

# EyalSec SECURITY

## Penetration Test Report for Bwapp

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v.2.0

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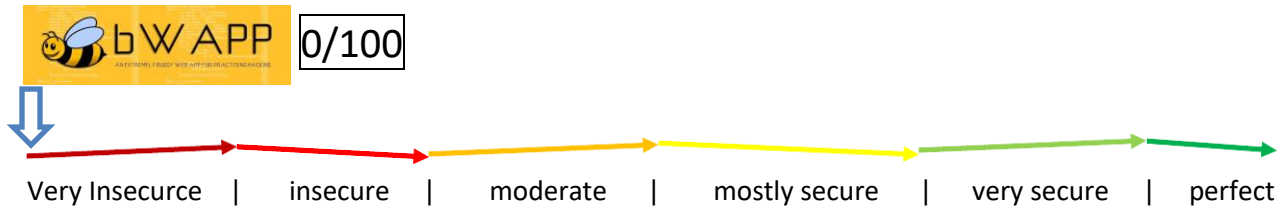
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## 1.0 Executive Summary

### 1.1 Security Level



### 1.2 Introduction

This report by EyalSec presents a detailed security assessment of your organization. Through simulated cyber attacks, we've identified vulnerabilities and provided recommendations to strengthen your defenses.

### 1.3 About EyalSec

EyalSec is a premier cybersecurity company led by an expert penetration tester. We specialize in identifying and mitigating vulnerabilities and security threats, providing detailed insights and strategic recommendations.

### 1.4 Methodology

In EyalSec we are aiming to check for every way that any attacker can harm your website or service. We start at more common vulnerabilities such as OWASP top 10 and expand to less known vulnerabilities such as HTTP smuggling or CSWSH. After all the vulnerability tests is over we are looking for ways to improve the security in case a new vulnerability will accore from source code change or new vulnerability of a future, etc. At the end of the report, we aim to give you all the vulnerabilities + all the ways to make your website and services more secure.

### 1.5 Document Distribution List

Name	Title
Eyal Gabay	CEO / Penetration Tester

## 1.6 Report Information

<b>Company Name</b>	bWAPP
<b>Application Name</b>	bWAPP
<b>Delivery Date</b>	02/06/2024
<b>Timeline</b>	28/05/2024 – 02/06/2024

## 1.7 Scope and Limitations

- <http://10.0.0.14/>

## 1.8 Findings Summery

#	Sevirity	Vulnerability Title
2.1	<b>Critical</b>	Command Injection
2.2	<b>High</b>	Buffer Overflow
2.3	<b>Medium</b>	Cross Site Scripting (Stored XSS)

## **2.0 FINDINGS**

### **2.1 Command Injection**

Severity: **Critical**

#### **Summary**

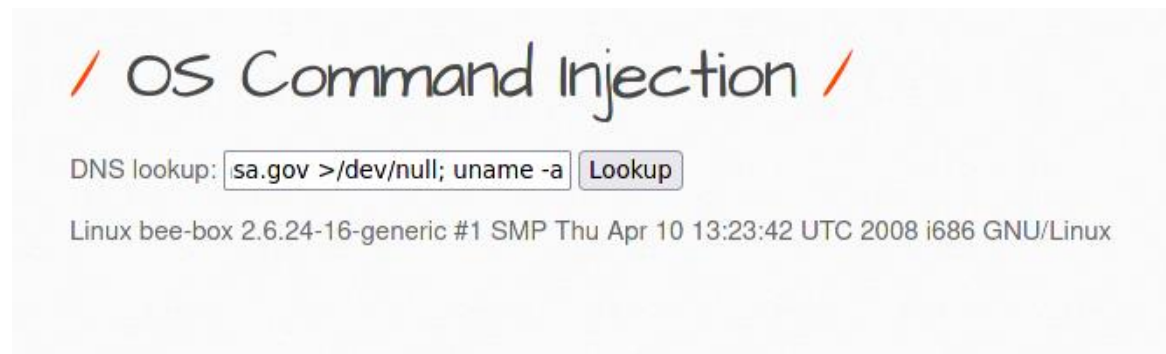
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Inside the application there is an insecure operating system (OS) command validation that allows an attacker to execute operating system commands in the internal system. This is a major risk for the company because the attacker can simply take control of the system and change anything he wants on the website. The attacker can also try to escalate to higher permission and take over the whole system.

#### **Technical Details (Proof of Concept)**

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In the “/bWAPP/commandi.php” endpoint the parameter “target” passes through a function that executes the code as the operating system (os) command and it can simply be exploited by add “;” and place the command after it.



#### **Location**

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<http://10.0.0.14/bWAPP/commandi.php>

#### **Reference**

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[https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Command\\_Injection](https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Command_Injection)

#### **Recommendation**

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Do NOT let any user to control ‘shell\_exec’ or any ‘exec’ function or any function that can be used to execute operating system (os) commands.

## 2.2 Buffer Overflow

Severity: **High**

### Summary

A buffer overflow issue was identified in the application. The attack can execute malicious os commands on the web server.

### Technical Details (Proof of Concept)

If the attacker gain access to the source code of the “movie\_search” file, The attacker can analyze the file and exploit it to execute operating system (os) commands through the “title” parameter.

In the below image we can see the “/etc/passwd” file content shown by the “movie\_search” page after the attacker injected the buffer overflow payload to the request:



[illegible]

http://10.0.0.14/bWAPP/bof 1.php

[https://owasp.org/www-community/vulnerabilities/Buffer\\_Overflow](https://owasp.org/www-community/vulnerabilities/Buffer_Overflow)

1. Use safe functions such as `strncat` instead of `strcat`, `strncpy` instead of `strcpy`, etc.
2. Use a modern operating system.

## 2.3 Cross Site Scripting (Stored XSS)

Severity: **Medium**

### Summary

While tested the application it accorded that the data go back as is, without any encoding, which implements about Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) and HTML injection. This behavior causes an unintended behavior on the client's browser and allows the attacker to execute malicious HTML, CSS, and javascript on the website.

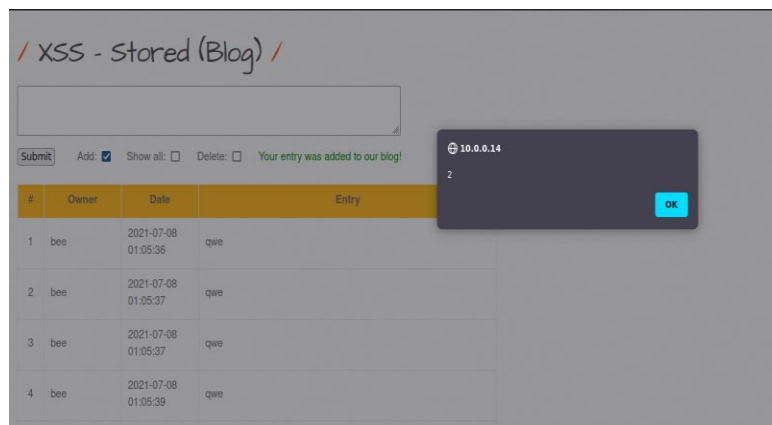
### Technical Details (Proof of Concept)

If an attacker will send malicious HTML code in the "entry" parameter, the HTML code will get executed as HTML and not as plain text by everyone who watches his blog, and allow the attacker to steal his session, execute code (HTML, javascript, CSS), add keylogger, etc.

Attacker request:

```
1 POST /bWAPP/xss_stored_1.php HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 10.0.0.14
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:89.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/89.0
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 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
8 Content-Length: 68
9 Origin: http://10.0.0.14
10 Connection: close
11 Referer: http://10.0.0.14/bWAPP/xss_stored_1.php
12 Cookie: PHPSESSID=2cedf7988f98abfa37c83451e3ae83b8; security_level=0
13 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
14
15 entry=%3Cscript%3Ealert%282%29%3C%2Fscript%3E&blog=submit&entry_add=
```

The attacker malicious code executed on the victim browser:



### Location

[http://10.0.0.14/bWAPP/XSS\\_stored\\_1.php](http://10.0.0.14/bWAPP/XSS_stored_1.php)



## Refference

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<https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/xss>

## Recommendation

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In order to fix the XSS all the text the controled by the attacker must be encoded.  
I recommand on encoding the text as 1 of the methods below:

1. Parse the data with htmlspecialchars() or htmlentities() functions before upload to the blog.
2. URL Encode Before Inserting Untrusted Data into HTML URL Parameter Values.