

CS 4530 & CS 5500

Software Engineering

Lecture 9.4: Engineering Secure Software

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Learning Objectives for this Lesson

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to...

- Recognize the causes of and common mitigations for common vulnerabilities in web applications
- Utilize static analysis tools to identify common weaknesses in code

OWASP Top Security Risks

All 10: <https://owasp.org/www-project-top-ten/>

- Code injection (various forms - SQL/command line/XSS/XML/deserialization)
- Broken authentication + access control
- Weakly protected sensitive data
- Using components with known vulnerabilities

Code Injection Example

OWASP A1:2017-Injection

```
String query = "SELECT * FROM accounts WHERE  
name='" + request.getParameter("name") + "'";
```

Parameter
name

Constructed Query

Effect

Alice	SELECT * FROM accounts WHERE name='Alice';	Select a single account
Alice O'Neal	SELECT * FROM accounts WHERE name='Alice O'Neal';	SQL Error
5' OR '1'='1	SELECT * FROM accounts WHERE name='5' OR '1'='1';	Select all accounts

THIS IS AN ATTACK

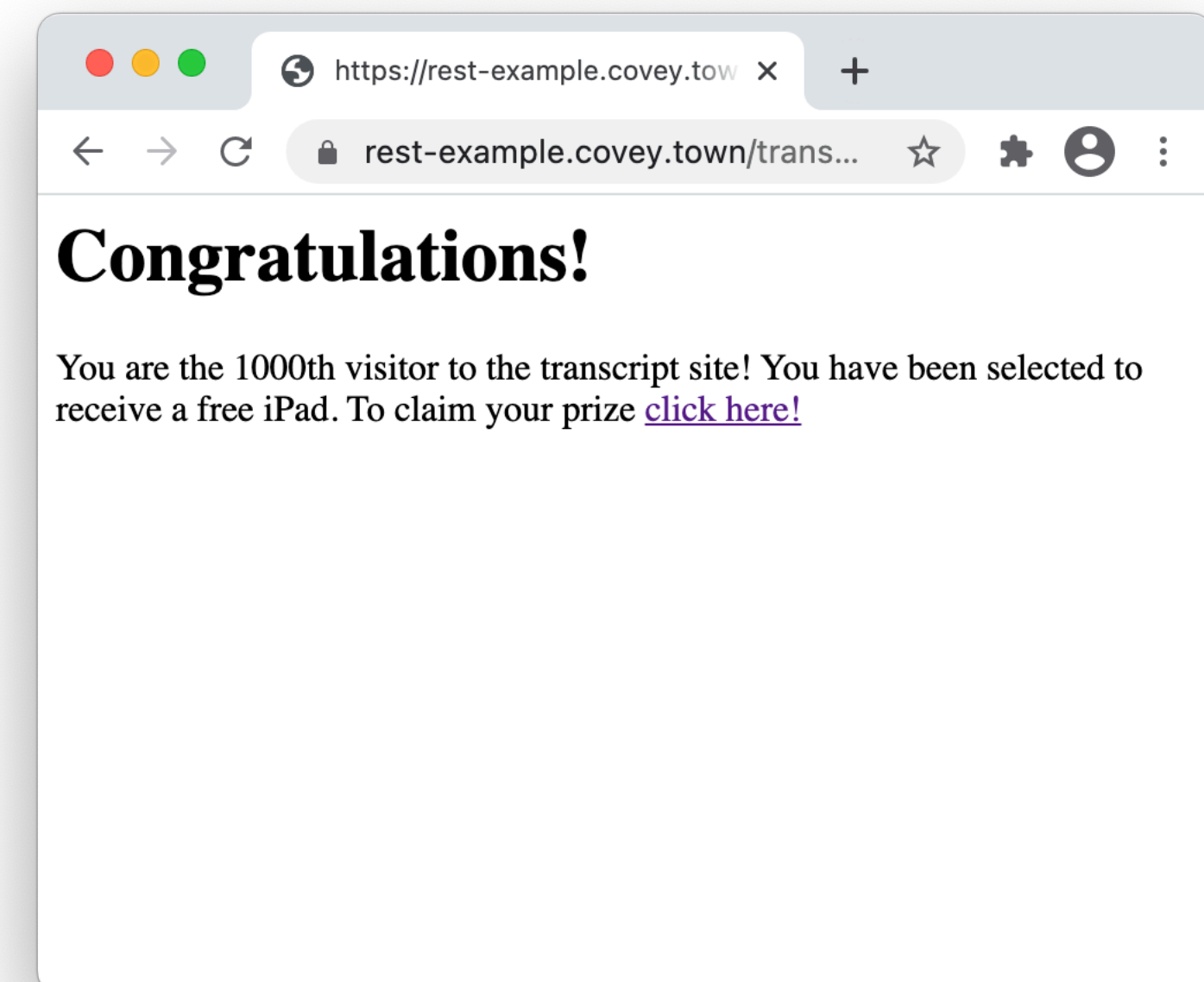
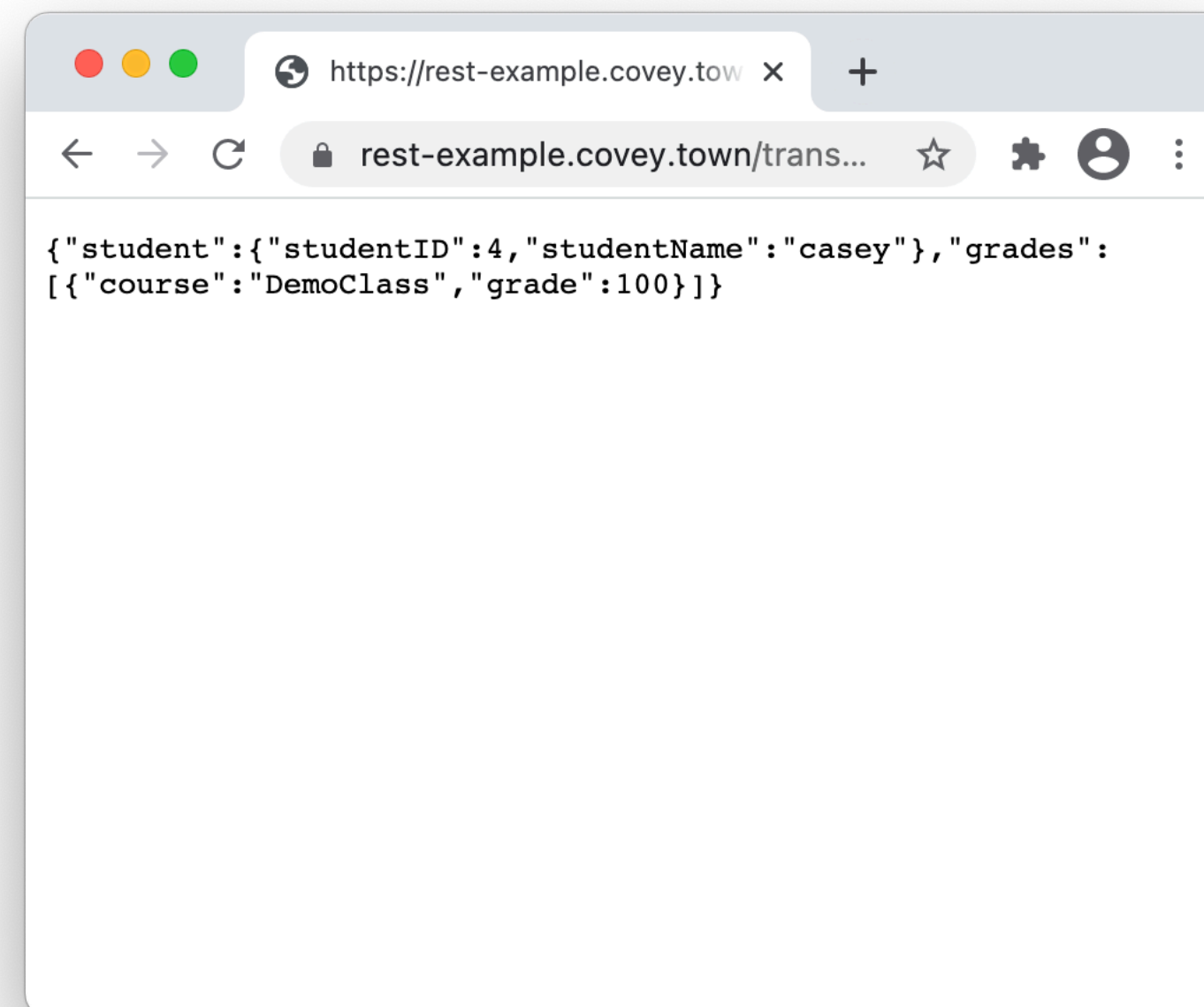
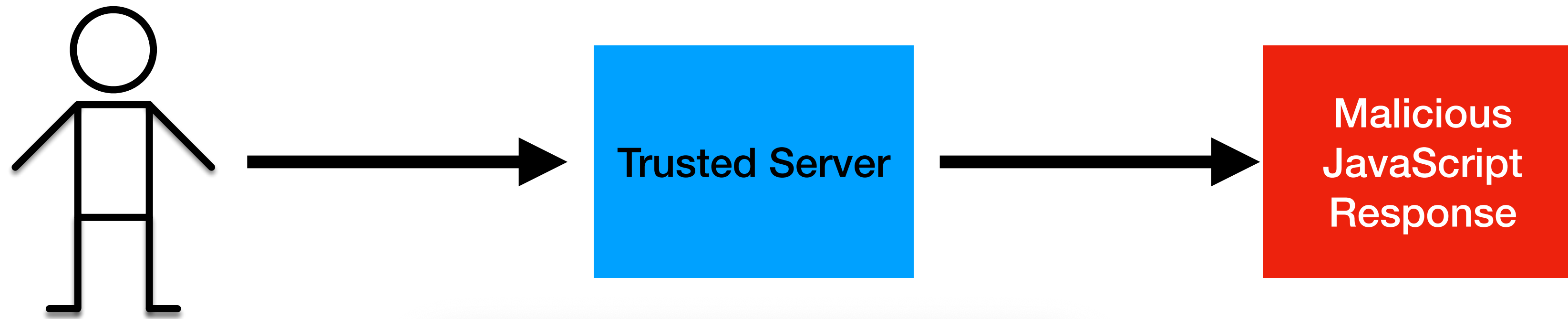
Code Injection Example

XKCD #327



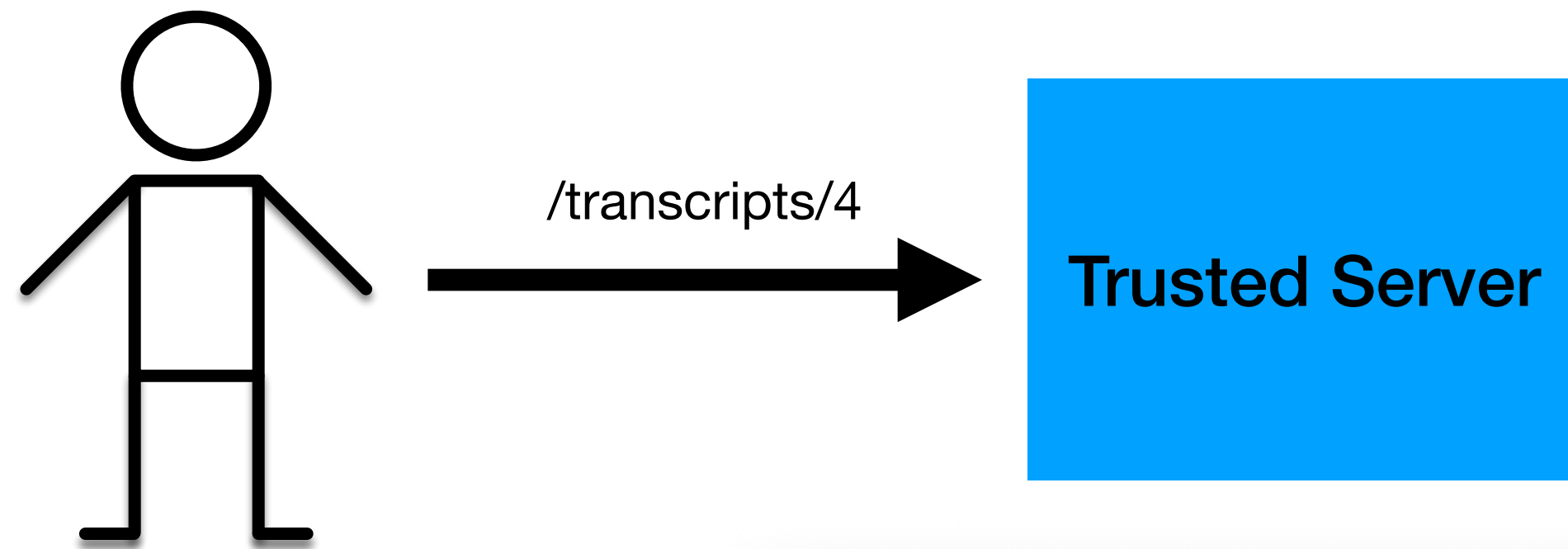
Code Injection Example

Cross-site scripting (XSS)

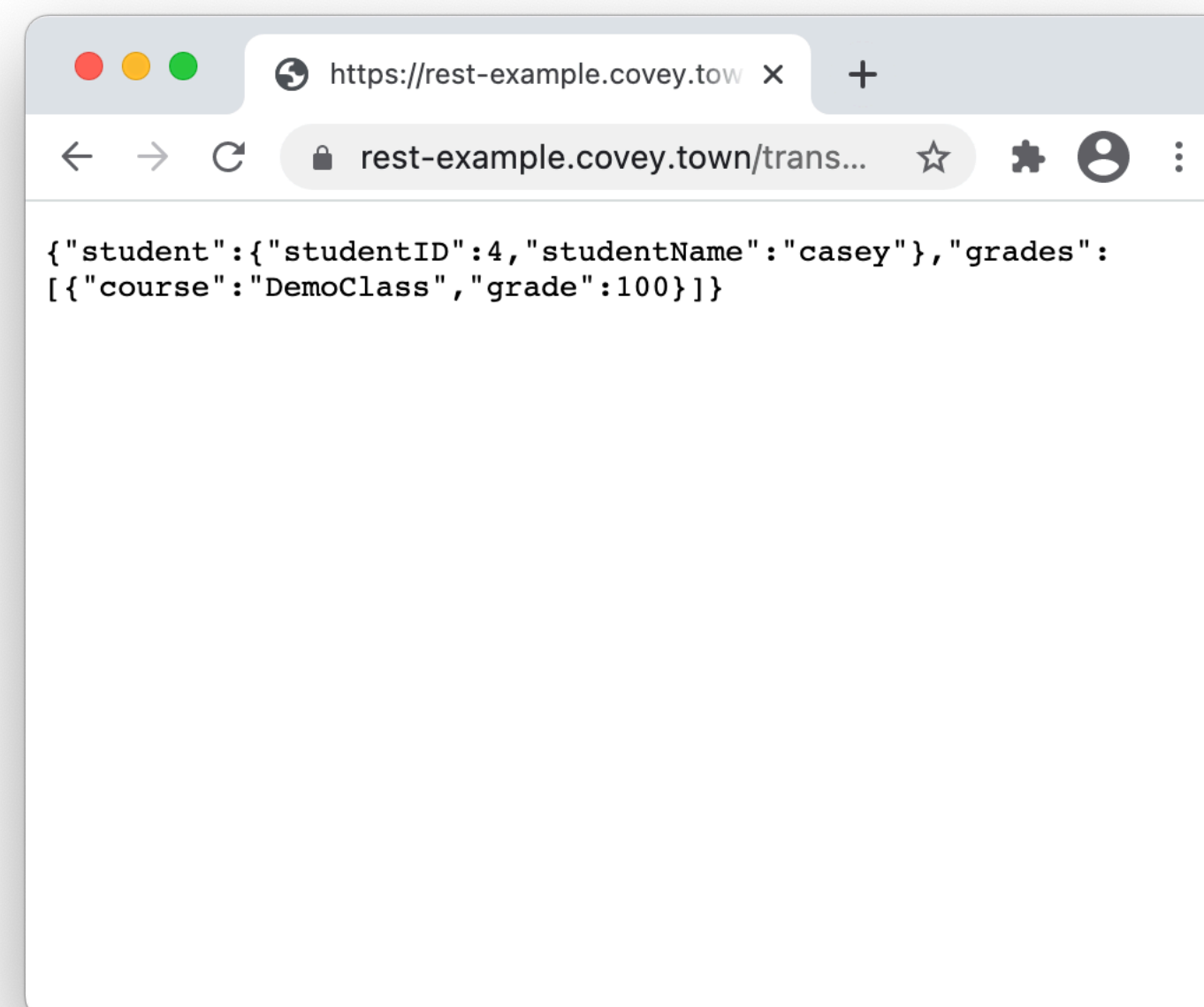


Code Injection Example

Cross-site scripting (XSS)

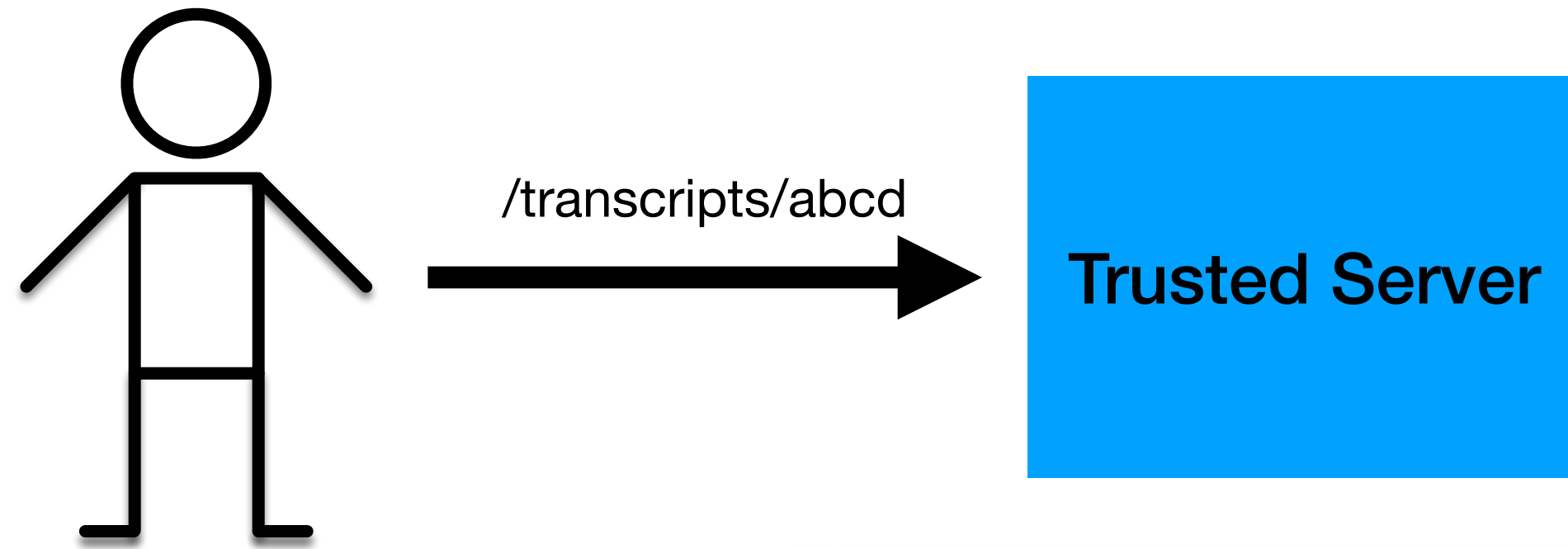


```
app.get('/transcripts/:id', (req, res) => {  
  // req.params to get components of the path  
  const {id} = req.params;  
  const theTranscript = db.getTranscript(parseInt(id));  
  if (theTranscript === undefined) {  
    res.status(404).send(`No student with id = ${id}`);  
  }  
  {  
    res.status(200).send(theTranscript);  
  }  
});
```

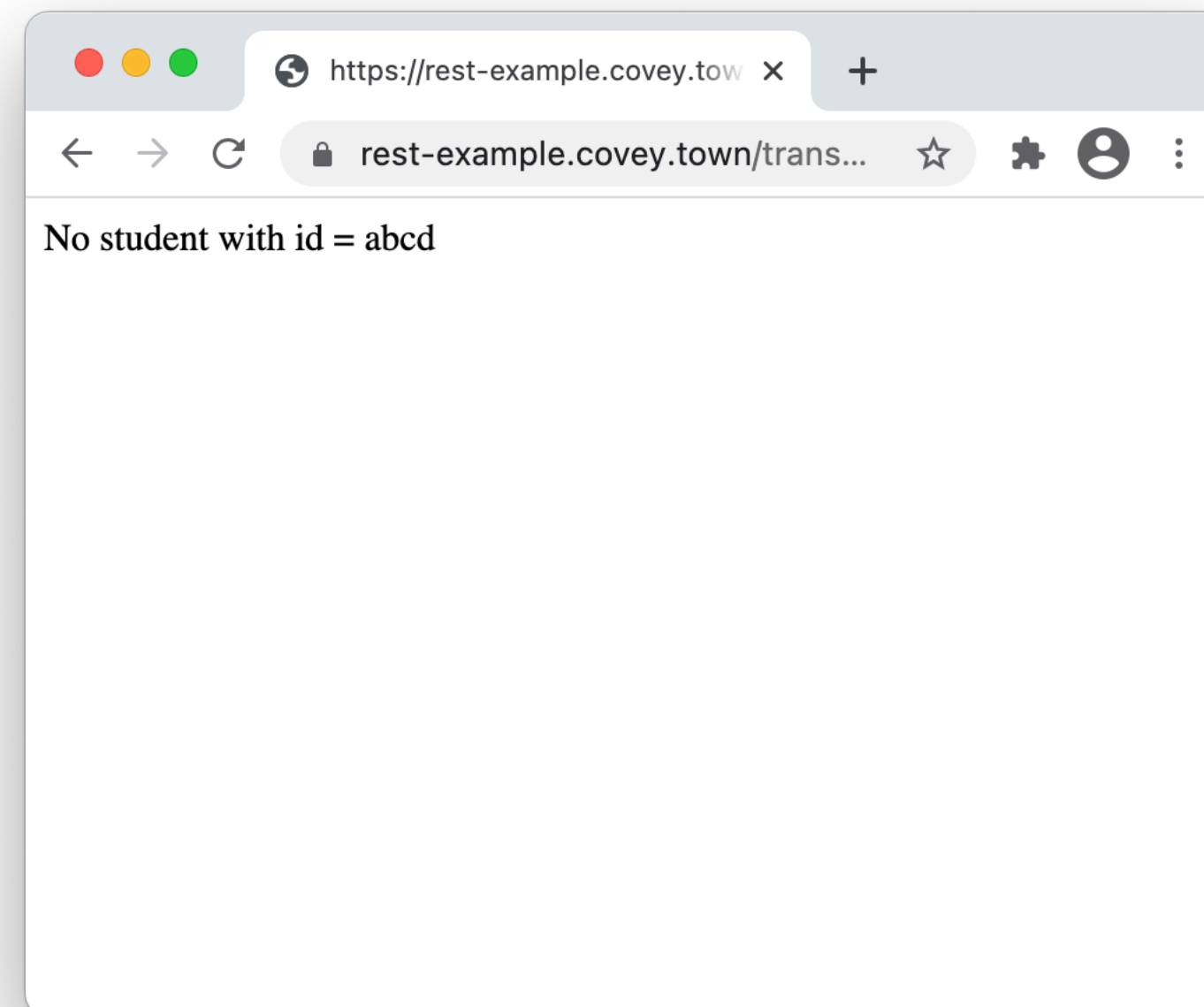


Code Injection Example

Cross-site scripting (XSS)

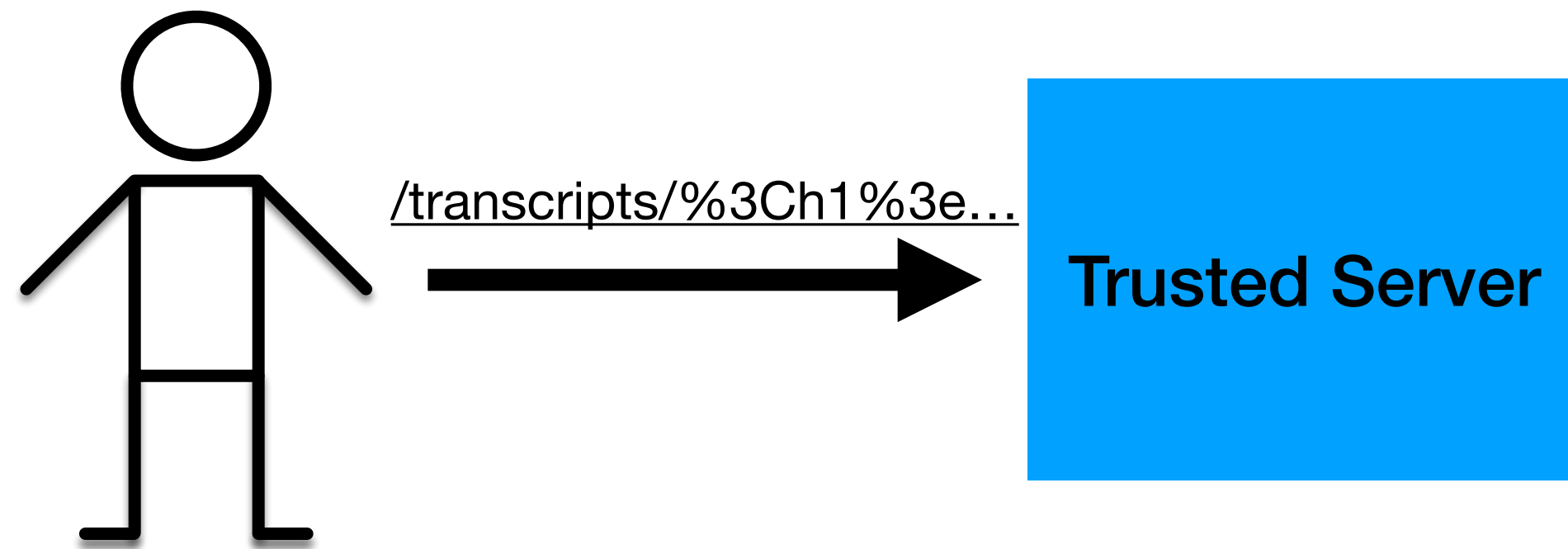


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app.get('/transcripts/:id', (req, res) => {  
  // req.params to get components of the path  
  const {id} = req.params;  
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  }  
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  }  
});
```

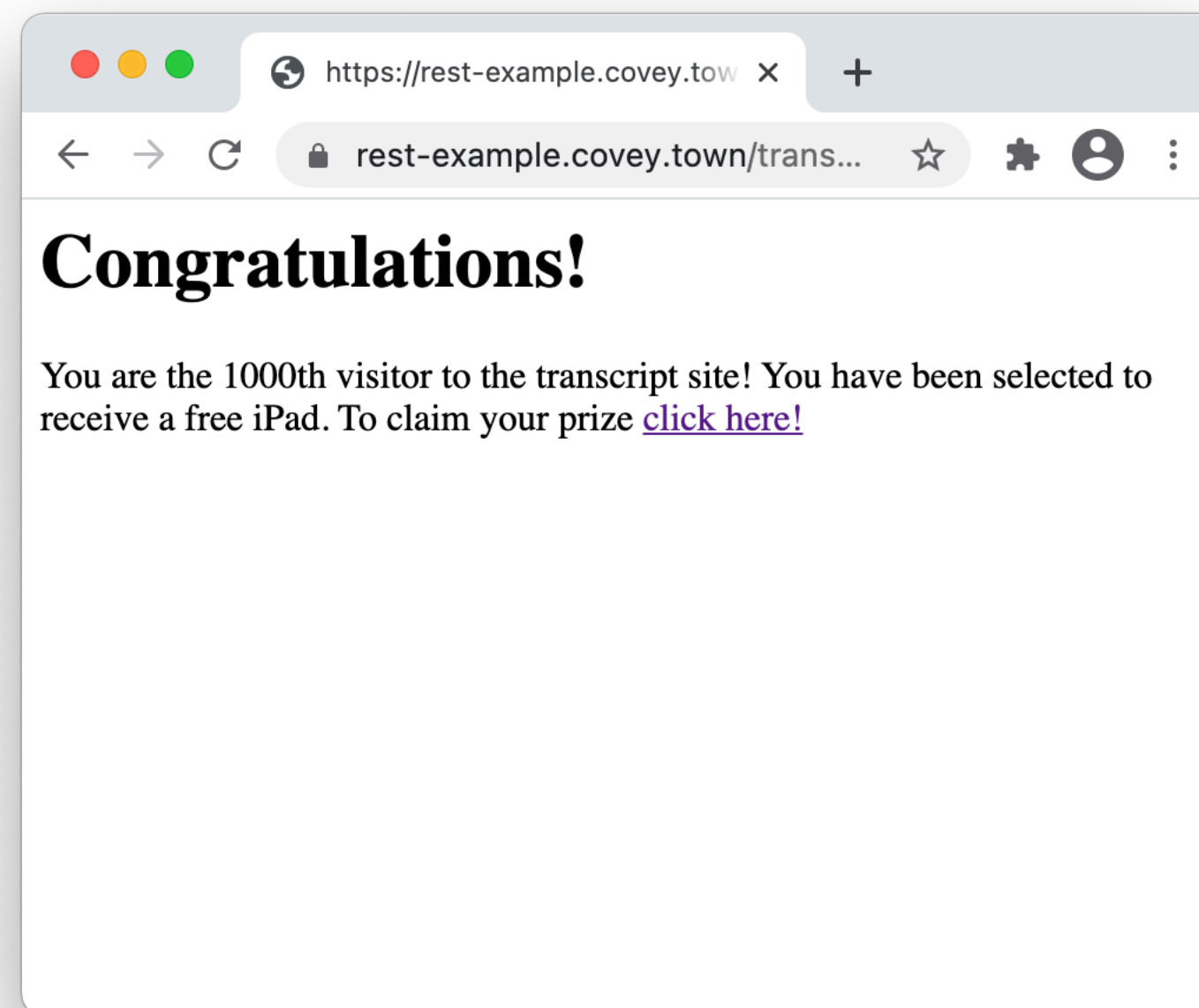
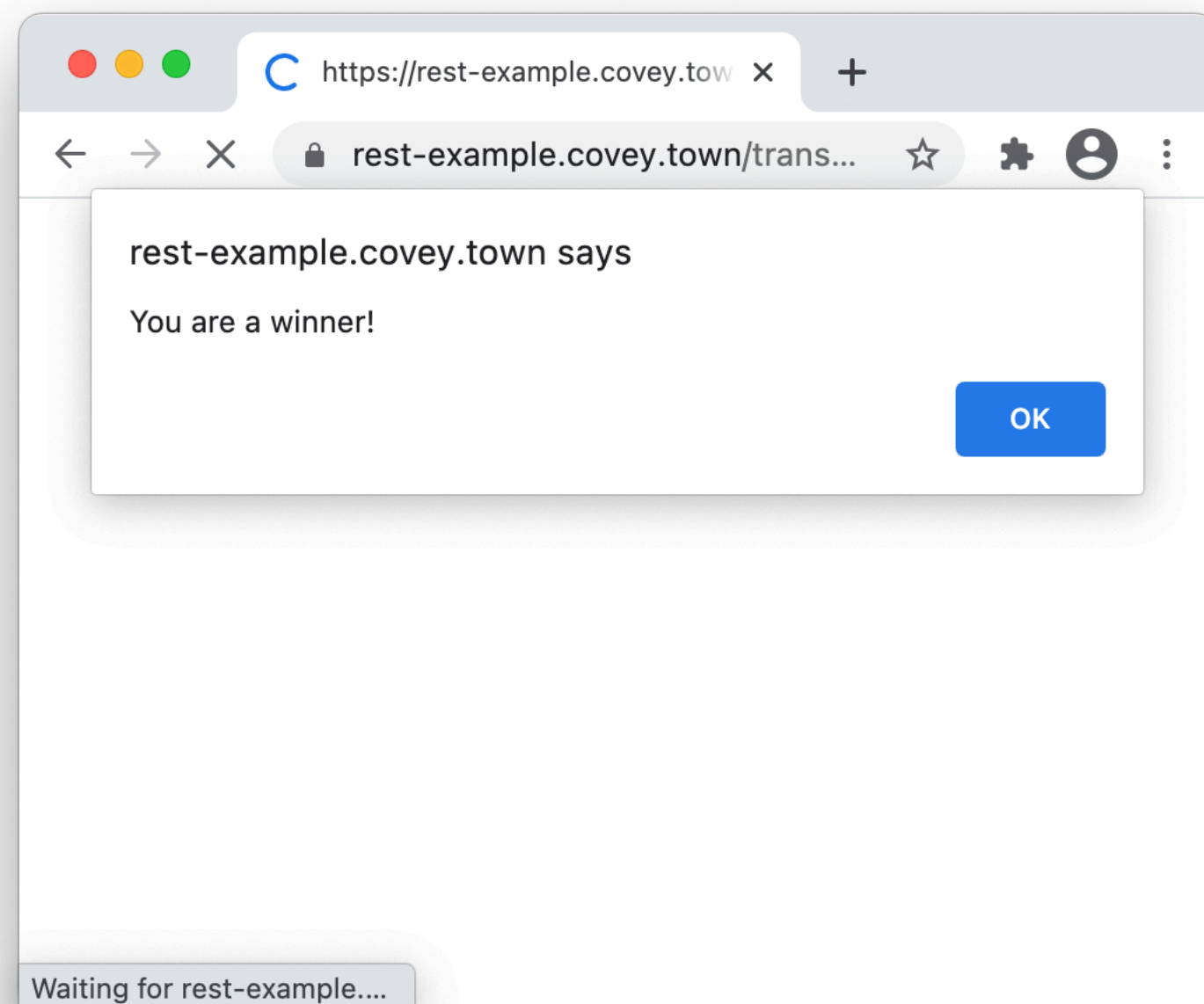


Code Injection Example

Cross-site scripting (XSS)



```
app.get('/transcripts/:id', (req, res) => {  
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  if (theTranscript === undefined) {  
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  }  
  {  
    res.status(200).send(theTranscript);  
  }  
});
```



```
<h1>Congratulations!</h1>  
  You are the 1000th visitor to the  
transcript site! You have been selected  
to receive a free iPad. To claim your  
prize <a href='\"https://www.youtube.com/  
watch?v=DLzxrzFCyOs'>click here!</a>  
  <script language="javascript">  
document.getRootNode().body.innerHTML=  
'<h1>Congratulations!</h1>You are the  
1000th visitor to the transcript site!  
You have been selected to receive a  
free iPad. To claim your prize <a  
href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?  
v=DLzxrzFCyOs">click here!</a>';  
alert('You are a winner!');  
</script>
```

Code Injection Example

Java code injection in Apache Struts (@Equifax)



The screenshot shows the Equifax website header with the logo on the left, a language selector set to 'English' in the center, and a link to 'Return to equifax.com' on the right. The main content area features a large red banner with the text '2017 Cybersecurity Incident & Important Consumer Information'. Below the banner, there is a news article titled 'Equifax Says Cybersecurity Breach Has Cost \$1.4 Billion' with a 'NEWS' tag. A 'Need help? Contact Us' link is visible at the bottom of the banner. Social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, and Email are located in the bottom right corner of the banner area.

CVE-2017-5638 Detail

Current Description

The Jakarta Multipart parser in Apache Struts 2 2.3.x before 2.3.32 and 2.5.x before 2.5.10.1 has incorrect exception handling and error-message generation during file-upload attempts, which allows remote attackers to **execute arbitrary commands via a crafted Content-Type, Content-Disposition, or Content-Length HTTP header**, as exploited in the wild in March 2017 with a Content-Type header containing a `#cmd=` string.

Cross-site Scripting

How to fix it?

- **Sanitize** user-controlled inputs (remove HTML)
- Use tools like LGTM to detect vulnerable data flows
- Use middleware that side-steps the problem (e.g. return data as JSON, client puts that data into React component)

1 path available

Reflected cross-site scripting

2 steps in server.ts

Step 1 source

Source root/src/server/server.ts

```
↑ 1-61
62 app.get('/transcripts/:id', (req, res) => {
63   // req.params to get components of the path
64   const {id} = req.params;
65   console.log(`Handling GET /transcripts/:id id = ${id}`);
66   const theTranscript = db.getTranscript(parseInt(id));
↓ 67-169
```

Step 2 sink

Source root/src/server/server.ts

```
↑ 1-65
66   const theTranscript = db.getTranscript(parseInt(id));
67   if (theTranscript === undefined) {
68     res.status(404).send(`No student with id = ${id}`);
69   } else {
70     res.status(200).send(theTranscript);
↓ 71-169
```

Cross-site scripting vulnerability due to user-provided value.



Detecting Weaknesses in Apps with Static Analysis

LGTM + CodeQL

The screenshot shows the LGTM web interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Alerts 16', 'Logs', 'Files', 'History', 'Compare', 'Integrations', and 'Queries'. Below this, a help message states: "By default, only the files that also appear in the Alerts tab are listed here. Files classified as non-standard, such as test code or generated files, are shown only when you check 'Show excluded files'." The 'Alert filters' section includes a dropdown for 'No filter selected', an 'Export alerts' button, and checkboxes for 'Show excluded files' (unchecked) and 'Show heatmap' (checked). Below the filters, a breadcrumb shows 'Source root/'. A table displays the following data:

Name	Alerts	Lines of code
public	0	0
src	16	756
package.json	0	0

Clear text storage of sensitive information

Sensitive information stored without encryption or hashing can expose it to an attacker.

Clear-text logging of sensitive information

Logging sensitive information without encryption or hashing can expose it to an attacker.

Client-side cross-site scripting

Writing user input directly to the DOM allows for a cross-site scripting vulnerability.

Client-side URL redirect

Client-side URL redirection based on unvalidated user input may cause redirection to malicious web sites.

Code injection

Interpreting unsanitized user input as code allows a malicious user arbitrary code execution.

Download of sensitive file through insecure connection

Downloading executables and other sensitive files over an insecure connection opens up for potential man-in-the-middle attacks.

<https://lgtm.com>

OWASP Top Security Risks

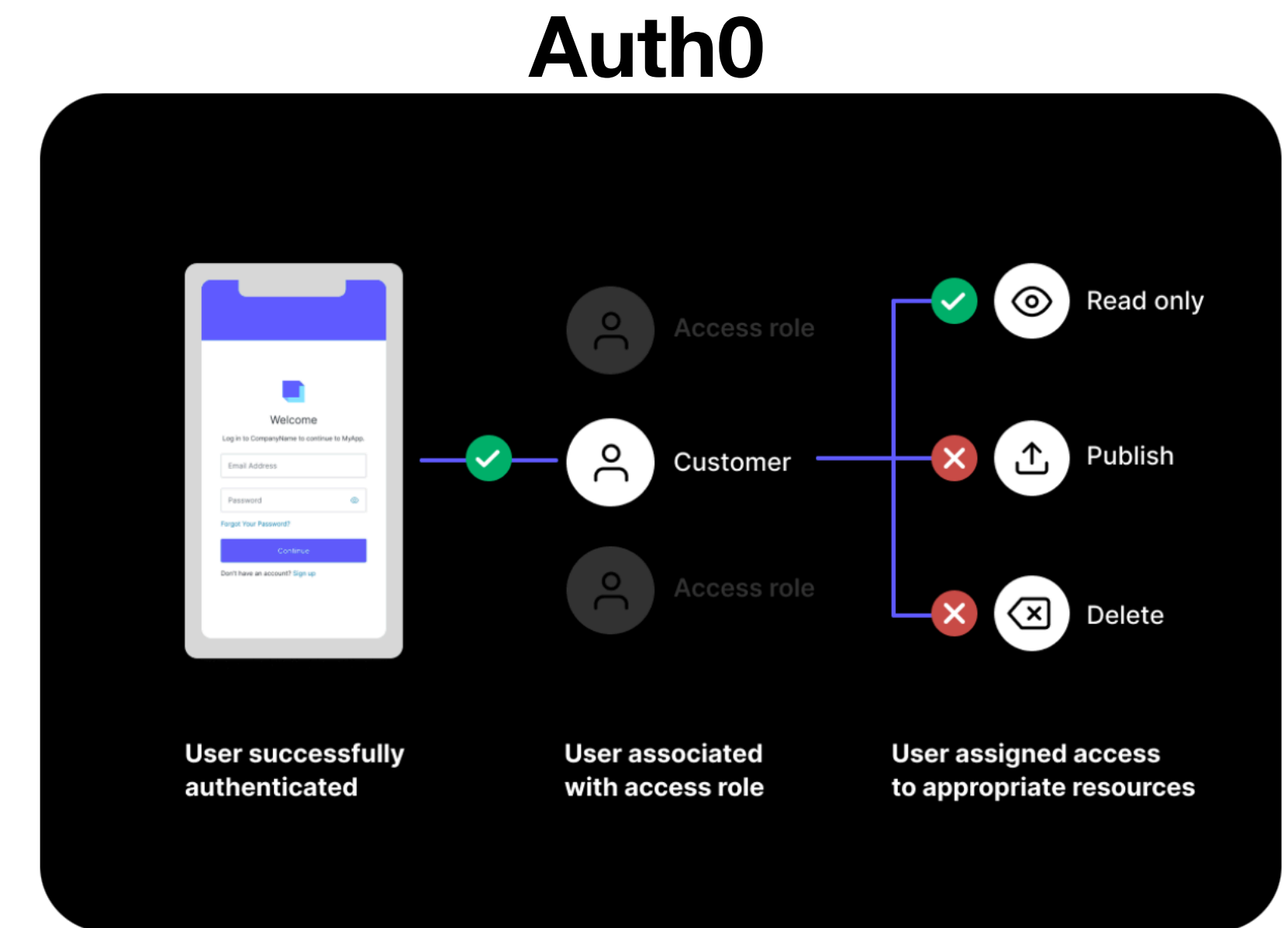
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Broken Authentication + Access Control

How to fix it?

- Implement multi-factor authentication
- Implement weak-password checks
- Apply per-record access control
- Harden account creation, password reset pathways
- The software engineering approach: rely on a trusted component



<https://auth0.com>

Broken Authentication + Access Control

Specifically: CWE-798: Use of Hard-coded Credentials

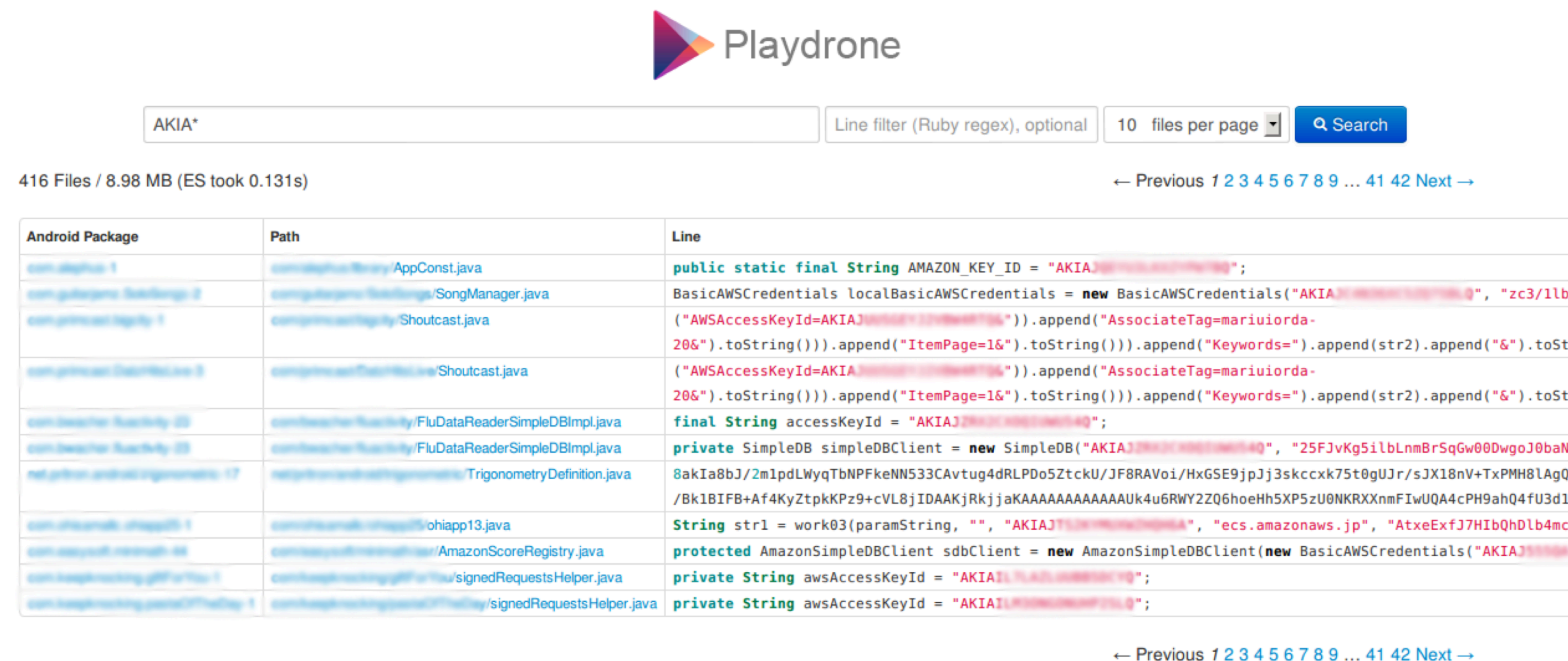
```
<SCRIPT>
function passWord() {
var testV = 1;
var pass1 = prompt('Please Enter Your Password',' ');
while (testV < 3) {
if (!pass1)
history.go(-1);
if (pass1.toLowerCase() == "letmein") {
alert('You Got it Right!');
window.open('protectpage.html');
break;
}
testV+=1;
var pass1 =
prompt('Access Denied - Password Incorrect, Please Try Again.','Password');
}
if (pass1.toLowerCase()!="password" & testV ==3)
history.go(-1);
return " ";
}
</SCRIPT>
<CENTER>
<FORM>
<input type="button" value="Enter Protected Area" onClick="passWord()">
</FORM>
</CENTER>
```


Broken Authentication + Access Control

CWE-798: Use of Hard-coded Credentials: Study of 1.1m Android Apps

	Amazon	Facebook	Twitter	Bitly	Flickr	Foursquare	Google	LinkedIn	Titanium
Total candidates	1,241	1,477	28,235	3,132	159	326	414	1,434	1,914
Unique candidates	308	460	6,228	616	89	177	225	181	1,783
Unique % valid	93.5%	71.7%	95.2%	88.8%	100%	97.7%	96.0%	97.2%	99.8%

Table 5: Credentials statistics from June 22, 2013 and validated on November 11, 2013. A credential may consist of an ID token and secret authentication token.



 Playdrone

AKIA* 10 files per page

416 Files / 8.98 MB (ES took 0.131s) ← Previous 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ... 41 42 Next →

Android Package	Path	Line
com.alpha.1	com.alpha.1/AndroidManifest.xml	public static final String AMAZON_KEY_ID = "AKIAJ2H3T3R08T4W54Q";
com.galaxys.3d3d3d3	com.galaxys.3d3d3d3/SongManager.java	BasicAWSCredentials localBasicAWSCredentials = new BasicAWSCredentials("AKIAJ2H3T3R08T4W54Q", "zc3/1lb
com.primastudio.1	com.primastudio.1/Shoutcast.java	("AWSAccessKeyId=AKIAJ2H3T3R08T4W54Q").append("AssociateTag=mariuiorda-20&").toString()).append("ItemPage=1&").toString()).append("Keywords=").append(str2).append("&").toSt
com.primastudio.1	com.primastudio.1/Shoutcast.java	("AWSAccessKeyId=AKIAJ2H3T3R08T4W54Q").append("AssociateTag=mariuiorda-20&").toString()).append("ItemPage=1&").toString()).append("Keywords=").append(str2).append("&").toSt
com.beacher.flu.20	com.beacher.flu.20/FluDataReaderSimpleDBImpl.java	final String accessKeyId = "AKIAJ2H3T3R08T4W54Q";
com.beacher.flu.20	com.beacher.flu.20/FluDataReaderSimpleDBImpl.java	private SimpleDB simpleDBClient = new SimpleDB("AKIAJ2H3T3R08T4W54Q", "25FJvKg5ilbLnmBrSqGw00DwgoJ0baN
net.primastudio.17	net.primastudio.17/TrigonometryDefinition.java	8akIa8bJ/2m1pdLWygTbNPFkeNN533CAvtug4dRLPDo5ZtckU/JF8RAVoi/HxGSE9jpJj3skccxk75t0gUJr/sJX18nV+TxPMH81AgQ
com.alpha.1	com.alpha.1/ohiapp13.java	String str1 = work03(paramString, "", "AKIAJ2H3T3R08T4W54Q", "ecs.amazonaws.jp", "AtxeExfJ7HIbQhD1b4mc
com.alpha.1	com.alpha.1/AmazonScoreRegistry.java	protected AmazonSimpleDBClient sdbClient = new AmazonSimpleDBClient(new BasicAWSCredentials("AKIAJ2H3T3R08T4W54Q",
com.alpha.1	com.alpha.1/signedRequestsHelper.java	private String awsAccessKeyId = "AKIAJ2H3T3R08T4W54Q";
com.alpha.1	com.alpha.1/signedRequestsHelper.java	private String awsAccessKeyId = "AKIAJ2H3T3R08T4W54Q";

← Previous 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ... 41 42 Next →

Figure 9: PLAYDRONE’s web interface to search decompiled sources showing Amazon Web Service tokens found in 130 ms.

Hardcoded Credentials: Automated Checker

GitGuardian (Launched in 2017)

Automated secrets detection & remediation

Monitor public or private source code, and other data sources as well. Detect API keys, database credentials, certificates, ...

Schedule a demo

Activity

PUSH EVENTS | 77 PUBLIC EVENTS | 2 COMMITTS | 153

Table of activity

TYPE	ACTOR
Commit	David Hérault
Public	elacaille18
Event	genesix
Commit	Deployment Bot (fro
Event	elacaille18
Commit	Eric
Event	elacaille18
Commit	Eric
Event	dherault
Commit	David Hérault

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Weakly Protected Sensitive Data

How to fix it?

- Classify your data by sensitivity
- Encrypt sensitive data - in transit and at rest
- Make a plan for data controls, stick to it
- Software engineering fix: can we avoid storing sensitive data?
 - Payment processors: Stripe, Square, etc

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- Broken authentication + access control
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Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities

How to fix it?



Bump junit from 4.12 to 4.13.1 #155

Merged jon-bell merged 1 commit into master from dependabot/maven/junit-junit-4.13.1 22 days ago

This automated pull request fixes a security vulnerability

Only users with access to Dependabot alerts can see this message. [Learn more about Dependabot security updates](#), [opt out](#), or [give us feedback](#).

Conversation 0

Commits 1

Checks 2

Files changed 1



dependabot bot commented on behalf of github on Oct 13

Contributor

Bumps `junit` from 4.12 to 4.13.1.

► Release notes

► Commits

compatibility 93%

Dependabot will resolve any conflicts with this PR as long as you don't alter it yourself. You can also trigger a rebase manually by commenting `@dependabot rebase`.

Learning Objectives for this Lesson

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to...

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- Utilize static analysis tools to identify common weaknesses in code

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