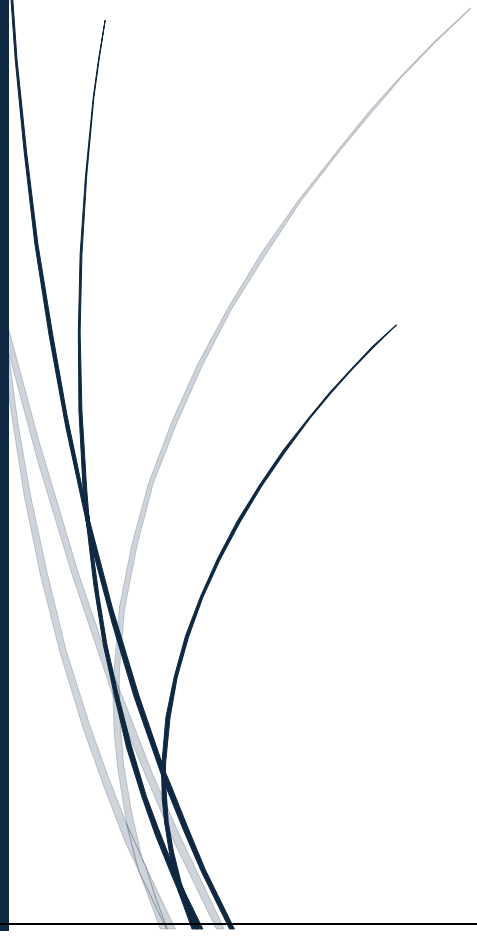
11/11/2024

APDS7311

POE FINAL

All code included in submission.

Final POE requirements have been met as per rubric.



Contents

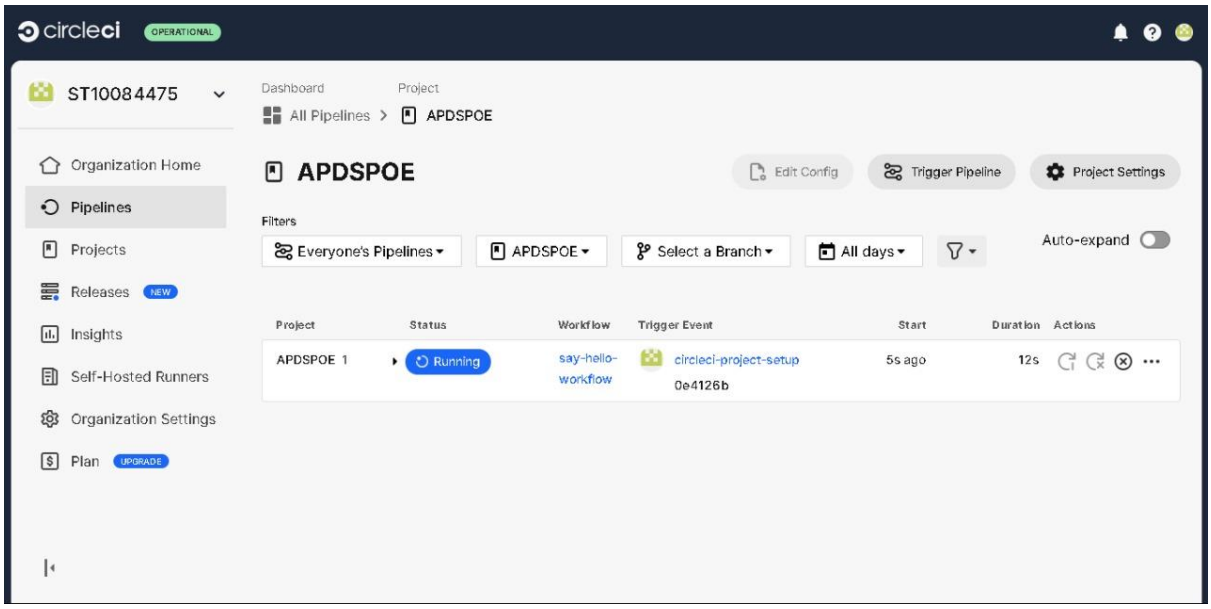
Demo Video Link (YouTube): https://youtu.be/0OSEy9PzX1w?si=XzMR6ej-BS0lAOuN

Pipeline: https://github.com/ST10084475/APDSPOE

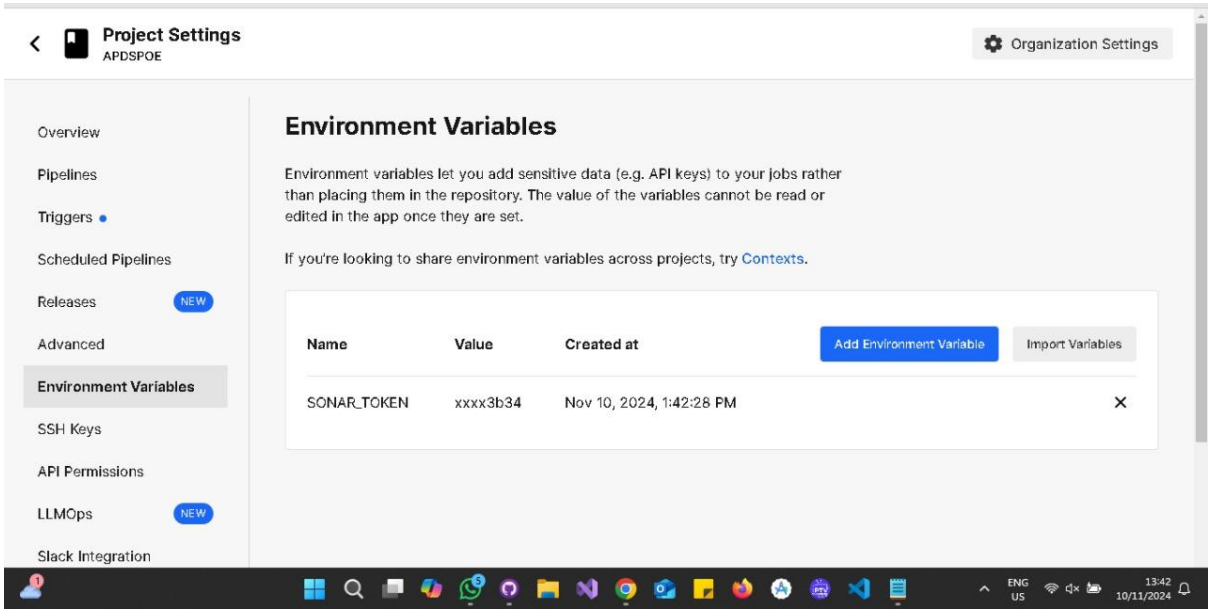
GitHub Submission Link: https://github.com/VCWVL/apds7311-poe-Hkad786.git

DevSecOps Pipeline

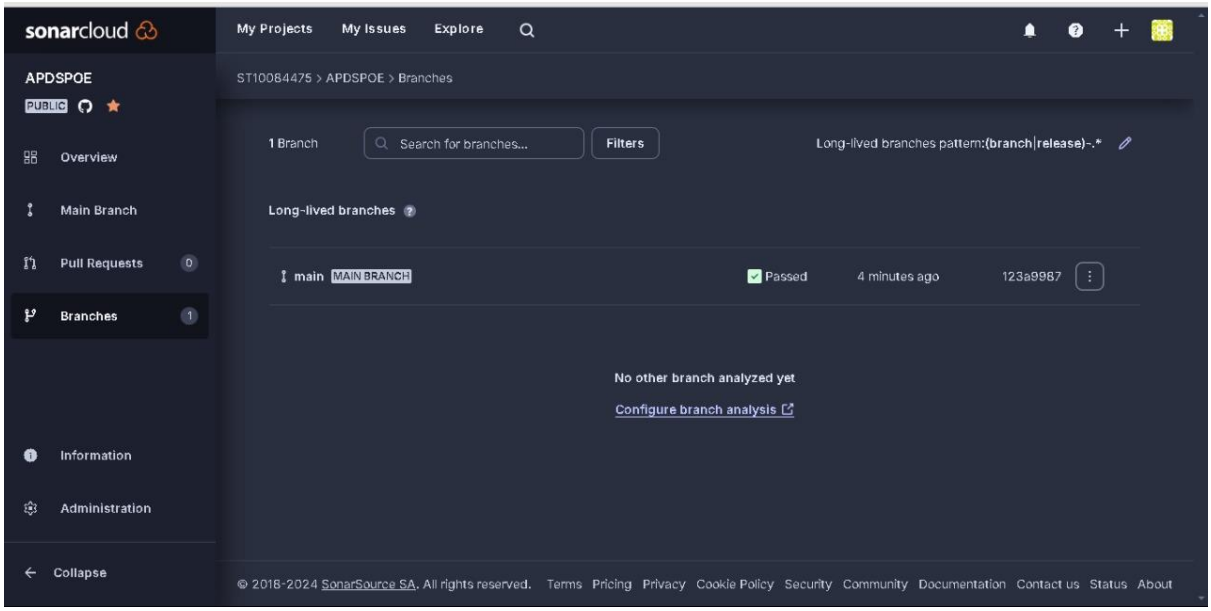
DevSecOps Pipeline	• No or limited static login information is applied	• Accounts are preconfigured and functional; no registration process is possible.	• The provided software shows additional research to provide an exceptional implementation
[30 Marks]	**0 – 9 Marks**	**10 – 20 Marks**	**20-30 Marks**



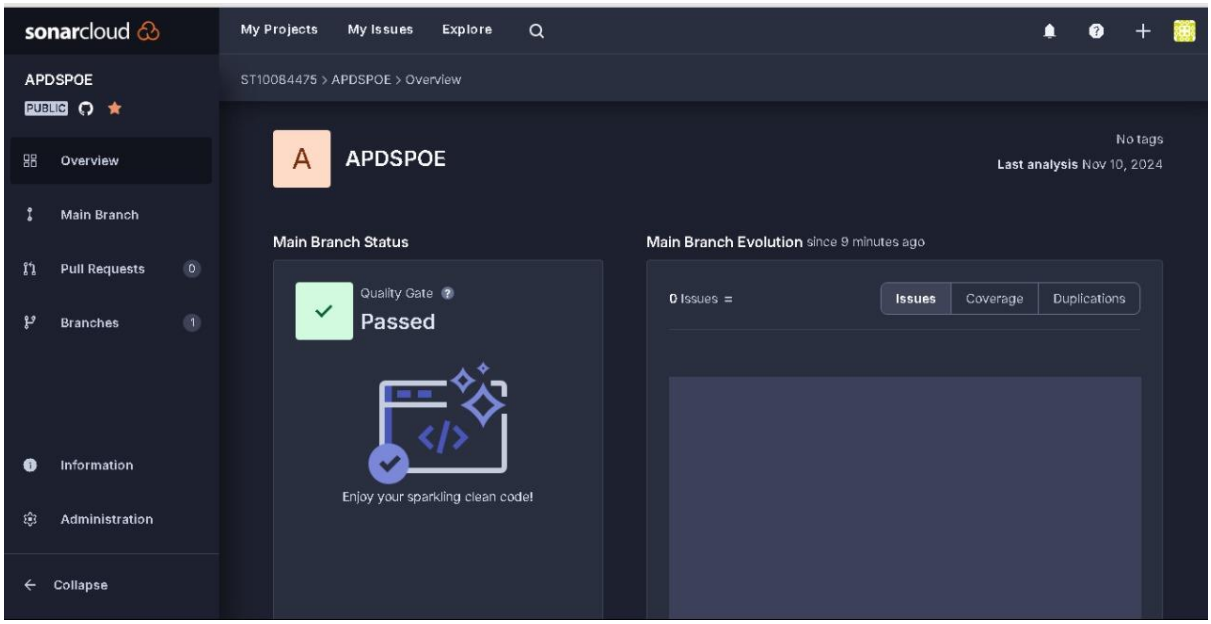
PipeLine created on circle ci



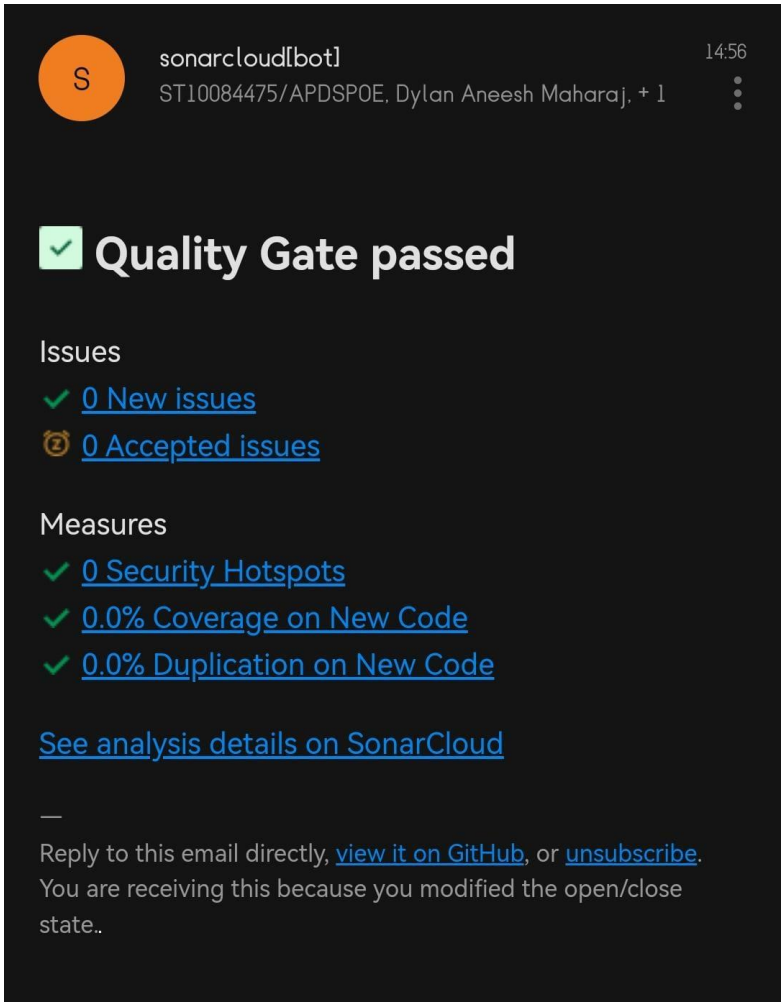
Environment variables added for SonarCloud



SonarCloud Scan run



Scan results


S
sonarcloud[bot]
ST10084475/APDSPOE, Dylan Aneesh Maharaj, + 1
14:56
Quality Gate passed
Issues
0 New issues
0 Accepted issues
Measures
0 Security Hotspots
0.0% Coverage on New Code
0.0% Duplication on New Code
See analysis details on SonarCloud
—
Reply to this email directly, view it on GitHub, or unsubscribe.
You are receiving this because you modified the open/close state..

Evidence

Project code meeting rubric requirements.

Password Security	• Lack of general security needed for both portals	• Basic security is applied to both portals.	• The provided software shows additional research to provide an exceptional implementation
[20 Marks]	**0 – 9 Marks**	**10 – 14 Marks**	**15 – 20 Marks**

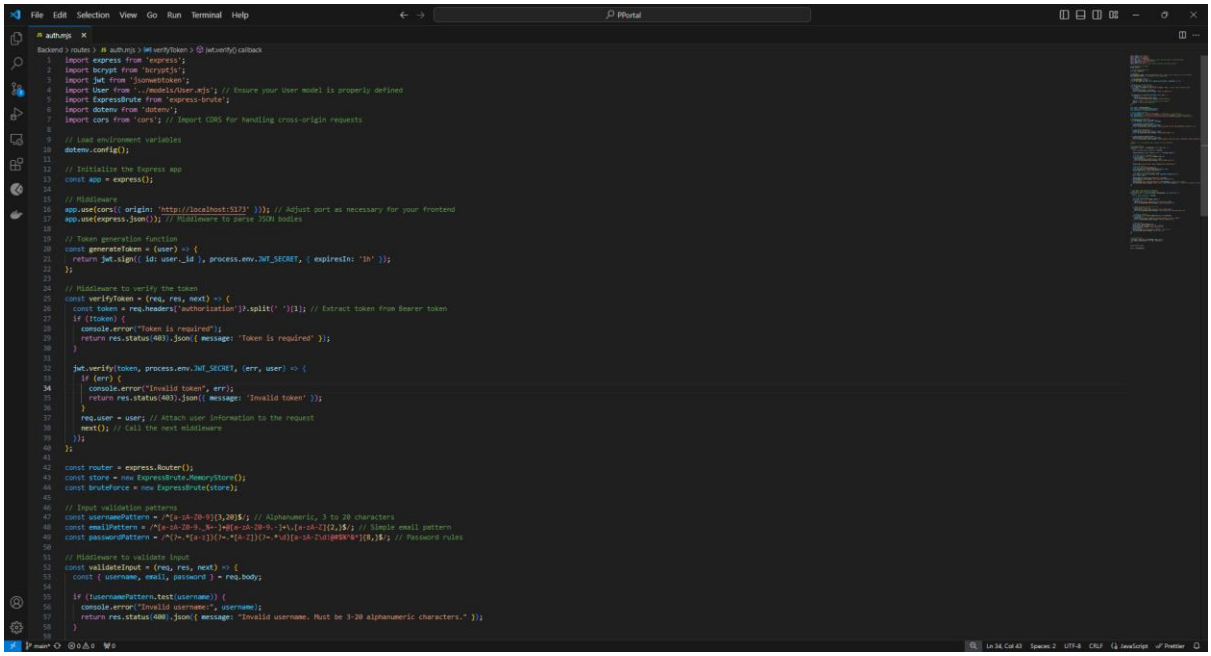
Password Security

Customer Portal

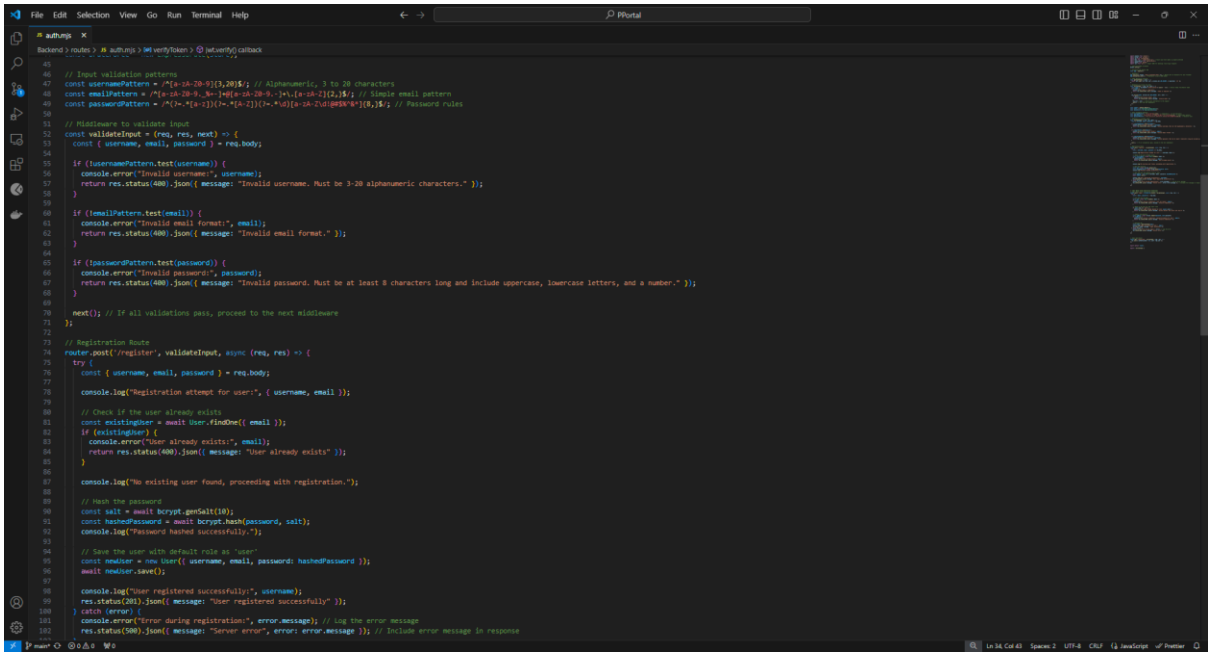
1. Password Strength Validation:
- Implemented in the validateInput middleware.
- Enforces strong password rules: at least 8 characters, one uppercase letter, one lowercase letter, one number.
2. Secure Storage:
- Passwords are hashed using bcrypt with a salt before being stored in the database.
3. Brute Force Protection:
- Implemented express-brute middleware to limit login attempts and prevent brute force attacks.
4. Secure Authentication:
- Passwords are securely verified during login using bcrypt.
- JWT tokens are signed with a secret and expire in 1 hour to reduce risk.
5. Error Handling:
- Error messages are generic to prevent user enumeration attacks.

Code Example:

The main implementation file auth.mjs:



```
import express from 'express';
import bcrypt from 'bcryptjs';
import jwt from 'jsonwebtoken';
import User from '../models/User.mjs'; // Ensure your User model is properly defined
import ExpressBrute from 'express-brute';
import dotenv from 'dotenv';
import cors from 'cors'; // Import CORS for handling cross-origin requests

// Load environment variables
dotenv.config();

// Initialize the Express app
const app = express();

// Middleware
app.use(cors({ origin: 'http://localhost:5173' })); // Adjust port as necessary for your frontend
app.use(express.json()); // Middleware to parse JSON bodies

// Token generation function
const generateToken = (user) => {
 return jwt.sign({ id: user._id }, process.env.JWT_SECRET, { expiresIn: '1h' });
};

// Middleware to verify the token
const verifyToken = (req, res, next) => {
 const token = req.headers['authorization']?.split(' ')[1]; // Extract token from Bearer token
 if (!token) {
   console.error("Token is required");
   return res.status(403).json({ message: 'Token is required' });
 }

 jwt.verify(token, process.env.JWT_SECRET, (err, user) => {
   if (err) {
     console.error("Invalid token", err);
     return res.status(403).json({ message: 'Invalid token' });
   }
   req.user = user; // Attach user information to the request
   next(); // Call the next middleware
 });
};

const router = express.Router();
const store = new ExpressBrute.MemoryStore();
const bruteforce = new ExpressBrute(store);

// Input validation patterns
const usernamePattern = /^[a-zA-Z0-9]{3,20}$/; // Alphanumeric, 3 to 20 characters
const emailPattern = /^[a-zA-Z0-9._%+-]+@[a-zA-Z0-9.-]+\.[a-zA-Z]{2,}$/; // Simple email pattern
const passwordPattern = /^(?=.*[a-z])(?=.*[A-Z])(?=.*\d)[a-zA-Z\d[@$%^&*]{8,}$/; // Password rules

// Middleware to validate input
const validateInput = (req, res, next) => {
 const { username, email, password } = req.body;

 if (!usernamePattern.test(username)) {
   console.error("Invalid username:", username);
   return res.status(400).json({ message: "Invalid username. Must be 3-20 alphanumeric characters." });
 }
```



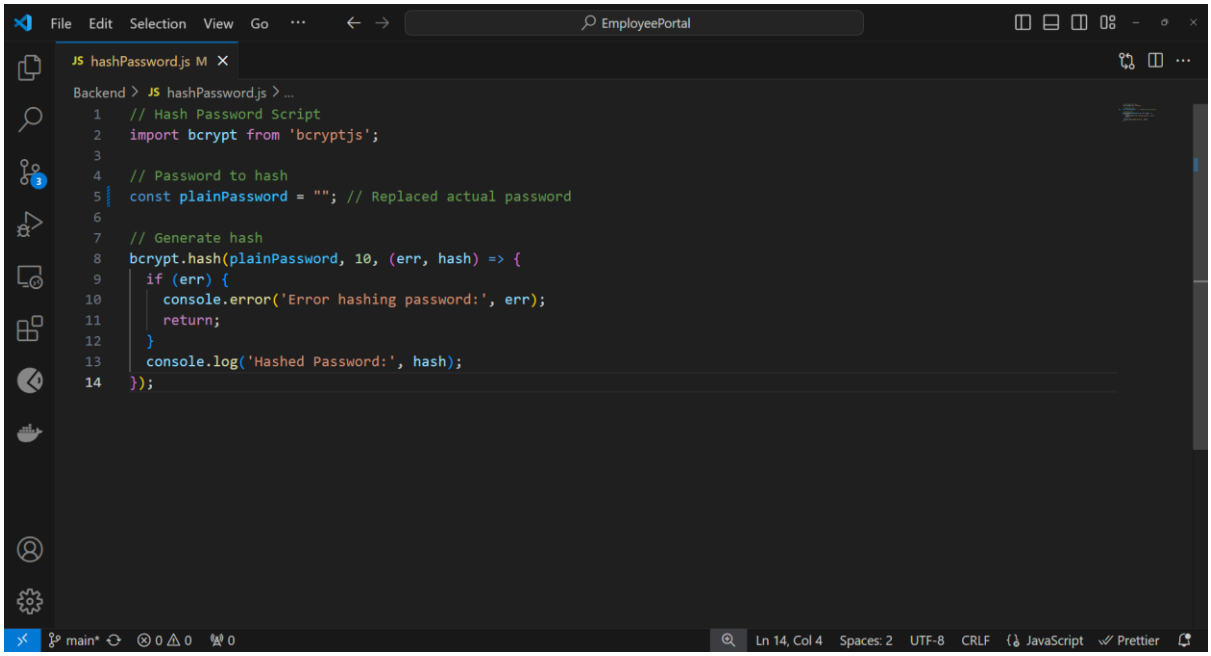
```
// Input validation patterns
const usernamePattern = /^[a-zA-Z0-9]{3,20}$/; // Alphanumeric, 3 to 20 characters
const emailPattern = /^[a-zA-Z0-9._%+-]+@[a-zA-Z0-9.-]+\.[a-zA-Z]{2,}$/; // Simple email pattern
const passwordPattern = /^(?=.*[a-z])(?=.*[A-Z])(?=.*\d)[a-zA-Z\d[@$%^&*]{8,}$/; // Password rules

// Middleware to validate input
const validateInput = (req, res, next) => {
 const { username, email, password } = req.body;

 if (!usernamePattern.test(username)) {
   console.error("Invalid username:", username);
   return res.status(400).json({ message: "Invalid username. Must be 3-20 alphanumeric characters." });
 }

 if (!emailPattern.test(email)) {
   console.error("Invalid email format:", email);
   return res.status(400).json({ message: "Invalid email format." });
 }

 if (!passwordPattern.test(password)) {
   console.error("Invalid password:", password);
   return res.status(400).json({ message: "Invalid password. Must be at least 8 characters long and include uppercase, lowercase letters, and a number." });
 }

 next(); // If all validations pass, proceed to the next middleware
};

// Registration Route
router.post('/register', validateInput, async (req, res) => {
 try {
   const { username, email, password } = req.body;

   console.log("Registration attempt for user:", { username, email });

   // Check if the user already exists
   const existingUser = await User.findOne({ email });
   if (existingUser) {
     console.error("User already exists:", email);
     return res.status(400).json({ message: "User already exists" });
   }

   console.log("No existing user found, proceeding with registration.");

   // Hash the password
   const salt = await bcrypt.genSalt(10);
   const hashedPassword = await bcrypt.hash(password, salt);
   console.log("Password hashed successfully.");

   // Save the user with default role as 'user'
   const newUser = new User({ username, email, password: hashedPassword });
   await newUser.save();

   console.log("User registered successfully:", username);
   res.status(201).json({ message: "User registered successfully" });
 } catch (error) {
   console.error("Error during registration:", error.message); // Log the error message
   res.status(500).json({ message: "Server error", error: error.message }); // Include error message in response
```

Employee Portal

1. **Password Strength Validation:**

- The Employee Portal does not have a registration feature. Employee accounts were pre-configured and added directly to the database.
- Passwords were hashed using the hashPassword.js script, which utilizes bcrypt with a salt of 10 to ensure secure password storage.

Evidence: The following script was used for hashing passwords:
Backend\hashPassword.js:



2. Secure Storage:

- Passwords are stored in hashed format using bcrypt with salting to enhance security.

3. Brute Force Protection:

- A rate limiter restricts login attempts to 5 per 15 minutes to prevent brute force attacks.
- Evidence: auth.mjs implements this via the loginLimiter middleware.

Transition from express-brute to express-rate-limit:

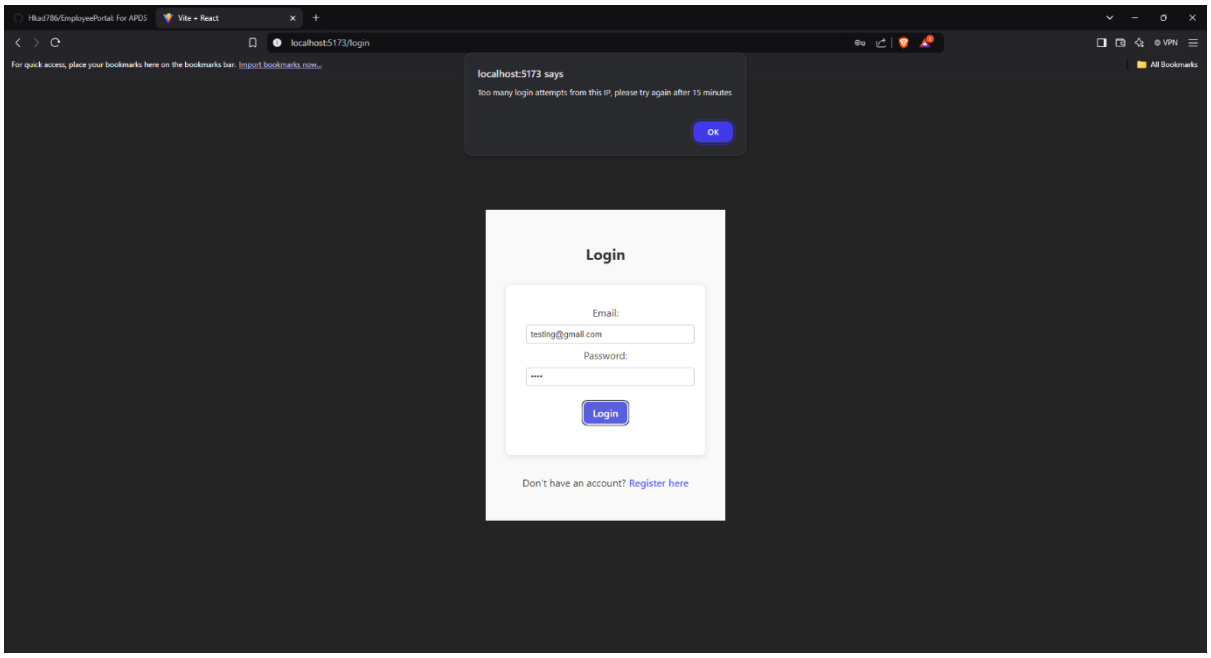
- Initial Approach: The portal initially used express-brute for brute force protection.
- Limitations Identified:
  - After receiving GitHub Dependabot warnings about outdated dependencies and potential security vulnerabilities in express-brute, I reviewed its maintenance status and security risks.
  - Research revealed that express-brute has limited active development and lacks modern security features (e.g., robust customization for attack patterns).
- Research and Decision:
  - Explored community discussions on GitHub, Stack Overflow, and security blogs, which recommended express-rate-limit as an actively maintained and widely used alternative.
- Chose express-rate-limit because it offers:
  - Simple configuration and robust performance.
  - Active development and regular updates.

- More flexibility to adapt to modern attack patterns (e.g., IP-based or route-specific limits).

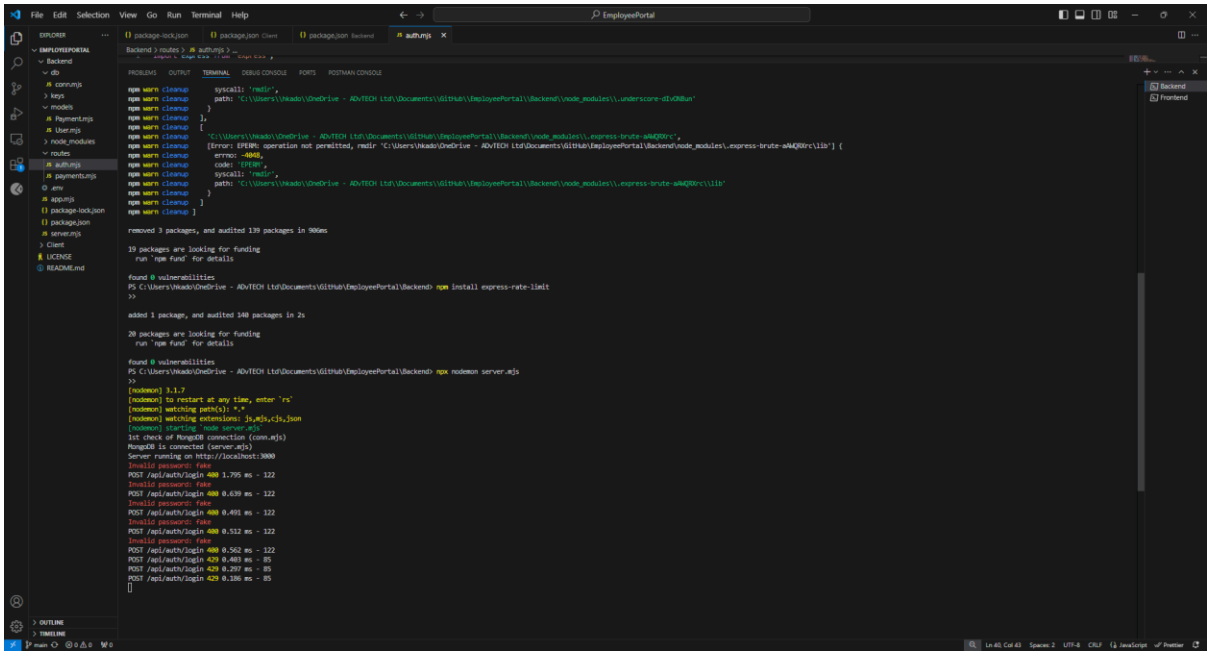
- Implementation:

Replaced express-brute with express-rate-limit in the authentication route to address these concerns.

Pics Showing implementation:
(Using an incorrect account multiple times locks it out)



(backend View):



4. Secure Authentication:

- Passwords are securely verified using bcrypt.compare during login.
- JWT tokens are signed with a secret key and expire in 1 hour, reducing exposure risk in case of token theft.

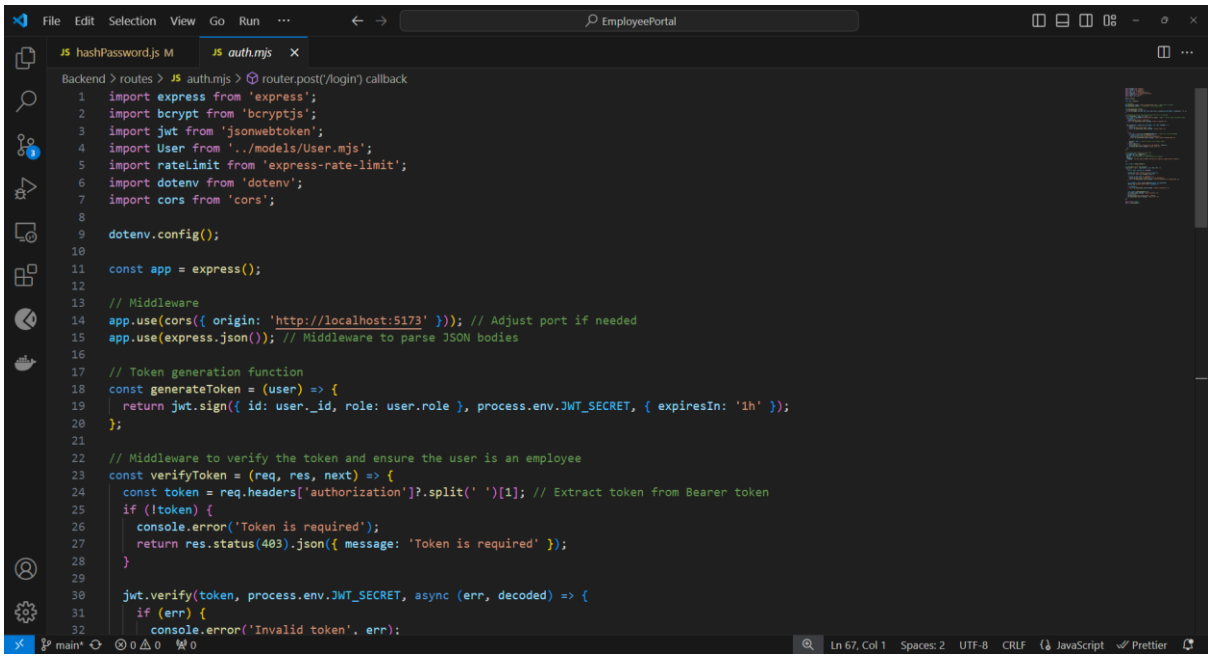
5. Error Handling:

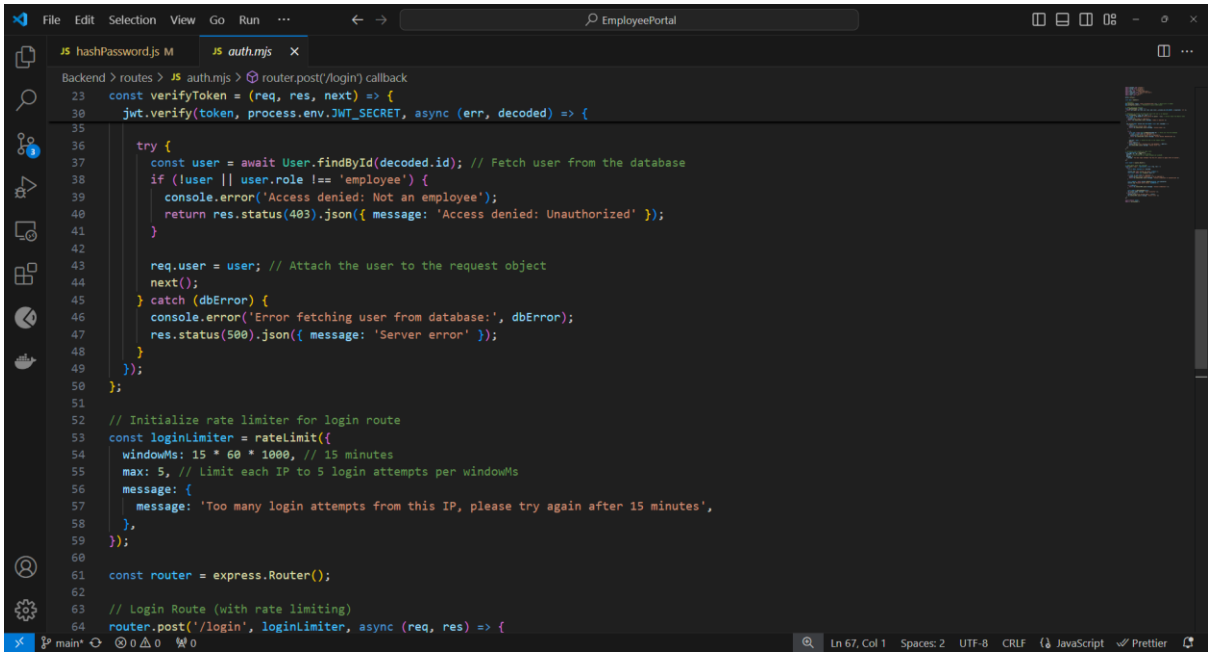
- Generic error messages prevent user enumeration attacks.
- Example: "Invalid credentials" is displayed regardless of whether the email or password is incorrect.

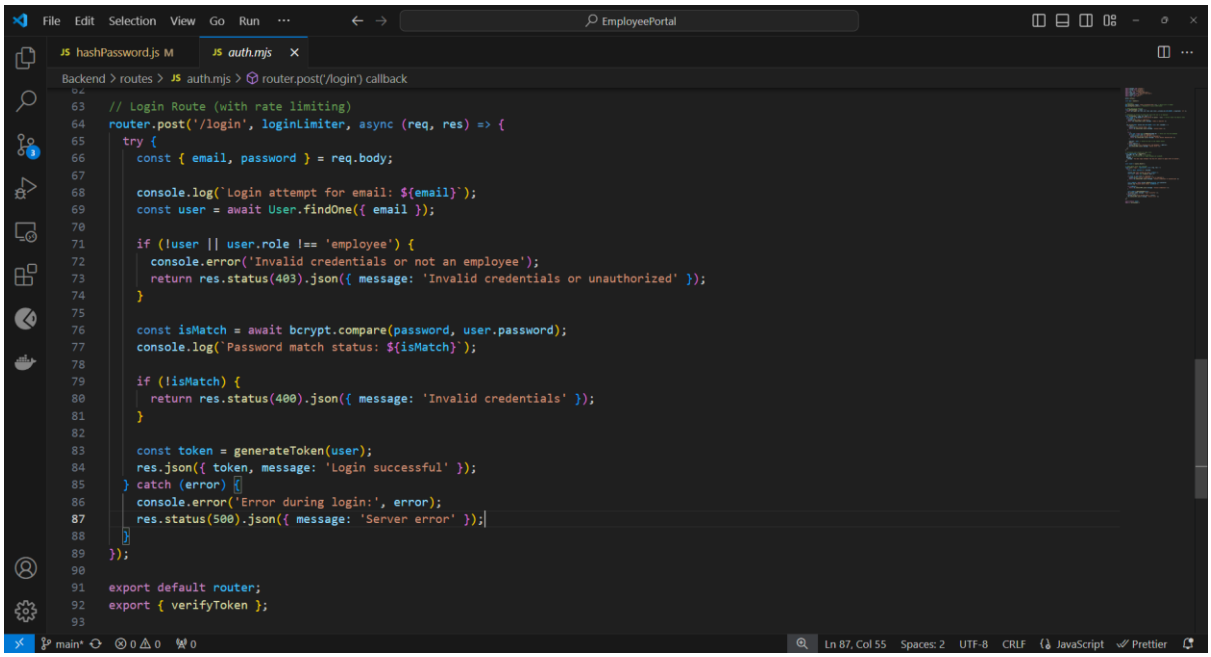
6. Additional Measures:

- Session Hijacking Protection: HTTPS will be used during deployment to encrypt all communication between client and server.
- Clickjacking Protection: Implemented via helmet middleware, which sets the X-Frame-Options header.
- Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) Prevention: Input validation sanitizes user inputs to prevent script injection.
- Man-in-the-Middle Attack Prevention: HTTPS ensures secure communication during data transmission.

Main Code:







Reference links:

OWASP Password Storage Cheat Sheet:

https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Password_Storage_Cheat_Sheet.html

Express Rate Limit GitHub:

https://github.com/nfriedly/express-rate-limit

bcrypt GitHub Repository:

https://github.com/kelektiv/node.bcrypt.js/

Static login **[10 Marks]**	• No or limited static login information is applied	• Accounts are preconfigured and functional; no registration process is possible.	• The provided software shows additional research to provide an exceptional implementation
	0 – 4 Marks	**5 – 7 Marks**	**8 – 10 Marks**

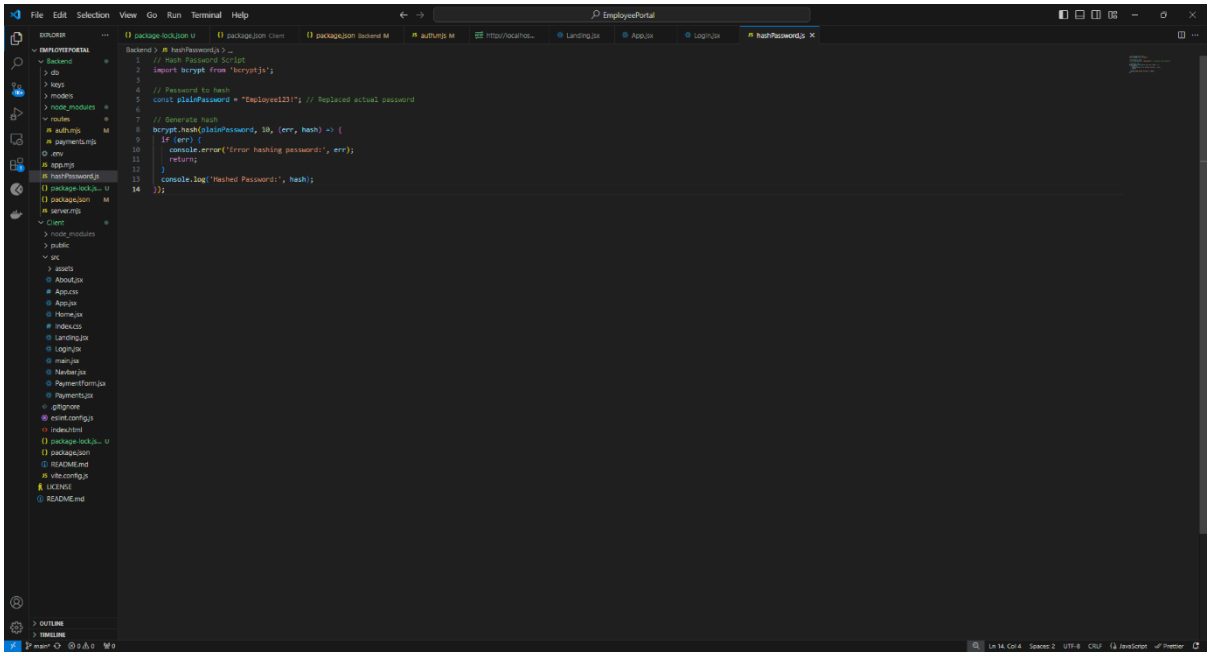
Static Login

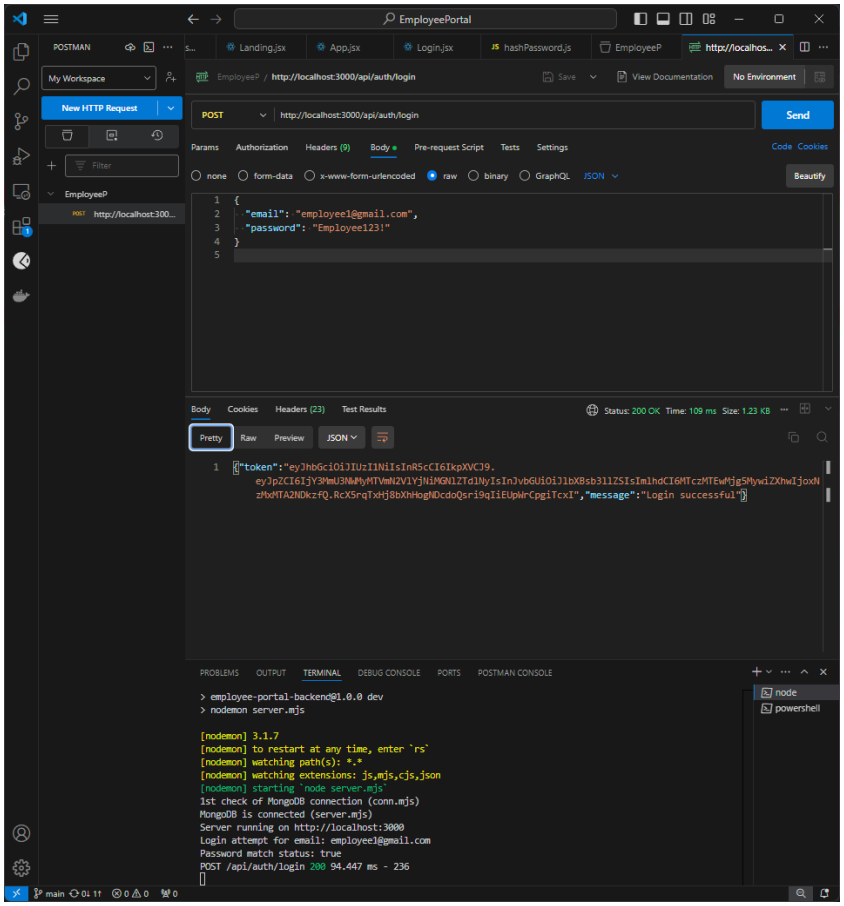
Employee Accounts

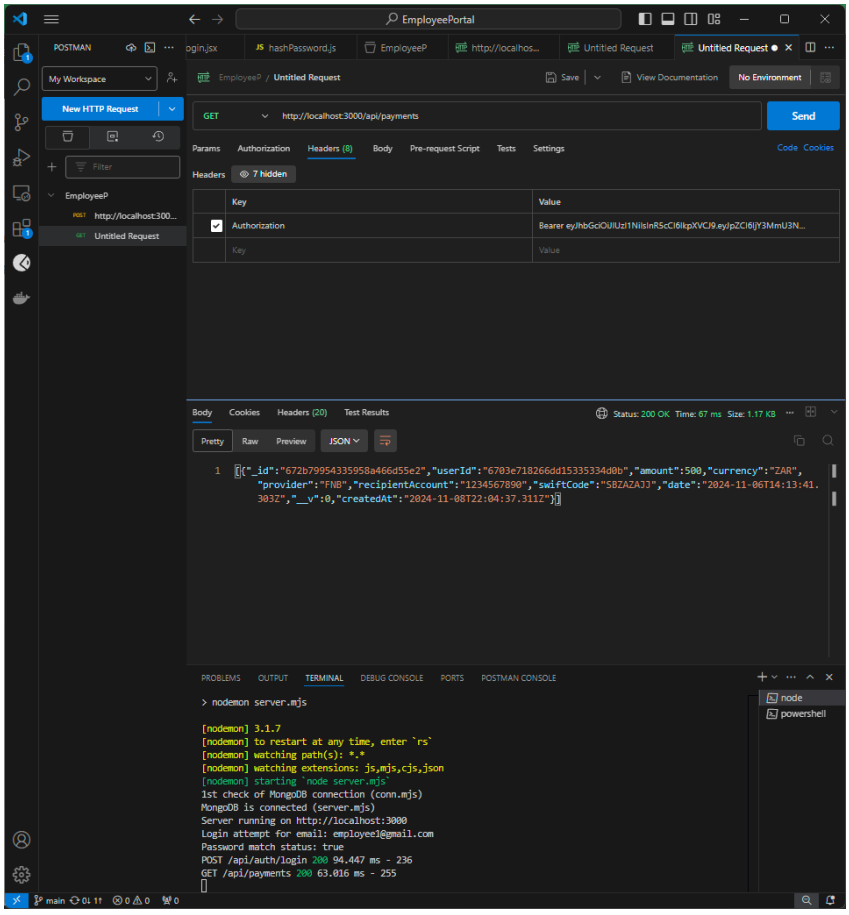
1. Preconfigured Accounts:

- Employee accounts are preconfigured directly in MongoDB with no registration feature, ensuring static login functionality.
- Passwords are securely hashed using the hashPassword.js script, leveraging bcrypt with salting for strong password storage.

Pics showing the setup:

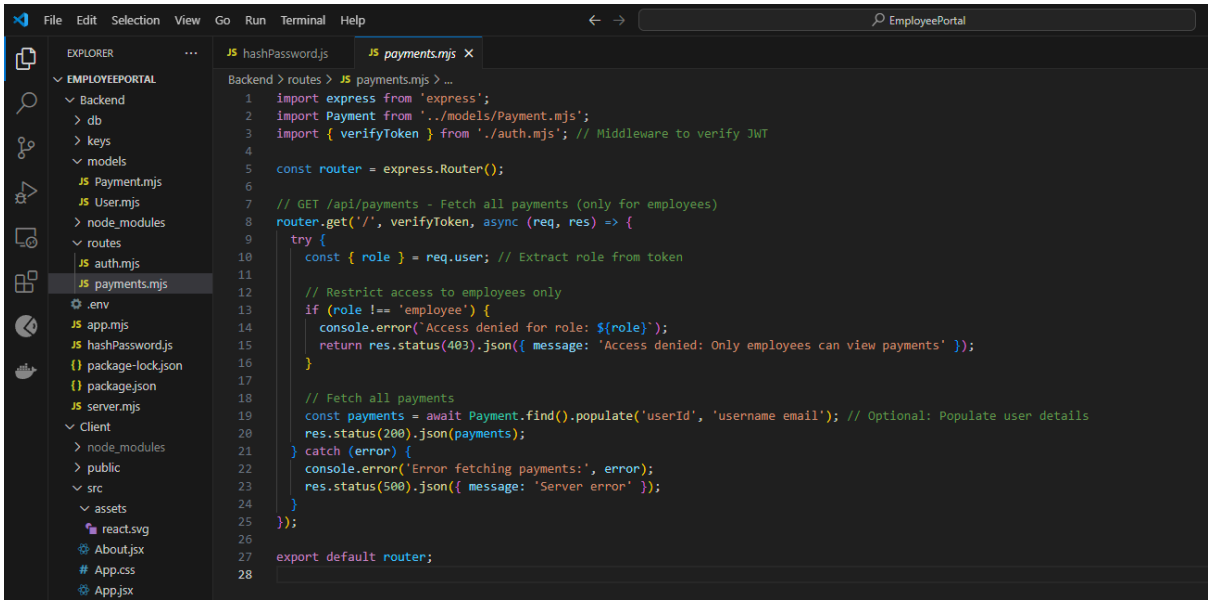



EmployeePortal
POSTMAN
My Workspace
New HTTP Request
EmployeeP
http://localhost:300...
Landing.jsx
App.jsx
Login.jsx
hashPassword.js
EmployeeP
http://localhos...
EmployeeP / http://localhost:3000/api/auth/login
Save
View Documentation
No Environment
POST
http://localhost:3000/api/auth/login
Send
Params
Authorization
Headers (9)
Body
Pre-request Script
Tests
Settings
Code
Cookies
none
form-data
x-www-form-urlencoded
raw
binary
GraphQL
JSON
Beautify
{
"email": "employee1@gmail.com",
"password": "Employee123!"
}
Body
Cookies
Headers (23)
Test Results
Status: 200 OK
Time: 109 ms
Size: 1.23 KB
Pretty
Raw
Preview
JSON
{"token":"eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.
eyJpZCI6IjY3MmU3NWMyMTVmN2VlYjNiMGNlZTd1NyIsInJvbGUiOiJlbXBsb3llZSIsImlhdCI6MTczMTEwMjg5MywiZXhwIjoxN
zMxMTA2NDkzfQ.RcX5rqTxHj8bXhHogNDcdoQsri9qIiEUpWrCpgiTcxI","message":"Login successful"}
PROBLEMS
OUTPUT
TERMINAL
DEBUG CONSOLE
PORTS
POSTMAN CONSOLE
> employee-portal-backend@1.0.0 dev
> nodemon server.mjs
[nodemon] 3.1.7
[nodemon] to restart at any time, enter `rs`
[nodemon] watching path(s): *.*
[nodemon] watching extensions: js,mjs,cjs,json
[nodemon] starting `node server.mjs`
1st check of MongoDB connection (conn.mjs)
MongoDB is connected (server.mjs)
Server running on http://localhost:3000
Login attempt for email: employee1@gmail.com
Password match status: true
POST /api/auth/login 200 94.447 ms - 236
node
powershell


EmployeePortal
POSTMAN
My Workspace
New HTTP Request
EmployeeP
http://localhost:300...
Untitled Request
hashPassword.js
EmployeeP
http://localhos...
Untitled Request
Untitled Request
EmployeeP / Untitled Request
Save
View Documentation
No Environment
GET
http://localhost:3000/api/payments
Send
Params
Authorization
Headers (8)
Body
Pre-request Script
Tests
Settings
Code
Cookies
Headers
7 hidden
Key
Value
Authorization
Bearer eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJpZCI6IjY3MmU3N...
Key
Value
Body
Cookies
Headers (20)
Test Results
Status: 200 OK
Time: 67 ms
Size: 1.17 KB
Pretty
Raw
Preview
JSON
{"_id":"672b79954335958a466d55e2","userId":"6703e718266dd15335334d0b","amount":500,"currency":"ZAR",
"provider":"FNB","recipientAccount":"1234567890","swiftCode":"SBZAZAJJ","date":"2024-11-06T14:13:41.
303Z","__v":0,"createdAt":"2024-11-08T22:04:37.311Z"}
PROBLEMS
OUTPUT
TERMINAL
DEBUG CONSOLE
PORTS
POSTMAN CONSOLE
> nodemon server.mjs
[nodemon] 3.1.7
[nodemon] to restart at any time, enter `rs`
[nodemon] watching path(s): *.*
[nodemon] watching extensions: js,mjs,cjs,json
[nodemon] starting `node server.mjs`
1st check of MongoDB connection (conn.mjs)
MongoDB is connected (server.mjs)
Server running on http://localhost:3000
Login attempt for email: employee1@gmail.com
Password match status: true
POST /api/auth/login 200 94.447 ms - 236
GET /api/payments 200 63.016 ms - 255
node
powershell

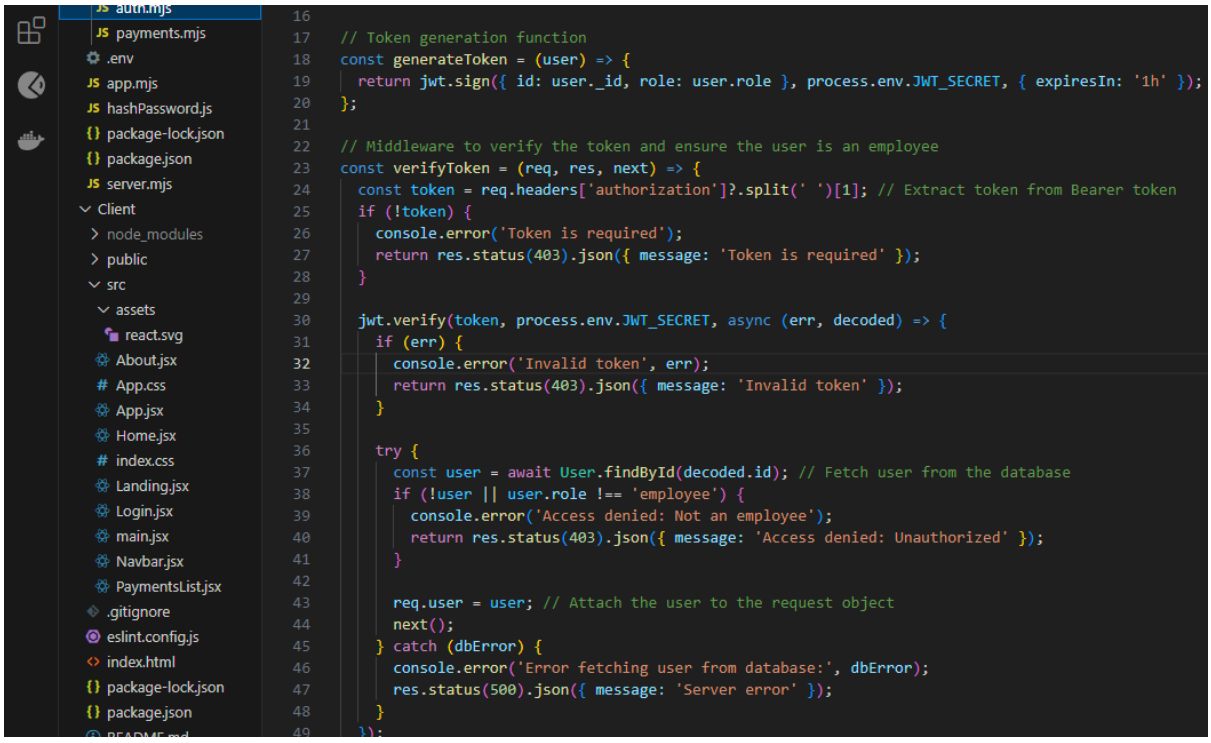
2. Role-Based Access Control (RBAC):

- Employee roles are enforced during login and API access.
- Only accounts with the role of employee can access sensitive endpoints like payment data.



3. Secure Authentication:

- JWTs are generated upon login, ensuring secure stateless authentication.
- Tokens are validated for both identity and role, restricting access based on preconfigured roles.



Customer Portal

Also has use roles implemented to prevent employees from accessing the user portal and vice-cersa.

1. Preconfigured Role Validation (User Role):

- Registration functionality assigns the user role by default.

The role field in the User schema for BOTH THE EMPLOYEE AND CUSTOMER PORTAL is assigned as "user" during registration so that default/non-employee accounts have the user role.

Backend\models\User.mjs:

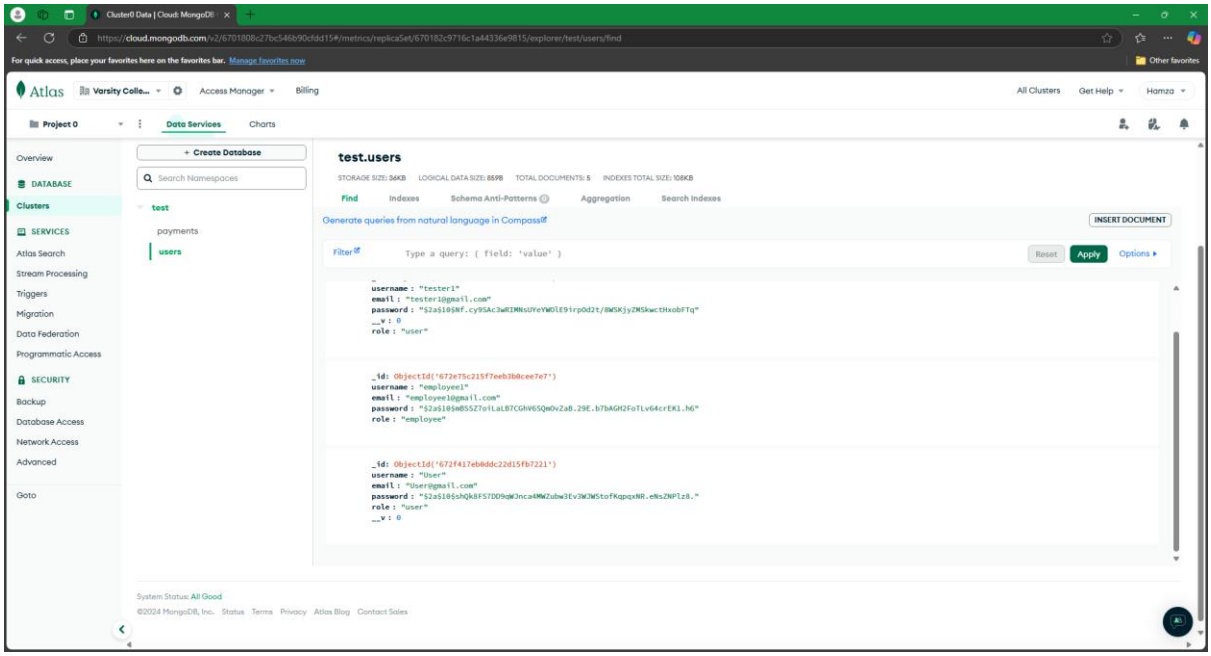
2. Role-Based Access for Payment Features:

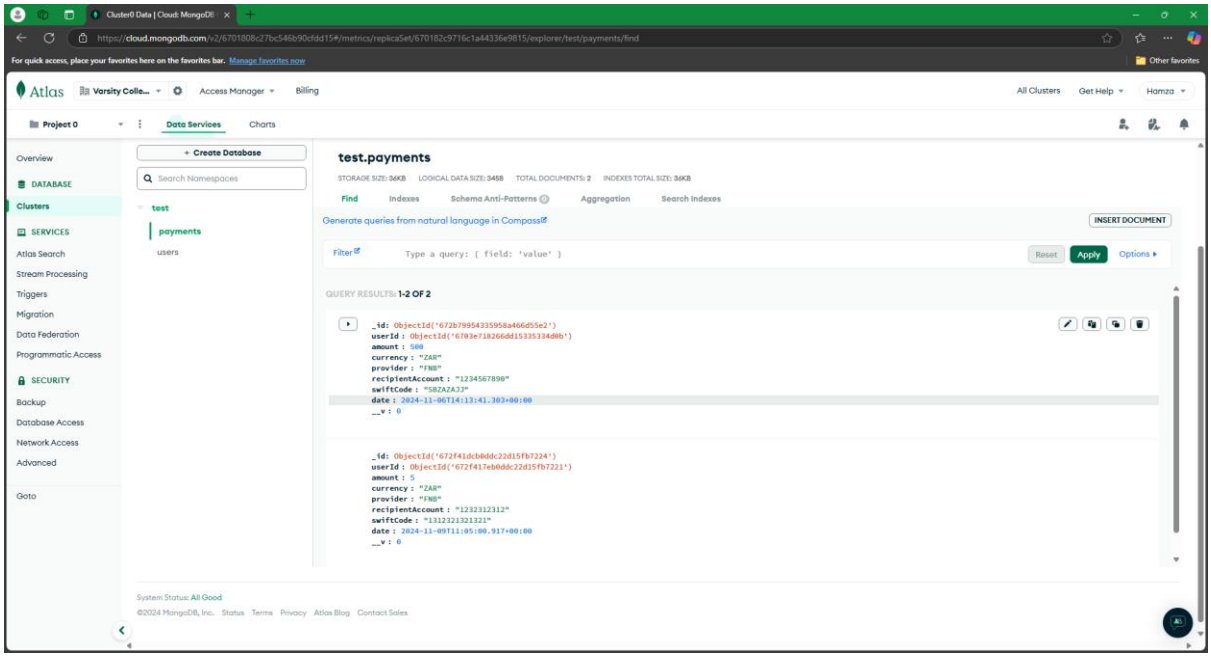
- Role validation ensures that only accounts with the role user can access payment forms and associated routes.

3. JWT for Secure Authentication:

- JWT tokens are required for accessing all secured pages, ensuring users cannot access routes without proper authentication.

Mongo DB





References

- Auth0 Blog. Implement Role-Based Access Control in Node.js with Express.

Available at: https://auth0.com/blog/role-based-access-control-rbac-and-node-js-api/

- DigitalOcean. Building a Secure Role-Based Access Control System in Express. Available at: https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/nodejs-role-based-access-control-api
- JWT.io. JSON Web Tokens Introduction. Available at: https://jwt.io/introduction

- FreeCodeCamp. Using JSON Web Tokens (JWT) for User Authentication in Node.js. Available at: https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/how-to-use-jwt-to-authenticate-and-authorize-users-in-node-js-d7c7e375d81e/

The overall functioning of the web app	• The web app is not functioning or only partially functioning.	• The web application is correctly configured and secured. Information processed on the customer portal appears in the staff portal correctly.	• The provided software shows additional research to provide an exceptional implementation
[20 Marks]	**0 – 9 Marks**	**10 – 14 Marks**	**15 – 20 Marks**

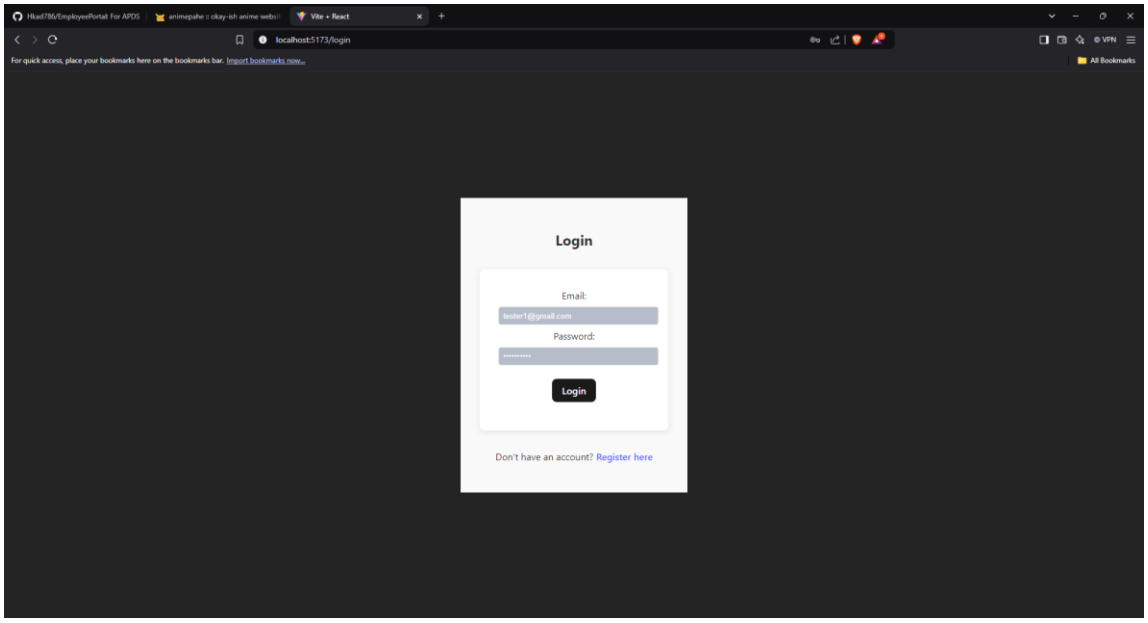
The overall functioning of the web app

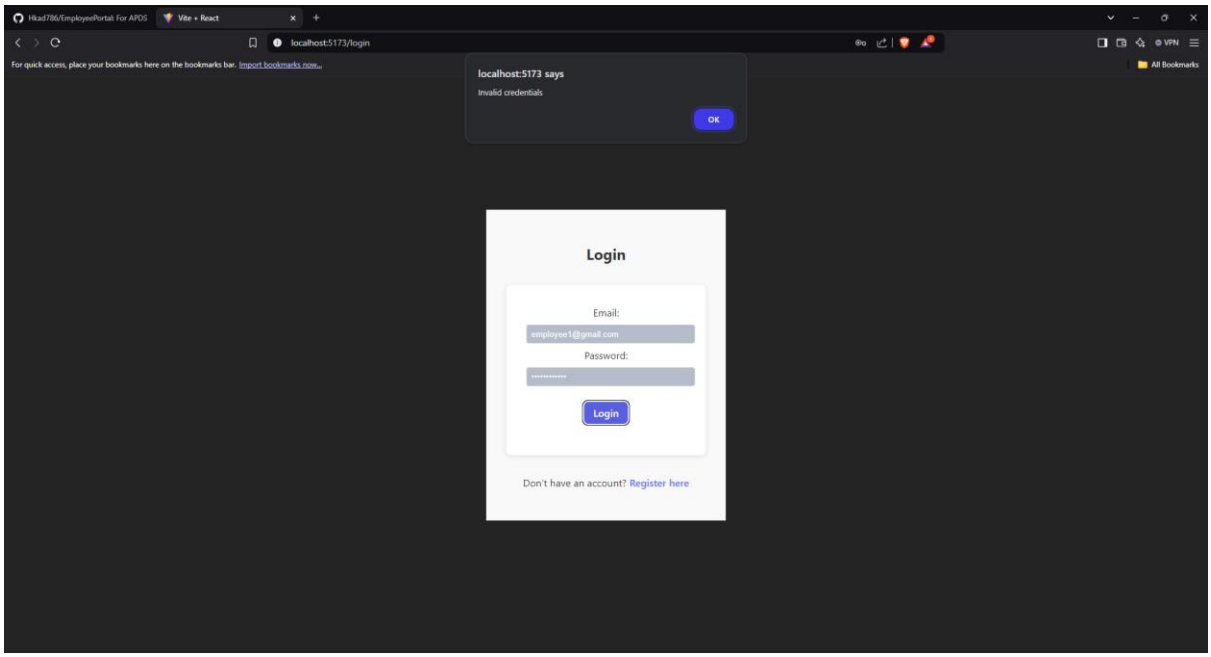
(Note: The Functionality of the app show below works hand in hand with the database shown above which would show the matching info along with a demo video showing all functionality possible in demo video)

1. Logging In and Role-Based Access Control:

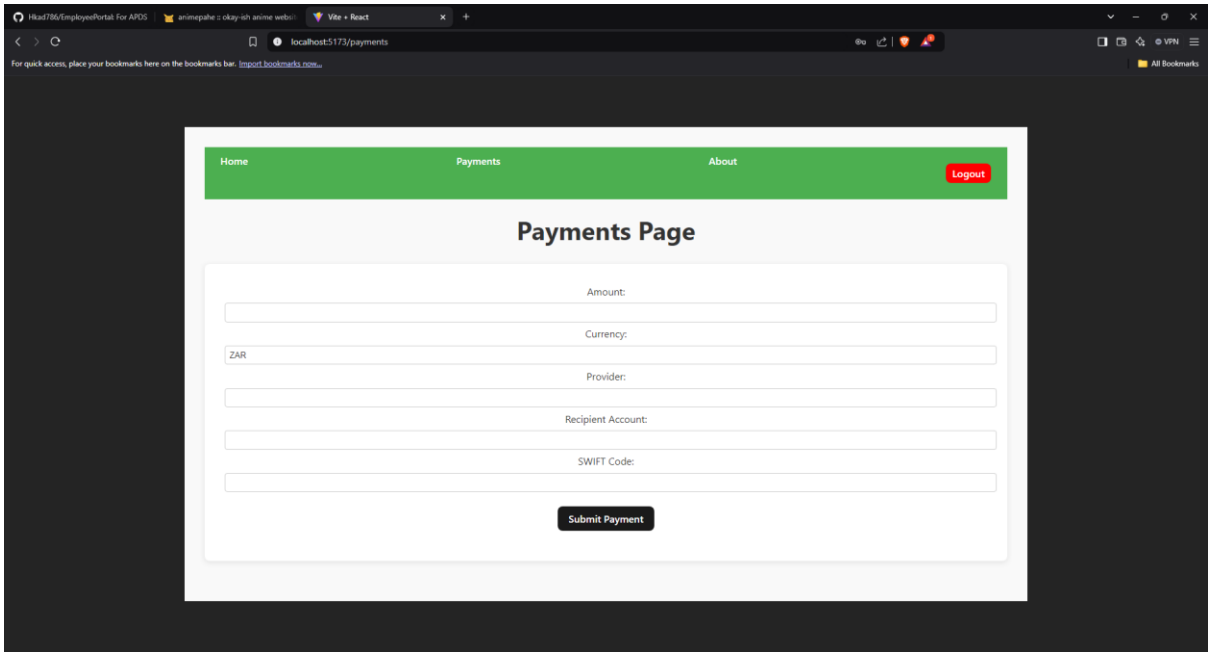
The Customer portal only allows customer accounts to login and supplies them with a token and vice versa with the Employee portal.

Customer Portal Functions shown.

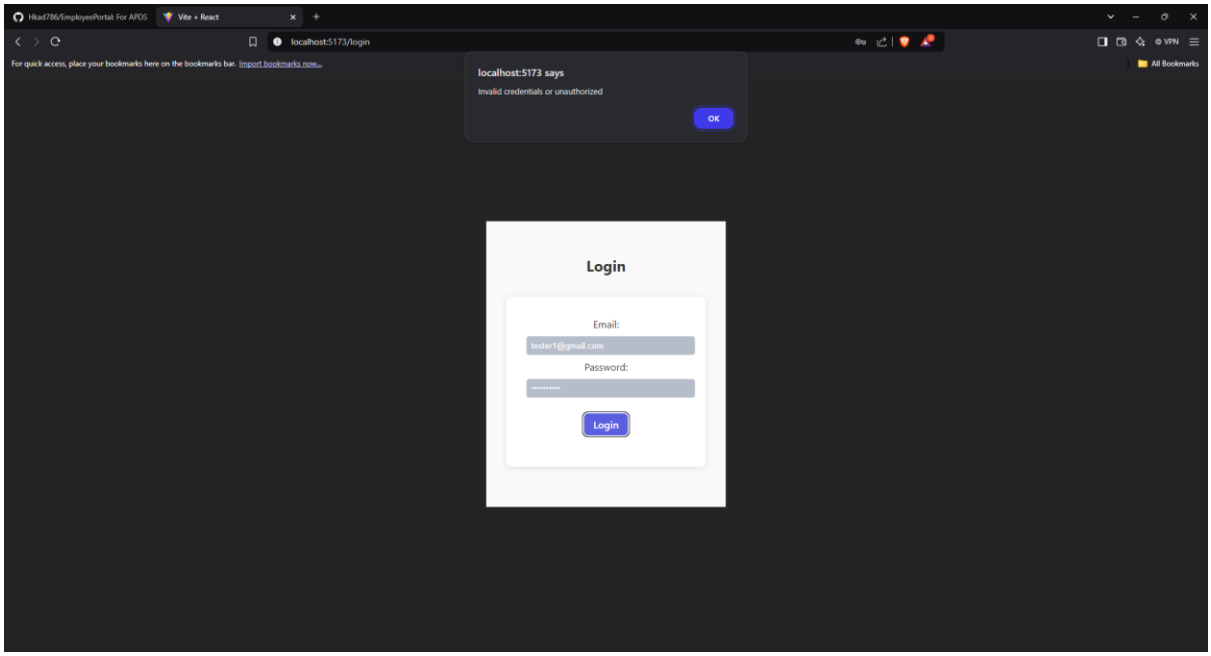




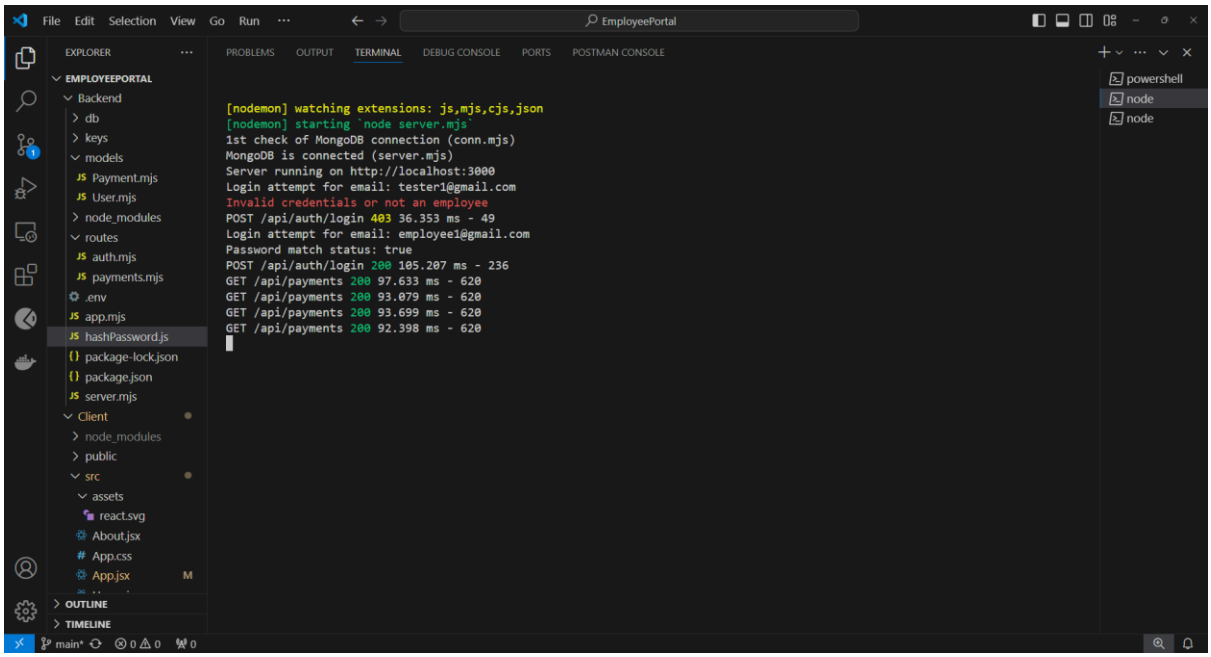
Only users are allowed, and employees are not allowed.



Employee portal



User accounts don’t work on the employee portal which only has login and no register functionality.



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(Used guide as well).