Atlassian

Summary Report

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**Executive summary**

**Atlassian** engaged Bugcrowd, Inc. to perform an Ongoing Bounty Program, commonly known as a crowd-sourced penetration test.

An Ongoing Bounty Program is a cutting-edge approach to an application assessment or penetration test. Traditional penetration tests use only one or two personnel to test an entire scope of work, while an Ongoing Bounty leverages a crowd of security researchers. This increases the probability of discovering esoteric issues that automated testing cannot find and that traditional vulnerability assessments may miss in the same testing period.

The purpose of this program was to identify security vulnerabilities in the targets listed in the targets and scope section. Once identified, each vulnerability was rated for technical impact defined in the findings summary section of the report.

This report shows testing for **Atlassian's** targets during the period of: 07/01/2023 – 09/30/2023.

For this Ongoing Program, submissions were received from **124** unique researchers.

The continuation of this document summarizes the findings, analysis, and recommendations from the Ongoing Bounty Program performed by Bugcrowd for **Atlassian**.
The strength of crowdsourced testing lies in multiple researchers, the pay-for-results model, and the varied methodologies that the researchers implement. To this end, researchers are encouraged to use their own individual methodologies on Bugcrowd Ongoing programs.

The workflow of every penetration test can be divided into the following four phases:

01 **Reconnaissance**
Gathering information before the attack

02 **Enumeration**
Finding attack vectors

03 **Exploitation**
Verifying security weaknesses

04 **Documentation**
Collecting results

Bugcrowd researchers who perform web application testing and vulnerability assessment usually subscribe to a variety of methodologies following the highlighted workflow, including the following:
## Targets and scope

### Scope

Prior to the Ongoing program launching, Bugcrowd worked with Atlassian to define the Rules of Engagement, commonly known as the program brief, which includes the scope of work. The following targets were considered explicitly in scope for testing:

- Atlassian Access (https://admin.atlassian.com/atlassian-access)
- Atlassian Admin (https://admin.atlassian.com/)
- Atlassian Identity (https://id.atlassian.com/login)
- Atlassian Start (https://start.atlassian.com)
- Bitbucket Cloud including Bitbucket Pipelines (https://bitbucket.org)
- Confluence Cloud (bugbounty-test-<bugcrowd-name>.atlassian.net/wiki)
- Confluence Cloud Premium (bugbounty-test-<bugcrowd-name>.atlassian.net/wiki)
- Confluence Cloud Mobile App for Android
- Confluence Cloud Mobile App for iOS
- Jira Cloud Mobile App for Android
- Jira Cloud Mobile App for iOS
- Jira Service Management Cloud (bugbounty-test-<bugcrowd-name>.atlassian.net)
- Jira Software Cloud (bugbounty-test-<bugcrowd-name>.atlassian.net)
- Jira Work Management Cloud formerly Jira Core (bugbounty-test-<bugcrowd-name>.atlassian.net)
- Any associated *.atlassian.com or *.atl-paas.net domain that can be exploited DIRECTLY from the *.atlassian.net instance
- Atlassian Compass
- Atlassian Atlas
- Bitbucket Server
- Confluence Server

All details of the program scope and full program brief can be reviewed in the Atlassian.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Atlassian Targets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crowd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jira Core Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jira Service Management Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jira Software Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>*.atlastunnel.com</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other <code>*.atlassian.com</code> or <code>*.atl-paas.net</code> domain that cannot be exploited directly from a <code>*.atlassian.net</code> instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confluence Companion App for macOS and Windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confluence Server Mobile App for Android</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confluence Server Mobile App for iOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crucible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FishEye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jira Server Mobile App for Android</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jira Server Mobile App for iOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sourcetree for macOS and Windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(<a href="https://www.sourcetreeapp.com/">https://www.sourcetreeapp.com/</a>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other - (all other Atlassian targets)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jira Product Discovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beacon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forge Platform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphQL API (bugbounty-test-&lt;bugcrowd-name&gt;.atlassian.net/gateway/api/graphql)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://www.npmjs.com/package/@forge/cli">https://www.npmjs.com/package/@forge/cli</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Findings summary

Findings by severity

The following chart shows all valid assessment findings from the program by technical severity.
### Risk and priority key

The following key is used to explain how Bugcrowd rates valid vulnerability submissions and their technical severity. As a trusted advisor Bugcrowd also provides common "next steps" for program owners per severity category.

#### TECHNICAL SEVERITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Example Vulnerability Types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Lateral authentication bypass, Stored Cross-Site Scripting, Cross-Site Request Forgery for a critical function, Insecure Direct Object Reference for an important function, Internal Server-Side Request Forgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Reflected Cross-Site Scripting with limited impact, Cross-Site Request Forgery for an important function, Insecure Direct Object Reference for an unimportant function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Cross-Site Scripting with limited impact, Cross-Site Request Forgery for an unimportant function, External Server-Side Request Forgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informational</td>
<td>Lack of code obfuscation, Autocomplete enabled, Non-exploitable SSL issues</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Critical severity submissions (also known as "P1" or "Priority 1") are submissions that are escalated to Atlassian as soon as they are validated. These issues warrant the highest security consideration and should be addressed immediately. Commonly, submissions marked as Critical can cause financial theft, unavailability of services, large-scale account compromise, etc.

High severity submissions (also known as "P2" or "Priority 2") are vulnerability submissions that should be slated for fix in the very near future. These issues still warrant prudent consideration but are often not availability or "breach level" submissions. Commonly, submissions marked as High can cause account compromise (with user interaction), sensitive information leakage, etc.

Medium severity submissions (also known as "P3" or "Priority 3") are vulnerability submissions that should be slated for fix in the major release cycle. These vulnerabilities can commonly impact single users but require user interaction to trigger or only disclose moderately sensitive information.

Low severity submissions (also known as "P4" or "Priority 4") are vulnerability submissions that should be considered for fix within the next six months. These vulnerabilities represent the least danger to confidentiality, integrity, and availability.

Informational submissions (also known as "P5" or "Priority 5") are vulnerability submissions that are valid but out-of-scope or are "won't fix" issues, such as best practices.

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Bugcrowd's Vulnerability Rating Taxonomy

More detailed information regarding our vulnerability classification can be found at: https://bugcrowd.com/vrt
Appendix

Included in this appendix are auxiliary metrics and insights into the Ongoing program. This includes information regarding submissions over time, payouts and prevalent issue types.

Submissions over time

The timeline below shows submissions received and validated by the Bugcrowd team:

![Submissions Over Time](image)

Submissions signal

A total of 257 submissions were received, with 93 unique valid issues discovered. Bugcrowd identified 26 informational submissions, 31 duplicate submissions, removed 133 invalid submissions, and is processing 0 submissions. The ratio of unique valid submissions to noise was 36%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Submission Outcome</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informational</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalid</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplicate</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Ratio of Unique Valid Submissions to Noise](image)
Bug types overview

This distribution across bug types for the Ongoing program only includes unique and valid submissions.
Introduction

This report shows testing of Atlassian between the dates of 07/01/2023 - 09/30/2023. During this time, 124 researchers from Bugcrowd submitted a total of 257 vulnerability submissions against Atlassian's targets. The purpose of this assessment was to identify security issues that could adversely affect the integrity of Atlassian. Testing focused on the following:

1. Atlassian Access (https://admin.atlassian.com/atlassian-access)
2. Atlassian Admin (https://admin.atlassian.com/)
3. Atlassian Identity (https://id.atlassian.com/login)
4. Atlassian Start (https://start.atlassian.com)
5. Bitbucket Cloud including Bitbucket Pipelines (https://bitbucket.org)
6. Confluence Cloud (bugbounty-test-<bugcrowd-name>.atlassian.net/wiki)
7. Confluence Cloud Premium (bugbounty-test-<bugcrowd-name>.atlassian.net/wiki)
8. Confluence Cloud Mobile App for Android
9. Confluence Cloud Mobile App for iOS
10. Jira Cloud Mobile App for Android
11. Jira Cloud Mobile App for iOS
12. Jira Service Management Cloud (bugbounty-test-<bugcrowd-name>.atlassian.net)
13. Jira Software Cloud (bugbounty-test-<bugcrowd-name>.atlassian.net)
14. Jira Work Management Cloud formerly Jira Core (bugbounty-test-<bugcrowd-name>.atlassian.net)
15. Any associated *.atlassian.com or *.atl-paas.net domain that can be exploited DIRECTLY from the *.atlassian.net instance
16. Atlassian Compass
18. Atlassian Atlas
20. Confluence Server
21. Crowd
22. Jira Core Server
23. Jira Service Management Server
24. Jira Software Server
25. *.atlastunnel.com
26. Any other *.atlassian.com or *.atl-paas.net domain that cannot be exploited directly from a *.atlassian.net instance
27. Bamboo
28. Confluence Companion App for macOS and Windows
29. Confluence Server Mobile App for Android
The assessment was performed under the guidelines provided in the statement of work between Atlassian and Bugcrowd. This letter provides a high-level overview of the testing performed, and the result of that testing.

**Atlassian Program Overview**

An Atlassian program is a novel approach to a penetration test. Traditional penetration tests use only one or two researchers to test an entire scope of work, while an Ongoing program leverages a crowd of security researchers. This increases the probability of discovering esoteric issues that automated testing cannot find and that traditional vulnerability assessments may miss, in the same testing period.

It is important to note that this document represents a point-in-time evaluation of security posture. Security threats and attacker techniques evolve rapidly, and the results of this assessment are not intended to represent an endorsement of the adequacy of current security measures against future threats. This document contains information in summary form and is therefore intended for general guidance only; it is not intended as a substitute for detailed research or the exercise of professional judgment. The information presented here should not be construed as professional advice or service.

**Testing Methods**

This security assessment leveraged researchers that used a combination of proprietary, public, automated, and manual test techniques throughout the assessment. Commonly tested vulnerabilities include code injection, cross-site request forgery, cross-site scripting, insecure storage of sensitive data, authorization/authentication vulnerabilities, business logic vulnerabilities, and more.

**Summary of Findings**

During the program, Bugcrowd discovered the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Technical Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Critical vulnerability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>High vulnerabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Medium vulnerabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Low vulnerabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Informational findings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>