# **SAST Security Scan Report**

Scan ID: sast\_d87551a1 Filename: vuln.py

Scan Date: 2025-04-27 10:33:17

## **Vulnerability Summary**

Risk Level	Count
High	1
Medium	1
Low	0
Total	2

# **Detailed Findings**

SQLI-001: SQL Injection (CVSS: 9.0)

Severity: HIGH

Description: Do■rudan SQL sorgusu olu∎turma güvenlik aç■■∎na neden olabilir

File: vuln.py (Line: 1056)

**Vulnerable Code:** 

// SQL sorgusu örne i Injection def login(user\_input): query = f"SELECT \* FROM users WHERE name = '{user\_input}'"

#### Recommendation:

Parametreli sorgular veya ORM kullan∎n

#### **Al-Generated Solution:**

Al Solution: To fix SQL injection vulnerabilities: • Always use parameterized queries or prepared statements • Never concatenate user input directly into SQL strings • Use an ORM (Object-Relational Mapping) library • Implement proper input validation and sanitization • Apply the principle of least privilege for database accounts Example code fix: # Instead of: query = f"SELECT \* FROM users WHERE username = '{username}';" # Use parameterized queries: query = "SELECT \* FROM users WHERE username = %s;" cursor.execute(query, (username,)) # Or with SQLAlchemy: user = Users.query.filter\_by(username=username).first()

## HCP-001: Hardcoded Password (CVSS: 5.0)

Severity: MEDIUM

Description: Kod içinde sabit ■ifre kullan ■m tespit edildi

File: vuln.py (Line: 508) Vulnerable Code:

```
// ■ifre tan m örne i ad def weak_crypto(): import hashlib password = "admin123" hashed = hashlib.md5(pa
```

### Recommendation:

■ifreleri environment variable veya güvenli bir yap∎land∎rma dosyas∎nda saklay∎n

### Al-Generated Solution:

Al Solution: No specific solution available for this vulnerability. Please consult security best practices or contact a security expert.