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Authentication & Cross-site request forgery (CSRF)

Lab sheet 05-WD Submission

IE2062 – Web Security.

Submitted by:

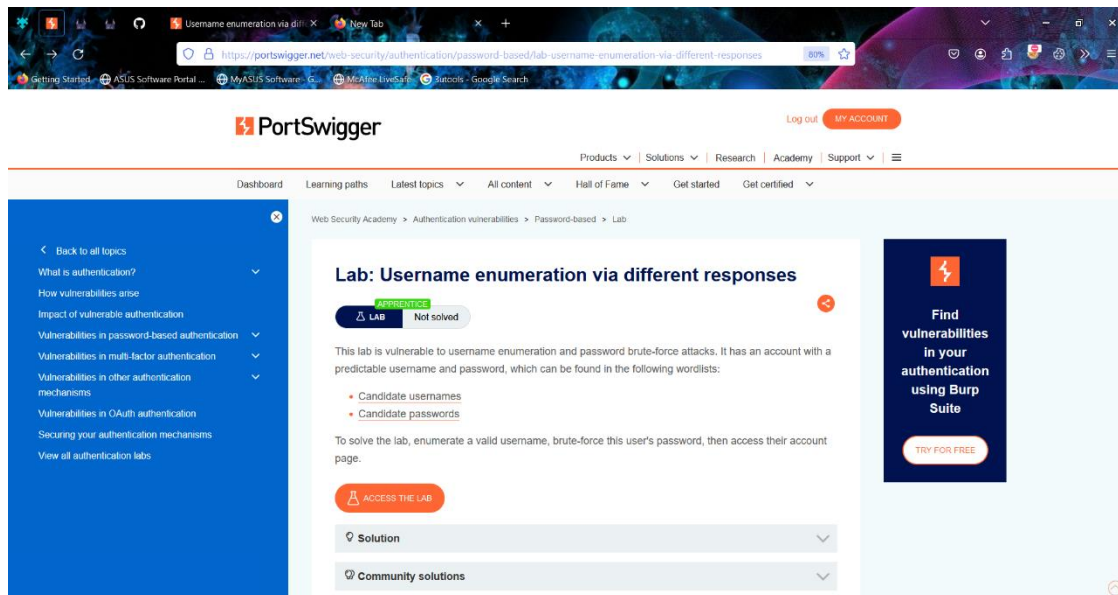
IT22199508 – Athapaththu A.M.M.I.P

Date of submission

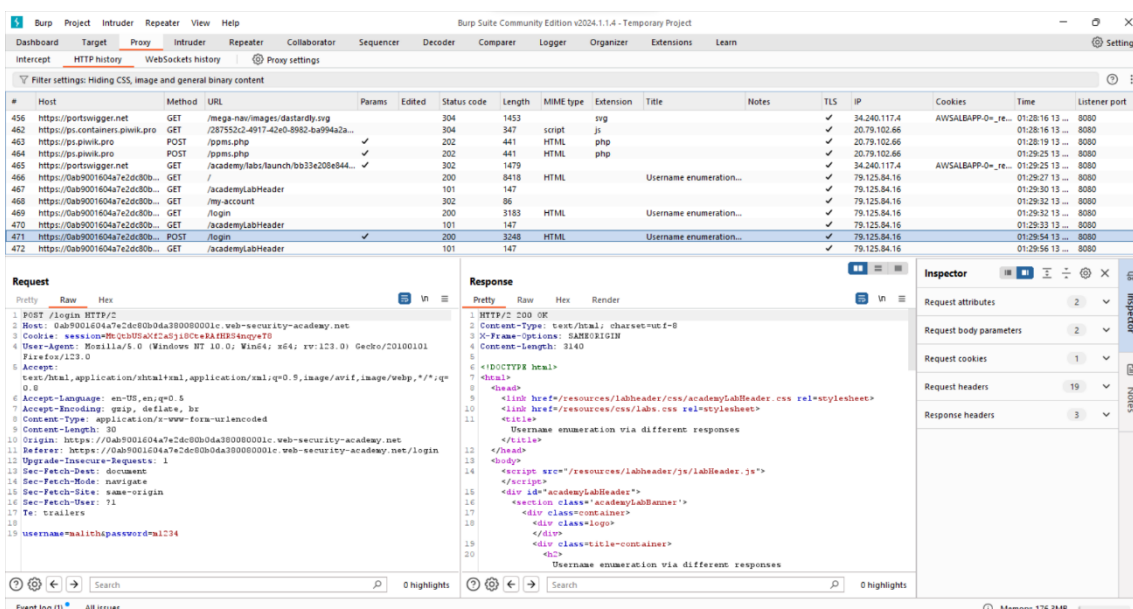
2024.03.13

1) Username enumeration via different responses

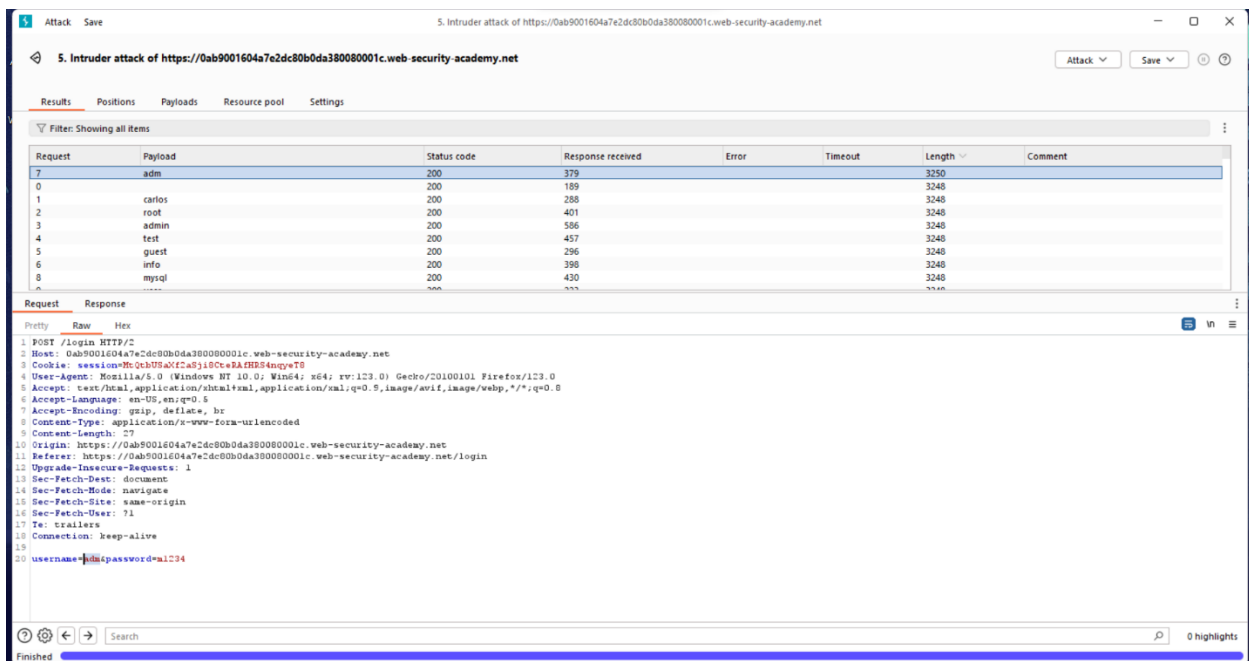
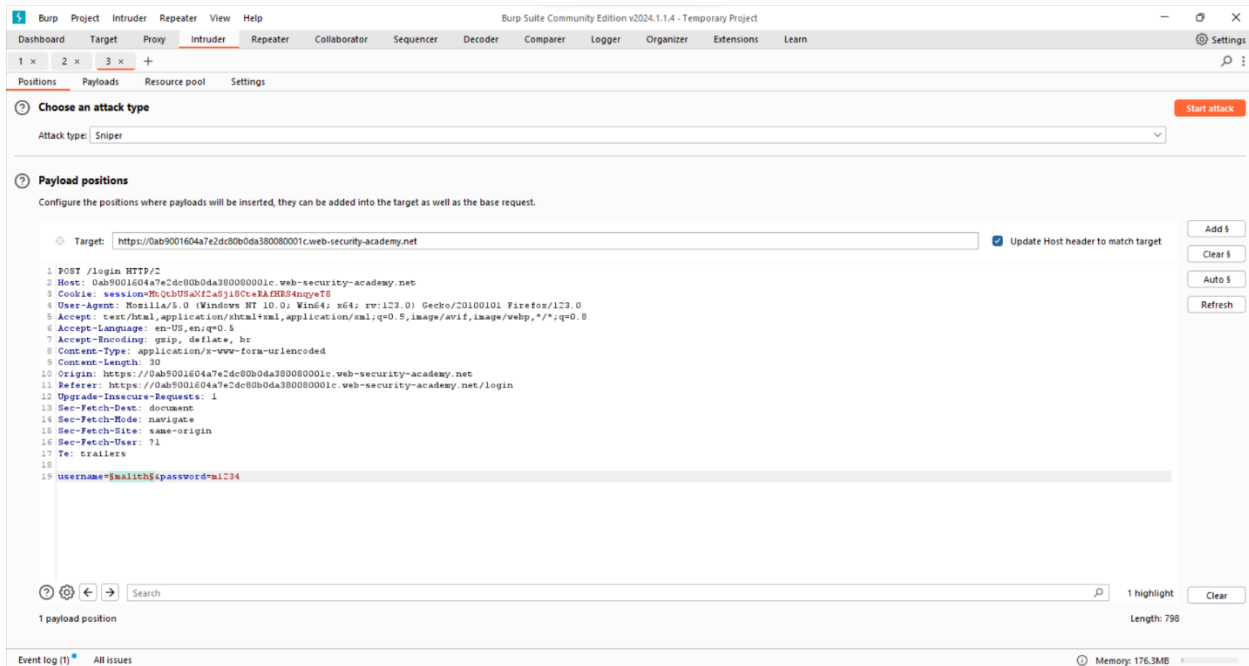
- With Burp running, investigate the login page and submit an invalid username and password.



- In Burp, go to Proxy > HTTP history and find the POST /login request. Highlight the value of the username parameter in the request and send it to Burp Intruder.



- In Burp Intruder, go to the Positions tab. Notice that the username parameter is automatically set as a payload position. This position is indicated by two § symbols, for example: username=§invalid-username§. Leave the password as any static value for now.
- Make sure that the Sniper attack type is selected.
- On the Payloads tab, make sure that the Simple list payload type is selected.
- Under Payload settings, paste the list of candidate usernames. Finally, click Start attack. The attack will start in a new window.



- Close the attack and go back to the Positions tab. Click Clear, then change the username parameter to the username you just identified. Add a payload position to the password parameter. The result should look something like this:
- `username=identified-user&password=$invalid-password$`
- On the Payloads tab, clear the list of usernames and replace it with the list of candidate passwords. Click Start attack.
- When the attack is finished, look at the Status column. Notice that each request received a response with a 200 status code except for one, which got

The top screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the 'Results' tab selected. The table below represents the data shown in the 'Results' tab:

Request	Payload	Status code	Response received	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
35	jordan	302	216			185	
0		200	242			3250	
1	123456	200	774			3250	
2	password	200	551			3250	
3	12345678	200	331			3250	
4	qwerty	200	312			3250	
5	123456789	200	416			3250	
6	12345	200	509			3250	
7	1234	200	284			3250	

The bottom screenshot shows the 'Response' tab with a 'Show response in browser' dialog box. The dialog box contains the following text:

To show this response in your browser, copy the URL below and paste into a browser that is configured to use Burp as its proxy.

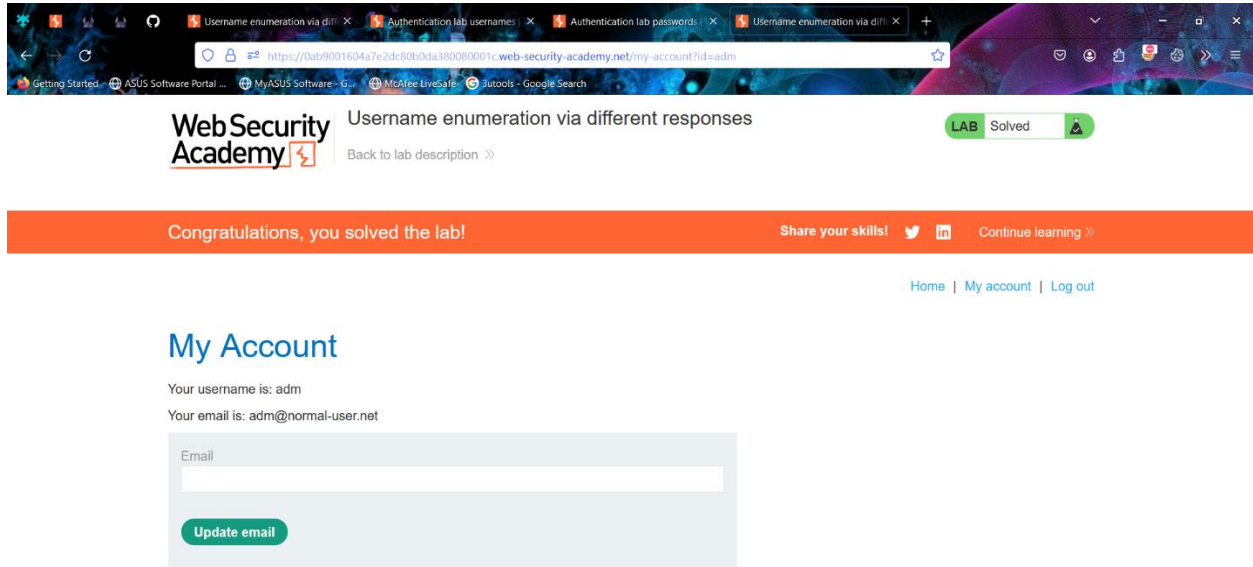
<http://burpsuite/show/7/4c1v2k7c7dbe9njutp5wef4jy4vmk>

☐ In future, just copy the URL and don't show this dialog

Buttons: Copy, Close

a 302 response. This suggests that the login attempt was successful - make a note of the password in the Payload column.

- Log in using the username and password that you identified and access the user account page to solve the lab.



Web Security Academy Username enumeration via different responses LAB Solved

Back to lab description >>

Congratulations, you solved the lab! Share your skills! Continue learning >>

Home | My account | Log out

My Account

Your username is: adm
Your email is: adm@normal-user.net

Email

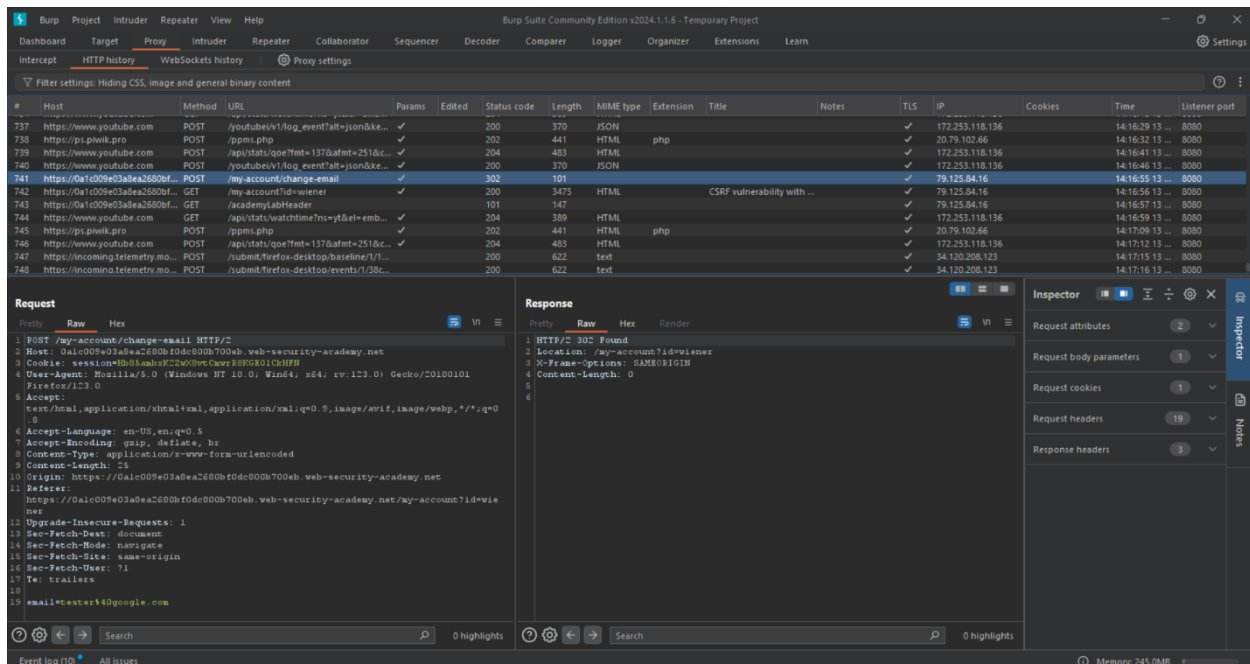
Update email

2) CSRF vulnerability with no defenses

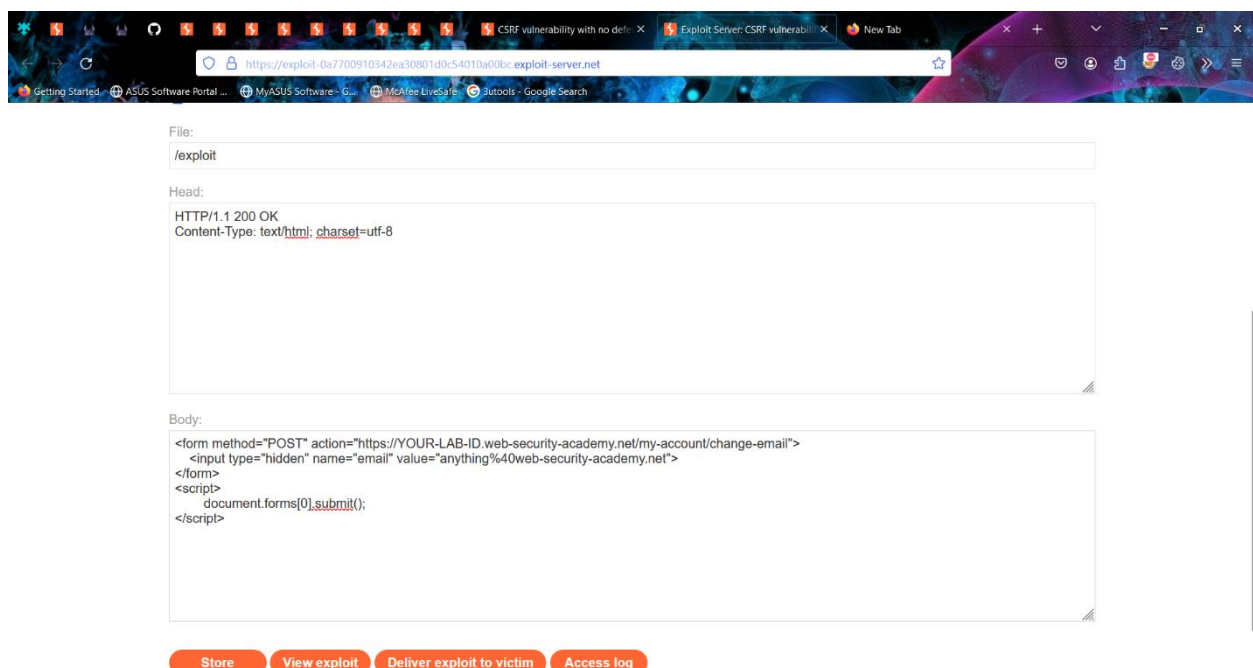
The screenshot shows the PortSwigger Web Security Academy interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Log out' and 'MY ACCOUNT'. The main header has links for 'Products', 'Solutions', 'Research', 'Academy', and 'Support'. The left sidebar lists various topics, with 'View all CSRF labs' at the bottom. The main content area is titled 'Lab: CSRF vulnerability with no defenses' and includes a 'LAB' button, a 'Not solved' status, and a description of the vulnerability. It provides login credentials: 'wiener:peter'. A 'Hint' section is visible, and a 'Solution' section is partially shown. A sidebar on the right promotes 'Find CSRF vulnerabilities using Burp Suite'.

- Open Burp's browser and log in to your account. Submit the "Update email" form, and find the resulting request in your Proxy history.
- If you're using [Burp Suite Professional](#), right-click on the request and select Engagement tools / Generate CSRF PoC. Enable the option to include an auto-submit script and click "Regenerate".

The screenshot shows the Web Security Academy login page. The top navigation bar includes 'Go to exploit server' and 'Back to lab description'. The main content area is titled 'Login' and includes a message: 'Invalid username or password.' Below this are input fields for 'Username' (containing 'wiener') and 'Password' (containing '*****'). A 'Log in' button is at the bottom.



- Alternatively, if you're using [Burp Suite Community Edition](#), use the following HTML template. You can get the request URL by right-clicking and selecting "Copy URL"
- `<form method="POST" action="https://YOUR-LAB-ID.web-security-academy.net/my-account/change-email"> <input type="hidden" name="email" value="anything%40web-security-academy.net"> </form> <script> document.forms[0].submit(); </script>`



- Go to the exploit server, paste your exploit HTML into the "Body" section, and click "Store".
- To verify that the exploit works, try it on yourself by clicking "View exploit" and then check the resulting HTTP request and response.
- Change the email address in your exploit so that it doesn't match your own.
 - Click "Deliver to victim" to solve the lab.

