

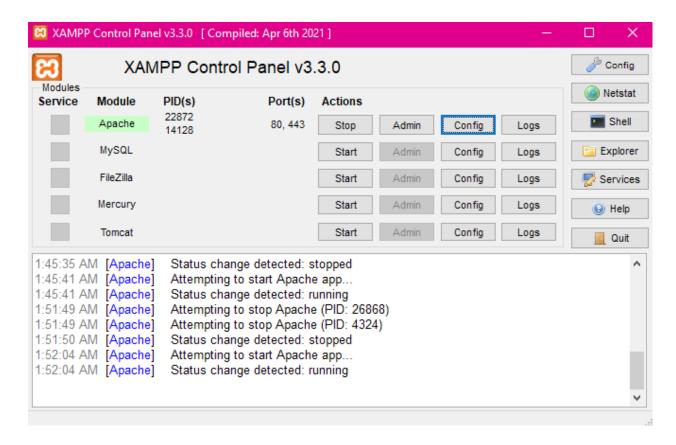
CCS6224: Network Security

# Question 0

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Tutorial Day: Wednesday
Tutorial Time: 10 AM - 12 PM
Tutorial Section: TT1L

# Setting Up an Apache Web Server using XAMPP



Setting up an Apache web server is essential for web development. Using XAMPP simplifies this process, as it includes Apache, MariaDB, PHP, and Perl, providing a comprehensive environment for local web development and testing.

### **Start Apache Server:**

- Open the XAMPP Control Panel.
- Click "Start" next to "Apache" and ensure it shows "Running".

## **Verify Installation:**

• Open a web browser and go to http://localhost



# Index of /

<u>Name</u>	Last modified	Size Description
LICENSE	2024-04-05 08:25	1.0K
gdscmmu_theme/	2024-04-24 10:36	-
<u>app/</u>	2024-04-05 08:25	-
artisan	2024-04-05 08:25	1.6K
bootstrap/	2024-04-05 08:25	-
composer.json	2024-04-05 08:25	1.8K
composer.lock	2024-04-05 08:25	292K
config/	2024-04-05 08:25	-
database/	2024-04-05 08:25	-
package.json	2024-04-05 08:25	248
phpunit.xml	2024-04-05 08:25	1.1K
public/	2024-04-05 08:25	-
resources/	2024-04-05 08:25	-
routes/	2024-04-24 10:36	-
storage/	2024-04-05 08:25	-
tests/	2024-04-05 08:25	-
vendor/	2024-04-05 08:32	-
vite.config.js	2024-04-05 08:25	263

Apache/2.4.58 (Win64) OpenSSL/3.1.3 PHP/8.2.12 Server at localhost Port 80

# **Creating User Login on Web Server**

1. Created .htaccess file to define rules of authentication

```
AuthType Basic
AuthName "Restricted Area"
AuthUserFile "C:/xampp/htdocs/protected/.htpasswd"
Require valid-user
```

2. Created .htpasswd file to store encrypted username and password

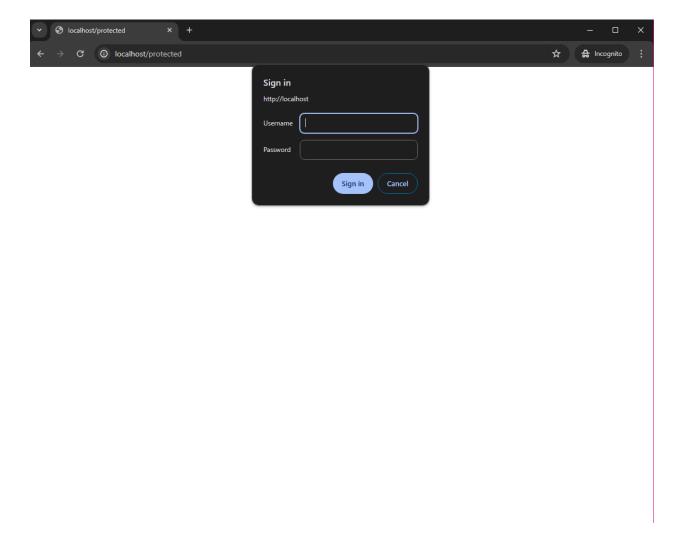
username : admin password : password

By using a .htpasswd generator online, an encrypted username and password was created

admin:\$2y\$10\$xU607r1QgKDzLxIYV0E79usUN9PKJWai8kTpAUfWi0zkYdwq2GxSy

Which later stored in .htpasswd file

Output of authentication and web server running



# **Setting up Error Logs for Web Server**

1. Defined path for errorlogs

```
File Edit Format View Help

# ErrorLog: The location of the error log file.

# If you do not specify an ErrorLog directive within a <VirtualHost>

# container, error messages relating to that virtual host will be

# logged here. If you *do* define an error logfile for a <VirtualHost>

# container, that host's errors will be logged there and not here.

# ErrorLog "C:/xampp/apache/logs/error.log"
```

2. When inputting wrong credentials, errors would show up in error logs

```
File Edit Format View Help

[Tue Jun 11 01:52:04.598628 2024] [ss1:warn] [pid 22872:tid 444] AH00998: www.example.com:443:0 server certificate does NOT include an ID which matches the server name

[Tue Jun 11 01:52:04.651677 2024] [core:warn] [pid 22872:tid 444] AH00998: pid file C:/xampp/apache/logs/httpd.pid overwritten -- Unclean shutdown of previous Apache run?

[Tue Jun 11 01:52:04.654679 2024] [ss1:warn] [pid 22872:tid 444] AH00999: www.example.com:443:0 server certificate does NOT include an ID which matches the server name

[Tue Jun 11 01:52:04.695717 2024] [mpm_winnt:notice] [pid 22872:tid 444] AH00405: Apache/2.4.58 (Win64) OpenSSL/3.1.3 PHP/8.2.12 configured -- resuming normal operations

[Tue Jun 11 01:52:04.695717 2024] [mpm_winnt:notice] [pid 22872:tid 444] AH00405: Apache Lounge V517 Server built: Oct 18 2023 13:03:18

[Tue Jun 11 01:52:04.695717 2024] [core:notice] [pid 22872:tid 444] AH00094: Command line: '::\xampp\apache\bin\httpd.exe -d C:/xampp/apache'

[Tue Jun 11 01:52:04.695717 2024] [mpm_winnt:notice] [pid 22872:tid 444] AH00094: Command line: '::\xampp\apache\bin\httpd.exe -d C:/xampp/apache'

[Tue Jun 11 01:52:04.695717 2024] [ss1:warn] [pid 14128:tid 444] AH00909: www.example.com:443:0 server certificate does NOT include an ID which matches the server name

[Tue Jun 11 01:52:05.117611 2024] [ss1:warn] [pid 14128:tid 444] AH01909: www.example.com:443:0 server certificate does NOT include an ID which matches the server name

[Tue Jun 11 01:52:05.102652 2024] [mmm_winnt:notice] [pid 14128:tid 444] AH01909: www.example.com:443:0 server certificate does NOT include an ID which matches the server name

[Tue Jun 11 01:52:05.102652 2024] [mmm_winnt:notice] [pid 14128:tid 444] AH01909: www.example.com:443:0 server certificate does NOT include an ID which matches the server name

[Tue Jun 11 01:52:05.102652 2024] [mmm_winnt:notice] [pid 14128:tid 444] AH010909: www.example.com:443:0 server certificate does NOT include an ID which matches the server name

[Tue Jun 11 01:52:05.102652 2024] [mmm_
```

# **Attacking Web Server: Using nmap**

```
C:\Users\fudge>nmap -sV 192.168.0.100
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-06-12 17:37 Malay Peninsula Standard Time Stats: 0:00:12 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing Service Scan Service scan Timing: About 80.00% done; ETC: 17:37 (0:00:03 remaining)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.100
Host is up (0.00040s latency).
Not shown: 995 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.58 ((Win64) OpenSSL/3.1.3 PHP/8.2.12)
135/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp open netbios-ssn Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
443/tcp open ssl/http Apache httpd 2.4.58 ((Win64) OpenSSL/3.1.3 PHP/8.2.12)
445/tcp open microsoft-ds?
Service Info: OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 12.69 seconds
```

## **Apache HTTP Server Details**

### HTTP (Port 80)

Service: HTTPPort: 80/tcp

• Server: Apache HTTP Server 2.4.58

OS: Windows 64-bitOpenSSL Version: 3.1.3PHP Version: 8.2.12

### HTTPS (Port 443)

• Service: HTTPS (SSL/TLS)

• **Port**: 443/tcp

• Server: Apache HTTP Server 2.4.58

OS: Windows 64-bit
OpenSSL Version: 3.1.3
PHP Version: 8.2.12

# **Summary**

• Apache Version: 2.4.58

• Operating System: Windows (64-bit)

• SSL/TLS Support: Enabled with OpenSSL 3.1.3

• **PHP Support**: Enabled with PHP 8.2.12

## HTTP Status Codes Using curl

**curl** (short for "Client URL") is a command-line tool and library for transferring data with URLs. It is widely used for interacting with web servers and web services, allowing users to send various types of requests and receive responses over different protocols such as HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, and many others. In this section, curl is used to see HTTP status codes from the web server.

# HTTP 200 (OK)

Purpose: Verify that the home page of the web server is accessible and functioning correctly.

**Description**: Successfully loaded the home page, receiving a 200 OK status code indicating that the request was successful.

## **HTTP 401 (Unauthorized)**

**Purpose**: Test access control by attempting to access a protected directory without credentials.

```
C:\Users\fudge>curl -i http://192.168.0.100/protected/
HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized
Date: Wed, 12 Jun 2024 10:16:57 GMT

Server: Apache/2.4.58 (Win64) OpenSSL/3.1.3 PHP/8.2.12

MWW-Authenticate: Basic realm="Restricted Area"

Content-Length: 484

Content-Type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0//EN">
<html><head>
<title>401 Unauthorized</title>
</head><body>
<h1>Unauthorized</h1>
ips server could not verify that you are authorized to access the document requested. Either you supplied the wrong credentials (e.g., bad password), or your browser doesn't understand how to supply the credentials required.
(hr)
<address>Apache/2.4.58 (Win64) OpenSSL/3.1.3 PHP/8.2.12 Server at 192.168.0.100 Port 80</address> </body></html>
```

**Description**: Attempted to access the protected directory without credentials, resulting in a 401 Unauthorized status code, indicating that authentication is required.

## HTTP 403 (Forbidden)

**Purpose**: Confirm that access is correctly restricted to a specific directory.

```
C:\Users\fudge>curl -i http://192.168.0.100/forbidden
HTTP/1.1 403 Forbidden
Date: Wed, 12 Jun 2024 10:21:55 GMT
Server: Apache/2.4.58 (Win64) OpenSSL/3.1.3 PHP/8.2.12
Content-Length: 302
Content-Type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0//EN">
<html><head>
<title>403 Forbidden</title>
</head>
<title>403 Forbidden</title>
</head>
<br/>
</hr>

<
```

**Description**: Attempted to access a forbidden directory configured with an .htaccess file, resulting in a 403 Forbidden status code, indicating that access is correctly restricted.

## **HTTP 404 (Not Found)**

**Purpose**: Ensure that the server correctly handles requests for non-existent resources.

```
C:\Users\fudge>curl -i http://192.168.0.100/nonexistentpage
HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found
Date: Wed, 12 Jun 2024 10:34:45 GMT
Server: Apache/2.4.58 (Win64) OpenSSL/3.1.3 PHP/8.2.12
Content-Length: 299
Content-Type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0//EN">
<html><head>
<title>404 Not Found</title>
</head><body>
<h1>Not Found</h1>
Form requested URL was not found on this server.
<hr>
<address>Apache/2.4.58 (Win64) OpenSSL/3.1.3 PHP/8.2.12 Server at 192.168.0.100 Port 80</address>
</body></html>
```

**Description**: Attempted to access a non-existent page, resulting in a 404 Not Found status code, indicating that the server correctly handles missing resources.

# **HTTP 500 (Internal Server Error)**

**Purpose**: Verify the server's error handling by triggering a server-side error.

```
C:\Users\fudge>curl -i http://192.168.0.100/
HTTP/1.1 500 Internal Server Error
Date: Wed, 12 Jun 2024 10:39:25 GMT
Server: Apache/2.4.58 (Win64) OpenSSL/3.1.3 PHP/8.2.12
Content-Length: 636
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0//EN">
<html><head>
<title>500 Internal Server Error</title>
</head>
<htp></html>
Server encountered an internal error or
misconfiguration and was unable to complete
your request.
Please contact the server administrator at
postmaster@localhost to inform them of the time this error occurred,
and the actions you performed just before this error.
More information about this error may be available
in the server error log.
<hr/>
<address>Apache/2.4.58 (Win64) OpenSSL/3.1.3 PHP/8.2.12 Server at 192.168.0.100 Port 80</address></body></html>
```

**Description**: Triggered a server error by introducing an invalid directive in the .htaccess file, resulting in a 500 Internal Server Error status code, indicating that the server correctly handles internal errors.

# Nikto Scan Report

```
perl nikto.pl
Nikto v2.5.0
 arget IP:
                                     192.168.0.100
                                     192.168.0.100
                                     2024-06-12 19:17:53 (GMT8)
         r: Apache/2.4.58 (Win64) OpenSSL/3.1.3 PHP/8.2.12
Server: Apache/2.4.58 (Win64) OpenSSL/3.1.3 PMP/8.2.12
Apache/2.4.58 appears to be outdated (current is at least 2.4.59). Apache 2.2.34 is the EOL for the 2.x branch.
PMP/8.2.12 appears to be outdated (current is at least 3.2.0).
OpenSSL/3.1.3 appears to be outdated (current is at least 3.2.0). OpenSSL 1.1.1w is current for 1.x and is supported via contract, and 3.0.12 for 3.0.x, and 3.1.4 for 3.1.x.

?: The X-Content-Type-Options header is not set. This could allow the user agent to render the content of the site in a different fashion to the MIME type. See: https://www.netsparker.com/web-vulnerability-scanner/vu erabilities/missing-content-type-header/

?: HTTP TRACE method is active which suggests the host is vulnerable to XST. See: https://owasp.org/www-comunity/attacks/Cross_Site_Tracing
//ssr/fdir.bass/loavy.loune: You can use ShowVolume and ShowDirectory directly on the Novell server (NMS.1) to view the filesystem without having to log in.
//cgi-bin/post32.exe/ldir%20c:\): post32 can execute arbitrary commands.
    pmyadmin/ChangeLog: phpMyAdmin is for managing MySQL databases, and should be protected or limited to authorized hosts.
ons/: Directory indexing found.
/icons/README: Apache default file found. See: https://www.vntweb.co.uk/apache-restricting-access-to-iconsreadme/
   hpmyadmin/: Retrieved x-powered-by header: PHF/8.2.12.
hpmyadmin/:X-Frame-Options header is deprecated and has been replaced with the Content-Security-Policy HTTP header with the frame-ancestors directive instead. See: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-U5/docs/Web/HTTP/
        nyadmin/: Uncommon header 'x-ob_mode' found, with contents: 1.
           admin/: phpMyAdmin directory found.
admin/README: phpMyAdmin is for managing MySQL databases, and should be protected or limited to authorized hosts. See: https://typo3.org/
                           0 error(s) and 15 item(s) reported on remote host
    2024-06-12 19:19:11 (GMT8) (78 seconds)
  host(s) tested
```

### Overview

h http://192.168.0.100/

The Nikto scan was conducted on the target web server (http://192.168.0.100/) to identify potential vulnerabilities and misconfigurations. The scan results provide valuable insights into the security posture of the server and highlight areas for improvement.

# **Findings**

### 1. Server Information:

- The server is running Apache version 2.4.58, OpenSSL version 3.1.3, and PHP version 8.2.12.
- These versions are flagged as potentially outdated, indicating a need for updating to newer versions.

### 2. Vulnerabilities and Misconfigurations:

- The X-Content-Type-Options header is not set, potentially allowing content rendering inconsistencies based on MIME type.
- HTTP TRACE method is active, indicating vulnerability to Cross Site Tracing (XST).

- Directories and files with sensitive information or potential vulnerabilities were identified, including /nsn/fdir.bas, /cgi-bin/post32.exe, /phpmyadmin/ChangeLog, /phpmyadmin/README, etc.
- Directory indexing (/icons/) is enabled, which could expose directory contents to unauthorized users.
- Various headers, such as X-Powered-By, X-Frame-Options, and x-ob\_mode, were observed, with recommendations provided for each.

### 3. Recommendations:

- Enable the X-Content-Type-Options header to prevent content type sniffing.
- Disable the HTTP TRACE method to mitigate Cross Site Tracing vulnerabilities.
- Secure sensitive directories and files (e.g., /phpmyadmin/) by restricting access or implementing additional authentication measures.
- Disable directory indexing to prevent unauthorized access to directory contents.
- Update server software (Apache, OpenSSL, PHP) to the latest versions to address potential security vulnerabilities.
- o Implement security headers (e.g., X-Frame-Options) to enhance web security and mitigate certain types of attacks.

### 4. Scan Statistics:

o Total requests: 8906

• Errors encountered: 0

Start time: 2024-06-12 19:17:53 (GMT8)End time: 2024-06-12 19:19:11 (GMT8)

o Duration: (78 seconds)

# **ZAP Security Testing Report**

# **Summary**

Attack had been conducted on the web server using OWASP ZAP (Zed Attack Proxy). The testing aimed to identify vulnerabilities and assess the security posture of the web application.

# **Findings**

GET http://192.168.0.100/protected/ HTTP/1.1
host: 192.168.0.100
Proxy-Connection: keep-alive
Cache-Control: max-age=0
Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46cGFzc3dvcmQ=
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/125.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,\*/\*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7
Accept-Language: en-GB,en;q=0.9

### **Login Credential Capture**

During the testing, a login request to the protected area of the web server was intercepted using ZAP. The intercepted request included an Authorization header containing Base64-encoded credentials for HTTP Basic Authentication. Upon decoding the Authorization header, the username and password used for authentication were successfully retrieved

Authorization header using Base64-encoded:

YWRtaW46cGFzc3dvcmQ=

After decoded:

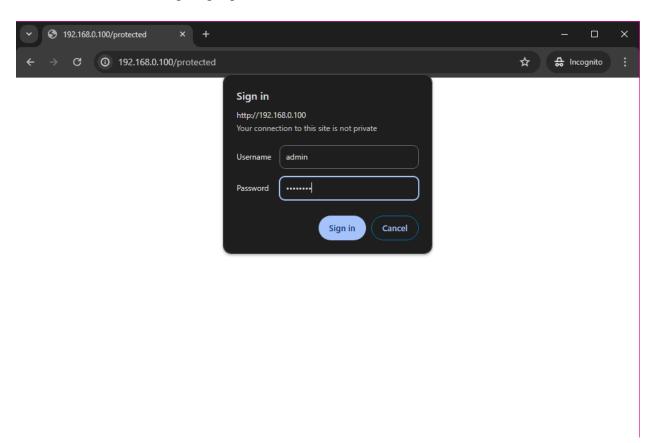
Decode from Base64 format Simply enter your data then push the decode button.
YWRtaW46cGFzc3dvcmQ=
• For encoded binaries (like images, documents, etc.) use the file upload form a little further down on this page.
UTF-8 Source character set.
Decode each line separately (useful for when you have multiple entries).
D Live mode OFF Decodes in real-time as you type or paste (supports only the UTF-8 character set).
< DECODE > Decodes your data into the area below.
admin:password

### **Decoded Credentials:**

Username: admin Password: password

# **Capture Login Packet Using Wireshark**

Run webserver and attempt login process



Run wireshark and capture the packets from the login process

For filtering purposes, apply the filter

http && tcp.port == 80

### Login process packet captured

```
192.168.0.100
                                      192.168.0.100
                                                                    551 GET /protected/ HTTP/1.1
652 86.543314
                                                                    1050 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
                 192.168.0.100
                                      192.168.0.100
                                                          HTTP
654 86.554512 192.168.0.100
                                      192.168.0.100
                                                          HTTP
                                                                   471 GET /icons/blank.gif HTTP/1.1
656 86.555660 192.168.0.100
                                      192.168.0.100
                                                          HTTP
                                                                    499 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (GIF89a)
661 86.556441
663 86.557418
                 192.168.0.100
                                      192.168.0.100
                                                          HTTP
                                                                    470 GET /icons/back.gif HTTP/1.1
                                                          HTTP
                 192.168.0.100
                                      192.168.0.100
                                                                    568 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (GIF89a)
665 86.582636 192.168.0.100
                                      192.168.0.100
                                                          HTTP
                                                                    467 GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1
```

From the packet details, authorization is using base-64 encoded

authorization: Basic YWRtaW46cGFzc3dvcmQ=

After decoding, the login details for username and password for the webserver is achieved

Decode from Base64 format Simply enter your data then push the decode button.
YWRtaW46cGFzc3dvcmQ=
For encoded binaries (like images, documents, etc.) use the file upload form a little further down on this page.
UTF-8 ✓ Source character set.
Decode each line separately (useful for when you have multiple entries).
Decodes in real-time as you type or paste (supports only the UTF-8 character set).
Codes your data into the area below.
admin:password

Username : admin Password : password

# Conclusion

Successfully captured and decoded the login credentials using Wireshark. This demonstrates the potential security risks of using basic authentication over HTTP.