

VULNERABILITY REPORT

APIsec Security Assessment

Application: 20663 - DST - SPIR 3359
Host URL: <https://blue.www.olb-qa10.dev.bmo.com>
Scan ID: 019b1457-62e6-7df1-9270-00cfcc563020
Status: Complete
Generated: December 23, 2025 at 03:07 PM

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Executive Summary

This scan identified 3 vulnerabilities and 40 informational findings.



Scan Statistics

Endpoints Scanned: 21 / 21

Total Tests: 2079

Tests Passed: 881

Tests Failed: 7

Total Findings: 43

Endpoints Affected: 20

Vulnerability Summary

Severity	Status	Detection ID	Test Name	Endpoint	CVSS
MEDIUM	Active	12e23285	Incremental	post /launch-openaccount/services/party-data-management/party-profile	5.0
MEDIUM	Active	1d43c389	Secure	get /launch-openaccount/services/product-sales-agreement/everyday-banking...	5.0
MEDIUM	Active	94651643	Secure	get /launch-openaccount/services/processing-order/id-verification-and-credit-ris...	5.0

Endpoints Scanned

Method	Endpoint	Vulns	Info	Auth
post	/launch-openaccount/services/party-data-management/party-profile	1	6	Yes
get	/launch-openaccount/services/product-sales-agreement/everyday-banking...	1	5	Yes
get	/launch-openaccount/services/session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/init	1	2	Yes
post	/launch-openaccount/services/party-data-management/party-profile/addres...	0	3	Yes
post	/launch-openaccount/services/processing-order/id-verification-and-credit-ris...	0	2	Yes
post	/launch-openaccount/services/processing-order/kyc-evaluation-and-credit-ri...	0	2	Yes
post	/launch-openaccount/services/product-sales-agreement/everyday-banking...	0	2	Yes
post	/launch-openaccount/services/product-sales-agreement/everyday-banking...	0	2	Yes
patch	/launch-openaccount/services/product-sales-agreement/everyday-banking...	0	2	Yes
post	/launch-openaccount/services/session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/deliver...	0	2	Yes
post	/launch-openaccount/services/session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/regist...	0	2	Yes
get	/launch-openaccount/services/session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/status	0	2	Yes
post	/launch-openaccount/services/session-dialogue/prospect-product-selection/...	0	2	Yes
get	/session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/end	0	2	Yes
post	/session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/status	0	2	Yes
post	/launch-openaccount/services/contact-handler/prospect-product-selection/b...	0	1	Yes
get	/launch-openaccount/services/session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/regist...	0	1	Yes

Vulnerabilities

3 vulnerability findings detected

/launch-openaccount/services/party-data-management/party-profile (1 finding)

incremental

MEDIUM (CVSS: 5.0)

Category: idor
Method: post /launch-openaccount/services/party-data-management/party-profile
Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM

Vulnerable Parameter:

uuid (Body)

2c706b0c-2c6d-4943-a16f-2372080f366e

uuid (Response)

2c706b0c-2c6d-4943-a16f-2372080f366e

requestId (Response)

13

Auth: Authorization

OWASP:

API1:2023

Impact:

May allow users to access other users' data by manipulating object identifiers

Remediation:

Solution

1. Enforce object-level authorization on every request (never rely on client-side checks).
2. Validate the requested object belongs to the authenticated user/tenant before returning data.
3. Use unguessable identifiers (UUIDs) only as defense-in-depth (still require authorization).
4. Add tests for cross-user access and alert on repeated authorization failures.

Exploitation

- An attacker changes an object identifier (path/body/query) to access another user's records.
- Predictable/incremental IDs make enumeration and scraping significantly easier.

References

- OWASP API Security Top 10: <https://owasp.org/www-project-api-security/>
- OWASP Cheat Sheet: Authorization: https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Authorization_Cheat_Sheet.html

Description:

This test looks for object identifiers that are incremental IDs. An incremental identifier is an identifier that increments in value in a predictable way. Currently, the test does this by checking if the identifier is numerical.

The test analyzes response payloads and searches them for fields that look like IDs. The heuristic used for this analysis looks for fields with the following patterns:

- 1) The field is `id` (case-insensitive)
- 2) The field ends with `id` (case-insensitive)

The second heuristic is prone to yield false positives in some cases, so please review carefully the detections raised by this test and flag any false positives. An incremental ID is a target for data scraping or unauthorized access attempts because they are easily guessed.

Failing Test Logs

REQUEST

post /launch-openaccount/services/party-data-management/party-profile

```
post https://blue.www.olb-qa10.dev.bmo.com/launch-openaccount/services/party-data-management/party-profile
x-request-id: 13
Authorization: Bearer eyJhbGciOiJSU0EtT0FFUC0yNTYiLCJ1bmMiOjJBMTI4Q0JDLUhTMjU2Iiwi21kIjoiYmVjTzd5Z
1B5RkFvcldiekhUSVbmzBcd3NraGpDeU42T2VpemRrN1dvQSIsImN0eSi6IkpxVCJ9.W191YUnt0WVC6y1fTPqT2ulRwC2MItW
GFnsvq_vTx8ZXaCE3wE-YGRqCC9w0Tb0L6hTInJrBLV1VLiAYd8sGk1_a8ZWi1wCY_5oA9LfjO_m8YGW2MJ7oQKLG9d_UrZqLnU
9YcTzrpi9Kfd3HD1DimjgXQLhfa3thSWoA749g4o-CJZWst670dFeltzq4litSTGK5EkCVP1NQzDTFV3yhiB1pJInUP0kKOqL2
fNN9gy4ox7HskU4XkzYGD6zextNoNx2KsYZJleK_JLcnOYEAc11mXhZz20dHP0n9WFd5oPompK90My9e40Vzkt3_nJ2f71ggJU
W1ePvSSaSyukNw_5C35SkGatd0XwgvEfd310A.DpiNCEcleb2ah7mDfj8mhWs4QHsh6eKqp8wsozQ9USM1YW97N01WNaJnEwWx
cC_R9UUthuDNHZVupN19J0FBjD_f2mpEgKrKnhDTYiFmHWMqq-F2sbeadPQ2qn3Rmr_jbb300ah2LqW0p8V2uGWCuiRar-zgVt6s
SQK9QCbYrvht_jzMpFnZDjXvQXY76o1j7NYR1WM_KUTGm6EeTdoYQWQ2eyJtYFq9qX25KCOCOTrpuUkpuYW2sr7WD90AO0R1QSt
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UJ83bxtnvfaHtxwZOB-F6dosgTIXBtgVn9B6t5hVlzw1RA1gFd-aPoD2UqrUo3RpPc8cz-Os2fo7-2rQ1Sz7cWXo5FRO_CAu3Hp
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OonAYV7xVvSntuHJ5RnExWbJhHiETFwTiiR1A_t5vqdd6d-JE4M5uNbje6nHr1RZz8eVdf62CetxVOMy8pgAJKKePsB
eAVasjc7kgf-hX3fyFqrIFs-GzjC8T1lG2hZSEqV-Teii-SBybKuT7wmASOstQoRgFp8IA11yyTxAFiZoBleuhk_BDOrTydFID
VA1E1VIotqm-hT36uOscKuvB5_P21ZyxfMZDcufzkWpcVmyps4pb5gHxZo37rYWFZRct1tg297Jbo62gXf6DCOx-GArEUuWGoSx
OnBiM2Hu1hjTLV5-sleY4nK0YndFDTwzZuhBAg3mCoKHJTGj8G_4opArvoCeZskBOEWU08iGp_x_PS8xyHNH1Mu8RVvnCKejZ8M
AukNMOKd2CEKa2MCSAJ2XRA4zdbx0sycb7xDaj77fBy5ifAF9v27pvgoBdGnR25PbHyyKS-4A00Hjh1_wUV3uNO-pqy6xMNEY
ZNHMDqFcOrmhjtU98x8CtFZG0nd4ZJHsV29cobM_UiEnnDPxxsQDMPqguWDVoJ2UJMvakIs-4evk7wlwrKcFY402xM78i1IEgXp
jy03qGb6WH3bnsNz-Nxt6PuhrsR9M07JA2gbXewIXjDYBx7ffN2Uqs_fDWXH0g2zGJ4c8G4KjAa19iHL9J5B0PEUQa0_9qdzMRG
Zfa_pfuhpFYJuD3go0wjJ4i2ZKVUMPsSrJCsrlj4Uhg5Mk6hRcx8Mf60cnIMae_i929KZqduBkN8ZoIKGxRJLjYskly6Udn12
gMgAmAgN1b39oj-HthB_3YCNgap4GNY1f1d5_AaPF8Mua9oFd0TGNF8iTRy3Q0zhKHNgWDcSw7Suddlo5gieCcrUjx3721YrF3
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hJ8S-2b7zNrYK5uafH1nMgBsyV_6Fh07pjqMwkuRu9_Eu7EQ3DoxXK4E5x9D9mBn1EUzZMqBr7wYj0ac196LL9WVFJTir9f
t24v1C4RxxwlUwlpj_DvND2z19KExfp7sDopMICADGMGcjtNbgD7Itghy0MTmKQeWu920ECoHpa96TswMb90cCtPk0HaqxnijhN
NVWLTeMpy8htrA6CrLCeY348TofyXTuy-ZiueGJgcsfYZNTs_jVq7bDSWMAu1J3M5njjmU2QOCR2j5_wQ413M7SU3-tPqTrB1_k
ZIGjtMoQJ6ir2eNjIeP1X168QKB8VWIMzBHSYMi16P8EpaRHSOuHrvizi_UalaiFAYKRL-HKZVnI05arsZwqThLmZd7EY1EqC
EbKhTCNhJkiAiBu_4giqOeVsVhDP5cn0m0kWtNoJgwvfq3qcmhEnUiDc3udNMqRKjwGBTk9Hz1vquyfSez99aq-Wv3-Y9RsX8GP
N5ExGZwd6Jvt_IP8IbiqoEPtPm0p4qrck-XtbgaiV6VIS6yap9Z3G8zSJXUz20g66NZWApA-nzfbIjwEoBOSczWINxUYNWxIj50
xxOA_iwLRMu7dvlkxhBWLQX1j03DdoyfmjwmZ6paIjFwVszaCpCYhdx8bWVCC93EtX0uSgeG3yCIVFA1PHkvsPRZ3NfLgSVwR
jyQzIkxWWXESkFfKXC0C1Af0tRqwmIQ75t0f1664wCn9MfaFpeox7wnjJ_TJfgyEK1-ar7sia1skc7IAaEPndusw6WR2mW5Ax0
vpFFHceLpQYEDHonaizTTeJ11hmromU1heiU1KeAc9C2JUysGZJtjb-SHuz8k_gNaw0yTt1ExDxf6hnB91a3FepqjM0ty6Dc37Wd
dM_8LxjNF8FMzJWS0901lIdA0iRbd9snQ_sg6kvyydT10_JdrhDAkWx11ekvNQjKaqqoZ7ucgJondeJw_BwLtrKv0sb0Eik7YYES
6b4pV6uu5XaCH0HrevPlhs0X1D1CQIE6USg4cWcdKFBaew7z8WIkV1JxGk8D2Z8tWEsQbbf548y0mZWPDRY1VeuMwYbOn98W0
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ZnfIvyjgZ-3VDjpC-QNpYe5x88iQNNz1B8bpKp6bSTMtVfrAP781PnIL-hB-T54Aar3jpXDeepCQ0R1LXywgHibnVvS-xUtsP
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0JffFwvzrLenUM3z7VGknaywC1_m2EEBWhRCqq-_HBGBb7wtz17WFofg.gdv71NNdbHz_r2PE0uOlSw
x-fapi-interaction-id: 001
x-client-id: 001
x-api-key: 81f64d142eec79f3c669faa52023ef87-pr1
content-type: application/json
x-apigw-api-id: md8iiaxf536
```

```
{"journeyEvent": {"eventId": "E2"}, "originatorData": {"channel": "MOB"}, "personalInfo": {"birthDate": "1999-01-01", "firstName": "TestMockKYCPassww", "lastName": "TestSurnameeds", "uuid": "2c706b0c-2c6d-4943-a16f-2372080f366e"}}
```

RESPONSE

200

```
HTTP 200
x-request-id: 13
x-global-transaction-id: d1f1e4cd693c82210261f070
date: Fri, 12 Dec 2025 20:59:14 GMT
server: Server
x-amz-apigw-id: Vf1FUHGU4osF4yQ=
x-amzn-requestid: 44f092de-3101-4fda-b32e-bea0ba06a9ed
vary: Accept-Encoding
x-ratelimit-limit: name=default,800;
x-ratelimit-remaining: name=default,746;
x-amzn-trace-id: Root=1-693c8222-755deaf098dbdd1924dffcf
connection: keep-alive
content-type: application/json; charset=utf-8
akamai-grn: 0.74643017.1765573153.c27af73

{"status": "Success", "uuid": "2c706b0c-2c6d-4943-a16f-2372080f366e", "message": "No record is found", "requestId": "13"}
```

secure

MEDIUM (CVSS: 5.0)

Category: cookies
Method: get /launch-openaccount/services/product-sales-agreement/everyday-banking-agreement/party-product-selection
Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM
OWASP: API8:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Set cookies with Secure, HttpOnly, and SameSite attributes appropriately.
2. Avoid cookies for API credentials where possible; prefer token-based auth.
3. Shorten session lifetime and rotate tokens/identifiers regularly.

Exploitation

- Missing cookie attributes can enable session theft via XSS, downgrade, or cross-site request scenarios.

References

- MDN: Set-Cookie: <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Set-Cookie>
- OWASP API Security Top 10: <https://owasp.org/www-project-api-security/>

Description:

This test checks whether your cookies are correctly configured. We examine the `Set-Cookie` header in the API responses, if present, and check if it's correctly configured.

It's generally not recommended to use cookies with APIs for credentials and sensitive data, as there are better alternatives to handle authentication, such as JSON Web Tokens.

Incorrectly configured cookies make your API vulnerable to credentials leakage via cross-site scripting (XSS) and other form of attacks.

Secure cookie configuration requires an expiration date for the cookie, after which the browser deletes its associated data. We set the cookie's expiration date using one of the following attributes:

- **Secure**: it forces the browser to send cookies over HTTPS. Missing this attribute means exposing credentials over non-encrypted traffic. Hence, the absence of this attribute causes the test to raise a detection with CVSS 7.
- **HttpOnly**: this attribute prevents cookies from being accessed or modified by JavaScript code. Missing this attribute means malicious could seize the cookie and use it for malicious purposes. Hence, missing this attribute raises a detection with CVSS 7.
- **Expires**: the expiration date of the cookie.
- **Max-Age**: the time, in seconds, for which the browser must keep the cookie data stores.

`Expires` and `Max-Age` control how long the cookies will be stored in the browser. Without these attributes, the cookies remain in the browser until the browser session closes completely. If your `Set-Cookie` header doesn't include one of these attributes, the test raises an informational detection with CVSS 7.

It is also best practice to restrict which domains can receive the cookie. You can constrain the domains using one of the following fields:

- **Domain**: specifies the domain and associated subdomains that can receive the cookie. The browser will not send cookies to other domains.
- **SameSite**: this attribute controls whether and how the browser forwards cookies to other sites. It has three options: 1) `Strict` only includes cookies in requests originating from your own website; 2) `Lax` includes cookies in redirects to other websites; 3) `None` includes cookies in all requests to other websites. By default, SameSite's value is Lax (SameSite=Lax), which means cookies are only forwarded on top-level redirects, e.g. when we click on a link to go to another site. A threat actor could exploit this feature if they find a way to insert a malicious link within your website. If this attribute is missing or has a permissive configuration, the test raises an information detection with CVSS 5.

To learn more about securely configuring cookies, check out the following resource: ["Using HTTP cookies"](<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Cookies>).

Failing Test Logs

REQUEST

get /launch-openaccount/services/product-sales-agreement/everyday-banking-agreement/p...

```
get https://blue.www.olb-qa10.dev.bmo.com/launch-openaccount/services/product-sales-agreement/everyday-banking-agreement/party-product-selection
x-request-id: 13
x-fapi-interaction-id: 001
x-client-id: 001
x-api-key: 81f64d142eec79f3c669faa52023ef87-pr1
product_id: 1
content-type: application/json
offer_id: 1
x-apigw-api-id: srgbjeqr2
null
```

RESPONSE

400

```
HTTP 400
x-global-transaction-id: d1f1e4cd693c8349026224c0
date: Fri, 12 Dec 2025 21:04:09 GMT
content-length: 134
connection: keep-alive
content-type: application/json
akamai-grn: 0.56643717.1765573449.1a6f97c3

{ "httpCode": "400" , "httpMessage": "Bad Request" , "moreInformation": "One or more required API parameters are missing in the API request." }
```

/launch-openaccount/services/session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/init (1 finding)

secure

MEDIUM (CVSS: 5.0)

Category: cookies

Method: get /launch-openaccount/services/session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/init

Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM

OWASP:

API8:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Set cookies with Secure, HttpOnly, and SameSite attributes appropriately.
2. Avoid cookies for API credentials where possible; prefer token-based auth.
3. Shorten session lifetime and rotate tokens/identifiers regularly.

Exploitation

- Missing cookie attributes can enable session theft via XSS, downgrade, or cross-site request scenarios.

References

- MDN: Set-Cookie: <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Set-Cookie>
- OWASP API Security Top 10: <https://owasp.org/www-project-api-security/>

Description:

This test checks whether your cookies are correctly configured. We examine the `Set-Cookie` header in the API responses, if present, and check if it's correctly configured.

It's generally not recommended to use cookies with APIs for credentials and sensitive data, as there are better alternatives to handle

authentication, such as JSON Web Tokens.

Incorrectly configured cookies make your API vulnerable to credentials leakage via cross-site scripting (XSS) and other form of attacks.

Secure cookie configuration requires an expiration date for the cookie, after which the browser deletes its associated data. We set the cookie's expiration date using one of the following attributes:

- **Secure**: it forces the browser to send cookies over HTTPS. Missing this attribute means exposing credentials over non-encrypted traffic. Hence, the absence of this attribute causes the test to raise a detection with CVSS 7.
- **HttpOnly**: this attribute prevents cookies from being accessed or modified by JavaScript code. Missing this attribute means malicious could seize the cookie and use it for malicious purposes. Hence, missing this attribute raises a detection with CVSS 7.
- **Expires**: the expiration date of the cookie.
- **Max-Age**: the time, in seconds, for which the browser must keep the cookie data stores.

`Expires` and `Max-Age` control how long the cookies will be stored in the browser. Without these attributes, the cookies remain in the browser until the browser session closes completely. If your `Set-Cookies` header doesn't include one of these attributes, the test raises an informational detection with CVSS 7.

It is also best practice to restrict which domains can receive the cookie. You can constrain the domains using one of the following fields:

- **Domain**: specifies the domain and associated subdomains that can receive the cookie. The browser will not send cookies to other domains.
- **SameSite**: this attribute controls whether and how the browser forwards cookies to other sites. It has three options: 1) `Strict` only includes cookies in requests originating from your own website; 2) `Lax` includes cookies in redirects to other websites; 3) `None` includes cookies in all requests to other websites. By default, SameSite's value is Lax (SameSite=Lax), which means cookies are only forwarded on top-level redirects, e.g. when we click on a link to go to another site. A threat actor could exploit this feature if they find a way to insert a malicious link within your website. If this attribute is missing or has a permissive configuration, the test raises an information detection with CVSS 5.

To learn more about securely configuring cookies, check out the following resource: ["Using HTTP cookies"](<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Cookies>).

Failing Test Logs

REQUEST get /launch-openaccount/services/session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/init

```
get https://blue.www.olb-qa10.dev.bmo.com/launch-openaccount/services/session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/init
x-request-id: 10
x-fapi-interaction-id: 001
x-client-id: 001
x-api-key: 81f64d142eec79f3c669faa52023ef87-prl
content-type: application/json

null
```

RESPONSE 400

```
HTTP 400
x-global-transaction-id: d1f1e4cd693c818601b65873
date: Fri, 12 Dec 2025 20:56:38 GMT
content-length: 134
connection: keep-alive
content-type: application/json
akamai-grn: 0.74643017.1765572998.clea15f

{"httpCode": "400", "httpMessage": "Bad Request", "moreInformation": "One or more required API parameters are missing in the API request."}
```

Informational Findings

40 informational findings detected

/launch-openaccount/services/party-data-management/party-profile (6 info findings)

hsts

INFO

Category: headers

Method: patch /launch-openaccount/services/party-data-management/party-profile

Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM

OWASP:

API8:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Enable HSTS (Strict-Transport-Security) on HTTPS responses with an appropriate max-age.
2. Consider includeSubDomains and preload only after validating subdomain HTTPS readiness.
3. Ensure HTTP redirects to HTTPS and remove mixed-content dependencies.

Exploitation

- Without HSTS, users are more vulnerable to HTTPS downgrade and man-in-the-middle attacks on first connection.

References

- MDN: Strict-Transport-Security (HSTS): <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Strict-Transport-Security>
- OWASP Secure Headers Project: <https://owasp.org/www-project-secure-headers/>

Description:

This test checks whether your responses contain a header named HTTP 'Strict-Transport-Security' (HSTS) and whether it is correctly configured. Securely configured HSTS protect your users by forcing browsers to use HTTPS, hence mitigating the risk of data leaks in man-in-the-middle and other attacks.

rateLimit

INFO

Category: headers

Method: patch /launch-openaccount/services/party-data-management/party-profile

Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM

OWASP:

API8:2023

API4:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Implement rate limiting (per user/API key/IP as appropriate) with sensible burst and steady-state limits.
2. Return 429 Too Many Requests on throttling and include Retry-After when useful.
3. Expose RateLimit-* headers (Limit/Remaining/Reset) so clients can self-throttle and avoid accidental abuse.
4. Apply stricter limits to sensitive or expensive endpoints and monitor for abuse patterns.

Exploitation

- Without rate limiting, attackers can brute force credentials, enumerate resources, or cause resource exhaustion (DoS).

References

- IETF: RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP: <https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-ietf-httppapi-ratelimit-headers-02.html>
- OWASP API Security Top 10: <https://owasp.org/www-project-api-security/>

Description:

This test checks whether the API includes the RateLimit header in the responses. If responses don't contain a rate limiting header, the test raises an informational detection.

It's best practice to implement rate-limiting policies for APIs, and to document those policies using the RateLimit header. The RateLimit header makes it clear for API consumers how often they can call the API, hence avoiding accidental misuse of the API. Rate limiting should be implemented on a per-endpoint or per-user-flow basis, with more sensitive endpoints having stricter rate-limit policies.

You can document your rate-limiting policy with the following headers:

- RateLimit-Limit: specifies how many requests are allowed for a given window of time.
- RateLimit-Remaining: specifies how many requests are left to the user in the current time window.
- RateLimit-Reset: specifies how much time is left in the current time window.

You can learn more about the RateLimit header with the 'RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP' document, by R. Polli and A. Martinez (<https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-polli-ratelimit-headers-02.html>).

hsts

INFO

Category: headers

Method: post /launch-openaccount/services/party-data-management/party-profile

Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM

OWASP:

API8:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Enable HSTS (Strict-Transport-Security) on HTTPS responses with an appropriate max-age.
2. Consider includeSubDomains and preload only after validating subdomain HTTPS readiness.
3. Ensure HTTP redirects to HTTPS and remove mixed-content dependencies.

Exploitation

- Without HSTS, users are more vulnerable to HTTPS downgrade and man-in-the-middle attacks on first connection.

References

- MDN: Strict-Transport-Security (HSTS): <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Strict-Transport-Security>
- OWASP Secure Headers Project: <https://owasp.org/www-project-secure-headers/>

Description:

This test checks whether your responses contain a header named HTTP 'Strict-Transport-Security' (HSTS) and whether it is correctly configured. Securely configured HSTS protect your users by forcing browsers to use HTTPS, hence mitigating the risk of data leaks in man-in-the-middle and other attacks.

rateLimit

INFO

Category: headers

Method: post /launch-openaccount/services/party-data-management/party-profile

Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM

OWASP:

API8:2023

API4:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Implement rate limiting (per user/API key/IP as appropriate) with sensible burst and steady-state limits.
2. Return 429 Too Many Requests on throttling and include Retry-After when useful.
3. Expose RateLimit-* headers (Limit/Remaining/Reset) so clients can self-throttle and avoid accidental abuse.
4. Apply stricter limits to sensitive or expensive endpoints and monitor for abuse patterns.

Exploitation

- Without rate limiting, attackers can brute force credentials, enumerate resources, or cause resource exhaustion (DoS).

References

- IETF: RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP: <https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-ietf-httppapi-ratelimit-headers-02.html>
- OWASP API Security Top 10: <https://owasp.org/www-project-api-security/>

Description:

This test checks whether the API includes the RateLimit header in the responses. If responses don't contain a rate limiting header, the test raises an informational detection.

It's best practice to implement rate-limiting policies for APIs, and to document those policies using the RateLimit header. The RateLimit header makes it clear for API consumers how often they can call the API, hence avoiding accidental misuse of the API. Rate limiting should be implemented on a per-endpoint or per-user-flow basis, with more sensitive endpoints having stricter rate-limit policies.

You can document your rate-limiting policy with the following headers:

- RateLimit-Limit: specifies how many requests are allowed for a given window of time.
- RateLimit-Remaining: specifies how many requests are left to the user in the current time window.
- RateLimit-Reset: specifies how much time is left in the current time window.

You can learn more about the RateLimit header with the 'RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP' document, by R. Polli and A. Martinez (<https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-polli-ratelimit-headers-02.html>).

hsts

INFO

Category: headers

Method: get /launch-openaccount/services/party-data-management/party-profile

Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM

OWASP:

API8:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Enable HSTS (Strict-Transport-Security) on HTTPS responses with an appropriate max-age.
2. Consider includeSubDomains and preload only after validating subdomain HTTPS readiness.
3. Ensure HTTP redirects to HTTPS and remove mixed-content dependencies.

Exploitation

- Without HSTS, users are more vulnerable to HTTPS downgrade and man-in-the-middle attacks on first connection.

References

- MDN: Strict-Transport-Security (HSTS): <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Strict-Transport-Security>
- OWASP Secure Headers Project: <https://owasp.org/www-project-secure-headers/>

Description:

This test checks whether your responses contain a header named HTTP 'Strict-Transport-Security' (HSTS) and whether it is correctly configured. Securely configured HSTS protect your users by forcing browsers to use HTTPS, hence mitigating the risk of data leaks in man-in-the-middle and other attacks.

rateLimit

INFO

Category: headers

Method: get /launch-openaccount/services/party-data-management/party-profile

Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM

OWASP:

API8:2023

API4:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Implement rate limiting (per user/API key/IP as appropriate) with sensible burst and steady-state limits.
2. Return 429 Too Many Requests on throttling and include Retry-After when useful.
3. Expose RateLimit-* headers (Limit/Remaining/Reset) so clients can self-throttle and avoid accidental abuse.
4. Apply stricter limits to sensitive or expensive endpoints and monitor for abuse patterns.

Exploitation

- Without rate limiting, attackers can brute force credentials, enumerate resources, or cause resource exhaustion (DoS).

References

- IETF: RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP: <https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-ietf-httpapi-ratelimit-headers-02.html>
- OWASP API Security Top 10: <https://owasp.org/www-project-api-security/>

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- RateLimit-Reset: specifies how much time is left in the current time window.

You can learn more about the RateLimit header with the 'RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP' document, by R. Polli and A. Martinez (<https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-polli-ratelimit-headers-02.html>).

/launch-openaccount/services/product-sales-agreement/everyday-banking-agreement/pa...

hsts

INFO

Category:	headers
Method:	patch /launch-openaccount/services/product-sales-agreement/everyday-banking-agreement/party-product-selection
Last Detected:	December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM
OWASP:	
API8:2023	

Remediation:

Solution

1. Enable HSTS (Strict-Transport-Security) on HTTPS responses with an appropriate max-age.
2. Consider includeSubDomains and preload only after validating subdomain HTTPS readiness.
3. Ensure HTTP redirects to HTTPS and remove mixed-content dependencies.

Exploitation

- Without HSTS, users are more vulnerable to HTTPS downgrade and man-in-the-middle attacks on first connection.

References

- MDN: Strict-Transport-Security (HSTS): <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Strict-Transport-Security>
- OWASP Secure Headers Project: <https://owasp.org/www-project-secure-headers/>

Description:

This test checks whether your responses contain a header named HTTP 'Strict-Transport-Security' (HSTS) and whether it is correctly configured. Securely configured HSTS protect your users by forcing browsers to use HTTPS, hence mitigating the risk of data leaks in man-in-the-middle and other attacks.

network

INFO

Category: infoLeak
Method: patch /launch-openaccount/services/product-sales-agreement/everyday-banking-agreement/party-product-selection
Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM
OWASP:
API8:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Remove internal IPs/hostnames and infrastructure details from response headers and bodies.
2. Disable debug/verbose headers (e.g., Server, X-Powered-By) at the gateway/reverse proxy.
3. Standardize error responses and avoid leaking stack traces or environment details.
4. Add automated tests that assert headers do not contain private IP ranges or internal DNS names.

Exploitation

- An attacker uses leaked internal addressing to plan SSRF targets or lateral movement after a foothold.
- Verbose headers can reveal software versions that enable targeted exploitation.

References

- OWASP Secure Headers Project: <https://owasp.org/www-project-secure-headers/>
- OWASP API Security Top 10: <https://owasp.org/www-project-api-security/>

Description:

This test checks whether the API response headers contain any network details that could potentially be revealing information about internal network topology. The test analyzes all the headers in the response looking for IPv4 and IPv6 patterns.

Revealing internal network configuration allows threat actors to gain insights about your network topology. Such information can be leveraged in SSRF attacks to target specific addresses within your network, or in a server breach to achieve lateral movement between networks.

hsts

INFO

Category: headers
Method: post /launch-openaccount/services/product-sales-agreement/everyday-banking-agreement/party-product-selection
Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM
OWASP:
API8:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Enable HSTS (Strict-Transport-Security) on HTTPS responses with an appropriate max-age.
2. Consider includeSubDomains and preload only after validating subdomain HTTPS readiness.
3. Ensure HTTP redirects to HTTPS and remove mixed-content dependencies.

Exploitation

- Without HSTS, users are more vulnerable to HTTPS downgrade and man-in-the-middle attacks on first connection.

References

- MDN: Strict-Transport-Security (HSTS): <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Strict-Transport-Security>
- OWASP Secure Headers Project: <https://owasp.org/www-project-secure-headers/>

Description:

This test checks whether your responses contain a header named HTTP 'Strict-Transport-Security' (HSTS) and whether it is correctly configured. Securely configured HSTS protect your users by forcing browsers to use HTTPS, hence mitigating the risk of data leaks in man-in-the-middle and other attacks.

hsts

INFO

Category: headers
Method: get /launch-openaccount/services/product-sales-agreement/everyday-banking-agreement/party-product-selection
Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM
OWASP:
API8:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Enable HSTS (Strict-Transport-Security) on HTTPS responses with an appropriate max-age.
2. Consider includeSubDomains and preload only after validating subdomain HTTPS readiness.
3. Ensure HTTP redirects to HTTPS and remove mixed-content dependencies.

Exploitation

- Without HSTS, users are more vulnerable to HTTPS downgrade and man-in-the-middle attacks on first connection.

References

- MDN: Strict-Transport-Security (HSTS): <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Strict-Transport-Security>
- OWASP Secure Headers Project: <https://owasp.org/www-project-secure-headers/>

Description:

This test checks whether your responses contain a header named HTTP 'Strict-Transport-Security' (HSTS) and whether it is correctly configured. Securely configured HSTS protect your users by forcing browsers to use HTTPS, hence mitigating the risk of data leaks in man-in-the-middle and other attacks.

rateLimit

INFO

Category: headers
Method: get /launch-openaccount/services/product-sales-agreement/everyday-banking-agreement/party-product-selection
Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM
OWASP:
API8:2023
API4:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Implement rate limiting (per user/API key/IP as appropriate) with sensible burst and steady-state limits.
2. Return 429 Too Many Requests on throttling and include Retry-After when useful.
3. Expose RateLimit-* headers (Limit/Remaining/Reset) so clients can self-throttle and avoid accidental abuse.
4. Apply stricter limits to sensitive or expensive endpoints and monitor for abuse patterns.

Exploitation

- Without rate limiting, attackers can brute force credentials, enumerate resources, or cause resource exhaustion (DoS).

References

- IETF: RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP: <https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-ietf-httpapi-ratelimit-headers-02.html>
- OWASP API Security Top 10: <https://owasp.org/www-project-api-security/>

Description:

This test checks whether the API includes the RateLimit header in the responses. If responses don't contain a rate limiting header, the test raises an informational detection.

It's best practice to implement rate-limiting policies for APIs, and to document those policies using the RateLimit header. The RateLimit header makes it clear for API consumers how often they can call the API, hence avoiding accidental misuse of the API. Rate limiting should be implemented on a per-endpoint or per-user-flow basis, with more sensitive endpoints having stricter rate-limit policies.

You can document your rate-limiting policy with the following headers:

- RateLimit-Limit: specifies how many requests are allowed for a given window of time.
- RateLimit-Remaining: specifies how many requests are left to the user in the current time window.

- RateLimit-Reset: specifies how much time is left in the current time window.

You can learn more about the RateLimit header with the 'RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP' document, by R. Polli and A. Martinez (<https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-polli-ratelimit-headers-02.html>).

/launch-openaccount/services/party-data-management/party-profile/address-compliance...

hsts

INFO

Category: headers

Method: post /launch-openaccount/services/party-data-management/party-profile/address-compliance/get

Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM

OWASP:

API8:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Enable HSTS (Strict-Transport-Security) on HTTPS responses with an appropriate max-age.
2. Consider includeSubDomains and preload only after validating subdomain HTTPS readiness.
3. Ensure HTTP redirects to HTTPS and remove mixed-content dependencies.

Exploitation

- Without HSTS, users are more vulnerable to HTTPS downgrade and man-in-the-middle attacks on first connection.

References

- MDN: Strict-Transport-Security (HSTS): <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Strict-Transport-Security>
- OWASP Secure Headers Project: <https://owasp.org/www-project-secure-headers/>

Description:

This test checks whether your responses contain a header named HTTP 'Strict-Transport-Security' (HSTS) and whether it is correctly configured. Securely configured HSTS protect your users by forcing browsers to use HTTPS, hence mitigating the risk of data leaks in man-in-the-middle and other attacks.

rateLimit

INFO

Category: headers

Method: post /launch-openaccount/services/party-data-management/party-profile/address-compliance/get

Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM

OWASP:

API8:2023

API4:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Implement rate limiting (per user/API key/IP as appropriate) with sensible burst and steady-state limits.
2. Return 429 Too Many Requests on throttling and include Retry-After when useful.
3. Expose RateLimit-* headers (Limit/Remaining/Reset) so clients can self-throttle and avoid accidental abuse.
4. Apply stricter limits to sensitive or expensive endpoints and monitor for abuse patterns.

Exploitation

- Without rate limiting, attackers can brute force credentials, enumerate resources, or cause resource exhaustion (DoS).

References

- IETF: RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP: <https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-ietf-httppapi-ratelimit-headers-02.html>
- OWASP API Security Top 10: <https://owasp.org/www-project-api-security/>

Description:

This test checks whether the API includes the RateLimit header in the responses. If responses don't contain a rate limiting header, the test raises an informational detection.

It's best practice to implement rate-limiting policies for APIs, and to document those policies using the RateLimit header. The RateLimit header makes it clear for API consumers how often they can call the API, hence avoiding accidental misuse of the API. Rate limiting should be implemented on a per-endpoint or per-user-flow basis, with more sensitive endpoints having stricter rate-limit policies.

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- RateLimit-Limit: specifies how many requests are allowed for a given window of time.
- RateLimit-Remaining: specifies how many requests are left to the user in the current time window.
- RateLimit-Reset: specifies how much time is left in the current time window.

You can learn more about the RateLimit header with the 'RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP' document, by R. Polli and A. Martinez (<https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-polli-ratelimit-headers-02.html>).

network

INFO

Category: infoLeak

Method: post /launch-openaccount/services/party-data-management/party-profile/address-compliance/get

Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM

OWASP:

API8:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Remove internal IPs/hostnames and infrastructure details from response headers and bodies.
2. Disable debug/verbose headers (e.g., Server, X-Powered-By) at the gateway/reverse proxy.
3. Standardize error responses and avoid leaking stack traces or environment details.
4. Add automated tests that assert headers do not contain private IP ranges or internal DNS names.

Exploitation

- An attacker uses leaked internal addressing to plan SSRF targets or lateral movement after a foothold.
- Verbose headers can reveal software versions that enable targeted exploitation.

References

- OWASP Secure Headers Project: <https://owasp.org/www-project-secure-headers/>
- OWASP API Security Top 10: <https://owasp.org/www-project-api-security/>

Description:

This test checks whether the API response headers contain any network details that could potentially be revealing information about internal network topology. The test analyzes all the headers in the response looking for IPv4 and IPv6 patterns.

Revealing internal network configuration allows threat actors to gain insights about your network topology. Such information can be leveraged in SSRF attacks to target specific addresses within your network, or in a server breach to achieve lateral movement between networks.

/launch-openaccount/services/product-sales-agreement/everyday-banking-agreement/st...

hsts

INFO

Category: headers

Method: patch /launch-openaccount/services/product-sales-agreement/everyday-banking-agreement/status

Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM

OWASP:

API8:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Enable HSTS (Strict-Transport-Security) on HTTPS responses with an appropriate max-age.
2. Consider includeSubDomains and preload only after validating subdomain HTTPS readiness.
3. Ensure HTTP redirects to HTTPS and remove mixed-content dependencies.

Exploitation

- Without HSTS, users are more vulnerable to HTTPS downgrade and man-in-the-middle attacks on first connection.

References

- MDN: Strict-Transport-Security (HSTS): <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Strict-Transport-Security>
- OWASP Secure Headers Project: <https://owasp.org/www-project-secure-headers/>

Description:

This test checks whether your responses contain a header named HTTP 'Strict-Transport-Security' (HSTS) and whether it is correctly configured. Securely configured HSTS protect your users by forcing browsers to use HTTPS, hence mitigating the risk of data leaks in man-in-the-middle and other attacks.

rateLimit

INFO

Category:	headers
Method:	patch /launch-openaccount/services/product-sales-agreement/everyday-banking-agreement/status
Last Detected:	December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM
OWASP:	
API8:2023	
API4:2023	

Remediation:

Solution

1. Implement rate limiting (per user/API key/IP as appropriate) with sensible burst and steady-state limits.
2. Return 429 Too Many Requests on throttling and include Retry-After when useful.
3. Expose RateLimit-* headers (Limit/Remaining/Reset) so clients can self-throttle and avoid accidental abuse.
4. Apply stricter limits to sensitive or expensive endpoints and monitor for abuse patterns.

Exploitation

- Without rate limiting, attackers can brute force credentials, enumerate resources, or cause resource exhaustion (DoS).

References

- IETF: RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP: <https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-ietf-httppapi-ratelimit-headers-02.html>
- OWASP API Security Top 10: <https://owasp.org/www-project-api-security/>

Description:

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It's best practice to implement rate-limiting policies for APIs, and to document those policies using the RateLimit header. The RateLimit header makes it clear for API consumers how often they can call the API, hence avoiding accidental misuse of the API. Rate limiting should be implemented on a per-endpoint or per-user-flow basis, with more sensitive endpoints having stricter rate-limit policies.

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You can learn more about the RateLimit header with the 'RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP' document, by R. Polli and A. Martinez (<https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-polli-ratelimit-headers-02.html>).

hsts

INFO

Category: headers
Method: post /session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/status
Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM
OWASP: API8:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Enable HSTS (Strict-Transport-Security) on HTTPS responses with an appropriate max-age.
2. Consider includeSubDomains and preload only after validating subdomain HTTPS readiness.
3. Ensure HTTP redirects to HTTPS and remove mixed-content dependencies.

Exploitation

- Without HSTS, users are more vulnerable to HTTPS downgrade and man-in-the-middle attacks on first connection.

References

- MDN: Strict-Transport-Security (HSTS): <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Strict-Transport-Security>
- OWASP Secure Headers Project: <https://owasp.org/www-project-secure-headers/>

Description:

This test checks whether your responses contain a header named HTTP 'Strict-Transport-Security' (HSTS) and whether it is correctly configured. Securely configured HSTS protect your users by forcing browsers to use HTTPS, hence mitigating the risk of data leaks in man-in-the-middle and other attacks.

rateLimit

INFO

Category: headers
Method: post /session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/status
Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM
OWASP:
API8:2023
API4:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Implement rate limiting (per user/API key/IP as appropriate) with sensible burst and steady-state limits.
2. Return 429 Too Many Requests on throttling and include Retry-After when useful.
3. Expose RateLimit-* headers (Limit/Remaining/Reset) so clients can self-throttle and avoid accidental abuse.
4. Apply stricter limits to sensitive or expensive endpoints and monitor for abuse patterns.

Exploitation

- Without rate limiting, attackers can brute force credentials, enumerate resources, or cause resource exhaustion (DoS).

References

- IETF: RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP: <https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-ietf-httpapi-ratelimit-headers-02.html>
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- RateLimit-Reset: specifies how much time is left in the current time window.

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/launch-openaccount/services/session-dialogue/prospect-product-selection/bmo-web/g...

hsts

INFO

Category: headers

Method: post /launch-openaccount/services/session-dialogue/prospect-product-selection/bmo-web/get

Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM

OWASP:

API8:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Enable HSTS (Strict-Transport-Security) on HTTPS responses with an appropriate max-age.
2. Consider includeSubDomains and preload only after validating subdomain HTTPS readiness.
3. Ensure HTTP redirects to HTTPS and remove mixed-content dependencies.

Exploitation

- Without HSTS, users are more vulnerable to HTTPS downgrade and man-in-the-middle attacks on first connection.

References

- MDN: Strict-Transport-Security (HSTS): <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Strict-Transport-Security>
- OWASP Secure Headers Project: <https://owasp.org/www-project-secure-headers/>

Description:

This test checks whether your responses contain a header named HTTP 'Strict-Transport-Security' (HSTS) and whether it is correctly configured. Securely configured HSTS protect your users by forcing browsers to use HTTPS, hence mitigating the risk of data leaks in man-in-the-middle and other attacks.

network

INFO

Category: infoLeak

Method: post /launch-openaccount/services/session-dialogue/prospect-product-selection/bmo-web/get

Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM

OWASP:

API8:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Remove internal IPs/hostnames and infrastructure details from response headers and bodies.
2. Disable debug/verbose headers (e.g., Server, X-Powered-By) at the gateway/reverse proxy.
3. Standardize error responses and avoid leaking stack traces or environment details.
4. Add automated tests that assert headers do not contain private IP ranges or internal DNS names.

Exploitation

- An attacker uses leaked internal addressing to plan SSRF targets or lateral movement after a foothold.
- Verbose headers can reveal software versions that enable targeted exploitation.

References

- OWASP Secure Headers Project: <https://owasp.org/www-project-secure-headers/>
- OWASP API Security Top 10: <https://owasp.org/www-project-api-security/>

Description:

This test checks whether the API response headers contain any network details that could potentially be revealing information about internal network topology. The test analyzes all the headers in the response looking for IPv4 and IPv6 patterns.

Revealing internal network configuration allows threat actors to gain insights about your network topology. Such information can be leveraged in SSRF attacks to target specific addresses within your network, or in a server breach to achieve lateral movement between networks.

/launch-openaccount/services/session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/registered-device...

hsts

INFO

Category: headers

Method: post /launch-openaccount/services/session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/registered-device

Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM

OWASP:

API8:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Enable HSTS (Strict-Transport-Security) on HTTPS responses with an appropriate max-age.
2. Consider includeSubDomains and preload only after validating subdomain HTTPS readiness.
3. Ensure HTTP redirects to HTTPS and remove mixed-content dependencies.

Exploitation

- Without HSTS, users are more vulnerable to HTTPS downgrade and man-in-the-middle attacks on first connection.

References

- MDN: Strict-Transport-Security (HSTS): <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Strict-Transport-Security>
- OWASP Secure Headers Project: <https://owasp.org/www-project-secure-headers/>

Description:

This test checks whether your responses contain a header named HTTP 'Strict-Transport-Security' (HSTS) and whether it is correctly configured. Securely configured HSTS protect your users by forcing browsers to use HTTPS, hence mitigating the risk of data leaks in man-in-the-middle and other attacks.

rateLimit

INFO

Category: headers

Method: post /launch-openaccount/services/session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/registered-device

Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM

OWASP:

API8:2023

API4:2023

Remediation:**Solution**

1. Implement rate limiting (per user/API key/IP as appropriate) with sensible burst and steady-state limits.
2. Return 429 Too Many Requests on throttling and include Retry-After when useful.
3. Expose RateLimit-* headers (Limit/Remaining/Reset) so clients can self-throttle and avoid accidental abuse.
4. Apply stricter limits to sensitive or expensive endpoints and monitor for abuse patterns.

Exploitation

- Without rate limiting, attackers can brute force credentials, enumerate resources, or cause resource exhaustion (DoS).

References

- IETF: RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP: <https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-ietf-httpapi-ratelimit-headers-02.html>
- OWASP API Security Top 10: <https://owasp.org/www-project-api-security/>

Description:

This test checks whether the API includes the RateLimit header in the responses. If responses don't contain a rate limiting header, the test raises an informational detection.

It's best practice to implement rate-limiting policies for APIs, and to document those policies using the RateLimit header. The RateLimit header makes it clear for API consumers how often they can call the API, hence avoiding accidental misuse of the API. Rate limiting should be implemented on a per-endpoint or per-user-flow basis, with more sensitive endpoints having stricter rate-limit policies.

You can document your rate-limiting policy with the following headers:

- RateLimit-Limit: specifies how many requests are allowed for a given window of time.
- RateLimit-Remaining: specifies how many requests are left to the user in the current time window.
- RateLimit-Reset: specifies how much time is left in the current time window.

You can learn more about the RateLimit header with the 'RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP' document, by R. Polli and A. Martinez (<https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-polli-ratelimit-headers-02.html>).

/launch-openaccount/services/session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/delivery-target-v...

hsts**INFO**

Category:	headers
Method:	post /launch-openaccount/services/session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/delivery-target-verification
Last Detected:	December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM
OWASP:	
API8:2023	

Remediation:**Solution**

1. Enable HSTS (Strict-Transport-Security) on HTTPS responses with an appropriate max-age.
2. Consider includeSubDomains and preload only after validating subdomain HTTPS readiness.
3. Ensure HTTP redirects to HTTPS and remove mixed-content dependencies.

Exploitation

- Without HSTS, users are more vulnerable to HTTPS downgrade and man-in-the-middle attacks on first connection.

References

- MDN: Strict-Transport-Security (HSTS): <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Strict-Transport-Security>
- OWASP Secure Headers Project: <https://owasp.org/www-project-secure-headers/>

Description:

This test checks whether your responses contain a header named HTTP 'Strict-Transport-Security' (HSTS) and whether it is correctly configured. Securely configured HSTS protect your users by forcing browsers to use HTTPS, hence mitigating the risk of data leaks in man-in-the-middle and other attacks.

rateLimit

INFO

Category: headers
Method: post /launch-openaccount/services/session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/delivery-target-verification
Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM
OWASP:
API8:2023
API4:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Implement rate limiting (per user/API key/IP as appropriate) with sensible burst and steady-state limits.
2. Return 429 Too Many Requests on throttling and include Retry-After when useful.
3. Expose RateLimit-* headers (Limit/Remaining/Reset) so clients can self-throttle and avoid accidental abuse.
4. Apply stricter limits to sensitive or expensive endpoints and monitor for abuse patterns.

Exploitation

- Without rate limiting, attackers can brute force credentials, enumerate resources, or cause resource exhaustion (DoS).

References

- IETF: RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP: <https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-ietf-httppapi-ratelimit-headers-02.html>
- OWASP API Security Top 10: <https://owasp.org/www-project-api-security/>

Description:

This test checks whether the API includes the RateLimit header in the responses. If responses don't contain a rate limiting header, the test raises an informational detection.

It's best practice to implement rate-limiting policies for APIs, and to document those policies using the RateLimit header. The RateLimit header makes it clear for API consumers how often they can call the API, hence avoiding accidental misuse of the API. Rate limiting should be implemented on a per-endpoint or per-user-flow basis, with more sensitive endpoints having stricter rate-limit policies.

You can document your rate-limiting policy with the following headers:

- RateLimit-Limit: specifies how many requests are allowed for a given window of time.
- RateLimit-Remaining: specifies how many requests are left to the user in the current time window.
- RateLimit-Reset: specifies how much time is left in the current time window.

You can learn more about the RateLimit header with the 'RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP' document, by R. Polli and A. Martinez (<https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-polli-ratelimit-headers-02.html>).

/launch-openaccount/services/product-sales-agreement/everyday-banking-agreement/pa...

hsts

INFO

Category: headers
Method: post /launch-openaccount/services/product-sales-agreement/everyday-banking-agreement/party-product-selection/validation
Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM
OWASP:
API8:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Enable HSTS (Strict-Transport-Security) on HTTPS responses with an appropriate max-age.
2. Consider includeSubDomains and preload only after validating subdomain HTTPS readiness.
3. Ensure HTTP redirects to HTTPS and remove mixed-content dependencies.

Exploitation

- Without HSTS, users are more vulnerable to HTTPS downgrade and man-in-the-middle attacks on first connection.

References

- MDN: Strict-Transport-Security (HSTS): <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Strict-Transport-Security>
- OWASP Secure Headers Project: <https://owasp.org/www-project-secure-headers/>

Description:

This test checks whether your responses contain a header named HTTP 'Strict-Transport-Security' (HSTS) and whether it is correctly configured. Securely configured HSTS protect your users by forcing browsers to use HTTPS, hence mitigating the risk of data leaks in man-in-the-middle and other attacks.

network

INFO

Category:	infoLeak
Method:	post /launch-openaccount/services/product-sales-agreement/everyday-banking-agreement/party-product-selection/validation
Last Detected:	December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM
OWASP:	
API8:2023	

Remediation:

Solution

1. Remove internal IPs/hostnames and infrastructure details from response headers and bodies.
2. Disable debug/verbose headers (e.g., Server, X-Powered-By) at the gateway/reverse proxy.
3. Standardize error responses and avoid leaking stack traces or environment details.
4. Add automated tests that assert headers do not contain private IP ranges or internal DNS names.

Exploitation

- An attacker uses leaked internal addressing to plan SSRF targets or lateral movement after a foothold.
- Verbose headers can reveal software versions that enable targeted exploitation.

References

- OWASP Secure Headers Project: <https://owasp.org/www-project-secure-headers/>
- OWASP API Security Top 10: <https://owasp.org/www-project-api-security/>

Description:

This test checks whether the API response headers contain any network details that could potentially be revealing information about internal network topology. The test analyzes all the headers in the response looking for IPv4 and IPv6 patterns.

Revealing internal network configuration allows threat actors to gain insights about your network topology. Such information can be leveraged in SSRF attacks to target specific addresses within your network, or in a server breach to achieve lateral movement between networks.

/launch-openaccount/services/product-sales-agreement/everyday-banking-agreement/do...

hsts

INFO

Category:	headers
Method:	post /launch-openaccount/services/product-sales-agreement/everyday-banking-agreement/documents/get
Last Detected:	December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM
OWASP:	
API8:2023	

Remediation:

Solution

1. Enable HSTS (Strict-Transport-Security) on HTTPS responses with an appropriate max-age.
2. Consider includeSubDomains and preload only after validating subdomain HTTPS readiness.
3. Ensure HTTP redirects to HTTPS and remove mixed-content dependencies.

Exploitation

- Without HSTS, users are more vulnerable to HTTPS downgrade and man-in-the-middle attacks on first connection.

References

- MDN: Strict-Transport-Security (HSTS): <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Strict-Transport-Security>
- OWASP Secure Headers Project: <https://owasp.org/www-project-secure-headers/>

Description:

This test checks whether your responses contain a header named HTTP 'Strict-Transport-Security' (HSTS) and whether it is correctly configured. Securely configured HSTS protect your users by forcing browsers to use HTTPS, hence mitigating the risk of data leaks in man-in-the-middle and other attacks.

rateLimit

INFO

Category:	headers
Method:	post /launch-openaccount/services/product-sales-agreement/everyday-banking-agreement/documents/get
Last Detected:	December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM
OWASP:	
API8:2023	
API4:2023	

Remediation:

Solution

1. Implement rate limiting (per user/API key/IP as appropriate) with sensible burst and steady-state limits.
2. Return 429 Too Many Requests on throttling and include Retry-After when useful.
3. Expose RateLimit-* headers (Limit/Remaining/Reset) so clients can self-throttle and avoid accidental abuse.
4. Apply stricter limits to sensitive or expensive endpoints and monitor for abuse patterns.

Exploitation

- Without rate limiting, attackers can brute force credentials, enumerate resources, or cause resource exhaustion (DoS).

References

- IETF: RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP: <https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-ietf-httppapi-ratelimit-headers-02.html>
- OWASP API Security Top 10: <https://owasp.org/www-project-api-security/>

Description:

This test checks whether the API includes the RateLimit header in the responses. If responses don't contain a rate limiting header, the test raises an informational detection.

It's best practice to implement rate-limiting policies for APIs, and to document those policies using the RateLimit header. The RateLimit header makes it clear for API consumers how often they can call the API, hence avoiding accidental misuse of the API. Rate limiting should be implemented on a per-endpoint or per-user-flow basis, with more sensitive endpoints having stricter rate-limit policies.

You can document your rate-limiting policy with the following headers:

- RateLimit-Limit: specifies how many requests are allowed for a given window of time.
- RateLimit-Remaining: specifies how many requests are left to the user in the current time window.
- RateLimit-Reset: specifies how much time is left in the current time window.

You can learn more about the RateLimit header with the 'RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP' document, by R. Polli and A. Martinez (<https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-polli-ratelimit-headers-02.html>).

hsts

INFO

Category: headers

Method: post /launch-openaccount/services/processing-order/id-verification-and-credit-risk-adjudication

Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM

OWASP:

API8:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Enable HSTS (Strict-Transport-Security) on HTTPS responses with an appropriate max-age.
2. Consider includeSubDomains and preload only after validating subdomain HTTPS readiness.
3. Ensure HTTP redirects to HTTPS and remove mixed-content dependencies.

Exploitation

- Without HSTS, users are more vulnerable to HTTPS downgrade and man-in-the-middle attacks on first connection.

References

- MDN: Strict-Transport-Security (HSTS): <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Strict-Transport-Security>
- OWASP Secure Headers Project: <https://owasp.org/www-project-secure-headers/>

Description:

This test checks whether your responses contain a header named HTTP 'Strict-Transport-Security' (HSTS) and whether it is correctly configured. Securely configured HSTS protect your users by forcing browsers to use HTTPS, hence mitigating the risk of data leaks in man-in-the-middle and other attacks.

rateLimit

INFO

Category: headers

Method: post /launch-openaccount/services/processing-order/id-verification-and-credit-risk-adjudication

Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM

OWASP:

API8:2023

API4:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Implement rate limiting (per user/API key/IP as appropriate) with sensible burst and steady-state limits.
2. Return 429 Too Many Requests on throttling and include Retry-After when useful.
3. Expose RateLimit-* headers (Limit/Remaining/Reset) so clients can self-throttle and avoid accidental abuse.
4. Apply stricter limits to sensitive or expensive endpoints and monitor for abuse patterns.

Exploitation

- Without rate limiting, attackers can brute force credentials, enumerate resources, or cause resource exhaustion (DoS).

References

- IETF: RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP: <https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-ietf-httppapi-ratelimit-headers-02.html>
- OWASP API Security Top 10: <https://owasp.org/www-project-api-security/>

Description:

This test checks whether the API includes the RateLimit header in the responses. If responses don't contain a rate limiting header, the test raises an informational detection.

It's best practice to implement rate-limiting policies for APIs, and to document those policies using the RateLimit header. The RateLimit header makes it clear for API consumers how often they can call the API, hence avoiding accidental misuse of the API. Rate limiting should be implemented on a per-endpoint or per-user-flow basis, with more sensitive endpoints having stricter rate-limit policies.

You can document your rate-limiting policy with the following headers:

- RateLimit-Limit: specifies how many requests are allowed for a given window of time.
- RateLimit-Remaining: specifies how many requests are left to the user in the current time window.
- RateLimit-Reset: specifies how much time is left in the current time window.

You can learn more about the RateLimit header with the 'RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP' document, by R. Polli and A. Martinez (<https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-polli-ratelimit-headers-02.html>).

/launch-openaccount/services/processing-order/kyc-evaluation-and-credit-risk-adjud...

hsts

INFO

Category: headers
Method: post /launch-openaccount/services/processing-order/kyc-evaluation-and-credit-risk-adjudication
Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM
OWASP:
API8:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Enable HSTS (Strict-Transport-Security) on HTTPS responses with an appropriate max-age.
2. Consider includeSubDomains and preload only after validating subdomain HTTPS readiness.
3. Ensure HTTP redirects to HTTPS and remove mixed-content dependencies.

Exploitation

- Without HSTS, users are more vulnerable to HTTPS downgrade and man-in-the-middle attacks on first connection.

References

- MDN: Strict-Transport-Security (HSTS): <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Strict-Transport-Security>
- OWASP Secure Headers Project: <https://owasp.org/www-project-secure-headers/>

Description:

This test checks whether your responses contain a header named HTTP 'Strict-Transport-Security' (HSTS) and whether it is correctly configured. Securely configured HSTS protect your users by forcing browsers to use HTTPS, hence mitigating the risk of data leaks in man-in-the-middle and other attacks.

rateLimit

INFO

Category: headers
Method: post /launch-openaccount/services/processing-order/kyc-evaluation-and-credit-risk-adjudication
Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM
OWASP:
API8:2023
API4:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Implement rate limiting (per user/API key/IP as appropriate) with sensible burst and steady-state limits.
2. Return 429 Too Many Requests on throttling and include Retry-After when useful.
3. Expose RateLimit-* headers (Limit/Remaining/Reset) so clients can self-throttle and avoid accidental abuse.
4. Apply stricter limits to sensitive or expensive endpoints and monitor for abuse patterns.

Exploitation

- Without rate limiting, attackers can brute force credentials, enumerate resources, or cause resource exhaustion (DoS).

References

- IETF: RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP: <https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-ietf-httppapi-ratelimit-headers-02.html>
- OWASP API Security Top 10: <https://owasp.org/www-project-api-security/>

Description:

This test checks whether the API includes the RateLimit header in the responses. If responses don't contain a rate limiting header, the test raises an informational detection.

It's best practice to implement rate-limiting policies for APIs, and to document those policies using the RateLimit header. The RateLimit header makes it clear for API consumers how often they can call the API, hence avoiding accidental misuse of the API. Rate limiting should be implemented on a per-endpoint or per-user-flow basis, with more sensitive endpoints having stricter rate-limit policies.

You can document your rate-limiting policy with the following headers:

- RateLimit-Limit: specifies how many requests are allowed for a given window of time.
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You can learn more about the RateLimit header with the 'RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP' document, by R. Polli and A. Martinez (<https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-polli-ratelimit-headers-02.html>).

/session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/end (2 info findings)

hsts

INFO

Category: headers
Method: get /session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/end
Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM
OWASP:
API8:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Enable HSTS (Strict-Transport-Security) on HTTPS responses with an appropriate max-age.
2. Consider includeSubDomains and preload only after validating subdomain HTTPS readiness.
3. Ensure HTTP redirects to HTTPS and remove mixed-content dependencies.

Exploitation

- Without HSTS, users are more vulnerable to HTTPS downgrade and man-in-the-middle attacks on first connection.

References

- MDN: Strict-Transport-Security (HSTS): <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Strict-Transport-Security>
- OWASP Secure Headers Project: <https://owasp.org/www-project-secure-headers/>

Description:

This test checks whether your responses contain a header named HTTP 'Strict-Transport-Security' (HSTS) and whether it is correctly configured. Securely configured HSTS protect your users by forcing browsers to use HTTPS, hence mitigating the risk of data leaks in man-in-the-middle and other attacks.

rateLimit

INFO

Category: headers
Method: get /session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/end
Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM
OWASP:
API8:2023
API4:2023

Remediation:**Solution**

1. Implement rate limiting (per user/API key/IP as appropriate) with sensible burst and steady-state limits.
2. Return 429 Too Many Requests on throttling and include Retry-After when useful.
3. Expose RateLimit-* headers (Limit/Remaining/Reset) so clients can self-throttle and avoid accidental abuse.
4. Apply stricter limits to sensitive or expensive endpoints and monitor for abuse patterns.

Exploitation

- Without rate limiting, attackers can brute force credentials, enumerate resources, or cause resource exhaustion (DoS).

References

- IETF: RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP: <https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-ietf-httpapi-ratelimit-headers-02.html>
- OWASP API Security Top 10: <https://owasp.org/www-project-api-security/>

Description:

This test checks whether the API includes the RateLimit header in the responses. If responses don't contain a rate limiting header, the test raises an informational detection.

It's best practice to implement rate-limiting policies for APIs, and to document those policies using the RateLimit header. The RateLimit header makes it clear for API consumers how often they can call the API, hence avoiding accidental misuse of the API. Rate limiting should be implemented on a per-endpoint or per-user-flow basis, with more sensitive endpoints having stricter rate-limit policies.

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You can learn more about the RateLimit header with the 'RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP' document, by R. Polli and A. Martinez (<https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-polli-ratelimit-headers-02.html>).

/launch-openaccount/services/session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/status (2 info fi...)

hsts**INFO**

Category:	headers
Method:	get /launch-openaccount/services/session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/status
Last Detected:	December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM
OWASP:	
API8:2023	

Remediation:**Solution**

1. Enable HSTS (Strict-Transport-Security) on HTTPS responses with an appropriate max-age.
2. Consider includeSubDomains and preload only after validating subdomain HTTPS readiness.
3. Ensure HTTP redirects to HTTPS and remove mixed-content dependencies.

Exploitation

- Without HSTS, users are more vulnerable to HTTPS downgrade and man-in-the-middle attacks on first connection.

References

- MDN: Strict-Transport-Security (HSTS): <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Strict-Transport-Security>
- OWASP Secure Headers Project: <https://owasp.org/www-project-secure-headers/>

Description:

This test checks whether your responses contain a header named HTTP 'Strict-Transport-Security' (HSTS) and whether it is correctly configured. Securely configured HSTS protect your users by forcing browsers to use HTTPS, hence mitigating the risk of data leaks in man-in-the-middle and other attacks.

rateLimit

INFO

Category: headers
Method: get /launch-openaccount/services/session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/status
Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM
OWASP:
API8:2023
API4:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Implement rate limiting (per user/API key/IP as appropriate) with sensible burst and steady-state limits.
2. Return 429 Too Many Requests on throttling and include Retry-After when useful.
3. Expose RateLimit-* headers (Limit/Remaining/Reset) so clients can self-throttle and avoid accidental abuse.
4. Apply stricter limits to sensitive or expensive endpoints and monitor for abuse patterns.

Exploitation

- Without rate limiting, attackers can brute force credentials, enumerate resources, or cause resource exhaustion (DoS).

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- IETF: RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP: <https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-ietf-httpapi-ratelimit-headers-02.html>
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You can document your rate-limiting policy with the following headers:

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- RateLimit-Remaining: specifies how many requests are left to the user in the current time window.
- RateLimit-Reset: specifies how much time is left in the current time window.

You can learn more about the RateLimit header with the 'RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP' document, by R. Polli and A. Martinez (<https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-polli-ratelimit-headers-02.html>).

/launch-openaccount/services/session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/init (2 info find...)

hsts

INFO

Category: headers
Method: get /launch-openaccount/services/session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/init
Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM
OWASP:
API8:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Enable HSTS (Strict-Transport-Security) on HTTPS responses with an appropriate max-age.
2. Consider includeSubDomains and preload only after validating subdomain HTTPS readiness.
3. Ensure HTTP redirects to HTTPS and remove mixed-content dependencies.

Exploitation

- Without HSTS, users are more vulnerable to HTTPS downgrade and man-in-the-middle attacks on first connection.

References

- MDN: Strict-Transport-Security (HSTS): <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Strict-Transport-Security>
- OWASP Secure Headers Project: <https://owasp.org/www-project-secure-headers/>

Description:

This test checks whether your responses contain a header named HTTP 'Strict-Transport-Security' (HSTS) and whether it is correctly configured. Securely configured HSTS protect your users by forcing browsers to use HTTPS, hence mitigating the risk of data leaks in man-in-the-middle and other attacks.

rateLimit

INFO

Category: headers
Method: get /launch-openaccount/services/session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/init
Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM
OWASP:
API8:2023
API4:2023

Remediation:

Solution

1. Implement rate limiting (per user/API key/IP as appropriate) with sensible burst and steady-state limits.
2. Return 429 Too Many Requests on throttling and include Retry-After when useful.
3. Expose RateLimit-* headers (Limit/Remaining/Reset) so clients can self-throttle and avoid accidental abuse.
4. Apply stricter limits to sensitive or expensive endpoints and monitor for abuse patterns.

Exploitation

- Without rate limiting, attackers can brute force credentials, enumerate resources, or cause resource exhaustion (DoS).

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- IETF: RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP: <https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-ietf-httpapi-ratelimit-headers-02.html>
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You can document your rate-limiting policy with the following headers:

- RateLimit-Limit: specifies how many requests are allowed for a given window of time.
- RateLimit-Remaining: specifies how many requests are left to the user in the current time window.
- RateLimit-Reset: specifies how much time is left in the current time window.

You can learn more about the RateLimit header with the 'RateLimit Header Fields for HTTP' document, by R. Polli and A. Martinez (<https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-polli-ratelimit-headers-02.html>).

/launch-openaccount/services/contact-handler/prospect-product-selection/bmo-web (1...)

hsts

INFO

Category: headers
Method: post /launch-openaccount/services/contact-handler/prospect-product-selection/bmo-web
Last Detected: December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM
OWASP:
API8:2023

Remediation:**Solution**

1. Enable HSTS (Strict-Transport-Security) on HTTPS responses with an appropriate max-age.
2. Consider includeSubDomains and preload only after validating subdomain HTTPS readiness.
3. Ensure HTTP redirects to HTTPS and remove mixed-content dependencies.

Exploitation

- Without HSTS, users are more vulnerable to HTTPS downgrade and man-in-the-middle attacks on first connection.

References

- MDN: Strict-Transport-Security (HSTS): <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Strict-Transport-Security>
- OWASP Secure Headers Project: <https://owasp.org/www-project-secure-headers/>

Description:

This test checks whether your responses contain a header named HTTP 'Strict-Transport-Security' (HSTS) and whether it is correctly configured. Securely configured HSTS protect your users by forcing browsers to use HTTPS, hence mitigating the risk of data leaks in man-in-the-middle and other attacks.

/launch-openaccount/services/session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/registered-device...

hsts**INFO****Category:** headers**Method:** get /launch-openaccount/services/session-dialogue/onboarding-journey/registered-device/2c706b0c-2c6d-4943-a16f-2372080f3**Last Detected:** December 12, 2025 at 08:53 PM**OWASP:**

API8:2023

Remediation:**Solution**

1. Enable HSTS (Strict-Transport-Security) on HTTPS responses with an appropriate max-age.
2. Consider includeSubDomains and preload only after validating subdomain HTTPS readiness.
3. Ensure HTTP redirects to HTTPS and remove mixed-content dependencies.

Exploitation

- Without HSTS, users are more vulnerable to HTTPS downgrade and man-in-the-middle attacks on first connection.

References

- MDN: Strict-Transport-Security (HSTS): <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Strict-Transport-Security>
- OWASP Secure Headers Project: <https://owasp.org/www-project-secure-headers/>

Description:

This test checks whether your responses contain a header named HTTP 'Strict-Transport-Security' (HSTS) and whether it is correctly configured. Securely configured HSTS protect your users by forcing browsers to use HTTPS, hence mitigating the risk of data leaks in man-in-the-middle and other attacks.