



http://3.229.76.169/carrental/

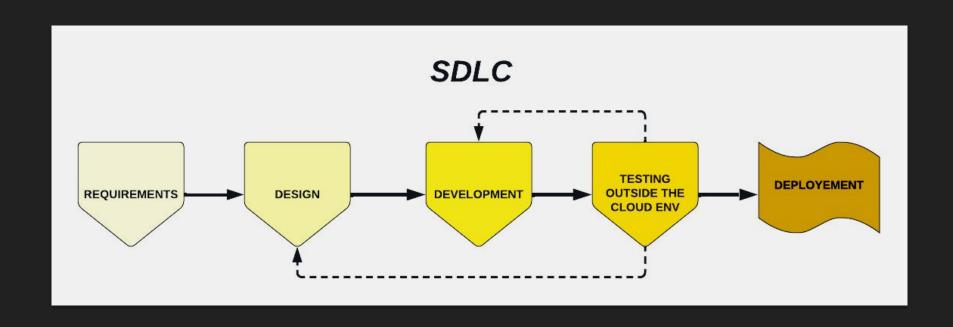
Secure Software Construction

Final Project

Security Team

Dhanush Devaladakere Arvind Sumanth Vankineni Daniel Agrinya

BUILDING THE WEB APPLICATION



Web Application Penetration Testing

- Step 1: Information Gathering
- Step 2: Vulnerability Analysis
- Step 3: Exploitation
- Step 4: Post Exploitation
- Step 5: Mitigation



1.Information Gathering

• Nmap: It is often used for information gathering and reconnaissance, which is the process of collecting information about a target network or system for the purpose of identifying potential vulnerabilities and attack surfaces.

sudo nmap -sV -sS 44.211.149.58 -A -T4 sudo nmap -sV --script vuln 44.211.149.58

• By combining version detection with the vuln script category, Nmap can identify not only the software and version numbers running on open ports, but also any known vulnerabilities associated with those software versions.

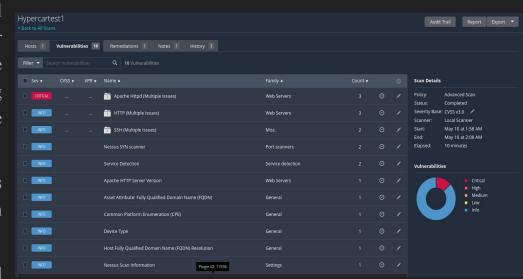
```
(kali® kali)-[~/Desktop]
sudo nmap -sV --script vuln 44.211.149.58
Starting Nmap 7.93 (https://nmap.org) at 2023-05-10 02:10 EDT
Pre-scan script results:
| broadcast-avahi-dos:
   Discovered hosts:
     224.0.0.251
   After NULL UDP avahi packet DoS (CVE-2011-1002).
   Hosts are all up (not vulnerable).
Nmap scan report for ec2-44-211-149-58.compute-1.amazonaws.com (44.211.149.58)
Host is up (0.0019s latency).
Not shown: 998 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
                     OpenSSH 8.9p1 Ubuntu 3ubuntu0.1 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.52 ((Ubuntu))
|_http-csrf: Couldn't find any CSRF vulnerabilities.
http-stored-xss: Couldn't find any stored XSS vulnerabilities.
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.52 (Ubuntu)
|_http-dombased-xss: Couldn't find any DOM based XSS.
   cpe:/a:apache:http_server:2.4.52:
        CVE-2022-31813 7.5
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2022-31813
        CVE-2022-23943 7.5
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2022-23943
        CVE-2022-22720 7.5
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2022-22720
        CNVD-2022-73123 7.5
                                https://vulners.com/cnvd/CNVD-2022-73123
        CVE-2022-28615 6.4
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2022-28615
        CVE-2021-44224 6.4
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2021-44224
        CVE-2022-22721 5.8
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2022-22721
        CVE-2022-30556 5.0
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2022-30556
        CVE-2022-29404 5.0
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2022-29404
        CVE-2022-28614 5.0
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2022-28614
        CVE-2022-26377 5.0
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2022-26377
        CVE-2022-22719 5.0
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2022-22719
        CNVD-2022-73122 5.0
                                https://vulners.com/cnvd/CNVD-2022-73122
                                https://vulners.com/cnvd/CNVD-2022-53584
        CNVD-2022-53584 5.0
        CNVD-2022-53582 5.0
                                https://vulners.com/cnvd/CNVD-2022-53582
        CVE-2023-27522 0.0
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2023-27522
        CVE-2023-25690 0.0
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2023-25690
        CVE-2022-37436 0.0
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2022-37436
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2022-36760
        CVE-2022-36760 0.0
        CVE-2006-20001 0.0
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2006-20001
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux kernel
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 72.45 seconds
```

• We used the Gobuster Command with a specified wordlist to brute-force directory and file names on the target web server. This can be useful in discovering hidden directories or files that may contain sensitive information or could be exploited in a web application attack. By using the -k flag, Gobuster is configured to ignore SSL/TLS certificate errors, which is useful if the target web server is using a self-signed certificate or a certificate that is not trusted by the Gobuster user.

gobuster dir -u http://44.211.149.58/carrental -w/usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-li st-lowercase-2.3-medium.txt -k

```
---(kali⊛kali)-[~/Desktop]
s gobuster dir -u http://44.211.149.58/carrental -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-lower
case-2.3-medium.txt -k
Gobuster v3.5
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)
[+] Url:
                             http://44.211.149.58/carrental
[+] Method:
[+] Threads:
                            /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-lowercase-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Wordlist:
[+] Negative Status codes:
[+] User Agent:
                             gobuster/3.5
[+] Timeout:
                             10s
2023/05/10 02:17:36 Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode
/uploads
                      (Status: 301) [Size: 326] [→ http://44.211.149.58/carrental/uploads/]
                      (Status: 301) [Size: 324] [→ http://44.211.149.58/carrental/admin/]
/admin
                      (Status: 301) [Size: 325] [→ http://44.211.149.58/carrental/assets/]
/assets
                      (Status: 301) [Size: 327] [→ http://44.211.149.58/carrental/includes/]
/includes
Progress: 207353 / 207644 (99.86%)
2023/05/10 02:20:01 Finished
```

- Nessus is a comprehensive network vulnerability scanner that can be used in the reconnaissance phase of a penetration test to identify potential vulnerabilities and misconfigurations on computer systems and networks. It uses a combination of active and passive testing techniques, including vulnerability scanning, port scanning, and service identification, to gather information about the target.
- The tool employs a database of known vulnerabilities to identify potential weaknesses and can perform both authenticated and unauthenticated scanning.
- Nessus presents the results of the scan in a detailed report that includes information such as the severity of any identified vulnerabilities, recommended remediation steps, and an assessment of overall risk.



- AWS Prowler is a reconnaissance tool designed to evaluate the security posture of an AWS account. It leverages a mix of active and passive testing techniques, such as port scanning, service identification, and vulnerability scanning, to obtain an in-depth understanding of the security controls that are in place within an AWS environment.
- Prowler identifies potential security issues by analyzing the collected information, such as misconfigured services, open ports, exposed sensitive data, and inadequate access controls.
- The tool uses a comprehensive set of rules to evaluate the security of the target environment and generates a detailed report that includes an overview of the discovered issues, severity ratings, and recommended remediation steps.

```
—(prowler-hbdGORWm-py3.11)—(kali®kali)-[~/Desktop/toolstemp/prowler]
sprowler aws -M csv json json-asff html
| | the handy cloud security tool
Date: 2023-05-11 23:06:18
This report is being generated using credentials below:
AWS-CLI Profile: [default] AWS Filter Region: [all]
AWS Account: [461838263090] UserId: [AIDAWXB5UUMZEDIOLQ4RN]
Caller Identity ARN: [arn:aws:iam::461838263090:user/Daniel]
Executing 279 checks, please wait...
                                                              279/279 [100%] in 2:38.3
Overview Results:
```

Account 461838263090 Scan Results (severity columns are for fails only):

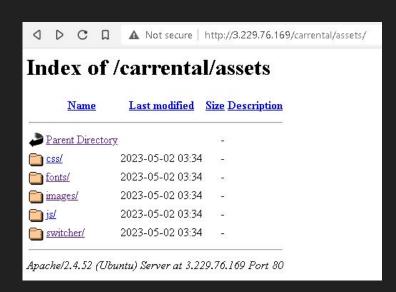
Provider	Service	Status	Critical	High	Medium	Low
aws	accessanalyzer	FAIL (34)	0	0	0	34
aws	account	PASS (3)	0	0	0	0
aws	backup	FAIL (2)	.0	0	0	2
aws	cloudtrail	FAIL (19)	0	17	0	2
aws	cloudwatch	FAIL (15)	0	0	15	0
aws	config	FAIL (17)	0	0	17	0
aws	drs	FAIL (17)	0	0	17	0
aws	ec2	FAIL (113)	0	32	81	0
aws	emr	PASS (17)	0	0	0	0
aws	glue	FAIL (34)	0	0	34	0
aws	iam	FAIL (21)	0	5	10	6
aws	inspector2	FAIL (16)	0	0	16	0
aws	macie	FAIL (17)	0	0	0	17
aws	network-firewall	FAIL (17)	.0	0	17	0
aws	organizations	FAIL (3)	0	0	2	1
aws	rds	FAIL (6)	0	0	5	1
aws	resourceexplorer2	FAIL (1)	0	0	0	1
aws	s3	FAIL (8)	0	1	6	1
aws	securityhub	FAIL (17)	0	0	17	0.
aws	ssm	FAIL (1)	0	0	1	0
aws	trustedadvisor	PASS (1)	0	0	0	0
aws	VDC	FAIL (35)	0	0	35	0

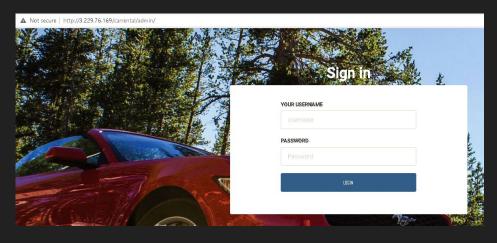
^{*} You only see here those services that contains resources.

2. Vulnerability Analysis

Apache HTTP Server vulnerability CVE-2022-22720

Apache HTTP Server 2.4.52 and earlier fails to close inbound connection when errors are encountered discarding the request body, exposing the server to HTTP Request Smuggling. (CVE-2022-22720)



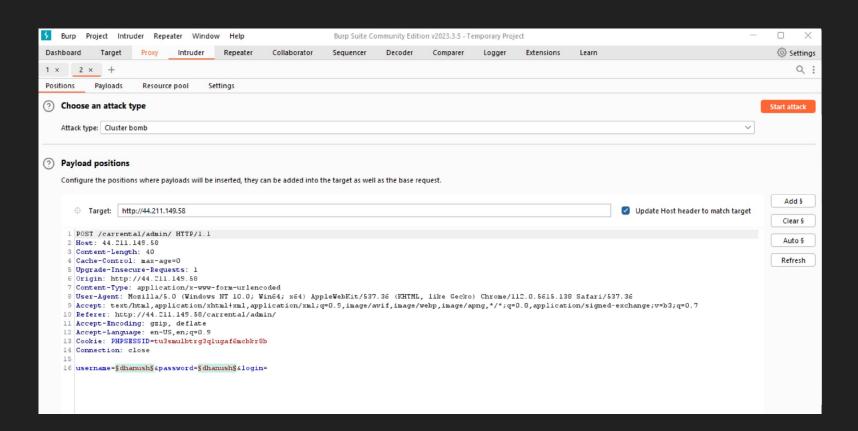


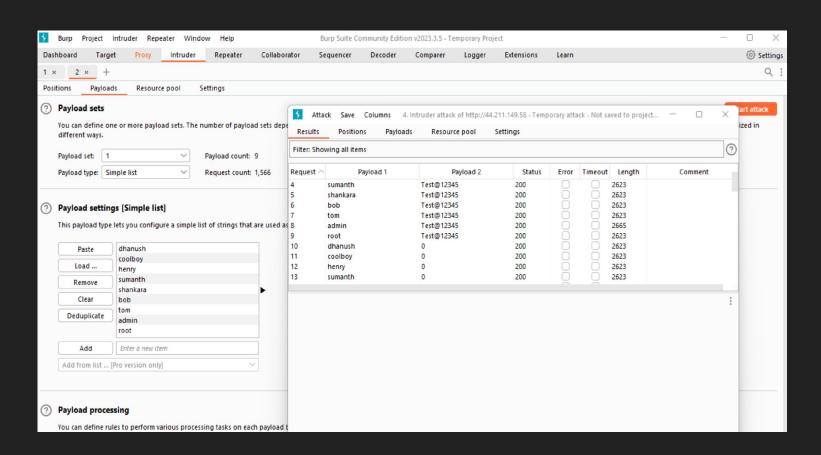
FAIL	medium	rds	us-east-1	rds_instance_storage _encrypted	Check if RDS instances storage is encrypted.	terraform- 20230418235816788400000001		RDS Instance terraform- 2023041823581678840 encrypted.	
FAIL	medium	s3	us-east-1	s3_bucket_no_mfa _delete	Check if S3 bucket MF/ Delete is not enabled.	ላ hypercar1		S3 Bucket hypercar1 h. disabled.	as MFA Delete
FAIL	low	s3		_lock	Check if S3 buckets have object lock enabled	hypercar1		S3 Bucket hypercar1 has O disabled.	bject Lock
FAIL	medium	s3			k S3 Bucket Level hyperca c Access Block.	ir1	Block Public A the S3 Bucket	ccess is not configured for hypercar1.	Public access policies may be applied to sensitive data buckets.
FAIL	medium	iam	us-east-1	_mfa_enabled	Check if IAM users have Hardware MFA enabled.	Daniel	•AKIAWXB5UUMZDBUWGHJT=DanielHypercar	User Daniel does not have enabled.	any type of MFA
FAIL	medium	iam	us-east-1	_mfa_enabled	Check if IAM users have Hardware MFA enabled.	DhanushDA		User DhanushDA does no of MFA enabled.	t have any type
FAIL	medium	iam			Check if IAM users have Hardware MFA	Terraform-user	•AKIAWXB5UUMZN5JM5Y6U=terraform	User Terraform-user does type of MFA enabled.	not have any

enabled.

3. Exploitation







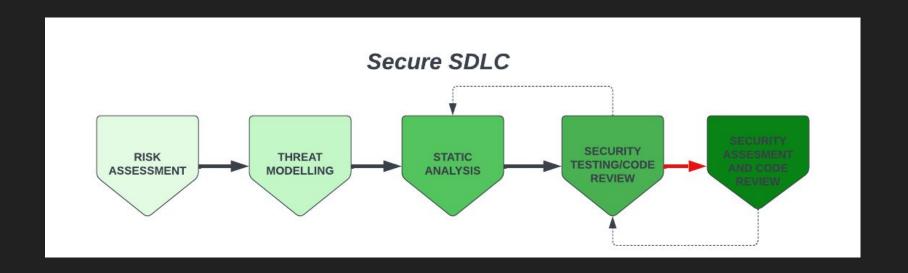
Results	Positions Payloads	Resource pool	Settings				
lter: Shov	ving all items						
quest ^	Payload 1	Payload 2	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
	dhanush	Test@12345	200			2623	
	coolboy	Test@12345	200			2623	
	henry	Test@12345	200			2623	
	sumanth	Test@12345	200			2623	
	shankara	Test@12345	200			2623	
	bob	Test@12345	200			2623	
	tom	Test@12345	200			2623	
	admin	Test@12345	200			2665	
	root	Test@12345	200			2623	
	dhanush	0	200			2623	
	coolboy	0	200			2623	
	henry	0	200			2623	
	sumanth	0	200			2623	
	shankara	0	200			2623	
	bob	0	200			2623	
	tom	0	200			2623	
	admin	0	200			2623	
	root	0	200			2623	
	dhanush	14geonly	200			2623	
	coolboy	14geonly	200			2623	
	henry	14geonly	200			2623	
	sumanth	14geonly	200			2623	
	shankara	14geonly	200			2623	
	bob	14geonly	200			2623	
	tom	14geonly	200			2623	
	admin	14geonly	200		$\overline{\Box}$	2623	
	root	14geonly	200		$\bar{\Box}$	2623	
	dhanush	1973	200		$\overline{\Box}$	2623	
	coolboy	1973	200		$\tilde{\Box}$	2623	
	henry	1973	200			2623	

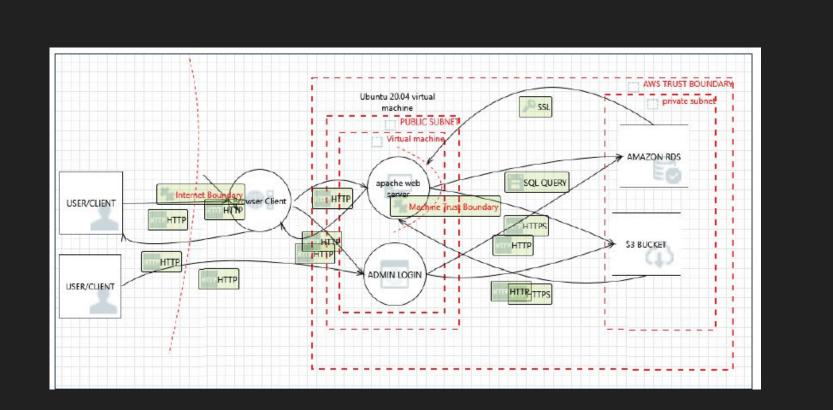
4.Post Exploitation

When preparing an exploitation report, it is important to include the following information:

- **1. Overview:** Provide a brief summary of the vulnerability, including the affected system, application, or network, the severity of the vulnerability, and any other relevant details.
- **2. Methodology:** Describe the steps that were taken to identify and exploit the vulnerability. This should include any tools or techniques that were used, as well as any challenges or obstacles that were encountered.
- **3. Impact:** Explain the potential impact of the vulnerability, including the potential for data loss, system compromise, or other adverse effects.
- **4. Recommendations:** Provide recommendations for how the target company can mitigate the vulnerability and prevent similar vulnerabilities from occurring in the future. This may include technical recommendations, such as patches or configuration changes, as well as organizational recommendations, such as security awareness training for employees.
- **5.** Conclusion: Summarize the key findings of the report and emphasize the importance of taking action to address the vulnerability.

5. Mitigation





How to prevent Cross-Site Scripting?

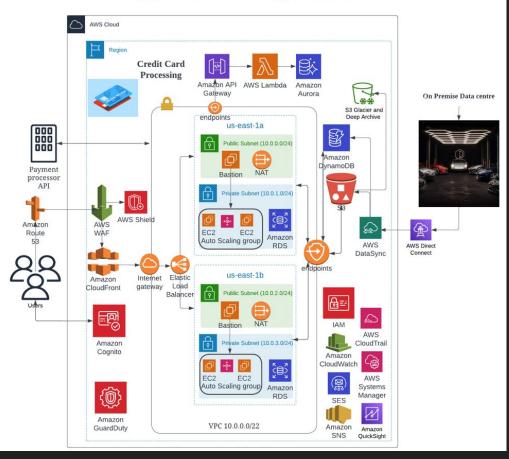
- 1.Input validation
- 2. Output encoding
- 3. Use Content Security Policy (CSP)
- 4.Use HTTP-only cookies
- 5.Keep software up-to-date
- 6.Use a web application firewall (WAF)

How to prevent File Upload Injection?

- 1. Limit file upload size:
- 2. Validate file type:
- 3. Rename uploaded files:
- 4. Store uploaded files outside the web root directory:
- 5. Scan uploaded files for malware:
- 6. Use secure file permissions

```
\/ UIV/
<?php
if(isset($ POST["submit"])) {
      $target dir = "uploads/";
      $target file = $target dir . basename($ FILES["file"]["name"]);
      $uploadOk = 1;
      $imageFileType = strtolower(pathinfo($target_file,PATHINFO_EXTENSION));
     $type = $_FILES["file"]["type"];
   if($_FILES["file"]["type"] != "text/plain") {
   echo "Only text files (.txt) are allowed.";
    $uploadOk = 0;
    if($uploadOk == 1){
        move uploaded file($ FILES["file"]["tmp name"], $target file);
        echo "File uploaded /uploads/".$ FILES["file"]["name"];
</body>
</html>
```

Hyper Car Web Application



THE END



Thank you for your attention