OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE ASSESSMENT

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A website is only as secure as its weakest link #mytweet

1 Introduction:

Ihatemoney.org is an open source software built with Python using the Flask framework. In this report we have conducted a detailed security analysis of the website using various tools and techniques. The aim was to find the application level vulnerabilities and logical errors that are potential security threats from the application's point of view. This report also provides a good source of information for debugging the application as a developer in order to achieve an acceptable level of security. In the next paragraph we mention the step-by-step process that has been followed for security analysis. More information about the site can be found from this link.

We have first conducted security scanning by using a variety of tools. The vulnerabilities found by each of them were noted and methods to confirm the vulnerability were researched. In this step also called as black box testing we listed out the possible attacks by running the application on the localhost using various reliable tools and techniques. Some of the threats were also detected on the live application. Here all the false positives and actual vulnerabilities were examined and real time results were obtained that tested the behaviour of the application on actual inputs and conditions. The next step involves listing possible solutions to fix the vulnerabilities. After sufficient amount of black box testing, we also did a code review in order to find the implementation level vulnerabilities of the application logic. This is called white box testing. It helped us understand the logical flow of the application functions and related faults that could lead to critical vulnerabilities in the application. The last section is the conclusion of the entire process followed by the references.

**This is not an ultimate security analysis of the application. More in depth analysis can be done that can find more severe and large number of vulnerabilities using sophisticated techniques.

1.1 Scope:

As the entire website was analysed for security issues the scope of the report is the sites url, that is www.ihatemoney.org
IP address of the target server is 62.210.175.125
The target port was 80.

2. Map & Analyze Application Content

2.1 Code Structure:

The web application has been built using Python Flask framework

Framework: Flask framework has been used. With flask it is easy to create multiple urls and keep track of all the actions expected in the relevant contexts

Front End: Javascript has been primarily used as the front end language

Back End: Python scripts have been executed at the back end to connect to the database.

Database: The database used is SQLite3 db. The database stores all the records in a tree format with intermediate nodes having pointers to the leaf nodes.

Server: The website is hosted by Nginx server

2.2 Spidering and Scanning:

Spidering and scanning of the website enables the user to gain knowledge of the security vulnerabilities that may exist in the architecture as well as the structure of the entire website itself.

The structure of the site can be obtained by various tools. The following was obtained by running the tree command inside the application folder on terminal. The other softwares that can help to obtain the sitemap have also been used later.

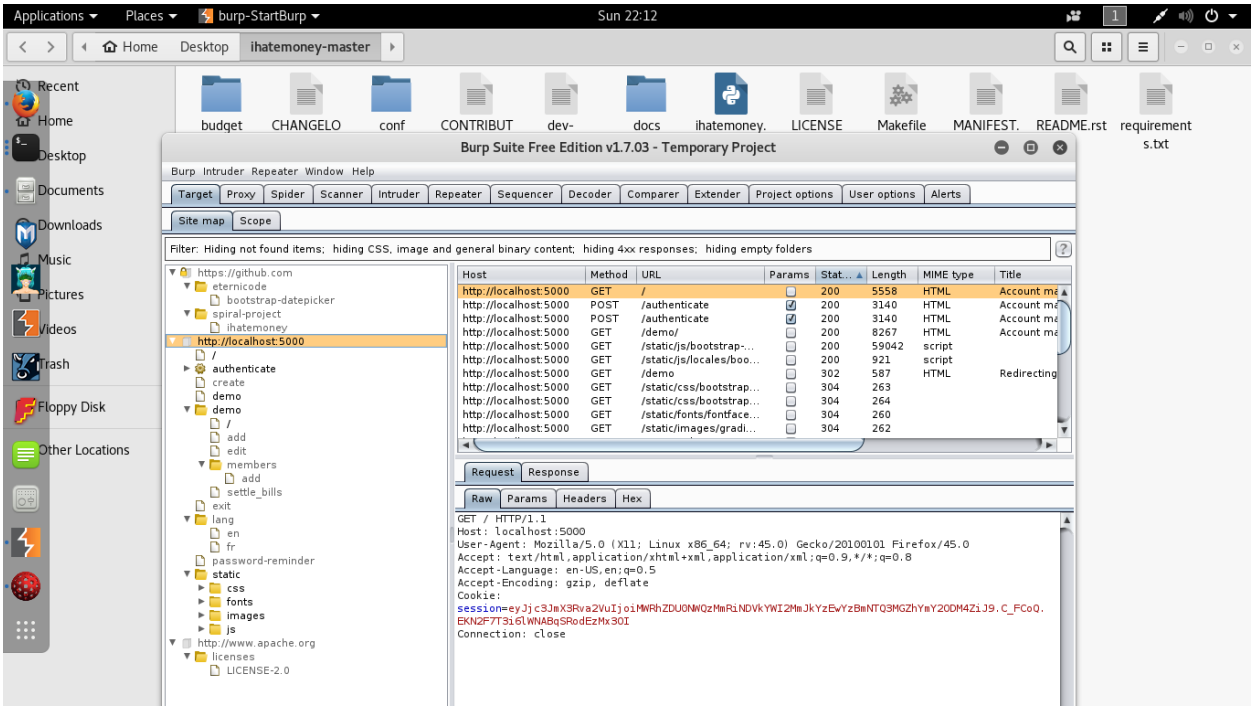
Inside the application folder budget, run the command: ***tree -L 2***
This gives the directory structure along with the files for the application till the second level of nodes.

```
.
├── api.py
├── babel.cfg
├── budget.db
├── default_settings.py
├── forms.py
├── __init__.py
├── manage.py
├── messages.pot
├── migrations
│   ├── alembic.ini
│   ├── env.py
│   ├── __pycache__
│   ├── README
```

```
│   ├── script.py.mako
│   └── versions
├── models.py
├── __pycache__
│   ├── api.cpython-35.pyc
│   ├── forms.cpython-35.pyc
│   ├── models.cpython-35.pyc
│   ├── utils.cpython-35.pyc
│   └── web.cpython-35.pyc
├── run.py
├── sitemap
├── sitemap.png
├── static
│   ├── css
│   ├── fonts
│   ├── images
│   └── js
├── templates
│   ├── add_bill.html
│   ├── add_member.html
│   ├── authenticate.html
│   ├── create_project.html
│   ├── dashboard.html
│   ├── debug.html
│   ├── display_errors.html
│   ├── edit_member.html
│   ├── edit_project.html
│   ├── forms.html
│   ├── home.html
│   ├── invitation_mail.en
│   ├── invitation_mail.fr
│   ├── layout.html
│   ├── list_bills.html
│   ├── password_reminder.en
│   ├── password_reminder.fr
│   ├── password_reminder.html
│   ├── recent_projects.html
│   ├── reminder_mail.en
│   ├── reminder_mail.fr
│   ├── send_invites.html
│   ├── settle_bills.html
│   └── sidebar_table_layout.html
├── tests
│   ├── ihatemoney.cfg
│   ├── ihatemoney_envvar.cfg
│   ├── __init__.py
│   └── tests.py
├── translations
│   └── fr
├── utils.py
└── web.py
```

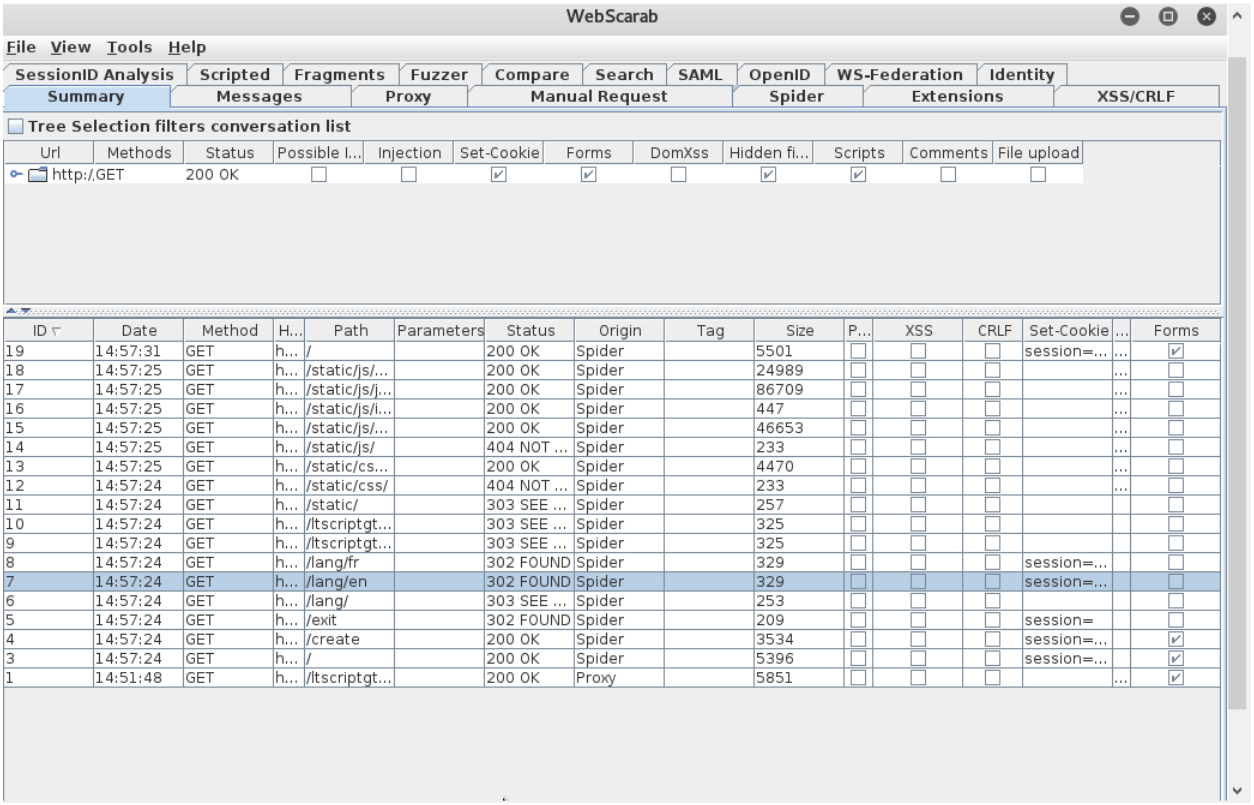
2.2.1 Burp Suite Spidering:

Burp Suite is a platform which allows the user an access to several tools such as scanner, spider, sequencer, repeater etc. It has been created by PortSwigger based on Java.



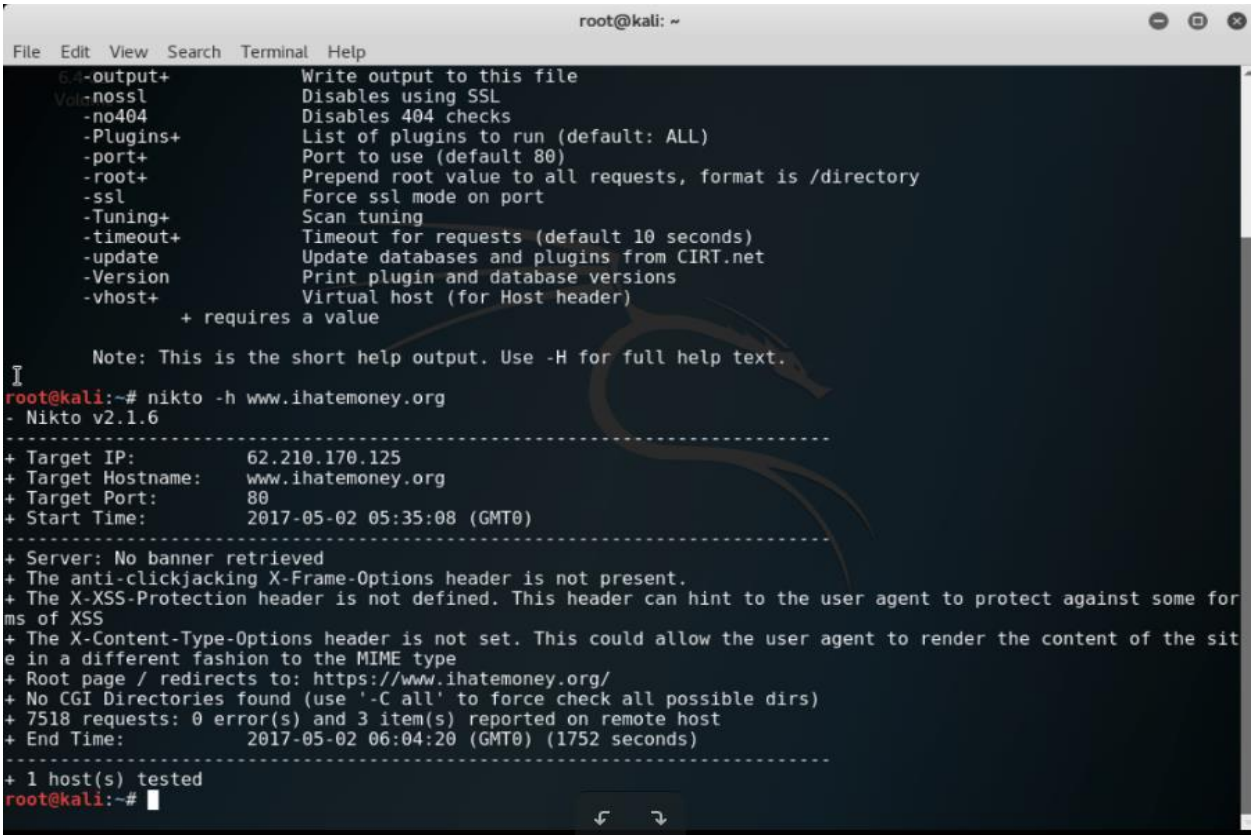
2.2.2 Web Scarab spidering:

Web Scarab is used to perform an analysis on applications which make use of HTTP and HTTPS protocols. It is an intercepting proxy which will allow the user to view and modify requests.



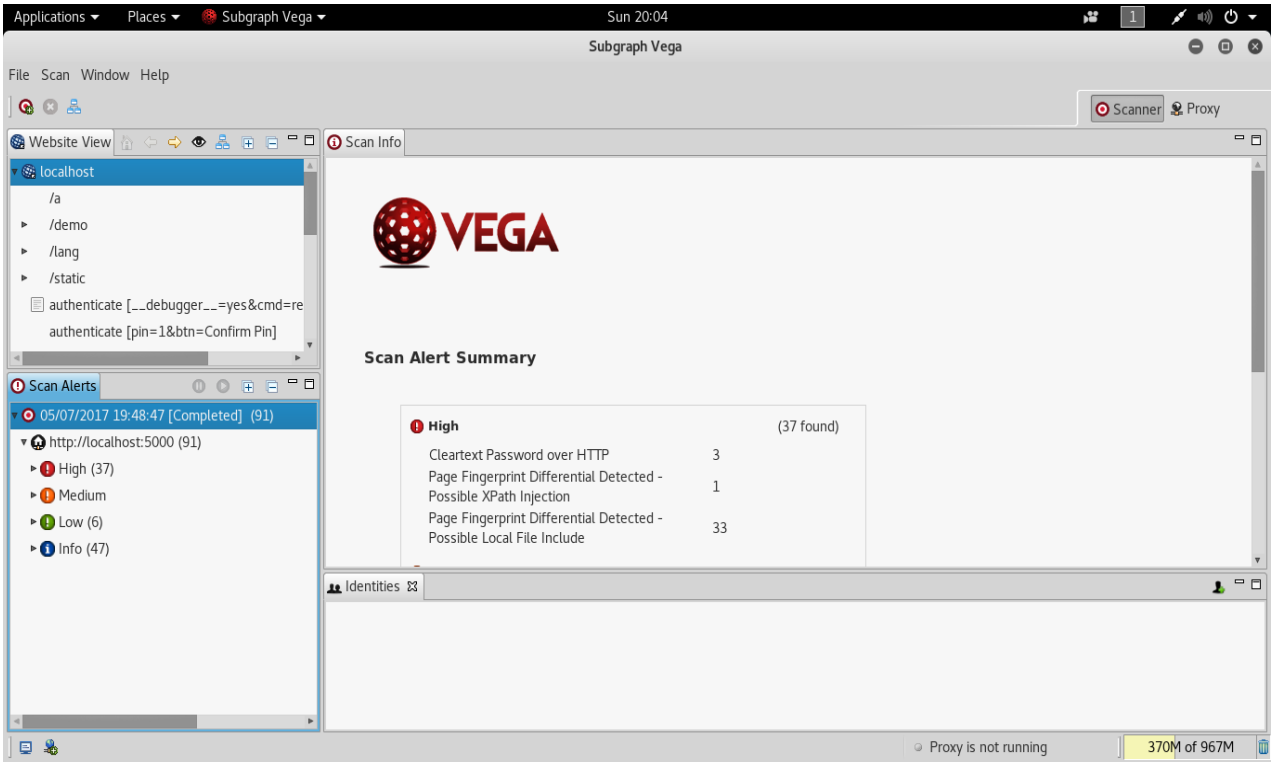
2.2.3 Nikto Scan:

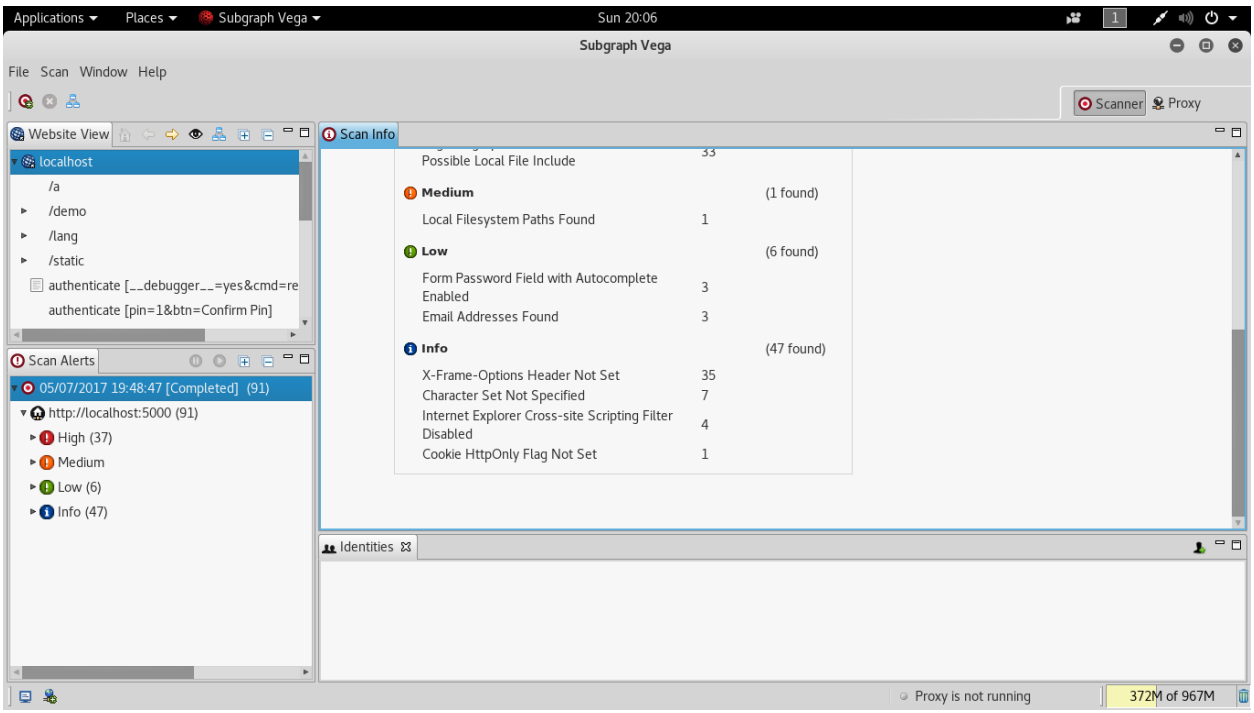
Nikto scan of the web site resulted in the detection of some of the vulnerabilities in the site.
The output obtained by a simple nikto scan of the live website is shown in the screenshot.
As seen Nikto tells us that the potential flaw in the application is the absence of the anti-clickjacking header which is X-XSS protection header.



2.2.4 Vega Scanner:

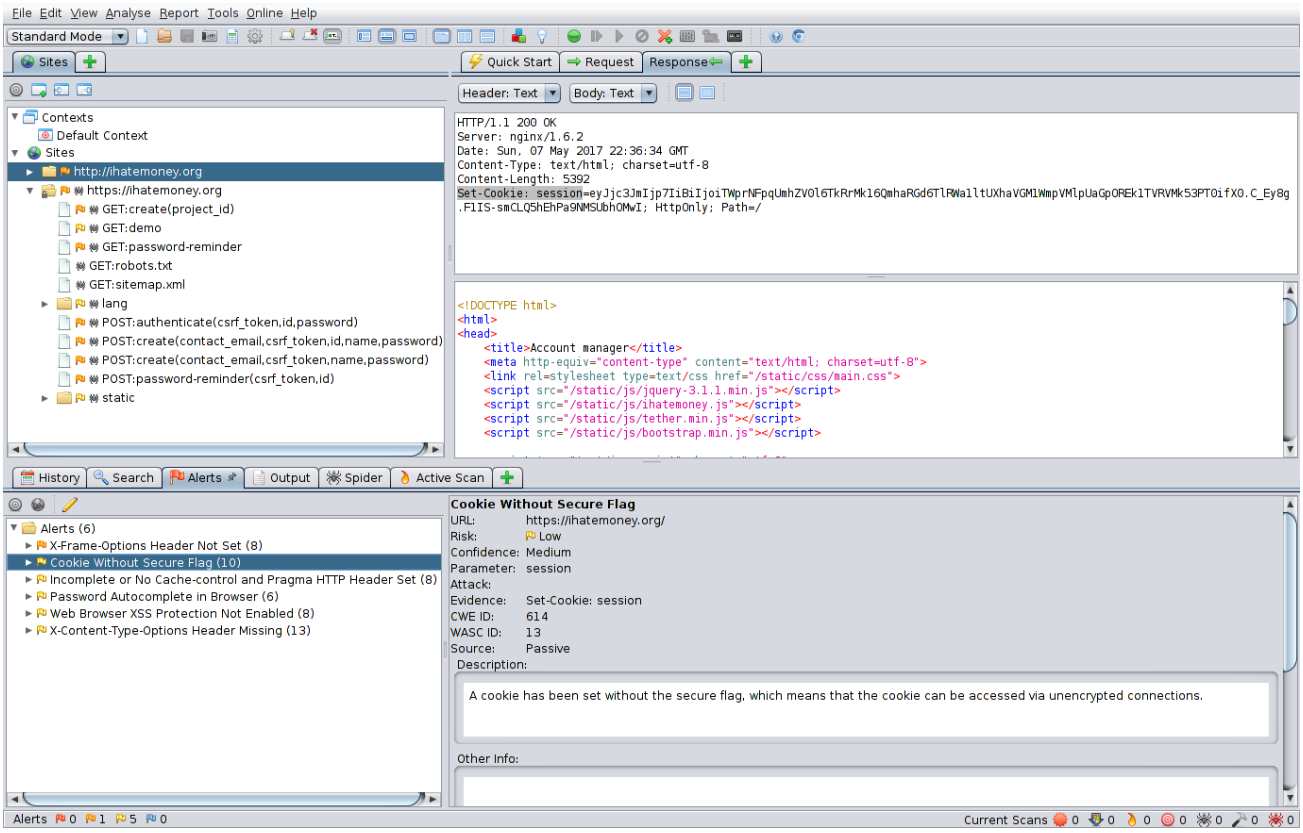
Vega is a security tool developed in Java. The main emphasis of this tool is the scanning and testing of web applications. It is freely available and an open source project.





2.2.5 ZAP Scan and Attack:

ZAP is a tool to find security vulnerabilities during the phases of implementation and testing by the developers. This could also be used by attackers to identify an attack surface. It is a tool from OWASP project and can also be used by pentesters.



3 AUTHENTICATION MECHANISM:

3.1 Password Quality:

The application does not apply any restrictions or minimum quality rules on user passwords. We attempted to set various weak passphrases or passwords like short passwords, common dictionary words, number-only, alphabetic characters only and the application generated no error.

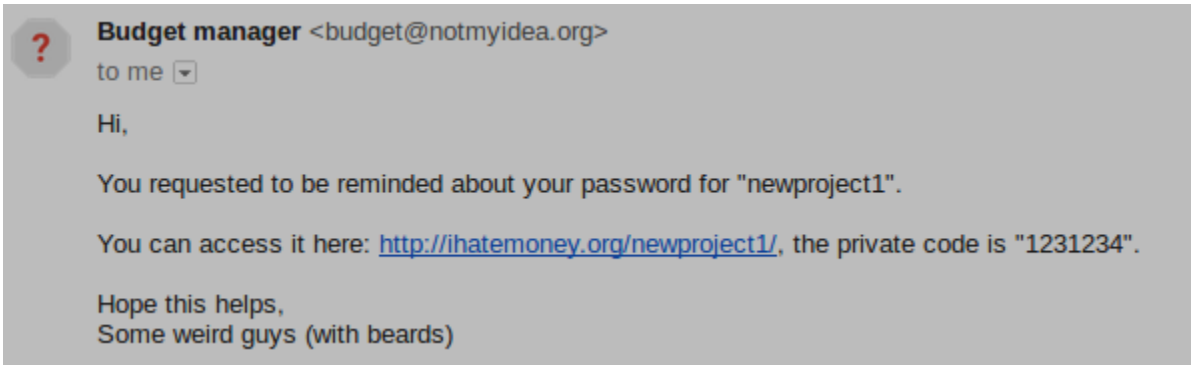
Suggested Changes:

Implement rules for password creation

3.2 Password Recovery Mechanism:

Current password is sent in plaintext on the registered email.

The screenshot of this password is shown as follows:



Suggested Changes:

Using a unique one-time random generated URL or a complex security challenge instead could be more secure.

Another possible way to help recovery is the use of security questions.

Use a captcha to verify the user is not a robot

3.3 Username Enumeration:

The application blocks registration of the same username twice, we tried this self registration feature to exploit this behavior to enumerate a list of registered username. Thereafter, employing an exhaustive search attack.

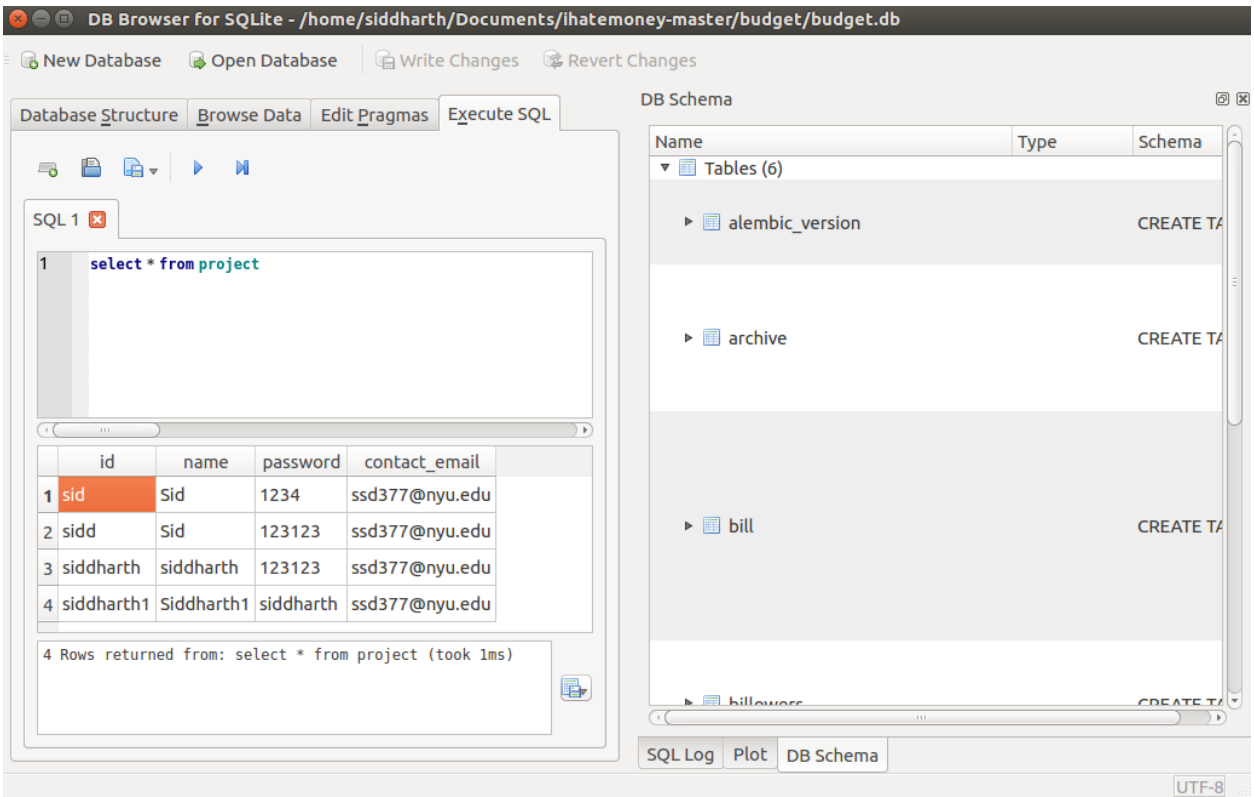
3.4 Insecure Storage:

Passwords and other credentials are stored in plaintext in SQLite3 database. Pls add screenshots.

Method to exploit:

- Launch the application on localhost
- Add random project names
- Run SQLite3 db graphical interface
- Run the query: *select * from project*

The passwords are stored in the form of plaintext in the database as seen below.
This was found out as werkzeug was present but never used.
Checked models.py, web.api etc. since not found we tried checking database
When checked database we found that it stored in plaintext



Suggested Change:

Passwords should be hashed before storing and usernames must be encrypted in order to maintain confidentiality.

4 Session Management:

4.1 Predictability of Tokens

- Burp Sequencer: took a large number of session Ids generated by the application and analyzed the pattern if any. (remove if unnecessary)
- Using Burp Repeater, we tried to modify session token bit by bit and check the response to see if the modified value is accepted.

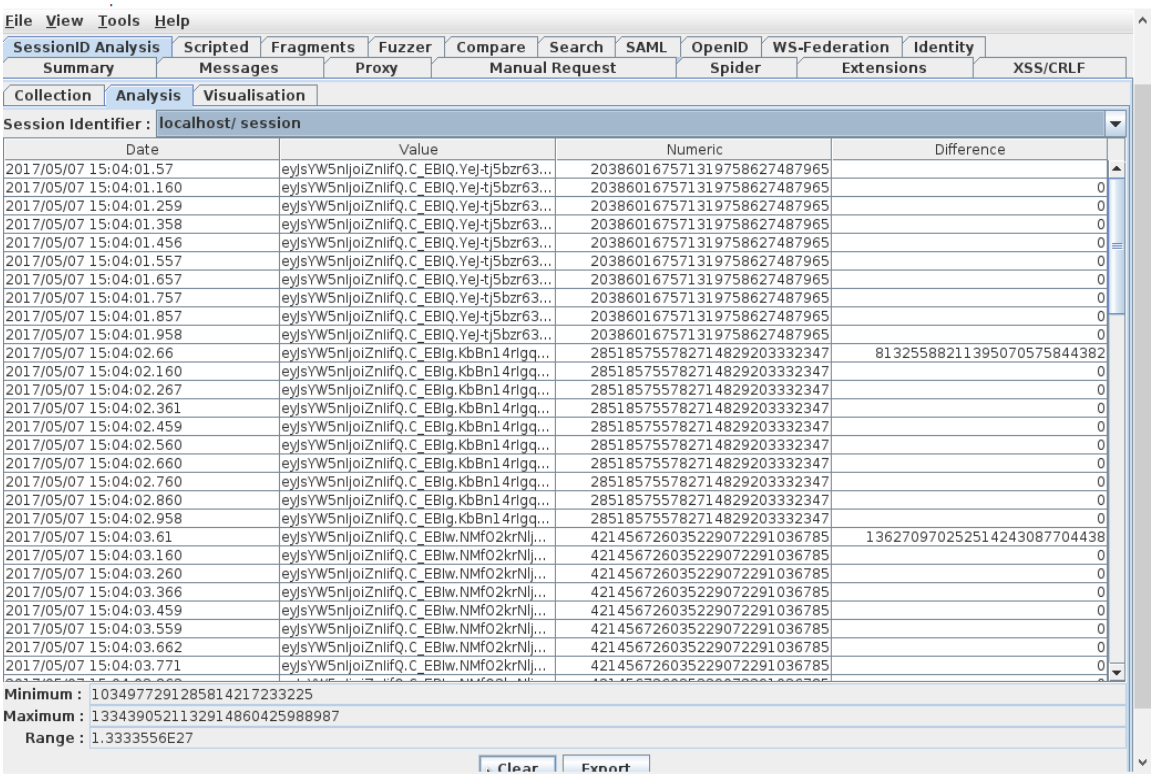
4.2 Insecure Transmission of Tokens

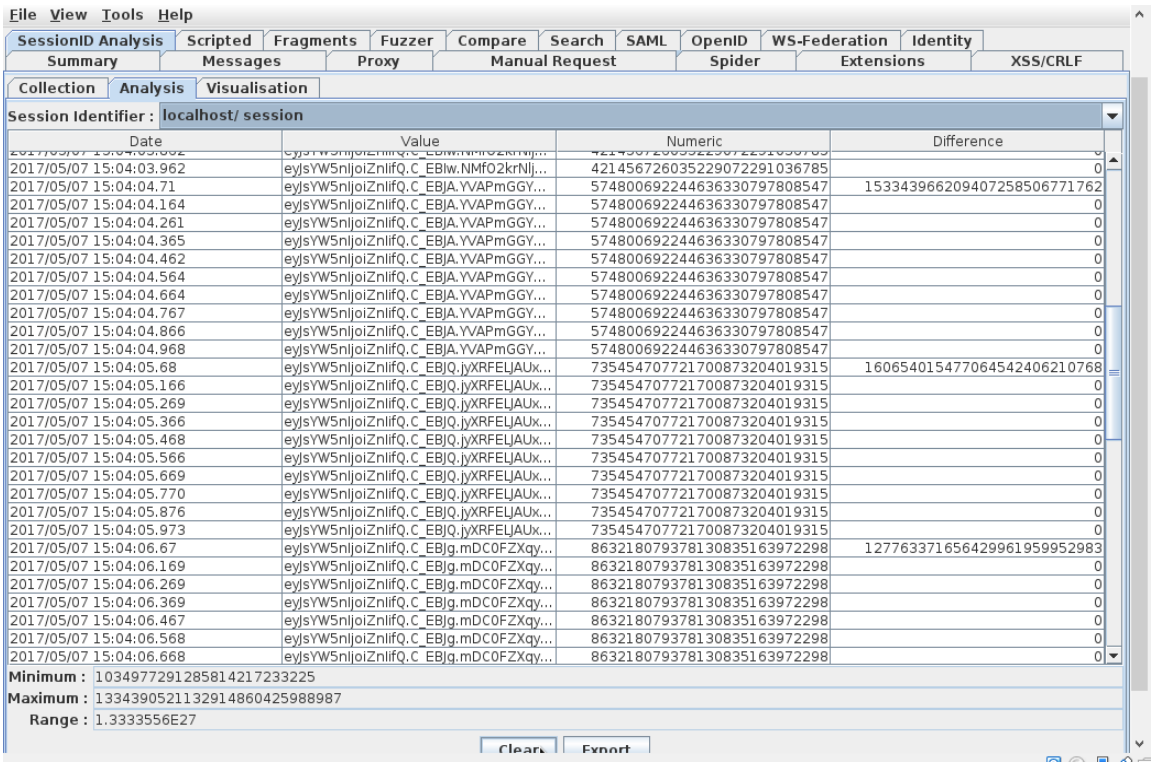
- Cookie is set to HttpOnly which means that client side scripts can not modify the session cookie.
- No secure flag set in the cookie which means that the cookie can be sent in unencrypted channel.

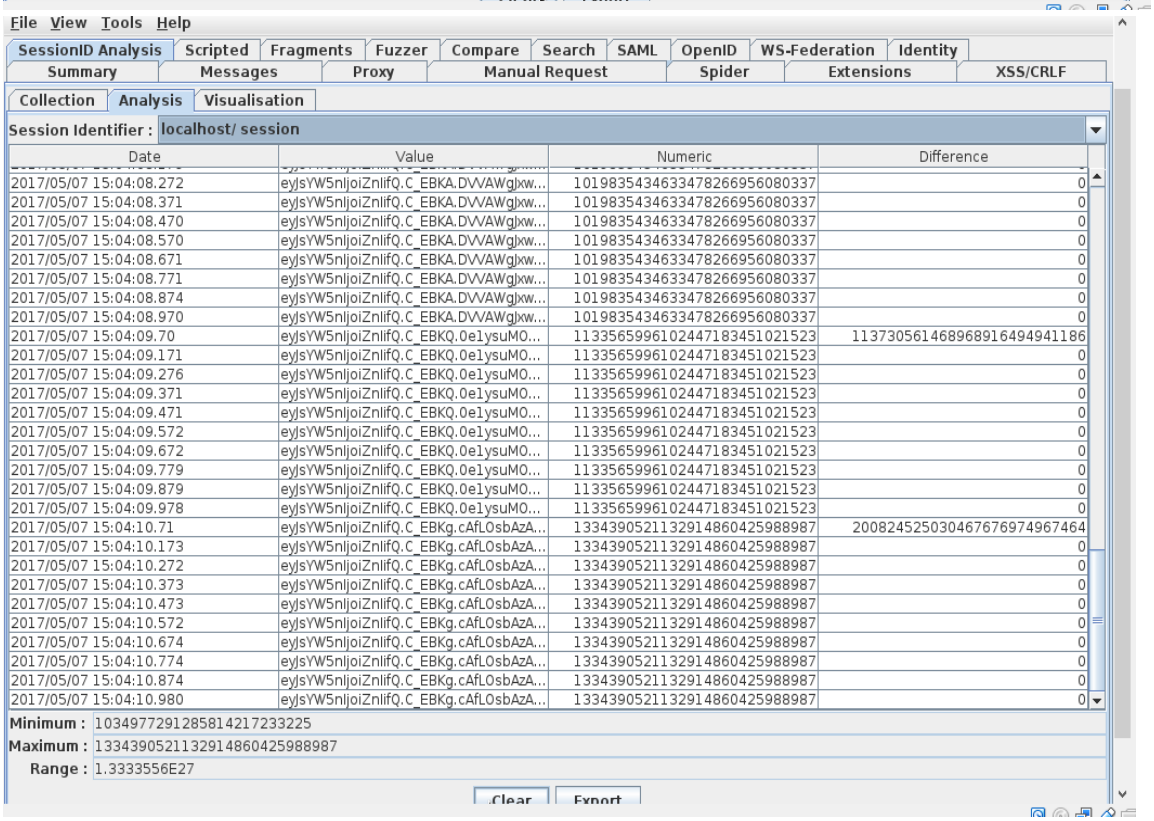
4.3 Session Fixation

An attack that allows the hijacking of a valid user session thereby managing to limit the session ID management of a web application and therefore the web application itself.

Web Scarab Session ID analysis:




File View Tools Help
SessionID Analysis Scripted Fragments Fuzzer Compare Search SAML OpenID WS-Federation Identity
Summary Messages Proxy Manual Request Spider Extensions XSS/CRLF
Collection Analysis Visualisation
Session Identifier : localhost/ session
Date Value Numeric Difference
2017/05/07 15:04:03.962 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBIw.NMfO2krNlj... 421456726035229072291036785 0
2017/05/07 15:04:04.71 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBJA.YVAPmGGY... 57480069224463633079780854 7 153343966209407258506771762
2017/05/07 15:04:04.164 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBJA.YVAPmGGY... 57480069224463633079780854 7 0
2017/05/07 15:04:04.261 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBJA.YVAPmGGY... 57480069224463633079780854 7 0
2017/05/07 15:04:04.365 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBJA.YVAPmGGY... 57480069224463633079780854 7 0
2017/05/07 15:04:04.462 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBJA.YVAPmGGY... 57480069224463633079780854 7 0
2017/05/07 15:04:04.564 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBJA.YVAPmGGY... 57480069224463633079780854 7 0
2017/05/07 15:04:04.664 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBJA.YVAPmGGY... 57480069224463633079780854 7 0
2017/05/07 15:04:04.767 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBJA.YVAPmGGY... 57480069224463633079780854 7 0
2017/05/07 15:04:04.866 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBJA.YVAPmGGY... 57480069224463633079780854 7 0
2017/05/07 15:04:04.968 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBJA.YVAPmGGY... 57480069224463633079780854 7 0
2017/05/07 15:04:05.68 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBJQ.jyXRFELJAUx... 73545470772170087320401931 5 160654015477064542406210768
2017/05/07 15:04:05.166 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBJQ.jyXRFELJAUx... 73545470772170087320401931 5 0
2017/05/07 15:04:05.269 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBJQ.jyXRFELJAUx... 73545470772170087320401931 5 0
2017/05/07 15:04:05.366 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBJQ.jyXRFELJAUx... 73545470772170087320401931 5 0
2017/05/07 15:04:05.468 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBJQ.jyXRFELJAUx... 73545470772170087320401931 5 0
2017/05/07 15:04:05.566 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBJQ.jyXRFELJAUx... 73545470772170087320401931 5 0
2017/05/07 15:04:05.669 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBJQ.jyXRFELJAUx... 73545470772170087320401931 5 0
2017/05/07 15:04:05.770 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBJQ.jyXRFELJAUx... 73545470772170087320401931 5 0
2017/05/07 15:04:05.876 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBJQ.jyXRFELJAUx... 73545470772170087320401931 5 0
2017/05/07 15:04:05.973 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBJQ.jyXRFELJAUx... 73545470772170087320401931 5 0
2017/05/07 15:04:06.67 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBJg.mDC0FZXqy... 86321807937813083516397229 8 127763371656429961959952983
2017/05/07 15:04:06.169 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBJg.mDC0FZXqy... 86321807937813083516397229 8 0
2017/05/07 15:04:06.269 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBJg.mDC0FZXqy... 86321807937813083516397229 8 0
2017/05/07 15:04:06.369 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBJg.mDC0FZXqy... 86321807937813083516397229 8 0
2017/05/07 15:04:06.467 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBJg.mDC0FZXqy... 86321807937813083516397229 8 0
2017/05/07 15:04:06.568 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBJg.mDC0FZXqy... 86321807937813083516397229 8 0
2017/05/07 15:04:06.668 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBJg.mDC0FZXqy... 86321807937813083516397229 8 0
Minimum : 1034977291285814217233225
Maximum : 133439052113291486042598 8 87
Range : 1.3333556E27
Clear Export


File View Tools Help
SessionID Analysis Scripted Fragments Fuzzer Compare Search SAML OpenID WS-Federation Identity
Summary Messages Proxy Manual Request Spider Extensions XSS/CRLF
Collection Analysis Visualisation
Session Identifier : localhost/ session
Date Value Numeric Difference
2017/05/07 15:04:08.272 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBKA.DVVAWgJxw... 10198354346334782669560803 37 0
2017/05/07 15:04:08.371 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBKA.DVVAWgJxw... 10198354346334782669560803 37 0
2017/05/07 15:04:08.470 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBKA.DVVAWgJxw... 10198354346334782669560803 37 0
2017/05/07 15:04:08.570 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBKA.DVVAWgJxw... 10198354346334782669560803 37 0
2017/05/07 15:04:08.671 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBKA.DVVAWgJxw... 10198354346334782669560803 37 0
2017/05/07 15:04:08.771 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBKA.DVVAWgJxw... 10198354346334782669560803 37 0
2017/05/07 15:04:08.874 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBKA.DVVAWgJxw... 10198354346334782669560803 37 0
2017/05/07 15:04:08.970 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBKA.DVVAWgJxw... 10198354346334782669560803 37 0
2017/05/07 15:04:09.70 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBKQ.0elysuMO... 11335659961024471834510215 23 113730561468968916494941186
2017/05/07 15:04:09.171 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBKQ.0elysuMO... 11335659961024471834510215 23 0
2017/05/07 15:04:09.276 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBKQ.0elysuMO... 11335659961024471834510215 23 0
2017/05/07 15:04:09.371 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBKQ.0elysuMO... 11335659961024471834510215 23 0
2017/05/07 15:04:09.471 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBKQ.0elysuMO... 11335659961024471834510215 23 0
2017/05/07 15:04:09.572 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBKQ.0elysuMO... 11335659961024471834510215 23 0
2017/05/07 15:04:09.672 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBKQ.0elysuMO... 11335659961024471834510215 23 0
2017/05/07 15:04:09.779 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBKQ.0elysuMO... 11335659961024471834510215 23 0
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2017/05/07 15:04:09.978 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBKQ.0elysuMO... 11335659961024471834510215 23 0
2017/05/07 15:04:10.71 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBKg.cAfL0sbAzA... 13343905211329148604259889 87 2008245250304676769749674 64
2017/05/07 15:04:10.173 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBKg.cAfL0sbAzA... 13343905211329148604259889 87 0
2017/05/07 15:04:10.272 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBKg.cAfL0sbAzA... 13343905211329148604259889 87 0
2017/05/07 15:04:10.373 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBKg.cAfL0sbAzA... 13343905211329148604259889 87 0
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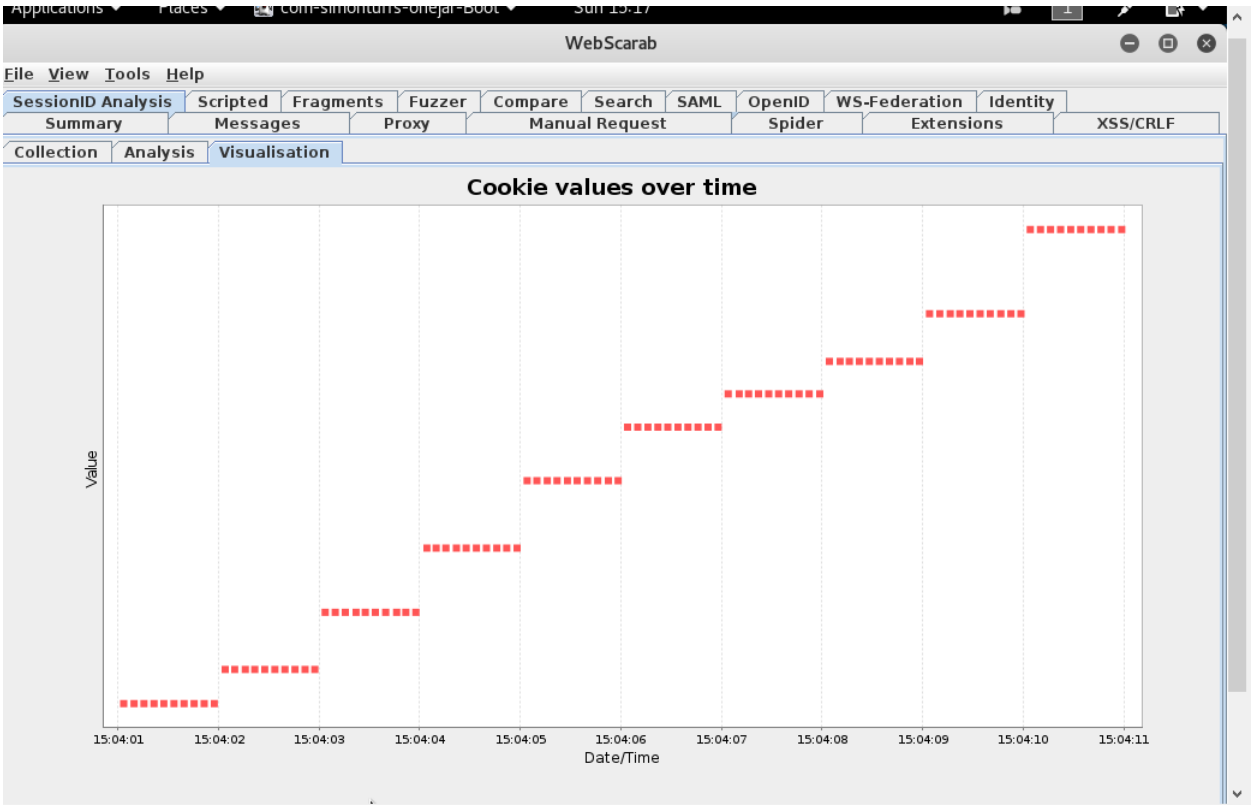
2017/05/07 15:04:10.674 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBKg.cAfL0sbAzA... 13343905211329148604259889 87 0
2017/05/07 15:04:10.774 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBKg.cAfL0sbAzA... 13343905211329148604259889 87 0
2017/05/07 15:04:10.874 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBKg.cAfL0sbAzA... 13343905211329148604259889 87 0
2017/05/07 15:04:10.980 eyJsYW5nIjoiZnlifQ.C_EBKg.cAfL0sbAzA... 13343905211329148604259889 87 0
Minimum : 1034977291285814217233225
Maximum : 133439052113291486042598 8 87
Range : 1.3333556E27
Clear Export



Thus from the above results we can conclude the following:

For a strong session ID, we would expect random values spread all over the graph. Instead we have steps of values (new session ID) generated every second. Evidently, this is a time based session ID generation.

5 Access control privileges:

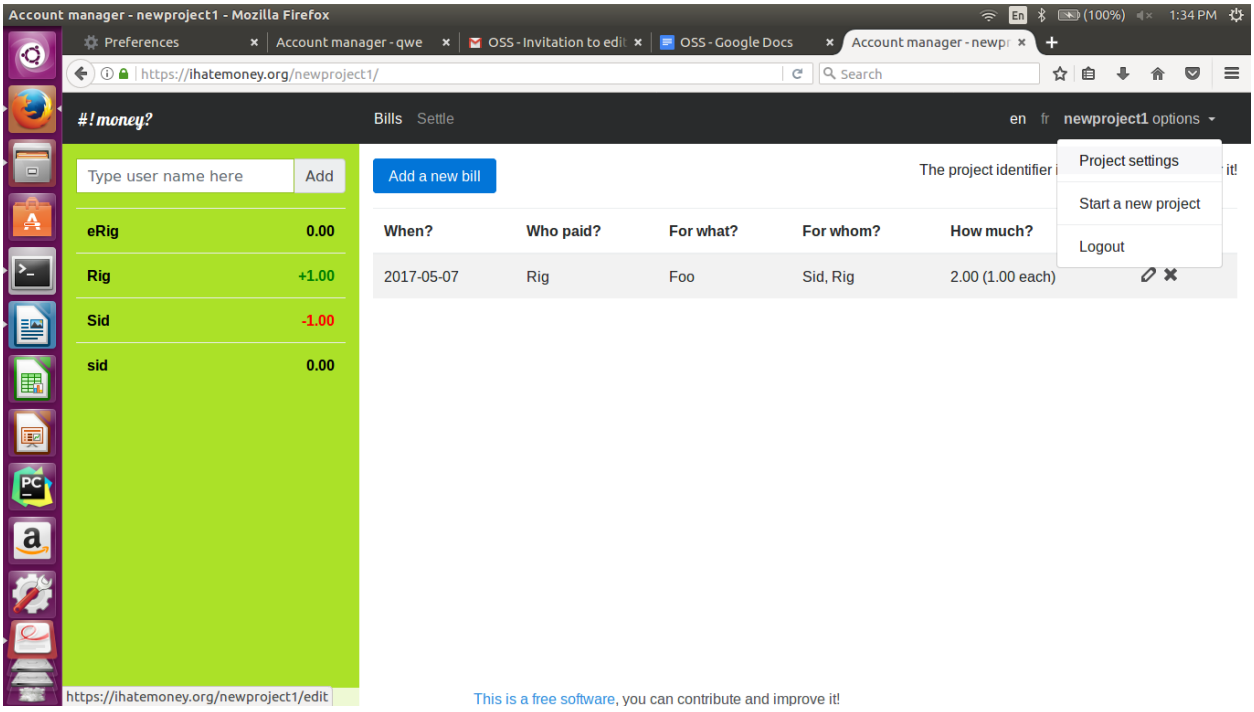
5.1 Insecure Access Control Methods and Privilege Escalation

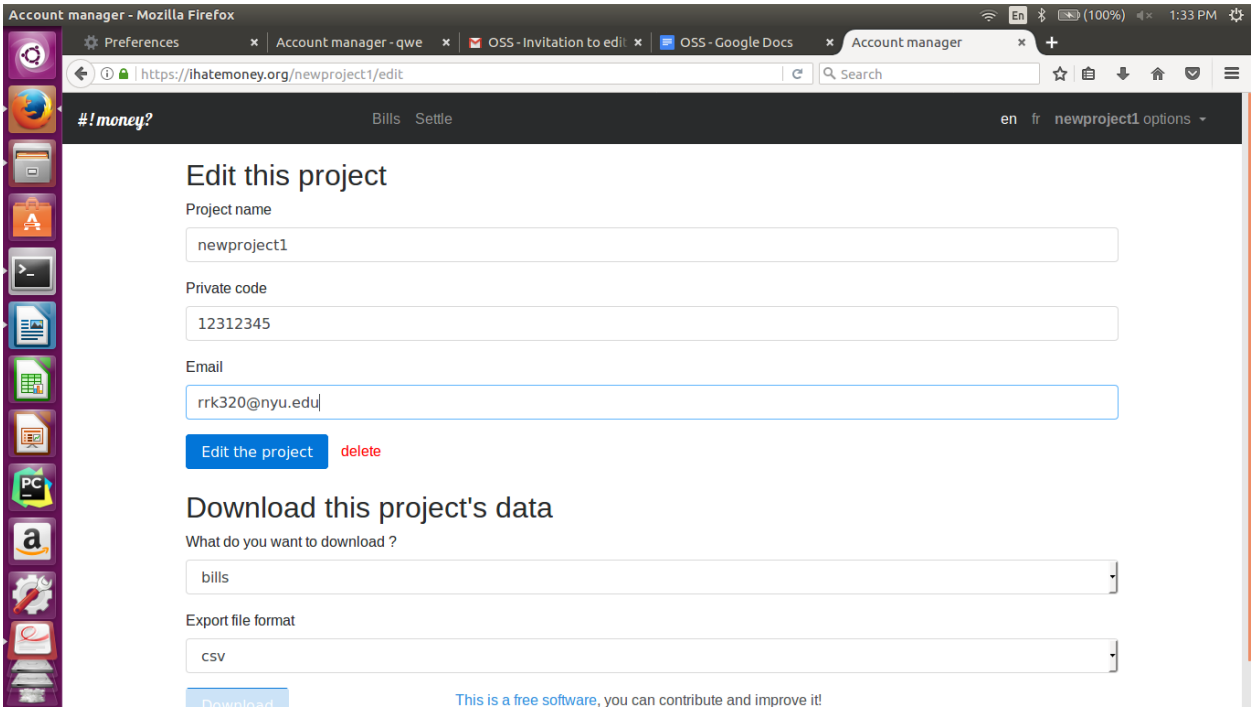
5.1.1 Threat found:

The user who creates the project for billing (admin of project) could be removed without notification at any time by any of the other members.
If a user is a part of the project he can change the password and set recovery email to his account, thereby not letting anybody else access it.

5.1.2 Method to exploit threat:

Login to a project with project identifier and private code to that project. This will open the bills page of the project. The user can then click on project options. On getting the drop-down from project option we could click on project settings inside which there is a field to edit project.
Inside edit project a user could easily change the private code and the recovery email of the project. Thereby, not letting the admin access the service.





5.1.3 Suggested changes:

If the private code has been reset then all the users should get a mail for the same. There should also be some security questions to change the recovery mail so that no user can change it apart from the admin who created the project.

Another way of doing this is by creating a vertical access model where there are two types of users in a project. One who create it called the admin and others who are only members of the project called users. The admin should only have the right to change the private code and the recovery email. Thus, this would prevent any access privilege issues.

5.2 Negative Tests:

The following other horizontal access control vulnerabilities were scanned using burp suite.

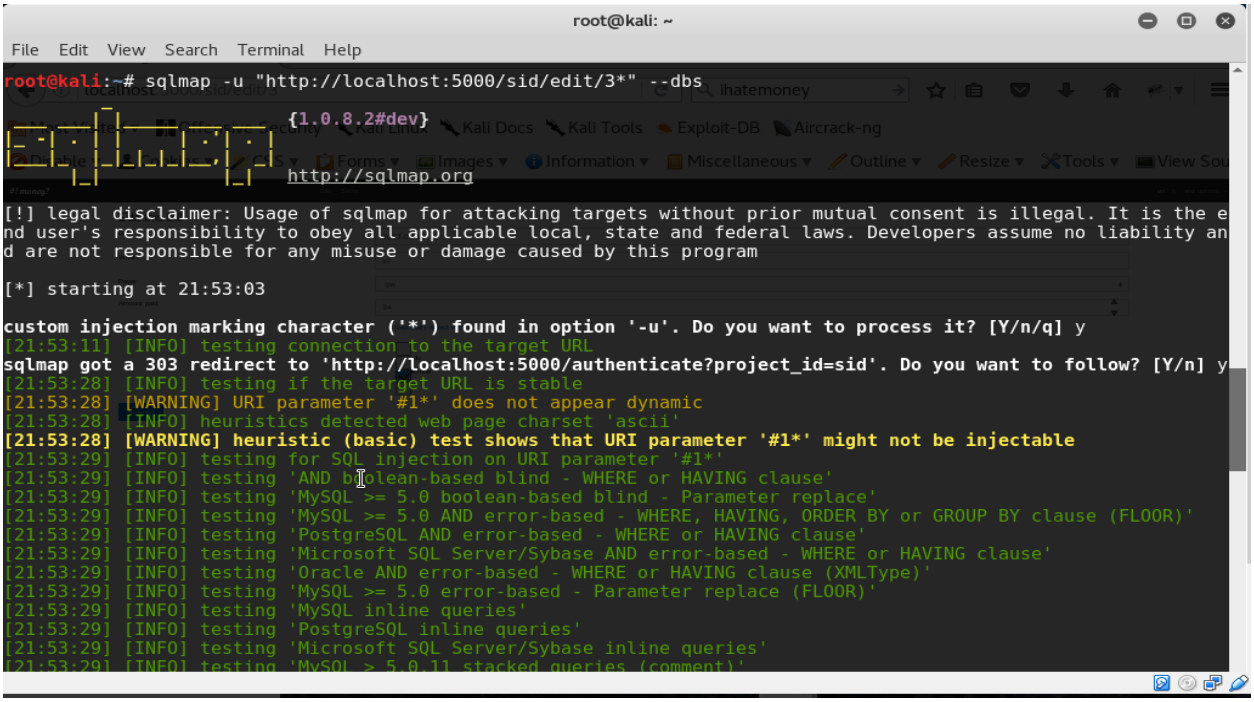
1. **Send Invite for another project:**
    - The requests were captured in burp suite and the projectid's were changed so that an invite will be sent to a specific mailid. This can enable the user to access the project settings and modify them as shown above.
    - It was observed that the responses redirected to the authentication page which means that the invite function is secure from such attacks.

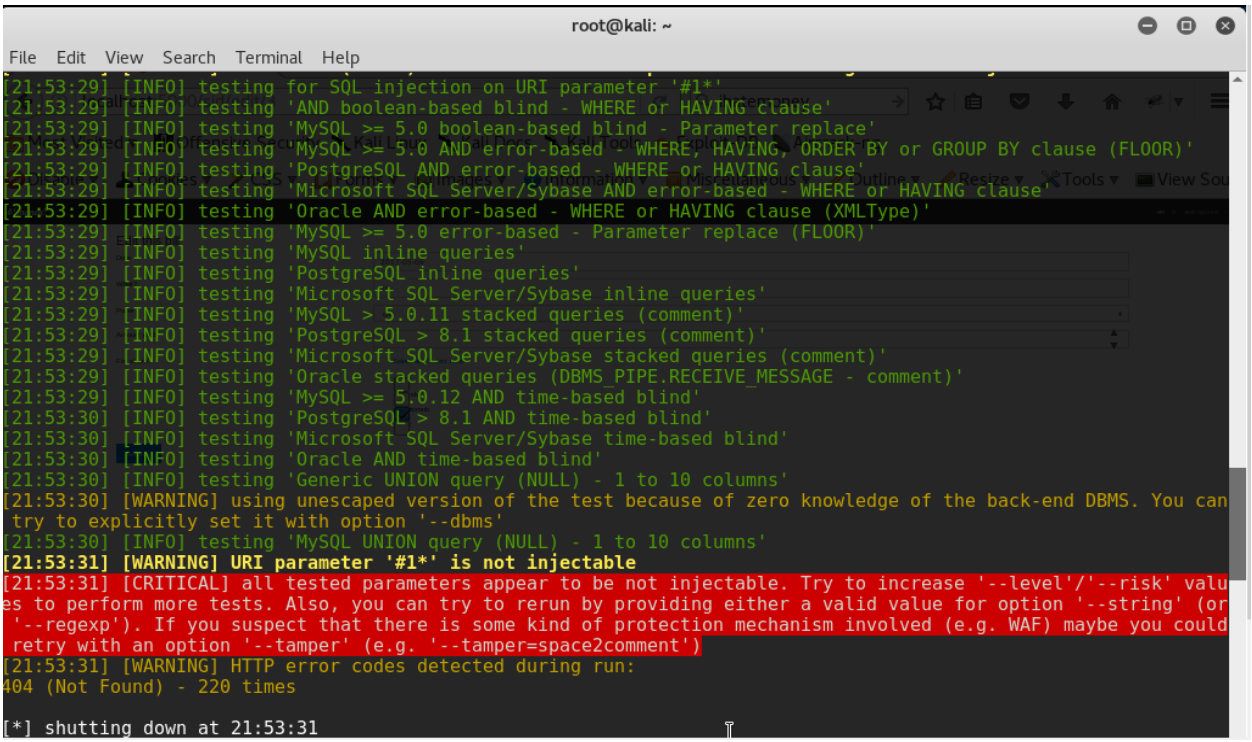
2. **Access/Modify bills from other project:**
    - Requests were captured and sent to the repeater.
    - Their parameters were modified and forwarded.
    - The aim was to access the bills from other projects or delete them using the parameters assuming that some other projectid is known.
    - The server redirected them to the authenticate page for the other projectid which indicates that the system was immune to this attack.

6 Injection Flaws

6.1 SQL Injection:

Tested for SQL injection vulnerabilities using the tool “sqlmap” on kali linux. The results were negative and the web app does not seem to be vulnerable to sql injection. The following are the screenshots:

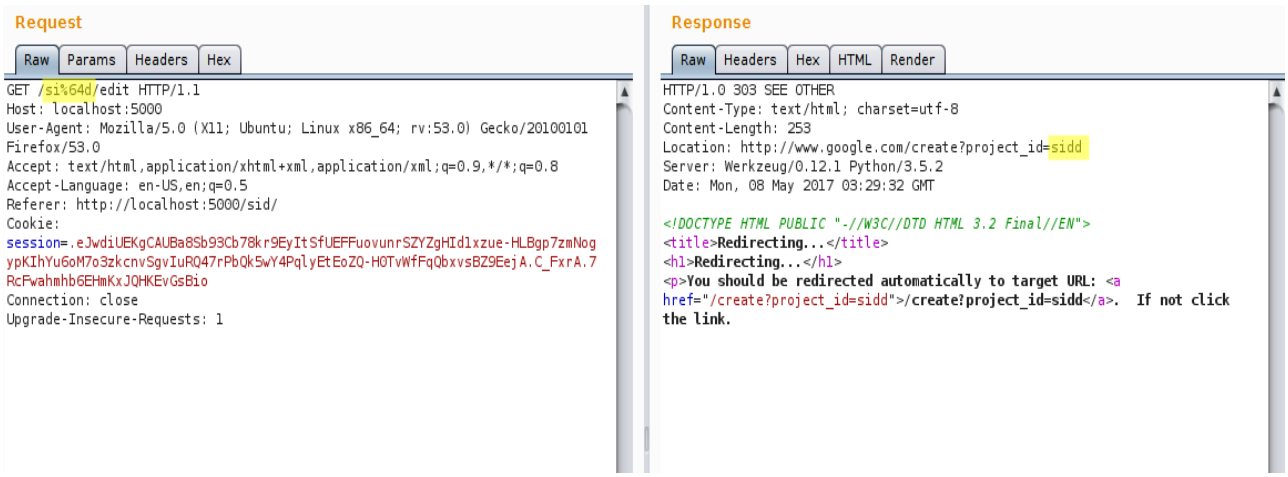




A prepared statement acts as a template to insert constant values which are needed for execution. It is one of the most effective methods against SQL Injection as the user input is taken as a part of parameter and not as a part of SQL command hence, prepared statements are used to counter SQL Injection.

6.2 Header Injection:

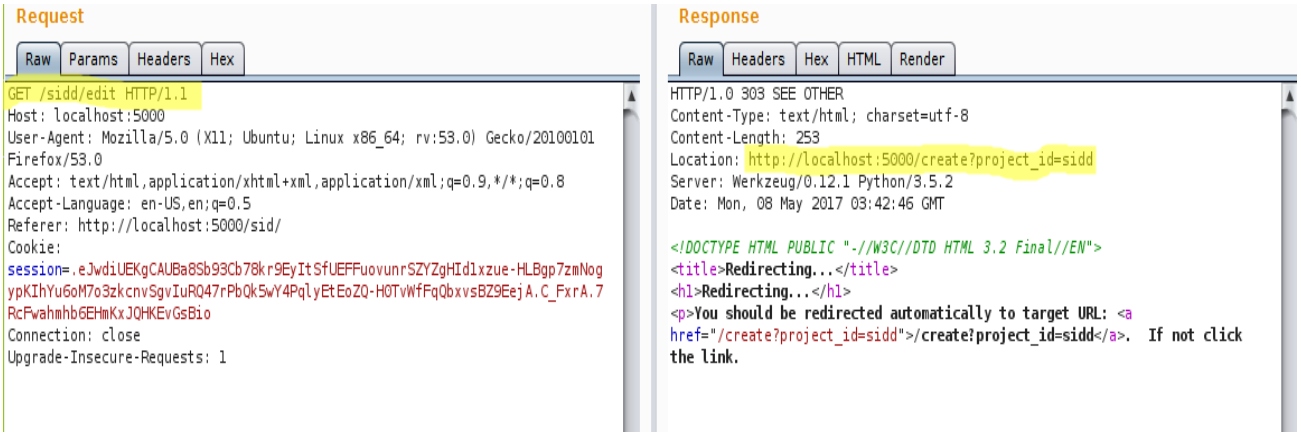
1. The values in the request header were modified and encoded values were obtained. This suggests that using crafted inputs an attacker can cause malicious script to be rendered by the server. Thus the site may be susceptible to header injection attacks.
   A screenshot of the header values being encoded is as shown:



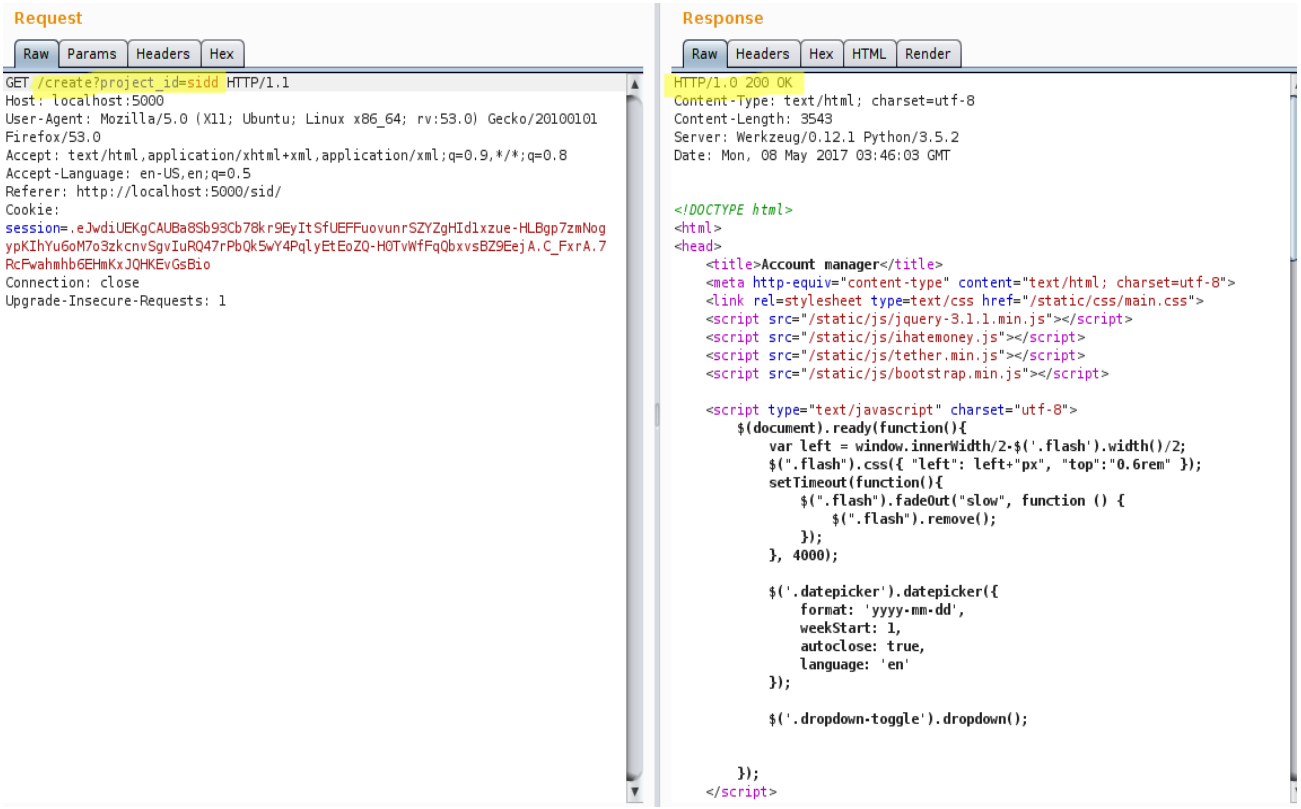
2. The addition of a forwarded host to the header options also disrupts the flow of the application.
   The screenshots before and after the addition of the header are as follows:

   Normal Execution:

   Step 1: Request for an application web page

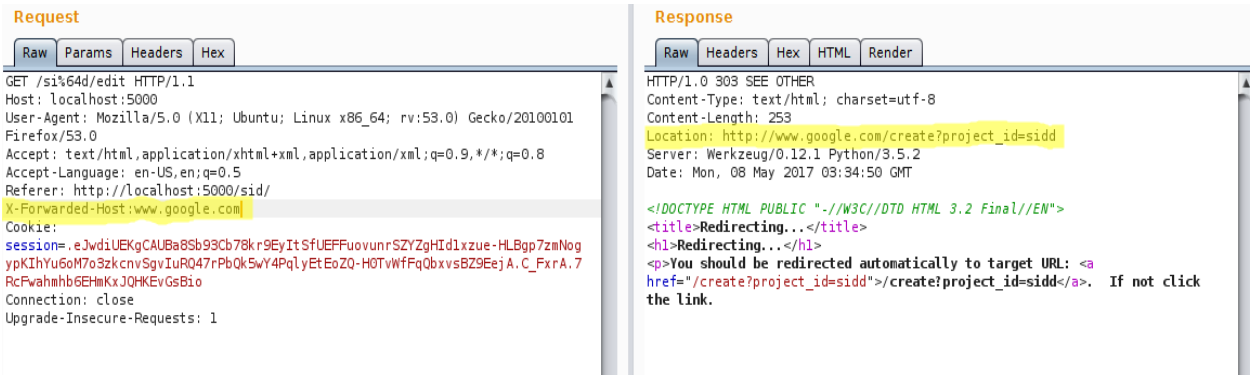


   Step 2: Application Page being displayed



Error due to Header Injection:

Step 1: Insert the header option of X-Forwarding-Host



Request

Raw | Params | Headers | Hex

```
GET /si%64d/edit HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:5000
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:53.0) Gecko/20100101
Firefox/53.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Referer: http://localhost:5000/sid/
X-Forwarded-Host:www.google.com
Cookie:
session=.eJwdiUEKgCAUBa8Sb93Cb78kr9EyItSfUEFFuovunrSZYZgHIdlxzue-HLBgp7zmNog
ypKIhYu6oM7o3zkcnvSgvIuRQ47rPbQk5wY4PqlyEtEoZQ-H0TvWfFqQbxvsBZ9EejA.C_FxrA.7
RcFwahmhb6EHmKxJQHKEvGsBio
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

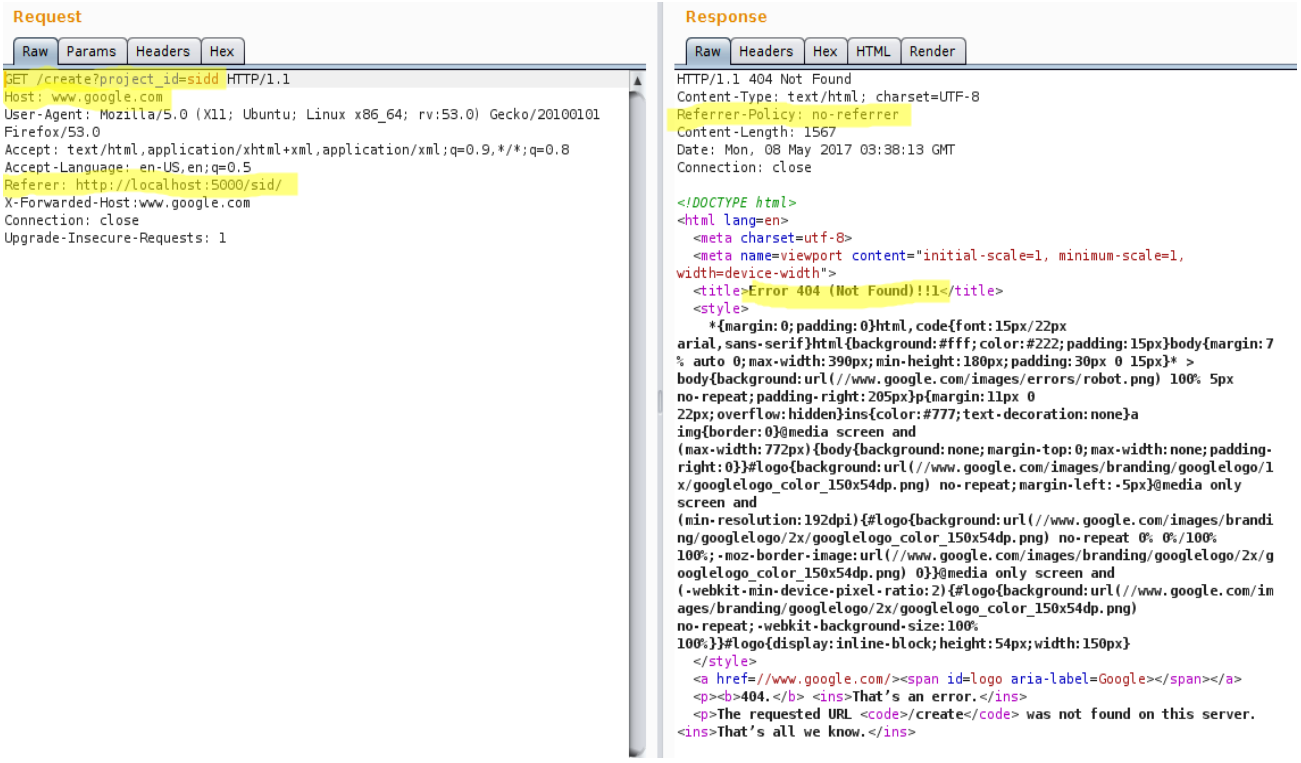
Response

Raw | Headers | Hex | HTML | Render

```
HTTP/1.0 303 SEE OTHER
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 253
Location: http://www.google.com/create?project_id=sidd
Server: Werkzeug/0.12.1 Python/3.5.2
Date: Mon, 08 May 2017 03:34:50 GMT

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 3.2 Final//EN">
<title>Redirecting...</title>
<h1>Redirecting...</h1>
<p>You should be redirected automatically to target URL: <a
href="/create?project_id=sidd">/create?project_id=sidd</a>.  If not click
the link.
```

Step 2: Error Page being displayed.



Request

Raw | Params | Headers | Hex

```
GET /create?project_id=sidd HTTP/1.1
Host: www.google.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:53.0) Gecko/20100101
Firefox/53.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Referer: http://localhost:5000/sid/
X-Forwarded-Host:www.google.com
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

Response

Raw | Headers | Hex | HTML | Render

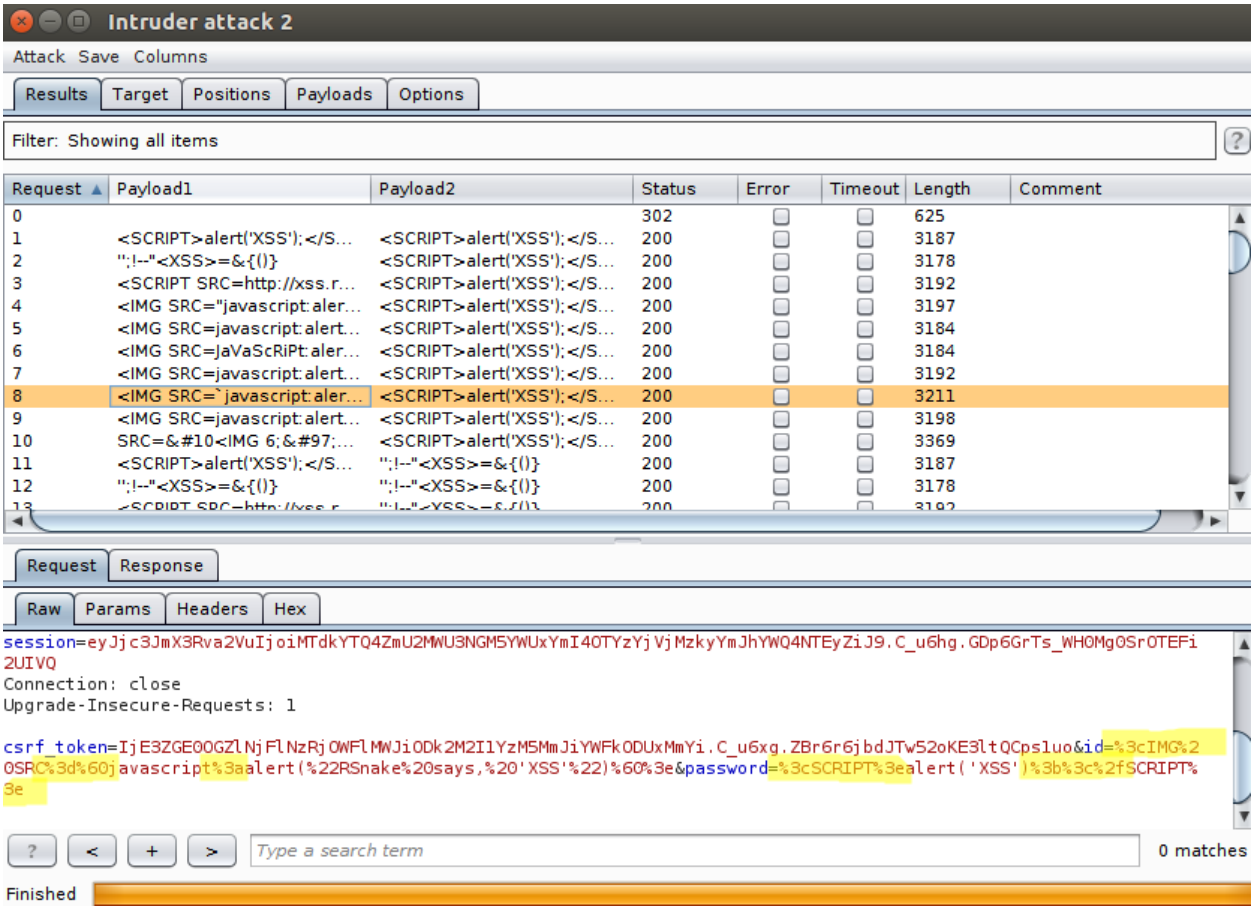
```
HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
Referrer-Policy: no-referrer
Content-Length: 1567
Date: Mon, 08 May 2017 03:38:13 GMT
Connection: close

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang=en>
  <meta charset=utf-8>
  <meta name=viewport content="initial-scale=1, minimum-scale=1,
width=device-width">
  <title>Error 404 (Not Found)!!1</title>
  <style>
    *{margin:0;padding:0}html,code{font:15px/22px
arial,sans-serif}html{background:#fff;color:#222;padding:15px}body{margin:7
% auto 0;max-width:390px;min-height:180px;padding:30px 0 15px}* >
body{background:url(//www.google.com/images/errors/robot.png) 100% 5px
no-repeat;padding-right:205px}p{margin:11px 0
22px;overflow:hidden}ins{color:#777;text-decoration:none}a
img{border:0}@media screen and
(max-width:772px){body{background:none;margin-top:0;max-width:none;padding-
right:0}}#logo{background:url(//www.google.com/images/branding/googlelogo/1
x/googlelogo_color_150x54dp.png) no-repeat;margin-left:-5px}@media only
screen and
(min-resolution:192dpi){#logo{background:url(//www.google.com/images/brandi
ng/googlelogo/2x/googlelogo_color_150x54dp.png) no-repeat 0% 0%/100%
100%;-moz-border-image:url(//www.google.com/images/branding/googlelogo/2x/g
ooglelogo_color_150x54dp.png) 0}}@media only screen and
(-webkit-min-device-pixel-ratio:2){#logo{background:url(//www.google.com/im
ages/branding/googlelogo/2x/googlelogo_color_150x54dp.png)
no-repeat;-webkit-background-size:100%
100%}}#logo{display:inline-block;height:54px;width:150px}
  </style>
  <a href=//www.google.com/><span id=logo aria-label=Google></span></a>
  <p><b>404.</b> <ins>That’s an error.</ins>
  <p>The requested URL <code>/create</code> was not found on this server.
<ins>That’s all we know.</ins>
```

Thus the application execution flow is disrupted and an error page is displayed with the referrer set to unknown.

6.3 Cross Site Scripting (XSS):

The XSS attack was executed using Burp Suite on the authentication page with two payloads in the cluster bomb mode. It was observed that the input was encoded before sending to the server, thus any malicious script input did not cause any errors in the application behaviour. An example of the input encoding by the web site is highlighted in the screenshot.



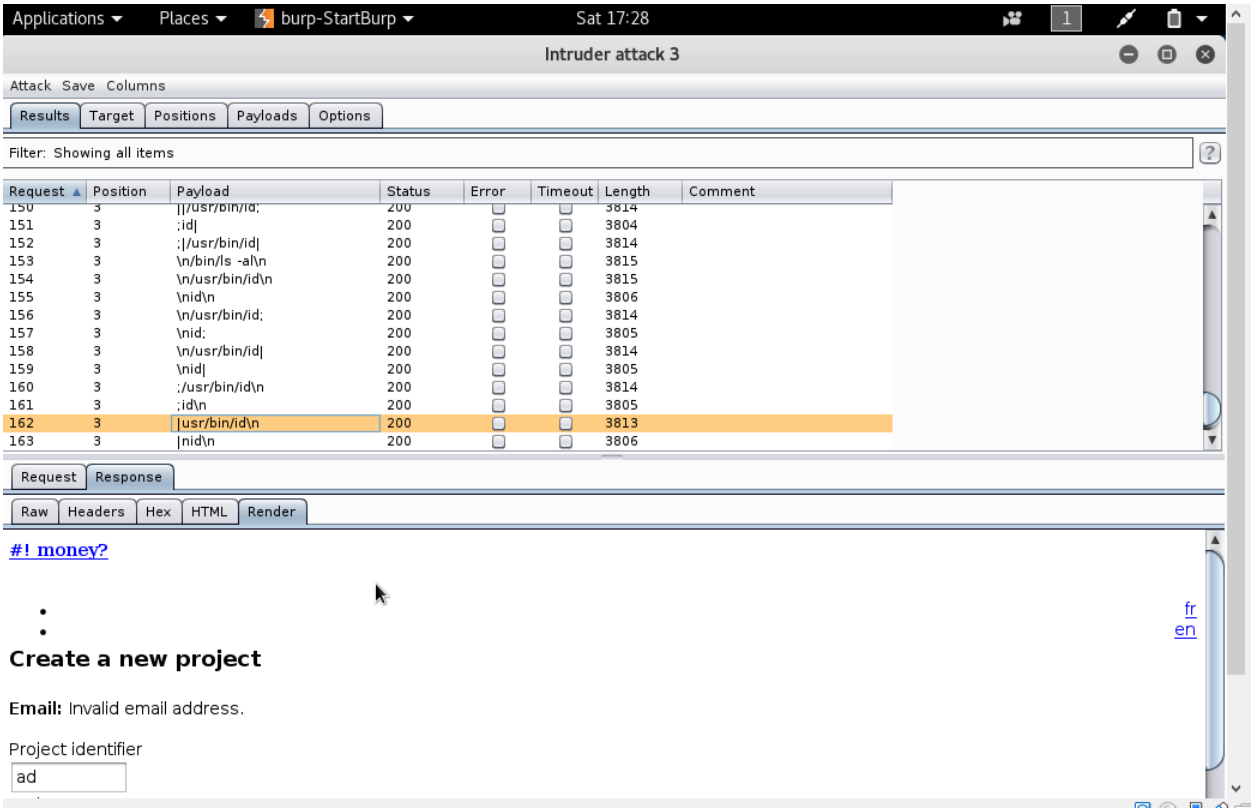
6.4 OS Command Injection Attacks:

For OS Injection, we first detected the OS on the target server. For detection the command nmap -A 62.210.175.125 was used. The server used was nginx being run on the Linux Debian system. The output of the nmap command is shown as follows:

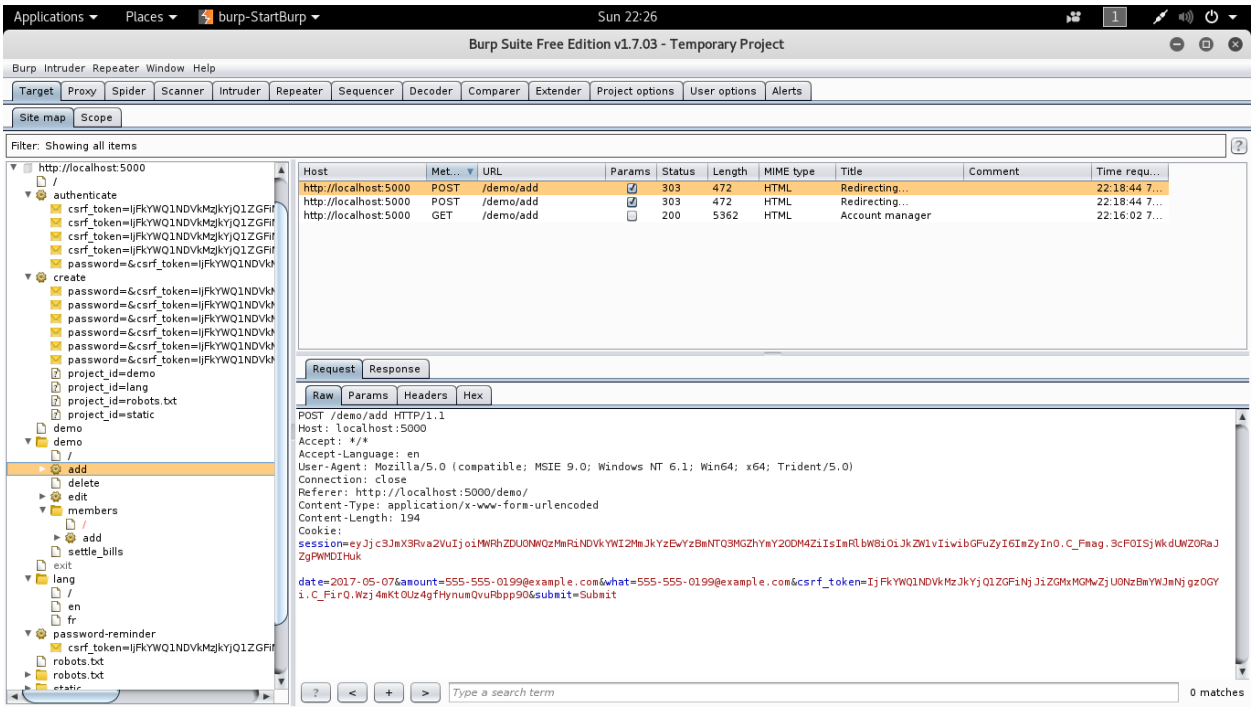
```
siddharth@siddharth-VirtualBox:~/Documents/ihatemoney-master$ nmap -A 62.210.170.125

Starting Nmap 7.40SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2017-05-12 21:27 EDT
Nmap scan report for 62-210-170-125.rev.poneytelecom.eu (62.210.170.125)
Host is up (0.10s latency).
Not shown: 990 closed ports
PORT     STATE SERVICE    VERSION
22/tcp   open  ssh        OpenSSH 6.7p1 Debian 5+deb8u3 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   1024 c9:d9:02:89:9b:9a:a7:31:ea:91:f1:d7:71:77:4c:52 (DSA)
|   2048 5e:1a:f0:85:3f:9a:4f:45:54:cb:75:81:7b:c0:a0:4e (RSA)
|   256 e3:41:13:e9:c0:b6:fe:7f:fb:cf:3e:a1:77:70:45:1f (ECDSA)
|_  256 1a:d7:1b:95:c2:7b:18:ef:20:9d:20:33:c4:93:f1:4f (EdDSA)
25/tcp   open  smtp       Postfix smtpd
|_smtp-commands: sd-69367.dedibox.fr, PIPELINING, SIZE 10240000, VRFY, ETRN, STARTTLS, ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES, 8BITMIME, DSN,
| ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=sd-69367.dedibox.fr
| Not valid before: 2016-02-10T20:55:20
|_Not valid after:  2026-02-07T20:55:20
|_ssl-date: TLS randomness does not represent time
80/tcp   open  http-proxy HAProxy http proxy 1.3.1 or later
|_http-open-proxy: Proxy might be redirecting requests
|_http-title: Did not follow redirect to https://62-210-170-125.rev.poneytelecom.eu/
81/tcp   open  http       Apache httpd 2.4.10 ((Debian))
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.10 (Debian)
|_http-title: Apache2 Debian Default Page: It works
443/tcp  open  ssl/http   nginx 1.6.2
|_http-server-header: nginx/1.6.2
|_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
| ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=www.ihatemoney.org
| Subject Alternative Name: DNS:ihatemoney.org, DNS:www.ihatemoney.org
| Not valid before: 2017-04-02T01:00:00
|_Not valid after:  2017-07-01T01:00:00
|_ssl-date: TLS randomness does not represent time
3000/tcp open  http       Gogs git httpd (lang: en-US)
|_http-title: Git Repositories
8000/tcp open  http       nginx 1.6.2
|_http-open-proxy: Proxy might be redirecting requests
|_http-server-header: nginx/1.6.2
|_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
9001/tcp open  http       nginx
|_hadoop-datanode-info:
|_hadoop-jobtracker-info:
|_hadoop-tasktracker-info:
|_hbase-master-info:
|_http-generator: Discourse 1.8.0.beta9 - https://github.com/discourse/discourse version 8e23b7fbc95c780c9a0d561b7c32ba5af56db3ca
| http-robots.txt: 15 disallowed entries
| /auth/cas /auth/facebook/callback
| /auth/twitter/callback /auth/google/callback /auth/yahoo/callback
```

As a next step, using burp suite the common command injection queries were entered using Cluster Bomb and the outputs were observed. As there was no lag in the responses for any of the queries we concluded that the website is secure from OS command injection attacks.



6.5 Path Traversal:



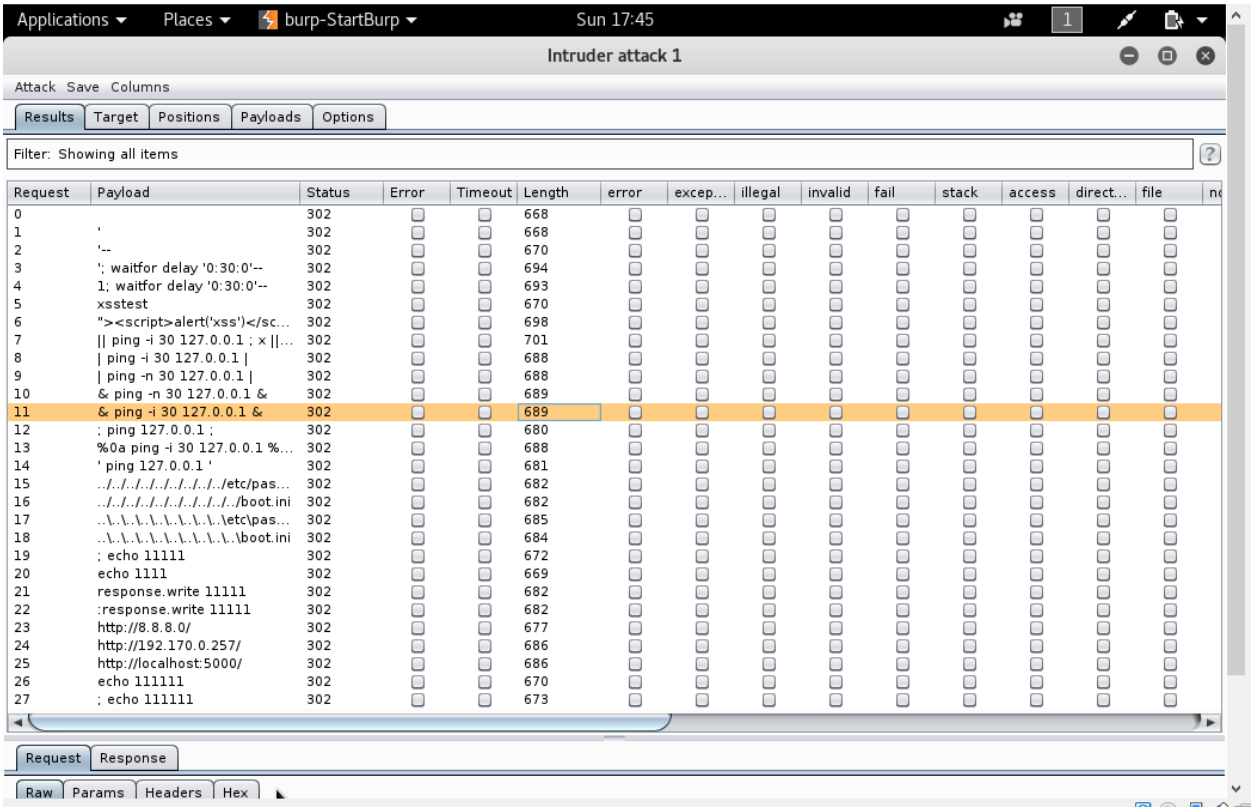
The path traversal was performed unsuccessfully.
For pages which were not found there were no paths displayed which could inform us about the structure to passwords.
The modification of URL was tried using /../../../ after localhost:5000. Password and csrf token was also used.

7 Native Source Code Vulnerabilities:

7.1 Fuzzing all request parameters:

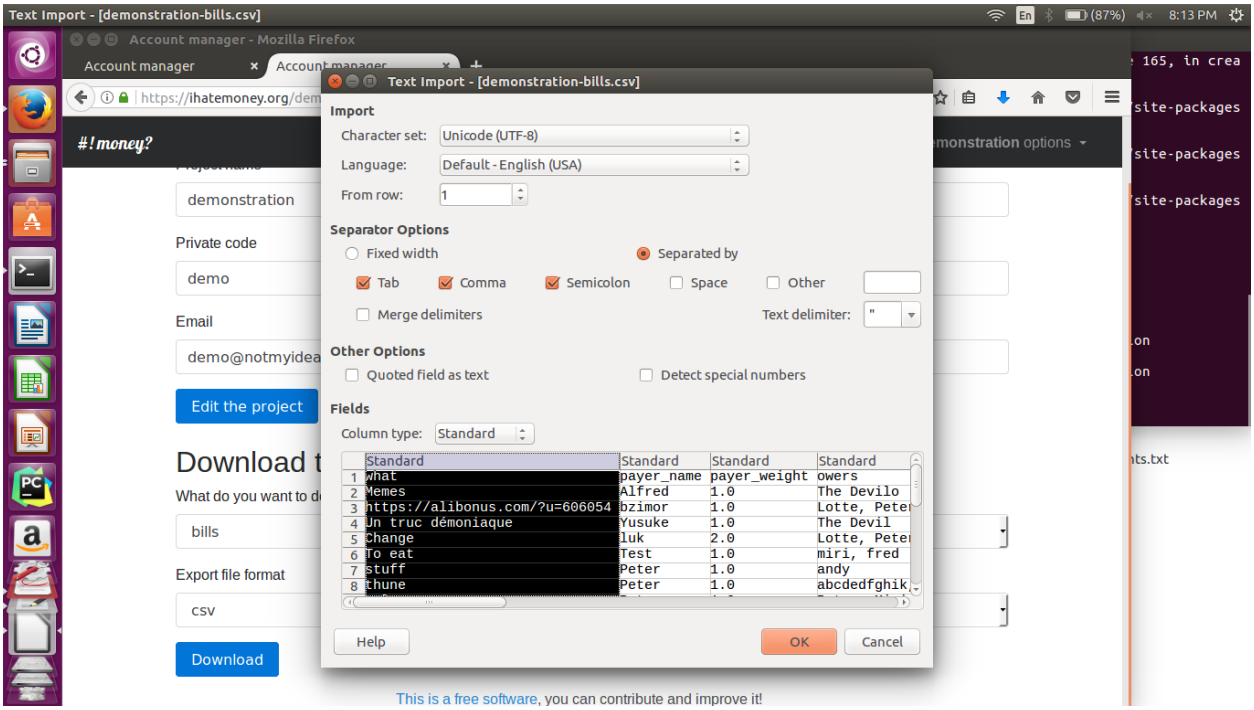
Fuzzing is a technique which automates software testing by providing random and invalid inputs. Therefore, crashes and leaks are reported and thus vulnerabilities found out.

Targeting a range of commonly found vulnerabilities that can be easily figured out in responses to specially crafted input payloads:

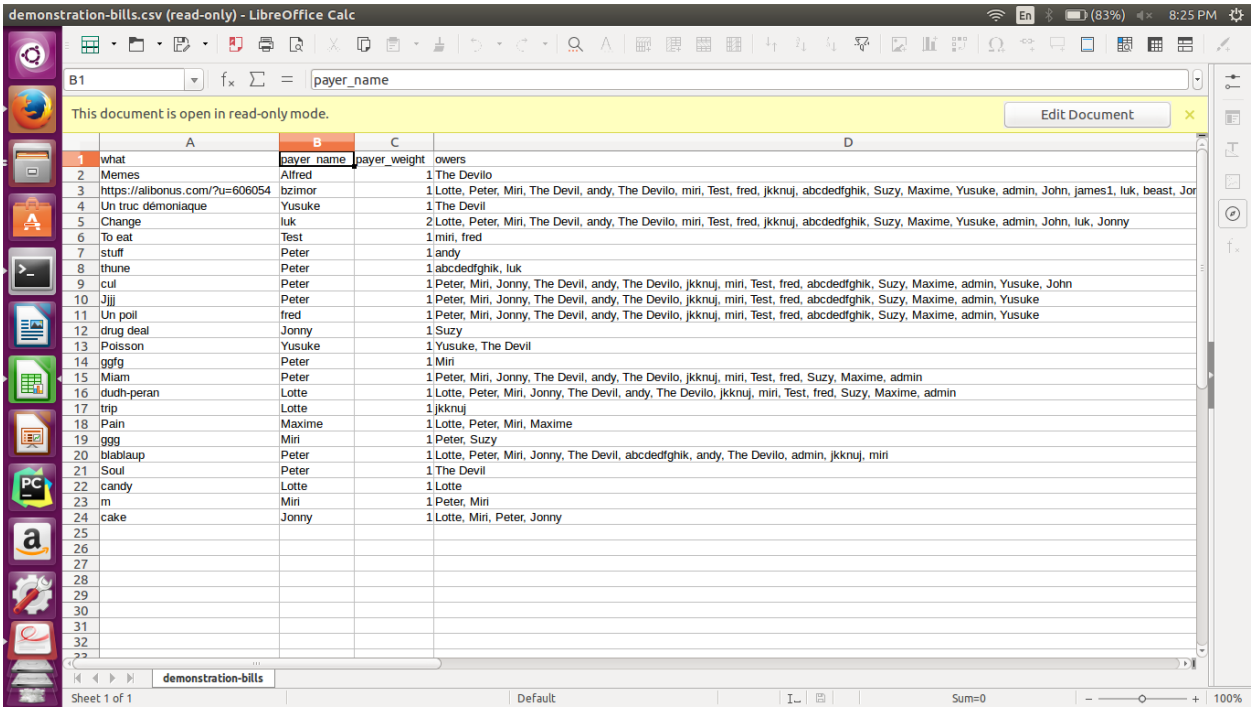


8 Miscellaneous:

8.1 Information Leakage



While checking the demo code we could find some information which we were successfully able to download. This contained some data on which individual transferred money to which other individual at what time.



	A	B	C	D
1	what	payer_name	payer_weight	owers
2	Memes	Alfred	1	The Devilo
3	https://alibonus.com/?u=606054	bzimor	1	Lotte, Peter, Miri, The Devil, andy, The Devilo, miri, Test, fred, jkknuj, abcdedfghik, Suzy, Maxime, Yusuke, admin, John, james1, luk, beast, Jor
4	Un truc démoniaque	Yusuke	1	The Devil
5	Change	luk	2	Lotte, Peter, Miri, The Devil, andy, The Devilo, miri, Test, fred, jkknuj, abcdedfghik, Suzy, Maxime, Yusuke, admin, John, luk, Jonny
6	To eat	Test	1	miri, fred
7	stuff	Peter	1	andy
8	thune	Peter	1	abcdedfghik, luk
9	cul	Peter	1	Peter, Miri, Jonny, The Devil, andy, The Devilo, jkknuj, miri, Test, fred, abcdedfghik, Suzy, Maxime, admin, Yusuke, John
10	Jjjj	Peter	1	Peter, Miri, Jonny, The Devil, andy, The Devilo, jkknuj, miri, Test, fred, abcdedfghik, Suzy, Maxime, admin, Yusuke
11	Un poil	fred	1	Peter, Miri, Jonny, The Devil, andy, The Devilo, jkknuj, miri, Test, fred, abcdedfghik, Suzy, Maxime, admin, Yusuke
12	drug deal	Jonny	1	Suzy
13	Poisson	Yusuke	1	Yusuke, The Devil
14	ggfg	Peter	1	Miri
15	Miam	Peter	1	Peter, Miri, Jonny, The Devil, andy, The Devilo, jkknuj, miri, Test, fred, Suzy, Maxime, admin
16	dudh-peran	Lotte	1	Lotte, Peter, Miri, Jonny, The Devil, andy, The Devilo, jkknuj, miri, Test, fred, Suzy, Maxime, admin
17	trip	Lotte	1	jkknuj
18	Pain	Maxime	1	Lotte, Peter, Miri, Maxime
19	ggg	Miri	1	Peter, Suzy
20	blablaup	Peter	1	Lotte, Peter, Miri, Jonny, The Devil, abcdedfghik, andy, The Devilo, admin, jkknuj, miri
21	Soul	Peter	1	The Devil
22	candy	Lotte	1	Lotte
23	m	Miri	1	Peter, Miri
24	cake	Jonny	1	Lotte, Miri, Peter, Jonny

From this data we can also infer the names of the column fields used in the database.

8.2 X-options frame missing: potential clickjacking

- **Clickjacking:** Use of iframes to overlap on the main page such that any visually authentic click redirects to a malicious page.
- **Attack method:**
    - Create a malicious page
    - Include iframes with sources for the target page and the malicious page in a separate page rendered to the client
    - Position the iframe in a way that the its buttons exactly overlap the targeted clicks on the main page
    - Set the opacity of the iframe to be 0 so that its transparent and visually indistinguishable
    - User clicks on the main page assuming that the click will perform the mentioned action
    - Attacker catches the click and can then cause any malicious activity

8.2.1 Clickjacking Example:

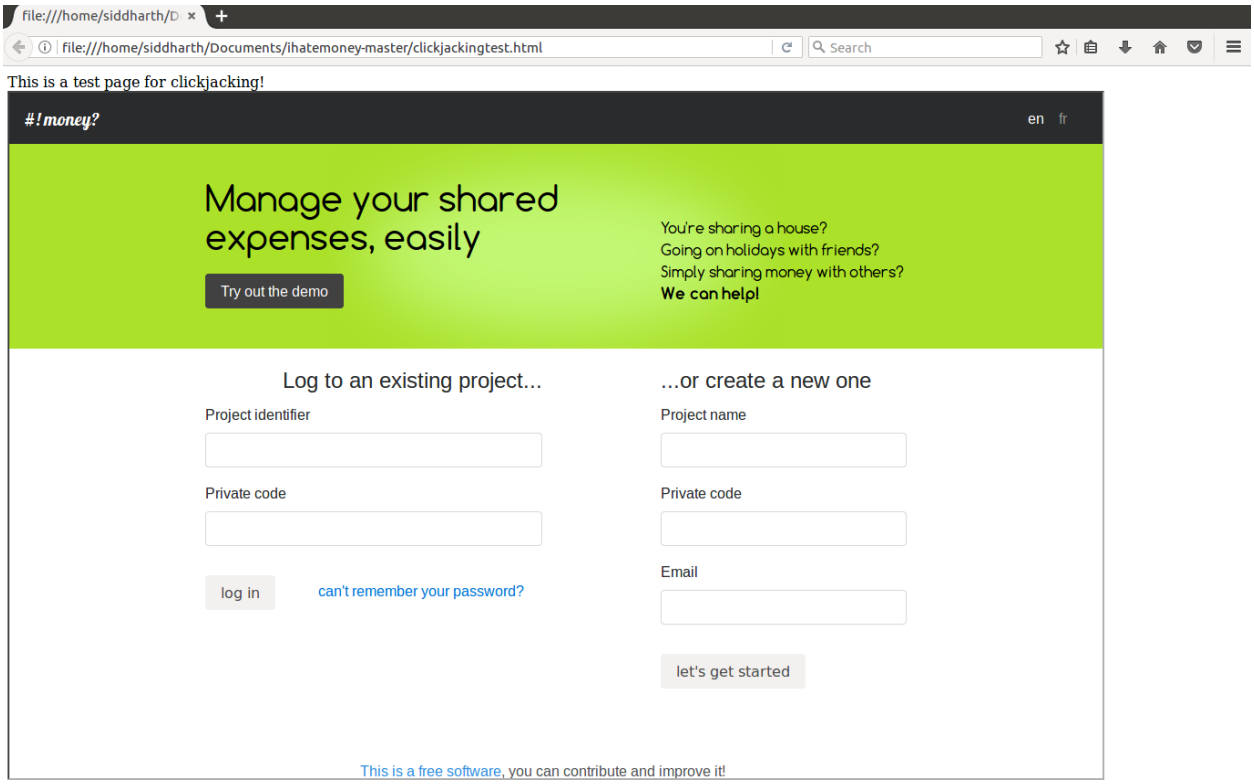
Sample file that uses the site page as the iframe source

```
<html>
        <body>
        This is a test page for clickjacking! <br>
                <iframe id="inner" src="http:ihatemoney.org" ></iframe>
```

```
<iframe id="outer" src="blah.html"><a
href="malicious.html"></a></iframe>
<style type="text/css">
#inner{position:absolute; top:10px; left=0px;height:750px; width:1200px;
opacity:1.0; z-index: -1;}

#outer{position:absolute; top:200px; left:250px;height:45px; width:80px;
opacity:0; frameborder:0;}
</style>
</body>

</html>
```



8.2.2 Suggested Changes:

Attackers should not be able to embed the page as an iframe.

8.2.3 Countermeasures:

1) Javascript : Add this code to a vulnerable page
   If they set the iframe source to be the page, it will pop outside the iframe to be the main page

```
<html>
```

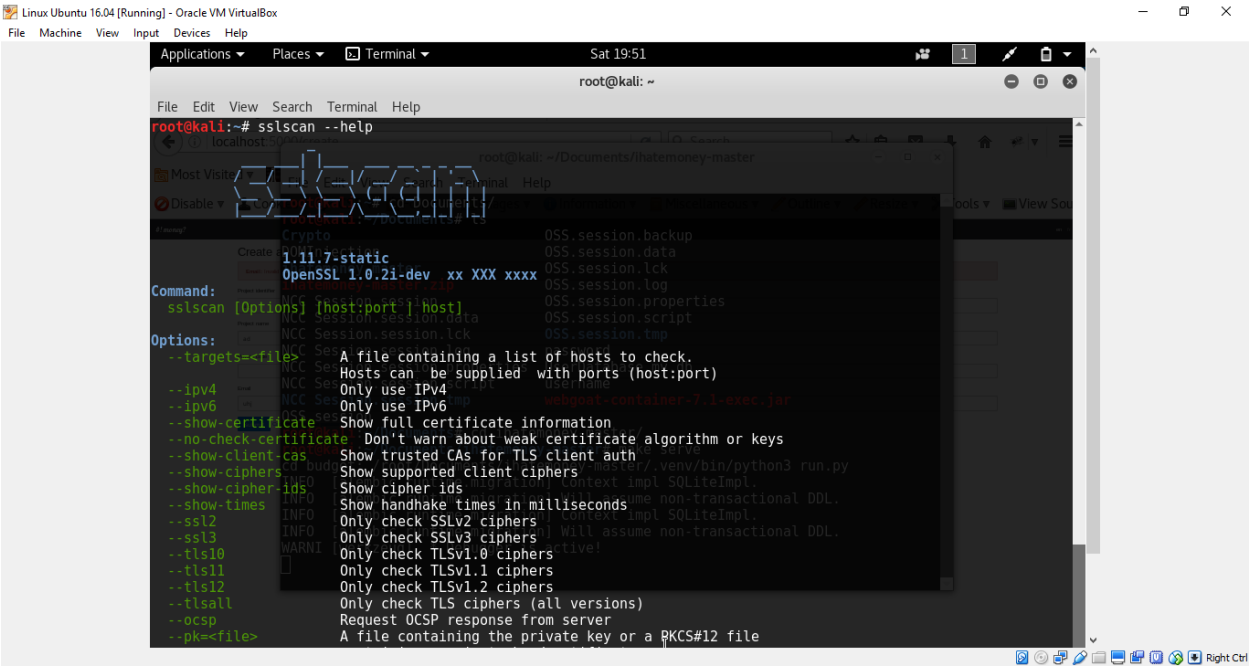
```
<body>
<style>
        html{
                display:none;
                }
</style>
<script>
        if (self==top)
        {
                document.documentElement.style.display = ‘block’;
        }
        else
        {
                Top.location = self.location;
        }
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

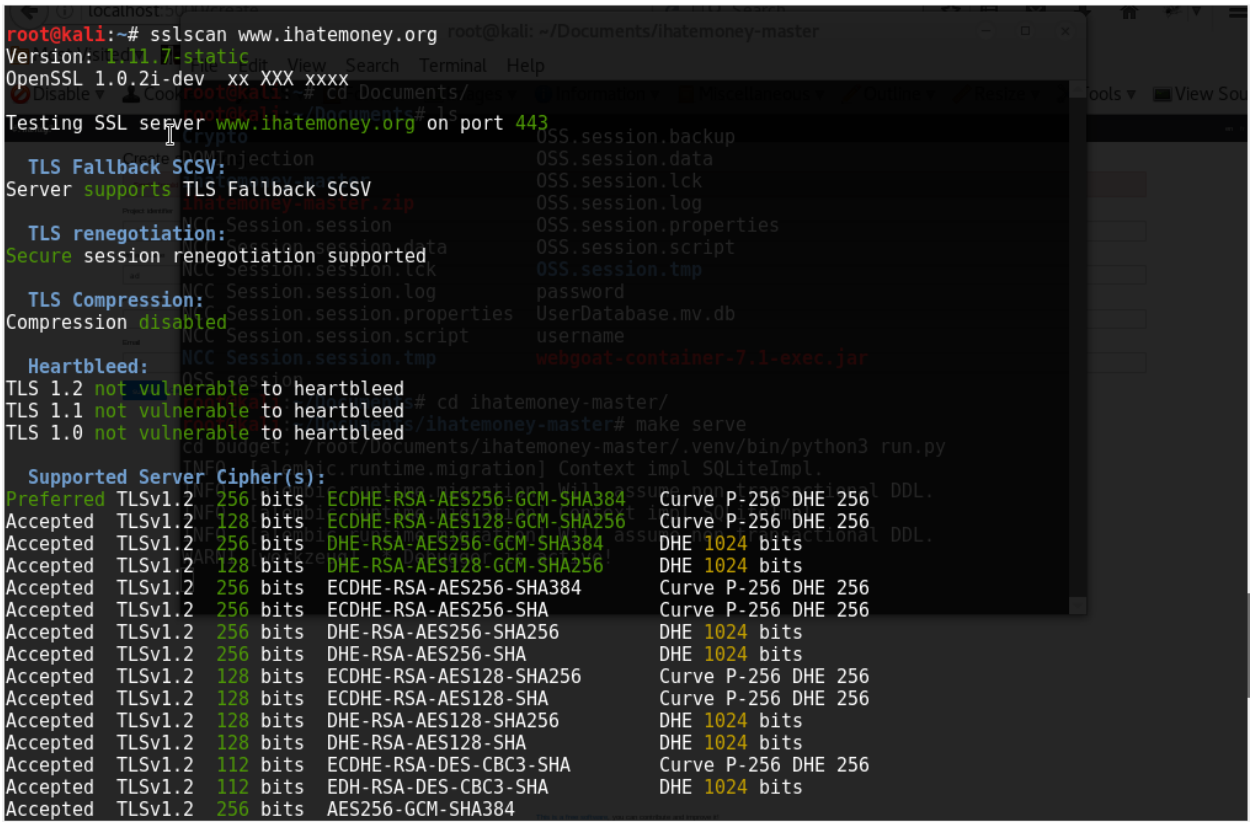
2) Add the X-Frame header to the page.

```
def info(request):
  data = render(request, 'info.html')
  response = HttpResponse(data)
  response['X-Frame-Options'] = "ALLOWALL"
  return response
```

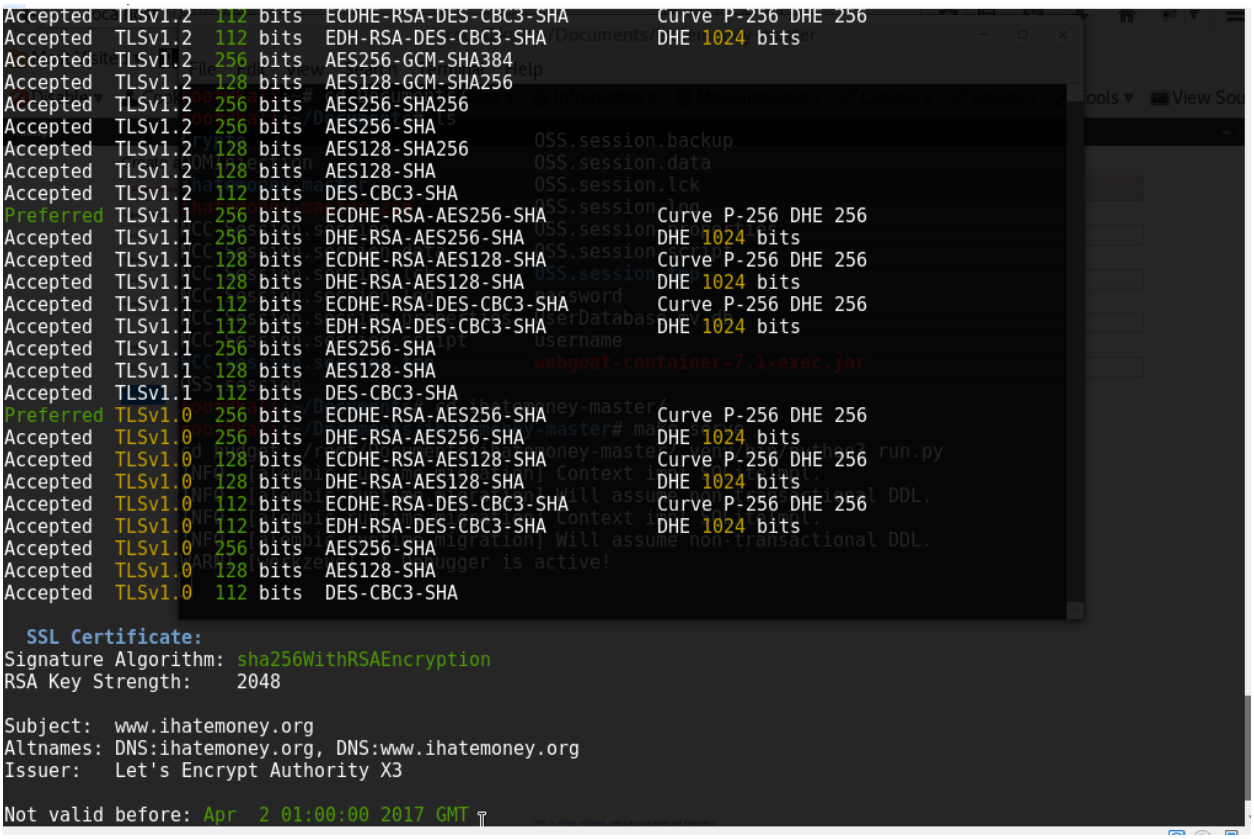
8.3 SSL Cipher Suite:

SSLScan queries SSL services to figure out the ciphers that are supported by the web application. It is very easy to use, lean and produces quick results. The output exhibits a list of prefered/accepted/rejected cipher suites of the SSL service and the certificates supported.





It is not vulnerable to heartbleed (security bug) and CRIME.



As shown in the screenshot, the website supports TLSv1.0, so the servers are vulnerable to downgrade attack where an attacker tricks a browser to connect with TLSv1.0 instead of the current and most secure TLSv1.2.
For example, if an attacker tricks the browser to use the protocol suite EDH_RSA_DES_CBC3_SHA, the encryption can be broken very easily. DES has become obsolete and SHA1 is neither secure nor collision resistant.

8.4 SSLSTRIP:

Sslstrip is an attack which forces the web browser of the victim to converse with a website over HTTP. Thus, leading to a potential Man-in-the-Middle attack. HTTP does not use encryption on passwords and usernames and is susceptible to eavesdropping.

Step 1: Retrieve the name of the network adapter

-> ifconfig

List: enp7so, lo, wlp6s0: 192.168.0.18

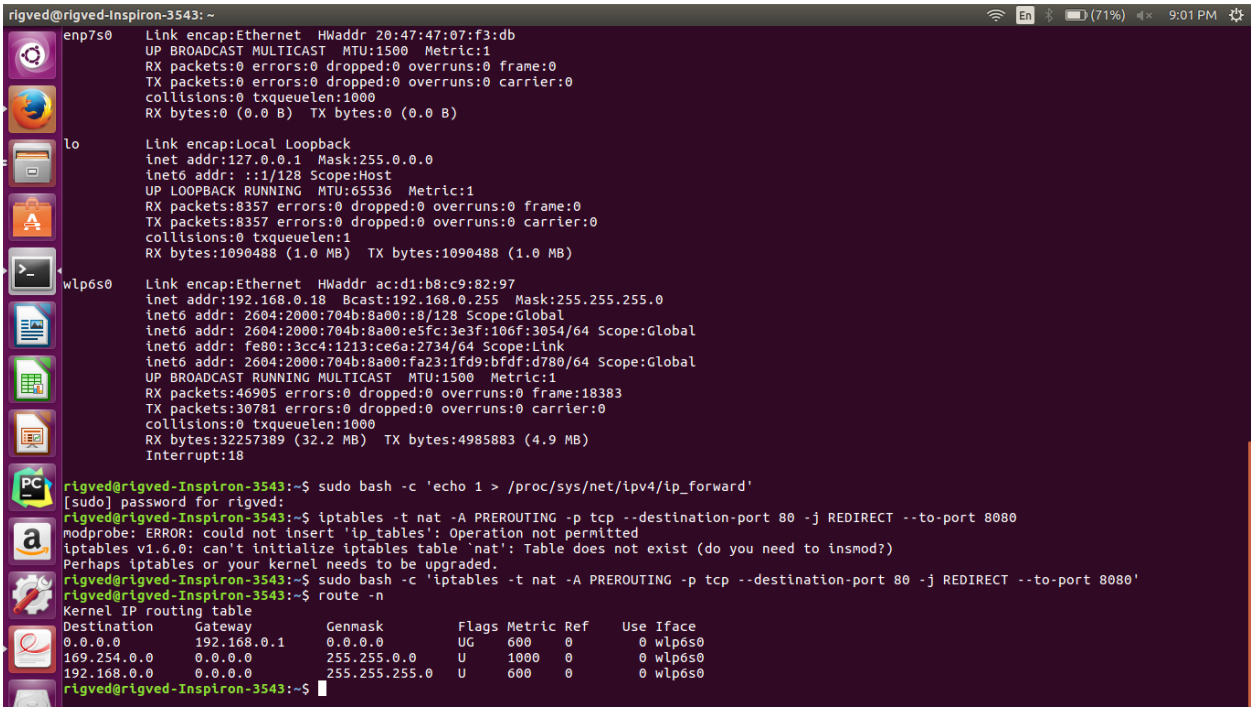
Wlp6s0 is the interface.

Step 2: Enable IP forwarding
Sudo bash -c ‘echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward’

Iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -p tcp --destination-port 80 -j REDIRECT --to-port 8080

Step 3: Find Gateway IP

route -n



Gives the gateway IP. This is recorded for future use

Step 4:

Scan the network to find target

nmap -sS -O 192.168.0.1/24

We get the desired target in the list of scanned ip’s. In this case the target ip is 192.168.0.20

Step 5:

arpspoof -i wlp6s0 -t 192.168.0.20 -r 192.168.0.1

This enables arpspoofing

Step 6:
In a new terminal
Sslstrip -l 8080

Step 7:

Login to ihatemoney.org
From the victim

Step 8:
Open terminal

Cat sslstrip.log

In the above case stripping is not successfully launched, as the log file found is not plaintext and still encrypted which is not possible to decipher. Hence, sslstrip is not successful. This was tested using Chrome, Firefox and IE 11.

8.5 CSRF token:

Intercept POST request modify its value. The application does process arbitrary values submitted in the field, so this fact can be exploited to interfere with normal functioning of the app or bypass any security checks.

Set-Cookie: It does contain an expires attribute with data that is in the future and will not be stored by the user's browser.
An attacker can use a persistent cookie, it can be used to perform a replay attack even if the value is encrypted. This condition is not true in the above case.

9 Summary:

Nature (*positive indicates - vulnerability present)	Vulnerability Test
Positive	Weak Password Quality
Positive	Weak Password Recovery
Negative	Username Enumeration
Positive	Insecure Data Storage Mechanism
Positive	Predictable Session Tokens
Positive	Insecure Transmission of Session Tokens
Positive	Weak Access Control (Application Logic)
Negative	Access Control (External Snooping)
Negative	SQL Injection
Positive	Header Injection
Negative	Cross Site Scripting
Negative	OS Command Injection
Negative	Path Traversal
Positive	Information Leakage
Positive	Clickjacking
Negative	Heartbleed and CRIME
Negative	SSLStrip
Negative	CSRF

***red-background for a cell indicates the application is vulnerable to the attack**

10 Future Scope:

Following are the methods which can be used to mitigate the vulnerabilities in the application. Thus, securing the application.

Suggested Changes	Vulnerability Found
Implement rules for password creation	Weak Password Quality
one-time URL, security questions, captcha	Weak Password Recovery
Data Encryption, Password Hashing	Insecure Data Storage Mechanism
Randomizing Session Token Ids	Predictable Session Tokens
Data Encryption	Insecure Transmission of Session Tokens
Implement a more secure logic	Weak Access Control (Application Logic)
Escaping/Validating Header Options	Header Injection
Authentication for all the Actions	Information Leakage
Include X-Frame Options Header: Deny	Clickjacking

11 References:

URLs:

[1] https://hackertarget.com/nmap-cheatsheet-a-quick-reference-guide/
[2] https://github.com/fuzzdb-project/fuzzdb
[3]https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Command_Injection
[4]https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZFCdibgaL6I
[5]https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UgnuW8rcmb0
[6]http://capec.mitre.org/data/definitions/6.html
[7]https://sourceforge.net/projects/sslscan/
[8]https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heartbleed
[9]https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CRIME
[10]https://www.owasp.org/
[11]https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Session_fixation

PDF:

[12]The Web Application Hacker's Handbook