

# **FooPhones Audit**

*Submitted by*

**Niladri Mitra**

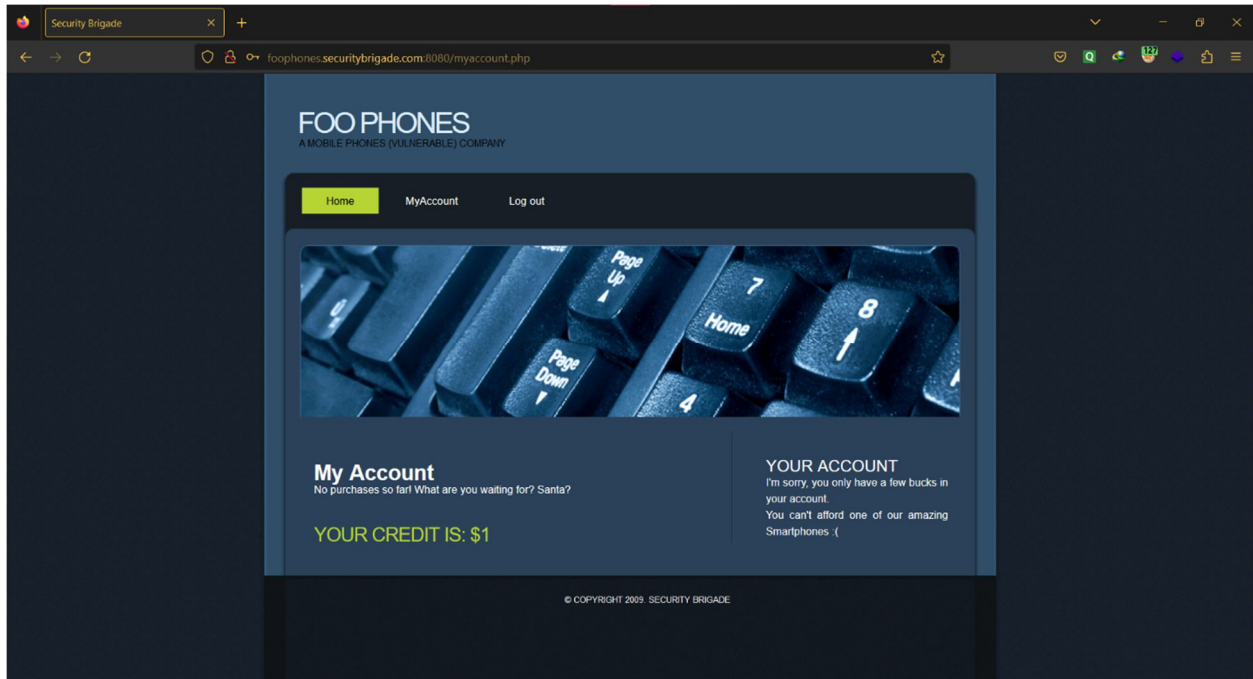
*Under the guidance of*

**Rahul Shaw**

Brute Force	
<b>Risk Level</b>	High
<b>Description</b>	It was+ observed that in the absence of lockout threshold, on running a brute force attack using a dictionary of known usernames and passwords, the attacker can obtain the correct username and password quickly.
<b>Impact</b>	<p>Increased vulnerability to brute force attacks: Without a lockout threshold, attackers can make unlimited login attempts without any restrictions. This greatly increases the chances of successfully guessing the correct username and password combination, as the attacker can continue trying until they find the right one.</p> <p>Increased risk of unauthorized access: Successful brute force attacks can lead to unauthorized access to user accounts, potentially compromising sensitive information, such as personal data, financial details, or private communications.</p>
<b>Recommendation</b>	<p>It is recommended to implement the following configurations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Hide administrator and user login pages</b> by changing their default pages.</li> <li>2. Use <b>longer passwords</b> with a large variety of characters.</li> <li>3. Change the <b>default 'admin' username</b> to a unique one.</li> <li>4. Implement an <b>account lockout</b> policy.</li> </ol> <p><a href="https://owasp.org/www-community/controls/Blocking_Brute_Force_Attacks">https://owasp.org/www-community/controls/Blocking_Brute_Force_Attacks</a></p>
<b>Affected URL and Ports</b>	http://foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080/login.php

### Evidence (PoC)

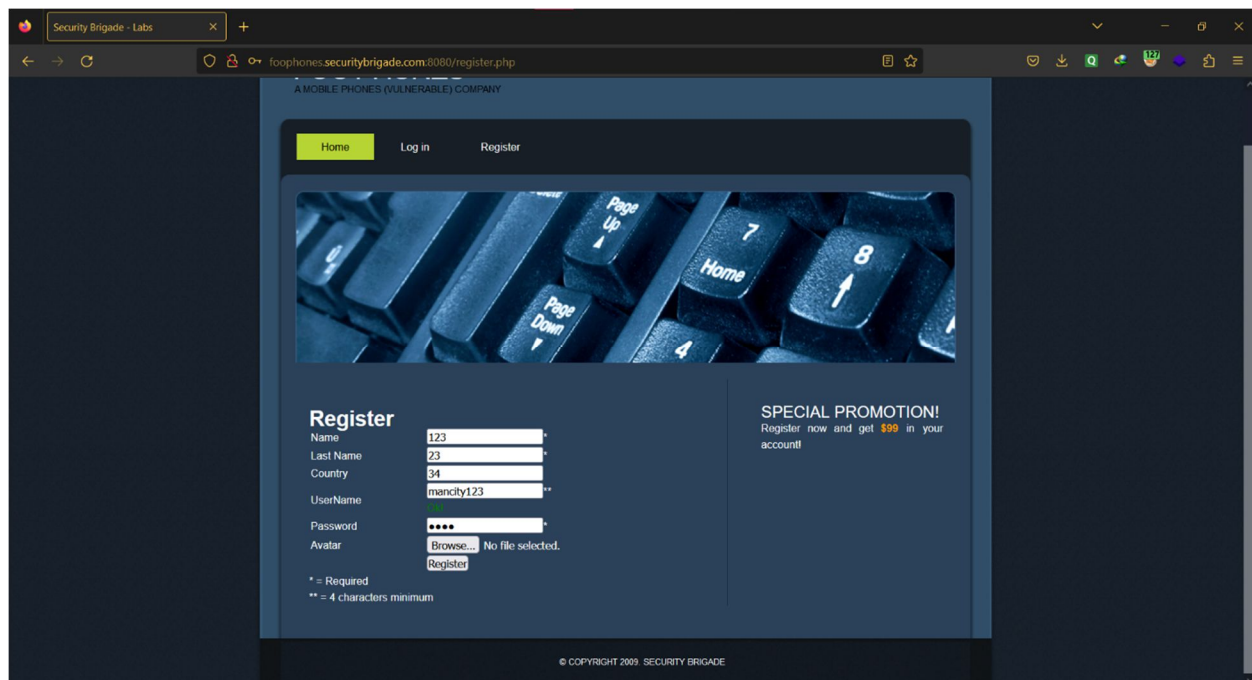
- On intercepting the authentication packet in BurpSuite and using BurpSuite Infiltrator, the correct account credentials could be retrieved using a dictionary of pre-defined values.
- On entering the credentials 'admin' and 'admin' on the login page, access was granted.



Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF)	
<b>Risk Level</b>	Med
<b>Description</b>	It was observed that the attacker can create a duplicate link and send it to the victim which would immediately reset the password.
<b>Impact</b>	A successful CSRF attack can result in damaged client relationships, unauthorized fund transfers, changed passwords and data theft—including stolen session cookies.
<b>Recommendation</b>	<p>It is recommended to implement the following configurations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Double-Submitting Cookies:</b> Two cookies are sent with each request – one in cookie header and one in custom header.</li> <li>2. <b>Custom Headers for Requests:</b> Custom headers should be added to the requests which cannot be understood by the attacker.</li> <li>3. <b>Enabling User Interaction:</b> User interaction should be required before any state-changing actions (eg. Captcha, OTP etc)</li> </ol> <p><a href="https://www.imperva.com/learn/application-security/csrf-cross-site-request-forgery/?utm_content=&amp;gad=1">https://www.imperva.com/learn/application-security/csrf-cross-site-request-forgery/?utm_content=&amp;gad=1</a></p>
<b>Affected URL and Ports</b>	http://foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080/register.php

### Evidence (PoC)

When no CRSF token was found, a duplicate site was generated using CRSF PoC of BurpSuite and contained the malicious credentials. It was sent to the victim, who upon clicking it changed the credentials to the malicious ones.



The username 'mancity123' was not originally present in the database.

CSRF PoC generator

Request to: <http://foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080> Options ?

Pretty Raw Hex

Content-Disposition: form-data; name="pass"

1234

-----125101066111532418192780240322

Content-Disposition: form-data; name="avatar"; filename=""

Content-Type: application/octet-stream

-----125101066111532418192780240322--

Inspector

Request attributes 2

Request query parameters 0

Request body parameters 6

Request cookies 0

Request headers 11

Search... 0 matches

CSRF HTML: Show response in browser

To show this response in your browser, copy the URL below and paste into a browser that is configured to use Burp as its proxy.

<http://burpsuite/show/4/zpaau6xyq3l966z2xxju5cv3z123r67s> Copy

☐ In future, just copy the URL and don't show this dialog Close

```
"\r\n" +
"\r\n" +
"-----125101066111532418192780240322--\r\n";
var aBody = new Uint8Array(body.length);
for (var i = 0; i < aBody.length; i++)
  aBody[i] = body.charCodeAt(i);
```

Search... 0 matches

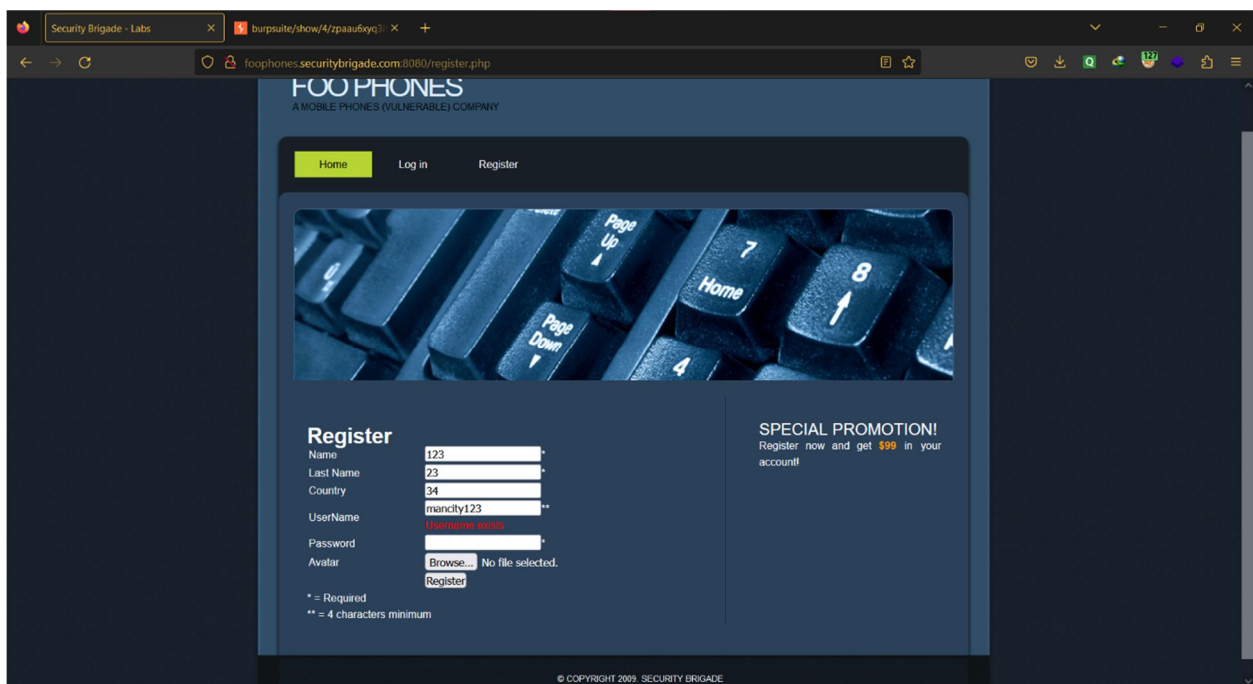
Warning: The XMLHttpRequest technique only works on modern browsers, and the browser will not display the response to the CSRF request. The request contains some non-standard headers which, if included in a cross-domain XHR, may cause the request to be pre-flighted, and so the attack may fail. These headers have been omitted in the PoC attack, to avoid pre-flighting. If the omitted headers are essential for the efficacy of the CSRF attack, you can manually add these to the PoC HTML.

Regenerate Test in browser Copy HTML Close

CSRF PoC is created using Burpsuite and sent to the victim



Victim clicks on the ‘submit button’ and the new account gets registered.



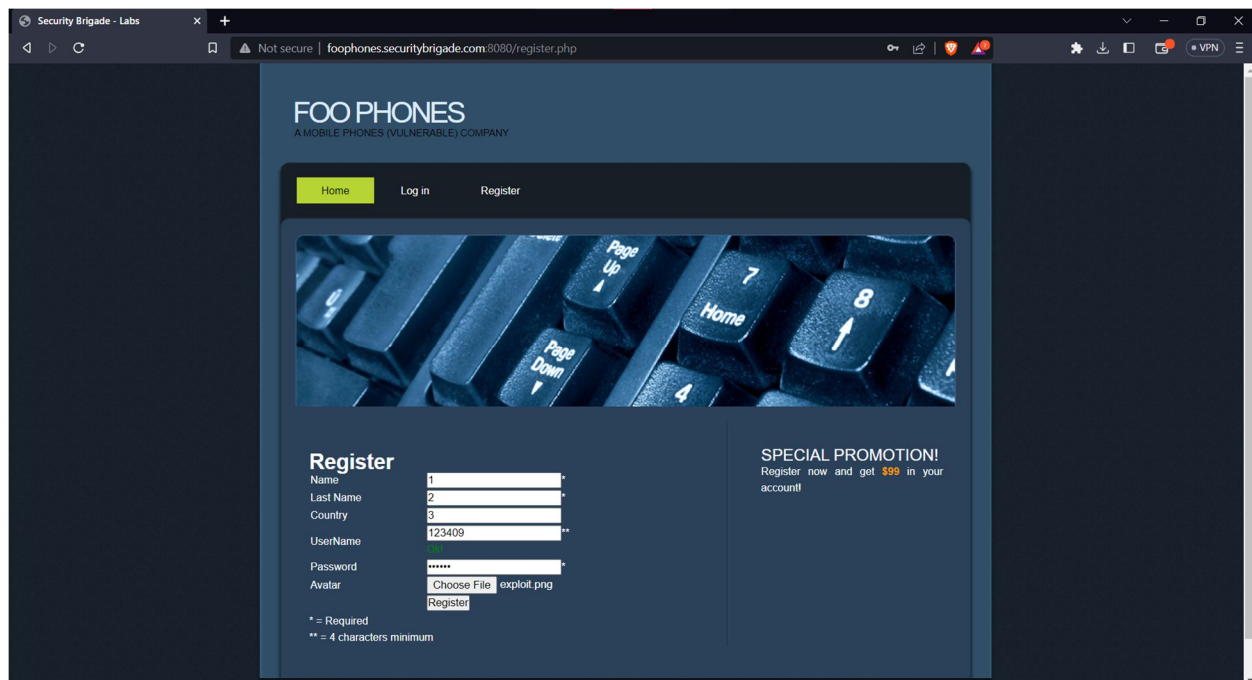
The account has been already entered in the database.

File Upload	
<b>Risk Level</b>	Med
<b>Description</b>	It was observed that all types of files can be uploadedThe attacker can upload all types of files in the avatar section.
<b>Impact</b>	If the uploaded file contains an exploit or malware which can leverage a vulnerability in server-side file handling, the file could be used to gain control of the server, causing severe business consequences and reputational damage.
<b>Recommendation</b>	<p>It is recommended to implement the following configurations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Allow only certain file extensions using a whitelist checker.</li> <li>2. Set the maximum file size and file length according to requirement.</li> <li>3. Name the files stored on the server randomly or use hash instead of the user-input names.</li> <li>4. After the file has been uploaded, do not display its path.</li> </ol> <p><a href="https://owasp.org/www-community/vulnerabilities/Unrestricted_File_Upload">https://owasp.org/www-community/vulnerabilities/Unrestricted_File_Upload</a></p>
<b>Affected URL and Ports</b>	http://127.0.0.1/dvwa/vulnerabilities/upload/ (8080)

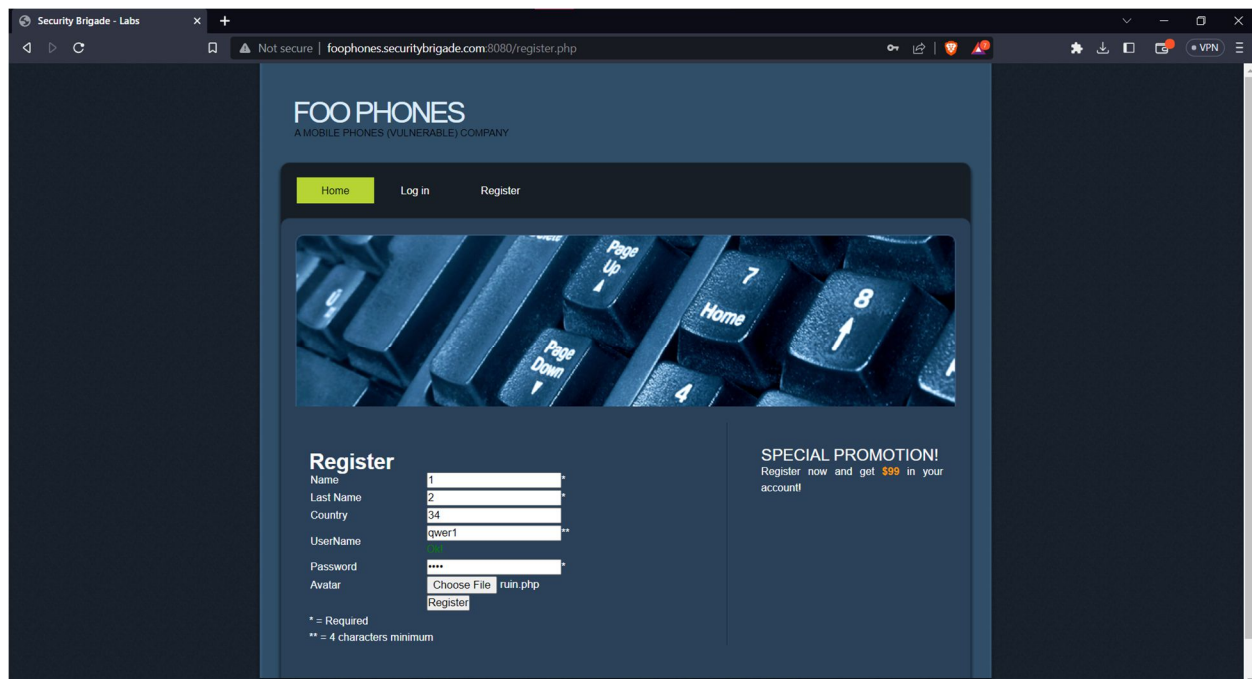
### Evidence (PoC)

**Step 1:** On uploading a file of the accepted format image, it was accepted.





**Step 2:** On uploading a file of other formats containing malicious code, it was accepted.



Weak Session ID	
<b>Risk Level</b>	Med
<b>Description</b>	It was observed that the session ID of a user never changes and can be easily copied and used by the attacker.
<b>Impact</b>	This vulnerability allows an attacker to predetermine the session token value used by the victim. When the user logs in to a web application using that ID, the attacker knows the victim's valid session ID and can use it to gain access to the user's account.
<b>Recommendation</b>	<p>It is recommended to implement the following configurations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Always create a new session ID upon authentication.</li> <li>2. Prevent MITM attacks with HTTPS, HSTS, and proper TLS security settings.</li> <li>3. Prevent cookie overwrites by protecting the cookie with Host-prefix and Secure attribute.</li> </ol> <p><a href="https://affinity-it-security.com/how-to-prevent-session-management-vulnerabilities/">https://affinity-it-security.com/how-to-prevent-session-management-vulnerabilities/</a></p>
<b>Affected URL and Ports</b>	http://foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080/login.php

### **PoC**

**Step 1:** On changing the account credentials, the session ID is not changed.

**Step 2:** On logging out, the same session ID is sent in every request.


Security Brigade

foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080

# FOO PHONES

A MOBILE PHONES (VULNERABLE) COMPANY

Home MyAccount Log out



## My Account

### YOUR PURCHASES

2022-12-02 Nokia 5110  
2022-12-02 Nokia 5110  
2022-12-02 Nokia 5110  
2022-12-02 Nokia 5110  
2022-12-02 Nokia 5110  
2022-12-02 Nokia 5110  
2022-12-02 Nokia 5110

### YOUR ACCOUNT

I'm sorry, you only have your account.  
You can't afford one of our Smartphones (

YOUR ACCOUNT

Request

Response

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

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

6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate

7 Referer: http://foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080/login.php

8 Connection: close

9 Cookie: \_utma=132146700.884449910.1685450952.1685450952.1685450952.1; \_utmc=132146700.1685450952.1.1; utmcsr=google|utmccn=(organic)|utmcmd=organic|utmctr=(not%20provided); PHPSESSID=2mafeheqk31051v5fsg0ikr0

10 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

11

12

1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK

2 Date: Wed, 31 May 2023 11:41:47 GMT

3 Server: Apache/2.2.22 (Ubuntu)

4 X-Powered-By: PHP/5.3.10-1ubuntu3.48

5 Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT

6 Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate, post-check=0, pre-check=0

7 Pragma: no-cache

8 Vary: Accept-Encoding

9 Connection: close

10 Content-Type: text/html

11 Content-Length: 7520

12

13 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">

14

15 <html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" lang="en" xml:lang="en">


Security Brigade

foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080/mya

# FOO PHONES

A MOBILE PHONES (VULNERABLE) COMPANY

Home MyAccount Log out



## My Account

No purchases so far! What are you waiting for? Santa?

### YOUR CREDIT IS: \$1

© COPYRIGHT 2009. SECURITY BRIGADE

Request

Response

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

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

6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate

7 Referer: http://foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080/login.php

8 Connection: close

9 Cookie: \_utma=132146700.884449910.1685450952.1685450952.1685450952.1; \_utmc=132146700.1685450952.1.1; utmcsr=google|utmccn=(organic)|utmcmd=organic|utmctr=(not%20provided); PHPSESSID=2mafeheqk31051v5fsg0ikr0

10 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

11

12

1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK

2 Date: Wed, 31 May 2023 11:43:32 GMT

3 Server: Apache/2.2.22 (Ubuntu)

4 X-Powered-By: PHP/5.3.10-1ubuntu3.48

5 Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT

6 Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate, post-check=0, pre-check=0

7 Pragma: no-cache

8 Vary: Accept-Encoding

9 Content-Length: 1353

10 Connection: close

11 Content-Type: text/html

12

13

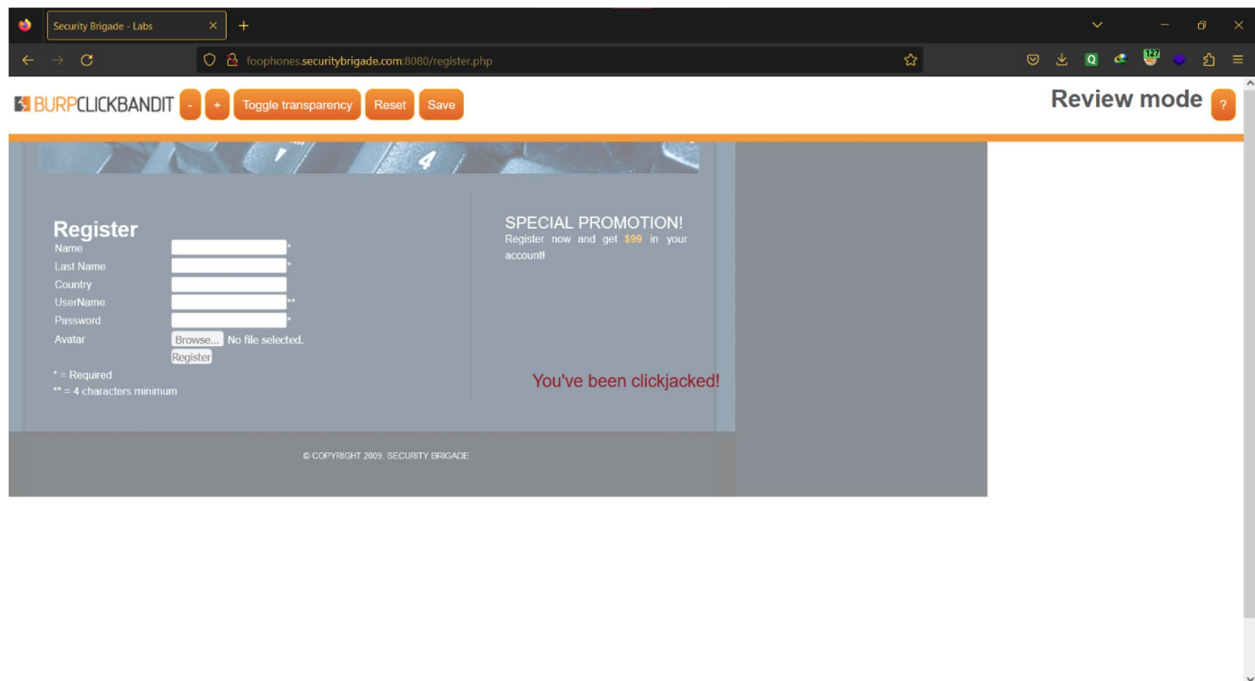
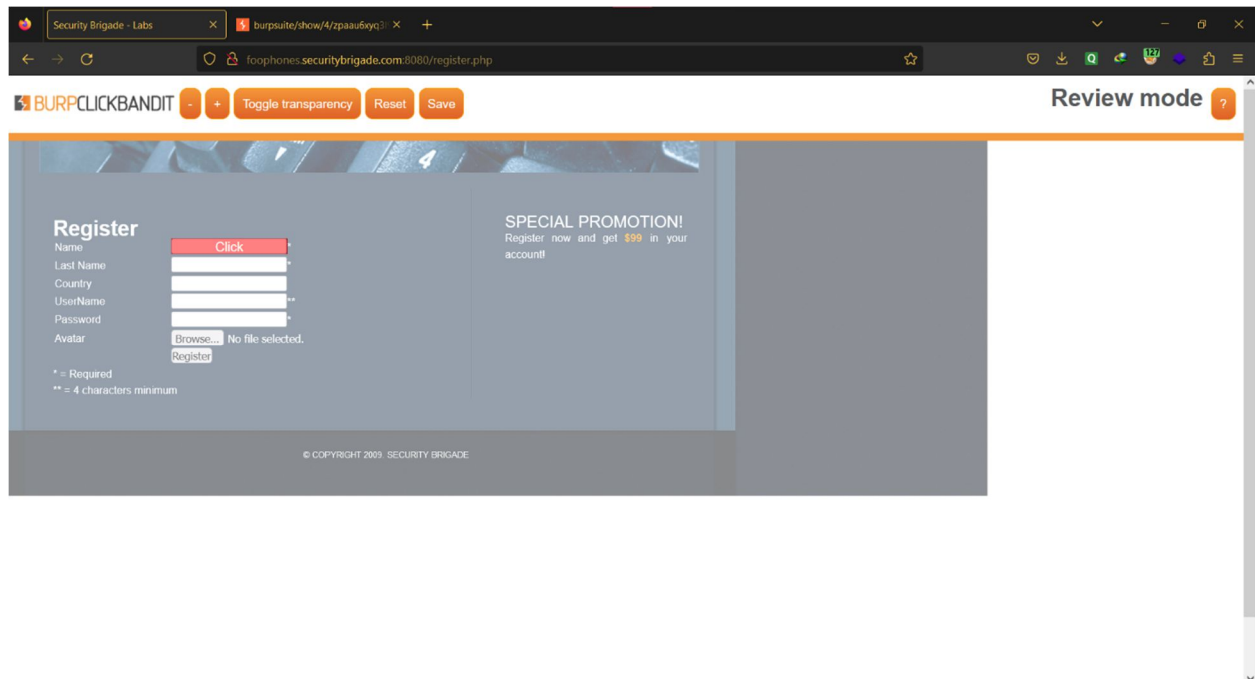
14 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">

15 <html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" lang="en" xml:lang="en">

Clickjacking	
<b>Risk Level</b>	Med
<b>Description</b>	It was observed that the attacker can make the victim click on underlying buttons of the website while using a harmless looking website on top of it.
<b>Impact</b>	The attacker can make the victim select other not so important items from the shopping list and buy it without the victim knowing.
<b>Recommendation</b>	<p>It is recommended to implement the following configurations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sending the proper Content Security Policy (CSP) frame-ancestors directive response headers that instruct the browser to not allow framing from other domains.</li> <li>2. Properly setting authentication cookies with SameSite = Strict (or Lax), unless they explicitly need None (which is rare).</li> <li>3. Employing defensive code in the UI to ensure that the current frame is the most top-level window.</li> </ol> <p><a href="https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Clickjacking">https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Clickjacking</a></p>
<b>Affected URL and Ports</b>	<p>i) <a href="http://foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080/login.php">http://foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080/login.php</a></p> <p>ii) <a href="http://foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080/index.php">http://foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080/index.php</a></p> <p>iii) <a href="http://foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080/register.php">http://foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080/register.php</a></p>

## PoC

On using the clickbandit function on the site, it was seen that the underlying website was allowing the victim to click on the items.



Information Disclosure	
<b>Risk Level</b>	High
<b>Description</b>	It was observed that on encountering any error in the website URL, information about the backend server version and configuration is revealed.
<b>Impact</b>	Attackers can use this information to identify vulnerabilities in the server software and exploit them. In addition, if a particular web server version is known to be vulnerable to a specific exploit, the attacker would just need to use that exploit as part of their assault on the target web server. This can lead to unauthorized access to the server and sensitive data, loss of reputation, financial loss, and legal liabilities.
<b>Recommendation</b>	It is recommended to implement the following configurations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Modifying server header field to not display such information.</li> <li>2. Web Application Firewall (WAF) can be configured to block requests containing sensitive information.</li> </ol>
<b>Affected URL and Ports</b>	http://foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080/

## PoC

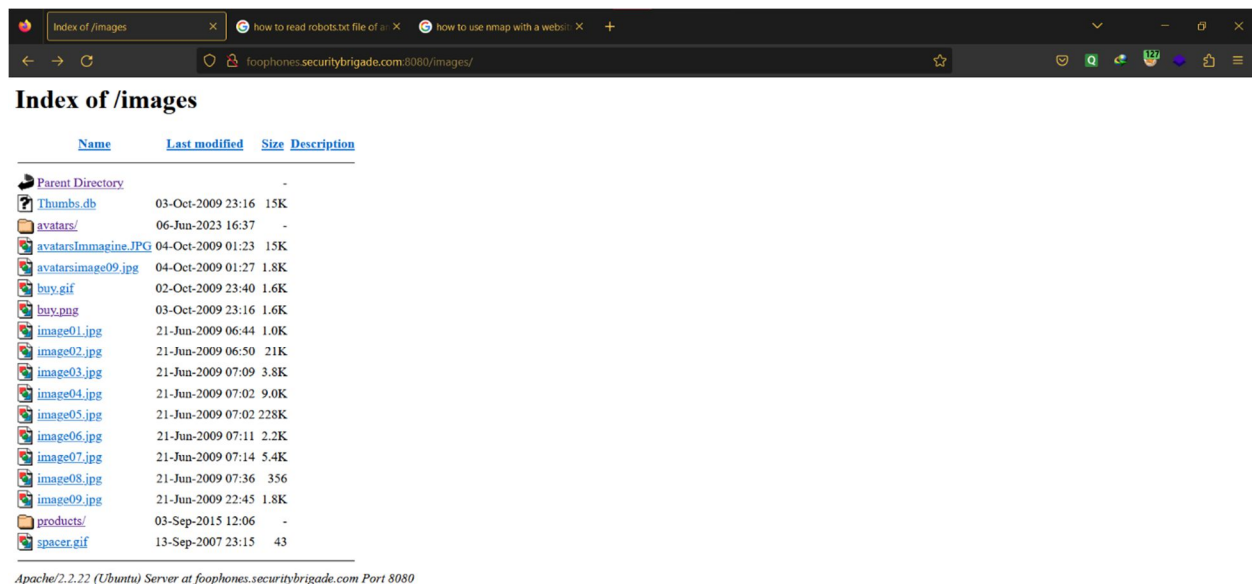
On entering a wrong URL, an error message is displayed along with the server information.



Dir Listing	
<b>Risk Level</b>	Medium
<b>Description</b>	It is observed that on entering known directory names, the entire list is revealed.
<b>Impact</b>	Directory listing can lead to leaking sensitive information which can result in a huge impact on the business <sup>1</sup> . However, directory listings themselves do not necessarily constitute a security vulnerability.
<b>Recommendation</b>	It is recommended to implement the following configurations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Create blank index.html and place it in each directory. This will prevent directory listing and display a blank page in the web browser.</li> <li>2. Disable directory listing for the entire application.</li> <li>3. In business needs, create a directory and enable directory listing only for that alone.</li> </ol>
<b>Affected URL and Ports</b>	http://foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080/

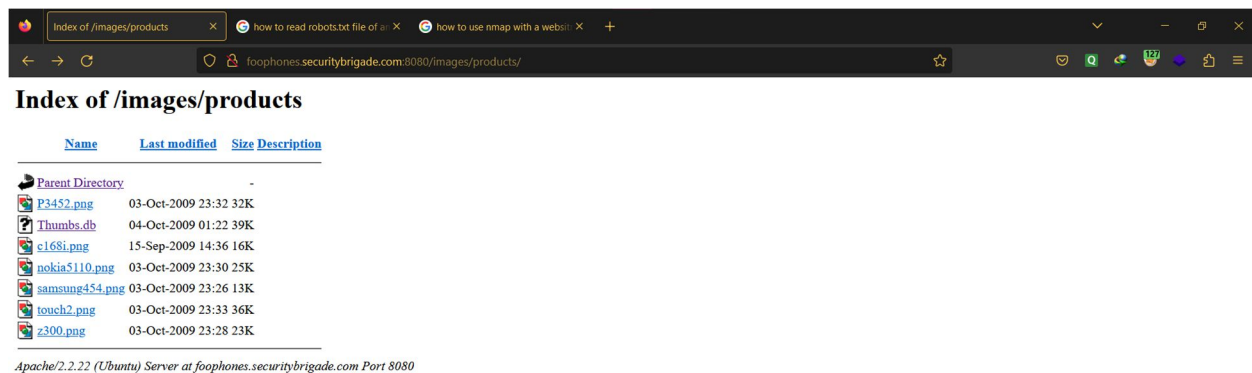
## PoC

On adding /images to the URL, the entire list of images files is displayed.

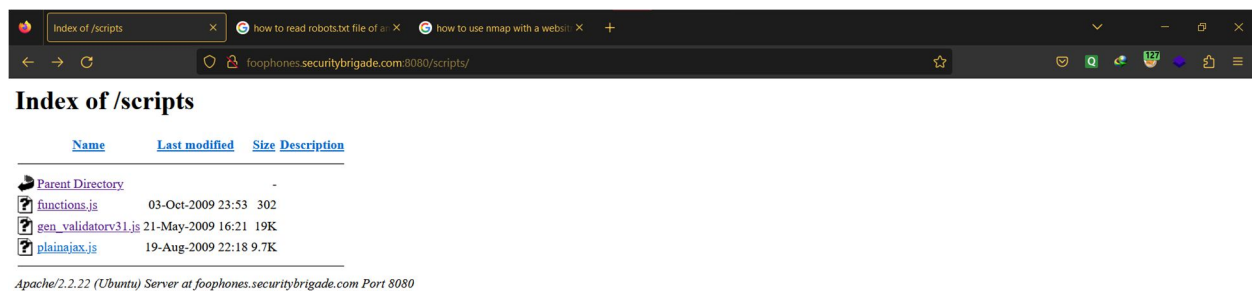




On adding /scripts to the URL, the entire list of JavaScript files is displayed.



On adding /images/products to the URL, the entire list of product images files is displayed.

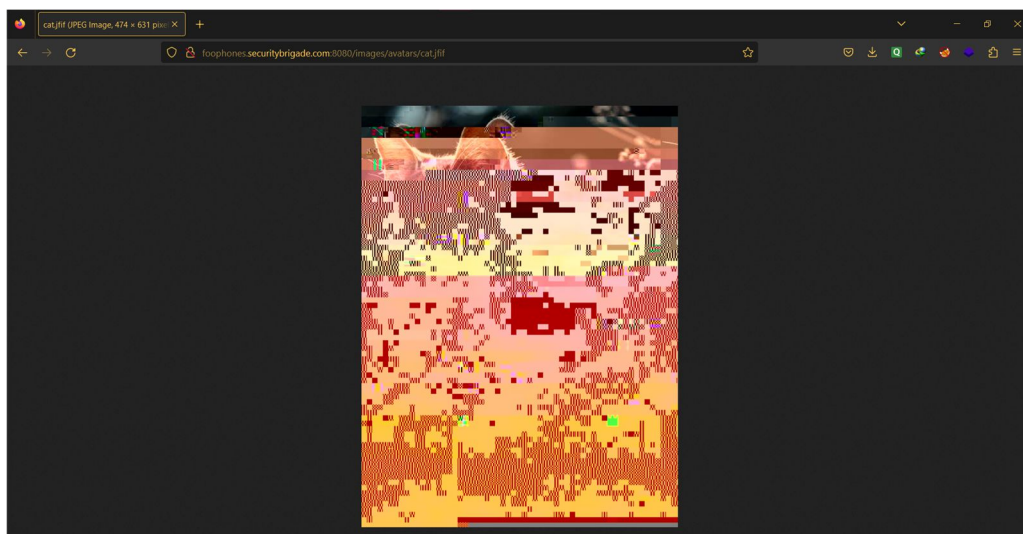




Local File Inclusion (LFI)	
<b>Risk Level</b>	High
<b>Description</b>	It was observed that files stored in the backend can be accessed and downloaded by entering the corresponding URLs.
<b>Impact</b>	The business impact of LFI can be severe as it can lead to sensitive data exposure, data tampering, and even complete server compromise. Attackers can use LFI to gain access to sensitive files such as configuration files, password files, and other sensitive data.
<b>Recommendation</b>	<p>It is recommended to implement the following configurations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Save all file paths in a secure database and give an ID for every single one, this way users only get to see their ID without viewing or altering the path.</li> <li>2. Use verified and secured whitelist files and ignore everything else.</li> <li>3. Check for scripts that take filenames as parameters.</li> </ol> <p><a href="https://www.invicti.com/web-vulnerability-scanner/vulnerabilities/local-file-inclusion/">https://www.invicti.com/web-vulnerability-scanner/vulnerabilities/local-file-inclusion/</a></p>
<b>Affected URL and Ports</b>	<p><a href="http://foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080/images/avatars">http://foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080/images/avatars</a>  <a href="http://foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080/images/products">http://foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080/images/products</a>  <a href="http://foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080/images/">http://foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080/images/</a></p>

## PoC

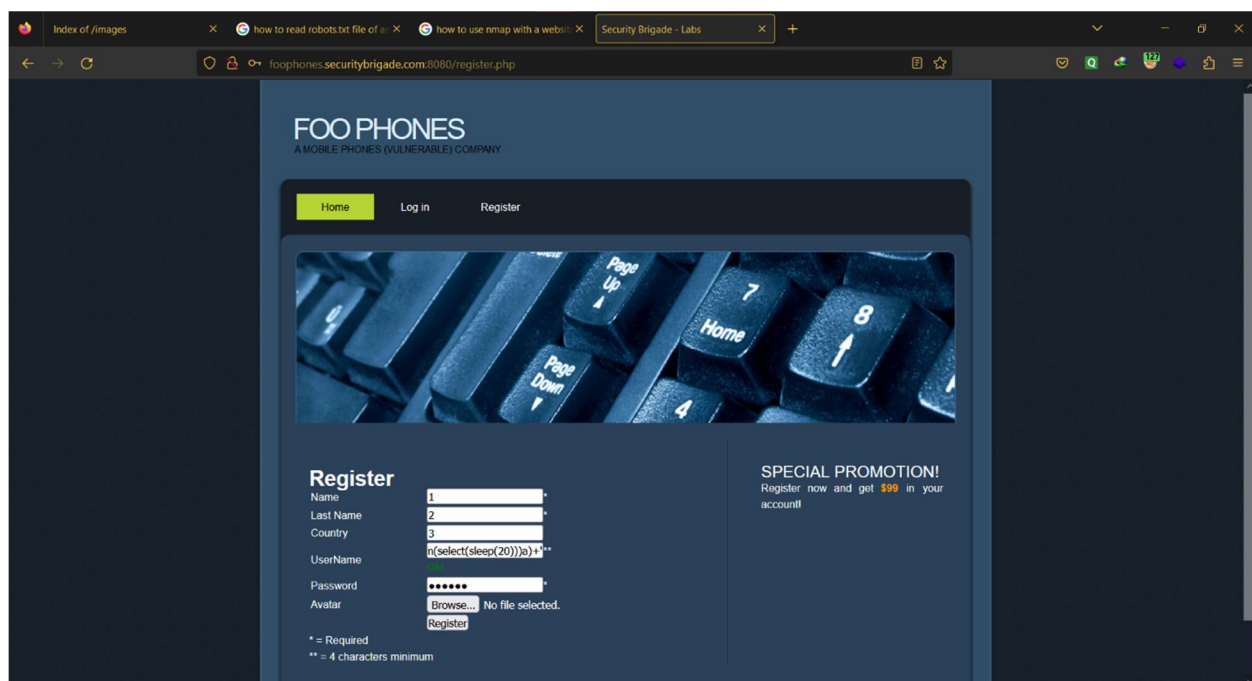
On adding /images/avatars/cat.jfif to the URL, the corresponding image is displayed.



SQL Injection	
<b>Risk Level</b>	High
<b>Description</b>	It was observed that on running time-based SQL injections, the response from the server is delayed by the specified time.
<b>Impact</b>	A successful attack can result in the unauthorized viewing of user lists, the deletion of entire tables and, in certain cases, the attacker gaining administrative rights to a database, all of which are highly detrimental to a business.
<b>Recommendation</b>	Prepared statements or parameterized queries should be used to ensure that user input is properly sanitized and does not contain any malicious code.  <a href="https://www.acunetix.com/vulnerabilities/web/content-type-is-not-specified/">https://www.acunetix.com/vulnerabilities/web/content-type-is-not-specified/</a>
<b>Affected URL and Ports</b>	<a href="http://foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080/register.php">http://foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080/register.php</a>

## PoC

i) On entering HICmENII'+(select\*from(select(sleep(20)))a)+' in the username field of registration page, the server responds after 20 seconds.



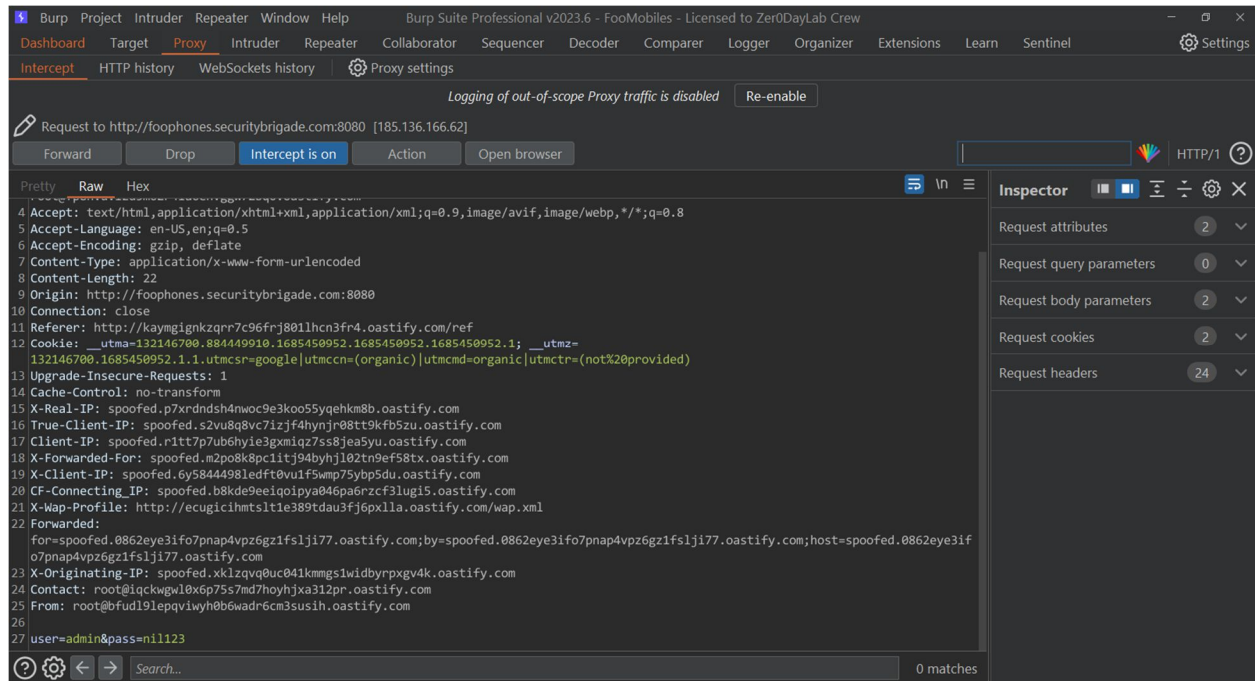
ii) On using sqlmap, more similar commands are found which have a similar effect.

```
kali-linux-2022.4-vmware-amd64 - VMware Workstation 16 Player
Player
File Actions Edit View Help
[04:12:59] [INFO] testing if (custom) POST parameter 'MULTIPART avatar' is dynamic
[04:13:00] [WARNING] (custom) POST parameter 'MULTIPART avatar' does not appear to be dynamic
[04:13:00] [WARNING] heuristic (basic) test shows that (custom) POST parameter 'MULTIPART avatar' might not be injectable
[04:13:00] [INFO] testing for SQL injection on (custom) POST parameter 'MULTIPART avatar'
[04:13:02] [INFO] testing 'AND boolean-based blind - WHERE or HAVING clause'
[04:13:03] [INFO] testing 'Boolean-based blind - Parameter replace (original value)'
[04:13:03] [INFO] testing 'Generic inline queries'
[04:13:03] [INFO] testing 'Generic UNION query (NULL) - 1 to 10 columns'
[04:13:03] [WARNING] (custom) POST parameter 'MULTIPART avatar' does not seem to be injectable
sqlmap identified the following injection point(s) with a total of 340 HTTP(s) requests:
--
Parameter: MULTIPART user ((custom) POST)
Type: time-based blind
Title: MySQL > 5.0.12 AND time-based blind (query SLEEP)
Payload: _____168170584317476384422258127585
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="fname"
1
_____168170584317476384422258127585
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="lname"
45
_____168170584317476384422258127585
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="country"
78
_____168170584317476384422258127585
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="user"
zxcv123' AND (SELECT 5574 FROM (SELECT(SLEEP(5))))ina) AND 'Iisf'='Iisf
_____168170584317476384422258127585
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="pass"
qwera
_____168170584317476384422258127585
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="avatar"; filename=""
Content-Type: application/octet-stream
_____168170584317476384422258127585--
[04:13:00] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is MySQL
[04:13:00] [WARNING] it is very important to not stress the network connection during usage of time-based payloads to prevent potential disruptions
web server operating system: Linux Ubuntu 12.10 or 12.04 or 13.04 (Quantal Quetzal or Precise Pangolin or Raring Ringtail)
web application technology: PHP 5.3.10, Apache 2.2.22
back-end DBMS: MySQL > 5.0.12
[04:13:10] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/home/kali/.local/share/sqlmap/output/foophomes.securitybrigade.com'
[04:13:10] [WARNING] your sqlmap version is outdated
[*] ending @ 04:13:10 /2023-06-09/
kali@kali:~$
```

Cleartext Submission of Password	
<b>Risk Level</b>	Med
<b>Description</b>	It was observed that on intercepting requests from login or register pages, the user credentials are visible.
<b>Impact</b>	When passwords are sent in clear text, it becomes easy for the attacker to sniff the network and get the sensitive data.
<b>Recommendation</b>	<p>It is recommended to implement the following configurations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use encryption: Implement secure encryption protocols, such as Transport Layer Security (TLS) or Secure Sockets Layer (SSL), to ensure that data transmitted over networks is encrypted.</li> <li>2. Hash and salt passwords: Use strong one-way hashing algorithms like bcrypt, scrypt, or Argon2 to convert passwords into irreversible hash values. Additionally, apply a unique salt to each password before hashing to enhance security.</li> <li>3. Implement secure authentication protocols: Use industry-standard authentication protocols like OAuth, OpenID Connect, or SAML, which are designed to securely handle user authentication. These protocols offload the responsibility of password handling to trusted third-party providers.</li> </ol> <p><a href="https://portswigger.net/kb/issues/00300100_cleartext-submission-of-password">https://portswigger.net/kb/issues/00300100_cleartext-submission-of-password</a></p>
<b>Affected URL and Ports</b>	<a href="http://foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080/register.php">http://foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080/register.php</a> <a href="http://foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080/login.php">http://foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080/login.php</a>

## PoC

On intercepting request from login and register pages, the credentials are visible in plaintext.



Content Type Unspecified	
Risk Level	High
Description	It was observed that on any type of content can be included in the website request and it would be processed without filtering any content.
Impact	If a response does not specify a content type, then the browser will usually analyze the response and attempt to determine the MIME type of its content. This can have unexpected results, and if the content contains any user-controllable data may lead to cross-site scripting or other client-side vulnerabilities.
Recommendation	For every response containing a message body, the application should include a single Content-type header that correctly and unambiguously states the MIME type of the content in the response body.
Affected URL and Ports	<a href="http://foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080/">http://foophones.securitybrigade.com:8080/</a>

# PoC

On request a database file in a part of the application where image file is required, the request gets processed successfully.

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite Professional v2023.6 interface. The 'Repeater' tab is active, showing a list of requests. The selected request is a GET request to `/images/products/Thumbs.db` with a status of 200 OK. The response is displayed in the 'Response' pane, showing the HTTP status bar and the response body. The response body contains a large amount of data, including a header section with fields like `Date`, `Server`, `Last-Modified`, `ETag`, `Accept-Ranges`, `Content-Length`, and `Connection`. The response body is truncated in the image, but it shows a large amount of data, including a header section with fields like `Date`, `Server`, `Last-Modified`, `ETag`, `Accept-Ranges`, `Content-Length`, and `Connection`.

