Maßnahmen im Entwicklungsprozess zur Sicherstellung der Anwendungssicherheit

31. Januar 2013

Agenda

Why is SAP using Static Code Analysis?
Secure Development Lifecycle at SAP
Static Code Analysis at SAP
Challenges and Outlook

54,500+
SAP employees worldwide

120
countries

25
industries

37
languages

75
country offices

1,200+
services partners worldwide

Costs of Computer Hacks

Costs of Computer Hacks

- TJX Company, Inc. (2007) $250 million
- Sony (2011) $170 million
- Heartland Payment Systems (2009) $41 million

“A hack not only costs a company money, but also its reputation and the trust of its customers. It can take years and millions of dollars to repair the damage that a single computer hack inflicts.”

(http://financialedge.investopedia.com/financial-edge/0711/Most-Costly-Computer-Hacks-Of-All-Time.aspx)
Has Sony been Hacked this Week?  
http://hassonybeenhackedthisweek.com/

Time-line of the Sony Hack(s) (excerpt):  
• 2011-04-20  Sony PSN goes down  
• 2011-05-21  Sony BMG: data of 8300 users leaked (SQL Injection)  
• 2011-05-23  Sony Japanese database leaked (SQL Injection)  
• 2011-05-24  Sony Canada: roughly 2,000 leaked (SQL Injection)  
• 2011-06-05  Sony Pictures Russia (SQL Injection)  
• 2011-06-06  Sony Portugal: SQL injection, iFrame injection and XSS  
• 2011-06-20  20th breach within 2 months, 177k email addresses were grabbed via a SQL injection  
(http://hassonybeenhackedthisweek.com/history)

A Bluffers Guide to SQL Injection  
Assume an SQL Statement for  
statement="SELECT * FROM 'users' WHERE 'name' = '' + userName + '';"  

What happens if we choose the following (weird) userName:  
userName = '' or '1'='1"  

Resulting in the following statement:  
statement = "SELECT * FROM 'users' WHERE 'name' = '' or '1'='1';"  

Which is equivalent to  
statement = "SELECT * FROM 'users';"  

And selects the information about all users stored in the table users

Insecure Software

Evolution of Code
Security Testing

Dynamic Security Testing

Characteristics
- Black box approach
- Sends input to applications and analyses response

Advantages
- Provides concrete examples (attacks)
- Analyze dataflows across multiple components

Disadvantages
- Coverage unclear
- Requires test system

Static Security Testing

Characteristics
- White box approach
- Analyses abstraction of the source (binary)

Advantages
- Explores all data paths / control flows
- Can analyze single modules (unit test)

Disadvantages
- High false positive rate (not exploitable findings)
- Does not consider application environment

Security Code Scans at SAP: Overview

Started rollout in June 2010

Centrally guided by a project team
- Definition of Security Requirements
- Establishment of Scan Infrastructure

Support of the most important languages
- SAP development and third party code
Agenda

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First Step: Security Training

Education

• The prerequisite for achieving a high security quality

Security awareness

• Reducing the number of “built-in” security problems

Trained persons

• Analyze and fix vulnerabilities much more efficiently

Trainings

• Secure Programming, Build & Scan, Auditing, ....

Secure Development Lifecycle (SDLC) at SAP

Structure the investment of time and resources

• to safeguard a high level of security
• to ensure security standards across all areas

Security requirements

• are taken into account and
• are implemented

in all phases of product development

The Different Roles

Developer

• fixes software security issues

Security Expert

• review scan results, decides on fixes

Build Master

• scans the source code, manages results

Scrum Master

• requests scan, assigns vulnerabilities to developers
Third Party Code

Third party code
- Open Source libraries and frameworks
- Freeware
- other third party components

Different approaches
- SAST analysis by SAP
- Trusted (certified) vendors
- Certificate from trusted third party (e.g., based on binary analysis)
- SLA with vendor

SAP Secure Software Development Life Cycle

Agenda

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Code Scan Facts

Over 2000 developers are using SAST tools
Over 500 MLOC scanned

Language | Scan Application
--- | ---
ABAP | SAP
C/C++ | Coverity
Others | HP/Fortify

Security Scan Tools used at SAP

Security Requirements

SAP on Corporate Security Requirements
- SAP Applications shall be free of backdoors
- SQL injection vulnerabilities shall be avoided
- Cross-Site Scripting vulnerabilities shall be prevented
- Directory traversal vulnerabilities shall be prevented
- The system shall be protected against buffer overflow vulnerabilities

OWASP Top 10
CWE/SANS Top 25 2011
CVE

Continuous Improvement

Collect feedback from the
- Product Security Response Team
- Development Teams

Develop rules/models to improve the scans
Continuously improve the infrastructure
Continuously improve the rollout process
Input to Improve Code Scans

Further input channels:
Development teams, internal research, scan reviews, code reviews

Lessons Learned

Scans have to be obligatory
• but not introduced ‘brute force’

Establish Secure Development Life Cycle
• make scans a natural part of development

Plan carefully
• Do not start with scans right before Dev. Close
• Do it regularly (nightly)
• Do regression testing of new versions of the used tools
• Do continuously discuss new threats with the security community

Do not introduce changes during development

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**JavaScript I**  
Understand the DOM

Assume the following (simplified) `index.html`:

```
<TITLE>Welcome!</TITLE>

Hi

<script>
    var pos=document.URL.indexOf("name=")+5;
    document.write(document.URL.substring(pos,document.URL.length));
</script>

Welcome to our system
```

And a call

```
index.html?name=<script>alert(document.cookie)</script>
```

Resulting in a DOM-based XSS attack

Warning: DOM implementations are Browser specific

**JavaScript II**  
Dynamic Evaluation

A simple script tag:

```
<script language="javascript">
    document.write("<script src='other.js'></script>");
</script>
```

Dynamic creation of script tags

```
var oHead = document.getElementsByTagName('HEAD').item(0);
var oScript = document.createElement("script");
oScript.type = "text/javascript";
oScript.src="other.js";
oHead.appendChild(oScript);
```

Or using `eval()` directly (not shown here)

**JavaScript III**  
Server-Side JavaScript

Combining the complexity of both worlds:

```
var entry=JSON.parse(data);
query = "insert into "FOO(".NAME")"";
var conn = $.db.getConnection();
conn.execute(query);
```
Challenges: Current Trends

“You cannot pay people well enough, to do proper code audits. I tried it.”

Yaron Minsky, Jane Street Capital

SAST works very well for
• “traditional” programming languages
• Analyzing data paths within one technology

Many new development uses JavaScript
• HTML5 / JavaScript UIs
• Server-side JavaScript

JavaScript
• Untyped / dynamically typed
• Dynamic programming model

Thank you

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http://xkcd.com/327/