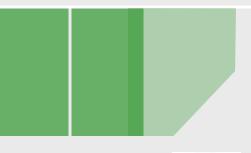


Adapting to evolving cyber attack scenarios: a focus on hacking and malware threats targeting financial applications



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Presentation Agenda

PART I: The evolution of the threat landscape for hacking and malware, the impact of data breaches and online fraud

PART II: How to adapt application security measures, activities and security tools to protect web applications from hacking and malware threats

PART III: What the future holds as the cyber threat landscape continues to change: processes, skills, tools and techniques that can support enterprise security strategy

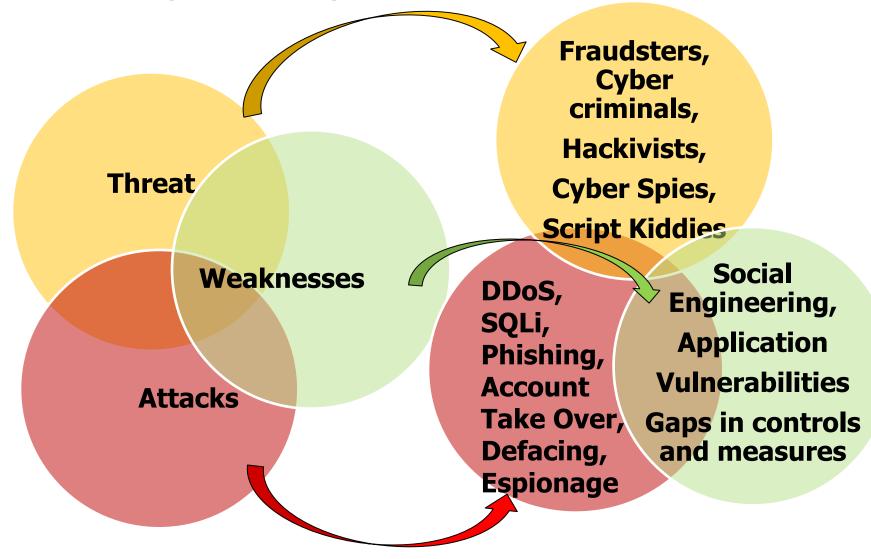


PART I

The evolution of the threat landscape for hacking and malware and the impact of data breaches and online fraud

"If you know your enemy and know yourself you need not fear the results of a hundred battles" Sun Tzu

Dissecting Hacking and Malware Threats



The Evolution of Cyber Threats

Threats: Basic Intrusions and Threats: Hacktivists, Threats: Script Kiddies, Viruses, Threats: Fraudsters, Viruses Cyber crime, Cyber Worms Malware, Trojans Espionage, **Motives: Testing and Probing** Motives: Identity Theft, Fraudsters, Malware Motives: Notoriety, Fame **Systems Online Fraud** Motives: Financial, Attacks: DoS, Email Spamming, Attacks: Abusing User Political, Stealing Attacks: Account Take Over. Sniffing Traffic, Phishing Privileges, Sniffing Traffic, Company Secrets and SQLi, Sniffing Wireless Defacing Traffic, Phishing, Vishing **Clients Confidential** Info Attacks: Defacing, DDoS, Account Take Over, SQLi, Spear Phishing, RAT WHAT NEXT?



Time

2012

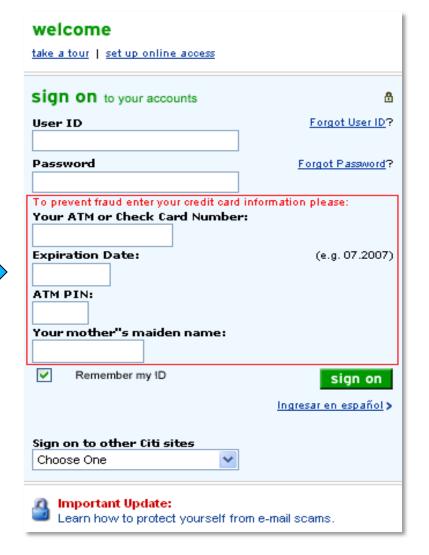
Data Breach Incidents: 2011-2012 Statistics

- 1. Threats: Hacking and malware are the major causes
- 2. Attacks: SQLi and HTTP injection for uploading scripts for remote server commands (also increased of 50% from 2010)
- **3. Likelihood**: 90% of organizations had at least one data breach over the period of 12 months
- **4. Targets**: 54% of incidents target web applications
- **5. Data Lost**: Log in credentials, emails and personal identifiable information are the major data types
- **6. Business Impact**: The average cost of data breach is estimated as \$ 222 per record
- **7. Incident Response**: Majority of incidents is discovered after weeks/months from the time of initial data compromise



Man in the Browser Attacks



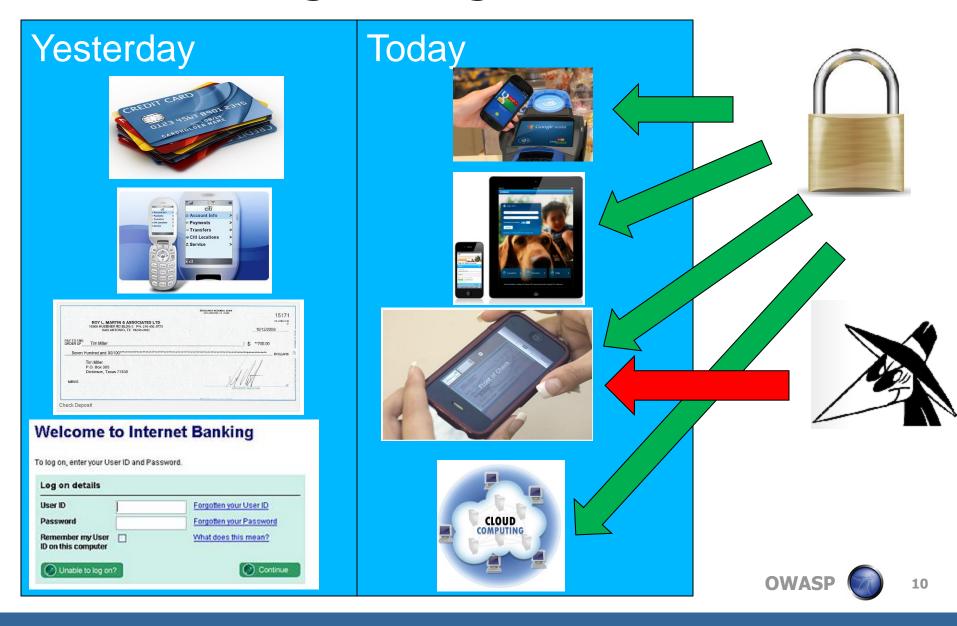




Examples of Malware & Hacking Attacks Used for Online Fraud

- ➤ **Account takeover:** hijack web session to take over the victim's bank account and conduct unauthorized transfer of money from the victim account to a bank account outside the bank
- Money laundering: transferring money from illegal proceeds (e.g. sale of drugs) into hacked banking accounts
- Application fraud: using stolen credit card and bank account information for opening bank accounts to steal information from the victim and to make payments
- Card non present fraud: conducting online purchases with stolen credit card and cardholder data
- > Card counterfeiting! use of credit and debit card data stolen online to counterfeit card and conduct fraud with ATM/ABM, POS channels
- Carding: validation of stolen or purchased debit/credit card data such as CCN, PINs, DOBs, ACC# by using online web forms
- ➤ **Identity theft** theft of personal data by phishing/social engineering the victim, using malware (e.g. MitB, keyloggers) as well as by log in into the victim's online banking account

New Technologies Bring New Threats & Attacks



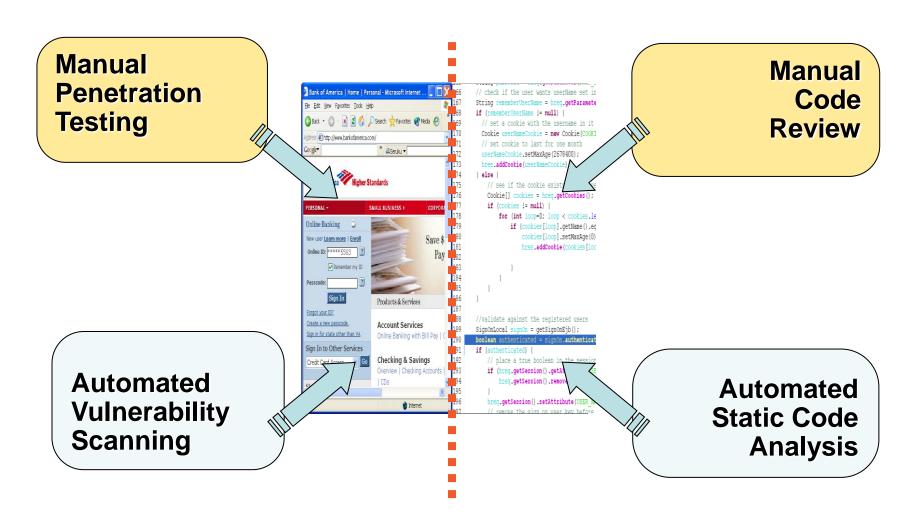
PART II

How to adapt application security measures, activities and security tools to protect web applications from hacking and malware threats

"To improve is to change; to be perfect is to change often"

Winston Churchill

Mitigation of Application Vulnerabilities



Mitigating Hacking and Malware Attacks Against Financial Sites



- Client PC and browser based security measures:
 - ▶ Awareness of social engineering: alerts and pointed information for customers on phishing and malware threats
 - ▶ **Secure Browser and PC:** keep O.S. and browsers up to date, anti-malware, PC used for online banking with no email, facebook
- **■** Web application security measures:
 - ▶ Fixing web application vulnerabilities: SQL injection, XSS, invalidated redirection, remote command invocations, session management and the rest of OWASP TOP ten vulnerabilities
 - Validating security of transactions/payments: positive pay, dual verification & authorizations, anomaly and fraud detection
 - Out of band transaction validation/authentication: two way notification confirmation via independent mobile/voice channels
 - Prevention and detection measures: strong multi-factor authentication, malicious data filtering/white-listing malicious, web traffic monitoring with WAF and SIEM, behavioral fraud detection







PART III:

What the future holds as the cyber threat landscape continues to change: skills, tools and techniques that can support enterprise security strategy

"I do not feel obliged to believe that the same God who has endowed us with sense, reason, and intellect has intended us to forgo their use."

Galileo Galilei

Adapting Application Security Strategy To Hacking and Malware Threats

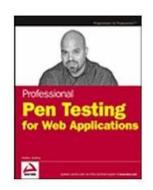
- **People** trained/hired to conduct threat modeling, design secure applications, build secure software and conduct security testing
- **Processes** for gather threat intelligence analyze threats and vulnerabilities. Risk frameworks for identifying gaps and countermeasures that mitigate malware and hacking risks
- **Technologies** that are effective in protecting and detecting malware attacks, including security tools for testing applications for new vulnerabilities



Application Security Plan For Protecting Applications from Malware and Hacking Move on from tactical process

Response to Incidents, Catch and Patch for Vulnerabilities





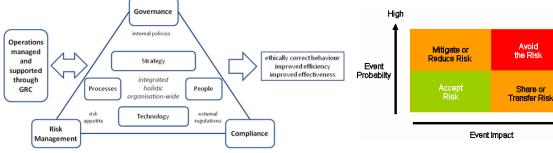


Invest in strategic security activities

Secure Software Assurance, Governance, Compliance & Risk









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 - https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Application Security Guide For CISOs

