



An Introduction to Application Security in J2EE Environments

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Overview

- Background
- What is Application Security and Why is It Important?
- Specific Reference Examples
- J2EE Specific Examples
 - Access Controls
 - Input Validation
- Resources and Conclusions



Background

- Denim Group is a San Antonio based software development firm specializing in:
 - Custom software development
 - Business systems integration
 - Application-level security
 - J2EE and .NET environments
- Management team has breadth of experience working in and servicing:
 - Air Force information warfare
 - DoD software development
 - Big 4 consulting experience
 - Fortune 500 to SMB



What is Application Security?

- Ensuring that custom application code performs as expected under the entire range of possible inputs
- Software development focus
 - Traditional InfoSec focuses at the TCP/IP layer
 - Many traditional InfoSec practitioners are ill-equipped to work in the application security space



Cultural Differences

- Traditional InfoSec tends to have a “measure” culture
 - Determine what is in place
 - Audit configurations
- Application development tends to have a “build” culture
 - Create something that did not exist before
 - Project-based deadline environment
 - Certainly the case for custom software development; also largely the case for systems integration work



Why Does AppSec Matter?

- Business critical web apps are Internet-facing
- New laws and regulations govern how data is stored and made available
 - HIPAA
 - Sarbanes Oxley
 - GLB
- 70+% of applications have serious design or coding flaws
 - Studies performed by @Stake and Foundstone



Top 10 Critical Web App Vulnerabilities

- Unvalidated Parameters
- Broken Access Controls
- Broken Account and Session Management
- Cross-site Scripting Flaws
- Buffer Overflows
- Command Injection Flaws
- Error Handling Problems
- Insecure Use of Cryptography
- Remote Administration Flaws
- Web and Application Server Misconfiguration



Example Vulnerabilities

- Hidden HTML Field Manipulation
- Cookie Poisoning
- SQL Injection



Hidden HTML Field Manipulation

- Price information is stored in hidden HTML field with assigned \$ value
- Assumption: hidden field won't be edited
- Attacker edits \$ value of product in HTML
- Attacker submits altered web page with new "price"
- Still widespread in many web stores

Price Changes via Hidden HTML tags

The image illustrates a technique for price manipulation using hidden HTML tags. It shows a Notepad window with the following HTML code:

```
</tr>
<tr>
  <td valign="top"><form name="form" method="post" action="http://www.
<input name="ComboID" type="hidden" id="ComboID" value="1449">
<input name="ComboName" type="hidden" id="ComboName" value="VC - ATI RADEON 8800GL 128MB DDR Dual Heads w/TV">
<input name="ComboP" type="hidden" id="ComboP" value="
$274.85|
$2.74
">
```

The product page below shows the item "VC - ATI RADEON 8800GL 128MB DDR DUAL HEADS W/TV" with a price of \$274.85. The price is circled in red, and a red arrow points from the "type="hidden" attribute in the code to this price. The page also features a search bar, navigation links, and an "add to cart" button.

Price Changes via Hidden HTML tags

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a Google search bar and various navigation links. The main content area displays a product page for a VC - ATI RADEON 8800GL 128MB DDR DUAL HEADS W/TV. The price is shown as \$2.74, which is circled in red and pointed to by a red arrow. The price with selected options is \$21.12. The page also features a sidebar with navigation links and a right sidebar with related products.

home | specials | contact | view cart

Product Catalog Government Sales Corporate Sales .com

search store
GO

browse store
category
manufacturer

build a system
barebones
complete systems

customer care
technical support
returns
order tracking
open forum
terms & conditions
privacy pledge
open forum
terms & conditions

FOLLOWING UPGRADES ARE IMPORTANT FOR YOUR VC - ATI RADEON 8800GL 128MB DDR DUAL HEADS W/TV

Price: \$2.74
Price (with Selected Options): \$21.12

Price: \$2.74

Thermal Management
Improve Heat Management . For Longer life and to get better Stability.
Provide yourself with some peace of mind.

- Do not need recommended Heatsink and Fan Solutions
- thermaltake crystal orb for vga card cooling [+\$15.95]
- thermaltake geforce 4 highest performance cooler [+\$22.86]
- thermaltake g4-vga coolmod highest performance cooler [+\$38.82]

Related Products

ATI RADEON 9800PRO 256MB

Graphics Controller: Radeon 9800 Pro
Memory: 256MB DDR
W/TV-out & DVI Dual Head

\$484.02 [info]

Samsung CD-RW



Cookie Poisoning

- Browser cookie is used to store user identity information
- Assumption: cookies are set by server side code and not manipulated by users
- Attacker changes cookie and impersonates another user

Cookie Poisoning

The screenshot shows a Windows Explorer window titled "Cookies" with the address bar set to "C:\Documents and Settings\jdickson\Cookies". The file list contains numerous cookies, including "jdickson@real[1]", "jdickson@realmedia[2]", "jdickson@revenue[1]", "jdickson@salesforce[1]", "jdickson@sat.tx[1]", "jdickson@screenname.aol[2]", "jdickson@search.domainsponsc", "jdickson@search.information[1]", "jdickson@search.msn[1]", "jdickson@servedby.advertising", "jdickson@server.iad.liveperson", "jdickson@serving-sys[2]", "jdickson@specificpop[2]", "jdickson@sports.espn.go[1]", "jdickson@sportsillustrated.cnn[", "jdickson@st.sageanalyst[1]", "jdickson@statesman[1]", "jdickson@stats.ksoft[1]", "jdickson@store.yahoo[2]", "jdickson@superstats[1]", "jdickson@task.vividence[2]", and "jdickson@te.belointeractive[1]".

A Notepad window titled "jdickson@sports.espn.go[1] - Notepad" is open over the list. The text in the Notepad window is "500nu11*0sports.espn.go.com/0108801761935360030785590031235917920296180480000", which is circled in red. A red arrow points from this hex string to the "jdickson@sports.espn.go[1]" entry in the cookie list.

Cookie Poisoning

Welcome - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Search Favorites Media

Address <https://www.bankcard4me.com> Go Links >>

Google Search Web PageRank 269 blocked AutoFill Options

BankCard4Me.com

Transaction Activity Payment Information Account Management

MY PROFILE WELCOME HELP SIGN OFF

WELCOME, Mr. Newell Account: xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-6000

[Click here](#) to view your account information.

[Transfer balances](#) from high rate cards!


Apply for a higher [credit limit](#).

Find out about great [promotions](#) from Commerce Bank!


Learn about [Automatic Bill Pay!](#)

Dispute an [unauthorized transaction](#).


Product Information

Select 

Special ConnectionsSM Visa
Classic/Gold/Platinum

Select 

Commerce Miles Visa[®] Gold

Select 

Royals[®] MasterCard[®]
Classic/Platinum

Cookie Poisoning

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window displaying the website **BankCard4Me.com**. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://www.bankcard4me.com>. A Notepad window titled "Cookie: bankcard1 - Notepad" is open, showing the contents of a cookie:

```
User ID  
mdvdkk  
www.bankcard4me.com  
1024  
2140300160  
29691790
```

The website's main content area displays a welcome message: **WELCOME, Mr. Newell**. The account number is shown as **Account: xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-6000**. The website offers several links for account management:

- [Click here](#) to view your account information.
- [Transfer balances](#) from high rate cards!
- Apply for a higher [credit limit](#).
- Find out about great [promotions](#) from Commerce Bank!
- Learn about [Automatic Bill Pay!](#)
- Dispute an [unauthorized transaction](#).

The website also features a **Product Information** section with three cards:

- Special Connections** Classic/Gold/Platinum (with a "Select" button)
- Commerce Miles Visa® Gold** (with a "Select" button)
- Another card (with a "Select" button)

Cookie Poisoning

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window with the address bar displaying `https://www.bankcard4me.com`. The browser's title bar reads "Welcome - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The website content includes a green header with "BankCard4Me.com" and navigation links for "Transaction Activity", "Payment Information", and "Account Management". A navigation bar contains "MY PROFILE", "WELCOME", "HELP", and "SIGN OFF". The main content area displays "WELCOME, Mr. Garza" and "Account: xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-6000". There are several links for account management, such as "Click here to view your account information", "Transfer balances from high rate cards!", and "Apply for a higher credit limit". A "Product Information" section lists "Special Connections" and "Commerce Miles Visa® Gold" with "Select" buttons.

A Notepad window titled "Cookie.bankcard1 - Notepad" is overlaid on the browser, showing the following text:


```
File Edit Format View Help
User ID
mdvdkk
www.bankcard4me.com
1024
2140300160
29691790
```

To the right of the Notepad window, the text "Changed To UserID (fzqyz)" is displayed, indicating the modification of the cookie's User ID field.



SQL Injection

- SQL statements are created from a combination of static text and user inputs
- Assumption: users will enter well-formed inputs
- Attacker crafts a custom input to hijack control of the SQL interpreter and execute arbitrary code



An Example: Insecure Design/Code

```
try {  
    string username = request.getParameter("username");  
    string password = request.getParameter("password");  
    string sSql = "SELECT * FROM User WHERE username = `" +  
        username + "` AND password = `" + password + "`";  
    Statement stmt = con.createStatement();  
    ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(sSql);  
    ...  
} catch(Exception ex) {}
```

Possible Exploit

- Specially crafted input contains SQL control characters

A screenshot of a web login form. The form has a light gray header bar. Below it, there are two input fields. The first is labeled 'Username:' and contains the text 'ABASE Ecommerce; --'. The second is labeled 'Password:' and contains '*****'. Below the password field is a 'Log In' button. The entire form is enclosed in a thin black border.

Username:

Password:



Possible Exploit

- Malicious user sends in a username parameter of: Dcornell'; DROP DATABASE Ecommerce; --

SQL Executed is:

```
SELECT * FROM User WHERE username = 'Dcornell'; DROP  
DATABASE Ecommerce; -- AND password = 'whocares'
```

- Cracker breaks into database and has cleartext access to usernames and passwords, which may be reused on other sites
- Malicious user finds a way to cause an error condition and exploits the unexpected behavior in some manner



An Example: More Secure Design/Code

```
try {
    string username = request.getParameter("username");
    string password = request.getParameter("password");
    string passwordHash = MD5.hash(password);
    PreparedStatement stmt = con.prepareStatement("SELECT *
    FROM User WHERE username = ? AND passwordHash = ?");
    stmt.setString(1, username);
    stmt.setString(2, passwordHash);
    ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery();
    ...
} catch(SQLException sqlEx) {
    // Actually handle error condition...
}
```



J2EE Specific Examples

- Access Control
 - Authentication
 - Authorization
- Input Validation
 - Stinger framework
 - SQL Injection
 - Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
 - Buffer Overflows
 - Command Injection



Access Control

- This is where security begins
- Responsible for 3 or 4 of the OWASP Top 10
 - Broken Access Controls
 - Broken Account and Session Management
 - Remote Administration Flaws
 - Web and Application Server Misconfiguration (kind of)
- Don't rely on security through obscurity
- See the application server documentation



J2EE Artifacts

- Setup of users and roles
- Deployment descriptors
 - web.xml
 - Controls access to servlets and JSP pages
 - ejb-jar.xml
 - Controls access to EJBs and EJB methods
 - Very powerful
 - Lots of XML



web.xml for HTTP Basic Auth

```
<security-constraint>
  <web-resource-collection>
    <web-resource-name>Name</web-resource-name>
    <url-pattern>/admin/*</url-pattern>
    <http-method>GET</http-method>
    <http-method>POST</http-method>
  </web-resource-collection>
  <auth-constraint>
    <role-name>Administrator</role-name>
  </auth-constraint>
</security-constraint>
...
<login-config>
  <auth-method>BASIC</auth-method>
</login-config>
...
<security-role>
  <role-name>Administrator</role-name>
</security-role>
...
Rest of web.xml
```



web.xml for Form Auth

```
<security-constraint>
  <web-resource-collection>
    <web-resource-name>Name</web-resource-name>
    <url-pattern>/admin/*</url-pattern>
    <http-method>GET</http-method>
    <http-method>POST</http-method>
  </web-resource-collection>
  <auth-constraint>
    <role-name>Administrator</role-name>
  </auth-constraint>
</security-constraint>
...
<login-config>
  <auth-method>FORM</auth-method>
  <form-login-config>
    <form-login-page>login.jsp</form-login-page>
    <form-error-page>login_error.jsp</form-error-page>
  </form-login-config>
</login-config>
...
<security-role>
  <role-name>Administrator</role-name>
</security-role>
...
Rest of web.xml
```



More on Form Auth

- Login form:
 - Username: j_username
 - Password: j_password
- See the application server documentation



JAAS

- java.sun.com/products/jaas/
- Java Authentication and Authorization Services
- Standardized API for leveraging or building access controls
 - Most application servers have implementations for JDBC, LDAP
 - Can create your own
- Can be used to secure access to servlets, JSPs, EJB methods, etc



More JAAS

- 3 steps

- Create a LoginModule

- Implement `javax.security.auth.spi.LoginModule`
 - initialize, login, commit, abort, logout methods

- Create a configuration file

- `$JAVA_HOME/jre/lib/security/java.security`

- Make application JAAS aware

- Servlets, etc



Input Validation

- “Root of all evil” in application security
- Responsible for 4 of the OWASP Top 10
 - Unvalidated Parameters
 - Cross-site Scripting Flaws
 - Buffer Overflows
 - Command Injection Flaws



J2EE Validation Framework: Stinger

- <http://www.owasp.org/software/validation/stinger.html>

```
// get the stinger instance so it knows where to find the rules
// validate this request against the rules

Stinger stinger = Stinger.getInstance( this.getServletConfig() );

ErrorList errors = null;
try
{
    errors = stinger.validate( request );
}
catch ( FatalValidationException e )
{
    request.getSession().invalidate();
    out.println( "Invalid HTTP Request" );
    out.close();
    return;
}
```



J2EE Cross Site Scripting Defense

- Escape key HTML characters like < > &
- <http://www-106.ibm.com/developerworks/security/library/s-csscript/>

```
StringBuffer sbuf = new StringBuffer();
```

```
char[] chars = myText.toCharArray();
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < chars.length; i++) {  
    sbuf.append("&#" + (int) chars[i]);  
}
```




J2EE SQL Injection Countermeasures

■ Use stored procedures:

```
CallableStatement cs = con.prepareCall("{call SHOW_SUPPLIERS}");  
cs.setInt(1, 75);  
cs.setString(2, "Colombian");  
ResultSet rs = cs.executeQuery();
```



J2EE SQL Injection Countermeasures

- Use parameterized queries:

```
PreparedStatement updateSales = con.prepareStatement(  
"UPDATE COFFEES SET SALES = ? WHERE COF_NAME LIKE ?");
```

```
updateSales.setInt(1, 75);  
updateSales.setString(2, "Colombian");  
updateSales.executeUpdate();
```



Buffer Overflows

- Thankfully not typically a big deal in J2EE environments
- JNI code should be wrapped
 - Treat it as if you are crossing a trust boundary



Command Injection

- Watch out for System.execute() calls
- Strip out potentially harmful shell control characters: ` , ; , & , | , etc
- Command separators:
 - Windows - &
 - UNIX - ;
- If users are passing in filenames, disallow '.' Characters so that ../ cannot be used to “escape” the base directory
- Less of a need to escape these special characters as you might have to do for SQL Injection or XSS situations
 - Not many applications actually accept those characters as legitimate inputs
 - Instead strip them out or disallow sending tainted inputs to the command



Resources

- OWASP www.owasp.org
 - WebGoat training tool
 - WebScarab penetration testing tool (proxy)
 - Discussion lists
- @Stake (now Symantec) www.atstake.com
 - netcat TCP/IP tool
 - Whitepapers



Questions

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Responses to Questions

- There were two unanswered questions at the end of the presentation
 - WebScarab and SSL
 - Netegrity and application security



WebScarab and SSL

- As it turns out, WebScarab *does* support SSL
- <http://www.owasp.org/software/webscarab.html>
- “Proxy - observes traffic between the browser and the web server. The WebScarab proxy is able to observe both HTTP and encrypted HTTPS traffic, by negotiating an SSL connection between WebScarab and the browser instead of simply connecting the browser to the server and allowing an encrypted stream to pass through it.”



Netegrity

- www.netegrity.com
- Purchased by Computer Associates in 2004
- Works with JAAS for authentication and authorization in Java/J2EE environments