

Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology



Year 2 semester 2

IT23360600

G. P. I. Perera

SLIIT KANDY UNI

BUG BOUNTY REPORT 6

Web Security – IE2062

B.Sc. (Hons) in information Technology Specializing in Cyber Security

1. Requirement gathering and analysis

Selected sub domain	www.starbucks.co.jp
Hackerone URL	https://hackerone.com/starbucks_japan
IP address	15.197.135.250

Subdomain list

```
(lynx@vbox)-[~]
$ subfinder -d starbucks.co.jp
Sites
  projectdiscovery.io

[INF] Current subfinder version v2.6.0 (outdated)
[INF] Loading provider config from /home/lynx/.config/subfinder/provider-config.yaml
[INF] Enumerating subdomains for starbucks.co.jp
store.dsc.starbucks.co.jp
contents-udp.app.starbucks.co.jp
sapig-prd.starbucks.co.jp
alb.dev.menu.starbucks.co.jp
app.starbucks.co.jp
z7ywlz09xvba86.starbucks.co.jp
loginadmin2.starbucks.co.jp
alb.proxy.webapp-itg2.starbucks.co.jp
dev.cart2.starbucks.co.jp
integ.menu.starbucks.co.jp
stg.mng.menu.starbucks.co.jp
alb.dev.product.starbucks.co.jp
internal-api.cart-dev.starbucks.co.jp
link.starbucks.co.jp
sdrepair.starbucks.co.jp
dev.product.starbucks.co.jp
search-auth-prd-es-log.member.starbucks.co.jp
ticket.starbucks.co.jp
sts.starbucks.co.jp
jmt-stg.starbucks.co.jp
jmt-prd.starbucks.co.jp
sbgc.starbucks.co.jp
mng.dev2.cart2.starbucks.co.jp
gift-test.starbucks.co.jp
store.starbucks.co.jp
inbox-stg.starbucks.co.jp
mng.cart-dev.starbucks.co.jp
gpp.starbucks.co.jp
ccc.starbucks.co.jp
sirens-library.starbucks.co.jp
integ3.menu.starbucks.co.jp
sdweb.starbucks.co.jp
dev.menu.starbucks.co.jp
mng.dev3.cart2.starbucks.co.jp
www.st.starbucks.co.jp
deploy.starbucks.co.jp
ccm-prd.pfs.starbucks.co.jp
sbcad.starbucks.co.jp
```

Firewall detection:

```
(lynx@vbox)-[~]
$ wafw00f starbucks.co.jp
```

```

      ( Woof! )
    ,,,
   ( )  ( )  ( )
  ( / ) ( / ) ( / )
 (\_)_ ) (\_)_ ) (\_)_ )

 ~ WAFW00F : v2.3.1 ~

The Web Application Firewall Fingerprinting Toolkit

[*] Checking https://starbucks.co.jp
[+] The site https://starbucks.co.jp is behind Cloudfront (Amazon) WAF.
[~] Number of requests: 2
```

Nmap scan:

```
(lynx@vbox)-[~] ch  Alerts  Output  Spider  Active Scan
$ nmap starbucks.co.jp
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-04-27 09:13 EDT
Nmap scan report for starbucks.co.jp (15.197.135.250)
Host is up (0.25s latency).
rDNS record for 15.197.135.250: adb3c2f7a8317a15d.awsglobalaccelerator.com
Not shown: 997 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
25/tcp    open  smtp
80/tcp    open  http
443/tcp   open  https
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 28.13 seconds
```

Nikto scan result

```

lynx@vbox:~$ nikto -h https://starbucks.co.jp
- Nikto v2.5.0

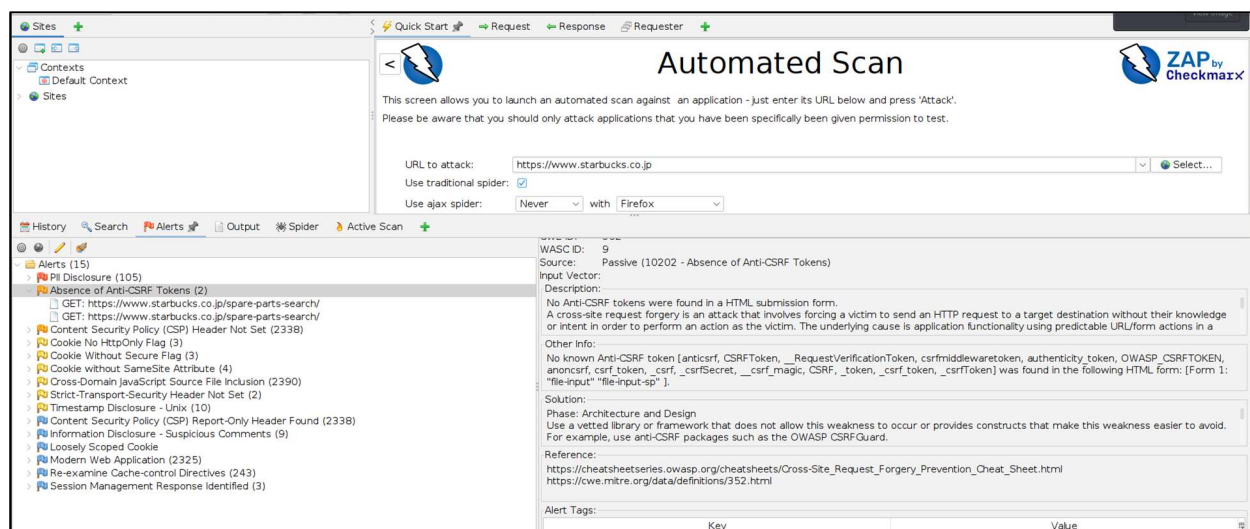
+ Target IP:      15.197.135.250
+ Target Hostname: starbucks.co.jp
+ Target Port:    443

+ SSL Info:      Subject: /C=JP/ST=Tokyo/L=Shinagawa-ku/O=Starbucks Coffee Japan,Ltd./CN=*.starbucks.co.jp, must-r
                  Ciphers: TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
                  Issuer: /C=BE/O=GlobalSign nv-sa/CN=GlobalSign RSA OV SSL CA 2018
+ Start Time:    2025-04-27 09:14:27 (GMT-4)

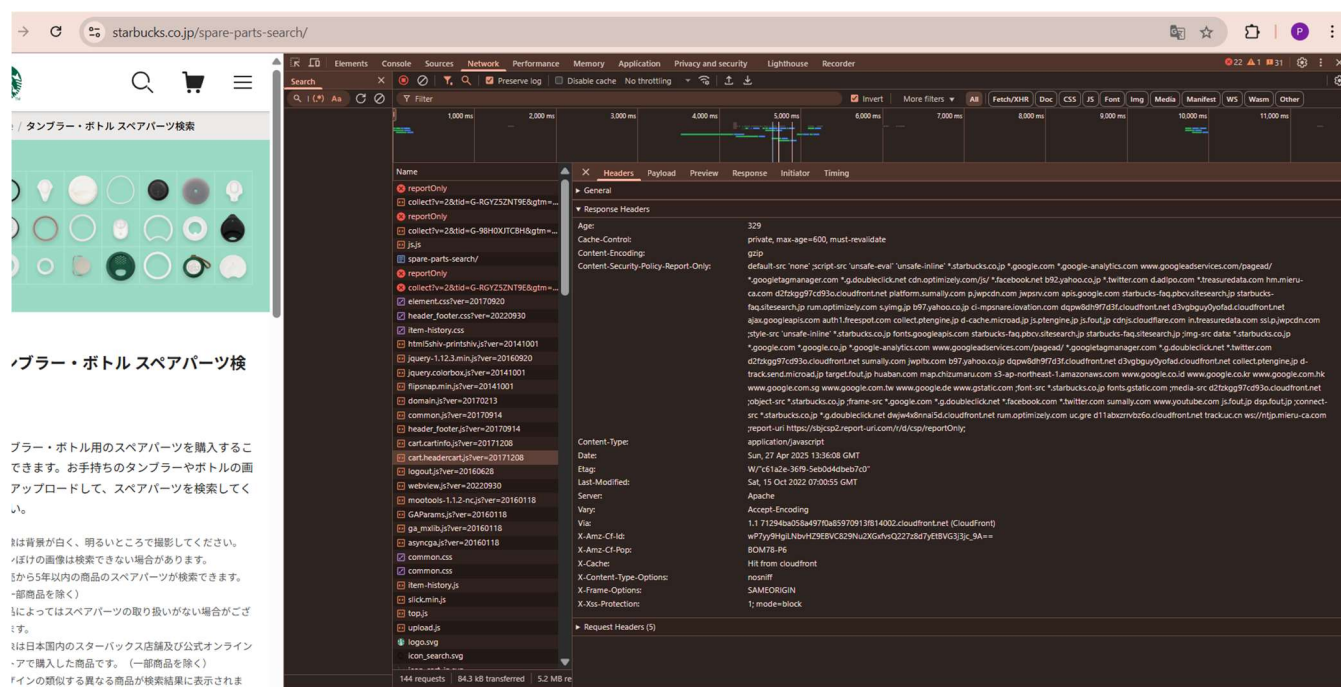
+ Server: awselb/2.0
+ /: The anti-clickjacking X-Frame-Options header is not present. See: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web
/HTTP/Headers/X-Frame-Options
+ /: The site uses TLS and the Strict-Transport-Security HTTP header is not defined. See: https://developer.mozilla
.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Strict-Transport-Security
+ /: The X-Content-Type-Options header is not set. This could allow the user agent to render the content of the sit
e in a different fashion to the MIME type. See: https://www.netsparker.com/web-vulnerability-scanner/vulnerabilitie
s/missing-content-type-header/
+ Root page / redirects to: https://www.starbucks.co.jp:443/
^C

```

Active scan result from OWASP ZAP:



Developer Tools:



2. Report Details

1. Vulnerability Title: Absence of Anti-CSRF Tokens

2. Vulnerability Description:

During OWASP ZAP scan it is discovered that the application does not implement anti-CSRF (Cross-Site Request Forgery) protection mechanisms, such as including and validating CSRF tokens in state-changing requests (e.g., POST, PUT, DELETE). Without these tokens, an attacker can trick an authenticated user into unknowingly submitting malicious requests to the application on their behalf. This can lead to unauthorized actions being performed, such as changing account settings, performing financial transactions, or even deleting data.

Impact:

- Unauthorized actions performed on behalf of authenticated users.
- Compromise of user accounts and sensitive data.
- Potential escalation to full account or system takeover depending on available actions.

3. Affected Components:

1. <https://www.starbucks.co.jp/spare-parts-search/>

4. Impact Assessment:

OWASP analysis:

Risk level	Medium
Confidence	High

Nikto –

Nikto finding	Meaning	Risk
Missing X-Frame-Options Header	The server does not send an X-Frame-Options HTTP header. This header protects against clickjacking attacks by preventing the site from being embedded inside an iframe on another site.	Medium

Missing Strict-Transport-Security (HSTS) Header	The server does not send a Strict-Transport-Security (HSTS) header. Without HSTS, users may initially connect over insecure HTTP, exposing them to Man-in-the-Middle (MitM) attacks.	High
Missing X-Content-Type-Options Header	The server does not send an X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff header. Without this, browsers may MIME-sniff content types incorrectly, possibly leading to XSS (Cross-Site Scripting) or other attacks.	Medium

5. Steps to reproduce –

- **On owasp zap –**
Start the application, input target URL and run an automated scan.
Observe alerts.
- **nikto-**
perform a manual nikto scan by,
`nikto -h https://www.starbucks.co.jp`
- **Network developer tools -**
Use the browser's **developer tools** (press F12 in most browsers) to inspect network requests. Look for hidden form fields with names like csrf_token, anti_csrf, or auth_token in POST requests

6. Proposed mitigation or fix

1. Implement CSRF Tokens

- Introduce CSRF tokens for all state-changing requests (e.g., POST, PUT, PATCH, DELETE).
- Generate a unique, unpredictable CSRF token per user session.
- Embed the CSRF token into all forms and AJAX requests (e.g., as a hidden input field or custom HTTP header).
- Validate the token server-side for each request that modifies server state.

2. Use Secure Framework Features

- Leverage built-in CSRF protection offered by modern frameworks (e.g., Django's `@csrf_protect`, Laravel's CSRF middleware, Express.js CSURF middleware).
- Keep the security libraries and frameworks updated.

3. Enforce SameSite Cookies

- Set the SameSite attribute of session cookies to Strict or Lax where appropriate to prevent cookies from being sent in cross-site requests.

4. Verify Request Origin (Optional but Recommended)

- Validate the Origin and Referer headers to ensure that the request is coming from the expected domain, especially for high-risk operations (e.g., money transfers, password resets).