Name: Samarth Jain

USN: 4SU20CS081

Course: Cybersecurity

Trainer: Bharath Kumar

Date: 07/09/2023

Assignment Details

Assigned Date: 06/09/2023

Due Date: 07/09/2023

Topic: Fuzzing

Introduction

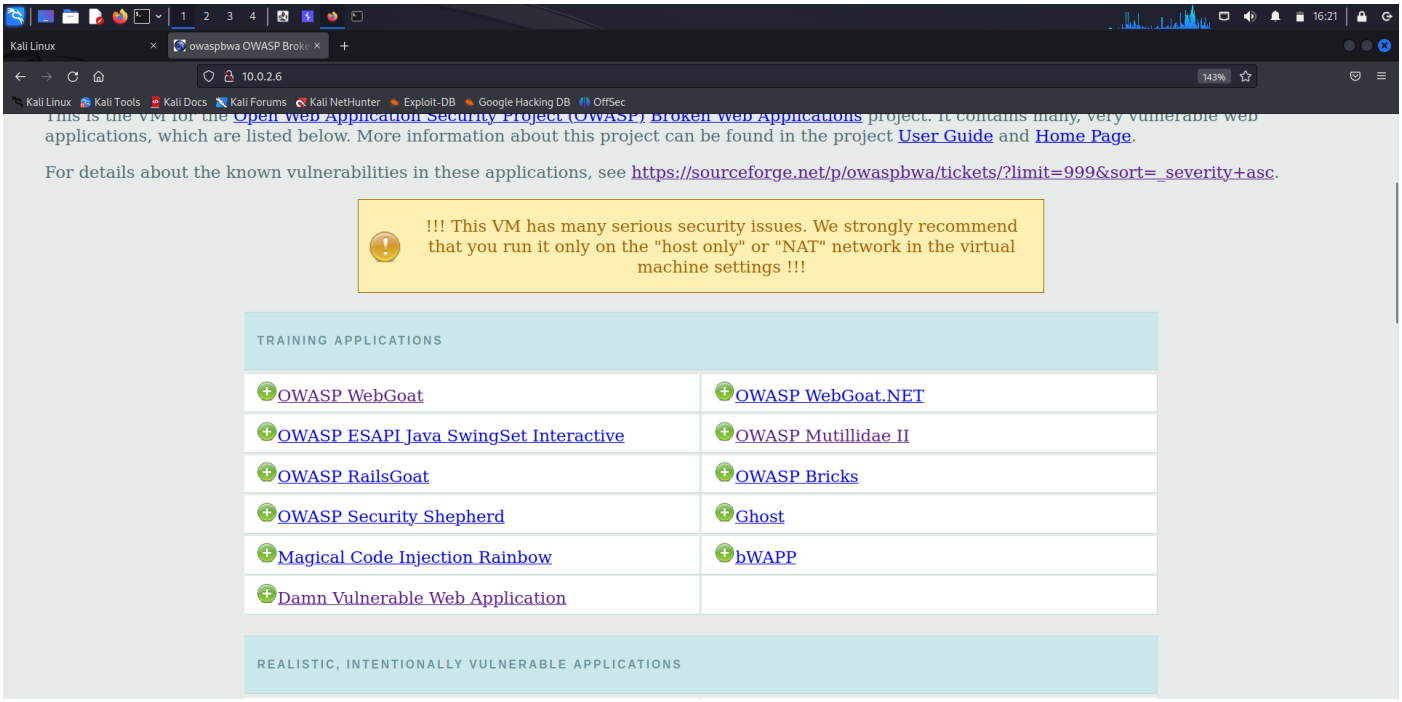
Fuzzing is a software testing technique used to uncover vulnerabilities and weaknesses in computer programs, applications, or systems. It involves the automated generation and submission of a large volume of unexpected, invalid, or random data as input to the target software. The primary goal of fuzzing is to identify security flaws, crashes, and unexpected behaviour that may be indicative of vulnerabilities that can be exploited by attackers.

During the fuzzing process, a fuzzing tool or framework generates various inputs, such as malformed data packets, unexpected command sequences, or random values, and sends them to the target software's input points, such as user interfaces, APIs, network protocols, or file parsers. The fuzzing tool monitors the target for any signs of abnormal behaviour, including crashes, hangs, excessive resource consumption, or error messages.

Fuzzing is particularly effective for uncovering memory-related vulnerabilities like buffer overflows, as well as input validation issues and boundary conditions that can lead to security vulnerabilities. It is an essential part of the security testing process, helping organizations identify and mitigate potential security risks in their software before they can be exploited by malicious actors. Fuzzing can be applied at different stages of the software development lifecycle, from early development to post-deployment security assessments, making it a valuable tool in ensuring the robustness and security of software systems.

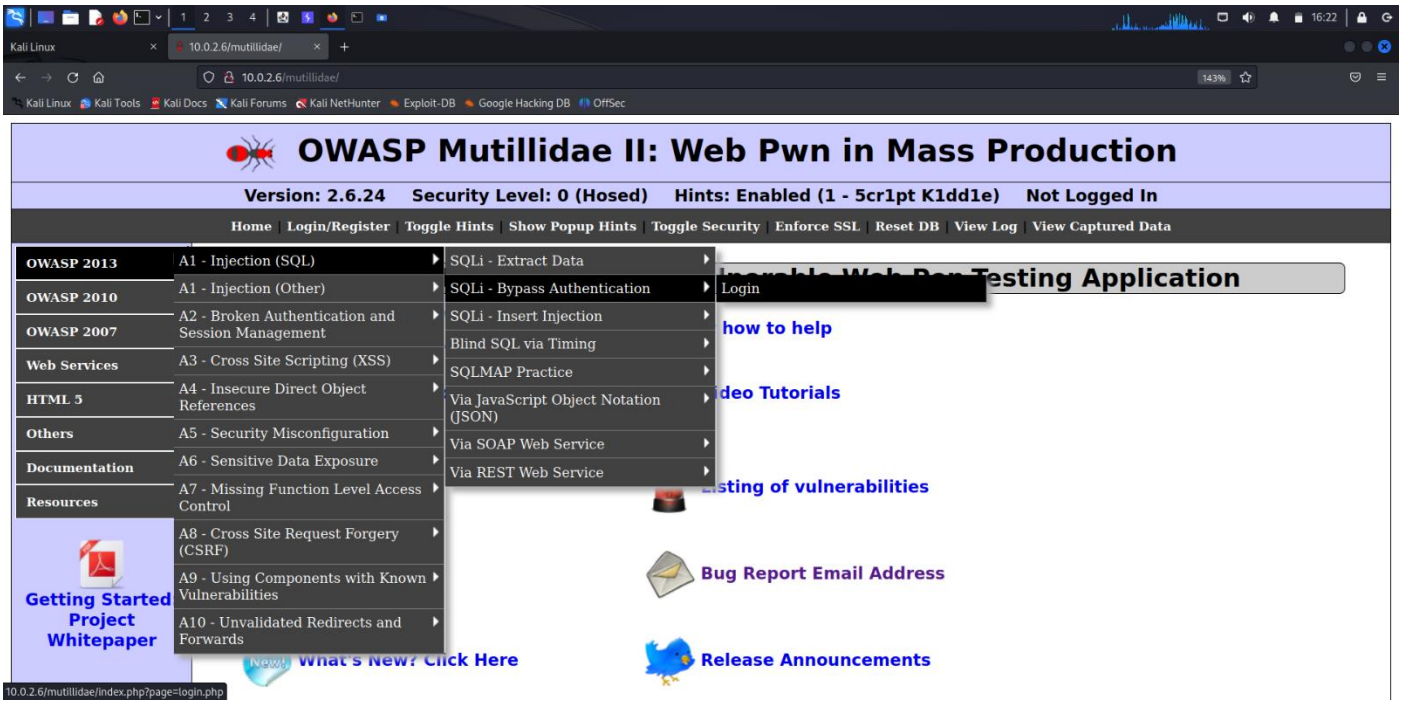
Content

Open the OWASP Broken Web Application



Open the Mutillidae II broken application in the OWASP BWA.

Open the Login page. The path of the Login page is displayed below.

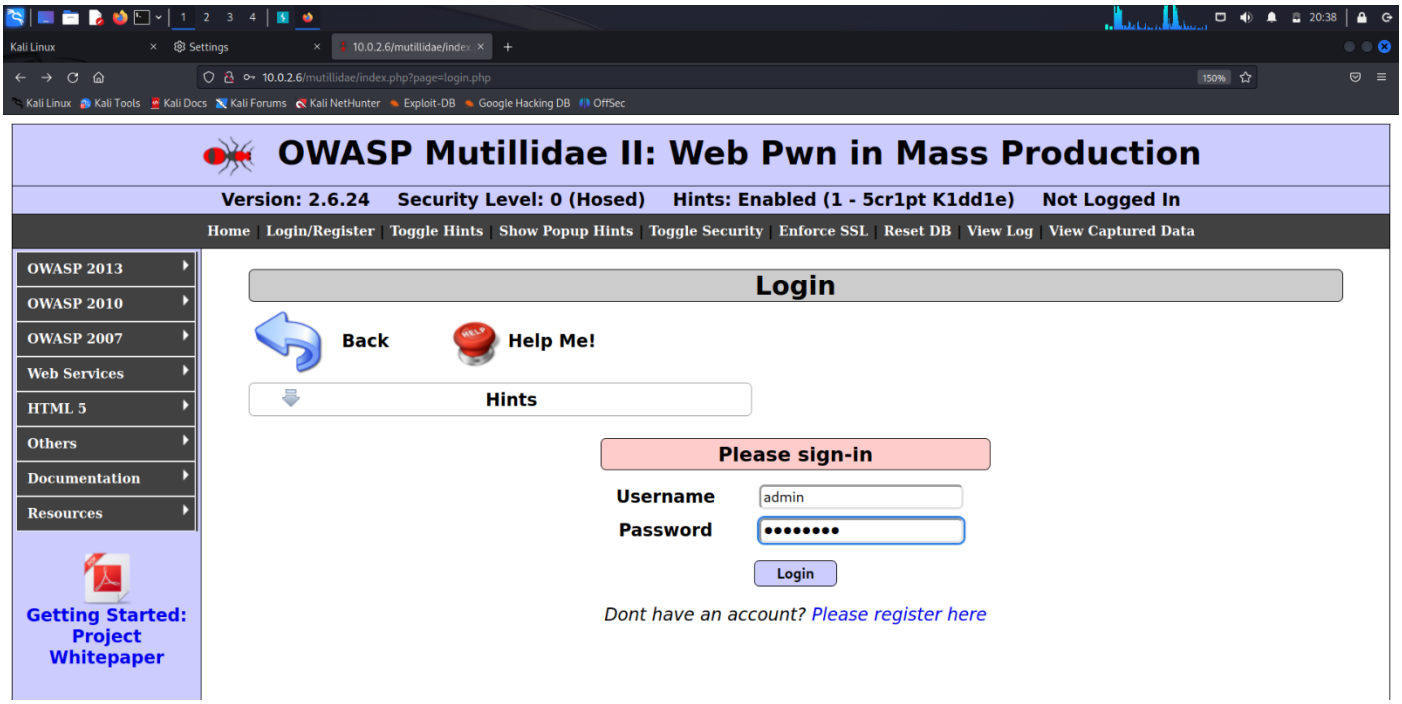


Enter the username ‘admin’ since this parameter is known.

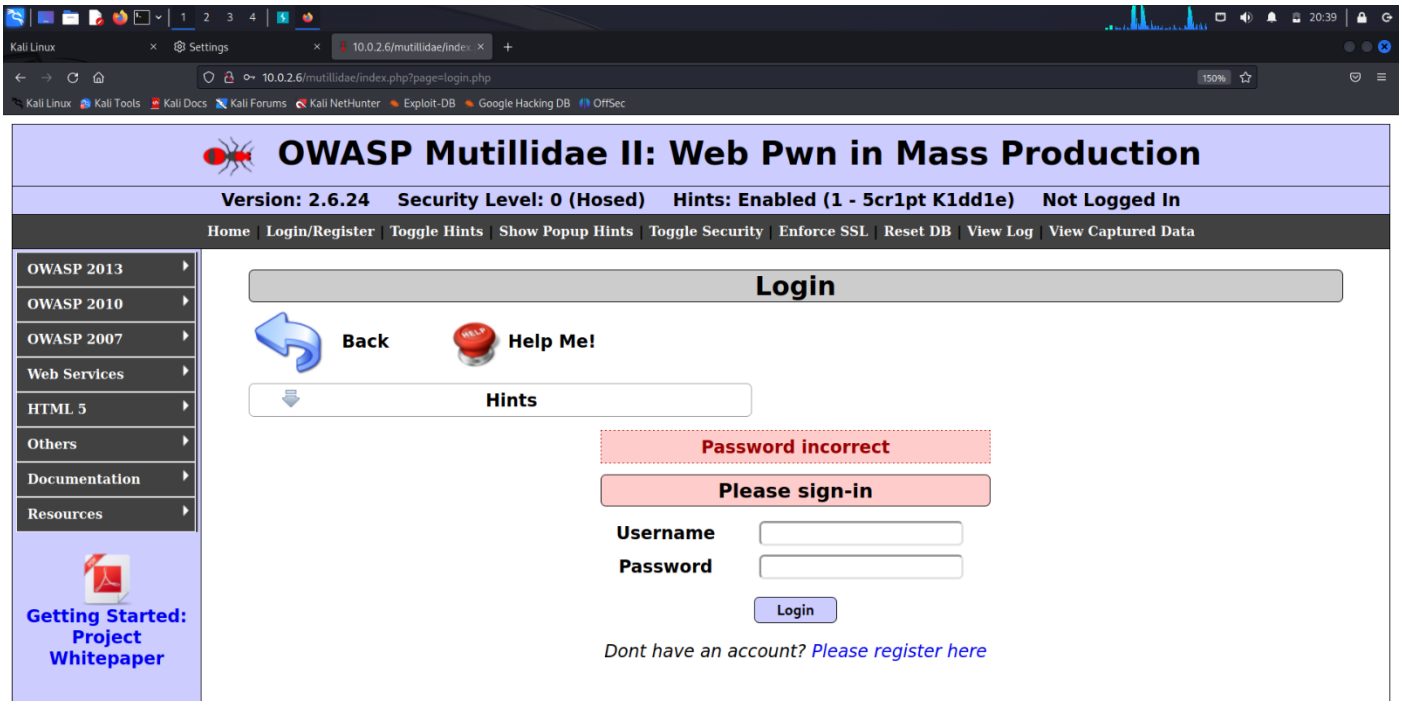
Enter any password.

Username: admin

Password: password

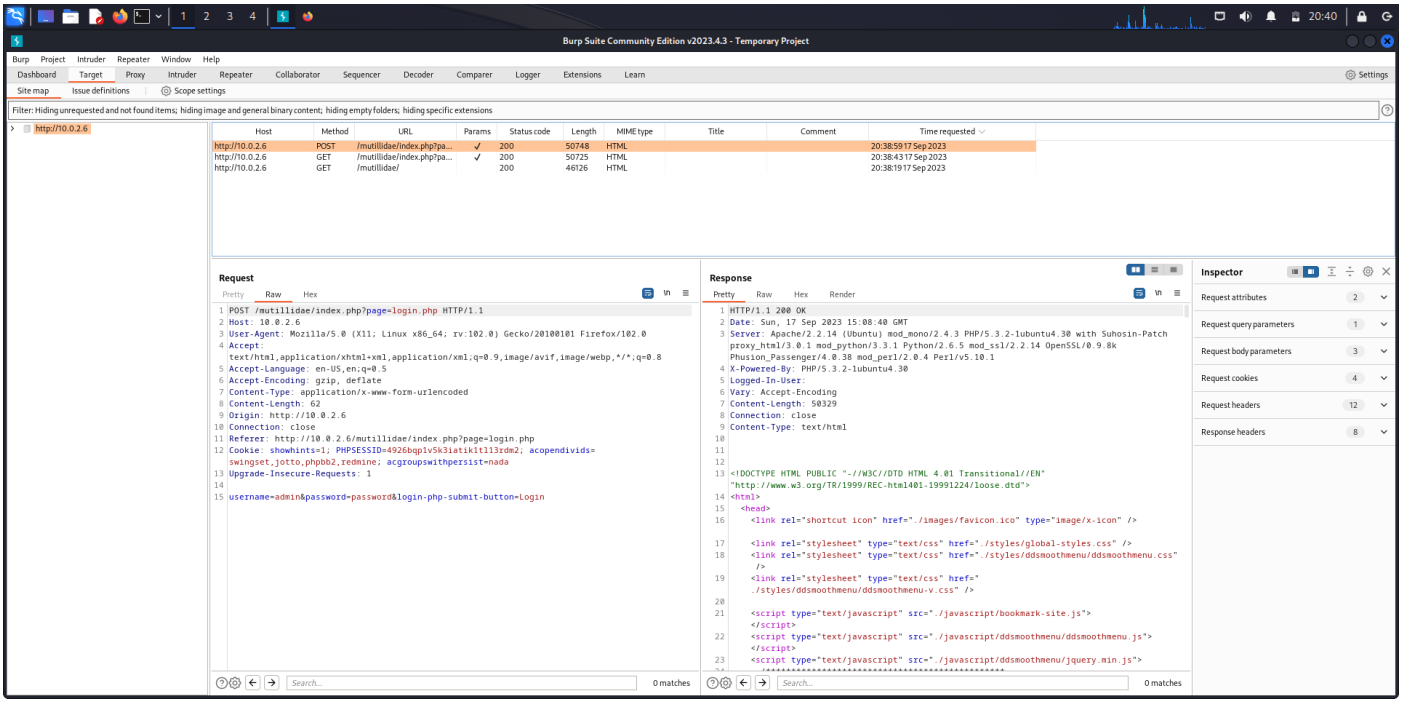


The entered password is incorrect and obviously denied.

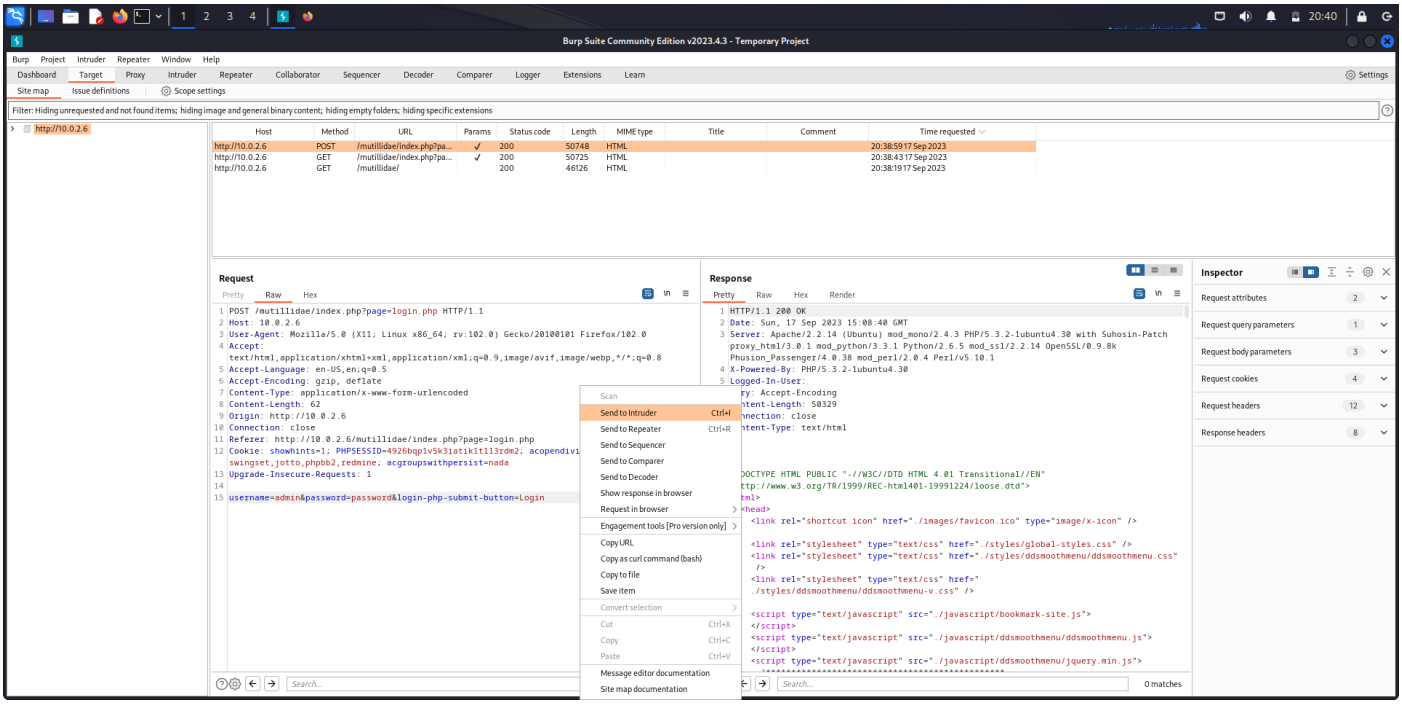


Catch the entered username and password int the Target tab of the burpsuite.

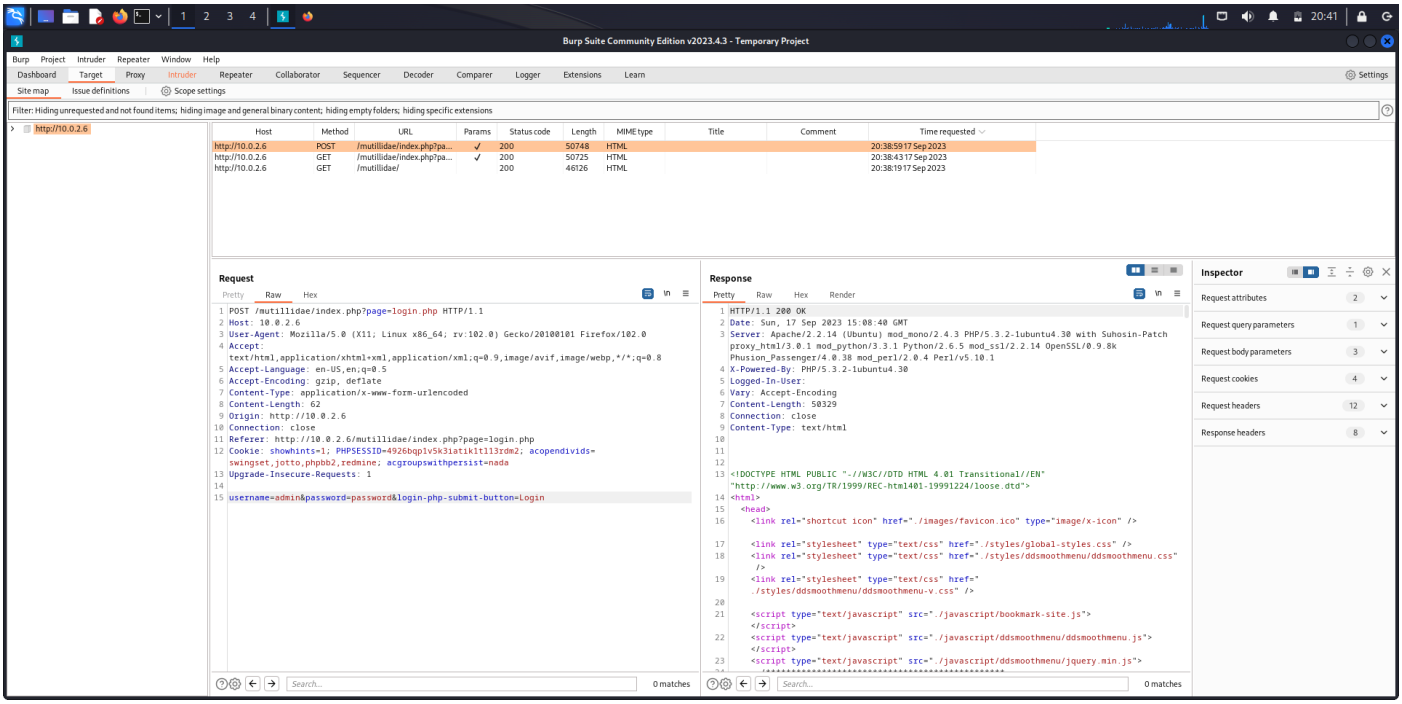
The Request makes use of the POST method.



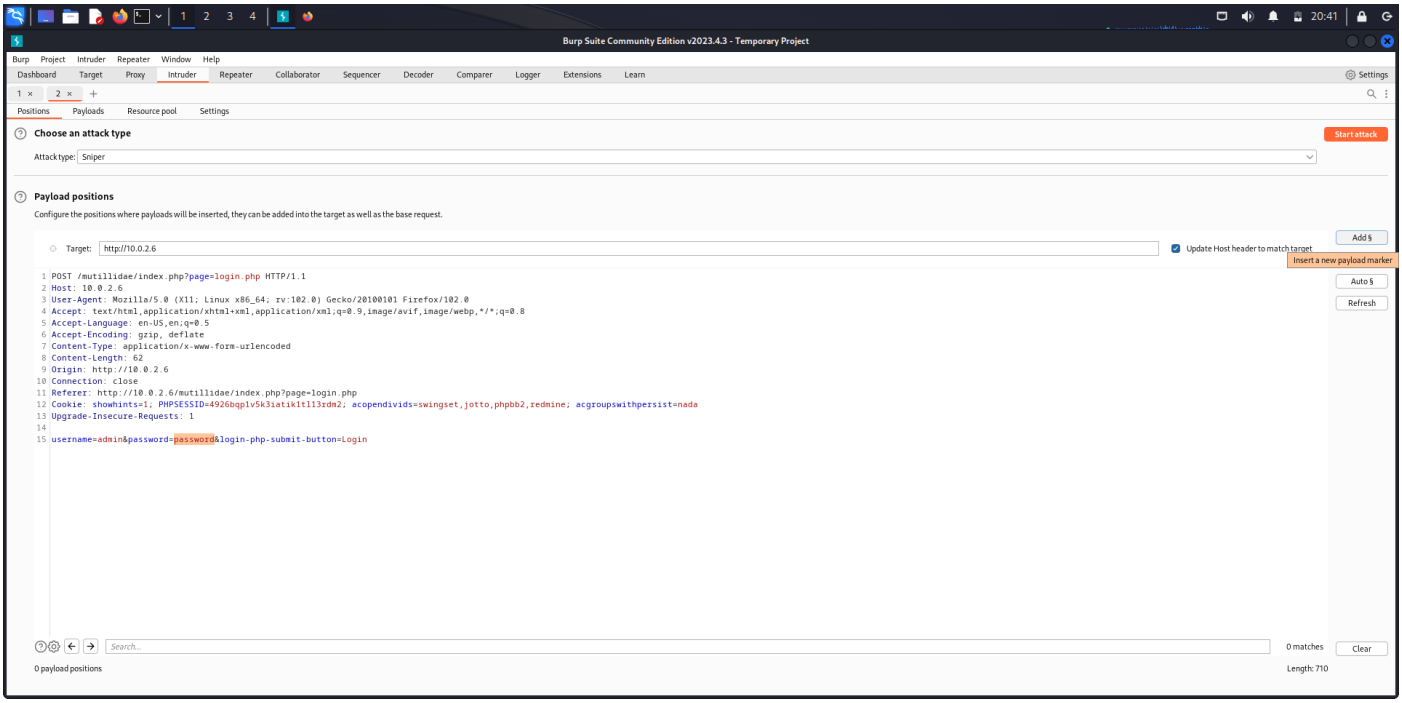
Right click the HTTP Request Message in the burpsuite and click on ‘Send to Intruder’.



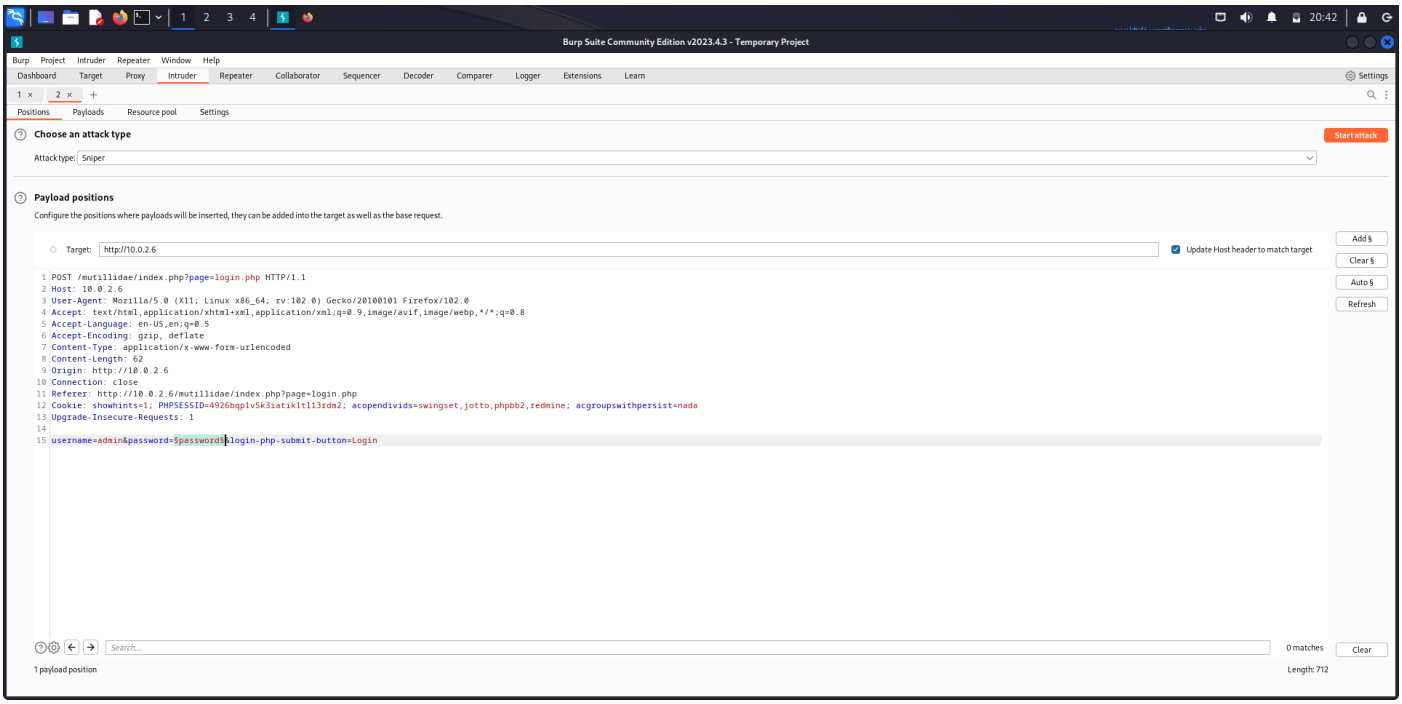
When the HTTP Request Message is sent to the Intruder tab, it is highlighted in red color indicating that the message has been successfully sent to the Intruder tab.



Select the fake password which was entered during the login process and click on Add on the right edge of Burpsuite.



After adding the password, it is marked.

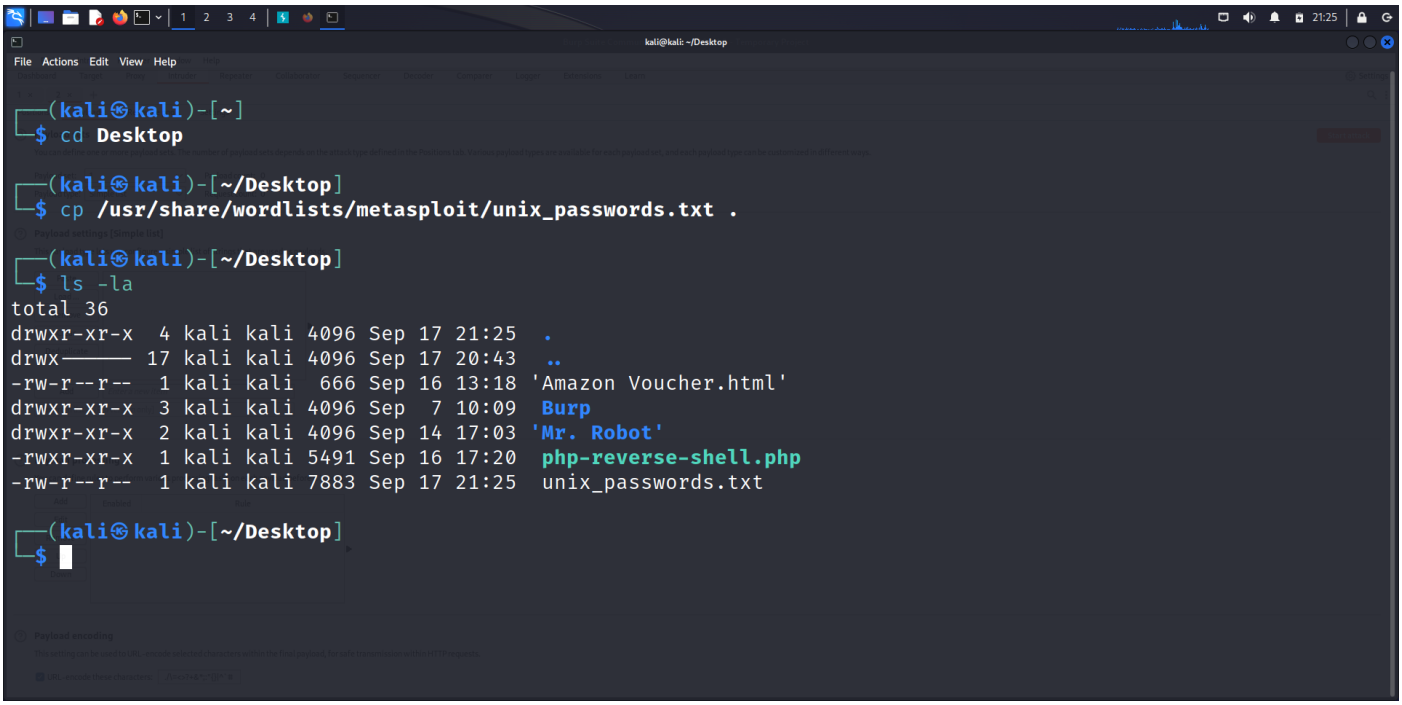


A file unix_passwords.txt contains all the common passwords which are used int web.

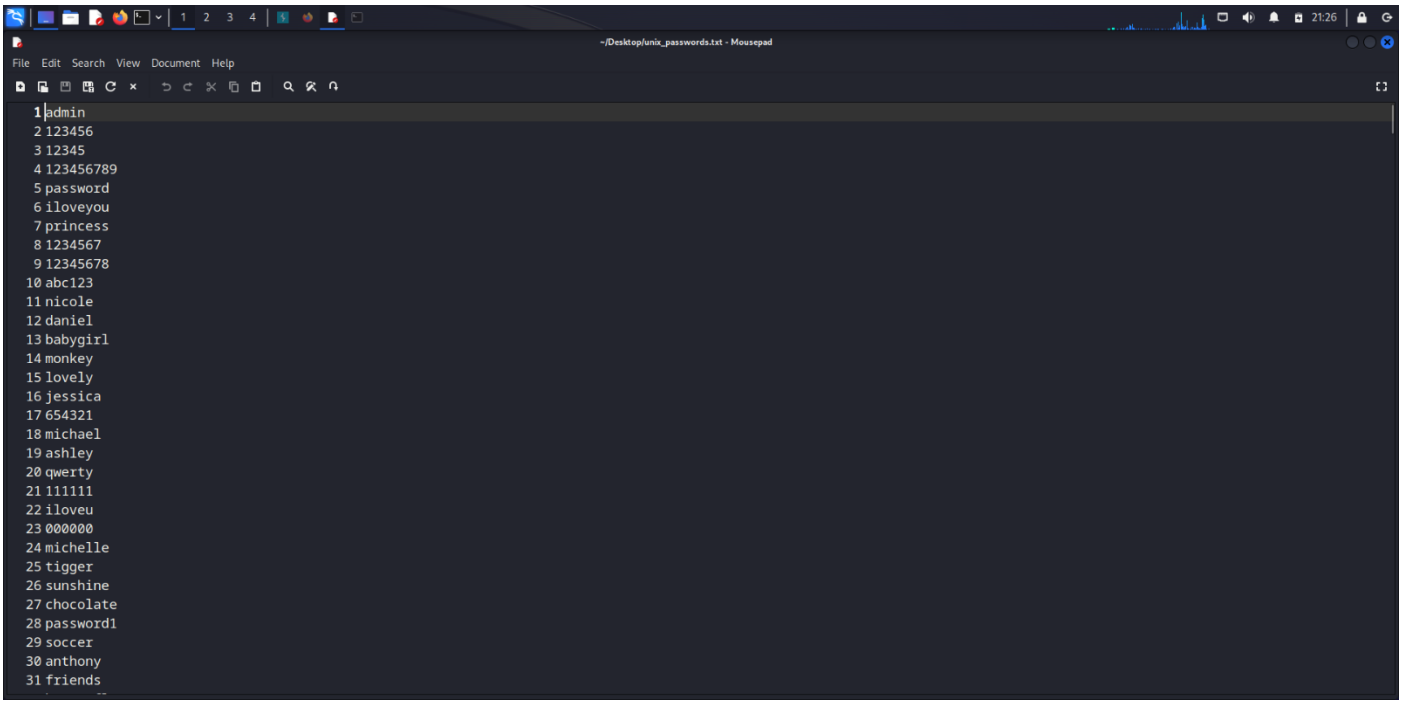
Copy the unix_passwords.txt file onto a desired location.

Syntax: cp source destination //Copy command from source to destination

Command: cp /usr/share/wordlists/metasploit/unix_passwords.txt . // . represents the pwd

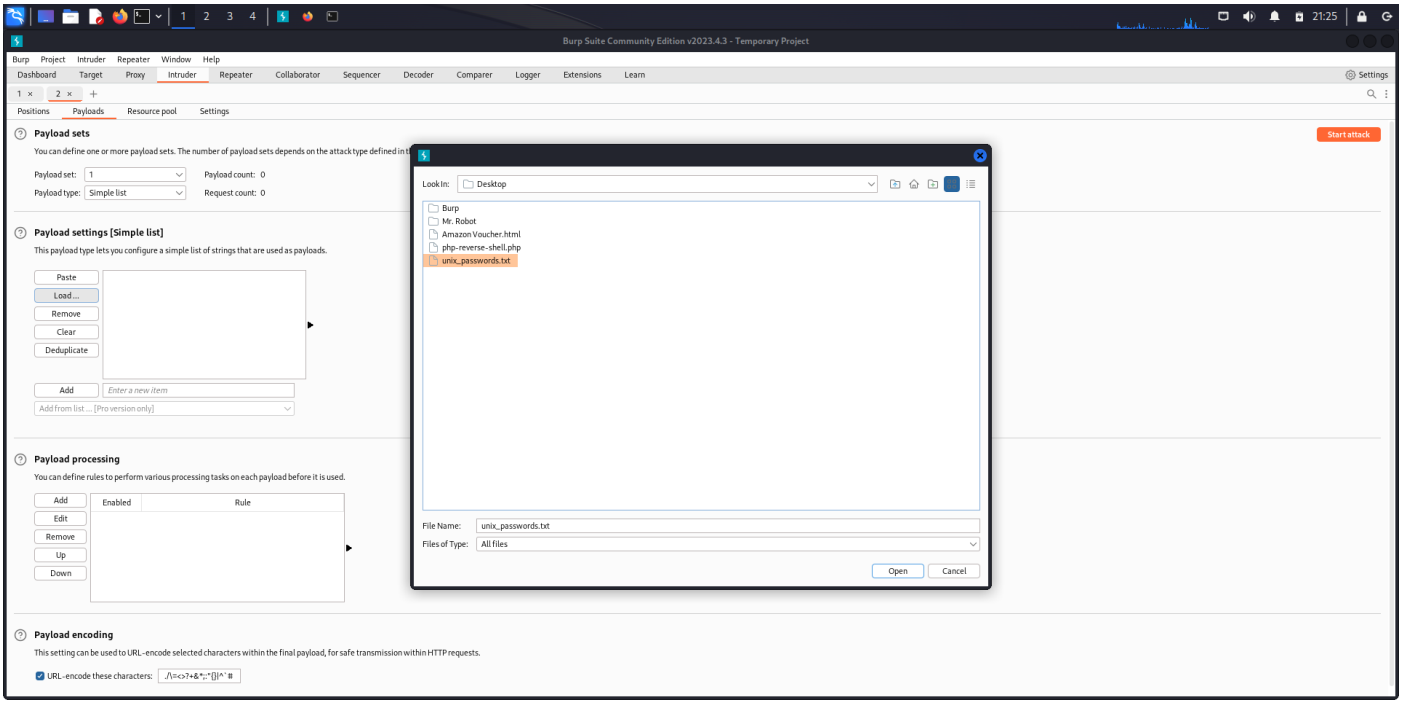


List of all the keywords in the unix_passwords.txt dictionary file.

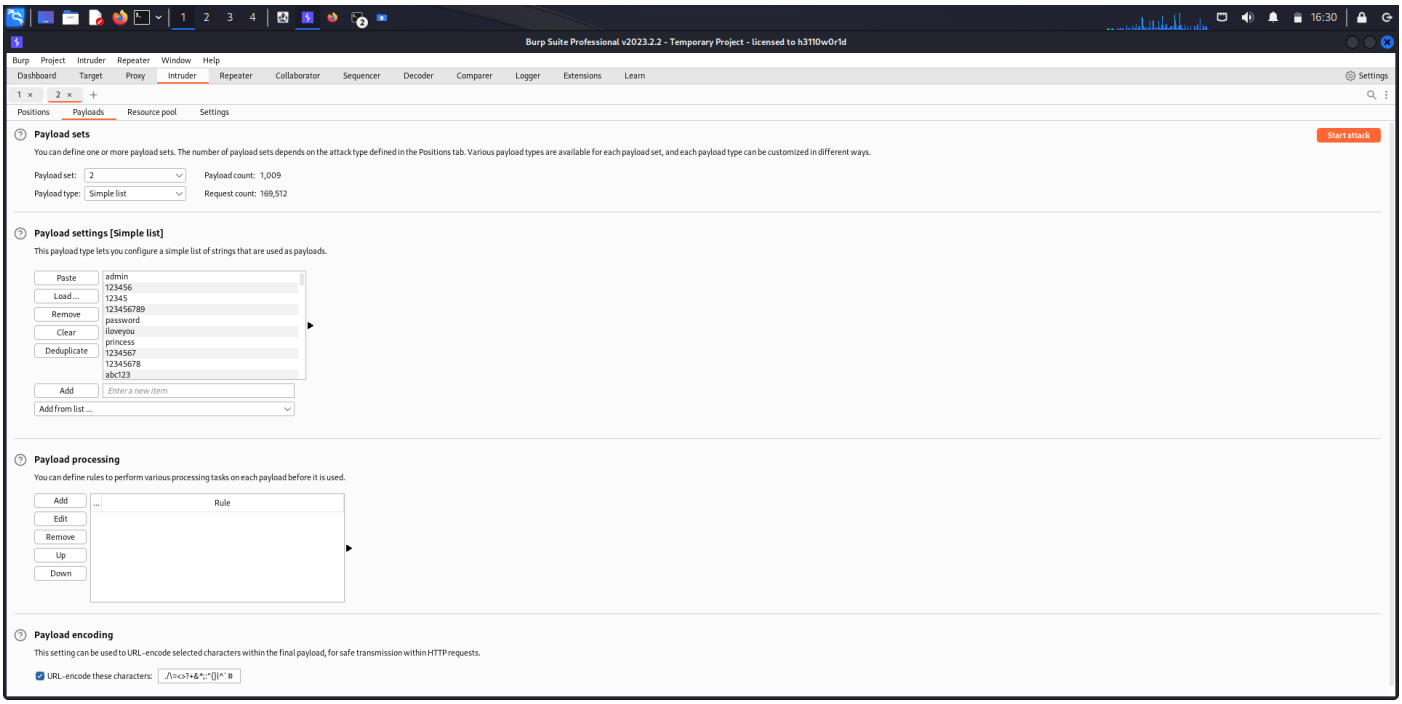


Open the Payloads section in the Intruder tab.

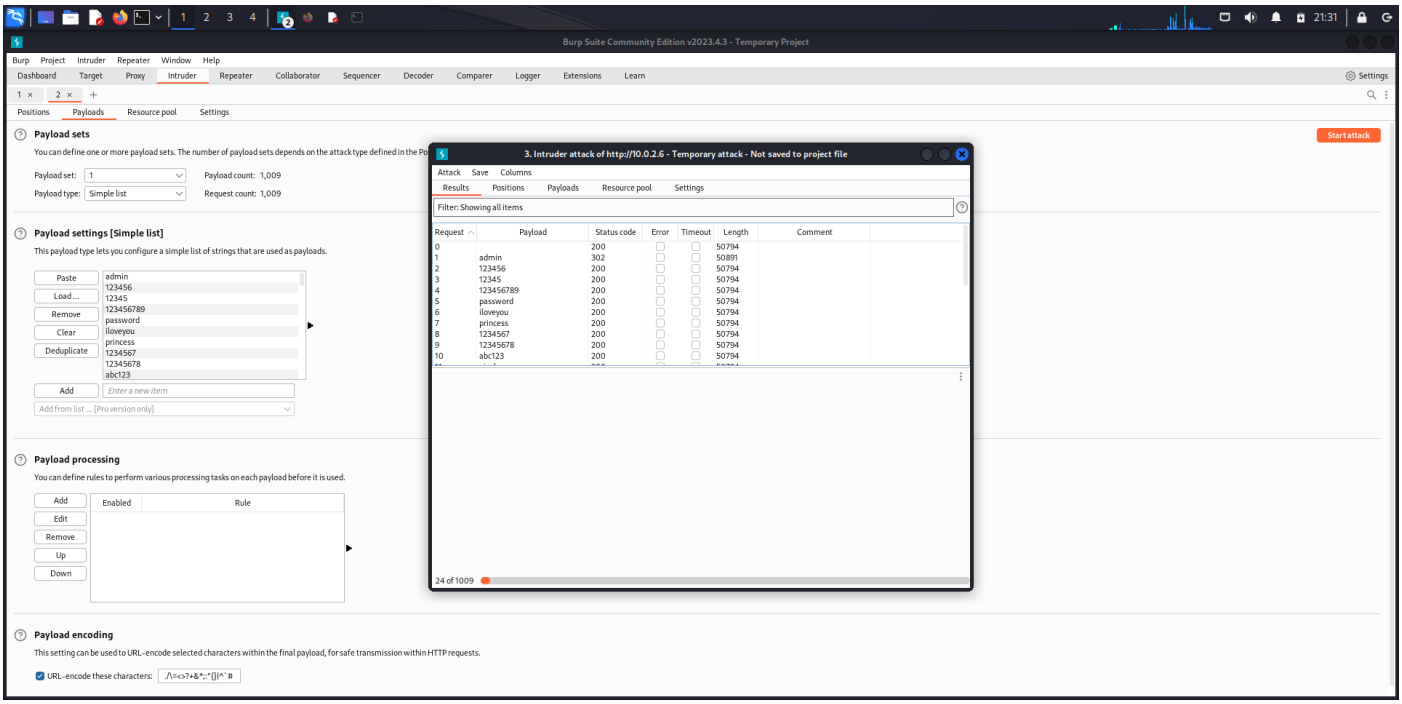
Load the unix_passwords.txt file in the Payload settings.



We can see that unix_passwords.txt has been loaded onto the burpsuite.



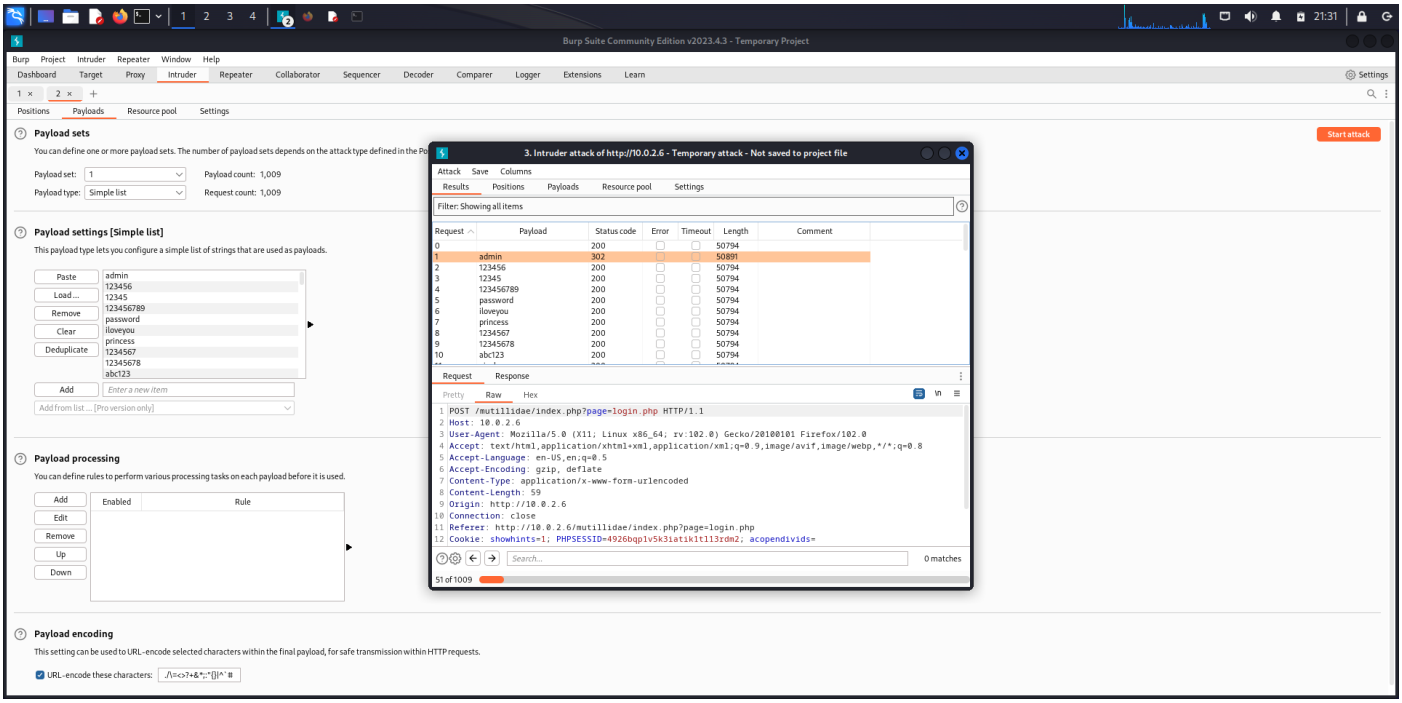
After configuring the payload, start the attack by clicking on the Start Attack button on the top-right corner of burpsuite. The attack has been started.



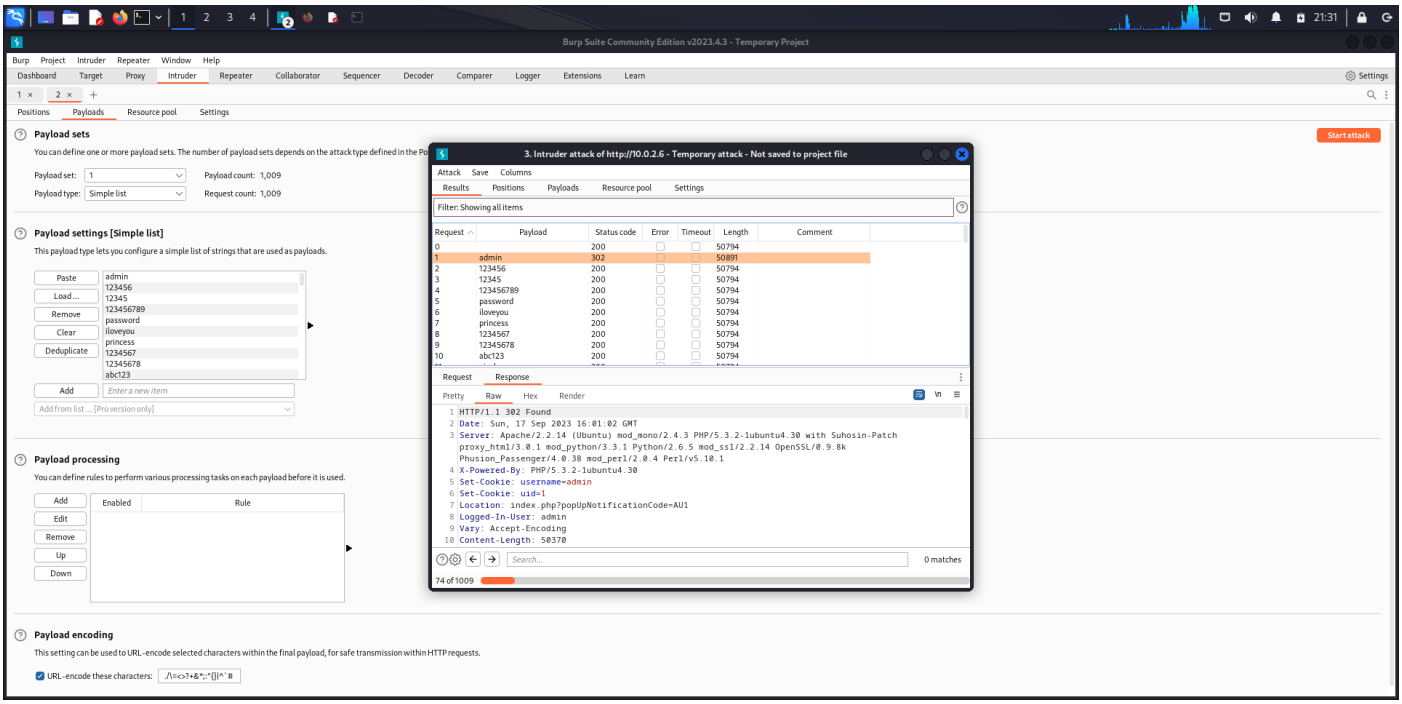
Click on the cracked password.

It displays the HTTP Request message sent to that Login page.

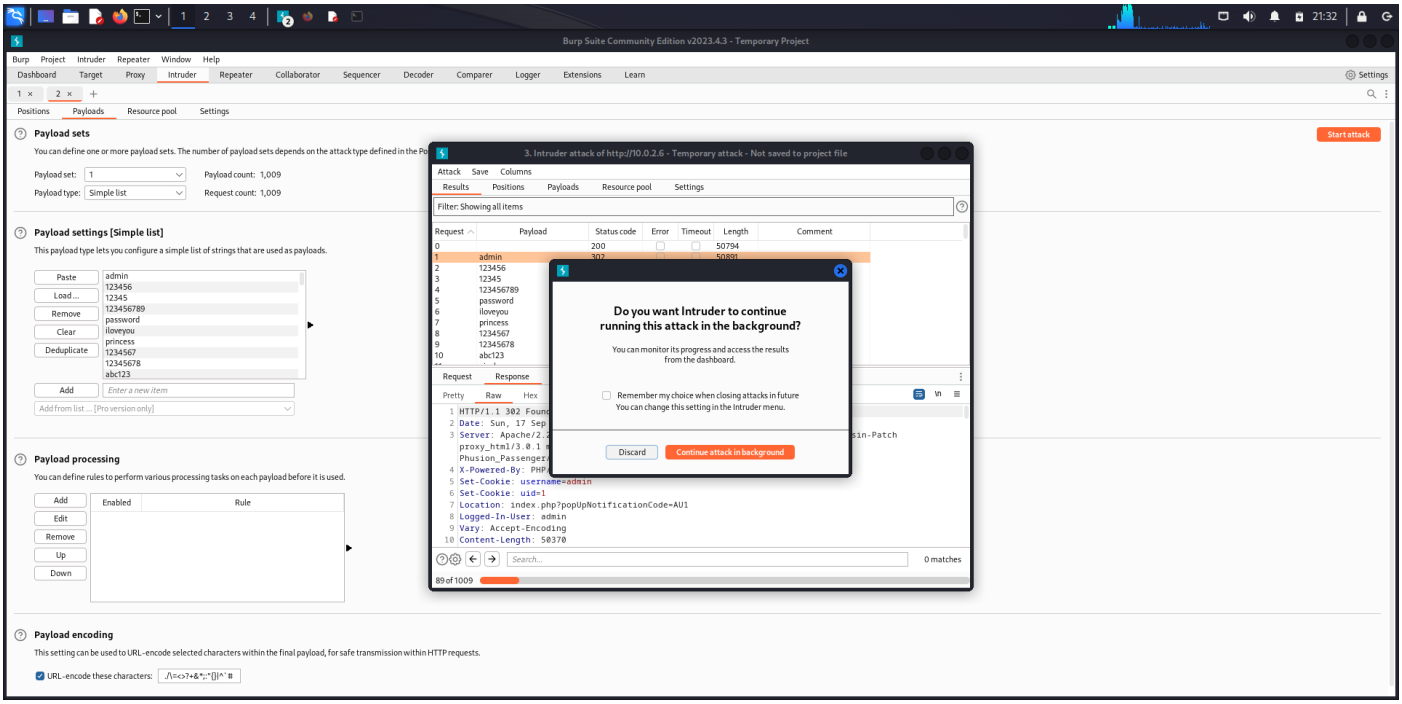
In this case, the password turned out to be the ‘admin’.



We can also see the HTTP Response message sent by the webpage to the request which was made.



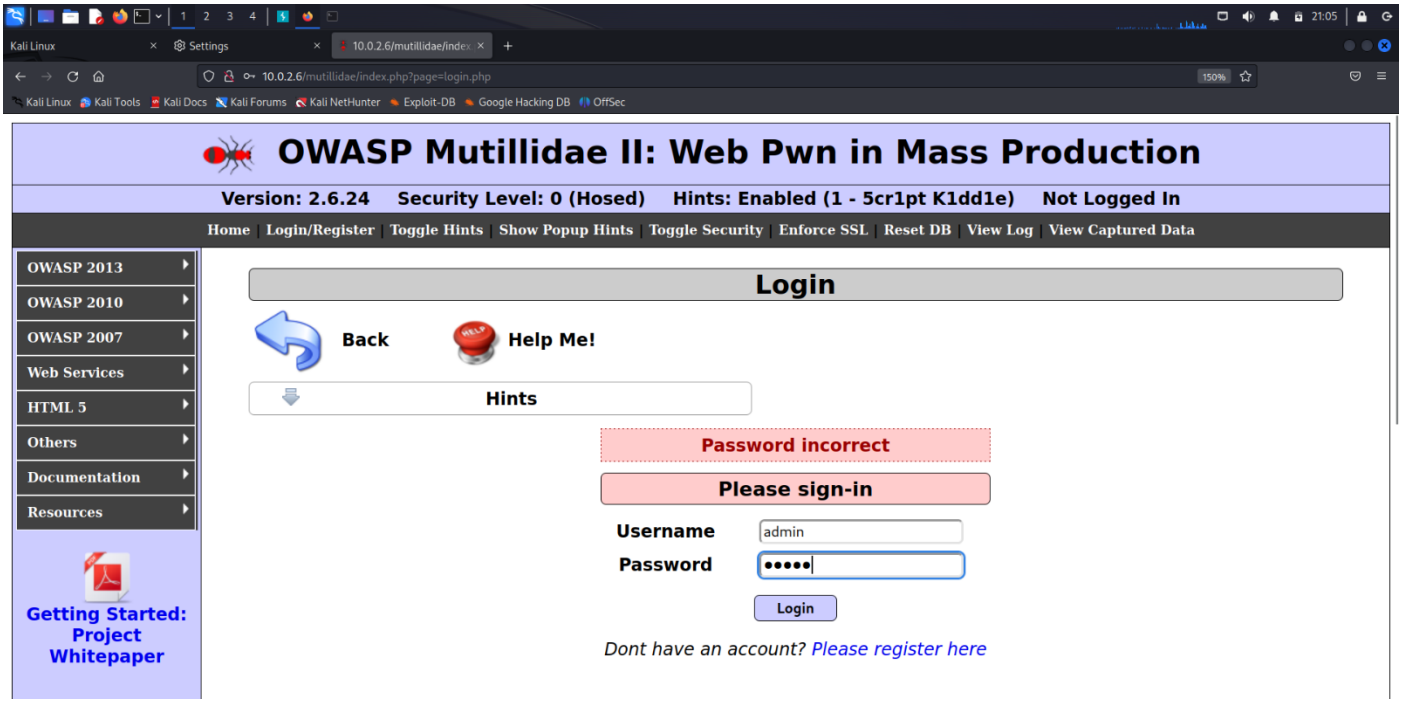
We can end the attack as we have attained the username and password of the login page in just the fifth request.



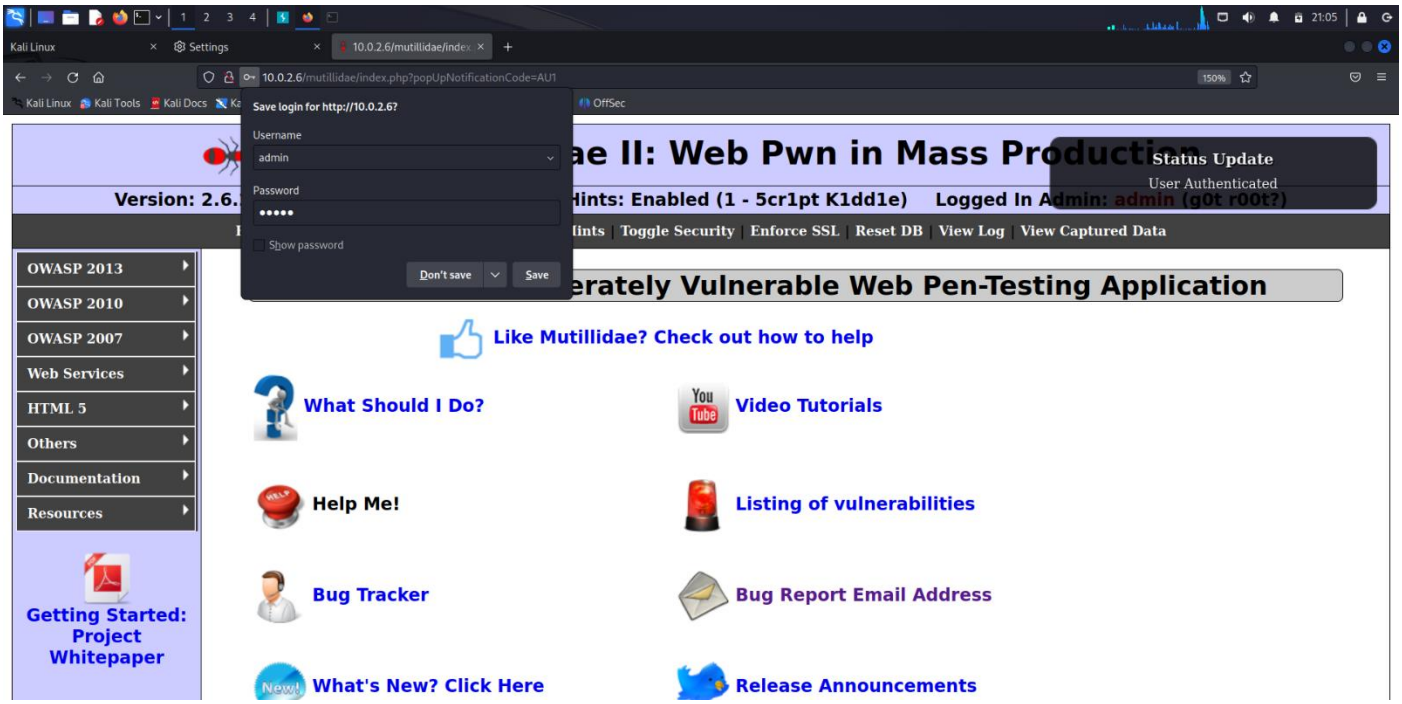
We enter the cracked password in the login page.

Username: admin

Password: admin



We have successfully logged in with the given username and password.



Analysis

In this report, we provide a comprehensive analysis of the fuzzing technique as a pivotal component of modern software security testing. Fuzzing, a systematic method of sending unexpected and malformed data inputs to software applications, plays a critical role in identifying vulnerabilities and defects that may otherwise go unnoticed. Our analysis highlights the effectiveness of fuzzing in uncovering security weaknesses, including buffer overflows, injection attacks, and denial-of-service vulnerabilities. We also discuss the importance of integrating fuzzing into software development and quality assurance processes to proactively enhance software security and reduce the risk of exploitation.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this report underscores the significant value of fuzzing as a vital tool in the realm of software security testing. Fuzzing has proven to be a highly effective technique for systematically identifying vulnerabilities and defects within software applications and systems. Its ability to provoke unexpected behaviour, crashes, and security issues enables early detection and mitigation of potential threats. As software security continues to be a paramount concern in our interconnected world, the integration of fuzzing into development and testing processes remains a critical step toward enhancing software resilience and reducing the risk of security breaches.