CSAW - LLM

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web/cookie_injection

Observation:

The challenge provides us with the source code for a flask application. It is a cookie injection problem.

Approach:

- Observe the source code.
- 2. Launch the application using the Dockerfile and the shell-script provided.
- 3. Look into vulnerabilities in the code, especially login.py
- 4. Identify the attack string that will exploit the vulnerability in the app.
- 5. Extract the printed flag.

Solution:

- 1. Prompted ChatGPT with the source code of login.py to identify vulnerabilities. (Step 3).
 - a. GPT identified the following vulnerabilities

SQL injection
Session Hijacking
Cookie Injection
Cross Site Scripting

- 2. Prompted ChatGPT to give some possible attack strings. (Step 4).
 - a. GPT mentioned the following payloads
 - i. Cookie Value Manipulation:

Attackers may attempt to manipulate the values of existing cookies to gain unauthorized access. For example:

```
`username=admin`
`user_role=admin`
`authenticated=true`
```

ii. Encoded Payloads:

Attackers might encode malicious payloads to obfuscate their intentions. For example:

%3Cscript%3Ealert('XSS')%3C/script%3E (URL-encoded script tag)

iii. Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) Payloads:

If an attacker can inject scripts into cookies, they can execute arbitrary code in the context of other users. For example:

```
<script>malicious_code_here</script>
"><script>alert('XSS')</script>
```

iv. SQL Injection Attempts:

If cookies are used in database queries without proper validation, attackers may attempt SQL injection via cookies. For example:

```
'; DROP TABLE users; --
```

v. Command Injection Attempts:

Similar to SQL injection, attackers might attempt command injection via cookies. For example:

```
; ls -la
| cat /etc/passwd
```

Flag: Flag not given with the files. Although GPT helped in giving the above payloads, we were unable to extract the flag.

<u>Chat:</u> <u>CSAW LLM - Cookie Injection (openai.com)</u>