

Staying Ahead of Cybercrime: The Importance of Web Application Security

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Security and the Web



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The Security Equation Has Changed

How businesses look at security has changed

- Security is now business-driven not technology driven
- Security is now defined through risk management and compliance disciplines instead of threat and technology disciplines

The threat landscape has changed

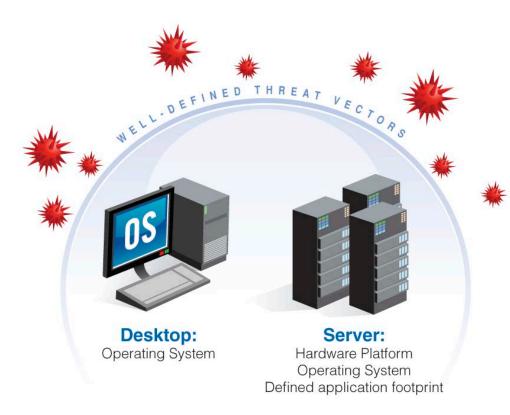
- Attackers are now business-driven
 - Out for a profit instead of out for a laugh
- Traditional operating system security risks have become somewhat passé
- Client threats are now all about the browser environment
- Server threats are now all about web applications





The Security Landscape of Old

- Traditional Infrastructure was easier to protect . . .
- Concrete entities that were easy to understand
- Attack surface and vectors were very well-defined
- Application footprint very static
- Perimeter defense was king



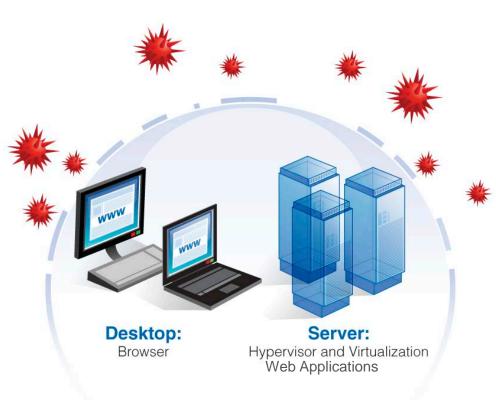




Changing Security Landscape of Today

"Webification" has changed everything ...

- Infrastructure is more abstract and less defined
- No more "inside" vs. "outside"
- Everything needs a web interface
- Traditional defenses no longer apply







The Web Ecosystem (simple view)

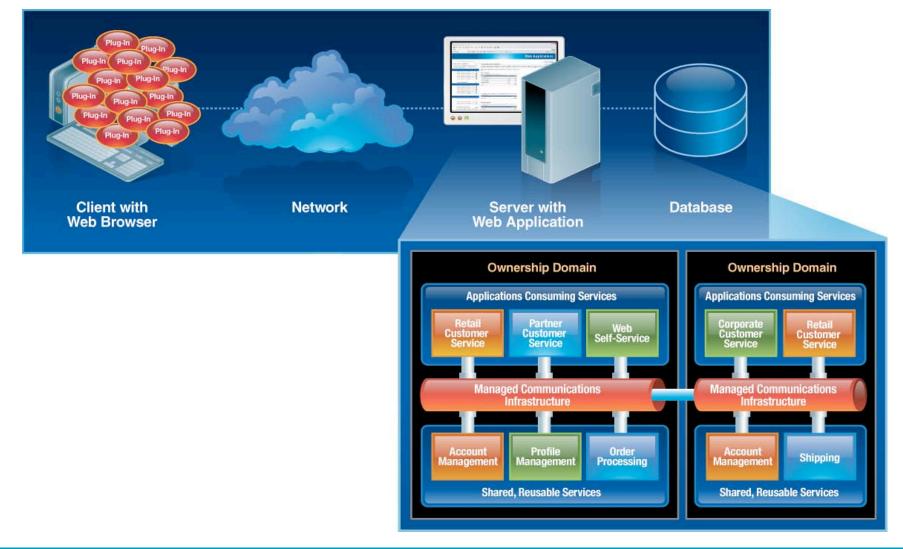


- Client with a web browser renders the content for a user
- Network transports content between the server and the client
- Server with the web application performs the required action
- Database stores information





The Web Ecosystem (complex view)





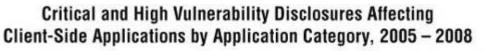
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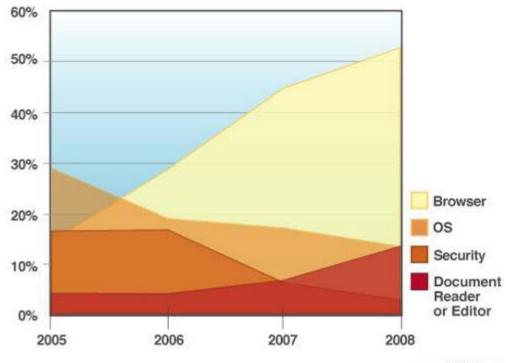
Client-side Vulnerability Landscape Has Changed

Quick ROI comes from client exploits

- Automated systems for attack (Web exploit toolkits)
- Automated systems for compromise/revenue-generation like malware generator kits
- OS vulns are less of a problem
- Browser vulns are worse
- Document reader vulns are next

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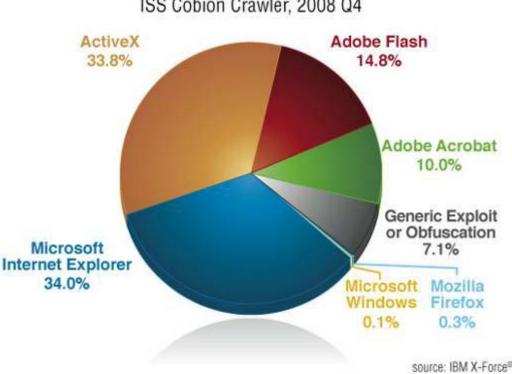
source: IBM X-Force®



Malicious Linkland

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 Although most malicious websites focus on Microsoft Internet Explorer exploits (and ActiveX Controls), fast-growing categories are malicious PDFs and movies
 Although most malicious websites focus on Microsoft Internet Malicious Website Exploits by Affected Application ISS Cobion Crawler, 2008 Q4





Why Would an Attacker Care About My Web Site?

Attackers are constantly challenged to find fresh targets

- Spam and phishing not always effective
- How to attract visitors to newly-created malicious Web sites?

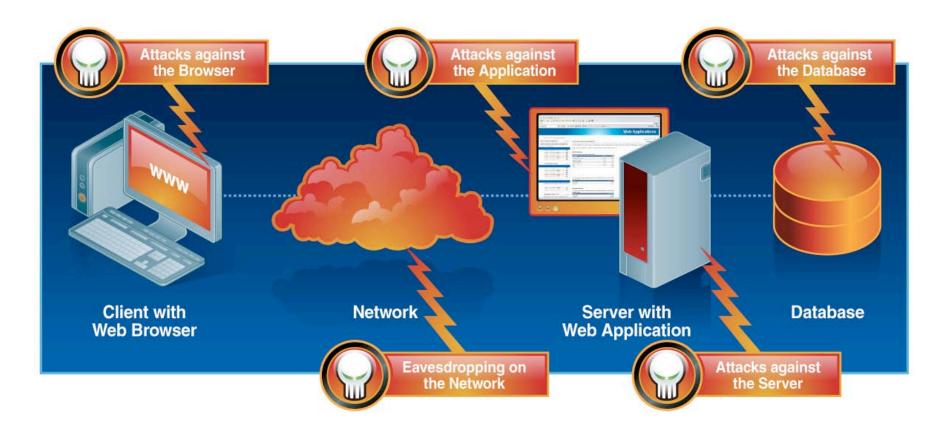
Established Web sites are a perfect target

- Web applications are notoriously riddled with holes, many unpatchable
- Users trust established Web sites (more likely to click that link, upload that plug-in or download that file)





Case in Point: Gumblar







2008 Web Threats Take Center Stage

Web application vulnerabilities

- Represent largest category in vuln disclosures (55% in 2008)
- > 74% of Web application vulnerabilities disclosed in 2008 have no patch to fix them

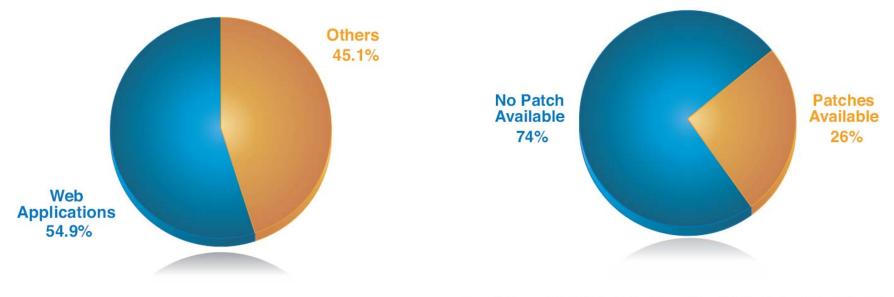
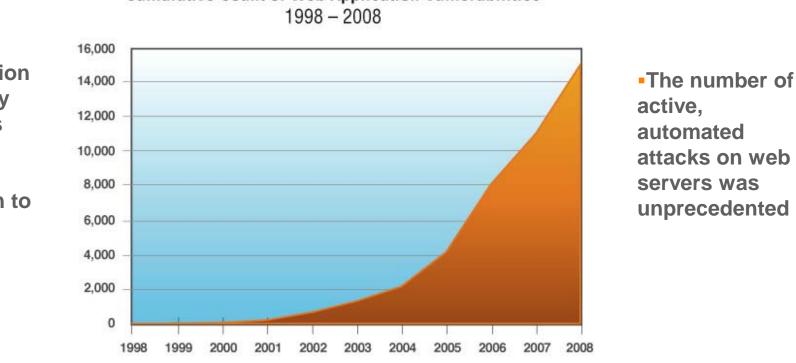


Figure 22: Percent of 2008 Web Application Vulnerabilities with No Vendor-Supplied Patch Available at the End of 2008



Growth of Web Application Vulnerabilities



Cumulative Count of Web Application Vulnerabilities

SQL injection vulnerability disclosures more than doubled in comparison to 2007



source: IBM X-Force®



Attack Techniques are Plentiful and Trivial

- SQL injection and cross-site scripting are the two largest categories of Web application vulnerabilities
- SQL injection is fastest growing category (up 134% in 2008)

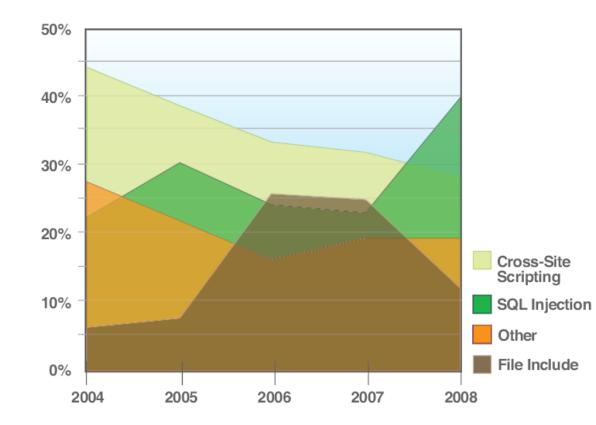


Figure 19: Web Application Vulnerabilities by Attack Technique, 2004 - 2008





Exploitation is Rampant

Exploitation of SQL injection skyrocketed in 2008

Increased by 30x from the midyear to the end of 2008

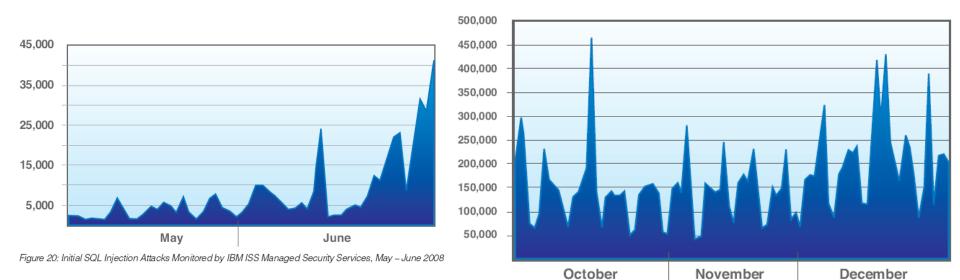


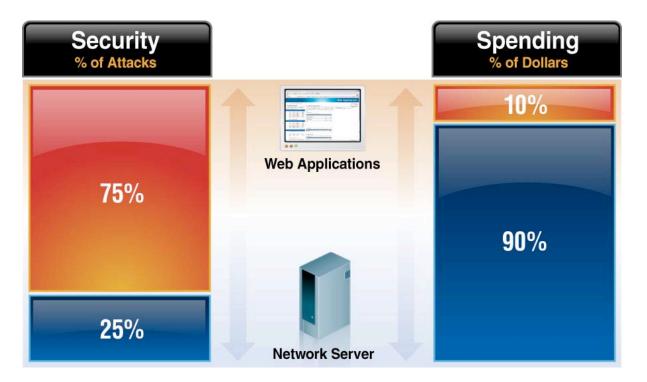
Figure 21: SQL Injection Attacks Monitored by IBM ISS Managed Security Services, Q4 2008



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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





The Conundrum

- How security professionals and businesses prioritize risk and threats haven't changed with the overall landscape
- Businesses and professionals still tend to prioritize risk against an outdated traditional infrastructure viewpoint
- Businesses and professionals still tend to implement security solutions that focus on traditional threats and vectors
- Big blind spots
 - Browsers, document readers and editors, and web applications are still largely ignored or prioritized below other infrastructure from a security perspective





Web Threats Will Become Increasingly Complex

- Web becoming main application delivery interface and ecosystem
- Popularization of new web technologies (Web 2.0) growing attack surface
- New techniques and scenarios for targeting web infrastructure

Web Protection Does
Not Have To ...







Web Application Security

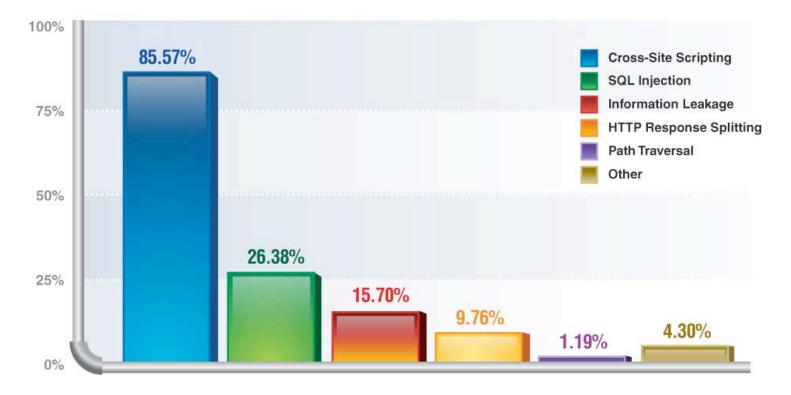


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Vulnerability Probability (31,373 sites)

Percentage of Web Sites Vulnerable by Class (Top 5)



Source: WASC 2006 Web Application Security Statistics





1. Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

What is it?

Malicious script echoed back into HTML returned from a trusted site, and runs under trusted context

What are the implications?

- Steal your cookies for the domain you're browsing
- Completely modify the content of any page you see on this domain
- Track every action you do in that browser from now on
- Redirect you to a Phishing site
- Exploit browser vulnerabilities to take over machine



2. Injection Flaws

What is it?

User-supplied data is sent to an interpreter as part of a command, query or data.

Many kinds of injection flaws

- LDAP, XPath, SSI, MX (Mail)...
- HTML Injection (Cross Site Scripting)
- HTTP Injection (HTTP Response Splitting)

What are the implications?

- SQL Injection Access/modify data in DB
- SSI Injection Execute commands / access sensitive data
- LDAP Injection Bypass authentication









How does Application Security Testing work?



Explore source code and/or web site to detect structure



Identify Vulnerabilities ranked after severity and show how it was identified



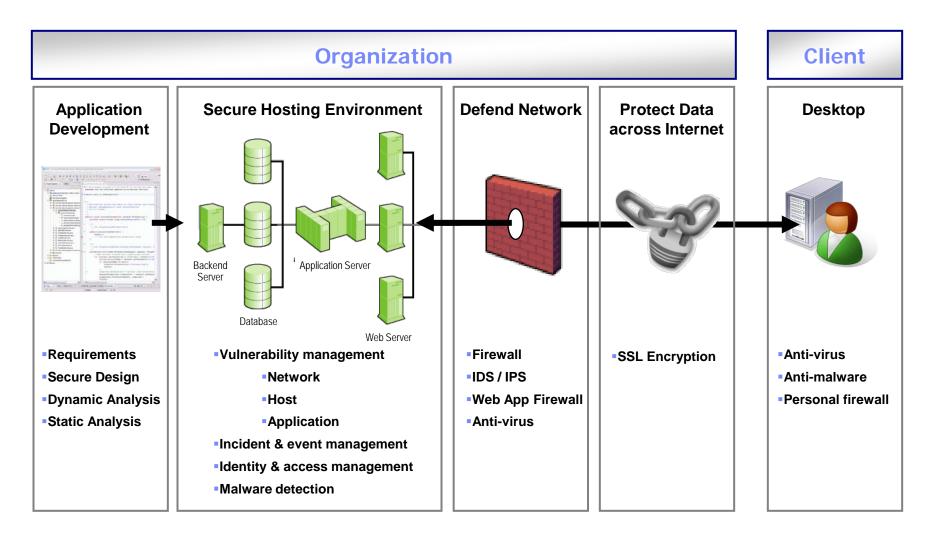








Secure Web Applications: Who is responsible?







Secure Application Development

Challenge

- Ensure the creation of high quality, secure and compliant software
- Ensure effective management of secure requirements, design and testing
- Lifecycle management of vulnerabilities
- Application Lifecycle Management (ALM)

IBM Solutions

- IBM Rational AppScan
 - Dynamic Analysis
 - Static Analysis

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Runtime Analysis





Static Analysis



Required Technologies for Securing the SDLC

Tier 1: Source Control & Change Request Management

- Rational ClearQuest
- Rational ClearCase

Tier 2: Requirements & Test Management

- Rational RequisitePro
- Rational AppScan
- Rational Quality Manager
- Tier 3: Build Management
 - Rational Build Forge
- Tier 4: Architectural & Asset Management
 - Rational Asset Manager
 - Rational Software Architect





Secure Hosting Environment

Challenges

- Maintain a secure environment
- Ensure security policies are implemented and enforced
- Lifecycle management of vulnerabilities and incidents
- Assess production systems for malware

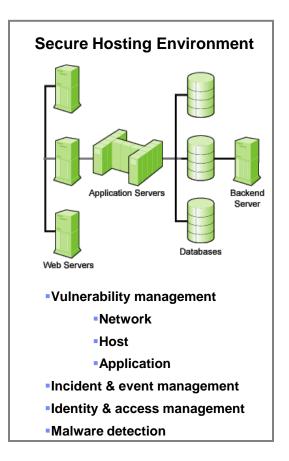
IBM Solutions

Tivoli. software

Rational. software

WebSphere. software

IBM Internet Security Systems Ahead of the threat.™







Required Technologies for Secure Operations

Protect

- Block and Enforce
 - ISS Proventia Server*

Assess

- Host Configuration
 - Tivoli Security Compliance Manager
- Network*
 - ISS Proventia Network Enterprise Scanner
- Application
 - Rational AppScan Enterprise
- Manage
 - Vulnerabilities*
 - ISS Proventia Site Protector
 - Incidents*
 - Tivoli Security Operations Manager



* Can be managed through IBM ISS Managed Security Services!



Defending the Network

Challenge

- Protect your business from Internet threats without jeopardizing bandwidth or availability
- Protect your end users from spam and other productivity drainers
- Conserve resources by eliminating the need for specialized security expertise

IBM Solutions

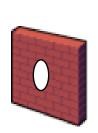
- IBM Proventia® Network Multi-Function Security (MFS)
 - Complete protection from Internet threats including firewall, intrusion prevention and anti-virus
 - Define Web access policies
- IBM Proventia® Network Intrusion Prevention System (IPS)
 - Provides Web Application Firewalling functionality without the additional point product investment of a WAF
 - Provides inline network protection against all major categories of Web application vulnerabilities and attacks



proventía network

Multi-Function Securit

Defend Network



Firewall
IDS / IPS
Web App Firewall
Anti-virus



Encrypting transmission across the Internet

Challenge

- Ensuring data and intellectual property is not stolen while crossing the Internet
- Ensuring that data is not tampered with or altered between the server and client
- Ensure that a malicious site does not impersonate the legitimate server and establish communication with the client

IBM Solutions

- IBM Websphere Application Server
- IBM Websphere DataPower XML Security Gateway





Protect Data across Internet

SSL Encryption



Client-side Security

- Organization can not control their external clients
- Internal client challenges
 - Mitigating risks posed by zero-day, targeted attacks
 - Protecting critical data and intellectual property
 - Minimizing costs and lost productivity associated with remediating infected endpoints
 - Reducing help desk calls

IBM Solution

- IBM ISS Proventia Desktop and Server
 - Multi-layered protection in a single agent
 - Mitigates against application and network vector attacks
 - Patented Virus Prevention System blocks malware based on behavior
 - Includes signature anti-virus/anti-malware signatures



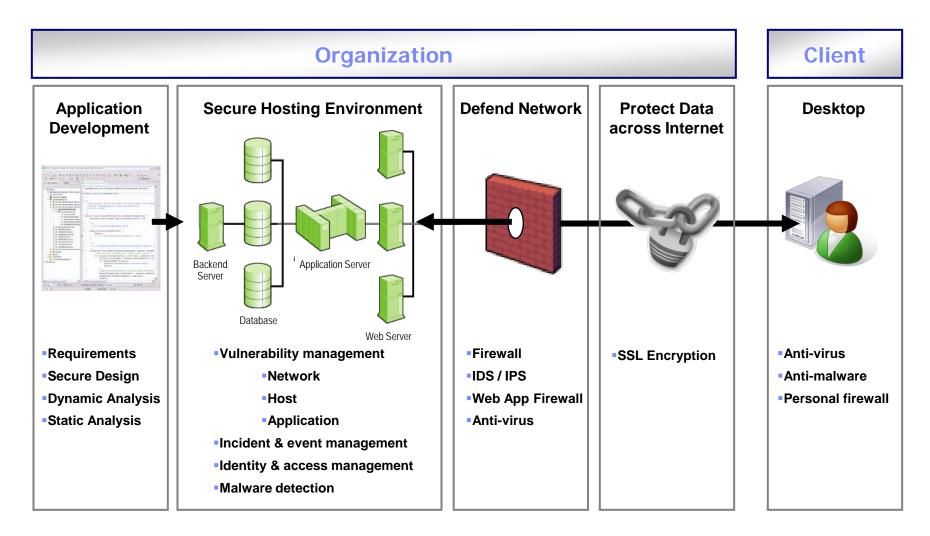




Desktop Anti-virus Anti-malware Personal firewall



Secure Web Applications: A Complete Approach













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