

# IE2062 [2023/JUL]- Web Security

Web Security BB Assignment

# **Report 06 – Mediahuis Corporate Domains**

Lecturer in charge – Ms. Chethana Liyanapathirana

IT21826368 – Nanayakkara Y.D.T.D

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# 1. Mediahuis/Mediahuis Corporate Domains/Detail



#### 1.1.Overview



#### 1.2.Scope

In scope

Please only use your @intigriti.me address for testing

We're interested to hear about any issue that potentially compromises our company or its user's security. Before submitting a vulnerability make sure to check that it's not listed in our out of scope policy (which you can find below). If you have additional questions about our program feel free to contact us through Intigriti's support.

These sites are build on the same stack/codebase, reports of the same vulnerability on two or more domains in scope will be counted as duplicates.

Important notes:

· Please keep the impact on the site as minimal as possible by cleaning up submitted data and not impacting users other than yourself.

#### 1.3.Out of Scope

Out of scope

ONLY USE YOUR INTIGRITI.ME ADDRESS (in case of violation, no bounty can be awarded)

#### Domains

. Any domain that is not listed in the Domains section, is out of scope for this program

#### General

- . In case that a reported vulnerability was already known to the company from their own tests, it will be flagged as a duplicate
- . Theoretical security issues with no realistic exploit scenario(s) or attack surfaces, or issues that would require complex end user interactions to be exploited
- · Spam, social engineering and physical intrusion
- · DoS/DDoS attacks or brute force attacks
- · Vulnerabilities that only work on software that no longer receive security updates
- · Attacks requiring physical access to a victim's computer/device, man in the middle or compromised user accounts
- Recently discovered zero-day vulnerabilities found in in-scope assets within 14 days after the public release of a patch or mitigation may be reported, but
  are usually not eligible for a bounty
- · Reports that state that software is out of date/vulnerable without a proof-of-concept

'S View changes

# 1.4. Selected Domains



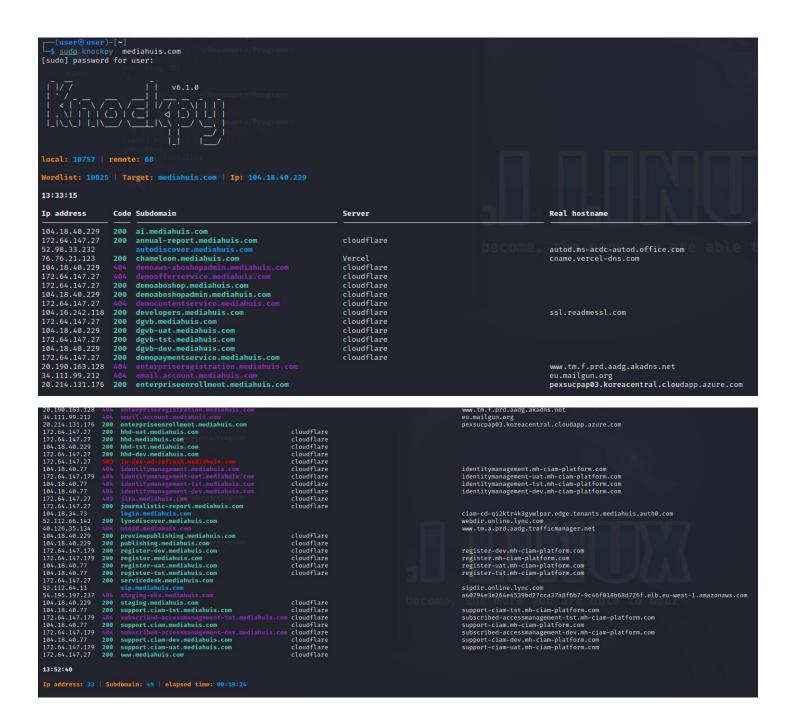
In this URL  $\underline{www.mediahuis.com}$  used for scanning

#### 2. Information Gathering

#### 1.1. Using Amass

```
-(user⊛user)-[~]
 -$ amass enum -d mediahuis.com
developers.mediahuis.com
journalistic-report.mediahuis.com
tbp.mediahuis.com
dgvb.mediahuis.com
nl-dev-ad-refresh.mediahuis.com
annual-report.mediahuis.com
testpublishing.mediahuis.com
publishing.mediahuis.com
be-ad-refresh.mediahuis.com
demoaboshopadmin.mediahuis.com
demoaboshop.mediahuis.com
dgvb-tst.mediahuis.com
support.ciam-dev.mediahuis.com
dgvb-uat.mediahuis.com
register-dev.mediahuis.com
demopaymentservice.mediahuis.com
staging-eks.mediahuis.com
identitymanagement-tst.mediahuis.com
previewpublishing.mediahuis.com
support.ciam.mediahuis.com
register-uat.mediahuis.com
hbvb.mediahuis.com
register-tst.mediahuis.com
```

#### 1.2. Using Knockpy



#### 1.3. Using Sublist3r

```
(user@user)-[~]
 -$ <u>sudo</u> <u>sublist3r</u> -d mediahuis.com
   Searching now in Yahoo..
Searching now in Google..
[-] Searching now in Ask..
[-] Searching now in Netcraft...
[-] Searching now in DNSdumpster..
be-ad-refresh.mediahuis.com
support.ciam-dev.mediahuis.com
```

```
ie-dev-ad-refresh.mediahuis.com
internal.mediahuis.com
login.mediahuis.com
login-dev.mediahuis.com
login-tst.mediahuis.com
login-uat.mediahuis.com
nl-ad-refresh.mediahuis.com
nl-dev-ad-refresh.mediahuis.com
staging.mediahuis.com
staging-eks.mediahuis.com
subscribed-accessmanagement-dev.mediahuis.com
subscribed-accessmanagement-tst.mediahuis.com
```

### 3. Scanning Vulnerability

# 3.1. Using Nmap

```
-(user@user)-[~]
<u>sudo</u> nmap -sS 104.18.40.229
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-10-30 06:57 PDT
Nmap scan report for 104.18.40.229
Host is up (0.018s latency).
Not shown: 996 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT
        STATE SERVICE
25/tcp open smtp
80/tcp open http
443/tcp open https
8080/tcp open http-proxy
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 6.44 seconds
  -(user⊕user)-[~]
$ <u>sudo</u> nmap -sS 172.64.147.27
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-10-30 06:57 PDT
Nmap scan report for 172.64.147.27
Host is up (0.015s latency).
Not shown: 996 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT
       STATE SERVICE
25/tcp open smtp
80/tcp open http
443/tcp open https
8080/tcp open http-proxy
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 14.07 seconds
  -(user⊛user)-[~]
$ sudo nmap -sS 172.64.147.27
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-10-30 06:58 PDT
Nmap scan report for 172.64.147.27
Host is up (0.020s latency).
Not shown: 996 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT
       STATE SERVICE
25/tcp open smtp
80/tcp open http
443/tcp open https
8080/tcp open http-proxy
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 5.70 seconds
```

#### 3.2. Using Nikto

```
- (mixto v2.5.6)
- Mixto v2.5.6
- Mi
```

- X content type options header is not set
- The anti-clickjacking x frame options header is not present

#### 3.3. Using Rapid Scan

```
/_) /( //)/(/_)( //)

(The Multi-Tool Web Vulnerability Scanner)

Check out our new software, NetBot for simulating DDoS a ttacks - https://github.com/skavngr/netbot
```

• Some vulnerable headers exposed.

• Found Subdomains with Fierce.

```
Vulnerability Threat Level

***Grown Subdomains with Fierce.

Vulnerability Definition

Vulnerability Definition

With a subdomains and the subdomains and try to learn the architecture of the target. There are even chances for the attained to the parent domain. Attackers may even find other services from the subdomains and try to learn the architecture of the target. There are even chances for the attained to the parent domains are subdomains and try to learn the architecture of the target. There are even chances for the attained to the subdomains are try to learn the architecture of the target. There are even chances for the attained to be a subdomain and try to learn the architecture of the target. There are even chances for the attained to be a subdomain and try to learn the architecture of the target. There are even chances for the attained to be a subdomain and try to learn the architecture of the target. There are even chances for the attained to be a subdomain and try to learn the architecture of the target. There are even chances for the attained to be a subdomain and try to learn the architecture of the target. There are even chances for the attained to be a subdomain and try to learn the architecture of the target. There are even chances for the attained to be a subdomain and try to learn the architecture of the target. There are even chances for the attained to be a subdomain and try to learn the architecture of the target.

Vulnerability Remediation

It is sometimes with the architecture of the target. There are even chances for the attained to be a subdomain and try to learn the architecture of the target.

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```

• X-XSS Protection is not Present.

```
Vulnerability Threat Level

medium X-XSS Protection is not Present

Vulnerability Definition

As the target is lacking this header, older browsers will be prone to Reflected XSS attacks.

Vulnerability Remediation

Modern browsers does not face any issues with this vulnerability (missing headers). However, older browsers are strongly recommended to be upgraded.
```

• Secure Client Initiated Renegotiation is supported.

### 4. Vulnerability description

- Some Vulnerable Headers Exposed: Certain headers are exposed, which could potentially be exploited or provide information for further attacks.
- Found Subdomains with Fierce: Subdomains have been discovered using the Fierce tool, potentially expanding the attack surface, and exposing sensitive information.
- Secure Client Initiated Renegotiation Supported: The presence of secure client-initiated renegotiation in a communication protocol, which can have security implications.
- X-XSS Protection is not Present: The absence of an XSS protection header in a web application, potentially making it susceptible to cross-site scripting attacks.

### 5. Affected components.

- Systems exposing vulnerable headers.
- Domain and its subdomains discovered using Fierce.
- Systems supporting secure client-initiated renegotiation.
- Web application or website without an XSS protection header.

#### 6. Impact assessment

- Some Vulnerable Headers Exposed: Risk of header-based attacks or information exposure.
- Found Subdomains: Expanded attack surface, potential for subdomain-related vulnerabilities.
- Secure Client Initiated Renegotiation: Security implications may lead to unauthorized access or data interception.
- X-XSS Protection is not Present: Risk of cross-site scripting attacks, leading to data theft or unauthorized.

7.	Steps	to	repro	duce.
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None

8. Proof of concept (if applicable)

None

# 9. Proposed mitigation or fix

- Vulnerable Headers: Review and secure headers, implement security best practices.
- Subdomains: Carefully manage and secure discovered subdomains to prevent information exposure.
- Secure Client Initiated Renegotiation: Ensure secure communication configurations.
- X-XSS Protection: Add XSS protection headers and implement input validation and output encoding.

#### 10. Summary

Various vulnerabilities have been identified, including the risk of exposed vulnerable headers, expanded attack surface with discovered subdomains, secure client-initiated renegotiation, and the absence of XSS protection. Implementing mitigation measures and conducting security assessments are necessary to protect the affected components and ensure system security.