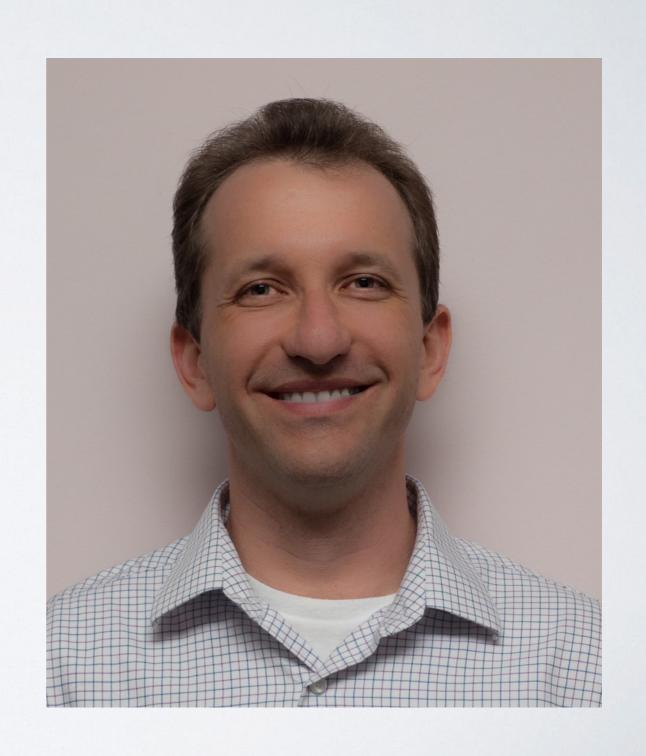
OWASPTOP 10

By: Ilia Alshanetsky @iliaa

ME, MYSELF & I

- PHP Core Developer
- Author of Guide to PHP Security
- Security Aficionado



WEB SECURITY



THE CONUNDRUM



YOU CAN HAVE ONE;-)

OPEN WEB APPLICATION SECURITY PROJECT

- A set of best practices and recommendations around making web applications more secure
- General database of common vulnerability vectors
- A good place to keep yourself up-to-date on security

THETOP 10

INJECTION

HI, THIS IS YOUR SON'S SCHOOL. WE'RE HAVING SOME COMPUTER TROUBLE.



OH, DEAR — DID HE BREAK SOMETHING?



DID YOU REALLY
NAME YOUR SON
Robert'); DROP
TABLE Students;--?



BOBBY TABLES,
WE CALL HIM.

WELL, WE'VE LOST THIS YEAR'S STUDENT RECORDS. I HOPE YOU'RE HAPPY.



AND I HOPE YOU'VE LEARNED TO SANITIZE YOUR DATABASE INPUTS.

xkcd.com

WHAT NOT TO DO

```
// $_POST['login'] = "login";
$pdo->query("SELECT * from users WHERE login={$_POST['login']}
                                          AND password={$_POST['pwd']}");
// $_POST['login'] = "' OR 1=1; --";
$pdo->query("SELECT * from users WHERE login='{$_POST['login']}'
                                          AND password='{$_POST['pwd']}'");
// \$ POST['login'] = chr(0xbf) . chr(0x27) . " OR 1=1; --";
// \text{ 0xbf27} + \text{addslashes()} == \text{0xbf5c27} == \ddot{e}^{1}/2 \times \text{e} + \text{"'"}
$pdo->query("SELECT * from users WHERE
                   login='" . addslashes($_POST['login']) . "'
                        AND password='".addslashes($_POST['pwd'])."'");
$pdo->query("SELECT * from users WHERE
                 login='" . $pdo->quote($_POST['login']) . "'
                 AND password='".$pdo->quote($_POST['pwd'])."'");
```

http://hakipedia.com/index.php/SQL_Injection

PREVENT INJECTION

- For databases use prepared statements
- White list inputs whenever possible
- Sanitize inputs (use filter extension)
- Don't trust and always verify!

BROKEN AUTHENTICATION & SESSION MANAGEMENT



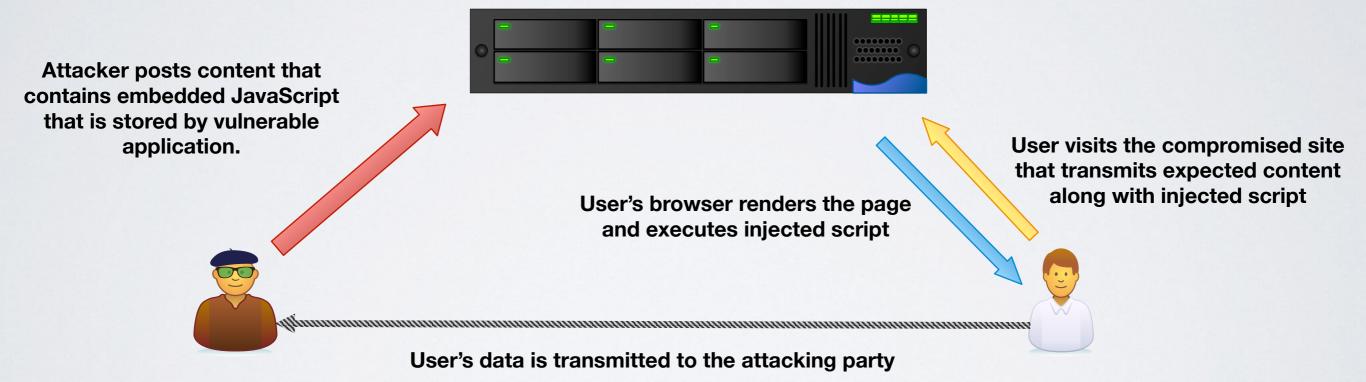
MITIGATION

- Enforce strong password policy
- Require periodic reset of password
- Use 2 factor authentication
- Use SSL and secure flag on cookies
- Don't forget about auto-logout
- · Don't neglect failed-login detection & tracking

SESSION SECURITY

- Don't trust new session ids
 (session_regenerate_id(true))
- Use unique session names (not PHPSESSID)
- Only use httpOnly cookies
- Ensure true randomness for session ids

CROSS SITE SCRIPTING -XSS



PROTECT YOURSELF

- Use filter extension to filter inputs
- Ensure that outputs are HTML encoded
- · Don't reinvent the wheel
- Don't consider any part of the request as being "safe"



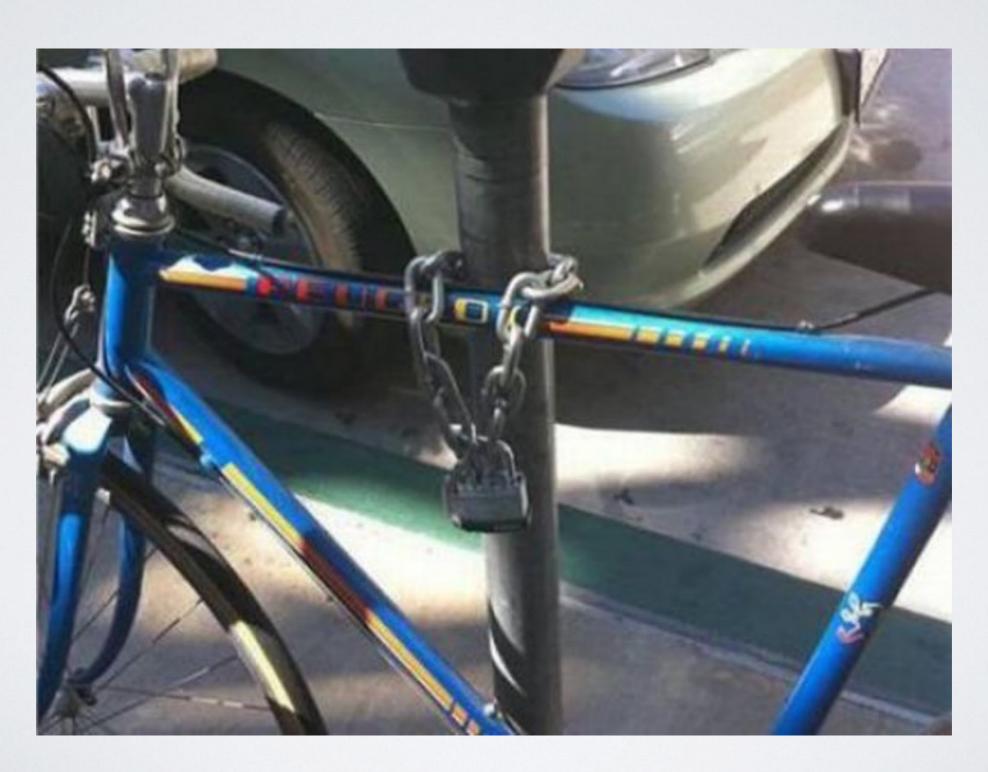
INSECURE DIRECT OBJECT REFERENCES



PREVENTION

- Low level access controls
- Prevent user input in file/URL access commands
- No unsanitized input to execution commands (escapeshellarg() for arguments)
- · Non-white-list input shouldn't dictate logic

SECURITY MISCONFIGURATION



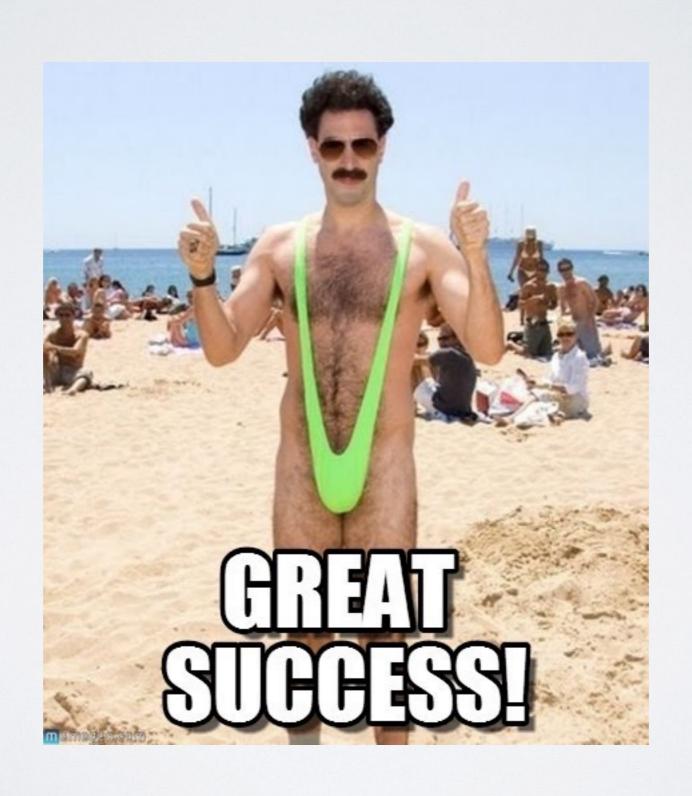
MORE SPECIFICALLY

- · Usage of default, un-secure settings
- · Not disabling initial accounts (especially those with admin rights)
- Failure to apply latest security patches
- Leaving un-used functions/modules enabled
- Exposed error handling
- Keeping "upgrade" scripts in accessible directories

PREVENTION > CURE

- · Perform periodic security checks using automated tools
 - STATIC CODE ANALYSIS
 - NMAP
 - EXTERNAL VULNERABILITY SCANNERS
 - DISTRO PACKAGE SECURITY CHECKS

SENSITIVE DATA EXPOSURE



SOME EXAMPLES

- Exposed PHP error messages
- · Non-web related files stored inside web-root
- Application version exposure
- · Un-encrypted sensitive data storage
- Not using SSL

MISSING FUNCTION LEVEL ACCESS CONTROL



WTF??

- Valid input processing without access controls
- Reliance on hidden fields for record identifiers
- · Decentralized access control layer
- · JavaScript driven access controls

CROSS-SITE REQUEST FORGERY (CSRF)



Attacker tricks the user into following a link to a trusted site with vulnerable payload



User's data is transmitted to the attacking party

User visits the compromised site that renders desired content along with compromised payload



PREVENTION

- Don't perform data changes on GET
- Use secure (csrf) tokens for POST
- Dynamic Field Names

USING COMPONENTS WITH KNOWN VULNERABILITIES

- Using old vulnerable software
- Not keeping libraries up-to-date
 *cough*OpenSSL*cough*
- Forgetting to update JavaScript libraries

THE CURE

- On server do routine checks for software with known exploits
- Keep libraries up-to-date
- Compare utilized software versions to those listed on http://cve.mitre.org/

UNVALIDATED REDIRECTS AND FORWARDS

- Header Injection
- JavaScript Parameter Injection
- Reliance on HTTP_REFERER



THANKYOU FOR LISTENING

Slides - http://ilia.ws
@iliaa

Feedback @ https://joind.in/15177