



Burp Suite



3.6 Burp Suite

- + **How does this support my pentesting career?**
 - Web application analysis
 - Finding vulnerabilities
 - Attacks
 - Burp Suite is one of most used pentesting tools

3.6.1 Intercepting Proxies

- + Any web application contains many objects like scripts, images, style sheets, client and server-side intelligence.
- + Having **tools** that help in the **study** and **analysis** of web application behavior is critical.

3.6.1 Intercepting Proxies

- + An **intercepting proxy** is a tool that lets you analyze and modify any request, and any response exchanged between an HTTP client and a server.
- + By intercepting HTTP messages, a pentester can study a web application behavior and manually test for vulnerabilities.

3.6.1 Intercepting Proxies

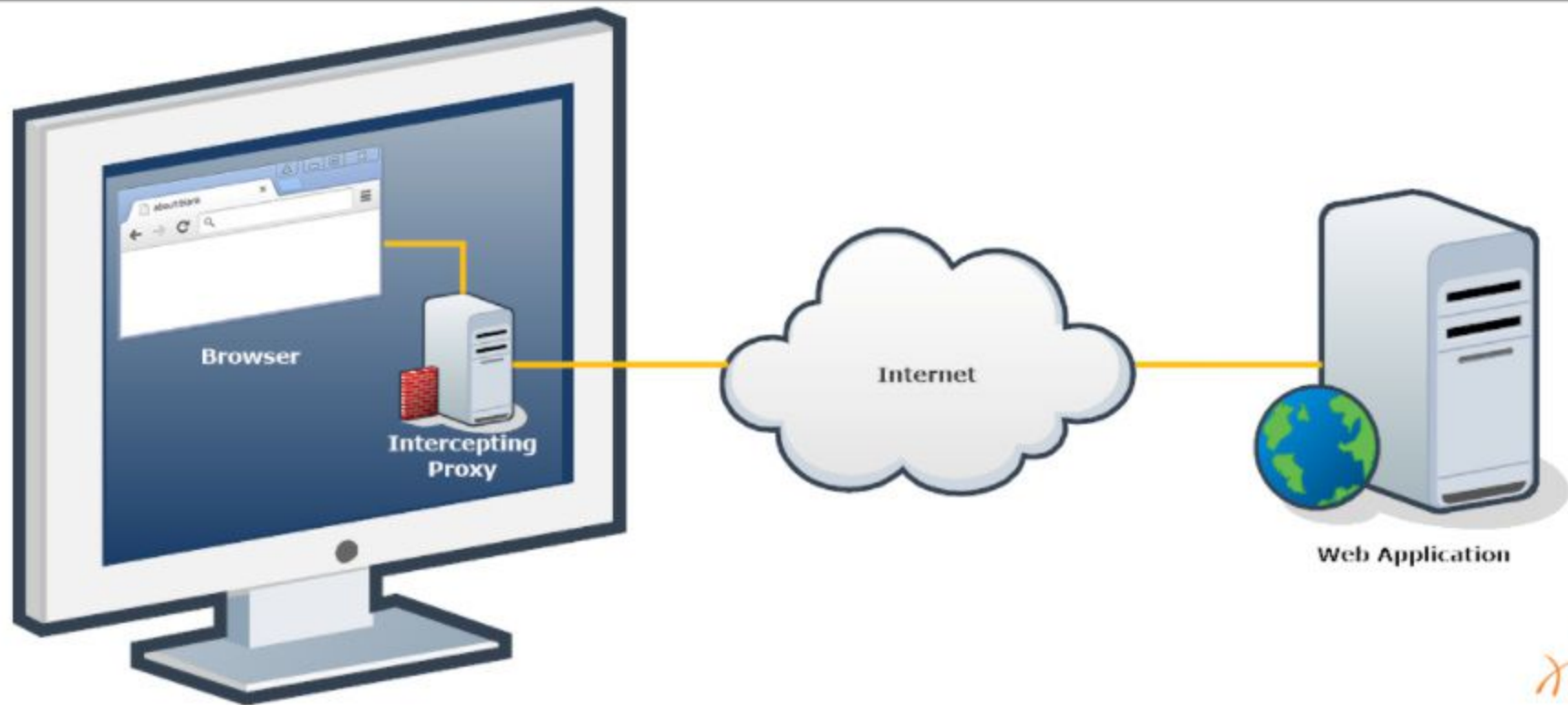
- + The most used web application proxies are:
 - + The intercepting proxy feature of [Burp Suite](#)
 - + [ZAP](#)
- + Proxies are fundamental while analyzing web applications and will become your best friend for web-app testing.

3.6.1 Intercepting Proxies

- + Do not confuse intercepting proxies with common web proxy servers like [Squid](#). Proxy servers have different purposes: bandwidth optimization, content filtering and more.
- + The next two images will make that clearer.

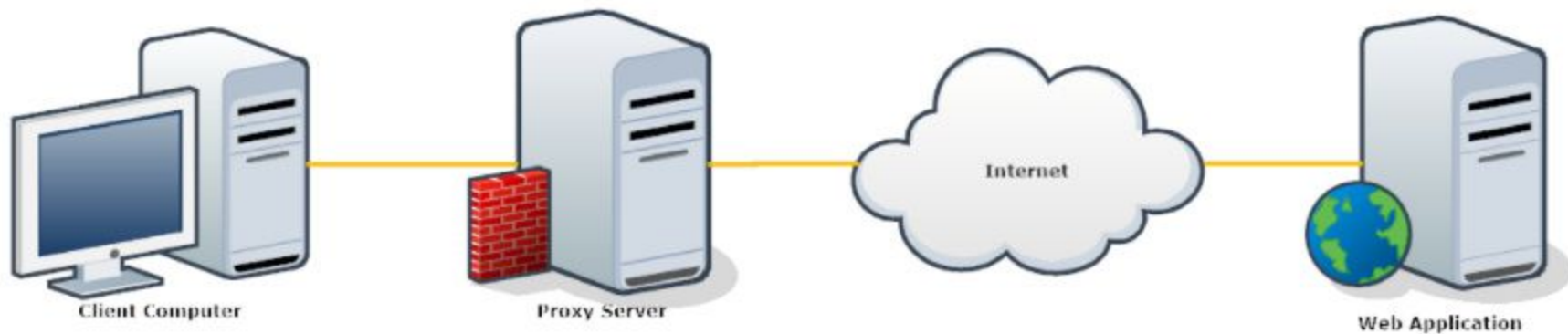
3.6.1.1 Intercepting Proxy Example

Here the proxy is an application which intercepts the penetration tester's browser traffic.



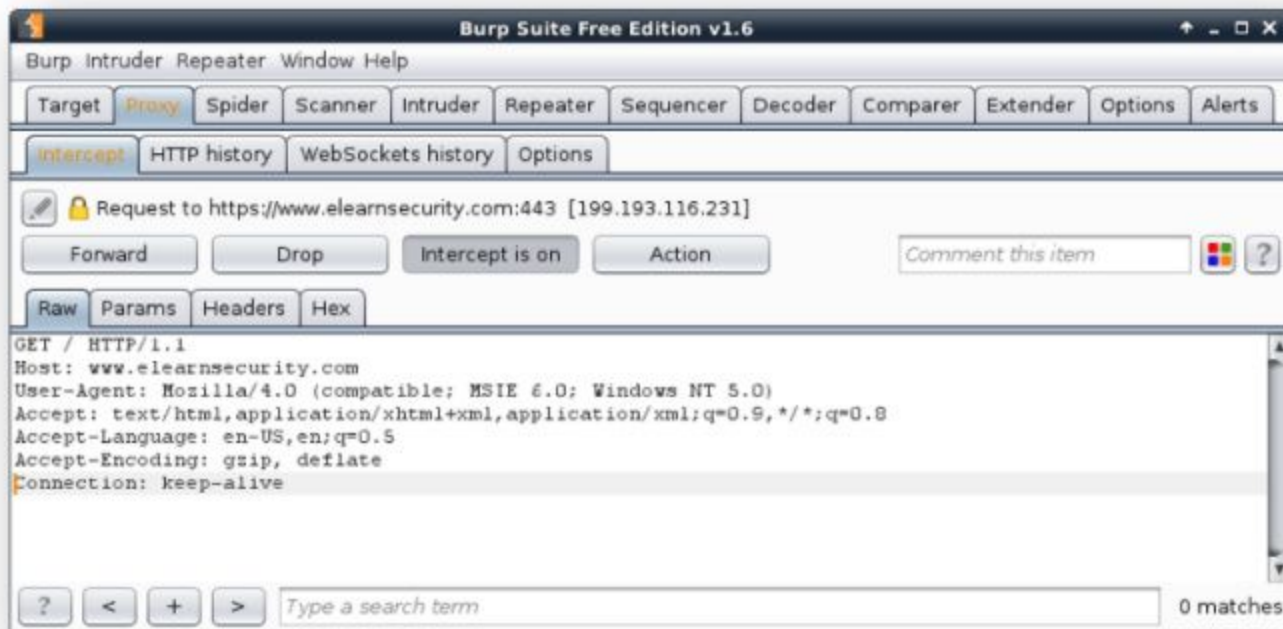
3.6.1.2 Proxy Server Example

Here the proxy server filters all the traffic coming from the internal network.



3.6.2 Burp Proxy

- + Burp suite offers one of the best proxies available. You can download the Free Edition [here](#).



3.6.2 Burp Proxy

- + Burp suite will let you:
 - Intercept requests and responses between your browser and the web server.
 - Build requests manually.
 - Crawl a website by automatically visiting every page in a website.
 - Fuzz web applications by sending them patterns of valid and invalid inputs to test their behavior.

3.6.2 Burp Proxy

- + By using Burp, you can **intercept and modify** requests coming from your browsers **before** they are sent to the remote server.
- + You can modify the **header** and the **body** of a message **by hand** or **automatically**.

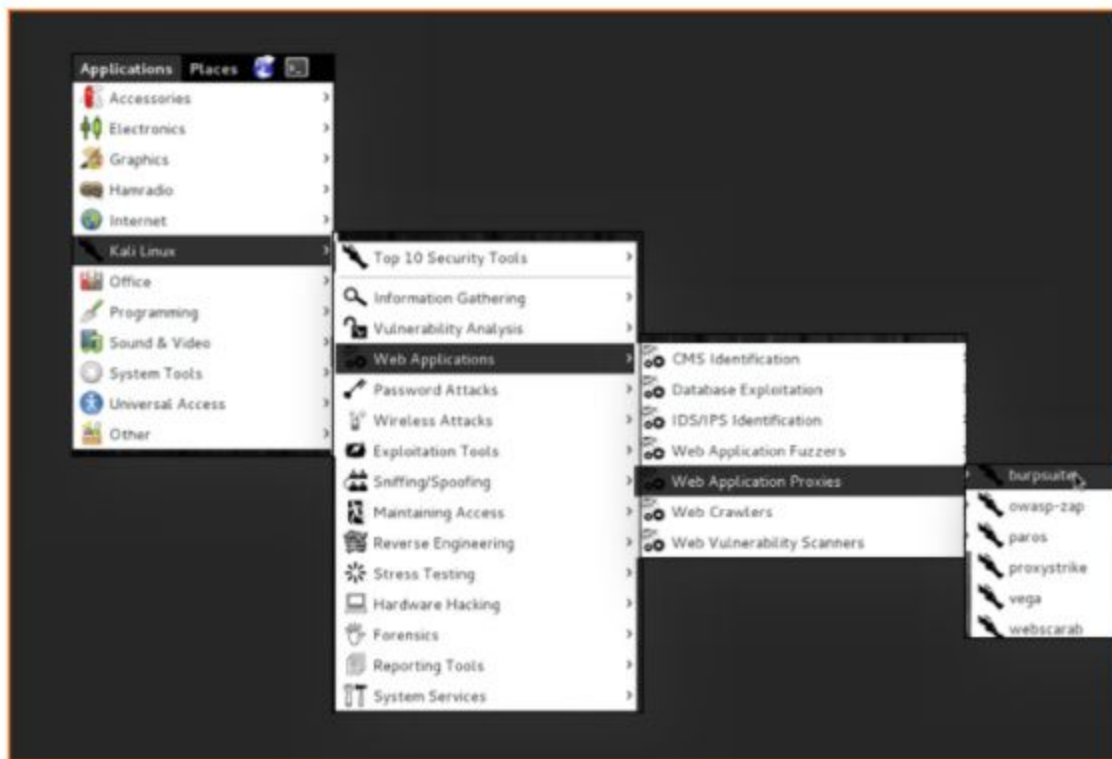
3.6.2.1 Burp Proxy Configuration

- + In the following slides, you will see how to launch, configure and use Burp Suite with your browser.
- + Try to understand all the settings by trying them on your computer!

3.6.2.1 Burp Proxy Configuration

Launch Burp Suite:

- + In Kali you will find it under *Kali Linux > Web Applications > Web Application Proxies > burpsuite*.



3.6.2.1 Burp Proxy Configuration

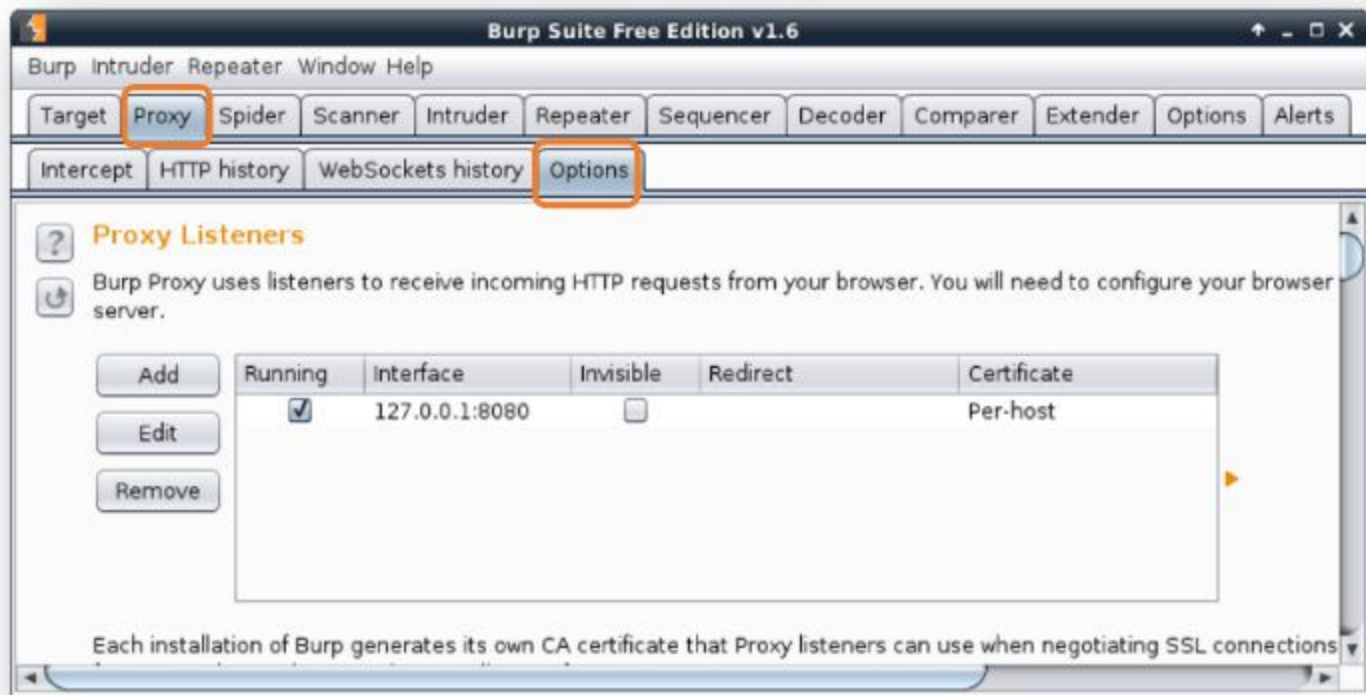
If you want to run it on another operating system, you can download it from the [Portswigger website](https://portswigger.net/burp/communitydownload).

To run Burp, double click on the jar file you downloaded or run the below from the console:

```
java -jar burpsuite_free_v1.6.jar
```

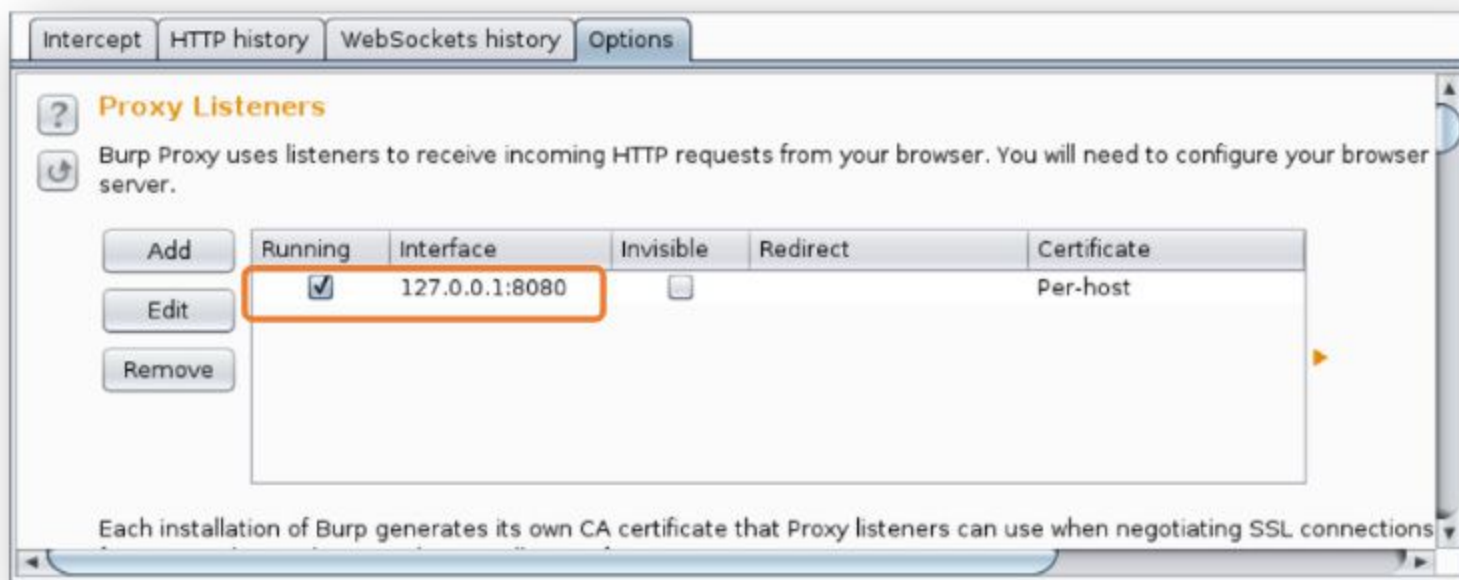
3.6.2.1 Burp Proxy Configuration

- + Now, go to the *Proxy* tab and then to the *Options* sub-tab.



3.6.2.1 Burp Proxy Configuration

- + Here you can start and stop the proxy and configure the *host:port* pair on which burp will listen.

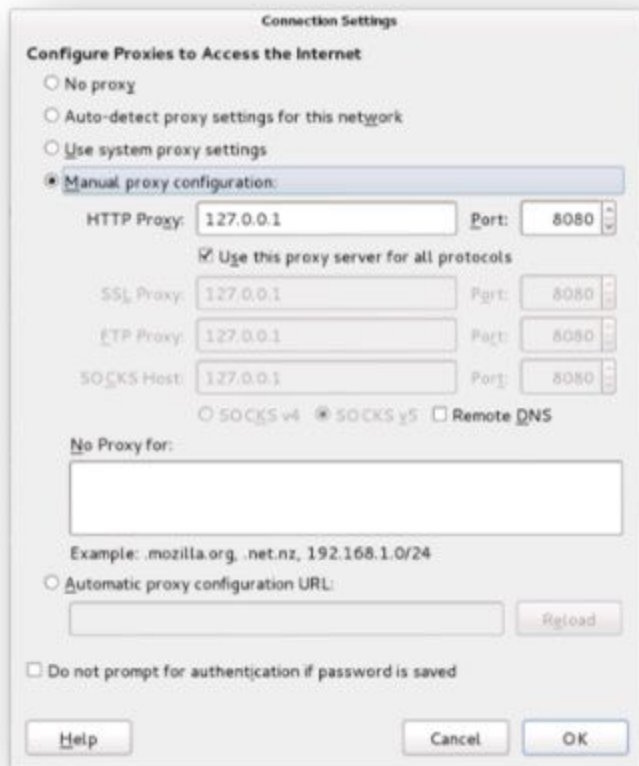


3.6.2.1 Burp Proxy Configuration

- + Scrolling down you can find other configuration items to fine tune, which messages to intercept, how to automatically change message content and more.
- + For now, just leave the default options as they are, you will see how to use those features later on.

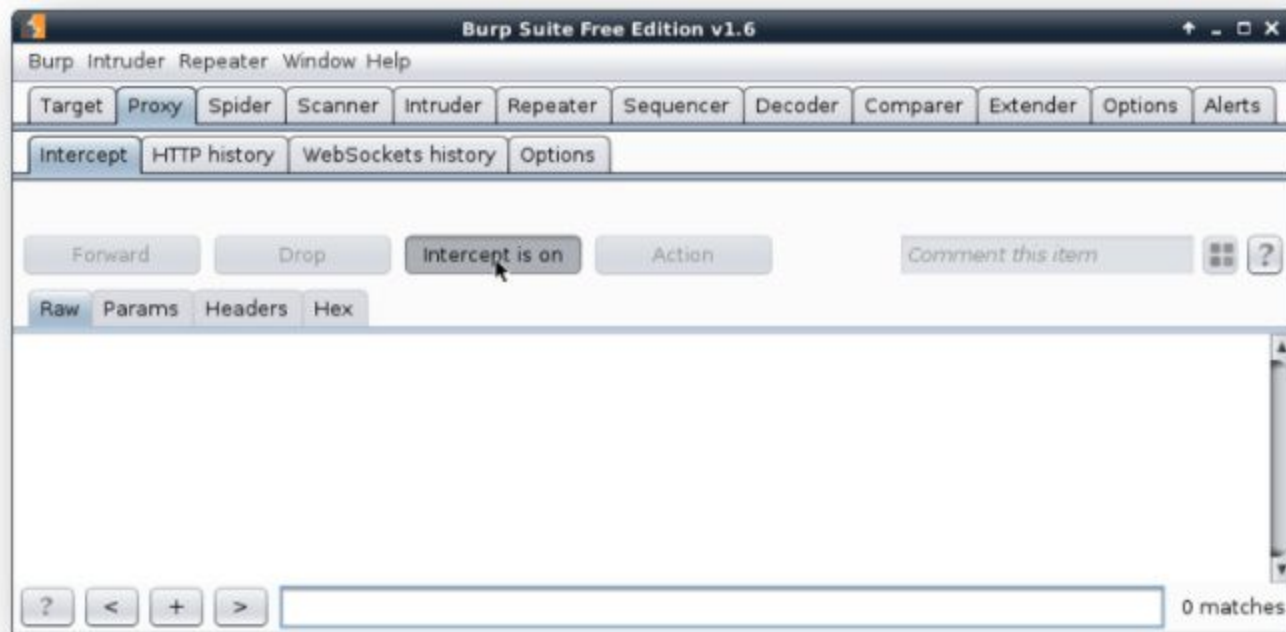
3.6.2.1 Burp Proxy Configuration

- + Once Burp Proxy is configured, you have to configure your browser to use it as the proxy for every protocol.
- + In Firefox, you have to open the *Preferences* window, go to the advanced tab, click on the *Network* sub-tab and finally open the *Connection settings* window.



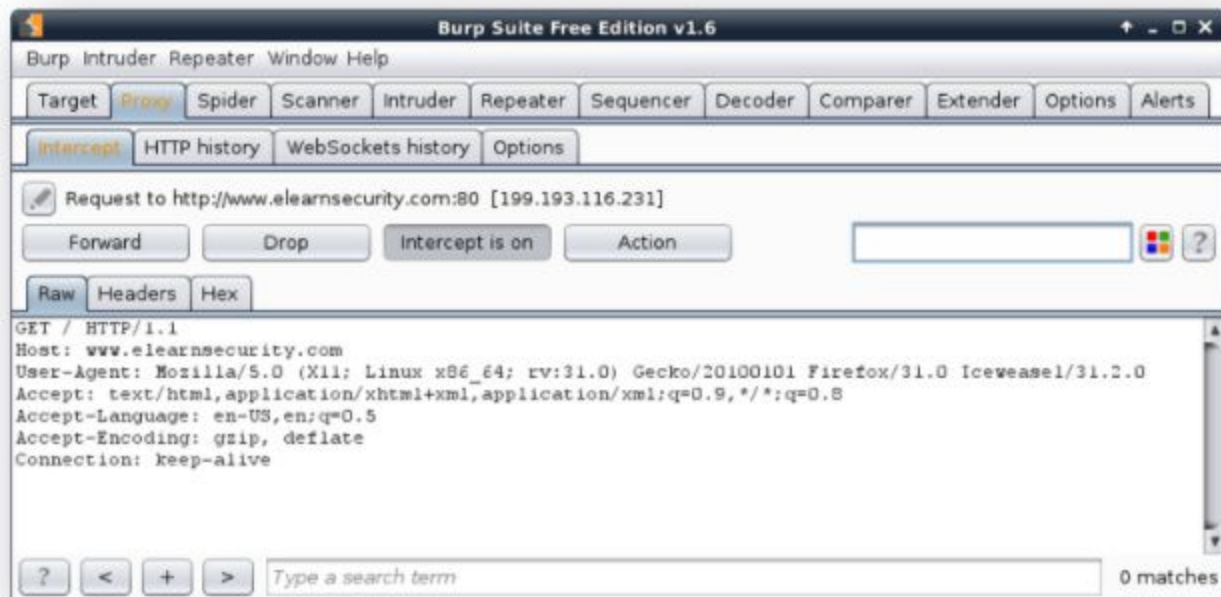
3.6.2.1 Burp Proxy Configuration

- + To intercept traffic, switch to Burp and go to *Proxy > Intercept* and click on the *Intercept is off* button to enable interception.



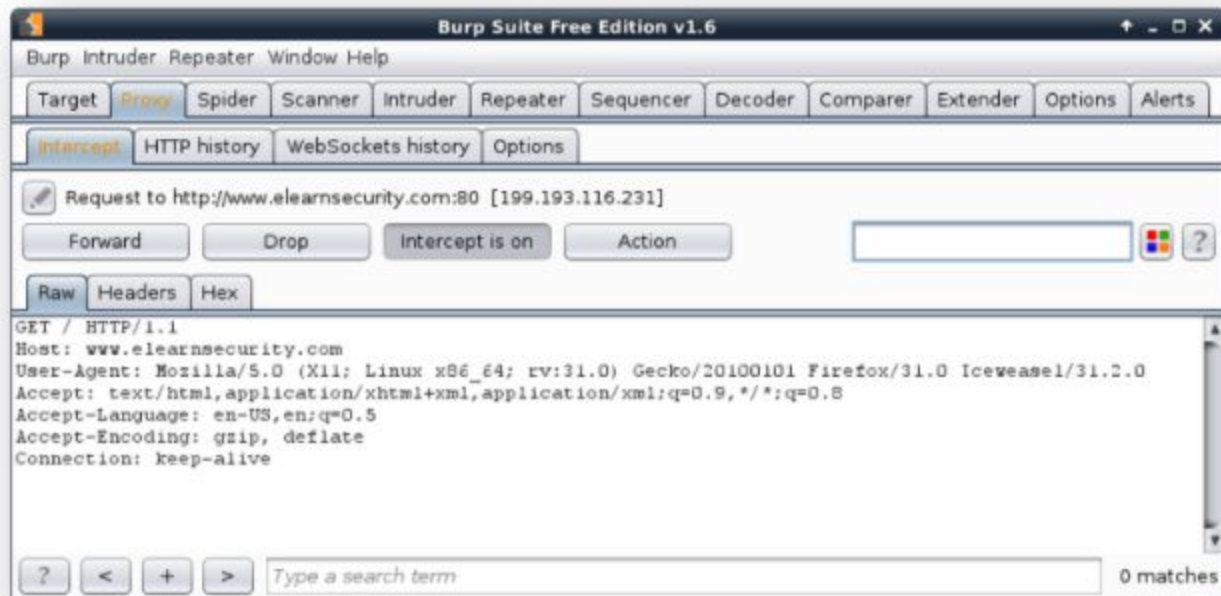
3.6.2.1 Burp Proxy Configuration

- + Now open a website with your browser; Burp will pop up intercepting the request. Optionally, you can modify and then forward it by clicking on *Forward*.



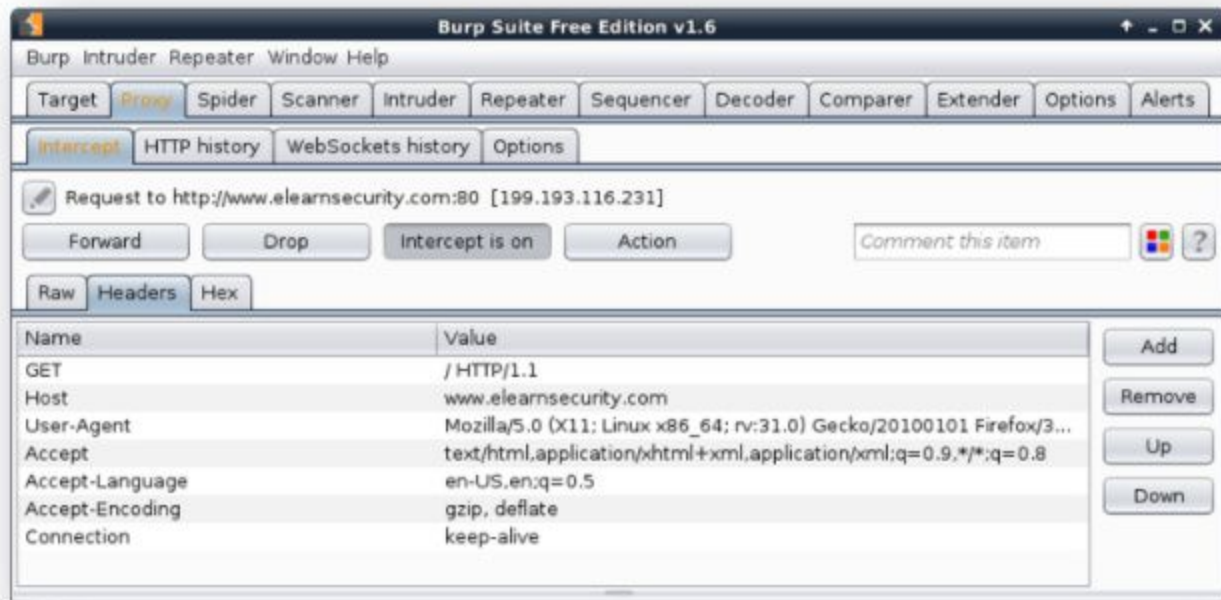
3.6.2.1 Burp Proxy Configuration

- + When *Intercept* is on, every browser request stops at Burp Proxy. You can modify the entire request or just its headers.



3.6.2.1 Burp Proxy Configuration

- + You can modify the headers both in the *Raw* tab or in the *Headers* tab. Remember to forward the request after editing it!



3.6.2.1 Burp Proxy Configuration

Q

What is the difference between the Raw and the Headers tab?

A

They present the very same information with a different format. The Headers tab simply presents the headers in a tabular manner.

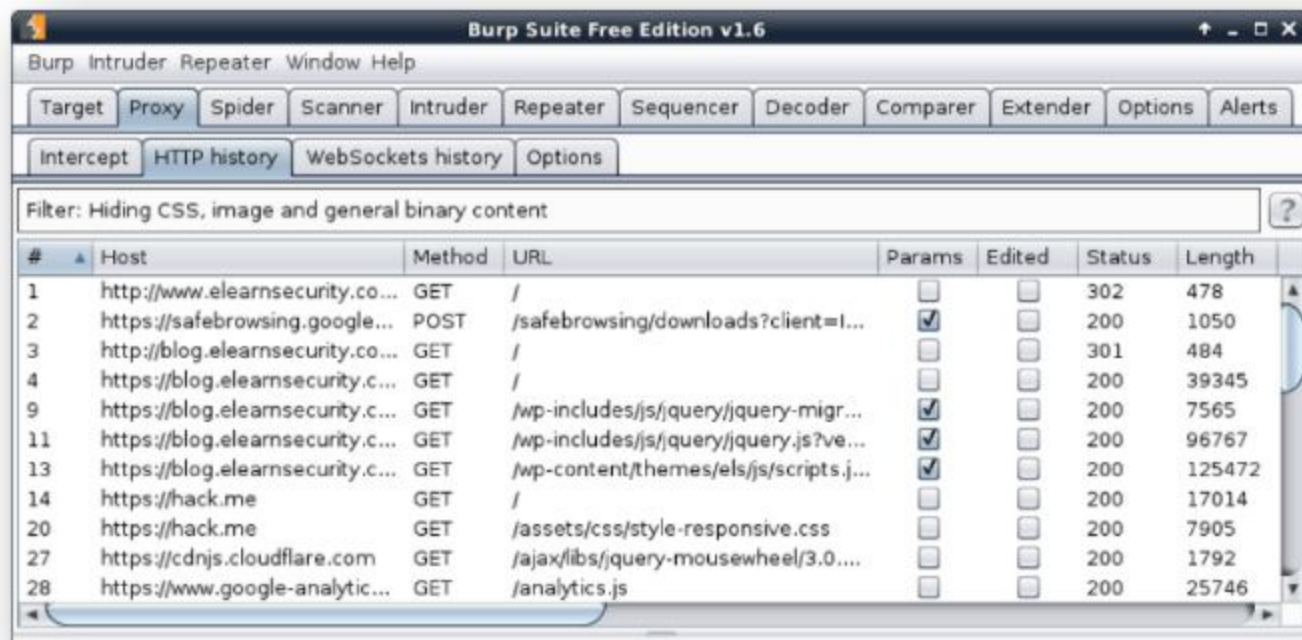


3.6.2.1 Burp Proxy Configuration

- + You do not need to manually intercept and forward every request though. Even if you leave the master interception off, Burp will still collect information on the HTTP traffic coming to and from your browser.
- + You can check what Burp is collecting in two ways:
 - + On the *Proxy > History* tab
 - + In the *Target > Site Map* tab

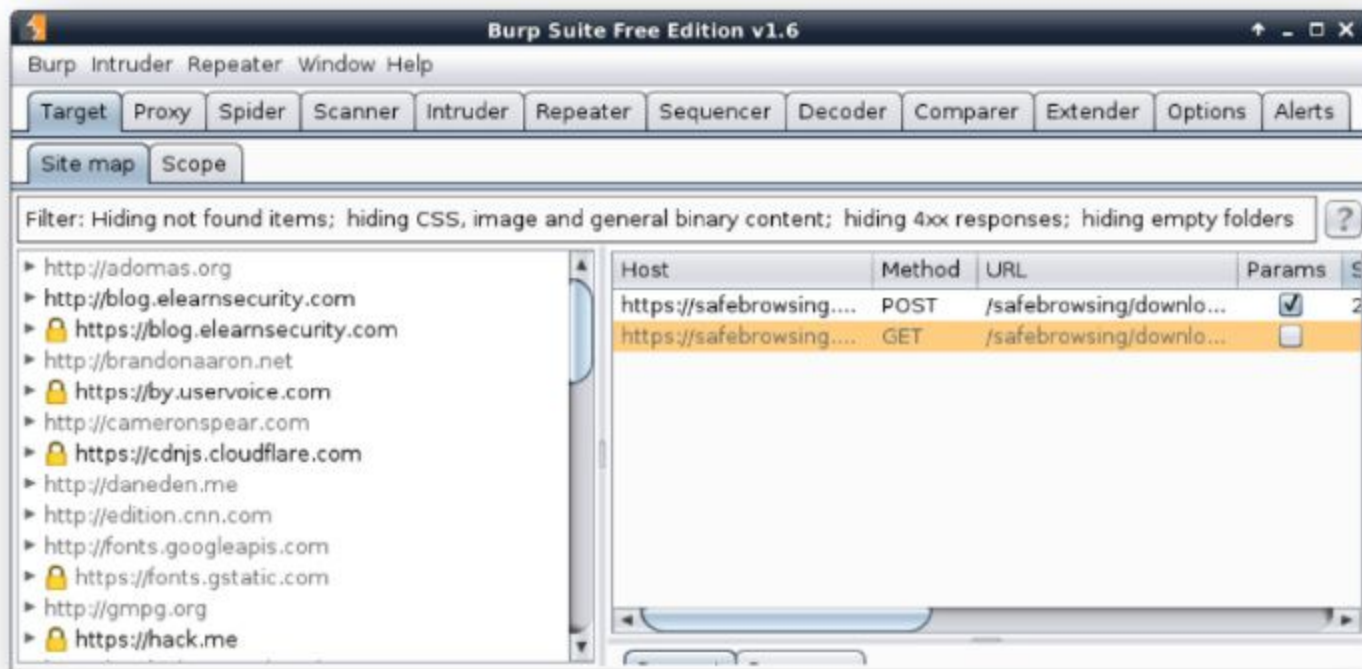
3.6.2.1 Burp Proxy Configuration

Burp Suite *Proxy* tab contains an *HTTP history* sub tab.



3.6.2.1 Burp Proxy Configuration

You can also check what Burp is collecting on *Target > Site Map*.

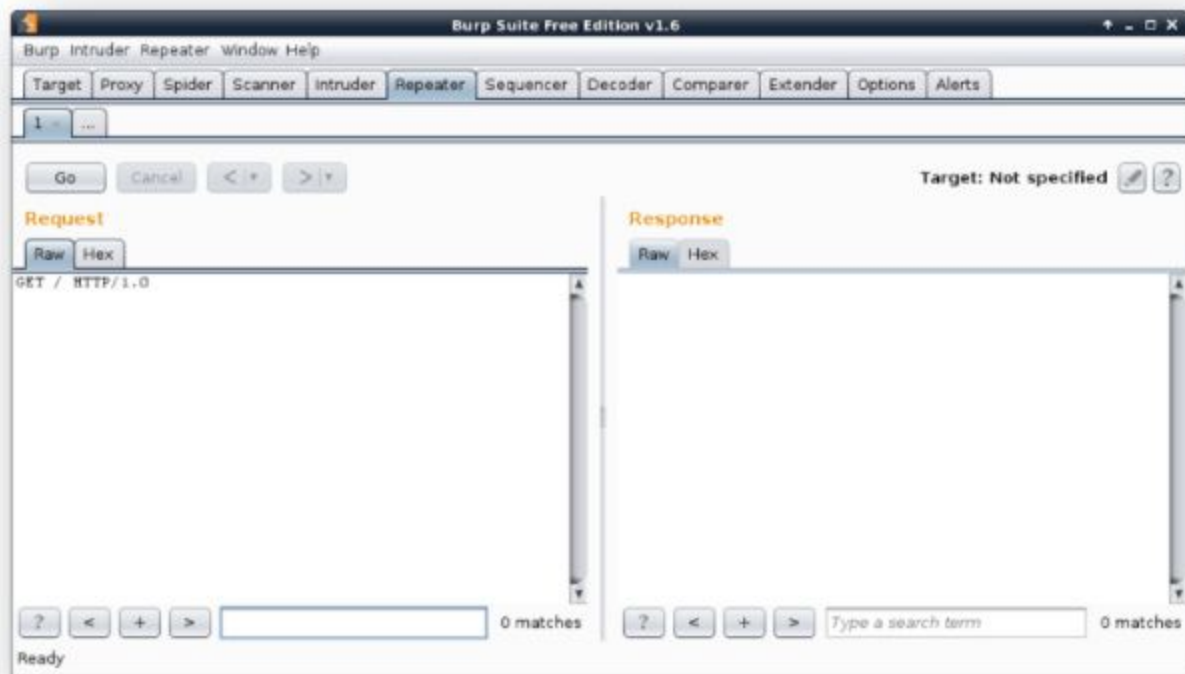


3.6.3 Burp Repeater

- + Another feature is **Burp Repeater**, which lets you manually build raw HTTP requests.
- + You can do the same thing by using other tools such as *netcat* or *telnet*, but *Burp* provides you:
 - Syntax highlighting
 - Raw and rendered responses
 - Integration with other Burp tools

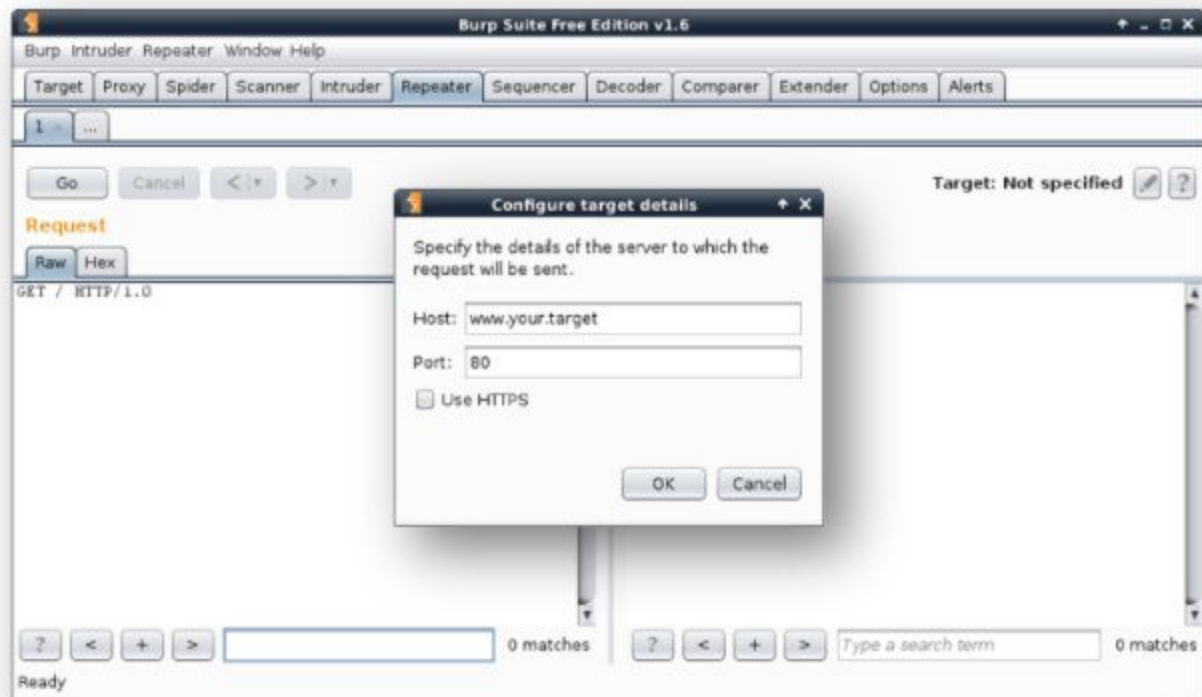
3.6.3 Burp Repeater

- + To create a request, first set your target by clicking on the pencil icon in the upper right corner of the tab.



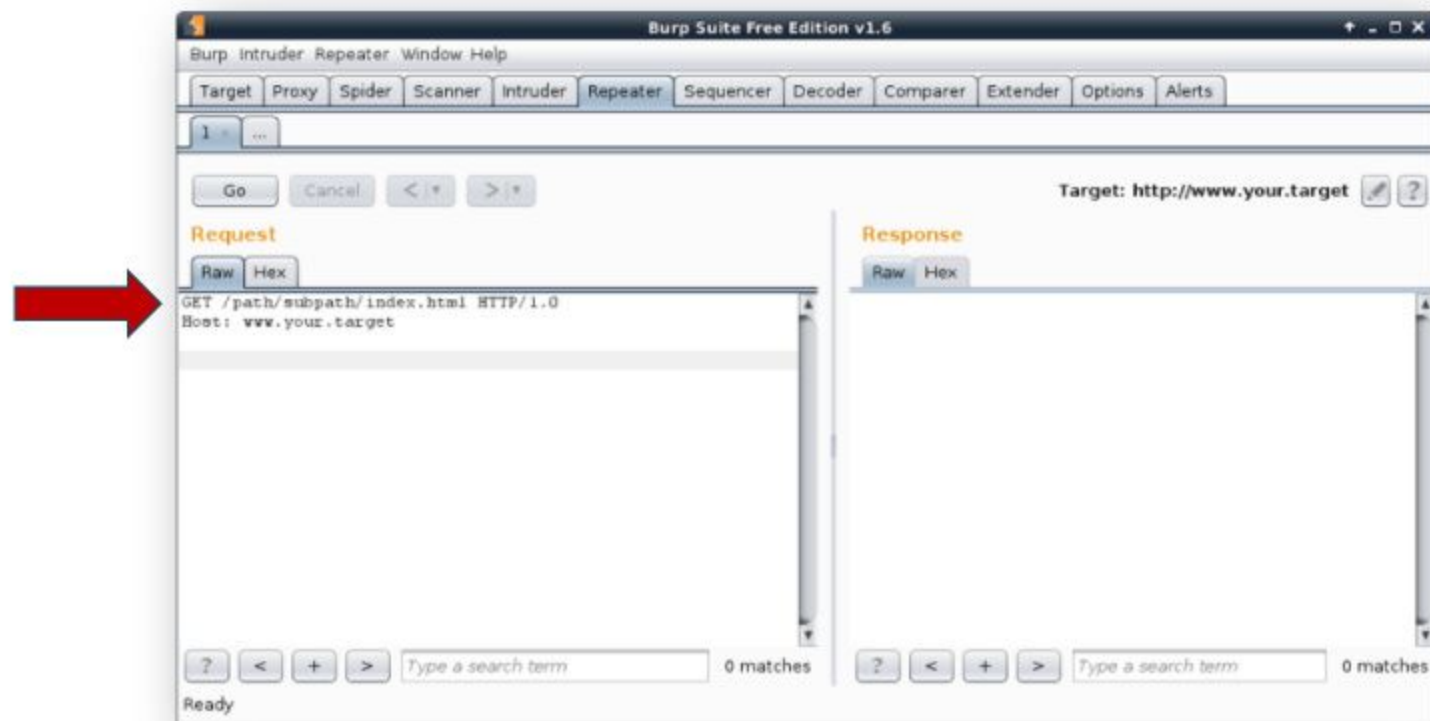
3.6.3 Burp Repeater

- + You can then set your target host and port.



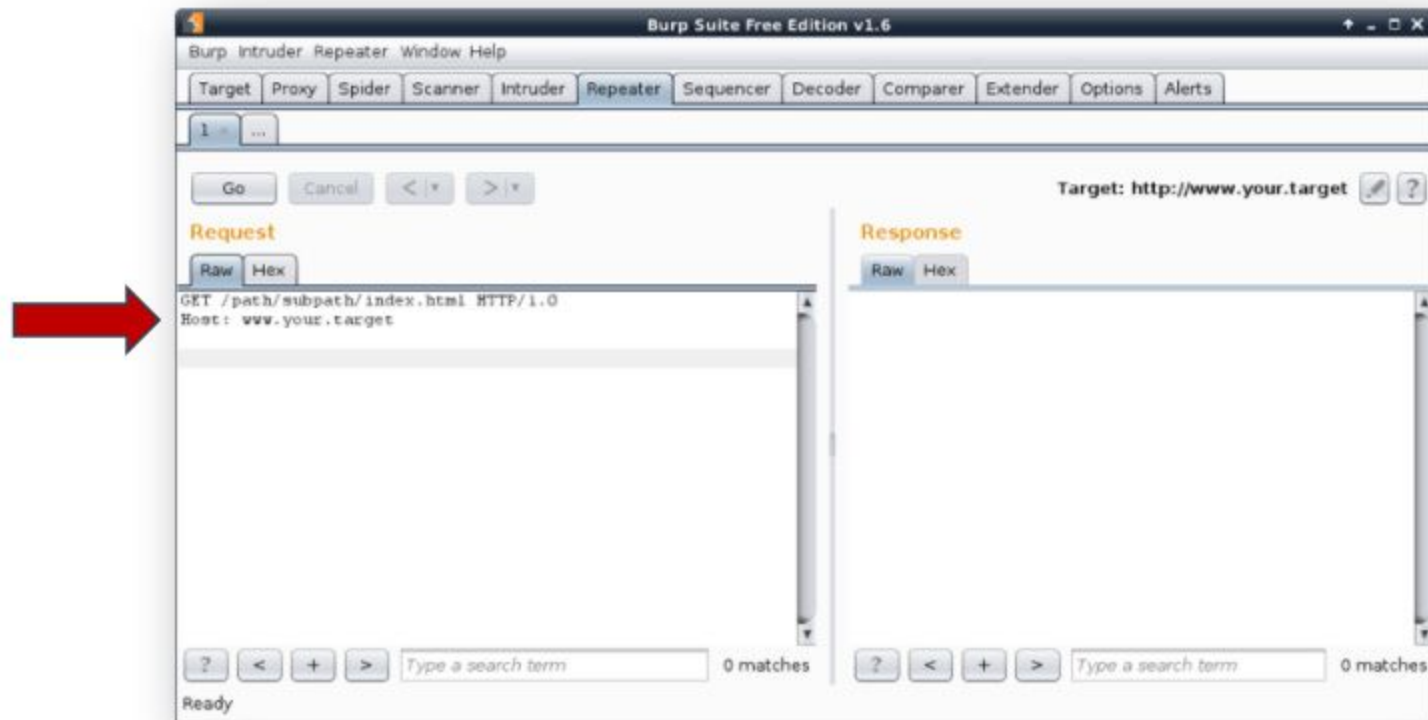
3.6.3 Burp Repeater

You can define your request by using this text area. Every request must have at least an **HTTP VERB** (GET, POST, HEAD, ...)



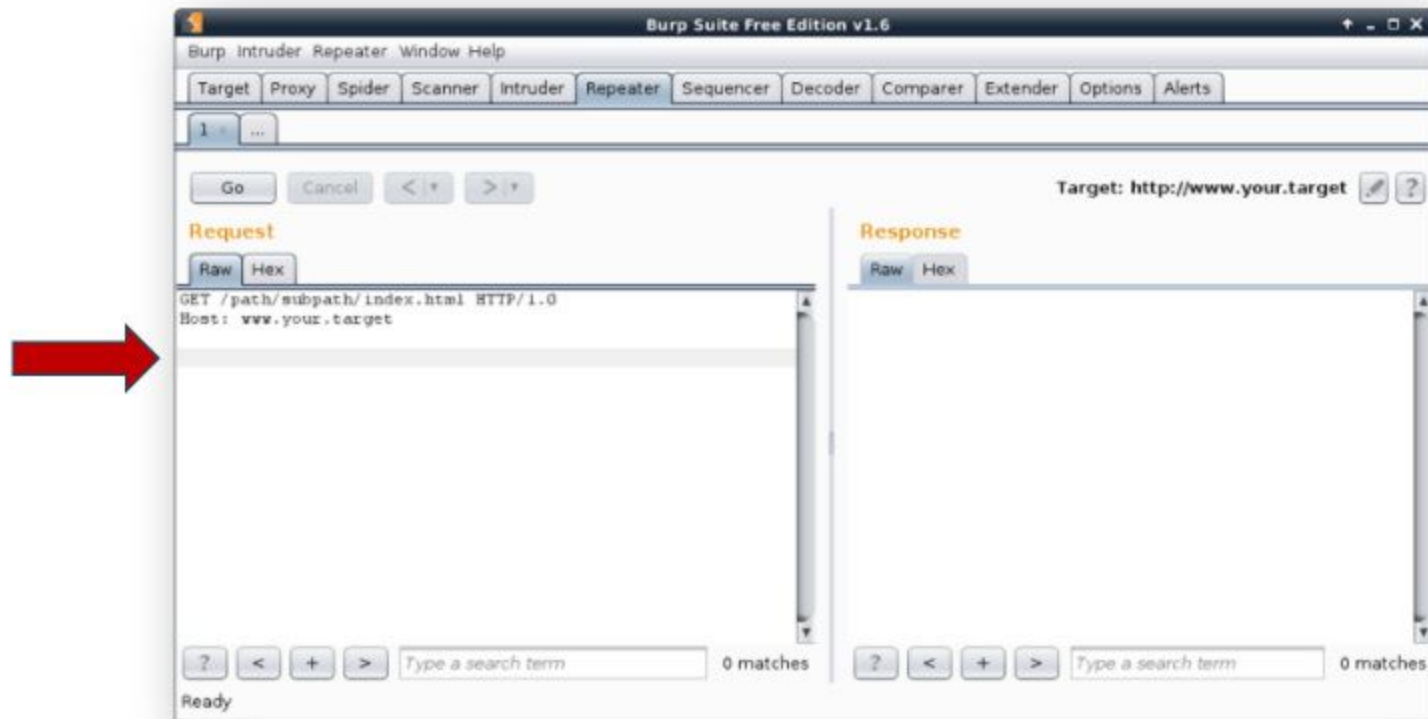
3.6.3 Burp Repeater

+ Here is the **Host** header.



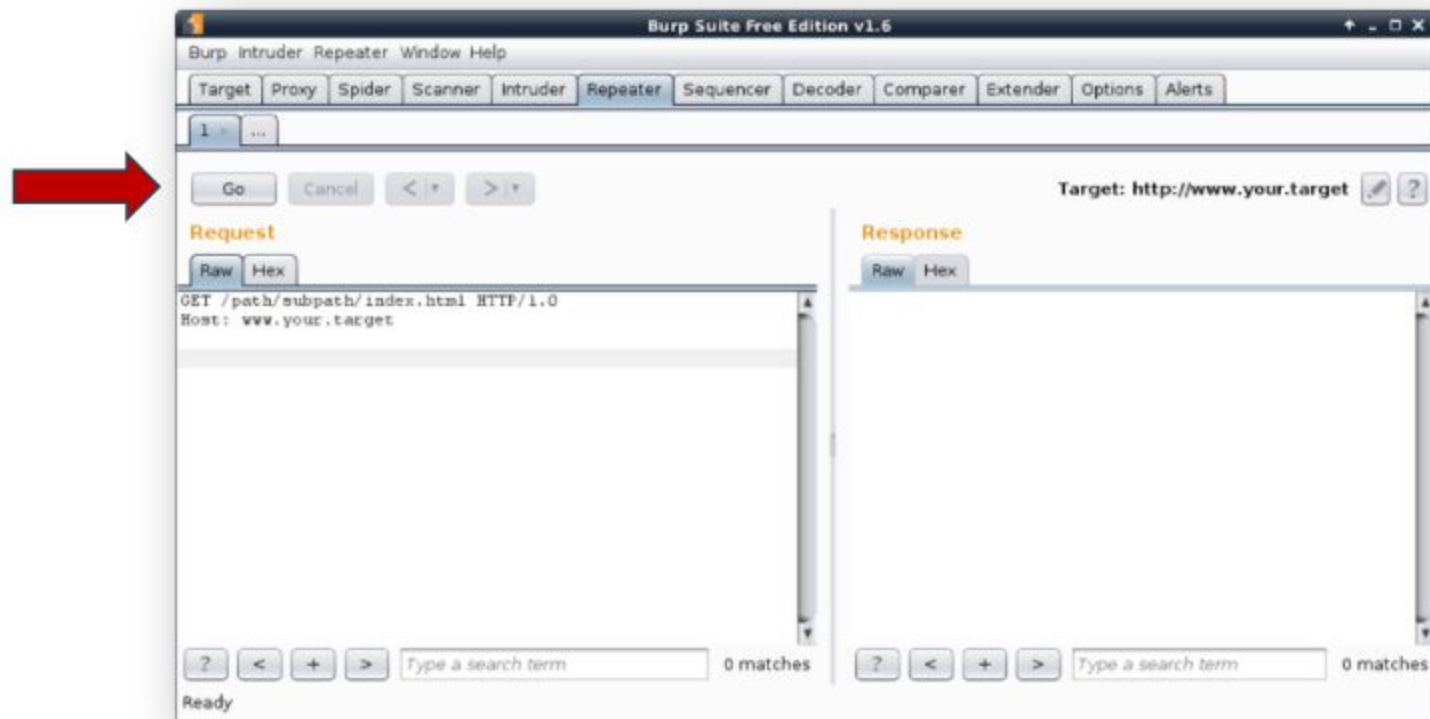
3.6.3 Burp Repeater

- + And here we see **two empty lines** after the headers.



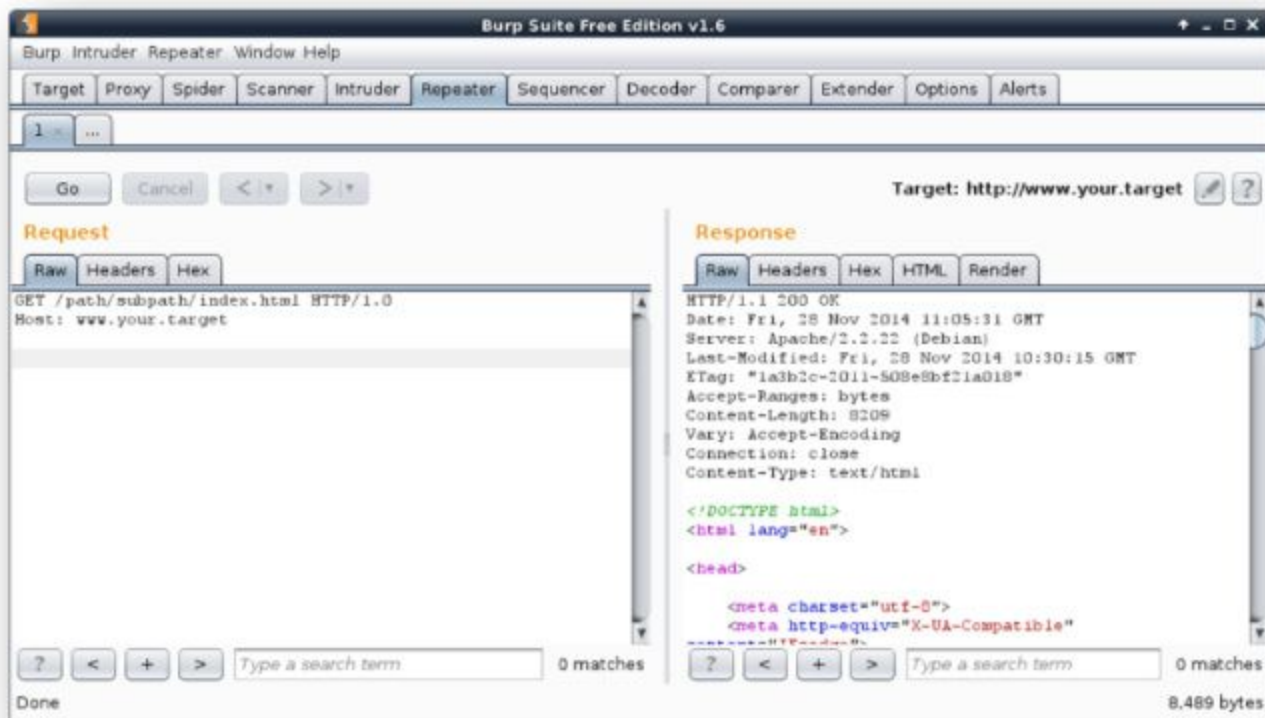
3.6.3 Burp Repeater

- + When your request is complete, you can click the **Go** button to send it to the server.



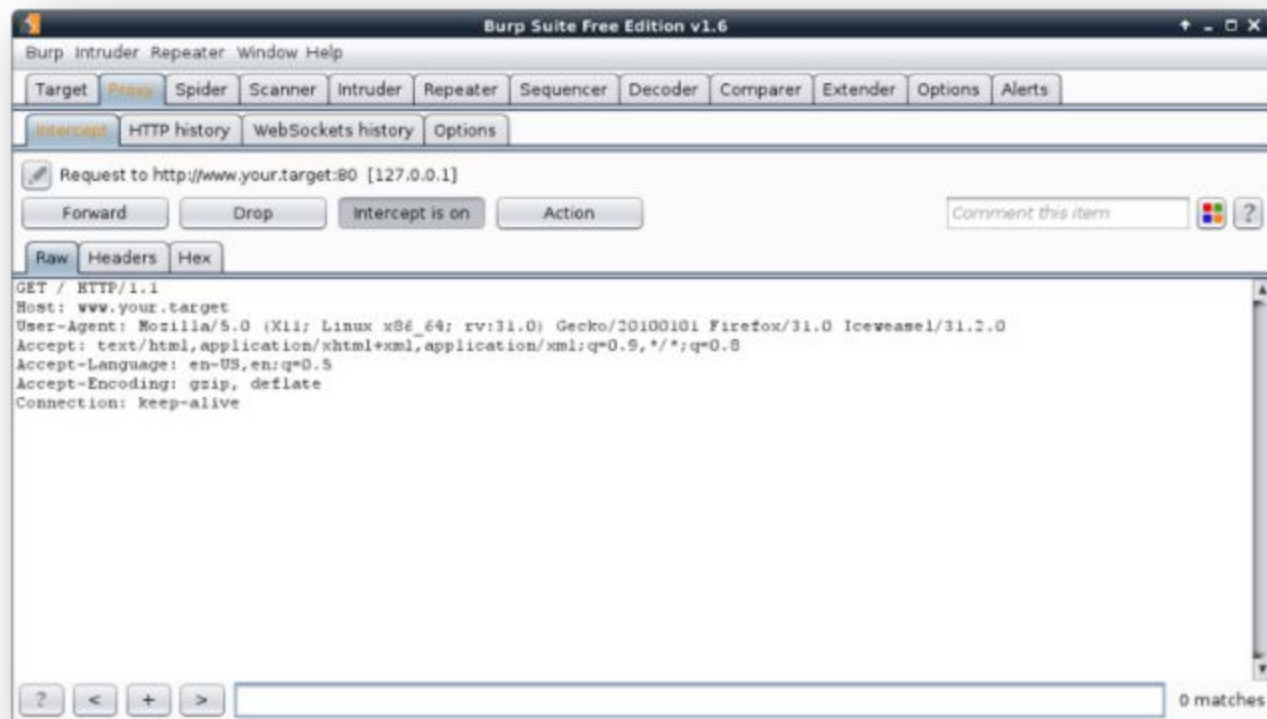
3.6.3 Burp Repeater

- + Burp will then display the response in the **Response** panel.



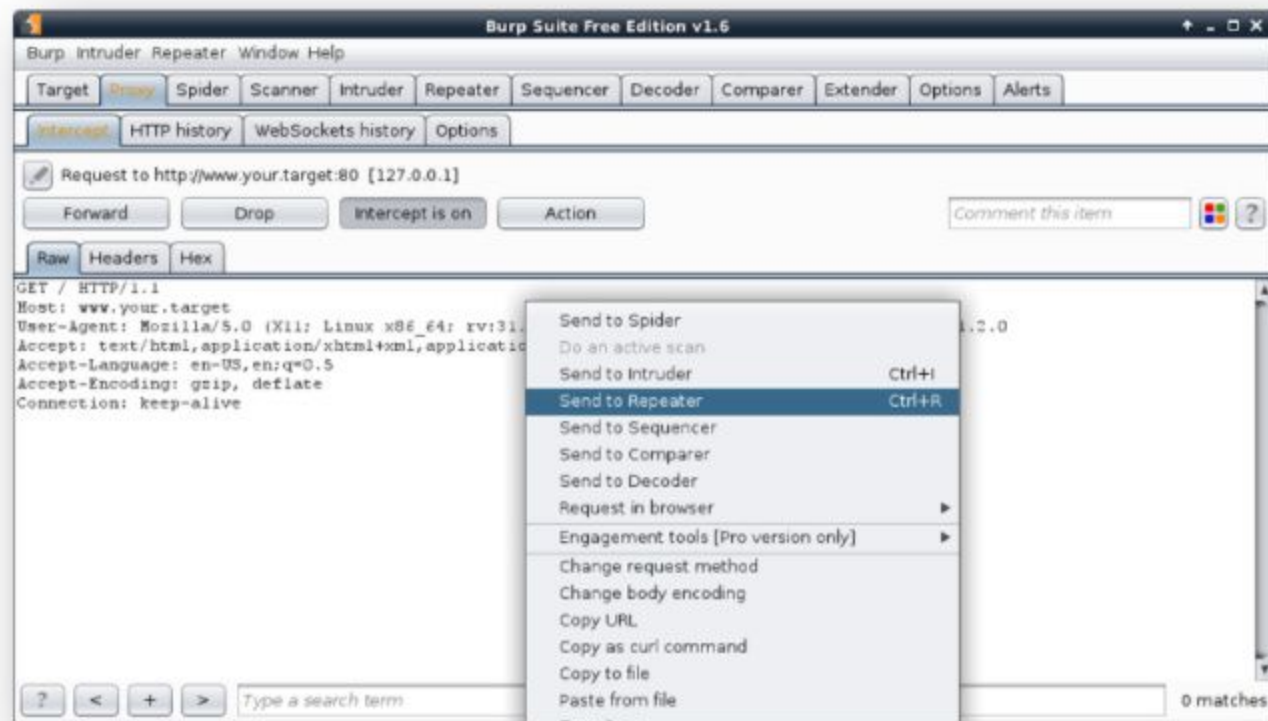
3.6.3 Burp Repeater

- + An easier method to build requests is to intercept a browser request with the proxy and send it to the Repeater function.



3.6.3 Burp Repeater

- + You can do that with the **Ctrl+R** shortcut or by right-clicking in the request body and selecting **Send to Repeater**.



References

- + [Burp Suite](http://portswigger.net/burp/): <http://portswigger.net/burp/>
- + [Burp Suite Download](https://portswigger.net/burp/communitydownload):
<https://portswigger.net/burp/communitydownload>
- + [Squid](http://www.squid-cache.org/): <http://www.squid-cache.org/>
- + [ZAP](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP_Zed_Attack_Proxy_Project):
https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP_Zed_Attack_Proxy_Project