Projekt: Access Control and SSRF

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Project: Access Control SSRF

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1.0 General Overview

This report contains few vulnerabilities that need to be fixed in a

PenTesting application in the class VM such as SSRF Vulnerability, Access

Control Checking, Information and the fixes to fix the vulnerabilities with
screenshots shown as the fix to the vulnerabilities.

For this report I used **intelliJ** and TomCat to fix these issues, and some other resources to fix the issues as well

2.0 SSRF Vulnerability

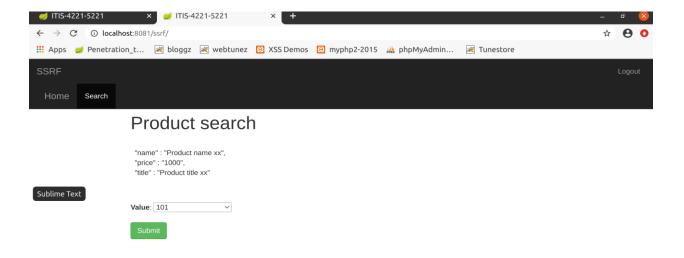
Server-side request forgery (also known as SSRF) is a web security vulnerability that allows an attacker to induce the server-side application to make requests to an unintended location.

In the pentesting application there was a vulnerability in the SSRF section. I fixed it using the screenshot below in line 76.

```
<u>A</u>11 ≾3 ^ ∨
        @GetMapping("/")
66
        public String product_search() { return "ssrf/index"; }
        @PostMapping("/")
        public Object product_search_post(@RequestParam String program, @RequestParam String parameter, @RequestParam Str
            Map<String, String> response_data = new HashMap<~>();
            String msg = "";
                URL obj = new URL( spec "http://localhost:8081/ssrf/product/" + "item" + "/?" + parameter + "=" + param_vai
                HttpURLConnection con = (HttpURLConnection) obj.openConnection();
                con.setRequestMethod("POST");
78
79
                con.setDoOutput(true);
80
                OutputStream os = con.getOutputStream();
                os.flush();
                os.close();
82
                int responseCode = con.getResponseCode();
                if (responseCode == HttpURLConnection.HTTP_OK) {
86
87
                    BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader( con.getInputStream()));
                    String inputLine;
                    StringBuffer response = new StringBuffer();
                     while ((inputLine = in.readLine()) != null) {
                         response.append(<u>inputLine</u>);
93
```

Below is the screenshot where the vulnerability is fixed, and you can see the

items.

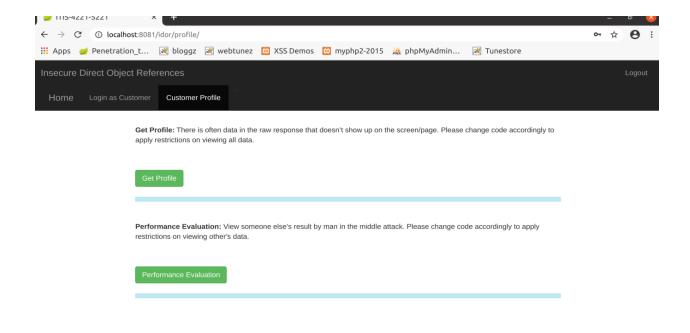


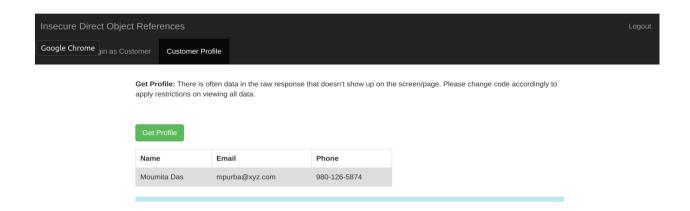
3.0 Information Disclosure Vulnerability

Information disclosure, also known as information leakage, is when a website unintentionally reveals sensitive information to its users. Depending on the context, websites may leak all kinds of information to a potential attacker, including: Data about other users, such as usernames or financial information. As you can see below I created a new hashmap and added the name, phone and email.

```
ullet Command_injectionController.java 	imes ullet IdorController.java 	imes ullet SsrfController.java 	imes
application.properties ×
                          ~/Documents/Project/Penetration_test/src/main/resources/application.properties
                 Map<String, String> customer_sessionInfo = (Map<String, String>) session.getAttribute( s: "logg
                 // do changes here to restrict viewing all data of authenticated customer. You can delete da<u>ta</u>
                 List list = new ArrayList<>();
                 String json = "";
                 try {
129
                     Map<String,String> customers_data = new HashMap<>();
130
                     customers_data.put("name", customer_sessionInfo.get("name"));
                     customers_data.put("email", customer_sessionInfo.get("email"));
                     customers_data.put("phone", customer_sessionInfo.get("phone"));
                     list.add(customers_data);
                     json = objectMapper.writeValueAsString(list);
                 } catch (JsonProcessingException e) {
                     json = "{\"status\":\"error\"}";
                     e.printStackTrace();
```

As you can see below when you click on the get Profile the user can see their CustomerProfile tab in the Information Disclosure





As you can see above the users can see the person who logins name, email and phone number.

4.0 Access Control Check Vulnerability

Access control is a security technique that regulates who or what can view or use resources in a computing environment. It is a fundamental concept in security that minimizes risk to the business or organization. There are two types of access

control: physical and logical.

Below is the screenshot where the user can access their user rather than anyone else's profile.

```
Penetration_test - IdorController.java
File Edit View Navigate Code Refactor Build Run Tools VCS Window Help
Penetration_test > src > main > java > net > uncc > app > idor > © IdorController > ⊚ idor_profile_own
                                                                                               ♣ ✓ M Penetration_test ✓ C # G ■ Q
   🔳 Project 💌 😲 🖫 😤 – 👫 application.properties × 🏮 Command_injectionController.java × 📵 IdorController.java × 🕲 SsrfController.java × 🔻
                                                            requested_info.put("status", "error");

✓ Image: Src

                                                            requested_info.put("msq", "Please login as customer first");
       ∨ III main
         🗸 🖿 java
                                                            return objectMapper.writeValueAsString(requested_info);

✓ □ net.uncc.app

             > 🖿 auth
                                                        for (Map.Entry<String, Map<String, String>> entry : customerInfo.entrySet()) {
              command_injection
                                                            String key = entry.getKey();
                   © Command_injection 162
                                                            Map<String, String> value = entry.getValue();
               ∨ 🖿 idor
                  IdorController
                                                            String each_customer_id = value.get("id");
              > 🖿 log_injection
                                                            if (requested_customer_id.equals(each_customer_id)) {
              > 🖿 path_manipulation
                                                                requested_info.put("msg", "You have successfully seen data");
              > 🖿 session
                                                                requested_info.put("name", value.get("name"));
              > 🛅 smtp
              > 🖿 sql_injection
                                                                requested_info.put("email", key);
                                                                 requested_info.put("performance", value.get("performance"));
                 SsrfController
              > 🖿 xpath_injection
                                                         return_val = objectMapper.writeValueAsString(requested_info);
              > 🖿 xss
```

5.0 Access Shiro File (Modified)

As you can see below I added some more instructions without altering the java file. In line 45 I added a new line saying 49erstudent, and in the line 62-63, and made sure winnebagos and can drive, and also the user can drive anything

```
27 # Users and their assigned roles
29 # Each line conforms to the format defined in the
30 # org.apache.shiro.realm.text.TextConfigurationRealm#setUserDefinitions JavaDoc
32 [users]
33 # user 'root' with password 'secret' and the 'admin' role
34 root = secret, admin
35 # user 'guest' with the password 'guest' and the 'guest' role
36 guest = guest, guest
37 # user 'presidentskroob' with password '12345' ("That's the same combination on
38 # my luggage!!!";)), and role 'president'
39 presidentskroob = 12345, president
40 # user 'darkhelmet' with password 'ludicrousspeed' and roles 'darklord' and 'schwartz'
41 darkhelmet = ludicrousspeed, darklord, schwartz
42 # user 'lonestarr' with password 'vespa' and roles 'goodguy' and 'schwartz'
43 lonestarr = vespa, goodguy, schwartz
44 # user 'billchu' with password 'chu' and the 49er role
45 billchu = chu, 49er, 49erstudent
46
47 # -------
48 # Roles with assigned permissions
49 #
50 # Each line conforms to the format defined in the
51 # org.apache.shiro.realm.text.TextConfigurationRealm#setRoleDefinitions JavaDoc
52 # ---
53 [roles]
54 # 'admin' role has all permissions, indicated by the wildcard '*'
55 admin = *
56 # The 'schwartz' role can do anything (*) with any lightsaber:
57 schwartz = lightsaber:*
58 # The 'goodguy' role is allowed to 'drive' (action) the winnebago (type) with
59 # license plate 'eagle5' (instance specific id)
60 goodguy = winnebago:drive:eagle5 , tesla:drive:tesla1
61 # create a new role 49er that can do anything with lightsabers and drive all Teslas
62 49er = lightsaber:*, tesla:drive:*, winnebago:drive:*;
63 49erstudent = *;
                                                                                                .ini ▼ Tab Width
```

From the screenshot above when you test it should run with the user billchu as a 49erstudent, and all 49ers can drive all teslas and winnebagos.

Below is the screenshot where the exec command in the terminal is executed.

