

WEB APPLICATION SECURITY TESTING REPORT

1. Executive Summary:

A comprehensive Web application security test was done using labs tests from portswigger software for learning. GinandJuice shop website was used to test my web security scanners for any SQL injection flaws and portswigger's JWT authentication via algorithm confusion was used to exploit some authentication flaws. I used the Burp suite tool to aid in executing these tests.

2. Introduction:

- **Objective:** Conduct web security testing to identify vulnerabilities like SQL injection, XSS and authentication flaws.
- **Testing Approach:**
 - Gray-box testing
 - Authentication token obtain and replace
 - Burp suite

3. Scope:

The tests included user authentication flow, session tokens, client and server requests, proxy setup and e-commerce application.

4. Methodology:

- **SQL Injection:** A proxy was setup between burp suite and the clients web browser to ensure that all web traffic requests can be intercepted. When a client sends a request to order a juice from GinandJuice shop online the request is intercepted and the price of the juice can be changed before payment is made. Below are some pictures to show the test that was run.

The image is a composite of four screenshots arranged in a 2x2 grid. The top-left screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the 'Intercept' tab selected. It displays a request to 'https://0aea002f047897c58288946c00b0005f.web-security-academy.net/academyLabHeader' with a 'productId' parameter. The top-right screenshot shows a web browser at 'https://0aea002f047897c58288946c00b0005f.web-security-academy.net/academyLabHeader' with a 'WebSecurity Academy' logo and a lab titled 'Excessive trust in client-side controls'. The bottom-left screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the 'Intercept' tab selected, displaying a message 'Intercept is off'. The bottom-right screenshot shows a web browser at 'https://0aea002f047897c58288946c00b0005f.web-security-academy.net' displaying a 'Cart' page with a 'Lightweight "I33t" Leather Jacket' for \$1.00 and a 'Place order' button.

- **Authentication flaws:** Here the user authentication flow is used here. A user would try to sign in to a site and a session token is assigned to that request. After we copy the web address link and log out. We then try to log back in using the web address link copied but are sent back to the sign in page, this is where burp suites extension, Authentication Token Obtain and Replace (ATOR) comes in. We would send the 2

requests for logging in to our repeater, the failed request and successful request. We then Forward the requests to our ATOR extension to perform modifications. With ATOR we can highlight the session cookies to ensure that when we call the failed request it picks the successful request session cookie and redirect to that page to ensure a successful login. After ATOR does the modification, we would be able to sign in directly with the request that failed at first. Below are some pictures to show the test that was run.

The image displays two screenshots of the Burp Suite Community Edition v2024.9.4 interface, illustrating the use of the ATOR (Automated Token Replacement) extension for session management.

Top Screenshot: Executed ATOR Macro

The top screenshot shows the "Executed ATOR Macro" tab. It displays a macro configuration for a POST request to `https://0ab7005103841c4081c11a200f0d02.web-security-academy.net:443/login`. The macro is configured to replace the `Cookie` header with the value `session` from the previous successful request. The "Original Request" and "Original Response" tabs are visible, showing the initial failed login attempt and the successful response.

Bottom Screenshot: Modified Request

The bottom screenshot shows the "Modified Request" tab. It displays the modified request, where the `Cookie` header has been replaced with the value `session` from the previous successful request. The "Modified Response" tab is also visible, showing the successful response after the modification.

5. Identified Vulnerabilities:

- Cross Site Scripting
- Security misconfiguration
- SQL injection
- Authentication bypass by algorithm confusion

6. Mitigation Strategies:

- Cross Site Scripting:
 - o Filter input on arrival.
 - o Encode data on output.
 - o Use appropriate response headers.
- Security misconfiguration:
 - o Adopt repeatable hardening processes.
 - o Perform regular updates.
 - o Continuous monitoring.
- SQL injection:
 - o Input validation
 - o Parametrized queries including prepared statements
- Authentication bypass by algorithm confusion:
 - o Clearly define JSON web token configuration.
 - o Secure the use of the JKU parameter.

7. Conclusion:

These mitigation strategies listed when followed would help prevent the vulnerabilities stated earlier in the report and ensure systems are more secure and free from threats, vulnerabilities and attack.