

CYBER SECURITY LAB 24

1. Web Application Penetration Testing of HTTP Methods, HTTP Requests & Response using BurpSuite

HTTP Methods :-

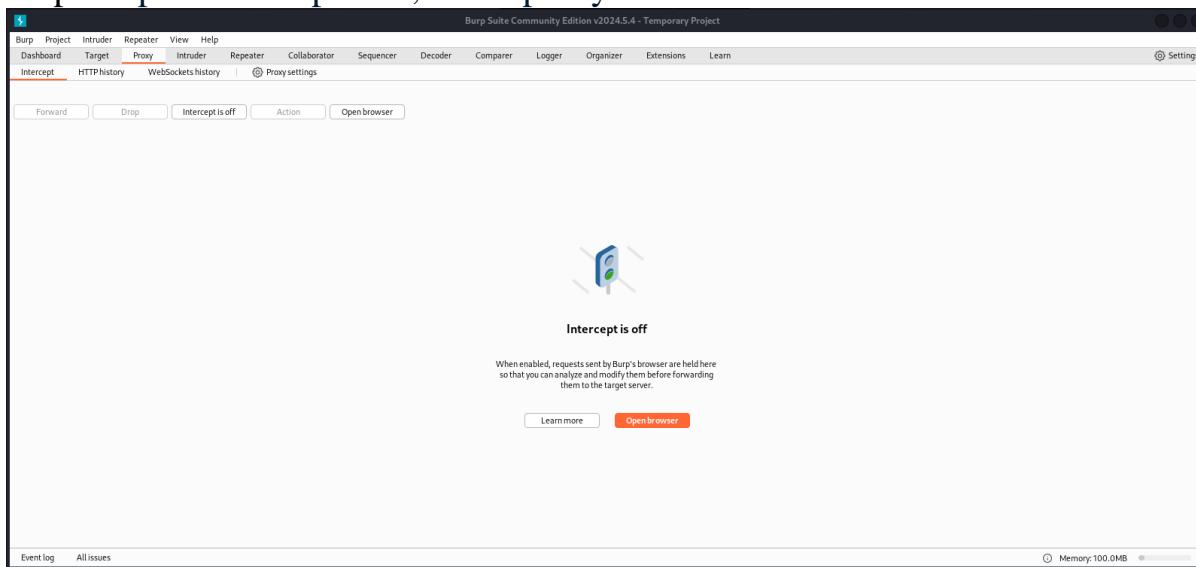
HTTP methods, also known as HTTP request methods, are actions that indicate the desired action to be performed on a resource identified by a URL. Each HTTP method has a specific purpose and semantic meaning.

This extension makes a OPTIONS request and determines if other HTTP methods than the original request are available. If there are other methods available, the request under Proxy/Http History

Here are the common HTTP methods:

- GET
- POST
- PUT
- TRACE
- DELETE
- PATCH
- HEAD

Step 1: Open the Burp suite, Go to proxy features.



Step 2: Check for intercepted requests.

If you're seeing intercepted requests in the Proxy > Intercept tab, turn on

interception. Send request to get response of current http method.

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the following details:

- Request:** A GET request to `/login?return_to=https%3A%2F%2Fgithub.com%2Fgithub-login` via HTTP/2.
- Response:** A 200 OK response from GitHub's login page, titled "Sign in to GitHub". The page includes fields for "Username or email address" and "Password", a "Sign in" button, and links for "Sign in with a passkey", "New to GitHub?", and "Create an account".
- Inspector:** Shows the raw response headers and body.
- Bottom Status Bar:** Shows "44,486 bytes | 475 millis" and "Memory 178.3MB".

Step 3: Change HTTP Method to check penetration testing of web application.

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the following details:

- Request:** A POST request to `/login?return_to=https%3A%2F%2Fgithub.com%2Fgithub-login` via HTTP/2.
- Response:** A 500 Internal Server Error response from GitHub, with the message "What?" displayed prominently. The error message states: "Your browser did something unexpected. Please try again. If the error continues, try disabling all browser extensions." It also includes links for "Please contact us if the problem persists.", "Contact Support", "GitHub Status", and "@githubstatus".
- Inspector:** Shows the raw response headers and body.
- Bottom Status Bar:** Shows "10,358 bytes | 521 millis" and "Memory 134.3MB".

Step 4: Find target and set scope of URL or API to perform attacks.

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the 'Proxy' tab selected. The 'Sites' list on the left includes https://api.github.com, https://collector.github.com, https://github.com, and https://github.githubassets.com. The main pane displays a table of captured requests:

Host	Method	URL	Params	Status Code	Length	MIMEType	Title	Notes	Time Requested
https://api.github.com	POST	/_private/browser/stats	✓	200	1088				12:17:18 12 Sep 2024
https://api.github.com	POST	/_private/browser/stats	✓	200	1086				12:18:10 12 Sep 2024
https://api.github.com	GET	/_private/browser/stats							

The 'Request' tab in the center shows the raw HTTP request for the first row:

```
1 GET /_private/browser/stats HTTP/2
2 Host: api.github.com
3 Connection: Upgrade
4 Pragma: no-cache
5 Accept: */*
6 Accept-Language: en-US;q=0.9,en;q=0.8
7 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/126.0.6478.57 Safari/537.36
8 Cache-Control: max-age=0
9
10
```

The 'Response' tab is currently inactive.