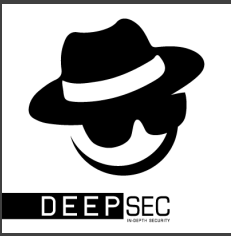


# Injecting Security Controls into Software Applications

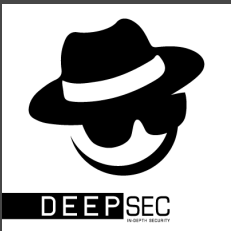
Katy Anton  
Principal Application Security Consultant

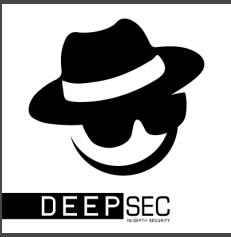


# About me

## Katy Anton

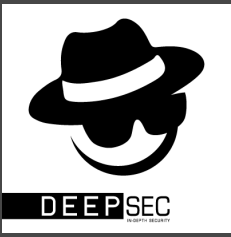
- Software development background
- Project co-leader for OWASP Top 10 Proactive Controls (@OWASPControls)
- Principal Application Security Consultant @Veracode





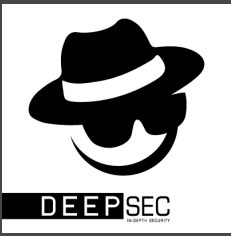
# Common Developer Questions

*“My website is behind the **firewall**.  
Why do I have to fix the SQL injection ?”*



# Common Developer Questions

*“I **validated the input.**  
Isn't this enough to prevent SQL Injection ?”*

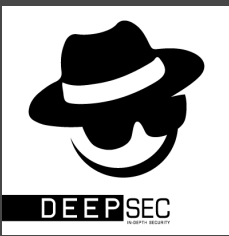


# Common Developer Questions

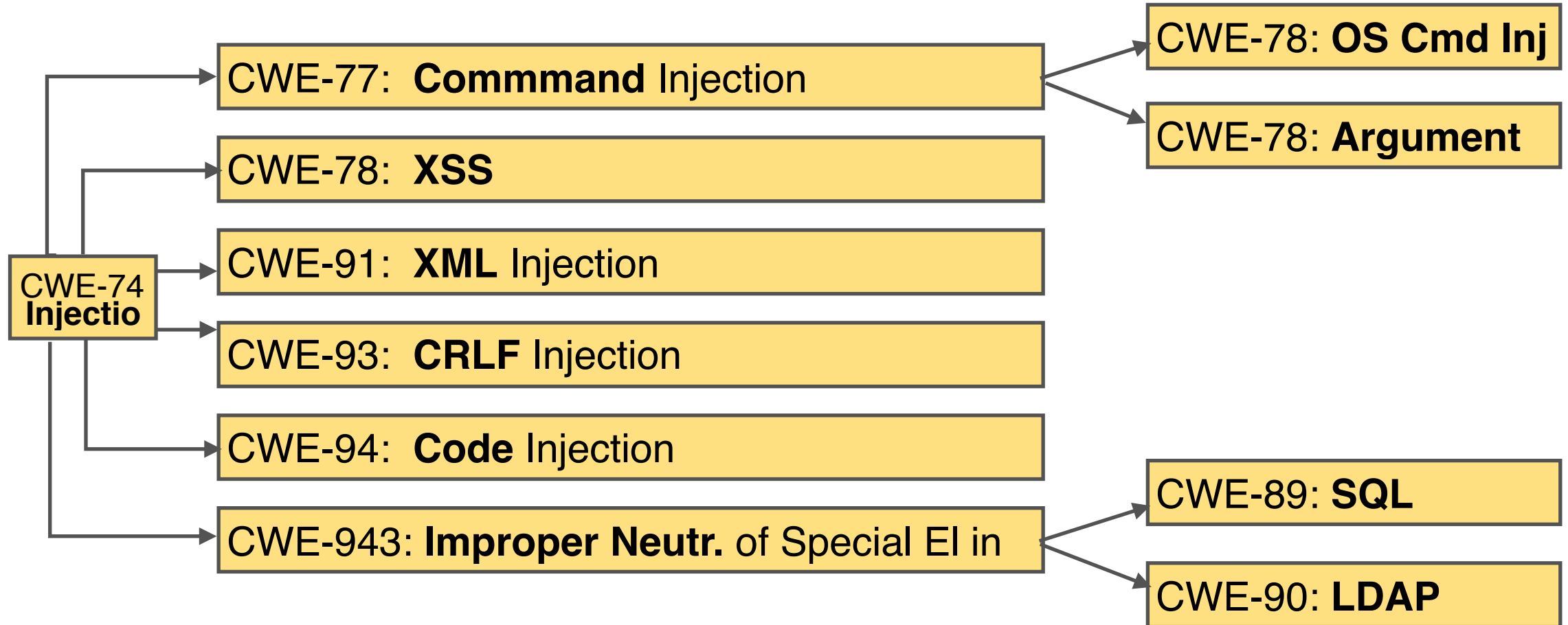
*“I have **parameterized**.  
Look I use `preparedStatement` - why is not correct ?”*

```
result = preparedStatement.executeQuery("SELECT * FROM users WHERE uid=':1'".replace(":1",userID));
```

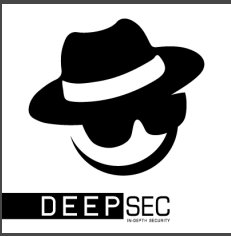
# Injection



# CWEs in Injection Category



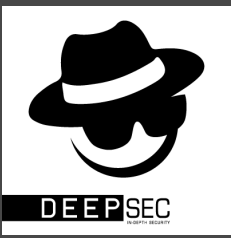




# Types of SQL Injection

- In-Band SQLi
  - Error based SQLi
  - Union based SQLi
- Blind SQL injection
  - Boolean
  - Time based
- Out-of-Band SQLi
  - Compounded SQLi (SQL + XSS)
  - Second Order SQL Injection





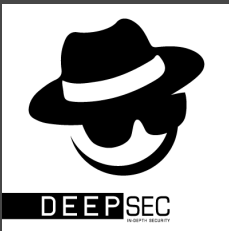
# Injection

First mentioned in Phrack magazine in 1998

20 years anniversary

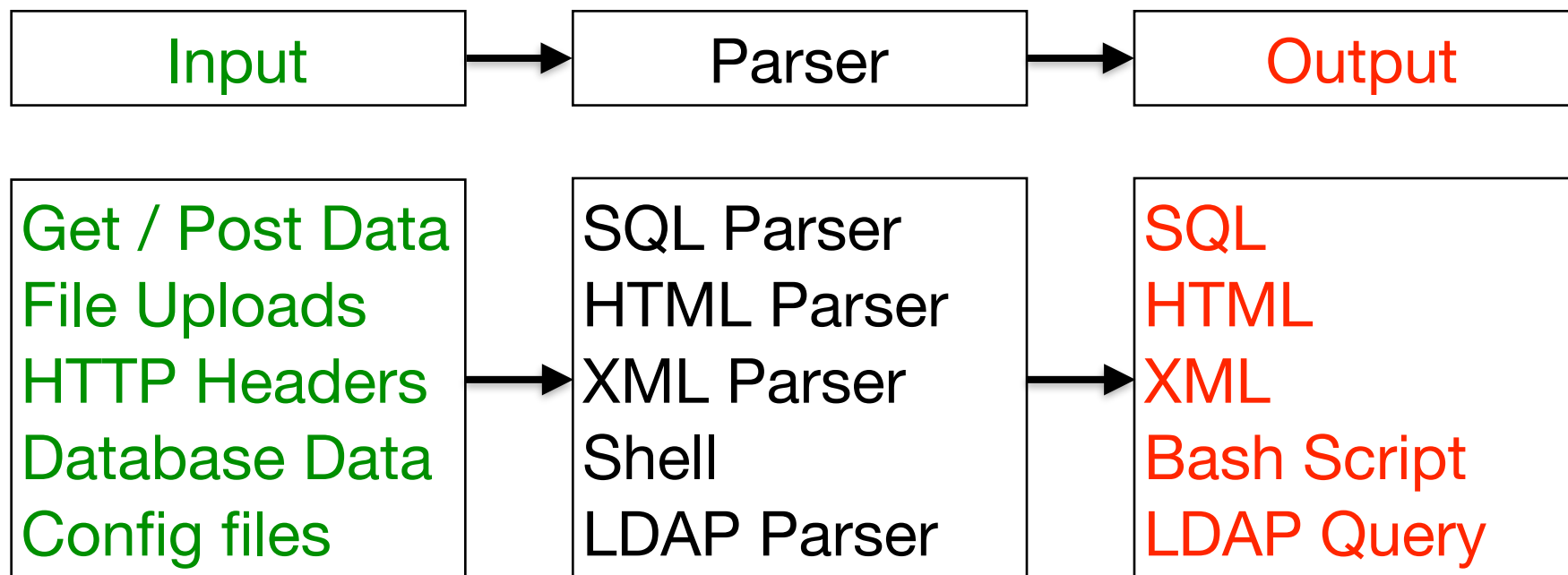
	2004	2009	2010	2013	2017
Injection	A6	A2	A1	A1	A1

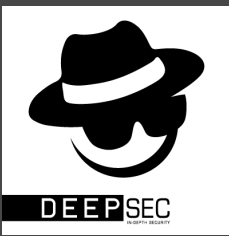
Is there another way to look at it?



# Decompose the Injection

## Data interpreted as Code





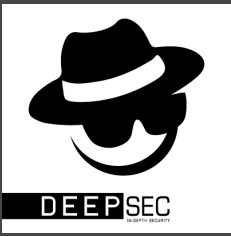
# Extract Security Controls



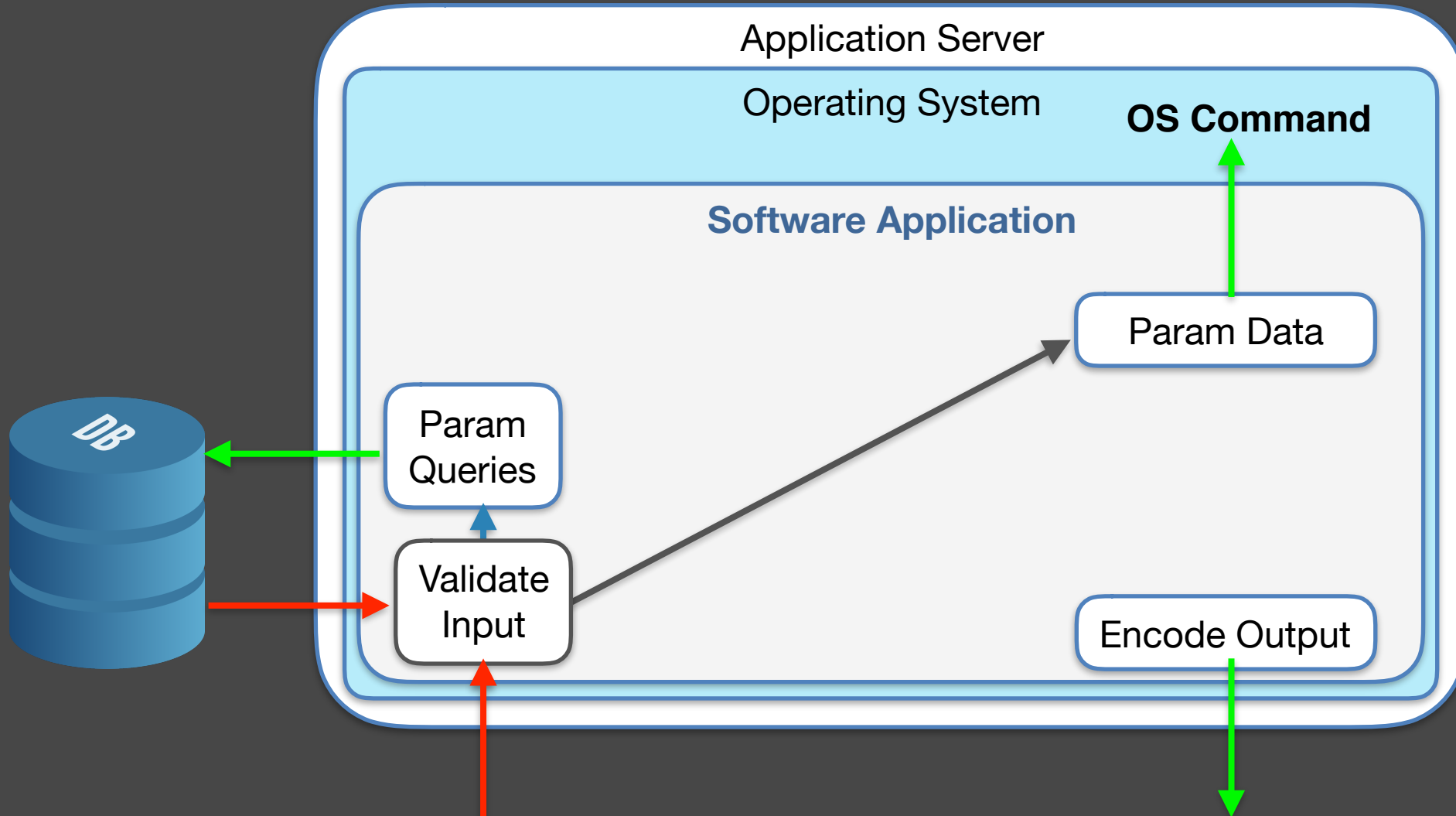
Vulnerability	Encode Output	Parameterize	Validate Input
SQL Injection		✓	✓
XSS	✓		✓
XML Injection	✓		✓
Code Injection	✓		✓
LDAP Injection	✓		✓
Cmd Injection	✓	✓	✓

**Primary Controls**

Defence in depth



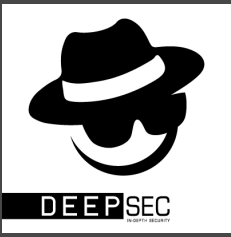
# Security Controls Recap



# Intrusions (or lack of Intrusion Detection)

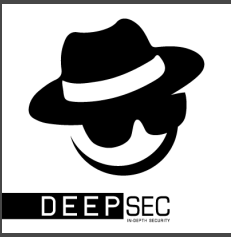
*“If a pen tester is able to get into a system  
without being detected, then there is  
insufficient logging and monitoring in place”*





# Security Controls: Security Logging

*The security control developers can use to **log security information** during the **runtime** operation of an application.*

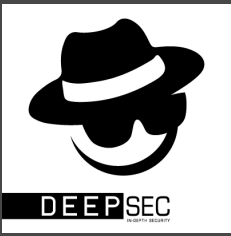


# The 6 Best Types of **Detection** Points

## **Good attack identifiers:**

1. Authorisation failures
2. Authentication failures
3. Client-side input validation bypass
4. Whitelist input validation failures
5. Obvious code injection attack
6. High rate of function use

Source: [https://www.owasp.org/index.php/AppSensor\\_DetectionPoints](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/AppSensor_DetectionPoints)



# Examples of Intrusion Detection Points

## Request Exceptions

- Application receives GET when expecting POST
- Additional form or URL parameters submitted with request

## Authentication Exceptions

- The user submits a POST request which only contains the username variable. The password variable has been removed.
- Additional variables received during an authentication request (like 'admin=true')

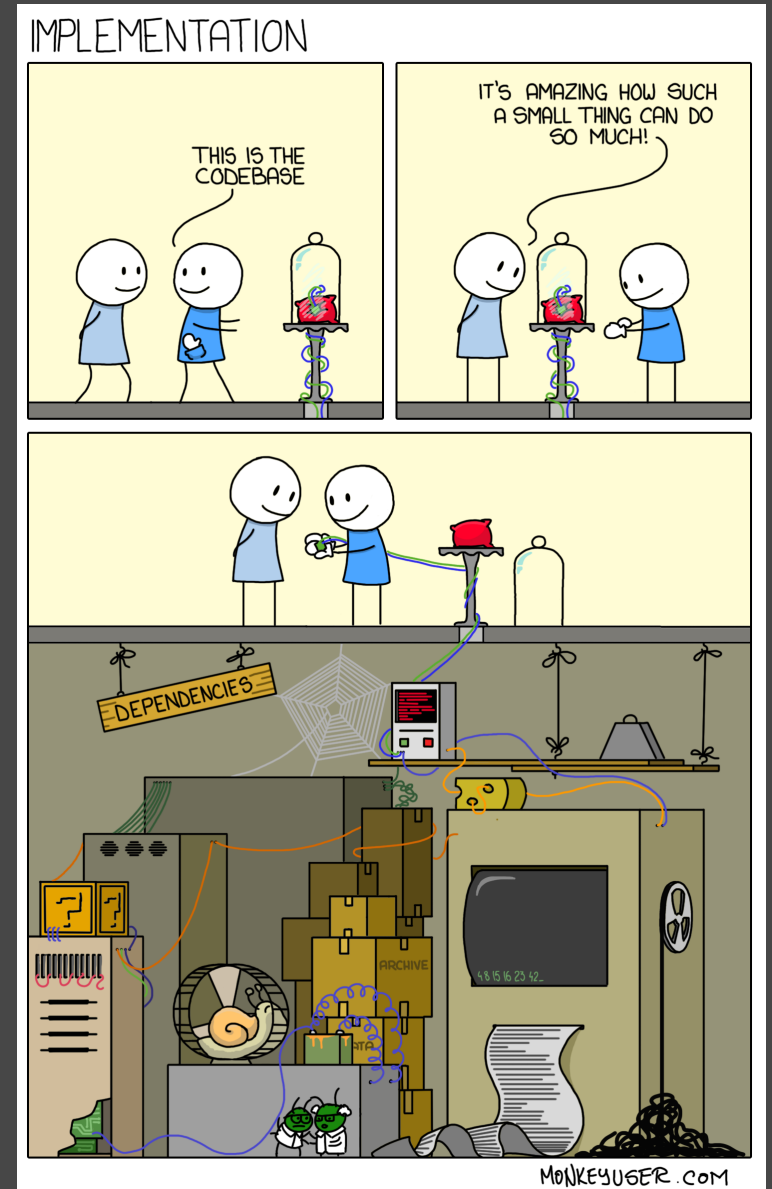
## Input Exceptions

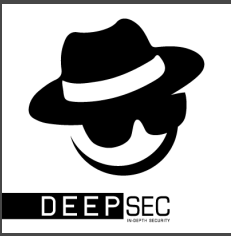
- Input validation failure on server despite client side validation
- Input validation failure on server side on non-user editable parameters (hidden fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, etc)

Source: [https://www.owasp.org/index.php/AppSensor\\_DetectionPoints](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/AppSensor_DetectionPoints)

# Vulnerable Components

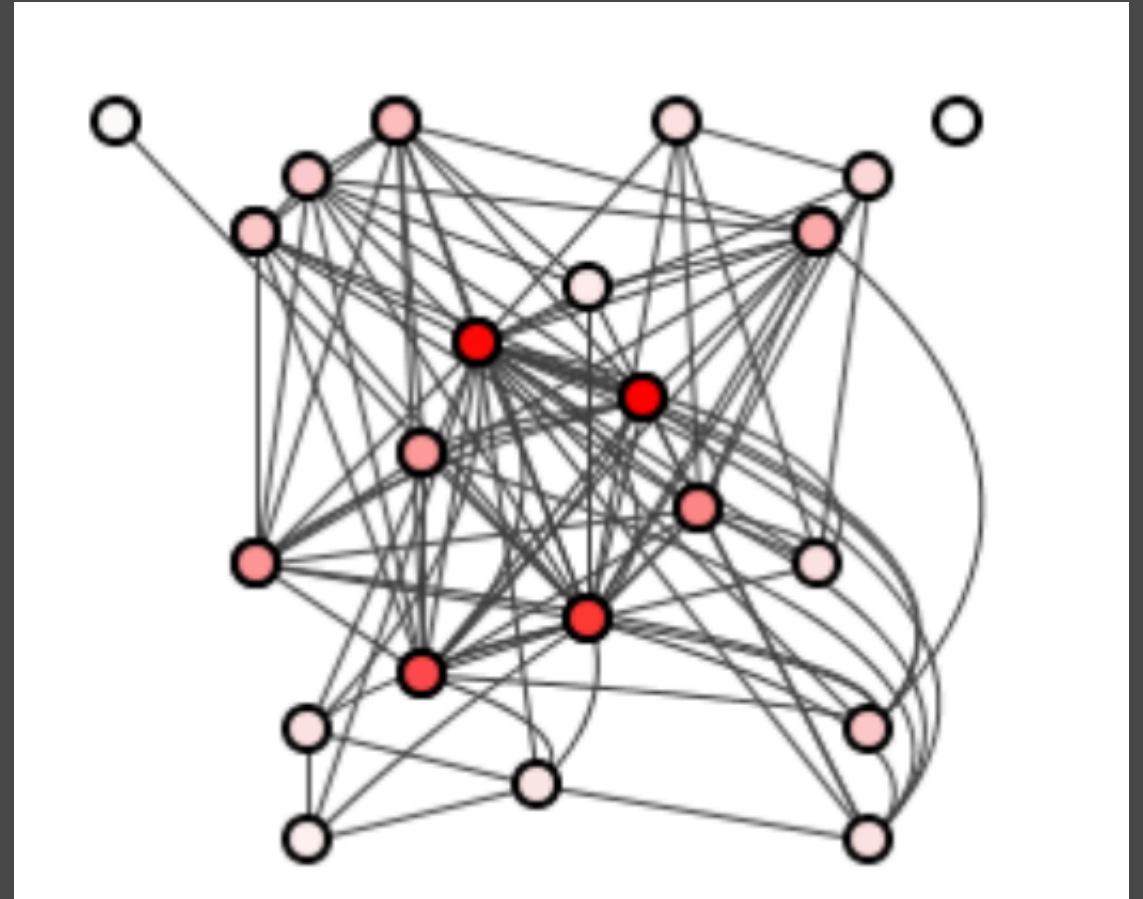
Using Software Components with Known Vulnerabilities

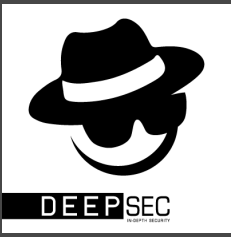




# Root Cause

- Difficult to understand
- Easy to break
- Difficult to test
- Difficult to upgrade
- Increase technical debt

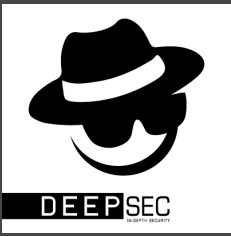




# Components Examples

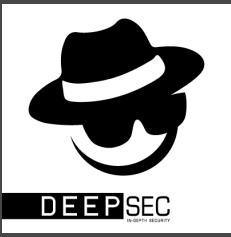
Example of external components:

- Open source libraries - for example: a logging library
- APIs - for example: vendor APIs
- Libraries / packages by another team within same company



# Example 1: Implement **Logging Library**

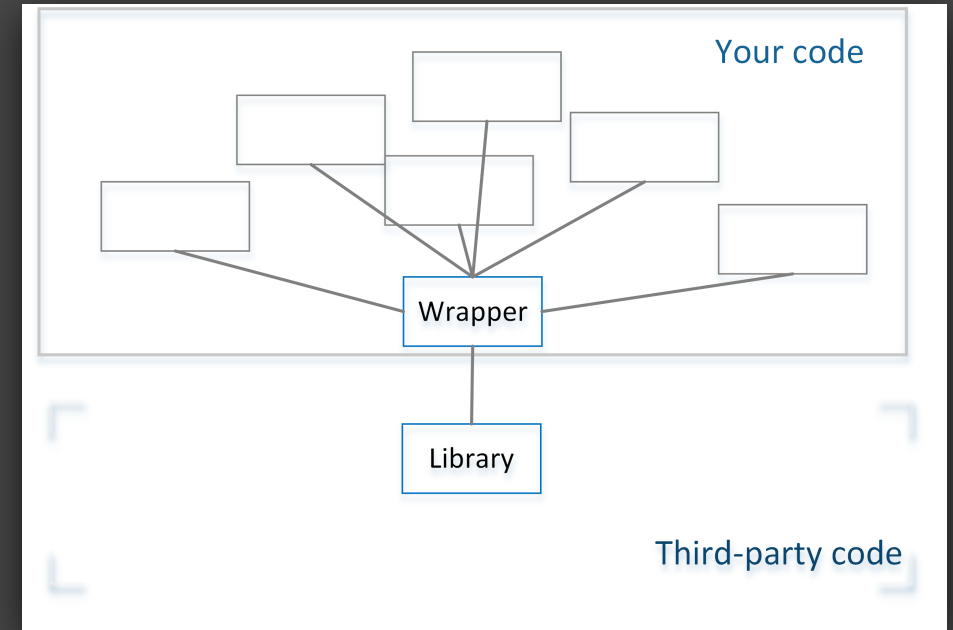
- Third-party - provides logging levels:
- FATAL, ERROR, WARN, INFO, DEBUG.
- We need only:
- DEBUG, WARN, INFO.



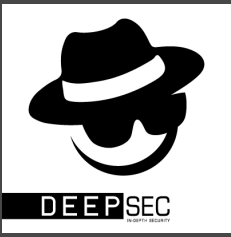
# Simple Wrapper

Helps to:

- Expose only the functionality required.
- Hide unwanted behaviour.
- Reduce the attack surface area.
- Update or replace libraries.
- Reduce the technical debt.



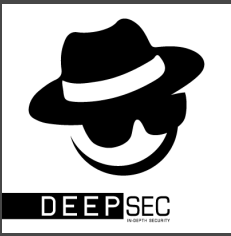




## Example 2: Implement a Payment Gateway

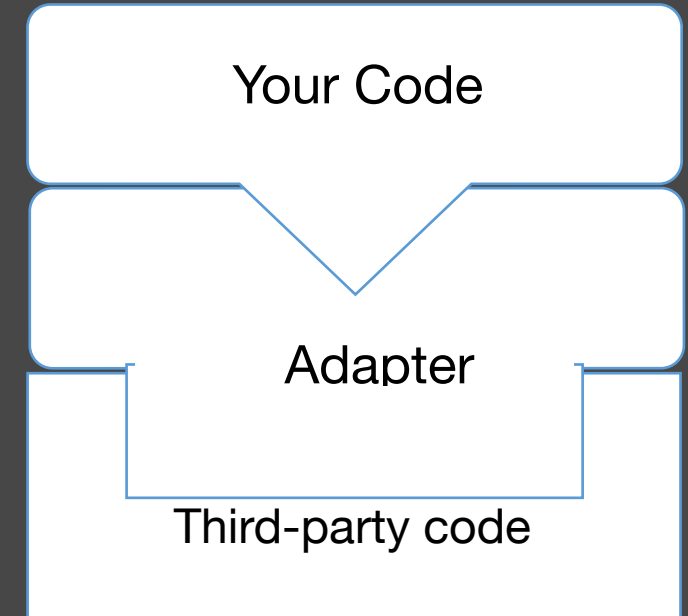
### Scenario:

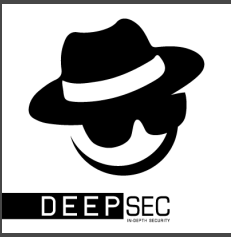
- Vendor APIs - like payment gateways
- Can have more than payment gateway one in application
- Require to be inter-changed



# Adapter Design Pattern

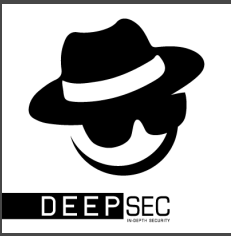
- Converts from provided interface to the required interface.
- A single Adapter interface can work with many Adaptees.
- Easy to maintain.





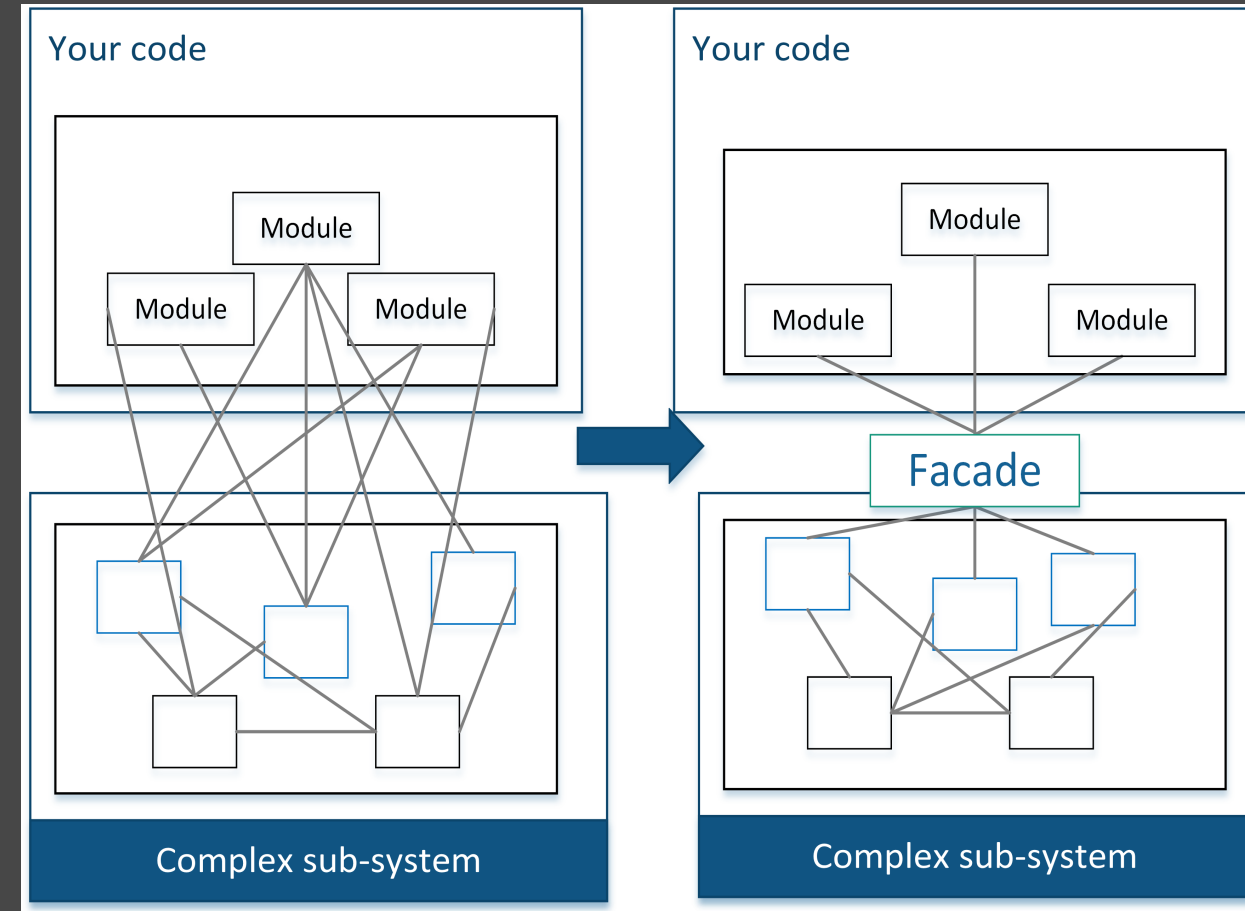
## Example 3: Implement a **Single Sign-On**

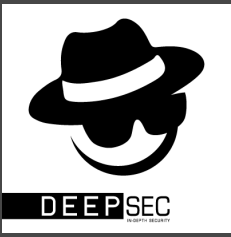
- Libraries / packages created by another team within same company
- Re-used by multiple applications
- Common practice in large companies



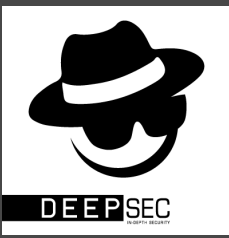
# Façade Design Pattern

- Simplifies the interaction with a complex sub-system
- Make easier to use a poorly designed API
- It can hide away the details from the client.
- Reduces dependencies on the outside code.





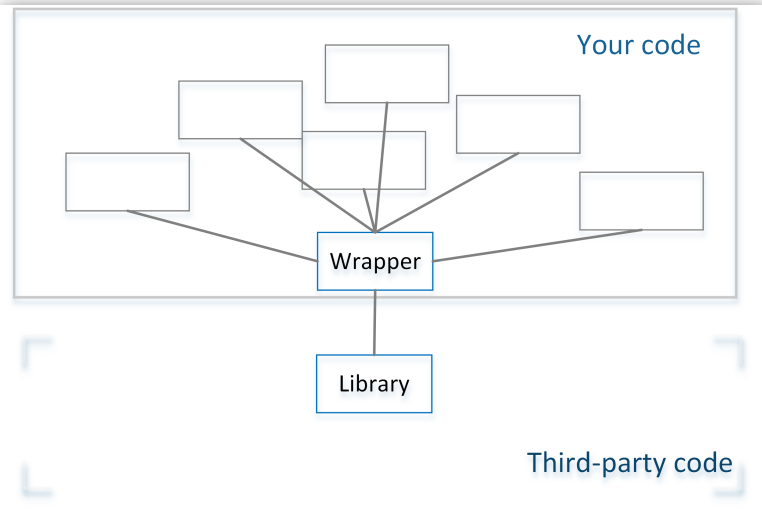
# Secure Software Starts from Design !



# Secure Software Starts from Design !

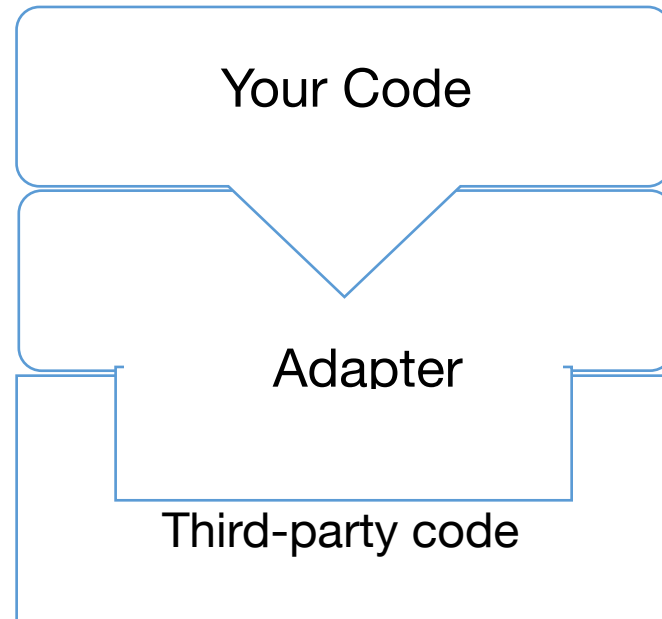
## Wrapper

To expose only required functionality and hide unwanted behaviour.



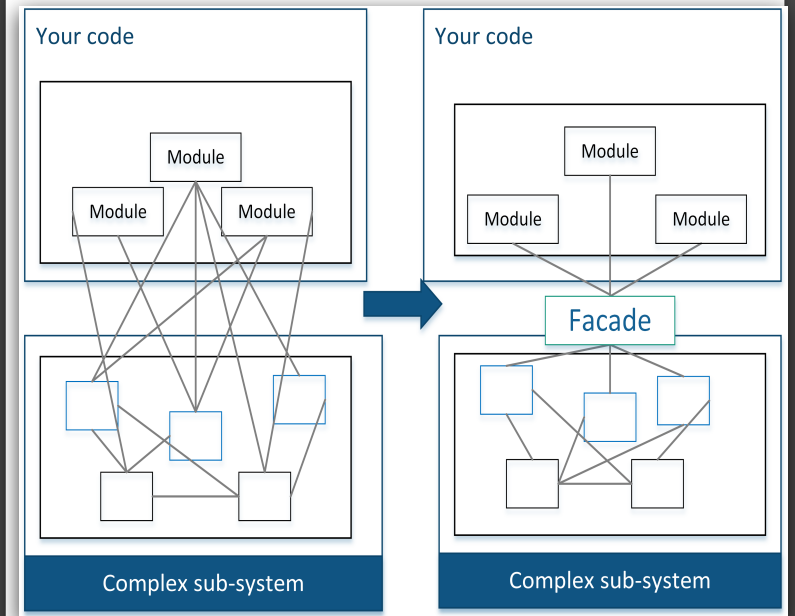
## Adapter Pattern

To convert from the required interface to provided interface

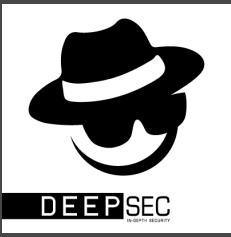


## Façade Pattern

To simplify the interaction with a complex sub-system.



How often ?



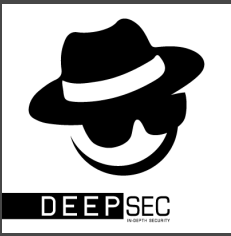
# Rick Rescorla



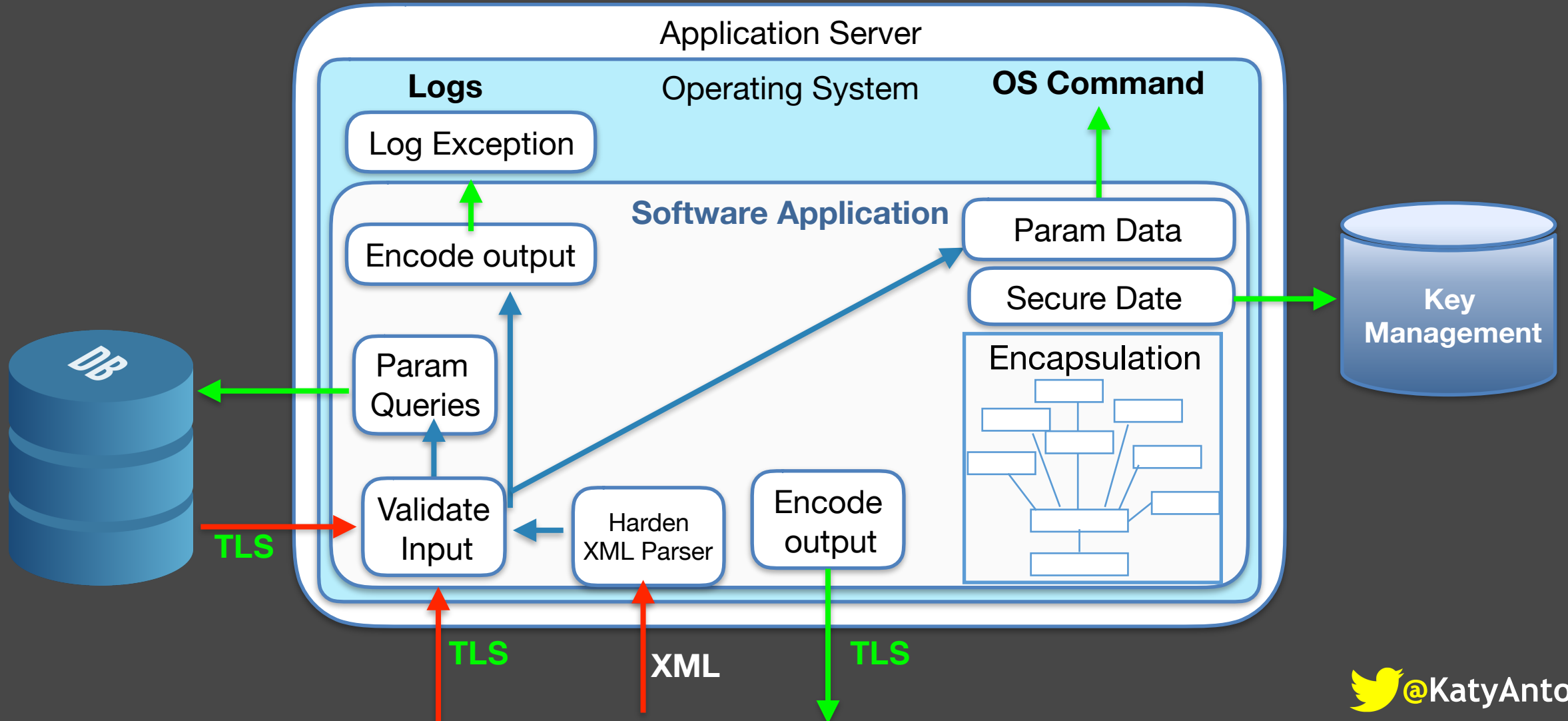
- United States Army officer of British origin
- Born in Hayle, Cornwall, UK
- Director of Security for Morgan Stanley at WTC

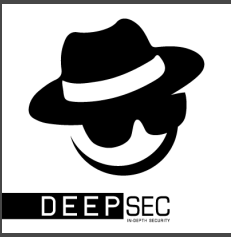


# Security Controls Recap



# Security Controls In **Development** Cycle

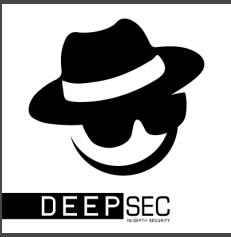




# Final Takeaways

Focus on  
Security  
Controls

which prevent → CWEs



# Final Takeaways

Focus on  
Security  
Controls

Verify Early and  
Often

CWEs

Thank you very much

Katy Anton  
Principal Application Security Consultant