COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

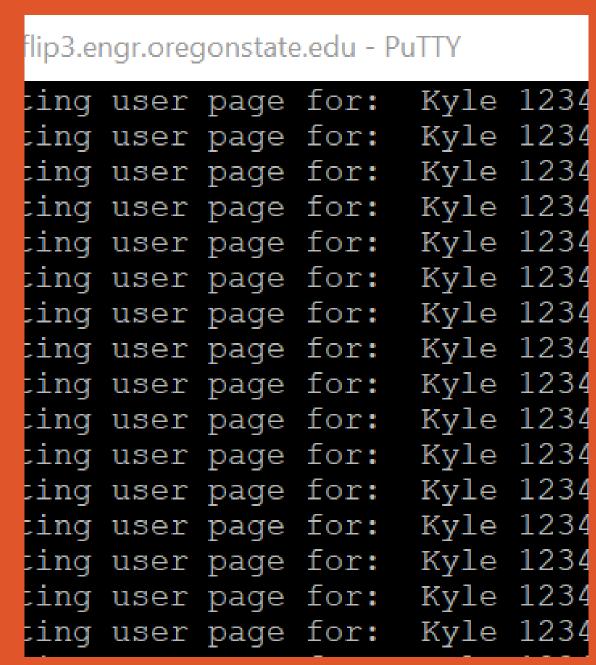
Electrical Engineering and Computer Science

BACKGROUND

- The United States government estimates that malicious cyber actors cost the U.S. economy anywhere from \$57-109 billion in the year 2016 alone (CEA, 2018).
- The Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP) Foundation created a list of the top ten cyber security risks, as well as security implementations to address the risks.
- The Secret Keeper project was designed and implemented at the request for an apparatus which illustrates the attacks outlined in the OWASP list. Three main components make up the project: a 'weak security' site, exploits designed to take advantage of the weak site's security flaws, and a 'strong security' site designed to stop the exploits.
- Both weak and strong sites allow users to create profiles to save private data which can later be accessed and modified.

TECH STACK

- Primary Languages: JavaScript (using Node.js and Handlebars), HTML, CSS, SQL
- Additional components: AJAX calls, Bash scripts



DoS Attack



SECURITY-BASED RESEARCH PROJECT

Secret Keeper Username: Password: Click here for FAQs. New User? Click here. Sign in

THE 'NOT-SECURE' SITE

The "not secure" version of Secret Keeper allows the user to experience hacking in an ethical way. The README documents common exploits, with instructions on how to perform each attack. Attacks from the project include:

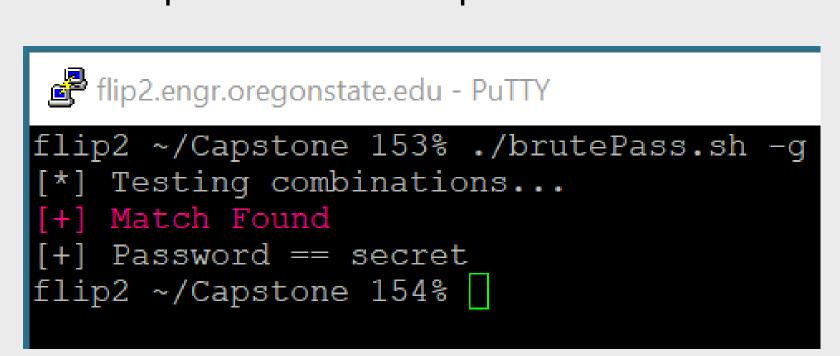
- Brute-force password attack (with both list-based and randomly-generated passwords)
- SQL injection attack
- HTML injection attack
- Buffer overflow attack
- Denial of service attack

Buffer Overflow Attack

THE 'SECURE' SITE

The "secure" version demonstrates security features that address these vulnerabilities. These include:

- Encrypted data transmission
- Excess log-in-attempt delay
- Two-factor authentication
- SQL placeholders
- Variable-setting practices that disable script execution
- Input validation
- Hidden passwords at input



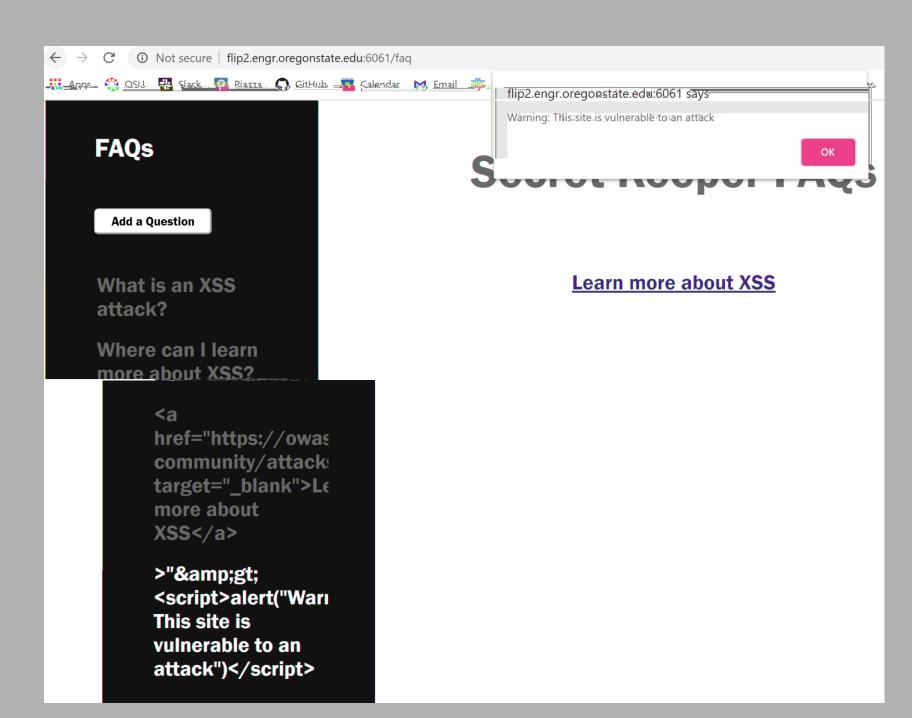
Brute Force Attack

THE TEAM

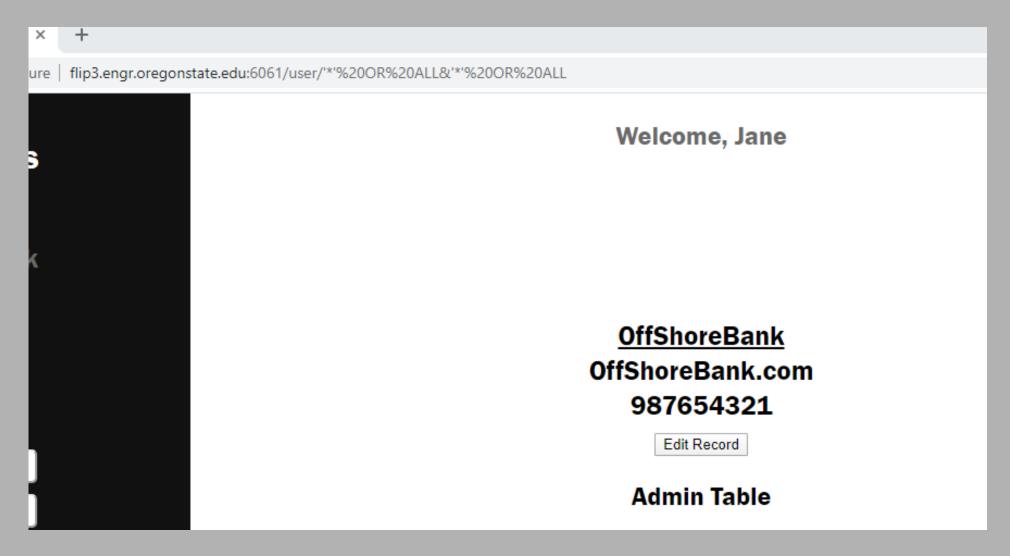
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Salt-based encryption and log-in attempt tracking reduces the amount of exploitable vulnerabilities.



HTML Injection Attack



SQL Injection Attack