

# **CSC 405**

# **Computer Security**

## **Web Security**

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(Derived from slides by Giovanni Vigna and Adam Doupe)

# Storing State

- Web applications would like to store persistent state
  - Otherwise it's hard to make a real application, as cookies can only store small amounts of information
- Where to store the state?
  - Memory
  - Filesystem
    - Flat
    - XML file
  - Database
    - Most common for modern web applications

# Web Applications and the Database

- Pros
  - ACID compliance (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability)
  - Concurrency
  - Separation of concerns
    - Can run database on another server
    - Can have multiple web application processes connecting to the same database
- Cons
  - More complicated to build and deploy
  - Adding another language to web technology (SQL)

# LAMP Stack

- Classic web application model
  - Linux
  - Apache
  - MySQL
  - PHP
- Nice way to think of web applications, as each component can be mixed and swapped
  - Underlying OS
  - Web server
  - Database
  - Web application language/framework

# MySQL

- Currently second-most used relational database
  - What is the first?
- First release on May 23<sup>rd</sup> 1995
  - Same day that Sun released first version of Java
- Sun eventually purchased MySQL (the company) for \$1 billion in January 2008
- Oracle acquired Sun in 2010 for \$5.6 billion

# Structured Query Language

- Special purpose language to interact with a relational database
- Multiple commands
  - SELECT
  - UPDATE
  - INSERT
- Some slight differences between SQL implementations

# SQL Examples

```
SELECT * FROM Users WHERE userName = 'admin';
```

```
SELECT * FROM Book WHERE price > 100.00 ORDER BY title;
```

```
SELECT isbn, title, price FROM Book WHERE price < (SELECT  
AVG(price) FROM Book) ORDER BY title;
```

```
INSERT INTO example (field1, field2, field3) VALUES ('test',  
'N', NULL);
```

```
UPDATE example SET field1 = 'updated value' WHERE field2 = 'N';
```

```
(SELECT a FROM t1 WHERE a=10 AND B=1 ORDER BY a LIMIT 10) UNION  
(SELECT a FROM t2 WHERE a=11 AND B=2 ORDER BY a LIMIT 10);
```

# PHP and MySQL

```
<?php
$link = mysql_connect('localhost', 'mysql_user', 'mysql_password');
if (!$link) {
    die('Could not connect: ' . mysql_error());
}
mysql_select_db('example', $link);
$firstname = 'Thomas';
$lastname = 'Anderson';

$query = sprintf("SELECT firstname, lastname, address, age FROM friends
    WHERE firstname='%s' AND lastname='%s'", $firstname, $lastname);

$result = mysql_query($query);
if (!$result) {
    $message = 'Invalid query: ' . mysql_error() . "\n";
    die($message);
}
while ($row = mysql_fetch_assoc($result)) {
    echo $row['firstname'];
    echo $row['address'];
}
```



# HTML

- Original HTML had
  - images
  - tables
  - font sizes
  - ...
- Content was static



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# HTML Design

- HTML designed to describe a text document with hyperlinks to other documents
- How to do fancy animations or pretty web pages?

# JavaScript

- Client-Side scripting language for interacting and manipulating HTML
- Created by Brendan Eich at Netscape Navigator 2.0 in September 1995 as "LiveScript"
- Renamed to "JavaScript" in December 1995 and is (from the Netscape Press Release)
  - "announced JavaScript, an open, cross-platform object scripting language for the creation and customization of applications on enterprise networks and the Internet"
- JavaScript is a (from wikipedia) "prototype-based scripting language with dynamic typing and first-class functions"
  - Does this sound like Java?
- Questions over why the name change
  - Marketing ploy to capitalize on the "hot" Java language?
  - Collaboration between Sun and Netscape?
- By August 1996, Microsoft added support for JavaScript to Internet Explorer
  - Microsoft later changed the name to JScript to avoid Sun's Java trademark
- Submitted to Ecma International for standardization on November 1996
- ECMA-262, on June 1997, standardized first version of ECMAScript

# JavaScript

- Lingua franca of the web
- Eventually supported by all browsers
- Language organically evolved along the way



# JavaScript

- Code can be embedded into HTML pages using the `script` element and (optionally storing the code in HTML comments)

```
<script>
<!--
var name = prompt('Please enter your name below.', '');
if (name == null) {
    document.write('Welcome to my site!');
}
else {
    document.write('Welcome to my site ' + name + '!');
}
-->
</script>
```

```
<script type="text/javascript">
<script language="javascript">
```

test.html x Alexandros

file:///tmp/test.html

This page says: ✕

Please enter your name below.

Cancel OK



This page says: ✕

Please enter your name below.



Welcome to my site admin!

# JavaScript

- You can also include external JavaScript files in your HTML
  - As opposed to the inline JavaScript that we saw in the previous example
- `<script src="<absolute or relative URL"></script>`
- When the browser parses this HTML element, it automatically fetches and executes the JavaScript before continuing to parse the rest of the HTML
  - Semantically equivalent as if the JavaScript was directly in the page

# Document Object Model (DOM)

- The Document Object Model is a programmatic interface in JavaScript to the manipulation of client-side content
- Created a globally accessible in JavaScript document object
  - The document object is used to traverse, query, and manipulate the browser's representation of the HTML page as well as handle events
- DOM 0, released in 1995 with original JavaScript
  - Very basic
- Intermediate DOM began in 1997 with Microsoft and Netscape releasing incompatible improvements to DOM
- W3C stepped in and started to define standards
  - DOM 1, October 1998
  - DOM 2, November 2000
  - DOM 3, April 2004
  - DOM is now a W3C Living Standard, and various snapshots of the standard will turn into [DOM4](#)

# DOM Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>DOM Example</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>DOM Example</h1>
    <div id='insert_here'>
    </div>
  </body>
  <script>
    var hr = document.createElement('HR');
    document.getElementById('insert_here').appendChild(hr);
  </script>
</html>
```



# DOM Example

---



# Using the DOM

- Coding proper DOM access in a cross-browser approach is a nightmare
  - Some highlights from <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/565641/what-cross-browser-issues-have-you-faced>
    - "Internet Explorer does not replace `&nbsp;` or HTML char code 160, you need to replace its Unicode equivalent `\u00a0`"
    - "In Firefox a dynamically created input field inside a form (created using `document.createElement`) does not pass its value on form submit."
    - "`document.getElementById` in Internet Explorer will return an element even if the element name matches. Mozilla only returns element if id matches."
- jQuery is an amazing library that provides a uniform interface and handles all the DOM cross-browser compatibilities

# Browser Object Model (BOM)

- Programmatic interface to everything outside the document (aka the browser)
- No complete standard (the term BOM is colloquial)
- Examples
  - `window.name = "New name"`
  - `window.close()`
  - `window.location = "http://example.com"`

# JavaScript vs. DOM and BOM

- JavaScript the language is defined separate from the DOM and BOM
  - DOM has its own specification, and much of the BOM is specified in HTML5 spec
- In the web context, these are often confused, because they are used together so often
- However, now with JavaScript popping up all over the place, it's an important distinction
  - Server-side code using Node.js
  - Database queries (MongoDB)
  - Flash (ActionScript, which has its own DOM-like capabilities)
  - Java applications (javax.script)
  - Windows applications (WinRT)

# JavaScript – Object-based

- Almost everything in JavaScript is an object
  - Objects are associative arrays (hash tables), and the properties and values can be added and deleted at run-time

```
var object = {test: "foo", num: 50};  
object['foo'] = object;  
console.log(object[object['test']]);  
object.num = 1000;  
console.log(object['num']);
```

```
> var object = {test: "foo", num: 50};
< undefined
> object['foo'] = object;
< ▼ Object {test: "foo", num: 50, foo: Object} ⓘ
  ▶ foo: Object
    num: 1000
    test: "foo"
  ▶ __proto__: Object
> console.log(object[object['test']]);
  ▶ Object {test: "foo", num: 50, foo: Object}
< undefined
> object.num = 1000;
< 1000
> console.log(object['num']);
  1000
< undefined
>
```

# JavaScript – Recursion

```
function factorial(n) {  
    if (n === 0) {  
        return 1;  
    }  
    return n * factorial(n - 1);  
}  
console.log(factorial(5));  
120
```

# JavaScript – Anonymous Functions and Closures

```
var createFunction = function() {  
    var count = 0;  
    return function () {  
        return ++count;  
    };  
};  
var inc = createFunction();  
inc();  
inc();  
inc();  
var inc2 = createFunction();  
inc2();
```

```
> var createFunction = function() {  
    var count = 0;  
    return function () {  
        return ++count;  
    };  
};  
< undefined  
> var inc = createFunction();  
< undefined  
> inc();  
< 1  
> inc();  
< 2  
> inc();  
< 3  
> var inc2 = createFunction();  
< undefined  
> inc2();  
< 1  
>
```



# JavaScript – Runtime Evaluation

- JavaScript contains features to interpret a string as code and execute it
  - eval
  - Function
  - setTimeout
  - setInterval
  - execScript (deprecated since IE11)

```
var foo = "bar";  
eval("foo = 'admin';");  
console.log(foo);  
var x = "console.log('hello');";  
var test = new Function(x);  
test();
```

```
> var foo = "bar";
```

```
< undefined
```

```
> eval("foo = 'admin';");
```

```
< "admin"
```

```
> console.log(foo);
```

```
admin
```

```
VM49:1
```

```
< undefined
```

```
> var x = "console.log('hello');";
```

```
< undefined
```

```
> var test = new Function(x);
```

```
< undefined
```

```
> test()
```

```
hello
```

```
VM54:2
```

```
< undefined
```

```
>
```

# JavaScript Uses – Form Validation

- How to validate user input on HTML forms?
- Traditionally requires a round-trip to the server, where the server can check the input to make sure that it is valid

# JavaScript Uses – Form Validation

```
<?php
if ($_GET['submit']) {
    $student = $_GET['student'];
    $class = $_GET['class'];
    $grade = $_GET['grade'];
    if (empty($student) || empty($class) || empty($grade)) {
        echo "<b>Error, did not fill out all the forms</b>";
    }
    else if (!(($grade == 'A' || $grade == 'B' || $grade == 'C' ||
        $grade == 'D' || $grade == 'F')) {
        echo "<b>Error, grade must be one of A, B, C, D, or F</b>";
    }
    else { echo "<b>Grade successfully submitted!</b>";
    }
} ?>

<form>
Student: <input type="text" name="student"><br>
Class: <input type="text" name="class"><br>
Grade: <input type="text" name="grade"><br>
<input type="submit" name="submit">
</form>
```

Quick tip:

```
$ cd /var/www/public_html
$ php -S localhost:8000
```

A screenshot of a web browser window. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'localhost:8000/test.php'. The page content includes a form with three input fields labeled 'Student:', 'Class:', and 'Grade:', each followed by a text box. Below these fields is a 'Submit' button. The browser's user interface includes a tab labeled 'localhost:8000/test.php', a user profile 'Alexandros', and navigation icons (back, forward, refresh, star, and a menu icon).

A screenshot of a web browser window. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'localhost:8000/test.php'. The page content includes a form with the following elements:

- A label 'Student:' followed by a text input field containing the text 'admin'.
- A label 'Class:' followed by an empty text input field.
- A label 'Grade:' followed by a text input field containing the letter 'A'.
- A 'Submit' button located below the 'Grade' field.

A screenshot of a web browser window. The browser's address bar shows the URL `localhost:8000/test.php?student=admin&class=&grade=A&submit=Submit`. The page content displays an error message: **Error, did not fill out all the forms**. Below the error message, there are three input fields labeled "Student:", "Class:", and "Grade:", each followed by an empty text box. A "Submit" button is located below the "Grade:" field. The browser's user interface includes a tab labeled "localhost:8000/test.php", a user profile "Alexandros", and standard navigation icons.

A screenshot of a web browser window. The browser's address bar shows the URL `localhost:8000/test.php?student=admin&class=&grade=A&submit=Submit`. The page content displays an error message: **Error, did not fill out all the forms**. Below the error message, there are three input fields: "Student:" with the value "admin", "Class:" with the value "CSC591", and "Grade:" with the value "G". A "Submit" button is located below the "Grade:" field. The browser's name "Alexandros" is visible in the top right corner of the window.



A screenshot of a web browser window. The browser's address bar shows the URL `localhost:8000/test.php?student=admin&class=CSC591&grade=G&submit=Submit`. The page content displays an error message: **Error, grade must be one of A, B, C, D, or F**. Below the error message is a form with three input fields labeled "Student:", "Class:", and "Grade:", and a "Submit" button. The "Student:" field contains the text "admin". The "Class:" field contains "CSC591". The "Grade:" field contains "G". The browser's name "Alexandros" is visible in the top right corner.

A screenshot of a web browser window. The browser's address bar shows the URL `localhost:8000/test.php?student=admin&class=CSC591&grade=G&submit=Submit`. The page content displays an error message: **Error, grade must be one of A, B, C, D, or F**. Below the error message is a form with three input fields: "Student:" containing "admin", "Class:" containing "CSC591", and "Grade:" containing "B". A "Submit" button is located below the "Grade:" field. The browser's user interface includes a tab labeled "localhost:8000/test.php", a user profile "Alexandros", and standard navigation icons.

A screenshot of a web browser window. The browser's address bar shows the URL: localhost:8000/test.php?student=admin&class=CSC591&grade=B&submit=Submit. The page content includes a bold heading "Grade successfully submitted!", followed by three input fields labeled "Student:", "Class:", and "Grade:", and a "Submit" button. The browser's name is "Alexandros".



form\_validation\_regular.php



empty class field



wrong grade format



correct submission



# JavaScript Uses – Form Validation

```
<script>
function check_form() {
    var form = document.getElementById("the_form");
    if (form.student.value == "" || form.class.value == "" || form["grade"].value == ""){
        alert("Error, must fill out all the form");
        return false;
    }
    var grade = form["grade"].value;
    if (!(grade == 'A' || grade == 'B' || grade == 'C' ||
        grade == 'D' || grade == 'F')) {
        alert("Error, grade must be one of A, B, C, D, or F");
        return false;
    }
    return true;
}
</script>
<form id="the_form" onsubmit="return check_form()">
    Student: <input type="text" name="student"><br>
    Class: <input type="text" name="class"><br>
    Grade: <input type="text" name="grade"><br>
    <input type="submit" name="submit">
</form>
```

A screenshot of a web browser window. The browser's address bar shows the URL "localhost:8000/test.php". The page content includes a form with three input fields labeled "Student:", "Class:", and "Grade:", each followed by a text box. Below these fields is a "Submit" button. The browser's user interface includes a tab labeled "localhost:8000/test.php", navigation buttons (back, forward, refresh), and a user profile icon labeled "Alexandros".

A screenshot of a web browser window. The browser's address bar shows the URL "localhost:8000/test.php". The page content includes a form with three input fields: "Student:" containing the text "admin", "Class:" which is empty, and "Grade:" containing the text "A". Below these fields is a blue "Submit" button. The browser's user interface includes a tab labeled "localhost:8000/test.php", navigation buttons (back, forward, refresh), and a user profile icon labeled "Alexandros".

A screenshot of a web browser window. The browser's address bar shows 'localhost:8000/test.php'. On the left side of the page, there is a form with three input fields: 'Student:' containing 'admin', 'Class:', and 'Grade:' containing 'A'. Below these fields is a blue 'Submit' button. A modal dialog box is displayed in the center-right of the page, titled 'localhost:8000 says:'. The dialog contains the text 'Error, must fill out all the form' and a blue 'OK' button. The browser's user interface includes a back button, a refresh button, and a star icon for bookmarks. The browser's name 'Alexandros' is visible in the top right corner.

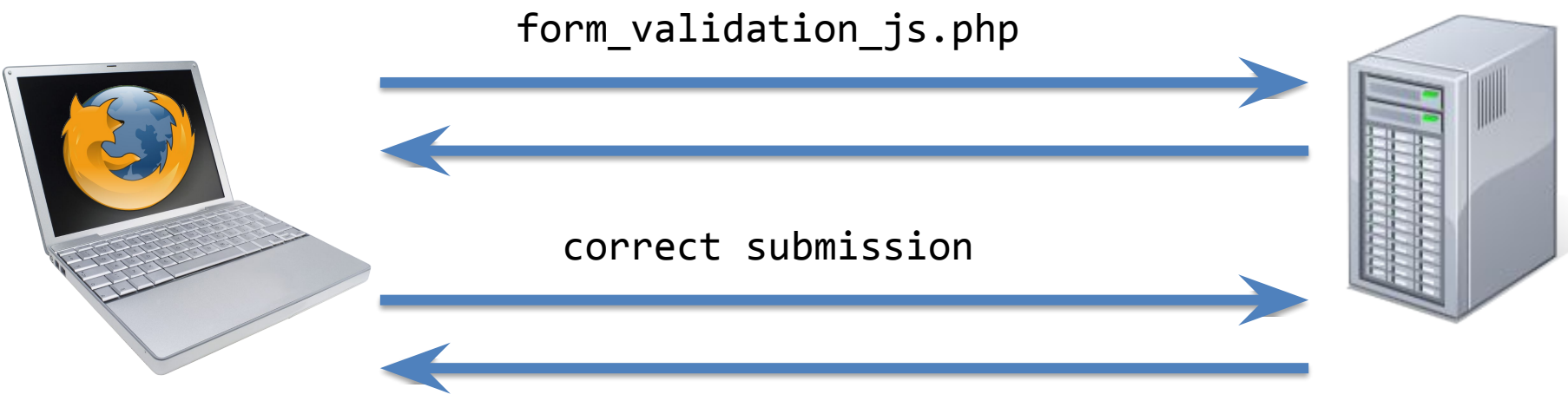


A screenshot of a web browser window. The browser's address bar shows the URL "localhost:8000/test.php". The page content includes a form with three input fields and a submit button. The first field is labeled "Student:" and contains the text "admin". The second field is labeled "Class:" and contains the text "CSC591". The third field is labeled "Grade:" and contains the text "G". Below these fields is a blue "Submit" button. The browser's user interface includes a tab labeled "localhost:8000/test.php", navigation buttons (back, forward, refresh), and a user profile icon labeled "Alexandros".

The image shows a web browser window with a single tab titled 'localhost:8000/test.php'. The browser's address bar also displays 'localhost:8000/test.php'. On the page, there is a form with three input fields: 'Student:' containing 'admin', 'Class:' containing 'CSC591', and 'Grade:' containing 'G'. Below these fields is a blue 'Submit' button. An error message dialog box is overlaid on the form, with the text 'localhost:8000 says: Error, grade must be one of A, B, C, D, or F' and a blue 'OK' button.

A screenshot of a web browser window. The browser's address bar shows the URL "localhost:8000/test.php". The page content includes a form with three input fields and a submit button. The first field is labeled "Student:" and contains the text "admin". The second field is labeled "Class:" and contains the text "CSC591". The third field is labeled "Grade:" and contains the text "B". Below these fields is a button labeled "Submit". The browser's user interface includes a tab labeled "localhost:8000/test.php", navigation buttons (back, forward, refresh), and a user profile icon labeled "Alexandros".

A screenshot of a web browser window. The browser's address bar shows the URL: localhost:8000/test.php?student=admin&class=CSC591&grade=B&submit=Submit. The page content displays a confirmation message: "Grade successfully submitted!". Below this message are three input fields labeled "Student:", "Class:", and "Grade:", each containing the text "admin", "CSC591", and "B" respectively. A "Submit" button is located below the "Grade:" field. The browser's user interface includes a tab labeled "localhost:8000/test.php", a user profile "Alexandros", and standard navigation icons.



# Client-Side Validation

- Now that we're doing validation on the client, can we get rid of all those PHP checks in our server-side code?
  - No!
  - No guarantee that client-side validation is performed
    - User disables JavaScript
    - Command-line clients
- Otherwise, users could enter arbitrary data that does not conform to your validation
  - Could lead to a security compromise or not
- So the validation must remain on the server-side and the client-side
  - Brings up another problem, how to perform consistent validation when server-side and client-side written in different languages

# HackPack Meetings

- 6:00-7:15 PM at 2220 EB3 on Wednesdays
- 4:10-6:15 PM at 2220 EB3 on Fridays
- <https://ncsu-hackpack.slack.com/messages/general>
- <https://getinvolved.ncsu.edu/organization/HackPack/>
- Get some practical experience in discovering and exploiting security problems by playing CTFs!