# **AWSGOAT**

**VULNERABILITY ASSESMENT & PENETRATION TEST REPORT** 



**Cloud Solutions** 

**Cloud Security** 

info@awsgoat.com



#### NOTE: The data in this sample report was manufactured to highlight different areas of the report.

The conclusions and recommendations in this report represent the opinions of I, Dominic Ozoekwe. Determinations of appropriate corrective action(s) are the responsibility of the entity receiving the report.

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# **Executive Summary**

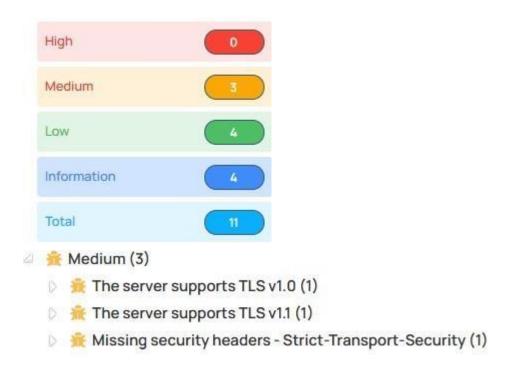
I engaged AWSGOAT to conduct a network vulnerability assessment and penetration test against its external Information Technology infrastructure on or about December 20<sup>th</sup>, 2022. The objectives of the test was to identify any information system vulnerabilities that may allow levels of un-intended access and provide a measure of the probability that an attacker could exploit these vulnerabilities, and if so, what the impact would be to AWSGOAT. Also, to achieve AWSGOAT.'s requirement for third party attestation of their information security posture.



# **Vulnerability Assessment**

#### **Medium Rated Vulnerability**

A Vulnerability Scan carried out on the Target website reveals 3 Medium rated Vulnerabilities as shown below.



- 1. **The server supports TLS v1.0 v1.1**: the transport Layer Service version being used by the servers to be 1.0 and 1.1. These versions contain known weaknesses in it's protocol design. poodle and beast attacks are possible attacks in this older version.
- 2. Missing security headers Strict-Transport-Security: It was also detected that, the HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS) header is missing in the URL <a href="https://6j4s9hxn45.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/prod/react">https://6j4s9hxn45.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/prod/react</a> HSTS header is not included in the response header. HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS) is a security mechanism that tells the browser to prevent any communications from being sent over HTTP to the specified domain and instead send all communications over HTTPS. It also prevents HTTP click through prompts on browsers.



#### Remediations

- 1. **The server supports TLS v1.0 v1.1:** It's recommended to configure the servers to use the latest TLS protocol version (either 1.2 or 1.3) and disable the older versions.
- 2. **Missing security headers Strict-Transport-Security**: Implement the HSTS header to avoid 'ManIn-The-Middle' attack.

#### **Low Vulnerabilities**

Low rated Vulnerabilities were also discovered on the website, which can help strengthen the Security of the Asset.

- △ 🖹 Low (4)
  - Missing Content Security Policy in response header (1)
  - Missing security headers X-Frame-Options (1)
  - Missing security headers X-Content-Type-Options (1)
  - Missing security headers Cache-Control (1)
  - 1. **Missing Content Security Policy in response header**: Content Security Policy (CSP) is missing in the response header of the URL <a href="https://6j4s9hxn45.execute-api.useast1.amazonaws.com/prod/react">https://6j4s9hxn45.execute-api.useast1.amazonaws.com/prod/react</a> It's an added layer of security that helps to detect and mitigate data injection and Cross Site Scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities.
  - Missing Security headers-X-frame-options: X-Frame-Options security header is missing in the URL <a href="https://6j4s9hxn45.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/prod/react">https://6j4s9hxn45.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/prod/react</a> There are some HTTP response headers that your application can use to increase the security quality of your application. Once set, these HTTP response headers can restrict modern browsers from executing some easily preventable vulnerabilities.
  - 3. **Missing Security headers- X-Content-Type-Options**: 'X-Content-Type-Options' security header is missing in the URL <a href="https://6j4s9hxn45.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/prod/react">https://6j4s9hxn45.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/prod/react</a> There are some HTTP response headers that your application can use to increase the security posture of your application. Once set, these HTTP response headers can restrict modern browsers from executing some easily preventable vulnerabilities.
  - 4. Missing Security Headers-Cache-Control: 'Cache-Control' security header is missing in the URL <a href="https://6j4s9hxn45.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/prod/react">https://6j4s9hxn45.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/prod/react</a> There are some HTTP response headers that your application can use to increase the security posture



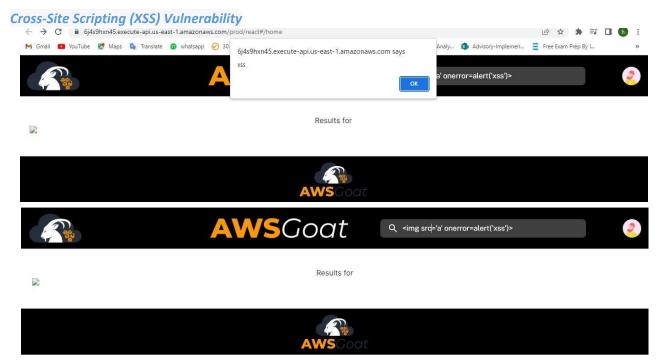
of your application. Once set, these HTTP response headers can restrict modern browsers from executing some easily preventable vulnerabilities.

#### Remediations

- 1. **Missing Content Security Policy in response header**: Include the Content Security Policy (CSP) header in the response.
- 2. **Missing Security headers-**X-frame-options: Implement the 'X-Frame-Options' security header with 'deny' or 'sameorigin' value
- 3. **Missing Security headers- X-Content-Type-Options**: Implement the 'X-ContentTypeOptions' security header.
- 4. **Missing Security Headers-Cache-Control**: Implement the 'Cache-Control' security header only for pages holding sensitive info.



# **Penetration Testing**



#### **Description:**

During the penetration testing engagement, i identified a cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability on the application. XSS vulnerabilities allow an attacker to inject malicious code into a website, which is then executed by the victim's browser. This can be used to steal sensitive information, such as login credentials, or to perform other malicious actions on behalf of the victim.

#### Impact:

If exploited, this vulnerability could allow an attacker to steal sensitive information from the victim, such as login credentials or other personal information. Additionally, an attacker could use this vulnerability to perform other malicious actions on behalf of the victim, such as modifying web content or redirecting the victim to a malicious website.

#### **Recommendations:**

To remediate this vulnerability, i recommend the following:

- •Implement input validation and sanitization to prevent malicious code from being injected into the application. This can be done by properly encoding user input and only allowing known safe characters.
- Use content security policies to prevent the execution of malicious code on the website. This can be done by setting a whitelist of trusted sources for resources such as JavaScript and CSS files.

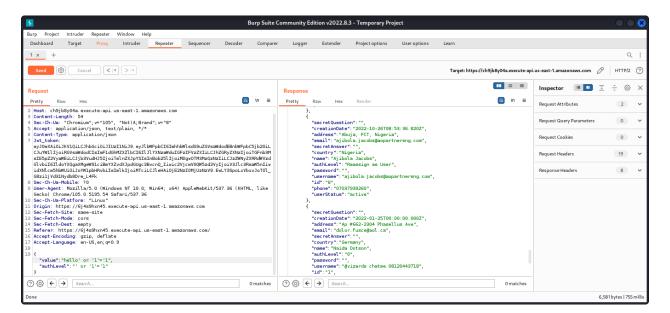


- •Consider implementing a web application firewall (WAF) to block known XSS attack vectors and provide additional protection against future attacks.
- •Regularly scan and test the application for XSS vulnerabilities to ensure that they are promptly identified and remediated.

#### **SQL Injection Vulnerability**

#### **Vulnerability Description:**

A SQL injection vulnerability was identified on the "search" functionality of the application. By manipulating the search parameters, an attacker could inject malicious SQL commands into the application's database, potentially leading to unauthorized access or data disclosure.



#### Impact:

An attacker exploiting this vulnerability could potentially gain unauthorized access to sensitive data stored in the application's database. They could also potentially manipulate or delete data, leading to data loss or corruption.

#### Recommendation:

To remediate this vulnerability, the following actions should be taken:

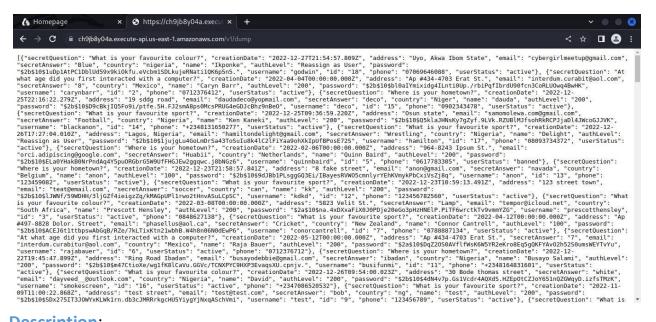
1. Input validation: Implement server-side input validation to ensure that all user-supplied input is sanitized and properly escaped to prevent SQL injection attacks.



- 2. Stored procedures: Use stored procedures with parameterized queries to prevent attackers from injecting malicious SQL into the application's database.
- 3. Access controls: Ensure that the database is only accessible to authorized users and that proper access controls are in place to prevent unauthorized access.
- 4. Regular updates: Keep the application and its dependencies up to date to ensure that any known vulnerabilities are patched in a timely manner.

### **Sensitive Data Exposure**

Risk Rating: High



#### **Description:**

During the penetration test, i was able to access sensitive data that should not have been publicly available. This data included customer names, email-addresses, Location and phone numbers.

#### Impact:

Exposure of sensitive data can result in identity theft and financial loss for customers. It can also damage the reputation of the company and result in legal and regulatory consequences.

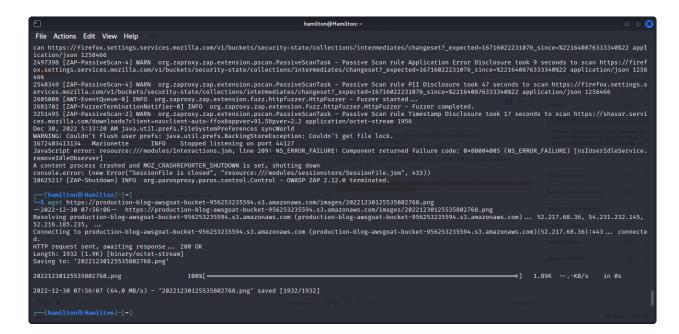


#### **Recommendations:**

- Implement proper access controls to prevent unauthorized access to sensitive data.
- Ensure that sensitive data is encrypted in storage and transmission.
- Regularly review and monitor access to sensitive data.
- Conduct regular penetration testing to identify and address vulnerabilities.

#### **AWS Key Exposure**

Risk Rating: High



#### **Description:**

During the penetration test, i was able to locate an AWS access key and secret key in a publicly accessible configuration file. These keys grant full access to the AWS account and all resources within it.

#### Impact:

Exposure of AWS keys can result in unauthorized access to and manipulation of resources within the AWS account, as well as potential financial loss. It can also compromise the security of the entire AWS environment.

#### **Recommendations:**

Do not store AWS keys in publicly accessible locations.

Implement proper access controls to prevent unauthorized access to AWS keys.



Regularly review and rotate AWS keys. Conduct regular penetration testing to identify and address vulnerabilities.

# **Conclusion**

This VAPT determined that the network tested was not secured in a manner aligned with good practice. There were several issues identified that negatively impact the security posture of AWSGOAT. Best Practices should be adopted and maintained in the future to further safeguard the company's assets.