

Penetration Testing

As the note taking web application does not have a UI, the number of possible vulnerabilities are reduced significantly. Some of these are exploited using tools in Kali Linux and other tools.

Web Application Vulnerability Mitigation In April 2017, OWASP released the new iteration of the Top 10 for public comment. The categories listed in the new proposed Top 10 are many of the same application flaw categories from the 2013 Top 10 and past versions:

A1	Injection
A2	Broken Authentication and Session Management
A3	Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
A4	Broken Access Control (NEW)
A5	Security Misconfiguration
A6	Sensitive Data Exposure
A7	Insufficient Attack Protection (NEW)
A8	Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)
A9	Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities
A10	Underprotected APIs (NEW)

We will focus on the following 3 Attack Vectors for our analysis:

1. File Size Constraint
2. SQL Injection
3. Blacklisting IP addresses

Attack Vectors

1. File Size Constraint:

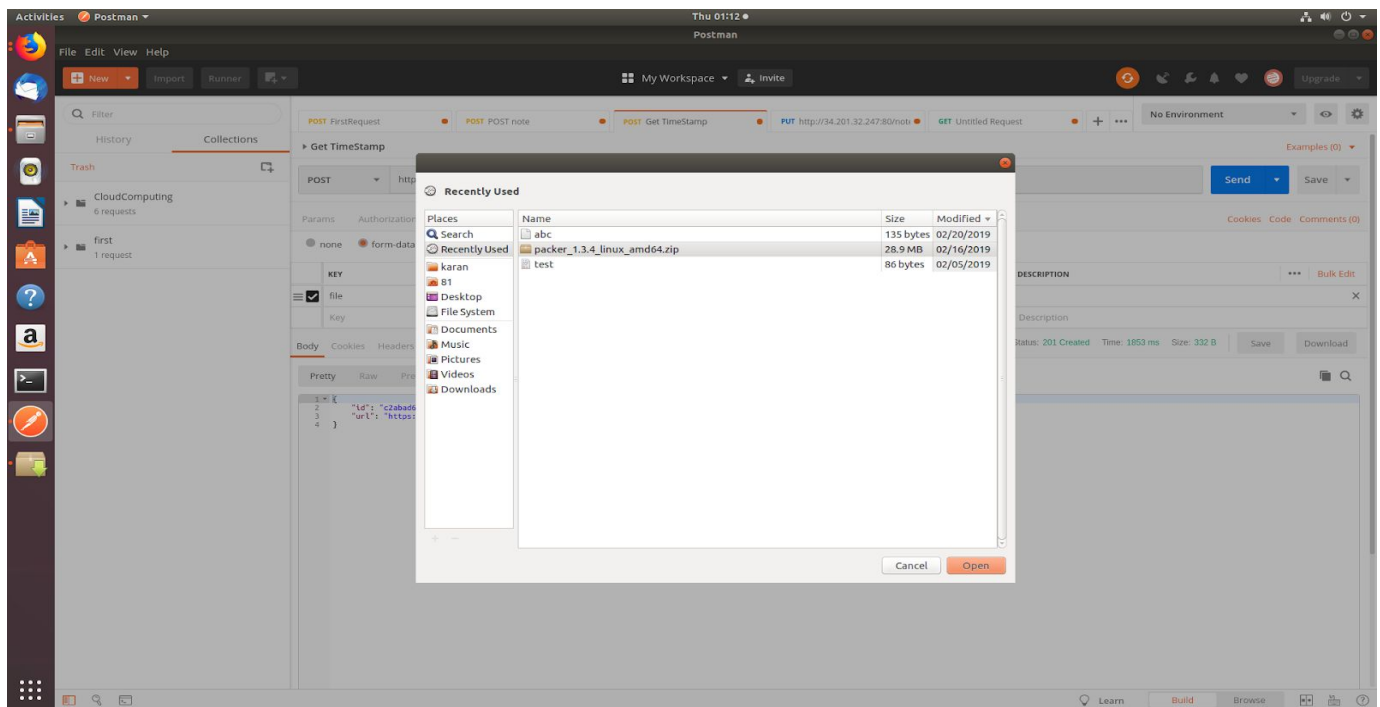
Attack Vector: Unauthorized File Upload to S3

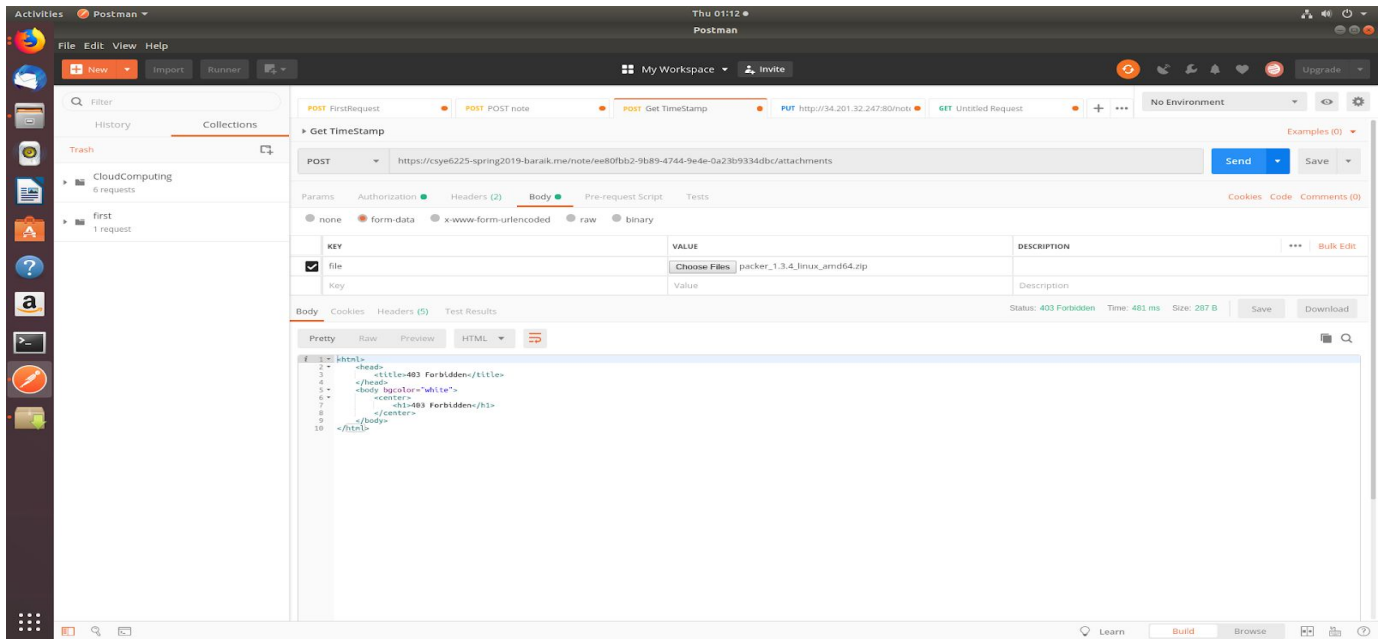
Selecting a large file (28 MB) as an attachment to a note. This request gets blocked by WAF as it exceeds the maximum file size constraint as a result user gets 403 forbidden error.

Why This Vector?

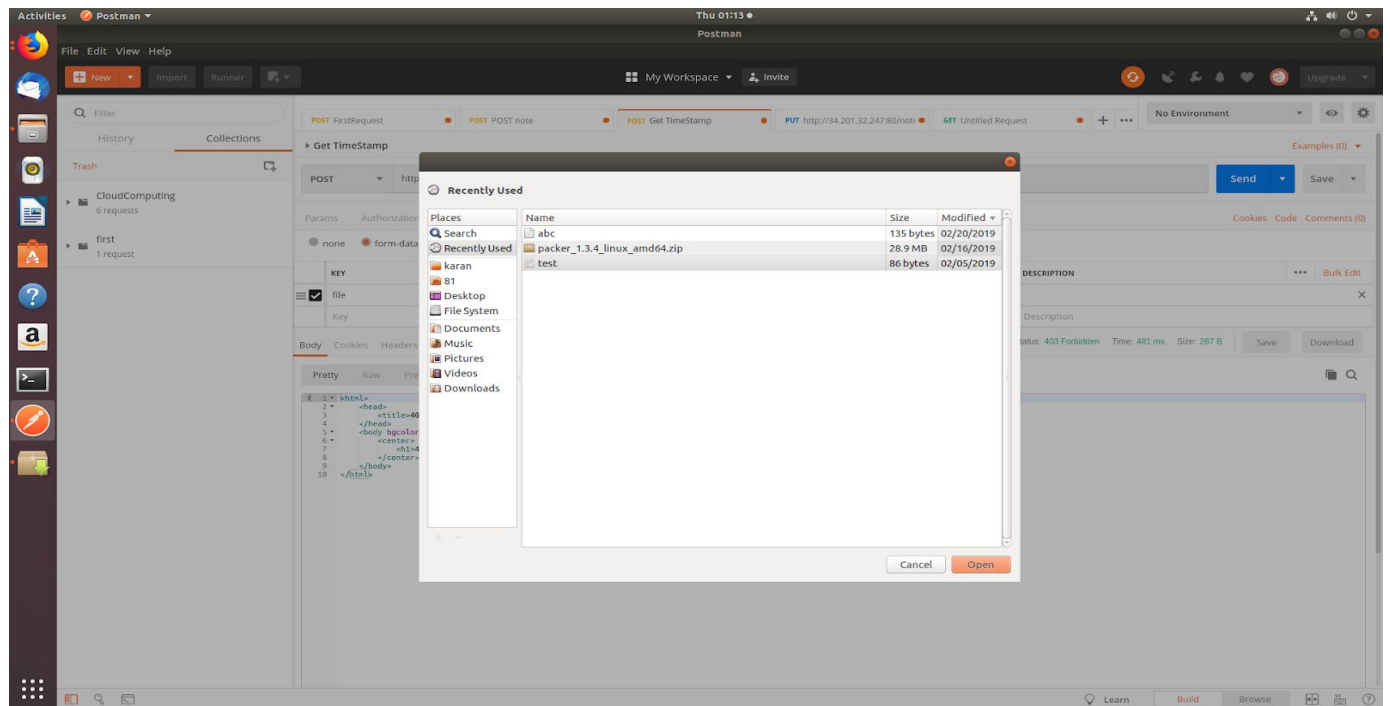
Large file uploads can cause a delay or an outage in the network hence a check must be established in order to prevent this situation.

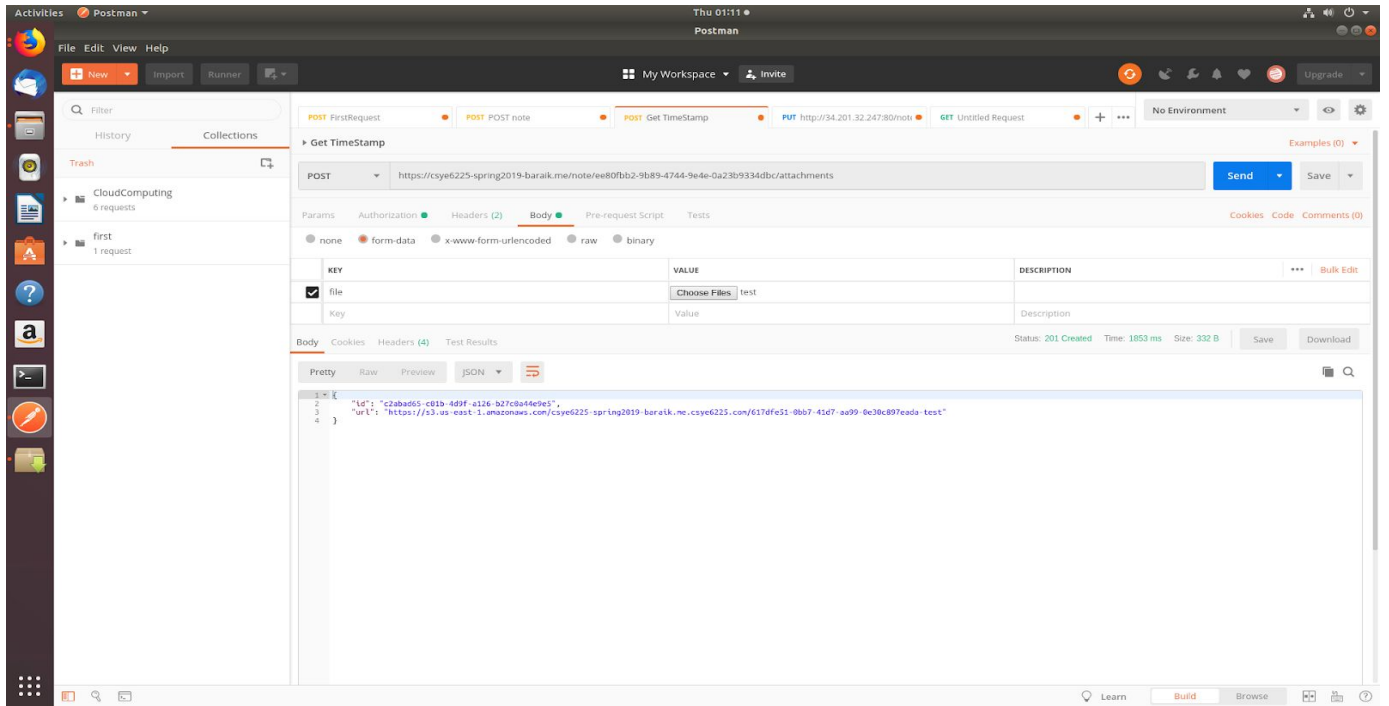
Result:





Selecting a file of 86 bytes as an attachment to notes, WAF allows this request as file size is within the maximum file size constraint. Hence, user receives link of s3 bucket where attachment is stored and ID of the attachment.





2. SQL Injection:

Attack Vector: Injection

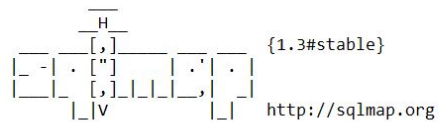
It is a code injection technique for data driven applications in which we test the username and password authentication while in place of username or password, when `1=1` (always true) is given, the code, which is vulnerable, exposes the result even without being authenticated and authorized.

Why This Vector?

Attackers can access the database even without knowing the actual passwords and other parameters, keeping us unknown to this fact. Since the webapp has excessive usage of SQL involving user, notes and attachment tables, it is logical and useful to test the code for SQL Injection.

Tested on Server with WAF:

```
root@kali:~# sqlmap -u https://csye6225-spring2019-dalalvi.me/user/register --data "{\r\n\t\"emailId\": \"dalalvivek007@gmail.com\", \r\n\t\"password\": \"Password123@\"}\r\n}"
```

The SQLmap logo features a stylized 'H' above a bracketed '[.]' which is above a bracketed '[\"']'. Below these are two rows of characters: the first row has a bracketed '[' followed by a dash '-' and a bracketed '['; the second row has a bracketed '[' followed by a comma ',' and a bracketed '['. To the right of the logo is the text '{1.3#stable}' and below it is the URL 'http://sqlmap.org'.

[!] legal disclaimer: Usage of sqlmap for attacking targets without prior mutual consent is illegal. It is the end user's resp

[*] starting @ 04:04:38 /2019-04-04/

JSON data found in POST data. Do you want to process it? [Y/n/q] Y

[04:04:41] [INFO] testing connection to the target URL

[04:04:41] [INFO] heuristics detected web page charset 'ascii'

[04:04:41] [WARNING] the web server responded with an HTTP error code (403) which could interfere with the results of the test

[04:04:41] [CRITICAL] previous heuristics detected that the target is protected by some kind of WAF/IPS

[04:04:41] [INFO] testing if the target URL content is stable

[04:04:42] [INFO] target URL content is stable

[04:04:42] [INFO] testing if (custom) POST parameter 'JSON emailId' is dynamic

[04:04:42] [WARNING] (custom) POST parameter 'JSON emailId' does not appear to be dynamic

[04:04:42] [WARNING] heuristic (basic) test shows that (custom) POST parameter 'JSON emailId' might not be injectable

[04:04:42] [INFO] testing for SQL injection on (custom) POST parameter 'JSON emailId'

[04:04:42] [INFO] testing 'AND boolean-based blind - WHERE or HAVING clause'

[04:04:44] [INFO] testing 'Boolean-based blind - Parameter replace (original value)'

[04:04:44] [INFO] testing 'MySQL >= 5.0 AND error-based - WHERE, HAVING, ORDER BY or GROUP BY clause (FLOOR)'

[04:04:44] [INFO] testing 'PostgreSQL AND error-based - WHERE or HAVING clause'

[04:04:45] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SQL Server/Sybase AND error-based - WHERE or HAVING clause (IN)'

[04:04:45] [INFO] testing 'Oracle AND error-based - WHERE or HAVING clause (XMLType)'

[04:04:46] [INFO] testing 'MySQL >= 5.0 error-based - Parameter replace (FLOOR)'

[04:04:46] [INFO] testing 'MySQL inline queries'

[04:05:01] [INFO] testing 'Oracle AND error-based - WHERE or HAVING clause (XMLType)'

[04:05:02] [INFO] testing 'MySQL >= 5.0 error-based - Parameter replace (FLOOR)'

[04:05:02] [INFO] testing 'MySQL inline queries'

[04:05:02] [INFO] testing 'PostgreSQL inline queries'

[04:05:02] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SQL Server/Sybase inline queries'

[04:05:02] [INFO] testing 'PostgreSQL > 8.1 stacked queries (comment)'

[04:05:03] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SQL Server/Sybase stacked queries (comment)'

[04:05:03] [INFO] testing 'Oracle stacked queries (DBMS_PIPE.RECEIVE_MESSAGE - comment)'

[04:05:04] [INFO] testing 'MySQL >= 5.0.12 AND time-based blind'

[04:05:04] [INFO] testing 'PostgreSQL > 8.1 AND time-based blind'

[04:05:05] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SQL Server/Sybase time-based blind (IF)'

[04:05:05] [INFO] testing 'Oracle AND time-based blind'

[04:05:06] [INFO] testing 'Generic UNION query (NULL) - 1 to 10 columns'

[04:05:13] [WARNING] (custom) POST parameter 'JSON password' does not seem to be injectable

[04:05:13] [CRITICAL] all tested parameters do not appear to be injectable. Try to increase values for '--

[04:05:13] [WARNING] HTTP error codes detected during run:

403 (Forbidden) - 264 times

[*] ending @ 04:05:13 /2019-04-04/

Tested on Server without WAF:

```
root@kali:~# sqlmap -u https://csye6225-spring2019-davdag.me/user/register --data "{\r\n\t\"emailId\": \"dalalvivek007@gmail.com\", \r\n\t\t\"password\": \"Password123@\\\" \r\n\t\t\"}"
```

{1.3#stable}
<http://sqlmap.org>

[!] legal disclaimer: Usage of sqlmap for attacking targets without prior mutual consent is illegal. It is the end

```
[*] starting @ 03:59:13 /2019-04-04/
```

```
JSON data found in POST data. Do you want to process it? [Y/n/q] Y
```

```
[03:59:18] [INFO] testing connection to the target URL
```

```
[03:59:19] [WARNING] the web server responded with an HTTP error code (400) which could interfere with the results
```

```
[03:59:19] [INFO] testing if the target URL content is stable
```

```
[03:59:19] [WARNING] target URL content is not stable (i.e. content differs). sqlmap will base the page comparison
how do you want to proceed? [(C)ontinue/(S)tring/(R)egex/(Q)uit] C
```

```
[03:59:23] [INFO] testing if (custom) POST parameter 'JSON emailId' is dynamic
```

```
[03:59:23] [WARNING] (custom) POST parameter 'JSON emailId' does not appear to be dynamic
```

```
[03:59:23] [WARNING] heuristic (basic) test shows that (custom) POST parameter 'JSON emailId' might not be injectal
```

```
[03:59:24] [INFO] testing for SQL injection on (custom) POST parameter 'JSON emailId'
```

```
[03:59:24] [INFO] testing 'AND boolean-based blind - WHERE or HAVING clause'
```

```
[03:59:26] [INFO] testing 'Boolean-based blind - Parameter replace (original value)'
```

```
[03:59:26] [INFO] testing 'MySQL >= 5.0 AND error-based - WHERE, HAVING, ORDER BY or GROUP BY clause (FLOOR)'
```

```
[03:59:27] [INFO] testing 'PostgreSQL AND error-based - WHERE or HAVING clause'
```

```
[03:59:47] [INFO] testing 'MySQL >= 5.0 error-based - Parameter replace (FLOOR)'
```

```
[03:59:47] [INFO] testing 'MySQL inline queries'
```

```
[03:59:47] [INFO] testing 'PostgreSQL inline queries'
```

```
[03:59:47] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SQL Server/Sybase inline queries'
```

```
[03:59:47] [INFO] testing 'PostgreSQL > 8.1 stacked queries (comment)'
```

```
[03:59:48] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SQL Server/Sybase stacked queries (comment)'
```

```
[03:59:48] [INFO] testing 'Oracle stacked queries (DBMS_PIPE.RECEIVE_MESSAGE - comment)'
```

```
[03:59:49] [INFO] testing 'MySQL >= 5.0.12 AND time-based blind'
```

```
[03:59:49] [INFO] testing 'PostgreSQL > 8.1 AND time-based blind'
```

```
[03:59:50] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SQL Server/Sybase time-based blind (IF)'
```

```
[03:59:51] [INFO] testing 'Oracle AND time-based blind'
```

```
[03:59:52] [INFO] testing 'Generic UNION query (NULL) - 1 to 10 columns'
```

```
[03:59:59] [WARNING] (custom) POST parameter 'JSON password' does not seem to be injectable
```

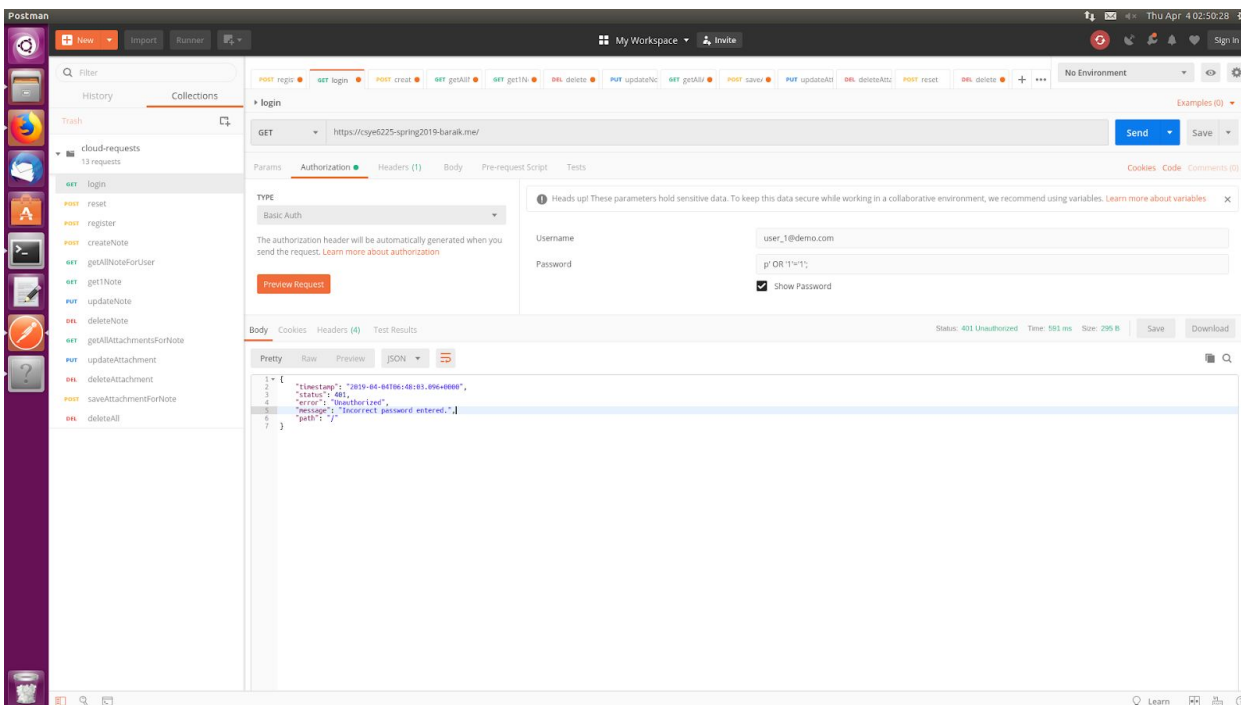
```
[03:59:59] [CRITICAL] all tested parameters do not appear to be injectable. Try to increase values +
```

```
[03:59:59] [WARNING] HTTP error codes detected during run:
```

```
400 (Bad Request) - 276 times
```

```
[*] ending @ 03:59:59 /2019-04-04/
```

Testing with 1=1:



Result:

SQLInjection was tried, both, manually and using SQLmap tool. For the server with WAF, it gave 403 Forbidden always. For the server without WAF, it reached the webapp but still gave 400 Bad Request because the password stored in database is not in plain text but BCrypted using SALT. This is also verified by performing SQLInjection manually using postman where password had 1=1 which BCrypts this password and raises error of incorrect password.

3. Blacklisting IP Addresses:

Attack Vector: Blacklisting IP Addresses

Some users who try to use our application in a wrong manner should be blocked. We can identify their IP address and simply add it to the blacklisted IP list. This will prevent all the requests coming from that particular IP address. We can also restrict IP addresses based on Geolocation.

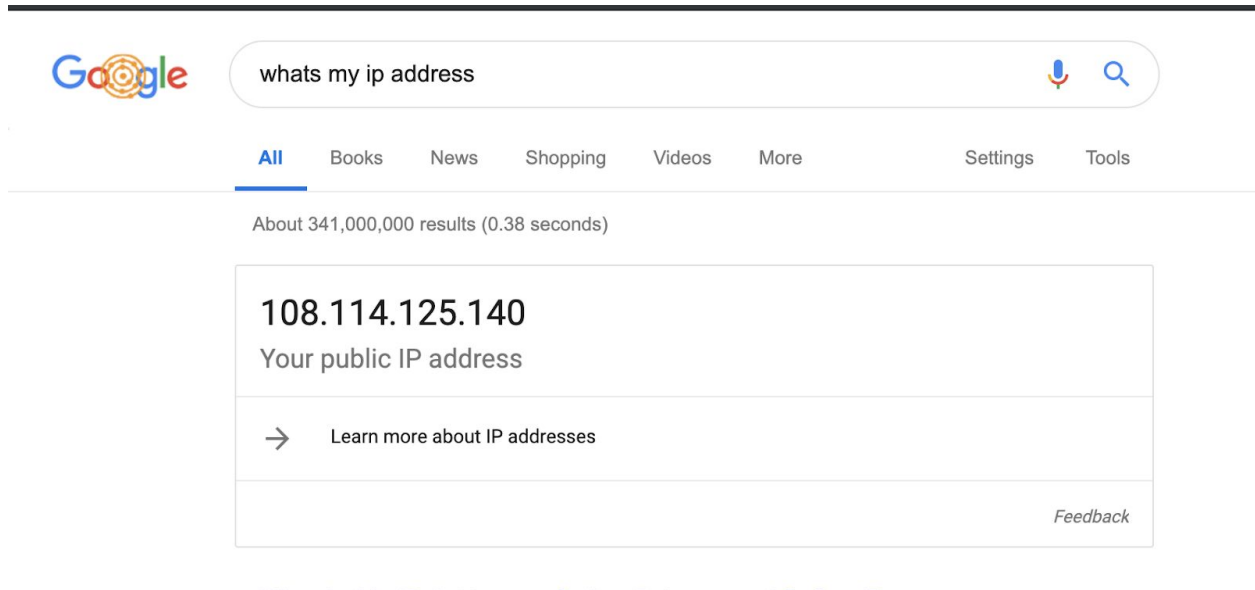
Why This Vector?

Blacklisting IP is an important feature to have wherein we can block users from certain regions or demographics. Also, if we know notorious users and their IPs we can proactively block them.

Result:

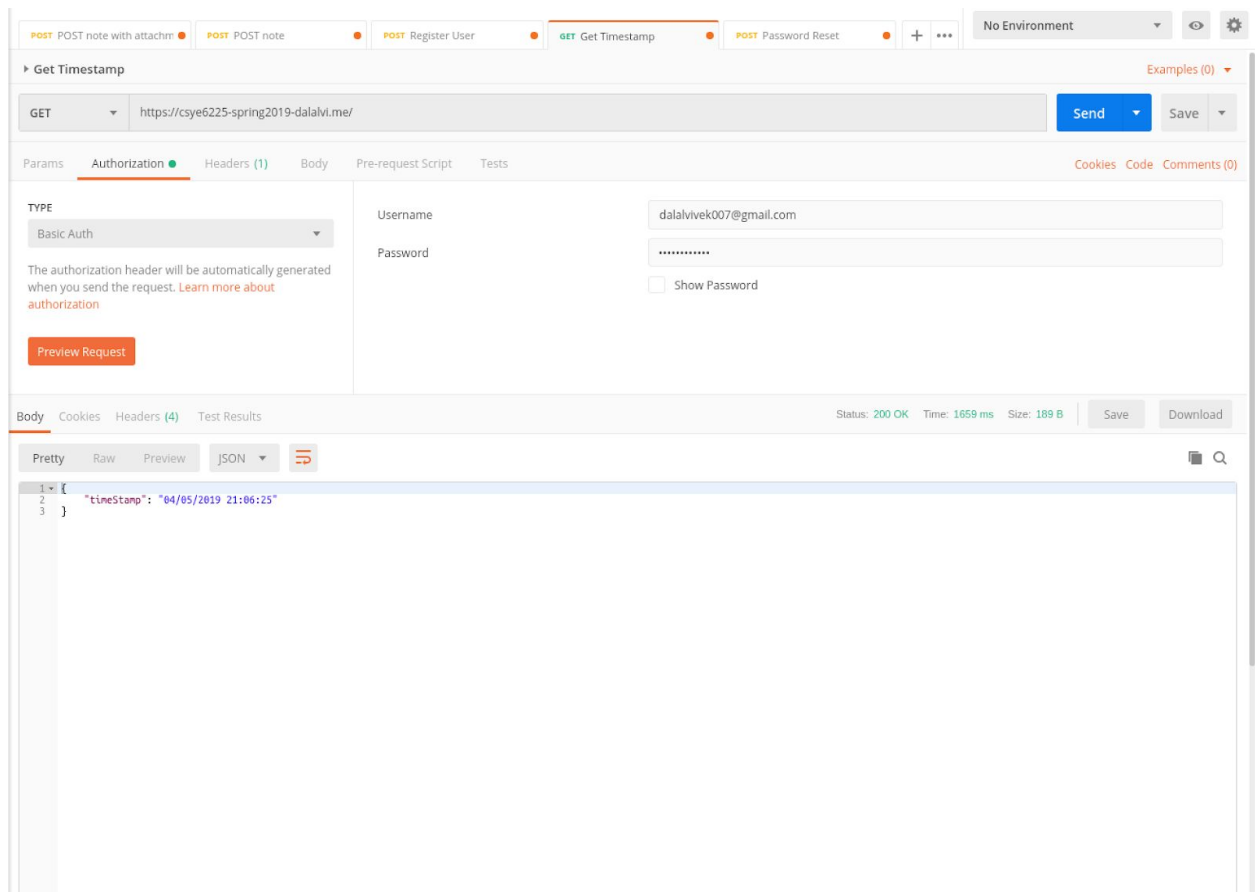
Webapp is safe from the access of notorious and bad users.

IP address details:



A Google search result for the query "whats my ip address". The search bar shows the query and a microphone icon. Below the search bar, navigation links for "All", "Books", "News", "Shopping", "Videos", "More", "Settings", and "Tools" are visible. The results show "About 341,000,000 results (0.38 seconds)". The main result displays the IP address "108.114.125.140" and labels it as "Your public IP address". Below this, there is a link with a right arrow icon and the text "Learn more about IP addresses". At the bottom right of the result box, there is a "Feedback" link.

Without WAF results:



A screenshot of the Postman application interface. The top bar shows a list of requests: "POST POST note with attachm...", "POST POST note", "POST Register User", "GET Get Timestamp", and "POST Password Reset". The "GET Get Timestamp" request is selected. The main panel shows the request details for "GET https://csye6225-spring2019-dalalvi.me/". The "Authorization" tab is active, showing "Basic Auth" selected. The "Username" field contains "dalalvivek007@gmail.com" and the "Password" field contains "*****". There is a "Show Password" checkbox. Below the fields is a "Preview Request" button. The "Body" tab is selected, showing the response in JSON format:

```
1 {
2   "timestamp": "04/05/2019 21:06:25"
3 }
```

 The status bar at the bottom shows "Status: 200 OK", "Time: 1659 ms", and "Size: 189 B". There are "Save" and "Download" buttons.

IP added to Blacklist:

vivdalal

Global

Support

generic-match-blacklisted-ips

Add IP addresses or ranges

Delete IP address or range

Filter by IP address or range

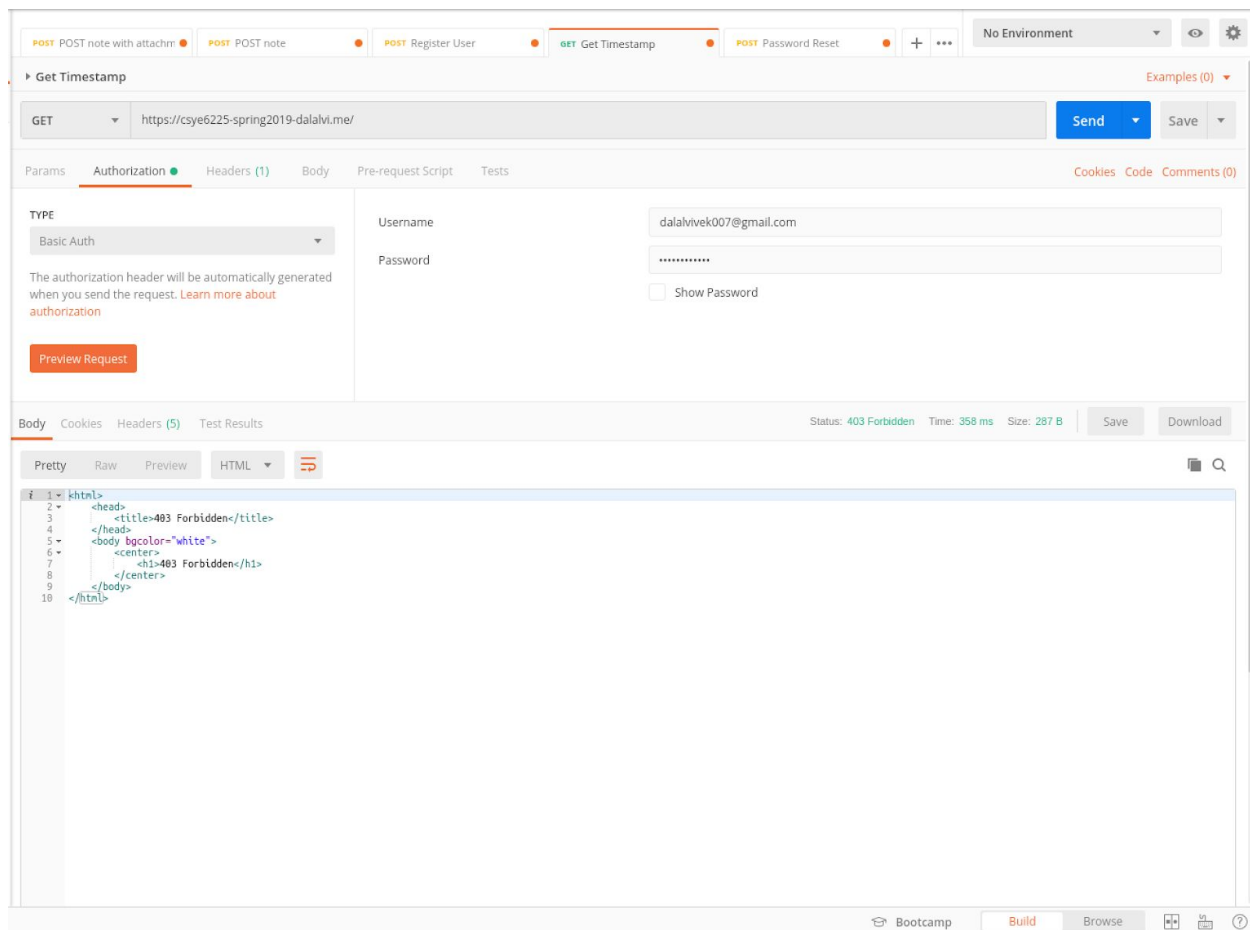
Viewing 1 to 6 of 6 IP descriptors

Results per page

10

<input type="checkbox"/> IP addresses or range	IP version
<input type="checkbox"/> 108.114.125.140/32	IPV4
<input type="checkbox"/> 172.16.0.0/16	IPV4
<input type="checkbox"/> 192.168.0.0/16	IPV4
<input type="checkbox"/> 169.254.0.0/16	IPV4
<input type="checkbox"/> 127.0.0.1/32	IPV4
<input type="checkbox"/> 10.0.0.0/8	IPV4

With WAF results:



Note on CSRF:

Since we have REST endpoints which are stateless and there is no cookie information which the application accesses or requires, we have allowed CSRF rules to be bypassed. In order to handle the CSRF rules, we will have to explicitly configure that in the application by using Spring security feature.