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Web Technologies

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Sapienza University of Rome

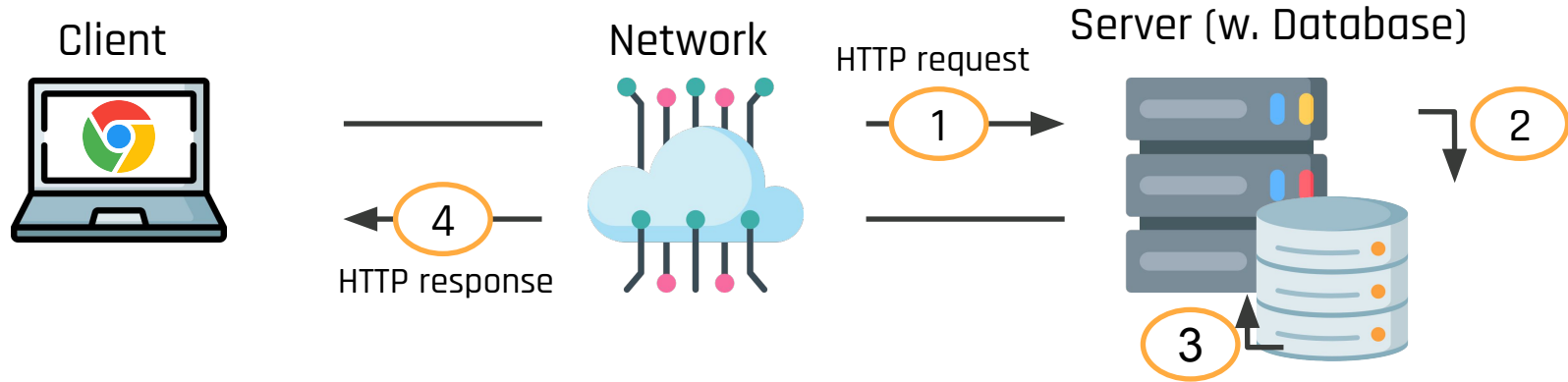
Credits

These slides are based on teaching material originally created by:

- Marco Squarcina (marco.squarcina@tuwien.ac.at), S&P Group, TU WIEN
- Mauro Tempesta (mauro.tempesta@tuwien.ac.at), S&P Group, TU WIEN
- Fabrizio D'Amore (damore@diag.uniroma1.it), Sapienza University of Rome

Introduction to HTTP

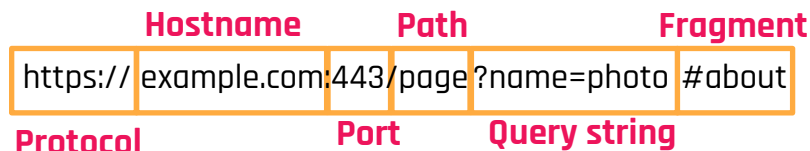
Anatomy of a Typical Web Application



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 retrieve data

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

HEAD same as GET but without response body

Path (+ optional query string)

Method

HTTP version

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

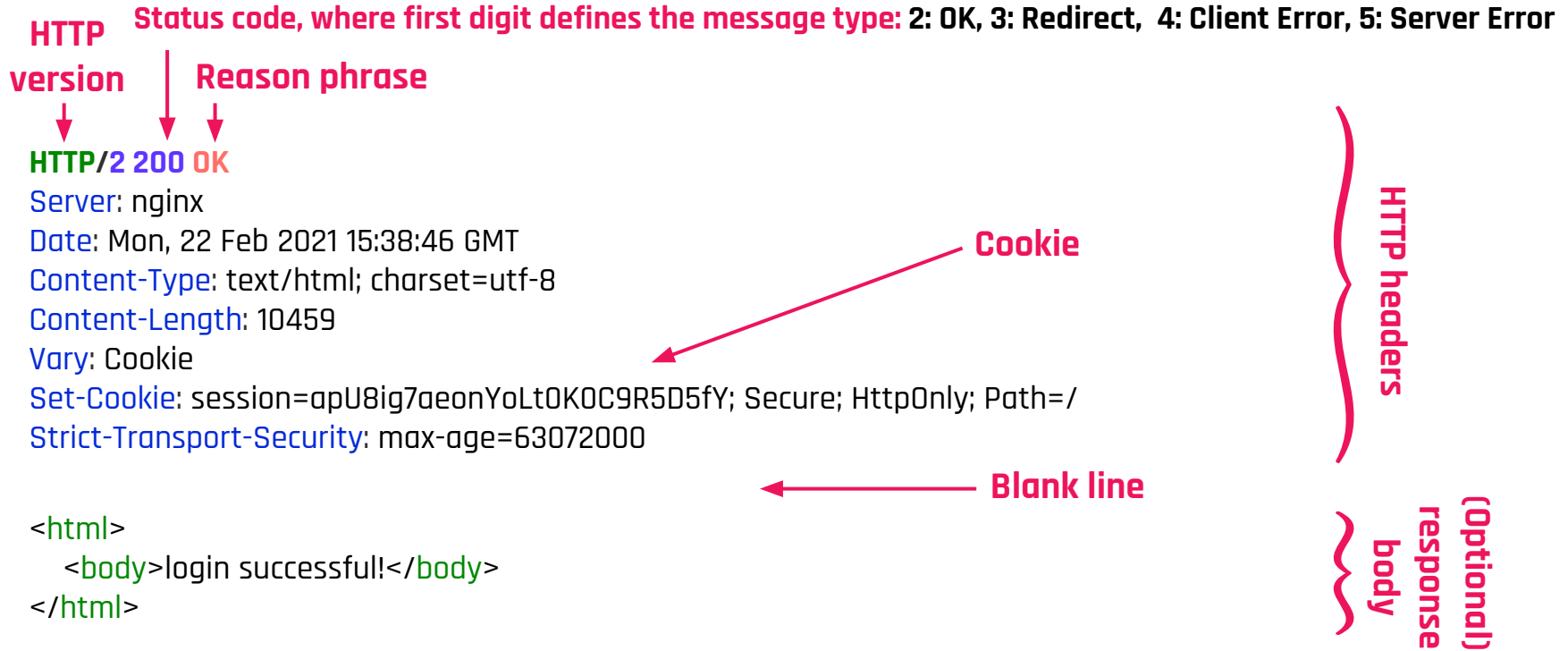
HTTP headers

user=ugo&csrf_token=IjljMjlkMDE4ODJmZWZlODhf

Blank line

Optional request body (empty for GET)

HTTP Response



Opening a page with Google Chrome



Cerca   English



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Grande partecipazione a OpenDIAG ONLINE EDITION "dal vivo"

Di Redazione Data Manager Online - 16 Luglio 2021



Meccanica, Hsd avvia la fabbrica zero difetti

Industria

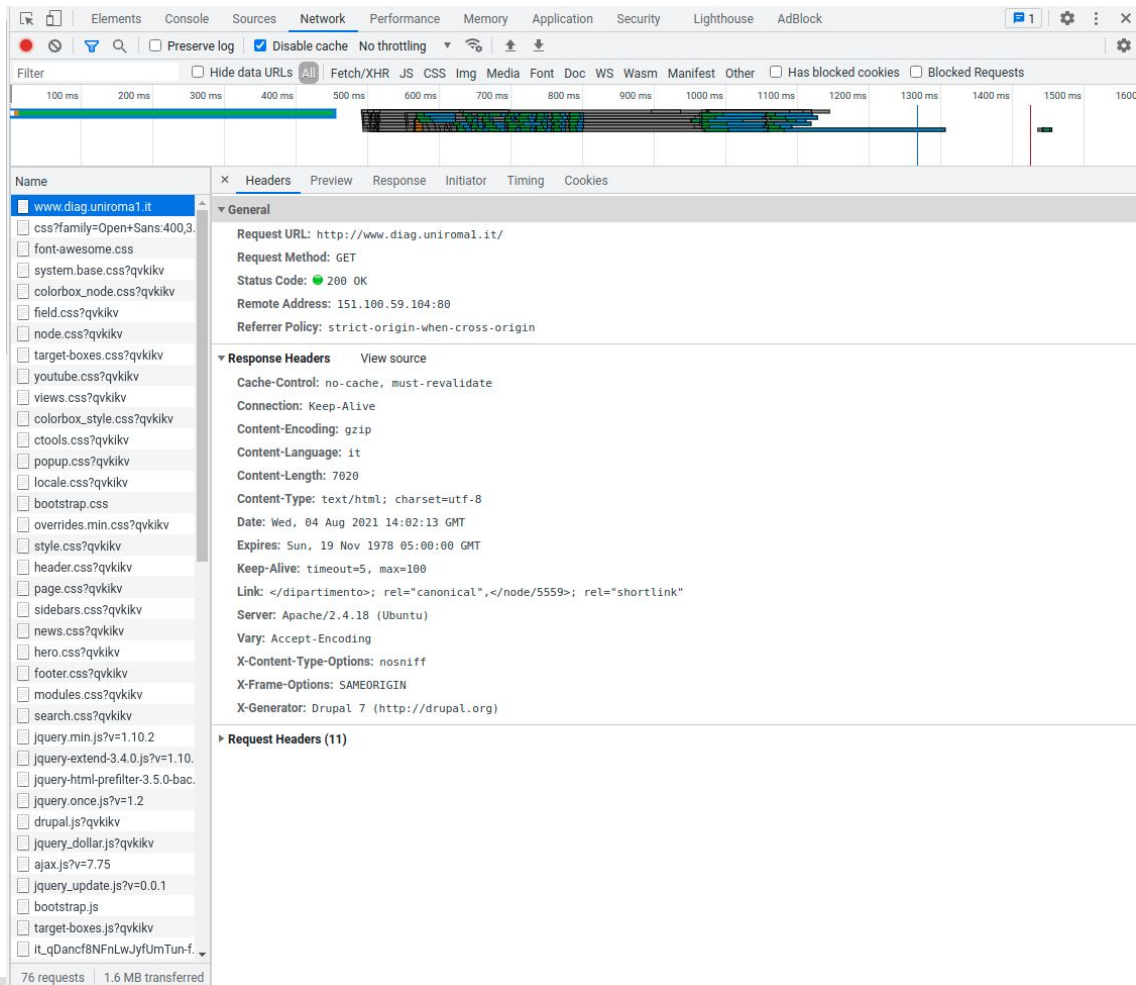
Meccanica, Hsd avvia la fabbrica zero difetti. La grande sfida che la casa di Sesto San Giovanni ha deciso di affrontare è quella di raggiungere la perfezione nella produzione di componenti meccanici. Per questo, Hsd ha deciso di avviare un progetto di trasformazione digitale che coinvolgerà l'intera filiera produttiva. L'obiettivo è quello di creare una fabbrica in grado di produrre componenti meccanici con zero difetti, garantendo al contempo la massima qualità e la massima efficienza produttiva.



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

×

Headers

Preview

Response

Initiator

Timing

Cookies

Request Cookies

☐ show filtered out request cookies

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

Application

- Manifest
- Service Workers
- Storage

Storage

- Local Storage
 - http://www.diag.uniroma1
- Session Storage
 - http://www.diag.uniroma1
- IndexedDB
- Web SQL
- Cookies
 - http://www.diag.uniroma1
- Trust Tokens

Cache

- Cache Storage
- Application Cache

Background Services

- Background Fetch
- Background Sync
- Notifications
- Payment Handler
- Periodic Background Sync
- Push Messaging

Filter

☐ Only show cookies with an issue

Name	Value	Domain	P...	Expir...	Size	HttpO...	Secure	Same...	Same...	Priority
LtpaToken	AAECAzYxMDNFQUE2NjEwM...	.uniroma1.it	/	Sessi...	181					Medi...
has_js	1	www.diag.uniroma1.it	/	Sessi...	7					Medi...
_ga	GA1.2.1296694775.1625228...	.uniroma1.it	/	2023-...	30					Medi...

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

Cookie Value ☐ Show URL decoded

GA1.2.1296694775.1625228322

Elements

Console

Sources

Network

Performance

Memory

Application

Security

Lighthouse

AdBlock

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="it" dir="ltr" prefix="content: http://purl.org/rss/1.0/modules/content/ dc: http://purl.org/dc/terms/ foaf: http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/ og: h
http://ogp.me/ns# rdfs: http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema# sioc: http://rdfs.org/sioc/ns# siot: http://rdfs.org/sioc/types# skos: http://www.w3.org/200
4/02/skos/core# xsd: http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema# " class="js flexbox canvas canvastext webgl no-touch geolocation postmessage websqlindex
b hashchange history draganddrop websockets rgba hsla multiplebgs backgroundsize borderimage borderradius boxshadow textshadow opacity cssanimations cs
lums cssgradients cssreflections csstransforms csstransforms3d csstransitions fontface generatedcontent video audio localstorage sessionstorage webworker
s no-applicationcache svg inlinesvg smil svgclippaths fontawesome-i2svg-active fontawesome-i2svg-complete" style>
<head>_</head>
...<body class="navbar-is-fixed-top html front not-logged-in no-sidebars page-node page-node-5559 node-type-home-page i18n-it dipartimento site-name-line
s-1" style="padding-bottom: 80px;" data-new-gr-c-s-check-loaded="14.1024.0" data-gr-ext-installed> == \$0
 <div id="skip-link">_</div>
 <header id="navbar" role="banner" class="navbar navbar-fixed-top navbar-default">_</header>
 <section>_</section>
 <!-- -->
 <section id="tabs">_</section>
 <section id="page-top">_</section>
 <section id="news">_</section>
 <div class="main-container container">_</div>
 <section id="hero">_</section>
 <section id="credits">_</section>
 <script src="https://use.fontawesome.com/releases/v5.11.2/js/all.js"></script>
 <script src="http://www.diag.uniroma1.it/sites/all/themes/bootstrap/js/bootstrap.js?qvkkiv"></script>
 <div id="popup-active-overlay"></div>
 <div id="cboxOverlay" style="display: none;"></div>
 <div id="colorbox" class="role="dialog" tabindex="-1" style="display: none;">_</div>
</body>
<_grammarly-desktop-integration data-grammarly-shadow-root="true">_</grammarly-desktop-integration>
</html>

Styles

Computed

Layout

>>

Filter

:hov .cls +

element.style {
 padding-bottom: 80px;
}
body.navbar overrides_m_ss?qvkkiv:1
-is-fixed-
top {
 padding-top: 64px;
}
@media only screen and (max-width:
767px)
body {
 style.css?qvkkiv:19
 padding-top: 135px !important;
}
body {
 style.css?qvkkiv:10
 color: #333333;
 font-size: 1.4em;
 min-height: 100%;
 background: #fff !important;
 font-family: 'Open Sans', sans-
 serif !important;
}
body {
 overrides_m_ss?qvkkiv:1
 position: relative;
}
body {
 scaffolding.less:31
 font-family: "Helvetica Neue",
 Helvetica, Arial, sans-
 serif;
 font-size: 14px;
 line-height: 1.42857143;
 color: #333;
 background-color: #fff;
}
body {
 normalize.less:19
 margin: 0;
}
* {
 style.css?qvkkiv:1
 padding: 0;
 margin: 0;
}
* {
 vendor-prefixes.less:77
 -webkit-box-sizing: border-box;
 -moz-box-sizing: border-box;
 box-sizing: border-box;
}

We can inspect (and even edit)
the page content

17



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THIS TEXT WAS NOT PRESENT IN THE ORIGINAL PAGE



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Elements Console Sources Network Performance Memory Application Security Lighthouse Adblock

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="it" dir="ltr" prefix="content: http://purl.org/rss/1.0/modules/content/ dc: http://purl.org/dc/terms/ foaf: http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/ og: http://ogp.me/ns# rdfs: http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema# sioc: http://rdfs.org/sioc/ns# sioc: http://rdfs.org/sioc/types# skos: http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core# xsd: http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#" class="js flexbox canvas canvastext webgl no-touch geolocation postmessage websqlindex db hashchange history draganddrop websockets rgba hsla multiplebgs backgroundsize borderimage borderradius boxshadow textshadow opacity cssanimations csscolumns cssgradients cssreflections csstransforms csstransforms3d csstransitions fontface generatedcontent video audio localstorage sessionstorage webworkers no-applicationcache svg inlinesvg smil svgclippaths fontawesome-i2svg-active fontawesome-i2svg-complete" style>
  <head>...</head>
  <body class="navbar-is-fixed-top html front not-logged-in no-sidebars page-node page-node-5559 node-type-home-page i18n-it dipartimento site-name-lines-1" style="padding-bottom: 80px;" data-new-gr-c-s-check-loaded="14.1024.0" data-gr-ext-installed>
    <div id="skip-link">...</div>
    <div id="navbar" role="banner" class="navbar navbar-fixed-top navbar-default">
      <div class="container">
        <div class="region region-header-top">...</div>
        <div class="navbar-header">
          <a href="https://www.uniroma1.it/it/">...</a>
          <a href="/" title="Home Page">THIS TEXT WAS NOT PRESENT IN THE ORIGINAL PAGE</a> == $0
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
    <div class="main-container container">...</div>
    <div id="colorbox" class="role="dialog" tabindex="-1" style="display: none;">...</div>
  </body>
</html>
```

Styles Computed Layout

Filter :hov .cls +

element.style {

.dipartimento header.css?qvkikv:128

.navbar-header h1 a {

color: #005866 !important;

.navbar-header h1 a {

color: #822433 !important;

a, a: hover {

color: #000;

text-decoration: none !important;

a {

color: #337ab7;

text-decoration: none;

a {

background-color: transparent;

* {

padding: 0;

margin: 0;

* {

vendor-prefixes.less:77

-webkit-box-sizing: border-box;

-moz-box-sizing: border-box;

box-sizing: border-box;

a:-webkit-any-link {

color: #000;

cursor: pointer;

text-decoration: underline;

Inherited from h1.name.navbar-brand

.dipartimento header.css?qvkikv:124

.navbar-header h1 {

color: #005866 !important;

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

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

▸ CSS

- Defines the styling of the page

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

▸ JavaScript:

- Allows to add dynamic interactive effects to the webpage (e.g., react to user interactions)

```
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

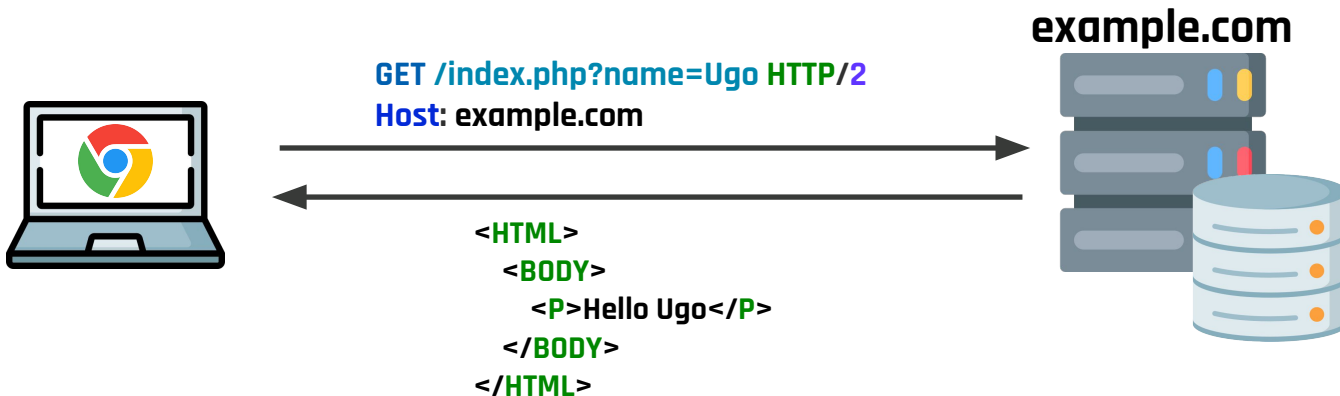
PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor - Basics

- 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("/")
```

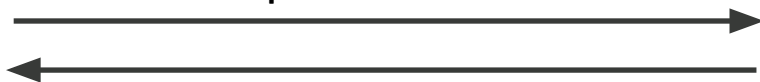
```
def hello_world():
```

```
    return "<html>\n<body>\n<p>Hello %s</p></body></html>"  
        % request.args.get('name')
```

app.py



GET /?name=Ugo HTTP/2
Host: example.com



<HTML>
<BODY>
 <P>Hello Ugo</P>
</BODY>
</HTML>

example.com



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/>

Public URLs for building webhook integrations.

Spend more time programming. One command for an instant, secure URL to your localhost server through any NAT or firewall.

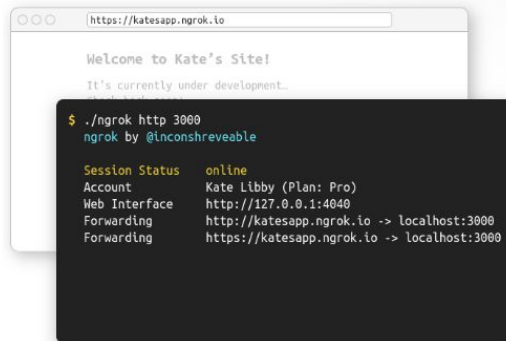
Get started for free

ngrok

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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

The screenshot displays the ngrok web interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'ngrok' (with an 'online' status indicator), 'Inspect', 'Status', and a 'Documentation' link. Below this, a 'Filter by' input field is present. The main section is titled 'All Requests' and contains a table of recent requests. The table has three columns: Method, Status, and Duration. The third request, 'GET /', is highlighted in black and shows a '200 OK' status with a duration of '0.97ms'. To the right of the table is a 'Clear' button. On the right side of the interface, a detailed view of the selected request is shown. It includes the method 'GET /', the time '6 minutes ago', the duration '0.97ms', and the IP address '151.31.172.3'. Below this, there are tabs for 'Summary', 'Headers', 'Raw', and 'Binary', with 'Summary' selected. A 'Replay' button is also visible. The response status '200 OK' is prominently displayed. Below the status, the content type '45 bytes text/html; charset=utf-8' is shown. The response body is displayed in a code block, showing an HTML structure with a 'Hello' message.

Method	Status	Duration
GET /	200 OK	2.06ms
GET /favicon.ico	404 NOT FOUND	2.13ms
GET /	200 OK	0.97ms

GET /

6 minutes ago Duration 0.97ms IP 151.31.172.3

Summary Headers Raw Binary

Replay

200 OK

Summary Headers Raw Binary

45 bytes text/html; charset=utf-8

```
<html>
<body>
<p>Hello None</p></body></html>
```