



# Cloudy with a chance of hack

Lars Ewe  
CTO / VP of Eng.  
Cenzic  
lars@cenzic.com

**OWASP**

November, 2010

Copyright © The OWASP Foundation  
Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document  
under the terms of the OWASP License.

**The OWASP Foundation**  
<http://www.owasp.org>

# Agenda

- Weather Trends & 6-Day Forecast
- Clouds Everywhere!
- Why So Little Sunshine?
- How To Best Dress For Bad Weather
- Q & A



# Web Security Trends

**75% of cyber attacks & Internet security violations are generated through Internet applications**

Source: Gartner Group

**87% of Websites are vulnerable to attack**

Source: SearchSecurity – January 2009

**75% of enterprises experienced some form of cyber attack in 2009**

Source: Symantec Internet Security Report – April 2010

**90% of Websites are vulnerable to attack**

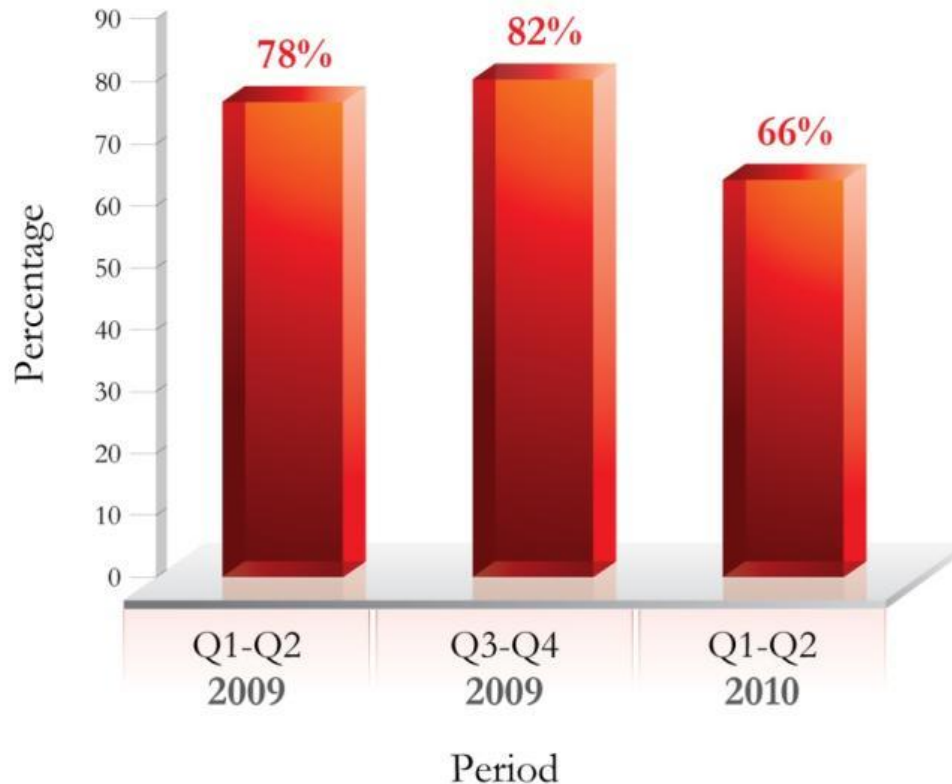
Source: Verizon Business Data Breach Report – April 2009

**\$6.6 Million is the average cost of a data breach**

Source: Ponemon Institute – January 2009

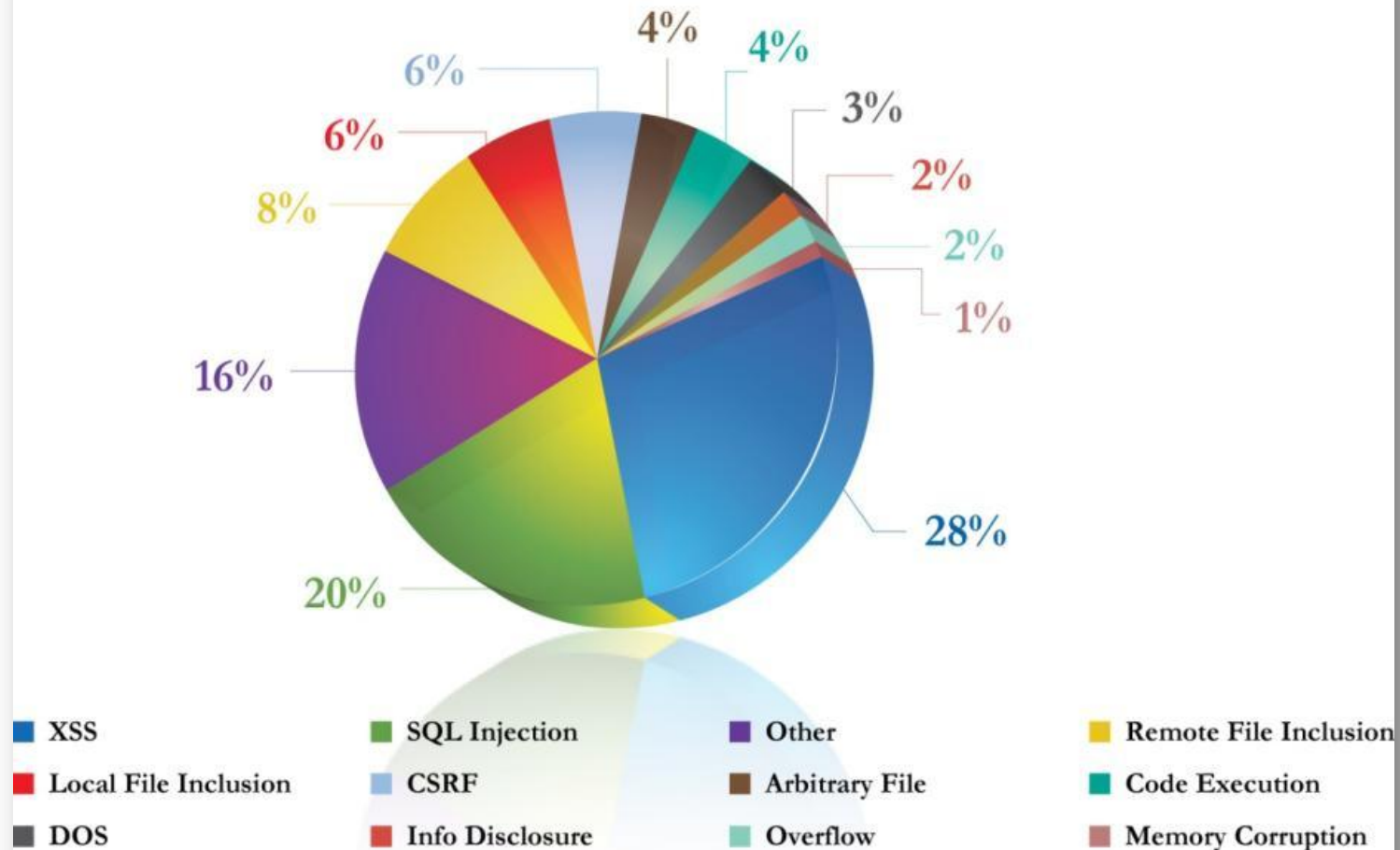


## Web Application Vulnerabilities (as a percentage of total)



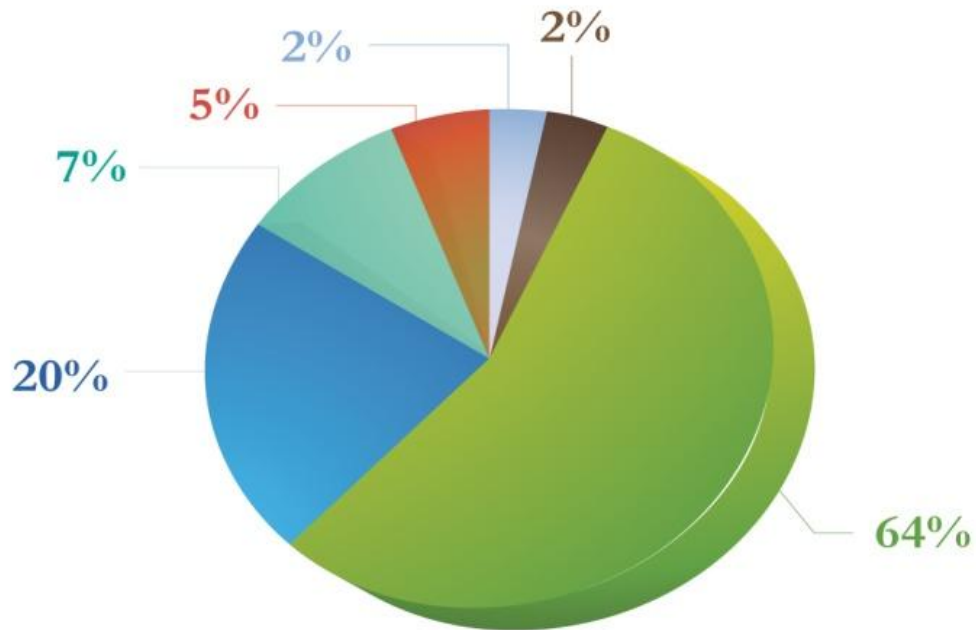
**Source:** Cenzic Q1-Q2, 2010 Application Trends Report

## Web Vulnerabilities by Class (commercial applications)



**Source:** Cenzic Q1-Q2, 2010 Application Trends Report

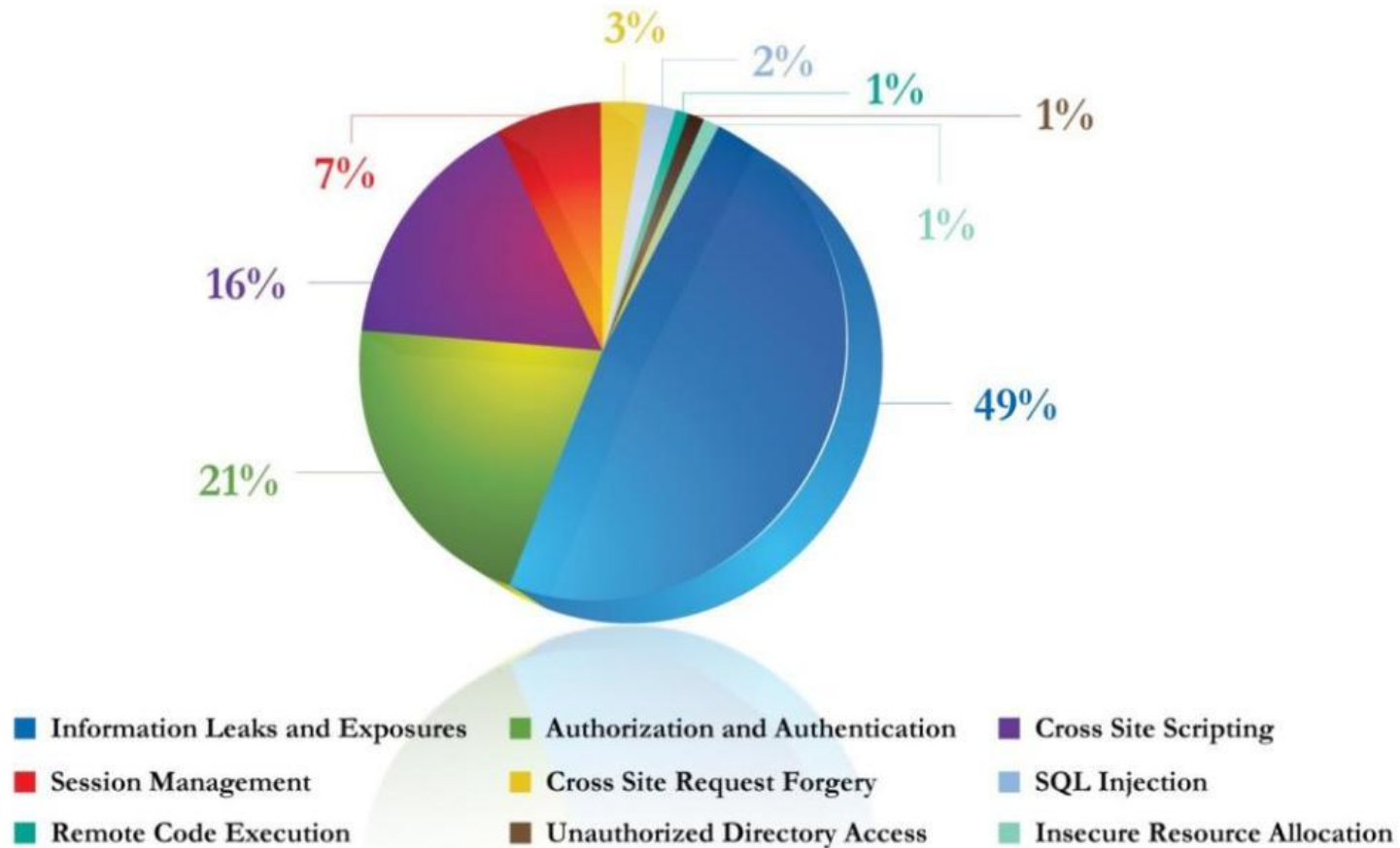
## Web App Other Category



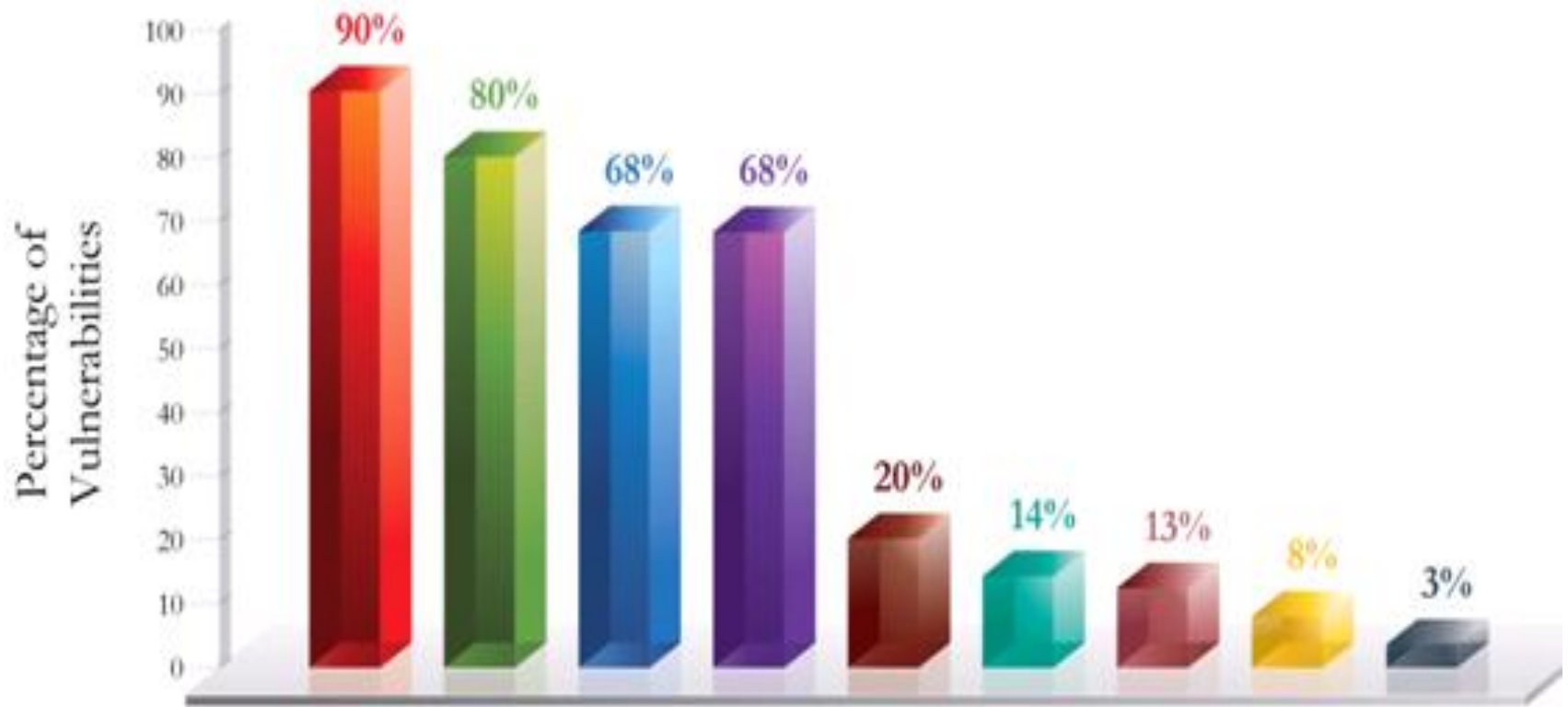
- Buffer Errors
- Code Injection
- Command Injection
- Information Leak-Data Disclosure
- Input Validation
- Permissions-Privileges-Access Control

**Source:** Cenzic Q1-Q2, 2010 Application Trends Report

## Web Vulnerabilities by Class (proprietary applications)



**Source:** Cenzic Q1-Q2, 2010 Application Trends Report

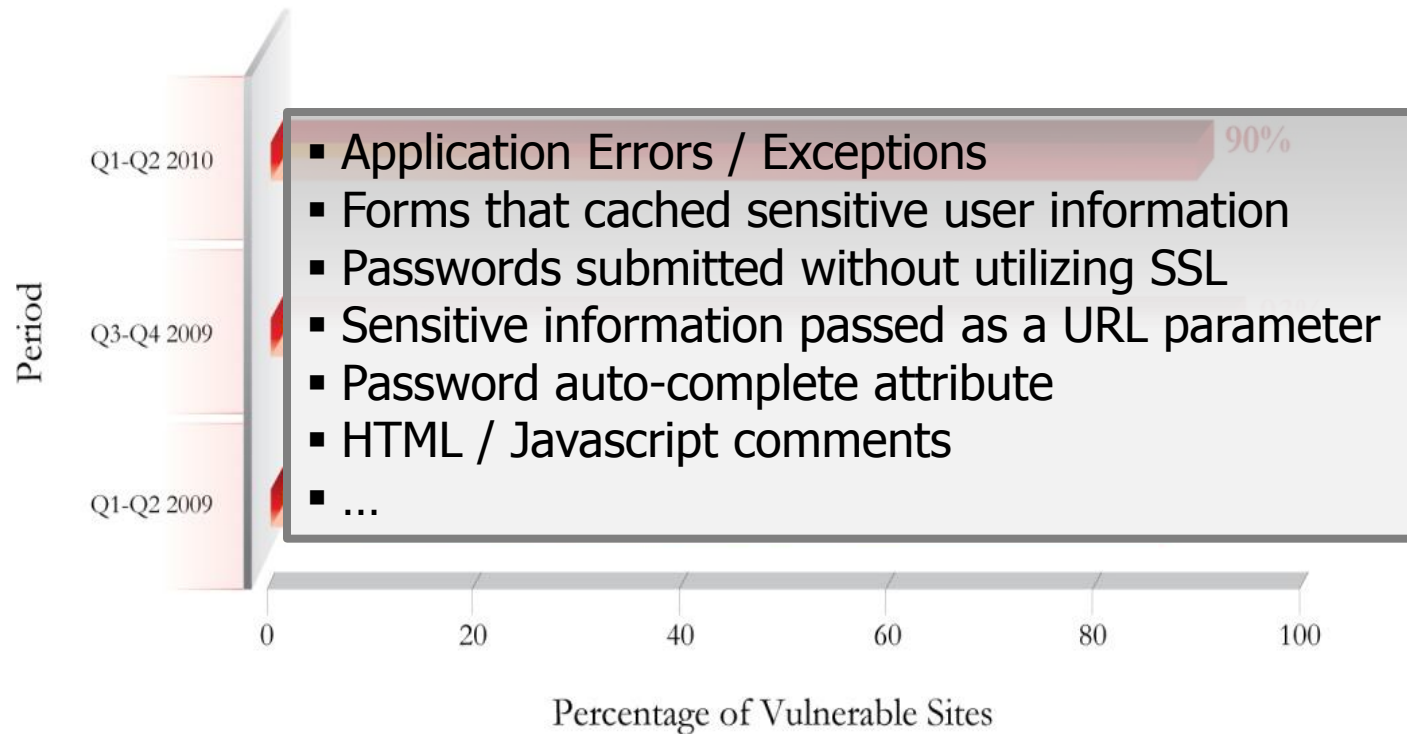


- Information Leaks and Exposures
- Authorization and Authentication
- Session Management
- Cross Site Scripting
- Cross Site Request Forgery
- SQL Injection
- Unauthorized Directory Access
- Insecure Resource Location
- Remote Code Execution

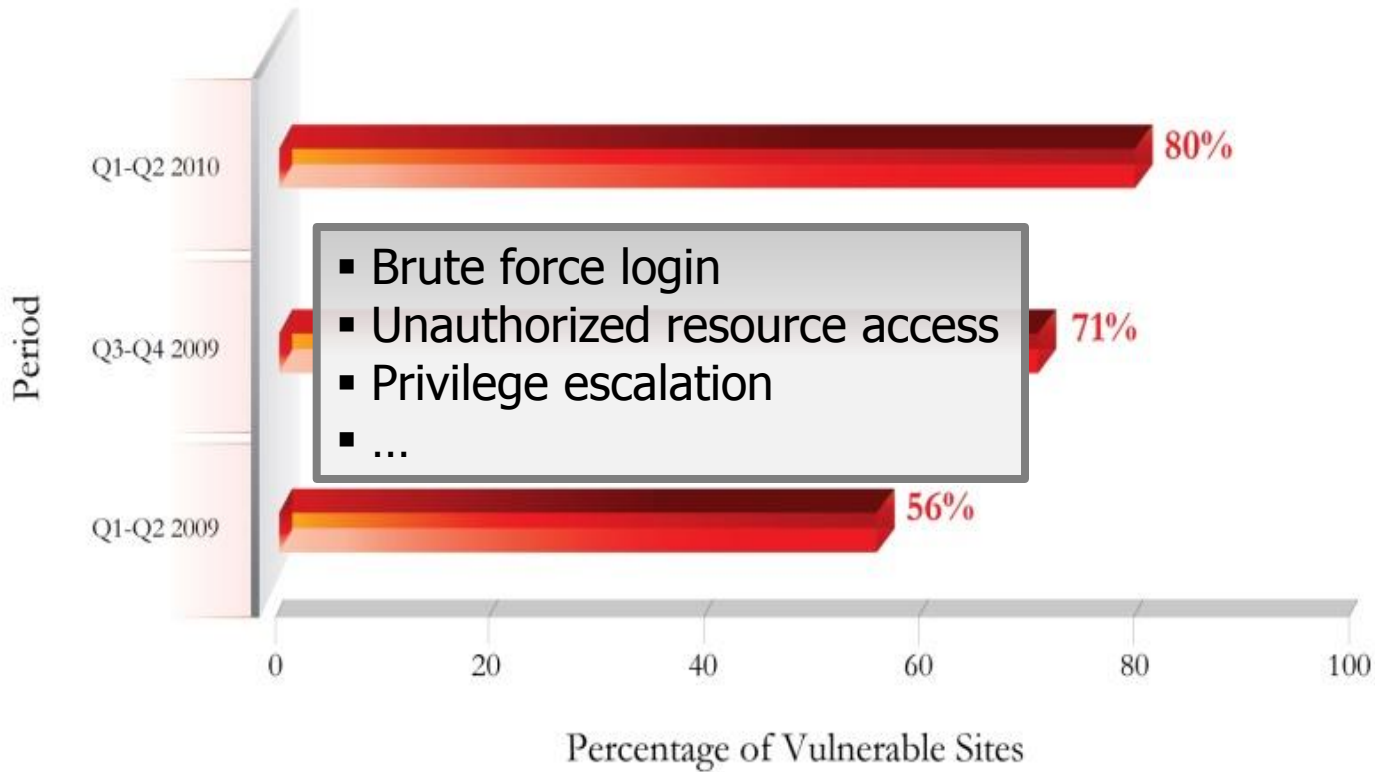
**Source:** Cenzic Q1-Q2, 2010 Application Trends Report



## Information Leaks and Exposures

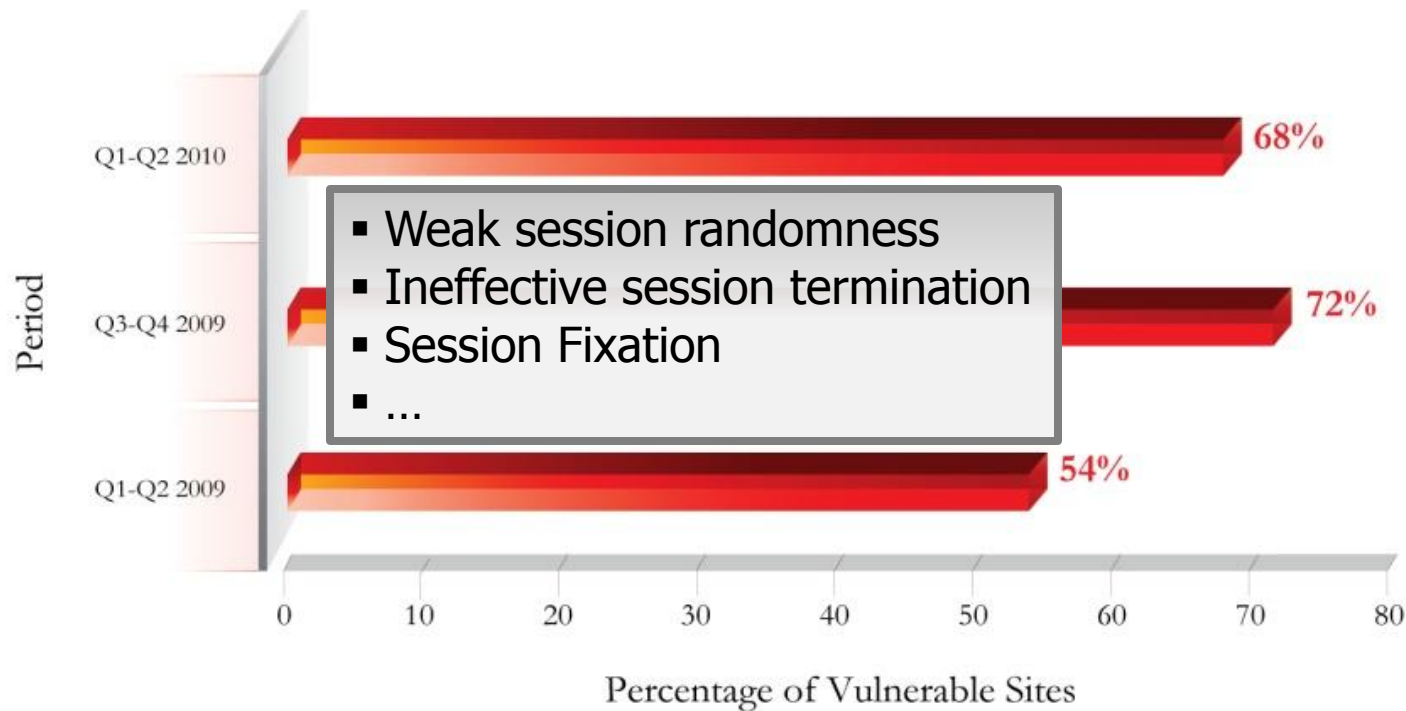


## Authorization and Authentication Flaws



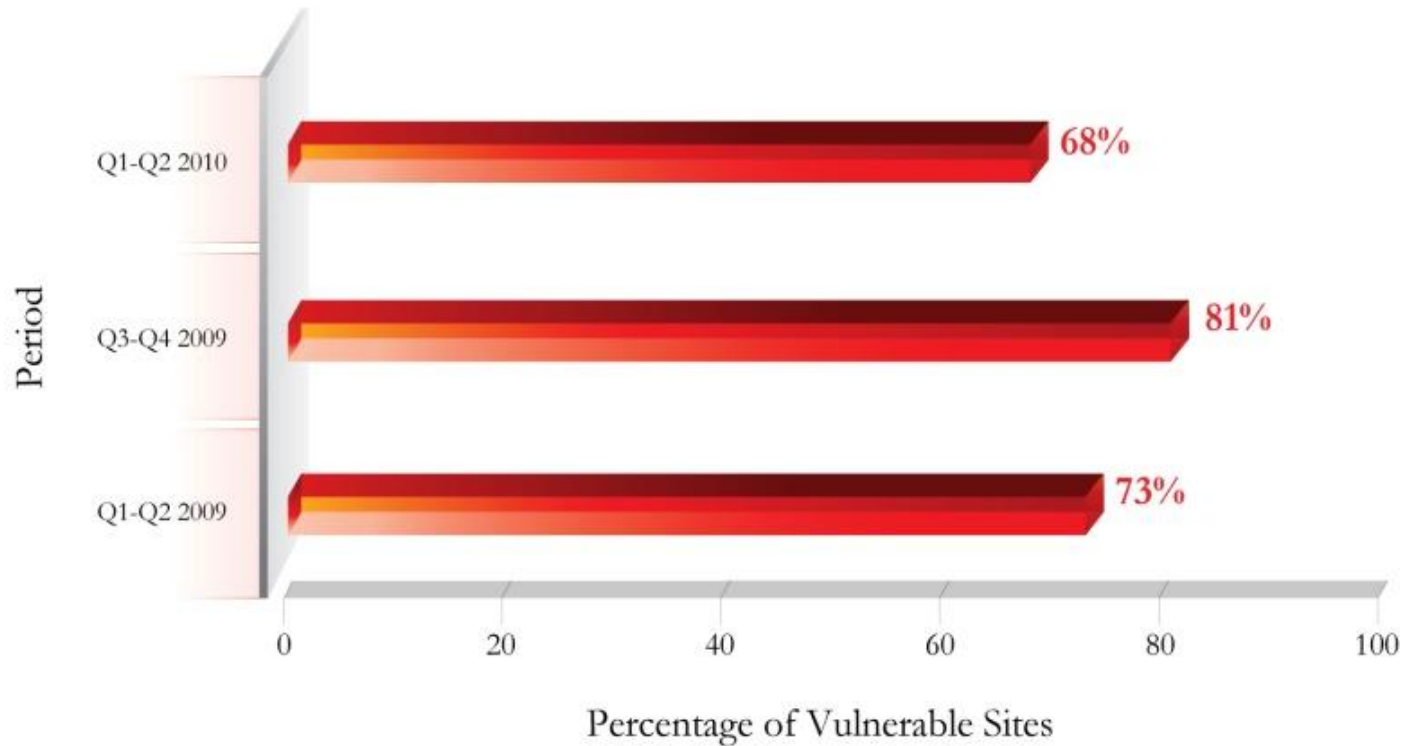
**Source:** Cenzic Q1-Q2, 2010 Application Trends Report

## Session Management



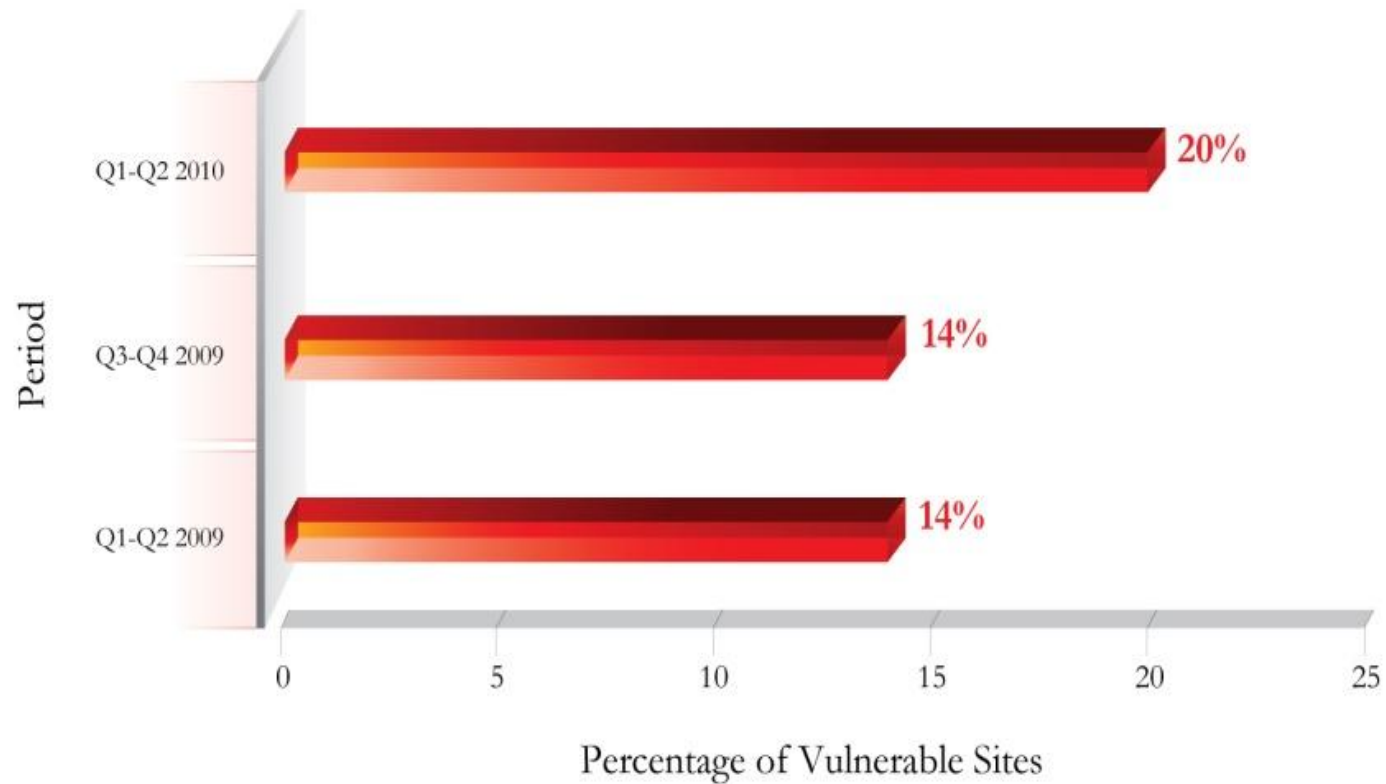
**Source:** Cenzic Q1-Q2, 2010 Application Trends Report

## Cross Site Scripting



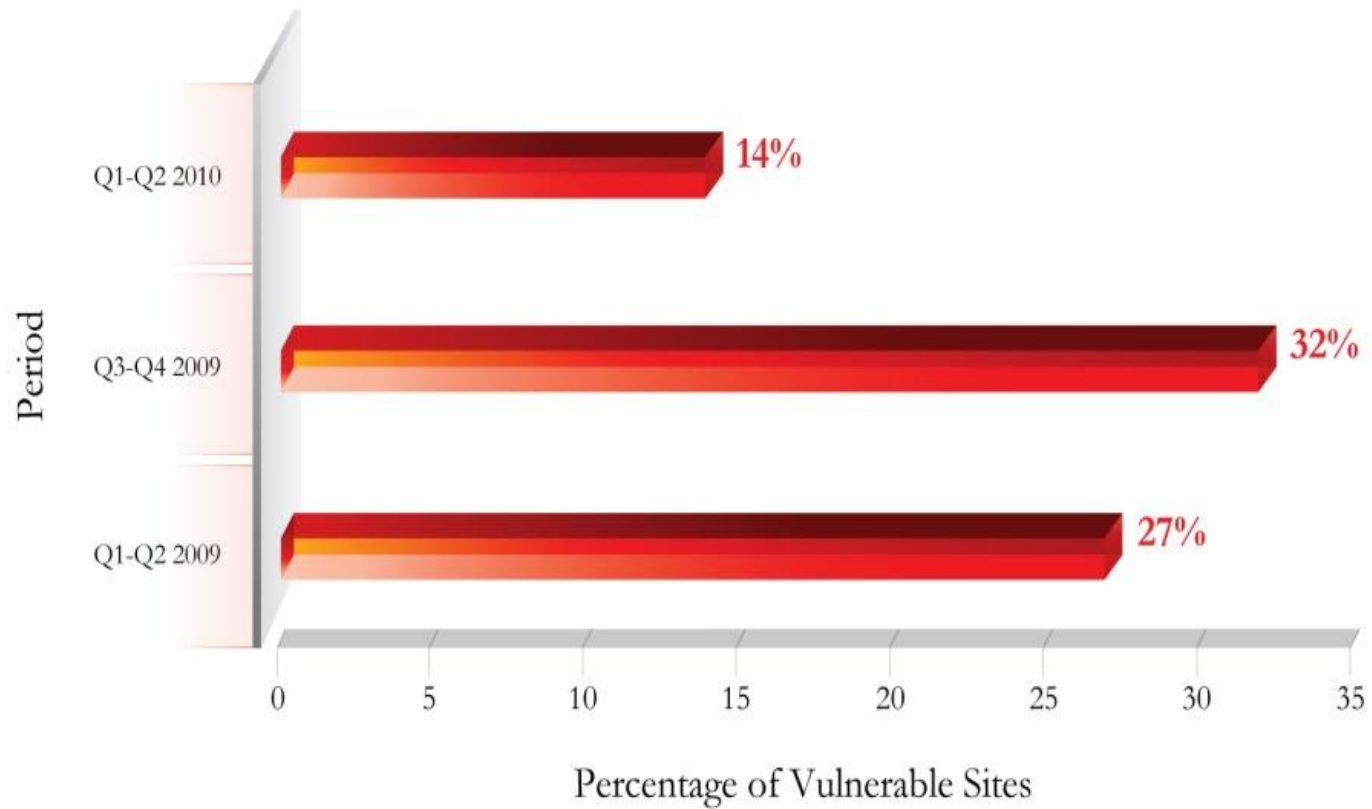
**Source:** Cenzic Q1-Q2, 2010 Application Trends Report

## Cross Site Request Forgery



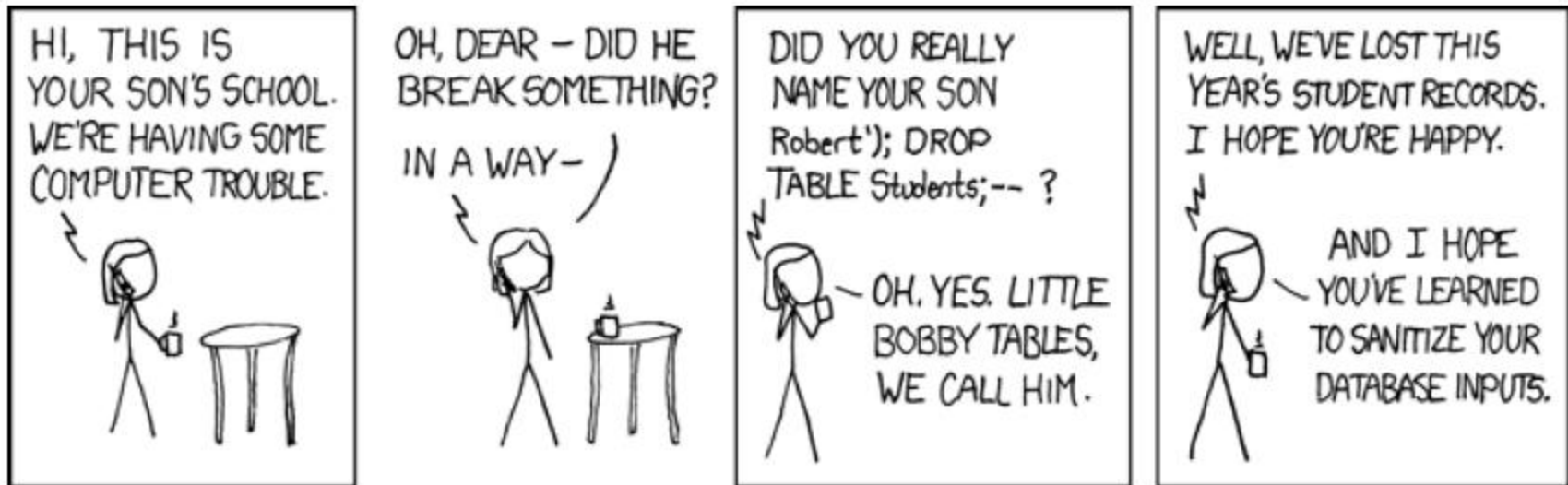
**Source:** Cenzic Q1-Q2, 2010 Application Trends Report

## SQL Injection



**Source:** Cenzic Q1-Q2, 2010 Application Trends Report

# Robert'); DROP TABLE Students;--



<http://xkcd.com>

# And The 6-Day Forecast?



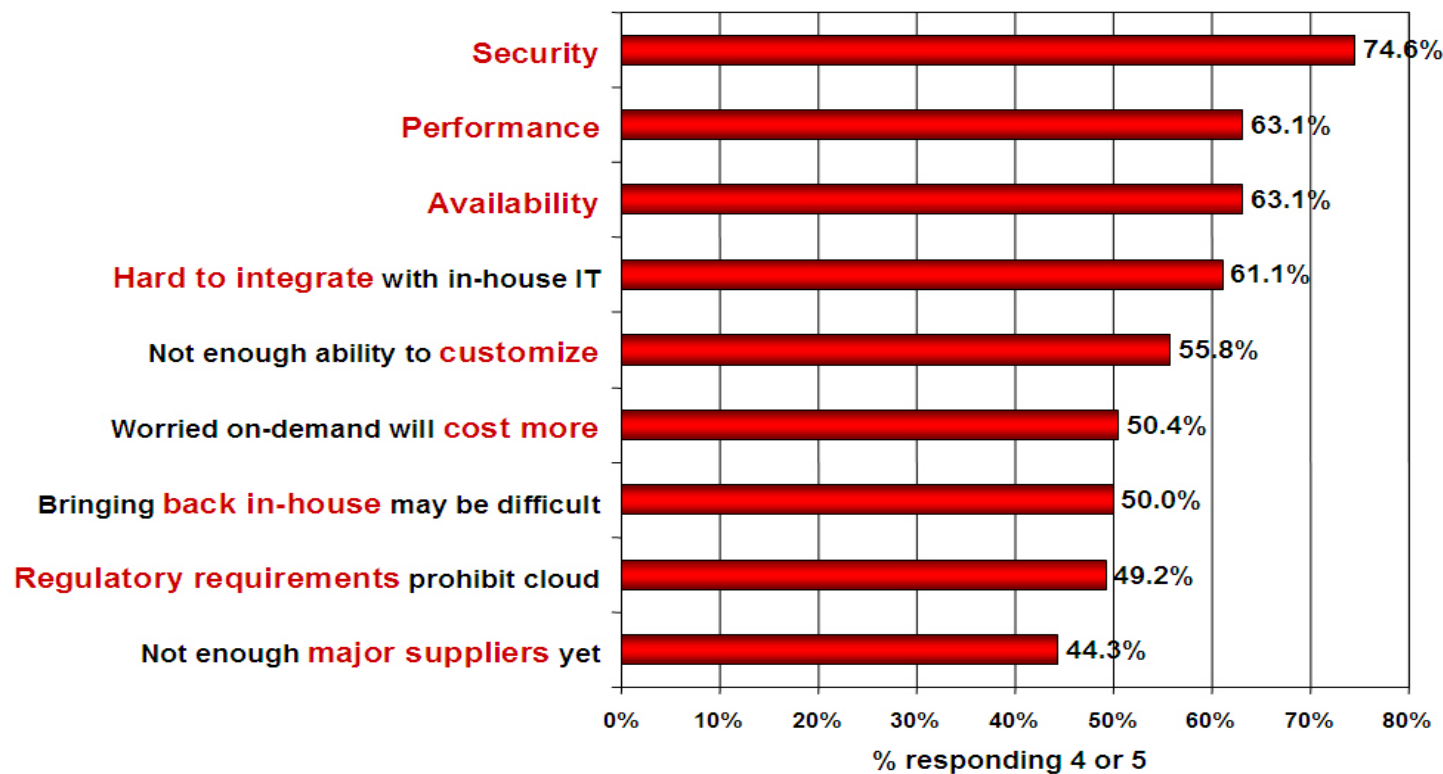


# Cloud Security



# Cloud Security – A Big Issue

Q: Rate the **challenges/issues** ascribed to the 'cloud'/on-demand model  
(1=not significant, 5=very significant)



Source: IDC Enterprise Panel, August 2008 n=244

# Cloud Security – A Big Issue



**Source:** Information Week Analytics (547 respondents)

# Cloud And Security

- Exposure is similar to any Web apps – but on a potentially massive scale
- Security boundaries and attack surfaces are often only partially understood
- Proliferation of Mashups and 'open' APIs that favor 'experience' over security
- Does security ownership transfer to the cloud infrastructure / platform provider?
- What happens in case of a breach? Who's responsible?
- Often organizations are still figuring out the "Functionality / Usability" aspects of their cloud strategy...

*"Security is usually the last component added to any new technology, and cloud computing is no exception."* – **Mark Nicolett, Gartner**



# Top 5 Myths of Web Application Security

- 1. We use SSL so that'll protect my Web site**
  - ▶ SSL ≠ App Security
- 2. We have never been hacked**
  - ▶ How do you know?
- 3. We're PCI compliant**
  - ▶ Heartland, Hannaford...
- 4. We test some of our Web applications once a year**
  - ▶ Any vulnerable site is your weakest link
- 5. Too expensive**
  - ▶ Many flexible options to get you jump started

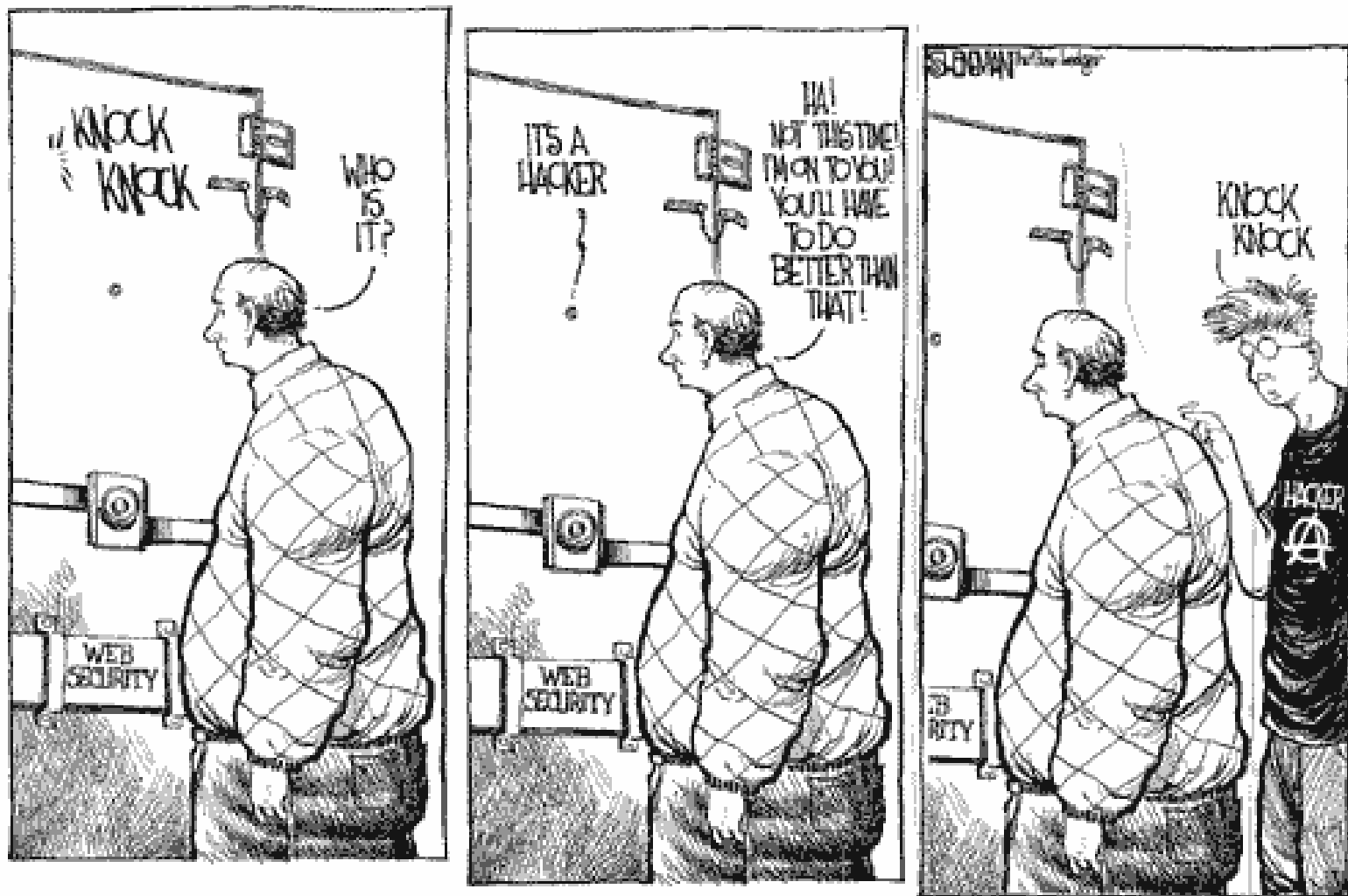


**Learn more:** App Security MythBusters Videos

<http://www.cenzic.com/resources/videos/mythbusters/>



# The Hacker World



# Hackers: What Motivates Them?

- Hackers stole **\$1.2 million in 30 minutes** from Sugarland Corporation & **\$9M in a few hours** from RBS World Pay
- Hackers get paid ~ **\$10,000 / week**

Avg Rates Hackers Get for Stolen Information, **Symantec Threat Report – 2009**

Overall Rank 2009	Overall Rank 2008	Item	Percentage 2009	Percentage 2008	Range of Prices
1	1	Credit card information	19%	32%	\$0.85–\$30
2	2	Bank account credentials	19%	19%	\$15–\$850
3	3	Email accounts	7%	5%	\$1–\$20
4	4	Email addresses	7%	5%	\$1.70/MB–\$15/MB
5	9	Shell scripts	6%	3%	\$2–\$5
6	6	Full identities	5%	4%	\$0.70–\$20
7	13	Credit card dumps	5%	2%	\$4–\$150
8	7	Mailers	4%	3%	\$4–\$10
9	8	Cash-out services	4%	3%	\$0–\$600 plus 50%–60%
10	12	Website administration credentials	4%	3%	\$2–\$30



# Why So Little Industry Progress?

- Functionality & Usability tend to almost always win over security
- Time-to-market is the name of the game
- Security continues to be an afterthought
- Very limited security related education
- Experts are still hard to find (compared to other disciplines)
- Many organizations still struggle to find a scalable and persistent security approach
- Stakeholders still “don’t always get it” ...



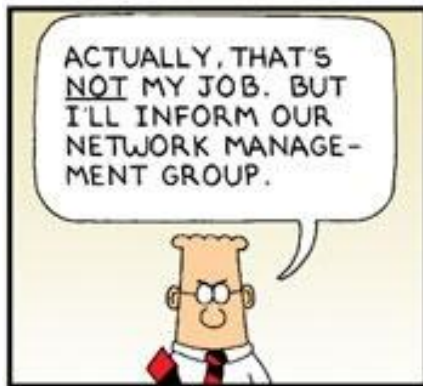
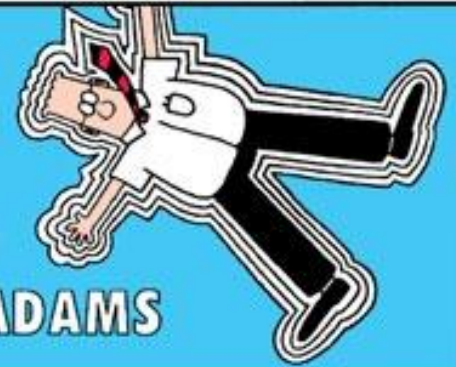




# DILBERT®

BY

SCOTT ADAMS



E-mail: SCOTTADAMS@AOL.COM

© 2004 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

www.dilbert.com

# How To Best Dress For Bad Weather



# Best App Security Practices

- Analyze and know your security boundaries and attack surfaces
- Beware of reliance on client-side security measures
  - Always implement strong server side input & parameter validation (black & whitelisting)
  - Test against a robust set of evasion rules
  - Remember: The client can never be trusted!
- Assume the worst case scenario for all 3<sup>rd</sup> party interactions
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> parties can inherently not be trusted!

# Best App Security Practices (contd.)

- Implement anti-CSRF defenses
- Escape special characters before sending them to the browser (e.g. `<` to `&lt;`;) )
- Leverage HTTPS for sensitive data, use `HTTPOnly` & `Secure` cookie flags
- Use parameterized SQL for any DB queries
- Don not disclose any stack trace, debug log, or path information or failed SQL statements to users
- Use strong tokens with strong randomness

# Best App Security Practices (contd.)

- Implement a comprehensive, solid exception handling architecture
  - Default error handler which returns sanitized error message for all error paths
  - Do not disclose any stack trace, debug log, or path information or failed SQL statements to users

# Best App Security Practices (contd.)

- Beware of weak / faulty session management
  - Use strong authentication mechanism (e.g. two factor)
  - Avoid weak passwords & weak change / forgot password mechanisms
  - Implement strong logout functionality (with invalidation of session tokens & deletion of session & state on server)
  - Implement session expiration with same results as strong logout (after e.g. 5 or 10 minutes)

# Best App Security Practices (contd.)

- Beware of weak / faulty session management (contd.)
  - Ideally do not allow concurrent logins
  - Terminate sessions when attacks are detected
  - And always remember: The strongest authentication won't help if session management vulnerabilities exist!
- **Also see [owasp.org](https://owasp.org) and OWASP dev guide**

# Security In The Real World ...



It's true, you might not be able to outrun the bear, but let's not forget, all you have to do is outrun your competition!



# Things to Remember

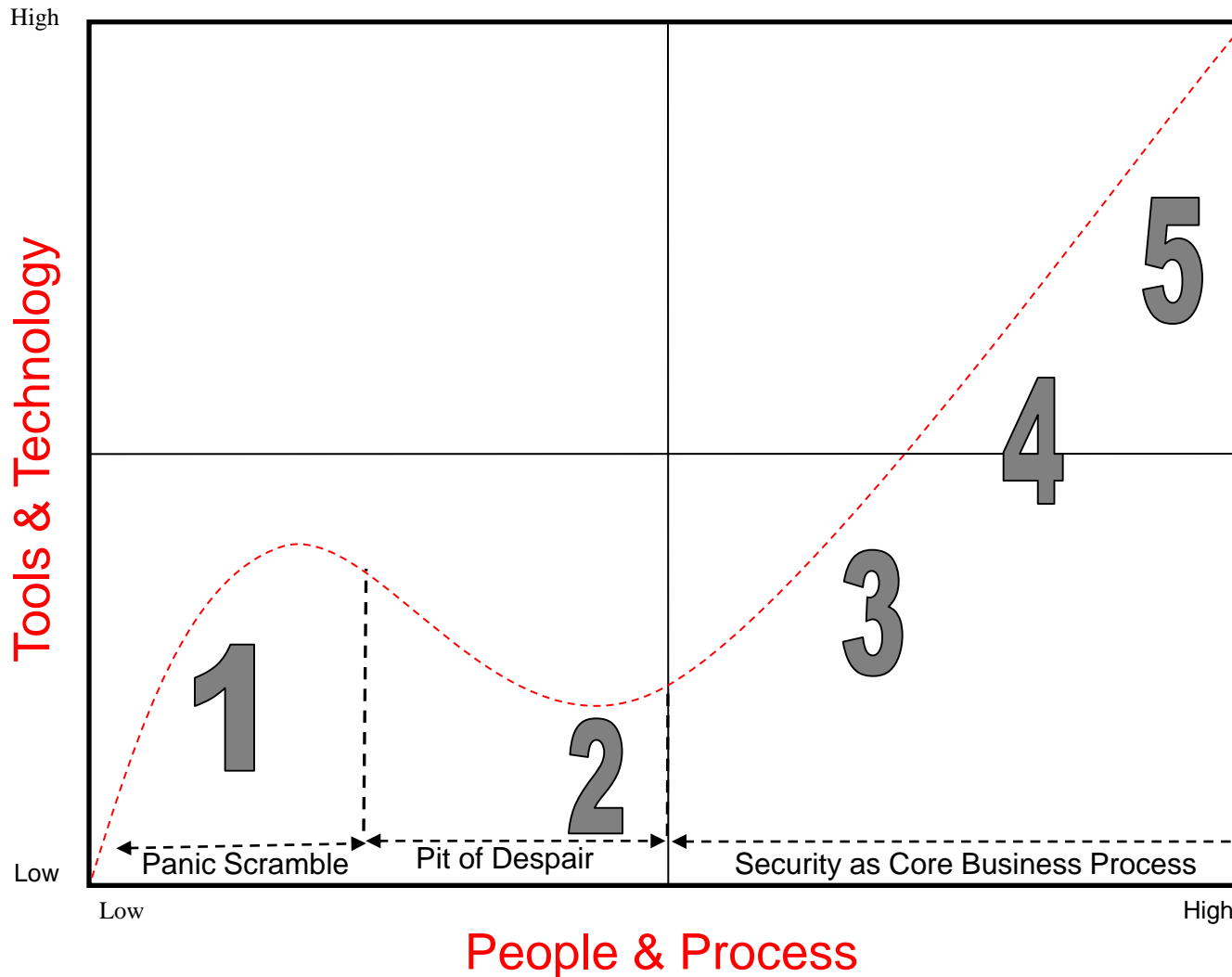
- Attackers can be extremely creative and overcome various defense mechanisms
- Never assume you're safe just because you've implemented a few basic defenses
- Never underestimate your opponent!



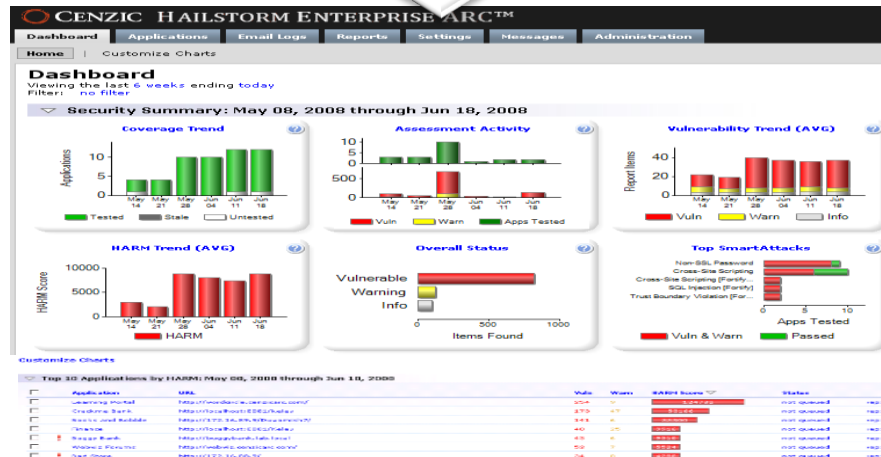
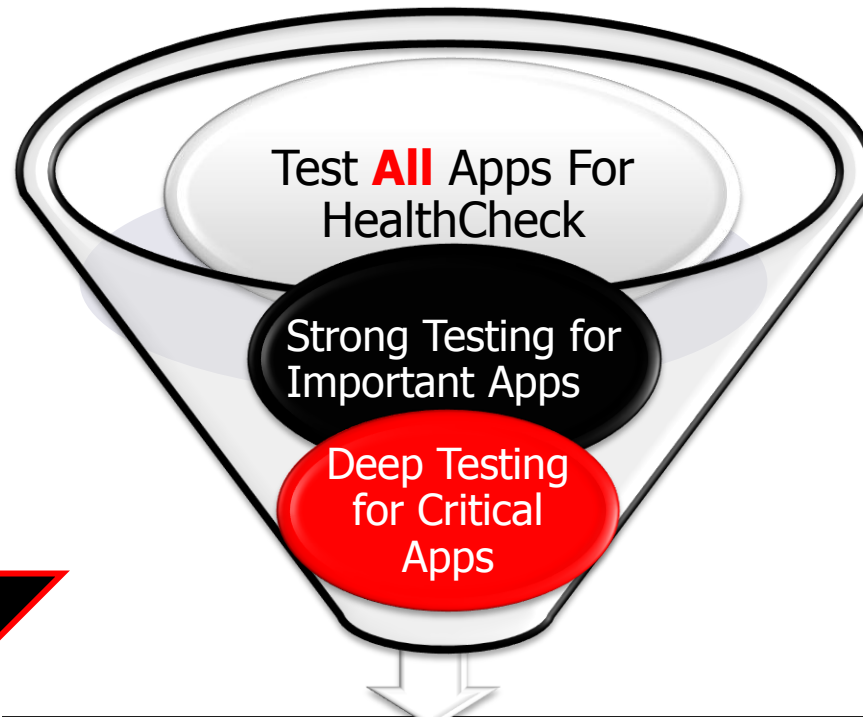
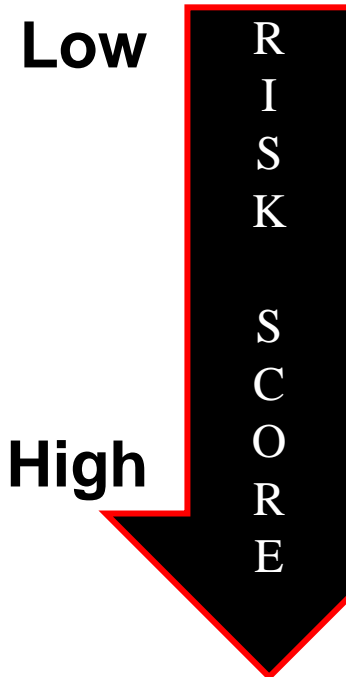
# Web Security Matrix - Goal: Attain Stage 5

	Areas of Testing / People involved	# of Attacks	Testing Freq
<b>1</b>	No areas tested > No People	N/A	N/A
<b>2</b>	Intermittent testing of Dev, QA >> InfoSec (or just 1 person)	Basic 5 – 10 attacks	Test once or twice
<b>3</b>	Dev / QA Tested, Testing pre-prod apps > InfoSec, Mgmt (few people)	Intrusive attacks	Test every year
<b>4</b>	Dev, QA & Safe testing of Production apps > Execs, InfoSec, Dev (more people, but no standardization)	Infrastructure + (non)-intrusive	Testing every 6 mo
<b>5</b>	Dev, QA, and full production Tested > Execs, InfoSec, Dev, QA (most of the company is security driven)	Application logic tests + all others	Continuous Testing / monthly

# Application Security Maturity Model



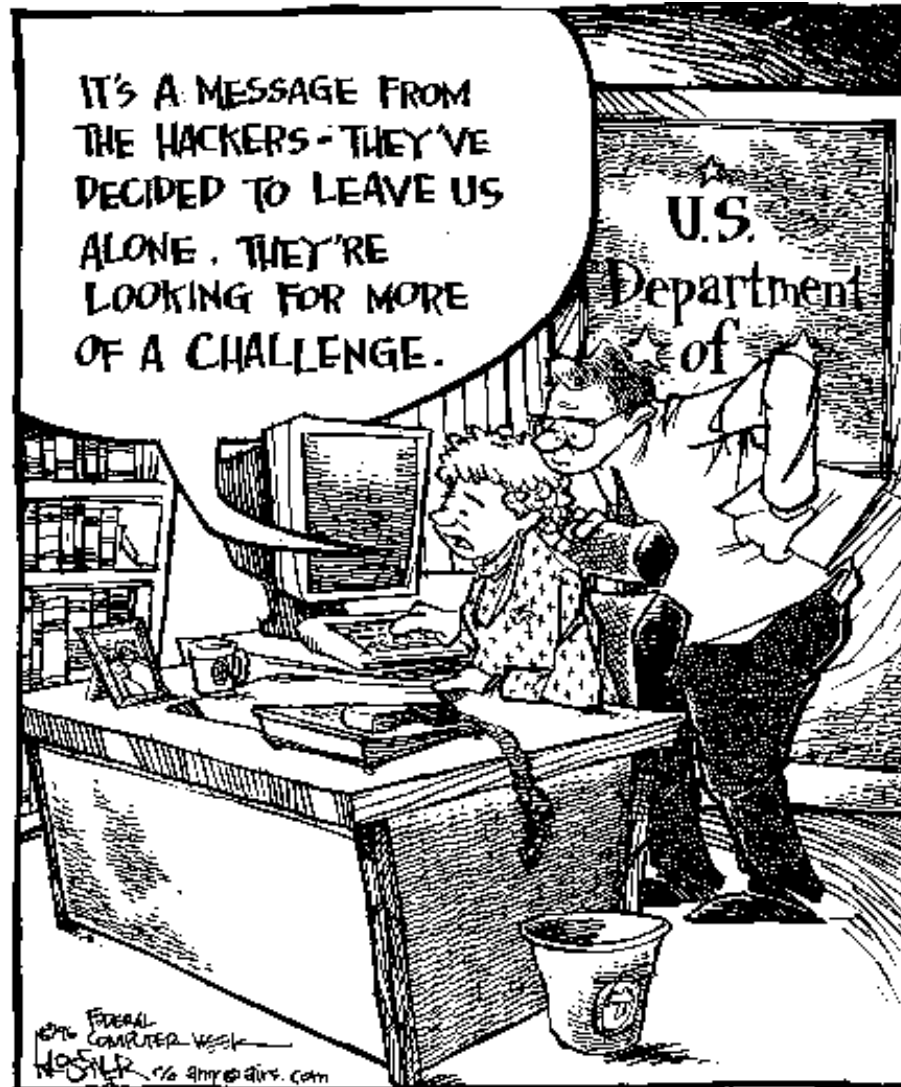
# Website Testing: Best Practices



# Risk Management Dashboard



# Sophistication of Hackers ...



# Meets Unprepared Users ...



© Scott Adams, Inc./Dist. by UFS, Inc.

