

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



 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.



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.



- 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.



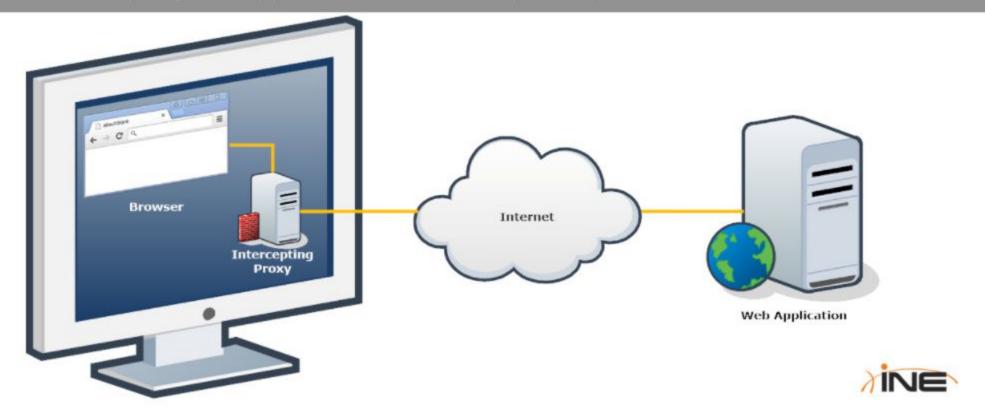
 Do not confuse intercepting proxies with common web proxy servers like <u>Squid</u>. Proxy servers have different purposes: bandwidth optimization, content filtering and more.

The next two images will make that clearer.



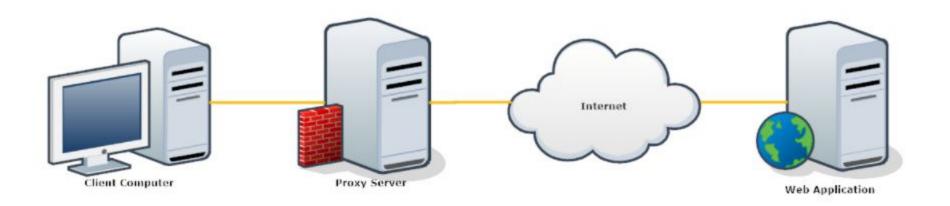
3.6.1.1 Intercepting Proxy Example

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.



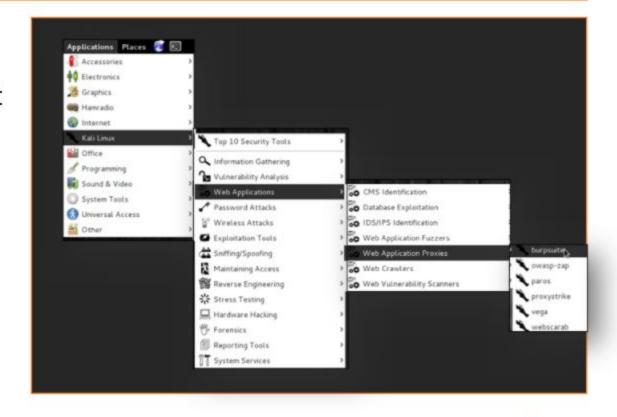
 In the following slides, you will see how to launch, configure and use Burp Suite with your browser.

Try to understand all the settings by trying them on your computer!



Launch Burp Suite:

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





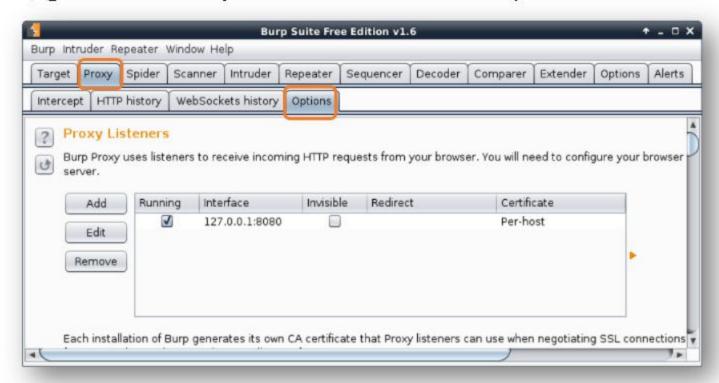
If you want to run it on another operating system, you can download it from the Portswigger website.

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
```



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





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

Burp Proxy i server.	uses listener	s to receive incomin	g HTTP requ	ests from your brow	ser. You will need to confi	gure your br
Add	Running	Interface	Invisible	Redirect	Certificate	
Edit	■	127.0.0.1:8080		1	Per-host	
Remove)					•



 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.



- 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.

	-F		
Manual proxy co HTTP Proxy:	127.0.0.1	Port:	8080
	☑ Use this proxy server	for all protocols	
SSL Praxy:	127.0.0.1	Port:	8080
ETP Proxy.	127.0.0.1	Page	8080
SOCKS Host	127.0.0.1	Port:	8080
No Proxy for:	O socks v4 ⊕ sock	S ⊻S □ Remote <u>D</u>	NS
		1.0/34	
Example: mozil	la.orgnet.nz, 192.168.	1.0/24	
	la.orgnet.nz, 192.168. configuration URL:	1.0/24	



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

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Burp Intru	ider Ri	epeater	Window He	elp							
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Intercept	НПІ	history	WebSock	ets history	Options						
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Raw Pa	rams	Headers	Hex								i
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 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.

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										- 1
? < +	>] 7	ype a sea	arch term							0 matches



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

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Target Proof	Spider	Scanner	Intruder	Repeater	Sequencer	Decoder	Comparer	Extender	Options	Alerts
Intercept HTTP	history	WebSock	ets history	Options						
Request to htt	tp://www.e	elearnsecu	rity.com:8	0 [199.193	.116.231]					
Forward	D	rop	Intercep	ot is on	Action					1 2
Raw Headers	Hex			Constitution C		_				
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cept-Encoding: nnection: keep	p-alive									



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

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Target Proxy Spider Sca	nner Intruder	Repeater	Sequencer	Decoder	Comparer	Extender	Options	Alerts
Intercept HTTP history Wel	bSockets history	Options		**				
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Raw Headers Hex	0.000	1000 T/						
Name	Va	lue						Add
	/ H	/ HTTP/1.1						
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70 T. C.	Mo	zilla/5.0 (X1						Up
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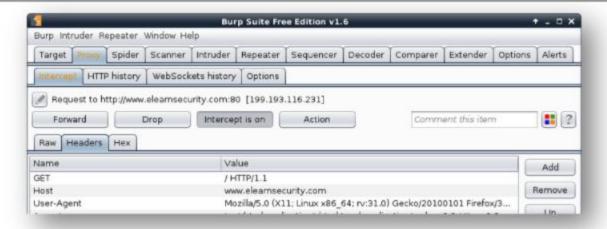


Q

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.



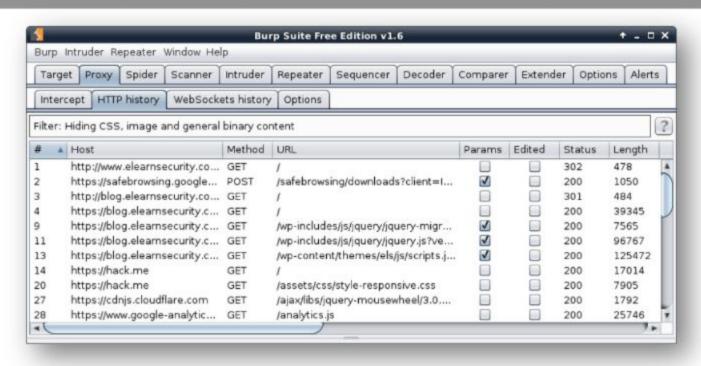


You do not need to manually intercept and forward every request though. Even if you leave the master interception off, Burp will still collect information on the HTTP traffic coming to and from your browser.

- You can check what Burp is collecting in two ways:
 - + On the *Proxy > History* tab
 - + In the Target > Site Map tab

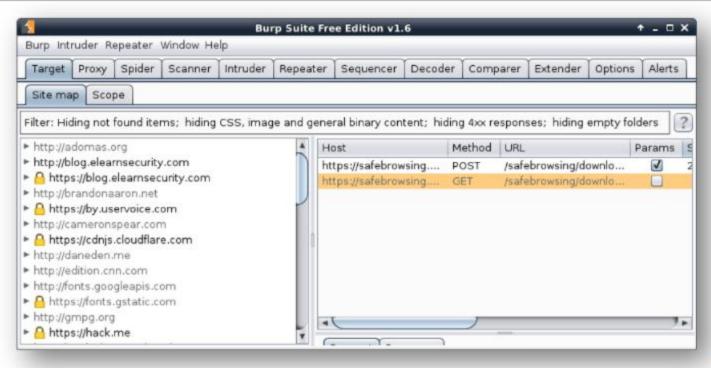


Burp Suite *Proxy* tab contains an *HTTP history* sub tab.





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



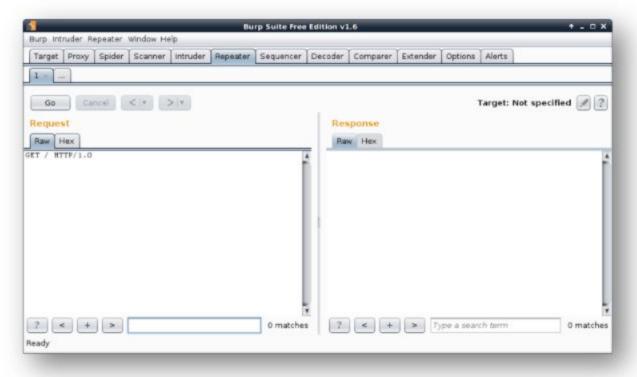


 Another feature is Burp Repeater, which lets you manually build raw HTTP requests.

- 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



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



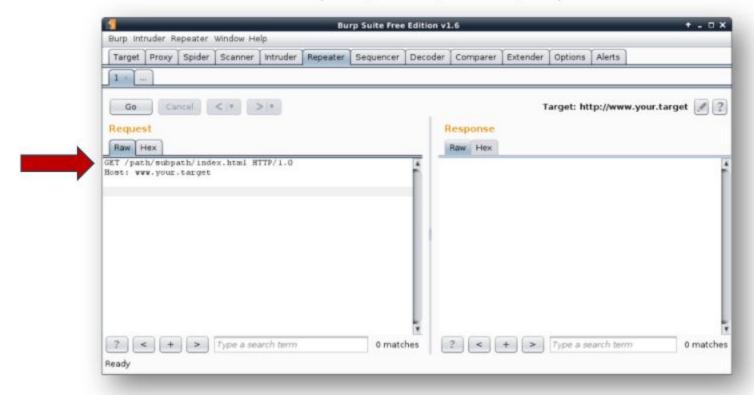


You can then set your target host and port.



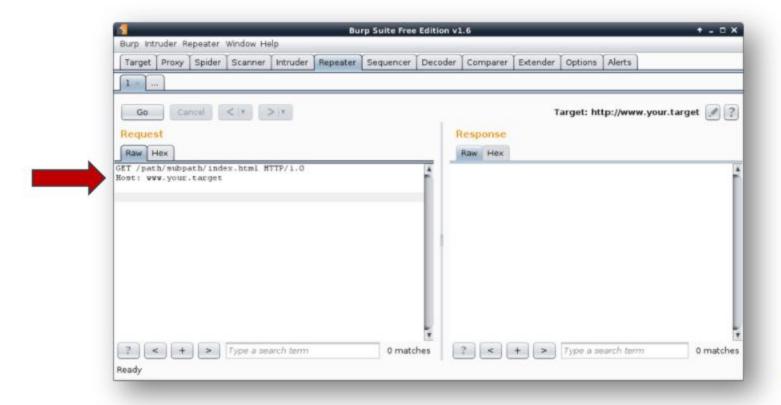


You can define your request by using this text area. Every request must have at least an **HTTP VERB** (GET, POST, HEAD, ...)



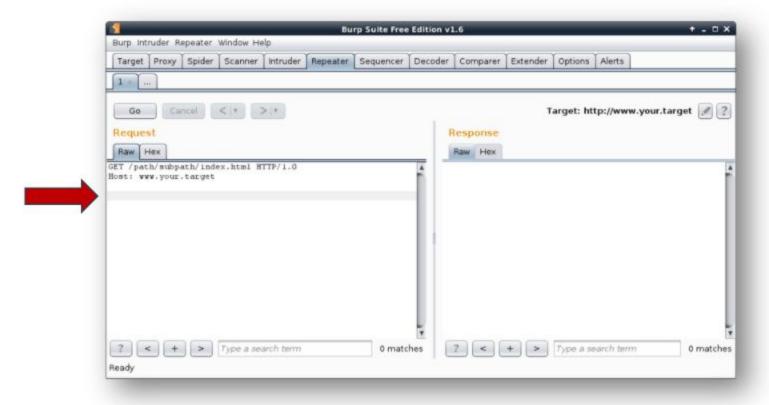


Here is the Host header.



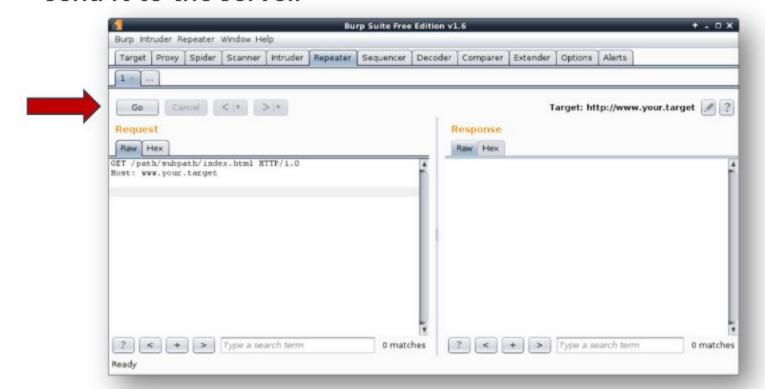


And here we see two empty lines after the headers.



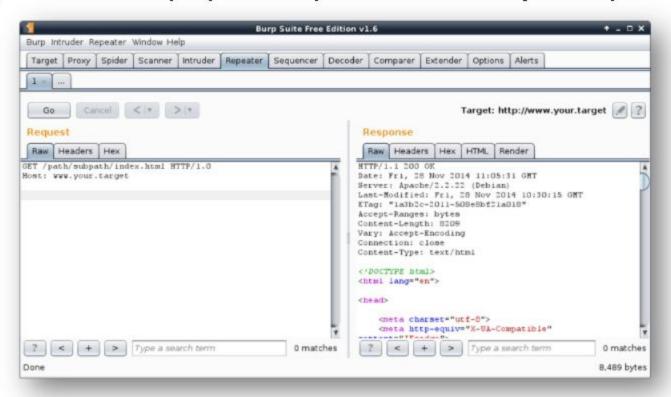


 When your request is complete, you can click the Go button to send it to the server.



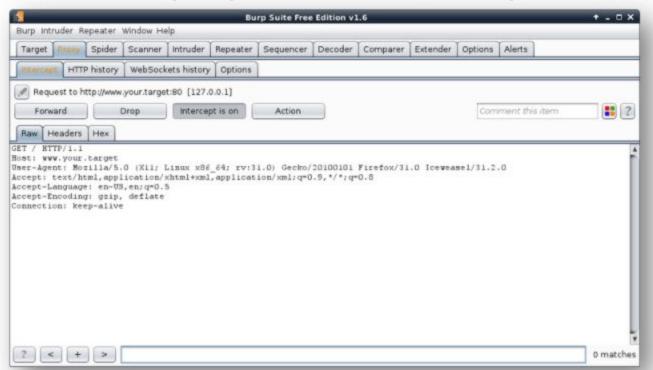


Burp will then display the response in the Response panel.



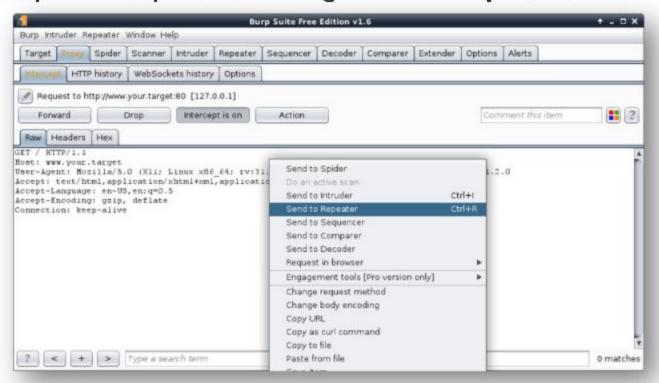


 An easier method to build requests is to intercept a browser request with the proxy and send it to the Repeater function.





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

