

Filling the security gap between network and application

Praha
November 2005

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Security Sales Manager Central & Eastern Europe



- Overview of making Applications
 >available
 >fast
 >secure
- 2. What threats do we face? general status web application security
- 3. Short Hacking demonstration
- 4. Easy explanation of Traffic Shield
- 5. How does Traffic Shield secure your applications?
- 6. Real Live examples
- 7. Summary



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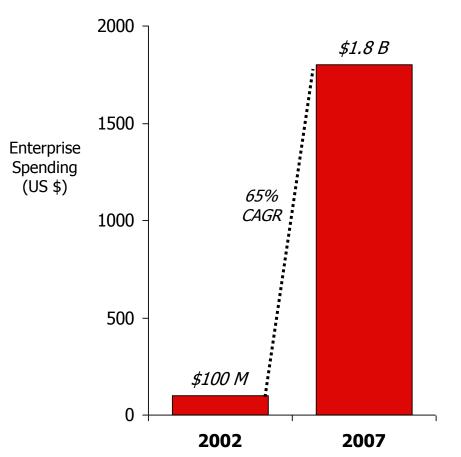


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Application Market Opportunity

Application Security Market (2002, 2007)



Sources: Yankee Group, Eric Ogren, in an interview with Network Magazine, June 21, 2003, Spire Security, Gartner, TIP

•"The Web application security market will be the hottest sector in Internet security. Enterprises will allocate budget for Web Application Gateway evaluations from IDS and firewall line items before officially budgeting for Web application gateways in 2004."

•(Eric Ogren, Yankee Group)

• "Hackers have fallen in love with application layer attacks, and with good reason. They are relatively easy to execute, and the opportunities are virtually unlimited. Web applications are fertile ground for hackers, and they control the direct connection to the underlying databases."

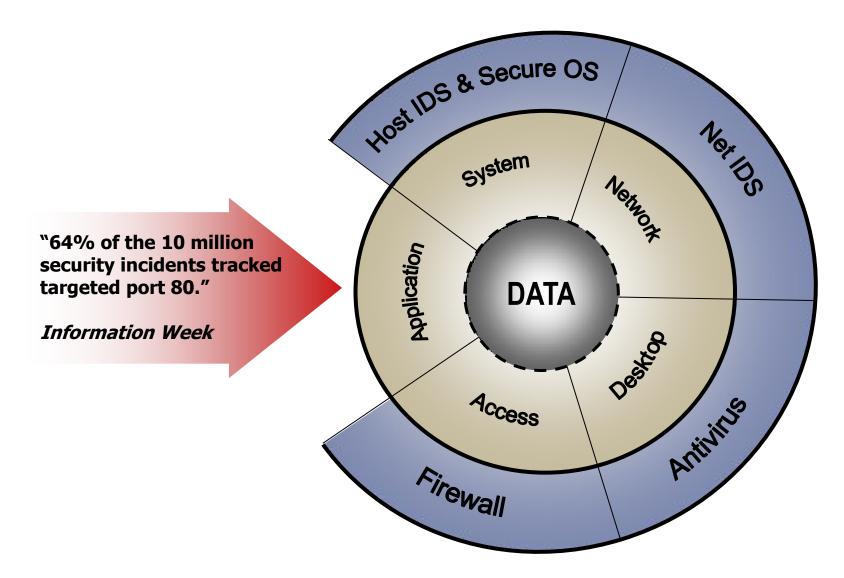
(Pete Lindstrom, Spire Security)

- "My advice is: Buy a Web application-specific firewall today and install it in front of all your Web servers as soon as you can."
- •(Richard Stiennon, Gartner, 11/03)
- •"Application Firewalls are another hot project. Nearly 1/3 (32 percent) of interviewees have Application Firewall projects planned for next year [2004]."

(TIP Research, 12/03)



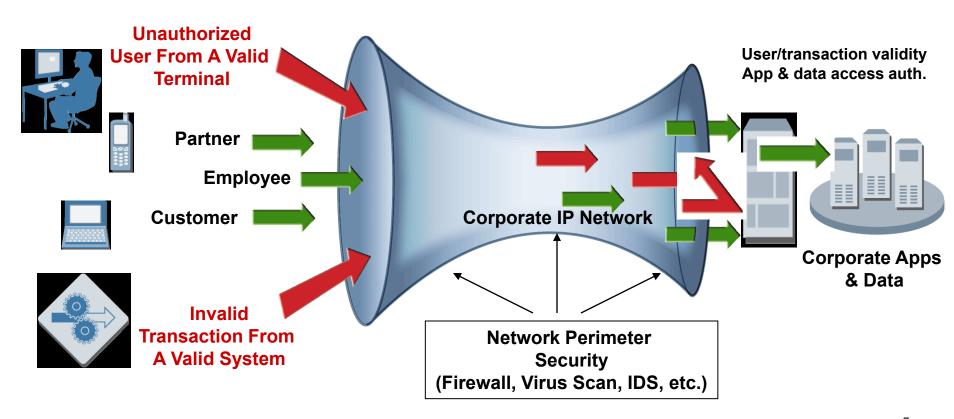
Enterprise Security's Gaping Hole





Requirements For Application Security

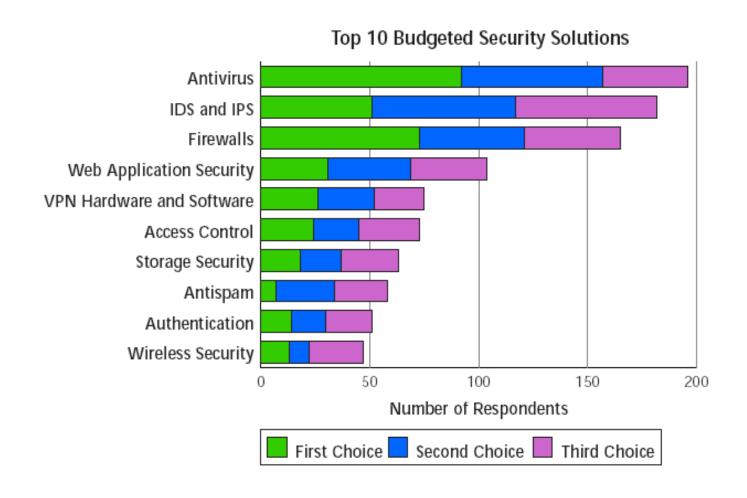
Securing user <u>AND</u> transaction access to applications and data is critical to completely securing enterprise IT





Top Ten Areas Budgeted for Security Solutions in 2004

Source: The Yankee Group 2003 Enterprise Security Spending Survey



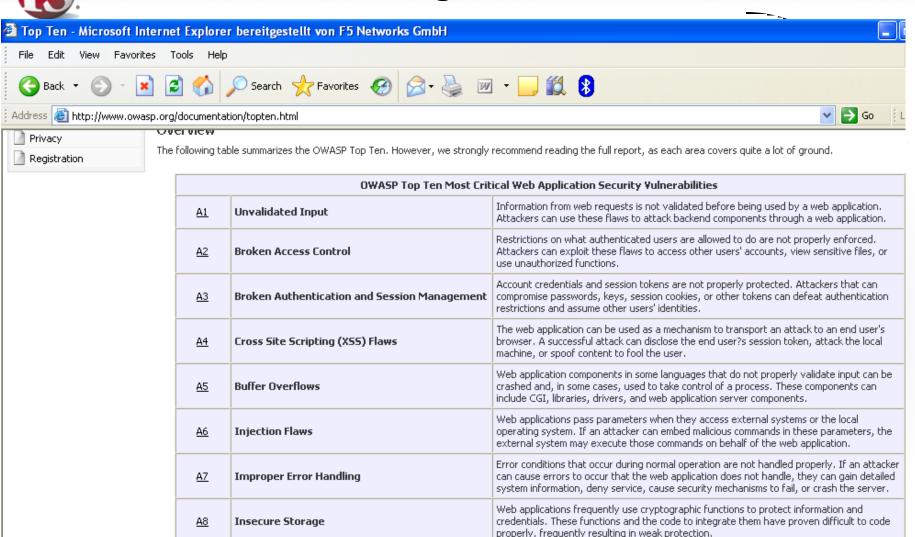


Why do you need a Web Application Firewall (WAF)?

- Previous Focus: network perimeter
- perimeter security: legal or illegal Request?
- "application layer left the internal applications, users and processes wide open"
- Previous Client-Server Apps no go online
- General Increase of web vulnerabilities
- Enormous Time Pressure to go productive
- New Legal Conditions (personal data security, Basel II, sarbanes oxley...)



What dangers do we face?



Denial of Service

Insecure Configuration Management

Α9

<u>A10</u>

Attackers can consume web application resources to a point where other legitimate users

Having a strong server configuration standard is critical to a secure web application. These servers have many configuration options that affect security and are not secure out of the

can no longer access or use the application. Attackers can also lock users out of their

accounts or even cause the entire application to fail.

box.



How can you secure your applications?

- No single product ?
- Layered approach:
 - Web application vulnerability assessment tool
 - Simulating Hacker Attacks
 - More effective as manual penetration tests
 - Check before Application is online
 - Code scanner
 - Check of source code
 - Tool for developer
 - => AppScan (watchfire)
 - Web Application Firewall
 - Directly in Data flow to prevent attacks
 - Allows Content Inspection
 - Positive security model
 - Different methods of policy creation
 - Great help when using (<u>negative</u>) Patch Availability



Distinction to Web Services products

Web application security Produkte

Browser based applications

Web Services Firewall

- Focus auf server to server; basierend auf Web Services
 Standard
- Extensible Markup Language (XML)
- Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)

⇒ Tendency of cohalescence

⇒Already addressed (road map)



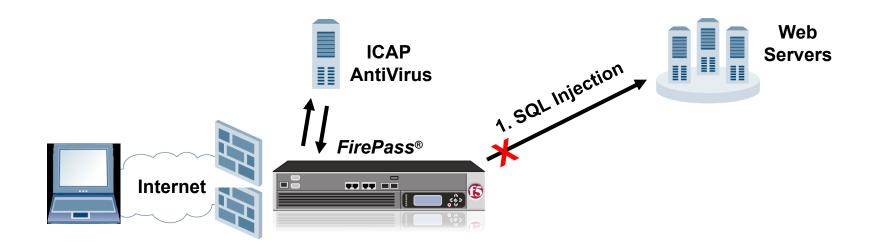
Excursion to:

Risk Management

see separate presentation



Application Security



Email and File Access Security

- Virus filtering of file uploads
- Filter email wormsand virus

Web application security

- Cross-site scripting
- Buffer overflow
- SQL injection
- Cookie management



Difference to other Security - Solutions

Firewall

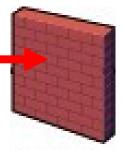
Intrusion Prevention

Application Security Gateway

Application Level Attacks

Protocol Level Attacks

DoS, etc.



Portbasierend



Protokollbasierend



Applikationsbasierend



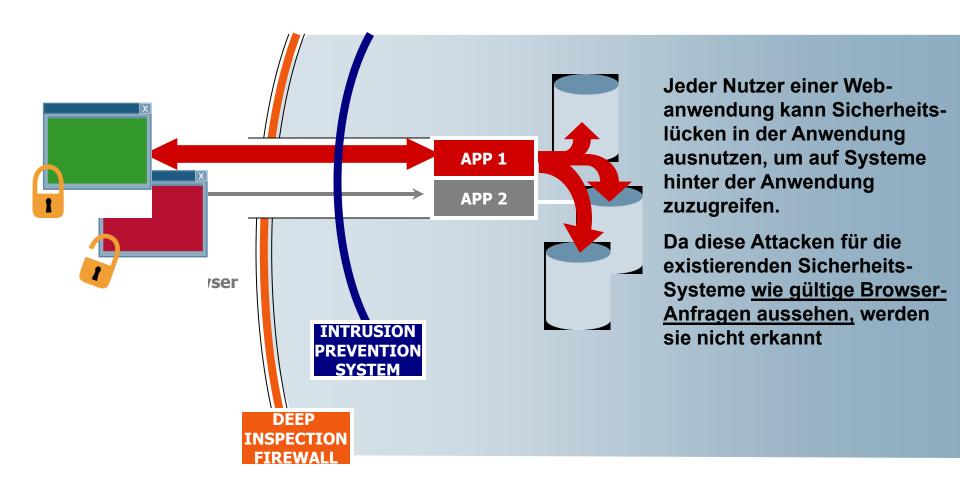
Traditional Security Doesn't Protect Web Applications

Looking at the wrong thing in the wrong place

	Application Firewall	Network Firewall	IPS
Known Web Worms	\checkmark	Limited	✓
Unknown Web Worms	\checkmark	X	Limited
Known Web Vulnerabilities	\checkmark	Limited	Partial
Unknown Web Vulnerabilities	\checkmark	X	Limited
Illegal Access to Web-server files	\checkmark	Limited	X
Forceful Browsing	\checkmark	X	X
File/Directory Enumerations	\checkmark	X	Limited
Brute Force attacks	\checkmark	X	X
Buffer Overflow	\checkmark	Limited	Limited
Cross-Site Scripting	\checkmark	Limited	Limited
SQL/OS Injection	\checkmark	X	X
Cookie Poisoning	\checkmark	X	X
Hidden-Field Manipulation	\checkmark	X	X
Parameter Tampering	\checkmark	X	X



Ohne TrafficShield Application Security Gateway





Web Applications Increasingly Under Attack

- High information density in the core
- Flaws in applications & 3rd party software
- Traditional security does not protect web apps.
- Gaping hole in perimeter security for web traffic
- Threat growing exponentially

High value attack; AttackValue = Gain / Effort

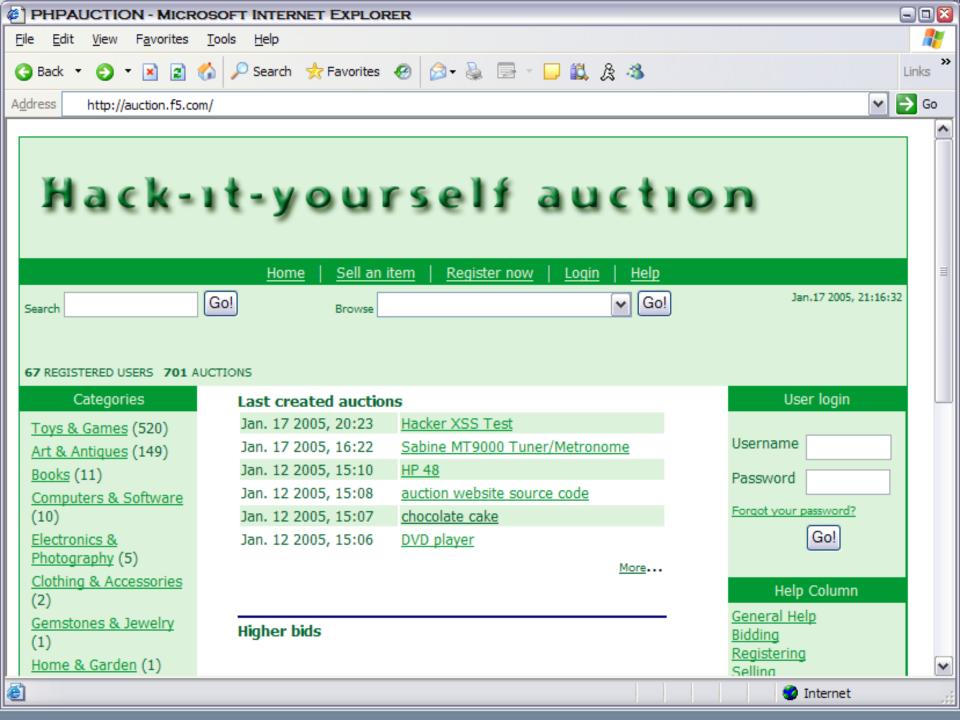
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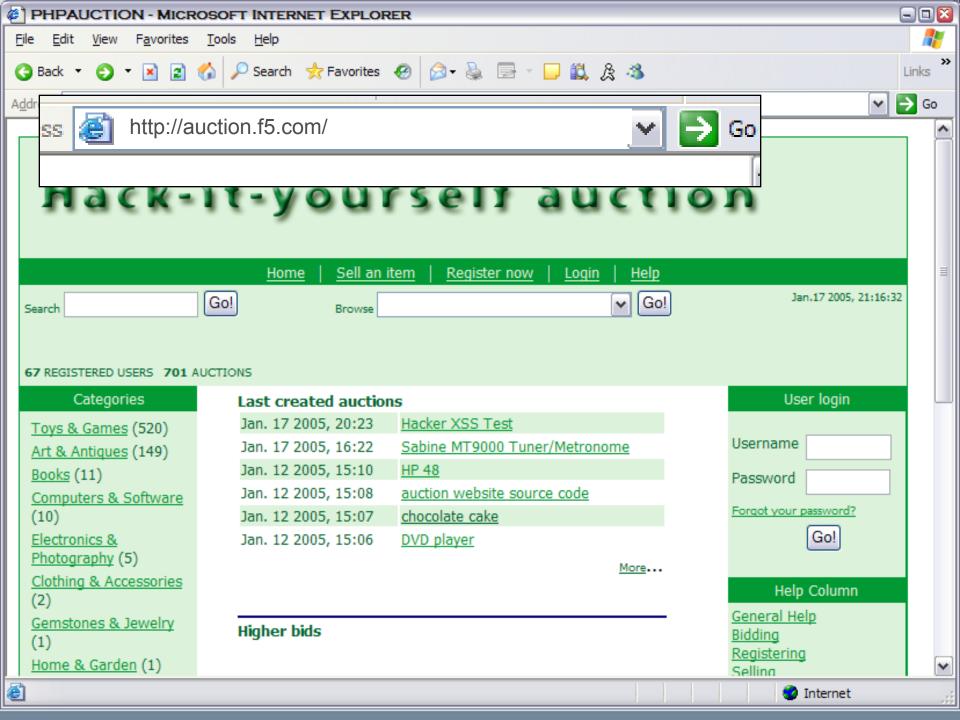
Gartner, November 2003

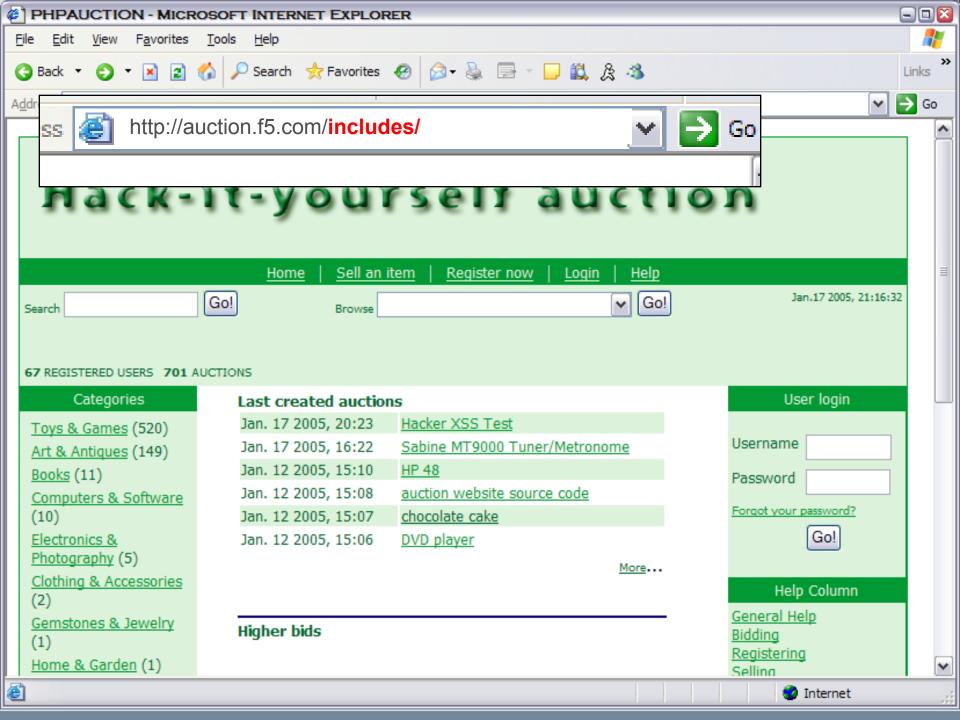
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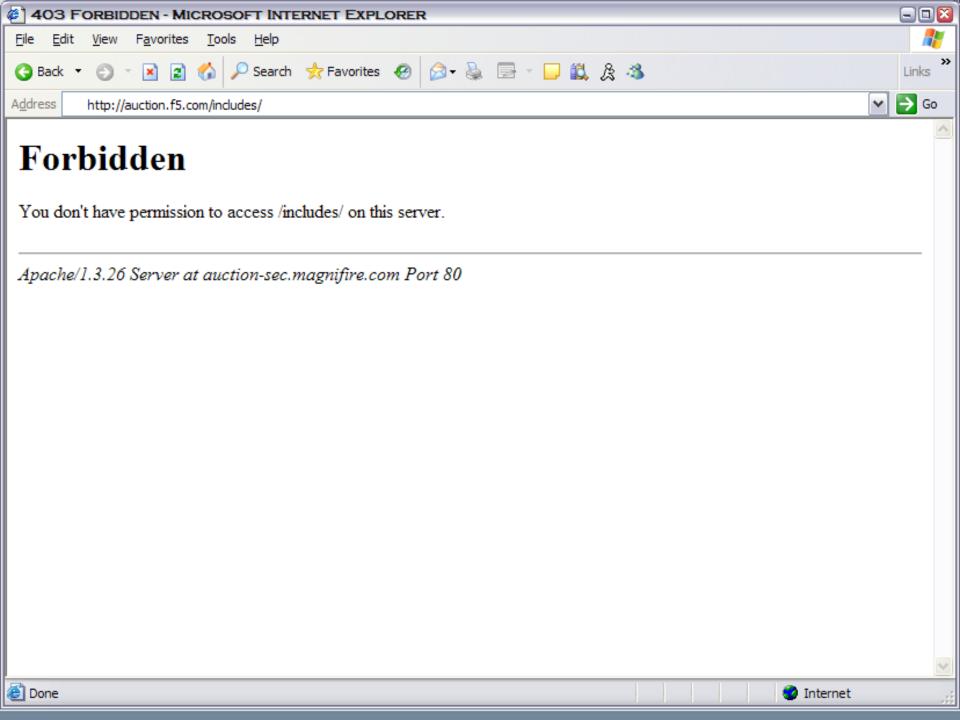


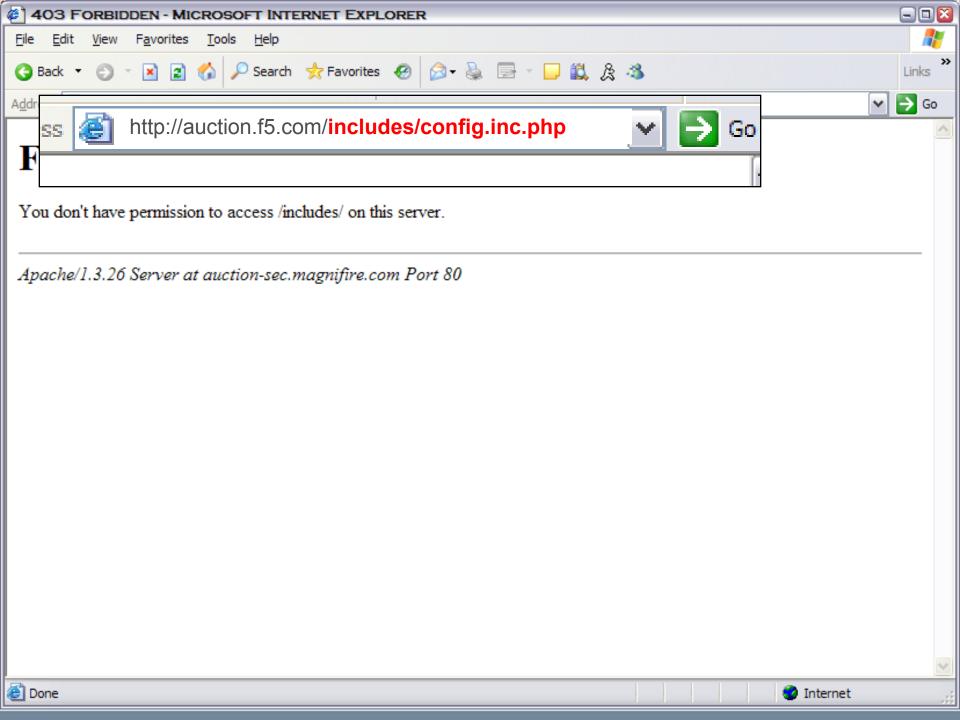
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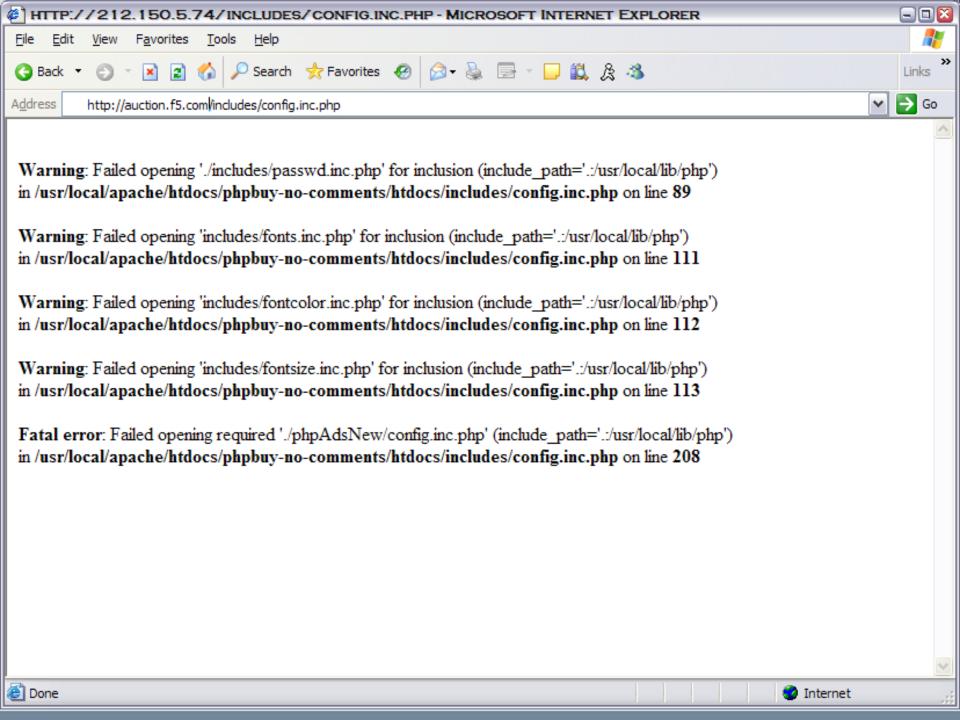


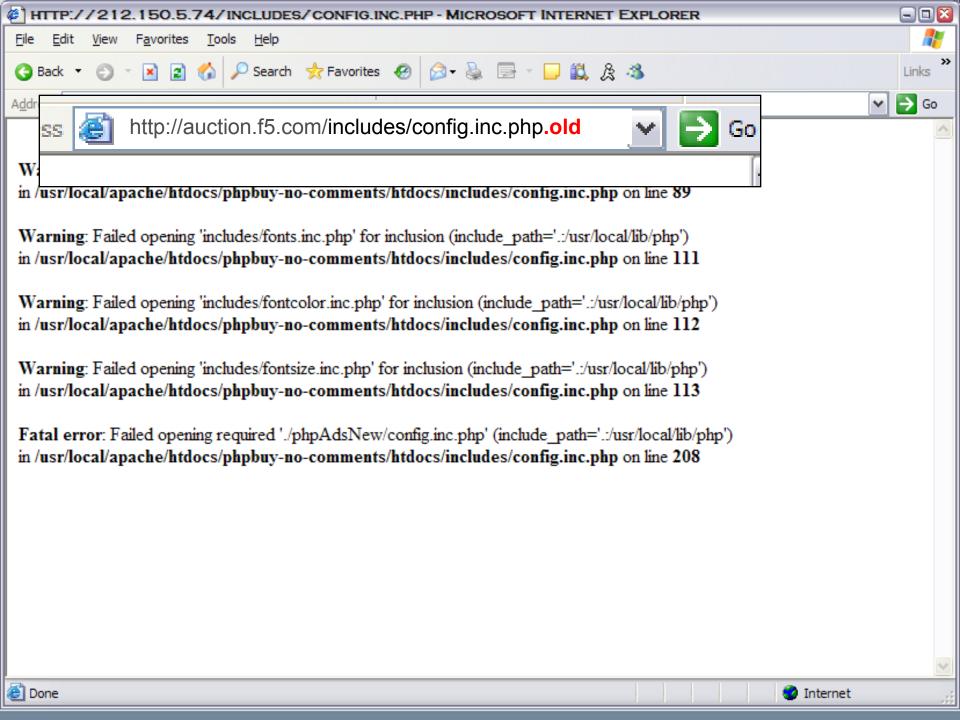


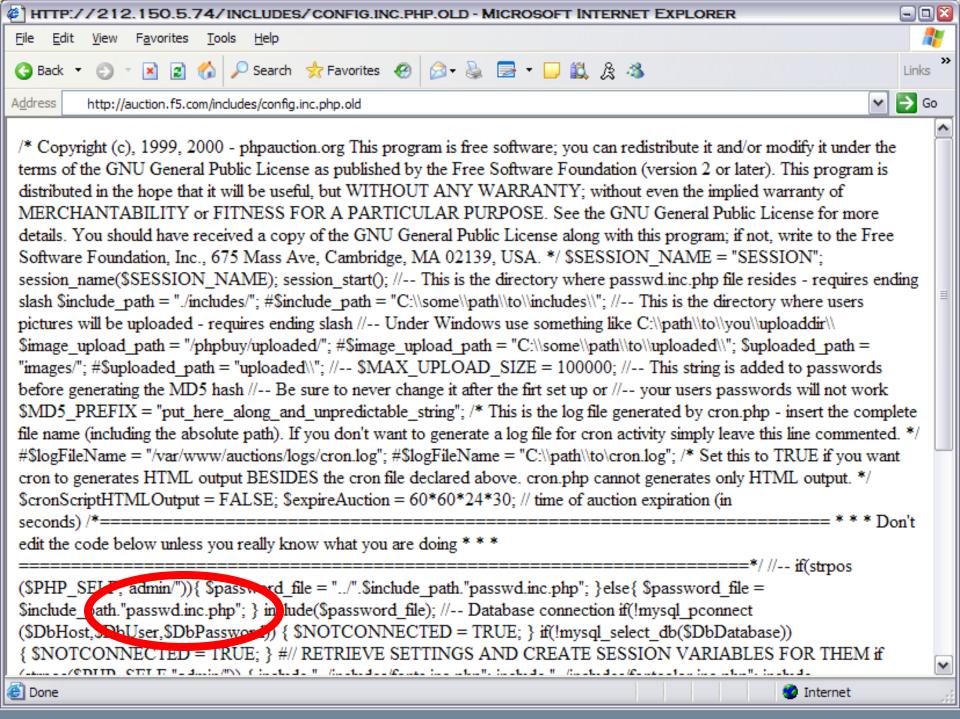


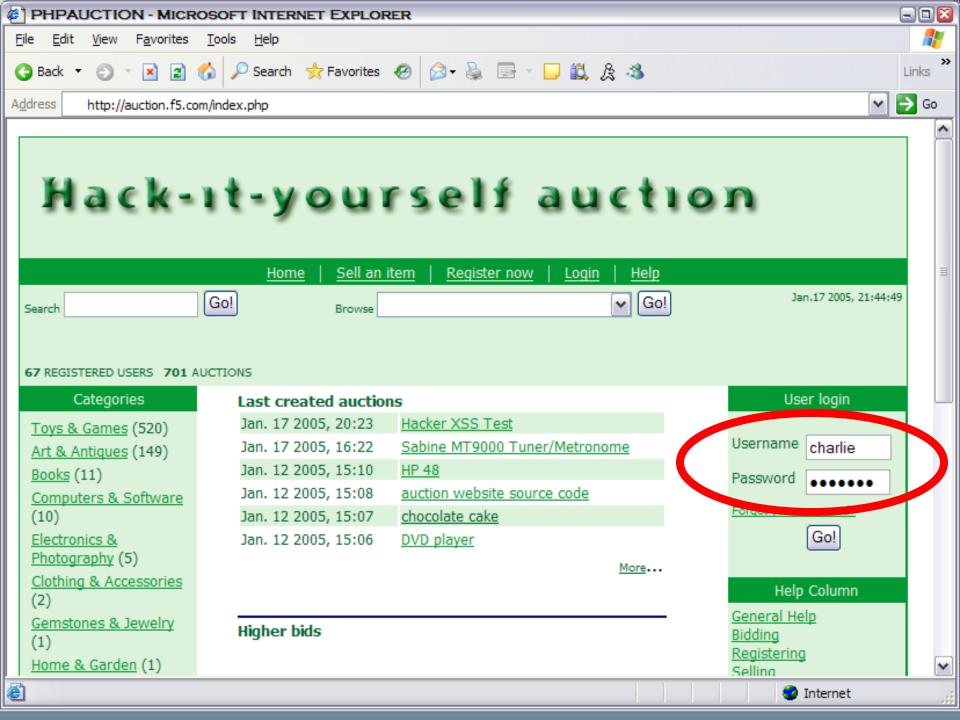


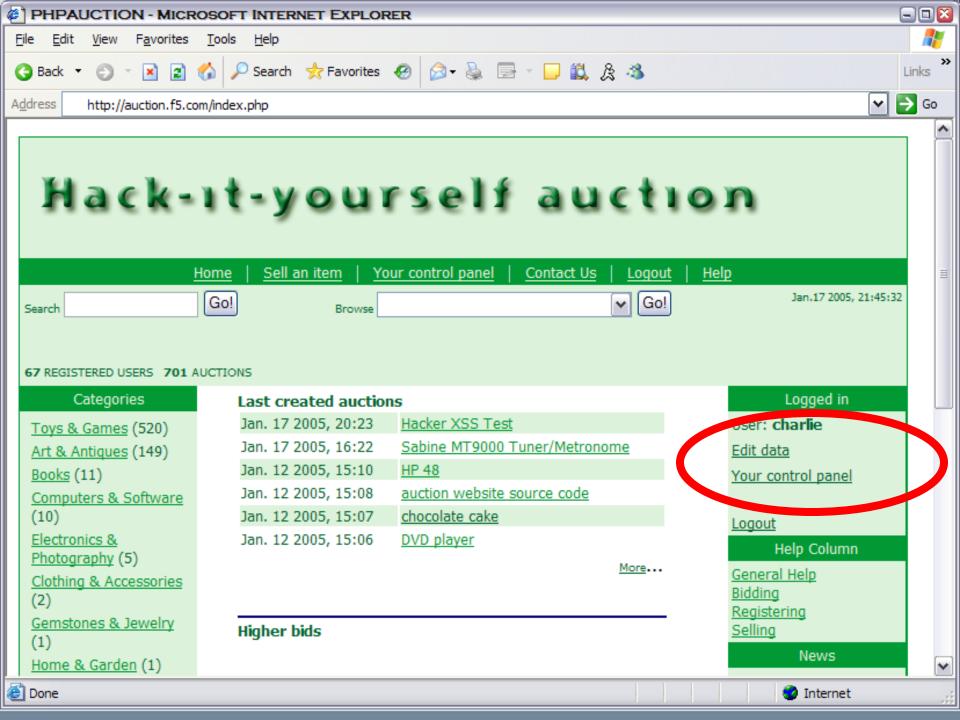


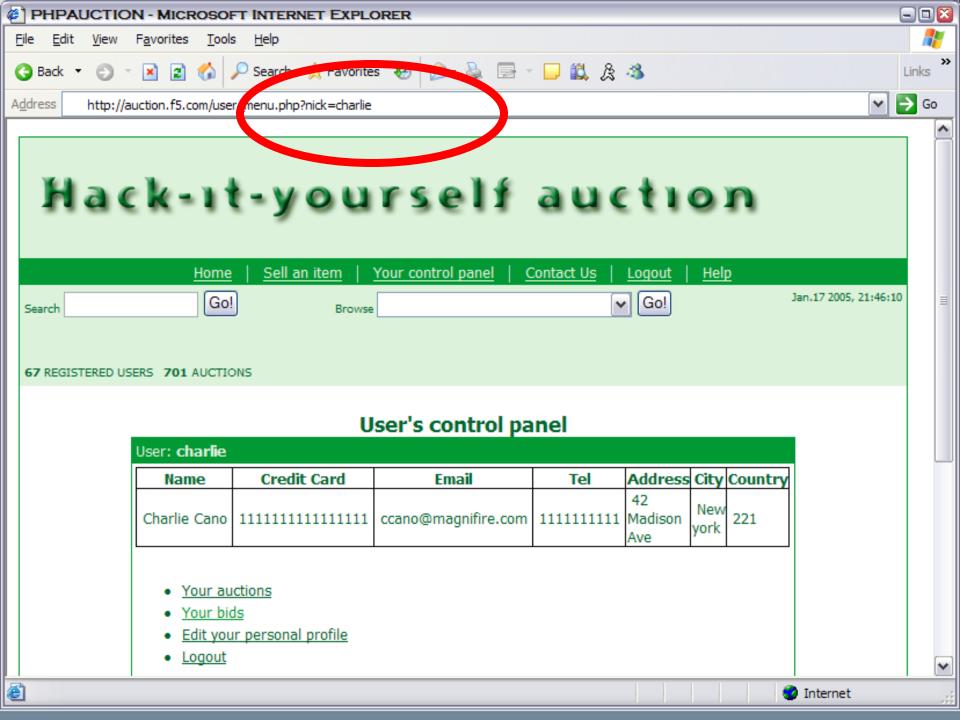


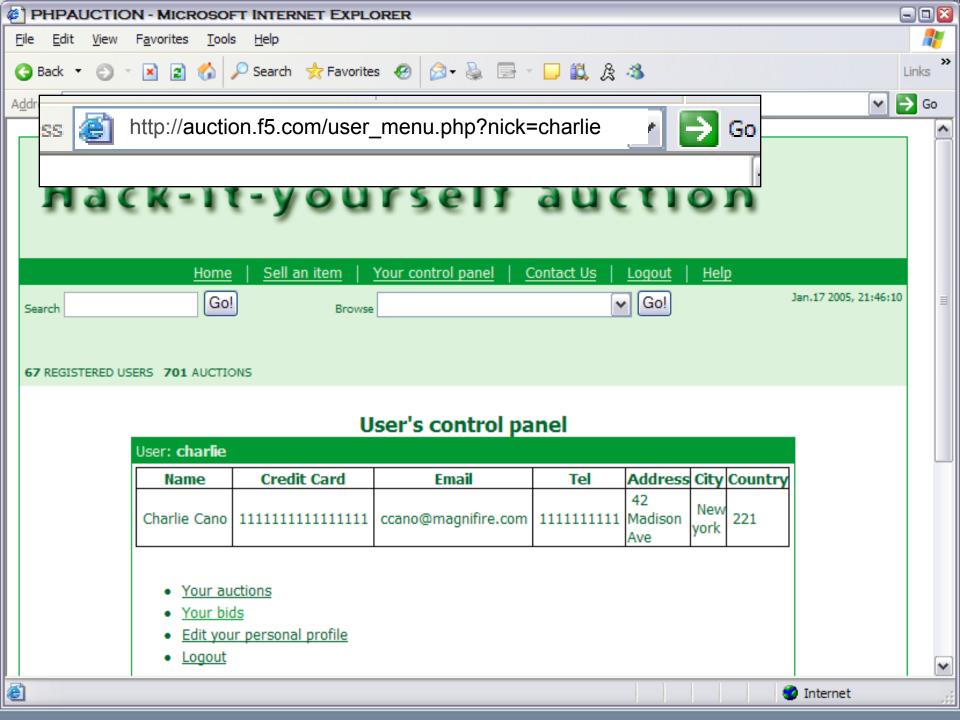


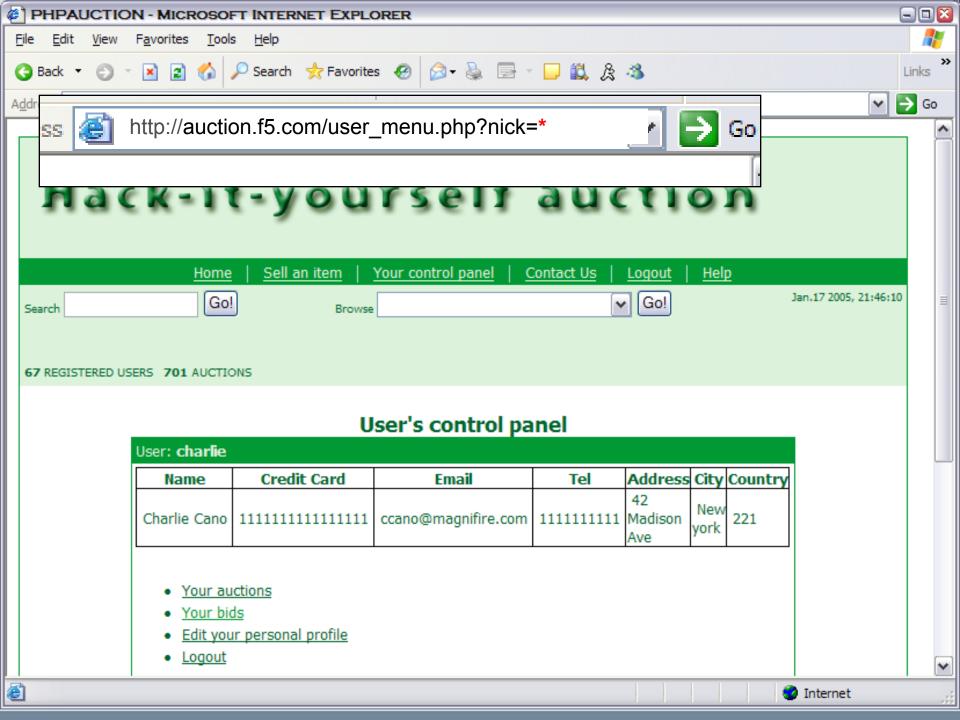


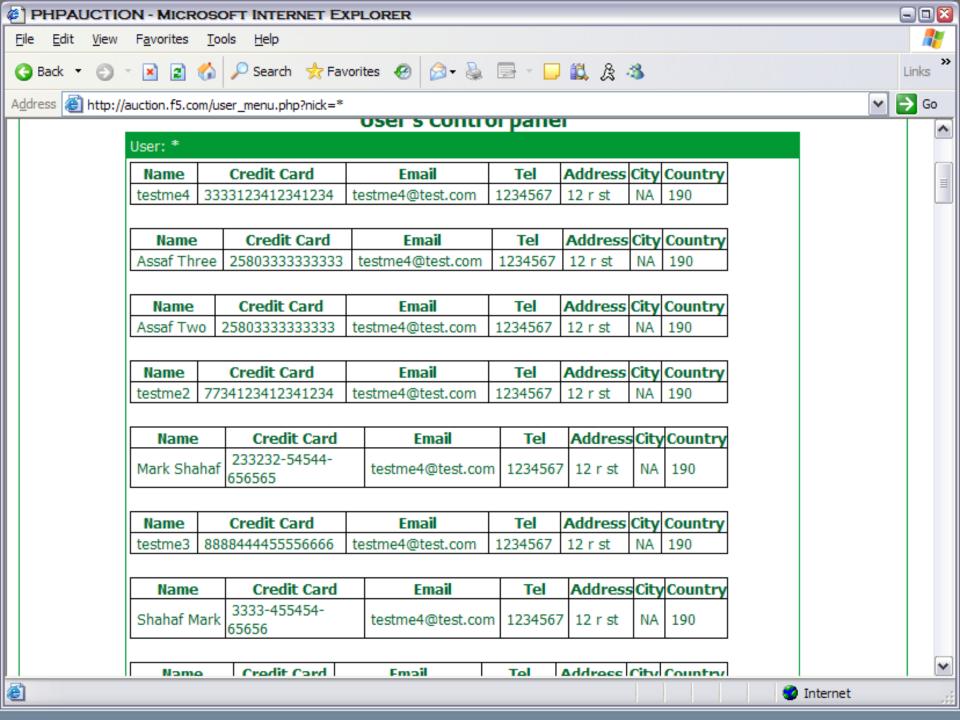


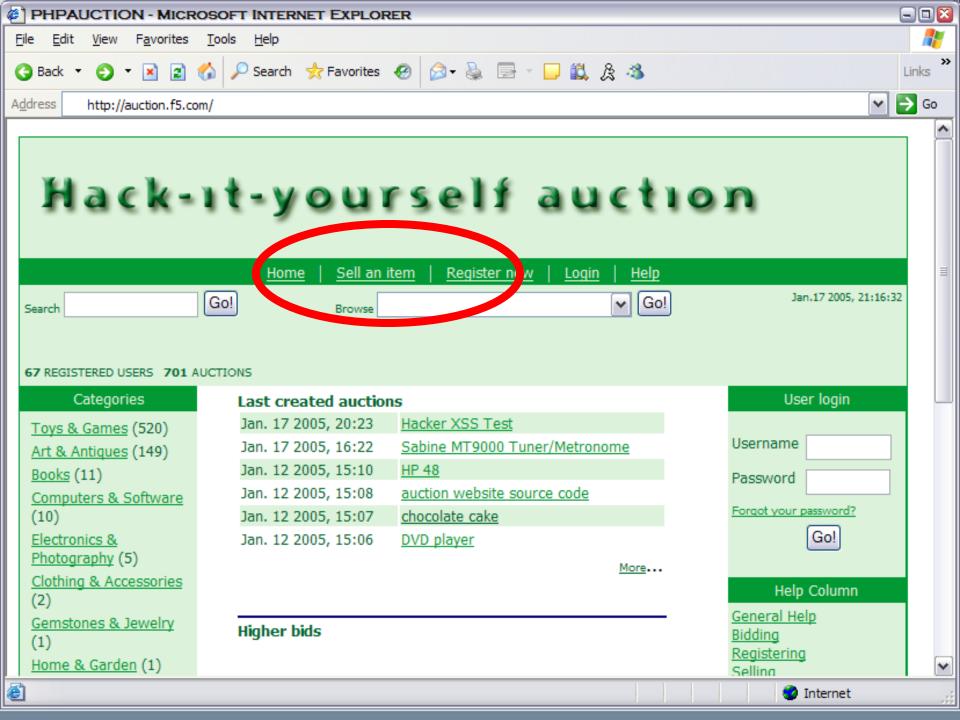


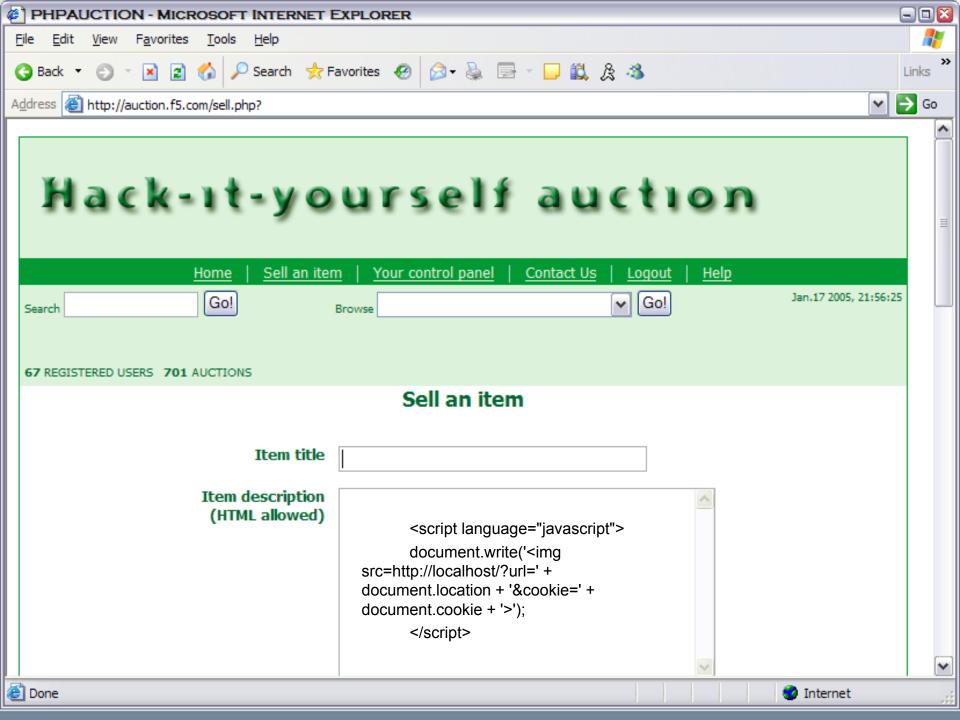


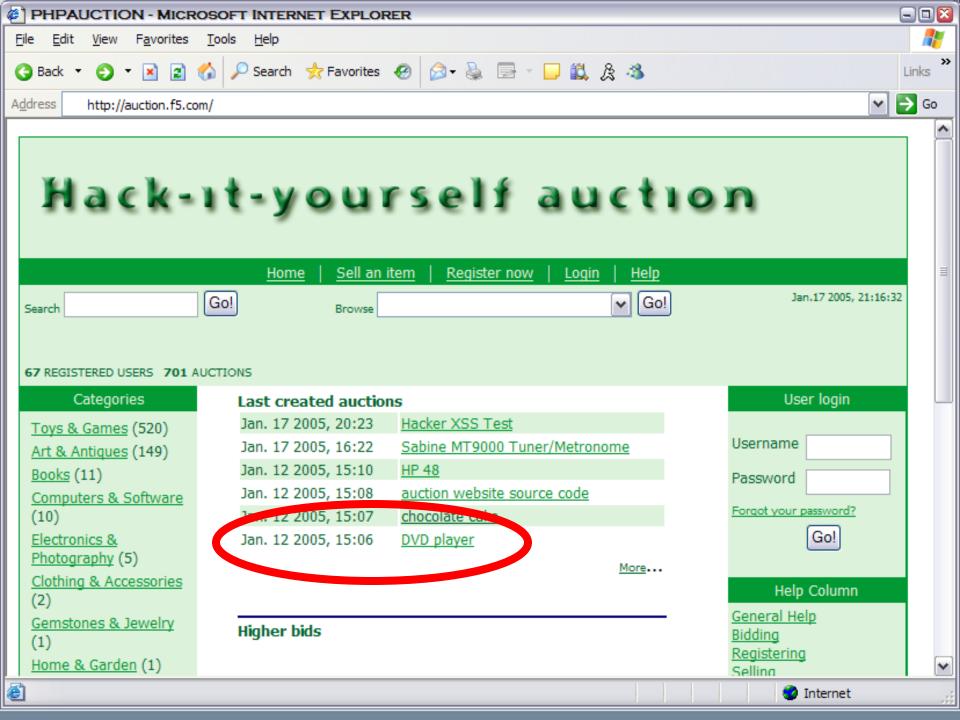


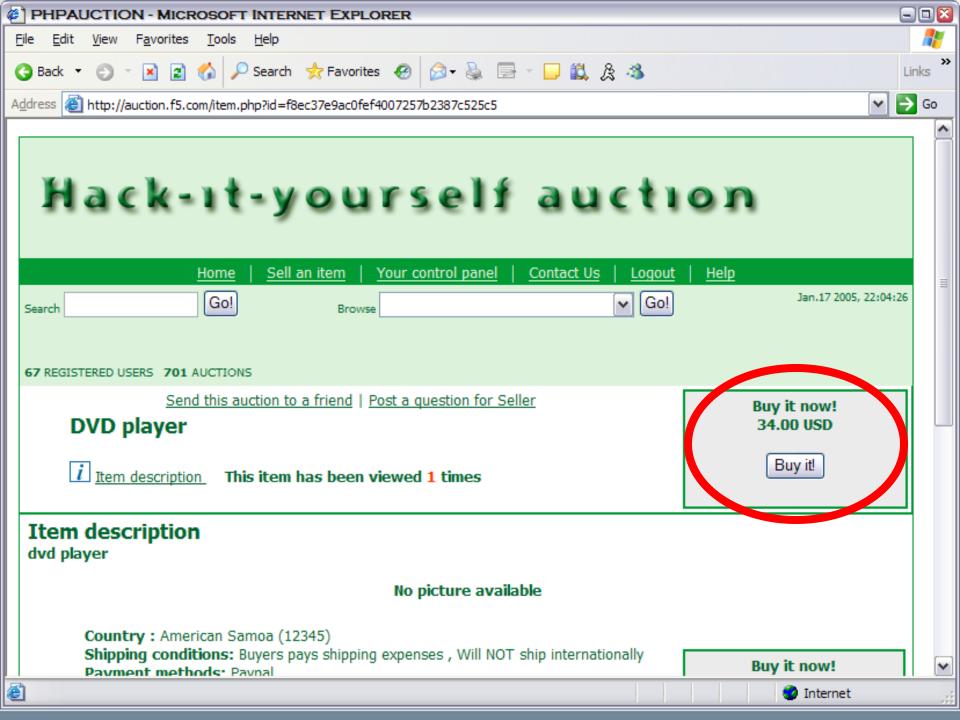


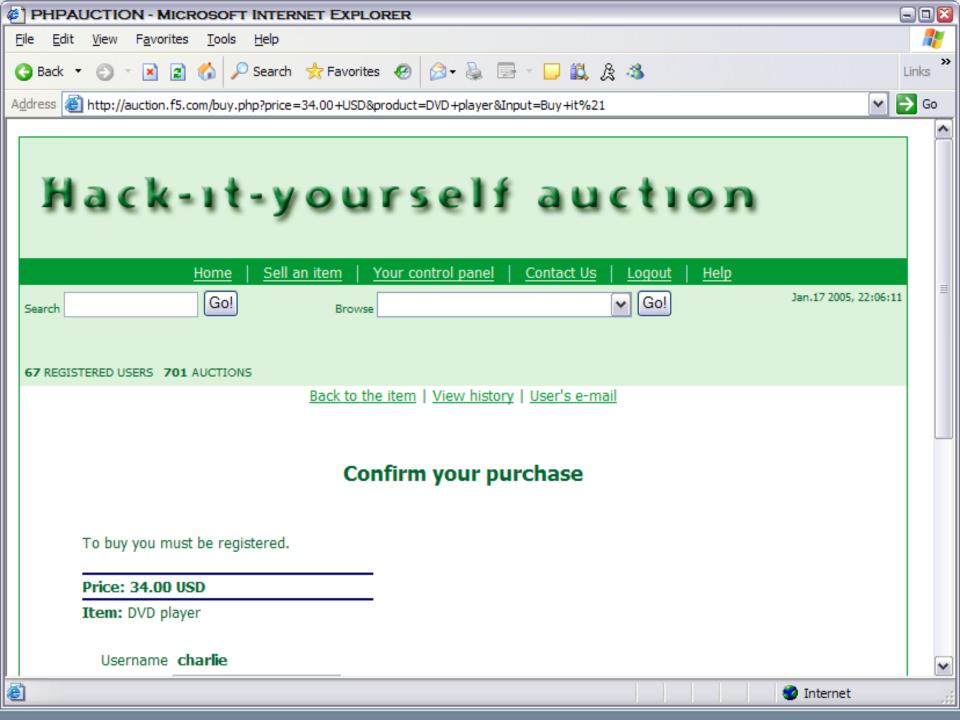


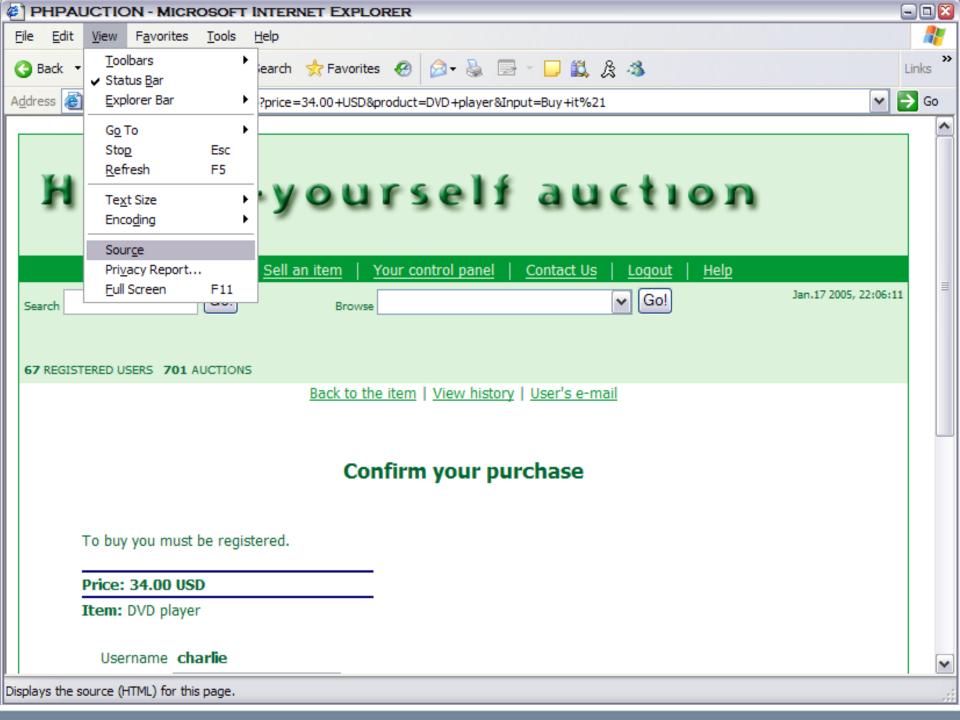


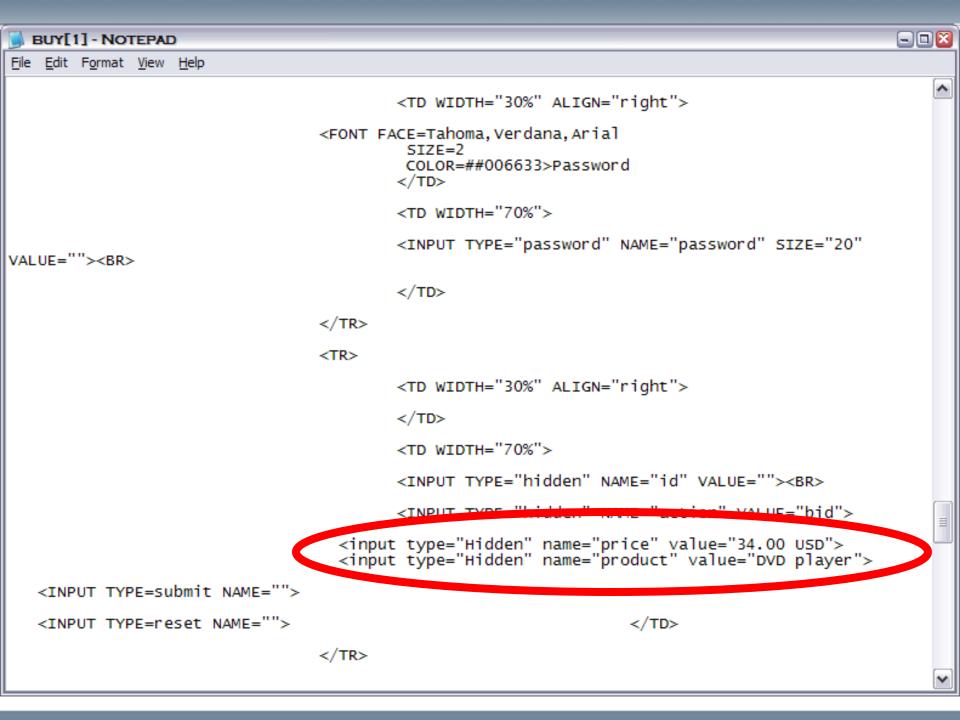


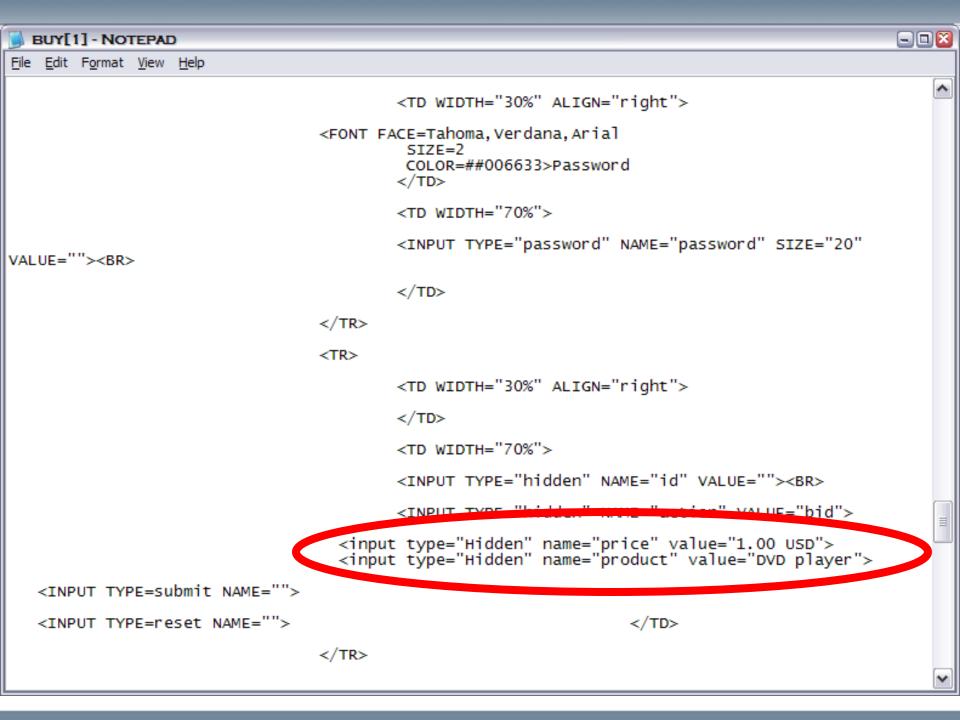


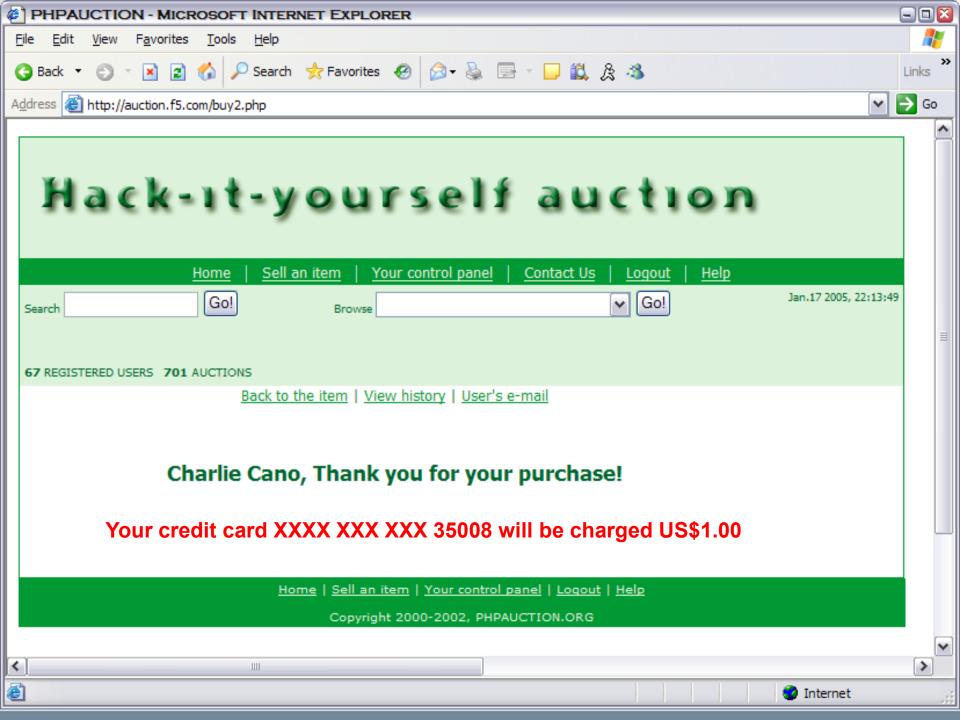














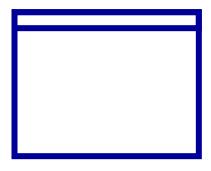
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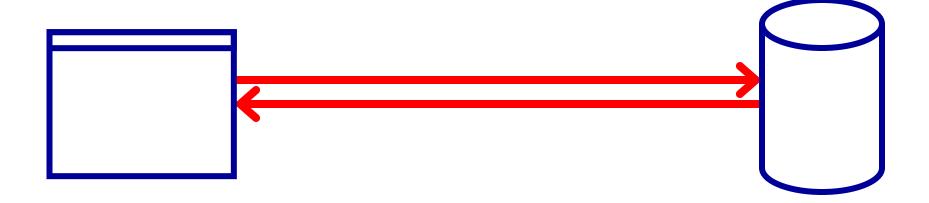
Step One: The Browser



"Companies are putting more and more information into web browsers."



Step Two: The Connection

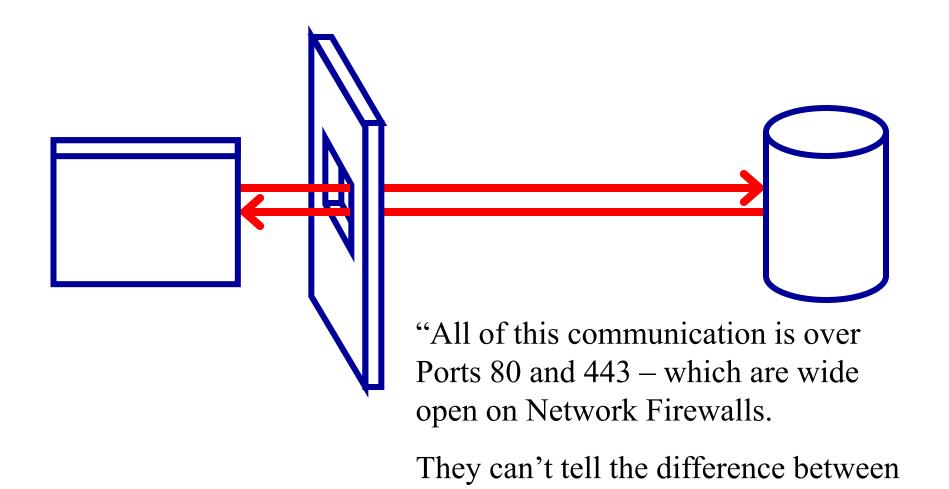


"What they don't realize is that these browers have direct access to customer data – or servers that access that data.

If you can access your account data, you can access someone else's."



Step Three: Firewalls are Inadequate

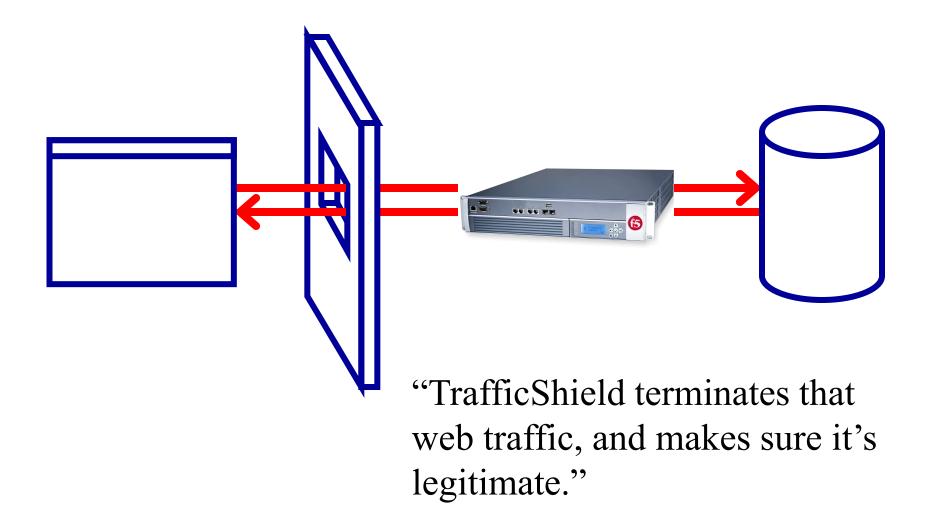


asking for yours."

me asking for my information and me

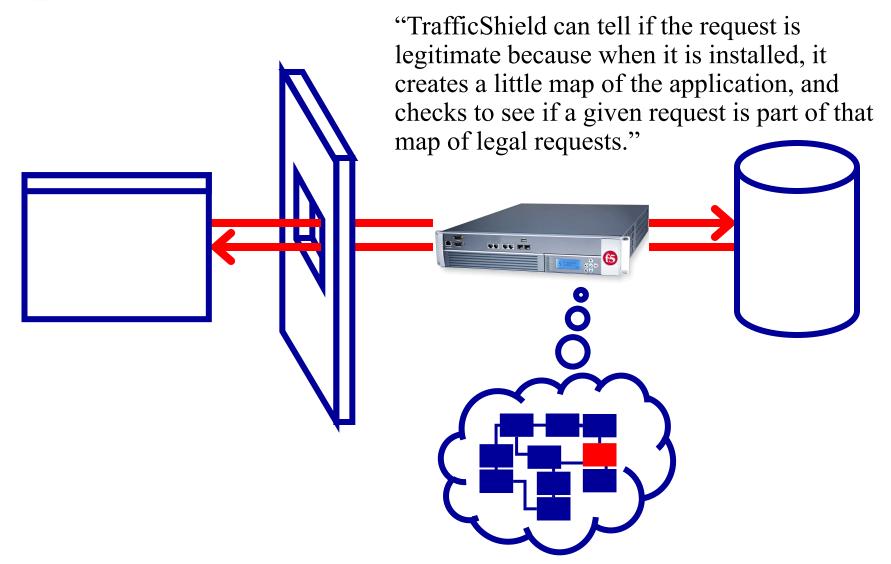


Step Four: Introduce TrafficShield



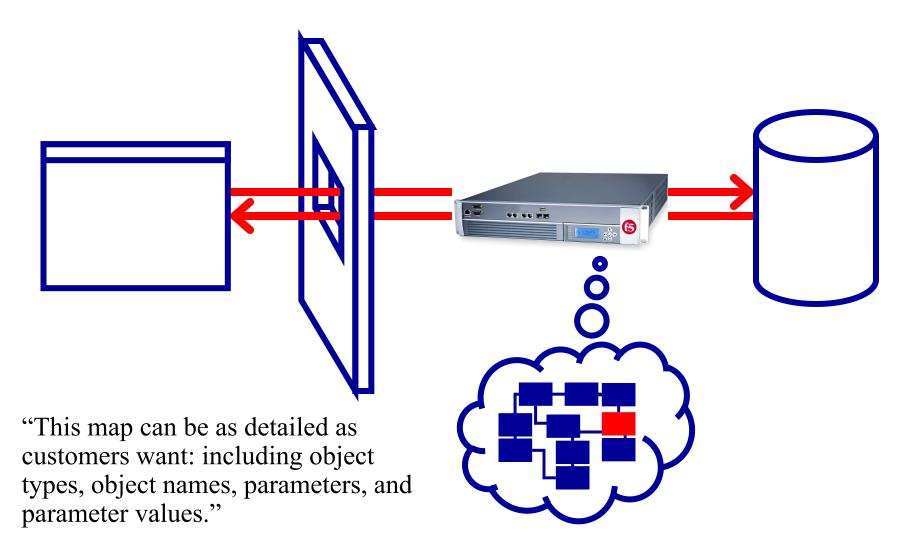


Step Five: How Does it Work?

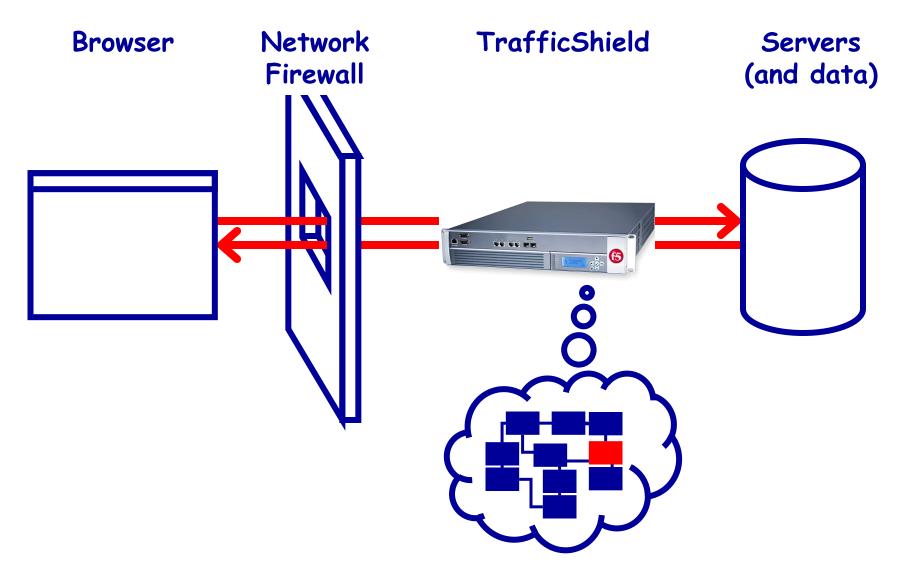




Step Five: How Does it Work?

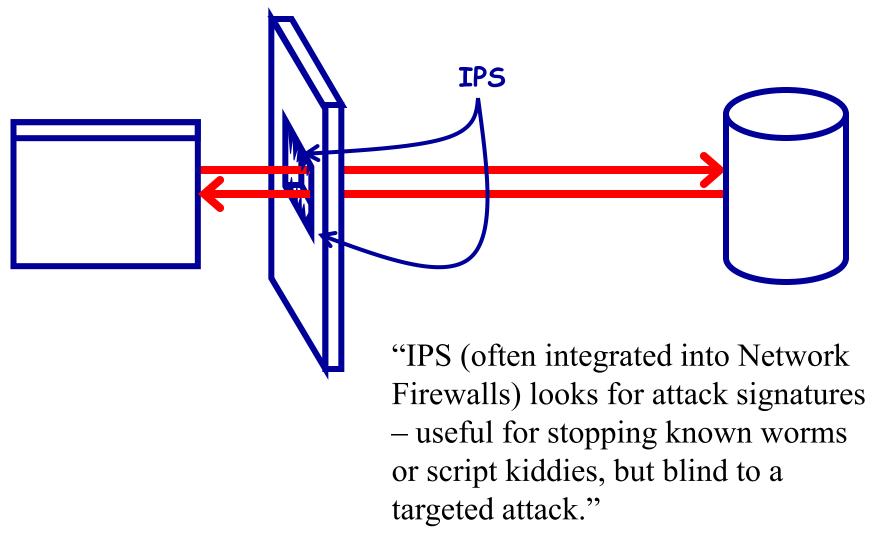






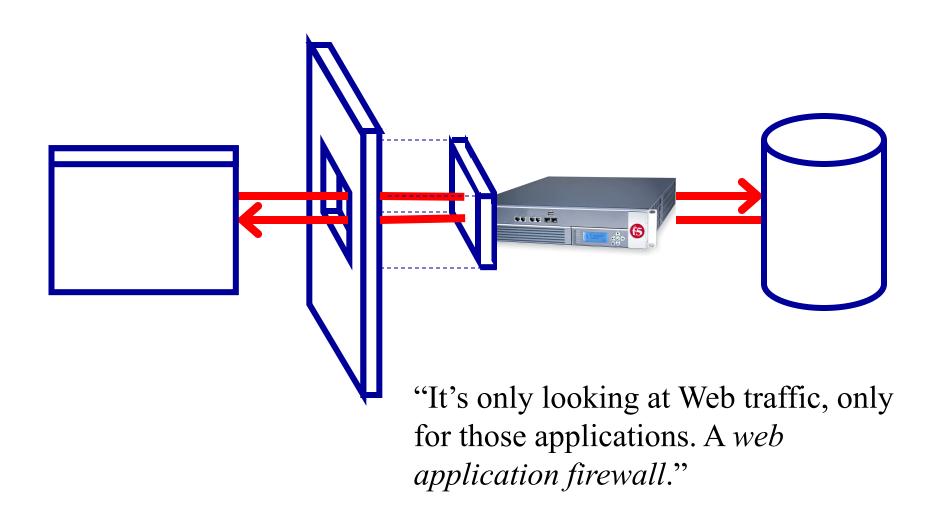


IF THEY ASK: Is This Different from IPS?





IF THEY ASK: How Does This Complement a Network Firewall?





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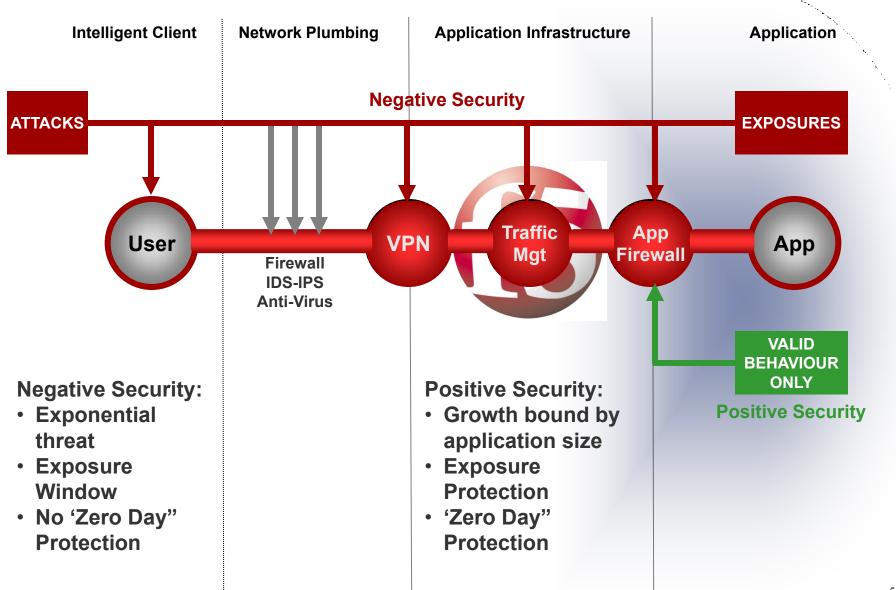


Web (!) Application Security with TrafficShield



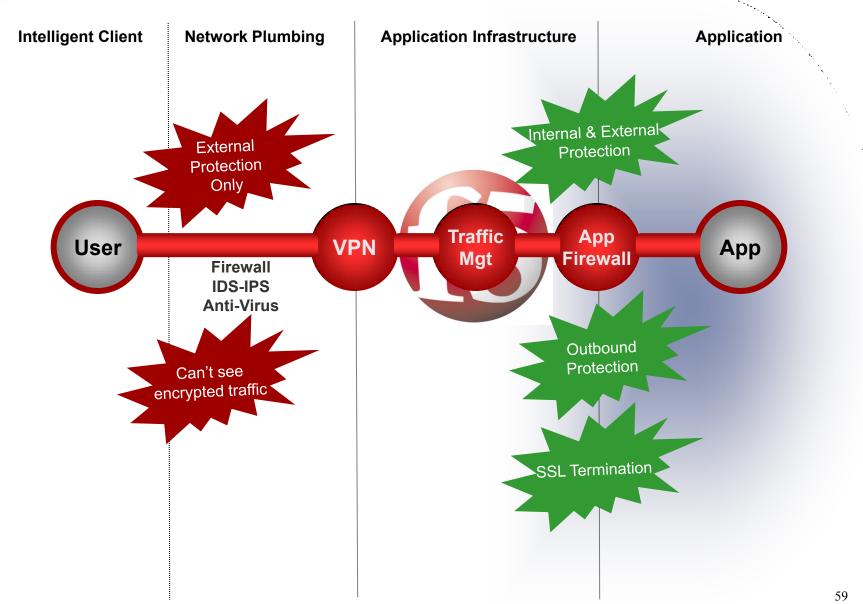


Intelligent Infrastructure



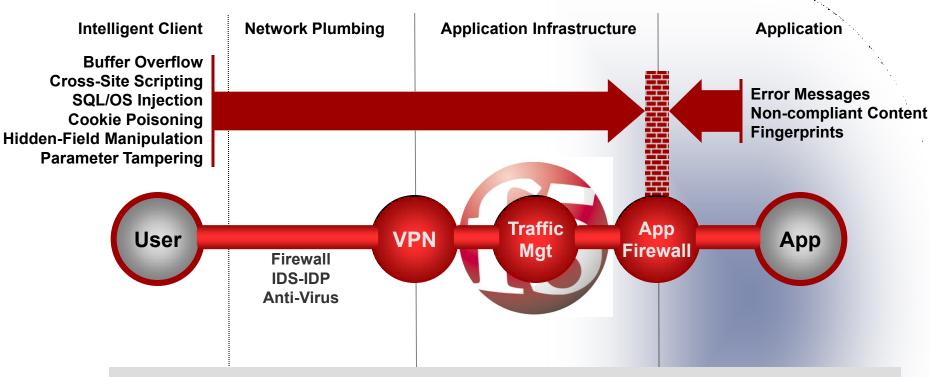


Application Security Placement





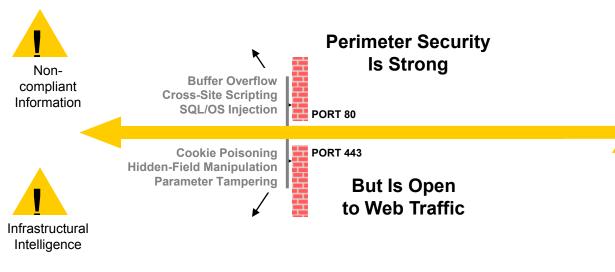
Application Security Methodology



- Policy-based proxy
- Appliance form-factor
- Stops generalised & targeted attacks
- Application content & context aware
- Bi-directional; content scrubbing & application cloaking



Application Security with TrafficShield



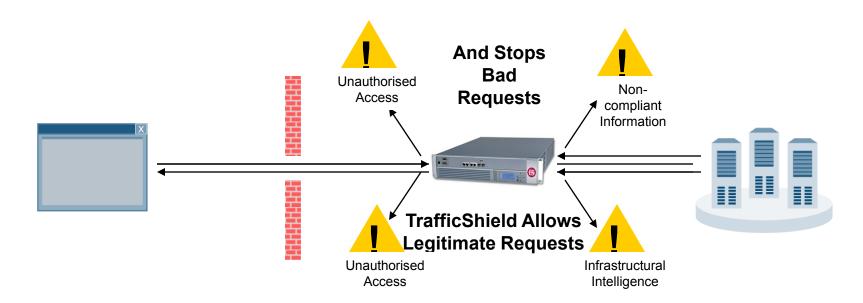
Attacks Now Look To Exploit Application Vulnerabilities



High Information **Density High Value Attack**



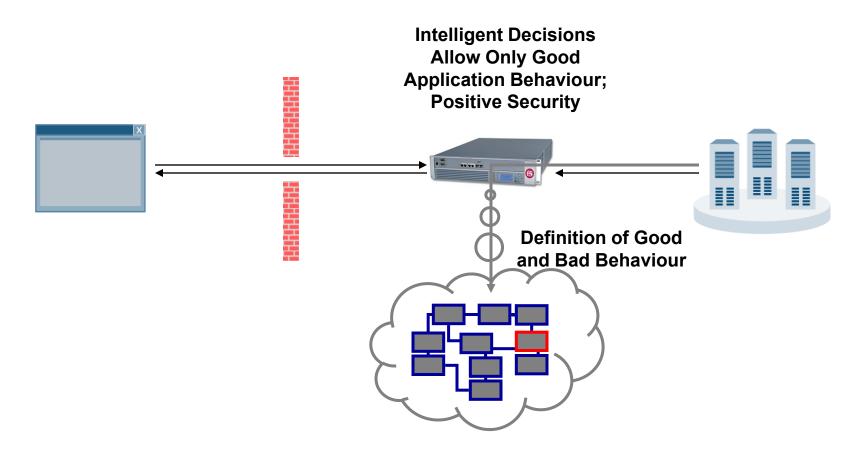
Application Security with TrafficShield



- Bi-directional:
 - Inbound: protection from generalised & targeted attacks
 - Outbound: content scrubbing & application cloaking
- Application content & context aware
- High performance, low latency, high availability, high security

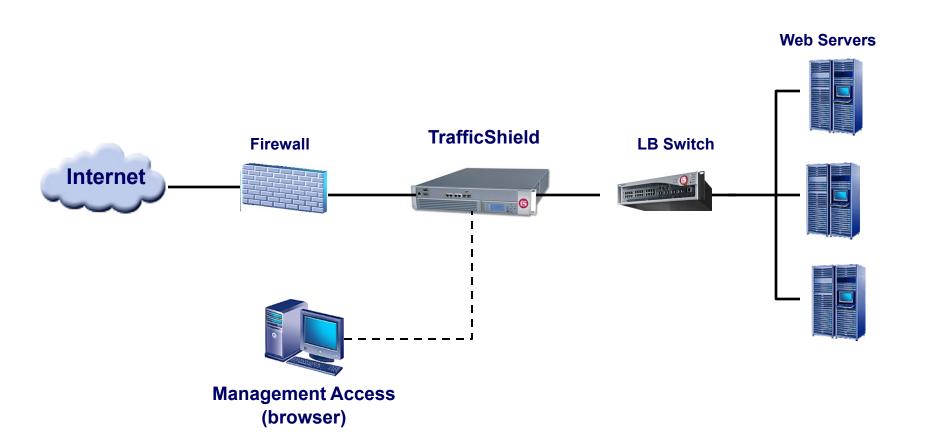


Application Security with TrafficShield



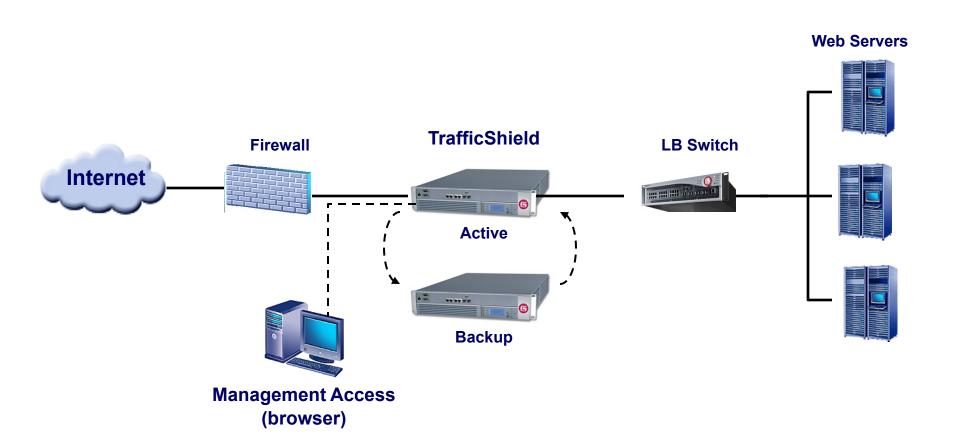


Single Unit Deployment

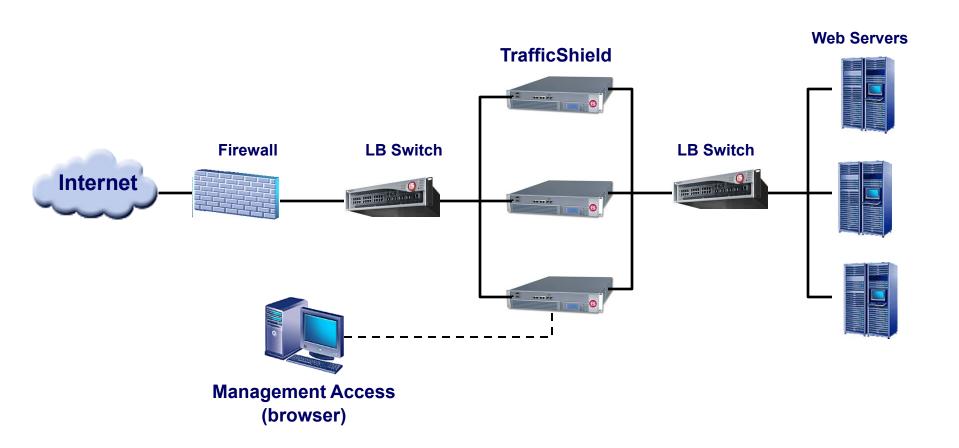




Redundant Deployment

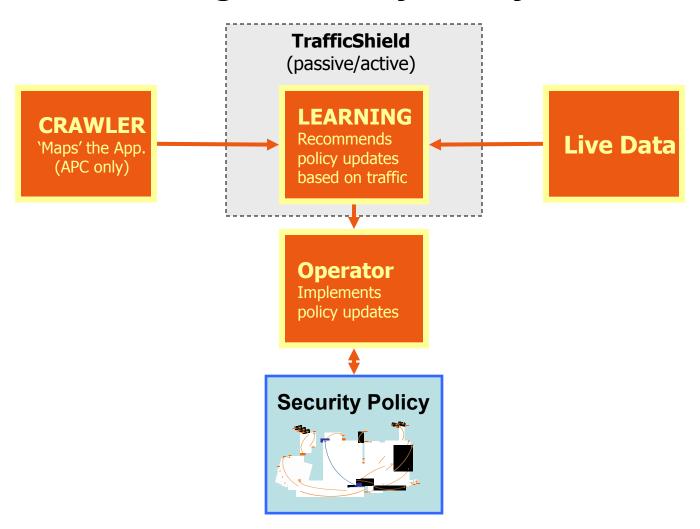


(E) Load Balanced Deployment



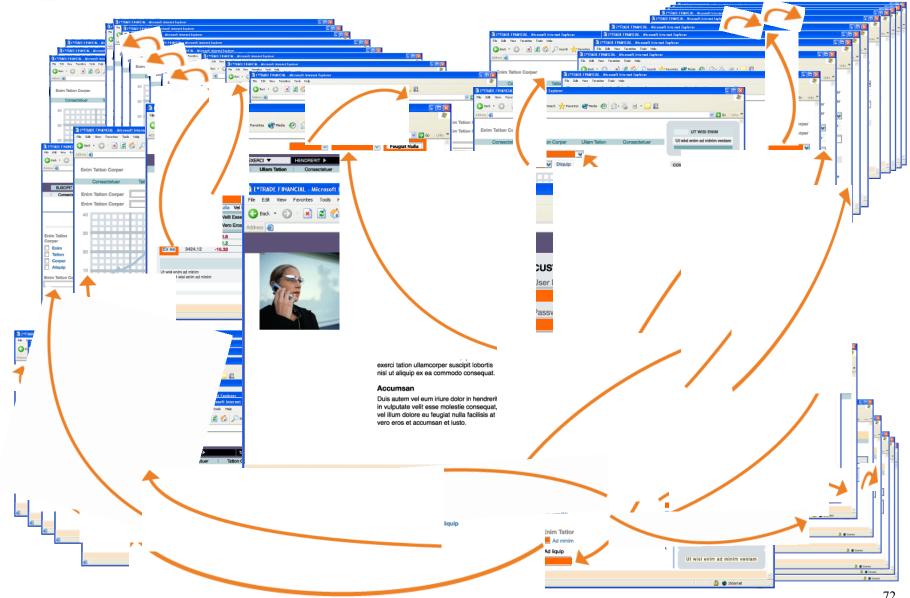


Building a Security Policy



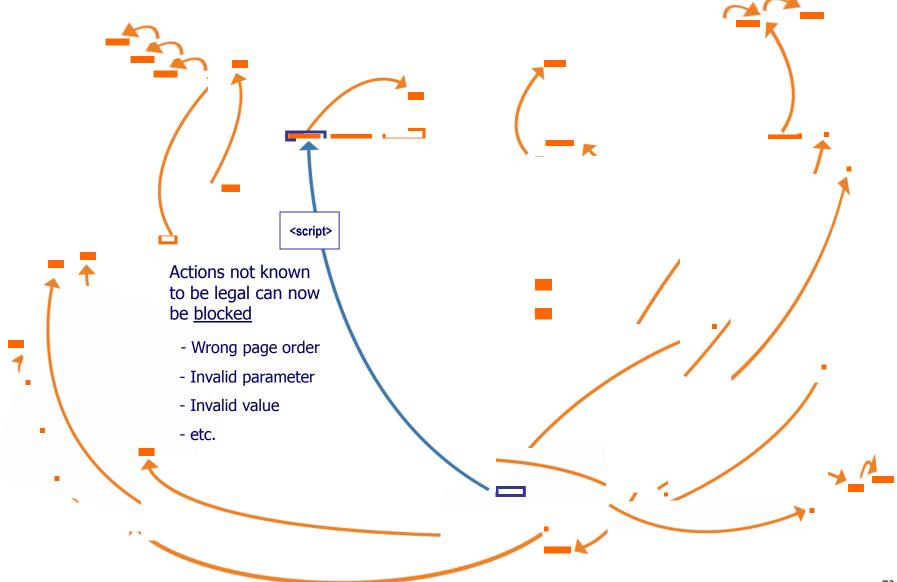


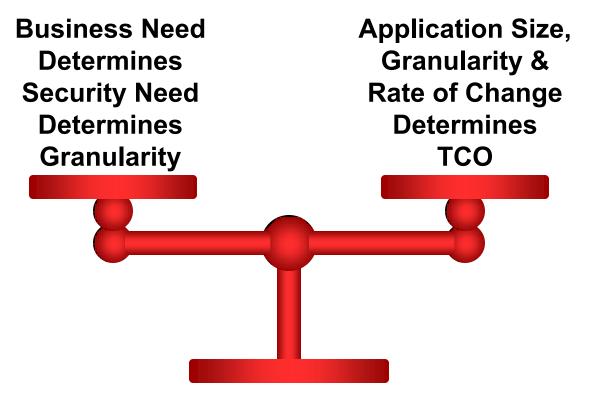
(C) Positive Security





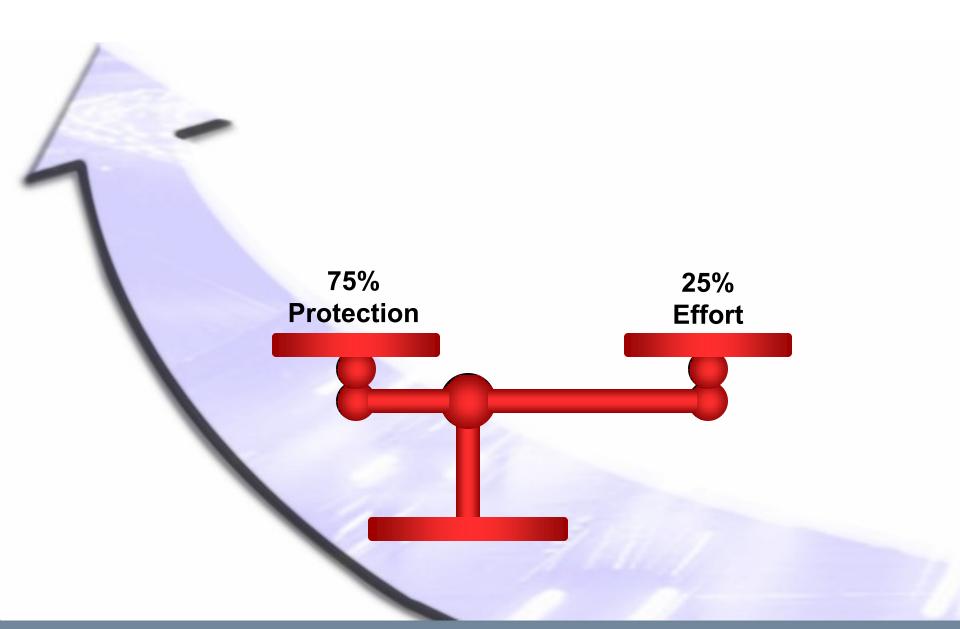
(E) Positive Security





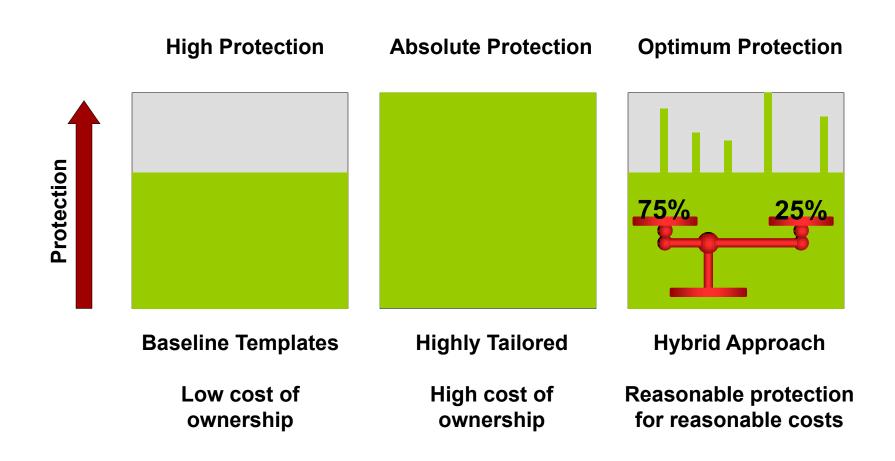


Rapid Deployment & Low Cost of Ownership





Hybrid Policies for Optimum Protection



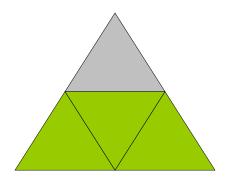


Flexible Policy Granularity

Search for: 'command injection'

Single quote is a command delimiter:

- Best practice to disallow from parameters wherever possible
- Easiest to achieve with a generic policy applied to the whole site



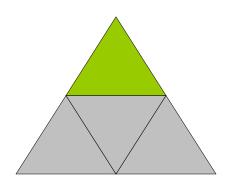
BUT . . .

User Name:



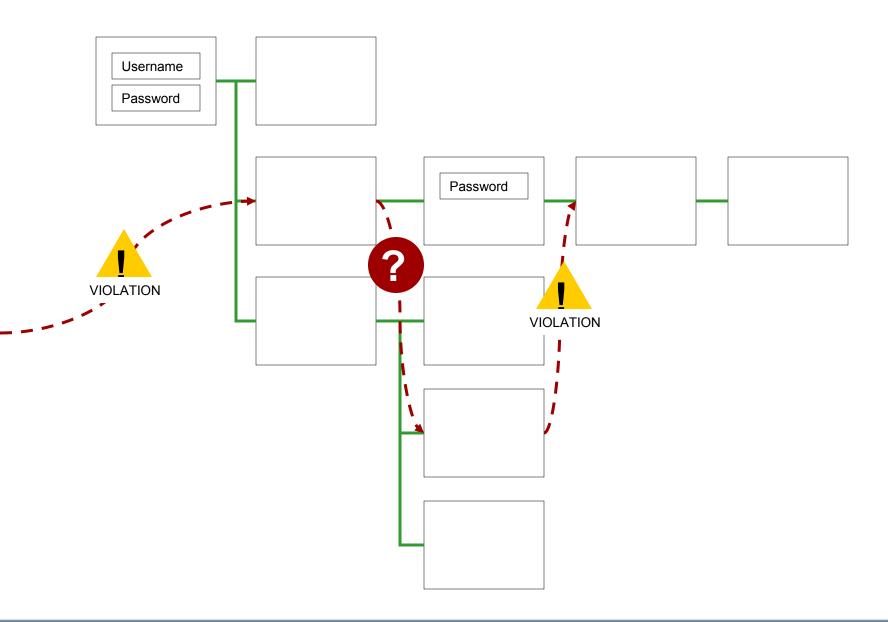
Single quote needed in some parameters:

- Need to be able to selectively relax policy eg single quote allowed in this parameter
- Need to limit use within relaxed policy eg only one single quote allowed in this parameter



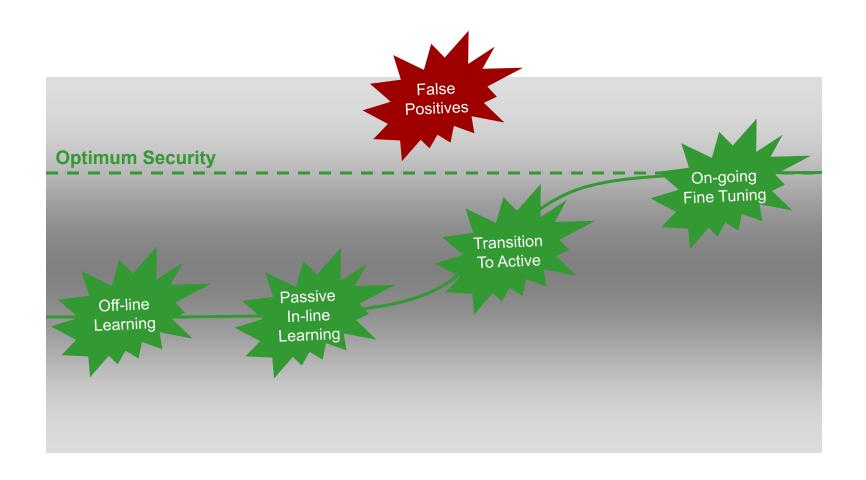


Efficiency - Authentication Flow





Implementation Methodology





HTTP Request

http://www.somesite.com/article.php?id=425&format=html

- Object
- Object type
- Parameter name
- Parameter value
- Query String (everything which comes after the "?")



Flexible Deployment Options

Tighter Security Posture

Typical 'standard' starting point **OBJECT FLOWS**

PARAMETER VALUES

PARAMETER NAMES

OBJECT NAMES

OBJECT TYPES

POLICY TIGHTENING SUGGESTIONS

Policy-Building Tools

- "Trusted IP" Learning
- Live Traffic Learning
- Crawler
- IIS interface (prototype)
- Negative RegEx
- Template



Implementation Sequence

1. Network Installation

- Install in the site infrastructure
- Run live data in passive

2. Standard Implementation

- Start with a generic policy template
- Refine policy using live data
- Activate enforcement

3. Policy Tightening: APC Phase 1

- Run Crawler on selected parts of the site
- Refine the security policy adding objects and parameters

4. Policy Tightening: APC Phase 2

Refine the security policy - adding flow



Implementation Types – The Tradeoffs

1. Standard Implementation

Security tightness: Moderate

Implementation length: Short (~1 day per Web app*)

On going maintenance: Minimal, on significant app changes only

2. Policy Tightening: APC Phase 1

Security tightness: Flexible, moderate to high

Implementation length: Flexible (1 day to 1 week*)

• On going maintenance: Moderate, on moderate app changes

3. Policy Tightening: APC Phase 2

Security tightness: High to very high

Implementation length: Long (>1 week* - est.)

On going maintenance: High, on any app change



Enterprise Hardware Platform

TrafficShield[™] 4100

Best in Class Security, Performance and Management



Secure:

- Hardened Appliance
- Secure O/S
- Tested for Vulnerabilities
- Avoids Configuration/ Compatibility Issues

Manageability:

- LCD for Simplified Management
- Hot-Swappable Power and Cooling
- Redundant Power/Fans

Performance:

- Acceleration Suppo
 - Acceleration Support
 - 4x Performance Increase
 - Dual Processor



Comprehensive Functionality

Filters Attacks

- Targeted
- Buffer Overflow
- Cross-Site Scripting
- SQL/OS Injection
- Cookie Poisoning
- Unvalidated Input Manipulation
- Broken Access Control (Forceful Browsing)
- Random
- Script Kiddies
- Known Worms & Vulnerabilities
- Requests for Restricted Object and File Types
- Non-RFC-Compliant Traffic
- Illegal HTTP Format, Method

Application Cloaking

- Prevents OS and Web Server Fingerprinting
- Blocks HTTP and Application Error Messages

Security Services

- SSL Acceleration
- Key Management and Failover Handling
- Reverse Proxy
- IP/Port Filtering

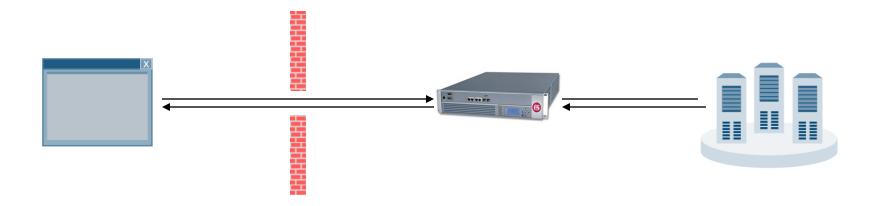
Scrubs Outgoing Content

- Social Security
 Numbers
- Credit Card Numbers
- Account Numbers
- Patient Health ePHI
- Any Other Identifiable Text Pattern



Application Security with TrafficShield

- Protect brand integrity
- Protect corporate & personal information
- Faster applications deployment
- Reduce application development costs
- Reduce application maintenance costs



- Policy-based full proxy with deep inspection & Java support
- Positive security augmenting negative security
- Central point of application security enforcement:
 - Allows applications to be deployed faster lower cost
 - Protect applications from attacks reducing maintenance costs



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Common Application Attacks

- Improper validation of input by server side Web application (relying on client side validation):
 - Cookie Poisoning
 - Hidden Field Manipulation
 - Parameter Tampering
 - Stealth Commanding (e.g. SQL/OS Injection)
 - Cross-site Scripting
 - Application Buffer Overflow
- Backdoors and Debugs option (left in the application)
- Poor Session Management, Access Control & Authentication
- Third Party Misconfiguration



Cisco Web Site Breached by Hackers

By Nate Mook, BetaNews August 3, 2005, 12:24 PM

Facing a second embarrassing security situation in as many weeks, Cisco on Wednesday began notifying customers that its Web site, Cisco.com, had been compromised and asked users to change their passwords. News of the breach followed a report that Cisco's routers were vulnerable to a serious exploit.

"It has been brought to our attention that there is an issue in a Cisco.com search tool that could expose passwords for registered users," the company wrote. "As a result, to protect our registered Cisco.com users, we're taking the proactive step of resetting Cisco.com passwords."



Real-life Example: Cahoot

Customers could access other people's account details by entering only a username into the system and bypassing other security information.

Cahoot, owned by Abbey National, said that while account information could be viewed, no money could be moved. The security breach was exposed when a Cahoot user contacted the BBC. He said he had stumbled upon a way of getting into his account with just his username.

5 November 2004



Full Story

http://www.thisismoney.com/20041105/nm84337.html



Real-life Example: Gateway Computer

"The computer maker's site assigned a user number to anyone who opened an account; [saved in a cookie] If you changed your number before returning to Gateway, the site's computers would think you were the owner of that second number, and would display in your browser that other person's name, address, phone number and order history, along with the last four digits, expiration date and even "verification code" of his or her credit card."

(Wall St. Journal, February 2004)

The Hack:

Gateway.

Cookie Poisoning

Full Story

http://webreprints.djreprints.com/950910380730.html



Real-life Example: Minnesota State Police

"For months, access to a massive database of police files was available to anyone with a rudimentary knowledge of computers and an Internet link, according to a man who said he looked up files on the system several times. The man said he accessed the system by simply adding the words

• PersonSearch/PersonSearch.asp

to the end of the link's normal Web address. (Associated Press)

The Hack

Forceful Browsing (aka Broken Access Control)



Full Story

http://webreprints.djreprints.com/950910380730.html



Real-life Example: Oracle Applications

"Oracle Corporation has announced a security flaw in Oracle Applications 11i that allows an attacker to carry out database functions through a company's Web site.

The flaw, discovered by security firm Integrigy Corporation, is known as an SQL Injection vulnerability. It allows an attacker to manipulate the database by putting SQL code into Web page input fields."

(ZDNet, June 2004)



SQL Injection



Full Story

http://www.zdnet.com.au/news/security/0,2000061744,39150326,00.htm



Real-life Example: Microsoft ASP.net

"This alert is to advise you of ... a security vulnerability in ASP.NET. A malicious user could provide a specially-formed URL that could result in the unintended serving of secured content." (Microsoft memo to VISP partners, October 2004)

The Hack

Parameter Tampering



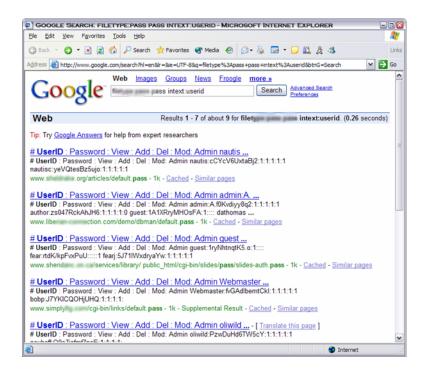
Full Story

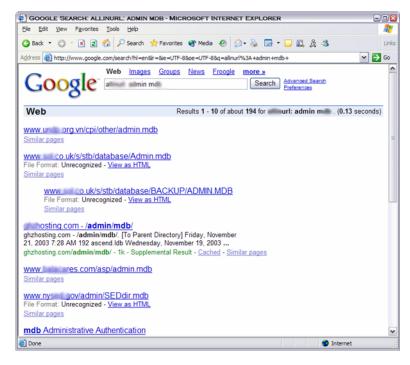
http://support.microsoft.com/?kbid=887459



Real-life Example: Google Hacking

- Search for words in URLs, such as
 - 'admin' or 'password' to find restricted pages
- Search for documents behind login pages
 - 'finance.xls' or specific research reports
- Search for known vulnerabilities
 - Specific .dll and .pwd files often left open during server configuration







Agenda

- Overview of making Applications
 >available
 >fast
 >secure
- 2. What threats do we face? general status web application security
- 3. Short Hacking demonstration
- 4. Easy explanation of Traffic Shield
- 5. How does Traffic Shield secure your applications?
- 6. Summary



Key Advantages of Web Application Firewalls

- Positive security protects from unknown attacks
- Protects outbound content:
 - Cloaks architectural & infrastructural information from hacker reconnaissance
 - Identifies & scrubs non-compliant content

Central point of application security enforcement:

- Allows applications to be deployed faster without compromising security – augmenting best practice methodology
- Rapid deployment of new policies can protect ALL applications from new attacks and common flaws reducing application maintenance costs

Why TrafficShield?

- Positive security model extends defence-in-depth to web applications
 - Stop anything but good application behaviour
- Flexible deployment
 - Selective granularity to achieve optimum security
 - Flexible behavioural control to eliminate false positives
 - Powerful automation to reduce operating costs
- Enterprise class hardened appliance
 - High performance
 - High security
 - High availability
- F5 common architecture
 - Reduced cost of ownership
- F5 financial strength & market leadership
 - Investment protection

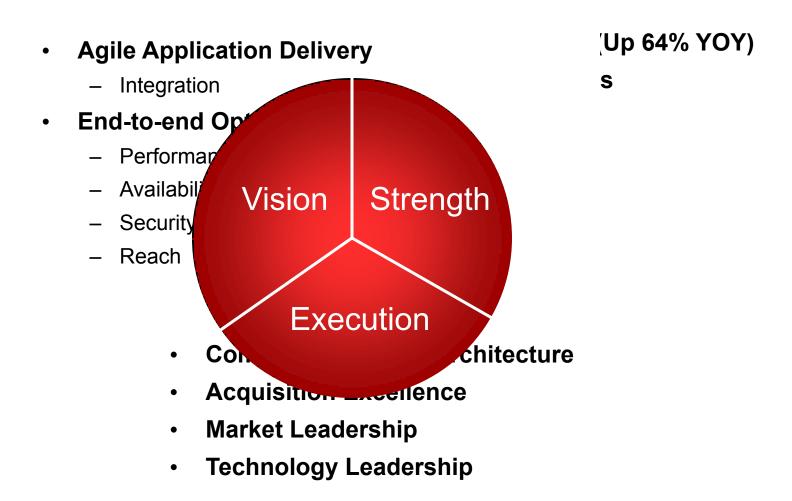


The ONLY financially secure vendor with a viable product who is set to lead the market:

- Global support capabilities
- Depth of financial support to fund growth
- Market share expansion due to AppShield acquisition
- Market share expansion due to Big-IP integration (compare Gartner!)
- Strategic potential with BIG-IP and FirePass on common TM/OS environment
- Frost & sullivan report (award)



Most common motive for partnership between customer and vendor





Questions

&

Answers

Thank you for taking our time.



Any now get back to work.

(George W. Bush)