

Automated tools for security, the challenge 2.0?

- Security consultant at Cigital, Inc.
- Worked at NIST in the SAMATE project for the past 2.5 years, co-organized SATE 2008, tools spec.
- Web Apps Security Consortium officer, lead Script Mapping project,...
- Security blogging: <http://rgaucher.info>
- I do love tools!!

- Difficulties in security testing
- Type of tools:
 - Black-box: web apps scanners
 - White-box: source code analyzers
- How good are tools?
 - Pros & Cons: things you need to know

- Testing applications with many components
- Tools have to understand:
 - context, storage mechanisms, interaction...
- Many technologies, using different frontend, backend, etc.

abuse

array

attack

attribute

authentication

authorization

brute

buffer

command

content

credential

cross-

site

detour

disclosure

entity

expiration

external

file

forgery

http

improper

inclusion

indexing

information

injection

insecure

insufficient

layer

ldap

misconfiguration

overflow

permissions

protection

redirectors

request

resource

response

session

smuggling soap splitting

spoofing

sql

string

transport

url

validation

xml

xpath xquery

- But when they break into your websites, they also look at that:
 - Authentication mechanisms (OpenID anyone?)
 - Authorization/Permissions
 - Integration/Communications
 - etc.
- These are no longer purely technical issues, but logical layer flaws

Web 2.0 Security :

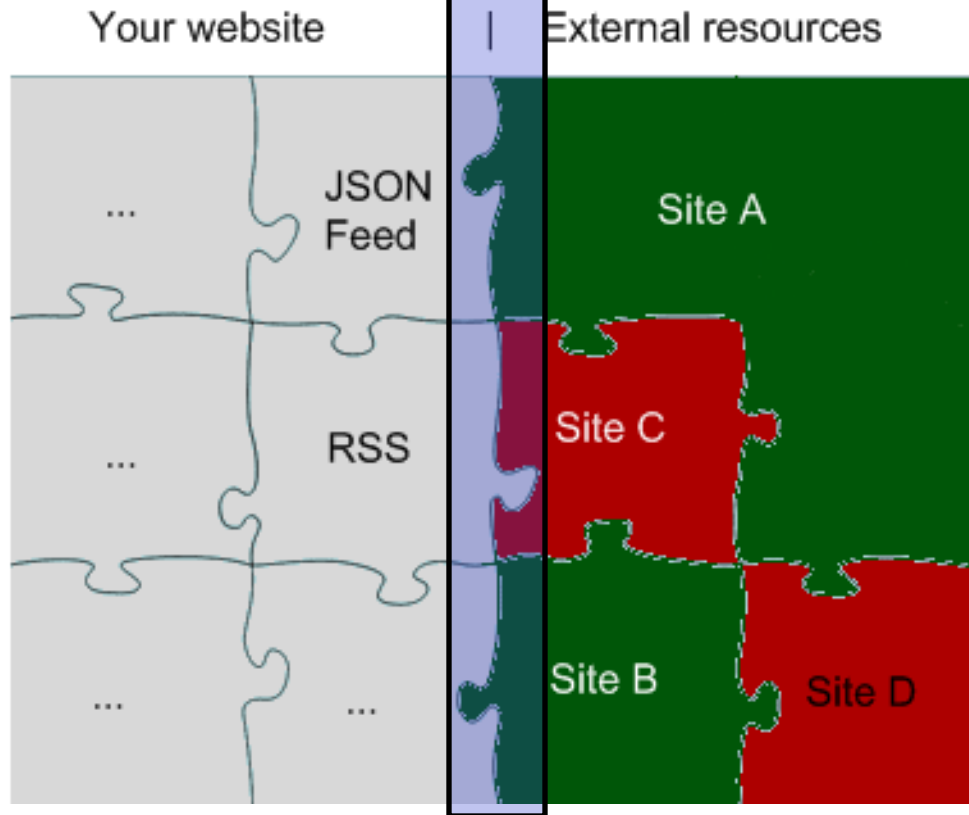
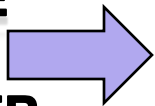


“Security is lax on this side.”

- Dynamic analysis:
 - Access remotely like any user, cannot read the source code, etc.
 - Ex: Web apps scanner...
- Static analysis:
 - Access to the artifacts (source code, etc.)
 - ex: Source code analyzer, binary scanner...

WEB APPLICATION SCANNER

SOURCE
CODE
SCANNER



**YOU DON'T HAVE
MUCH CLUE ABOUT
WHAT'S GOING
ON THERE...**

- Remote tool: access the website like any user
- Find security problems by attacking the web apps
- Performs 3 operations:
 - Crawl/Extract Info/Understand the website
 - Attack/Probe
 - Report the successful attacks

- Handle client-side technologies
- Understand the application logic and cover all the interesting parts of the webapps (attack surface)
- Find interesting and well targeted attacks, probe and report them correctly

- We can tune them in many ways:
 - Custom attacks, Manual crawling...

- Local tool: read the source code/configuration/...
- Usually, 3 steps:
 - Compile the source code (using external tools)
 - Parse and build representations (many of them)
 - Find problems with different analysis: matching, behavioral, flow-based, mathematical, etc.
- Does not execute the code!

- Understand connections between components
 - Handle API (SQL, GUI, etc.)
 - Code complexities (pointers, references, exploding code complexities,...)
 - Report the problem to the user/assessor!
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- *We must* tune tools to enable checks, create custom rules for the given code base

- Tool vendors have to constantly improve the capabilities:
 - New frameworks, technologies, formats, languages...
 - New attack techniques/weaknesses
 - New API/functions to understand
- Better ways of integrating the tools

- They are fast and not biased, tools are important for efficiency
- Black-box:
 - **Virtually** no false-positive, they are good for finding low-hanging fruits (and more if tuned correctly)
- White-box:
 - **Full access** to the application, consistent checks, good path coverage of your code

- Tools *have to* be tested and calibrated by knowledgeable users
- You *must* integrate tools in your SDLC...
- Reported problems *must* be analyzed, grouped, prioritized, explained to developers...

- An important problem: false impression of security if the tool doesn't find anything
- “You cannot polish junk!”

It's not

