

Java and Web application security

CL-JWA | Onsite / Virtual classroom | 3 days

Audience: Web developers using Java

Preparedness: General Java development

Exercises: Hands-on

Writing web applications in Java can be rather complex – reasons range from dealing with legacy technologies or underdocumented third-party components to sharp deadlines and code maintainability. Yet, beyond all that, what if we told you that attackers were trying to break into your code right now? How likely would they be to succeed?

This course will change the way you look at your Java code. We'll teach you the common weaknesses and their consequences that can allow hackers to attack your system, and – more importantly – best practices you can apply to protect yourself. We cover typical Web vulnerabilities with a focus on how they affect Java web apps on the entire stack – from the Java runtime environment to modern AJAX and HTML5-based frontends. In addition, we discuss the security aspects of the Java platform itself as well as typical Java programming mistakes you need to be aware of. We present the entire course through live practical exercises to keep it engaging and fun.

Writing secure code will give you a distinct edge over your competitors. It is your choice to be ahead of the pack – take a step and be a game-changer in the fight against cybercrime.

Outline:

- IT security and secure coding
- Web application security
- Client-side security
- Practical cryptography
- Secure communication in Java
- Java security services
- Common coding errors and vulnerabilities
- Principles of security and secure coding
- Knowledge sources

Participants attending this course will:

- Understand basic concepts of security, IT security and secure coding
- Learn Web vulnerabilities beyond OWASP Top Ten and know how to avoid them
- Learn about XML security
- Learn client-side vulnerabilities and secure coding practices
- Have a practical understanding of cryptography
- Learn to use various security features of the Java development environment
- Learn about typical coding mistakes and how to avoid them
- Get information about some recent vulnerabilities in the Java framework
- Get sources and further readings on secure coding practices

Related courses:

- CL-JSM - Java and Web application security master course (Onsite / Virtual classroom, 5 days)
- CL-WSC - Web application security (Onsite / Virtual classroom, 3 days)
- CL-WTS - Web application security testing (Onsite / Virtual classroom, 3 days)
- CL-JSM - Java and Web application security master course (Onsite / Virtual classroom, 5 days)

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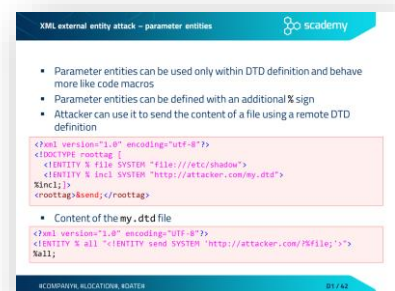
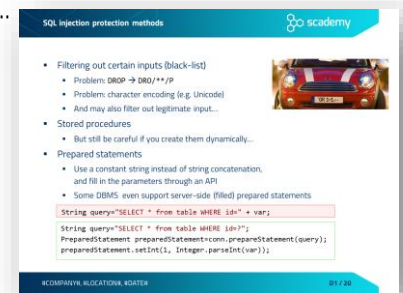
Day 1

IT security and secure coding

- Nature of security
- What is risk?
- IT security vs. secure coding
- From vulnerabilities to botnets and cybercrime
 - Nature of security flaws
 - From an infected computer to targeted attacks
 - The Seven Pernicious Kingdoms
 - OWASP Top Ten 2017

Web application security

- Injection
 - Injection principles
 - SQL injection
 - Exercise – SQL injection
 - Typical SQL Injection attack methods
 - Blind and time-based SQL injection
 - SQL injection protection methods
 - Effect of data storage frameworks on SQL injection
 - Other injection flaws
 - Command injection
 - Case study – ImageMagick
- Broken authentication
 - Session handling threats
 - Session handling best practices
 - Session handling in Java
 - Setting cookie attributes – best practices
 - Cross site request forgery (CSRF)
 - CSRF prevention
 - CSRF prevention in Java frameworks
- XML external entity (XXE)
 - XML Entity introduction
 - XML external entity attack (XXE) – resource inclusion
 - XML external entity attack – URL invocation
 - XML external entity attack – parameter entities



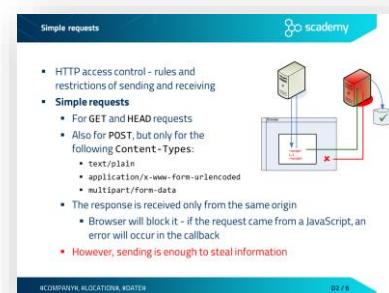


- Exercise – XXE attack
- Preventing entity-related attacks
- Case study – XXE in Google Toolbar
- Broken access control
 - Typical access control weaknesses
 - Insecure direct object reference (IDOR)
 - Exercise – Insecure direct object reference
 - Protection against IDOR
 - Case study – Facebook Notes
- Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
 - Persistent XSS
 - Reflected XSS
 - DOM-based XSS
 - Exercise – Cross Site Scripting
 - XSS prevention
 - XSS prevention tools in Java and JSP
- Insecure deserialization
 - Serialization and deserialization basics
 - Security challenges of deserialization
 - Deserialization in Java
 - Denial-of-service via Java deserialization
 - From deserialization to code execution
 - POP payload targeting InvokerTransformer (Java)
 - Real-world Java deserialization vulnerabilities
 - Issues with deserialization – JSON
 - Best practices against deserialization vulnerabilities

Day 2

Client-side security

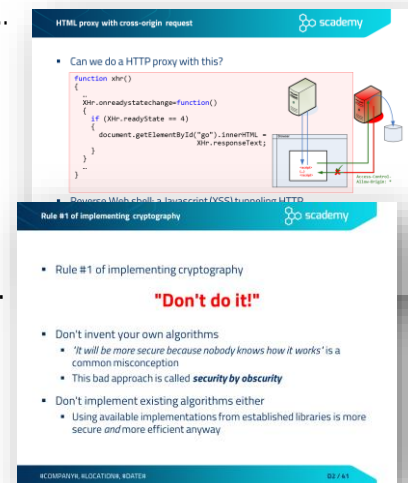
- JavaScript security
- Same Origin Policy
- Simple requests
- Preflight requests
- Exercise – Client-side authentication
- Client-side authentication and password management
- Protecting JavaScript code



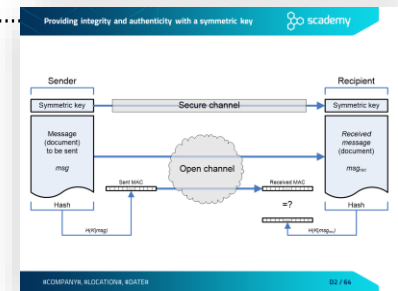
- Clickjacking
 - Exercise – IFrame, Where is My Car?
 - Protection against Clickjacking
 - Anti frame-busting – dismissing protection scripts
 - Protection against busting frame busting
- AJAX security
 - XSS in AJAX
 - Script injection attack in AJAX
 - Exercise – XSS in AJAX
 - XSS protection in AJAX
 - Exercise CSRF in AJAX – JavaScript hijacking
 - CSRF protection in AJAX
- HTML5 security
 - New XSS possibilities in HTML5
 - HTML5 clickjacking attack – text field injection
 - HTML5 clickjacking – content extraction
 - Form tampering
 - Exercise – Form tampering
 - Cross-origin requests
 - HTML proxy with cross-origin request.....
 - Exercise – Client side include

Practical cryptography

- Rule #1 of implementing cryptography.....
- Cryptosystems
 - Elements of a cryptosystem
 - Java Cryptography Architecture / Extension (JCA/JCE)
 - Using Cryptographic Service Providers
- Symmetric-key cryptography
 - Providing confidentiality with symmetric cryptography
 - Symmetric encryption algorithms
 - Modes of operation
 - Private (symmetric) key cryptography in Java



- Other cryptographic algorithms
 - Hash or message digest
 - Hash algorithms
 - SHattered
 - Hashing in Java: MessageDigest class
 - MAC and password-based encryption in Java: Mac class
 - Message Authentication Code (MAC)
 - Providing integrity and authenticity with a symmetric key.....
 - Random number generation
 - Random numbers and cryptography
 - Cryptographically-strong PRNGs
 - Weak and strong PRNGs in Java
 - Hardware-based TRNGs
 - Exercise RandomTest
 - Using random numbers in Java – spot the bug!
- Asymmetric (public-key) cryptography
 - Providing confidentiality with public-key encryption
 - Rule of thumb – possession of private key
 - The RSA algorithm
 - Introduction to RSA algorithm
 - Encrypting with RSA
 - Combining symmetric and asymmetric algorithms
 - Digital signing with RSA
 - Exercise Sign
- Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)
 - Man-in-the-Middle (MitM) attack
 - Digital certificates against MitM attack
 - Certificate Authorities in Public Key Infrastructure
 - X.509 digital certificate
 - The Java Keystore (JKS)
 - Java Certification Path (CertPath)



Secure communication in Java

- SSL and TLS
- Usage options
- Security services of TLS
- SSL/TLS handshake

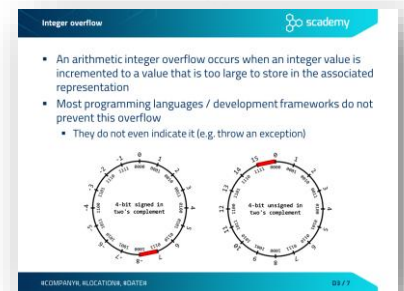
Java security services

- Java security services – architecture

Day 3

Common coding errors and vulnerabilities

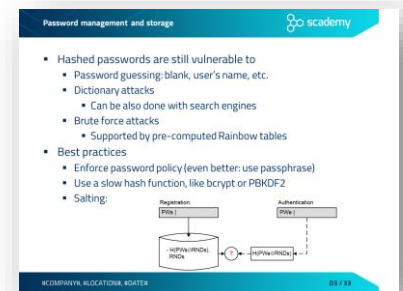
- Input validation
 - Input validation concepts
 - Integer problems
 - Representation of negative integers
 - Integer overflow.....
 - Exercise IntOverflow
 - What is the value of Math.abs(Integer.MIN_VALUE)?
 - Integer problem – best practices
 - Path traversal vulnerability
 - Path traversal – weak protections
 - Path traversal – best practices
 - Unvalidated redirects and forwards
 - Log forging
 - Some other typical problems with log files
- Improper use of security features
 - Typical problems related to the use of security features
 - Password management
 - Exercise – Weakness of hashed passwords
 - Password management and storage.....
 - Special purpose hash algorithms for password storage
 - Argon2 and PBKDF2 implementations in Java
 - bcrypt and scrypt implementations in Java
 - Case study – the Ashley Madison data breach
 - Typical mistakes in password management
 - Exercise – Hard coded passwords
 - Accessibility modifiers
 - Accessing private fields with reflection in Java
 - Exercise Reflection – Accessing private fields with reflection
 - Exercise ScademyPay – Integrity protection weakness
- Improper error and exception handling
 - Typical problems with error and exception handling
 - Empty catch block.....
 - Overly broad throws
 - Overly broad catch
 - Using multi-catch
 - Returning from finally block – spot the bug!



Integer overflow

- An arithmetic integer overflow occurs when an integer value is incremented to a value that is too large to store in the associated representation
- Most programming languages / development frameworks do not prevent this overflow
 - They do not even indicate it (e.g. throw an exception)

The slide includes two circular diagrams illustrating integer overflow. The first diagram shows a 32-bit integer with the value 0x7FFFFFFF (2147483647) and a red arrow pointing to the next bit, labeled "0x7FFFFFFF + 1 = 0x80000000". The second diagram shows a 32-bit integer with the value 0x80000000 (2147483648) and a red arrow pointing to the next bit, labeled "0x80000000 + 1 = 0x7FFFFFFF".



Password management and storage

- Hashed passwords are still vulnerable to
 - Password guessing: blank, user's name, etc.
 - Dictionary attacks
 - Can be also done with search engines
 - Brute force attacks
 - Supported by pre-computed Rainbow tables
- Best practices
 - Enforce password policy (even better: use passphrase)
 - Use a slow hash function, like bcrypt or PBKDF2
 - Salting:

The slide includes a diagram showing the password management process. It shows a "Registration (PIN)" box and an "Authentication (PIN)" box. The registration process involves hashing the PIN and storing it in a "HASHED PIN" box. The authentication process involves hashing the PIN and comparing it to the stored "HASHED PIN".



Empty catch block

- Almost all attacks start with the attacker breaking the programmers' assumptions
- We don't handle an exception, because...
 - "This method isn't going to generate any errors..."
 - "Even if an error occurs, it doesn't matter at this point."

```

try {
    doExchange();
}
catch (RareException e) {
    // this can never happen
}

```

- ...and when the error **does** happen, the program loses the exception and makes it harder to detect the cause of the problem and fix the bug

- Catching NullPointerException
- Exception handling – spot the bug!
- Exercise ScademyPay – Error handling
- Code quality problems
 - Dangers arising from poor code quality
 - Poor code quality – spot the bug!
 - Unreleased resources
 - Private arrays – spot the bug!
 - Private arrays – typed field returned from a public method
 - Exercise Object Hijack
 - Public method without final – object hijacking
 - Serialization – spot the bug!
 - Exercise Serializable Sensitive
 - Immutable String – spot the bug!
 - Exercise Immutable Strings
 - Immutability and security

Principles of security and secure coding

- Matt Bishop's principles of robust programming
- The security principles of Saltzer and Schroeder

Knowledge sources

- Secure coding sources – a starter kit
- Vulnerability databases
- Java secure coding sources
- Recommended books – Java