

LFI_on_website.tspsc.gov.in

Local File Inclusion on *website.tspsc.gov.in*

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[https://website.tspsc.gov.in/preview.tspsc?](https://website.tspsc.gov.in/preview.tspsc?fileName=PRESSNOTE/Web%20Note%20for%202nd%20spell.pdf&filePath=dbPath)

[fileName=PRESSNOTE/Web%20Note%20for%202nd%20spell.pdf&filePath=dbPath](https://website.tspsc.gov.in/preview.tspsc?fileName=PRESSNOTE/Web%20Note%20for%202nd%20spell.pdf&filePath=dbPath) endpoint which allows an attacker to include files on a server through the web browser. I was able to include `/etc/passwd`, `/etc/group`, `/etc/my.cnf` and many other server files on my browser form the server.

Summary:

[https://website.tspsc.gov.in/preview.tspsc?](https://website.tspsc.gov.in/preview.tspsc?fileName=PRESSNOTE/Web%20Note%20for%202nd%20spell.pdf&filePath=dbPath)

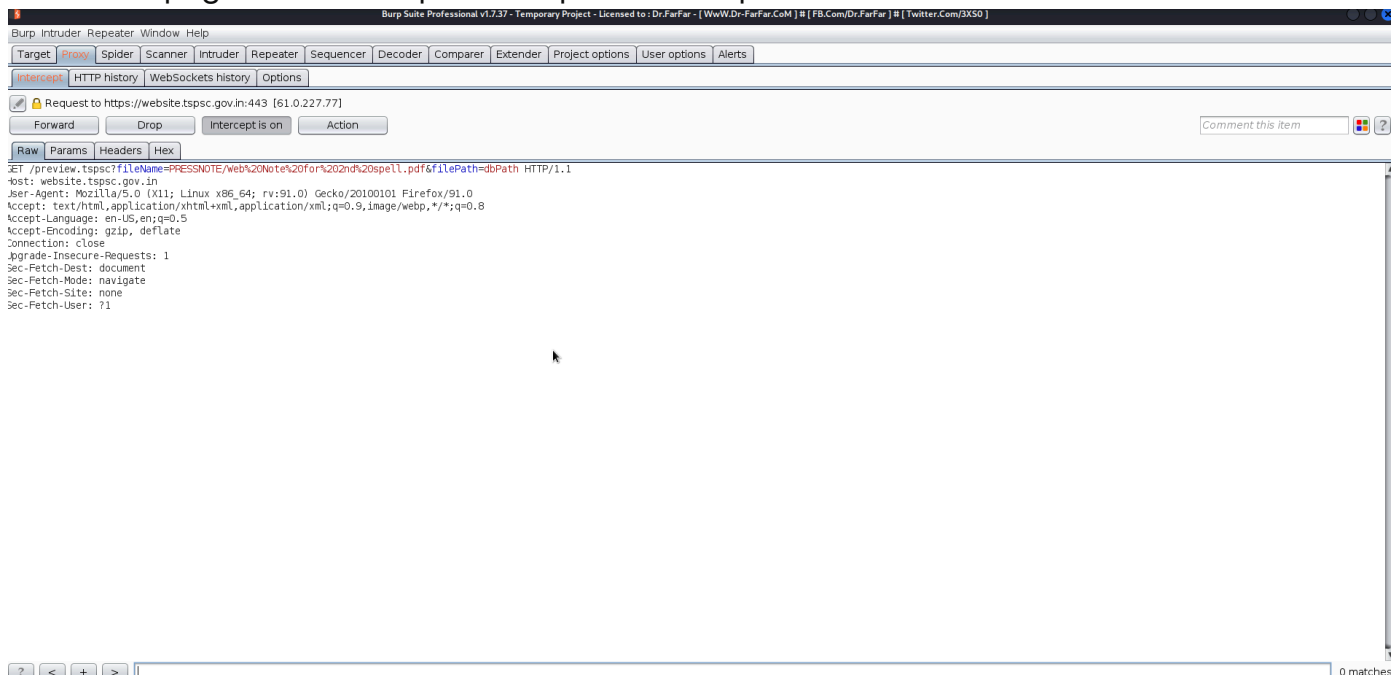
[fileName=PRESSNOTE/Web%20Note%20for%202nd%20spell.pdf&filePath=dbPath](https://website.tspsc.gov.in/preview.tspsc?fileName=PRESSNOTE/Web%20Note%20for%202nd%20spell.pdf&filePath=dbPath) endpoint has a parameter `preview.tspsc?fileName=` which takes directory traversal payload eg.

`../../../../../../../../../../../../../../../../etc/passwd` and fetches critical internal files form the server which can result in information disclosure to full system compromise.

Steps To Reproduce:

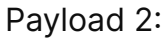
1. [https://website.tspsc.gov.in/preview.tspsc?](https://website.tspsc.gov.in/preview.tspsc?fileName=PRESSNOTE/Web%20Note%20for%202nd%20spell.pdf&filePath=dbPath)
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Go to this page and intercept the request on burpsuite.



2. Send the request to repeater and turn off the interception.
3. Insert payloads in the parameter `preview.tspsc?fileName=<PAYLOAD>`
 - Payload 1: `../../../../../../../../../../../../../../../../etc/passwd`
 - Payload 2: `../../../../../../../../../../../../../../../../etc/group`
4. After inserting each payload in the above parameter and sending the request I was able to

Payload 1:



Impact:

- LFI can lead to information disclosure.
- In this case an attacker can read server's local files including password and config files which can lead to full system compromise.
- Remotely execute commands via combining this vulnerability with some of other attack vectors, such as file upload vulnerability or log injection.
- Gather usernames via `/etc/passwd` file.

Mitigation

- If possible, do not permit file paths to be appended directly. Make them hard-coded or selectable from a limited hard-coded path list via an index variable.
- If you definitely need dynamic path concatenation, ensure you only accept required characters such as "a-Z0-9" and do not allow "." or "/" or "%00" (null byte) or any other similar unexpected characters.
- It's important to limit the API to allow inclusion only from a directory and directories below it. This ensures that any potential attacker cannot perform a directory traversal attack