Web Technologies

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Credits

These slides are based on teaching material originally created by:

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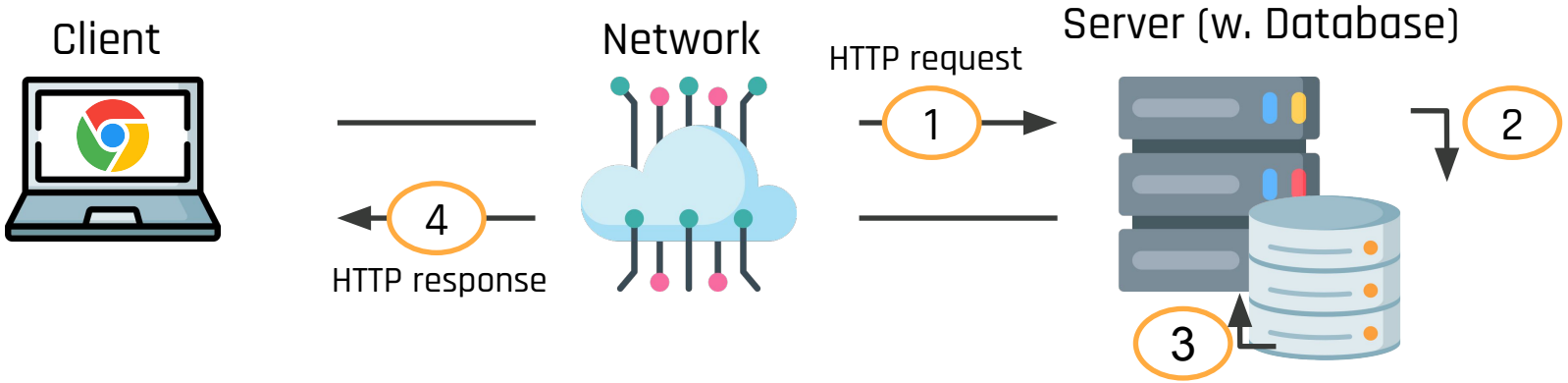
Introduction to HTTP

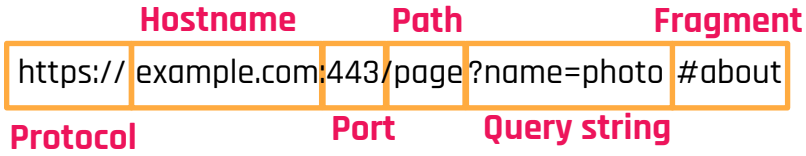
Anatomy of a Typical Web Application



1. The user request a webpage with dynamically generated content
2. The web application queries the database for user's data
3. The data from the database is used to generate page content
4. The page is rendered by the client's browser

Uniform Resource Locator (URL)

URLs are identifiers for documents on the Web



- Some elements are optional: port, query string, fragment
- When reserved characters (like space : ? /) need to be used in the URL, they must be URL-encoded:
  - %20 = space
  - %2F = /
  - ...

Example of encoding:

https://example.com/page?name=my%20page

NOTE: For clarity, we will not URL-encode the attack payloads in the next slides

The HTTP Protocol

- HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) defines the structure of the communication between client and web server
- Properties:
  - **Stateless**: different requests are processed independently from each other
    - Cookies are used to implement stateful applications on top of HTTP
  - **Not encrypted:** HTTP traffic can be read and modified on the network without the communication parties to notice it
  - Default port for HTTP is 80

The HTTPS Protocol

- HTTPS is the secure variant of HTTP:
  - Essentially, HTTP traffic delivered over a TLS connection
  - Default port is 443
- Security properties:
  - **Confidentiality**: content of the traffic cannot be inspected as it travels on the network
  - **Integrity**: content of the traffic cannot be modified as it travels on the network
  - **Authentication**: the client can verify that it is communicating with the expected server

HTTP Request

Most common HTTP Methods:

GET should have no side effects, used to retrieved data

POST possible side effect, used to insert/update remote resources

HEAD same as GET but without response body


```
POST /login HTTP/2
Host: example.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.16; rv:85.0)
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/85.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 71
Origin: https://example.com
Connection: keep-alive
Referer: https://example.com/login
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

user=ugo&csrf_token=IjljMjlkMDE4ODJmZWZlODhf
```

HTTP headers

Blank line

Optional request body (empty for GET)

HTTP Response

HTTP version — **Status code, where first digit defines the message type: 2: OK, 3: Redirect, 4: Client Error, 5: Server Error** — **Reason phrase**

```
HTTP/2 200 OK
Server: nginx
Date: Mon, 22 Feb 2021 15:38:46 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 10459
Vary: Cookie
Set-Cookie: session=apU8ig7aeonYoLtOKOC9R5D5fY; Secure; HttpOnly; Path=/
Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=63072000

<html>
   <body>login successful!</body>
</html>
```

Cookie

Blank line

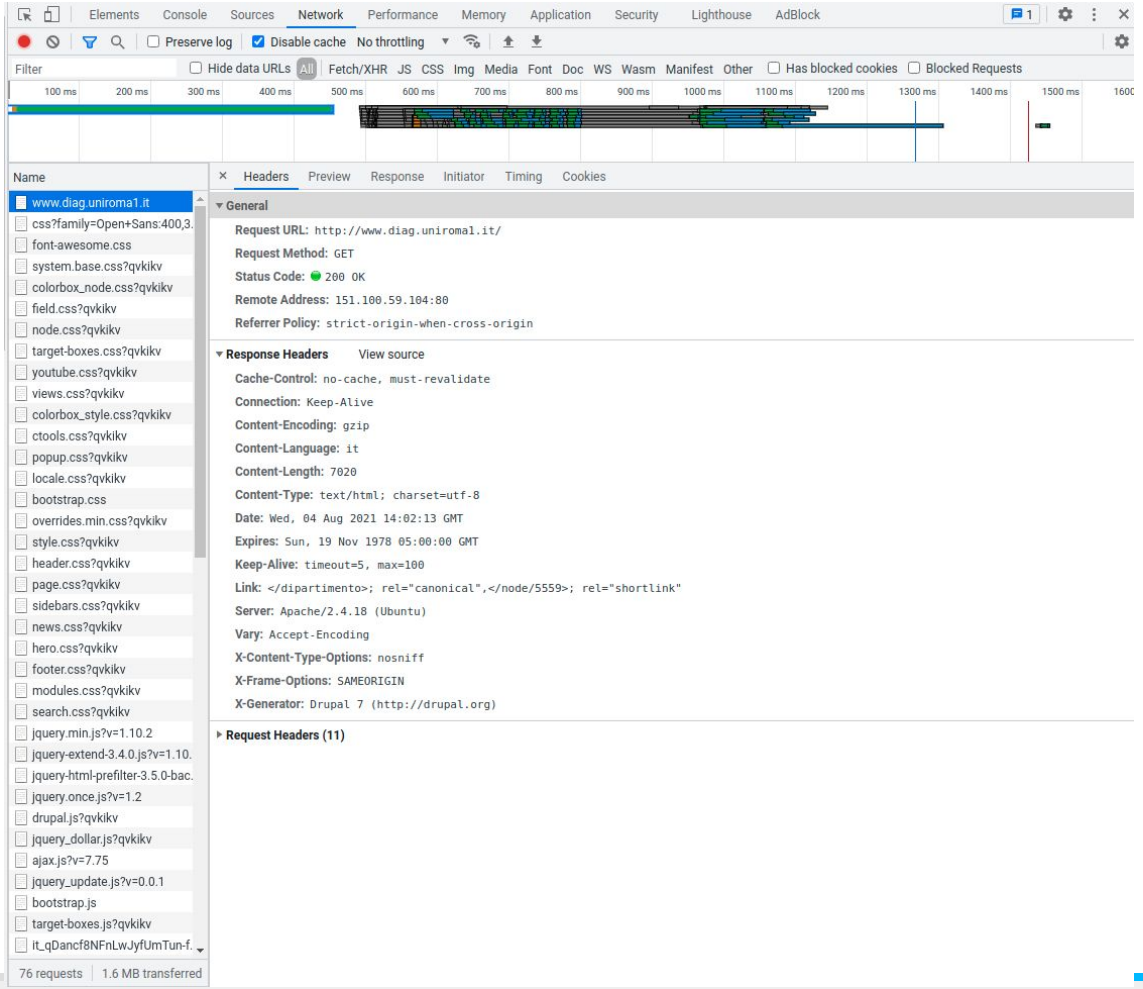
HTTP headers

(Optional) response body

Opening a page with Google Chrome

Google Chrome: Developers tools

1. Select Network
2. Refresh the page
3. Choose a request
4. Inspect request and response



General

Request URL: http://www.diag.uniroma1.it/

Request Method: GET

Status Code: 200 OK

Remote Address: 151.100.59.104:80

Referrer Policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin

Request Headers View source

Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=q=0.9

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate

Accept-Language: it-IT,it;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7

Cache-Control: no-cache

Connection: keep-alive

Cookie: _ga=GA ; has_js=1; LtpaToken= saW8gQ29wcGEvT1U9RGlwLUluZm9ybWF0aWNhL0URpcGFydGltZW50aS9PVT1EaWRhdHRpY2EvT1U9QXRlbmVvL089VW5pcm9tY

DNT: 1

Host: www.diag.uniroma1.it

Pragma: no-cache

Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/92.0.4515.107 Safari/537.36

Response Headers View source

Cache-Control: no-cache, must-revalidate

Connection: Keep-Alive

Content-Encoding: gzip

Content-Language: it

Content-Length: 7020

Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8

Date: Wed, 04 Aug 2021 14:02:13 GMT

Expires: Sun, 19 Nov 1978 05:00:00 GMT

Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=100

Link: </dipartimento>; rel="canonical",</node/5559>; rel="shortlink"

Server: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)

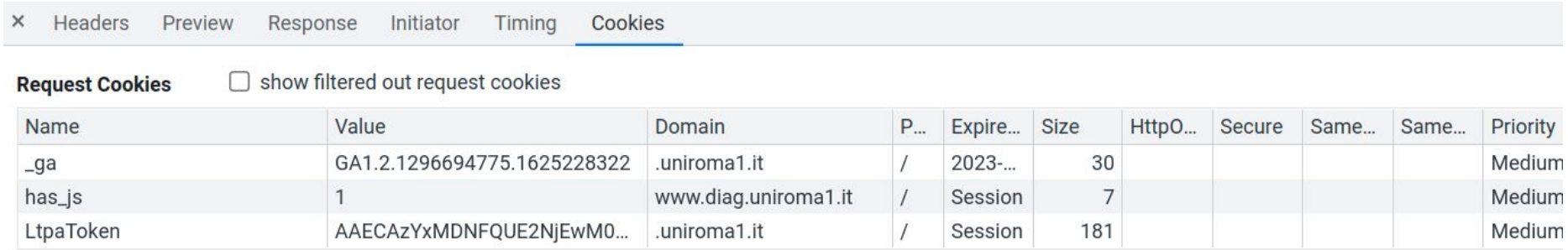
Vary: Accept-Encoding

X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff

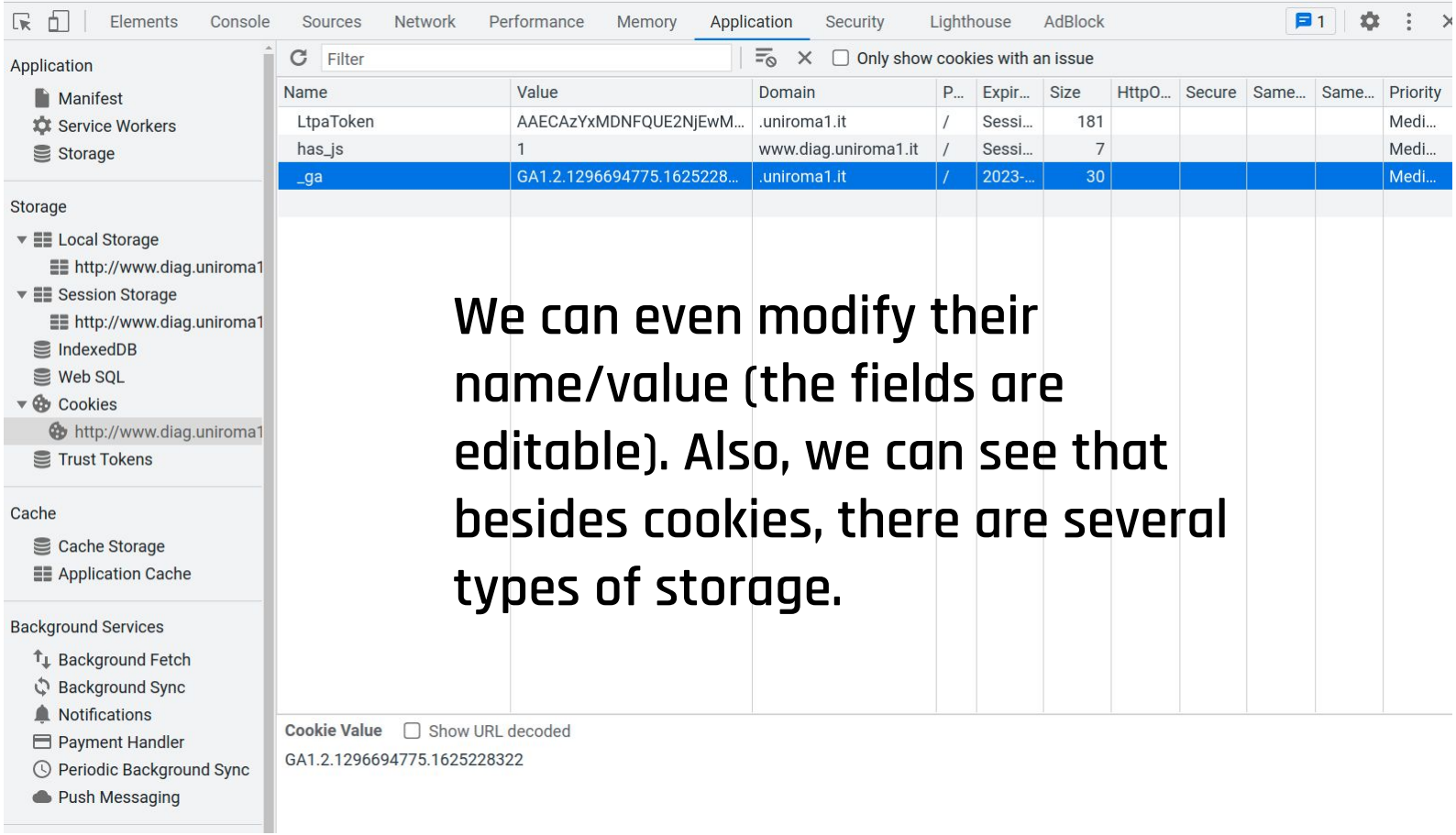
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN

X-Generator: Drupal 7 (http://drupal.org)

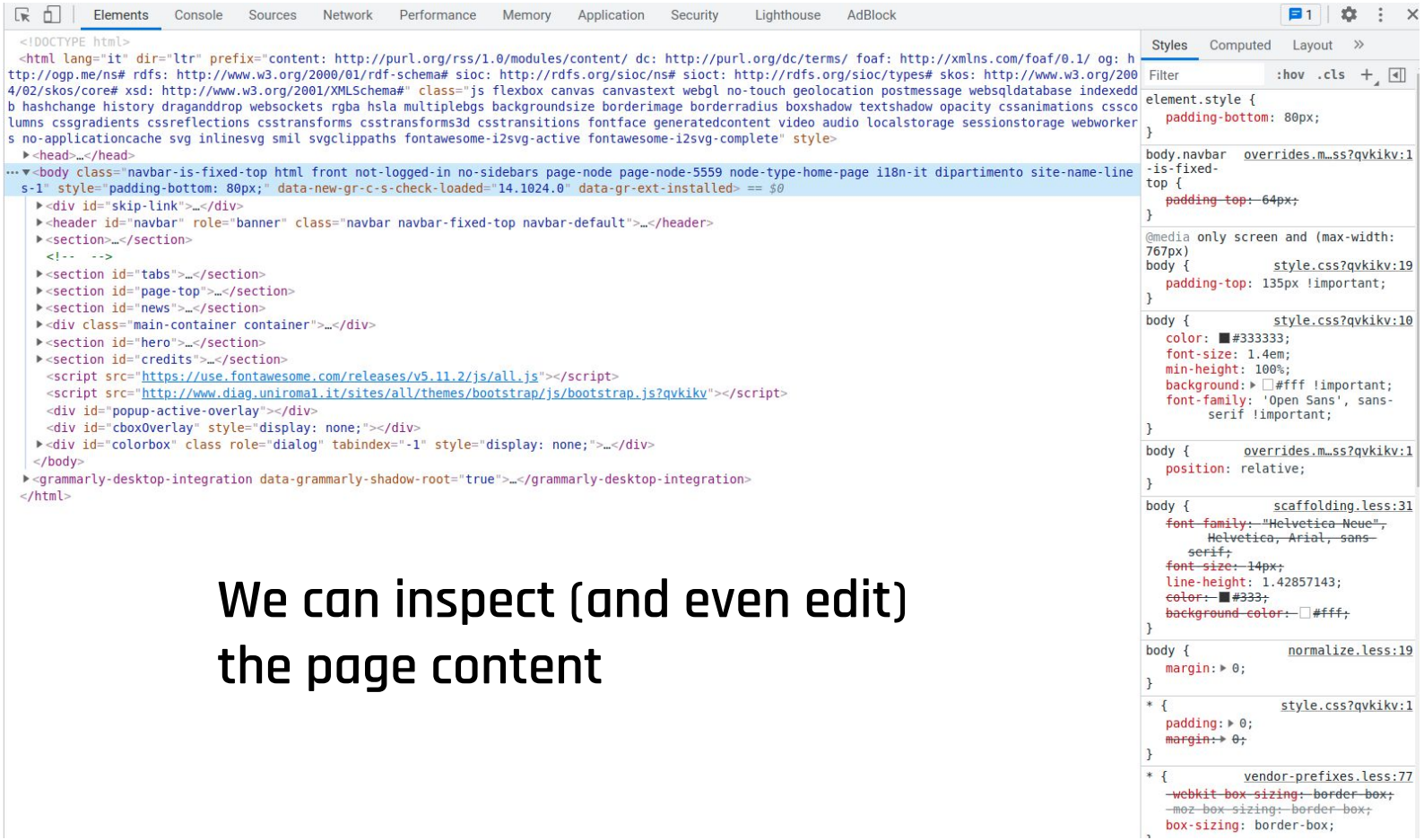
We can see which cookies are used by the page



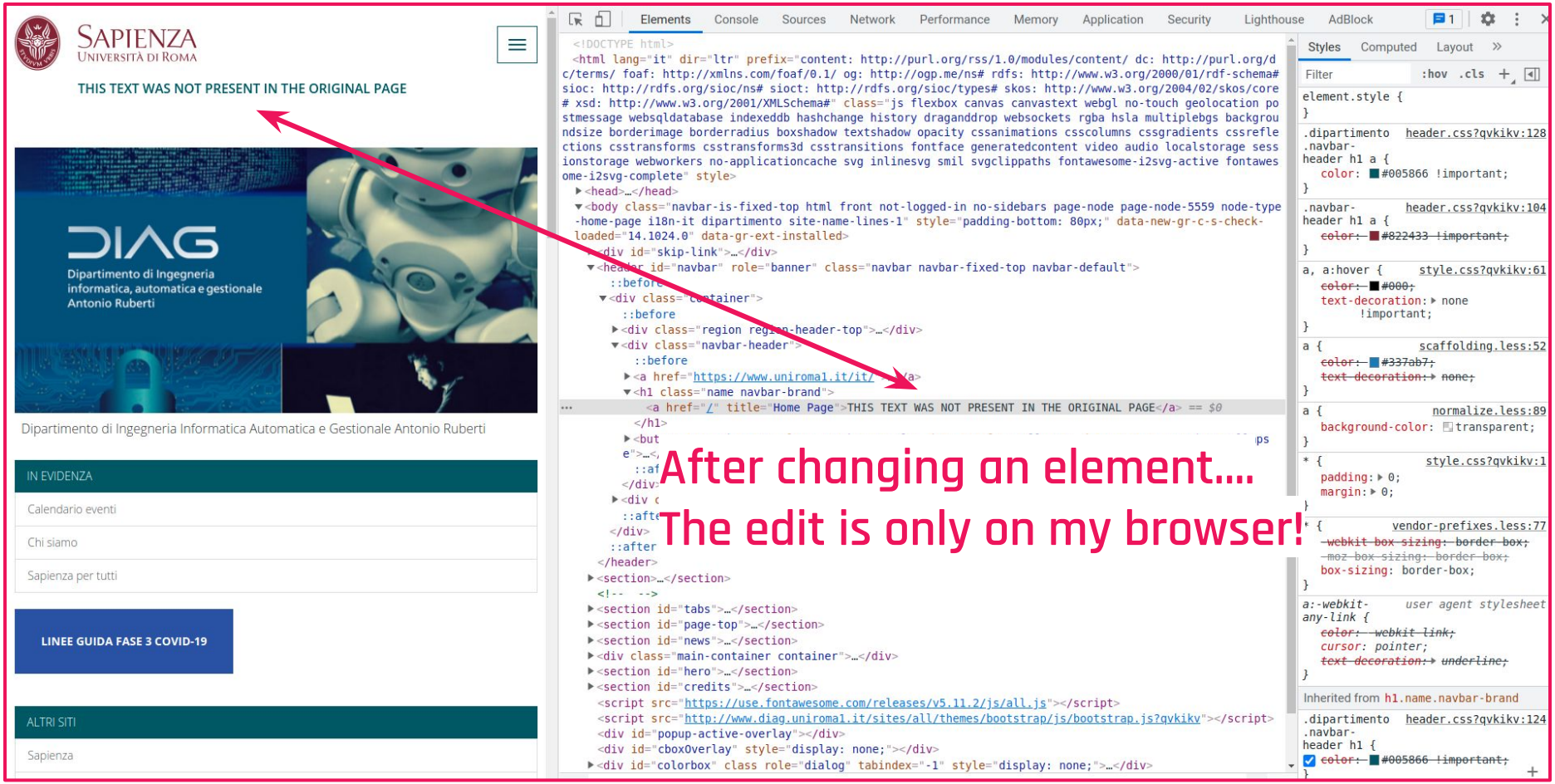
Name	Value	Domain	P...	Expire...	Size	HttpO...	Secure	Same...	Same...	Priority
_ga	GA1.2.1296694775.1625228322	.uniroma1.it	/	2023-...	30					Medium
has_js	1	www.diag.uniroma1.it	/	Session	7					Medium
LtpaToken	AAECAzYxMDNFQUE2NjEwM0...	.uniroma1.it	/	Session	181					Medium



We can even modify their name/value (the fields are editable). Also, we can see that besides cookies, there are several types of storage.



We can inspect (and even edit) the page content


SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA
THIS TEXT WAS NOT PRESENT IN THE ORIGINAL PAGE
DIAG
Dipartimento di Ingegneria informatica, automatica e gestionale Antonio Ruberti
Dipartimento di Ingegneria Informatica Automatica e Gestionale Antonio Ruberti
IN EVIDENZA
Calendario eventi
Chi siamo
Sapienza per tutti
LINEE GUIDA FASE 3 COVID-19
ALTRI SITI
Sapienza
Elements
Console
Sources
Network
Performance
Memory
Application
Security
Lighthouse
AdBlock
Styles
Computed
Layout
Filter
:hov .cls
THIS TEXT WAS NOT PRESENT IN THE ORIGINAL PAGE == $0
After changing an element....
The edit is only on my browser!

The Languages of the Web: Client-Side

- HTML
  - Defines the structure of the webpage
- CSS
  - Defines the styling of the page
- JavaScript:
  - Allows to add dynamic interactive effects to the webpage (e.g., react to user interactions)

```
<html>
  <body>
    <p>hello!</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
p {
  color: red;
}
```

```
let d = window.document;
let p = d.getElementsByTagName('p')[0];
p.addEventListener('click', function () {
  this.style.color = 'blue';
});
```

The Languages of the Web: Server-Side

- Virtually every programming language can be used on the server-side (even C!)

- Most common server-side languages in 2020:
  - **Python**, NodeJS (JavaScript), Java, C#, **PHP**

- The server-side language is used to implement your web application:
  - Session management of users
  - Interaction with the database
  - Generation of the response pages
  - ...

Quick and dirty HTTP server

A quick but **unsafe** way of spawning a HTTP server is:

> python3 -m http.server 8000

Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8000 (http://0.0.0.0:8000/) ...

NOTE: the current working directory is the root for the web server

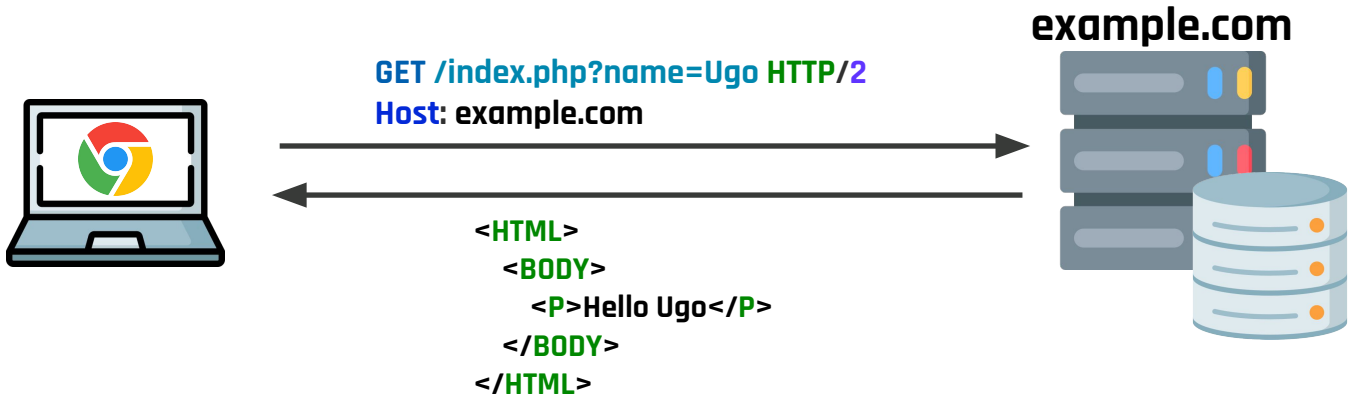
PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor - Basics

- We will use PHP in some of the examples
- It is a server-side scripting language with C-like syntax
- HTML and PHP code can be intermingled in the same file
- Variable names start with **$**
- Command **echo** can be used to print the value of an expression
- The operator **.** denotes string concatenation
- Important global associative arrays (i.e., dictionaries):
  - **$_GET**: parameters provided via the URL query string
  - **$_POST**: parameters provided in the body of a request
  - **$_SESSION**: parameters stored in a PHP session (preserved across multiple requests)

PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor - Example

```
<HTML>
  <BODY>
    <P><?php echo "Hello " . $_GET["name"]; ?></P>
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

index.php



Quick and dirty HTTP+PHP server

A quick but **unsafe** way of spawning a HTTP/PHP server is:

> php -S 0.0.0.0:8000

```
[Mon Oct 25 18:42:06 2021] PHP 7.4.3 Development Server (http://0.0.0.0:8000) started
[Mon Oct 25 18:42:28 2021] 127.0.0.1:37502 Accepted
[Mon Oct 25 18:42:28 2021] 127.0.0.1:37502 [200]: GET /
[Mon Oct 25 18:42:28 2021] PHP Notice:  Undefined index: name in index.php on line 3
[Mon Oct 25 18:42:28 2021] 127.0.0.1:37502 Closing
[Mon Oct 25 18:42:37 2021] 127.0.0.1:37506 Accepted
[Mon Oct 25 18:42:37 2021] 127.0.0.1:37504 [200]: GET /?name=ugo
[Mon Oct 25 18:42:37 2021] 127.0.0.1:37504 Closing
```

NOTE: the current working directory is the root for the web server

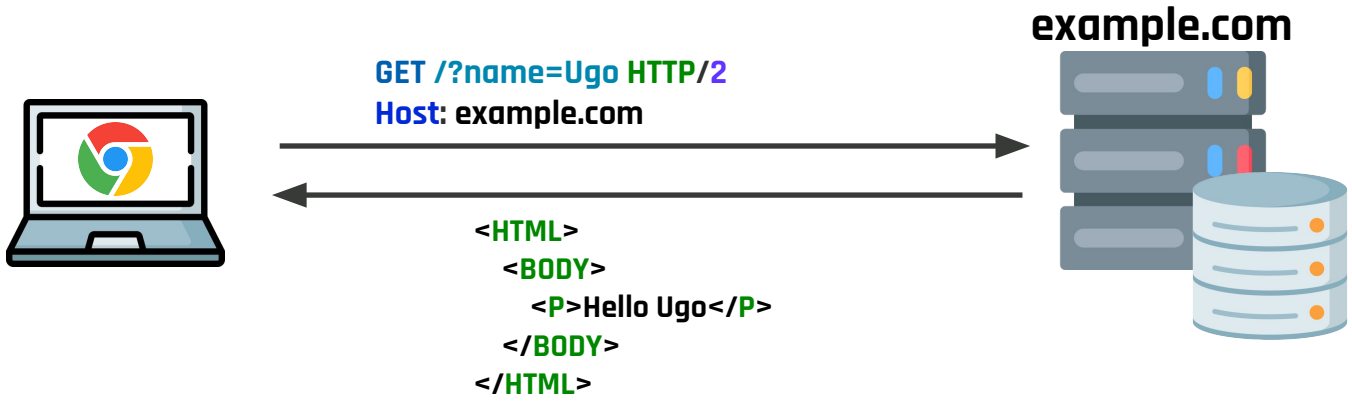
Quick and dirty HTTP/Python server

```
from flask import Flask, request

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route("/")
def hello_world():
  return "<html>\n<body>\n<p>Hello %s</p></body></html>"
                % request.args.get('name')
```

app.py



Quick and dirty HTTP/Python server (2)

> pip3 install flask

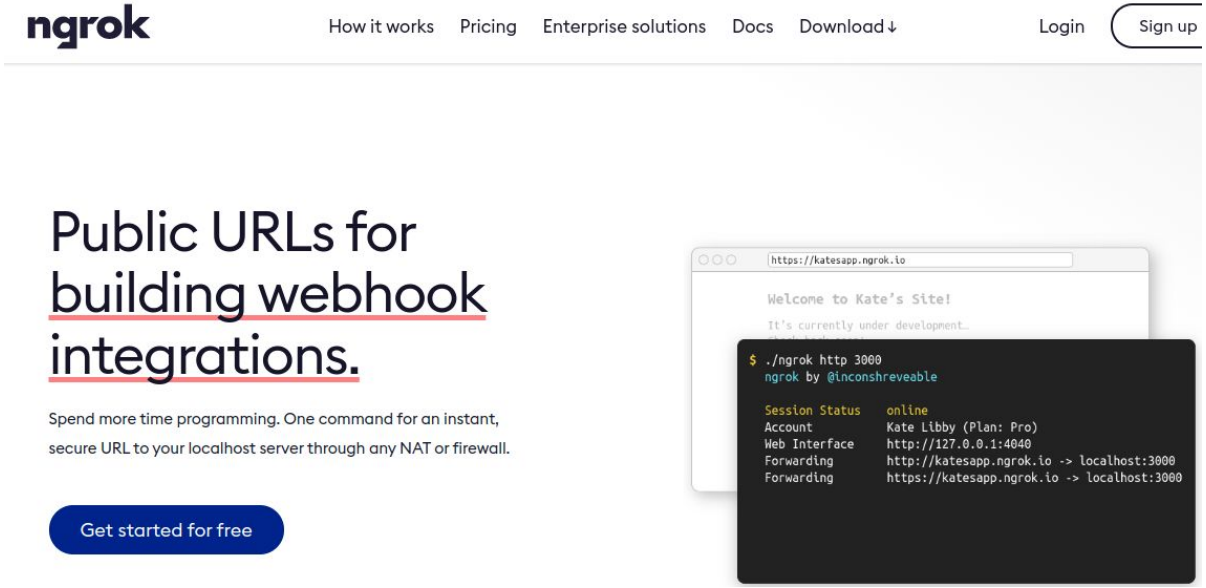
> python3 -m flask run

```
 * Environment: production
   WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment.
   Use a production WSGI server instead.
 * Debug mode: off
 * Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
127.0.0.1 - - [25/Oct/2021 18:57:17] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [25/Oct/2021 18:57:17] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 -
127.0.0.1 - - [25/Oct/2021 18:57:29] "GET /?name=ugo HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

How to make our server reachable from the internet?

Assuming that we are just talking about development/CTF deployment... we can use **ngrok** to make our server reachable (possibly even with HTTPS). This will work even without a firewall (port forwarding) and without a (dynamic) domain.

https://ngrok.com/



ngrok

1. Spawn your local HTTP server on port X

2. Download and install ngrok (available as a snap package!)

3. Register an account on ngrok.com and get the authtoken

4. Configure the authtoken:
   > ngrok authtoken <auth_token>

ngrok (2)

5. Run ngrok for http X: > **ngrok http X**

```
Session Status                online
Account                       ercoppa (Plan: Free)
Version                       2.3.40
Region                        United States (us)
Web Interface                 http://127.0.0.1:4040
Forwarding                    http://2781-151-31-172-3.ngrok.io -> http://localhost:5000
Forwarding                    https://2781-151-31-172-3.ngrok.io -> http://localhost:5000

Connections                   ttl     opn     rt1     rt5     p50     p90
                              3       0       0.04    0.01    0.00    0.00

HTTP Requests
-------------

GET /                         200 OK
GET /favicon.ico              404 NOT FOUND
GET /                         200 OK
```

ngrok (3)

6. Get statistics from the ngrok web interface