

Software Engineering Internship Web Application

# **Security Assessment Report**

April 27th, 2023

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## 1. Summary

Executive Summary Here: Describe the overall goal, method, and major findings/recommendations here. (it's the TLDR)

### 1. Assessment Scope

### **Tools, Platform and Software Used For Testing:**

- VS Code
- Javascript
- Supertest
- Jest (unit tests)
- Windows 11/

## 2. Summary of Findings

Of the findings discovered during our assessment, 4 were considered High risks, 5 Moderate risks, 5 Low, and 0 Informational risks. The SWOT used for planning the assessment are broken down as shown in Figure 2.



Figure 1. Findings by Risk Level

#### SWOT ANALYSIS: WEB APPLICATION

STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, THREATS FRAMEWORK FOR A BUSINESS

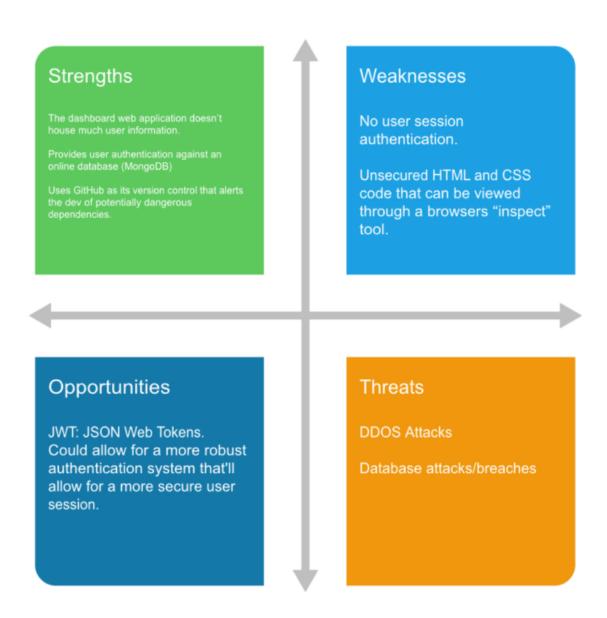


Figure 2. SWOT

**Strengths**: Provides user authentication against an online database such as MongoDB, coupled with O-Auth to provide some levels of approved authorization into the app. Also uses GitHub as its own version control that alerts the dev of any potential danger relating to the dependencies in the project.

**Opportunities**: JSON Web Tokens. Could allow for a more robust authentication system that'll allow for more secure user sessions.

Threats: DDOS Attacks and Database attacks/breaches using SQL injectors.

**Weaknesses**: Currently no user session authentication. Unsecured HTML and CSS code in the front end.

## 3. Summary of Recommendations

## 2. Goals, Findings, and Recommendations

#### 1. Assessment Goals

The purpose of this assessment was to do the following:

- Ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of an internship repository.
- Identify potential vulnerabilities in the application's design, implementation, and deployment.
- Assess the effectiveness of user authentication and authorization mechanisms.
- Analyze the security of data storage and transmission.
- Provide recommendations for mitigating risks and improving the application's overall security standing.

## 2. Detailed Findings

#### 3. User Authentication and Authorization:

**Strengths**: Implementation of secure user registration and sign-in processes, utilizing strong hashing algorithms for password storage (for example, bcrypt) and protection against brute force attacks.

**Weaknesses**: Lack of multi-factor authentication, and potential vulnerability to Cross-Site Request Forgery attacks.

#### 4. Application Security:

**Strengths**: Use of secure API endpoints with proper validation and sanitization of user inputs and protection against Cross-Site Scripting attacks.

Weaknesses: Potential vulnerability to SQL Injection attacks,

#### 5. <u>Data Storage and Transmission:</u>

**Strengths:** Encrypted connections using HTTPS, secure storage of sensitive user data.

Weaknesses: Insecure storage of sensitive data.

#### 6. Deployment and Infrastructure:

**Strengths:** Use of secure hosting platforms with strong access controls and regular security updates

Weaknesses: Inadequate firewall configurations.

#### 1. Recommendations

As referred to in Figure 2. I recommend the usage of **JWT** to help with authentication and authorization. This can help validate user sessions to help prevent malicious attacks by outside users. I also recommend establishing defense measures to protect the web application against **SQL injections** to keep the database's data safe from data breaches, especially since it'll be handling user sensitive data.

## 7. Methodology for the Security Control Assessment

### 3.1.1 Risk Level Assessment (delete this text: you don't have to change 3.1.1)

Each Business Risk has been assigned a Risk Level value of High, Moderate, or Low. The rating is, in actuality, an assessment of the priority with which each Business Risk will be viewed. The definitions in Table 1 apply to risk level assessment values (based on probability and severity of risk). While Table 2 describes the estimation values used for a risk's "ease-of-fix".

Table 1 - Risk Values

Rating	Definition of Risk Rating
High Risk	Not Verifying User Session
Moderate Risk	Not Limiting the amount of log-in attempts
Low Risk	Not Securing the HTML, CSS and Javascript
Informationa I	Requiring only read access to users to prevent data leaking
Observation s	Backing up source code outside of a cloud storage

Table 2 - Ease of Fix Definitions

Rating	Definition of Risk Rating				
Easy	Add expirations on JWT				
Moderately Difficult	Securing API key using Github Secrets				
Very Difficult	Create Unit Tests that will test the rigidness of the code I am implementing				
No Known Fix	Preventing SQL Injection for the web application to fortify my databases defenses.				

### 3.1.2 Tests and Analyses

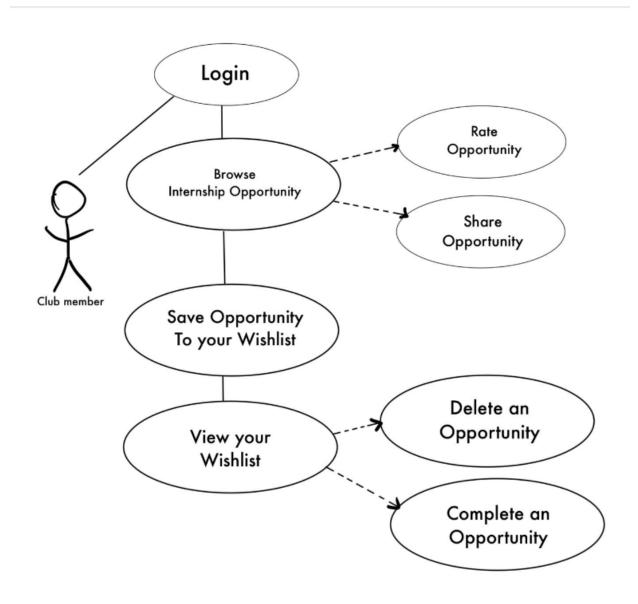
- Added authentication to a web application, I utilized JSON Web Tokens (JWT),
  Express.js, and Node.js. The login page collects the user's login credentials, which are
  then verified against a database. Upon successful verification, a JWT is generated and
  sent back to the client as a response. The JWT contains user data, which is used for
  subsequent requests to authorized routes. Middleware is used to verify the JWT and
  authorize access to protected routes.
- I created unit tests for the MongoDB database connection, login, register, and dashboard pages of a web application, as well as the new authentication that uses JWT, using a testing framework Jest and Supertest. Within the framework, I wrote test cases that simulate user interactions with the various pages and verify the expected outcomes. For the MongoDB connection, I wrote a test that the connection is successful and that the expected data can be retrieved from the database. For the authentication, I wrote a test that a JWT is generated and decoded correctly, and that access to protected pages is correctly restricted based on the presence of a valid token.

#### 3.1.3 **Tools**

- Supertest
- Jest (unit tests)
- Postman

## 8. Figures and Code

8.1.1 Process or Data flow of System (this one just describes the process for requesting), use-cases, security checklist, graphs, etc.



$\neg$	Club members will login	( A C	. , .	1	.1	1 1	.17
- 1	( Tith members Will Login	I A TIET TO	egistering	พาก	tneir	SCHOOL	emaili
_	Club illelilocis will logili	( I LI LUI I V	CEISICITIE	WILLI	uicii	SCHOOL	Ciliali,

- ☐ They will then be brought to their Dashboard to browse the catalog of available Internship Opportunities.
- ☐ (Option 1) They will be able to rate an Internship Opportunity of their choosing.
- $\square$  (Option 2) They can share the Internship Opportunity with other members of the club.

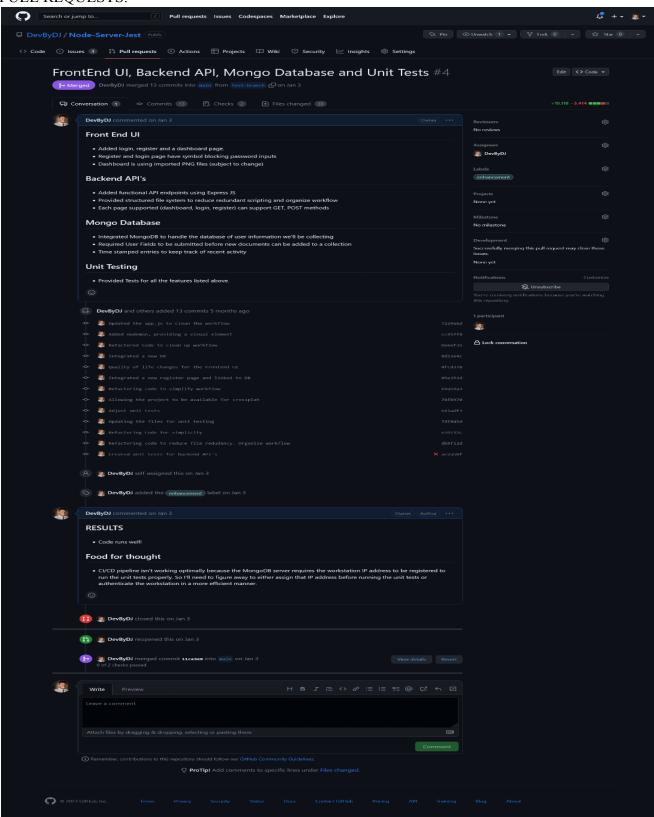
Security Assessment – S.E. Internship Repository Application					
	<ul> <li>□ Next they can save the Opportunity to their own personal wishlist.</li> <li>□ Finally they can view their personalized wishlist</li> <li>□ (Option 1) They can maintain their list by deleting any unwanted Opportunities.</li> <li>□ (Option 2) They can complete the opportunity by applying to the Internship.</li> </ul>				

## 8.1.2 Other figure of code

(see public repository here:

https://github.com/DevByDJ/Database-Engineering-Project)

#### **PULL REQUESTS:**



#### Unit Tests:

```
∆ database.test.js ×

    _tests_ > 🗴 database.test.js > 😚 describe("UPDATE Users") callback > 😚 beforeAll() callback
                const mongoose = require('mongoose')
const uri = process.env.MONGODB_URI
                const User = require('../models/database')
                describe('User model test', () => {
  beforeAll(async () => {
    await User.remove({})
                   it("has a module", () => {
   expect(User).toBeDefined()
                   beforeAll(async () => {
  const uri = 'mongodb+srv://djoseph13:ecV0jmMYY7xW58mi@cluster0.b9dbr5a.mongodb.net/?retryWrites=true&w=major
  await mongoose.connect(uri, { useNewUrlParser: true })
                         email: "test@email.com",
                         password: "password",
firstName: "John",
lastName: "Smith"
                       await user.save()
                      const foundUser = await User.findOne({ email: "test@email.com"})
const expected = "test@email.com"
const actual = foundUser.email
expect(actual).toEqual(expected)
                   const uri = process.env.MONGODB_URI
    await mongoose.connect(uri, { useNewUrlParser: true })
})
⊘ 58
                                                                                                                                                                    to prepare for this change. Or use `mongoose.set('strictQuery', true);` to suppress this warning
    .

(Use `node --trace-deprecation ...` to show where the warning was created)

(node:27640) [MONGODB DRIVER] Warning: collection.remove is deprecated. Use deleteOne, deleteMan

y, or bulkWrite instead.
      PASS __tests__/database.test.js
User model test

v has a module (44 ms)
      GET Users

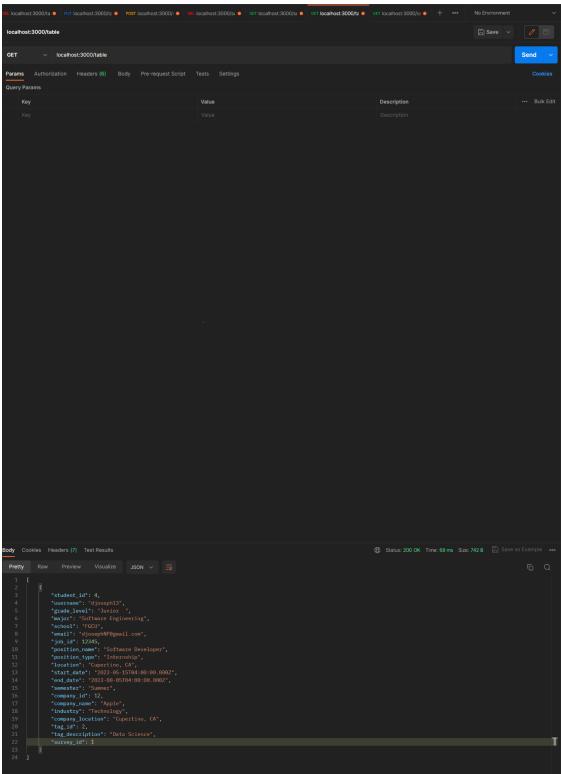
√ get a user (364 ms)

SAVE Users
      √ save a user (48 ms)

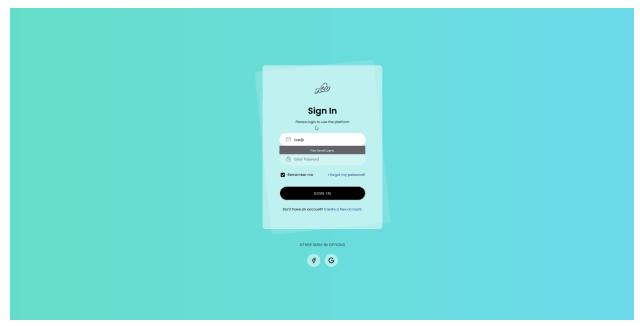
UPDATE Users

✓ update a user (49 ms)
    > Test run finished at 5/1/2023, 9:48:07 PM <
    Test Suites: 1 passed, 1 total
Tests: 4 passed, 4 total
Snapshots: 0 total
Time: 3.241 s
    Ran all test suites m database\.test\.js/i.
    > Test run exited at 5/1/2023, 9:48:07 PM <
```

#### API TESTING:



UI TEST (Functional Testing):



## 9. Works Cited

Joseph, Danny. "Home." *GitHub*, https://github.com/DevByDJ/Database-Engineering-Project.

Accessed 1 May 2023.