

VULNERABILITY REPORT



VIT-AP
UNIVERSITY

MODIFICATIONS HISTORY

| Version | Date | Author | Description |
|---------|------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1.0 | 05/31/2021 | Sai Sumedh Chittelu | Initial Version |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

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GENERAL INFORMATION

SCOPE

VIT-AP University has mandated us to perform security tests on the following scope: • Software Security

ORGANISATION

The testing activities were performed between 05/17/2021 and 05/31/2021.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY









VULNERABILITY SUMMARY

Following vulnerabilities have been discovered:

| Risk | ID | Vulnerability | Affected Scope |
|--------|----------|----------------------|----------------|
| High | IDX-003 | Shell code injection | |
| High | IDX-001 | Buffer Overflow | |
| Medium | VULN-002 | Denial of Service | |

TECHNICAL DETAILS

SHELL CODE INJECTION

| | | | |
|--|---|--------------|-----|
| CVSS SEVERITY | High | CVSSv3 SCORE | 8.2 |
| CVSSv3 CRITERIAS | Attack Vector : Network Scope : Changed Attack Complexity : High Confidentiality : High Required Privileges : None Integrity : Low User Interaction : Required Availability : High | | |
| AFFECTED SCOPE | | | |
| DESCRIPTION | <p>Summary:</p> <p>Shell code injection is a hacking technique where the hacker exploits vulnerable programs.The hacker infiltrates in to the vulnerable programs and makes it execute their own code.He injects code into a vulnerable computer program and change the course of execution.this injection leads to data loss,denial of access and even leads to inject the hosts takeover totally.</p> | | |
| OBSERVATION | We have already identified this vulnerability and can execute different malicious code and trigger with other applications like command prompt , control panel etc. | | |
| <div><div>TEST DETAILS</div><div><div>Adjust your computer's settings</div><div>View by: Category</div><div><div><div><div><div>System and Security</div><div>Review your computer's status Save backup copies of your files with File History Backup and Restore (Windows 7)</div></div></div><div><div><div><div>User Accounts</div><div>Change account type</div></div></div><div><div><div><div>Appearance and Personalization</div></div></div><div><div><div><div>Network and Internet</div><div>View network status and tasks</div></div></div><div><div><div><div>Clock and Region</div><div>Change date, time, or number formats</div></div></div><div><div><div><div>Hardware and Sound</div><div>View devices and printers Add a device Adjust commonly used mobility settings</div></div></div><div><div><div><div>Ease of Access</div><div>Let Windows suggest settings Optimize visual display</div></div></div><div><div><div><div>Programs</div><div>Uninstall a program</div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div> | | | |
| REMEDIATION | The attacker can steal data , identifying buffer flow vulnerability, Implementing ASLR and DEP. | | |
| REFERENCES | | | |

BUFFER OVERFLOW

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------|-----|
| CVSS SEVERITY | High | CVSSv3 SCORE | 7.6 |
| CVSSv3 CRITERIAS | Attack Vector : Local Scope : Changed Attack Complexity : High Confidentiality : High Required Privileges : None Integrity : Low User Interaction : Required Availability : High | | |
| AFFECTED SCOPE | | | |
| DESCRIPTION | A buffer overflow, or buffer overrun, is an anomaly where a program, while writing data to a buffer, overruns the buffer's boundary and overwrites adjacent memory locations. It exists when a program attempts to put more data in a buffer than it can hold or when a program attempts to put data in a memory area past a buffer. In this case, a buffer is a sequential section of memory allocated to contain anything from a character string to an array of integers. Writing outside the bounds of a block of allocated memory can corrupt data, crash the program, or cause the execution of malicious code. | | |
| OBSERVATION | We have observed that this buffer overflow can potentially crash an application and unknowingly allows command injection attacks. | | |

TEST DETAILS

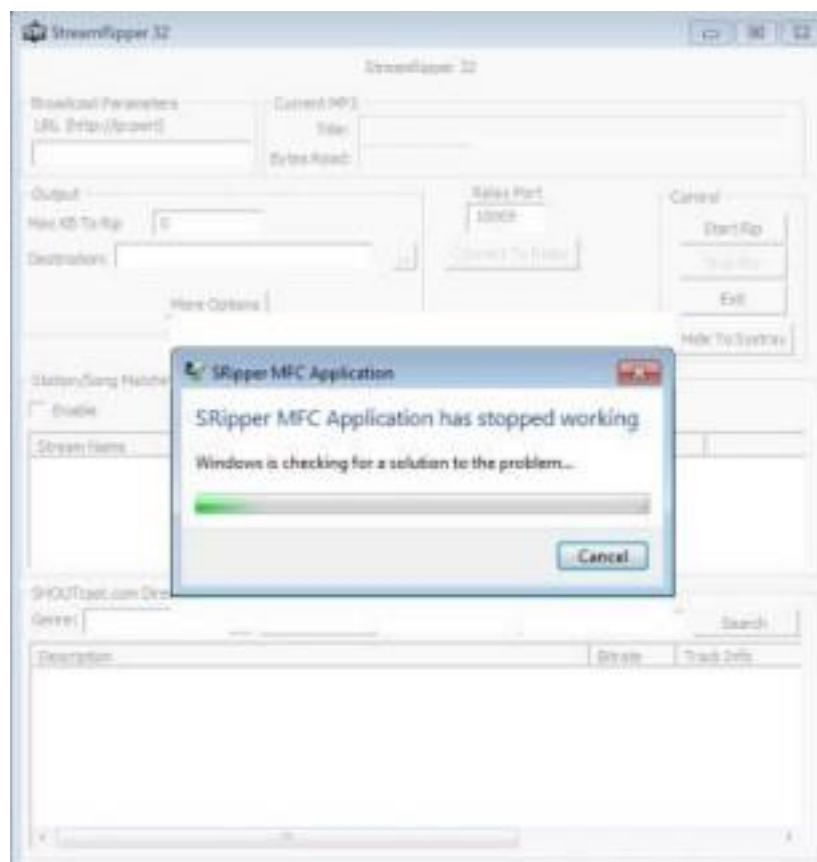
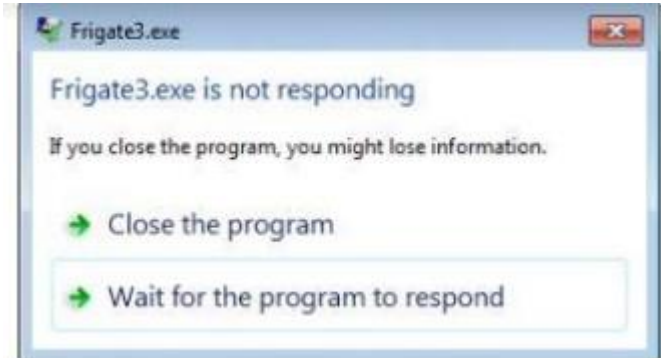


Image 1 – doc.JPG

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Image 1 – doc.JPG | |
| REMEDIATION | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Address space randomization (ASLR) 2. Data execution prevention (DEP) 3. Structured exception handler overwrite protection (SEHOP) |
| REFERENCES | |

DENIAL OF SERVICE

| | | | |
|---|--|--------------|-----|
| CVSS SEVERITY | Medium | CVSSv3 SCORE | 5.5 |
| CVSSv3 CRITERIAS | Attack Vector : Local Scope : Unchanged Attack Complexity : Low Confidentiality : None Required Privileges : None Integrity : None User Interaction : Required Availability : High | | |
| AFFECTED SCOPE | | | |
| DESCRIPTION | The Denial of Service (DoS) attack is focused on making an software unavailable for the purpose it was designed. If a service receives a very large number of requests, it may cease to be available to legitimate users. In the same way, a service may stop if a programming vulnerability is exploited, or the way the service handles resources it uses. I | | |
| OBSERVATION | We have observed that the software crashes immediately as a result of large string input due to Buffer overflow vulnerability. This could impact the availability of software | | |
| TEST DETAILS | | | |
| <div></div> <div>Image 2 – buff.JPG</div> | | | |
| REMEDIATION | 1. Input Sanitization 2. Addressing Buffer Overflow | | |
| REFERENCES | | | |