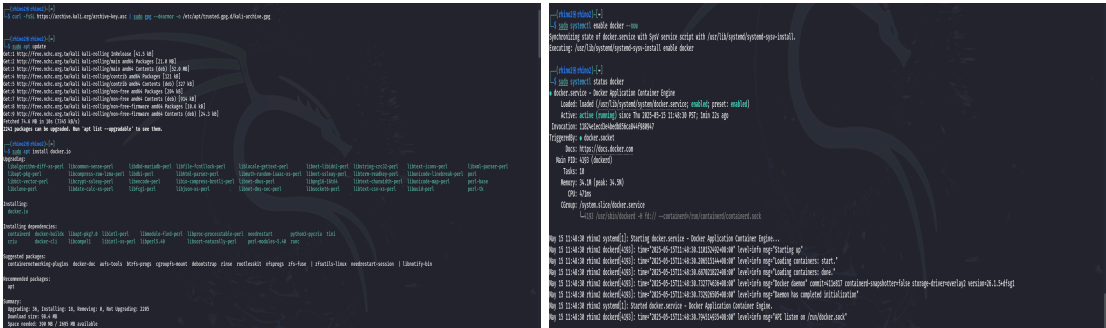


Burp Suite Pentesting Documentation via OWASP’s Vulnerable Web: Juice Shop

Step 1: Installation

Step 1.1: Downloading Docker to Install a local copy of the OWASP’s Vulnerable web



Step 1.2: Installing the Vulnerable Web: Juice Shop. With Burp Suite Browser Chromium opened, navigate to the search tab and Open the Vulnerable Web at localhost:3000

Docker Container

docker pulls 83M docker stars 208

1. Install [Docker](#)

2. Run `docker pull bkimminich/juice-shop`

3. Run `docker run --rm -p 3000:3000 bkimminich/juice-shop`

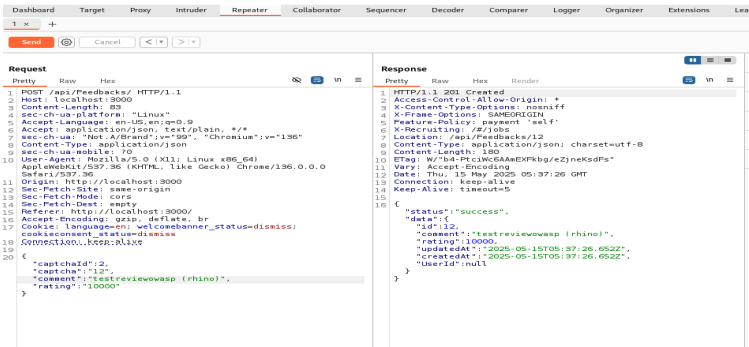
4. Browse to <http://localhost:3000> (on macOS and Windows browse to <http://192.168.99.100:3000> if you are using docker-machine instead of the native docker installation)

Step 1.3: Fire up Kali’s default Burp Suite. Navigate to HTTP History panel

Step 2: Pentesting

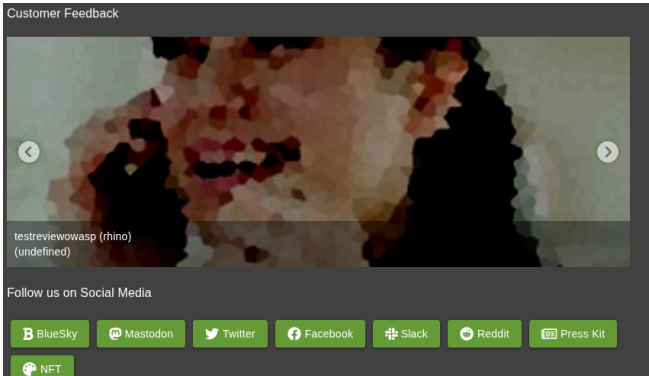
Step 2.1: User Request Forging via Repeater mode

In this feedback menu, we can see what we have submitted via HTTP history -> API caching -> Request & Response. In Burp suite, we can exploit this by FORGING a request using Burp Suite tool: Intercept or Repeater.



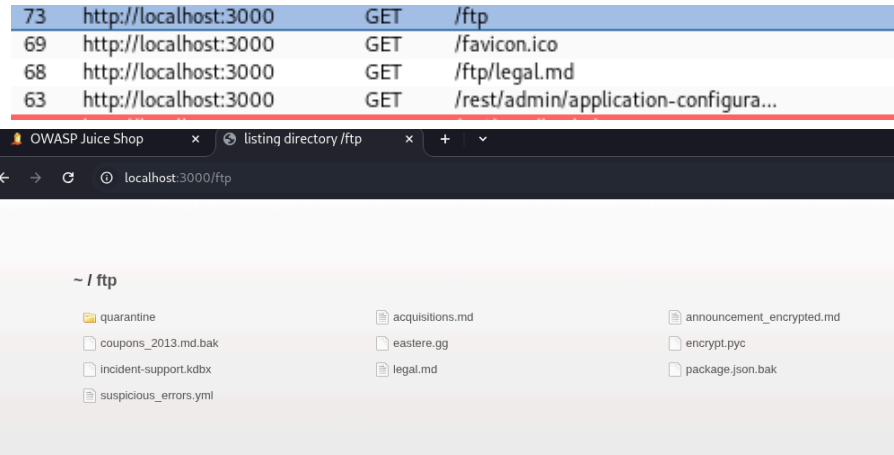
Looking at the image on the left, we can see that we have forged a feedback by sending the HTTP GET request to the repeater. Where we have manipulated the: Rating, Username, and Comment. Then sending back the response.

Step 2.2: Forge Request Verification



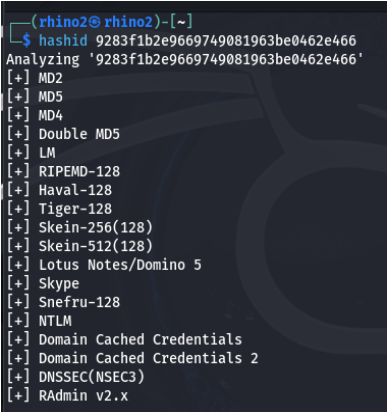
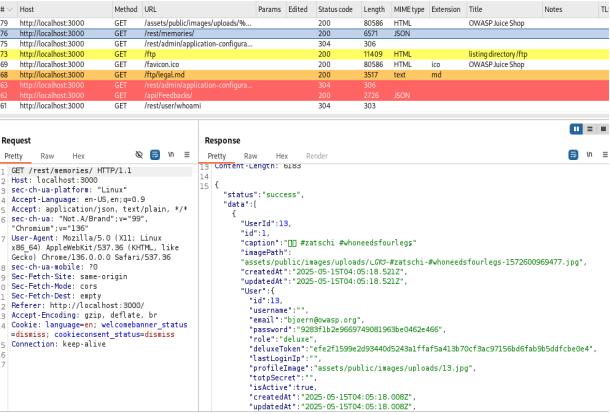
The feedback you see on the left is the forged request we have submitted. Normally, the web does not support named user feedback and more than 5 ratings. But we have successfully bypassed this via the repeater tool.

Step 2.3: Open Directory Discovery Via HTTP History Panel



We have discovered an open web FTP Directory with files stored. But this pentesting documentation will not go further into investigating this directory to uncomplicate the process.

Step 2.4: User Enumeration found in Response History



Navigating through the web application, there is a panel “Photo Frames” where users can upload their reviews.

However, the details of the pictures also revealed their user email, hashed user password and other details too. If we try to copy this hash to kali terminal with command hashid, we get options to try to decrypt the hash. This pentesting documentation will not delve further into this discovery.

Step 2.5: SQL Injection in Login field via Intercept mode

At this point, we have tried the different guest account functionalities. But what if we try the login menu with the wrong credentials. As reflected below in the HTTP History panel, we can see that our attempt has been rejected for having the wrong credentials. In `intercept` mode, the tool captures the request between `Chromium` and the server for user manipulation before sending it to the server, enabling the user to modify them freely.

Login

Email*

test@gmail

Password*

test

Forgot your password?

Log in

Remember me

or

Log in with Google

Not yet a customer?

Filter settings: Hiding CSS, Image and general binary content

#	Host	Method	URL	Params	Edited	Status code	Length	MIME type	Extension	Title
91	http://localhost:3000	GET	/rest/user/whoami			304	303			
89	http://localhost:3000	POST	/rest/user/login		✓	401	413	text		
88	http://localhost:3000	GET	/rest/admin/application-configuration			304	306			
79	http://localhost:3000	GET	/assets/public/images/uploads/%...			200	80585	HTML		OWASP Juice Shop
76	http://localhost:3000	GET	/rest/memorial/...			200	6571	JSON		
75	http://localhost:3000	GET	/rest/admin/application-configuration			304	306			
73	http://localhost:3000	GET	/ftp			200	11409	HTML		listing directory /ftp
69	http://localhost:3000	GET	/favicon.ico			200	80586	HTML	ico	OWASP Juice Shop

Request

Pretty Raw Hex

```

1 POST /rest/user/login HTTP/1.1
2 Host: localhost:3000
3 Content-Length: 40
4 sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
6 Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
7 sec-ch-ua: "Not.A.Brand";v="99", "Chromium";v="136"
8 Content-Type: application/json
9 sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
10 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/136.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
11 Origin: http://localhost:3000
12 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
13 Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
14 Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
15 Referer: http://localhost:3000/
16 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
17 Cookie: language=en; welcomebanner_status=dismiss; cookieconsent_status=dismiss
18 Connection: keep-alive
19
20 {
21   "email": "test@gmail",
22   "password": "test"
23 }
```

Response

Pretty Raw Hex Render

```

1 HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized
2 Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
3 X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
4 X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
5 Feature-Policy: payment 'self'
6 X-Recruiting: /#/jobs
7 Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
8 Content-Length: 26
9 ETag: W/"1a-AR3vVK=szAF300v2ndSG+3Eus"
10 Vary: Accept-Encoding
11 Date: Thu, 15 May 2025 05:47:26 GMT
12 Connection: keep-alive
13 Keep-Alive: timeout=5
14
15 Invalid email or password.
```

Time Type Direction Method URL

13:52:15	HTTP	→ Request	POST	http://localhost:3000/rest/user/login
13:52:15	HTTP	→ Request	GET	http://localhost:3000/rest/user/whoami
13:52:15	HTTP	→ Request	GET	http://localhost:3000/rest/user/whoami
13:52:18	HTTP	→ Request	GET	http://localhost:3000/socket.io/?EIO=4&transport=polling&kit=PRW2y6

Request

Pretty Raw Hex

```

9 sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
10 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/136.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
11 Origin: http://localhost:3000
12 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
13 Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
14 Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
15 Referer: http://localhost:3000/
16 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
17 Cookie: language=en; welcomebanner_status=dismiss; cookieconsent_status=dismiss
18 Connection: keep-alive
19
20 {
21   "email": "test@gmail",
22   "password": "test"
23 }
```

On your left, you can see the login page. The user has successfully manipulated the login process by submitting a request to the login endpoint. The response shows a 401 Unauthorized status, indicating that the credentials are invalid. The user is prompted to log in again.

On your left, we have successfully manipulated the submitted credentials to inject a query that always holds true. Therefore, enabling me to login as admin.

Step 2.6: User Basket Enumeration via Intruder mode

[illegible]

The picture shows the default HTTP Response when we try to add to cart an item. But looking at the Request panel, the basket ID is exposed. `BasketID = 1` refers to our basket, being the admin. What if we try to manipulate the `Basket ID` in an incremental order to view other users' baskets? We can use the `intercept` mode for this endeavor.

The images above showcase other users' baskets. Intercept mode automates this process.

Summary:

This documentation covered the sections on installing a local copy of OWASP's vulnerable web: Juice Shop via Docker. Launching the local instance in Chromium, we were able to capture HTTP History, and API Calls and Caching. These benefited us to use the tools Repeater, Intruder, Intercept, and Decoder modes to manipulate and exploit exposed web vulnerabilities. In this documentation, the vulnerabilities encountered were: Request Forging, Open Web Directory, User Credential Enumeration, Unsanitized Backend Query, Unauthorized User Access, exposed JWT Token, and Logic Flaws

