

# **Cybersecurity Internship Report**

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**Project Title: Strengthening Security Measures for a Web  
Application**

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# Week 5: Ethical Hacking & Exploiting Vulnerabilities

## Project Overview

### Goal:

- Perform ethical hacking on a test web application.
- Identify and exploit vulnerabilities (SQLi, CSRF).
- Implement security patches to mitigate risks.

### Tools Used:

- **Kali Linux** (Penetration Testing Toolkit)
- **SQLMap** (Automated SQL Injection Detection)
- **Burp Suite** (CSRF Testing)
- **Node.js** + **csurf** (CSRF Protection)

## Task 1: Ethical Hacking Basics

### Conducted Reconnaissance

**Tool:** Kali Linux (nmap, dirb, nikto)

**Target:** Test Web Application (<http://testapp.local>)

### *Findings:*

#### 1. **Open Ports:**

```
nmap -sV testapp.local
```

- **Port 80 (HTTP)** – Apache 2.4.29
- **Port 3306 (MySQL)** – Exposed (Potential SQLi risk)

#### 2. **Directory Enumeration:**

```
dirb http://testapp.local
```

- **/admin** – Exposed admin panel (No brute-force protection)

- `/login` – Vulnerable to credential stuffing
- 3. **Nikto Scan:**  
`nikto -h http://testapp.local`
- **Outdated Software** (Apache 2.4.29 has known CVEs)

## Task 2: SQL Injection (SQLi) Exploitation & Fix

### Exploitation with SQLMap

#### Command:

```
sqlmap -u "http://testapp.local/login?user=admin&pass=123" --risk=3 --level=5
```

#### *Vulnerabilities Found:*

- **Boolean-Based SQLi** (Bypass login using `admin' --`)
- **Error-Based SQLi** (Extracted DB name: `app_db`)

### Mitigation: Prepared Statements

#### Before (Vulnerable Code):

```
app.post('/login', (req, res) => {  
  const { user, pass } = req.body;  
  db.query('SELECT * FROM users WHERE username='${user}' AND password='${pass}^');  
});
```

#### After (Fixed Code):

```
app.post('/login', (req, res) => {  
  const { user, pass } = req.body;  
  db.query('SELECT * FROM users WHERE username=? AND password=?', [user, pass]);  
});
```

#### Verification:

- Retested with SQLMap → **No SQLi detected.**

## Task 3: CSRF Exploitation & Protection

### CSRF Attack Simulation (Burp Suite)

1. Captured a legitimate POST request:

```
POST /change-email HTTP/1.1
Host: testapp.local
Cookie: sessionid=xyz123
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
new_email=attacker@evil.com
```

2. Created a malicious HTML page:

```
<form action="http://testapp.local/change-email" method="POST">
  <input type="hidden" name="new_email" value="hacker@evil.com">
</form>
<script>document.forms[0].submit();</script>
```

3. **Result:** CSRF attack successful (email changed without user consent).

### **Mitigation: CSRF Tokens (csrf)**

#### **Implementation:**

```
const csrf = require('csrf');
const csrfProtection = csrf({ cookie: true });

app.post('/change-email', csrfProtection, (req, res) => {
  // Requires valid CSRF token
});
```

#### **Frontend Integration:**

```
<form action="/change-email" method="POST">
  <input type="hidden" name="_csrf" value="{ {csrfToken} }">
  <input type="email" name="new_email">
</form>
```

#### **Verification:**

- Burp Suite retest → **CSRF blocked (403 Forbidden).**

## Deliverables Checklist

Task	Status	Details
Reconnaissance	Done	Found exposed admin panel & MySQL.
SQL Injection Exploit	Done	Extracted DB name via SQLMap.
SQLi Fix	Done	Implemented prepared statements.
CSRF Exploit	Done	Changed email via malicious HTML.
CSRF Protection	Done	Added <code>csrf</code> middleware.

## Updated GitHub Repository

### Files Modified:

```
|— app.js          # Added CSRF & SQLi fixes
|— /security-testing/
|   |— sqlmap_scan.txt    # SQLMap results
|   |— csrf_poc.html     # Malicious CSRF test file
|— README.md        # Updated security docs
```

### Key Commits:

- feat: Add CSRF protection using `csrf`
- fix: Replace raw SQL queries with prepared statements

### 1. Critical Vulnerabilities Found:

- Unfiltered user input → **SQLi**.
- Missing anti-CSRF tokens → **Account takeover risk**.

### 2. Improvements Made:

- **Parameterized queries** for SQLi prevention.
- **CSRF tokens** for state-changing requests.

## Conclusion

This project successfully:

**Exposed critical vulnerabilities** (SQLi, CSRF) in a test environment.

**Patched security flaws** using industry-standard practices.

**Documented ethical hacking process** for future reference.