

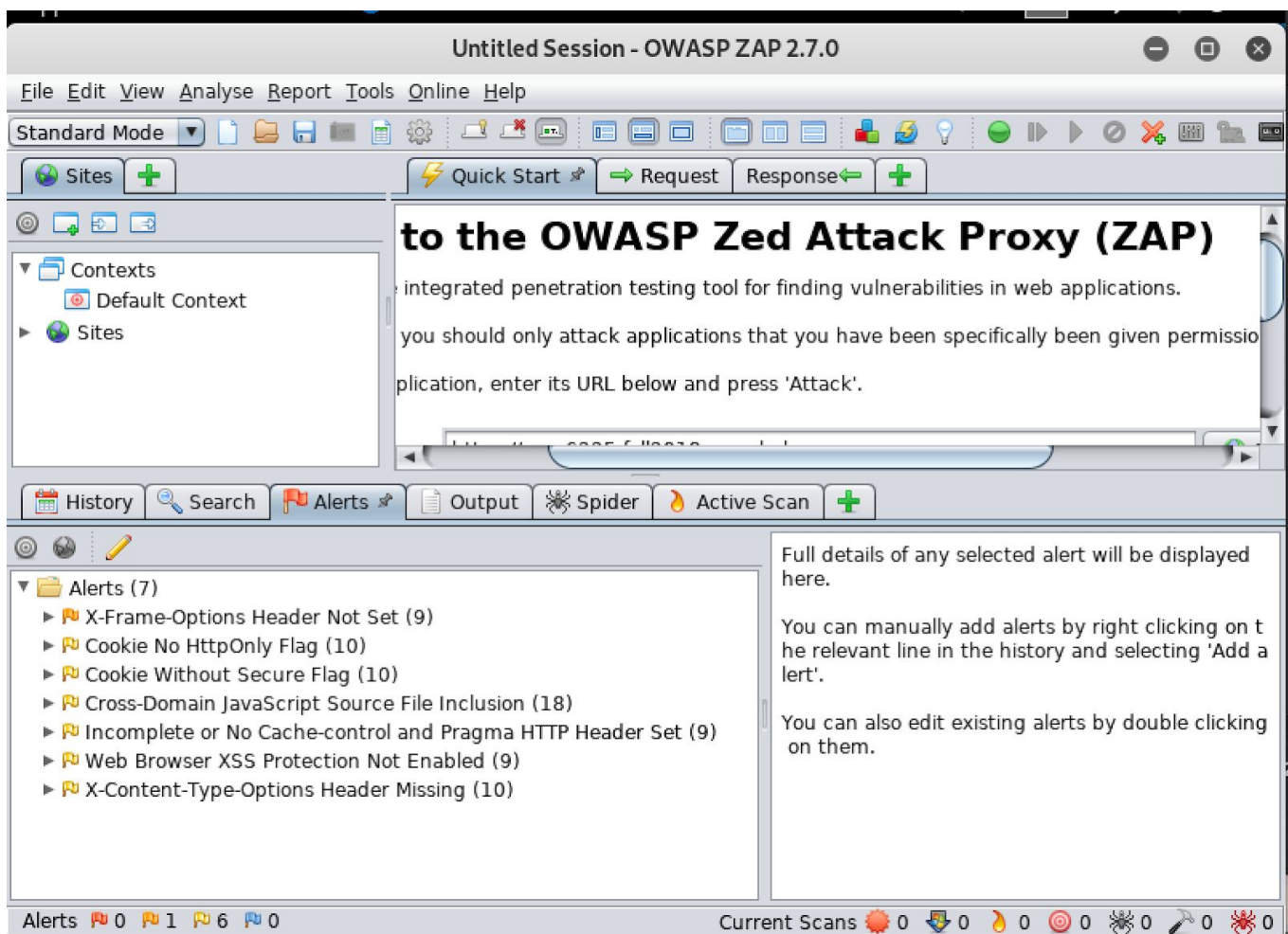
ASSIGNMENT 10

PENETRATION TESTING

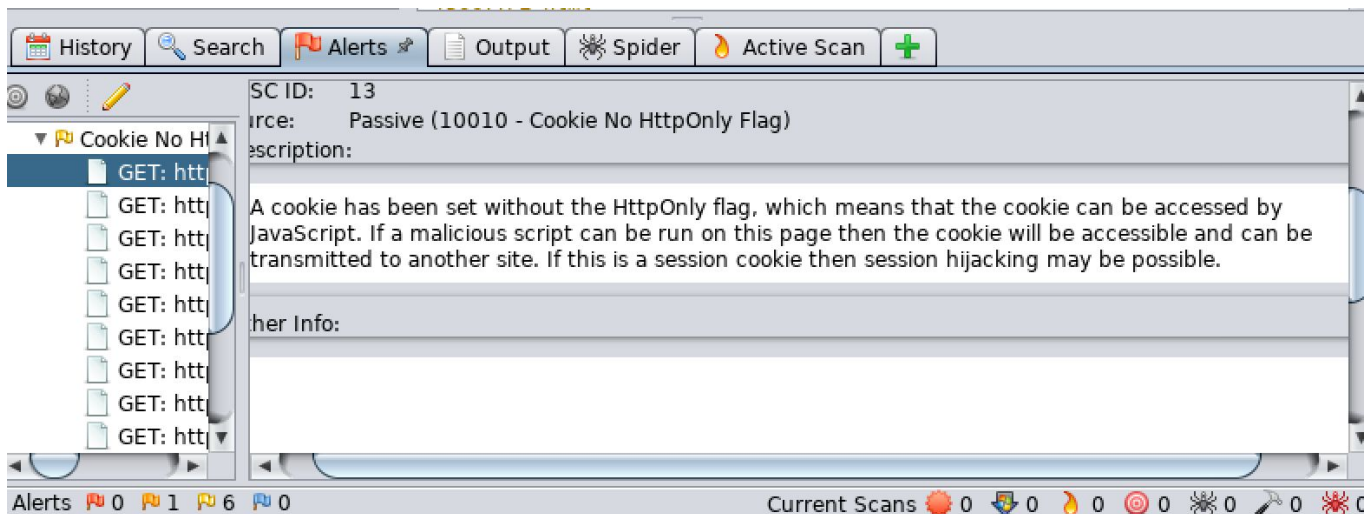
As the web application does not have a UI there aren't many vulnerabilities that can be exploited using the tools in the Kali Linux.

Some of the vulnerabilities that we detected using the tool OWASP-ZAP are listed below with the attacks that we could probably expect.

1. Session hijacking: As the cookies has been set without the HttpOnly flag. We can hijack the session with any of the tools like Ettercap, Hamster etc.



2. Sniffing and Spoofing: Another way to exploit our web app is through sniffing (interception of data by capturing the network traffic) using tools like Driftnet.



We also tried SQL injection both manually and by using SQLmap tool but since we are bcrypting the passwords by using SALT and because of some functionalities of Node.js itself there was no injectible API found across the domain.

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[07:29:34] [INFO] target URL content is stable
[07:29:34] [INFO] testing if URI parameter '#1*' is dynamic
[07:29:34] [INFO] URI parameter '#1*' appears to be dynamic
[07:29:34] [WARNING] heuristic (basic) test shows that URI parameter '#1*' might not be injectable
[07:29:34] [INFO] testing for SQL injection on URI parameter '#1*'
[07:29:34] [INFO] testing 'AND boolean-based blind - WHERE or HAVING clause'
[07:29:35] [INFO] testing 'Boolean-based blind - Parameter replace (original value)'
[07:29:35] [INFO] testing 'MySQL >= 5.0 AND error-based - WHERE, HAVING, ORDER BY or GROUP BY clause (FLOOR)'
[07:29:35] [INFO] testing 'PostgreSQL AND error-based - WHERE or HAVING clause'
[07:29:35] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SQL Server/Sybase AND error-based - WHERE or HAVING clause (IN)'
[07:29:35] [INFO] testing 'Oracle AND error-based - WHERE or HAVING clause (XMLType)'
[07:29:35] [INFO] testing 'MySQL >= 5.0 error-based - Parameter replace (FLOOR)'
[07:29:35] [INFO] testing 'MySQL inline queries'
[07:29:35] [INFO] testing 'PostgreSQL inline queries'
[07:29:35] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SQL Server/Sybase inline queries'
[07:29:35] [INFO] testing 'PostgreSQL > 8.1 stacked queries (comment)'
[07:29:35] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SQL Server/Sybase stacked queries (comment)'
[07:29:35] [INFO] testing 'Oracle stacked queries (DBMS_PIPE.RECEIVE_MESSAGE - comment)'
[07:29:35] [INFO] testing 'MySQL >= 5.0.12 AND time-based blind'
[07:29:35] [INFO] testing 'PostgreSQL > 8.1 AND time-based blind'
[07:29:35] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SQL Server/Sybase time-based blind (IF)'
[07:29:35] [INFO] testing 'Oracle AND time-based blind'
[07:29:35] [INFO] testing 'Generic UNION query (NULL) - 1 to 10 columns'
[07:29:36] [WARNING] URI parameter '#1*' does not seem to be injectable
[07:29:36] [CRITICAL] all tested parameters do not appear to be injectable. Try to increase values for
or '--level'/'--risk' options if you wish to perform more tests. If you suspect that there is some kind
kind of protection mechanism involved (e.g. WAF) maybe you could try to use option '--tamper' (e.g. '--tamper=space2comment')
[07:29:36] [WARNING] HTTP error codes detected during run:
404 (Not Found) - 1 times
[*] ending @ 07:29:36 /2018-11-26/
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ATTACK VECTORS

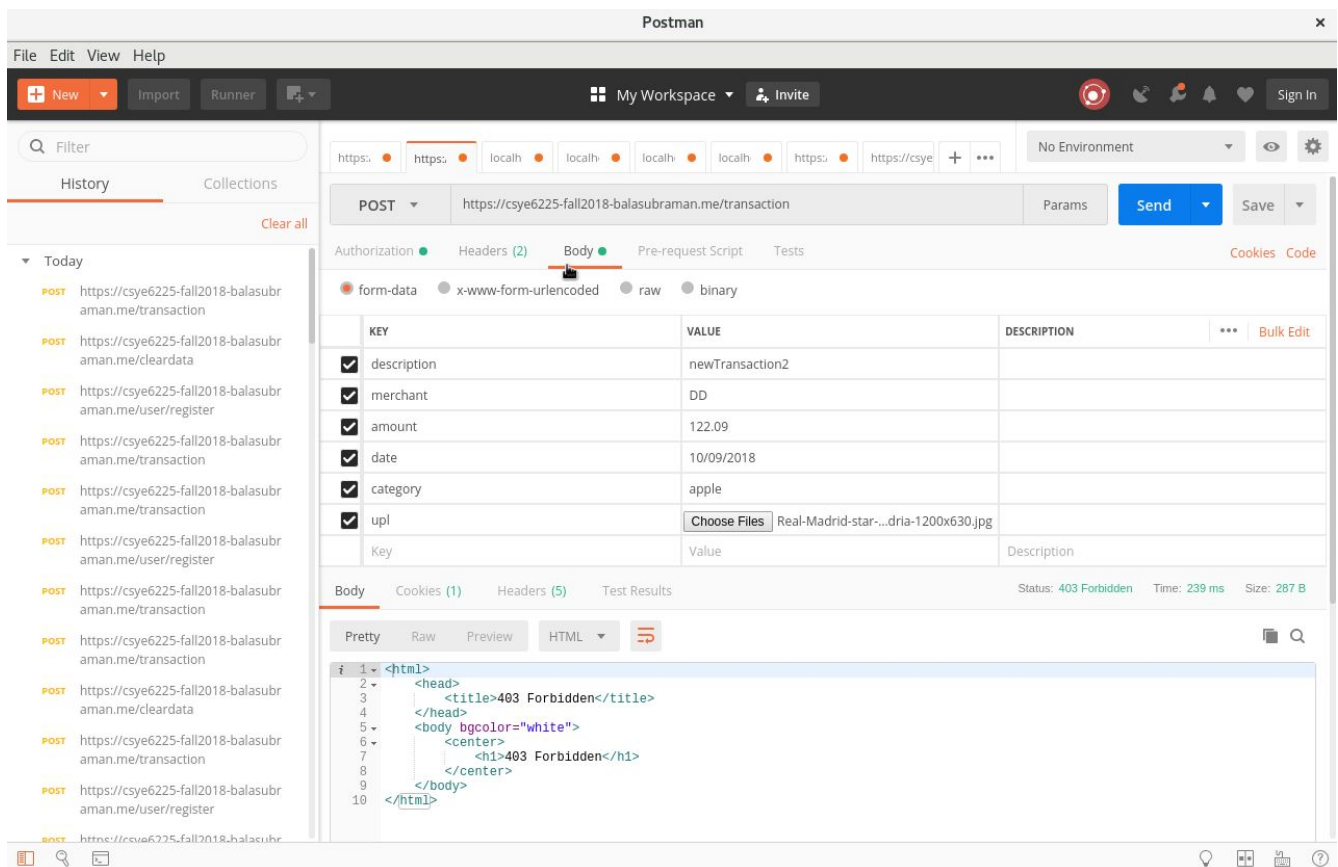
We started exploiting the web application with three of the below chosen attack vectors:

1. **Attack vector 1:** Unauthorized file upload to S3

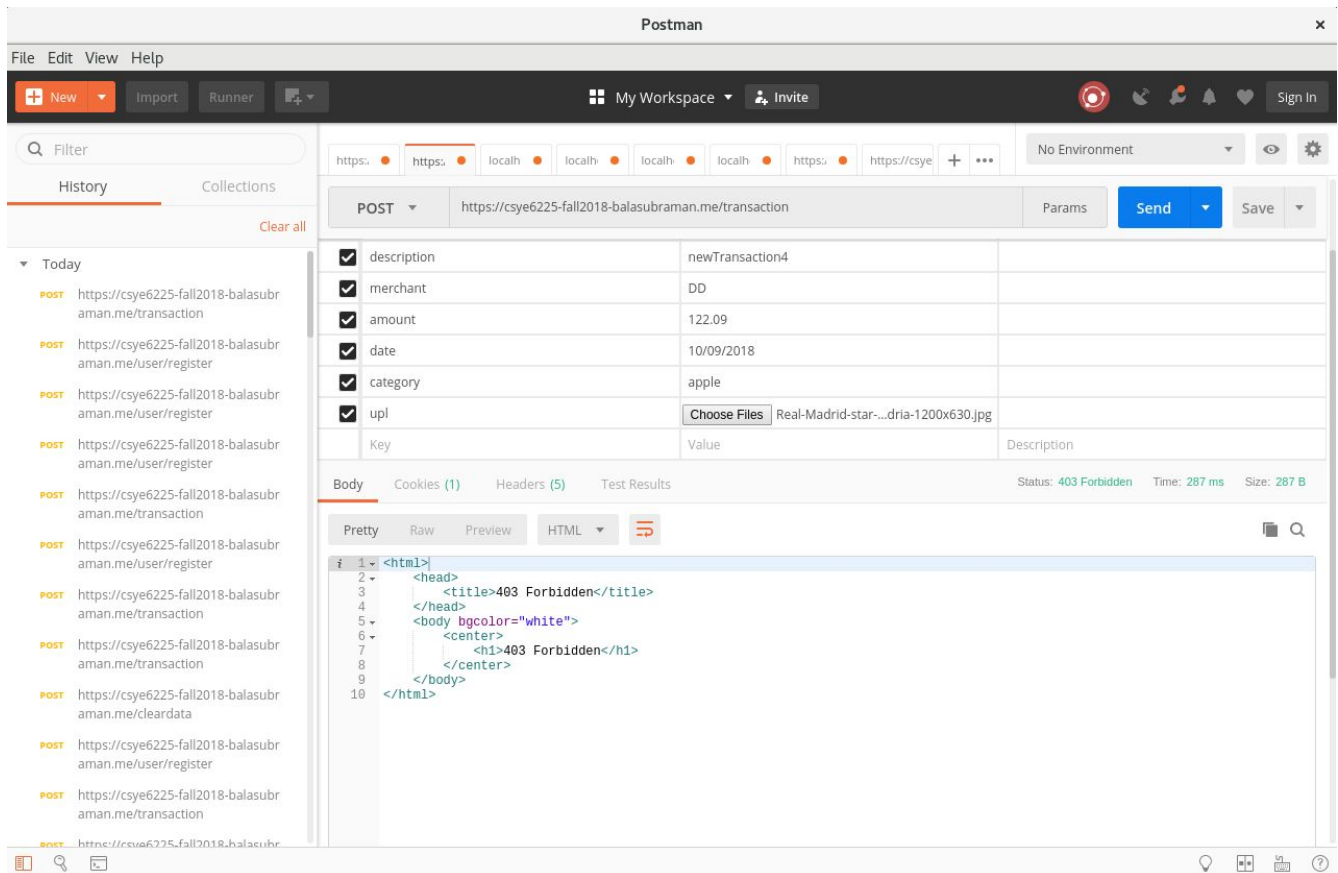
Unlimited/ Large file upload size (attachments) for each transaction is again a risk factor that might create an outage for other users of the web app. We restricted the upload of files up to the file size of 40 KB.

Result: prevents outage of the S3 storage resource for the users.

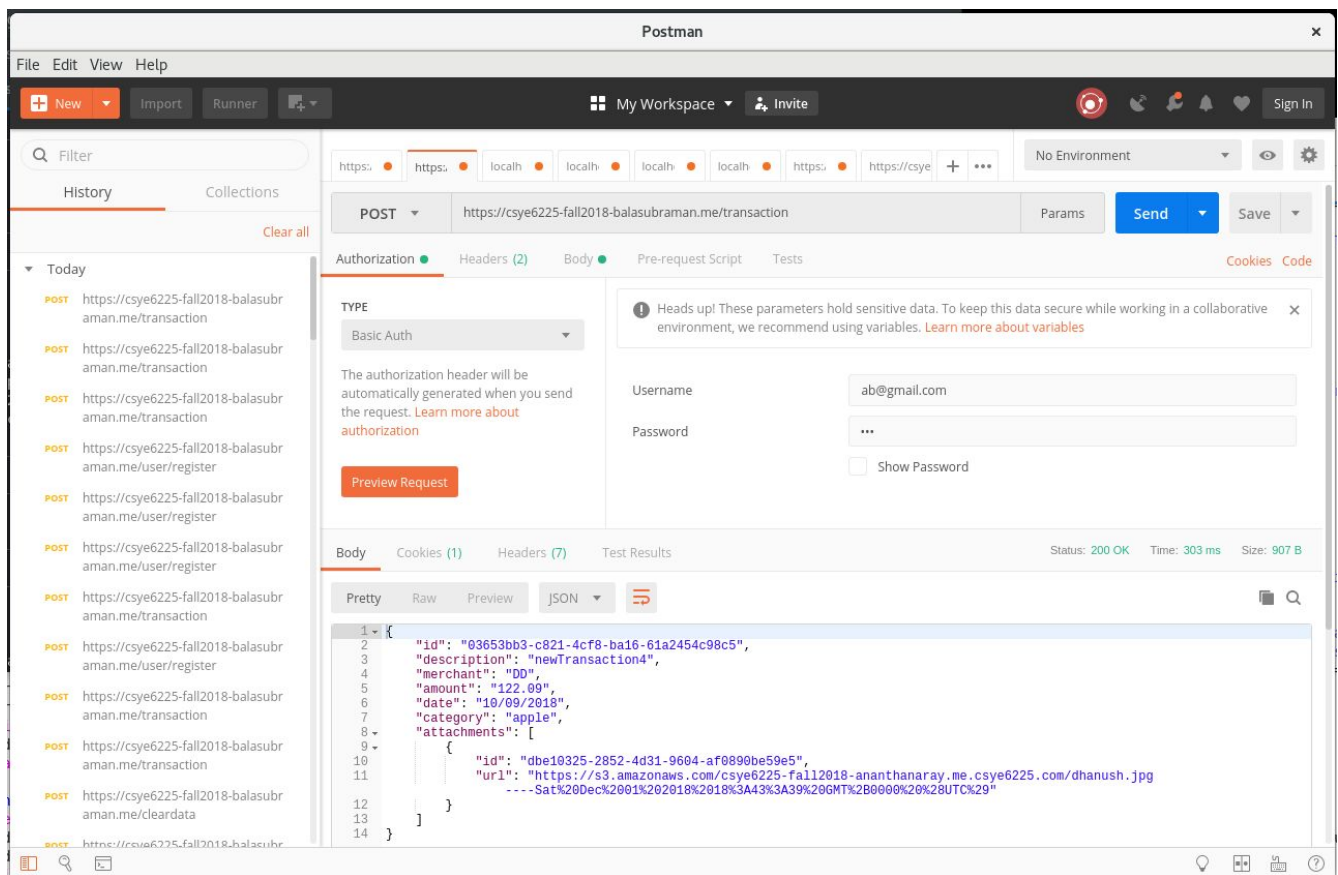
Before AWS WAF, Users can upload any size files. (Oversized file – sqlmap2.png)



After implementing the constraints on the size of file. The requests containing large file are rejected by the load balancer with 403 forbidden error. (Oversized file – sqlmap2.png)



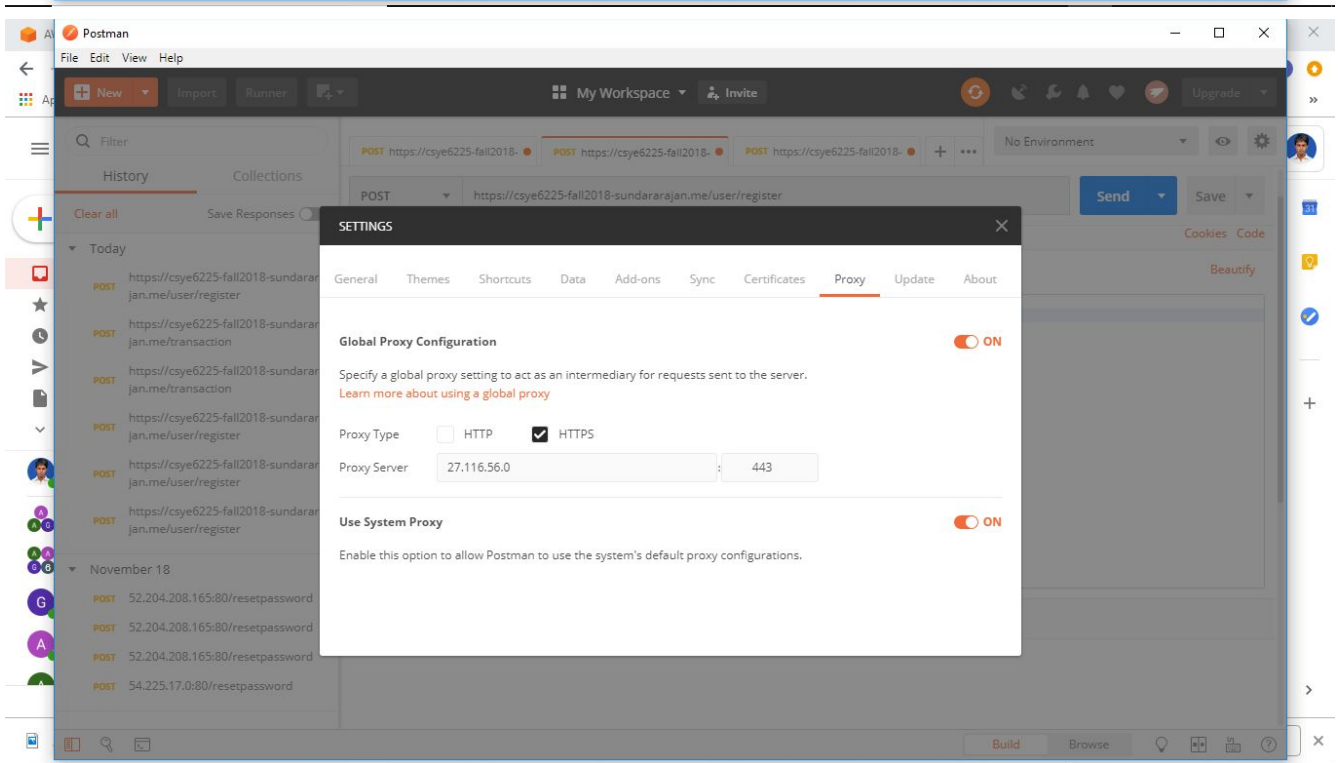
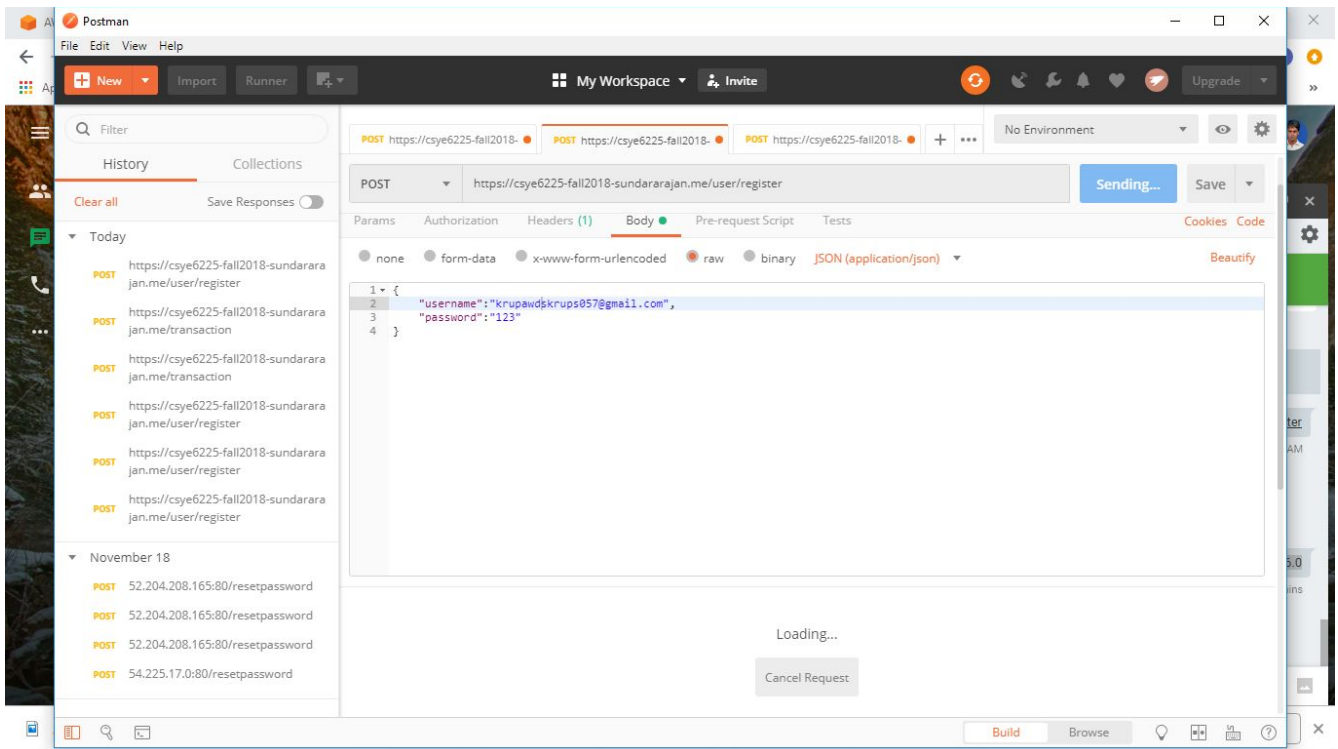
File size less than 50kB (aws.png)



2. Attack vector 2: Blacklisting IP address of nefarious users.

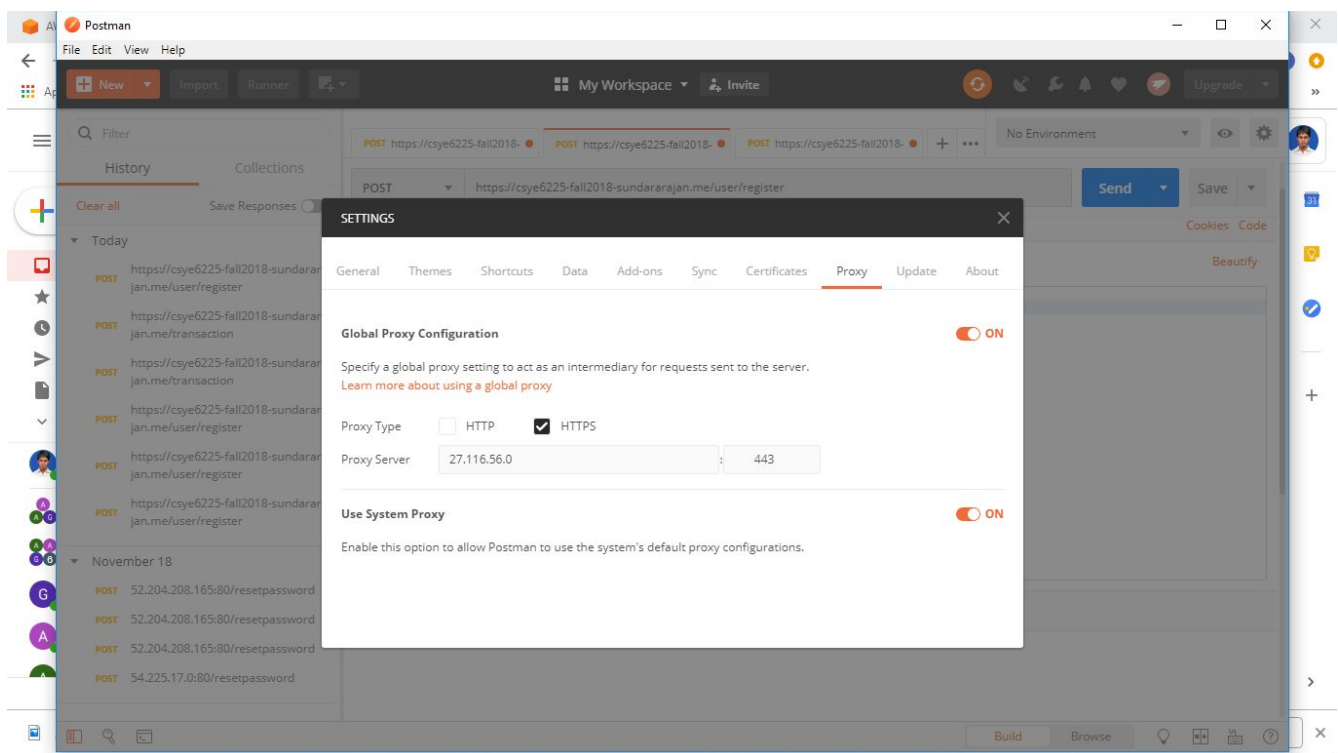
We block the web requests that are coming from nefarious users. This will help protect the web app from the bad user activities.

Result: Web app is safe from the access of bad users.



With the help of AWS WAF, we can block a specific IP address from accessing the web application. No response is sent from the web servers for such requests.

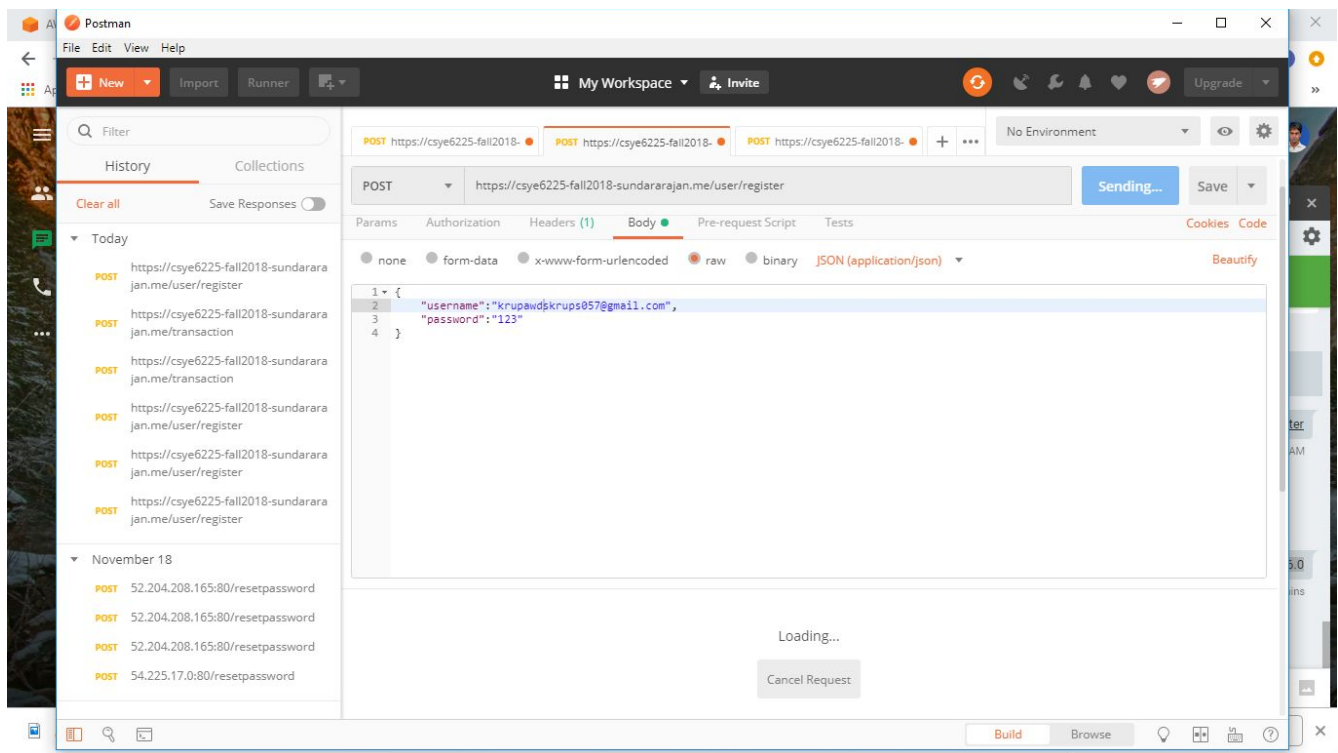
3. **Attack vector 3:** Restricting access to a whole country or a domain.



When an event occurs where the access to the website should be either accessible or in accessible from IP within a country. Then we can go for this.

Result: Prevents the access to the web app for a set/range of IP addresses

This could be possible with WAF by filtering requests that are coming from a specific country with the help of GeoLocation.



Apart from these enabling a session time is also a good practice to secure the web application.