



Applied Cyber Security Industry Led-Course

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Lab : Burp Suite

Availability:

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What is Burp Suite?

Burp Suite is a comprehensive tool used in web application security testing that allows users to identify and exploit vulnerabilities. Put simply, it's a tool that helps people find weaknesses in websites.

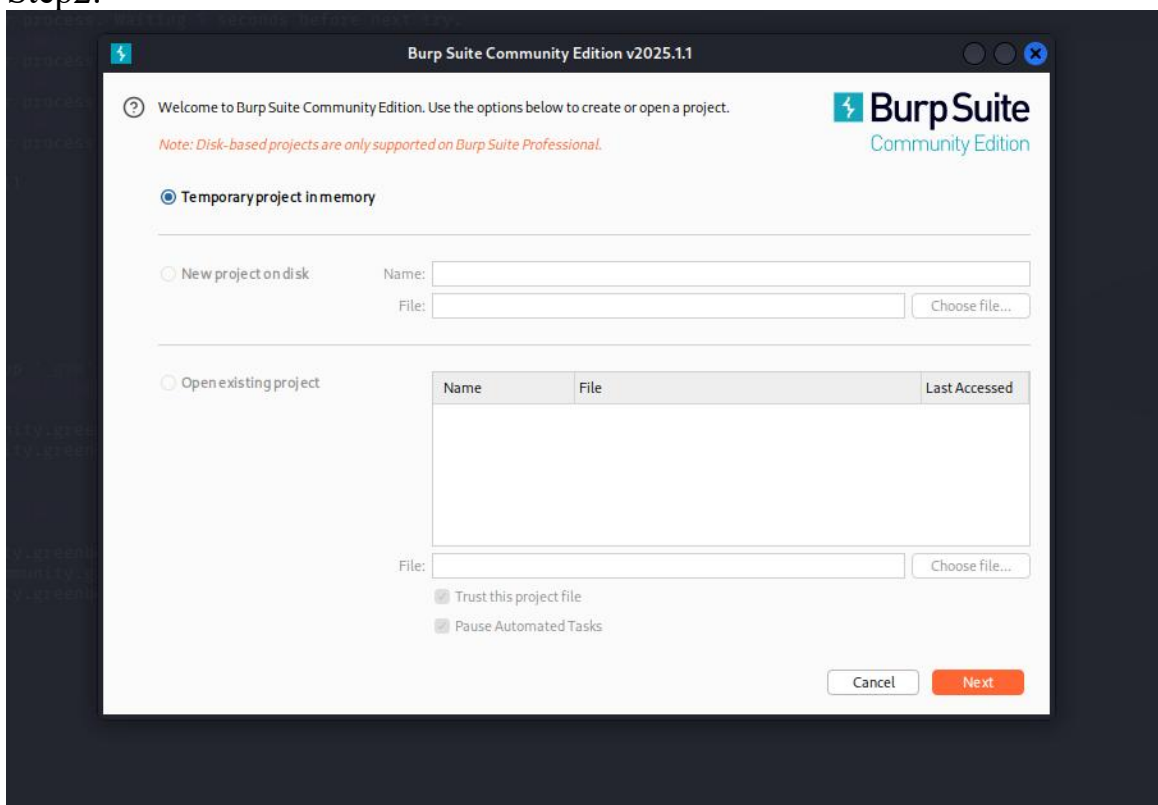
Burp Suite has many functions: web scraping, penetration testing, and vulnerability scanning. But at its core, Burp Suite acts as a web proxy that sits between the user's browser and the web application. It will intercept the user's HTTP requests, giving you the ability to modify specific parts of a request.

1. This guide is my attempt to provide a high level overview that will help you learn Burp Suite the way I wish someone had taught me.

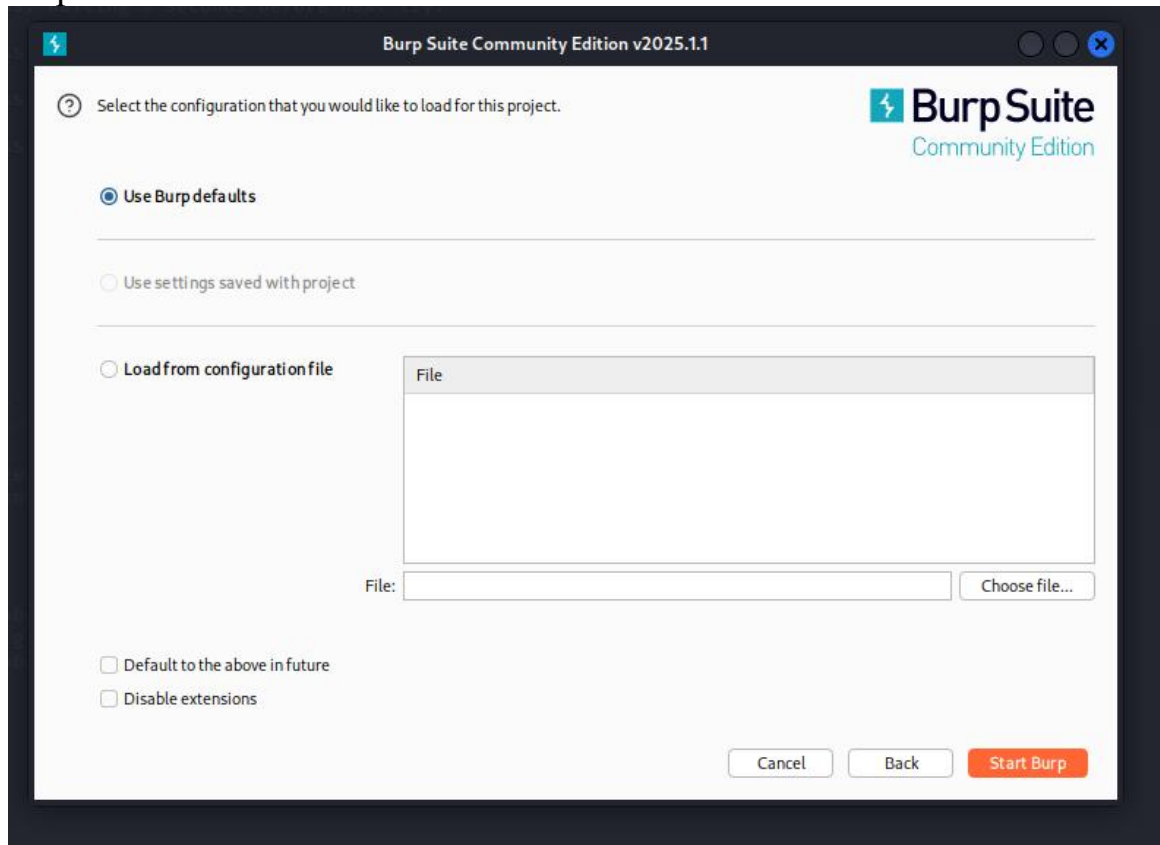
Step1 : burpsuite

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ burpsuite
[warning] /usr/bin/burpsuite: No JAVA_CMD set for run_java, falling back to JAVA_CMD = java
Your JRE appears to be version 21.0.7-ea from Debian
Burp has not been fully tested on this platform and you may experience problems.
```

Step2:

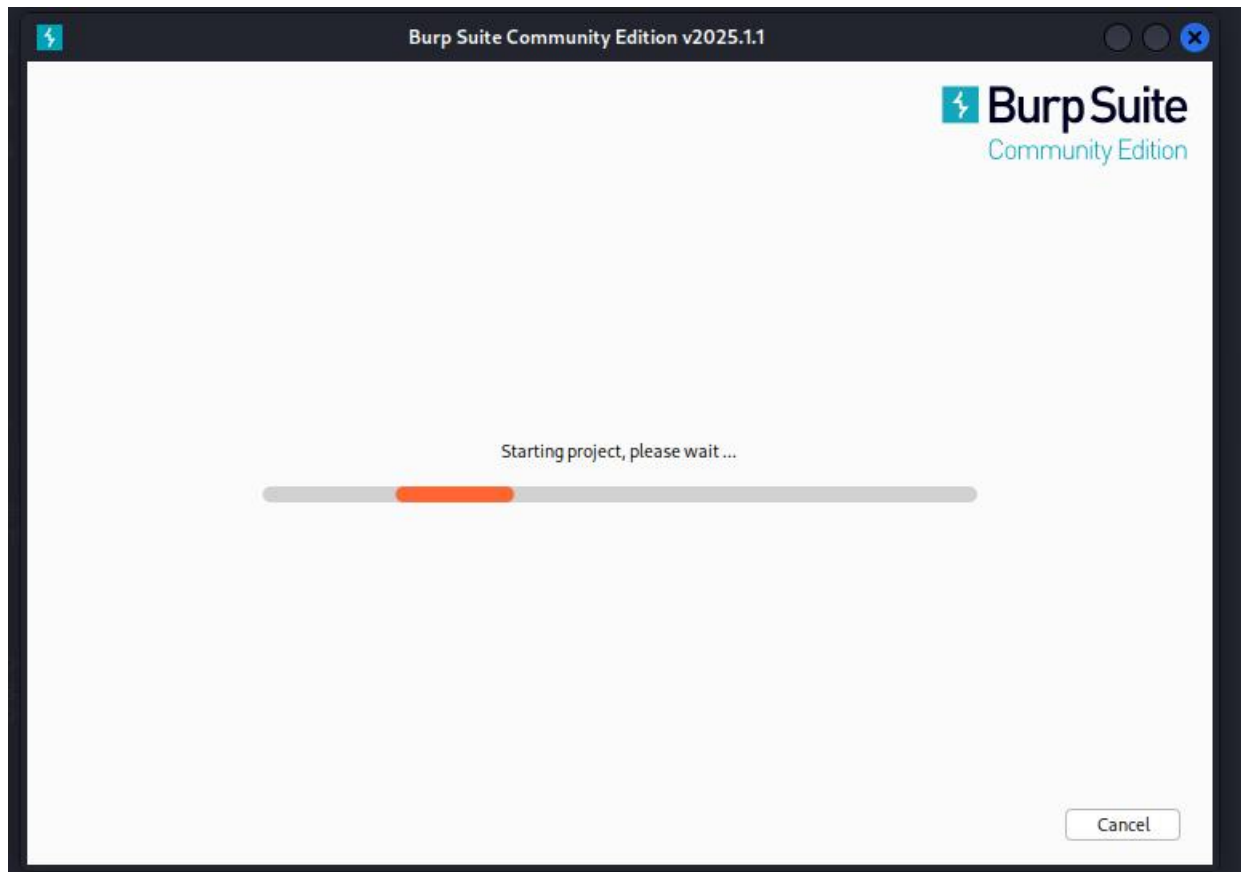


Step3:

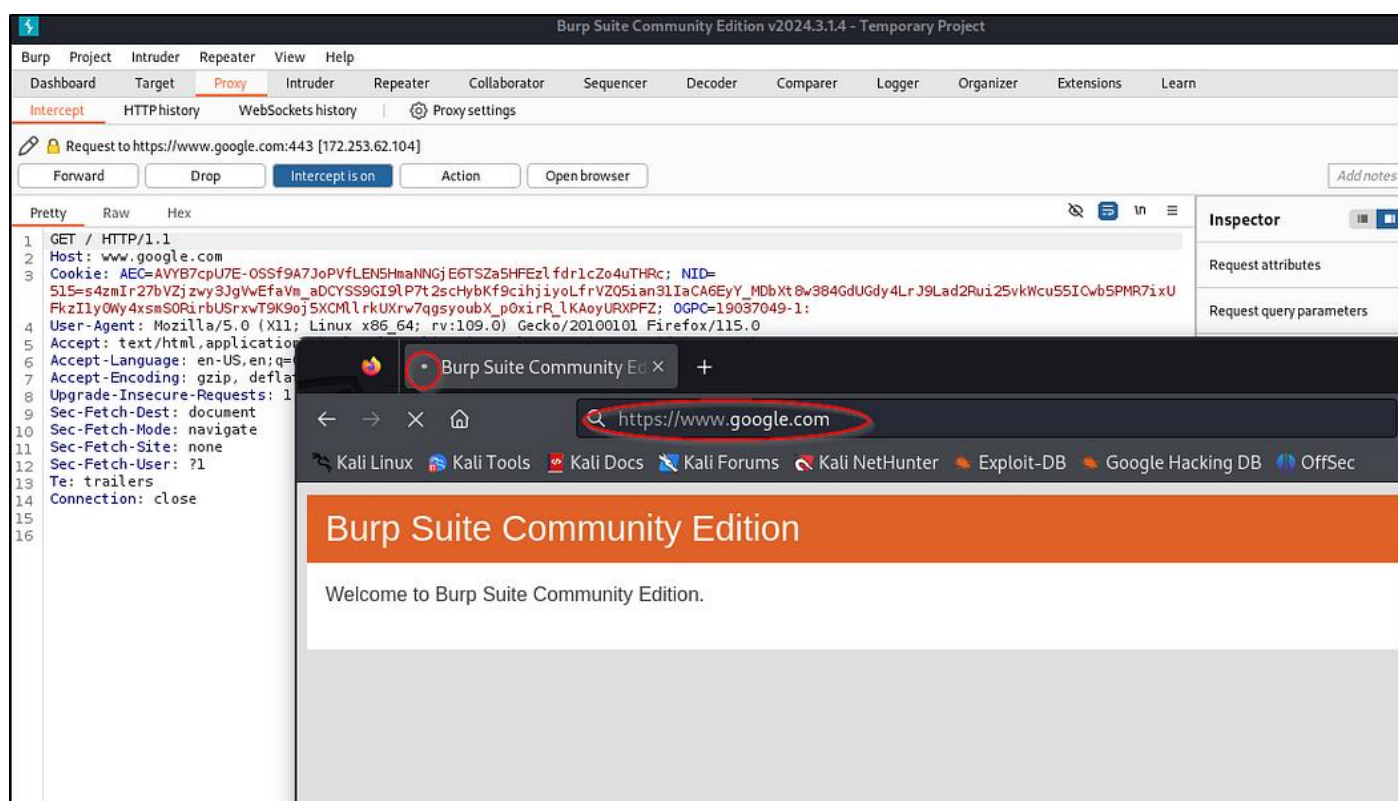
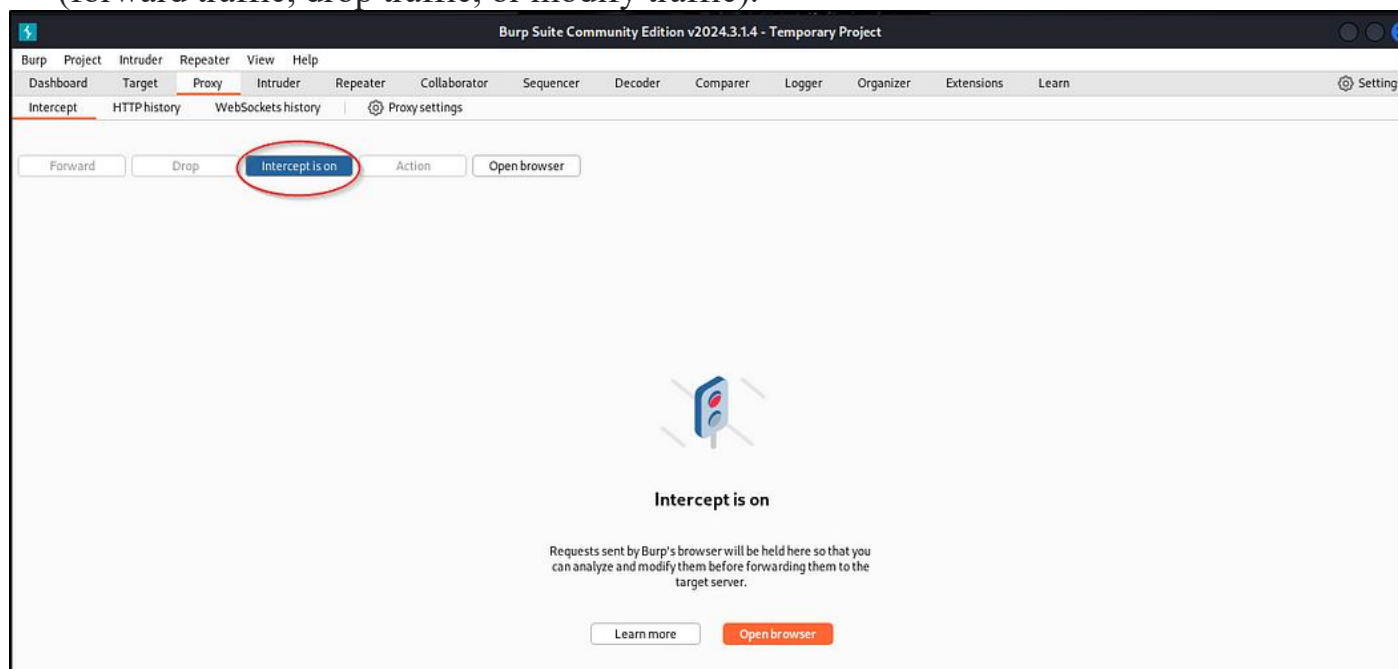


Step4:

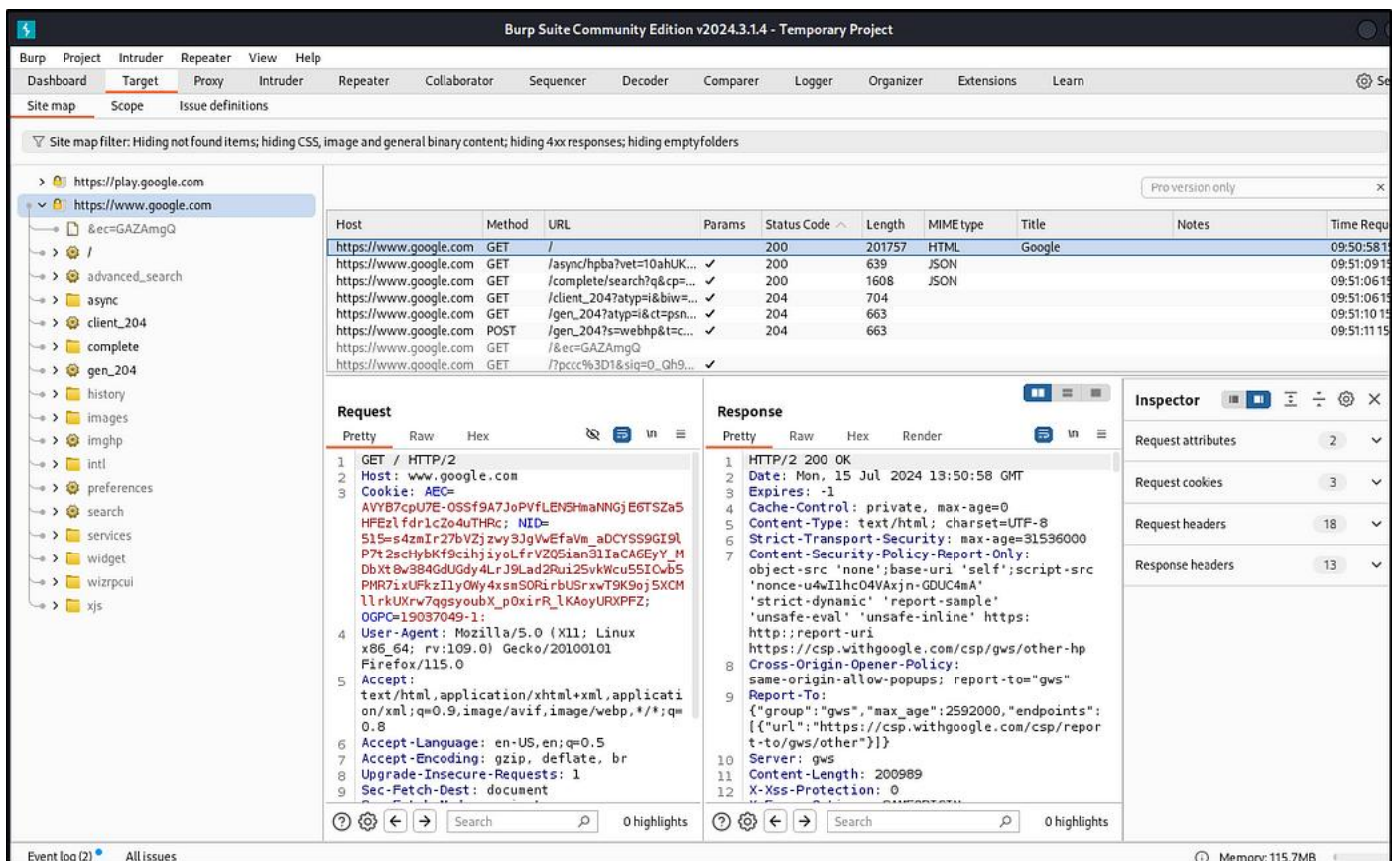
Press the start button



Once you hit OK, the certificate should be installed. To check, go to a website like Google and, in Burp Suite within the proxy tab, turn Intercept on. Refresh the webpage of your choice, and it should hang. You should see the webpage spinning and waiting. It's waiting because we're pushing all this traffic through the Burp Suite proxy. It's all in Burp Suite, intercepted. We now have the ability to manipulate it (forward traffic, drop traffic, or modify traffic).



Let's take a look at what's happening when we navigate to a website.



Every page that we visit while the Burp proxy is running will be displayed in the Site map. Burp begins site mapping or crawling the website. In the “Target” tab, you’ll see a tree structure on the left that represents the site’s various resources. Some text will appear in dark black, indicating links that have been accessed, while other text will be greyed out, signifying links identified by Burp Suite that haven’t yet been visited. This process of site mapping helps you visualize the structure and discover hidden resources.

Setting the Scope

As you can imagine, capturing and logging all the traffic can quickly become overwhelming, especially when you are trying to stay in scope for one specific target. Luckily, we can set the scope for the project, telling Burp to only log the traffic you are interested in.

Just take a look at all the sites and resources that come up when simply visiting *tryhackme.com*.

Burp Suite Community Edition v2024.3.1.4 - Temporary Project

Burp Project Intruder Repeater View Help

Dashboard Target Proxy Intruder Repeater Collaborator Sequencer Decoder Comparer Logger Settings

Organizer Extensions Learn

Site map Scope Issue definitions

Site map filter: Hiding not found items; hiding CSS, image and general binary content; hiding 4xx responses; hiding empty folders

Pro version only

Host	Method	URL	Params	Status Code	Length	MIME type	Tit
https://tryhackme.com	GET	/		200	38648	HTML	Tr
https://tryhackme.com	GET	/api/site-stats		200	762	JSON	
https://tryhackme.com	GET	/assets/pace/pace.js		200	28469	script	
https://tryhackme.com	POST	/cdn-cgi/challenge-pla...	✓	200	582		
https://tryhackme.com	GET	/cdn-cgi/challenge-pla...	✓	200	8059	script	
https://tryhackme.com	GET	/cdn-cgi/scripts/5c5dd...		200	1624	script	
https://tryhackme.com	GET	/img/getting-started/ro...		200	60669	XML	
https://tryhackme.com	GET	/img/illustrations/wave...		200	130011	XML	

Request

Response

Pretty Raw

```

1 GET / HTTP/2
2 Host: tryhackme.com
3 Cookie: optimizelyEndUserId=
  oeul717498718877r0.21040242899
  02212; AMP_d09a34bd2d=
  JtdCJTiyZGV2aWNlSWQlMjIlMOElMj
  JiNDZkMj dkZS04ZjI4LTRhMTktOTU1
  My1kMjFLYzllMTE4OTk1MjIlMkMlMj
  Jlc2VySWQlMjIlMOElMjIlMjIlMkMl
  MjJzZXNzaW9uSWQlMjIlMOExNzE3ND
  k4NzIyNjE2JTJDJTiyb3B0T3V0JTiy
  JTNBZmFsc2U1MkMlMjJsYXNORXZlbn
  RUaW1lJTiyJTNBMTcxNzQ5ODcyMjYx
  NiUyQyUyMmxc3RFdmVudElkJTiyJT
  NBMCU3RA==; _ga_Z8D4WL3D4P=
  GS1.1.1717498723.1.0.171749872
  3.60.0.0; _ga=
  GA1.1.1242537483.1717498724;
  cf_clearance=
  _nsFFuRqNdVw.mACPDzNpbCumafenB
  mnLu3k6X48TsI-1717498723-1.0.1
  .1-GhFX30FID06rmmevkOzp_CrFDRD
  t9oTLqDgbFay5xSUu60Pz2aku7Fw1R
  5_7Hx1NPxVuoU0xYWEw.v_LEVb0SA;
  _hjSessionUser_1950941=
  eyJpZCI6ImFiMmM4MmQzLWFKZWQtNT
  RkMC1hMjg5LTNmZDg2ZGEzZTYzZCIs
  ImNyZWZ0ZWQiOiE3MTc0OTg3MjMSMz
  ksImV4aXN0aW5nIjpmYWxzZX0=;
  hstc=
  
```

Inspector

Request attributes 2

Request cookies 11












































Request headers 26

Response headers 11

Inspector Notes

Search 0 highlights

We can clean this up by right clicking on the tryhackme request and selecting *Add to scope*.

- >  <https://a24671560256.cdn.optimizely.com>
- >  <https://api-iam.intercom.io>
- >  <https://assets.customer.io>
- >  <https://assets.gist.build>
- >  <https://assets.tryhackme.com>
- >  <https://aus5.mozilla.org>
- >  <https://cdn.amplitude.com>
- >  <https://cdn.optimizely.com>
- >  <https://challenges.cloudflare.com>
- >  <https://classify-client.services.mozilla.com>
- >  <https://code.gist.build>
- >  <https://content-signature-2.cdn.mozilla.net>
- >  <https://contile.services.mozilla.com>
- >  <https://downloads.intercomcdn.com>
- >  <https://engine-consumer-api.cloud.gist.build>
- >  <https://ff.vimeocdn.com>
- >  <https://fresnel.vimeocdn.com>
- >  <https://fi.vimeocdn.com>
- >  <https://incoming.telemetry.mozilla.org>
- >  <https://fjs.hs-analytics.net>
- >  <https://fjs.hs-banner.com>
- >  <https://fjs.hs-scripts.com>
- >  <https://fjs.intercomcdn.com>
- >  <http://kenwheeler.github.io>
- >  <https://kenwheeler.github.io>
- >  <https://logx.optimizely.com>
- >  <https://hexus-websocket-a.intercom.io>
- >  <https://normandy.cdn.mozilla.net>
- >  <https://player.vimeo.com>
- >  <https://region1.analytics.google.com>
- >  <https://renderer.gist.build>
- >  <https://script.hotjar.com>
- >  <https://services.addons.mozilla.org>
- >  <https://static.hotjar.com>
- >  <https://stats.g.doubleclick.net>
- >  <http://tryhackme.com>
- >  <https://tryhackme.com>
- >  <https://versioncheck-bg.addons.mozilla.org>
- >  <https://vimeo.com>
- >  <https://widget.intercom.io>
- >  <https://www.google.com>
- >  <https://www.googletagmanager.com>
- >  <https://www.gstatic.com>

Host	Method	URL	Params	Status Code	Length	MIME type
https://tryhackme.com	GET	/		200	38648	HTML
https://tryhackme.com	GET	/api/site-stats		200	762	JSON
https://tryhackme.com	GET	/assets/pace/pace.js		200	28469	script
https://tryhackme.com	POST	/cdn-cgi/challenge-pla...	✓	200	582	
https://tryhackme.com	GET	/cdn-cgi/challenge-pla...	✓	200	8059	script
https://tryhackme.com	GET	/cdn-cgi/scripts/5c5dd...		200	1624	script
https://tryhackme.com	GET	/img/getting-started/ro...		200	60669	XML
https://tryhackme.com	GET	/img/illustrations/wave...		200	130011	XML

Response

```

1 GET / HTTP/2
2 Host: tryhackme.com
3 Cookie: optimizelyEndUserId=
oeul717498718877r0.210402428990
2212; AMP_d09a34bd2d=
JTDcJTiyZGV2aWNlSWQlMjIlMOElMjIl
iNDzkMjIkdzS04ZjY1L7LTrHmTkt0TUlMj
1kMjFlYzllMTE4OTklMjIlMkMlMjIlc
2VySWQlMjIlMOElMjIlMjIlMkMlMjIlJz
ZXNzaW9uSWQlMjIlMOEXNzE5NDk4NzI
yNjE2ZjJDTjYybzB0TzV0ZjIyJTNBMz
Fsc2UlMkMlMjIlJsYXNORXZlbnRUaWllJ
TiyJTNBMlMjIlcXNzQ0DcyMjYXNiUyQyUy
Mmxhc3RFRmVudElkJTiyJTNBMCU3RA=
=:_ga_28D4WL3D4P=
GS1.1.1717498723.1.0.1717498723
.60.0.0;_ga=
GA1.1.1242537483.1717498724;
cf_clearance=
_nsfFuRqNdVw.mACPDzNpbCumafenBm
nLuk36X48T5I-1717498723.1.0.1.1
-GhFX30FID06rmmevkOzp_CrFDRDt9o
TLqDgbFay5xSUu60Pz2aku7Fw1R5_7H
xlNpVuoU0xYEWew.v_LEVBOSA;
_hjSessionUser_1950941=
eyJpZCI6ImFiMmM4MmQzLWFKZWQ0NTR
kMCIlMjIyZG5LTNmZGZ2ZGExZTYzZSI
NyZWF0ZWQlOjE3MTc0OTgzMjIyM5MzksI
mV4X0N0aW51JmYwYXZlZD0=;_hstc=
256179476.0f0c7aaaf803d80816d37
17174

```

Request attributes	2	▼
Request cookies	11	▼
Request headers	26	▼
Response headers	11	▼

 <https://tryhackme.com/>

Add to scope

Scan

Engagement tools [Pro version only] >

Compare site maps

Expand branch

Expand requested items

Delete host

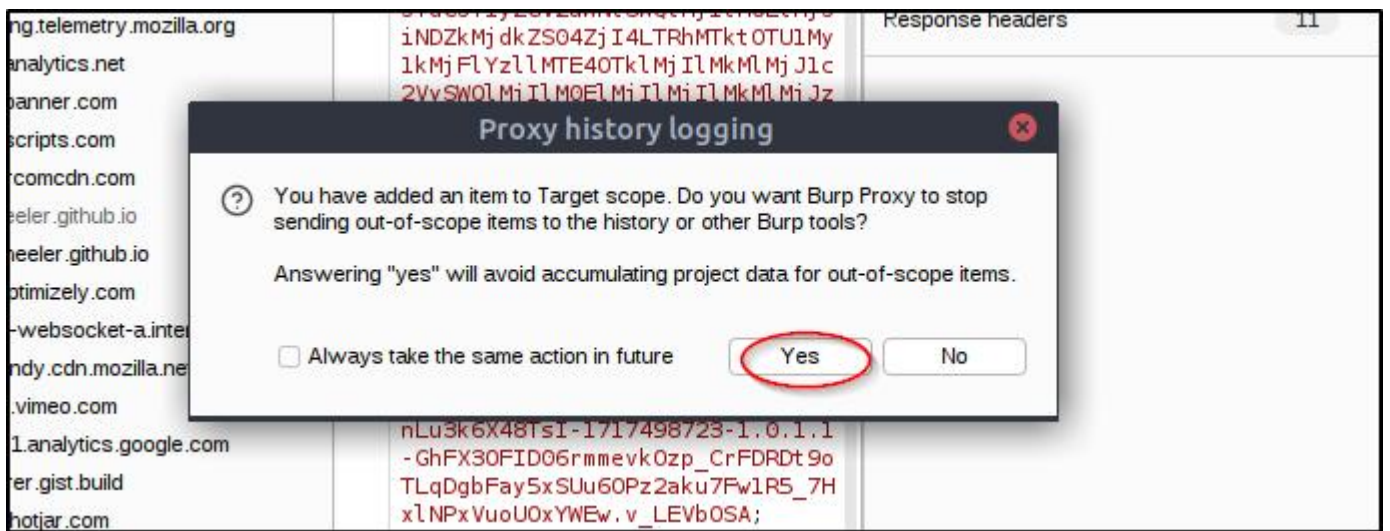
Copy URLs in this host

Copy links in this host

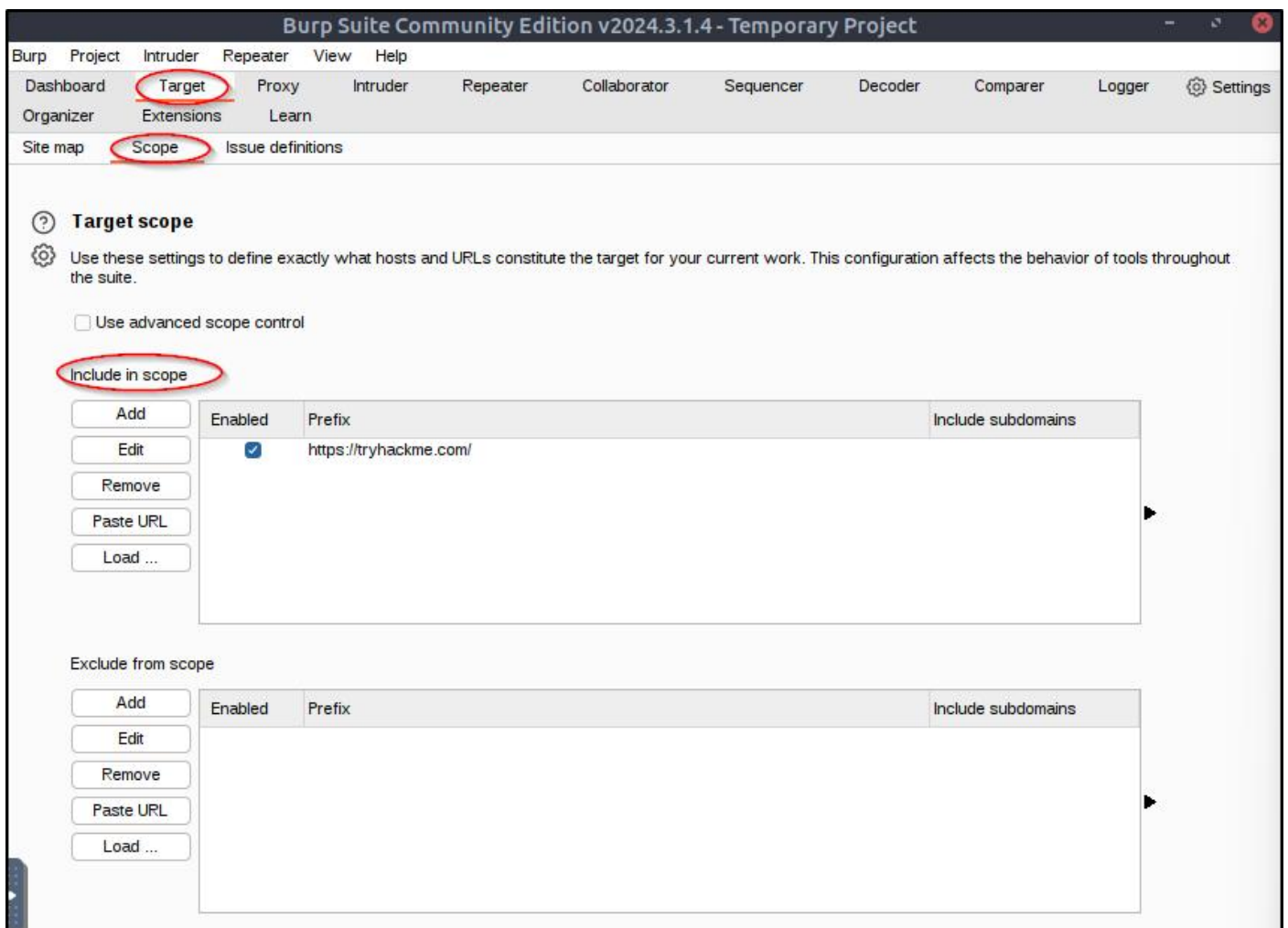
Save selected items

[Site map documenta](#)

Deep Language

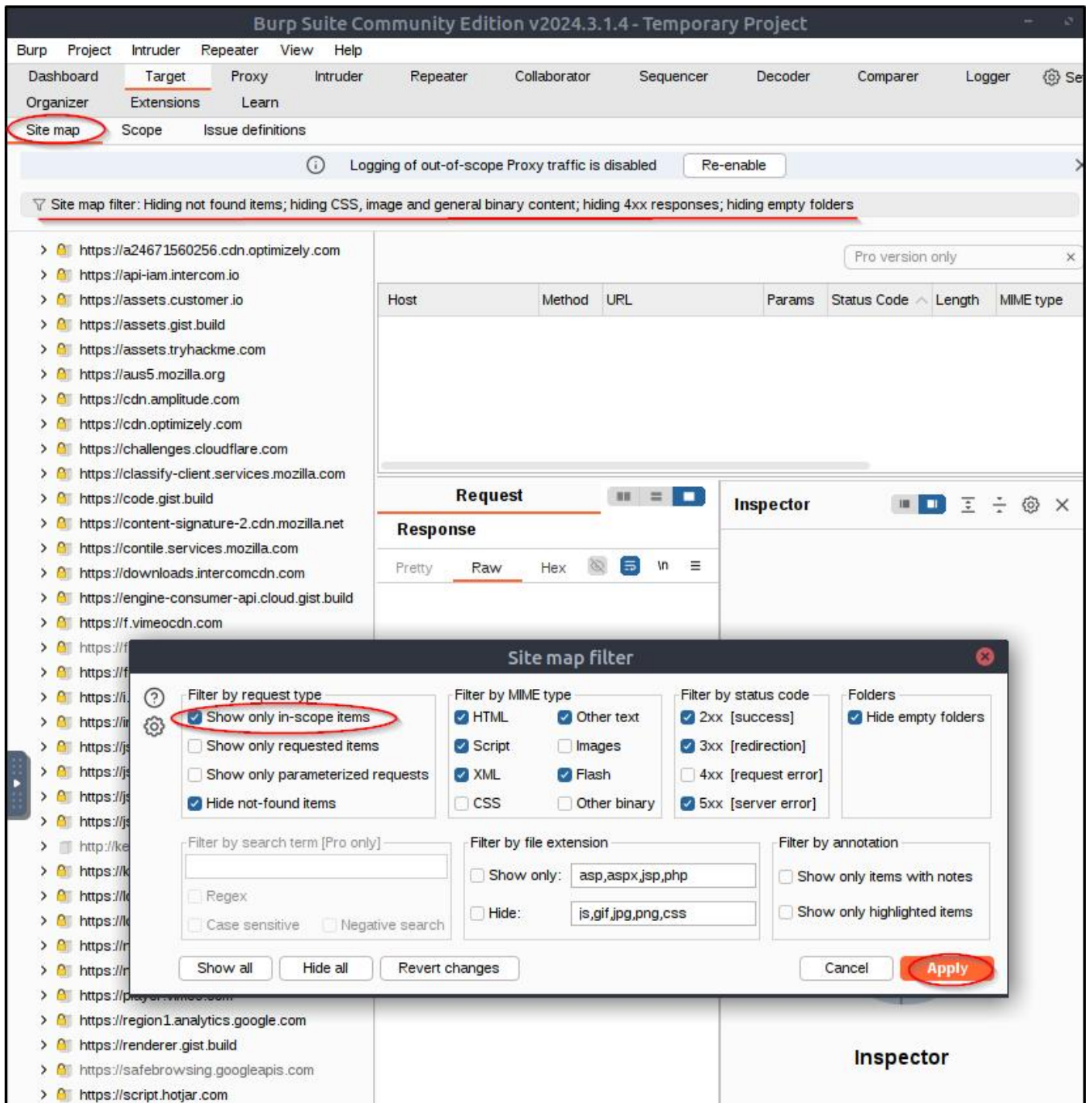


You can also edit your scope in the Target Scope tab.



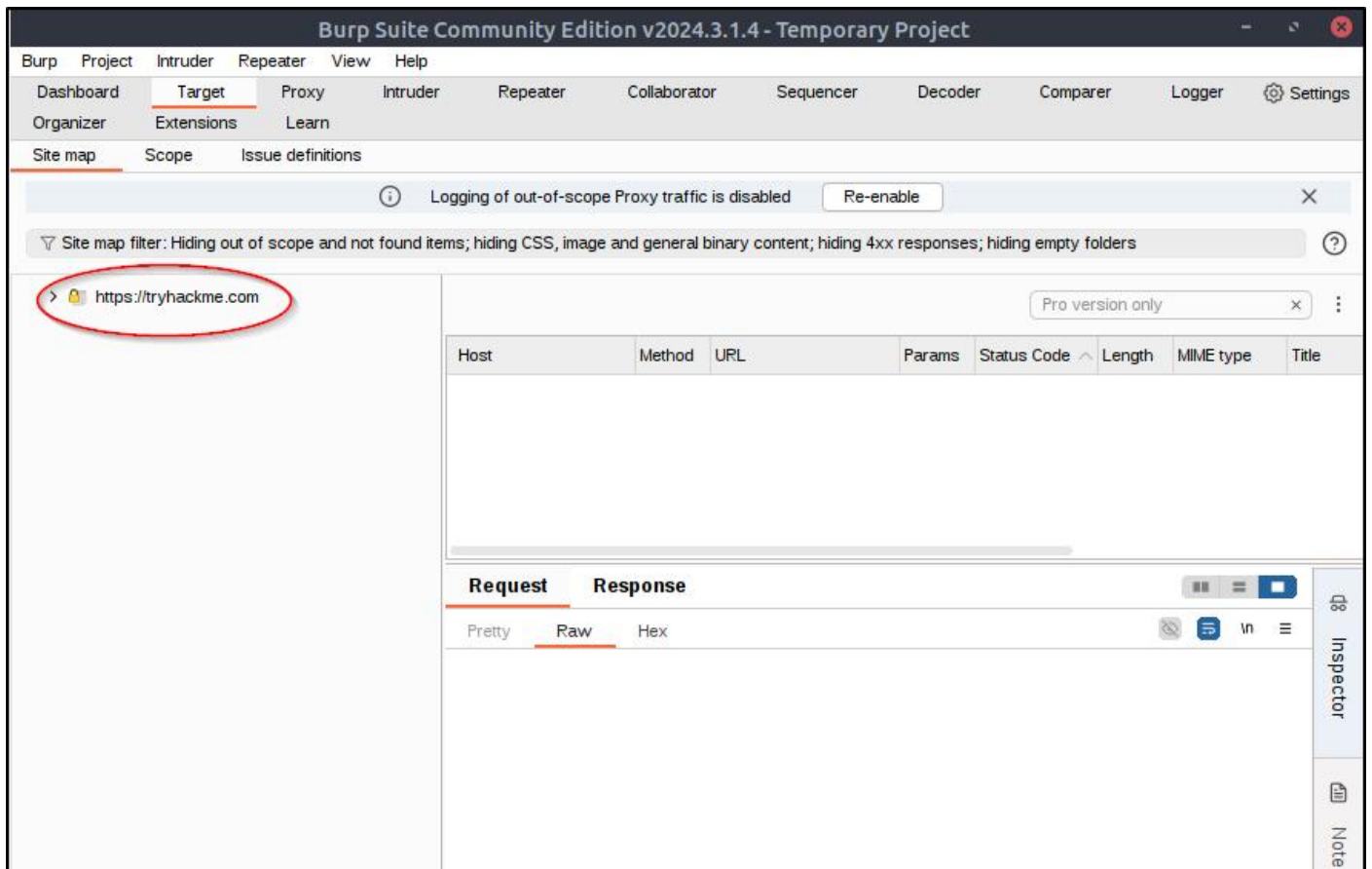
Target > Scope > Include in scope

Next, return to the Site map tab, click on the Site map filter towards the top, and we want to tell Burp to show only in-scope items.

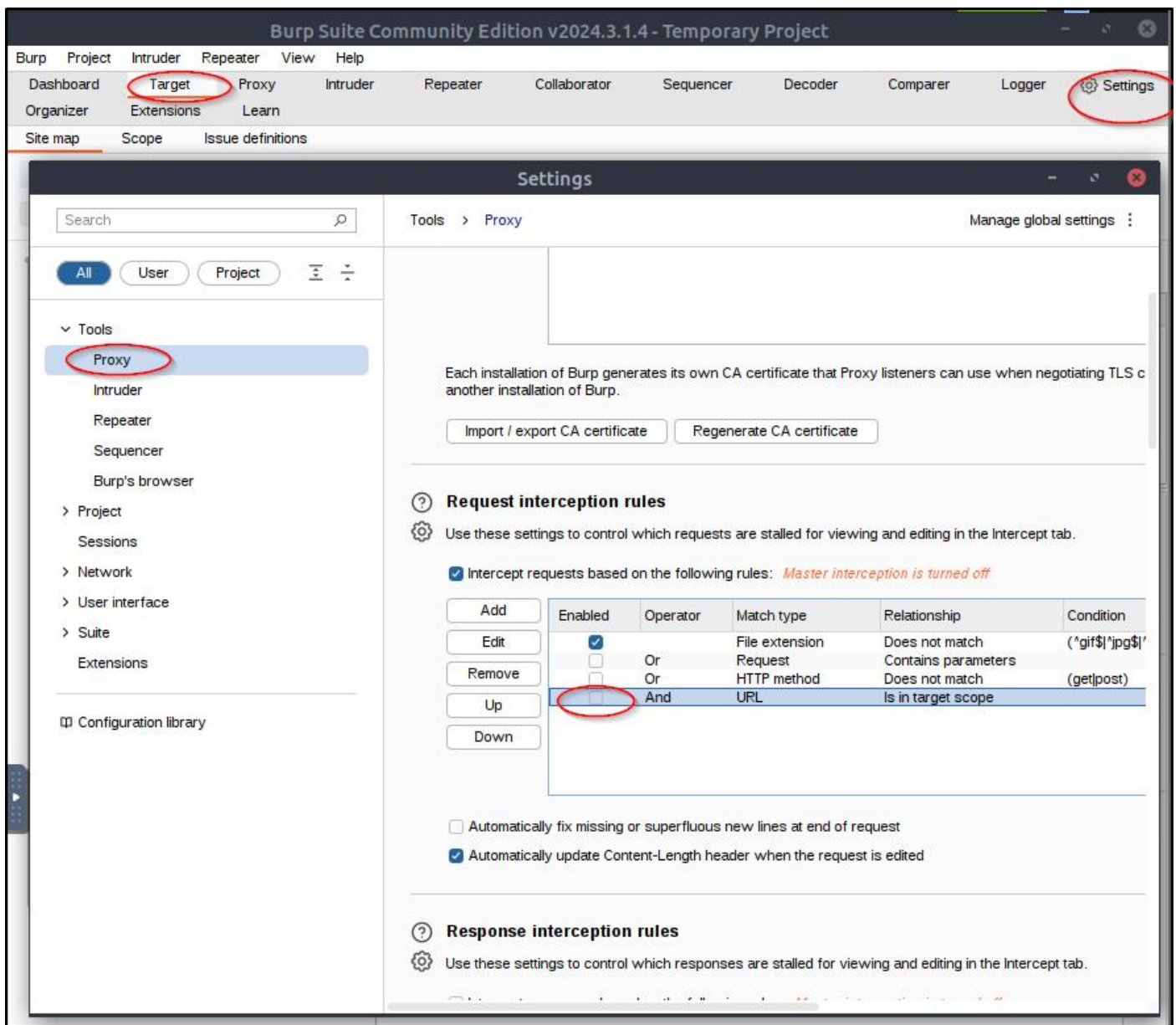


Target > Site map > Site map filter > Show only in-scope items > Apply

Now we have cleaned it up, and the tree structure shows only our target scope:
<https://tryhackme.com>



Even though we are only focusing on the target scope, the proxy is still intercepting everything. We can disable this by going to the proxy settings tab and selecting *And URL Is in target scope*.



Settings > Proxy > Request interception rules

When this option is enabled, the proxy will ignore any traffic that is not in scope.

Burp Suite Proxy: Endpoint Validation

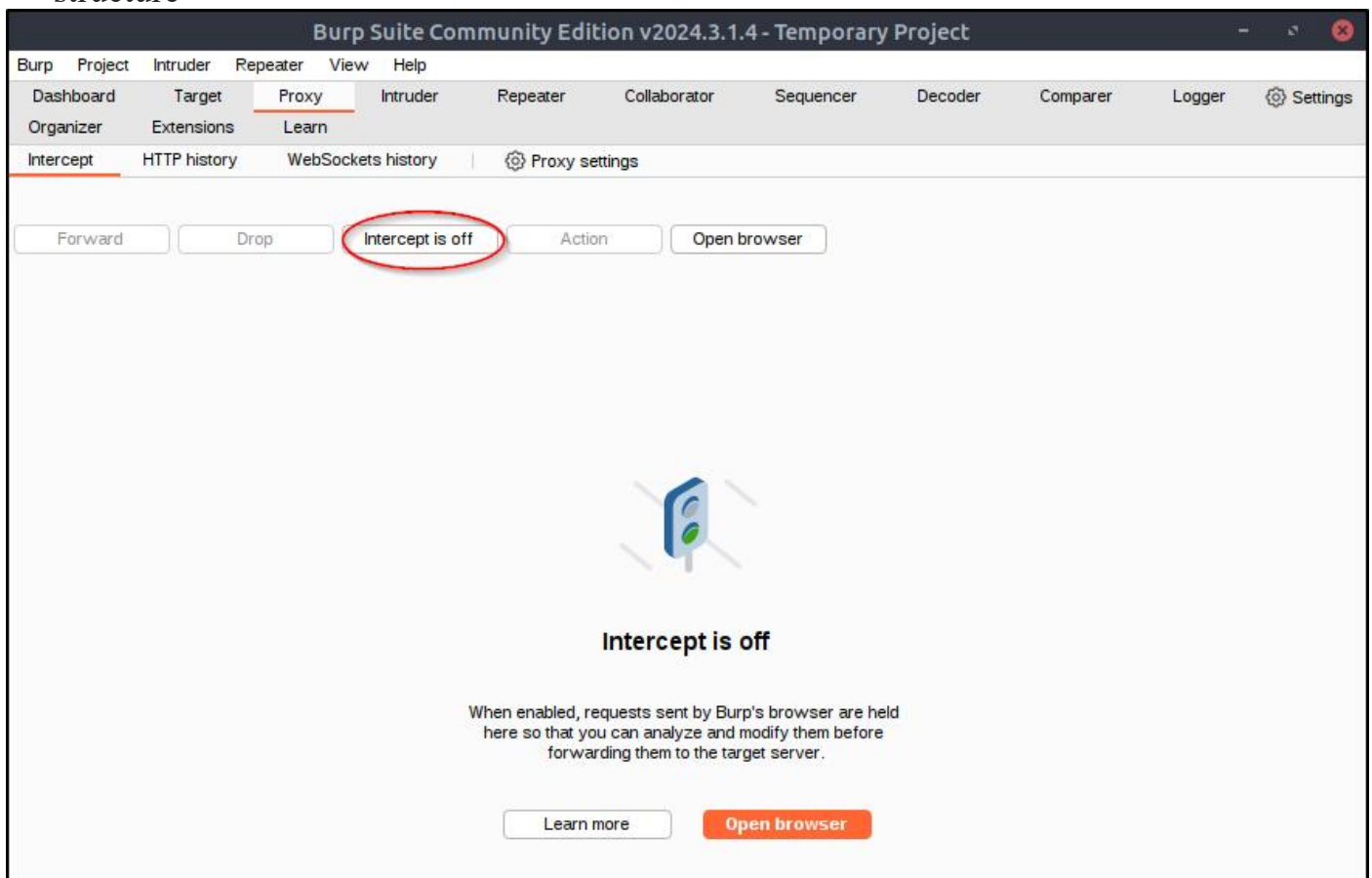
Now that you understand how Burp Suite captures and logs traffic, let's explore how to intercept a web request and modify its contents before sending it to the web application.

This exercise demonstrates how to test a web application's endpoint validation. Proper input validation is crucial for security, and endpoints that accept numeric values should ensure that the input is indeed a positive integer within an acceptable range to prevent potential vulnerabilities.

This example involves altering the HTTP Request data to see how the application responds. Obviously, I cannot demonstrate a test on a real system, so I am utilizing a target web application from tryhackme.com.

STEP 1: Initial Setup


- Disable Burp Intercept and navigate to the target at *http://10.10.29.220/products*.
- Click on “See More” links to view different products and observe the URL pattern (e.g., */products/3*). The purpose is to identify and understand the web application structure



Our Products

10.10.29.220/products/

TryHackMe | Learn Cy... TryHackMe Support Offline CyberChef Revshell Generator Reverse Shell Cheat S...

 Bastion Hosting

Home About Contact Support Products

See our Products!

Plans available for virtual private servers, managed hosting, and cloud storage.
All of our products are bespoke, so please [contact us](#) to discuss pricing!

VPS

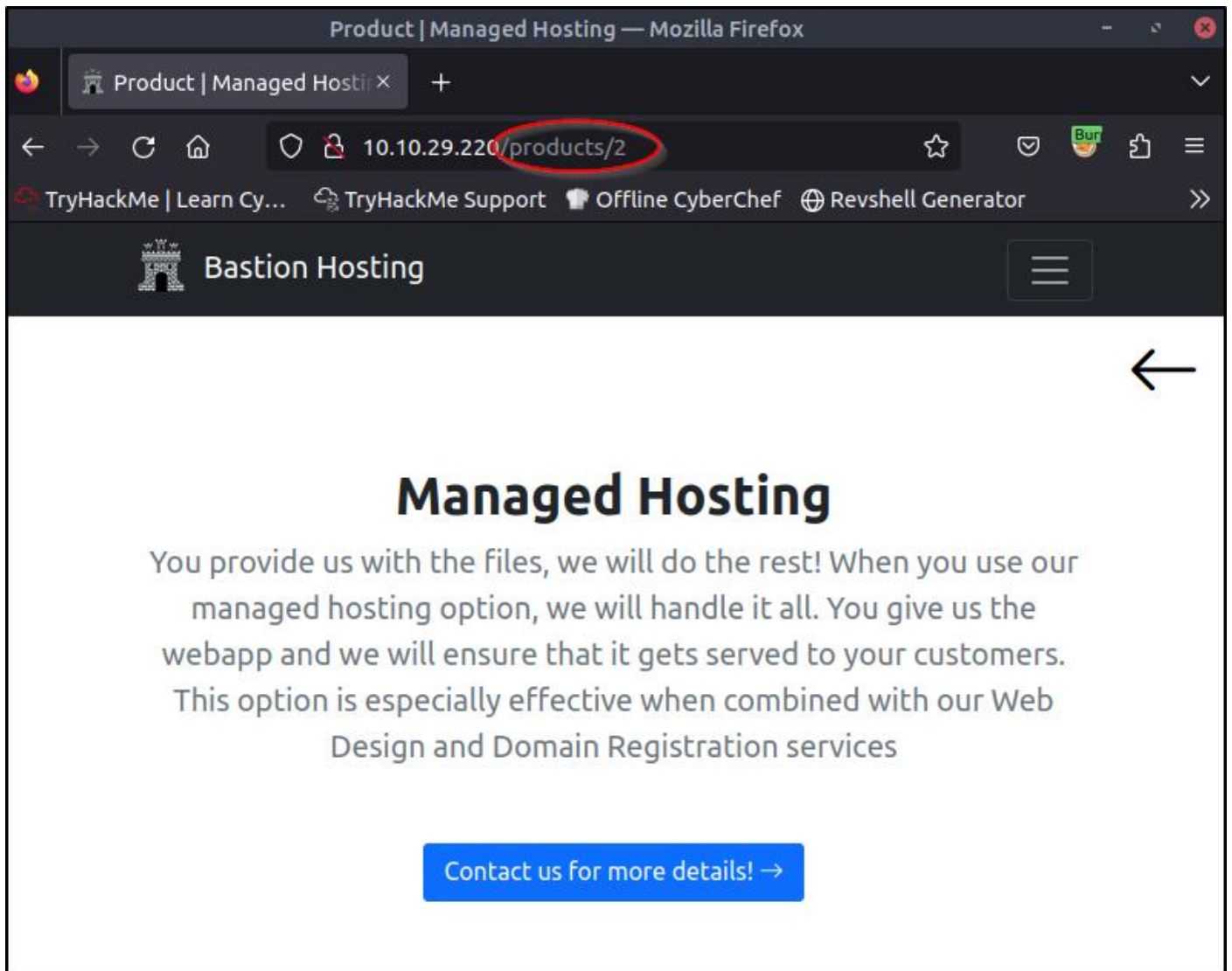
- ✓ Affordable
- ✓ Maximum resources: 64Gb RAM, 16VCPU cores
- ✓ Usable for multiple projects
- × Unmanaged

See more →

MANAGED HOSTING

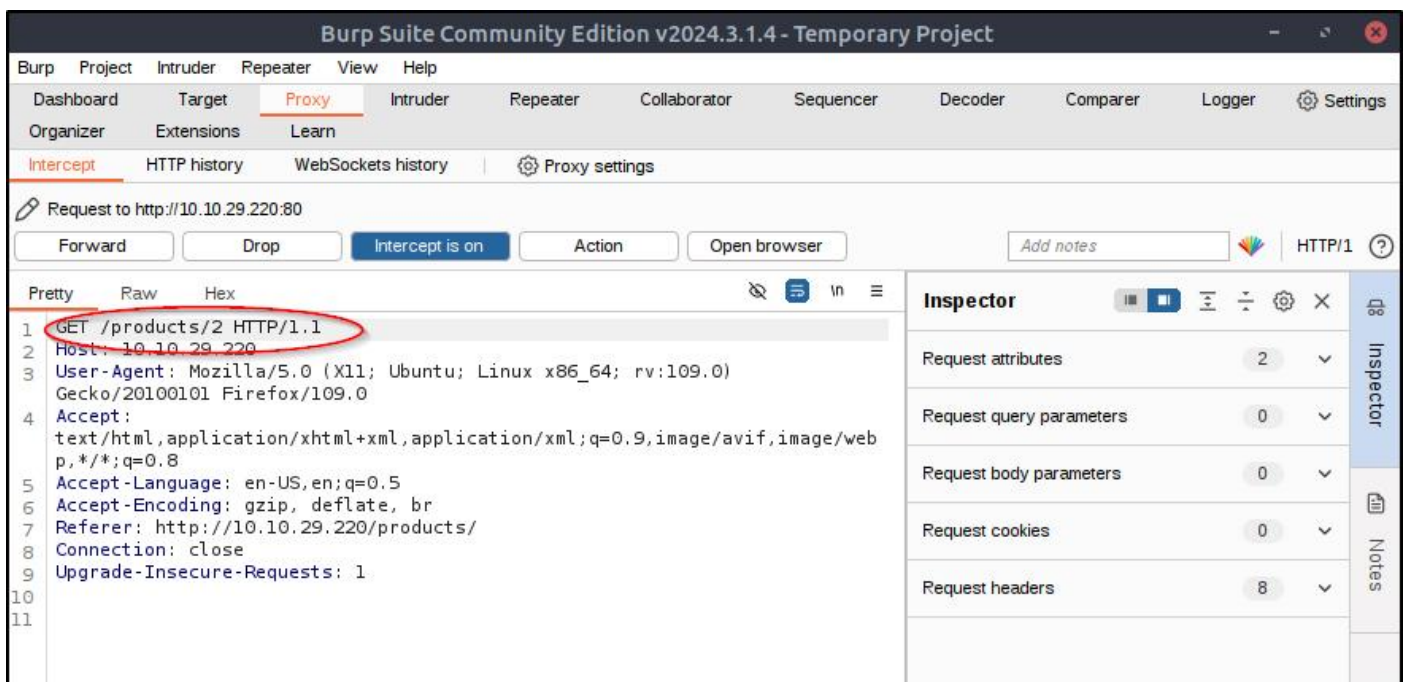
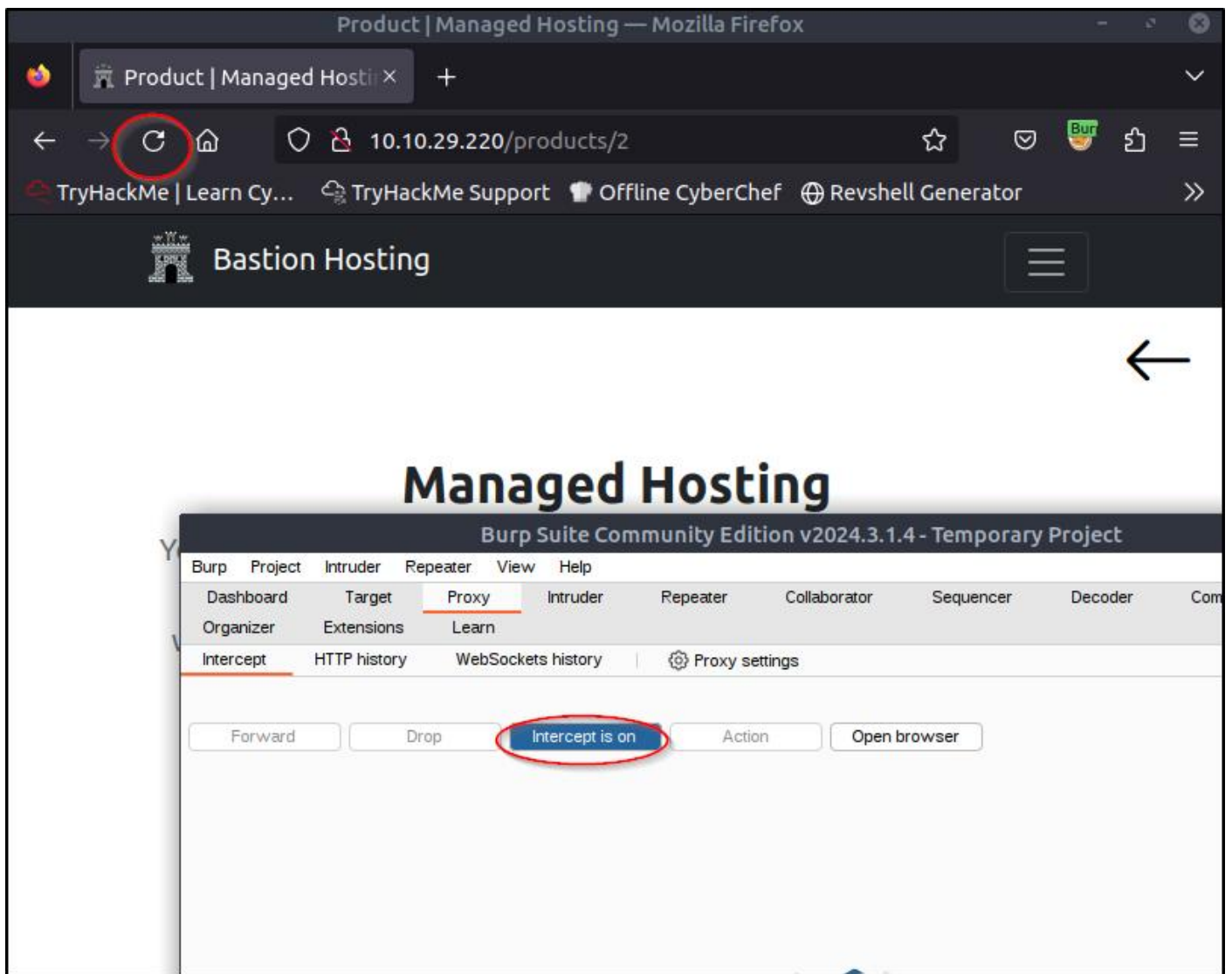
- ✓ Easily merged with our Web Design and Domain Registration contracts
- ✓ Friendly and efficient service
- ✓ Quick and easy, worry-free deployment
- × More expensive than unmanaged options

See more →



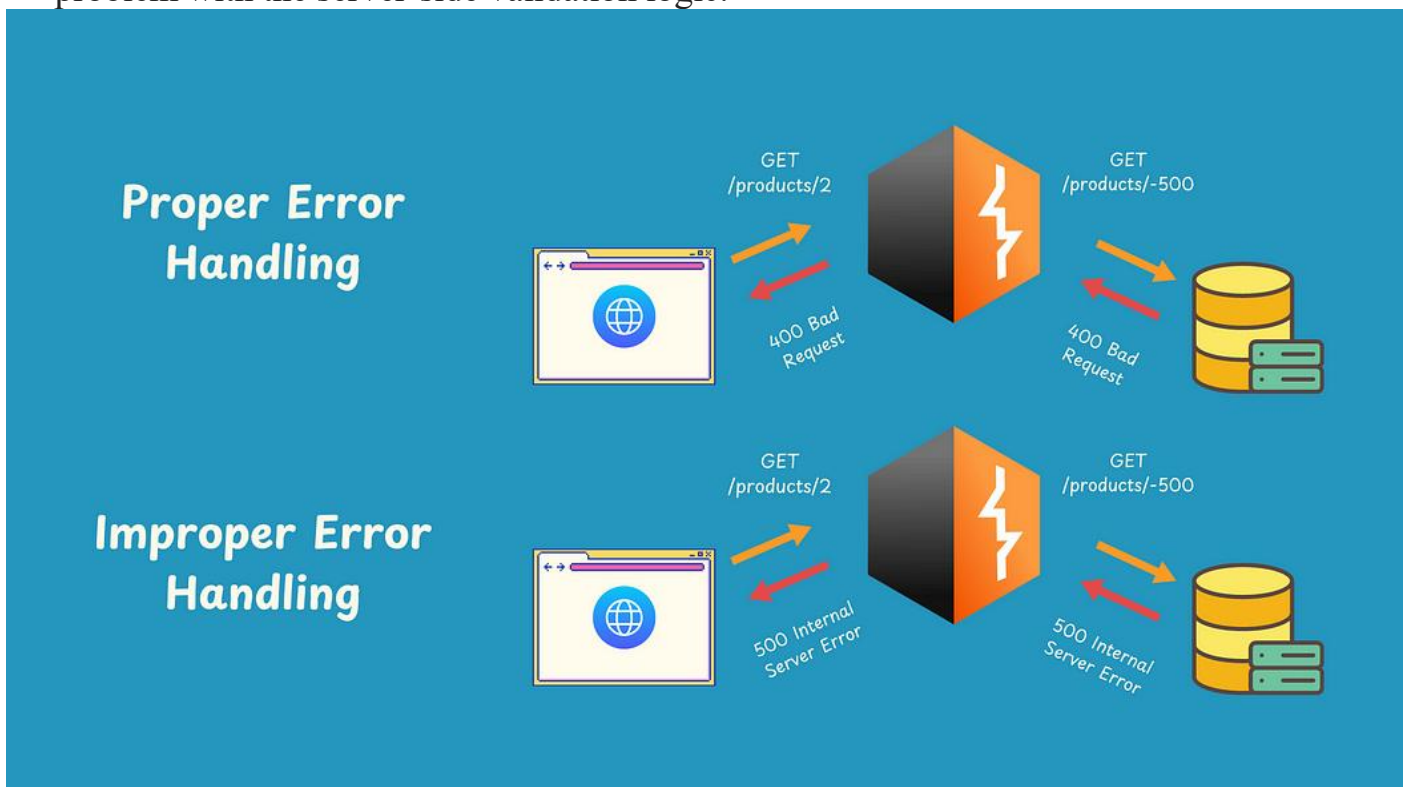
STEP 2: Capture a Request

- Enable Burp Intercept again and refresh the product page in order to capture the request in the Proxy tab.



STEP 3: Modify the Request

- Our goal is to test whether or not the application is properly validating inputs, thereby protecting against potential vulnerabilities.
- We can test for proper input validation by seeing how it responds to an unexpected condition. The product number in the target URL must be a positive integer within a certain range (e.g., */products/1* to */products/99*).
- What happens if we change the path to a negative number? How will the application respond? Proper error handling means that the endpoint should return a status code: `400 BAD REQUEST`. A status code: `500 Internal Server Error` typically means that an unhandled exception or error occurred on the server. This could be due to the application trying to process the negative value in a way that it wasn't designed to handle, leading to a crash or unexpected behavior.
- The server should not return `500 Internal Server Error` for invalid inputs. This indicates a problem with the server-side validation logic.



- Before this request reaches the web application, modify the value of the GET path to -500. Once the path is altered, Forward the modified request to the web server. This can be done in the actual request on the left, or through the Inspector tab on the right.

Burp Suite Community Edition v2024.3.1.4 - Temporary Project

Dashboard Target **Proxy** Intruder Repeater View Help

Organizer Extensions Learn

Intercept HTTP history WebSockets history Proxy settings

Request to http://10.10.29.220:80

Forward Drop Intercept is on Action Open browser Add notes HTTP/1 ?

Pretty Raw Hex

```
1 GET /products/-500 HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 10.10.29.220
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0)
  Gecko/20100101 Firefox/109.0
4 Accept:
  text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
7 Referer: http://10.10.29.220/products/
8 Connection: close
9 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
10
11
```

Inspector

Request attributes 2 ^

Protocol HTTP/1 HTTP/2

Name	Value	
Method	GET	>
Path	/products/-500	>

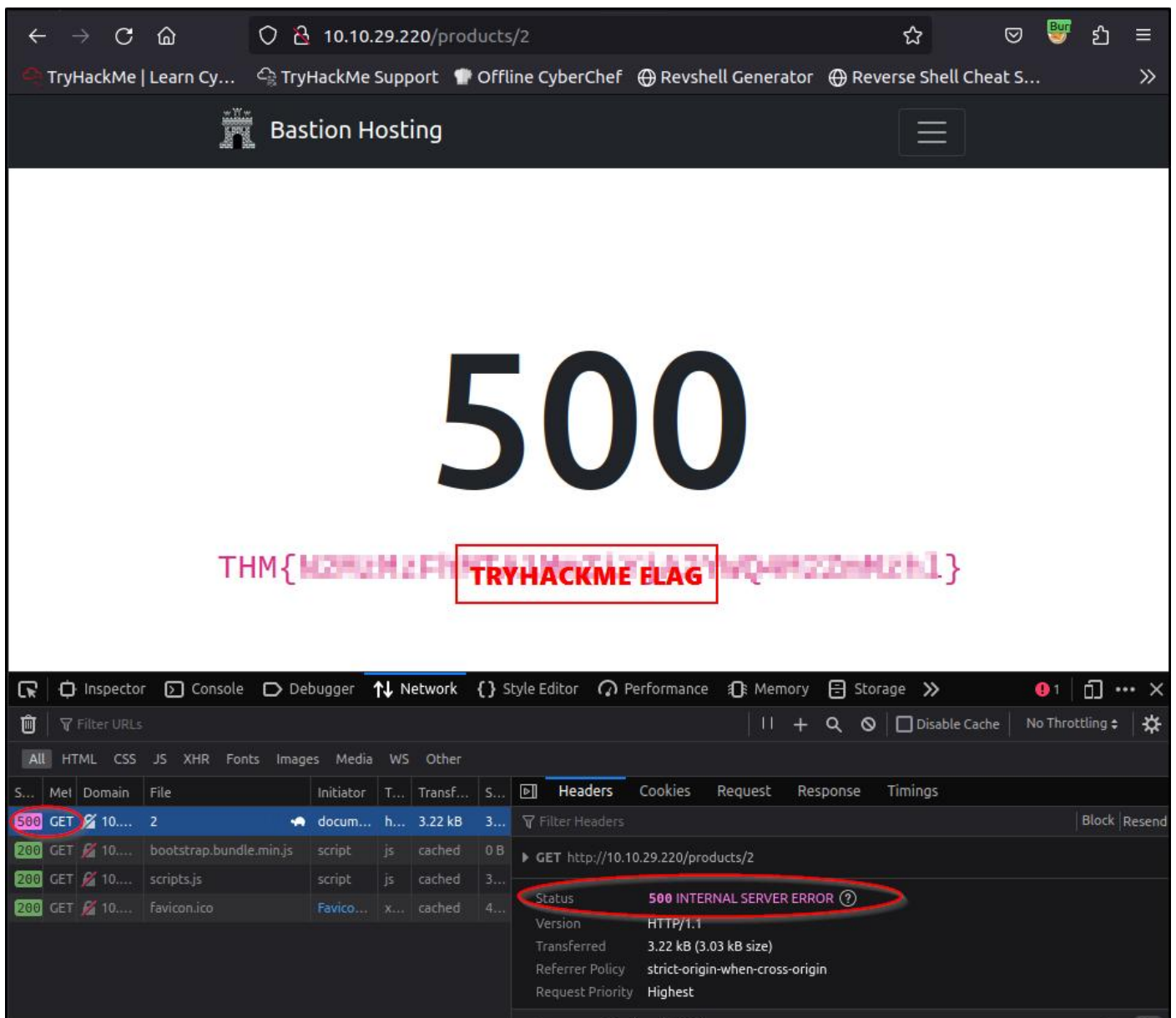
Request query parameters 0 v

Request body parameters 0 v

Request cookies 0 v

Request headers 8 v

STEP 4: Analyze the Response

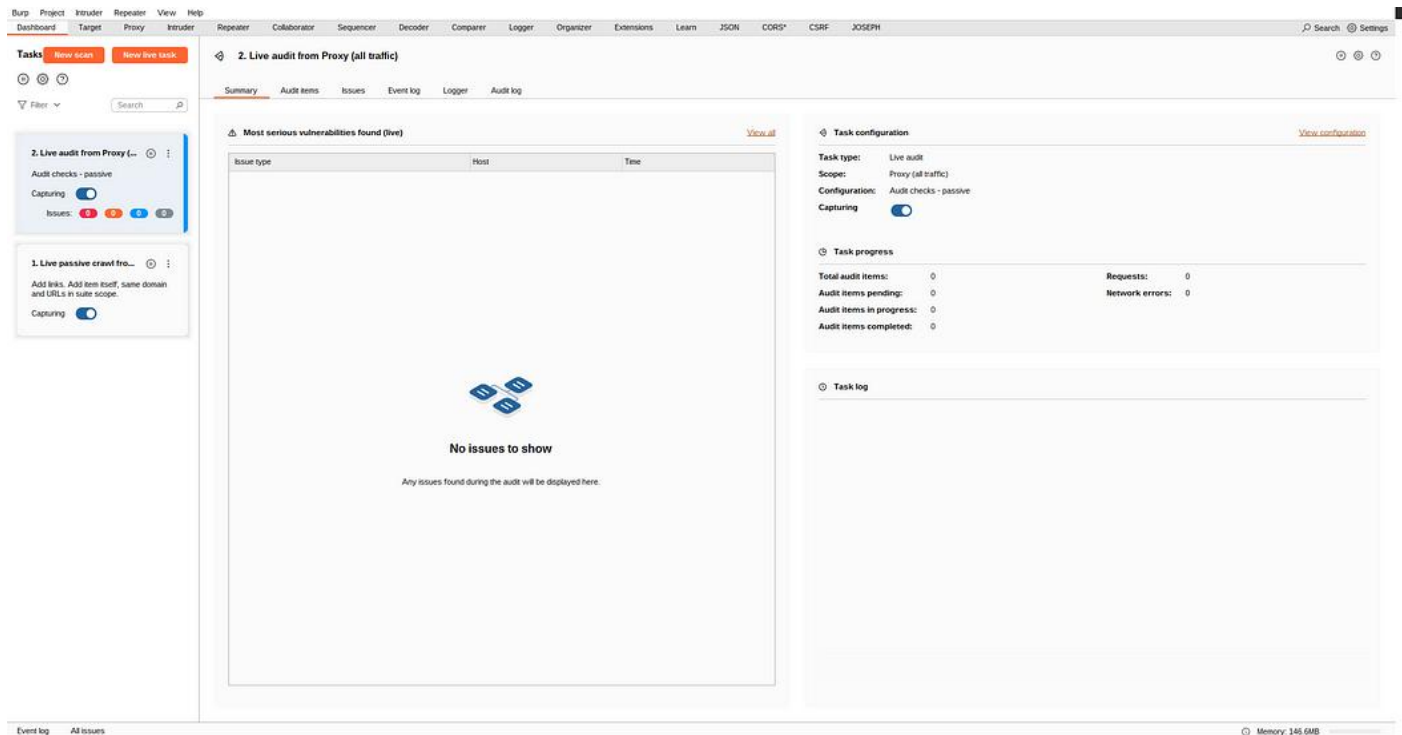


The presence of a 500 Internal Server Error when providing invalid input can be a sign of a potential vulnerability. It may indicate that the application does not have adequate error handling and input validation, which could be exploited by an attacker to cause denial of service, information disclosure, or other unintended behavior.

Using Burp Proxy is an efficient method to quickly test input validation. However, testing various input variations (e.g., a positive number out of range or a character value) would require multiple requests and interceptions. Fortunately, Burp Repeater simplifies this process.

We have covered how to set up and configure Burp Suite with FoxyProxy, observed how traffic is logged and mapped, and learned how to intercept, modify, and forward requests in real time. For those engaged in penetration testing or bug bounty hunting, much of your time

will be spent using Burp Repeater and Burp Intruder. Hopefully, you learned a lot from this guide. In **Key Components of Burp Suite:**



- **Proxy Server:** Allows interception of traffic between your browser and the target application for detailed inspection and modification.
- **Scanner:** Automated vulnerability scanner for detecting security weaknesses within web applications.
- **Intruder:** A powerful tool for carrying out attacks against web apps, such as brute forcing, custom query attacks, and more.
- **Repeater:** Facilitates the manual modification and resending of individual HTTP requests.
- **Sequencer:** Analyzes the quality of randomness in an application's session tokens.
- **Decoder:** A tool for decoding and encoding data into various formats.

Focus on Automatic Vulnerability Scanner: The automatic vulnerability scanner is a highlight of Burp Suite, designed to efficiently scan web applications for vulnerabilities. It performs both passive and active scans to provide a thorough examination of possible security issues.

Features of the Automatic Scanner:

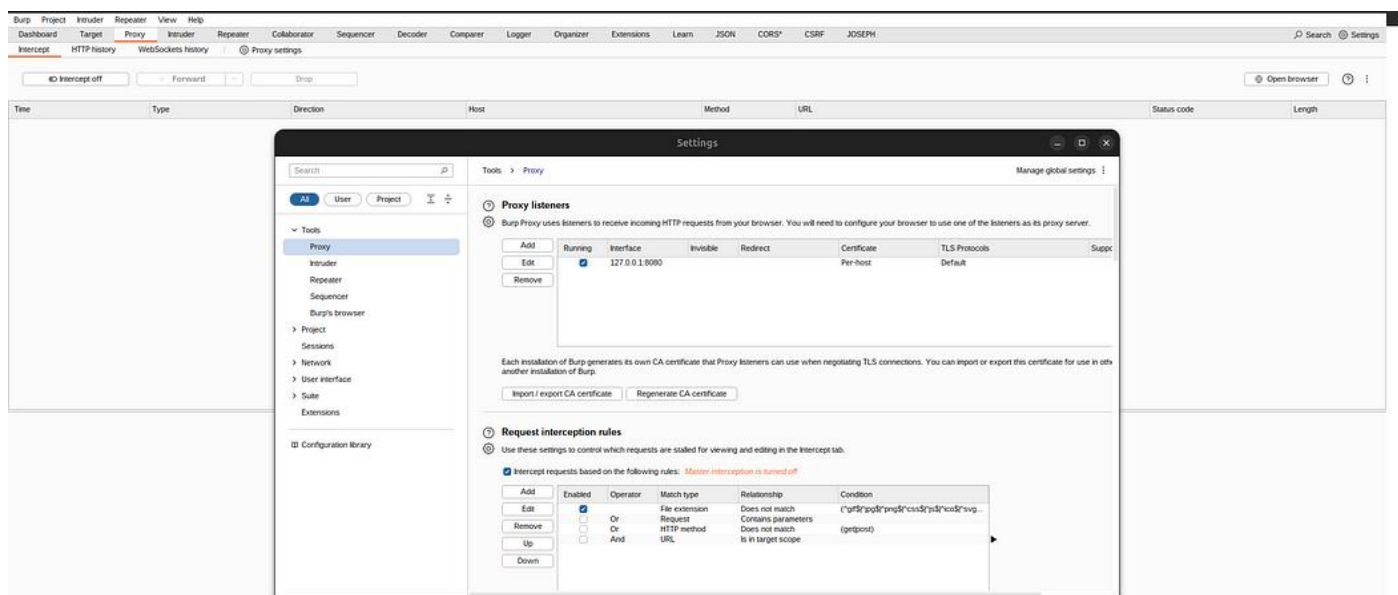
- **Comprehensive Scanning:** Combines both passive analysis as traffic passes through the proxy and active probing of known security vulnerabilities.
- **Configurable Levels of Testing:** Allows detailed control over the depth and breadth of tests conducted, which helps in managing testing speed and impact on the application.
- **Detailed Reporting:** Generates reports that categorize found vulnerabilities by type and severity, offering detailed evidence and remediation advice.

Why Use Burp Suite's Automatic Scanner? Using the automatic scanner can significantly streamline the vulnerability assessment process. It provides a fast, efficient method to identify weaknesses, which can then be examined in detail using Burp Suite's other tools. This capability makes it an invaluable part of the security testing toolkit, especially in environments where rapid testing and retesting are required.

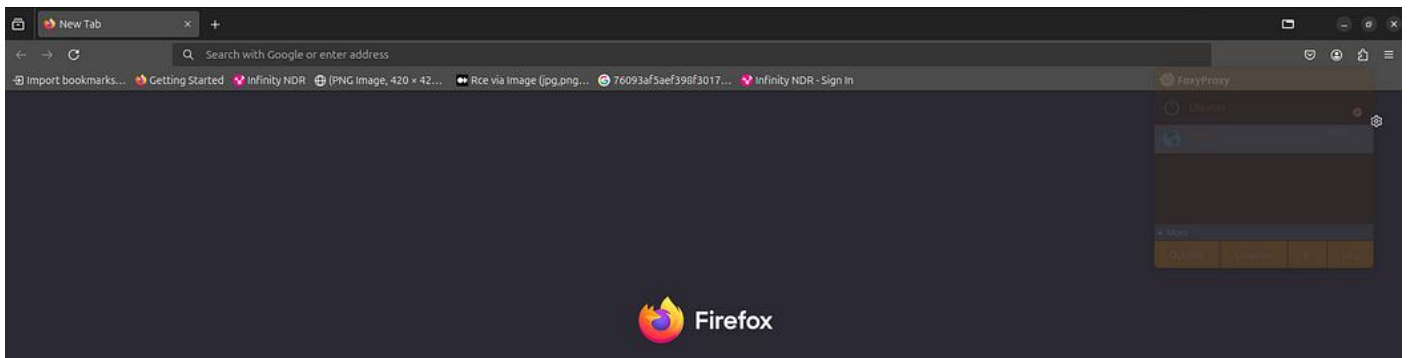
Running and Using the Automatic Vulnerability Scanner in Burp Suite

Setting Up and Starting a Scan:

Configure the Proxy:



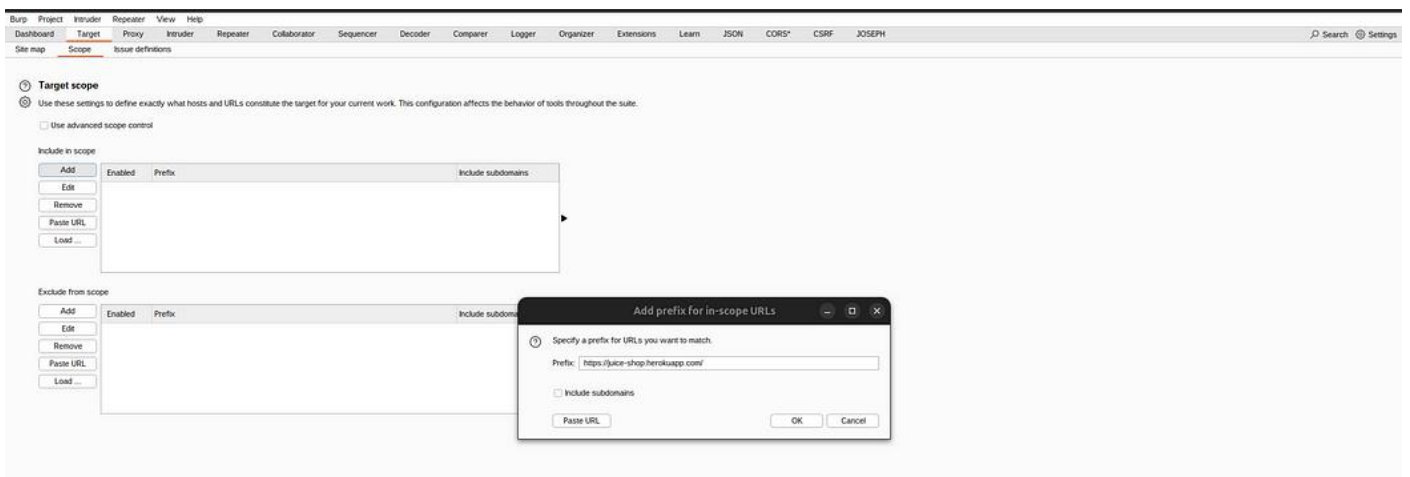
- Ensure Burp Suite is set as the proxy server in your browser's network settings. In your browser I strongly recommended to use "FoxyProxy" extension.



- This allows all web traffic to flow through Burp Suite, enabling it to capture and manipulate requests and responses.
- Access the **Proxy** tab and ensure the **Intercept** is on “Off” mode so that traffic flows without interruption while you set up your scan.



Define the Scope:



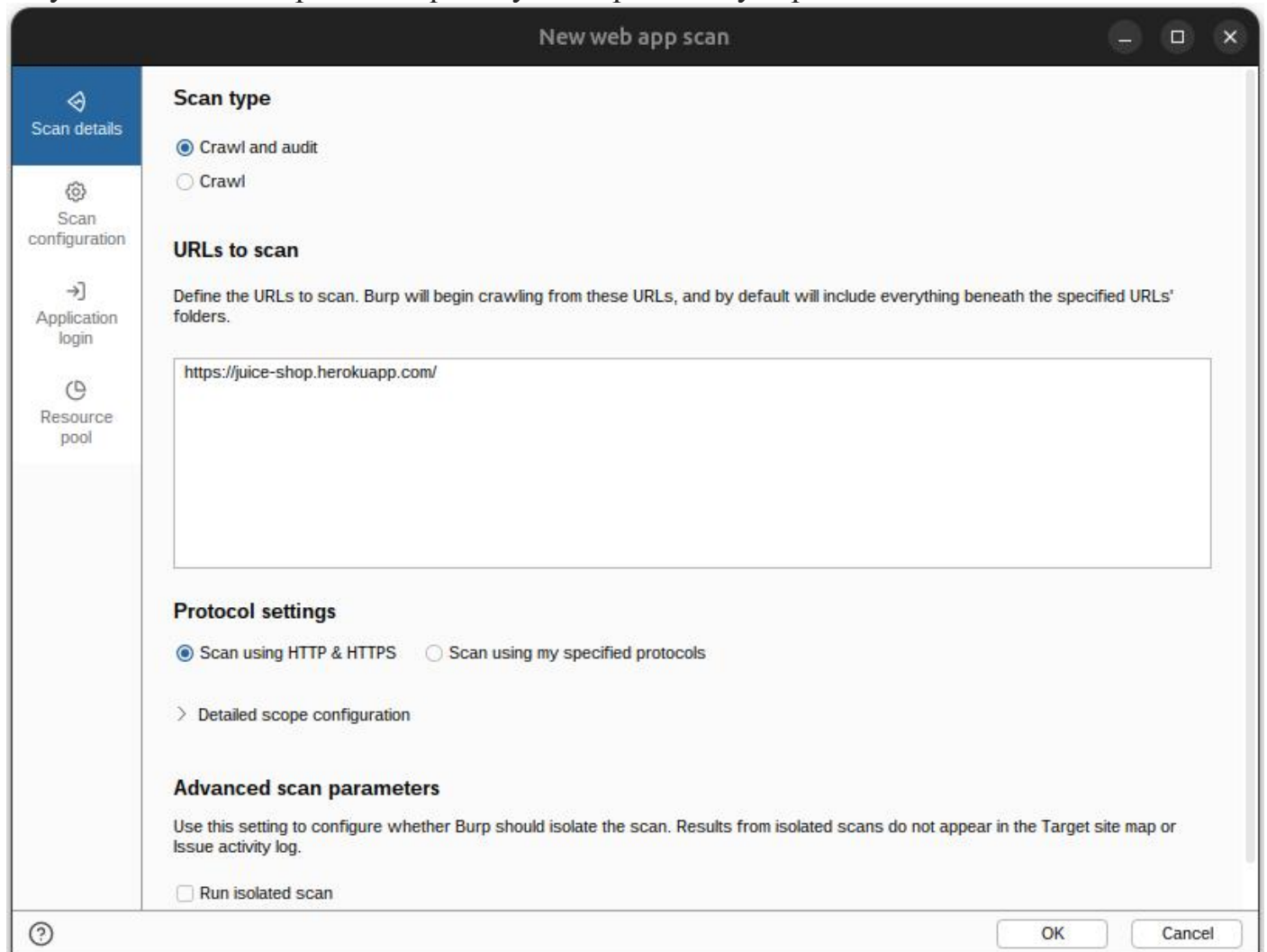
- Navigate to the **Target** tab, right-click on the domain you want to test, and choose “Add to scope” if it’s not already defined. This ensures that Burp Scanner focuses only on your target, avoiding external sites.
- Confirm scope configuration in the **Scope** tab under **Target** to ensure accuracy.

Start the Scan:

- Go to the **Dashboard** tab and click on “New Scan.”



- Select either **Crawl and Audit** for a comprehensive scan or **Audit selected items** if you want to scan specific requests you’ve previously captured or modified.

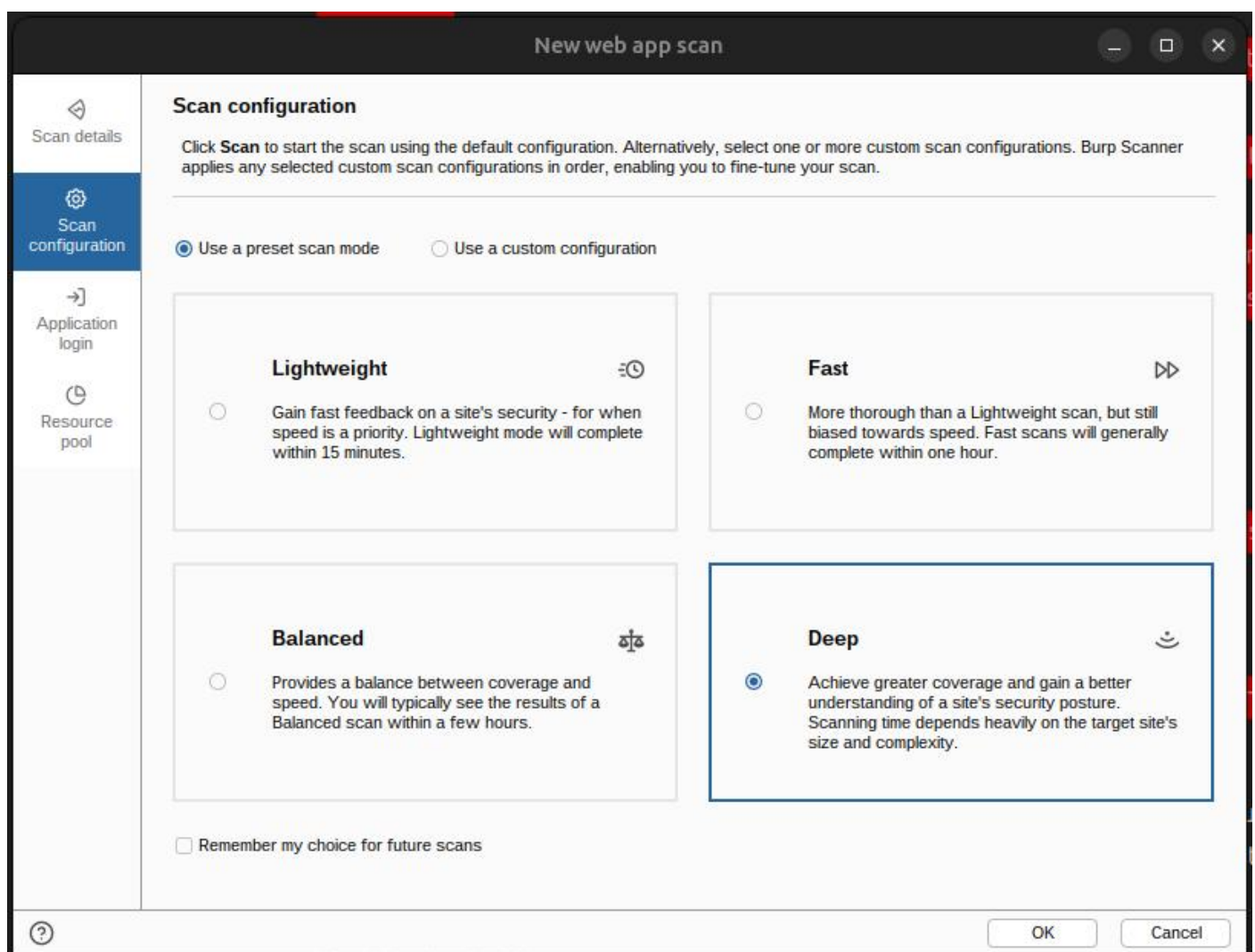


- Configure the scan settings by choosing the types of crawl and audit functions to perform. You can customize settings such as the number of concurrent requests, the types of data to submit in forms, and the handling of new cookies.

Configure Scan Details:

- Under the **New Scan** setup, detail any specific cookies, headers, or request modifications that your scan should use. This step is crucial for applications that require authentication or custom headers to access.
- Use the **Crawl Strategy** options to determine how aggressively Burp Suite explores application content. Adjust the **Audit Speed** to control the balance between speed and server impact.

Burp Suite's vulnerability scanner, you can choose from different scan configurations, each designed to suit various scanning needs and scenarios. These configurations — light, balanced, deep, and fast — affect how thoroughly the scanner probes the target application and the load it imposes on the server. Here's a detailed look at each mode:



Light Scan

- **Purpose:** The light scan is designed for minimal impact on the target's performance. It is best used when the target system is known to be sensitive to higher loads or when you need a quick overview without a detailed vulnerability assessment.

- **Characteristics:** This mode uses fewer requests and less aggressive methods. It generally avoids intensive tests that are likely to cause issues or noticeable performance degradation on the target.
- **Use Case:** Ideal for an initial quick check of a production system to identify glaring security issues without affecting the system's availability or performance.

Balanced Scan

- **Purpose:** As the name suggests, this mode offers a balance between thoroughness and performance impact. It's designed to be a good default setting for most use cases.
- **Characteristics:** The balanced scan performs a more comprehensive examination than the light scan, but it does not delve as deeply as the deep scan. It carefully manages the trade-off between speed and load on the network or application.
- **Use Case:** Suitable for regular security diagnostics where you need a thorough assessment but cannot afford significant system impact. This is the go-to for routine scans in development or staging environments.

Deep Scan

- **Purpose:** The deep scan is meant for the most exhaustive vulnerability assessment when maximum coverage is required, and the performance impact is a secondary concern.
- **Characteristics:** This mode is the most resource-intensive, utilizing a wide array of tests and attempting various inputs to uncover as many issues as possible. It can potentially impact system performance due to the high number of requests and complex attack simulations.
- **Use Case:** Best used in secure environments like pre-production or testing environments where you can afford downtime or performance degradation. It's ideal when preparing for security certifications or audits.

Fast Scan

- **Purpose:** The fast scan focuses on speed, making it suitable for situations where time is critical. It scans quickly to give a rapid insight into the security posture of an application.
- **Characteristics:** It prioritizes speed over thoroughness, executing only the fastest tests. While it can identify obvious vulnerabilities, it may miss deeper, more subtle issues.

- **Use Case:** Useful for repeated scans during a rapid development phase when immediate feedback is necessary. It's also beneficial for initial scans in a larger security assessment process to quickly identify high-level vulnerabilities.

Choosing the Right Mode

Selecting the right scan configuration depends on your specific needs:

- **Risk Tolerance:** How critical is the application? How sensitive is the data it handles?
- **Environment:** Are you scanning a production system or a test environment?
- **Objective:** Is the goal to get a quick overview or an exhaustive examination?
- **Resource Availability:** How much impact on performance can the target system handle during the scan?

Monitoring and Analyzing Results:

1. Monitor the Scan:

- Track the progress in the **Dashboard** where Burp Suite displays real-time information about requests made, issues found, and the overall progress of the scan.
- Use the live scanning report to review preliminary findings as they are identified.

The screenshot displays the Burp Suite interface during a scan of juice-shop.herokuapp.com. The top menu bar includes options like Burp, Project, Includer, Repeater, View, and Help. The left sidebar shows the 'Tasks' section with a 'New scan' button and a 'New live task' button. The main content area is titled '3. Crawl and audit of juice-shop.herokuapp.com' and has tabs for Summary, Audit items, Issues, Event log, Logger, Audit log, and Live crawl view. The 'Summary' tab is selected, showing a table of 'Most serious vulnerabilities found (five)'. To the right, the 'Task configuration' section shows the task type as 'Crawl & audit', the scope as 'juice-shop.herokuapp.com', and the configuration as 'Crawl and Audit - Deep'. The 'Task progress' section shows statistics for audit items, unique locations, pending actions, current link depth, requests, and network errors. The 'Task log' section at the bottom provides a detailed history of the scan's actions and requests.

Analyze the Vulnerabilities:

3. Crawl and audit of 18.158.46.251:5189

Summary Audit items Issues Event log Logger Audit log Live crawl view

Most serious vulnerabilities found (live)

Issue type	Host	Time
Cleartext submission of password	http://18.158.46.251:5189	11:24:42 11 Nov 2024
Cleartext submission of password	http://18.158.46.251:5189	11:24:42 11 Nov 2024
Form does not contain an anti-CSRF token	http://18.158.46.251:5189	11:24:43 11 Nov 2024
Form does not contain an anti-CSRF token	http://18.158.46.251:5189	11:24:43 11 Nov 2024
Form does not contain an anti-CSRF token	http://18.158.46.251:5189	11:24:41 11 Nov 2024
Request vulnerable to Cross-site Request Forgery	http://18.158.46.251:5189	11:24:41 11 Nov 2024
Request vulnerable to Cross-site Request Forgery	http://18.158.46.251:5189	11:24:40 11 Nov 2024
Request vulnerable to Cross-site Request Forgery	http://18.158.46.251:5189	11:24:41 11 Nov 2024
Request vulnerable to Cross-site Request Forgery	http://18.158.46.251:5189	11:24:41 11 Nov 2024
Request vulnerable to Cross-site Request Forgery	http://18.158.46.251:5189	11:24:42 11 Nov 2024
Request vulnerable to Cross-site Request Forgery	http://18.158.46.251:5189	11:24:42 11 Nov 2024
Request vulnerable to Cross-site Request Forgery	http://18.158.46.251:5189	11:24:41 11 Nov 2024
Request vulnerable to Cross-site Request Forgery	http://18.158.46.251:5189	11:24:40 11 Nov 2024
Unencrypted communications	http://18.158.46.251:5189	11:24:39 11 Nov 2024
Email addresses disclosed	http://18.158.46.251:5189	11:24:43 11 Nov 2024
Email addresses disclosed	http://18.158.46.251:5189	11:24:43 11 Nov 2024
Frameable response (potential Clickjacking)	http://18.158.46.251:5189	11:24:42 11 Nov 2024
Frameable response (potential Clickjacking)	http://18.158.46.251:5189	11:24:41 11 Nov 2024
Frameable response (potential Clickjacking)	http://18.158.46.251:5189	11:24:41 11 Nov 2024
Path-relative style sheet import	http://18.158.46.251:5189	11:26:12 11 Nov 2024
Path-relative style sheet import	http://18.158.46.251:5189	11:26:06 11 Nov 2024
Cross-site request forgery	http://18.158.46.251:5189	11:30:52 11 Nov 2024
Path-relative style sheet import	http://18.158.46.251:5189	11:25:43 11 Nov 2024

Task configuration

Task type: Crawl & audit
Scope: 18.158.46.251:5189
Configuration: Crawl and Audit - Balanced

Task progress

Total audit items: 8
Audit items pending: 0
Audit items in progress: 0
Audit items completed: 8

Unique locations: 7
Pending actions: 0
Current link depth: 0
Requests: 4105
Network errors: 4

Task log

> Auditing "http://18.158.46.251:5189/Forget_Password2.php" for Backup Files Append Filename
> Auditing "http://18.158.46.251:5189/Forget_Password2.php" for Backup Files Append Extension
> Auditing "http://18.158.46.251:5189/Forget_Password2.php" for Backup Files Prefix Filename
> Auditing "http://18.158.46.251:5189/Forget_Password2.php" for Backup Files Replace Extension
> Auditing "http://18.158.46.251:5189/Forget_Password2.php" for Web Cache Deception
> Auditing "http://18.158.46.251:5189/Forget_Password2.php" for Broken Access Control
> Auditing "http://18.158.46.251:5189/Forget_Password2.php" for GraphQL Content Type Not Validated
> Auditing "http://18.158.46.251:5189/Forget_Password2.php" for GraphQL Successors Enabled

23 vulnerabilities found(13 critical)

- After the scan completes, review the results under the **Issue Activity** tab. Here, each identified vulnerability will be listed with its type, path, severity, and confidence rating.
- Click on an issue to see detailed information, including a description, the affected URL, the request/response that revealed the issue, and remediation advice.

3. Crawl and audit of 18.158.46.251:5189

Summary Audit items Issues Event log Logger Audit log Live crawl view

Most serious vulnerabilities found (live)

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Request vulnerable to Cross-site Request Forgery	http://18.158.46.251:5189	11:24:41 11 Nov 2024
Request vulnerable to Cross-site Request Forgery	http://18.158.46.251:5189	11:24:40 11 Nov 2024
Request vulnerable to Cross-site Request Forgery	http://18.158.46.251:5189	11:24:41 11 Nov 2024
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Request vulnerable to Cross-site Request Forgery	http://18.158.46.251:5189	11:24:42 11 Nov 2024
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Path-relative style sheet import	http://18.158.46.251:5189	11:25:43 11 Nov 2024

Timestamp	Task	Issue	URL	Severity
11:24:42 11 Nov 2024	Task 3	Request vulnerable to Cross-site Request Forgery	http://18.158.46.251:5189 /	High
11:24:42 11 Nov 2024	Task 3	Cleartext submission of password	http://18.158.46.251:5189 /	High
11:24:42 11 Nov 2024	Task 3	Request vulnerable to Cross-site Request Forgery	http://18.158.46.251:5189 /index.php	High
11:24:42 11 Nov 2024	Task 3	Cleartext submission of password	http://18.158.46.251:5189 /index.php	High
11:24:42 11 Nov 2024	Task 3	Frameable response (potential Clickjacking)	http://18.158.46.251:5189 /index.php	Information
11:24:41 11 Nov 2024	Task 3	Request vulnerable to Cross-site Request Forgery	http://18.158.46.251:5189 /	Information
11:24:41 11 Nov 2024	Task 3	Request vulnerable to Cross-site Request Forgery	http://18.158.46.251:5189 /fb_files/fb_index_file/fb_js_file/Registration_validation.js	High
11:24:41 11 Nov 2024	Task 3	Request vulnerable to Cross-site Request Forgery	http://18.158.46.251:5189 /fb_files/fb_index_file/fb_css_file/index_css.css	High

Advisory	Request	Response	Path to issue
Pretty	Raw	Hex	Render

```

56 </script>
57 <body>
58 <!--login form-->
59 <form method="post">
60 <div style="position:absolute; left:57.7%; top:2.2%; font-size:12px; color:#FFFFFF;">
    Email
  </div>
61 <div style="position:absolute; left:57.7%; top:5.18%; font-size:11px;">
    <input type="text" name="username" style="width:149.5%;" />
  </div>
62 <div style="position:absolute; left:57.4%; top:8.8%; font-size:12; color:#CCCCCC;">
    <input type="checkbox" checked="checked">
    Keep me logged in
  </div>
63 <div style="position:absolute; left:69.6%; top:2.2%; font-size:13px; color:#FFFFFF;">
    Password
  </div>
64 <div style="position:absolute; left:69.6%; top:5.18%; font-size:13px;">
    <input type="password" name="password" style="width:149.5%;" />
  </div>
65 <div style="position:absolute; left:69.6%; top:9.2%; font-size:12px; color:#CCCCCC;">
    <a href="/Forgot_Password.php" style="color:#CCCCCC; text-decoration:none;">
    Forgot your password?
    </a>
  </div>
66 <div style="position:absolute; left:81.8%; top:5.2%;">

```


Timestamp	Task	Issue	URL	Severity
11:24:41 11 Nov 2024	Task 3	Request vulnerable to Cross-site Request Forgery	http://18.158.46.251:5189 /fb_files/fb_index_file/fb_css_file/index_css.css	High
11:24:41 11 Nov 2024	Task 3	Request vulnerable to Cross-site Request Forgery	http://18.158.46.251:5189 /fb_files/fb_font/font.css	High
11:24:41 11 Nov 2024	Task 3	Form does not contain an anti-CSRF token	http://18.158.46.251:5189 /Forgot_Password.php	High
11:24:41 11 Nov 2024	Task 3	Request vulnerable to Cross-site Request Forgery	http://18.158.46.251:5189 /Forgot_Password.php	High
11:24:40 11 Nov 2024	Task 3	Frameable response (potential Clickjacking)	http://18.158.46.251:5189 /Forgot_Password.php	Information
11:24:40 11 Nov 2024	Task 3	Request vulnerable to Cross-site Request Forgery	http://18.158.46.251:5189 /robots.txt	High
11:24:40 11 Nov 2024	Task 3	Request vulnerable to Cross-site Request Forgery	http://18.158.46.251:5189 /Forgot_Password2.php	High
11:24:39 11 Nov 2024	Task 3	Unencrypted communications	http://18.158.46.251:5189 /	Low

Advisory	Request	Response	Path to issue
Pretty	Raw	Hex	

```

1 POST /Forgot_Password2.php HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 18.158.46.251:5189
3 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7
5 Accept-Language: en-US;q=0.9,en;q=0.8
6 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/127.0.6533.100 Safari/537.36
7 Connection: close
8 Cache-Control: max-age=0
9 Origin: http://18.158.46.251:5189
10 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
11 Referer: http://18.158.46.251:5189/Forgot_Password.php
12 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
13 Sec-CH-UA: *.Not(A)Brand;v="99", "Google Chrome";v="127", "Chromium";v="127"
14 Sec-CH-UA-Platform: Windows
15 Sec-CH-UA-Mobile: ?0
16 Content-Length: 47
17
18 Email=R%KqtLUj%40burpcollaborator.net&Next=Next

```

1. Review and Report:

- Utilize the detailed analysis provided by Burp Suite to prioritize issues based on their severity and the specific security needs of your application.
- Export the findings using the reporting tools in Burp Suite for compliance, auditing, or further analysis.

Best Practices for Using the Scanner:

- Always ensure that you have legal permission to scan the target application.

- Regularly update Burp Suite to take advantage of the latest security tests and vulnerability definitions.
- Validate critical findings manually to confirm vulnerabilities and understand their impact.

Task: Burp Suite Hands-on Lab

Objective: The purpose of this lab is to give students practical experience in using Burp Suite for web application security testing. By completing this task, students will learn how to set up Burp Suite, intercept and modify HTTP requests, analyze responses, and use the automatic vulnerability scanner effectively.

Task 1: Setting Up Burp Suite

1. Install and open Burp Suite on your Kali Linux system.
2. Configure your browser to use Burp Suite as a proxy.
3. Install Burp's CA certificate into your browser for HTTPS traffic interception.
4. Verify that Burp Suite is correctly intercepting traffic by turning on the intercept feature and loading a website.
5. Document your setup steps with screenshots.

Task 2: Site Mapping & Scoping

1. Navigate to (website) while Burp Suite is running.
2. Observe how Burp Suite builds a **Site Map**.
3. Identify different website resources and their status (visited vs. unvisited).
4. Set the **scope** to focus only on TryHackMe's domain.
5. Filter the Site Map to show only **in-scope** items.
6. Provide a summary of what you found in the Site Map and why setting a scope is important.

Task 3: Intercepting and Modifying Requests

1. Disable Burp Intercept and visit the target page: <http://10.10.29.220/products>.
2. Click on a product's **See More** link and note the URL format (e.g., `/products/3`).
3. Enable Burp Intercept, refresh the product page, and capture the request.
4. Modify the request by changing the product ID to `-500` and forward it.
5. Analyze the response:
 1. What HTTP status code is returned?
 2. Does the server handle the invalid input correctly?
 3. What are the possible security implications?
6. Document your findings with screenshots and explanations.

Task 4: Using Burp Repeater for Input Validation Testing

1. Send the captured request to **Burp Repeater**.
2. Modify the product ID with different values:
 1. A negative number
 2. A very large number
 3. A non-numeric value (e.g., ABC)
3. Analyze how the application responds to each input.
4. Based on your observations, describe whether the web application has proper input validation.

Task 5: Running the Burp Suite Automatic Vulnerability Scanner

1. Ensure your target (TryHackMe) is added to **scope**.
2. Go to the **Dashboard** and initiate a **New Scan**.
3. Select **Crawl and Audit** for a comprehensive scan.
4. Configure scan settings:
 1. Define authentication (if required)
 2. Set **Scan Mode** (choose from Light, Balanced, Deep, Fast)
 3. Enable request throttling (to avoid detection or overload)
5. Monitor scan progress and analyze the reported vulnerabilities.
6. Take a screenshot of the scan results and summarize:
 1. Number of vulnerabilities found
 2. Severity breakdown (Critical, High, Medium, Low)
 3. One or two key vulnerabilities identified
 4. Possible remediation strategies

Task 6: Reporting and Documentation

1. Summarize your findings in a structured report:
 1. Overview of the tests performed
 2. Key vulnerabilities discovered
 3. Impact analysis
 4. Recommendations for security improvements
2. Save your Burp Suite scan report as a PDF and submit it along with your written analysis.

Evaluation Criteria:

- Correct configuration and setup of Burp Suite (10 points)
- Accurate site mapping and scoping (10 points)
- Successful interception and modification of requests (20 points)
- Use of Burp Repeater for input validation testing (20 points)
- Completion and documentation of an automatic vulnerability scan (30 points)
- Well-structured final report (10 points)

Submission Deadline:

All students must submit their reports and Burp Suite findings by **[Insert Due Date]**.

Note:

This task is for educational purposes only. Do not attempt to test unauthorized websites or systems without explicit permission.

Good Luck!

