### PENETRATION TEST REPORT

### **OBJECTIVE:**

Identify and test your application against at least 3 attack vectors that do not exploit UI vulnerabilities. - You will document your findings in a PDF (Google doc exported as PDF) and commit it to your GitHub repository. - Your report should be as detailed as possible.

#### **APPROACH:**

Use **OWASP ZAP** security test, to check the vulnerabilities with and without AWS WAF. AWS WAF is a firewall that helps us protect our websites and web applications against various attacks at HTTP protocol level. With the use of OWASP ZAP we were able to test major penetration tests for the application. The three which appeared in the report has been listed below.

https://csye6225-spring2019-{domain-name}.me which had AWS WAF enabled and https://nowaf.csye6225-spring2019-{domain-name}.me which didn't have AWS WAF.

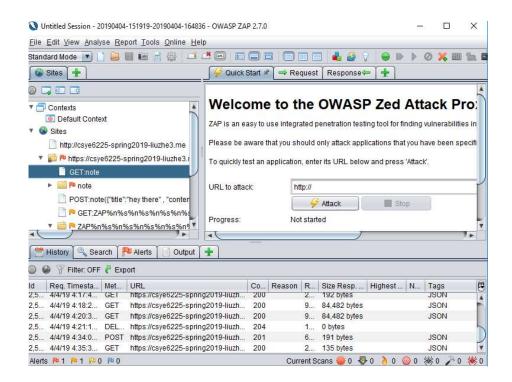
#### ABOUT THE TOOL USED FOR PENETRATION TEST

We ran the tests using two URL's with

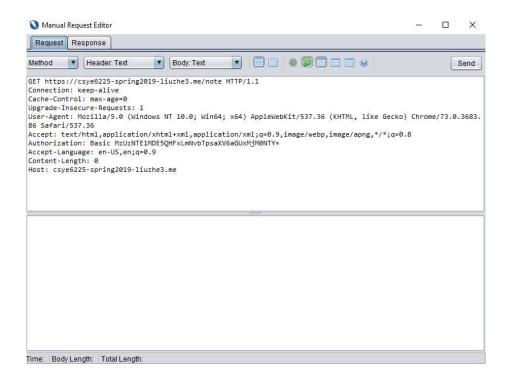
**OWASP ZAP** is used to generate a report for the series of tests used to conduct on an application.



The tests have been created in the left pane of the window tailoring the tests for the required CRUD Functionality.



On clicking attack, the tool runs a set of tests which can be configured for various threats



The three vectors being tested from the above are:

### 1. SQL Injection:

It occurs when an application sends untrusted data to an interpreter, like placement of malicious code in SQL statements to manipulate the system. The system tested for two of these and the Report has been attached below.

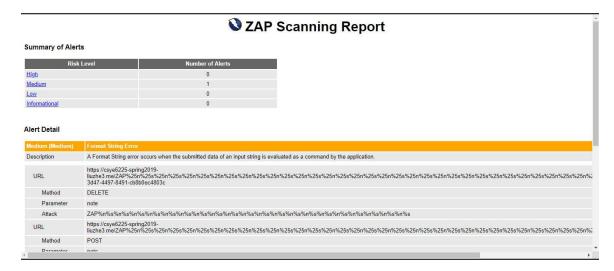


Fig. 1: Testing with AWS AFP

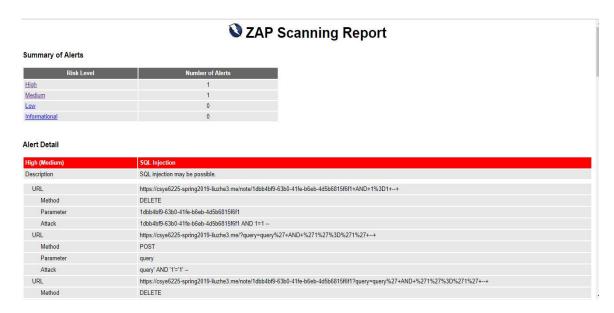
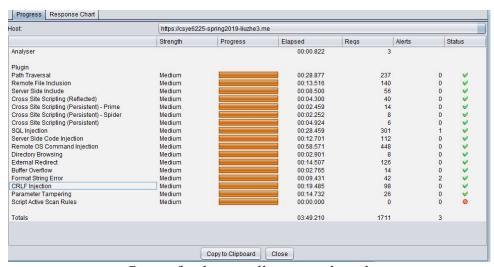


Fig. 2: Testing without AWS AFP

## 2. CRLF Injection:

A CRLF injection attack is one of several types of <u>injection attacks</u>. It can be used to escalate to more malicious attacks such as <u>Cross-site Scripting (XSS)</u>, page injection, <u>web</u>

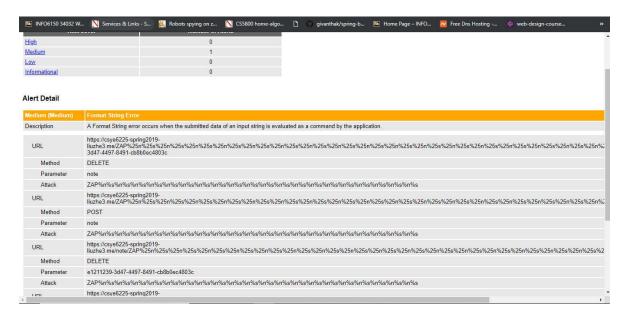
<u>cache poisoning</u>, cache-based defacement, and more. A CRLF injection vulnerability exists if an attacker can inject the CRLF characters into a web application, for example using a user input form or an HTTP request.



Report for the overall tests conducted

# 3. Cross site scripting:

XSS is a form when web applications use user data send to the browser without proper methods and sanitization.



# **CONCLUSION:**

The outcome has been recorded for the above security threats.

