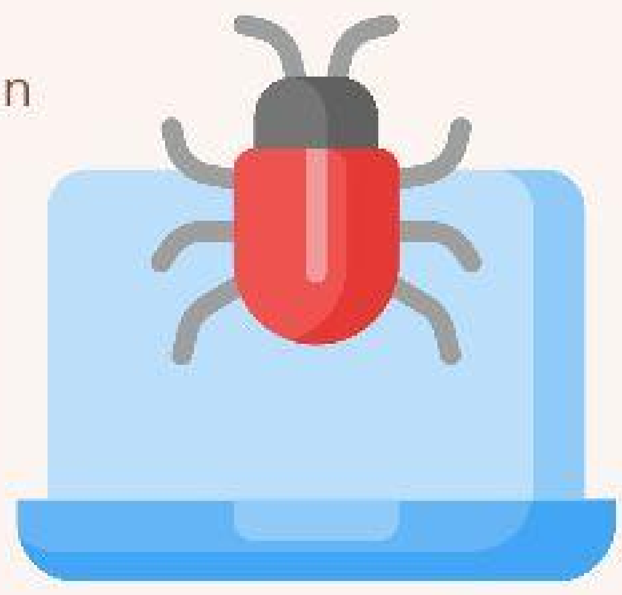
Web Application Exploits Checklist

CSRF:

- Check if the token is present on any form it should be only Create, Update and Delete forms should have CSRF tokens
- Server checks if the token length is correct
- Server checks if parameter is there
- Server accepts empty parameter
- Server accepts responds without CSRF token
- Token is not session bound



JWT:

- None-signing algorithm is allowed
- Secret is leaked somewhere
- Server never checks secret
- Secret is easily guessable or brute-forceable

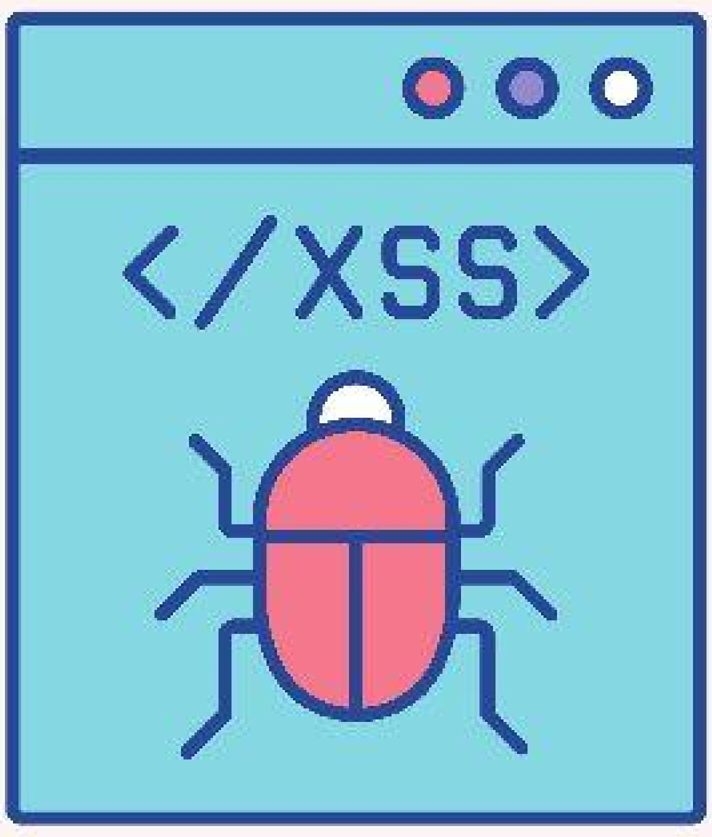
Open redirect bypass:

- evil.com/expected.com
- Javascript openRedirects
- Hidden link open redirects
- Using // to bypass
- https:evil.com (browser might correct this, filter might
- not catch it)
- /\ to bypass
- %00 to bypass (null byte)
- @ to bypass
- Parameter pollution (adding the same parameter twice)

XSS:

- “‘`><img src=x> into every input field, the moment you
- register and start using the application
- Enter a random value into every parameter and look for
- reflection
- See what context reflection is in
- Craft attack vector based on context

1. JS
2. HTML
3. HTML tag attribute
4. URL encode
5. HTML entities
6. capital letters
7. BASE64 encode payload



- CSP might be active

1. try bypass
2. see what is active and where script can be gotten from
3. Encode them in base64
4. Mascarade script as data

BAC :

- Test higher Priv functions should not be able to be executed by lower Priv user
- Test All user levels
- Test with authorize
- JS functions via developer console
- Copy and Paste of URL

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IDOR:

- Test between ALL tenants (companies hosted on one server/database. Can also be divisions of companies)

1. Test with authorize
2. JS Functions via developer console
3. Copy and paste of URL

Captcha bypasses:

- Try change request method
- Remove the captcha param from the request
- leave param empty
- Fill in random value

LFI :

- Using // to bypass
- /\ to bypass
- \\
- %00 to bypass (null byte)
- @ to bypass
- URL encoding
- double encodings

RFI:

- Using // to bypass
- /\ to bypass
- \\
- %00 to bypass (null byte)
- @ to bypass
- URL encoding
- -double encodings

XXE :

- SVG files (images), DOCX/XLSX, SOAP, anything XML that renders
- Blind SSRF, file exfiltration, command exec

Template injections (CSTI/SST) :

- ${7*7}
- If resolves, what templating engine
- Try exploit by looking at manuals

1. URL encode special chars ({}*)
2. HTML entities
3. Double encodings

SSRF :

- SSRF against server itselfSSRF against other servers on the networkCommand injection
- Test every single parameter
- Make a list of commands + command separators for target OS

Admin panel bypass :

- Try referr header
- Easy username/pass
- Directory brute forcing for unprotected pages

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