

Week: #3

Understand working of HTTP Headers

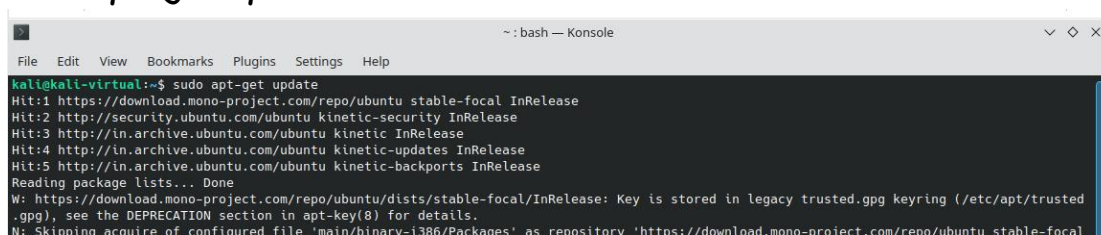
Name = Rachappa

Srn = PES1UG19CS359

ROLL NO = 1

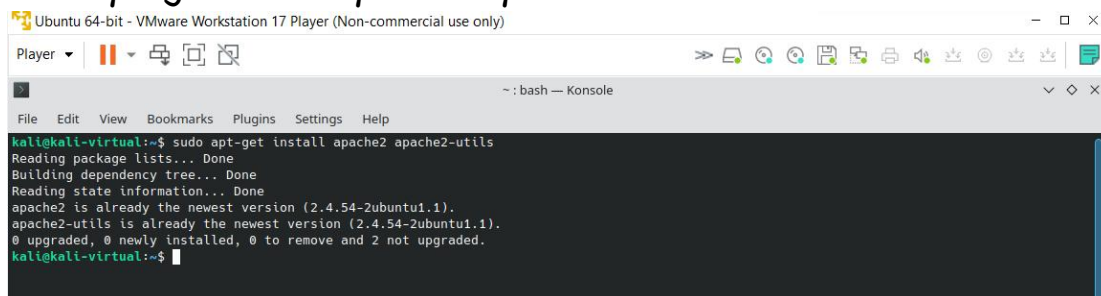
CLASS = A

sudo apt-get update



```
kali@kali-virtual:~$ sudo apt-get update
Hit:1 https://download.mono-project.com/repo/ubuntu stable-focal InRelease
Hit:2 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu kinetic-security InRelease
Hit:3 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu kinetic InRelease
Hit:4 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu kinetic-updates InRelease
Hit:5 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu kinetic-backports InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
W: https://download.mono-project.com/repo/ubuntu/dists/stable-focal/InRelease: Key is stored in legacy trusted.gpg keyring (/etc/apt/trusted.gpg), see the DEPRECATION section in apt-key(8) for details.
N: Skipping acquire of configured file 'main/binary-i386/Packages' as repository 'https://download.mono-project.com/repo/ubuntu stable-focal'
```

sudo apt-get install apache2 apache2-utils



```
Ubuntu 64-bit - VMware Workstation 17 Player (Non-commercial use only)
Player
kali@kali-virtual:~$ sudo apt-get install apache2 apache2-utils
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
apache2 is already the newest version (2.4.54-2ubuntu1.1).
apache2-utils is already the newest version (2.4.54-2ubuntu1.1).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 2 not upgraded.
kali@kali-virtual:~$
```

--> Provide username and password to set authentication

sudo htpasswd -c /etc/apache2/.htpasswd ANY_USERNAME

```

kubuntu@kubuntu:~$ sudo htpasswd -c /etc/apache2/.htpasswd PES1UG19CS359
New password:
Re-type new password:
Adding password for user PES1UG19CS359
kubuntu@kubuntu:~$

```

sudo cat /etc/apache2/.htpasswd

```

kubuntu@kubuntu:~$ cat /etc/apache2/.htpasswd
PES1UG19CS359:$apr1$48aKEzZB$36jNtKsAickk7HTYG1fZ7/
kubuntu@kubuntu:~$

```

```

kali@kali-virtual:~$ sudo cat /etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf
<VirtualHost *:80>
    # The ServerName directive sets the request scheme, hostname and port that
    # the server uses to identify itself. This is used when creating
    # redirection URLs. In the context of virtual hosts, the ServerName
    # specifies what hostname must appear in the request's Host: header to
    # match this virtual host. For the default virtual host (this file) this
    # value is not decisive as it is used as a last resort host regardless.
    # However, you must set it for any further virtual host explicitly.
    #ServerName www.example.com

    ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
    DocumentRoot /var/www/html

    # Available loglevels: trace8, ..., trace1, debug, info, notice, warn,
    # error, crit, alert, emerg.
    # It is also possible to configure the loglevel for particular
    # modules, e.g.
    #LogLevel info ssl:warn

    ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
    CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access.log combined

    # For most configuration files from conf-available/, which are
    # enabled or disabled at a global level, it is possible to
    # include a line for only one particular virtual host. For example the
    # following line enables the CGI configuration for this host only
    # after it has been globally disabled with "a2disconf".
    #Include conf-available/serve-cgi-bin.conf
</VirtualHost>

# vim: syntax=apache ts=4 sw=4 sts=4 sr noet
kali@kali-virtual:~$
::1          ff00::0          ff02::2      ip6-allrouters ip6-localnet    ip6-mcastprefix localhost
fe00::0      ff02::1          ip6-allnodes ip6-localhost   ip6-loopback     kali-virtual
kali@kali-virtual:~$ ss

```

--> Opening the file for setting authentication

sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf


```

kali@kali-virtual:~$ sudo kate /etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf
Running Kate with sudo can cause bugs and expose you to security vulnerabilities. Instead use Kate normally and you will be p
vated privileges when saving documents if needed.
kali@kali-virtual:~$ kate /etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf
Hspell: can't open /usr/share/hspell/hebrew.wgz.sizes.
kf.sonnnet.clients.hspell: HSpellDict::HSpellDict: Init failed
QIODevice::write (QFile, "/etc/apache2/sites-available/.000-default.conf.kate-swp"): device not open
qt.xkb.compose: failed to create compose table
kali@kali-virtual:~$ sudo cat /etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf
<VirtualHost *:80>
ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
DocumentRoot /var/www/html
ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access.log combined
<Directory "/var/www/html">
AuthType Basic
AuthName "RESTRICTED"
AuthUserFile /etc/apache2/.htpasswd
Require valid-user
</Directory>
</VirtualHost>
kali@kali-virtual:~$

```

. Password policy implementation is done by restarting the server as:

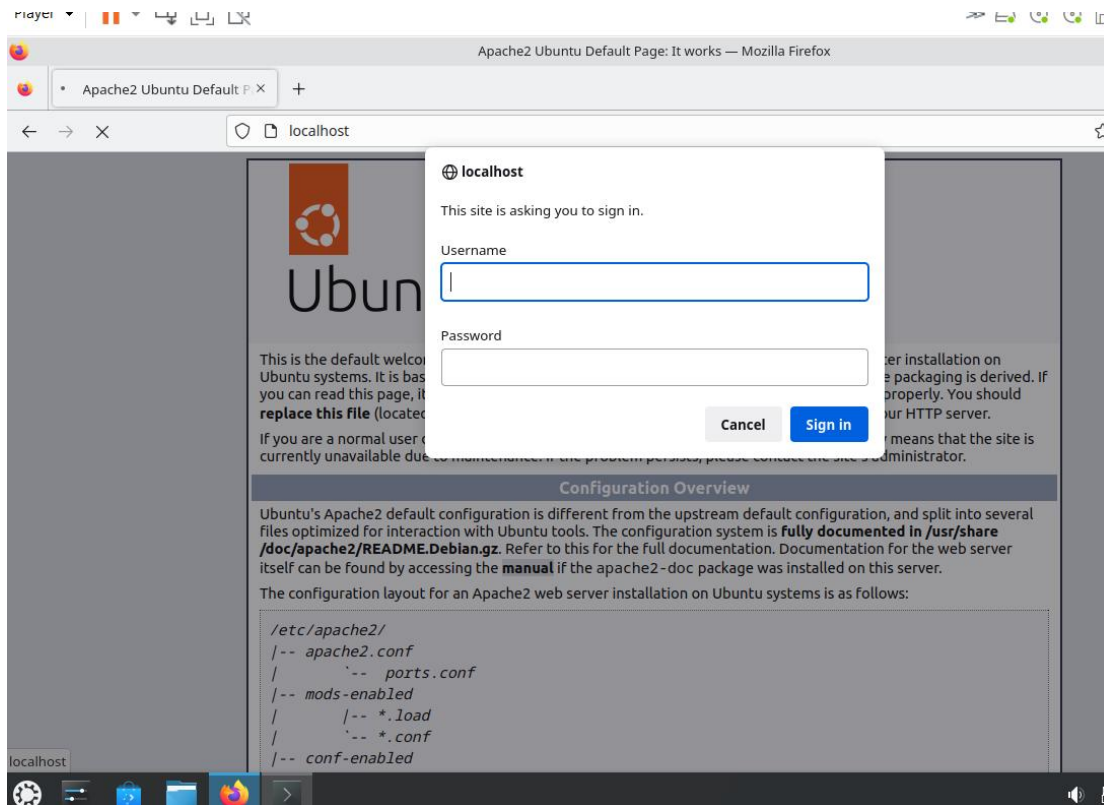
sudo service apache2 restart

```

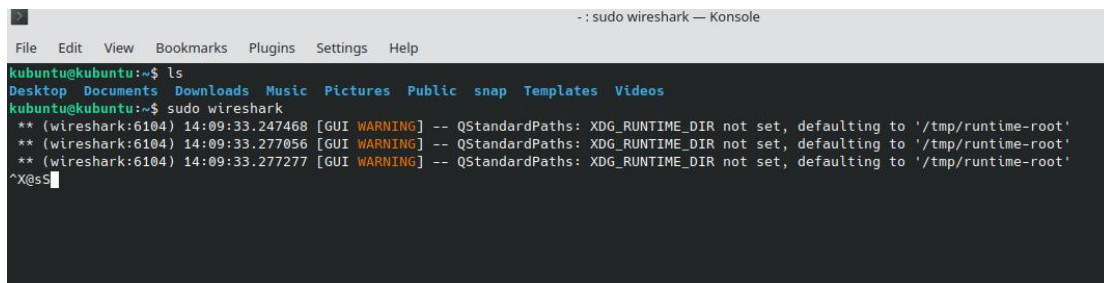
File Edit View Bookmarks Plugins Settings Help
kubuntu@kubuntu:~$ sudo systemctl restart apache2
kubuntu@kubuntu:~$

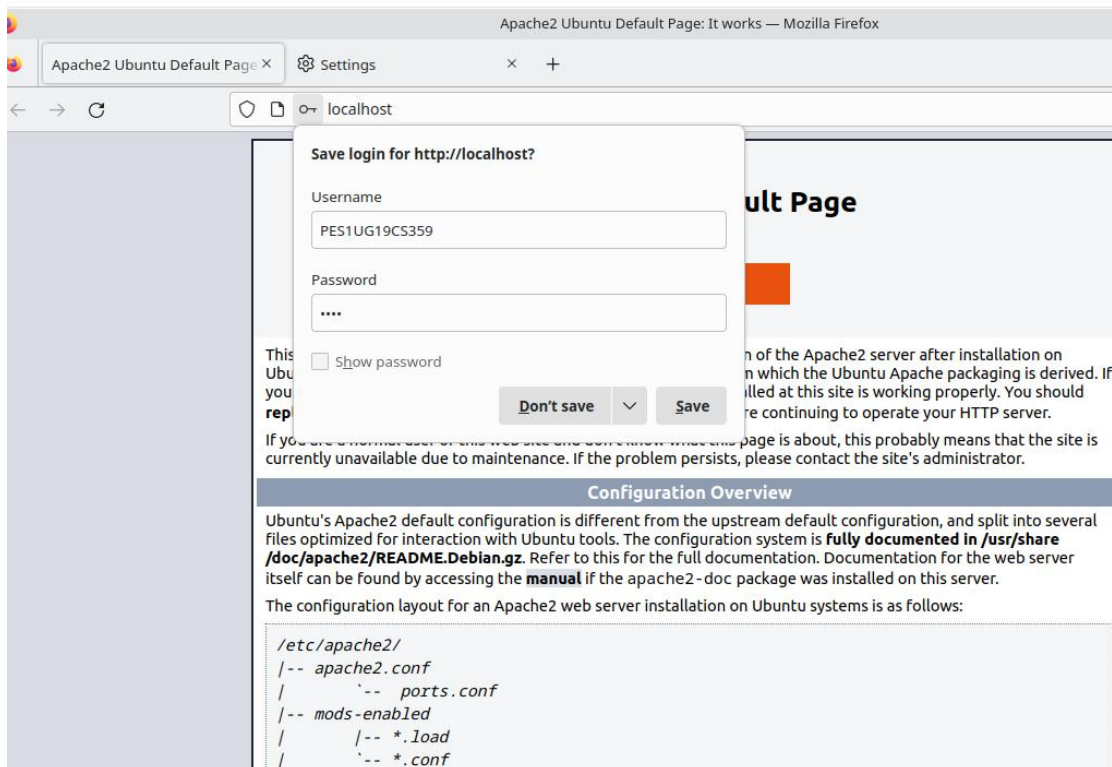
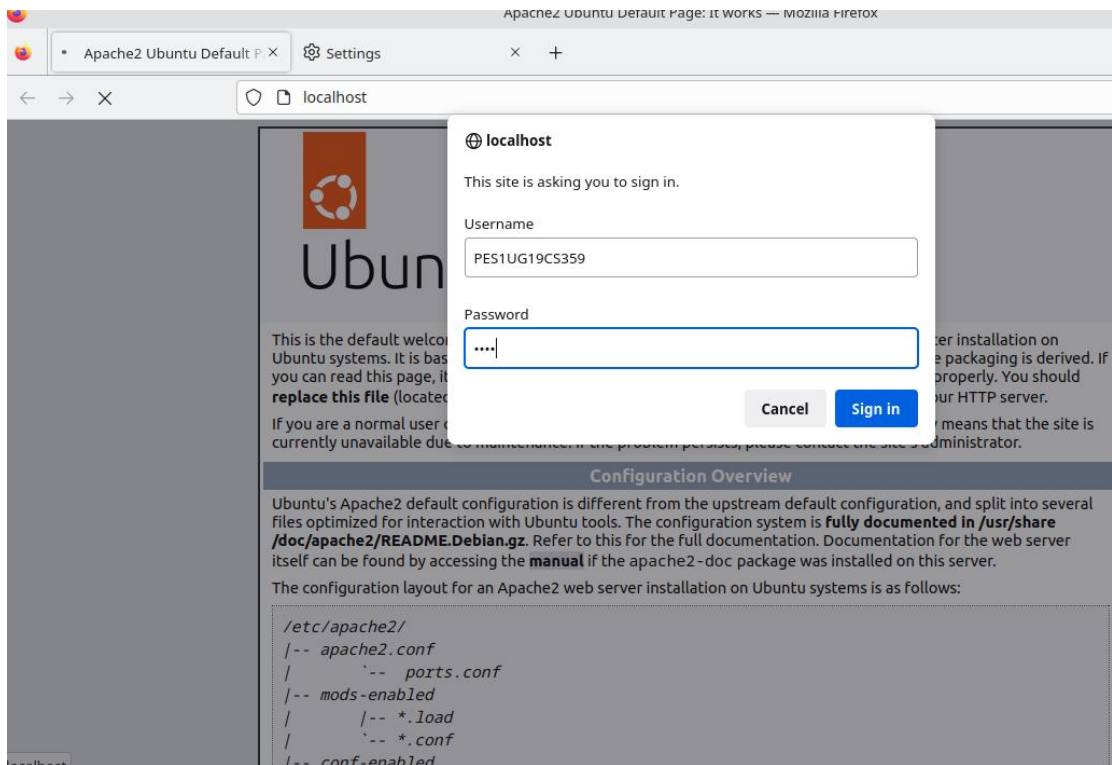
```

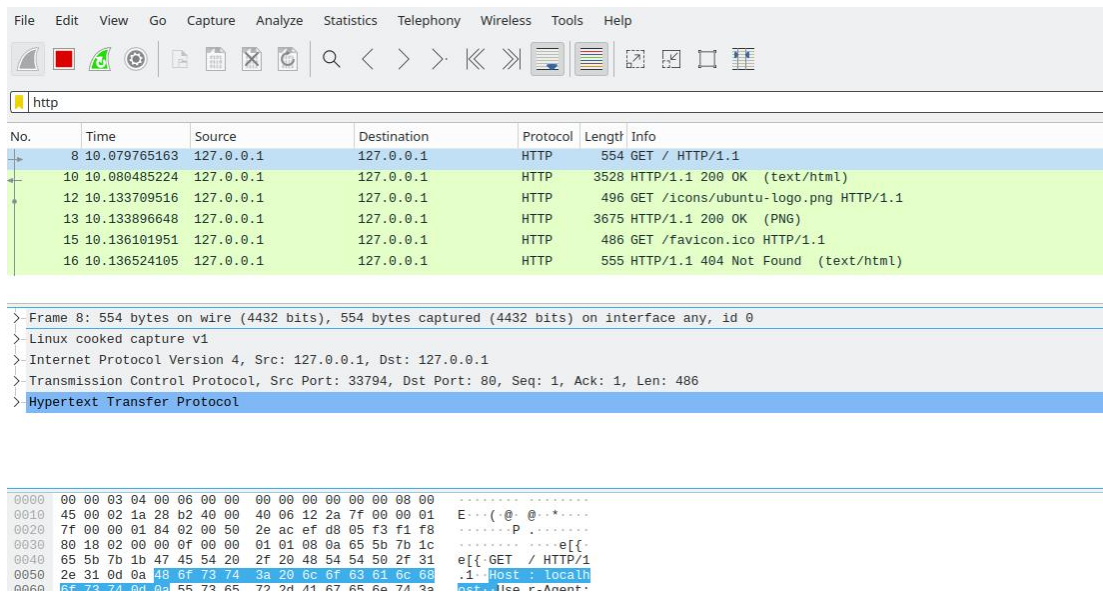
4. The localhost is then accessed using the Firefox browser requiring a username and a password set during the authentication phase.



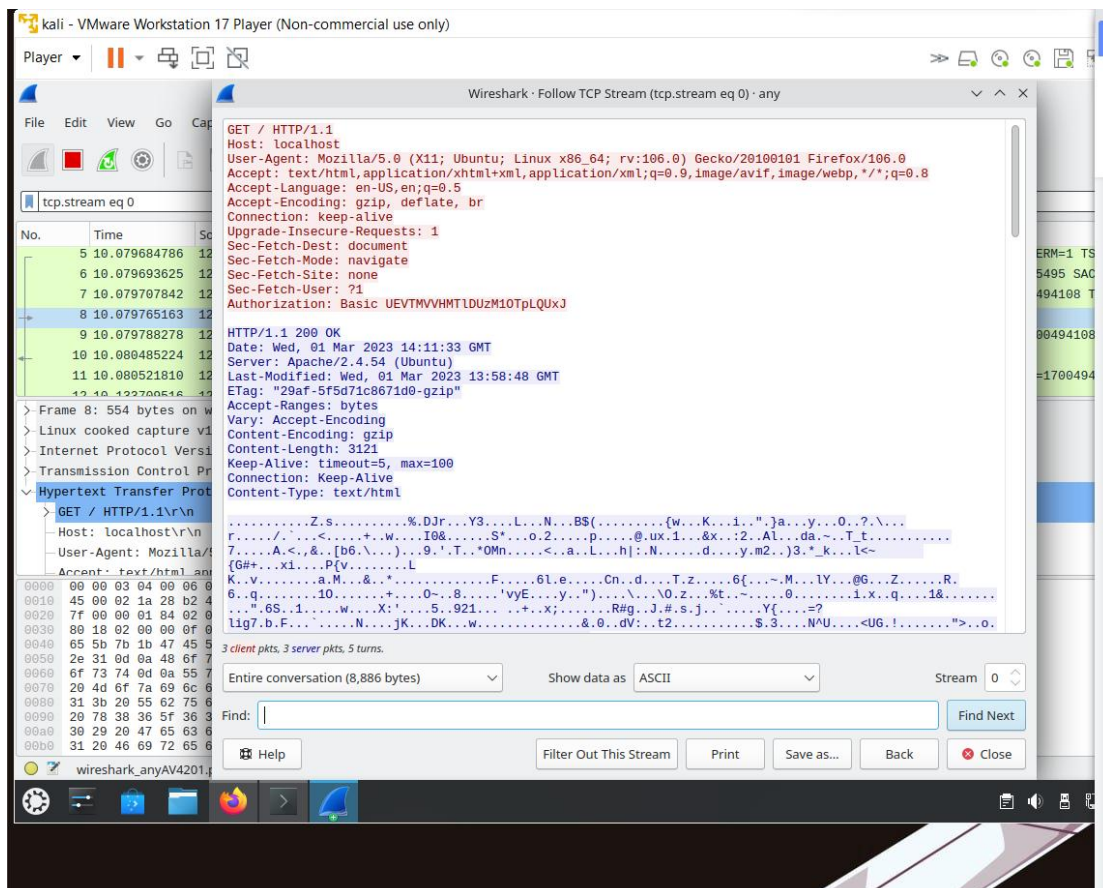
5. Wireshark is used to capture the packets sent upon the network.







6. Using the “follow TCP stream” on the HTTP message segment the password was retrieved which was encrypted by the base64 algorithm and decryption could be done with same algorithm



1.1 Understanding Base64 Algorithm

Base64 encode and decode algorithm converts any data into plain text and vice versa.

1.1.1 Base64 Encoding

Encoding is done in few simple steps.

Convert each character in the input string to its equivalent binary value. The binary value is obtained by converting the ASCII value of the character to binary.

PES1UG19CS359:1234 would be encoded as follows :

P - 01010000
E - 01000101
S - 01010011
1 - 00110001
U - 01010101
G - 01000111
1 - 00110001
9 - 00111001
C - 01000011
S - 01010011
3 - 00110011
5 - 00110101
9 - 00111001
: - 00111010
1 - 00110001
2 - 00110010
3 - 00110011
4 - 00110100

Now we will concatenate all the binary values together to get one big number.

0101000001000101010100110011000101010101010001110011000100111001...

Divide this giant number into chunks of 6 binary digits as follows.

010100 000100 010101 010011 001100

Add 00 in beginning of every chunk and convert each chunk into its decimal equivalent as follows :

00010100 - 20
00000100 - 04

00010101 - 21

00010011 - 19

00001100 - 12

.

... and so on.

Now replace these decimal values with their corresponding alphabets. The alphabet set consists of all characters indexed from 0 i.e A = 0, B = 1, C = 2, D = 3 ... and so on.

Hence PES1UG19CS359:1234 in Base64 encode will result in

UEVTMVVHMTIDUzU3M10TpLQUxJ

1.1.2 Base64 Decoding

Decoding a Base64 encoded string is very simple and can be done as follows.

Split the Base64 encoded string character by character.

U

E

V

T

M

... and so on

Convert the alphabets into its decimal equivalents. If A = 0, B = 1, C = 2 ,..... then

U - 20

E - 4

V - 21

T - 19

M - 12

... and so on.

Convert these decimal numbers into its equivalent binary value.

20 - 00010100

04 - 00000100

21 - 00010101

... and so on.

Remove the first two 0's from each binary value and concatenate all the values into one big value.

010100000100010101010011 ...

Divide the above string into chunks of 8 as follows

01010000

01000101

01010011

... and so on.

Converting this binary number into decimal format will give us the ASCII value.

Based on the ASCII value we can convert it into alphabets.

01010000 \rightarrow 80(ASCII) \rightarrow P

01000101 \rightarrow 69(ASCII) \rightarrow E

01010011 \rightarrow 83(ASCII) \rightarrow S

... so on.

Concatenating all letters, we get back PES1UG19CS571:1234.

Thus we have successfully decoded the credentials.

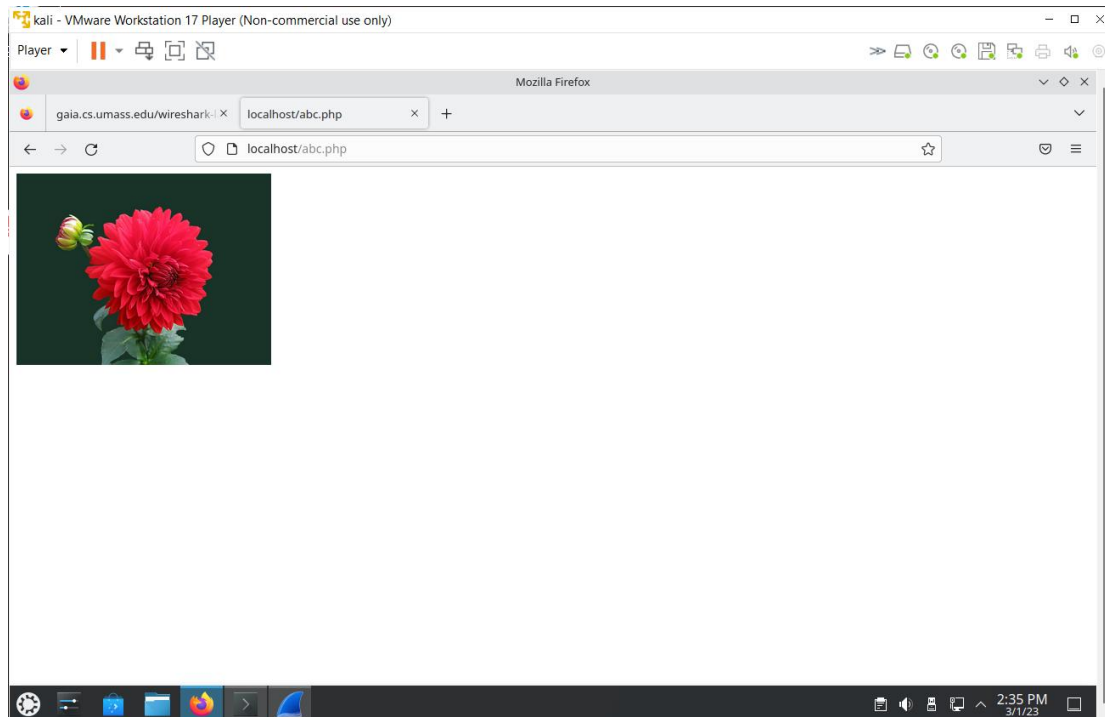
**UEVTMVVHMTIDUzU3M10TpLQUxJ \rightarrow
PES1UG19CS5359:1234**

Steps of Execution (Cookie Setting)

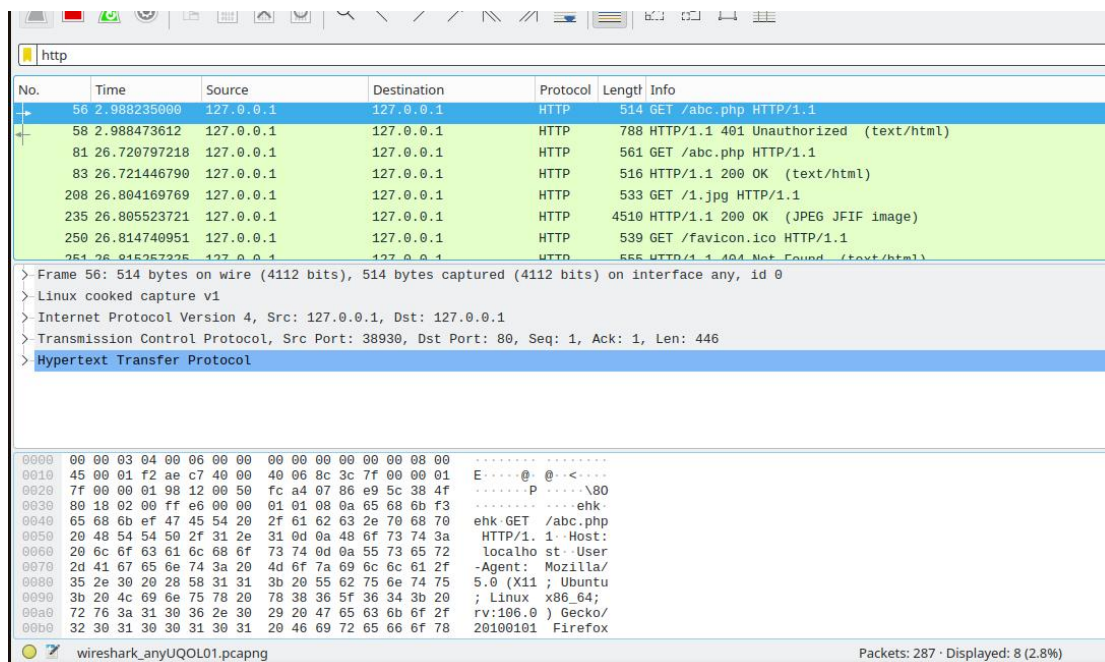
1. A PHP file to set the cookie is created which also contains an image in it (placed under the HTML directory) to be accessed once the cookie is set. The following code helped to set the cookie:

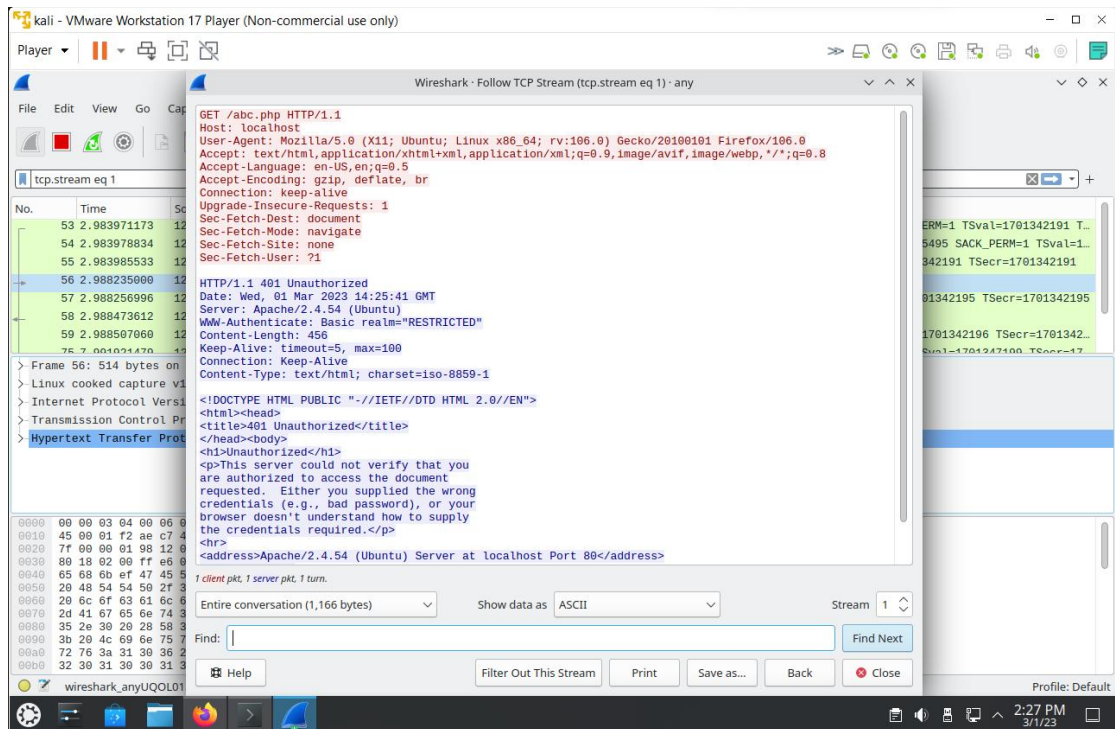
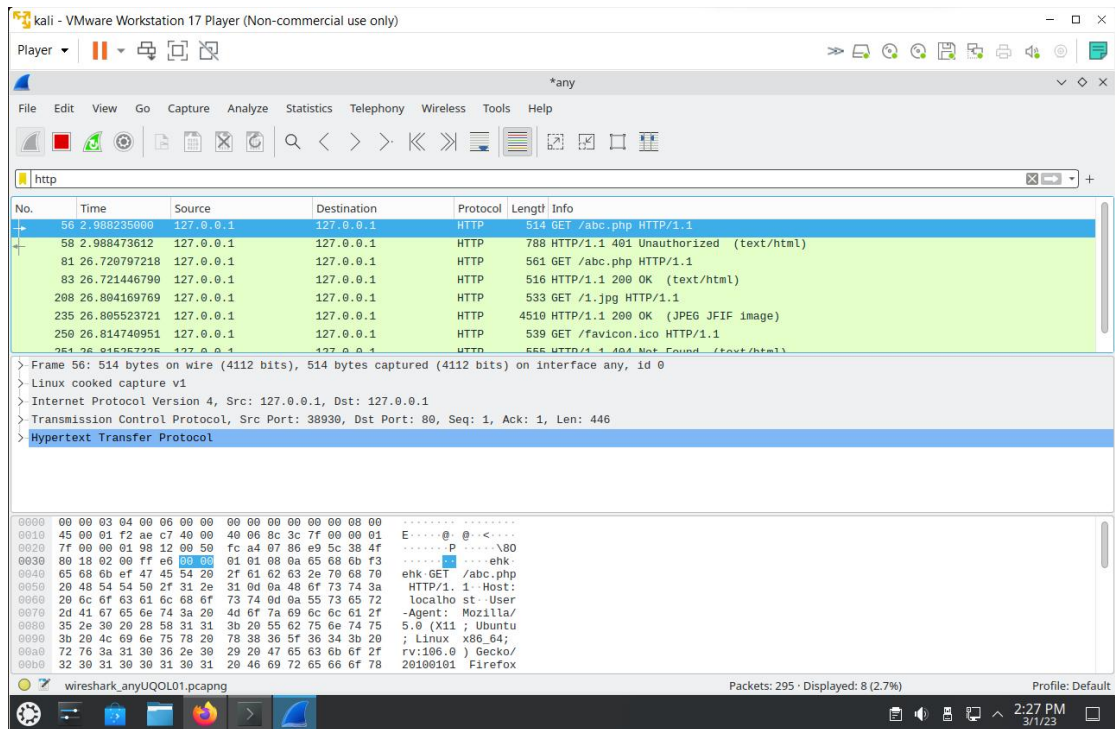
1.2 Setting Cookies using PHP

2. The combined file saved with a .php extension is placed under `/var/www/html` for accessing.



1.3 Capturing Packets in Wireshark





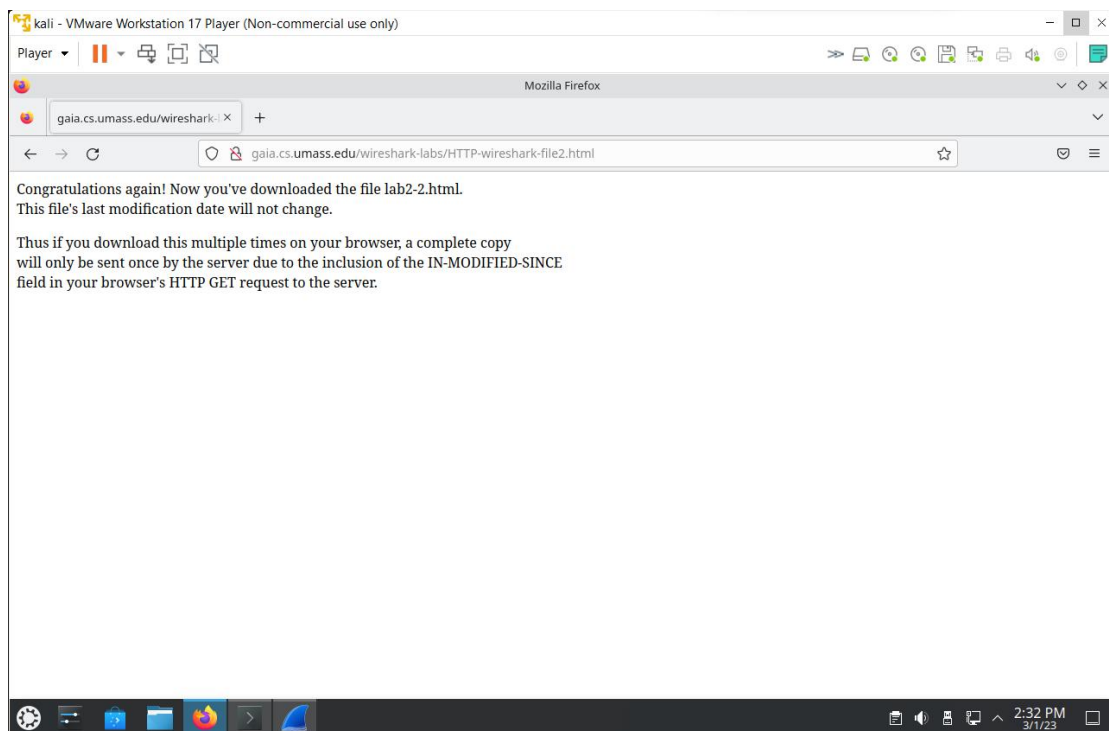
Conditional Get: If-Modified-Since

Before performing the steps below, make sure your browser's cache is empty. (To do this under

Firefox, select Tools -> Clear Recent History and check the Cache box). Now do the following: ➤ Start up your web browser, and make sure your browser's cache is cleared, as discussed

above.

- Start up the Wireshark packet sniffer.
- Enter the following URL into your browser <http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file2.html>
- Your browser should display a very simple five-line HTML file.
- Quickly enter the same URL into your browser again (or simply select the refresh button on your browser)
- Stop Wireshark packet capture, and enter “http” in the display-filter-specification window, so that only captured HTTP messages will be displayed later in the packet listing window.



kali - VMware Workstation 17 Player (Non-commercial use only)

Player

*any

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

http

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
14	0.265434829	192.168.136.128	128.119.245.12	HTTP	445	GET /wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file2.html HTTP/1.1
18	0.529308540	128.119.245.12	192.168.136.128	HTTP	786	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
47	0.581859610	192.168.136.128	128.119.245.12	HTTP	402	GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1
108	0.847926029	128.119.245.12	192.168.136.128	HTTP	541	HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found (text/html)

> Frame 14: 445 bytes on wire (3560 bits), 445 bytes captured (3560 bits) on interface any, id 0

> Linux cooked capture v1

> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.136.128, Dst: 128.119.245.12

> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 35358, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 389

> Hypertext Transfer Protocol

0000 00 04 00 01 00 06 00 0c 29 17 0e 12 00 00 00 00).....
0010 45 00 01 ad 8a 7d 40 00 40 06 f0 20 c0 a8 88 00 E.....@.....
0020 80 77 f5 0c 8a 1e 00 50 b0 a2 23 f4 6b fe 33 5e W.....P...#k3^
0030 50 18 fa f0 c0 4c 00 00 47 45 54 20 2f 77 69 72 P..... GET /wir
0040 65 73 68 61 72 6b 2d 6c 61 62 73 2f 48 54 54 50 eshark-l abs/HTTP
0050 20 77 69 72 65 73 68 61 72 6b 2d 66 69 6c 65 32 -wiresha rk-file2
0060 2e 68 74 6d 6c 20 48 54 54 50 2f 31 2e 31 6d 6a .html HT TP/1.1
0070 48 6f 73 74 3a 20 67 61 69 61 2e 63 73 2e 75 6d Host: ga ia.cs.um
0080 61 73 73 2e 65 64 75 0d 0a 55 73 65 72 2d 41 67 ass.edu- User-Ag
0090 65 6e 74 3a 20 4d 6f 7a 69 6c 6c 61 2f 35 2e 30 ent: Moz illa/5.0
00a0 31 3b 29 55 62 75 6e 74 75 3b 29 4c (X11; U buntu; L
00b0 20 78 38 36 5f 36 34 3b 20 72 76 3a inux x86 _64; rv:
00c0

System Settings

Transfer Protocol: Protocol

Packets: 127 - Displayed: 4 (3.1%)

Profile: Default

2:32 PM 3/1/23

kali - VMware Workstation 17 Player (Non-commercial use only)

Player

*any

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

http

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
14	0.265434829	192.168.136.128	128.119.245.12	HTTP	445	GET /wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file2.html HTTP/1.1
18	0.529308540	128.119.245.12	192.168.136.128	HTTP	786	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
47	0.581859610	192.168.136.128	128.119.245.12	HTTP	402	GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1
108	0.847926029	128.119.245.12	192.168.136.128	HTTP	541	HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found (text/html)

> Frame 14: 445 bytes on wire (3560 bits), 445 bytes captured (3560 bits) on interface any, id 0

> Linux cooked capture v1

> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.136.128, Dst: 128.119.245.12

> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 35358, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 389

> Hypertext Transfer Protocol

> GET /wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file2.html HTTP/1.1\r\n

Host: gaia.cs.umass.edu\r\n

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:106.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/106.0\r\n

Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8\r\n

Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5\r\n

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate\r\n

Connection: keep-alive\r\n

Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1\r\n

\r\n

[Full request URI: http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file2.html]

[HTTP request 1/1]

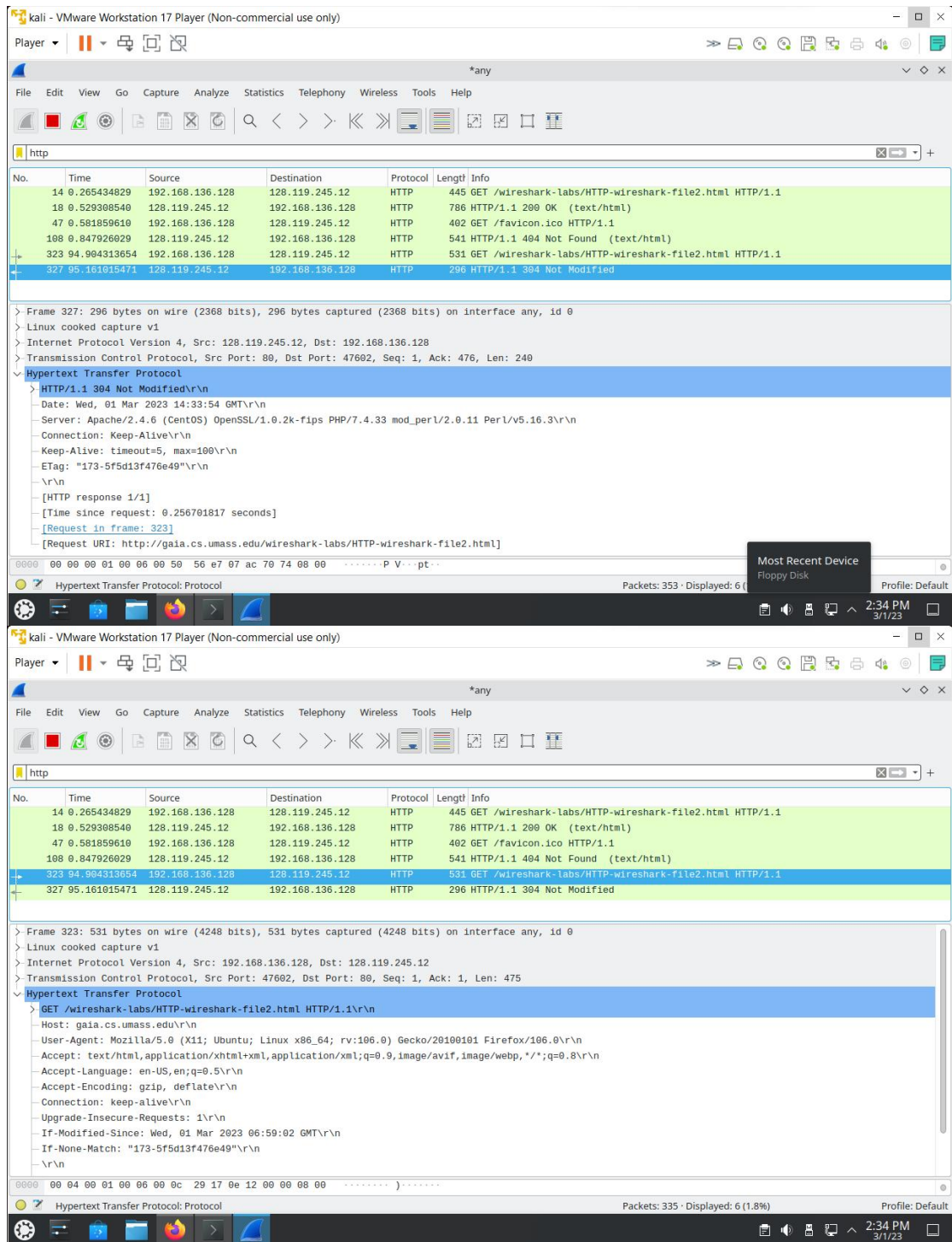
0000 00 04 00 01 00 06 00 0c 29 17 0e 12 00 00 00 00).....
0010

Hypertext Transfer Protocol: Protocol

Packets: 286 - Displayed: 4 (1.4%)

Wednesday March 1, 2023

2:33 PM 3/1/23



As you can see from the figure, the first time page is requested by client, the resource are cached by browser. When we made the second GET request, we got a response as **304 Not Modified** indicating that the resource has not been modified since the last GET request made by the client. If the resource had been modified, the server would send the contents to client.