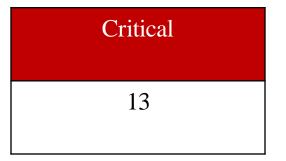
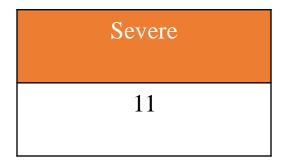
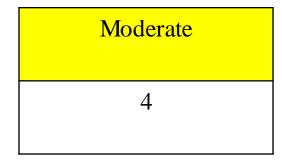
Security Status – Extremely Vulnerable

- Hacker can steal all records from the databases of the website. (SQLi)
- Hacker can take control of complete server including View, Add, Edit, delete files and folders. (Shell Upload)
- Hacker can change source code of application to host malware, phishing pages or even explicit content. (Shell Upload)
- Hacker can inject client side code into applications and trick users by changing how page looks to steal information or spoil the name of the company. (XSS)
- Hacker can execute any commands to extract information from website and deface it. (Admin panel access)
- Hacker can easily view default and debug pages, can easily guess the default passwords and can exploit all the vulnerability related to the third party components used. (Security misconfiguration)

Vulnerability Statistics







Low 6

Vulnerabilities

No	Severity	Vulnerabilities	Count
1	Critical	SQL Injections	3
2	Severe	Reflected and Stored Cross Site Scripting	2
3	Severe	Insecure Direct Object Reference	3
4	Critical	Rate Limiting Issues	1
5	Critical	Insecure File Uploads	1
6	Moderate	Client side filter bypass	1
7	Critical	Components with Known Vulnerability	3
8	Critical	Default Admin Password	1
9	Low	Descriptive Error Messages	1
10	Low	Default Files and Pages	5

Vulnerabilities

No	Severity	Vulnerabilities	Count
11	Critical	Remote File Inclusion	1
12	Moderate	Directory Listing	2
13	Moderate	PII Leakage	1
14	Severe	Open Redirection	1
15	Severe	Bruteforce Exploitation of Coupon Codes	1
16	Critical	Command Execution Vulnerability	2
17	Severe	Forced Browsing	2
18	Severe	Cross-Site Request Forgery	2
19	Critical	Seller Account Access	1

1. SQL Injection

Below mentioned URL in the **online e-commerce portal** is vulnerable to SQL injection attack

SQL Injection (Critical)

Affected URL:

• http://13.234.115.86/products.php?cat=1

Affected Parameters:

• cat (GET parameter)

Payload:

• cat=1'

1. SQL Injection

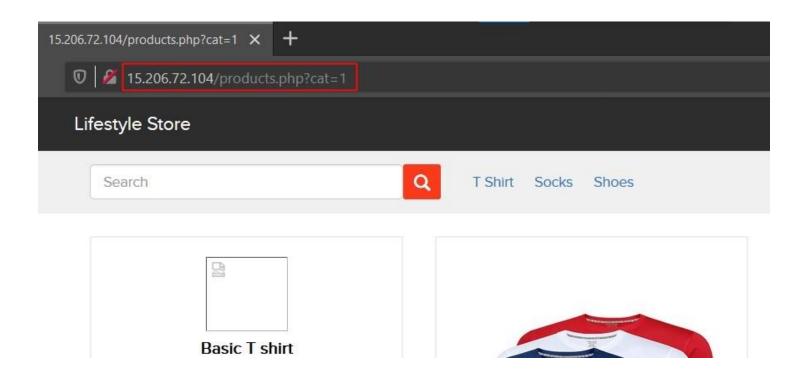
Here are other similar SQLi in the application

SQL Injection (Critical)

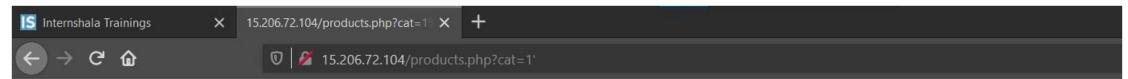
Affected URL:

- http://13.234.115.86/products.php?cat=2
- http://13.234.115.86/products.php?cat=3

• Navigate to the Main Page of the website where you will see categories option click on "T Shirt" or "Socks" or "Shoes" to get into this URL, you will see products as per the category you have chosen but notice the GET parameter in the URL.

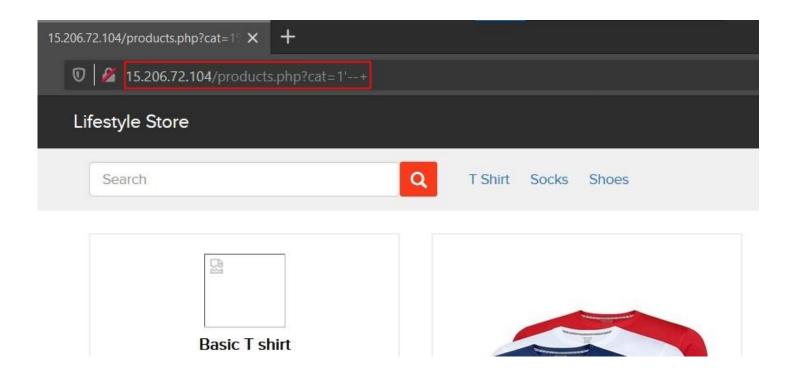


• Now, we apply **single quote** in category parameter(i.e. GET parameter): **15.206.72.104/products.php?cat=1** and we get complete **MySQL error.**



You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near "1" LIMIT 0, 9' at line 1

• We then put --+: **15.206.72.104/products.php?cat=1'--+** and the error is removed **confirming SQL injection:**



Proof of Concept (PoC)

• Attacker can execute SQL commands as shown below. Here we have used the payload below to extract the database name and MySQL version information:

http://15.206.72.104/products.php?cat=1'union select 1,database(),2,version(),3,4,5--+







PoC – attacker can dump arbitrary data

- No of databases: 2
 - hacking_training_project
 - information_schema
- No of tables in hacking_training_project: 10
 - brands
 - cart items
 - categories
 - customers
 - order_items
 - orders
 - product_reviews
 - products
 - sellers
 - users

```
vailable databases [2]:
*] hacking_training_project
*] information_schema
```

Business Impact – Extremely High

Using this vulnerability, attacker can execute arbitrary SQL commands on Lifestyle store server and gain complete access to internal databases along with all customer data inside it.

Below is the screenshot of users table which shows user credentials being leaked, although the password is encrypted yet vulnerable and can be misused by hackers.

Attacker can use this information to login to admin panels and gain complete admin level access to the website which could lead to complete compromise of the server and all other servers connected to it.

-е 58 ba е:	:54] [INFO] the back-end rver operating system: I plication technology: No nd DBMS: MySQL >= 5.6 :54] [INFO] fetching end se: hacking_training_pro- users tries]	tries of column	n(s) 'email, id, name, password, phone_number, user_name' for ta	able 'users' in database 'hack	cing_training_pro
īţ	name	+ user_name	password	 email	phone_number
)	admin Donald Duck Brutus Chandan Popeye the sailor man Radhika Nandan Murthy Adapa John Albert Bob Jack Bulla Boy hunter asd acdc hacker	admin Donal234 Pluto98 chandan Popeye786 Radhika Nandan MurthyAdapa john bob jack bulla hunter asd acdc hacker1	\$2y\$10\$xkmdvrxSCxqdyWSrDx5YSe1NAwX.7pQ2nQmaTCovH4CFssxgyJTki \$2y\$10\$PM.7nBSP5FMaldXiM/S3s./p5xR6GTKvjry7ysJtxOkBqOJURAHSO \$2y\$10\$xkmdvrxSCxqdyWSrDx5YSe1NAwX.7pQ2nQmaTCovH4CFssxgyJTki \$2y\$10\$4cZBEIrgthXdvT1hwUlivuFELe03rR.GIcdp03NjrlS0Vei0KLVDa \$2y\$10\$Fkv1RfwYTioW0w2CaZtAQuXVnhGAUjt/If/yTqkNPC5zTrsVm7EeC \$2y\$10\$RYxNhOyV/G4g70tFwpqYaexvHi8rF6XXui8kT1WtrfqhTutCA8JC. \$2y\$10\$RCRNLMEiG79ZFXE1Hg.R.o95334U0xmZu4.9MqzR5614ucwnk59K \$2y\$10\$mzQGzD4sDSj2EunpCioe4eK18c1Abs0T2P1a1P6eV1DPR.11UubDG \$2y\$10\$mzQGzD4sDSj2EunpCioe4eK18c1Abs0T2P1a1P6eV1DPR.11UubDG \$2y\$10\$mzQGzD4sDSj2EunpCioe4eK18c1Abs0T2P1a1P6eV1DPR.11UubDG \$2y\$10\$mzQGzD4sDSj2EunpCioe4eK18c1Abs0T2P1a1P6eV1DPR.11UubDG \$2y\$10\$mzQGzD4sDSj2EunpCioe4eK18c1Abs0T2P1a1P6eV1DPR.11UubDG \$2y\$10\$mzQGzD4sDSj2EunpCioe4eK18c1Abs0T2P1a1P6eV1DPR.11UubDG \$2y\$10\$mzQGzD4sDSj2EunpCioe4eK18c1Abs0T2P1a1P6eV1DPR.11UubDG \$2y\$10\$kiUikn3HPFbuyTtK751LNurxzqCOLX3eMGy0/Ux16J0oG37dCGKLq \$2y\$10\$xJnyN1kRJ76m9ItMZ4N510eRxy6Gkqi9N/UBCJu5ZeO7eM7N4PTHu \$2y\$10\$HT5oiRMetqaZ7xGZPE9s2.Mk1yF4PnyDJHCWbm2w/xuKpjEEI/zjG \$2y\$10\$HT5oiRMetqaZ7xGZPE9s2.Mk1yF4PnyDJHCWbm2w/xuKpjEEI/zjG \$2y\$10\$HT5oiRMetqaZ7xGZPE9s2.Mk1yF4PnyDJHCWbm2w/xuKpjEEI/zjG \$2y\$10\$At5pFZnRWpjCD/yNnJWDL.L3Cc4Cv0W8Q/WEHmWzBFqVIkBQFpCF2 \$2y\$10\$St5PZnRWpjCD/yNnJWDL.L3Cc4Cv0W8Q/WEHmWzBFqVIkBQFpCF2 \$2y\$10\$KWdTzamsoIBoVMmDjrj6Yu5vWxi2z.GFvJS2GSA5xAzxfSSNyn7d6	admin@lifestylestore.com donald@lifestylestore.com Pluto@lifestylestore.com chandan@lifestylestore.com popeye@lifestylestore.com radhika@lifestylestore.com Nandan@lifestylestore.com murthy@internshala.com jhon@gmail.com bob@building.com jack@ronald.com bulla@ranto.com konezo@web-experts.net asd@asd.com cewi@next-mail.info hacker1@gmail.com	8521479630 9489625136 8912345670 7854126395 9745612300 9512300052 7845129630 8365738264 6598325015 8576308560 9848478231 7645835473 978877777 9876543210 999999999

Recommendation

Take the following precautions to avoid exploitation of SQL injections:

- Prepared Statements: Use SQL prepared statements available in all web development languages and frameworks to avoid attacker being able to modify SQL query.
- Character encoding: If you are taking input that requires you to accept special characters, encode it. Example. Convert all 'to \', "to \", \ to \. It is also suggested to follow a standard encoding for all special characters such has HTML encoding, URL encoding etc
- Do not run Database Service as admin/root user
- Disable/remove default accounts, passwords and databases
- Assign each Database user only the required permissions and not all permissions

References

- https://www.owasp.org/index.php/SQL_Injection
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_injection

2. Reflected Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

Below mentioned parameters are vulnerable to reflected XSS,

Cross Site Scripting (Severe)

Affected URL:

• http://3.6.40.63/search/search.php?q=(here)

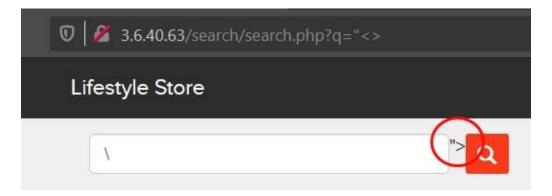
Affected Parameters:

• q

Payload:

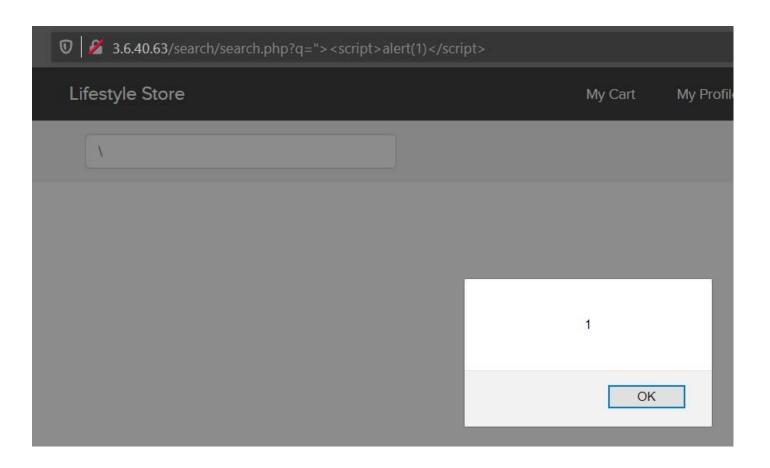
• "><script>alert(1)</script>

- Log in to your account.
- Then go to My Cart and then click on SHOP NOW button and type "> in the Search Box.
- You will notice that the code being reflected on the website.



PoC – custom script was executed

- Now, put the payload instead of " after the q parameter: "><script>alert(1)</script>
- As you can see we executed custom JS causing popup.



2. Stored Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

Below mentioned parameters are vulnerable to stored XSS,

Cross Site Scripting (Severe)

Affected URL:

• http://13.232.162.26/products/details.php?p_id=(*all id's*)

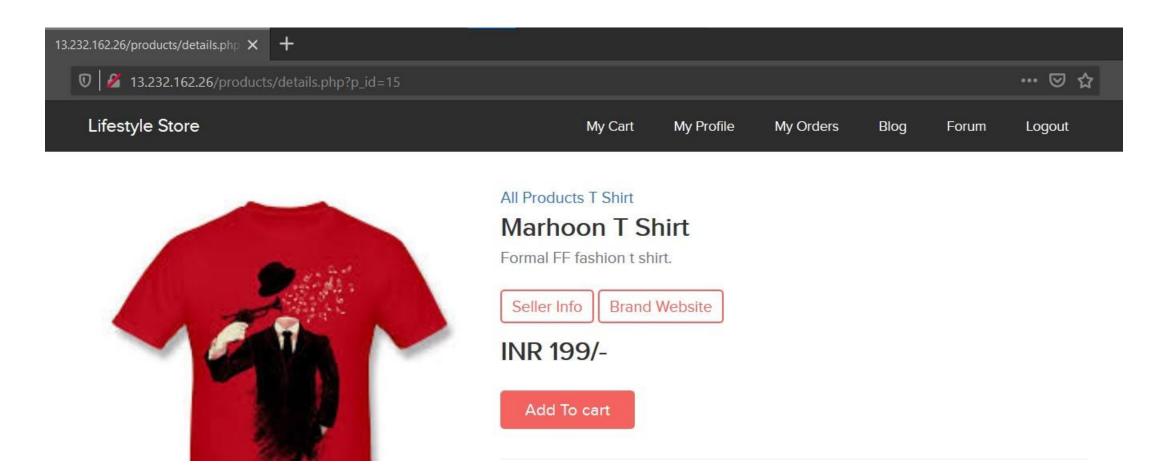
Affected Parameters:

• customer review text field

Payload:

<script>alert(1)</script>

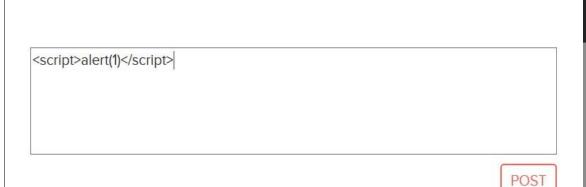
Log in to your account. Then go to **My Cart** and then click on **SHOP NOW** button and select any product, Or Navigate to http://13.232.162.26/products/details.php?p_id=15 (here I selected product number 15).

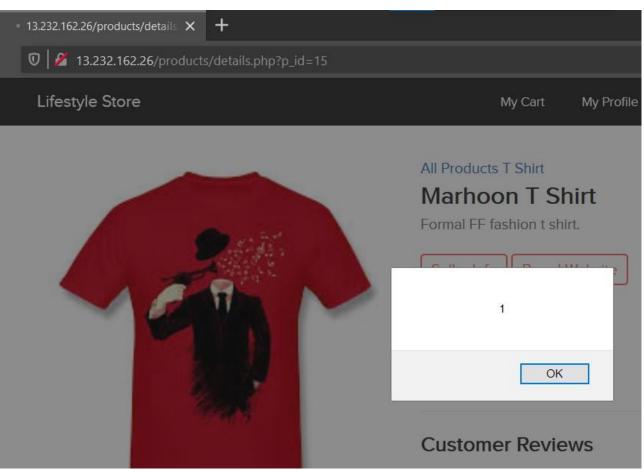


PoC – the script was executed

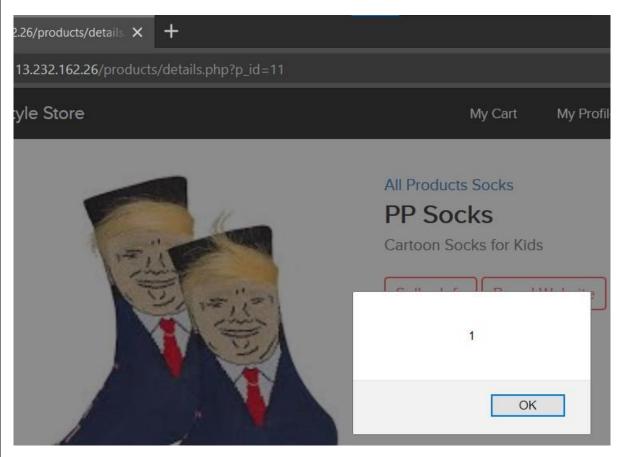
Put the payload as a customer review in the review field: <script>alert(1)</script>

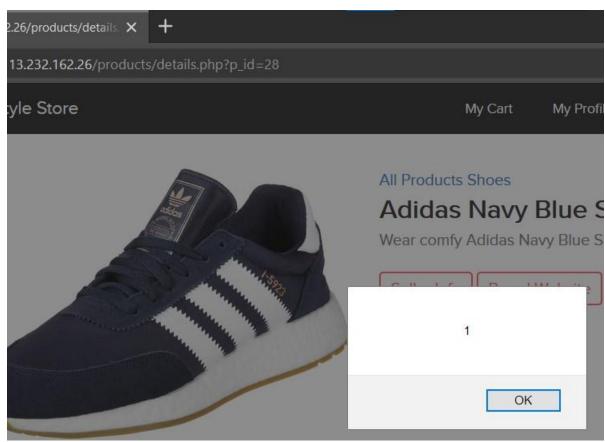
As you can see we executed custom JS causing popup.





PoC





Business Impact – High

• As attacker can inject arbitrary HTML CSS and JS via the review text field, attacker can put any content on the page like phishing pages, install malware on victim's device and even host explicit content that could compromise the reputation of the organization.

- All the attacker needs to do is to type in the malicious script in the review field and then anyone opening the link can be attacked by the hacker and victim would see hacker controlled content on the website. As the user trusts the website, he/she will trust the content too.
- As PoC, a short screen recording has been attached along with in screen rec/stored cross site scripting poc.mp4

Recommendation

Take the following precautions:

- Sanitize all user input and block characters you do not want.
- Convert special HTML characters like "<> into HTML entities " %22 < > before printing them on the website.

References

- https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/xss/
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-site_scripting
- https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_entities.asp

3. Insecure Direct Object Reference

Insecure Direct
Object
Reference
(Critical)

The My Orders section of the website suffers from an Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR) that allows attacker get access to other customers order details along with shipping details and payment modes,

Affected URL:

• http://13.127.165.218/orders/orders.php?customer=(*all customer id's*)

Affected Parameters:

• customer (GET parameters)

3. Insecure Direct Object Reference

Insecure Direct
Object
Reference
(Critical)

Similar issue is found on below modules too,

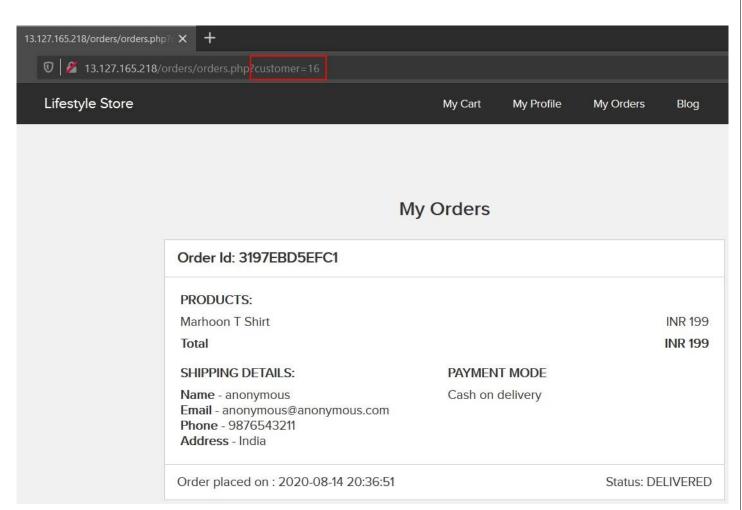
Affected URL:

- http://13.127.165.218/products/details.php?p_id=(*all id's*)
- http://3.6.40.63/forum/index.php?u=/user/profile/(any id)

Affected Parameters:

- p_id (GET parameters)
- u=/user/profile/(*any id*)

- Login to your account and go to My Orders section.
- Your **My Orders** section will be shown to you.
- Notice the URL: http://13.127.165.218/orders/orders.ph p?customer=16
- It contains customer id of the user and we get the order details along with shipping details and payment mode of our user.

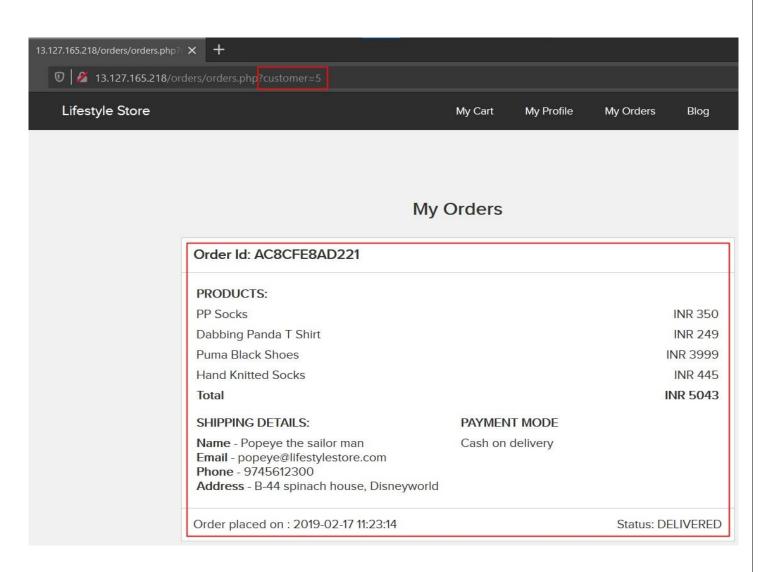


• Since, the customer id is clearly visible, let's intercept the request and brute force the customer id's of all available customers.

Request A	Payload	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment	
1	1	302			505		
2	2	200			6419		
3	3	200			6430		
4	4	302			505		
5	5	200			7080		
6	6	302			505		
7	7	302			505		
8	8	200			9718		
9	9	200			3019		
10	10	200			3019		
11	11	200			3019		
12	12	200			3019		
13	13	200			15383		
14	14	200			6056		
15	15	200			3019		
16	16	200			6072		
17	17	302			505		
18	18	302			505		
19	19	302			505		
20	20	302			505		

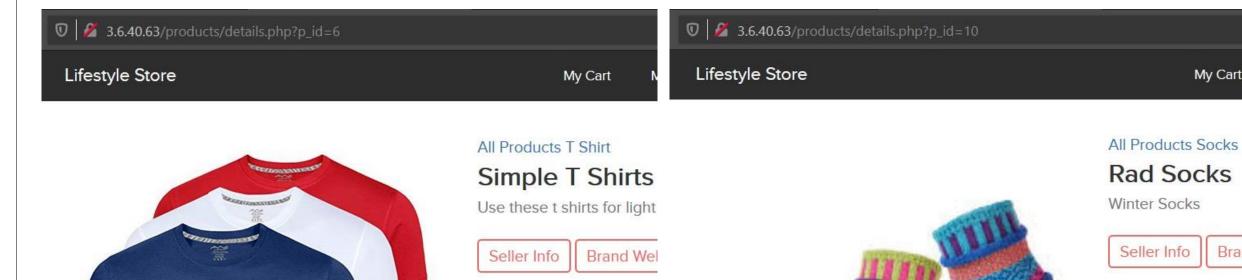
PoC – accessing other customer's details

- Now, we change the **customer** id to 5.
- We get the **order details** along with shipping details and payment mode of other customers(here the user with customer id = 5).



PoC

Just by changing the *product id*, other products can be seen.



INR 550/-

My Cart

Bran

INR 300/-

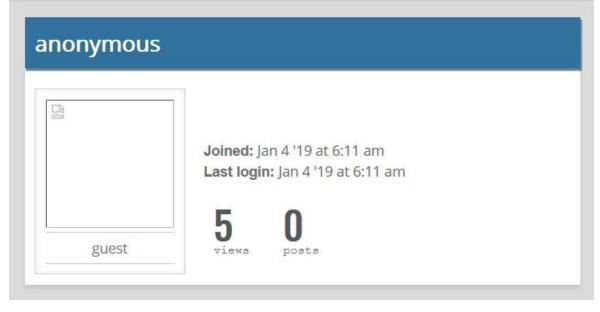
PoC

• Just by changing the *profile id*, other user's profile can be seen.



1 2 3.6.40.63/forum/index.php?u=/user/profile/1





Business Impact – Extremely High

- A malicious hacker can read order information of any user just by knowing the customer id. This discloses critical order information of users including:
 - Name
 - Mobile Number
 - Email Address
 - Physical Address
 - Order Id
 - Bill Amount and Breakdown
 - Payment Mode
- This can be used by malicious hackers to carry out targeted phishing attacks on the users and the information can also be sold to competitors/black-market.
- More over, as there is no rate limiting checks, attacker can brute force the customer id for all possible values and get bill information of each and every user of the organization resulting is a massive information leakage.
- As a PoC, order details of few users are dumped in the folder named "customer order details"

Recommendation

Take the following precautions:

- Make sure each user can only see his/her data only.
- Use proper rate limiting checks on the number of request comes from a single user in a small amount of time.
- Implement proper authentication and authorization checks to make sure that the user has permission to the data he/she is requesting.

References

- https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Insecure_Configuration_Management
- https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Top_10_2013-A4-
 Insecure_Direct_Object_References

4. Rate Limiting Issues

Account
Takeover Using
OTP Bypass
(Critical)

The below mentioned login page allows login via OTP which can be brute forced,

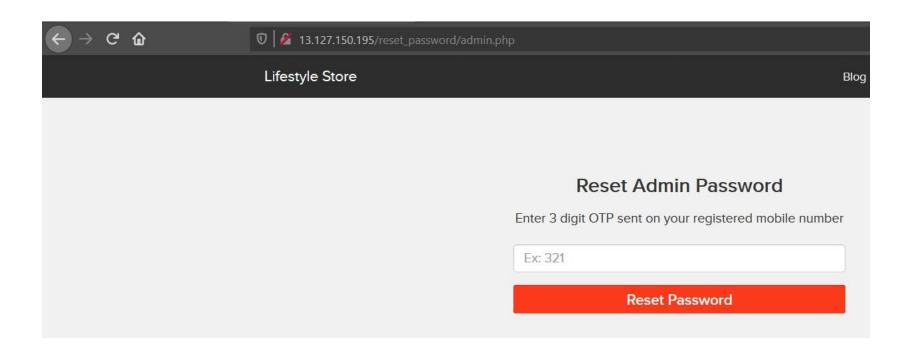
Affected URL:

• http://13.127.150.195/login/admin.php

Affected Parameters:

• otp (POST parameters)

• Navigate to http://13.127.150.195/login/admin.php, you will see a "Forgot your password?" hyperlink which asks for OTP which is sent to admin's phone number, write any 3-digit number (i.e. any number from 100 - 999) and Intercept the request with Burp Suite.



• Following request will be generated containing **OTP parameter**(GET).

```
GET /reset_password/admin.php?otp=321 HTTP/1.1

Host: 13.127.165.218

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:79.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/79.0

Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8

Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate

DNT: 1

Connection: close

Referer: http://13.127.165.218/reset_password/admin.php

Cookie: key=552ABD04-CFD0-C7D1-748F-BC95609DB4BA; PHPSESSID=f0oo867v5u2b119sdmr3f104f1; X-XSRF-T0KEN=
970697408eea306a899b13e749a74c0593229c8le44484d97ffcfb9d2078elcf

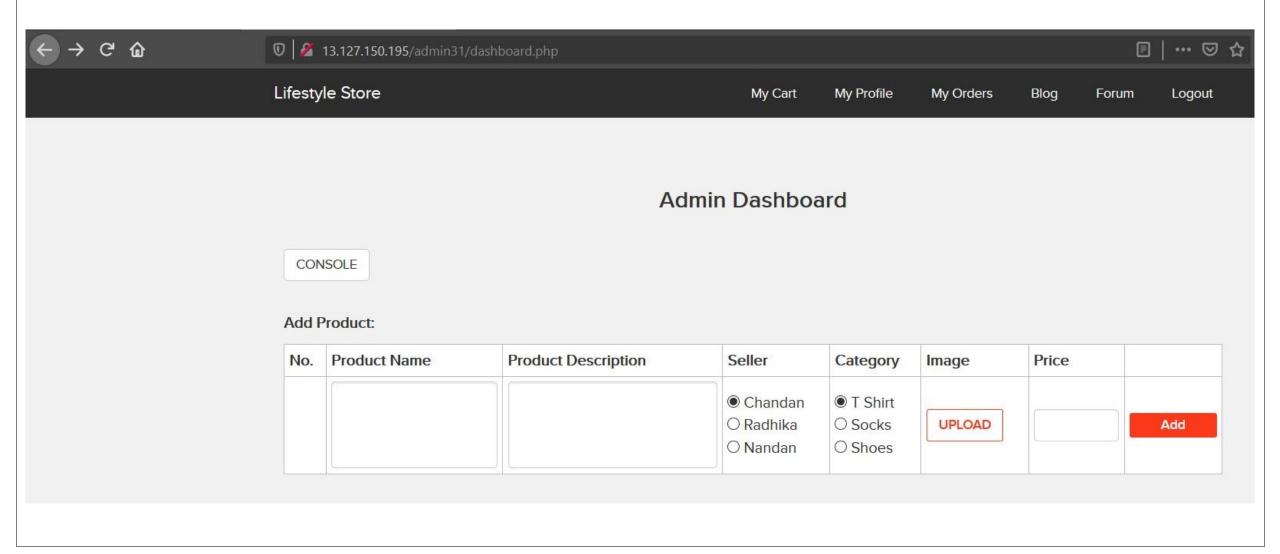
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

- We shoot the request with all possible combinations of 3 Digit OTPs and upon a successful hit, we get a response containing user details(i.e. the correct OTP). We can use this OTP to reset admin password and then use the new admin password to login as administrator.
- OTP for this Session was **760**.

```
1 GET /reset_password/admin.php?otp=§321§ HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 13.127.165.218
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:79.0) Gecko/20100101
Firefox/79.0
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 DNT: 1
8 Connection: close
9 Referer: http://13.127.165.218/reset_password/admin.php
10 Cookie: key=552ABD04-CFD0-C7D1-748F-BC95609DB4BA; PHPSESSID=
f000867v5u2b119sdmr3f104f1; X-XSRF-TOKEN=
970697408eea306a899b13e749a74c0593229c81e44484d97ffcfb9d2078elcf
11 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

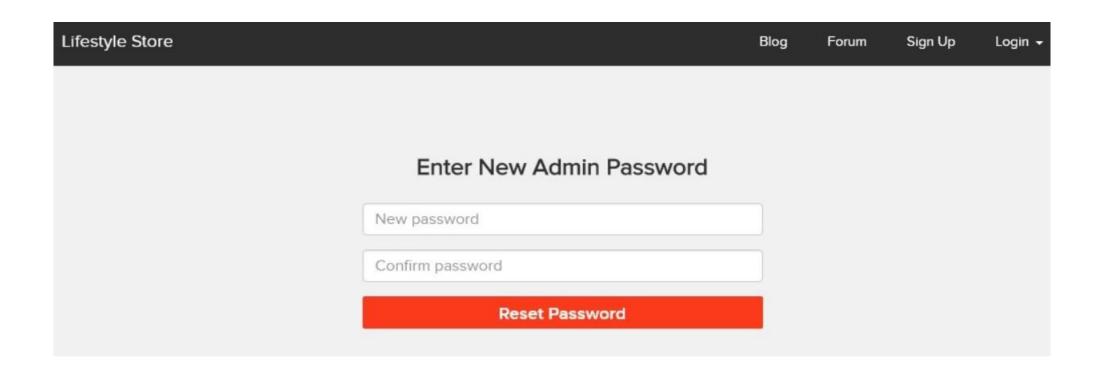
Request A	Payload	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment	
654	753	200	U		4380	1	
655	754	200			4380		
656	755	200			4380		
657	756	200			4380		
658	757	200			4380		
659	758	200			4380		
660	759	200			4380		
661	760	200			4476		
662	761	200			4380		
663	762	200			4380		
664	763	200			4380		
665	764	200			4380		
666	765	200			4380		
667	766	200			4380		
cco	767	200			4200		

PoC – access to admin dashboard



Business Impact – Extremely High

- A Malicious hacker can gain complete access to admin account just by Brute-Forcing due to rate limiting flaw as a hacker can attempt as many times as he wants, as there is no bounds in no of tries. This leads to complete compromise of personal user data of every customer.
- Once the attacker logs in as admin, then he can carry out actions on behalf of the victim(admin) which could lead to serious financial loss to him/her, like he can change the name, picture and even price of the products.



Recommendation

Take the following precautions:

- Use proper **rate-limiting checks** on the no of OTP checking and Generation requests.
- Implement anti-bot measures such as **ReCAPTCHA** after multiple incorrect attempts.
- OTP should expire after certain amount of time like 2-5 minutes.
- OTP should be at least 6 digit and alphanumeric for more security.

References

- https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Testing_Multiple_Factors_Authentication_(OWASP-AT-009)
- https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Blocking_Brute_Force_Attacks

5. Insecure File Uploads

Insecure File
Uploads
(Critical)

Below mentioned URL is vulnerable to insecure file uploads,

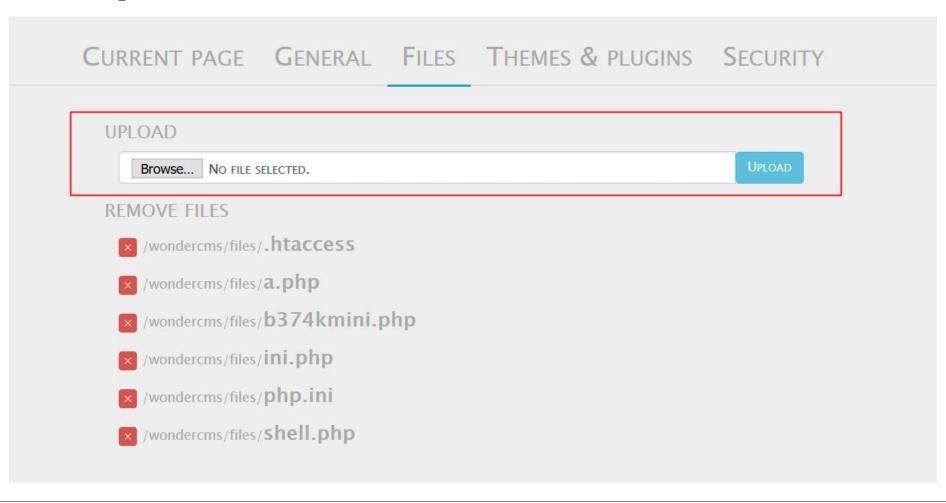
Affected URL:

• http://52.66.88.120/wondercms/

File Uploaded:

• backdoor shell (anonymous.php)

- Navigate to the **Blog** section of the website and login as admin.
- Now, navigate to the **Settings** and then go to **Files** option.
- You will notice an **Upload** section here,



• It looks like we can upload files here, let's try uploading a file **anonymous.php**

File uploaded.

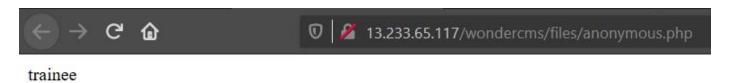
• And it's successfully uploaded.



PoC - any command can be executed

• Shell – anonymous.php

• The uploaded shell was **executed successfully**.



Business Impact – Extremely High

- The consequences of unrestricted file upload can vary:-
 - including complete system takeover, an overloaded file system or database.
 - forwarding attacks to back-end systems.
 - client-side attacks, or simple defacement.
 - It depends on what the application does with the uploaded file and especially where it is stored.

Recommendation

Take the following precautions:

- The file types allowed to be uploaded should be restricted to only those that are necessary for business functionality.
- Never accept a filename and its extension directly without having a whitelist filter.
- All the control characters and Unicode and the special characters should be discarded.

References

- https://owasp.org/www-community/vulnerabilities/Unrestricted_File_Upload
- https://www.hackingarticles.in/comprehensive-guide-on-unrestricted-file-upload/

6. Client Side Filter Bypass

Client Side Filter

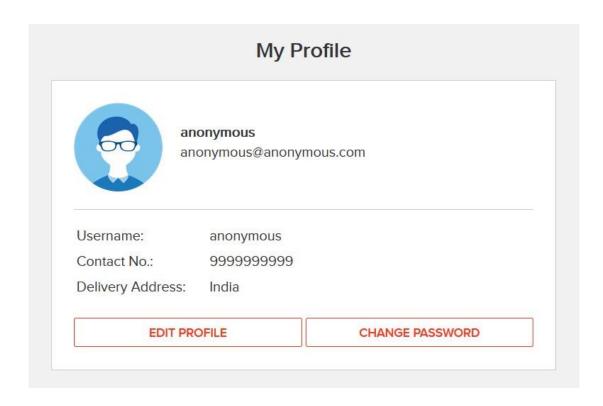
Bypass (Moderate)

Below mentioned URL is vulnerable to client side filter bypass.

Affected URL:

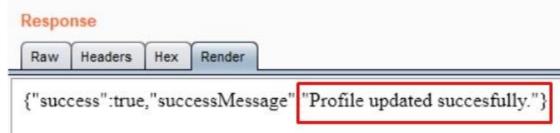
• http://3.6.40.63/profile/16/edit/

- Login to your account and go to My Profile section.
- Now, click on edit profile button, update any of your details, here I will go with phone number only.
- I updated my phone number from 9876543211 to 9999999999.
- Now, again click on UPDATE button and intercept the request with Burp Suite.

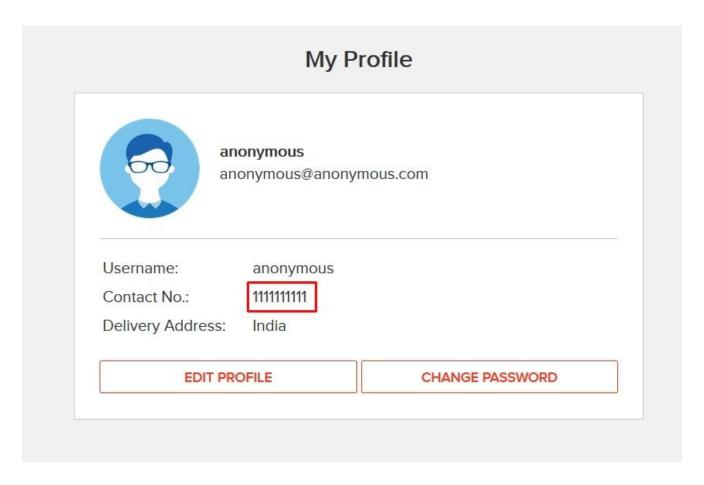


- Now, send the request to the **Repeater** and edit the phone number.
- I changed it from 9999999999 to 1111111111 and hit **Send**.





PoC – profile updated successfully



• As PoC, a short screen recording has been attached along with in screen rec/client side filter bypass poc.mp4

Business Impact – High

• This would only trouble the users who in turn might give negative feedback on your website.

Recommendation

Take the following precautions:

- Implement all critical checks on server side code only.
- Client-side checks must be treated as decorative only.
- All business logic must be implemented and checked on the server code. This includes user input, the flow of applications and even the URL/Modules a user is supposed to access or not.

References

- https://portswigger.net/support/using-burp-to-bypass-client-side-javascript-validation
- https://www.slideshare.net/SamBowne/cnit-129s-ch-5-bypassing-clientside-controls

7. Components with Known Vulnerabilities

Components
with Known
Vulnerabilities
(Critical)

Below mentioned URL contains components with known vulnerabilities.

Affected URL:

- http://15.206.159.87/wondercms/
- http://15.206.159.87/forum/

and the PHP Version.

• The php version of this website is **5.6.39-1** which is Out Dated.



• Latest php version is 7.4.8



Latest versions of PHP are PHP 7.2. 32, PHP 7.3. 20 and PHP 7.4. 8.

en.wikipedia.org > wiki > PHP ▼
PHP - Wikipedia

- Upon checking the versions of these components they turned out to be Out Dated.
- Versions being used,



Codoforum 3.3.1

WONDERCMS 2,3,1

Latest Versions available,

codologic.com → forum → topic → post-22950 ▼

Codoforum v.4.6 released - A new future for FreiChat ...

Apr 14, 2019 - 8 posts - 3 authors

Key Facts

CMS name	WonderCMS	
Current version (stable)	2.5.1	
Latest release date (stable)	05/03/2018	

PoC

• Codoforum has public exploits.

Codoforum: Security Vulnerabilities

CVSS Scores Greater Than: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Sort Results By: CVE Number Descending CVE Number Ascending CVSS Score Descending Number Of Exploits Descending

Copy Results Download Results

#	CVE ID	CWE ID	# of Exploits	Vulnerability Type(s)	Publish Date	Update Date	Score	Gained Access Level	Access	Complexity	Authentication	Conf.	Integ.	Avail.
1 CVE	E-2014-9261	22	1	Dir. Trav.	2015-03-23	2015-03-24	5.0	None	Remote	Low	Not required	Partial	None	None

The sanitize function in Codoforum 2.5.1 does not properly implement filtering for directory traversal sequences, which allows remote attackers to read arbitrary files via a .. (dot dot) in the path parameter to index.php.

PoC

• Wondercms 2.3.1 has public exploits.

Wondercms » Wondercms » 2.3.1: Security Vulnerabilities

Cpe Name:cpe:/a:wondercms:wondercms:2.3.1

CVSS Scores Greater Than: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

434

Sort Results By: CVE Number Descending CVE Number Ascending CVSS Score Descending Number Of Exploits Descending

Copy Results Download Results

3 CVE-2017-14521

CVE ID	CWE ID	# of Exploits	Vulnerability Type(s)	Publish Date	Update Date	Score	Gained Access Level	Access	Complexity	Authentication	Conf.	Integ.	Avail.
1 CVE-2017-1452	<u>3</u> <u>74</u>			2018-01-26	2019-04-30	5.0	None	Remote	Low	Not required	None	Partial	None
nly come from a loc	al machine of m	UIII LIIC AUIIIIIISI											

None

Remote

Low

Single system

Partial

2019-04-26

In WonderCMS 2.3.1, the upload functionality accepts random application extensions and leads to malicious File Upload.

2018-01-26

Business Impact – Extremely High

- Anyone can perform any attacks (available) as all the exploits are available publicly.
- It can cause severe damage to the website
- He may be able to upload backdoor shells
- He will easily deface your website

Recommendation

Take the following precautions:

- Update all the components and the php version which is running on it.
- Hide the current versions info from there pages.

References

- https://owasp.org/www-project-top-ten/OWASP_Top_Ten_2017/Top_10-2017_A9-Using_Components_with_Known_Vulnerabilities
- https://www.cvedetails.com/vulnerability-list/vendor_id-15088/product_id-30715/version_id-235577/Wondercms-Wondercms-2.3.1.html
- https://www.cvedetails.com/vulnerability-list/vendor_id-15315/Codoforum.html

8. Default Admin Password

Default Admin
Password

(Critical)

Below mentioned URL is using default admin credentials.

Affected URL:

• http://15.206.159.87/ovidentiaCMS/index.php?tg=login&cmd=authform&msg=Co nnexion&err=&restricted=1

Component Name:

• ovidentia content management system

- Navigate to http://15.206.159.87/ovidentiaCMS/
 In the ovidentia CMS page there is option called **Connexion** to login as admin.



Upon clicking it we can see this page,



PoC - ovidentia CMS admin access

• On searching for default ovidentia CMS admin credentials on the web we got,

– The screen that will follow is the final installation screen and will contain our admin credentials and a link to login to the site:



PoC

• Upon entering the credentials we got the administrator access.



Business Impact – Extremely High

- Attacker will have all the admin privileges.
- He can easily deface the ovidentia CMS.

Recommendation

Take the following precautions:

- Two- Factor Authentication for sensitive data should be added with strong passwords.
- Disable the default debug pages.
- Hide the admin login page.
- Remove all the default passwords and add your own password which should be very strong. It must contain a special character, at least one lowercase letter, at least one uppercase letter, and a number and it must be greater than or equal to 8 digits for maximum security.

References

- https://www.indusface.com/blog/owasp-security-misconfiguration/
- https://hdivsecurity.com/owasp-security-misconfiguration
- https://www.tmdhosting.com/kb/question/ovidentia-hosting-requirements-ovidentia-manual-installation/

9. Descriptive Error Messages

Below mentioned URLs shows descriptive error messages,

Descriptive Error Messages (Low)

Affected URL:

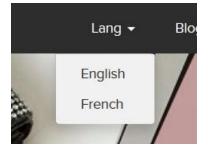
• http://3.6.40.63/?includelang=lang/fr.php

Affected Parameter:

• includelang

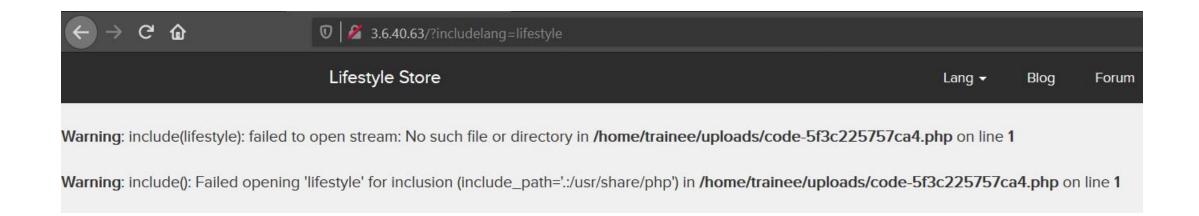
Observations

• Navigate to the website and click on change language dropdown, and select any of the two languages.



- Now, notice the URL, you get a 'get' parameter of **includelang** which shows **descriptive error messages**.
- Here, we enter the payload: **includelang=lifestyle** and on executing this file the page throws a descriptive error.

PoC – descriptive error message displayed



Business Impact – Low

• It doesn't harm the website directly, but it is letting the hacker to know about the website architecture which the hacker can to dig out internal resources and use them against the organization.

Recommendation

Take the following precautions:

• Developers should **turn off** this **descriptive error messages** before the web application is finally released for general public use.

References

- https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/209.html
- https://owasp.org/www-community/Improper_Error_Handling

10. Default Files and Pages

Below mentioned URLs shows default files and pages,

Default Files and Pages (Low)

Affected URL:

http://3.6.40.63/

Default files and pages present:

- server-status
- robots.txt
- userlist.txt
- phpinfo.php
- composer.json

PoC – server-status/



Apache Server Status for localhost (via 127.0.0.1)

Server Version: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)

Server MPM: event

Server Built: 2018-06-07T19:43:03

Current Time: Monday, 05-Nov-2018 14:46:35 IST Restart Time: Monday, 05-Nov-2018 09:14:47 IST

Parent Server Config. Generation: 1 Parent Server MPM Generation: 0

Server uptime: 5 hours 31 minutes 47 seconds

Server load: 1.34 1.26 1.06

Total accesses: 35 - Total Traffic: 97 kB

CPU Usage: u8.1 s11.23 cu0 cs0 - .0971% CPU load .00176 requests/sec - 4 B/second - 2837 B/request 1 requests currently being processed, 49 idle workers

PID	Connections		Threads		Async connections		
	total	accepting	busy	idle	writing	keep-alive	closing
1709	0	yes	0	25	0	0	0
1710	1	yes	1	24	0	1	0
Sum	1		1	49	0	1	0

PoC – robots.txt



User-Agent: *

Disallow: /static/images/ Disallow: /ovidentiaCMS

PoC – userlist.txt



Radhika:Radhika123:6 Nandan:Nandan123:7 chandan:chandan123:4

PoC – phpinfo.php

Ū / 3.6.40.63/phpinfo.php



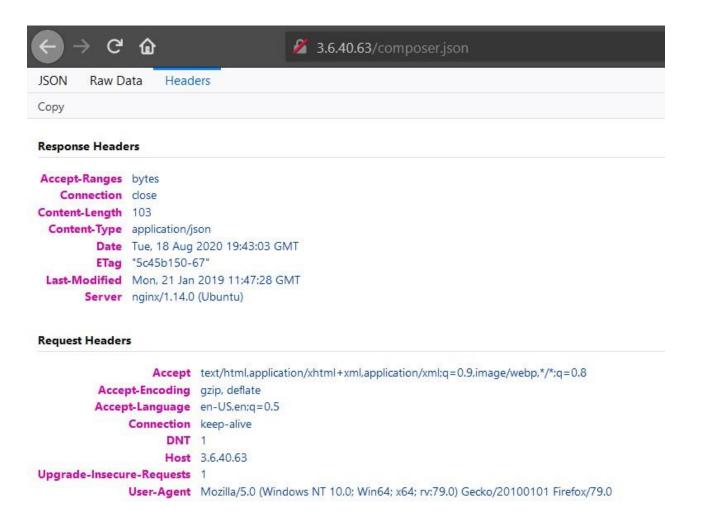


PHP Version 5.6.39-1+ubuntu18.04.1+deb.sury.org+1



System	Linux ip-172-26-6-28 5.3.0-1030-aws #32~18.04.1-Ubuntu SMP Tue Jun 30 23:04:16 UTC 2020 x86_64			
Server API	FPM/FastCGI			
Virtual Directory Support	disabled			
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/etc/php/5.6/fpm			
Loaded Configuration File	/etc/php/5.6/fpm/php.ini			
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	/etc/php/5.6/fpm/conf.d			
Additional .ini files parsed	/etc/php/5.6/fpm/conf.d/10-mysqlnd.ini, /etc/php/5.6/fpm/conf.d/10-opcache.ini, /etc/php/5.6/fpm/conf.d/10-pdo.ini, /etc/php/5.6/fpm/conf.d/10-sml.ini, /etc/php/5.6/fpm/conf.d/20-calendar.ini, /etc/php/5.6/fpm/conf.d/20-ctype.ini, /etc/php/5.6/fpm/conf.d/20-exif.ini, /etc/php/5.6/fpm/conf.d/20-exif.ini, /etc/php /5.6/fpm/conf.d/20-exif.ini, /etc/php/5.6/fpm/conf.d/20-exif.ini, /etc/php /5.6/fpm/conf.d/20-fp.ini, /etc/php/5.6/fpm/conf.d/20-gd.ini, /etc/php/5.6/fpm /conf.d/20-gettext.ini, /etc/php/5.6/fpm/conf.d/20-iconv.ini, /etc/php/5.6/fpm/conf.d/20-json.ini, /etc/php/5.6/fpm/conf.d/20-mbstring.ini, /etc/php/5.6/fpm/conf.d/20-mysql.ini, /etc/php/5.6/fpm/conf.d/20-pdo_mysql.ini, /etc/php/5.6/fpm/conf.d/20-pdo_sqlite.ini, /etc/php/5.6/fpm/conf.d/20-phar.ini, /etc/php/5.6/fpm/conf.d/20-posix.ini, /etc/php/5.6/fpm/conf.d/20-readline.ini, /etc/php/5.6/fpm/conf.d/20-sqlite3.ini, /etc/php/5.6/fpm/conf.d/20-sysvmsg.ini, /etc/php/5.6/fpm/conf.d/20-sysvsem.ini, /etc/php/5.6/fpm/conf.d/20-sysvshm.ini, /etc/php/5.6/fpm/conf.d/20-sysvshm.ini, /etc/php/5.6/fpm/conf.d/20-sysvshm.ini, /etc/php/5.6/fpm/conf.d/20-xmlvriter.ini, /etc/php/5.6/fpm/conf.d/20-xsl.ini			
PHP API	20131106			
PHP Extension	20131226			
Zend Extension	220131226			
Zend Extension Build	API220131226,NTS			
PHP Extension Build	API20131226,NTS			
Debug Build	no			

PoC – composer.json



Business Impact – Low

• It doesn't harm the website directly, but it is letting the hacker collect more internal information about the website which the hacker might use against the organization.

Recommendation

Take the following precautions:

• Developers should disable all default files and pages to be displayed publicly.

References

- https://www.indusface.com/blog/owasp-security-misconfiguration/
- https://hdivsecurity.com/owasp-security-misconfiguration

11. Remote File Inclusion

Remote File Inclusion (Critical)

Below mentioned URL is vulnerable to RFI.

Affected URL:

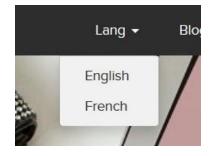
• http://52.66.88.120/?includelang=lang/fr.php

Affected Parameters:

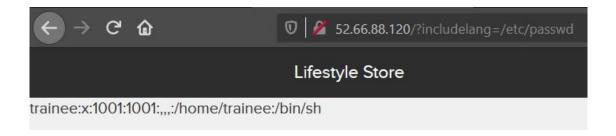
- /etc/passwd (/?includelang=*here*)
- https://www.google.co.in/ (/?includelang=here)

Observations

• Navigate to the website and click on change language dropdown, and select any of the two languages.

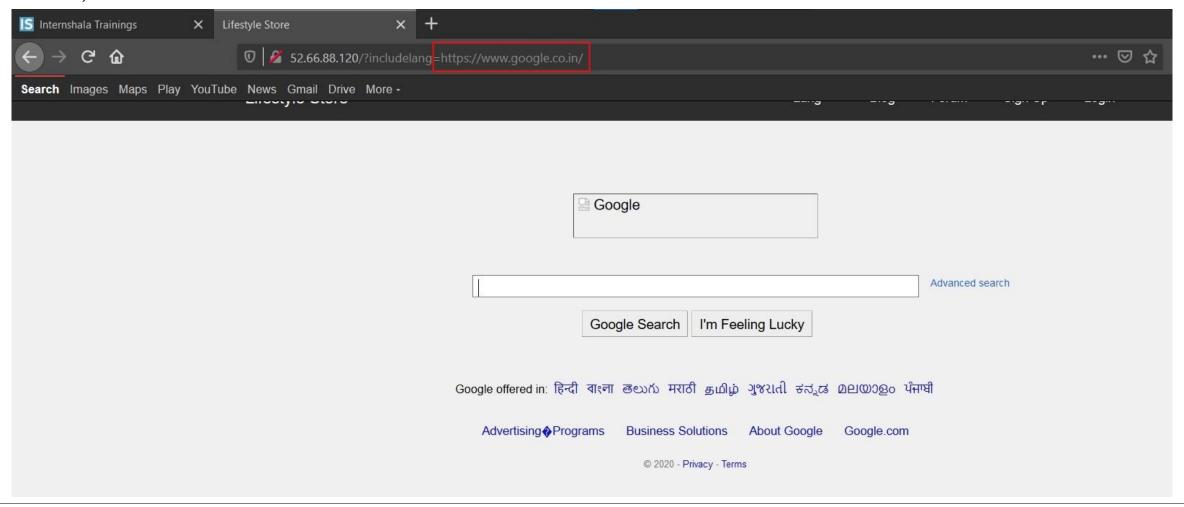


- Now, notice the URL, you get a 'get' parameter of includelang which is vulnerable to file inclusion.
- Here, we enter the payload: **includelang=/etc/passwd** and on executing this file gives us the username.



PoC - attacker can upload shells

• Attacker can exploit the referencing function in an application to upload malware (e.g., backdoor shells) from a remote URL located within a different domain.



Business Impact – Extremely High

- Any attacker can have the root access of your website.
- He can execute commands.
- Through the website, he can have access of the server and can infect other websites hosted on that server.
- He can even deface your websites.

Recommendation

- To safely parse user-supplied filenames it's much better to maintain a whitelist of acceptable filenames.
- Use a corresponding identifier (not the actual name) to access the file. Any request containing an invalid identifier can then simply be rejected(this is the approach that OWASP recommends).

References

- https://www.pivotpointsecurity.com/blog/file-inclusion-vulnerabilities/
- https://www.netsparker.com/blog/web-security/local-file-inclusion-vulnerability/
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File inclusion vulnerability

12. Directory Listing

Directory
Listing
(Moderate)

Below mentioned URL leaks critical information via directory listing vulnerability.

Affected URL:

• http://13.232.162.26/static/images/uploads/products/reebok.jpeg

12. Directory Listing

Directory
Listing
(Moderate)

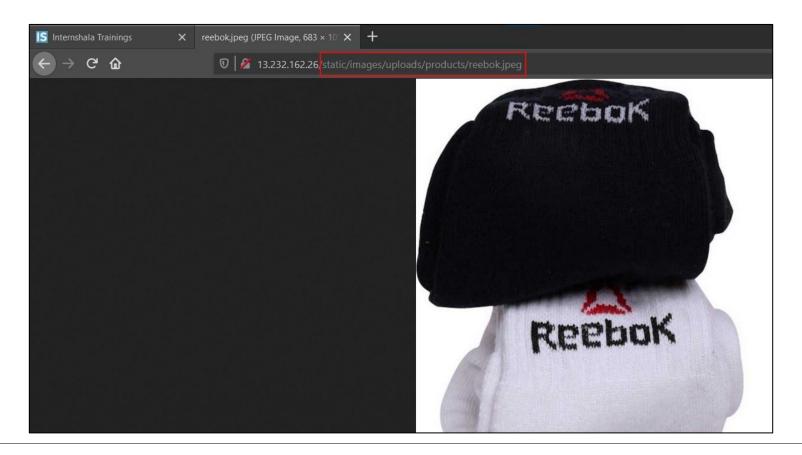
Here are other similar URLs that leaks critical information via directory listing vulnerability.

Affected URL:

• <u>http://13.232.162.26/robots.txt</u>

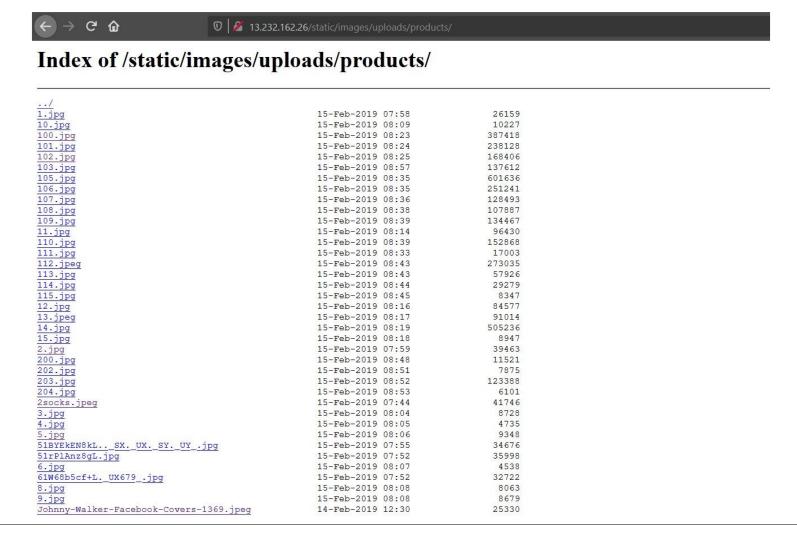
Observation

- Navigate to http://13.232.162.26/products.php
- Now, **right click on the image** of any product and then select **View Image** or you can even drag the image to a new tab.
- The page loads up as shown below, with the image of the selected product.\
- Notice the **URL**, it actually reveals the full path of the image.



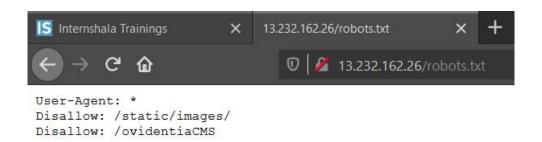
PoC – directory listings

- Now, if we remove the image name (here, reebok.jpeg) and hit enter.
- The following page with tons of information in it, will be displayed.



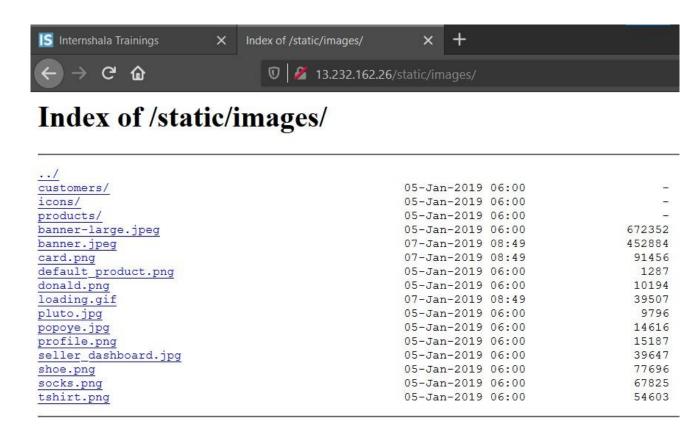
Observation

- Navigate to http://13.232.162.26/robots.txt
- It shows all the sections of your server you don't want robots to use/visit.



PoC – directory listings

- Navigate to http://13.232.162.26/static/images/
- Complete listing of directory is shown containing the images of all the customers along with the images of all the products in the website and also the administrator directory is also visible.



Business Impact – High

- Although this vulnerability does not have a direct impact to users or the server, though it can aid the attacker with information about the server and the users.
- Also, an attacker can take important information like what all products are being sold by the sellers and can simply download the images, view them and can even use them against the users or the organization.

Recommendation

Take the following precautions:

- Two- Factor Authentication for sensitive data should be added with strong passwords.
- Find all PII stored and encrypt them with various techniques.
- Disable Directory Listing.
- Put an index.html in all folders with default message.

References

- https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/548.html
- https://www.netsparker.com/blog/web-security/disable-directory-listing-web-servers/

13. PII Leakage

Below mentioned URL is vulnerable to personnel identifiable information leakage.

PII Leakage

(Moderate)

Affected URL:

• http://3.6.40.63/profile/16/edit/

Observation

- Login to your account and go to **Products** page.
- In every product page the **Seller Info** is available, click on it.





PoC – pan card details are shown

• Upon clicking on Seller Info; Seller Name, Rating, City, Email along with PAN Card Details are shown.



Business Impact – High

• Leaking critical information like PAN Card details to everyone is highly vulnerable as, hackers can use such information to socially hack them.

Recommendation

- Hide critical information like the PAN Card details.
- Display only minimal required information about the sellers.

References

- https://www.imperva.com/learn/data-security/personally-identifiable-information-pii/
- https://hackerone.com/reports/374007

14. Open Redirection

Below mentioned URL is vulnerable to open redirection.

Open
Redirection
(Severe)

Affected URL:

• http://13.233.65.117/redirect.php?url=www.radhikafancystore.com

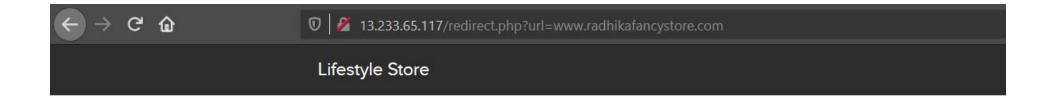
Affected Parameters:

url

- Login to your account and go to **Products** page.
- In every product page the **Brand Website** is available, click on it.



• Upon clicking on **Brand Website**, we are then being redirected to the brand's website.



You will be redirected in 9 seconds

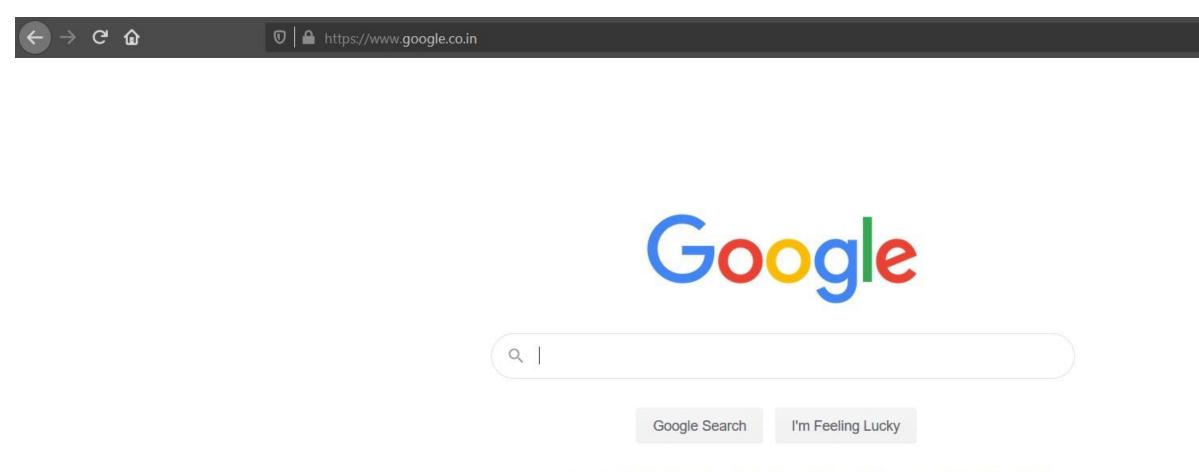
• Now, change the **url** from the brand website to some other website, here we use https://www.google.co.in/ and hit enter.



You will be redirected in 7 seconds

PoC – open redirection

• We have been redirected to the destination url.



Google offered in: हिन्दी वाश्ना छ्यार्थ मराठी क्रिक्षी गुरुराती स्त्रुख മലയാളം पंनाघी

Business Impact – High

• The hacker can redirect your page to a malicious page or some other phishing sites.

Recommendation

- Check your Referrers.
- Design your app to avoid URL redirects or forwards as a best practice. If unavoidable, encrypt the target URL such that the URL:token mapping is validated on the server.
- Verify URL patterns using regular expressions to check if they belong to valid URLs. However, malicious URLs can pass that check.

References

- https://www.netsparker.com/blog/web-security/open-redirection-vulnerability-information-prevention/
- https://spanning.com/blog/open-redirection-vulnerability-web-based-application-security-part-1/
- https://www.trustwave.com/en-us/resources/blogs/spiderlabs-blog/understanding-and-discovering-open-redirect-vulnerabilities/

15. Bruteforce Exploitation of Coupon Codes

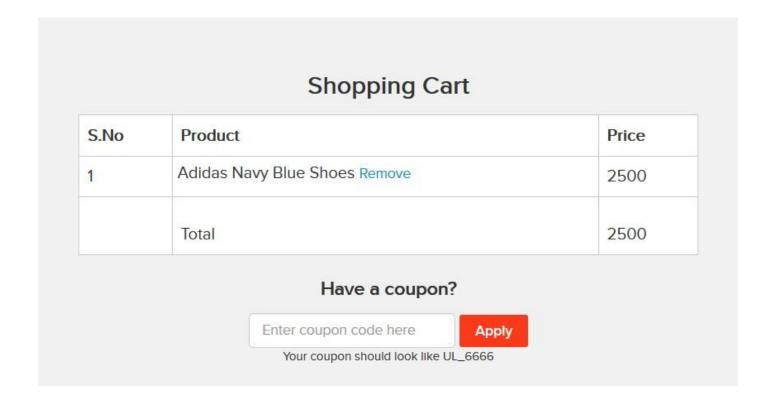
Below mentioned URL is vulnerable to brute forcing and can be exploited for discounts.

Bruteforce Exploitation (Severe)

Affected URL:

• http://15.207.106.113/cart/apply coupon.php

- Upon adding items to the cart, you will end up in a screen like this, where we see the **apply coupon section** and an example.
- Type in **UL_6666** in the apply coupon section and intercept the request using Burp Suite.

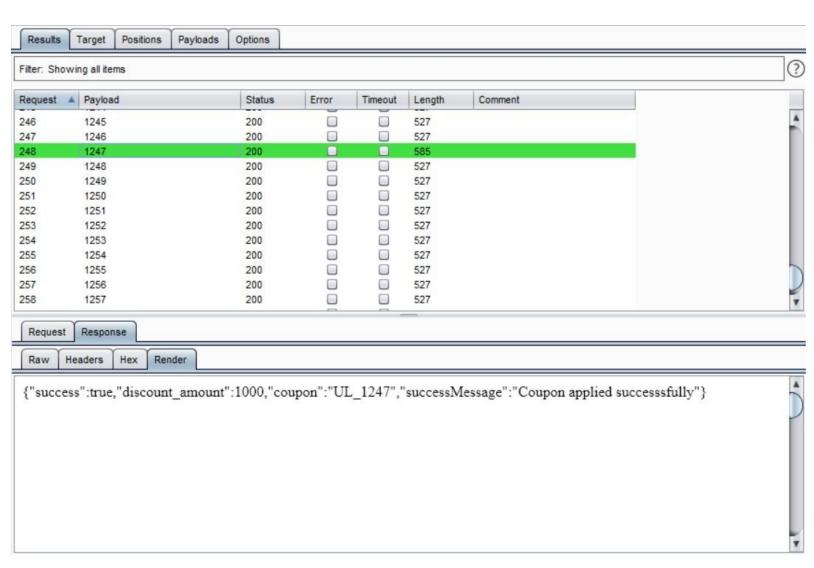


• Following request will be generated containing **coupon code**.

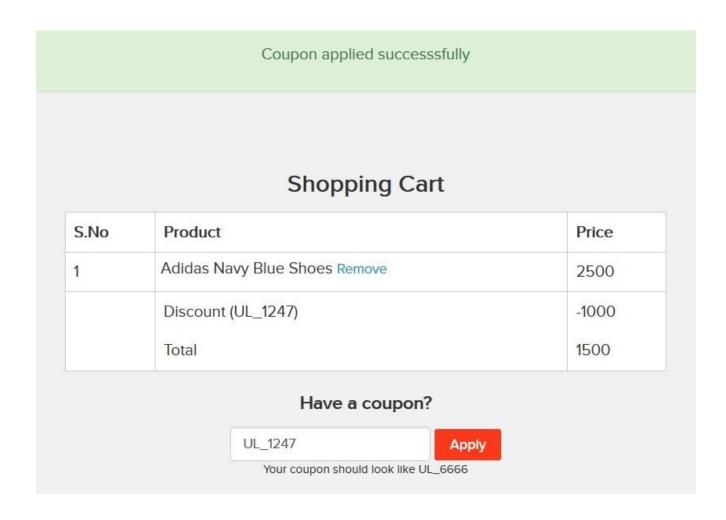
```
1 POST /cart/apply coupon.php HTTP/1.1
 2 Host: 15.207.106.113
 3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:79.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/79.0
 4 Accept: */*
 5 Accept-Language: en-US, en; q=0.5
 6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
 7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=UTF-8
 8 X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
 9 Content-Length: 92
10 Origin: http://15.207.106.113
11 DNT: 1
12 Connection: close
13 Referer: http://15.207.106.113/cart/cart.php
14 Cookie: key=552ABD04-CFD0-C7D1-748F-BC95609DB4BA; PHPSESSID=v7tsdb5m7nnm5lco677neqmmr5; X-XSRF-T0KEN=593e63laccdc7ea3fb8039bd89ede783314e5e73d762eld0262886956070222c
15
16 coupon=UL 66664k-XSRF-TOKEN=593e631accdc7ea3fb8039bd89ede783314e5e73d762e1d0262886956070222c
```

• We shoot the request with all possible combinations of 4 Digit numbers and upon a successful hit, we get a response containing the valid coupon code. We can use this code to get the discount.

 Valid coupon code for this website is UL_1247.



PoC – coupon code applied successfully



Business Impact – Severe

• Attacker can easily order the items on extreme discounts which in turn will cause huge loss to the company.

Recommendation

- Coupon codes should have limited number of uses and should be regenerated after sometime.
- Coupon code should be random alpha-numeric characters.

References

- https://www.digitalcommerce360.com/2017/03/17/prevent-fraud-brute-force-online-coupon-gift-card-attacks/
- https://www.couponxoo.com/brute-force-attack-coupon-code

16. Command Execution Vulnerability

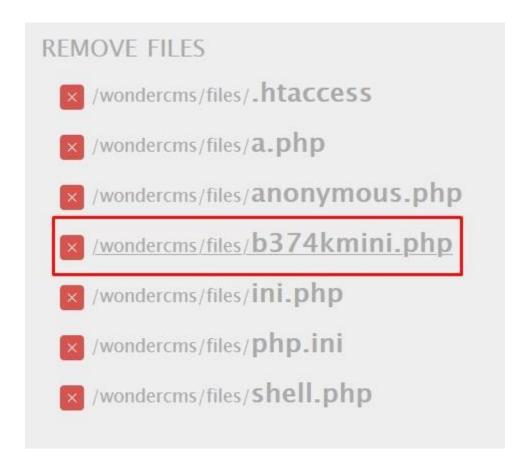
Command
Execution
Vulnerability
(Critical)

Below mentioned URLs is vulnerable to command execution,

Affected URLs:

- http://13.233.65.117/wondercms/files/b374kmini.php
- http://13.127.150.195/admin31/console.php

- Navigate to the **Blog** section of the website and login as admin.
- Now, navigate to the **Settings** and then go to **Files** option.
- You will notice an **Remove Files** section here, click on /wondercms/files/b374kmini.php



• It looks like, this is a small and simple PHP-shell that has an explorer, allows shell command execution, mysql queries, and more.



PoC – command execution

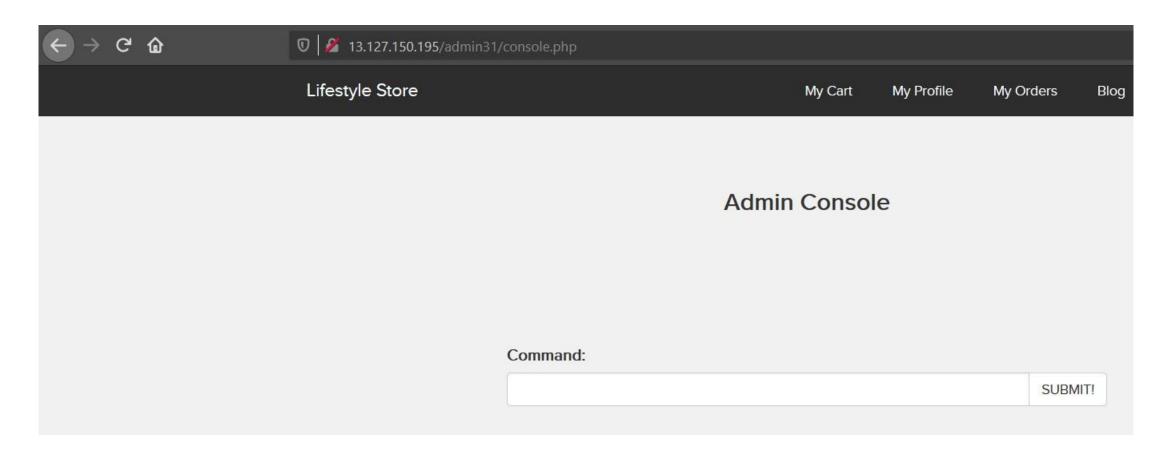
• Type in the Command: whoami and press Go!



• The command was executed successfully.



- As a customer, Login to your account.
- Now, forcefully type in the url for going to the admin console http://13.127.150.195/admin31/console.php (you came to know about this url while testing vulnerabilities for Vulnerability Report No. 4, Rate Limiting Flaws), and press enter.



PoC – command execution

• It seems like we can execute commands here, let's try by typing whoami and press SUBMIT!

vhoami	SUBMIT!
--------	---------

• The command was executed successfully.



Business Impact – Extremely High

- The consequences of command execution can vary:-
 - including complete system takeover, an overloaded file system or database.
 - forwarding attacks to back-end systems.
 - client-side attacks, or simple defacement.

Recommendation

- Hide all files in the **Upload** Screen.
- Delete all php shells.

References

- https://miniphpshell.wordpress.com/2009/10/13/b374k-mini-shell/
- https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Command_Injection

17. Forced Browsing

Below mentioned URLs is vulnerable to forced browsing.

Forced Browsing (Severe)

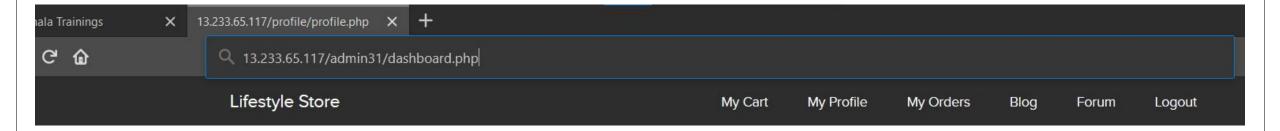
Affected URL:

http://13.233.24.9/

Forced URLs:

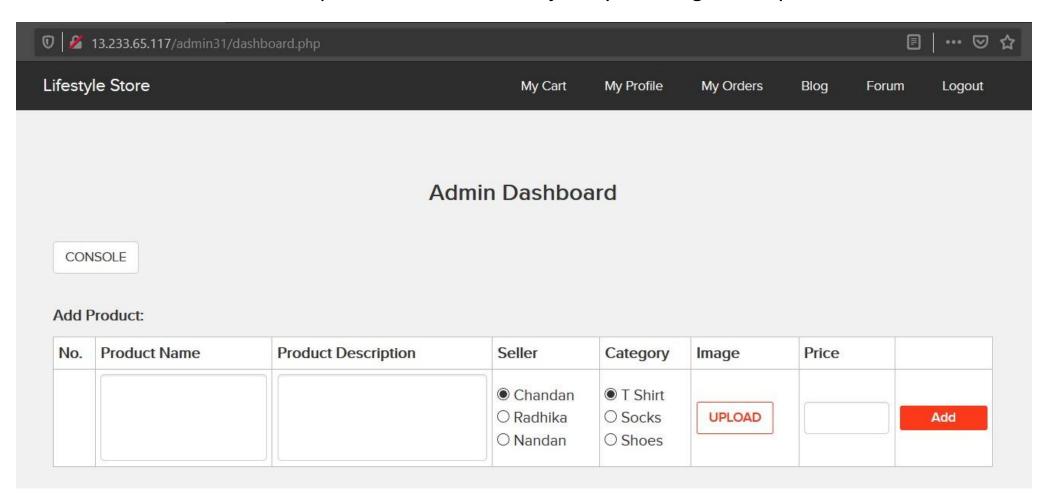
- http://13.233.65.117/admin31/dashboard.php
- http://13.127.150.195/admin31/console.php

- As a customer, Login to your account.
- Now, forcefully type in the url for going to the admin dashboard http://13.233.65.117/admin31/dashboard.php (you came to know about this url while testing vulnerabilities for Vulnerability Report No. 4, Rate Limiting Flaws).



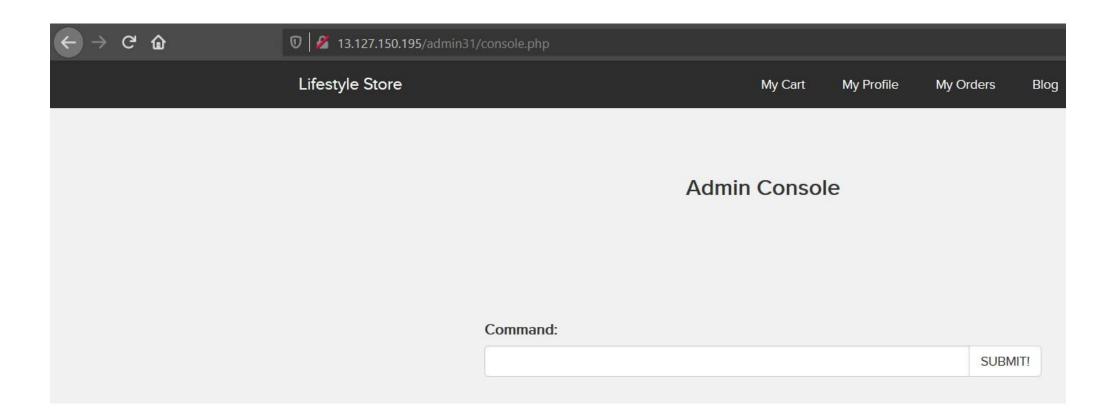
PoC – admin dashboard access

Here is the access to the complete admin dashboard just by entering its complete url.



PoC – admin console access

Here is the access to the admin console just by entering its complete url.



Business Impact – Severe

- Attacker can have all the admin privileges.
- He can edit all the items.
- He can execute any harmful command through console.

Recommendation

- Server side security checks should be performed perfectly.
- Make the admin page url complicated so that it couldn't be guessed.

References

- https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Forced_browsing
- https://campus.barracuda.com/product/webapplicationfirewall/doc/42049348/forced-browsing-attack/

18. Cross-Site Request Forgery

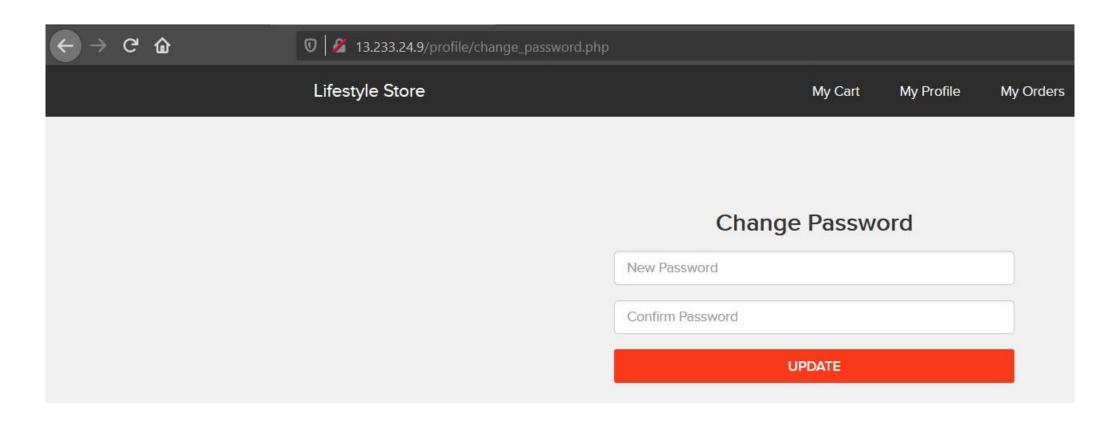
Below mentioned URLs are vulnerable to cross-site request forgery.

Cross-Site
Request Forgery
(Severe)

Affected URLs:

- http://13.233.24.9/profile/change_password.php
- <u>http://13.233.24.9/cart/cart.php</u>

- As a customer, Login to your account.
- Go to My Profile section and click on Change Password button, a change password page appears.
- Let's see if we can forge the request some how, let's try is by creating a HTML page.



PoC – password changed successfully

• Now, make a HTML page to update/change your password.

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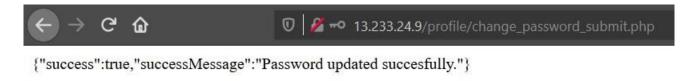
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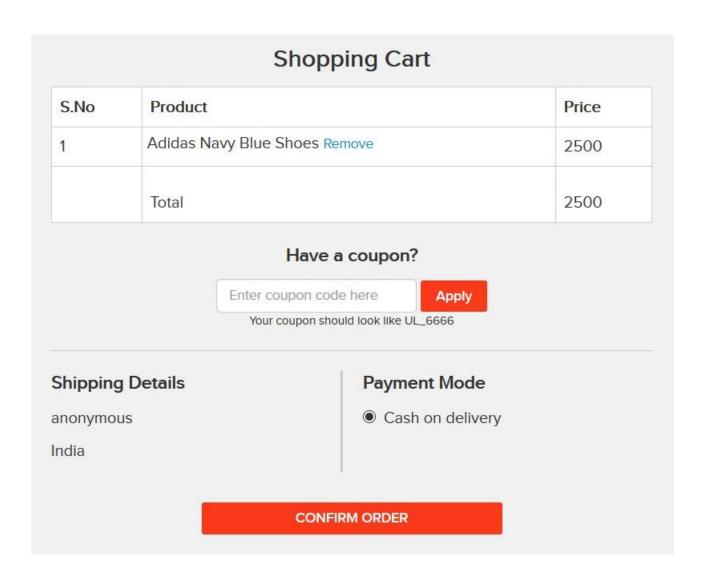
chead
```

• Type in a new set of password and click on Update button, upon clicking on it, we get a Success Message.



Now, logout and try to login again with your new password, you will be logged in successfully.

- As a customer, Login to your account.
- Shop any product and add it to your cart.
- Let's see if we can confirm this order without directly pressing on the CONFIRM ORDER button on this page, let's try it by creating a HTML page.

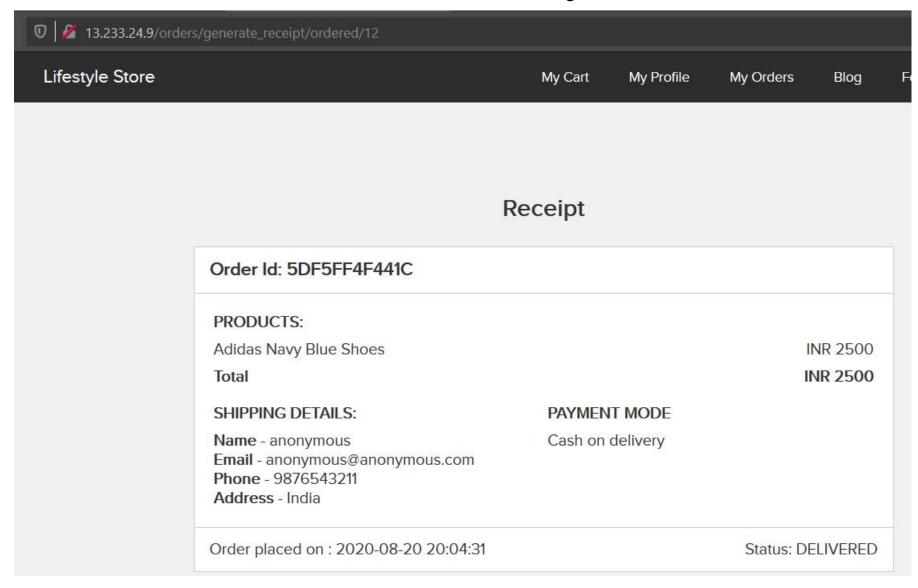


PoC – order confirmed successfully

• Now, make a HTML page to confirm your order.

PoC – order confirmed successfully

Just click on Confirm
 Order button in our
 HTML page, and the
 order confirmation
 page will load in the
 same window.



Business Impact – Severe

- Attacker can change the password by uploading phishing pages and take complete control of the user account and use it to plan further attacks on the company.
- Attacker can confirm the order without consent of user which in turn can lead to a huge loss for the company.

Recommendation

- Use tokens and session cookies.
- Ask the user his password (temporary like OTP or permanent like login password) at every critical action like while deleting account, making a transaction, changing the password etc.
- Implement the concept of CSRF tokens which attach a unique hidden password to every user in every <form>. Read the documentation related to the programming language and framework being used by your website
- Check the referrer before carrying out actions. This means that any action on x.com should check that the HTTP referrer is https://x.com/* and nothing else like https://x.com.hacker.com/*

References

- https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/csrf
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-site_request_forgery
- https://portswigger.net/web-security/csrf

19. Seller Account Access

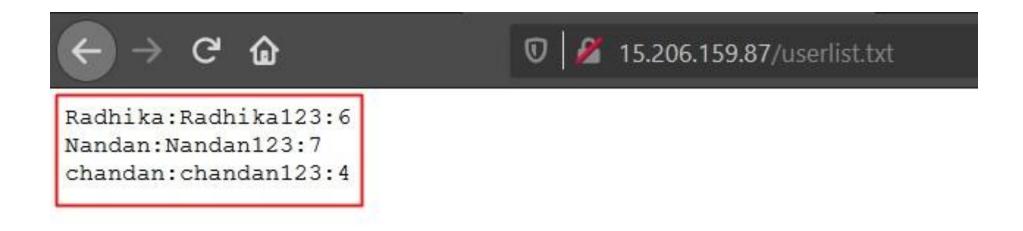
Seller Account
Access
(Critical)

Below mentioned URL shows the seller accounts and passwords.

Affected URL:

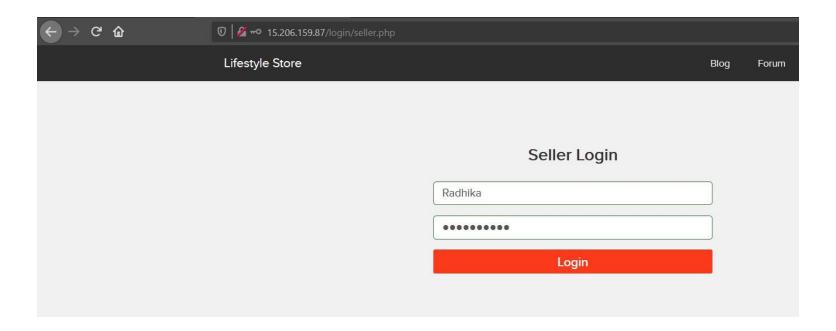
• <u>http://15.206.159.87/userlist.txt</u>

• Navigate to the website, at the homepage add /userlist.txt after the URL, the following page is opened.

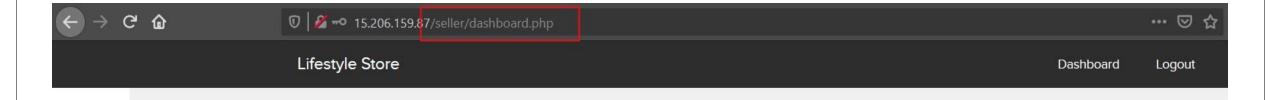


PoC - attacker has the seller dashboard access

• On entering the credentials in the seller account we got from http://15.206.159.87/userlist.txt, we have accessed the seller's dashboard.



PoC



Business Impact – Extremely High

• Attacker can access the seller dashboard and then can edit the product's name, image, and even the price of the products he/she is selling, which in turn can harm the seller's reputation and even the company might face losses for the same.

Recommendation

• The developer should disable these confidential default pages which reveals the username and password of the sellers.

References

- https://www.indusface.com/blog/owasp-security-misconfiguration/
- https://hdivsecurity.com/owasp-security-misconfiguration