Lab 6: Access control vulnerabilities - IDOR

Objective:

- We will explore the concept of Insecure Direct Object References (IDOR) and understand how it poses a significant security threat to web applications.

PART 1: THEORETICAL QUESTIONS

Question 1

What is an Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR), and how does it present a security risk in web applications?

- **Definition:** IDOR occurs when an application provides direct access to objects based on user-supplied input. As a result of this vulnerability, attackers can bypass authorization and access resources directly by modifying the value of a parameter used to directly point to an object.
- **Security Risk:** It poses a significant risk because it allows unauthorized parties to access sensitive data (such as files, database records, or user accounts) or perform unauthorized actions, effectively bypassing the application's access control mechanisms.

Question 2

How can attackers exploit IDOR vulnerabilities in a website, and what are some common techniques used in such attacks?

- **Exploitation:** Attackers exploit IDOR by observing the parameters in a request (URL, headers, or body) that reference a specific object ID. They then modify these parameters to values belonging to other users.
- Common Techniques:
    - **Number Incrementing:** If the ID is a sequential number (e.g., id=100), attackers simply increment or decrement the number to access adjacent records.
    - **Filename Guessing:** Predicting filenames if they follow a predictable pattern (e.g., timestamps or sequential logs).
    - **Parameter Pollution:** Supplying multiple parameters to confuse the application's validation logic.

Question 3

What types of functionality or data in a website can be affected as a result of an IDOR vulnerability being exploited?

- **Affected Data:** Personally Identifiable Information (PII), private messages, financial records, medical records, and internal system files.
- **Affected Functionality:** Functionalities often affected include viewing order details, downloading invoices or chat transcripts, account management features (changing passwords or emails), and accessing private documents.

PART 2: LAB CHALLENGE WALKTHROUGH

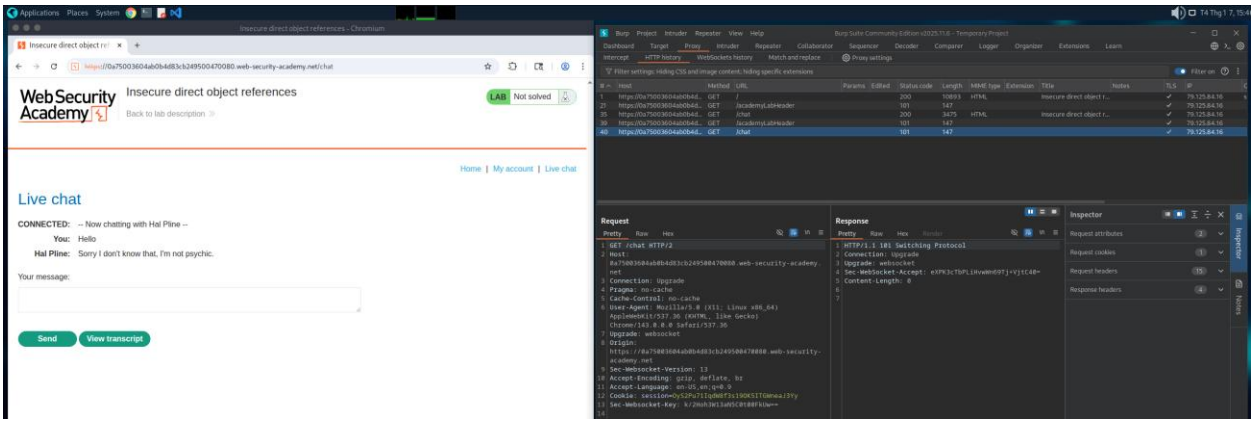
Lab Title: Insecure direct object references

Objective: Solve the lab by finding the password for the user carlos and logging into their account.

Step 1: Analysis and Traffic Capture

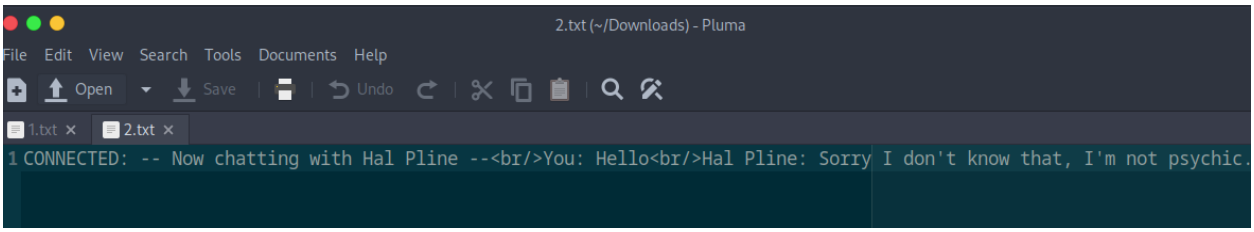
I accessed the "Live Chat" feature and initiated a conversation with the bot "Hal Pline". After sending a message ("Hello"), I clicked the **View transcript** button.

Using Burp Suite to analyze the HTTP history, I observed that the application requests a static URL to download the transcript. The URL structure was /download-transcript/2.txt. This indicates the file is stored directly on the server file system using an incrementing numeric filename.



Step 2: verifying the Current Session

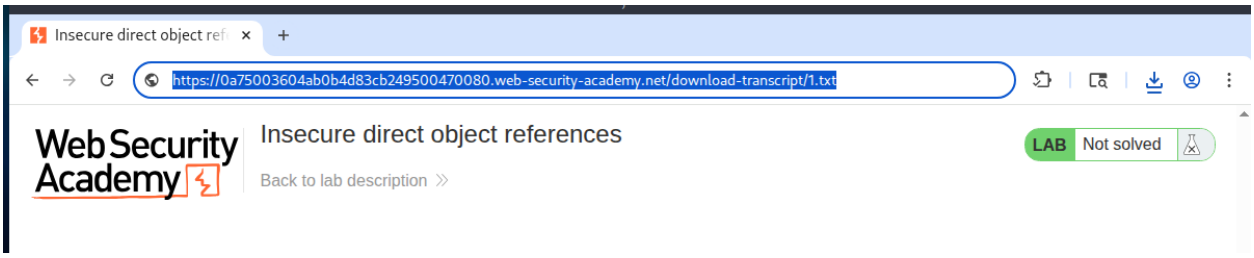
I downloaded the file 2.txt. The content of this file matched my current chat session with Hal Pline. This confirms that 2.txt is the log for my specific interaction.



Step 3: Exploiting the IDOR Vulnerability

Suspecting that the filenames are generated sequentially, I hypothesized that a file named 1.txt would exist and likely belong to a previous session (possibly an administrator or another user).

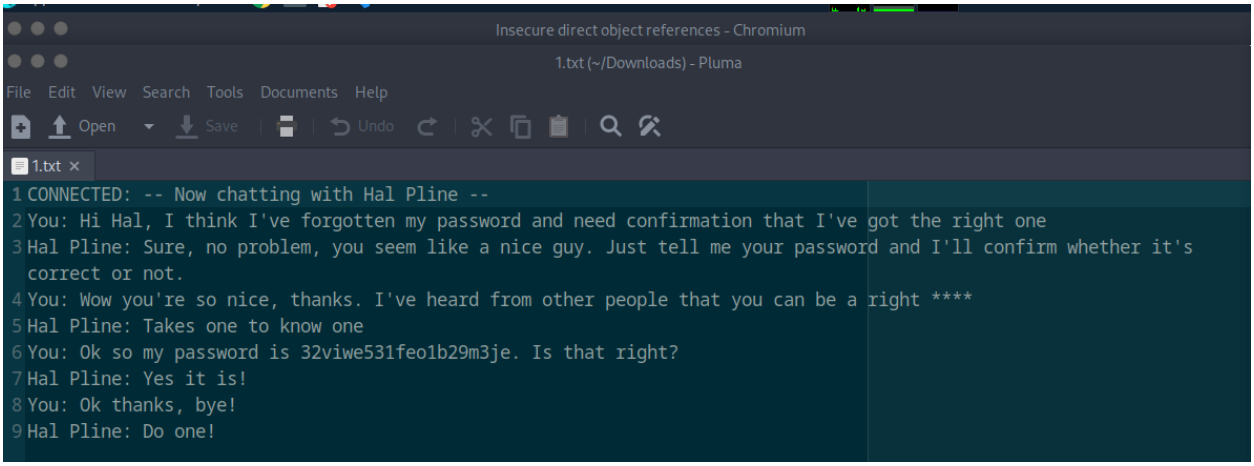
I modified the URL path from /download-transcript/2.txt to /download-transcript/1.txt in the browser address bar to attempt to access the unauthorized object.



Step 4: Retrieving Sensitive Data

The server successfully returned the file 1.txt. Upon opening the file, I found a chat log between a user and Hal Pline. In this transcript, the user explicitly states their password.

- Stolen Credential:
  - **User:** carlos
  - **Password:** 32viwe531feo1b29m3je

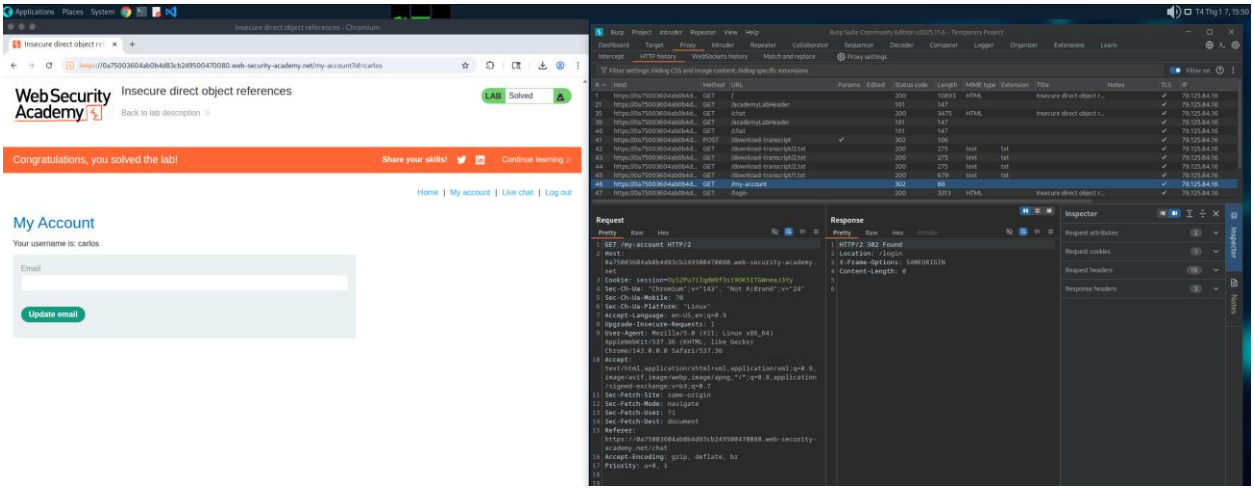


Step 5: Logging In and Completion

I returned to the main lab page and navigated to the **My Account** login page. I used the credentials obtained from the IDOR exploit:

- **Username:** carlos
- **Password:** 32viwe531feo1b29m3je

The login was successful, and the lab was marked as "Solved".



Conclusion

This lab demonstrated how predictable resource naming conventions, combined with a lack of authorization checks on direct object references, allowed for the extraction of sensitive credentials from another user's session.