

030. Automated BAC hunting with burp suite

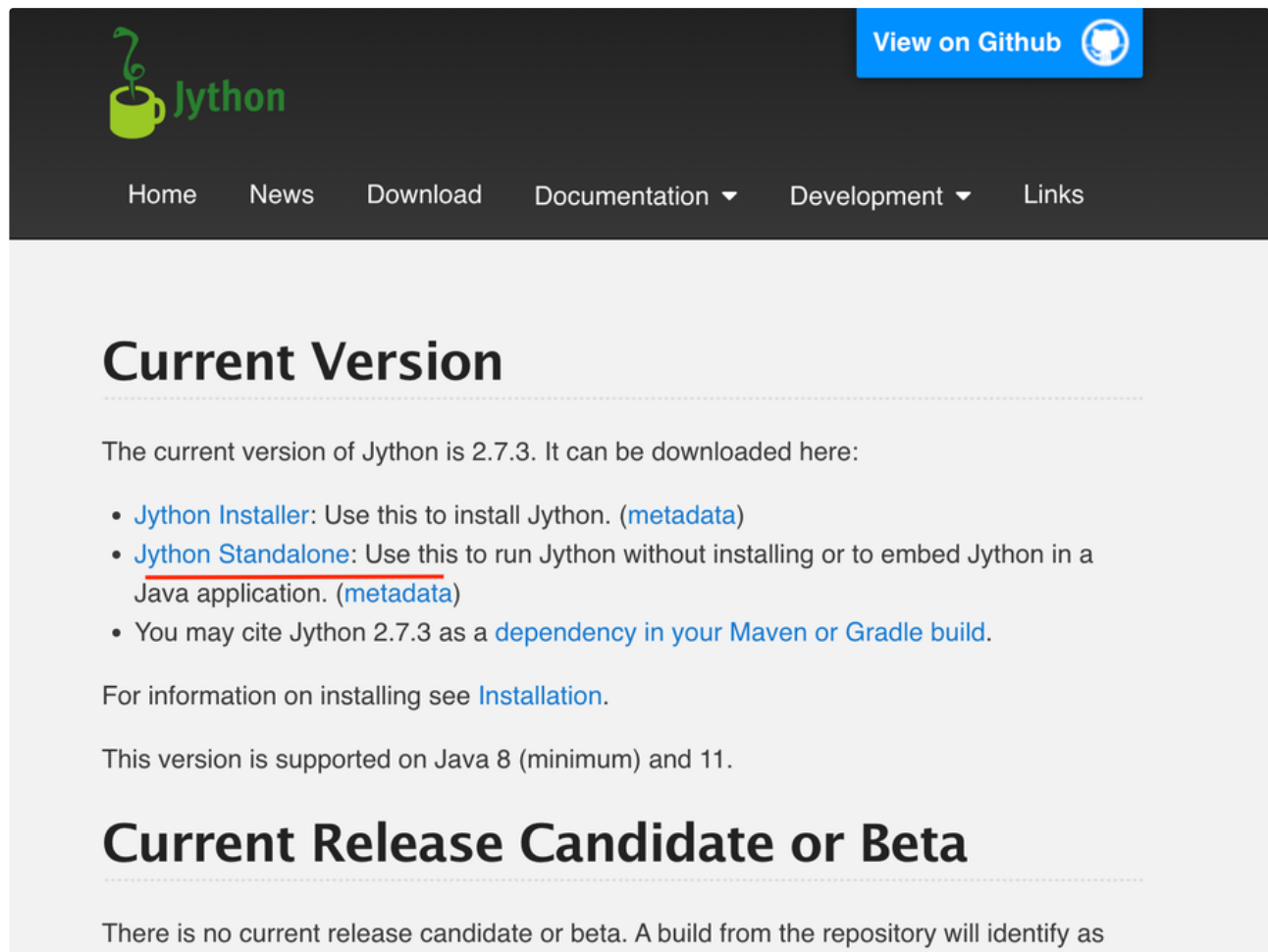
Introduction

So now that we know what to do manually, we can start introducing tools. We can never 100% fully automatically check it but we can certainly make our work easier and semi-automate it. We can use a plugin for this in burp suite called "authorise" and this plugin is made for testing BAC and IDOR.

Authorize will repeat any request you make with replaced authentication method (3 in screenshot below) and with empty authentication in an attempt to emulate another user and an unauthenticated user. It will then compare the response of the modified request to the response of the request you sent.

How to install

Installing might confuse you for a bit but it's not as hard as it first seems, you need to download the jython standalone JAR from this website: [📄 Downloads](#)



The screenshot shows the Jython website. At the top left is the Jython logo, a green coffee cup with a green squiggle rising from it. To the right of the logo is the text "Jython". In the top right corner, there is a blue button with the text "View on Github" and a GitHub icon. Below the logo and button is a navigation menu with the following items: "Home", "News", "Download", "Documentation" (with a dropdown arrow), "Development" (with a dropdown arrow), and "Links". The main content area has a large heading "Current Version" followed by a horizontal dashed line. Below this, the text reads: "The current version of Jython is 2.7.3. It can be downloaded here:". This is followed by a bulleted list:

- [Jython Installer](#): Use this to install Jython. ([metadata](#))
- [Jython Standalone](#): Use this to run Jython without installing or to embed Jython in a Java application. ([metadata](#))
- You may cite Jython 2.7.3 as a [dependency in your Maven or Gradle build](#).

Below the list, the text reads: "For information on installing see [Installation](#)." This is followed by: "This version is supported on Java 8 (minimum) and 11." Below this is another large heading "Current Release Candidate or Beta" followed by a horizontal dashed line. At the bottom, the text reads: "There is no current release candidate or beta. A build from the repository will identify as".

And now you can import that in burp suite:

Dashboard Target Proxy Intruder Repeater Sequencer Decoder Comparer Logger Extender Project options User options Learn

Extensions BApp Store APIs Options

Settings

These settings control how Burp handles extensions on startup.

- Automatically reload extensions on startup
- Automatically update installed BApps on startup

Java Environment

These settings let you configure the environment for executing extensions that are written in Java. If your extensions use any libraries, you can specify a folder from which libraries will be loaded.

Folder for loading library JAR files (optional):

Python Environment

These settings let you configure the environment for executing extensions that are written in Python. To use Python extensions, you will need to download Jython, which is a Python interpreter implemented in Java.

Location of Jython standalone JAR file:

Folder for loading modules (optional):

Ruby Environment

These settings let you configure the environment for executing extensions that are written in Ruby. To use Ruby extensions, you will need to download JRuby, which is a Ruby interpreter implemented in Java. Note that you can either configure the location of the JRuby JAR file here, or you can load the JAR file on startup via the Java classpath.

Location of JRuby JAR file:

And we are done!

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Extensions BApp Store APIs Options

Estimated system impact: **None**

BApp Store

BApp Store contains Burp extensions that have been written by users of Burp Suite, to extend Burp's capabilities.

| Name | Installed | Rating | Popularity | Last updated | System impact | Detail |
|------------------------------|-----------|--------|------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Additional Scanner Checks | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 21 Dec 2018 | Low | Pro extension |
| fhoc Payload Processors | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 31 Jan 2022 | Low | |
| IS Killer, decrypt AES tr... | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 13 May 2021 | Low | |
| IS Payloads | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 04 Feb 2022 | Low | Pro extension |
| ionymous Cloud, Config... | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 11 Feb 2021 | Low | Pro extension |
| iti-CSRF Token From Re... | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 28 Feb 2020 | Low | |
| iset Discovery | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 12 Sep 2019 | Low | Pro extension |
| itack Surface Detector | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 16 Dec 2021 | Low | |
| itH Analyzer | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 04 Aug 2022 | Low | |
| itHentication Token Obtai... | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 23 Sep 2022 | Low | |
| itHMatrix | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 15 Oct 2021 | Low | |
| itHz | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 01 Jul 2014 | Low | |
| itfo-Drop Requests | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 10 Feb 2022 | Low | |
| itfoRepeater | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 10 Feb 2022 | Low | |
| itorize | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 01 Oct 2021 | Low | |
| itowasp | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 10 Feb 2022 | Low | Pro extension |
| itVS Security Checks | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 18 Jan 2018 | Medium | Pro extension |
| itVS Signer | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 08 Jun 2022 | Low | |
| itVS Sigt4 | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 16 Feb 2022 | Low | |
| itckslash Powered Scan... | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 23 Sep 2022 | Low | Pro extension |
| itckup Finder | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 04 Aug 2022 | Low | |
| itck Scan Report Gener... | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 04 Feb 2022 | Low | Pro extension |
| itckStack - Stack-trace F... | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 04 Feb 2022 | Low | Pro extension |
| itazr | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 01 Feb 2017 | Low | |
| itokmarks | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 21 May 2020 | Low | |
| itadamsa | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 02 Jul 2014 | Low | |
| itida, Burp to Frida bridge | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 04 Feb 2022 | Low | |
| itoken Link Hijacking | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 23 Jul 2019 | Low | Pro extension |
| itowser Repeater | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 01 Jul 2014 | Low | |
| itjby | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 14 Feb 2017 | Low | |
| itjgPoC | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 22 Jun 2020 | Low | |
| itjrp Bounty, Scan Check... | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 04 Feb 2022 | Low | Pro extension |
| itjrp Chat | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 23 Jan 2017 | Low | |
| itjrp CSJ | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 23 Mar 2015 | Low | |
| itjrp Share Requests | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 04 Feb 2022 | Low | |
| itjrp2Stack | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 27 Nov 2020 | High | |
| itjrp2Telegram | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 08 Jul 2022 | Low | |
| itjrpCrypto, Encryption P... | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 25 Nov 2021 | Low | |
| itjrpFish | | ☆☆☆☆☆ | → | 25 Feb 2022 | Low | |

Refresh list

Estimated system impact: **None**

Overall: Low

Memory: **Low** CPU: **Low** Time: **Low** Scanner: **Low**

Author: Barak Tawily
Version: 1.5
Source: <https://github.com/bortswigger/autorize>
Updated: 01 Oct 2021

Rating: ☆☆☆☆☆

Popularity: →

It is sufficient to give to the extension the cookies of a low privileged user and navigate the website with a high privileged user. The extension automatically repeats every request with the session of the low privileged user and detects authorization vulnerabilities.

It is also possible to repeat every request without any cookies in order to detect authentication vulnerabilities in addition to authorization ones.

The plugin works without any configuration, but is also highly customizable, allowing configuration of the granularity of the authorization enforcement conditions and also which requests the plugin must test and which not. It is possible to save the state of the plugin and to export a report of the authorization tests in HTML or in CSV.

The reported enforcement statuses are the following:

1. Bypassed! - Red color
2. Enforced! - Green color
3. Is enforced??? (please configure enforcement detector) - Yellow color

Usage

The screenshot displays the Burp Suite interface. On the left, a table lists HTTP requests with columns for ID, Method, URL, Orig. Length, Modif. Length, Unauth. Length, Authorization, and Authentication. A red box highlights the first 178 rows of this table. A red number '2' is placed above the table. On the right, the 'Modified Request' tab is active, showing a request with a 'Cookie: Insert=Injected: cookie=or;' header. A red box highlights this header, with a red number '3' next to it. Below this, the 'Enforcement Detector' tab is active, showing a filter rule: 'Type: Scope items only: (Content is not required)'. A red box highlights this filter rule, with a red number '4' next to it.

1. All your requests will show up in here
2. This will show if access control is properly implemented
3. Fill in the request header here that takes care of the authentication
4. There are some filters i recommend you set
 - Scope items only (No text required): This will ensure you won't see too many weird non scope related requests
 - URL not contains (text): Any request that is supposed to be public information, i try to filter out in here

Interpreting the results

This is what the statuses for (2) mean:

ENFORCED: This means there is no IDOR. The modified request returns a 403 forbidden or any other error code.

Is Enforced?: This means the modified the modified response did not return an error code, but not the exact same response as the unauthenticated request

Bypassed: THIS DOES NOT AUTOMATICALLY GUARANTEE AN IDOR! This means that the modified response matches the original response. You still have to confirm whether or not this is intended behavior. More often than not, it will be intended behaviour. Whether or not it is, is up to your discretion and this is also part of the reason why i recommend you really know your target well by exploring it before you hack. Always confirm this manually by

1. Right clicking the request
2. Sending the modified request to the repeater
3. Repeating the request and confirming you are seeing other peoples data that is not supposed to be public

Practice

Let's go practice this on [Are you a hackxpert?](#) but I am going to only give you rats one tip this time before we go. DO NOT COPY ALL THE HEADERS. This lab is built to be life like and sometimes headers can mess with authorise so make sure to only use the cookies or authorisation headers and nothing else. This is not as important now but will come into play soon!

Your target: [CheeseBlog](#)

You should already know to log in as the "test" user first with their weak password of "test" to grab their auth headers.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------|---------------------------------|---|-----|------|--------|-----|---------------------|
| 3 | https://hackxpert.com | GET | /pentest/tinymce/tinymce.min.js | | 404 | 45b | HTML | js | 404 Not Found |
| 2 | https://hackxpert.com | GET | /pentest/admin.php | | 200 | 3730 | HTML | php | CheeseBlog |
| 1 | https://hackxpert.com | POST | /pentest/login.php | ✓ | 302 | 1773 | HTML | php | CheeseBlog |
| 0 | https://hackxpert.com | GET | /pentest/tinymce/tinymce.min.js | | 404 | 456 | HTML | js | 404 Not Found |
| | https://hackxpert.com | GET | /pentest/login.php | | 200 | 2183 | HTML | php | CheeseBlog |
| | https://hackxpert.com | GET | /favicon.ico | | 404 | 456 | HTML | ico | 404 Not Found |
| | https://hackxpert.com | GET | /pentest/tinymce/tinymce.min.js | | 404 | 456 | HTML | js | 404 Not Found |
| | https://hackxpert.com | GET | /pentest/index.php | | 200 | 4287 | HTML | php | CheeseBlog |
| | https://hackxpert.com | GET | /ratsite/index.php | | 200 | 5140 | HTML | php | Welcome to RatSite! |
| | https://hackxpert.com | POST | /ratsite/login.php | ✓ | 200 | 5199 | HTML | php | Welcome to RatSite! |
| | https://hackxpert.com | GET | /ratsite/login.php | | 200 | 5126 | HTML | php | Welcome to RatSite! |
| | https://hackxpert.com | GET | /ratsite/assets/ratsite.js | | 200 | 3910 | script | js | |
| | https://hackxpert.com | GET | /ratsite/secret.js | | 200 | 287 | script | js | |

Request

```

1 POST /pentest/login.php HTTP/1.1
2 Host: hackxpert.com
3 Cookie: __gads=
  ID=89e1851ea8c89fc0-22997ba230ce00ab:T=1664304872:RT=166430487
  2:S=ALNI_MZRFAv5YrMECwXoJGxb7sKhe_n_Bg;__ga=
  GA1.1.86728953.1664304950;__ga_8L64ZBYXW=
  GS1.1.1664304949.1.1.1664306804.0.0.0; PHPSESSID=
  cfuiqe4kekbnbpm1m4t4pq2nmj
4 Content-Length: 37
5 Cache-Control: max-age=0
6 Sec-Ch-Ua: "Chromium";v="105", "Not)A;Brand";v="8"
7 Sec-Ch-Ua-Mobile: ?0
8 Sec-Ch-Ua-Platform: "macOS"
9 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
10 Origin: https://hackxpert.com
11 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
12 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64)
  AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/105.0.5195.102
  Safari/537.36
13 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/av
  if,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange

```

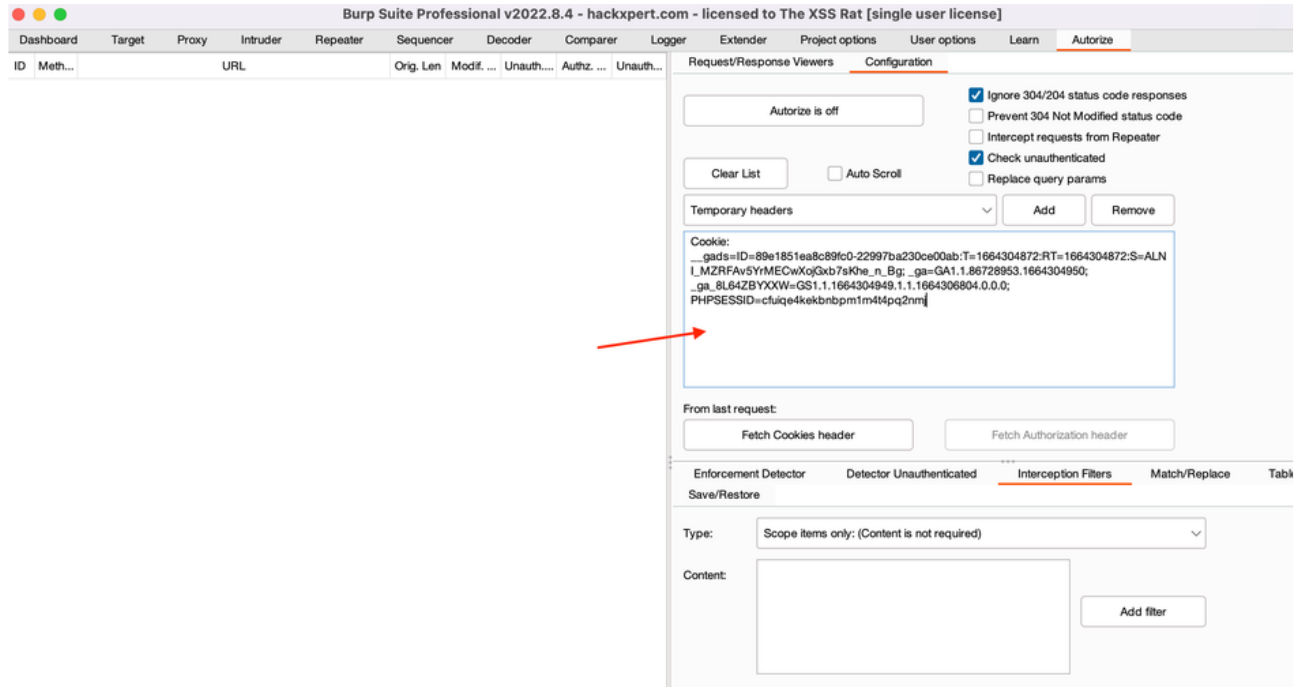
Response

```

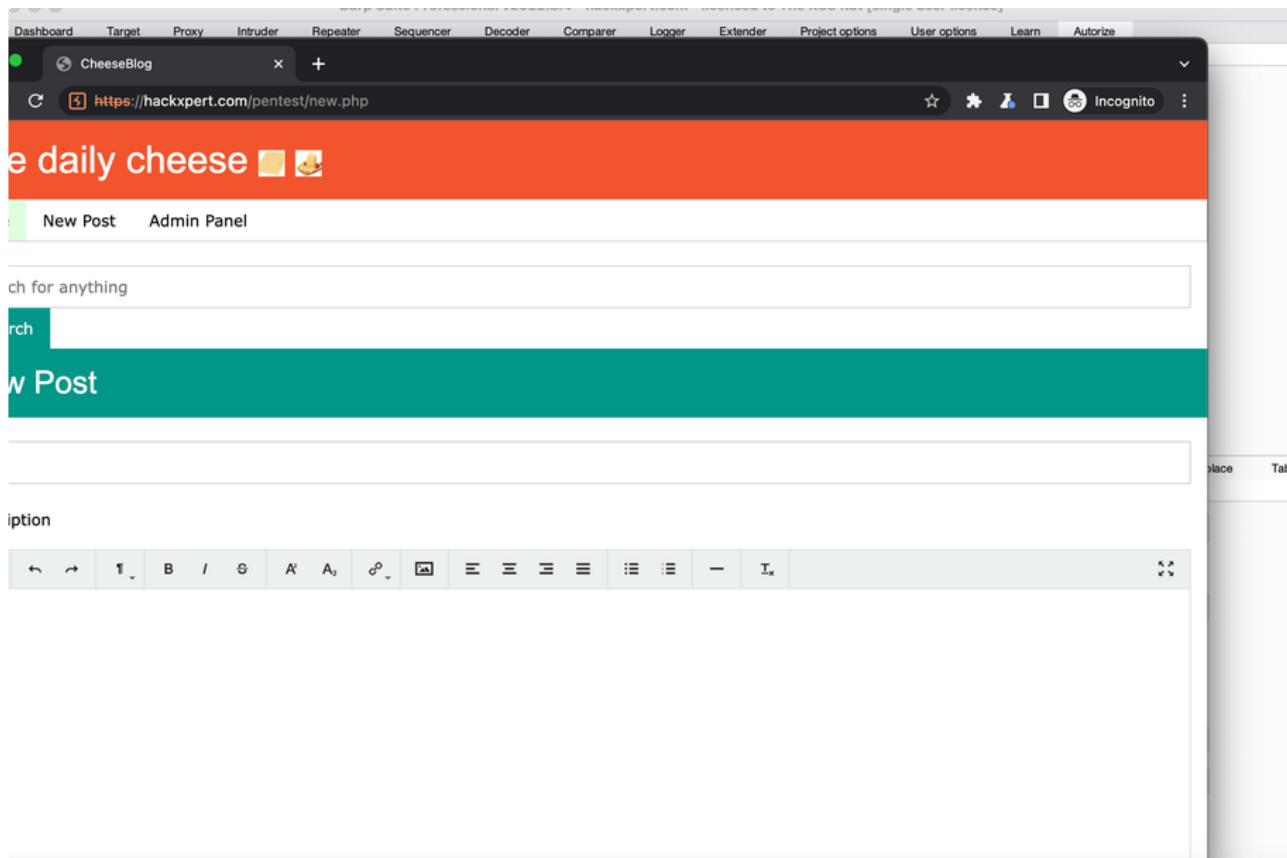
1 HTTP/1.1 302 Found
2 Date: Tue, 27 Sep 2022 19:28:05 GMT
3 Server: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)
4 Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
5 Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate
6 Pragma: no-cache
7 location: admin.php
8 Content-Length: 1470
9 Connection: close
10 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
11
12 <!DOCTYPE HTML>
13 <html>
14 <head>
15   <meta charset="UTF-8">
16   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width"
  ,initial-scale=1">
17   <title>CheeseBlog</title>
18
19   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="
  https://www.w3schools.com/w3css/4/w3.css">
20   <link rel="stylesheet" href="

```

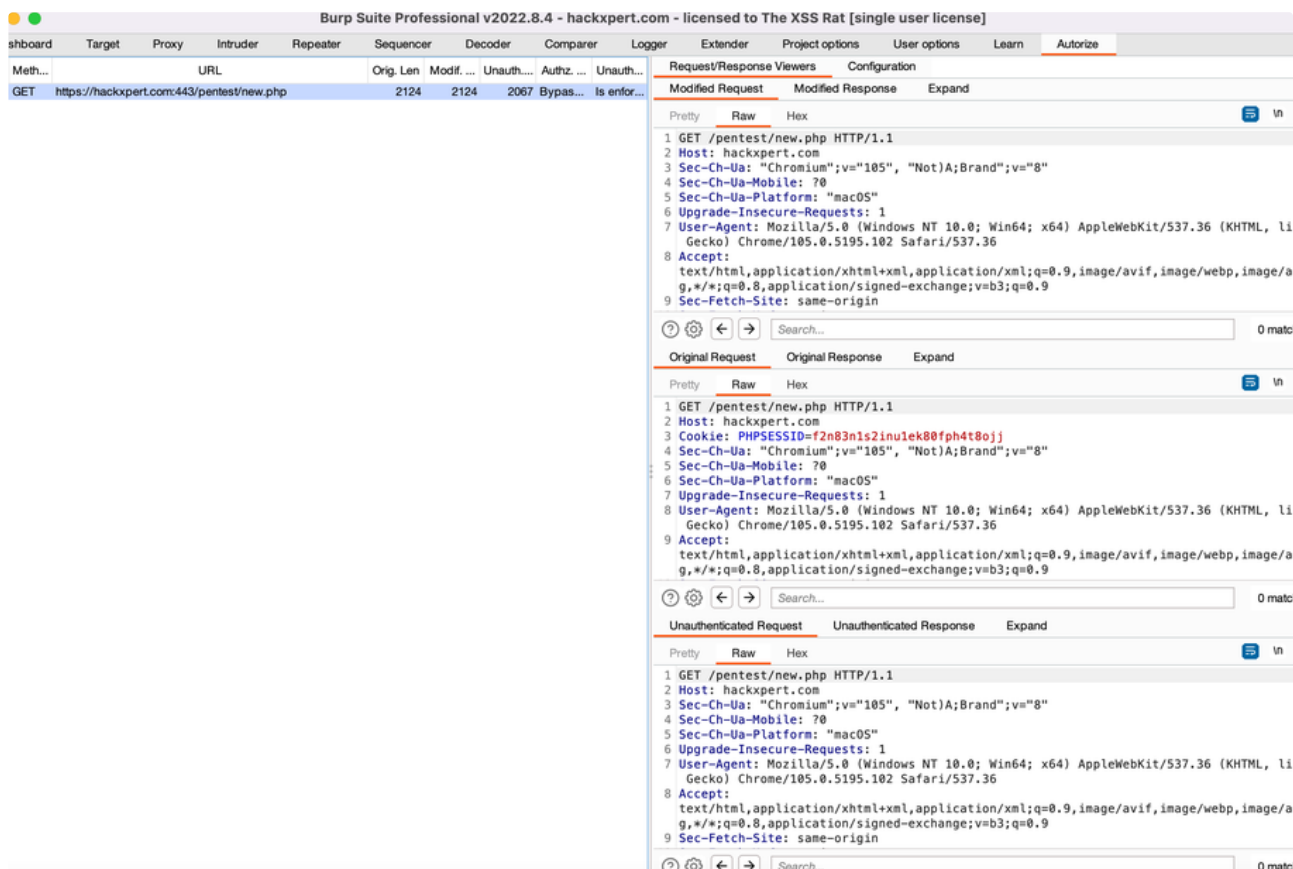
Paste these in the authorise window.



Your admin privileged user here is "admin/test" so log in as them but **DO IT IN A PRIVATE BROWSER WINDOW!** now and click "authorise is off" to activate it!



For example, even just creating a new post is something the test/test account should not be able to do but autorise points us into the direction of a BAC!



ALWAYS INVESTIGATE MANUALLY! THIS SHOULD EITHER BE A PRIVATE RESOURCE OR SOMETHING ABOVE YOUR PRIVILEGE LEVELS! Copy the URL and paste it in the browser of the Low priv user to confirm. Can you find all the IDORs and BACs?

The screenshot displays the Burp Suite Professional interface. The main window title is "Burp Suite Professional v2022.8.4 - hackxpert.com - licensed to The XSS Rat". The top menu bar includes Dashboard, Target, Proxy, Intruder, Repeater, Sequencer, Decoder, Comparer, Logger, Extender, and Project options. The central history table shows a request with ID 89, method GET, and URL https://hackxpert.com. A context menu is open over this request, listing actions such as "Send Original Request to Repeater", "Send Modified Request to Repeater", "Send Responses to Comparer", "Copy URL" (highlighted), "Retest selected request", and "Retest all requests". A red arrow points to the "Copy URL" option. The right-hand pane, titled "Request/Response Viewers", shows the request details in "Raw" format. The request is a GET to /pentest/new.php with headers including Host: hackxpert.com, Sec-Ch-Ua: "Chromium", Sec-Ch-Ua-Mobile: ?0, Sec-Ch-Ua-Platform: "m...", Upgrade-Insecure-Require: true, User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Gecko) Chrome/105.0.5195.125, and Accept: text/html,application/javascript,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7. The "Original Request" pane below shows the same request but with a Cookie: PHPSESSID=f2n8...