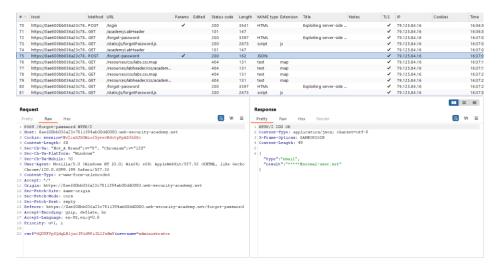
Server-side parameter pollution

LAB 108 Exploiting server-side parameter pollution in a query string

Goal: log in as the administrator and delete carlos.

Inspecting the source code of "password reset" page, I have discovered the .js file:

The contents of the POST /forgot-password:



I have tried to add another parameter within the same request. I have also URL encoded the "&" symbol to bypass the input filter::



It seems that the application does not support new parameters.



Next thing worth trying was truncating the query by "#":

Now, juding from the error message, the queries contain some field, because of truncations, it is not present in the query, so, probably, it should also contain something like field=VALUE:



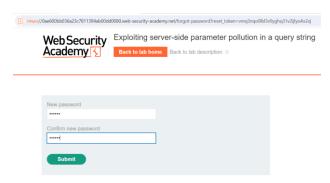
Having used email parameter, it was returned by the response. Now, Having in mind, that the source code has reset_token logic present, I assumed that this is another possible parameter:



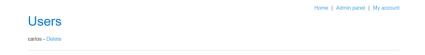
Great. Reset token for 'Administrator' was returned.

reset_token: vmq3nqo0lbl3v9yghq31v2ijlyo4o2xj

Let's head to reset password endpoint /forgot-passowrd?reset_token= vmq3nqo0lbl3v9yghq31v2ijlyo4o2xj in browser:



I was welcomed by set new password page, and I was able to log in afterwards. Admin panel:



Now, I can delete carlos:

Congratulations, you solved the lab!

LAB 109 Exploiting server-side parameter pollution in a REST URL

Goal: log in as the administrator and delete carlos.

Inspecting the source code of "password reset" page, I have discovered the forgotPassword.js file:

Contents of POST /forgot-password:



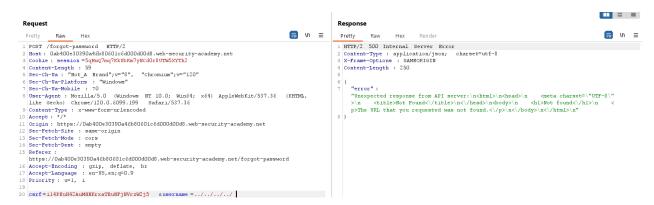
Having tested the request in repeater for parameter pollution by adding "#" in the end, the following error occurred:

This suggests that the server may have placed the input in the path of a server-side request, and that the fragment has truncated some trailing data.

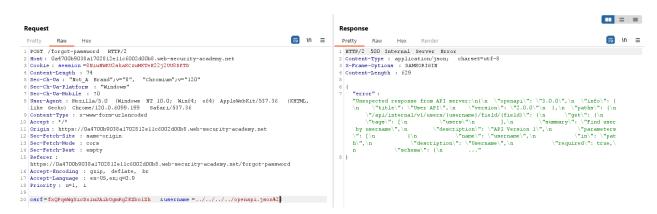
So, let's try to do a path traversal instead:



The same error occurred, which probably mean that I accessed the wrong URL path (no such 'administrator' directory in the system). Let's head further, until something interesting won't be found:

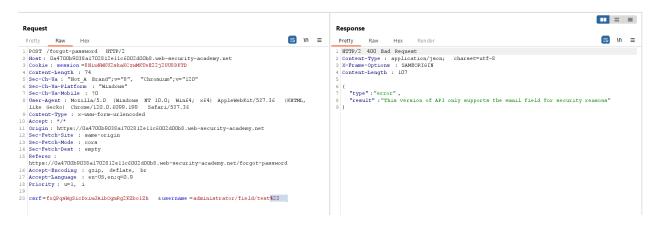


At 4th iteration, error "Not found occurred", meaning that I have navigated outside of the API root. Now, it's worth to look for any common api names. In my case, openapi.json file showed positive result:



From the error message, I discovered one of the possible URL paths:

"/api/internal/v1/users/{username}/field/{field}, so, apart from username parameter, they also have "field". Modify the request with new information:



So the field value is "email", according to error message. Let's try submitting the passwordResetToken found in the source code:



Same error occurred. I can assume, that the protection is implemented on this specific version of API, so I had to find a way to change it. Having in mind the URL path found earlier, containing "v1" part, I decided to give it a try:



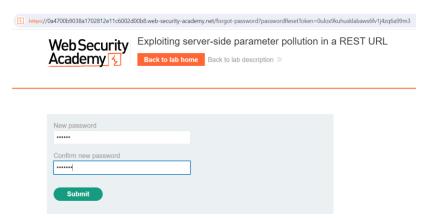
Headed from users to "internal", I made a path through "v1" and got a positive looking error message. Now, I just need to change the parameter of "field" to "passwordResetToken":



```
{
  "type": "passwordResetToken",
  "result": "0ulox9kuhusklabaws6fv1j4zq6a99m3"
}
```

Now, let's head to the /forgot-password?passwordResetToken=0ulox9kuhusklabaws6fv1j4zq6a99m3 page.

I was welcomed by administrator password reset page:



Logged in with new password and accessed admin panel, removed carlos:

