

## Penetration Testing

Following are the the few vectors that we tried to analyse any security holes in our application

1. Authentication
2. Authorization
3. Packet sniffer with wireshark
4. Bot and scrapper mitigation
5. File upload
6. Apache users

### 1. Authentication

Hydra tool provides mechanism to try commonly used passwords also brute force password authentication of given length and characters.

- a. Commonly used password detection : We choose this vector since there is no restriction on password in our web application to use strong password.

```
root@kali:~# hydra -l temp1@gmail.com -V -P /usr/share/wordlists/fasttrack.txt  
http-get://csye6225-fall2018-bilgundik.me
```

Mitigation: enforcing strong password in web application and updating web firewall to limit number of bad request.

```
root@kali: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[ATTEMPT] target csye6225-fall2018-bilgundik.me - login "temp4@gmail.com" - pass "winter2013" - 168 of 222 [child 14] (0/0)  
[ATTEMPT] target csye6225-fall2018-bilgundik.me - login "temp4@gmail.com" - pass "winter2012" - 169 of 222 [child 10] (0/0)  
[ATTEMPT] target csye6225-fall2018-bilgundik.me - login "temp4@gmail.com" - pass "winter2011" - 170 of 222 [child 11] (0/0)  
[ATTEMPT] target csye6225-fall2018-bilgundik.me - login "temp4@gmail.com" - pass "winter2010" - 171 of 222 [child 8] (0/0)  
[ATTEMPT] target csye6225-fall2018-bilgundik.me - login "temp4@gmail.com" - pass "winter2009" - 172 of 222 [child 1] (0/0)  
[ATTEMPT] target csye6225-fall2018-bilgundik.me - login "temp4@gmail.com" - pass "winter2008" - 173 of 222 [child 4] (0/0)  
[ATTEMPT] target csye6225-fall2018-bilgundik.me - login "temp4@gmail.com" - pass "123456" - 174 of 222 [child 15] (0/0)  
[ATTEMPT] target csye6225-fall2018-bilgundik.me - login "temp4@gmail.com" - pass "abcd123" - 175 of 222 [child 5] (0/0)  
[ATTEMPT] target csye6225-fall2018-bilgundik.me - login "temp4@gmail.com" - pass "abc" - 176 of 222 [child 2] (0/0)  
[ATTEMPT] target csye6225-fall2018-bilgundik.me - login "temp4@gmail.com" - pass "burp" - 177 of 222 [child 13] (0/0)  
[ATTEMPT] target csye6225-fall2018-bilgundik.me - login "temp4@gmail.com" - pass "private" - 178 of 222 [child 6] (0/0)  
[ATTEMPT] target csye6225-fall2018-bilgundik.me - login "temp4@gmail.com" - pass "unknown" - 179 of 222 [child 12] (0/0)  
[ATTEMPT] target csye6225-fall2018-bilgundik.me - login "temp4@gmail.com" - pass "wicked" - 180 of 222 [child 9] (0/0)  
[ATTEMPT] target csye6225-fall2018-bilgundik.me - login "temp4@gmail.com" - pass "alpine" - 181 of 222 [child 0] (0/0)  
[ATTEMPT] target csye6225-fall2018-bilgundik.me - login "temp4@gmail.com" - pass "trust" - 182 of 222 [child 3] (0/0)  
[80][http-get] host: csye6225-fall2018-bilgundik.me login: temp4@gmail.com password: summer2012  
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found  
Hydra (http://www.thc.org/thc-hydra) finished at 2018-11-23 21:23:01  
root@kali:~#
```

- b. Brute force attack on week password : Since there is no restriction on length of password we tried doing a brute force attack using 4 length alphanumeric character.

```
root@kali:~# hydra -l temp@gmail.com -V -x 4:4:aA1  
http-get://csye6225-fall2018-bilgundik.me
```

result: Brute forcing a four character takes a lot of combination which resulted in blocking the IP address temporarily with AWS waf. Without waf we could have successfully got the password since there is no restriction on number of combinations that we can try.



```
► Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.13, Dst: 107.23.56.101
► Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 62842, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 341
▼ Hypertext Transfer Protocol
  ► GET / HTTP/1.1\r\n
    cache-control: no-cache\r\n
    Postman-Token: abbcbecf-5f6c-44f6-9cc3-6f24d297c913\r\n
  ▼ Authorization: Basic dGVtcEBnbWFpbC5jb206c2Zsaw==\r\n
    Credentials: temp@gmail.com:sflk
    User-Agent: PostmanRuntime/7.4.0\r\n
    Accept: */*\r\n
    Host: csye6225-fall2018-bilgundik.me\r\n
  ► cookie: JSESSIONID=FB6A65F3F8B21ABD40ED3D5D4C668746\r\n
    accept-encoding: gzip, deflate\r\n
    Connection: keep-alive\r\n
    \r\n
    [Full request URI: http://csye6225-fall2018-bilgundik.me/]
```

### 3. Bot and scrapper mitigation

The intent of this test to detect if a particular IP is flooding the web application with valid but too many requests which will affect other users from accessing the web application.

Mitigation: We tried configure the firewall to limit the number of request to 2000 every 5 min. With firewall we could see that AWS waf blocking a particular IP for 5 min.

There are no conditions in this rate-based rule, all requests will be matched. Choose "Edit rule" button above to add one.

#### Rate limit

2,000 requests in a five-minute period.

#### IP addresses currently blocked or counted

<input type="text" value="Filter by IP address"/>	Viewing 1 to 1 of 1 IP addresses	Results per page	10 ▾
IP addresses			
73.92.207.123/32			

#### 4. File upload size restriction

There could be scenario where attacker can try to upload a very big file or a malicious file. we restricted the file size to be uploaded to 2 Mb.

AWS waf blocks the requests that exceeds any malicious file uploads

The screenshot shows a web browser interface for a file upload. The URL bar displays a long, complex URL. The page title is "post files". The "Send" button is highlighted in blue. Below the URL bar, there are tabs for "Params", "Authorization", "Headers (1)", "Body", "Pre-request Script", and "Tests". The "Body" tab is selected, and it shows a table with columns "KEY", "VALUE", and "DESCRIPTION". The table contains one row with the key "file" and the value "Choose Files first". Below the table, there are buttons for "none", "form-data", "x-www-form-urlencoded", "raw", and "binary". The "form-data" button is selected. The "Status" bar at the bottom shows "Status: 403 Forbidden", "Time: 169 ms", and "Size: 287 B". The "Body" tab is expanded, showing the raw HTML response. The HTML is a 403 Forbidden error page with a white background and a centered heading "403 Forbidden".

KEY	VALUE	DESCRIPTION
file	Choose Files first	file

delete.sh

#### 4. cross site scripting

Since our web app provides a way to upload transaction and attachments. A user can upload malicious script that will be visible to other users.

we tried running cross site scripting for all our urls, couldn't find any issue since one user cannot view others data. since all the users are authorised.

```
xsser -i "list_of_url_targets.txt" --auto --timeout "20" --threads "5" --delay "10" --Xsa --Xsr --Coo  
--proxy "http://127.0.0.1:8118" --Doo -s --verbose
```