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Course: Cybersecurity

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Date: 07/09/2023

Assignment Details

Assigned Date: 06/09/2023

Due Date: 07/09/2023

Topic: Fuzzing

Introduction

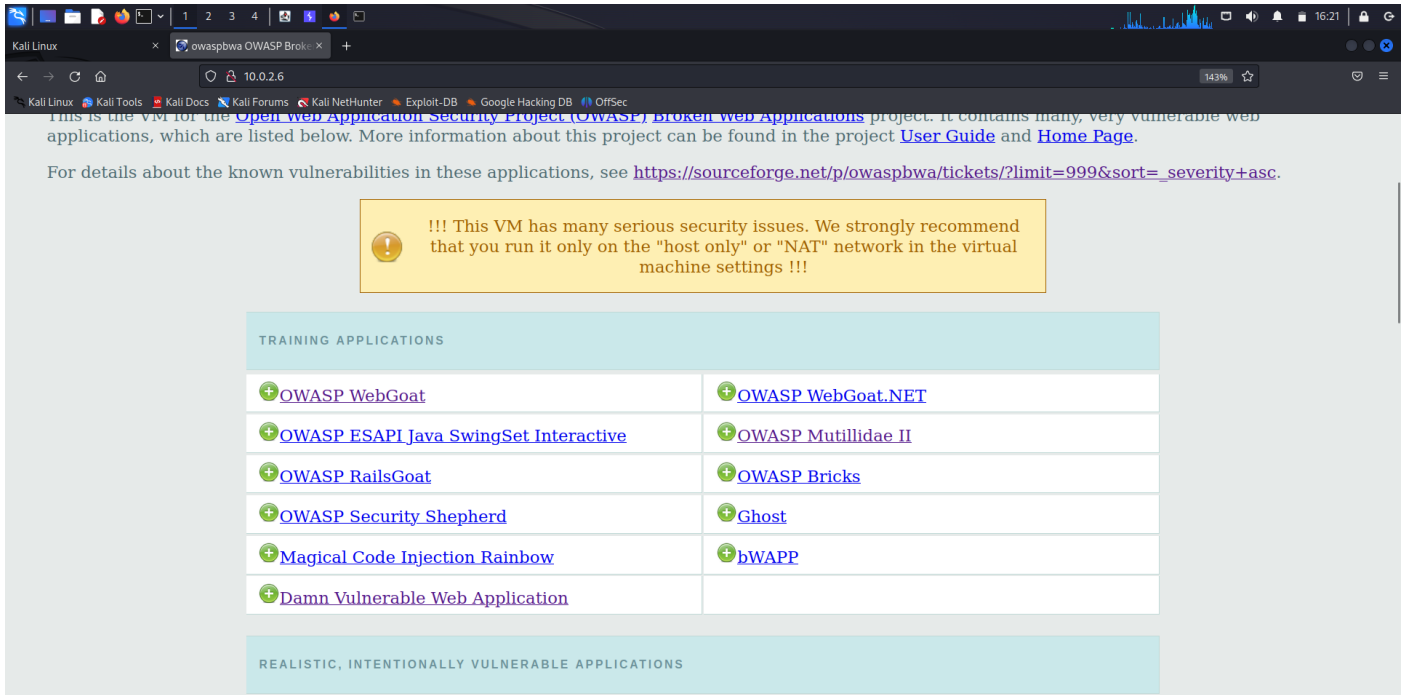
Fuzzing is a software testing technique used to uncover vulnerabilities and weaknesses in computer programs, applications, or systems. It involves the automated generation and submission of a large volume of unexpected, invalid, or random data as input to the target software. The primary goal of fuzzing 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.

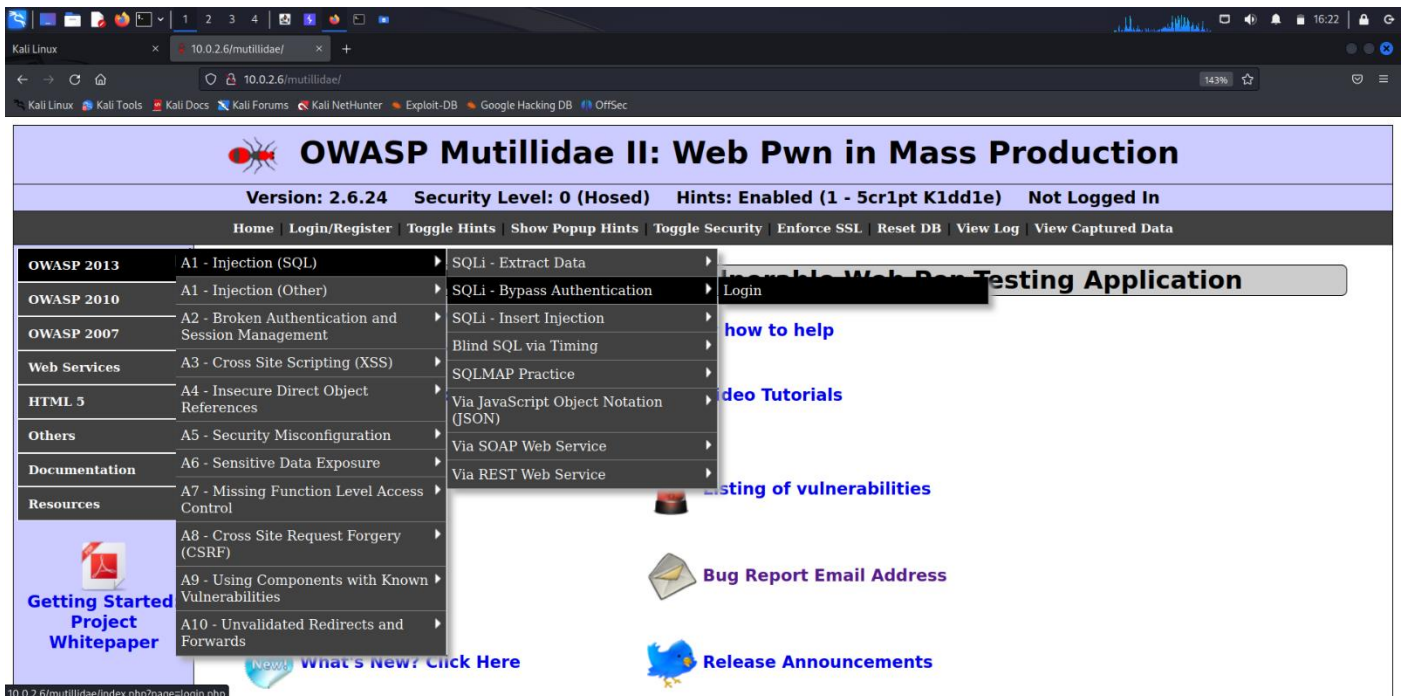
Content

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.

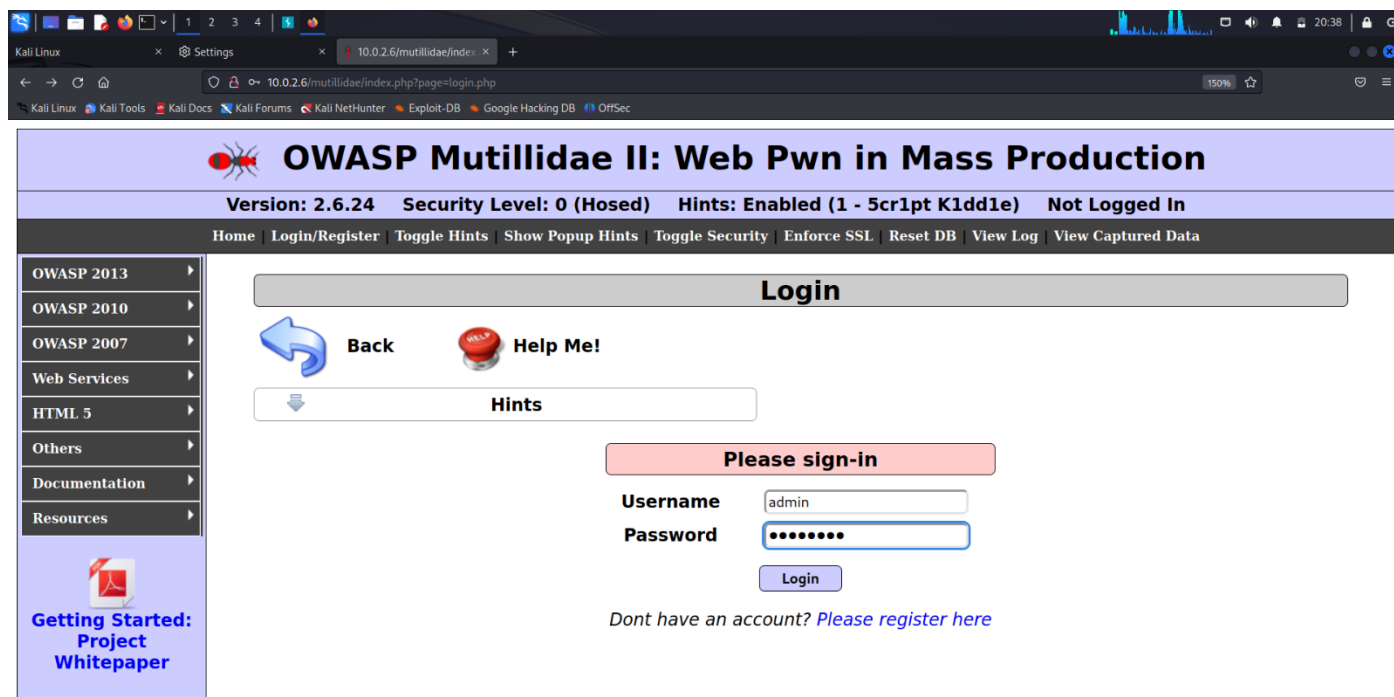


Enter the username 'admin' since this parameter is known.

Enter any password.

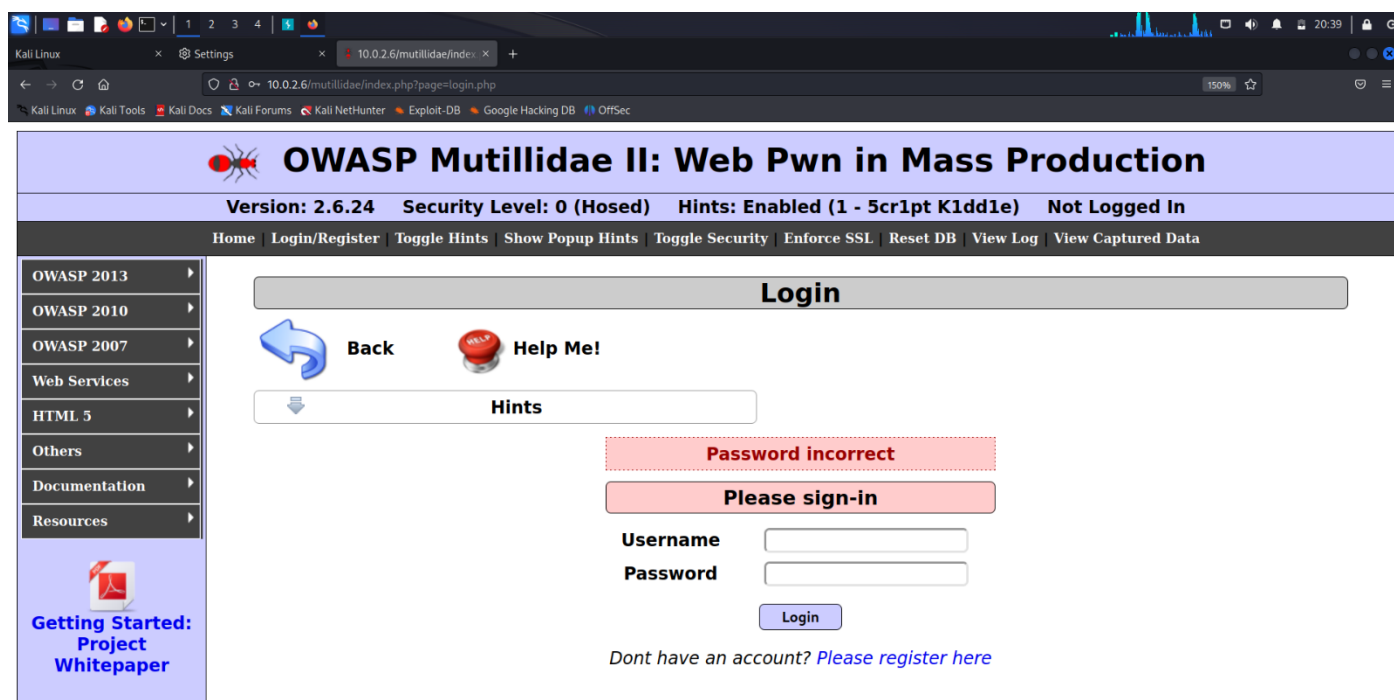
Username: admin

Password: password



The screenshot shows the OWASP Mutillidae II web application interface. The browser address bar displays '10.0.2.6/mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php'. The page header includes the application title 'OWASP Mutillidae II: Web Pwn in Mass Production' and status information: 'Version: 2.6.24', 'Security Level: 0 (Hosed)', 'Hints: Enabled (1 - 5cr1pt K1dd1e)', and 'Not Logged In'. A navigation bar contains links: 'Home', 'Login/Register', 'Toggle Hints', 'Show Popup Hints', 'Toggle Security', 'Enforce SSL', 'Reset DB', 'View Log', and 'View Captured Data'. On the left, a sidebar menu lists categories like 'OWASP 2013', 'OWASP 2010', 'OWASP 2007', 'Web Services', 'HTML 5', 'Others', 'Documentation', and 'Resources', along with a 'Getting Started: Project Whitepaper' link. The main content area is titled 'Login' and features a 'Back' button, a 'Help Me!' button, and a 'Hints' dropdown. A 'Please sign-in' section contains input fields for 'Username' (filled with 'admin') and 'Password' (filled with 'password'), followed by a 'Login' button. Below the login form, a message reads: 'Dont have an account? [Please register here](#)'.

The entered password is incorrect and obviously denied.



This screenshot shows the same OWASP Mutillidae II login page, but with an error message. The 'Username' field remains filled with 'admin', while the 'Password' field is empty. A red dashed box displays the message 'Password incorrect'. The 'Please sign-in' section and the 'Login' button are still present. The rest of the page layout, including the navigation bar and sidebar, is identical to the previous screenshot.

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

The Request makes use of the POST method.

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the 'Target' tab selected. The 'Site map' on the left shows the target URL 'http://10.0.2.6'. The main panel displays a list of HTTP messages. The selected message is a POST request to 'http://10.0.2.6/mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php'. The request body contains the following data:

```
username=admin&password=password&login-php-submit-button=Login
```

The response is a 200 OK status with HTML content. The response body includes a <html> tag and a <head> section with various meta tags and links to CSS and JavaScript files.

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

The screenshot shows the same Burp Suite interface, but with a right-click context menu open over the selected HTTP request. The menu options include 'Scan', 'Send to Intruder', 'Send to Repeater', 'Send to Sequencer', 'Send to Comparer', 'Send to Decoder', 'Show response in browser', 'Request in browser', 'Engagement tools [Pro version only]', 'Copy URL', 'Copy as curl command (bash)', 'Copy to file', 'Save item', 'Convert selection', 'Cut', 'Copy', 'Paste', 'Message editor documentation', and 'Site map documentation'. The 'Send to Intruder' option is highlighted in orange.

The screenshot displays the Burp Suite Community Edition v2023.4.3 interface. At the top, the 'Burp Project' tab is active, showing a 'Target' tab with 'Intruder' selected. The 'Site map' and 'Issue definitions' tabs are also visible. The main window is divided into three panes: 'History', 'Request', and 'Response'.

History Table:

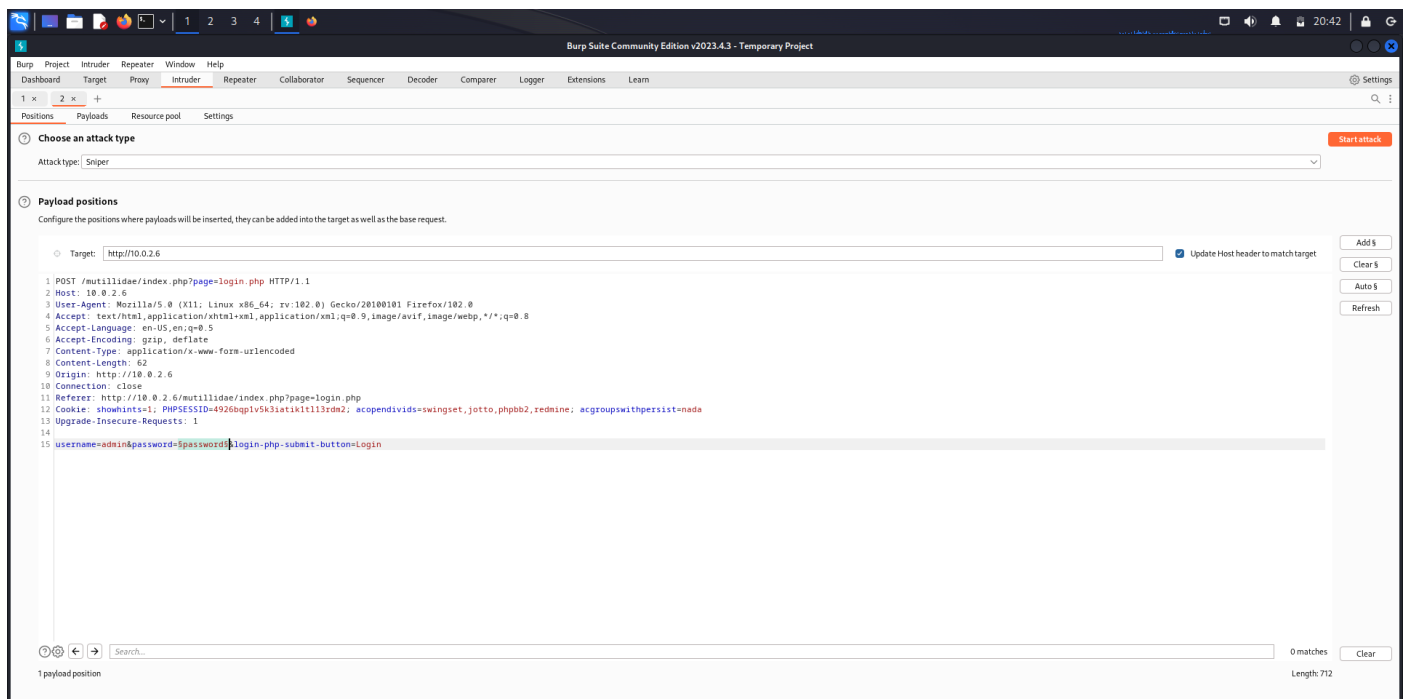
Host	Method	URL	Params	Status code	Length	MIME type	Title	Comment	Time requested
http://10.0.2.6	POST	/mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php	✓ 200	50748	HTML			20:38:59 17 Sep 2023	
http://10.0.2.6	GET	/mutillidae/index.php?page=...	✓ 200	50725	HTML			20:38:43 17 Sep 2023	
http://10.0.2.6	GET	/mutillidae/	200	46126	HTML			20:38:19 17 Sep 2023	

Request Pane: Shows a POST request to /mutillidae/index.php?page=login.php. The request body is a form submission with fields: username=admin&password=password&login.php-submit-button=Login.

Response Pane: Shows the HTML response from the server. The response includes a 200 OK status, a Content-Type of text/html, and a body containing HTML markup with a login form and various CSS and JavaScript links.

Inspector Pane: Shows the request attributes, query parameters, body parameters, cookies, headers, and response headers.

After adding the password, it is marked.



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

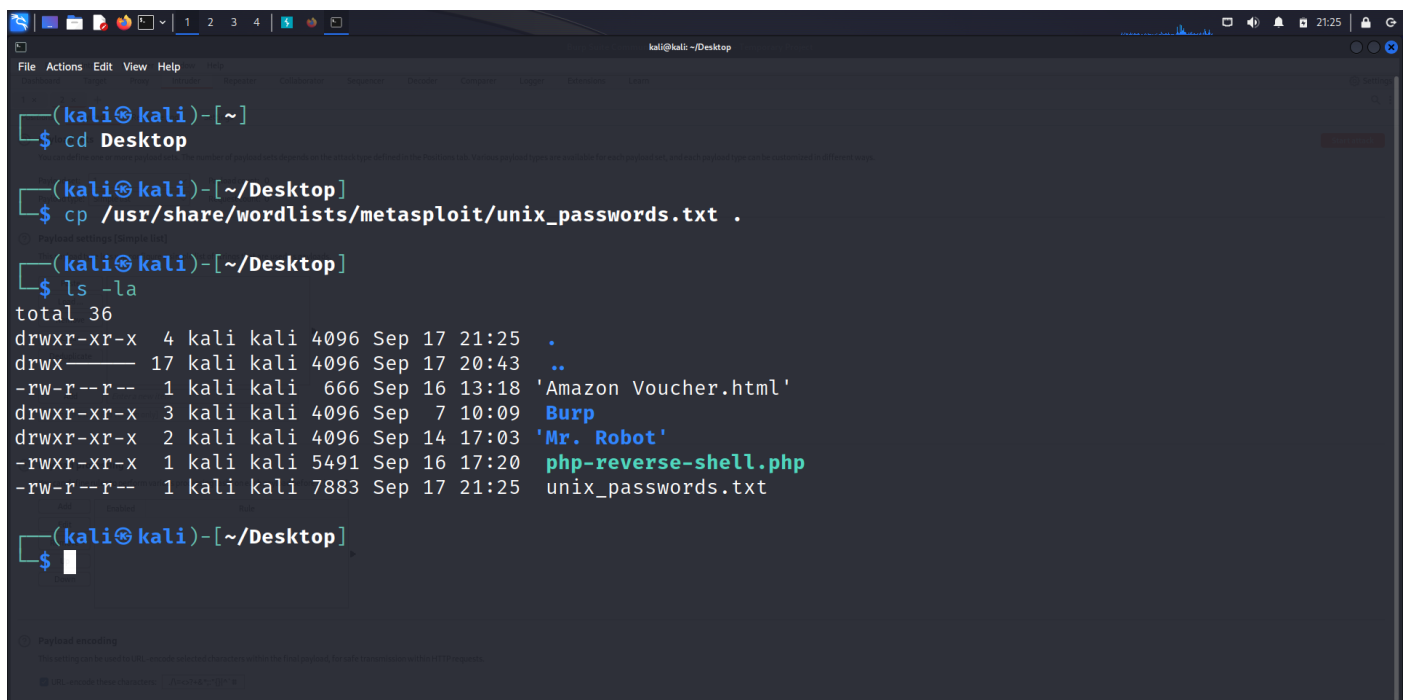
Copy the `unix_passwords.txt` file onto a desired location.

Syntax: `cp source destination`

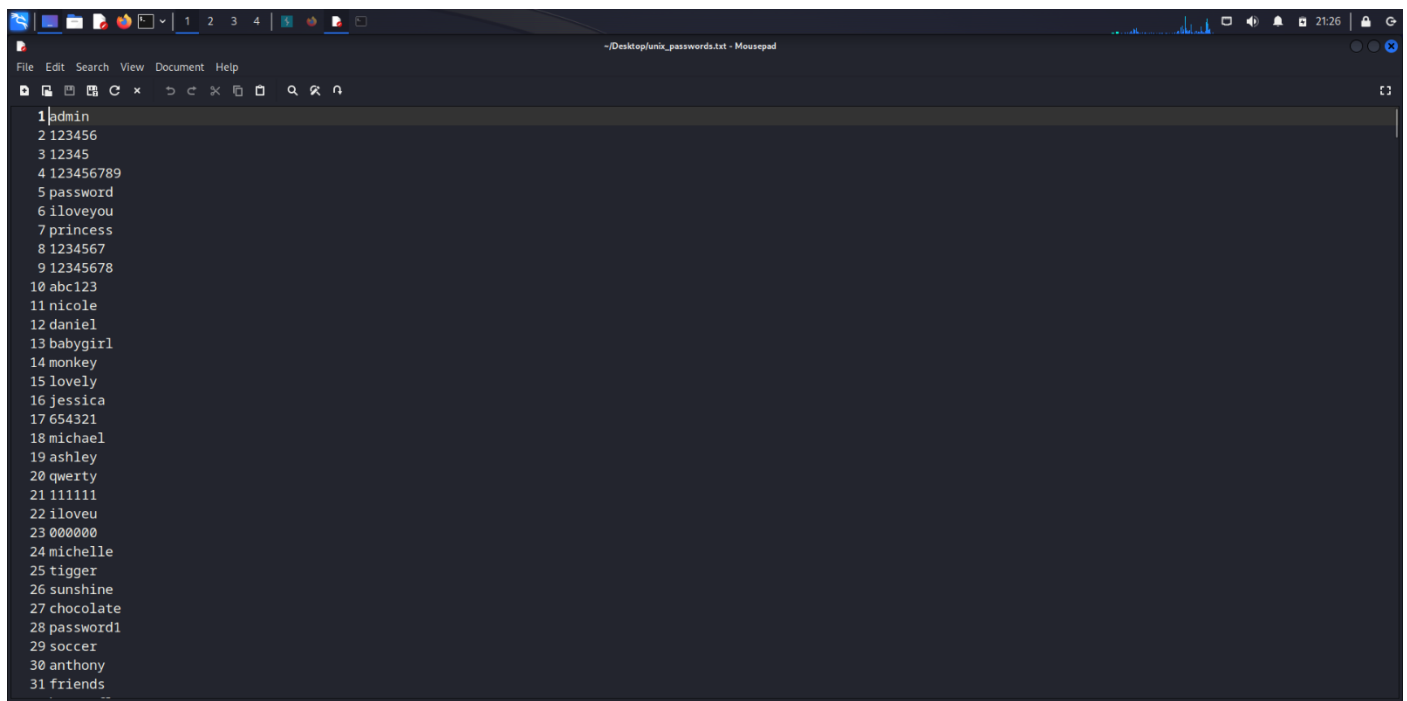
//Copy command from source to destination

Command: `cp /usr/share/wordlists/metasploit/unix_passwords.txt .`

// . represents the pwd



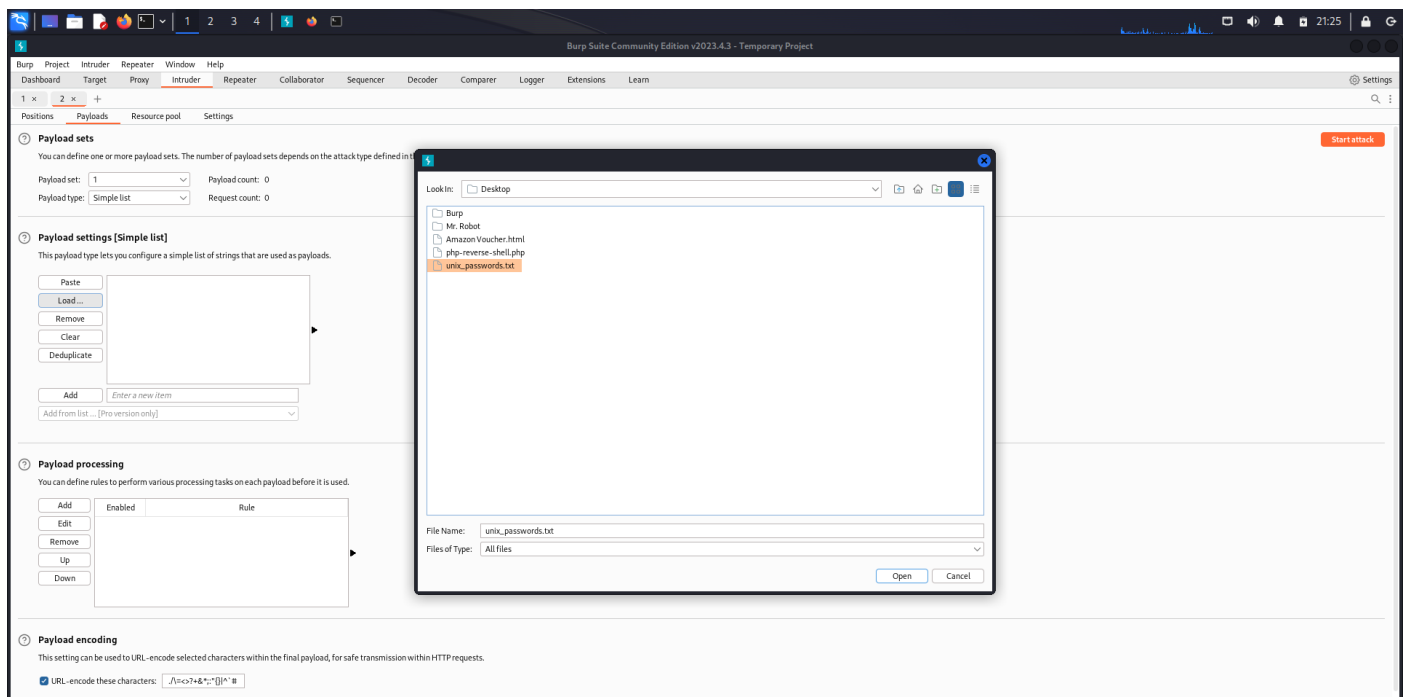
List of all the keywords in the unix_passwords.txt dictionary file.



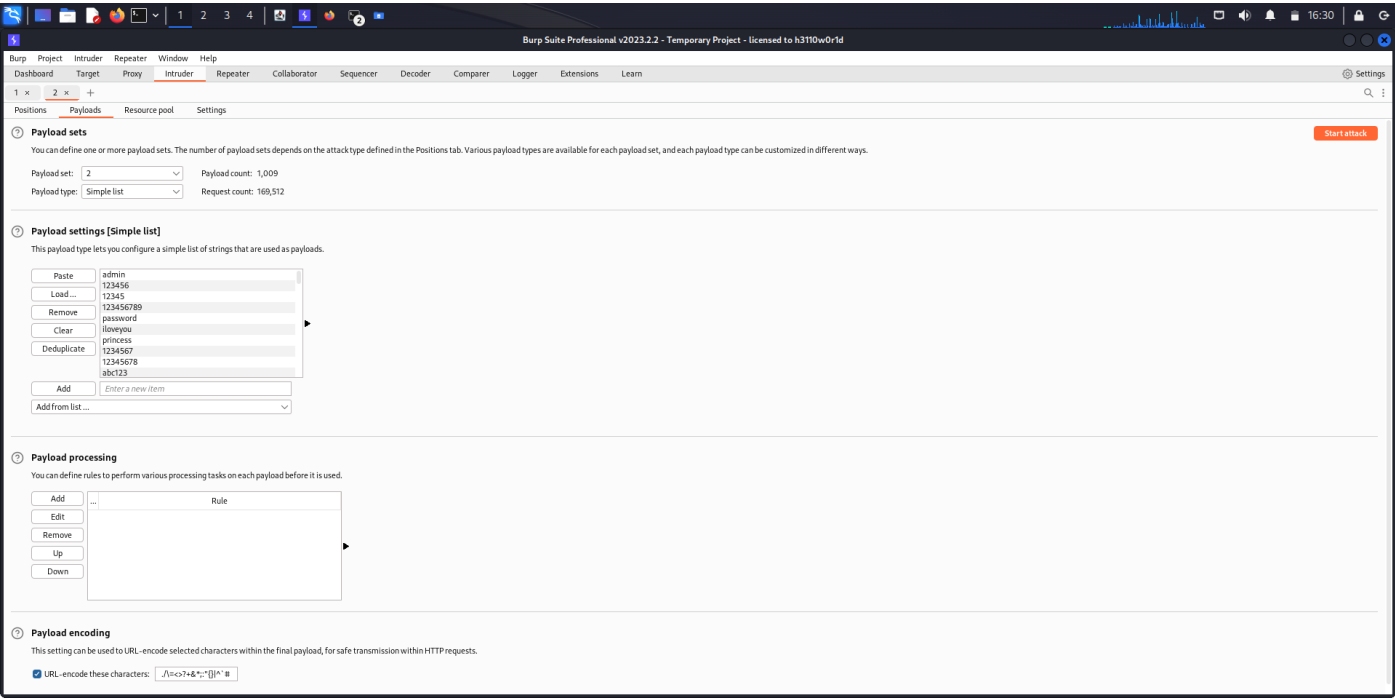
```
1 admin
2 123456
3 12345
4 123456789
5 password
6 iloveyou
7 princess
8 1234567
9 12345678
10 abc123
11 nicole
12 daniel
13 babygirl
14 monkey
15 lovely
16 jessica
17 654321
18 michael
19 ashley
20 qwerty
21 111111
22 iloveu
23 000000
24 michelle
25 tiger
26 sunshine
27 chocolate
28 password1
29 soccer
30 anthony
31 friends
```

Open the Payloads section in the Intruder tab.

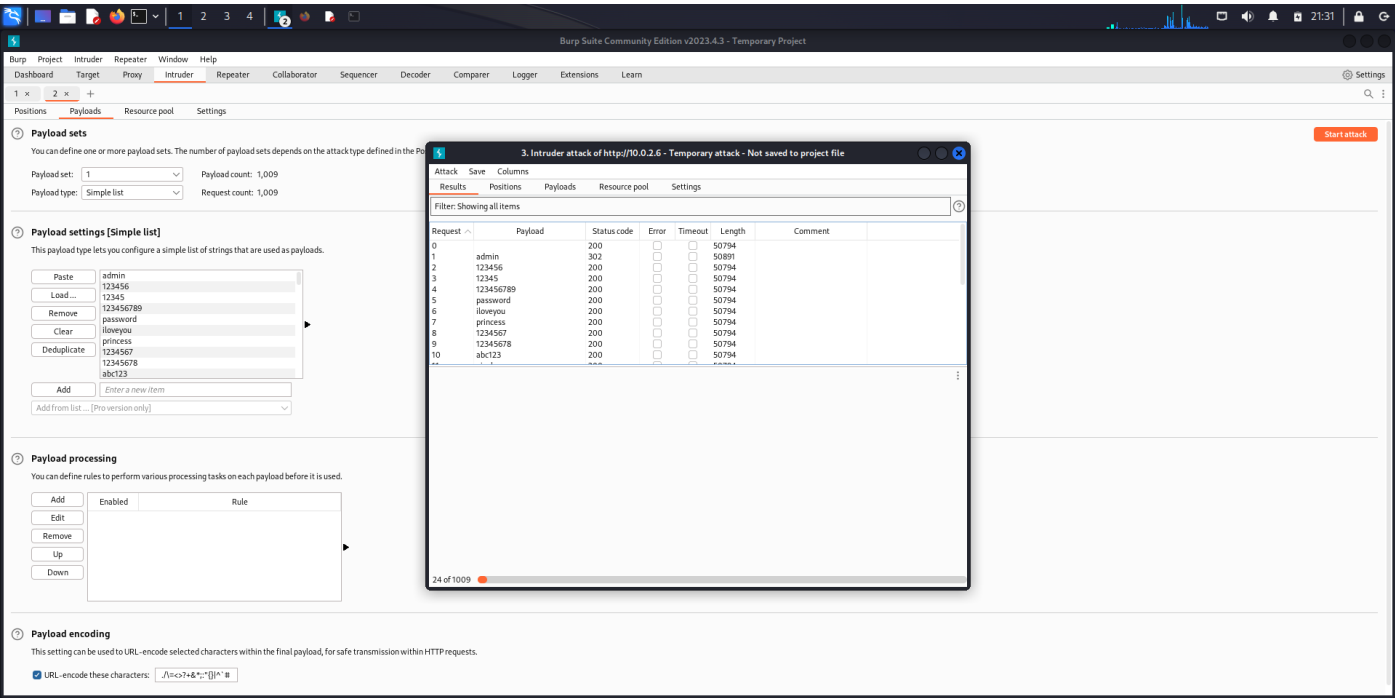
Load the unix_passwords.txt file in the Payload settings.



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'.

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the Intruder tab selected. The 'Payloads' tab is active, displaying a list of payloads. The 'Payload settings (Simple list)' section shows a list of payloads including 'admin', '123456', '12345', '123456789', 'password', 'iloveyou', 'princess', '1234567', and 'abc123'. The 'Payload processing' section shows a list of rules. The 'Payload encoding' section shows a checkbox for 'URL-encode these characters' which is checked.

The 'Intruder attack of http://10.0.2.6 - Temporary attack - Not saved to project file' window is open, showing the 'Results' tab. The table displays the following data:

Request	Payload	Status code	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
0		200			50794	
1	admin	302			50891	
2	123456	200			50794	
3	12345	200			50794	
4	123456789	200			50794	
5	password	200			50794	
6	iloveyou	200			50794	
7	princess	200			50794	
8	1234567	200			50794	
9	12345678	200			50794	
10	abc123	200			50794	

The 'Request' tab is also visible, showing the HTTP request details for the selected payload.

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

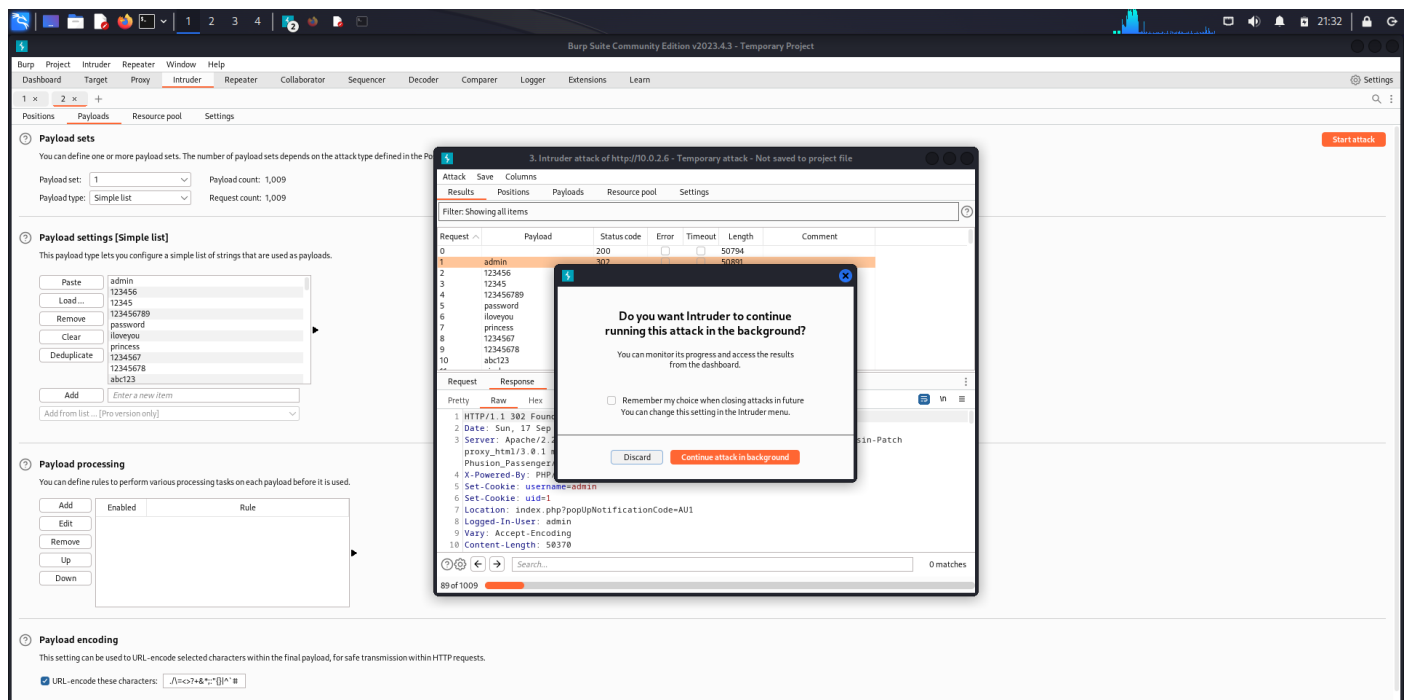
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4	123456789	200			50794	
5	password	200			50794	
6	iloveyou	200			50794	
7	princess	200			50794	
8	1234567	200			50794	
9	12345678	200			50794	
10	abc123	200			50794	

The 'Response' tab is also visible, showing the HTTP response details for the selected payload.

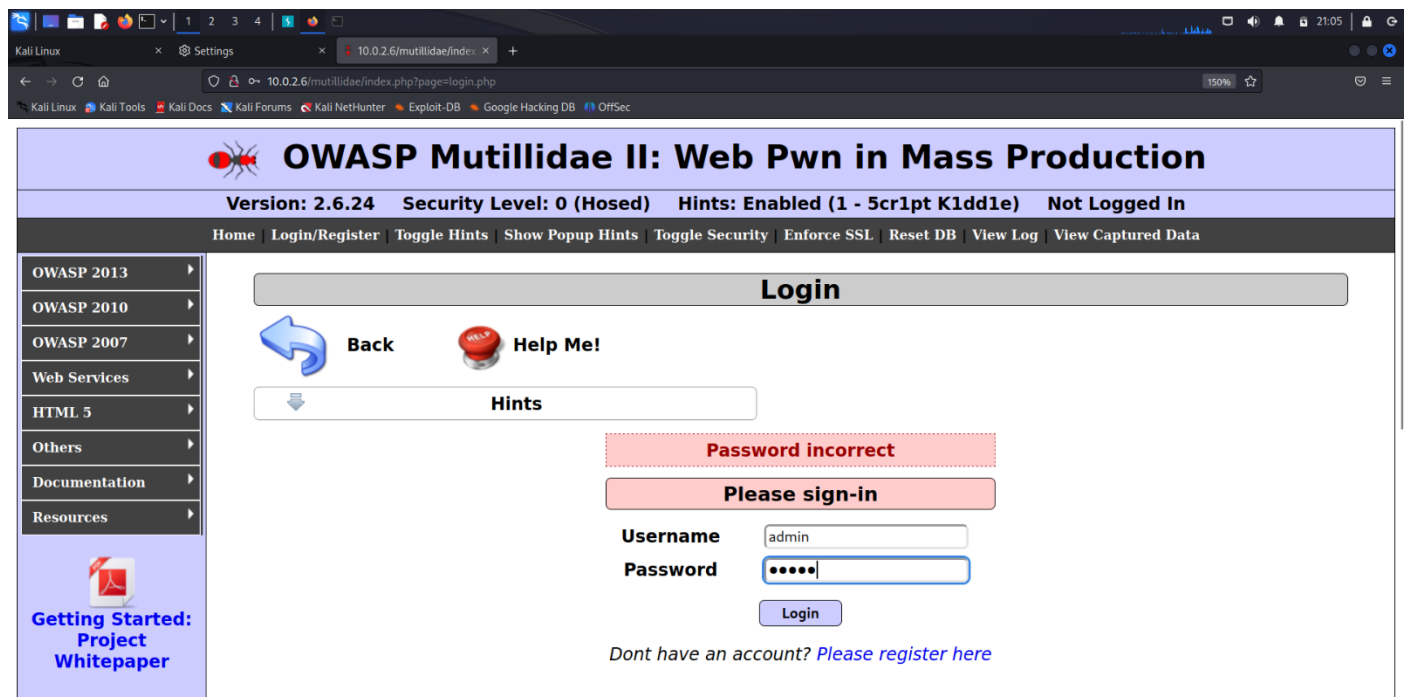
We can end the attack as we have attained the username and password of the login page in just the fifth request.



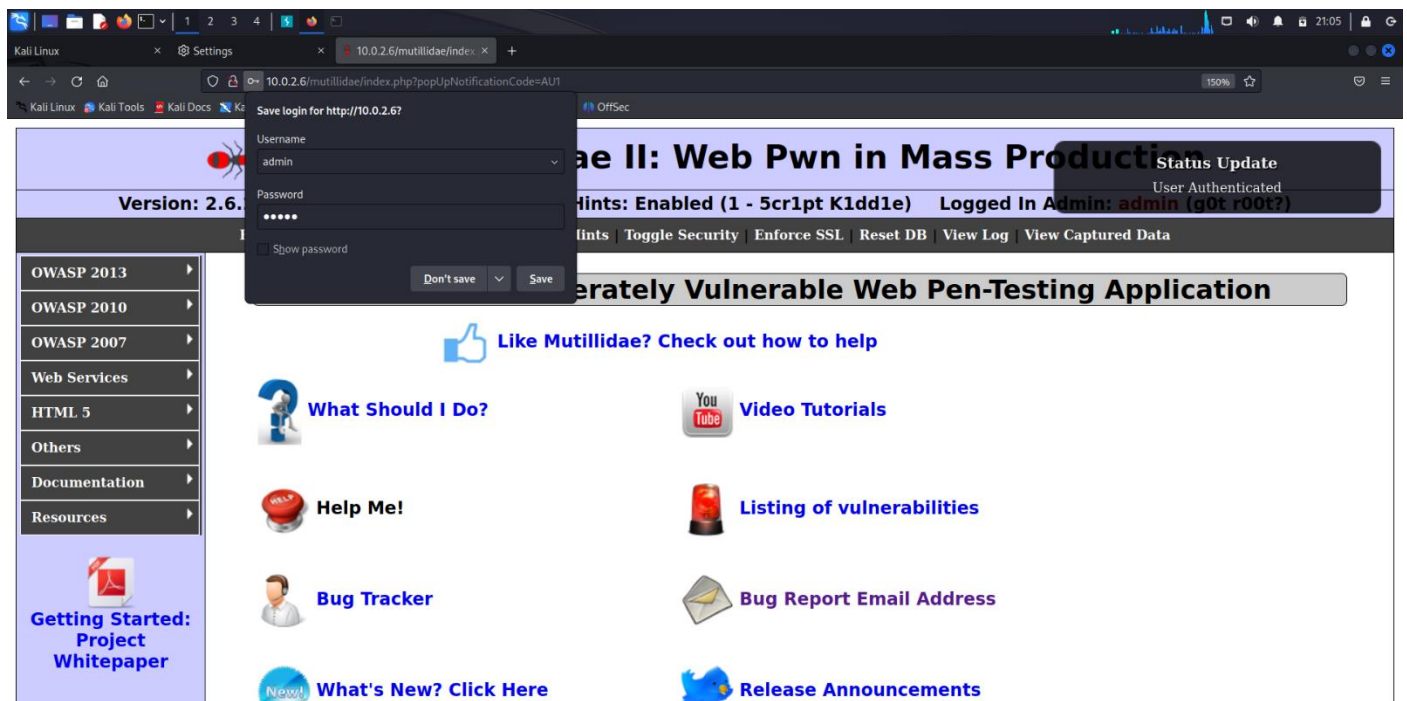
We enter the cracked password in the login page.

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.