

Assignment 3

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Abstract—Completing JWT Tokens sections 12 and 13, from WebGoat v2023.4

I. INTRODUCTION

In this assignment, I solved the 12th and 13th sections of JWT Tokens, from WebGoat v2023.4.

II. JWT - SECTION 12

Here, I had to buy the books but make Tom pay for them. The current username is Jerry. I launched BurpSuite, enabled the browser from in there, and found an interesting POST request (refresh/login), which gave me access_token and refresh_token, as shown in Fig. 1.

The access token was important for me, since I could decode it using base64-decoding, and perform an algo:none attack. So, I copied the access token, pasted it in WebWolf’s JWT panel, changed the name to Tom, and the algorithm to none, as seen in Fig. 2.

Then, I observed that another POST request (refresh/check-out), was key for the payment. I observed that replacing the null argument in Bearer field of the request, with the modified token, would indirectly mean that user Tom has done the checkout/payment. So, I clicked on Checkout once, located the request in HTTP History of BurpSuite, sent it to Repeater, replaced null with the tampered token and sent the request again. I successfully obtained the response of the assignment being completed. This can be seen in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4.

III. JWT - SECTION 13

Here, Jerry wants to delete the user Tom, but due to the token, we can only delete our own profile. The goal is to modify the token and delete Tom somehow. First, I viewed the source code for Section 13, as seen in Fig. 5. And then, as usual, using BurpSuite, I intercepted the request which was for the Delete Tom button on the website. After looking at the code and the token, I observed that there was a new claim in the claims part, called 'kid'. The set value was 'webgoat_key'. I understood that this kid parameter, as I highlighted in the source code picture, is vulnerable to SQL injection, since the query it is involved in, is directly using kid, without any injection mitigation or security measures. Also, since it was in the claims part, I understood that it is being base64-decoded, so I simply changed the value of the kid claim in the JWT IO website, as seen in Fig. 6. I encoded the new kid value into Base 64, using BurpSuite, as seen in Fig. 7. Then, I modified the kid into a SQL query suitable for injection, basically starting with something, then appending a union statement, followed by a query which

selects the encoded value of the new key, from the view called `information_schema.system_users`, and then comment out the end, just like the usual injections we did over the previous labs. I read about this particular view from [1].

And the tampered token, with the susceptible SQL query, using JWT IO website, can be seen in Fig. 8, and copied the modified token, clicked delete Tom once again, tracked that POST request (/final/delete), sent it to Repeater and replaced the original token with the copied one, sent the request and received the response as seen in Fig. 9. In this way, I completed the section 13 of JWT tokens, as seen in Fig. 10.

IV. CONCLUSION

This concludes the third assignment, and I was successfully able to finish the 12 and 13 sections of JWT.

REFERENCES

- [1] System Users View
- [2] Section 12 Source Code
- [3] Section 13 Source Code
- [4] JWT IO

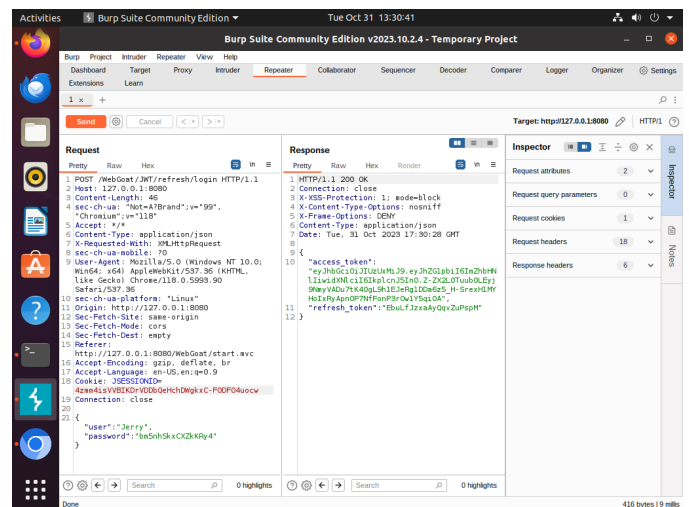


Fig. 1. Access and Refresh Tokens

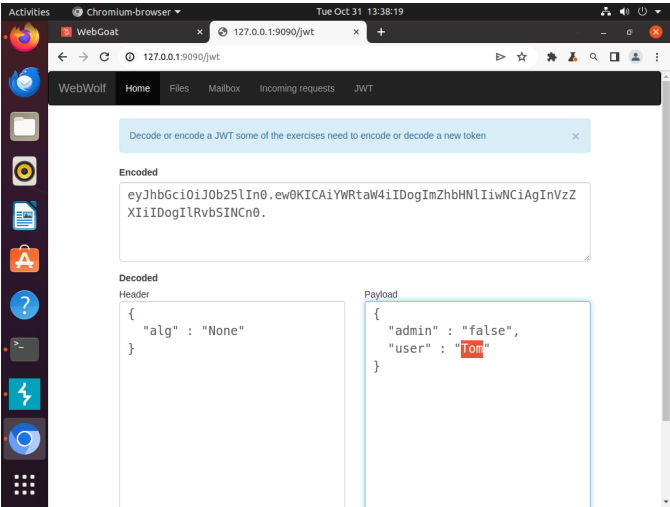


Fig. 2. Tampering the token in WebWolf

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Refreshing a token

It is important to implement a good strategy for refreshing an access token. This assignment is based on a vulnerability found in a private bug bounty program on Bugcrowd, you can read the full write up [here](#)

Assignment

From a breach of last year the following logfile is available [here](#) Can you find a way to order the books but let Tom pay for them?

| Product | Quantity | Price | Total | |
|--|----------|---------|---------|-------------------------|
| Learn to defend your application with WebGoat by WebGoat Publishing Status: In Stock | 3 | \$ 4.87 | \$14.61 | <button>Remove</button> |
| | 2 | \$4.99 | \$9.98 | <button>Remove</button> |

Fig. 4. Section 12 done!

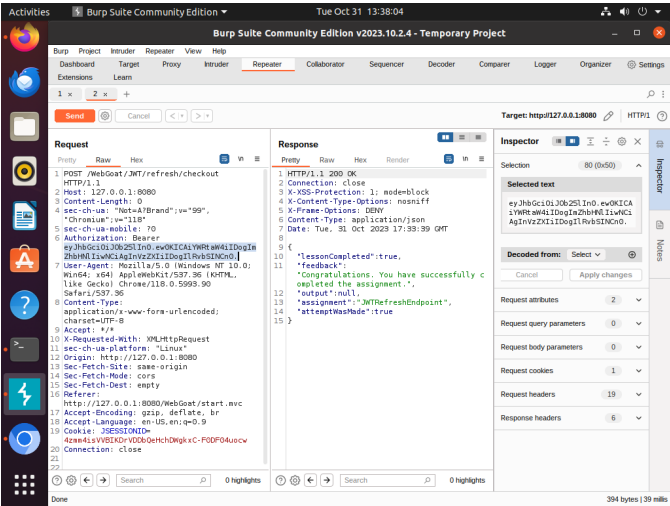


Fig. 3. Response received, Tom paid!

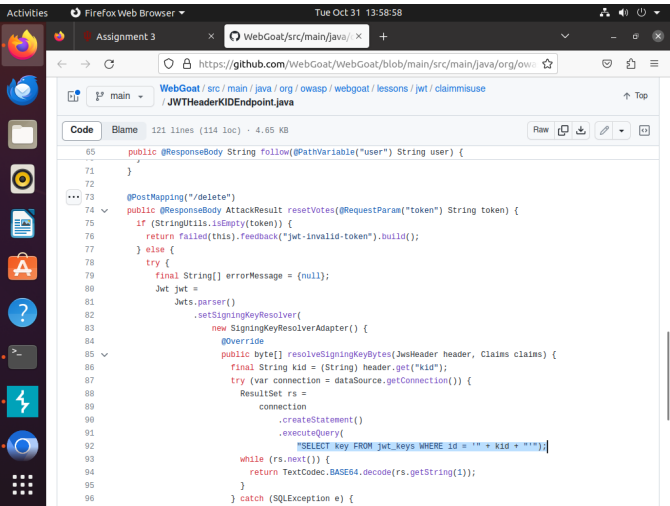


Fig. 5. Source code for Section 13

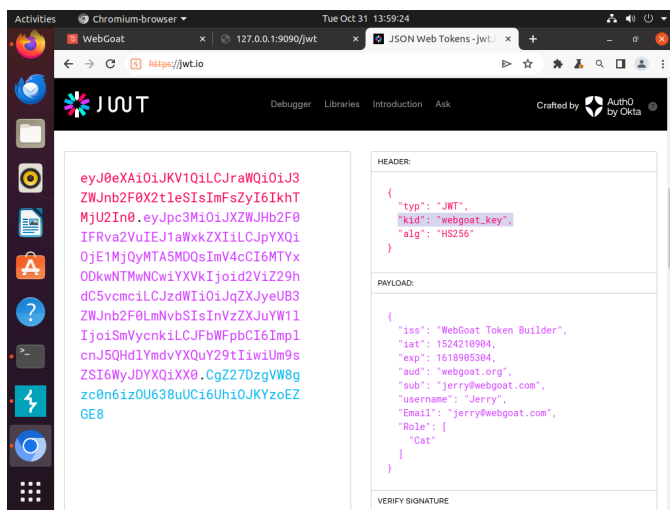


Fig. 6. JWT IO token view

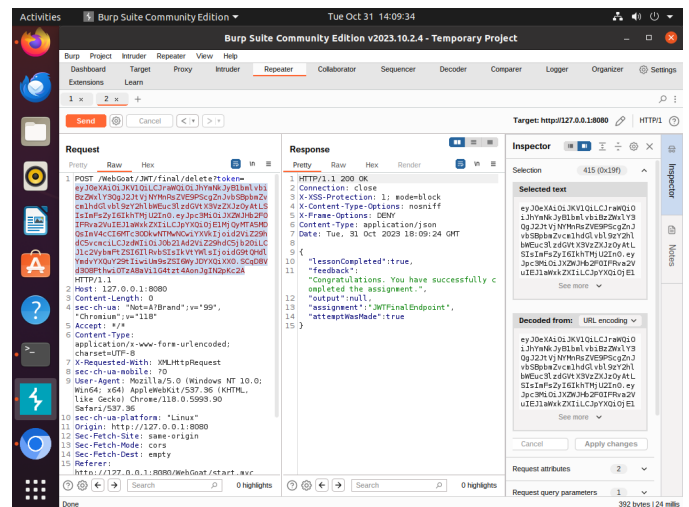


Fig. 9. Congratulations on completing the task!

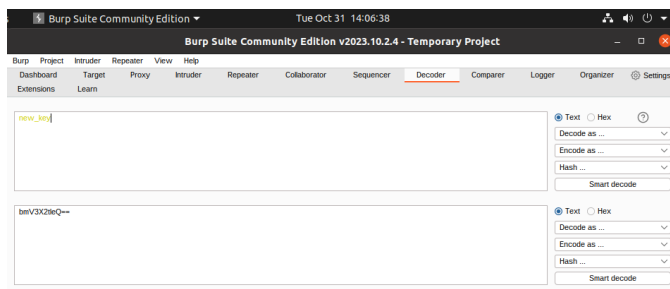


Fig. 7. Base64 encoding the Kid value

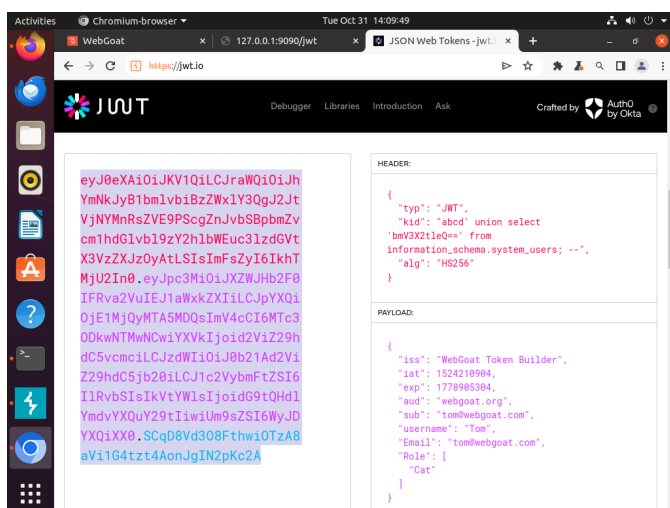


Fig. 8. Tampered token on JWT IO

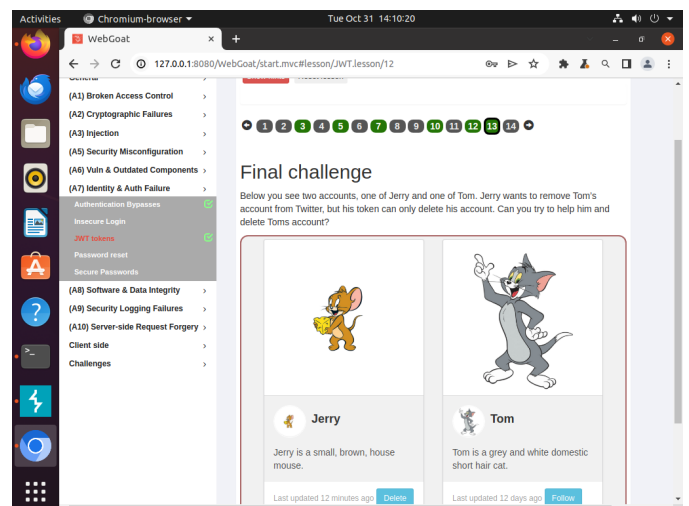


Fig. 10. Section 13 done