AI FOR CYBERSECURITY WITH IBM QURADAR

ASSIGNMENT – 1

PERFORMING VULNERABILITIES ON WEBSITES

NAME: SHIVANSHU TIWARI

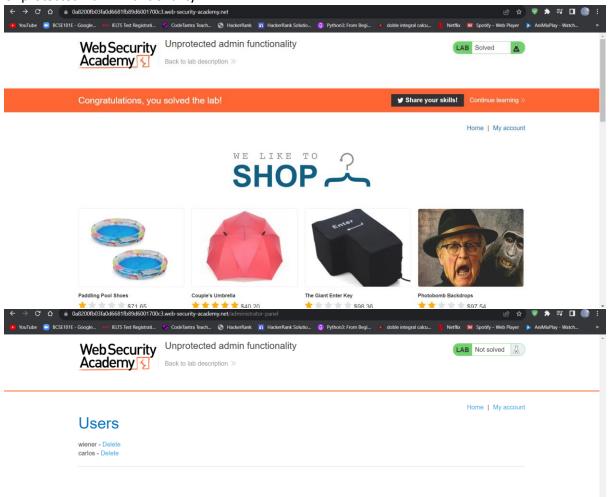
BRANCH: CSE - DATA SCIENCE

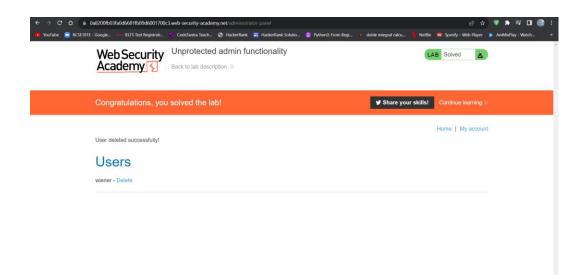
COLLEGE: VIT - VELLORE

BROKEN ACCESS CONTROL

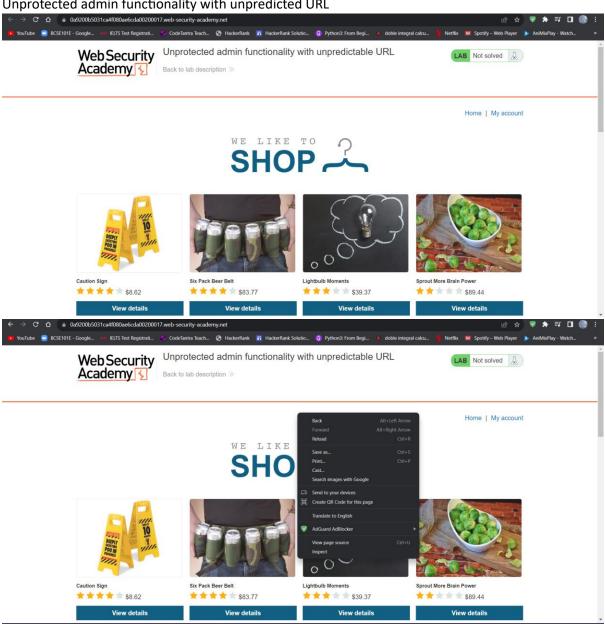
A broken access control vulnerability refers to a security weakness that permits an individual without proper authorization to gain entry to limited sections of a website. This compromise can encompass confidential data like financial details, clientele records, or intellectual assets. Malicious actors exploit these vulnerabilities to purloin information, engage in deceitful activities, or hinder regular operations.

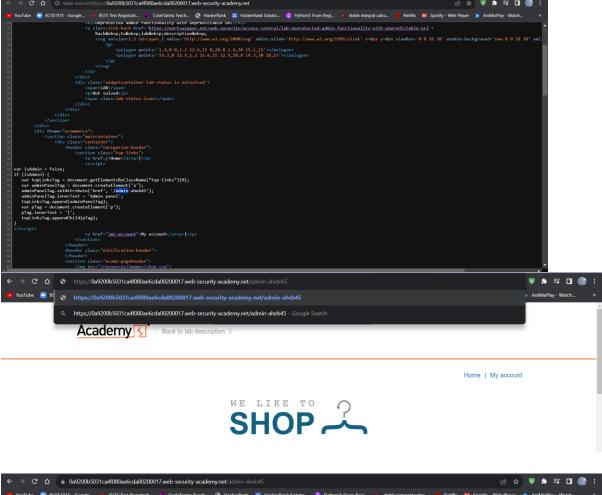
i) Unprotected Admin Funtionality

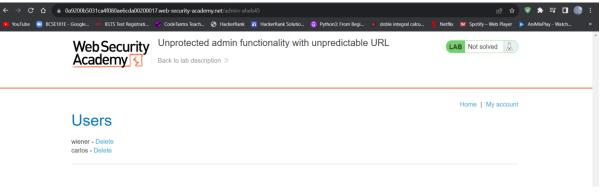


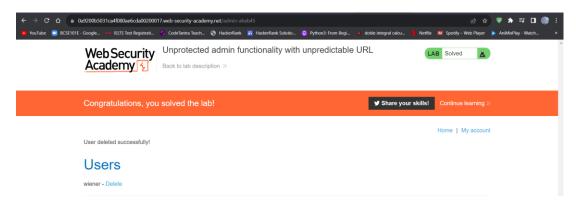


Unprotected admin functionality with unpredicted URL





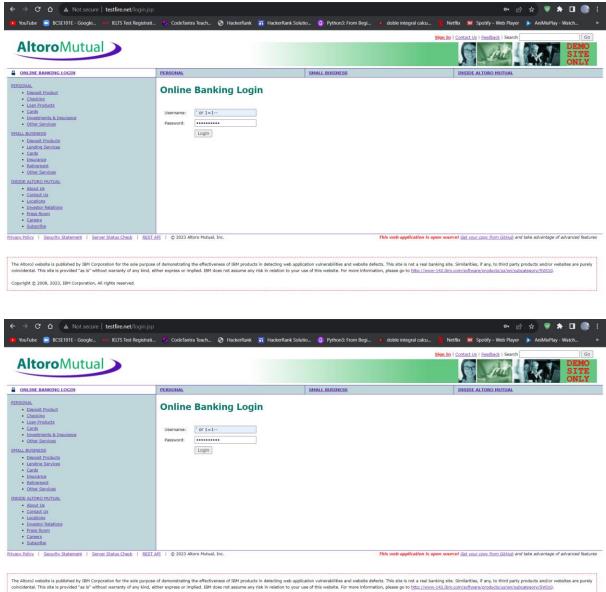




SQL INJECTION

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SQL injection is a form of attack that takes advantage of weaknesses in web applications utilizing SQL databases. This technique enables a malicious actor to insert harmful code into a database query, subsequently enabling data theft, data manipulation, or potential commandeering of the database server. SQL injection vulnerabilities can manifest through different avenues, but they are most prevalent when a web application accepts user input and employs this input directly within a database query, neglecting prior validation. As an instance, a vulnerable scenario could arise in a web application that permits users to search for products by their names.

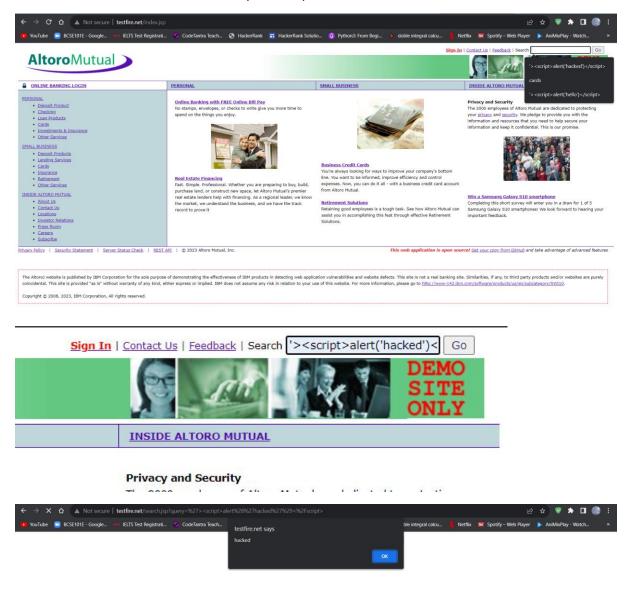


CROSS SITE SCRIPTING VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

The process of cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability assessment involves recognizing and resolving susceptibilities within a website that could be abused by malicious individuals to insert harmful code into the site. XSS vulnerabilities are detectable across various locations, including:

- 1. Form input fields
- 2. URL parameters
- 3. HTTP headers
- 4. Comment sections
- 5. Error prompts

Once an XSS vulnerability is pinpointed, attackers can capitalize on it to pilfer cookies, session tokens, or other sensitive data. Moreover, they can exploit it to reroute users to malevolent websites or to execute arbitrary JavaScript code within the victim's web browser.





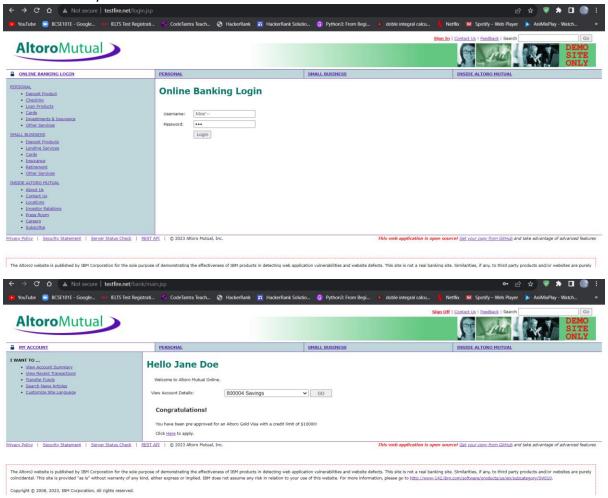
AUTHENTICATION FLAWS

Authentication flaws denote vulnerabilities present in websites or web applications that permit a malicious actor to masquerade as an authorized user. These vulnerabilities arise from weaknesses in the authentication procedures, such as frail passwords, substandard session management, or insecure password reset processes.

Several prevalent instances of broken authentication vulnerabilities encompass:

- 1. Weak passwords: Passwords that are brief, easily guessed, or reused across multiple platforms pose substantial security threats. Adversaries can readily decipher these passwords using tactics like brute-force or dictionary attacks.
- 2. Inadequate session management: Poorly implemented session management opens the door for attackers to purloin session cookies or tokens, enabling them to impersonate valid users. This scenario can unfold if sessions remain valid even after users log out, or if session cookies lack encryption.
- 3. Unsecure password reset mechanisms: If password reset mechanisms lack robust security measures, wrongdoers can exploit them to access user accounts. This vulnerability can be exploited if password reset emails are dispatched without verification, or if safeguards for password reset tokens

are insufficiently established.



EXPOSURE OF SENSITIVE DATA (DUE TO ACCESS CONTROL BREACH)

A vulnerability involving the exposure of sensitive data within a website refers to a security weakness that enables an unauthorized individual to retrieve confidential information not meant for public access. This data can encompass:

- 1. Personally identifiable information (PII), such as names, addresses, and Social Security numbers
- 2. Financial particulars, including credit card numbers and bank account details
- 3. Login credentials, like passwords and API keys
- 4. Intellectual assets, such as trade secrets and product blueprints

The repercussions of sensitive data exposure vulnerabilities can be grave for both enterprises and individuals. When an attacker gains entry to sensitive information, they could exploit it

for identity theft, fraudulent activities, or other unlawful acts. This data could also be sold to other wrongdoers or leveraged for purposes of extortion against the victim.

