



← → ↻ [https://www.vulnerable-site.com/images/filename?='%^&\(#'%](https://www.vulnerable-site.com/images/filename?='%^&(#'%)

An unknown error occurred while processing the request.:  
com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.exc.InvalidTypeIdException: Could not resolve subtype of [simple type, class ClassB]: missing type id property 'type' at [Source: (io.undertow.servlet.spec.ServletInputStreamImpl); line: 67, column: 1] at  
com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.exc.InvalidTypeIdException.from(InvalidTypeIdException.java:43) at  
com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.DeserializationContext.missingTypeIdException(DeserializationContext.java:2083) at  
com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.DeserializationContext.handleMissingTypeId(DeserializationContext.java:1596) at  
com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.jsontype.impl.TypeDeserializerBase.\_handleMissingTypeId(TypeDeserializerBase.java:307) at  
com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.jsontype.impl.AsPropertyTypeDeserializer  
...

# Information Disclosure

# Agenda



WHAT IS INFORMATION  
DISCLOSURE?



HOW DO YOU  
FIND IT?



HOW DO YOU  
EXPLOIT IT?



HOW DO YOU  
PREVENT IT?

# WHAT IS INFORMATION DISCLOSURE?



*Information Disclosure* or also known as *information leakage*, is when a website unintentionally reveals sensitive information to its users.

# Stack Trace Enabled

Improper error / exception handling with stack trace enabled.

```
at com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.jsontype.impl.AsPropertyTypeDeserializer.deserializeTypedFromObject(AsPropertyTypeDeserializer.java:117)
at com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.deser.BeanDeserializerBase.deserializeWithType(BeanDeserializerBase.java:1171)
at com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.deser.SettableBeanProperty.deserialize(SettableBeanProperty.java:527)
at com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.deser.std.ThrowableDeserializer.deserializeFromObject(ThrowableDeserializer.java:117)
at com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.deser.BeanDeserializer._deserializeOther(BeanDeserializer.java:194)
at com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.deser.BeanDeserializer.deserialize(BeanDeserializer.java:161)
at com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.jsontype.impl.AsPropertyTypeDeserializer._deserializeTypedForId(AsPropertyTypeDeserializer.java:117)
at com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.jsontype.impl.AsPropertyTypeDeserializer.deserializeTypedFromObject(AsPropertyTypeDeserializer.java:117)
at com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.deser.BeanDeserializerBase.deserializeWithType(BeanDeserializerBase.java:1171)
```

# Verbose Headers

When configured insecurely, response headers may leak information about the backend technologies used by the application.

```
HTTP/2 200 OK
Cache-Control: private
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Server: Microsoft-IIS/10.0
X-AspNetMvc-Version: 5.2
X-AspNet-Version: 4.0.30319
X-Powered-By: ASP.NET
```

The following information can be deduced from the above example:

- The web server software used is Microsoft-IIS version 10.0
- The collection of application frameworks being run by the site is ASP.NET
- The ASP.NET version is 4.0.30319

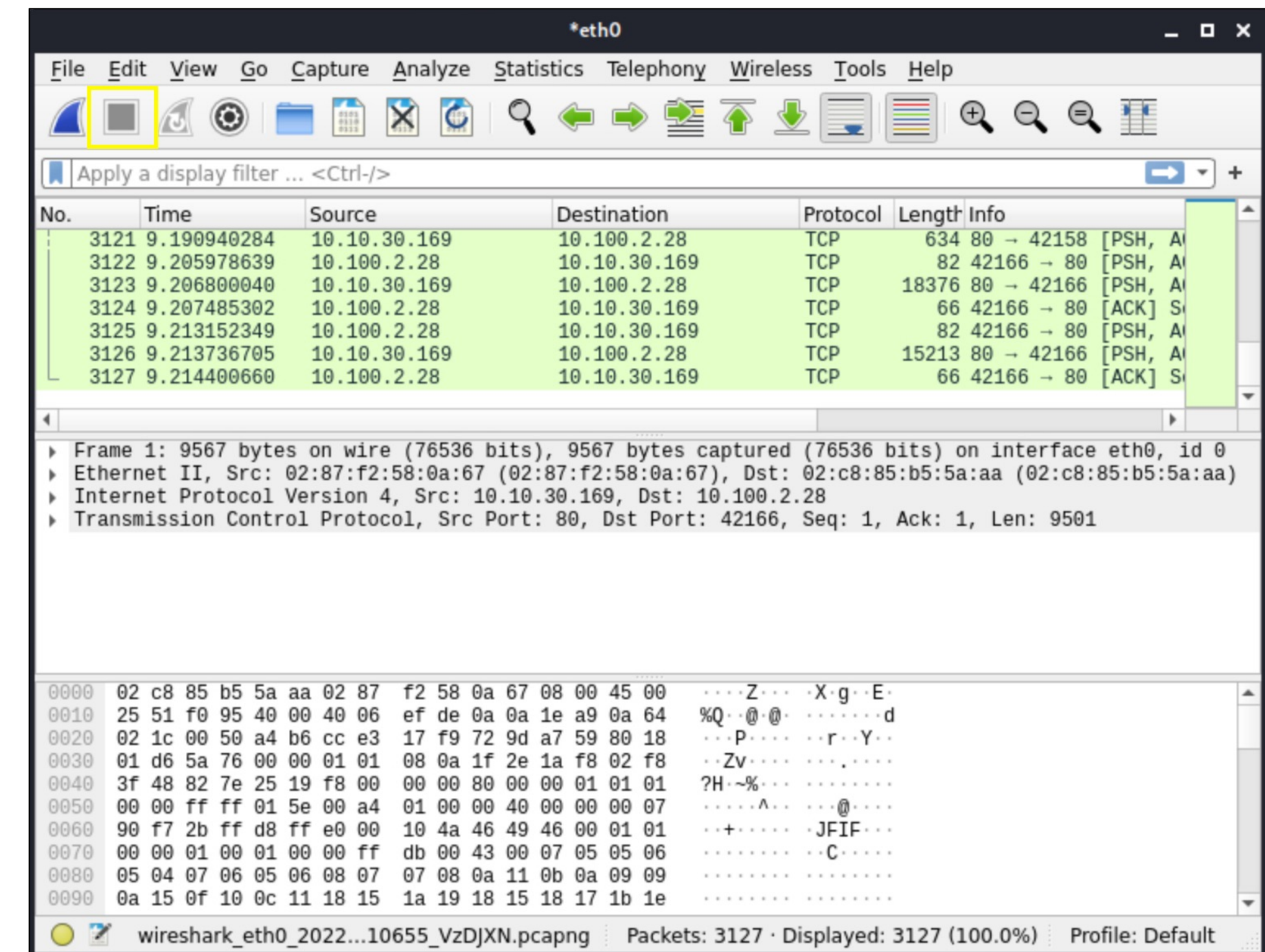
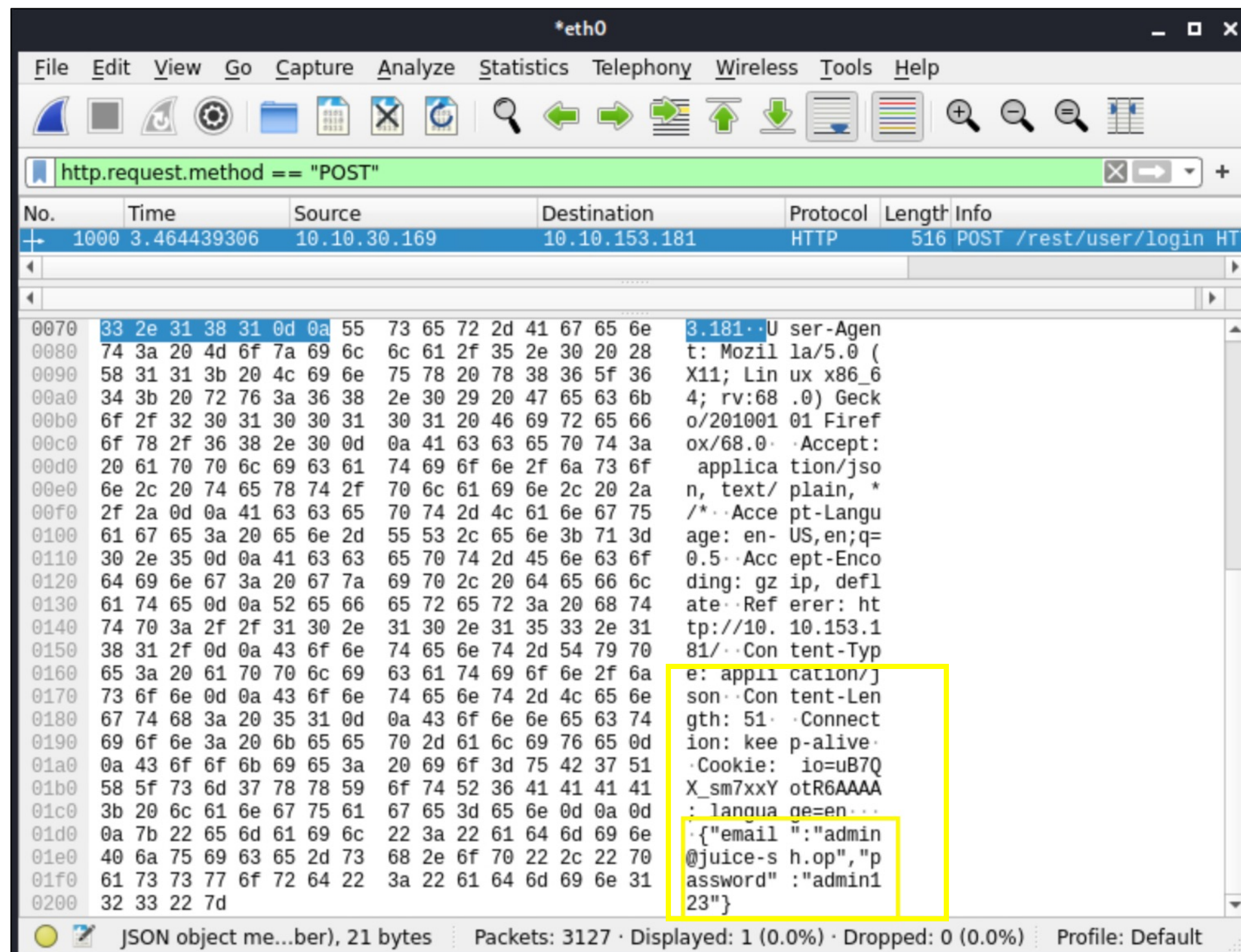


# Use of Unencrypted Channel

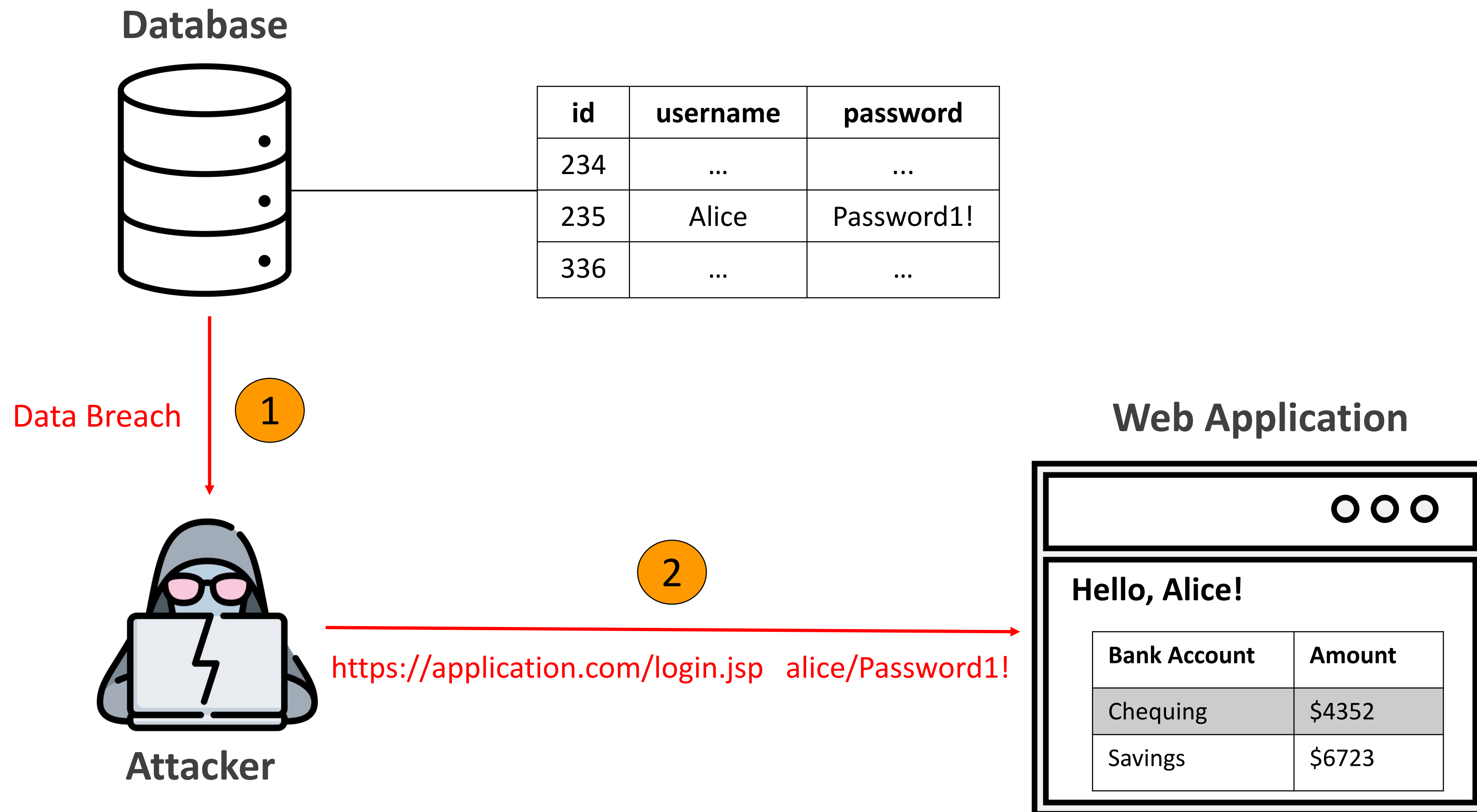
HTTP

HTTPS

VS

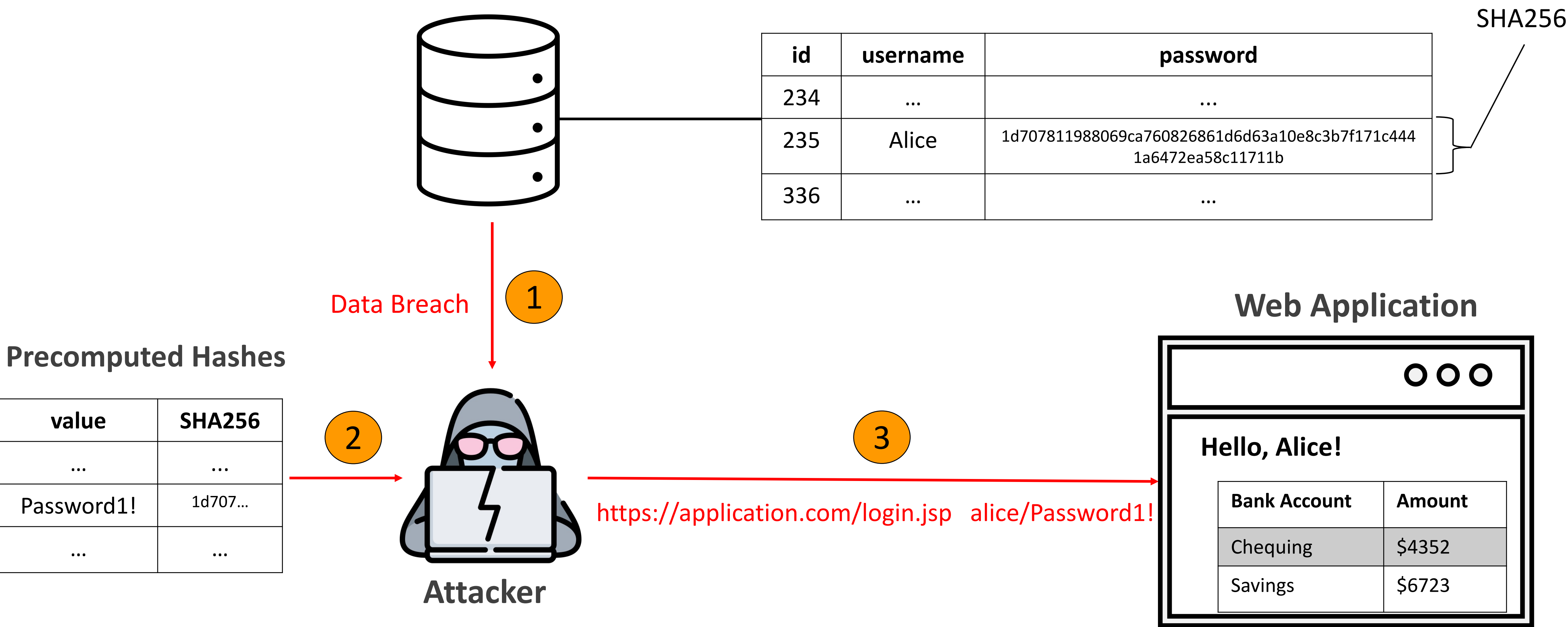


# Storage of Credentials in Cleartext





# Use of One-Way Hash Without Salt



# Other Information Disclosure Examples

- Obscuring passwords or sensitive information using trivial encoding algorithms.
- Transmitting sensitive information in cleartext over a communication channel that can be sniffed by unauthorized actors.
- Hard-coding credentials, such as passwords or cryptographic keys, in the application code.
- Using insecure hashing or cryptographic algorithms.
- Improper verification of cryptographic signatures.
- Verbose error message or business design
- ....

# Impact of Information Disclosure Vulnerabilities

- Unauthorized access to the application and host operating system.
  - **C**onfidentiality – Information disclosure vulnerabilities are usually used to view sensitive information.
  - **I**ntegrity – Information disclosure vulnerabilities in rare cases can be used to alter content in the application.
  - **A**vailability – Information disclosure vulnerabilities in rare cases can be used to delete content in the application.
- Remote code execution on the operating system

# OWASP Top 10



OWASP Top 10 - 2013	OWASP Top 10 - 2017	OWASP Top 10 - 2021
A1 – Injection	A1 – Injection	A1 – Broken Access Control
A2 – Broken Authentication and Session Management	A2 – Broken Authentication	A2 – Cryptographic Failures
A3 – Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	A3 – Sensitive Data Exposure	A3 - Injection
A4 – Insecure Direct Object References	A4 – XML External Entities (XXE)	A4 – Insecure Design
A5 – Security Misconfiguration	A5 – Broken Access Control	A5 – Security Misconfiguration
A6 – Sensitive Data Exposure	A6 – Security Misconfiguration	A6 – Vulnerable and Outdated Components
A7 – Missing Function Level Access Control	A7 – Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	A7 – Identification and Authentication Failures
A8 – Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)	A8 – Insecure Deserialization	A8 – Software and Data Integrity Failures
A9 – Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities	A9 – Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities	A9 – Security Logging and Monitoring Failures
A10 – Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards	A10 – Insufficient Logging & Monitoring	A10 – Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF)

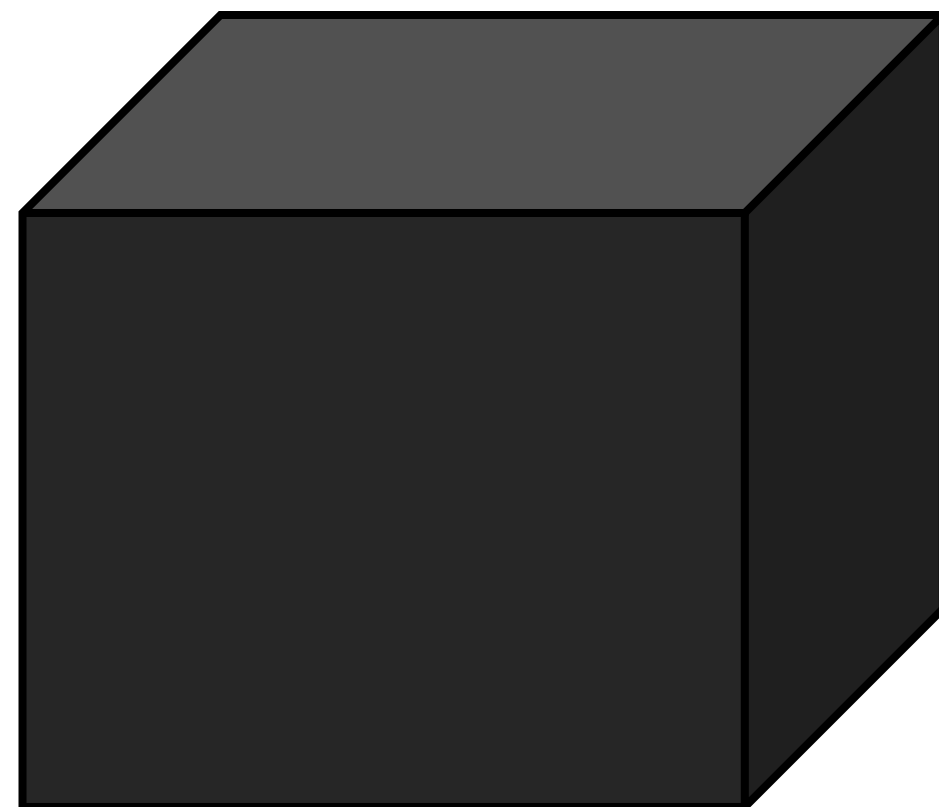


# HOW TO FIND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE VULNERABILITIES?

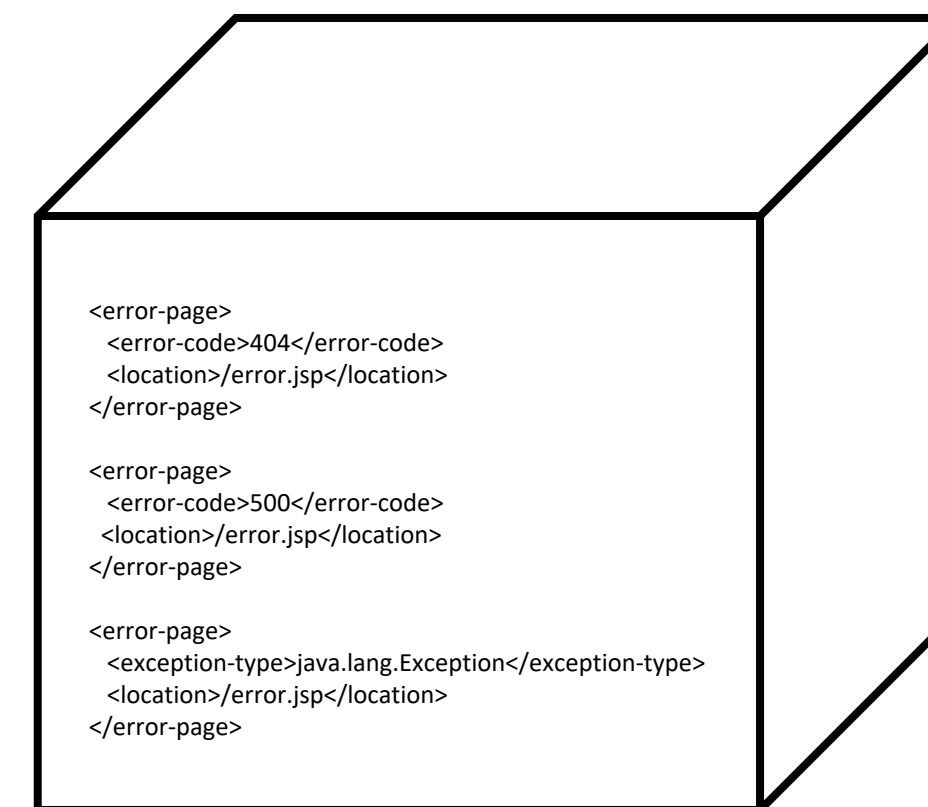


# Finding Information Disclosure Vulnerabilities

Depends on the perspective of testing.



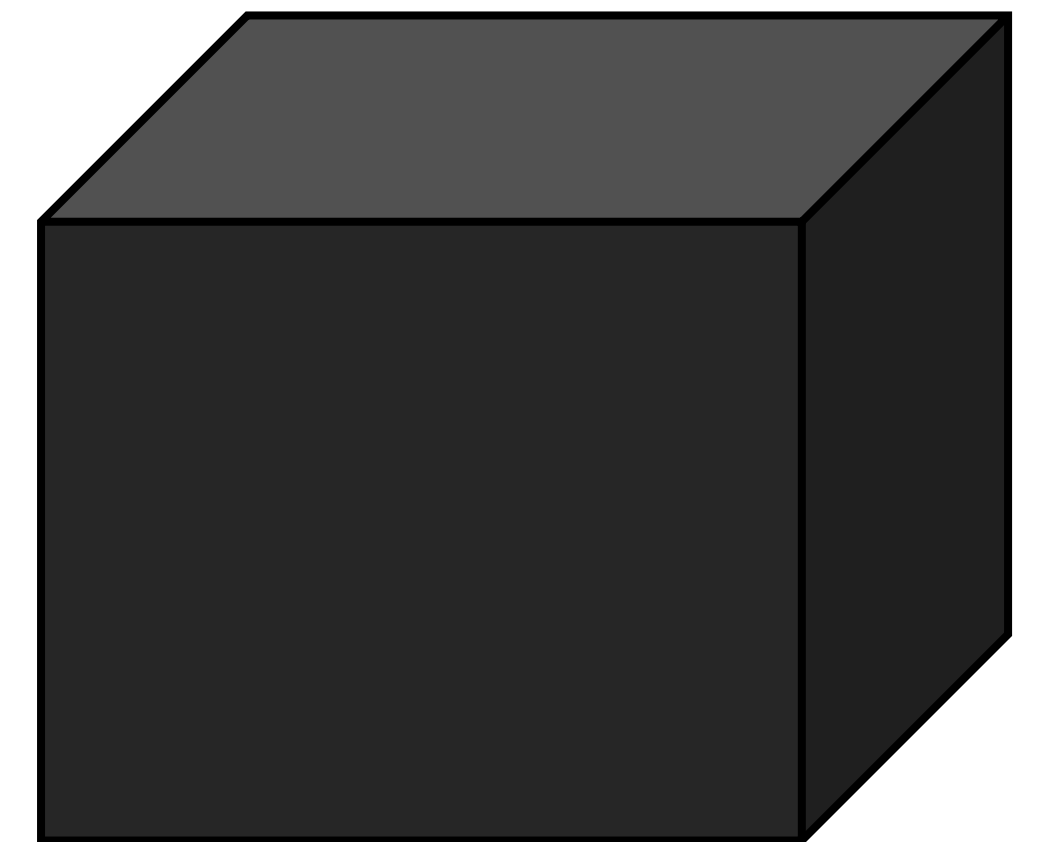
Black Box  
Testing



White Box  
Testing

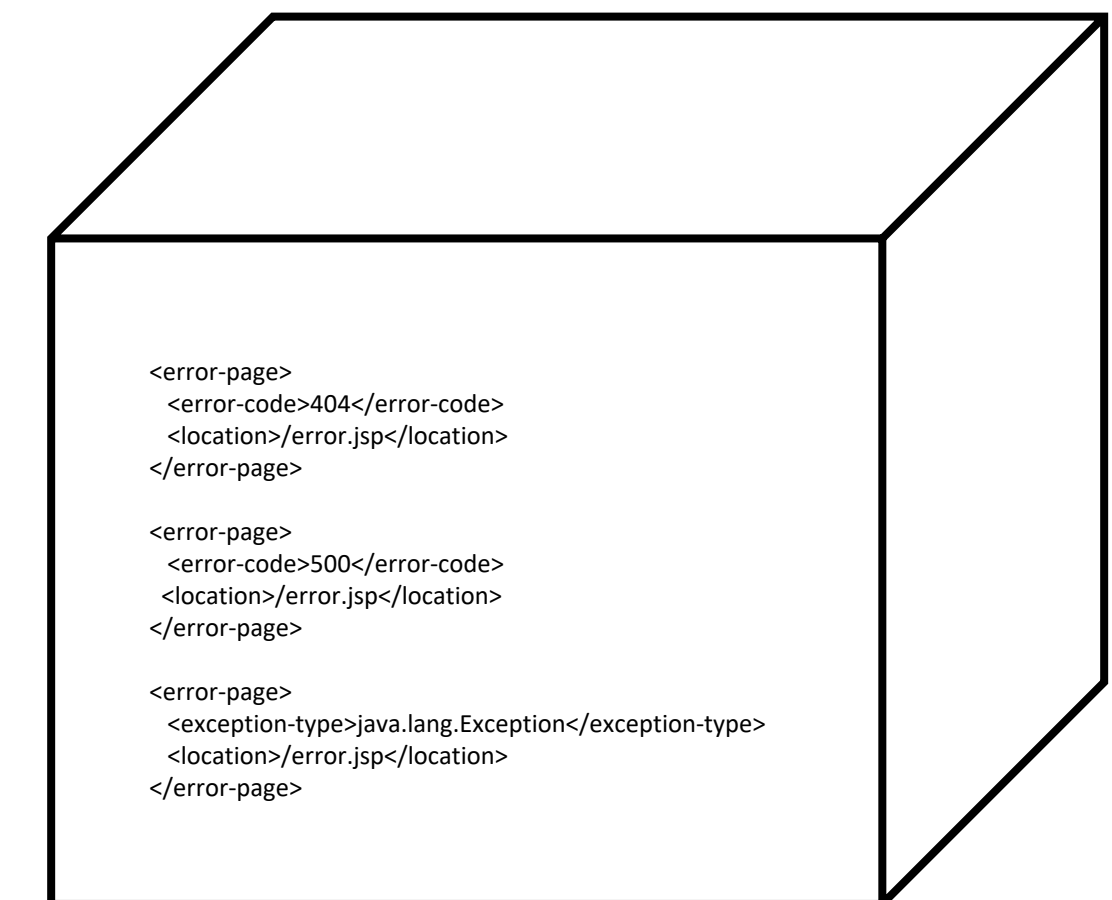
# Black-Box Testing

- Understand and be able to recognize sensitive data.
- Map the application.
- Fuzz the application.
- Brute force or enumerate directories.
- ...



# White-Box Testing

- Review the server and application configuration for any debugging or diagnostic features that are enabled in the production environment.
- Review all error messages to determine if they leak sensitive information.
- Audit code to identify potential information disclosure in the code.
- If the application integrates with any third-party technologies, review the configuration for insecure or relaxed security features.





# HOW TO EXPLOIT INFORMATION DISCLOSURE VULNERABILITIES?



# Information Disclosure Labs



LAB

APPRENTICE

Information disclosure in error messages >>



LAB

APPRENTICE

Information disclosure on debug page >>



LAB

APPRENTICE

Source code disclosure via backup files >>



LAB

APPRENTICE

Authentication bypass via information disclosure >>



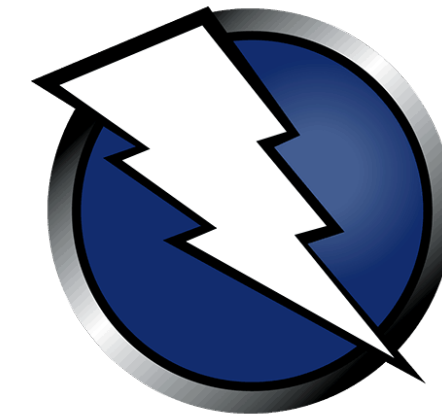
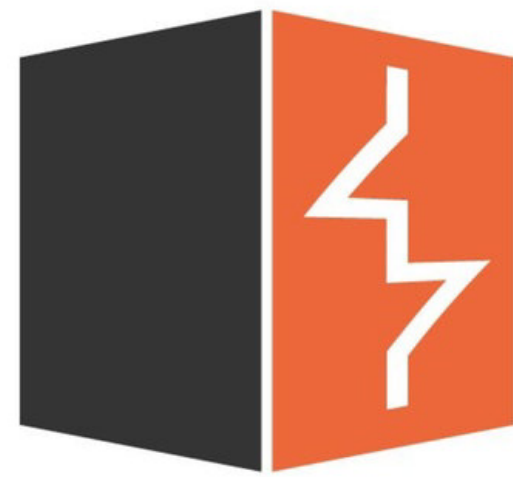
LAB

PRACTITIONER

Information disclosure in version control history >>

# Automated Exploitation Tools

Web Application Vulnerability Scanners (WAVS).



# HOW TO PREVENT INFORMATION DISCLOSURE?





# Preventing Information Disclosure

- Ensure that all the teams involved in producing the application are aware of what information is considered sensitive.
- Audit code for potential information disclosure as part of the QA or build processes.
- Wherever possible, use generic error messages.
- Double-check that any debugging or diagnostic features are disabled in the production environment.
- Review all configuration settings for any third-party technology that you implement. Make sure to disable any features and settings that you don't actually need.

# Resources

- Web Security Academy – Information Disclosure
  - *<https://portswigger.net/web-security/information-disclosure>*
- Web Application Hacker's Handbook
  - *Chapter 15 – Exploiting Information Disclosure*
- OWASP A02:2021 - Cryptographic Failures
  - *[https://owasp.org/Top10/A02\\_2021-Cryptographic\\_Failures/](https://owasp.org/Top10/A02_2021-Cryptographic_Failures/)*
- Shhh... don't let your response headers talk too loudly
  - *<https://www.troyhunt.com/shhh-dont-let-your-response-headers/>*