

# Web Security and Malware Analysis

## Answers for Assignment 1

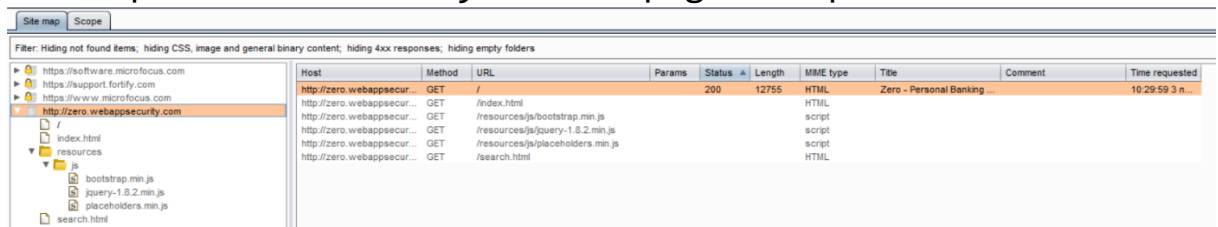
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### Task 1 - Spidering

In this task I had to make a spidering, even automatically either manually, on this web site <http://zero.webappsecurity.com/>

I did 3 things:

- First, I explored all the possible buttons, links manually using “Burp” and seeing the directories on its “target” and “site map” options. I noticed that some pages are not displayed until I click on them. Of course, the pages related to the user are not showed until I login. Some other links are not displayed until I click on a specific page, this could be explained because the web app accesses to that specific link only when a page is opened.



The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface. On the left, the 'Site map' tab is active, displaying a tree view of the website's structure. The tree includes a root node for 'http://zero.webappsecurity.com', which branches into 'index.html', a 'resources' folder, and 'search.html'. The 'resources' folder is expanded, showing sub-files like 'bootstrap.min.js', 'jquery-1.8.2.min.js', 'placeholders.min.js', and 'search.html'. On the right, the 'HTTP history' tab shows a list of requests. The first request is a GET to the root path, returning a 200 status and HTML content. Subsequent requests are GETs to '/index.html', '/resources/js/bootstrap.min.js', '/resources/js/jquery-1.8.2.min.js', and '/resources/js/placeholders.min.js', all returning 200 status and their respective content types (HTML, script, script, script).


Host	Method	URL	Params	Status	Length	MIME type	Title	Comment	Time requested
http://zero.webappsecu...	GET	/		200	12755	HTML	Zero - Personal Banking ...		10:29:59.3 n...
http://zero.webappsecu...	GET	/index.html				HTML			
http://zero.webappsecu...	GET	/resources/js/bootstrap.min.js				script			
http://zero.webappsecu...	GET	/resources/js/jquery-1.8.2.min.js				script			
http://zero.webappsecu...	GET	/resources/js/placeholders.min.js				script			
http://zero.webappsecu...	GET	/search.html				HTML			

Figure 1: Spidering when just I clicked on the link



the directory “admin”. (Images 13-14). This directory was not found by the automatic spidering maybe because this page has some private and sensitive data (login credentials such as usernames and passwords) and it could have some blocks to not be find automatically but only manual disclosure.

Users



Name	Password	SSN
Leeroy Jenkins	VIZ10AWT8VL	536-48-3769
Stephen Bowen	OTZ07BXM0BE	607-58-7435
Linus Moran	FKO04SXA7TI	247-54-1719
Nero Chan	TXJ77CQ05EI	678-13-3713
Kadeem Higgins	MFC50OQE7VO	449-20-3206
Quinn Burks	HWZ97ZUM3NK	008-70-6738
Davis Thompson	RGD78SHB0TG	574-56-1932
Lester Keller	EIJ79NLT0TP	330-58-4012

Figure 4: Users list when I manually browsed to admin page

In this website I also tried some SQL injection (in the login platform and search bar) and Javascript injection (in feedback page) but I have found no vulnerabilities.

Moreover, I have noticed that there is an enumeration between the account id. So, I have tried to change that number (in auto spidering I only see the first 6) with different ones and I have noticed that from number 7 so on they prompt to me the same account activity. I do not know why they do this but maybe can be a sort of hiding some information so that the attacker cannot see anything, use some errors to attack, cannot inject anything.

## Task 2 – Basic Web Hacking

In this task I had to find each password to access to the next level of this challenge.

- Natas 0: in this level I found the password for natas 1 by only inspecting the source code

```

<html>
  <head> </head>
  <body>
    <h1>natas0</h1>
    <div id="content">
      ::before
      You can find the password for the next level on this page.
      <!--The password for natas1 is gtVrDuiDfck831PqWslEZy5gyDz1clto-->
      ::after
    </div>
    <div id="wechallform" class="ui-draggable" style="display: block;"> </div>
  </body>
</html>

```

Figure 5: Password for natas 1

- Natas 1: here again I found the password for natas 2 by inspecting the html body

```

<html>
  <head> </head>
  <body oncontextmenu="javascript:alert('right clicking has been blocked!');return false;">
    <h1>natas1</h1>
    <div id="content">
      ::before
      You can find the password for the next level on this page, but rightclicking has been blocked!
      <!--The password for natas2 is ZluruAthQk7Q2MqmDeTiUij2ZvWy2mBi-->
      ::after
    </div>
    <div id="wechallform" class="ui-draggable" style="display: block;"> </div>
  </body>
</html>

```

Figure 6: Password for natas 2

- Natas2: here I tried some manual spidering and one of the common directories to try is /files. Here this directory does exist so I found a .txt file, called users.txt, when I opened I saw natas3 password with other users passwords.

```

# username:password
alice:BYNdCesZqW
bob:jw2ueICLvT
charlie:G5vCxkVV3m
natas3:sJIJNW6ucpu6HPZ1ZAchaDtwd7oGrD14
eve:zo4mJWyNj2
mallory:9urtcpzBmH

```

Figure 7: Password for natas 3

- Natas3: another common file for manual spidering is the robots.txt file, commonly used for deny or allow accesses to specific files and it is the file of the omonim protocol. Where in natas3 I searched for robots.txt in the URL (<http://natas3.natas.labs.overthewire.org/robots.txt>) it

showed me a secret directory, so my URL became <http://natas3.natas.labs.overthewire.org/s3cr3t/>. In this URL I found a users.txt file where was the natas4 password

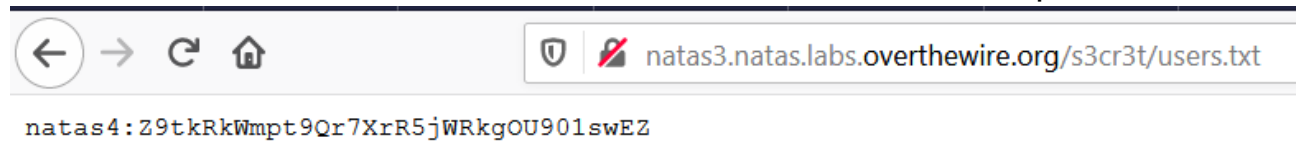


Figure 8: Password for natas 4

- Natas4: as I browsed in natas4, the page said me that my network origin was wrong and I must come from another source. There was also a link to refresh the page, as I clicked on it was generated a file `index.php` where the origin was `natas4`. So, I thought to change my provenience on that file: in the “Network-Header” section of the analysis I changed the “Referer” field which stands for “From which URL are you coming from?”. As I changed the referer with the right one and I sent it, I clicked on the same file and in the “HTTP Response” I had the natas5 password.

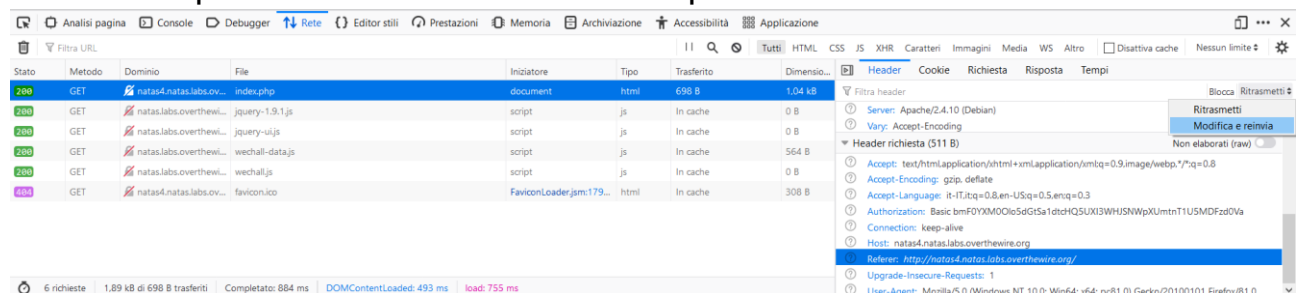


Figure 9: Network interception in natas 4

Nuova richiesta

Metodo URL

GET

Header della richiesta:

Host: natas4.natas.labs.overthewire.org  
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:81.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/81.0  
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,\*/\*;q=0.8  
Accept-Language: it-IT,it;q=0.8,en-US;q=0.5,en;q=0.3  
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate  
Authorization: Basic bmF0YXN0Olo5dGtSa1dtcHQ5UXI3WHJSNWpXUmtntT1U5MDFzd0Va  
Connection: keep-alive  
Referer: http://natas5.natas.labs.overthewire.org/  
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

Figure 10: Change referer in natas 4 to reach natas 5

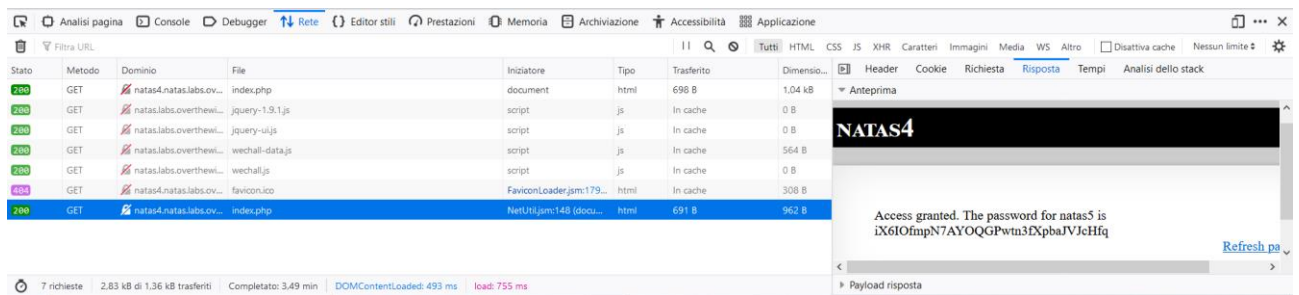


Figure 11: After changing the referer that's the response in natas 4, so I see the password for natas 5

- Natas5: when I browse to natas5 I see that I am not logged in. I immediately notice that is the same problem as the previous one but the field must be different. So I select the “/” file and see that there is a field “Set-Cookie” with a variable “loggedin=0”, I change that to 1 and resent. I had the password for natas6 by only changing the cookie value.

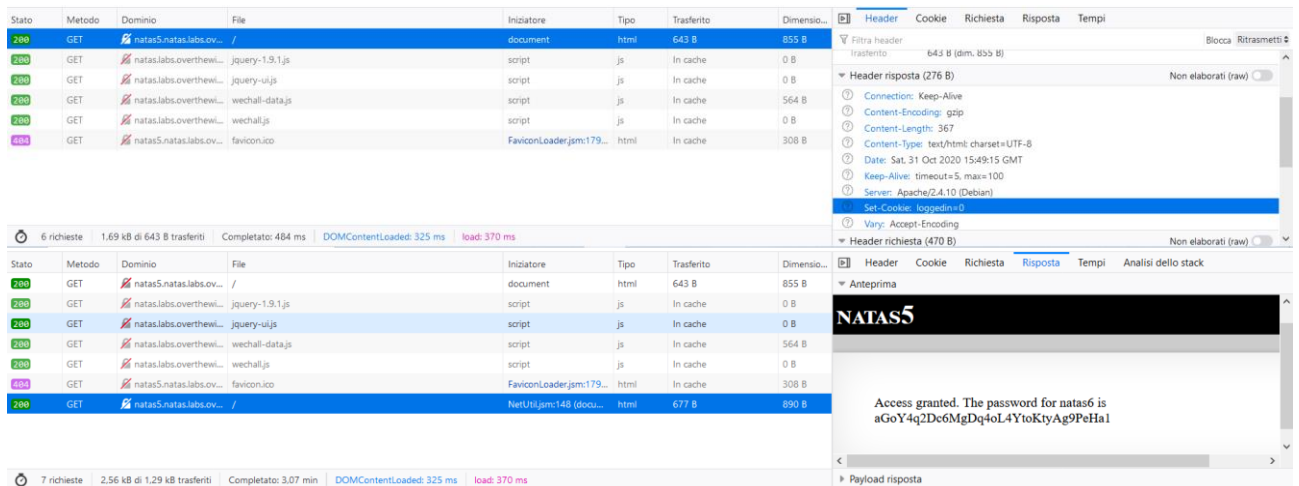


Figure 12: Network interception in natas 5, change cookies to see next level password as suggested in the home page

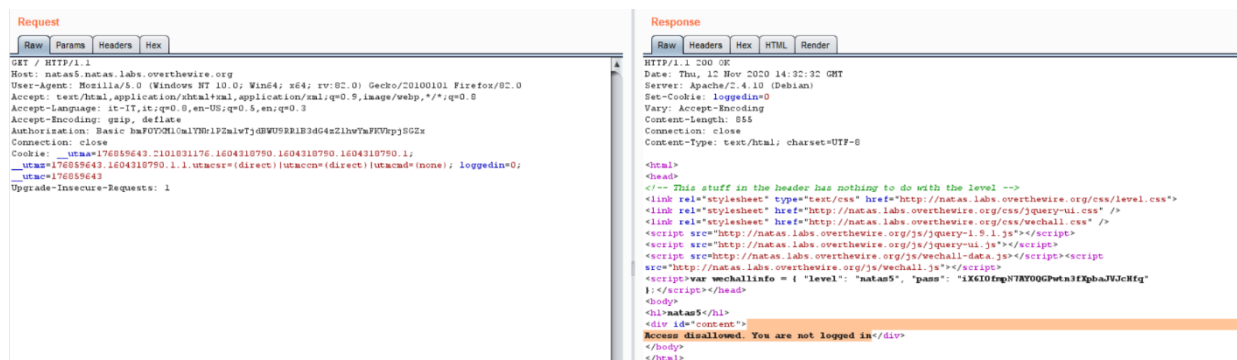


Figure 13: Original request and respons with Burp

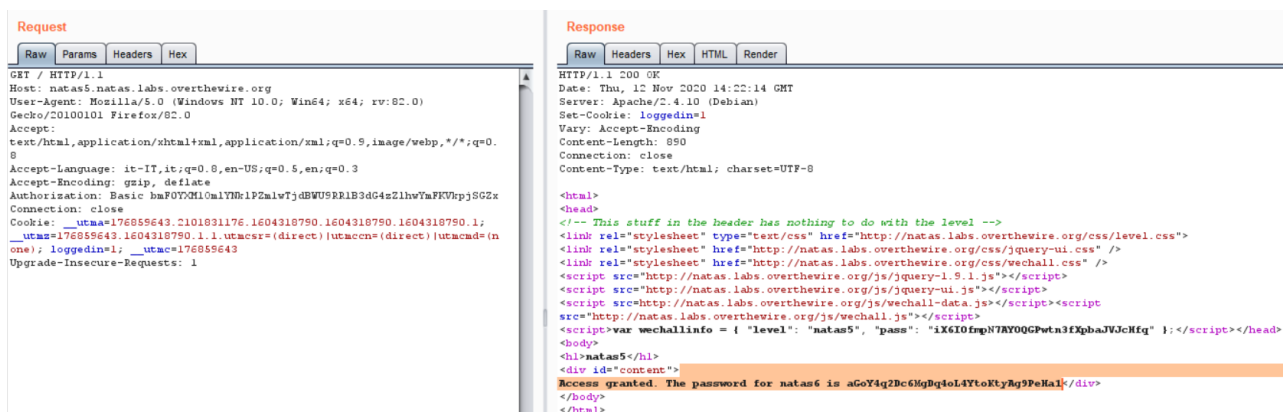


Figure 14: Cookie changed with Burp's Repeater

## Task 3 – Mangling Requests/Responses

When I browsed to <https://jupiter.challenges.picoctf.org/problem/28921/> there was only a big green button with “Flag” text. I clicked on it and I had an alert saying that my browser was not allowed and to change with the allowed one. So I selected the “flag” document and changed the “User-Agent” in the “Network-Header” section with

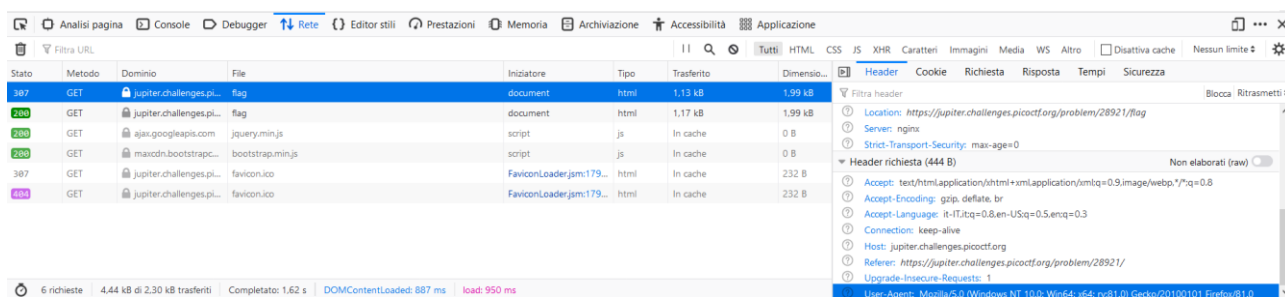


Figure 15: Original user Agent

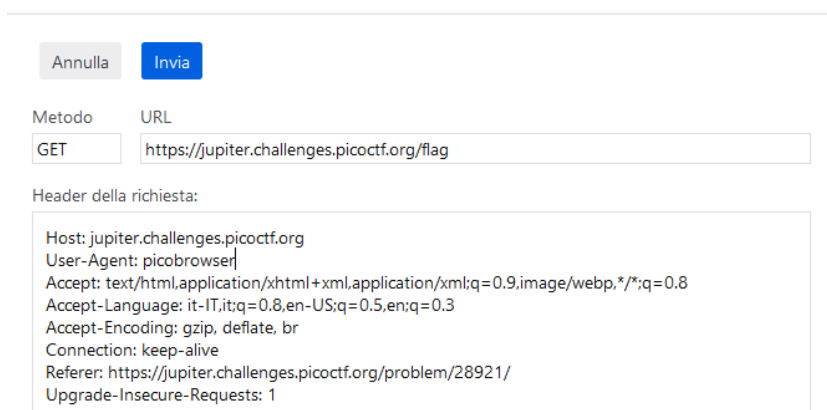


Figure 16: Change user agent with the right one



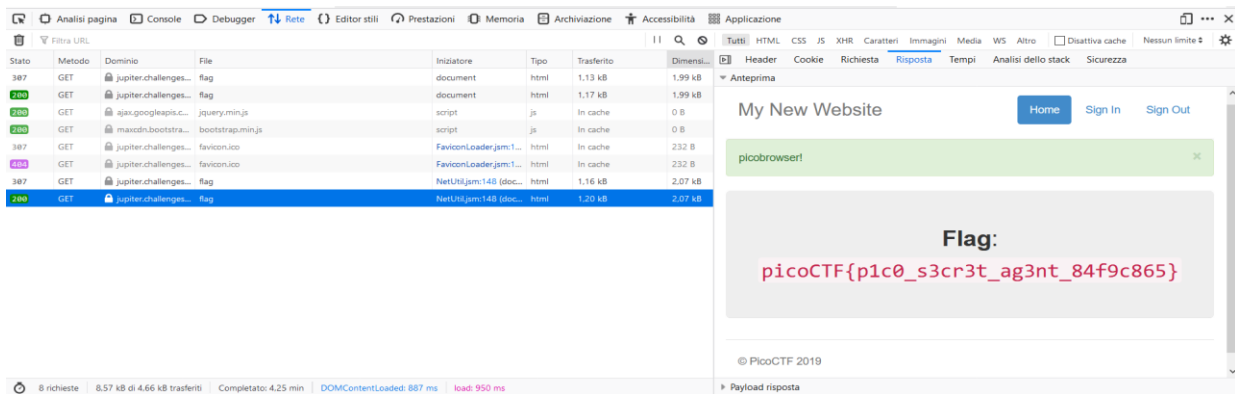


Figure 17: see the response, flag found

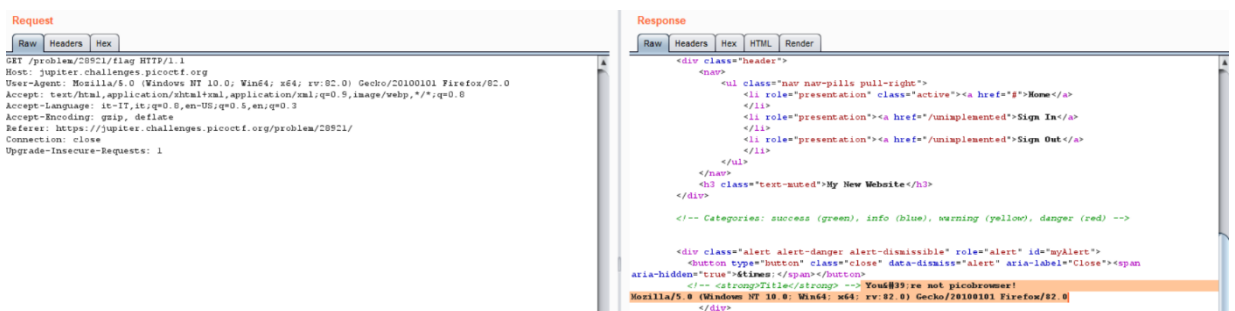


Figure 18: Original request and response seen from Burp

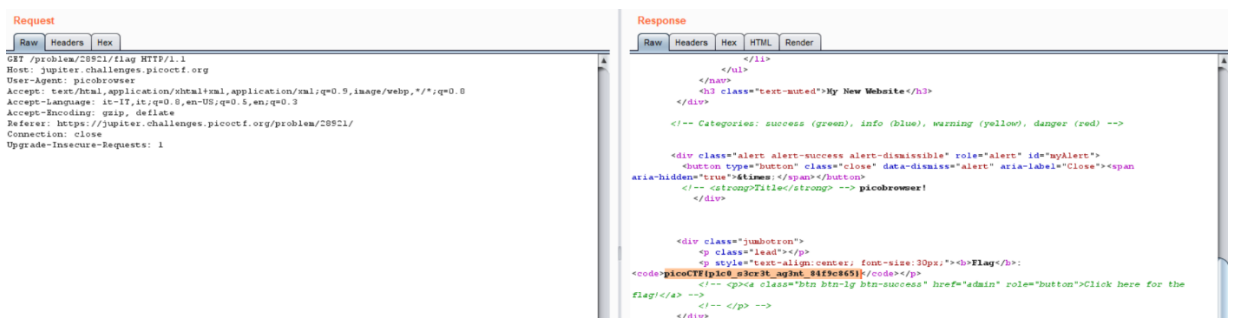


Figure 19: Change User-Agent with Burp's Repeater