



[RITM9474447]
HK.APP.LDA.HKG.Homepage
Waybill Printing
Security Test Report

Version 1.0

Restricted

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Version Control

| Version number | Date | Prepared by | Reviewed by |
|----------------|------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1.0 | 06/06/2025 | Raushan Kumar | Rajesh Kumar Munimadugu |

1 Introduction

1.1 Scope of Work

Information Security Services was engaged to perform a Web application or Web Services assessment based on OWASP Top 10 Web standards with Testing Guide Checklist and ISTM ASVS L0 Controls for DHL Express on HK.APP.LDA.HKG.Homepage Waybill Printing Application. The tools used during penetration testing include BurpSuite, SSLScan, SQLmap, as well as any other tools identified as necessary by the tester to ensure a thorough security assessment.

Vulnerabilities tests included in the assessment:

OWASP Top 10 - Web (2021)

- A01 Broken Access Control
- A02 Cryptographic Failures
- A03 Injection
- A04 Insecure Design
- A05 Security Misconfiguration
- A06 Vulnerable and Outdated Components
- A07 Identification and Authentication Failures
- A08 Software and Data Integrity Failures
- A09 Security Logging and Monitoring Failures
- A10 Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF)

1.2 Test Environment

The objectives of the assessment consisted of the following activities defined prior the start of the engagement:

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Application ID | APM0002782 |
| Application Name | HK.APP.LDA.HKG.Homepage Waybill Printing |
| Application Interfacing | External |
| Test Scope | Web |
| Production URL | https://apps.dhl.com.hk/print_waybill |

| Test Duration | Application Environment | Target | Test Authentication | Note |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 03 June 2025 – 06 June 2025 | Test | https://mykullstc000536.apis.dhl.com/print_waybill/ | User accounts: Test Credential | Full Test |

1.3 Disclaimer

The testing was performed at a “point-in-time” that followed OWASP Top 10 methodologies. The testing is not intended to identify all existing vulnerabilities and security weaknesses, nor does it claim or represent that any applications are free of vulnerabilities or immune to attacks. The security test included Dynamic Application Security Testing (DAST) and was conducted exclusively on the application layer. This report is created solely for the use and benefit of DHL Express and should not be disclosed to any third parties, nor may it be relied upon by any parties other than DHL Express. Any application maintenance, reconfigurations, or changes in general that have occurred following the assessment, may alter the findings and recommendations in this report.

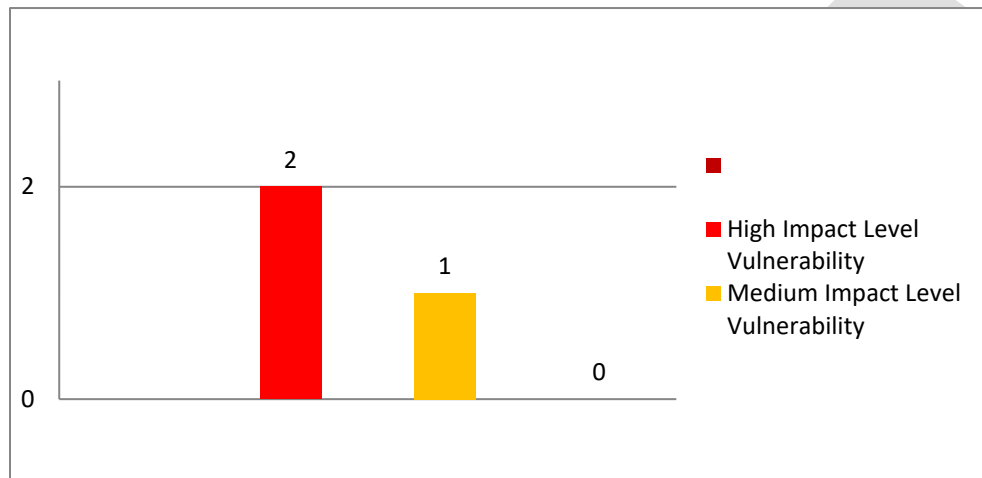
BitSight score is an independent security rating of companies which is closely monitored by DHL customers, investors, vendors. BitSight related vulnerabilities can have significant impact on DHL security posture and reputation, affecting the business and potentially leading to breaches or compromised data.

It is crucial to address all vulnerabilities in timely manner to mitigate the risks. Please consider them equally important in case of internally facing applications. Those are exposed to internal threat and at some point may be also exposed to outside DHL network (planned, deliberate or by accident).

2 Executive Summary

2.1 General Impression

The breakdown of server security vulnerabilities discovered. A total of one (1) Critical impact level, 1 High and one (1) Medium level vulnerabilities were discovered.



Remaining Open Pentest Findings (From Previous Pentests)

| Finding ID | Finding Title | Severity |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| OBS0074982 | Improper Session Management | Medium |
| OBS0074983 | Improper Cookie Attributes | Medium |

New Pentest Findings

| No | Findings | Severity | (CVSS) Version 3.1 Score | STATUS |
|----|------------------------|----------|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Response Manipulation | High | 9.1 | Open |
| 2 | Missing Authentication | High | 8.2 | Open |
| 3 | Lack of Rate Limit | Medium | 5.3 | Open |

3 Detailed Technical Findings

3.1 Detailed Penetration Test Findings

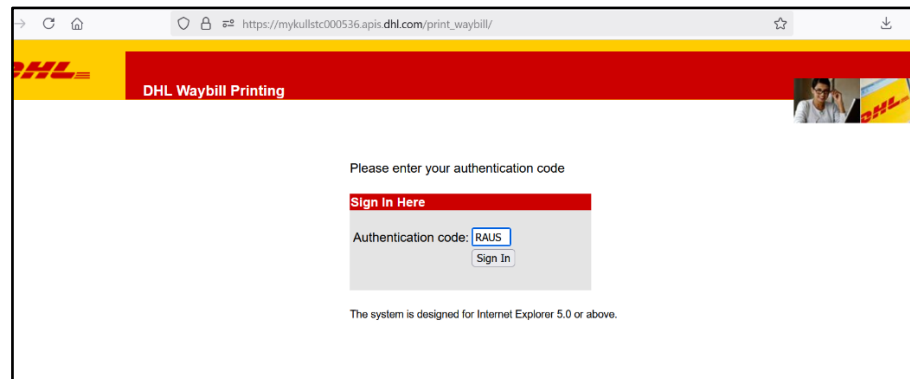
This section contains details of the security weaknesses, associated risks and recommendations to reduce the exposures identified during the web application penetration testing.

3.1.1 Response Manipulation

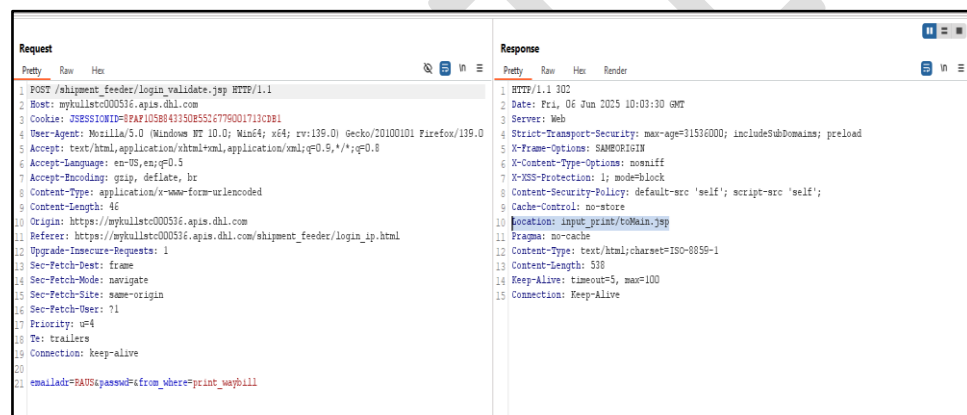
| | | |
|--|---|-------------|
| Finding | Response Manipulation Leads to Authentication Bypass | Open |
| OWASP Category | A01:2021 - Broken Access Control | |
| Relative Risk | HIGH | |
| Description | The Response manipulation is a web security vulnerability that involves modifying server responses such as status codes, headers, or body content in a way that can alter the intended application behavior. When improperly handled, it may allow attackers to bypass authentication or access controls by tricking the client or server into believing that a request has been successfully authorized. | |
| Impact | It may allow attackers to bypass authentication, leading to unauthorized access to protected resources. | |
| Remediation, Recommendations & References | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Validate all authentication and authorization checks on the server side.• Avoid relying on client-side logic or responses to enforce security decisions.• If credentials are valid, generate a secure session token (e.g., cookie or JWT).• Ensure the session token is validated on each protected request. | |

Detailed Evidence / Exploitation Steps

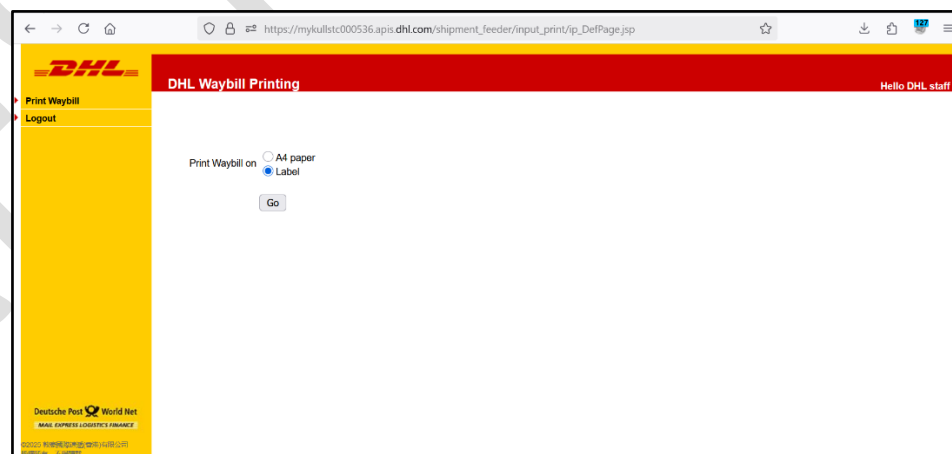
Step 1. Open the application and enter the wrong credential.



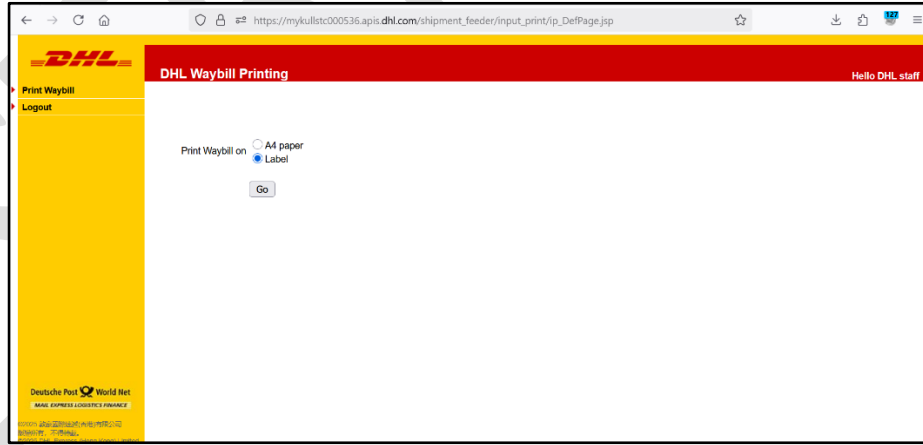
Step 2. Intercept the response and change the status code and add header "Location: input_print/toMain.jsp".

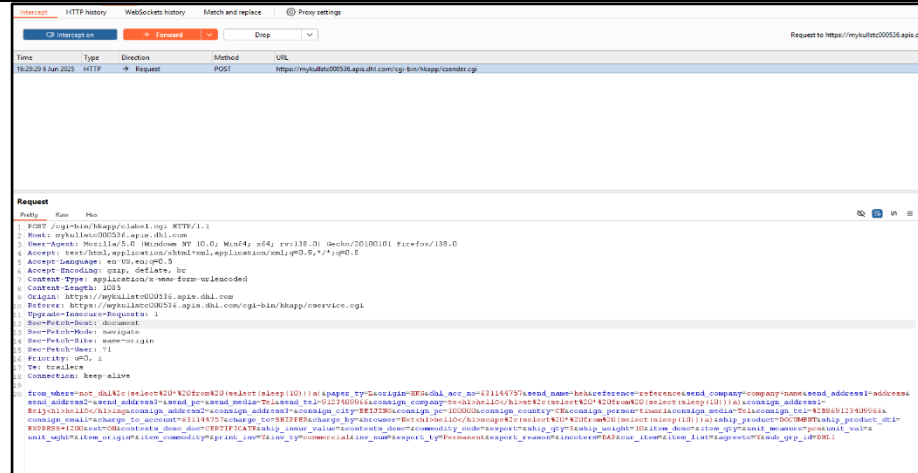


Step 3. Forward the response to browser and observe, the user is logged in successfully.

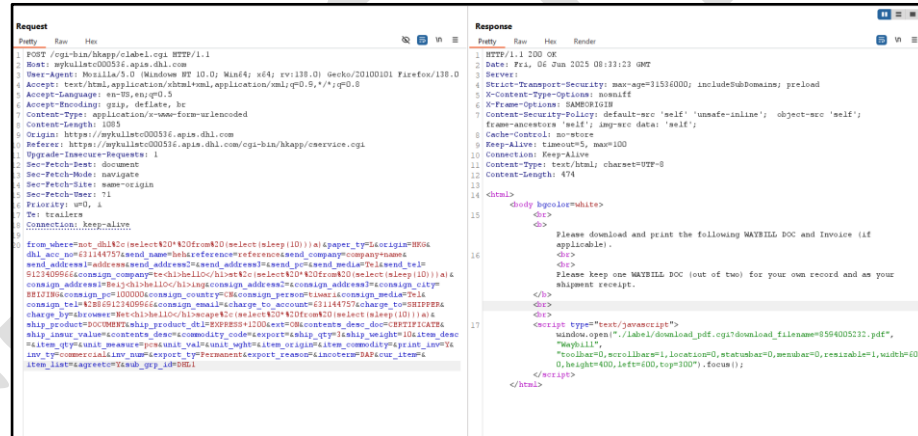


3.1.2 Missing Authentication

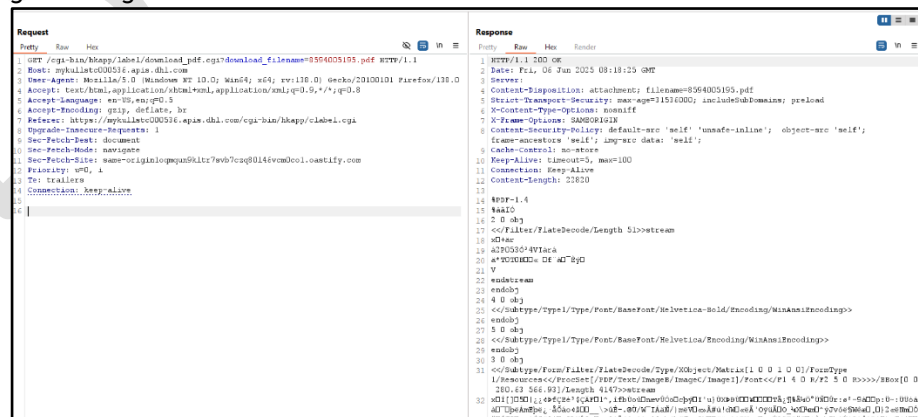
| | | |
|--|---|-------------|
| Finding | Missing Authentication for All the Functionality – Site wide | Open |
| OWASP Category | A01:2021 - Broken Access Control | |
| Relative Risk | HIGH | |
| Description | Missing Authentication occurs when an application or system fails to properly verify the identity of users before granting access to protected resources or functionality. This flaw allows unauthorized users to access sensitive data or perform actions without appropriate permissions, leading to potential security breaches. | |
| Impact | It may allow unauthorized access to sensitive data or functionality, risking data breaches and system compromise. | |
| Remediation, Recommendations & References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement robust authentication mechanisms for all protected endpoints and functionalities. • Implement robust authentication mechanisms for all protected endpoints and functionalities. • Use secure session management (e.g., JWT, HttpOnly cookies) to track authenticated users. | |
| Detailed Evidence / Exploitation Steps | <p>Step 1. Login into the application.</p> <p>Step 2. Select the A4 paper or Label and enter the details.</p>  <p>Step 3. Enter the details and intercept the vulnerable API. "https://mykullstc000536.apis.dhl.com/cgi-bin/hkapp/clabel.cgi"</p> | |



Step 4. Send the request to the repeater module and forward the request to the server.



Step 5. Observe the response, the server does not validate the user session and generating the bill.



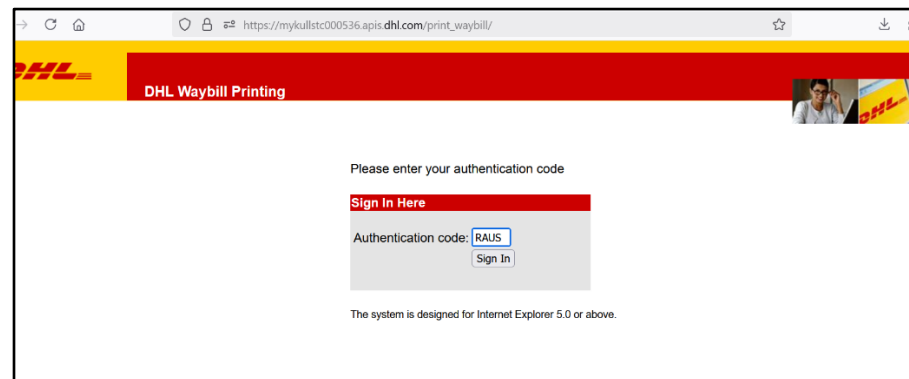
Note: The remediation should be enforced application-wide to ensure consistent access control and prevent privilege escalation vectors.

3.1.3 Lack of Rate Limit

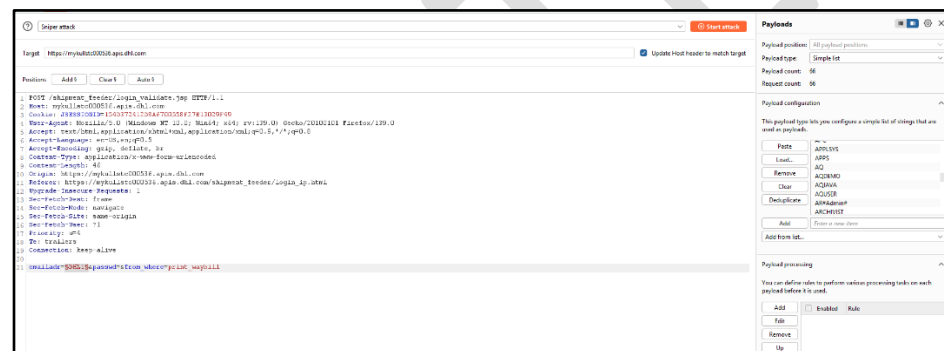
| | | |
|--|---|-------------|
| Finding | Lack of Rate Limit | Open |
| OWASP Category | A07:2021 - Identification and Authentication Failures | |
| Relative Risk | MEDIUM | |
| Description | Rate Limiting is a security control that restricts the number of requests a user or system can make to an application or API within a specified time frame. It helps prevent abuse, such as brute-force attacks, denial-of-service (DoS), and excessive resource consumption, by limiting repeated or rapid requests. | |
| Impact | It's may allow attackers to perform brute-force, denial-of-service, or resource exhaustion, authentication bypass attacks by sending excessive requests. | |
| Remediation, Recommendations & References | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply CAPTCHA or other challenge-response tests after repeated failed attempts.• Implement rate limiting on all critical endpoints to restrict the number of requests per user or IP within a defined time window.• Use throttling mechanisms to slow down or block excessive requests automatically. | |

Detailed Evidence / Exploitation Steps

Step 1. Open the application and enter the auth code.

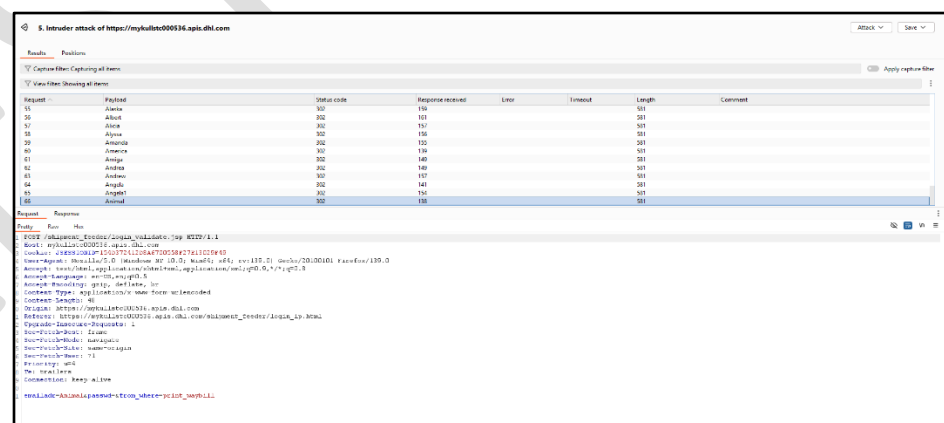


Step 2. Intercept the vulnerable request and send it to the intruder module.



Step 3. Set the payload positions and start the attack.

Step 4. After sending the multiple request it is observed that, the application does not block the request.



4 Appendix : Web application Test Cases

| | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1.0 INFORMATION GATHERING | |
| Manually explore the site (test user roles, application logic) | Passed |
| Crawl site for missed or hidden content ^(ASVS L0) | Passed |
| Identify application entry points | Passed |
| Perform Web Application Fingerprinting ^(ASVS L0) | Passed |
| Identify technologies used ^(ASVS L0) | Passed |
| Review Webserver Metafiles for Information Leakage ^(ASVS L0) | Passed |
| 2.0 CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT | |
| Check for commonly used application and administrative URLs ^(ASVS L0) | Passed |
| Check for old, backup and unreferenced files | Passed |
| Test file extensions handling | N/A |
| Test for security HTTP headers (e.g. X-Frame-Options, HSTS, referrer) [BitSight Related] ^(ASVS L0) | Passed |
| Test for HTTP Methods | Passed |
| Test for Cross-Domain Sub resource Integrity Check [BitSight Related] | Passed |
| Test for Content Security Policy Misconfiguration [BitSight Related] | Passed |
| Test for JavaScript Libraries with Known Vulnerabilities [BitSight Related] ^(ASVS L0) | Passed |
| Test for Software with Known Vulnerabilities ^(ASVS L0) | N/A/ |
| Test for Content-Type HTTP Response header ^(ASVS L0) | Passed |
| Test for Debug mode ^(ASVS L0) | Passed |
| Identify Default Files and Directories and application-specific defaults ^(ASVS L0) | Passed |
| 3.0 SESSION MANAGEMENT | |
| Testing for Cookie Attributes (Secure, samesite flag) [BitSight Related] ^(ASVS L0) | Failed |
| Testing for CSRF | Passed |
| Check for Session Token in URL [BitSight Related] ^(ASVS L0) | Passed |
| Testing for Password recovery/reset vulnerabilities | N/A |
| Testing for Session Timeout | Passed |
| Testing for Session Fixation | Failed |
| Testing for CSRF tokens missing [BitSight Related] (Only if CSRF present) | N/A/ |
| Test for Insecure session storage ^(ASVS L0) | Passed |
| 3.0 SECURE TRANSMISSION | |
| Check SSL Version and Weak Ciphers [BitSight Related] ^(ASVS L0) | Passed |
| Check for Digital Certificate Validity (Duration, Signature and CN) | Passed |
| Authentication on Insecure Channel [BitSight Related] | Passed |
| Mixed Content [BitSight Related] | Passed |
| 4.0 ERROR HANDLING | |
| Testing for Improper Error Handling (Internal Server Error, Stack Traces) [BitSight Related] ^(ASVS L0) | Passed |
| 5.0 AUTHENTICATION | |
| Test for user enumeration | N/A |
| Test for authentication bypass | Failed |
| Test for default logins ^(ASVS L0) | Passed |
| Test for brute force protection | Failed |
| Test password quality rules ^(ASVS L0) | N/A |
| CMS Administration Portal Exposed [BitSight Related] ^(ASVS L0) | N/A |
| External Service Interaction (DNS/HTTP/HTTPS) | Passed |
| User registration related vulnerabilities | N/A |
| Testing for Weak security question/answer ^(ASVS L0) | N/A |
| Testing for weak password change or reset functionalities ^(ASVS L0) | N/A |
| Testing for MFA-related issues ^(ASVS L0) | N/A |
| Verify that passwords are stored in a form that is resistant to offline attacks. Passwords SHALL be salted and hashed using an approved one-way key derivation or | Covered in Architecture review |

| | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| password hashing function. Key derivation and password hashing functions take a password, a salt, and a cost factor as inputs when generating a password hash ^(ASVS L0) | |
| Verify passwords, integrations with databases and third-party systems, seeds and internal secrets, and API keys are managed securely and not included in the source code or stored within source code repositories. Such storage SHOULD resist offline attacks. The use of a secure software key store (L1), hardware trusted platform module (TPM), or a hardware security module (L3) is recommended for password storage ^(ASVS L0) | Covered in Architecture review |
| 6.0 AUTHORIZATION | |
| Testing for Horizontal access issue (IDOR) | Failed |
| Testing for Vertical access issues (privilege escalation) | N/A |
| Sensitive information disclosure in GET URI ^(ASVS L0) | Passed |
| Test for missing authorization | Failed |
| Testing for Directory Listing [BitSight Related] | Passed |
| Testing for Local File Inclusion | Passed |
| 7.0 CLIENT-SIDE | |
| Testing for CORS (CORS violation, Overly Permissive CORS) [BitSight Related] | Passed |
| Testing for HTML injection | Passed |
| Testing for Reverse Tabnabbing [BitSight Related] | N/A/ |
| 8.0 DATA VALIDATION | |
| Testing for injection (SQL, XSS, XXE,SSRF etc) | Passed |
| Testing for command injection | Passed |
| Testing for Open Redirection | Passed |
| Testing on File Upload | N/A |
| Testing for HTTP Request Smuggling | Passed |
| 9.0 BUSINESS LOGIC | |
| Test for feature misuse | Passed |
| Test for trust relationships (access control for user performing certain action) | Passed |
| Test for integrity of data | Failed |