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Course: CSI 4139 Design of Secure Computer Systems

Due date: 18th November, 2019

Report #4

1) A SQL injection is a web security vulnerability that allows an attacker to interfere with the queries that an application makes to its database. A successful SQL injection attack can result in unauthorized access to sensitive data, such as passwords, credit card details, or personal user information [1]. In this case the attack was used to get the password. Besides that, a flag was discovered which was needed to register an account.

Recommendation: There are many ways to reduce the treats of a SQL injection attack. Those are: 1) Don't use dynamic SQL, don't construct queries with user input, 2) update and patch, 3) firewall, 4) trust no one, 5) reduce your attack surface, 6) use appropriate privileges, 7) continuously monitor SQL statements from database-connected application, and so on [2].

Recovery Code (Given to you by HR)

Recover

Your employee access
code is "flag{sql-
injection-is-dangerous}"

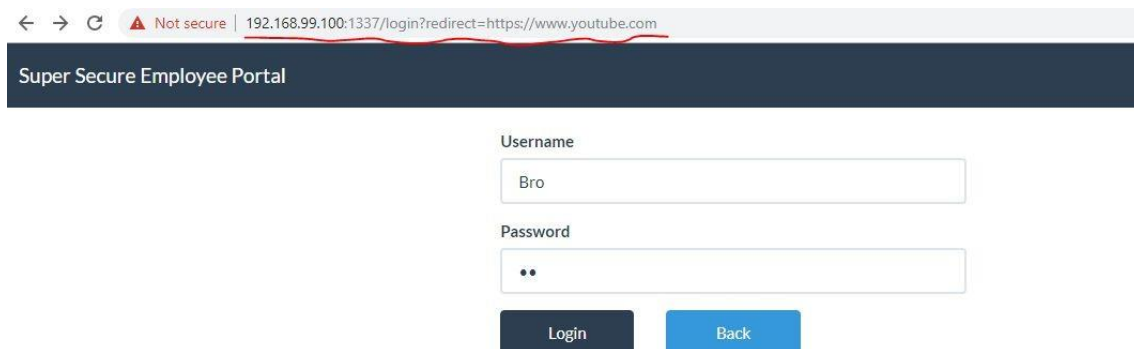
[Go back to Registration](#)

Hello Bro Ye

Welcome to the employee dashboard. Here you can send messages to the administrator as well as modify your profile. We like to keep it simple for our employees to use!

2) No flags were generated in this part.

Recommendation: Instead of using GET request, hardcode the path variable in the code, so that when the login button gets clicked, the variable containing the correct URL is called.



← → ↻ ⚠ Not secure | 192.168.99.100:1337/login?redirect=https://www.youtube.com

Super Secure Employee Portal

Username

Password

Login Back

3) We used a JavaScript code in the first name field to generate the pop up on the dashboard page. Then, another flag was discovered.

Recommendation: There are some ways to prevent XSS vulnerabilities. These are some of them: 1) “Escaping” data. Which means taking the data an application has received and ensuring it’s secure before rendering it for the end user. 2) Validating input.

That is, ensuring an application is rendering the correct data and preventing malicious data from doing harm to the site. 3) Sanitizing. Which means ensuring data received can do no harm to users as well as your database by scrubbing the data clean of potentially harmful markup, changing unacceptable user input to an acceptable format [3].

Leave any fields you do not wish to change empty

First name

Last name

email

New Password

Confirm New Password

Update

192.168.99.100:1337 says
LETS GO!

OK

Super Secure Employee Portal Profile Messenger

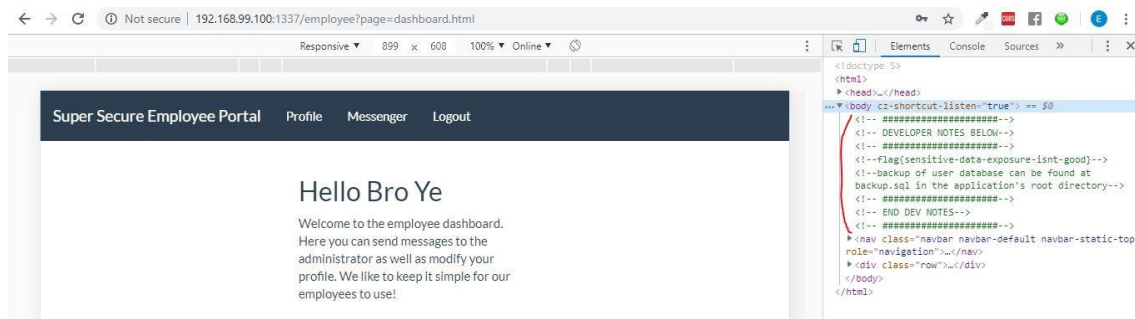
192.168.99.100:1337 says
flag(you-found-the-xss)

OK

Welcome to the employee dashboard. Here you can send messages to the administrator as well as modify your profile. We like to keep it simple for our employees to use!

4) The step was on the comments in the dashboard page's HTML code, under the "developer notes": "Backup of user database can be found at backup-sql in the application's root directory".

Recommendation: Any unauthorized user shouldn't have access to sensitive data. The administrator shouldn't expose sensitive information in code that is available to the user.



5) Yes, and a new flag was discovered.

Recommendation: Unauthorized users shouldn't have access to sensitive files. Access control could be used to deny access of unauthorized users, only allowing them to visualize public and irrelevant (in the security perspective) data.

A screenshot of a web browser showing the result of a local file inclusion attack. The browser address bar shows the URL '192.168.99.100:1337/employee?page=../backup.sql'. The page content displays a flag 'flag{local-file-inclusion-found}' and a table of user data.

user_id	username	password	first_name	last_name	email
1	admin	E258490A37CCCA434D2FE712DD082A01	The	Administrator	someadmin@somewebsite.com
2	fred	1A1DC91C907325C69271DDF0C9448C72	Fred	Johnston	fred@somewebsite.com

6) By using the *backup.sql* file and a decryption related website [4], we could decrypt Fred's password and access his account.

Recommendation: Fred's password was extremely weak. The administrator should force strong password creation. Furthermore, using more secure and widespread hashing algorithms would also improve the system's security.

MD5 Decryption

Enter your MD5 hash below and cross your fingers :

Decrypt

Found : **pass**

(hash = 1a1dc91c907325c69271ddf0c944bc72)

Super Secure Employee Portal Profile Messenger Logout

Hello Fred Johnston

Welcome to the employee dashboard. Here you can send messages to the administrator as well as modify your profile. We like to keep it simple for our employees to use!

References:

- [1] Academy, W. and injection, S. (2019). *What is SQL Injection? Tutorial & Examples*. [online] Portswigger.net. Available at: <https://portswigger.net/web-security/sql-injection> [Accessed 15 Nov. 2019].
- [2] Attacks, H. and Rubens, P. (2019). *How to Prevent SQL Injection Attacks*. [online] Esecurityplanet.com. Available at: <https://www.esecurityplanet.com/threats/how-to-prevent-sql-injection-attacks.html> [Accessed 15 Nov. 2019].
- [3] Checkmarx. (2019). *3 Ways to Prevent XSS*. [online] Available at: <https://www.checkmarx.com/2017/10/09/3-ways-prevent-xss/> [Accessed 15 Nov. 2019].
- [4] Md5online.org. (2019). *MD5 Online / Free MD5 Decryption, MD5 Hash Decoder*. [online] Available at: <https://www.md5online.org/md5-decrypt.html> [Accessed 15 Nov. 2019].