sait.ca

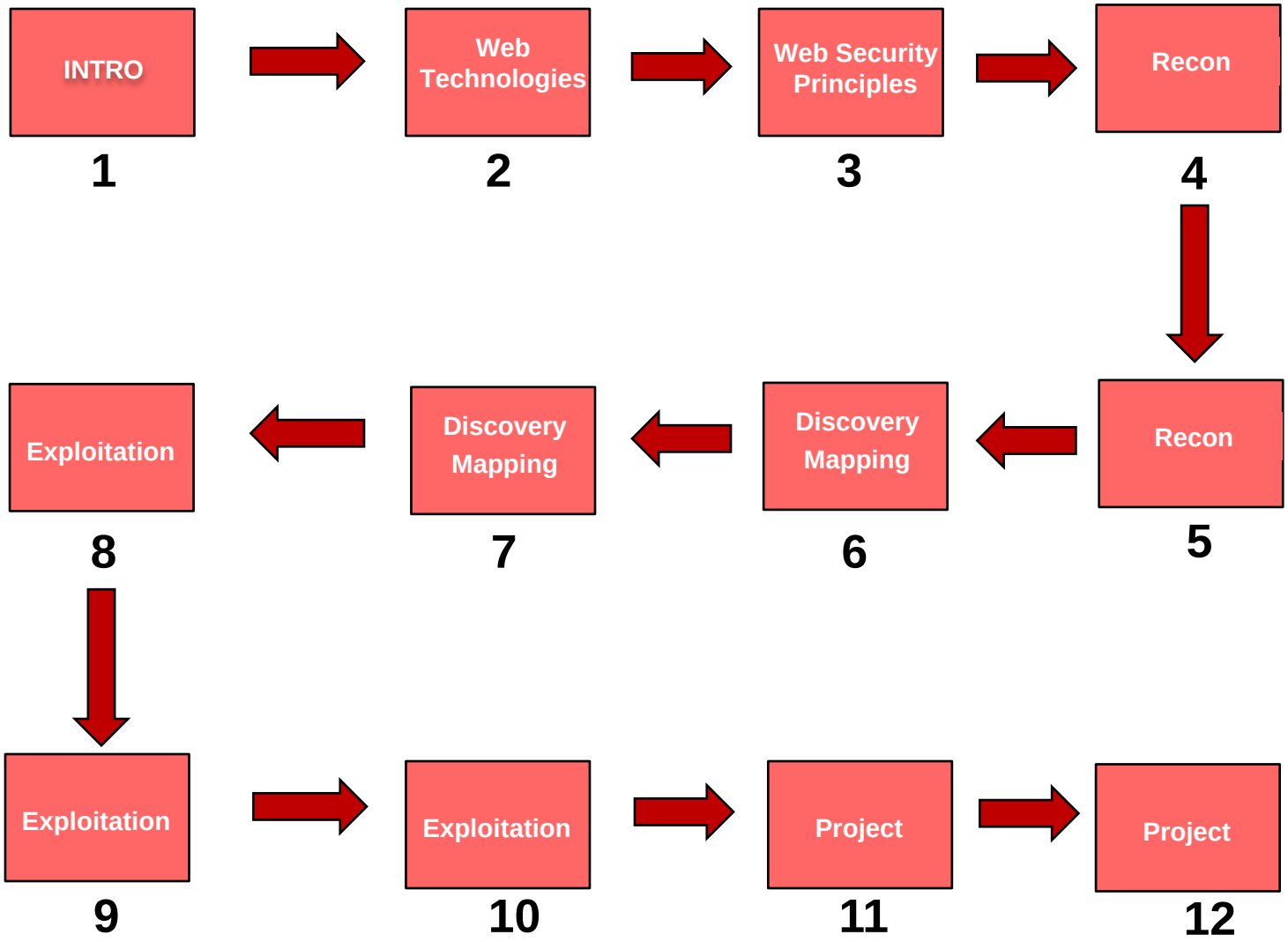
SAIT POLYTECHNIC

FURTHER YOUR PASSION

Web App & Data Base Security

Web Tech

Web App & Data Base Security



Agenda

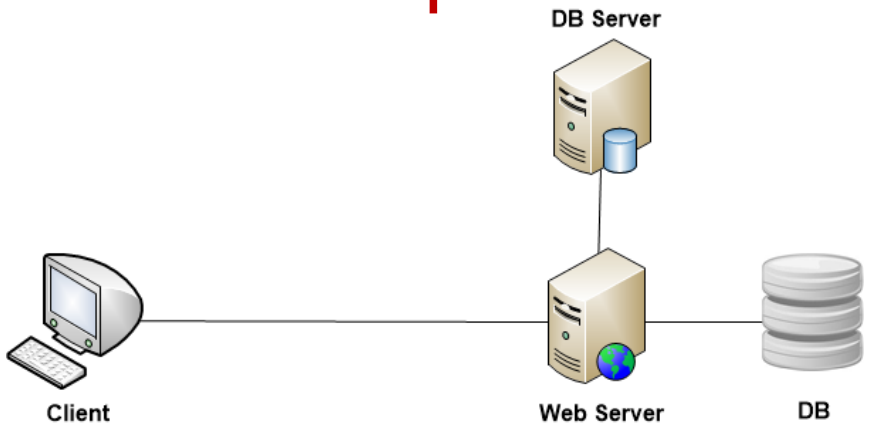
- Web Servers;
- The HTTP Protocol;
- HTTP Request;
- HTTP Response;
- User-agents;
- Lab 1 – Understanding HTTP Protocol using Wireshark;
- Lab 2 – Analyzing the web servers (reviewing some tools).

Web Servers

- Pure Web Servers are rare today;
- They server static content only;
- Typically safe from most active web application attacks;
- Most modern web servers fall under the hybrid category.

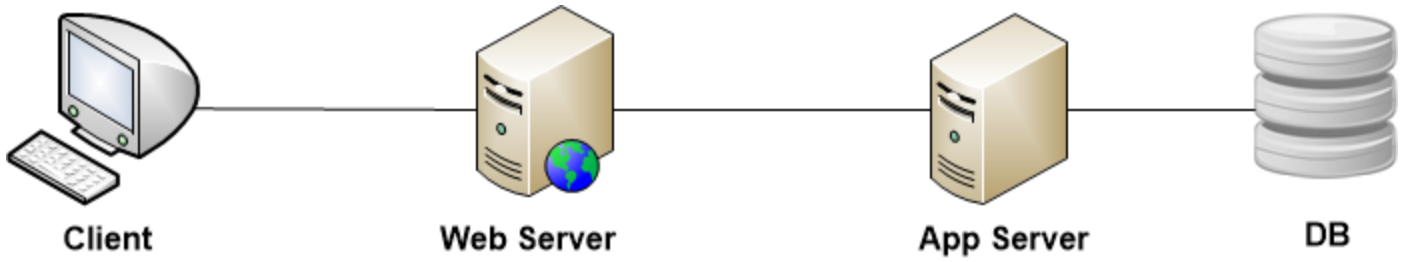
Dynamic Server Architecture

- Web Server that serves both static and active content (most common today);
- Active content often drawn from a back-end data base (Commonly a relational data base using SQL);
- Mode difficult to protect and harden.



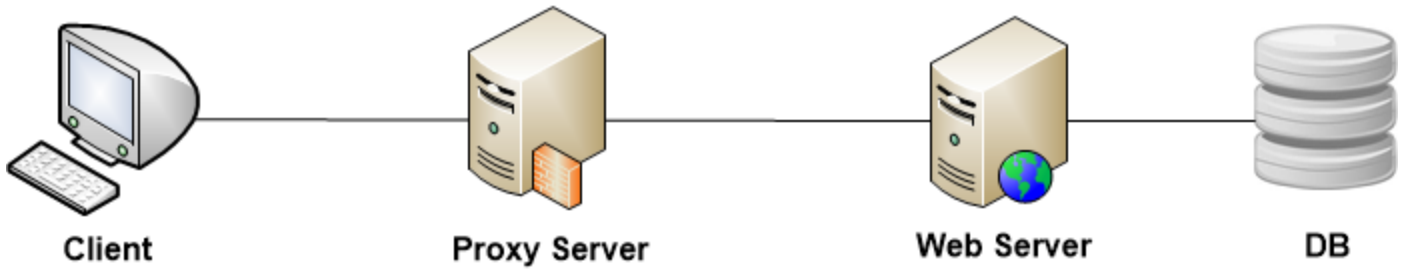
Application Servers

- Applications run within a server application (WebSphere, BEA WebLogic, Jboss, Tomcat);
- App Servers usually don't communicate directly with the clients.



Proxy Servers Architecture

- A proxy server front ends for one or more application (called reverse proxy);
- The proxy passed requests thru the application and caches the results;
- Adds one more layer of protection.



The HTTP Protocol

- Hypertext Transport Protocol;
- Language of the Web:
  - protocol used for communication between web browsers and web servers;
- Request-Response pattern;
- Client-Server model;
- TCP port 80.

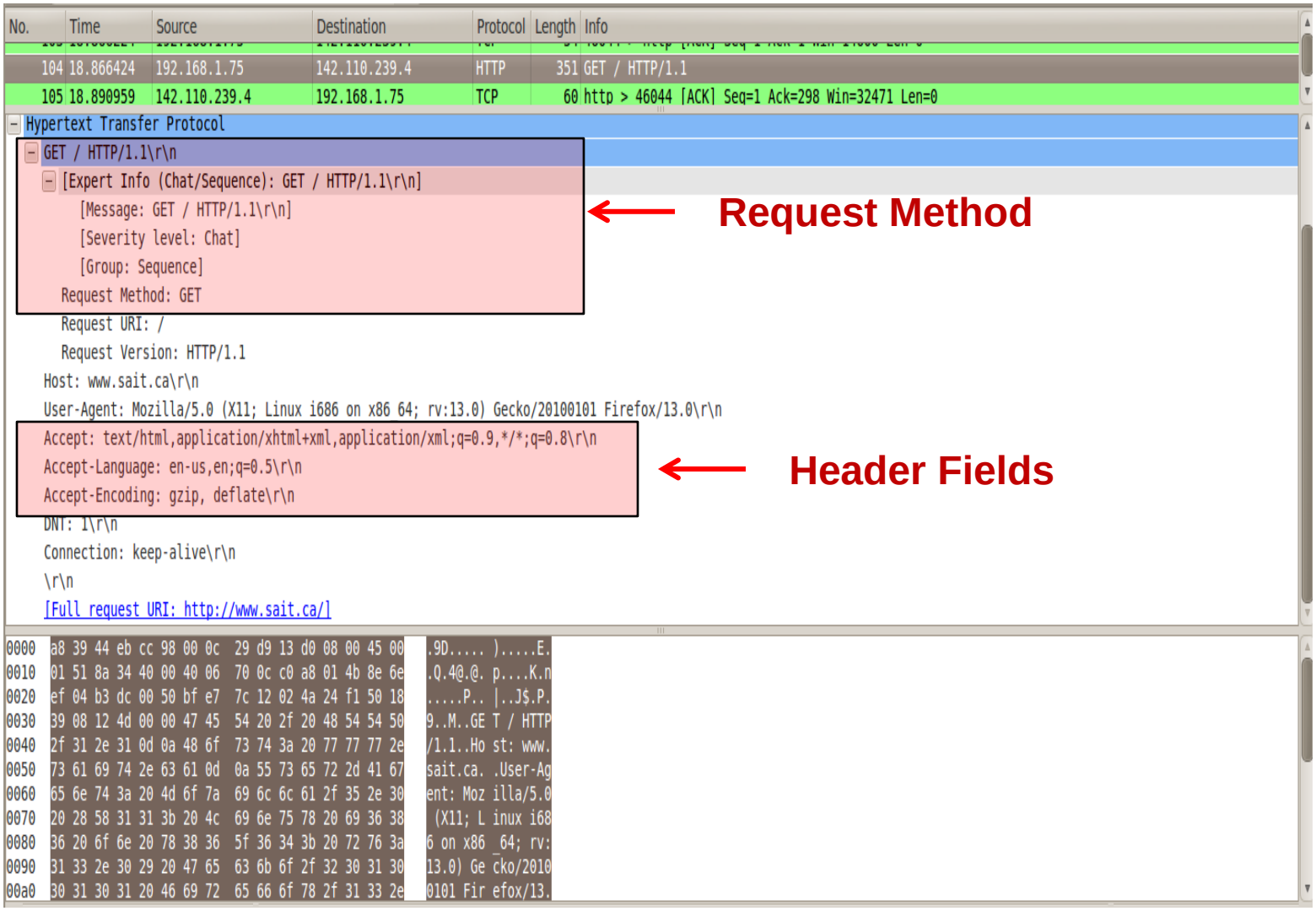
HTTP Request Packets

- Sent from client to server;
- Consists of HTTP header:
  - header is hidden in browser environment
  - contains:
    - content type;
    - content length;
    - user agent - browser issuing request;
    - content types user agent can handle.
- and a URL.

HTTP Request Headers

- Precede HTTP Method requests;
- Headers are terminated by a blank line;
- Header Fields:
  - From;
  - Accept;
  - Accept-Encoding;
  - Accept Language.

HTTP Request Headers



HTTP Request Methods

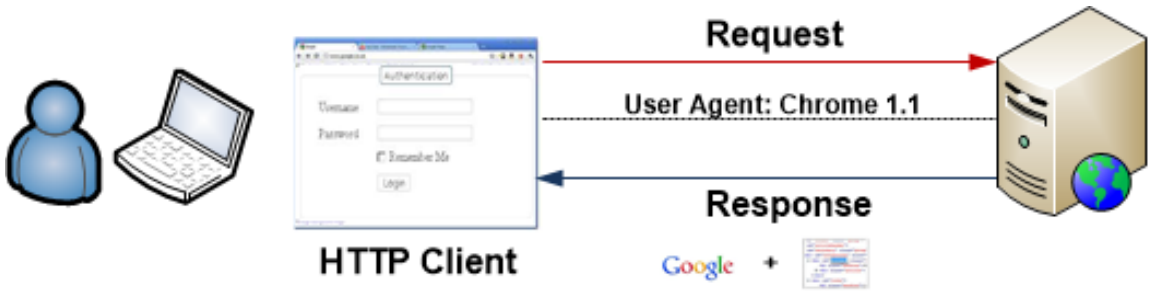
GET – retrieve document specified by URL;

```
GET /index.html?report_id=34543222 HTTP/1.1
Host: www.sait230.ca
User-Agent: Chrome/1.1
```

HTTP Request Methods

POST – give information (eg. annotation) to the server. Preferred method for forms processing;

```
POST /login.jsp HTTP/1.1
Host: www.sait230.ca
User-Agent: Chrome/1.1
Content-Length: 27
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
userid=mo&password=mypassw
```



HTTP Request Methods

- PUT:
- HEAD:
- OPTIONS:
- DELETE:
- TRACE:
- CONNECT:

Home Work!

HTTP Response

- The server responds to the client with the status code and message;
- It will return a content type to tell the client what type of data to expect and a content length.

HTTP Response Headers

- Sent by server to client browser;
- Status Header;
  - Entities
    - Content-Encoding;
    - Content-Length: length of the response;
    - Content-Type;
    - Expires;
    - Last-Modified;
    - extension-header.
- Body – content (usually html)

HTTP Status Codes

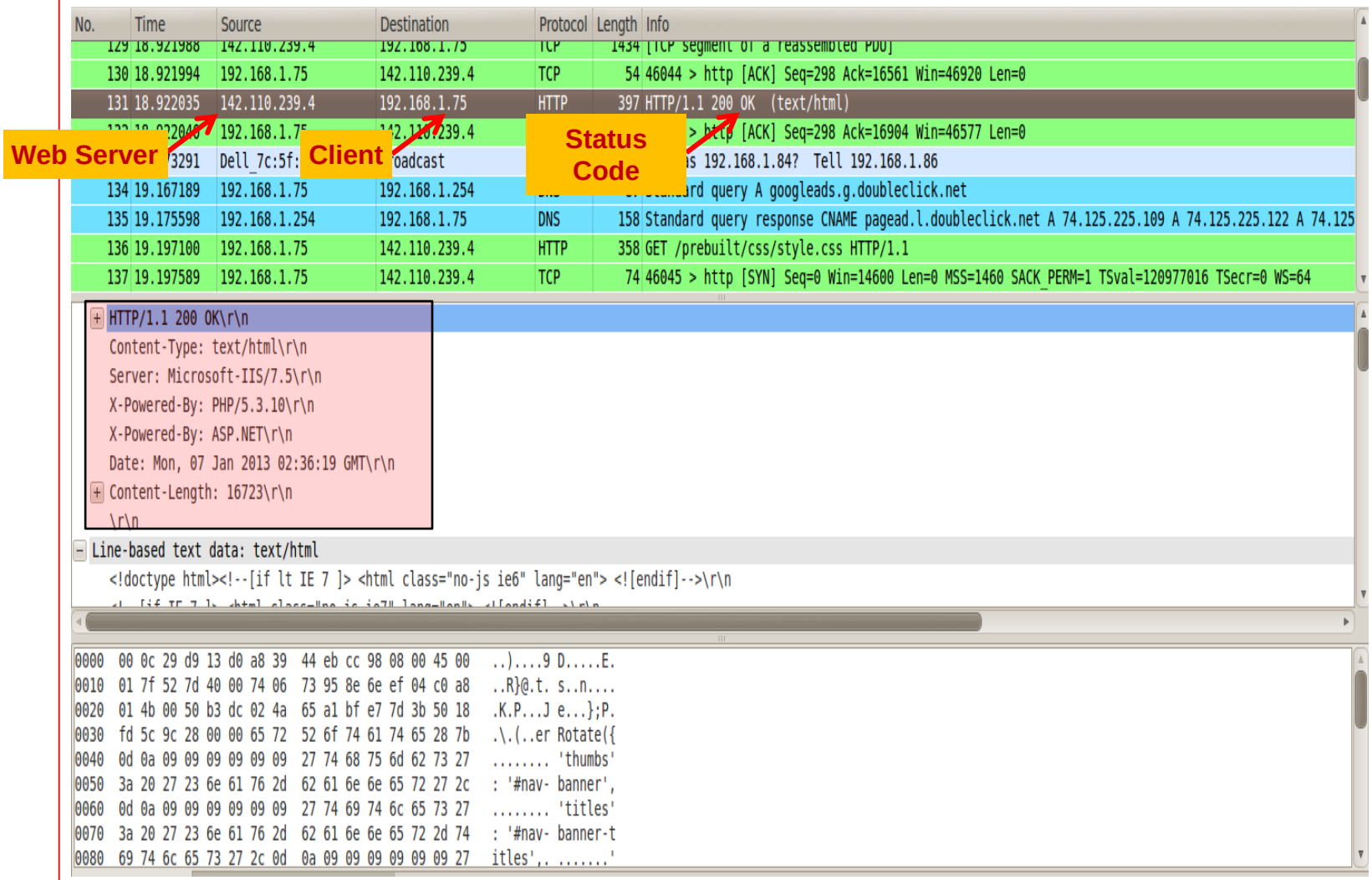
It is a code that tells the status of the request:

- 1xx – Informational – request received;
- 2xx – Success – action received;
- 3xx – Redirection – further action necessary;
- 4xx – Client Error – bad syntax or cannot be fulfilled;
- 5xx – Server Error – server failed.

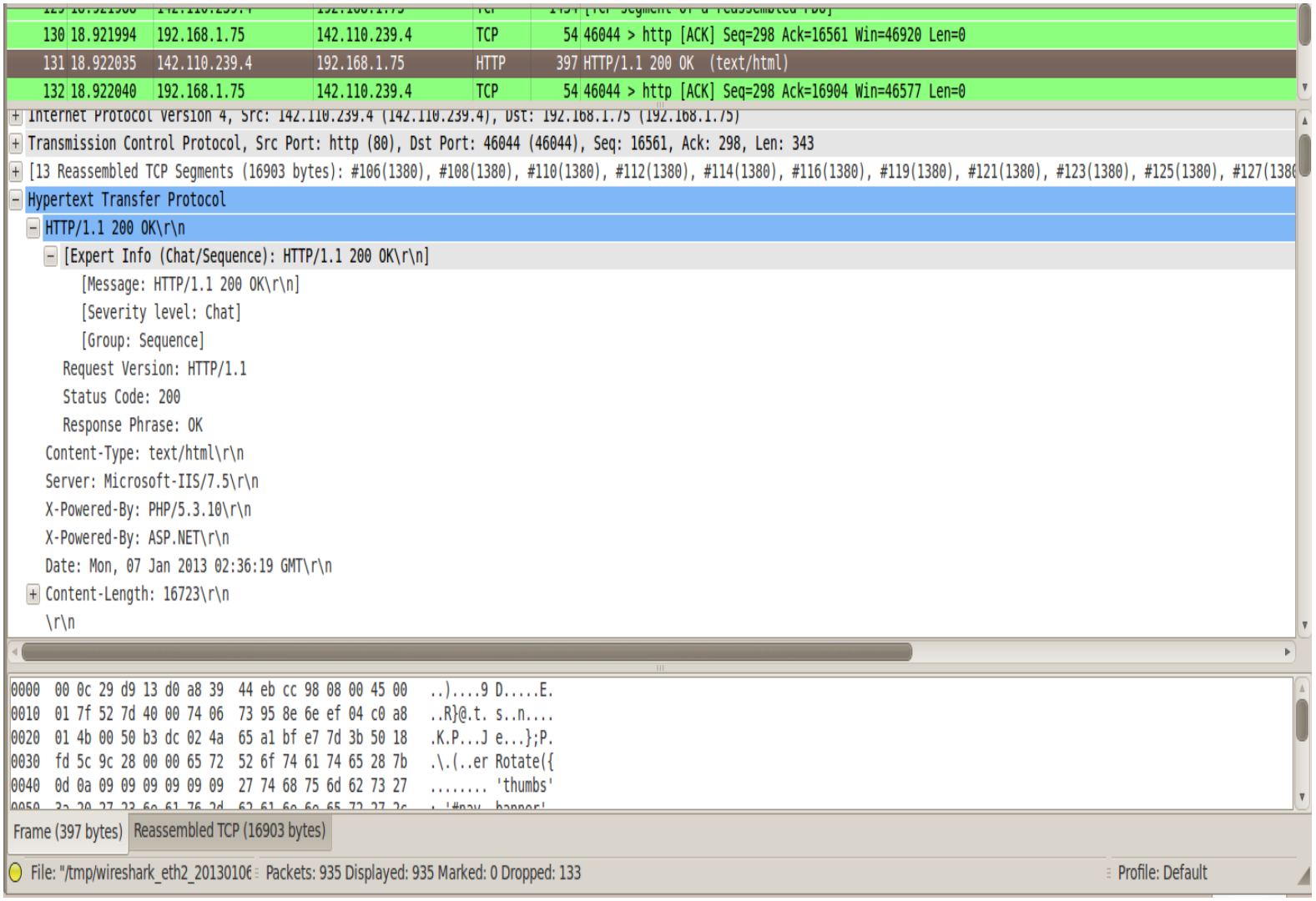
HTTP Status Codes

- 200 OK
- 201 created
- 202 accepted
- 204 no content
- 301 moved perm.
- 302 moved temp
- 304 not modified
- 400 bad request
- 401 unauthorized
- 403 forbidden
- 404 not found
- 500 int. server error
- 501 not impl.
- 502 bad gateway
- 503 svc not avail

HTTP Response Headers



HTTP Response Headers



User-Agent

- Software product used by original client;
- The HTTP client;
- <field> = User-Agent: <product>
- <product> = <word> [/<version>]
- <version> = <word>
- Ex.
  - User-Agent: Mozilla/5

User-Agent

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
100	18.830374	192.168.1.254	192.168.1.75	DNS	121	Standard query response CNAME ace-ctxa-vip004.nlb.sait.ca A 142.110.239.4
101	18.857239	192.168.1.75	142.110.239.4	TCP	74	46044 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Win=14600 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=120976931 TSecr=0 WS=64
102	18.866184	142.110.239.4	192.168.1.75	TCP	60	http > 46044 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=32768 Len=0 MSS=1380
103	18.866224	192.168.1.75	142.110.239.4	TCP	54	46044 > http [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=14600 Len=0
104	18.866424	192.168.1.75	142.110.239.4	HTTP	351	GET / HTTP/1.1
105	18.890959	142.110.239.4	192.168.1.75	TCP	60	http > 46044 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=298 Win=32471 Len=0

```
+ Ethernet II, Src: Vmware_d9:13:d0 (00:0c:29:d9:13:d0), Dst: Actionte_eb:cc:98 (a8:39:44:eb:cc:98)
+ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.75 (192.168.1.75), Dst: 142.110.239.4 (142.110.239.4)
+ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 46044 (46044), Dst Port: http (80), Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 297
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol
  + GET / HTTP/1.1\r\n
    Host: www.sait.ca\r\n
    User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux i686 on x86_64; rv:13.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/13.0\r\n
    Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8\r\n
    Accept-Language: en-us,en;q=0.5\r\n
    Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate\r\n
    DNT: 1\r\n
    Connection: keep-alive\r\n
    \r\n
    [Full request URI: http://www.sait.ca/]
```

```
0000  a8 39 44 eb cc 98 00 0c  29 d9 13 d0 08 00 45 00   .9D..... ).....E.
0010  01 51 8a 34 40 00 40 06  70 0c c0 a8 01 4b 8e 6e   .Q.4@.@. p....K.n
0020  ef 04 b3 dc 00 50 bf e7  7c 12 02 4a 24 f1 50 18   .....P.. |..J$.P.
0030  39 08 12 4d 00 00 47 45  54 20 2f 20 48 54 54 50   9..M..GE T / HTTP
0040  2f 31 2e 31 0d 0a 48 6f  73 74 3a 20 77 77 77 2e   /1.1..Ho st: www.
0050  73 61 69 74 2e 63 61 0d  0a 55 73 65 72 2d 41 67   sait.ca. .User-Ag
0060  65 6e 74 3a 20 4d 6f 7a  69 6c 6c 61 2f 35 2e 30   ent: Moz illa/5.0
0070  20 28 58 31 31 3b 20 4c  69 6e 75 78 20 69 36 38    (X11; L inux i68
0080  36 20 6f 6e 20 78 38 36  5f 36 34 3b 20 72 76 3a   6 on x86 _64; rv:
0090  31 33 2e 30 29 20 47 65  63 6b 6f 2f 32 30 31 30   13.0) Ge cko/2010
00a0  30 31 30 31 20 46 69 72  65 66 6f 78 2f 31 33 2e   0101 Fir efox/13.
```

File: "/tmp/wireshark_eth2_2013010€ Packets: 935 Displayed: 935 Marked: 0 Dropped: 133 Profile: Default

HTTP - URLs

- URL
  - Uniform Resource Locator:
    - protocol (http, ftp)
    - host name (name.domain name)
    - port (usually 80 but many on 8080)
    - directory path to the resource
    - resource name
  - http://xxx.mydomain.ca/www/index.html.

State and Sessions

Techniques

- URL rewriting
- Hidden form fields
- Cookies
- SSL sessions

Statelessness

- Because of the Connect, Request, Response, Disconnect nature of HTTP it is said to be a stateless protocol
  - i.e. from one web page to the next there is nothing in the protocol that allows a web program to maintain program “state” (like a desktop program).
  - “state” can be maintained by “witchery” or “trickery” if it is needed

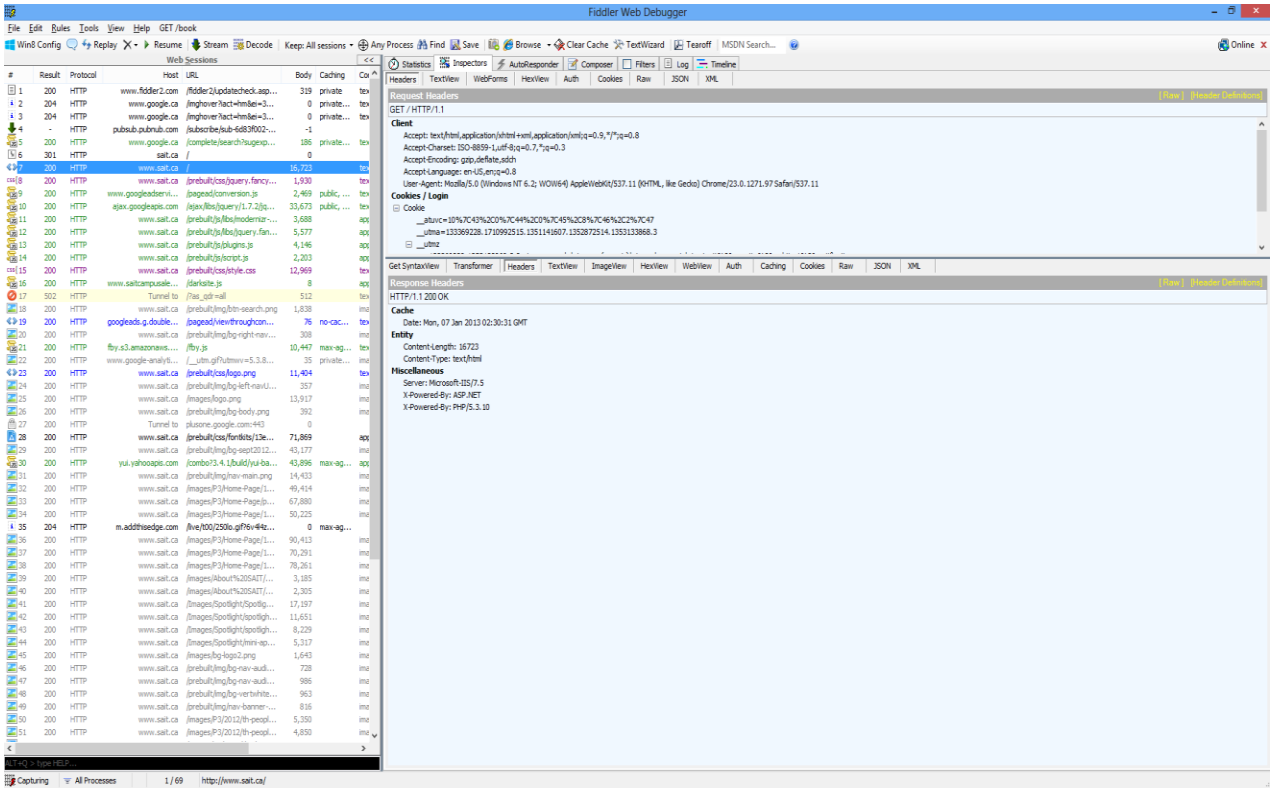
Cookies

- Extension of HTTP that allows servers to store data on the clients;
- Limited size and number;
- May be disabled by the client;
- Set-Cookie: sessionid=21A9A8089C305319; path=/
- Cookie: sessionid=21A9A8089C305319

FURTHER YOUR PASSION

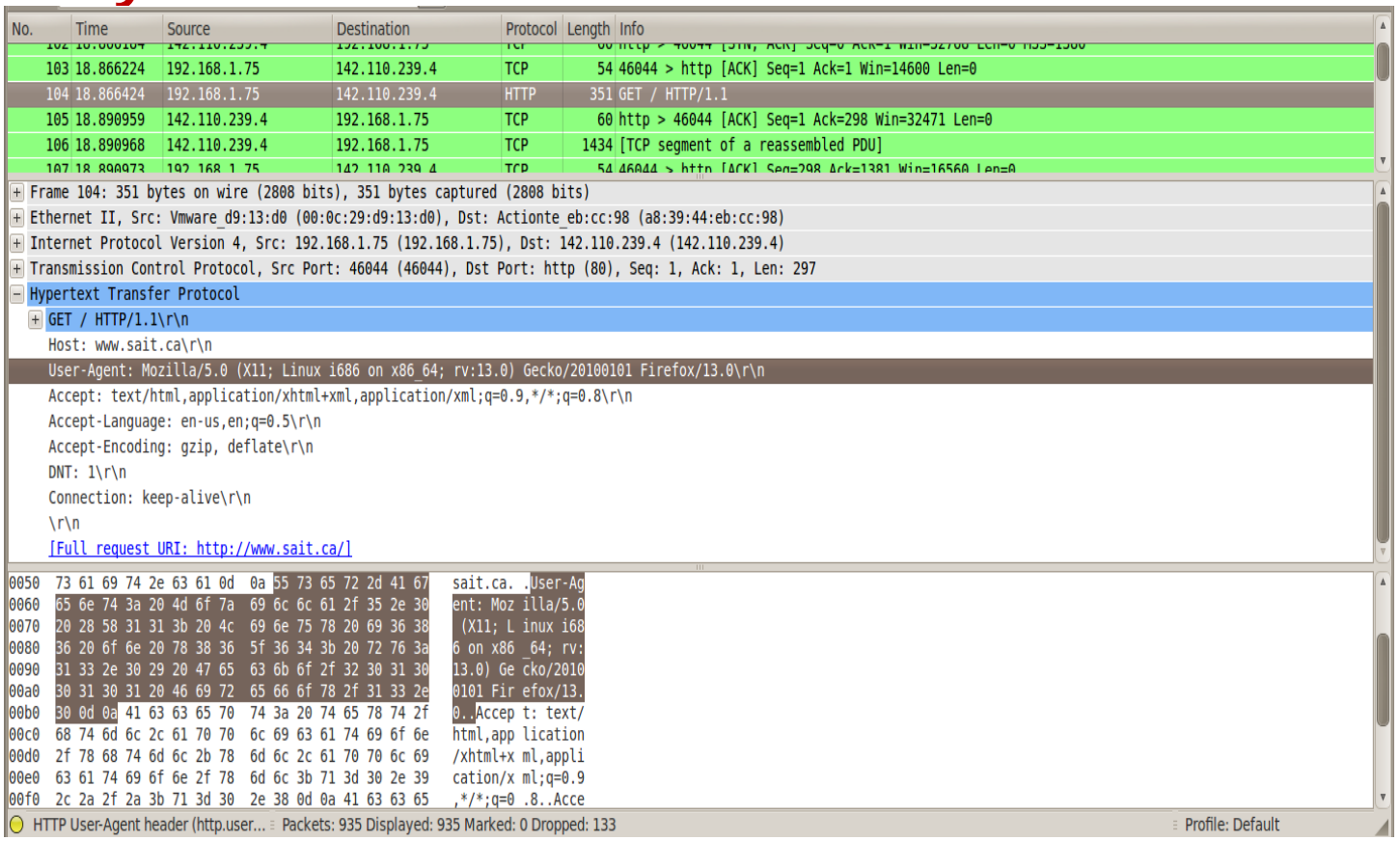
Useful Tools

Fiddler: It is a Web Debugging Proxy which logs all HTTP(S) traffic between your computer and the Internet.



Useful Tools

Wireshark: It is a network protocol analyzer for Unix and Windows



Information Gathering - Tools

Target discovery

genlist: tool can be used to get a list of hosts that respond to the ping probes (ping scanner).

Syntax

#genlist IP_Information

EXAMPLE

[root@sait tmp]# genlist –s 192.168.1.*

192.168.1.64

192.168.1.65

192.168.1.66

192.168.1.69

Information Gathering - Tools

Target discovery

nping: Network packet generation tool (TCP, UDP, ICMP, ARP) / ping utility.

Syntax

#nping [options] IP_Address

EXAMPLE

[root@sait tmp]# nping -c 1 --tcp -p 80 --flags syn 10.2.2.1

SENT (0.0031s) TCP 10.2.2.30:14988 > 10.2.2.1:80 **S** ttl=64 id=3213 iplen=40 seq=1836200572 win=1480

RCVD (0.0038s) TCP 10.2.2.1:80 > 10.2.2.30:14988 **SA** ttl=64 id=0 iplen=44 seq=3156447310 win=5840 <mss 1460>

nping_event_handler(): TIMER killed: Resource temporarily unavailable

Note: S = SYN and SA = SYN-ACK, the target has port 80 open.

> Backtrack | Information Gathering | Network Analysis | Identify Live Hosts

Information Gathering - Tools

Target discovery

nping: Network packet generation tool (TCP, UDP, ICMP, ARP) / ping utility.

Syntax

#nping [options] IP_Address

EXAMPLE

[root@sait tmp]# nping -c 1 --tcp -p 8080 --flags syn 10.2.2.1

SENT (0.0041s) TCP 10.2.2.30:13280 > 10.2.2.1:8080 **S** ttl=64 id=3773 iplen=40 seq=1614043183 win=1480

RCVD (0.0047s) TCP 10.2.2.1:8080 > 10.2.2.30:13280 **RA** ttl=64 id=0 iplen=40 seq=0 win=0

Note: S = SYN and RA = RST-ACK, it does not have port 8080 open.

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Information Gathering - Tools

Service Enumeration

AMAP: it can be used to check the application that is running on a specific port (Application Map).

Syntax

#amap [options] IP_Address Port

EXAMPLE

[root@sait tmp]# amap -bq 10.2.2.1 80

/>\n \n<hr>\n<address>**Apache/2.2.8** (Ubuntu)

Protocol on 10.2.2.1:80/tcp matches http-apache-2 - banner: <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0//EN">\n<html><head>\n<title>400 Bad Request</title>\n</head><body>\n<h1>Bad Request</h1>\n Your browser sent a request that this server could not understand.
\n \n<hr>\n<address>**Apache/2.2.8** (Ubuntu)

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Information Gathering - Tools

Service Enumeration

HTTPRINT: it can be used to detect an HTTP service software and version (web server fingerprinting tool).

Syntax

#httprint [options] IP_Address –s signatures.txt

EXAMPLE

root@bt:/pentest/enumeration/web/httprint/linux# ./httprint -h 10.2.2.1 -s signatures.txt

Finger Printing on http://10.2.2.1:80/

Finger Printing Completed on http://10.2.2.1:80/

Host: 10.2.2.1

Derived Signature:

Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2

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Information Gathering - Tools

Service Enumeration

HTTSQUASH: it can be used to detect an HTTP service software and version.

Syntax

#httsquash [options] IP_Address

EXAMPLE

root@bt:/pentest/scanners/httsquash# ./httsquash -r 10.2.2.1

FOUND: 10.2.2.1 80

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Server: **Apache/2.2.8** (Ubuntu) DAV/2

X-Powered-By: PHP/5.2.4-2ubuntu5.10

Content-Length: 891

Content-Type: text/html

> Backtrack | Information Gathering | Network Analysis | Service Fingerprinting

Mapping - Tools

NMAP: Most powerful and preferred port scanner for security professionals.

Scan Option	Name	Notes	Example
-sS	TCP SYN	Stealth scan. The full TCP connection is not established	#nmap –sS 192.168.1.0/24
-sT	TCP Full	Full connect. Most detectable	#nmap –sT 192.168.1.0/24
-sU	UDP	UDP scanning	#nmap –sU 192.168.1.0/24
-sP	Ping	Performs a ping sweep	#nmap –sP 192.168.1.0/24
-P0	Don’t ping	Perform the scan even the target doesn’t not respond to ping	#nmap –P0 192.168.1.0/24
-T<0-5>	Time	Set the timing template (higher is faster)	#nmap –O –T5 192.168.1.0/24
-p0-65535	TCP scan	It will scan all the 65,536 ports	#nmap –sS –p0-65535 192.168.1.1
-p22	Port	Port specification	#nmap –O –p22 192.168.1.1

Mapping – Tools

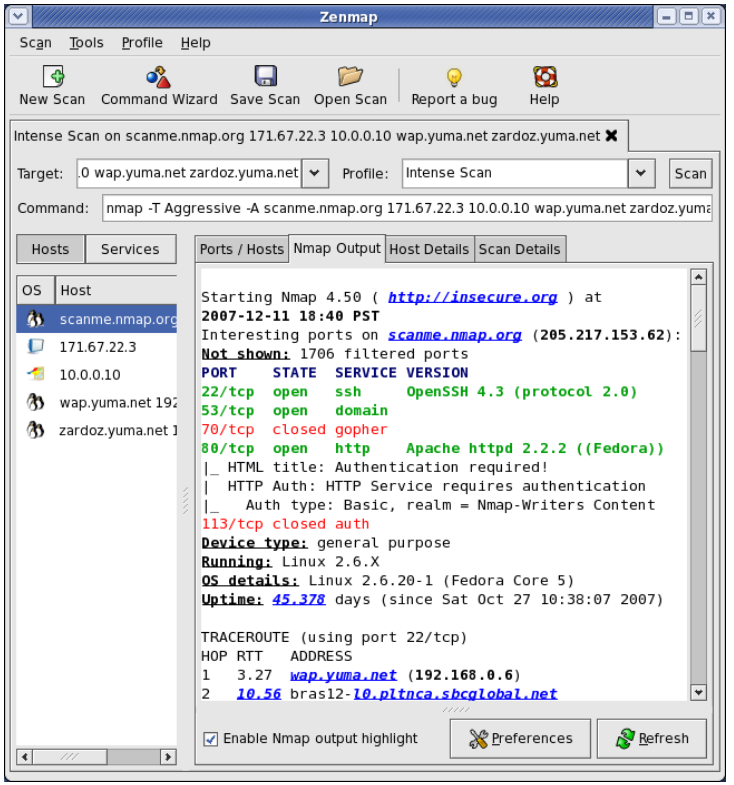
NMAP: Most powerful and preferred port scanner for security professionals.

Scan Option	Name	Notes	Example
-sS	TCP SYN	Stealth scan. Called half opened scan because it never completes a connection with the target.	#nmap –sS 192.168.1.0/24
-sV	Service	Service detection	#nmap –sV –O 192.168.1.1
-O	OS Fingerprinting	It will try to find the OS running on the machine	#nmap –O 192.168.1.1
-sA	ACK scan	Shows which port is filtered or unfiltered by the Firewall	#nmap –sA 10.2.2.1
-D	Decoy	Shows that the scan attempt is coming from different sources.	#nmap –sS 10.2.2.1 –D 192.168.10.1,192.168.10.2,192.168.10.3
-sN	Null Scan	They are probes made with packets that violate traditional TCP connection.	#nmap –sN 10.2.2.1

Mapping – Tools

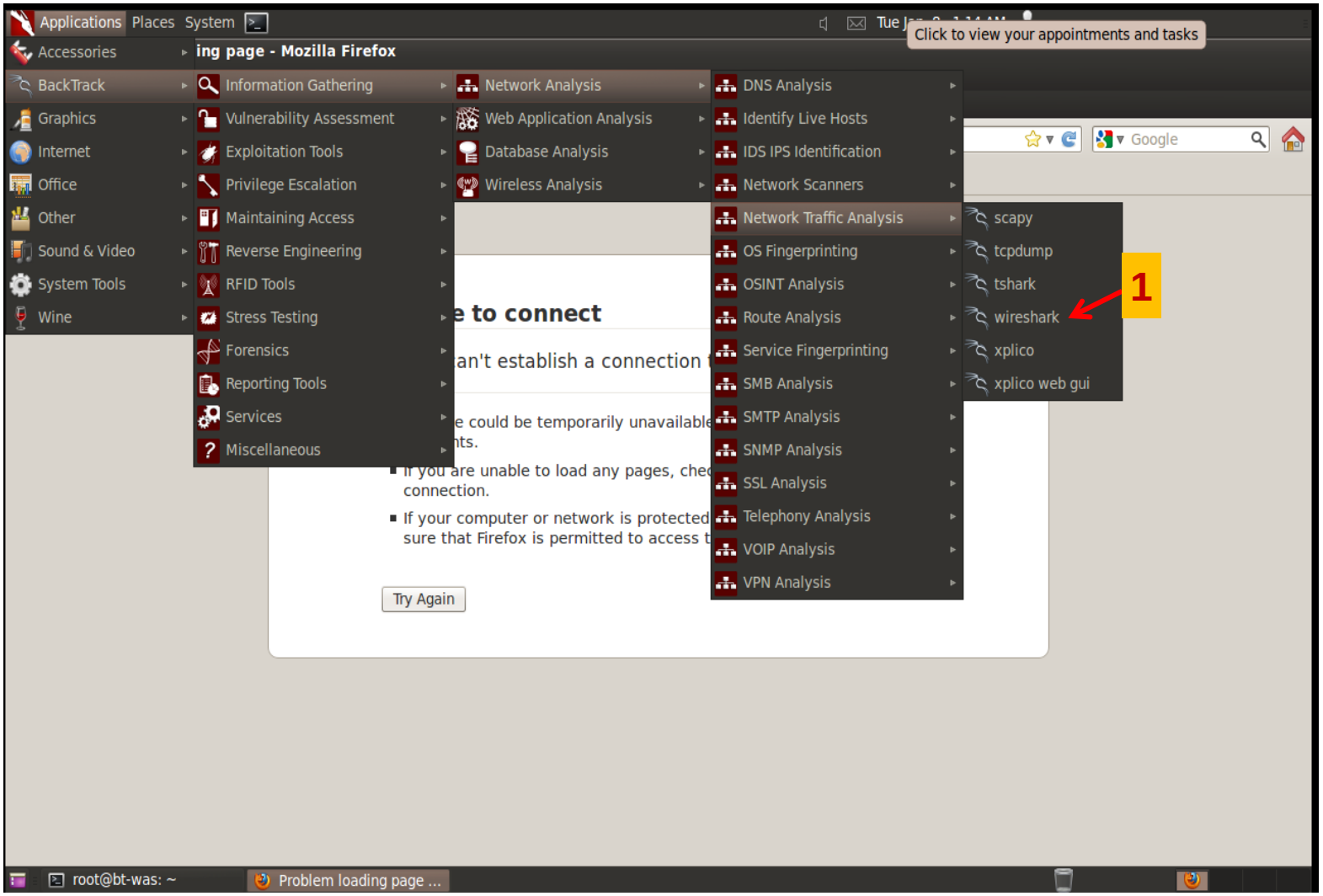
ZENMAP: it is a graphical interface of Nmap.

- Can do a comparison between scans;
- Keeps track of the scan results;
- It can even draw a topological map of the discovered network.



> Backtrack | Information Gathering | Network Analysis | Identify Live Hosts

Lab 1 – Analyzing the HTTP Protocol



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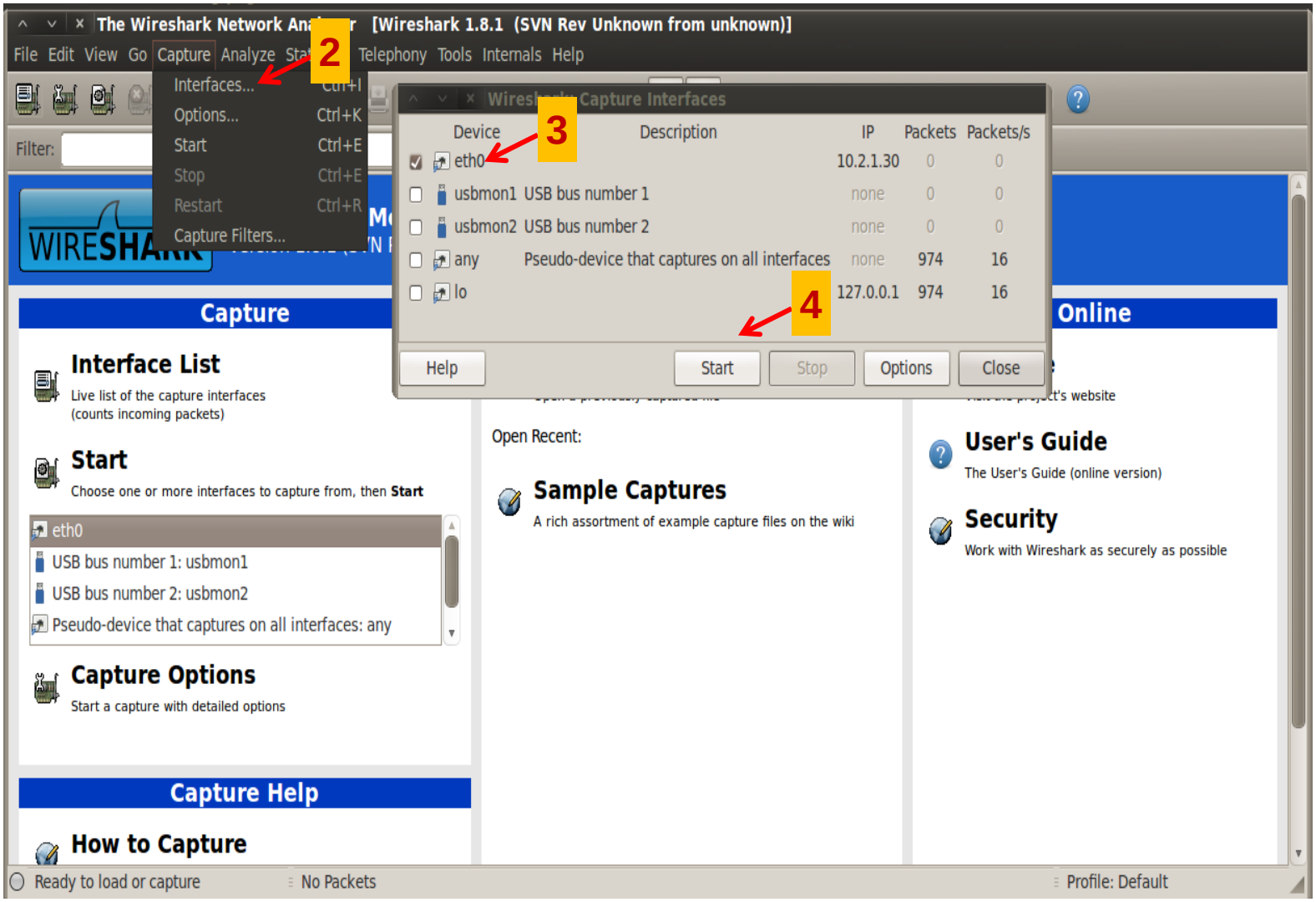

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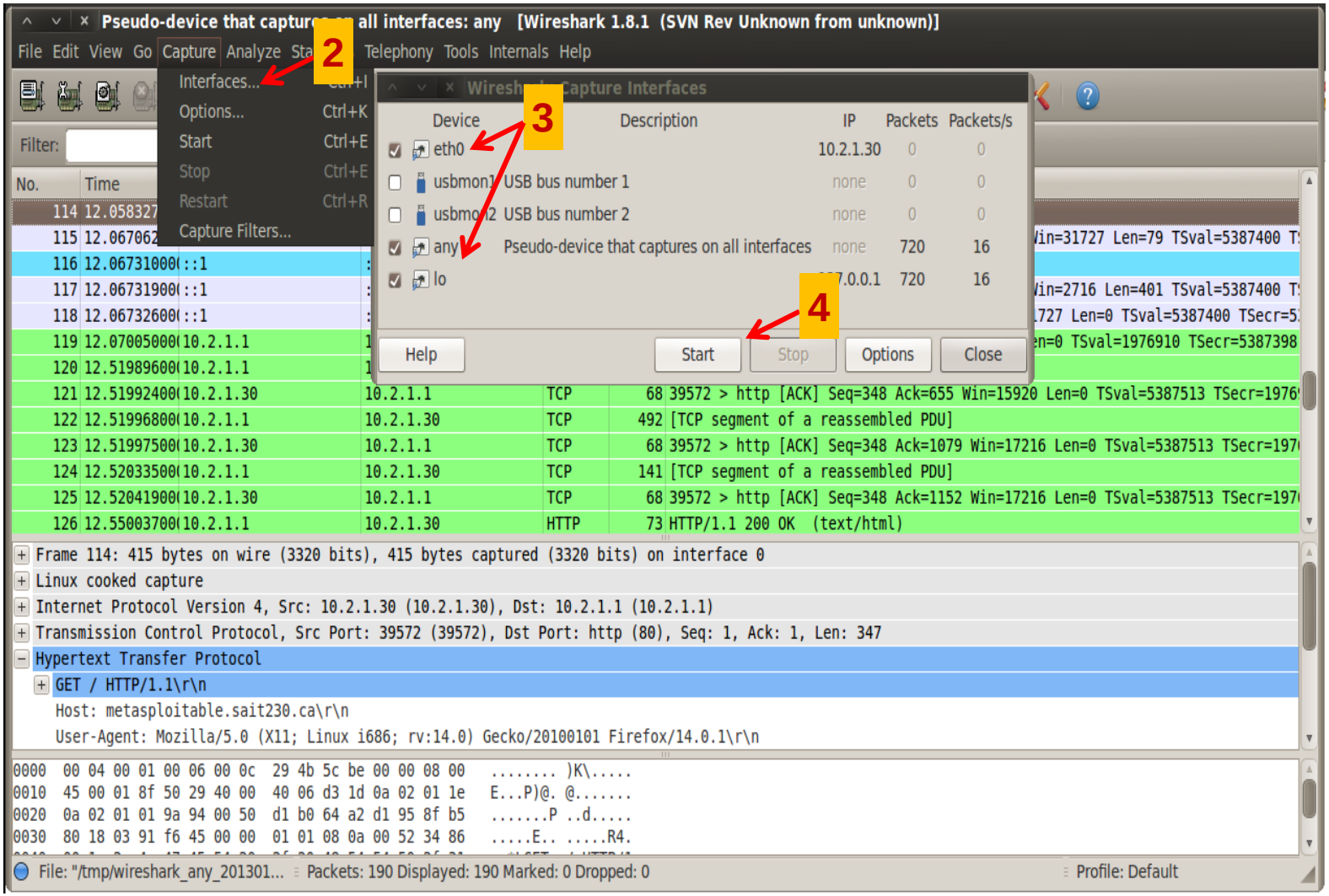
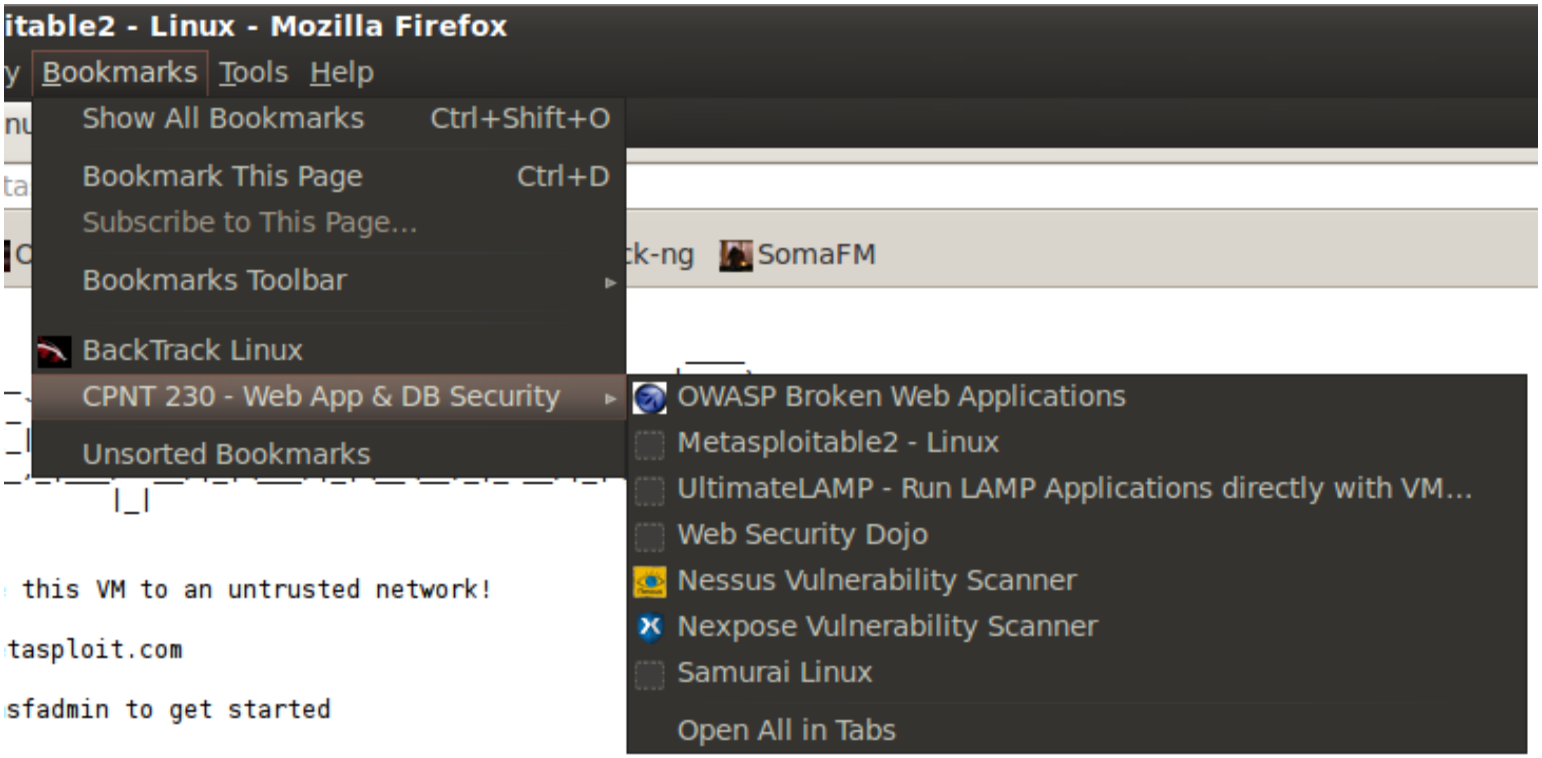


Lab 1 – Analyzing the HTTP Protocol

- Open Firefox and test the applications;
  - Metasploitable;
  - OWASP (Form).



Lab 1 – Analyzing the HTTP Protocol

- Try to find the GET and POST request method;
- Checks for:
  - Request codes;
  - User-agent;
  - Response Status;
  - Content-length;
  - Content-Type.

Lab 2 – Gathering information about the Web Servers

- Using the following tools: Nmap, genlist, amap, nping, httpprint, httpsquash to:
  - Find the web servers available on the environment;
  - Check for application servers (usually on ports 808X, 800X);
  - Check for service version;
  - Take notes:
    - IP / Hostname;
    - Web Server / App Server;
    - Version.

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Questions