aikido

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Penetration Test Report

Atlas Logic External Network Penetration Test Across Web Properties

For Atlas Logic Inc.

Table of contents

1. Executive summary

1.1 Confidentiality statement 3

1.2 Report Overview 3

Appendices

A. Scope & Methodology 4

B. Vulnerability Coverage 5

C. Glossary 6

1. Executive Summary

1.1 Confidentiality statement

This document was prepared by **Aikido** for **Atlas Logic Inc.**. Atlas Logic Inc. may share this letter with third parties for due diligence, RFP responses, and compliance purposes to demonstrate that a penetration test was performed. Detailed findings are documented separately in the full penetration test report.

1.2 Report Overview

On **22 October 2026**, Aikido conducted a **black box** web application penetration test for Atlas Logic Inc. focused on the application(s) within the defined scope. The configured scope was limited to the following domains and associated endpoints:

The assessment was completed and the results were reported to Atlas Logic Inc.. This letter attests that the penetration test was performed in accordance with the defined scope and methodology. Detailed findings are documented in the full penetration test report.

Appendices

A. Scope & Methodology

Methodologies

The penetration test followed a structured engagement lifecycle aligned with industry-standard methodologies, including OWASP Testing Guide v4.2, PTES, NIST SP 800-115, OWASP (M)ASVS, and the OWASP AI Testing Guide, including agentic behavior testing.

- Engagement scope and configuration were validated prior to and during testing
- Findings were reviewed for accuracy and severity classification
- Results can be escalated for further analysis upon request
- Methodology is continuously refined based on emerging threat intelligence

Penetration test types

	Black box	Grey box	White box
Goal	Assess security defences against a cyber attack	Assess security defences against a cyber attack	Assess security defences against a cyber attack
Access level	Zero access or internal information	Some internal access and internal information	Complete open access to applications and systems
Pros	Most realistic Testing is performed from point of view of attacker	More efficient and complete than Black Box while saving time and money Testing is performed from point of view of attacker	More comprehensive, less likely to miss a vulnerability Testing is performed from point of view of attacker
Cons	Time consuming and more likely to miss a vulnerability	More hidden vulnerabilities might be missed	More action required by client to provide information and more time necessary to process documents

B. Vulnerability Coverage

OWASP Top 10 Compliance

The penetration test covers the OWASP Top 10 vulnerability categories and includes agentic behavior testing aligned with the OWASP AI Testing Guide, helping identify critical web application and AI-agent behavior risks.

Tested Vulnerability Classes

The penetration test explicitly checked for the following vulnerability types:

Injection & Execution	Authentication & Access Control
SQL, NoSQL, XPath, & LDAP Injection	Broken or Improper Authentication
Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	Missing Authentication for Critical Functions
Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF)	Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR)
Server-Side Template Injection (SSTI)	Improper Access Control
Local File Inclusion (LFI)	Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)
Insecure Deserialization	Excessive Authentication Attempts

Data Security & Logic	Configuration, Files & Cryptography
Business Logic Flaws	Unrestricted File Uploads
Exposure of Sensitive Information	External Control of File Name or Path
Information Exposure via Errors	Open Redirects
Directory Listing Enabled	Improper JWT Signature Verification
Web Cache Poisoning	Broken or Risky Cryptographic Algorithms
Insufficient Data Authenticity	Hard-Coded Passwords or Credentials
Reliance on Cookies Without Integrity	Insufficiently Protected Credentials

C. Glossary

Authentication	The process of verifying the identity of a user, device, or system before granting access to resources.
Authorization	The process of determining what permissions an authenticated user has and what resources they can access.
CVSS	Common Vulnerability Scoring System - A standardized method for rating the severity of security vulnerabilities.
IDOR	Insecure Direct Object Reference - When an application provides direct access to objects based on user-supplied input without proper authorization checks.
PII	Personally Identifiable Information - Any data that could potentially identify a specific individual.
SQL Injection	A code injection technique where malicious SQL statements are inserted into application data entry points.
XSS	Cross-Site Scripting - A vulnerability that allows attackers to inject malicious scripts into web pages viewed by other users.
WAF	Web Application Firewall - A security device that monitors, filters, and blocks HTTP traffic to and from a web application.