

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.

Site map Scope									
Filter: Hiding not found items; hiding CSS, image and general binary content; hiding 4xx responses; hiding empty folders									
Host	Method	URL	Params	Status	Length	MIME type	Title	Comment	Time requested
https://software.microfocus.com	GET	/		200	12755	HTML	Zero - Personal Banking ...		10:29:59 3.n...
https://support.microfocus.com	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

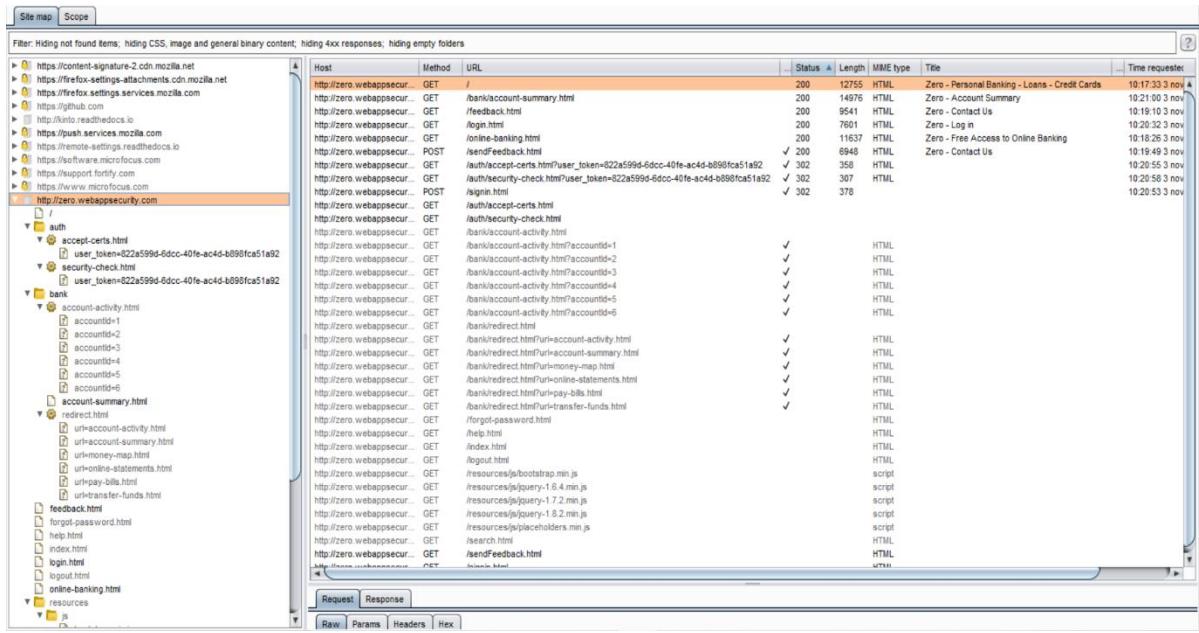


Figure 2: Spidering when I manually logged in

- Second, I downloaded burp version 1.7.30 and made an auto-spidering using the “Spider” option. I did it all automatically except for the login (even if I put “auto login using this credential it did not work, I do not know why; I repeated it different times to be sure that the pages Burp showed me did not change, but at a certain time the login was not successful even if the credentials where right). Before the login I had only very few pages, after the login I found all pages related to the user such as “Account Summary”, “Account Activity”, “Transfer funds”, “Pay Bills”, “My Money Map”, “Online Statements”.

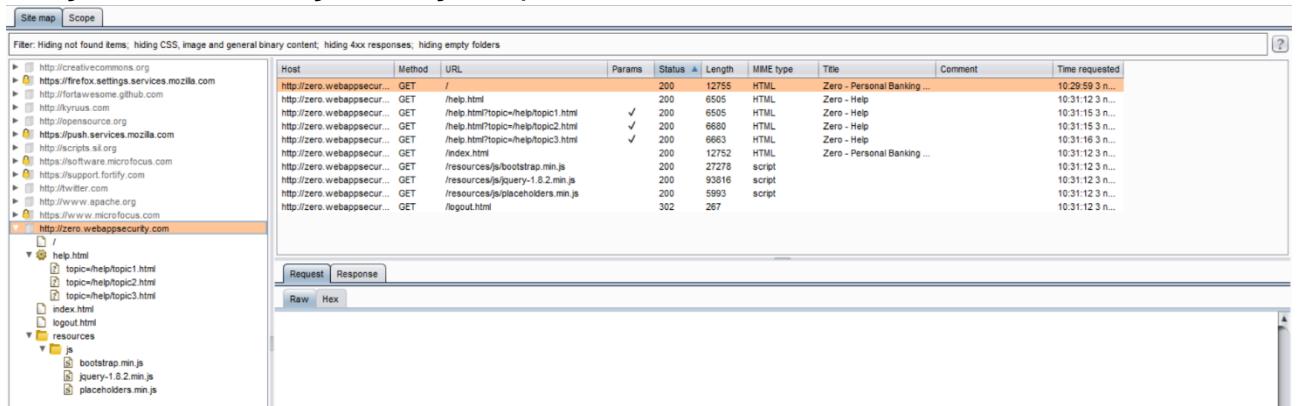


Figure 3: Auto spidering without login

- Third I tried to explore the web site with the common crawler such as robots.txt, files, secret but I found only

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	
Home	Leeroy Jenkins	VIZ10AWT8VL
Users	Stephen Bowen	OTZ07BXM0BE
Currencies	Linus Moran	FKO04SXA7TI
	Nero Chan	TXJ77CQO5EI
	Kadeem Higgins	MFC500QE7VO
	Quinn Burks	HWZ97ZUM3NK
	Davis Thompson	RGD78SHB0TG
	Lester Keller	EIJ79NLTOTP

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

The screenshot shows the DOM structure of a web page. The `<body>` section contains an `<h1>natas0</h1>` heading and a `<div id="content">` div. Inside the `<div id="content">` div, there is a `:before` pseudo-element containing the text "You can find the password for the next level on this page." Below this is a comment `<!--The password for natas1 is gtVrDuiDfck831PqWsLEZy5gyDz1clto-->`. The `</div>` tag has a `:after` pseudo-element. Following the `</div>` tag is another `<div id="n兆llform" class="ui-draggable" style="display: block;">` div, which contains the text "event". At the bottom of the `<body>` section, there is a breadcrumb navigation: `html > body > div#content`.

Figure 5: Password for natas 1

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

The screenshot shows the DOM structure of a web page. The `<body>` section contains an `<h1>natas1</h1>` heading and a `<div id="content">` div. Inside the `<div id="content">` div, there is a `:before` pseudo-element containing the text "You can find the password for the next level on this page, but rightclicking has been blocked!". Below this is a comment `<!--The password for natas2 is ZluruAthQk7Q2MqmDeTiUiij2ZvWj2mBi-->`. The `</div>` tag has a `:after` pseudo-element. Following the `</div>` tag is another `<div id="n兆llform" class="ui-draggable" style="display: block;">` div, which contains the text "event". At the bottom of the `<body>` section, there is a breadcrumb navigation: `html > body > div#content`.

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.

The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL `natas2.natas.labs.overthewire.org/files/users.txt`. The page content is a plain text file named `users.txt` containing user credentials:

```
# username:password
alice:BYNdCesZqW
bob:jw2ueICLvt
charlie:G5vCxkVV3m
natas3:sJIJNW6ucpu6HPZ1ZAchaDtwd7oGrD14
eve:zo4mJWjNj2
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

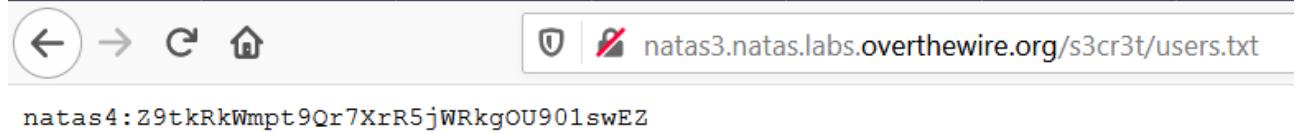


Figure 8: Password for natas 4

- 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

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

The screenshot shows a NetworkMiner capture. The browser's address bar shows 'natas4.natas.labs.ov...'. The NetworkMiner interface displays several requests and their responses. One response from 'natas4.natas.labs.ov...' contains the text 'Access granted. The password for natas5 is iX6lOfmpN7AYQOGPwn3fXpbajVJcHfq'. The browser's status bar at the bottom indicates 7 richieste (7 requests) and 2.83 kB di 1.36 kB trasferiti (2.83 kB of 1.36 kB transferred).

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.

The screenshot shows a NetworkMiner capture. The browser's address bar shows 'natas5.natas.labs.ov...'. The NetworkMiner interface displays several requests and their responses. One response from 'natas5.natas.labs.ov...' contains the text 'Access granted. The password for natas6 is aGoY4q2De6MgDq4oL4YtoKtyAg9PeHaI'. The browser's status bar at the bottom indicates 6 richieste (6 requests) and 1.69 kB di 643 B trasferiti (1.69 kB of 643 B transferred).

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

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface. The 'Request' tab shows an HTTP request to 'http://natas5.natas.labs.overthewire.org'. The 'Response' tab shows the server's response. The response body contains the password 'aGoY4q2De6MgDq4oL4YtoKtyAg9PeHaI', which is highlighted in orange. The status bar at the bottom indicates 7 richieste (7 requests) and 2.56 kB di 1.29 kB trasferiti (2.56 kB of 1.29 kB transferred).

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

NetworkMiner screenshot showing a list of network traffic. A specific GET request to `/problem/28521/flag` is highlighted, showing a 200 OK response. The response body contains the flag: `picoCTF{p1c0_s3cr3t_ag3nt_84f9c865}`.

Figure 17: see the response, flag found

Burp Suite screenshot showing the Request and Response panes. The Request pane shows a GET request to `/problem/28521/flag`. The Response pane shows the HTML response, which includes a yellow warning bar at the top stating `You're not picobrowser!`

Figure 18: Original request and response seen from Burp

Burp Suite screenshot showing the Request and Response panes. The Request pane shows the same GET request to `/problem/28521/flag` with the User-Agent header explicitly set to `picobrowser`. The Response pane shows the modified HTML response where the yellow warning bar has disappeared.

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