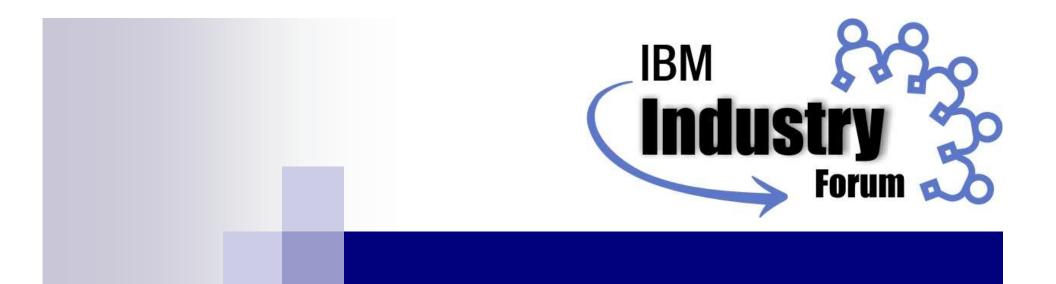


Identificando sus Vulnerabilidades

Rational IT Specialist Miguel Angel Dzay Lemus

June 13, 2008



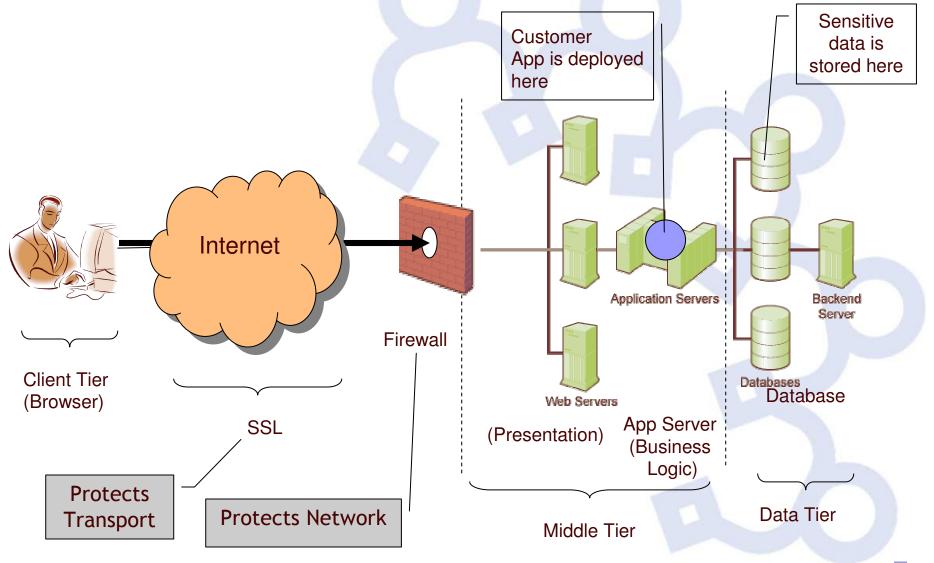


Security Landscape





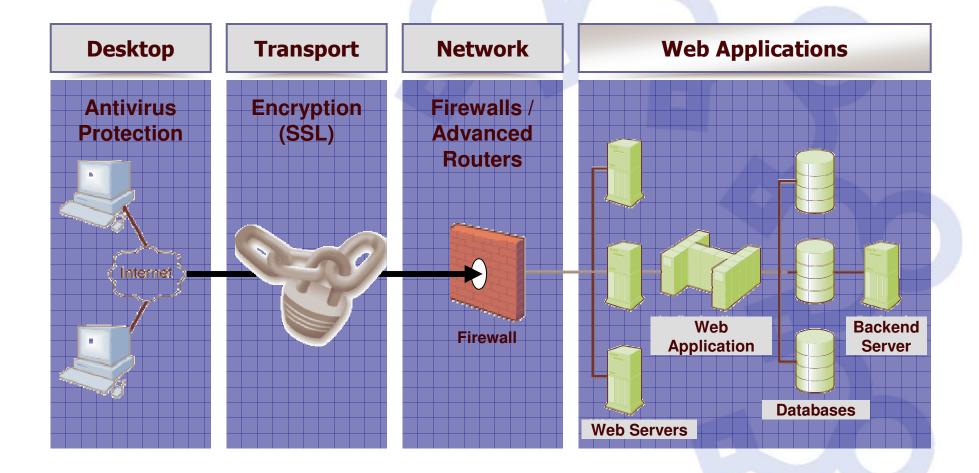
High Level Web Application Architecture Review







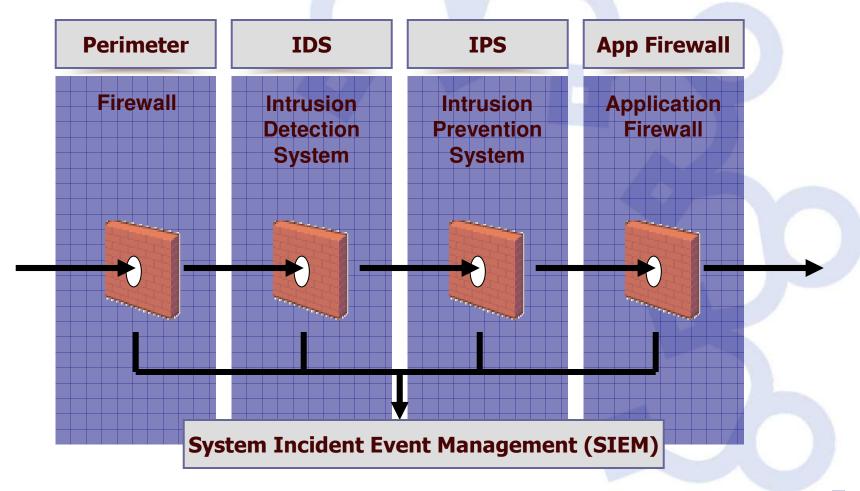
High Level Web Application Architecture







Network Defenses for Web Applications







The Myth: "Our Site Is Safe"

We Have Firewalls in Place

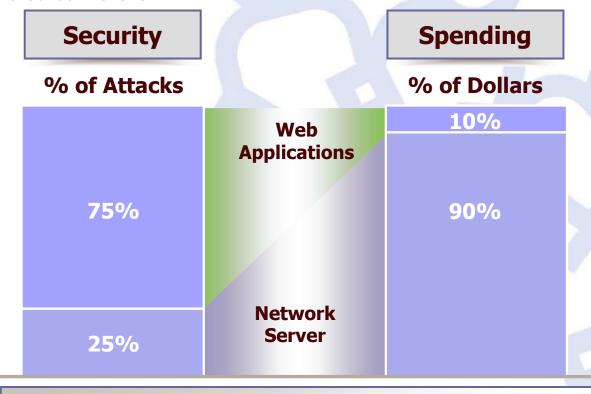
We Audit It Once a Quarter with Pen Testers

We Use Network Vulnerability Scanners





The Reality: Security and Spending Are Unbalanced



75% of all attacks on Information Security are directed to the Web Application Layer.

2/3 of All Web Applications Are Vulnerable

Gartner







WASC - Threat Classifications

Application Threat	Attack Types	Example Business Impact
Authentication	Brute ForceInsufficient AuthenticationWeak Password Recovery Validation	Attacks that target a web site's method of validating the identity of a user, service or application.
Authorization	 Credential/Session Prediction Insufficient Authorization Insufficient Session Expiration Session Fixation 	Attacks that target a web site's method of determining if a user, service or application has the necessary permissions to perform a requested action.
Client-side Attacks	Content SpoofingCross Site Scripting	The abuse or exploitation of a web site's users (breaching trust relationships between a user and a web site).
Command Execution	 Buffer Overflow Format String Attack LDAP Injection OS Commanding SQL Injection SSI Injection XPath Injection 	Attacks designed to execute remote commands on the web site by manipulating user-supplied input fields.





WASC - Threat Classifications

Application Threat	Attack Types	Example Business Impact
Information Disclosure	 Directory Indexing Information Leakage Path Traversal Predictable Resource Location 	Attacks designed to acquire system specific information about a web site. This includes software distribution, version numbers, patch levels, and also secure file locations.
Logical Attacks	 Abuse of Functionality Denial of Service Insufficient Anti-automation Insufficient Process Validation 	The abuse or exploitation of a web application logic flow (password recovery, account registration, auction bidding and eCommerce purchasing are examples of application logic).





The OWASP Top 10 list

Application Threat	Negative Impact	Example Impact
Cross Site scripting	Identity Theft, Sensitive Information Leakage,	Hackers can impersonate legitimate users, and control their accounts.
Injection Flaws	Attacker can manipulate queries to the DB / LDAP / Other system	Hackers can access backend database information, alter it or steal it.
Malicious File Execution	Execute shell commands on server, up to full control	Site modified to transfer all interactions to the hacker.
Insecure Direct Object Reference	Attacker can access sensitive files and resources	Web application returns contents of sensitive file (instead of harmless one)
Cross-Site Request Forgery	Attacker can invoke "blind" actions on web applications, impersonating as a trusted user	Blind requests to bank account transfer money to hacker
Information Leakage and Improper Error Handling	Attackers can gain detailed system information	Malicious system reconnaissance may assist in developing further attacks
Broken Authentication & Session Management	Session tokens not guarded or invalidated properly	Hacker can "force" session token on victim; session tokens can be stolen after logout
Insecure Cryptographic Storage	Weak encryption techniques may lead to broken encryption	Confidential information (SSN, Credit Cards) can be decrypted by malicious users
Insecure Communications	Sensitive info sent unencrypted over insecure channel	Unencrypted credentials "sniffed" and used by hacker to impersonate user
Failure to Restrict URL Access	Hacker can access unauthorized resources	Hacker can forcefully browse and access a page past the login page

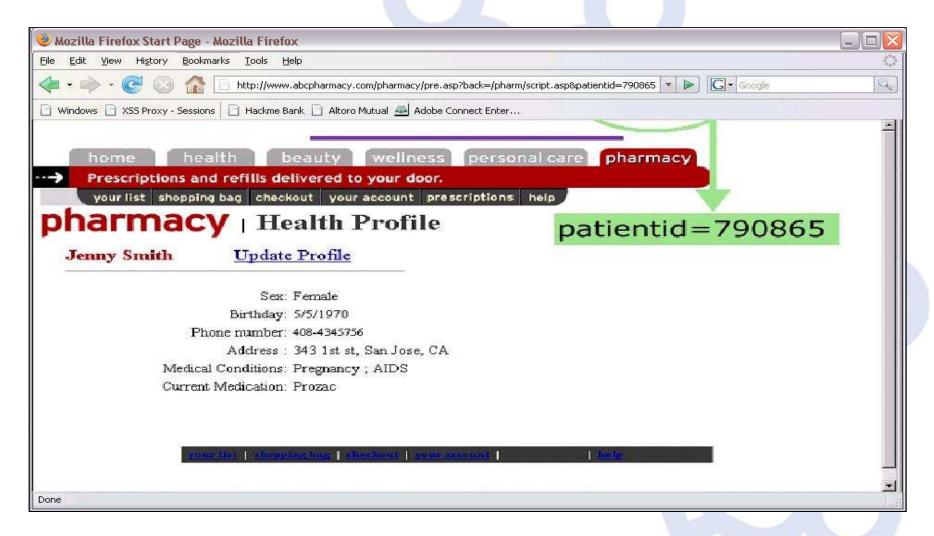


Let's See Some Examples ...





Parameter Tampering







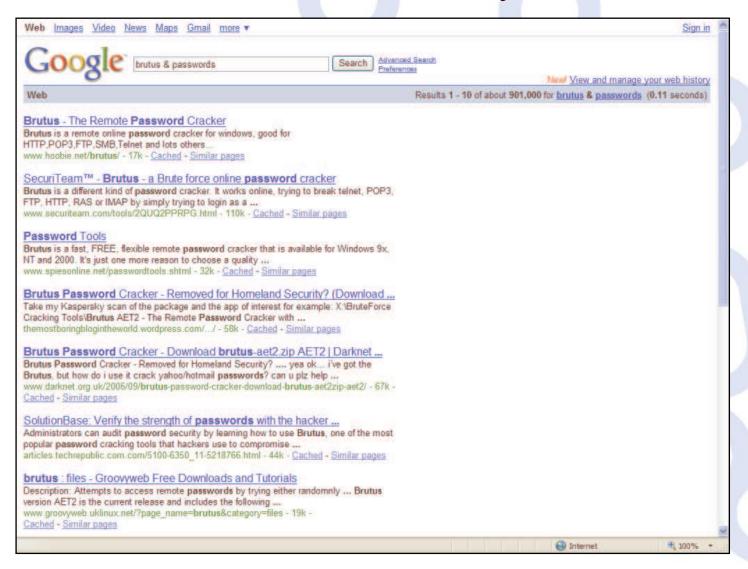
Why not wildcard the parameter?







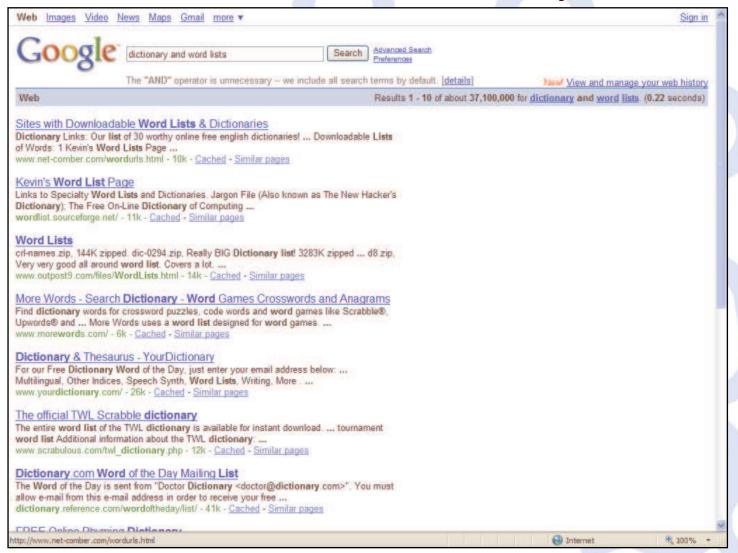
Brute Force Tools are Easy to Find ...







The Same is True with Dictionary Lists ...







Brute Force - Automated 'Guessing' Game

- Data Mining at MySpace.com: published in the [Full Disclosure] mailing list on June 30th 2006
- MySpace.com, an online social networking web site
 - Offers its members the ability to send news bulletins to other MySpace members
- When you submit your bulletin a URL is sent to your friends that looks similar to this:

http://bulletin.myspace.com/index.cfm?fuseaction=bulletin.read&mess ageID=[BID]

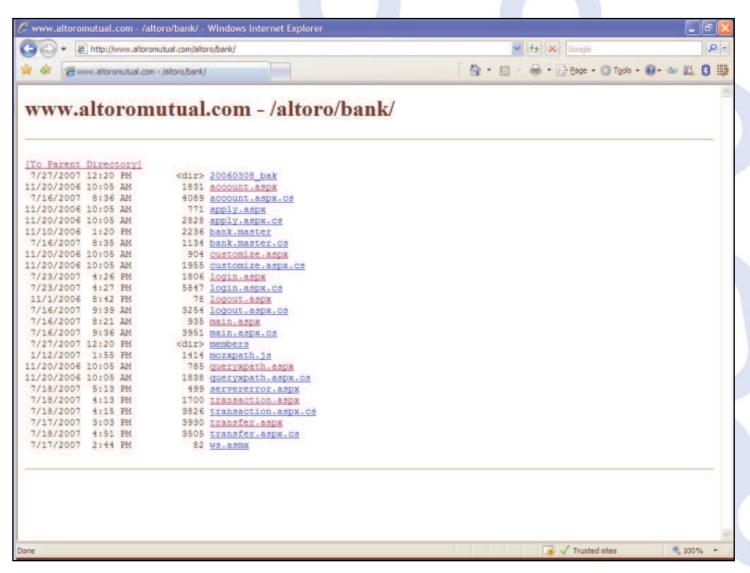
[BID] is an automatically generated numeric bulletin ID

By changing the bulletin ID number, users were able to access the news bulletins of other MySpace members which they had not received notification about, and read the contents





Navigation to Sensitive Files







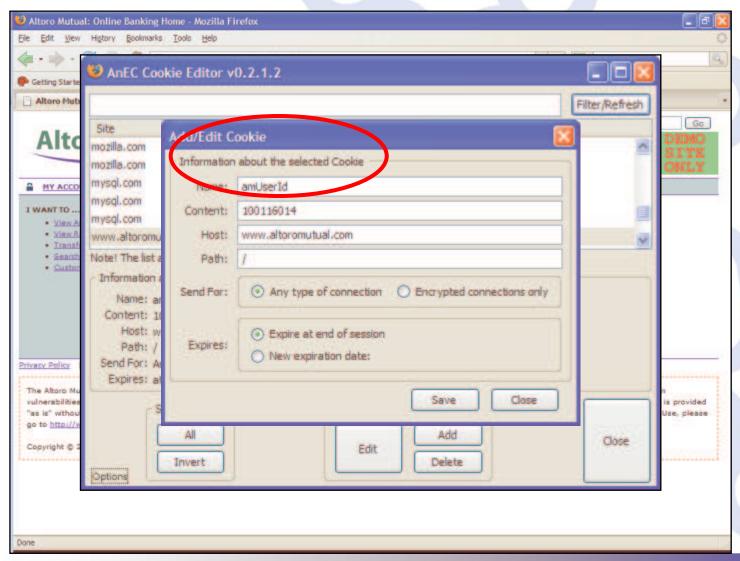
Cookie Poisoning - When cookies are bad







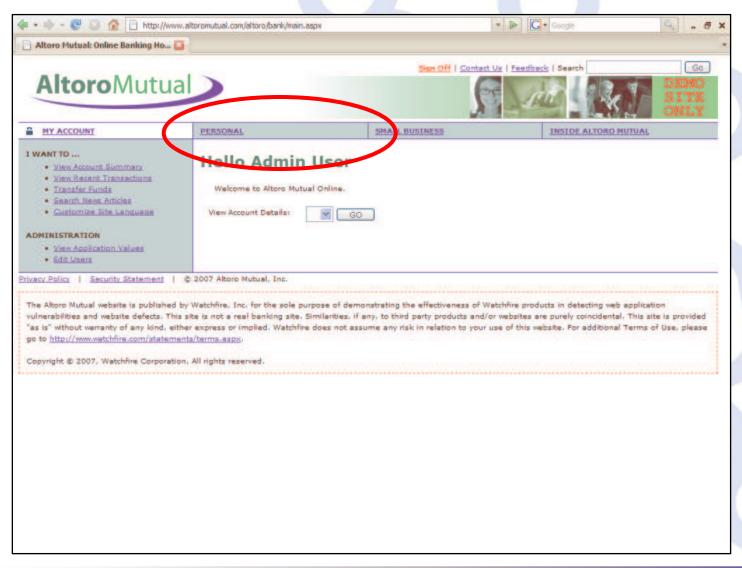
Why not try to modify the cookie values?







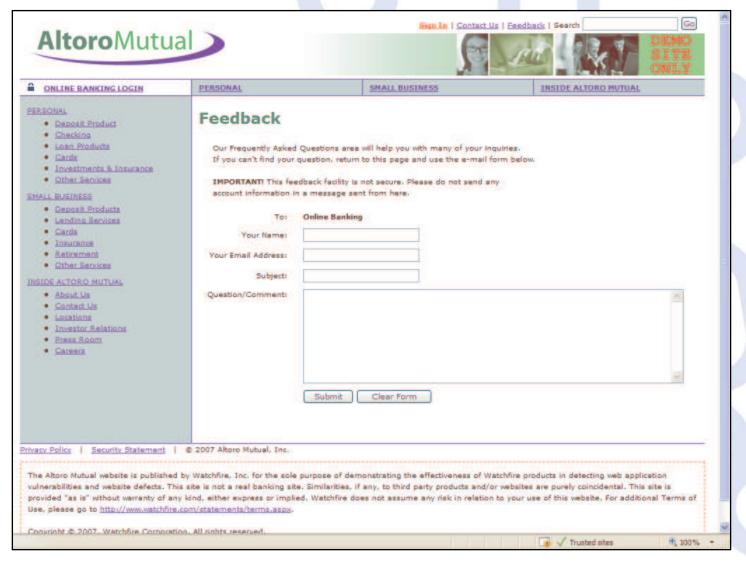
Change cookie value? Change user .. Not good!!







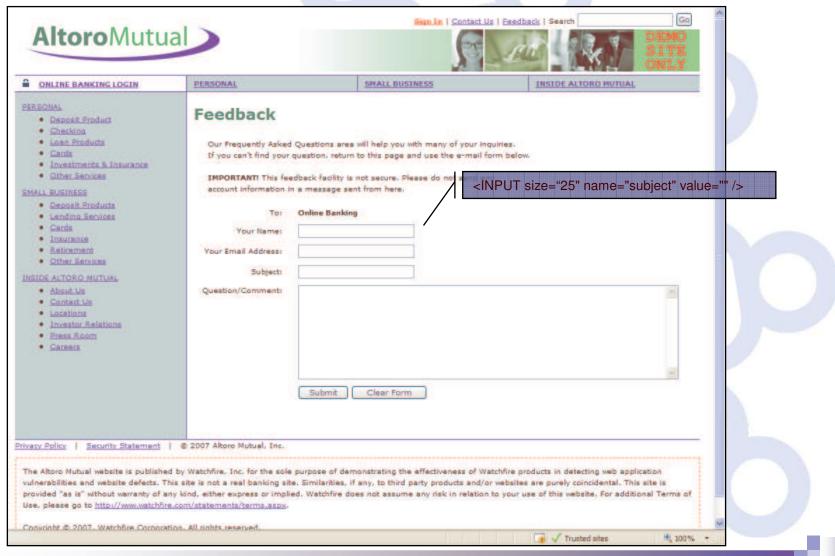
Buffer Overflows - Still around after all these years







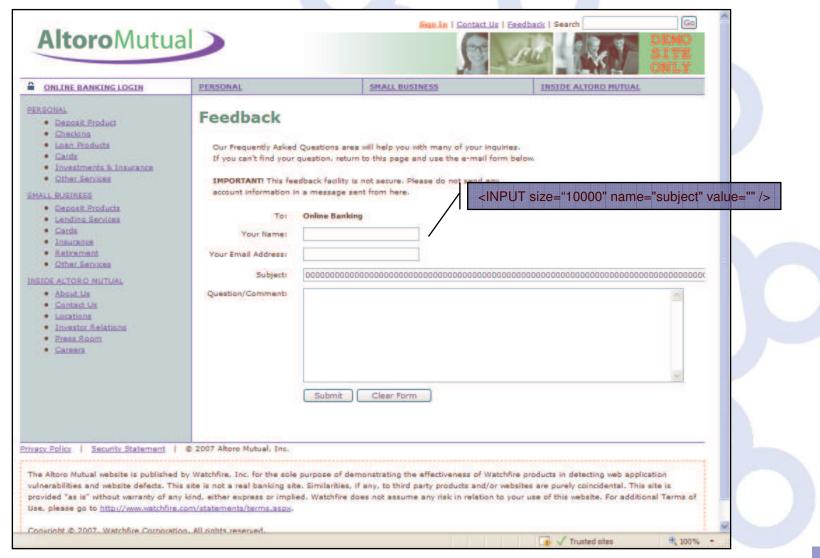
Application asks the browser to enforce data validation







Users can bypass browser controls







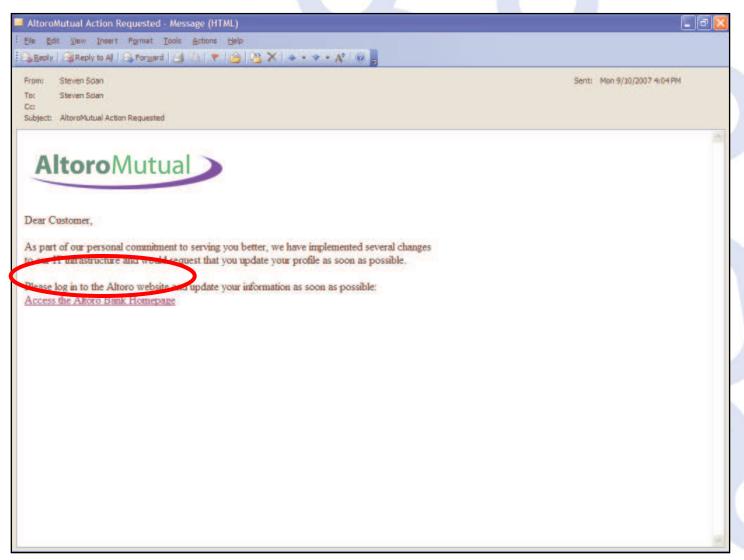
In this case causing a server crash







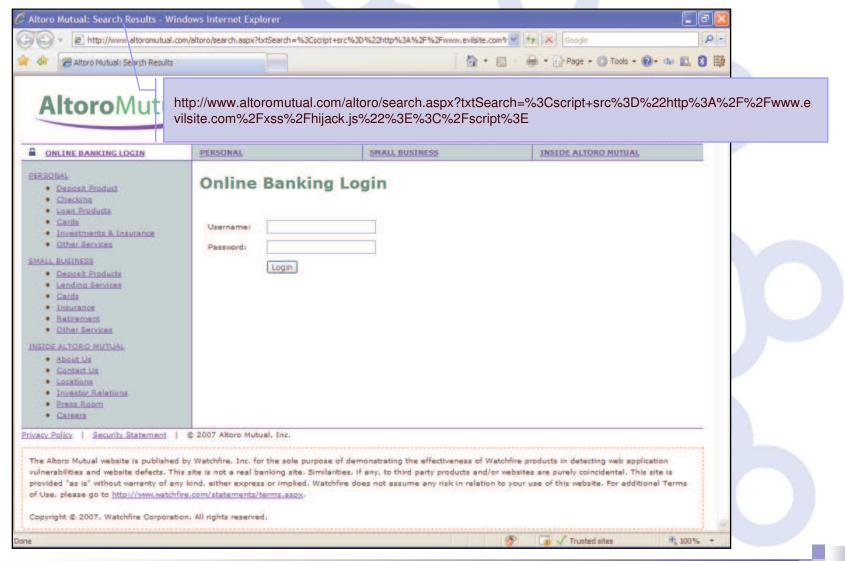
Attacking users via Cross Site Scripting (XSS)







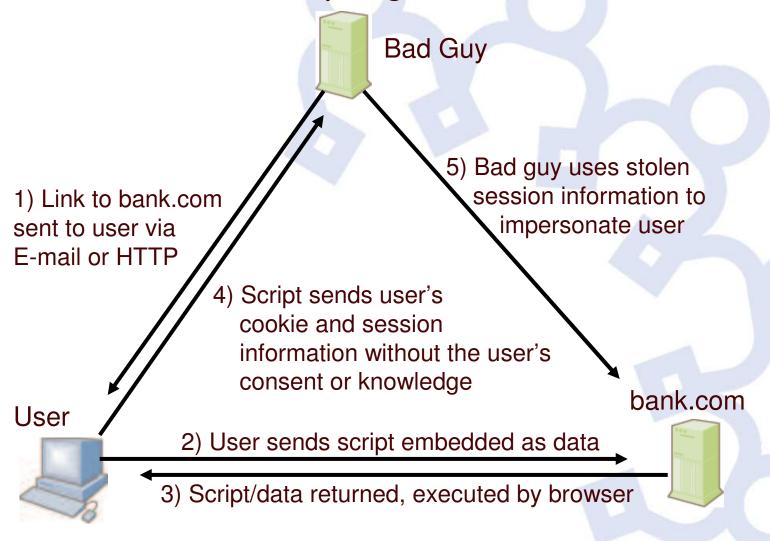
User sends the site more than they think







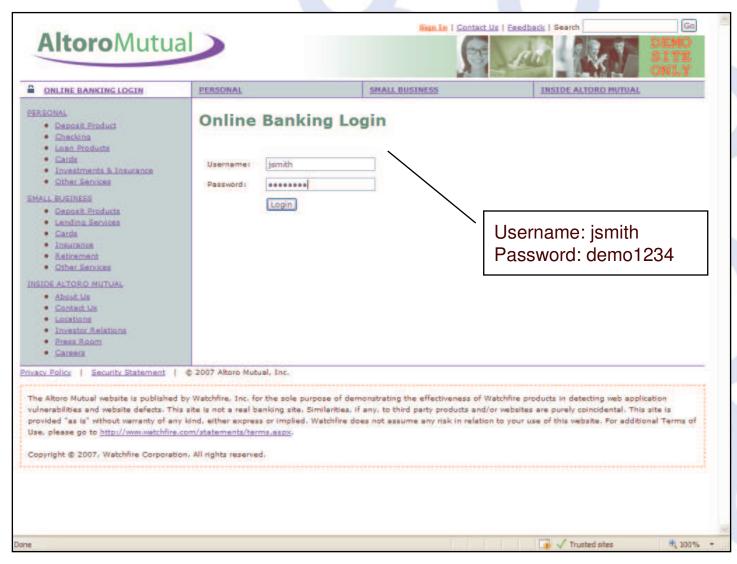
Cross Site Scripting – The Process







SQL Injection







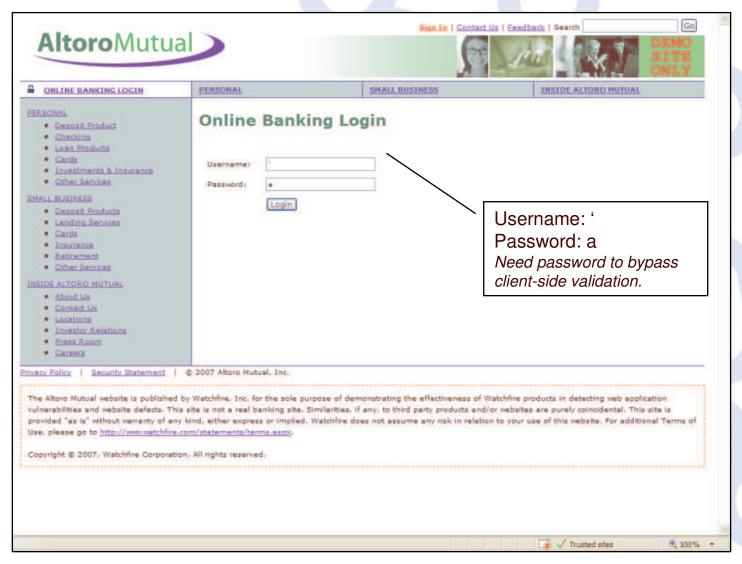
Normal login for JSMITH







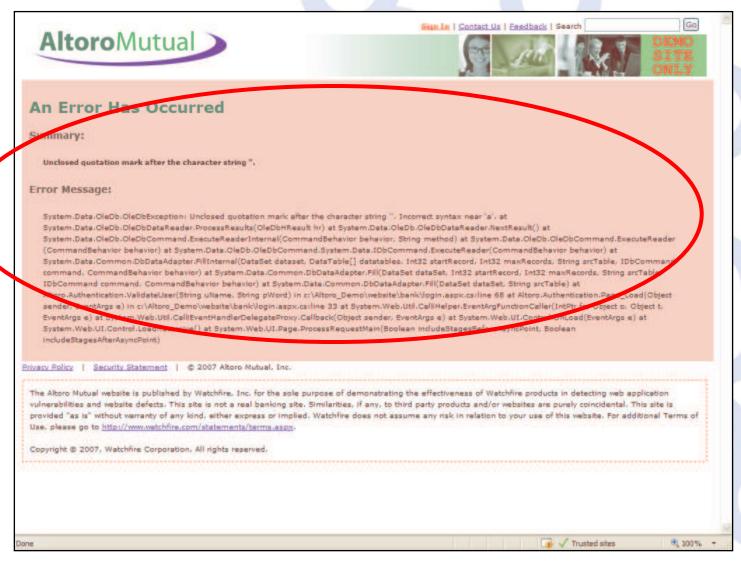
The start of a SQL injection attack







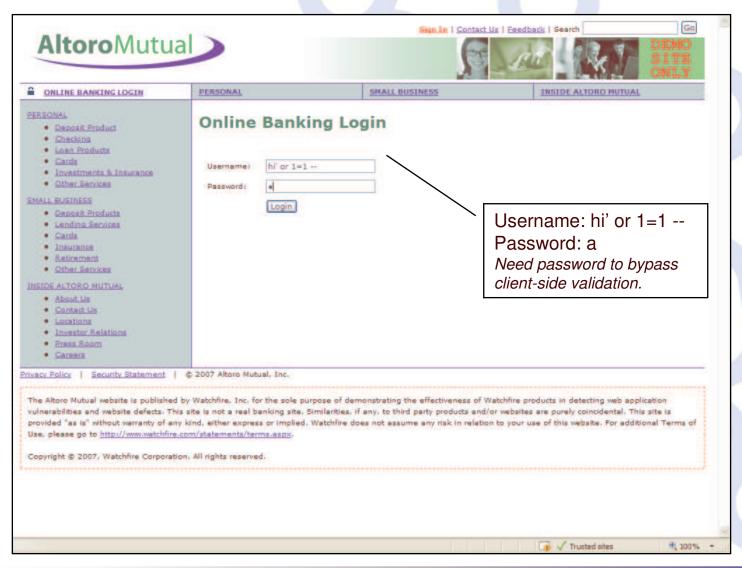
Step 1 – We have an error







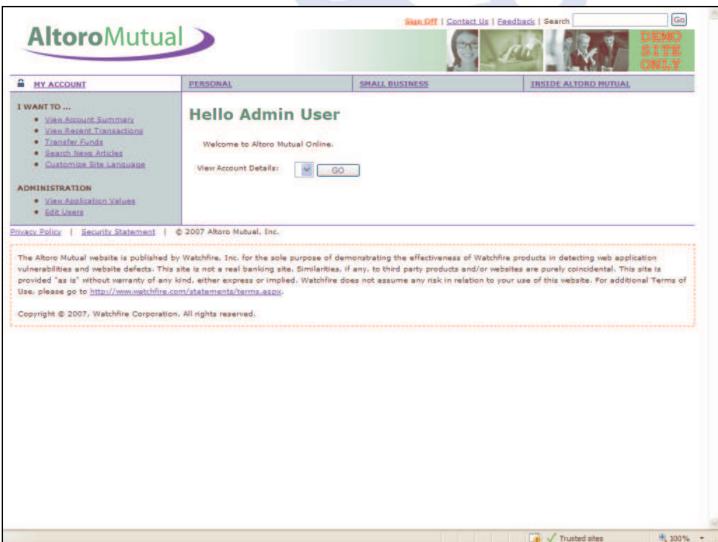
Step 2 – Try a more complete SQL statement







Now we are Admin, without a username and password!







So then... What Can Happen?

- Sensitive data leakage
 - Customer, partner or company data
- Identity Theft
 - Hacker impersonating as trusted user
- Defacement Content Modification
 - Hurts brand, misleads customers, etc.
- Application Shutdown (Site Unavailable)
 - Lack of access can cause major loses







So what do I need to protect my developments?

Automated Scanning Tools Rational AppScan





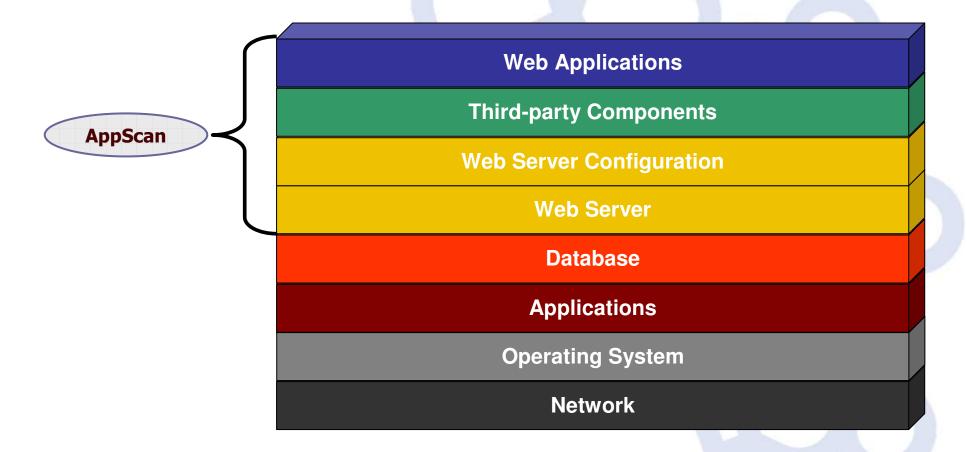
AppScan

- What is it?
 - □ AppScan is an automated tool used to perform vulnerability assessments on Web Applications
- Why do I need it?
 - □ To simplify finding and fixing web application security problems
- What does it do?
 - Scans web applications, finds security issues and reports on them in an actionable fashion
- Who uses it?
 - □ Security Auditors main users today
 - □ QA engineers when the auditors become the bottle neck
 - □ Developers to find issues as early as possible (most efficient)





What does AppScan test for?



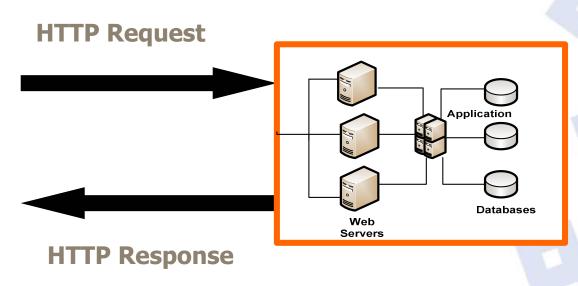




How does AppScan work?

- Approaches an application as a black-box
- Traverses a web application and builds the site model
- Determines the attack vectors based on the selected Test policy
- Tests by sending modified HTTP requests to the application and examining the HTTP response according to validate rules

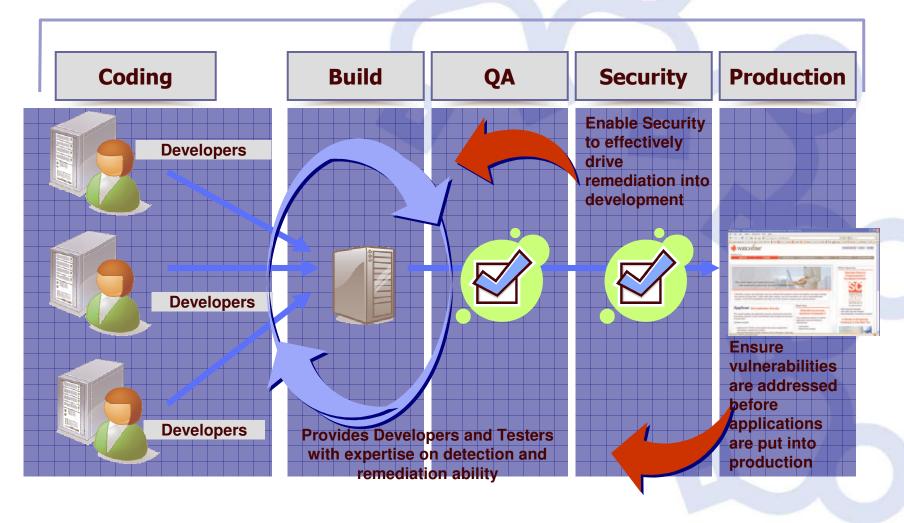
Web Application







Building Security & Compliance



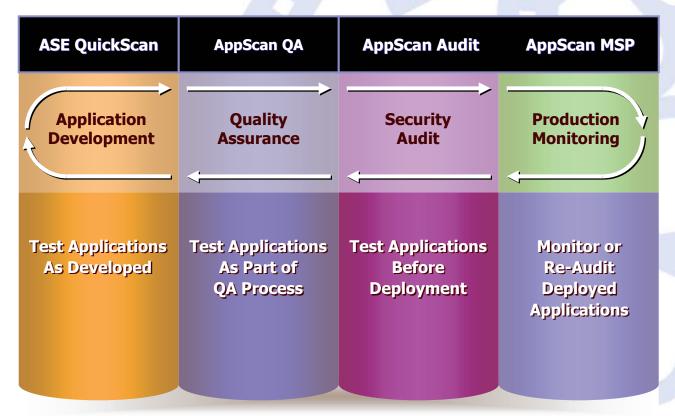




Watchfire Application Security Testing Products

AppScan Enterprise

Web Application Security Testing Across the SDLC

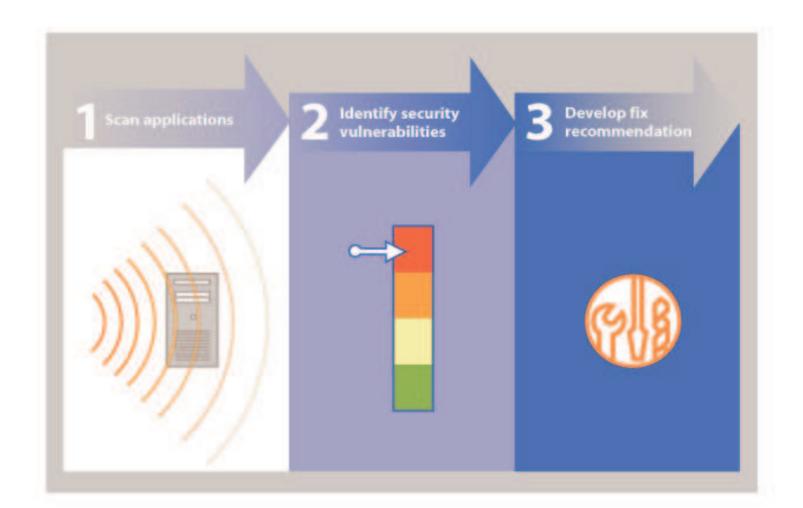








AppScan Goes Beyond Pointing out Problems







Actionable Fix Recommendations









Multiple Reports Levels

- Dashboards
- Report Pack Summaries
- Detailed Reports
- About this... Reports



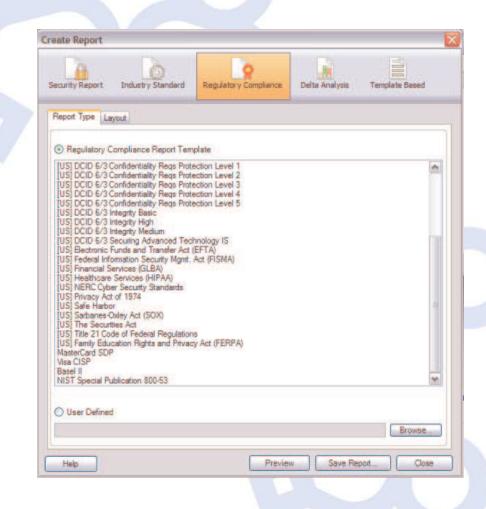






Multiple Report Types and Levels

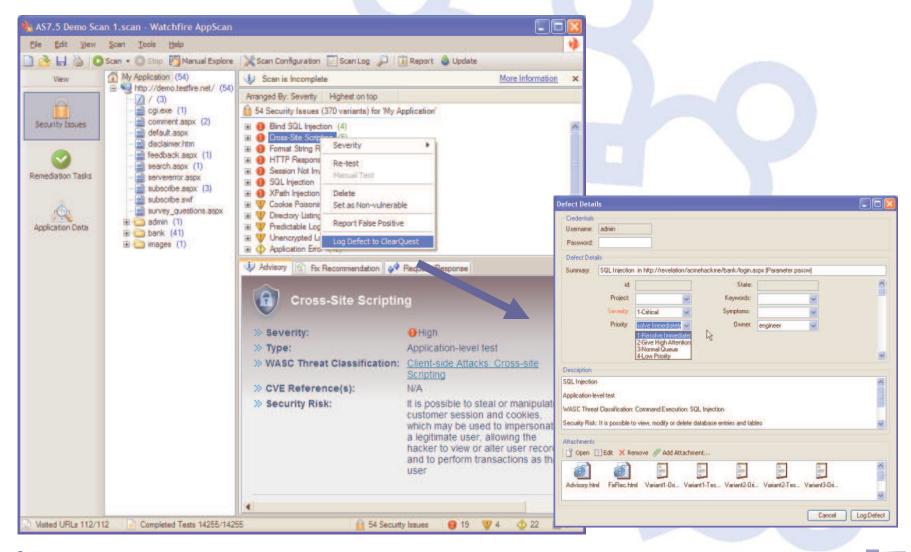
- Security Reports
 - Executive
 - □ Developer...
- Industry Standard
 - PCI
 - OWASP
- Regulatory Compliance
 - Sarbanes-Oxley
 - Visa
 - Mastercard







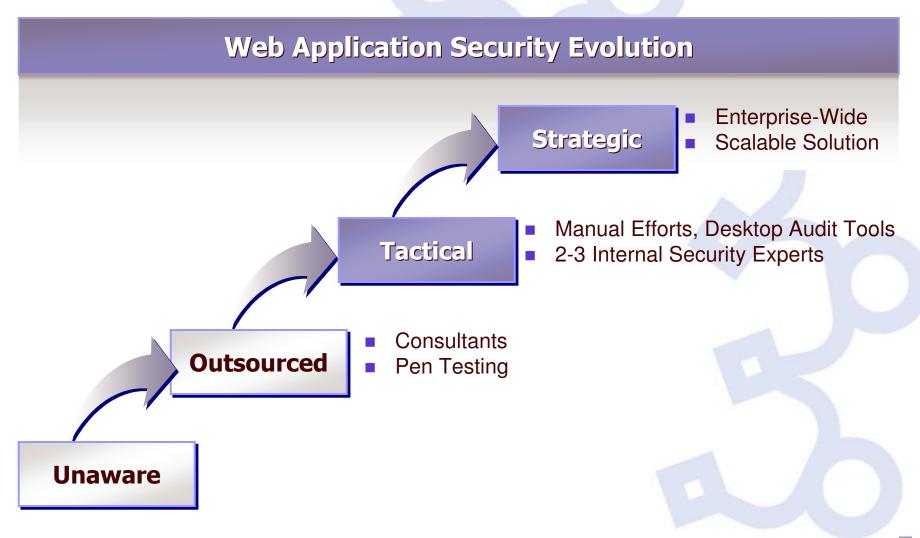
AppScan with QA Defect Logger for ClearQuest







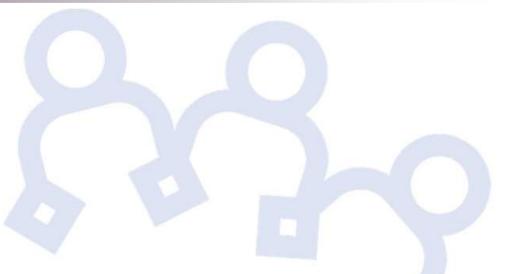
Solving The Problem Requires a Strategic Approach







Q & A



Questions?







Contact Information



Miguel Angel Dzay Lemus mdzay@mx1.ibm.com





Resources

- Download AppScan 7.7 http://www.watchfire.com
- Latest whitepapers visit: http://www.watchfire.com/news/whitepapers.aspx
- Register for upcoming web seminars visit <u>http://www.watchfire.com/news/seminars.aspx</u>





Thank-you Gracias

