

Injecting Security Controls in Software Applications

Katy Anton

@KatyAnton

March 14, 2019

About me



- Software development background
- Principal Application Security Consultant Veracode
- OWASP Bristol Chapter Leader
- Project co-leader for OWASP Top 10 Proactive Controls
 (@OWASPControls)



Injection

CWEs in Injection Category



CWE-77: **Commmand** Injection

CWE-78: **XSS**

CWE-74 Injection

CWE-91: XML Injection

CWE-93: **CRLF** Injection

CWE-94: Code Injection

CWE-943: Improper Neutr. of Special El in Query

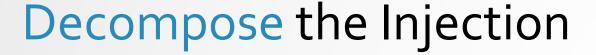
CWE-78: OS Cmd Inj

CWE-78: **Argument** Inj

CWE-89: **SQL** Injection

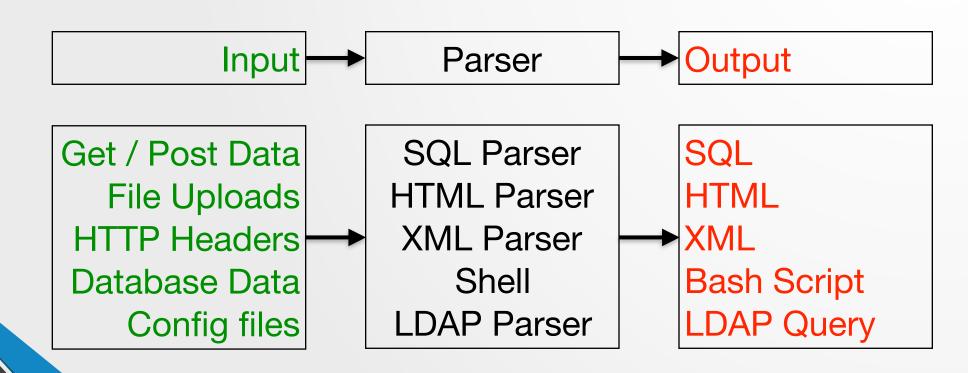
CWE-90: **LDAP** Injection

Source: NVD





Data interpreted as Code









Vulnerability	Encode Output	Parameterize	Validate Input
SQL Injection			V
XSS			
XML Injection (XPATH Injection)			
OS Cmd Injection	V	$\overline{\checkmark}$	V
LDAP Injection			V

Primary Controls

Defence in depth



Sensitive Date Exposure

Data at Rest and in Transit

Vulnerabilities





Data Types	Encryption	Hashing
Data at Rest: Requires the initial value E.q: credit card		
Data at Rest: Doesn't require the initial value E.q: user passwords		
Data in Transit		

Data at Rest: Vulnerabilities



How Not to Do it!

In the same folder - 2 file:

encrypted-password.txt
password-entities.txt

The content of password.txt:

cryptography.seed=abcd cryptography.salt=12345 cryptography.iterations=1000



encryption_key = PBKF2(password, salt, iterations, key_length);





Cryptographic Storage

Strong Encryption Algorithm:

AES

Key Management

- Store unencrypted keys away from the encrypted data.
- Protect keys in a Key Vault (<u>Hashicorp Vault</u> / <u>Amazon KMS</u>)
- Keep away from home grown key management solutions.
- Define a key lifecycle.
- Build support for changing algorithms and keys when needed
- Document procedures for managing keys through the lifecycle





Use a Strong Algorithm:

- PBKDF₂
- bcrypt
- scrypt
- Argon2i
 - Java
 - PHP password_hash() supports Argon2i from version 7.2

Security Controls: Data in Transit



TLS Everywhere!

- Client —> Application server
- Server—> Non-browser components





Intrusion Detection

"If a pen tester is able to get into a system without being detected, then there is insufficient logging and monitoring in place."

Security Controls



Security Logging:

The security control that developers can use to log security information during the runtime operation of an application.





Good attack identifiers:

- 1. Authorisation failures
- 2. Authentication failures
- 3. Client-side input validation bypass
- 4. Whitelist input validation failures
- 5. Obvious code injection attack
- 6. High rate of function use

Source: https://www.owasp.org/index.php/AppSensor_DetectionPoints

Intrusion Detection Points Examples



Request Exceptions

- Application receives GET when expecting POST
- Additional form or URL parameters submitted with request

Authentication Exceptions

- The user submits a POST request which only contains the username variable. The password variable has been removed.
- Additional variables received during an authentication request (like 'admin=true")

Input Exceptions

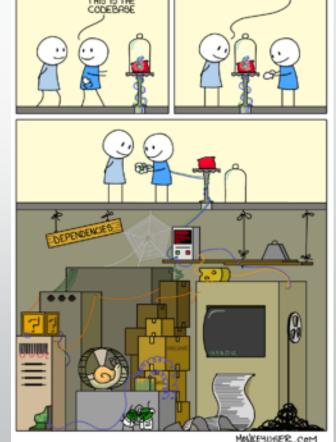
- Input validation failure on server despite client side validation
- Input validation failure on server side on non-user editable parameters (hidden fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, etc)

Source: https://www.owasp.org/index.php/AppSensor_DetectionPoints



Vulnerable Components

Using Software Components with Known Vulnerabilities

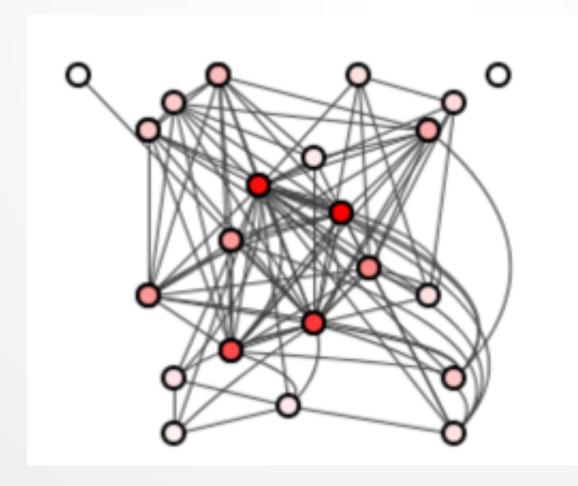


IMPLEMENTATION

Root Cause



- Difficult to understand
- Easy to break
- Difficult to test
- Difficult to upgrade
- Increase technical debt







Example of external components:

- Open source libraries for example: a logging library
- APIs for example: vendor APIs
- Libraries / packages by another team within same company

Example 1: Implement Logging Library



- Third-party provides logging levels:
- FATAL, ERROR, WARN, INFO, DEBUG.

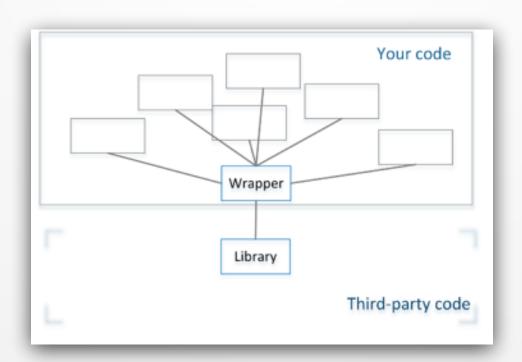
- We need only:
- DEBUG, WARN, INFO.

Simple Wrapper



Helps to:

- Expose only the functionality required.
- Hide unwanted behaviour.
- Reduce the attack surface area.
- Update or replace libraries.
- Reduce the technical debt.







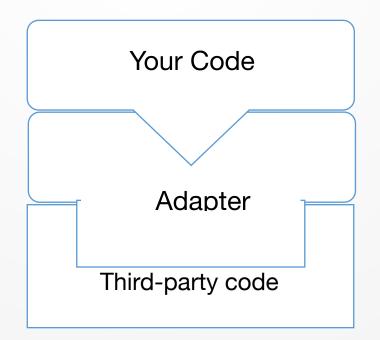
Scenario:

- Vendor APIs like payment gateways
- Can have more than payment gateway one in application
- Require to be inter-changed

Adapter Design Pattern



- Converts from provided interface to the required interface.
- A single Adapter interface can work with many Adaptees.
- Easy to maintain.



Example 3: Implement a Single Sign-On

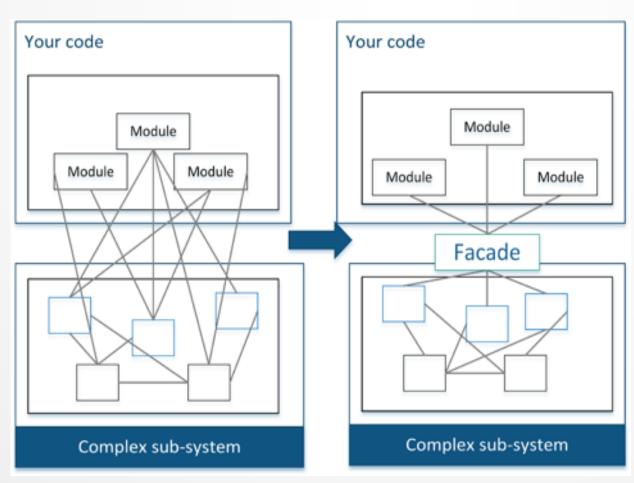


- Libraries / packages created by another team in the company
- Re-used by multiple applications
- Common practice in large companies

Façade Design Pattern



- Simplifies the interaction with a complex sub-system
- Make easier to use a poorly designed API
- It can hide away the details from the client.
- Reduces dependencies on the outside code.

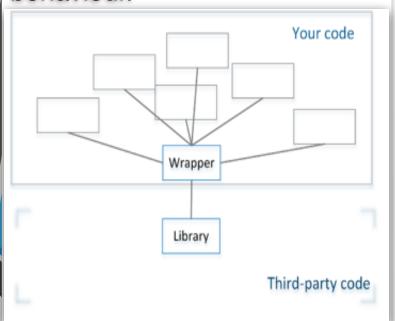


Secure Software Starts from Design!



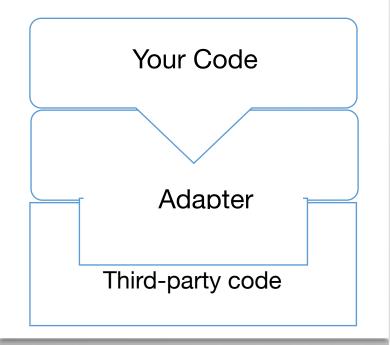
Wrapper

To expose only required functionality and hide unwanted behaviour.



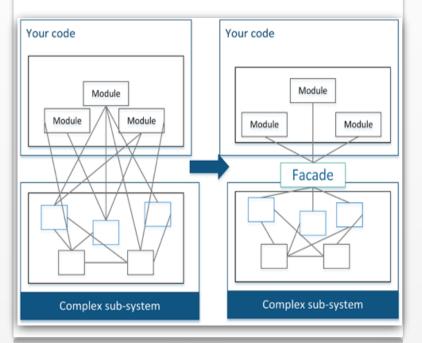
Adapter Pattern

To convert from the required interface to provided interface



Façade Pattern

To simplify the interaction with a complex sub-system.





How often?

Rick Rescorla



- United States Army office of British origin
- Born in Hayle, Cornwall
- Director of Security for Morgan Stanley in WTC

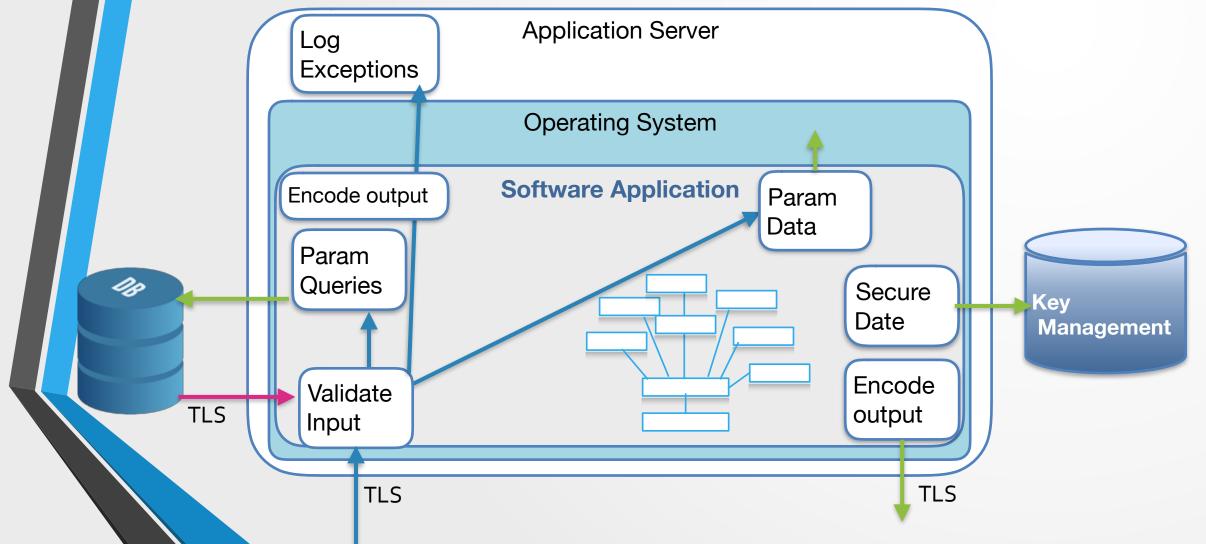




Security Controls Recap

Security Controls Recap







Final Takeaways

Final Takeaways



Focus on Security Controls

which prevent CWEs

Final Takeaways



Focus on Security Controls

Verify Regularly

CWEs



Thank you very much

@KatyAnton