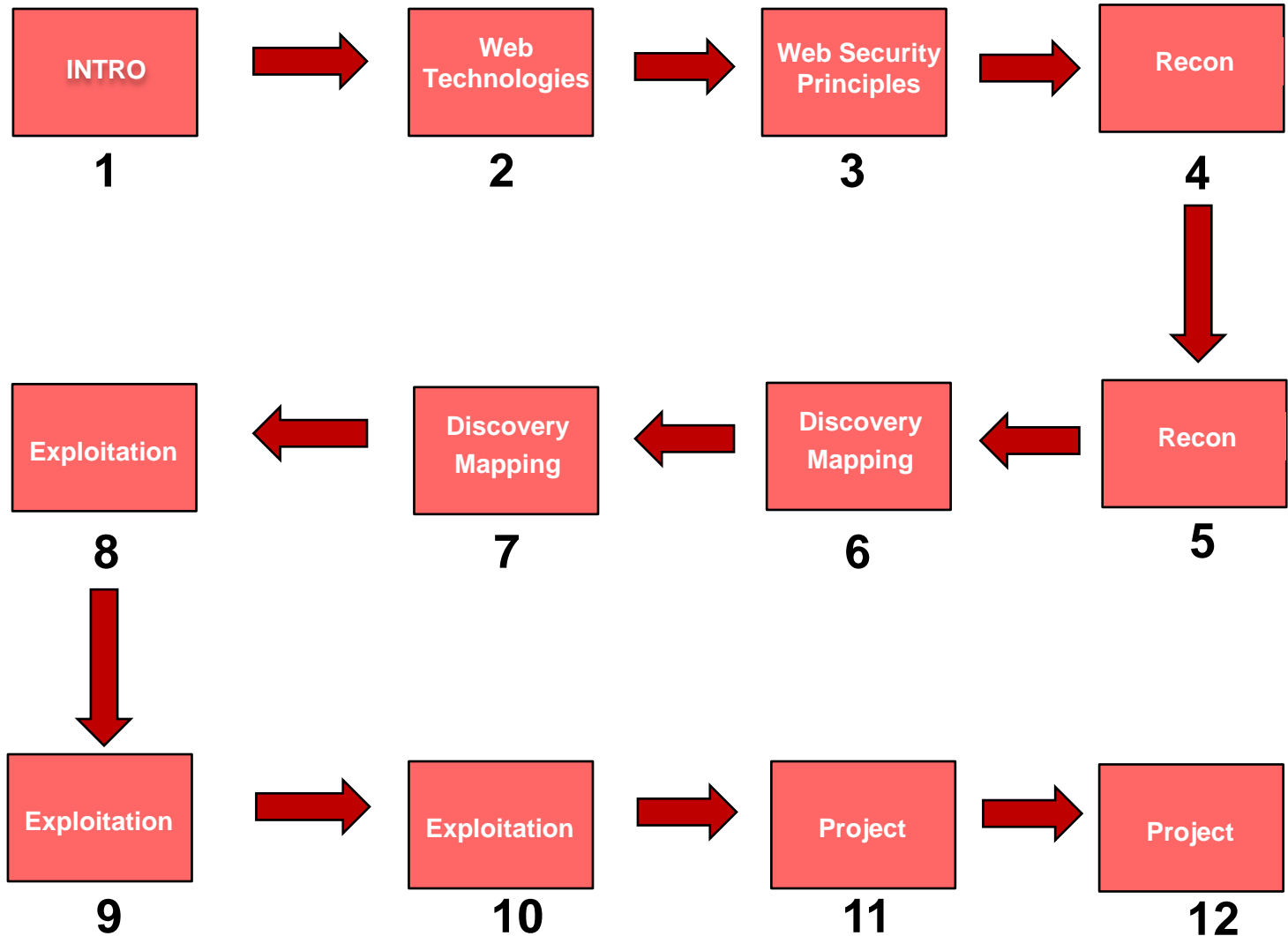


Web App & Data Base Security

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).

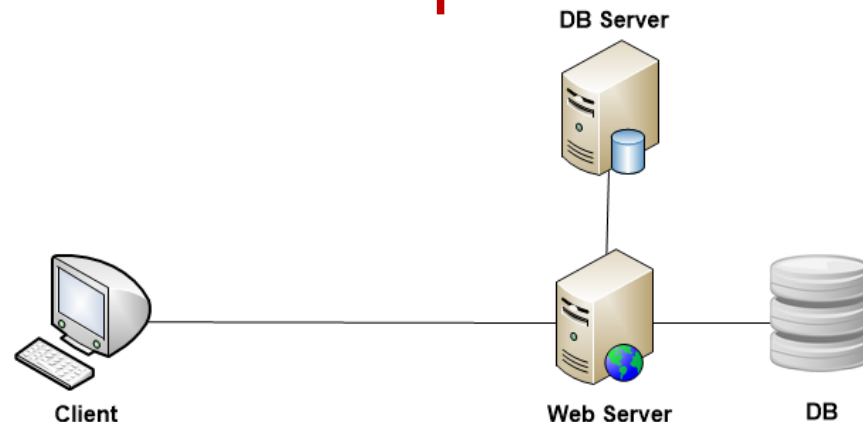
Web Servers

- 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.



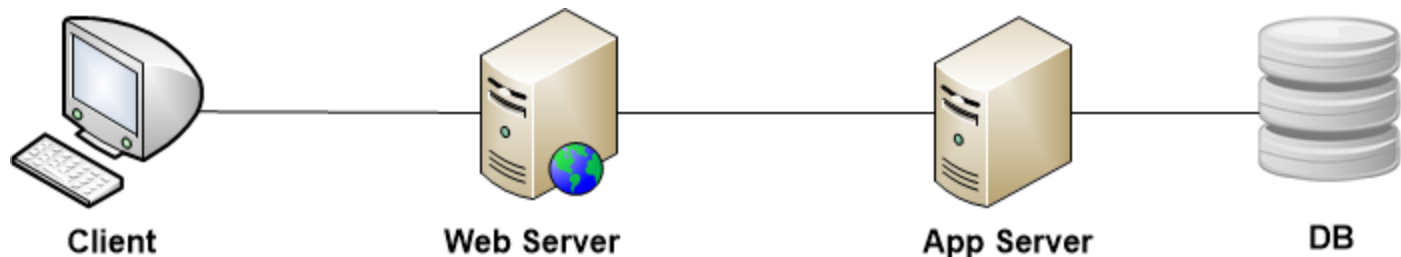
Dynamic Server Architecture

- 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.



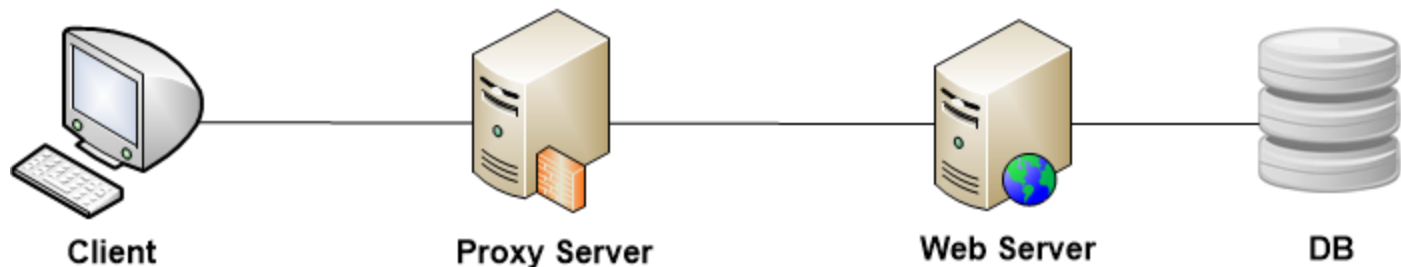
Application Servers

- 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

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
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
Hypertext Transfer Protocol						
GET / HTTP/1.1\r\n						
[Expert Info (Chat/Sequence): GET / HTTP/1.1\r\n]						
[Message: GET / HTTP/1.1\r\n]						
[Severity level: Chat]						
[Group: Sequence]						
Request Method: GET						
Request URI: /						
Request Version: HTTP/1.1						
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 18P.. ..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.			

← Request Method

← Header Fields

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

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
129	18.921988	142.110.239.4	192.168.1.75	TCP	1434	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
130	18.921994	192.168.1.75	142.110.239.4	TCP	54	46044 > http [ACK] Seq=298 Ack=16561 Win=46920 Len=0
131	18.922035	142.110.239.4	192.168.1.75	HTTP	397	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
132	18.922040	192.168.1.75	142.110.239.4	TCP	54	46044 > http [ACK] Seq=298 Ack=16904 Win=46577 Len=0
133	19.167189	Dell_7c:5f:3291	192.168.1.84	TCP	54	192.168.1.84? Tell 192.168.1.86
134	19.167189	192.168.1.75	192.168.1.254	TCP	54	Standard query A googleads.g.doubleclick.net
135	19.175598	192.168.1.254	192.168.1.75	DNS	158	Standard query response CNAME pagead.l.doubleclick.net A 74.125.225.109 A 74.125.225.122 A 74.125.225.123 A 74.125.225.124
136	19.197100	192.168.1.75	142.110.239.4	HTTP	358	GET /prebuilt/css/style.css HTTP/1.1
137	19.197589	192.168.1.75	142.110.239.4	TCP	74	46045 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Win=14600 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=120977016 TSecr=0 WS=64

Web Server → **Client** → **Status Code**

```

+ HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\n
  Content-Type: text/html\r\n
  Server: Microsoft-IIS/7.5\r\n
  X-Powered-By: PHP/5.3.10\r\n
  X-Powered-By: ASP.NET\r\n
  Date: Mon, 07 Jan 2013 02:36:19 GMT\r\n
+ Content-Length: 16723\r\n
\r\n
- Line-based text data: text/html

<!doctype html><!--[if lt IE 7]> <html class="no-js ie6" lang="en"> <![endif]-->\r\n
<![if IE 7]> <html class="no-js ie7" lang="en"> <![endif]-->\r\n
<![if !IE 7]> <html class="no-js" lang="en"> <![endif]-->\r\n
0000 00 0c 29 d9 13 d0 a8 39 44 eb cc 98 08 00 45 00 ..)...9 D....E.
0010 01 7f 52 7d 40 00 74 06 73 95 8e 6e ef 04 c0 a8 ..R}@.t. s..n...
0020 01 4b 00 50 b3 dc 02 4a 65 a1 bf e7 7d 3b 50 18 .K.P...J e...};P.
0030 fd 5c 9c 28 00 00 65 72 52 6f 74 61 74 65 28 7b .\.(.er Rotate({
0040 0d 0a 09 09 09 09 09 27 74 68 75 6d 62 73 27 ..... 'thumbs'
0050 3a 20 27 23 6e 61 76 2d 62 61 6e 6e 65 72 27 2c : '#nav- banner',
0060 0d 0a 09 09 09 09 09 27 74 69 74 6c 65 73 27 ..... 'titles'
0070 3a 20 27 23 6e 61 76 2d 62 61 6e 6e 65 72 2d 74 : '#nav- banner-t
0080 69 74 6c 65 73 27 2c 0d 0a 09 09 09 09 09 27 itles',. ....'
  
```



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/]						
3000	a8 39 44 eb cc 98 00 0c 29 d9 13 d0 08 00 45 00	.9D.....).....E.				
3010	01 51 8a 34 40 00 40 06 70 0c c0 a8 01 4b 8e 6e	.Q.4@.@. p....K.n				
3020	ef 04 b3 dc 00 50 bf e7 7c 12 02 4a 24 f1 50 18P.. ..J\$.P.				
3030	39 08 12 4d 00 00 47 45 54 20 2f 20 48 54 54 50	9..M..GE T / HTTP				
3040	2f 31 2e 31 0d 0a 48 6f 73 74 3a 20 77 77 77 2e	/1.1..Ho st: www.				
3050	73 61 69 74 2e 63 61 0d 0a 55 73 65 72 2d 41 67	sait.ca. .User-Ag				
3060	65 6e 74 3a 20 4d 6f 7a 69 6c 6c 61 2f 35 2e 30	ent: Moz illa/5.0				
3070	20 28 58 31 31 3b 20 4c 69 6e 75 78 20 69 36 38	(X11; L inux i68				
3080	36 20 6f 6e 20 78 38 36 5f 36 34 3b 20 72 76 3a	6 on x86 _64; rv:				
3090	31 33 2e 30 29 20 47 65 63 6b 6f 2f 32 30 31 30	13.0) Ge cko/2010				
30a0	30 31 30 31 20 46 69 72 65 66 6f 78 2f 31 33 2e	0101 Fir efox/13.				

File: "/tmp/wireshark_eth2_20130106" 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

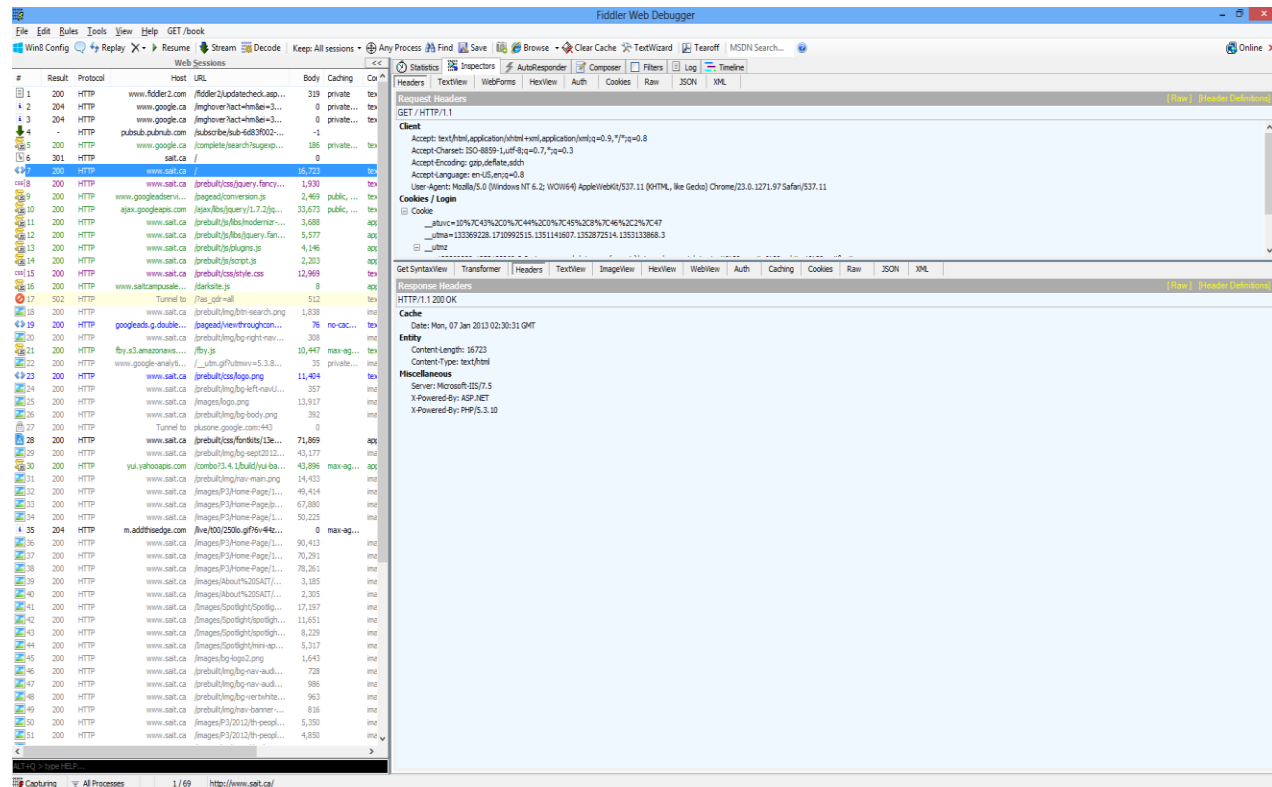
- Because of the Connect, Request, Response, Disconnect nature of HTTP it is said to be a stateless protocol
 - i.e. from one web page to the next there is nothing in the protocol that allows a web program to maintain program “state” (like a desktop program).
 - “state” can be maintained by “witchery”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

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

The image shows a Wireshark network packet capture. The top pane displays a list of packets. Packet 104 is selected, showing details of an HTTP GET request. The bottom pane shows the raw packet data in hexadecimal and ASCII.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
102	18.866184	192.168.1.75	142.110.239.4	TCP	54	46044 > 46044 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=14600 Len=0
103	18.866224	192.168.1.75	142.110.239.4	TCP	54	46044 > 46044 [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
106	18.890968	142.110.239.4	192.168.1.75	TCP	1434	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
107	18.890973	192.168.1.75	142.110.239.4	TCP	54	46044 > 46044 [ACK] Seq=298 Ack=1381 Win=14550 Len=0

Frame 104: 351 bytes on wire (2808 bits), 351 bytes captured (2808 bits)

- 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/]

Raw Data:

```

0050 73 61 69 74 2e 63 61 0d 0a 55 73 65 72 2d 41 67 73 61 69 74 2e 63 61 0d 0a 55 73 65 72 2d 41 67
0060 65 6e 74 3a 20 4d 6f 7a 69 6c 6c 61 2f 35 2e 30 65 6e 75 78 20 69 36 38 65 6e 75 78 20 69 36 38
0070 20 28 58 31 31 3b 20 4c 69 6e 75 78 20 69 36 38 65 6e 75 78 20 69 36 38 65 6e 75 78 20 69 36 38
0080 36 20 6f 6e 20 78 38 36 5f 36 34 3b 20 72 76 3a 65 6e 75 78 20 69 36 38 65 6e 75 78 20 69 36 38
0090 31 33 2e 30 29 20 47 65 63 6b 6f 2f 32 30 31 30 63 6b 6f 2f 32 30 31 30 63 6b 6f 2f 32 30 31 30
00a0 30 31 30 31 20 46 69 72 65 66 6f 78 2f 31 33 2e 63 6b 6f 2f 32 30 31 30 63 6b 6f 2f 32 30 31 30
00b0 30 0d 0a 41 63 63 65 70 74 3a 20 74 65 78 74 2f 63 6b 6f 2f 32 30 31 30 63 6b 6f 2f 32 30 31 30
00c0 68 74 6d 6c 2c 61 70 70 6c 69 63 61 74 69 6f 6e 6c 69 63 61 74 69 6f 6e 6c 69 63 61 74 69 6f 6e
00d0 2f 78 68 74 6d 6c 2b 78 6d 6c 2c 61 70 70 6c 69 6c 69 63 61 74 69 6f 6e 6c 69 63 61 74 69 6f 6e
00e0 63 61 74 69 6f 6e 2f 78 6d 6c 3b 71 3d 30 2e 39 6c 69 63 61 74 69 6f 6e 6c 69 63 61 74 69 6f 6e
00f0 2c 2a 2f 2a 3b 71 3d 30 2e 38 0d 0a 41 63 63 65 6c 69 63 61 74 69 6f 6e 6c 69 63 61 74 69 6f 6e
  
```

HTTP User-Agent header (http.user... Packets: 935 Displayed: 935 Marked: 0 Dropped: 133 Profile: Default

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.

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

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</p>\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<p>Your browser sent a
request that this server could not understand.<br
/>\n</p>\n<hr>\n<address>Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu)
```

> Backtrack | Information Gathering | Network Analysis |
Service Fingerprinting

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
```

**> Backtrack | Information Gathering | Network Analysis |
Service Fingerprinting**

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

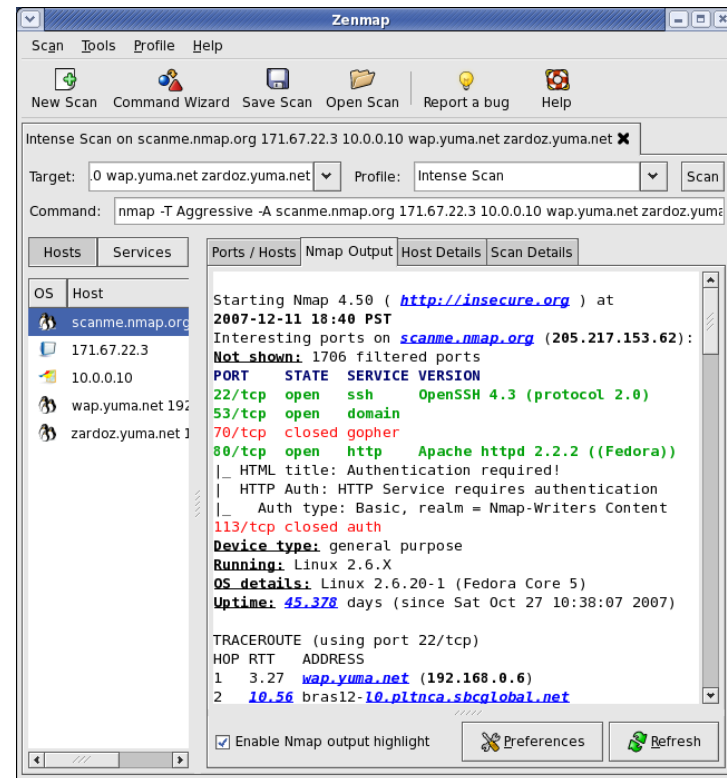
NMAP: Most powerful and preferred port scanner for security professionals.

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

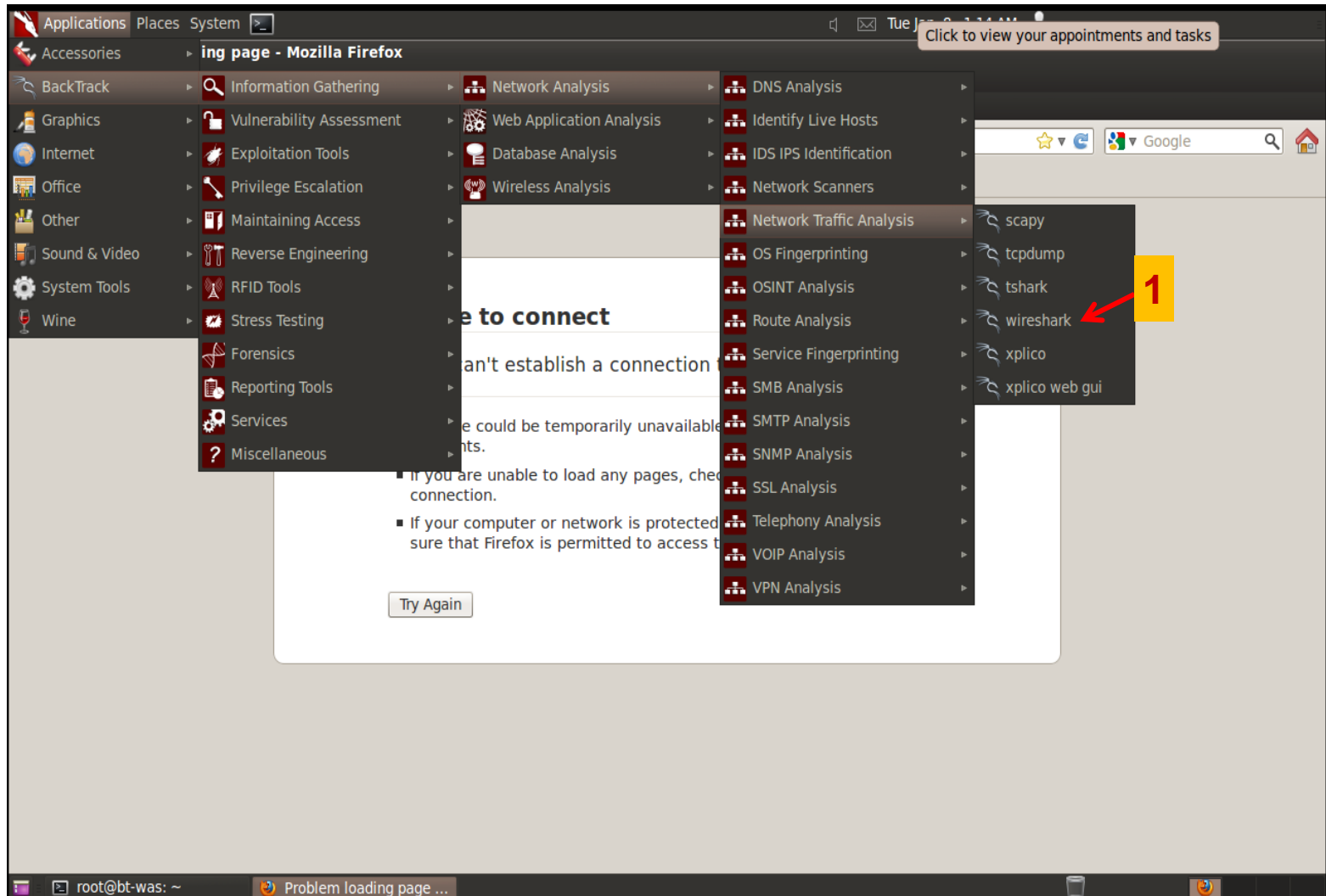
ZENMAP: it is a graphical interface of Nmap.

- 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



Lab 1 – Analyzing the HTTP Protocol

The screenshot shows the Wireshark Network Analyzer interface. The 'Capture' pane is active, displaying the 'Interface List' with 'eth0' selected. The 'Capture Interfaces' dialog box is open, showing a list of interfaces with 'eth0' selected. The 'Start' button is highlighted. Red arrows and yellow boxes with numbers 2, 3, and 4 point to the 'Capture' menu, the 'eth0' interface, and the 'Start' button respectively.

Device	Description	IP	Packets	Packets/s
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eth0		10.2.1.30	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> usbmon1	USB bus number 1	none	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> usbmon2	USB bus number 2	none	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> any	Pseudo-device that captures on all interfaces	none	974	16
<input type="checkbox"/> lo		127.0.0.1	974	16

Buttons: Help, Start, Stop, Options, Close

Interface List: eth0, USB bus number 1: usbmon1, USB bus number 2: usbmon2, Pseudo-device that captures on all interfaces: any

Capture Options: Start a capture with detailed options

Open Recent: Sample Captures: A rich assortment of example capture files on the wiki

User's Guide: The User's Guide (online version)

Security: Work with Wireshark as securely as possible

Ready to load or capture | No Packets | Profile: Default

Lab 1 – Analyzing the HTTP Protocol

2 Capture

3 any

4 Start

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
114	12.058327	10.2.1.30	10.2.1.1	TCP	60	39572 → http [ACK] Seq=348 Ack=655 Win=15920 Len=0 TSval=5387400 TSecr=19761
115	12.067062	10.2.1.30	10.2.1.1	TCP	40	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
116	12.06731000	10.2.1.30	10.2.1.1	TCP	60	39572 → http [ACK] Seq=348 Ack=1079 Win=17216 Len=0 TSval=5387513 TSecr=19761
117	12.06731900	10.2.1.30	10.2.1.1	TCP	40	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
118	12.06732600	10.2.1.30	10.2.1.1	TCP	60	39572 → http [ACK] Seq=348 Ack=1152 Win=17216 Len=0 TSval=5387513 TSecr=19761
119	12.07005000	10.2.1.30	10.2.1.1	TCP	60	39572 → http [ACK] Seq=348 Ack=1152 Win=17216 Len=0 TSval=5387513 TSecr=19761
120	12.51989600	10.2.1.30	10.2.1.1	TCP	60	39572 → http [ACK] Seq=348 Ack=1152 Win=17216 Len=0 TSval=5387513 TSecr=19761
121	12.51992400	10.2.1.30	10.2.1.1	TCP	60	39572 → http [ACK] Seq=348 Ack=1152 Win=17216 Len=0 TSval=5387513 TSecr=19761
122	12.51996800	10.2.1.30	10.2.1.1	TCP	60	39572 → http [ACK] Seq=348 Ack=1152 Win=17216 Len=0 TSval=5387513 TSecr=19761
123	12.51997500	10.2.1.30	10.2.1.1	TCP	60	39572 → http [ACK] Seq=348 Ack=1152 Win=17216 Len=0 TSval=5387513 TSecr=19761
124	12.52033500	10.2.1.30	10.2.1.1	TCP	60	39572 → http [ACK] Seq=348 Ack=1152 Win=17216 Len=0 TSval=5387513 TSecr=19761
125	12.52041900	10.2.1.30	10.2.1.1	TCP	60	39572 → http [ACK] Seq=348 Ack=1152 Win=17216 Len=0 TSval=5387513 TSecr=19761
126	12.55003700	10.2.1.30	10.2.1.1	HTTP	73	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)

Frame 114: 415 bytes on wire (3320 bits), 415 bytes captured (3320 bits) on interface 0

Linux cooked capture

Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.2.1.30 (10.2.1.30), Dst: 10.2.1.1 (10.2.1.1)

Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 39572 (39572), Dst Port: http (80), Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 347

Hypertext Transfer Protocol

GET / HTTP/1.1\r\n

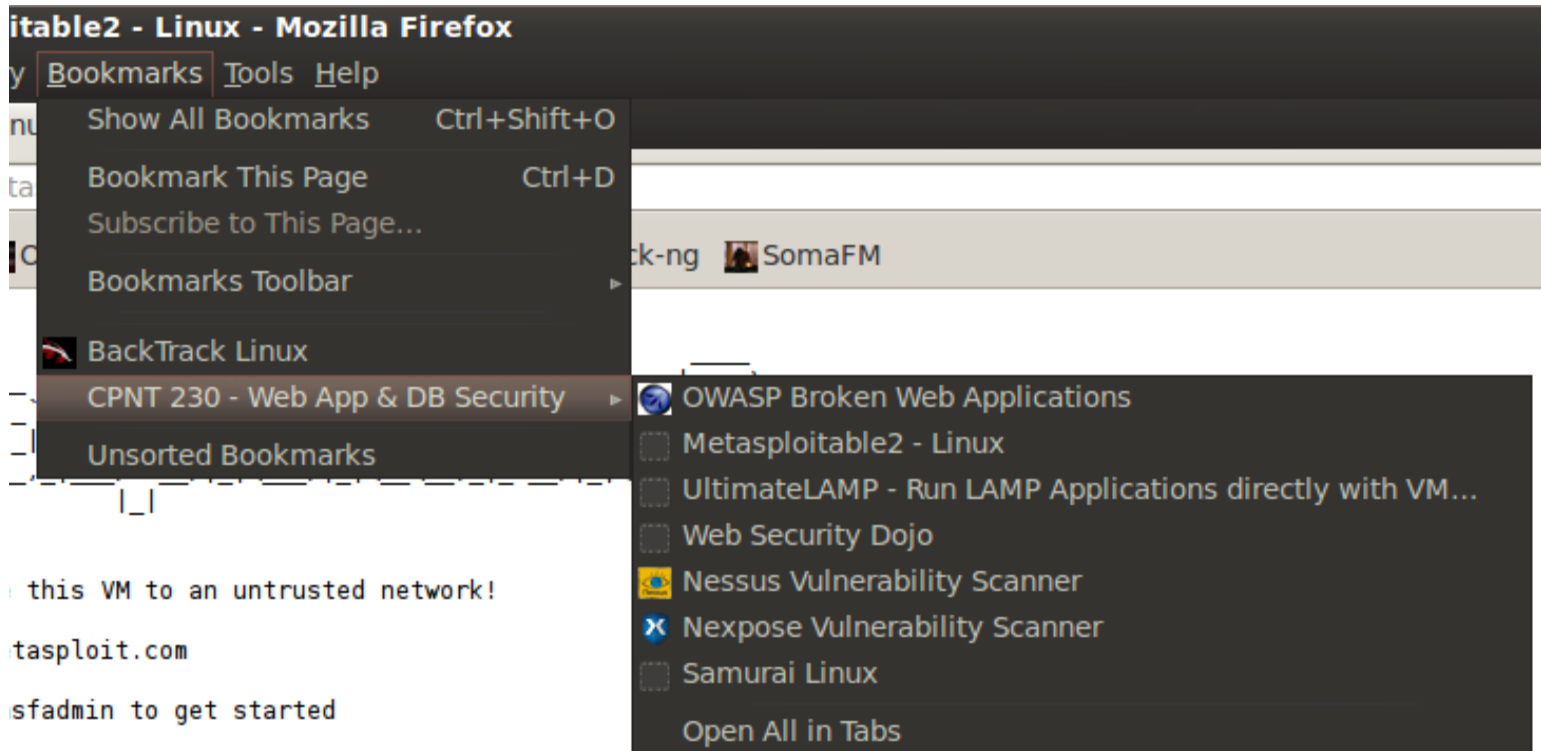
Host: metasploitable.sait230.ca\r\n

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux i686; rv:14.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/14.0.1\r\n

File: "/tmp/wireshark_any_201301..." Packets: 190 Displayed: 190 Marked: 0 Dropped: 0 Profile: Default

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.

Questions

