

# Security testing Python Web applications

## **CYDWebPyTst3d | 3 days | On-site or online | Hands-on**

Your Web application written in Python is tested functionally, so you are done, right? But did you consider feeding in incorrect values? 16Gbs of data? A null? An apostrophe? Negative numbers, or specifically -1 or -2<sup>31</sup>? Because that's what the bad guys will do – and the list is far from complete.

Testing for security needs a remarkable software security expertise and a healthy level of paranoia, and this is what this course provides: a strong emotional engagement by lots of hands on labs and stories from real life.

The curriculum goes through the common Web application security issues following the OWASP Top Ten but goes far beyond it both in coverage and the details.

A special focus is given to finding all discussed issues during testing, and an overview is provided on security testing methodology, techniques and tools.

So that you are prepared for the forces of the dark side.

So that nothing unexpected happens.

Nothing.

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## Cyber security skills and drills

### Audience

Python developers and testers working on Web applications

### Group size

12 participants

### Outline

- Cyber security basics
- The OWASP Top Ten
- Security testing
- Common software security weaknesses
- Wrap up

### Preparedness

General Python and Web development, testing and QA



31 labs



12 case studies

### What you'll have learned

- Getting familiar with essential cyber security concepts
- Understanding Web application security issues
- Detailed analysis of the OWASP Top Ten elements
- Putting Web application security in the context of Python
- Going beyond the low hanging fruits
- Understanding security testing methodology and approaches
- Getting familiar with common security testing techniques and tools
- Managing vulnerabilities in third party components
- Identify vulnerabilities and their consequences
- Learn the security best practices in Python
- Input validation approaches and principles

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## Day 1

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### › Cyber security basics

What is security?

Threat and risk

#### Cyber security threat types

#### **Consequences of insecure software**

- Constraints and the market
- The dark side

### › The OWASP Top Ten

#### OWASP Top 10 – 2017

#### **A1 – Injection**

- Injection principles
- Injection attacks
- SQL injection
  - SQL injection basics
  - 🔗 *Lab – SQL injection*
  - Attack techniques
  - Content-based blind SQL injection
  - Time-based blind SQL injection
  - 📖 *Case study – Hacking Fortnite accounts*
  - Testing for SQL injection
- Code injection
  - Code injection via `input()`
  - OS command injection
  - 🔗 *Lab – Command injection*
  - 📖 *Case study – Shellshock*
  - 🔗 *Lab – Shellshock*
  - 📖 *Case study – Command injection via ping*
  - Testing for command injection
- Script injection
  - Server-side template injection (SSTI)
  - 🔗 *Lab – Template injection*

## A2 – Broken Authentication

- Authentication basics
- Multi-factor authentication
- Authentication weaknesses – spoofing
- [Spoofing on the Web](#)
- Testing for weak authentication
- 📖 *Case study – PayPal 2FA bypass*
- User interface best practices
- 🔗 *Lab – On-line password brute forcing*
- Password management
  - Inbound password management
    - Storing account passwords
    - Password in transit
    - 🔗 *Lab – Is just hashing passwords enough?*
    - [Dictionary attacks and brute forcing](#)
    - Salting
    - Adaptive hash functions for password storage
    - Password policy
    - [NIST authenticator requirements for memorized secrets](#)
    - Password length
    - Password hardening
    - Using passphrases
  - 📖 *Case study – The Ashley Madison data breach*
  - 📖 *The dictionary attack*
  - 📖 *The ultimate crack*
  - 📖 *Exploitation and the lessons learned*
  - (Mis)handling None passwords
  - Testing for password management issues

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## Day 2

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### › Security testing

Security testing vs functional testing

Manual and automated methods

#### **Security testing methodology**

- Security testing – goals and methodologies
- Overview of security testing processes
- Identifying and rating assets

- Preparation
- Identifying assets
- Identifying the attack surface
- Assigning security requirements
-  *Lab – Identifying and rating assets*
- Threat modeling
  - SDL threat modeling
  - Mapping STRIDE to DFD
  - DFD example
  - Attack trees
  - Attack tree example
  -  *Lab – Crafting an attack tree*
  - Misuse cases
  - Misuse case examples
  - Risk analysis
  -  *Lab – Risk analysis*
- Security testing approaches
  - Reporting, recommendations, and review

## › The OWASP Top Ten

### **A3 – Sensitive Data Exposure**


- Information exposure
- Exposure through extracted data and aggregation

 *Case study – Strava data exposure*


- Error and exception handling principles
- Information exposure through error reporting
- Information leakage via error pages

 *Lab – Flask information leakage*

### **A4 – XML External Entities (XXE)**





- DTD and the entities
- Entity expansion
-  *Lab – Billion laughs attack*
- External Entity Attack (XXE)
  - File inclusion with external entities
  - Server-Side Request Forgery with external entities

 *Lab – External entity attack*

 *Case study – XXE vulnerability in SAP Store*

- Preventing XXE




## A5 – Broken Access Control

- Access control basics
- Failure to restrict URL access
- Testing for authorization issues
- Confused deputy
  - Insecure direct object reference (IDOR)  
 *Lab – Insecure Direct Object Reference*
  - Authorization bypass through user-controlled keys  
 *Case study – Authorization bypass on Facebook*
  -  *Lab – Horizontal authorization*
  - Testing for confused deputy weaknesses
- File upload
  - Unrestricted file upload
  - Good practices  
 *Lab – Unrestricted file upload*
  - Testing for file upload vulnerabilities

## A6 – Security Misconfiguration

- Configuration principles
- Configuration management
- Python configuration best practices
  - Configuring Flask
- Testing for misconfiguration issues

## A7 – Cross-site Scripting (XSS)

- [Cross-site scripting basics](#)
- Cross-site scripting types
  - Persistent cross-site scripting
  - Reflected cross-site scripting
  - Client-side (DOM-based) cross-site scripting
-  *Lab – Stored XSS*
-  *Lab – Reflected XSS*
-  *Case study – XSS in Fortnite accounts*
  - Additional protection layers
  - Testing for XSS

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## Day 3

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### › The OWASP Top Ten

#### **A8 – Insecure Deserialization**

- Serialization and deserialization challenges
- Deserializing untrusted streams
- Deserialization with pickle

##### Lab – Deserializing with Pickle

- PyYAML deserialization challenges
- Testing for insecure deserialization

#### **A9 – Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities**

- Using vulnerable components
- Assessing the environment
- Hardening
- Untrusted functionality import
- Malicious packages in Python
- Importing JavaScript

##### Lab – Importing JavaScript

##### Case study – The British Airways data breach

- Vulnerability management
  - Patch management
  - [Vulnerability management](#)
  - Bug bounty programs
  - Vulnerability databases
  - Vulnerability rating – CVSS
  - [DevOps, the build process and CI / CD](#)
  - Dependency checking in Python

##### Lab – Detecting vulnerable components

#### **A10 – Insufficient Logging & Monitoring**

- Logging and monitoring principles
  - Insufficient logging
- ##### Case study – Plaintext passwords at Facebook
- Firewalls and Web Application Firewalls (WAF)
  - Intrusion detection and prevention

##### Case study – The Marriott Starwood data breach

## Web application security beyond the Top Ten

- Client-side security
  - 🔗 *Lab – Client-side security*
- Tabnabbing
  - 🔗 *Lab – Reverse tabnabbing*
- Frame sandboxing
  - Cross-Frame Scripting (XFS) attack
    - 🔗 *Lab – Clickjacking*
  - Clickjacking beyond hijacking a click
- Some further best practices
  - HTML5 security best practices
  - CSS security best practices
  - Ajax security best practices

## › Security testing

### Security testing techniques and tools

- Code analysis
  - Security aspects of code review
  - Static Application Security Testing (SAST)
    - 🔗 *Lab – Using static analysis tools*
- Dynamic analysis
  - Security testing at runtime
  - [Penetration testing](#)
  - Stress testing
  - Dynamic analysis tools
    - Dynamic Application Security Testing (DAST)
    - Web vulnerability scanners
      - 🔗 *Lab – Using web vulnerability scanners*
    - SQL injection tools
      - 🔗 *Lab – Using SQL injection tools*
    - Proxy servers
  - Fuzzing

## › Common software security weaknesses

### Input validation

- Input validation principles
  - 🔗 *Lab – Input validation*
  - Encoding challenges
    - 🔗 *Lab – Encoding challenges*



- Validation with regex
- Regular expression denial of service (ReDoS)
- 🔗 *Lab – Regular expression denial of service (ReDoS)*
- Dealing with ReDoS
- Files and streams
  - Path traversal
  - Path traversal-related examples
  - 🔗 *Lab – Path traversal*
  - Additional challenges in Windows
  - Path traversal best practices
  - Testing for path traversal
  - Format string issues
- Unsafe native code
  - Native code dependence
  - 🔗 *Lab – Unsafe native code*
  - Best practices for dealing with native code

## › Wrap up

### **And now what?**

- Software security sources and further reading
- Python resources
- Security testing resources