

Relational Databases and Data Analysis

- As usual, use `zipme.py` to create the archive to upload in ILIAS.
- Some exercises ask you to take a *screenshot*. Photos taken with phones or similar give 0 points.

Exercise 1 *Security*

(2 + 1 + 2 + 1 Points)

Inform yourself about SQL injection and Cross-site Scripting (XSS). (← There are two links. Consider a better PDF reader if the links are not visible.)

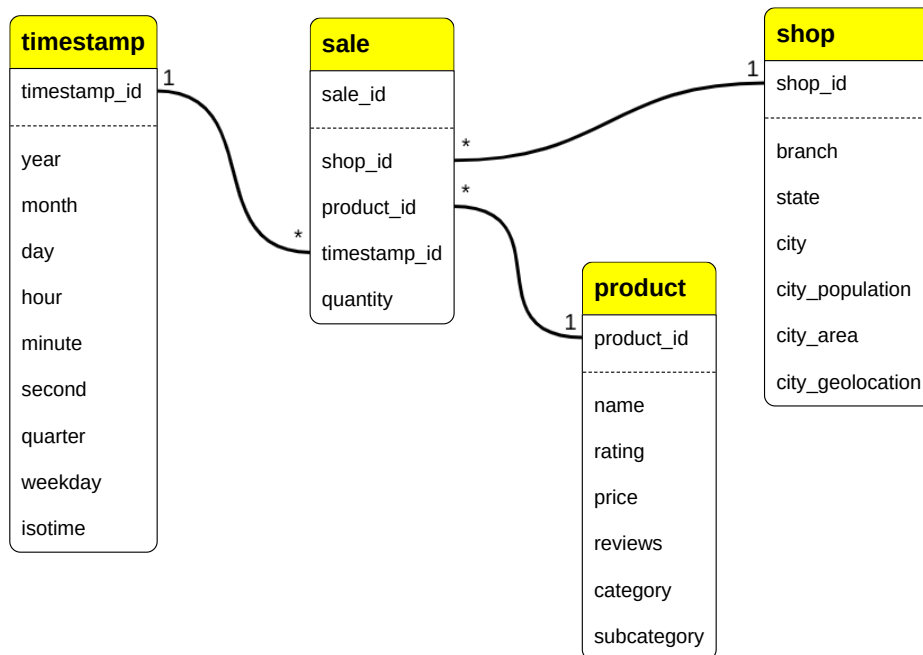
Businessman Elton Mollusk recently acquired the fictional social media platform “Tweeter”. You can find the source code in `exercise_1.py`. We have been tasked with discovering security vulnerabilities.

- The platform is vulnerable to SQL injection. Demonstrate this by posting a message as the user `eltonmollusk` without using his password. Explain your approach in `exercise_1_a.txt` and take a screenshot of your message named `exercise_1_a.png`.
- Describe how to fix the SQL injection vulnerability in `exercise_1_b.txt`. Disallowing certain passwords is not an option, since it decreases password entropy for no good reason.
- The platform is vulnerable to XSS. Demonstrate this issue, take a screenshot of it named `exercise_1_c.png` and explain how your exploit works in `exercise_1_c.txt`.
- In `exercise_1_d.txt`, describe how to fix the vulnerability. Disallowing certain characters is not the right answer, since it unnecessarily limits what users can write



<https://xkcd.com/327/> by Randall Munroe licensed under CC BY-NC 2.5

Businessman Jefferson Bozo is using a database to store the sales of his online shopping platform called “Harz” (traditionally named after a forest, as is common for online shopping platforms). He now wants to display that data in his web browser.



Harz database schema.

In `exercise_2.py`, implement a web server using Flask and Psycopg. Start a PostgreSQL database, set the appropriate environment variables and then run `test_populate_database.py` to fill the database with data before you run the tests. This might take a minute. Unlike in the previous assignment, the tests will start the web server with gunicorn instead of Flask’s default development server.

Your server should support the following functionality:

- (a) The first n rows of the requested table should be displayed when visiting a URL in the form of:

`http://127.0.0.1:5000/table/<tablename>/<n>`

You can find a few examples on how those tables could look like on page 3. It is fine if your tables show the same data and look a bit different. This is not web design course after all.

- (b) Under the following URL, the aggregated revenues for each combination of year and state should be shown.

`http://127.0.0.1:5000/year-state`

You can find an example on page 4. You may use a little bit of Python to format the result, but all arithmetic operations should be done with SQL.

SQL and XSS injection vulnerabilities will cost you 2 points each.

(a)

timestamp

timestamp_id	year	month	day	hour	minute	second	quarter	weekday	isotime
0	2015	Nov	8	0	54	24	4	Sun	2015-11-08T0...
1	2015	Nov	8	1	48	56	4	Sun	2015-11-08T0...

`http://127.0.0.1:5000/table/timestamp/2`

sale

sale_id	shop_id	product_id	timestamp_id	quantity
0	131	9442	9115	2
1	98	8204	40454	3
2	27	7835	8727	10

`http://127.0.0.1:5000/table/sale/3`

shop

shop_id	branch	state	city	city_population	city_area	city_geolocation
0	1	Berlin	Berlin	3520031	891.68	52.517°N 13.383°E
1	1	Hamburg	Hamburg	1787408	755.3	53.550°N 10.000°E
2	2	Hamburg	Hamburg	1787408	755.3	53.550°N 10.000°E
3	3	Hamburg	Hamburg	1787408	755.3	53.550°N 10.000°E

`http://127.0.0.1:5000/table/shop/4`

product

product_id	name	rating	price	reviews	category	subcategory
0	Drill America - ...	4.6	2.63	842	Industrial & Sci...	Cutting Tools
1	Google Nest C...	4.5	128.58	9684	Electronics	Camera & Photo
2	VANKYO Gam...	4.4	29.99	11397	Video Games	More Systems
3	Infinno Inflatab...	4.3	14.97	1352	Baby	Activity & Ente...
4	Weddingstar A...	4.2	6.99	2917	Health & Hous...	Medical Suppli...

`http://127.0.0.1:5000/table/product/5`

(b)

revenue per state per year

State	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Baden-Württe...	389,459.20 €	2,099,387.96 €	2,131,993.12 €	2,012,601.33 €	1,988,943.23 €	1,859,936.19 €
Bavaria	895,903.66 €	4,195,930.02 €	4,352,479.90 €	4,187,698.04 €	4,175,318.56 €	3,748,905.87 €
Berlin	461,570.68 €	2,366,081.65 €	2,398,353.88 €	2,321,728.37 €	2,278,898.02 €	2,202,029.96 €
Brandenburg	48,245.77 €	238,361.02 €	258,753.52 €	215,197.84 €	224,613.90 €	201,878.14 €
Bremen	202,968.50 €	995,349.27 €	989,700.21 €	946,783.20 €	948,651.29 €	852,380.67 €
Hamburg	550,353.32 €	2,828,829.91 €	2,933,296.34 €	2,785,803.26 €	2,739,036.14 €	2,553,874.70 €
Hesse	320,040.22 €	1,610,372.72 €	1,668,818.52 €	1,563,272.41 €	1,583,354.26 €	1,471,734.73 €
Lower Saxony	385,316.73 €	1,920,354.24 €	2,021,917.67 €	1,903,039.60 €	1,952,688.25 €	1,816,313.85 €
Mecklenburg-V...	55,718.25 €	327,478.13 €	349,061.87 €	325,400.31 €	320,399.68 €	292,820.37 €
North Rhine-W...	2,259,584.82 €	11,056,239.16 €	11,181,864.76 €	10,966,144.92 €	10,653,025.01 €	10,160,283.92 €
Rhineland-Pal...	106,654.29 €	629,460.69 €	648,670.43 €	579,917.19 €	592,471.65 €	529,914.37 €
Saarland	55,859.56 €	282,912.49 €	302,703.84 €	289,485.27 €	290,345.35 €	255,110.37 €
Saxony	365,892.30 €	1,910,167.16 €	1,904,679.67 €	1,888,941.98 €	1,744,187.63 €	1,766,376.28 €
Saxony-Anhalt	92,033.81 €	503,096.65 €	503,724.66 €	492,610.33 €	518,428.92 €	451,336.89 €
Schleswig-Hol...	136,536.01 €	653,628.28 €	632,375.96 €	645,872.72 €	637,262.45 €	578,191.64 €
Thuringia	80,434.10 €	423,388.22 €	439,015.30 €	431,766.40 €	437,497.93 €	398,173.80 €

<http://127.0.0.1:5000/year-state>