



nSEC/Resilience
IT Security IT Performance

Report External Penetration Test Thinkwise Platform

Version 1.2, May 8th 2023



nSEC/Resilience – Report Penetration Test

Date	Version	Comments
27/02/2023	0.1	Initial draft for internal review
22/03/2023	1.0	Final version for client
03/05/2023	1.1	Updated version after retest
08/05/2023	1.2	Updated after customer feedback



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1 – Management Summary

Thinkwise B.V. (from hereon: Thinkwise) is creator and owner of the Thinkwise Low Code software platform, which can be used to build robust software applications for clients in a short period of time, making use of the functionality and technology that is part of the platform.

To be able to prove to customers that the Thinkwise Low Code platform is sufficiently secure, Thinkwise has mandated nSEC/Resilience to perform a penetration test on the platform. This penetration test was expanded with a number of audit-like checks.

During the initial penetration test on the example application of the Thinkwise platform no findings of high or critical severity were done. Testers did not succeed in obtaining significant amounts of sensitive data nor take control of the server. This is a good result.

The audit also did not produce findings that required immediate actions.

After receiving feedback from Thinkwise on the initial findings, and retesting of fixed findings, only a small number of low severity findings remained. These findings of low severity can be seen as findings for which there is no direct urgency to address them, but implementing solutions for these findings will further raise the bar for potential attackers and establish a baseline that would give customers or external auditors increased confidence.



Chapter 6 of the report provides a complete overview of all the findings. Below is an overview giving the results, per category (as identified by OWASP).

Topic/area	Test result
Network level	Good – no vulnerabilities found
Auth & session management	Findings –2x low severity
Broken Access Control	Good – no vulnerabilities found
Unrestricted File Upload	Good – no vulnerabilities found
Directory traversal / File inclusion	Good – no vulnerabilities found
Cross-site scripting (XSS)	Good – no vulnerabilities found
SSL/TLS	Good – no vulnerabilities found
SQL injection	Good – no vulnerabilities found
Error handling	Good – no vulnerabilities found
Sensitive data exposure	Finding – 1x low severity
Security (mis)configuration	Good – no vulnerabilities found
Audit	Good – no vulnerabilities found



2 – Scope and context

Thinkwise B.V. (from hereon: Thinkwise) is creator and owner of the Thinkwise Low Code software platform, which can be used to build robust software applications for clients in a short period of time, making use of the functionality and technology that is part of the platform.

To be able to prove to customers that the Thinkwise Low Code platform is sufficiently secure, Thinkwise has mandated nSEC/Resilience to perform a penetration test on an example application built using the platform.

Due to the nature of the application / platform, nSEC/Resilience has advised to also consider adding audit elements to the security evaluation on the platform. These audit elements will expand the coverage of the test activities to include more elements that are difficult to cover from an external dynamic penetration test. The results of this white box audit are also included in this report.

The attack surface (areas of the information system that an attacker or security evaluator can choose to initiate an attack) for the penetration test was defined as, and limited to:

- <https://nsecresilience.thinklab.cloud/> (General)
- <https://nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud/universal/> (User interface)
- <https://nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud/indicium/iam/insights> (Application tier)

It was explicitly allowed as part of the penetration test to investigate and exploit vulnerabilities in the assets in scope, as long as direct attack surface was limited to the definition above.

During the penetration test forensic research, code reviews and exhaustive DDOS testing were out of scope.



3 – Test approach and process evaluation

For the penetration test, 40 hours of testing was allocated. The testers received three test accounts for the Insights application, each with different access rights, so that proper tests for access control could take place. As such, the penetration test was executed grey-box.

Methodologically, the penetration test was performed in line with the PTES (infrastructure level) and OWASP WSTG (application level).

Reconnaissance for the penetration test was performed with industry-standard tooling (scanners and scripts) and by manually searching through public available sources. At network level also open ports and active services were investigated.

During the execution- and exploitation phase various tools were used. However, majority of the checks were performed manually, where internet traffic was investigated and manipulated with proxy tooling.

For the audit elements two resource days were allocated. The activities were for the largest part performed on location in Apeldoorn by two resources working in parallel.

No issues occurred during test execution.

After initial testing, Thinkwise gave feedback on the communicated findings. Some findings were not regarded as risk (or regarded as working as designed) and one finding was fixed and retested. This report describes the results after retest.



4 – Reconnaissance phase

Goal of the reconnaissance phase is to collect data from public sources and non-intrusive scans. Results from the reconnaissance phase give valuable information to be used in the execution phase.

4.1 – Public information sources

The following results are gathered from the open source intelligence reconnaissance phase (only the most relevant results are mentioned):

- See the full list of subdomain enumeration in Appendix A – DNS reconnaissance
- The identified domains have been checked using a tool that automatically makes screenprints based on a list of domains. No relevant results followed from these checks
- The IP addresses that corresponded to the identified subdomains were added to the scope for the external network level checks
- Search engine reconnaissance showed that job vacancy information contains technology information:

werkenbijthinkwise.nl/vacancy/sr-c-software-engineer/

back-end team ontwikkelt een abstracte cross-platform GUI voor zowel desktop, web als mobiel met de laatste technieken. De GUI interpreteert op run-time niveau het model van de eindapplicatie en bouwt aan de hand daarvan de gebruikersinterface op met componenten. We laten je graag zien hoe dat in elkaar zit.

Je vindt het leuk om:

- > Features te ontwikkelen die door duizenden gebruikers worden gebruikt;
- > Bugs op te lossen;
- > Collega's te helpen met pull-requests, code reviews en pair-programming;
- > Na te denken over technische keuzes, zoals onze architectuur, tools en processen;
- > Om zelf ideeën in te brengen en deze zelf ook te kunnen realiseren;
- > Te werken in een CI/CD omgeving;
- > De kwaliteit van de code te bewaken met behulp van unit tests.

Daarnaast:

- > Heb je ervaring met Git, C# en .NET core;
- > Je hebt een BSc of MSc in bijvoorbeeld Informatica;
- > Je hebt 3+ jaar ervaring als C# Engineer;
- > Je bent analytisch ingesteld;
- > Je bent Agile/Scrum georiënteerd, succes is voor jou een team effort;
- > Een goede beheersing van zowel de Nederlandse als de Engelse taal in woord en geschrift en ben je woonachtig in Nederland.



- Search for externally exposed software repositories did not yield results
- No other results were obtained from open source reconnaissance

4.2 – Vulnerability scan and manual reconnaissance

In addition to the collection of data from public sources, several vulnerability scans were performed with various tools, including the industry standard tool NetSparker and OWASP ZAP. Additionally, manual reconnaissance was performed to identify the application stack and attack vectors for the execution phase. The most relevant results:

- Manual reconnaissance reports that the target application is built on a Microsoft stack (IIS/10.0) with ASP.net
- Brute force directory and file scanners produced only a few results, none of which were relevant for the further investigation
- Exploration of the workflow shows various functionality that can be explored further, in particular upload functionality and preview functionality
- Many of the notifications from the scans were also found with manual checks/tests and are described in the paragraphs of Chapter 5



4.3 – Network level scan

In addition to the analysis of public sources, various scans have been performed on network level. These scans were performed using at least the industry standard tools Nessus and Nmap.

The main IP address (20.170.5.72) was scanned on network level, with the following results:

Port	Protocol	Status	Service	Details
80	TCP	Open	HTTP	Azure application gateway
443	TCP	Open	HTTPS	Azure application gateway

Next to the regular TCP network level scans, various firewall evasion techniques were deployed and UDP scanning was executed. From these checks, no findings were done on network level for the main IP address in scope.



5 – Penetration Test: application level

Following the outcomes of the reconnaissance phase, a number of aspects are analyzed in more detail. The executed actions and analyses are discussed in the following paragraphs, classified according to the OWASP top 10.

5.1 – Authentication and Session management

5.1.1 – Login mechanism

Upon login to the insights application (user interface) via <https://nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud/universal/>, by default a username and password was required before any other interaction with the application was possible:

The screenshot displays a web-based login interface. At the top, there is a user icon and the word "Login". Below this, there are two input fields: "Username" with the value "demo_nl" and "Password" which is currently empty. A "Remember me" checkbox is located below the password field. A red error message states, "The username and password combination is incorrect". A "LOGIN" button is positioned to the right of the error message. Underneath, there is an "Options" section containing a "Meta server URL" field with the value "https://nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud/indicium", an "Application" field, and a "Platform" dropdown menu set to "Universal". A "CLEAR CACHE" link is located at the bottom of the form.



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When either the username or password is incorrect, a neutral error message is returned. This prevents the login mechanism from being used for user enumeration which is good. On the login screen, a meta server URL and an application and platform could be configured.

It was attempted to change the meta server URL to a server in control of the testers, to see if credentials could be intercepted in this way. Doing so it was noticed that one request was intercepted by the server in our control:

```
2 2023-Feb-28 09:52:24.515 UTC HTTP oldy6v9uzoqz704fbdgo5e08fe620qp 84.25.250.69
Description Request to Collaborator Response from Collaborator
Pretty Raw Hex
1 OPTIONS /_i_ui_usr?eager=profile_picture HTTP/1.1
2 Host: oldy6v9uzoqz704fbdgo5e08fe620qp.oastify.com
3 Accept: */*
4 Access-Control-Request-Method: GET
5 Access-Control-Request-Headers: content-type
6 Origin: https://nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud
7 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/110.0.5481.78 Safari/537.36
8 Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
9 Sec-Fetch-Site: cross-site
10 Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
11 Referer: https://nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud/
12 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
13 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
14 Connection: close
15
16
```

The source IP address however was an attacker IP address and not an IP address controlled by Thinkwise (meaning that no SSRF attacks were possible).

When submitting the login credentials a POST request is made to `/indicium/account/apio/login` with the username and password in the request body:

```
Request
Pretty Raw Hex
1 POST /indicium/account/apio/login HTTP/1.1
2 Host: nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud
3 Cookie: .AspNetCore.Antiforgery.l0G8RaqJ3Lg=
4 2805850y3ms99admc0-150400618700VMB#FVAK#Bm164Tub0nyaj07lukkItTq7G4uv7A67UX34nApQ
5 FAt105v0f2XTnatq28Abhh20wV7ub_6e597h3x8mFghCaPdd4X180ocdlng
6 ApplicationGatewayAffinity00853D06D475377eb845de4108eeb8e565f; ApplicationGatewayAffinity=
7 105D0D75377eb845de4108eeb8e565f; AspNetCore.Session=
8 074208180y3ms99admc0112141107y4280qz7R70Mhac111agqT5eV742BeacheQ7FwM11g1gWopgLoQ3
9 0YasAmfF0c7Fm2aK1V1A1584R5Wc0cAVTdk7bP455fc1110Yovv177C128FVavwN9gQcV9XzSTNN130JLS8Wg11Uc
10 Epm7V28
11 Content-Length: 53
12 Sec-Ch-Ua: "Not ABrand";v="24", "Chromium";v="110"
13 Sec-Ch-Ua-Platform: "Windows"
14 Sec-Ch-Ua-Mobile: ?0
15 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
16 Chrome/110.0.5481.78 Safari/537.36
17 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=UTF-8
18 Accept: */*
19 Origin: https://nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud
20 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
21 Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
22 Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
23 Referer: https://nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud/universal/
24 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
25 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
26 Connection: close
27
28 Username=demo_n1&password=demo_n1&rememberLogin=false

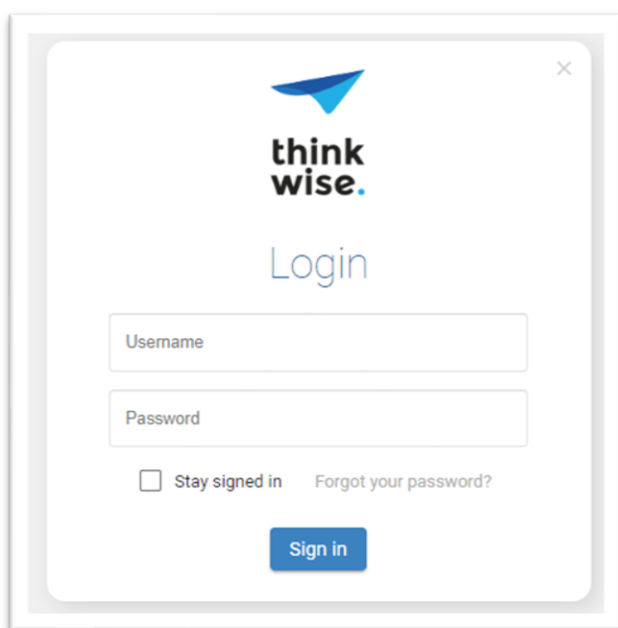
Response
Pretty Raw Hex Render
1 HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
2 Date: Wed, 22 Feb 2023 13:09:18 GMT
3 Connection: close
4 Server: Microsoft-IIS/10.0
5 Cache-Control: no-cache, no-store
6 Expires: Thu, 01 Jan 1970 00:00:00 GMT
7 Pragma: no-cache
8 Set-Cookie: .AspNetCore.Identity.Application=
9 c1b0JH58vbjam80cKadqte-24h4QJdF8E3ca3cF9MCKXK4eSN-1X0-xdS15WdQc1LW0X_60-V1Adf1eb7F5W
10 dP4tAy8goShaccNFFC1EqcESuaIm28JPrFPaj3E0AVgXh5vDGCkx6GCvhlLCKE33AmVTDOL8F81A6CAUSP8-Fv
11 u8F8m8upFv8E8E8B9p0AlFpCmL8w9oLq31481CB-69cY8p0Bv9p0y0c1831102F8NN-1_1nQp0810ca1BT
12 11n26v0c4-89q70Qu1ad2Dmi1v0fN84c1M_7h31daFyWp9109947e-330v2175UeH4Ty8FP25Q10ab309v_0lyx
13 B3WmF_1c08X02Fpas20c-q89gKJatopF5344q4G1U7FcepmQ1P01wa8L04j14m01gKED0let)01Vv1M18Q831v
14 S8u0c7H8y8T0p7mpK4bJIE8710y0-116tb0UfVq2AS-Cvr7F8L0GR1c0D6dG8K1v0R1c0FAG5M8P8j6p8y7FqF
15 8e7path/indicium/secure; samesite=lo; httponly
16 Set-Cookie: APPAffinity=f4f9a8e3c1e44af5d48555cb8485690e990052dc1ad5b418a2ffad1aabbcb;
17 Path=/;HttpOnly;Secure;Domain=nsecresilience-thinklab-indicium-prod.azurewebsites.net
18 Set-Cookie: APPAffinitySameSite=
19 f4f9a8e3c1e44af5d48555cb8485690e990052dc1ad5b418a2ffad1aabbcb;
20 Path=/;HttpOnly;SameSite=None;Secure;Domain=nsecresilience-thinklab-indicium-prod.azurewebsit
21 es.net
22 X-SS-Protection: 1
23 X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
24 Referer-Policy: same-origin
25 X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
26 Content-Security-Policy: default-src 'self';
27
```



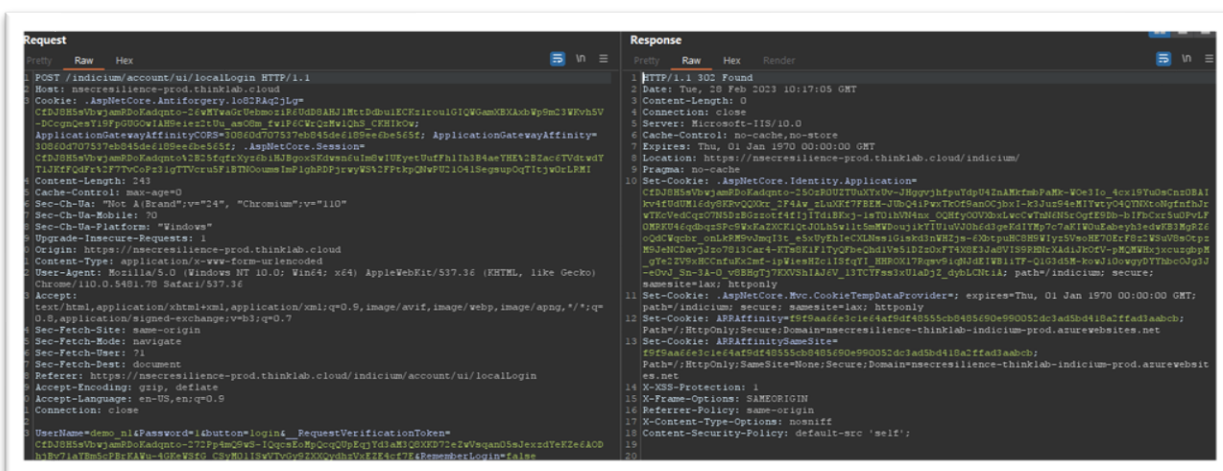
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A 204 “No Content” response is then returned together with an `.AspNetCore.Identity.Application` cookie, which acts as session cookie for the application. When successfully authenticated, this cookie is used for authorizing further requests made in the application.

An alternative login function for indicium local login was found via `https://nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud/indicium/account/ui/localLogin`:

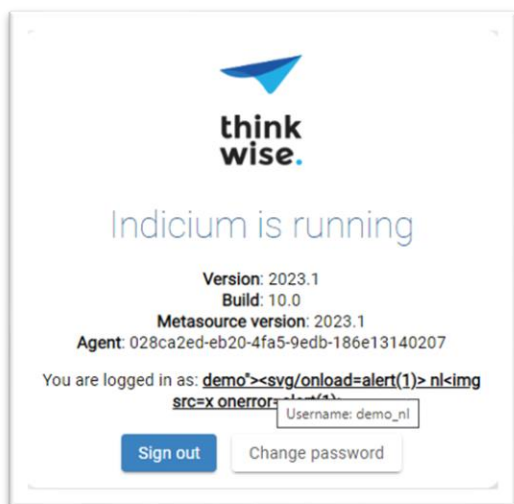


Similar to the previous login, upon successful authentication a `.AspNetCore.Identity.Application` is set.

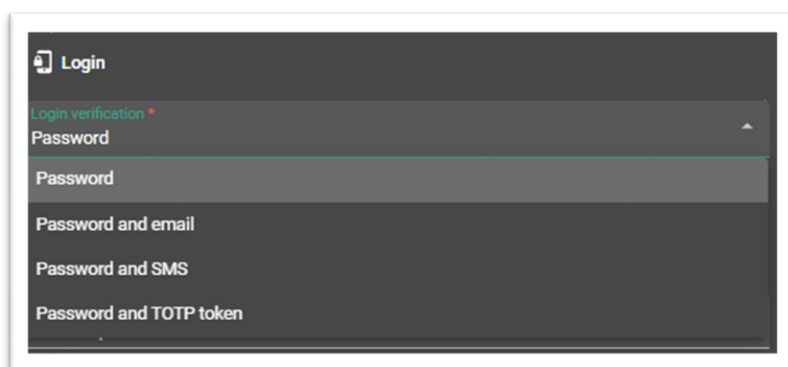




This cookie holds the same authorization as the cookie that is returned by the user interface login however upon successful login the user is not immediately redirected to the user interface.



Using a higher privileged admin account with access to IAM, further login options could be configured, directly affecting the login mechanism.



In the login mechanisms as configured, no vulnerabilities were identified.

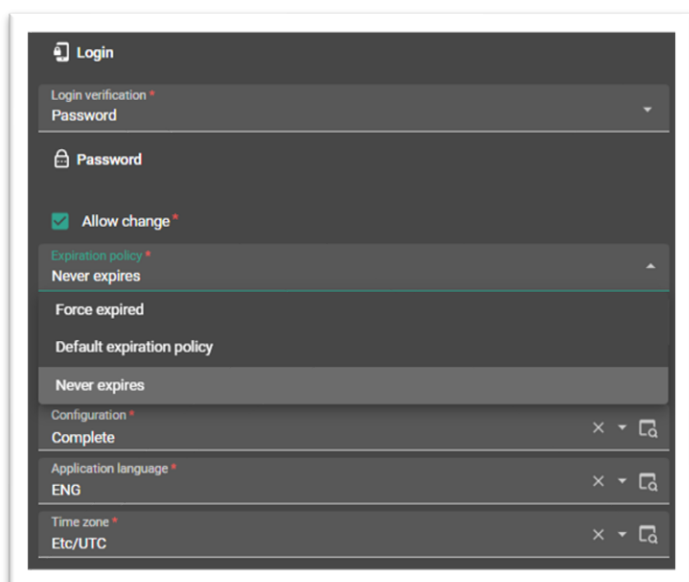


5.1.2 – Password change mechanism

For the Insight application there are possibilities to change user passwords:

- By regular users, for their own accounts (if enabled in the IAM)
- By a higher privileged user

The highly privileged user is responsible for setting appropriate security configurations such as password strength and expiration policy. Settings such as password expiry are not set by default.





Password change for IAM user (high privilege):

The IAM user (high privilege) is able to change passwords on behalf of users via the “update password” function. The password policy can be configured via IAM.

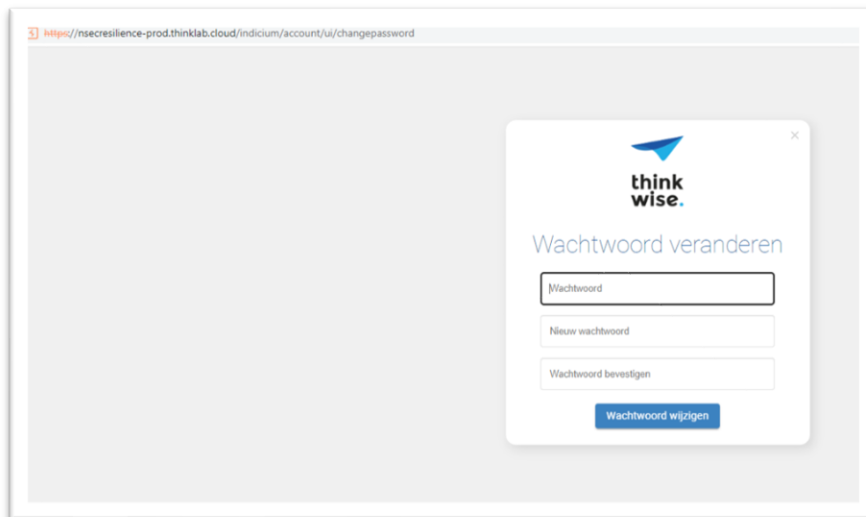
The screenshot shows a dark-themed dialog box titled "Update password". It contains the following fields and controls:

- Tenant:** A dropdown menu showing "Default" with a search icon to its right.
- User:** A text input field containing "demo_en".
- New password:** A text input field with a single character and an eye icon to its right.
- Confirm password:** A text input field with an eye icon to its right.
- Character count:** "0/5" is displayed below the confirm password field.
- Buttons:** "CANCEL" and "EXECUTE" buttons are located at the bottom of the dialog.



Password change for Insights user (low privileged):

If enabled by the IAM user, a lower privileged insights application user is able to change their own password. In this case the current password is required, which is good:





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In the backend this current password is also passed on and a valid session cookie is required for the request to be successful:

```
Request
Raw Hex
POST /indicium/account/ui/changepassword HTTP/1.1
Host: nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud
Cookie: .AspNetCore.Antiforgery.loS2Paq3Lg=
CfDnB8SeVhVpamBdoKadqtoe-2EUC1KMG_PlmXzImStqJESDVMBoITD4e5EcQNASBq5TyAMiMaRdym1KGU1vTEOSD
MlNyOeQ9BhD_toTCSA0GQdGCTDTrcoQJfzr4vfgApJXp2fj11JmbJwvPR0TCeF3bde7chyl4FP9Jxjapb775S6JYHV
Txcqgbc00v=
...
Response
Raw Hex Render
1 HTTP/1.1 302 Found
2 Date: Wed, 22 Feb 2023 15:28:48 GMT
3 Content-Length: 0
4 Connection: close
5 Server: Microsoft-IIS/10.0
6 Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache
7 Location: https://nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud/indicium/
8 Pragma: no-cache
9 Set-Cookie: .AspNetCore.Mvc.CookieTempDataProvider=; expires=Thu, 01 Jan 1970 00:00:00 GMT;
path=/indicium; secure; samesite=lax; httponly
10 Set-Cookie: AFFAffinity=493ba6d9e31e44df4f48385eb948560e99005d4c3ad5bd418a1ffad3aebcb;
Path=/HttpOnly; Secure; Domain=nsecresilience-thinklab-indicium-prod.azurewebsites.net
11 Set-Cookie: AFFAffinitySameSite=
f5fba8fe3c1e64a25df48555cb483690e99005d4c3ad5bd418a1ffad3aebcb;
Path=/HttpOnly; SameSite=None; Secure; Domain=nsecresilience-thinklab-indicium-prod.azurewebsit
es.net
12 X-XSS-Protection: 1
13 X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
14 Referrer-Policy: same-origin
15 X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
16 Content-Security-Policy: default-src 'self';
17
18
CurrentPassword=Home_1IDb0vPassword=14ConfirmPassword=14button=changepassword4
RequestVerificationToken=
CfDnB8SeVhVpamBdoKadqtoe-2EUC1KMG_PlmXzImStqJESDVMBoITD4e5EcQNASBq5TyAMiMaRdym1KGU1vTEOSD
MlNyOeQ9BhD_toTCSA0GQdGCTDTrcoQJfzr4vfgApJXp2fj11JmbJwvPR0TCeF3bde7chyl4FP9Jxjapb775S6JYHV
Txcqgbc00v=
```

It is in general recommended to enforce password policies by default instead of making it optional for the high privileged user to configure. This will help push the use of stronger passwords for applications and users making use of the Thinkwise software. However because the password policy can be defined by any organization through IAM no finding is included.

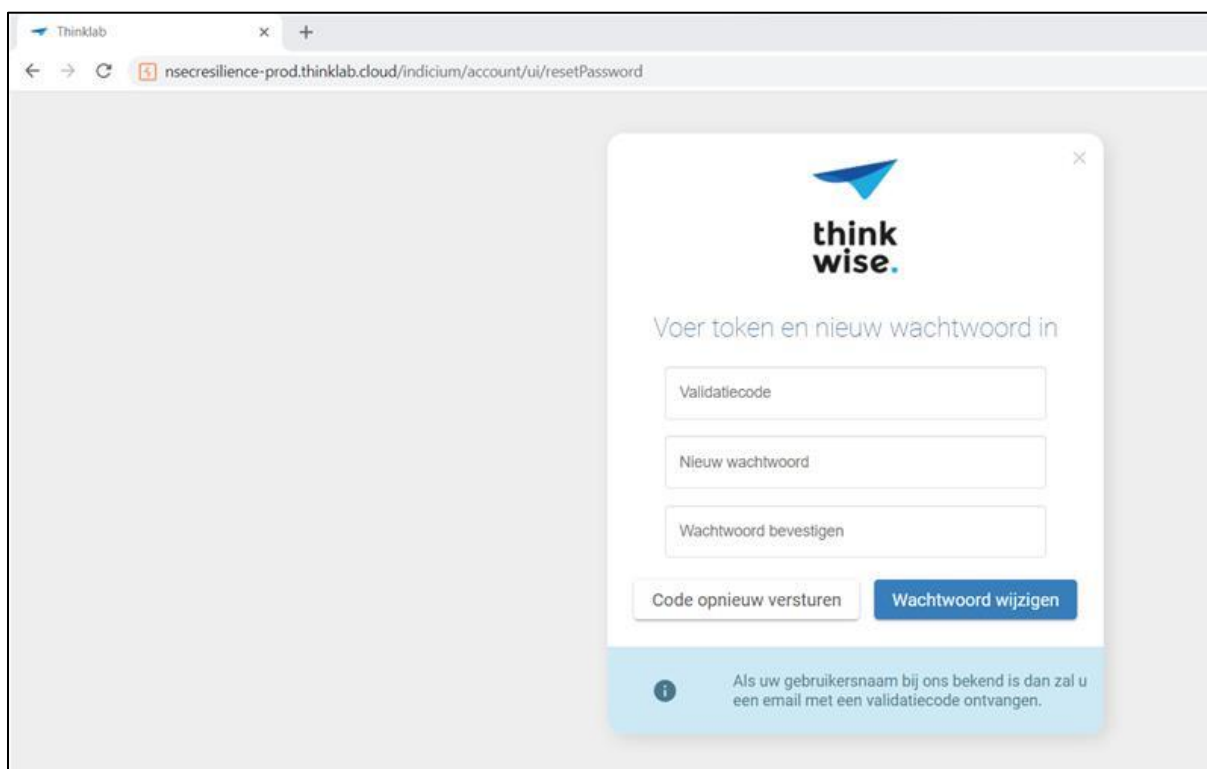


Password reset (unauthenticated)

The Insights application also contained a password reset mechanism in the form of a “password forgot” function for unauthenticated users (if password recovery is allowed by the administrator).

In this case a username must be entered, after which an email with a unique token is sent via e-mail that can be used to reset the password.

This function is not sensitive to username enumeration; the same response is given regardless of whether the input was correct or not.

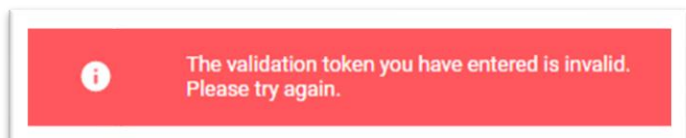




After an existing username is entered, the user should receive an email with a validation token that has to be entered together with a new password:

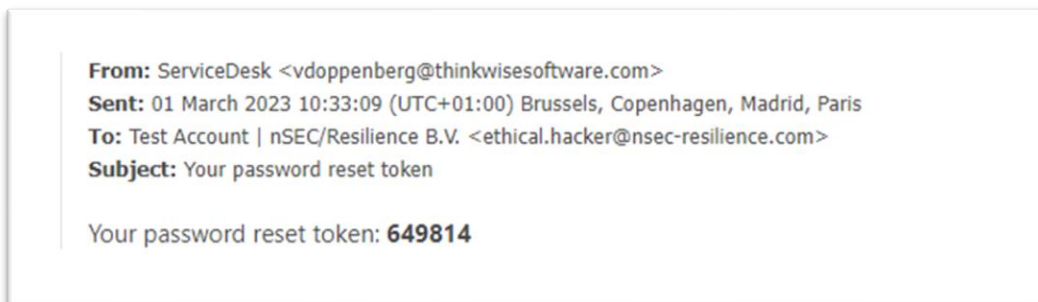
The screenshot shows a web form for password reset. At the top is the 'think wise.' logo. Below it is the heading 'Enter token and new password'. There are three input fields: 'Validation token', 'New password', and 'Confirm password'. At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Resend token' and 'Change password'.

When an invalid or no validation token is entered, an error is returned indicating that the token is incorrect:





When checking the received e-mail it is observed that the validation token is a 6-digit code, for example:



This code is tested to have an expiration time of under 30 minutes, which makes brute force attacks on this code less likely. However there is no brute force attack detection present on the MFA function. An attacker seems to be able to try many combinations. It is advised to add more protection on the backend by for example temporarily blocking a user when more than 5 invalid MFA codes are submitted in a short timeframe. A finding of severity low was added for this.



5.1.3 – Session management

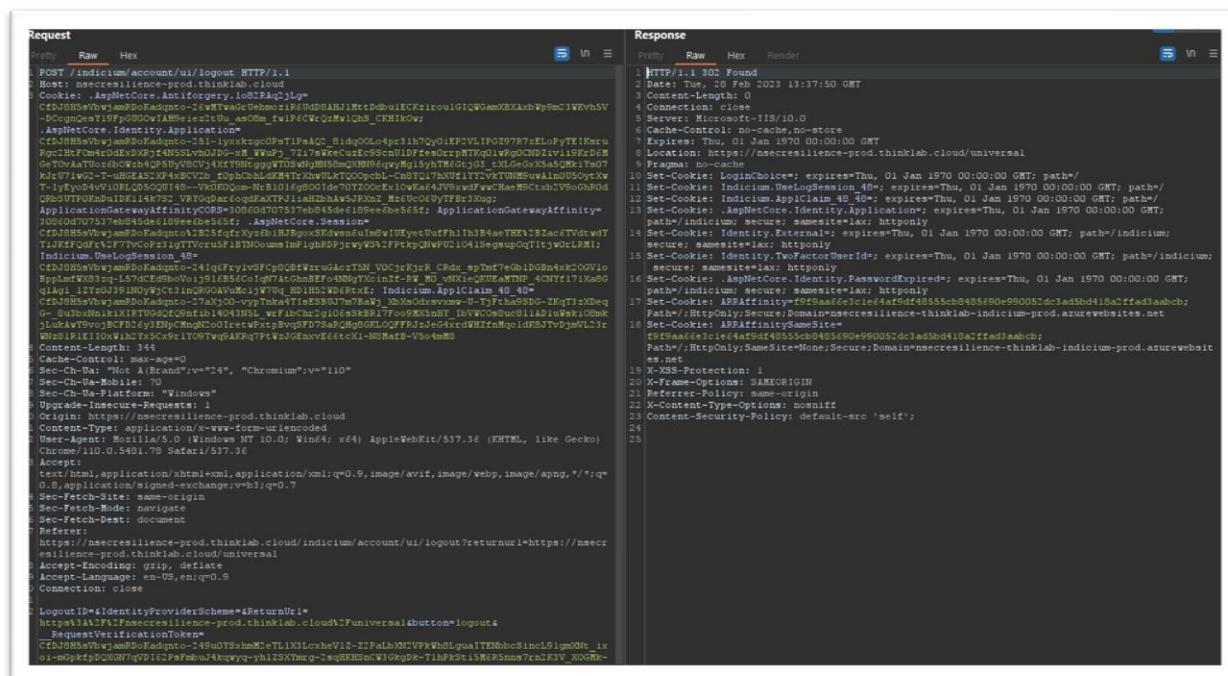
Checks were done for session management such as checks around validity, lifetime and data storage.

It was found that sessions do not end within a specific period of inactivity or after browser close. In some cases sessions remain active for longer periods due to specific requests generated from the GUI keeping the session alive. The session is ended on browser close (unless the user has selected the “remember me” option).

Generally it is desired from the perspective of security to by default have a mechanism for automatic session timeout after a short period of inactivity (a few hours maximum) that works in all situations, so that a user is forced to reauthenticate after not using an application for some time.

A finding of severity low was added for this observation, with the recommendation to enforce that a session timeout is implemented by default and is active in all scenario’s.

It was also found that after a user explicitly logs out via the logout function (*.AspNetCore.Identity.Application*) would still return a valid response, some time after the user had logged out.





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This means in the backend the session cookie is not immediately invalidated after explicit logout and can still return data that requires authentication. Because the sessions are short-lived and implementation of a fix would be very difficult (and potentially in conflict with leading RFCs) no finding will be included.

```
Request
GET /indicium/account/ui/dbEventLog HTTP/1.1
Host: nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud
Cookie: ASP.NETCore-Identity.Application=CFn80SsVhVjyambDvKadqko-251-lyxxksgp0P41FpaAQc_81dq0OLo4pr31b7Qy0iEPVLIPO29787zELoPyTE1KerUgoc2MFCm4r0dExDXRj#4HSSLvhoJD0-eM_WWuPj_7Zi7aWkeCuzEc9ScnU1DFesOrpNTFq0iWpGCNDZiv1i9RzD4MeTovA4Tuo4zbWh4QP5ByV8CVj_4kXYMtgqggWTUSwlgMHS0mQXBN96qvyMpi5yBTM6GjG3_tXLGeGx5a5QMk1Ys07KjU71w02-T-uHGEAS2XP4x8CV2b_f0phChbLdFM4TxXhw0LkTQ0OpbL-Ch8TQ17hXUf1Y2vktUNMSuain0USOyXwT-lyEyoD4vYiDfL2B0Q0P48--Vx0H0Qm=H810Eg000ide70YZ00CEi0wKa43YxwvfwCBaeMSCb2V9o0AR0Gq0SUTP0KbaD1K702_VHT0q0a6e0qKAKT911aBZbh4w5JFaki_Me69c0ePyTF8e3Xugz
Sec-Ch-Ua: "Not A Brand";v="34", "Chromium";v="110"
Sec-Ch-Ua-Mobile: ?0
Sec-Ch-Ua-Platform: "Windows"
Sec-Feature-Prefers-Requests: 1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/110.0.5481.70 Safari/537.36
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
Referer: https://nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud/universal/
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
Connection: close

Response
Iuser      Time      Server      Database      Duration      Statement      Message
-----
hinklabadmin  28-02-2023 13:41:03.2740071  nsecresilience-thinklab-sql.germanywestcentral.azurecontainer.io  IAM  2  declare @handle int,
exec sp_preexec @handle output, N@gui_appLid int, N'SELECT * FROM Lcore_gui_appL WHERE gui_appLid = @gui_appLid', @gui_appLid=48
declare @p0 varchar(100)
set @p0=null
declare @p1 varchar(150)
set @p1='AlzaSyAI8-Js9dcXOYfBTuAZ50mkfpqk4_4W0w'
declare @p2 int
set @p2=null
declare @p3 varchar(max)
set @p3=null
declare @p4 int
set @p4=1
exec prc_save_customer_coordinates_get_customers_without_address @address=@p0
output @id1 key=@n1 output @customer id=@n2 output @response content=@n3 output

hinklabadmin  28-02-2023 13:41:00.0536724  nsecresilience-thinklab-sql.germanywestcentral.azurecontainer.io  INSIGHTS  39
```

Local browser storage was found to be mostly empty, not containing any sensitive or interesting data:

```
application
  Manifest
  Service Workers
  Storage
    Local Storage
      https://nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud/
        Session Storage
        IndexedDB
        Web SQL
        Cookies
        Trust Tokens
        Interest Groups
        Shared Storage

workbox-APPL_GUIDS_ARRAY-https://nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud/
  ["BAESF2C9-59DE-4064-95A5-208403816A19"]
  0: "BAESF2C9-59DE-4064-95A5-208403816A19"
```

No further findings were done with regards to session management.



5.2 – Broken Access Control

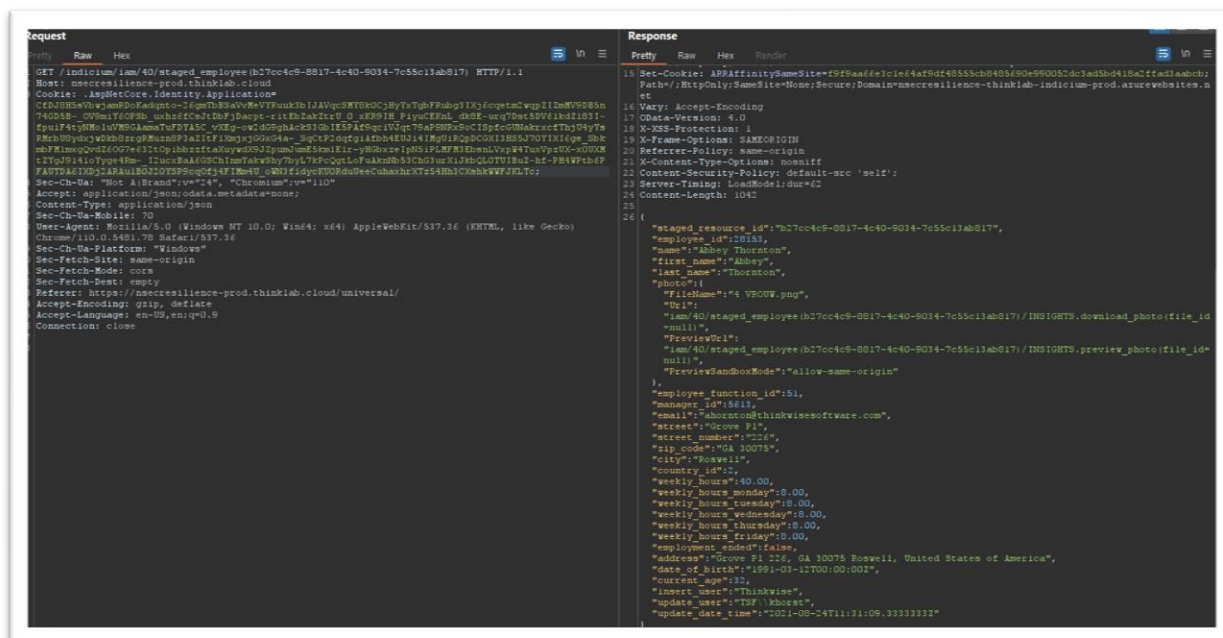
With broken access control, an attacker exploits references to objects or functions to access resources that the attacker is not authorized for. Often this only can be exploited if the authentication management/session management is inadequate. Examples can be references to files with predictable file names, or manipulating function parameters such as an organization ID.

For the Insights example application access control was checked from two perspectives: an attacker without any access to the application, and an attacker with a form of access trying to access functions/data corresponding to a higher access level.

5.2.1 - Access without authentication

Necessary checks were done to understand if an attacker can obtain unauthorized access to functions and/or data that they should not have access to.

The platform is set up to require a valid *.AspNetCore.Identity.Application* cookie in order to retrieve information.



When this cookie is not present or invalid in a request, a “401 Unauthorized” error is returned as seen on the screenshot below:



nSEC/Resilience – Report Penetration Test

```
request
Raw Hex
GET /indicium/iam/40/staged_employee(b27cc4c8-8b17-4c40-9034-7c55c13ab817) HTTP/1.1
Host: msecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud
Cookie: AspMetCore_AntiForgery_l0G2Rq2Jlg=
X20310X21j1_Bvg_079JOf1bVwUu_ted1P34mC9X3F7DVLs7840CP45CQ;
ApplicationGatewayAffinityCORS=108604707537eb845de189eebe565f;
Sec-Ch-UA: "Not A(Brand)";v="24", "Chromium";v="110"
Sec-Ch-UA-Mobile: 70
Sec-Ch-UA-Platform: "Windows"
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/110.0.5481.78 Safari/537.36
Accept: application/json;odata.metadata=none;
Content-Type: application/json
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Referer: https://msecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud/universal/
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
Connection: close

Response
Pretty Raw Hex Render
1 HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized
2 Date: Mon, 27 Feb 2023 10:02:29 GMT
3 Content-Type: text/html
4 Connection: close
5 Server: Microsoft-IIS/10.0
6 Set-Cookie: ApplicationGatewayAffinity=19f9aafe31c1e4af9d4f48555cb8485690e990052dc1ad5b418a2ffad3aabc; Path=/; SameSite=None; Secure
7 Set-Cookie: ApplicationGatewayAffinity=108604707537eb845de189eebe565f; Path=/; SameSite=None; Secure
8 Set-Cookie: ARPAffinity=f9f9aafe31c1e4af9d4f48555cb8485690e990052dc1ad5b418a2ffad3aabc; Path=/; HttpOnly; Secure; Domain=msecresilience-thinklab-indicium-prod.azurewebsites.net
9 Set-Cookie: ARPAffinitySameSite=f9f9aafe31c1e4af9d4f48555cb8485690e990052dc1ad5b418a2ffad3aabc; Path=/; HttpOnly; SameSite=None; Secure; Domain=msecresilience-thinklab-indicium-prod.azurewebsites.net
10 Vary: Accept-Encoding
11 X-XSS-Protection: 1
12 X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
13 Referrer-Policy: same-origin
14 X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
15 Content-Security-Policy: default-src 'self'; script-src 'self' 'nonce-2B4F5785C5';
16 Content-Length: 275
17
18 <script nonce="2B4F5785C5">
19   window.location.replace(
20     "https://msecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud/indicium/account/ui/login?returnurl=https%3A%2F%2Fmsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud%2Findicium%2Fiam%2F40%2Fstaged_employee(b27cc4c8-8b17-4c40-9034-7c55c13ab817)");
21 </script>
```

This behavior was found to be consistently present; no exceptions were found.

Since the platform makes use of Microsoft's OData standard for the API layer it was also tested if the OData metadata file could be retrieved without authentication. This is relevant because a publicly retrievable metadata file can expose application structure and parameters that could help an attacker find vulnerabilities.

The OData metadata file could however not be retrieved without authentication. Attempts to do so returned a "401 Unauthorized" response, which is good:

```
Request
Raw Hex
GET /indicium/iam/40/$metadata HTTP/1.1
Host: msecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud
Cookie: AspMetCore_AntiForgery_l0G2Rq2Jlg=
X20310X21j1_Bvg_079JOf1bVwUu_ted1P34mC9X3F7DVLs7840CP45CQ;
ApplicationGatewayAffinityCORS=108604707537eb845de189eebe565f;
Sec-Ch-UA: "Not A(Brand)";v="24", "Chromium";v="110"
Sec-Ch-UA-Mobile: 70
Sec-Ch-UA-Platform: "Windows"
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/110.0.5481.78 Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7
Sec-Fetch-Site: none
Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
Sec-Fetch-User: 71
Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
Connection: close

Response
Pretty Raw Hex Render
1 HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized
2 Date: Mon, 27 Feb 2023 10:10:20 GMT
3 Content-Type: text/html
4 Connection: close
5 Server: Microsoft-IIS/10.0
6 Set-Cookie: ARPAffinity=f9f9aafe31c1e4af9d4f48555cb8485690e990052dc1ad5b418a2ffad3aabc; Path=/; HttpOnly; Secure; Domain=msecresilience-thinklab-indicium-prod.azurewebsites.net
7 Set-Cookie: ARPAffinitySameSite=f9f9aafe31c1e4af9d4f48555cb8485690e990052dc1ad5b418a2ffad3aabc; Path=/; HttpOnly; SameSite=None; Secure; Domain=msecresilience-thinklab-indicium-prod.azurewebsites.net
8 Vary: Accept-Encoding
9 X-XSS-Protection: 1
10 X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
11 Referrer-Policy: same-origin
12 X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
13 Content-Security-Policy: default-src 'self'; script-src 'self' 'nonce-EAB85F3190';
14 Content-Length: 233
15
16 <script nonce="EAB85F3190">
17   window.location.replace(
18     "https://msecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud/indicium/account/ui/login?returnurl=https%3A%2F%2Fmsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud%2Fiam%2F40%2F$metadata");
19 </script>
```

The same result followed for the OpenAPI documentation which can be used to view available API calls.



nSEC/Resilience – Report Penetration Test

```
Request
Raw Hex
GET /indicium/iam/40/metadata HTTP/1.1
Host: nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud
Cookie: .AspNetCore.Antiforgery.l0G3Rq2JLg=
4f9885b70a5e9b9f8e6d0c-12b1f0c778443e271a9f507d71927b7d19c8a5863aovLW9_rjv02dyQaKaSTL
Ntcd3LkE1a_Hyq_Q70J041cbWu9a_1661a134eb338F4YDVL378A0CP45CQ
ApplicationGatewayAffinityCookie=10B604707537eb845de108eebe865f; ApplicationGatewayAffinity=
10B604707537eb845de108eebe865f
Sec-Ch-Ua: "Not A Brand";v="14", "Chromium";v="110"
Sec-Ch-Ua-Mobile: ?0
Sec-Ch-Ua-Platform: "Windows"
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/110.0.5481.78 Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=
0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7
Sec-Fetch-Site: none
Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
Connection: close

Response
Pretty Raw Hex Render
1 HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized
2 Date: Mon, 27 Feb 2023 10:10:20 GMT
3 Content-Type: text/html
4 Connection: close
5 Server: Microsoft-IIS/10.0
6 Set-Cookie: APRAffinity=f9f9aa4fe31e44af8d48555cb8485690e990052dc3ad5b418a2ffad1aabc;
Path:/;HttpOnly;Secure;Domain=nsecresilience-thinklab-indicium-prod.azurewebsites.net
7 Set-Cookie: APRAffinity=SameSite=
f9f9aa4fe31e44af8d48555cb8485690e990052dc3ad5b418a2ffad1aabc;
Path:/;HttpOnly;SameSite=None;Secure;Domain=nsecresilience-thinklab-indicium-prod.azurewebsit
es.net
8 Vary: Accept-Encoding
9 X-XSS-Protection: 1
10 X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
11 Referrer-Policy: same-origin
12 X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
13 Content-Security-Policy: default-src 'self'; script-src 'self' 'nonce-EABBSF3190';
14 Content-Length: 233
15
16 <script nonce="EABBSF3190">
17 window.location.replace(
18 "https://nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud/indicium/account/ui/login?returnurl=https%3A%2F
19 %2Fnsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud%2Fiam%2F40%2F%2Fmetadata");
18
19
```

No findings were done for access without authentication.

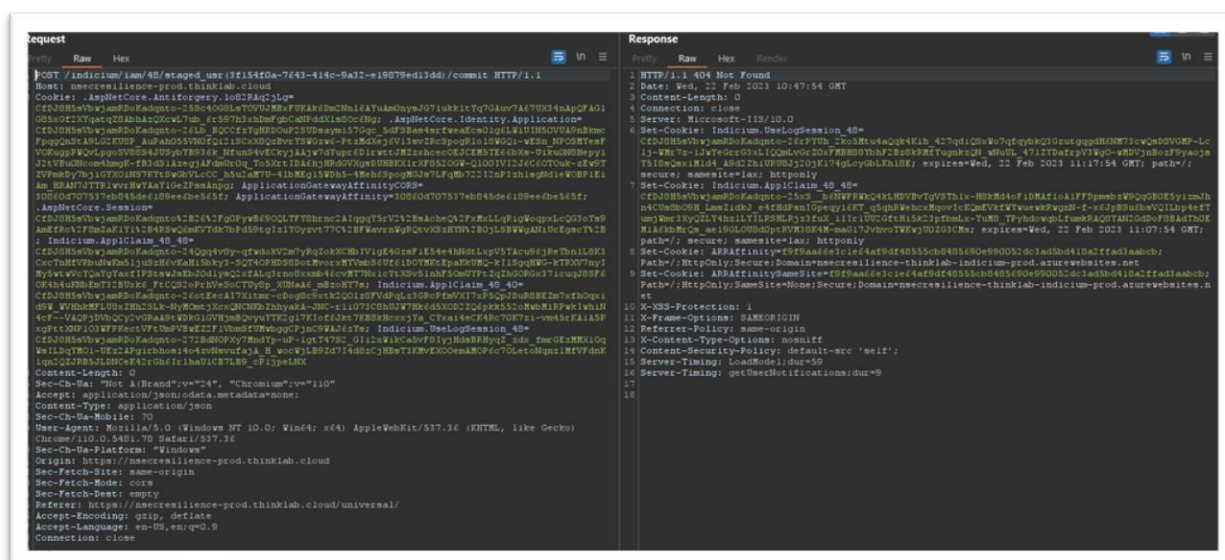


5.2.2 - Access to functions with higher privilege levels

In this context, the vertical privilege escalation scenarios were investigated. Checks were performed to ensure that access control between different privileges is implemented correctly and consistently.

Various functions/endpoints for the application in-scope were tested across the different roles provided for the applications. As one user has access to the IAM application while the other has not, these could be tested for vertical privilege escalation.

As one of the tests, it was tried to edit the details of another user as a low privileged user, by intercepting the request from the IAM to do so and replacing the session cookie:

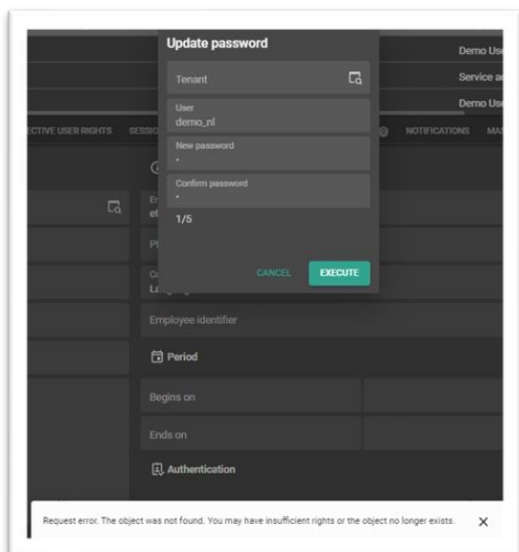


As seen in the screenshot above, the current user does not seem to exist in the context of the low privileged user and a 404 not found error is returned. A 404 error is also returned when a GET request is made to retrieve another user.

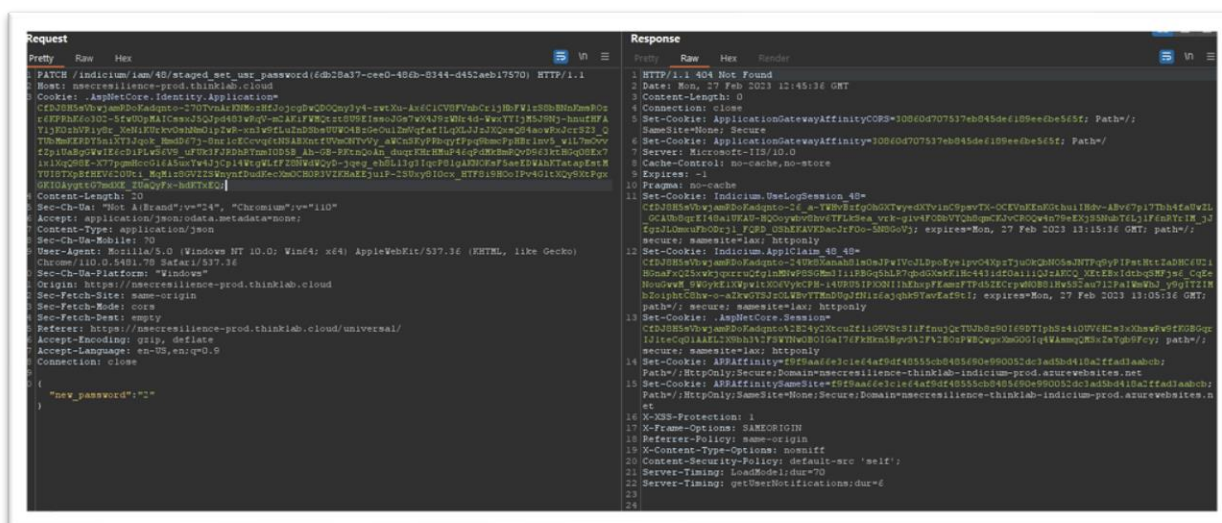
Administrators in the IAM application have the ability to change passwords on behalf of a user. It was attempted to intercept the request to change a user's password and change the session cookie to that of a low privileged user (that does not have access to this function) to see if the password of another user could be updated this way. As seen on the screenshot below, updating the password via this function does not require the current password:



nSEC/Resilience – Report Penetration Test



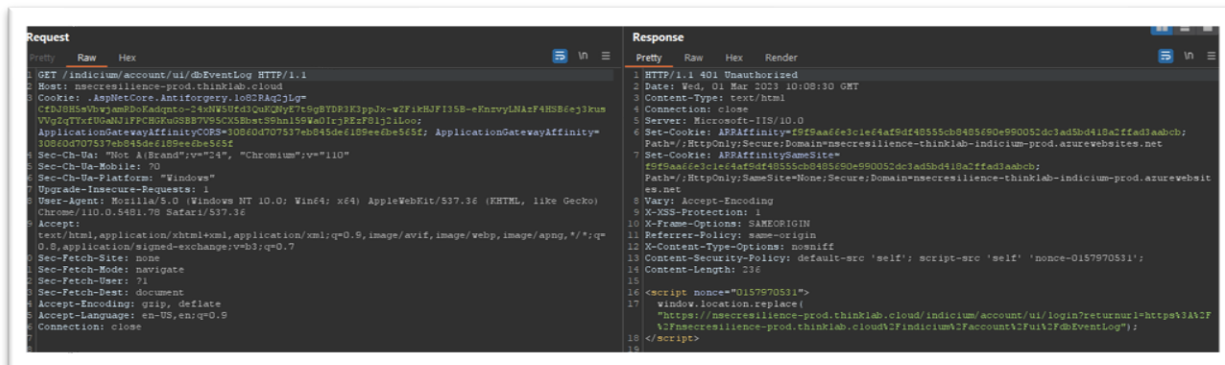
After replacing the session cookie and sending the request however, a 404 “not found” error is returned, indicating this vertical privilege escalation attack did not succeed which is good.





nSEC/Resilience – Report Penetration Test

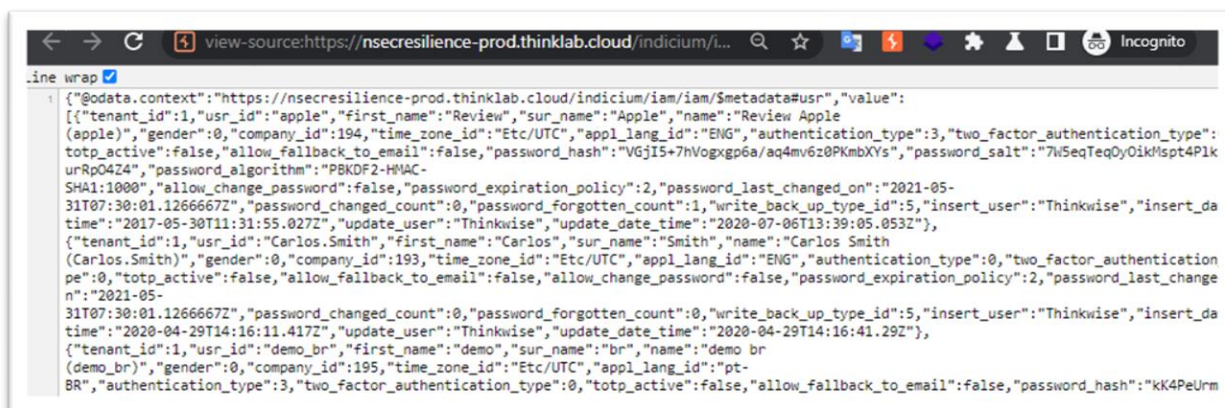
Trying to access database event logs as low privileged user, a “401 Unauthorized” error is returned and the user is redirected to login screen:



Using the OData metadata file, further checks were done to see if the low privileged user (demo_nl) could access certain service document files that may reveal sensitive information.

For example the IAM admin user can access a service document with sensitive data such as password hashes via:

- nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud/indicium/iam/iam/usr





nSEC/Resilience – Report Penetration Test

When trying to access this as the low privileged user, a 404 “not found” error is returned. The low privileged user could only retrieve his/her own data, not including any password hashes:



```
view-source:https://nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud/indicium/iam/iam/i_ui_usr

ine wrap
1 { "@odata.context": "https://nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud/indicium/iam/iam/$metadata#i_ui_usr", "value": [{"usr_id": "demo_n1", "gender": 0, "profile_picture": {"FileName": "nsecdanger.svg", "Url": "iam/iam/i_ui_usr('demo_n1')/SQLSERVER_IAM/origin"}, "allow_change_password": true, "appl_lang_id": "NL", "time_zone_id": "Etc/UTC", "developer_mode": false}]}


```

No findings were done with regards to vertical privilege escalation.



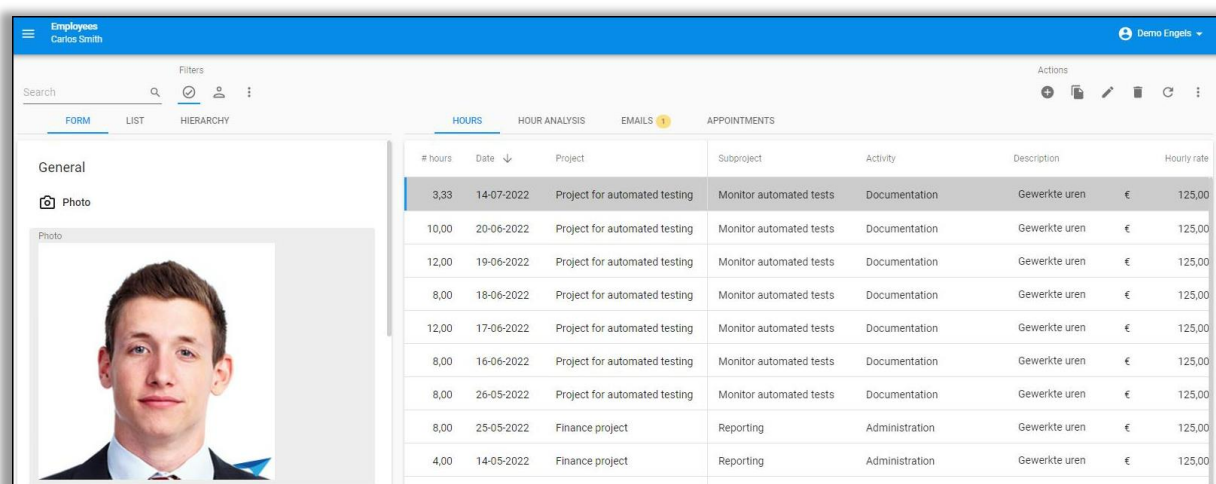
5.3 – Unrestricted File Upload

With unrestricted file upload, an attacker uses the functionality to upload files. Instead of valid files other vulnerable files are uploaded. For example, a remote shell can be uploaded so that control can be taken on the server.

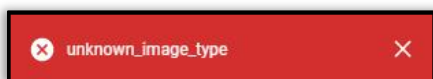
For file upload checks focus was placed on the INSIGHTS application because the upload functions that were present there are also available to normal end users (unlike the upload functions in the IAM application, which only administrators can access).

First, testers identified the unique upload features present in the INSIGHTS application.

In the Insight application photos can be uploaded of an individual. Several tests have been performed on this upload function. The first test was to upload files with potentially dangerous file extensions, such as .exe, .html, etc.



When a file with a disallowed file extension was selected in the UI, the following error was displayed:



It was not possible from the frontend/UI to select a file with an extension other than image file extensions, like jpeg, jpg, png, etc.



nSEC/Resilience – Report Penetration Test

However, it was possible to intercept the PATCH request (that makes up the first step in the upload process) and change the file extension from (for example) .png to .html:

```
Request
Pretty Raw Hex
1 PATCH /indicium/iam/40/staged_employee(d7a460f3-301c-43e5-8253-6f350ccc4f1) HTTP/1.1
2 Host: nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud
3 Cookie: .AspNetCore.Identity.Application=
CfDj8H5sVbvjamRd0Kadqnto-26PwcXEB1eRuFv0HOKI5pDfJp1z7_Pe_PK41zTO12-wCPk3A0gldJ7m7JmXJGcpY3fE818n21SAJHy4GBanoyN
32Iv_ABqAzTjQvUqIB6ECMPFR-51oqViUn_Ux3Qqnv-92a1StchXwINFMUT0BdqIbrrd_nW2BpV1Dd6aH3xRK-2mDcK7Pe6N9glFMLP2IsP-1R7w
kk2B12GivTe0o2Pvva_mhVbUCcP35Lpd39_SfgnHmbvj6Zcnp3VrqPdkx8Egqy3SeHpdpeJQ2aoQyAYXgz27EEIbmudX3tcgvFhdsrLidP7WCUK
1ISuAPPeZzzmmMzAV4PvV07oQ19-82Q40sDdA6eNZAlXCP6CQ56fdJg5eEk7ZUhhP2qLVLb0TbaOfC5W1BBT0khMv0W04114tvagAAQaIj
xZNC7husFVebmNRmhkFJWtq6_31TsCuwVHTXU4RfShvGqop9oeRjXh1bW0H5OC_Kb_1TY3r3ecOmZu0EQkEwzJtQ1Y4XFPDP5W5GpCCAeFUB
Xq2KqYdX3ty1VwKT0V8E_XxuVhVW-9M3MhMnq1A1zskPco66q71BOK-BY_8F1oVEG516D13nAlQActgTjYjg5YTYaRc_FVysGzT9vanVmspt
o; ApplicationGatewayAffinityCORs=30860d707537eb845de6189ee8be565f; ApplicationGatewayAffinity=
30860d707537eb845de6189ee8be565f;.AspNetCore.Session=
CfDj8H5sVbvjamRd0Kadqnto42B27d7wX7lhnecxp9fbbQpY1B0dqShMzqcx42Bo1kFRxW3Sj6W33Zyb0TYgcyz2FONL2BRwRORoMk2NvNfmn
mmGXKVGt12FuB9za68AhpEwq1fROVN7QwOH5t2B8gTlpRADahoDa2ABGFMR42Fhwk14NuudbjgkCd; Indiciu.AppClaim 48 48=
CfDj8H5sVbvjamRd0Kadqnto-27mTa84krSsn7LMOchiKUS1eD3x3RDMhBpOkhVwB1ogfCIM30-wv1eAy382A4gkRGbkCEFR0h1YV1Tc9xr86a
DDdoqRjMdm0-FtniyFo1TUcccdKoakEnRUlvOTYF6pJHGAgMtrAIJ46usFq4pSutF-1UB11zsauxFunKEwcZMSWz2DMZKqvmPa4Jva66ILgqdv
xXS-9Yq1fo1POGnASWS41Yg_UYcFX7NQJbv4Y7SzdDwCo9dNqGXC4zBI-Dr2CkPgluJDSseEjTK3x0Sr7W1AqgHUVi7Db_-Z19KRJNylLiso_KM
TOAXBaRhfAa6B; Indiciu.UseLogSession 48=
CfDj8H5sVbvjamRd0Kadqnto-27mTa84krSsn7LMOchiKUS1eD3x3RDMhBpOkhVwB1ogfCIM30-wv1eAy382A4gkRGbkCEFR0h1YV1Tc9xr86a
DDdoqRjMdm0-FtniyFo1TUcccdKoakEnRUlvOTYF6pJHGAgMtrAIJ46usFq4pSutF-1UB11zsauxFunKEwcZMSWz2DMZKqvmPa4Jva66ILgqdv
xXS-9Yq1fo1POGnASWS41Yg_UYcFX7NQJbv4Y7SzdDwCo9dNqGXC4zBI-Dr2CkPgluJDSseEjTK3x0Sr7W1AqgHUVi7Db_-Z19KRJNylLiso_KM
TOAXBaRhfAa6B; Indiciu.AppClaim 48 40=
CfDj8H5sVbvjamRd0Kadqnto-25mtUfSvaZb6a5Fj3bvaZGLRtM8G2Cw1H3ulv1NlOhPfyUkH27h-67gDDeTrHO46PwboVDjho9ZJ-T-1qgn1240o6
17MSMVOI51_YtLEMS3go7XX4060nxzo-UXK41FHW3UGqJ8aESoPeF12_gc6UYwP4qfTkj3Fv7k110zhv12kKb1kP0ryyqDaoLkMtpgm
aqkacKvDdyOBf3T0283M3o3Eoy-MghR_SiyUyeEzMIWp_lwlmzCrf7f9rrbEcKSwfyoic2-ayK-_EK-v1256BHyAyUzCp3ZQYMGpB1Wwe3
k4vwtZeyGs-Ts
4 Content-Length: 64
5 Sec-Ch-UA: "Not A(Brand);v="24", "Chromium";v="110"
6 Accept: application/json;odata.metadata=none;
7 Content-Type: application/json
8 Sec-Ch-UA-Mobile: 70
9 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/110.0.5481.78 Safari/537.36
10 Sec-Ch-UA-Platform: "Windows"
11 Origin: https://nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud
12 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
13 Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
14 Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
15 Referer: https://nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud/universal/
16 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
17 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
18 Connection: close
19
20 {
21   "photo": "images_reviews_ce95ae68b30e427d905773b52ed6bec5.html"
22 }
}
```

After this, the second upload request (a POST message) was also intercepted. The Content-Type was changed to text/html and the request was sent:

```
Raw Hex
1 POST /indicium/iam/40/staged_employee(d7a460f3-301c-43e5-8253-6f350ccc4f1)/upload_photo HTTP/1.1
2 Host: nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud
3 Cookie: .AspNetCore.Identity.Application=
CfDj8H5sVbvjamRd0Kadqnto-26PwcXEB1eRuFv0HOKI5pDfJp1z7_Pe_PK41zTO12-wCPk3A0gldJ7m7JmXJGcpY3fE818n21SAJHy4GBanoyN32Iv_ABqAzUwqUq
K7Pe6N9glFMLP2IsP-1R7wkk2B12GivTe0o2Pvva_mhVbUCcP35Lpd39_SfgnHmbvj6Zcnp3VrqPdkx8Egqy3SeHpdpeJQ2aoQyAYXgz27EEIbmudX3tcgvFhdsrLidP
k2B12GivTe0o2Pvva_mhVbUCcP35Lpd39_SfgnHmbvj6Zcnp3VrqPdkx8Egqy3SeHpdpeJQ2aoQyAYXgz27EEIbmudX3tcgvFhdsrLidP7WCUK1ISuAPPeZzzmmMzAV4PvV07oQ19-82Q40sDdA6eNZAlXCP6CQ56fdJg5eEk7ZUhhP2qLVLb0TbaOfC5W1BBT0khMv0W04114tvagAAQaIjxZNC7husFVebmNRmhkFJWtq6_31TsCuwVHTXU4RfShvGqop9oeRjXh1bW0H5OC_Kb_1TY3r3ecOmZu0EQkEwzJtQ1Y4XFPDP5W5GpCCAeFUBXq2KqYdX3ty1VwKT0V8E_XxuVhVW-9M3MhMnq1A1zskPco66q71BOK-BY_8F1oVEG516D13nAlQActgTjYjg5YTYaRc_FVysGzT9vanVmspt
o; ApplicationGatewayAffinityCORs=30860d707537eb845de6189ee8be565f;.AspNetCore.Session=
CfDj8H5sVbvjamRd0Kadqnto42B27d7wX7lhnecxp9fbbQpY1B0dqShMzqcx42Bo1kFRxW3Sj6W33Zyb0TYgcyz2FONL2BRwRORoMk2NvNfmnmmGXKVGt12FuB9za68AhpEwq1fROVN7QwOH5t2B8gTlpRADahoDa2ABGFMR42Fhwk14NuudbjgkCd; Indiciu.AppClaim 48 40=
CfDj8H5sVbvjamRd0Kadqnto-27mTa84krSsn7LMOchiKUS1eD3x3RDMhBpOkhVwB1ogfCIM30-wv1eAy382A4gkRGbkCEFR0h1YV1Tc9xr86aDDdoqRjMdm0-FtniyFo1TUcccdKoakEnRUlvOTYF6pJHGAgMtrAIJ46usFq4pSutF-1UB11zsauxFunKEwcZMSWz2DMZKqvmPa4Jva66ILgqdvxXS-9Yq1fo1POGnASWS41Yg_UYcFX7NQJbv4Y7SzdDwCo9dNqGXC4zBI-Dr2CkPgluJDSseEjTK3x0Sr7W1AqgHUVi7Db_-Z19KRJNylLiso_KMTOAXBaRhfAa6B; Indiciu.AppClaim 48 40=
CfDj8H5sVbvjamRd0Kadqnto-25mtUfSvaZb6a5Fj3bvaZGLRtM8G2Cw1H3ulv1NlOhPfyUkH27h-67gDDeTrHO46PwboVDjho9ZJ-T-1qgn1240o6_17MSMVOI51_YtLEMS3go7XX4060nxzo-UXK41FHW3UGqJ8aESoPeF12_gc6UYwP4qfTkj3Fv7k110zhv12kKb1kP0ryyqDaoLkMtpgm
aqkacKvDdyOBf3T0283M3o3Eoy-MghR_SiyUyeEzMIWp_lwlmzCrf7f9rrbEcKSwfyoic2-ayK-_EK-v1256BHyAyUzCp3ZQYMGpB1Wwe3k4vwtZeyGs-Ts
4 Content-Length: 75916
5 Sec-Ch-UA: "Not A(Brand);v="24", "Chromium";v="110"
6 Sec-Ch-UA-Platform: "Windows"
7 Sec-Ch-UA-Mobile: 70
8 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/110.0.5481.78 Safari/537.36
9 Content-Type: text/html
10 Accept: /*/*
11 Origin: https://nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud
12 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
13 Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
14 Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
15 Referer: https://nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud/universal/
16 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
17 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
18 Connection: close
19
20 Malicious Code
21 -----
22 <body>
23 <script>alert('Greetings from Nsec')</script>
24 </body>
```



After these changes were applied, the request was sent to the backend server and the .html file was successfully uploaded. This file was then temporarily available through a URL that could be accessed, for example:

- [https://nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud/indicium/iam/40/staged_employee\(d7a460f3-301c-43e5-8253-6f350cc6c4f1\)/INSIGHTS.download_photo\(file_id=null\)?t=1677244462911](https://nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud/indicium/iam/40/staged_employee(d7a460f3-301c-43e5-8253-6f350cc6c4f1)/INSIGHTS.download_photo(file_id=null)?t=1677244462911)

Once upload has been completed and the uploaded file is stored on the backend server it cannot be opened in the context of the web application itself for example as part of a preview function. The file is immediately downloaded locally and can then be opened in a browser of choice. This mitigates most of the direct risk; if files with dangerous extensions could be made to be rendered directly by the webserver, this could lead to code execution.

Checks in file upload functions require validations for file extensions on both the frontend and backend. On the Insights application this was only the case on the frontend. However for Thinkwise in general allowed file extensions can be configured in the Software Factory in the 'extension whitelist' setting that can be set for each 'file storage location'. Because of this possibility no finding will be included.

In addition to tests on validations of file extensions, tests were also performed with the goal of establishing whether there is an active virus scanner active on the file upload functionalities. For this purpose a so-called EICAR file was used. The EICAR Standard Anti-Malware Test file is a special 'dummy' file which is used to test the correct operation of malware detection scanners. When an EICAR test file is placed on a file system, any virus scanner that is active on that file system will detect it exactly as if it were a malicious program. Alternatively, some virus scanners can check file contents as part of the upload function itself, and block files before they are placed on the operating system.



In the case of the Insights application the EICAR file was uploaded without any restrictions:

```
Request
Pretty Raw Hex
1 POST /indicium/iam/40/staged_employee(940e3779-e518-4344-9d13-f58373ddb8cb)/upload_photo HTTP/1.1
2 Host: nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud
3 Cookie: .AspNetCore.Antiforgery.l0G2RaqCjLg=
CfDj8H5vBvjamDoKadqnto-241f5F79HF2xgCINAVP3wdXFlqXpWLeF14syQz3qWYUcSnbM18T5zefiPn4NaoB203MJZn7Bv
ey_yzU8MK4PpanfbrkylPRFNUpfYaWeXNYjPgX6Dv2D36zY7F7R70_Oxas; .AspNetCore.Identity.Application=
CfDj8H5vBvjamDoKadqnto-24T7Ho4cCc02x1Qpv-Vq8APVFXH_dcpDP1abn6RUSX0PeHggRQKJP4hHJxMf11V1QBH1CE
kMwWPlz2PMU0o8DQ_MBOY0cQHTJnaTxKC311ieUogvccRLICFVkJvCHIiMzPbPaxxcgdv4tTVPv8VZCDpUTXKMGVncCA5tjIR
4250x0n1HduYRqzWdA-PRInuvEjgS5zNsHOCmk_kdmSzlWRQADTTOJx_DQ17HdAARy4aP11AGoHG9TQAlrIwUR1XzVgrzNRg
VUV58zhE-wd8991HFUp8x0g8sKsKfFe2UdXG4grgo-HFYjsqE9gF3AglKFKXKXZTRR62De2FwhLq3MyUn17k5woReMxi
Am-14T_w1l6gEzZpP2PofFlm4W7qacB8ValV97sA85JmPl440899v93FunomuoPfiq1qFyQFshDxOut0deucZmbPRf8J
Cvrd0EL21-FNBK5oUL8g9lev_EBFVpb5u423UNUqH0eJFILDV-8dLhjk-SP4DHVLRAPoVBBk7Em0wVAdhRvAHyQpulleOwg
kiiHxyqCb8COhUFDz6w4tZ8IO2UgPG4cDs3dLeVaBr2NaoGouVRTDYiOLe3DMaDyz3ndpxCS5R12sequNn37QrmyFFf1gAe
S86Hn6pKyRSK6SEMEtF4K0hsc3_lxw; ApplicationGatewayAffinityCORS=30860d707537eb945de6189ee6be565f;
ApplicationGatewayAffinity=30860d707537eb945de6189ee6be565f; .AspNetCore.Session=
CfDj8H5vBvjamDoKadqnto42B25Ie3kfmhAa9Q8dtV3T53AHV4zYfKEKtXiv8Tiuq4VQJL21IoEx7sEMb13z42Fb2HQcJ0J
udK1uYk7z2F27v5yb5ChocKhdJinMst42FawmvdZgXkXfXAG9gm734aZazUo5TV2B42BqDrotcT042Fpuf197N2sc2TUTA;
Indicium.AppIClaim_48_48=
CfDj8H5vBvjamDoKadqnto-24G0S1X1S8mw5iKDEHQKXV9G7t62-8-JacoANINQe-NtBSGP4vy2saBPrkcjPMGRXtYqM2J
eomS6EshMjShhELtcKew75WpDg3CBDL4KDMT-tbA5eyjHa1jAAFAM-279Xp1QDFZ11f6mxFe1w3GWEKa1Jf1dmyrCEH16
DccEy-57h5GIPvxORL81eT17kdIs7pVPAAT8M1INXLQWq0-18rIRVPFrTIKwi8vQ-cqNOYCdppK6VDJ800aF4QM1qBsa3KG
64TqEvrJYpvRyahAsdW-3CDGV35gVEzgfjINCVLdeFgIQ7eaeT75Dko; Indicium.UseLogSession_48=
CfDj8H5vBvjamDoKadqnto-25871achsWdqvtct1USnv3O1vs-Q1080EEL8xCNk_j2Se4_pYgY49hZ5eMF6vS8YnMdX_Ta
UgD9y5y8hRZEep2wR8-AW5rVgCftIceiOBTLa3hdDvFwg-LPEucj1z2TUD-GaBKrWQq0R8Kzq5us1e1cMqr302x-8zbGZMR
1gFVum_716HEFTLpRfpDLkEky59gshFRFT49imms57A; Indicium.AppIClaim_48_48=
CfDj8H5vBvjamDoKadqnto-059YpXYERhp8L1ibexUZEFPv8L6cQQ8pNt8tFjq035meE0eaq_RYEFB3B-3z7G85Touy05o
KWS8BtG-a2cMktViptUnT0J33j0e9296331Gstjy71nxthcmwdYkLEHCH25pQxtOOP2EfaAh4VE5z1505-a5GjXkduF0
OXnNht1OHFpBN-wFSe24v11Ac3r2IrlmQ_ndJzYTKOCkY-pcHéZPuyTxu2DjB1Xrv0FK_INXa9YRR8pxSquXhcep2M-
0-vyeGy2PL1WK_j98Xo-03ERKj2CvqpMYLGOV1CM3c7Gh0r-8F1pbRpI
4 Content-Length: 68
5 Sec-Ch-UA: "Not A(Brand);v=""24", "Chromium";v=""110""
6 Sec-Ch-UA-Platform: "Windows"
7 Sec-Ch-UA-Mobils: 70
8 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/110.0.5481.78 Safari/537.36
9 Content-Type: application/vnd.microsoft.portable-executable
10 Accept: */*
1 Origin: https://nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud
2 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
3 Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
4 Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
5 Referer: https://nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud/universal/
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Accept-Language: nl-NL,nl;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
8 Connection: close
9
10 XSO[Pv8AP[4 P2X54[P* 7CC)7)SEICAR-STANDARD-ANTIVIRUS-TEST-FILE!$H+H+
```

Since the EICAR file was not blocked by the webserver it did not seem that any virus scanner is active on the location where these files are saved. Since the file after saving the data, with the HR employees for example, is immediately downloaded locally into the client's browser, this can bring a risk with it. In general the advice is to make sure that there is a virus scanner active on the file system to which files are uploaded. Because the implementation of security measures in this form are the responsibility of partner organizations or end users, no finding will be included for this.



5.4 – Directory traversal and Remote file inclusion

With directory traversal it is possible to change the URL of the web application in such a way that files in other directories (outside the location of the files of the web application) can be accessed. With remote file inclusion same thing happens but this is done through including remote files through file parameters in functions.

Moderate manual testing was done on regular directory traversal based on windows directories and files, respectively in both regular format as encoded format. As automated tool, next to NetSparker and OWASP ZAP also dotdotpwn was used. No vulnerabilities were identified. For file inclusion no attack vectors were identified.



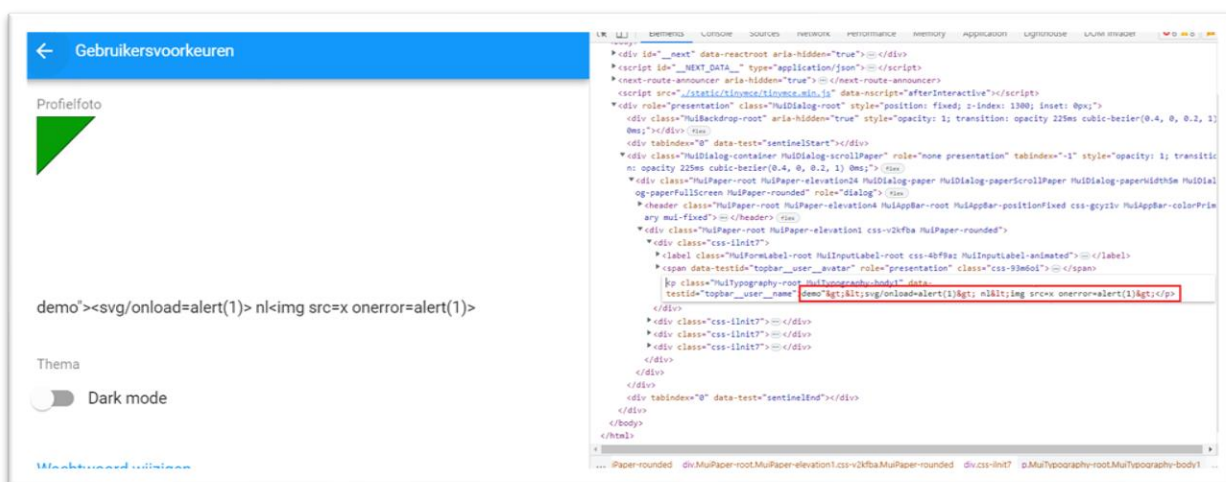
5.5 – Cross-site scripting (XSS)

Cross-site scripting is a technique in which an attacker makes use of lack of sanitation of user input. The attacker tries to leverage such as vulnerability by identifying a place where any malicious input will be presented back to a user. The attacker then inputs malicious code, for example to steal cookies and send them to the attacker, and waits for another user to trigger the scripts. That way, the attacker can collect information or even control complete user browser sessions.

During the penetration test various forms and functions with user input were tested for cross-site scripting. Automated scans were used to test for reflected cross-site scripting extensively. Stored XSS was investigated mainly using manual testing.

It was found that generally html/javascript injection attempts are blocked by consistently by the application by applying entity encoding.

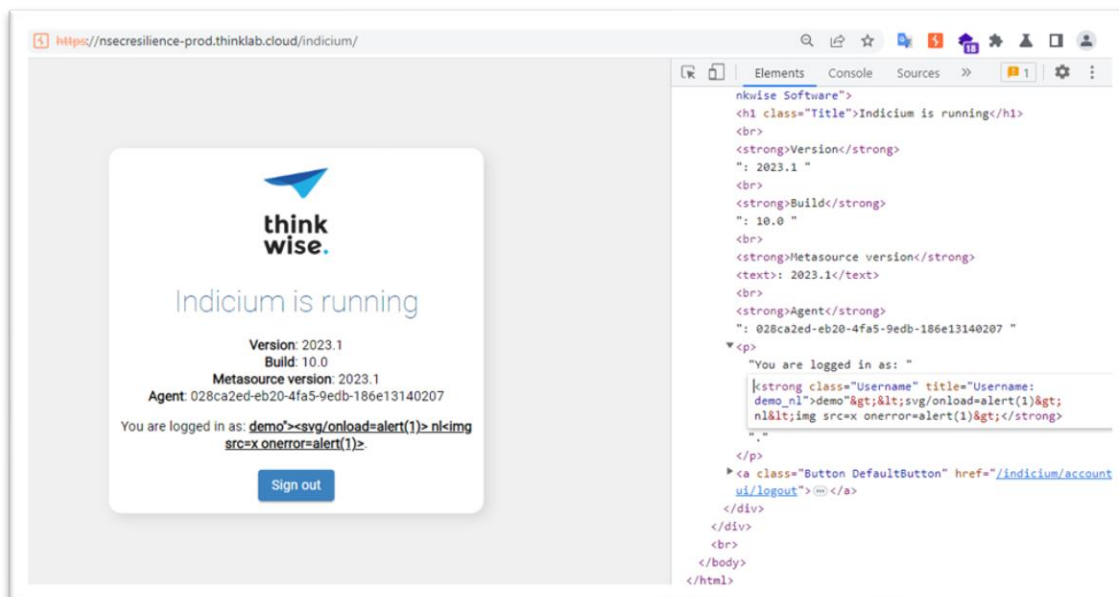
For example, using the admin IAM account, XSS payloads were injected inside the username of demo_nl user, as the name field is referenced often within the application.



The entity encoding was consistent across various reflected input fields:

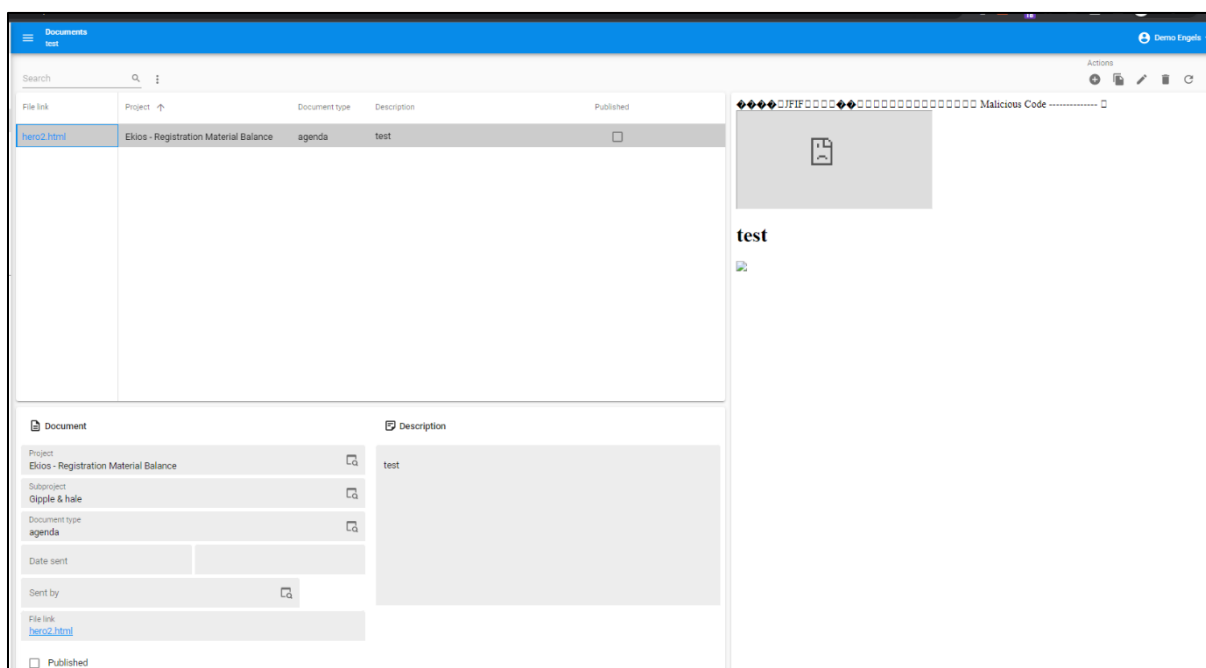


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However some exceptions were found, mainly by making use of the earlier found unrestricted file upload vulnerabilities across file upload functions.

For example in the insights application -> projects -> documents section, it was possible to upload any file, which could then be previewed inside the application. By uploading a .html file it was possible to get HTML code reflected inside the application:





However XSS was still prevented in this context by the usage of the content-security-policy security header which is good. Nevertheless, HTML injection can be used to alter the appearance of a page for other users that visit it. Therefore uploaded files can be used for the purpose of social engineering attacks. Although it is good to be aware of this, no finding was included because HTML extensions can be blocked in the Software Factory.

As part of XSS-like injection attacks a PDF generation function was tested under finance -> generate invoice -> print invoice. The underlying reason is that server-side PDF generators are sometimes vulnerable for HTML injection or SSRF attacks. By changing user input parameters to XSS and SSRF related payloads it was checked whether the PDF generator would handle these payloads correctly. From the tests performed there were no signs of reflected HTML/XSS or SSRF-related callbacks.



No findings were added.



5.6 – SQL injection

With SQL injection, like XSS, input provided by a user is not checked sufficiently for malicious content. With SQL injection this vulnerability is used to influence SQL statements used in the web application to extract or manipulate information from the web application database.

The application and API were explored through OWASP ZAP, which supports recognition of OData functions, and subsequently tested for SQL injection.

No vulnerabilities were identified.



5.7 – SSL/TLS checks

The implementation of the encryption of internet traffic between the Insights demo application (nsecresilience.thinklab.cloud) and its users was analysed, with the following results:

- Certificate is delivered by Sectigo, and is assigned to *.thinklab.cloud
- The certificate is trusted and has a good validity (19th May, 2023)
- The webserver supports TLS 1.2, TLS 1.1 and TLS 1.0
- The cipher suites offered by the webserver to start session encryption are mostly adequate, but as a general rule it is advised to remove the TLS_RSA cipher suites. In general, an up to date advice can be found in paragraph 2.3 on:
 - <https://github.com/ssllabs/research/wiki/SSL-and-TLS-Deployment-Best-Practices>
- It is worth noting that the cipher suite names above are in the IANA format. These can be mapped to OpenSSL format through for example the table on <https://testssl.sh/openssl-iana.mapping.html>
- Other checks indicate that the other properties of SSL/TLS are secure. For example secure renegotiation is supported. Downgrade attack prevention (TLS_FALLBACK_SCSV) is not active, but although activating it is an improvement, there is not sufficient risk involved to warrant a finding to be included

TLS 1.1 and TLS 1.0 are considered to be relatively weak protocols. The advice is to disable both. Because these findings are specific to the Insights application and not to the platform in general no finding will be included.



5.8 – Error handling

Analysis of error handling is important because in case exception- or errors are not processed correctly, sensitive information can be exposed to an attacker, for example a stack trace with directory names or filenames. The following conclusions as result of analysis:

5.8.1 – Client errors (4xx)

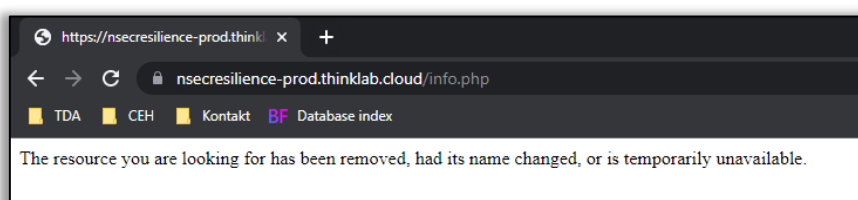
- **401 Unauthorized:** If a page is accessed or a request is made to which a user should not have access, a 401 Unauthorized error is consistently returned with in the response that the user does not have access to the requested resource. This also applies to unauthenticated requests:

```
Response
Pretty Raw Hex Render
1 HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized
2 Date: Wed, 22 Feb 2023 08:13:49 GMT
3 Content-Type: text/html
4 Connection: close
5 Server: Microsoft-IIS/10.0
6 Set-Cookie: ARRAffinity=f9f9aa66e3c1e64af9df48555cb8485690e990052dc3ad5bd418a2ffad3aabc;
  Path=/;HttpOnly;Secure;Domain=nsecresilience-thinklab-indicium-prod.azurewebsites.net
7 Set-Cookie: ARRAffinitySameSite=f9f9aa66e3c1e64af9df48555cb8485690e990052dc3ad5bd418a2ffad3aabc;
  Path=/;HttpOnly;SameSite=None;Secure;Domain=nsecresilience-thinklab-indicium-prod.azurewebsites.net
8 Vary: Accept-Encoding
9 X-XSS-Protection: 1
10 X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
11 Referrer-Policy: same-origin
12 X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
13 Content-Security-Policy: default-src 'self'; script-src 'self' 'nonce-F8F987E7CC';
14 Content-Length: 490
15
16 <script nonce="F8F987E7CC">
17   window.location.replace(
18     "https://nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud/indicium/account/ui/login?returnurl=https%3A%2F%2Fnsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud%2Findicium%2Fiam%2Fiam%2Fi_ui_list_bar_item%3Fapp_id%3D40%2Cplatform%3D3%2Cmenu_id%3D1%2Cbackoffice_list_bar%27%2Clist_bar_group_id%3D1%27%2Clist_bar_item_id%3D1%27%2Ccustomer%27%2CFSQLSERVER_IAM_download_icon(file_id%3D1%27%2C8445F76F4E7F393814B1674052C954CB93A27)");
19 </script>
```



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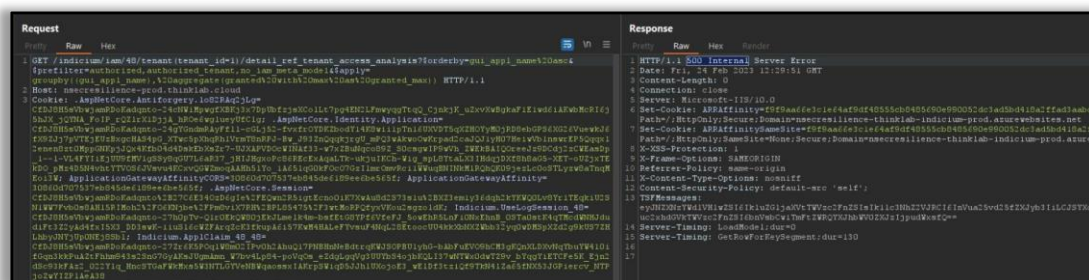
- **404 Not found:** When requesting a non-existing page a standard IIS 404 error is shown. The formatting of a standard IIS error page is missing, but the text is exactly the same. Therefore, it can still be concluded that an IIS server is running.



Because these error messages do not reveal sensitive information, like verbose error responses, the handling of 4xx errors is adequate.

5.8.2 – Server errors (5xx)

- **500 Internal Server Error:** This message indicates that there is an error in your website's code. This is preventing the website from loading correctly. Using the Forgot Password feature, you have encountered a 500 internal server error:



- Because these error messages do not reveal sensitive information, like verbose error responses, the handling of 5xx errors is adequate.



5.9 – Sensitive data exposure

With sensitive data exposure, information can be found which gives an attacker additional information with respect to the application or application landscape.

As per the OData standard, metadata was found, for example for the Insights application through the following URL:

- [https://nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud/indicium/iam/40/\\$metadata](https://nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud/indicium/iam/40/$metadata)

It is advised to hide the OData service metadata. The metadata describes the structure of the entities exposed by the service. Attackers can use the metadata document to better understand the structure of the entities exposed by the OData service and create more targeted attacks based on this information.

Since the metadata for Thinkwise applications can be disabled via a setting in appsettings.json no finding will be included.

Next to checking content of the JavaScript files and other HTTP traffic, brute force directory scanning was performed.

In addition, some possible internal file paths had been found. This was available from the following URL:

- <https://nsecresilience-prod.thinklab.cloud/indicium/errorLog>

```
Identified Internal Path(s)
• C:\azp\agent_work\1\src\Data\Indicium.Data.Shared\Connection\DbCommandExtensions.cs
• C:\azp\agent_work\1\src\Indicium.Shared\ProcessFlows\ActiveProcessFlow.cs
• C:\azp\agent_work\1\src\Indicium.Shared\ProcessFlows\SystemActions\SubFlowConnector.cs
• C:\azp\agent_work\1\src\Indicium.Shared\ProcessFlows\ActiveProcessAction.cs
• C:\azp\agent_work\1\src\Indicium\OData\ODataRouteValueTransformer.cs
• C:\azp\agent_work\1\src\Indicium\Middleware\Authentication\AuthenticationHeadersMiddleware.cs
• C:\azp\agent_work\1\src\Indicium\Middleware\Security\SecurityHeadersMiddleware.cs
• C:\azp\agent_work\1\src\Indicium\Middleware\Messages\TSFMessageMiddleware.cs
• C:\azp\agent_work\1\src\Indicium\Middleware\Telemetry\ServerTimings\ServerTimingsMiddleware.cs
• C:\azp\agent_work\1\src\Indicium\Middleware\ExceptionHandlingMiddleware.cs
• C:\azp\agent_work\1\src\Indicium\OData\CustomODataUriResolver.cs
```

Further investigation revealed that this URL was only available to Administrators of the platform. Since this is only available to Administrators, no finding was raised for this.



Checks were also performed on Thinkwise's software factory application. These checks for example tried to validate whether the source code of this application could be inspected. This was indeed the case. Free .NET decompilers and code viewers such as DotPeek can be used to view the decompiled source without any limitations; no obfuscation is currently present within the source code:

```
namespace System
{
    [Serializable]
    public struct ConsoleKeyInfo
    {
        private char _keyChar;
        private ConsoleKey _key;
        private ConsoleModifiers _mods;

        public ConsoleKeyInfo(char keyChar, ConsoleKey key, bool shift, bool alt, bool control)
        {
            if (key < (ConsoleKey) 0 || key > (ConsoleKey.F16 | ConsoleKey.F17))
                throw new ArgumentOutOfRangeException(nameof(key), Environment.GetResourceString("ArgumentOutOfRange_ConsoleKey"));
            this._keyChar = keyChar;
            this._key = key;
            this._mods = (ConsoleModifiers) 0;
            if (shift)
                this._mods |= ConsoleModifiers.Shift;
            if (alt)
                this._mods |= ConsoleModifiers.Alt;
            if (!control)
                return;
            this._mods |= ConsoleModifiers.Control;
        }

        public char KeyChar => this._keyChar;

        public ConsoleKey Key => this._key;

        public ConsoleModifiers Modifiers => this._mods;

        public override bool Equals(object value) => value is ConsoleKeyInfo consoleKeyInfo && this.Equals(consoleKeyInfo);

        public bool Equals(ConsoleKeyInfo obj) => (int) obj._keyChar == (int) this._keyChar && obj._key == this._key && obj._mods == this._mods;

        public static bool operator ==(ConsoleKeyInfo a, ConsoleKeyInfo b) => a.Equals(b);

        public static bool operator !=(ConsoleKeyInfo a, ConsoleKeyInfo b) => !(a == b);

        public override int GetHashCode() => (int) ((ConsoleModifiers) this._keyChar | this._mods);
    }
}
```

It is advised to obfuscate the source code for the Software Factory. This can help protect the intellectual property of software companies or individual developers. A finding with low severity has been raised for this.



5.10 – Security (mis)configuration

For adequate security it is necessary that the correct configuration is chosen and implemented for all parts. This applies to the application but also to the webserver. Several checks were performed, whose main results are listed here.

5.10.1 – Stack information in HTTP response messages

An attacker will start a possible attack by making an overview of the application stack. The HTTP response message is an important instrument for gathering information about the application stack. It is considered best practice to remove as much information from the HTTP response messages as possible.

- Server: Microsoft-IIS/10.0
- X-Powered-By: ASP.NET

It is advised to remove these response headers if possible. This finding is specific for the Insights application and does not apply to the Thinkwise platform in general.

Request	Response
	Pretty Raw Hex Render
1	HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2	Date: Mon, 27 Feb 2023 09:44:42 GMT
3	Content-Type: image/png
4	Content-Length: 4668
5	Connection: close
6	Server: Microsoft-IIS/10.0
7	Cache-Control: max-age=31556926
8	Etag: W/"911E4A15B31EB9A9D9893E65621C21A330E72C938A6819B003DC18061FAC0BC"
9	Set-Cookie: ARRAffinity=f9f9aa66e3c1e64af9df48555cb9485690e990051dc3ad5b418a2ffad3aabcb; Path=/; HttpOnly; SameSite=None; Secure; Domain=nsecresilience-thinklab-indicium-prod.azurewebsites.net
10	Set-Cookie: ARRAffinitySameSite=f9f9aa66e3c1e64af9df48555cb9485690e990051dc3ad5b418a2ffad3aabcb; Path=/; HttpOnly; SameSite=None; Secure; Domain=nsecresilience-thinklab-indicium-prod.azurewebsites.net
11	X-SS-Protection: 1
12	X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
13	Referrer-Policy: same-origin
14	X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
15	Content-Security-Policy: default-src 'self';
16	Server-Timing: LoadModule;dur=0
17	Server-Timing: GetFileRecord;dur=439
18	Server-Timing: GetHash;dur=0
19	Server-Timing: GetFileStream;dur=243
20	Content-Disposition: inline; filename=Ipernity.png; filename*=UTF-8''Ipernity.png
21	

Request	Response
	Pretty Raw Hex Render
1	HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found
2	Date: Mon, 27 Feb 2023 10:09:34 GMT
3	Content-Type: text/html
4	Content-Length: 103
5	Connection: close
6	Server: Microsoft-IIS/10.0
7	Set-Cookie: ARRAffinity=f9f9aa66e3c1e64af9df48555cb9485690e990051dc3ad5b418a2ffad3aabcb; Path=/; HttpOnly; SameSite=None; Secure; Domain=nsecresilience-thinklab-indicium-prod.azurewebsites.net
8	Set-Cookie: ARRAffinitySameSite=f9f9aa66e3c1e64af9df48555cb9485690e990051dc3ad5b418a2ffad3aabcb; Path=/; HttpOnly; SameSite=None; Secure; Domain=nsecresilience-thinklab-indicium-prod.azurewebsites.net
9	X-Powered-By: ASP.NET
10	
11	The resource you are looking for has been removed,



5.10.2 – HTTP Security Headers

Security headers are directives used by web applications to configure security defenses in web browsers. Based on these directives, browsers can make it harder to exploit client-side vulnerabilities such as Cross-Site Scripting or Clickjacking.

Headers that are present:

- Present headers:
- X-XSS-Protection
- CSP header
- Referrer policy
- X-Frame-Options
- X-Content-Type-Options

Missing headers:

- Strict-Transport-Security

With the Strict-Transport-Security security header, you ensure that users can only access the Web application via the HTTPS protocol and that any future attempts to access it using HTTP should automatically be converted to HTTPS. It is advised to always add this header. However because this is usually an infrastructure level setting, this header will not be set from the Thinkwise platform and no finding will therefore be incorporated.



5.10.3 – Cookie settings

Cookies used by the applications to store important data on the user's side. It is important to protect this data. It can be done in part by providing the correct settings to the cookies from the server-side. On the one hand, it is good to give important cookies the so-called Secure flag, which forces these cookies only to be sent over secure connections (HTTPS). To prevent cookies from being vulnerable to cross-site scripting (XSS attacks), cookies can be provided with the flag HttpOnly, which prevents a cookie from being read by an attacker. Another best practice is the SameSite cookie attribute that helps in preventing CSRF.

The .AspNetCore.Identity.Application is used for access control and typically security settings should be evaluated for that cookie.

For this specific cookie, the settings that are available for cookies that will avoid cookie values being intercepted through a man-in-the-middle attack (“secure”) and through XSS (“httponly”) are both active.

The “Samesite” setting however is currently set to “Lax” which means that a number of CSRF scenario’s are not blocked. It is advised to change this setting to “Strict” if possible. However because an antiforgery cookie is also being used, which should mitigate CSRF attacks as well, no findings are included.

Name	Value	Domain	Path	Expires / Max...	Size	HttpOnly	Secure	SameSite
.AspNetCore.Antiforgery.Io82RAq2Jlg	CfDJ8H5sVbwjamRDoKadqnto-24f5KY9HF2zcCINaVP2wdXKlqXpWLeF4syOz3qWy...	nsecresilience...	/indicium	Session	190	✓		Strict
ApplicationGatewayAffinityCORS	3086d707537eb845de6189ee6be565f	nsecresilience...	/	Session	62		✓	None
.AspNetCore.Session	CfDJ8H5sVbwjamRDoKadqnto-%2B251e3kfmhAa9Q8dIV3TS3AHV4zYKEIxb1v8Tiuq...	nsecresilience...	/	Session	209	✓	✓	Lax
.AspNetCore.Identity.Application	CfDJ8H5sVbwjamRDoKadqnto-25G_xjX48BB86JJ_jlG3c8GKpTLrGAF-3At5_pNzd9n3...	nsecresilience...	/indicium	Session	571	✓	✓	Lax
ApplicationGatewayAffinity	3086d707537eb845de6189ee6be565f	nsecresilience...	/	Session	58		✓	Lax
Indicium.AppClaim_48_48	CfDJ8H5sVbwjamRDoKadqnto-258W8Y55VeW2HcMoyR3MBAe658dWv3wRgFyts...	nsecresilience...	/	2023-02-27T1...	371	✓	✓	Lax
Indicium.UseLogSession_48	CfDJ8H5sVbwjamRDoKadqnto-248z2FvWkQjH-UjMx219h6_4c_eiO5mmMSP3neo2L...	nsecresilience...	/	2023-02-27T1...	265	✓	✓	Lax



6 – Audit results

Because software created using recent Microsoft technology is in obvious areas often secure by default, the quality and coverage of security testing can be raised by performing further audit like checks on the software platform.

These white box checks are proposed to be performed on location, where an nSEC/Resilience consultant will perform the checks together with Thinkwise resources. For the audit activities in performed in 2023 focus was placed on the most relevant attention points as identified during a previous audit in 2020. Backend code security was investigated using sample based code inspection with developers on processing of user input that is processed in the backend, for example in TSQL. In addition to this a security analysis was performed of the overall application architecture with the purpose of identifying potential security issues or weaknesses in interfaces or application entry/exit points.

6.1 – General comments

Newer versions of the Thinkwise platform components Indicium and Frontend have been made available recently. The older versions of these components can be considered to be effectively end of life and have been placed out of scope for the audit.

Thinkwise currently already performs a number of security related checks as part of their CI/CD pipeline:

- Static analysis based on Sonarcloud and Eslint for frontend/Universal
- Open source component checks frontend/Universal: Yarn

Open source component checks for other components are performed on ad hoc basis and are performed manually (NuGET repositories).



6.2 – (T)SQL for business logic

The functionality of an application made with the Thinkwise platform is generated based on what is defined in the Software Factory and the Indiciium middle layer. This process also includes generating parameterized (T)SQL statements

- Default procedures that are used for example to work with input forms on application level
- Layout procedures that are meant to indicate which fields should be visible and which not
- Context procedures that process tasks or generate reports
- Database triggers
- Batch procedures
- Process procedures, through which workflows are defined

(T)SQL statements can only be edited by users that have access to the database or Software Factory. These types of access are typically not obtained by users of the end client but only by Thinkwise or partner organizations.

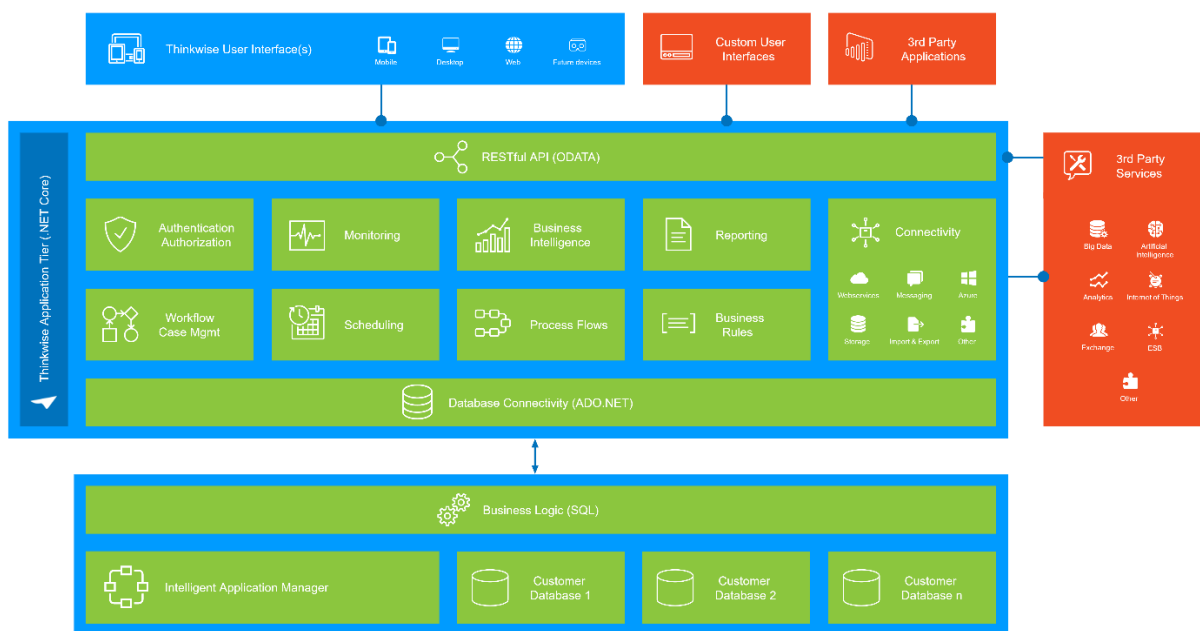
Because the (T)SQL statements are generated at runtime, they can't be checked using static code security checkers such as sonarcube.

Based on what was discussed in relation to the (T)SQL statements, no risks were identified because all generated statements are parameterized and there is no opportunity to change these statements.



6.3 – Implementation database connection (ADO.NET)

In the application landscape of an active Thinkwise application at runtime, the Indicium middle layer has an active connection to the IAM component based on connection settings that are set in the platform by default.



The configuration for any connections that need to be made to other databases are stored in the IAM. The configurations are made in the Software Factory, which then synchronizes to the IAM.

The passwords for the connections were also stored without encryption for the Insights application. However for the Thinkwise platform in general it is possible to store these passwords encrypted.



Another observation was related to the way the initial credentials for the database pool are stored. Also due to the currently available documentation (docs.thinkwisesoftware.com/docs/deployment/indicium) these credentials are often stored hardcoded in `appsettings.json`. More secure alternatives are available; therefore no finding will be included.

6.4 – Preview components

Based on a discussion of the application landscape, a potential attack vector was found in the availability of file preview functionality in the platform. For example, HTML files can be viewed as PDF, and Excel files can be viewed to HTML files.

The preview components make use of the `gembox` library (gemboxsoftware.com). Thinkwise has obtained a license to make use of `gembox` as a part of the Thinkwise platform.

Based on the audit discussions, a number of additional tests have been defined for the penetration test. No findings have been done for the preview functionality itself. The `gembox` software does not seem to contain any known vulnerabilities or default configuration errors.

An observation that was done is the fact that the `gembox` licence key is included hardcoded in the Thinkwise platform files. However this key is not usable from other environments because it is digitally signed.



7 – Conclusion and recommendations

During the initial penetration test on the example application of the Thinkwise platform no findings of high or critical severity were done. Testers did not succeed in obtaining significant amounts of sensitive data nor take control of the server. This is a good result.

The audit also did not produce findings that required immediate actions.

After receiving feedback from Thinkwise on the initial findings, and retesting of fixed findings, only a small number of low severity findings remained. These findings of low severity can be seen as findings for which there is no direct urgency to address them, but implementing solutions for these findings will further raise the bar for potential attackers and establish a baseline that would give customers or external auditors increased confidence.

A findings overview with the vulnerabilities ordered by severity can be found on the next page.

Description	Category	Severity	Advice
In some cases sessions remain active after long periods of inactivity	Authentication & Session Management	Low	Enforce that the mechanism to automatically end sessions based on user inactivity works in all situations
No brute force protection on the MFA token for the password reset function	Authentication & Session Management	Low	Add functionality to block a user or a code after 5 incorrect attempts within a short timeframe
Runtime components of the Thinkwise platform can be decompiled into readable source code	Sensitive Data Exposure	Low	It is advised to obfuscate/hide the source code to protect intellectual property

Appendix A – Results DNS reconnaissance

Subdomain	IP address
community.thinkwisesoftware.com	52.222.139.88
docs.thinkwisesoftware.com	144.178.66.249
office.thinkwisesoftware.com	144.178.66.249
updates.thinkwisesoftware.com	144.178.66.249
ssh.thinkwisesoftware.com	185.162.30.162
universal.thinkwisesoftware.com	144.178.66.244
msoid.thinkwisesoftware.com	40.126.32.68
lyncdiscover.thinkwisesoftware.com	52.112.196.12
www.thinkwisesoftware.com	199.60.103.28
metrics.thinkwisesoftware.com	144.178.66.249
staging.thinkwisesoftware.com	199.60.103.228
mail.thinkwisesoftware.com	144.178.66.243
offers.thinkwisesoftware.com	199.60.103.28
enterpriseregistration.thinkwisesoftware.com	20.190.137.40
registry.thinkwisesoftware.com	195.154.68.114
autodiscover.thinkwisesoftware.com	144.178.66.243
kibo.thinkwisesoftware.com	144.178.66.243
vpn.thinkwisesoftware.com	144.178.66.242
blog.thinkwisesoftware.com	199.60.103.28
sip.thinkwisesoftware.com	52.112.192.11
enterpriseenrollment.thinkwisesoftware.com	20.91.147.72
insights.thinkwisesoftware.com	144.178.66.244
filecap.thinkwisesoftware.com	144.178.66.245
thinklab.thinkwisesoftware.com	185.149.37.40
prtg.thinkwisesoftware.com	144.178.66.244
tsf-quarantaine.thinkwisesoftware.com	144.178.66.242
webmail.thinkwisesoftware.com	95.97.179.163
licensing.thinkwisesoftware.com	144.178.66.249