# Intro

Hello, and welcome to “Don’t Write Secure Code”. I’m Seth Petry-Johnson, and unlike some of the other speakers in this track, I am not a security professional. I’m just a normal programmer, although I do have a security related confession to make.

**(click)**

That confession is that I hate writing secure code.

I’m not proud of it, but when I’m building a feature and I’m elbow deep in complex business logic or functional requirements, I don’t want to think about security. I want to be totally focused on that problem, but these ever-present security issues keep stealing my focus. The user has to be logged in to do this. They have to have some permission to do that. Alice shouldn’t be able to see Bob’s data. Bob shouldn’t be able to get all ticked off about something and drop the user table through SQL Injection. Yadda, yadda, yadda.

The constant need to pay attention to those same security concerns, over and over, feature after feature, bums me out.

So, maybe a better way of expressing myself is that

**(click)**

I hate writing secure *feature* code. I actually don’t mind thinking about security, and I enjoy making my system secure, I just want to separate the security code from my features. I want my features to be clean and simple and elegant, not sullied up with a bunch of duplicate security checks copied and pasted between features.

So I guess what I’m *really* trying to say is that

**(click)**

I hate implementing *cross-cutting security concerns* by repeating the same patterns over and over again in my *feature-level code*.

That’s a mouthful, but it’s exactly what this talk is all about. Because I hate doing this, I’ve invested a lot of time and energy looking for ways to avoid it. And the way that I typically avoid it is by extracting the security checks that I perform into some part of my application framework so that they can be automatically applied across all of my features. This lets me keep my brain in “feature mode”, and keeps my feature code clean, while still delivering a secure system.

Over the next 55 minutes I’m going to share some of my techniques with you. I want you to recognize the intermingling of security code and feature code in your own systems, and I want you to begin thinking about ways of decoupling them.

## Agenda

Here’s our agenda:

First I’ll define what it means for something to be a “cross cutting” security concern and what types of things are best suited to pushed into the framework.

**(click)**

Second, I’m going to show you some examples of cross-cutting concerns that you can 100% completely solve in your framework code, without requiring *any* changes to your feature code. I call this being “secure by default” because once these things are in place, it takes literally zero effort for developers to ship secure features.

**(click)**

Unfortunately, not everything can be made *fully* secure by default, and sometimes you’ll still need to put some sort of security code into your features. I’ll show you how a declarative approach results in better factored code that minimizes the intermingling of concerns.

**(click)**

Finally, I’ll show you some ways that you can use static analysis tools to perform a security audit, and how you could incorporate that audit into your automated testing process.

The code samples in this talk are in .NET and JS, because that’s what I’m familiar with and that’s all I have time to cover. However, many of the techniques I’ll show you have parallels in other languages and platforms as well, so the general ideas should be portable even if the specific code samples are not.

## Defining “Framework”

The main point of this talk is the idea of pulling cross cutting concerns out of your feature code and pushing them down into your framework.

Before I show any code, let me define those terms a little better.

When I talk about “framework level code”, I’m referring to any code that leverages hooks in an underlying system or library so that it can be automatically executed at a specific time.

**(click for framework examples)**

For example, ASPNET MVC exposes the concept of Action Filters that let you run code at specific points in the MVC pipeline

jQuery exposes some global AJAX events that let you run code at the start or end of every single AJAX call that gets made.

ORMs like Entity Framework and NHibernate expose hooks that let you run code when a connection is opened or when a result set is processed.

Tools like PostSharp, which we’ll discuss in a minute, let you create *new* hooks in existing code.

And of course, framework code could also refer to things that you put into base classes that your business objects derive from.

Basically, when I say “framework code”, I’m referring to something that you write that gets executed automatically by some underlying system, as opposed to the specific feature-level code you write at the top of your stack.

## Defining “Cross Cutting”

And when I say “cross cutting concern”, I’m referring to any security requirement that spans multiple features.

Cross cutting concerns can be very low level and unrelated to your business domain, such as SQL injection. The need to sanitize your query inputs applies to every system you build, no matter what business rules it has.

Higher level requirements can be cross-cutting as well. For instance, you might have a group of related pages or features that share the same set of security concerns, such as requiring a similar set of permissions or enforcing a similar set of access control requirements.

In both cases, though, the point is that separating the cross-cutting concerns from the feature or page-specific concerns makes your code easier to maintain and your system more secure.

To illustrate this, I busted out my mind-blowing Visio skills to give you this example.

**(click to example)**

Boom. This amazingly designed green square represents a feature on our website. It’s the “Order List” feature that displays to a user the list of orders that user is allowed to see.

This page has three requirements:

1. First, user must be logged in to see the page.
2. Second, users can only see their own data,
3. Unless they have a specific permission that grants them access to all records

**(click for addition of security box)**

The naïve approach is to implement those requirements directly within the feature code. This amazingly designed red square represents the security code being intermingled with the feature code. If this was an MVC app, for instance, this red square might represent a couple of lines of code in the body of a controller action.

**(click for Order Detail)**

The next feature we build is the Order Detail page so that the user can click on an Order and get more information about it. This page probably has the exact same security requirements for obvious reasons.

For the sake of this example, let’s assume those requirements are implemented exactly the same way on this feature as the first one.

**(click for Cancel Order)**

Next we build a feature to Cancel the order. Now, this feature *should* have the same requirements as the first two, but maybe it was built by a different developer that wasn’t security conscious or was under some deadline pressure and they forgot to add those security checks.

**(click for Refund Order)**

Finally, we build a fourth feature to Refund the order. Again, this has same requirements as the other features, but maybe the developer was unfamiliar with how those requirements were implemented the first time and they implement the same rules, but in a different manner. Maybe instead of doing the check in the controller action, they move it into the model or something.

The red diamond here represents the same basic rules, but implemented in a different way.

The problems with this approach might be obvious.

1. First, 3 out of 4 parts of this feature implement the security checks, but one doesn’t. Unless your QA department is exhaustively testing *every single endpoint* they could easily overlook this. And even if they are able to test every single endpoint for these rules, it’s going to be enormously expensive to do so. They’re either manually repeating the same test against multiple endpoints, or they’re writing 4 automated tests to do it. Either way, it’s a lot of duplicative and wasteful effort.
2. Second, maintaining the security code will be difficult. What happens when we add a new user role that allows a user to see all Orders placed by other users within the same organization?

**(click for triangle icon)**

If the developer that implements that change doesn’t realize that the same rules are duplicated in other features, they might end up just one of the features.

Even if that developer searches for all places using the “square” implementation, they might miss the features using the “diamond” implementation.

This is how security defects creep into software. Well-meaning developers either forget to implement the security check, or they inconsistently maintain the security checks over time. Either way, we end up with a confusing and inconsistent mess of security code intermingled with feature code, or missing altogether.

**(click for Cross Cutting)**

My approach would be to extract those business rules into something reusable so that we can implement the requirements only once.

There’s multiple ways that you could do this.

**(click for ex #1)**

The simplest would be to extract this logic into a helper method and call it from all 4 controller actions or something. Every action that calls the method will have a consistent implementation, but nothing prevents a developer from just forgetting to call it.

And if a developer does forget to include this, the only way we’re going to find it is by black-box testing every single endpoint against the security requirements.

**(click for ex #2**)

Another approach would be to extract the logic into some sort of attribute that injects that logic into the appropriate part of the processing pipeline.

This also results in a consistent implementation, but it’s also easier to audit this way, so it is potentially easier to detect a scenario where a developer forgot to include the attribute. We’ll talk about that in a minute.

**(click for ex #3)**

In a perfect world, the developer wouldn’t have to do anything at all except write their business logic, and the security stuff would be handled automagically *and* in a way that was easily audited and tested. And that’s the point of this talk.

It isn’t always possible to get it *quite* this magical, but we can probably get a lot closer than you’d expect.

## Code sample transition

For the rest of this talk I’ll be showing you a bunch of code samples from a demo app I wrote. This app, which you can get from my Github page, shows the same features implemented three ways: first, with no security at all, then using “secure feature” code where the security requirement is handled directly within the business logic, and finally with the security concerns extracted into some part of the framework.

I will move through my slides pretty quickly, but everything you’ll see up here comes straight from that project that you can reference later. It’s fully functional and heavily commented so I hope it’s a useful resource for you.

To start, I’m going to show you 3 examples of what I call a “secure by default” system. Each of these examples demonstrates how you can solve a problem once, and then more or less forget about it. Once it’s been solved in the framework, no additional developer effort is needed on a feature-by-feature basis.

# CSRF

My first example deals with #8 on the OWASP Top 10, Cross Site Request Forgery. In case you’re not familiar with CSRF, here’s a quick primer.

**(click for CSRF diagram)**

First, a user logs into a site they trust, such as their bank.

Second, while the session with the bank is active, they visit a malicious website. This could be in a different tab but it doesn’t have to be.

Third, the bad guy website tricks the user into submitting a form post TO the bank’s website, for example to the “transfer money” endpoint. If the bank website hasn’t been properly secured, all it’s going to see is a request coming in, from a logged in user with a valid session, requesting a fund transfer into the bad guy’s account.

In order to protect itself from this sort of thing, the bank needs a way to differentiate between a form post that initiated from its own domain versus a post that initiated from the bad guy’s website. The HTTP Referrer can help with this, but it’s insufficient on its own because that value is spoofable.

**(click for CSRF – feature)**

ASP.NET already includes some framework level stuff to protect against CSRF. All you need to do is call a helper inside the body of the form, and add an attribute to the action it posts to.

The helper does three things. First, it creates a cryptographic token based on the user identity. Second, it outputs that token into a hidden form field. Third, it sets a cookie with the same token value.

When the form is submitted, the ValidateAntiForgeryToken attribute checks to see if the token value submitted with the form is the same as the cookie value, and rejects the post otherwise. The browser’s security model prevents a malicious website from reading or writing the cookies for the friendly site, so the only way the tokens will match is if the form being submitted is coming from the friendly site itself.

This solution is easy and it works well, but it’s not secure by default. It requires the developer to remember these two things or else the form is vulnerable.

Also, this only works if you’re submitting a form. If you’re doing an AJAX POST, you have to manually include the token.

**(click for CSRF – feature (AJAX))**

This is how to make a secure AJAX form post. First, you create a div and call the helper, which renders a hidden form field and sends a cookie to the browser.

Second, you include the value of that hidden field field in your AJAX payload.

The backend doesn’t change, you’d still need to use the [ValidateAntiForgeryToken] attribute on the endpoint.

This is still relatively simple, but it’s error prone. And in this case, this is something that *can* be made 100% secure by default.

**(click for CSRF – framework #1)**

To handle this in a cross-cutting way we need to do a few things.

First, we need to create one, global anti-CSRF token. I generally do this in my global layout file. Remember that this creates a hidden text field AND creates a cookie.

**(click for CSRF – framework #2 – clone field)**

Second, on document ready I run a tiny bit of jQuery that loops through every form on the page, looks to see if it already has a token field, and if not, clones the global one and adds it to the form.

**(click for CSRF – framework #3 - ajax)**

To handle AJAX posts, I run a second bit of JQuery that defines a global “prefilter” handler. The prefilter handler provides a hook so that you can modify the AJAX options *before* the request is sent. In this case, we use it to add the CSRF token to every single POST call.

**(click for CSRF – framework #3)**

Finally, we need to run the token validation logic automatically for all form post actions. We can do that by creating a custom controller, overriding the OnActionExecuting method, and executing the token validation logic when necessary.

The *only thing* the developer has to do is derive their controller from the correct base class. As long as they do that, everything is handled automatically.

**(click for CSRF – framework #4 – form post clean)**

Here’s what the feature level code looks like when we’re done. This is 100% business logic, and yet every single form post is still protected from cross site request forgery attacks.

**(click for CSRF – framework #5 – AJAX clean)**

And here’s what it looks like for an AJAX POST. Again, it’s 100% business logic, yet still protected.

CSRF defense is a great example of a cross-cutting concern because it’s orthogonal to individual feature requirements, it applies globally to the whole system, and it’s pretty easy to make it “secure by default”.

# Authentication

My next example of making a feature “secure by default” deals with Authentication, or specifically with preventing anonymous access to protected areas of your site.

Most web frameworks make this fairly easy to do.

## Auth – feature code

In ASPNET MVC, for instance, you can add the [Authorize] attribute to an Action and it will automatically require a valid Forms Authentication token to access that page.

I don’t like using this though, because it represents a “public by default” model where any given resource is accessible anonymously unless it is explicitly flagged as private. I tend to work on applications where the vast majority of resources are private, and only a specific few are public, so I want endpoints to be private unless the dev explicitly makes them public.

You might think that you could just add a [Public] attribute or something to the public endpoints, but that won’t necessarily work. As of IIS 7, it’s possible for ALL requests, even native requests for static resources, to be routed through ASP.NET. We need some way of indicating that certain stylesheets and scripts can be obtained anonymously, but there’s no way to put an Attribute on a static resource.

## Auth – framework code

Implementing a “private by default” model requires two things.

First, I make sure I have a base class that all of my controllers will inherit from, and I add some extra code to the “OnActionExecuting” method.

**(click**)

Secondly, since every request gets routed through this logic, I need to figure out which URLs are allowed to be public.

**(click for Authentication – web config)**

My solution looks like this.

This is a custom section of web.config where I specify a series of regexes representing the URL patterns that are allowed without a login.

Managing this list in a centralized place makes it really easy to maintain, and using regexes gives me a great deal of flexibility in exchange for only a tiny bit of complexity. For example, a single rule lets me expose my entire scripts folder for anonymous access so that I don’t have to modify this file every time I add a new jquery plugin.

**(click for Authentication – code sample v2)**

Going back to my base controller, to figure out if a request requires authentication or not I just compare the path against the regexes in web.config. The implementation of this method is pretty simple and you can get it from my github repo if you’re interested.

Once these things are in place, all a controller needs to do is inherit from this base class and it becomes “private by default”. Every endpoint will require a login unless the endpoint matches one of the patterns in web.config.

At the end of the talk I’ll show a way to generate a report of which MVC controller actions are public and which aren’t, so that this is easy to audit.

# Access Control

My final example of a “secure by default” framework deals with access control, which is about preventing users from accessing data that they don’t own or have rights to.

This type of requirement tends to cut across multiple features. For instance, if there’s some code that prevents Bob from seeing Alice’s orders on a list page, then we probably want to apply that same restriction on the order details page.

## Access Control – Feature Level code

This is what that requirement looks like in feature code.

This is the list page, so I’m getting a list of all orders and then I’m explicitly removing the ones the user can’t see, based on their permission.

**(click for Access Control – feature #2)**

That same requirement on the Detail page looks like this.

First I call GetById to retrieve the order, then I check the permission and kick the user out if necessary.

This is an example of the situation I showed you at the start of my talk. We have the same logical rule being implemented in two different ways. This rule might apply to a bunch of places in the code, and without a centralized implementation it’s going to be very difficult to keep them in sync as requirements change over time.

There are two ways that we could reduce that duplication by handling this as a cross-cutting concern.

## Access Control – Data access framework

The easiest way to make this a cross-cutting concern is to push the responsibility for access control into your data access code where it can be reused by multiple features.

Here’s an example of a simple data service that provides two different ways to get order data. You can call GetAll and get everything, or you can call GetById and get back a single order.

There are two versions of each method – one that takes the current user as an argument, and one that doesn’t. If you call the version that takes a user argument, then it returns only the data that user can access. If you call the version that doesn’t take a user, then it does no extra filtering and you’re responsible for doing your own access control in your feature code.

Why have two versions? Well, there might be scenarios where there is no “current user”, such as an automated maintenance program running on a schedule.

If you can avoid it, I’d recommend NOT having the insecure versions at all. But if you *do* have to provide two versions of your data access methods, I recommend a naming convention like you see here.

**(click for Access Control – framework, with “secure” names)**

In this case, I’ve added the suffix “Insecure” to the methods that do NOT do any access control. The idea here is to remind programmers of their obligations when calling these methods.

For instance, if I type “OrderService.GetById”, it isn’t explicitly obvious whether or not access control is being handled. But if I type “GetByIdInsecure”, that’s a pretty clear reminder that I’m on the hook for security in my feature code.

This approach is better than nothing, and it does push the access control logic down from the top level feature code and into the data access layer. But this is far from “secure by default”; the security code needs to be manually added to every data access method, and that can result in a lot of duplication. It can also result in a lot of inconsistency if each method implements those rules in a haphazard way.

## Access Control – Row Level Security

Another way to handle access control is through a technique called Row Level Security. The idea here is that instead of filtering out data in our application code, we create a security policy *in the database itself* that does the filtering. Then, the application can simply ask for the data it needs, and the database will only return the data that the user is allowed to access. This essentially makes the access control transparent to the application code and makes the entire data access layer “secure by default”.

Of course, the devil is in the details, and this approach depends heavily on making this security policy thing aware of who the current user is. Unless you want to give each of your users a dedicated database login, this is typically easier said than done.

However, SQL Server 2016 added a new feature that makes this much, much easier to do.

**(click for RLS)**

This new feature is called the “session context”, and it’s basically a key/value collection that’s scoped to the database connection. This basically gives us a global dictionary that is shared by all queries within a connection.

You put a value into the collection like this, and you can select it back out like this. And you can read this value anywhere in the connection: inside a view, inside a stored procedure, etc.

This now gives us a really easy way to tell that security policy who the current user is. Here’s how it all works.

**(click for RLS – security policy)**

First, we need to create what’s called a predicate function. This function will get executed against each row of a result set containing Order records. If the function returns TRUE then the Order gets returned, and if it returns FALSE the order is not returned.

The function assumes that the current user ID has been added to the session context. It accepts as input the user ID associated with an Order.

If the user ID that’s passed in is equal to the value in the session context, then it means that the given order record is owned by the current user, and the function returns TRUE.

If the user ID that’s passed in is NOT equal to the value in the session context, we do a permission lookup for the currently logged in user. If they are allowed to manage all orders, we return TRUE, and otherwise we return FALSE.

You can think of this like a lambda expression that you might pass into a LINQ query, it’s basically a filter function that is used to reduce a result set.

There is one gotcha here: when we’re done, the security policy is going to execute this predicate whenever ANYONE tries to access the Orders table. It’s important that you check to see if the user ID is in the session context or not. If not, don’t filter anything.

I learned this the hard way. When I was writing the sample code for this section I couldn’t figure out why my test data scripts were successful, but the Orders table was empty. I spent about 30 minutes trying to figure it out before I realized that I’d created a security policy that was so secure, it prevented ANYONE from ever seeing any records from the Orders table. Good times.

Once we have this predicate defined, we need to tell SQL Server where to use it.

**(click for RLS – policy)**

To do that, we create a security policy on the Orders table that contains a FILTER PREDICATE referencing the function we just created.

Once this is in place, any attempt to read from the Orders table will be subject to the access control logic we defined.

The last piece of the puzzle is to actually set the user ID into the session context so that it’s available to the security policy.

**(click for RLS – EF interceptor)**

To do that, we need some sort of hook that we can tap into and run custom code at the start of every database connection.

In Entity Framework, for example, we can create a class that implements the IDbConnectionInterceptor interface and implement the “Opened” method. The code we put here gets run each time Entity Framework opens a new connection.

All we need to do is figure out who the current user is, and then add that value to the session context.

That’s it.

**(click for RLS – clean)**

Once those things are in place, our feature code can be 100% focused on business logic because all of the access control is taking place automatically. Pretty sweet!

This is a very new feature in SQL Server and there are a couple of restrictions that you need to be aware of, so definitely do your own research before you totally replace your existing security code. Based on my preliminary analysis though it looks promising.

# Page-level Authorization

I just showed you three things that you can implement completely in your framework, with no feature level code whatsoever.

In many cases, though, the security concerns can’t be *fully* swept under the covers. Authorization is a good example of why. You can move the code that implements a permission check into the framework, but you still need *something* at the feature level to indicate which permissions are required.

These next two examples are going to show you how to take a declarative approach to those concerns so that you can decouple the implementation of the security check from the declaration that it’s actually needed.

Let’s start with a basic example where we want to ensure that only users with a specific permission are allowed to access a certain MVC endpoint.

## Page-level auth, feature code

If you implement this rule in feature code it will look something like this: somewhere in the body of each page or action you’ll check to see if the user has the necessary permission and, if not, you’ll kick them out.

This is simple, but it results in a lot of duplicative code. If you change how the permission check works, or if you decide you want to do something different than return an HttpUnauthorizedResult, you’re going to have a lot of places to modify.

**(click for Auth – feature #2)**

The only thing about this piece of code that will change between features is the specific permission that is required; the rest of this code is boilerplate, and that makes it a good candidate for being solved in the framework.

## Page-level auth, framework code

To make this a cross-cutting concern, extract the *implementation* of the permission check into an Action Filter attribute, and then provide the *feature-specific* data as an argument to that attribute.

**(click for implementation)**

The implementation is really straightforward. MVC will automatically execute the code at the right time, so the only tricky thing is figuring out what permissions the user has. If your controllers all derive from that base class I keep talking about, then just add a “CurrentUser” property to that base controller and then you can access it with a little bit of casting.

Once we know who the user is, we can enforce the permission check from a centralized place.

# Property-level Authorization

In some cases, you might need to apply permission checks at a more granular level than you get with page-level authorization. For instance, certain parts of a page might be hidden or locked based on the user’s permissions, or specific pieces of data might be hidden for certain types of users.

With a little extra effort, you can handle these requirements with framework level code as well.

## Property-level auth, feature code

This is a feature-level code sample from a view model in my sample app. It implements a business rule that a user must have a specific permission in order to see plain-text social security numbers. If the user doesn’t have the permission, the value gets masked for display.

Just like with page-level authorization, this is simple to do in the feature code, but it can result in a lot of duplication. It also requires that we couple the object model to the concept of a user identity, which might be undesirable.

And since this rule applies to *any* feature that displays SSNs, it meets our definition of a cross cutting concern that should be extracted from feature level code.

## Property-level auth, framework code

This is what we’d *like* to do: just put an attribute on the property, declare the necessary permission, and be done with it.

If this worked, it would be awesome. There’s no reference in this class to my Application User object, which is a cleaner design, and it would be really easy to use this approach on multiple properties of multiple classes without duplicating any code.

Unfortunately, this is easier said than done. Putting attributes on MVC actions is easy because the MVC framework provides specific hooks for those attributes to plug into. By default, however, .NET doesn’t provide any hooks for property access. There’s no way to *automatically* run this code whenever someone tries to read the SSN property.

Fortunately, we can use a really neat tool called PostSharp to *create* those hooks.

PostSharp is an Aspect Oriented Programming tool that is specifically designed to handle cross cutting concerns. It works by modifying the IL that is produced by the C# compiler in order to do things that aren’t natively supported in the language.

**(click for PostSharp #1)**

Here’s an example. This is a standard C# property. Behind the scenes, the C# compiler creates a getter method that returns some instance variable, and any code that reads this property is essentially calling this method. The property syntax is just a syntactic sugar over this getter method.

**(click for PostSharp #2)**

Using PostSharp, I can create what’s called a “property interception aspect”. This is basically a piece of code that we want to “inject into” the property.

When I compile the project, the PostSharp engine basically re-writes the getter method, injecting the code from the aspect into it.

Now, any code that is reading that SSN property is actually calling a method that now includes the security code.

**(click for PostSharp interceptor code**)

This is what that interception aspect actually looks like.

First, I created a base class called a “UserAwarePropertyInterceptor”. That class is responsible for talking to the current thread and figuring out who the current user is. This is what allows us to decouple the view model itself from the application user class.

PostSharp gives us this *OnGetValue* method to override. This method basically provides the code that will get injected into that property getter method. This is where I put the permission check and, if the user doesn’t have the necessary privileges, I return a masked value instead of the raw SSN.

**(click for view model code again)**

And as a result of that PostSharp magic, I’m able to do exactly what I want to do. All I need to do is put this “MaskedValue” attribute on a view model property, and the raw value of that property will be automatically hidden if the user lacks the correct permissions.

PostSharp has tons of other uses as well. Instead of just masking values, we could implement an encryption scheme as well. The interception aspect could encrypt a value when it’s being stored and decrypt it when it’s being read. I don’t have time to show it today, but there’s a working sample of this in my demo app.

PostSharp can also intercept method calls, not just property access. You could use it to automatically inject access control code into every MVC controller action, if you don’t want to take a property-based approach. You could use it for auditing, for logging, there are tons of use cases where it can radically simplify your feature code by eliminating cross-cutting concerns.

PostSharp is available on Nuget and I encourage you to check it out on your own, or through my demo app. It IS a paid tool, although there’s a free version available if your projects are small and simple enough. The cost is extremely reasonable given the things it can do.

# Auditing and Testing

For the final segment of this session I want to talk about auditing and testing.

Building a secure system is about more than just writing secure code. It’s also about the overall development process and how effectively it helps your team spot and remove vulnerabilities that might otherwise sneak past the developer.

In my experience, exhaustively testing the security of an application is a moving target. You can spend an obscene amount of time and energy doing a full system test, and then your confidence in the results vanishes with the first non-trivial commit that gets pushed. Every time a dev changes existing code there’s the risk that they inadvertently broke an existing security check, or inadvertently introduced a new vulnerability.

One way to mitigate that risk is to automate as much of the security audit and testing as possible, so that you can continually re-run it as the code changes. And in very general terms, this will be easier to do when you’ve isolated your security code into cross cutting concerns.

**(click for endpoint example)**

Here’s an example:

Let’s say we have a large website with lots of different endpoints. It’s reasonable to expect the QA team to validate that every endpoint implements the correct permission check.

The brute force approach would be for QA to perform black-box testing against every single endpoint, verifying that the authentication and authorization checks are properly implemented. This is a really expensive way to go; even if they automate those tests, they still need to spend a lot of effort granting and removing permissions for each test, and automated browser-level tests can be very brittle.

Another approach would be for the dev to write unit tests for those controller actions, but if that’s *all* we do then we’re not giving QA an opportunity to double-check the developer’s work. The testing is less expensive, but at the cost of creating a single point of failure.

In the best of both worlds we’d have QA involved in the verification process, but they’d have a more efficient way of doing so. And, if you’ve implemented your security code as cross-cutting concerns, then you have some interesting options available to you.

**(click for reflection)**

For instance, if you’ve implemented your authorization checks using attributes, then it’s really easy to write a little bit of reflection code to generate a report like this.

This is a snippet of a report from my demo app showing a couple of endpoints. You can see that a couple of them allow public access, others require a login but do not require any specific permissions, and one of them is only accessible to logged in users that also have the ManageOrders permission.

If you publish this report to your QA team, they can be responsible for cross-referencing this data against their security matrix or requirements documents or whatever, so they can maximize the time they spend looking for mistakes and minimize the time they spend fighting with tooling or automating the browser.

**(click for code sample)**

That report was really easy to create. This is basically all it took.

Using reflection, I look for every class that is a type of MVC Controller, I identify all of the public instance methods that are available as endpoints, I ignore some behind-the-scenes stuff added by the MVC framework itself, and then I return an anonymous data structure summarizing those methods.

**(click for sample #2)**

After that, all it takes is a short loop over the data structure to generate the report. Since both the authentication and authorization data are expressed as attributes, it’s easy to use reflection to determine which endpoints require a login or a permission.

If I had implemented those checks as plain-old feature code, rather than using attributes, this would have been a lot harder to do. Granted, with the introduction of Roslyn it’s now *possible* to do static analysis of method bodies themselves so you *could* do something like this without attributes, but it’s certainly *easier* to use reflection and look for the presence of attributes.

**(click for report again)**

In my example here, I’m showing a report of MVC endpoints and the permissions they require. But it would be just as easy to generate a report showing which properties of which classes are using the MaskedValue or EncryptedValue attributes, or whatever else that you’ve implemented as a cross-cutting concern using Attributes.

However, let’s say you have a large application and these reports contain hundreds or even thousands of rows. We’ve made QA’s job *easier* than the alternative, but it’s still far from “easy”. They still need to examine the report, compare it against their “source of truth”, and identify anything that’s been added, removed, or changed.

**(click for Approval Tests)**

The very last thing I’m going to show you today is using a library called ApprovalTests to automate the auditing of this report.

Approval Tests is an alternative way of writing assertions in your tests. It works with everything from MSTest to NUnit to RSpec to Cucumber and a bunch of things in the middle. It is freely available on Nuget.

It’s designed for scenarios where you have an automated test that does some work, but where you need a human being to interpret the results. That’s exactly the scenario we’re talking about with this security audit idea: we can run some code to produce a report showing our endpoints, but we specifically WANT a human being to verify it.

Here’s how you could use this for your security audit.

**(click for Approvals – Step 1)**

First, create a plain-text version of the report that you want to audit. In my demo project I wrote a simple console app that produces a report like this. It’s the same data I just showed you in that HTML page, but in plain text.

**(click for Approvals – Step 2)**

Next, write a unit test that generates that report. Instead of making an assertion, however, call Approvals.Verify() and pass the report text. You can also work with files on disk if you have to, but keeping it string based makes things a little easier.

The Approval Test framework keeps track of the “accepted” state of each test. When this test runs, the framework will compare the new version of the report text against that last known accepted state. If they match, the test passes. If they don’t match, Approval Tests automatically opens a diff tool so that a human being can compare the results and make a decision.

**(click for Approvals – Step 3)**

The very first time that QA runs the test, since there is no “accepted state” yet, the test will launch a diff tool, like you see here. On the left is the report text, and on the right is a blank file.

At this point, the tester would manually verify the report contents. Once they are satisfied that everything matches expectations, they’d merge the left contents into the right file and save them. This is what creates the “accepted state”.

From this point forward, as long as the output of the report doesn’t change, the test will pass without manual intervention.

**(click for Approvals – Step 4 (diff))**

In the future, let’s say I make two changes. I add a new endpoint, and I accidently remove the permission attribute from an existing endpoint.

The next time that QA runs the approval tests, the diff tool will automatically open and will show the differences. In this case, the tester might determine that the new endpoint was expected and is configured properly, but the removal of the permission setting for the existing endpoint was not expected. The tester could then open a security ticket or otherwise contact the developer to discuss.

This is all really simple to set up, *if* you’ve written your security code in a way that lends itself to static analysis.

**(click for auditing difficult)**

Generally speaking, these are the things that are easiest to audit using reflection: attributes, class inheritance, and interface implementation. If you use these techniques to implement your cross cutting concerns, then you’ll find it pretty easy to do security audits with a little bit of custom code.

If you don’t do this, for instance if you implement your security concerns as just some random methods that get called from specific places in your code, then it’s going to be harder to audit.

# Recap

Let’s do a quick recap.

The whole point of this is to identity when you have security code intermingled with your feature code that could be decoupled and pushed into your application framework. Separating them will make your system easier to maintain and more secure.

To do that, leverage “hooks” in the underlying system to run your security code across multiple features. Examples of these hooks are

* MVC action filters
* jQuery AJAX events
* Base classes
* ORM interceptors
* SQL Server security policities
* Etc

Remember that if C# or MVC or your custom application framework don’t provide the hooks that you need, you can use PostSharp to create you own. It’s specifically designed to handle cross cutting concerns and is well worth your time to research.

The holy grail of course is to make features “secure by default” by completely handling the security requirements in a global way. Sometimes though you’ll still need to do *something on* a per-feature basis. The best way to do that is to use some sort of attribute or marker interface to declaratively specify what rules should be applied, and them implement those rules in a consistent part of the processing pipeline.

If you do that, then you can make your life easy for testers by using reflection to generate reports showing which areas or classes implement which security rules. This allows QA to better validate those rules with less effort than brute force, black-box testing. And for bonus points, use the Approval Tests library to further automate that sort of security audit.

## Final slide

My examples of those concepts are in my sample app, which you can get from this link here. This github repo contains my slide deck, my speaker notes, and a fully functional sample of everything I showed you today including:

* Global CSRF defense
* MVC authentication that makes actions private, unless explicitly made public
* Row level security using SQL Server 2016 and Entity Framework
* Permission-based authorization at both the MVC action level, and on specific C# properties using PostSharp
* Auditing using reflection and the Approval Tests library

You can get ahold of me through GitHub, my blog, or on Twitter. I’d love to hear from you, and feel free to send a pull request if you add a technique of your own.

Thank you so much!