

Lab 9: Hacking Web Servers Part 2

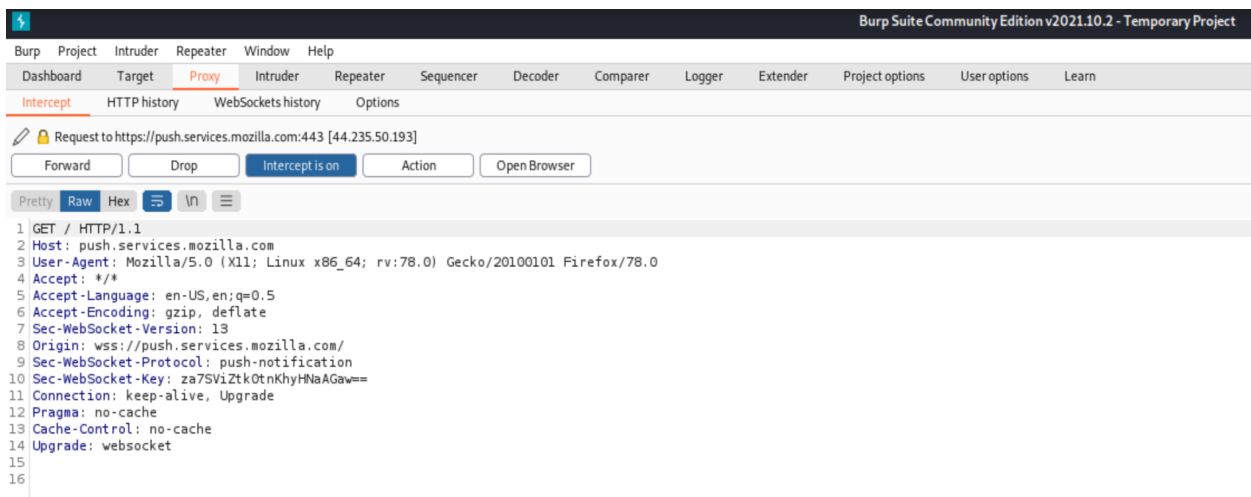
Introduction:

Proxy listeners such as Burp Suite are another incredibly useful tool for hackers and penetration testers to exploit vulnerabilities in web applications. Much like packet sniffers, proxy listeners allow for the capture and analysis of traffic on a network. In this lab, we will demonstrate the use of proxy listeners using Burpsuite Community Edition.

Part 1: Using Burpsuite

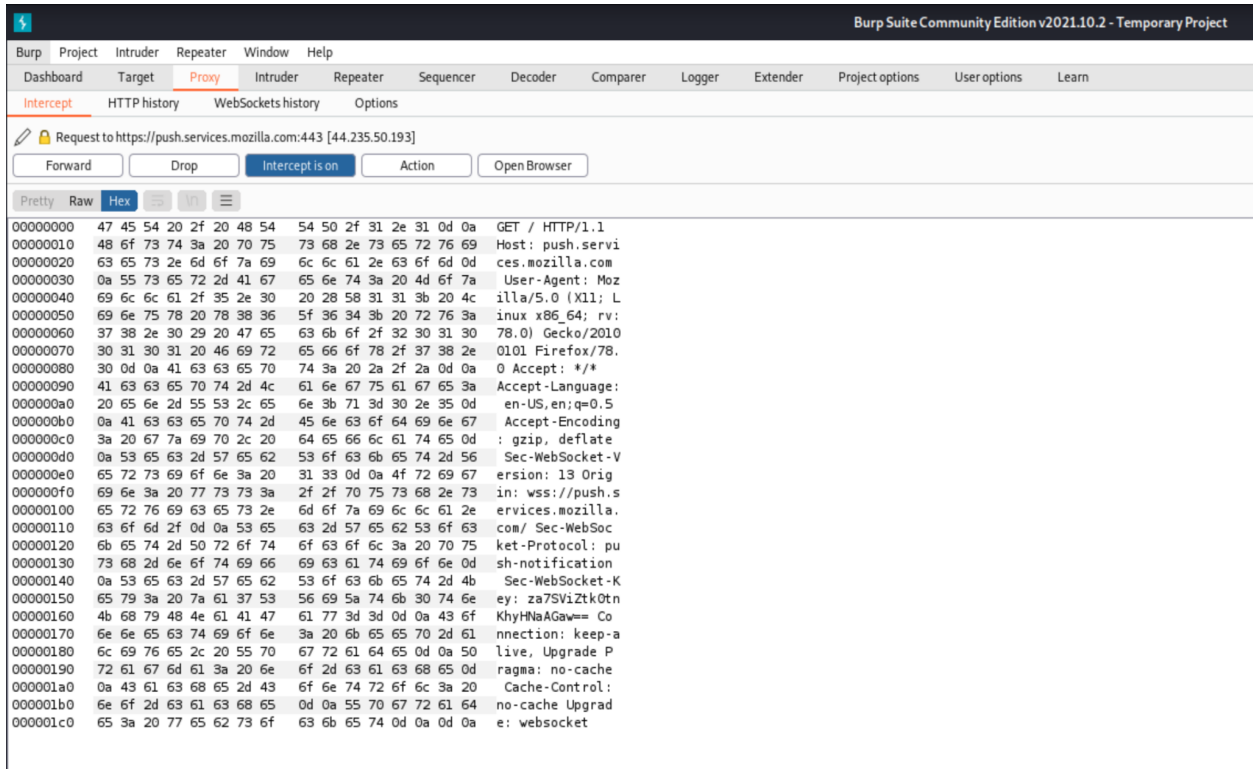
Burpsuite comes preinstalled on our kali VM, and can be easily configured to work with our default web browser Firefox. The result is shown below.

Figure 1: Burpsuite Awaiting a Response



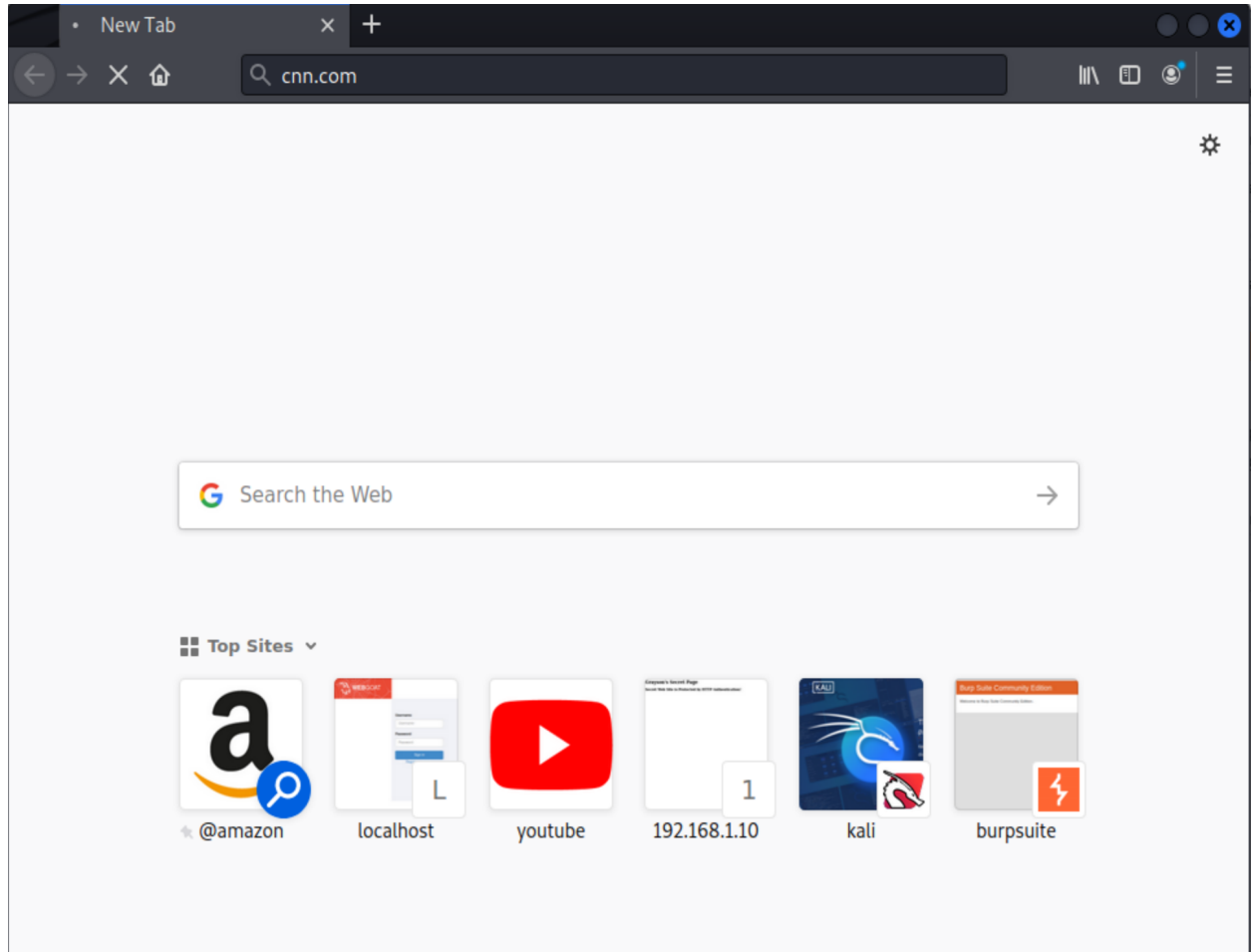
Here we see the raw request that gets routed through the burp proxy when we open Firefox.

Figure 2: Burpsuite Hex Dump



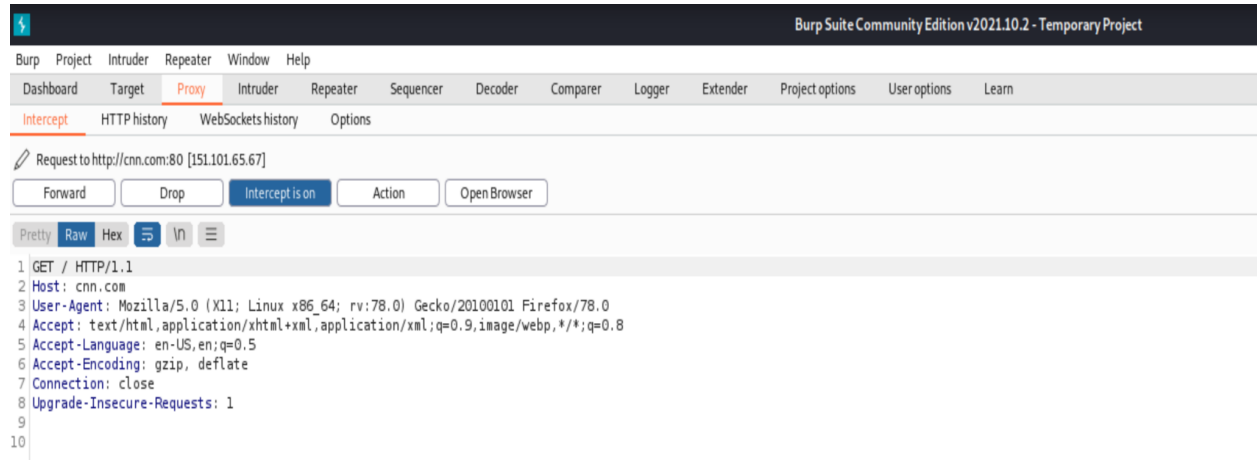
We can also view a hexdump of the request if needed

Figure 3: Firefox Waiting For Forwarded Request





When we try to access a URL, the Firefox hangs because it has not yet received the request. The request at this point has been intercepted by burp, and will only be received by Firefox when it is forwarded by the proxy.

Figure 4: Request Awaiting Forwarding



Here we can see the raw text for our request to access cnn.com. We can also modify the request if we like by opening the inspector tab on the right.

Figure 5: Viewing Request Details With Burp Inspector

INSPECTOR  

Request Attributes

▼

Query Parameters (0)

▼

Body Parameters (0)

▼

Request Cookies (0)

▼

Request Headers (7)

▲

NAME	VALUE	
Host	cnn.com	>
User-Agent	Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x...	>
Accept	text/html,application/xht...	>
Accept-Language	en-US,en;q=0.5	>
Accept-Encoding	gzip, deflate	>
Connection	close	>
Upgrade-Insecure-Requ...	1	>

Remove



▲

▼

Add...

We see here a wealth of information about the request, and can modify certain fields.

Figure 6: Modifying Request With Burp

INSPECTOR  

Request Attributes

▼

Query Parameters (0)

▼

Body Parameters (0)

▼

Request Cookies (0)

▼

Request Headers (7)

▲

NAME	VALUE	
Host	does-not-exist.com	>
User-Agent	Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x...	>
Accept	text/html,application/xht...	>
Accept-Language	en-US,en;q=0.5	>
Accept-Encoding	gzip, deflate	>
Connection	close	>
Upgrade-Insecure-Requ...	1	>

Remove

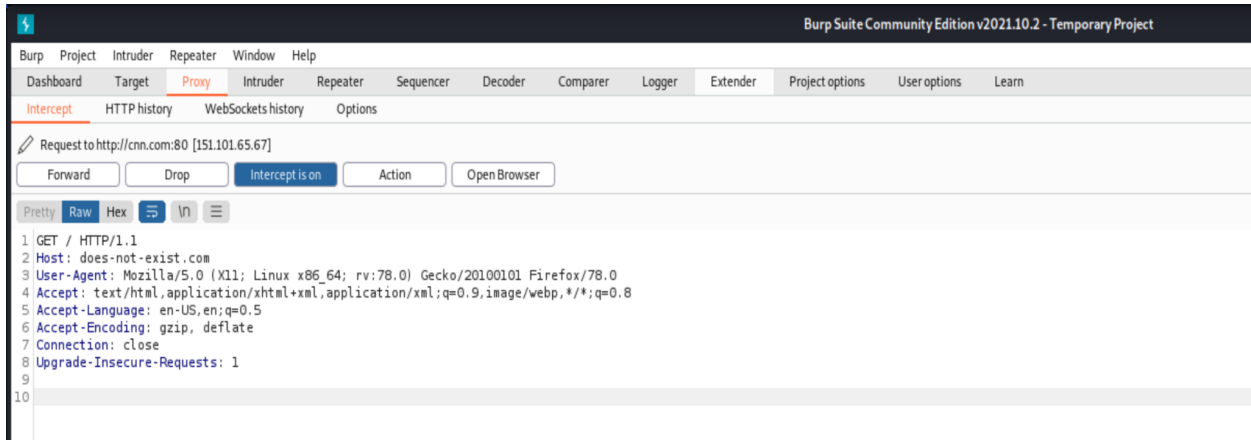
▲

▼

Add...

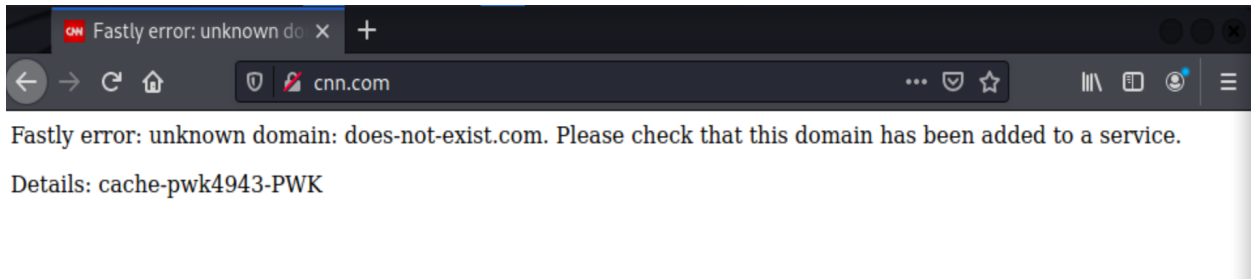
We change the host field of the request to a domain that does not exist.

Figure 7: Raw Text of Modified Request



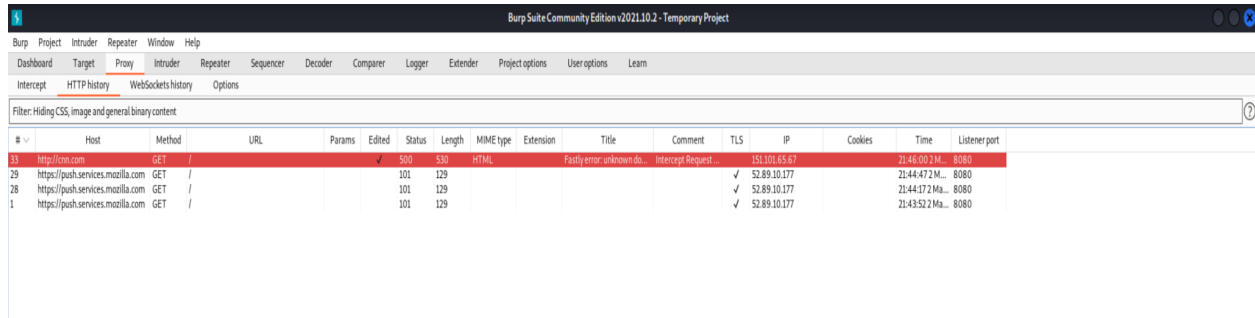
When we forward this request to the browser, the result should be a page not found error of some sort.

Figure 8: Forwarding Modified Request to Firefox



As expected, there is an error when the request is forwarded because it was intercepted and modified.

Figure 9: Burp HTTP History



The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the HTTP History tab selected. The table below represents the data visible in the history list.

#	Host	Method	URL	Params	Edited	Status	Length	MIME type	Extension	Title	Comment	TLS	IP	Cookies	Time	Listener port
31	https://www...	GET	/		✓	500	550	HTML		Fastly error: unknown do...	Intercept request...	✓	52.89.10.177		21:40:03.14...	8080
29	https://push.services.mozilla.com	GET	/			101	129					✓	52.89.10.177		21:44:47.2 Ma...	8080
28	https://push.services.mozilla.com	GET	/			101	129					✓	52.89.10.177		21:44:17.2 Ma...	8080
1	https://push.services.mozilla.com	GET	/			101	129					✓	52.89.10.177		21:43:52.2 Ma...	8080

We see here that the HTTP history tab in burp allows us to highlight certain requests and make comments on them. A very valuable feature when a large volume of requests are coming in.