Executive Summary

This report was initiated by the client HTS to identify weakness within the customer side application and a number of structure/procedural issues found during the preliminary risk assessment. The report contains, detected poor methodology in both password protection and client-side access to the source code during the development of the application. The absence of best practice which will lead to vulnerability exploits by state, Insider threats and cyber criminals. Both ISO 27005 and 27001 were used to provide foundational structure to the penetration testing methodology.

Scope

Due to the continuous development of the applications and the potential exposure of the applications to potential threats, it was considered prudent to test the applications vulnerabilities. The initial phase was to identify any potential vulnerabilities around password storage/access, authentication and source code vulnerability. The identified concerns are used to build the report which includes mitigations recommendations to assist with the future stability and security of the platform from malicious actors. The table below identifies potential severity or likely hood of the exploitation occurring.

RISK SEVERITY MATRIX

	PROBABILITY				
IMPACT	RARE	UNLIKELY	MODERATE	LIKELY	ALMOST CERTAIN
EXTREME	HIGH	HIGH	CRITICAL	EXTREME	EXTREME
MAJOR	MODERATE	HIGH	CRITICAL	CRITICAL	EXTREME
MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	HIGH	CRITICAL	CRITICAL
MONOR	LOW	MODERATE	MODERATE	HIGH	HIGH
INSIGNIFICANT	LOW	LOW	MODERATE	MODERATE	HIGH

RISK SEVERITY:

LOW	**LOW:**	This risk level is considered acceptable and requires no further action.
MODERATE	**MODERATE:**	In some cases, this risk level can be tolerable, but actions are recommended, as well as periodic review.
HIGH	**HIGH:**	Further action is required to reduce the risk level. Risk needs to be reviewed continuously.
CRITICAL	**CRITICAL:**	Unacceptable level of risk. Immediate action is needed to reduce the risk level.
EXTREME	**EXTREME:**	Unacceptable level of risk that requires urgent reaction with engaging all possible resources needed.

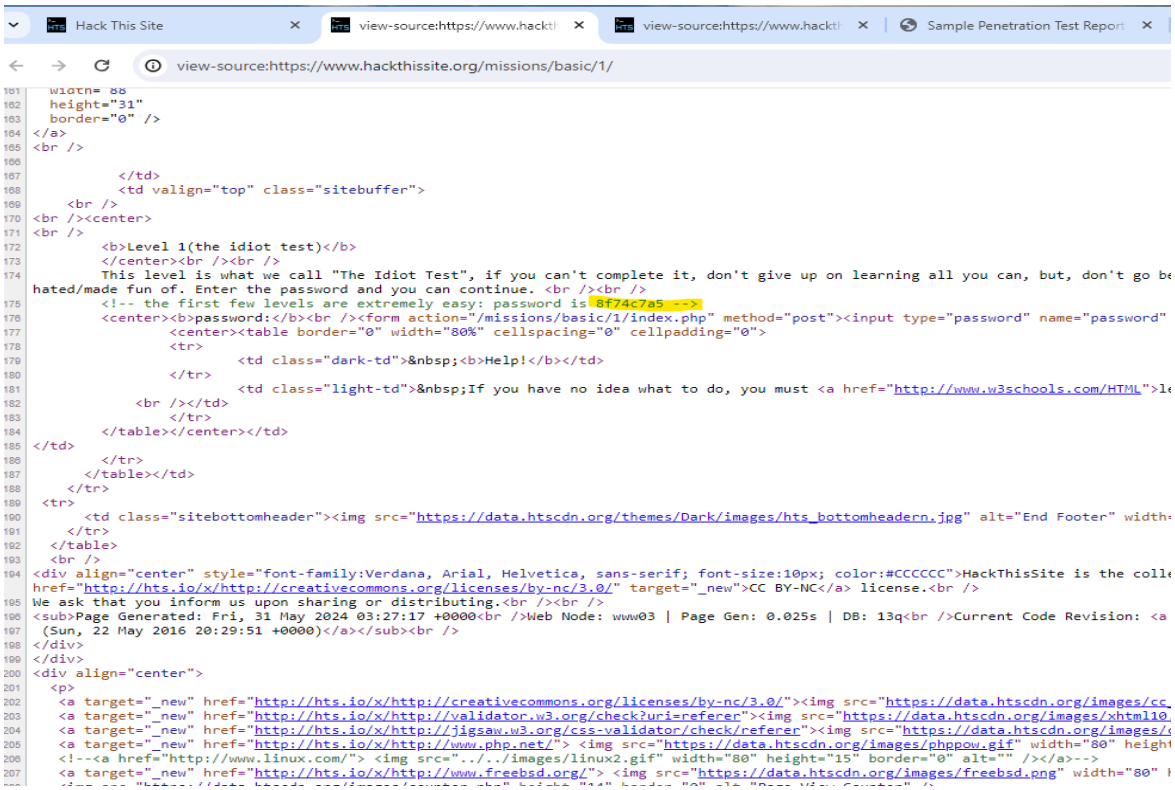
Severtiy	Extreme	Major	Moderate	Minor	Informational
No of issues	7	2	2		

Action Taken

Level 1 (Password HTML)

Action

Password identified within the web application source code which could indicate other sensitive information/notes could be available.



Recommendations

Before application is placed into a production environment the source code should be scrubbed for any information that can identify sensitive information, from passwords, notes, txt files and other related development documentation of the application.

Level 2 (Password Scripting/ Brute Force)

Action

Security of application related to poor password script application was identified. Due to the failure to upload the password file there was no requirement to meet any password requirements.

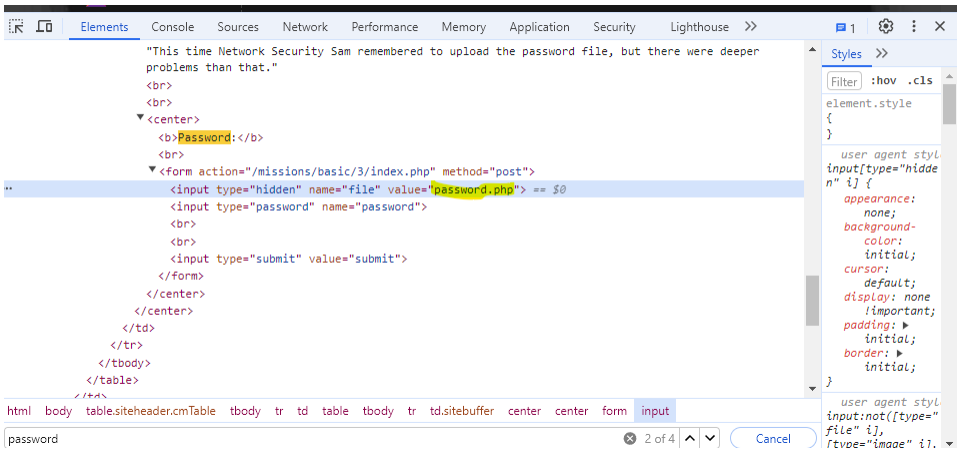
Recommendations

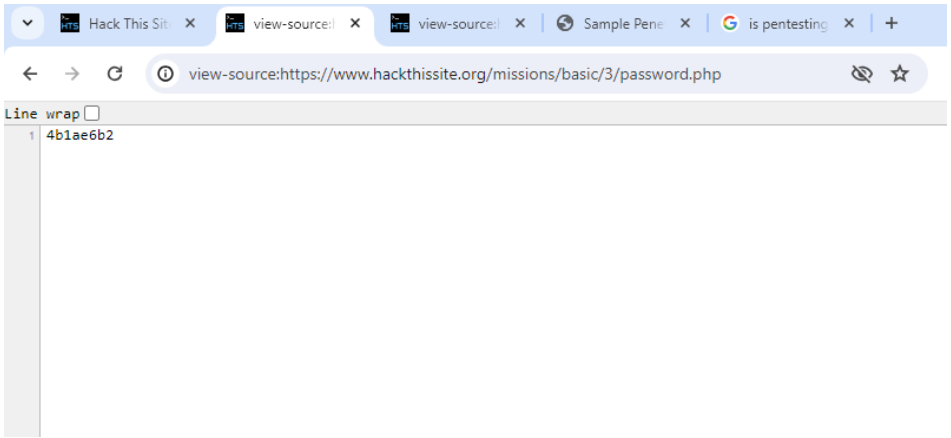
Improve password intricacy and length requirements, multi factor authentication and SHA-256 hashing algorithms.

Level 3 (Password Scripting/ PHP file access)

Vulnerability

Able to identify a readable file (php) in the front end of the application gain the password.





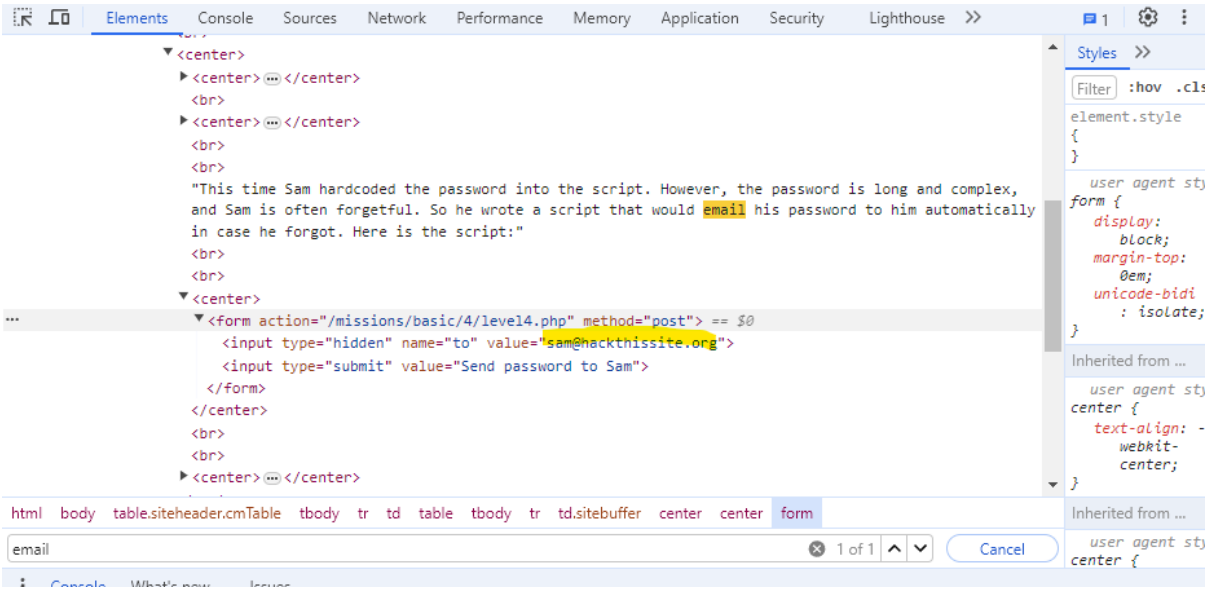
Recommendations

Secure readable files in directory via encryption that cannot be read by unauthorised users.

Level 4 breach (HTML coding)

Vulnerability

Able to identify notes, email and redirect to assist with password access via the source code.



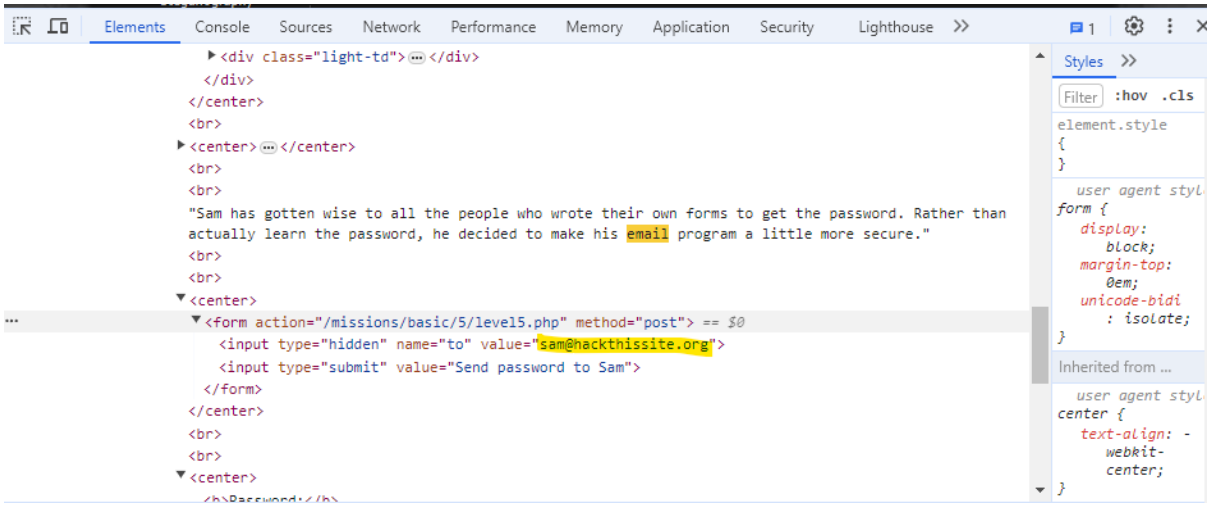
Recommendations

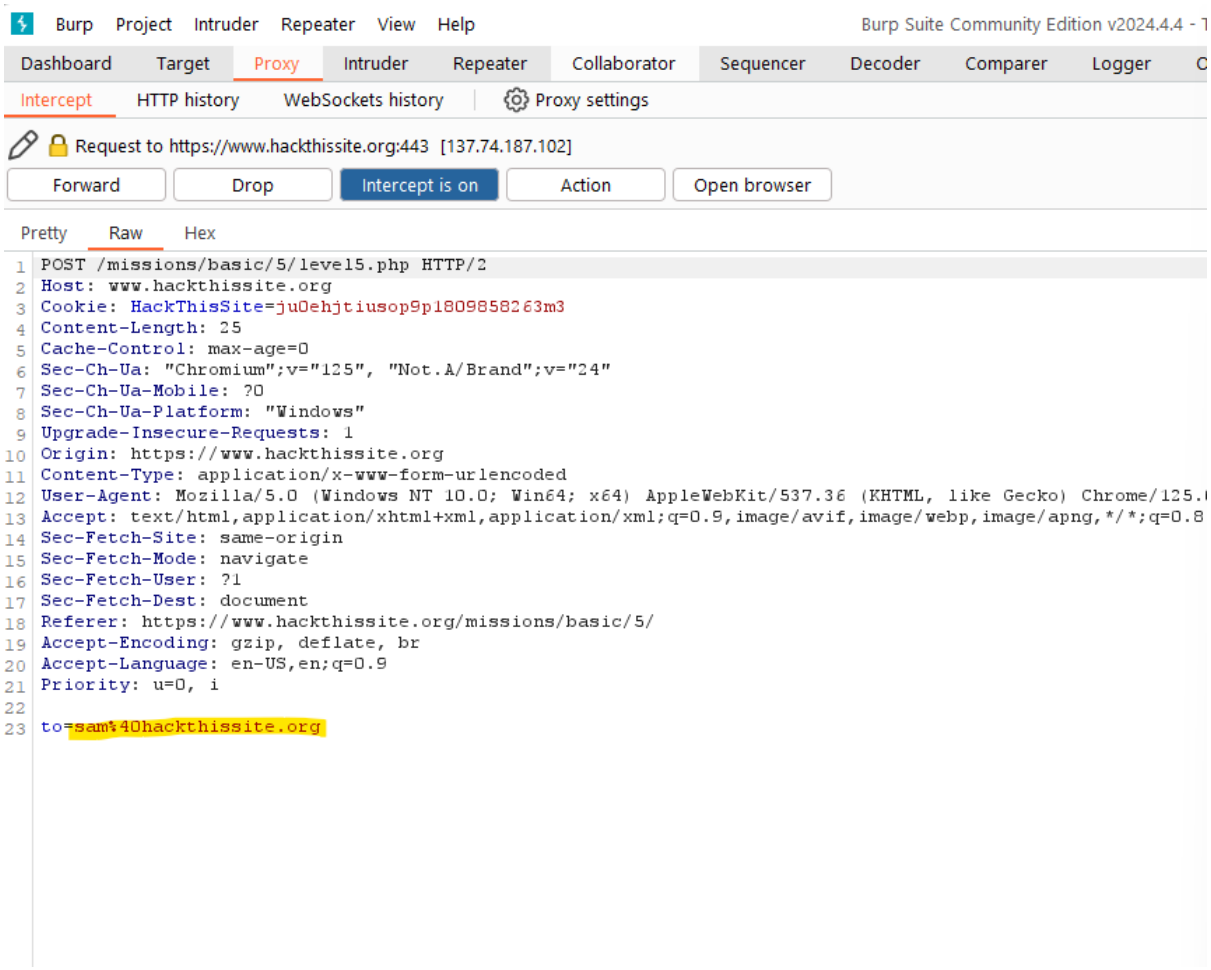
Remove hard code in HTML Java web applications use PHP as it is on the server side of the application and end users are unable to access it directly.

Level 5 breach (HTML tampering)

Vulnerability

The web application raw HTML code has information related to the user and is vulnerable to malicious actors who use the information for further.





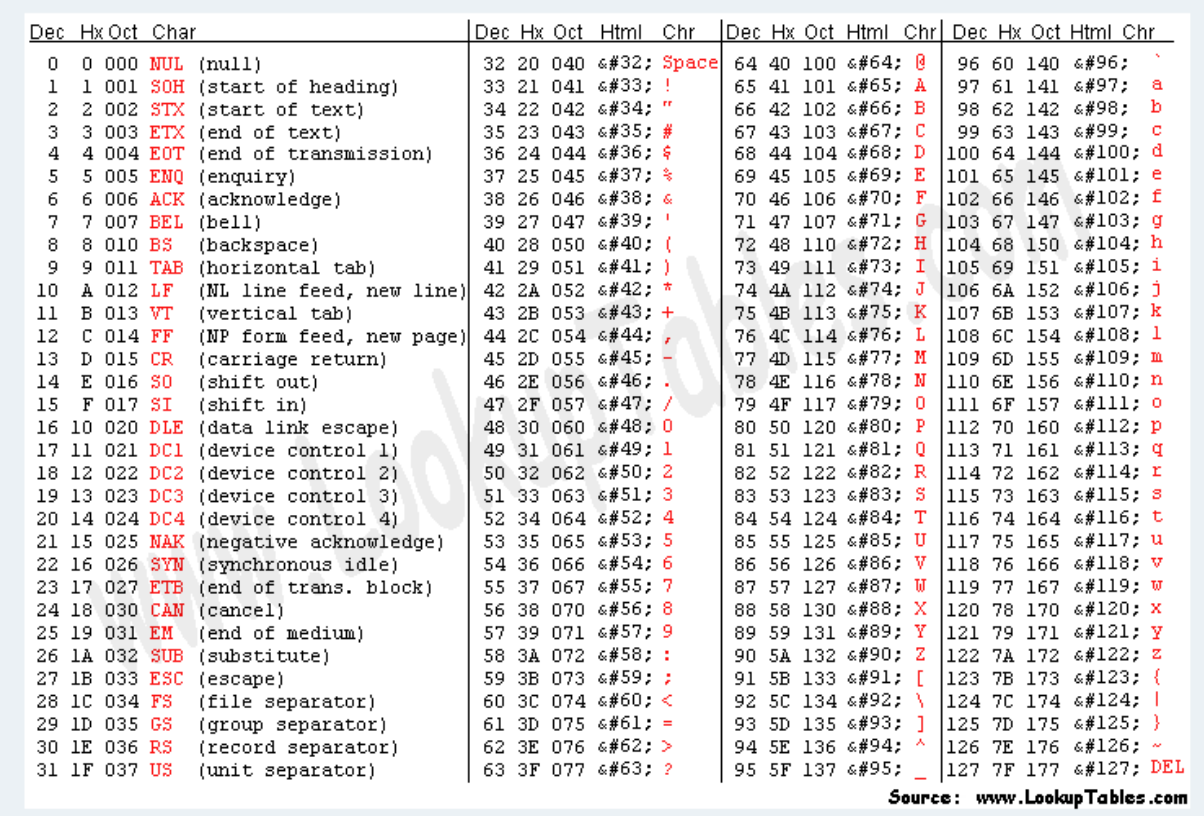
Recommendations

The application should be scrub for any sensitive data on the client side. hard code sensitive information as client-side code as vulnerable to attack. Server side. To further protect passwords held in within a directory, the use of .htaccess can assist with the protection of sensitive data.

Level 6 (Cryptography)

Vulnerability

The password was encrypted using a type of Caesar cypher. In this case a group of letters, numbers and symbols was used. The cypher complexity was then increased with the codes first identifier being the same then each following identifier was increase by 1 and then incrementally increased. This type of encryption is very simplistic and easy for attackers to break and gain access to the application.



Dec	Hx	Oct	Char	Dec	Hx	Oct	Html	Chr	Dec	Hx	Oct	Html	Chr	Dec	Hx	Oct	Html	Chr
0	0	000	NUL (null)	32	20	040		Space	64	40	100	@	@	96	60	140	`	`
1	1	001	SOH (start of heading)	33	21	041	!	!	65	41	101	A	A	97	61	141	a	a
2	2	002	STX (start of text)	34	22	042	"	"	66	42	102	B	B	98	62	142	b	b
3	3	003	ETX (end of text)	35	23	043	#	#	67	43	103	C	C	99	63	143	c	c
4	4	004	EOT (end of transmission)	36	24	044	$	$	68	44	104	D	D	100	64	144	d	d
5	5	005	ENQ (enquiry)	37	25	045	%	%	69	45	105	E	E	101	65	145	e	e
6	6	006	ACK (acknowledge)	38	26	046	&	&	70	46	106	F	F	102	66	146	f	f
7	7	007	BEL (bell)	39	27	047	'	'	71	47	107	G	G	103	67	147	g	g
8	8	010	BS (backspace)	40	28	050	(	(	72	48	110	H	H	104	68	150	h	h
9	9	011	TAB (horizontal tab)	41	29	051	)	)	73	49	111	I	I	105	69	151	i	i
10	A	012	LF (NL line feed, new line)	42	2A	052	*	*	74	4A	112	J	J	106	6A	152	j	j
11	B	013	VT (vertical tab)	43	2B	053	+	+	75	4B	113	K	K	107	6B	153	k	k
12	C	014	FF (NP form feed, new page)	44	2C	054	,	,	76	4C	114	L	L	108	6C	154	l	l
13	D	015	CR (carriage return)	45	2D	055	-	-	77	4D	115	M	M	109	6D	155	m	m
14	E	016	SO (shift out)	46	2E	056	.	.	78	4E	116	N	N	110	6E	156	n	n
15	F	017	SI (shift in)	47	2F	057	/	/	79	4F	117	O	O	111	6F	157	o	o
16	10	020	DLE (data link escape)	48	30	060	0	0	80	50	120	P	P	112	70	160	p	p
17	11	021	DC1 (device control 1)	49	31	061	1	1	81	51	121	Q	Q	113	71	161	q	q
18	12	022	DC2 (device control 2)	50	32	062	2	2	82	52	122	R	R	114	72	162	r	r
19	13	023	DC3 (device control 3)	51	33	063	3	3	83	53	123	S	S	115	73	163	s	s
20	14	024	DC4 (device control 4)	52	34	064	4	4	84	54	124	T	T	116	74	164	t	t
21	15	025	NAK (negative acknowledge)	53	35	065	5	5	85	55	125	U	U	117	75	165	u	u
22	16	026	SYN (synchronous idle)	54	36	066	6	6	86	56	126	V	V	118	76	166	v	v
23	17	027	ETB (end of trans. block)	55	37	067	7	7	87	57	127	W	W	119	77	167	w	w
24	18	030	CAN (cancel)	56	38	070	8	8	88	58	130	X	X	120	78	170	x	x
25	19	031	EM (end of medium)	57	39	071	9	9	89	59	131	Y	Y	121	79	171	y	y
26	1A	032	SUB (substitute)	58	3A	072	:	:	90	5A	132	Z	Z	122	7A	172	z	z
27	1B	033	ESC (escape)	59	3B	073	;	;	91	5B	133	[	[	123	7B	173	{	{
28	1C	034	FS (file separator)	60	3C	074	<	<	92	5C	134	\	\	124	7C	174			|
29	1D	035	GS (group separator)	61	3D	075	=	=	93	5D	135	]	]	125	7D	175	}	}
30	1E	036	RS (record separator)	62	3E	076	>	>	94	5E	136	^	^	126	7E	176	~	~
31	1F	037	US (unit separator)	63	3F	077	?	?	95	5F	137	_	_	127	7F	177	&#127;	DEL

Source: www.LookupTables.com

Recommendations

Use of modern encryption –

Single Secret Key – encryption and decryption and the same key is shared between both the sender and receiver.

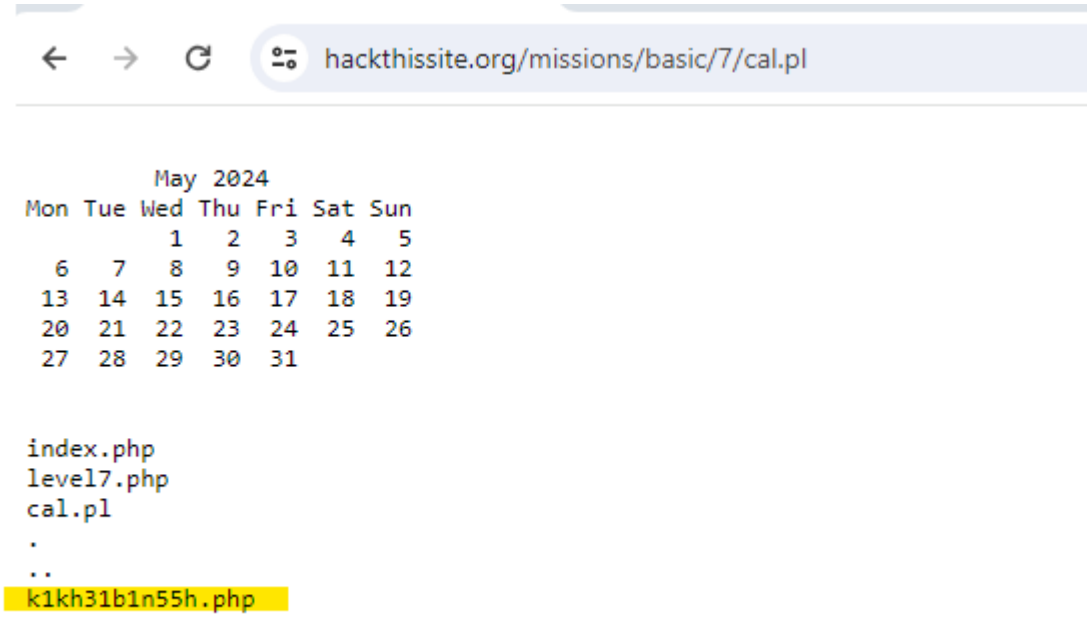
Hashing- using SHA-2 AES 256 (Advanced encryption standards)

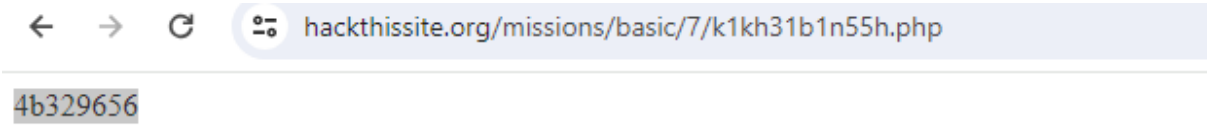
The use of security password protection tool such as PageCrypt, or StatiCrypt.

Task 7 breach (Remote code execution)

Vulnerability

User can access a file contain data in this case the password to access the system using the special characters semi-colon which are used to in code command lines. The attacker can brute force this vulnerability and access sensitive file and or command lines in the server.





Recommendations

Sanitisation of identifiable items such as cookies

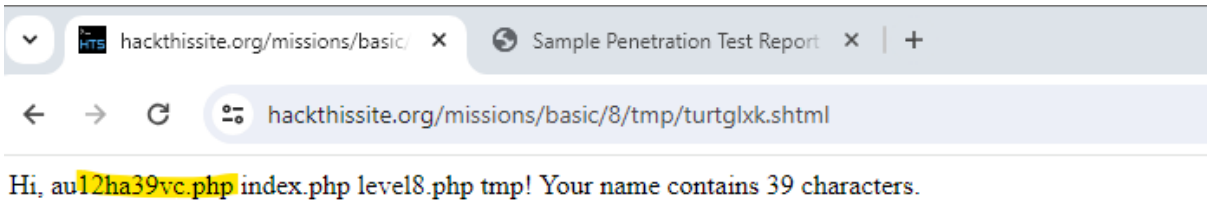
Remove direct injection type commands from the user input form.

Use of Firewalls to stop SQL injections

Task 8 (web form security/SSI injection)

Vulnerability

The use of the following command **<!--#exec cmd="ls ../" -->** within the application sign-in form allows malicious actors access to the server side of the application.



Recommendations

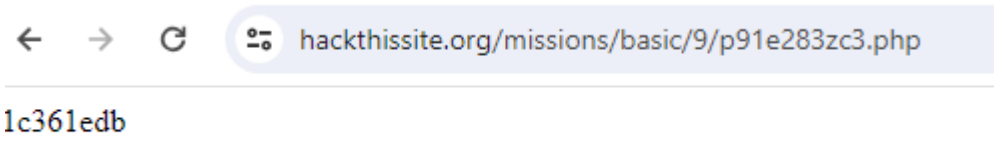
Clean treat untrusted data

To assist refer to OWASP for further advice (https://owasp.org/www-project-top-ten/)

Task 9 (Script; server-side attack)

Vulnerability

The attacker was able to move through the directories to obtain access to the server the following script was executed on through server 8 **<!--#exec cmd="ls ../../9" -->** to gain the hard coded password for serve 9 via a .php file.



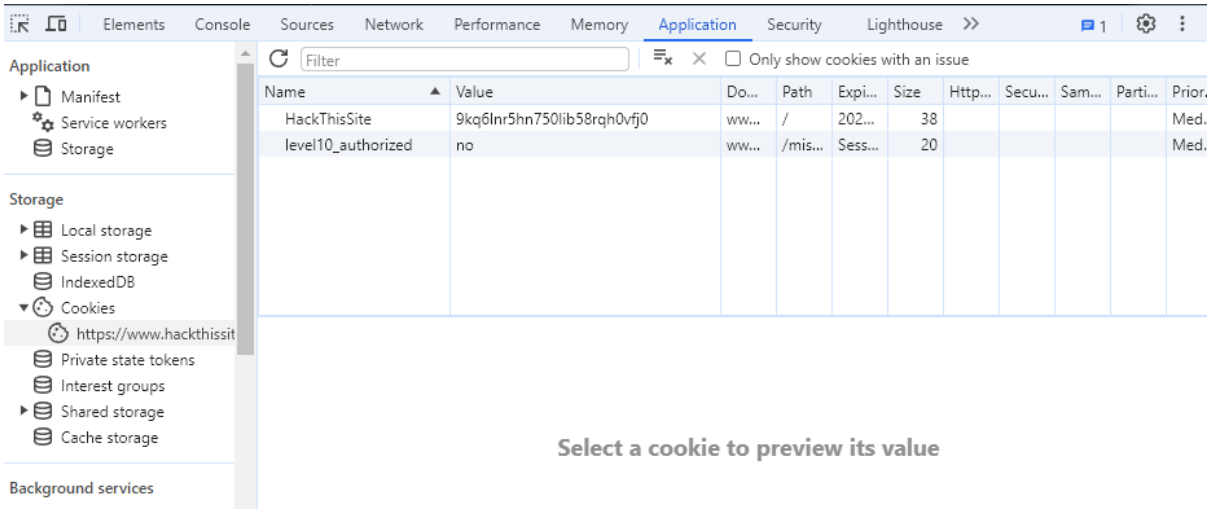
Recommendations

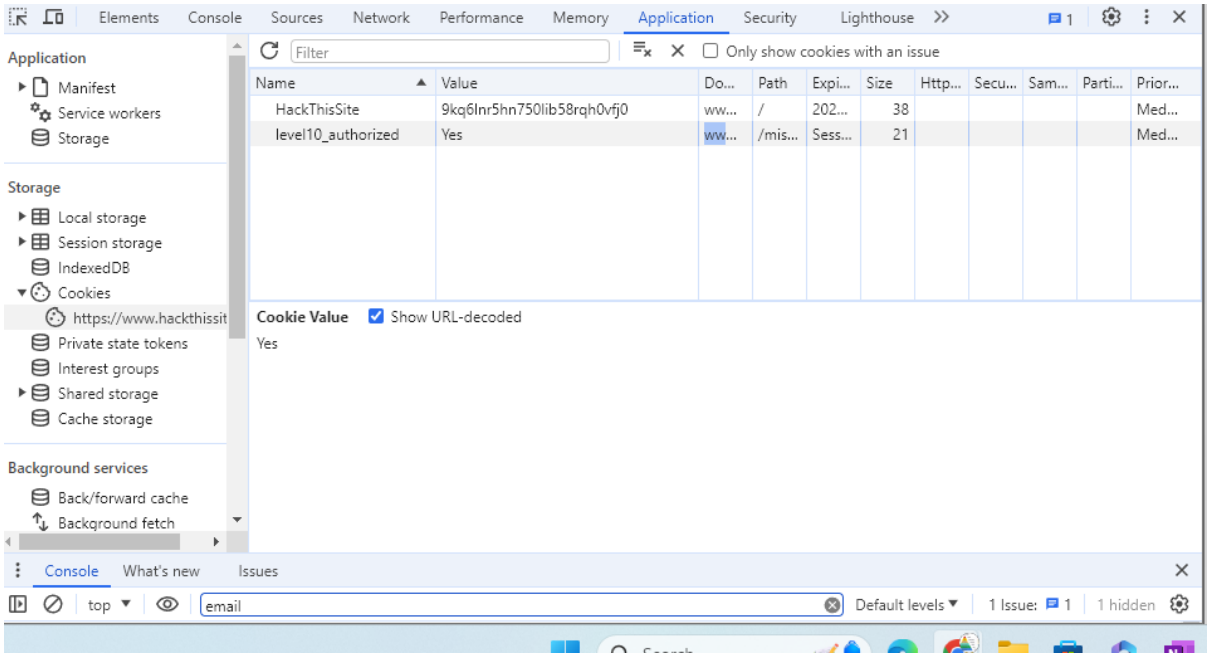
To ensure that user input is sanitised and the removal of hard coded password in .php files

Task 10 (Java Script)

Vulnerability

The malicious actor was able to access to the application via the web dev ops tool and hijack the session cookie that related to the login session as the login session had not been cleared.





Recommendations

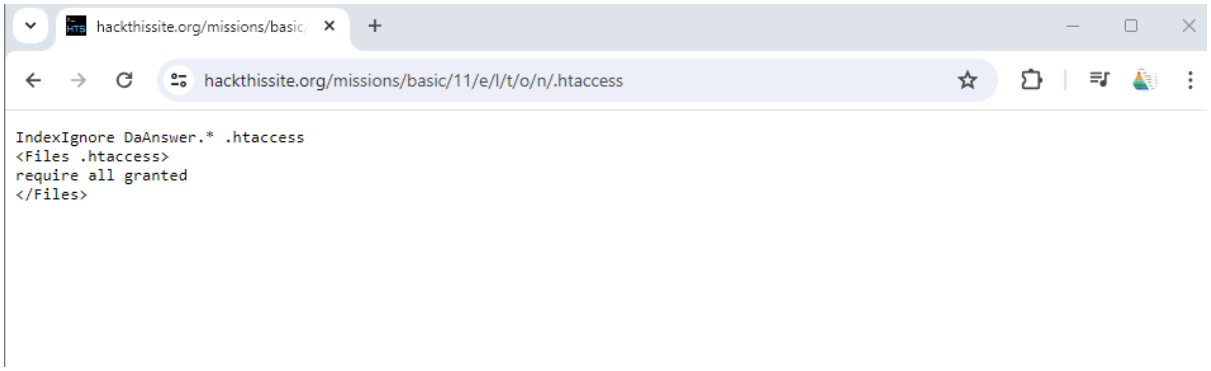
Ensure that cookies are cleared after the browser is closed. Maintain naming conventions that do not reflect the actual use of the session and ensure there is encryption of the session.

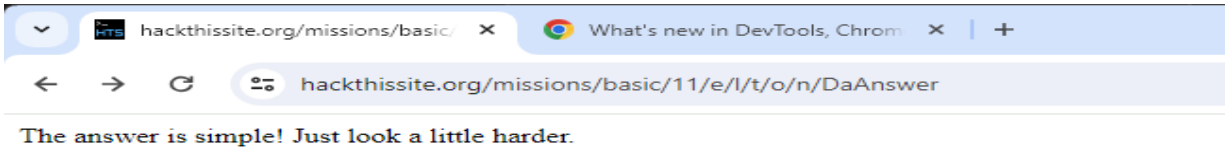
Maintain control accessing a session by ensuring that login details are authenticated before the user receives a session (cookie)

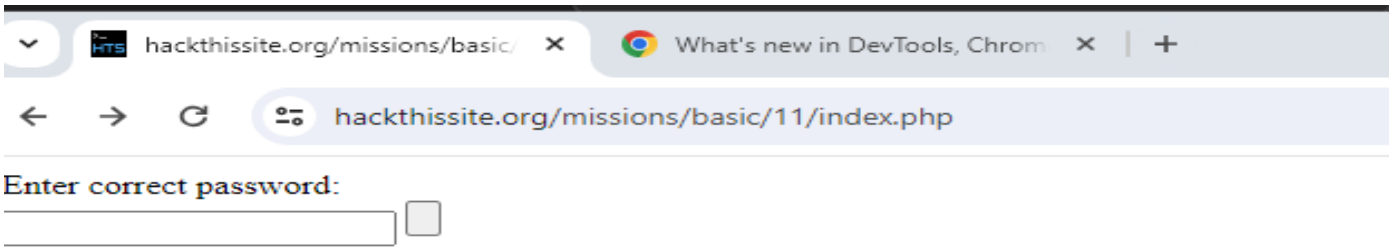
Task 11 (Directory Listing)

Vulnerability

The login form and password although hidden from direct access were still accessible on the user side of the application.







Recommendations

The Directory listing should not be enabled and password authentication should be in the main server activity file.

Conclusion

During the investigation, activities were conducted to test the security of password structure and it was found that there were numerous procedural issues lacking industry standards. There website contain vulnerabilities related to Hypertext markup language (HTML) source code via the user end of the application. It is suggested that training enforcement of coding and security procedures be conducted.