

Department of Computer Science & Technology

2021-2022

Micro Project Report

On

“DATA TAMPERING”

Bachelor of Technology

In

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

(CYBER SECURITY)

By

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CONTENTS

Certificate	ii
Declaration	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Abstract	v
1. Introduction	1
2. Literature Review	2
3. Hardware Requirements	3
4. Software Requirements	3-10
4.1 Burp Suite	
4.2 Kali Linux	
5. System Design	11
5.1 System Architecture	
6. Implementation	12-14
7. Testing & Results	15
8. Conclusion	16
9. Reference	17

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled “**DATA TAMPERING**” has been submitted by P.SAILESH RAGHAVENDRA - (20R21A6243), R.SURESH KUMAR (20R21A6246) , V.SYAMESWAR (20R21A6257) ,VISHAL SINGH YADAV-(20R21A6258) in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of degree of Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering (Cyber Security) from MLR Institute of Technology, Hyderabad. The results embodied in this project have not been submitted to any other University or Institution for the award of any degree or diploma.

Internal Guide

Head of the Department

External Examiner

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the project entitled “**DATA TAMPERING**” is the work done during the period from OCT 2021 to JAN 2022 and is submitted in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of degree of Bachelor of technology in Computer Science and Engineering (Cyber Security) from MLR Institute of Technology, Hyderabad. The results embodied in this project have not been submitted to any other university or Institution for the award of any degree or diploma.

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I would like to thank all our faculty, coordinators and friends for their help and constructive criticism during the project period. Finally, I am very much indebted to our parents for their moral support and encouragement to achieve goals.

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ABSTRACT

For decades, data tampering has been limited to relatively simple attacks, like data corruption (which is immediately noticeable) or "cooking the books" to hide embezzlement or other financial failings. Of late, however, data tampering has been done with far more serious intent, such as redirecting shipments at sea or capturing financial or sensitive information. And, unfortunately, it's getting easier. Cybercriminals now have access to AI-driven, automated, and orchestrated data-tampering attacks. As more and more data is stored in databases, and employees, contractors, and users demand access to it, the potential for unauthorized modification rises exponentially. And as more and more financial transactions are conducted online, the incentive to perform such modification rises accordingly. Data tampering is a serious threat to not only businesses, but potentially life and property. As such, organizations must take steps to prevent the possibility of such attacks and mitigate any issues caused by them. This is a simple documentation on Data/Parameter tampering Attack.

1.INTRODUCTION

Data tampering or the Parameter tampering is a simple attack targeting the application business logic. This attack takes advantage of the fact that many programmers rely on hidden or fixed fields (such as a hidden tag in a form or a parameter in a URL) as the only security measure for certain operations. Attackers can easily modify these parameters to bypass the security mechanisms that rely on them.

This is a web-based attack targeting the application business logic in order to perform or achieve a specific malicious task/attack different from the intended behaviour of the web application.

The attack involves modifying application data, such as user credentials and permissions, price and quantity of products, etc, by manipulating the parameters that are being exchanged between the client and the application's server. Data tampering is considered to be simple but quite effective.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The web tampering attack depends on the control of parameters traded among server and client to change application information, like client permissions and credentials, quantity and price of items, etc. Normally, this data is stored in Uniform Resource Locator query strings, hidden form fields, or cookies and is utilized to expand application control and functionality.

A tampering attack can be performed by a malevolent client who needs to misuse the application for their advantage or an attacker who wishes to attack a third-individual utilizing a Man-in-the-centre attack. In the two cases, instruments like Paros's proxy and Webscarab are for the most part, utilized.

The tampering attack achievement relies upon logic and integrity approval system errors. Its misuse can bring about different outcomes, including path disclosure attacks, file inclusion, Structured Query Language Injection, and Cross-Site Scripting (XSS).

The effect of tampering attacks can be huge if delicate data shipped off the customer is controlled without the server software mindful of the change. For instance, if an assailant controls the expense of a piece of product recorded on a page to be less expensive than what was initially shipped off the customer, then the shop loses cash.

3. **HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS**

-- NO HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS, IT IS A SOFTWARE ATTACK --

4. **SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS**

4.1 Burp-Suite

Burp Suite is an integrated platform for performing security testing of web applications. Its various tools work seamlessly together to support the entire testing process, from initial mapping and analysis of an application's attack surface, to finding and exploiting security vulnerabilities.

Burp or Burp Suite is a set of tools used for penetration testing of web applications. It is developed by the company named Portswigger, which is also the alias of its founder Dafydd Stuttard. BurpSuite aims to be an all in one set of tools and its capabilities can be enhanced by installing add-ons that are called BApps.

It is the most popular tool among professional web app security researchers and bug bounty hunters. Its ease of use makes it a more suitable choice over free alternatives like OWASP ZAP. Burp Suite is available as a community edition which is free, professional edition that costs **\$399/year** and an enterprise edition that costs **\$3999/Year**. This article gives a brief introduction to the tools offered by BurpSuite. If you are a complete beginner in Web Application Pentest/Web App Hacking/Bug Bounty, we would recommend you to just read through without thinking too much about a term.

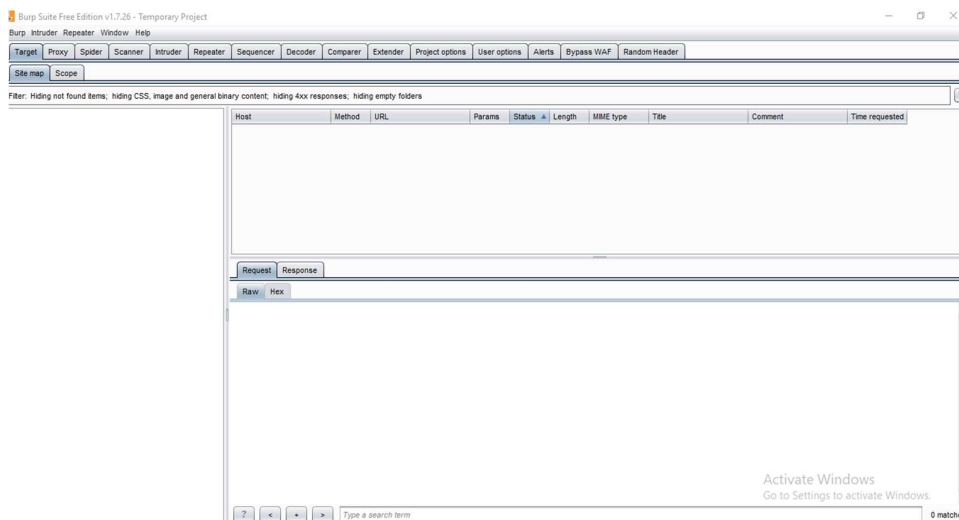
The tools offered by BurpSuite are:

- Spider
- Proxy
- Intruder
- Repeater

- Sequencer
- Decoder
- Extender
- Scanner

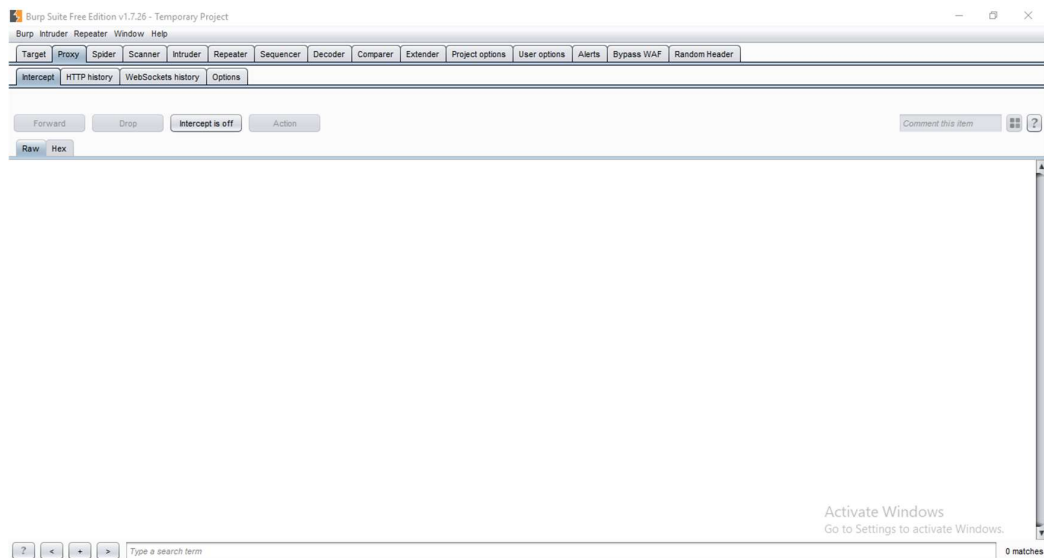
1. Spider:

It is a web spider/crawler that is used to map the target web application. The objective of the mapping is to get a list of endpoints so that their functionality can be observed and potential vulnerabilities can be found. Spidering is done for a simple reason that the more endpoints you gather during your recon process, the more attack surfaces you possess during your actual testing.



2. Proxy:

BurpSuite contains an intercepting proxy that lets the user see and modify the contents of requests and responses while they are in transit. It also lets the user send the request/response under monitoring to another relevant tool in BurpSuite, removing the burden of copy-paste. The proxy server can be adjusted to run on a specific loop-back ip and a port. The proxy can also be configured to filter out specific types of request-response pair.



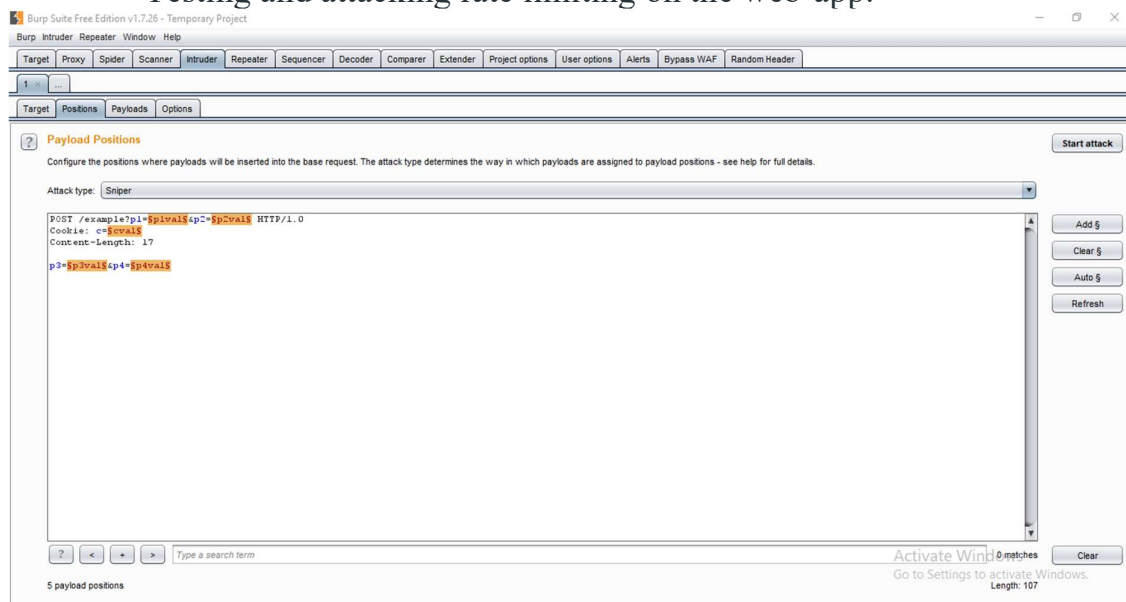
3. Intruder:

It is a fuzzer. This is used to run a set of values through an input point. The values are run and the output is observed for success/failure and content length. Usually, an anomaly results in a change in response code or content length of the response.

BurpSuite allows brute-force, dictionary file and single values for its payload position.

The intruder is used for:

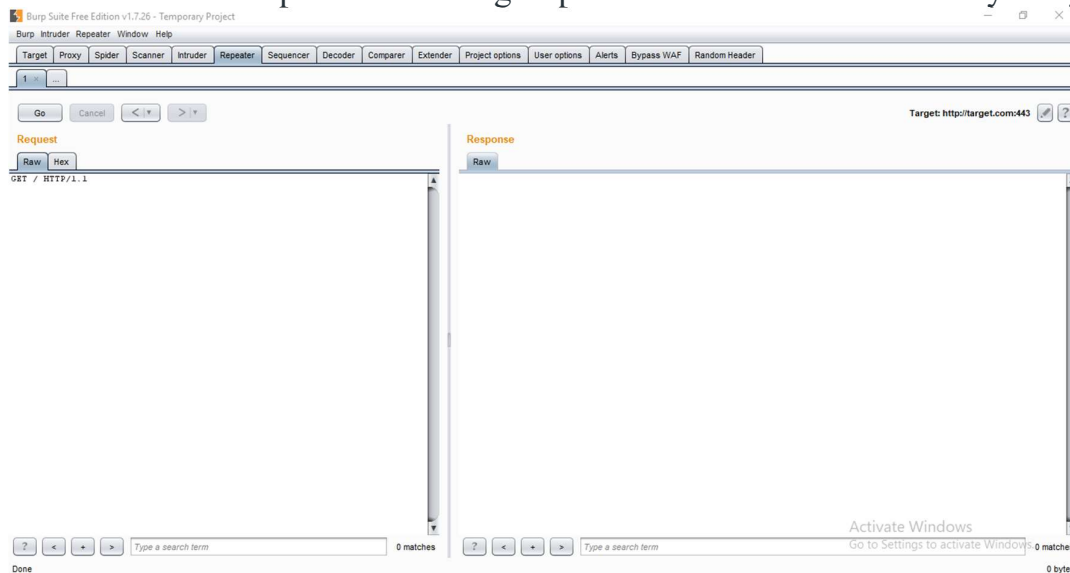
- Brute-force attacks on password forms, pin forms, and other such forms.
- The dictionary attack on password forms, fields that are suspected of being vulnerable to XSS or SQL injection.
- Testing and attacking rate limiting on the web-app.



4. Repeater:

Repeater lets a user send requests repeatedly with manual modifications. It is used for:

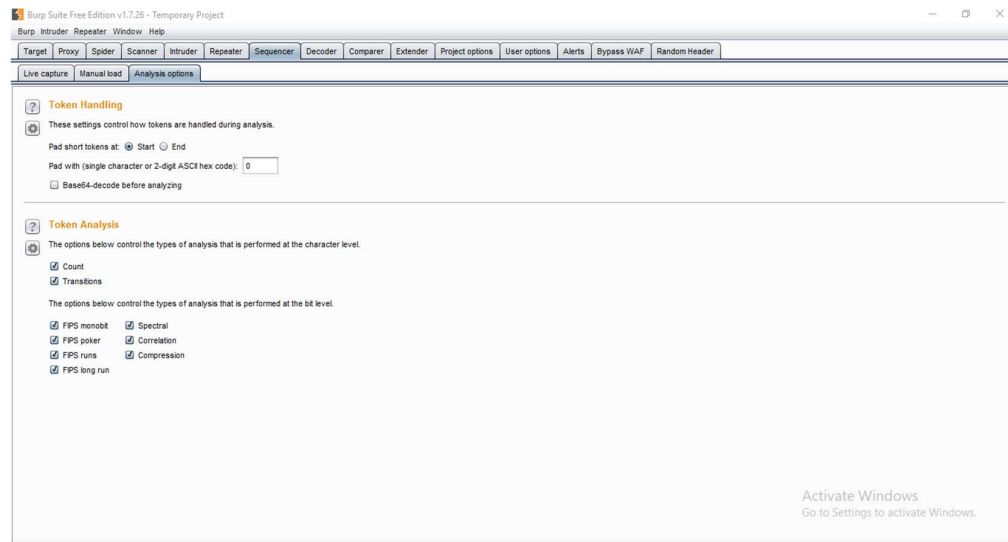
- Verifying whether the user-supplied values are being verified.
- If user-supplied values are being verified, how well is it being done?
- What values is the server expecting in an input parameter/request header?
- How does the server handle unexpected values?
- Is input sanitation being applied by the server?
- How well the server sanitizes the user-supplied inputs?
- What is the sanitation style being used by the server?
- Among all the cookies present, which one is the actual session cookie.
- How is CSRF protection being implemented and if there is a way to bypass it?



5. Sequencer:

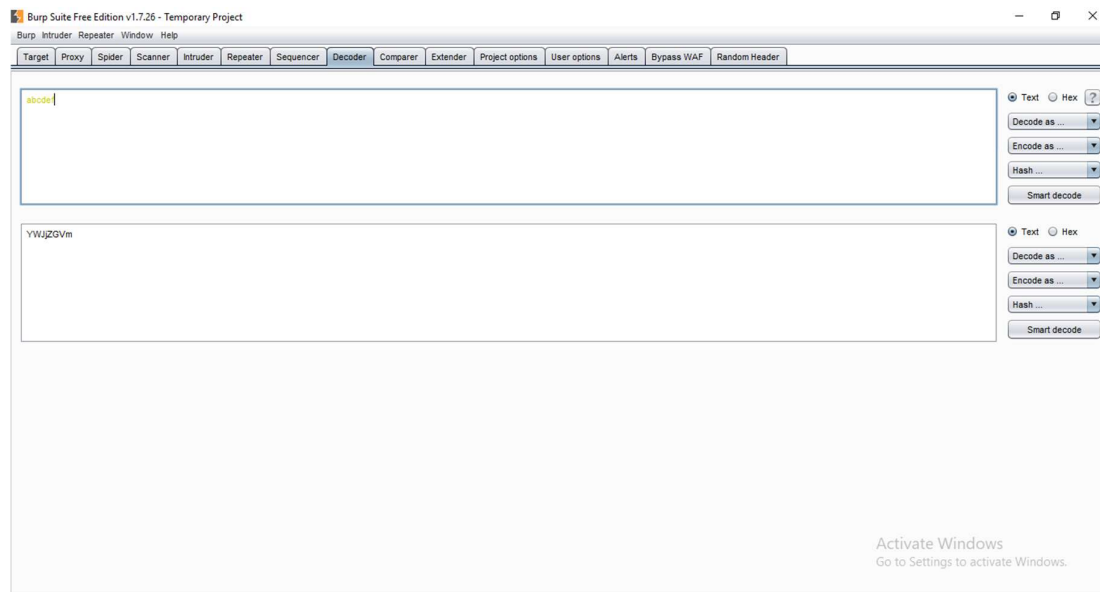
The sequencer is an entropy checker that checks for the randomness of tokens generated by the webserver. These tokens are generally used for authentication in sensitive operations: cookies and anti-CSRF tokens are examples of such tokens. Ideally, these tokens must be generated in a fully random manner so that the probability of appearance of each possible character at a position is distributed uniformly. This should be achieved both bit-wise and character-wise. An entropy analyzer tests this hypothesis for being true. It works like this: initially, it is assumed that the tokens are random. Then the tokens are tested on certain parameters for certain characteristics. A term significance level is defined as a minimum value of probability that the token will exhibit for a characteristic, such that if the token has a characteristics probability below significance

level, the hypothesis that the token is random will be rejected. This tool can be used to find out the weak tokens and enumerate their construction.



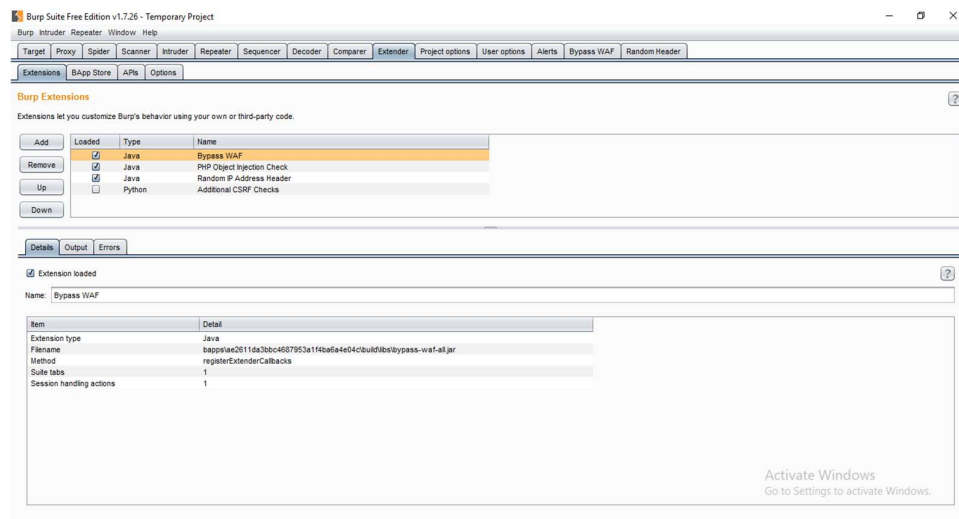
6. Decoder:

Decoder lists the common encoding methods like URL, HTML, Base64, Hex, etc. This tool comes handy when looking for chunks of data in values of parameters or headers. It is also used for payload construction for various vulnerability classes. It is used to uncover primary cases of IDOR and session hijacking.



7. Extender:

BurpSuite supports external components to be integrated into the tools suite to enhance its capabilities. These external components are called BApps. These work just like browser extensions. These can be viewed, modified, installed, uninstalled in the Extender window. Some of them are supported on the community version, but some require the paid professional version.



8. Scanner:

The scanner is not available in the community edition. It scans the website automatically for many common vulnerabilities and lists them with information on confidence over each finding and their complexity of exploitation. It is updated regularly to include new and less known vulnerabilities.

Now we can use this Burp suite in mozilla firefox by adding its extensions if we are using windows or directly download in kali linux

We need to set the manual proxy of the firefox to the settings as shown.

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

127.0.0.1

Port

8080

☒ Also use this proxy for HTTPS

HTTPS Proxy

127.0.0.1

Port

8080

SOCKS Host

Port

0

☐ SOCKS v4

☒ SOCKS v5

☐ Automatic proxy configuration URL

Reload

No proxy for

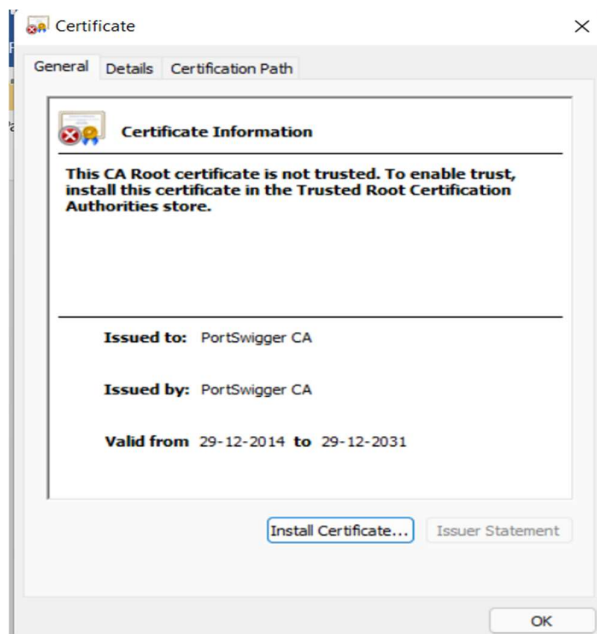
Example: .mozilla.org, .net.nz, 192.168.1.0/24

OK

Cancel

Help

We also need to install and import the CA certificate for the firefox and verify if its downloaded



4.2 Kali Linux:

Kali Linux (*formerly known as BackTrack Linux*) is an open-source, Debian-based Linux distribution aimed at advanced Penetration Testing and Security Auditing. Kali Linux contains several hundred tools targeted towards various information security tasks, such as Penetration Testing, Security Research, Computer Forensics and Reverse Engineering.

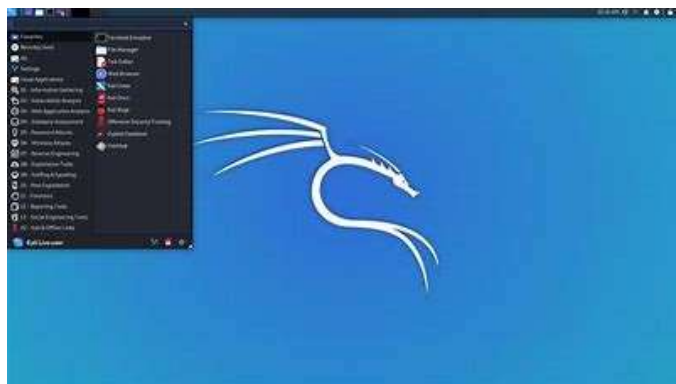
In short kali linux is a kind of famous operating system linux. This kind kali linux is very faster compared to other comparing sysytems like microsoft android and ios . Kali linux is basicly used for ethical hacking purposes and is used by high level grey hat hackers. If u want to learn hacking you should probably first learn how to use kali linux as it has a great role in hacking purposes . Kali Linux is a multi platform solution, accessible and freely available to information security professionals and hobbyists.

Kali Linux requires:

- A minimum of 20GB hard disk space for installation depending on the version, Version 2020.2 requires at least 20GB.^[17]
- A minimum of 2GB RAM for i386 and AMD64 architectures.
- A bootable CD-DVD drive or a USB stick.
- A minimum of an Intel Core i3 or an AMD E1 processor for good performance.

The recommended hardware specification for a smooth experience are:

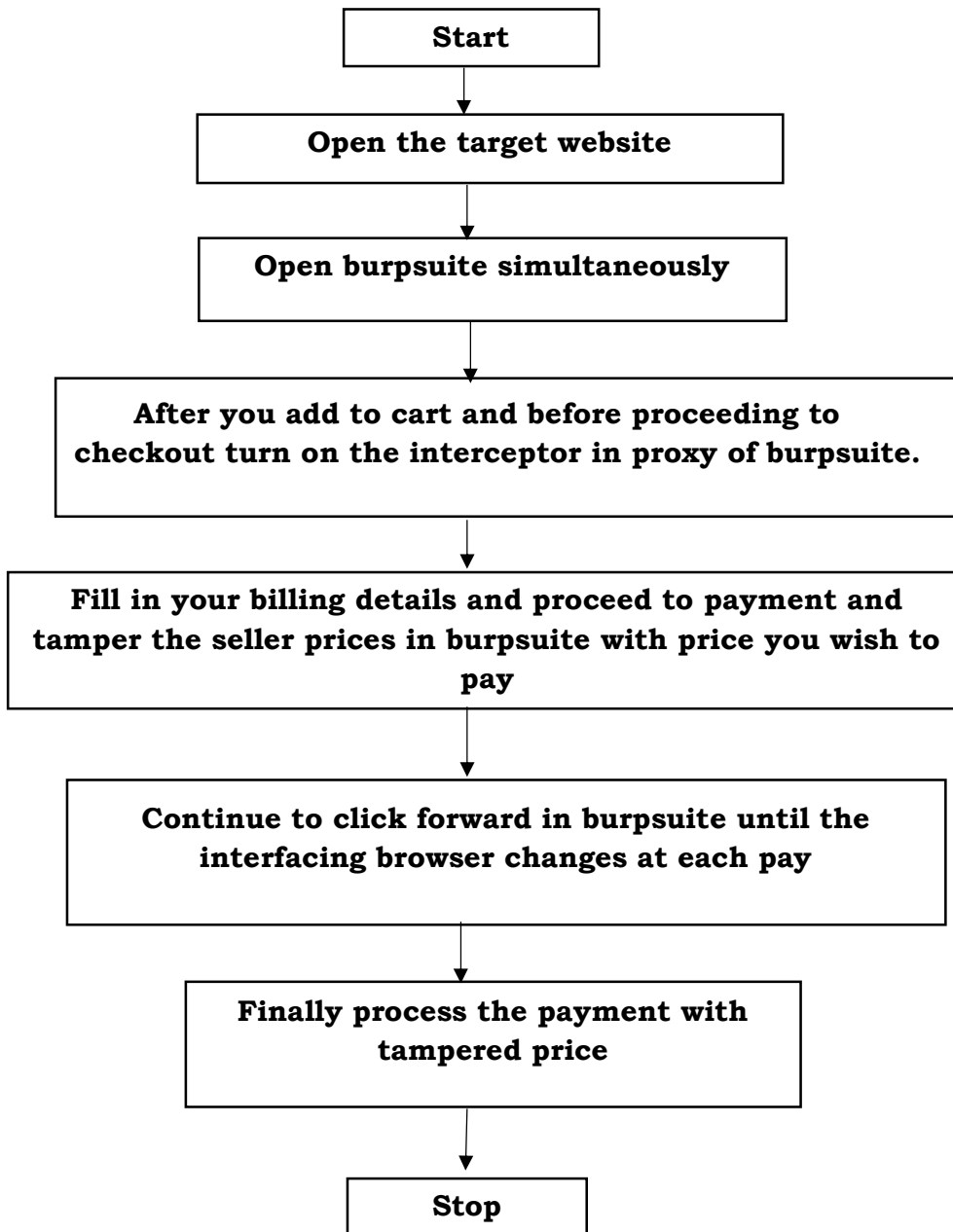
- 50 GB of hard disk space, SSD preferred
- At least 2048 MB of RAM



5.

SYSTEM DESIGN

5.1 System Architecture



6. IMPLEMENTATION

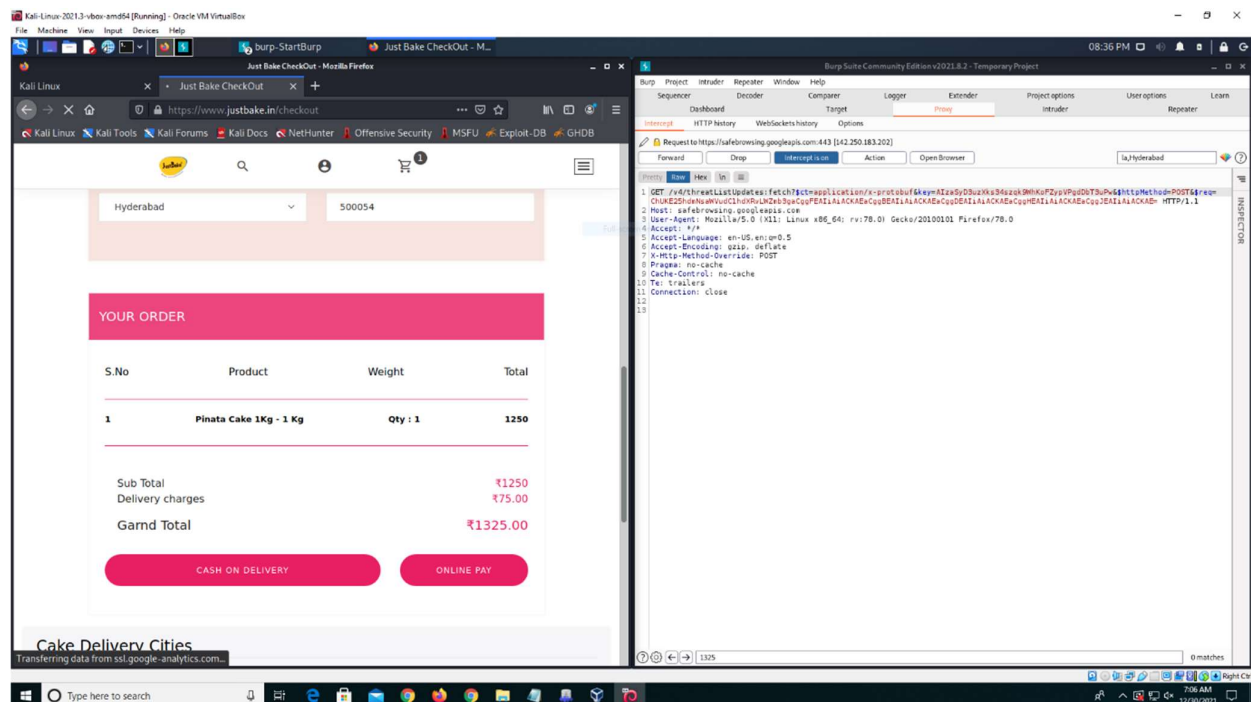
To implement the Data Tampering or the Parameter tampering attack we need the burp suite in the windows or the kali linux Os .Generally we use the Firefox browser to perform the attack.

First we need to change the Proxy to access the internet from auto-detect proxy to manual proxy and set to 127.0.0.1 and set the port number to 8080 and install the CA certificate and import the certificate to browser.

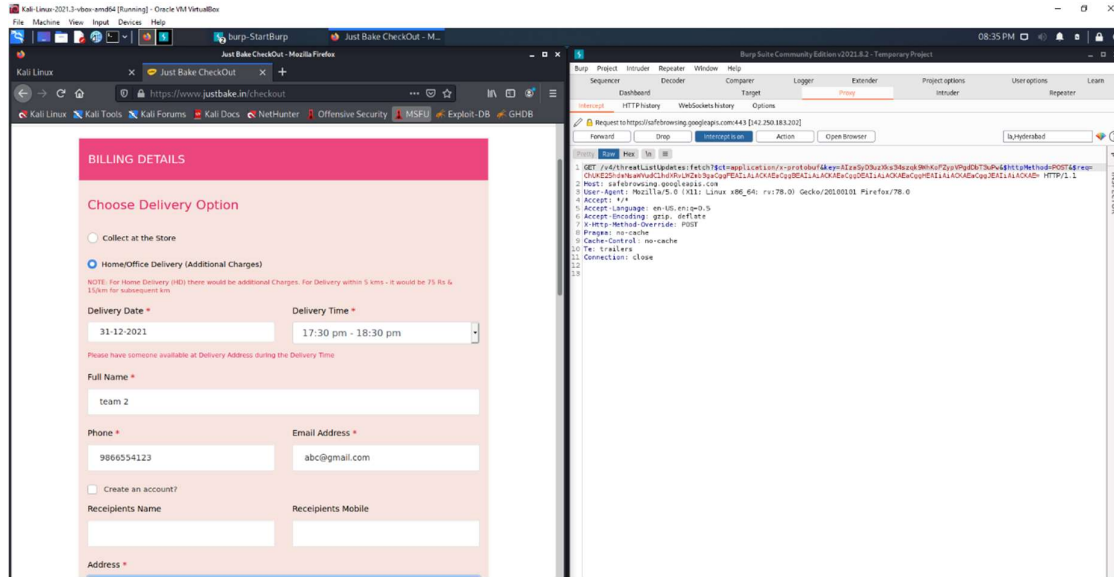
Sometimes you may face hindrances using Firefox and burpsuite in mozilla FireFox in windows Os, So it is better to use Kali Linux Os .Download burp suite in Linux and the procees to change proxy settings is same for firefox in linux too.

Then open the website you wish to tamper and alongside start burpsuite and follow the following steps.

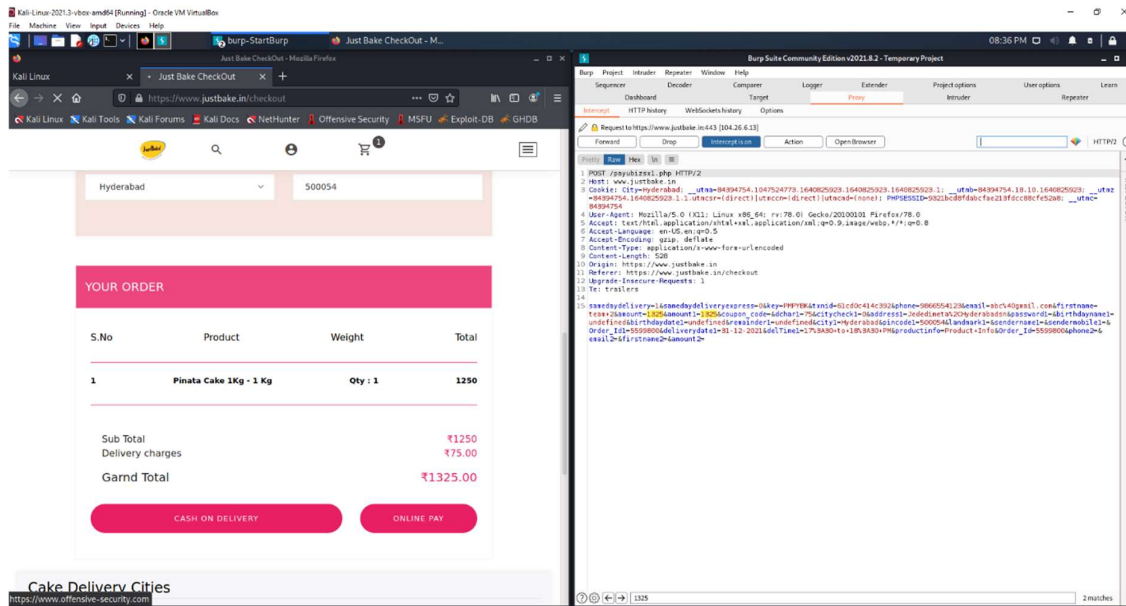
Step 1: Select your orders and add to cart



Step 2: Add billing address and proceed to pay



Step 3: Tamper the prices while proceeding to pay



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL 'https://www.justbake.in/checkout'. The page displays a pink 'YOUR ORDER' section with a table listing one item: 'Pinaat Cake 1Kg - 3 Kg' for ₹1250. Below the table are buttons for 'CASH ON DELIVERY' and 'ONLINE PAY'. The Burp Suite tab shows an intercepted POST request to 'https://www.justbake.in/43' with a body containing order details like 'Pinaat Cake 1Kg - 3 Kg' and a price of '1250'.

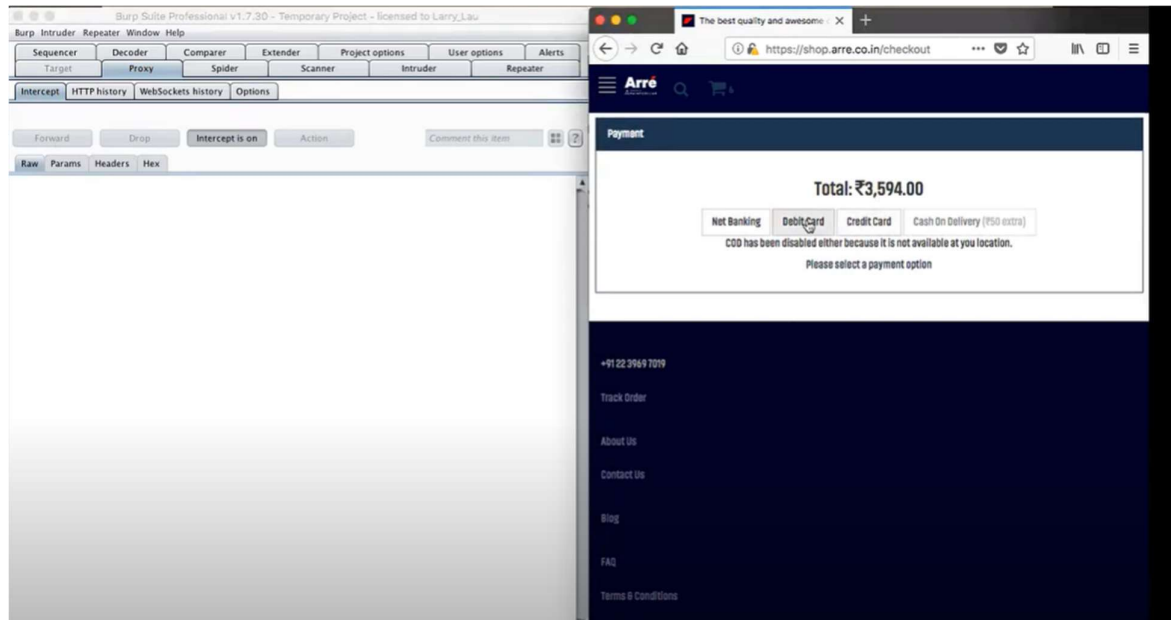
The screenshot shows a Kali Linux virtual machine environment. In the foreground, a web browser window displays the Airtel Payments Bank login page. The page has a white background with the Airtel logo and the text 'Login to Airtel Payments Bank'. Below this, there is a grey box with 'Rs 1.00' and 'Payment to be made to PUJINDUR'. Further down, there is a 'MOBILE NUMBER' label and an input field containing '9866554123'. A red 'GO' button is next to the input field. In the background, the Burp Suite application is open, showing the 'Intercept' tab. The Burp Suite interface includes a menu bar with options like 'Burp', 'Project', 'Intruder', 'Repeater', 'Window', and 'Help'. Below the menu bar, there are several tabs: 'Sequencer', 'Decoder', 'Companion', 'Logger', 'Extender', 'Project options', 'User options', and 'Learn'. The 'Intercept' tab is currently selected, showing a list of intercepted requests. The top of the window shows the system clock as 08:38 PM.

7.

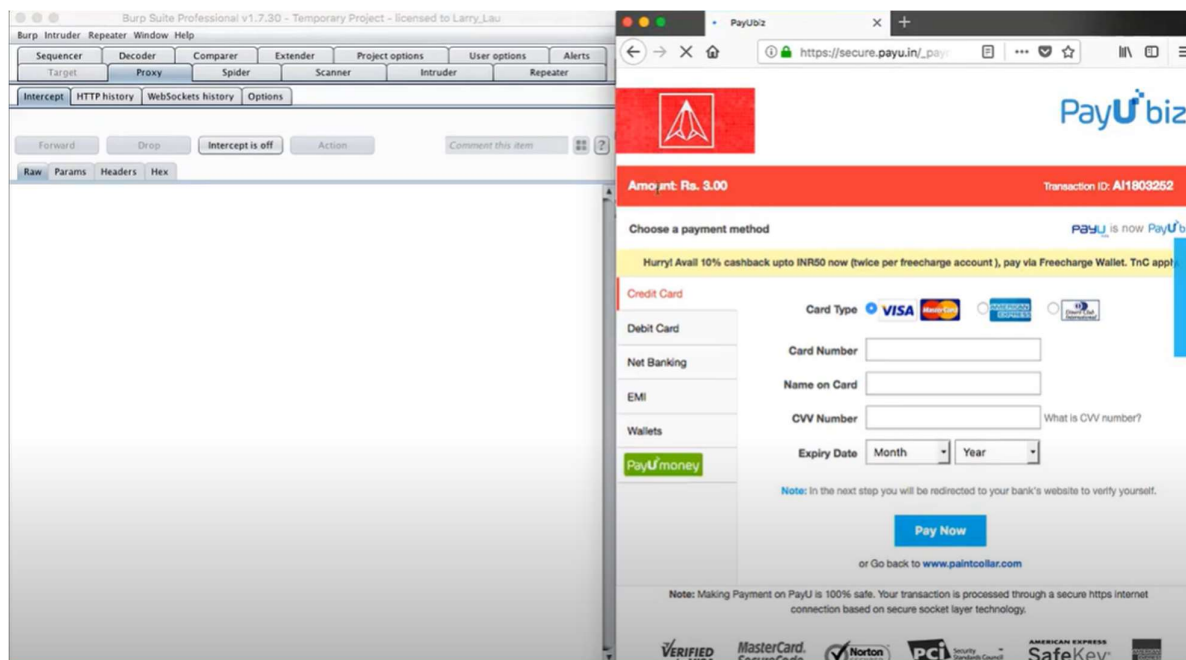
TESTING&RESULTS

Similarly when we perform the data tampering attack on other website i.e shop.arre.co.in ,here are the results

Before Tampering:



After Tampering:



Data tampering control includes tampering Uniform Resource Locator parameters to recover data that would somehow be inaccessible to the client. Threats from abuse rely on the thing parameter is being adjusted and the strategy by which it is submitted to the web application server.

Data/Parameter tampering control attacks can be utilized to accomplish a few targets, including divulging documents over the Webroot, extracting data from a database, and executing the arbitrary assertive OS level command.

A Web application firewall can give some assurance against it, given that it is designed appropriately for the webpage being used. In general, a network or computer's weakness to tampering can be limited by actualizing an exacting application security routine and ensuring that it is stayed up with the latest.

- [Web Parameter Tampering Software Attack | OWASP Foundation](#)
- [Parameter Tampering: All You Need To Know in 4 Easy Points \(jigsawacademy.com\)](#)
- [What is Burp Suite? - GeeksforGeeks](#)
- [Kali Linux - Wikipedia](#)

Here is the video url of the data tampering attack done and uploaded by us :

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8-DCA2ybg20>