# Insecure Deserialization

# **Blocked RCE DoS**

#### Tools Used

- Web Browser
- GoBuster:
- Burp Suite

### Discovering the API Documentation

Using GoBuster, we discovered the Swagger API documentation for Juice Shop at http://localhost:3000/api-docs.



### Identifying the Vulnerable Endpoint

Within the Swagger UI, we identified the <code>/orders</code> endpoint, which allows adding new orders. This endpoint accepts JSON data, including an attribute called <code>orderLinesData</code> that can contain arbitrary JSON strings.

### **Authorizing API Requests**

To make example API requests (useful for next step)., we needed to include a bearer token for authorization:

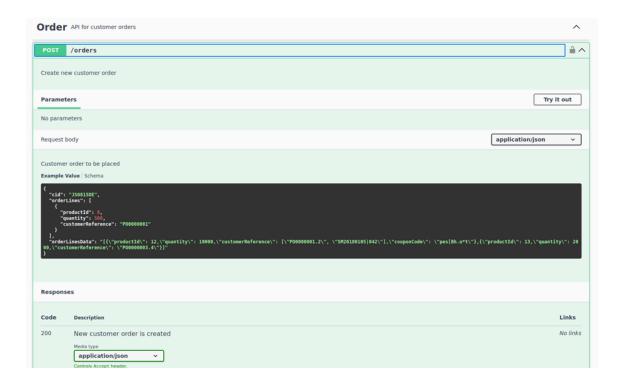
- 1. **Retrieve Bearer Token:** Extract the token from the browser's developer tools.
- 2. Authorize Request: Input the token in the Swagger UI to authorize examples requests



### Testing the API Endpoint

1. **Try It Out:** Click "Try it out" in the Swagger UI for the /orders endpoint and observe the example payload structure:

We can see the example page here:



### Crafting the DoS Payload

To exploit the vulnerability, we crafted a payload designed to cause an infinite loop on the server:

```
Payload:{"orderLinesData": "(function dos() { while(true); })()"
```

### Injecting the Payload

- 1. **Replace Payload:** Modify the example payload in the Swagger UI to include our DoS payload.
- 2. Send Request: Execute the request by clicking "Execute".

### Observing the Results

After injecting the payload, the server became unresponsive for about 2 seconds before recoverin and displaying an internal server error message. This indicates that the server detected and mitigated the DoS attack, but it's normal as Juice-Shop limite Dos attack to 2 seconds to avoid crashing our server.

# Successful RCE DoS

#### **Tools Used**

- Web Browser
- GoBuster.

### Discovering the Swagger API Documentation

Using GoBuster, we discovered the Swagger API documentation for Juice Shop at http://localhost:3000/api-docs.

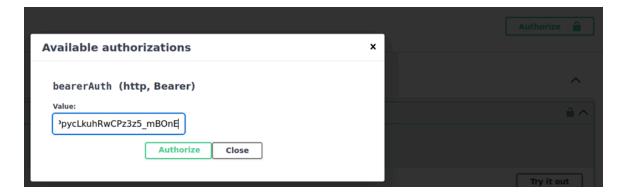
### Identifying the Vulnerable Endpoint

Within the Swagger UI, we identified the /orders endpoint, which allows adding new orders. This endpoint accepts JSON data, including an attribute called orderLinesData that can contain arbitrary JSON.

### **Authorizing API Requests**

To make API requests, we needed to include a bearer token for authorization:

- 1. **Retrieve Bearer Token:** Extract the token from the browser's developer tools.
- 2. Authorize Request: Input the token in the Swagger UI to authorize the request.



### Testing the API Endpoint

1. **Try It Out:** Click "Try it out" in the Swagger UI for the /orders endpoint and observe the example payload structure:

```
2. {
     "cid": "JS0815DE",
3.
4.
     "orderLines": [
5.
         "productId": 8,
         "quantity": 500,
7.
8.
         "customerReference": "P00000001"
9.
10.
   ],
     "orderLinesData": "[{\"productId\": 12,\"quantity\":
   10000, \"customerReference\": [\"P00000001.2\",
   \"SM20180105|042\"],\"couponCode\": \"pes[Bh.u*t\"},{\"productId\":
   13, \"quantity\": 2000, \"customerReference\": \"P00000003.4\"}]"
```

12. **Identify Vulnerability:** Notice that orderLinesData allows arbitrary JSON injection, making it a potential vector for injection attacks.

### Crafting the DoS Payload

To exploit the vulnerability, we crafted a payload designed to cause a Regular Expression Denial of Service (ReDoS):

```
    Payload:
    {
    "orderLinesData": "/((a+)+)b/.test('aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa')"
    }
```

This payload uses a complex regular expression that leads to excessive backtracking and processing time, causing the server to hang.

### **Executing the DoS Attack**

1. Input Payload: Replace the example payload with our ReDoS payload in the Swagger UI.



2. **Send Request:** Execute the request and observe the server's response.

### Observing the Result

As expected, the server responded with a 503 Service Unavailable error, indicating that the payload successfully caused a DoS condition.

