

# Prep Work Exercises

- Open Your VM c:\VM Images\2017\windows 10 x64 (2).vmx
  - **UID:** Admin
  - **PWD:** P@ssword1
- Check Access to <http://6.94.185.35.bc.googleusercontent.com:8080/ssc/#/>
  - **UID:** Admin
  - **PWD:** Fortify@01
- Check Access to <http://zero.webappsecurity.com/>
  - **UID:** username
  - **PWD:** password



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# Application Security

Fortify-On-Demand | Application Defender | Fortify | WebInspect

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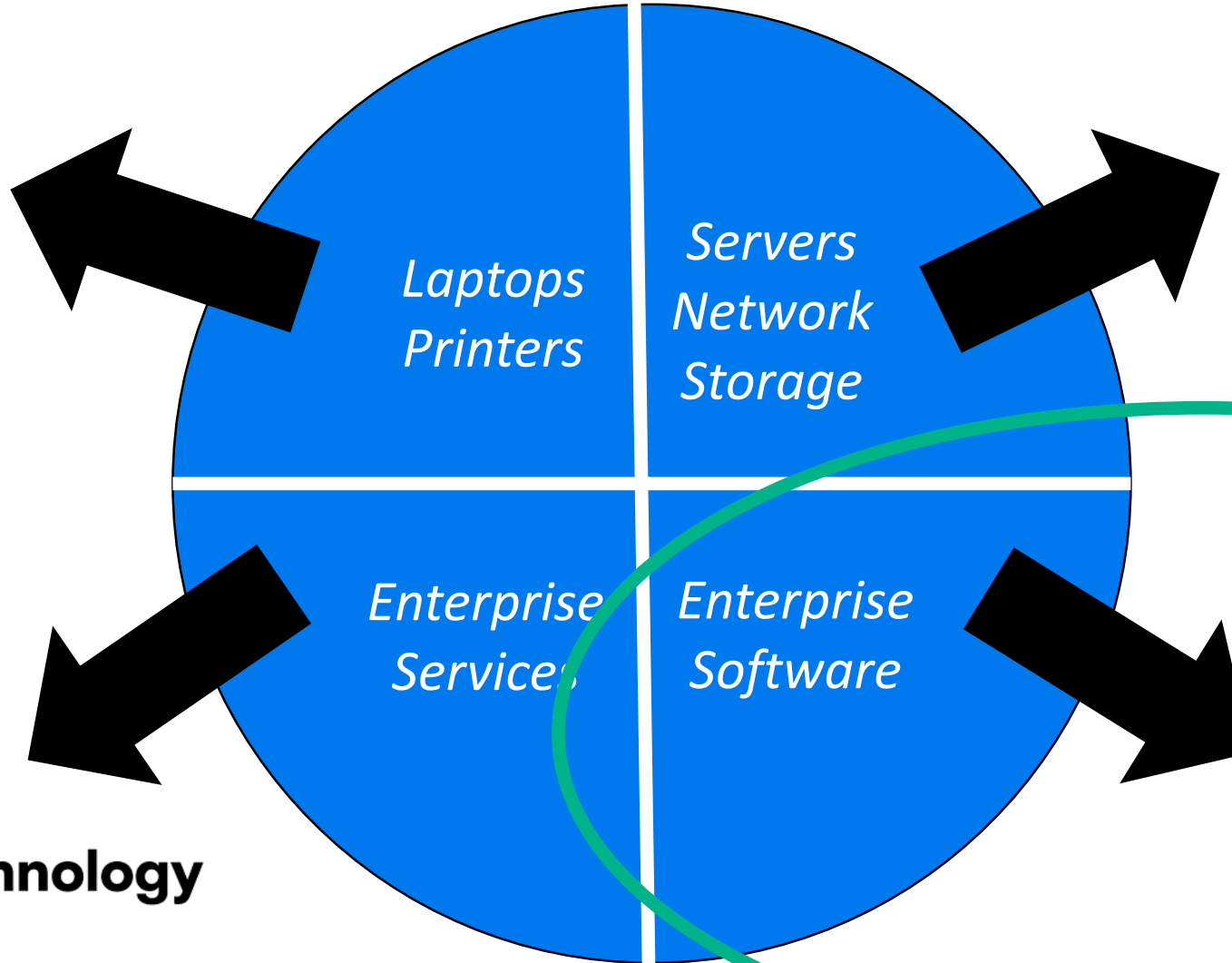
# Agenda

- Prep Work Exercises
- Introductions
- Application Security Challenges
- HPE Fortify Solution
- HPE WebInspect Overview and Exercises
- Lunch
- HPE Software Security Center Overview and Exercises
- HPE WebInspect Enterprise Overview
- Wrap-Up

# Introductions

- Name and organization
- Role and duties
- Secure coding background

# HPE Software is now Micro Focus!



  
**Hewlett Packard  
Enterprise**

 **DXC.technology**

  
**MICRO<sup>®</sup>  
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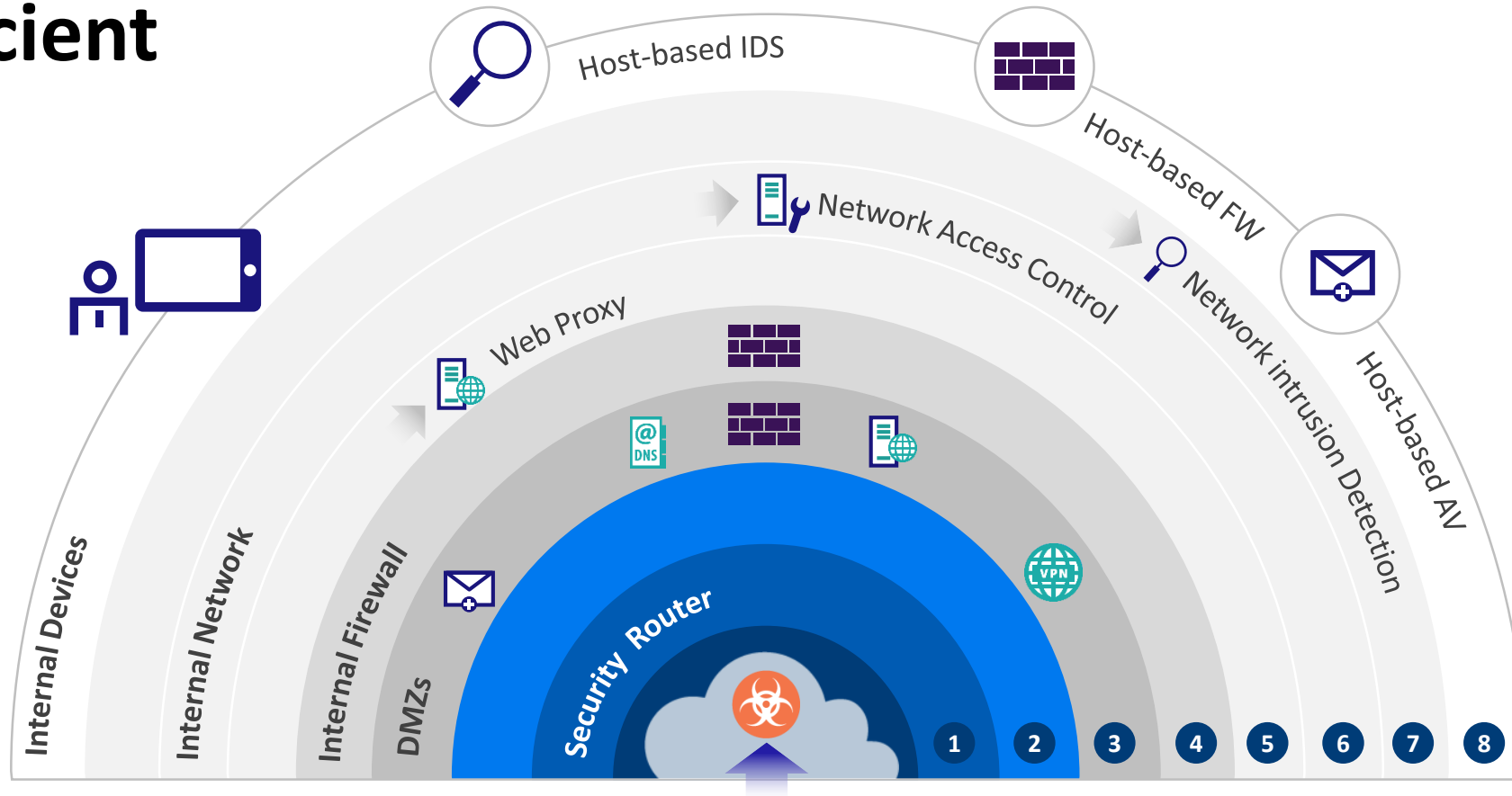
  
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# The Software Security Problem

# Existing network and perimeter based security is insufficient



***84% of breaches exploit vulnerabilities in the application layer***

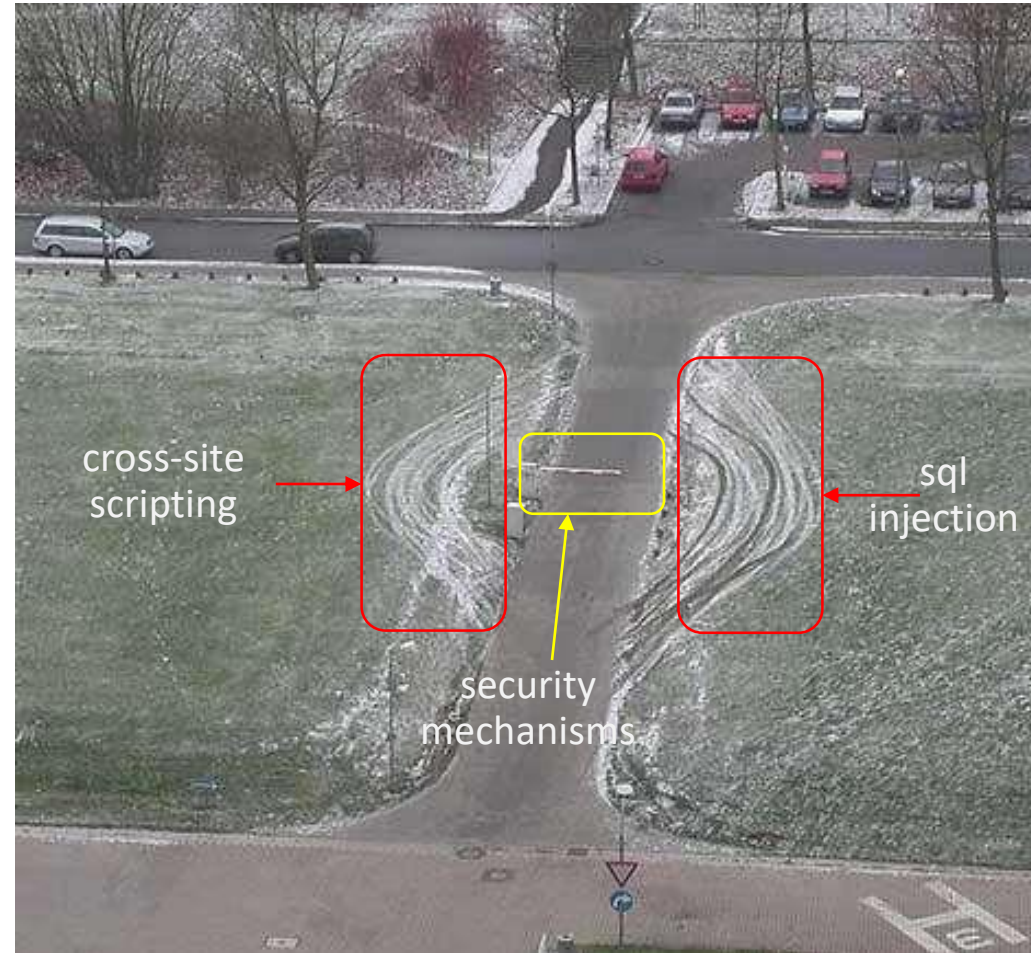
Yet the ratio of spending between perimeter security and application security is **23-to-1**

- Gartner Maverick Research: Stop Protecting Your Apps; It's Time for Apps to Protect Themselves (2014)



# Vulnerability Defined

Is this a vulnerability?





# Vulnerabilities in Software

What is a software or application vulnerability?

A **vulnerability** is a hole or a weakness in the application, which can be a design flaw or an implementation bug, that allows an attacker to cause harm to the stakeholders of an application.



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So How Bad Can It Be?

# Vulnerabilities in Software

## OWASP

- The **O**pen **W**eb **A**pplication **S**ecurity **P**roject is a worldwide free and open community focused on improving the security of application software.

[www.owasp.org](http://www.owasp.org)

- This community routinely publishes a list of the top-10 application security vulnerabilities.
  - New list published in 2017.
  - Previous list was published in 2013.



# OWASP Top 10

As of 2017, OWASP lists the following top-10 categories:

- 1) Injection
- 2) Broken Authentication
- 3) Sensitive Data Exposure
- 4) XML External Entities (XXE)
- 5) Broken Access Control
- 6) Security Misconfiguration
- 7) Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
- 8) Insecure Deserialization
- 9) Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities
- 10) Insufficient Logging & Monitoring



# OWASP A1 – Injection Flaws

- Multiple Types of Vulnerabilities
  - SQL Injection
  - LDAP Injection
  - XPath Injection
  - XSLT Injection
  - HTML Injection
  - OS Command Injection
- Basic Definition: Interpreters execute unintended commands on a server

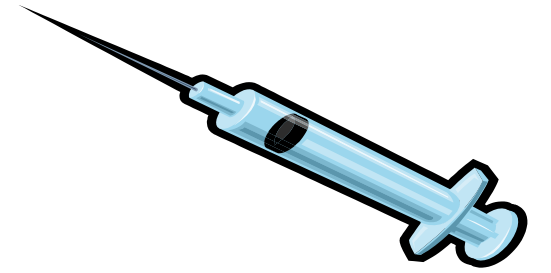
# OWASP A1 – Injection Flaws

- SQL Injection – The Worst of the Worst
  - Has been on the top of the OWASP Top 10 since the beginning
  - The favorite vulnerability of Anonymous, LulzSec, and Black Hats
  - Pretty easy to detect and exploit
  - Easy access to your data
- What is it?
  - Data from an untrusted source is mixed into a SQL query allowing an attacker to change the query.

# Injection Attack

## General Algorithm

1. Generate dynamic string to be used by an interpreter
  - Append raw data to string
  - Raw data is unexpected
2. Pass string to interpreter to be executed
3. Interpreter performs some other operation as a result of unexpected data





# SQL Injection Attack

## Conceptual Example and Flow

1) Perform a dynamic query against a SQL database such as:

1) Select \* from USERS where name = '+userName+'

2) User sets userName = **x'; drop table members; --**

3) SQL database query has now changed meaning:

1) Select \* from USERS where name = 'x'; drop table members; --'

4) Database will now delete the *members* table instead of querying user table

# Preventing SQL Injections

Another Exploit - incorrect filtered escape character

1) SQL Statement intended to retrieve the user's account transactions:

```
String query = "SELECT * FROM acct_trans WHERE acct_num = '\" +  
    request.getParameter("AcctNum") + \"'";
```

...

2) Exploit: AcctNum = '12345' or '1' = '1' --

3) Result:  
SELECT \* FROM acct\_trans  
WHERE acct\_num = '12345' or '1' = '1' --

# How Do I Fix SQL Injection?

- Input Validation – Yes
  - Detect unauthorized input before processed by application
- Parameterized Queries (prepared stmt) – Even Better
  - Define SQL code and then pass in each parameter to the query later
  - Parameters are placeholders for values

# Parameterized Query

```
String selectStatement = "SELECT * FROM User WHERE userId = ? ";  
PreparedStatement prepStmt = con.prepareStatement(selectStatement);  
prepStmt.setString(1, userId);  
ResultSet rs = prepStmt.executeQuery();
```

NOT

```
String strUserName = request.getParameter("Txt_UserName");  
PreparedStatement prepStmt = con.prepareStatement("SELECT * FROM user WHERE userId = '"+strUserName+"'");
```

# HETZNER

## Hetzner hack: Top South African web host hit with mega-breach, every client may be exposed

■ Firm provides internet hosting services to more than 40,000 customers.



By Jason Murdoch

November 2, 2017 15:40 GMT



November 2, 2017  
15:40 GMT



[Hetzner]

Hackers have compromised a major database maintained by Hetzner Ltd, one of the largest data centre and web hosting services in South Africa.

The Johannesburg-based company said on Wednesday (1 November) that a key client portal called "konsoleH" had been accessed by unknown cybercriminals. "We should assume that all our customer data has been exposed," it said in a lengthy statement 24 hours later.



The company claimed that hackers exploited an SQL injection vulnerability its database.

"There is no way for us to ascertain how the exposed data will be used," it warned Thursday.

The company claimed that hackers exploited an SQL injection vulnerability its database.

# Static Analysis – SQL Injection

```
117     {
118         Connection conn=null;
119         Statement statement = null;
120         ArrayList locations = new ArrayList();
121
122         try{
123             conn = ConnFactory.getInstance().getConnection();
124
125             String queryStr = "SELECT * FROM location WHERE branch = 'Yes' AND state = '" + state + "' AND city = '" + city
126             statement = conn.createStatement();
127             ResultSet rs = statement.executeQuery(queryStr);
128             while (rs.next())
129             {
130                 locations.add(new Location(rs.getString("address"), rs.getString("city"), rs.getString("state"), rs.getStrin
131             }
132         }
133         finally{
134             safeCloseStatement(statement);
135             safeCloseConnection(conn);
136         }
137
138         return locations;
139     }
140
141     public static List findBranchByAddress(String address, String city, String state) throws Exception
142     {
143         List branches=null;
144         Session session=null;
145     }
```

# Dynamic Analysis – SQL Injection

```
GET /riches/ShowLocations.action?errorMsg=Invalid%2bcredentials%2bfor%2bnull&zip=30346%27%09OR&location
Referer: http://riches:8080/riches/login/Login.action?errorMsg=Invalid%20credentials%20for%20null
Accept: */*
Pragma: no-cache
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 7.0; Windows NT 5.1; SV1; .NET CLR 1.1.4322)
Host: riches:8080
Connection: Keep-Alive
X-WIPP: AscVersion=10.0.483.0; Capture=sql_command, vulnerability
X-Scan-Memo: Category="Audit Attack"; SID="27EBF4CBC77C106EA710257781E6A09D"; PSID="C92BDA7C1E1F3271E51"
```

```
AttackType="QueryPar
; AttackParamDesc="z

HTTP/1.1 500 Internal Server Error
Server: Apache-Coyote/1.1
X-WIPP-Update: Application
X-WIPP-RequestID: cd427fec-8623-45b1-aa45-10f6c81d266e
X-WIPP-Version: java / 1.3 / ren_4045
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Date: Mon, 25 Mar 2013 16:26:57 GMT
Connection: close
Content-Length: 11502

<html><head><title>Apache Tomcat/6.0.35 - Error report</title><style><!--H1 {font-family:Tahoma,Arial,sans-serif;color:white;background-color:#525D76;font-
;} H2 {font-family:Tahoma,Arial,sans-serif;color:white;background-color:#525D76;font-size:16px;} H3 {font-family:Tahoma,Arial,sans-serif;color:white;backgr
-color:#525D76;font-size:14px;} BODY {font-family:Tahoma,Arial,sans-serif;color:black;background-color:white;} B {font-family:Tahoma,Arial,sans-serif;color
background-color:#525D76;} P {font-family:Tahoma,Arial,sans-serif;background:white;color:black;font-size:12px;} A {color : black;} A.name {color : black;}HR
#525D76;--></style> </head><body><h1>HTTP Status 500 - </h1><hr size="1" noshade="noshade"><p><b>type</b> Exception report</p><p><b>message</b> <u></u></p>
description</b> <u>The server encountered an internal error () that prevented it from fulfilling this request.</u></p><p><b>exception</b> <pre>javax.servle
ServletException: java.sql.SQLException: Unexpected end of command in statement [SELECT * FROM location WHERE zip = '30346' OR']
    org.apache.struts2.dispatcher.Dispatcher.serviceAction(Dispatcher.java:515)
    org.apache.struts2.dispatcher.FilterDispatcher.doFilter(FilterDispatcher.java:419)
</pre></p><p><b>root cause</b> <pre>java.sql.SQLException: Unexpected end of command in statement [SELECT * FROM location WHERE zip = '30346' OR']
    org.hsldb.jdbc.Util.throwError(Unknown Source)
    org.hsldb.jdbc.jdbcPreparedStatement.&lt;init>&gt;(Unknown Source)
    org.hsldb.jdbc.jdbcConnection.prepareStatement(Unknown Source)
    org.apache.tomcat.dbcp.dbcp.DelegatingConnection.prepareStatement(DelegatingConnection.java:281)
```



# Hybrid Analysis – SQL Injection

## SQL Injection (confirmed)

This stack trace is from the running application and was returned by SecurityScope. It can be used to determine root cause.

### SecurityScope Trigger:

SELECT \* FROM location WHERE zip = '30346'\tOR'

### SecurityScope Stack Trace:

```
at org.apache.tomcat.dbcp.dbcp.PoolingDataSource$PoolGuardConnectionWrapper.prepareStatement(PoolingDataSource.java:312)
----- start of user application code -----
at com.fortify.samples.riches.model.LocationService.findByZip(LocationService.java:110)
at com.fortify.samples.riches.FindLocations.execute(FindLocations.java:50)
at sun.reflect.GeneratedMethodAccessor69.invoke(Unknown Source)
at sun.reflect.DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.java:43)
at java.lang.reflect.Method.invoke(Method.java:616)
at com.opensymphony.xwork2.DefaultActionInvocation.invokeAction(DefaultActionInvocation.java:404)
at com.opensymphony.xwork2.DefaultActionInvocation.invokeActionOnly(DefaultActionInvocation.java:267)
at com.opensymphony.xwork2.DefaultActionInvocation.invoke(DefaultActionInvocation.java:229)
at com.opensymphony.xwork2.interceptor.DefaultWorkflowInterceptor.doIntercept(DefaultWorkflowInterceptor.java:221)
at com.opensymphony.xwork2.interceptor.MethodFilterInterceptor.intercept(MethodFilterInterceptor.java:86)
at com.opensymphony.xwork2.DefaultActionInvocation$2.doProfiling(DefaultActionInvocation.java:224)
at com.opensymphony.xwork2.DefaultActionInvocation$2.doProfiling(DefaultActionInvocation.java:223)
at com.opensymphony.xwork2.util.profiling.UtilTimerStack.profile(UtilTimerStack.java:455)
at com.opensymphony.xwork2.DefaultActionInvocation.invoke(DefaultActionInvocation.java:221)
at com.opensymphony.xwork2.validator.ValidationInterceptor.doIntercept(ValidationInterceptor.java:150)
at org.apache.struts2.interceptor.validation.AnnotationValidationInterceptor.doIntercept(AnnotationValidationInterceptor.java:48)
at com.opensymphony.xwork2.interceptor.MethodFilterInterceptor.intercept(MethodFilterInterceptor.java:86)
at com.opensymphony.xwork2.DefaultActionInvocation$2.doProfiling(DefaultActionInvocation.java:224)
```

# Exercise 1: Start the Fortify Demo

## Environment Setup

- Start the Fortify Demo Server
- There's a "Launch the Riches Demo App" Shortcut on your desktop
- \*\*It should already be started. You Should see some Command Prompt Windows.

# Demo: SQL Injection

- Open Internet Explorer and browse to <http://localhost:8080/riches> (there should also be a shortcut)
- Click the Locations Button at the top.
- There is SQL Injection in this form. See if you can find it!
- Valid Zip Codes (94404, 10005, 94123)

# Demo: SQL Injection

- Open Internet Explorer and browse to <http://localhost:8080/riches> (there should also be a shortcut)
- Click the Locations Button at the top.
- There is SQL Injection in this form. See if you can find it!
- Valid Zip Codes (94404, 10005, 94123)

Try entering

**' or '1'='1**

in the **Find ATMs/Locations** field

# OWASP A7 – Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

- The Most Prevalent Vulnerability on the OWASP Top 10
  - Was at the top until the ranking methodology changed
  - Very easy to detect and exploit
- What is it?
  - Your application is used as a platform to attack your users.
  - Allows an attacker to insert malicious code into the user's session
  - Used to deface web sites, hijack sessions, steal credentials, and install malware

# OWASP A7 – Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

- Reflected XSS
  - Requires a user to execute an action that contains the attack payload. (Such as clicking a link in a phishing email)
  - The attack only affects the user that executes the action
- Persistent XSS
  - Attack payload is injected into a data store, such as a database.
  - The attack affects every user that uses the application.
  - The most impactful variant of XSS

# Preventing XSS – Input/Output Validation

- Blacklisting – Developing a naughty list of characters/tags
  - Nearly impossible to write black lists that cover all attack vectors
  - Many ways to obfuscate attack payloads
    - Using case, null characters, and flaws in browser rendering
    - Using alternate tags, such as IMG, IFRAME, links, body, etc
    - Using alternate encodings and languages
    - Check out:  
[https://www.owasp.org/index.php/XSS\\_Filter\\_Evasion\\_Cheat\\_Sheet](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/XSS_Filter_Evasion_Cheat_Sheet)
- Whitelisting – Using regular expressions
  - [A-Za-z0-9]{5,25} – Possible regex for a username



# Preventing XSS – Output Encoding

- Encoding – Making Malicious Code Unexecutable
  - `<script>` becomes `&lt;script&gt;`
  - HTML Encoding for all data rendered in plain HTML
  - Special care should be taken for data inserted into JavaScript and as tag attributes
- Many Standard Encoding Libraries are not sufficient
  - Use the AntiXSS Library from Microsoft for .NET (now included in 4.5)
  - OWASP Enterprise Security API (ESAPI)

# Cross Site Scripting Famous Example

PayPal, circa 2004 - 2006

- Steal credit card numbers
  1. Users access URL on genuine PayPal site
  2. Page modified via XSS attack to silently redirect user to external server
  3. Fake PayPal Member log-in page
  4. User supplies login credentials to fake site
- Exploitable for two years



## Exercise 2: XSS Injection

- Click the submit button on the login form.
- Open Internet Explorer and browse to <http://localhost:8080/riches> (there should also be a shortcut)
- There is Cross Site Scripting in the login page. See it?
- Valid Login (eddie/eddie)

## Exercise 2: XSS Injection

- Click the submit button on the login form.
- Open Internet Explorer and browse to <http://localhost:8080/riches> (there should also be a shortcut)
- There is Cross Site Scripting in the login page. See it?
- Valid Login (eddie/eddie)

Try entering

**';</script><script>alert('XSS');</script>**

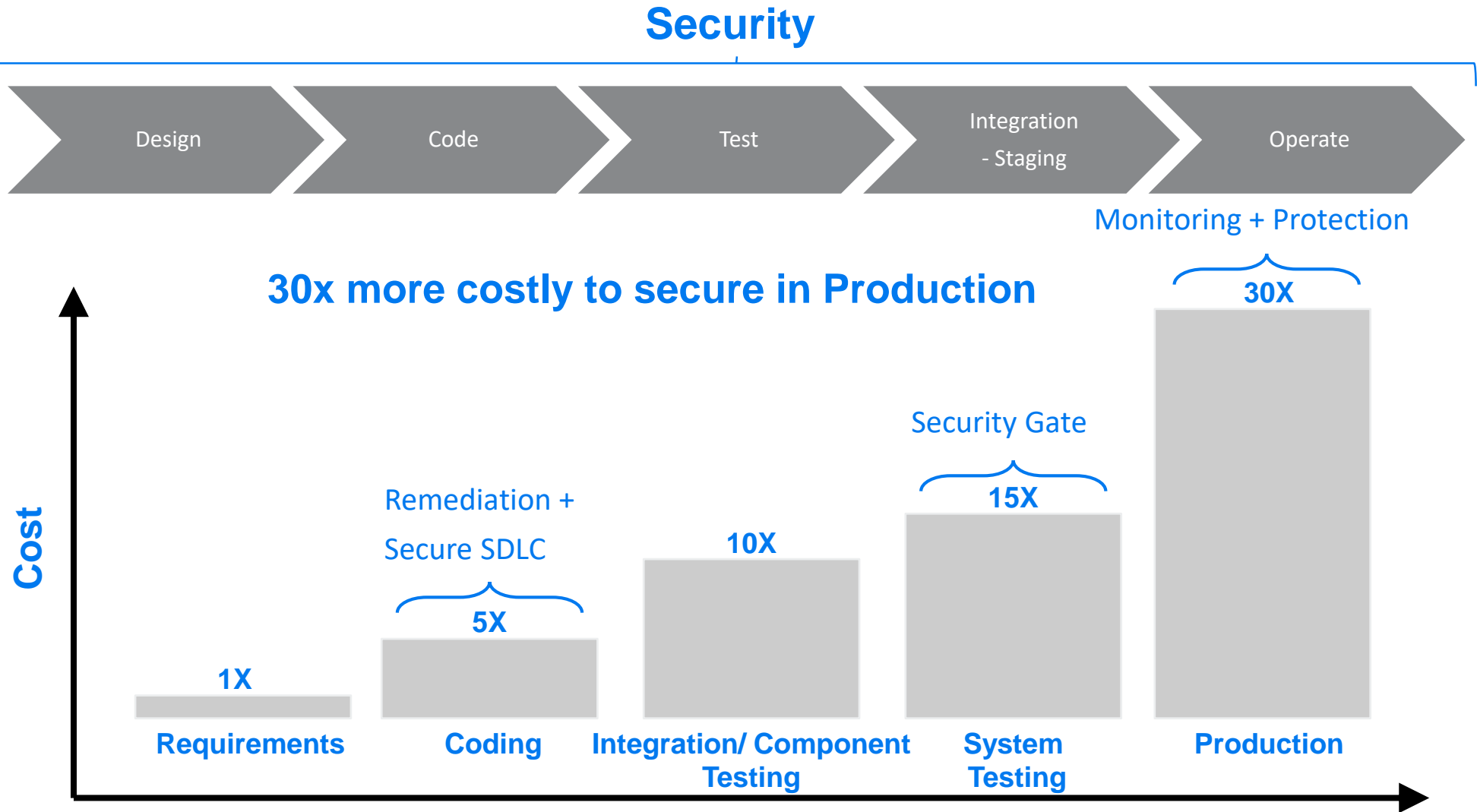
In the login field



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# The Solution

# Software Security Assurance (SSA & SDLC)



Source: **NIST**

# Software Security Assurance

Return On Investment



Does Application Security Pay?

Measuring the Business Impact of Software Security Assurance Solutions

Findings:

- Significant Cost Savings: The combination of test and remediation cost savings and development productivity improvements are generating benefits estimated at **\$8M** per year.
- Expanded Revenue Potential: Companies in some industries can capture an estimated **\$8M** in additional revenue and save **\$15M** in development costs.
- Greater Overall Economic Value Potential: Mainstay calculated that software security programs can generate as much as **\$50M** in annual benefits.



# Software Security Assurance

Return On Investment



## Does Application Security Pay?

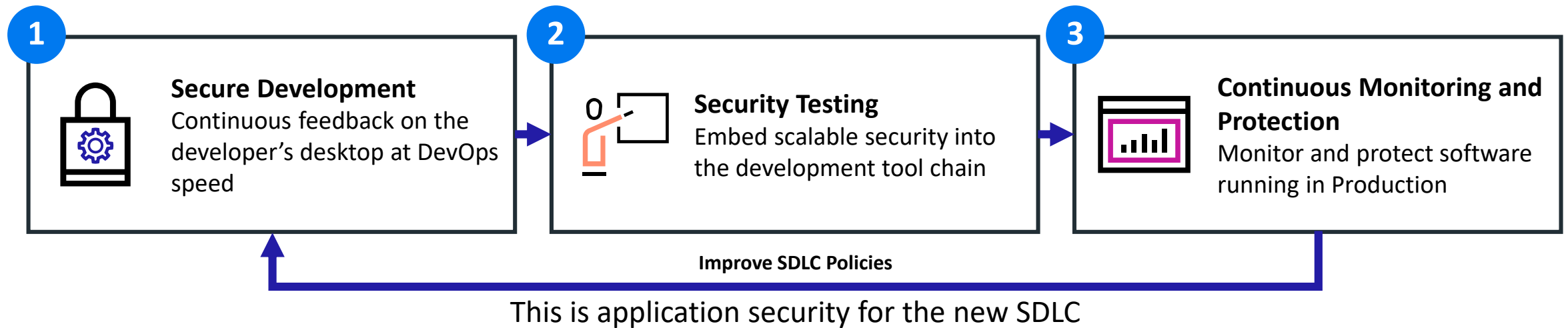
Measuring the Business Impact of Software Security Assurance Solutions

After implementing an SSA program...

Performance Metric	Improvement
Vulnerabilities per application	From 100s to 10s
Average time to fix a vulnerability	From 1 to 2 weeks to 1 to 2 hours
Percentage of repeat vulnerabilities	From 80% to 0%
Compliance and penetration testing effort	From ~\$500k to ~\$250k
Time-to-market delays due to vulnerabilities	From 4+ incidents (30 days each) per year to none

[http://h30528.www3.hp.com/Security/Fortify\\_Mainstay\\_ROI\\_Study.pdf](http://h30528.www3.hp.com/Security/Fortify_Mainstay_ROI_Study.pdf)

# The right approach for the new SDLC – Build it in



# Software Security Analysis and Defense

- **Static Analysis (Fortify)**: analysis of computer software that is performed without actually executing programs (i.e. run on source code)
- **Dynamic Analysis (WebInspect)**: analysis of computer software that is performed by executing programs on a real or virtual processor (Pentesting against a running web application)
- **RASP (Application Defender)**: software agent protects and monitors production systems.

Static	Dynamic	RASP
Requires source code	Only Web Applications and services	Only Web Applications and services
Finds most issues	Finds fewer issues	Protects and monitors applications
Provides line of code level detail	Provides request and response	Requires a software agent to be installed
Preferred by developers	Preferred by security and SOC	Can protect against zero days

# SAST -vs- DAST

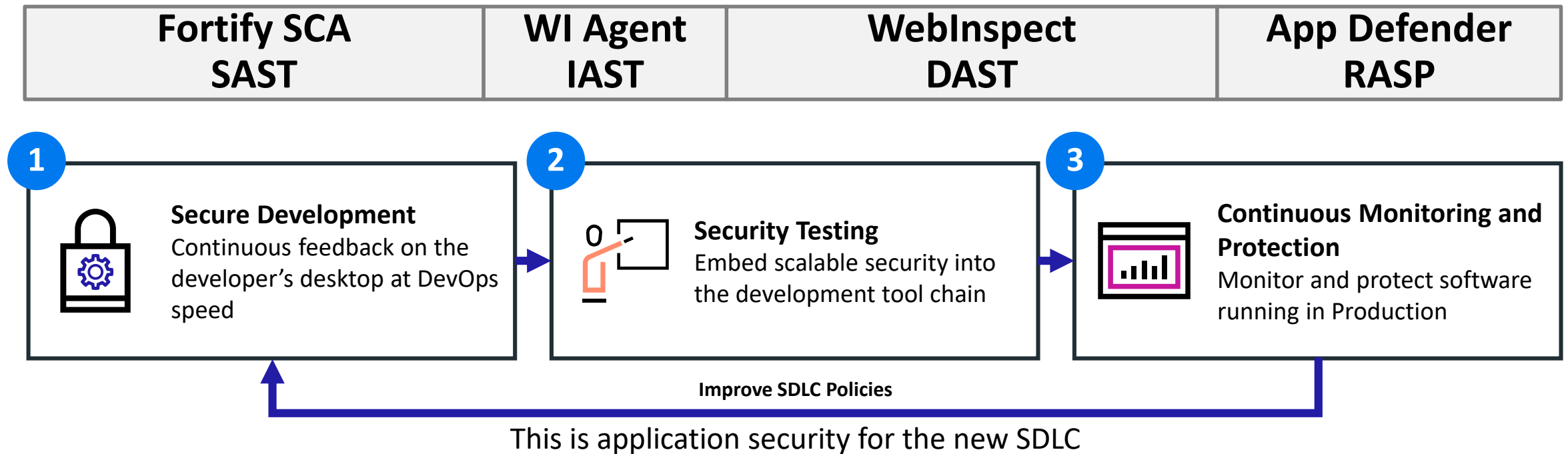
WebInspect

Outside In Testing

## Dynamic Application Security Testing

- Mimics actual human testing – open a browser, input value, look at results
- Works completely remotely against the interface of an application
- Requires no source code!
- Can be used on COTS applications.
- Limited visibility – can only find vulnerabilities discoverable via the interface
- High credible results – since it runs remotely, everything it finds is remotely exploitable

# The right approach for the new SDLC – Build it in

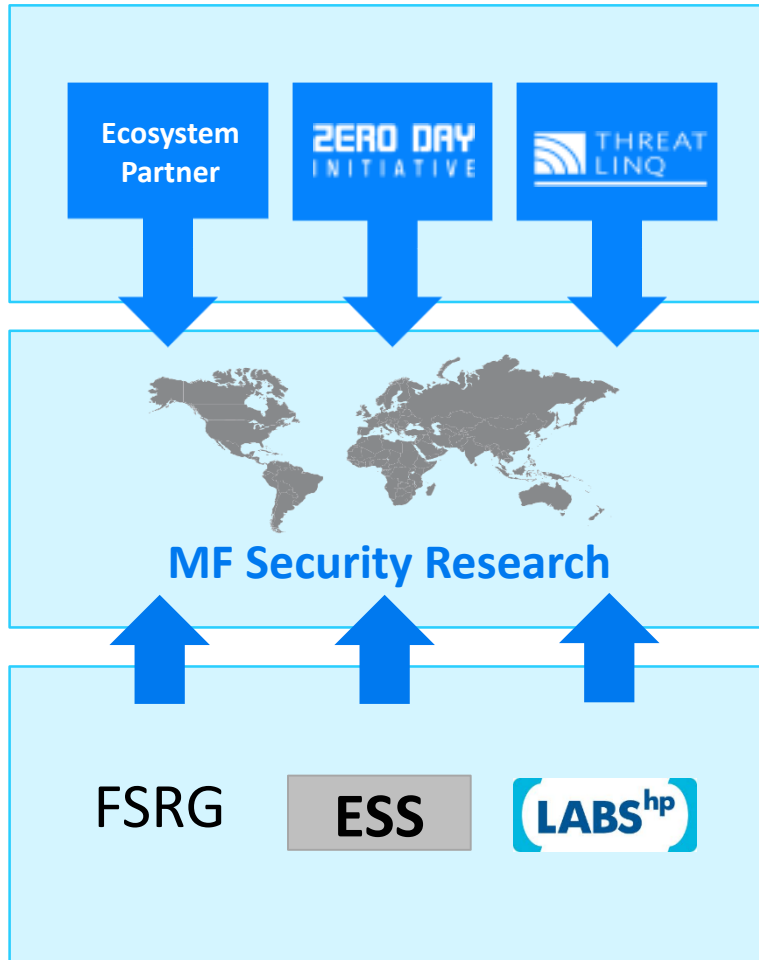




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# MF Fortify Solutions

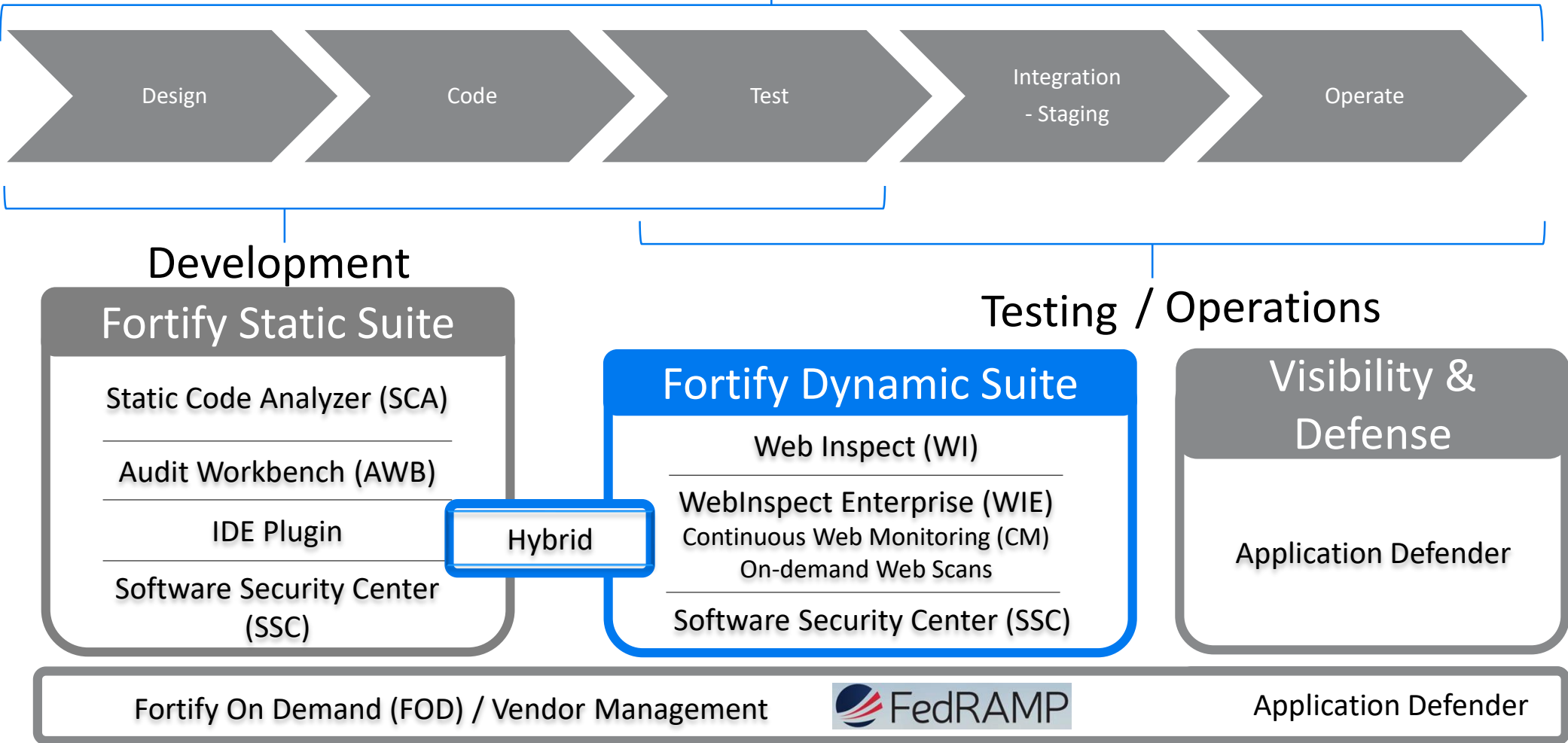
# Security solutions backed by MF Security Research



- SANS, CERT, NIST, OSVDB, software & reputation vendors
  - 3000+ Researchers
  - 2000+ Customers sharing data
- 
- Largest commercial IT security research group
  - Continuously finds more vulnerabilities than the rest of the market combined (50-75% of publicly reported critical vulnerabilities)
  - Frost & Sullivan winner for vulnerability research last four years
- 
- Collaborative effort of market leading teams: ArcSight, Fortify, MF Labs, Application Security Center
  - Collect network and security data from around the globe

# Software Security Assurance (SSA & SDLC)

## Security



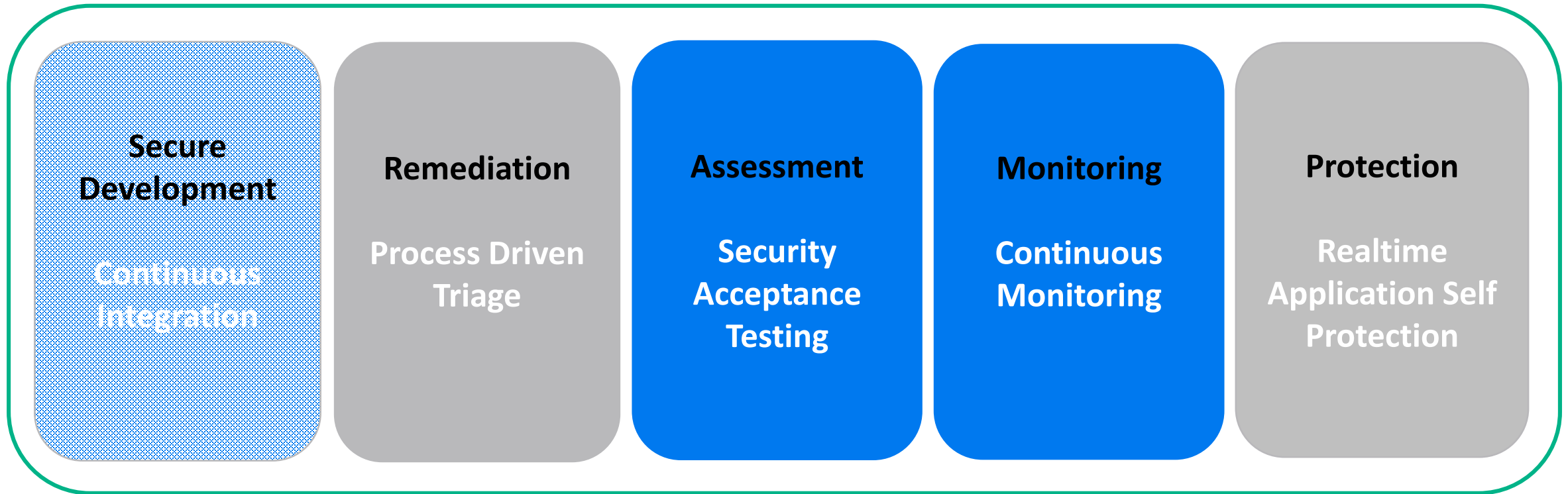




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# HPE WebInspect Overview and Exercises

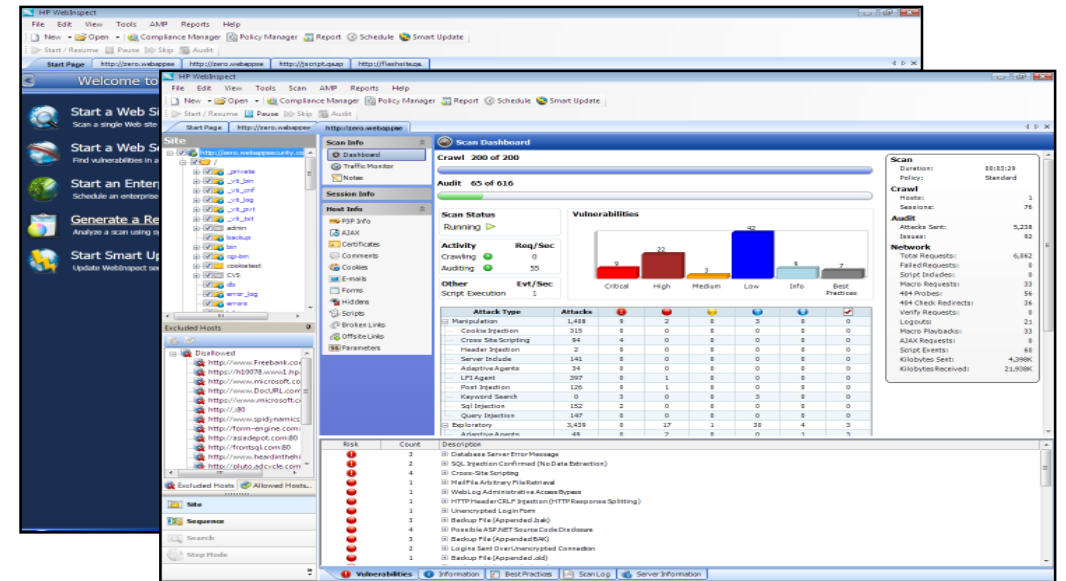
# Software Security Assurance – Top 2 for WebInspect



# HPE WebInspect

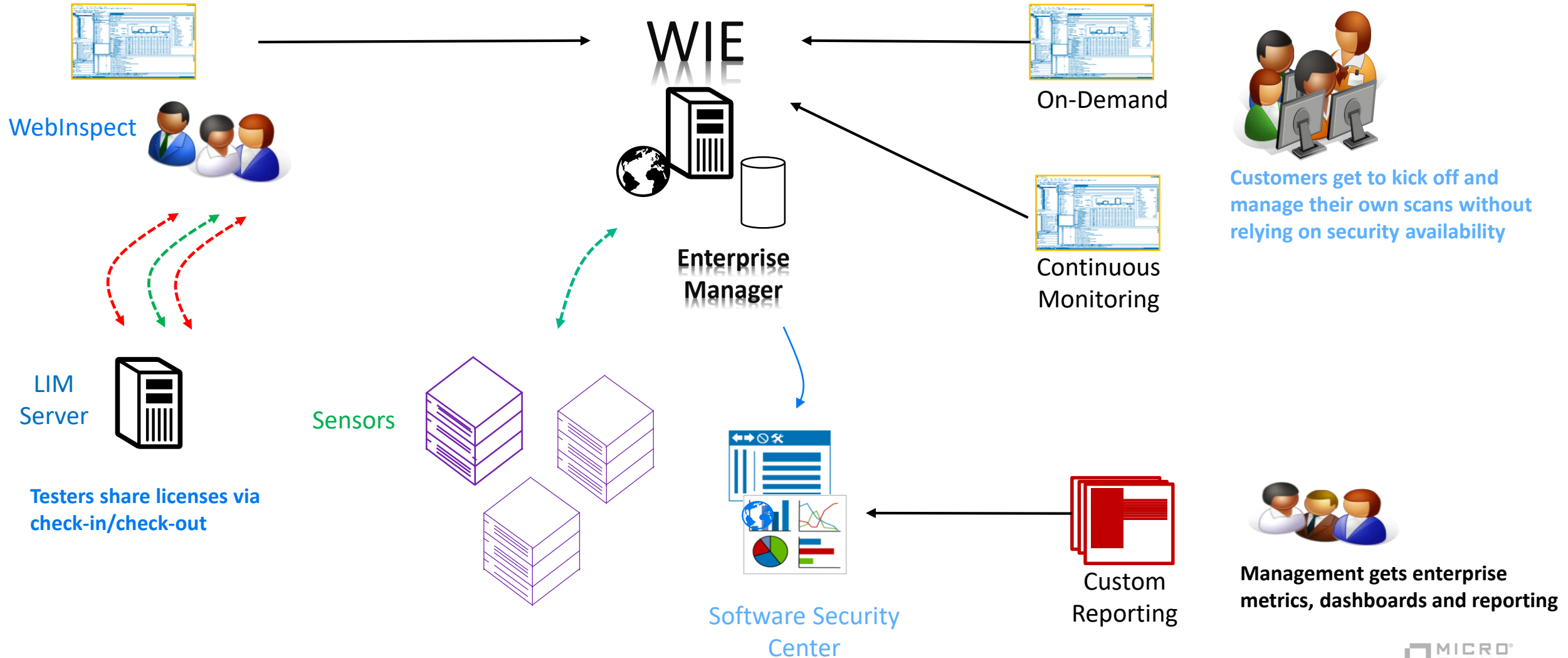
Dynamics analysis – find critical security issues in running applications

- Features:
  - Quickly identify risk in existing applications
  - Automate dynamic application security testing of any technology, from development through production
  - Validate vulnerabilities in running applications, prioritizing the most critical issues for root-cause analysis



# WI/WIE Conceptual Architecture - Types

Flexible modeling for Web App Continuous Monitoring and Centralized Vulnerability Management



# Included In Every WebInspect License

- **SmartCard** / CAC Authentication
- FISMA / 800-53 **Compliance Reporting**
- Scan **Web Applications, SOAP and RESTful** Services, URL Rewriting
- Scan Mobile Web sites, plus Mobile Native Scan
- Integration into **ArcSight, WAFs, Software Security Center, WebInspect Enterprise**
- Hybrid scanning with the **WebInspect Agent**
- WebInspect API plus **BURP** Testing **Integration**
- SmartUpdate automatic frequent security content updates from the largest dedicated Software Security Research group.
- OFFLINE activations and updates

# Dynamic application security testing

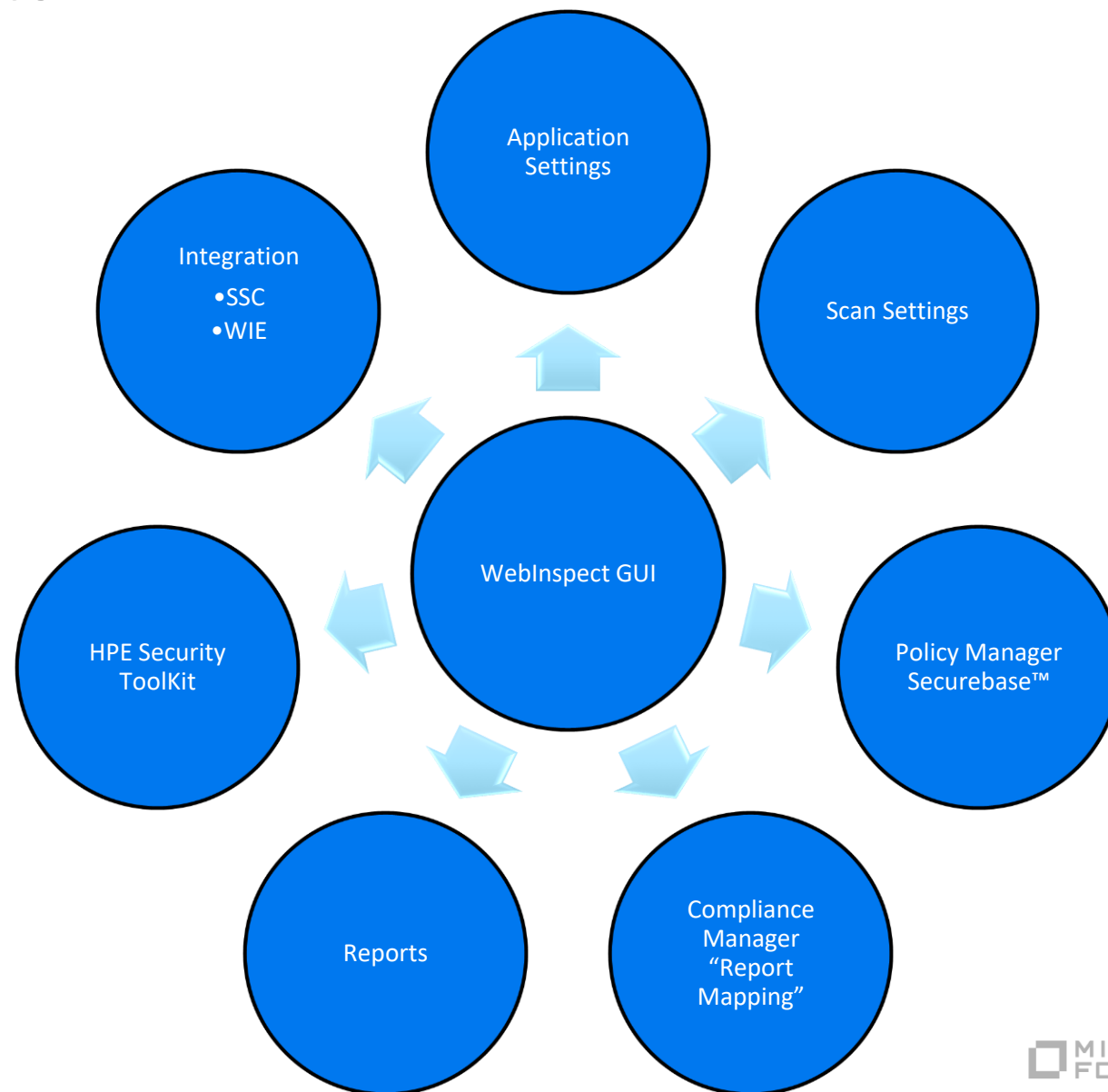
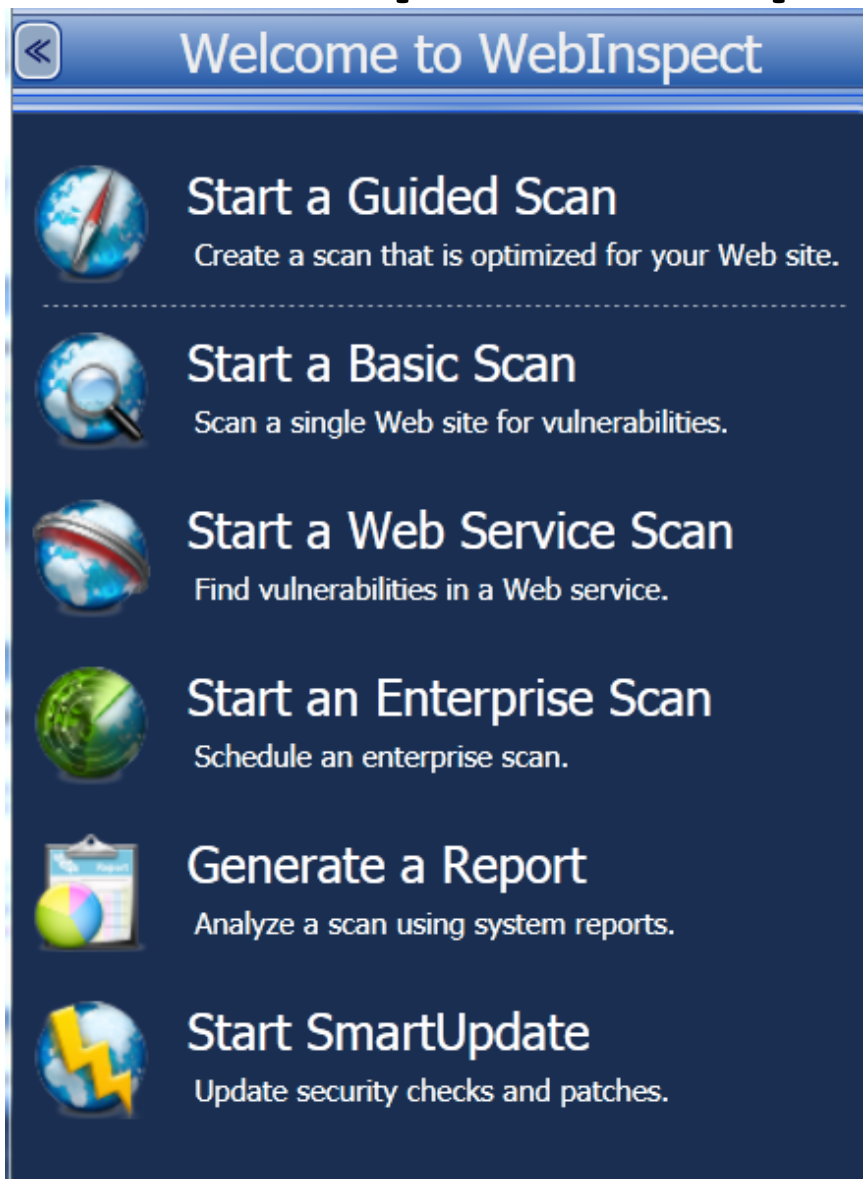
Quickly find and validate exploitable vulnerabilities in running applications



No	<code>&lt;script&gt;alert("attack")&lt;/script&gt;</code>
No	<code>"&lt;script&gt;alert("attack")&lt;/script&gt;</code>
No	<code>'&lt;script&gt;alert("attack")&lt;/script&gt;</code>
No	<code>&lt;img src="javascript: alert("attack")"/&gt;</code>
No	<code>/&gt;&lt;body onload="alert('attack')"/&gt;</code>
No	<code>&gt; (greater than)</code>
Interesting	<code>" (double quote)</code>
Even Better	<code>%3e (encoded &gt;)</code>
Attack!	<code>%3Cscript%3Ealert("attack")%3C/script%3E</code>



# WebInspect Components





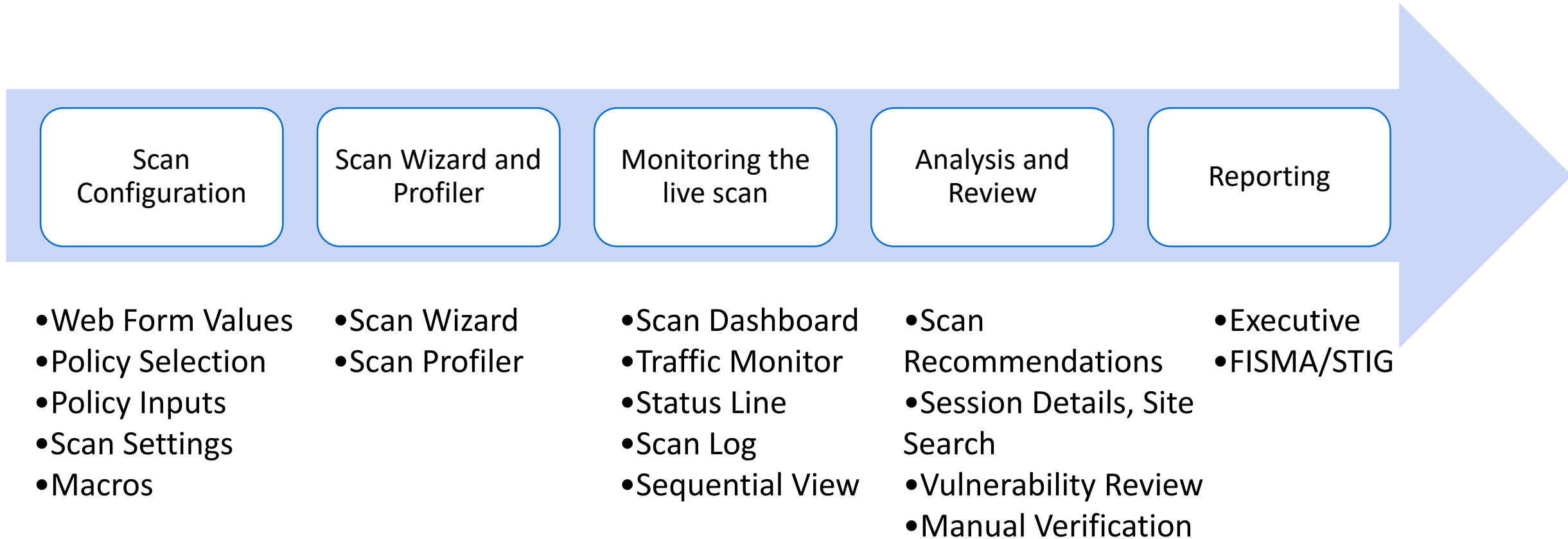


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# Run a WI Scan



# High Level Workflow



# Components of a Scan Configuration

## Macros

- Login, starting, workflow
- for web form authentication or entry navigation

## Web Form Values

- control values supplied to form, which affects crawling

## Policy

- collection of tests enabled for use in the scan
- Policy inputs via Input Editor

## Scan Settings

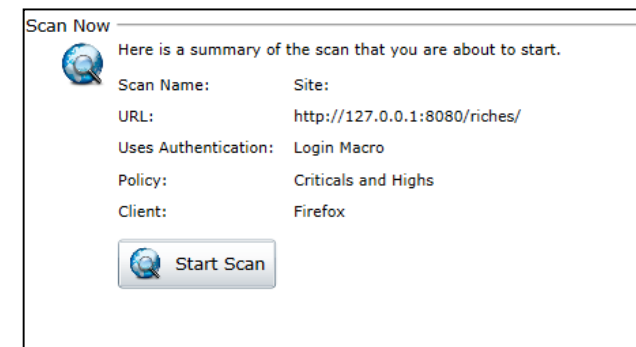
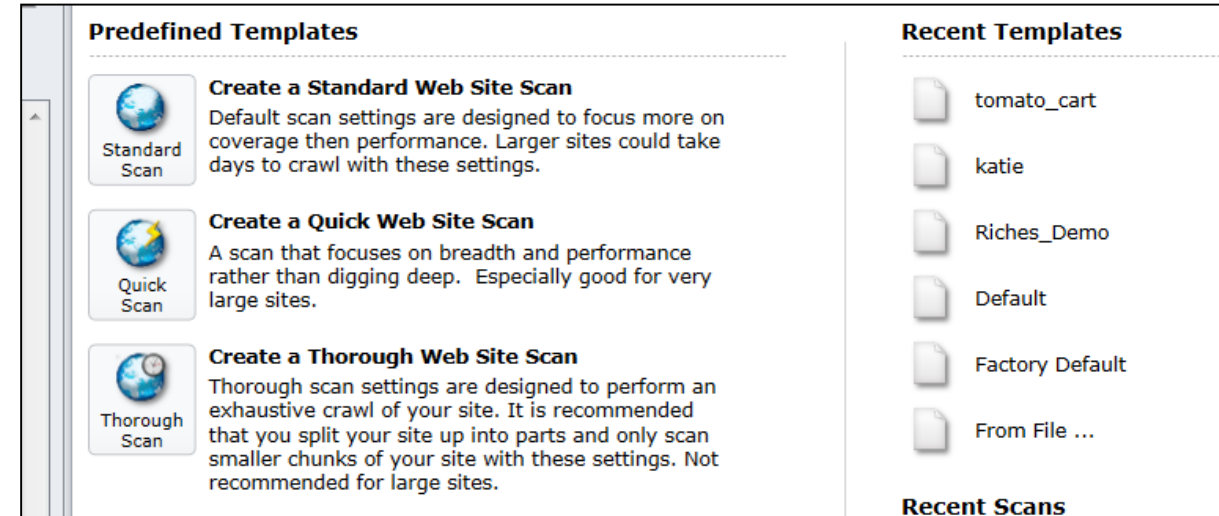
- detailed configuration for the website

# Exercise 3

## Scan Riches – Guided Unauthenticated Scan

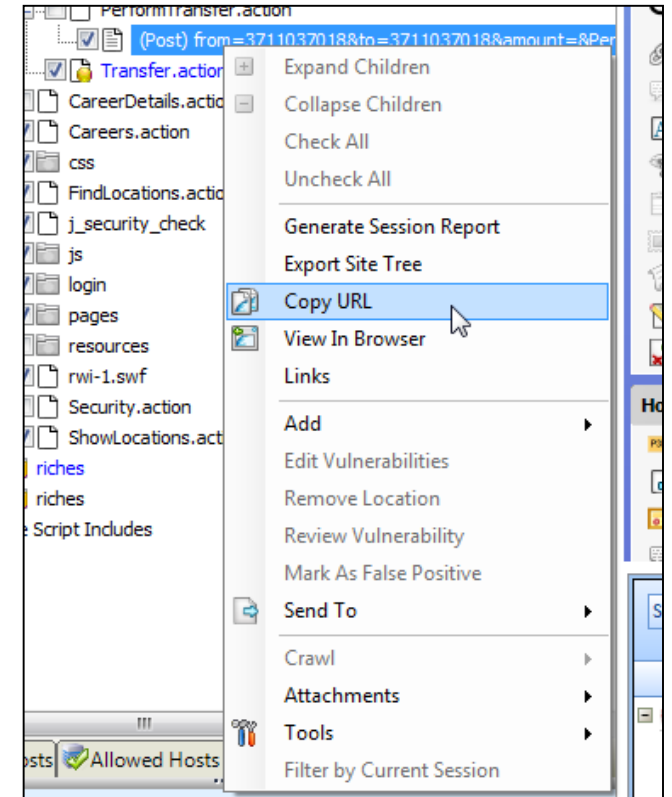


- Select your Template
- Verify [http:127.0.0.1:8080/riches/](http://127.0.0.1:8080/riches/)
- Restrict it to this directory and its subs
- Keep Defaults
- Use Riches Optimization
- Enhance Coverage If you wish.
- There are no False Positives to import.
- Turn on Traffic Monitor.
- Save as scan template for later use
- **Start Scan**



# While This Scan is Running

- Notice that vulnerabilities are reported even while still crawling
- Review the growing Site Tree
- Pause, review **Sequence View**, **Search View**, and **Step Mode**
- **Explore the Context Menu in the Site Tree**
- Traffic Monitor
- Explore HTTP Packets
- Explore Host Info



We can leave this scan running, and open a completed scan in a new tab  
**You can have 2 scans running at a time**



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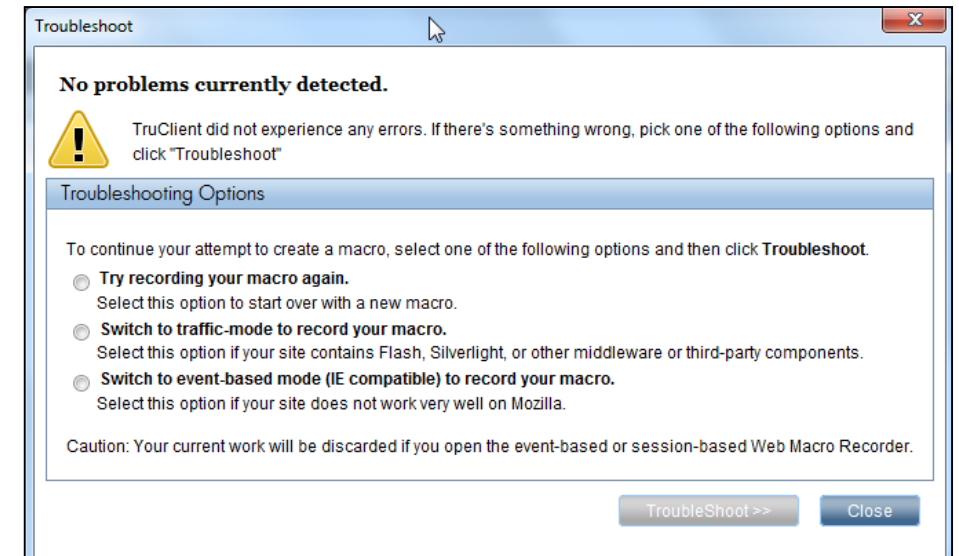
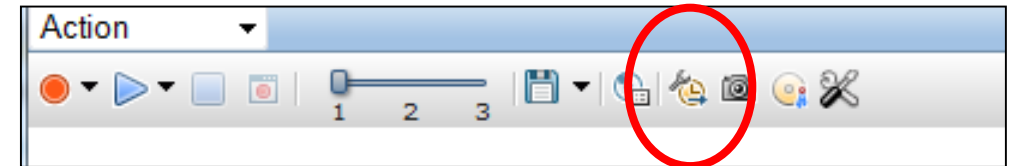
# Macro Recorder

# Different Macro Recorders

- TruClient (default)
  - advanced client recording developed within HP
  - Used in multiple HP products
  - Records actual browser *actions*
  - Provides advanced configuration and troubleshooting capabilities

## Replaces Legacy Recorders

- Traffic-Mode : records and replays basic packets
- Event-based: records events, still more primitive



# TruClient Features

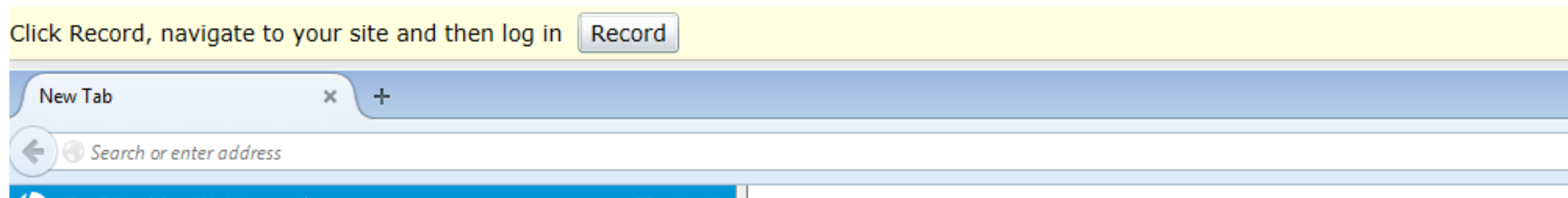
- IDE-Like environment
- Parameterizing Values (passwords, usernames etc)
- Javascript based events
- Editable Success/Failure Conditions
- Switchable Rendering: IE, FF, variety of Mobile



# Exercise 4

## Riches Login Macro

- Go To Tools and open Login Macro Recorder
- Follow the Yellow-Bar Prompts to create a login to the Riches bank site using:
  - **Navigate To URL:** <http://127.0.0.1:8080/riches>
  - **User Name/Password:** Eddie / Eddie
- Go ahead and test your Macro
- Save the macro as **MYLOGIN**





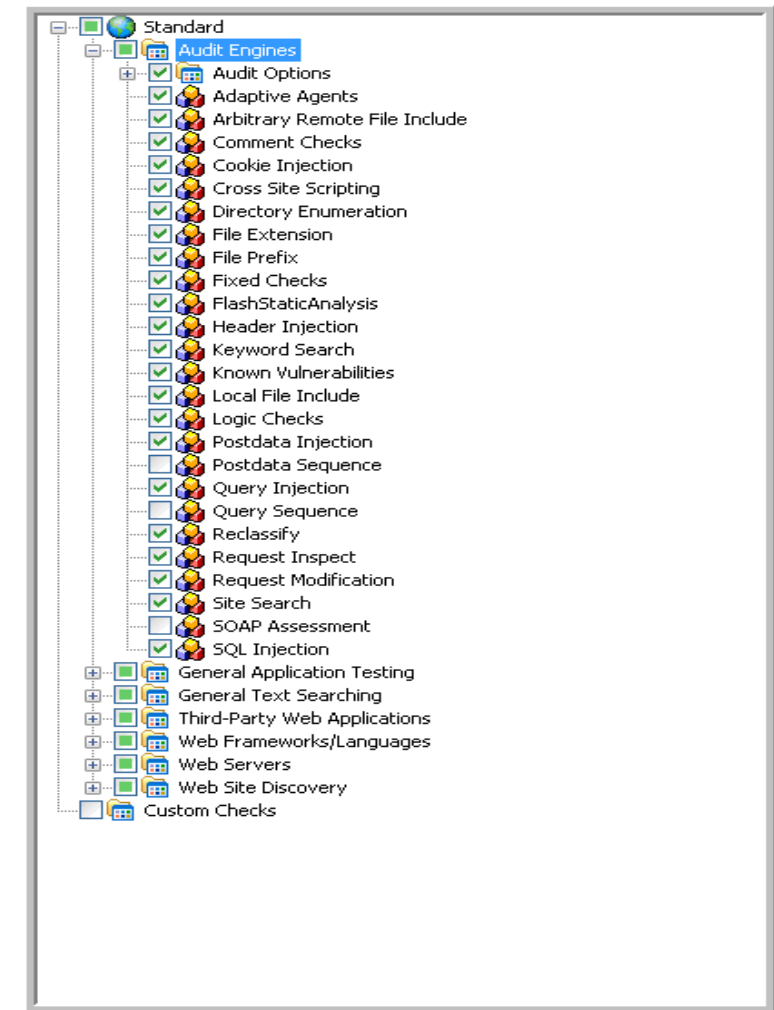


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# Policies Manager

# Policy Manager Walkthrough

- A Policy is a collection of tests in the SecureBase to be executed.
- Several Default policies exist – they cannot be modified but can be inherited
- You can select and deselect at any level.
- Checks require corresponding Engine
- Custom Checks – create custom checks in different engines.
- Default policy is “Standard”





# Exercise 6

## How to Create a Policy

- Click **Create** and The Policy Manager tool opens.
- Select **New** from the **File** menu (or click the New Policy icon).
- Select the policy on which you will model a new one from:
  - SQL Injection Policy → Select Command Injection → SQL Injection → Site Database Disclosure and SQLI
- Save
- Under Custom → My Policy
- When you configure your settings, pick your new My Policy for scan

## Exercise 6 (Cont')



- Do a New Critical and Highs Policy
  - Default Settings → Policy → Create → File → New → Criticals and Highs Policy
  - Search for and deselect all checks mapped to CWE 521
    - Search View → Criteria → Vulnerability ID = CWE ID Contains 521
    - Deselect All
  - Save the new Custom Policy **MYCWEPOLICY**



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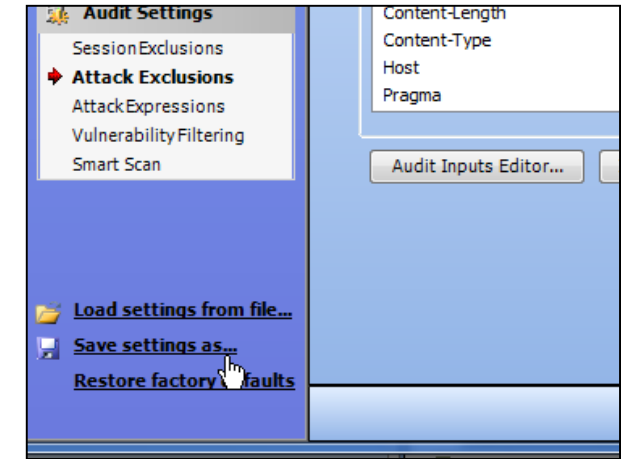
# Scan Settings

# Settings

- Auto fill web forms during crawl
- Prompt for web form values during scan
- Only prompt for tagged input
- Enable Traffic Monitor
- Perform redundant page detection Limit Maximum Web Form Submission To
- Enable Site-Wide Event Reduction

# Exercise 7

- Go to Edit and open the Default Scan Settings
- Change the following Settings:
  - Method: Auto fill web forms during crawl – **MFFORMS**
  - Method: Prompt for web form values during scan: **True**
  - Method: Only prompt for tagged input: **True**
  - General: Enable Traffic Monitor: **True**
  - General: Perform redundant page detection: **True**
- Save the Settings as **MYSETTINGS**



You now have your entire configuration stored in a reusable format.





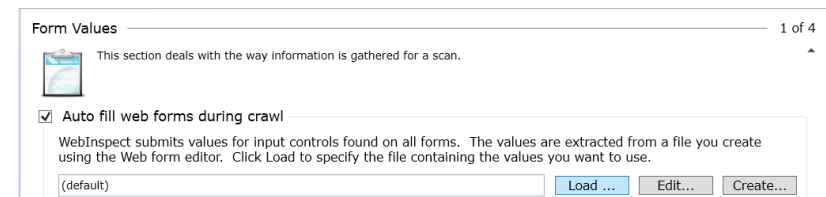
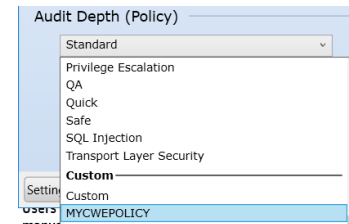
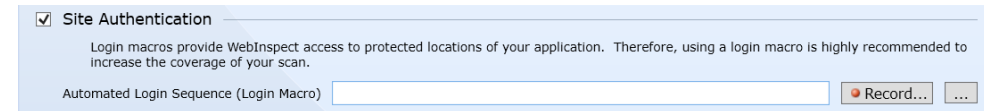
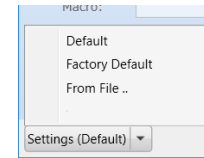
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Putting it all together



# Exercise 8

- Start a Basic Scan
- Load **MYSETTINGS**
- Check Site Authentication: **MYLOGIN**
- Choose your Audit Depth: **MYCWEPOLICY**
- Choose your web forms: **MYFORMS**





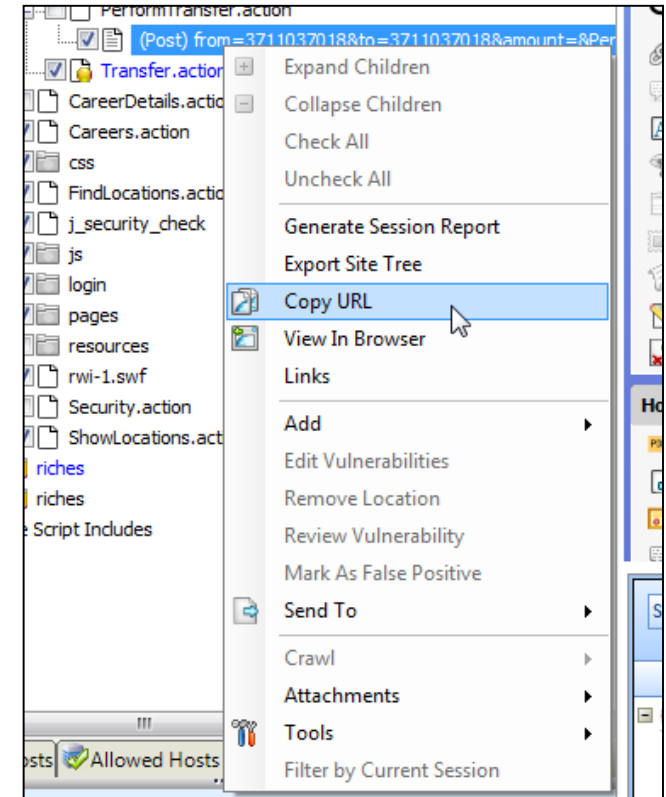
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# Auditing Results

# While This Scan is Running



- Notice that vulnerabilities are reported even while still crawling
- Review the growing Site Tree
  - Pause, review **Sequence View**, **Search View**, and **Step Mode**
  - **Explore the Context Menu in the Site Tree**
- Traffic Monitor
- **Add the column “Location”** and move up
- Explore HTTP Packets
- Explore Host Info



We can leave this scan running, and open a completed scan in a new tab  
**You can have 2 scans running at a time**

# Exercise 9

Validate a finding

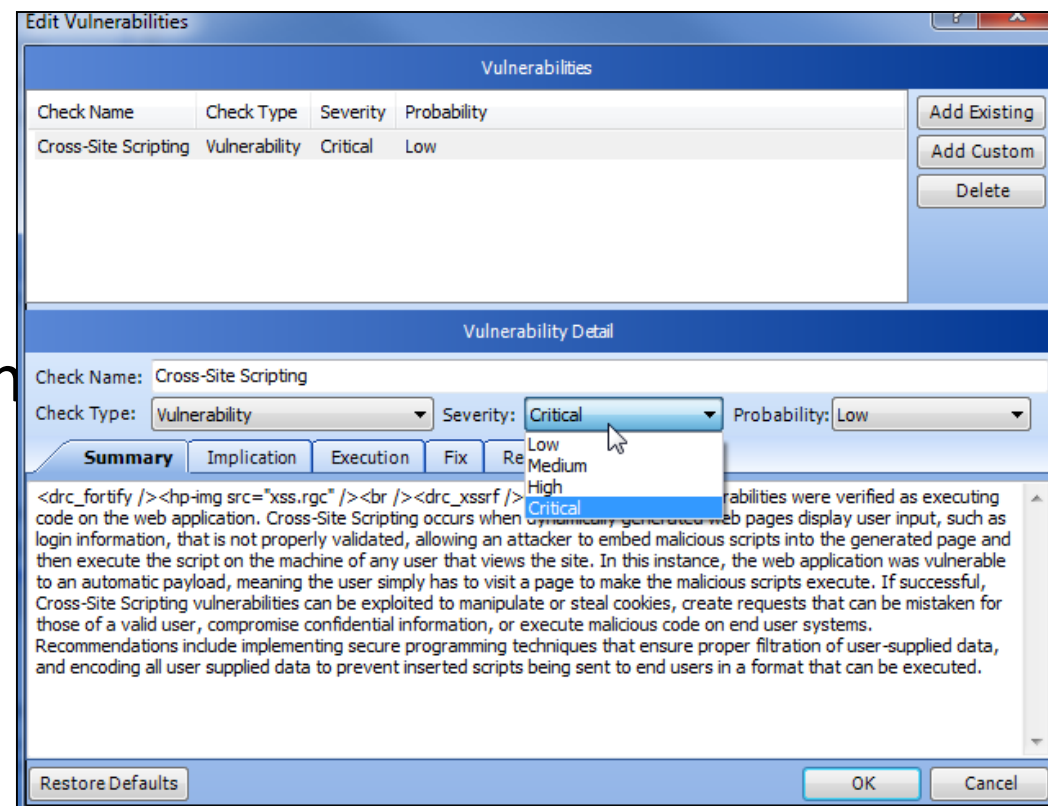
- Look at request, response, vulnerability description and stack trace
- Retest the vulnerability
- Look at one finding
- Select “Edit Vulnerability” and change severity for one
- Add your own information to the reporting.
- Find one false positive and mark it as such



# Edit a Vulnerability

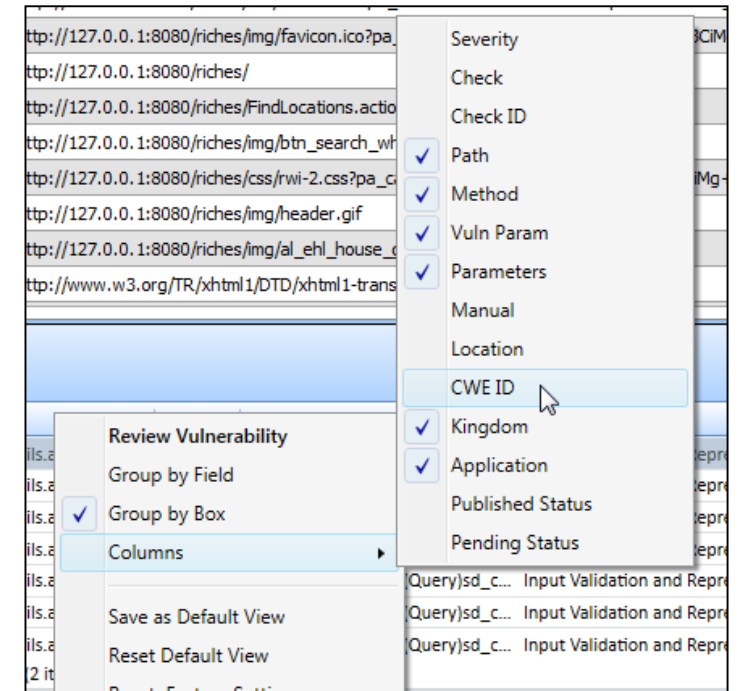


- Right Click a Vulnerability in the Site Tree
- Select “Edit Vulnerability”
- Change the Severity
- Add your own information to the reporting
- This is all saved to the scan file
- Flows upstream with scan:
  - Reports,
  - FPR’s into Software Security Center,
  - Scan uploads into WebInspect Enterprise



# Review a Completed Scan

- Review the Site Tree
- Vulnerability Pane:
  - Select column "CWE ID"
- Review packets for a vulnerability
- Change severity for a vulnerability
- Add notes to a vulnerability
- Review Steps
- Retest a single vulnerability / All Vulnerabilities/Repeat Scan
- Add your own manual finding (Edit Vulnerabilities)





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# Reports and Data Export

# Exercise 10

## Generate a Report



- Use your existing scan
- Select Executive Summary, Compliance and Vulnerability
- For Compliance: Select DoD Application Security And Development STIG V3 R9 or FISMA.
- For Executive Summary: No change
- For Vulnerability: Clear ALL Severities except Critical.

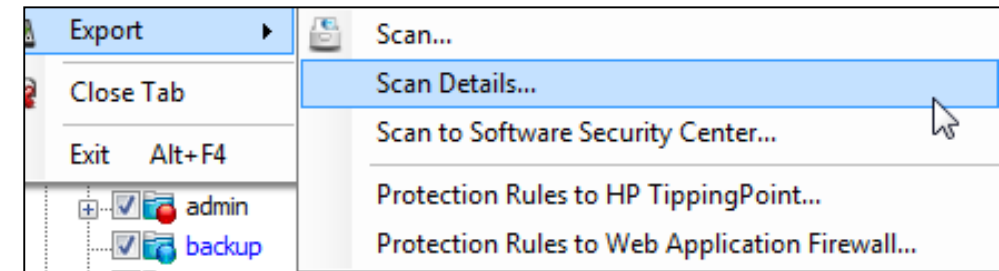


# Exercise 11

## Export Data



- Scan
  - exports to proprietary binary .scan format
  - saves entire scan and be re-loaded into WebInspect
- Scan Details
  - Exports selectable sections or full scan
  - XML based - can be used for integration (STIG Viewer)
- Scan to Software Security Center
- Saves results in FPR format for uploading into Software Security Center to be managed alongside static scans



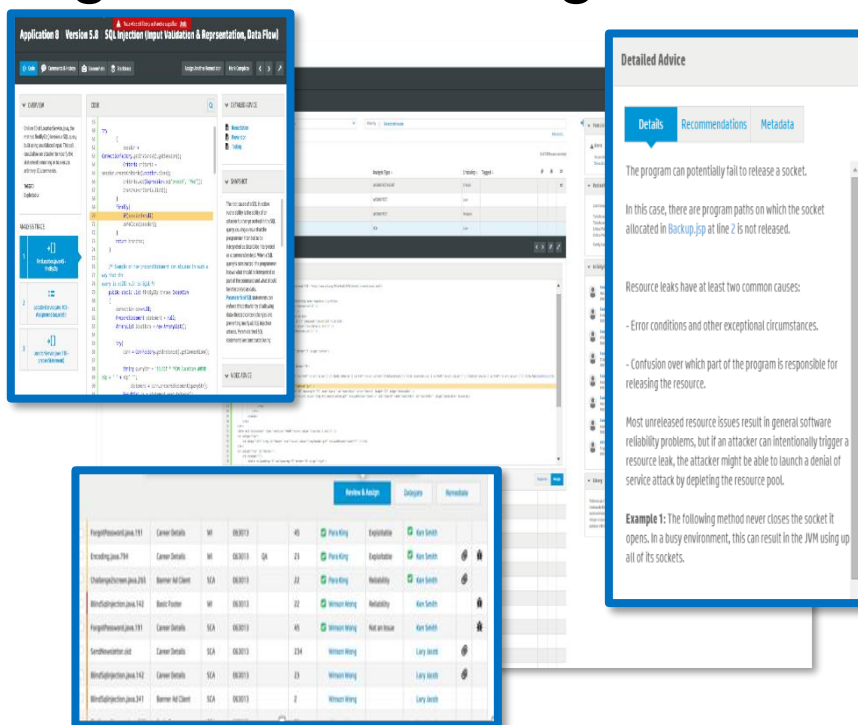


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# HPE Software Security Center Overview and Exercises

# HPE Fortify Software Security Center

## Management, tracking and remediation of enterprise software risk



### Features:

- Specify, communicate and track security activities performed on projects
- Role-based, process-driven management of software security program
- Flexible repository and exporting platform for security status, trending and compliance

### Benefits:

- Provides a clear, accurate picture of software risk across the enterprise
- Lowers cost of resolving vulnerabilities
- Identify areas of improvement for accelerated reduction of risk and costs

### Problem it solves:

Provides visibility into security activities within development

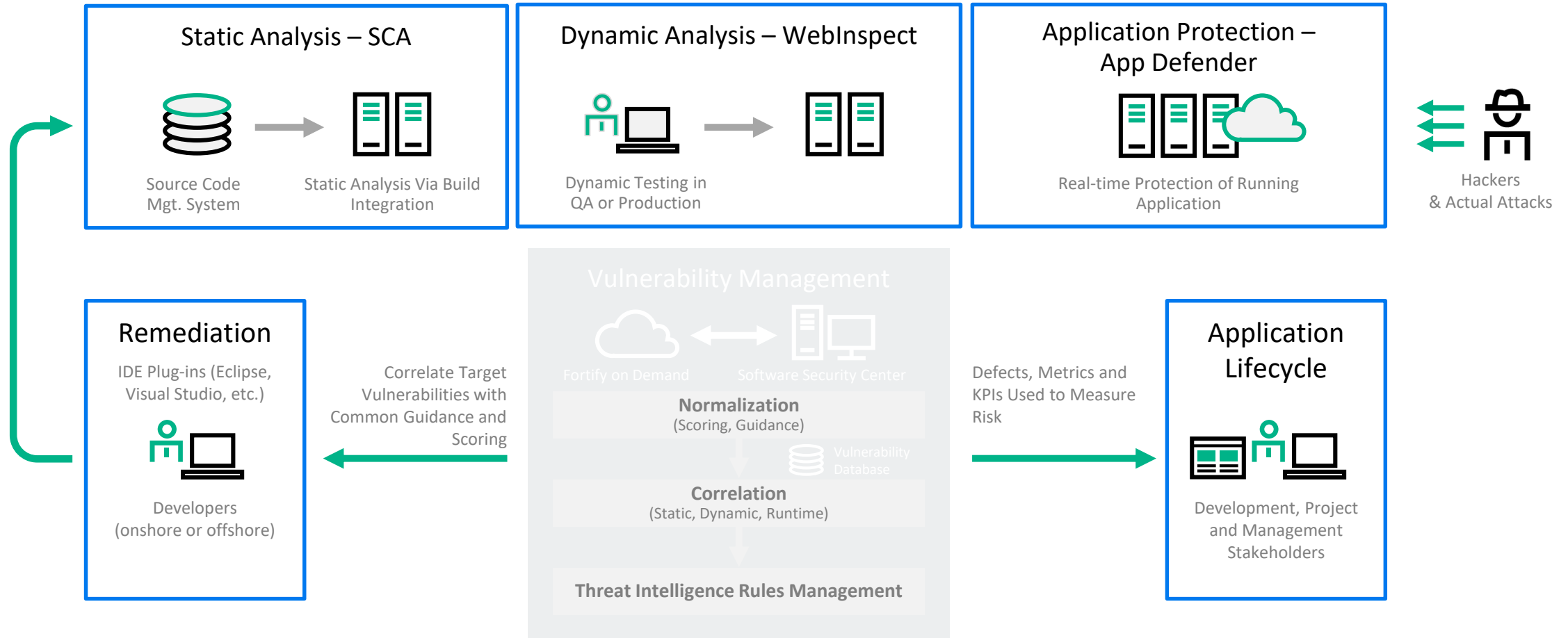
## Vulnerability detail

- Remediation explanation and advice



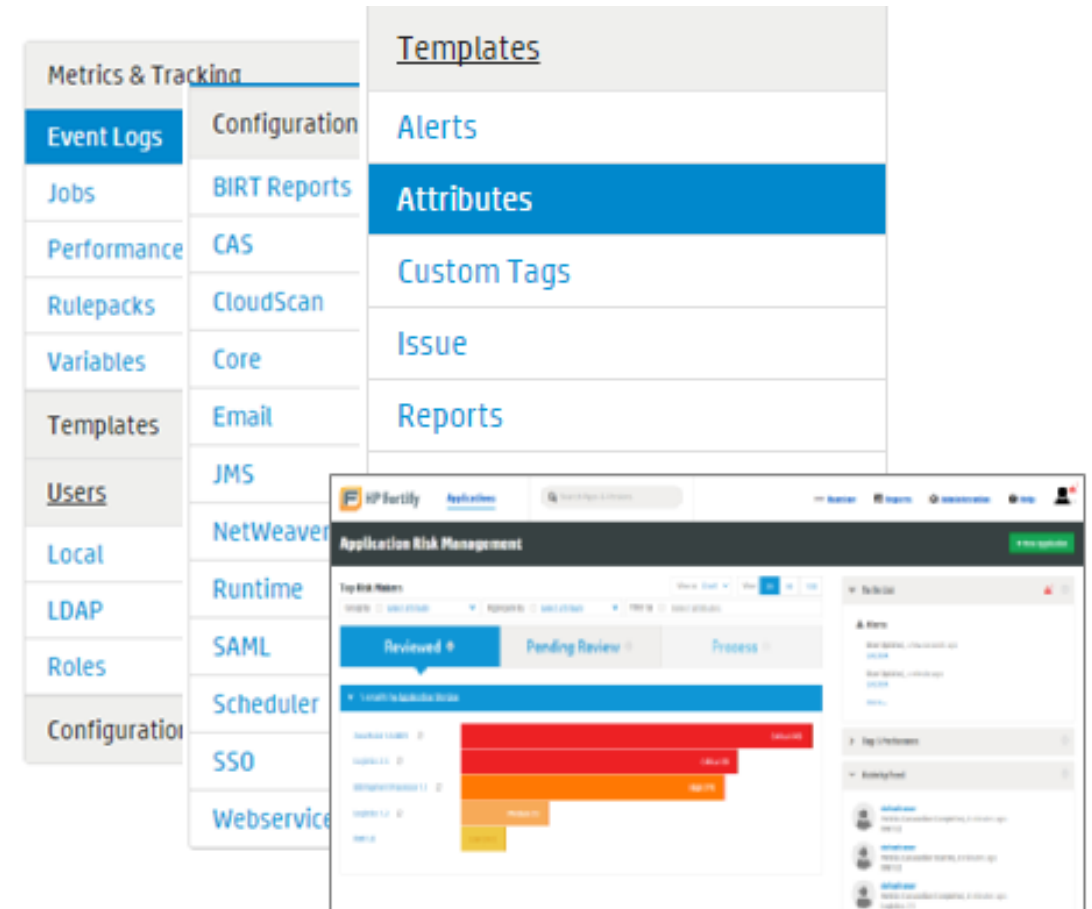
# HPE Security Fortify Application Security Solutions

On premise and on demand



# SSC Functional Areas

- **SSC Administration**
  - User Access
  - System Configuration
  - Issue Template (Project Template)
- **Application (Project) Administration**
  - Application Management
  - Attributes Assignment
- **Program Management**
  - Audit Page (Collaboration Module)
  - Reporting



# Exercise 12:

## Software Security Center Walk Through

1. Click on “Launch the Fortify SSC Server”
2. Open a web browser
3. Navigate to <http://localhost:8180/ssc>
4. Login information is in student\_logins.txt on your Desktop. Log in as admin.
5. Password is Workshop2017!

# SSC Interface

Administration

Header

Dashboard

Task List

Activity List

HP Fortify Software Security Center (SSC) Interface

Header: HP Fortify, Dashboard, Search, Applications, Reports, Administration (circled), Help, User Profile

Main Content: Application Risk Management

Top Risk Makers: Reviewed, Pending Review, Process

5 results by Application Version

Application	Critical
Bill Payment Processor 1.1	Critical (93)
WebGoat.NET v5	Critical (2)
Logistics 2.5	Critical (1)
Logistics 1.3	
RWI 1.0	

Task List: Todo List, Alerts (No pending unread alerts, Show all alert notifications)

Activity List: Activity Feed

- System: Metrics Calculation No Updates, 9 hours ago, RWI 1.0
- System: Metrics Calculation No Updates, 9 hours ago, Logistics 2.5
- System: Metrics Calculation No Updates, 9 hours ago, Logistics 1.3
- System: Metrics Calculation No Updates, 9 hours ago, Bill Payment Processor 1.1
- System: Metrics Calculation Started, 9 hours ago, Logistics 2.5



# Exercise 13

## Create a New Project

1. Click on “Launch the Fortify SSC Server”
2. Open a web browser
3. Navigate to <http://localhost:8180/ssc>
4. Login information is in student\_logins.txt on your Desktop. Log in as admin.
5. Password is Workshop2017!

## New Application

**Name:** Riches2

**Version:** v9

**Development Phase:** New

# Create A New Application

Application

New Application

HP Fortify Software Security Center (SSC) Applications page. The page displays a list of applications with the following columns: Application, Version, Description, and Created. The applications listed are:

Application	Version	Description	Created
Bill Payment Processor	1.1	Bill payment processing and support interfaces.	02/23/2009
Logistics	1.3	E-commerce web store front with basic shopping card, credit card payment processing and support interface.	05/20/2009
Logistics	2.5	Major updates to backend processing and credit card validation.	04/14/2009
RWI	1.0	Riches Wealth International.	11/23/2009
WebGoat.NET	v5		02/01/2016

The page also includes a search bar for "Search Apps and Versions" and a "Find" button. The bottom of the page shows a Windows taskbar with various application icons and the system clock indicating 10:32 AM on 2/19/2016.

# Exercise 14

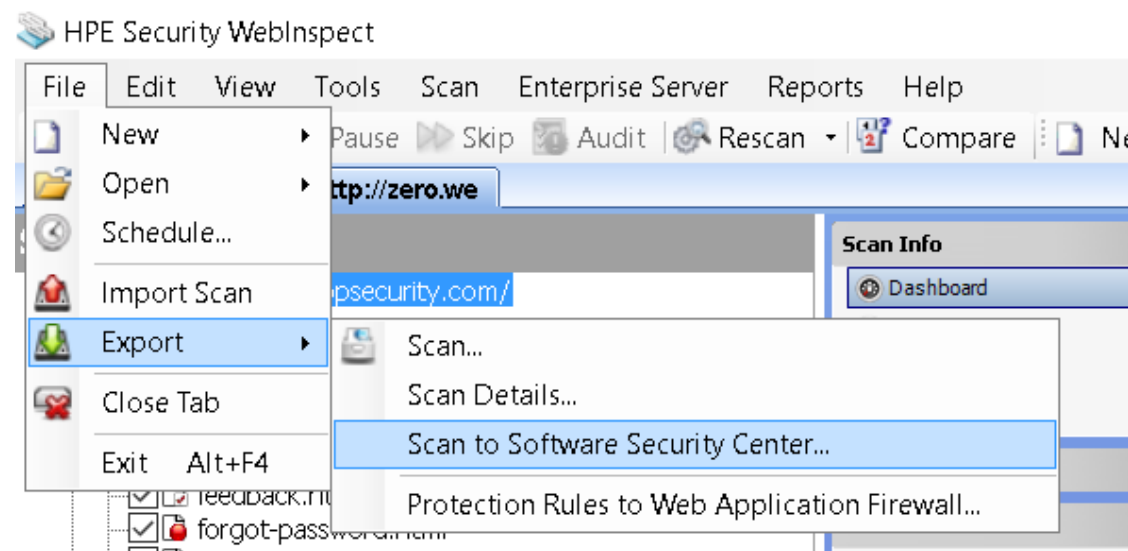
Upload Results to SSC from WI

- From WebInspect open a completed WebInspect scan

- Export the scan

File->Export->Scan to Software Security Center

- Save the file as **MYSCAN.fpr**

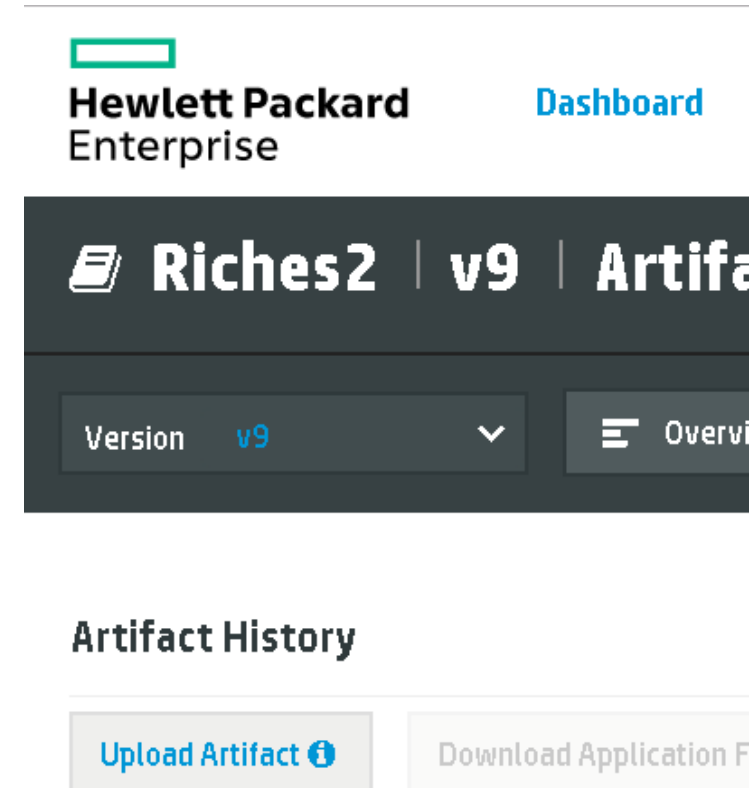


# Exercise 14 Continued

Upload Results to SSC from WI

- From SSC navigate to the **Riches2** project  
Click **Applications- Riches v9**
- Navigate to Artifacts
- Upload the **MYSCAN.fpr**

The scan should be available for viewing after SSC finishes processing the file





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# WebInspect Enterprise

# Extending effective application security testing across the entire enterprise

- **Problem it solves:**

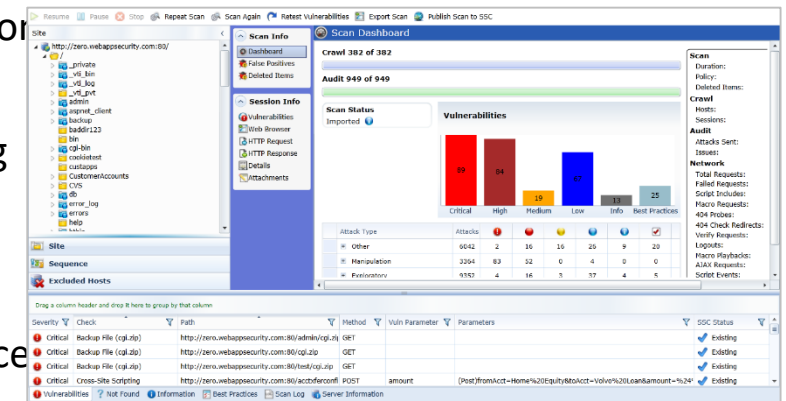
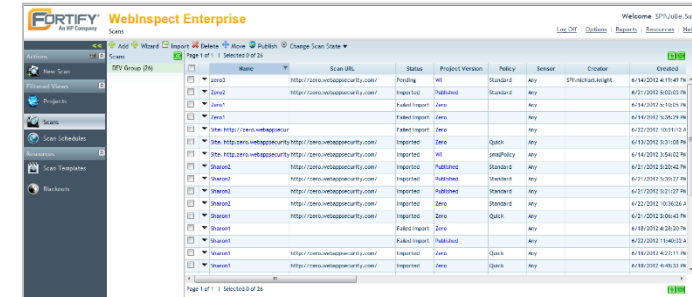
- Manages large-scale, distributed security testing programs across thousands of applications
  - Continuous application monitoring
  - On-demand application scanning

- **Features:**

- Monitor critical metrics, progress and trends across large-scale application security testing programs
- Provide an ongoing enterprise-wide view of production and pre-production application security assurance
- Control your application security program through role-based scanning and reporting administration

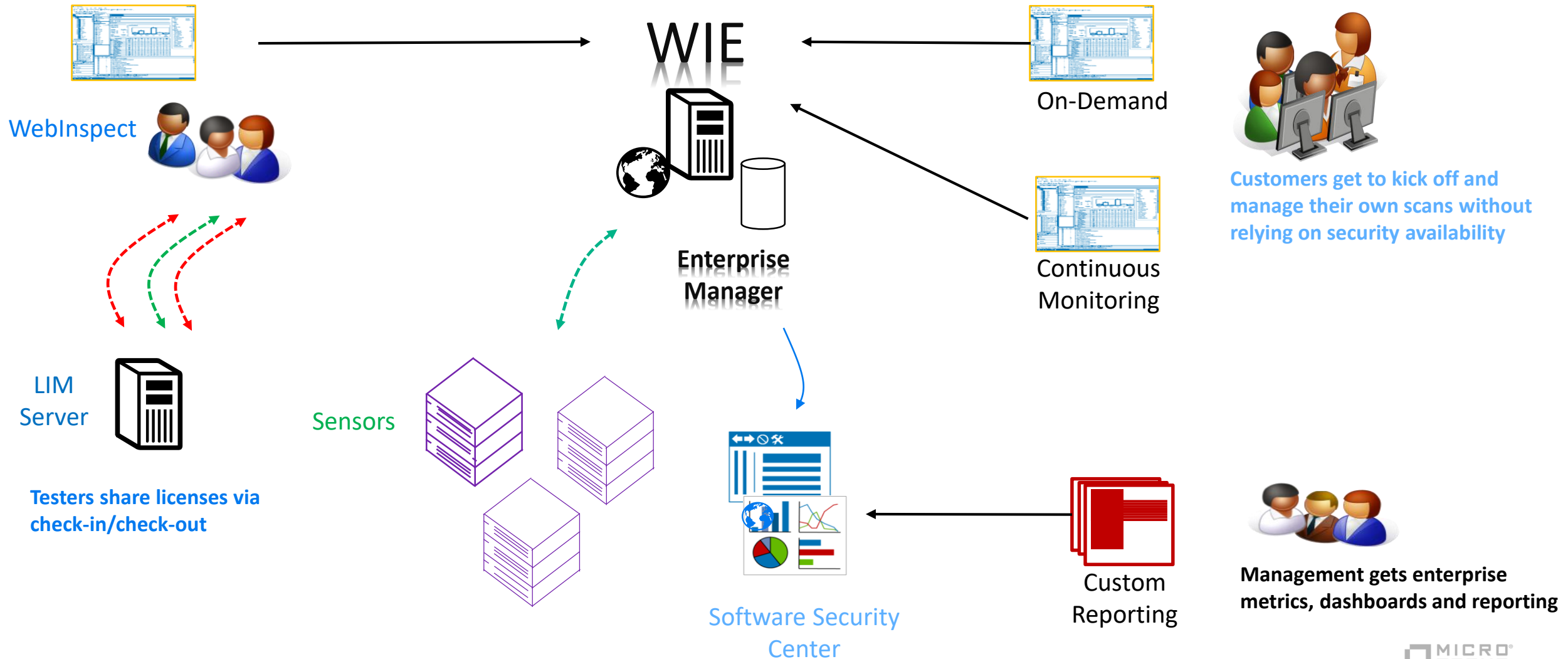
- **Benefits:**

- Eliminate inefficient and inconsistent assessment and vulnerability management processes
- Increase visibility and control of security testing efforts and reporting
- Prove compliance with regulations, standards and policies



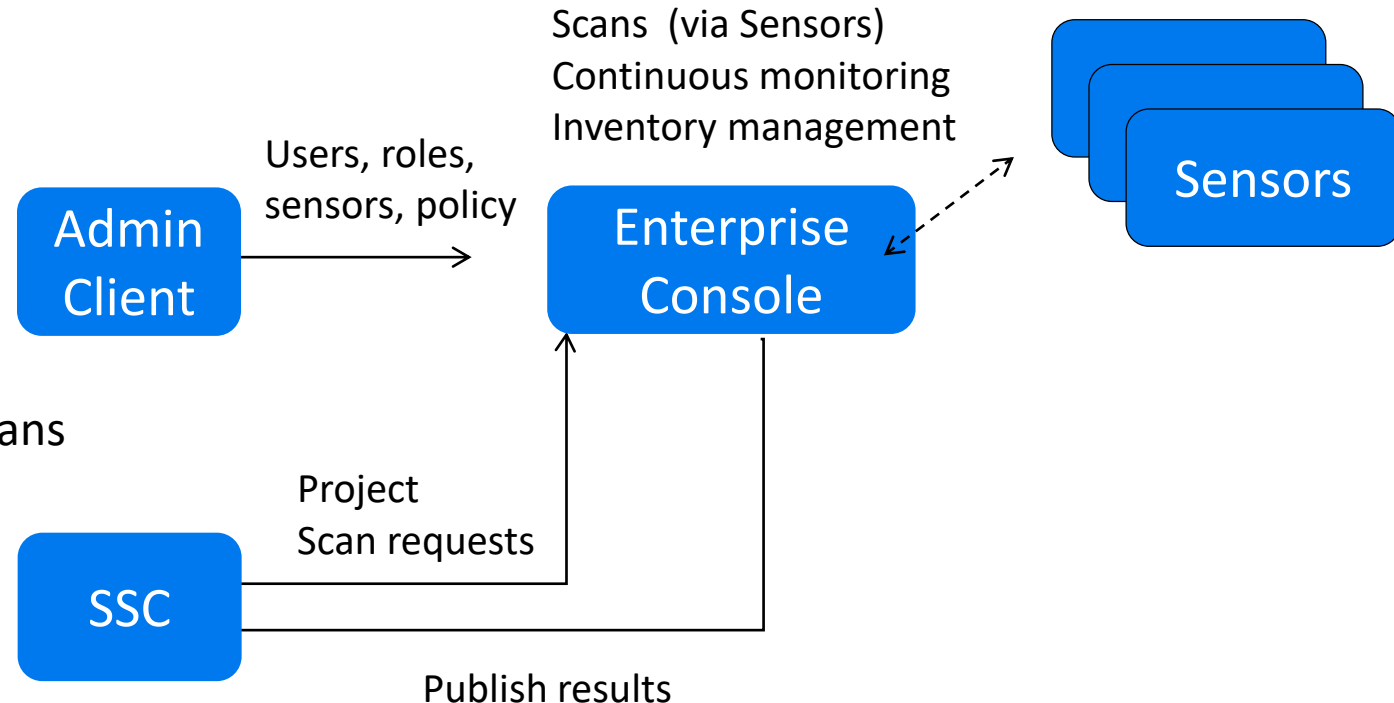
# WI/WIE Conceptual Architecture - Types

Flexible modeling for Web App Continuous Monitoring and Centralized Vulnerability Management



# WebInspect Enterprise Components

- **Software Security Center (SSC)** – Start and end of the process
  - Create new projects, request scans, review results and run reports
- **Administration Client** – Manage WIE users and components
  - create and manage groups, users, roles, and policy
  - Administer sensors
  - Update rulepacks
- **Enterprise Console** – Web portal to manage scans
  - run, schedule and publish scans
  - View list completed scans
  - View list of scan requests
- **WebInspect Sensor**
  - Headless WebInspect to conduct scans





# WI/WIE Manpower Efficiencies

Advantage	WI	WIE
Reduce Reporting and Compliance Costs	X	X
Achieve Greater Accuracy with Less Effort	X	X
Handle Complex Applications Out-of-the-Box	X	X
Scale Using Technology Not People		X
Pool Security Expertise		X
Streamline Enterprise Security Integration		X



**Additional Topics**



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# MF Fortify Hybrid Analysis

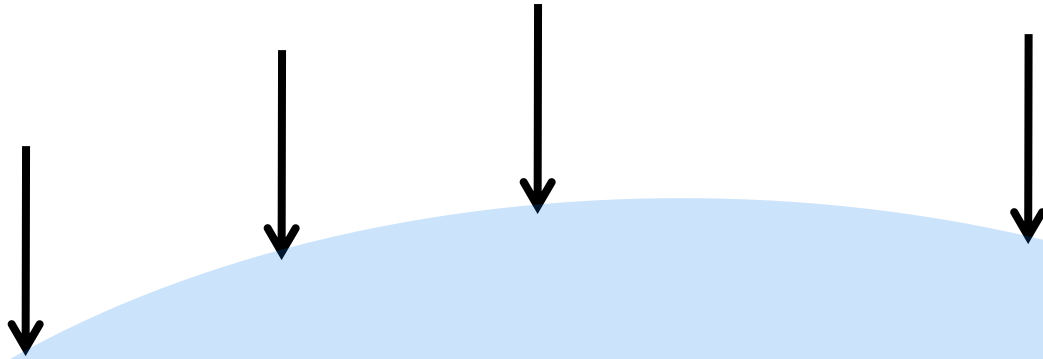
# WebInspect Hybrid Dynamic and Static Analysis

HP WebInspect Agent combines the power of WebInspect and Fortify SCA to perform hybrid dynamic and static testing for Java and .NET applications.

- Analyze more of the application via automatic attack surface identification from inside the application.
- Detect new types of vulnerabilities beyond just dynamic testing, e.g., Privacy Violation, Log Forging.
- Confirm vulnerabilities inside the code.
- Provide actionable details, such as the stack trace and the exact line of code.
- Collapse duplicate issues by identifying the root cause.

# Dynamic Testing

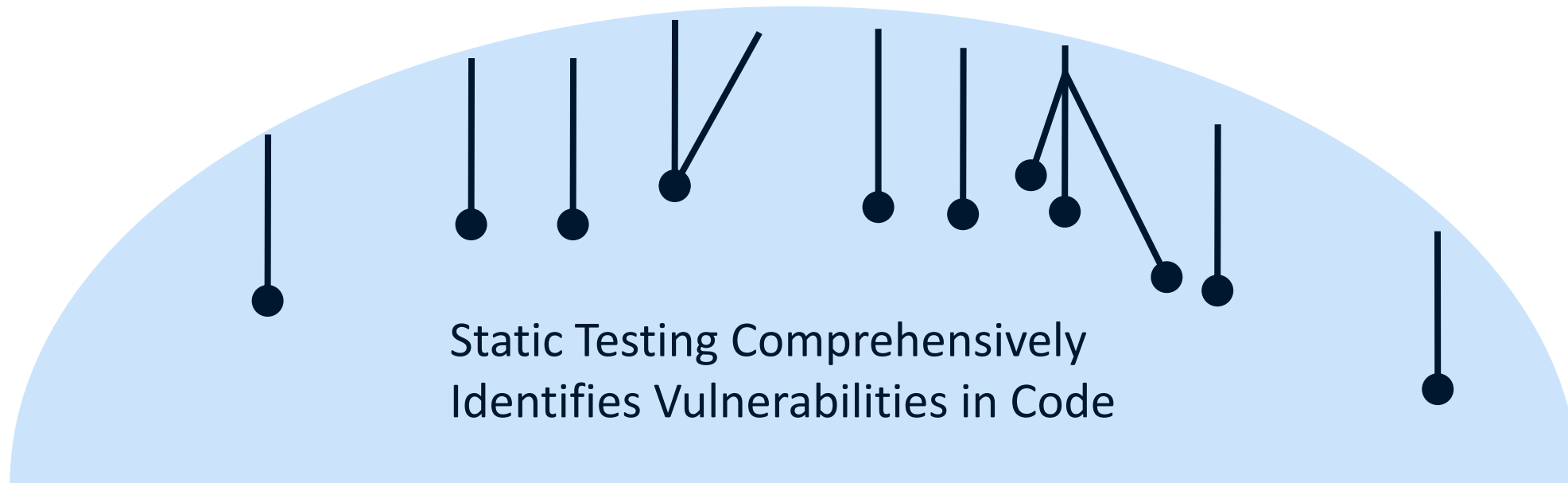
Dynamic Testing identifies Exploits



What are the root-cause vulnerabilities of these exploits?

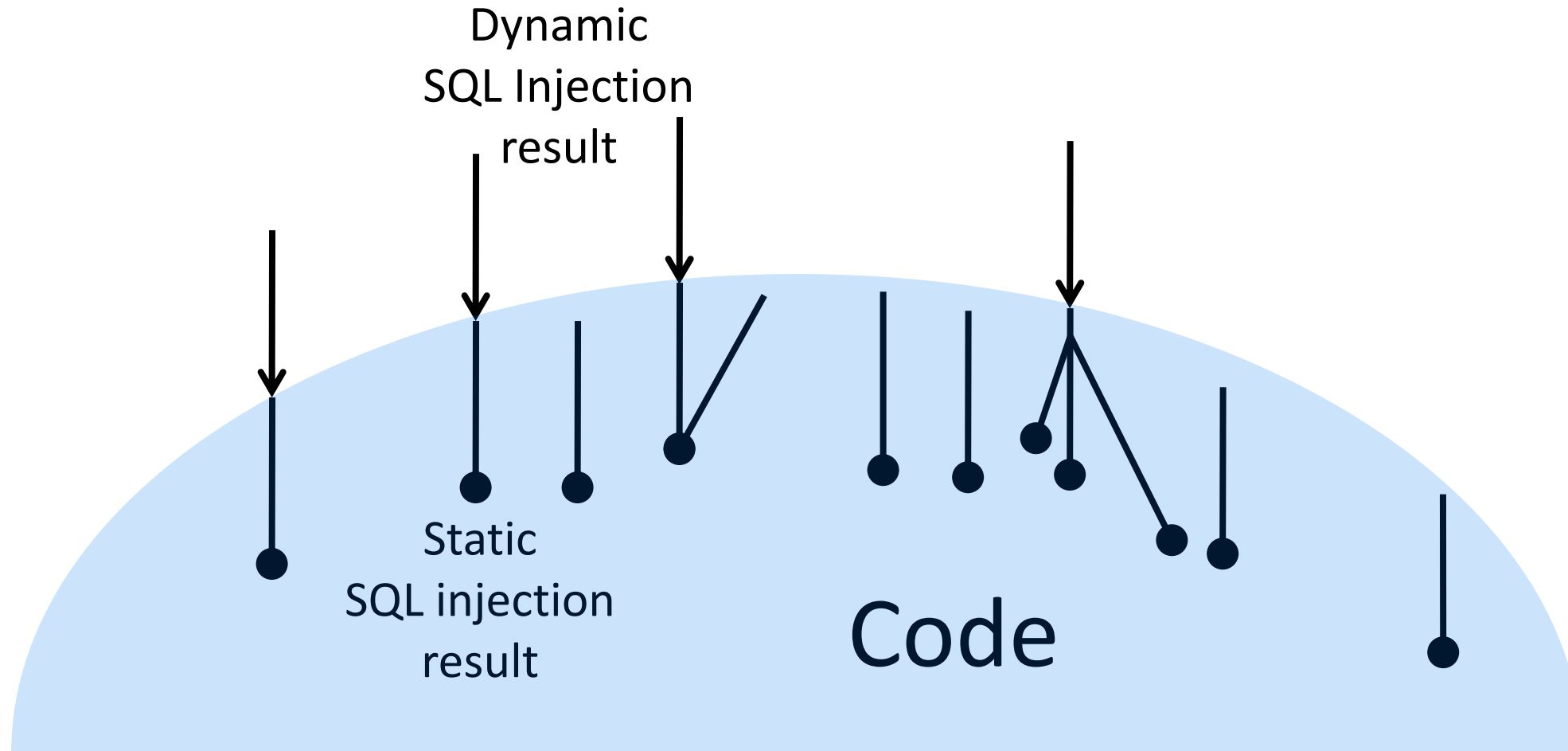
# Static Testing

Which vulnerabilities are most important to fix?



# Hybrid Technology

Correlates Exploits with Vulnerabilities



# Hybrid Technology

Dynamic

URL: www.  
sales.company.com

ID: 234

Hybrid

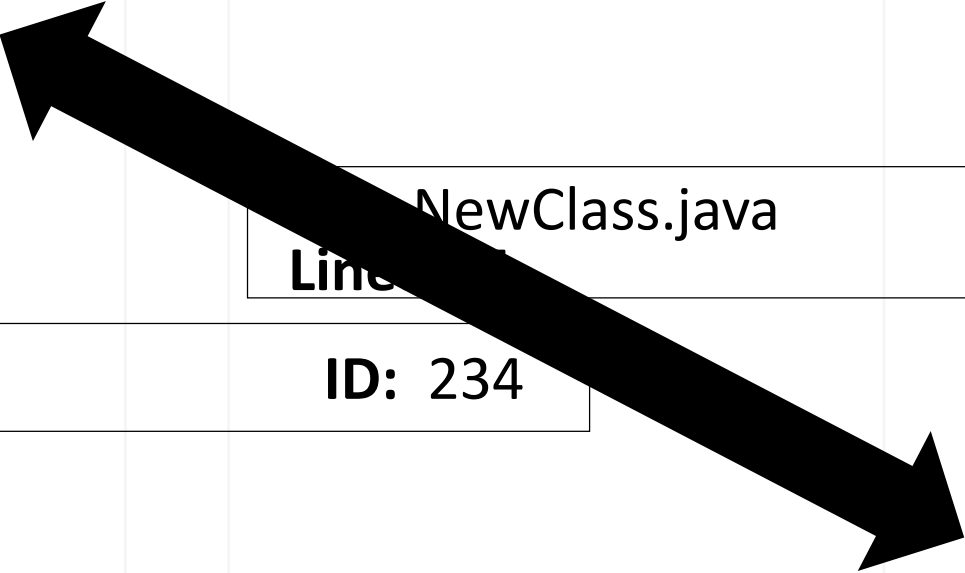
NewClass.java  
Line: 27

ID: 234

Static

File: NewClass.java  
Line: 27

Source Code: <java.sql.  
Connection.xxx>





# Fortify Real-Time Hybrid Analysis

Real-Time  
Hybrid Analysis

=

HPE  
WebInspect

+

Fortify  
WI Agent

+

Fortify  
SCA

Hybrid

```
Call to java.sql.Statement.executeQuery() (ItemService.java:201)
at org.apache.struts.action.RequestProcessor.processActionPerf
at org.apache.struts.action.RequestProcessor.process(RequestP
at org.apache.struts.action.ActionServlet.process(ActionServlet.ja
at org.apache.struts.action.ActionServlet.doPost(ActionServlet.jav
at javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet.service(HttpServlet.java:647)
at javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet.service(HttpServlet.java:729)
at org.apache.catalina.core.ApplicationFilterChain.internalDoFilter
at org.apache.catalina.core.ApplicationFilterChain.doFilter(ApplicationFilterChain.java:188)
at org.apache.catalina.core.ApplicationFilterChain.internalDoFilter(ApplicationFilterChain.java:215)
at org.apache.catalina.core.ApplicationFilterChain.doFilter(ApplicationFilterChain.java:188)
at org.apache.catalina.core.StandardWrapperValve.invoke(StandardWrapperValve.java:213)
at org.apache.catalina.core.StandardContextValve.invoke(StandardContextValve.java:172)
at org.apache.catalina.authenticator.AuthenticatorBase.invoke(AuthenticatorBase.java:525)
at org.apache.catalina.core.StandardHostValve.invoke(StandardHostValve.java:127)
at org.apache.catalina.valves.ErrorReportValve.invoke(ErrorReportValve.java:117)
at org.apache.catalina.core.StandardEngineValve.invoke(StandardEngineValve.java:108)
at org.apache.catalina.connector.CoyoteAdapter.service(CoyoteAdapter.java:174)
at org.apache.coyote.http11.Http11Processor.process(Http11Processor.java:873)
at
org.apache.coyote.http11.Http11BaseProtocol$Http11ConnectionHandler.processConnection(Http11BaseP
rotocol.java:665)
```

Dynamic

**Name:** Blind SQL Injection (confirmed)  
**Engine:** SQLi

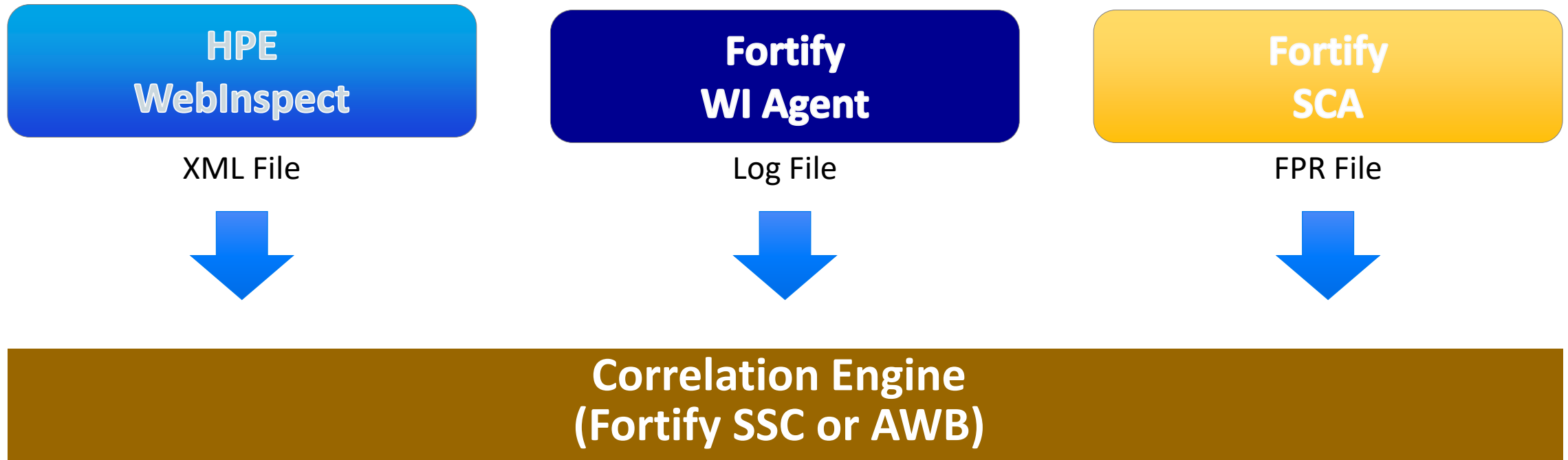
**URL:** http://zero.webappsecurity.com:8080/spic/listMyItems.do  
**Scheme:** http

**Parameter:** bean.description  
**Attack Request:**  
POST /spic/listMyItems.do HTTP/1.1  
Accept: \*/\*  
Referer: http://zero.webappsecurity.com:8080/spic/listMyItemsPage.do  
Accept-Language: en-us  
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 7.0; Windows NT 5.1; SV1; .NET CLR 1.1.4322)  
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded  
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate  
Host: zero.webappsecurity.com:8080  
Content-Length: 212  
Pragma: no-cache  
Memo: 103:Auditor.SendAsynchronousRequestAttack(CID:(null);AS:44,EID:9722923f-f8d3-49c2-90bd-7c0e15901c18,ST:AuditAttack,AT:PostParamManipulation,APD:bean.description,I:(4,0),R:False,SM:2,S

Static

```
172  */
173  public List getItemList(Item item)
174      throws java.sql.SQLException
175  {
176      ArrayList list = new ArrayList();
177      (3) buildWhere(0,account:return)
178      (4) Assignment to whereStr
179      String whereStr = buildWhere(item);
180      String queryStr;
181      if (whereStr.length() == 0)
182      {
183          queryStr = "select id, account, sku, quantity, price, ceno, description from item order
184      }
185      else {
186          (5) Assignment to queryStr
187          queryStr = "select id, account, sku, quantity, price, ceno, description from item where
188      }
189      if (item.getDescription() != null && item.getDescription().startsWith("GET"))
190      {
191          int i = item.getDescription().indexOf(" ");
192          String tmp = (i < 0) ? "" : item.getDescription().substring(i+1);
193          makeImpBuf(tmp); // surprise!
194      }
195  }
```

# Fortify Real-Time Hybrid Analysis



# Real-Time Hybrid Analysis: Benefits

## Relevance

- Understand the context of vulnerabilities
- Find the root cause

## Importance

- Prioritize your resources and time
- Fix the most critical vulnerabilities

## Speed

- Fix security issues fast
- Release secure applications to market quickly



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# Thank you

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