

CS 410: Web Security

A0: Labs

For these exercises, you only need to provide what is asked in the description. (There is no need to describe a vulnerability, the exploit, and prevention techniques)

Indirect reconnaissance

- Run <https://www.pdx.edu> and <https://oregonctf.org/> through the sites below
 - <https://observatory.mozilla.org/>
 - <https://builtwith.com/>
- Answer the questions below
 - How do the two sites differ in what they find out about each site?
 - Provide a screenshot of the <https://www.pdx.edu> output

Direct reconnaissance

- Set up pentest-vm
 - Log into console.cloud.google.com
 - Create a new project labeled (cs495winter19)
 - On Menu, find “Marketplace” and “Compute Engine” and pin them to the top
 - Click on “Compute Engine” and wait for it to be enabled
 - Click on “Create”
 - Create a new instance
 - Name: pentest-vm
 - Zone: us-west1-b
 - Machine type: micro
 - Boot disk: Ubuntu 18.04
 - Click on “Create” and wait
 - `ssh` into new instance and perform the following
`sudo apt update`

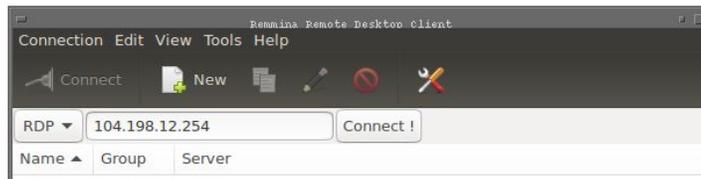
```
sudo apt install libcurl4-openssl-dev  
libssl-dev python-pip wfuzz nmap -y
```

- Use Google Marketplace to set up several web server VMs
 - Zone: us-west1-b
 - Machine type: micro
 - Deselect “Allow HTTPS traffic”
 - Visit the landing page for each VM to ensure it has been deployed properly
 - Note the “Internal IP address” of each instance
 - VMs to bring up
 - <https://console.cloud.google.com/marketplace/details/bitnami-launchpad/lampstack>
 - <https://console.cloud.google.com/marketplace/details/bitnami-launchpad/nginxstack>
 - <https://console.cloud.google.com/marketplace/details/bitnami-launchpad/wordpress>
 - ssh into each instance
 - Find where each server pulls its configuration from via a "ps -ef | grep apache" or "ps -ef | egrep nginx"
 - Examine the conf files, the DocumentRoot (apache2) or / (nginx) resides within and cd into it
 - apache2: /opt/bitnami/apache2/htdocs
 - nginx: /opt/bitnami/nginx/html
 - On the lampstack and nginxstack VMs, create directories named secret, files, admin (via sudo mkdir).
 - Then create index.html files in each directory
sudo touch {secret,files,admin}/index.html
 - Web content must be readable and executable by the Linux account the web server is run from (typically www-data). Since you create these files with a different account, ensure that all files are readable

and all directories are readable and executable by running this command in the location of the web server's document root: `sudo chmod go+rX .`

- Use Google Compute Engine, bring up a web server on a Windows Server 2012 R2 instance
 - <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/quickstart-windows>
 - To connect to your instance, use an RDP client
 - `remmina` on `linuxlab` machines. Enter the external IP address of your Windows instance

<input type="checkbox"/>		windows-iis	us-west1-b	10.138.0.6	104.198.12.254 	RDP	⋮
<input type="checkbox"/>		wordpress-1-vm	us-west1-b	10.138.0.4	None	SSH	⋮



- Google Chrome's RDP for Google Cloud Platform extension
 - Add via More Tools => Extensions => Get Extensions
 - Click on RDP button in console
- Skip the clean-up step
- Connect to your Windows Server 2012 instance and install the IIS component
 - <https://cloud.google.com/compute/docs/tutorials/basic-webserver-iis>
 - Note: Windows PowerShell can be accessed in the upper right corner under "Tools"



- **Within PowerShell, change directories into the webroot folder (`cd`) given in the `echo` command in the instructions**
- **Create directories named `secret`, `files`, `admin` using `mkdir`**
 - **Note that you may need to do "`mkdir ...`" to be able to make the directory**
- **Then, in PowerShell copy the `index.html` file you created in the `echo` command into each of the directories**
 - `cp .\index.html admin`
 - `cp .\index.html secret`
 - `cp .\index.html files`
- **Create directories of your own using words of your choice and copy the `index.html` file into them as well**

- Use wfuzz and nmap to automatically scan directories on each of the 4 web servers using their **INTERNAL** IP address
 - wfuzz -c -w
/usr/share/wfuzz/wordlist/general/common.txt
--hc 404 <http://10.x.y.z/FUZZ>
 - nmap --script http-enum 10.x.y.z
 - Answer the following questions
 - Do the nmap and wfuzz tools get similar results for each site?
 - Provide screenshots of each tool's output on the Windows web server VM
- Stop all VM instances when complete