

# ColdFusion: Security

## SOTR 2009

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# About This Presentation

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- What is security
  - How to deal with XSS, CSRF and SQL Injection
  - Why do I need a cross domain file
  
- How does ColdFusion help us with security
  - What extras should we bring to the party
  
- How to code for security
  - How do I test for security
  
- The bigger picture
  - ISO27000, PCI, Data Protection Act

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# ColdFusion Security

What is 'Security'

Why is it important

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# Why Security Matters

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## **Drunken BOFH wreaks \$1.2m in Oz damage**

### **Will retrain as chef**

When a former IT consultant knocked out a government system in Australia's Northern Territories, costing taxpayers \$1.2m (Australian), he was drunk and upset that his fiancée had broken off their engagement.

## **UK transport minister's website pwned**

### **Wrong kind of hats on the line**

The website of junior transport minister Paul Clarke was hacked over the weekend

## **UltraDNS back online after DDoS assault**

### **Back off the canvas**

## **XSS flaws poke ridicule at entertainment industry**

### **MPAA spanked by Pirate Bay backlash**



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# Why Security Matters

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## → External threats

- Viruses, worms, Trojans
- 100,000+ 'in the wild'
- Spam
- 80%+ of all e-mail
- Now big business (botnets, blended attacks)
- Hackers
- Automated attacks
- Now big business (botnets, zero-day attacks)
- Cyber-crime
- Phishing, identify theft, grand larceny
- Fraud, cyber terrorism
- Competitors
- Malcontents, activists

## → Internal threats

- Fraud, error, unauthorized or illegal system use, data theft

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# Why Security Matters to You

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## → Negative Reasons

- Don't want Bad Press
- Use of Credit Cards (PCI)
- Penetration Testing
- Compliance  
Sox, ISO27000, Data Protection Act etc

## → Positive Reasons

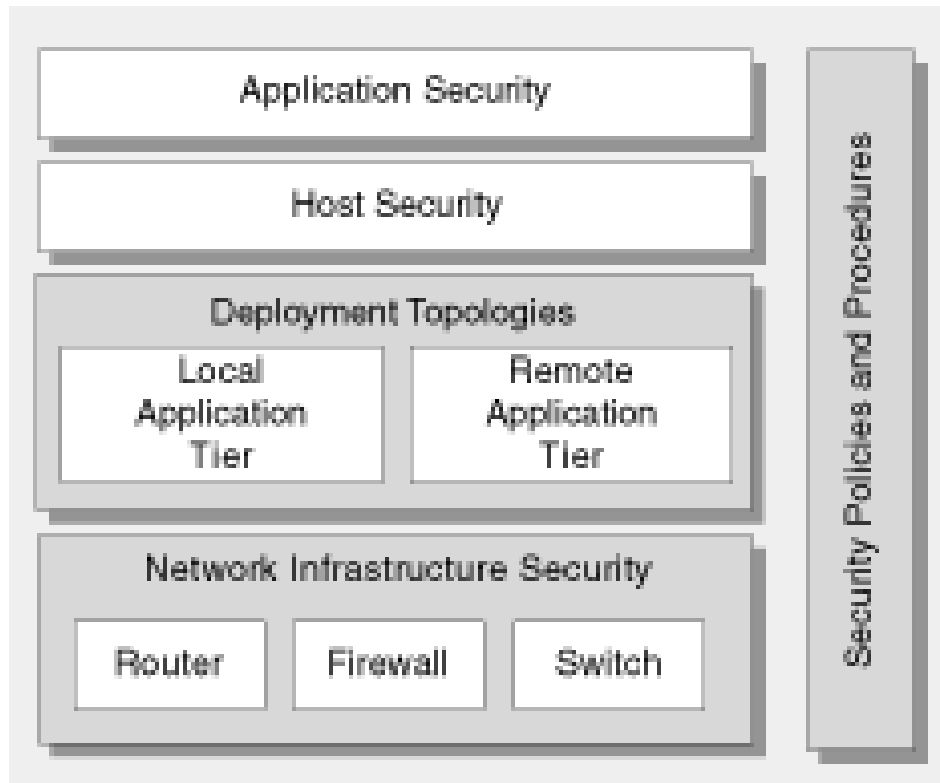
- We want to write good code
- To get new business: RFIs RFQ etc

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# What is Security?

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- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Availability



# Security and the Data Protection Act

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- Personal Data must be
  - Fairly and lawfully processed;
  - Processed for limited purposes;
  - Adequate, relevant and not excessive;
  - Accurate and up to date;
  - Not kept for longer than is necessary;
  - Processed in line with your rights;
  - **Secure**;
  - Not transferred to other countries without adequate protection.
- To comply, you will need to follow BS10012
- There are 28 breaches/month reported to the ICO
- The fines are about to become a lot more stringent

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# Security for PCI

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- Build and Maintain a Secure Network
- Protect Cardholder Data
- Maintain a Vulnerability Management Program
- Implement Strong Access Control Measures
- Regularly Monitor and Test Networks
- Maintain an Information Security Policy

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# Security for BSI and ISO

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We need to address

- Security policy
- Organization of information security
- Resource management
- Human resources security
- Physical and environmental security
- Communications and operations management
- Access control
- Information systems acquisition
- **Information systems development and maintenance**
- Information security incident management
- Business continuity management
- Compliance

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# Security and ISO27000

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- ISO27000 defines a system of IS Management
  - 10 Categories to manage information security
  - 36 generic security goals
  - 127 concrete security requirements
- High level of Abstraction, Technology Agnostic
  - E.g. It specifies that input controls are needed  
it doesn't specify the controls need to protect against XSS
  - For specialised requirements it needs to be supplemented by industry standards E.g.  
PCI, COBIT, ITIL, CLASP, **OWASP**

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# ColdFusion Security

So how do we develop secure apps?

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# Security Life Cycle

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Security</b>
<b>Planning</b>		
<b>Requirements and Analysis</b>	Functional Requirements Non Functional Requirements Technology Requirements	<b>Security Objectives</b>
<b>Architecture and Design</b>	Design Guidelines Architecture and Design Review	<b>Security Design Guidelines</b> <b>Threat Modeling</b> <b>Security Design Inspection</b>
<b>Development</b>	Unit Tests Code Review Daily Builds	<b>Security Code Review</b>
<b>Testing</b>	Integration Testing System Testing	<b>Security Testing</b>
<b>Deployment</b>	Deployment Review	<b>Security Deployment Inspection</b>
<b>Maintenance</b>		

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# Threat Modelling

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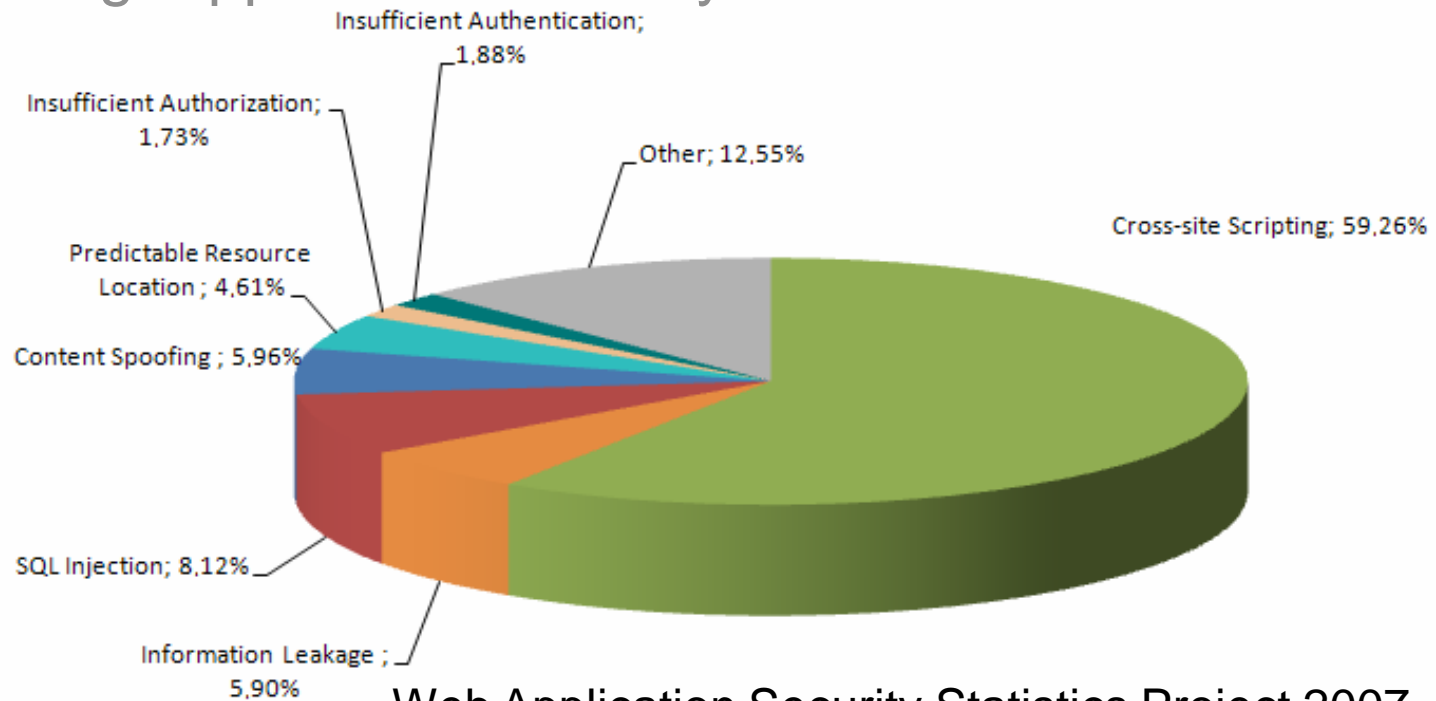
- Analyze the Application
  - Identify trust boundaries.
  - Identify data flow.
  - Identify entry points.
  - Identify privileged code.
  - Document the security profile.
- Identify the Threats: STRIDE
  - Spoofing of user identity
  - Tampering
  - Repudiation
  - Information disclosure (privacy breach)
  - Denial of Service (D.o.S.)
  - Elevation of privilege
- Rate the threats: DREAD
  - DAMAGE
  - REPRODUCABILITY
  - EXPLOITABILITY
  - AFFECTED USERS
  - DISCOVERABILITY
- Implement Controls, Countermeasures

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# OWASP

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- OWASP: international security organisation
- Provides statistics on common vulnerabilities
- Provides guidelines and coding standards  
e.g. Application Security Verification Standard



Web Application Security Statistics Project 2007

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# OWASP: 10 Vulnerability Categories

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- Input validation
- Authentication
- Authorization
- Configuration management
- Sensitive data
- Session management
- Cryptography
- Parameter manipulation
- Exception management
- Auditing and logging

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# Auditing and Logging

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## → Anatomy of an Attack

- Survey and assess
- Exploit and penetrate
- Escalate privileges
- Maintain access
- Deny service

## → Issues

- User denies performing an operation
- Attacker exploits an application without trace;
- Attacker covers his or her tracks

## → Mitigation

- Logging: Use CFLog
- Automate the logging: SQL Triggers
- Centralized logging and log correlation
- Intrusion Detection/Prevention
- Evidence!

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# Authentication

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## → Issues:

- Network eavesdropping
- brute force attacks
- dictionary attacks
- cookie replay
- credential theft

## → Mitigation

- Use SSL for credentials
- Password policy
  - Complexity control
  - Password change frequency
  - Limited retries
- Disclosure: don't disclose why login failed
- Short Cookie timeouts
- Store passwords securely

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# Authorization

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## → Issues

- Elevation of privilege
- Disclosure of confidential data
- Data tampering
- Luring attacks

## → Mitigation is very application specific

## → ColdFusion Security framework

- Support for LDAP, NTLM, database
- CFLOGINUSER
- isUserLoggedIn
- getUserRoles
- isUserInRole/isUserInAnyRole

## → Framework is very basic

- Larger apps need security groups, roles, functions per role etc

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# Configuration Management

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## → Issues

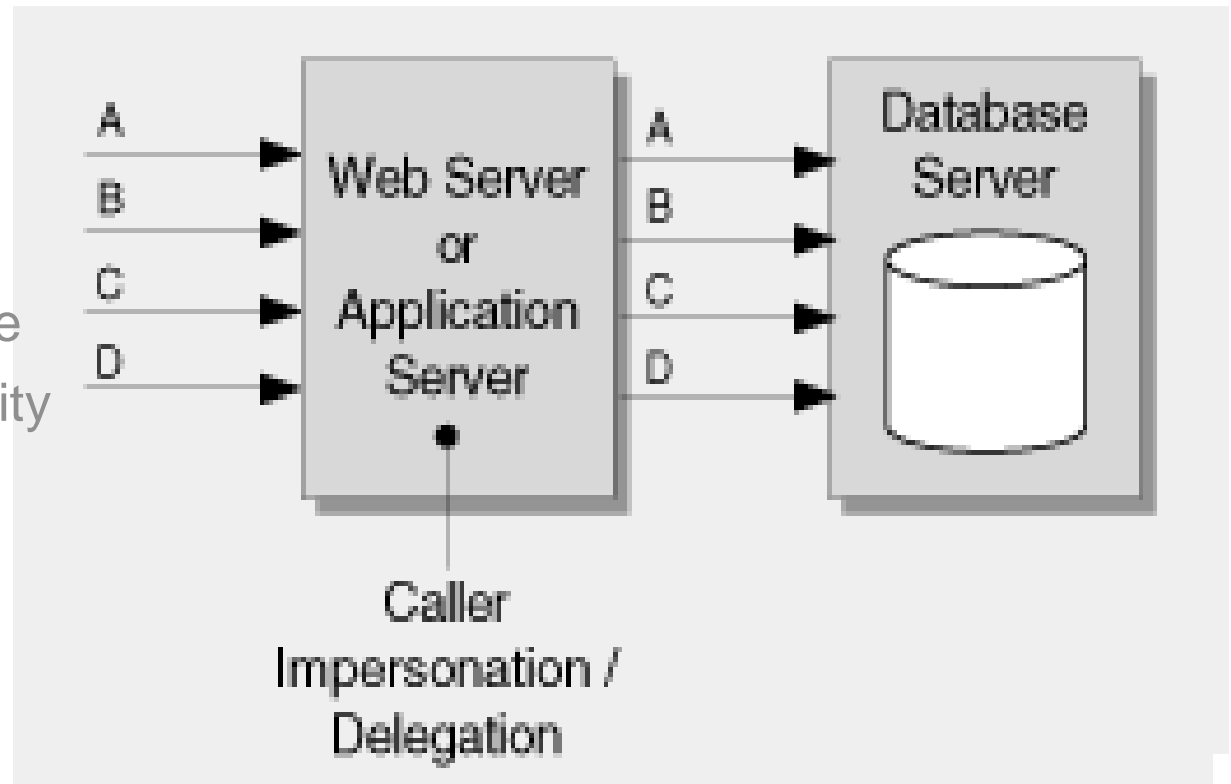
- Unauthorized access to administration interfaces
- Unauthorized access to configuration stores
- Retrieval of clear text configuration data
- Lack of individual accountability
- Over-privileged process and service accounts

## → Mitigation

- Remove CFIDE from port 80
- Disable default accounts, etc
- Auditing, Logging <CFLog>
- Principle of Least Privilege

# Least Privilege and Database Authentication

- Single account
- Account per role
- Account per user
- Tradeoffs
  - Performance
  - Maintainability
  - Security
- How do you audit if not per user?



# Exception Management

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## → Issues:

- Information disclosure

## → Mitigation

- Use customized error handling
- User sees friendly error message
- You see stack trace

```
<cferror  
type="EXCEPTION"  
template="/ValidationError.cfm"  
mailto="a@b.com"  
exception="any">
```

# Cryptography and Sensitive Data

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## → Issues:

- Poor key generation or key management
- weak or custom encryption
  - Access sensitive data in storage
  - Network eavesdropping
  - Data tampering

## → Mitigation

- ColdFusion 8 Enterprise is FIPS-140 compliant
- Use AES or higher for symmetric encryption
- Use SHA-256 or higher for the hash function
- Use SSL and encrypted file systems

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# Parameter Manipulation and Input Validation

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## → Issues

- Query string manipulation and Canonicalization
- Form field manipulation
- Cross-site scripting
- SQL injection



# ColdFusion and ScriptProtect

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- Filters all requests using these rules – very limited

```
<var name="&lt;\s*(object|embed|script|applet|meta)">
  <string>&lt;InvalidTag</string>
</var>
```

- Easy to supplement with additional rules in neo-security.xml

```
■ <var name="&lt;\s*(object|embed|script|applet|meta
  |iframe|link|body|style|input)">
  <string>&lt;InvalidTag</string>
</var>
<var name=";\s*(select\s|insert\s|update
  \s|delete\s|drop\s|alter\s|create\s)">
<string>SQL_INJECTION_HACK_ATTEMPT</string>
</var>
<var name="javascript:">
  <string>java-script:</string>
</var>
<var name="ContentType:">
  <string>MAIL_INJECTION_ATTEMPT</string>
</var>
```

- This is pretty good on IE7 and FF3 and above,  
It is not comprehensive  
And what do you do if your site has HTML editor?

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# Parameter Validation

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- Validate and type check all request parameters
  - Use <CFPARAM or isValid
  - `<cfparam name="form.emailAddr" type="email">`
  - If its a string, if possible use regex
  - `<cfparam name="username" type="regex" pattern="\w">`
- Type check all CFC input parameters
  - `<cfargument name="userName" type="string" />`
- SQL Param all SQL parameters
  - `<cfqueryparam value="#userName#"  
cfsqltype="CF_SQL_VARCHAR"  
maxlength="25" />`
- Sanitize all output
  - HTMLEditFormat
  - Jsstringformat
- Review ALL code

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# Parameter Manipulation - Mitigation

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- Firewall
  - ScriptProtect
  - Apache and Mod\_security
  - Application Firewall
- Parameter validation
  - cfparam, isValid, cfargument
  - cfqueryparam
- Sanitize Output / Output encoding
  - HTMLFormat
  - Jsstringformat
- Third party libraries
  - OWASP AntiSamy (HTML/Email)

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# Session Management

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## → Issues

- Session replay
- Man in the middle
- Session hijacking
- Cookie Manipulation

## → Typical Mitigation

- Use J2EE Sessions
- Use UUID for <CFTOKEN>
- Keep Session timeout small
- CFCOOKIE – use HttpOnly and secure attributes

## → Extra Measures

- Use SSL
- Additional hashed cookie message authenticity check (MAC) code (users name, ip, browser type, sessionid)
- Hidden form fields with changing hash (CSRF)

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# Session Management – Session Surfing – CSRF

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- Site A sends malicious content to user to access site B
  - Open an mail whilst on your banking site
  - Samy closed down MySpace for 'maintenance'
- Typically JavaScript, but could be any html tag
  - `<IMG SRC=http://webbank/transfer_funds.cgi?from=314159265&to=`
- Traditionally, mitigated by checking HTTP\_REFERER
- HTTP requests can also be made by
  - Flash
  - Flex
  - Java
  - Silverlight

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# CSRF, Flash and HTTP\_REFERER

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## → Browser based CSRF

- the HTTP\_REFERER is of the malicious site
- So we can block browser CSRF

## → Flash doesn't let you change HTTP\_REFERER directly

- Good

## → Some earlier versions of Flash allow referer injection

- `XML.contentType = "text/plain\r\nReferer: anything";`

## → And even multiple http requests

- `req.setRequestHeader("Content-Length:0\r\n\r\n" + "POST\t/anotherpath\tHTTP/1.1\r\n" + "Host:host\r\n" + "Referer:faked\r\n" + "User-Agent:faked\r\n" + "Content-Type:faked\r\n" + "Content-Length:3\r\n" + "\r\n" + "foo\n", "bar");`

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# Session Management – CSRF

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## → Mitigation

- Set trusted sites in your CrossDomain file  
AND  
Enforce HTTP\_REFERERER
- OR Use a hidden form variable
  - Random one-time key for every form you serve
- OR Use VerifyClient (CF8 with Ajax)

## → Client side

- Use Firefox with 'NOSCRIPT' plugin

## → Issues

- VerifyClient is AJAX only
- The HTTP\_REFERERER is OK with Browsers
- HTTP\_REFERERER can be hacked

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# QA

## → Security Lifecycle

- Design Reviews
- Code Reviews
- Etc

## → Testing

- Easy to use
  - FF+Tamper
  - Charles Proxy
- What the hackers use
  - OWASP Live CD VM

Activities	Core	Security
Planning		
Requirements and Analysis	Functional Requirements Non Functional Requirements Technology Requirements	Security Objectives
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- WebScarab, WebGoat, CAL9000, JBroFuzz, Paros Proxy, nmap & Zenmap, Wireshark, tcpdump, Firefox 3, Burp Suite, Gredel-Scan, DirBuster, SQLiX, WSFuzzer, Metasploit 3, w3af & GTK GUI for w3af, Ncat's collection, Wapiti, Nikto, Fierce Domain Scanner, Maltego CE, Httprint, SQLBrute, Spike Proxy, Rat Proxy

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# Deployment

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- Server and Firewall Topology
- Business Continuity
- Patch policy
  - E.g

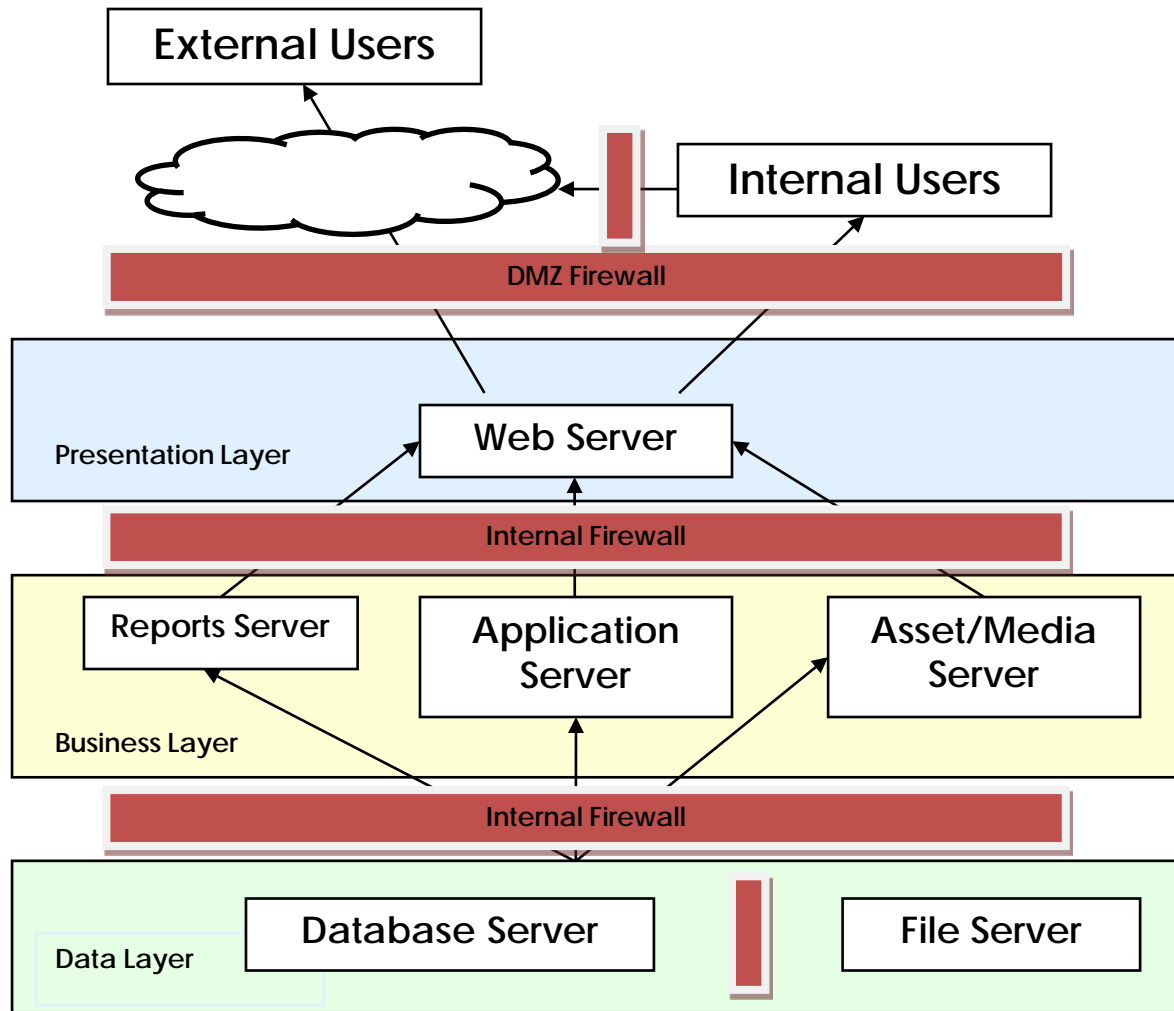
## **Microsoft Security Bulletin MS09-004 - Important**

Vulnerability in Microsoft SQL Server Could Allow Remote Code Execution (959420)

Published: February 10, 2009 | Updated: March 18, 2009

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# Server and Firewall Topology



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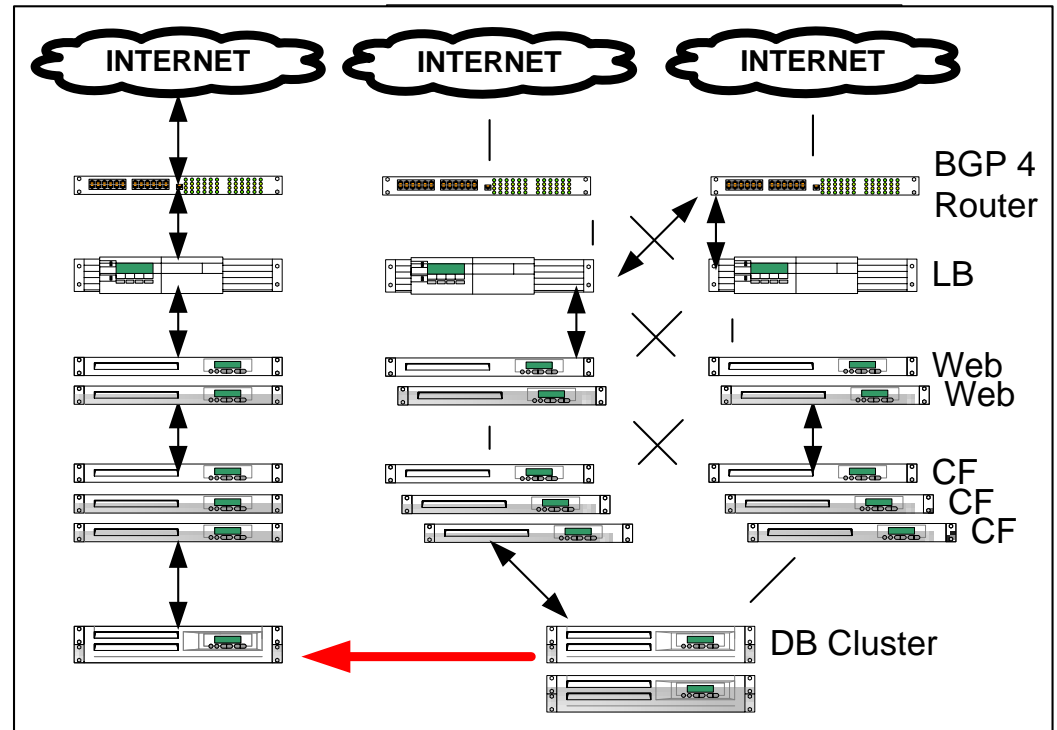
# Business Continuity

## → Duplicate

- Multiple ISPs
- Load Balancing
- Multiple servers
- Clustered DB

## → Replicate

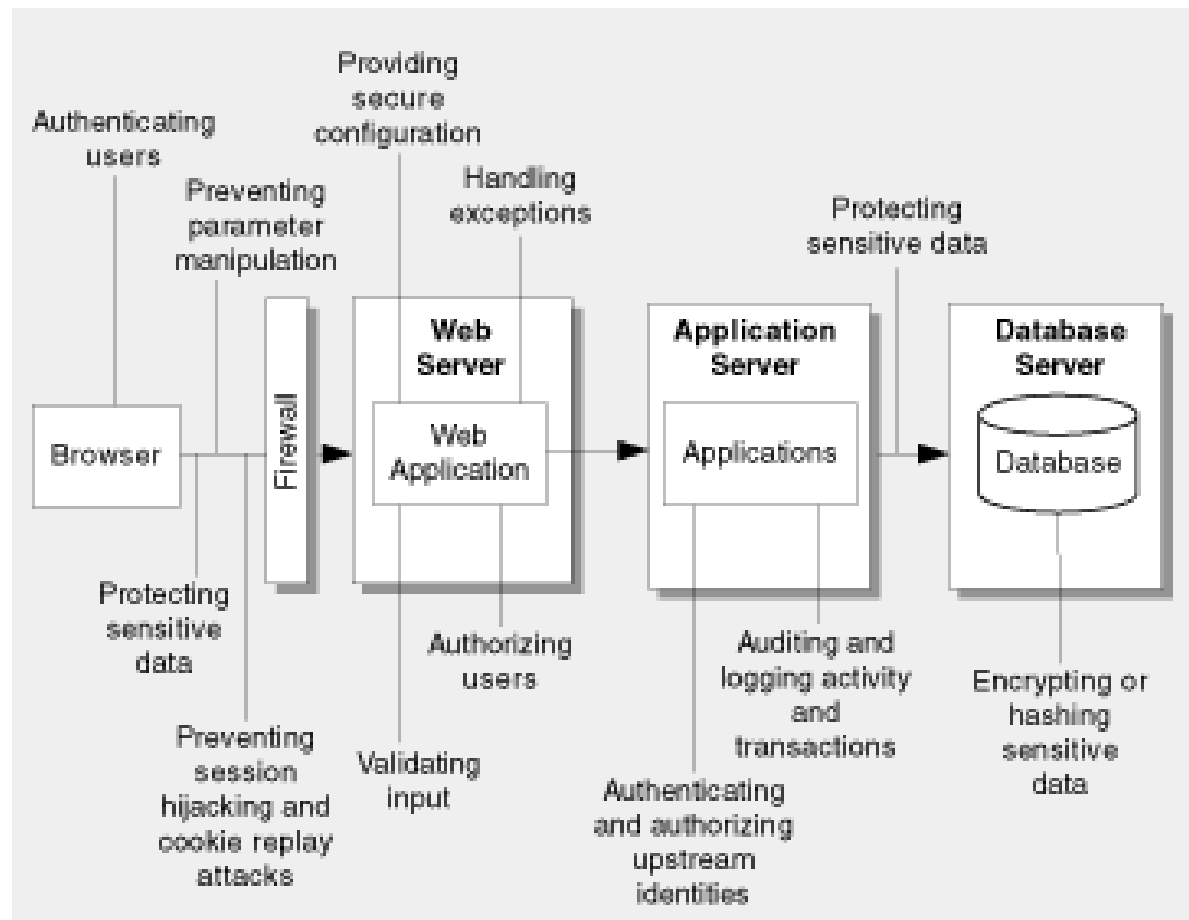
- Disaster Recovery



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# What is Security?

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Availability



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# ColdFusion: Security

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