## UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF HANOI Information and Communication Technology Department



# **Investigating Web Attacks Module 09 - Digital Forensic**

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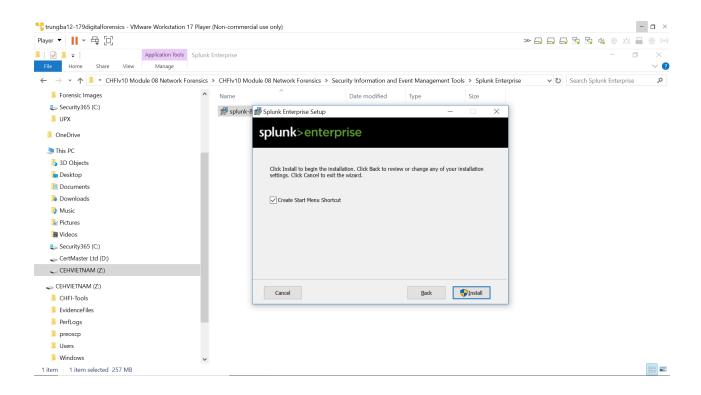
Nguyễn Tiến Ngọc BA12-140

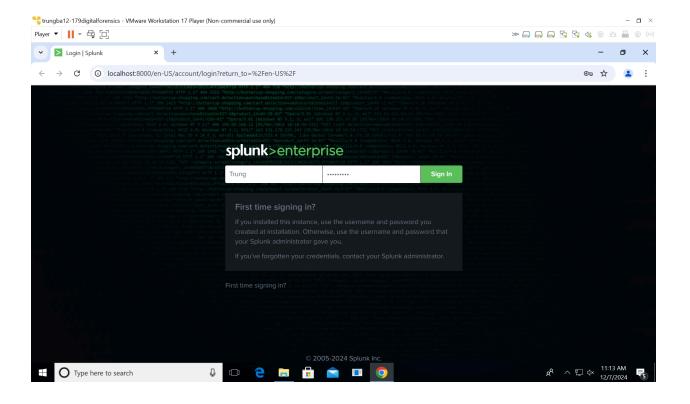
Ha Noi, Dec 07 2024

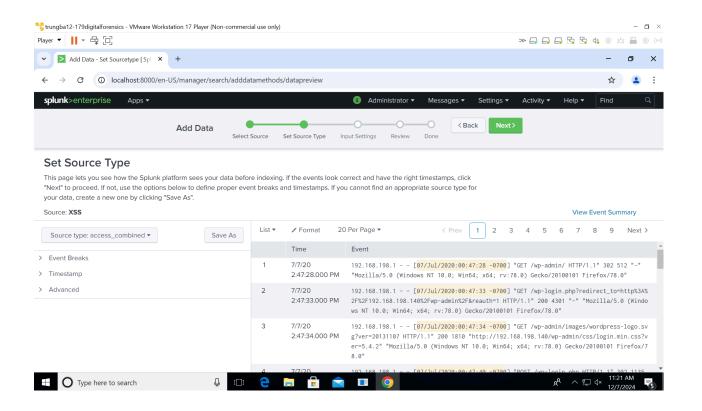
#### I. XSS (Apache Logs)

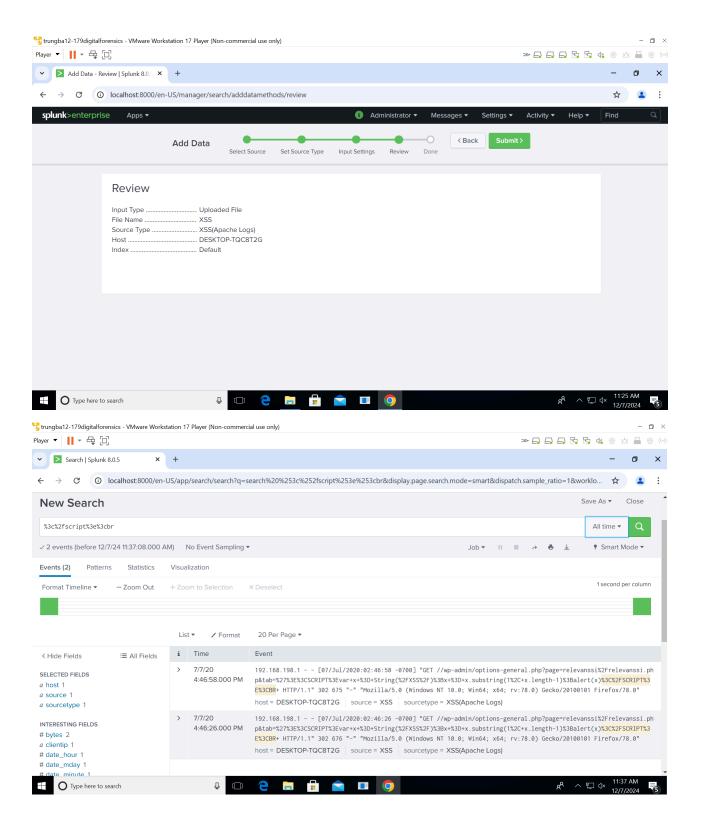
These images show how to detect an XSS attack by examining log files from the Apache server. You filtered for malicious scripts and decoded them to identify a potential XSS attack. The script found in the log file contains JavaScript that, when executed, may exploit vulnerabilities in the web application. This type of attack usually aims to execute scripts in the context of a victim's browser, which could steal information or perform unintended actions.

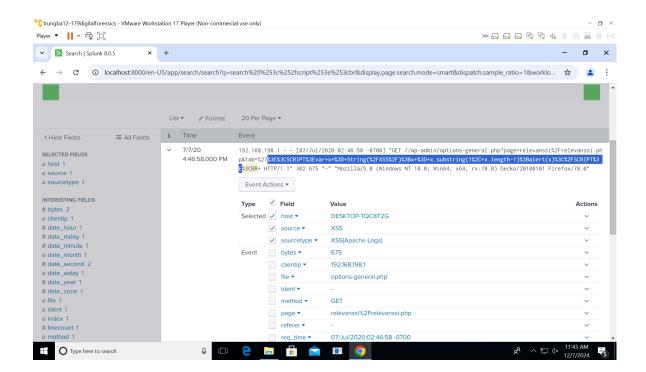
Key Insights: The images visually demonstrate filtering through logs in Splunk and detecting the attack via specific markers like %3Cscript%3E in the log entries. The presence of a suspicious script indicates the nature of the attack.







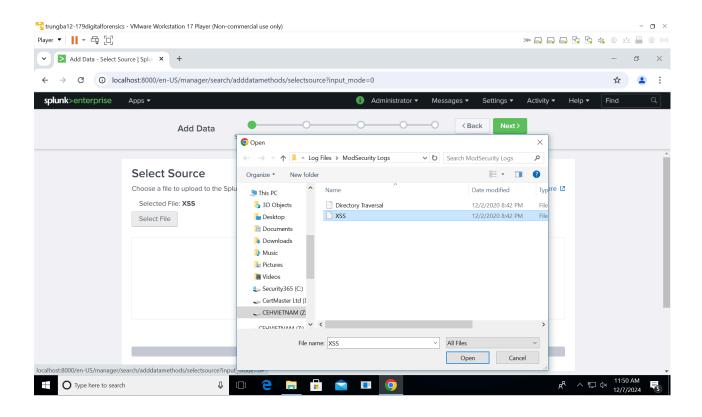


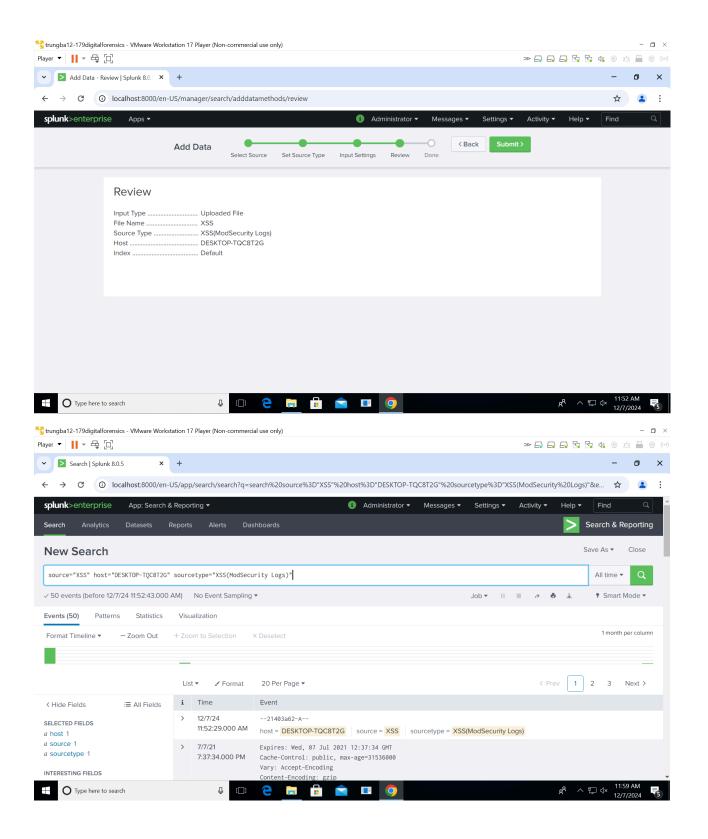


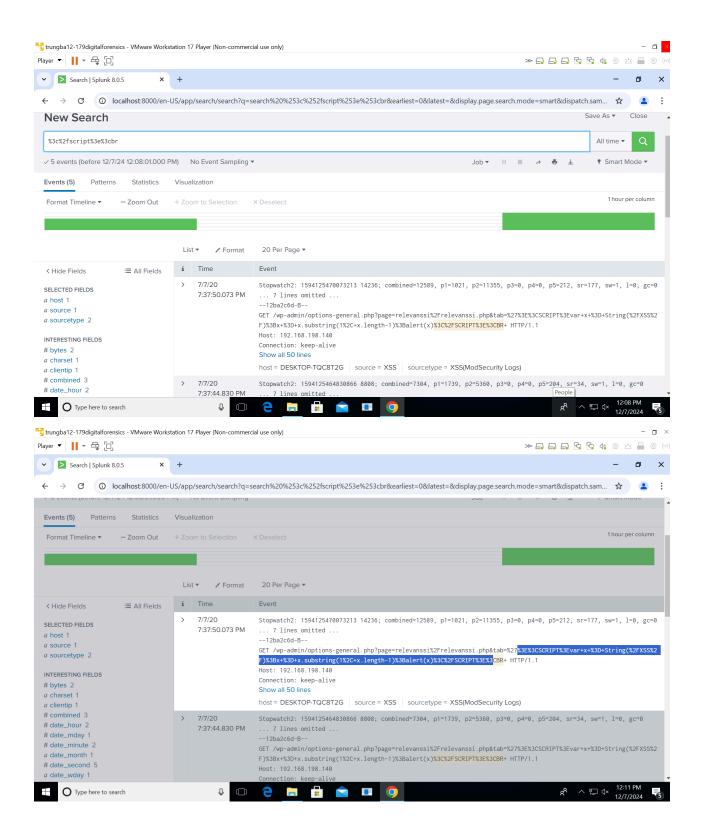
### II. XSS (ModSecurity Logs)

The analysis of ModSecurity logs reveals similar patterns in XSS attacks, with the added layer of security offered by ModSecurity, which tries to block such attacks. The images here show how the attack was detected and the firewall's response to it, with HTTP 403 errors indicating that access to the resource was blocked.

Key Insights: The images help visualize how web application firewalls (WAFs) like ModSecurity attempt to prevent these attacks by blocking malicious input.



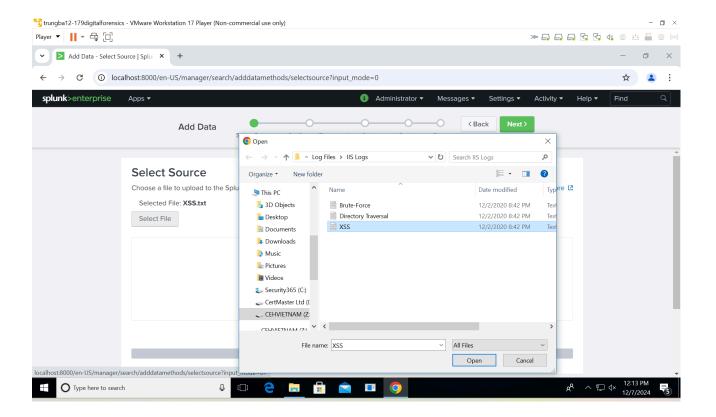


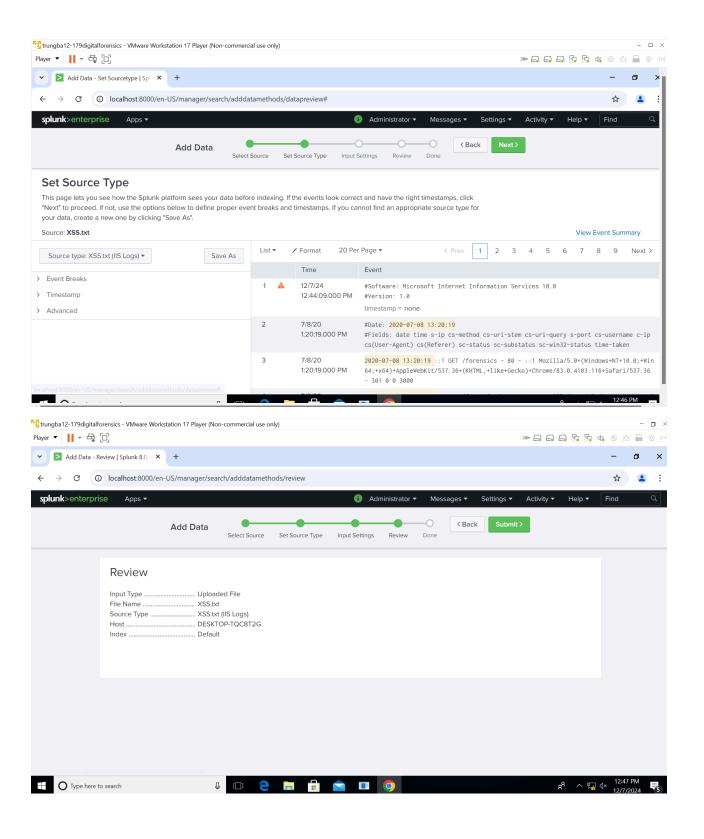


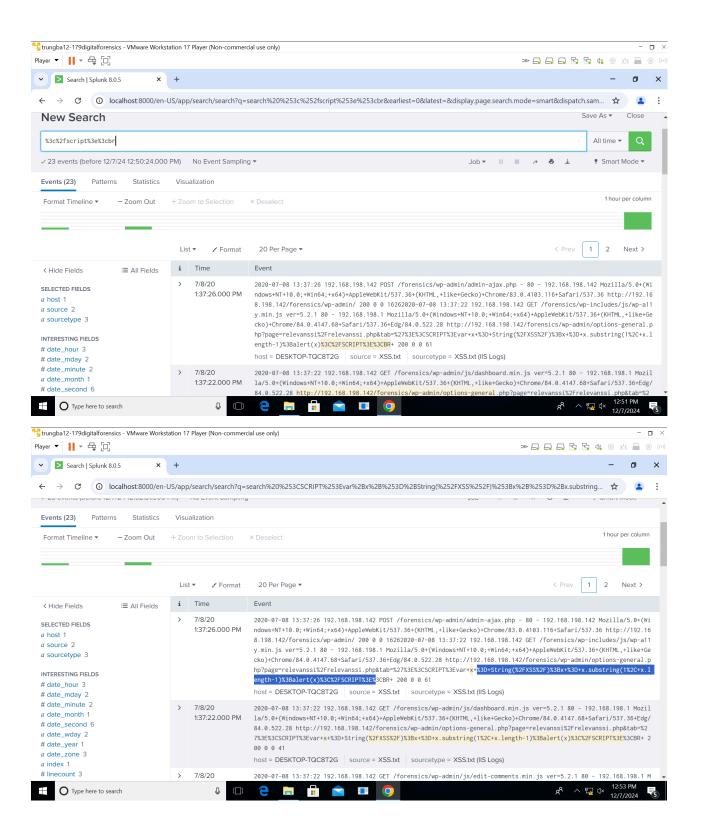
#### III. XSS.txt (IIS Logs)

This part involves examining IIS logs for the same XSS attack. Similar to the Apache and ModSecurity logs, we can see the attacker using encoded scripts to inject malicious JavaScript. The key here is recognizing that different web servers (Apache, ModSecurity, IIS) may log different data, and understanding these variations is critical for an in-depth forensic investigation.

The IIS logs highlight that despite the firewall's response, the attacker was able to launch an attack, which emphasizes the need for multiple layers of defense.







#### **Meaning of the Lab Work:**

The primary goal of this lab is to teach the practical skills needed for investigating web attacks, specifically XSS. By analyzing the logs from different sources (Apache, ModSecurity, IIS), you learn how to:

- Identify Web Attacks: XSS attacks are detected through log analysis by recognizing malicious scripts or unusual patterns in the logs.
- Understand Log Data: The lab demonstrates how various systems log data differently. Apache, ModSecurity, and IIS each have distinct log formats, and understanding these can help in tracing back the steps of an attack.
- Practical Forensic Skills: The lab emphasizes hands-on experience with tools like Splunk Enterprise, which is used to search and analyze logs, allowing you to track down the source of the attack and understand its impact.
- Improve Web Security: By simulating and detecting attacks in a controlled environment, you gain knowledge of how to prevent, detect, and mitigate web vulnerabilities in real-world applications.

The significance of this lab is that it equips you with the skills to conduct forensic investigations into web-based attacks, which is a crucial part of cybersecurity. Understanding these types of attacks, especially XSS, is important for developing secure applications and systems, as well as for responding to incidents involving web vulnerabilities.