

# Web Application Security: Exercise Development Approaches

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# Approaches

1. Write your own web application  
Students evaluate and fix your code.
2. Students write a web application  
Students evaluate and fix their own code.
- Construct exercises with 3<sup>rd</sup> party tools
  - i. Use a web security teaching tool (WebGoat)
  - ii. Use a web application designed for learning about security (BadStore)
  - iii. Analyze an open source web application with known vulnerabilities.

# Tools for Exercises

## Browser Plugins

- Modify HTTP headers + form parameters.
- Examples: Tamper Data for Firefox

## Proxy Suites

- Modify parameters +
  - Spidering
  - Fuzz testing.
  - Session key analysis.
  - Decoding.
- Examples: Burp Suite, Paros Proxy, WebScarab

## Static + Dynamic Analysis

# Write your own web application

Most flexible approach.

Also the most time-consuming.

Can be used for

- Individual vulnerability education
- Penetration testing exercise
- Pen test + code maintenance exercise
- Framework for students to build upon.

# My web applications

**BlogEngine:** PHP-based blog application with many types of vulnerabilities including access ctl, dir traversal, SQL injection, XSS.

**SQL Injection Demos:** Perl-based SQL injection demonstrations, with 2 vulnerable perl CGI scripts, 3 fixed CGI scripts with different approaches to fixing.

# Distribution Issues

## 1. Compatibility

Can the application run on students' PCs?

## 2. Permissions

Do students have rights to install + run?

## 3. Security

If students can hack app, so can others.

Need to isolate insecure app from Internet.

# Distribution Solutions

## Virtual Machines

- VM environment identical for all students.
- VM can be isolated to host-only network.
- VMWare Player free for Linux + Windows
- Used for SQL injection demos.

## XAMPP

- Apache + MySQL + PHP + Perl
- Easy to install distribution
- Linux, Windows, Mac OS X, Solaris
- Used for BlogEngine.

# Students write a web application

## Advantages

- Students see what bugs *they* write.
- Compare different implementations of app.
- Good technique for integrating into SwEng.

## Disadvantages

- Cannot predict vulnerabilities in advance.
- Limited by time students have to develop.



# Exercises

## Abuse Cases

- Use attack patterns to create abuse cases.

## Architectural Risk Analysis

- Draw + review DFDs for application.
- Risk analysis based on DFDs + abuse cases.
- Most useful after first iteration.

## Code Review + Static Analysis

- Use Fortify SCA to analyze source code.
- Code review: moderator, author

## Penetration Testing

- Find bugs in their own or another group's project.

# Exercises with 3<sup>rd</sup> party tools

1. Use a web security teaching tool
  - Exercises for specific vulnerabilities.
  - May include hints, completion tracking.
2. Use a web application designed for learning about security
  - Application designed with vulnerabilities.
  - Vary based on web platform, vuln types.
  - Analyze an open source web application with known vulnerabilities.

# Web Security Teaching Tools

## WebGoat

- GPL J2EE teaching application

## Hack This Site

- Online security exercises, incl web security.

## NTO Hackme Site

- Only two live lessons (XSS and SQL inject)

# Using Web Security Teaching Tools

## Focus on a single vulnerability

- Learn about single vulnerability in isolation.
- No need to understand entire application.

## Useful for

- In-class demonstrations of vulnerabilities.
- Single vulnerability assignments.
- Multi-vulnerability assignments for classes that have only a single unit on web security.

# Web Security Demo Apps

## BadStore

- GPL shopping app available as ISO image

## Hacme Bank, Books, and Travel

- J2EE, MS, and C++ apps for pen testing

## WebMaven (aka Buggy Bank)

- GPL bank app, MS install instructions only

## International Capture the Flag

- Annual competition focusing on web apps.

# Using Web Security Demo Apps

## Focus on penetration testing

- Broad range of web vulnerabilities.
- Requires > effort & skill than teaching tools

## Advantages

- Whole application security perspective.
- Provide a more authentic experience.

## Useful for

- Penetration testing assignments (find 10 vulnerabilities in the next week.)

# Using Open Source Web Apps

## Focus on testing and fixing vulnerabilities

- Not as many known vulnerabilities.
- May take effort to find insecure versions.
- Provides a more authentic experience.

## Useful for

- Penetration testing assignments.
- Code maintenance assignments.
- Static and dynamic analysis assignments.

# Key Points

## Write your own web application

- Flexible but time-consuming approach.

## Student-written applications

- Assignments throughout the SDLC.
- Cannot predict vulnerabilities in advance.

## Third party applications

- Use WebGoat to teach about vulnerabilities.
- Use BadStore to teach about vulnerabilities in semi-authentic context, penetration testing.
- Open source to teach about authentic vulnerabilities.