Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

Cyber Security Assignment (2025)

Insecure Design

Bug Bounty Report- 01

IT23363366

TABLE OF CONTENT

1. Title

Report Title: Insecure Design
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Platform: https://yeswehack.com/
Tested On: https://www.bookbeat.com/

2. Scope & Objective

The objective of this assessment was to evaluate the application's design and identify flaws that could lead to potential security issues even if the implementation appears correct. The focus was on identifying missing or weakly implemented security controls, particularly in authentication mechanisms, password policies, and API structures. This test aims to highlight insecure design patterns that might allow attackers to exploit the system or escalate privileges.

3. Enumeration and Reconnaissance

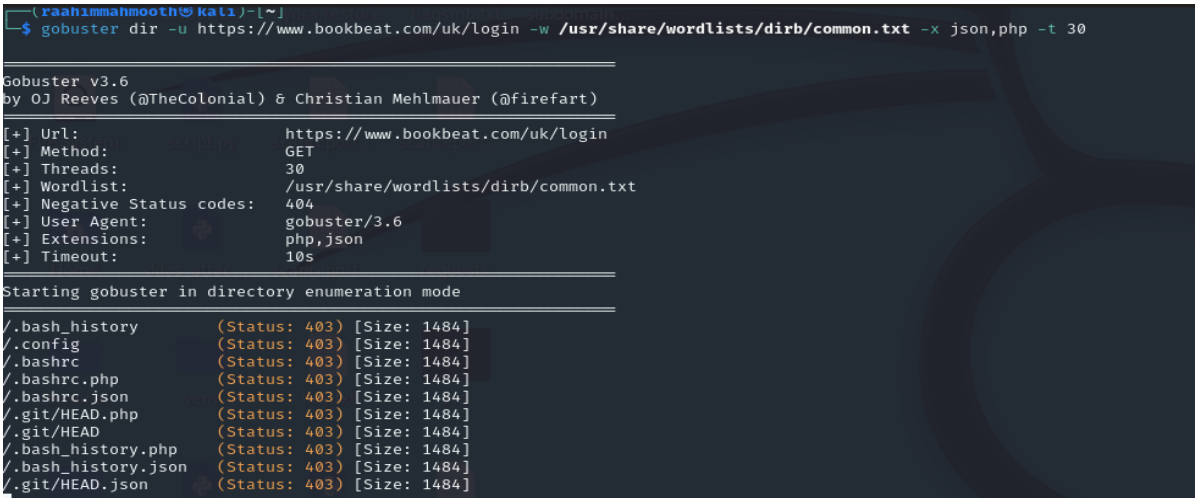
3.1 Tools Used

- Manual credential spraying on authentication endpoints
- Burp Suite for intercepting and modifying requests
- Postman for testing API endpoints
- Gobuster for directory and endpoint enumeration

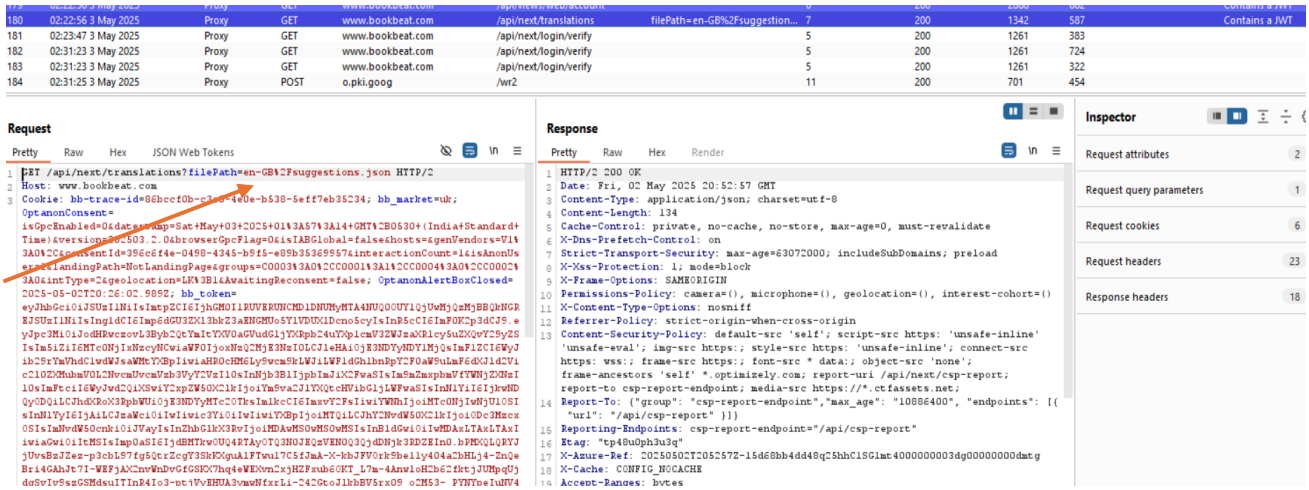
3.2 Steps Taken

2.2.1 Assessed insecure API design. Gobuster enumeration returned no results. Manually identified the following endpoint using Burp Suite:

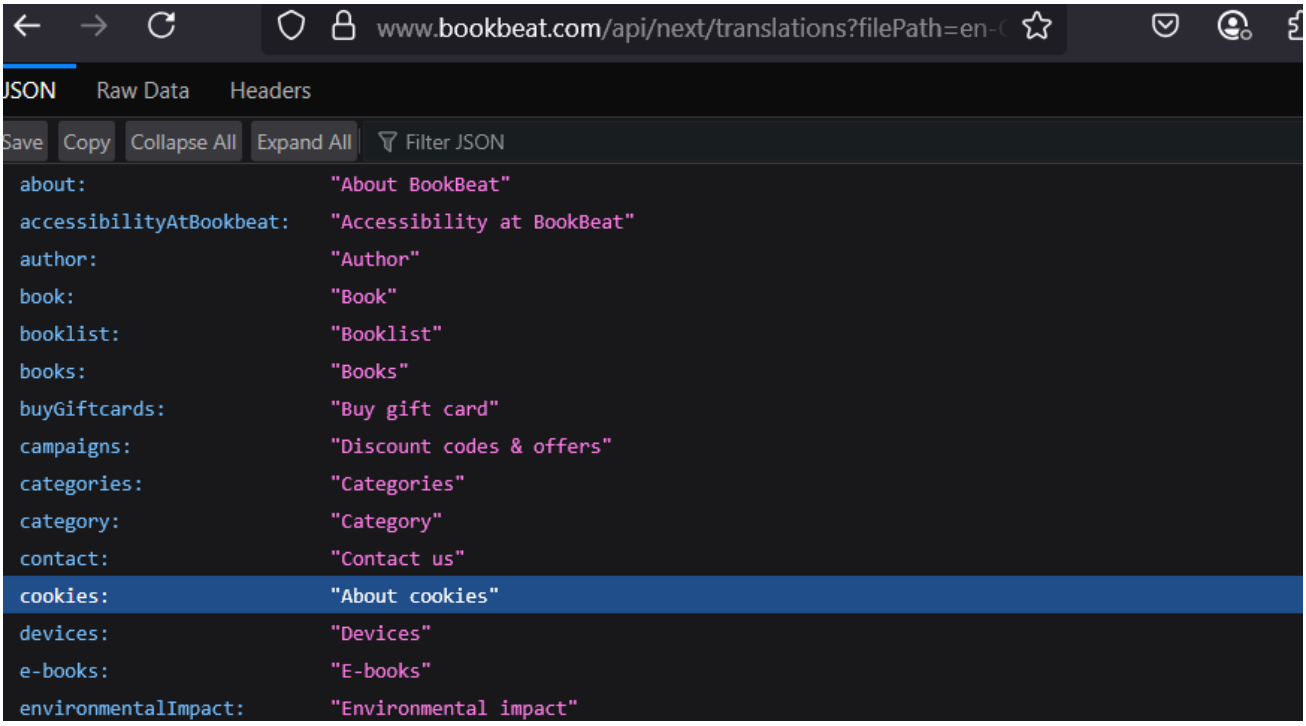
GET /api/next/translations?filePath=en-GB%2Fbreadcrumbs.json



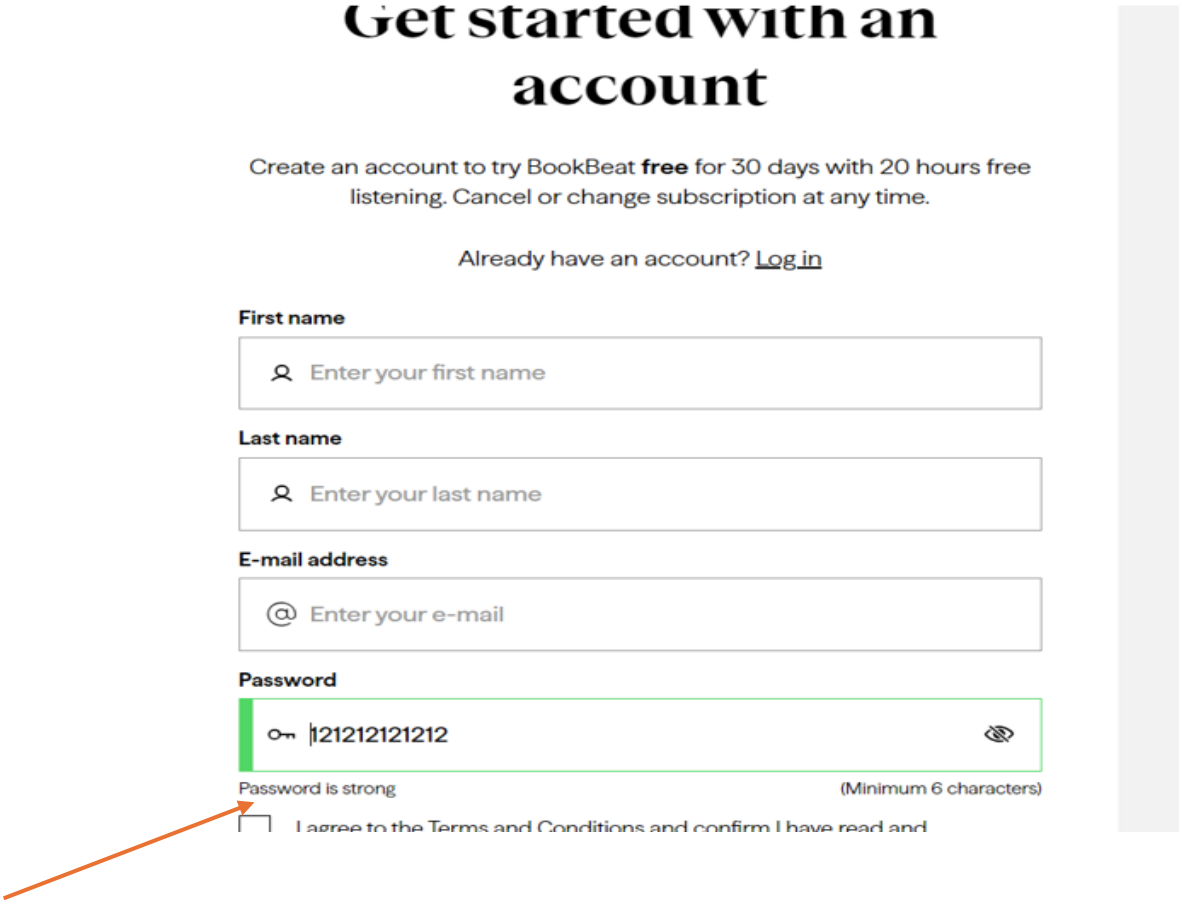
Manual identification



180	02:22:56 3 May 2025	Proxy	GET	www.bookbeat.com	/api/next/translations	filePath=en-GB%2Fsuggestion...	7	200	1342	587	Contains a JWT
181	02:23:47 3 May 2025	Proxy	GET	www.bookbeat.com	/api/next/login/verify		5	200	1261	383	
182	02:31:23 3 May 2025	Proxy	GET	www.bookbeat.com	/api/next/login/verify		5	200	1261	724	
183	02:31:23 3 May 2025	Proxy	GET	www.bookbeat.com	/api/next/login/verify		5	200	1261	322	
184	02:31:25 3 May 2025	Proxy	POST	o.pki.goog	/wr2		11	200	701	454	



3.2.2 *Tested for logical flaws in authentication, including weak password policy enforcement. Identifying the application only enforces minimum length, not complexity*



4. Vulnerability Description

Insecure design represents systemic flaws in application architecture and the absence of necessary security controls. This vulnerability arises from design-level oversights, such as weak password policies, lack of access control validation, and insecure API structures. Insecure design **cannot be mitigated through implementation alone**, as the foundational security components are either missing or inadequate. (OWASP Top 10: A04 – Insecure Design-Critical vulnerability)

5. Affected Component

- API endpoint: `GET /api/next/translations?filePath=en-GB%2Fbreadcrumbs.json`
- Login page
- Password reset and registration mechanisms

6. Impact Assessment

Applications suffering from insecure design are highly susceptible to a wide range of attacks. Common exploitation scenarios include:

- **Broken Access Control:** Weak or missing role validation can allow unauthorized access to sensitive features.
- **Account Takeover via Weak Authentication:** Weak password policies combined with insecure login mechanisms (such as **login without password**) can allow attackers to access user accounts **if email accounts are compromised**(***single point of failure***).
- **API Misuse or Abuse:** Poorly designed endpoints with insecure input handling (e.g., ***unvalidated file paths or insecure methods***) can be leveraged for attacks like Path Traversal, SSRF, or information disclosure.
- **Bypass of CAPTCHA or Rate-Limiting Controls:** Without strong validation mechanisms, brute-force attacks and credential stuffing become feasible.

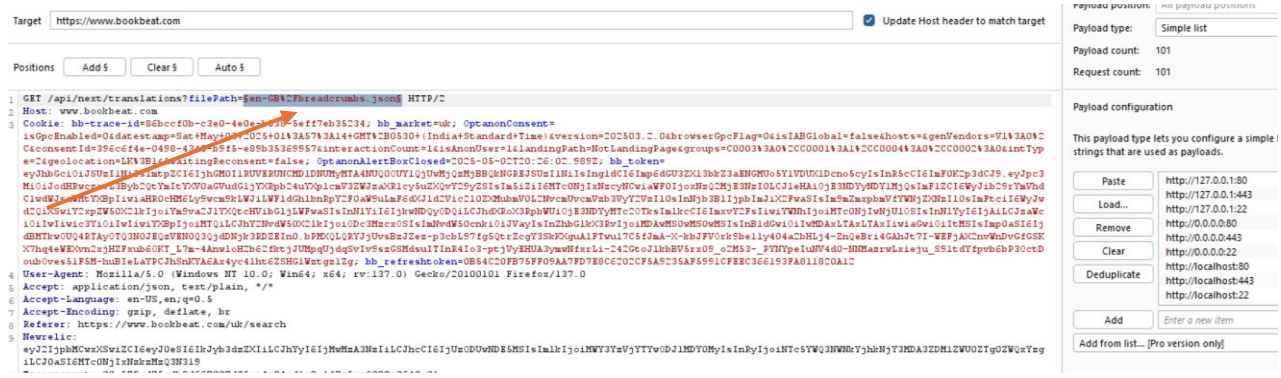
The design flaws *in Book beat's* authentication and API components can lead to account compromise, unauthorized data access, and potential full system breaches under targeted attacks

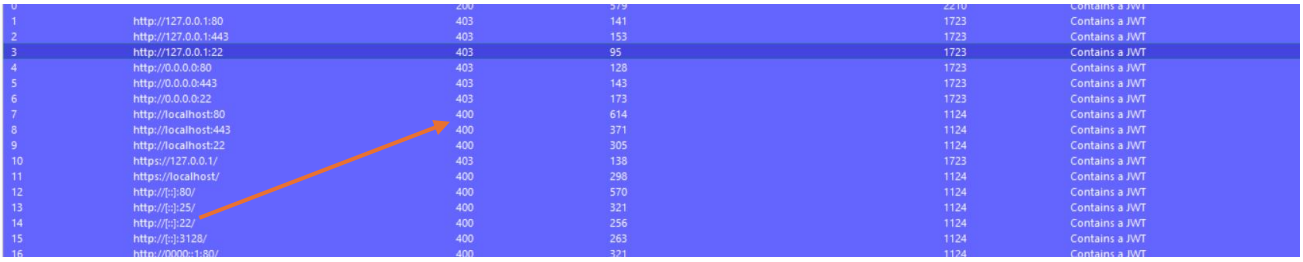
7. Proof of Concept (PoC)

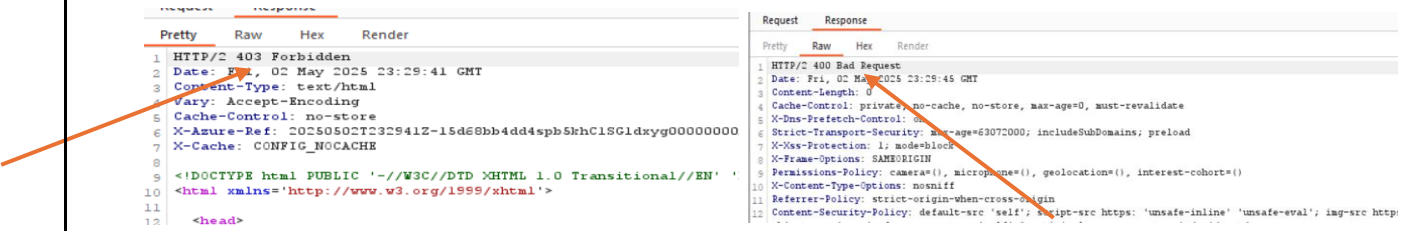
1.0 – API Endpoint Analysis for any kind of insecure designs

Found API endpoint:`GET /api/next/translations?filePath=en-GB%2Fbreadcrumbs.json`

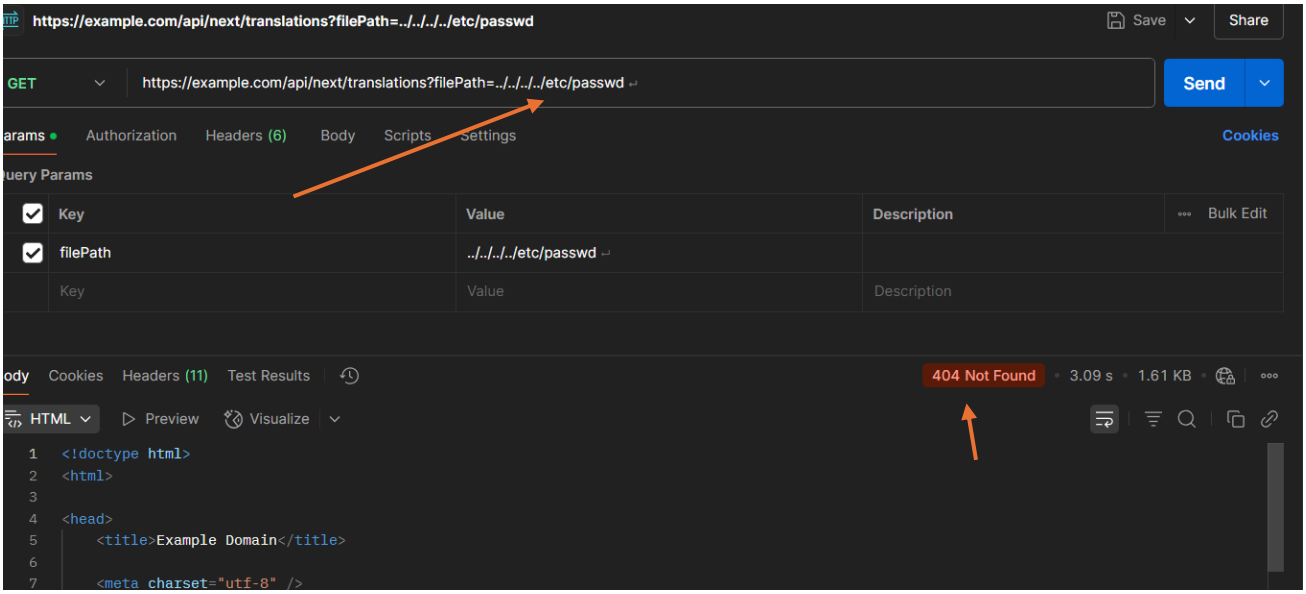
- **Tested for potential SSRF**-like behavior using burpsuit.



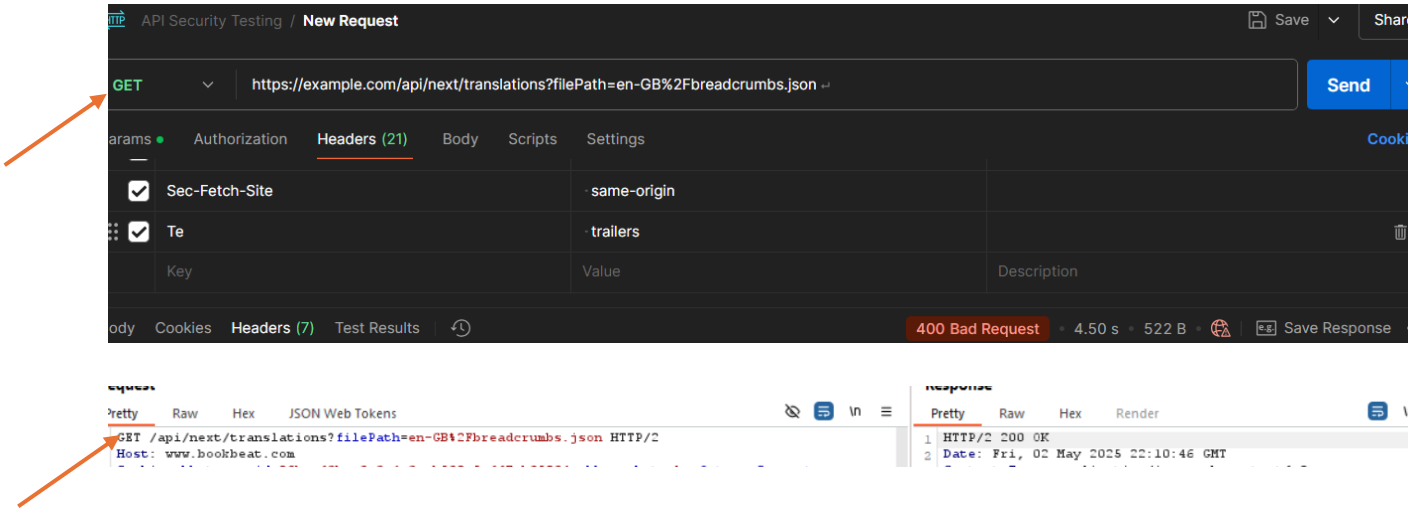




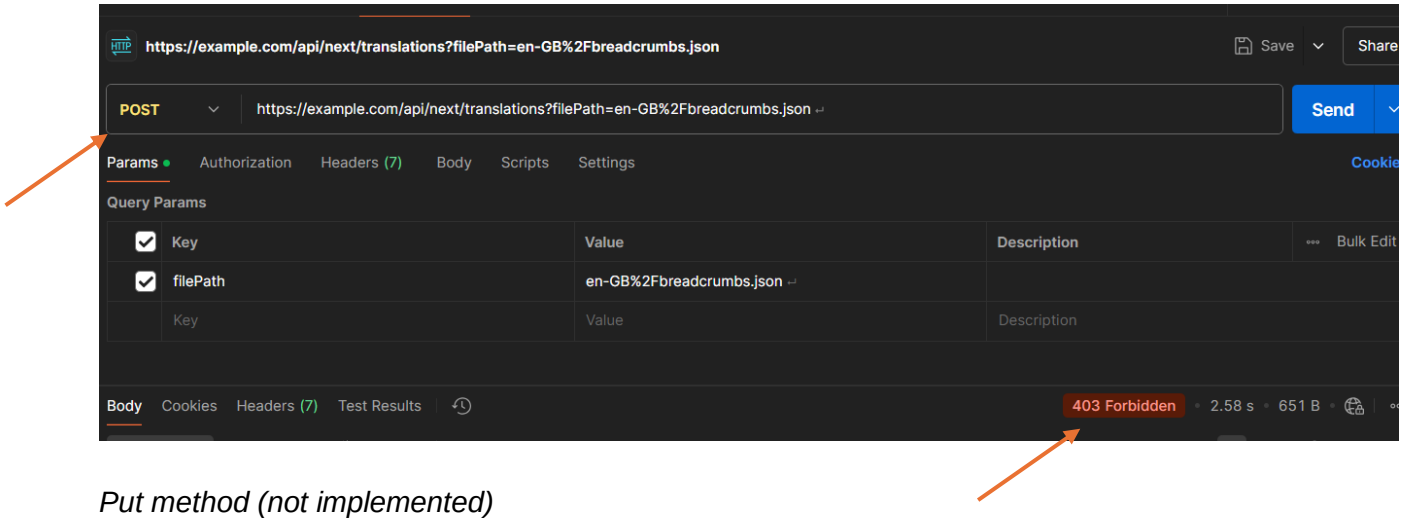
- **Attempted path traversal** by modifying `filePath` to values such as `../../../../etc/passwd` to test for insecure file access patterns. Endpoint behavior suggested poor input validation, though no sensitive data was disclosed within the test scope.



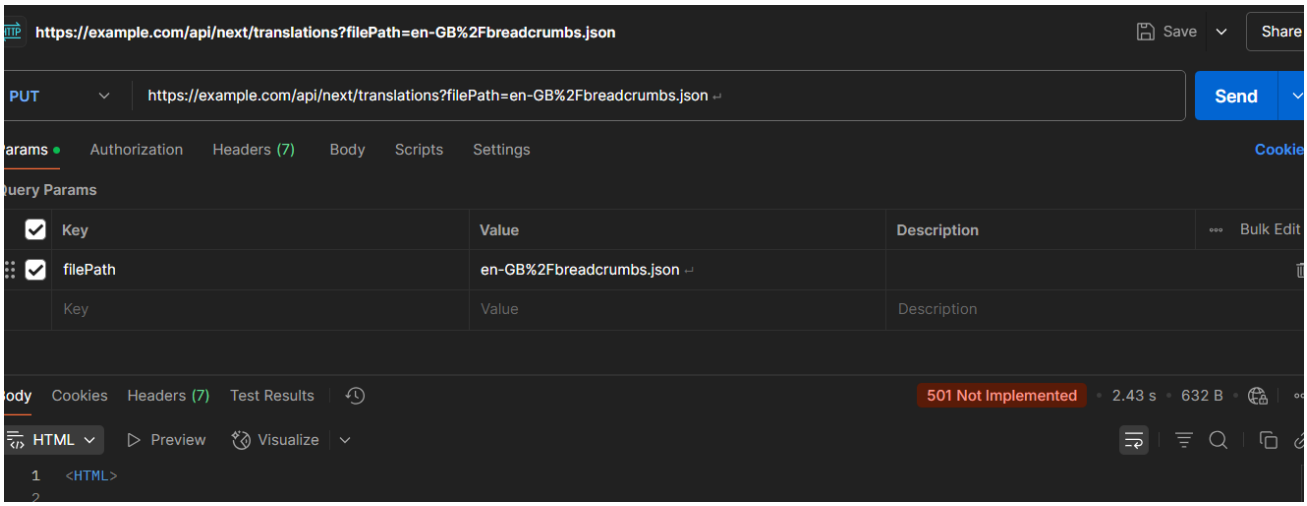
- **Insecure API Method Handling**
  Tested for misuse of HTTP methods (e.g., POST or DELETE used where GET should suffice). The current implementation shows signs of no insecure method validation. only the get method is allowed
  Get method(allowed)



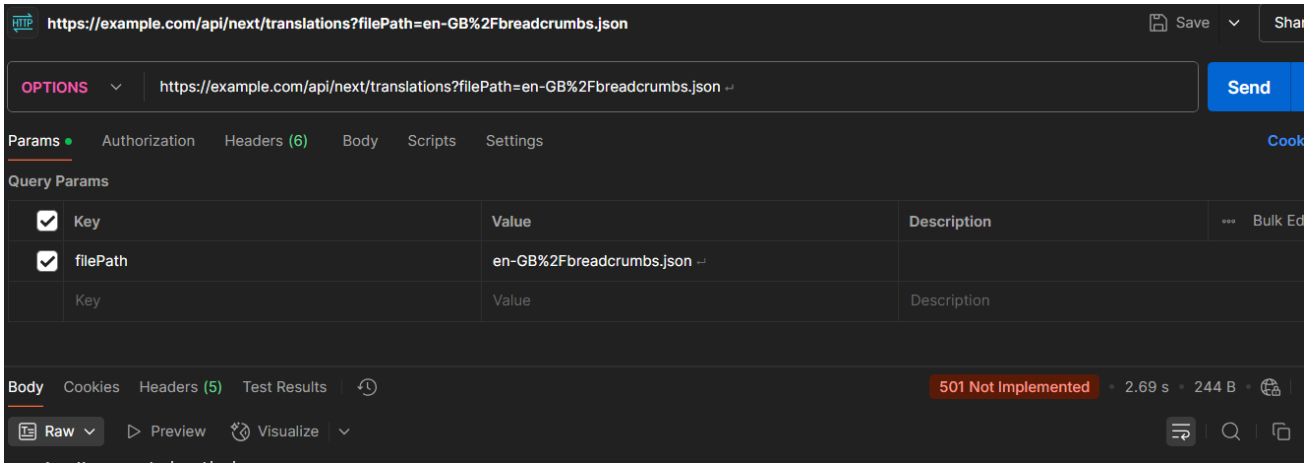
Post method (Access denied)



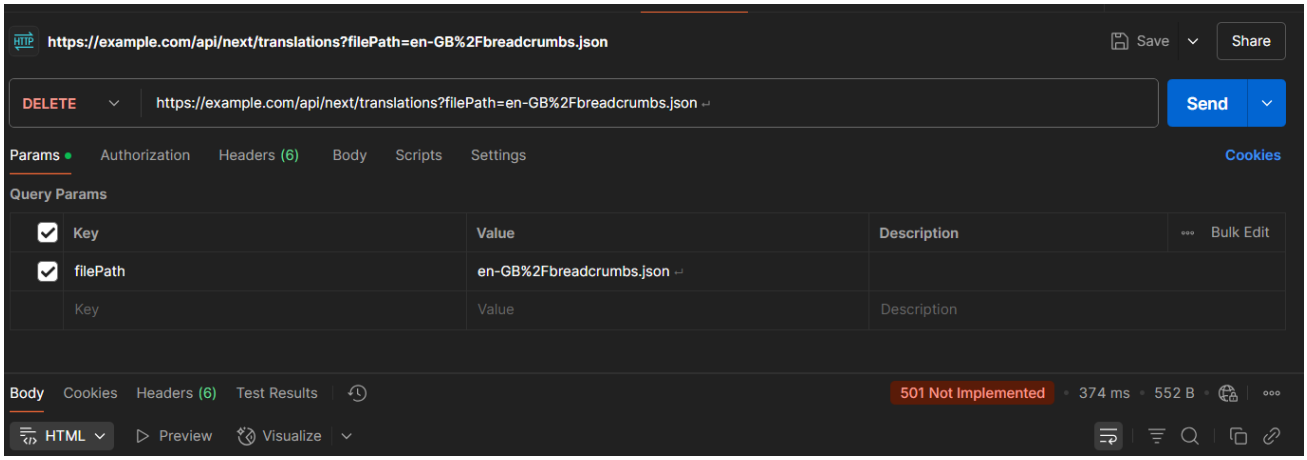
Put method (not implemented)



Option method (unsupported)



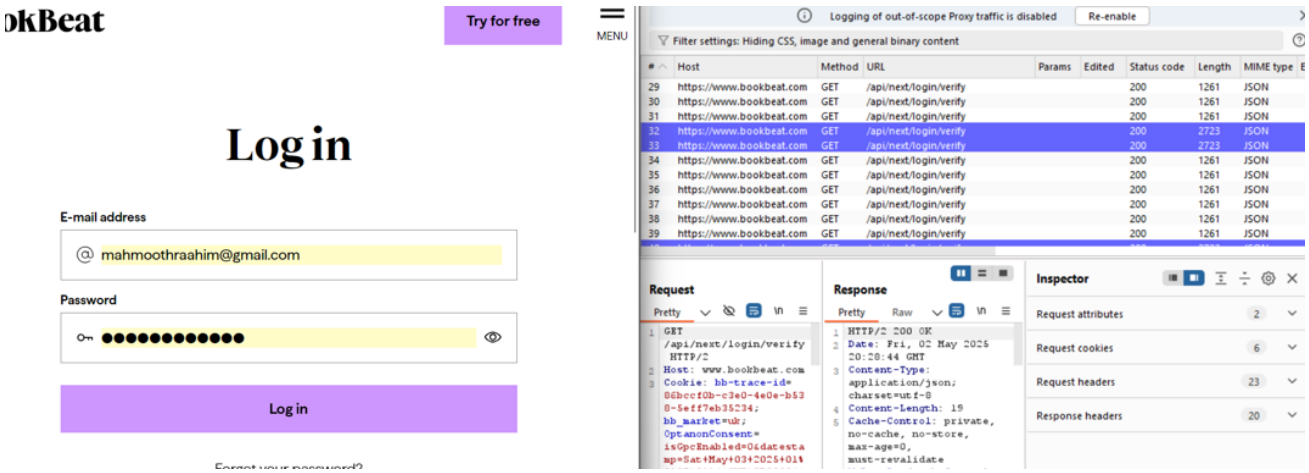
Delete method (unsupported)

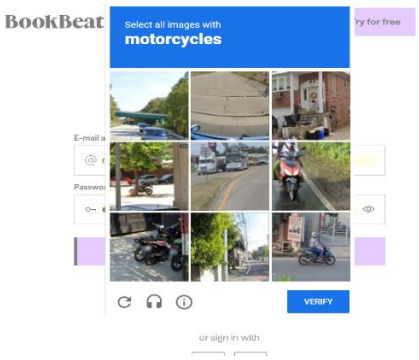


- **The current implementation shows signs of no insecure method validation**

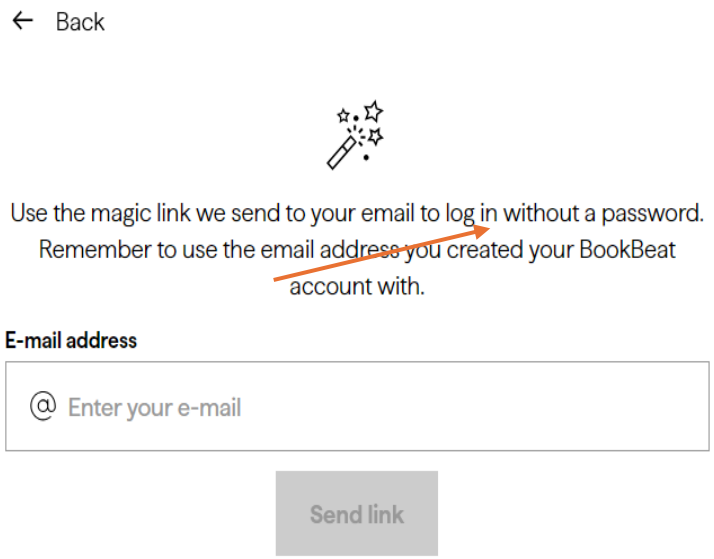
2.0 – Authentication Design Flaws

1.1 Exploited weak password policy. The **application only enforces minimum length, not complexity. Example:** `112233445566` **is accepted as a strong password**. Burp Suite was used to capture login request and attempt brute-force attempts. CAPTCHA is implemented after each login attempt, **making brute-force attacks harder but not impossible if CAPTCHA is bypassed**.





1.2 Explored “Login Without Password” feature. Found that access could be granted via email alone. **If an attacker gains control of a user’s email** (e.g., through phishing or social engineering), they can **access the user’s Bookbeat account without a password**. This design weakens overall security posture and **increases the risk of account compromise**.



Conclusion on Authentication Design Flaws:
While brute-forcing is mitigated via CAPTCHA, the weak password policy and insecure “login without password” design introduce severe risks. Attackers bypassing CAPTCHA or compromising a user’s email can gain unauthorized access, exposing users to significant threats.

8. Proposed Mitigation

To mitigate the **risks associated with insecure design**, the following actions should be considered:

Establish and follow a secure **software development lifecycle (SSDLC)** that includes input from security professionals to ensure that business logic and access controls are robustly designed. Use a valid library of secure design patterns for common components such as authentication, session management, and API interactions.

Apply threat modeling techniques during the design phase, particularly for high-value features like login flows, password resets, and API access. User stories should incorporate security criteria, and code should be validated through both unit and integration tests that reflect real-world misuse cases.

Ensure tier-based segregation within the system architecture and limit data/resource access based on clear authorization rules. Multi-tenancy should be securely isolated across all layers.

Add plausibility checks across application tiers and implement robust logging, rate limiting, and CAPTCHA that cannot be bypassed easily. Avoid offering login or reset flows that rely solely on email-based verification without multi-factor authentication (MFA).

9. Conclusion

This assessment revealed that Bookbeat suffers from several **design-level security issues, including a weak password policy and insecure authentication logic**. These vulnerabilities stem from foundational flaws in how security controls are conceptualized rather than implemented. While individual components such as CAPTCHA are in place, they are not sufficient to mitigate the risk introduced by poor design choices. Fixing these issues requires rethinking the application's authentication and access control strategies at the architectural level.

10. Reference

OWASP Top 10: A04 – Insecure Design