

Cyber Security Audit Initial Report

Website/Web Application,
Sugam Yatra

Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC)

Report Date: **August 23, 2024**

Issued By,

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The vulnerability assessment provides a snapshot of the current security problems of the application/system, and it is limited in terms of time and personnel. Therefore, we cannot provide a 100% guarantee that the system will stay secure over time.

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Allied Boston Consultants India Pvt. Ltd. conducted a **Website/Web Application** security audit of **Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC)**. This test was performed using industry standard frameworks and tools to assess defensive posture and provide security assistance through proactively identifying vulnerabilities, severity ranking, and remediation steps.

1.1. TEST GOAL & OBJECTIVE

The goal was to find out technology vulnerabilities in the **Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC) Website/Web Application**. The tests were carried out with the close coordination of Client Development team.

Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing (VAPT) is a process to evaluate the security risks in the websites / web applications / thick clients that are delivered over the internet, vital for business operations with many web apps processing sensitive data, in order to reduce the probability of a threat (i.e., intruder / hacker getting unauthorized access by exploiting weaknesses) and to eliminate cyber security exposures. VAPT includes anything from automated vulnerability assessment to human-led penetration testing and full-scale red team simulated cyber-attacks.

Using the OWASP (Open Web Application Security Project) and other industry standards, testing is done to identify security risks (such as injection flaws, security misconfigurations, authentication weakness, database interaction errors, poor session management, input validation problems, broken access controls, flaws in application logic etc.), analyze and attempt to harmlessly exploit all design / implementation / operational vulnerabilities identified, prioritize severity levels (High, Medium, Low) and report the vulnerabilities outlining key findings, provide supplementary technical information (where possible), and provide appropriate remedial actions.

1.2. SCOPE OF TESTING

The security audit was required to be conducted from the internet, towards the organization's internet facing **Website/Web Application**.

APPLICATION NAME Sugam Yatra

TESTING / STAGING URL <https://staging.sugamyatra.up.in/>

PRODUCTION URL <https://erp.sugamyatra.up.in/>

TESTING TYPE Gray Box

1.2.3. TIMELINES

INITIAL AUDIT From **August 12, 2024** to **August 20, 2024**

RE-AUDIT (VALIDATION OF CLOSURE) To Be Planned

1.2.4. REASON FOR CONDUCTING AUDIT

Certificate of safe hosting

1.2.5. OUT OF SCOPE

Any subdomains/ associated domains/ web properties/ web services not explicitly listed in the Testing/ Staging URL section under 1.2 (Scope of Testing) are excluded from this assessment.

1.3. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

During this assignment **02-High, 1-Medium, 10-Low** vulnerability(s) were found. The below table summarizes the list of findings identified during Initial testing.

S.N.	Finding Name	Severity	Status
1	Account takeover via Broken Forgot Password Functionality	High	Open
2	Broken Forgot Password Functionality	High	Open
3	Unrestricted File Upload	Medium	Open
4	Platform name / Version Disclosure	Low	Open
5	Password Field with Autocomplete Enabled	Low	Open
6	Remember Me Functionality / Stay logged in	Low	Open
7	JWT Token Weak Encryption	Low	Open
8	Concurrent User Session	Low	Open
9	Host Header Injection	Low	Open
10	Missing Security Headers	Low	Open
11	Sensitive Information Stored In Local/Session Storage	Low	Open
12	Improper Error Handling	Low	Open
13	Internal Path Disclosure	Low	Open

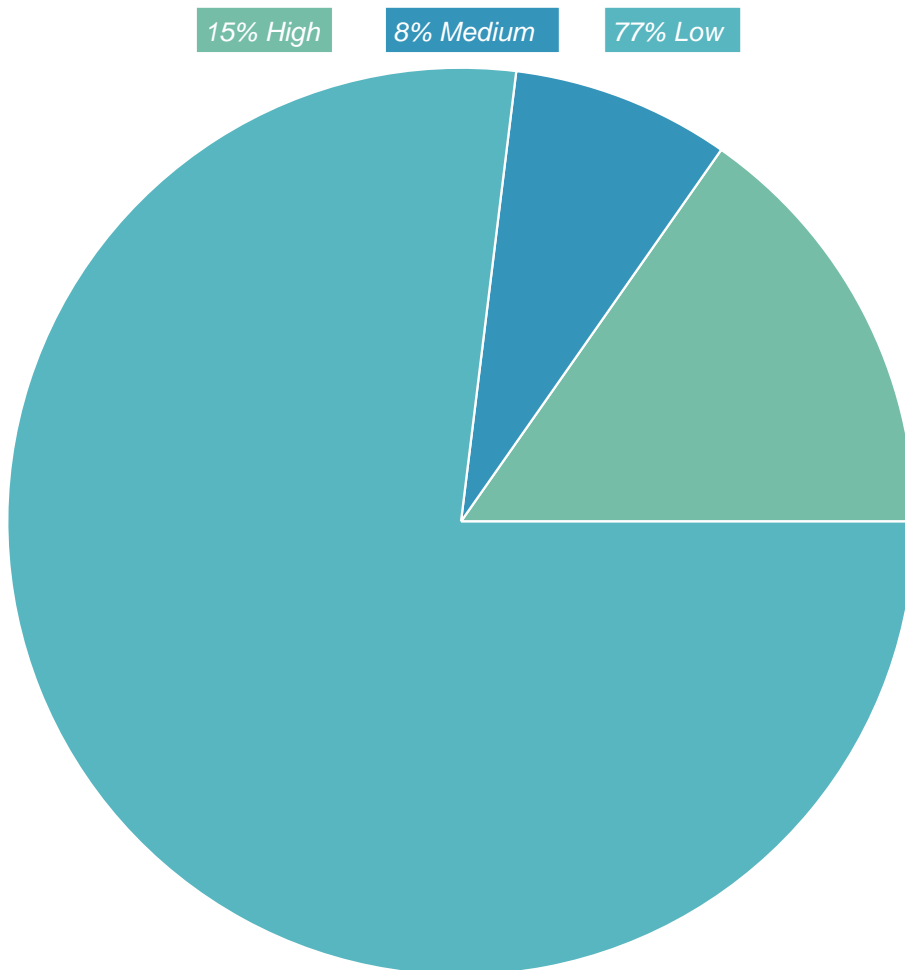
1.3.1. RISK EVALUATION

Risk evaluation is done based on the vulnerabilities found on the assets that need to be protected while taking into consideration the threat agents that may be involved in a real-time scenario.

Based on the results of this penetration test, the risk that malicious actors/elements pose to the application is **HIGH**.

1.3.2. GRAPHICAL SUMMARY

Vulnerability Chart



2. ENGAGEMENT DETAILS

2.1. METHODOLOGY

A vulnerability assessment and penetration test simulate covert and hostile activities in order to identify exploitable vulnerabilities and to expose potential entryways to vital or sensitive data that, if discovered and misused by a malicious individual, could pose increased risk and liability to the organization, its executives and shareholders.

Allied Boston Consultants India Pvt. Ltd. security consultants who perform penetration tests attempt to gain access to online assets and company resources through the website / web application / thick client from the external perspective, much like an attacker would do, the results clearly articulating the underlying security issues and recommendations.

Our Web Application Security Assessment Flowchart is as follows,



2.1.1. INFORMATION GATHERING

The application details are understood. The test environment was provided by the organization's development team. Testing was conducted during normal business hours. The tester locates publicly accessible information and finds out ways that can be exploited for getting into the systems. The tester employs tools like port scanners for completely understanding the software systems in a network and pinpoints different findings probable impact on the organization.

2.1.2. PLANNING

The scope was defined based on the nature, timing, and extent of the evaluation, which was to be conducted in consultation with the organization's development team. The planning process was initiated by defining penetration testing's objectives, thereby goals are defined jointly by the tester and the organization's development team so that both parties have the same level of understanding and objectives. The nature and type of the tools to be used was determined by the **Allied Boston's** Security Team.

2.1.3. ATTACK & VAPT

It was done presuming that the tester was an external attacker. The tools were used for this purpose.

Vulnerability detection – Response of target app to several intruder attack is understood. Static as well as dynamic analysis is used. The former method is used to check whether the application code is behaving in the exact way it should be while running or not & the latter one involves its inspection in the running condition.

Penetration testing – It utilizes web app attacks like cross-site scripting (XSS), backdoor, and SQL injection for uncovering the target's vulnerabilities which are exploited to comprehend the destruction that they can cause.

POC, where applicable, for the vulnerabilities which was exploited during the test was compiled for further reporting along with remediations for closing them in a planned manner.

Standards and Framework Followed:

A. Open Web Application Security Project Framework (OWASP) – top 10 vulnerabilities verified, viz.,

1. Injection
2. Broken Authentication and Session Management
3. Sensitive Data Exposure
4. XML External Entity
5. Broken Access Control
6. Security Misconfiguration
7. Cross-Site Scripting
8. Insecure deserialization
9. Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities
10. Insufficient Logging and Monitoring

2.1.4. ANALYSIS & REPORT

The test results were consolidated based on the rating of the vulnerabilities reported and compiled into the report briefing any sensitive data accessed and vulnerabilities exploited.

Severity Rating – Depicts the severity of impact to the organization. It could represent business impact, financial impact or damage to customer, partner or reputation.

Severity	Color Notation	Severity Description	**Recommended Patching Time
HIGH	Red	Attacker having technical expertise will be able to exploit the vulnerabilities and able to penetrate. Exploitation could result in elevated privileges, or in a significant data loss or downtime.	At the earliest, Not exceeding 3 Days
MEDIUM	Orange	Issues arise because of errors and deficiencies in the system configuration. Malicious attackers can access information on the system.	On Priority, Not exceeding 7 Days
LOW	Green	These are issues that may include information leakage, configuration errors and a lack of some security measures. Left unresolved, they can be combined with other issues of a higher severity level or can be used in conjunction with social engineering*, to cause a more severe impact on the target. * Manipulating people into following certain actions or revealing crucial information.	Need Attention, Not exceeding 15 Days

**From the date of submission of Initial Audit Report.

Remark: Ensure all the reported vulnerabilities are patched in a timely manner as indicated above and submitted for one (1) round of reaudit to validate proper patching has been done.

The report was then created by articulating the analyses so performed along with recommendations for closure. Results are collated in tabular form for easy reference.

Vulnerability will be accompanied by a short description and screenshots (where applicable).

2.2. TOOLS/STANDARDS/Framework USED FOR TESTING

2.2.1. Commercial Tools: Burp Suite Professional v2024.6.5

2.2.2. Opensource Tools: Wappalyzer v6.10.69

2.2.3. Standards/Frameworks: OWASP TOP 10, SANS 25

Further, **Manual Testing** was also performed to analyze and validate the results from using the above testing tools.

2.3. TEST NARRATIVE

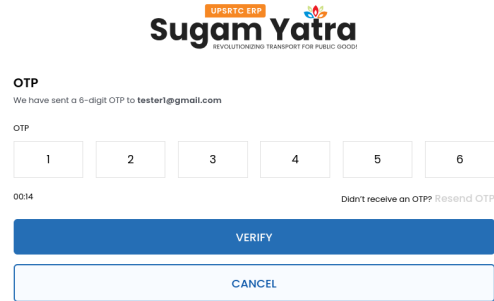
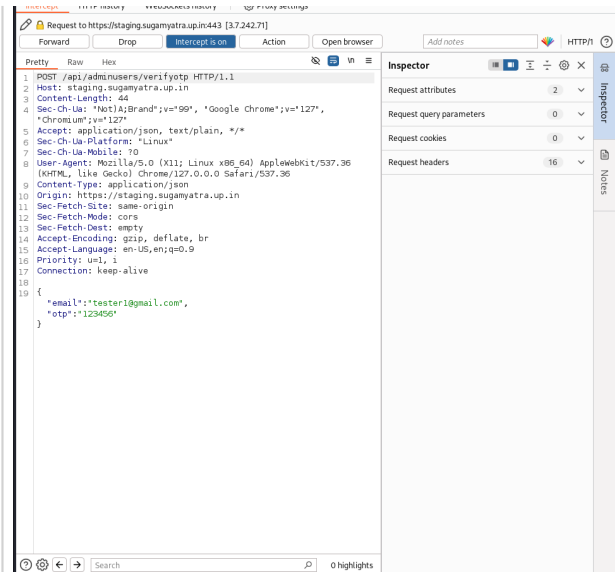
The purpose & business context of the application has been understood and the possible ways in which a malicious entity would approach to find vulnerabilities in the application have been identified. The OWASP methodology has been followed to find vulnerabilities in the application and is documented in the rest of the report.

3. DETAILED REPORT OF VULNERABILITIES

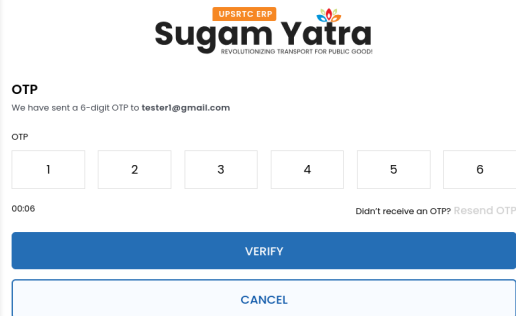
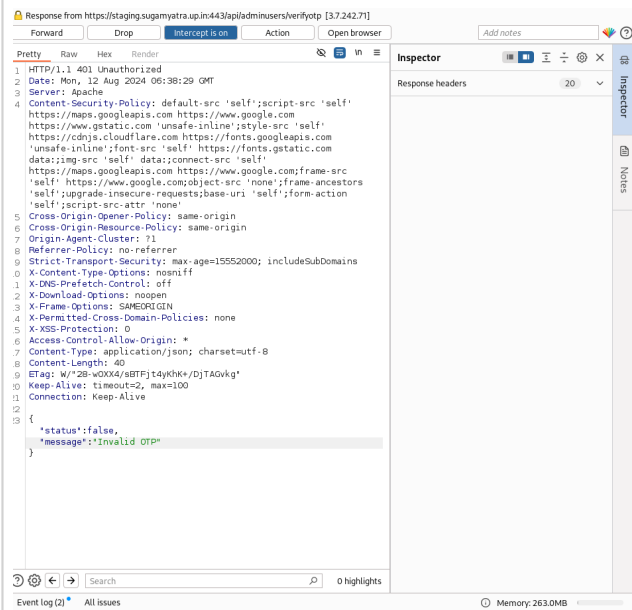
3.1 ACCOUNT TAKEOVER VIA BROKEN FORGOT PASSWORD FUNCTIONALITY

Vulnerability Description		Severity
<p>Account takeover via broken "Forgot Password" functionality occurs when the mechanism designed to help users recover their passwords is improperly implemented, allowing malicious actors to gain unauthorized access to user accounts. This can happen due to a variety of reasons, such as predictable password reset tokens, insecure transmission of reset tokens, lack of rate limiting, or insufficient validation of user identity during the password reset process. In some cases, attackers can exploit a flaw where they don't need to complete the reset workflow. By manipulating the URL to access the dashboard directly, they can gain access without properly resetting the password.</p>		High
Vulnerability Identification Number (CWE)	Attributing Factor	
Weak Password Recovery Mechanism for Forgotten Password - (CWE-CWE-640)	Configuration error	
Affected Platform(URLs)		
1. https://staging.sugamyatra.up.in/forgot-password		
Penetration Testing: Proof of Concept		
Step 1.		

Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC)




Step 2.



Step 3.



Step 4.


Sugam Yatra
REVOLUTIONIZING TRANSPORT FOR PUBLIC GOOD!

Reset Password
Set up a strong password to secure your account

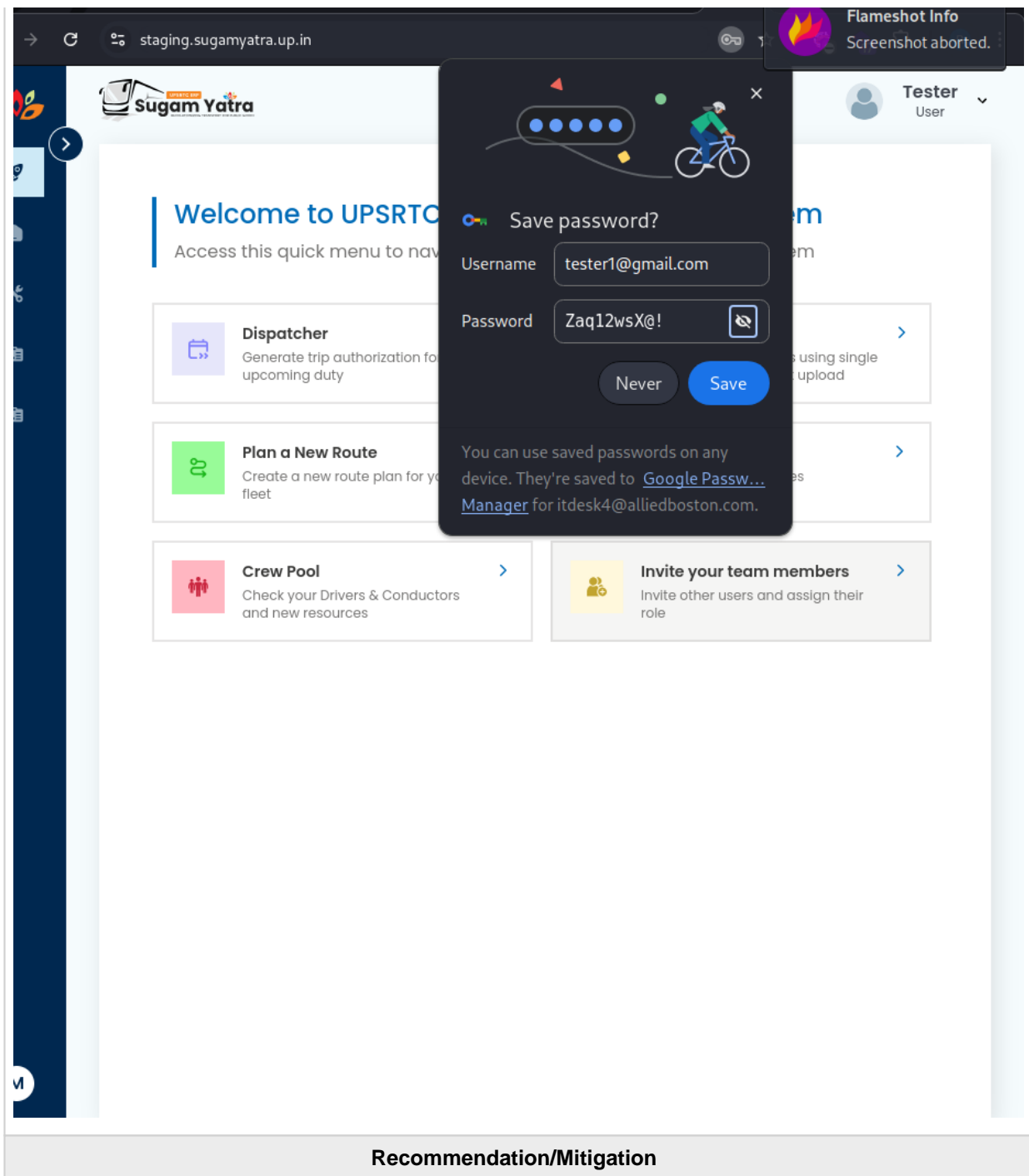
New Password

Confirm Password

RESET PASSWORD

Step 5.

Empty area for Step 5 content.



Recommendation/Mitigation

To prevent account takeover via broken "Forgot Password" functionality, implement these measures:

- Strong Reset Tokens:** Generate secure, random, and unique tokens.
- Secure Transmission:** Use HTTPS for sending reset tokens and avoid using URLs.
- Rate Limiting:** Limit the number of reset requests per IP and use CAPTCHAs.
- User Identity Validation:** Verify user identity before allowing resets, such as sending a code to the registered email/phone.
- Complete Workflow:** Ensure the reset process is fully completed and tokens are validated before allowing access.

Mitigation must be implemented throughout the Application/ API where applicable.

3.2 BROKEN FORGOT PASSWORD FUNCTIONALITY

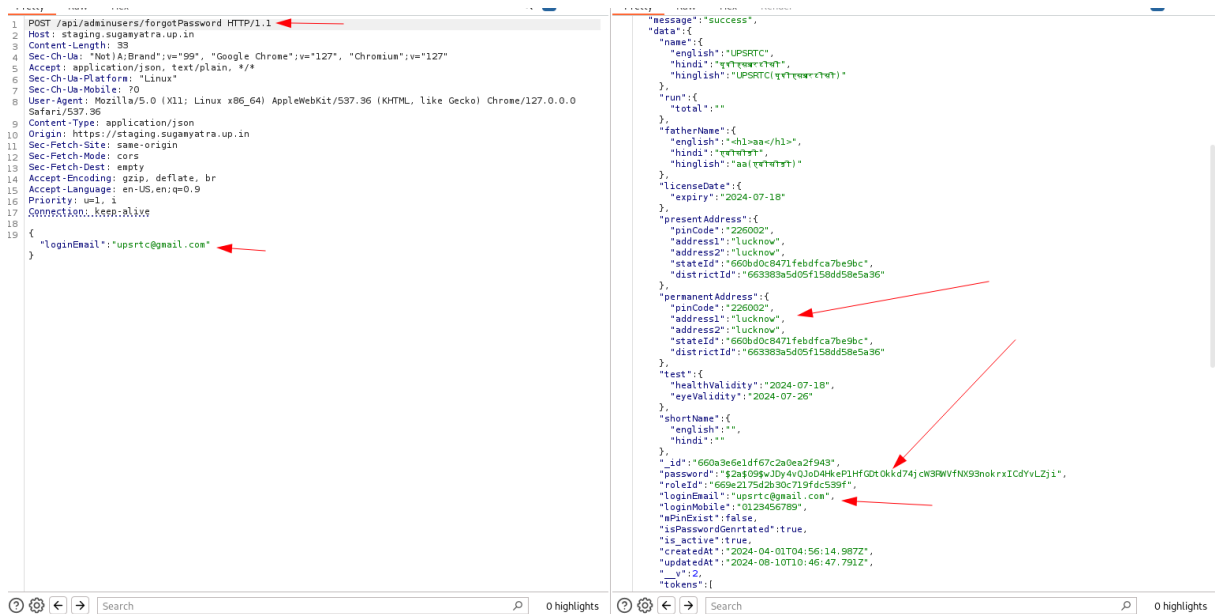
Vulnerability Description	Severity
When a user submits a valid email address through the "Forgot Password" feature, the server responds with sensitive information, such as the hashed password. This data is returned without requiring any authentication or authorization, exposing sensitive information to unauthorized users.	High

Vulnerability Identification Number (CWE)	Attributing Factor
Exposure of Sensitive Information to an Unauthorized Actor - (CWE-CWE-200)	Design Error

Affected Platform(URLs)
1. https://staging.sugamyatra.up.in/api/adminusers/forgot-password

Penetration Testing: Proof of Concept

Step 1.



Recommendation/Mitigation

The server should be configured to avoid returning any sensitive information, including hashed passwords, during the password reset process. Instead, it should only send a password reset link or token to the user's registered email address. Implement proper access controls to ensure sensitive information is not exposed without authentication.

Mitigation must be implemented throughout the Application/ API where applicable.

3.3 UNRESTRICTED FILE UPLOAD

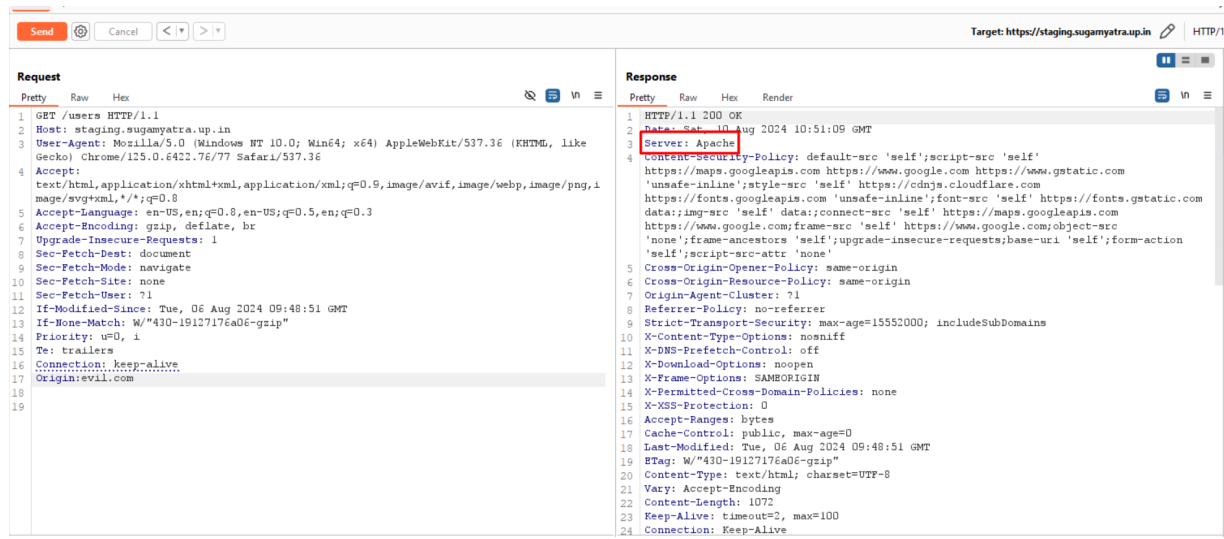
Vulnerability Description		Severity
<p>Uploaded files represent a significant risk to applications. The first step in many attacks is to get some code to the system to be attacked. Then the attack only needs to find a way to get the code executed.</p> <p>Using a file upload helps the attacker accomplish the first step. The consequences of unrestricted file upload can vary, including complete system takeover, an overloaded file system or database, forwarding attacks to back-end systems, client-side attacks, or simple defacement. It depends on what the application does with the uploaded file and especially where it is stored.-.</p>		Medium
Vulnerability Identification Number (CWE)	Attributing Factor	
Unrestricted Upload of File with Dangerous Type - (CWE-434)	Design Error	
Affected Platform(URLs)		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. https://staging.sugamyatra.up.in/users/add 2. https://staging.sugamyatra.up.in/users/edit/66b747f3307c6b4fe2d897b3 		
Penetration Testing: Proof of Concept		
Step 1.		

Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport
Corporation (UPSRTC)

- Inspect the content of uploaded files, and enforce a whitelist of accepted, non-executable content types. Additionally, enforce a blacklist of common executable formats, to hinder hybrid file attacks.
- Enforce a whitelist of accepted, non-executable file extensions.

Mitigation must be implemented throughout the Application/ API where applicable.

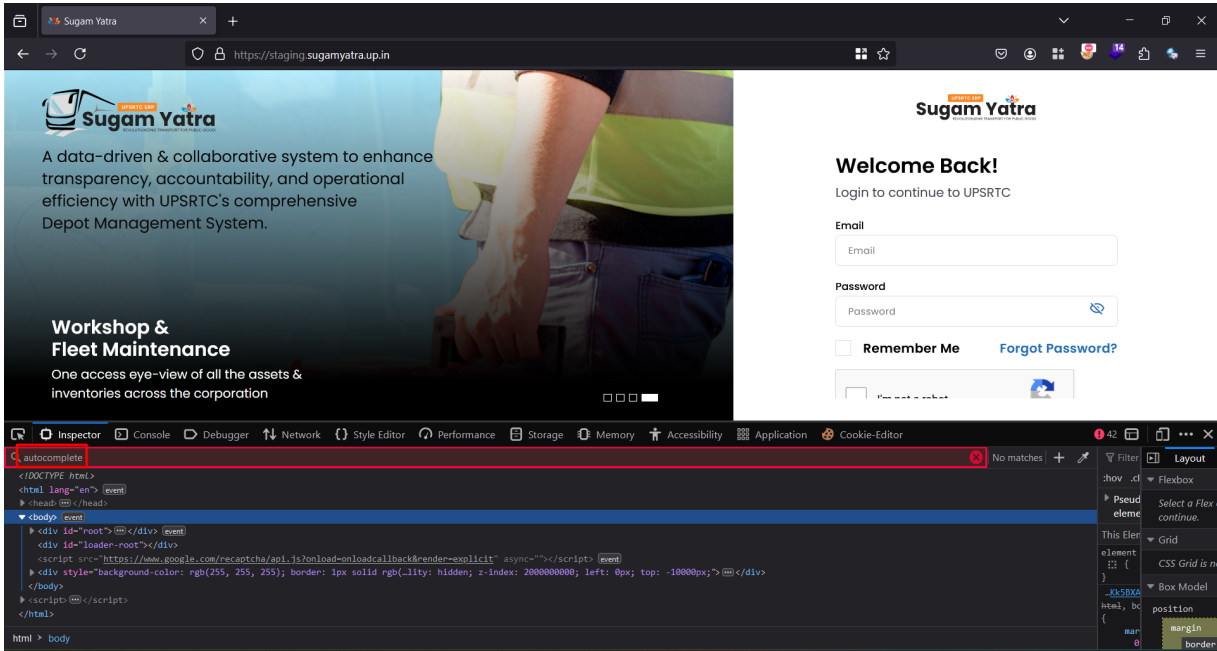
3.4 PLATFORM NAME / VERSION DISCLOSURE

Vulnerability Description		Severity
The product exposes sensitive information to an actor that is not explicitly authorized to have access to that information.		Low
Vulnerability Identification Number (CWE)	Attributing Factor	
Exposure of Sensitive Information to an Unauthorized Actor - (CWE-200)	Configuration Error	
Affected Platform(URLs)		
1. https://staging.sugamyatra.up.in/users		
Penetration Testing: Proof of Concept		
Step 1.		
		
Recommendation/Mitigation		

Apply the changes to prevent information leakage by removing all unwanted headers from HTTP responses. Hide the information-related Server and use technology.

Mitigation must be implemented throughout the Application/ API where applicable.

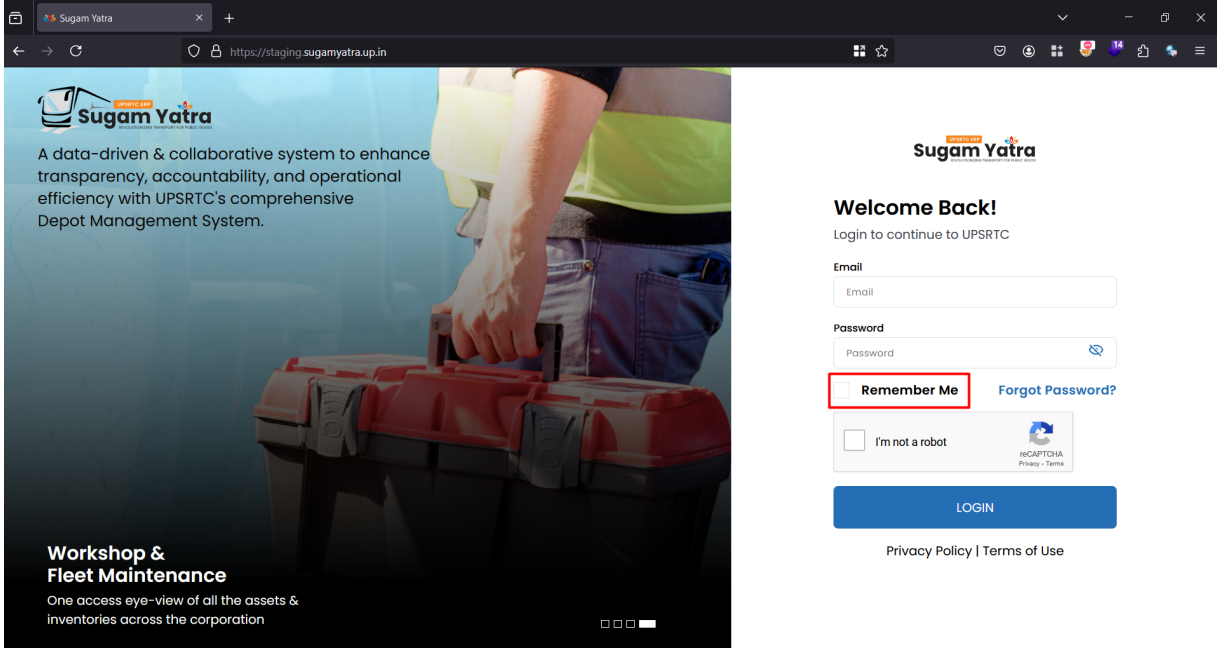
3.5 PASSWORD FIELD WITH AUTOCOMPLETE ENABLED

Vulnerability Description		Severity
<p>Most browsers have a facility to remember user credentials that are entered into HTML forms. This function can be configured by the user and also by applications that employ user credentials. If the function is enabled, then credentials entered by the user are stored on their local computer and retrieved by the browser on future visits to the same application. The stored credentials can be captured by an attacker who gains control over the user's computer.</p>		Low
Vulnerability Identification Number (CWE)	Attributing Factor	
Exposure of Sensitive Information to an Unauthorized Actor - (CWE-200)	Design Error	
Affected Platform(URLs)		
1. https://staging.sugamyatra.up.in/		
Penetration Testing: Proof of Concept		
Step 1.		
		
Recommendation/Mitigation		

To prevent browsers from storing credentials entered into HTML forms, include the attribute autocomplete="off" within the FORM tag (to protect all form fields) or within the relevant INPUT tags (to protect specific individual fields).

Mitigation must be implemented throughout the application where applicable.

3.6 REMEMBER ME FUNCTIONALITY / STAY LOGGED IN

Vulnerability Description		Severity
<p>This is a vulnerability, but at the same time, it's a feature of web applications. When the user selects the Remember me / Stay logged in option, then the generated cookies are alive for a long period of time. If these cookies get stolen, then the account gets compromised. When the user selects the Remember me / Stay logged in option, there should be a specific time to expire the cookies. If cookies are not in use for a long period of time, they should expire automatically.</p>		<p>Low</p>
Vulnerability Identification Number (CWE)	Attributing Factor	
- (CWE-NA)	Design Error	
Affected Platform(URLs)		
1. https://staging.sugamyatra.up.in/		
Penetration Testing: Proof of Concept		
Step 1.		
 <p>The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL https://staging.sugamyatra.up.in. On the left is a banner for 'Sugam Yatra' with text: 'A data-driven & collaborative system to enhance transparency, accountability, and operational efficiency with UPSRTC's comprehensive Depot Management System. Workshop & Fleet Maintenance. One access eye-view of all the assets & inventories across the corporation'. On the right is a login form titled 'Welcome Back!' with fields for 'Email' and 'Password', a 'Remember Me' checkbox (highlighted with a red box), a 'Forgot Password?' link, a reCAPTCHA 'I'm not a robot' checkbox, and a 'LOGIN' button. Links for 'Privacy Policy' and 'Terms of Use' are at the bottom.</p>		
Recommendation/Mitigation		

Remove Remember me functionality / Stay logged in.

Mitigation must be implemented throughout the Application/ API where applicable.

3.7 JWT TOKEN WEAK ENCRYPTION

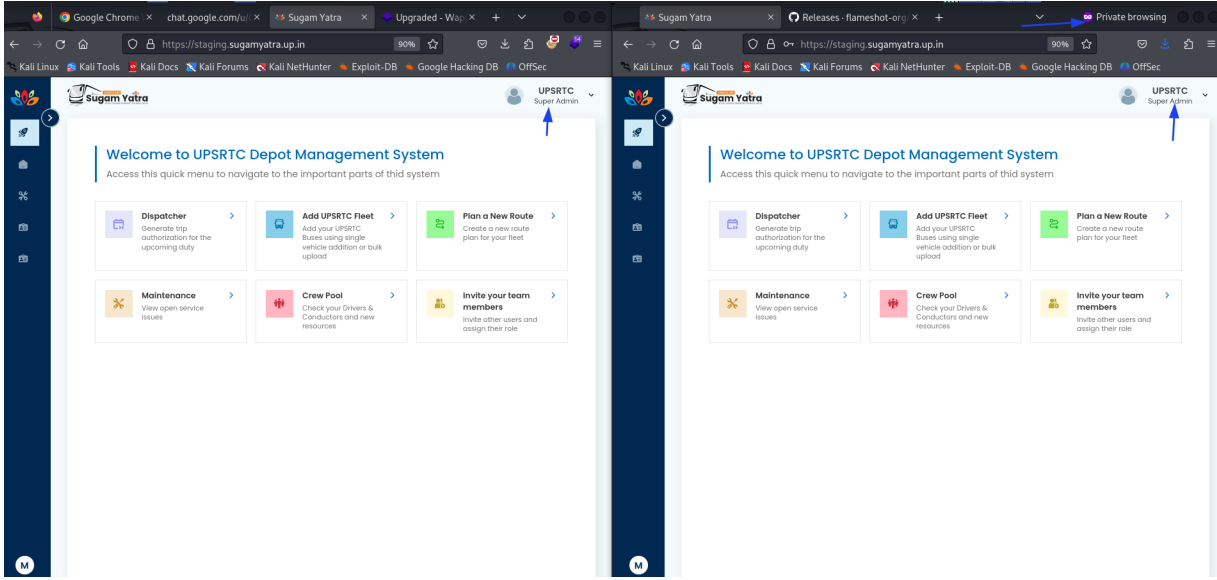
Vulnerability Description		Severity
<p>A JSON web token(JWT) is JSON Object used to securely transfer information over the web(between two parties). It can be used for an authentication system and can also be used for information exchange. The token is mainly composed of a header, payload, and signature. JWT tokens store user details like username, account roles, sensitive information, etc.</p>		Low
Vulnerability Identification Number (CWE)	Attributing Factor	
Inadequate Encryption Strength - (CWE-326)	Design Error	
Affected Platform(URLs)		
1. https://staging.sugamyatra.up.in/		
Penetration Testing: Proof of Concept		
Step 1.		
<pre>"emailVerified": false, "password": "\$2a\$09\$aiKCIKxY7Lv7.wWUFK/pEuFAIk1smwOrELJgCoP8.zCengISjOp/C", "isInvited": false, "mPin": "1234", "token": "eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJpZCI6IjY2YTIxYyY2MmU4ZDZmMjk5MDg3ZTUwMSIsImh0CI6MTcyMzE5NTc0O0wiZXhwIjoxNzI1MDEwMTQ4LCJhdWQiOi0lsinGZmJmFiNjYyZThkNmYyOTkwODdlNTAxI0sImIzcyI6InVwc3J0YyJ9.s2RLU30XNdR_TOY0wszI2QgK2vplxiJcHqJ9xacDBrd".</pre> <p style="text-align: center;">Jwt leaks in Response</p>		
Step 2.		
<pre>eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJpZCI6IjY2MGEzZTZlMWRmNjdjMmEwZWVhZjk0MjY1ImlhdCI6MTcyMzQ0Mzk4MzI1MjY1YTB1YTJmOTQzIl0sImIzcyI6InVwc3J0YyJ9.s2RLU30XNdR_TOY0wszI2QgK2vplxiJcHqJ9xacDBrd</pre>	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px;"> <p>HEADER: ALGORITHM & TOKEN TYPE</p> <pre>{ "alg": "HS256", "typ": "JWT" }</pre> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <p>PAYLOAD: DATA</p> <pre>{ "id": "660a3e6e1df67c2a0ea2f943", "iat": 1723443981, "exp": 1725258381, "aud": ["660a3e6e1df67c2a0ea2f943"], "iss": "upsrtc" }</pre> <p style="color: red; font-weight: bold;">User I'd leaked in Jwt Token</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <p>VERIFY SIGNATURE</p> <p> HMACSHA256(base64UrlEncode(header) + "." + base64UrlEncode(payload), <input type="text" value="your-256-bit-secret"/>) <input type="checkbox"/> secret base64 encoded </p> </div>	

Recommendation/Mitigation

Make sure that everyone involved in producing the website is fully aware of what information is considered sensitive. Sometimes seemingly harmless information can be much more useful to an attacker than people realize. Highlighting these dangers can help make sure that sensitive information is handled more securely in general by your organization.

Mitigation must be implemented throughout the Application/ API where applicable.

3.8 CONCURRENT USER SESSION

Vulnerability Description		Severity
<p>It was found that concurrent users could access the application with the same account. Failure to prevent concurrent logins makes it harder for a user to identify whether their account has been compromised as both illegitimate and legitimate use could co-occur.</p>		Low
Vulnerability Identification Number (CWE)	Attributing Factor	
Manage User Sessions - (CWE-1018)	Design Error	
Affected Platform(URLs)		
1. https://staging.sugamyatra.up.in/		
Penetration Testing: Proof of Concept		
Step 1.		
		
Recommendation/Mitigation		

User accounts within a web application should only be permitted to use one session at a time. If the user authenticates again then any previously valid sessions should be immediately terminated, with an appropriate message displayed within both sessions.

Mitigation must be implemented throughout the Application/ API where applicable.

3.9 HOST HEADER INJECTION

Vulnerability Description	Severity
It is common practice for the same webserver to host several websites or web applications on the same IP address. This is why the host header exists. The host header specifies which website or web application should process an incoming HTTP request. The web server uses the value of this header to dispatch the request to the specified website or web application.	Low

Vulnerability Identification Number (CWE)	Attributing Factor
Improper Input Validation - (CWE-20)	Coding Error

Affected Platform(URLs)

1. <https://staging.sugamyatra.up.in/api/adminusers/updateUsersById/66b747f3307c6b4fe2d897b3>

Penetration Testing: Proof of Concept

Step 1.

The screenshot displays a Burp Suite interface with the following details:

- Request:**

```

1 GET /api/adminusers/updateUsersById/66b747f3307c6b4fe2d897b3 HTTP/1.1
2 Host: staging.sugamyatra.up.in
3 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;vmb3;q=0.7
5 Accept-Language: en-US;q=0.9,en;q=0.8
6 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/127.0.6533.89 Safari/537.36
7 Connection: close
8 Cache-Control: max-age=0
9 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
10 Sec-CH-UA: ".Not/A)Brand";v="99", "Google Chrome";v="127", "Chromium";v="127"
11 Sec-CH-UA-Platform: Windows
12 Sec-CH-UA-Mobile: ?0
13
14
```
- Response:**

```

1 HTTP/1.1 302 Found
2 Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2024 08:31:59 GMT
3 Server: Apache
4 Location: https://staging.sugamyatra.up.in/api/adminusers/updateUsersById/66b747f3307c6b4fe2d897b3
5 Content-Length: 271
6 Connection: close
7 Content-Type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1
8
9 <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0//EN">
10 <html>
11 <title>
12 </title>
13 </head>
14 <body>
15 Found
16 </body>
17 </html>
```
- Inspector:** Shows the selected text 'staging' from the response body.

Step 2.

The screenshot shows a web browser's developer tools interface. The 'Request' tab on the left shows a GET request to `/api/adminusers/updateUserId/66b747f3307c6b4fe2d897b3` on the host `evil.sugamyatra.up.in`. The 'Response' tab in the center shows a 302 Found status with headers including `Location: https://evil.sugamyatra.up.in/api/adminusers/updateUserId/66b747f3307c6b4fe2d897b3`. The body of the response contains HTML: `<title>302 Found</title></head><body><h1>Found</h1><p>The document has moved here</p></body></html>`. The 'Inspector' tab on the right shows the DOM tree with the response body selected. A red arrow points to the relative URL in the HTML body, and another red arrow points to the 'Host' field in the request headers.

Recommendation/Mitigation

To prevent HTTP Host header attacks, the simplest approach is to avoid using the Host header altogether in server-side code. Double-check whether each URL really needs to be absolute. You will often find that you can just use a relative URL instead. This simple change can help you prevent web cache poisoning vulnerabilities in particular.

Mitigations must be implemented throughout the application.

3.10 MISSING SECURITY HEADERS

Vulnerability Description	Severity
HTTP response headers that your application can use to increase the security of your application. Once set, these HTTP response headers can restrict modern browsers from running into easily preventable vulnerabilities. It intends to raise awareness and use of these headers.	Low

Vulnerability Identification Number (CWE)	Attributing Factor
Protection Mechanism Failure - (CWE-693)	Configuration Error

Affected Platform(URLs)
1. https://staging.sugamyatra.up.in/

Penetration Testing: Proof of Concept

Step 1.

The screenshot shows a network request to `/api/adminusers/login` on `https://staging.sugamyatra.up.in`. The response is a 400 Bad Request error. The error message is: "Unexpected string in JSON at position 33". The error stack trace shows the error occurred in `JSON.parse` at position 33. The request body was: `{"loginEmail":"tester1@gmail.com","loginMobile":"","password":"Zaq12wsX@!"}`.

Recommendation/Mitigation

For additional security implement the following security headers in the Static Website:

Content-Security-Policy: default-src, base-uri, **X-Content-Type-Options:** nosniff;
Referrer-Policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin

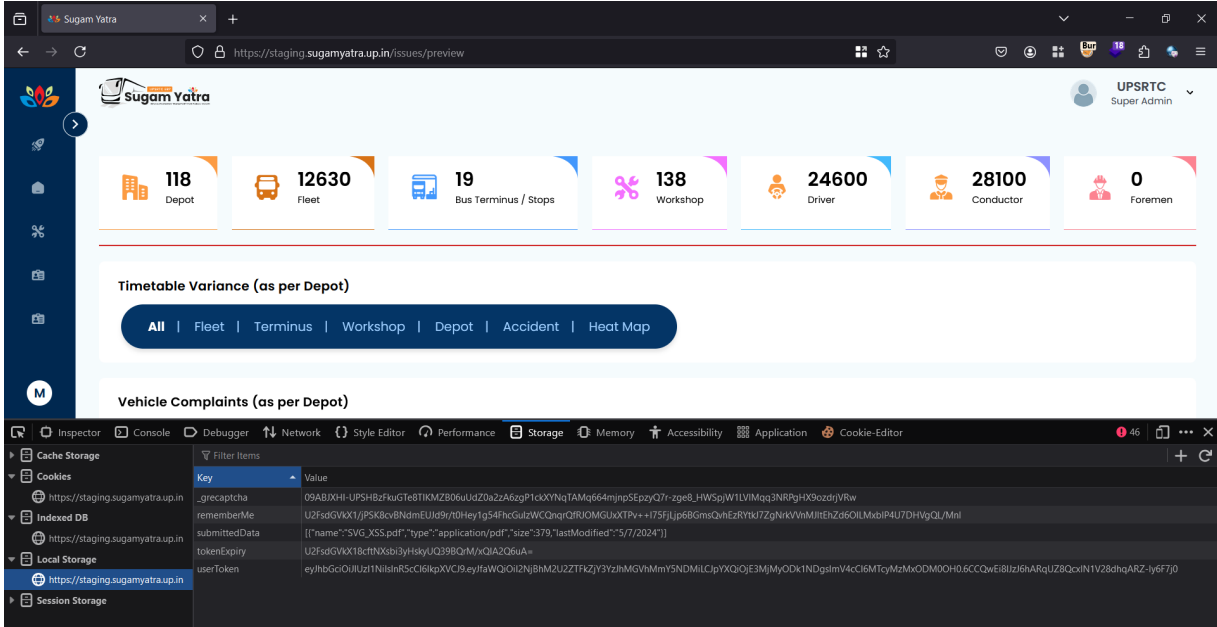
For additional security implement the following headers in the Dynamic Web Application:

Content-Security-Policy: default-src, base-uri, **X-Content-Type-Options:** nosniff; **Cache-Control:** no-

cache, no-store, max-age=63115200; **Clear-Site-Data: "*" ; Referrer-Policy:strict-origin-when-cross-origin .**

Mitigation must be implemented throughout the Application/ API where applicable.

3.11 SENSITIVE INFORMATION STORED IN LOCAL/SESSION STORAGE

Vulnerability Description		Severity
The web application stores sensitive information such as Access_level, logged-in user, user_level, verified phones numbers and cookies in the browser's local storage that is being used to establish a session and communication. An attacker can steal the authentication token of any user and can craft different attacks like CSRF, session attacks, account takeover, etc.		Low
Vulnerability Identification Number (CWE)	Attributing Factor	
Exposure of Sensitive Information to an Unauthorized Actor - (CWE-200)	Design Error	
Affected Platform(URLs)		
1. https://staging.sugamyatra.up.in/issues/preview		
Penetration Testing: Proof of Concept		
Step 1.		
		
Recommendation/Mitigation		

Storing sensitive information, such as session IDs, sensitive data in Local/Session Storage is not recommended. It is advisable to use Cookies with the "HttpOnly=true", "Secure=true", and "SameSite=strict" attributes for storing sensitive information instead.

Since, these parameters ("HttpOnly=true", "Secure=true", and "SameSite=strict") are not applicable or cannot be implemented in Local/Session Storage.

Mitigations must be implemented throughout the application

3.12 IMPROPER ERROR HANDLING

Vulnerability Description		Severity
<p>We observed one or more errors or warning messages that may disclose sensitive information. The error message may also contain the location of the file that produced an unhandled exception. Application errors or warning messages may expose sensitive information about an application's internal workings to an attacker.</p>		Low
Vulnerability Identification Number (CWE)	Attributing Factor	
Generation of Error Message Containing Sensitive Information - (CWE-209)	Design Error	
Affected Platform(URLs)		
1. https://staging.sugamyatra.up.in/		
Penetration Testing: Proof of Concept		
Step 1.		
<pre> Request 1 POST /api/adminusers/login HTTP/1.1 2 Host: staging.sugamyatra.up.in 3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.15; rv:129.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/129.0 4 Accept: application/json, text/plain, */* 5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5 6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br 7 Content-Type: application/json 8 Content-Length: 76 9 Origin: https://staging.sugamyatra.up.in 10 Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty 11 Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors 12 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin 13 Priority: u=0 14 Te: trailers 15 Connection: keep-alive 16 { 17 "LoginEmail":"tester1@gmail.com","LoginMobile":"","password":"Zaq12wX@!" 18 } 19 20 Response 1 HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request 2 Date: Tue, 20 Aug 2024 08:58:01 GMT 3 Server: Apache 4 Content-Security-Policy: default-src 'self';script-src 'self' https://maps.googleapis.com https://www.google.com https://www.gstatic.com 'unsafe-inline';style-src 'self' https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com https://fonts.googleapis.com 'unsafe-inline';font-src 'self' https://fonts.gstatic.com data:;img-src 'self' data:;connect-src 'self' https://maps.googleapis.com https://www.google.com;frame-src 'self' https://www.google.com;object-src 'none';frame-ancestors 'self';upgrade-insecure-requests;base-uri 'self';form-action 'self';script-src-attr 'none' 5 Cross-Origin-Opener-Policy: same-origin 6 Cross-Origin-Resource-Policy: same-origin 7 Origin-Agent-Cluster: ?1 8 Referrer-Policy: no-referrer 9 Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=15552000; includeSubDomains 10 X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff 11 X-DNS-Prefetch-Control: off 12 X-Download-Options: noopen 13 X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN 14 X-Permitted-Cross-Domain-Policies: none 15 X-XSS-Protection: 0 16 Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8 17 Content-Length: 849 18 ETag: W/"351-kShx14081kC1B+kKa9Rnz7kpjo" 19 Connection: close 20 21 { 22 "code":400, 23 "status":false, 24 "message":"Unexpected string in JSON at position 33", 25 "error":{ 26 "stack": 27 "SyntaxError: Unexpected string in JSON at position 33\n at JSON.parse (<anonymous>)\n at parse (/opt/bitnami/apache/htdocs/node_modules/body-parser/lib/types/json.js:92:19)\n at /opt/bitnami/apache/htdocs/node_modules/body-parser/lib/read.js:128:18\n at AsyncResource.runInAsyncScope (node:async_hooks:203:9)\n at invokeCallback (/opt/bitnami/apache/htdocs/node_modules/raw-body/index.js:238:16)\n at done (/opt/bitnami/apache/htdocs/node_modules/raw-body/index.js:227:7)\n at IncomingMessage.onEnd (/opt/bitnami/apache/htdocs/node_modules/raw-body/index.js:287:7)\n at IncomingMessage.emit (node:events:517:28)\n at IncomingMessage.emit (node:domain:489:12)\n at endReadableNT (node:internal/streams/readable:1400:12)" 28 } 29 } </pre>		
Recommendation/Mitigation		

Verify that this page is disclosing errors or warning messages and properly configure the application to log errors to a file instead of displaying the error to the user.

Mitigation must be implemented throughout the Application/ API where applicable.

3.13 INTERNAL PATH DISCLOSURE

Vulnerability Description		Severity
Full Path Disclosure vulnerability enables an attacker to see the full path of record and the exploiter can utilize this data for misusing some different vulnerability like Local File Inclusion etc.		Low
Vulnerability Identification Number (CWE)	Attributing Factor	
Exposure of Sensitive Information to an Unauthorized Actor - (CWE-200)	Design Error	
Affected Platform(URLs)		
1. https://staging.sugamyatra.up.in/		
Penetration Testing: Proof of Concept		
Step 1.		
<p>The screenshot shows a network request and response in a browser's developer tools. The request is a POST to /api/adminusers/login. The response is a 400 Bad Request with a JSON error message. A red box highlights the error message, and an arrow points to it with the text 'Internal path disclosure'.</p>		
Recommendation/Mitigation		

Application output should not disclose the physical file paths or other properties of resources on the web server. This can help an attacker identify other vulnerabilities or help during the exploitation of other identified vulnerabilities.

Mitigation must be implemented throughout the Application/ API where applicable.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on this **Website/Web Application** Penetration Testing conducted by **Allied Boston Consultants India Pvt. Ltd.** It was observed that **HIGH, MEDIUM, LOW** vulnerabilities did exist within the **Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC) Website/Web Application**.

S.N.	Finding Name	Severity	Status
1	Account takeover via Broken Forgot Password Functionality	High	Open
2	Broken Forgot Password Functionality	High	Open
3	Unrestricted File Upload	Medium	Open
4	Platform name / Version Disclosure	Low	Open
5	Password Field with Autocomplete Enabled	Low	Open
6	Remember Me Functionality / Stay logged in	Low	Open
7	JWT Token Weak Encryption	Low	Open
8	Concurrent User Session	Low	Open
9	Host Header Injection	Low	Open
10	Missing Security Headers	Low	Open
11	Sensitive Information Stored In Local/Session Storage	Low	Open
12	Improper Error Handling	Low	Open
13	Internal Path Disclosure	Low	Open

The **2- High, 1- Medium, 10- Low** reported vulnerability(s) required to be patched as per remediations provided.

5. GLOSSARY

Type of Assessment:

Gray Box Penetration Testing: A penetration tester has limited knowledge of the application to be used.

Production URL: The production environment is the live and operational version of an application, where the end-users are accessing/interacting with the application on a real-time basis.

Testing/Staging URL: The Testing /Staging URL is provided by the Auditee to the testing team with the purpose of conducting the security audit to identify the vulnerabilities with respect to the application's functionality. It is near replica of the production environment.

NOTE: In case the production URL is provided for security audit/testing, in this case the production URL shall be considered as Testing/Staging URL. Once the testing is completed and application is "Safe to Host", the test data in the production URL may be removed and made live and operational to enable end-user access/interact on a real time basis

5.1. REFERENCE

1. OWASP WEB SECURITY TESTING GUIDE

[END OF REPORT]