Can we afford to ignore web security in the 21st century?

Rahat Khan - Expedia Inc Natalia Oskina - Zuhlke UK

What data can we find on the web?

- Credit Cards
- Medical Records
- Financial Records
- Addresses
- Phone Numbers
- Birthdays
- Social Media

What if it was YOUR data?

- Your medical information
- Your credit cards
- Your personal account information

Some breaches in the last 12 months

- Yahoo Sept 16 500 million accounts compromised
- Weebly Oct 16 43 million users affected
- National Payment Corporation of India Oct 16
- Cisco Nov 16
- AdultFriendFinder.com Nov 16
- San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency Nov 16
- Yahoo Dec 16 1 Billion 3 Billion As of this month
- E-Sports Entertainment Association Jan 17 <u>1.5 Million</u>
- InterContinental Hotels Group Feb 17
- Arby's Feb 17
- River City Media March 17

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- Verifone Mar 17
- Saks Fifth Avenue Mar 17
- UNC Health Care Mar 17
- America's JobLink Mar 17
- FAFSA: IRS Data Retrieval Tool Apr 17
- Chipotle Apr 17
- Sabre Hospitality Solutions May 17
- Gmail May 17
- Bronx Lebanon Hospital Center May 17
- Brooks Brothers May 17
- DocuSign May 17

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- OneLogin May 17
- Kmart May 17
- University of Oklahoma Jun 17
- Washington State University Jun 17
- Deep Root Analytics Jun 17
- Blue Cross Blue Shield Jun 17
- California Association of Realtors Jul 17
- Verizon Jul 17
- TalentPen and TigerSwan Sept 17
- Equifax Sept 17
- Deloitte Sept 17

Headlines this week

Equifax Says 15.2 Million UK Records Exposed - Reuters

Equifax Breach Included 10 Million US Driving Licenses - Engadget

Russian Agents Used Google to Interfere in Election - Gizmodo

North Korea Reportedly Hacked US-South Korean War Plans, Including

How to Take Down Kim Jong-un - Gizmodo

Data Breach Exposed Medical Records, Including Blood Tests Results,

of Over 100 Thousand Patients - Gizmodo

That's a lot of breaches...

... But how much are we talking about?

http://breachlevelindex.com/

66

60 records per second!

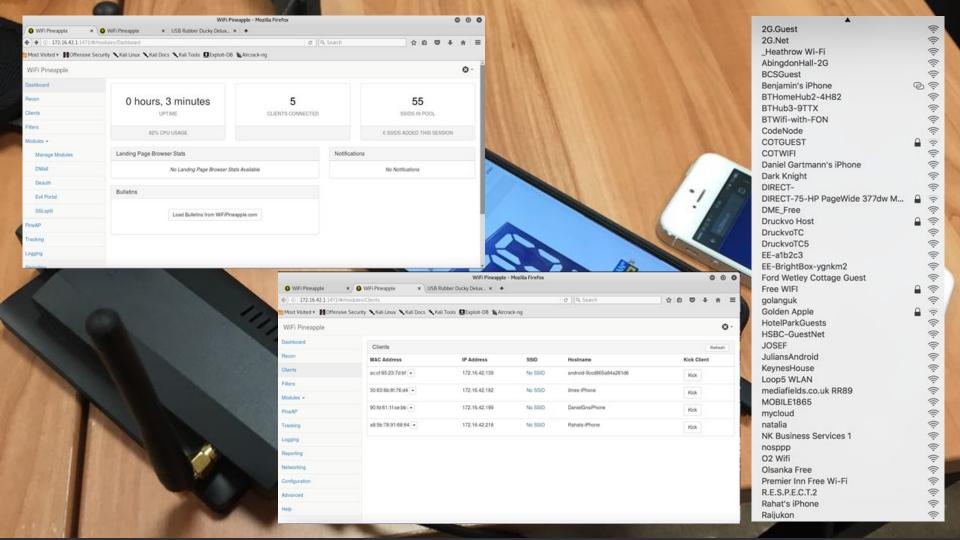
- UK population: ~66 Million
- UK records stolen: ~136 Million
- And... look at the USA!

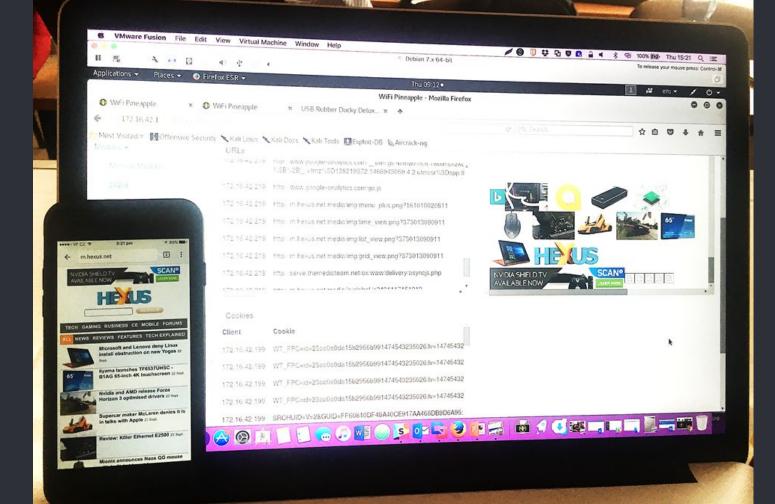
So how should we protect ourselves...

... if even the largest companies get hacked?

- We're not aiming for 100% security
- The cost of compromising your system should be greater than the value of the information that would be lost
- Start with simple security practises
- Start with HTTPS ... and here is why







We should use HTTPS!

- As of early 2017 ~50% of the web is encrypted, up from 13% in early 2014.
- Is HTTPS slower?
- https://www.httpvshttps.com/
- Using HTTPS lets us start using HTTP/2

Securing your sites

- Set the right Content Security Policy
 - Define a whitelist of trusted content sources
- Set-cookie: httponly
- X-XSS-Protection: 1; mode=block
 - Tells the browser not to try sanitize inputs when xss is detected
- X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
 - Forces browsers to use the MIME type declared by the server
 - Reduces drive by downloads and user uploaded content where an executable might be pretended to be something else
- X-Frame-Options: DENY / SAMEORIGIN / ALLOW_FROM [uri]
 - Controls which domains can embed your page as an iframe
- HTTPS Strict Transport Security (HSTS)

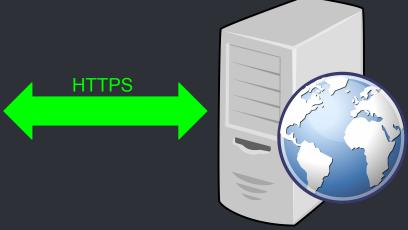
It's not easy to get SSL Certificates... ...wait a second, is it?

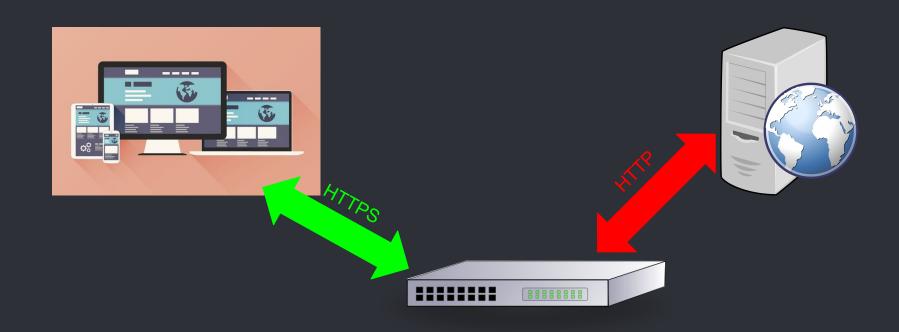
- Let's Encrypt!
 - https://letsencrypt.org/
 - Free SSL certificates issued
 - Sponsored, supported and trusted by major players
- How do we test our ssl implementation?
 - https://www.ssllabs.com/ssltest/

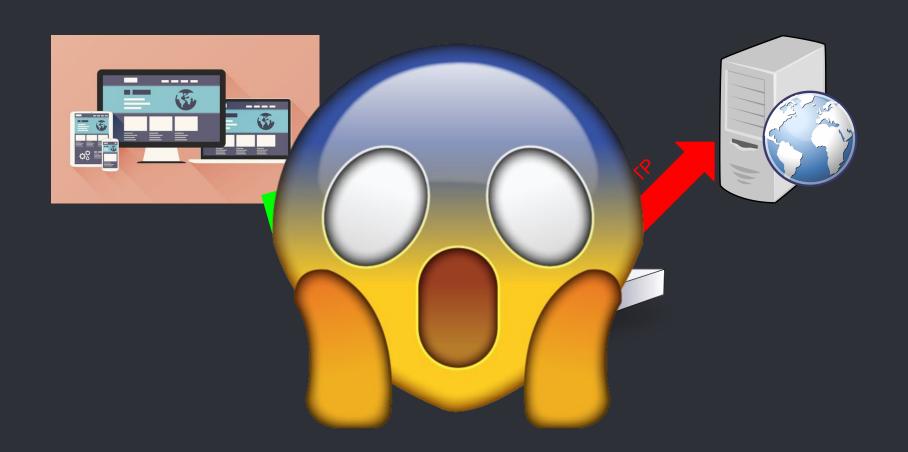












Solution

- Use a public/private RSA key pair
- Server would produce at build time
- Clients would receive public key and use this to encrypt user credentials
 - We would send this along with IP information to the set
- Server would decrypt credentials and authenticate
 - Create a JWT with a session limit
 - Embed the original IP address that was authenticated into the JWT
- Client would send JWT with all subsequent requests
- Server checks the token is being used by the IP the token was initially authenticated with



Use a public/priva*

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Clients would r

We would

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Create a 3

Embed the

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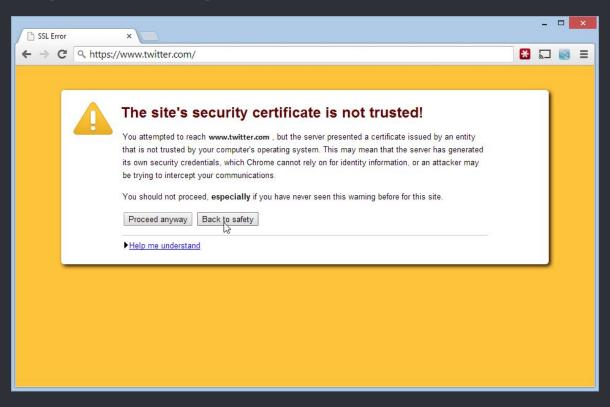
ted into the JWT

ne token was initially

What did we learn?

- Its best to assume everything outside of your immediate control is compromised
- We shouldn't rely on the firewall to protect us
- Security should be thought of on an app by app basis
- All it takes is one disgruntled employee!

Social Engineering?



Bash Bunny



Bash Bunny

- Pretends to be a keyboard
- Runs Linux
- Quad Core CPU
- Desktop Class SSD
- Payload delivered in 7 seconds
 - Like a self signed root certificate

Self Signed Root Certificate

- Top-most certificate in a certificate chain
- Not signed by a trusted certificate authority
- Enables yet another man in the middle attack
- Not just usb sticks you should be worried about!



Fishing for user data...

- Self signed root certificate installed on all notebooks
- So they could supply ads on secure sites.
- Same private key on all notebooks
- UH OH...!!

Security is everyone's responsibility

- Engineers should write secure code
- Engineers should ensure they have secure infrastructure
- QA should keep security in mind when testing
- PMs should incorporate security considerations into the development cycle
- Product Owners should accept the cost of implementing security features
 - Or the potential cost of NOT doing them!
- Teams should collaborate
- Share ideas
- Don't always reinvent the wheel

Don't leave it till the end

- Think secure thoughts from the get go!
- Make it a part of the development cycle
- Pen test frequently, not just at the end
- Leaving it to the end is more tech debt

Start small

- Start with the easy and obvious
- It's a marathon not a sprint to the finish line
- Increase the barriers to entry, one iteration at a time
- OWASP top 10
 - https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Top 10 2017-Top 10

OWASP Top 10

Top 10 2013	Top 10 2017
A1 – Injection	A1 – Injection
A2 - Broken Authentication and Session	A2 - Broken Authentication and Session
Management	Management
A3 – Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	A3 – Cross-Site Scripting
A4 – Insecure Direct Object References	A4 – Broken Access Control
A5 – Security Misconfiguration	A5 – Security Misconfiguration
A6 – Sensitive Data Exposure	A6 – Sensitive Data Exposure
A7 – Missing Function Level Access Control	A7 – Insufficient Attack Protection
A8 – Cross-site Request Forgery (CSRF)	A8 - Cross-site Request Forgery (CSRF)
A9 - Using Components with Known	A9 - Using Components with Known
Vulnerabilities	Vulnerabilities
A10 – Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards	A10 – Unprotected APIs

Secure System...

A system can be considered secure when the cost of stealing its data is higher than the value of the data itself.



Remember these steps for securing your system

- Use HTTPS
- Secure with headers
- Don't assume everything is secure
- Don't accept false certificates personal security
- Involve everyone
- Make it a habit
- Start with security in mind
- OWASP Top 10
- The biggest security risk isn't technical, it's people!



DATA BREACH STATISTICS

DATA RECORDS LOST OR STOLEN SINCE 2013

9,053,156,308

ONLY 4% of breaches were "Secure Breaches" where encryption was used and the stolen data was rendered useless.

DATA RECORDS ARE LOST OR STOLEN AT THE FOLLOWING FREQUENCY



EVERY DAY

5,188,055

Records



EVERY HOUR

216,169

Records



EVERY MINUTE

3,603

Records



EVERY SECOND

60

Records



...for your passwords;P

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