

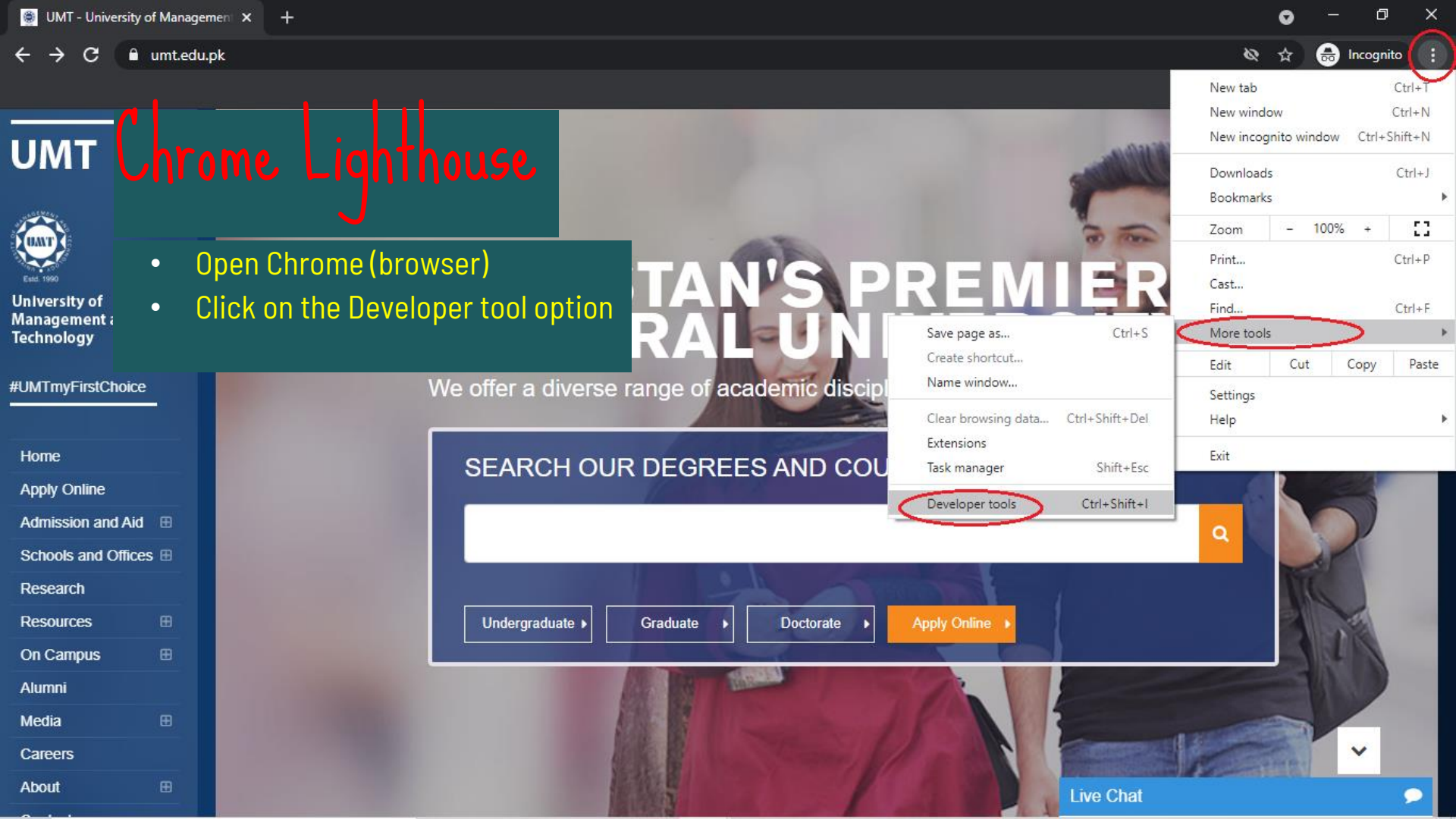
Web Application Security - Tools & Middleware

Information Security – Lecture 17
Aadil Zia Khan



First Stop - Evaluating Security





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About

Chrome Lighthouse

- Open Chrome (browser)
- Click on the Developer tool option

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Chrome Lighthouse

- Click on Lighthouse
- Select the categories you want to test
 - Security comes under “Best Practices”
- Click “Generate report”

SEARCH OUR DEGREES AND COURSES

Enter Keyword...



Undergraduate ▶

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Generate report

Identify and fix common problems that affect your site's performance, accessibility, and user experience. [Learn more](#)

Categories

- ☒ Performance
- ☒ Progressive Web App
- ☒ Best practices
- ☒ Accessibility
- ☒ SEO

Community Plugins (beta)

- ☐ Publisher Ads

Device

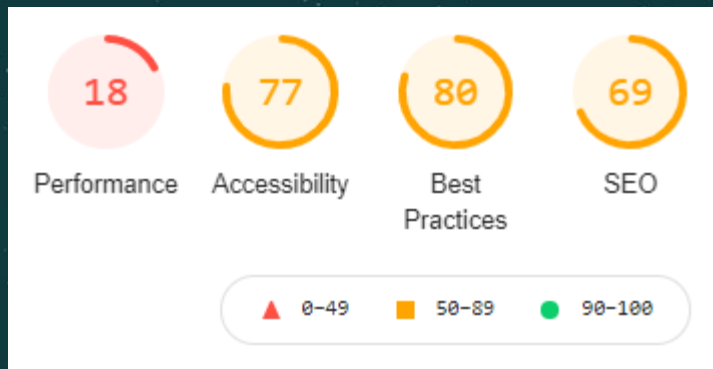
- ☒ Mobile
- ☐ Desktop

☐ Include third-party cookie issues

No issues detected so far



Chrome-Lighthouse : UMT Homepage Security



- The report shows scores in different areas of UMT's homepage
- Lets focus on UMT homepage's security (click on "Best Practices")





Chrome-Lighthouse : UMT Homepage Security

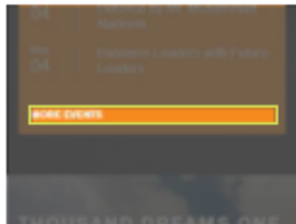


Trust and Safety

▲ Links to cross-origin destinations are unsafe

Add `rel="noopener"` or `rel="noreferrer"` to any external links to improve performance and prevent security vulnerabilities. [Learn more](#).

Failing Anchors



`a.more-events`



`a.linkedin`

The `noreferrer` keyword for the `rel` attribute of the `<a>`, `<area>`, and `<form>` elements instructs the browser, when navigating to the target resource, to omit the `Referer` header and otherwise leak no referrer information

The `noopener` keyword for the `rel` attribute of the `<a>`, `<area>`, and `<form>` elements instructs the browser to navigate to the target resource without granting the new browsing context access to the document that opened it



Chrome-Lighthouse : UMT Homepage Security



▲ Browser errors were logged to the console

Errors logged to the console indicate unresolved problems. They can come from network request failures and other browser concerns. [Learn more](#)

☐ Show 3rd-party resources (0)

Source	Description
--------	-------------

	Failed to set referrer policy: The value '1; mode=block' is not one of 'no-referrer', 'no-referrer-when-downgrade', 'origin', 'origin-when-cross-origin', 'same-origin', 'strict-origin', 'strict-origin-when-cross-origin', or 'unsafe-url'. The referrer policy has been left unchanged.
--	--

[www.
umd.
edu](http://www.umd.edu)
/1

Unrecognized Content-Security-Policy directive 'no-referrer'.

Due to some error, an incorrect value was passed to:

Content-Security-Policy: referrer <referrer-policy>;

Browser therefore ignored the directive





Chrome-Lighthouse : UMT Homepage Security



Passed audits (14)



● Uses HTTPS



All sites should be protected with HTTPS, even ones that don't handle sensitive data. This includes avoiding [mixed content](#), where some resources are loaded over HTTP despite the initial request being served over HTTPS. HTTPS prevents intruders from tampering with or passively listening in on the communications between your app and your users, and is a prerequisite for HTTP/2 and many new web platform APIs. [Learn more.](#)

● Avoids requesting the geolocation permission on page load



Users are mistrustful of or confused by sites that request their location without context. Consider tying the request to a user action instead. [Learn more.](#)





Chrome-Lighthouse : UMT Homepage Security



● Avoids requesting the notification permission on page load



Users are mistrustful of or confused by sites that request to send notifications without context. Consider tying the request to user gestures instead. [Learn more.](#)

● Avoids front-end JavaScript libraries with known security vulnerabilities



Some third-party scripts may contain known security vulnerabilities that are easily identified and exploited by attackers. [Learn more.](#)

● Allows users to paste into password fields



Preventing password pasting undermines good security policy. [Learn more.](#)





Chrome-Lighthouse : UMT Homepage Security



● Avoids Application Cache ^	
Application Cache is deprecated. Learn more.	
● Detected JavaScript libraries ^	
All front-end JavaScript libraries detected on the page. Learn more.	
Name	Version
Bootstrap	4.4.1
jQuery	3.5.1
React	
core-js	core-js-global@3.6.4; core-js-global@3.6.4; core-js-global@3.9.1; core-js-pure@3.0.0
● Avoids deprecated APIs ^	





Chrome-Lighthouse : geo.tv Homepage Security



Trust and Safety

▲ Links to cross-origin destinations are unsafe

▲ Includes front-end JavaScript libraries with known security vulnerabilities — 9 vulnerabilities detected

Some third-party scripts may contain known security vulnerabilities that are easily identified and exploited by attackers. [Learn more.](#)

Library Version	Vulnerability Count	Highest Severity
Bootstrap@3.3.7	5	Medium
jQuery@1.11.1	4	Medium

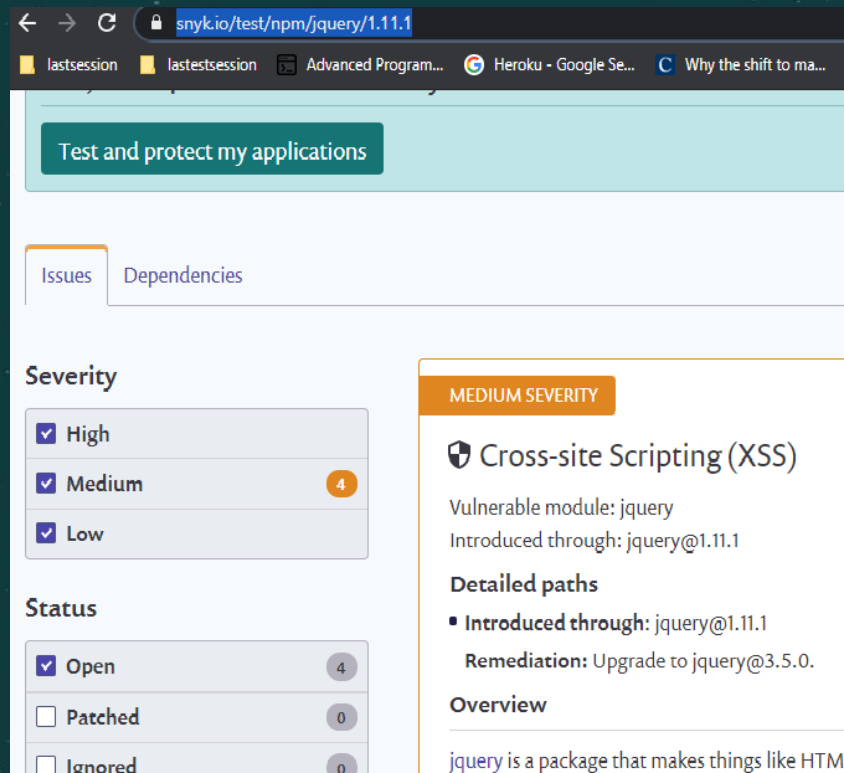
UMT's JS libraries

Detected JavaScript libraries	
All front-end JavaScript libraries	
Name	Version
Bootstrap	4.4.1
jQuery	3.5.1

Compare the two

Vulnerability / Exploit Databases

- Does knowing the library version help the attacker?
- Many websites maintain a vulnerability database online
 - E.g., <https://snyk.io/test/npm/jquery/1.11.1>
 - E.g., <https://snyk.io/test/npm/bootstrap/3.3.7>
 - There are others as well



The screenshot shows a web browser at the URL snyk.io/test/npm/jquery/1.11.1. The page has a header with the text "Test and protect my applications". Below this, there are tabs for "Issues" and "Dependencies". The "Issues" tab is active, showing a table of vulnerabilities. The table has two columns: "Severity" and "Status". Under "Severity", there are three rows: "High" (checked), "Medium" (checked), and "Low" (checked). Under "Status", there are three rows: "Open" (checked), "Patched" (unchecked), and "Ignored" (unchecked). To the right of the table, there is a detailed view of a vulnerability. It is titled "Cross-site Scripting (XSS)" and is labeled "MEDIUM SEVERITY". The vulnerable module is "jquery" and it was introduced through "jquery@1.11.1". The detailed paths section shows "Introduced through: jquery@1.11.1" and "Remediation: Upgrade to jquery@3.5.0". The overview section states that "jquery is a package that makes things like HTML" (partially visible).

Severity	Status
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Patched
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low	<input type="checkbox"/> Ignored

MEDIUM SEVERITY

Cross-site Scripting (XSS)

Vulnerable module: jquery
Introduced through: jquery@1.11.1

Detailed paths

- **Introduced through:** jquery@1.11.1

Remediation: Upgrade to jquery@3.5.0.

Overview

jquery is a package that makes things like HTML

Other Tools

- There are many other tools that can be used to assess the security (and performance) of a webpage
 - E.g., <https://webpagetest.org/>
 - E.g., <https://securityheaders.com>



Next Stop - Implementing Security Headers





Server Side Code For HTTP Security Headers



- There are many middleware used to automatically add HTTP security headers to response packets
- Lets focus on Helmet.js





Server Side Code For HTTP Security Headers



- Helmet.js is a useful Node.js module that helps you secure HTTP traffic for Express.js apps
 - To many names – you'll cover these in the Web Dev courses
- It sets up various HTTP headers to prevent attacks like Cross-Site-Scripting(XSS), clickjacking, etc.
- Lets look at some code snippets



We are scratching the surface – details will be covered in the Web Dev courses



Server Side Code For HTTP Security Headers



Telling your application to use HTTP security headers

```
const express = require("express");  
const helmet = require("helmet");
```

```
const app = express();
```

```
app.use(helmet());
```



Same as

```
app.use(helmet.contentSecurityPolicy());  
app.use(helmet.dnsPrefetchControl());  
app.use(helmet.expectCt());  
app.use(helmet.frameguard());  
app.use(helmet.hidePoweredBy());  
app.use(helmet.hsts());  
app.use(helmet.ieNoOpen());  
app.use(helmet.noSniff());  
app.use(helmet.permittedCrossDomainPolicies());  
app.use(helmet.referrerPolicy());  
app.use(helmet.xssFilter());
```





Server Side Code For HTTP Security Headers



Setting custom options – example of helmet.referrerPolicy()

```
const express = require("express");  
const helmet = require("helmet");
```

```
const app = express();  
//app.use(helmet());    //don't use this
```

```
app.use(  
  ☆ helmet.referrerPolicy({  
    policy: "no-referrer",  
  })  
); // Sets "Referrer-Policy: no-referrer"
```



```
const express = require("express");  
const helmet = require("helmet");
```

```
const app = express();  
//app.use(helmet());    //don't use this
```

```
app.use(  
  helmet.referrerPolicy({  
    policy: ["origin", "unsafe-url"],  
  })  
); // Sets "Referrer-Policy: origin,unsafe-url"
```



Practice

- Select any website of your choice (ideally an old site that you believe would be weak)
- Evaluate it's security using
 - Lighthouse
 - WebPageTest
 - SecurityHeaders

