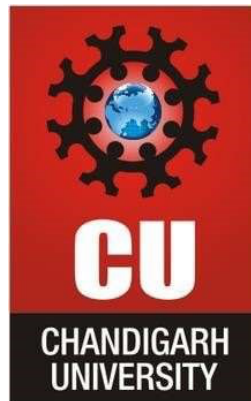


CHANDIGARH UNIVERSITY  
UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING  
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING



Submitted By:		Submitted To:	
Subject Name	WMS Lab		
Subject Code	20CSP-338		
Branch	BE-CSE		
Semester	5 <sup>th</sup> Sem		




## Worksheet Experiment 1

Student Name:

Branch: CSE

Semester: 5<sup>th</sup> Sem

Subject Name: WMS Lab

UID:

Section/Group:

Date of Performance:

Subject Code: 20CSP-338

### 1. Aim/Overview of the practical:

Open any website on computer system and identify http packet on monitoring tool like Wireshark.

### 2. Objective:

To analyse http traffic.

### 3. Introduction:

Wireshark is an open-source packet analyzer, which is used for education, analysis, software development, communication protocol development, and network troubleshooting.

It is used to track the packets so that each one is filtered to meet our specific needs. It is commonly called as a sniffer, network protocol analyzer, and network analyzer. It is also used by network security engineers to examine security problems.

### 4. Steps/Method:

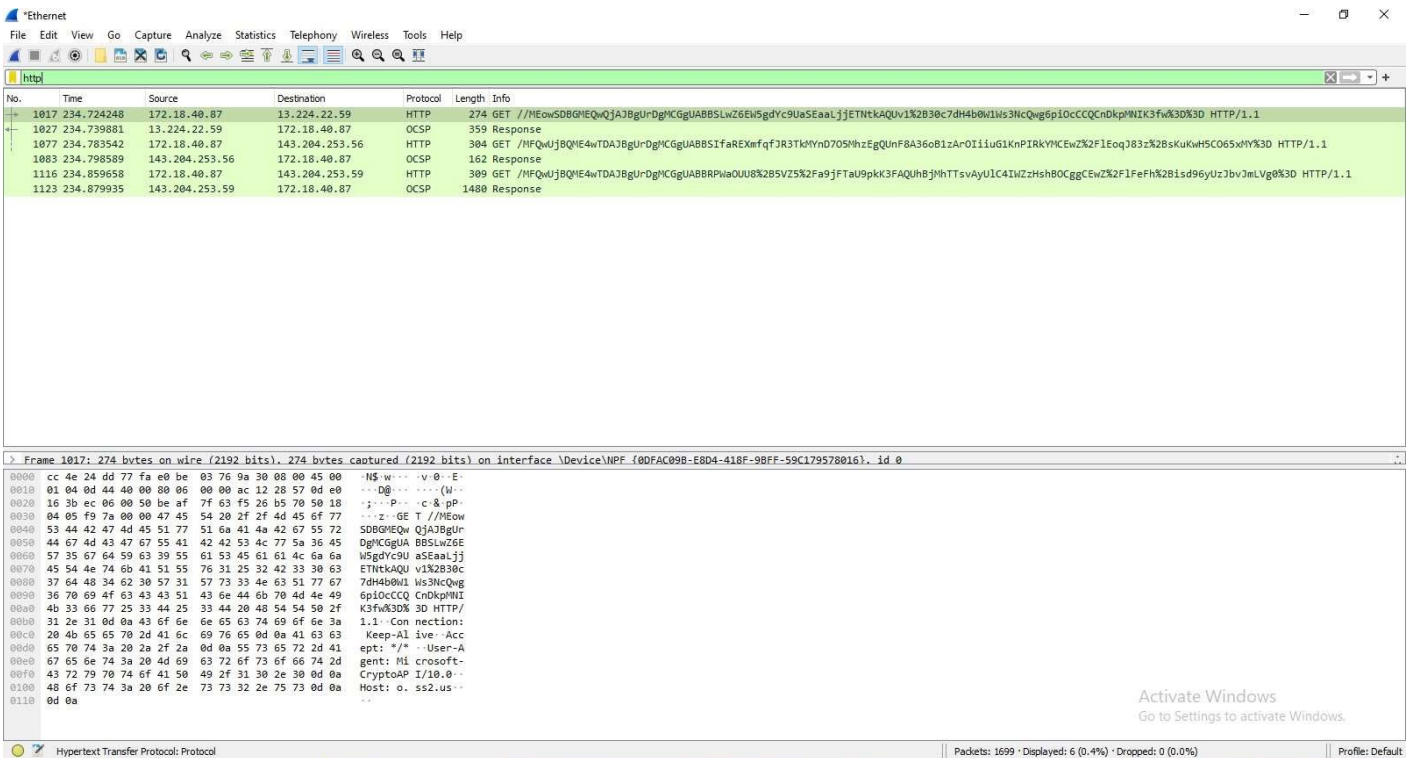
1. Open Wireshark
2. Click on "Capture > Interfaces". A pop-up window will display.
3. You'll start capture traffic that goes through your ethernet driver.

4. Visit the URL that you wanted to capture the traffic from.

5. Go back to your Wireshark screen and press Ctrl + E to stop capturing.

6. After the traffic capture is stopped, please save the captured traffic into a \*.pcap format file and attach it to your support ticket.

### 5. Outcomes:



No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1017	234.724248	172.18.40.87	13.224.22.59	HTTP	274	GET //MEowSDBGHEQwQjAJBgUrDgMCGGUABBSLwZ6Ew5gdYc9UaSEaalJjETNtkAQUv1x2B30c7dH4b0w1W3IcQw6pIOcCCQcndkpWIK3fwk30%3D HTTP/1.1
1027	234.739881	13.224.22.59	172.18.40.87	OCSP	359	Response
1077	234.783542	172.18.40.87	143.204.253.56	HTTP	304	GET //HFQwUj9QwE4wTDAJ8gUrDgMCGGUABBSIFarEXmfqfJR3TKwYnd705WhzEgQUwF8A36oB1zArO11iu61KkNPIrkYMCewZ%2F1Eqj83z%2B8sKuKwH5C065xMYk3D HTTP/1.1
1083	234.798589	143.204.253.56	172.18.40.87	OCSP	162	Response
1116	234.859658	172.18.40.87	143.204.253.59	HTTP	309	GET //HFQwUj9QwE4wTDAJ8gUrDgMCGGUABBRPwaOUU8%2B5Z%2Fa9JFTaU9pkK3FAQUh8jMhTTsvAyUIC41MzHshB0CggCEwZ%2F1FeFh%2Bisd96yUz3bv3mLvg0%3D HTTP/1.1
1123	234.879935	143.204.253.59	172.18.40.87	OCSP	1480	Response

```

0000  cc 4e 24 dd 77 fa e0 be 03 76 9a 30 08 00 45 00  NS-w...v.0.-E
0010  01 04 0d 44 40 00 80 06 00 00 ac 12 28 57 0d e0  ..Dg...-..(M--
0020  16 3b ec 06 00 50 be af 7f 63 f5 26 b5 70 50 18  ;...P...c& pP-
0030  04 05 f9 7a 00 00 47 45 54 20 2f 2f ad 45 6f 77  --z..GE T //MEow
0040  53 44 42 47 4d 45 51 77 51 6a 41 4a 42 67 55 72  SDBGHEQw QjAJBgUr
0050  44 67 4d 43 47 67 55 41 42 42 53 4c 77 5a 36 45  DgMCGGUABBSLwZ6E
0060  57 35 67 64 59 63 39 55 61 53 45 61 61 4c 6a 6a  W5gdYc9U aSEaalJj
0070  45 54 4e 74 6b 41 51 55 76 31 25 32 42 33 30 63  ETNtkAQU v1x2B30c
0080  37 64 4b 34 62 30 57 31 57 73 33 4e 63 51 77 67  7dH4b0w1 W3IcQw6
0090  36 70 69 4f 63 43 51 43 6e 44 6b 70 4d 4e 49  6pIOcCCQ cndkpWIK
00a0  4b 33 66 77 25 33 44 25 33 44 20 48 54 54 50 2f  K3fwA30% 3D HTTP/
00b0  31 2e 31 0d 0a 43 6f 6e 6e 65 63 74 69 6f 6e 3a  1.1.-Con nection:
00c0  20 4b 65 65 70 2d 41 6c 69 76 65 0d 0a 41 63 63  Keep-Alive: Acc
00d0  65 70 74 3a 20 2a 2f 2a 0d 0a 59 73 65 72 2d 41  ept: /* ..User-A
00e0  67 65 6e 74 3a 20 4d 69 63 72 6f 73 6f 66 74 2d  gent: MIcrosoft-
00f0  43 72 79 70 74 6f 41 50 49 2f 31 30 2e 30 0d 0a  CryptoAP I/1.0.-
0100  48 6f 73 74 3a 20 6f 2e 73 73 32 2e 75 73 0d 0a  Host: o. ss2.us--
0110  0d 0a
  
```

Activate Windows  
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Hypertext Transfer Protocol: Protocol | Packets: 1699 | Displayed: 6 (0.4%) | Dropped: 0 (0.0%) | Profile: Default

### Learning outcomes (What I have learnt):

Identify requests (from client) and response packets. Find HTTP version, response code/phrase, requested file (including size). Observe single small file (e.g., simple html file) request/response behavior and the request/response behavior for a file that has already been received. Observe how a larger file is sent in multiple segments Observe multi-file (e.g., web page with image) request/response behavior. Observe request/response behavior for a page that needs authentication.

### Evaluation Grid:

Sr. No.	Parameters	Marks Obtained	Maximum Marks
1.	Student Performance (Conduct of experiment) objectives/Outcomes.		12
2.	Viva Voce		10
3.	Submission of Work Sheet (Record)		8
	Total		30

## Worksheet Experiment 2

Student Name:

Branch: CSE

Semester: 5<sup>th</sup> Sem

Subject Name: WMS Lab

UID:

Section/Group:

Date of Performance:

Subject Code: 20CSP-338

1. Aim/Overview of the practical:

Design a method to simulate the HTML injections and cross-site scripting (XSS) to exploit the attackers.

2. Objective:

To test HTML and XSS injection.

3. Steps/Method:

HTML Injection

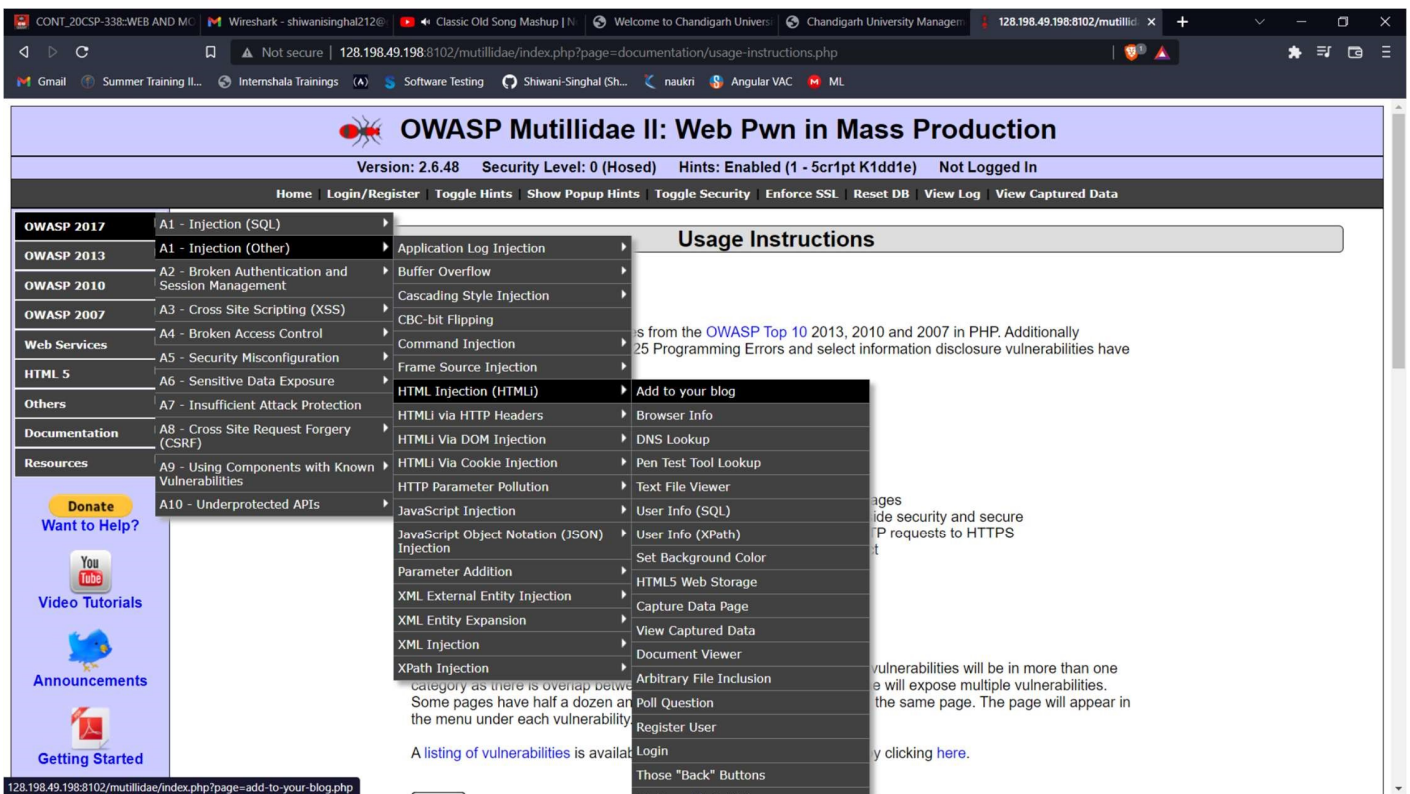
1. Open website : OWASP Mutillidae II: Web Pwn in Mass Production (URL:<http://128.198.49.198:8102/mutillidae/index.php?page=documentation/usageinstructions.php>)
2. Now, we'll be redirected to the web page which is suffering from an HTML Injection vulnerability which allows the user to submit his entry in the blog.
3. On the left-hand side, click on OWASP 2017 A1-injection(others) HTML injection Add to your blog
4. Welcome to blog window will appear on the screen. Now, let's try to inject malicious code. Enter the HTML code inside the given text area in order to set up the HTML attack.

XSS Injection:

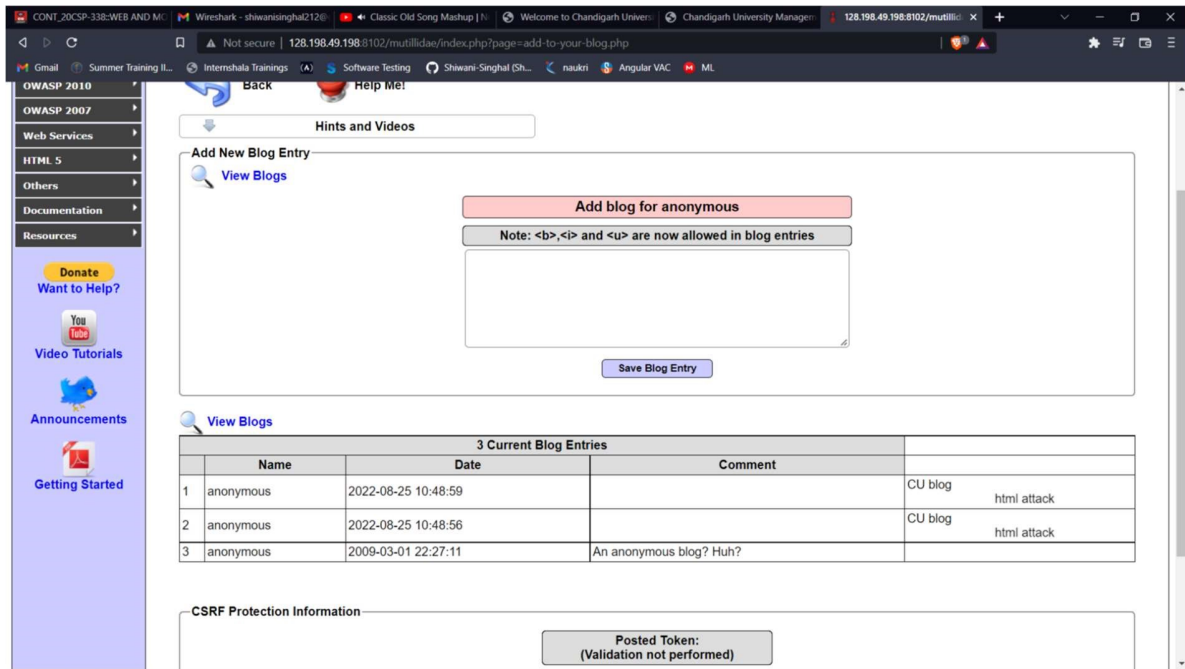
1. Open the link <https://xss-game.appspot.com/level1> (or Google XSS game website).
2. If the search field is vulnerable, when the user enters any script, then it will be executed. Consider, a user enters a very simple script as shown below:  
 “<script>alert (“Hello”) </script>”
3. Then after clicking on the “Search” button, the entered script will be executed. The script typed into the search field gets executed. This just shows the vulnerability of the XSS attack.

4. Outcomes:

HTML Injection







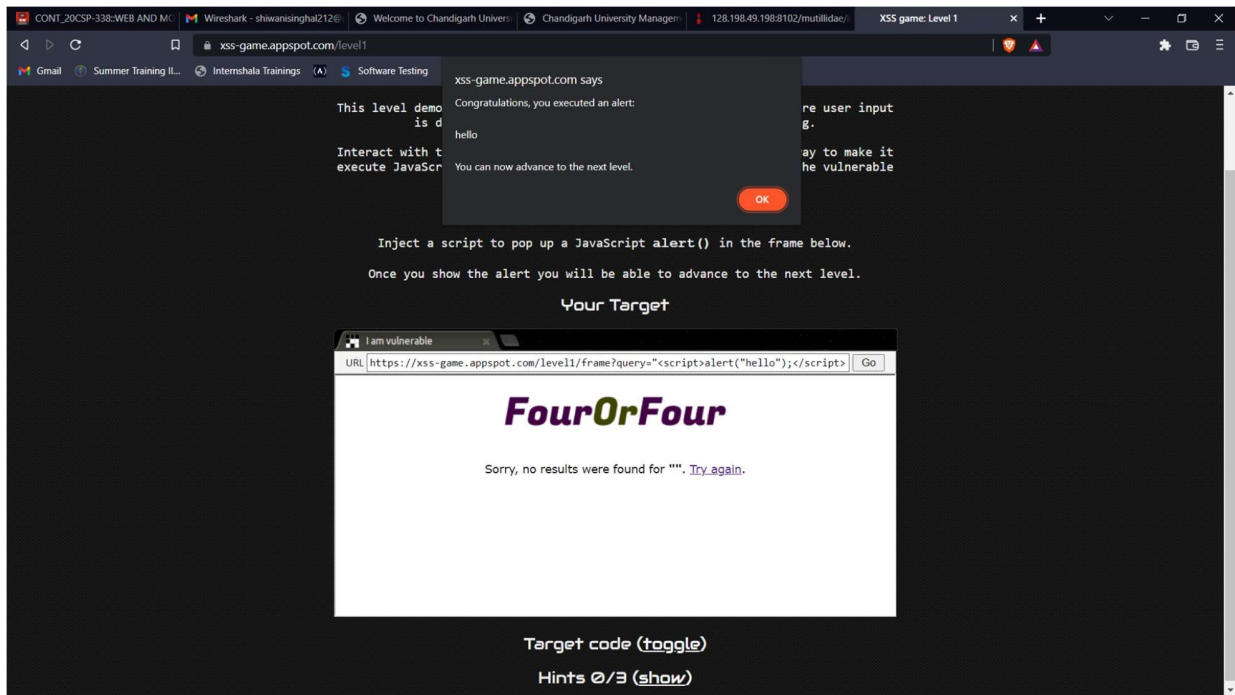
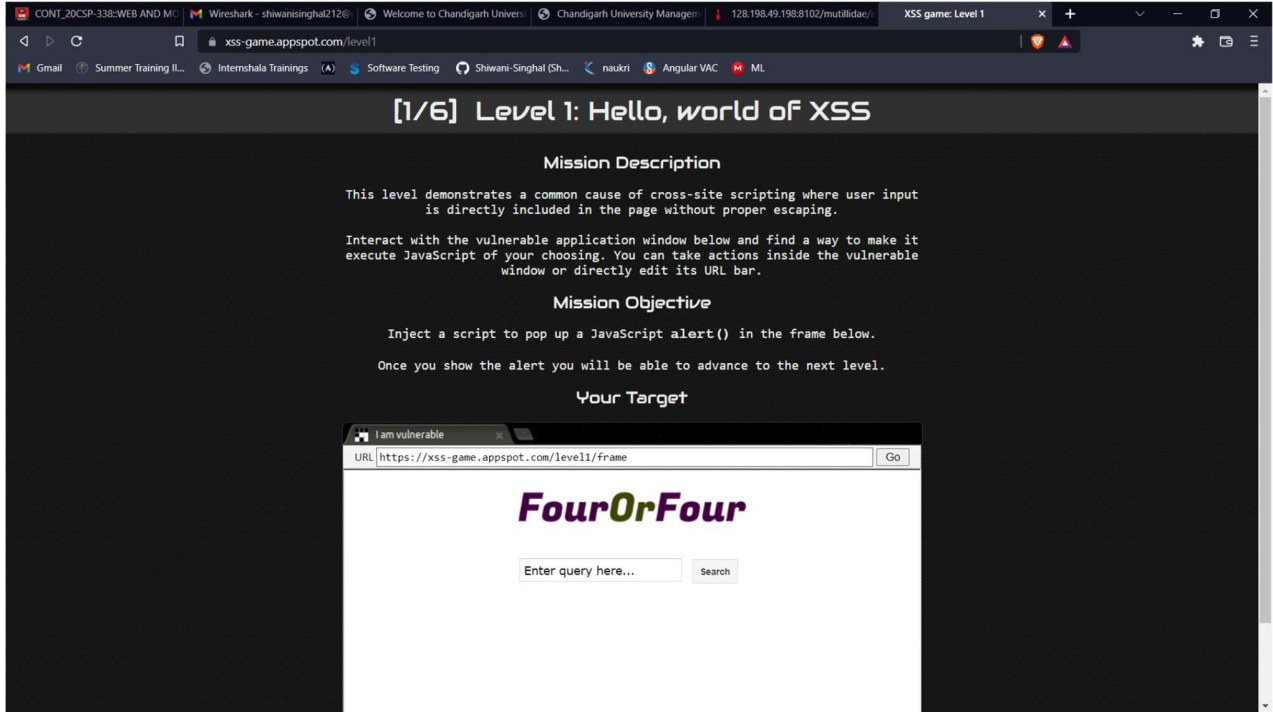
The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `128.198.49.198:8102/multilidae/index.php?page=add-to-your-blog.php`. The page has a left sidebar with navigation links like "OWASP 2010", "OWASP 2007", "Web Services", "HTML 5", "Others", "Documentation", and "Resources". The main content area is titled "Hints and Videos" and contains a "View Blogs" link. Below this is a form for "Add New Blog Entry" with a text area, a "Save Blog Entry" button, and a "Note: <b>, <i> and <u> are now allowed in blog entries".

Below the form is a table titled "3 Current Blog Entries":

	Name	Date	Comment	
1	anonymous	2022-08-25 10:48:59		CU blog html attack
2	anonymous	2022-08-25 10:48:56		CU blog html attack
3	anonymous	2009-03-01 22:27:11	An anonymous blog? Huh?	

At the bottom, there is a "CSRF Protection Information" section with a "Posted Token: (Validation not performed)" button.

## XSS Injection



Learning outcomes (What I have learnt):

We have learned what HTML injection is and XSS injection. An overview of how these attacks is constructed and applied to real system. If the app or website lacks proper data sanitization, the malicious link executes the attacker's chosen code on the user's system. As a result, the attacker can steal the user's active session cookie and can be the harmful for the website.

Evaluation Grid:

Sr. No.	Parameters	Marks Obtained	Maximum Marks
1.	Student Performance (Conduct of experiment) objectives/Outcomes.		12
2.	Viva Voce		10
3.	Submission of Work Sheet (Record)		8
	Total		30