

AUBH - Challenge 2

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Severity for vulnerability:

Low	Medium	High	Critical
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	Severity	Vulnerability definition	Identification method
1	Low	<p>Title: B104 - Hardcoded Bind All Interfaces</p> <p>Description: Possible binding to all interfaces (host='0.0.0.0').</p> <p>Affected Locations: ./finsec-api/app/app.py:28:17 ./finsec-api/finsec_api/run.py:6:17</p> <p>Impact: Binding to all interfaces (0.0.0.0) exposes the application to external networks, which can be a security risk if not properly secured. This is acceptable in development but should be avoided in production unless necessary.</p> <p>Fix Use an Environment Variable for the Host: Modify the code to use an environment variable for the host. Default to 127.0.0.1 (localhost) for development. Update the app.run() call in app.py:</p> <pre># filepath: /workspaces/finsec-application/finsec-api/ap if __name__ == '__main__': app.run(host=os.getenv('FLASK_RUN_HOST', '127.0.0.1'), port=int(os.getenv('FLASK_RUN_PORT', 5000)))</pre> <p>Set Environment Variables: For development, you can set the environment variables in a .env file or directly in the terminal</p>	Bandit Scan (bandit -r .)

		<pre>FLASK_RUN_HOST=0.0.0.0 FLASK_RUN_PORT=5000</pre>	
2	Medium	<p>Title: B608 - Hard Coded SQL Expressions</p> <p>Description: Possible SQL injection vector through string-based query construction.</p> <p>Affected locations: ./finsec-api/finsec_api/add_test_data.py:28:25</p> <p>Impact: Using string interpolation to construct SQL queries can lead to SQL injection vulnerabilities if user input is not properly sanitized. This is a critical security risk.</p> <p>Fix Use parameterized queries to safely pass variables into SQL statements. This prevents SQL injection by ensuring that user input is treated as data, not executable code.</p> <p>Update the Code: Replace the string interpolation with a parameterized query:</p> <pre>cursor.execute(f"SELECT id FROM cards WHERE user_id = {user_id}") cursor.execute("SELECT id FROM cards WHERE user_id = %s", (user_id,))</pre> <p>%s is a placeholder for the parameter. (user_id,) is a tuple containing the value to be substituted into the query.</p>	Bandit Scan (bandit -r .)
3	Medium	<p>Title: B113 - Requests Without Timeout (TOTAL 15 issues and 15 fixes)</p> <p>Description: Calls to requests without a timeout.</p> <p>All Affected Files: test_analytics.py test_api.py test_notif.py Test_notifications.py</p> <p>Affected Lines:</p>	Bandit Scan (bandit -r .)

```

./finsec-api/finsec_api/test_analytics.py:11:15
./finsec-api/finsec_api/test_analytics.py:42:19
./finsec-api/finsec_api/test_analytics.py:62:19
./finsec-api/finsec_api/test_api.py:16:15
./finsec-api/finsec_api/test_api.py:38:15
./finsec-api/finsec_api/test_api.py:61:15
./finsec-api/finsec_api/test_notif.py:15:15
./finsec-api/finsec_api/test_notif.py:32:15
./finsec-api/finsec_api/test_notif.py:48:15
./finsec-api/finsec_api/test_notif.py:71:15
./finsec-api/finsec_api/test_notif.py:90:23
./finsec-api/test_notif.py:15:15
./finsec-api/test_notif.py:32:15
./finsec-api/test_notif.py:48:15
./finsec-api/test_notif.py:71:15
./finsec-api/test_notif.py:90:23
./finsec-api/test_notifications.py:16:21
./finsec-api/test_notifications.py:35:29
./finsec-api/test_notifications.py:52:24
./finsec-api/test_notifications.py:79:31
./finsec-api/test_notifications.py:102:33

```

Impact:

When making HTTP requests without specifying a timeout, the program can hang indefinitely if the server does not respond. This can lead to denial-of-service vulnerabilities or unresponsive applications.

Fix:

Add a timeout parameter to all requests calls. The timeout value should be appropriate for your use case (e.g., 5 seconds).

For a requests.get or requests.post call: response = requests.get(url, timeout=5) # Add a timeout of 5 seconds

Before:

```
response = requests.get(notif_url, headers=headers)
```

After:

```
response = requests.get(notif_url, headers=headers, timeout=5)
```

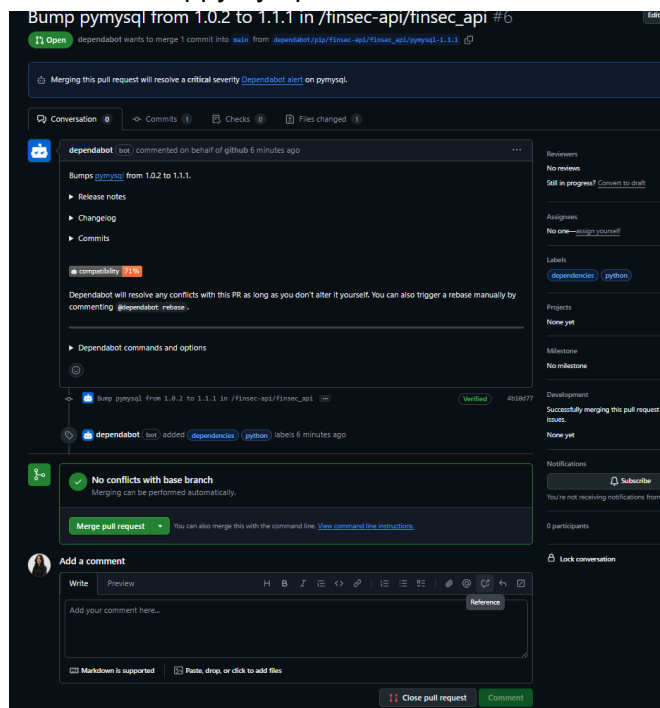
```

response = requests.get(settings_url, headers=headers)
response = requests.get(settings_url, headers=headers, timeout=5)

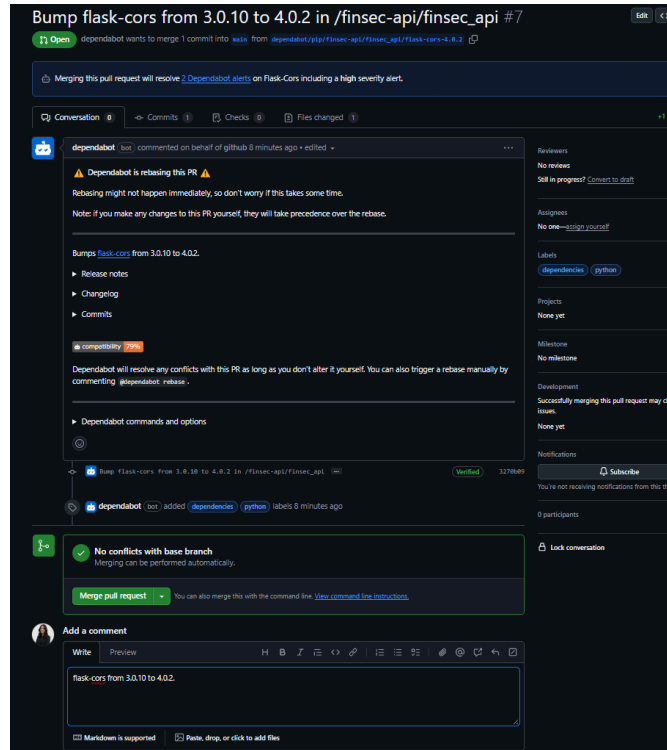
```

		<pre>def login(): """Login and get access token""" print("\n== Logging in ==") response = requests.post(f"{BASE_URL}/auth/login", json={ "email": "john.doe@example.com", "password": "password123" }) data = response.json() return data.get('access_token')</pre>	
4	Medium	<p>Title: Vulnerable dependency</p> <p>Description:</p> <p>pip install pip-audit</p> <p>Pip-audit</p> <pre>@ZainMayoof →/workspaces/finsec-application (main) \$ pip-audit Found 1 known vulnerability in 1 package Name Version ID Fix Versions ----- jupyterlab-git 0.51.0 GHSA-cj5w-8mjf-r5f8 0.51.1 Name Skip Reason ----- torch Dependency not found on PyPI and could not be audited: torch (2.6.0+cpu) @ZainMayoof →/workspaces/finsec-application (main) \$</pre> <p>This means the version of jupyterlab-git you are using has a known vulnerability, and it can be resolved by upgrading to version 0.51.1 or later.</p> <p>Fix:</p> <p>pip install --upgrade jupyterlab-git==0.51.1</p> <pre>@ZainMayoof →/workspaces/finsec-application (main) \$ pip install --upgrade jupyterlab-git==0.51.1 Collecting jupyterlab-git==0.51.1 Downloading jupyterlab_git-0.51.1-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (32 kB) Requirement already satisfied: jupyter-server<2.0.1 in /home/codespace/.local/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from jupyterlab-git==0.51.1) (2.15.0) Requirement already satisfied: nbformat in /home/codespace/.local/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from jupyterlab-git==0.51.1) (4.0.2) Requirement already satisfied: nbformat in /home/codespace/.local/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from jupyterlab-git==0.51.1) (5.10.4) Requirement already satisfied: packaging in /home/codespace/.local/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from jupyterlab-git==0.51.1) (24.2) Requirement already satisfied: pexpect in /home/codespace/.local/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from jupyterlab-git==0.51.1) (4.9.0) Requirement already satisfied: traitlets==5.0 in /home/codespace/.local/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from jupyterlab-git==0.51.1) (5.14.3) Requirement already satisfied: anyio<3.1.0 in /home/codespace/.local/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from jupyter-server<2.0.1->jupyterlab-git==0.51.1) (4.9.0) Requirement already satisfied: argon2-cffi>21.1 in /home/codespace/.local/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from jupyter-server<2.0.1->jupyterlab-git==0.51.1) (21.1.0) Requirement already satisfied: Jinja2>=2.0.3 in /home/codespace/.local/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from jupyter-server<2.0.1->jupyterlab-git==0.51.1) (3.1.4) Requirement already satisfied: jupyter-client>7.4.4 in /home/codespace/.local/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from jupyter-server<2.0.1->jupyterlab-git==0.51.1) (8.6.3) Requirement already satisfied: jupyter-core<5.0.*,>=4.12 in /home/codespace/.local/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from jupyter-server<2.0.1->jupyterlab-git==0.51.1) (5.4.1) (5.7.2)</pre>	Dependency Vulnerability Scanning (pip-audit)
		22 Issues	

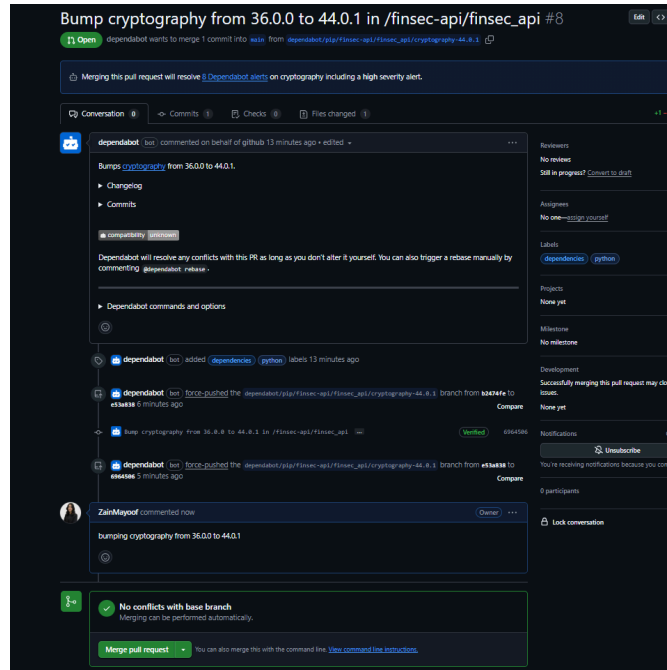
1. PyMySQL through 1.1.0 allows SQL injection if used with untrusted JSON input because keys are not escaped by `escape_dict`.
Solution: bump `pymysql` from 1.0.2 to 1.1.1.



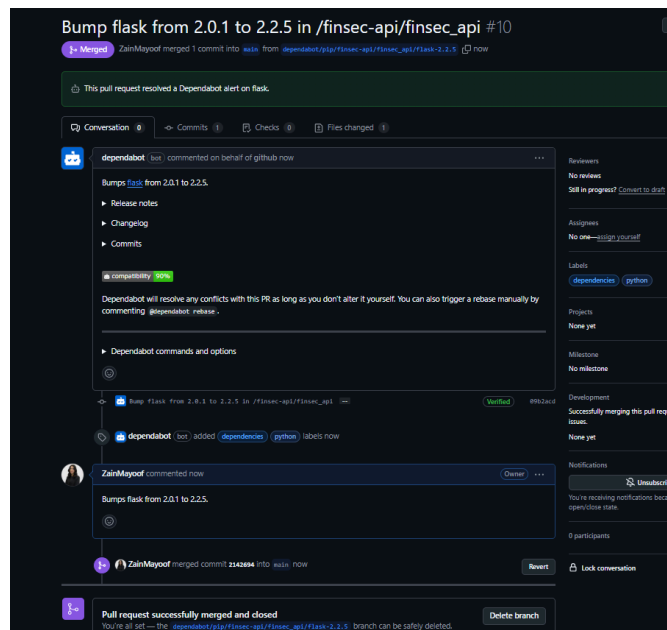
2. Bump flask-cors from 3.0.10 to 4.0.2 in /finsec-api/finsec_api #7



3. Python Cryptography package vulnerable to Bleichenbacher timing oracle attack #12



4. Flask vulnerable to possible disclosure of permanent session cookie due to missing Vary: Cookie header #6



5. Bump pyjwt from 2.1.0 to 2.4.0 in /finsec-api/finsec_api #9

		<div><p>Bump pyjwt from 2.1.0 to 2.4.0 in /finsec-api/finsec_api #9</p><p>This pull request resolved a Dependabot alert on pyjwt.</p><p>dependabot commented on behalf of github 2 minutes ago · edited ·</p><p>⚠️ Dependabot is releasing this PR ⚠️</p><p>Rebasing might not happen immediately, so don't worry if this takes some time.</p><p>Note: If you make any changes to this PR yourself, they will take precedence over the rebase.</p><p>Bumps pyjwt from 2.1.0 to 2.4.0.</p><p>Release notes</p><p>Changelog</p><p>dependabot added dependencies (python) labels 2 minutes ago</p><p>dependabot bump pyjwt from 2.1.0 to 2.4.0 in /finsec-api/finsec_api</p><p>dependabot force pushed the dependabot/pyjwt:api/finsec_api/pyjwt-2.4.0 branch from 8115c9c to 8115d48</p><p>ZainMagood commented now</p><p>Bump pyjwt from 2.1.0 to 2.4.0 in /finsec-api/finsec_api</p><p>ZainMagood merged commit 1448177 into main now</p><p>Pull request successfully merged and closed</p><p>You're all set — the dependabot/pyjwt:api/finsec_api/pyjwt-2.4.0 branch can be safely deleted.</p></div>	
		<p>6. Bump werkzeug from 2.0.1 to 3.0.6 in /finsec-api/finsec_api #1</p> <div><p>Bump werkzeug from 2.0.1 to 3.0.6 in /finsec-api/finsec_api #1</p><p>This pull request resolved a Dependabot alert on werkzeug.</p><p>dependabot commented on behalf of github 21 minutes ago · edited ·</p><p>Bumps werkzeug from 2.0.1 to 3.0.6.</p><p>Release notes</p><p>Changelog</p><p>Comments</p><p>Dependabot will resolve any conflicts with this PR as long as you don't alter it yourself. You can also trigger a rebase manually by commenting: <code>dependabot rebase</code>.</p><p>Dependabot commands and options</p><p>dependabot added dependencies (python) labels 21 minutes ago</p><p>dependabot force pushed the dependabot/pywerkzeug:api/finsec_api/pywerkzeug-3.0.6 branch 3 times, most recently from 26445a1 to 862770e 4 minutes ago</p><p>dependabot bump werkzeug from 2.0.1 to 3.0.6 in /finsec-api/finsec_api</p><p>dependabot force pushed the dependabot/pywerkzeug:api/finsec_api/pywerkzeug-3.0.6 branch from 26445a1 to 862770e 3 minutes ago</p><p>ZainMagood commented now</p><p>Bump werkzeug from 2.0.1 to 3.0.6</p><p>ZainMagood merged commit 862770e into main now</p><p>Pull request successfully merged and closed</p><p>You're all set — the dependabot/pywerkzeug:api/finsec_api/pywerkzeug-3.0.6 branch can be safely deleted.</p></div>	
5	Medium	<p>Title: Insecure Host Binding (Flask app exposed)</p>	Semgrep scan


```
@ZainMayoof →/workspaces/finsec-application (main) $ semgrep --config p/ci /workspaces/finsec-application
```

Semgrep CLI

METRICS: Using configs from the Registry (like --config=p/ci) reports pseudonymous rule metrics to semgrep. To disable Registry rule metrics, use "--metrics=off". Using configs only from local files (like --config=xyz.yml) does not enable metrics.

More information: <https://semgrep.dev/docs/metrics>

Scanning 104 files (only git-tracked) with 145 Code rules:

CODE RULES				
Language	Rules	Files	Origin	Rules
<multilang>	2	104	Community	145
python	19	40		
ts	16	35		
yaml	7	1		
dockerfile	2	1		

SUPPLY CHAIN RULES

Sign in with 'semgrep login' and run 'semgrep ci' to find dependency vulnerabilities and advanced cross-file findings.

PROGRESS



1 Code Finding

```
/workspaces/finsec-application/finsec-api/finsec_api/run.py
>> python.flask.security.audit.app-run-param-config.avoid_app_run_with_bad_host
Running flask app with host 0.0.0.0 could expose the server publicly.
Details: https://sg.run/elby
6| app.run(host='0.0.0.0', debug=True)
```

Scan Summary

- ✓ Scan completed successfully.
 - Findings: 1 (1 blocking)
 - Rules run: 45
 - Targets scanned: 104
 - Parsed lines: ~100.0%
 - Scan skipped:
 - Files matching .semgrepignore patterns: 4268
 - Scan was limited to files tracked by git
 - For a detailed list of skipped files and lines, run semgrep with the --verbose flag
- Ran 45 rules on 104 files: 1 finding.
- Missed out on 1177 pro rules since you aren't logged in!
- Supercharge Semgrep OSS when you create a free account at <https://sg.run/r/>

Description: Running an app with host='0.0.0.0' could expose the server publicly.

Rule:

python.flask.security.audit.app-run-param-config.avoid_app_run_with_bad_host

Affected locations:

File: run.py

```
app.run(host='0.0.0.0', debug=True)
```

Impact:

Binding the Flask app Sem0.0.0.0 exposes it to all network interfaces, making it accessible from external networks. This is acceptable in development but should be avoided in production unless properly secured.

Fix:

Use Environment Variables for the Host:

Update the app.run() call to use environment variables for the host and port.

Default to 127.0.0.1 for development

Set Environment Variables:

Add the following to your .env file (already present from the last bandit scan fixes

```
1  from dotenv import load_dotenv
2  load_dotenv()
3
4  JWT_SECRET_KEY=your-production-secret-key
5
6  FLASK_RUN_HOST=0.0.0.0
7  FLASK_RUN_PORT=5000
```

):

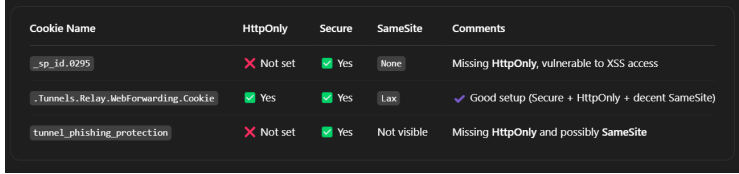
Before:

```
finsec-api > finsec_api > run.py
1  from app import create_app
2
3  app = create_app()
4
5  if __name__ == '__main__':
6  |   app.run(host='0.0.0.0', debug=True) |
```

		<p>after:</p> <pre> 1 from app import create_app 2 import os 3 4 app = create_app() 5 6 if __name__ == '__main__': 7 app.run(8 host=os.getenv('FLASK_RUN_HOST', '127.0.0.1'), # Default to localhost 9 port=int(os.getenv('FLASK_RUN_PORT', 5000)), # Default to port 5000 10 debug=True 11) </pre> <pre> .env 1 from dotenv import load_dotenv 2 load_dotenv() 3 4 JWT_SECRET_KEY=your-production-secret-key 5 6 FLASK_RUN_HOST=0.0.0.0 7 FLASK_RUN_PORT=5000 8 9 DB_HOST=localhost </pre>	
6	High	<p>Title: CWE-732 Overly Permissive File Permissions via chmod -R 755</p> <p>Description: chmod -R 755 ./ recursively sets read, write, and execute permissions for the owner and read and execute permissions for everyone else on all files and directories in the project.</p> <p>Impact: May expose sensitive files to unauthorized users in shared or multi-user environments.</p> <p>Fix: Remove others' access: chmod -R o-rwx ./</p> <pre> @kali:~/workspaces/finsec-application (main) \$ chmod -R o-rwx ./ chmod: changing permissions of './finsec-api/finsec_api/app/utils/_pycache_/_init_.cpython-39.pyc': Operation not permitted chmod: changing permissions of './finsec-api/finsec_api/app/utils/_pycache_/auth.cpython-39.pyc': Operation not permitted chmod: changing permissions of './finsec-api/finsec_api/app/utils/_pycache_/analytics.cpython-39.pyc': Operation not permitted chmod: changing permissions of './finsec-api/finsec_api/app/schemas/_pycache_/_init_.cpython-39.pyc': Operation not permitted chmod: changing permissions of './finsec-api/finsec_api/app/schemas/_pycache_/user.cpython-39.pyc': Operation not permitted chmod: changing permissions of './finsec-api/finsec_api/app/routes/_pycache_/transaction.cpython-39.pyc': Operation not permitted chmod: changing permissions of './finsec-api/finsec_api/app/routes/_pycache_/notification.cpython-39.pyc': Operation not permitted chmod: changing permissions of './finsec-api/finsec_api/app/routes/_pycache_/bills.cpython-39.pyc': Operation not permitted chmod: changing permissions of './finsec-api/finsec_api/app/routes/_pycache_/init_.cpython-39.pyc': Operation not permitted chmod: changing permissions of './finsec-api/finsec_api/app/routes/_pycache_/auth.cpython-39.pyc': Operation not permitted chmod: changing permissions of './finsec-api/finsec_api/app/routes/_pycache_/card.cpython-39.pyc': Operation not permitted chmod: changing permissions of './finsec-api/finsec_api/app/routes/_pycache_/user.cpython-39.pyc': Operation not permitted chmod: changing permissions of './finsec-api/finsec_api/app/_pycache_': Operation not permitted chmod: changing permissions of './finsec-api/finsec_api/app/_pycache_/init_.cpython-39.pyc': Operation not permitted chmod: changing permissions of './finsec-api/finsec_api/app/_pycache_/create_tables.cpython-39.pyc': Operation not permitted chmod: changing permissions of './finsec-api/finsec_api/app/models/_pycache_': Operation not permitted chmod: changing permissions of './finsec-api/finsec_api/app/models/_pycache_/notification.cpython-39.pyc': Operation not permitted chmod: changing permissions of './finsec-api/finsec_api/app/models/_pycache_/bill.cpython-39.pyc': Operation not permitted chmod: changing permissions of './finsec-api/finsec_api/app/models/_pycache_/init_.cpython-39.pyc': Operation not permitted chmod: changing permissions of './finsec-api/finsec_api/app/models/_pycache_/card.cpython-39.pyc': Operation not permitted chmod: changing permissions of './finsec-api/finsec_api/app/models/_pycache_/user.cpython-39.pyc': Operation not permitted @kali:~/workspaces/finsec-application (main) \$ </pre>	Set up
7	High	<p>Title: CWE-200 - Exposure of Sensitive Information to an Unauthorized Actor</p> <p>Description: Exposed Database to All Interfaces</p>	Set up

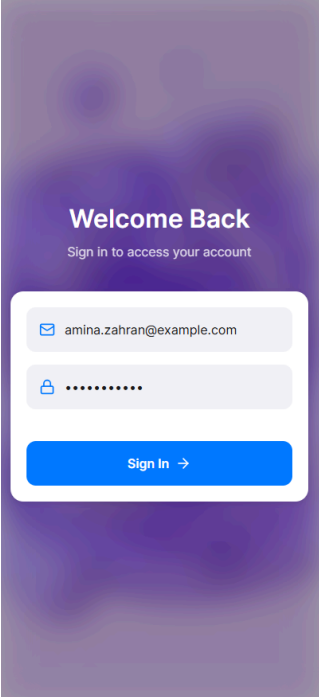
		<p>Database user finsec_user is allowed access from %, exposing it to all network interfaces.</p> <p>Affected Location:</p> <p>/workspaces/finsec-application/finsec-api/init.sql /workspaces/finsec-application/finsec-api/init-root.sql</p> <p>Fix: Restrict access to specific IPs or localhost: BEFORE:</p> <pre>CREATE USER IF NOT EXISTS 'finsec_user'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY '\${FINSEC_PASSWORD}';</pre> <p>After remove %:</p> <pre>CREATE USER IF NOT EXISTS 'finsec_user'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'finsec_password';</pre>	
8	Critical	<p>Title: CWE-489 - Debug Mode Enabled in Production</p> <p>Description: The Flask application is running with debug=True, which enables the interactive debugger and detailed error pages. This can expose sensitive environment variables, stack traces, and code, making it a serious risk if left enabled in a production environment.</p> <p>Affected Location:</p> <p>/workspaces/finsec-application/finsec-api/app/app.py /workspaces/finsec-application/finsec-api/finsec_api/run.py</p> <p>Fix: Disable debug mode in production:</p> <pre>debug = os.getenv('FLASK_DEBUG', 'False').lower() == 'true' app.run(debug=debug)</pre>	Misconfiguration
9	Critical	<p>Title: CWE-303 - Authentication Bypass or Logic Flaw After Failed Login</p> <p>Description:</p>	Misconfiguration

		<p>When logging in with invalid credentials, the application correctly displays an error ("no user ID found"), but still navigates the user to the authentication-protected area. This implies that access control is not properly enforced after login validation fails.</p> <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authentication bypass — users may access sensitive or protected resources without valid credentials • Could lead to privilege escalation or data exposure if protected endpoints/pages are accessed • Undermines the entire authentication system, making the app trivially exploitable 	
10	Medium	<p>Title: CWE-693 - No Security Headers</p> <p>Impact: No security headers to protect against common attacks.</p> <p>Affected Location: /workspaces/finsec-application/finsec-api/app/app.py</p> <p>Fix: Use Flask-Talisman to set security headers</p> <pre>from flask_talisman import Talisman Talisman(app)</pre>	Misconfiguration
11	High	<p>Title: CWE-1004, CEW-1004 Missing Secure Attributes on Session Cookies</p> <p>Description: The application does not explicitly configure cookies to be secure. Flask's JWTManager may set cookies for JWTs, but without explicitly setting the secure and httponly flags, the cookies could be vulnerable.</p> <p>Why not having http is bad: javascript can access the cookie, and with utilizing xss an attacker can steal cookies</p> <p>Why not having same site is bad: Your cookies are sent with cross-site requests — like if your site receives a</p>	Cookies

		<p>POST request from another site. Makes your app vulnerable to CSRF (Cross-Site Request Forgery), where an attacker tricks a logged-in user's browser into making a malicious request on another site.</p>  <p>Impact: Cookies being accessible via JavaScript, making them vulnerable to theft via Cross-Site Scripting (XSS). Cookies being sent with cross-origin requests, making the app vulnerable to Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF). When these flags are not set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attackers can steal session tokens via XSS (no HttpOnly). • Session tokens can be intercepted over HTTP (no Secure). • CSRF attacks can be performed using existing cookies (no SameSite). 	
12	High	<p>Title: CWE-384 - Session Fixation</p> <p>Description: The application does not generate a new session ID upon successful login. This allows an attacker to set a known session ID (like via a phishing link), and if the user logs in without the session ID being regenerated, the attacker can hijack that session.</p> <p>Impact: The attacker sends a link to the victim with a predefined session ID. The victim logs in. Because the session ID remains unchanged, the attacker can now use the same ID to impersonate the victim. This undermines the integrity of session-based authentication and can lead to full account takeover.</p>	Cookies
13	High	<p>Title: CWE-613 - Session Not Invalidated on Logout</p> <p>Description: The application does not destroy or regenerate the</p>	Cookies

		<p>session ID upon logout. This means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The same session ID remains valid after logout. • If an attacker had previously captured or predicted the session ID (via XSS, MITM, or session fixation), they can reuse it to re-authenticate without credentials — even after the legitimate user logs out. <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persistent session IDs = persistent access. • This leaves logged-out users vulnerable to session hijacking. • If session IDs aren't tied to state or expiration, an attacker could log in indefinitely using the same token. 	
14	Medium	<p>Title: CWE-251 Inadequate Password Complexity Requirements</p> <p>Description: The application currently allows users to create passwords that are too basic and easily guessable. A strong password policy is not enforced, allowing passwords that may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack uppercase/lowercase diversity • Have no special characters • Contain whitespace • Be short or dictionary-based <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brute-force and dictionary attacks become significantly more effective. • Increases risk of account takeover, especially if combined with reused credentials or data from breaches. • Weak passwords undermine other layers of security (like MFA or rate-limiting) if not properly enforced. 	

15	Critical	<p>Title: CWE-319 Exposure of Full Credit Card Number and Expiration Date</p> <p>Description: The application displays full credit card numbers and expiration dates within the user interface or API responses. This behavior violates PCI DSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard) and poses a major risk of financial fraud and identity theft.</p> <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If unauthorized access occurs (via XSS, compromised account, or insecure endpoints), attackers can: • Steal cardholder data • Conduct fraudulent transactions • Violates compliance standards (e.g., PCI DSS) leading to potential fines or legal action • Exposing such data unnecessarily increases the attack surface and makes your system a target 	
16	High	<p>Title: CWE-532 Exposure of MFA Secrets and OTPs via Console Logging</p> <p>Description: The init_db.py script prints MFA secrets and one-time passwords (OTPs) to stdout, which can be unintentionally captured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Container logs (e.g., Docker) • CI/CD pipelines (e.g., GitHub Actions, GitLab) • Logging infrastructure (e.g., ELK Stack, CloudWatch) <p>This poses a significant risk as OTPs and MFA secrets can be used to bypass two-factor authentication, especially if an attacker has access to logs.</p> <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compromise of MFA mechanisms: An attacker can register the MFA secret in their own authenticator app. • Bypass of multi-factor authentication, leading to full account takeover. <p>Logs may persist in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CI/CD history • Log aggregators • Developer consoles or shared environments 	

17		<p>Title: CWE-303: Incorrect Implementation of</p> <p>Issue: Faulty Authentication Logic — Redirect on Failed Login</p> <p>Description When login in with the credentials given, the system displays 'no user ID found' however the user is then navigated to the authentication page</p> <p>Impact: Potential unauthorized access if session or access tokens are still being issued or not cleared</p> 	
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User ID not found

Retry




Setup 2FA



Two-Factor Authentication

Scan the QR code below with your authenticator app to enable two-factor authentication.

 Scan QR Code



Manual Entry Code:

HKI7AWXULSFLKAU3QERKJZ6...



Continue

	High	<p>Title: CWE-789 - use of hard-coded credentials</p> <p>In the test_api.sh script, sensitive login credentials are hardcoded directly into the request payload, for example: -d '{"email": "john.doe@example.com", "password": "password123"}'</p> <p>This practice exposes secrets in plaintext, making them vulnerable to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accidental exposure via version control (e.g., GitHub) • Log file leaks from CI/CD pipelines or terminal history • Insider threats or unauthorized access from team members or attackers with repo access <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If leaked, hardcoded credentials can grant unauthorized access to user accounts or APIs • Can lead to account takeover, privilege escalation, or data breaches • Violates best practices for secure secret management <p>Fix:</p> <pre>-d '{"email": "\${LOGIN_EMAIL}", "password": "\${LOGIN_PASSWORD}}'</pre>	
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