



lmstfu

# Let me secure that for you!

linux.conf.au | 26 Jan 2018

Kirk Jackson | @kirkj

lmstfu.com | @LetMeSecureThat

# This talk is not about RedShield!

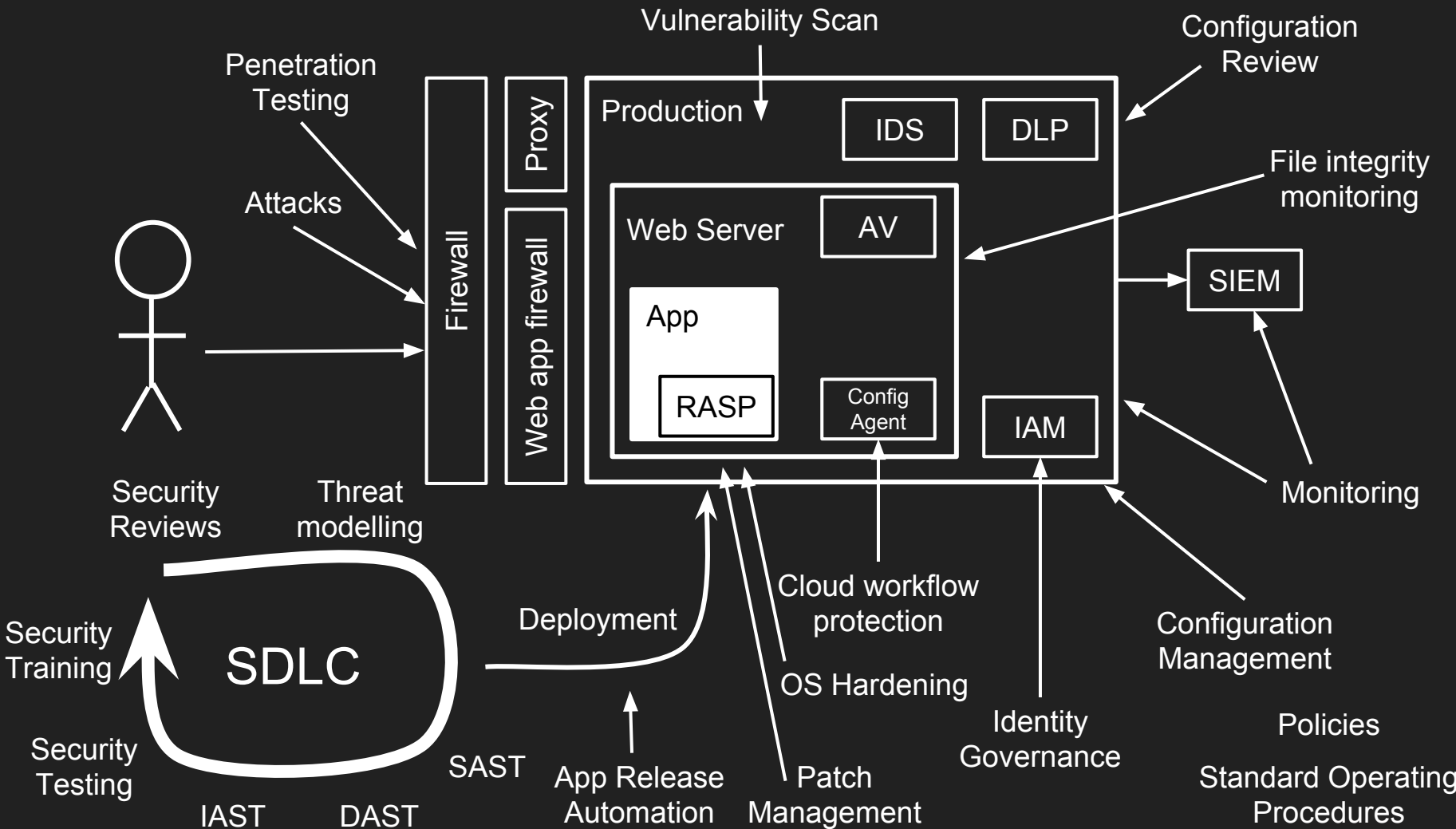
“We are the world's first web application shielding-with-a-service cybersecurity company.”

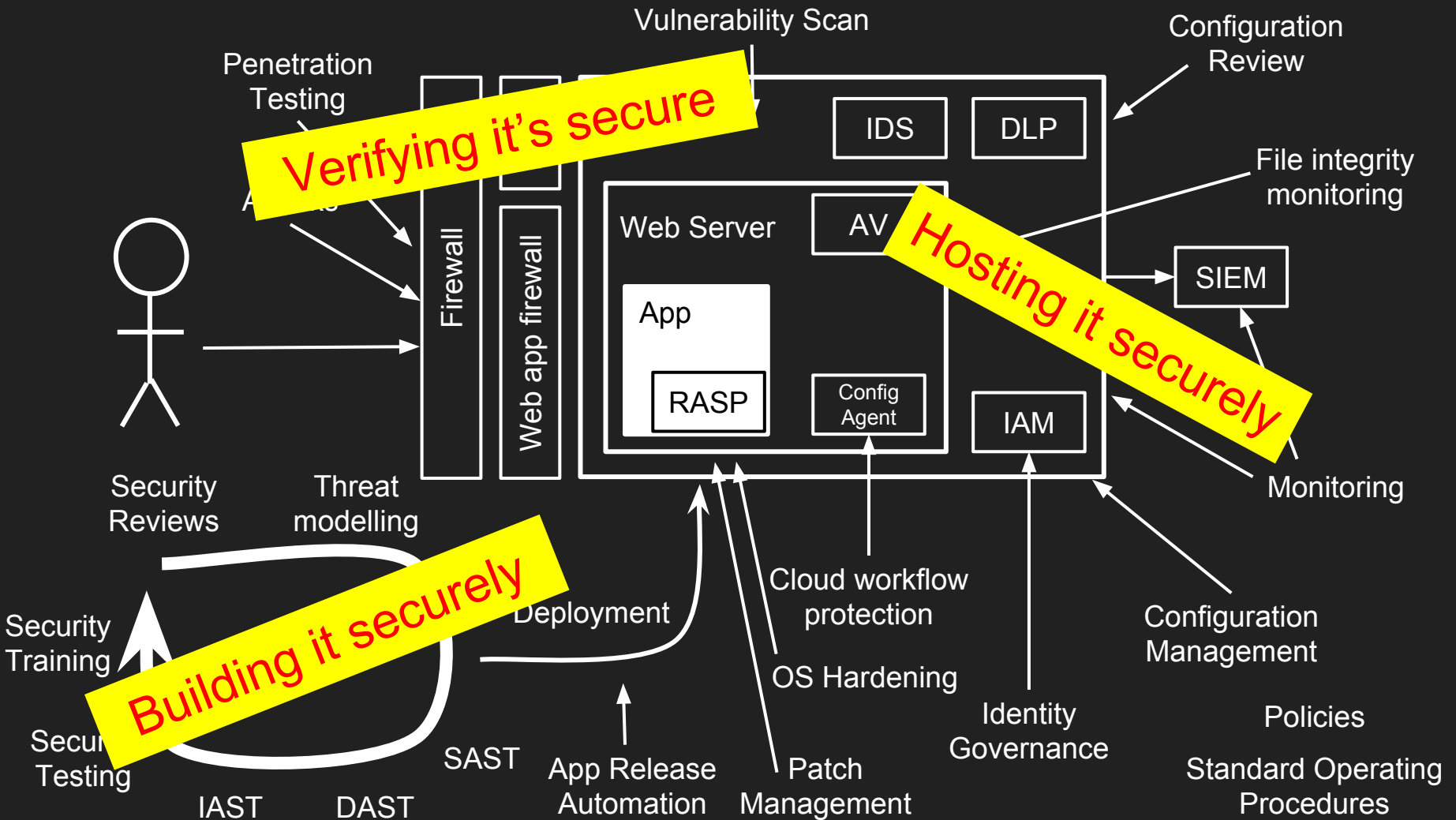
- RedShield don't use ModSecurity or node.js
- We wrap a service around virtual patching
- How does virtual patching work?
- Can it be done “DIY”?

**Not an advertisement!**



# Building a secure web app





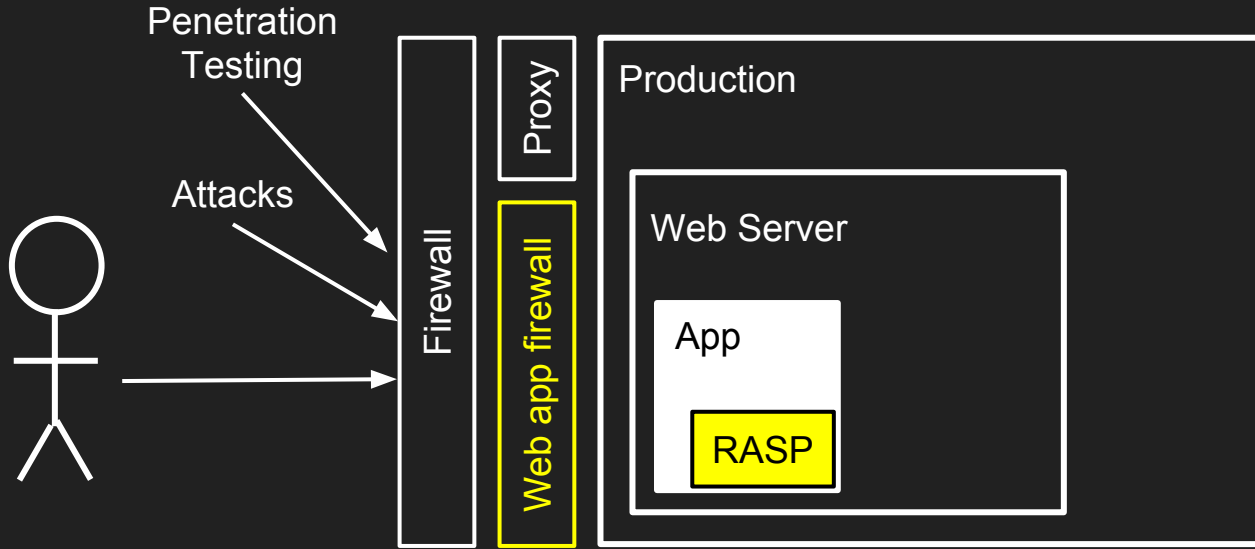
Approximate cost:  
\$4.2m

# Building a secure web app



But what if there are bugs?

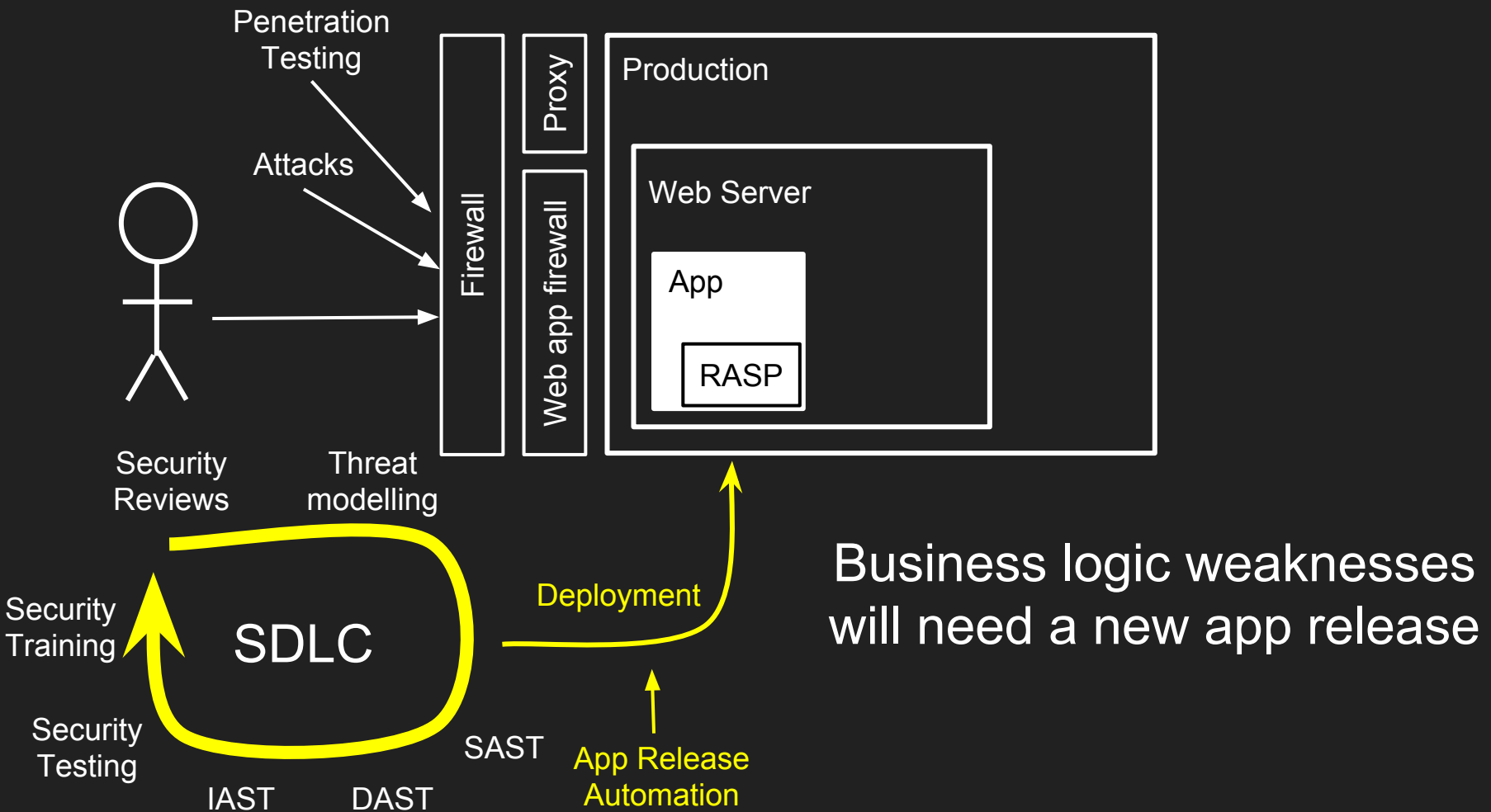




The WAF might stop signature-based attacks

*business logic*

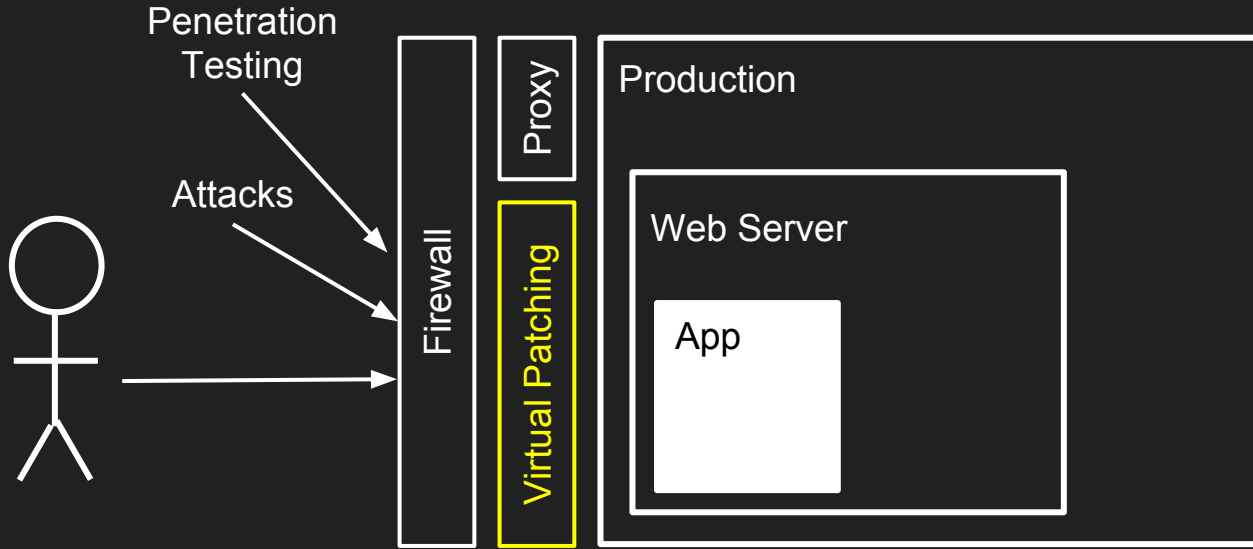
But what if there are bugs?  
^



# The cost of releasing updated software

- Divert team from current projects
  - Branch, merge, build, test
  - Release management, change review board
  - Release
- 
- Timeframe from discovery to release?
  - Do you even have the source code?
  - What “process” do you need to shortcut?

Can we **patch** the issues  
without touching the  
underlying website?



Replace the “WAF” with a more capable layer...

“Let me secure that for you!”

# Virtual Patching

*“ prevent the exploitation  
of a known vulnerability ”*

# Virtual Patching

An agile security approach

Available to security teams in lieu of software development

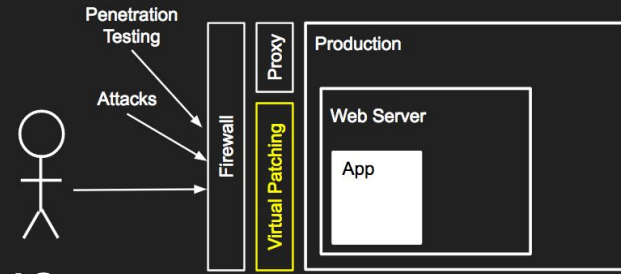
React quickly while waiting for the cleanup



# Our Virtual Patching Approach

Understand *how to exploit* the security issue

Only patch *known vulnerabilities or weaknesses*



Avoid over-patching or doing things that will cause issues:

- Learning mode, tuning, false positives
- Large blocklists
- Focus *only* on the script, page or parameter affected

# What do we need to do?

	Proxy?	WAF?	Code?
Block traffic to certain urls, from IPs, countries	✓		
Add headers into responses, modify cookies	✓	✓	
Detect SQLi, XSS attacks		✓	
Replace HTML in responses		✓	✓
Modify requests to neutralise attacks			✓
Track users and their actions			✓
Add CSRF protection to a page		✓	✓
Track application state			✓
Perform role and privilege checks			✓

# How do we react?

Choose an approach:



**Block** - if you're not worried about the user's experience

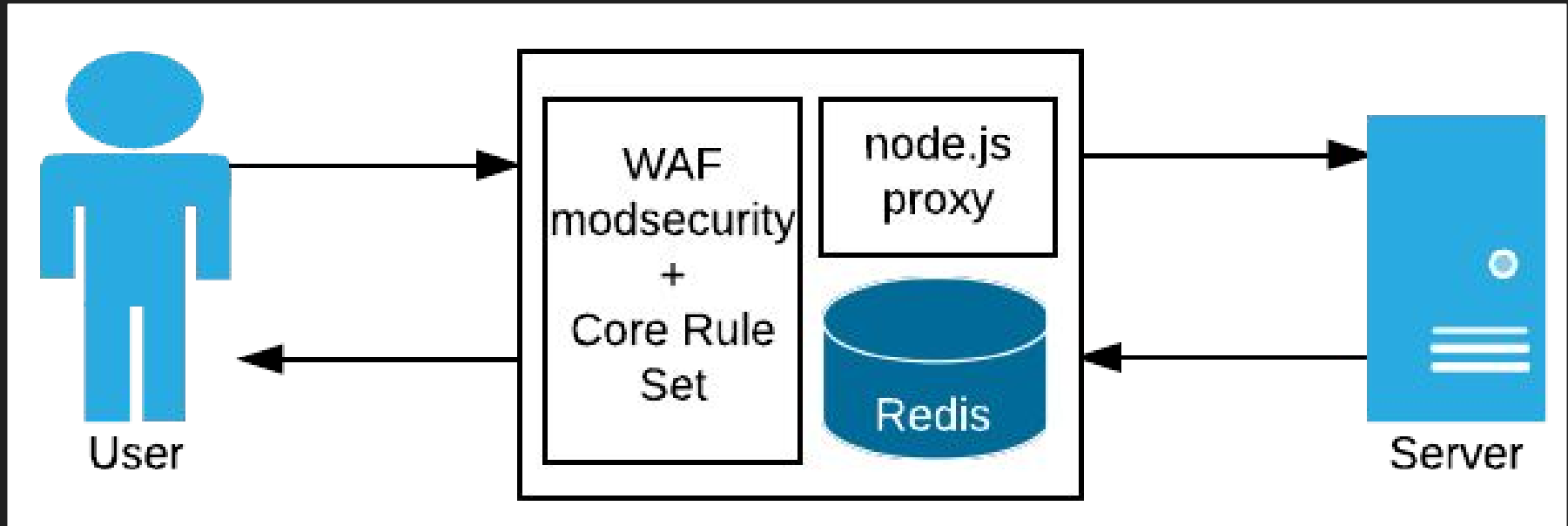
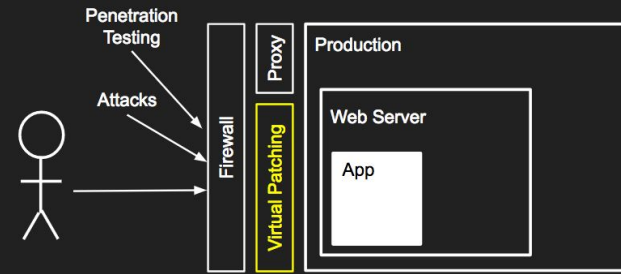
**Redirect** - send the user to an error page

**Transform** - change request or response to make safe

**Validation** - if you want to give helpful messages to guide users to enter correct values

**Alert** - so you know if there's an attack

“Let me secure that for you!”



# WAF ALERT!!!!

*Our users hate our WAF because they're blocked by false positives*

*“ Our developers hate our WAF because it slows them down ”*

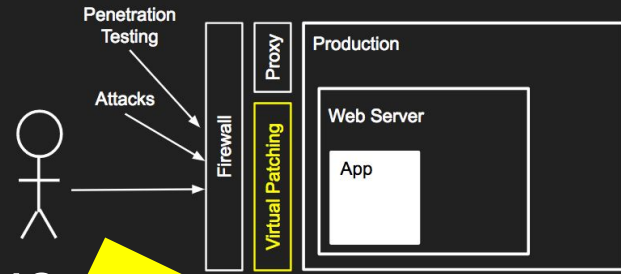
*Our sysadmins hate our WAF because it requires constant tuning*

*Our security team hate our WAF because it doesn't block real vulnerabilities*

# Our Virtual Patching Approach

Understand *how to exploit* the security issue

Only patch *known vulnerabilities or weaknesses*

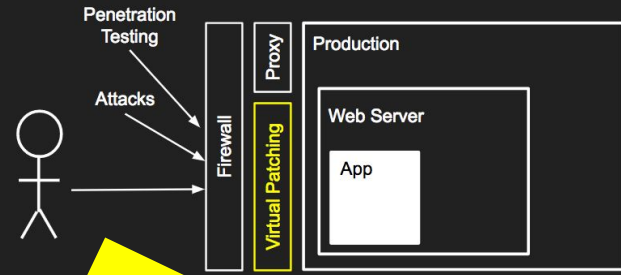


Recap

Avoid over-patching or doing things that will cause issues:

- Learning mode, tuning, false positives
- Large blocklists
- Focus *only* on the script, page or parameter affected

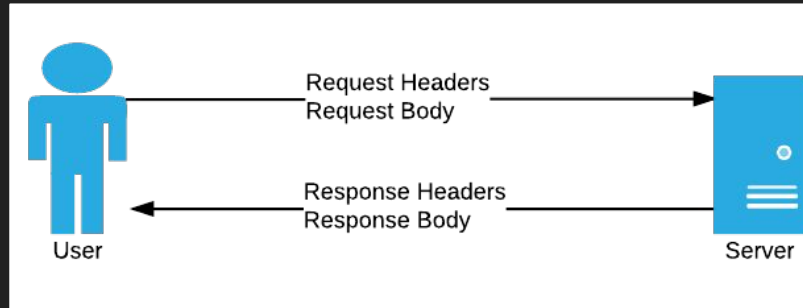
# Our Virtual Patching Approach



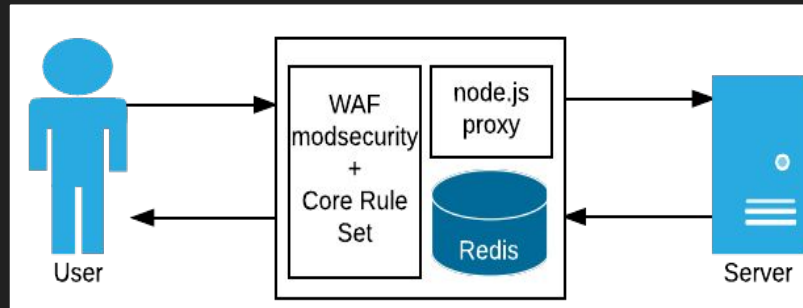
Only patch *known vulnerabilities or weaknesses*

Recap

[Pause to demo a vulnerable website]



`lmstfu.dev.0-days.net:5000`



`https://lmstfu.dev.0-days.net`



# Our site has multiple vulnerabilities and weaknesses

## OWASP Top 10:

- Access to admin urls
- Purchase negative quantities
- SQL injection in product search
- Cross-site scripting in product comments
- Cross-site request forgery in product comments

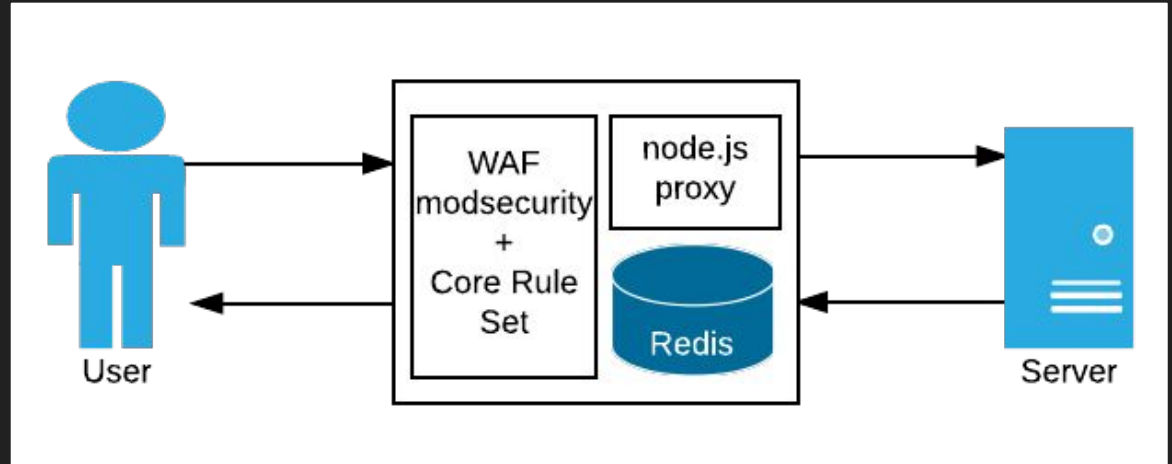
## Business-logic vulnerabilities:

- Viewing other people's orders
- Jumping past the payment screen
- Disclosure of credit card numbers
- Password weaknesses

“Let me secure that for you!”

## ModSecurity

- Open-source web app firewall



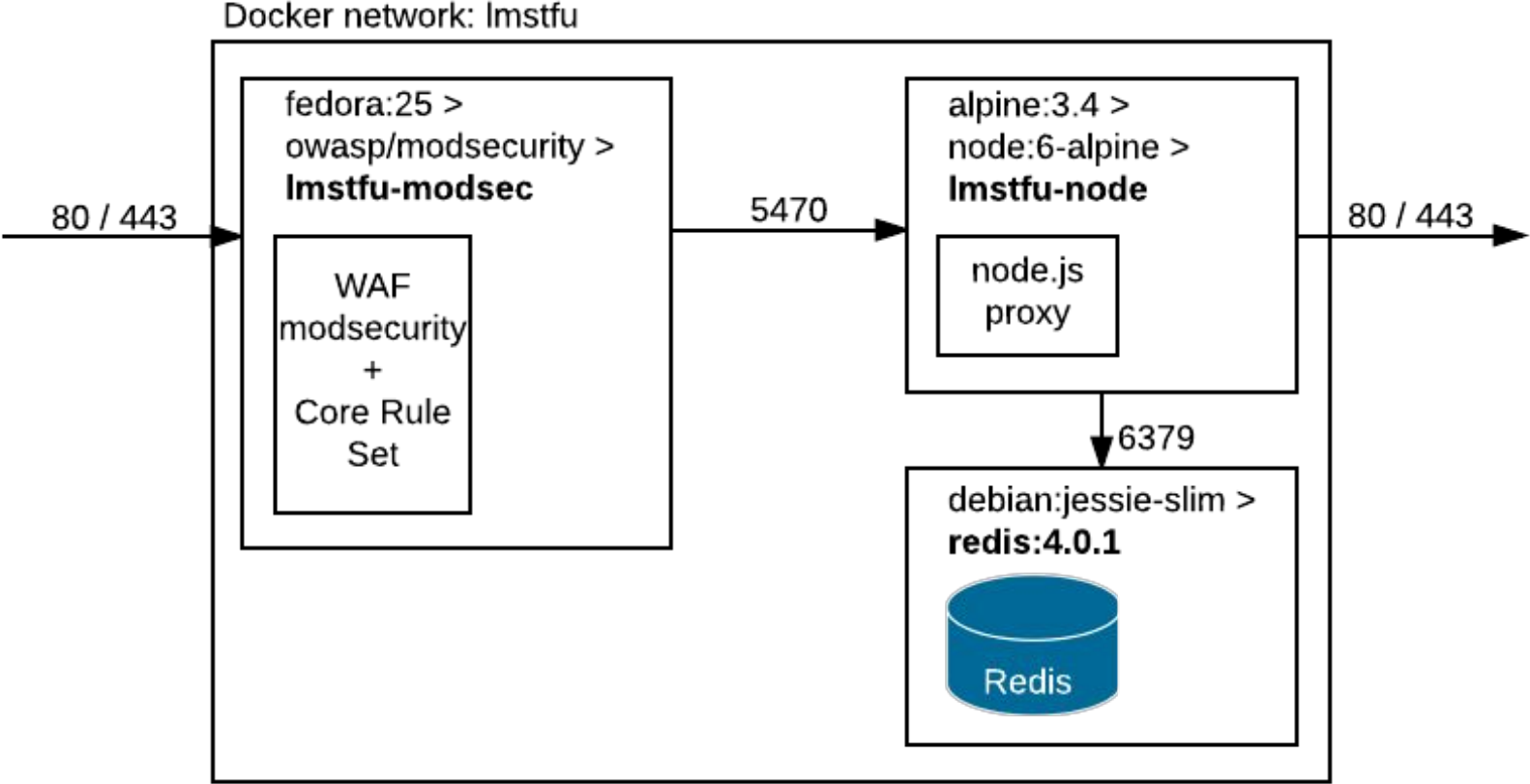
## OWASP Core Rule Set

- Signatures for common OWASP attacks

## Node.js

- Fast, flexible, event-driven
- State storage in redis

# Docker



# Demo of Imstfu setup

# ModSecurity

- Originally an Apache httpd module
- v2.9.2 also supports IIS and nginx (instabilities)
- v3.0.0 rewritten into libmodsecurity + connector
  - Not all features supported yet
- Doesn't do much out of the box
  - Safe to enable in DetectionOnly mode



```
[[root@677152b32509 modsecurity.d]# wc modsecurity.conf
226 1176 8441 modsecurity.conf
[[root@677152b32509 modsecurity.d]# cat modsecurity.conf
# -- Rule engine initialization -----

# Enable ModSecurity, attaching it to every transaction. Use detection
# only to start with, because that minimises the chances of post-installation
# disruption.
#
SecRuleEngine DetectionOnly

# -- Request body handling -----

# Allow ModSecurity to access request bodies. If you don't, ModSecurity
# won't be able to see any POST parameters, which opens a large security
# hole for attackers to exploit.
#
SecRequestBodyAccess On
```

# OWASP ModSecurity Core Rule Set

Ruleset for common attacks:

- SQL Injection (SQLi)
- Cross Site Scripting (XSS)
- Local File Inclusion (LFI)
- Remote File Inclusion (RFI)
- Remote Code Execution (RCE)
- PHP Code Injection
- HTTPoxy
- Shellshock
- Session Fixation
- Scanner Detection
- Metadata/Error Leakages
- GeoIP Country Blocking



OWASP  
ModSecurity  
Core Rule Set  
THE 1<sup>ST</sup> LINE OF DEFENSE

Tuned to avoid false positives

# OWASP ModSecurity Core Rule Set

`crs-setup.conf.example` - configure mode, paranoia level

## Look at requests

`REQUEST-901-INITIALIZATION.conf`  
`REQUEST-903.9001-DRUPAL-EXCLUSION-RULES.conf`  
`REQUEST-903.9002-WORDPRESS-EXCLUSION-RULES.conf`  
`REQUEST-905-COMMON-EXCEPTIONS.conf`  
`REQUEST-910-IP-REPUTATION.conf`  
`REQUEST-911-METHOD-ENFORCEMENT.conf`  
`REQUEST-912-DOS-PROTECTION.conf`  
`REQUEST-913-SCANNER-DETECTION.conf`  
`REQUEST-920-PROTOCOL-ENFORCEMENT.conf`  
`REQUEST-921-PROTOCOL-ATTACK.conf`  
`REQUEST-930-APPLICATION-ATTACK-LFI.conf`  
`REQUEST-931-APPLICATION-ATTACK-RFI.conf`  
`REQUEST-932-APPLICATION-ATTACK-RCE.conf`  
`REQUEST-933-APPLICATION-ATTACK-PHP.conf`  
`REQUEST-941-APPLICATION-ATTACK-XSS.conf`  
`REQUEST-942-APPLICATION-ATTACK-SQLI.conf`  
`REQUEST-943-APPLICATION-ATTACK-SESSION-FIXATION.conf`

## Look at responses

`RESPONSE-950-DATA-LEAKAGES.conf`  
`RESPONSE-951-DATA-LEAKAGES-SQL.conf`  
`RESPONSE-952-DATA-LEAKAGES-JAVA.conf`  
`RESPONSE-953-DATA-LEAKAGES-PHP.conf`  
`RESPONSE-954-DATA-LEAKAGES-IIS.conf`

## Is this an attack?

`REQUEST-949-BLOCKING-EVALUATION.conf`  
`RESPONSE-959-BLOCKING-EVALUATION.conf`  
`RESPONSE-980-CORRELATION.conf`

# Anatomy of a SecRule

`SecRule VARIABLES OPERATOR [ACTIONS]`



# Anatomy of a SecRule

```
SecRule VARIABLES OPERATOR [ACTIONS]
```

```
SecRule REQUEST_FILENAME
```

*ARGS, ENV, FILES, IP, PATH\_INFO, REMOTE\_ADDR, REQUEST\_COOKIES, REQUEST\_URI,  
REQUEST\_HEADERS, ...*

<http://lmstfu.com/SecRuleLayout>

# Anatomy of a SecRule

```
SecRule VARIABLES OPERATOR [ACTIONS]
```

```
SecRule REQUEST_FILENAME "@rx /order/details/" \
```

*@rx, @streq, @beginsWith, @contains, @gt, @lt, ....*

# Anatomy of a SecRule

```
SecRule VARIABLES OPERATOR [ACTIONS]
```

```
SecRule REQUEST_FILENAME "@rx /order/details/" \  
    "id:11101,phase:1,deny,log,\  
    "
```

*Phases:*

*1) Request headers, 2) Request body, 3) Response headers, 4) Response body, 5) Logging*

<http://lmstfu.com/SecRuleLayout>

# Anatomy of a SecRule

```
SecRule VARIABLES OPERATOR [ACTIONS]
```

```
SecRule REQUEST_FILENAME "@rx /order/details/" \  
    "id:11101,phase:1,deny,log,\  
    t:none,t:lowercase,t:normalisePath,\  
    t:normalizeRequestUri" \
```

# Anatomy of a SecRule

```
SecRule VARIABLES OPERATOR [ACTIONS]
```

```
SecRule REQUEST_FILENAME "@rx /order/details/" \  
    "id:11101,phase:1,deny,log,\  
    t:none,t:lowercase,t:normalisePath,\  
    msg:'Blocking access to %{MATCHED_VAR}'"
```

# SecRule chaining

Logical AND between rules:

```
SecRule ARGS:p "@rx test1" \  
    id:2000,chain,...
```

```
SecRule ARGS:q "@rx test2"
```

# More complex flow control

SecMarker **IF**

```
SecRule &ARGS:admin "@gt 0" \  
    "id:2000,pass,nolog,skipAfter:ELSE"
```

SecMarker **THEN**

```
SecRule ARGS:p "@rx K1" "id:2001,block,log"  
SecAction "id:2003,pass,nolog,skipAfter:END"
```

SecMarker **ELSE**

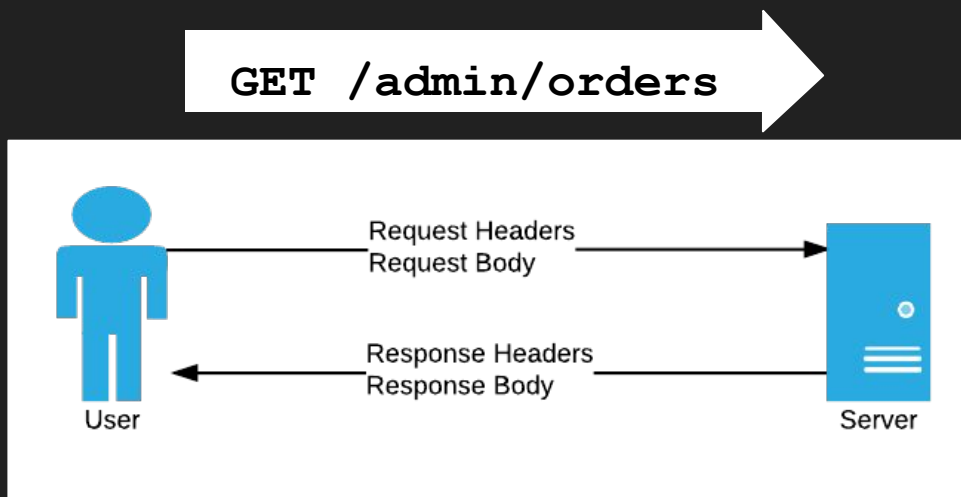
```
SecRule ARGS:p "@rx K3" "id:2003,block,log"
```

SecMarker **END**

Demo of modsecurity



# Block a URL



Inspect:

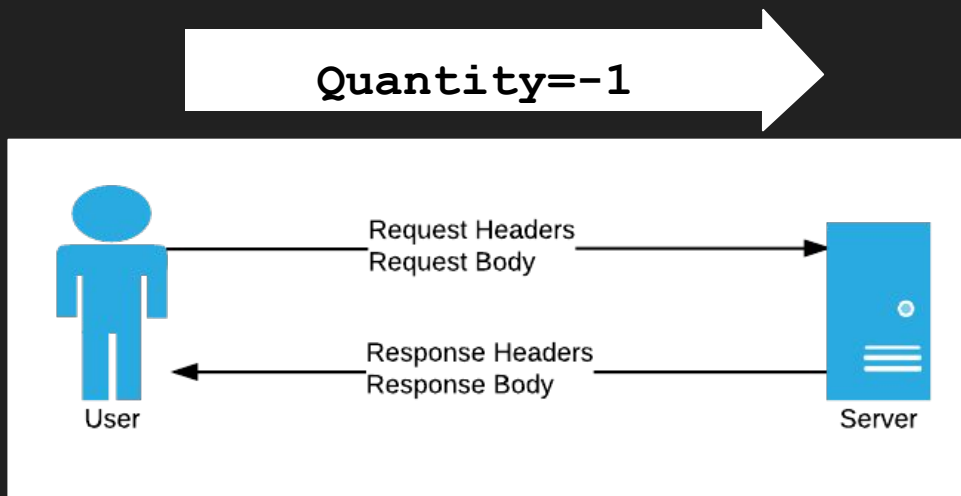
- Inspect Request Headers
  - Is it the right url?

Take action:

- Reject

```
SecRule REQUEST_FILENAME "/admin/orders" \  
  "id:11101,phase:1,deny,log,\  
  t:none,t:lowercase,t:normalisePath,\  
  msg:'Blocking access to %{MATCHED_VAR}'"
```

# Validating a parameter



Inspect:

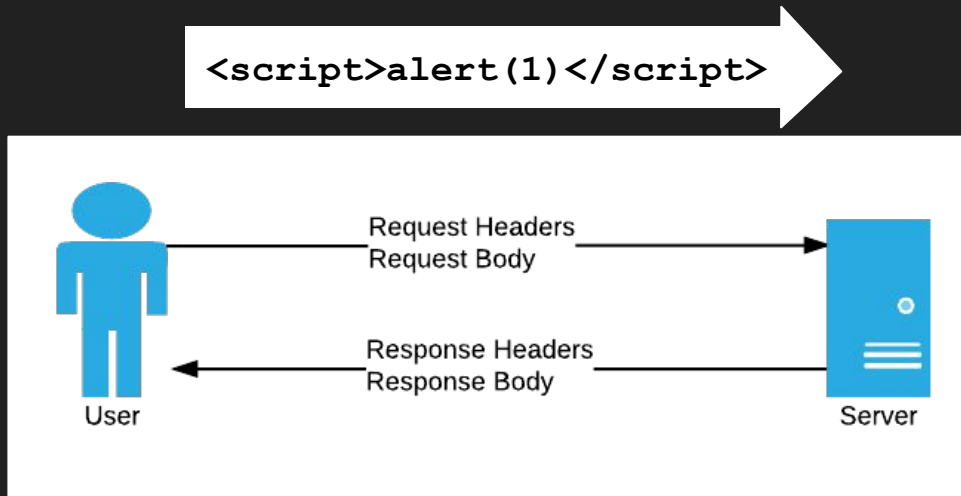
- Inspect Request Headers + Body
  - Is parameter a positive number?

Take action:

- Reject

```
SecRule ARGS:/^ProductChoices\[.*\].Quantity$/ "!@rx ^\d+$" \
  "id:10050, phase:2, pass, log, \
  t:none, t:removeWhitespace, \
  msg:'Invalid quantity entered: %{MATCHED_VAR}'" (V15)
```

# XSS in the input?



Inspect:

- Inspect Request Headers + Body
  - Does parameter look like XSS?

Take action:

- Reject

```
# Configure-Time: Only test XSS for the Comment parameter
```

```
SecRuleUpdateTargetByID 941100-941999 "ARGS:Comment"
```

```
# See V15
```



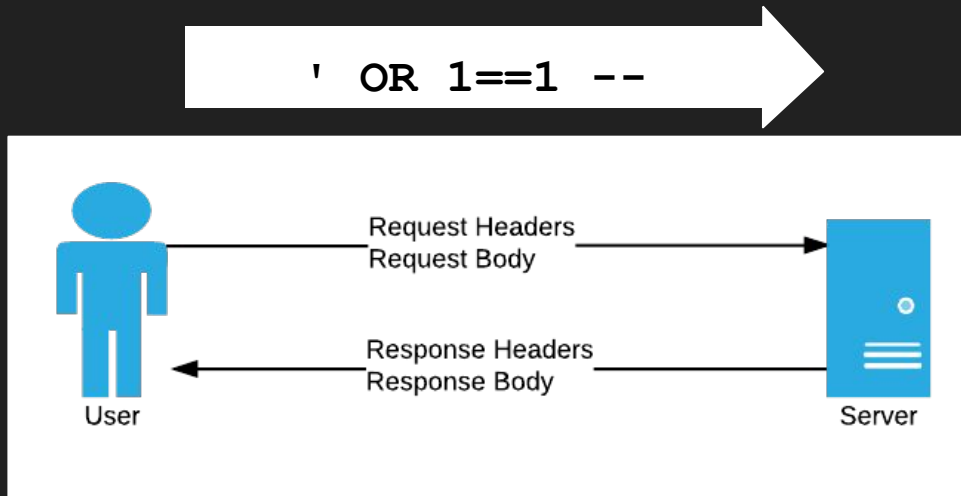
# Blocking XSS

ModSecurity also uses libinjection for XSS and SQLi detection

Guns and Butter: Towards Formal Axioms of Validation  
Hanson and Patterson

*...formally proved that for any regex validator, we could construct either a safe query which would be flagged as dangerous, or a dangerous query which would be flagged as correct*

# SQL injection in the input?



Inspect:

- Inspect Request Headers + Body
  - Does parameter look like SQLi?

Take action:

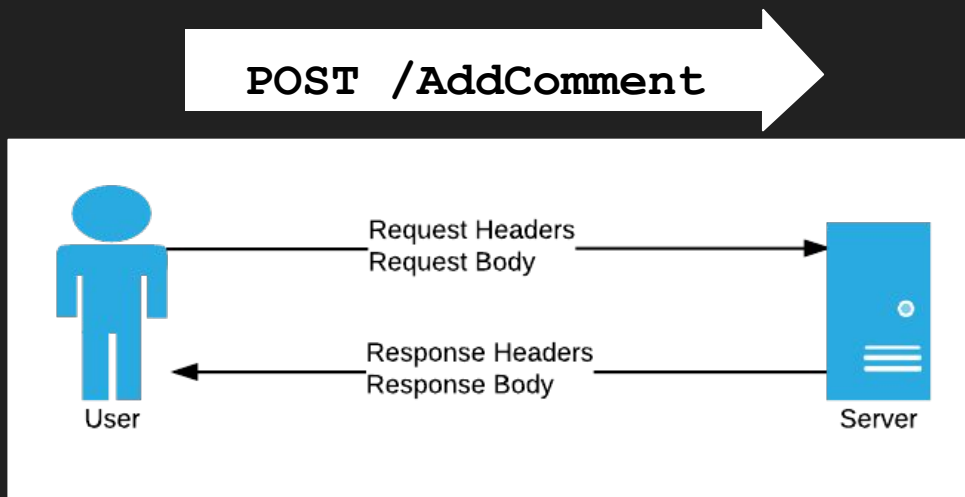
- Reject

```
# Configure-Time: Only test SQLi for the SearchTerm parameter
```

```
SecRuleUpdateTargetByID 942100-942999 "ARGS:SearchTerm"
```

```
# See V17
```

# Cross-Site Request Forgery



```
# If no token exists:  
# - Create a CSRF token using ModSecurity  
# - Send the token as a cookie  
# - Add the token to the form post using inserted  
  javascript  
# - On POST, check if the cookie value matches the posted value  
See V16
```

Inspect:

- Inspect Request Headers + Body
  - Is the referrer wrong?
  - Is the origin wrong?
  - Is there a valid CSRF token?

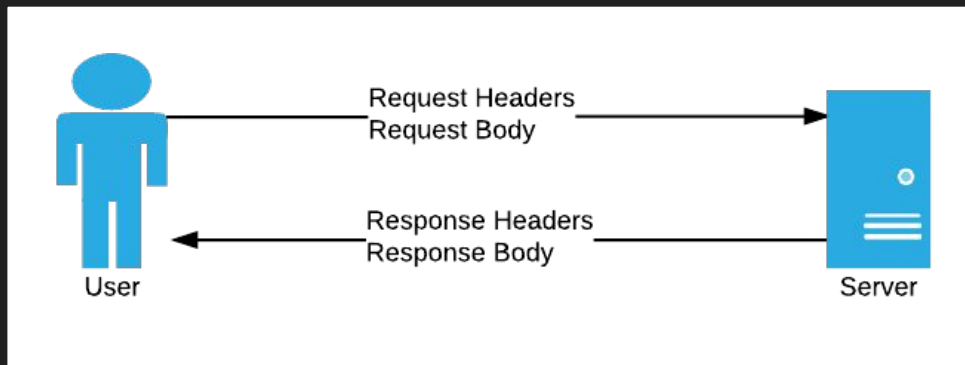
Take action:

- Reject

# Missing headers and cookie flags

Take action:

- Alter Response Headers
  - Set cookie flags
  - Add new headers



**Set-Cookie: a=b**

```
Header edit Set-Cookie "(?i)^(.AspNetCore.Antiforgery.(?:?!httponly).+)$" "$1; HttpOnly"
```

See V13



# Why do we use ModSecurity + CRS?

Good, low false positive set of XSS and SQLi rules

Efficient processing and blocking

Allows simple things to be done *relatively* easily

Can be extended to do complex things, but it gets complicated fast!

# Limitations of ModSecurity

- Hard to capture *program state*
- Limited manipulation of the response body
  - Hard to remove sensitive data, add validation text etc
- Daunting syntax
- Extensible via Lua, but not many examples

# Business Logic

# How do we keep state in web apps?

## Client-side:

- URL
- Cookies
- Hidden Fields

## Server Side:

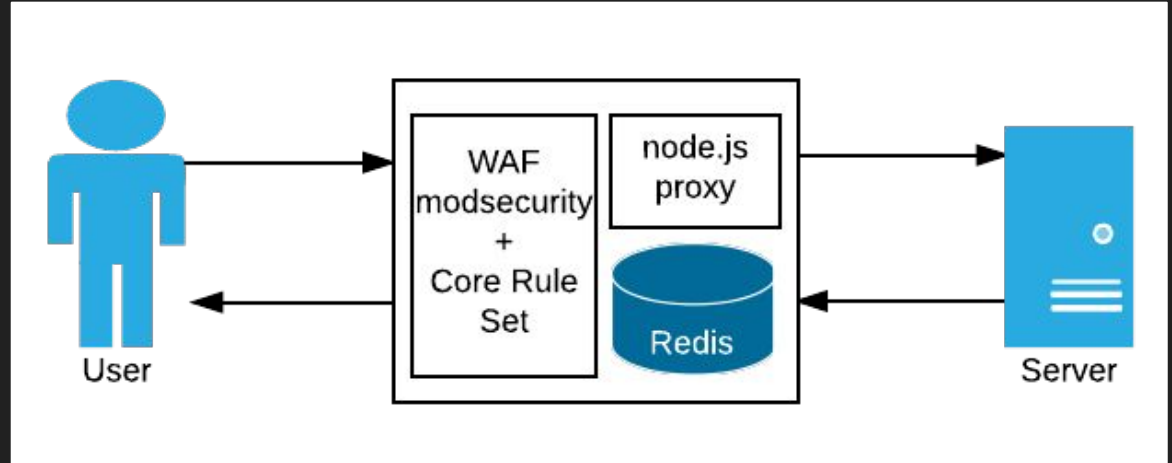
- In memory
- On disk
- Databases
- “Web farm” state servers

State storage needs to survive reboots and protect against tampering

“Let me secure that for you!”

node.js proxy

- Business logic
- Storing state in redis
- Transforming HTML



# Redbird, http-proxy, harmon, trumpet

## Redbird

- Wraps http-proxy with extra features



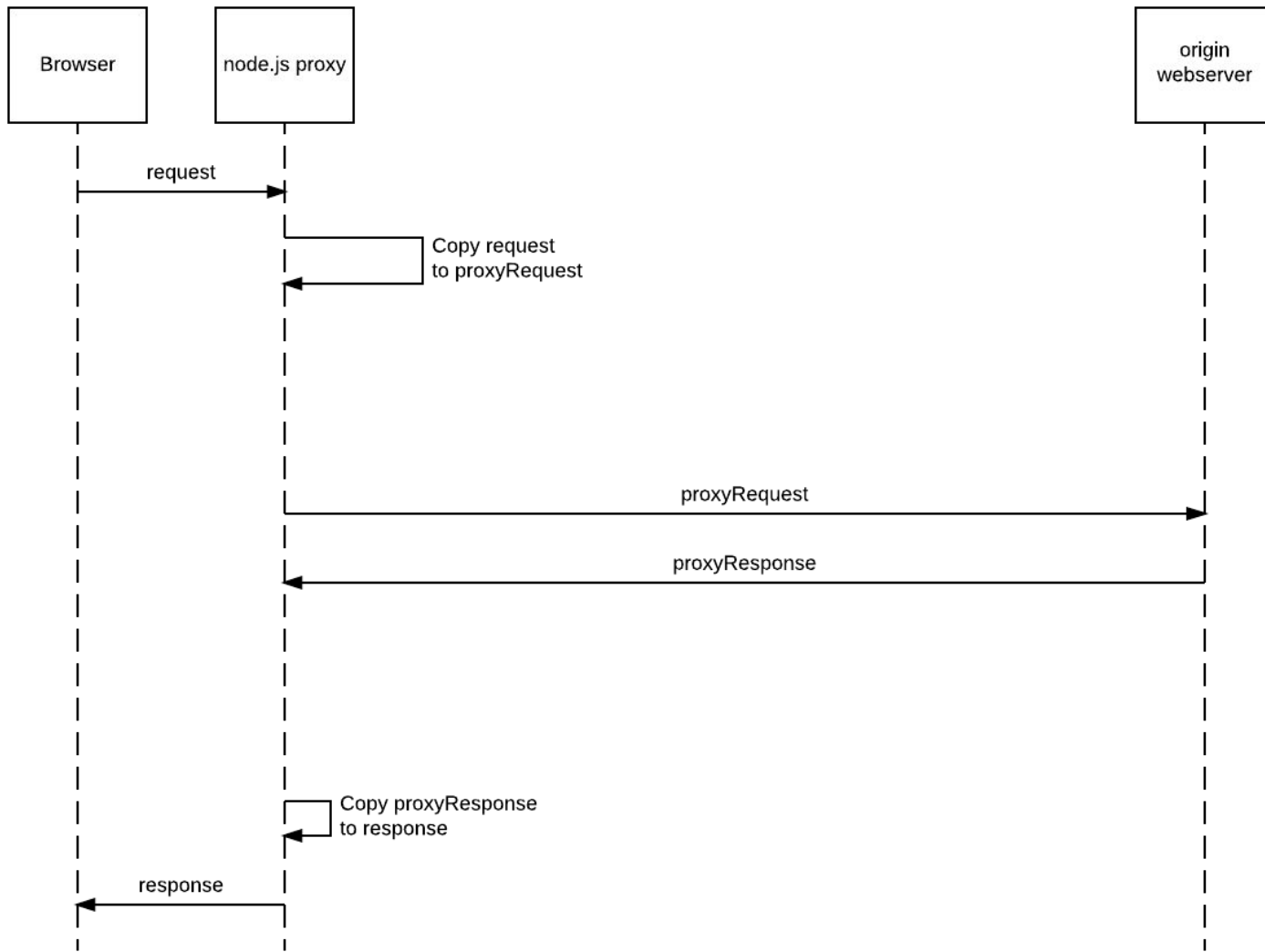
## Harmon

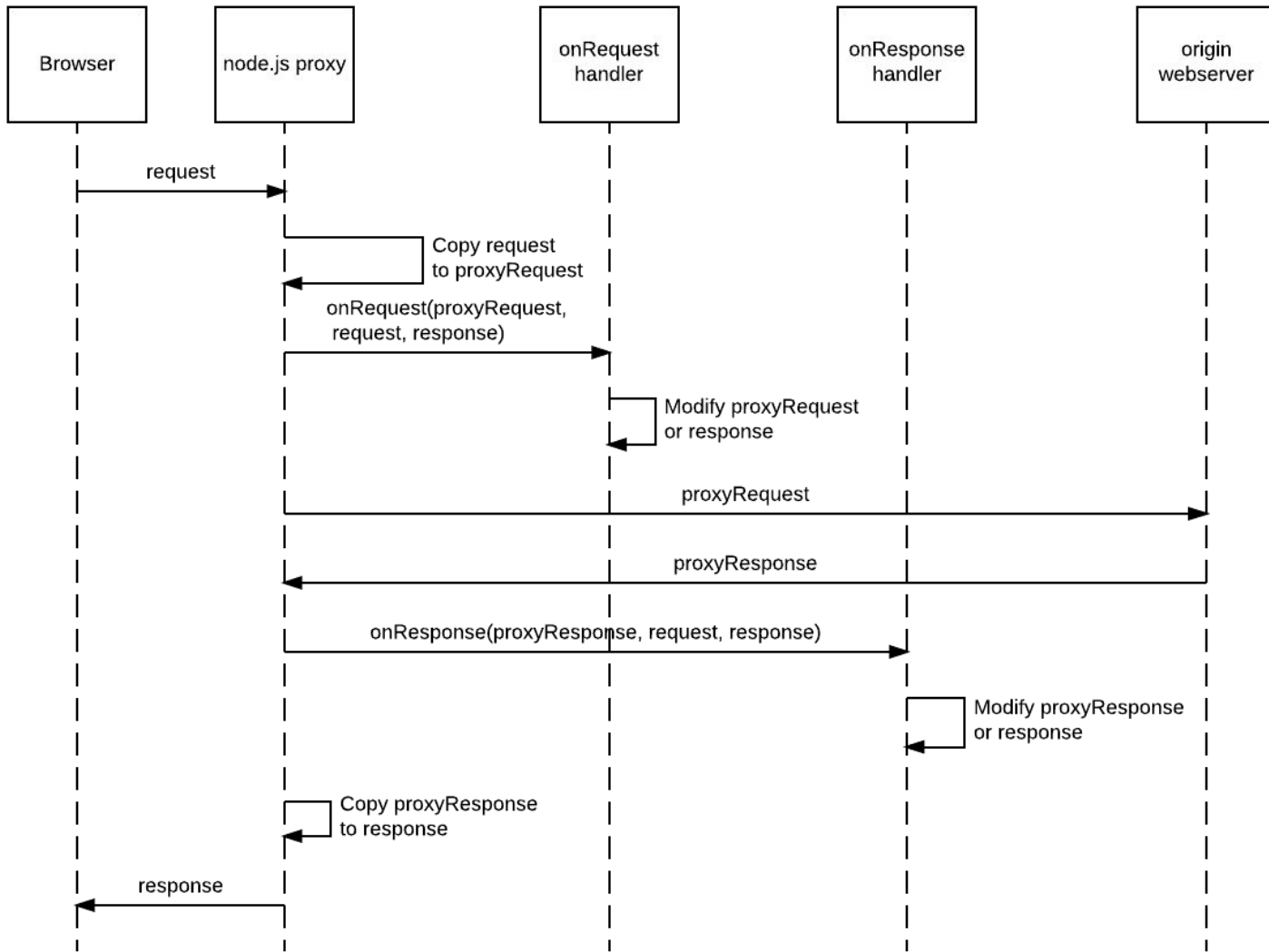
- Uses trumpet for streaming HTML manipulation



160+ node modules!

Search [www.npmjs.com](http://www.npmjs.com) for Redbird, http-proxy, harmon, trumpet





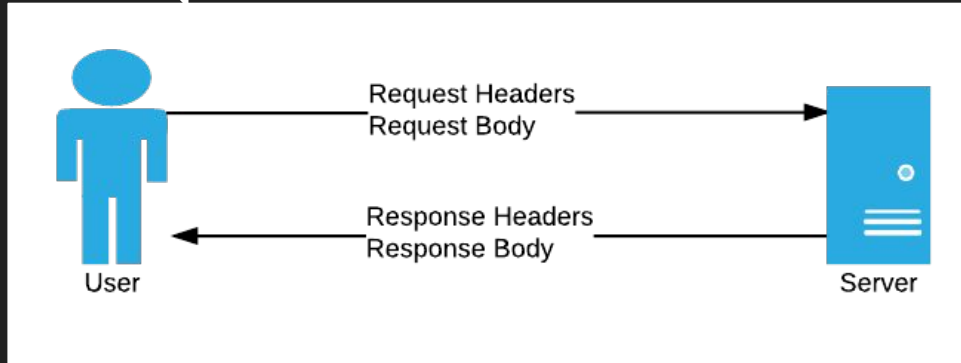


Demo - More complex vulnerabilities

# View other people's orders

GET /Order

Orders 1,2,3,5



GET /Order/Details?id=14

ordercontrol.js

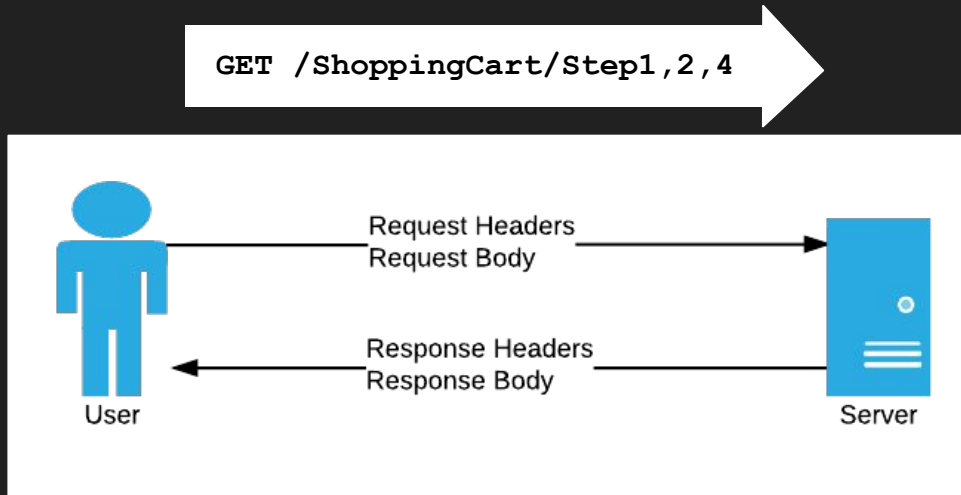
Inspect + State:

- Inspect the response to the “My Orders” request
- Store all the user’s orders persistently
- Check requests for order details to make sure the user can access

Take action:

- Block

# Skip the payment step and get free orders



Inspect + State:

- Keep track of which steps have submitted successfully
- Check no step is missed

Take action:

- Redirect to Step1

# HTML Manipulation

```
simpleselect.query = 'input[type=password]';  
  
simpleselect.func = function (node) {  
  
    node.setAttribute('autocomplete', 'off');  
  
}
```



User

Request  
Request

Response  
Response

Server

<html>

autocomplete.js

# PCI Compliance

```
step3cardnumber.query = '#CartPaymentViewModel_CardNumber'  
step3cardnumber.func = function (node) {  
    var attr = node.getAttribute("value");  
    if (attr !== "") {  
        node.setAttribute("value", "****-****-****-****");  
    }  
}
```



User

Server

<html>

creditcard.js

## Other examples

- Password strength checking
- HTML manipulation
- Tamper-protection on hidden fields
- Changing validation rules and messages
- XML / json inspection
- API protection

# Why use node.js proxy?

Javascript is the language of the internet

Fast, scalable, mature

Often used for node.js load balancing

Performant HTML manipulation

## Limitations of node.js proxy

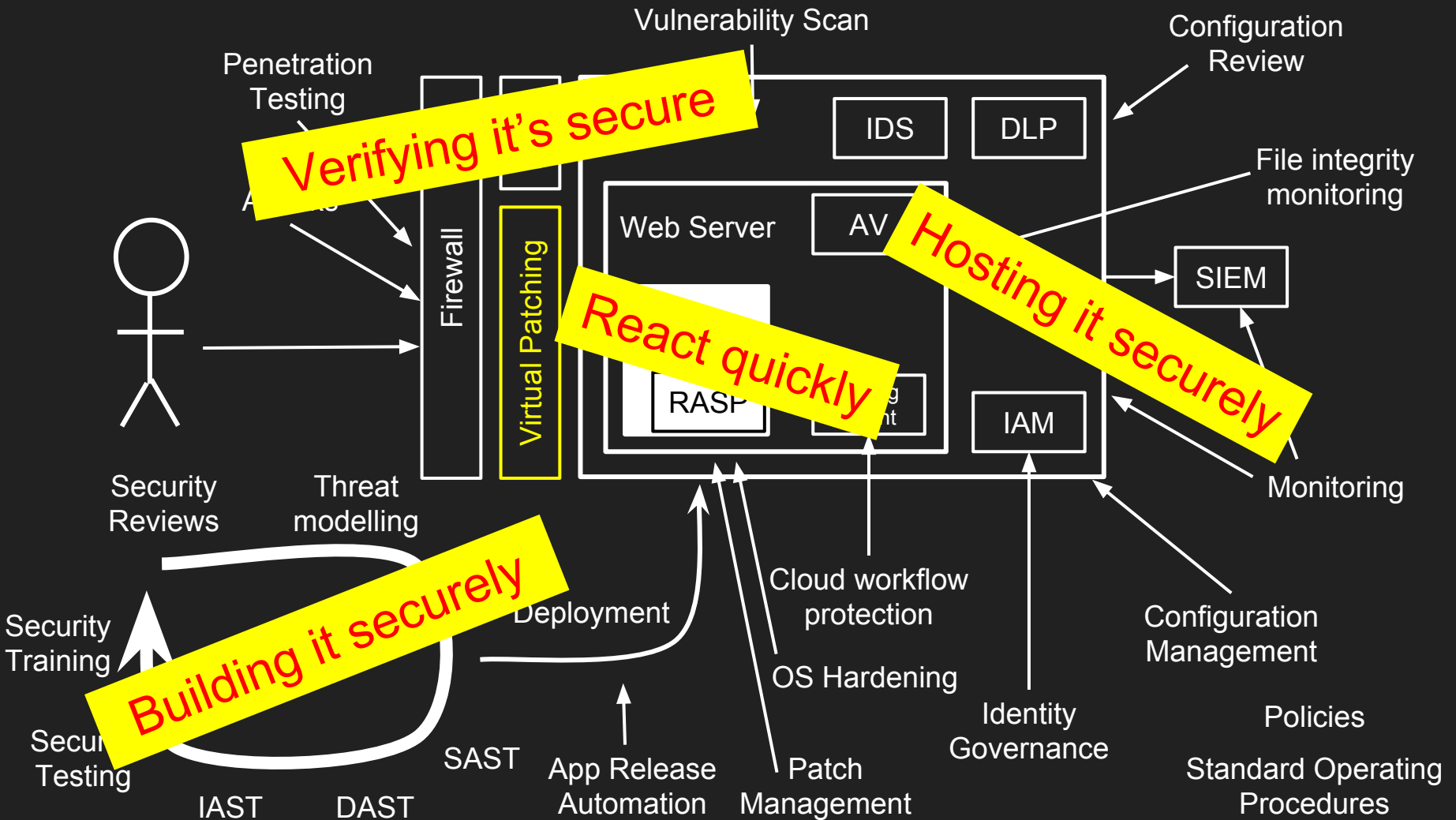
- Asynchronous programming is hard
- Still need modsecurity + CRS for signatures
- Lot of overlaps with modsecurity - which tool is the right one?



Virtual Patching is a thing

Another tool to add to your toolbelt

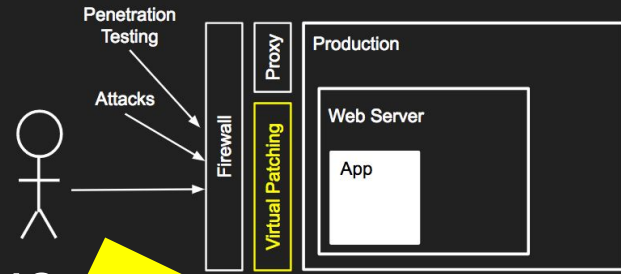
Prepare the infrastructure in advance



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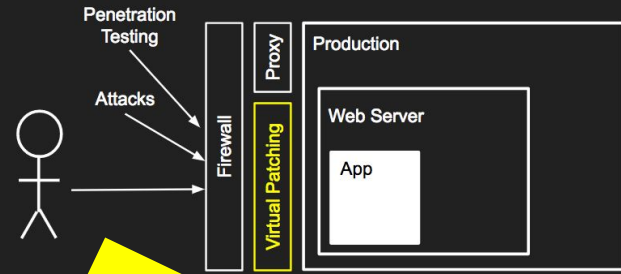


Recap

Avoid over-patching or doing things that will cause issues:

- Learning mode, tuning, false positives
- Large blocklists
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# Our Virtual Patching Approach



Only patch *known vulnerabilities or weaknesses*

Recap



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linux.conf.au | 26 Jan 2018

Kirk Jackson | @kirkj

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