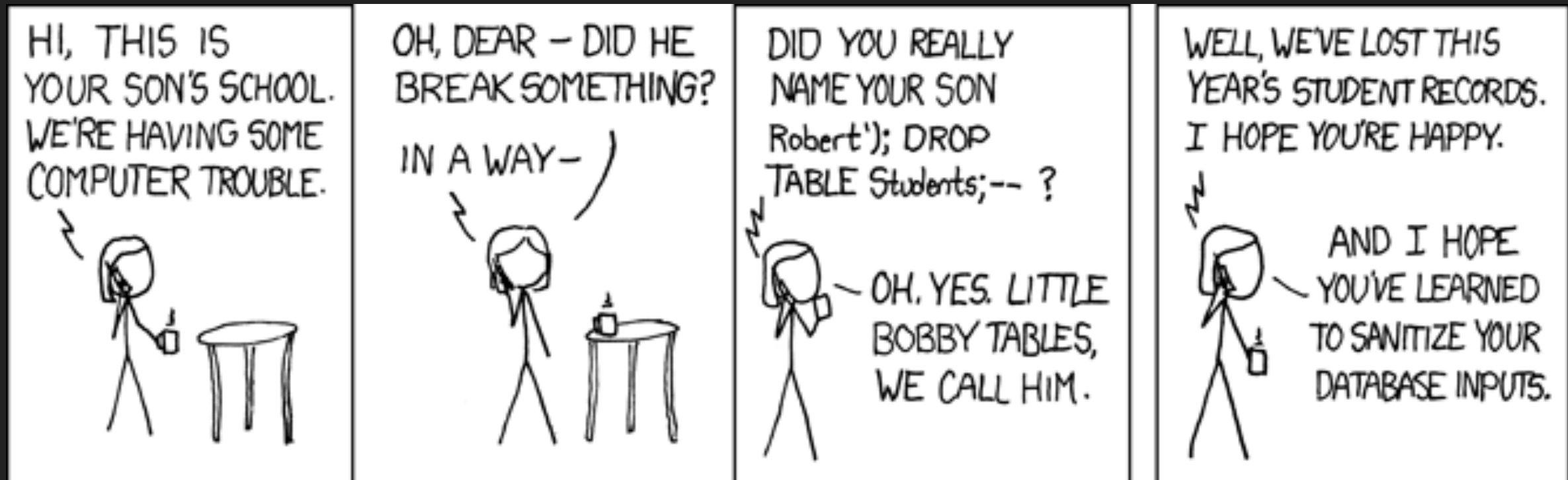


TOP 10 WEB APP VULNERABILITIES

YNON PEREK

1. INJECTIONS

THE PROBLEM



VULNERABLE NODE CODE

```
const user = await User.findOne({  
  email: req.query.user.email,  
});
```

MITIGATION

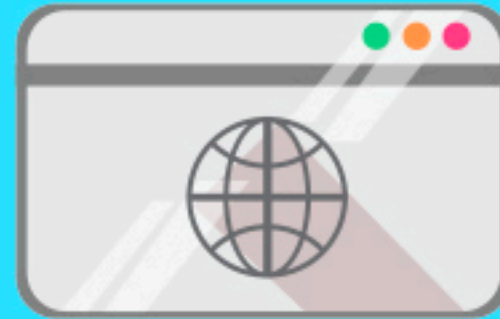
- ▶ Use automated tools to discover injections in your app
- ▶ Be careful using string concatenation in any context that creates "commands"
- ▶ Don't forget:
 - ▶ MongoDB injection
 - ▶ Shell injection

2. XSS



Attacker

`<Script>`
Malicious code
`</Script>`



Website

Visitor's
Session
Cookie



Website Visitor



VULNERABLE CODE

```
Hello <%- name %>
```

MITIGATIONS

- ▶ Rails automatically cleans your variables before making HTML
- ▶ Be careful with `.html_safe` / `.raw`
- ▶ Use automatic tools to find XSS in your site
- ▶ Use CSP
- ▶ Node: <https://www.npmjs.com/package/express-csp-header>

3. BROKEN SESSION MANAGEMENT



VULNERABLE CODE

```
route.post('signin_with_barcode', async function(req, res, next) {  
  const code = req.query.barcode;  
  const user = await User.findOne({ barcode: String(code) });  
  
  req.login(user, function(err){  
    if(err) return next(err);  
    res.redirect('/home');  
  });  
}
```

MITIGATION

- ▶ List all the ways users can
 - ▶ "Create a session"
 - ▶ "Continue a session"
- ▶ Make sure "logout" deletes the session
- ▶ Make it hard to continue somebody else's session

4. INSECURE DIRECT OBJECT REFERENCES



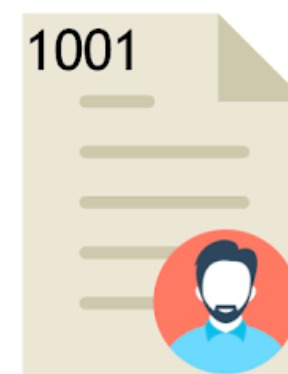
Get my document which number is "1000" please!

Of course!



Get the document which number is "1002" please!

Hey! Don't mention it!



VULNERABLE CODE

```
router.get('/:user_id', async function(req, res, next) {  
  try {  
    const id = new ObjectID(req.params.user_id);  
    const user = await User.findOne(id);  
    res.render('users/show', { user });  
  } catch (err) {  
    next(err);  
  }  
});
```

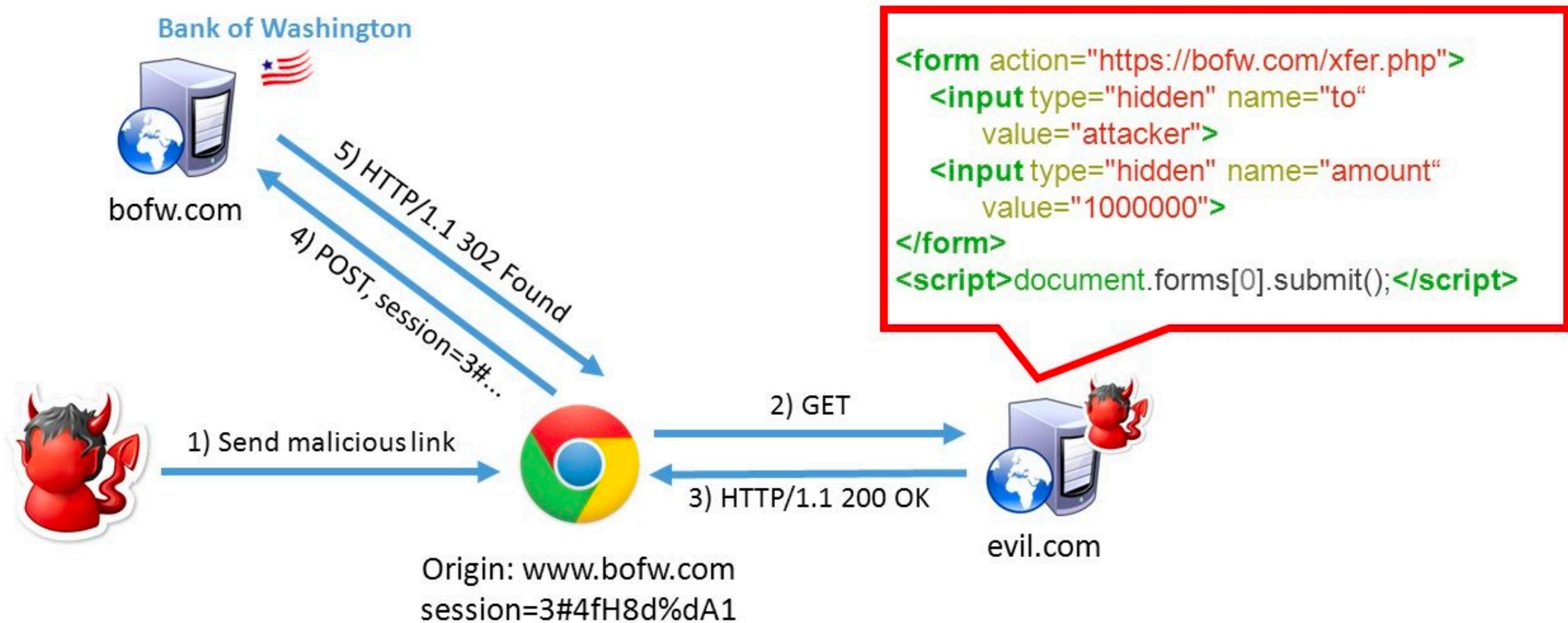
MITIGATION

- ▶ Use authorisation framework
- ▶ <https://github.com/ForbesLindesay/connect-roles>
- ▶ <https://github.com/vadimdemedes/cancan>

5. CSRF

CSRF Attack

- Assume that the victim is logged-in to www.bofw.com



VULNERABLE CODE

```
<form action="/users/delete_account" method="POST">  
  <button>Delete Account</button>  
</form>
```

MITIGATION

- ▶ Always use a CSRF token
- ▶ Verify origin header when using tokens
- ▶ Limit session duration

6. SECURITY

MISCONFIGURATION

VULNERABLE CODE

```
const mongoose = require('mongoose');  
mongoose.connect('mongodb://localhost/users', { useNewUrlParser: true });
```

SYMPTOMS

- ▶ DB / API connection without credentials
- ▶ Missing rate limit
- ▶ Information in HTTP headers

MITIGATIONS

- ▶ Use automatic tools to check your installation
- ▶ nmap
- ▶ <https://securityheaders.com/>

7. INSECURE CRYPTOGRAPHIC STORAGE

SYMPTOMS

- ▶ Passwords are saved plaintext or MD5 in the DB
- ▶ Backups are not encrypted
- ▶ Credentials stored in code

8. FAILURE TO RESTRICT URL ACCESS

VULNERABLE CODE

```
router.get( '/admin', function(req, res, next) {  
  res.render( 'admin/index' );  
} );
```

SYMPTOMS

- ▶ Router routes that are not accessible from UI
- ▶ Controller actions without authenticate

9. INSUFFICIENT TRANSPORT LAYER PROTECTION

RAILS SPECIFICS

- ▶ Use `force_ssl = true`
- ▶ Careful when your app is behind a proxy
- ▶ <https://www.cdn77.com/tls-test>

10. UNVALIDATED REDIRECTS AND FORWARDS

VULNERABLE CODE

<https://example.com/login?url=http://example.com/bad/things>

```
app.get('/login', function (req, res, next) {  
    if(req.session.isAuthenticated()) {  
        res.redirect(req.query.url);  
    }  
});
```

MITIGATIONS

- ▶ Always validate input before redirect
- ▶ Use a whitelist if redirect list is restricted

Q & A