# Using Burp to Test for Components with Known Vulnerabilities

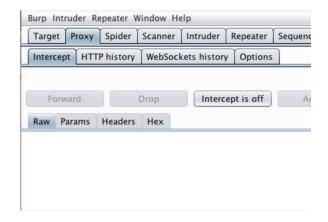
To determine whether your application is vulnerable it is important to keep abreast of the security status of the components that it uses. Vulnerabilities ar reported to central clearing houses such as CVE and NVD.

Attackers are able to identify a weak component through scanning or manual analysis of a web application. You can simulate this process using Burp. In example we assess one potential vulnerability of a web server.

First, ensure that Burp is correctly configured with your browser.

Ensure Burp Proxy "Intercept is off".

Visit the web application you are testing in your browser.



Next, click the "HTTP history" tab.

In the HTTP history table select one of the captured request and response rows.

Tar	get Proxy Spider Scanne	r Intruder	Repeater	Sequen
Inte	ercept HTTP history WebSo	ockets history	Options	
Filter	: Showing all items			
#	Host	Method	URL	
1	http://172.16.67.136	GET	/wordpress/	
2	http://172.16.67.136	GET	/wordpress/wp-c	
3	http://172.16.67.136	GET	/wordpress/wp-c	
4	http://172.16.67.136	GET	/wordpress/wp-c	
5	http://172.16.67.136	GET	/wordpress/wp-c	
6	http://172.16.67.136	GET	/wordpress/wp-c	
7	http://172.16.67.136	GET	/wordpress/wp-c	
8	http://172.16.67.136	GET	/wordpress/	
9	http://172.16.67.136	GET	/wordpress/wp-c	
10	http://172.16.67.136	GET	/wordpress/wp-c	

Click the "Response" tab.

Information regarding the web server used by the web application is provided in the response.

From either the "Raw" or "Headers" tab, make a note or copy the Server name and version number.

Original request	Auto-modified request Response
Raw Headers H	ex HTML Render
Name	Value
HTTP/1.1	200 OK
Date	Mon, 23 Feb 2015 15:59:55 GMT
Server	Apache/2.2.14 (Ubuntu) mod_mono/
X-Powered-By	PHP/5.3.2-1ubuntu4.5
X-Pingback	http://172.16.67.136/wordpress/xn
Status	200 OK
Vary	Accept-Encoding
Content-Length	8202
Keep-Alive	timeout=15, max=100
Connection	Keep-Alive
Content-Type	text/html; charset=UTF-8



With the server information at your disposal you can now use a search engine or one of the central clearing houses to check whether your web server has any known vulnerabilities.

httpd.apache.org/security/vulnerabilities\_22.html

## Fixed in Apache httpd 2.2.15

important: mod isapi module unload flaw (

A flaw was found with within mod\_isapi whic mod\_isapi, a remote attacker could send a n

Acknowledgements: We would like to thank

Reported to security team: 9th February 2010 Issue public: 2nd March 2010 Update Released: 5th March 2010 Affects: 2.2.14, 2.2.13, 2.2.12, 2.2.11, 2.2.10, 2

low: Subrequest handling of request header

Vulnerable components are usually fixed in a later version of the software. Upgrading or patching any components used by your web application is critical when securing your applications.

#### Apache httpd 2.2 vulnerabilities

This page lists all security vulnerabilities fixed in released versions o versions of Apache httpd the flaw is known to affect, and where a fla

Please note that if a vulnerability is shown below as being fixed in a

This page is created from a database of vulnerabilities originally pop

### Fixed in Apache httpd 2.2.29

important: mod\_cgid denial of service CVE-2014-0231

A flaw was found in mod\_cgid. If a server using mod\_cgid hosted leading to denial of service.

Acknowledgements: This issue was reported by Rainer Jung of th

Additionally, it is possible to use the "Software Version Reporter" from the BApp store to passively scan for server software version numbers.



Related articles:

Getting started with Burp Proxy

Getting started with Burp Scanner

## Burp Suite

Web vulnerability scanner Burp Suite Editions Release Notes

## Vulnerabilities

Cross-site scripting (XSS) SQL injection Cross-site request forgery XML external entity injection Directory traversal Server-side request forgery

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