

IT ASSIGNMENT 2

Topic – Employee Management System

Group Members – Pranjal Srivastava
Ojasvi Singh Chauhan
Rishav Raj
Shrishty Dayal
Shahid Afridi

Tools and command used

- **Tool used – retireJS**

RetireJS - Scan a web app for use of vulnerable JavaScript libraries. The goal of retire.js is to help you detect use of version with known vulnerabilities.

- **Commands Used -**

First install retireJS in your application's folder by typing – “***npm install -g retire***” in the terminal.

When installed type the command – “***retire***” to scan your application for the vulnerabilities.

VULNERABILITIES

Module

- **module name:** base64-url
version: 1.3.3
npm page: <https://www.npmjs.com/package/base64-url>
- **Module Description**
Base64 encode, decode, escape and un-escape for URL applications.

Vulnerability

Vulnerability Description

- The problem arises when a number is passed in, e.g. from user-submitted JSON-encoded data.
The API should not propagate the already-bad Buffer issue further.
- On Node.js 6.x and below, this exposes uninitialized memory, which could contain sensitive data.
- This can be also used to cause a DoS on any Node.js version by consuming the memory when large numbers are passed on input.

Overview

- Versions prior to 0.7.1 are affected by a regular expression denial of service vulnerability when extremely long version strings are parsed.

Remediation

- Update to version 0.7.1 or later. Alternatively, apply a reasonable length limit to parsed version strings.

Module

- **module name:** mpath
version: 0.4.1
npm page: <https://www.npmjs.com/package/mpath>

Module Description

- {G,Set javascript object values using MongoDB-like path notation

Vulnerability

Vulnerability Description

- An attacker can specify a path that include the prototype object, and thus overwrite important properties on Object.prototype or add new ones.

CVE-2012-6708, bug: 11290

Current Description

- jQuery before 1.9.0 is vulnerable to Cross-site Scripting (XSS) attacks. The jQuery(strInput) function does not differentiate selectors from HTML in a reliable fashion. In vulnerable versions, jQuery determined whether the input was HTML by looking for the '<' character anywhere in the string, giving attackers more flexibility when attempting to construct a malicious payload. In fixed versions, jQuery only deems the input to be HTML if it explicitly starts with the '<' character, limiting exploitability only to attackers who can control the beginning of a string, which is far less common.

Severity – Medium

Solution(s)

- jquery-upgrade

Screenshot of Vulnerabilities

└─ jquery 1.7.1

jquery 1.7.1 has known vulnerabilities: severity: medium; CVE: CVE-2012-6708, bug: 11290, summary: Selector interpreted as HTML; <http://bugs.jquery.com/ticket/11290> <https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2012-6708> <http://research.insecurelabs.org/jquery/test/> severity: medium; issue: 2432, summary: 3rd party CORS request may execute, CVE: CVE-2015-9251; <https://github.com/jquery/jquery/issues/2432> <http://blog.jquery.com/2016/01/08/jquery-2-2-and-1-12-released/> <https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2015-9251> <http://research.insecurelabs.org/jquery/test/> severity: low; CVE: CVE-2019-11358, summary: jQuery before 3.4.0, as used in Drupal, Backdrop CMS, and other products, mishandles jQuery.extend(true, {}, ...) because of Object.prototype pollution; <https://blog.jquery.com/2019/04/10/jquery-3-4-0-released/> <https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2019-11358> <https://github.com/jquery/jquery/commit/753d591aea698e57d6db58c9f722cd8888619b1b>
node_modules\mongoose\node_modules\mpath\package.json

└─ mpath 0.1.1

mpath 0.1.1 has known vulnerabilities: severity: high; summary: Prototype Pollution; <https://hackerone.com/reports/390860>

node_modules\mongoose\node_modules\ms\package.json

└─ ms 0.1.0

ms 0.1.0 has known vulnerabilities: severity: medium; summary: Regular expression denial of service; <https://nodesecurity.io/advisories/46>

node_modules\express-session\node_modules\uid-safe\node_modules\base64-url\package.json

└─ base64-url 1.2.1

base64-url 1.2.1 has known vulnerabilities: severity: high; summary: Out-of-bounds Read; <https://hackerone.com/reports/321692>