## Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology



## **BUG BOUNTY REPORT - 9**

Web Security – IE2062 IT22362780 Jayaweera N.S

## Report Details

Report # - 09

Domain - <a href="https://pixabay.com">https://pixabay.com</a>

Platform -bugcrowd.com

Scans performed - Recon-ng scan

Nmap scan

Wafw00f scan

Dotdotpwn scan

Nikto scan

Sqlmap scan

Manual scanning using Wapplyzer

Text injection

File upload vulnerability testing

Command injection

XSS injection

Nslookup scan

#### Nmap scan

Using nmap scan all the open ports in the target can be identified.

No unusual ports are open.

But Smtp port 25 is vulnerable when it's opened, because it lacks authentication and encryption.

Let's see if we can establish a connection on port 25.

Connection cannot be established therefore a vulnerability cannot be identified.

#### Recon-ng

here the recon-ng will be used to find all the sub domains in the target.

```
Notes: None
   Region: None
   Country: None
   Host: o2736.e.community.pixabay.com
   Ip_Address: 167.89.100.231
   Latitude: None
   Longitude: None
   Notes: None
[*] Region: None
[*] Country: None
[*] Host: link.pixabay.com
   Ip_Address: 172.64.147.160
   Latitude: None
   Longitude: None
   Notes: None
   Region: None
   Host: safesearch.pixabay.com
   Ip_Address: 104.18.40.96
   Latitude: None
   Longitude: None
   Notes: None
   Region: None
   Country: None
   Host: www.pixabay.com
   Ip_Address: 172.64.147.160
   Latitude: None
```

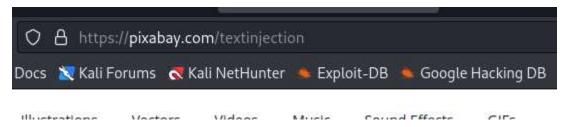
```
SUMMARY

[*] 5 total (5 new) hosts found.
[recon-ng][bb1][hackertarget] >
```

5 total subdomains found.

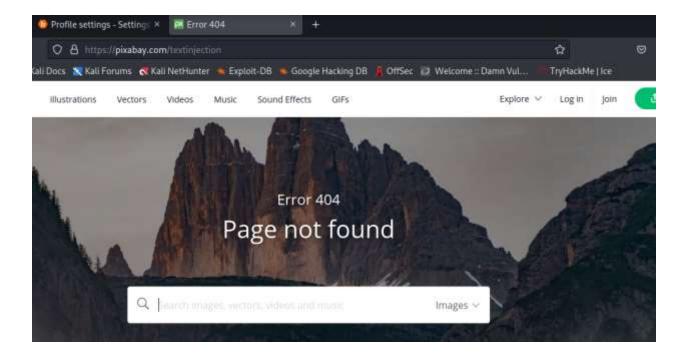
#### **Text injection**

An arbitrary string value is appended to the URL to see whether the web application is vulnerable towards a text injection.



If the entered text is reflected on the error response of the web page, there is a possibility to inject malicious content.

If not, the web application is safe.



No text injection vulnerability can be found.

#### **Sqlmap**

With the use of this scan, we can identify whether a sql injection can be done or not.

```
-$ sqlmap -u https://pixabay.com/images/search/?q=hello1234
                                 https://sqlmap.org
 [!] legal disclaimer: Usage of sqlmap for attacking targets without prior mutual consent is ille
 state and federal laws. Developers assume no liability and are not responsible for any misuse or
 [*] starting @ 13:00:49 /2024-05-01/
 [13:00:52] [INFO] testing connection to the target URL
 [13:00:53] [WARNING] potential permission problems detected ('Access denied')
[13:00:53] [WARNING] the web server responded with an HTTP error code (403) which could interfer
you have not declared cookie(s), while server wants to set its own ('__cf_bm=BpNyYj2bmP_...5Xc.2 [13:01:01] [INFO] checking if the target is protected by some kind of WAF/IPS [13:01:01] [CRITICAL] WAF/IPS identified as 'CloudFlare' [13:01:01] [INFO] testing if the target URL content is stable
        recommended to perform only basic union tests if there is not at teast one other
[13:01:26] [INFO] testing 'Generic UNION query (NULL) - 1 to 10 columns'
[13:01:28] [WARNING] GET parameter 'q' does not seem to be injectable
[13:01:28] [CRITICAL] all tested parameters do not appear to be injectable. Try to incre
ease retry with the switch '--text-only' (along with --technique=BU) as this case looks
n engine to detect at least one dynamic parameter). If you suspect that there is some ki
n '--tamper' (e.g. '--tamper=space2comment') and/or switch '--random-agent' [13:01:28] [WARNING] HTTP error codes detected during run:
403 (Forbidden) - 83 times
[13:01:28] [WARNING] your sqlmap version is outdated
[*] ending @ 13:01:28 /2024-05-01/
```

There is no injection vulnerability in the above web application.

## **Nslookup**

```
(kali@ kali)-[~]
$ nslookup pixabay.com
Server: 192.168.8.1
Address: 192.168.8.1#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name: pixabay.com
Address: 104.18.40.96
Name: pixabay.com
Address: 172.64.147.160
Name: pixabay.com
Address: 2606:4700:4400::6812:2860
Name: pixabay.com
Address: 2606:4700:4400::ac40:93a0
```

The ip address of the domain is found.

## Wafw00f

Used to identify the type of WAF that is used to protect the web application.

The WAF used: Cloudflare

#### **Dotdotpwn**

Dotdotpwn is a directory traversal checker.

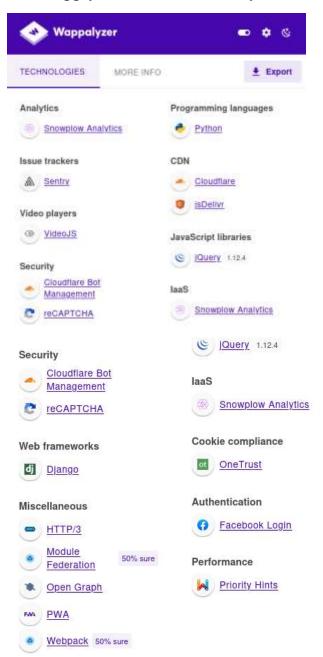
```
[*] HTTP Status: 400 | Testing Path: http://pixabay.com:80/../../../etc/passwd
[*] HTTP Status: 400 | Testing Path: http://pixabay.com:80/../../../etc/passwd
[*] HTTP Status: 400 | Testing Path: http://pixabay.com:80/../../../etc/passwd
[*] HTTP Status: 400 | Testing Path: http://pixabay.com:80/../../../../etc/issue
[*] HTTP Status: 400 | Testing Path: http://pixabay.com:80/../../../../etc/passwd
[*] HTTP Status: 400 | Testing Path: http://pixabay.com:80/../../../../../etc/passwd
[*] HTTP Status: 404 | Testing Path: http://pixabay.com:80/..%5Cetc%5Cpasswd
[*] HTTP Status: 404 | Testing Path: http://pixabay.com:80/..%5Cetc%5Cpasswd
[*] HTTP Status: 404 | Testing Path: http://pixabay.com:80/..%5C..%5Cetc%5Cpasswd
[*] HTTP Status: 404 | Testing Path: http://pixabay.com:80/..%5C..%5Cetc%5Cpasswd
[*] HTTP Status: 404 | Testing Path: http://pixabay.com:80/..%5C..%5C..%5Cetc%5Cpasswd
[*] HTTP Status: 404 | Testing Path: http://pixabay.com:80/..%5C..%5C..%5Cetc%5Cpasswd
[*] HTTP Status: 404 | Testing Path: http://pixabay.com:80/..%5C..%5C..%5Cc..%5Cetc%5Cpasswd
[*] HTTP Status: 404 | Testing Path: http://pixabay.com:80/..%5C..%5C..%5C..%5Cetc%5Cpasswd
[*] HTTP Status: 404 | Testing Path: http://pixabay.com:80/..%5C..%5C...%5C...%5Cetc%5Cpasswd
[*] HTTP Status: 404 | Testing Path: http://pixabay.com:80/..%5C...%5C...%5C...%5Cetc%5Cpasswd
[*] HTTP Status: 404 | Testing Path: http://pixabay.com:80/..%5C...%5C...%5C...%5C...%5Cetc%5Cpasswd
[*] HTTP Status: 404 | Testing Path: http://pixabay.com:80/..%5C...%5C...%5C...%5C...%5C...%5Cetc%5Cpasswd
[*] HTTP Status: 404 | Testing Path: http://pixabay.com:80/...%5C...%5C...%5C...%5C
```

The scan results returned status codes within the range 400 (400-499). It shows a client error.

Vulnerable paths were found.

## Wapplyzer

The Wapplyzer is used to identify the technologies used in the web application.



These are the technologies used.

The jquery 1.12.4 used is vulnerable.

#### Cross-site Scripting (XSS)

<1.12.0

>=1.12.3 <3.0.0beta1

jquery is a package that makes things like HTML document traversal and manipulation, event handling, animation, and Ajax much simpler with an easy-to-use API that works across a multitude of browsers.

Affected versions of this package are vulnerable to Cross-site Scripting (XSS) attacks when a cross-domain ajax request is performed without the dataType option causing text/javascript responses to be executed.

**Note:** After being implemented in version 1.12.0, the fix of this vulnerability was reverted in 1.12.3, and then was only reintroduced in version 3.0.0-beta1. The fix was never released in any tag of the 2.x.x branch, as it was reverted out of the branch before being released.

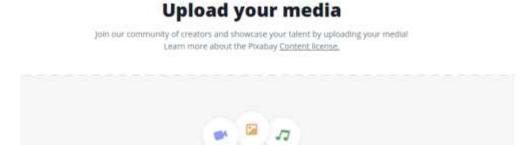
Note: CVE-2017-16012 is a duplicate of CVE-2015-9251

How to fix Cross-site Scripting (XSS)?
Upgrade jquery to version 1.12.0, 3.0.0-beta1 or higher.

In order to mitigate the risk, update the jquery scripts to 1.12.0, 3.0.0-beta1 or higher.

## File upload vulnerability

If a .php file can be uploaded from the file uploading facility, there is a possibility to upload and execute a reverse shell php code.



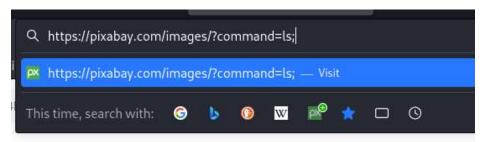
Drag and drop or

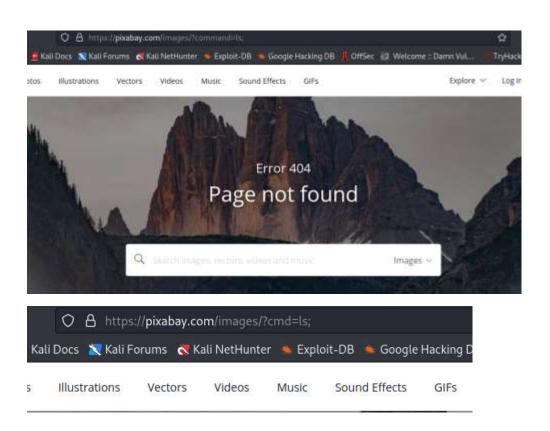
No vulnerability found.

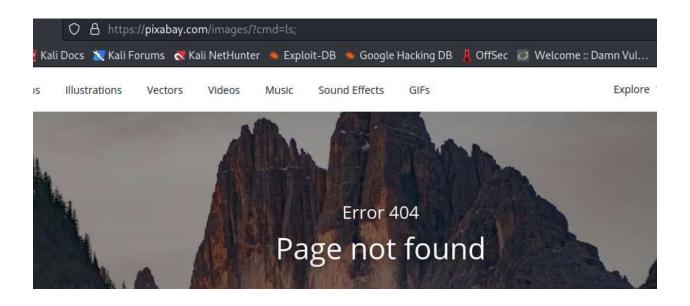
## **Command injection**

The query that is used for searching is used against this vulnerability.

The "ls" command is appended to the url



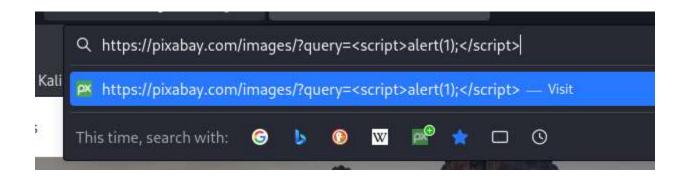


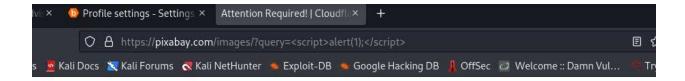


No command injection vulnerability can be found.

### **XSS** injection

A payload is apended to the url to test against xss injection.





# Sorry, you have been blocked

You are unable to access pixabay.com

It's not vulnerable to XSS injection.