

# SECURITY BOOT CAMP FOR .NET DEVELOPERS



Philippe Arteau  
Security Researcher

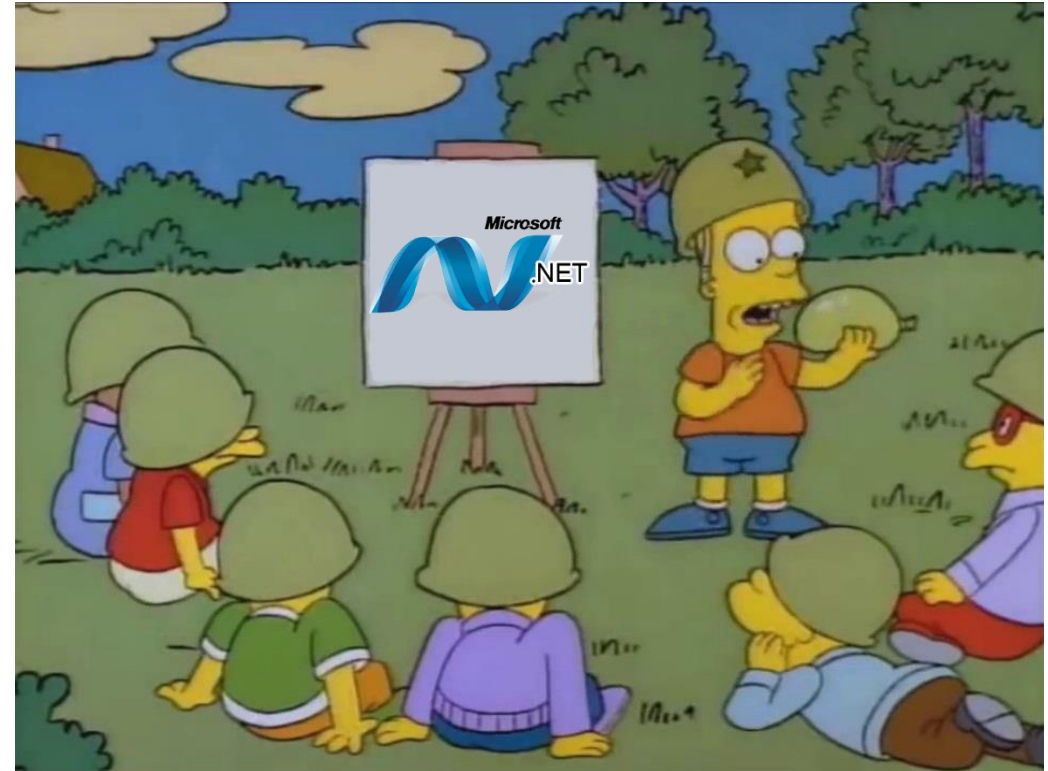
ConFoo.CA



06/12/2017

# AGENDA

- Introduction
- Methodology for Code Review
- Vulnerabilities in .NET Context
  - Path Traversal
  - XSS
  - Cryptography
  - Hardcoded secret
- Automating Checks
  - Visual Studio / MsBuild
- Recent Trends
  - Deserialization
  - Double Parsing
- Conclusion



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# INTRODUCTION

# WHY .NET SPECIFIC?

- Agnostic presentations are excellent for high level explanation
- By focusing on one language, we can highlight specific components
  - Deep-dive in C# code samples
  - Framework specific features
  - Tools specific
- Every platform have advantages and weaknesses
- Because there is only 45 minutes :)



# SECURITY CODE REVIEW

- Code review is the systematic examination of source code<sup>[1]</sup> with the specific goal of findings security bugs.
- Security Bugs?
  - Injections
  - XSS
  - Cryptographic weakness
  - Logic flaw
  - And many more...

[1] [Wikipedia: Code review](#)

# WHY SECURITY CODE REVIEW?

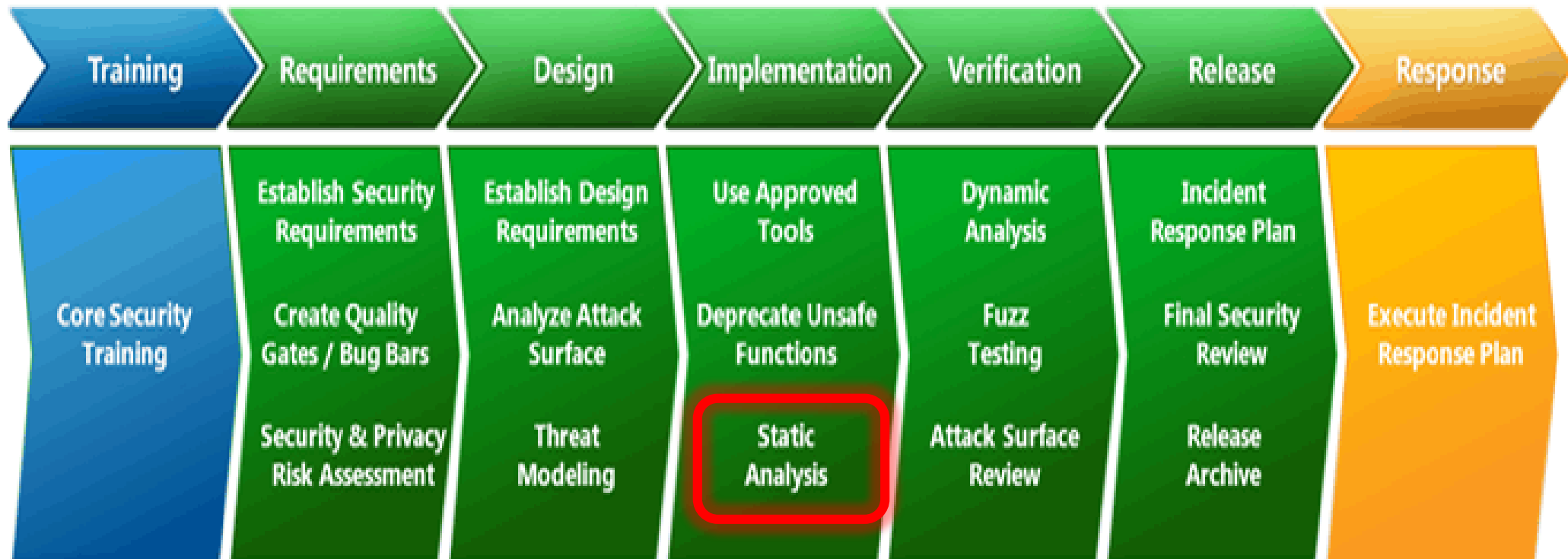
- Complementary to dynamic techniques (penetration testing, fuzzing, etc.)
- Every technique has its advantages
- Code review advantages:
  - Coverage
  - Finding all instances of a vulnerability
  - Accessible activity for developer
  - Excellent for doing defense in depth

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# **METHODOLOGY FOR CODE REVIEW**

# CODE REVIEW IN SDLC

- First thing first, code review is ONE of the security activities that need to be integrated in the development lifecycle.





# CODE REVIEW STEPS

1. Threat modeling <sup>[1]</sup>
2. Analysis
3. Reporting (Document or Opening ticket) \*
4. Bug fixing \*

[1] [OWASP Code Review Guide](#) v2 p.32

\* Not covered in this presentation

# 'THREAT' MODELING : DECOMPOSING THE APPLICATION

- Identify assets to protect
  - Personal information
  - Documents
  - Passwords
- Identify entry points
  - MVC Controller
  - Web Services
  - Forms
- Identify external dependencies
- Imagine possible threats (STRIDE : **S**poofing, **T**ampering, **I**nformation **D**isclosure, **D**enial of Service, **E**levation of privilege)

# ANALYSIS

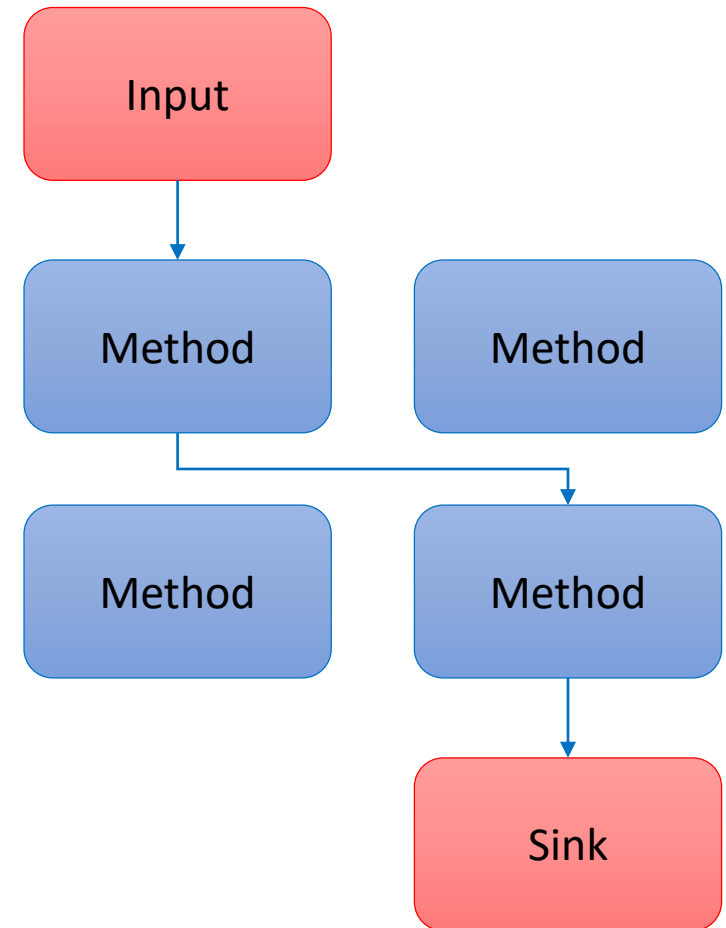
1. Tools configuration
2. Automate scan
  - Review potential issues
3. Manual review



Static analysis tools can also be run in parallel with the manual review.

# DATAFLOW

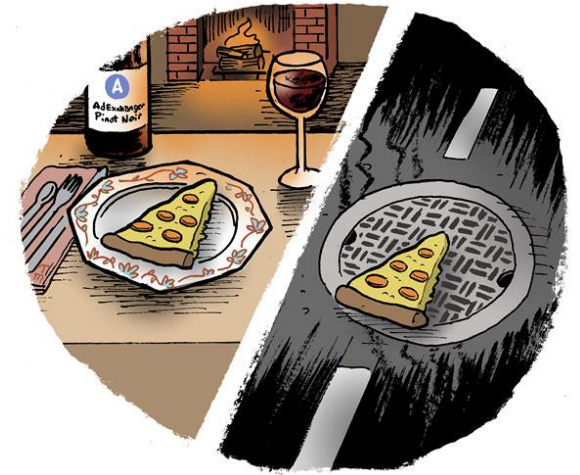
- Mapping between inputs and APIs
- Categories of bugs
  - Injection
  - Path traversal
  - Static IV (Cryptography)
  - Deserialization





# CONTEXT

- APIs are not vulnerable by default
- APIs are designed to be used in a certain context
- Categories of bugs
  - Random number generation
  - Oracle Padding Attack or any other active attack
  - Control based on Host header
  - Insecure communication (internal communication vs network communication)
  - Configuration files vs Upload files



Context Matters

# CHECKLIST

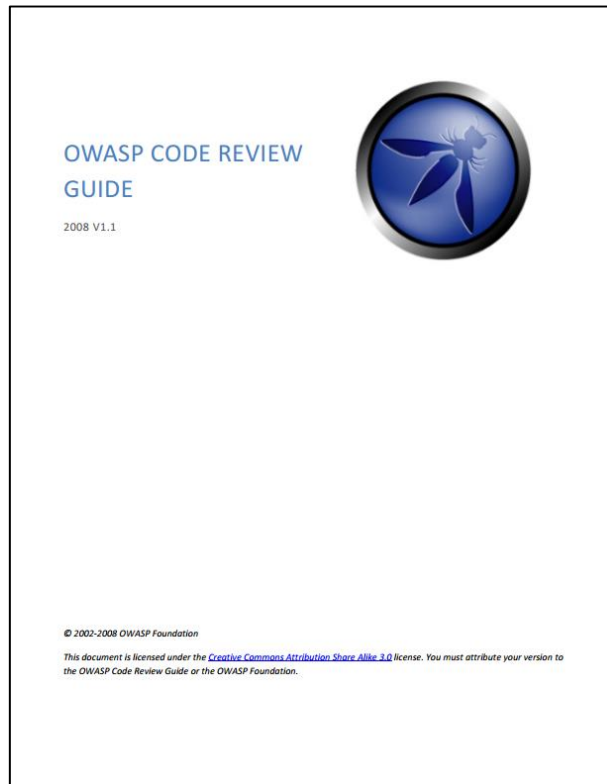
- Intended for baseline verifications
- Guidelines
- Reproducibility



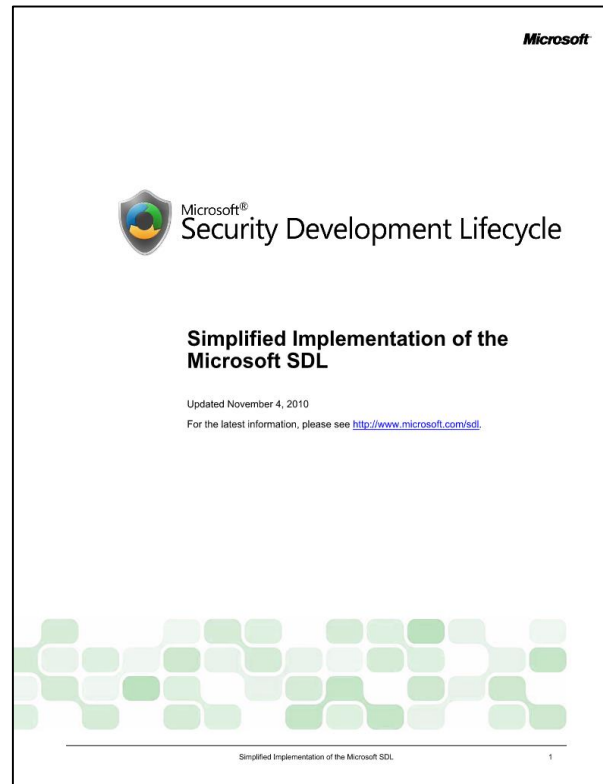
#	Description	1	2	3	Since
5.1	Verify that the runtime environment is not susceptible to buffer overflows, or that security controls prevent buffer overflows.	✓	✓	✓	1.0
5.3	Verify that server side input validation failures result in request rejection and are logged.	✓	✓	✓	1.0
5.5	Verify that input validation routines are enforced on the server side.	✓	✓	✓	1.0

Listing taken from: [OWASP Application Security Verification Standard Project](#)

# GOOD RESOURCES



[Code Review Guide](#)



[Development Lifecycle](#)



[Verification List](#)

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# **VULNERABILITIES IN .NET CONTEXT**



# PATH TRAVERSAL

- SQL injection are *easy* to manage with **prepare statement**
- **Path traversal** is a source of injection that is often overlooked
- When does it matter?
  - File upload (writing to filesystem)
  - Document loading (reading to filesystem)
  - Can be applied in rare cases to URL <sup>[1]</sup>

[1] Example: [https://sakurity.com/blog/2015/03/15/authy\\_bypass.html](https://sakurity.com/blog/2015/03/15/authy_bypass.html)

**DEMO**



# CROSS-SITE SCRIPTING (XSS)

- Encoding with Razor template is usually secure
  - HTML entities are escaped by default

## Special cases

- Use of `@Html.Raw()`
- Placing values in JavaScript `/!\`
- JavaScript client-side template

**DEMO**



# PADDING ORACLE AND INTEGRITY

- .NET Framework provided symmetric encryption primitive
  - Namespace [System.Security.Cryptography](#)
  - Include the mode: CBC, ECB, OFB, ...
  - Does not provided integrity

**DEMO**



# HARDCODED PASSWORD

- Password
- Service account
- API keys
- Store value in configuration
- Encrypt the value

## Identity Server

```
new Client
{
    ClientId = "client",
    AllowedGrantTypes = GrantTypes.ClientCredentials,
    ClientSecrets =
    {
        new Secret("secret".Sha256())
    },
    AllowedScopes = { "api1" }
}
```

**DEMO**





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# **AUTOMATING CHECKS**

# AUTOMATE CODE ANALYSIS

- Identifying bugs and vulnerabilities is nice but...

0 references | Philippe Arteau, 3 days ago | 1 author, 1 change

```
public class HomeController : Controller
```

```
{  
    0 references | 0 changes | 0 authors, 0 changes | 0 requests | 0 exceptions
```

```
    public ActionResult Index(string input)
```

```
    {
```

```
        if (input == "") {
```

```
            return View();
```

```
        }
```

Error List

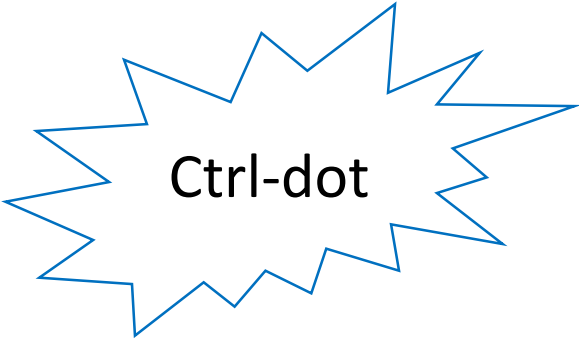
Entire Solution | 0 Errors | 36 Warnings | 0 Messages | Build + IntelliSense

Code	Description
CA1820	Replace the call to 'string.operator ==(string, string)' in 'HomeController.Index(string)' with a call to 'String.IsNullOrEmpty'.
CA2210	Sign 'DemoDevTeach.dll' with a strong name key.
	The 'packages' element is not declared.
CA1822	The 'this' parameter (or 'Me' in Visual Basic) of 'CookieSample.createCookie()' is never used. Mark the member as static (or Shared in Visual Basic) or at least one property accessor, if appropriate.
CA1822	The 'this' parameter (or 'Me' in Visual Basic) of 'HardcodePassword.test(string)' is never used. Mark the member as static (or Shared in Visual Basic) or at least one property accessor, if appropriate.
CA1822	The 'this' parameter (or 'Me' in Visual Basic) of 'MvcApplication.Application_Start()' is never used. Mark the member as static (or Shared in Visual Basic) or at least one property accessor, if appropriate.
SG0009	The cookie is missing security flag HttpOnly
SG0008	The cookie is missing security flag Secure

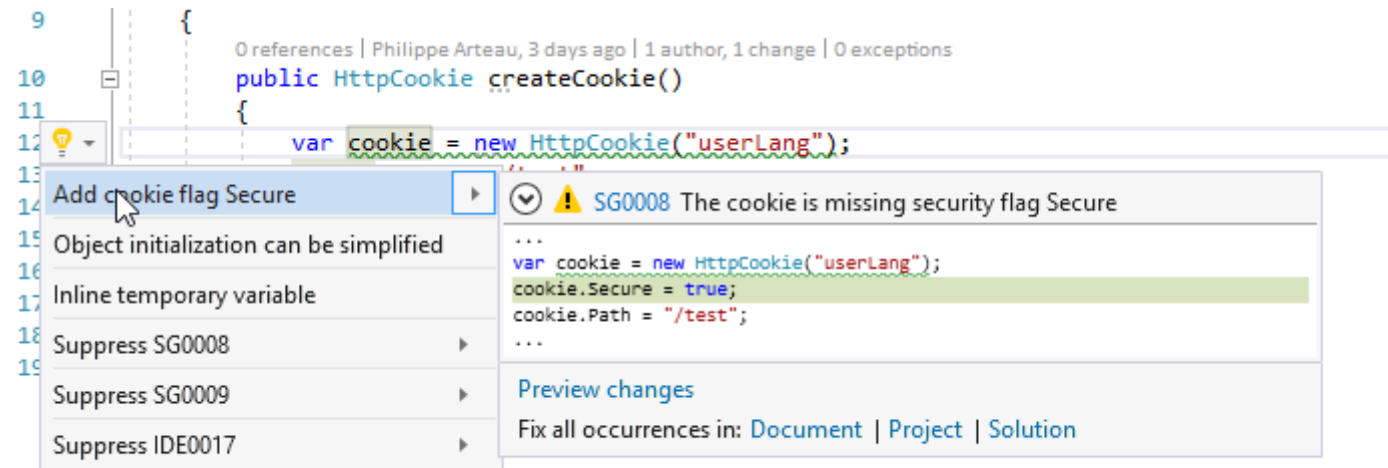
Code Metrics Results | CodeLens | Error List | Command Window | Output

# AUTOMATE CODE REFACTORING

- Remediation is even better!



Ctrl-dot



- Some vulnerabilities require high-level understanding of the application



A background graphic featuring a complex network diagram. It consists of numerous red nodes, some of which are hexagons and others circles, connected by thin red lines. The network is dense in the lower half and more sparse in the upper half. A horizontal white band with a thin black border runs across the middle of the image, containing the main title.

# RECENT TRENDS



# JSON DESERIALISATION

- History repeats itself
  - 2016: Numerous Java application were found vulnerable to native deserialization
  - 2017: Researchers <sup>[1]</sup> found issues in .NET JSON serializer
    - Some libraries have issued updates
    - The vulnerability was called: JSON Friday 13<sup>th</sup>
- Two ingredients needed for a successful attack
  - Gadgets
  - Unsafe deserialization

[1] Alvaro Muñoz, Oleksandr Mirosh and James Forshaw



# JSON DESERIALIZATION

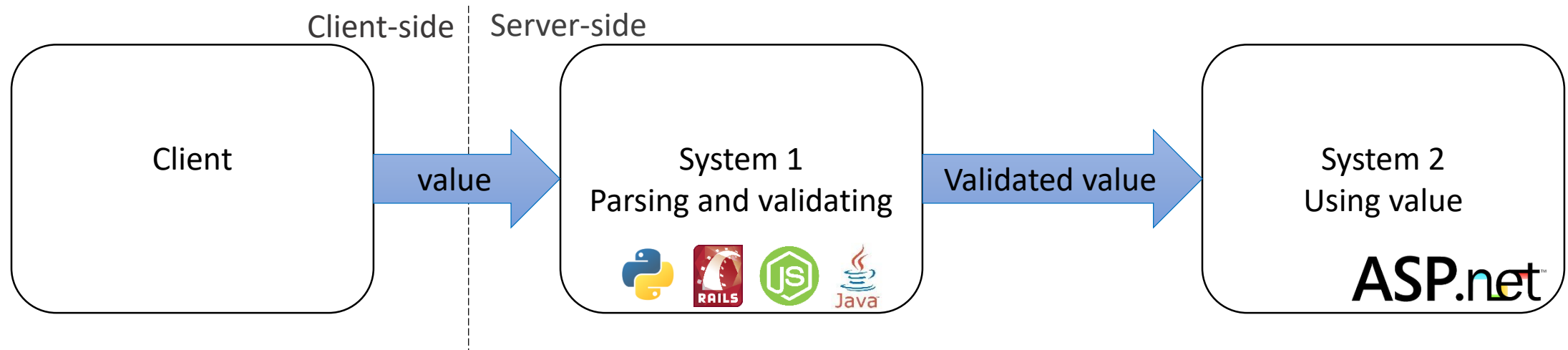
## Affected librairies

- FastJSON
- Json.NET (use of TypeNameHandling.All)
- FSPickler
- Sweet.Jayson
- JavascriptSerializer
- DataContractJsonSerializer



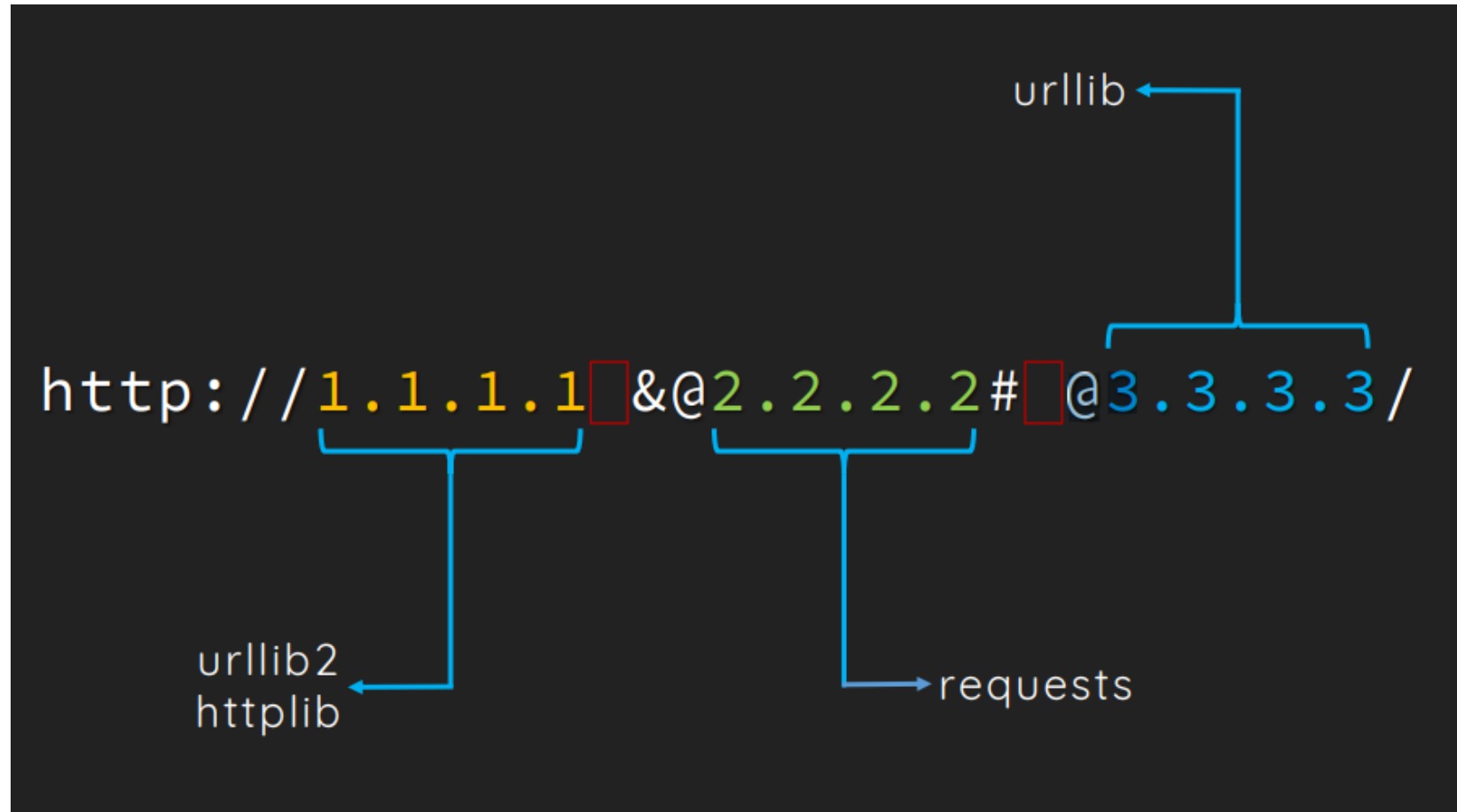
Ref: <https://www.blackhat.com/docs/us-17/thursday/us-17-Munoz-Friday-The-13th-JSON-Attacks-wp.pdf>

# DOUBLE PARSING



- What if the **system validating** and **using the value** was not the same

# DOUBLE PARSING: URIS



Reference: [A New Era of SSRF - Exploiting URL Parser in Trending Programming Languages!](#)

# DOUBLE PARSING: URIS

- Less likely to happen in .NET
  - Small numbers of URI parser
- High probability when interacting **in other systems**
- DNS rebinding needed to be considered for host whitelisting
- Conclusion
  - Do not trust validated input that was parsed differently



# FIND THE BUGS

```
{  
  "username": "philippe",  
  "fullname": "Philippe A.",  
  "newPassword": "C0nf00"  
}
```

## IdentityValidator.cs

```
boolean IsValidRequest(json) {  
  var jsonReader = JsonReaderWriterFactory.CreateJsonReader(json,[...]);  
  var root = XElement.Load(jsonReader);  
  
  return root.XPathSelectElement("//username ").Value == HttpContext.Current.User.Identity.Name;  
}
```

## UpdateUser.cs

```
void ProcessUpdateUser(json) {  
  if(IsValidRequest(json)) {  
    JObject user = JObject.Parse(json);  
  
    var usersToUpdate = context.User.Where(u => u.username == user.GetValue("username")).ToList();  
    usersToUpdate.ForEach(u => u.Password = user.GetValue("newPassword"));  
    context.SaveChanges();  
  }  
}
```

\*Pseudocode is highly simplified

# JSON PARSER IN .NET

```
{  
  "username": "philippe",  
  "username": "yannlarrivee",  
  "fullname": "hihihi",  
  "newPassword": "C0nf00"  
}
```



using System.Runtime.Serialization.Json;

```
{  
  "username": "philippe",  
  "username": "yannlarrivee",  
  "fullname": "hihihi",  
  "newPassword": "C0nf00"  
}
```

using Newtonsoft.Json;

```
{  
  "username": "philippe",  
  "username": "yannlarrivee",  
  "fullname": "hihihi",  
  "newPassword": "C0nf00"  
}
```

Inspired by: <https://justi.cz/security/2017/11/14/couchdb-rce-npm.html>

A background graphic featuring a complex network of red lines and nodes. The nodes are represented by circles and hexagons of varying sizes, some of which are highlighted with a darker red color. The lines connect these nodes in a web-like pattern, creating a sense of interconnectedness. The overall color scheme is red and white, with a dark grey bar at the bottom.

# REFERENCES

# REFERENCES

- OWASP .NET Project

[https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Category:OWASP .NET Project](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Category:OWASP_.NET_Project)

- .NET Security Cheat Sheet

[https://www.owasp.org/index.php/.NET Security Cheat Sheet](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/.NET_Security_Cheat_Sheet)

- .NET Security Guard

<https://dotnet-security-guard.github.io/>

# ROSLYN REFERENCES

- .NET Compiler Platform ("Roslyn"): Analyzers and the Rise of Code-Aware Libraries

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lp6wrpYFHhE>

- Roslyn Wiki

<https://github.com/dotnet/roslyn/wiki>

- Learn Roslyn Now: Part 10 Introduction to Analyzers by Josh Varty

<https://joshvarty.wordpress.com/2015/04/30/learn-roslyn-now-part-10-introduction-to-analyzers/>

- .NET Compiler Platform SDK

<https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=VisualStudioProductTeam.NETCompilerPlatformSDK>



# .NET JSON DESERIALIZATION

- Ysoserial.net : Payload generator

<https://github.com/pwntester/ysoserial.net>

- Friday The 13<sup>th</sup> JSON Attack - White Paper

<https://www.blackhat.com/docs/us-17/thursday/us-17-Munoz-Friday-The-13th-JSON-Attacks-wp.pdf>

# QUESTIONS ?

## Contact



[parteau@gosecure.ca](mailto:parteau@gosecure.ca)



[gosecure.net/blog/](http://gosecure.net/blog/)



[@h3xStream @GoSecure\\_Inc](#)