TASK - 5 (WEB APP SEC)

TARGET:

- 1) Find 3 websites vulnerable to CLICKJACKING/ UI REDRESS vulnerability.
- **2)** Find 2 websites vulnerable to NO RATE LIMITING vulnerability in login pages, usernames finder/ email enumeration pages.
- 3) Find 1 website with NO RATE LIMITING vulnerability in categories.
 - 1. Forgot password or Password reset pages.
 - 2. Comment pages
 - 3. Review pages
 - 4. Get Quote Pages

SYNOPSIS:

CLICKJACKING/UI REDNESS Vulnerability:

It is a type of web security vulnerability where an attacker tricks a user into clicking on a hidden or disguised element on a webpage without their knowledge. This technique allows the attacker to hijack the user's clicks and perform unintended actions, potentially leading to a unauthorised access, data theft or other malicious activities.

NO RATE LIMITING Vulnerability:

Rate limiting is an important security measure used to protect web applications from abuse, brute-force attacks, and unauthorised access. It limits the number of requests an individual user or client can make within a specific timeframe. However, a rate limiting vulnerability refers to a weakness in the rate limiting implementation that can be exploited by an attacker.

PROCEDURE:

Websites vulnerable to CLICKJACKING/ UI REDNESS vulnerability:

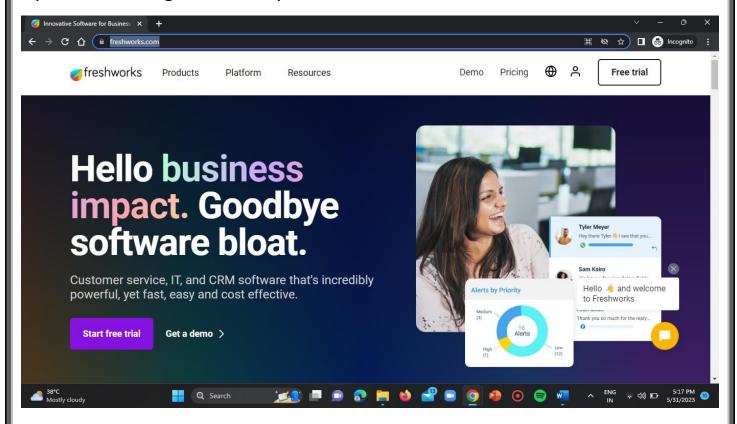
WEBSITE-1:

URL = https://www.freshworks.com/

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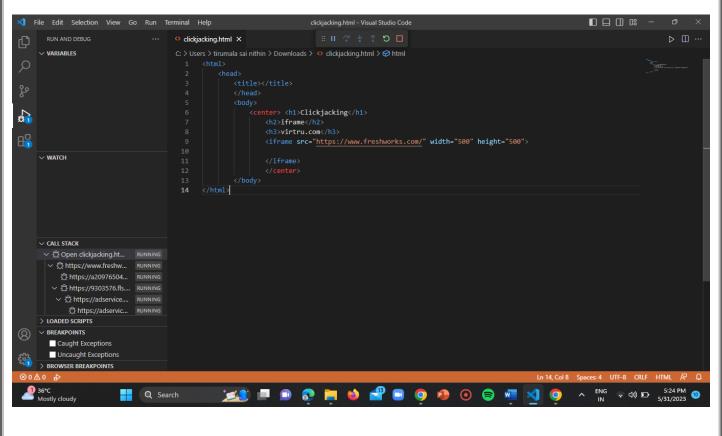
Step-1:

Open the above given URL in your browser.



Step-2:

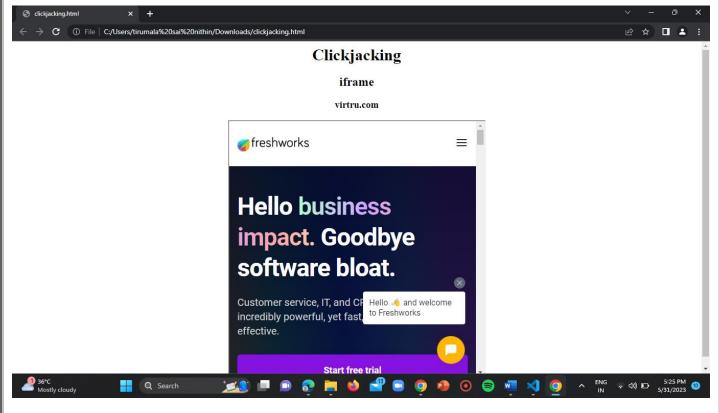
Now open the HTML file with the target URL in the browser.



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Step-3:

The target website is embedded in the HTML page.



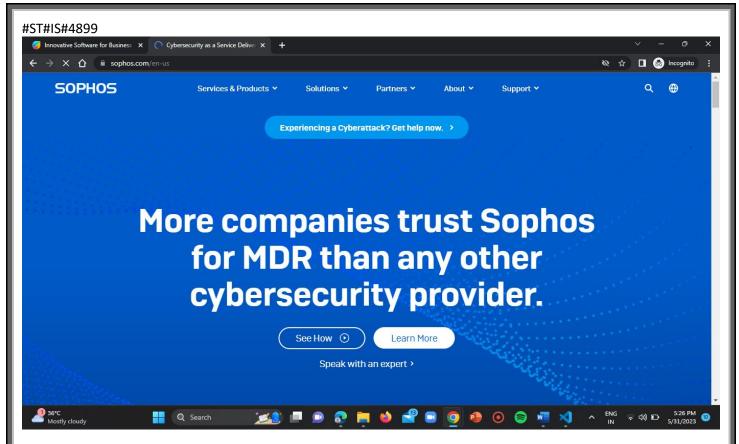
Hence the website is vulnerable.

WEBSITE-2:

URL = https://www.sophos.com/en-us

Step-1:

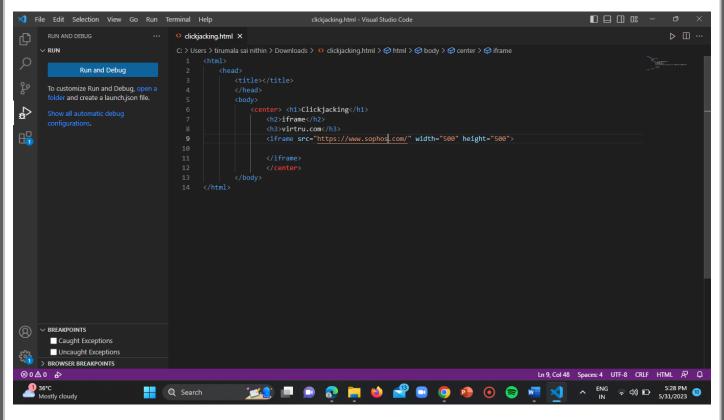
Open the URL in the browser.



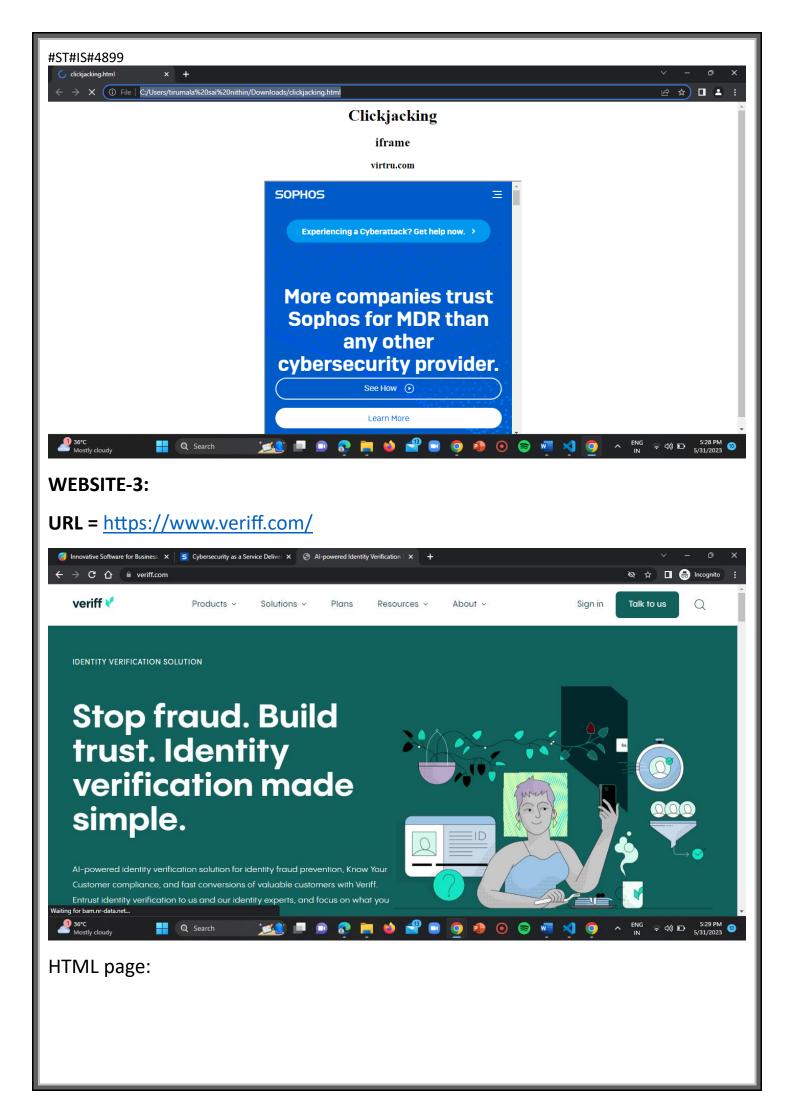
Step-2:

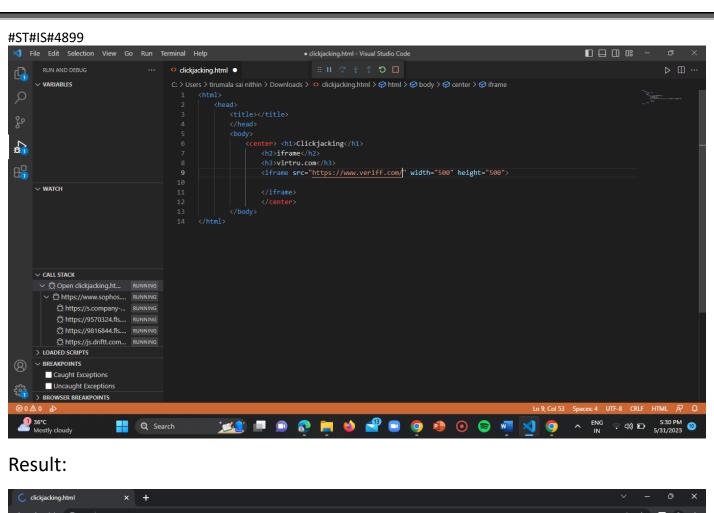
Follow the steps similarly to that of website-1.

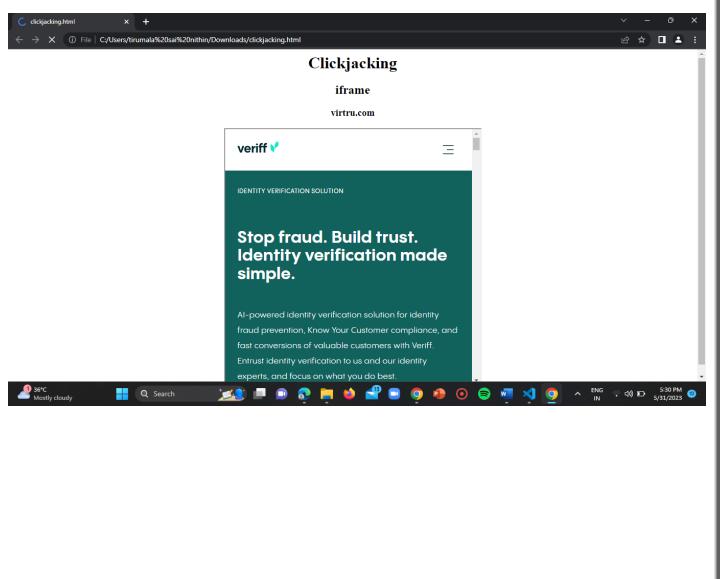
HTML file:



Result:







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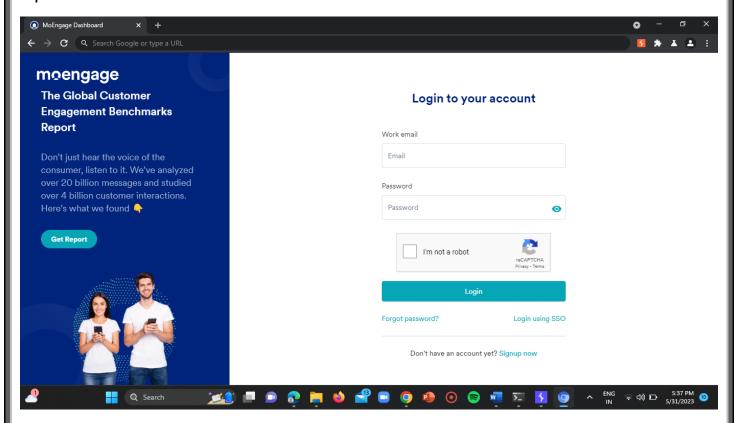
Websites vulnerable to NO RATE LIMITING Vulnerability in login pages, usernames finder/email enumeration pages:

WEBSITE-1: http://www.app.moengage.com/

URL = https://dashboard-01.moengage.com/v4/%23/auth

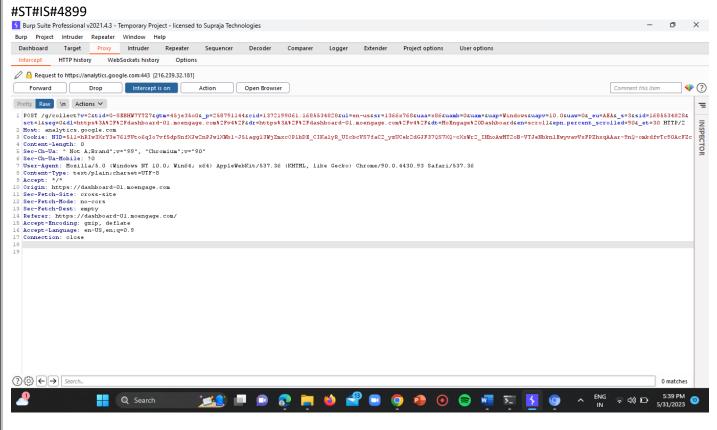
Step-1:

Open the URL in the browser.



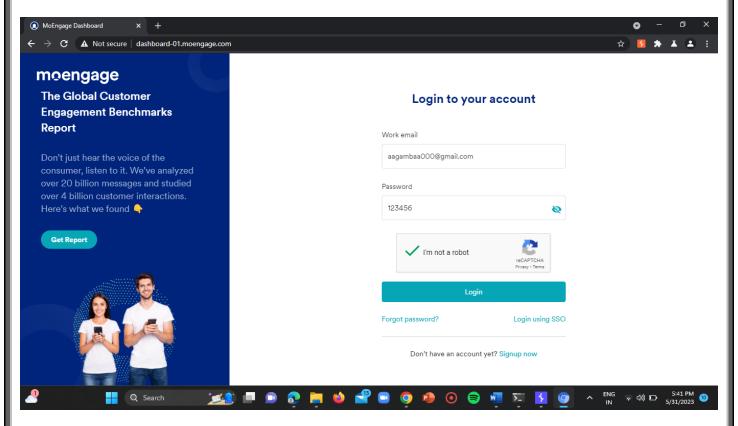
Step-2:

Turn on the intercept proxy in the burp suite.



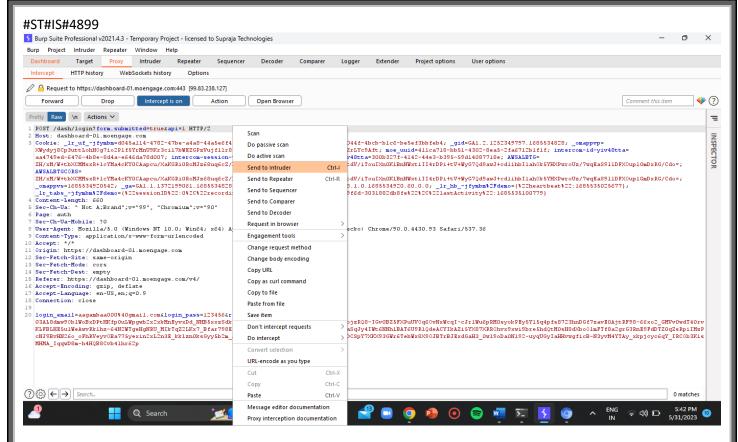
Step-3:

Then enter the username and password in their respective input fields and click on enter.



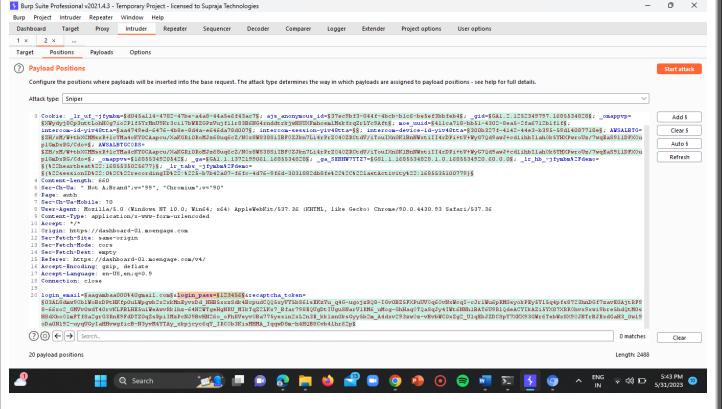
Step-4:

Forward the HTTP request to the intruder.



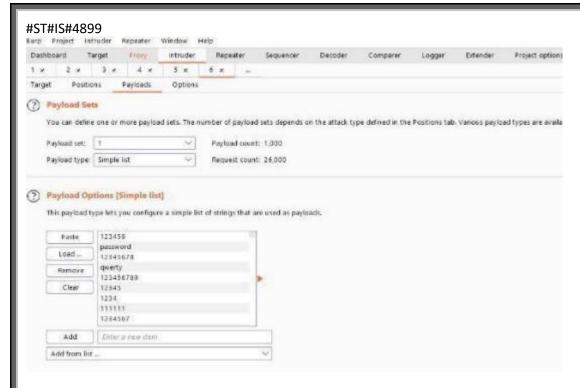
Step-5:

Now turn off the intercept and go to the intruder and select the password parameter.



Step-6:

Then click on the add button and load the password file from your internal storage.

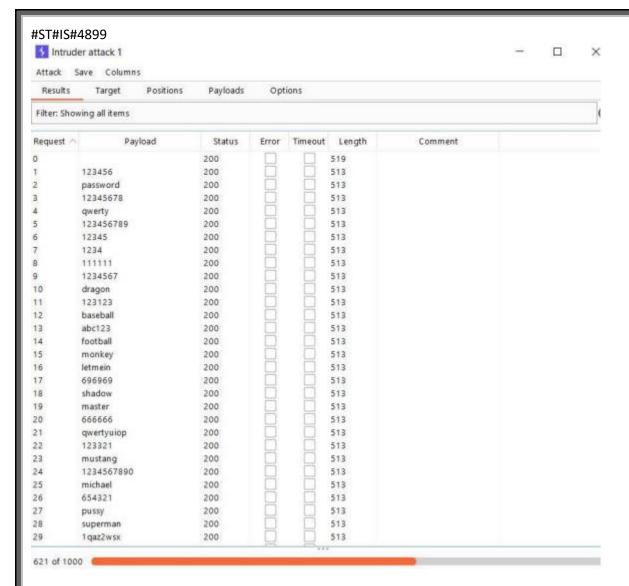


Step-7:

Start the attack and wait for some time.

You will be able to see 200 OK requests for 200 times.

If there are more than 200 OK responses within seconds, then the website is vulnerable.



Websites vulnerable to NO RATE LIMITING vulnerability in categories.

- 1) forgot password or password reset pages
- 2) comment pages
- 3) review pages
- 4) get quote pages

WEBSITE-1: http://www.app.moengage.com/

URL = https://dashboard-01.moengage.com/v4/#/auth

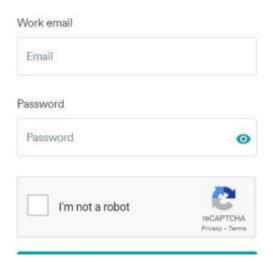
Step-1:

Open the above URL.



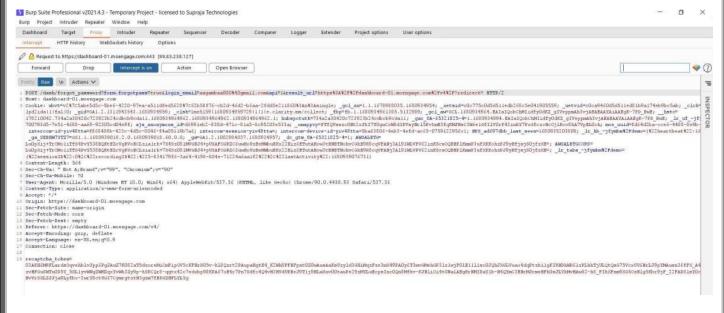
moengage

Login to your account



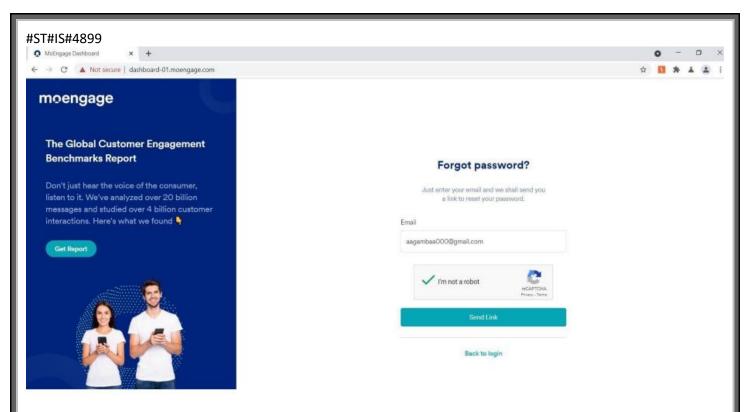
Step-2:

Turn on the intercept in the burp suite proxy.



Step-3:

Enter the username and password in their respective input fields and clik on enter.



Step-4:

Forward the HTTP request to the intruder.

#ST#IS#4899 Burp Suite Professional v2021.4.3 - Temporary Project - licensed to Supraja Technologies Project Intruder Repeater Window Help Decoder Extender Project options User options Sequencer Comparer Logger Dashboard Target HTTP history WebSockets history Intercept Options Request to https://dashboard-01.moengage.com/443 [75.2.99.223] Drop Open Browser Comment this item Pritty Raw In Actions V ogin_email=aagambaa000\$40gmail.com4api=l4result_url= POST /dash/forg https#3A#2F#2Fd edirect= WTTP/3 Do passive scan 2 Bost: dashboard d562847062b50676-cb2d-46d2-b6aa-2fdd5e21186042Ant3Asingle; gs edb268c5e041905559; _uetvid=c0ca9460d5d51led8lb9ai74eb5bc5ab; j_clak=inz51591168093495972911|1|e.clarity.nm/coilect; _fbp= 1 Cookie: ubvt=v2 Do active scan 1.1.1678988035. Send to intruder ipd2ids[l[fal[0 4. EAIAIODOCIMILATYOUNG GYVeppmahDvjAEAEAAVALAAEgK-TFD NoE; 1 4964962.1680934964962.1680934964962.1; hubspotutk= fb.1.1680934961 Send to Repeater 178210042.734a2 734a2a30420c723 Send to Sequencer BAAYA1AABgK-7PD_BwE; _lr_wf_-)fymbm= us_id=d6991eb2-830d-471c-81a5-8c95203e533a; 1.1680934994.BA Send to Comparer c3M6=16f11VDrP43isk17Px0fczoNcOjlRov6kA7VpBLOch; moe_uu.id= -yiv48tta=f868488b-423c-4d5c-8046-f4a05119b7aE; PTfQVmszcDHclxJ Send to Decoder fd64d2ba-cce6-4 Request in browser v48tta=5ba63806-4eb3-4efd-ac65-0759122956c1; NFS ad697dbb last 0.1680939018.60.0.0; _ga=gA1.2.1002984037.1680934957; AMDALBTG 48:08:MFGEJ4+pUSAFGGFZC6:mRoUEZeMMbuBK#22N1E6ETutANow2tBNBTNoI intercom-messio 1680935203809; Engagement tools LuOpkij+TroMoli PScqVPANj3A191W Change request method yHfjajSOjfsXE=; AWSALETGCORS= MS200 IMMGBJ4+pUSAFOGRZCEggyHoUzBeMMbgBEx22HizEETgtAHow3t8NBZNoI LuOpXij+TrOMoli Change body encoding RScqVFANJ3A191W yHfjsj50jfzXE=; _lr_hb_-jfymbm\$2Fdemo (%22heartheat%2 Copy URL (\$22sessionID\$2 966-3a64-4198-804e-71224a6aa1624224224221astActivity422:16809 Copy as curl command 4 Content-Length: Copy to file 5 Sec-Ch-Uai " Paste from file 6 Sec-Ch-Ua-Mobil x64) AppleWebEit/537.36 (EHIML, like Gecko) Chrome/90.0.4430.9 7 User-Agent: Moz Save item Safar1/537.36 © Content-Type: a Don't intercept requests Do intercept Origin: https:/ 11 Sec-Petch-Site: Convert relection URL-encode as you type 13 Sec-Fetch-Dest: 14 Referer: https: Cirt Accept-Encoding

Step-5:

Accept-Language

Connection: clo 19 recaptcha token

D3AKHEMRF5902fi

(?)(3) ← → Search...

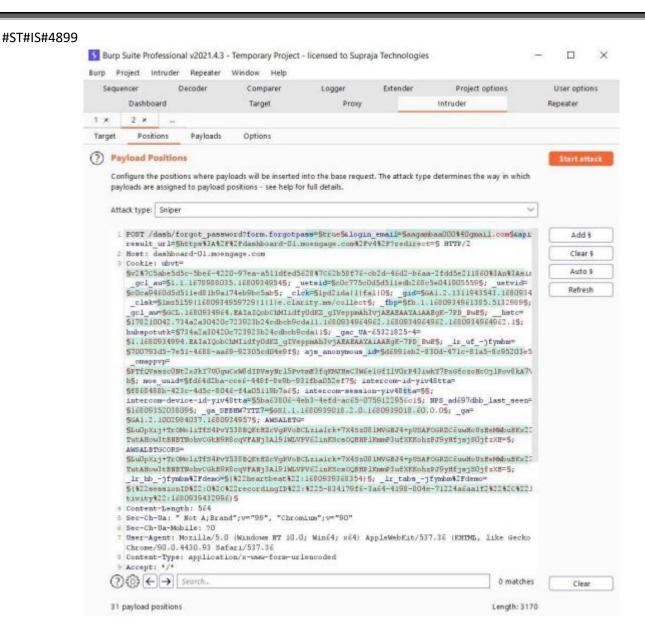
Сору

Message editor documentation

Turn off the intercept and go to the intruder and click on the clear button in the position tab.

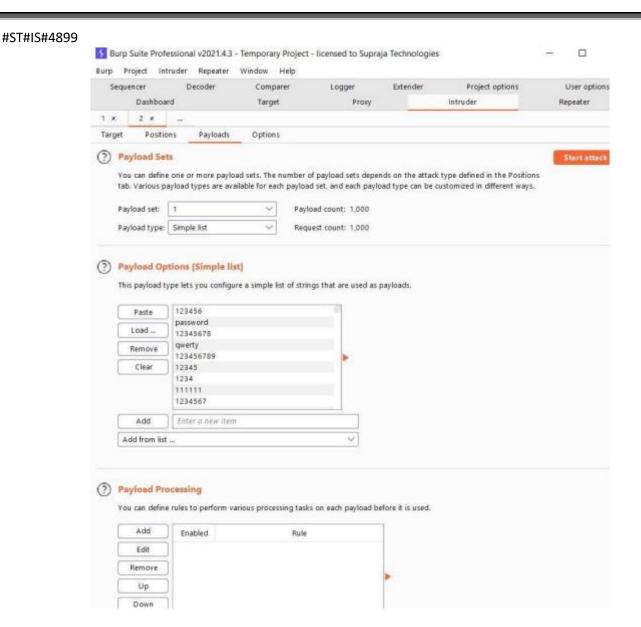
UST-PVSDAMINI 4 Proxy interception documentation iibOsPc6SUBXPmterpJmdg4gA8872mmxFMu89KvPDZHLyheASR8JWdHthYIPxjE uSycMCDDMLfjY-rucmouxfoteppercs vowxfurntmenewfcc4rc54 KDMETh4BxCSDe2hjHe7g7Hrui400s1FpC-wiH6 2m0SGL96jVefqI

FYhf2ZWs4sddllqGEhh7hdVVLfFGfycFgrySzEFsc3p_B4ck6-76sL3s-nBM



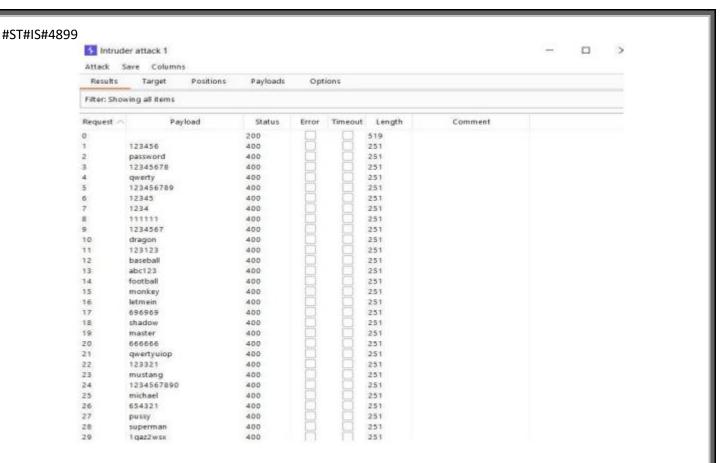
Step-6:

Select the email/username parameter value and click on add button and load the password file.



Step-7:

Start the attack and wait for more than one minute.



Step-8:

If there exist more than 200 requests stating that 200 OK responses within a few seconds then the domain is vulnerable.

CONCLUSION:

By performing this task we learnt about how an attacker utilises the CLICKJACKING and NO RATE LIMITING vulnerabilities in a web application to gain unauthorised access to the sensitive data. Also we got to know the importance of fixing up such bugs in the web applications which provides gateway to the attackers to perform such attacks.