

<Are you focusing on the root causes?/>

A unified framework for web security

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Computer Security Researcher & CTO @ Pluribus One https://www.pluribus-one.it

OWASP Italy Day Cagliari, 19th October 2018

Key Security Requirements

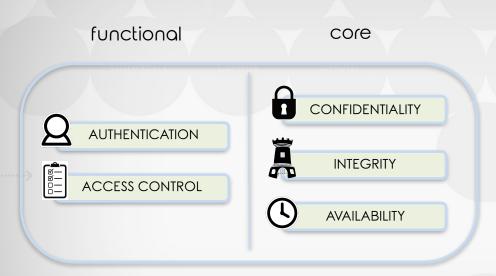
core



of system and data

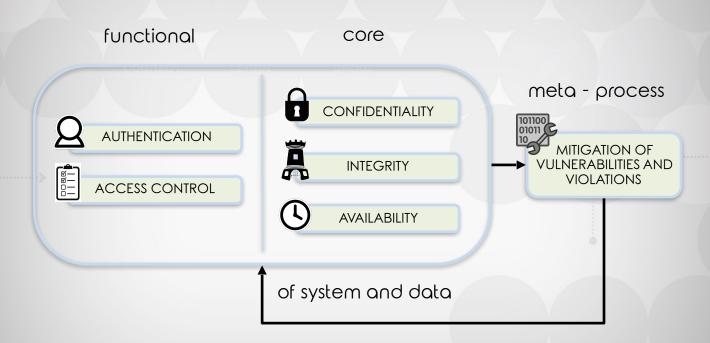


Key Security Requirements



of system and data

Key Security Requirements















Who are you?











Who are you?













strongly relies on

Who are you?

The answer strongly relies on

- confidential (Security through obscurity!)
- and/or unique

information of an user (credentials)















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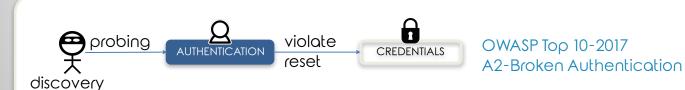
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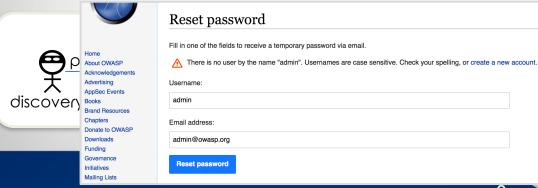
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· username, password, session id, biometrics, private key, telephone number, ...



10-2017 Authentication















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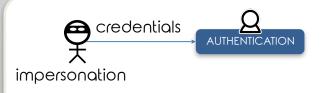
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- 1. Contextual Information
- 2. Anomaly detection
- 3. Notifications and logging















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information of an user (credentials)

• username, password, session id, biometrics, private key, telephone number, ...

È appena stato eseguito l'accesso al tuo Account Google da un nuovo dispositivo: Windows. Ti abbiamo inviato questa email per assicurarci che si tratti di un accesso eseguito da te.

nation on

imp

CONTROLLA L'ATTIVITÀ

























Who can do what?

– needs authentication first (who are you?)



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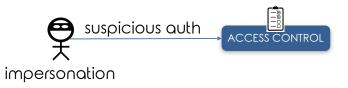




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Who can do what?

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È stato bloccato un tentativo di accesso al tuo Account Google collegato















Data must be accessed by authorized parties only















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OWASP Top 10-2017 A3-Sensitive Data Exposure

Sensitive Data classification













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- Sensitive Data classification
 - · We should also include information about the system itself













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 - Useful to increase the cost of (information gathering) attacks
 - i.e., mitigate vulnerabilities and violations













hardens

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OWASP Top 10-2017 A3-Sensitive Data Exposure

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Access Denied

You don't have permission to access "http://www.paypal.com/signin?" on this server.















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Confidentiality













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Unauthorized modification of code and/or system functionalities















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Is there a common root cause for all the above integrity threats?

Yes, inadequate or missing input handling













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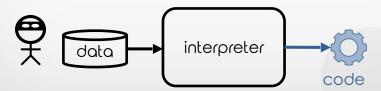
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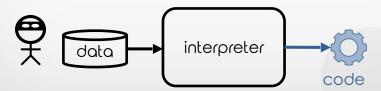
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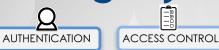
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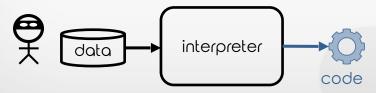
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Let's call them as: Data→Code threats















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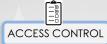
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Main difference between these Data→Code threats?

Targeted interpreter













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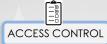
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Main difference between these Data→Code threats?

- Targeted interpreter
 - Database, Web application, Operating System, XML parser, HTML parser, JavaScript engine, HTTP Client, HTTP Server, CPU,

. . .













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Normal Data → Code functionalities

- E.g. Google URL redirect service
 - used to track "clicks"







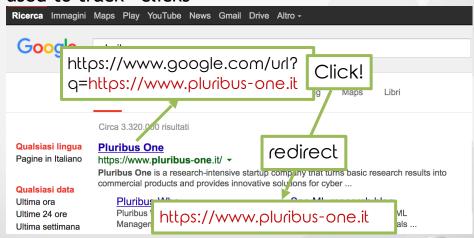






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Gentile Cliente,

il tuo ID Apple è stato utilizzato per accedere a iCloud da un browser web.

Data e ora: 19 febbraio 2018, 08:48 PDT

Indirizio IP, Luogo: 180.162.205.30, China - Shanghai

Se recententemente hai eseguito l'accesso a iCloud, puoi ignorare questa email.

Se recententemente non hai eseguito l'accesso a iCloud e ritieni che qualcun altro possa aver eseguito l'accesso al tuo account, clicca sul link sequente per riavviare il informazioni Il mio ID Apple.

Cordiali saluti.

https://www.google.com/url?q=http://phishing.url

Supporto Apple

















Normal Data→Code functionalities may be abused!

- Google URL redirect service used to track clicks
 - exposed to "Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards TOP 10 2013"



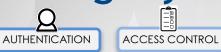
may be abused to bypass spam filters

- Thanks to Google URLs reputation
- Mitigation measures require contextual data
 - E.g., in this case, Google might look at
 - referer URL
 - cookies

to assess if the user is actually coming from a search page or not









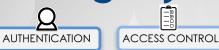








How to deal with Data→Code threats?





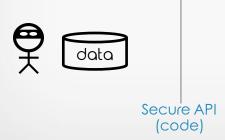








How to deal with Data→Code threats?



Integrity





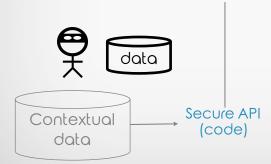








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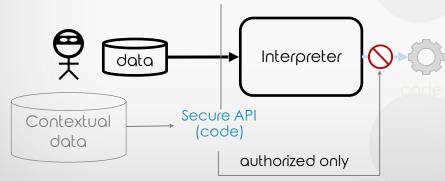








How to deal with Data→Code threats?















Data and services can be accessed (in a reasonable time) by *authorized* parties when requested













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NOT in TOP 10 2017, but fundamental for any service!

Regular data backups for recovery













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- Regular data backups for recovery
- Resource limit per user













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 - E.g., authenticated sessions may be prioritized













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- Headchecks and performance measures to detect SLA violations













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 - E.g., users during a payment process may be prioritized
- Headchecks and performance measures to detect SLA violations
- Non-repudiation mechanisms vs account protection
- OWASP Denial of Service Cheat Sheet (DRAFT)

















Mitigation of vulnerabilities

Mitigation of violations















A6:2017 - Security Misconfiguration



Mitigation of violations















A6:2017 - Security Misconfiguration

A9:2017 - Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities



Mitigation of vulnerabilities















A10:2017 – Insufficient Logging & Monitoring



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itiaation of

Mitigation of vulnerabilities

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A10:2017 – Insufficient Logging & Monitoring

Anomaly-based detection



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Mitigation of vulnerabilities

















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A9:2017 - Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities



A10:2017 – Insufficient Logging & Monitoring Anomaly-based detection

Mitigation of vulnerabilities





Smart Load Balancing Web Application Firewall

TOP 10 Threats and Key Security Violations

TOP 10 Threat 2017

- Injection
- 2. Broken Authentication
- 3. Sensitive Data Exposure
- 4. XML External Entities (XXE)
- 5. Broken Access Control
- 6. Security Misconfiguration
- 7. Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
- 8. Insecure Deserialization
- 9. Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities
- 10. Insufficient Logging & Monitoring

Security Violation

- Integrity (Data→Code)
- Authentication
- Confidentiality
- Integrity (Data→Code)
- Access Control
- Mitigation of vulnerabilities & violations
- Integrity (Data→Code)
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Key Security Violations and TOP 10 Threats

Security Violation	TOP 10 Threat 2017
Integrity (Data-Code)	1. Injection
	4. XML External Entities (XXE)
	7. Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
	8. Insecure Deserialization
Authentication	2. Broken Authentication
Confidentiality	3. Sensitive Data Exposure
Access Control	5. Broken Access Control
Mitigation of vulnerabilities & violations	6. Security Misconfiguration
	9. Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities
	10. Insufficient Logging & Monitoring
Availability	(*)

(*) Last appearance in 2004: A9. Application Denial of Service

Thanks!

Questions are more than welcome

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