# Studio Project ALPR

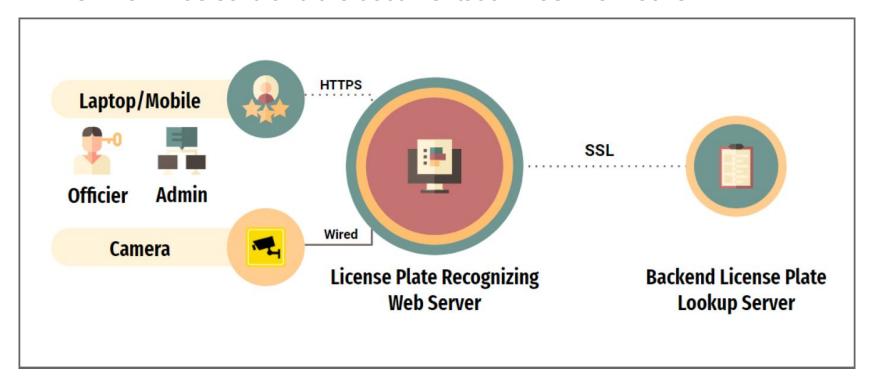
The Team 3 (Purple)

#### Project Members and Roles

- Developer Artifacts and Documentation / Vulnerability Assessment
  - Youngmi Choi (최영미), Seungkyu Lee (이승규)
- Client Design and Implementation / Reverse Engineering
  - Seongsik Kim (김성식), Haenggi Lee (이행기)
- Server Design and Implementation / Penetration Testing
  - Kibong Song (송기봉), Gyunggui Moon (문경귀)
- Mentor / Support
  - David Belasco (데이비드)

#### Evaluation Target - The Team 2 (Ahnlab)

Their work was solid and the documentation was informative.



#### **Executive Summary**

 Found at least 3 vulnerabilities that could compromise the assets that Team 2 was trying to protect (8 vulnerabilities found in total)

Priority	Vulnerability	Impact	Recommendation
High (CVSS 8.7)	If we can set request.session.error, then we have access to add a new user in the same privilege as super user.	An attacker can compromise user credential information.	Fix improper error handling; Apply least privileged access control
High (CVSS 7.5)	The key value used for DB encryption in the Lookup server is the ASCII string '2Team_AhnLab'; it's hard-coded and predictable.	An attacker can disclose personal identifiable information.	Remove the hard-coded key value; Change to a stronger one and store it in a secure place
High (CVSS 7.9)	0 can be entered as the maximum user setting value in 'server.conf'. This causes the server to either return an internal error or hang.	An attacker can tamper configuration information to stop the service.	Check setting input value whether it is within the normal range before use

#### **Evaluation Narrative**

- Focus on critical/high threats specified in the Team 2 threat modeling
- Make our selections based on our interests rather than prioritizing them
- Admit we tend to look for low-hanging fruit from source code

Analysis Technique	Rationale	Vulnerability
Code Review O	The source code tells the detailed implementation.	VID-1, VID-4, VID-5
Dumb Fuzzing X	Users can input images into the OpenALPR library.	None
Input Validation O	Users can upload (any) files to the client app.	VID-2, VID-3, VID-8
Use Exploit Tools O	The client app uses popular OSS.	VID-6
Research Vulnerability DB 🗶	The client app uses a specific version of OSS.	None
Tinker with the System O	Keep Calm and Carry On	VID-7

#### **Evaluation Resource**

Try to use all the practice learned in the course

Analysis Technique	Resource	Difficulty
Code Review O	Patience, Coffee	High
Dumb Fuzzing X	zzuf, JPG fuzzer Result: Caught in OpenCV assertions upon both fuzzing	High
Input Validation O	ImageMagick, Browser	Mid
Use Exploit Tools O	OWASP ZAP, Metasploitable in Kali	High
Research Vulnerability DB 🗶	https://www.exploit-db.com/ https://www.cvedetails.com/ Result: Known vuls are already patched to Django 4.0.5 and opency-python 4.6.0.66 (They are latest)	Low
Tinker with the System O	Wireshark, db_dump, Hex Viewer, IDA, Browser	Mid

## Vulnerabilities found by Code Review

Vulnerability	Location	POC
VID-1: If we can set request.session.error, then have access to add a new user in the same privilege as super user.  High (CVSS 8.7)  Elevation-of-Privilege	<pre>client\\alpr\views.py &gt; upload()     video_path = settings.MEDIA_ROOT + '/' + document.uploadedFile.url     pic = Image.open(video_path)     width, height = pic.size     if (width*height &lt;= 1):         request.session['error'] = True</pre>	1) Make a small image with width and height less than or equal to 1 2) Upload it 3) Then we have access to add a new user in the same privilege as super user.
VID-4: The key value used for DB encryption is the ASCII string '2Team_AhnLab'; it's hard-coded.  High (CVSS 7.5)  Information Disclosure	<pre>server\\server.cpp const char code[12] = { 0x32, 0x54, 0x65, 0x61, 0x6d, 0x5f, 0x41, 0x68, 0x6e, 0x4c, 0x61, 0x62 }; ret = dbp-&gt;set_encrypt(dbp, code, flags);</pre>	1) db_dump -P 2Team_Ahnlab licensplate.db > dump.txt 2) Inspect dump.txt with Hex Viewer 3) Then we can see decrypted data in DB. (see next slide)

```
86
         else if ( (*(unsigned int ( fastcall **)( int64, int *))(v57 + 824))(v57, v66)
  87
                || (v66[0] = 1, (*(unsigned int (_fastcall **)(_int64, const char *, _int64))(v57
  88
  89
                                  code,
   90
                                  1164))
  91
  92
           printf("DB Encrypt Error\n");
93
           result = 0xFFFFFFFi64;
  94
.rdata:000000014000DB30 : const char code[12]
                                              'T', 'e', 'a', 'm', '_', 'A', 'h', 'n', 'L', 'a'
rdata:000000014000DB30 code
                                      db '2',
rdata:000000014000DB30
                                                              : DATA XREF: ProcessClient(void *)+B9fo
.rdata:000000014000DB30
                                      db 'b'
```

align 20h

.rdata:000000014000DB3C

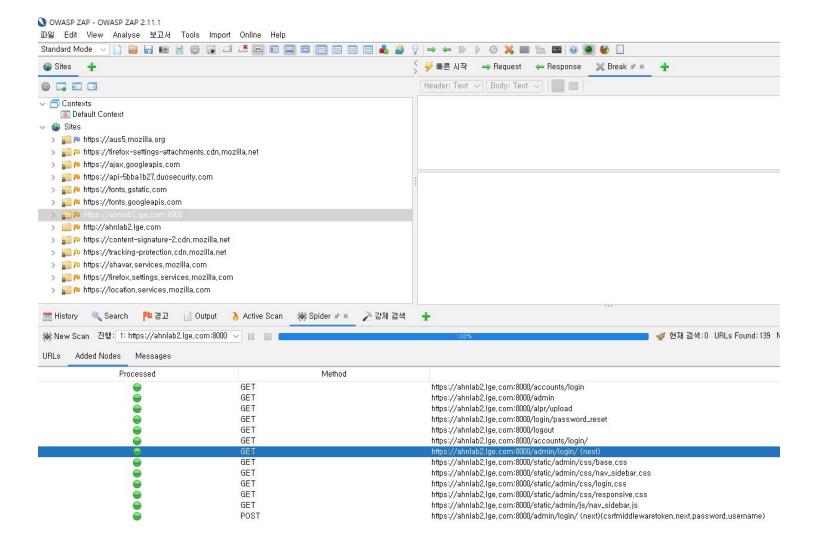


#### Vulnerability found by Input Validation

Vulnerability	Location	POC
VID-3: If you rename the sample video file to a long name and upload it, an internal error occurs the moment the license plate is recognized.  High (CVSS 7.3)	<pre>client\\alpr\views.py &gt; VideoUpstream &gt;   del  defdel(self):    if self.video:       self.video.release()       print("video released")    print("destroy")</pre>	1) Rename beaver1.avi to aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
Denial-of-Service	<pre>def get_frame(self, frame=None):     try:     if frame is None:         image = self.frame        , jpeg = cv2.imencode('.jpg', image)     else :         image = frame        , jpeg = cv2.imencode('.jpg', image)     except:     print("close connection")</pre>	3) update error: Storage can not find an available filename for  "media/gord36k/aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa

# Vulnerability found by Exploit Tool

Vulnerability	Location	POC
VID-6: It is possible to delete files uploaded by another user.  High (CVSS 7.6)  Tampering	<pre>client\\alpr\views.py &gt; remove()  id = request.GET['id']   filepath = settings.BASE_DIR   url =   models.Document.objects.get(id=id).uploadedFile.url  try:     models.Document.objects.filter(id=id).delete()     print(rootpath+'/'+url)     os.remove(rootpath+'/'+url)</pre>	1) Select one file 'id' (e.g. 54) in the DB 'alpr_document' table 2) Login to the client 3) Type https://ahnlab2.lge.com:8000/alpr/remo ve?id=54 in the browser 4) If the file deletion is successful, nothing is displayed. Otherwise, a 500 server error returns. 5) Check if the file 'id' has been removed in the DB 'alpr_document' table



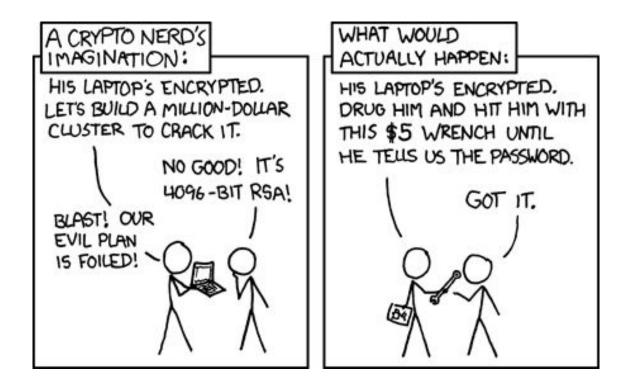
### Vulnerability found by Tinkering

Vulnerability	Location	POC
VID-7: If you obtain a session ID, you can log in as another user without a password or OTP.	Lib\site-packages\django\contrib\sessions\ba ckends\db.py > load()  def load(self):	1) Access https://ahnlab2.lge.com:8000/ with a web browser 2) Open developer tools -> Application -> Cookies 3) Enter session ID and value of other user session ID in cookies 4) Access https://ahnlab2.lge.com:8000/alpr with a web browser
Medium (CVSS 5.8) Spoofing	s = selfget_session_from_db() return self.decode(s.session_data) if s else {}	

#### Results and Conclusion

- It is difficult to tell security relevant failures from other functional failures.
   (Haenggi, Brian)
- It requires more experience to apply the attack techniques we have practiced in the course. (Seungkyu, Kibong)
- Choosing secure OSS packages reduce the risks from unintentional vulnerabilities. (Seongsik, Haenggi)
- Threat modeling is not only a set of technical activities, but also an opportunity to collaborate to build more secure systems. (Youngmi, Brian)
- You have to go through growing pains to learn security. (Jeff)

#### What would actually happen in our work



<sup>\*</sup> Source: https://xkcd.com/538/

# Q&A

#### What you would do differently if you start over?

Next time we'd like to put more effort into exploitation than exploration.

