Security Book

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1 Vulnrabilities defined by OWASP

1.1 A4: Insecure Direct Object Reference

1.1.1 Introduction

Insecure Direct Object Reference is a common vulnrability which exists in web applications. It occurs if a parameter (e.g. a GET parameter) references a object in the system.

The atacker normally has to be authorized to this system but does not have access to all data.

1.1.2 Example

A URL which looks like this: http://example.net/page.php?user=myuser provides a page which shows the user data of the logged in user. One can easily change the parameter to show the data of another user: http://example.net/page.php?user=someotheruser

1.1.3 How to prevent

Session Based

- No *Direct Object Reference* has to be sent to the client, the references can be saved on the session
- In the case references are needed, they can differ from the server side data (i.e. database) an can be remapped on the server

Authorization

• Every access is checked if the user is authorized to do that. Example: A random token can be created for each user which then is checked every time the user accesses the page

Disadvantage

Advantage

Advantage	Disadvantage
Only one authorization	A session uses a lot
has to be done, access	of memory for each
data for Database etc.	user. For applications
is saved on the server	with a high number
and is not accessible by	of users, a session for
the attacker	each client is not pos-
	sible i.e. a non-session
	solution has to be im-
	plemented
No Session is needed	Authorization is
i.e. less memory is	needed every time
used and more users	the user accesses data
can access the applica-	which is more complex
tion	to implement
	Only one authorization has to be done, access data for Database etc. is saved on the server and is not accessible by the attacker No Session is needed i.e. less memory is used and more users can access the applica-

Advantages

2 Symetrical encryption

2.1 How does it work?

In symetrical encryption you en- & decrypt with the same key.

2.2 Examples

• AES

3 Authentication / Authorization

3.1 Authentication

Authentication is the process of checking if someone (e.g. a user of a multiuser application) is the persone he or she pretends to be.

3.2 Authorization

Authentication is the process of checkin if an authenticated User

4 Crypt Workshop

- 4.1 Reflexion
- 5 Signatures
- 5.1 Thoughts about collisions
- 5.2 Thoughts about signatures of passwords and files
- 6 Key exchange
- 7 Encryption in the Java programming language

References

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