

The Web

- Previously: Applications written in C and C++
 - Issues like remote code injection and sensitive data theft arise from violations of memory safety
- Now: Security for the World-Wide Web (WWW)
 - New vulnerabilities to consider: SQL injection, Crosssite Scripting (XSS), Session Hijacking, and Crosssite Request Forgery (CSRF)
 - These share some common causes with memory safety vulnerabilities; like confusion of code and data
 - **Defense** also similar: **validate untrusted input**
 - New wrinkle: Web 2.0's use of mobile code
 - How to protect your applications and other web resources?

Web Security Outline

- Web 1.0: the basics
 - Attack: SQL ("sequel") injection
- The Web with state
 - Attack: Session Hijacking
 - Attack: Cross-site Request Forgery (CSRF)
- Web 2.0: The advent of Javascript
 - Attack: Cross-site Scripting (XSS)
- Defenses throughout
 - *Theme*: **validate or sanitize input**, then trust it