General Topics

Insecure Design, Components with known Vulnerabilities, Integrity, Logging & Monitoring, WAFs

Rough Overview

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Basic Principles and Resources
- 3. Architecture & Basic Web Procedure
- 4. Authentication and Session Management
- 5. Authorization
- 6. Server and Backend Attacks
- 7. Remaining Client Attacks
- 8. >> General Topics <<
- 9. Conclusions

Design Flaw / Insecure Design	Implementation Defect

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Design Flaw / Insecure Design	Implementation Defect
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Credential recovery solely relies on "security questions"	Reset link is guessable
Firmware update integrity isn't ensured	Digital signature uses outdated/vuln. algorithm

A secure design can still have implementation defects leading to vulnerabilities that may be exploited.

An insecure design cannot be fixed by a perfect implementation as by definition, needed security controls were never created to defend against specific attacks.

How can we prevent design flaws?

Remember our secure design principles?

Economy of Mechanism Fail-safe Defaults Complete Mediation Least Privilege Least Common Mechanism Separation of Privilege Open Design Psychological Acceptability

- Saltzer and Schroeder, 1975 -

http://web.cs.wpi.edu/~guttman/cs557_website/papers/saltzer1975.pdf https://adam.shostack.org/blog/the-security-principles-of-saltzer-and-schroeder/ Earn or give, but never assume, trust.

Use an authentication mechanism that cannot be bypassed or tampered with.

Authorize after you authenticate

Strictly separate data and control instructions, and never process control instructions received from untrusted sources.

Define an approach that ensures all data are explicitly validated.

Use cryptography correctly.

Identify sensitive data and how they should be handled.

Always consider the user.

Understand how integrating external components changes your attack surface.

Be flexible when considering future changes to objects and actors.

- IEEE Center for Secure Design, 2014 -

Secure Design Patterns

Utilize well proven public design patterns, e.g.

- https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/patterns/
 - https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/patterns/federated-identity
 - ...
- https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/framework/security/
- https://www.opensecurityarchitecture.org/cms/library/patternlandscape
- https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/search?q=architectural%20pattern
- https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/

Yes, a lot of them are actually for network / system design But they are very useful anyway

Secure Design Patterns

Create your own company-wide design patterns for e.g.

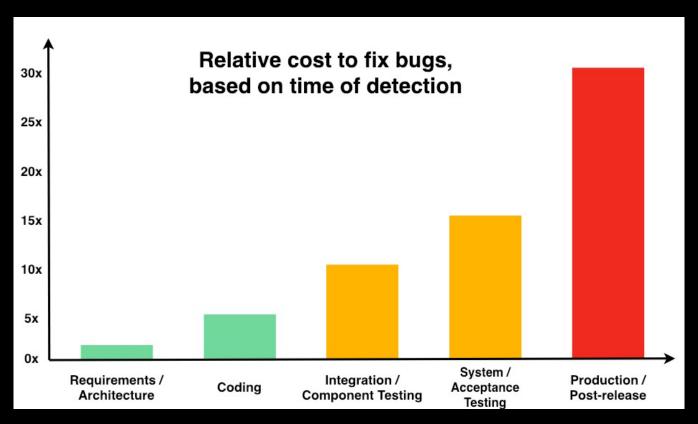
- Authentication
- Session Management
- Authorization
- Input- and Outputhandling
- Logging and Monitoring
- •

Did anybody say Threat Modeling?

Check out my Threat Modeling 101

https://www.slideshare.net/SBA-Research/sba-live-academy-threat-modeling-101-eine-kurze-aber-praxisnahe-einfhrung-by-daniel-schwarz-senior-security-analyst-bei-der-condignum-gmbh

It's even cheaper to invest in a secure design



https://deepsource.io/blog/exponential-cost-of-fixing-bugs/

Design vs. Architecture

WTF is the difference?

Design vs. Architecture

An application consists of multiple building blocks

Design

Every decision to combine these building blocks in a specific way

Architecture

The most significant design decisions (high cost of change)

All architecture is design, but not all design is architecture.

- Grady Booch

https://static.architectis.je/software-architecture-for-developers.pdf

Goal	Exploit design flaws to do all kinds of bad stuff
How	
Solution	
OWASP Top 10	
(Primary) Violated Principle	

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OWASP Top 10	A04:2021-Insecure Design
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(Primary) Violated Principle	"Earn or give, but never assume, trust."

3rd party components

It's ok to use 3rd party components

- libraries
- frameworks
- etc.

Just be aware you also include their problems

• e.g. Commons Collection in 2015

And act appropriately

Goal	Compromising an application by exploiting a publicly known vulnerability in one of it's included components (libraries, frameworks etc.)
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OWASP Top 10	
(Primary)	

Violated Principle

Goal

etc...

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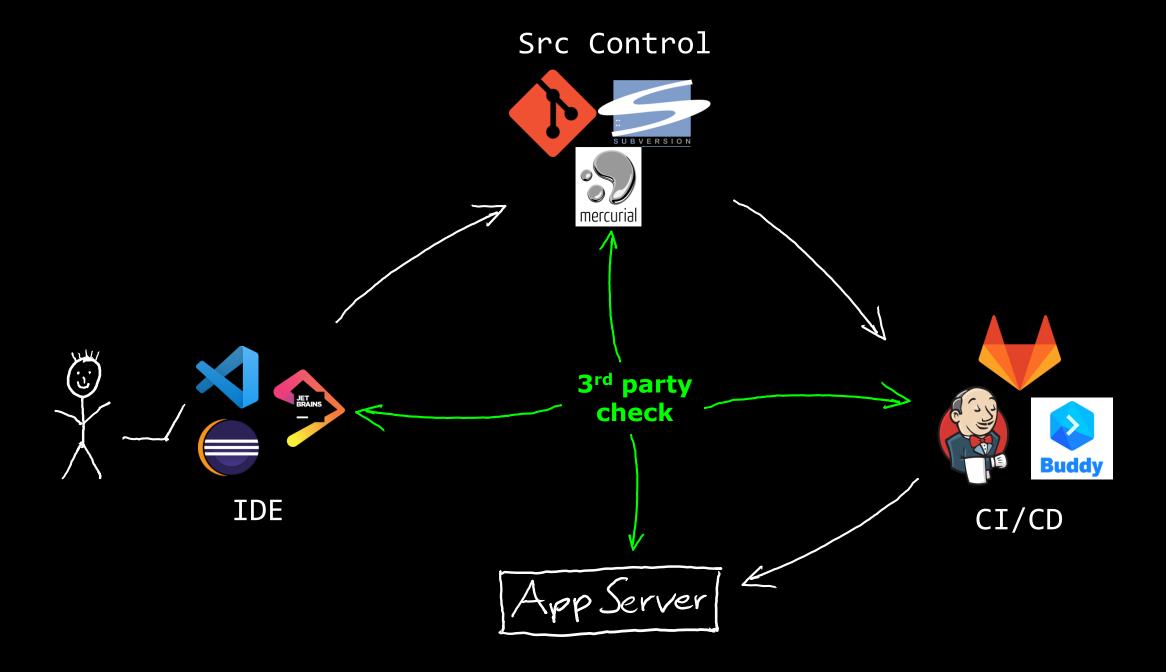
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Solution

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OWASP Top 10



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OWASP Top 10

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OWASP Top 10	A06:2021-Vulnerable and Outdated Components

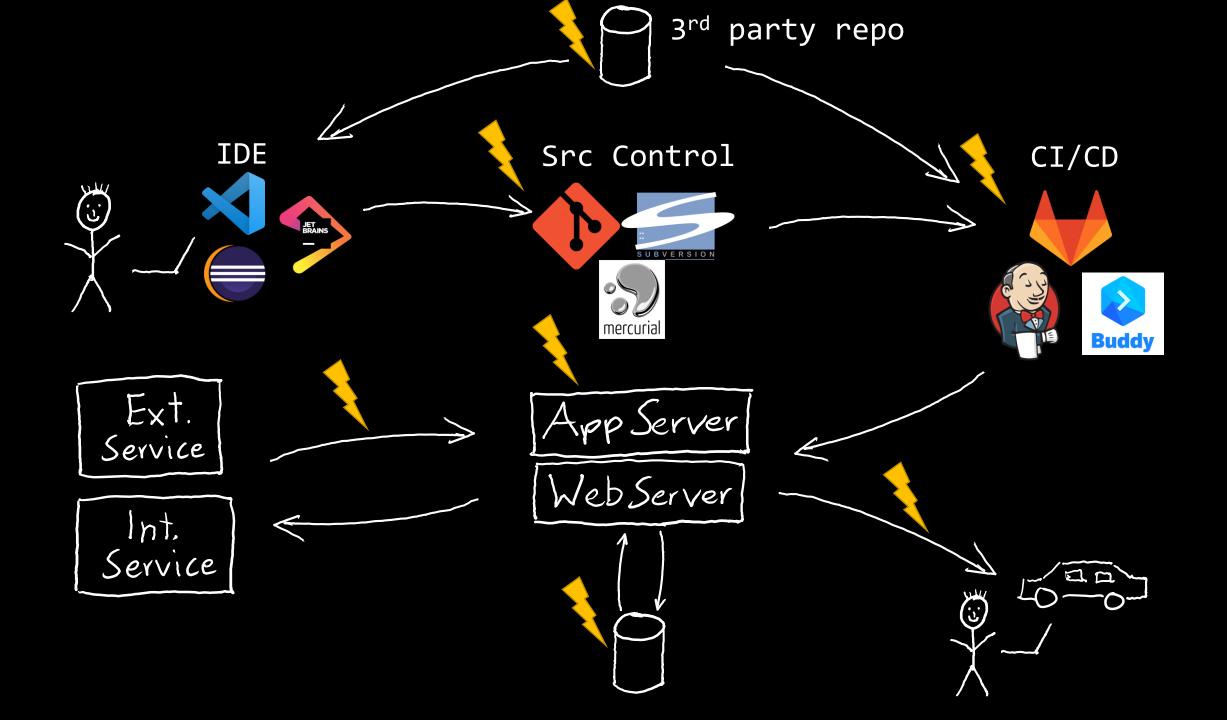
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OWASP Top 10	A06:2021-Vulnerable and Outdated Components

(Primary) Violated Principle

"Understand how integrating external components changes your attack surface"

let's talk about integrity



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OWASP Top 10		
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Solution

OWASP Top 10

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Strict access control for CI/CD pipeline and servers / DBs

Solution

OWASP Top 10

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Strict access control for CI/CD pipeline and servers / DBs

Obtain 3rd party components from trusted sources only

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OWASP Top 10

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OWASP Top 10	

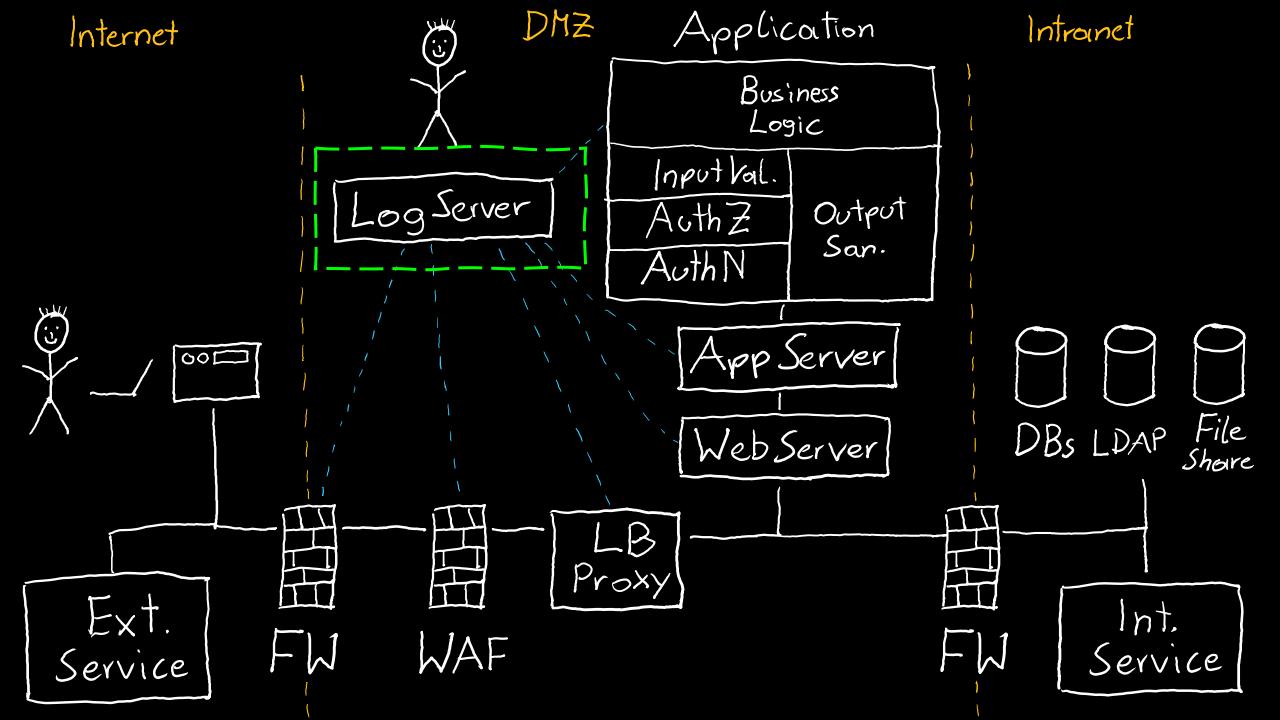
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OWASP Top 10	A08:2021-Software and Data Integrity Failures
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OWASP Top 10	A08:2021-Software and Data Integrity Failures

(Primary)
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"Define an approach that ensures all data are explicitly validated."



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OWASP Top 10		
(Primary) Violated Principle		

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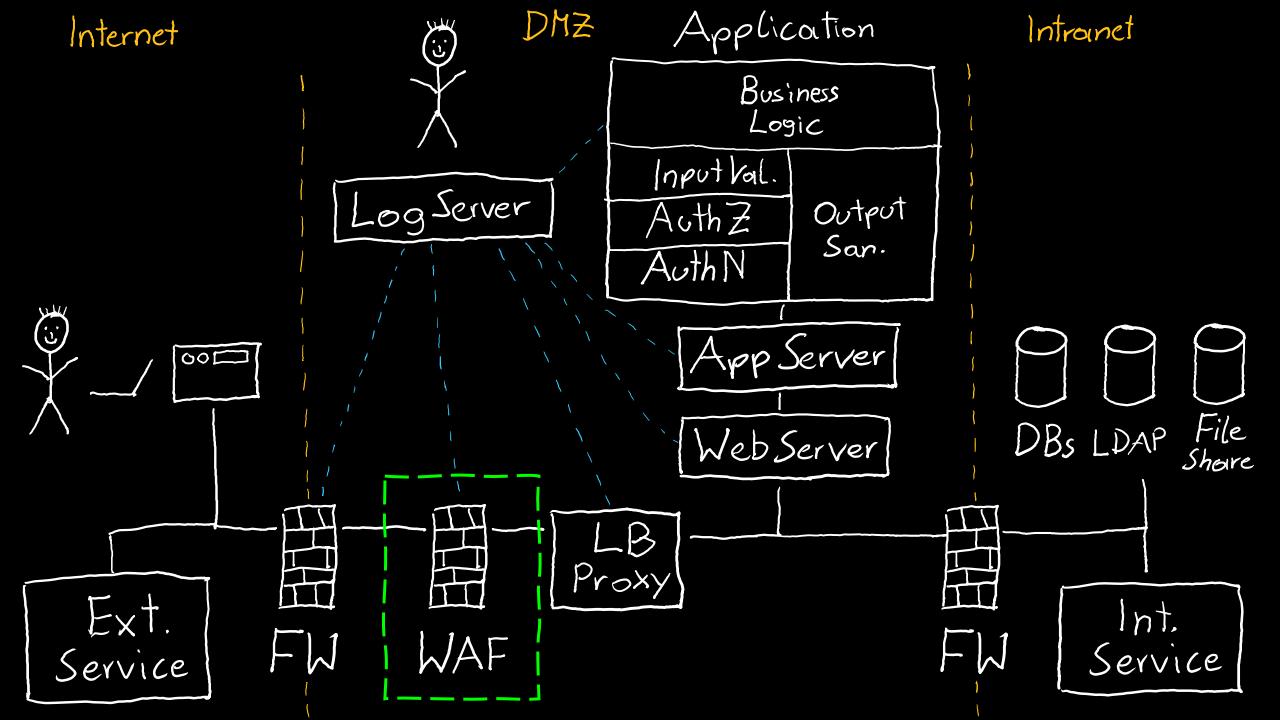
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OWASP Top 10	A09:2021-Security Logging and Monitoring	Failures
(Primary) Violated Principle		

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(Primary) Violated Principle	"Earn or give, but never assume, trust."



Web Application Firewalls

Monitors and filters HTTP traffic

mainly operates on predefined ruleset and/or learning mode

Do not rely on a WAF as your primary defense mechanism

many circumvention techniques, exploits etc. available

Valid usage

- additional protection (2nd line of defense) against common web application attacks, e.g. SQLi, XSS, Bruteforcing etc.
- quick temporary fixes
- centralized AV scan for file uploads
- protection of legacy applications
- web application IDS

Always configure them properly!

Key messages

- A secure design is worth the money
- Explicitly ensure the integrity of your software (components) and your critical data
- Be aware of your included 3rd party components and their current security status
- Implement structured, consistent and centralized logging and monitoring
- Use WAFs for the right purpose