

How Not To Get Hacked: The Web AppSec Cheat Sheet

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December 8th 2016**

<https://pch.net/WebAppSec>

Agenda

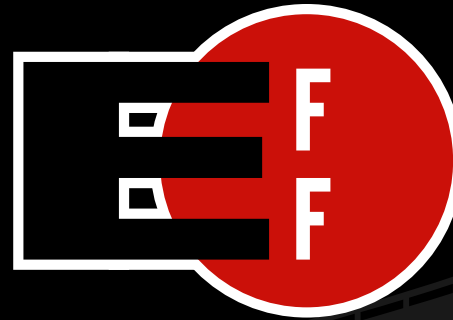
- Introductions
- Items are pch.net/WebAppSec
- Each Item:
 - Overview
 - Example
 - Mitigation
- Interruptions welcome!

Why be secure?

“These [security] errors have been the cause of nearly every major type of cyber attack, including recent penetrations of Google, power systems, military systems, and millions of other attacks on small businesses and home users”

- csoonline.com about sans.org report

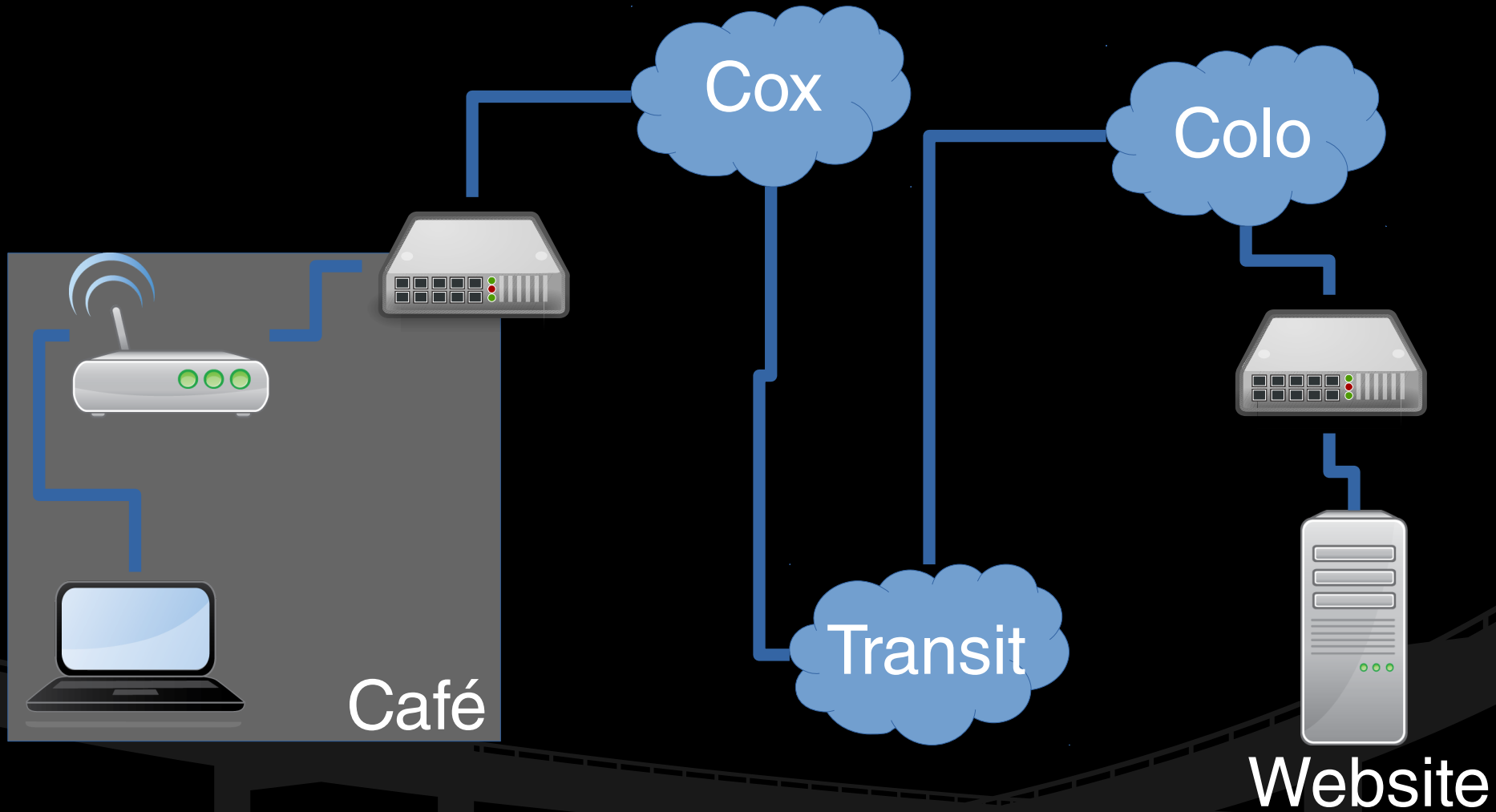
Why be secure?



No Traffic on Port 80

- Default
- Unencrypted
- Editable on the wire
- Untrusted

No Traffic on Port 80



No Traffic on Port 80

- Setup SSL – Free!
- Redirect from port 80 → 443
- Apache:

```
RewriteEngine On
```

```
RewriteCond %{HTTPS} off
```

```
RewriteRule (.*) https://%  
{HTTP_HOST}%{REQUEST_URI}
```

XSS Escaping

- Cross Site Scripting
- Renders JavaScript
- Steals cookies

XSS Escaping

```
<input name=search type=text value="<?php echo  
$_GET['search']?>" />
```

```
<?php
```

```
$username = getUserFromDatabase();
```

```
print $username;
```

```
?>
```

```
samy is my hero (fastest virus ever)
```

XSS Escaping

- Never trust user input!
- Repeat: Never, EVER trust user input!
- `htmlspecialchars($_GET['search'], ENT_QUOTES, 'UTF-8')`

HTTPOnly Cookies

Secure Cookies

- HTTPOnly – do not allow JS to access cookies
- Secure – Only accessible via SSL

HTTPOnly Cookies Secure Cookies

- See #3 about XSS ;)
- Firesheep – assume identity of any networks not using SSL and not using Secure cookies



HTTPOnly Cookies Secure Cookies

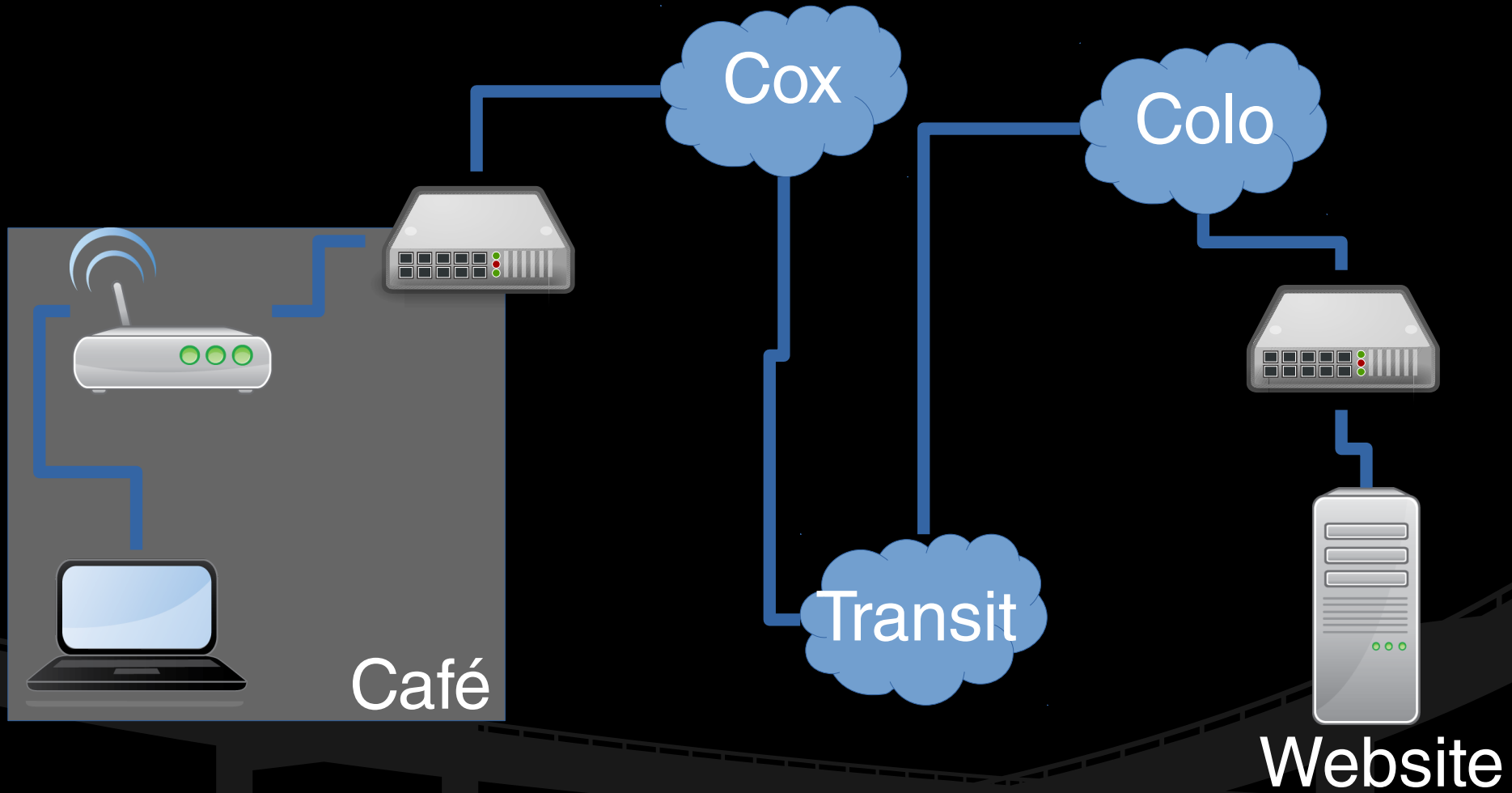
```
setcookie($name, $value, $expire,  
$path, $domain, $secure, $httponly)
```

```
setcookie( 'session', $sessionId, 0,  
'/', 'www.example.com', true, true);
```

HSTS

- HTTP Strict Transport Security
- Port 80 just once
- Cached

HSTS



HSTS

- “Adding support for HSTS is the single most important improvement you can make for the TLS security of your web sites.” - [SSL Labs](#)
- Warning: Watch for sub-domains!
- Apache:

Header always set Strict-Transport-Security

“max-age=15768000”

bcrypt hashes

- Passwords are hashed in the DB
- MD5 is fast, *really* fast

```
md5 ( 'packetexchange' )
```

```
6c6d701fe70651def644
```

```
beb954a5b18845065437
```

bcrypt hashes

- 200 Billion guesses a second



bcrypt hashes

```
password_hash("packetexchange",  
PASSWORD_DEFAULT)
```

```
$2a$08$SXQE1yv.pCN1q3FB40tW4.TeS5hDT  
jhINPIIAK8qFW2J3V10HiNNm
```

SQL Injection

- Remember those users? Don't trust their input. Ever.
- Parameterize input to SQL queries

SQL Injection

```
<input name=search type=text />
```

```
$stmt = $dbh->prepare("SELECT * FROM  
content where text like '%"  
$_GET['search'] . '%");
```

```
$stmt->execute();
```

SQL Injection

```
<input name=search type=text />
```

```
$stmt = $dbh->prepare("SELECT * FROM  
content where text like :search");
```

```
$stmt->execute(  
    array( ' :search' => $_GET[ 'search' ] )  
);
```

Thanks!

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Thanks to the resources at
[Open Web Application Security Project's site \(OWASP\)](#)

Inspired off [my own blog post](#)