



# Sleeping Easy

*Secure development in the real world*

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**tester**

*ber of anonymous...*



## Deliver Projects...



- On time
- Under budget
- Functionally complete
- With a happy client...
- ...and a sane team
- That perform well
- Are maintainable
- Look good...
- ...and are secure



## Low friction security...

How do you build secure web applications without it costing you a fortune in money or sleep?

1. Architecting a secure culture in your business
2. Architecting secure applications



Why?



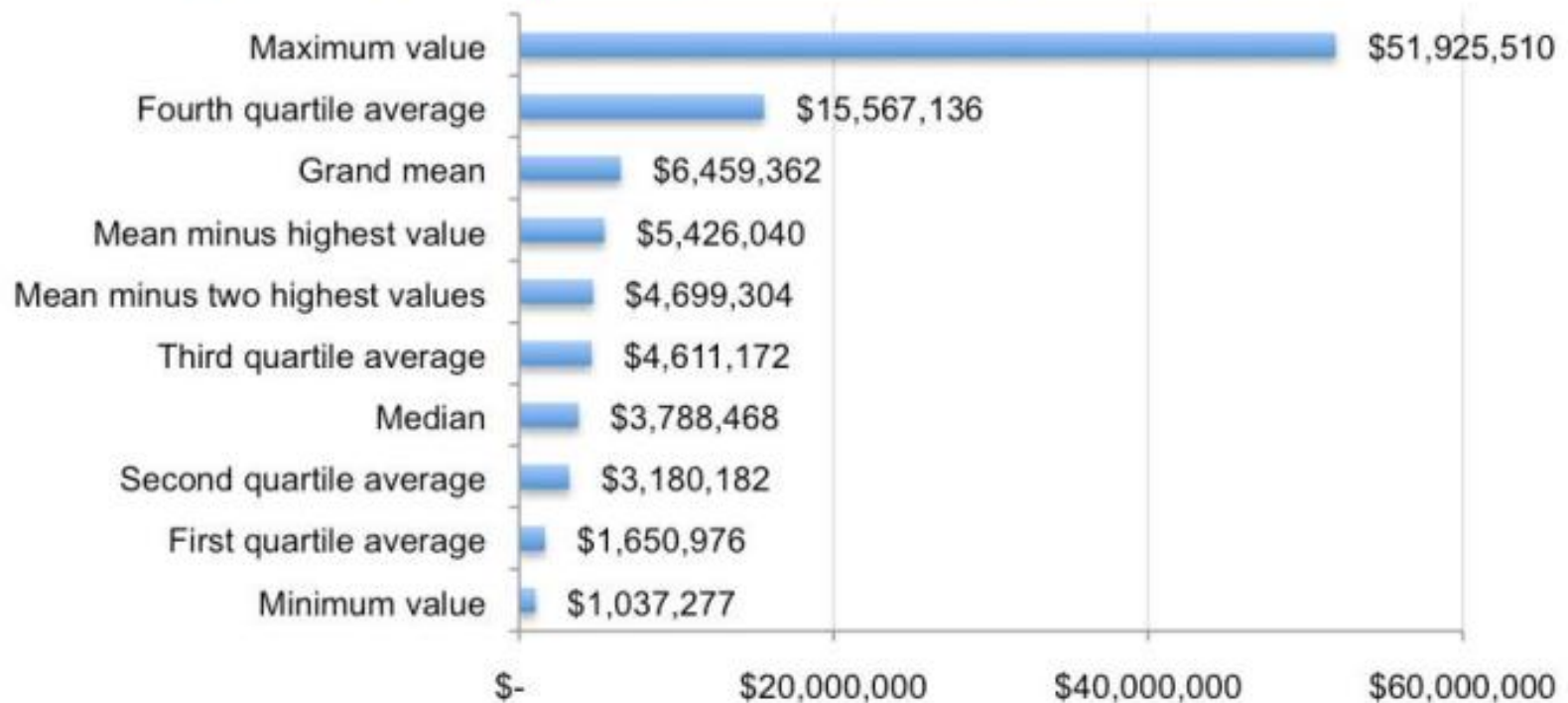
distribute.IT





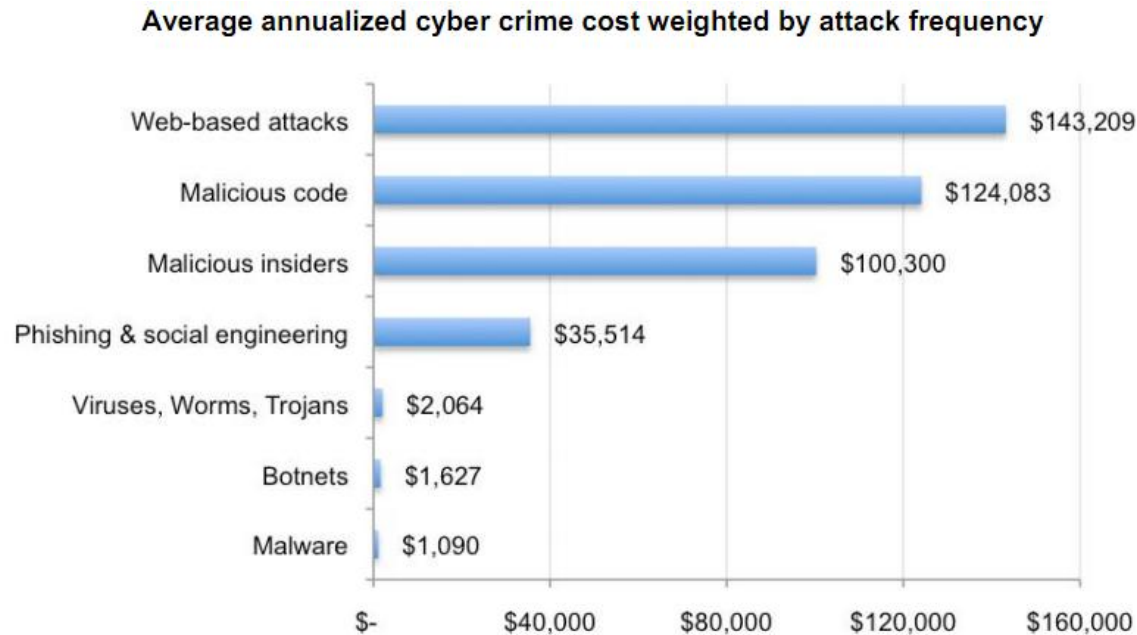
# Security costs!

**Key benchmark sample statistics on the annualized cyber crime cost**





## Security costs



*Ponemon Institute: First Annual Cost of Cyber Crime Study*

- Insecure applications are in the wild – lots!
- People ready to exploit your applications are in the wild



## Why doesn't everyone work securely?



- “Close enough’s good enough, don’t worry about that stuff”
- “they’re not testing that”
- “we’re not being paid to do that”
- “it won’t happen to us”
- “Just get it to production, we don’t have time to fix any of that now”
- “What’s what?”



# Architecting your business for security



# 1. Increase the awareness of security

- Become a prophet of doom – “repent or be hacked”
- Scare people again
- Advocate best practice
- Demonstrate vulnerabilities using real well-known applications
- Include management





## 2. Make security a first class citizen in projects

- Ensure security is part of non-functional requirements
- Document specific risks in risk registers
  - Customer information disclosure
  - Negative news media
  - Loss of IP
  - Business disruption
  - Revenue loss
- Include security checklist in gating processes
- Schedule reviews in project plans



### 3. Empower your developers

- Demonstrate the fun side of application security
- Train
  - Make sure they at least know the top 10 and how vulnerabilities can be exploited
- Challenge
  - Turn your developers into testers
  - OWASP WebGoat (<http://code.google.com/p/webgoat/>)
  - OWASP LiveCD  
([https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Category:OWASP\\_Live\\_CD\\_Project](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Category:OWASP_Live_CD_Project))
  - Web Security Dojo (<http://sourceforge.net/projects/websecuritydojo/>)



## 4. Review

- Be humble
- Suspect everything
- Always keep a security eye patch on



# Architect your code for security

Architect your code for security



## Design for security

- When designing solutions and applications, include security
- Document how you'll meet the OWASP Top 10 up front at the beginning of the project
- Assume developers will follow the path of least resistance – don't rely on them
- Learn from your mistakes – if at all possible incorporate into a framework.



## Security Design Principles

1. Secure by default
2. Defence in depth
3. Reduce your attack surface
4. Understand your frameworks
  - Authentication
  - Resource inclusion
  - Rendering
  - Validation
5. Make it easy



## Also remember...

- Internal sites are still susceptible
  - How many companies have a sharepoint server called “intranet”, “moss” or “sharepoint”?
- Make sure monitoring plans are in place for production systems
- Application security is just one piece of the puzzle
- Look to limit social exploits as well



## Most common flaws

- A4: Insecure Direct Object References
- A2: Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
- A5: Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)
- Weak uses of encryption / custom rolled authentication



# XSS

```
<h2>
```

```
<h2>
```

```
  Hi <%= Model.Name %>!
```

```
</h2>
```

```
<%= Model.GoogleMapHtml() %>
```

```
<%= Model.GoogleMapHtml() %>
```

```
<%= Model.GoogleMapHtml() %>
```



# CSRF

```
<form method="POST" action="/cart/purchase">
  <%= Html.AntiForgeryToken() %>
  <input name="bookid" type="hidden"
```

```
<% using (HttpWebRequest req)
{ %>
  <input name="bookid" type="hidden" />
  <input type="submit" value="Buy Now!" />
<% } %>
```

```
<form method="POST"
action="/cart/purchase/?key=12345">
  <input name="bookid" type="hidden" />
  <input type="submit" value="Buy Now!" />
</form>
```

```
<% } %>
```



## Insecure Direct Object References

```
GET /user/account?id=12
```

```
[Authorize(Roles="Admin")]
```

```
[HttpGet]
```

```
public ActionResult Account([MapReference("UserId")] string id)
```

```
{
```

```
    var user = _users.FindById(Session.UserIdMap.GetId(id));
```

```
    if (user == null)
```

```
        return HttpNotFound();
```

```
    return View(user);
```

```
}
```



## Broken Encryption

- Don't do it! Unless you know what you're doing
- Get it reviewed, and reviewed again...
- Padding oracles, known plaintext, chosen cipher-text attacks
- Use MACs

```
RijndaelManaged symmetricKey = new RijndaelManaged() { Mode = CipherMode.CBC };  
  
// Reuse shared secret as IV  
ICryptoTransform decryptor = symmetricKey.CreateDecryptor(  
    symmetricKeyBytes, symmetricKeyBytes);
```

2λwW6rL7CK6λpλc62' 2λwW6rL7CK6λpλc62)?



## So, How do we build secure apps in a low-friction manner?

- Start off by changing mindsets in your business
- If necessary scare people
- If they still won't listen, scare them some more
- Continue by empowering your team
- Finish by designing applications so that the “path of least resistance” follows secure development practices

