



Yfirlit

- Markmið
- Threat Model
- Um OWASP samtökin
- OWASP Top 10 Most Critical Web Application Security Risks
- Niðurlag

World's Biggest Data Breaches

Selected losses greater than 30,000 records

interesting story



<http://www.informationisbeautiful.net/visualizations/worlds-biggest-data-breaches-hacks/>

Markmið

- Kynna ykkur fyrir öflugu verkfæri
- Stikla á stóru
- Gagnlegt fyrir:
 - DEV, OPS, QA, vefstjóra, stjórnendur.... Og hakkara

Threat Model

- Hvað þurfum við að verja?
 - Framendi, gagnagrunnar, skýjaþjónustur o.s.frv.
- Hverjir geta ráðist á okkur?
 - Samkeppnin, notendur, starfsmenn, botnet, hakkarar.
- Hvernig eru innviðir uppbyggðir?
 - Hvernig er kerfisrekstri háttað(dev, test, prod)?
 - Network segregation & segmentation?
- Hvað er í forgangi?

OWASP

- Stofnað árið 2001 - Open Source
- Brúar bilið milli öryggisrannsókna og vefforritunar
- Gefa út top 10 lista
- Nær líka yfir snjallsímaforrit
- OWASP 10 er ekki tæmandi



OWASP Top 10 - 2013

A1 – Injection

A2 – Broken Authentication and Session Management

A3 – Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

A4 – Insecure Direct Object References [Merged+A7]

A5 – Security Misconfiguration

A6 – Sensitive Data Exposure

A7 – Missing Function Level Access Contr [Merged+A4]

A8 – Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)

A9 – Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities

A10 – Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards



OWASP Top 10 - 2017

→ A1:2017-Injection

→ A2:2017-Broken Authentication

↳ A3:2017-Sensitive Data Exposure

↳ A4:2017-XML External Entities (XXE) [NEW]

↳ A5:2017-Broken Access Control [Merged]

→ A6:2017-Security Misconfiguration

↳ A7:2017-Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

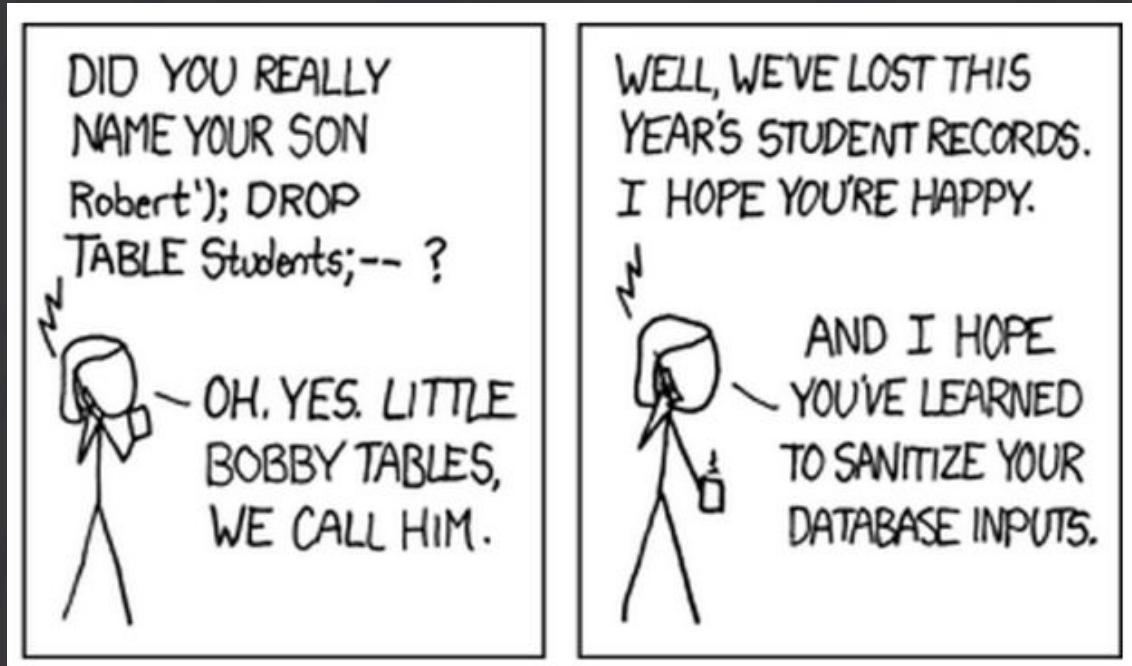
☒ A8:2017-Insecure Deserialization [NEW, Community]

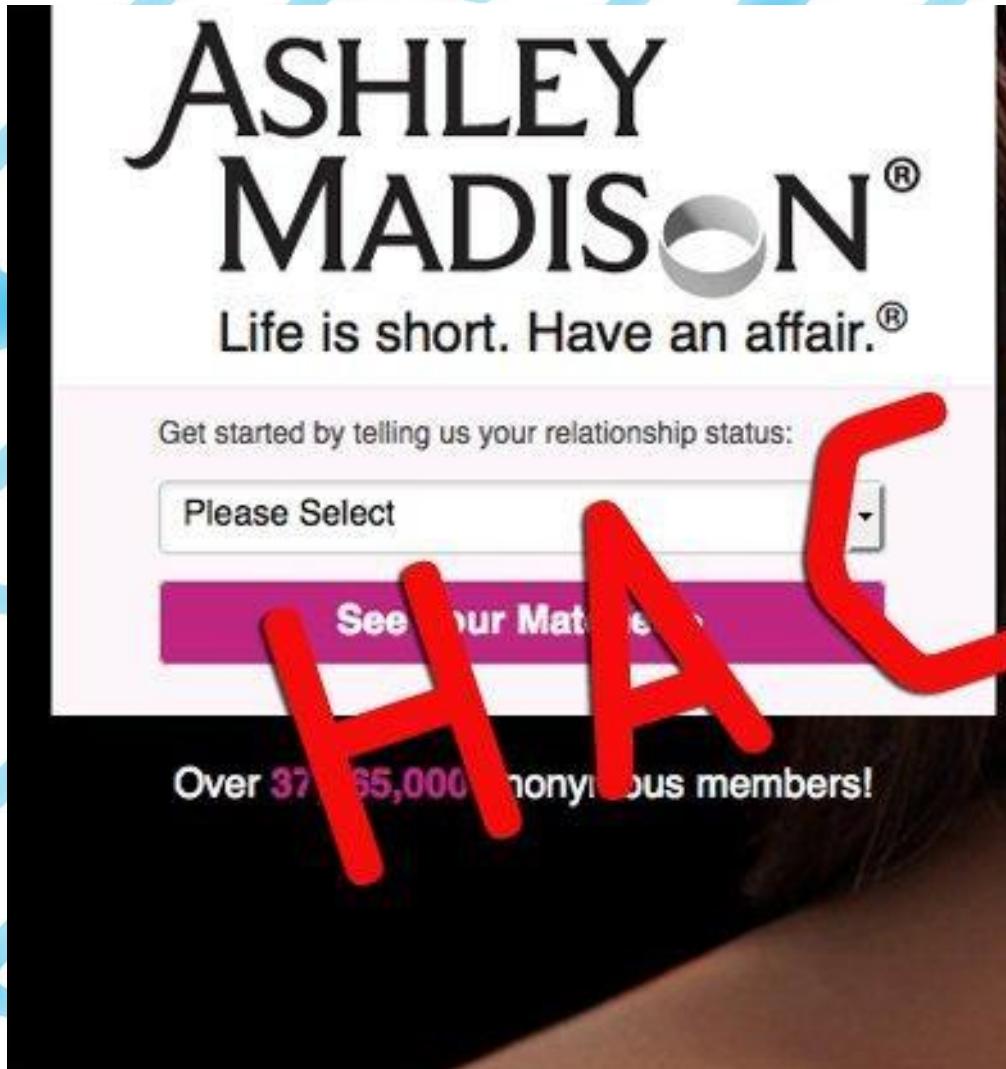
→ A9:2017-Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities

☒ A10:2017-Insufficient Logging&Monitoring [NEW, Comm.]

A1 - Injection

- SQL, LDAP, OS injection o.s.frv
- Láta hugbúnað keyra skipanir
- Ekki treysta inntaki frá notanda





A2 - Broken authentication

- Notendur ekki auðkenndir með öruggum hætti
- Brute force
- Léleg lykilorð eða default(admin/admin)
- Session management - Timeout of langt

A3 - Sensitive Data Exposure

- Flutningur og geymsla viðkvæmra gagna órugg
 - Cleartext, veik dulkóðun eða mannleg mistök
- GDPR(General Data Protection Regulation)
 - Persónugreinanleg gögn
 - Alvarleg brot varða sektum upp á 4% af heildarársveltu á heimsmarkaði ([6 milljarðar hjá Icelandair Group](#))

A4 - XML External Entity attack (XXE) NEW

- Vefþjónustur sem þáttu (e. parse) XML inntak
- Láta XML þáttarann keyra meinfýsinn kóða (\$rm -rf /)
- Lesa viðkvæmar skrár, Denial of service

A5 Broken Access Control (Merged)

- Aðgengi og hlutverk
- Skýrar aðgangsstýringar
- Hvert kemst ég með að fikta í URL-inu?

A6 - Security Misconfiguration NEW

- Algengasta atriði á listanum
- Default settings
- Out of the box & plug and play
- Jenkins, Redis, MongoDB og fleira

A7 - Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

- Láta síðu gera hluti sem hann á ekki að gera
- Hægt að breyta innihaldi síðu(JS, HTML)
- Endursenda (redirect) aðra notendur á meinfýsna síðu

A8 - Insecure Deserialization NEW

- Breyta upplýsingum
- Staðfesta inntak
- Ekki einfalt að misnota

A9 - Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities

- Öruggasti kóði heims getur fallið á veikleika í öðrum pakka
- Fara yfir úrelta pakka og fylgjast með umræðu
- Patch management

Security

Equifax CEO falls on his sword weeks after credit biz admits mega-breach

Well, what else could he do?

By John Leyden 26 Sep 2017 at 15:35

Equifax's chairman and chief exec today resigned, weeks after the consumer credit reporting agency admitted a massive



Struts™



A large, bold graphic with the words "EQUIFAX BREACH" in red and white. Below it, three yellow bullet points list the affected data: "143 MILLION AMERICANS NAMES, ADDRESSES SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS".

EQUIFAX BREACH

- ▶ 143 MILLION AMERICANS
- ▶ NAMES, ADDRESSES
- ▶ SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS

A10 - Insufficient Logging & Monitoring NEW

- Munurinn milli þess að uppgötva atvik og missa af því
- Munurinn milli þess að greina atvik og missa af því
- Hvenær uppgötvast atvik
- Hvernig var brotist inn
- Hversu lengi var viðkomandi með aðgang

RISK	Threat Agents	Attack Vectors		Prevalence	Detectability	Impacts		Score
		Exploitability	Security Weakness			Technical	Business	
A1:2017-Injection	App Specific	EASY: 3	COMMON: 2	EASY: 3	SEVERE: 3	App Specific	8.0	
A2:2017-Authentication	App Specific	EASY: 3	COMMON: 2	AVERAGE: 2	SEVERE: 3	App Specific	7.0	
A3:2017-Sens. Data Exposure	App Specific	AVERAGE: 2	WIDESPREAD: 3	AVERAGE: 2	SEVERE: 3	App Specific	7.0	
A4:2017-XML External Entities (XXE)	App Specific	AVERAGE: 2	COMMON: 2	EASY: 3	SEVERE: 3	App Specific	7.0	
A5:2017-Broken Access Control	App Specific	AVERAGE: 2	COMMON: 2	AVERAGE: 2	SEVERE: 3	App Specific	6.0	
A6:2017-Security Misconfiguration	App Specific	EASY: 3	WIDESPREAD: 3	EASY: 3	MODERATE: 2	App Specific	6.0	
A7:2017-Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	App Specific	EASY: 3	WIDESPREAD: 3	EASY: 3	MODERATE: 2	App Specific	6.0	
A8:2017-Insecure Deserialization	App Specific	DIFFICULT: 1	COMMON: 2	AVERAGE: 2	SEVERE: 3	App Specific	5.0	
A9:2017-Vulnerable Components	App Specific	AVERAGE: 2	WIDESPREAD: 3	AVERAGE: 2	MODERATE: 2	App Specific	4.7	
A10:2017-Insufficient Logging&Monitoring	App Specific	AVERAGE: 2	WIDESPREAD: 3	DIFFICULT: 1	MODERATE: 2	App Specific	4.0	

75% of All Attacks on Information Security Are Directed to the Web Application Layer

2/3 of All Web Applications Are Vulnerable

Gartner

90% of companies using DevOps consider security an afterthought.

Gartner

AND YET...

90% of exploits are due to defective software.



Homeland Security

The word cloud illustrates the interconnected nature of web applications and their security challenges. Key themes include:

- Security:** Vulnerabilities, attacks, cyber, security, encryption, SSL/TLS.
- Development:** Developers, code, programming, frameworks (e.g., jQuery, Stefan).
- Infrastructure:** Database (e.g., MySQL, PostgreSQL), servers, cloud services.
- Deployment:** Deployment, hosting, scalability.
- Operations:** Monitoring, logs, metrics.
- Compliance:** GDPR, CCPA, PCI DSS.
- Regulation:** Data protection laws.
- Cloud:** AWS, Azure, Google Cloud.
- Machine Learning:** AI, ML, deep learning.
- Blockchain:** Cryptocurrency, smart contracts.
- Cloud:** AWS, Azure, Google Cloud.

Data Breach Costs

\$7.2M average cost of a data breach

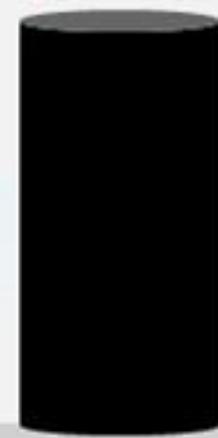
80 days to detect and **123 days** (4+ months) to resolve



Remediation Costs (at each stage *in the lifecycle*)



\$7,600/defect



\$80/defect



Development

\$240/defect



Build

\$960/defect

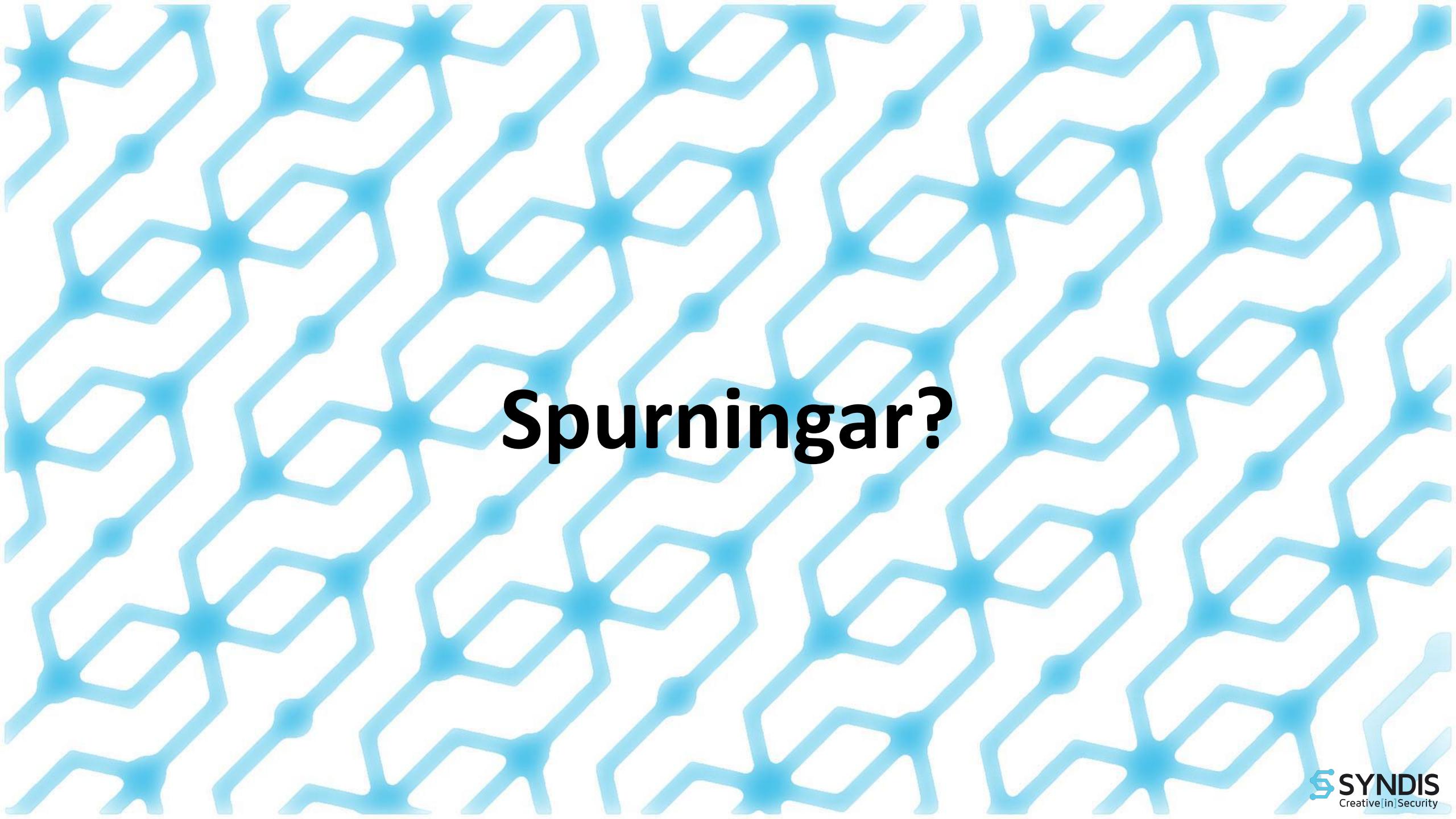


QA/Test

Sources: National Institute of Standards and Technology; Ponemon Institute

Niðurlag

- OWASP [Top ten cheat sheet](#)
- Öryggi varðar okkur öll
- Forðast snákaolíuna
- Stefnur og straumar (frítt viðvörunarkerfi)



Spurningar?

Heimildir

- The Open Web Application Security Project
- Verizon data breach report 2017
- Umsögn Persónuverndar um tillögu til þingsályktunar um fjármálaáætlun fyrir árin 2018-2022
- WEB APP SECURITY 101: KEEP CALM AND DO THREAT MODELING