## Application Security – Assignment 3 – Fall 2019

**Github Repository - https://github.com/mt1836/Assignment3** 

### INTRODUCTION

In this assignment we were tasked to integrate a database to our spell checker web application from Assignment 2 that would enable persistent storage of user accounts, login/logout history and spell checking results from all submissions by each user. An administrator account is created during startup of the web application and its credentials are stored in the database. The administrator is able to query all user submissions/results as well as login/logout history. Users are only allowed access to their submission/result history and are not allowed to view any login/logout history. At the conclusion of the database integration, we attempt to perform a SQLi on our web app and mitigate any findings.

### **DATABASE CREATION**

The database chosen for this Assignment was a SQLite DB using the SQLAlchemy extension for Flask. SQLAlchemy is an Object Relational Mapper (ORM) that translates Python classes to database tables and allows users to use function calls that are converted to SQL statements providing ease of use, and a secure and consistent implementation. Three tables were created using the classes defined below:

- User- This table/class stores all user account information which includes an auto generated id
  based on registration sequence, a username, phone number, password taken as form input
  during the registration process, a salt for salting passwords and two additional columns as back
  references for the remaining two tables in the database (post and login history)
- **Post** This table/class stores all spell checking related data including an auto generated id, the submitted text to run against the spell checker, the results of the misspelled words, the date the text was submitted for spell checking, the number of spell check submissions by a user, and finally a user id foreign key that references the primary key id generated in the User table.
- Login\_history This table/class stores login/logout activity to record session detail. It includes an auto generated id, a login and logout timestamp for a users session and finally a user id foreign key that references the primary key id generated in the User table.

## **TEMPLATES**

To support the additional functionality, three html pages were created:

- **History.html** Web page to display a users spell check history
- Query\_details.html Web page to display details of a specific spell check submission/results
- Login\_history.html Web page for the administrator to view the login/logout history for any user. Logging is critical in providing accountability/traceability if there is an incident that needs to be investigated.

### **TESTING**

We needed to ensure that the additional functionality was implemented correctly and tested the following conditions:

- Non-admin users are only allowed to view their own submission history To address this we
  modified our login\_history.html to only display the input (user search) form to an administrator
  and added an if statement in our app.py file which only allows an admin to submit form data.
  For all other users the application automatically queries for the current username and queries
  the database for the necessary history information and returns it to history.html.
- Non-admin user is not able to view login history This was performed on two fronts. First we
  eliminated the long history link from appearing when a non-admin user is logged in, however
  this does not restrict the user to manually manipulating the URL to get to the login history page.
  To address this we added an if statement in our app.py file which only allows an admin to
  submit form data and modified our login\_history.html to only display the input (user search)
  form to an administrator.
- Non-admin users should not be allowed to access query history by directly modifying the URL It is possible for users to directly access query history by modifying the URL to go to specific query details (localhost:5000/history/query#). To address this we added the following code that checked who the owner was of the query#. If the owner is the current user then access was allowed. If the owner was not the current user a second check was performed to see if the current user was an admin. If they were not an admin they were not allowed access. If they were an admin they were allowed direct access via URL modification.

Since most of the testing for the web app was performed in the previous two assignments, the security test performed in this assignment was focused specifically on SQL injections. We used SQL Map as a tool to perform these tests. SQL Map is a piece of software that detects and exploits database vulnerabilities and automates the process of detecting and exploiting SQL injection flaws. It supports many databases and techniques and provides an easy and comprehensive way for developers to test their implementation.

To test using SQL Map we first disabled CSRF from our application to reduce complexity as the SQL Map tool would need to have the CSRF token in order to run through its sequence of tests. We then entered the command below to initiate the test against the POST form input fields username, password and 2fa for our registration page:

The resulting output is shown below:

```
ppsec@appsec-\
ubmit≔Sign Up'
       H (1.2.4#stable)
   [!] legal disclaimer: Usage of sqlmap for attacking targets without prior mutual consent is illegal. It is the end user's responsibility to obey all applicable local, state and federal laws. D evelopers assume no liability and are not responsible for any misuse or damage caused by this program
       [21:47:55] [INFO] testing connection to the target URL
[21:47:55] [INFO] testing if the target URL content is stable
[21:47:56] [INFO] testing if the stable
[21:47:56] [INFO] testing if POST parameter 'username' is dynamic
[21:47:56] [INFO] testing if POST parameter 'username' is on tappear to be dynamic
[21:47:57] [MARNING] POST parameter 'username' does not appear username' might not be injectable
[21:47:57] [INFO] testing of SOI injection on POST parameter 'username' might not be injectable
[21:47:57] [INFO] testing of SOI injection on POST parameter 'username' might not be injectable
   (2):47:57] [INFO] testing for SoL injection on POST parameter 'username' might not be injectable (2):47:57] [INFO] testing for SoL injection on POST parameter 'username' might not be injectable (2):47:57] [INFO] testing 'AMD boolean-based blind - WHERE or HAVING clause' (2):47:58] [INFO] testing 'MySOL => 5.0 AND error-based - WHERE, HAVING, OMDER BY OR GROUP BY clause (FLOOR)' (2):47:58] [INFO] testing 'MySOL >= 5.0 AND error-based - WHERE, HAVING, OMDER BY or GROUP BY clause (FLOOR)' (2):47:58] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SOL Server/Sybase AND error-based - WHERE or HAVING clause (ROOR)' (2):47:59] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SOL Server/Sybase AND error-based - WHERE OR HAVING clause (ROOR)' (2):47:59] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SOL Server/Sybase AND error-based - WHERE OR HAVING clause (ROOR)' (2):47:59] [INFO] testing 'MySOL inline queries' (2):47:59] [INFO] testing 'MySOL inline queries' (2):47:59] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SOL Server/Sybase inline queries' (2):47:59] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SOL Server/Sybase stacked queries (comment)' (2):47:59] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SOL Server/Sybase stacked queries (comment)' (2):47:59] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SOL Server/Sybase stacked queries (comment)' (2):47:59] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SOL Server/Sybase stacked queries (comment)' (2):48:600] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SOL Server/Sybase stacked queries (comment)' (2):48:600] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SOL Server/Sybase stacked queries (comment)' (2):48:600] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SOL Server/Sybase stacked dueries (comment)' (2):48:600] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SOL Server/Sybase stacked dueries (comment)' (2):48:600] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SOL Server/Sybase stacked dueries (comment)' (2):48:600] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SOL Server/Sybase stacked dueries (comment)' (2):48:600] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SOL Server/Sybase stacked dueries (comment)' (2):48:600] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SOL Server/Sybase stacked dueries (comment)' (2):48:600] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SOL Server/Sybase stacked dueries (comment)'
     [21:48:00] [INFO] testing 'Generic UNION query (NULL) - 1 to 10 columns' [21:48:02] [WARNING] POST parameter 'username' does not seem to be injectable
 [IMFO] testing for SQL injection on POST parameter 'password'
[IMFO] testing 'AMD boolean-based blind ' HHERE or HAVING clause'
[IMFO] testing 'HYGL >> 5.0 boolean-based blind - Parameter replace'
[IMFO] testing 'HYGL >> 5.0 AMD error-based - WHERE or HAVING clause (FLOOR)'
[IMFO] testing 'PostgreSQL AMD error-based - WHERE or HAVING clause (FLOOR)'
[IMFO] testing 'Nicrosoft SQL Server'Sybase AMD error-based - WHERE or HAVING clause (IN)'
[IMFO] testing 'Nicrosoft SQL Server'Sybase AMD error-based - WHERE or HAVING clause (IN)'
[IMFO] testing 'Nicrosoft SQL Server'Sybase AMD error-based - WHERE or HAVING clause (IN)'
[IMFO] testing 'NySQL in a gueries'
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[IMFO] testing 'Nicrosoft SQL Server'Sybase Inline queries'
[IMFO] testing 'Nicrosoft SQL Server'Sybase Inline queries (comment)'
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[IMFO] testing 'Nicrosoft SQL Server'Sybase Indeed queries (comment)'
[IMFO] testing 'NySQL S - 8.0.12 AMD time-based blind'
[IMFO] testing 'Noracle AMD time-based blind'
[IMFO] testing 'Nicrosoft SQL Server'Sybase time-based blind (IF)'
[IMFO] testing 'Nicrosoft SQL Server'Sybase time-based blind'
       21:48:09] [INFO] resting Generic UNION query (NULL) - 1 to 10 columns 
21:48:06] [MARNING] POST parameter 'password' does not seem to be injectable 
21:48:06] [INFO] (esting) if POST parameter 'chopen nugber' is disease.
       [21:48:06] [WARNING] POST parameter 'phone number' does not appear to be dynamic [21:48:06] [WARNING] heuristic (basic) test shows that POST parameter 'phone number' might not be injectable
               | 1.4836| | MARNING| heuristic (basic) test shows that POST parameter 'phone number' might not be injectable | 1.4836| | More | testing for SQL injection on POST parameter 'phone number' might not be injectable | 1.4836| | More | testing 'NAD boolean-based blind - Memis or MAVING clause' | 1.48369| | More | testing 'NAD boolean-based blind - Parameter replace | testing 'NAD boolean-based blind - Parameter | testing 'NAD boolean-based blind - Parameter | testing 'NAD boolean-based where or HAVING clause (The NATING CLause (The
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| [2]:48:11] | INFO| testing for SQL injection on POST parameter 'submit' |
| [2]:48:12] | INFO| testing 'MySOL => 5.0 boolean-based blind - WHERE or HAVING clause' |
| [2]:48:12] | INFO| testing 'MySOL => 5.0 boolean-based blind - Parameter replace' |
| [2]:48:12] | INFO| testing 'MySOL => 5.0 AND error-based - MHERE, HAVING, ORDER BY or GROUP BY clause (FLOOR)' |
| [2]:48:12] | INFO| testing 'MySOL => 5.0 AND error-based - MHERE or HAVING clause (IN)' |
| [2]:48:12] | INFO| testing 'MySOL => 5.0 Error-based - MHERE or HAVING clause (IN)' |
| [2]:48:12] | INFO| testing 'MySOL => 5.0 Error-based - Parameter replace (FLOOR)' |
| [2]:48:12] | INFO| testing 'MySOL inline queries' |
| [2]:48:12] | INFO| testing 'MySOL inline queries' |
| [2]:48:12] | INFO| testing 'MySOL inline queries' |
| [2]:48:12] | INFO| testing 'Microsoft SOL Server/Sybase inline queries' |
| [2]:48:12] | INFO| testing 'Microsoft SOL Server/Sybase inline queries' |
| [2]:48:13] | INFO| testing 'Microsoft SOL Server/Sybase inline queries' |
| [2]:48:13] | INFO| testing 'Microsoft SOL Server/Sybase stacked queries (comment)' |
| [2]:48:13] | INFO| testing 'MySOL => 5.0 12 AND time-based blind' |
| [2]:48:13] | INFO| testing 'MySOL => 5.0 12 AND time-based blind' |
| [2]:48:13] | INFO| testing 'MySOL => 5.0 12 AND time-based blind' |
| [2]:48:13] | INFO| testing 'MySOL => 5.0 12 AND time-based blind' |
| [2]:48:13] | INFO| testing 'Oracle AND time-based blind' |
| [2]:48:13] | INFO| testing 'Oracle AND time-based blind' |
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| [2]:48:13] | INFO| testing 'Oracle AND time-based blind' |
| [2]:48:13] | INFO| testing 'Oracle AND time-based blind' |
| [2]:48:13] | INFO| testing 'Oracle AND time
```

# The same was done for the login page:

```
Appreciapspec-VirtualBox:/media/sf_NVU/2019_Fall_Application Security/Assignment35 sqlmap -u "localhost:5000/login" ---data "username-administrator@lisphone_number=123456799016sub mit+copin"

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(6.2.4dstable)

(7.2.4dstable)

(8.2.4dstable)

(8.2.4dstable)
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| 13:52:11 | INFO| testing for SQL Injection on PGGT parameter 'password'
| 21:52:12 | INFO| testing 'MAD boolean-based blind - MMETE or MAVING clause'
| 21:52:12 | INFO| testing 'MAD boolean-based blind - MMETE or MAVING clause'
| 21:52:12 | INFO| testing 'PastyreSQL AND error-based - MMETE or MAVING clause'
| 21:52:12 | INFO| testing 'PastyreSQL AND error-based - MMETE or MAVING clause'
| 21:52:12 | INFO| testing 'PastyreSQL AND error-based - MMETE or MAVING clause'
| 21:52:13 | INFO| testing 'PastyreSQL AND error-based - MMETE or MAVING clause'
| 21:52:13 | INFO| testing 'PastyreSQL AND error-based - MMETE or MAVING clause'
| 21:52:13 | INFO| testing 'PastyreSQL AND error-based - MMETE or MAVING clause'
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| 21:52:13 | INFO| testing 'PastyreSQL AND error-based - MMETE or MAVING clause'
| 21:52:13 | INFO| testing 'PastyreSQL AND error-based blind' |
| 21:52:13 | INFO| testing 'PastyreSQL AND error-based blind' |
| 21:52:13 | INFO| testing 'PastyreSQL AND error-based blind' |
| 21:52:13 | INFO| testing 'PastyreSQL AND error-based blind' |
| 21:52:13 | INFO| testing 'PastyreSQL AND error-based blind' |
| 21:52:13 | INFO| testing 'PastyreSQL AND error-based blind' |
| 21:52:10 | MMETING| PGST parameter 'password' does not seem to be injectable |
| 21:52:10 | INFO| testing 'PastyreSQL AND error-based blind - Parameter replace' |
| 21:52:21 | INFO| testing 'PastyreSQL AND error-based blind - Parameter replace' |
| 21:52:21 | INFO| testing 'PastyreSQL AND error-based blind - Parameter replace' |
| 21:52:21 | INFO| testing 'PastyreSQL AND err
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| 21:52:22| INPO| testing for SOL injection on ROST parameter 'submit' (21:52:22) INPO| testing 'AND boolean-based blind - WHERE or HAVING clause' (21:52:28) INPO| testing 'MySOL >= 5.0 boolean-based blind - WHERE or HAVING (BODER BY or GROUP BY clause (FLOOR)' (21:52:28) INPO| testing 'MySOL >= 5.0 AND error-based - WHERE HAVING, GROER BY or GROUP BY clause (FLOOR)' (21:52:34) INPO| testing 'MySOL AND error-based - WHERE Or HAVING clause' (21:52:34) INPO| testing 'MySOL SOL ARD error-based - WHERE OR HAVING clause (21:52:34) INPO| testing 'MySOL SOL Server/Sybase AND error-based - WHERE OR HAVING clause (21:52:34) INPO| testing 'MySOL Inline queries' (21:52:40) INPO| testing 'MySOL Inline queries' (21:52:41) INPO| testing 'MySOL SOL SERVER/Sybase inline queries' (21:52:42) INPO| testing 'MySOL SOL SERVER/Sybase inline queries' (21:52:52) INPO| testing 'MySOL SOL SERVER/Sybase inline dueries' (21:52:52) INPO| testing 'MySOL SOL SERVER/Sybase inline-based blind' (21:52:52) INPO| testing 'MySOL SOL SERVER/Sybas
```

For the spell check page, we were required to log in first before running the SQL Map command. It resulted in the following:

Same was performed for the history page. Results shown below:

```
| The process of the content of the
```

The login\_history page is the final page accepting form input to be POST tested. Results shown below:

```
appseciapsee-VirtualBox/media/sf_NVU/2019_fall_Application Security/Assignment35 sqlmap -u "localhost:5000/history/login_history" --data "username=charlotte6submit=Submit |

[1] legal disclaimer: Usage of sqlmap for attacking targets without prior mutual consent is illegal. It is the end user's responsibility to obey all applicable local, state and federal laws. D evelopers assume no liability and are not responsible for any misuse or damage caused by this program

[*] starting at 22:08:221
[INFO] testing connection to the target UML
sqlmap por a 302 redirect to http://localhost:5000/loginmext=2Fhistory\2Flogin_history*. Do you want to follow? [*/n] n

[*] sqlmap por a 302 redirect to http://localhost:5000/loginmext=2Fhistory\2Flogin_history*. Do you want to follow? [*/n] n

[*] sqlmap por a 302 redirect to http://localhost:5000/loginmext=2Fhistory\2Flogin_history*. Do you want to follow? [*/n] n

[*] sqlmap por a 302 redirect to http://localhost:5000/loginmext=2Fhistory\2Flogin_history*. Do you want to follow? [*/n] n

[*] sqlmap por a 302 redirect to http://localhost:5000/loginmext=2Fhistory\2Flogin_history*. Do you want to follow? [*/n] n

[*] sqlmap por a 302 redirect to http://localhost:5000/loginmext=2Fhistory\2Flogin_history*. Do you want to follow? [*/n] n

[*] sqlmap por a 302 redirect to http://localhost:5000/loginmext=2Fhistory\2Flogin_history*. Do you want to follow? [*/n] n

[*] sqlmap por a 302 redirect to http://localhost:5000/loginmext=2Fhistory\2Flogin_history*. Do you want to follow? [*/n] n

[*] sqlmap por a 302 redirect to http://localhost.por not sqlmap por a sqlmap por
```

The output of all POST tests showed that our web application was not likely vulnerable to SQLi. The final test was to check if our GET requests for the query# directly via the URL was vulnerable. We did this using the command and results below:

```
appsec@appsec.virtualBox:/media/sf_NVU/2819_Fall_Application Security/Assignment3s sqlmap -u "http://localbost:5000/login/mext=%2Fhistory%2Fquery1" -b

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[2] starting at 22:20:44

[22:20:45] [1MF0] testing connection to the target URL

[22:20:45] [1MF0] testing if the target URL content is stable

[22:20:45] [1MF0] testing if the target URL content is stable

[22:20:45] [1MF0] testing if the target URL content is stable

[22:20:46] [1MF0] testing if the target URL content is stable

[22:20:46] [1MF0] testing for SQL injection on GET parameter 'next' sight not be injectable

[22:20:46] [1MF0] testing for SQL injection on GET parameter 'next' sight not be injectable

[22:20:46] [1MF0] testing for SQL injection on GET parameter 'next' sight not be injectable

[22:20:46] [1MF0] testing for SQL injection on GET parameter 'next' sight not be injectable

[22:20:46] [1MF0] testing for SQL injection on GET parameter 'next' sight not be injectable

[22:20:46] [1MF0] testing for SQL injection on GET parameter 'next' sight not be injectable

[22:20:46] [1MF0] testing for SQL injection on GET parameter 'next' sight not be injectable

[22:20:46] [1MF0] testing 'decomplet on GET parameter 'next' sight not be injectable

[22:20:46] [1MF0] testing 'decomplet SQL server/Sybase Hame (Putrype)'

[22:20:47] [1MF0] testing 'decomplet SQL server/Sybase Hame (Putrype)'

[22:20:47] [1MF0] testing 'decomplet SQL server/Sybase intent (Putrype)'

[22:20:47] [1
```

All of our GET and POST tests against user data entry points from our web application turned up to be unlikely for SQLi vulnerability. This is due to the SQLAlchemy ORM we used which not only provides ease of use but provides consistent implementation in a secure manner. The developers of the ORM are focused in secure design such that translated code into SQL statements are not subject to common vulnerabilities. For developers who choose not to use an ORM, they would need to understand in detail how SQLi work and the different types in order to develop applications in a secure manner. Even with this knowledge they cannot guarantee that they will not overlook something and code in a consistent manner. For these reasons ORMs provide developers an easy way to secure their applications from a majority of vulnerabilities and should be used where possible.