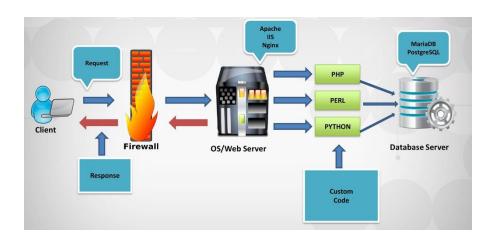
STI MEI/MIEBIOM 2022/2023

Practical class #7

- Web application security with OWASP ZAP and Kali

Web Application Security

- Web application security is a central component of any web-based business
- Web applications expose web properties to attack from different locations and various levels of scale and complexity
- Web application security deals with the security surrounding websites, web applications and web services



Main Web Application Security Risks (1)

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.

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.

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.

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.

Main Web Application Security Risks (2)

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.

Security Misconfiguration

 Security misconfiguration is the most commonly seen issue, 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.

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.

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.

OWASP



- The Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP) is a nonprofit foundation that works to improve the security of software
- Highlights:
 - Community-led open source software projects
 - Over 275 local chapters worldwide
 - Tens of thousands of members
 - Industry-leading educational and training conferences
- Open community dedicated to enabling organizations to conceive, develop, acquire, operate, and maintain applications that can be trusted
- All projects, tools, documents, forums, and chapters are free and open to anyone interested in improving application security

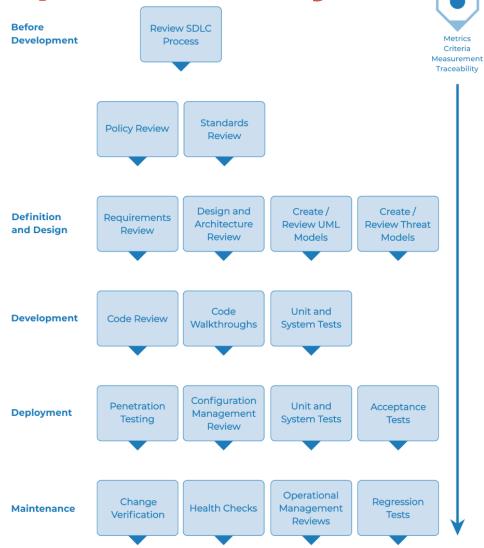
Web Security Testing Guide (WSTG) Project

- The WSTG is a comprehensive guide to testing the security of web applications and web services
- Created by the collaborative efforts of security professionals and dedicated volunteers
- WSTG provides a framework of best practices used by penetration testers and organizations all over the world

https://github.com/OWASP/wstg/tree/master/document

Software Development Life Cycle

OWASP Testing Workflow



WSTG Project

4. Web Application Penetration Testing

- 4.1 Information Gathering
- 4.2 Configuration and Deployment Management Testing
- 4.3 Identity Management Testing
- 4.4 Authentication Testing
- 4.5 Authorization Testing
- 4.6 Session Management Testing
- 4.7 Input Validation Testing
- 4.8 Error Handling
- 4.9 Cryptography
- 4.10 Business Logic Testing
- 4.11 Client Side Testing



Security approaches

- Black box testing
 - Tools such as Web application security scanners, vulnerability scanners and penetration testing software
- White box testing
 - Tools such as static source code analyzers
- Fuzzing
 - Tools used for input testing
- Web application security scanner
 - Vulnerability scanner
- Web application firewalls (WAF)
 - Used to provide firewall-type protection at the web application layer
- Password cracking tools
 - For testing password strength and implementation

Black-Box Testing Tools

Some examples

- General Testing
 - OWASP ZAP
 - Burp Proxy
 - Webstretch Proxy
 - W3af
 - Subgraph Vega
- Commercial
 - NGS Typhon
 - IBM AppScan
 - Burp Intruder
 - Acunetix Web Vulnerability Scanner
 - MaxPatrol Security Scanner
 - Parasoft SOAtest (more QA-type tool)
 - N-Stalker Web Application Security Scanner
 - SoapUI (Web Service security testing)
 - Netsparker
 - SAINT
 - QualysGuard WAS
 - IndusGuard Web

- Linux Distribution
 - PenTestBox
 - Samurai
 - Santoku
 - ParrotSecurity
 - Kali
 - Matriux
 - BlackArch
 - PenToo
- Source Code Analyzers
 - Spotbugs
 - Find Security Bugs
 - FlawFinder
 - phpcs-security-audit
 - PMD
 - Microsoft's FxCop
 - Oedipus
 - Splint
 - SonarQube
 - W3af

OWASP ZAP



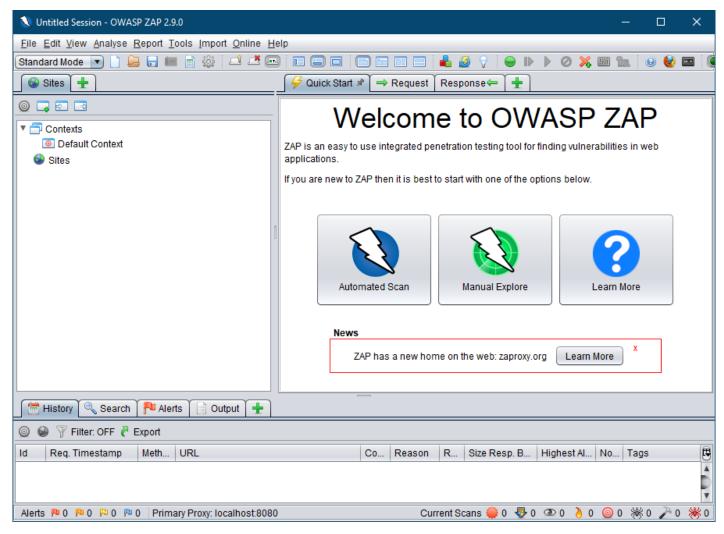
- Zed Attack Proxy (ZAP) is a free, open-source penetration testing tool
- Maintained under the umbrella of the OWASP
- ZAP is designed specifically for testing web applications
- ZAP is a man-in-the-middle proxy
 - ZAP stands between the tester's browser and the web application so that it can
 intercept and inspect messages sent between browser and web application, modify
 the contents if needed, and then forward those packets on to the destination



https://www.zaproxy.org/

OWASP ZAP





Kali Linux



- Kali Linux is a Debian-based Linux distribution aimed at advanced Penetration Testing and Security Auditing
- Kali contains several hundred tools which are geared towards various information security tasks, such as:
 - Penetration Testing
 - Security research
 - Computer Forensics
 - Reverse Engineering
- Kali Linux is an open source project that is specifically tailored to the needs of penetration testing professionals

https://www.kali.org/

STARTING THE EXERCISE

Exercise with OWASP ZAP

- Install OWASP ZAP:
 - https://www.zaproxy.org/download/
- To start testing use: Automated Scan



- More information is available at:
 - https://www.zaproxy.org/getting-started/
- Analyse results and conduct exploitation of identified threats

Exercise with Kali Linux



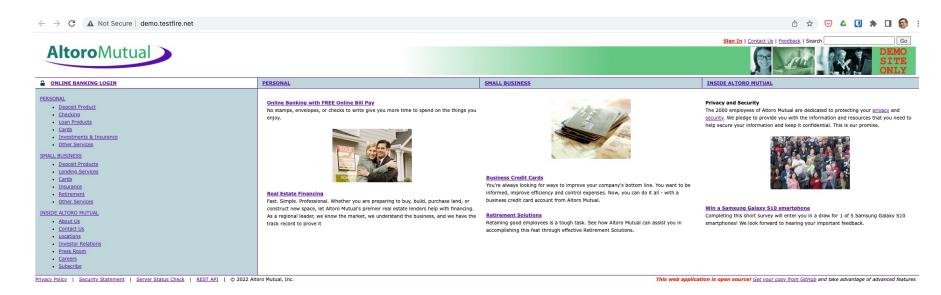


Exercise with Kali

- Install Kali (in a VM):
 - https://www.kali.org/getkali/#kali-virtual-machines
- To start testing use tools available in the <u>kali-tools-web</u> package
- Use the documentation for each tools (kali tools)
 - <u>burpsuite</u>
 - wpscan
 - wapiti

apache-users	② apache2	🗇 beef-xss
🗇 burpsuite	🖒 cadaver	commix
① cutycapt	davtest	default-mysql-serv
🗇 dirb	🗇 dirbuster	dotdotpwn
(*) eyewitness	ftester ftester	namster-sidejack
neartleech	1 httprint	thttrack
🗇 hydra	🕆 hydra-gtk	🗇 jboss-autopwn
🗇 joomscan	jsql-injection	🖒 laudanum
1bd	maltego maltego	medusa 🗇
mitmproxy	ncrack	nikto 🗇
nishang 🗇	nmap 🗇	(*) oscanner
🗇 owasp-mantra-ff	🗇 padbuster	naros
natator	🗇 php	🗇 php-mysql
🗇 plecost	proxychains4	nroxytunnel
(1) qsslcaudit	redsocks	🗇 sidguesser
🗇 siege	skipfish 🗇	slowhttptest
(1) sqldict	sqlitebrowser	🗇 sqlmap
🗇 sqlninja	🕽 sqlsus	🕽 ssldump
☼ sslh	🗇 sslscan	sslsniff 🗇
🗇 sslsplit	🕽 sslyze	🗇 stunnel4
thc-ssl-dos	tlssled	🗇 tnscmd10g
🗇 uniscan	🕽 wafw00f	🕽 wapiti
🗇 watobo	(*) webacoo	🗇 webscarab
(2) webshells	(2) weevely	mfuzz
matweb	(*) wireshark	🕽 wpscan
👚 xsser	zaproxy	

Altoro Mutual (demo site)



The Altoro) website is published by IBM Corporation for the sole purpose of demonstrating the effectiveness of IBM products in detecting web application vulnerabilities and website defects. This site is not a real banking site. Similarities, if any, to third party products and/or websites are purely coincidental. This site is provided "as is" without warranty of any kind, either express or implied. IBM does not assume any risk in relation to your use of this website. For more information, please go to http://www-142.lbm.com/software/products/us/en/soft

Copyright © 2008, 2022, IBM Corporation, All rights reserved.