

# **RSA**Conference2022

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## **Malicious Uses of API Frameworks and Scanning Tools**

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***TRANSFORM***



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# Who Am I

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- 20+ Years of Application Security focus
- Garage Door Opener API
- Kasa Security Camera API
- AppSec Tools
- OWASP, ISSA, etc...

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**Let's look at the breaches that  
have occurred.**

**Who is making the news?**

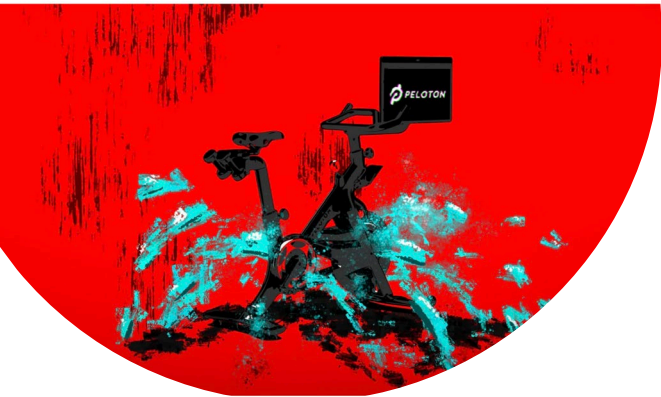




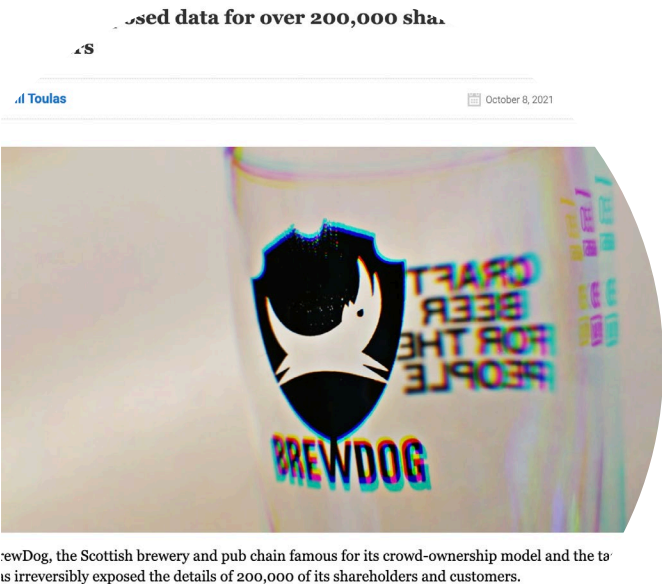
# Significant API Breaches...

**Peloton's leaky API let anyone grab riders' private account data**  
But the company won't say if it has evidence of malicious exploitation

Zack Whittaker @zackwhittaker / 7:00 AM EDT • May 5, 2021



Peloton allows access to all rider's data.



Brewdog allowed one person to use another patron's rewards coupons.



Smart Door Locks are an easy target, privilege escalation via API.



And many more...

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# Where are we in Global API Security Maturity

**Maybe not your organization but the overall trend.**



# API Security History

Code Reviews

Static Analysis

Penetration Testing

Dynamic Analysis

Shift Left, DEVSECOPS, etc...

# Challenges For Traditional API Security Tools

- “Scanners”
  - APIs don’t have HREFS
  - APIs don’t have sitemaps
  - Where can the scanner learn the application endpoints?
- Inline
  - Automatic Discovery
  - Automatic Analysis



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Tools and humans need a map,  
documentation, if you will.

**Let's look at some examples.**



# API Security Documents



API DOCUMENTATION



API DEFINITIONS



API SPECIFICATIONS

# API Documentation

GET	/_table	Retrieve one or more Tables.
GET	/_table/{table_name}	Retrieve one or more records.
POST	/_table/{table_name}	Create one or more records.
PUT	/_table/{table_name}	Update (replace) one or more records.
PATCH	/_table/{table_name}	Update (patch) one or more records.
DELETE	/_table/{table_name}	Delete one or more records.
GET	/_table/{table_name}/{id}	Retrieve one record by identifier.
PUT	/_table/{table_name}/{id}	Replace the content of one record by identifier.
PATCH	/_table/{table_name}/{id}	Update (patch) one record by identifier.
DELETE	/_table/{table_name}/{id}	Delete one record by identifier.

- Consumed by humans, usually developers
- Typically includes:
  - Getting started
  - Tutorials
  - Syntactically correct calls
  - Code samples for various languages
- Needs to be actively maintained and up to date

# API Definition

## Create new API

In Amazon API Gateway, an API refers to a collection of resources and methods that can be invoked through HTTPS endpoints.

☐ New API ☐ Clone from existing API ☐ Import from Swagger ☒ Example API

## Example API

Learn about the service by importing an example API and turning on hints throughout the console.

```
1 {
2   "swagger": "2.0",
3   "info": {
4     "description": "Your first API with Amazon API Gateway. This is a sample API that integrates via HTTP with our demo Pet Store endpoints",
5     "title": "PetStore"
6   },
7   "schemes": [
8     "https"
9   ],
10  "paths": {
11    "/": {
12      "get": {
13        "tags": [
14          "pets"
15        ],
16        "description": "PetStore HTML web page containing API usage information",
17        "consumes": [
18          "application/json"
19        ]
20      }
21    }
22  }
23 }
```

☒ Fail on warnings ☐ Ignore warnings

Import

- Consumed by machines and automated systems — not humans.  
<https://nordicapis.com/difference-api-documentation-specification-definition/>
- Can be used to configure API Gateways, for example.

# API Specification

- The API Spec explains how the API behaves.
- Identifies:
  - Objects
  - How to call objects
  - What objects do
- DAST scanners can consume this data.

```
158     "/api/users/{group_id}": {
159         "post": {
160             "callbacks": {},
161             "deprecated": false,
162             "description": "Create a user",
163             "operationId": "UserController.create",
164             "parameters": [
165                 {
166                     "description": "Group ID",
167                     "example": 1,
168                     "in": "path",
169                     "name": "group_id",
170                     "required": true,
171                     "schema": {
172                         "type": "integer"
173                     }
174                 }
175             ],
```



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*How can I protect my APIs from being easily found by attackers?*



# The Attack Chain and API Specifications

- Find a public API
- Find API documentation
- Read the spec
- Test for vulnerabilities
- Instrument the attack





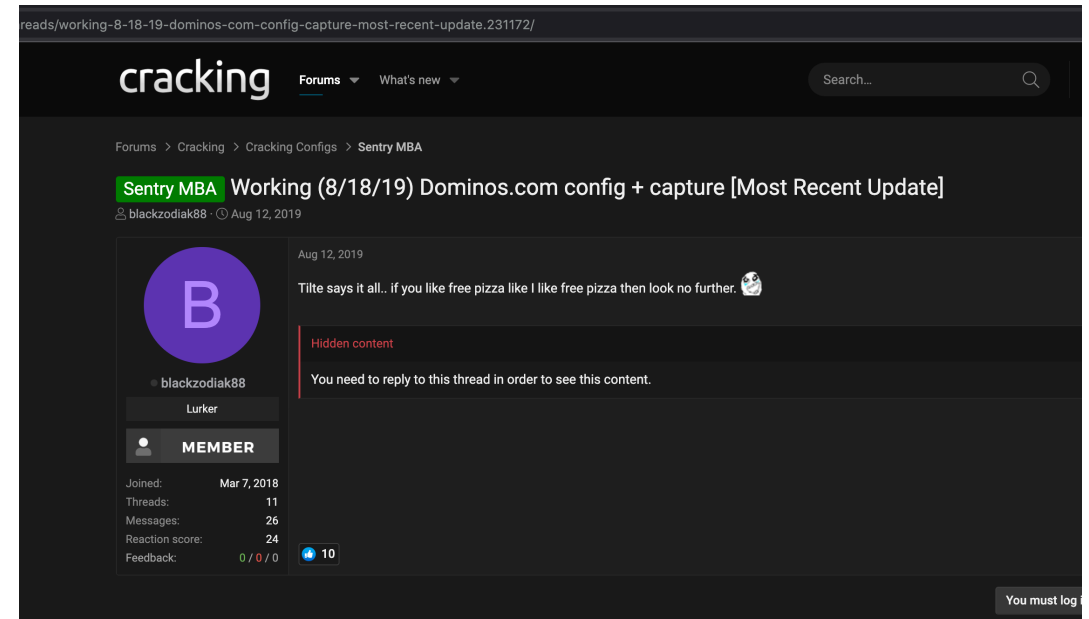
# Finding YOUR Public APIs

- APIs.guru
- Programmableweb.com
- Web/Mobile Application Instrumentation – Reverse Proxy
- Partner programs/3<sup>rd</sup> party integration
- DNS searches
- APK mining
- Cracking



# A Quick Aside on Cracking.org

- This is a host for OpenBullet and SentryMBA configs.
- If a config for your company is on this page, your APIs are under attack
- Use it to your advantage
  - Step one: analyze it to see what the attack does.
  - Step two: analyze traffic on the endpoints listed to ensure they aren't getting through.



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## Found the public API, let's find out if it has a spec.

### Manual or Automatic?





# Manual Analysis – Difficult and Repetitive



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- `/api/docs`
- `/api/v1/docs`
- `/api/shareddocs`
- `/rest_config`
- `/v3/api-docs/swagger-config`
- `/api/swagger`

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/tananaev/traccar/master/swagger.json>

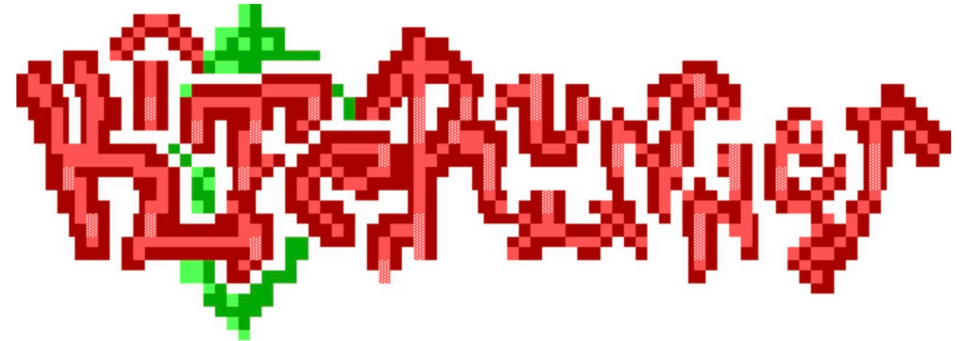
# Kiterunner From Assetnote

- OpenSource AIO tool for finding APIs, specs and vulnerabilities.
  - Attackers are using it too
  - Use it to your advantage - see what they may see
  - Take steps to shrink your blast radius

Kiterunner: Contextual Content Discovery

05 Apr 2021

**Kiterunner**



<https://labs.assetnote.io/tool/release/2021/04/05/contextual-content-discovery.html>

# Kiterunner - Wordlists



- Gigs of wordlists
- Generated using BigQuery against GitHub
- Uses “config files” in the form of additional wordlists for finding specs

<https://wordlists.assetnote.io/>

# What to Protect so you Aren't a Target

- The obvious endpoints are those with API subdomains {api.example.com}
- Do you have common endpoints?
  - {api.example.com/swagger.json}
  - {api.example.com/graphql}
  - {api.example.com/healthcheck}
  - {api.example.com/gibberish}
- Some become obvious potential targets
  - {api.example.com/swagger.json}

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## On to the attack

**We have our target, lets get going**

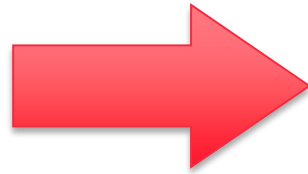




# Attack Behavior

- My Toolkit

- Infrastructure
- Tools
- Behavior
- Credentials

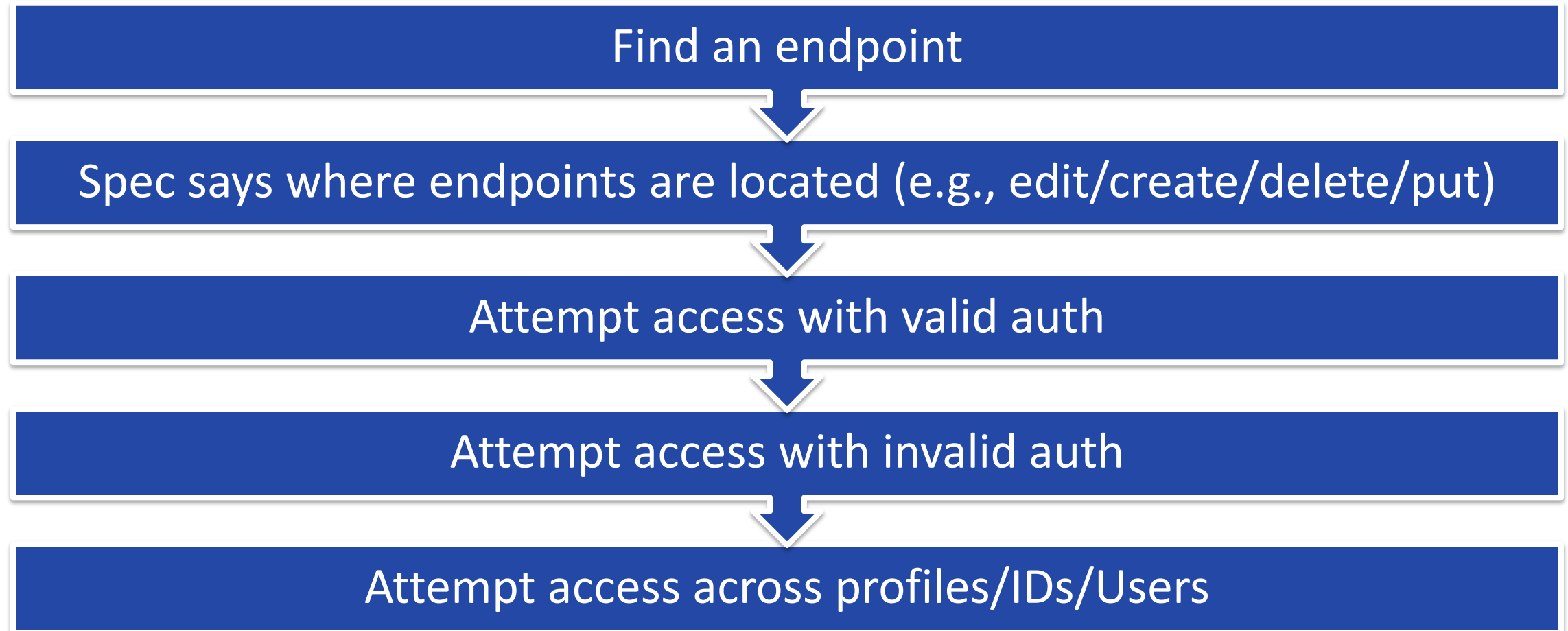


- My Targets

- Login Attempts
- Profile Reads
- Document Enumeration
- Logic Attacks

# Attack Example

Using specs to attempt BOLA



# Specification Docs Tell Us Where To Look

```
158   "/api/users/{group_id}": {
159     "post": {
160       "callbacks": {},
161       "deprecated": false,
162       "description": "Create a user",
163       "operationId": "UserController.create",
164       "parameters": [
165         {
166           "description": "Group ID",
167           "example": 1,
168           "in": "path",
169           "name": "group_id",
170           "required": true,
171           "schema": {
172             "type": "integer"
173           }
174         }
175       ],
```

```
205   "/api/users/{id}": {
206     "get": {
207       "callbacks": {},
208       "deprecated": false,
209       "description": "Show a user by ID",
210       "operationId": "UserController.show",
211       "parameters": [
212         {
213           "description": "User ID",
214           "example": 123,
215           "in": "path",
216           "name": "id",
217           "required": true,
218           "schema": {
219             "type": "integer"
220           }
221         }
222       ],
223       "responses": {
224         "200": {
225           "content": {
226             "application/json": {
227               "schema": {
228                 "$ref": "#/components/schemas/UserResponse"
229               }
230             }
231           },
232           "description": "User"
233         }
234       },
235       "summary": "Show user",
236       "tags": [
237         "users"
238       ]
239     }
240   }
```

# An Example From crAPI

- HTTP Method GET
- Note /v2/
- Are there other user elements besides dashboard?

```
"/identity/api/v2/user/dashboard" : {  
  "get" : {  
    "summary" : "",  
    "operationId" : "get-identity-api-v2-user-dashboard",  
    "description" : "get-identity-api-v2-user-dashboard",  
    "tags" : [ "har2oas" ],  
    "responses" : {  
      "200" : {  
        "description" : "",  
        "content" : {  
          "application/json" : {  
            "schema" : {  
              "type" : "object",  
              "properties" : {  
                "id" : {  
                  "type" : "string"  
                },  
                "name" : {  
                  "type" : "string"  
                },  
                "email" : {  
                  "type" : "string"  
                }  
              }  
            }  
          }  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

# When You Get Back To The Office

- Find your API specs and understand who builds them and where they are stored.
  - This allows for versioning and an understanding of where changes might need to be made.
- Review your specs to understand where an attacker would use them to bypass your security protections
  - Noting things like Delete being available on a flow allows for testing of privilege escalation.
- Use specs as part of your internal programs - not external ones.
  - Protect with NDAs/Auth etc... Having unfettered access means mapping your APIs is simple for an attacker.



# Specification Best Practices

1. Embrace specification use – consistency, quality, security
2. Establish policies: no API gets published without a spec
3. test against the spec: does intended function follows the spec?
4. Protect the spec: public accessibility is not a requirement
5. Replace the defaults: make it harder for information to leak out
6. Manage the scanners: use them to see what attackers see, apply preemptive policies

# OpenAPI Security Recommendation #1

- Servers
  - Errors can lead to OWASP API 9: Improper assets management vulnerability
- Confirm HTTPS is in use
- Validate version numbers
- Consistent naming conventions

```
{  
  "servers": [  
    {  
      "url": "https://development.gigantic-server.com/v1",  
      "description": "Development server"  
    },  
    {  
      "url": "https://staging.gigantic-server.com/v1",  
      "description": "Staging server"  
    },  
    {  
      "url": "https://api.gigantic-server.com/v1",  
      "description": "Production server"  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

# OpenAPI Security Recommendation #2

- Methods and paths
  - Errors can lead to OWASP API 9, Improper assets management vulnerability
- Ensure they are used as intended
  - If GET is intended, make sure POST, PUT or DELETE are not used

```
"paths": {  
  "/pets": {  
    "get": {  
      "summary": "List all pets",  
      "operationId": "listPets",  
      ...  
    },  
    "post": {  
      "summary": "Create a pet",  
      "operationId": "createPets",  
      ...  
    }  
  }  
}
```

# OpenAPI Security Recommendation #3

- Request parameters
  - Errors can introduce Mass Assignment, #6 on the OWASP API Security Top 10 list
- Never leave parameter values open ended
- Block or remove any added parameters

```
"parameters": [  
  {  
    "name": "limit",  
    "in": "query",  
    "description": "How many  
items to return at one time (max  
100)",  
    "required": false,  
    "type": "integer",  
    "format": "int32"  
  }  
]
```



# OpenAPI Security Recommendation #4

- Response body
  - Errors can introduce Excessive Data Exposure risks, #3 on the OWASP API Security Top 10 list
- Expose as little info as possible
- Specify response structure for individual fields.
- Use scanning tools to flagged undocumented fields

```
"responses":{
  "200":{
    "description":"Successful
operation",
    "content":{
      "application/xml":{
        "schema":{
          "$ref":"#/components/schemas/Pet
"
        }
      },
      "application/json":{
        "schema":{
          "$ref":"#/components/schemas/Pet
"
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

# OpenAPI Security Recommendation #4

- Security Schemes
  - Can lead to Broken User Authentication, #2 on the OWASP API Security Top 10 list
- Use authentication wherever possible

```
"securitySchemes":{
  "petstore_auth":{
    "type":"oauth2",
    "flows":{
      "implicit":{
        "authorizationUrl":"https://petstore3.swagger.io/oauth/authorize"
        "scopes":{
          "write:pets":"modify pets in your account",
          "read:pets":"read your pets"
        }
      }
    }
  },
  "api_key":{
    "type":"apiKey",
    "name":"api_key",
    "in":"header"
  }
}
```

# Thank You

- Thank you for attending my talk
- Find me online
  - [jason.kent@cequence.ai](mailto:jason.kent@cequence.ai)
  - [linkedin.com/in/n0handle](https://www.linkedin.com/in/n0handle)