Author

CAST



**OWASP 2013 TOP 10**

**Summary Report**

Application Name –

Version –

CAST AIP -

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  |

Monday, xx July 2012

My Application Name

Version Number

My CAST Version

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# Introduction

This assessment is an effort to determine the security health of the application and identify some of the root causes of current Security concerns, as well as any risks of future degradation. This assessment uses the CAST Application Intelligence Platform (AIP) to automatically scan the implementation of these applications to review the architecture, design, and code against OWASP standards. CAST AIP applies over 1200 engineering checks based on standards and measurements developed by the Software Engineering Institute (SEI), International Standards Organization (ISO), Consortium for IT Software Quality (CISQ), the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), US Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT), the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), MITRE, Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP) and the technology provider industry. The resulting analysis identifies specific flaws in the software and aggregates this information into metrics to objectively quantify the structural quality of the application.

## Application Characteristics

This assessment is focused solely on the technical implementation of the said application (user interface to database), with no investigation of the functionality.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Value** |
| kLoC | 504 |
| Files | 6,586 |
| Classes | 593 |
| SQL Art. | 0 |
| Tables | 119 |

*Fig 1: Application Technology characteristics Table 1: Application characteristics*

# Security Violation Overview

This section provide a summary of the most severe scurity vulnerability identified in the structural quality analysis and mesurement by CAST AIP against the OWASP 2013 standard. Details about OWASP Security Standard can be found at - https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Top\_10\_2013-Top\_10

## OWASP -2013 Top 10 violations

List of OWASP -2017 rules that had any findings in this application.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rules | Total Violations | Added Violations | Removed Violations |
| Rule 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*Table 3: OWASP 2013 Top 10 Rules*

## OWASP -2013 A1 - Injection

This category of rules primarily deals with issues such as - Injection flaws, such as SQL, 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.

List of A1-Injection rules that had any findings in this application.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rules | Total Violations | Added Violations | Removed Violations |
| Rule 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## OWASP -2013 A2 – Broken Authentication & Session Management

Application functions related to authentication and session management are often not implemented correctly, allowing attackers to compromise passwords, keys, or session tokens, or to exploit other implementation flaws to assume other users’ identities.

List of A2-Broken Authentication & Session Managementrules that had any findings in this application.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rules | Total Violations | Added Violations | Removed Violations |
| Rule 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*Table 5: A2- Broken Authentication & Session Management violations*

## OWASP -2013 A3 – Cross-Site Scripting

XSS flaws occur whenever an application takes untrusted data and sends it to a web browser without proper validation or escaping. 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.

List of A3-Cross-site Scripting rules that had any findings in this application.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rules | Total Violations | Added Violations | Removed Violations |
| Rule 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*Table 6: A3- Cross-site scripting violations*

## OWASP -2013 A4 – Insecure Direct Object References

A direct object reference occurs when a developer exposes a reference to an internal implementation object, such as a file, directory, or database key. Without an access control check or other protection, attackers can manipulate these references to access unauthorized data.

List of A4- Insecure Direct Object References rules that had any findings in this application

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rules | Total Violations | Added Violations | Removed Violations |
| Rule 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*Table 7: A4- Insecure Direct Object References violations*

## OWASP -2013 A5 – Security Misconfiguration

Good security requires having a secure configuration defined and deployed for the application, frameworks, application server, web server, database server, and platform. Secure settings should be defined, implemented, and maintained, as defaults are often insecure. Additionally, software should be kept up to date.

List of A5 – Security Misconfiguration rules that had any findings in this application

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rules | Total Violations | Added Violations | Removed Violations |
| Rule 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*Table 8: A5- Security Misconfiguration violations*

## OWASP -2013 A6 – Sensitive Data Exposure

Many web applications do not properly protect sensitive data, such as credit cards, tax IDs, and authentication credentials. Attackers may steal or modify such weakly protected data to conduct credit card fraud, identity theft, or other crimes. Sensitive data deserves extra protection such as encryption at rest or in transit, as well as special precautions when exchanged with the browser.

List of A6 – Sensitive Data Exposure rules that had any findings in this application

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rules | Total Violations | Added Violations | Removed Violations |
| Rule 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*Table 9: A6 – Sensitive Data Exposure violations*

## OWASP -2013 A8 – Cross Site Request Forgery

A CSRF attack forces a logged-on victim’s browser to send a forged HTTP request, including the victim’s session cookie and any other automatically included authentication information, to a vulnerable web application. This allows the attacker to force the victim’s browser to generate requests the vulnerable application thinks are legitimate requests from the victim.

List of A8 – Cross site Request Forgery rules that had any findings in this application

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rules | Total Violations | Added Violations | Removed Violations |
| Rule 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*Table 9: A8 – Cross Site Request Forgery violations*

## OWASP -2013 A9 – Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities

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

List of A9 – Using Components with known vulnerabilities rules that had any findings in this application

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rules | Total Violations | Added Violations | Removed Violations |
| Rule 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*Table 9: A9 – Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities violations*

## OWASP -2013 A10 – Unvalidated Redirects & Forwards

Web applications frequently redirect and forward users to other pages and websites and use untrusted data to determine the destination pages. Without proper validation, attackers can redirect victims to phishing or malware sites, or use forwards to access unauthorized pages

List of A10 – Using Unvalidated Redirects & Forwards rules that had any findings in this application

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rules | Total Violations | Added Violations | Removed Violations |
| Rule 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rule 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*Table 9: A10 – Unvalidated Redirects & Forward violations*

# Appendix

## About CAST Software Intelligence

Software Intelligence creates understanding into software architecture, end to end transaction flows, data access patterns and more, helping teams work confidently and faster. Hundreds of companies rely on CAST Software Intelligence to improve end-user satisfaction and time-to-market, prevent business disruption and reduce cost, enabling them to move past today’s obstacles and to tackle the next wave of innovation.

For more information on CAST Software Intelligence, visit - <https://www.castsoftware.com/software-intelligence>

## How CAST AIP Works

CAST connects into all major SCM systems or can take source code in whatever format it is maintained in the organization. Source code is then processed and stored in the CAST Knowledge Base as metadata, which forms the basis for the analysis and information provided by CAST AIP. CAST looks at the entire application—including legacy components, packaged app customizations, and all modern distributed technology environments. Data from third party code analyzers can be integrated into the CAST Knowledge Base and displayed in AIP dashboards.

