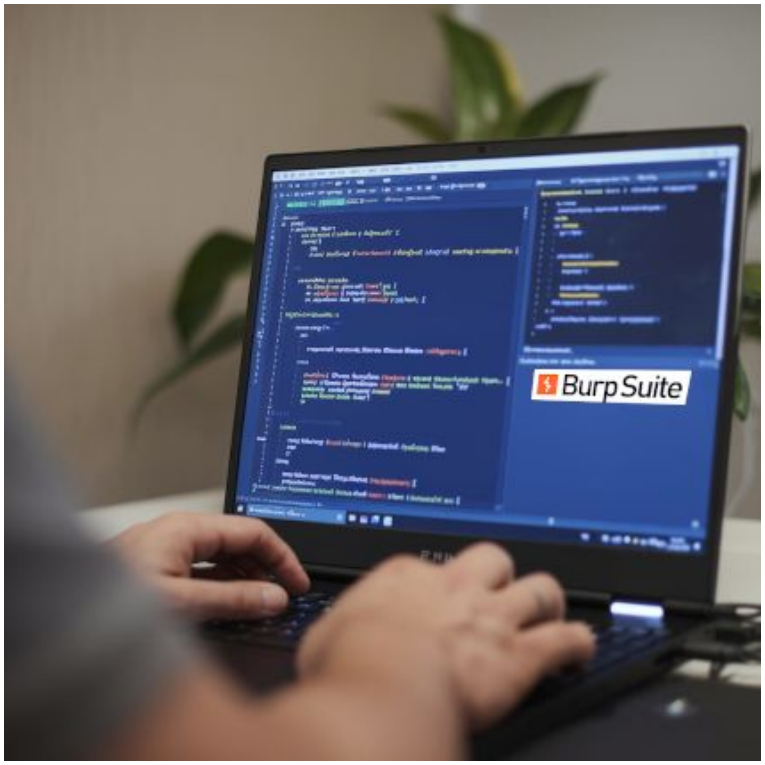


Burp Suite Primer

Introduction

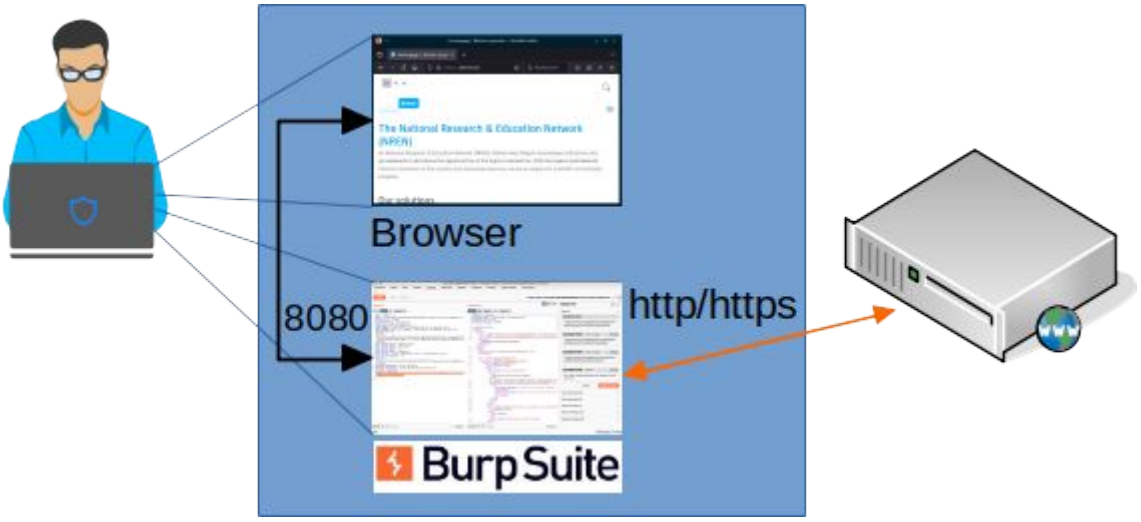
Burp Suite is a graphical tool for testing Web application security. The tool is written in Java and is cross-platform. It was created by Dafydd Stuttard, author of *The Web Application Hacker's Handbook*, a reference in web application and penetration testing, and is now sold and supported by his English company, PortSwigger Web Security.

Burp Suite is currently available in three editions:

- Community — free version, installed by default in Kali Linux.
- Professional — adds automation and advanced testing tools, costing around 449 €/year/user.
- Enterprise — meant for continuous scanning, includes a cloud-maintained option, starting at around 4000 €/year.

The Community Edition is available for download at the PortSwigger website: https://portswigger.net/burp/communitydownload.

Burp is a *web proxy*, inserting itself between your browser and the target website. By default, it listens on port 8080 on the loopback interface. To use it, you should therefore configure your browser to use a proxy on *localhost:8080*.



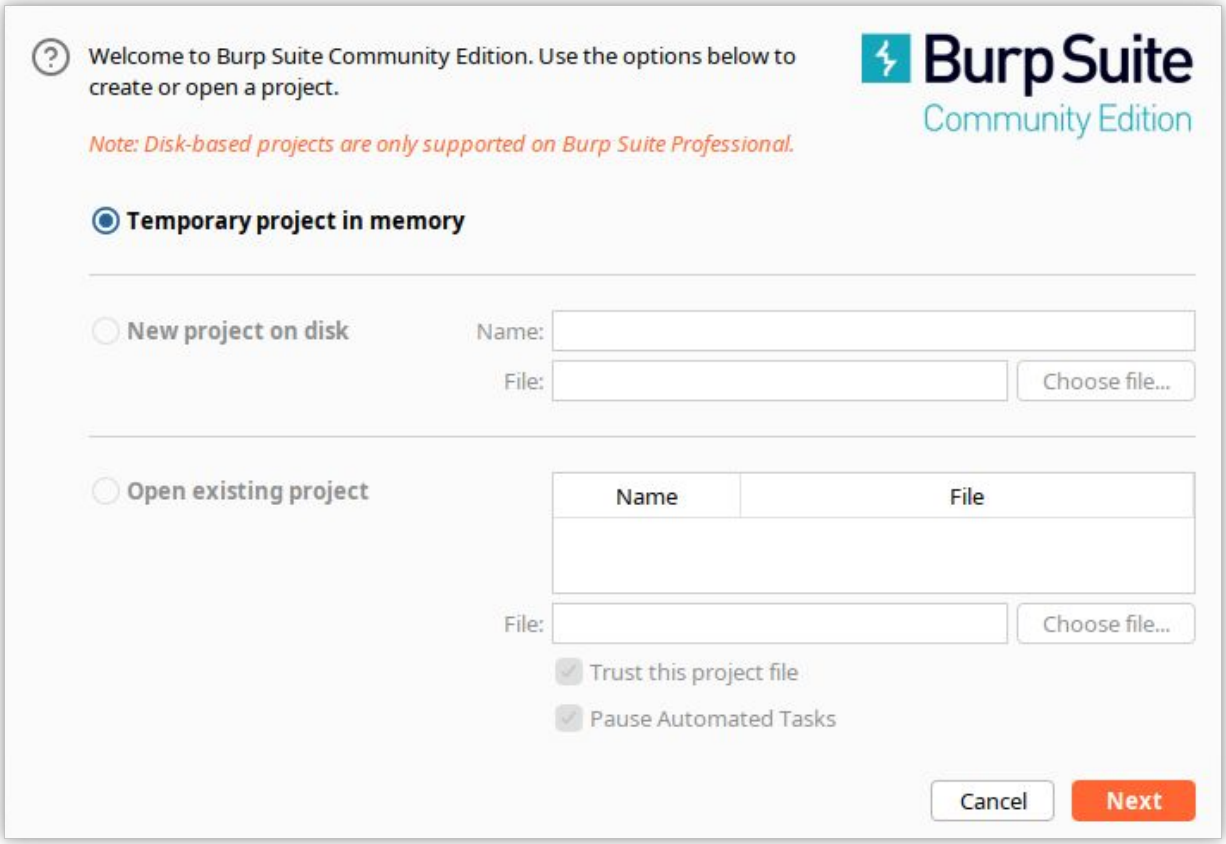
Sitting between your browser and the target website, Burp allows you to intercept, view and modify web requests and responses.

Monitoring web traffic

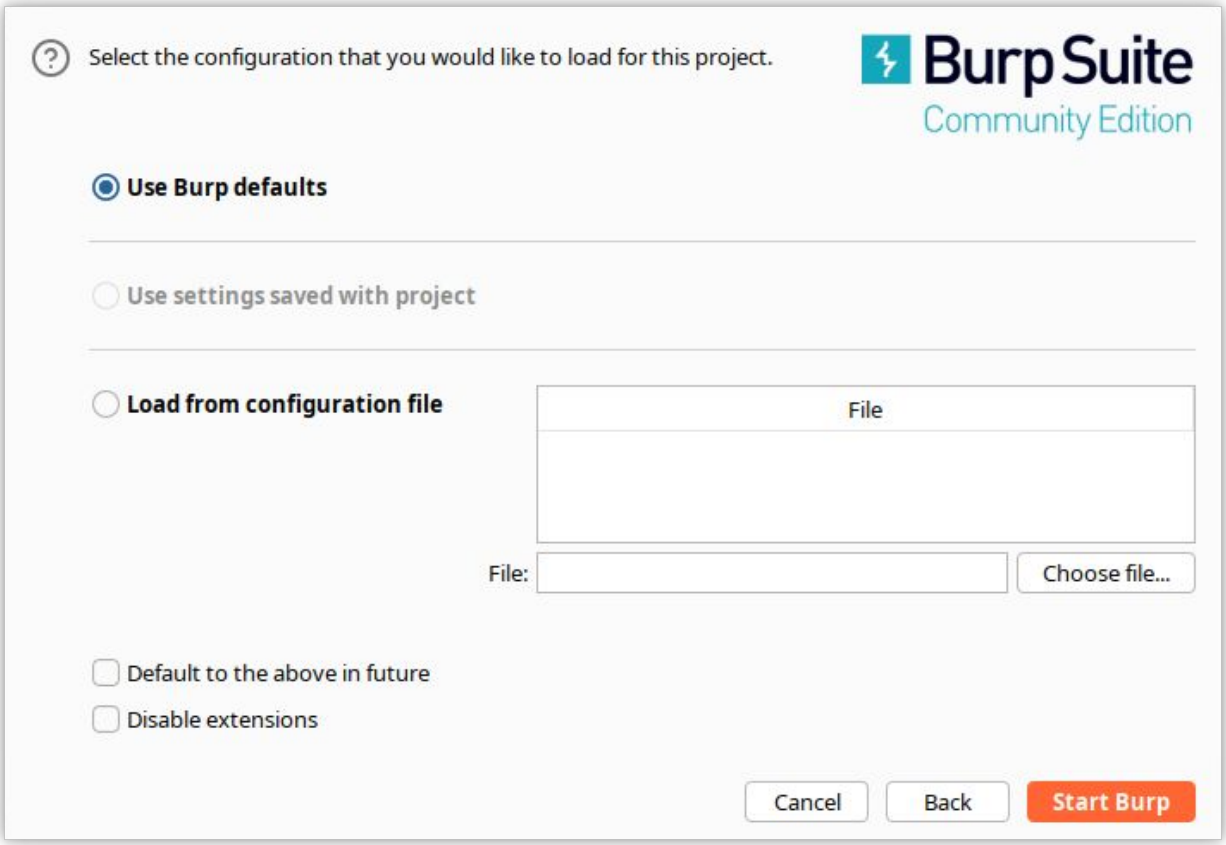
The following description is based on the free Community Edition.

Starting Burp Suite

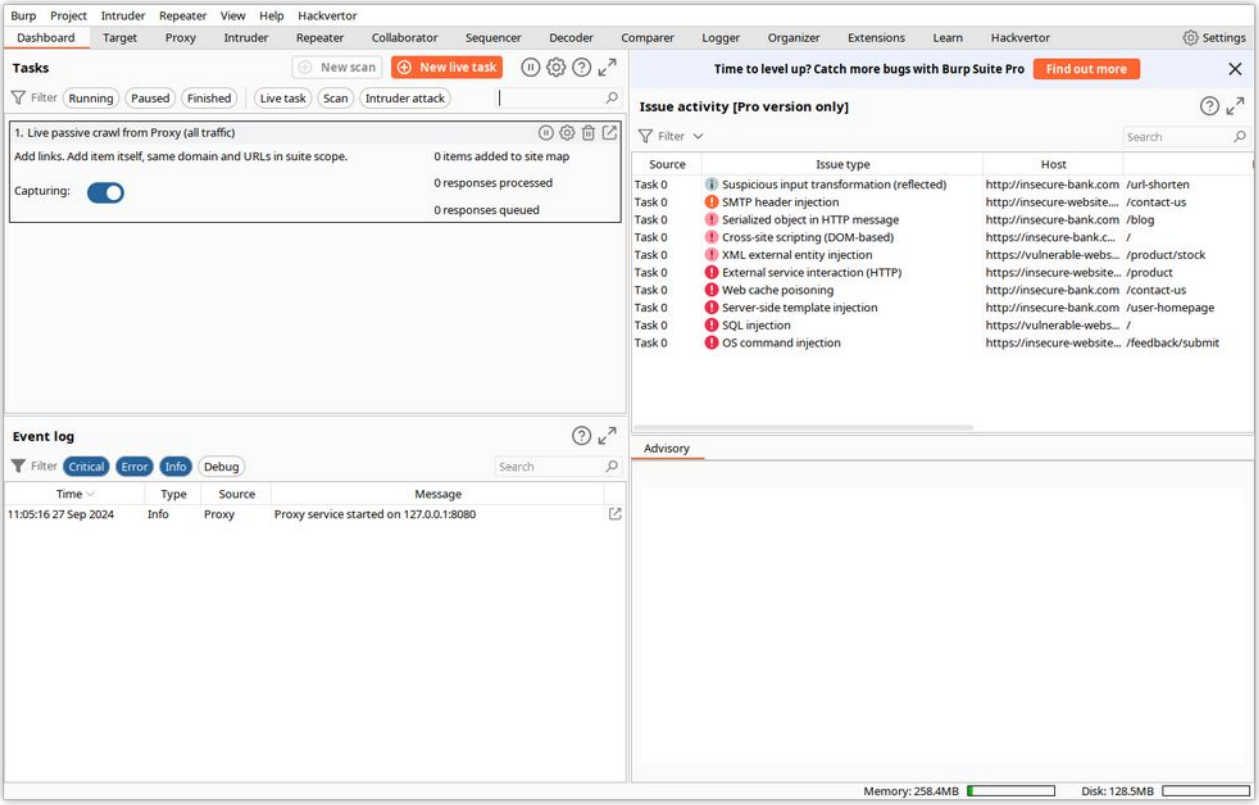
From the menu, start Burp Suite.
The first screen opens, and warns you that the Community Edition cannot store your project settings on disk.



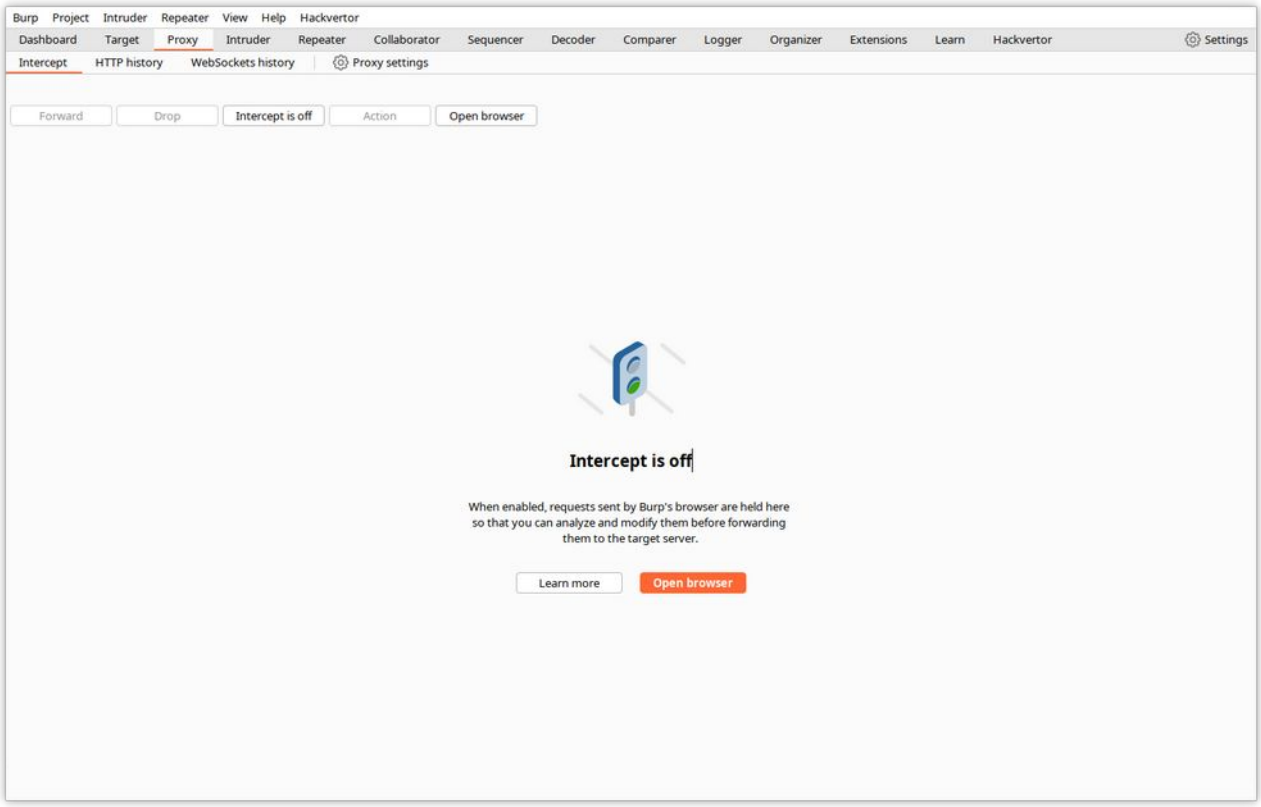
Click ***Next***. Burp now asks for a configuration file.



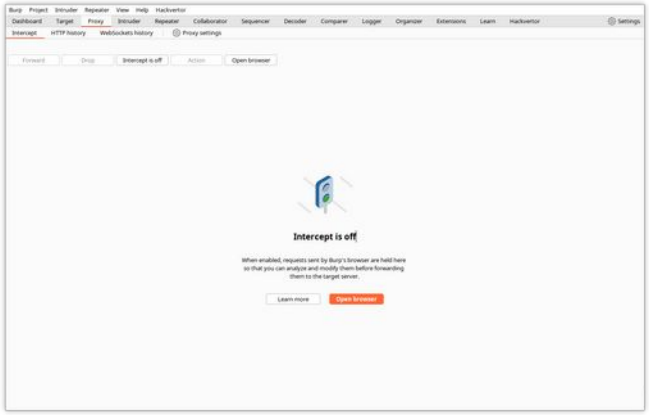
Click ***Start Burp.*** The *Dashboard* screen opens.

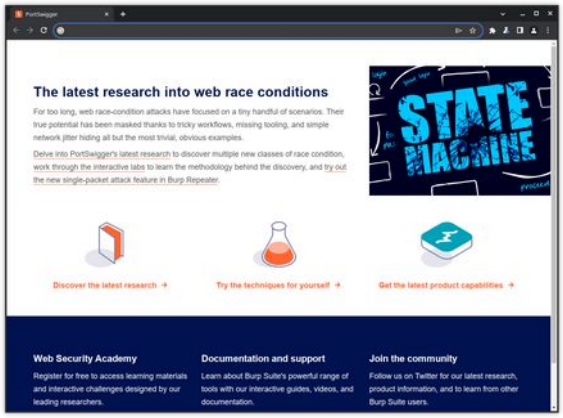


This screen is mainly useful for the Pro edition. Click on ***Proxy->Intercept*** in the top menu.



This screen informs you that the ***Intercept*** function is currently off, i.e. Burp would let the web traffic flow transparently without interacting with it. Click on ***Open browser***. Burp Suite includes a Chrome/Chromium browser, preconfigured to use Burp as a proxy. This avoids the need to modify the settings of your regular browser. The browser opens in a separate window, with a preconfigured Portswigger page.

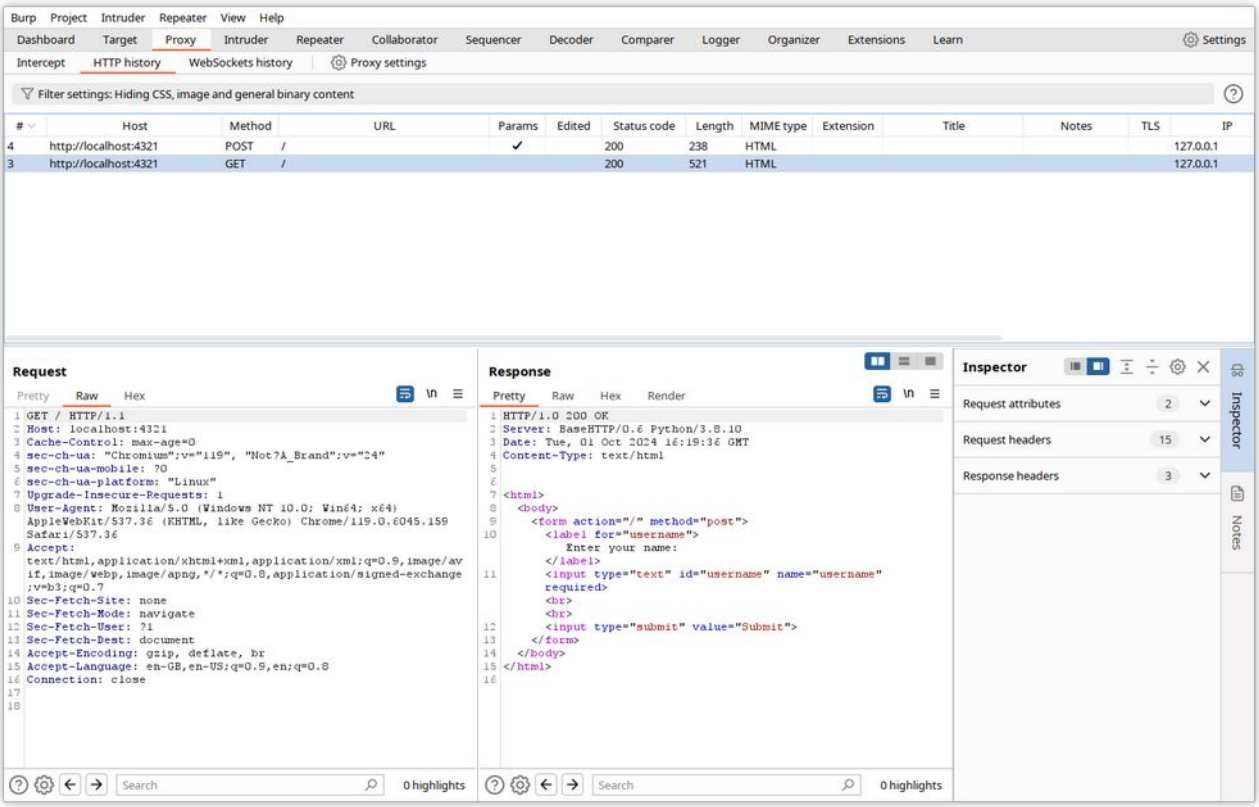




Capturing traffic

Click on ***HTTP history***. If you enter an URL in the address bar of the browser, Burp will now display all traffic between the just opened browser and the requested URLs in this window.

The top pane will display a summary of all exchanges, and the bottom pane will display the details of the HTTP requests and responses pertaining to the highlighted exchange.



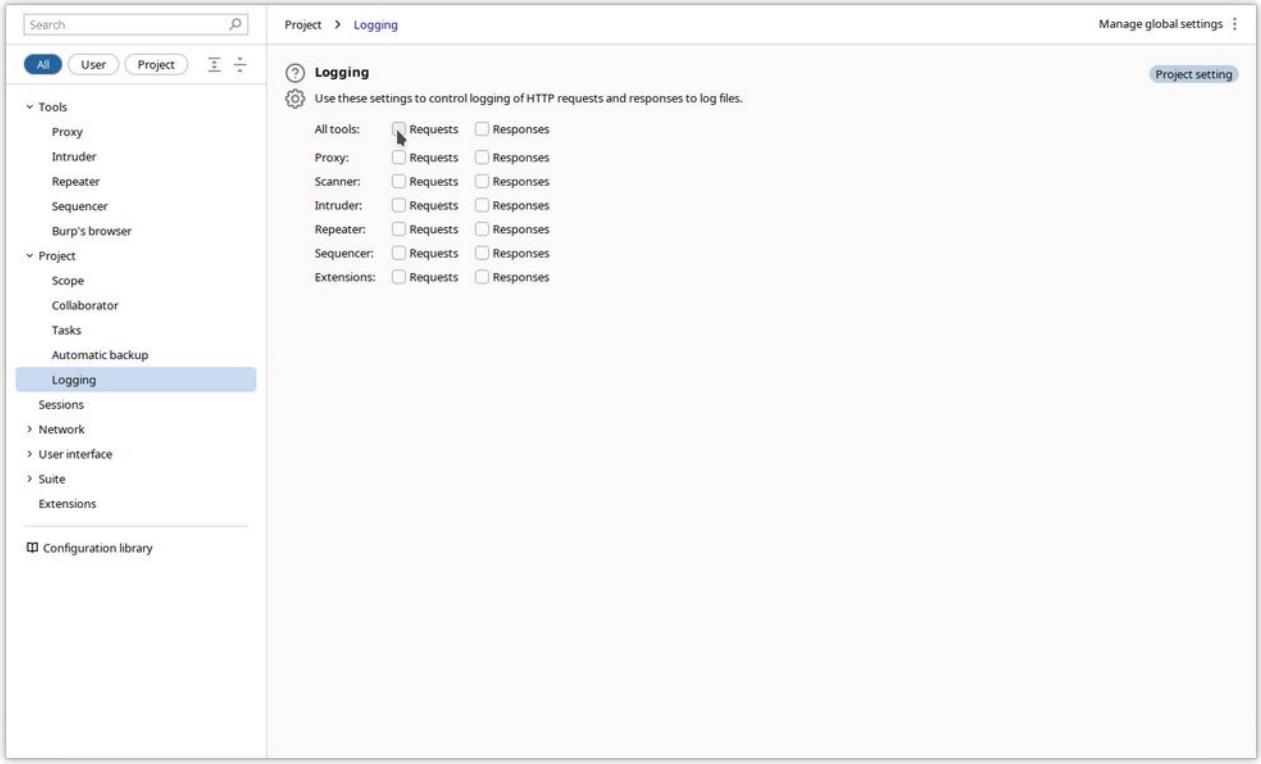
The captured data for the request contain the HTTP request type (GET), the requested path (/) and the complete headers (Host, Cache-Control, User-Agent, accepted document types...), the cookies and the variable values (for POST requests).

The data for the response contain the HTTP answer code (200), the headers, the cookies and the complete page code.

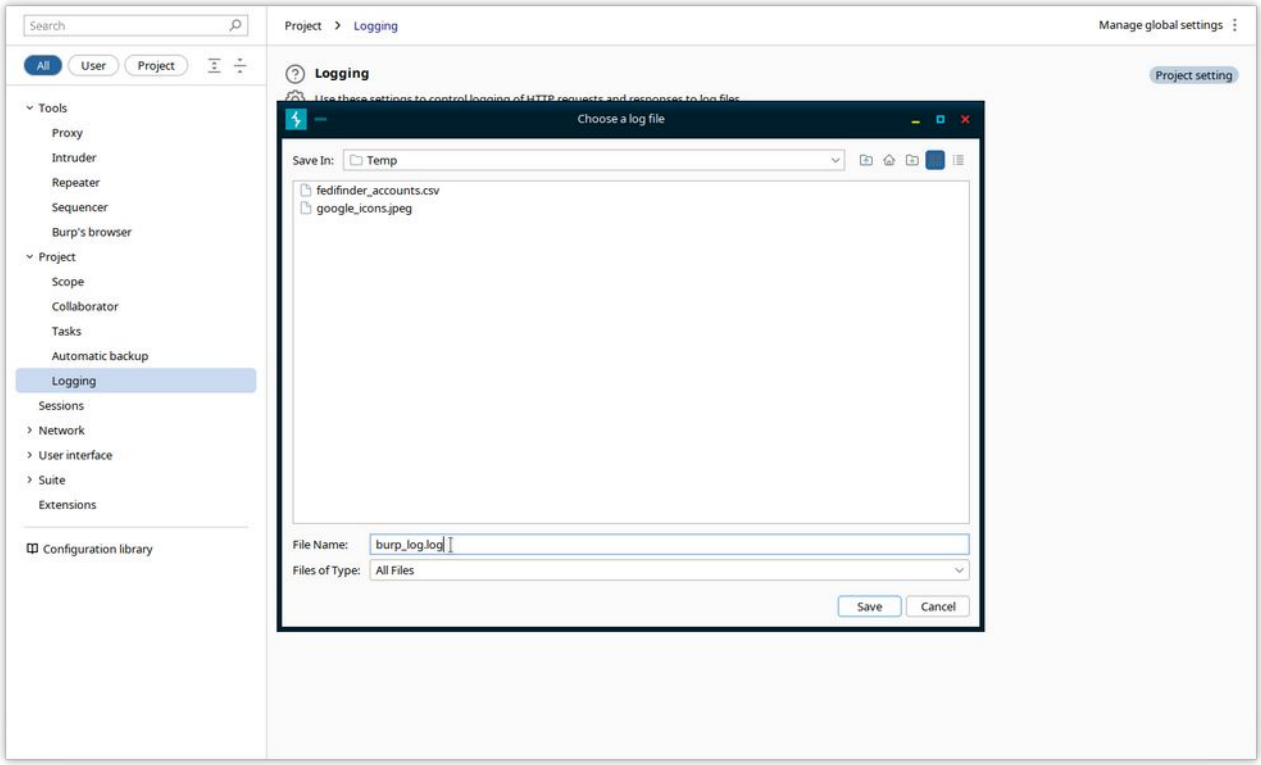
Logging traffic

By default, BURP logs traffic into memory. You can modify the project settings to have it write to a logfile.

Click on the ***gear icon - Settings*** in the top right of the Burp window, then in the left column, click on ***Project -> Logging***.



Click on the checkbox corresponding to your desired logging source (usually ***All tools***), and you will be prompted to enter the logfile directory and name (after your first click). Click again on the other options to be included in the logging.



Close the Settings window. Subsequent traffic will be logged to the logfile until you close Burp or you revert the settings by deselecting the Requests and Responses checkboxes in the ***Settings->Project->Logging*** page.

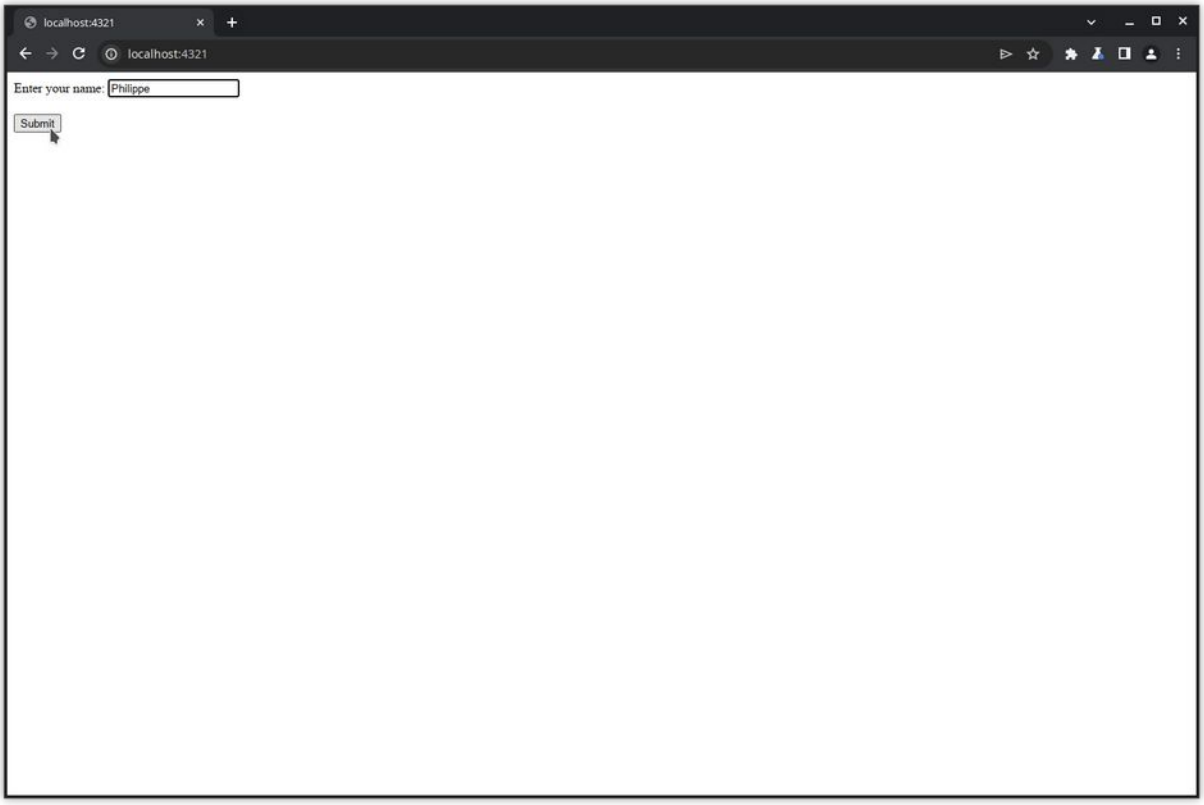
Here is an excerpt of a logfile:

```
============================================================
7:03:15/PM http://localhost:4321 [127.0.0.1]
============================================================
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:4321
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium";v="119", "Not?A_Brand";v="24"
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64)
AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/119.0.6045.159
Safari/537.36
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
Sec-Fetch-Site: none
Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Accept-Language: en-GB,en-US;q=0.9,en;q=0.8
Connection: close

============================================================
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Server: BaseHTTP/0.6 Python/3.8.10
Date: Tue, 01 Oct 2024 17:03:15 GMT
Content-Type: text/html

    <html>
        <body>
            <form action="/" method="post">
            <label for="username"> Enter your name: </label>
            <input type="text" id="username" name="username"
required><br><br>
            <input type="submit" value="Submit">
            </form>
        </body>
    </html>
============================================================
```

Intercepting traffic

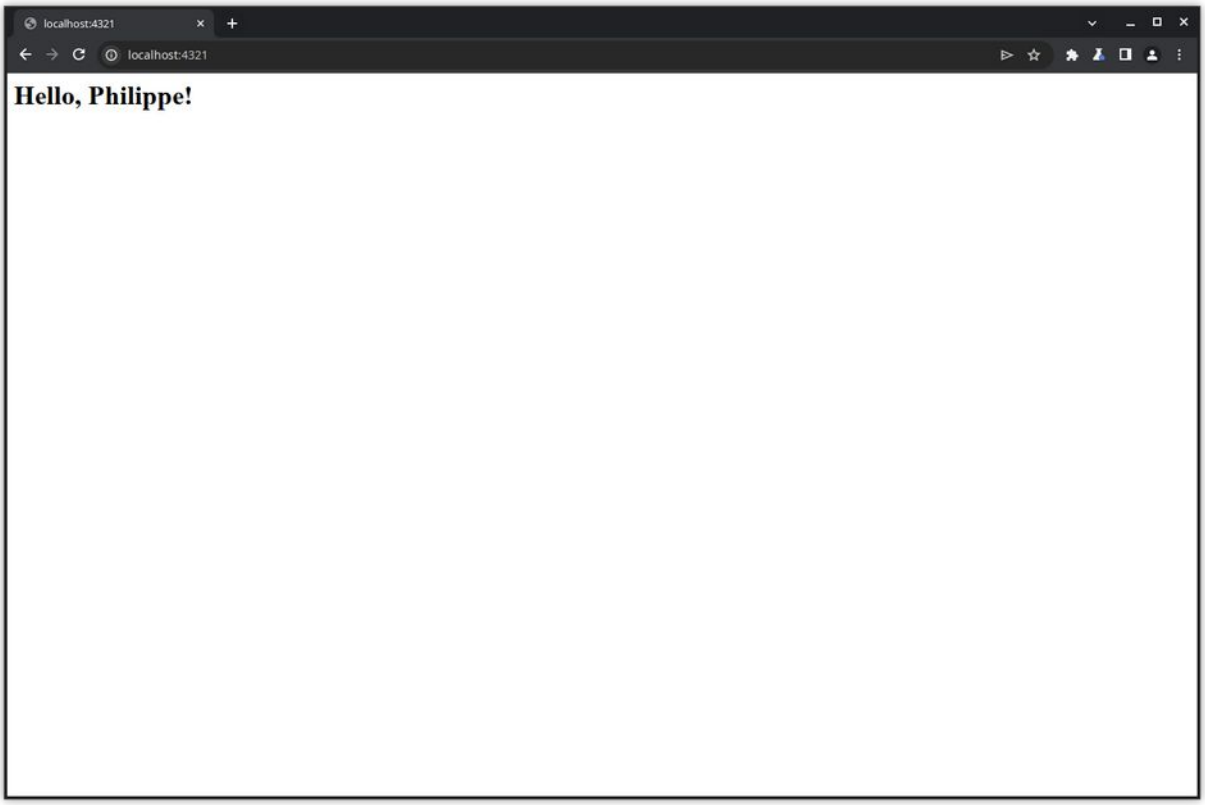
The main interest of Burp is that it can intercept traffic from the browser, and allows you to modify it before delivering it to its target.

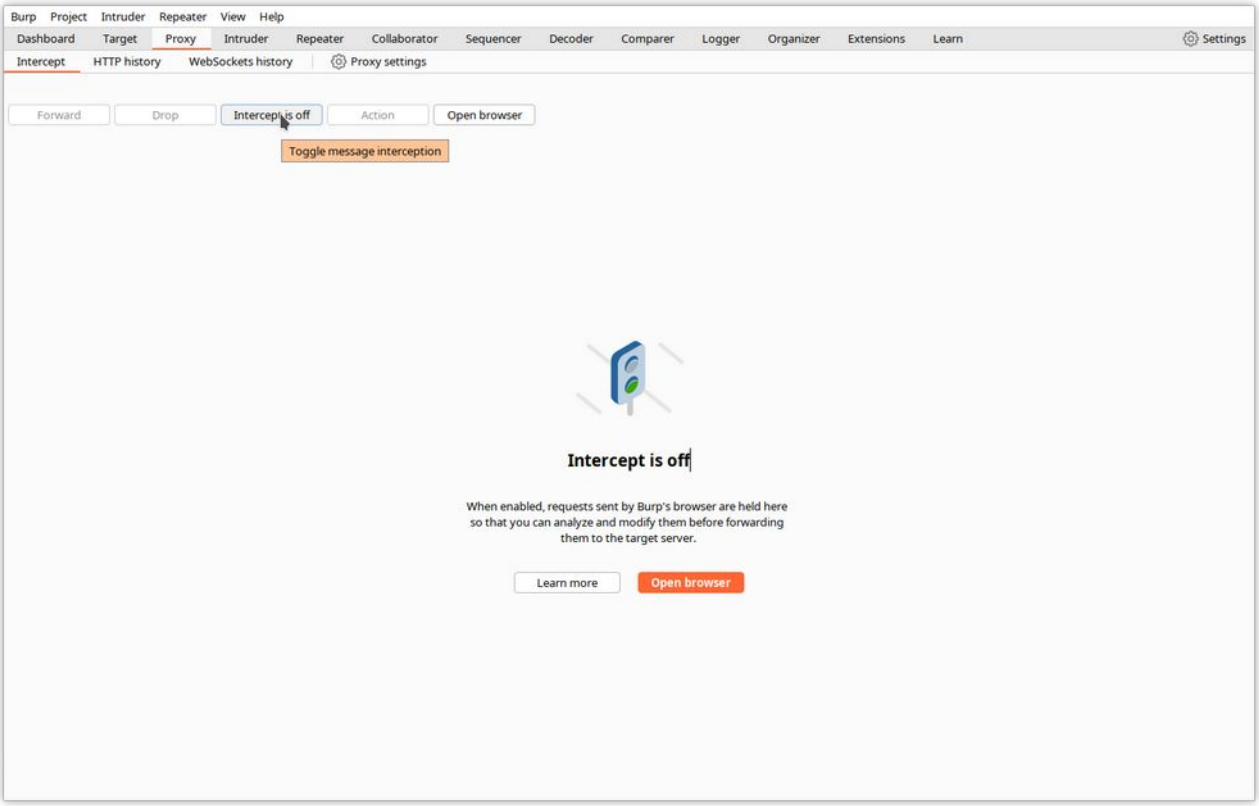
Let's first execute a transaction on a basic website that simply asks for your name and greets you by your name.



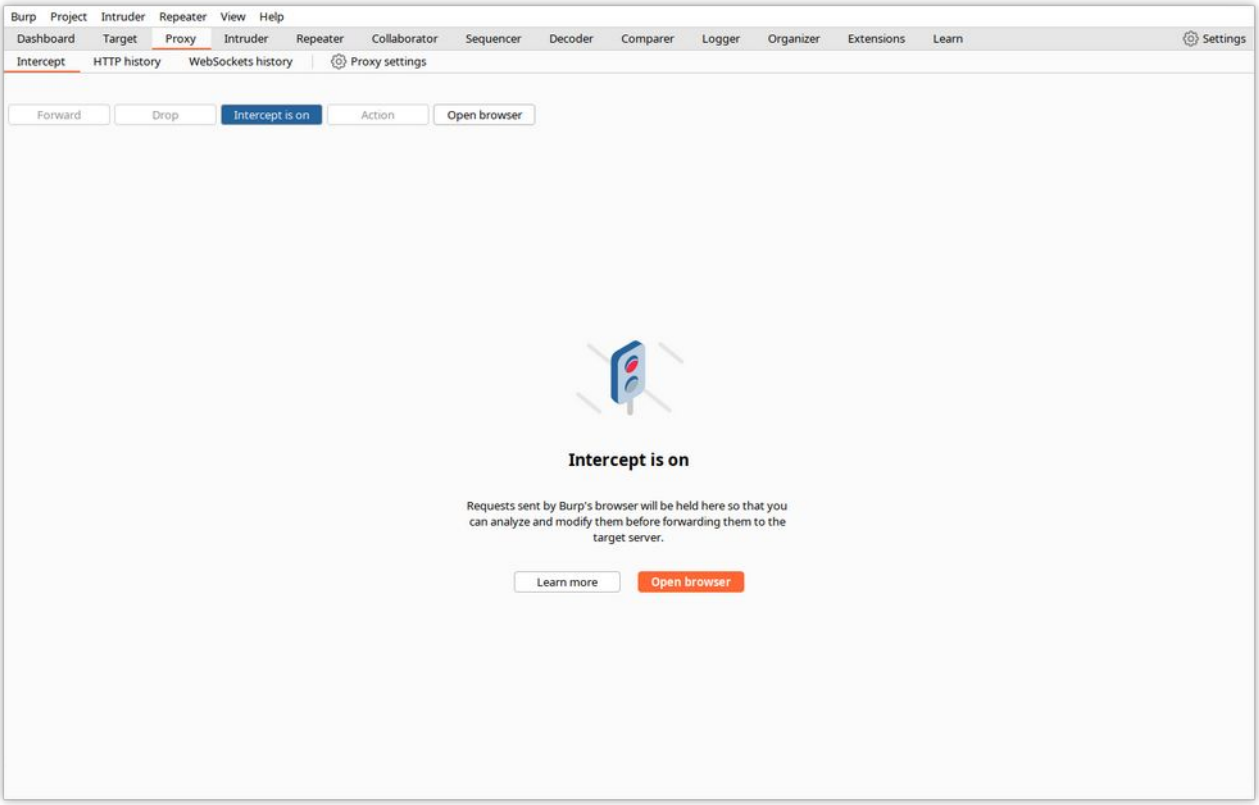
We will now modify the data sent by the POST request.

To enable interception, click on ***Proxy->Intercept***, and click on the ***Intercept is off*** toggle.



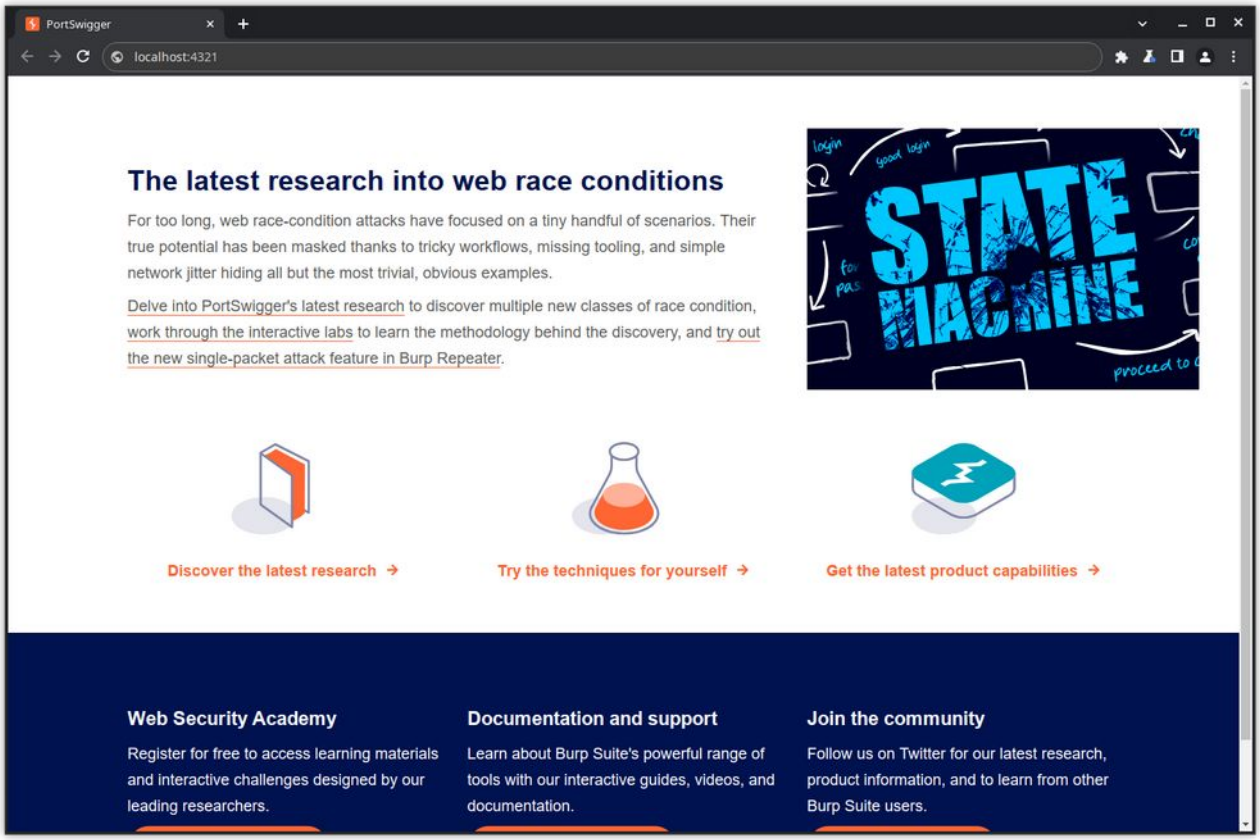


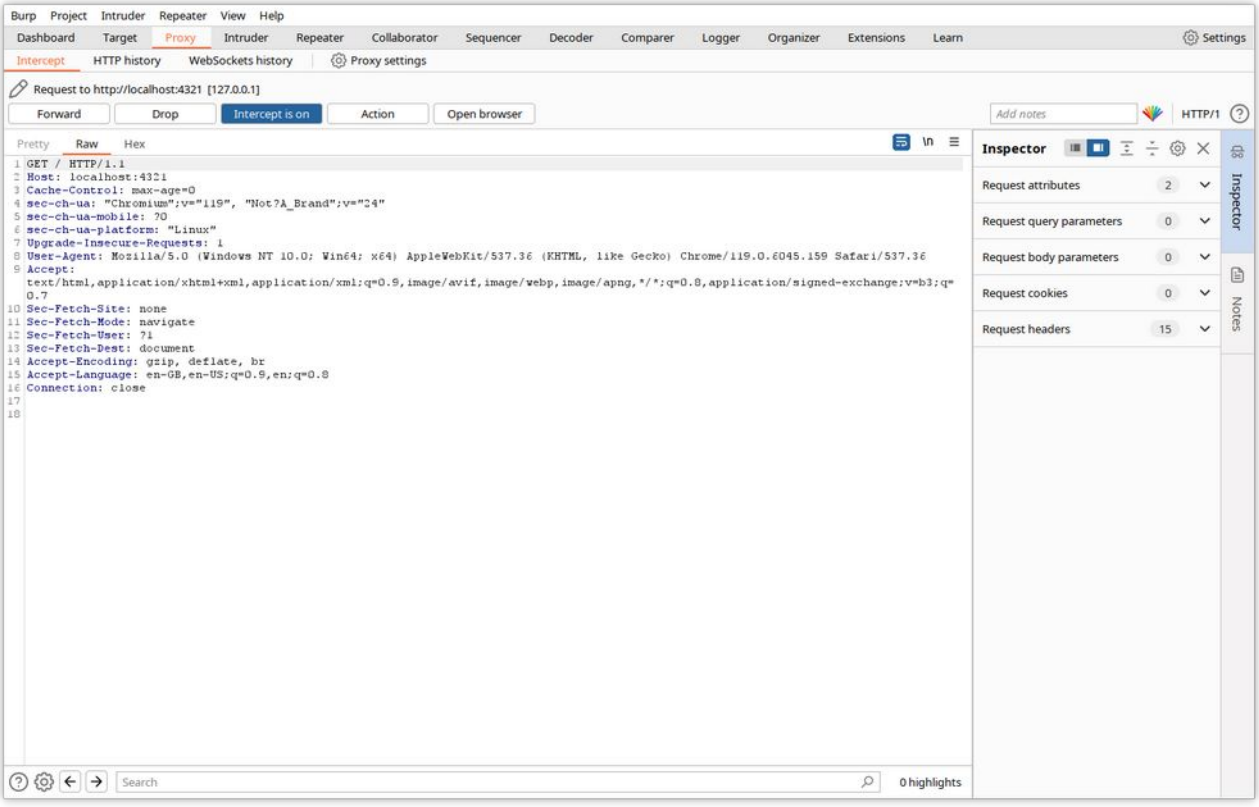
Burp will signal you that intercept is on.



Starting from now, Burp will first buffer every request sent by the browser, will allow you to examine and modify the content, and will wait for you to press the forward button to deliver it.

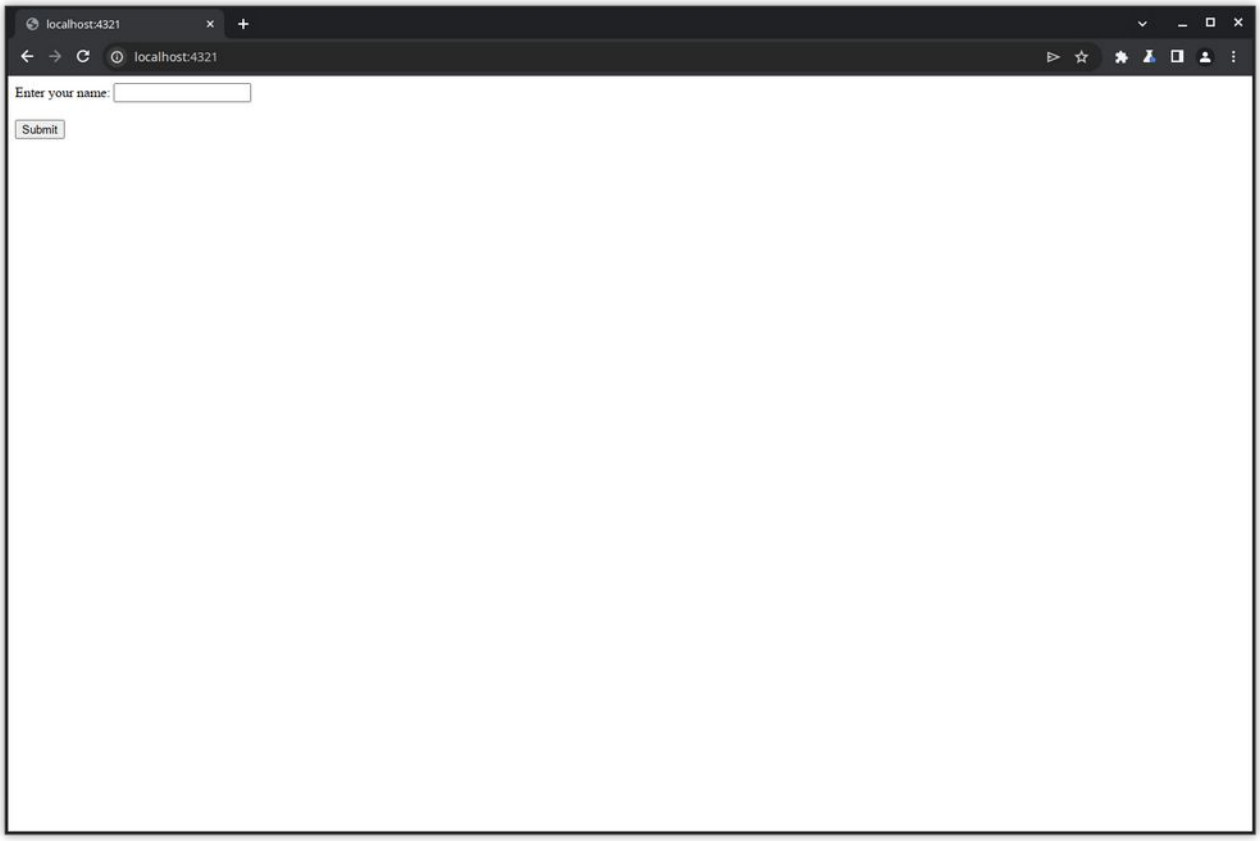
Let's start with a fresh browser. Type your target URL in the address bar and press ***<enter>***. The request is sent to Burp and appears in the Intercept tab.

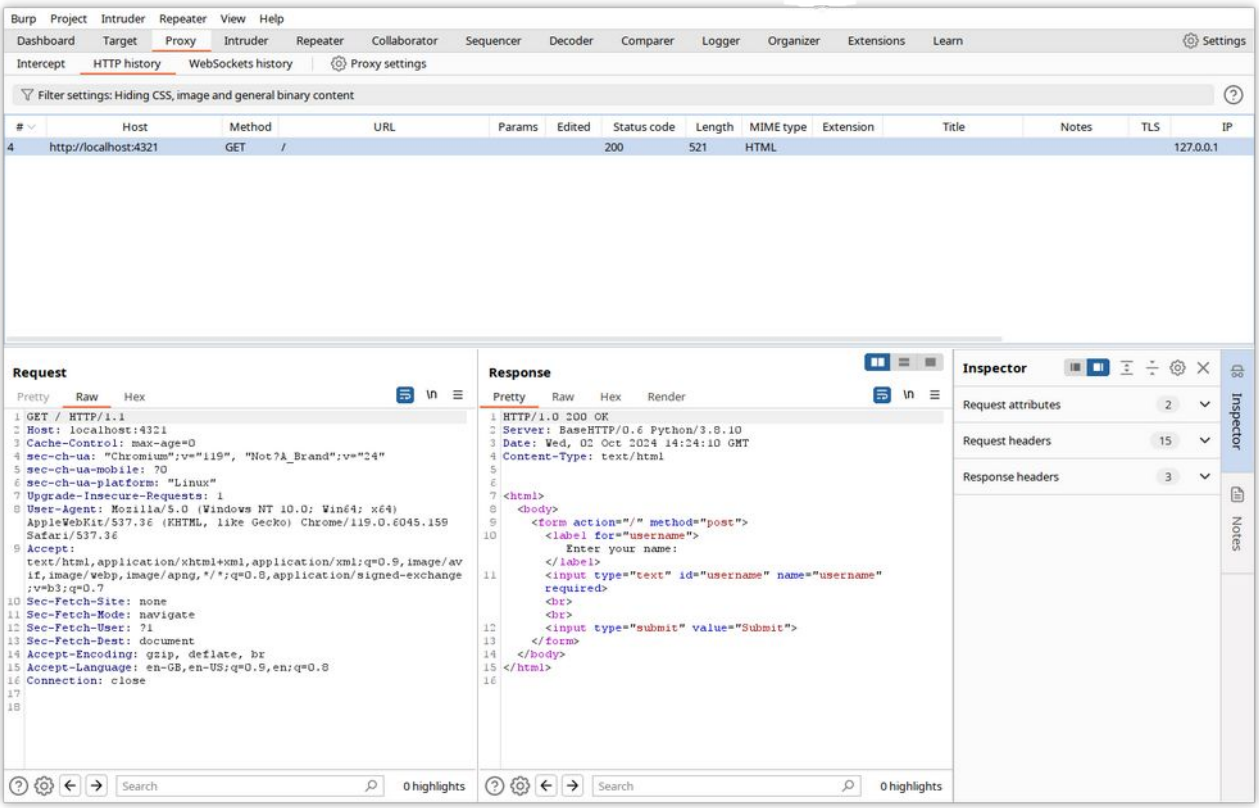




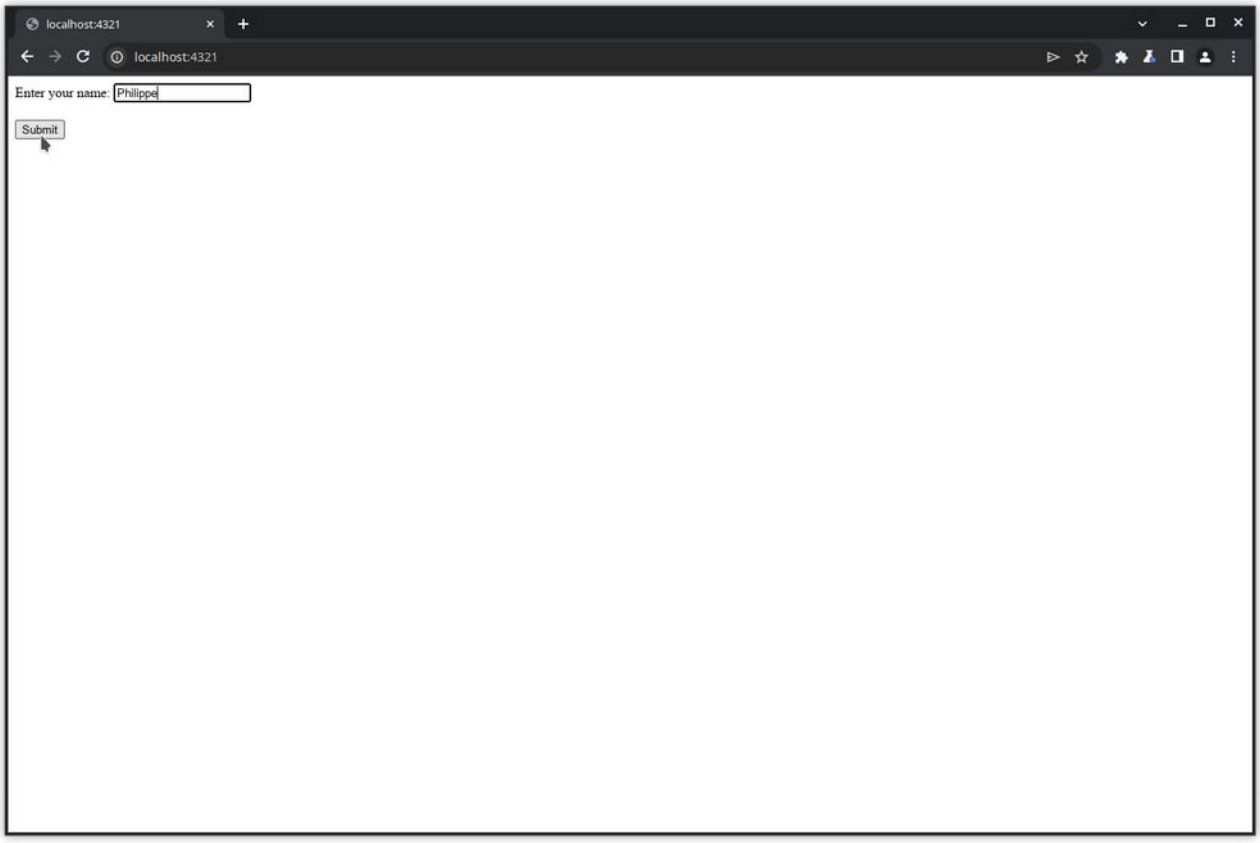
Click ***Forward*** in the Burp window to forward the request to the website.

The request is sent to the website, and the response is received by the browser. Click on the ***HTTP history*** tab to visualize the traffic.

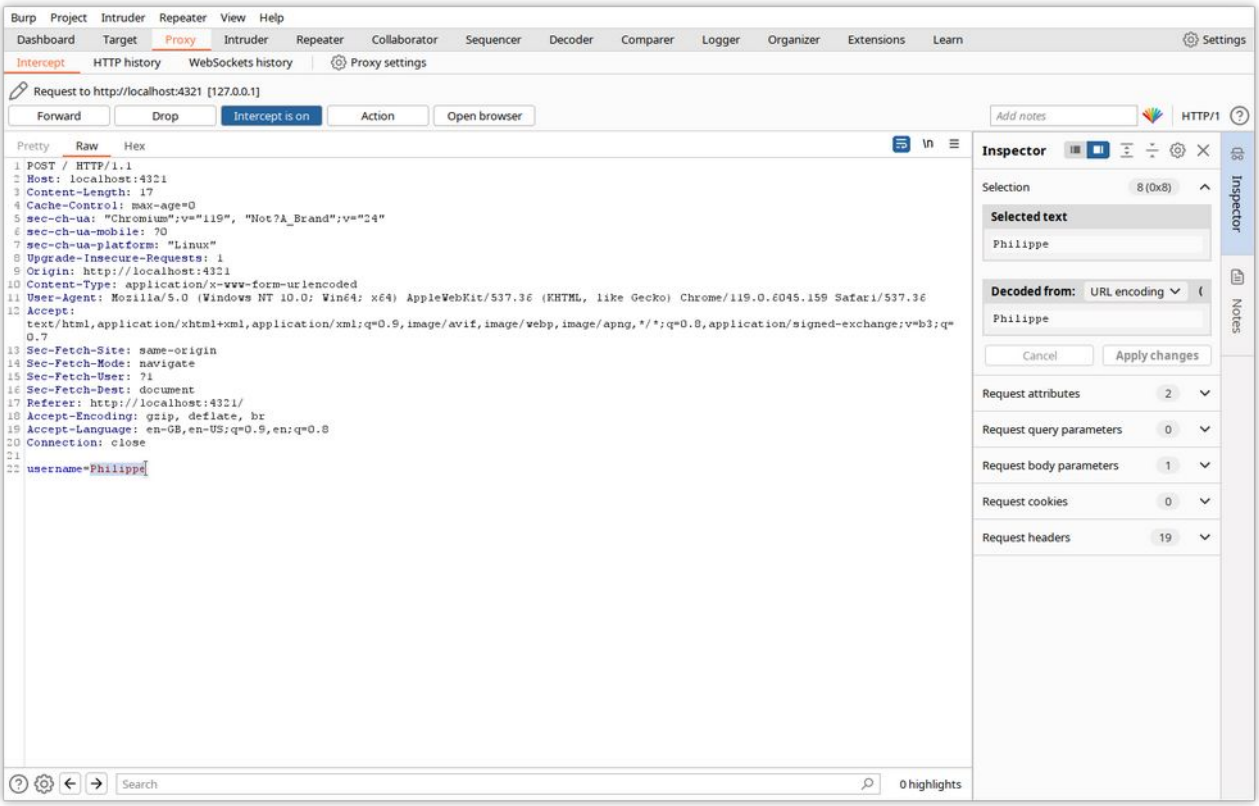




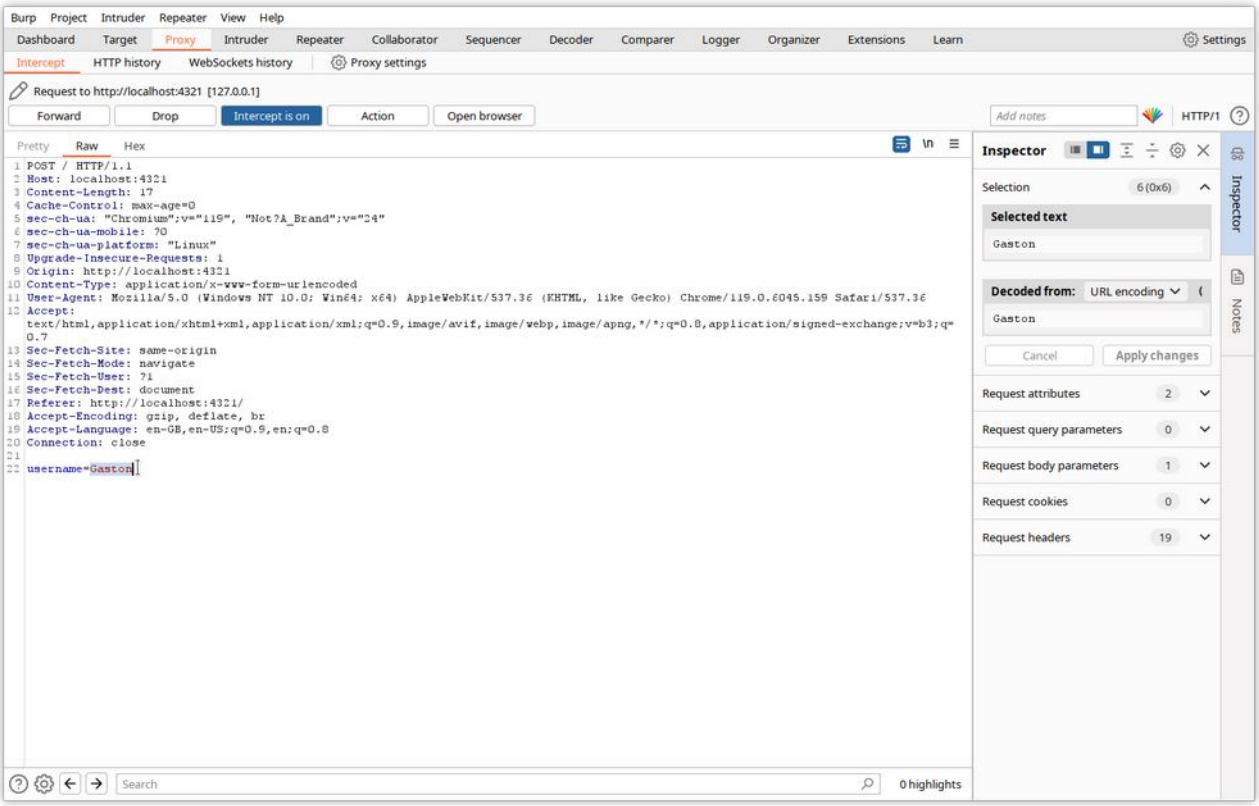
Let's enter some name in the form's text box and click ***Submit***.



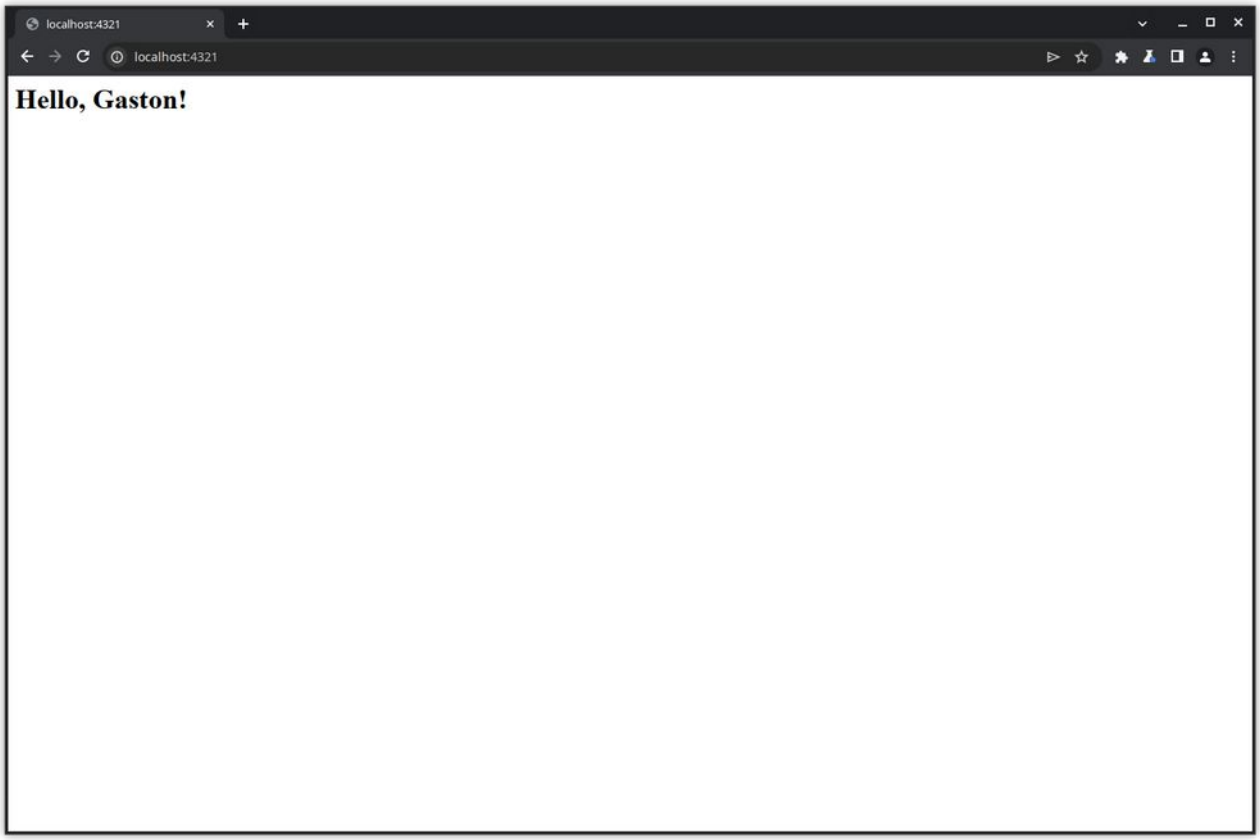
The request is sent to Burp.

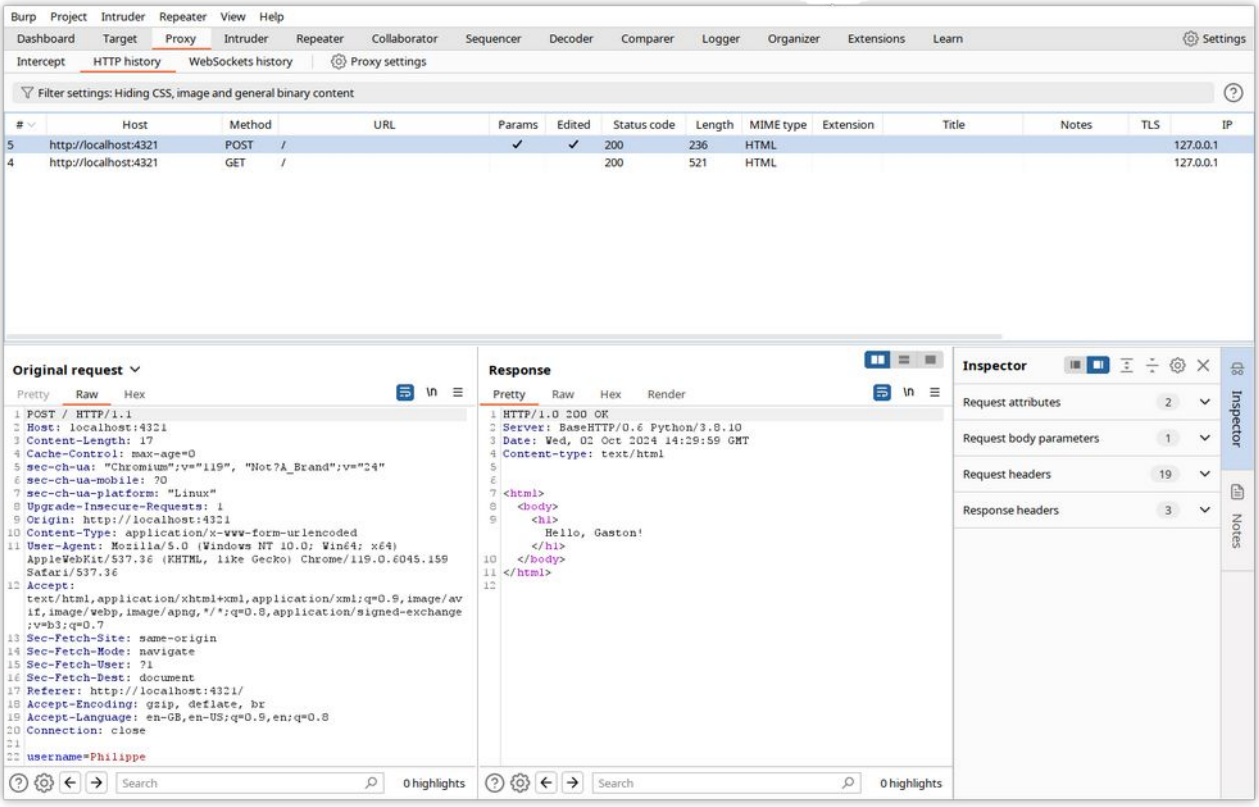


Let's now modify the value of the form variable in the Intercept tab.



And forward it to the website. Of course, the response will contain our modified value.





This example is simple and may seem a bit silly, but the power of Burp resides in the fact that you can modify any part of the response, even data that are not directly changeable from the displayed page, like headers, cookies, hidden variables...

Modifying requests with Burp tools

In the following chapters, we will use Burp to modify requests in order to test whether web applications are vulnerable. We will use the free Portswigger Web Academy example applications. These are vulnerable web applications made available to learn application security testing.

You can register for free at the Web Academy site (https://portswigger.net/users/register) and follow hundreds of lessons and practice labs to learn web application security testing from the Academy tab with Burp.

Warning! DO NOT TRY THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS ON REAL WEBSITES without getting the owner's WRITTEN APPROVAL. In most countries, attempting to attack a website is a crime and is actively prosecuted.

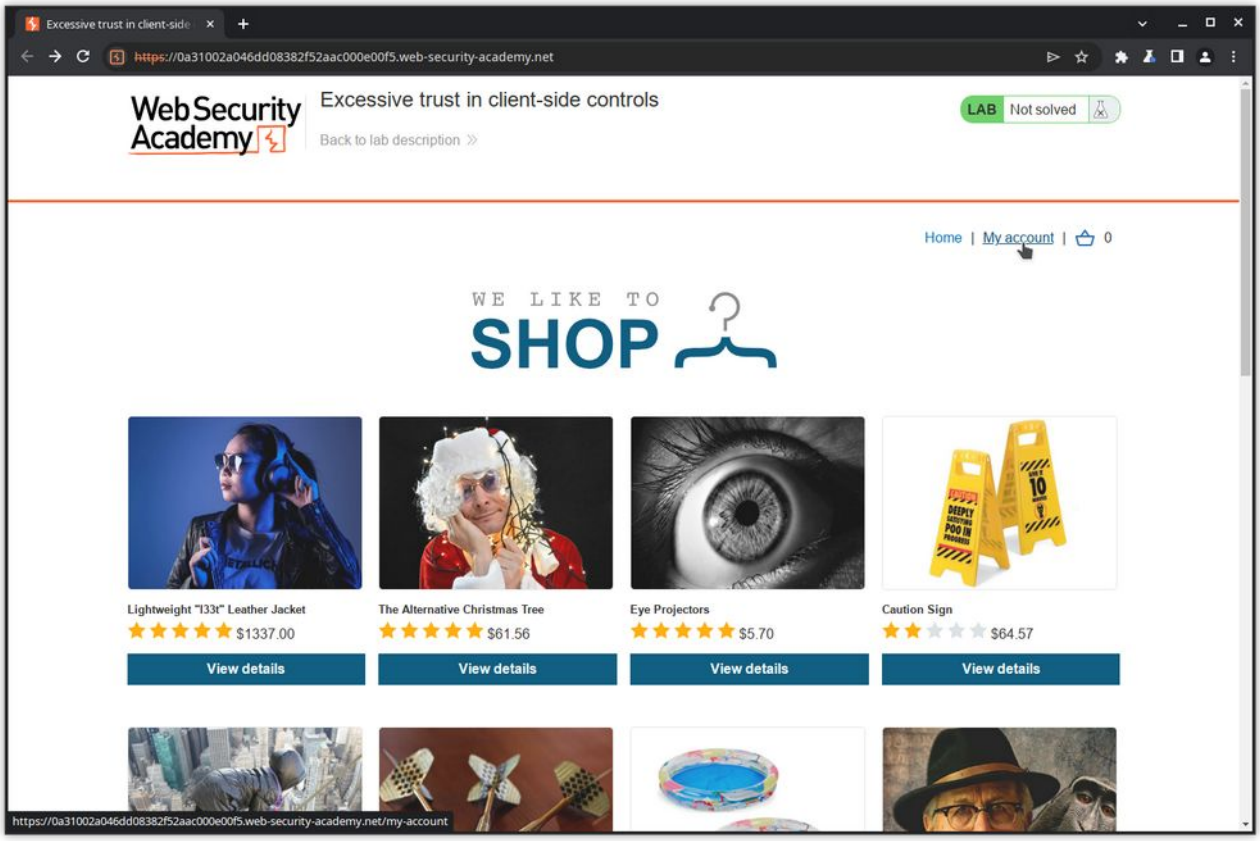
Using Repeater

Step 1: Access the application

The following example is available on the Portswigger academy site from the menu entry: ***Web Security Academy -> Business logic vulnerabilities -> Examples -> Lab***, or from the link: https://portswigger.net/web-security/logic-flaws/examples/lab-logic-flaws-excessive-trust-in-client-side-controls.

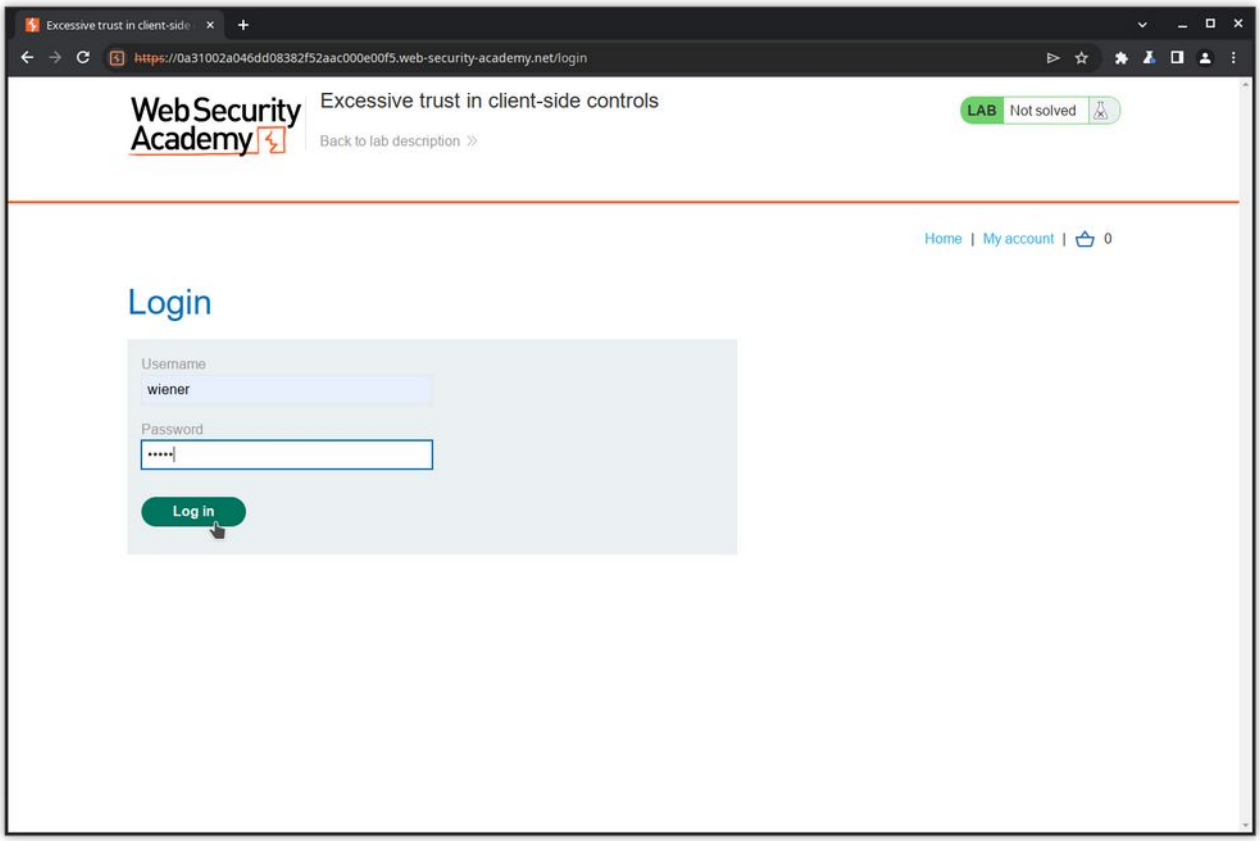
The application mimics a webshop where you have a credit of $100. We will try to manipulate the transactions to purchase a more expensive item.

Let's open the lab page.

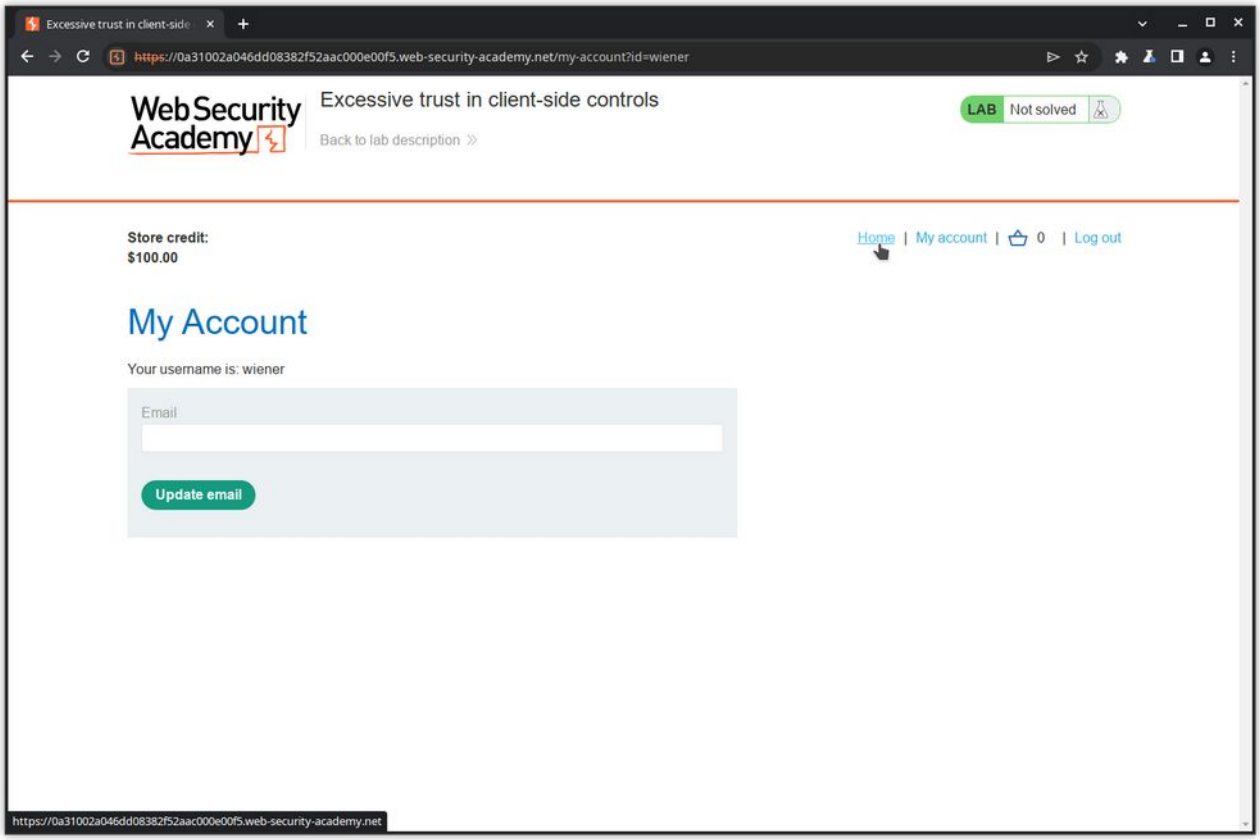


Step 2: Log in

Click on ***My account*** to log into the shop with the credentials provided by the labs instructions (`wiener:peter`).

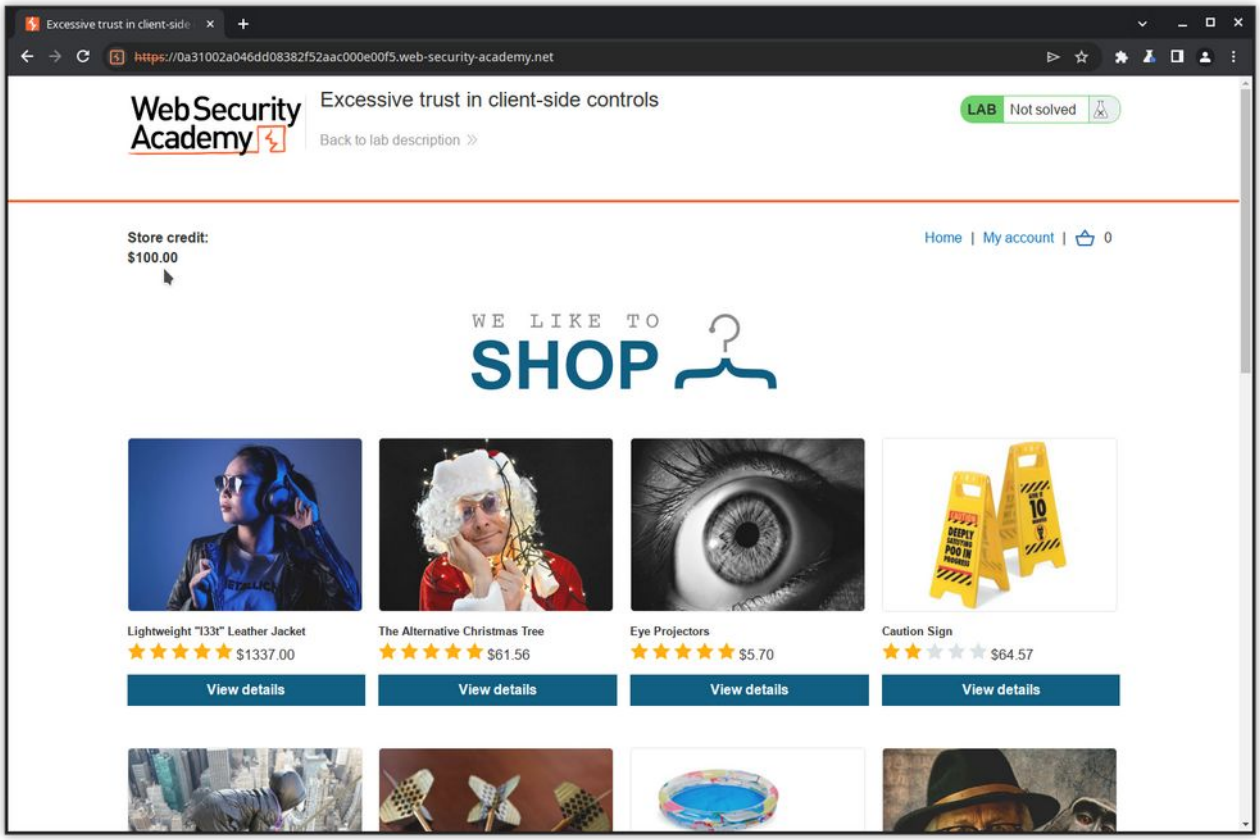


When you are logged in, the site displays your username and credit ($100).

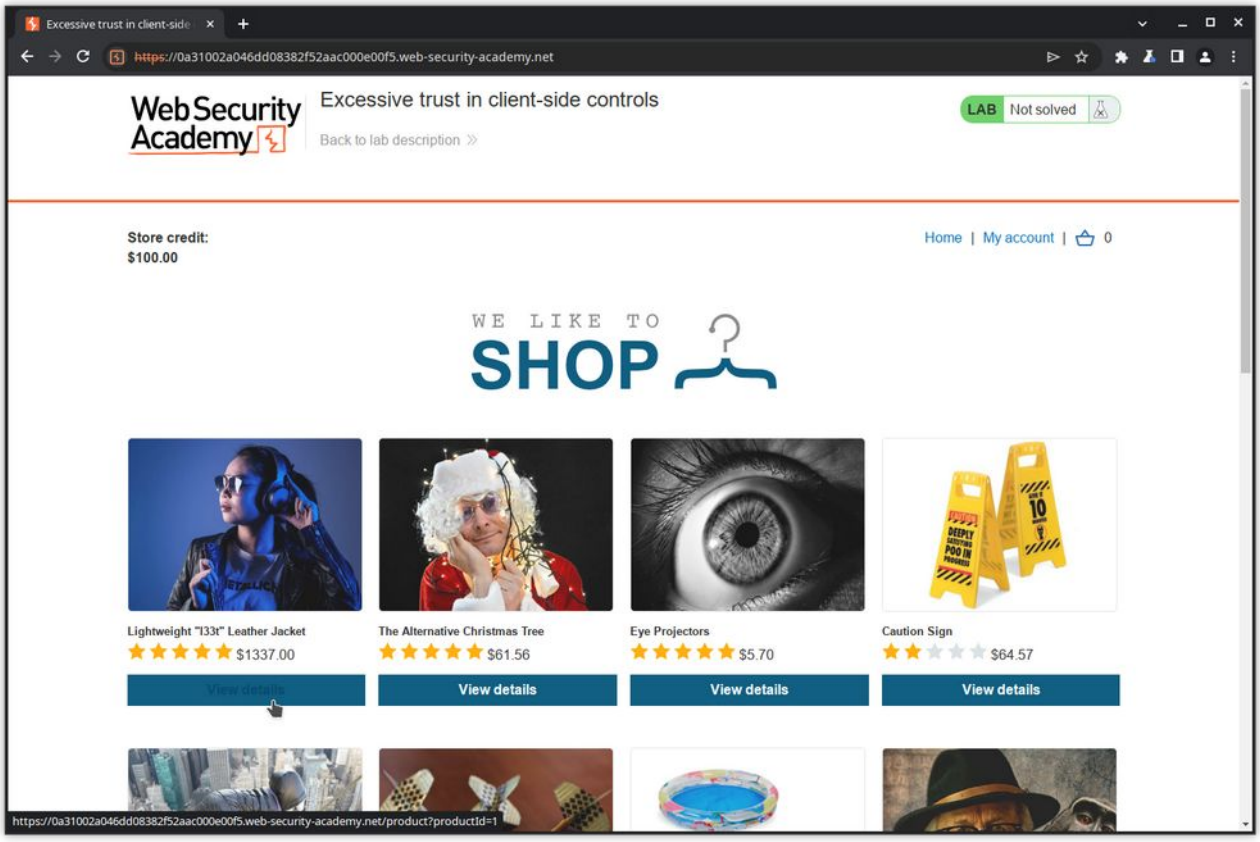


Step 3: Try to purchase an item

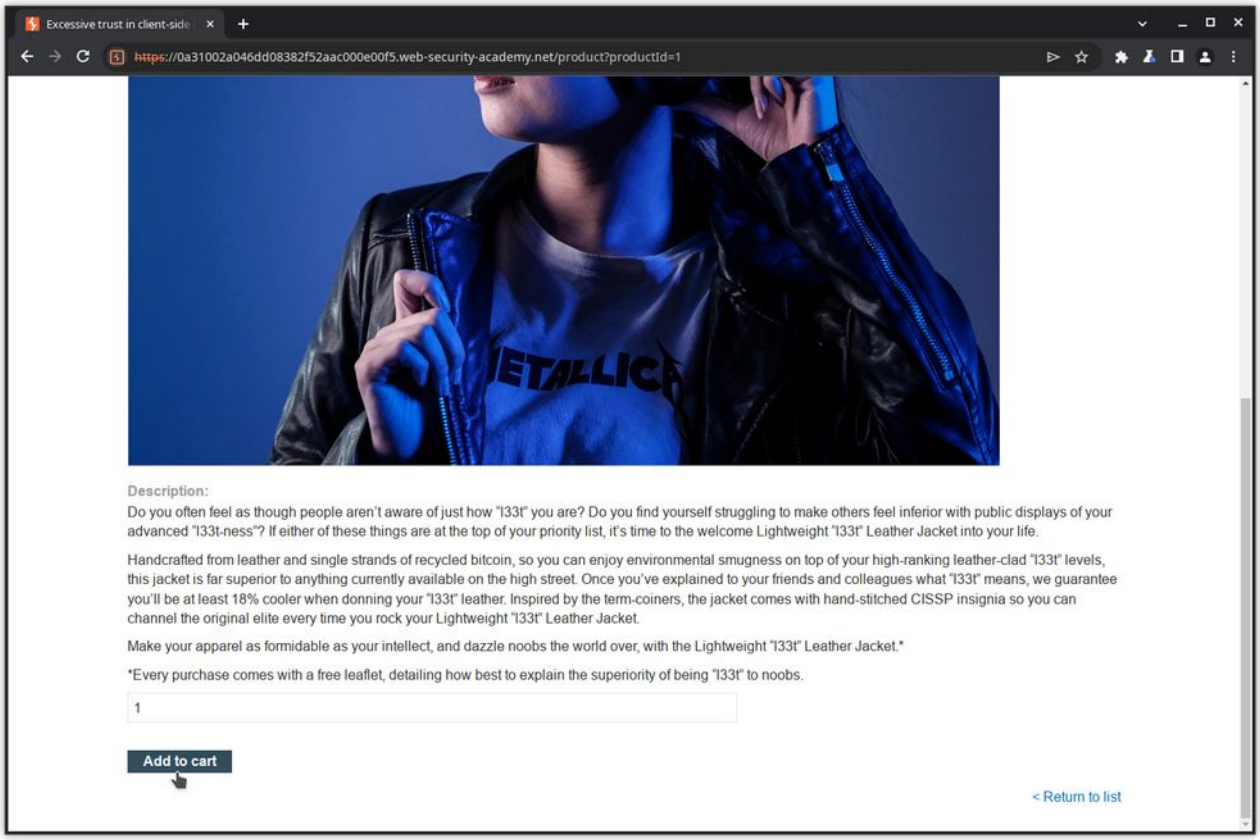
Go to the ***Home*** page to see the catalog.



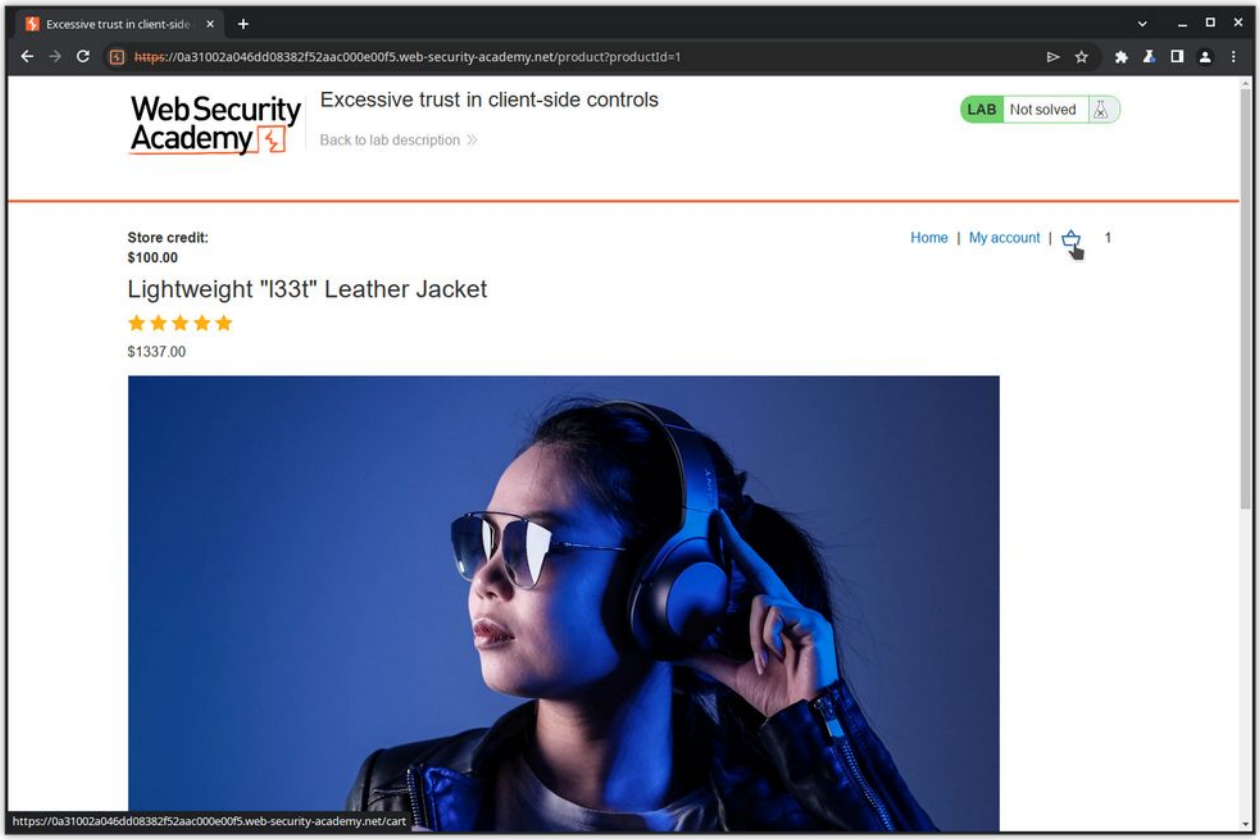
Try now to purchase the too expensive leather jacket. Click on ***View details***.



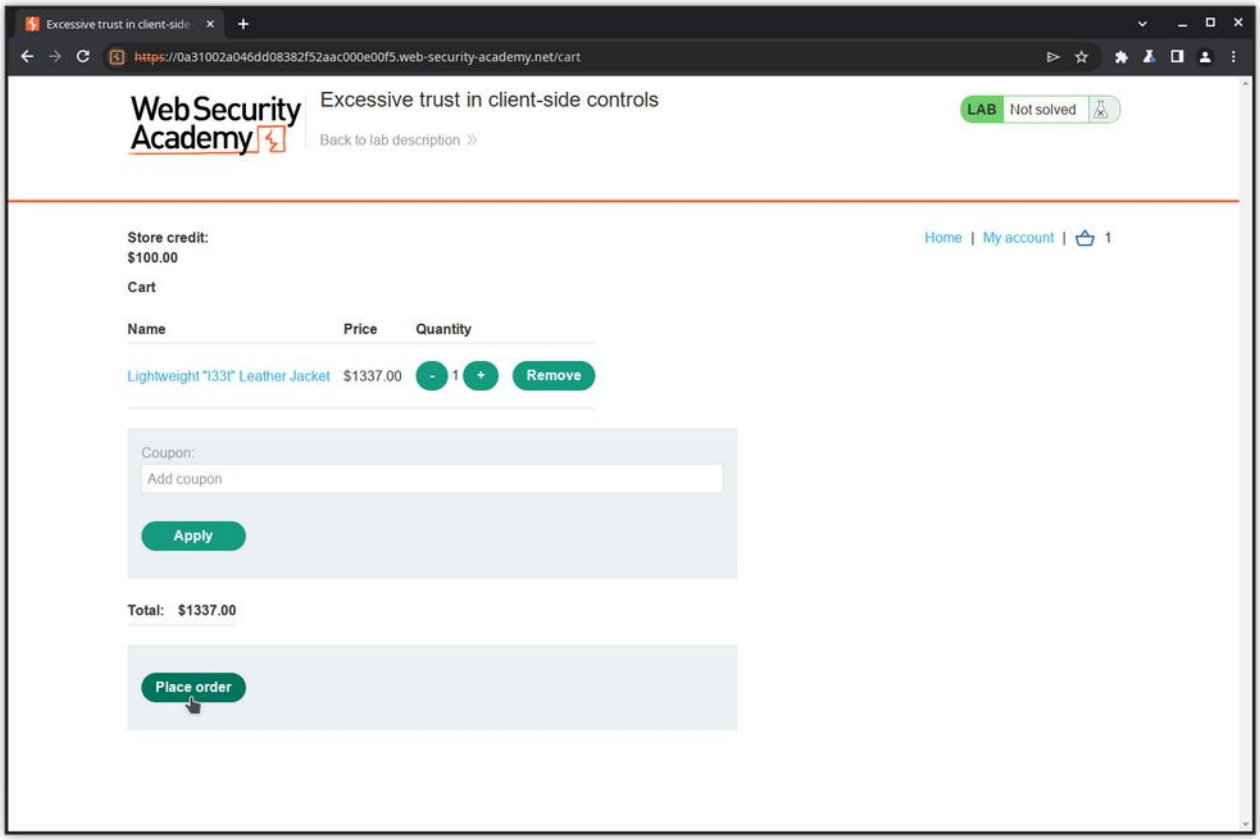
Scroll down, and click ***Add to cart***.



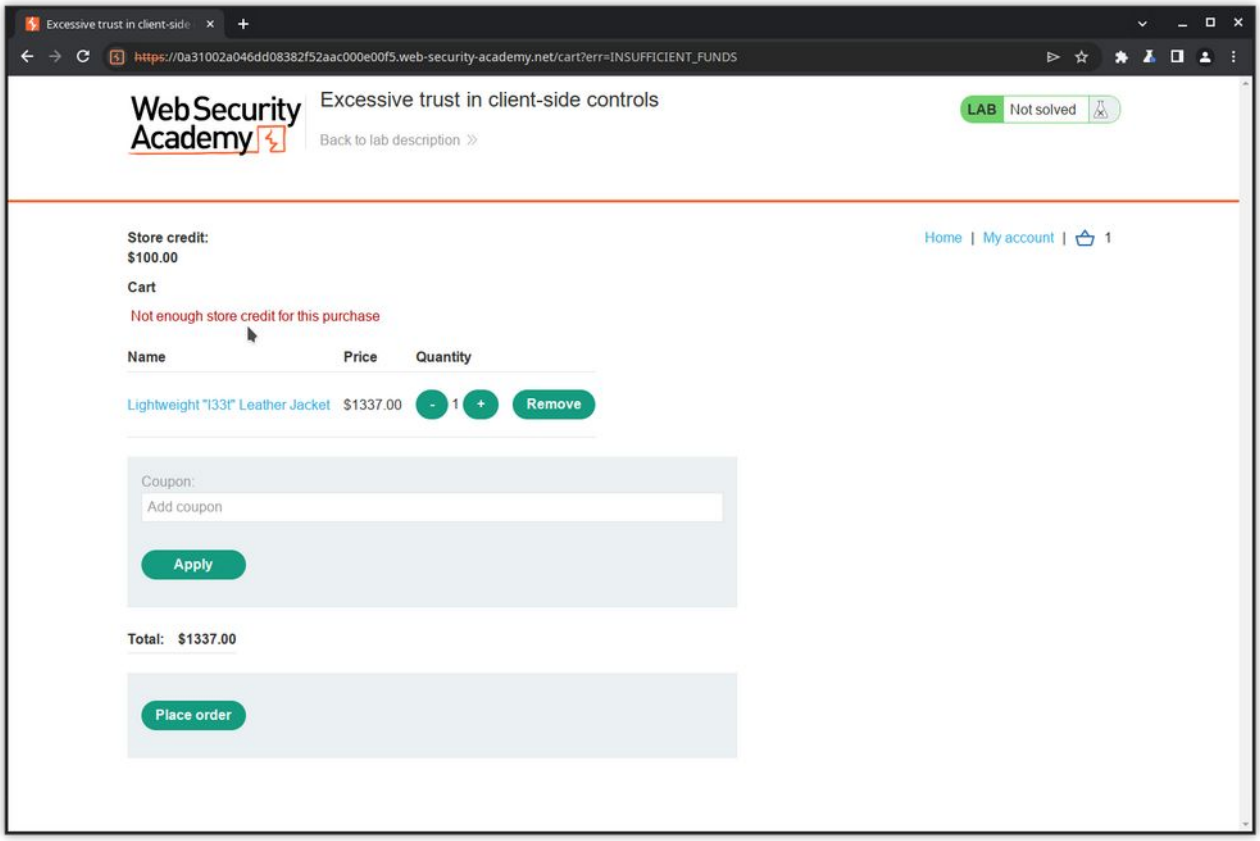
The item is now in your cart. Proceed to payment by clicking on the ***cart icon***.



Place your order now clicking on the ***Place order*** button.

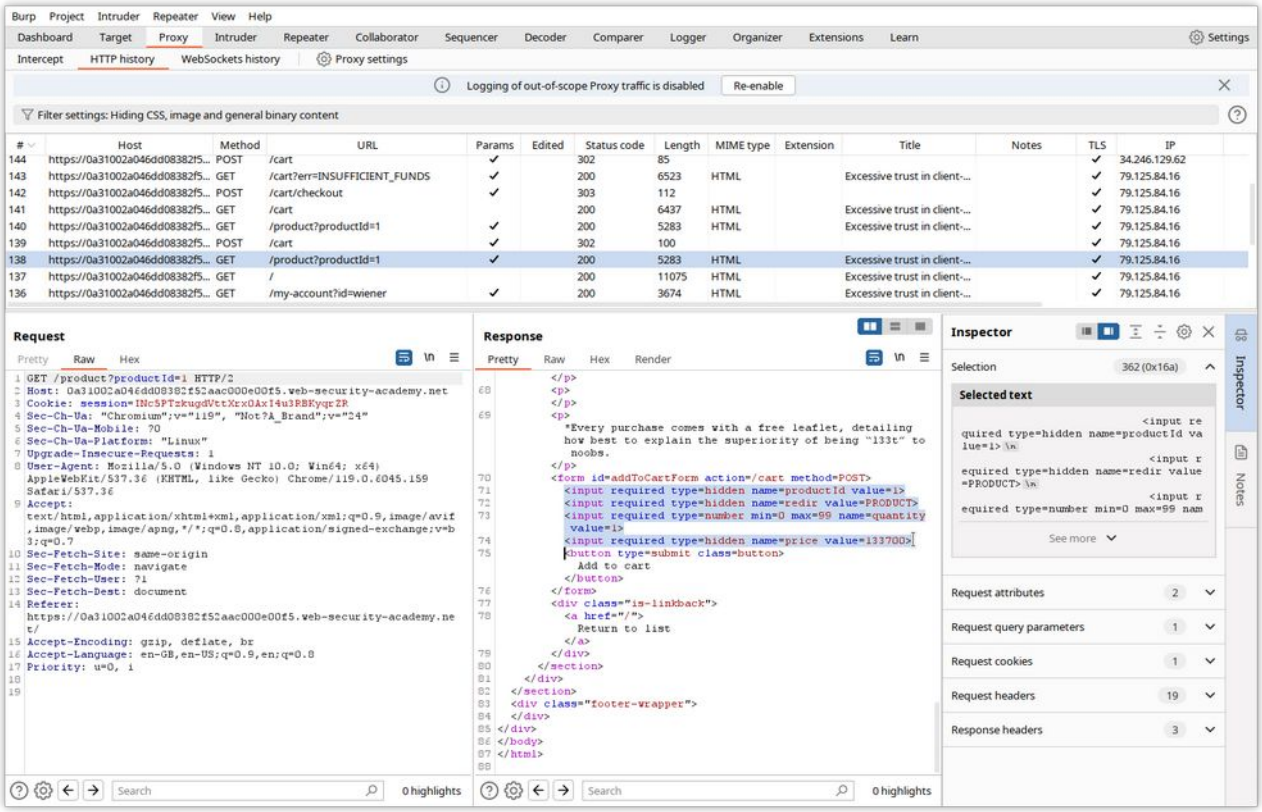


Of course, your purchase is refused because you do not have enough credit.



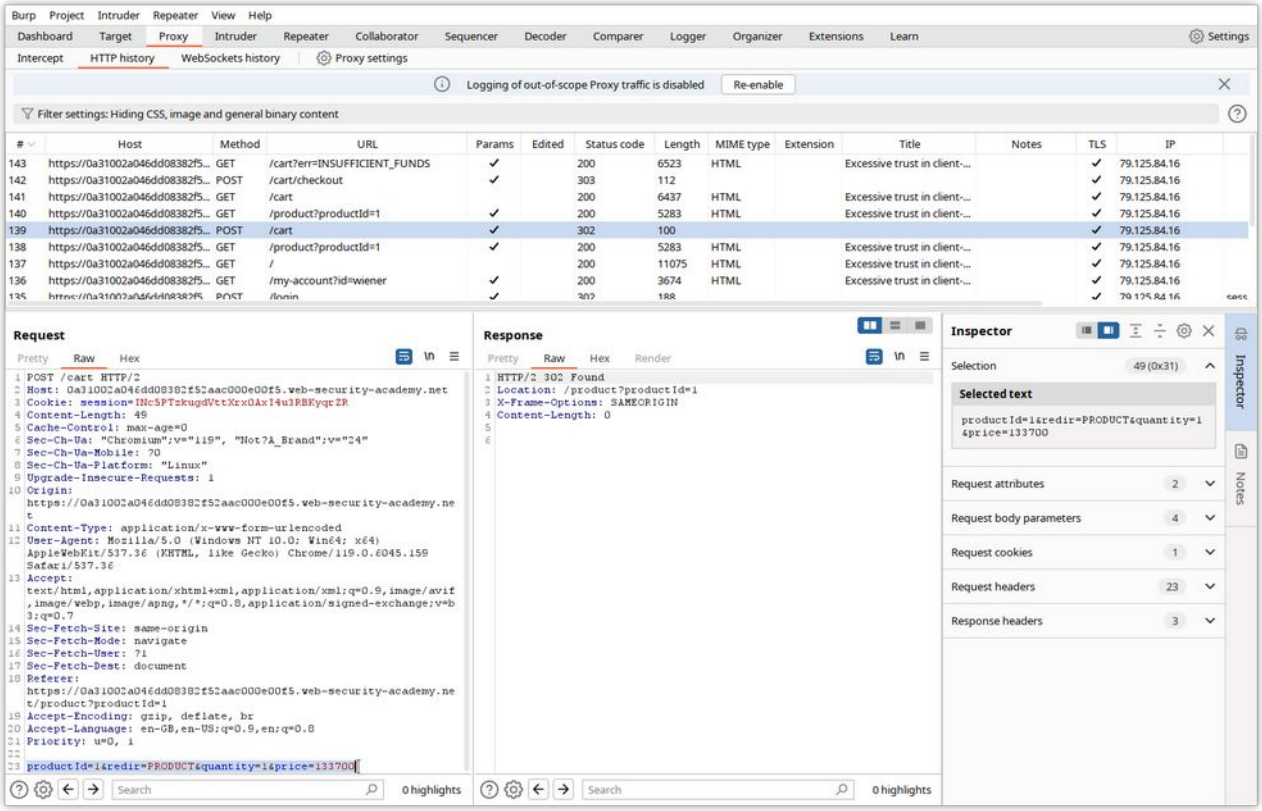
Step 4: Examine the purchase actions

Let's now check the HTTP history for the transaction, and especially the GET action for the purchased item.

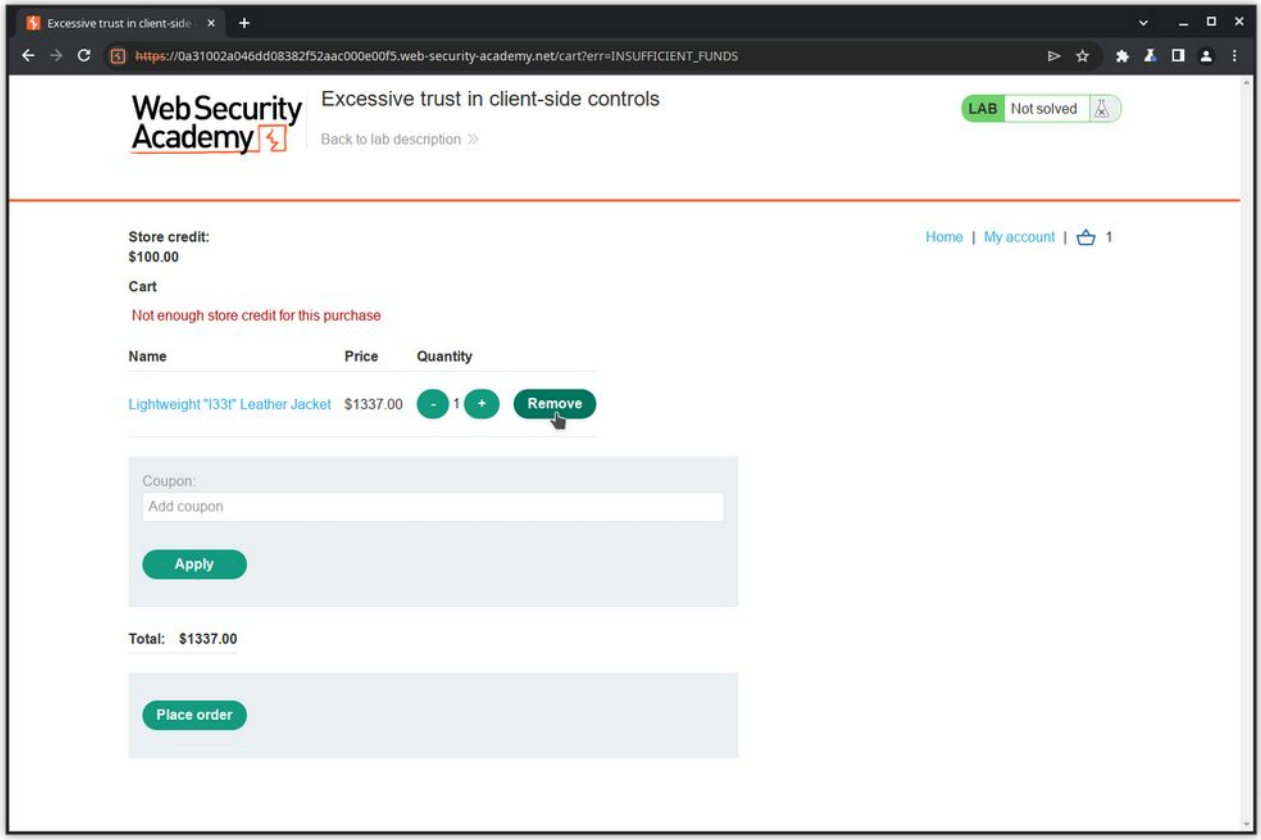


The answer contains hidden variables `productID` and, interestingly, `price` (in cents).

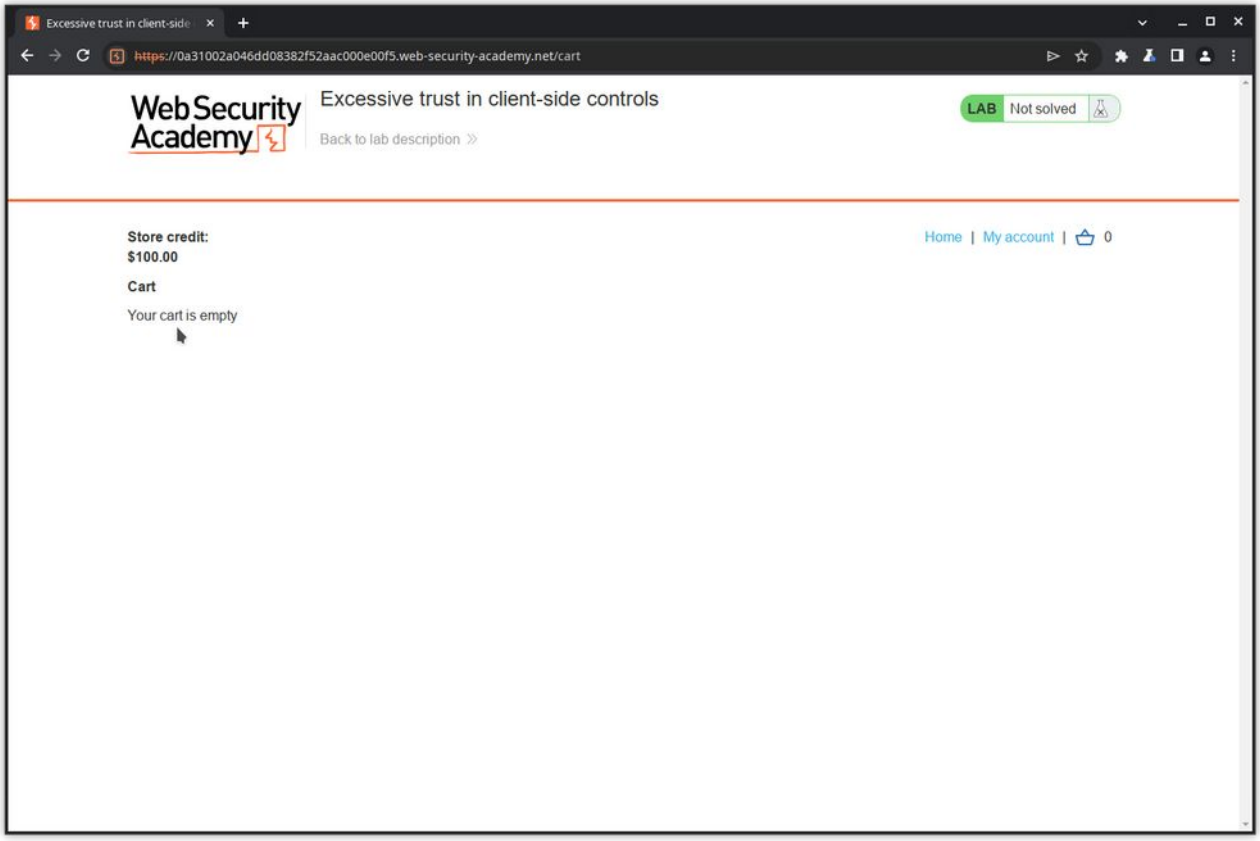
Let's check the POST action.



The variables `productID`, `quantity` and `price` are resent to the server. Let's assume they are used to perform the transaction and, among other actions, check the price against the credit. If this assumption is right, modifying the price before sending the POST should allow us to cheat. We will try this, but first let's empty our cart by removing the contained item. Click on the ***Remove*** button.



Our cart is now empty.

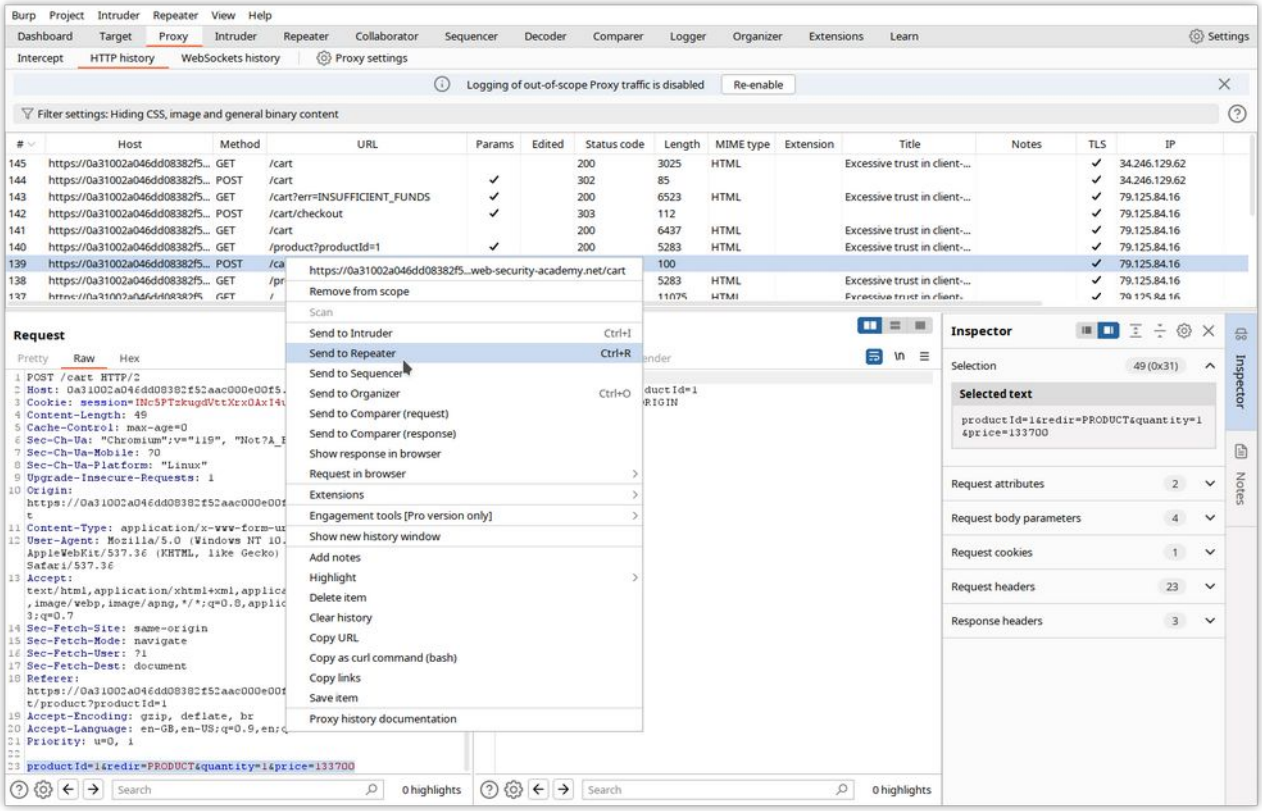


Step 5: Modify the request

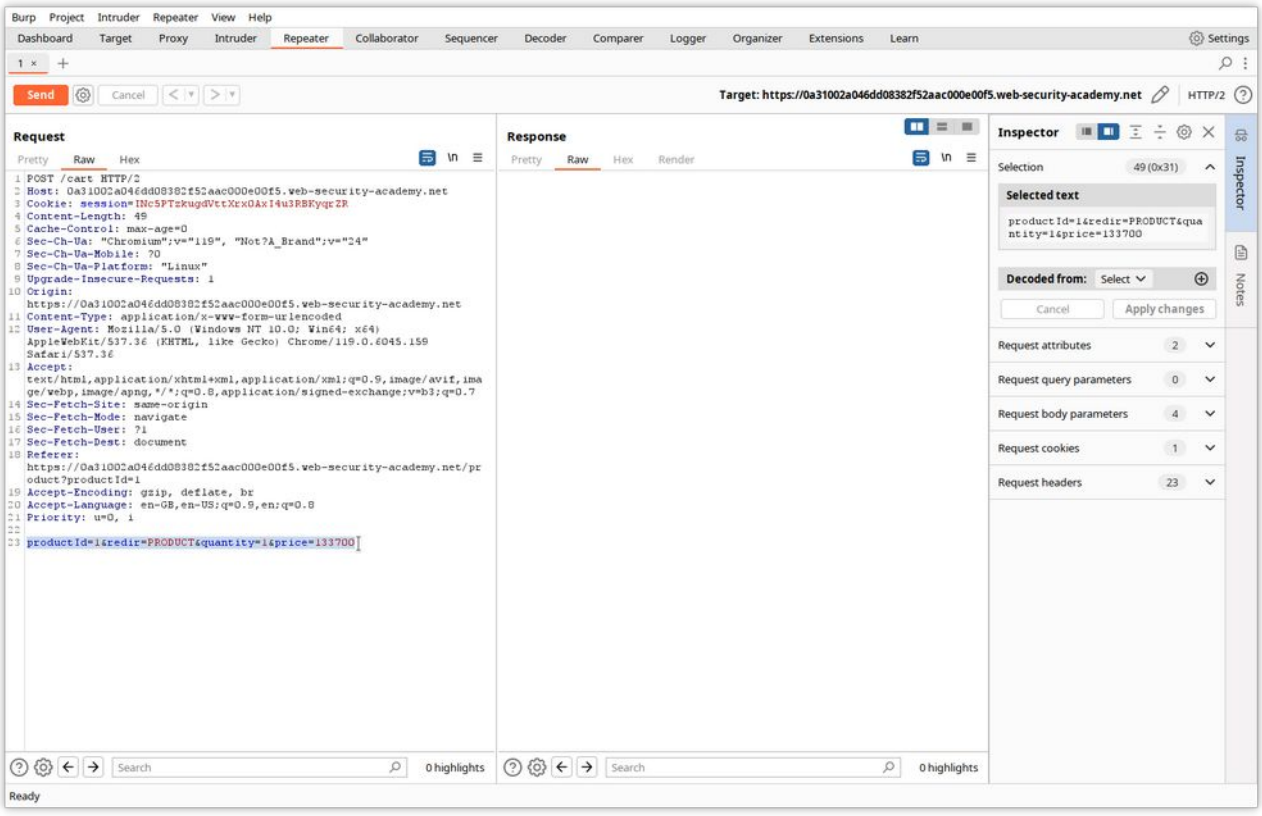
To perform again the purchase and modify the `price` value in the POST action, we could repeat the whole journey: go to the catalog, select the leather jacket, put it into the cart, then turn on interception, click ***Place order***, modify the `price` value and forward it to the server.

Instead, we will take a shortcut and use the already recorded POST action to copy and modify it. To do this, we will use the Burp Suite component called ***Repeater***. Burp Repeater is a tool that enables you to modify and send an interesting HTTP (or WebSocket) message.

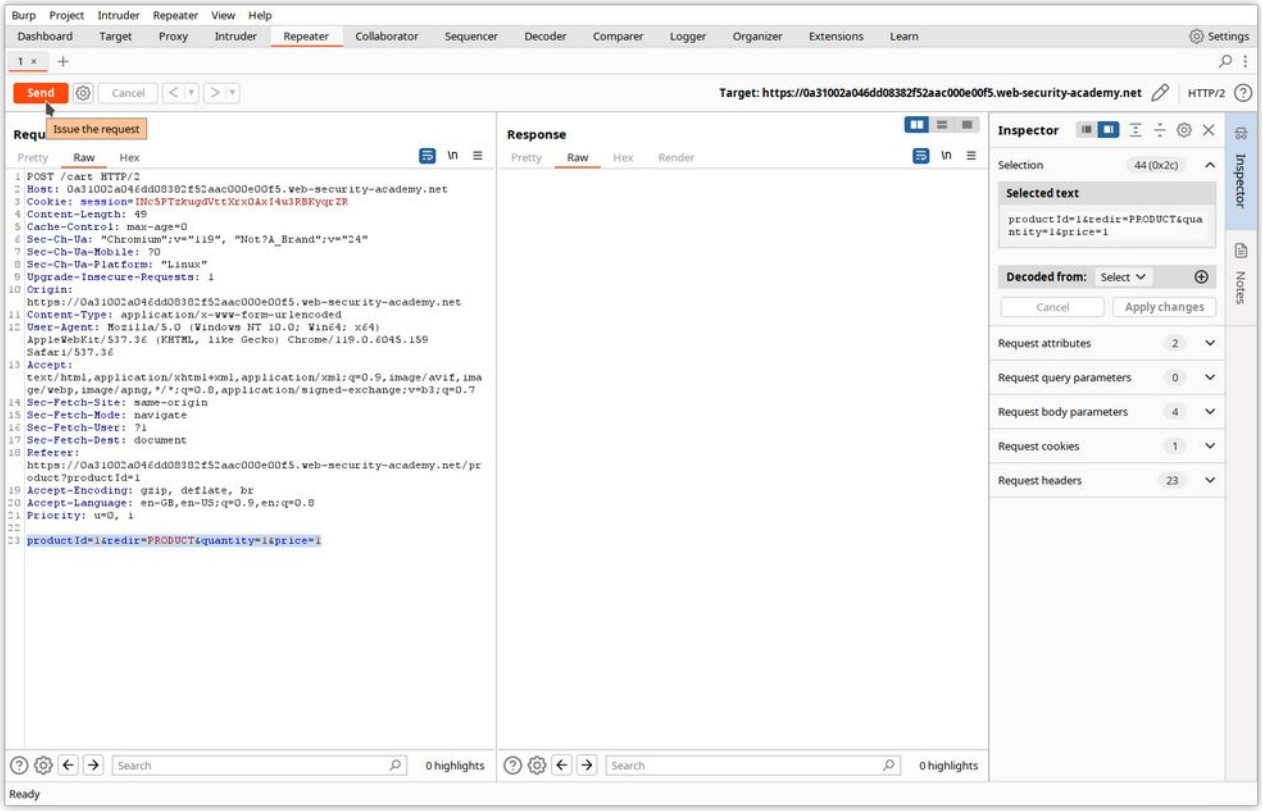
First, copy the message you want to resend in a Repeater tab. In the HTTP history, click on the POST message, then right click and select ***Send to Repeater***.



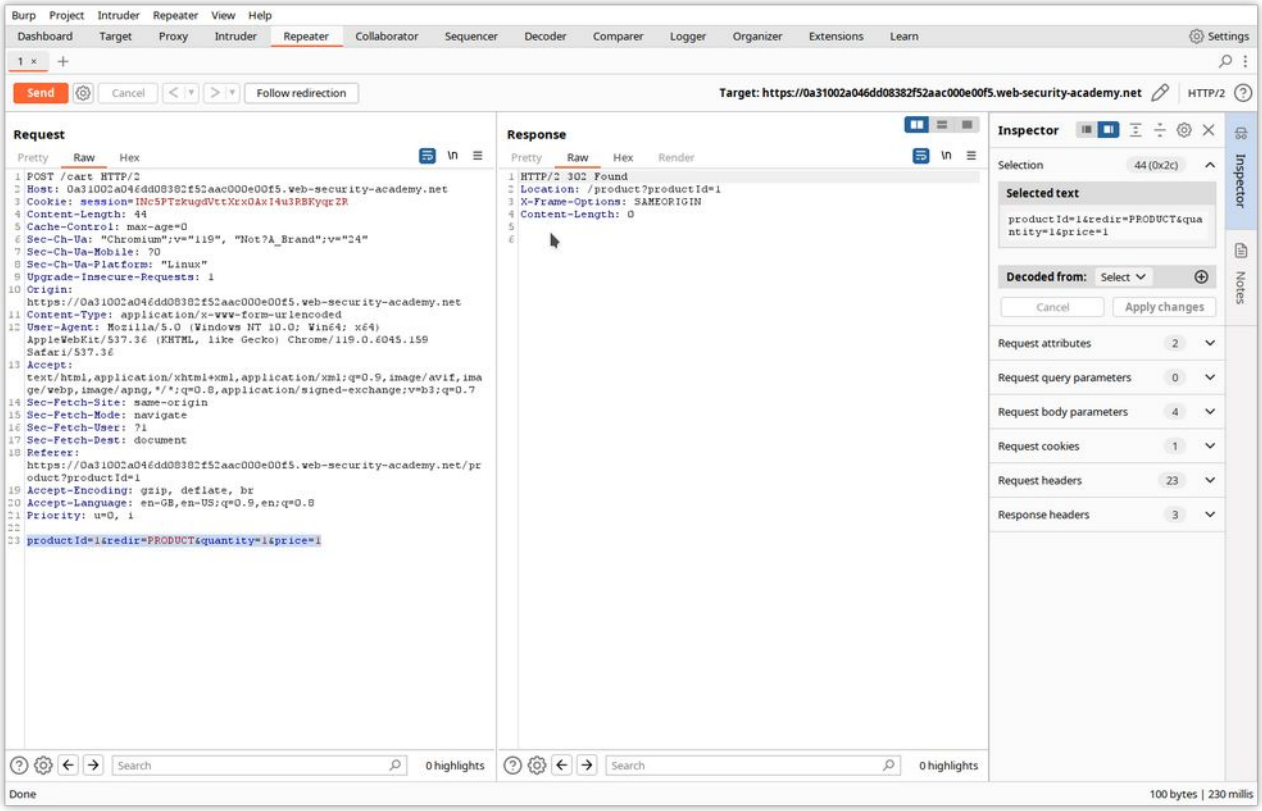
Now click on the ***Repeater*** tab in the upper menu. The Repeater window appears, with the copied message in the left pane.



Let's modify the `price` variable value to 1, and send it to the server by clicking the ***Send*** button.

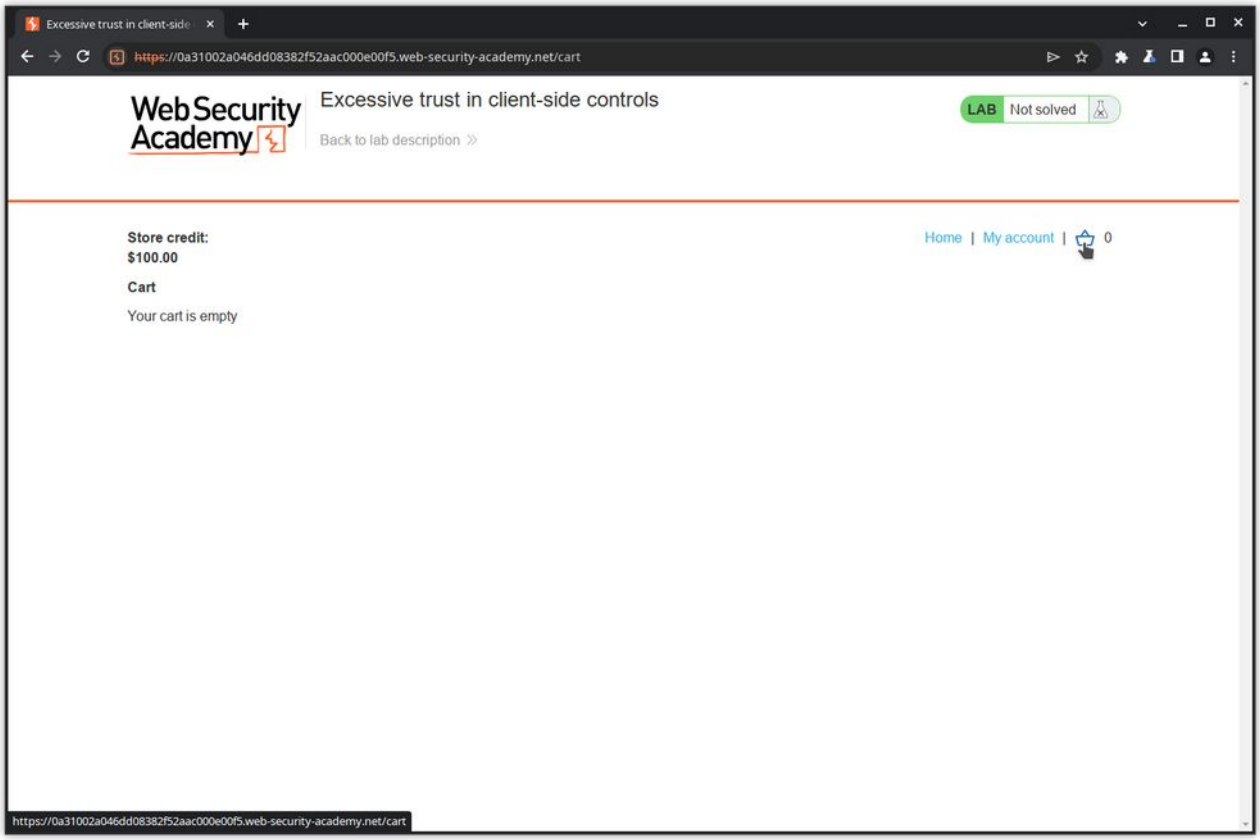


In the right pane of Repeater, we can see the server's response.

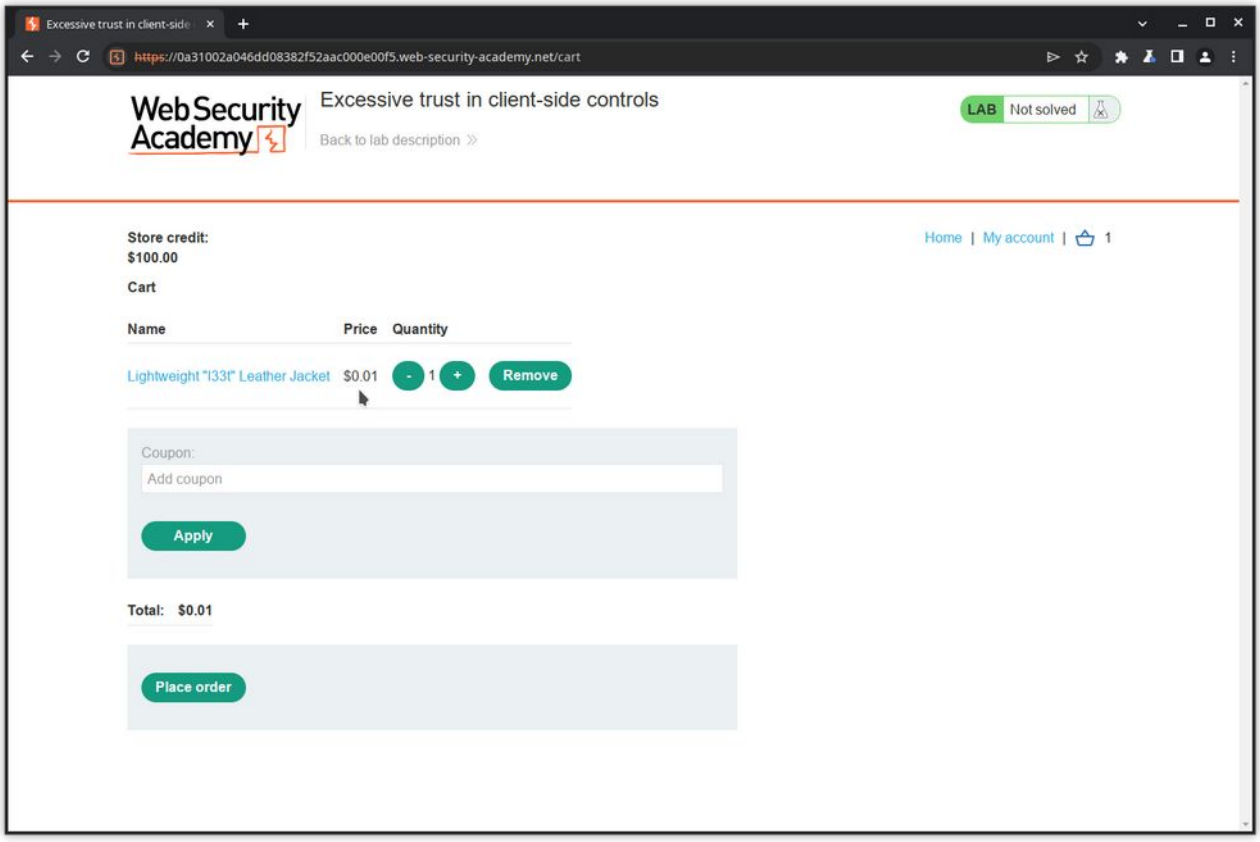


Our message did not cause any error.

Let's now check the browser window. Of course, it has not changed, since the response did not contain any displayable data.

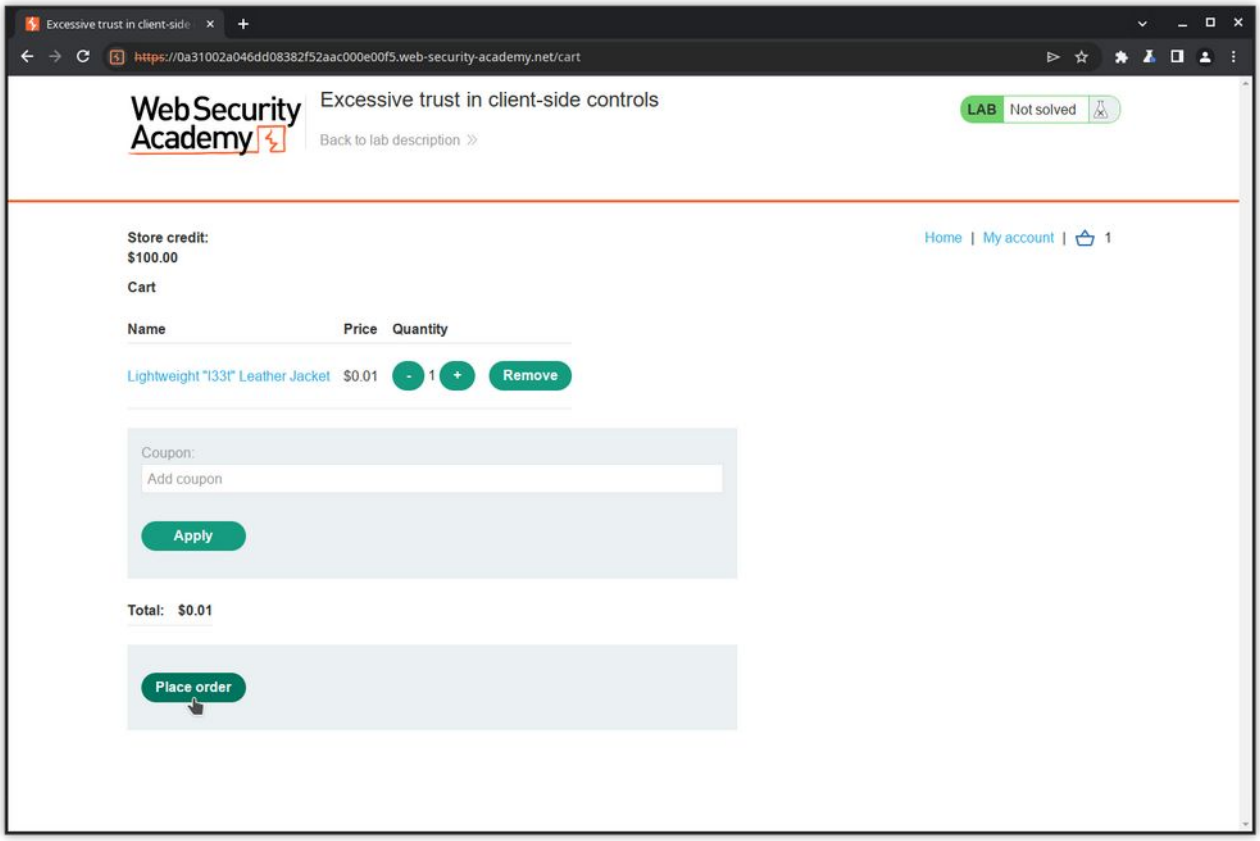


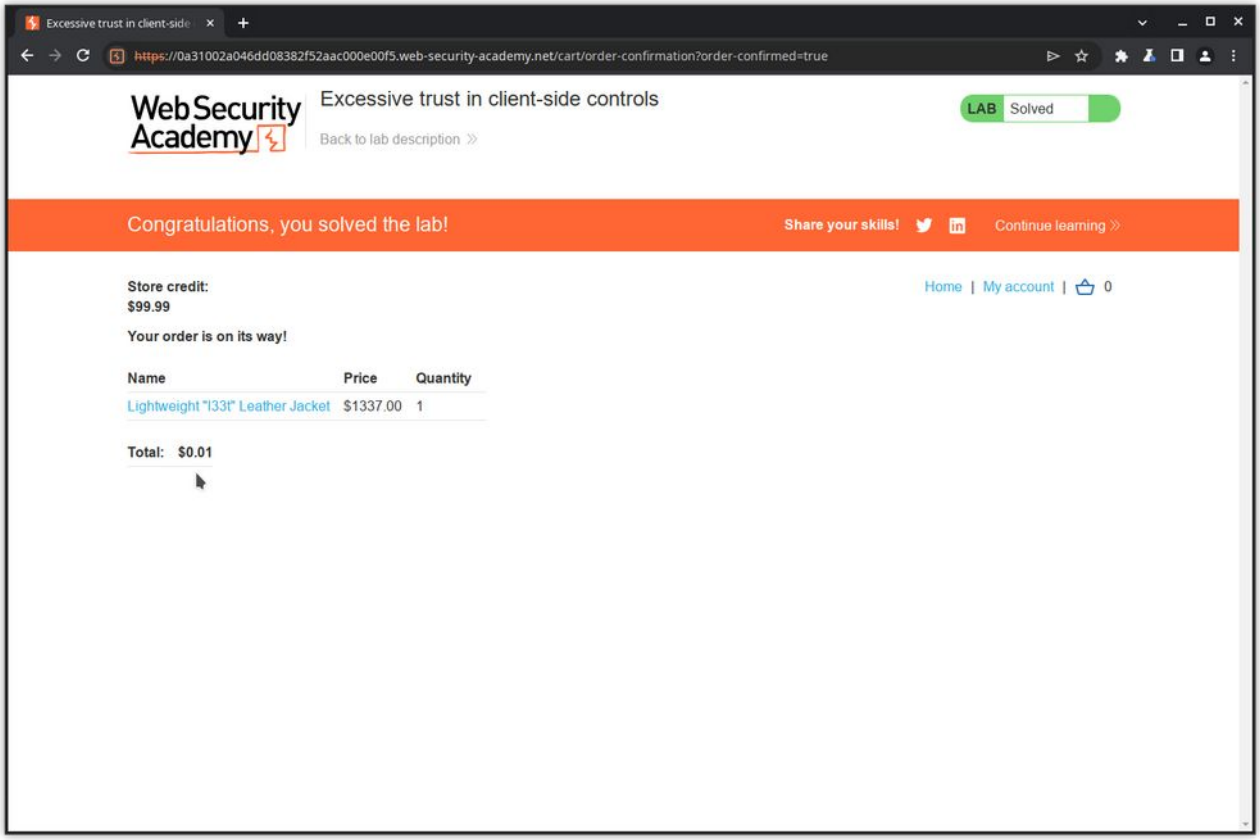
Let's check our cart.



Success! The jacket has been put into our cart with a price of 1 cent thanks to our modified POST.

To be sure, let's complete our transaction.





This illustrates the use of the Repeater tool to modify and resend a message.

Note: this exercise shows that a web application should never rely on data sent by the client since it can be modified. All validations must be performed on the server side.

Using Intruder

The following example is available on the Portswigger academy site from the link: https://portswigger.net/web-security/authentication/password-based/lab-username-enumeration-via-different-responses.

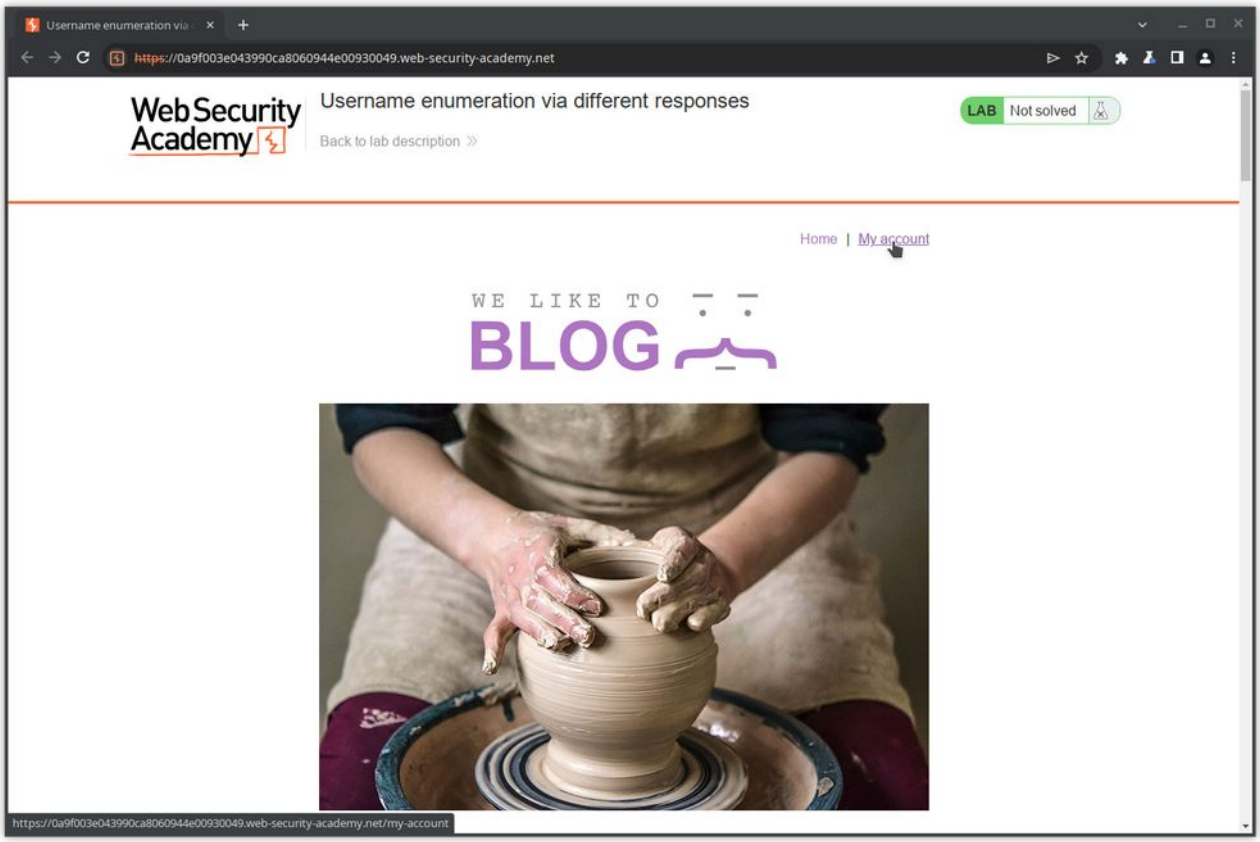
Burp Intruder is a tool that allows sending the same HTTP request several times, inserting different payloads into predefined positions each time. In this example, we will use it to brute force the username and password to get access to a web application.

Step 1: Access the application

Click on the link above, and click on ***Access the lab***.

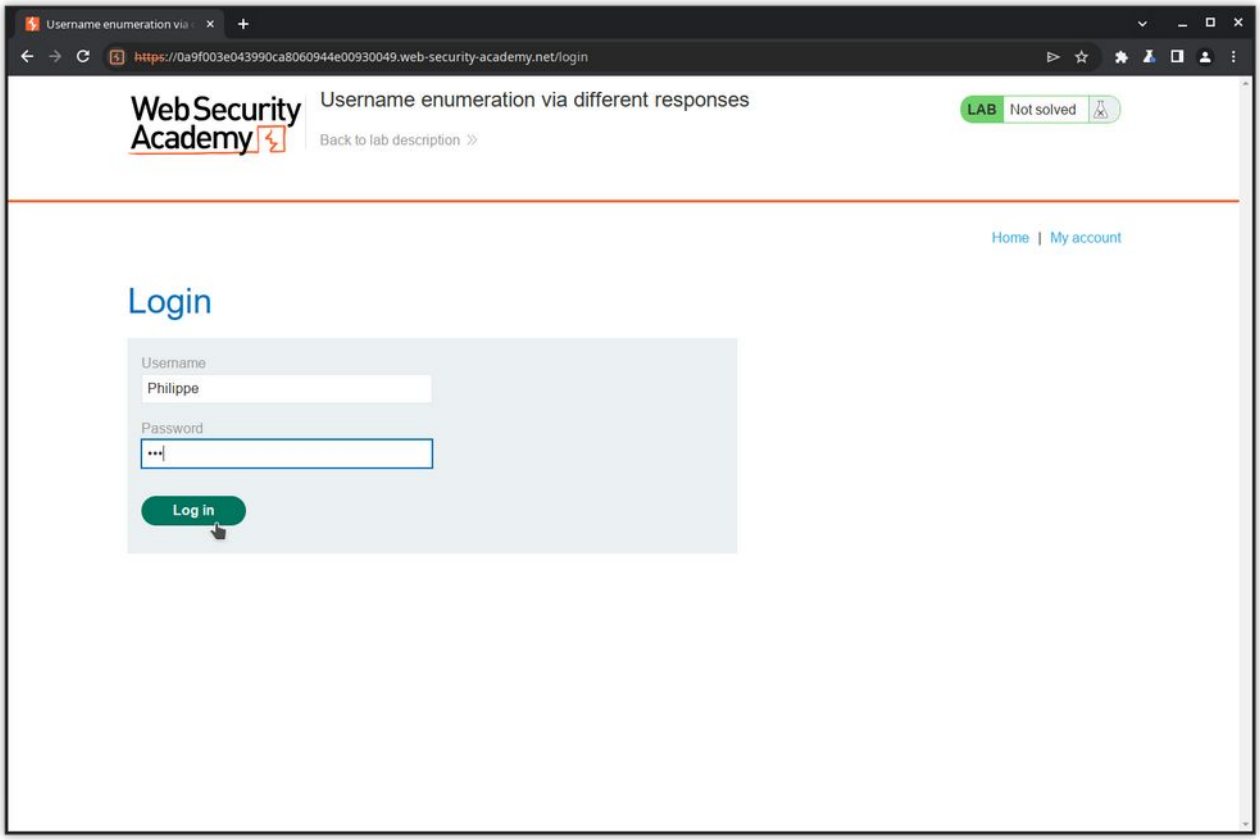
Step 2: Try to log in

The application landing page opens. Click on ***My account*** to try logging in.

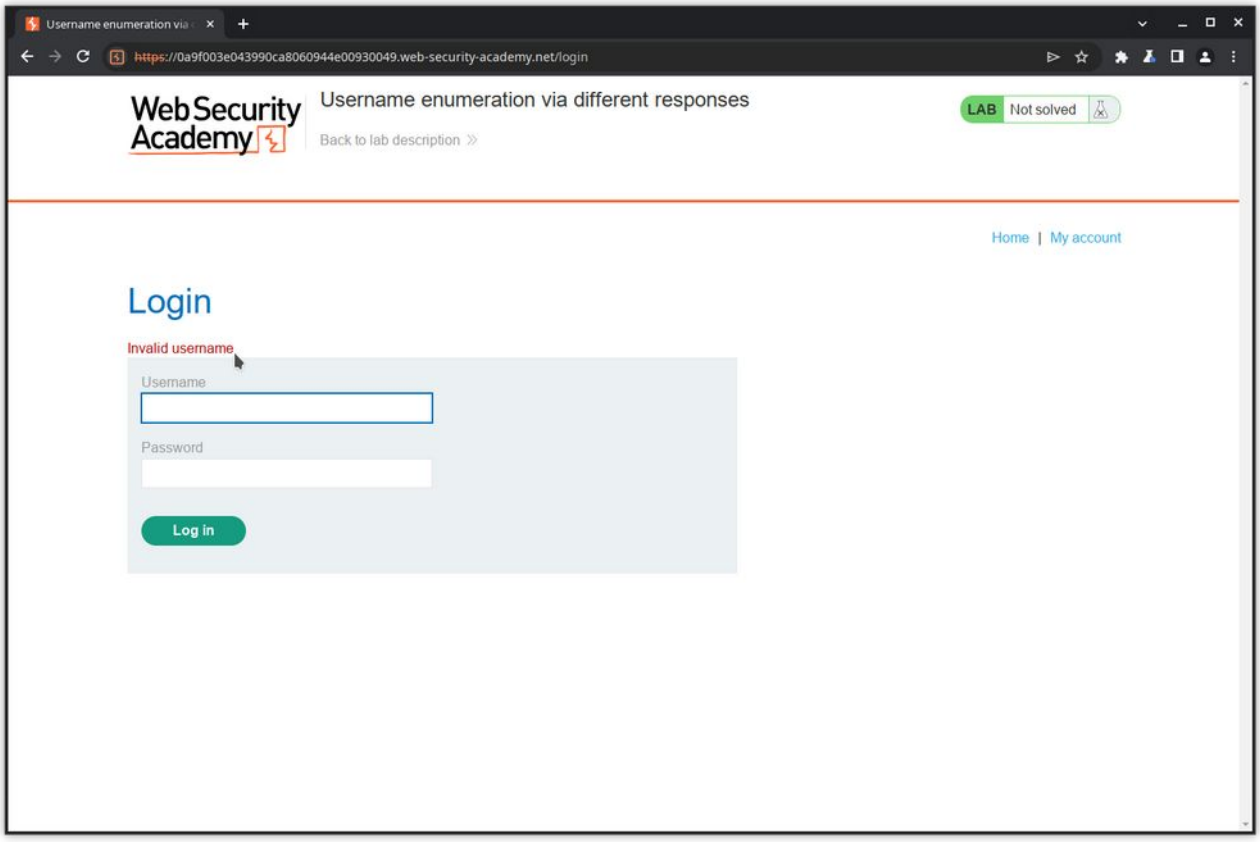


The login page opens. As we don't have valid credentials, we will try with a random username and password and observe the content of the POST request and the response.

Fill in the ***Username*** and ***Password*** fields, and press ***Log in***.



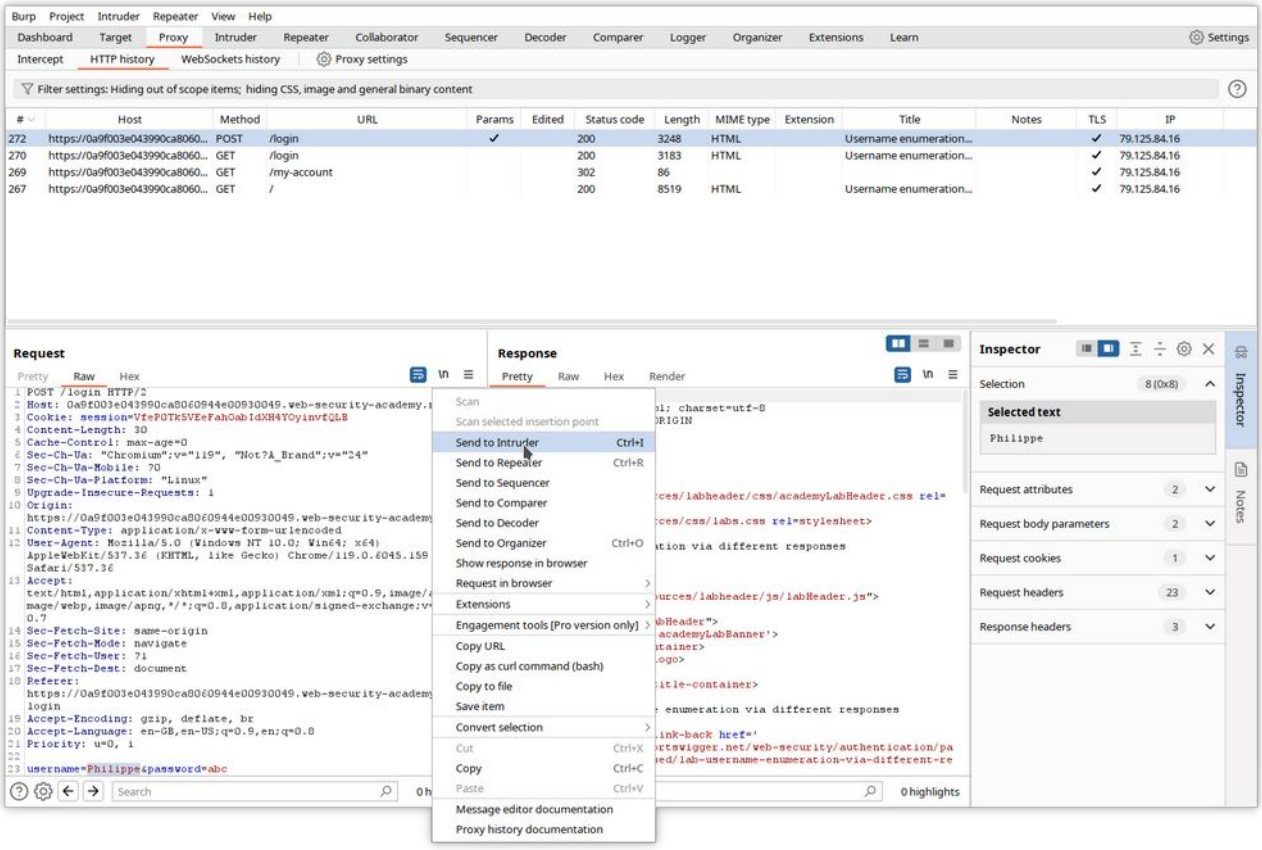
As expected, the application returns an error, but it returns a precious information: the *username* is wrong. We can therefore expect that, if we ever find the username, the application will return an error like *Invalid password*.



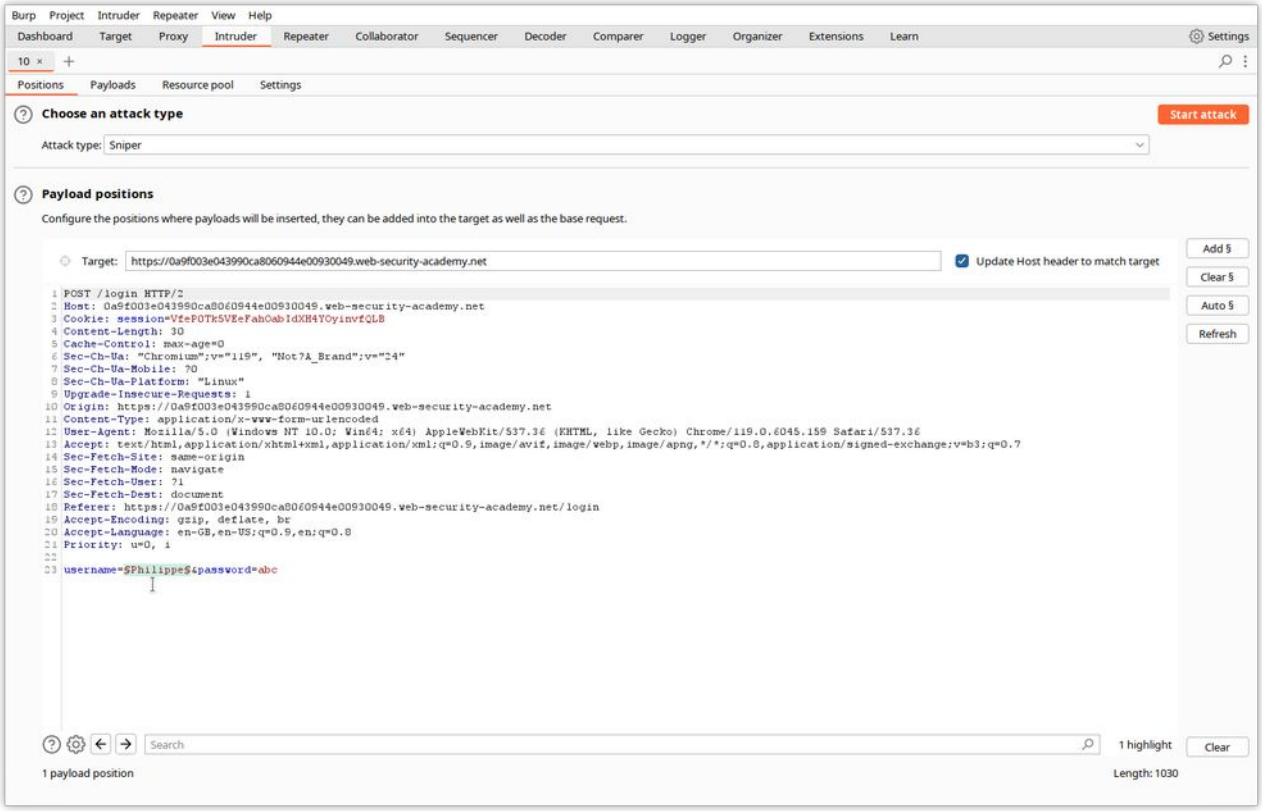
Step 3: Set the payload position

We will now try to send the login POST request with typical usernames, i.e. brute force the username field, using Intruder.

In the HTTP history of Burp, go to the login POST request, double click on the value of the `username` variable on the last line, right click on the request and select ***Send to Intruder***.



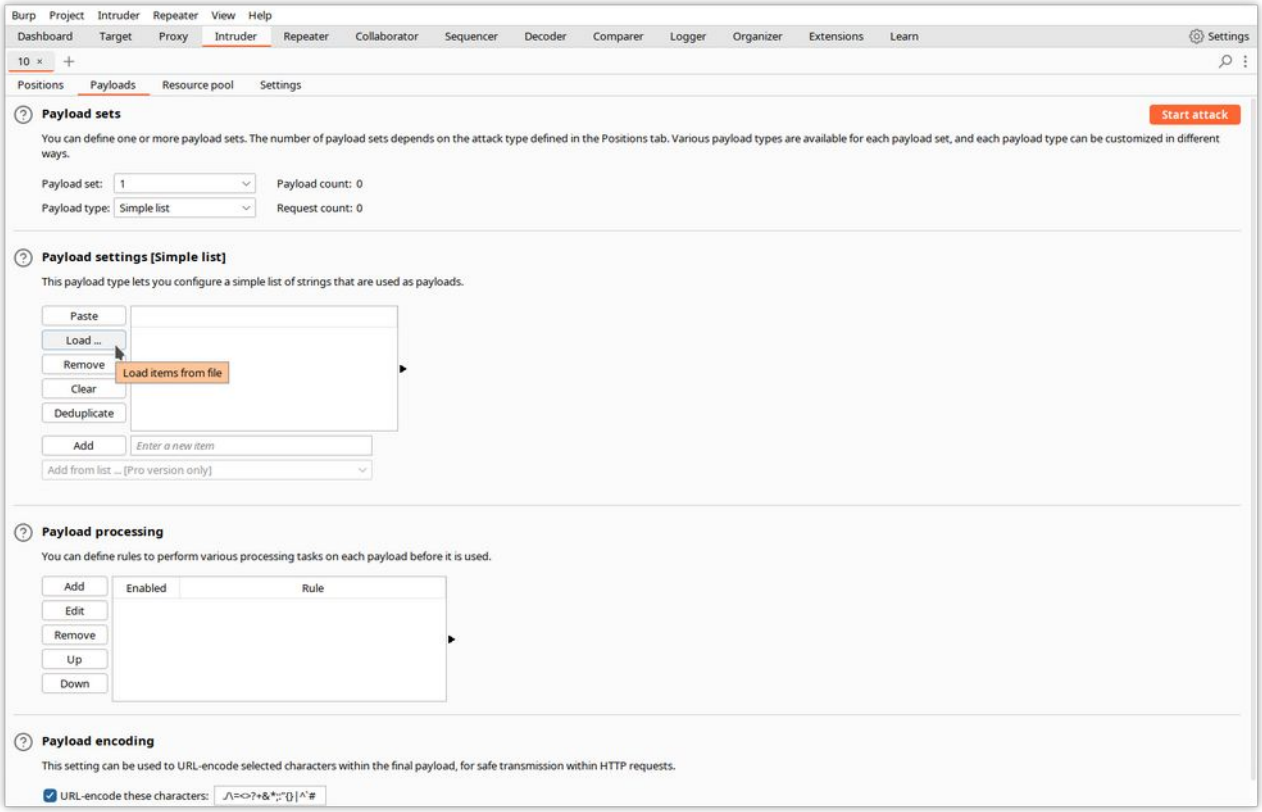
Go to the Intruder tab. The login POST request has been copied, with the selected value surrounded by paragraph (§) characters. This indicates a position where Intruder will insert a specific payload.



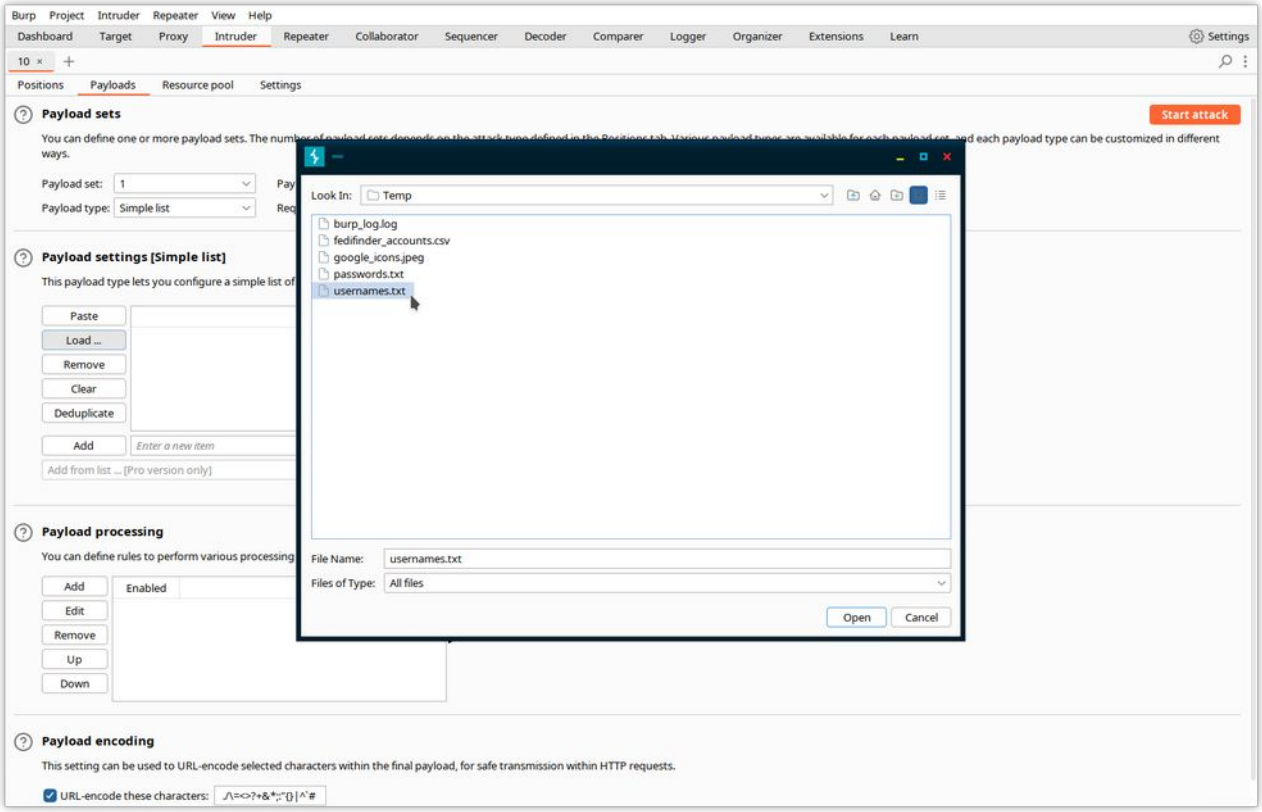
Check the ***Attack type*** at the top of the screen is set to ***Sniper***. Sniper attack inserts a single set of payload, one at a time, into one or more positions in the request.

Step 4: Add the payload

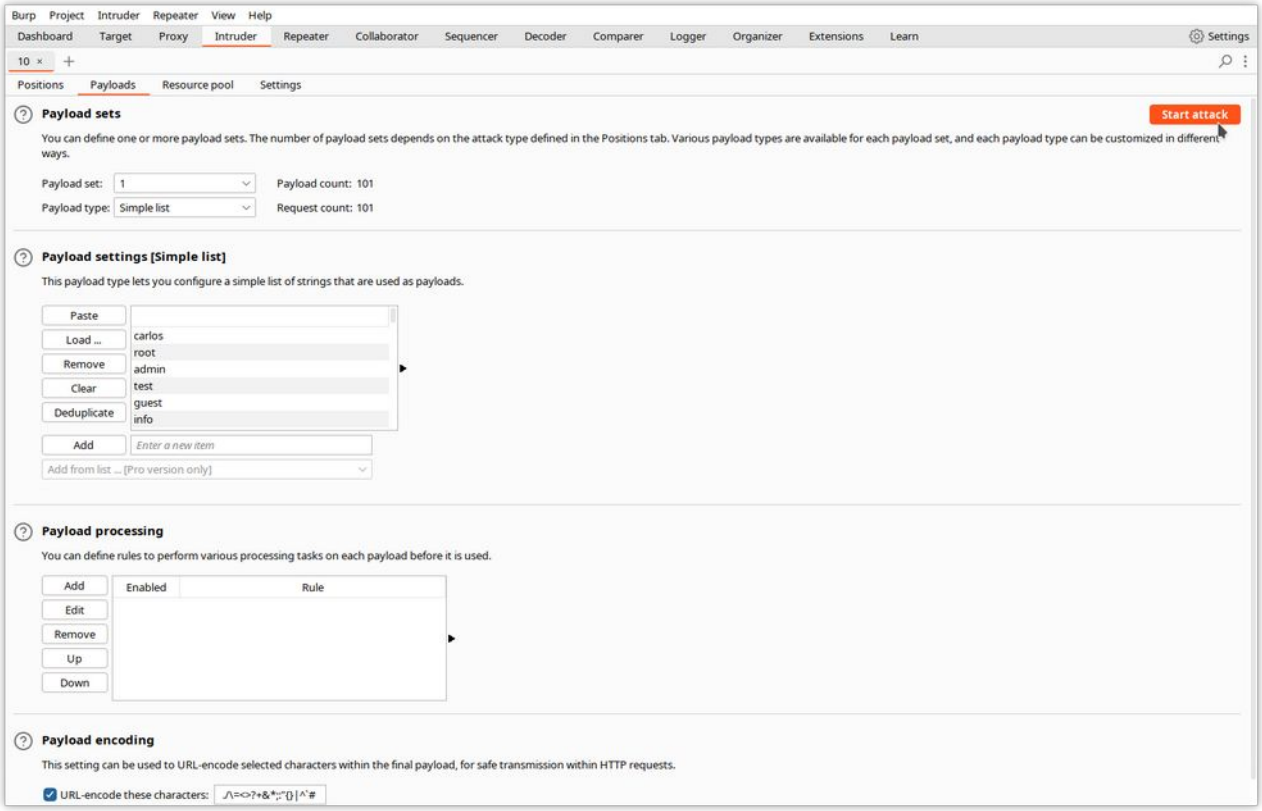
In Intruder, click the ***Payloads*** tab. This window allows you to input a list of values for the payload, or to specify a file containing this list.



In our case, we will load a file containing a list of usual usernames. Click the ***Load*** button, and select the filename in the dialog window.

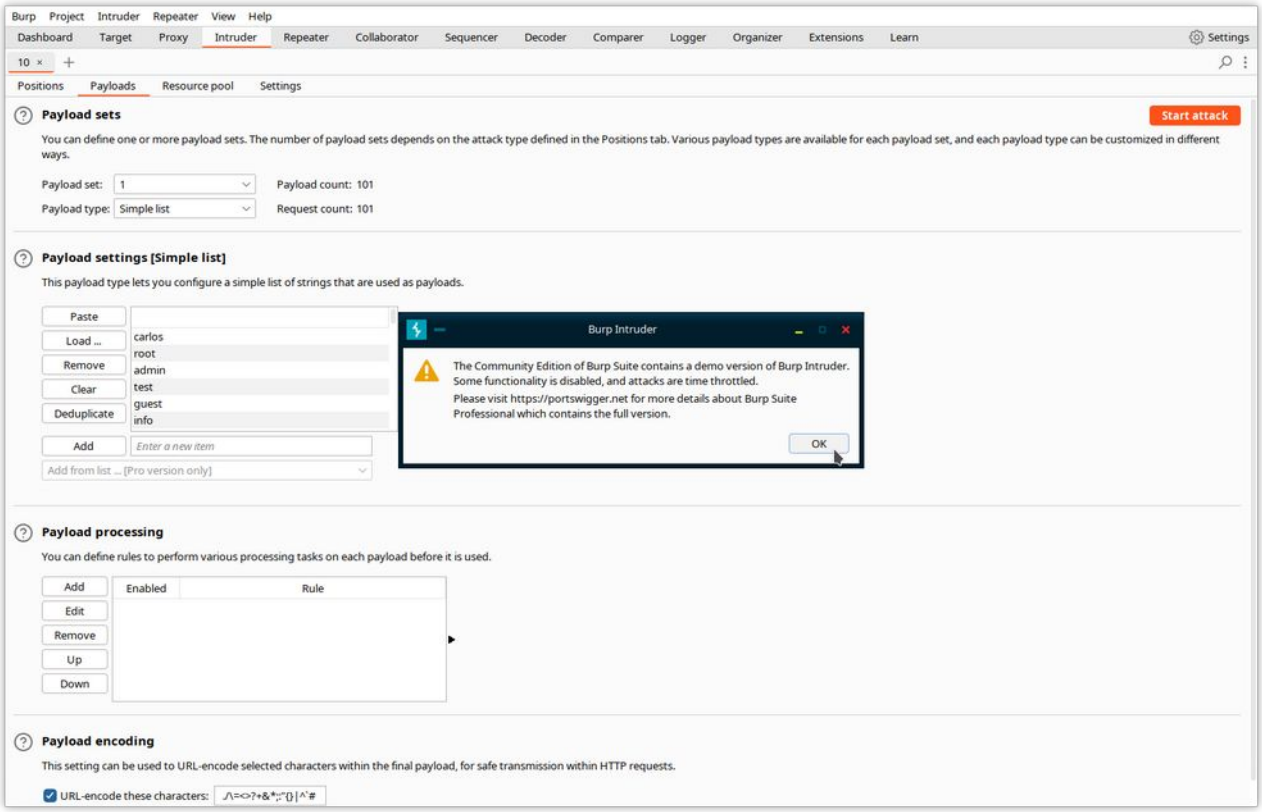


Note that the ***Payload count*** and ***Request count*** values are updated with the number of entries in the list.

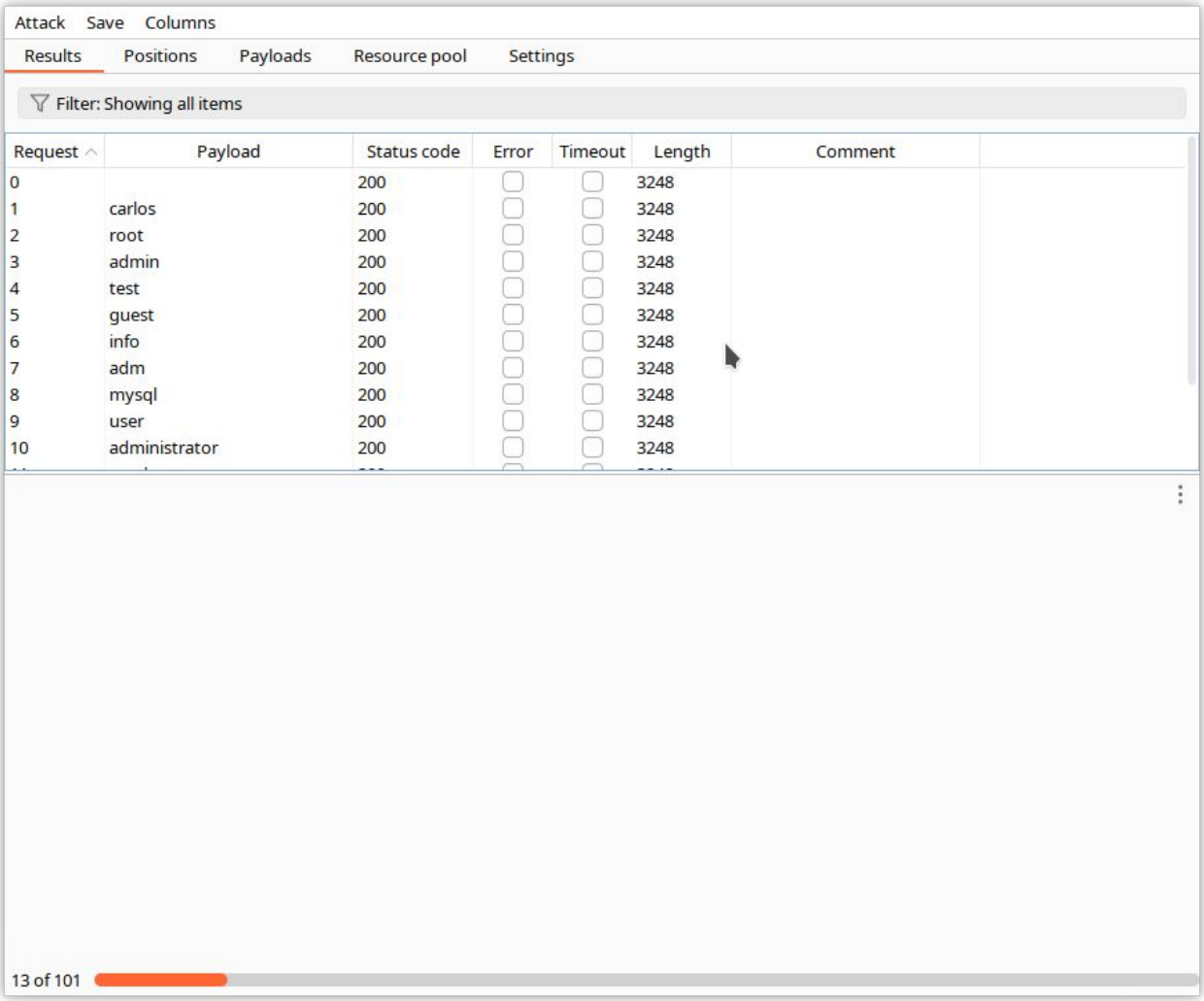


Step 5: Start the attack

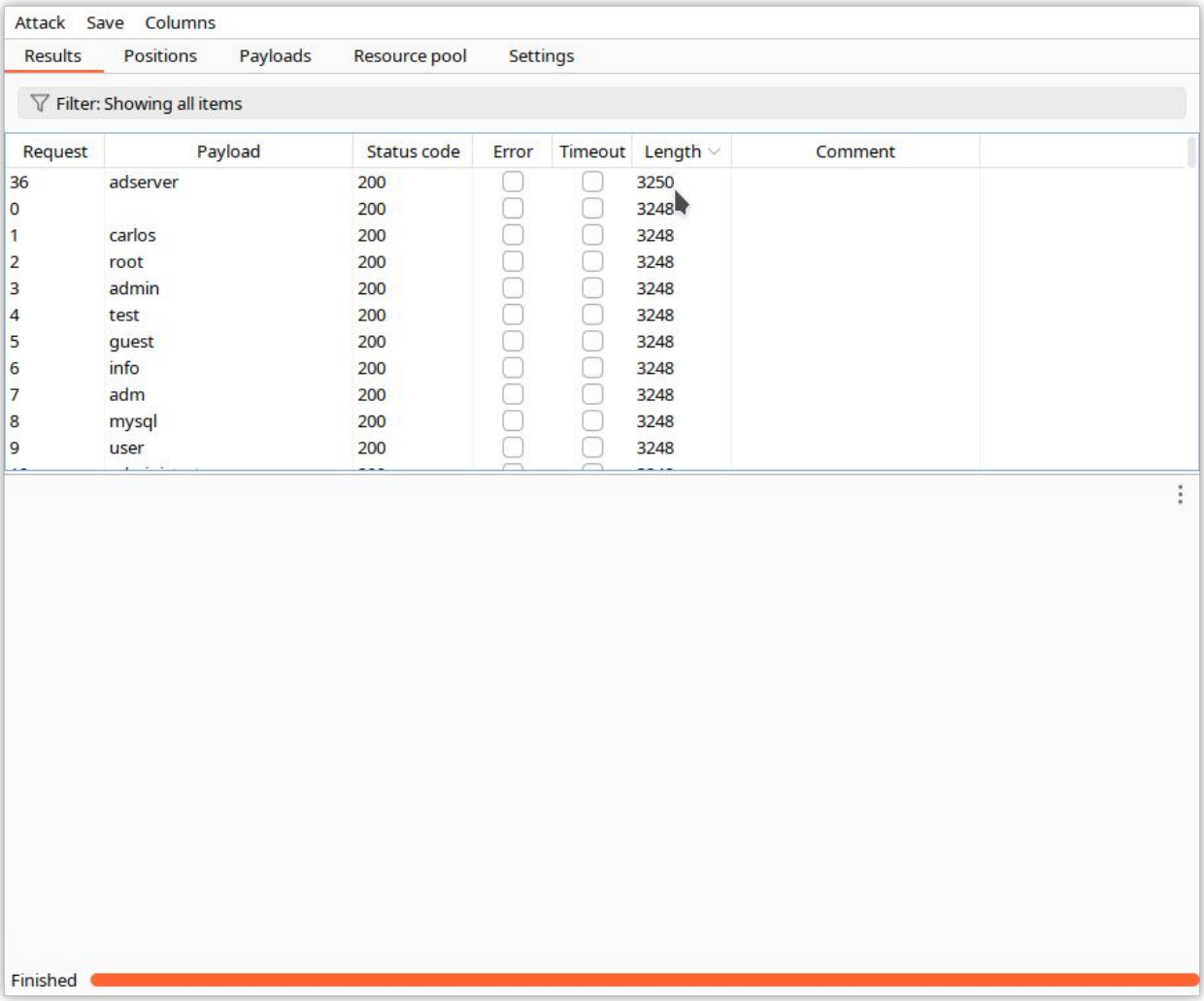
Click the ***Start attack*** button. A popup appears, warning you that the community edition only supports a limited set of features of Intruder, and limits the rate at which requests are sent. The larger the number of requests, the longer the delay between two requests. Dismiss the warning.



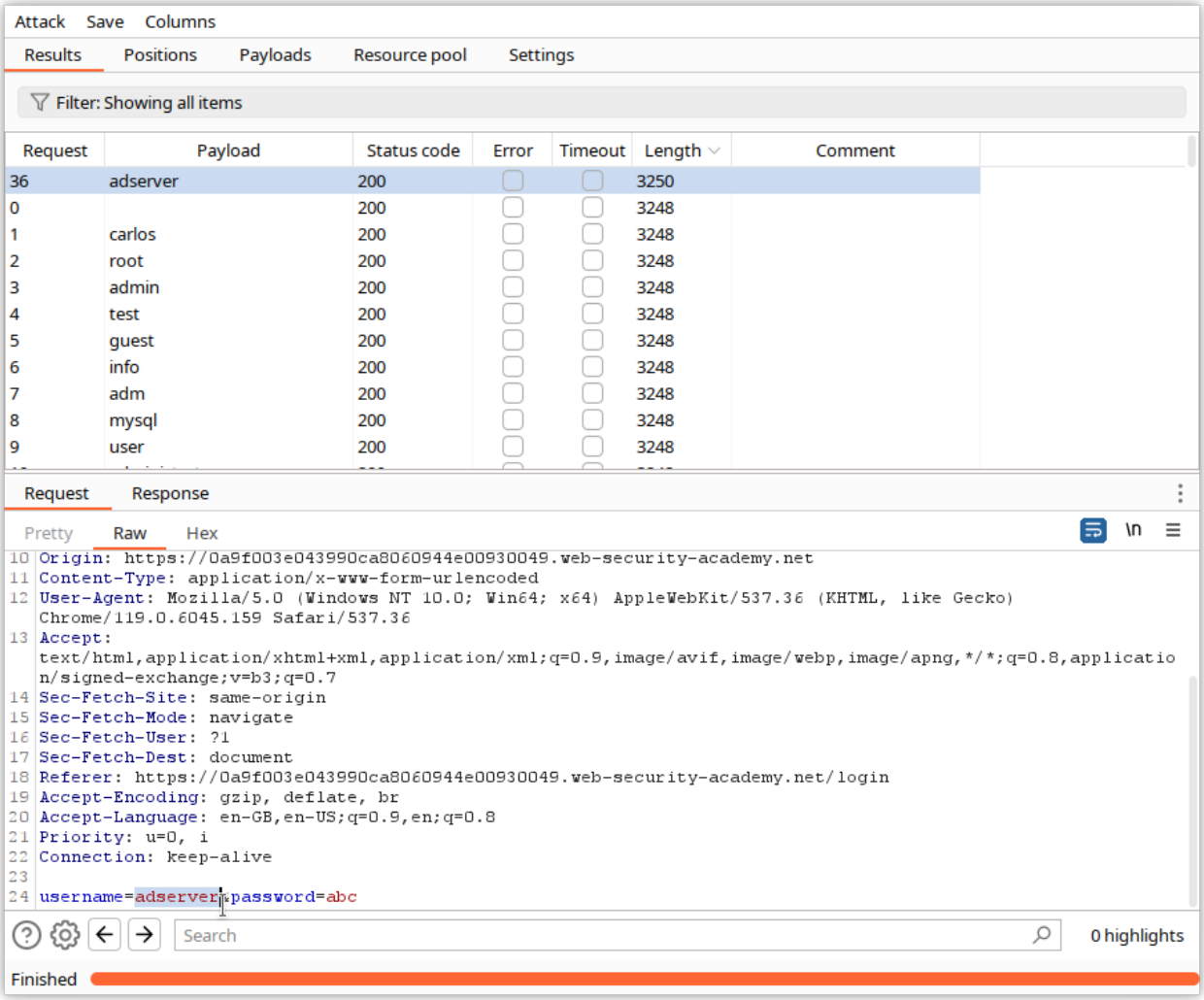
An attack window opens, where you can see a summary of each request sent by Intruder, with the payload value.



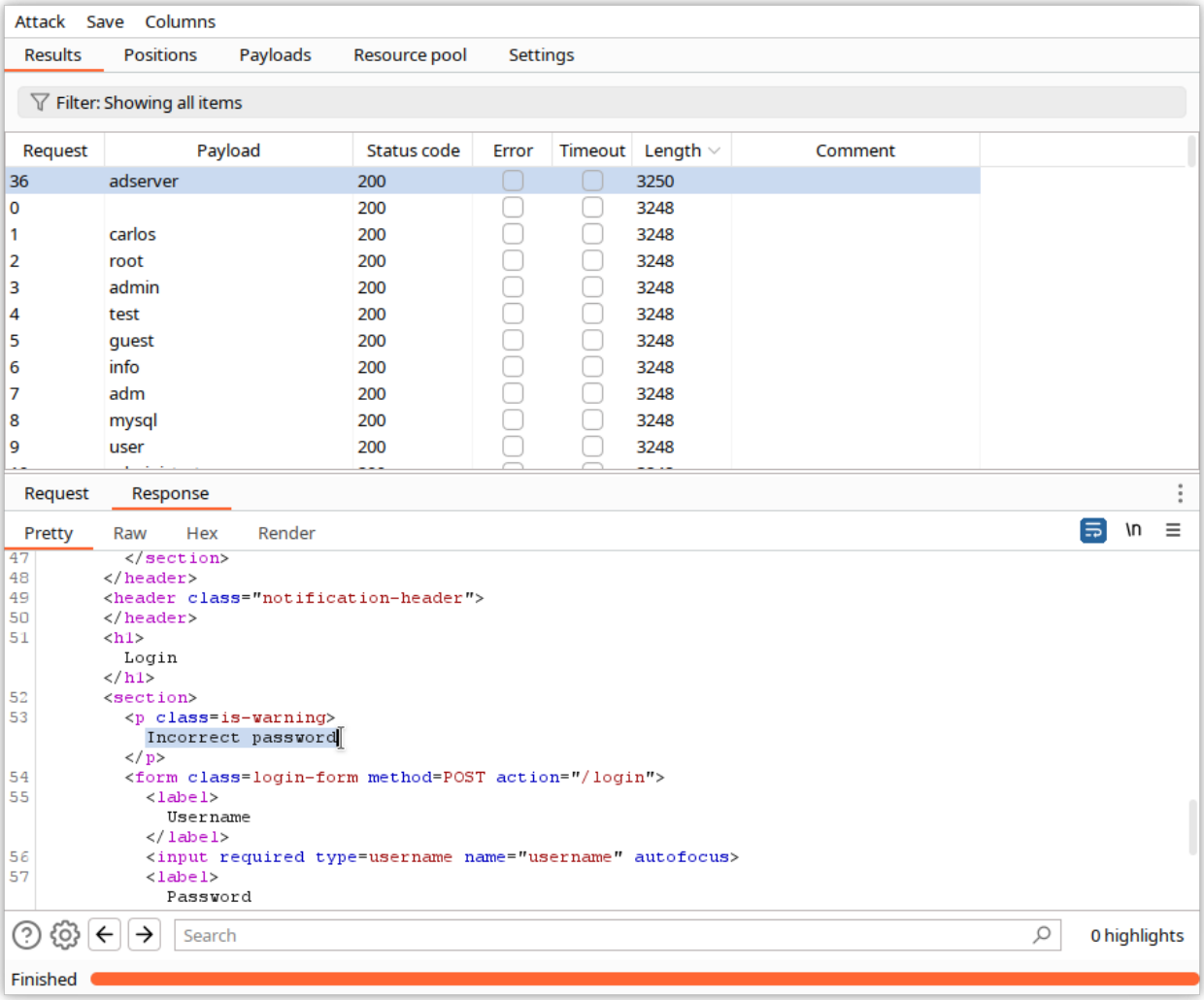
When the attack finishes, sort the responses by length by clicking on the title of the ***Length*** column. You can see that one of the responses is different.



Click on the corresponding line, and examine the content of the request.

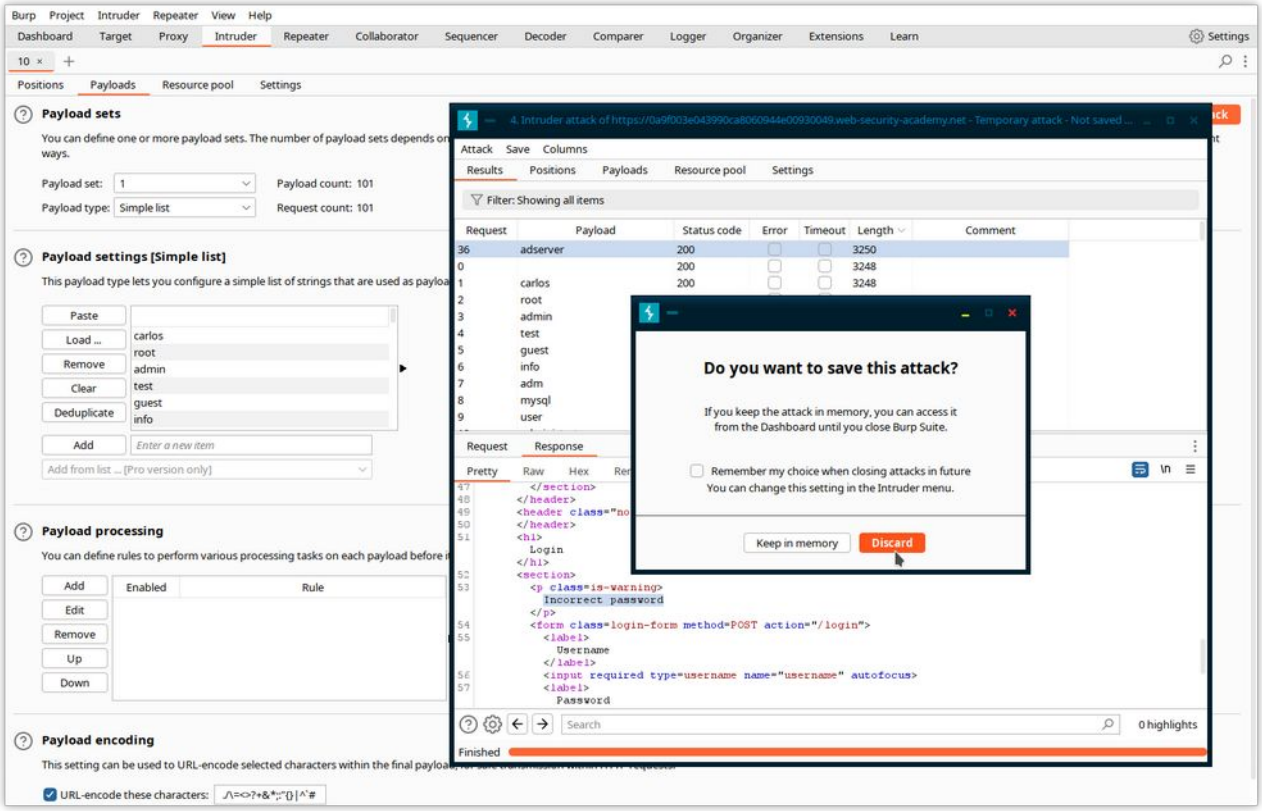


The different response corresponds with the request containing the `adserver` username. Examine now the response by clicking on the ***Response*** tab.

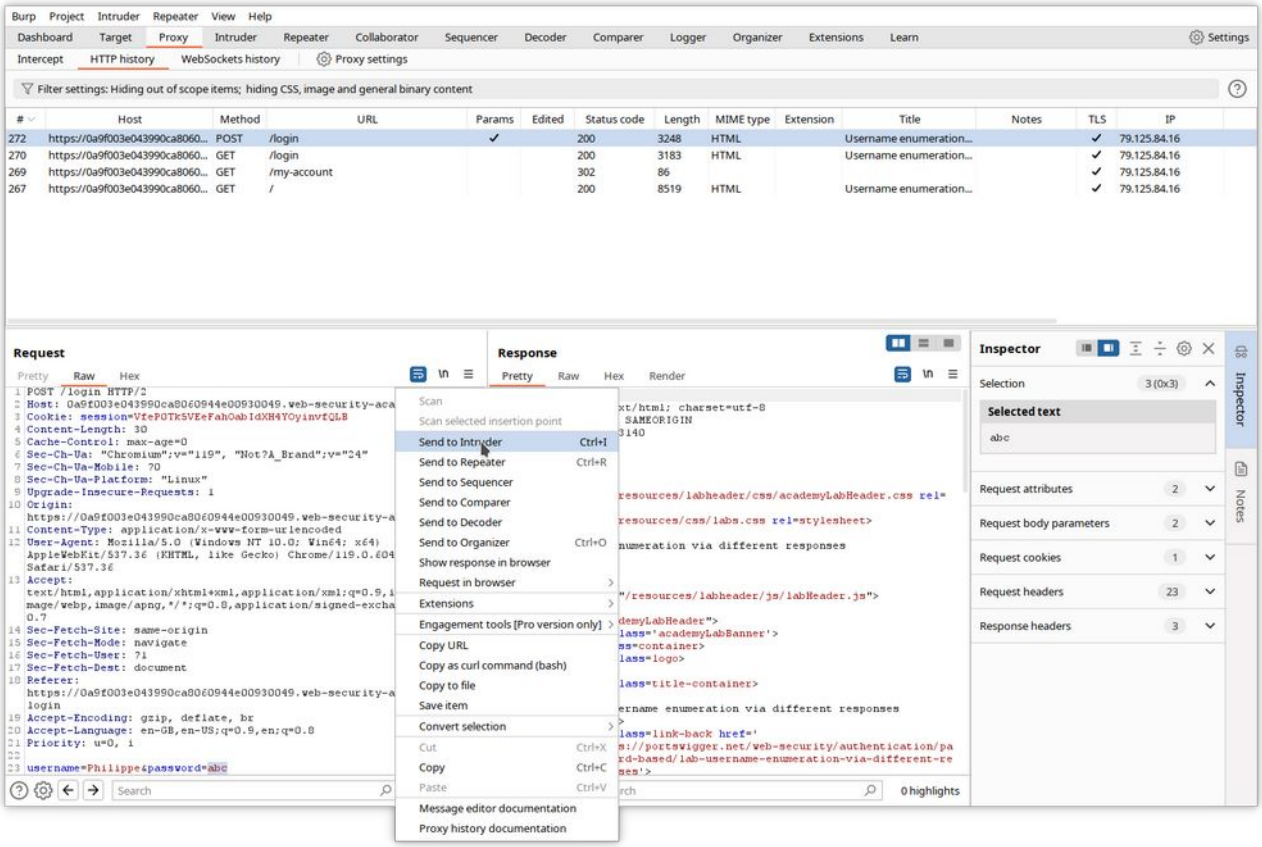


The error message has changed and is ***Incorrect password***. This means that the proposed username is correct.

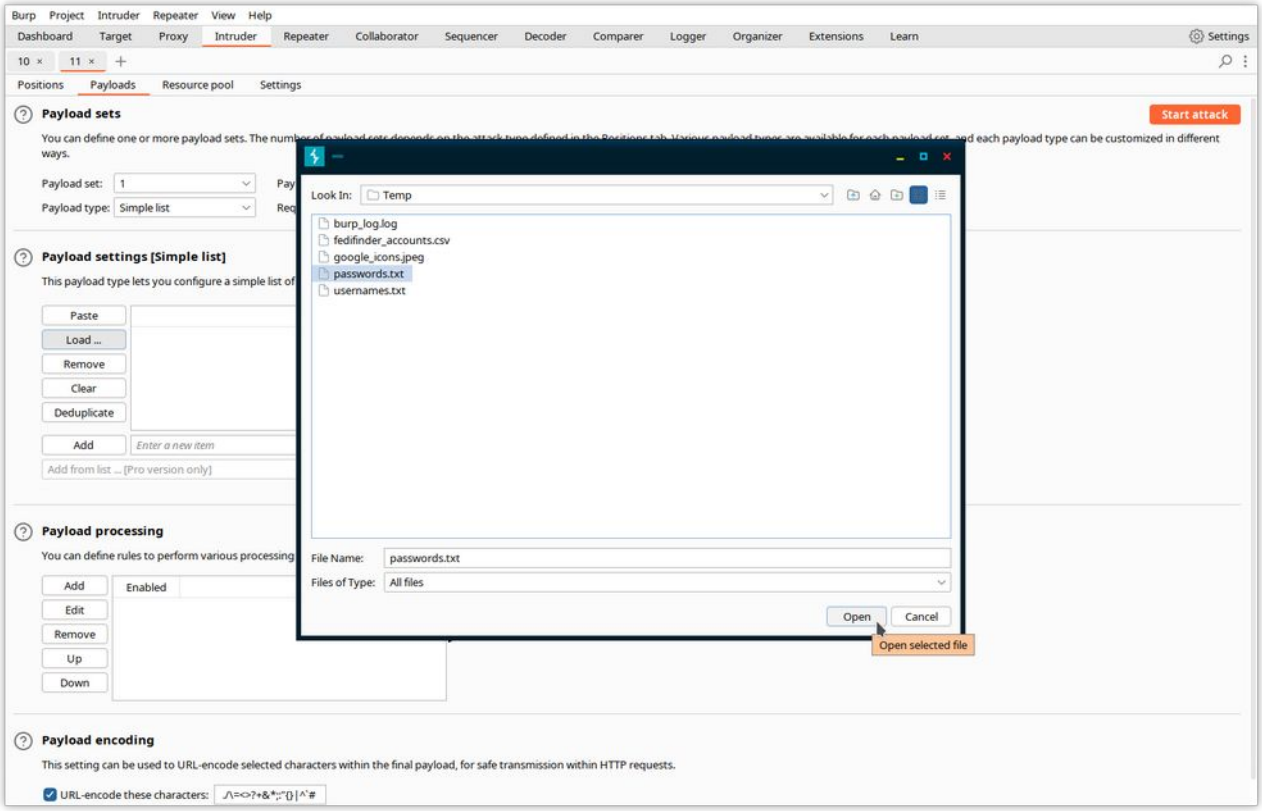
Let's try now to find the password. We will use the same tools, with a different payload list corresponding to frequently used passwords. First, close the current attack window. Intruder will ask for confirmation. Click ***Discard***.



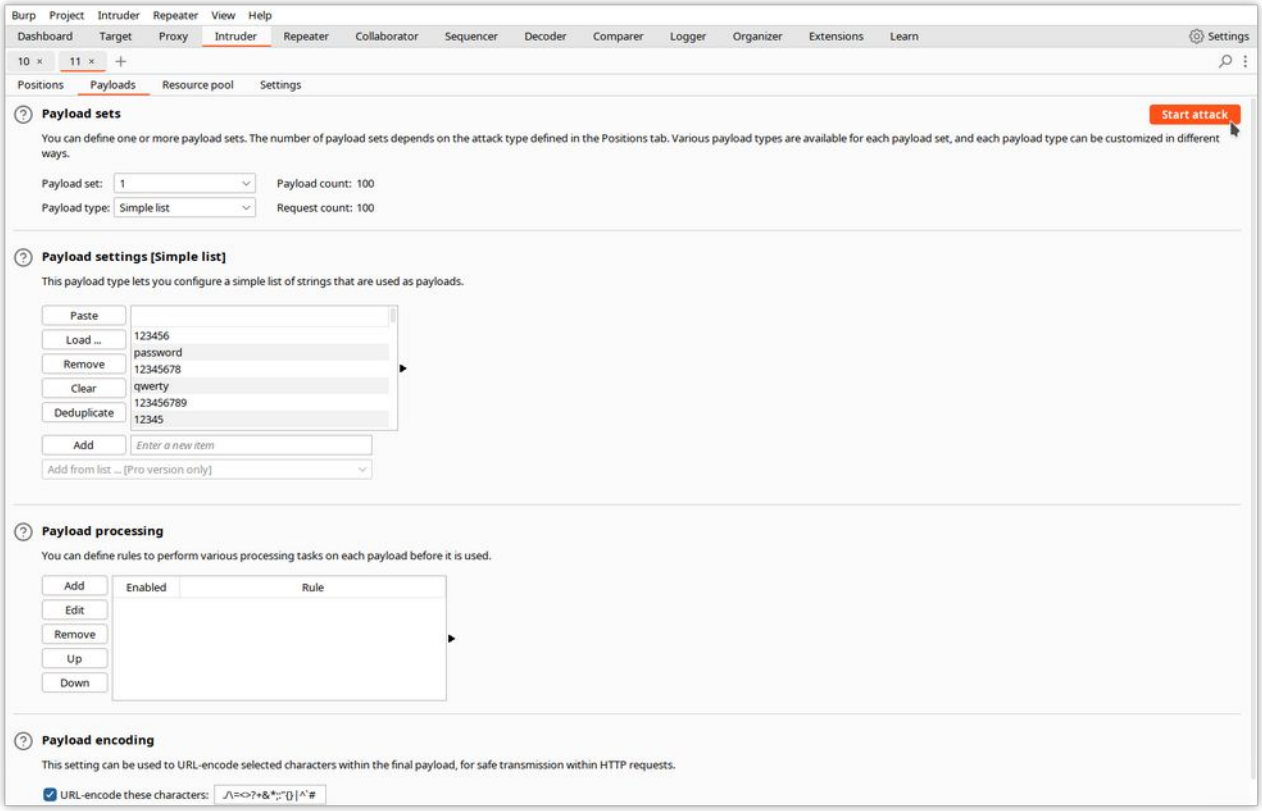
In the main Burp window, return to the original login POST message, highlight now the `password` variable, and send it again to Intruder.



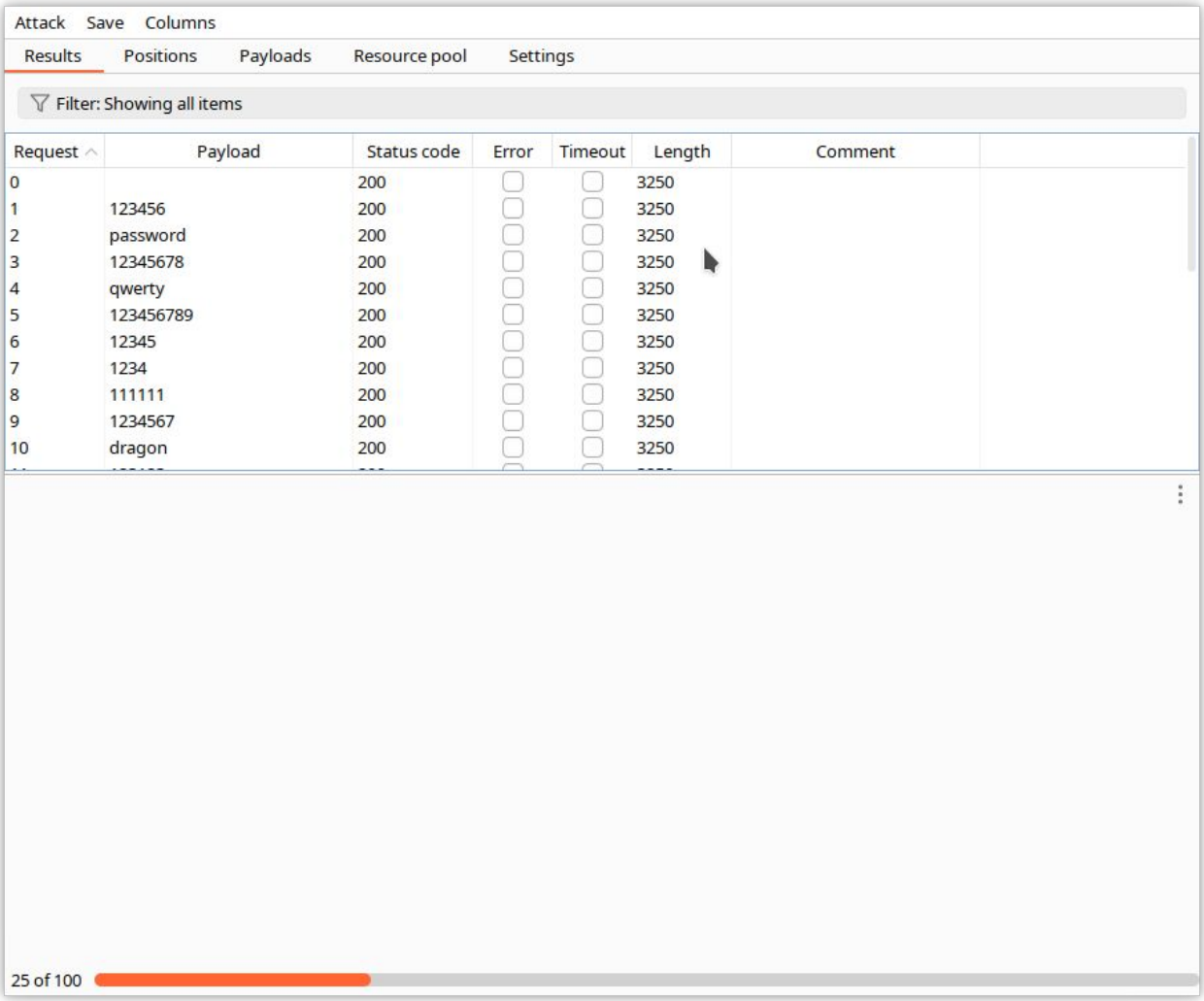
In Intruder, replace the username by the correct one, click the ***Payloads*** tab and load the file containing the password list.



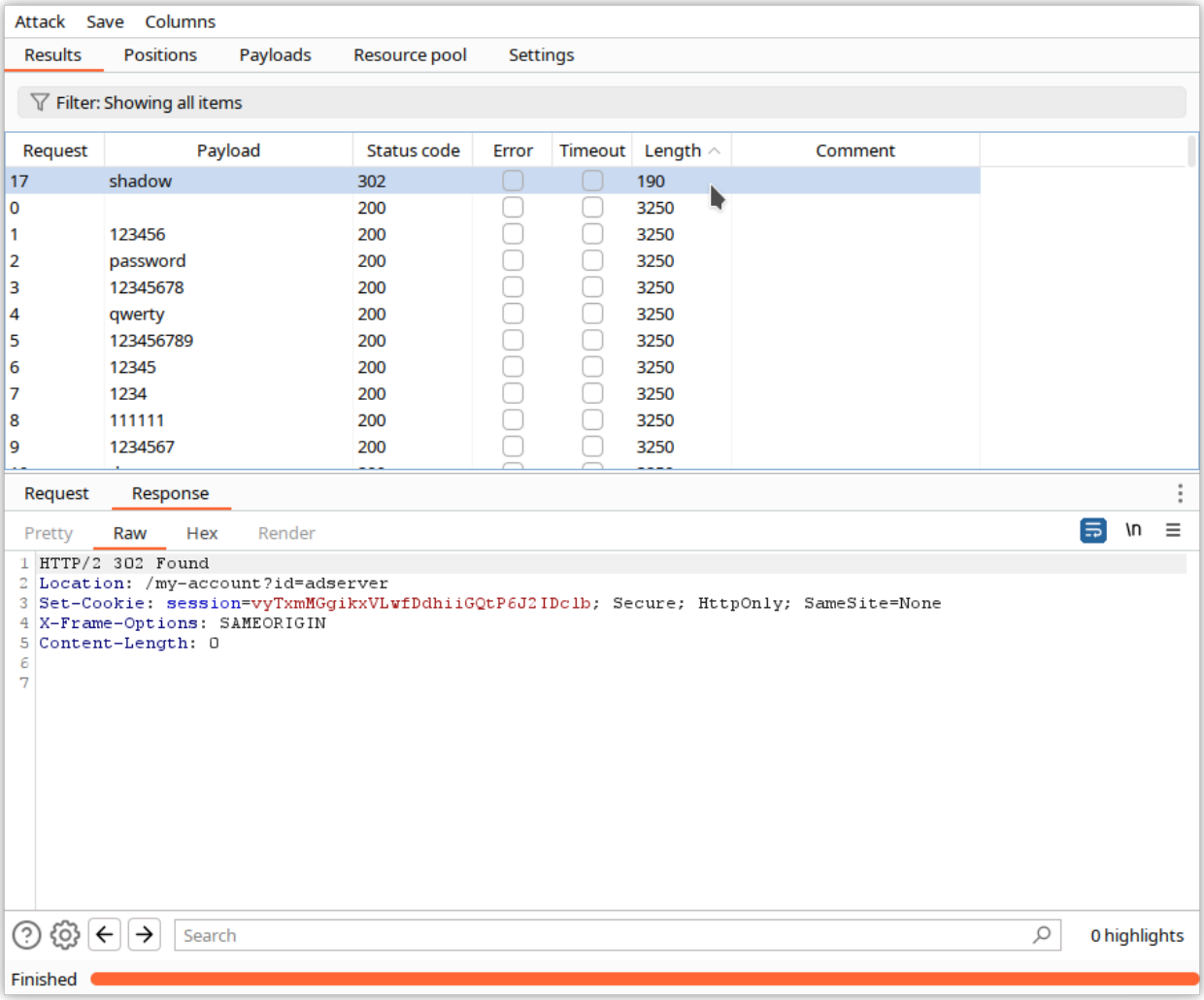
Then, start the new attack.



Let it run.

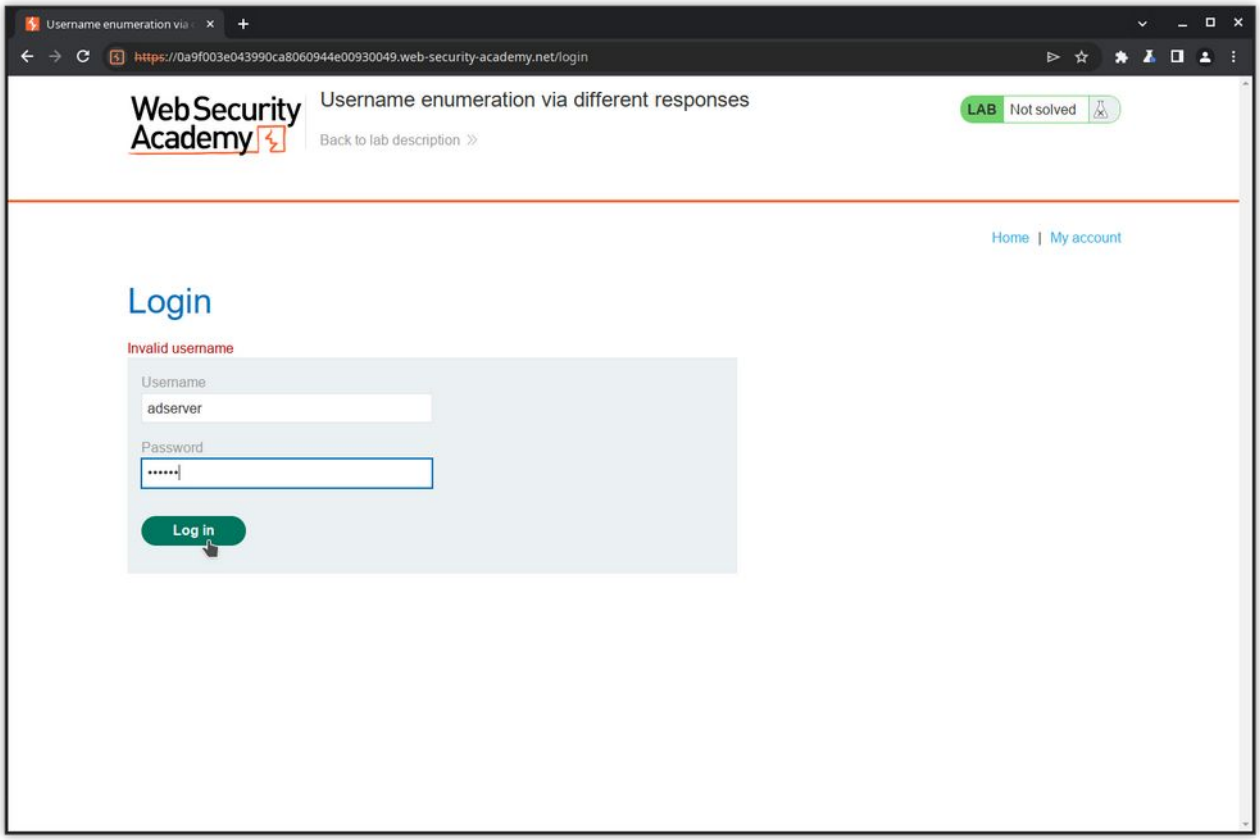


When the attack finishes, sort the responses by length, and select the unique one.

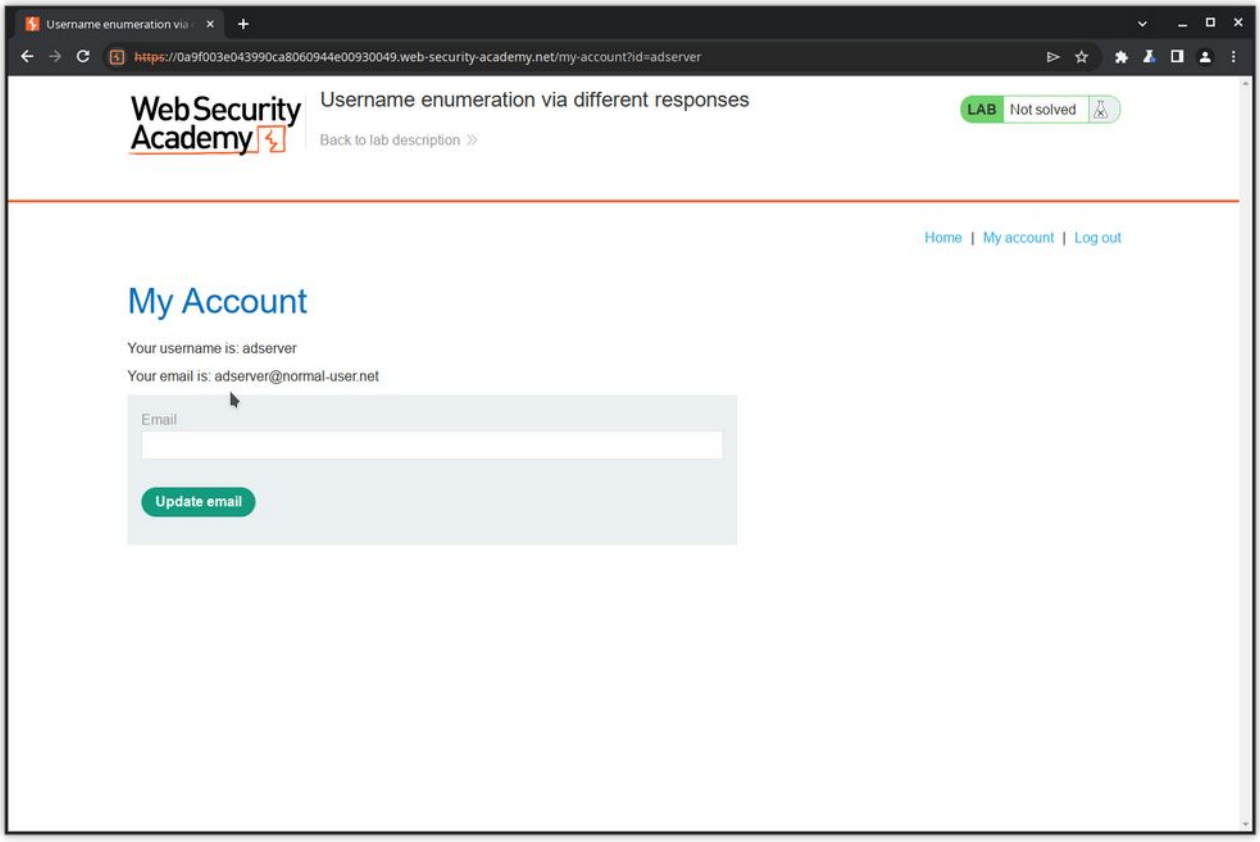


It does not include any error message, so we can assume it corresponds to the right password, in our case `shadow`.

Let's confirm in the browser by performing an interactive login with the found credentials.



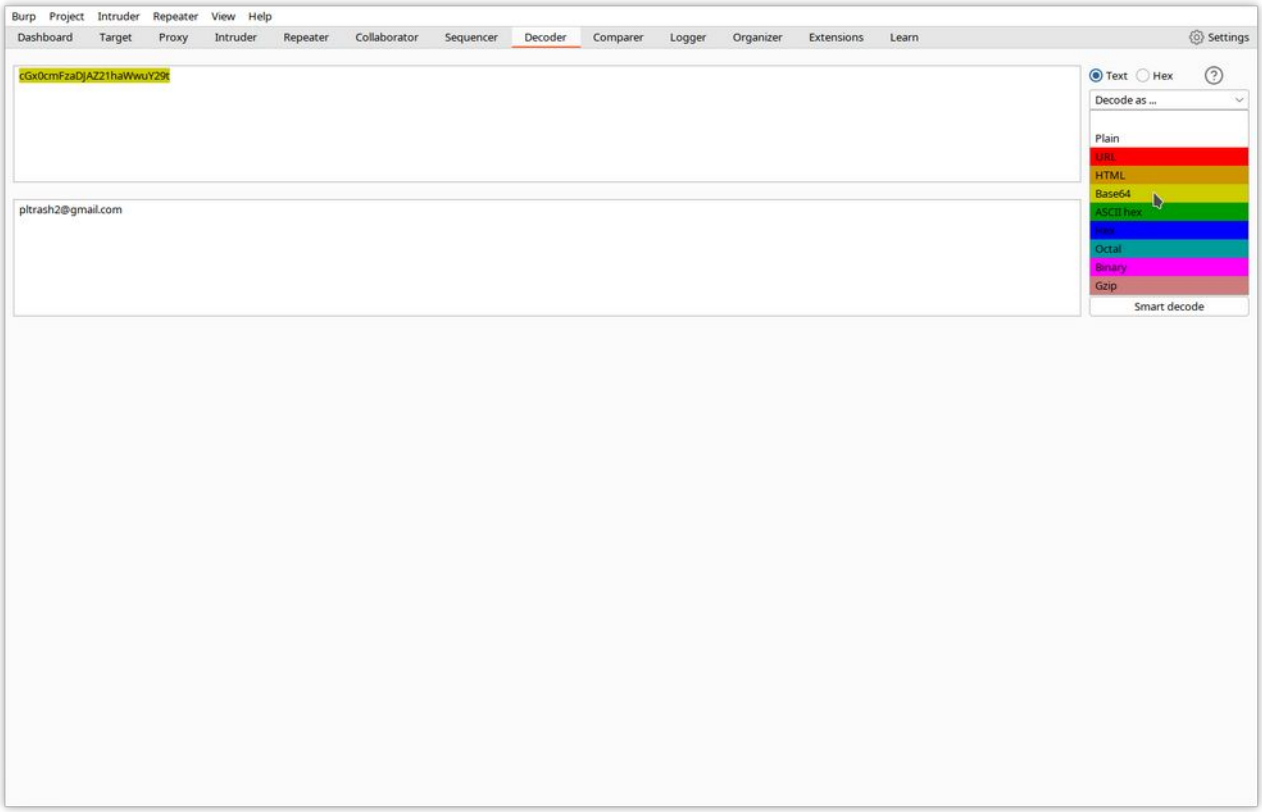
Success!!



Other tools

Decoder

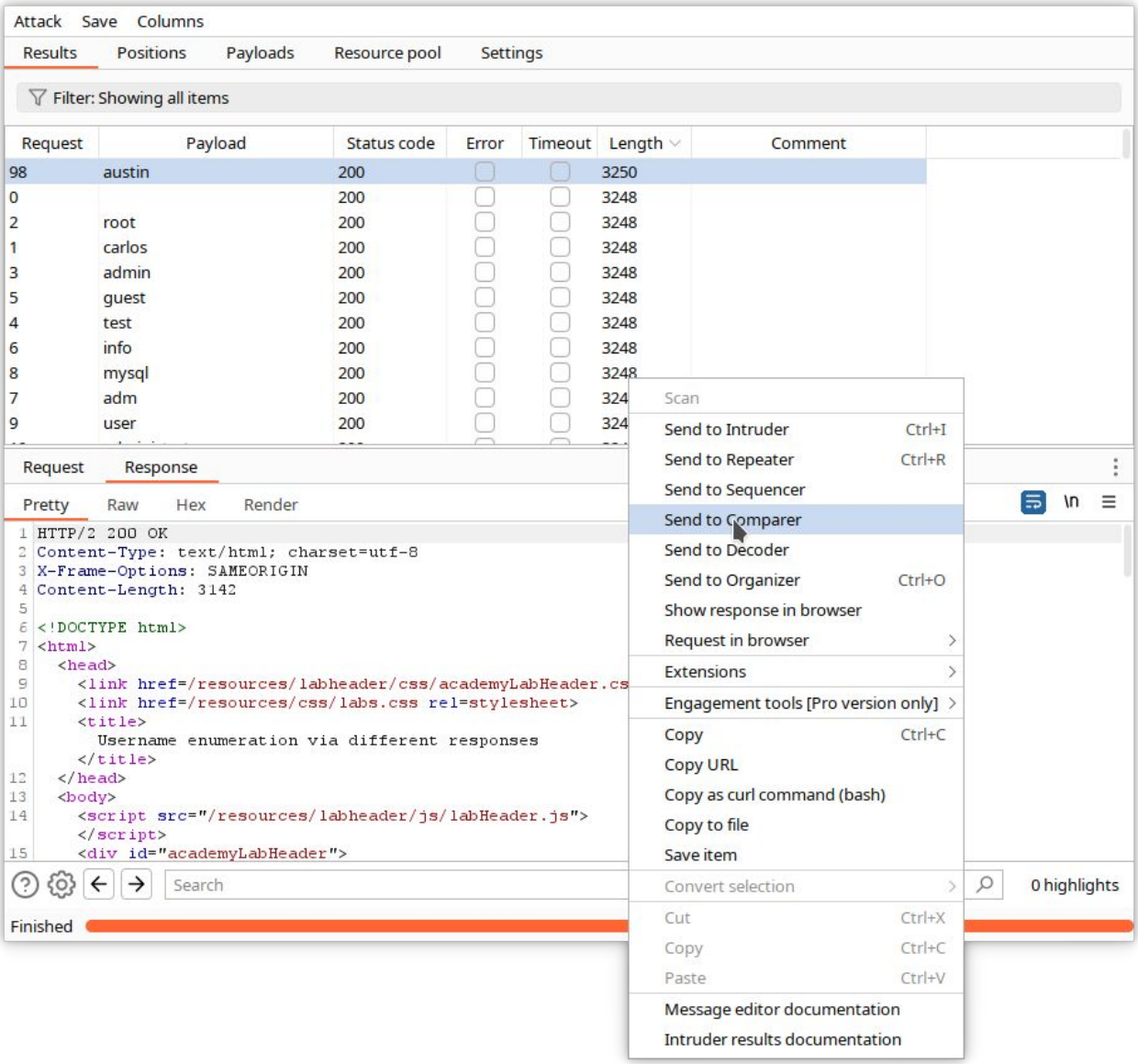
As its name implies, ***Decoder*** is an encoder/decoder/hash calculator. It encodes/decodes from/to plain text, URL encoded, HTML, base64, hexadecimal, octal, binary, gzip, and computes hashes with many algorithms, including MD4, MD5, SHA-1, SHA-256...



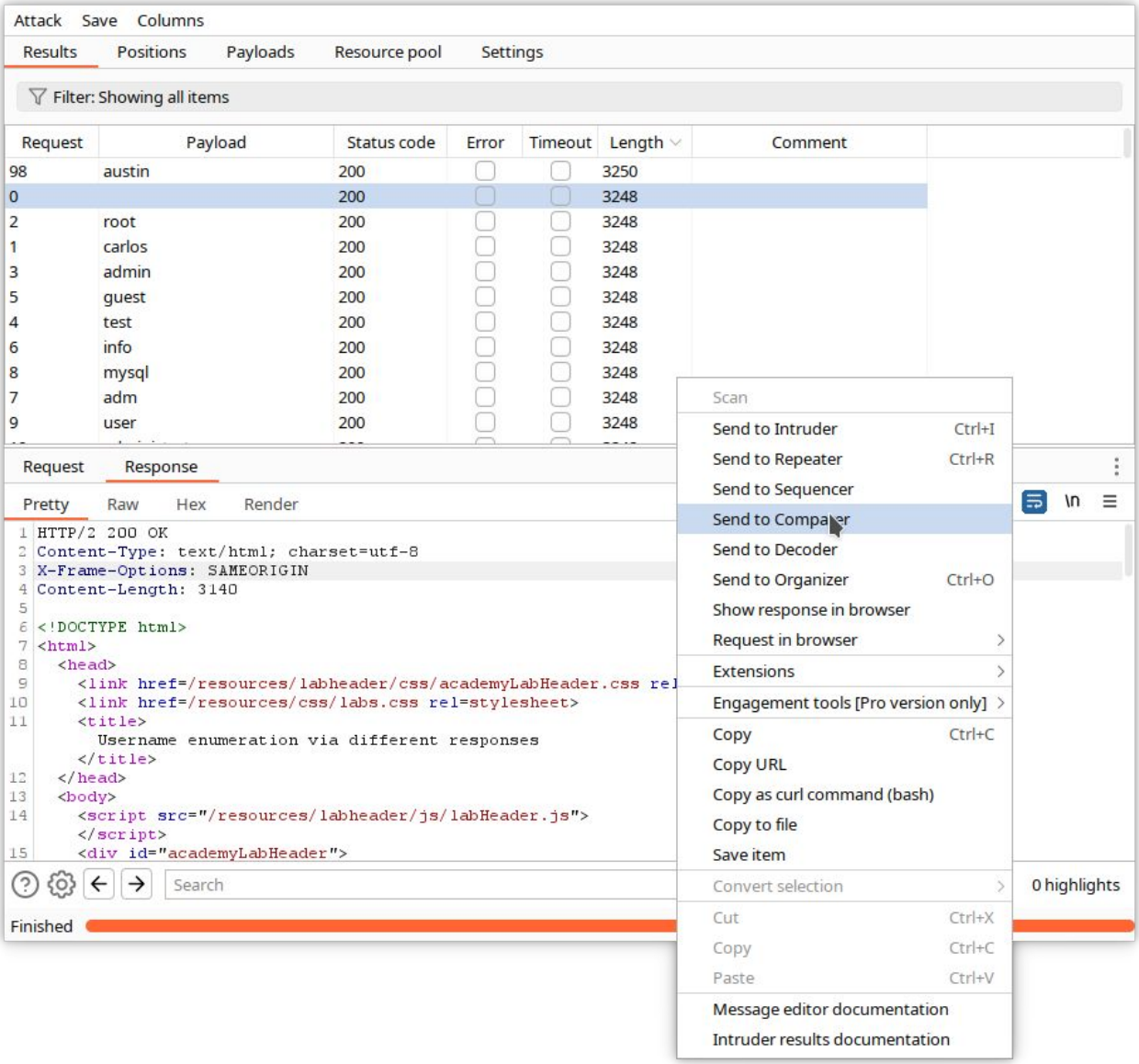
Comparer

Comparer is a visual difference utility. You can send data from other Burp tools to it, or you can paste data or load it from files.

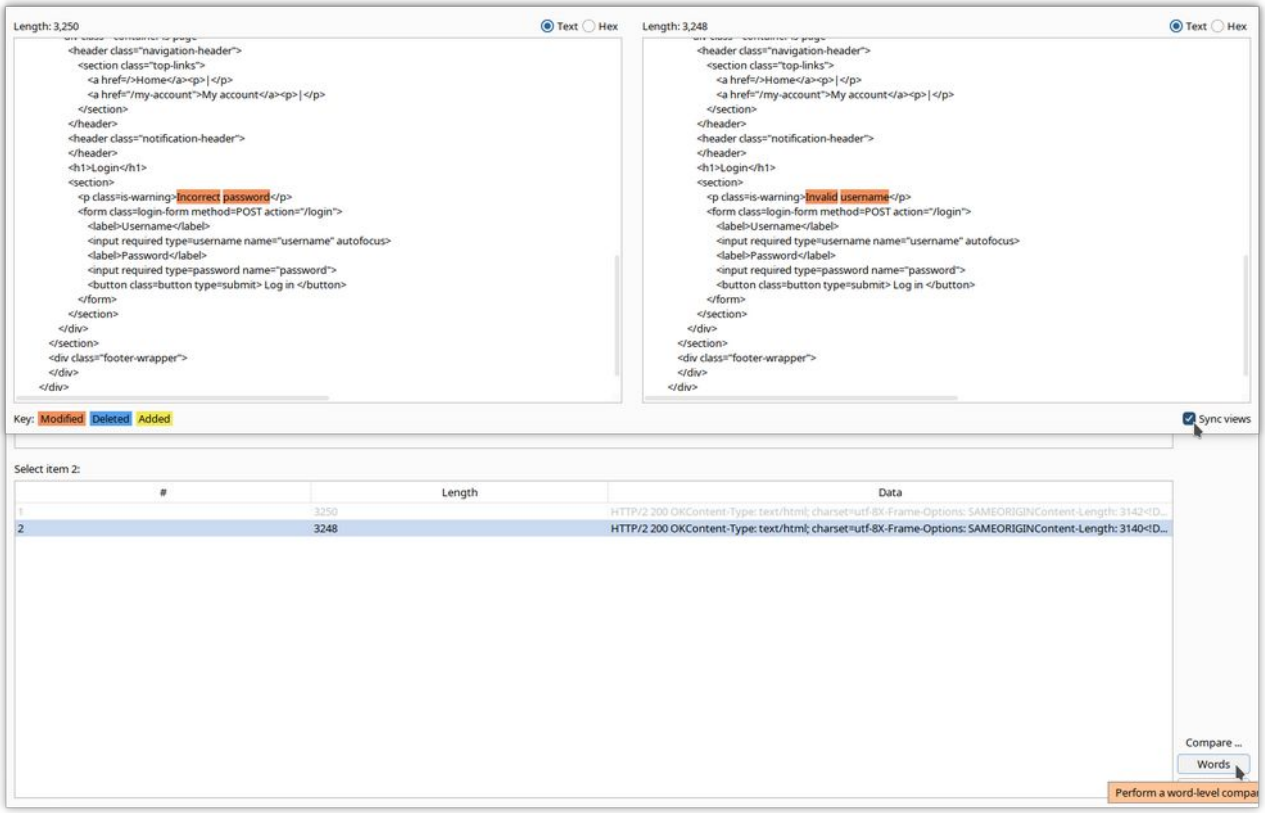
In the following example, we have sent the responses of our username attack described above and compared them in the 2 Comparer windows.


Attack Save Columns
Results Positions Payloads Resource pool Settings
Filter: Showing all items
Request Payload Status code Error Timeout Length Comment
98 austin 200 3250
0 200 3248
2 root 200 3248
1 carlos 200 3248
3 admin 200 3248
5 guest 200 3248
4 test 200 3248
6 info 200 3248
8 mysql 200 3248
7 adm 200 324
9 user 200 324
Request Response
Pretty Raw Hex Render
HTTP/2 200 OK
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Content-Length: 3142
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link href=/resources/labheader/css/academyLabHeader.cs
<link href=/resources/css/labs.css rel=stylesheet>
<title>
Username enumeration via different responses
</title>
</head>
<body>
<script src="/resources/labheader/js/labHeader.js">
</script>

Search
0 highlights
Finished
Scan
Send to Intruder Ctrl+I
Send to Repeater Ctrl+R
Send to Sequencer
Send to Comparer
Send to Decoder
Send to Organizer Ctrl+O
Show response in browser
Request in browser
Extensions
Engagement tools [Pro version only]
Copy Ctrl+C
Copy URL
Copy as curl command (bash)
Copy to file
Save item
Convert selection
Cut Ctrl+X
Copy Ctrl+C
Paste Ctrl+V
Message editor documentation
Intruder results documentation


Attack Save Columns
Results Positions Payloads Resource pool Settings
Filter: Showing all items
Request Payload Status code Error Timeout Length Comment
98 austin 200 3250
0 200 3248
2 root 200 3248
1 carlos 200 3248
3 admin 200 3248
5 guest 200 3248
4 test 200 3248
6 info 200 3248
8 mysql 200 3248
7 adm 200 3248
9 user 200 3248
Request Response
Pretty Raw Hex Render
HTTP/2 200 OK
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Content-Length: 3140
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link href=/resources/labheader/css/academyLabHeader.css rel
<link href=/resources/css/labs.css rel=stylesheet>
<title>
Username enumeration via different responses
</title>
</head>
<body>
<script src="/resources/labheader/js/labHeader.js">
</script>

Search
0 highlights
Finished
Scan
Send to Intruder Ctrl+I
Send to Repeater Ctrl+R
Send to Sequencer
Send to Comparer
Send to Decoder
Send to Organizer Ctrl+O
Show response in browser
Request in browser
Extensions
Engagement tools [Pro version only]
Copy Ctrl+C
Copy URL
Copy as curl command (bash)
Copy to file
Save item
Convert selection
Cut Ctrl+X
Copy Ctrl+C
Paste Ctrl+V
Message editor documentation
Intruder results documentation


Length: 3,250
Text
Hex
<header class="navigation-header">
<section class="top-links">
Home |
My account |
</section>
</header>
<header class="notification-header">
</header>
<h1>Login</h1>
<section>
Incorrect password
<form class=login-form method=POST action="/login">
<label>Username</label>
<input required type=username name="username" autofocus>
<label>Password</label>
<input required type=password name="password">
<button class=button type=submit> Log in </button>
</form>
</section>

</section>

Length: 3,248
Text
Hex
<header class="navigation-header">
<section class="top-links">
Home |
My account |
</section>
</header>
<header class="notification-header">
</header>
<h1>Login</h1>
<section>
Invalid username
<form class=login-form method=POST action="/login">
<label>Username</label>
<input required type=username name="username" autofocus>
<label>Password</label>
<input required type=password name="password">
<button class=button type=submit> Log in </button>
</form>
</section>

</section>

Key:
Modified
Deleted
Added
Sync views
Select item 2:
#
Length
Data
1
3250
HTTP/2 200 OKContent-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGINContent-Length: 3142<!D...
2
3248
HTTP/2 200 OKContent-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGINContent-Length: 3140<!D...
Compare ...
Words
Perform a word-level compar