Importing modules

```
from flask import Flask, request, jsonify import subprocess import shlex import logging import re
```

- Flask: Lightweight web framework to create the API.
- **subprocess**: Allows system commands to be executed in a secure manner.
- **shlex**: Secures argument handling to prevent command injection.
- logging: Allows you to log suspicious attempts and errors.
- re: Used to validate user input with a regular expression.

Security log configuration

- filename="security.log": Stores logs in a security.log file.
- level=logging. WARNING: Records only warnings and errors (not normal informational messages).
- format='%(asctime)s %(levelname)s %(message)s': Adds a date/time to the logs for easy analysis.

Setting Allowed Commands

```
ALLOWED_COMMANDS = {"ls", "whoami", "uptime"}
```

•)Using a **set** of allowed commands to prevent arbitrary execution of dangerous system commands such as rm -rf/.

Regular expression to validate input

```
COMMAND_PATTERN = re.compile(r"^[a-z]+$")
```

Allows only commands composed of lowercase letters (ls, whoami, uptime).

• Avoids the injection of special characters such as;, ε, | which could allow chain attacks.

Definition of the API

```
@app.route('/run', methods=['GET'])
def run_command():
```

• Defines an access point (/run) that only accepts GET requests.

Order retrieval and validation

```
cmd = request.args.get('cmd', '').strip()
```

- request.args.get('cmd', ''): Retrieves the command passed in the URL (/run?cmd=ls).
- .strip(): Removes before/after spaces to prevent manipulation.

```
if cmd not in ALLOWED_COMMANDS or not COMMAND_PATTERN.match(cmd):
    logging.warning(f"Tentative d'exécution de commande interdite : {cmd}")
    return jsonify({"error": "Commande non autorisée"}), 403
```

Checks if the command is in ALLOWED COMMANDS and respects the regex.

- If not:
 - o Records the incident in security.log.
 - o Returns a 403 Forbidden error message.

Secure order fulfillment

```
try:
    # Exécution sécurisée avec timeout
    output = subprocess.check_output(shlex.split(cmd), stderr=subprocess.STDOUT, timeout=3)
    return jsonify({"output": output.decode().strip()})
```

shlex.split(cmd): Cleanly separates the command into arguments to avoid injection.

- check output():
 - o Executes the command by capturing the output.
 - o Redirects errors (stderr) to the standard output (stdout).
 - o Sets a timeout=3 to prevent the command from crashing the server.
- Returns the output of the command in a JSON format.

Error handling

```
except subprocess.CalledProcessError:

return jsonify({"error": "Erreur lors de l'exécution de la commande"}), 400
```

• Captures errors if the command fails (e.g., ls /dossier inexistan

```
except subprocess.TimeoutExpired:
return jsonify({"error": "Commande trop longue"}), 408
```

Prevents long commands from crashing the server by limiting the execution time to 3 seconds.

```
except Exception as e:
    logging.error(f"Erreur inattendue : {str(e)}")
    return jsonify({"error": "Une erreur est survenue"}), 500
```

- Captures any other unforeseen errors and logs them in security.log.
- Returns a generic 500 Internal Server Error message to avoid giving sensitive information to an attacker.

Launch of the Flask app

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(debug=False, host='0.0.0.0', port=5000)
```

- debug=False: Disables debug mode in production to prevent information leakage.
- host='0.0.0.0': Makes the application accessible from any machine on the network.
- port=5000: Sets the listening port of the Flask server.

Summary of security improvements:

- **✓ Prevents arbitrary execution of commands** with whitelisting.
- Strictly validates user input with a regular expression.
- Avoid command injections by using shlex.split().
- Protects against jams with a timeout 3 seconds.
- ✓ **Hides technical errors** to prevent leakage of sensitive information.
- Records suspicious attempts in a log file.

Your code is now **solid and secure** against common attacks! 🔊 📆