Web Penetration Test Phase II







Minds Web Penetration Test Phase II

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1. Executive Summary

In September 2019, Minds engaged Coinspect to perform a source code review of their web application.

The objective of the audit was to evaluate the security of the Minds social network web application. During the assessment, Coinspect identified the following issues:

High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	Zero Risk	
0	4	5	0	

The present report contains the issues identified in the second phase of the audit.

2. Introduction and Scope

Minds is a social network. A white-box security audit was conducted on the Minds web application (engine and core APIs) in order to detect security, privacy, and availability related problems. The present report was completed on September 25th.

The objective of the second phase of the audit requested was to test the Minds web application. The analysis included but was not limited to the following checks:

- Input validation
- Session Management
- Brute-force protection
- Cryptographic weaknesses
- Authentication and Authorization
- Denial of service prevention
- Command Injection
- Web attacks: CSRF, XSS, Clickjacking

3. Summary Of Findings

ID	Description	Risk
MND-001	Outdated Software Libraries	Medium
MND-002	Improper Restriction of Excessive Authentication Attempts	Medium
MND-003	Password Not Required to Change Email	Medium
MND-004	Password Sent as URL Parameter	Medium
MND-005	Two-Factor Authentication via SMS	Low
MND-006	Missing Account Activity Alerts	Low
MND-007	CORS: Arbitrary Origin Trusted	Low
MND-008	Multiple Sessions Allowed	Low
MND-009	Sessions Not Terminated On Password Change	Low
MND-010	Missing Content Security Policy	Zero
MND-011	Server Version Disclosure via HTTP Headers	Zero

4. Findings

MND-001	Outdated Software Libraries			
Total Risk	Impact High	Location ./engine/composer.lock		
Medium	Likelihood Low	Category Configuration Management		

Description

Coinspect identified outdated software libraries locked on the dependencies manager configuration file of the Minds Engine project. The libraries listed below are outdated, newer versions including security patches for critical and high risk vulnerabilities are available.

Outdated software dependencies included on the Minds project:

- symfony/dependency-injection (v2.8.45)
 [CVE-2019-10910]: Check service IDs are valid (Severity: Critical)
- erusev/parsedown (1.7.1)
 [CVE-2019-10905]: Class-Name Injection (Severity: High)
- phpmailer/phpmailer (v5.2.26)
 [CVE-2018-19296]: Object injection (Severity: High)

Recommendation

Upgrade vulnerable software libraries. Consider checking the security of dependencies in a systematic way by implementing a process that will create an inventory of software dependencies and monitor for security patches using public databases and security advisories.

MND-002 Improper Restriction of Excessive Authentication Attempts

1

Impact Location

Total Risk

Medium

Medium https://www.minds.com/api/v2/oauth/token

Likelihood Category

High Authentication

Description

The current account lockout mechanism detects and restricts login attempts on the main login of the web application. However authentication attempts are not restricted on the mobile counterpart. Coinspect identified this issue by a successful authentication of a test account after 30 consecutive invalid login attempts with a wrong password. This issue affects the authentication endpoint for the mobile application (OAuth).

The image below shows how the API endpoint successfully authenticated a user account, after 29 login attempts with a wrong password:

Request	A Payload	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
15	Invalid15	200			415	
16	Invalid16	200			415	
17	Invalid17	200			415	
18	Invalid18	200			415	
19	Invalid19	200			415	
20	Invalid20	200			415	
21	Invalid21	200			415	
22	Invalid22	200			415	
23	Invalid23	200			415	
24	Invalid24	200			415	
25	Invalid25	200			415	
26	Invalid26	200			415	
27	Invalid27	200			415	
28	Invalid28	200			415	
29	Invalid29	200			415	
30	Password1!	200			1914	Contains a JWT
Request	Response					
Raw H	leaders Hex JSON Beau	tifier JSON Web Tok	ens			

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Date: Wed, 18 Sep 2019 22:42:58 GMT Content-Type: application/json

Connection: close Server: nginx/1.13.12 X-Powered-By: PHP/7.1.17 X-Frame-Options: DENY

Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=31536000; includeSubdomains; preload

No-Cache: 1 X-No-Cache: 1 Content-Length: 1612

{"token_type":"Bearer", "expires_in":259200, "access_token":"eyJ0eXAi0iJKVlQiLCJhbGci0iJSUzIlNiI
jJiMGVhZGQyIn0.eyJhdWQi0iJtb2JpbGUiLCJqdGki0iIIZTIwOTVlYzNkMWYyZjM3NWRkYwMzY2Y4ZGU00DkxMDQ4ZjY
CJleHAi0jElNjkxMDU3NzgsInNlYiI6IjEwMjA5MDYyODE4NzcxMTg50TQiLCJzY29wZXMi0ltdfq.gKM8s3lXoNAT206k
Ajup-XGtkaoTpQrgcaWV_MvodZIEclUoUnMaaQmJ38m6RfdTNg9XUy2m0CUkpoZG7m3QbsgICNub10zJ8NbiQZZoz2_qKk
Es5PBvyVwytia8C5LQgw", "refresh_token":"def502005fdce291976b9921caf0fcla51cb39f985b44e4d6b68b21
9de70b4c005d75ef7473444cb5825fld256375309fc9f3af495a00fbd5646f7ce6c9758926cb1325f5b54c4771ldb1
3fd17810cldef492a7544a3ec407564bf6db5874bfed0040e20cf2c01f818869cf397e3d70b5b695c8b8f75437c27e
6b553d543cfec0d1ce69cc1645f72b0a41bdc82f0b7e6374cdc10cdc76a221829cf3104ab3216f21e74c0a6a2b1e7b
":"success"}

Recommendation

Implement a CAPTCHA to prevent automated password guessing attacks. Require users to solve a CAPTCHA challenge after 5 invalid login attempts. The current lockout mechanism could be abused by attackers to deny access to legitimate users. For further recommendations, refer to the following guide: OWASP - Blocking Brute Force Attacks

MND-003 Password Not Required to Change Email

Total Risk

Medium

Impact Location

Medium https://www.minds.com/api/v1/settings

https://www.minds.com/api/v2/settings/emails

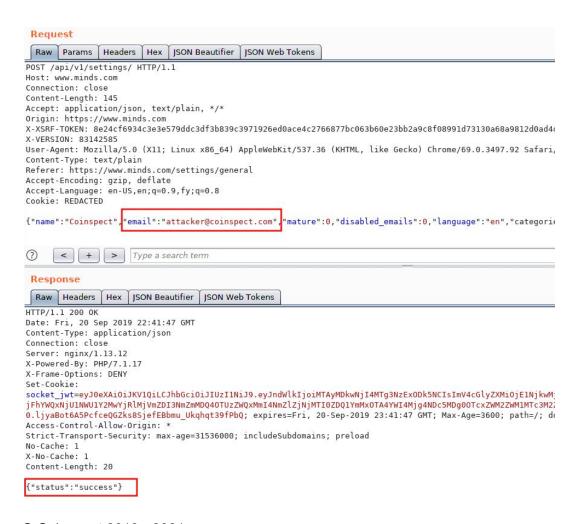
Likelihood Category

High Authentication

Description

The application allows users to change the email address without requiring the current password. This allows attackers with access to an open session (via XSS or other vulnerability) to gain permanent access to the account by changing the current email to an attacker's controlled address and then requesting a password reset.

Both applications (web and mobile) did prompt for current password when attempting to change the email on the profile settings. However, the verification was implemented on the user-interface and did not prevent an attacker from sending a direct request (with valid credentials) to the /settings API endpoint.



Recommendation

Enforce the verification of the current password on the '/settings' endpoint. Always require the current password to change the email address associated with the account.

MND-004 Password Sent as URL Parameter

Impact Location

Total Risk

Medium

Medium <a href="https://www.minds.com/api/v2/messenger/keys?password="https://www.minds.com/api/v2/messenger/keys.com/api/v2/messenger/keys.com/api/v2/messenger/keys.com/api/v2/messenger/keys.com/api/v2/messenger/keys.com/api/v2/messenger/keys.com/api/v2/messenger/keys.com/api/v2/messenger/keys.com/api/v2/messenger/keys.com/api/v2/messenger/keys.com/api/v2/messenger/keys.com/api/v2/messenger/keysenger/keys.com/api/v2/messenger/keysenger/keysenger/keysenger/keysenger/keysenger

Likelihood Category

Medium Communications Security

Description

When sensitive data is passed in parameters of a URL, attackers might be able to obtain the data from several locations such as: web server's access logs, client's browser cache, and downloads folder metadata.

In this case, the "password" parameter used to unlock the private key and access chat content was sent as a parameter in the URL.

```
GET /api/v2/messenger/keys?password=Password1!&cb=1568831479544 HTTP/1.1
cache-control: no-cache, no-store, must-revalidate
pragma: no-cache
app-version: 3.9.1
authorization: Bearer
eyJ0eXAi0iJKV10iLCJhbGci0iJSUzI1NiIsImp0aSI6ImJkNzRhNDE1NzkxNGIxMWU2MTI3Y2I4Z
n0.eyJhdWQi0iJtb2JpbGUiLCJqdGki0iJiZDc0YTQxNTc5MTRiMTFlNjEyN2Ni0GQ5YmYzYThiNj
U20Dg0MjI40CwibmJmIjoxNTY40DQyMjg4LCJleHAi0jE1NjkxMDE00DgsInN1YiI6IjEwMjA5MDY
K2L_msfBnBzL6TF6fcw059qh1KXWVsUVfoz9Np7Pk_pWvo1NMQ8H0Io9hixMc8E5RF4BTL2xS5m7V
oGnuUbnpt iX3THv MbeY8rYUbVXn0LW89hMnFjinbAAGmJ4uPJs7pWcnbepMuic7yXq682j q 58
Host: www.minds.com
Connection: close
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Cookie: XSRF-TOKEN=3f8cf3b8212e02a33f15ba2640f22110c8ecf9b6608612531bcf4f3d99
messenger-secret=spLsOTMsSKn0W1UYV4CYsc1rkEi7VDXjb0HEae9Gk3GW03%2FuXQUTNBwKT4
i8myn4jrnUwBW7onP%2F0W6Kr4U09fzs7b%2BR97smY%3D
User-Agent: okhttp/3.12.1
```

Recommendation

Use POST method to send sensitive parameters.

MND-005 Two-Factor Authentication via SMS

Total Risk

Impact Location

Low https://www.minds.com

Likelihood Category

Low Authentication

Description

Two factor authentication based on SMS is insecure against carrier network vulnerabilities, mobile number porting, and SIM swapping attacks. These attacks have taken place recently against cryptocurrency users.

Additionally, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) no longer recommends two-factor authentication systems that use SMS in its <u>Digital Identity</u> Guidelines.

NIST 800-63B: Authentication using the Public Switched Telephone Network:

"Verifiers SHOULD consider risk indicators such as device swap, SIM change, number porting, or other abnormal behavior before using the PSTN (Public Switched Telephone Network) to deliver an out-of-band authentication secret."

Recommendation

Consider to implement additional stronger two-factor authentication mechanisms such as a TOTP and FIDO U2F.

MND-006 Missing Account Activity Alerts

Total Risk

Impact Location

Low https://www.minds.com

Likelihood Category

Low Session Handling

Description

The application does not inform the user of activities related to the security of the account, such as: password changes and logins from new devices or different locations. This could allow an attacker to compromise an account without alerting the user, and therefore use the site as the compromised user on a regular basis.

Recommendation

Implement notifications via email to alert the user when account's information such as: password and email address are updated. Additionally, notify the user when there is a login from a new device or different location.

MND-007 CORS: Arbitrary Origin Trusted

Total Risk
Low
Likelihood
Low
Low
Likelihood
Low
Location
engine/Core/Router.php:74

Category
Low
Access Control

Description

The CORS configuration of the application allows requests from any domain. Specifically, this setting allows third-party sites to send requests on behalf of the authenticated user and read the content of the response from the Minds APIs. In this case, the impact of the issue is reduced because the application also validates the XSRF header, which is not allowed in CORS requests.

engine/Core/Router.php:74

```
if ($request->getMethod() === 'OPTIONS') {
    header("Access-Control-Allow-Origin:
    {$_SERVER['HTTP_ORIGIN']}");
    header('Access-Control-Allow-Credentials: true');
    header('Access-Control-Max-Age: 86400');
    header('Access-Control-Allow-Methods: GET, POST, PUT,

DELETE, OPTIONS');
    header('Access-Control-Allow-Headers:
Accept,Authorization,Cache-Control,Content-Type,DNT,If-Modified-Since,Ke
ep-Alive,Origin,User-Agent,X-Mx-ReqToken,X-Requested-With,X-No-Cache');
    return null;
}
```

Recommendation

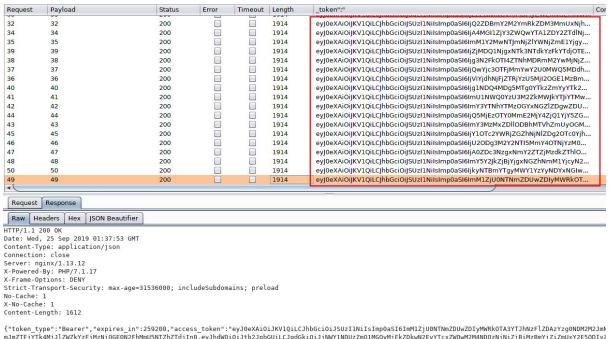
Rather than using a wildcard or programmatically verifying supplied origins, use a whitelist of trusted domains.

MND-008 Multiple Sessions Allowed Impact Location https://www.minds.com/api/v2/oauth/token Low Category Session Handling

Description

The application does not limit the number of active sessions for a single user. The longer a session remains active, the higher the possibility a session has of becoming compromised. Allowing a user to have multiple valid sessions at once increases a user's susceptibility to token compromise, as the user might lose track of all active sessions.

The application allowed more than 50th active sessions for a single user:



{"token_type": "Bearer", "expires_in": 259200, "access_token": "eyJoeXaloiJKV1QiLCJhbGcioiJSUzI1NiIsImp0aSI6ImM1ZjUONTNmZDUwZDIyMWRkOTA3YTJhNzFlZDAZYZgONDM2MZJmmmJmZTFjYTk4MjJlZwZkYzFjMzNjOGEOWZFhMmUSNTZhZTdjIn0.eyJhdWQioiJtb2JpbGUiLCJqdGkiOiJjNWY1NDUzZmQIMGQWMjFkZDkwM2EyYTcxZwQwMZMANDQzNjMiZjRiMzBmYjZiZmUxYZESODIYZZMZYzhhNDdhYTJOTUZYWU3YYJSImLhdC16MTUZOTM3NTQ3MywibmJmIjoxNTY5Mzc1NDczLCJleHalojFlNjkZMzQNZwMSInNlYiIGIjEwMjASMDYyODEAUzcxMTGSOTQiLCJ2YZ9WZXMiOltdf0.8iH664
PLlfioO0-wARSUbBe_lgo3DqnYspEdocxzkmaoEUApTJhqecNlkqpD8Sa6mUDgbjyJmqHrnaZ2IsAWXKz-jfdUjnhdbNxxMSEBELQ018bwdbUU0PJEEEzpMyAsbekJHsa8GCT-LeoAlIOKkHPSXJDTOl-ToMpjf
fRWOFneHc06SdZdZwqOe9C3AlByDy6NssiUaXJAbk2G3l9tL25WRZ4IS7WRAQKXZyQDtQbpbyvUvm8cb-ZmB0duGTkbCbDsosxtrelg-UdGGBeo3OthHwnOHSqBHacSzYTa3XOTFJWyVAxDioInb6CXSjhH6
","refresh_token":"def5020002b30012sa54zebBb54ad046d5bdeea43a50c55194b452a5deb182983686ced5280f651bb37625b2c71df6901fcb747344830c49d49432ae74285a614ae42a7f00
d5688aa1658b3176a3f62406cd42d2ddf0c3d42d2f60e069186f50sefafeb801ec61676f461c914d90d3db5a215255b25896aed329556b5898ead707eb57c30770d57b40491080ce05507
25f939b01c7dbfea3992b049a08c1a41d3fb1c36a8f7c933f272d6bcccbdd1a7216d18671cfa7790e72b7ac907e108db5a1ed42ee4681f22eaf3a95eb08bbd041c6753cee749316654ca7cf67628
5c3144be9dd18bd2f30b818edf47d4d447d08ld3100f2bb7d7a685492ddfe033ae2cf351c46e23a30c63b828ffee29624C3accc7755f678befa2083862ae9941698e33ac3c54705d85f4A86
06407c549dcef244531648aaa90487e32c31cc99561ee111b68330c54170b99c3056cf6a7eb41c0122916f59ac4C7ce12efcd0d54fa9784b65651", "status": "success"}

Recommendation

Limit the number of active tokens for a single user. Additionally, consider providing a feature that allows a user to view all active tokens and invalidate them.

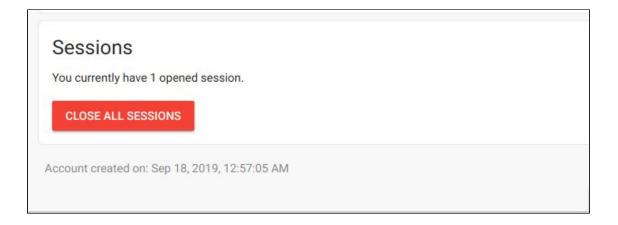
MND-009 Sessions Not Terminated On Password Change Impact Location https://www.minds.com Likelihood Category Session Handling

Description

The application does not terminate the active sessions after a user forces a password change. If an account is compromised, the legit owner does not have an option to terminate the session controlled by the attacker.

The web application does include an option to allow the user to close all the sessions. However, this option does not terminate the sessions on the mobile application.

The option below does not terminate the sessions on the mobile application:



Recommendation

Terminate all the user sessions (web and mobile) on the server side after a password change.

MND-010 Missing Content Security Policy

Impact

Location

Total Risk

Zero

Zero https://www.minds.com

Likelihood Category

Zero Access Control

Description

Content Security Policy (CSP) is an additional layer of defense that helps to detect and mitigate certain types of attacks, including data injection and Cross-Site-Scripting (XSS). This security mechanism enforces the loading of resources (scripts, images, etc.) from restricted locations that are trusted by the application.

The application did not include the Content-Security-Policy header:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Tue, 24 Sep 2019 18:52:19 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
Connection: close
Server: nginx/1.13.12
X-Powered-By: PHP/7.1.17
X-Frame-Options: DENY
Set-Cookie:
socket_jwt=eyJ0eXAi0iJKV1QiLCJhbGci0iJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJndWlkIjoiMTAyMzAz0TI3MzMzNjU30DA2NSIsImV4cG
VlNzJlYjcxNTczMGMxZmY3M2E4ZWJiNDY5NzA5YTI4YWRmZWNjM2I0NTJmMmUyM2Y3ZWQxNzczIn0.V07iwKzLrs-90vMu
Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=31536000; includeSubdomains; preload
X-Cache: BYPASS
No-Cache: 1
X-No-Cache: 1
Content-Length: 24902
```

Recommendation

Follow the Mozilla guide for implementing CSP:

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/CSP#Using CSP

MND-011 Server Version Disclosure via HTTP Headers

Impact Location

Zero https://www.minds.com

Zero Likelihood Category

Zero Configuration Management

Description

Total Risk

The web server disclosed software name and version information in the HTTP headers. The information revealed could help attackers to plan and launch further attacks against the application. The following header was included in the HTTP responses:

Server: nginx/1.13.12 X-Powered-By: PHP/7.1.17

Recommendation

Remove version information from HTTP headers and error pages by following the guides below:

- PHP Remove 'X-Powered-By' Header
- Nginx Remove Version Info from HTTP Headers and Error Pages

5. Disclaimer

The information presented in this document is provided as is and without warranty. Vulnerability assessments are a "point in time" analysis and as such it is possible that something in the environment could have changed since the tests reflected in this report were run. This report should not be considered a perfect representation of the risks threatening the analysed system, networks and applications.