

Be a good internet citizen

Secure your site and your users

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skandia : banken

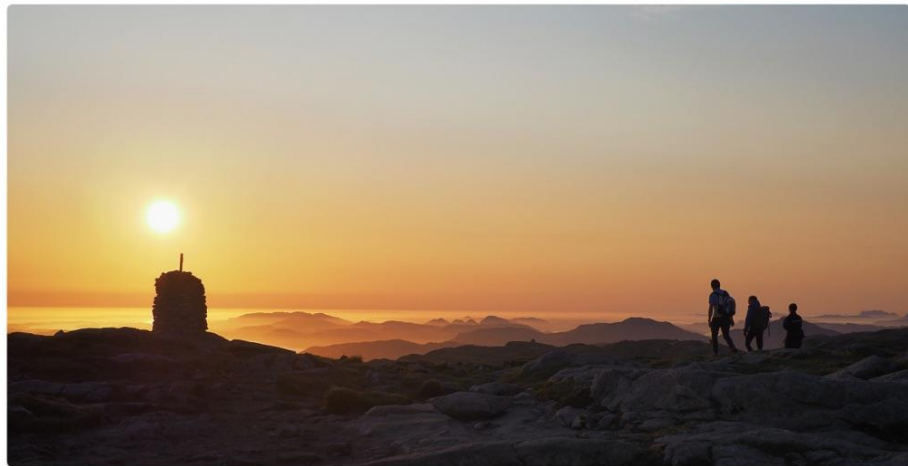
Who are we?

- Security (development) Team at Skandiabanken
 - Daniele
 - Vidar
 - Jørgen



What do we do?

- Online bank security
- Development (authentication, signing, app security, etc)
- Security testing (pentesting)
- TLS config, security headers
- Super epic mountain voyages →



What's this?

- We often focus on securing our own services
 - Our users and customers aren't security experts
 - It's **our** responsibility to help them stay safe
- We are all internet citizens – we need to raise the bar
- At minimum, proper TLS and security headers
- None of this is hard nor expensive, it just requires vigilance

Why encryption at all?

- You open your customers to interposition attacks (MITM)
 - Stolen secrets
 - Tampered content
- Solution: **always** encrypt
 - Development: encrypted
 - Staging: encrypted
 - Production: encrypted
- It's not hard



Dwall

Structure

13:30 – 15:00:

- PKI, TLS, certificates, current state of web security
- Security headers, CSP

15:00 – 15:15

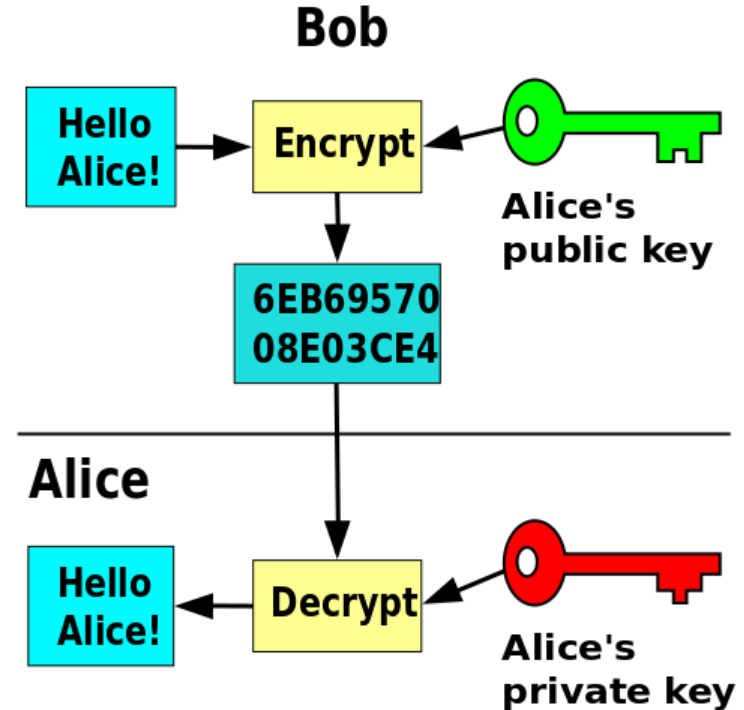
- Stimulant break

15:15 – 16:45

- Workshop section – we'll build a site using best practices

PKI in 5 minutes – asymmetric cryptography

- Public-private key pairs
- Ensure that only the recipient can read your message
- Can be used for signatures
 - Recipient can use the public key to:
 - Verify that content is unchanged
 - Verify that only the private key owner has generated the signature
 - Signatures are **not** encryption



PKI in 5 minutes – Certificates

- «ID card» for server
- Contains servers public key
- Signed (issued) by a trusted third party
- Essential fields
 - Subject (hostname)
 - Expiry (notBefore, notAfter)
 - many many more

PKI in 5 minutes

- PKI – Public Key Infrastructure
- Certification Authority (CA)
 - Issues certificates
- Trust chain built using signatures
- Walk the chain up to a trusted cert
- Root certificate is explicitly trusted
 - (> 90 default roots in your browser)



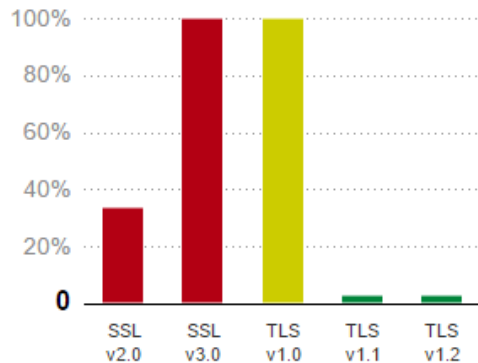
SSL and TLS

- Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)
 - SSL 2.0 in 1995, SSL 3.0 in 1996
- New name – TLS (Transport Layer Security)
 - TLS 1.0 in 1999
 - TLS 1.1 in 2006
 - TLS 1.2 in 2008
 - TLS 1.3 – working draft, prelim. support in Chrome/Firefox this year

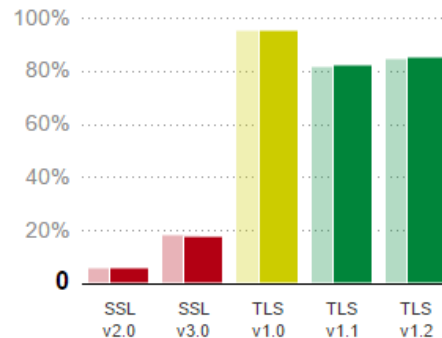
SSL and TLS

- Slow adoption – but we are getting there
- Held back by old browsers

April 2012

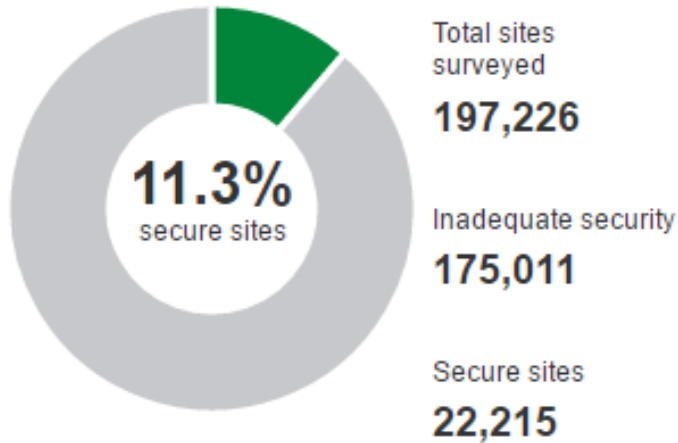


March 2017

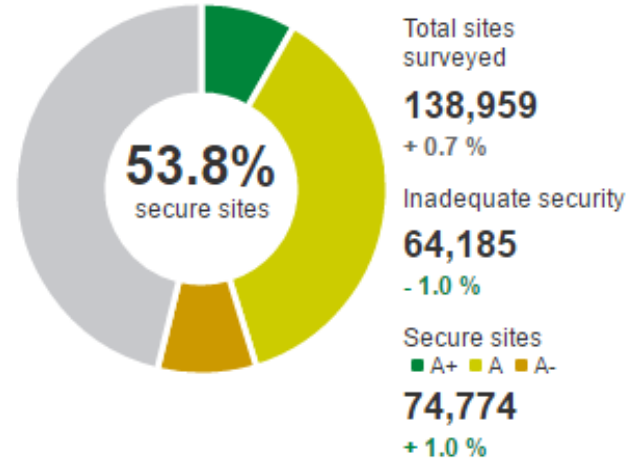


Current state of TLS and web security

April 2012:



March 2017:

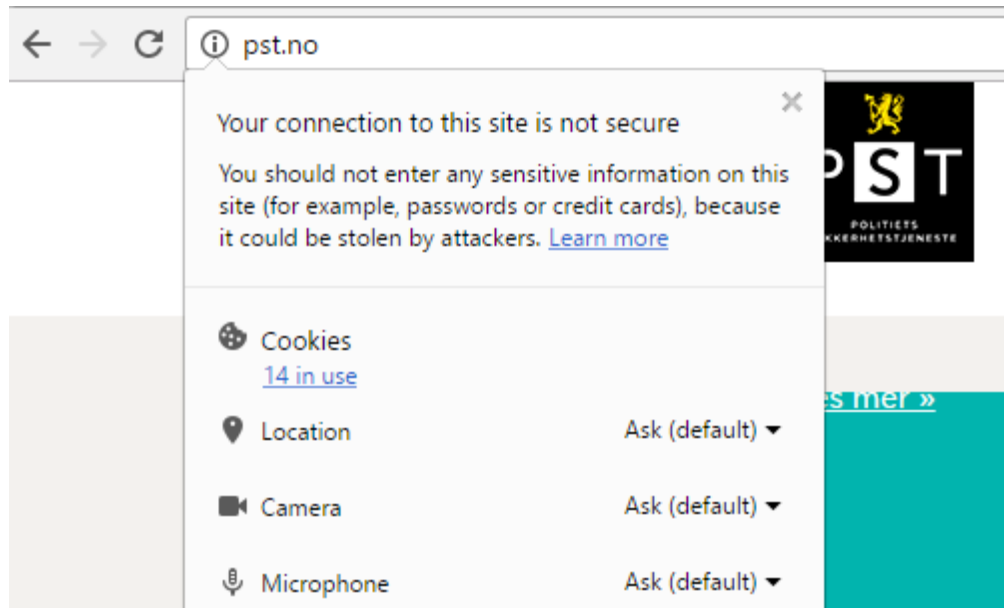


<https://www.trustworthyinternet.org/ssl-pulse/> - scan of alexa top list

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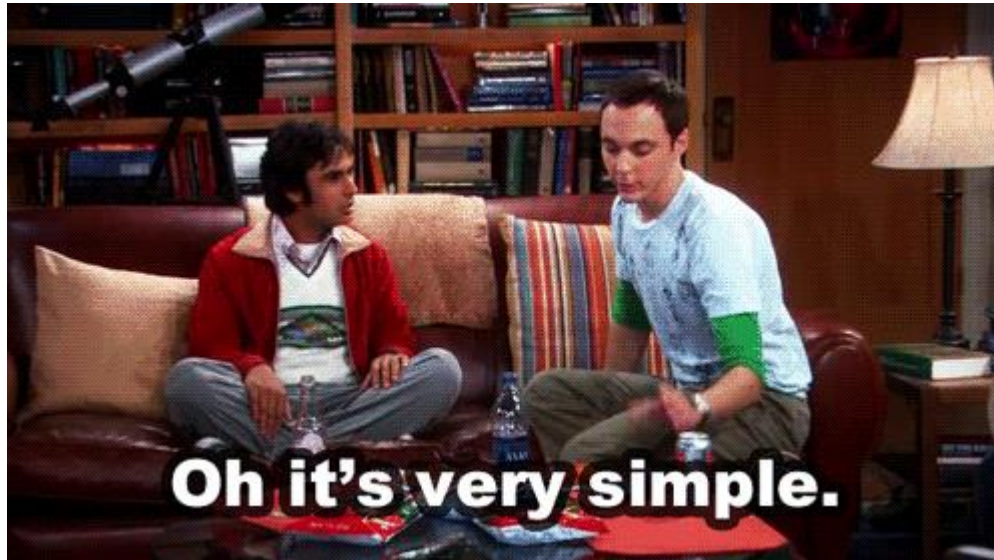
Current state of TLS and web security

- Let's encrypt probably has a lot of the credit for this
- But still only ~50% TLS
- Some glaring omissions
- Advanced techniques still rare
 - HSTS found in about 5-10%
 - HPKP adoption at < 1%

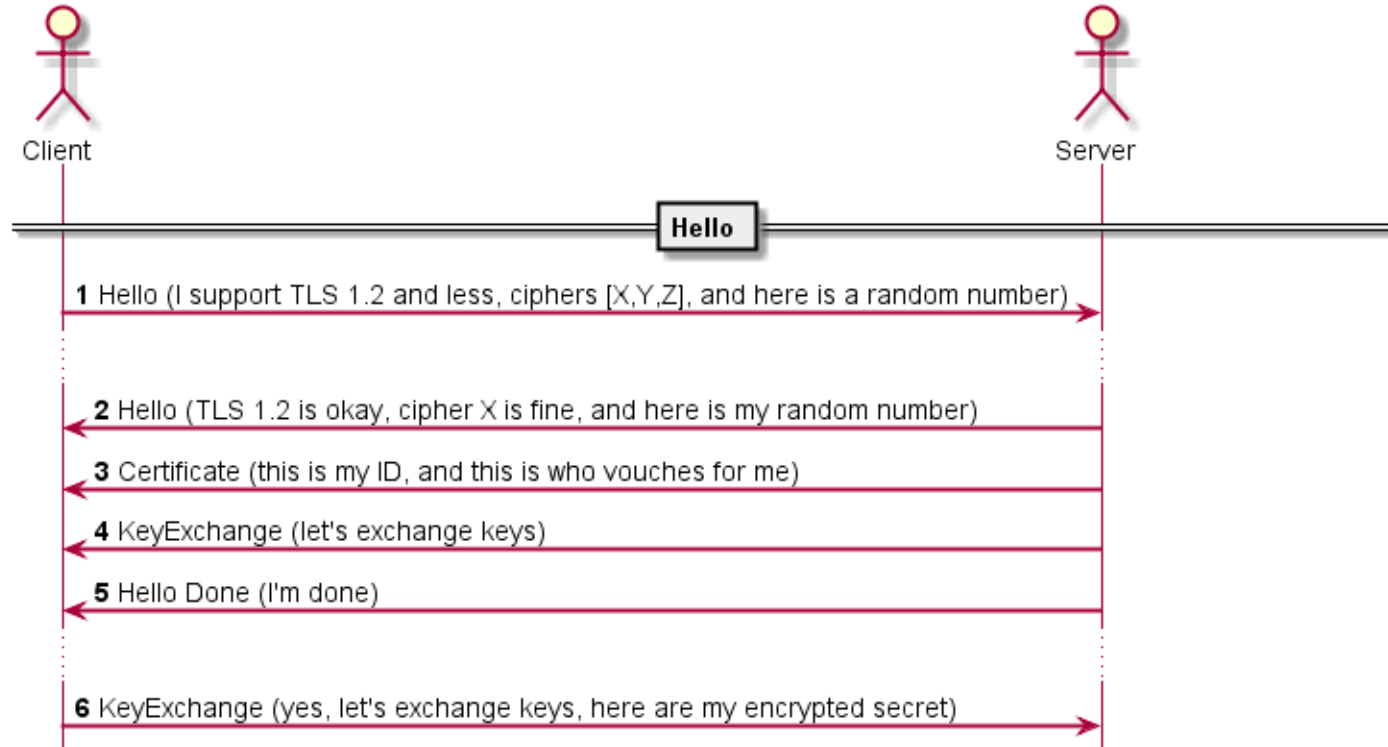


Weak TLS configuration

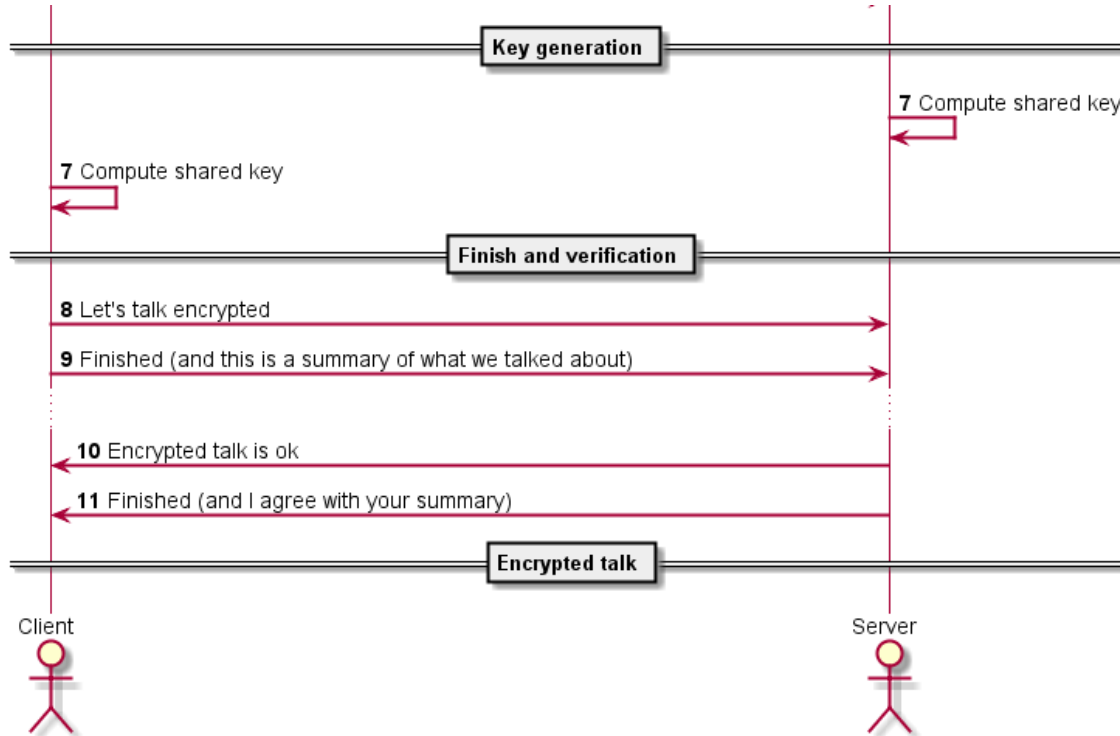
- Let's breeze through the TLS handshake first



Weak TLS configuration - TLS in 3 minutes



Weak TLS configuration - TLS in 3 minutes



Weak TLS configuration

- Ciphers (encryption algorithms) are important
- Bad ciphers
 - ECB, RC4, null ciphers
- Ciphers with short keys
 - DES, 3DES
- Bad hash algorithms
 - SHA1, MD5



Weak TLS configuration

- Old TLS/SSL version support is a risk - actual exploitable vulnerabilities:
 - BEAST
 - POODLE
 - DROWN – vuln. if just one server uses SSL v2
 - Missing Perfect Forward Secrecy – not NSA future-proof
- Qualys SSL Labs has a super sweet validator



Let's Encrypt

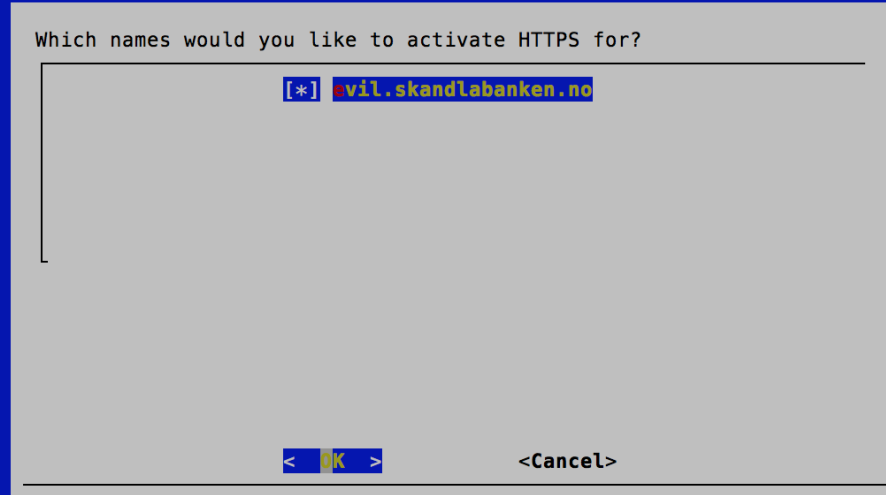
- Launched on April 12, 2016
 - Project started in 2012 by a team from Mozilla, EFF and University of Michigan
- Completely free
- Wildly popular (> 25 million active certificates)
- Easy to use
- Secure
 - The private key is always generated and managed on your own servers
- Transparent
 - All certificates issued or revoked will be publicly recorded and available for anyone to inspect



Let's Encrypt

- Requires control over the domain
 - Uses Automatic Certificate Management Environment (ACME) protocol
<https://ietf-wg-acme.github.io/acme/>
 - Typically runs on your web host
- Without Shell Access
 - Needs support from your hosting provider
 - Azure offers Let's Encrypt Extension (hassle to setup but awesome results)
- With Shell Access
 - Uses Certbot ACME client to automate certificate issuance and installation
 - Easy to use

Let's Encrypt

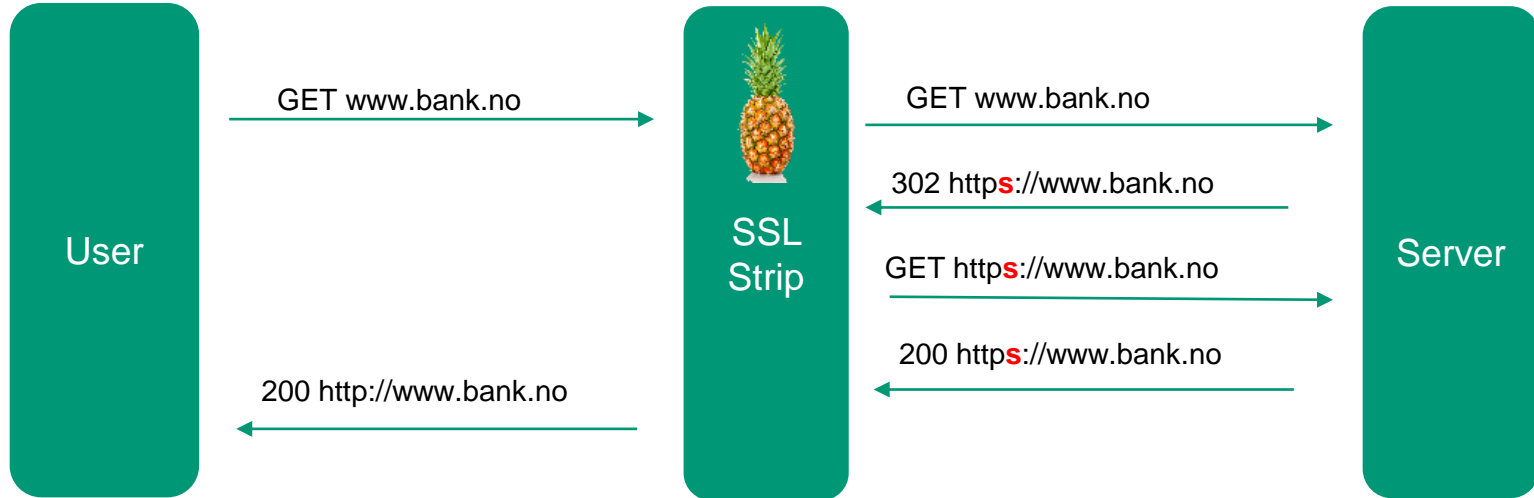


TLS stripping attack (downgrade attacks)

- Courtesy of Moxie Marlinspike – Blackhat DC 2009
- Downgrade the users connection to a given domain from TLS/SSL to plaintext.



Simplified SSL-strip



DEMO

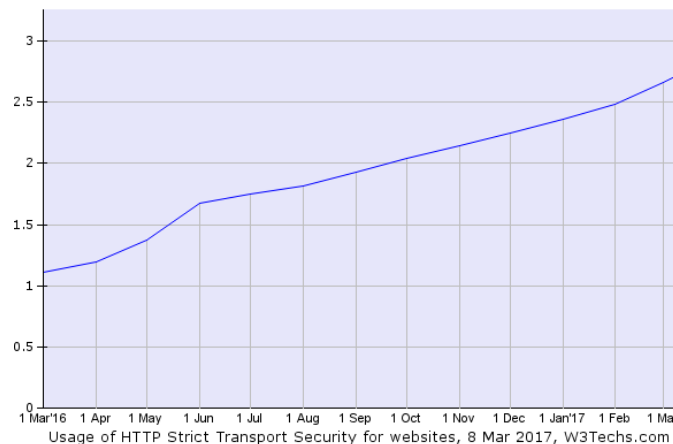
sslstrip

HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS)

- *"Use only HTTPS from now until \$time\$"*

Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=[seconds]; includeSubDomains; preload

- For the next *[seconds]*, the user agent should only access the server securely
- Used by only 2.7% of all surveyed websites (w3techs.com)
- Reduces ability to intercept requests and responses between a user and a web server.



Usage of HTTP Strict Transport Security for websites, 8 Mar 2017, W3Techs.com

Still bad on first visit «ever»

- HSTS is just a vaccine
- For the first visit ever on the page your browser cannot know that your site serves the HSTS header





sslstrip despite HSTS

HSTS preloading

- Hard-coded list of «preloaded» HSTS headers

Process:

1. Add «preload» and «includeSubdomains»
2. Submit to <https://hstspreload.org>
3. Allow 6-8 weeks for delivery
4. Result: **TLS even on the first request**

HSTS preloading

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "Skandiabanken ASA [NO] | https://skandiabanken.no". The page content includes a "MENY" button, a "skandia:banken" logo, a "Logg inn" button, and two buttons labeled "Logg inn" and "Bli kunde". The Network tab is open, showing a list of requests. The first request is a 307 Internal Redirect from www.skandiabanken.no. The second request is a 302 Found Redirect from www.skandiabanken.no to http://www.skandiabanken.no. The third request is a 200 OK document Redirect from skandiabanken.no to https://www.skandiabanken.no.

Name	Status	Type	Initiator	Size	Time	Waterfall
www.skandiabanken.no	307 Internal Redirect		Other	0 B 0 B	2 ms 0 ms	
www.skandiabanken.no	302 Found		http://www.skandiabanken.n... Redirect	117 B 0 B	11 m... 9 ms	
skandiabanken.no	200 OK	document	https://www.skandiabanken... Redirect	59.2 KB 58.1 KB	123... 115...	

skandia:banken

Keep your cookies secure

- Secure and HttpOnly

Set-Cookie: sessid=[snip]; Path=/; Domain=.example.com; **Secure; HttpOnly**

- Otherwise the cookies may be sent unencrypted
- Request to <http://yoursecuredomain.com> will include your cookies
- From stortinget.no (what's missing?):

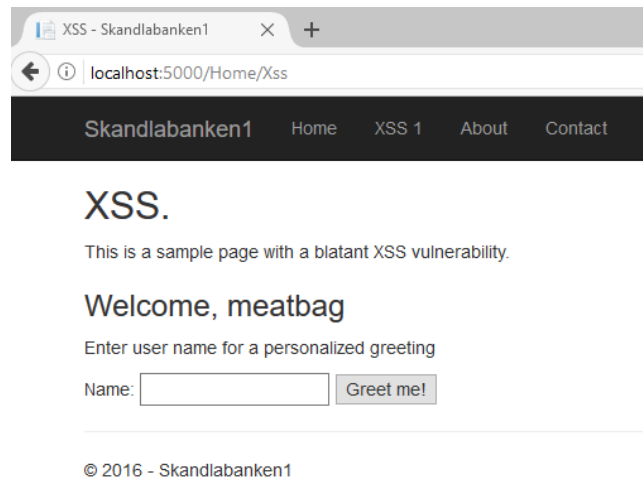
Set-Cookie: ASP.NET_SessionId=flt[...]zb; path=/; HttpOnly

Security headers

- Partnership between server and client
 - Server defines the rules for the website
 - Uses HTTP headers
-
- May reduce the impact of vulnerabilities
 - Publicly visible scorecard

Headers to consider

- Content-Security-Policy (CSP)
- HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS)
- HTTP Public Key Pinning (HPKP)
- X-XSS-Protection
- X-Frame-Options
- X-Content-Type-Options
- Referrer Policy



Content Security Policy

- Unification of security headers
- Reminder: Security headers and CSP is **not** a first-line defence
- Level 2 support in all browsers except IE/Edge (yet)
 - Hash/nonce based whitelisting
- CSP Level 3 is in working draft status

Content Security Policy

- Content-Security-Policy
- Content-Security-Policy-Report-Only
 - Violation reports only, no blocking
- **Report-uri.io** – excellent (free!) service
- Dangers
 - Information leakage (internal domains, preproduction, etc)

Content-Security-Policy

```
default-src 'self' https://*.skandiabanken.no https://skandiabanken.no https://*.internbank.no;*;script-src 'self' 'unsafe-eval'  
https://*.skandiabanken.no;style-src 'self' 'unsafe-inline' https://*.skandiabanken.no;img-src 'self' https://*.skandiabanken.no  
https://skandiabanken.no https://*.internbank.no:* https://www.google-analytics.com https://stats.g.doubleclick.net https://finncdn.no  
https://*.finncdn.no/ https://*.google.com https://*.google.no;frame-src 'self' *;font-src 'self' data: https://*.skandiabanken.no;connect-src 'self'  
https://*.skandiabanken.no https://skandiabanken.no https://*.internbank.no:* https://www.google-analytics.com;report-uri  
https://secure.skandiabanken.no/Authentication/WebResource.axd?cspReport=true
```

CSP directives

- Fetch directives – i.e. «from where can i fetch what resource»
 - default-src
 - script-src
 - font-src
 - img-src
 - ...
- Document directives
 - sandbox
 - plugin-types
- Navigation directives
 - form-action
 - frame-ancestors
- Reporting directives
 - report-uri

Securityheaders.io

- Excellent validator and public scorecard
- By Scott Helme (@scotthelme)

Securityheaders.io

The image displays a stack of overlapping screenshots of the securityheaders.io website. The top-most screenshot shows the main interface with a green header, the 'Scan your site now' button, and a search bar containing 'scotthelme.co.uk'. Below the search bar, there are checkboxes for 'Hide results' and 'Follow redirects'. The bottom-most screenshot shows the 'Security Report Summary' for the scanned site, featuring a large green 'A+' grade and a list of security headers with their status.

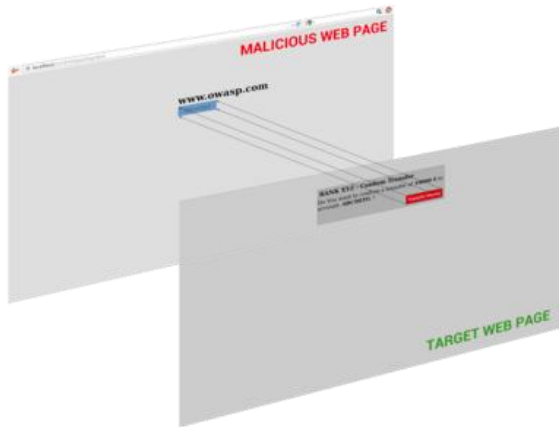
Security Report Summary

Site:	https://scotthelme.co.uk/
IP Address:	2604:a880:1:20::207:b001
Report Time:	14 Mar 2017 11:28:48 UTC
Report Short URL:	https://schr.io/
Headers:	<div><div>✓ Strict-Transport-Security</div><div>✓ Content-Security-Policy</div><div>✓ Public-Key-Pins</div><div>✓ X-Frame-Options</div><div>✓ X-XSS-Protection</div><div>✓ X-Content-Type-Options</div><div>✓ Referrer-Policy</div></div>

Ui-redressing (clickjacking) attacks



- Trick the user into performing clicks on the target webpage
 - Abuses iFrames, z-index and transparent layers



Clickjacking defence

- Control who's allowed to iframe your site
- X-Frame-Options:

`X-Frame-Options: ALLOW-FROM https://example.com`

`X-Frame-Options: DENY`

`X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN`

- CSP – frame-ancestors

`Content-Security-Policy: frame-ancestors <source>;`

Referrer-Policy

- Brand-spanking new header (this year)

Referrer-Policy: no-referrer-when-downgrade

- Control the value of the referer header
 - Stop information leakage
 - Varying degrees ('no-referrer' to 'unsafe-url')

Summary

- TLS
 - Weak TLS, vulnerabilities
- Security headers
 - Use them – run scans!
- Content security policy
 - Partially replaces security headers
 - Beware of legacy browsers
- Public scorecards
 - SSL Labs and securityheaders.io is effective public shaming

Questions?



Get ready for some coding

Development environment:

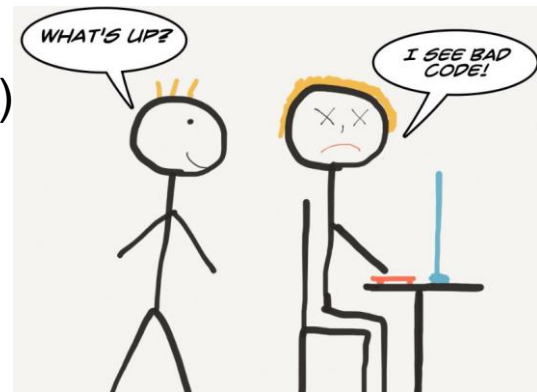
- Any text editor (we use Visual Studio Code with C# ext.)
- .NET Core 1.1.1 <https://www.microsoft.com/net/core>
- Git <https://git-scm.com/downloads>

Workshop projects and handouts:

<https://github.com/jorgis/boosterconf2017>

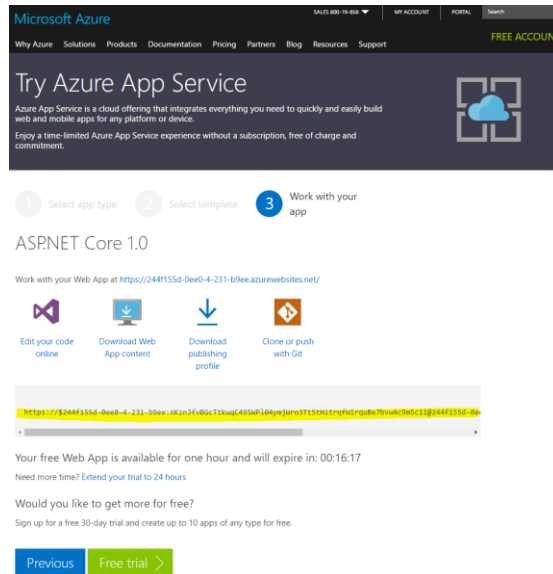
Host environment:

- Azure App Service - Free trial
<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/try/app-service/web/>



Publishing your project to Azure

- Go to <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/try/app-service/>
- Select Web App → Choose ASP.NET Core 1.0
- Sign in using whatever
- Click “Extend to 24 hours”
- Select “Clone or Push with Git” to get your git remote url
- Open our github repo, add Azure remote and push
 - `git remote add Azure [your-url]`
 - `git push Azure master` (*you may have to use --force*)



Workshop


- Open **workshop.pdf** in the Handouts folder of the github repo
 - <https://github.com/jorgis/boosterconf2017>
- Form small groups – **2-3 people**
- We'll help as best we can – ask us anything

Wrapping it up


Pitfalls

- HSTS and HPKP can be DoS-generators
 - HPKP Ransom
- HSTS includeSubdomains can be dangerous
- Preload is impossibly hard to disable – be careful!
- Too tight controls can ruin your site
 - Always start with *-Report-Only
- Don't forget old browsers – also use legacy headers
 - Browser support is always a pain

Pitfalls – browser support

Referrer Policy  - WD

Global60.3% + 13.39% = 73.69%


All Content Security Policy 1.0  - CR

Global88.98% + 4.32% = 93.31%

CU

M

O

Content Security Policy Level 2  - CR

Global67.45% + 6.62% = 74.08%

Mitigate cross-site scripting attacks by whitelisting allowed sources of script, style, and other resources. CSP 2 adds hash-source, nonce-source, and five new directives

Current aligned

Usage relative

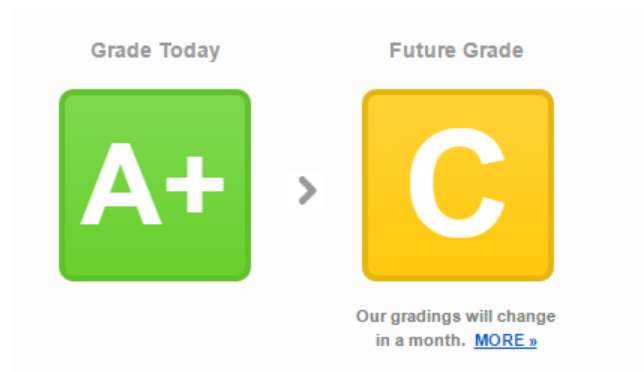
Date relative

Show all

IE	Edge	Firefox	Chrome	Safari	Opera	iOS Safari	Opera Mini	Android Browser	Chrome for Android
			49					4.4	
		751	55			9.3		4.4.4	
11	14	752	56	10	43	10.2	all	53	56
	15	753	57	10.1	44				
		754	58	TP	45				
		755	59						

Summary

- It isn't hard – although crypto is always scary
- It's not just for you – it also benefits your users
- Adding security headers is easy
 - Determining your actual policy is hard
- Use SSL Labs and securityheaders.io
 - Run periodic scans – things change



Summary

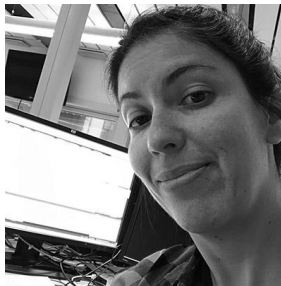
Det får avdelingsdirektør Helge Veum i Datatilsynet til å reagere.

– Denne type tjenester må holde seg oppdaterte. Det er et krav at de jobber kontinuerlig med informasjonssikkerheten og vedlikeholder de tekniske løsningene. Enhver tjeneste som får «F»-rangering må få korrigert det, sier avdelingsdirektøren til digi.no.

Summary – what's next?

- TLS in HTTP/2 (and no browser supporting unencrypted connections)
- TLS1.3
 - Enabled in Firefox
 - Chrome backtracked
- CSP level 3
 - Currently a W3C draft
 - Out-of-band reporting
 - More directives
- In the app world – App Transport Security, Android Network Security Configuration

Thanks



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