



OWASP Top 10 – Was t/nun?

OWASP

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Dirk Wetter

Dr. Wetter IT-Consulting & -Services

mail bei [drwetter punkt eu](mailto:drwetter.punkt.eu)

[dirk punkt wetter bei owasp punkt org](mailto:dirk.punkt.wetter@owasp.punkt.org)

+49-(40)-2442035-1

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The OWASP Foundation

<http://www.owasp.org>

C'est moi

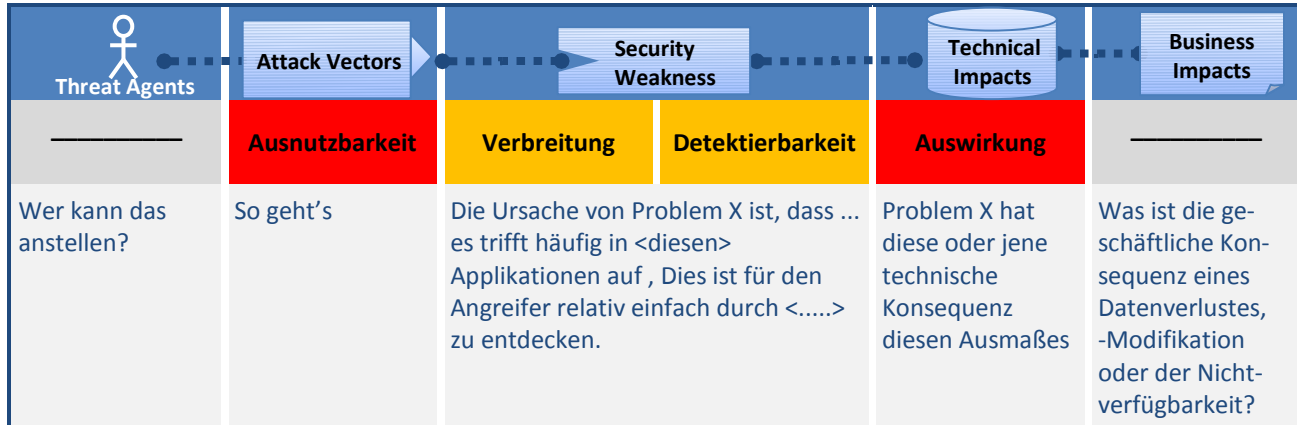
- Selbständig, IT-Sicherheitsberatung
- Engagiert in GUUG: Vorstand, Konferenzen
- Bissertl auch in OWASP
- Vom Herzen Unixer seit > 2 Dekaden
 - (trotzdem kein Win-Dummy)
- Schreibe gerne

OWASP Top 10: Geschichte

- **4. Ausgabe (2003, 2004, 2007, 2010)**
- **2007:**
 - ▶ Pro „Issue“ 2-4 Seiten mit Abschnitten
 - Grundsätzliche Infos
 - Environments Affected (Ist das ein spezieller Fehler?)
 - Vulnerability (Erklärung)
 - Verifying Security (Feststellen?)
 - Protection (Schutz)
 - Samples (Links nach cve.mitre.org)
 - References

A# Problem X

Kausalkette
Bedrohung ... Auswirkung



Bin ich verwundbar für diese Schwachstelle?

The best way to find out if an application is vulnerable to the according problem #X is

Wie kann ich's verhindern?

1. So and so
2. But I would try this too
3. And this is not bad either

Beispiel: Angreiferszenario

One line of stupid example (code) here

<http://howtoexploit-this-stupid.code>

References

OWASP
(Test./Dev. Guide, ASVS, ESAPI,...)

External
CWE meistens



Facts first

- **2010**
 - ▶ Kürzer: 35 vs. 22 Seiten (!)
 - Unter'n Tisch gefallen:
 - Sprachspezifische Empfehlungen
 - Kritiker: Weniger Ausführlich / Andere: Mehr auf den Punkt
 - Ausführlicher: Hinter Top 10 „What's Next“
 - Developers
 - Verifiers
 - Organizations

 - ▶ But most importantly...

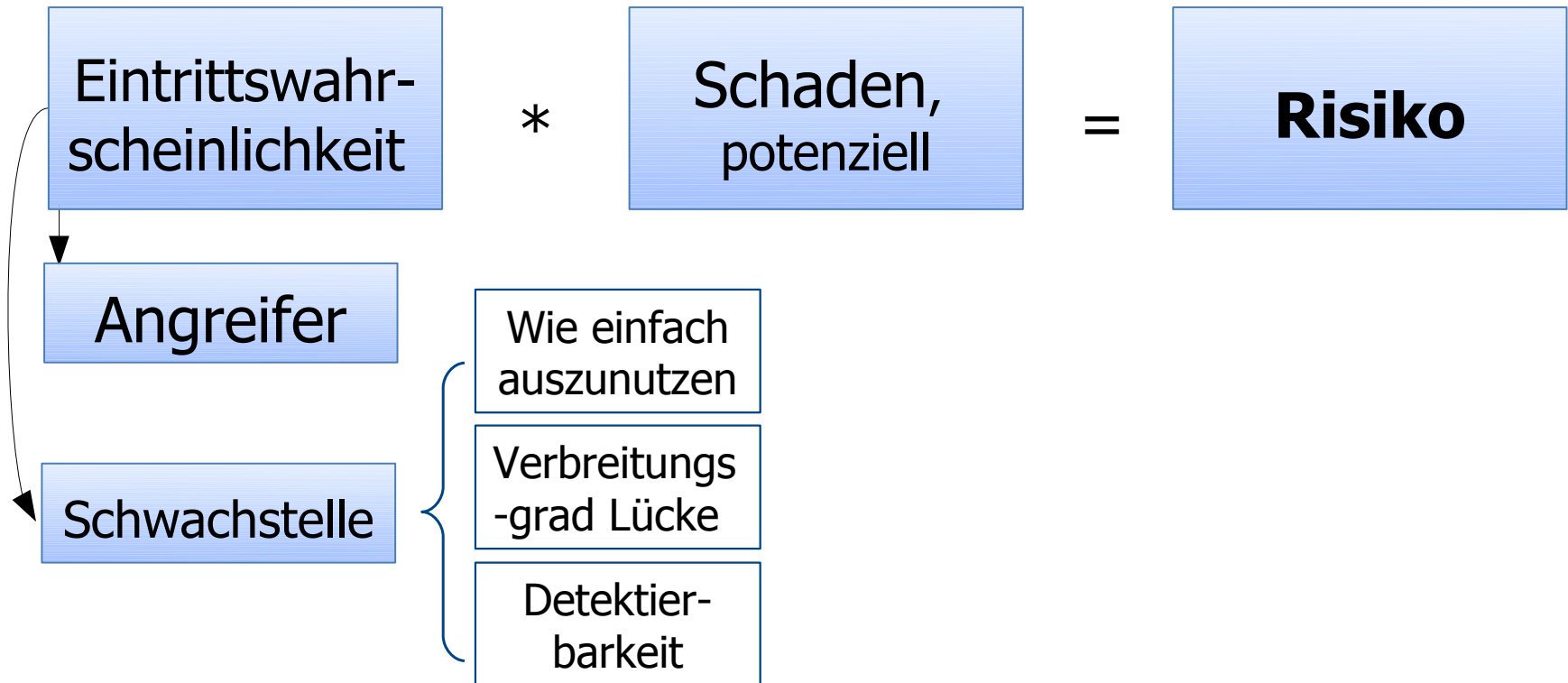
Schwachstellen vs. Risiken

- 2007 → **Schwachstellen**
 - ▶ webbezogene MITRE Vulnerability Trends aus 2006
- 2010 → **Risiken**
 - ▶ Goal: Awareness AppSec Risks
 - ▶ 2 Extra-Seiten am Ende
 - ▶ Warum wichtig?
- Erste Linie:
 - ▶ ist das Risiko fürs Geschäft und nicht die Technik
 - ▶ Allerdings Businessrisiko
 - firmenspezifisch, kann OWASP nicht klären

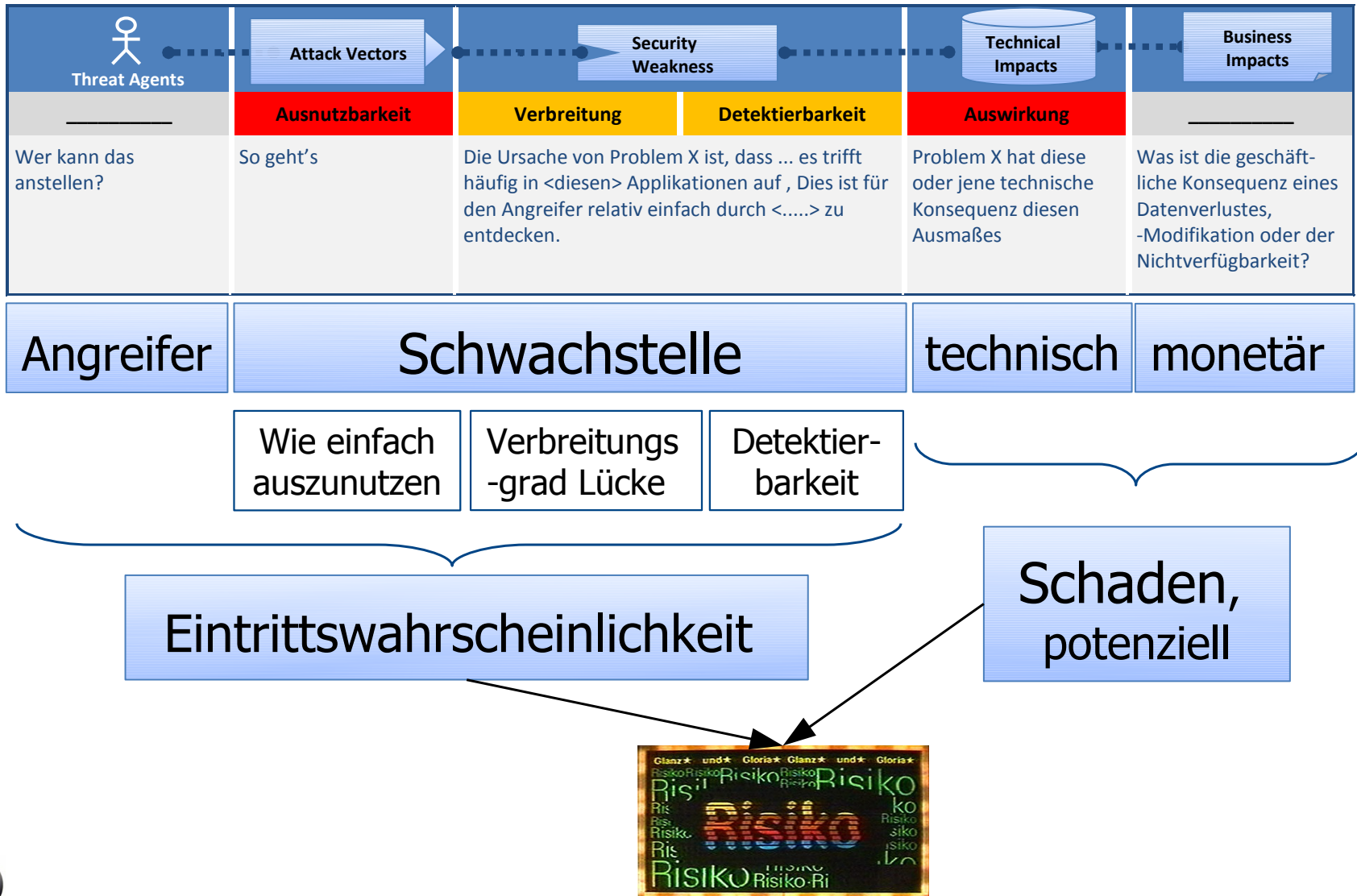


It's all about Risk

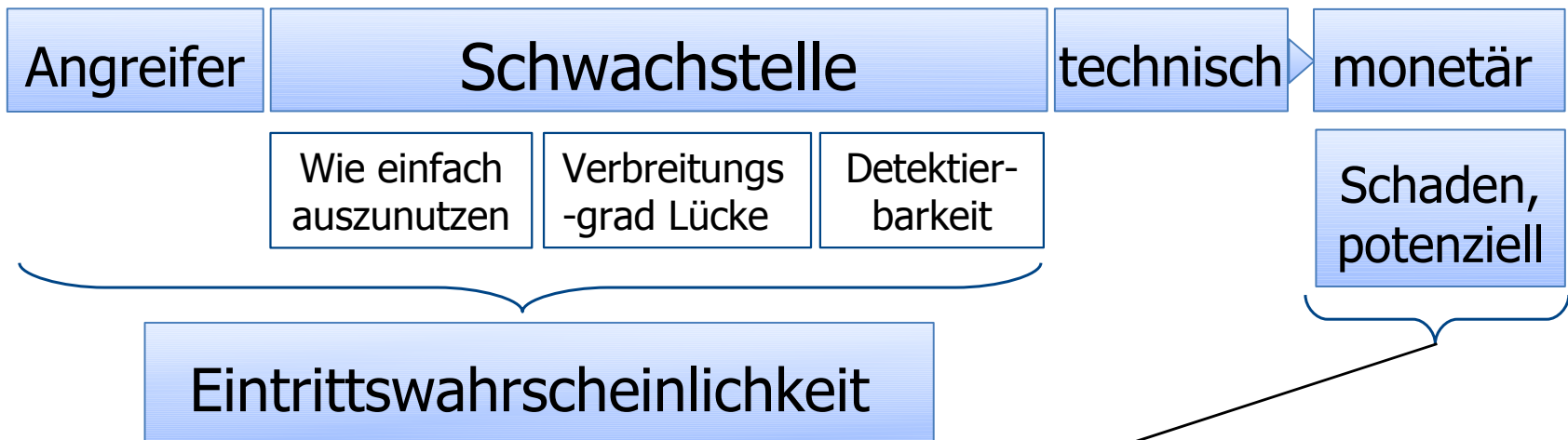
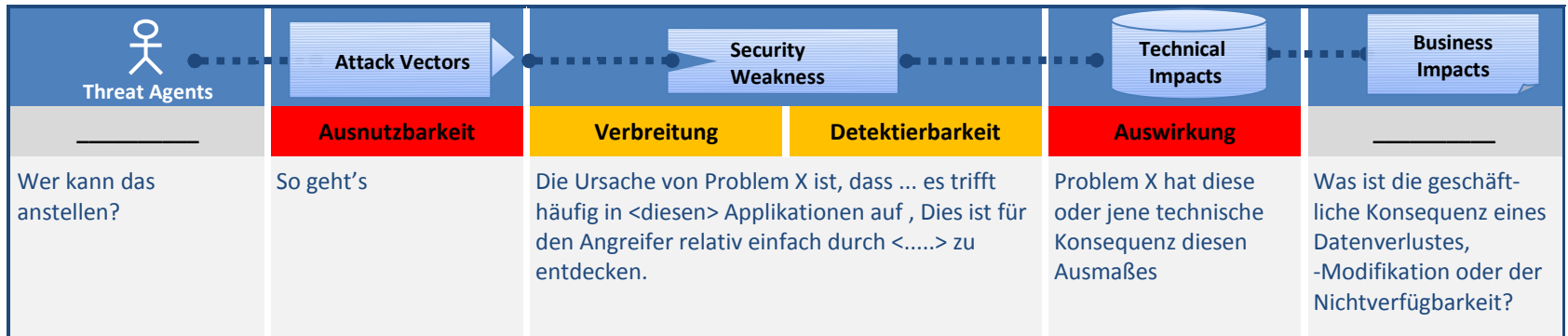
- Wo kommt's her?
 - ▶ OWASP Testing Guide v3, da drin:
 - OWASP Risk Rating Methodology



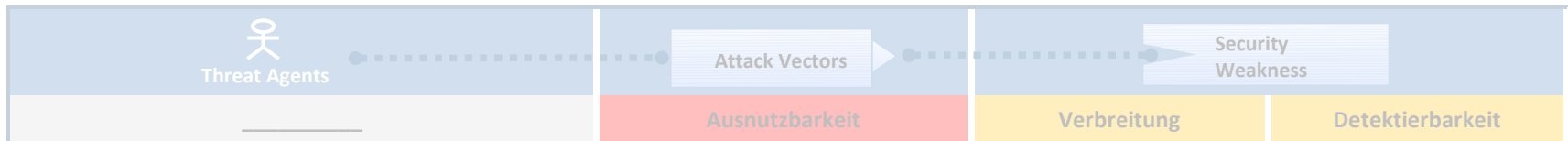
It's all about Risk



It's all about Risk



Rate it!: Eintrittswahrscheinlichkeit



Angreifer

Größe Gruppe (1-9)	Motiv (1-9)	Gelegenheit (1-9)	Skill (1-9)
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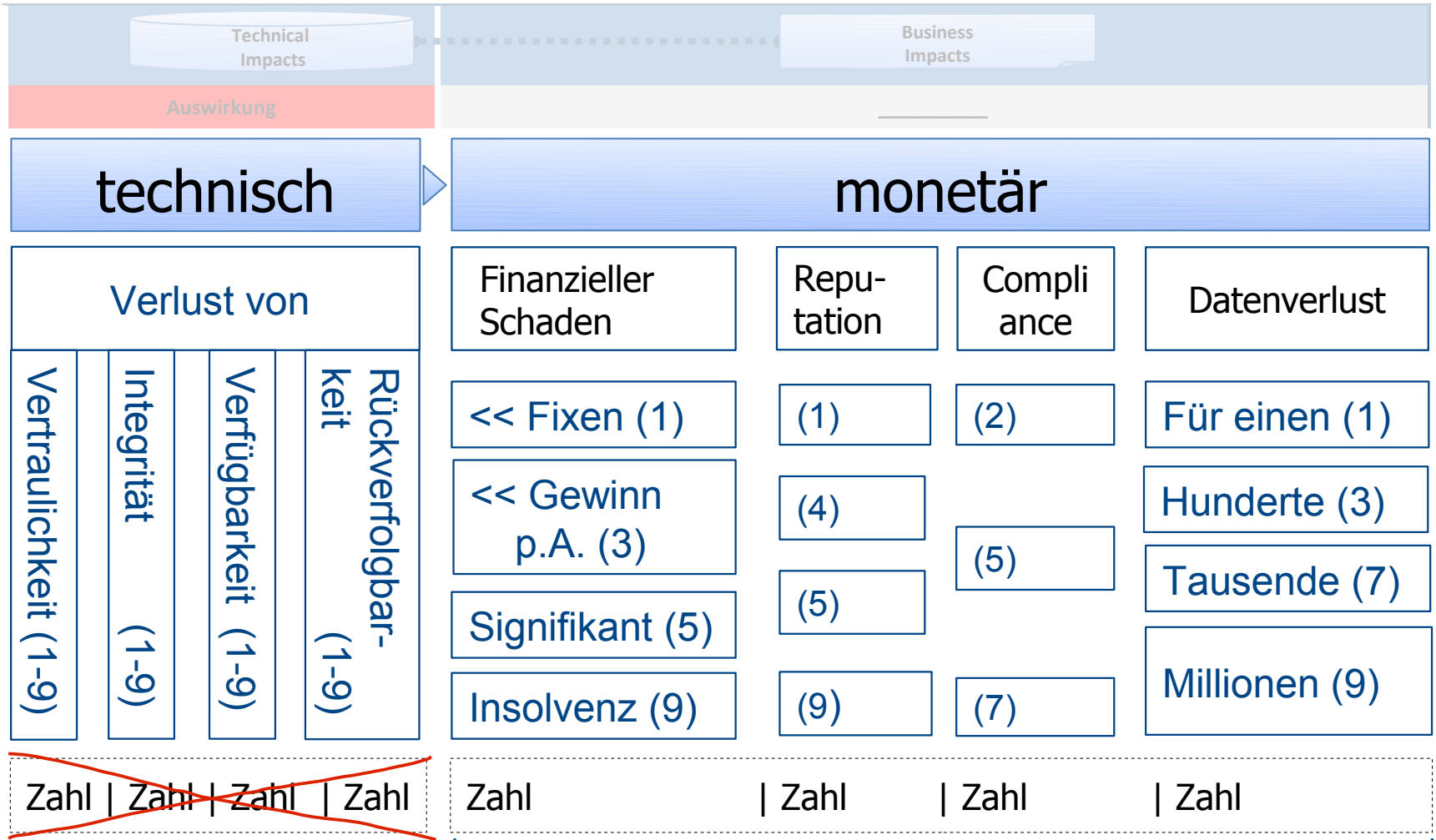
Schwachstelle

Wie einfach auszunutzen	Verbreitungsgrad Lücke	Detektierbarkeit
Theoretisch (1)	(1)	Kaum (1)
Schwierig (3)	(3)	Schwierig (3)
Einfach (5)	(4)	Einfach (7)
Mittel autom. Tools (9)	(6)	autom. Tools verfügbar (9)
	(9)	

Zahl | Zahl | Zahl | Zahl | Zahl | Zahl | Zahl | Zahl

∅ (Zahlen) = Eintrittswahrscheinlichkeit

Rate it!: Schaden



∅ (Zahlen) = potenzieller Schaden



Risikograph

		Risiko über alles		
Schaden (potenziell)	Hoch > 6	Mittel	Hoch	Kritisch
	Mittel 3 - 5.99	Niedrig	Mittel	Hoch
	Niedrig < 2.99	Info	Niedrig	Mittel
		Niedrig < 2.99	Mittel 3 - 5.99	Hoch > 6
		Wahrscheinlichkeit		

- YMMV!
 - ▶ Siehe z.B. Rating für Insolvenz
 - ▶ Wichtung erwägen

Risiko: Wozu nun das Ganze?


- Risikomanagementprozess:
 - ▶ Erfassung
 - Analyse: Code / externer Audit
 - Bewertung darin: *Conditio sine qua non*
 - ▶ Steuerung
 - ▶ Kontrolle
- Technisch: Strukturiert und priorisiert fixen
- Business: Rechte Balance zw. Geld und Sicherheit
- Mehr? ISO 27005, BS 31100:2008, BSI 100-3,
 - ▶ **OWASP Threat Risk Modelling**

Diff -p 2010 2007

	2010	2007
A1	Injection Flaws	Cross Site Scripting
A2	Cross Site Scripting	Injection
A3	Broken Authentication + Session Mgmt	Malicious File Execution
A4	Insecure Direct Object References	Insecure Direct Object References
A5	Cross Site Request Forgery	Cross Site Request Forgery
A6	Security Misconfiguration <i>NEU!</i>	Information Leakage and Improper Error Handling
A7	Insecure Cryptographic Storage	Broken Authentication + Session Mgmt
A8	Failure to Restrict URL Access	Insecure Cryptographic Storage
A9	Insufficient Transport Layer Protection	Insecure Communications
A10	Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards <i>NEU!</i>	Failure to Restrict URL Access



Diff -p 2010 2007

	2010		2007
A1	Injection Flaws	↔	Cross Site Scripting
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A8	Failure to Restrict URL Access	↔	Insecure Cryptographic Storage
A9	Insufficient Transport Layer Protection	↔	Insecure Communications
A10	Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards <i>NEU!</i>	↔	Failure to Restrict URL Access



Kritik

- **2007s A3 Malicious File Inclusion: RFI**
 - ▶ Kritik von Ryan Barnett
 - ▶ Laut zone-h (hochger. Q1 2010 Statistiken):
 - 2008 < 2009 < 2010

Attack Method	2008	2009	2010
File Inclusion	90.801	95.405	115.574
SQL Injection	32.275	57.797	33.920
Access credentials through MITM attack	37.526	7.385	1.005
Other Web Application bug	36.832	99.546	42.874
Web Server intrusion	8.334	9.820	7.400
URL Poisoning	5.970	6.294	3.516
Web Server external module intrusion	4.967	2.265	1.313



Blick über den OWASP-Tellerrand

- **SANS/CWE**



Top 25 Most Dangerous Software Errors

- ▶ Weaknesses!

- ▶ Ranking: MITRE

wie bei OWASP T10 2007

- Gut strukturiert

- Top 25 eine Seite (ok...)

- Mit Verweis auf jeweiligen CWE

- <http://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/<zahl>.html>

- Ausführlicher: [PDF](#) 62 Seiten

- ▶ Verschiedene Ziele



▪ SANS/CWE

Top 25 Most Dangerous Software Errors

▶ Jeder Punkt (Einleitung)

▪ Summary mit Rating

- Weakness Prevalence [Widespread,High,Common,Limited]
- Consequences [Code execution, Data Loss, DoS, Security Bypass,..]
- Remediation Cost [High,Medium,Low]
- Ease of Detection [Easy,Moderate,Difficult]
- Attack Frequency [Often, Sometimes, Rarely]
- Attacker Awareness [High,Medium,Low]

▪ Discussion

- Mit Links zum CWE:

Technical Details, Code Examples, Detection Methods, References

» Dort viel Info


▪ SANS/CWE

Top 25 Most Dangerous Software Errors

▶ Jeder Punkt (Hauptteil)

- Prevention and Mitigations, ggf. mehrere Punkte von:
 - Architecture and Design
 - Implementation
 - Operation
- Related CWEs
- Related Attack Patterns

Blick über den OWASP-Tellerrand

- **SANS/CWE**  **Common Weakness Enumeration**
A Community-Developed Dictionary of Software Weakness Types
Top 25 Most Dangerous Software Errors
- „Monster Mitigation Section“:
 - ▶ 5 Maßnahmen, 4 General Practices
 - ▶ Mitigation Matrix
- <http://cwe.mitre.org/top25/> bzw.
- <http://www.sans.org/top25-software-errors/>

Blick über den OWASP-Tellerrand



▪ WASC Threat Classification v2.0

- ▶ <http://projects.webappsec.org/Threat-Classification>
- ▶ 172 (!) Seiten im PDF
- ▶ 49 Punkte
- ▶ Threats = Weaknesses + Attacks



Blick über den OWASP-Tellerrand



▪ **WASC Threat Classification v2.0**

- ▶ Reference Guide für W / A
 - Out of Scope: Prevention, Detection, Threat/Risk Mgmt.
- ▶ Einzelne „Threats“ auf den Punkt gebracht
 - Codebeispiele, Erklärungen
- ▶ Kritik:
 - Stellenweise Überschneidungen
 - Struktur ist bei OWASP, SANS/CWE besser
- ▶ **Taxonomy Cross Reference View**
 - Super mapping WASC vs.
SANS/CWE vs. OWASP 2010

Blick über den OWASP-Tellerrand

- **WHID Top 10 Risks for 2010**



- ▶ DB: <http://www.xiom.com/whid/>

- ▶ (Link zur Abfrage)

- Auch ein WASC-Projekt

- ▶ Fokus eher Incidents

- Daher „nicht komplett“

- Real world!

- Und nur ausgesuchte



- ▶ Semi-Annual Report 2010

- m.W. der erste

Blick über den OWASP-Tellerrand

WHID Top 10 for 2010

- 1 Improper Output Handling (XSS and Planting of Malware)
- 2 Insufficient Anti-Automation (Brute Force and DoS)
- 3 Improper Input Handling (SQL Injection)
- 4 Insufficient Authentication (Stolen Credentials/Banking Trojans)
- 5 Application Misconfiguration (Detailed error messages)
- 6 Insufficient Process Validation (CSRF and DNS Hijacking)
- 7 Insufficient Authorization (Predictable Resource Location/Forceful Browsing)
- 8 Abuse of Functionality (CSRF/Click-Fraud)
- 9 Insufficient Password Recovery (Brute Force)
- 10 Improper Filesystem Permissions (info Leakages)

OWASP Top Ten 2010

CWE/SANS Top 25 2010

A1 - Injection

CWE-89 SQL injection, CWE-78 OS Command injection

A2 - Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

CWE-79 Cross-site scripting

A3 - Broken Authentication and Session Management

CWE-306 Missing Authentication for Critical Function, CWE-307 Improper Restriction of Excessive Authentication Attempts , CWE-798 Use of Hard-coded Credentials

A4 - Insecure Direct Object References

CWE-285 Improper Access Control (Authorization)

A5 - Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF)

CWE-352 Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)

A6 - Security Misconfiguration

No direct mappings; CWE-209 is frequently the result of misconfiguration.

A7 - Insecure Cryptographic Storage

CWE-327 Use of a Broken or Risky Cryptographic Algorithm, CWE-311 (Missing Encryption of Sensitive Data)

A8 - Failure to Restrict URL Access

CWE-285 Improper Access Control (Authorization)

A9 - Insufficient Transport Layer Protection

CWE-311 Missing Encryption of Sensitive Data

A10 - Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards

CWE-601 URL Redirection to Untrusted Site ('Open Redirect')

Mapping von Jeremiah Grossman (+Bil Corry)

WASC Threat Classification v2	OWASP Top Ten 2010 RC1
WASC-19 SQL Injection	A1 - Injection
WASC-23 XML Injection	
WASC-28 Null Byte Injection	
WASC-29 LDAP Injection	
WASC-30 Mail Command Injection	
WASC-31 OS Commanding	
WASC-39 XPath Injection	
WASC-46 XQuery Injection	
WASC-08 Cross-Site Scripting	A2 –Cross Site Scripting (XSS)
WASC-01 Insufficient Authentication	A3 - Broken Authentication and Session
WASC-18 Credential/Session Prediction	
WASC-37 Session Fixation	
WASC-47 Insufficient Session Expiration	
WASC-01 Insufficient Authentication	A4 - Insecure Direct Object References
WASC-02 Insufficient Authorization	
WASC-33 Path Traversal	
WASC-09 Cross-site Request Forgery	A5 - Cross-Site Request Forgery
WASC-14 Server Misconfiguration	A6 - Security Misconfiguration
WASC-15 Application Misconfiguration	
WASC-02 Insufficient Authorization	A7 - Failure to Restrict URL Access
WASC-10 Denial of Service	
WASC-11 Brute Force	
WASC-21 Insufficient Anti-automation	
WASC-34 Predictable Resource Location	
WASC-38 URL Redirector Abuse	A8 - Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards
WASC-50 Insufficient Data Protection	A9 - Insecure Cryptographic Storage
WASC-04 Insufficient Transport Layer Protection	A10 -Insufficient Transport Layer Protection

So long and thx for the fish

Fragen?

- Recommended Reading:
 - ▶ Präsentation von Dave Wichers