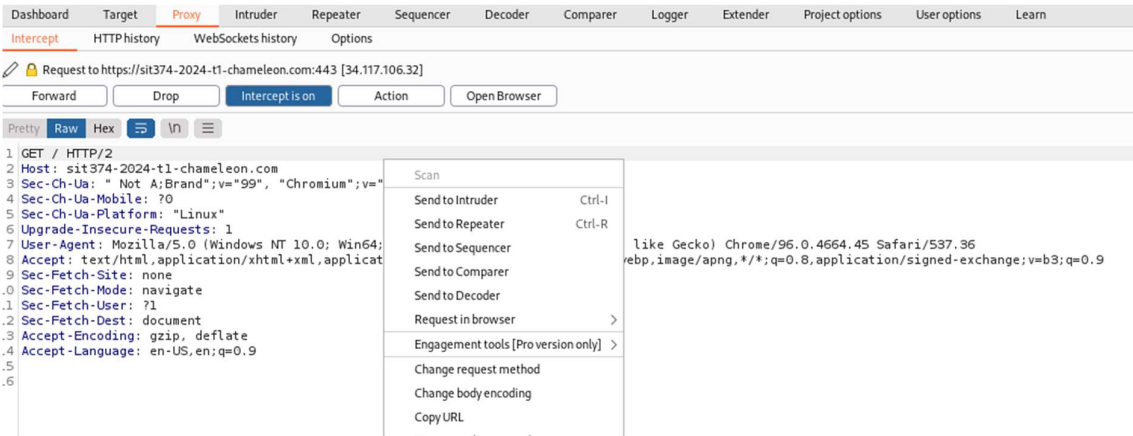
As a result, there is a low likelihood of successful exploitation of host header injection vulnerabilities on both websites. However, continuous monitoring and proactive security measures are recommended to maintain and further enhance the security posture of the Chameleon and MOP websites.

5. Host Header Attack on Chameleon Website – Steps and Results

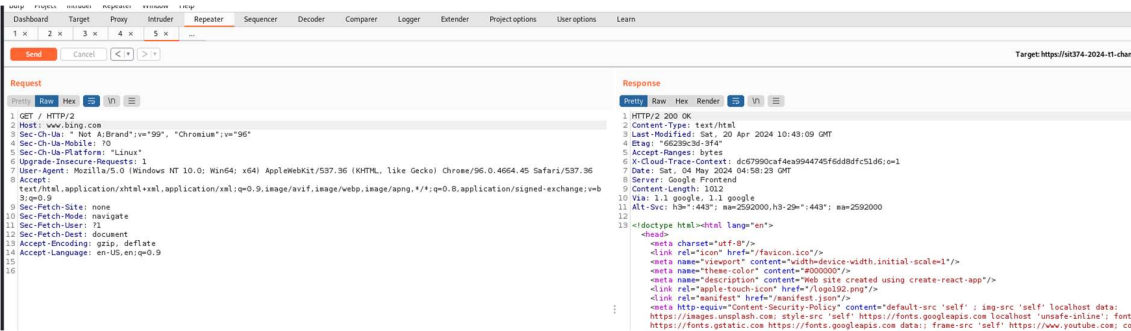
Step 1 – Select Proxy in Burp Suite and ensure Intercept. Select Open browser and navigate to the website.



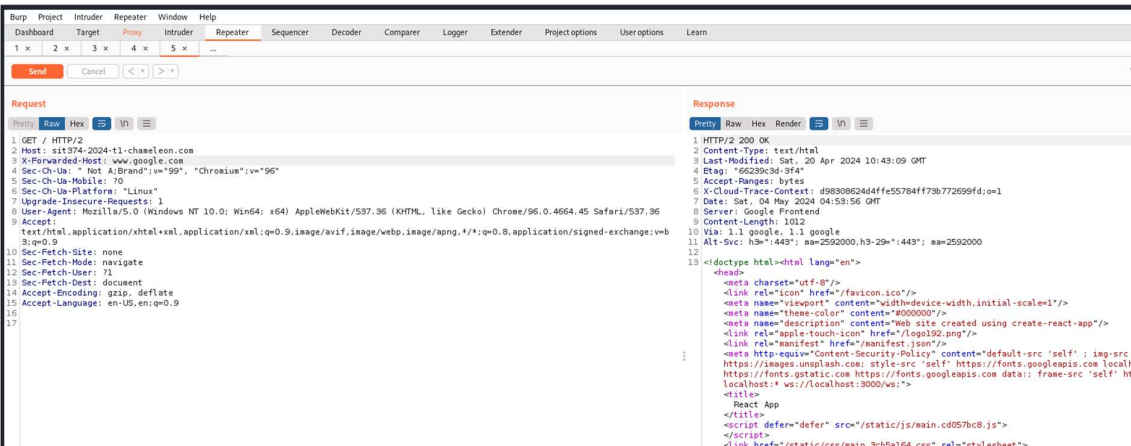
Step 2 – You will be directed back to the Intercept page. Right click on the Request header and select Send to Repeater.



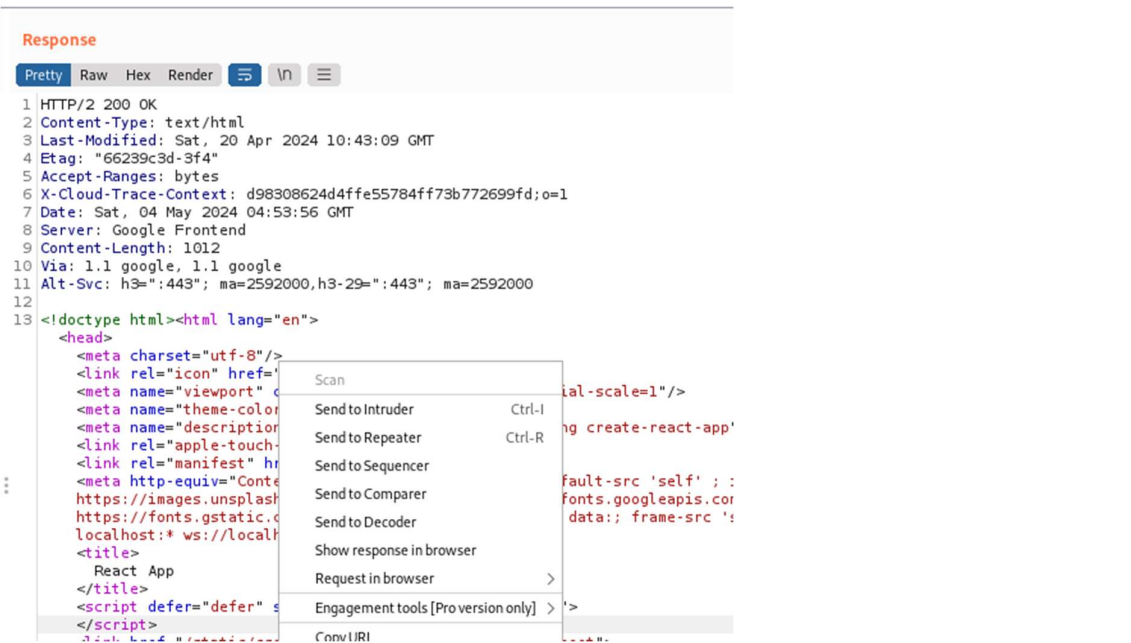
Step 3 – Update Host to whatever address you like. In this scenario www.bing.com was entered. Click Send once complete.



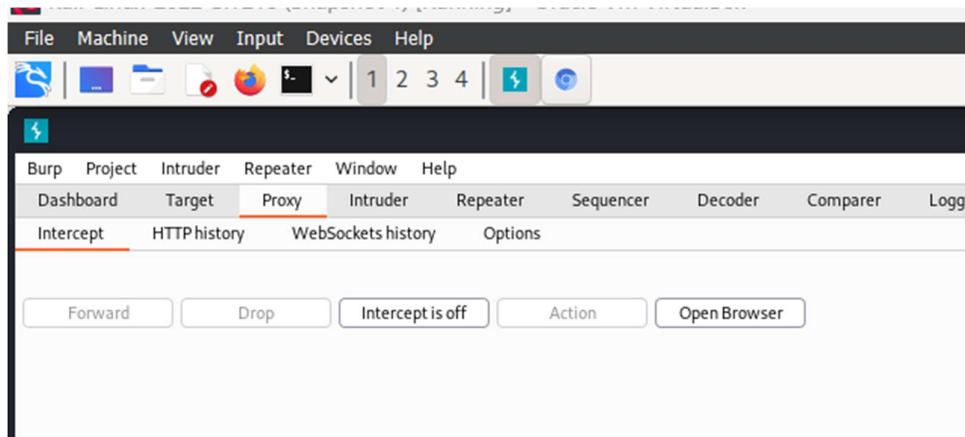
To test the X-Forwarded-Host, enter a new line and enter the URL that you intend it to be forwarded to.



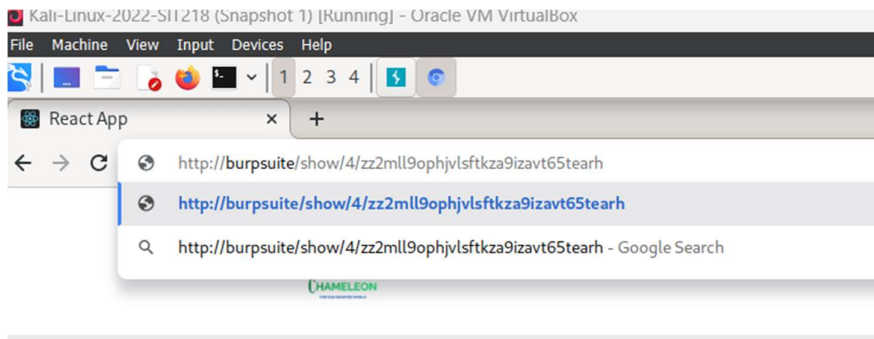
Step 4: Right click on the Response and select Open Response in Browser.



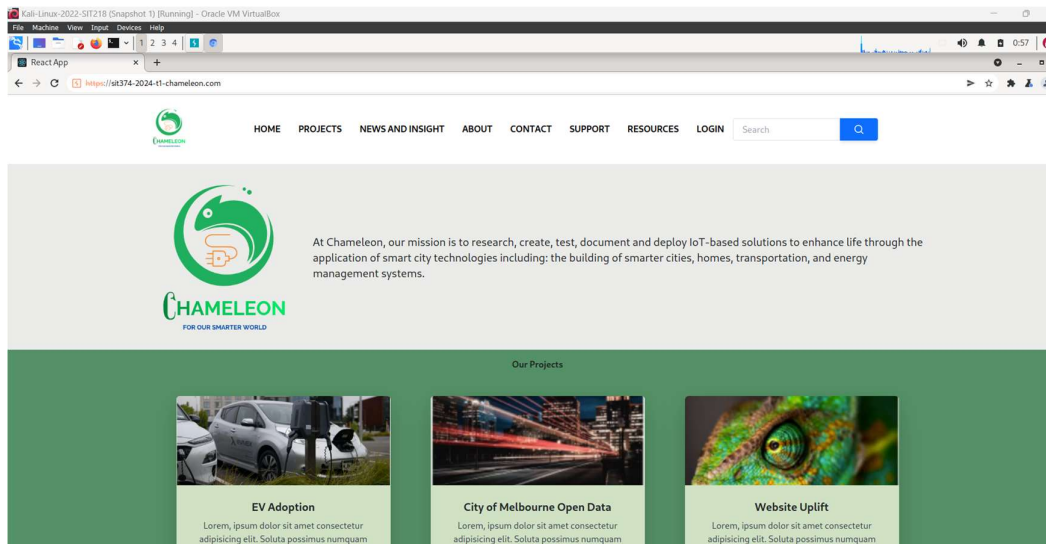
Step 5: Select Proxy and ensure Intercept is off by selecting it.



Step 6: Navigate to the Burpe Suite browser and enter the website. In this scenario, the Chameleon website was entered.

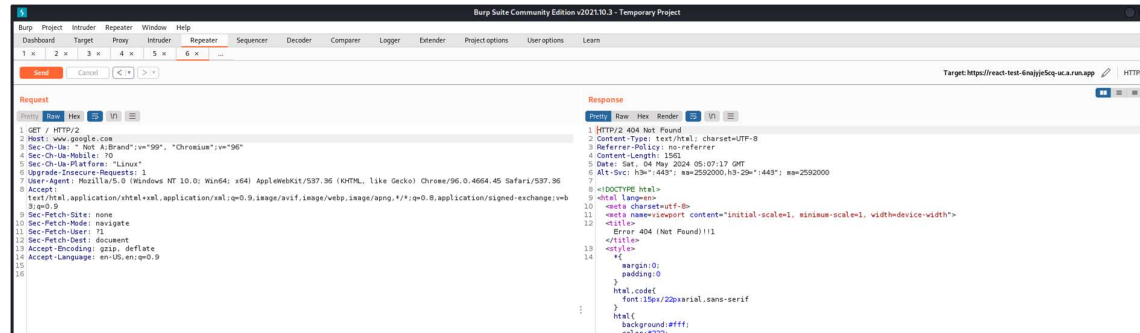


Step 7 – If the attack was successful, you would have been redirected to the website that was entered in the Response header. In this scenario, we can see the URL did not redirect when manipulating the Host and X-Forwarded-Host headers.



6. Host Header Attack on MOP Website – Steps and Results

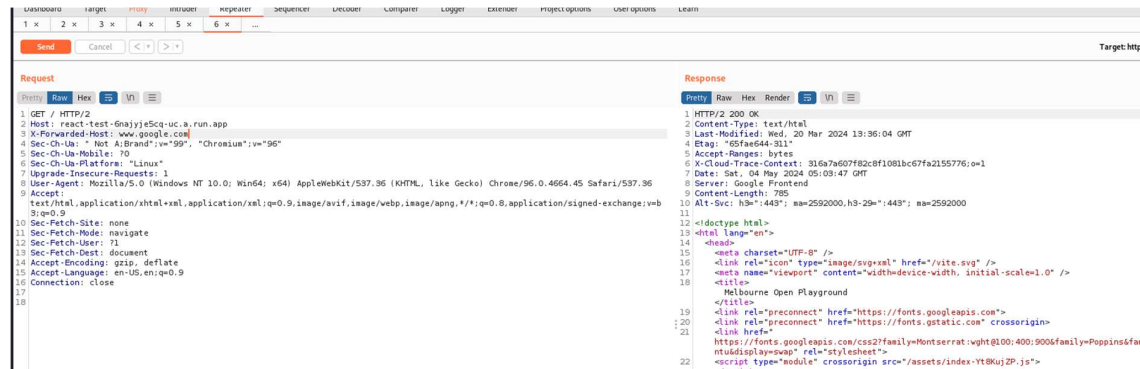
Step 1: Changed the Host to www.google.com.



Step 2: 404 message appeared. It did not redirect and the attack was unsuccessful.



Step 3: Updated the X-Forwarded-Host header to www.google.com.



Step 4: It did not redirect and the attack was unsuccessful.

