Test case #1. Showing new Login page and Password reset. Will try to reset password using credentials from last lab.

Username: TestForLab

Password: #1ComplexPassword



Figure 1. New Login Page

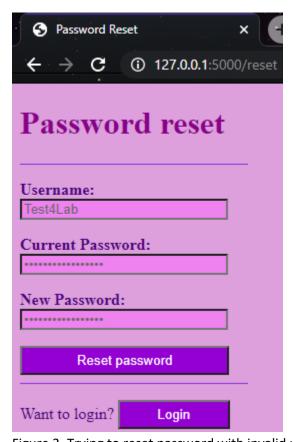


Figure 3. Trying to reset password with invalid user.

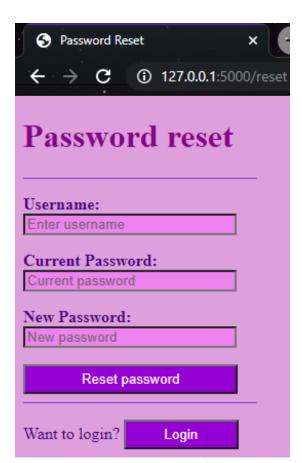


Figure 2. Redirect to reset page from pressing button on login page.

| • Password Reset × |
|---------------------------------------|
| ← → C ① 127.0.0.1:5000/reset |
| Account with that username not found! |
| Password reset |
| |
| Username: |
| Enter username |
| Current Password: |
| Current password |
| New Password: |
| New password |
| |
| Reset password |
| |
| Want to login? Login |

Figure 4. Flash from failed reset attempt.

Test case #1 (cont). Shows what happens when user tries to reset password with invalid login credentials or when new password is not complex enough.



Figure 5. Password reset with mismatching user/pass.



Figure 7. Password reset with mismatching user/pass.

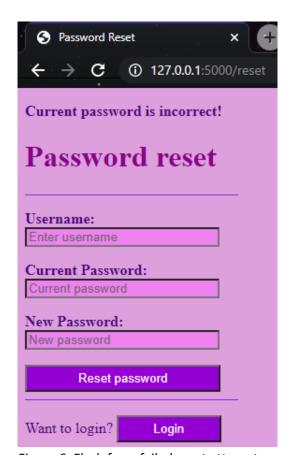


Figure 6. Flash from failed reset attempt.

| ◆ Password Reset x |
|-------------------------------------|
| ← → C ① 127.0.0.1:5000/reset |
| New password is not complex enough! |
| Password reset |
| |
| Username: Enter username |
| Current Password: Current password |
| New Password: New password |
| Reset password |
| Want to login? Login |

Figure 8. Flash from failed reset attempt.

Test case #1 (cont). Shows what happens when user makes a complex password with a common secret.

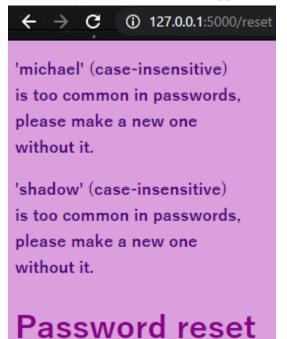


Figure 9. Reset attempt with Michaelshadow#1

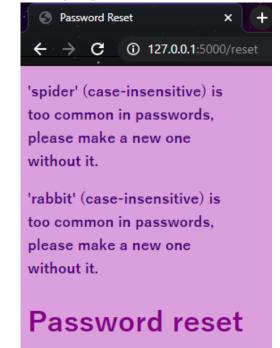


Figure 10. Reset attempt with Rabbitspider#1

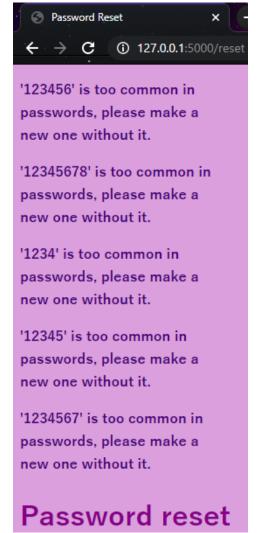


Figure 11. Reset attempt with woHEya!12345678

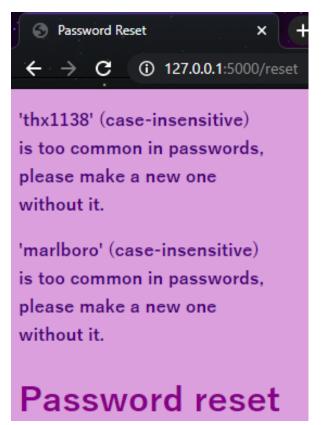


Figure 12. Reset attempt with @MaRlbOrotHx1138

Test case #2. Showing what happens when a valid password reset occurs. New password: qFy^Kp78JZac@NKrPtAg

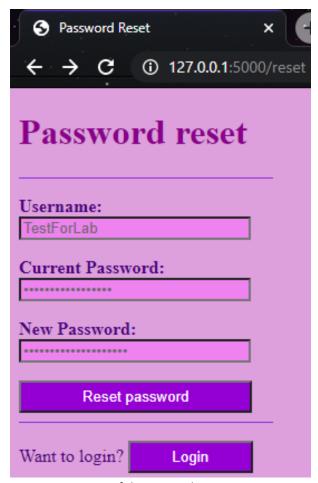


Figure 13. Successful password reset.



Figure 14. Redirect to login page and flash showing success.

| 1 | TestForLab |
|---|---|
| 2 | \$5\$rounds=535000\$qNM/uaA6WtfqTHp7\$Jm.Ml/YcijH8XNNCXiHNa.QGfj6Ybb6fmSyCk7wyK.4 |

Figure 15. Passfile before the password was reset.

| 1 | TestForLab |
|---|---|
| 2 | \$5\$rounds=535000\$4n04b.V6D4dhD3sA\$1cTA4bLsv4TwfEdcda0nppPftdh8bwlH24laNTUdmvB |

Figure 16. Passfile after a successful reset.

| • Login × | • |
|------------------------------|---|
| ← → C ① 127.0.0.1:5000 | |
| Login page | |
| Username: TestForLab | |
| Password: | |
| Login | |
| Don't have a login? Register | |
| Need to reset your password? | |
| Reset Password | |

Figure 17. Logging in with new password.

| 3 Login × |
|------------------------------|
| ← → C ① 127.0.0.1:5000 |
| Login page |
| Username: TestForLab |
| Password: |
| Login |
| Don't have a login? Register |
| Need to reset your password? |
| Reset Password |

Figure 19. Logging in with incorrect password

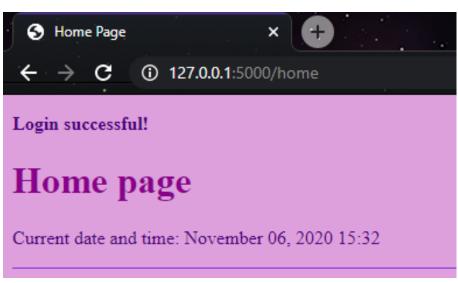


Figure 18. Login success with new password.

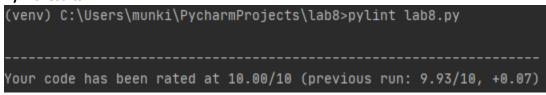


Figure 2. Login failure.

-----This file holds a log of all failed login attempts with their IP and the date/time-----Failed login attempt for TestForLab from IP Address: 127.0.0.1| Date/time: November 06, 2020 15:33

Figure 21. Failed log in log file showing who tried to log in from what IP at what time.

Pylint results:



How log file could be used:

The log file can be used to detect trends in the user's log in location. If they repeatedly log in with the same IP, possibly same time(ish) of day too, then you can determine more about the user. If you use login time, you can try to figure out what time zone they are in/when they sleep. Though knowing when they sleep may seem creepy, it also means that if there is a login attempt when they should be sleeping, they could be getting hacked (or they could also be logging in at an irregular time and messing up their password). If they login with a different IP address, that isn't necessarily suspicious but it would be smart to have a verification system (2-factor authentication) to verify it is actually them. If someone with malicious intent were to access the log file, that would be problematic because they would learn usernames and IPs.

Password Complexity:

For the updated password complexity, all I did was check each password to see if it was in their password (regardless of case). If it showed up in their password, a message would flash showing the common secrets and tell the user to change their password.

Decrypted messages:

a) Morse code is easily recognizable, so it wasn't hard to crack the message:

THIS SDEV 300 CLASS HAS SOME STRANGE REQUESTS.

- b) It took me a few tries (going down the rumkin index) to figure out how it was encoded. But then the message was instantly solved by the base64 decrypter. The message is: So this is base64. Now I know.
- c) This one was pretty tricky, but rumkin's Cryptogram Solver made quick work of it, the message is:
- ---Begin Key---

I am so clever. No one could ever possibly figure this out.

---End Key---

I went back and solved it "manually" with this cypher:

