DOES WEB 2.0 NEED WEB SECURITY 2.0?



Mike Shema Qualys, Inc.

Session ID: SPO1-203

Session Classification: Advanced

OVERVIEW

- Is there a definition for Web 2.0 that's useful for discussing security?
- What aspects of attacks have evolved that require new defenses?
- Where do new security controls need to be applied?
- How can next generation security be applied now?

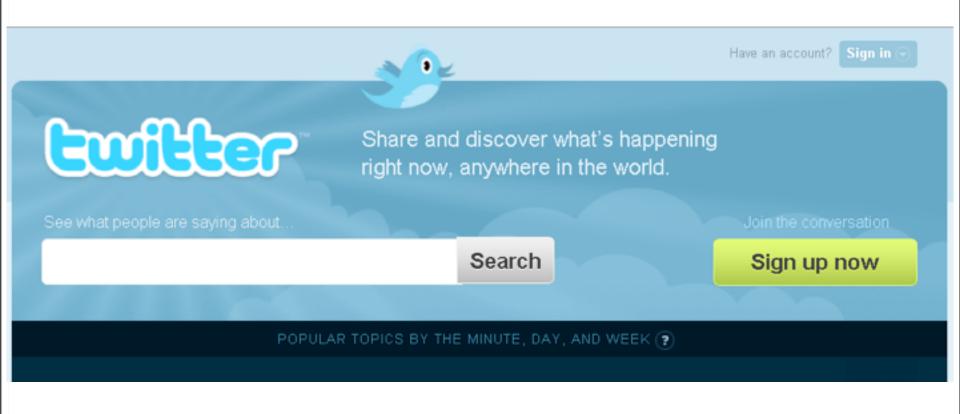


DEFINITION IN SEARCH OF A MEANING

- ...an amalgam of business models, profitability, various adjectives for economy, and users.
 - "2.0"— a label seemingly applied to everything without explaining anything.
 - Security may be influenced by business models, but vulnerabilities are not.
- More technical definitions tend to describe particular manifestations of HTML4, CSS, and JavaScript.



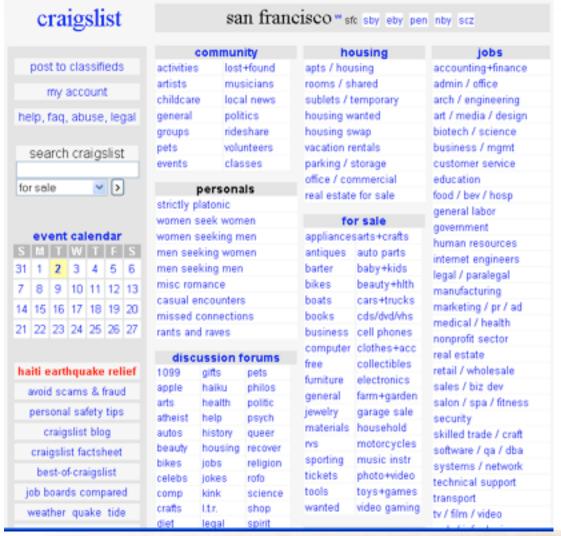




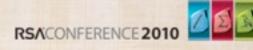




NOT WEB 2.0?







1998: GAMES, NEWS, & ROCK 'N' ROLL

Nove World Cup 98

Woother

Equipation

Services

Wab Guide

TV Listings

BBC Ticker

Foodback

Radio Ustings

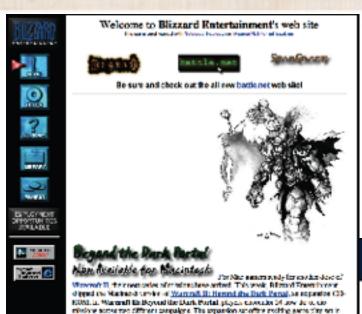
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A selection of top BBC sincs (Co.)

CHOICES

Science and technology sites Contains Missaille - 6.000 million years comment into one metallia. Terrescopile Media: Whitmen in the Fish on the 44 Null; - Developments in automorphism Parists Moore.

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FOUCATION

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MTV Online Job opportunities

Ack. Its October, that's frightening, for the first time since starting taking Paxil, I skept really shirty last night. I was up at 2art writing e until, and then I was awake when the sun came on, and then at 7:30 when Cheryl's alarm went off, and then 10 something when she came home, and just kind of laid around after that, and I don't have class until 2 rodes. I had freaky dreams too, something about a eat having tapeworms, and they were shouring out of the kitty. disgusting, and there was some people in a lime that wanted something of mine, strange, very strange. Hey, read this seety. Its one of my favorite studies in the world, and hey, over 150 people have come here....'s it really just 4 different people??? SIGN MY GUESTBOOK DAMMIT! I want to know who you and



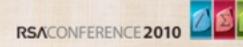


2009: NOW WITH PICTURES! (AND AD BANNERS)









THE NETWORK IS THE COMPUTER (AGAIN)

"Beta version 0.10 of Mosaic, NCSA's X/Motifbased networked information systems browser, including full source code and binaries ... is now at ftp.ncsa.uiuc.edu..."

-- Marc Andreessen, comp.infosystems.gopher, March 1993











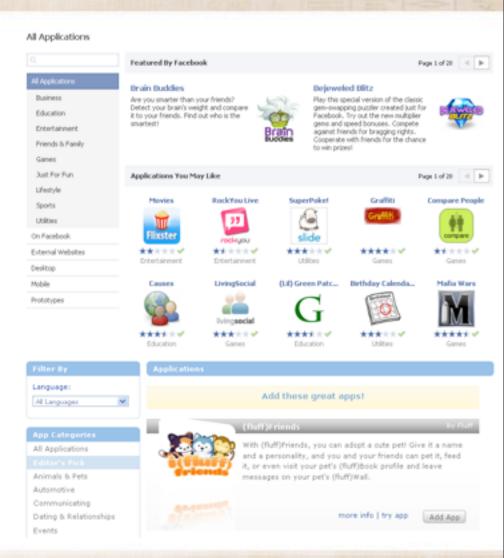


"I WILL WORK HARDER!"*

- Web sites pushing the browser to more closely model desktop application behavior.
- Web sites
 commingling more
 dynamic content from
 third parties, including
 JavaScript.

*Boxer, from Animal Farm by George Orwell





TOMORROW'S WEB WITH YESTERDAY'S TECH

Article ID: 285081 - Last Review: June 4, 2003 - Revision: 2.4

INFO: XMLHTTPRequest Object Requires Internet Explorer 5.0 or Later

* http://support.microsoft.com/kb/285081

1998: Internet Explorer 5.0

With the September 1998 release of Internet Explorer 5.0 technology, developers gained the ability to design richer Web applications. DHTML capabilities were expanded, giving Web developers more flexibility and power to create interactive Web sites.

Now personalization became a key focus as Web applications based on DHTML emerged. Users encountered rich applications on the Web—for example, an expense report could automatically configure itself based on a user's personalized settings. With expanded programming capabilities such as these, Internet Explorer 5.0 technologies helped usher in a new era of e-commerce.

* http://www.microsoft.com/windows/WinHistoryIE.mspx





BROWSER COMPUTING & INFO SECURITY

- The browser becomes the network boundary.
 - One-hop distance from web site to desktop.
 - The browser can couple a secure web site with an insecure one.
 - Cross-site request forgery, clickjacking, drive-by downloads.
- Targeting information in the browser doesn't need a buffer overflow or administrator access to the desktop.



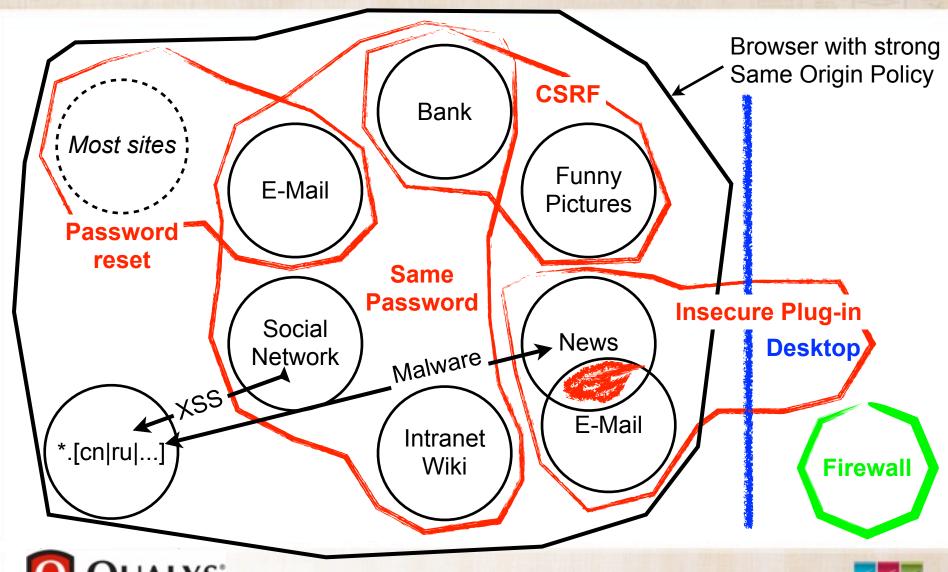
"TRIPLE DOG DARE" SECURITY METRIC

- How much do you trust your browser?
 - http://bit.ly/wszWO
 - http://bit.ly/A6Ca
 - http://bit.ly/ISxst
 - http://bit.ly/z18Rv
 - http://bit.ly/OApJX
 - http://bit.ly/2z3MBj
- XSS, CSRF, clickjacking, SQL injection, malware, insecure plug-ins, oh my





DIAGRAM OF ULTIMATE DOOM



BROWSER COMPUTING & WEB SECURITY

- High degree of interactivity -- more states to track for authentication & authorization.
- User-generated content -- more injection vectors for JavaScript and malicious code.
- Aggregated content -- stressing the Same Origin Policy.
- Advertising banners -- delivery vectors for malware and scams.
- Immense scale -- more motivation to attack one site to affect millions of users.





THE VULNERABILITY REMAINS THE SAME

- Web application vulnerabilities largely unchanged over the past decade.
- Better nomenclature and documentation
 - OWASP & WASC, threats vs. weaknesses
- The sophistication of exploits has increased.
 - https://labs.portcullis.co.uk/application/xss-tunnelling/ xss-tunnel/
 - http://xss-proxy.sourceforge.net/
- Still rely on weak identification of the user (passwords) and of the browser (cookies).





THE VULNERABILITY REMAINS THE SAME

April 19, 1999 1:30 PM PDT

eBay downplays security hole

April 19, 1999

By Paul Festa Staff Writer, CNET News



Related Stories

Amazon auction launch boosts shares

March 30, 1999

NYC investigates eBay January 25, 1999 eBay today acknowledged that its users are vulnerable to a passwordstealing exploit, but minimized the threat it poses.

The exploit, demonstrated by Canadian security enthusiast Tom Cervenka, alters an eBay page with JavaScript to request the user name and password immediately after a user bids on an item. The password is then sent to the JavaScript author, who can use it to participate in other auctions without the user's knowledge.

April 3, 2009



A security researcher who goes by the nickname "methodiman", today reported a few critical security vulnerabilities affecting Ebay.co.uk. Earlier, he alerted Ebay staff about the issue, but didn't get any response....

Malicious people can inject JavaScript code to redirect users to eBay scam pages (perform phishing attacks).

For example, this attack vector would work:

<SCRIPT>if (top == window)location.href = 'http://www.xssed.com'</SCRIPT>





EXPLOITS SCALING FOR PROFIT

- Simple attacks work.
- HTML & JavaScript offer an almost universal execution environment
 - Regardless of operating system, patch level, anti-virus, host-based firewall, etc.
 - Plus SSL for outbound, encrypted communications
- Popular sites present a target-rich environment, piggybacking the assumption of trust.
 - Sites more often infected with a single iframe or script tag rather than defaced.





THE IMPACT OF SCALE ON SECURITY

- Given Enough Eyeballs Theories
 - ...all bugs are shallow. (Eric Raymond)
 - ...all bugs are exploitable.
 - ...all web sites are profitable.
- Shema's Witches' Brew Conjecture
 - Eyeballs and bugs are profitable.





EXPLOITS COMBINING MULTIPLE SITES

- Protecting your users from other web sites.
 - Cross-site request forgery
 - Clickjacking
- Protecting your users from your own site.
 - Mash-ups and mini apps -- placing JavaScript from minimally vetted sources inside the browser's Same Origin Policy.
 - Malicious Facebook apps (http://securitylabs.websense.com/ content/Blogs/3563.aspx)
- Isolating advertising banners.





HACKING THE MODERN SAAS

 Target a HotMail account with an e-mail that contains a malicious image tag,

```
We're Sorry, We Cannot
javascript:errurl='http://www.because-we-car
users/anon/hotmail/getmsg.htm';
                                                      Process Your Request
nomenulinks=top.submenu.document.links.leng
for(i=0;i<nomenulinks-1;i++) {</pre>
                                                    Reason: Time expired. Please re-login.
    top.submenu.document.links[i].target='we
                                                     (Get more info regarding error messages here)
    top.submenu.document.links[i].href=erru:
noworklinks=top.work.document.links.length;
                                                   Login Name:
                                                                Password:
for (i = 0; i < noworklinks - 1; i++) {
                                                                             Enter
    top.work.document.links[i].target='work
    top.work.document.links[i].href=errurl;
                                                       Return to Hotmail's Homepage.
```

^{*} http://tinyurl.com/yjwyqke





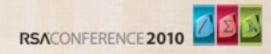
HACKING THE MODERN SAAS

 Target a GMail account with a web site that enumerates an authenticated user's contact list.



* http://jeremiahgrossman.blogspot.com/2006/01/advanced-web-attack-techniques-using.html





MODERN MOTIVATIONS

- Information wants to be free
- Users want free information
 - News, music, movies, personal data
- Freedom wants information
- Vulnerability markets
- Hacking as a Service
 - Denial of service
 - Spam
 - Malware
 - Anti-virus signature testing
 - Password cracking



据当地法律法规和政策,部分搜索结果未予显示。







DEPLOYING SECURE SITES

- Multiple dangers of hosting user-generated content.
- Securing the JavaScript environment for the site's own code.
- Securing the JavaScript environment for hosting code from unknown or minimally vetted sources.
- Protecting your users from other sites' insecurity.



USING FRAMEWORKS TO INCREASE SECURITY

- Code reuse. Don't repeat yourself.
- Better than reinventing the wheel
 - ...along with reinventing vulnerabilities.
- Centralized functions, securely written.
 - SQL prepared statements vs. string concatenation
- Not guaranteed to be well-written.
 - Quality should rise to the top.





DOCUMENTATION GOES STALE

MSDN from February 2007:

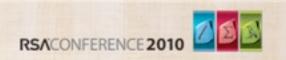
* http://bit.ly/ddoHd8

Since JSON is merely a subset of JavaScript literals, it can be parsed into an in-memory representation using the eval(expr) function... Consequently, the following single line of code is all that is needed to turn JSON text into a native representation:

```
var value = eval("(" + jsonText + ")");
```

- New attacks emerge (e.g. GMail CSRF) that lead to improved coding practices
 - Choose to stay up to date with secure programming techniques
 - Choose to maintain secure patch levels for a framework





USING FRAMEWORKS FOR THE RIGHT REASON

- CSRF countermeasures
- More secure JSON parsing
- Native browser JSON parsing
- More secure rendering of user-supplied data (XSS countermeasures)
- JavaScript security & sandboxing
 - Google Caja
 - Facebook FBJS
 - ADsafe





ARE YOU BEING SERVED?

- The challenges to building a secure web application haven't fundamentally changed.
 - More threats looking for financial gain
 - More client-side complexity
 - More types of applications (and more user data!)
- What about relying on web applications for more secure business processes?
 - Software as a Service
 - Platform as a Service
 - Infrastructure as a Service





MOVING TO SERVICE-BASED APPLICATIONS

- Focus on information over infrastructure
- Fast deployment, easy termination
- Immediate scale and reach
- The cloud doesn't solve security, it changes risks vs. reward.
 - Auditing
 - Authentication
 - Data retention
 - Data separation
 - Privacy





LONG-STANDING SECURITY AREAS

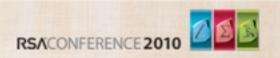
- Vulnerabilities without borders
- Everyone has access to the application, even if they don't have explicit access to your data.
- DDoS remains a concern
- CSRF and phishing will always attack users
- Poor passwords



EMERGING SECURITY AREAS

- Virtualized hosts
 - Security researchers looking into the impact of virtualization on PRNG entropy sources -- affects cryptographic primitives.
 - Probing the hypervisor for bugs.
- Looking ahead to privacy and legal concerns.
- Ensuring subpoenas don't overreach access to commingled data.
- U.S. Stored Communications Act





OVERCOMING FEARS

- Data can't leave my network
 - Some good reasons: compliance and legal
 - Uncertainty (is the data being protected or merely contained?)
- Okay, then how is my data being secured?
 - Encrypted channels
 - Encrypted storage
 - Secure backup
 - Secure deletion





USING SERVICES TO ELEVATE SECURITY

- Securing the network
 - Patch management
 - Vulnerability scanning
 - VPNs
- Securing the users
 - E-mail with virus scanning, etc.
 - Proxies with malware prevention, e.g. web reputation
- Securing the business
 - PCI compliance
 - Web app scanners
 - Source code & binary scanners





USING SERVICES PROVIDES BENEFITS...

- Reduce cost of infrastructure management
- Simple deployment and scalability
- On demand resources
- Potential portability of data from one service to another



...WHILE RELINQUISHING SOME CONTROL

- Strong authentication mechanisms, including password reset
- Auditing user activity
- Service level agreements
- Potentially weak support for portability of data



HTML5 - THE REAL 2.0

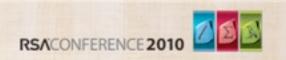
- HTML5 draft features creeping into browsers now.
- In-browser database will push more valuable information into the application.
- Relaxed rules for cross-domain requests increase the potential attack surface for malicious JavaScript.
- Improving some inherent security problems with JavaScript -- ECMAScript Harmony.



SUMMARY

- The web browser is the network border.
- Vulnerabilities have (mostly) remained the same, but threats have increased and attacks have become more sophisticated.
- Moving to the cloud ("* as a service") has several implications for data security and control.
- Must understand what is being moved to the cloud -- is it infrastructure, development platform, application?





APPLY

- Address the basic problems first: XSS and SQL injection.
- Use open source libraries to avoid client-side security mistakes.
- Cloud-based applications provide ease of use at the cost of borderless access.
- Cloud-based computing solves some security problems, but creates others -- understand how deployment will affect the security context.





THANK YOU





