CMSC389R

Web I





recap

Any questions so far?

agenda

- Background
 - HTTP
 - HTTP requests (GET/POST)
 - Cookies, sessions, etc
- Common vulnerabilities
 - Cross-site scripting (XSS)
 - SQL injection (SQLi)
- In class challenge

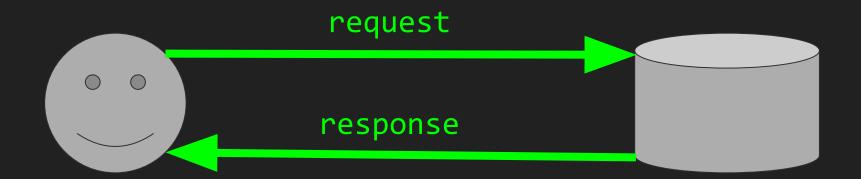
HTTP

- Hypertext Transport Protocol
 - Usually ports 80 (HTTP), 443 (HTTPS)
 - Stateless by design
 - Stateful by usage...
 - Think cookies & sessions!
 - Built on top of TCP
- Server-side code understands HTTP and responds to requests through this protocol

Basics of services

- What are web services built with these days?
 - Client-side
 - CSS/HTML/Javascript/etc...
 - Server-side
 - Yes, PHP is still actively used
 - Javascript/Python/Ruby/etc...
 - Databases
 - SQL, PostgreSQL, MongoDB, etc...

web basics



- browser
- curl
- wget
- . . .

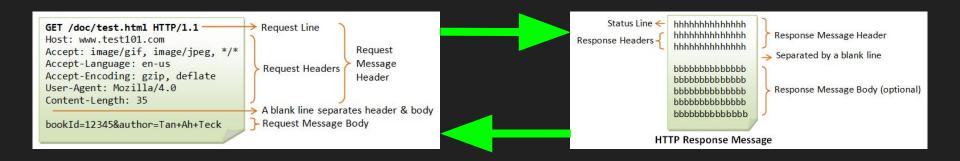
- website
- other server resources

basics of requests/responses

- When a user triggers an action on the front-end
 - o Typically send a request (GET/POST/PUT/...)
 to the server
 - Server receives request
 - Handles it (data processing/...)
 - Responds
- Front-end handles server's response
 - Browser renders DOM

HTTP request basics

GET and POST*



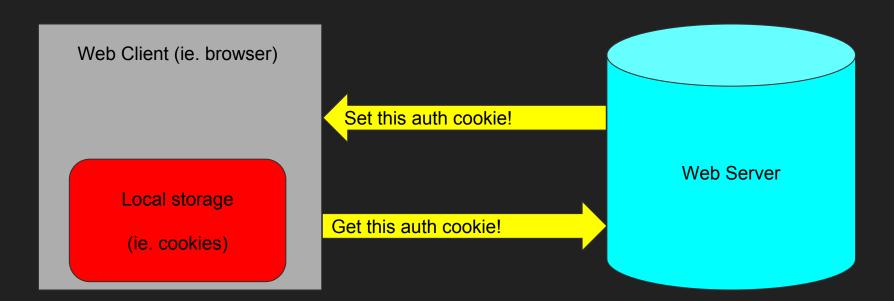
*there are others, but we'll focus on these

Cookies

- Piece of data stored client-side
 - Typically passed around in sessions
 - Completely r/w by the client
- Can be dangerous if not used correctly by server!
 - Can be modified in the browser

document.cookie="keyofcookie=valueofcookie"

Cookies



Challenge!

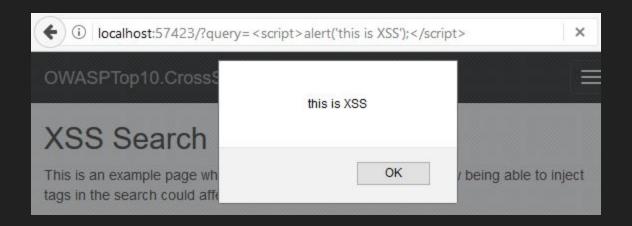
http://68.183.48.170:2600



cross site scripting (xss)

- Attacker sends malicious code rendered on the victim's browser
 - Stored: attacker forces malicious code to be stored on database
 - ie) user sets username to injection code; rendered each time victim visits profile
 - Reflected: injected script is reflected off of server to victim
 - Typically sent via email/links/...

cross site scripting (xss)



- Website utilizes SQL database
 - Does not sanitize input
 - Query is interpreted as code rather than data
 - Mitigated with prepared statements
- Potentially leads to:
 - Leaking tables
 - Deleting tables
 - Command execution

Username:			
Password:			
Password.		<	Database
	Login	1	

sql (primer)

Table: users

user	password	last_login_date
admin	password1234	1542392929
michael	this_is_a_bad_password	1542392920

```
SELECT password from users where user = 'admin'; → password1234
INSERT INTO users values('new_user', 'terps', '1542392927');
SELECT * from users; -- this is a comment
```

```
function can access feature($current user) {
     global $db link;
    $db link = mysqli connect('localhost', 'dbuser', 'dbpassword', 'dbname');
     $username = $ POST['username'];
     $password = $ POST['password'];
    $res = mysqli_query($db_link, "SELECT * FROM users WHERE username = '".
$username . "' AND password = '" . $password. "';");
    $row = mysqli fetch array($res);
     if (sizeof($row) > 0) {
         return true;
     } else {
        return false;
```

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function can access feature($current user) {
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```

admin' OR '1'='1'-- -Username: ****** Password: Database Login sizeof(\$row) > 0 => true



resources

- Natas OverTheWire
- JuiceShop
- Gruyere
- Ringzer0team
- OWASP Top 10

homework #11

NO HOMEWORK THIS WEEK

GO ENJOY THANKSGIVING!