Gentle Introduction to Security Testing for Testers

Walter Kruse

2016-09-16 (updated 2017-05-23)

Introduction

- Currently technical testing at SARS
- 17 Years in software testing
- Made a career of technical testing
- Past author for trade publication, speaker, trainer





- Positioning security testing
- Infosec in South Africa
- Threats
- Significance of threats
- Security testing overview
- Demos
- Resources

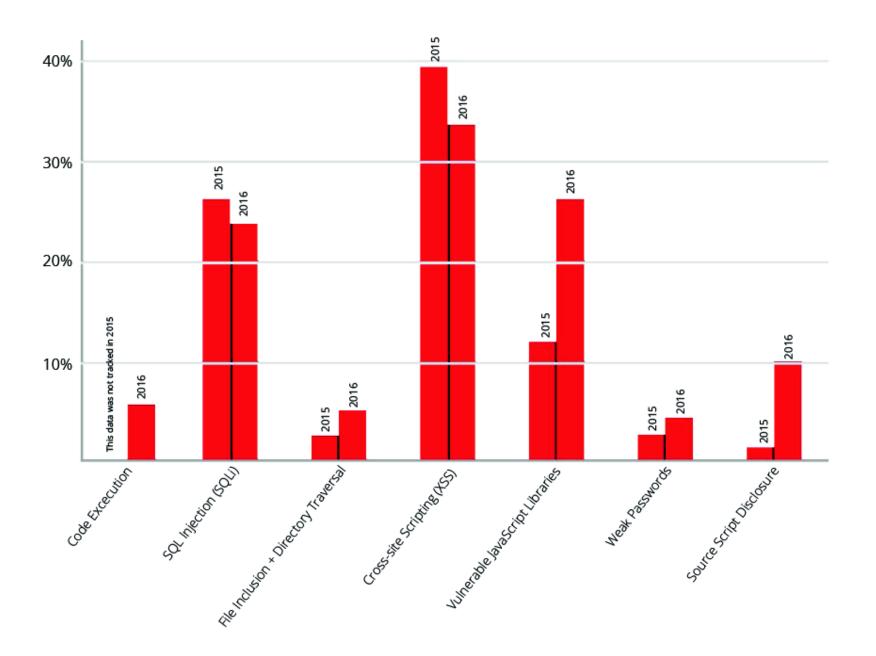
- Positioning security testing
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Positioning Security Testing

- Functional testing
- Non-functional testing
 - Performance testing
 - Security testing
 - Usability testing
- Security testing has manual and automated components
- Even manual security testing uses tools

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Vulnerabilities by Type - High Severity





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Application security exposes businesses

By Admire Moyo, ITWeb's senior news journalist. Johannesburg, 18 May 2016

Businesses are falling victim to breaches mostly because they are neglecting application security.

That was the word from Helen Bravo, head of product management at Israeli-based cyber security firm Checkmarx, speaking yesterday at ITWeb Security Summit 2016.

Citing a Gartner report, Bravo said 80% of successful cyber security attacks target the application layer. She added that according to the Web Application Security Consortium, 86% of the organisations surveyed were found to have medium or higher severity vulnerabilities on their application layer.

"In a recent survey of chief information security officers, when asked about what are the main areas of risks in their organisations, 51% pointed to application security, followed by 36% who said infrastructure security," said Bravo.



Most organisations lack secure coding knowledge, says Helen Bravo, head of product management at Checkmarx.

She noted that the main reason why the application layer is left so vulnerable in most organisations is because most of these companies lack secure coding knowledge.



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Threats

- Identity theft and fraud
 - Social engineering: Phishing, SpearPhishing, Whaling,
 Pharming, Shmising, Vishing
- Insecure infrastructure
 - Every node that is accessible from the internet
 - IoT!
- Insecure applications
 - OWASP Top 10
 - SANS Top 20

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Significance of threats

- Law: POPI Act
 - Lawful processing of personal information
 - If any information is compromised, the liability remains with the organization
- Compliance: King III (code of corporate governance)
 - Key principle: The requirement for effective auditing
- Standard: ISO/IEC 27002
 - Section 12 discusses software development
- Standard: Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI-DSS)

What do we do about it?



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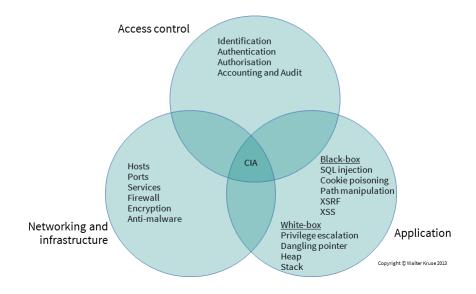
Security Testing Overview

CIA Triad

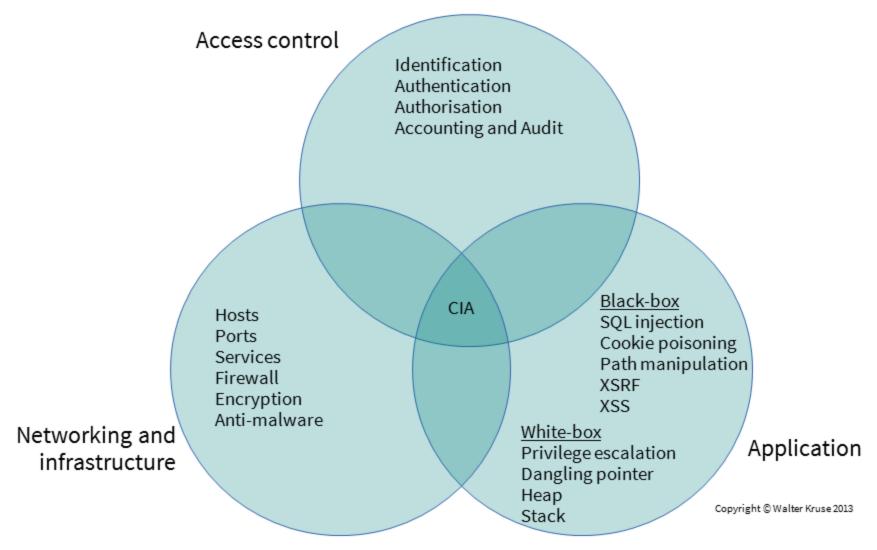
- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Availability

Security is:

- Protection
- Detection
- Response

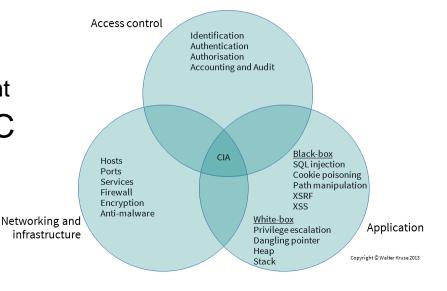


Security Testing Overview

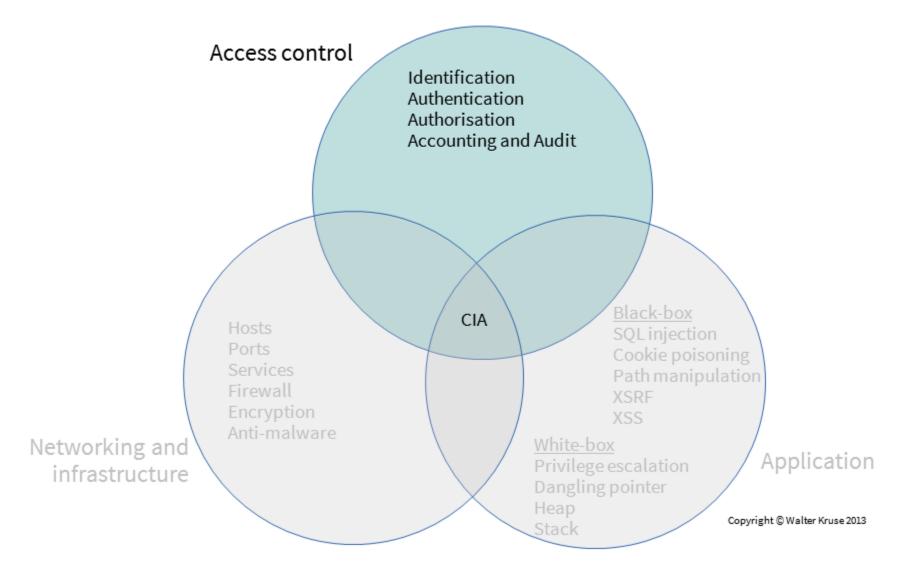


Security Testing Overview

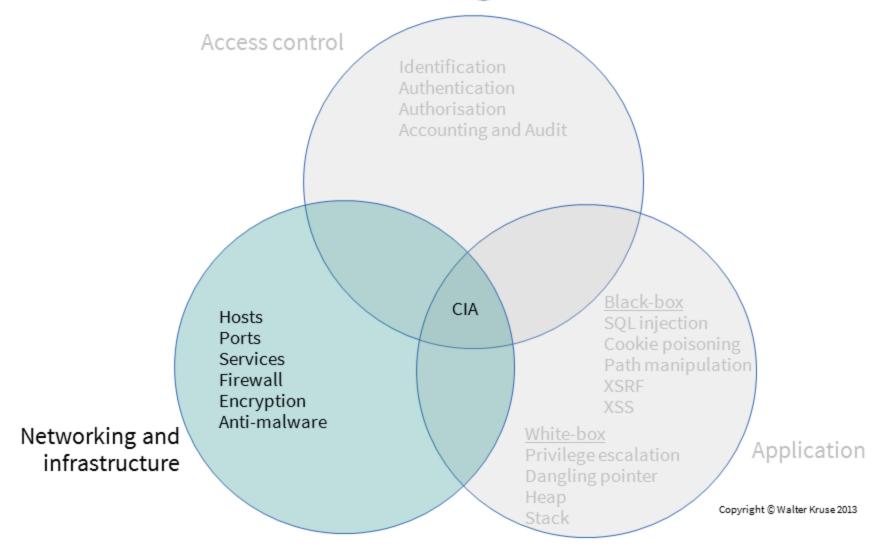
- Audit
 - Formal
- Vulnerability Assessment
 - Prep for audit
- Penetration testing
 - On-going in some orgs.
 - Questionable value:
 - Big report
 - Test if a hole is closed
 - Prep for vulnerability assessment
- Security testing in the SDLC
 - Should be standardised
 - Enterprise tools



Access Control

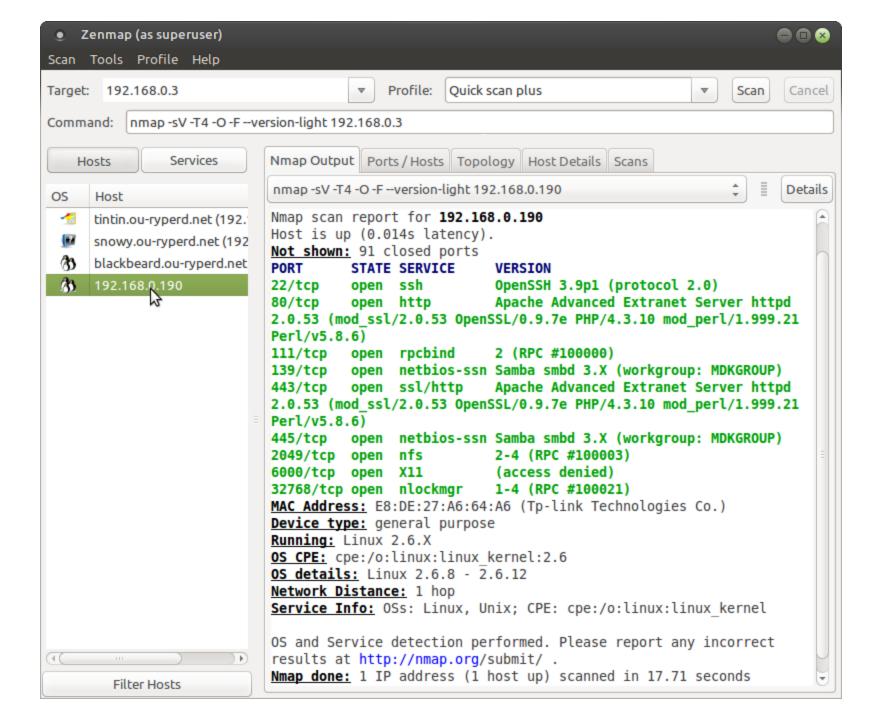


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- NMap: Fundamental port scanning
- OpenVAS: Open source network audit scanner
- Conceptual walkthrough of vulnerability finding
 - Attacker's perspective
 - Defender's perspective

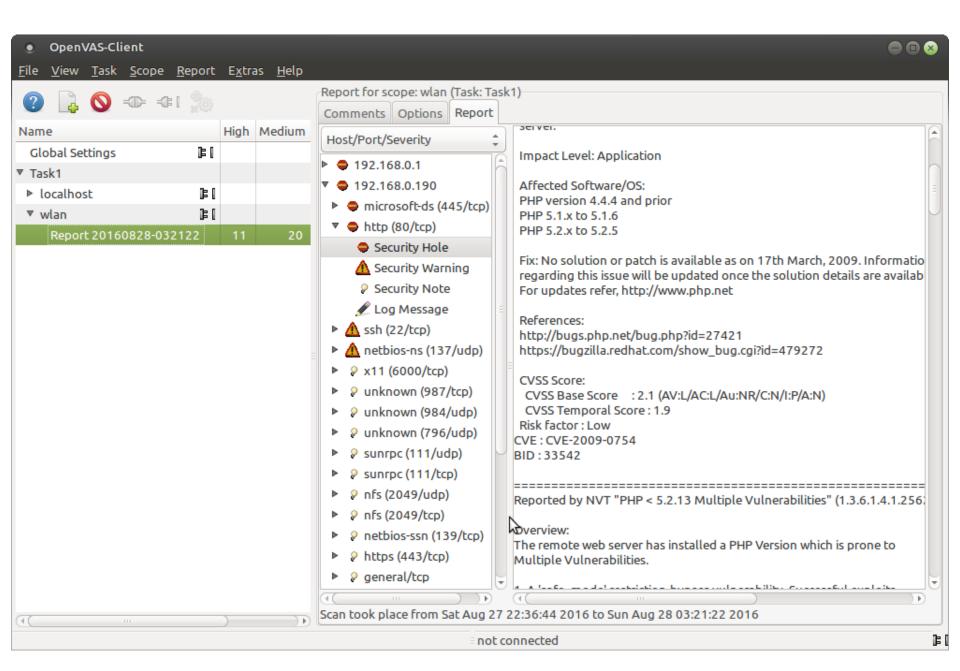
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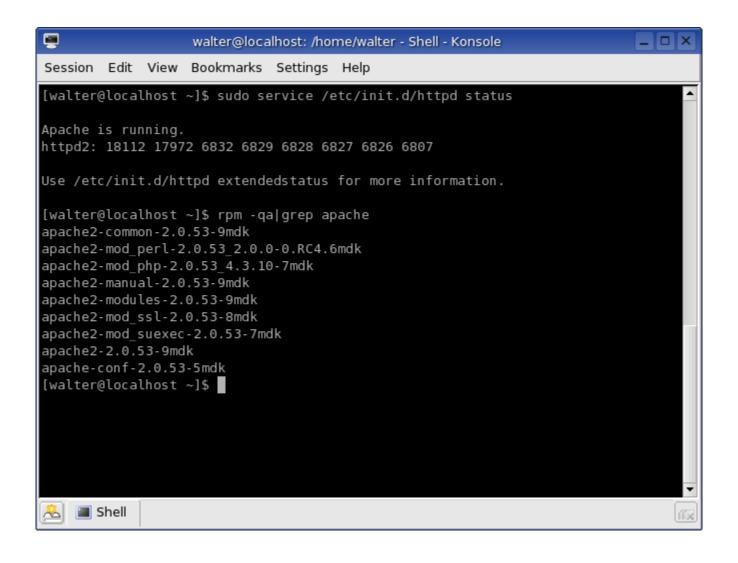


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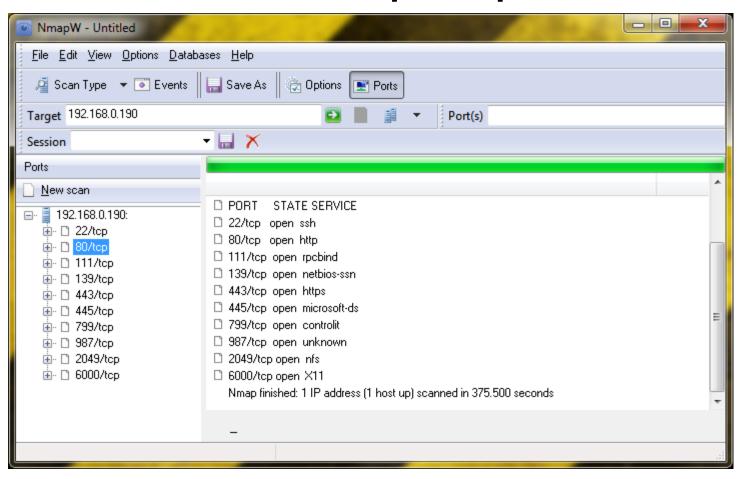


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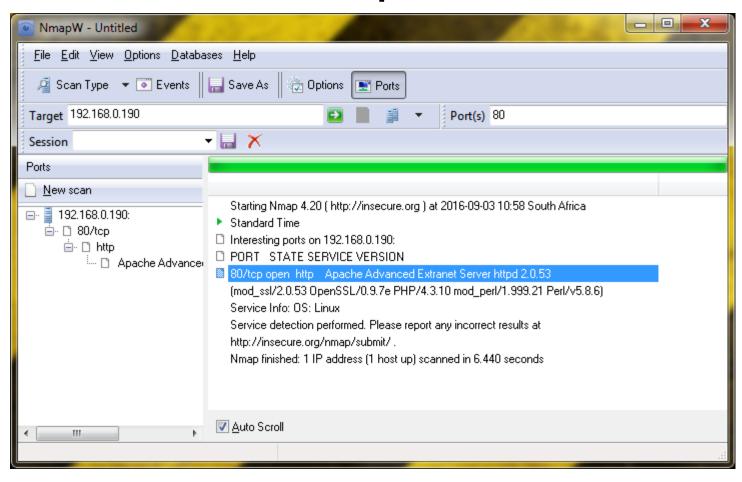
1: An old version of apache



2: Attacker finds open ports



3: Attacker scans port 80



4: Attacker finds vulns on CVE

CVE Details

The ultimate security vulnerability datasource

Log In Register Reset Password Activate Account Canada AddThis

(e.g.: CVE-2009-1234 or 2010-1234 or 20101234)

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Apache » Http Server » 2.0.53 : Security Vulnerabilities

requirement for a new session ID, which has unspecified impact and remote attack vectors.

Trojan horse DSO in the current working directory during execution of apachectl.

Cpe Name:cpe:/a:apache:http_server:2.0.53

CVSS Scores Greater Than: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Sort Results By: CVE Number Descending

CVE Number Ascending

CVSS Score Descending

Number Of Exploits Descending

Copy Results Download Results Select Table

1	#	CVE ID	CWE ID	# of Exploits	Vulnerability Type(s)	Publish Date	Update Date	Score	Gained Access Level	Access	Complexity	Authentication	Conf.	Integ.	Avail.
	1	CVE-2014-0098	20		DoS	2014-03-18	2016-07-08	5.0	None	Remote	Low	Not required	None	None	Partial

The log_cookie function in mod_log_config.c in the mod_log_config module in the Apache HTTP Server before 2.4.8 allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (segmentation fault and daemon crash) via a crafted cookie that is not properly handled during truncation.

2 <u>CVE-2013-6438</u> <u>20</u> DoS 2014-03-18 2016-06-16 **5.0** None Remote Low Not required None None Partial

The dav_xml_get_cdata function in main/util.c in the mod_dav module in the Apache HTTP Server before 2.4.8 does not properly remove whitespace characters from CDATA sections, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (daemon crash) via a crafted DAV WRITE request.

3 CVE-2013-2249 2013-07-23 2016-04-06 7.5 None Remote Low Not required Partial Partial Partial mod session dbd.c in the mod session dbd module in the Apache HTTP Server before 2.4.5 proceeds with save operations for a session without considering the dirty flag and the

4 CVE-2012-0883 264 +Priv 2012-04-18 2013-09-17 6.9 None Local Medium Not required Complete Complete Complete envvars (aka envvars-std) in the Apache HTTP Server before 2.4.2 places a zero-length directory name in the LD_LIBRARY_PATH, which allows local users to gain privileges via a

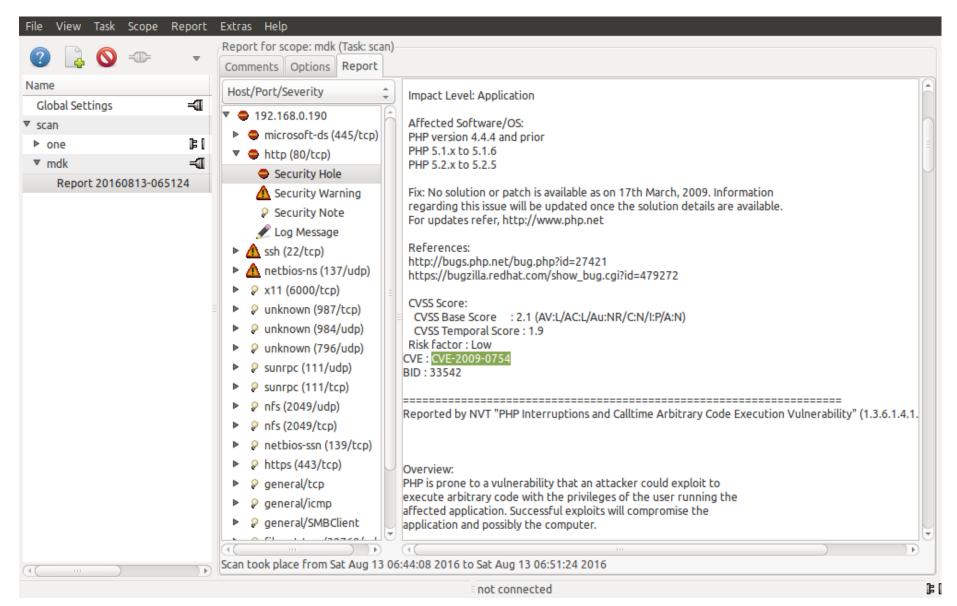
5 <u>CVE-2012-0031</u> 399 DoS 2012-01-18 2013-10-10 **4.6** None Local Low Not required Partial Partial Partial

scoreboard.c in the Apache HTTP Server 2.2.21 and earlier might allow local users to cause a denial of service (daemon crash during shutdown) or possibly have unspecified other impact by modifying a certain type field within a scoreboard shared memory segment, leading to an invalid call to the free function.

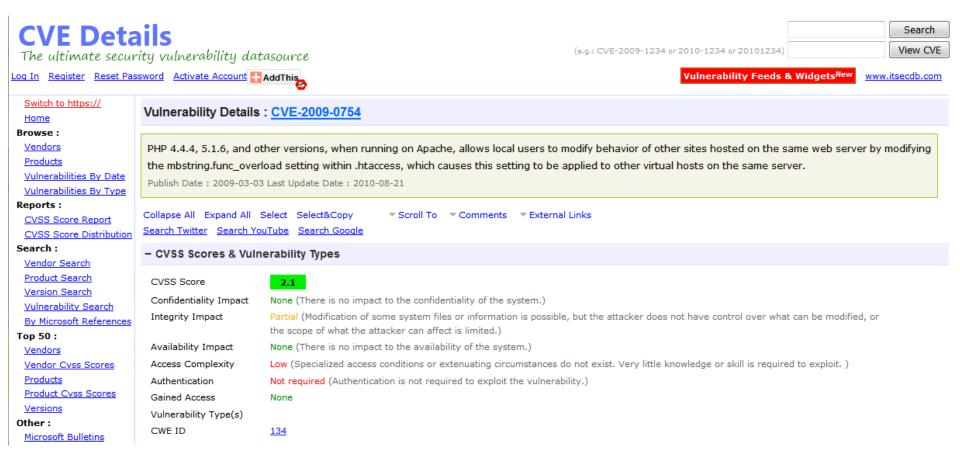
5: Attacker looks for an exploit



6: Defender scans server



7: Defender looks up details



8: Defender finds remediation

English | [



About: Dedicated Adva	nced Standard Recurring No Risk Desktop Basic Single Sec			
Price/Feature Summary Order New Vulnerabilities Confidentiality Vulnerability Search				
Vulnerability	Find It			
Search	○ Tests ○ CVE ● All			

Test ID: 63483

Category: Mandrake Local Security Checks

Title: Mandrake Security Advisory MDVSA-2009:066 (php)
Summary: Mandrake Security Advisory MDVSA-2009:066 (php)

Description: Description:

The remote host is missing an update to php announced via advisory MDVSA-2009:066.

PHP 4.4.4, 5.1.6, and other versions, when running on Apache, allows local users to modify behavior of other sites hosted on the same web server by modifying the mbstring.func_overload setting within .htaccess, which causes this setting to be applied to other virtual hosts on the same server (CVE-2009-0754).

The updated packages have been patched to correct these issues.

Affected: 2008.0, 2008.1, 2009.0, Corporate 4.0

Solution:

To upgrade automatically use MandrakeUpdate or urpmi. The verification of md5 checksums and GPG signatures is performed automatically for you.

http://www.securityspace.com/smysecure/catid.html?in=MDVSA-2009:066



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CVE-2016-6662 - MySQL Remote Root Code Execution / Privilege Escalation (0day)

From: Dawid Golunski <dawid () legalhackers com>

could be used as exploitation vectors.

Date: Mon, 12 Sep 2016 06:09:10 -0300

Vulnerability: MySQL Remote Root Code Execution / Privilege Escalation Oday

CVE: CVE-2016-6662 Severity: Critical

Affected MySQL versions (including the latest):

<= 5.7.15

<= 5.6.33

<= 5.5.52

Discovered by: Dawid Golunski

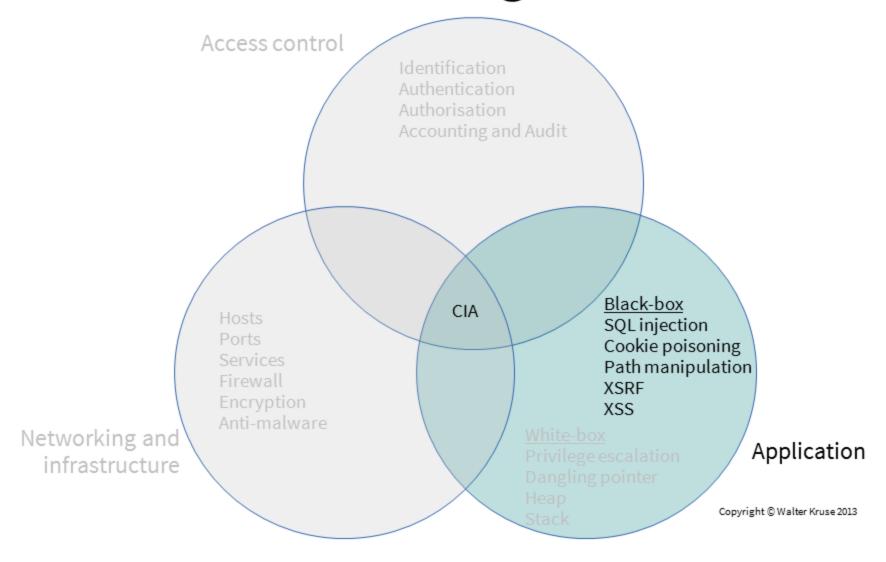
http://legalhackers.com

An independent research has revealed multiple severe MySQL vulnerabilities. This advisory focuses on a critical vulnerability with a CVEID of CVE-2016-6662. The vulnerability affects MySQL servers in all version branches (5.7, 5.6, and 5.5) including the latest versions, and could be exploited by both local and remote attackers.

Both the authenticated access to MySQL database (via network connection or web interfaces such as phpMyAdmin) and SQL Injection

Successful exploitation could allow attackers to execute arbitrary code with root privileges which would then allow them to fully compromise the server on which an affected version of MySQL is running.

This advisory provides a (limited) Proof-Of-Concept MySQL exploit which demonstrates how Remote Root Code Execution could be achieved by attackers.



Recap: Application Security

SANS Top 20, OWASP Top 10

- Cross-site Request Forgery (XSRF)
- URL, Parameter tampering
- Path, Header manipulation
- Cross-site Scripting (XSS)
- HTTP Response Splitting
- Command Injection
- Cookie poisoning
- Session hijacking
- Open redirects
- SQL Injection



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Software Error Category: Insecure Interaction Between Components

[1] CWE-79: Failure to Preserve Web Page Structure ('Cross-site Scripting')

Cross-site scripting (XSS) is one of the most prevalent, obstinate, and dangerous vulnerabilities in web applications...If you're not careful, attackers can...MORE >>

[2] CWE-89: Failure to Preserve SQL Query Structure (aka 'SQL Injection')

If attackers can influence the SQL that you use to communicate with your database, then they can...MORE >>

[4] CWE-352: Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)

With cross-site request forgery, the attacker gets the victim to activate a request that goes to your site. Thanks to scripting and the way the web works in general, the victim...MORE >>

[8] CWE-434: Unrestricted Upload of File with Dangerous Type

You may think you're allowing uploads of innocent images...MORE >>

[9] CWE-78: Failure to Preserve OS Command Structure (aka 'OS Command Injection')

When you invoke another program on the operating system, but you allow untrusted inputs to be fed into the command string that you generate for executing the program, then you are inviting attackers...MORE >>

[17] CWE-209: Information Exposure Through an Error Message

If you use chatty error messages, then they could disclose secrets to any attacker who dares to misuse your software. The secrets could cover a wide range of valuable data...MORE >>

[23] CWE-601: URL Redirection to Untrusted Site ('Open Redirect')

While much of the power of the World Wide Web is in sharing and following links between web sites, typically there is...MORE >>

[25] CWE-362: Race Condition

Attackers will consciously look to exploit race conditions to cause chaos or get your application to cough up something valuable...MORE >>

Recap: Application Security

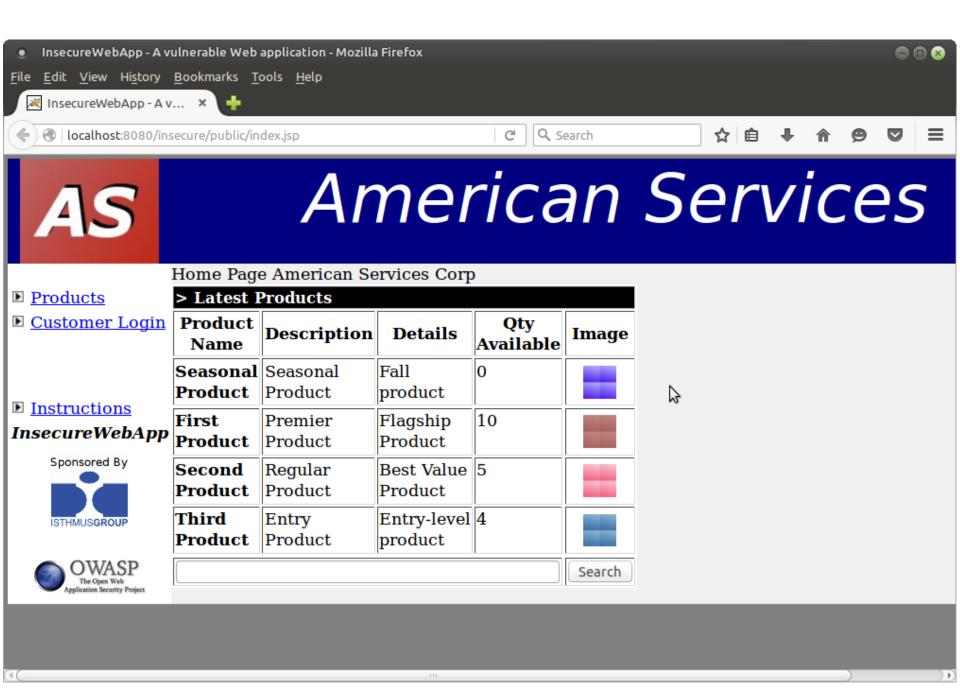
SQL Injection:

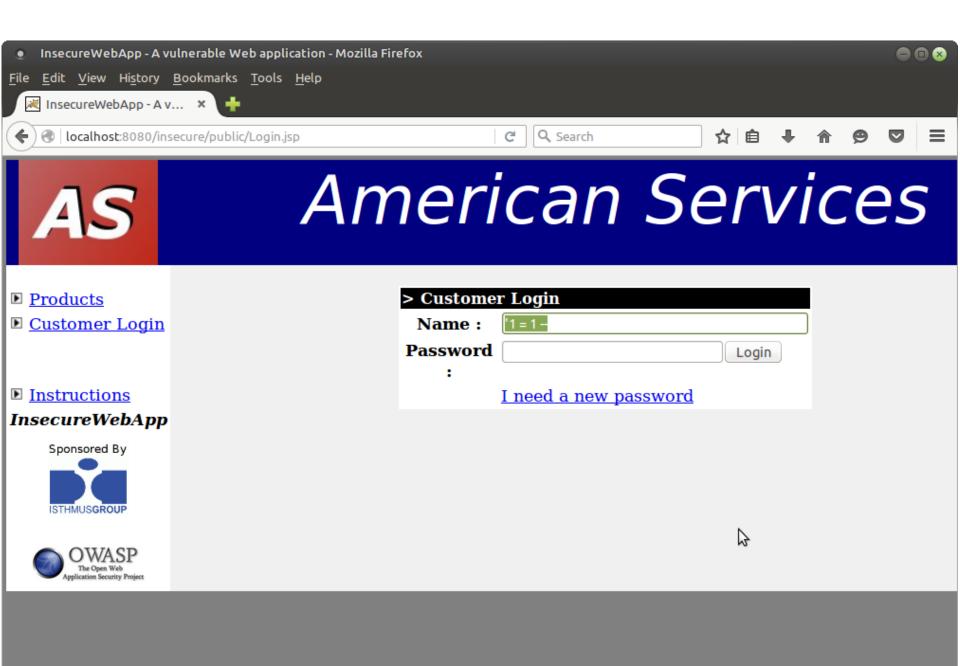
 Maliciously reconstruct parameterised SQL in order to make the system do what it was not intended to

```
SQLquery = "SELECT * FROM Users WHERE UserName = " + UserId;
  User Name:
   Johnny
SELECT * FROM Users WHERE UserName = 'Johnny'
  User Name:
  Johnny OR 1 = 1
SELECT * FROM Users WHERE UserName = 'Johnny' OR 1 = 1
SELECT * FROM Users WHERE UserName = TRUE
SELECT * FROM Users
```

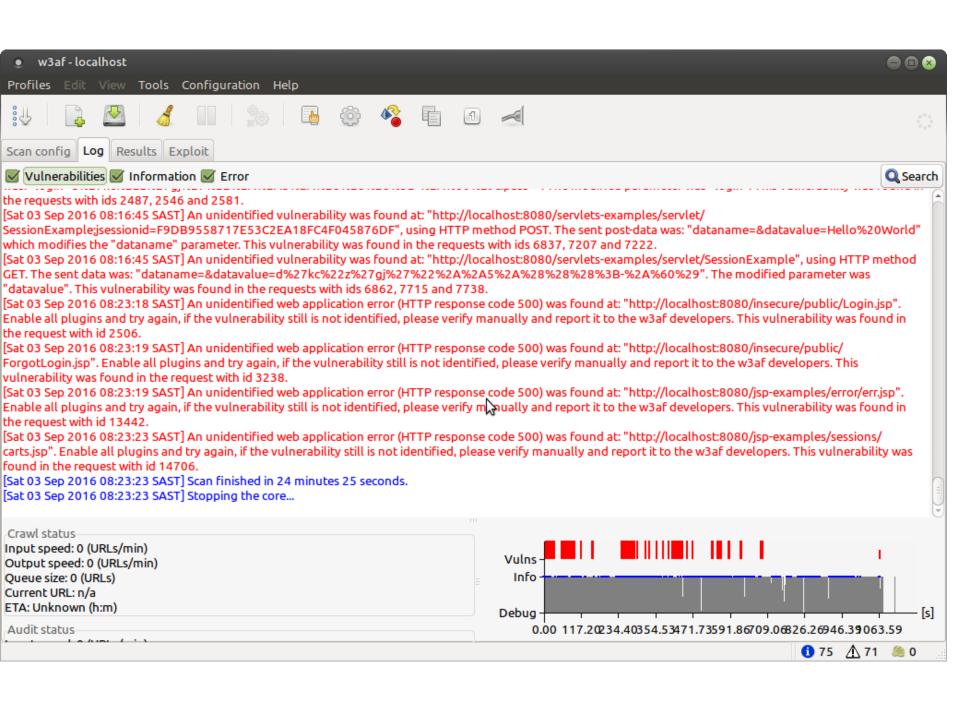
- My own SQL injection testing tool circ. 2006
- w3af open source web application vulnerability scanner

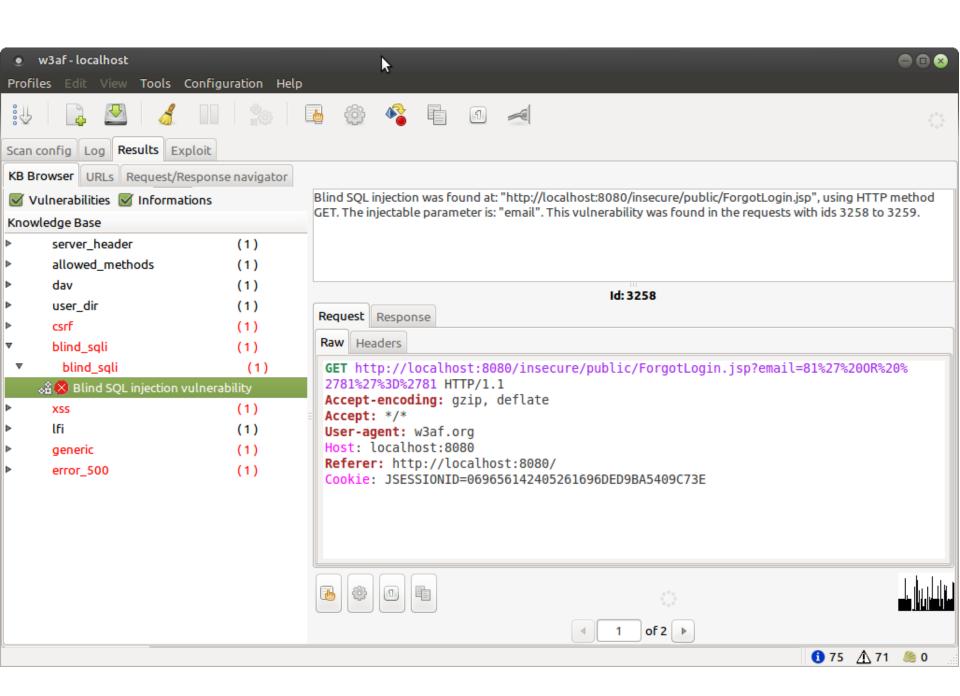
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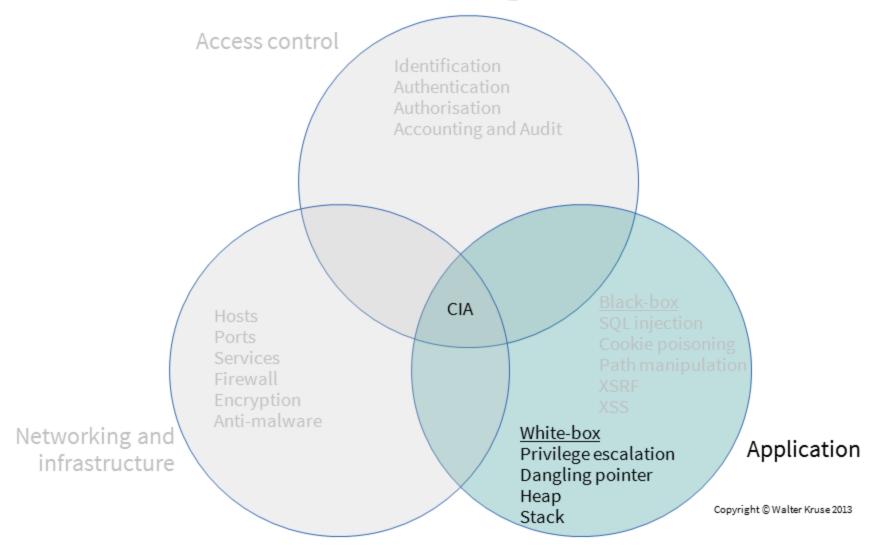




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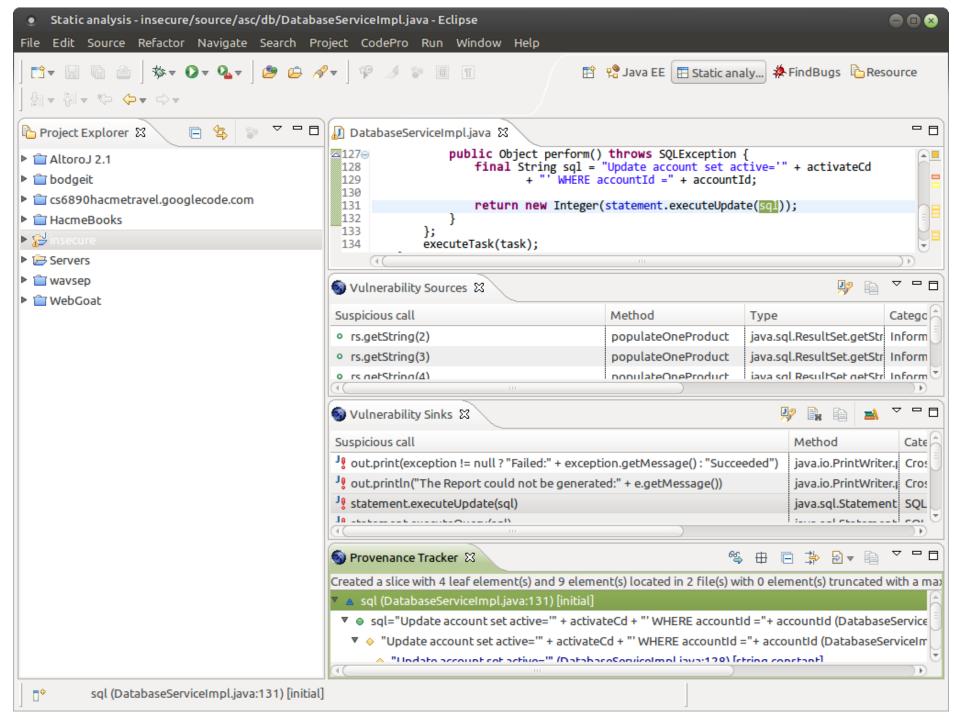


- Eclipse plugins:
 - Lapse+
 - FindBugs
 - Google AnalytiX

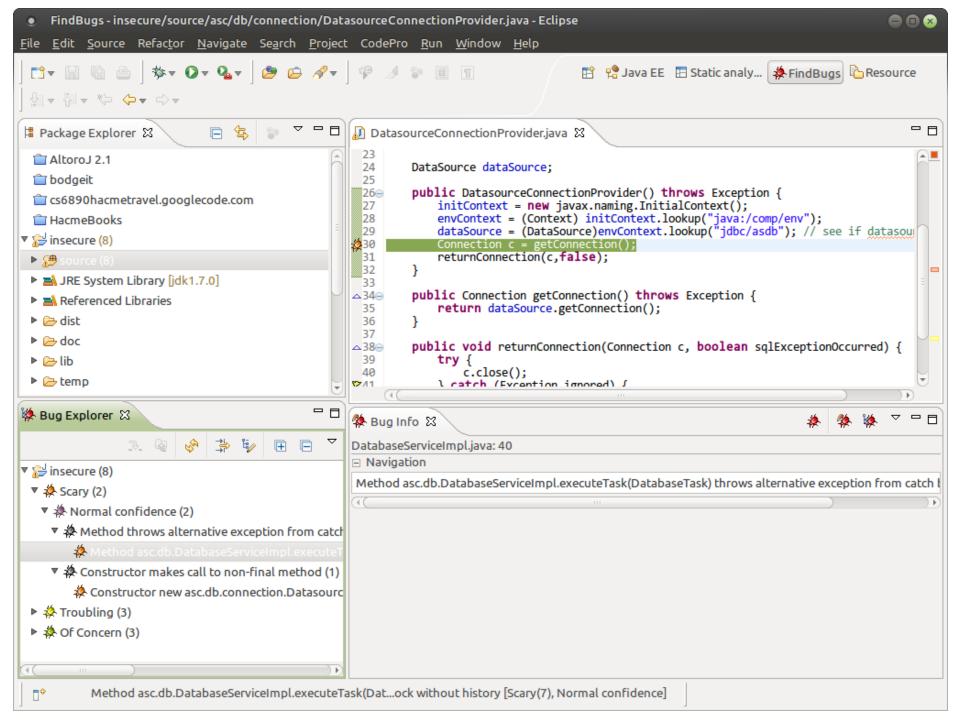
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Lapse+

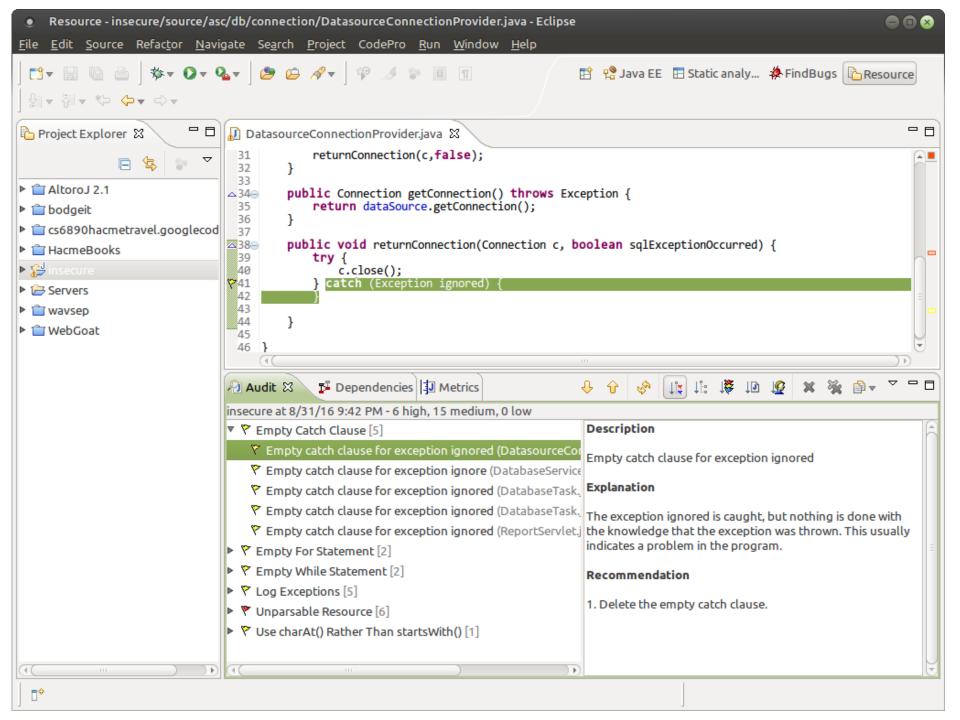
- Tests for known causes of: Parameter Tampering, URL Tampering, Header Manipulation, Cookie Poisoning, SQL Injection, Cross-site Scripting (XSS), HTTP Response Splitting, Command Injection, Path Traversal, XPath Injection, XML Injection, LDAP Injection.
- Vulnerability Source: Points of code that can be source
 of an attack of untrusted data injection.
- *Vulnerability Sink*: Points that can propagate the attack and manipulate the behaviour of the application.
- Provenance Tracker: Possibility to reach a source from a sink through
 backward propagation, if this occurs, we have a
 security vulnerability.



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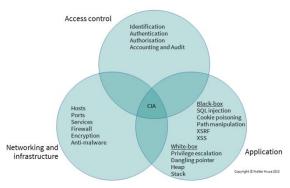


- Eclipse plugins:
 - Lapse+
 - FindBugs
 - Google AnalytiX



What can we *really* do about it?

- You, as a tester can probably do very little about it
 - Must have a mandate
 - Must have permission
 - Socialise the fact that you want to do security testing
- Myriad of tools, most are targeted at Linux ¬_("")_/¬
 - Don't "run a scanner" and send a report and expect to be entertained if you can not interpret the results and possibly advise remedies for the findings
- Like performance testing, it is very technical and complex
- Lends itself well to in-scrum testing



Agenda

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Resources

- The Wolfpack report:
 - www.wolfpackrisk.com/research/south-african-cyber-threat-barometer/
- Acunetix Web Application Vulnerability Report
 - www.acunetix.com/acunetix-web-application-vulnerability-report-2016/
- ISECOM: www.isecom.org
 - OSSTMM, HHS
- OWASP: www.owasp.org
 - Top 10 list of web application vulnerabilities
 - Software Assurance Maturity Model
 - Tools, deliberately vulnerable apps, methodologies, community etc.

Resources Cont.

- National Institute for Standards and Technology:
 - http://csrc.nist.gov
- Web Application Security Consortium:
 - www.webappsec.org/
- SANS Institute:
 - www.sans.org
- Mitre Common Weaknesses Enumeration:
 - http://cwe.mitre.org
- sectooladdict.blogspot.com

sectooladdict.blogspot.com

Logo	<u>Vulnerability Scanner</u>	Benchmark Results	<u>Pricing</u>
,	IBM AppScan	WIVET SQLi RXSS LFI RFI Redirect Backup	<u>Consultant</u> <u>Enterprise</u> <u>Any</u>
		Accuracy 92% 100.0% 100.0% 100.0% 100.0% 36.67% 5.43%	Seat/Year Seat/Year Website/Year
		False Positive 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 11.11% 66.67%	17700.0\$
		Audit Input WebApp Flash CGI WebService	Seat/Perpetual Website/Perpetual
		Features Vectors Scanner Scanner Scanner Scanner	37700.0\$
		30 17 🗸 🗸 🗸	* **
		WIVET SQLi RXSS LFI RFI Redirect Backup	<u>Consultant</u> <u>Enterprise</u> <u>Any</u>
		Accuracy 96% 100.0% 100.0% 91.18% 100.0% 50.0% 2.17%	Seat/Year Seat/Year Website/Year
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		WIVET SQLi RXSS LFI RFI Redirect Backup Accuracy 94% 100.0% 100.0% 100.0% 100.0% 100.0% 100.0%	
		Accuracy 94% 100.0% 100.0% 100.0% 100.0% 100.0% 100.0% False Positive 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0%	Seat/Year Seat/Year Website/Year
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	<u>W3AF</u>	WIVET SQLi RXSS LFI RFI Redirect Backup	Consultant Enterprise Any
		Accuracy 19% 35.29% 37.88% 57.48% 16.67% 63.33% 22.83%	Seat/Year Seat/Year Website/Year
		False Positive 30.0% 0.0% 12.5% 16.67% 11.11% 0.0%	0.0\$ 0.0\$ 0.0\$
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		Features Vectors Scanner Scanner Scanner Scanner	0.0\$ 0.0\$ 0.0\$
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		WIVET SQLi RXSS LFI RFI Redirect Backup	Consultant Enterprise Any
		Accuracy 96% 100.0% 90.91% 100.0% 100.0% 100.0% 100.0%	Seat/Year Seat/Year Website/Year
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Software Assurance Maturity Model

A guide to building security into software development

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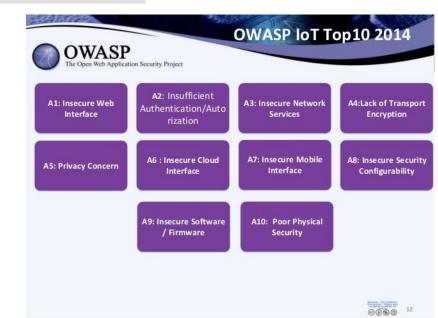












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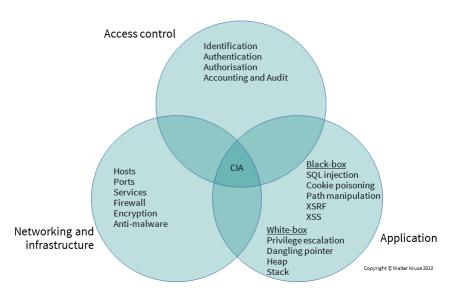


Conclusion

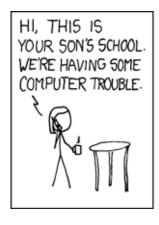
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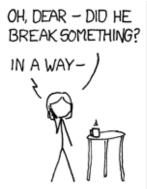
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Questions?









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