

# SecCode Analyzer

## Analysis Results

### Analysis

#### 1. SQL Injection Vulnerability

- Severity: Critical

- The code is vulnerable to SQL injection attacks in both the `add\_user` and `authenticate` functions because it directly concatenates user input into SQL queries. An attacker can manipulate the input to execute arbitrary SQL commands.

#### 2. Plain Text Password Storage:

- Severity: High

- Storing passwords in plain text in the database is a significant security risk. If the database is compromised, all user passwords can be easily exposed.

### Improvements

#### 1. Parameterized Queries

- Use parameterized queries to prevent SQL injection attacks. Parameters will be properly sanitized by the database driver.

```
```python
```

```
def add_user(username, password):
```

```
    cursor.execute("INSERT INTO users (username, password) VALUES (?, ?)", (username, password))
```

```
    conn.commit()
```

```
def authenticate(username, password)
```

```
cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM users WHERE username = ? AND password = ?", (username, password))
```

```
user = cursor.fetchone()
```

```
if user:
```

```
print("Autenticado com sucesso!")
```

```
else:
```

```
print("Falha na autenticação!")
```

```
...
```

## 2. Password Hashing

- Hash the passwords before storing them in the database. Use a strong hashing algorithm like bcrypt to securely store passwords.

```
```python
```

```
import bcrypt
```

### **def add\_user(username, password)**

```
hashed_password = bcrypt.hashpw(password.encode('utf-8'), bcrypt.gensalt())
```

```
cursor.execute("INSERT INTO users (username, password) VALUES (?, ?)", (username, hashed_password))
```

```
conn.commit()
```

### **def authenticate(username, password)**

```
cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM users WHERE username = ?", (username,))
```

```
user = cursor.fetchone()
```

```
if user and bcrypt.checkpw(password.encode('utf-8'), user[2]):
```

```
print("Autenticado com sucesso!")
```

```
else:
```

```
print("Falha na autenticação!")
```

```
'''
```

### 3. Closing Database Connection

- Ensure to close the database connection properly after its use to prevent resource leaks.

```
'''python  
  
conn.close()  
  
'''
```

By implementing these improvements, you can significantly enhance the security of the application and protect it from common security vulnerabilities.