Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

Web Security – IE2062

Topic: Bug Bounty Report 9

Y2S2.WE.CS

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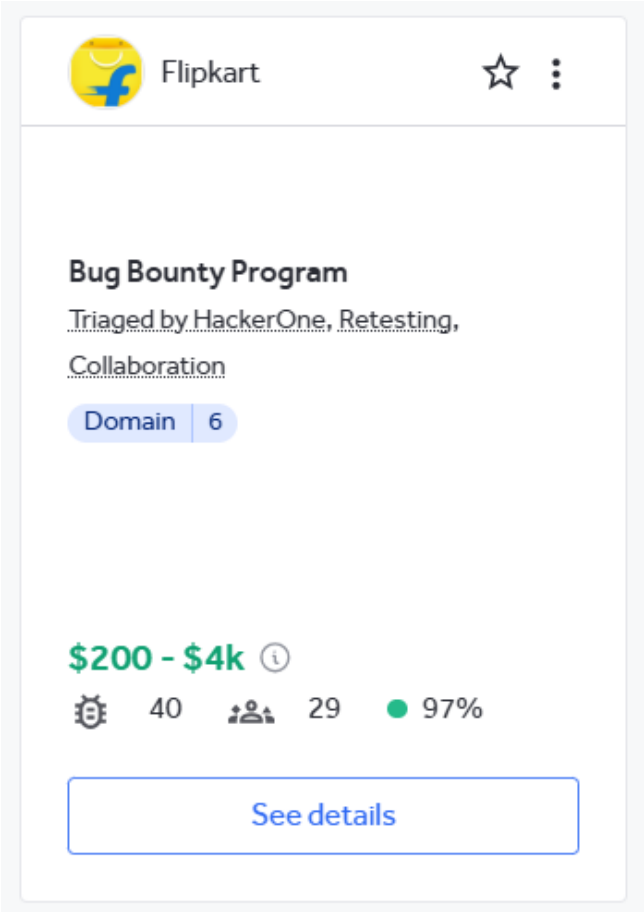
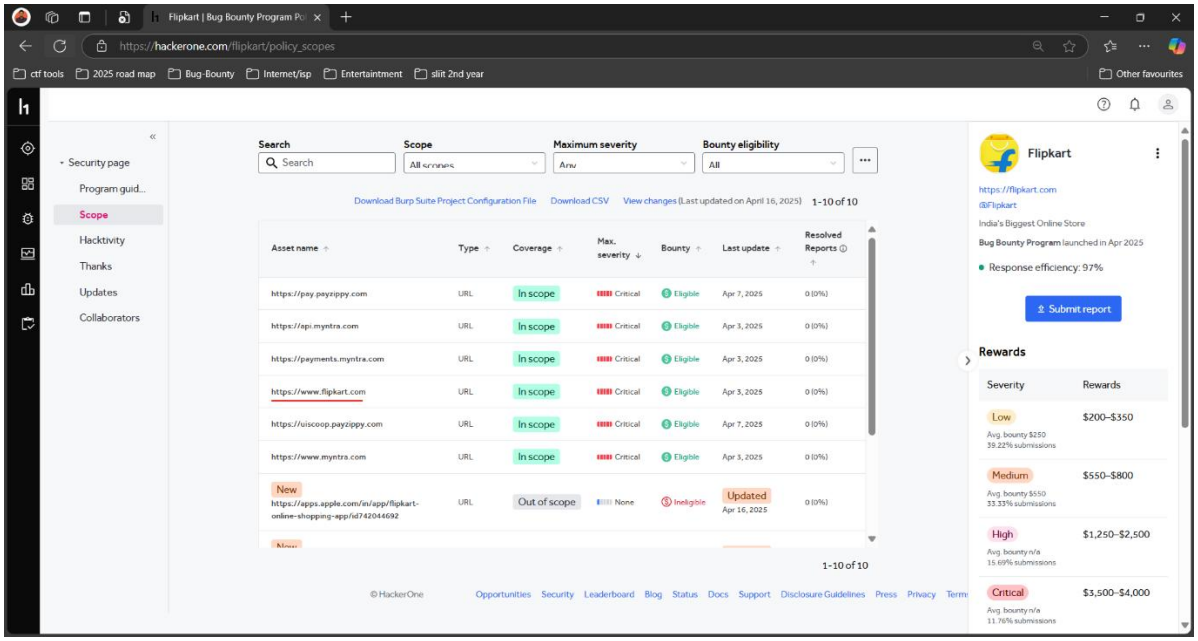
How I started?

1. Once I search from Hacker one, I saw a Flipkart bug bounty program.

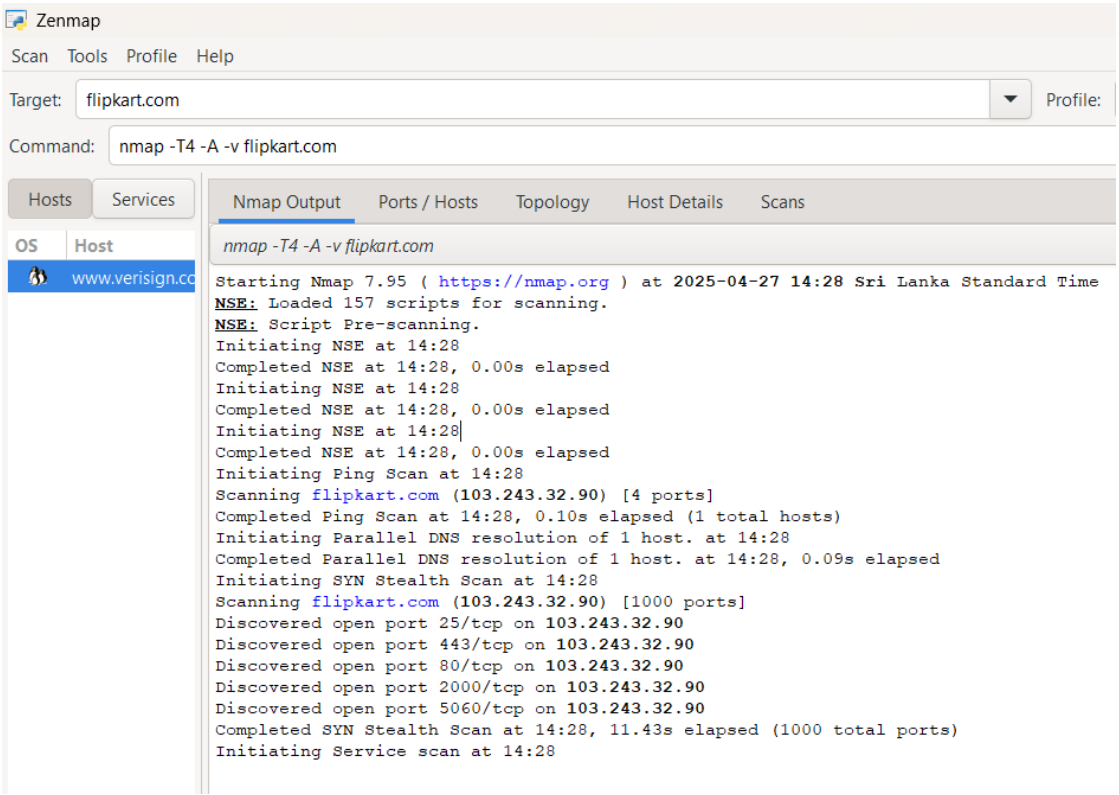


2. Then, I discovered full main domain allowed for scope, so that I choose https://flipkart.com .

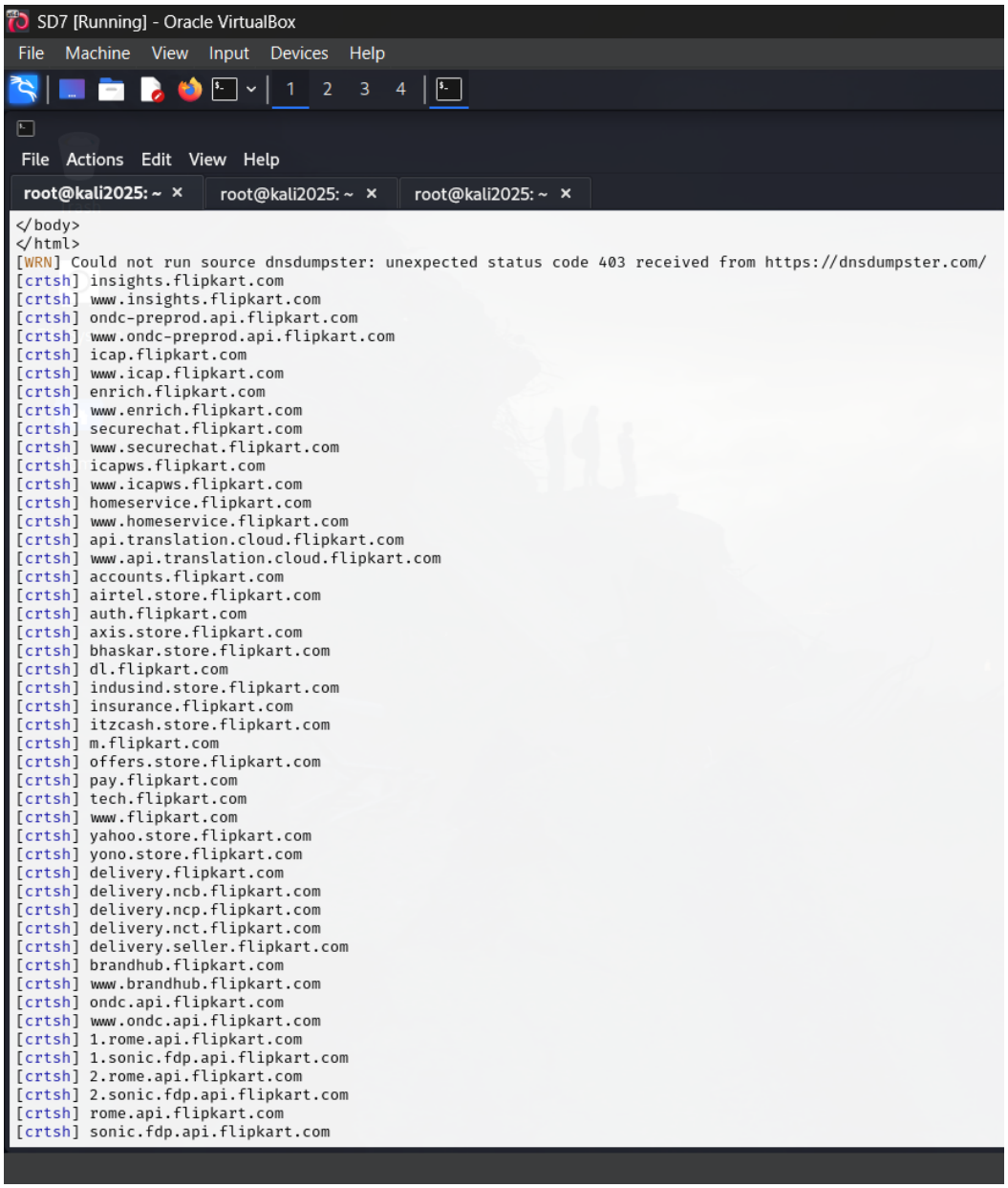


3. I use several methods/tools to do penetration testing.

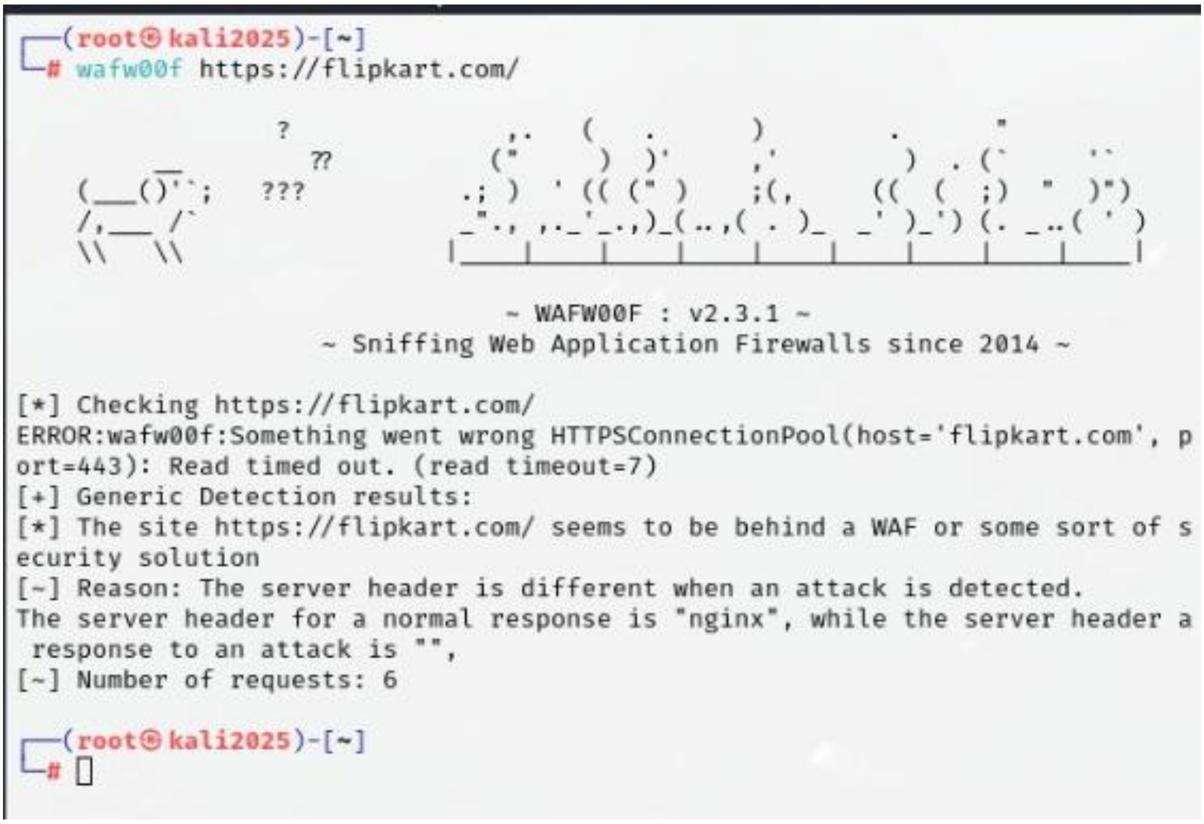
4. First, I used Nmap. It helps me to find what are the open ports, Identify the web technologies such as webservers.



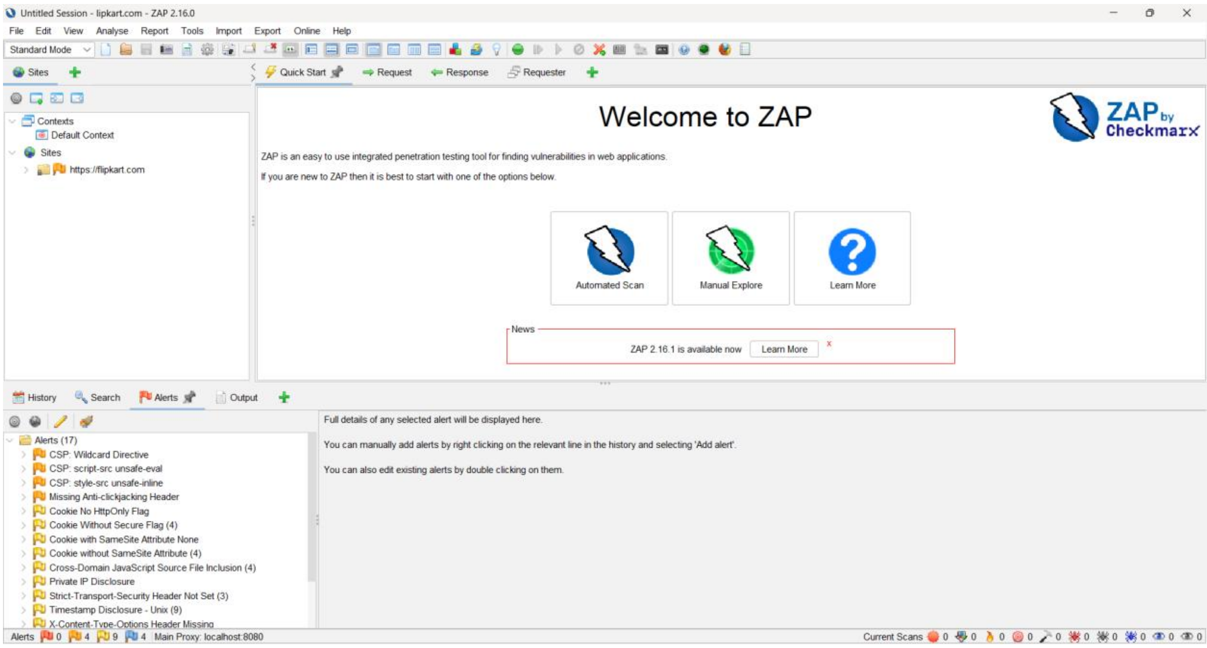
5. Secondly, I used Subfider tool to find hidden or forgotten web asserts. Because hidden web assert can have poor security, unpatched vulnerabilities.



6. Thirdly, I used Wafwoof tool to find website is protected by a WAF (web application firewall). Because if WAF is active, so pen testers do their test without blocked, and they can do their testing with bypass WAF.



7.Finaly, I use OWASP zap to automatically find the vulnerabilities.



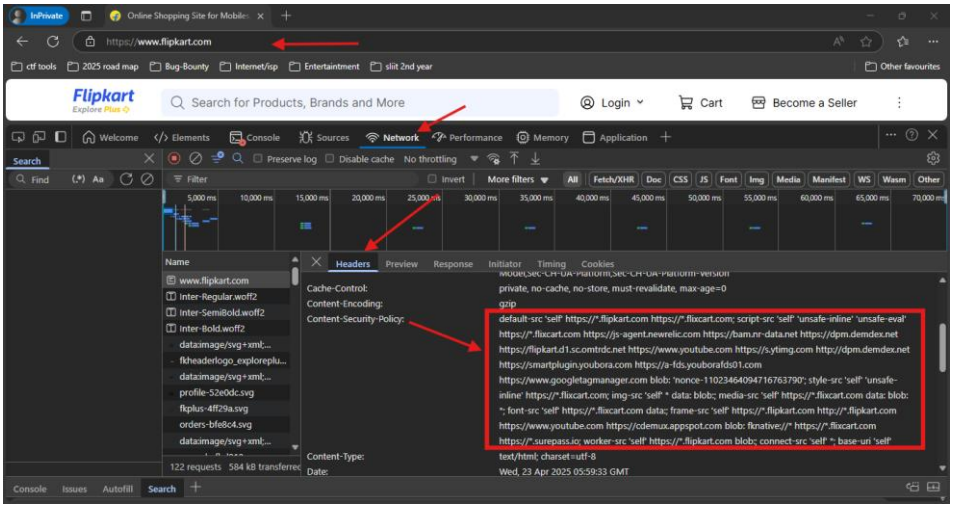
With getting these tool's support, I found below details about vulnerability.

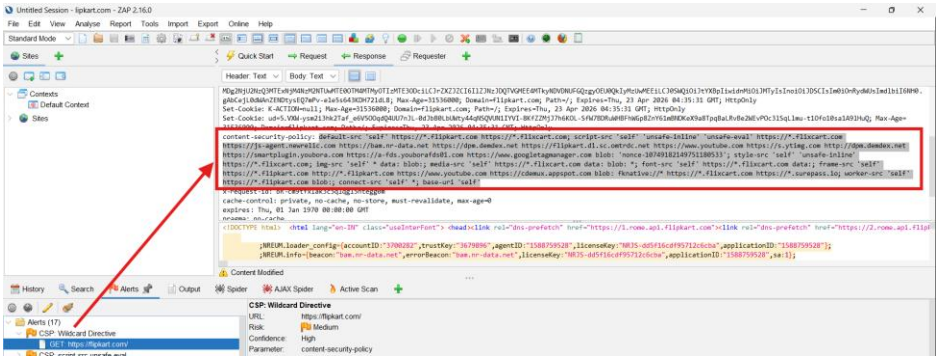
2) Introduction

1.1 Domain	https://flipkart.com/
1.2 Severity	• **Medium**

3) Vulnerability

3.1 Vulnerability title	CSP: Wildcard Directive CWE-693 OWASP_2021_A05
3.2 Vulnerability description	Content Security Policy (CSP) is an added layer of security that helps to detect and mitigate certain types of attacks. Including (but not limited to) Cross Site Scripting (XSS), and data injection attacks. These attacks are used for everything from data theft to site defacement or distribution of malware. CSP provides a set of standard HTTP headers that allow website owners to declare approved sources of content that browsers should be allowed to load on that page — covered types are JavaScript, CSS, HTML frames, fonts, images and embeddable objects such as Java applets, ActiveX, audio and video files.
3.3 Affected components	In this website we can see CSP header implemented, but it is misconfigured. There are some directives are missing or give more permissions. <u>Full access</u> • Media-src:allow * • Img-src: allow * • Connect-src: allow * <u>Missing</u> • Frame-ancestors: • Form-action: These impact how external media like scripts, media, and images handle are with, adding the risk of exploitation.

3.4 Impact assessment	When there is wildcard, we can see that give permission to any (*) script, image or media to load on our websites. So this is really bad because this is vulnerable to XXS (cross site scripting attack) Data leakage due to malicious 3rd party links. Without strict directives, attackers can inject malicious scripts or forward victims to phishing web sites, which can compromise critical data and trust.
3.5 Steps to reproduce	Below mention are the steps: 1. Go browser and search " https://flipkart.com/ " 2. Go to developer tools by using f12. 3. Then go to network tab and refresh it. 4. Then find the main page and go to header tab 5. Find the CSP header 6. Then check wildcard (*) and missing ones. 

3.6 Proof of concept	 CSP header respond content-security-policy: default-src 'self' https://*.flipkart.com https://*.flixcart.com; script-src 'self' 'unsafe-inline' 'unsafe-eval' https://*.flixcart.com https://js-agent.newrelic.com https://bam.nr-data.net https://dpm.demdex.net https://flipkart.d1.sc.omtrdc.net https://www.youtube.com https://s.ytimg.com http://dpm.demdex.net https://smartplugin.youbora.com https://a-fds.youborafds01.com https://www.googletagmanager.com blob: 'nonce-1074918214975118O533'; style-src 'self' 'unsafe-inline' https://*.flixcart.com; img-src 'self' * data: blob:; media-src 'self' https://*.flixcart.com data: blob: *; font-src 'self' https://*.flixcart.com data:; frame-src 'self' https://*.flipkart.com http://*.flipkart.com https://www.youtube.com https://cdemux.appspot.com blob: fknative://* https://*.flixcart.com https://*.surepass.io; worker-src 'self' https://*.flipkart.com blob:; connect-src 'self' *; base-uri 'self'
3.7 Proposed mitigation or fix	Ensure that your web server, application server, load balancer, etc. is properly configured to set the Content-Security-Policy header. Best solution for this is, without using wild card (*), we can specify the trusted sources and allow them only.