



Implementation of Web Application Firewall

OuTian <outian@chroot.org>

Introduction

◆ Abstract

- Web 層應用程式之攻擊日趨嚴重，而國內多數企業仍不知該如何以資安設備阻擋，仍在採購傳統的 Firewall/IPS，因此本場次即對 Web Application Firewall(以下簡稱 WAF)之功能、及實作方式作介紹

◆ About OuTian

- 現任 敦陽科技 資安顧問
- 滲透測試服務與後續資安規劃
- 資安事件鑑識處理

Agenda

- ◆ **Introduction to WAF**
- ◆ **General Web Vulnerabilities**
- ◆ **Functions**
- ◆ **Implementation**
- ◆ **Common Questions**
- ◆ **Evasion**
- ◆ **Conclusion**
- ◆ **Q & A**



Introduction to WAF

Introduction to WAF

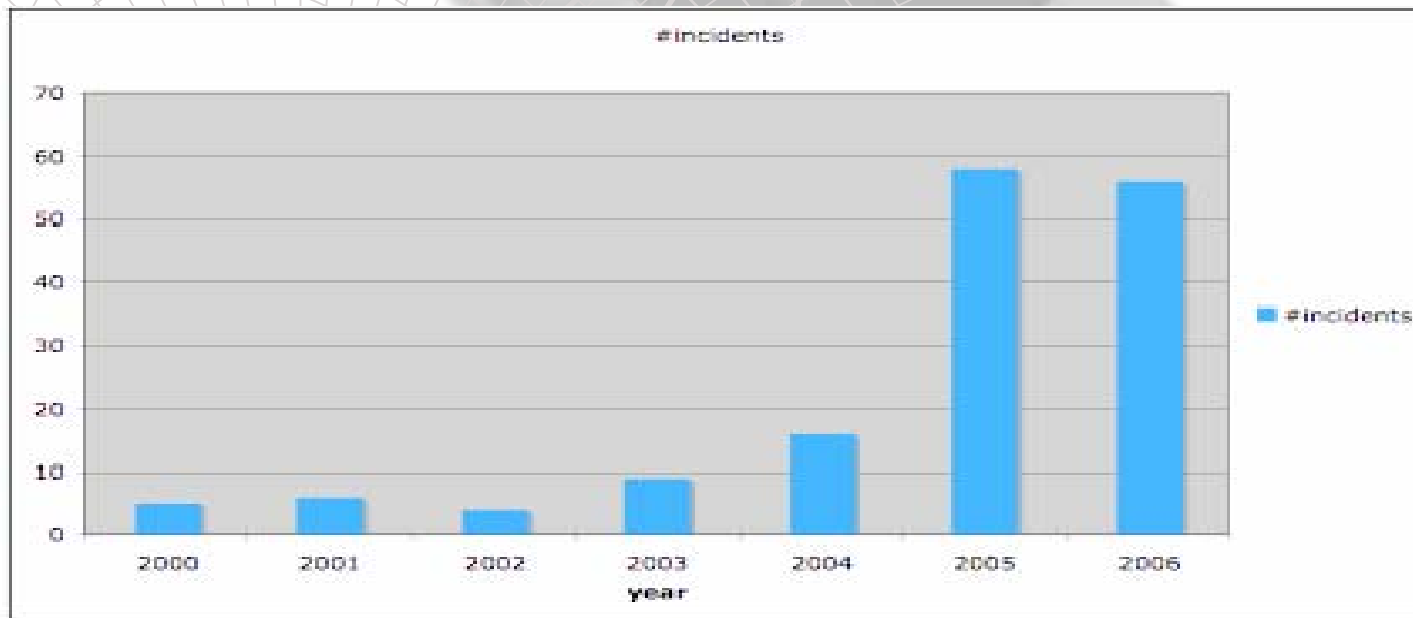
- ◆ **What is WAF**
- ◆ **Why WAF**
- ◆ **Vendors**
- ◆ **Structure**
- ◆ **WAF v.s Network Firewall**
- ◆ **WAF v.s IPS**

What is WAF

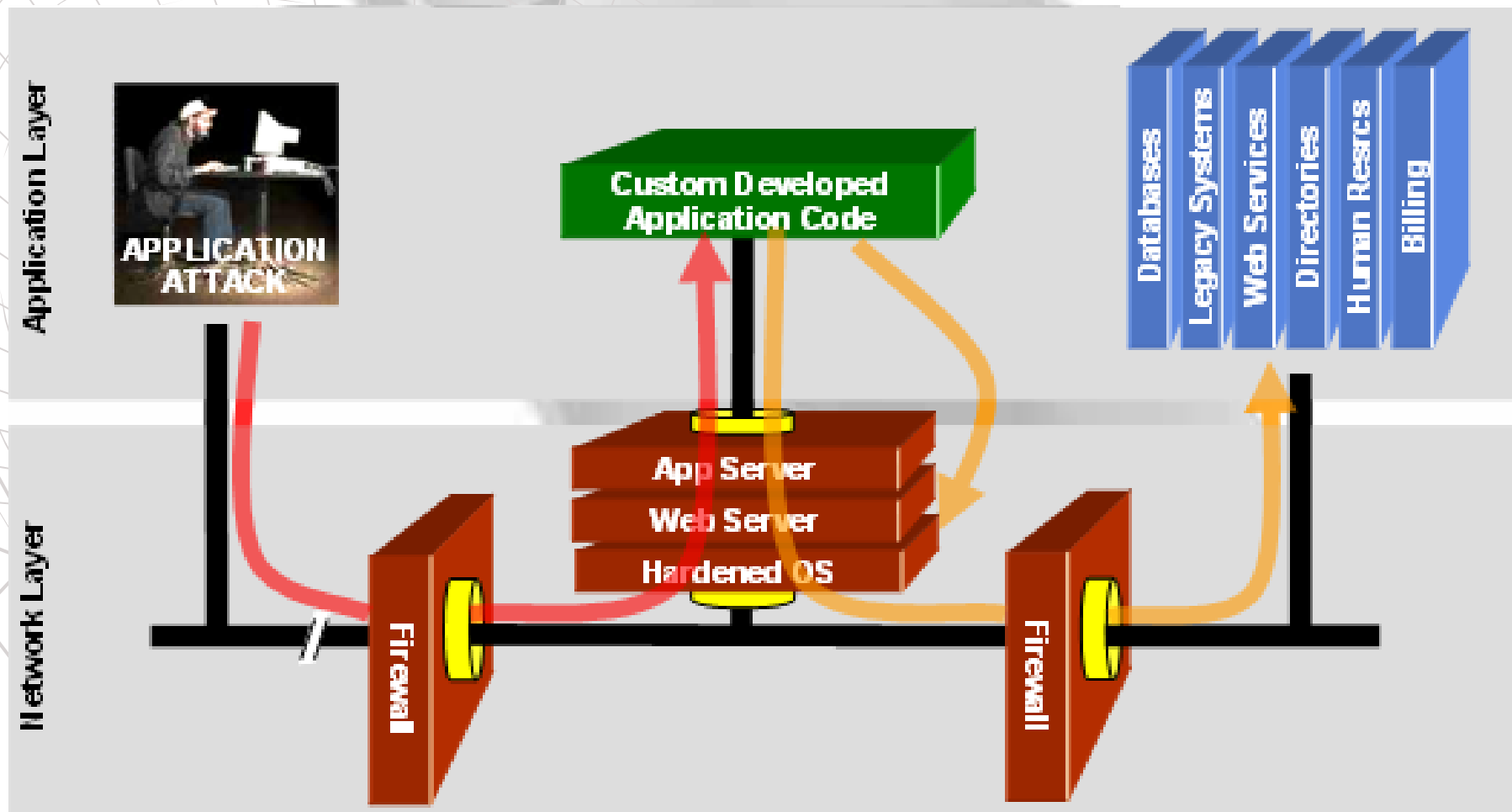
- ◆ **An intermediary device, sitting between a web-client and a web server, analyzing OSI Layer-7 messages for violation in the programmed security policy. A web application firewall is used as a security device protecting the web server from attack.**

Why WAF

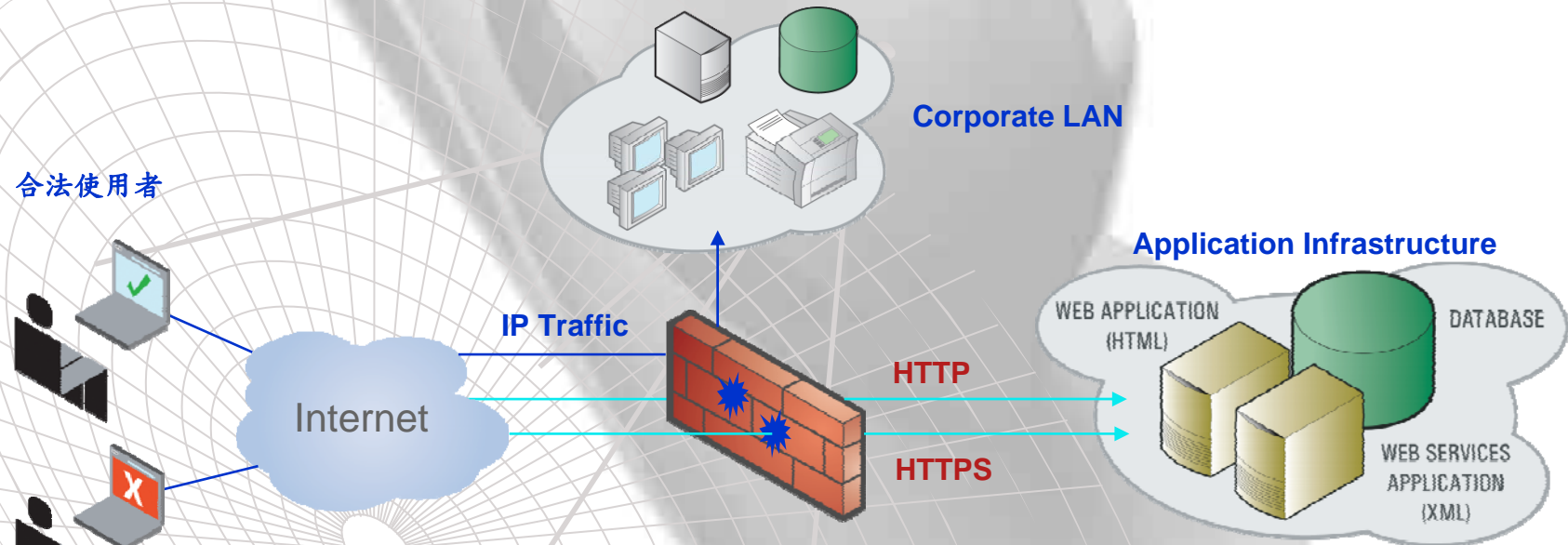
- ◆ **Web AP 成為 顧客/駭客 共同入口**
 - 根據Gartner統計：
成功的惡意攻擊中，70% 都是針對 **Web AP**



既有的資安設備無法有效阻擋



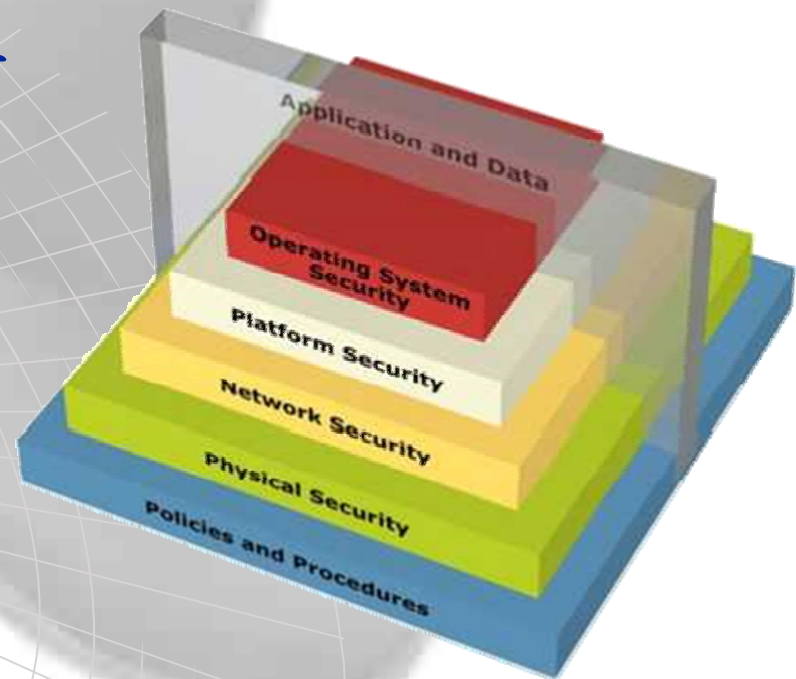
SSL 加密，IDS/IPS也看不懂



來源	目的	服務	動作
Any	Web Server 1	HTTP/S	合法接受

Web AP 安全來源的複雜性

- 複雜之 **AP Source Code**
- 開發者多數僅注重功能
- 類似的安全問題重複發生
- 其他引用來源所累



Vendors

- ◆ **Breach**
- ◆ **Citrix**
- ◆ **F5**
- ◆ **Imperva**
- ◆ **NetContinuum**
- ◆ **WebScurity**

Structure

- ◆ **Host Based**
 - Web Server module/plugin
 - Special program compiler
- ◆ **Network Based**
 - Appliance
 - Deployed as
 - ◆ Reverse Proxy
 - ◆ In-Line Mode
 - ◆ Web Traffic Monitor
 - **SSL Handshaking**

WAF v.s Network Firewall

WAF

- ◆ Protect at Layer 7
- ◆ Check http/s data
- ◆ Block http/s traffic with malicious attack
- ◆ Decrypt https packets
- ◆ Inspect http/html

Network Firewall

- ◆ Protect at Layer 3
- ◆ check IP and PORT
- ◆ Always allow http/s traffic even with malicious attack
- ◆ Unable to decrypt https packet
- ◆ No action to http/html

WAF v.s IDS/IPS

WAF

- ◆ Positive Security Model
- ◆ Behavior Modeling
- ◆ Fully SSL decryption
- ◆ Track cookie/form

IDS/IPS

- ◆ Negative Security Model
- ◆ Signature based
- ◆ Typically no SSL decryption
- ◆ No check to cookie/form



General Web Vulnerabilities

General Web Vulnerabilities

- ◆ **Web Application Design Error**
 - **Buffer Overflow**
 - **SQL Injection**
 - **Cross Site Scripting**
 - **Arbitrary File Inclusion**
 - **Code Injection**
 - **Command Injection**
 - **Directory Traversal**




◆ Logic Design Error

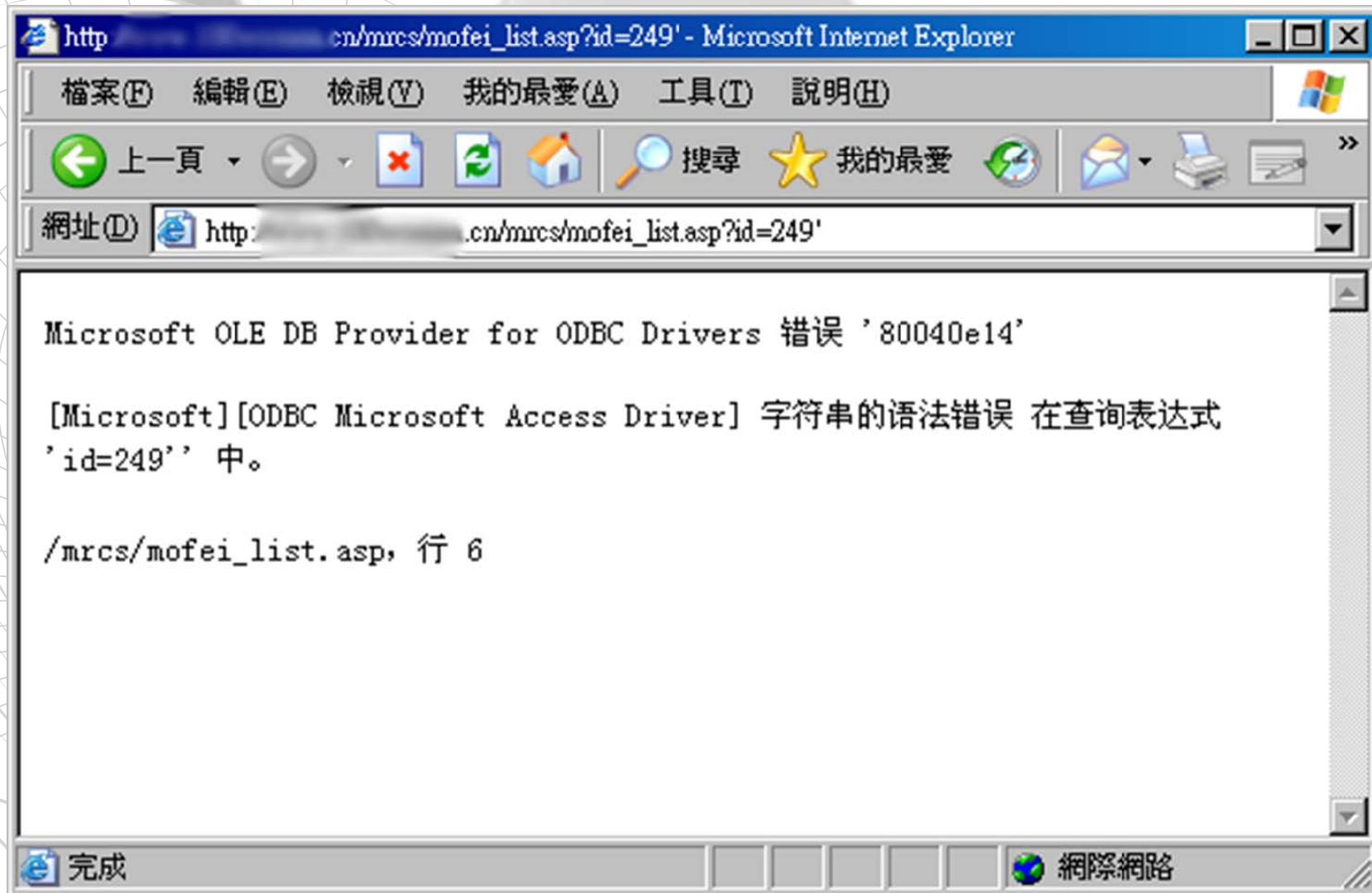
- Cookie Poisoning
- Parameter Tampering
- Session Mis-Management
- Upload File Mis-Handling
- Information Disclosure
- Weak Authentication

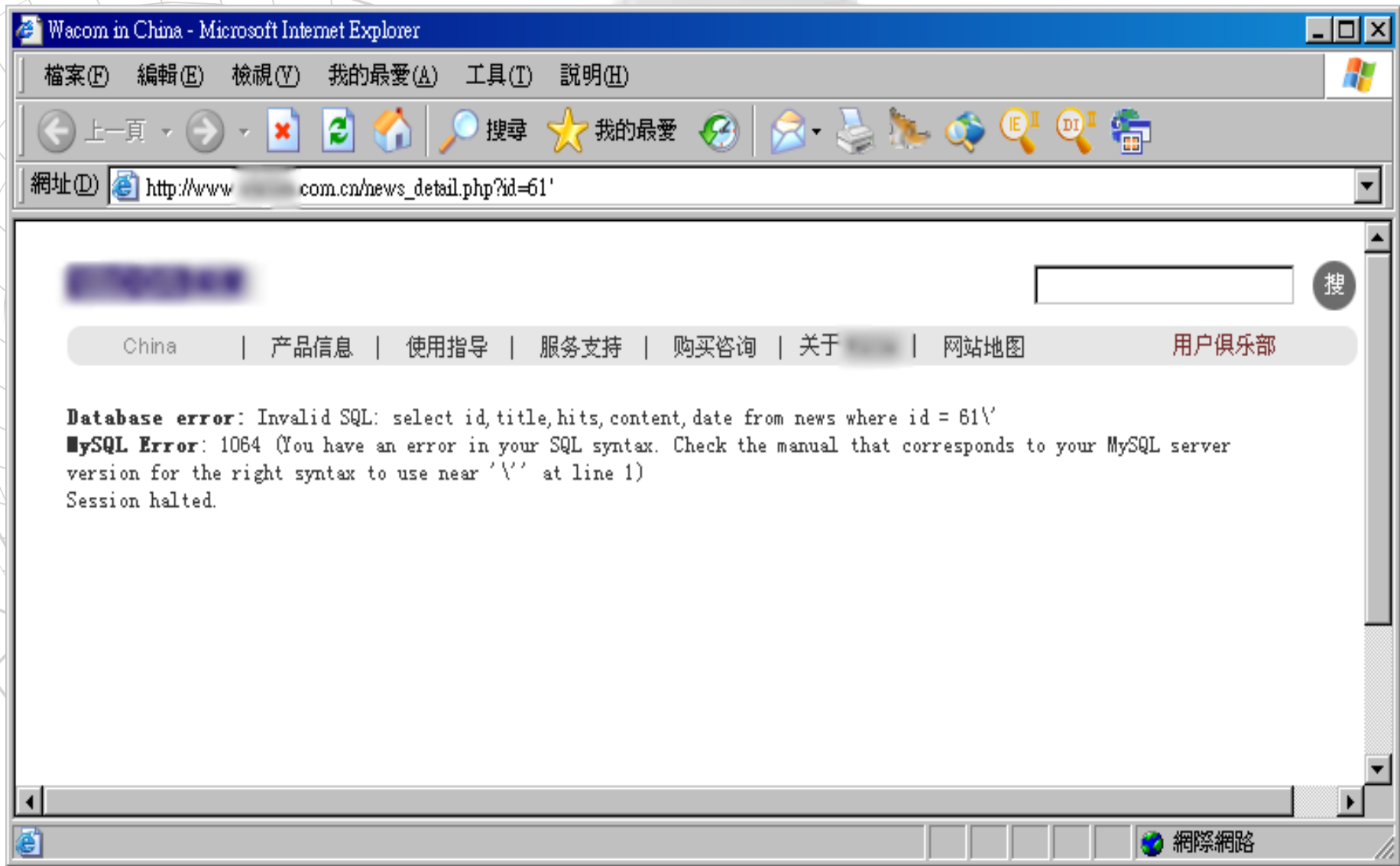
OWASP top 10 2007

- ◆ **Cross Site Scripting**
- ◆ **Injection Flaws**
- ◆ **Malicious File Execution**
- ◆ **Insecure Direct Object Reference**
- ◆ **Cross Site Request Forgery**

- 
- ◆ **Information Leakage and Improper Error Handling**
 - ◆ **Broken Authentication and Session Management**
 - ◆ **Insecure Cryptographic Storage**
 - ◆ **Insecure Communications**
 - ◆ **Failure to Restrict URL Access**

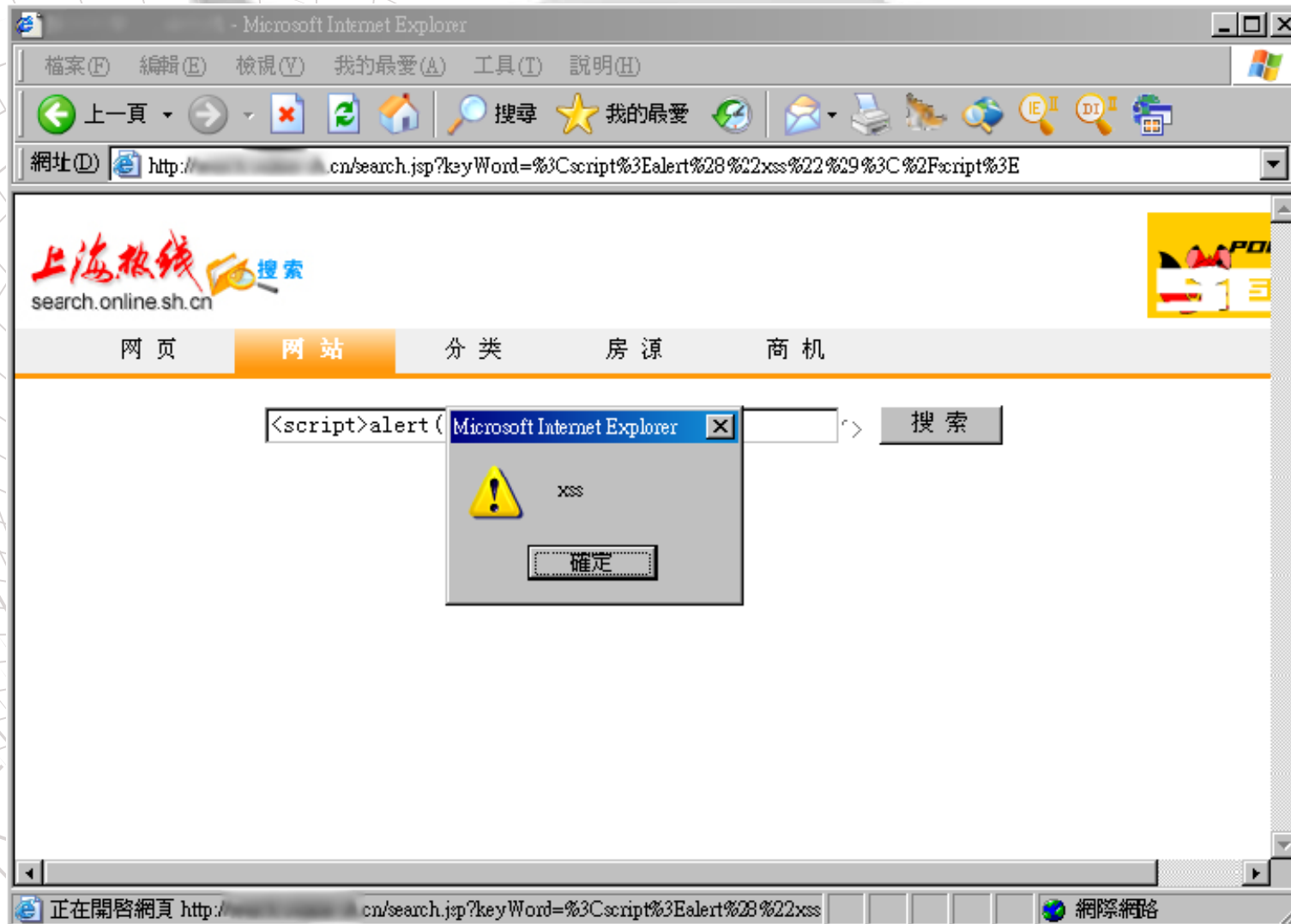
SQL Injection Example



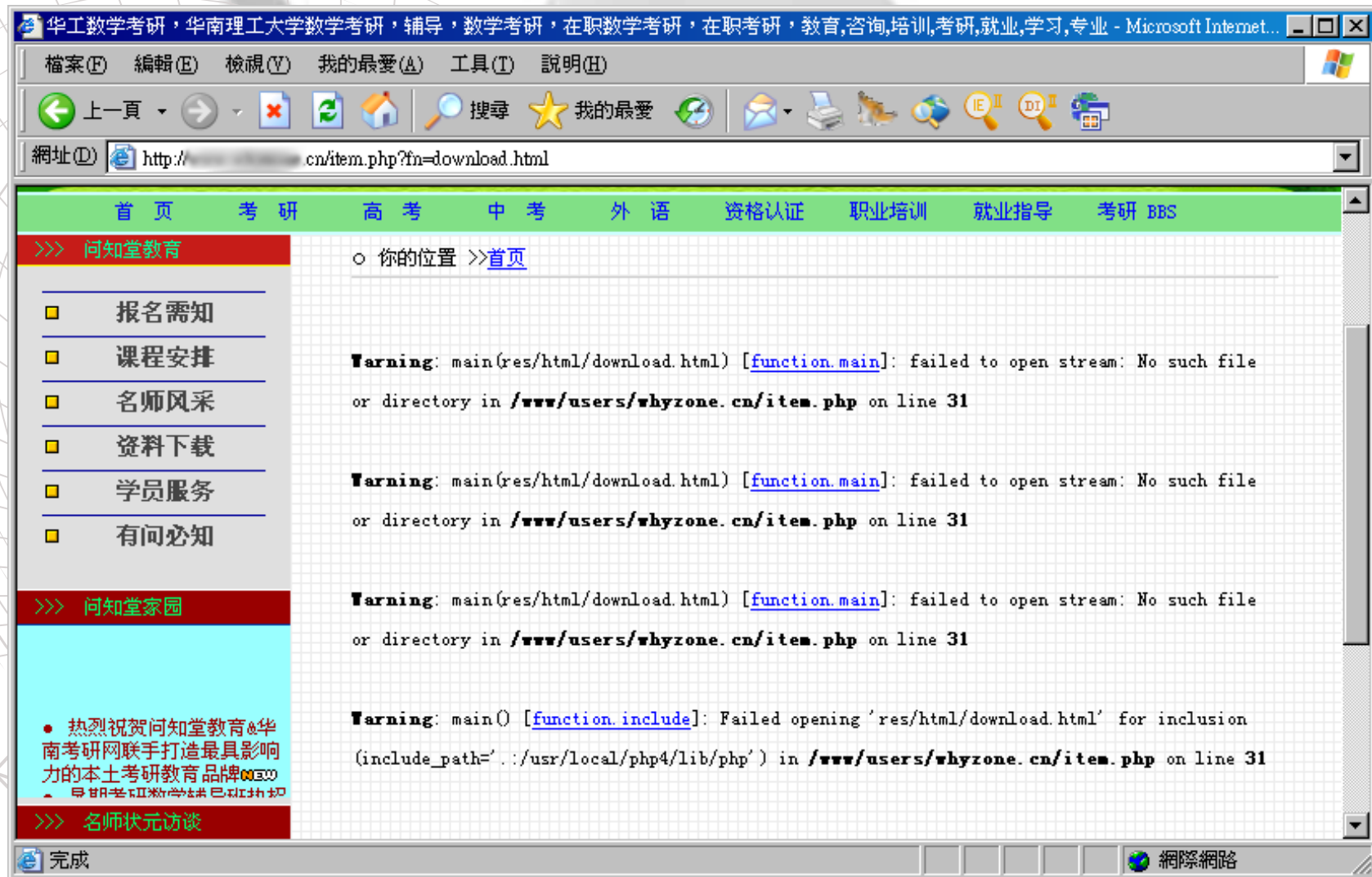




Cross Site Scripting Example



Arbitrary File Inclusion Example



The background of the slide is a complex, layered composition. It features a grey, three-dimensional hat, possibly a fedora, rendered with soft shading. Overlaid on this is a white grid pattern that appears to be a projection of a sphere or a similar curved surface. A hand holding a pen is visible, with the pen tip pointing towards the center of the grid. The overall aesthetic is technical and abstract.

Functions

Functions

- ◆ **Input Validation**
 - **URL**
 - **Buffer Overflow**
 - **Form Field Consistency**
 - **Form Field Format**
 - **Cookie Consistency**
 - **SQL Injection**
 - **Cross Site Scripting**
- ◆ **Output Checks**

URL

- ◆ **Check Allowed URL Resource**
- ◆ **Deny some file extensions**
 - **.phps**
 - **.inc**
 - **.sql**
 - **.core**
 - **.exe**
 - **.log**

Buffer Overflow

- ◆ **Limit maximum length of data**
 - **URL**
 - **Headers**
 - **Cookie**
 - **POST parameter**
 - **POST data**

Form Field Consistency

- ◆ **Avoid Parameter Tampering**
- ◆ **Track Form field content**
 - **select**
 - **radio button**
 - **check box**
- ◆ **hidden value**

Cookie Consistency

- ◆ **Avoid Cookie Poisoning**
- ◆ **When web server Set-Cookie to client, WAF will track it to determine if modified by attacker**

Field Format

- ◆ **User Input :**
GET/POST/Headers/Cookie
- ◆ **Most effective way to avoid injection !**
- ◆ **Positive check**
- ◆ **Use Regular Expression to limit**
 - **uid => `^[0-9]+$`**
 - **username => `^[\\w\\d]$`**
 - **id => `^\\w[0-9]{9}$`**

SQL Injection

- ◆ **Negative check**
- ◆ **Scan for suspicious SQL character or SQL syntax**
 - **'**
 - **select/delete/update/insert**
 - **union/where/having/group**
 - **exec**
 - **--**
 - **/***

Cross Site Scripting

- ◆ **Negative check**
- ◆ **Scan for suspicious client side script/html injection**
 - `<script>`
 - `<[\w]+`
 - `<.+>`



Implementation

Implementation

- ◆ **Apache**
- ◆ **Mod_security**
- ◆ **Mod_proxy**
 - **mod_proxy_http**
 - **mod_proxy_connect**
 - **mod_proxy_balancer**
 - **mod_proxy_ajp**
- ◆ **Mod_cache**

Mod_security

- ◆ Open Source project :
<http://www.modsecurity.org/>
- ◆ Embedded in apache web server
- ◆ Inexpensive and easy to deploy since no change to the network
- ◆ But must install/config to each web server

Features (1)

- ◆ **Input validation check for all client input data**
- ◆ **Output check also available**
- ◆ **Buffer overflow protection**
- ◆ **Flexible**
 - **Regular Expression based rule engine**
 - **Different apps with different policies**

Features (2)

- ◆ **Anti-Evasion built in**
- ◆ **Upload file interception and real-time validation**
- ◆ **Encoding validation built in**
- ◆ **Up on attack detection, variety action to do :
Log/Alert/Block/...call scripts**

Basic configuration concept

◆ WHEN

- found matched url/header/client/time

◆ DO

- Check data

◆ THEN

- Deny/pass/redirect/exec/...

◆ Chain Rules

Configuration Examples (1)

- ◆ **Avoid SQL Injection**
 - **SecRule ARGS**
“(insert|select|update|delete)” deny
- ◆ **Avoid HTML tags injection**
 - **SecRule ARGS** “<.+>” deny
- ◆ **Avoid Directory Traversal**
 - **SecRule** “\.\.\/” deny

Configuration Examples (2)

◆ Limit Login ip for admin

- **SecRule ARG_username “^admin\$” chain**
- **SecRule REMOTE_ADDR “!^192.168.0.1\$” deny**

◆ Hide Server Signature

- **SecServerSignature “MyWeb/1.0”**

Configuration Example (3)

- ◆ **Avoid output credit card number**
 - **SecRule OUTPUT "\d{4}-\d{4}-\d{4}-\d{4}" "deny,phase:4"**
- ◆ **Avoid output php error message**
 - **SecRule OUTPUT "Warning:" "deny,phase:4,exec:mailadm.pl"**
- ◆ **Avoid output asp error message**
 - **SecRule OUTPUT "ODBC Drivers" "deny,phase:4,exec:mailadmin.pl"**

Configuration Example (4)

- ◆ **chroot apache**
 - **SecChrootDir /chroot/apache**
- ◆ **Buffer overflow protection**
 - **SecFilterByteRange 32 126**

Mod_proxy

- ◆ **Mod_proxy_http**
 - Proxy http request
- ◆ **Mod_proxy_connect**
 - Handel CONNECT http method
- ◆ **Mod_proxy_balancer**
 - Load sharing for server farms
- ◆ **Mod_proxy_ajp**
 - Support for apache jserv protocol
- ◆ **Mod_proxy_ftp**
 - Support proxying ftp sites

Mod_cache

- ◆ **Mod_file_cache**
 - Offers file handle and memory mapping tricks to reduce server load
- ◆ **Mod_disk_cache**
 - Implement disk based cache, content is stored in and retrived from the cache using URI based keys
- ◆ **Mod_mem_cache**
 - Caching open file descriptors and caching objects in heap storage



Common Questions

Common Questions

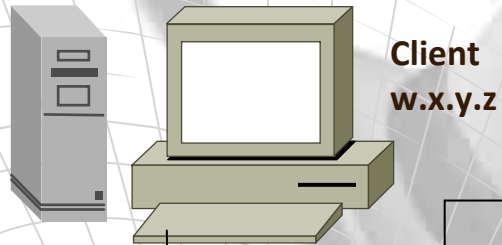
- ◆ **To see real client IP in Web AP and server logs**
- ◆ **L4 Devices sticky client by source ip**

To see real client IP (1)

◆ Environment –

- Client ip : w.x.y.z
- WAF external ip : a.b.c.d
- WAF internal ip : 192.168.0.254
- Web server ip : 192.168.0.1
- Domain name : www.abc.com =>
a.b.c.d

To see real client IP (2)

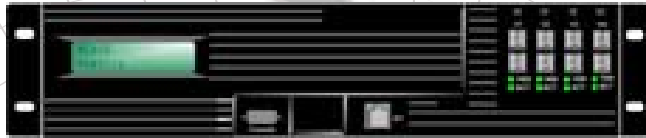


(IP Header)
w.x.y.z => a.b.c.d

(HTTP Header)
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: www.abc.com
.....



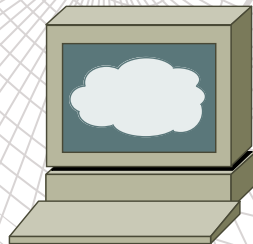
To see real IP (3)



WAF
Internal IP : 192.168.0.254

(IP Header)
192.168.0.254 => 192.168.0.1

(HTTP Header)
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: www.abc.com
X-CLIENT-IP: w.x.y.z
.....



Oh , According to
IP Header , client
ip is **Wrong !**
192.168.0.254

To see real IP - solution

- ◆ **Web AP :**
 - Rewrite to fetch real ip from http header
- ◆ **Web Server Logs :**
 - Apache – LogFormat/module
 - Tomcat – log pattern
 - IIS – IIS Filter

Sticky client

- ◆ In most web AP, if web servers keep data in sessions on local disk, L4 devices must “sticky” the client in the same server, or the session may not be found.
- ◆ After deploying the WAF as reverse proxy, all source will from WAF, and make all clients sticky into the same servers, then make it overloaded.

Sticky client - solution

- ◆ **Set L4 Devices to sticky client by recognizing other data instead of source ip**
 - **Ex: Cookie -**
 - ◆ **PHPSESSID**
 - ◆ **JSESSIONID**
 - ◆ **ASPSSSID**
- ◆ **Set L4 to insert another cookie for sticky**



Evasion

Evasion

- ◆ **Simple Evasion Technique**
- ◆ **Path Obfuscation**
- ◆ **URL Encoding**
- ◆ **Unicode Encoding**
- ◆ **Null-Byte Attacks**

Simple Evasion Technique

- ◆ **Using mixed characters**
 - In Microsoft Windows ,
`test.asp == TEST.ASP`
- ◆ **Character escaping**
 - In some case ,
`a = \a`
- ◆ **Using whitespace**
 - In SQL ,
`delete from == delete from`

Path Obfuscation

- ◆ **Self-referencing directories**
 - `/test.asp == ../test.asp`
- ◆ **Double slashes**
 - `/test.asp == //test.asp`
- ◆ **Path traversal**
 - `/etc/passwd == /etc/./passwd`
 - `/etc/passwd == /etc/xx/../passwd`
- ◆ **Windows folder separator**
 - `../..\\cmd.exe == ..\..\cmd.exe`

URL Encoding

◆ Path Encoding

- /test.asp ==
/%74%65%73%74%2E%61%73%70

◆ Parameter Encoding

- ?file=/etc/passwd
==
?file=%2F%65%74%63%2F%70%61%73%73%77%64

Unicode Encoding

◆ Overlong characters

0xc0 0x8A

== 0xe0 0x80 0x8A

== 0xf0 0x80 0x80 0x8A

== 0xf8 0x80 0x80 0x80 0x8A

◆ Unicode Encoding

/test.cgi?foo=../../../../bin/ls

== /test.cgi?foo=..%2F../bin/ls

== /test.cgi?foo=..%c0%af../bin/ls

Null-Byte Attacks


- ◆ **Null Byte (0x00) is used for string termination**
- ◆ **Some checks stop when found null byte**
- ◆ **Ex: to evade /etc/passwd check**
 - **/test.asp?cmd=ls%00cat%20/etc/passwd**



Conclusion

Conclusion

- ◆ **In general, Web Application Firewall is the most effective solution for defending web attacks, but the most important of all – you must have enough knowledge to set up it correctly !**
- ◆ **It's complex to config it well, but we must do it !**

- 
- ◆ **Open Source WAF solution is much cheaper than commercial devices, but you must control everything by yourself.**
 - ◆ **Nothing could guarantee 100% perfect protection !**



DEMO



Q & A