University
Carlos III of Madrid

Distributed Systems Security

Lab Assignments
Module 3: Fakebook part II (c)
IT Security Group

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Remembering last session…

- **Web Server** (Apache-Tomcat)
  - Fakebook should be accessible for any user
  - Tomcat's configuration should allow the correct operation of the web application
  - Not reveal any critical information
  - SSL
- **Data Base** (MySQL)
  - Accessible only from the local machine
  - Web admin only tables related to the web

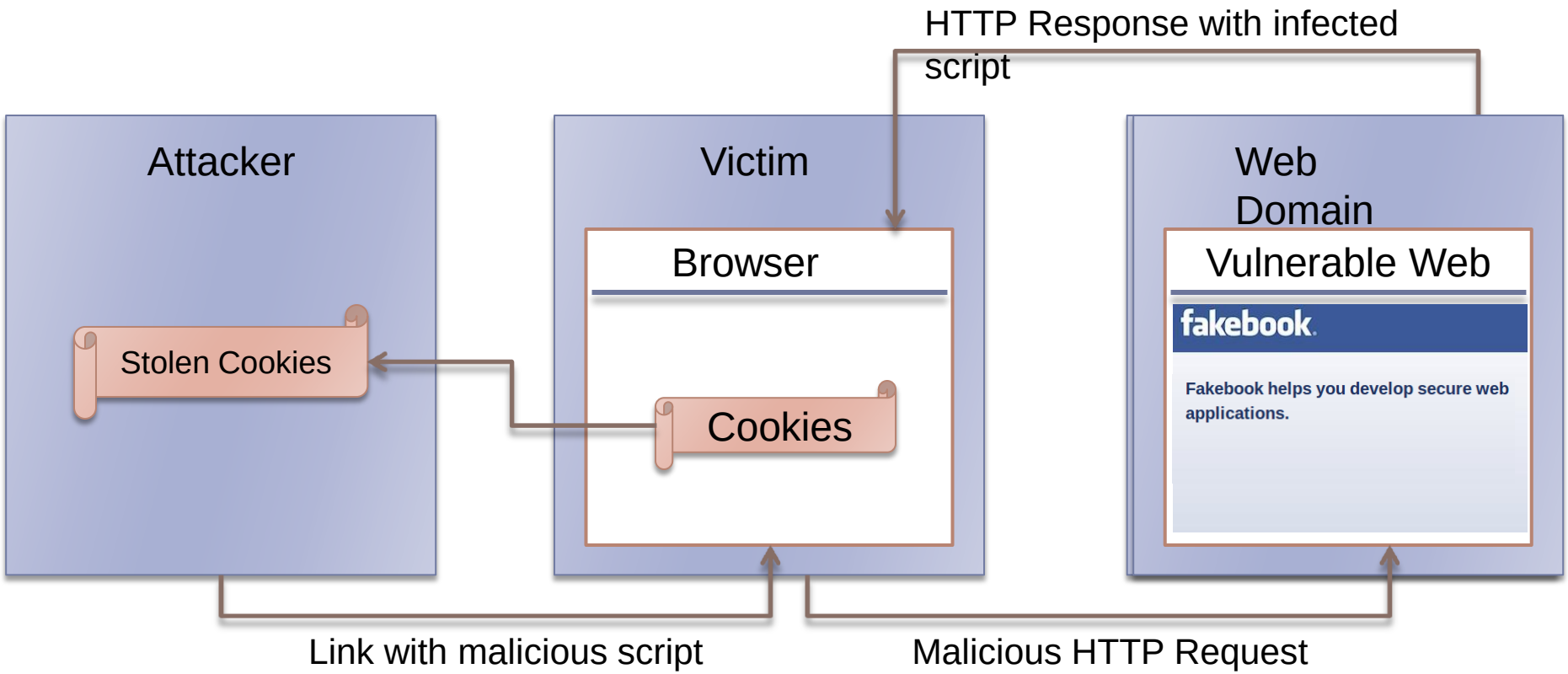
Remembering last session…

- **JSP Files**
  - Any user can enroll in Fakebook
  - Input parameters must be specially treated
    - SQL Injection
    - XSS
    - Control Input parameters (forms & database)
  - Errors/Anomalies Control
  - Access Control
  - Identity Theft
  - Protection of Personal Information
- Optional
  - Profile Image
  - Privacy Control -> Friends

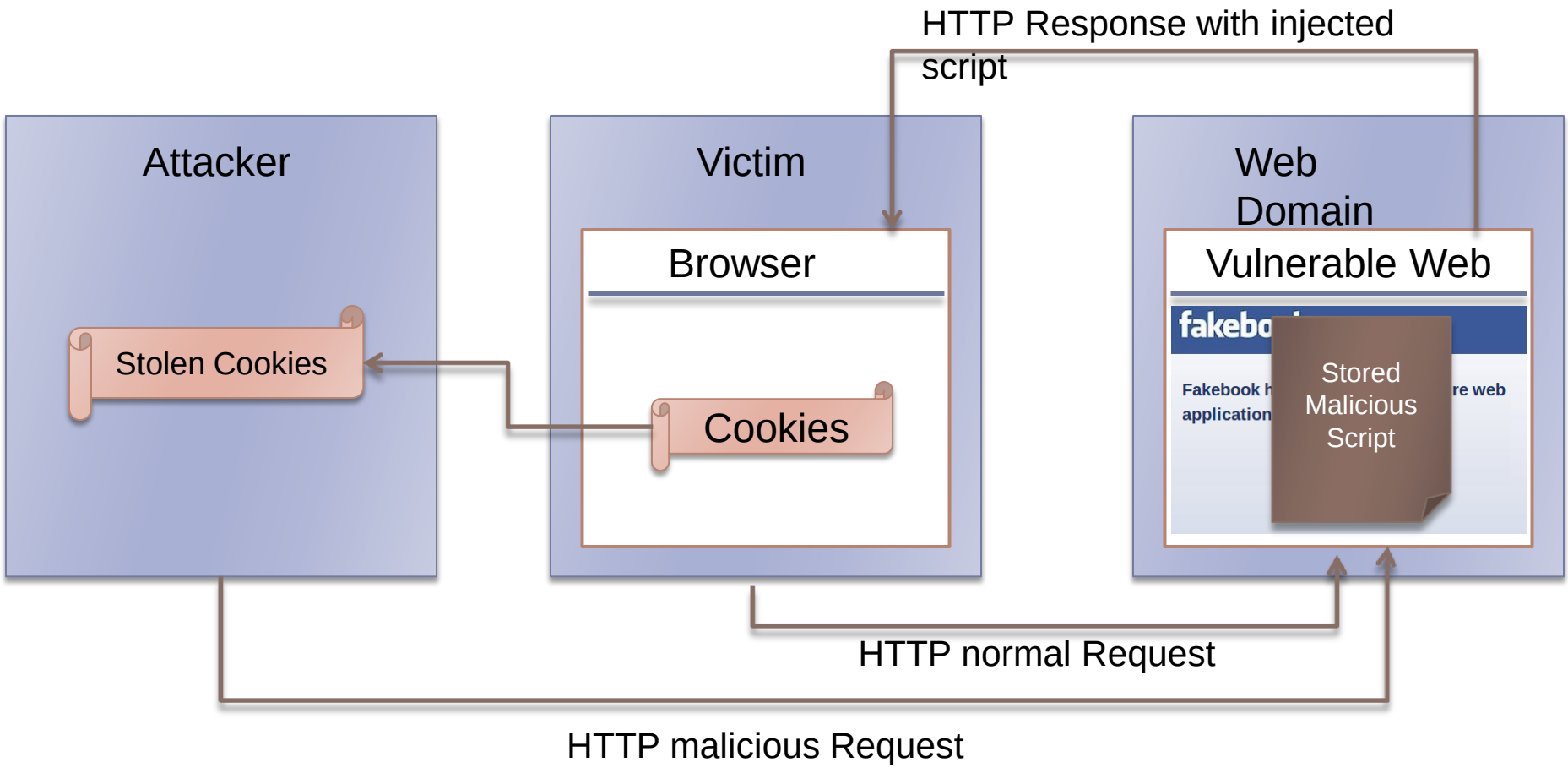
Cross Site Scripting

- Affects the Web Application
- Code injection technique
  - Generally *JavaScript*
- Exploits server's vulnerabilities, but **affects the client.**
- Consequences:
  - Steal of
    - Credentials
    - Private information
  - Identity theft
  - …

Non-Persistent XSS



Persistent XSS



How to avoid XSS

- Find all application's input variables
- Analyze their use in the application
- Analyze the consequences of their modification
- Implement filter mechanisms
  - Define possible values for the inputs
    - Whitelist
    - Blacklist
  - Filter and/or scape the rest of the characters
  - Careful with the codification of the characters

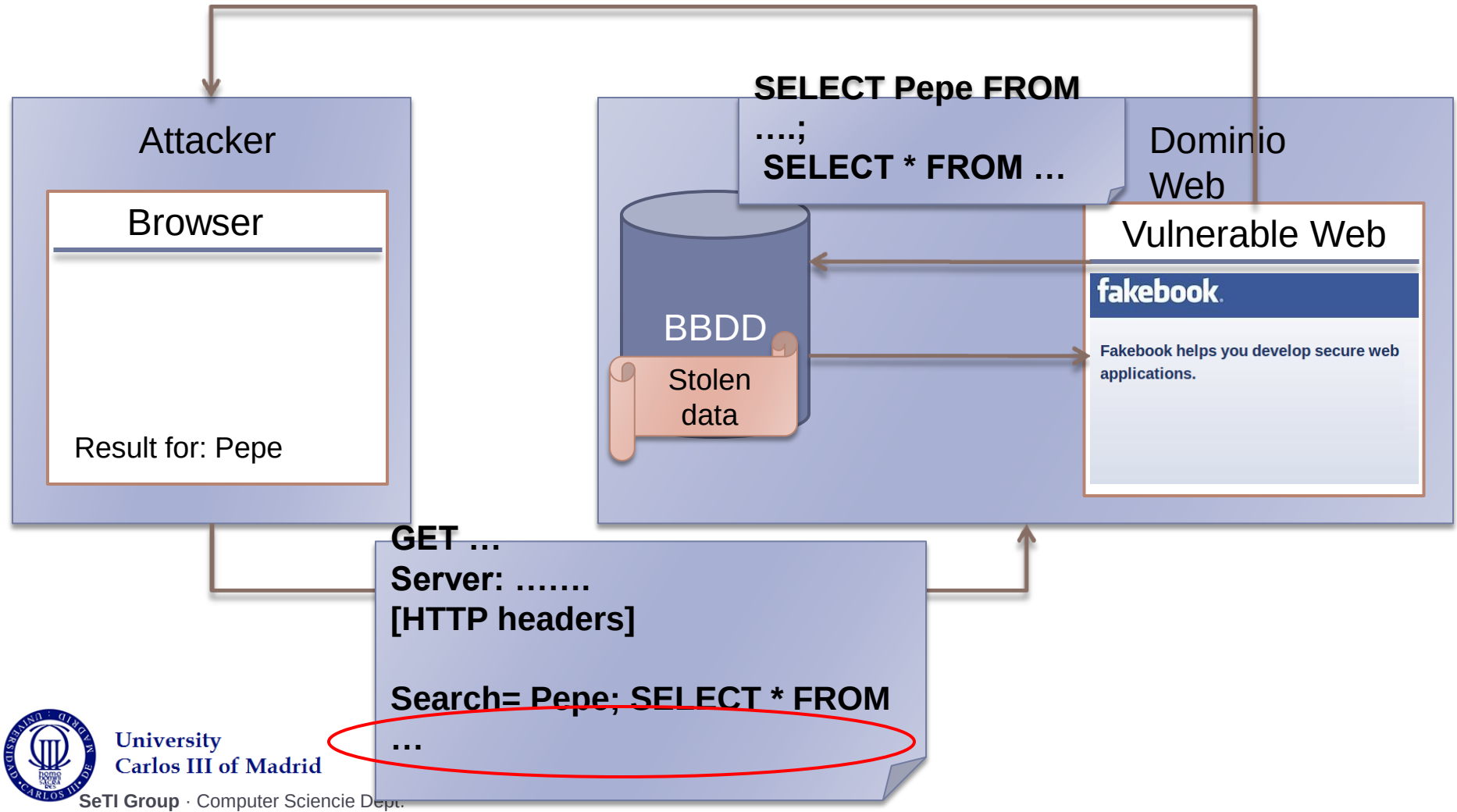
What are we expecting?

- Learn how to take advantage of existing errors
  - Explaining how are produced
  - Example
- Justification of the risk of each threat
- Solution to the threat
  - Complete/Partial
  - Justification

SQL Injection

- Affects to the data base
  - Both the server
  - And the client
- It is achieved by means of malicious SQL queries
- Consequences:
  - Steal of
    - Credentials
    - Private information
  - Identity theft
  - …
- Violates confidentiality, integrity and authenticity.

Typical SQL-attack



Other attacks

- In general, it can be done anything that could be done with SQL
  - Delete tables
  - Insert new rows
  - Modify tables
  - …
- Other related attacks
  - LDAP Injection

How to avoid SQL-Injection

- Find all application's input variables
- Analyze their use as SQL sentences in the source code
- Analyze output information retrieved from the data base.
- Implement filter mechanisms and/or scape characters
- Administrate the data base
  - Table's privileges
  - Handle sensible information

What are we expecting?

- Learn how to take advantage of existing errors
  - Explaining how are produced
  - Example
- Justification of the risk of each threat
- Solution to the threat
  - Complete/Partial
  - Justification

Tips and Useful Advises (I/II)

- Analyze and understand how the Web application operates
- Identify variables that take its value from user input.
  - *Matching* and *storage* **database**
  - **HTML code**
- Analyze the mechanisms used to store personal information of the user
- Perform additional modifications to improve the security of the Web application, always considering the established requirements

Tips and Useful Advises (II/II)

- Divide and conquer
  - Break the module down (smallest work scopes)
- Before implementing, **abstraction**!
  - Textual description of the changes to tackle
- Backup copies
- Criticize your own decisions
- Discuss in with other pairs
  - **Do not plagiarize! (Knowledge assessment)**

References

- Assignment description
- XSS and SQL Injection
  - On the Internet, *and*
  - At the laboratory.

More Information

- Microsoft
- XSSED
- OWASP
- Google