Top 10 Defenses for Website Security

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[1] Query Parameterization (PHP)

```
$stmt = $dbh->prepare("INSERT INTO REGISTRY
(name, value) VALUES (:name, :value)");

$stmt->bindParam(':name', $name);
$stmt->bindParam(':value', $value);
```

Query Parameterization (.NET)

```
SqlConnection objConnection = new
SqlConnection(_ConnectionString);

objConnection.Open();
SqlCommand objCommand = new SqlCommand(
  "SELECT * FROM User WHERE Name = @Name AND Password =
  @Password", objConnection);
objCommand.Parameters.Add("@Name", NameTextBox.Text);

objCommand.Parameters.Add("@Password", PassTextBox.Text);

SqlDataReader objReader = objCommand.ExecuteReader();
```

Query Parameterization (Java)

```
String newName = request.getParameter("newName") ;
String id = request.getParameter("id");

//SQL
PreparedStatement pstmt = con.prepareStatement("UPDATE
     EMPLOYEES SET NAME = ? WHERE ID = ?");
pstmt.setString(1, newName);
pstmt.setString(2, id);

//HQL
Query safeHQLQuery = session.createQuery("from Employees
     where id=:empId");
safeHQLQuery.setParameter("empId", id);
```

Query Parameterization (Ruby)

```
# Create
Project.create!(:name => 'owasp')
# Read
Project.all(:conditions => "name = ?", name)
Project.all(:conditions => { :name => name })
Project.where("name = :name", :name => name)
Project.where(:id=> params[:id]).all
# Update
project.update_attributes(:name => 'owasp')
```

Query Parameterization *Fail* (Ruby)

```
# Create

Project.create!(:name => 'owasp')

# Read

Project.all(:conditions => "name = ?", name)

Project.all(:conditions => { :name => name })

Project.where("name = :name", :name => name)

Project.where(:id=> params[:id]).all

# Update

project.update_attributes(:name => 'owasp')
```

Query Parameterization (Cold Fusion)

```
<cfquery name="getFirst" dataSource="cfsnippets">

    SELECT * FROM #strDatabasePrefix#_courses WHERE
intCourseID = <cfqueryparam value=#intCourseID#
CFSQLType="CF_SQL_INTEGER">

</cfquery>
```

Query Parameterization (PERL)

```
my $sql = "INSERT INTO foo (bar, baz) VALUES
( ?, ? )";

my $sth = $dbh->prepare( $sql );

$sth->execute( $bar, $baz );
```

Query Parameterization (.NET LINQ)

```
public bool login(string loginId, string shrPass) {

  DataClassesDataContext db = new DataClassesDataContext();

  var validUsers = from user in db.USER_PROFILE
                   where user.LOGIN_ID == loginId
                   && user.PASSWORDH == shrPass
                   select user;

  if (validUsers.Count() > 0) return true;

  return false;

};
```

OWASP Query Parameterization Cheat Sheet

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[2] Secure Password Storage

```
public String hash(String password, String userSalt, int iterations)
     throws EncryptionException {
byte[] bytes = null;
try {
  MessageDigest digest = MessageDigest.getInstance(hashAlgorithm);
  digest.reset();
  digest.update(ESAPI.securityConfiguration().getMasterSalt());
  digest.update(userSalt.getBytes(encoding));
  digest.update(password.getBytes(encoding));
  // rehash a number of times to help strengthen weak passwords
  bytes = digest.digest();
  for (int i = 0; i < iterations; i++) {
     digest.reset();  bytes = digest.digest(bytes);
   }
  String encoded = ESAPI.encoder().encodeForBase64(bytes,false);
  return encoded;
} catch (Exception ex) {
      throw new EncryptionException("Internal error", "Error");
}}
```

Secure Password Storage

```
public String hash(String password, String userSalt, int iterations)
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Secure Password Storage

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  digest.update(userSalt.getBytes(encoding));
  digest.update(password.getBytes(encoding));
  // rehash a number of times to help strengthen weak passwords
  bytes = digest.digest();
  for (int i = 0; i < iterations; i++) {
     digest.reset();  bytes = digest.digest(salts + bytes + hash(i));
   }
  String encoded = ESAPI.encoder().encodeForBase64(bytes,false);
  return encoded;
} catch (Exception ex) {
       throw new EncryptionException("Internal error", "Error");
}}
```

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Secure Password Storage

- BCRYPT
  - *Really slow on purpose*
  - *Blowfish derived*
  - *Suppose you are supporting millions on concurrent logins…*
  - *Takes about 10 concurrent runs of BCRYPT to pin a high performance laptop CPU*

- PBKDF2
  - *Takes up a lot of memory*
  - *Suppose you are supporting millions on concurrent logins…*

OWASP Password Storage Cheat Sheet

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[3] Contextual Output Encoding (XSS Defense)

- Session Hijacking
- Site Defacement
- Network Scanning
- Undermining CSRF Defenses
- Site Redirection/Phishing
- Load of Remotely Hosted Scripts
- Data Theft
- Keystroke Logging
- Attackers using XSS more frequently

XSS Defense by Data Type and Context

Data Type	Context	Defense
String	HTML Body	HTML Entity Encode
String	HTML Attribute	Minimal Attribute Encoding
String	GET Parameter	URL Encoding
String	Untrusted URL	URL Validation, avoid javascript: URLs, Attribute encoding, safe URL verification
String	CSS	Strict structural validation, CSS Hex encoding, good design
HTML	HTML Body	HTML Validation (JSoup, AntiSamy, HTML Sanitizer)
Any	DOM	DOM XSS Cheat Sheet
Untrusted JavaScript	Any	Sandboxing
JSON	Client Parse Time	JSON.parse() or json2.js

Safe HTML Attributes include: align, alink, alt, bgcolor, border, cellpadding, cellspacing, class, color, cols, colspan, coords, dir, face, height, hspace, ismap, lang, marginheight, marginwidth, multiple, nohref, noresize, noshade, nowrap, ref, rel, rev, rows, rowspan, scrolling, shape, span, summary, tabindex, title, usemap, valign, value, vlink, vspace, width

HTML Body Context

UNTRUSTED DATA

HTML Attribute Context

```
<input type="text" name="fname"
value="UNTRUSTED DATA">
```

HTTP GET Parameter Context

clickme

URL Context

```
<a href="UNTRUSTED
URL">clickme</a>
```

```
<iframe src="UNTRUSTED URL" />
```

CSS Value Context

Selection

JavaScript Variable Context

```
<script>var currentValue='UNTRUSTED DATA';</script>
```

```
<script>someFunction('UNTRUSTED DATA');</script>
```

JSON Parsing Context

JSON.parse(UNTRUSTED JSON DATA)

- SAFE use of JQuery
  - $(‘#element’).text(**UNTRUSTED DATA**);

- UNSAFE use of JQuery
  - $(‘#element’).html(**UNTRUSTED DATA**);

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Dangerous jQuery 1.7.2 Data Types	
CSS	Some Attribute Settings
HTML	URL (Potential Redirect)

jQuery methods that directly update DOM or can execute JavaScript	
$() or jQuery()	.attr()
.add()	.css()
.after()	.html()
.animate()	.insertAfter()
.append()	.insertBefore()
.appendTo()	Note: .text() updates DOM, but is safe.

jQuery methods that accept URLs to potentially unsafe content	
jQuery.ajax()	jQuery.post()
jQuery.get()	load()
jQuery.getScript()	

JQuery Encoding with JQencoder

- Contextual encoding is a crucial technique needed to stop all types of XSS
- **jqencoder** is a jQuery plugin that allows developers to do contextual encoding in JavaScript to stop DOM-based XSS
  - http://plugins.jquery.com/plugin-tags/security
  - $('#element').encode('html', cdata);

Best Practice: DOM-Based XSS Defense

- Untrusted data should only be treated as displayable text
- JavaScript encode and delimit untrusted data as quoted strings
- Use document.createElement("…"), element.setAttribute("…","value"), element.appendChild(…), etc. to build dynamic interfaces (safe attributes only)
- Avoid use of HTML rendering methods
- Make sure that any untrusted data passed to eval() methods is delimited with string delimiters and enclosed within a closure such as eval(someFunction('UNTRUSTED DATA'));

OWASP Abridged XSS Prevention Cheat Sheet

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[4] Content Security Policy

- Anti-XSS W3C standard
- CSP 1.1 Draft 19 published August 2012
  - *https://dvcs.w3.org/hg/content-security-policy/raw-file/tip/csp-specification.dev.html*
- Must move all inline script and style into external scripts
- Add the X-Content-Security-Policy response header to instruct the browser that CSP is in use
  - *Firefox/IE10PR: X-Content-Security-Policy*
  - *Chrome Experimental: X-WebKit-CSP*
  - *Content-Security-Policy-Report-Only*
- Define a policy for the site regarding loading of content

CSP By Example 1

Source: http://people.mozilla.com/~bsterne/content-security-policy/details.html

Content may only come from its own domain:

X-Content-Security-Policy: allow 'self’

CSP By Example 2

Source: http://people.mozilla.com/~bsterne/content-security-policy/details.html

Site allows images from anywhere, plugin content from a list of trusted media providers, and scripts only from its server:

X-Content-Security-Policy: allow 'self'; img-src *; object-src media1.com media2.com; script-src scripts.example.com

CSP By Example 3

Source: http://people.mozilla.com/~bsterne/content-security-policy/details.html

Force HTTPS

X-Content-Security-Policy: allow https://www.site.com

CSP By Example 4

Source: http://www.html5rocks.com/en/tutorials/security/content-security-policy/

Site that loads resources from a content delivery network and does not need framed content or any plugins

X-Content-Security-Policy: default-src https://cdn.example.net; frame-src 'none'; object-src 'none'

OWASP Content Security Policy Cheat Sheet (in progress)

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[5] Cross-Site Request Forgery Tokens and Re-authentication

- Cryptographic Tokens
  - *Primary and most powerful defense. Randomness is your friend*

- Require users to re-authenticate
  - *Amazon.com does this *really* well*

- Double-cookie submit defense
  - *Decent defense, but not based on randomness; based on SOP*

OWASP Cross-Site Request Forgery Cheat Sheet

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[6] Multi Factor Authentication

- Passwords as a single AuthN factor are DEAD!
- Mobile devices are quickly becoming the “what you have” factor
- SMS and native apps for MFA are not perfect but heavily reduce risk vs. passwords only
- Password strength and password policy can be MUCH WEAKER in the face of MFA
- If you are protecting your magic user and fireball wand with MFA (Blizzard.net) you may also wish to consider protecting your multi-billion dollar enterprise with MFA

OWASP Authentication Sheet Cheat Sheet

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[7] Forgot Password Secure Design

- Require identity and security questions
  - *Last name, account number, email, DOB*
  - *Enforce lockout policy*
  - *Ask one or more good security questions*
    - *http://www.goodsecurityquestions.com/*
- Send the user a randomly generated token via out-of-band method
  - *email, SMS or token*
- Verify code in same Web session
  - *Enforce lockout policy*
- Change password
  - *Enforce password policy*

OWASP Forgot Password Cheat Sheet

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[8] Session Defenses

- Ensure secure session IDs
  - *20+ bytes, cryptographically random*
  - *Stored in HTTP Cookies*
  - *Cookies: Secure, HTTP Only, limited path*
  - *No Wildcard Domains*
- Generate new session ID at login time
  - *To avoid session fixation*
- Session Timeout
  - *Idle Timeout*
  - *Absolute Timeout*
  - *Logout Functionality*

OWASP Session Management Cheat Sheet

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[9] X-Frame-Options

```
// to prevent all framing of this content
response.addHeader( "X-FRAME-OPTIONS", "DENY" );

// to allow framing of this content only by this site
response.addHeader( "X-FRAME-OPTIONS", "SAMEORIGIN" );

// to allow framing from a specific domain
response.addHeader( "X-FRAME-OPTIONS", "ALLOW-FROM X" );
```

OWASP Clickjacking Cheat Sheet

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[10] Encryption in Transit (HTTPS/TLS)

- Authentication credentials and session identifiers must be encrypted in transit via HTTPS/SSL
  - *Starting when the login form is rendered*
  - *Until logout is complete*
  - *CSP and HSTS can help here*
- https://www.ssllabs.com free online assessment of public-facing server HTTPS configuration
- https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Transport_Layer_Protection_Cheat_Sheet for HTTPS best practices

OWASP Transport Layer Protection Cheat Sheet

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Thank You

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