



# Best Practices Guide: Web Application Firewalls

Alexander Meisel  
art of defence

## OWASP German Chapter

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- **Maximilian Dermann**

- ▶ Lufthansa Technik AG

- **Mirko Dziadzka**

- ▶ art of defence GmbH

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- ▶ OWASP German Chapter

- **Achim Hoffmann**

- ▶ SecureNet GmbH

- **Alexander Meisel**

- ▶ art of defence GmbH

- **Matthias Rohr**

- ▶ SecureNet GmbH

- **Thomas Schreiber**

- ▶ SecureNet GmbH

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# Introduction and aim

## ■ Introduction

- ▶ Online Businesses
- ▶ Weak spot HTTP
- ▶ Reference to PCI DSS

## ■ Definition of the term “Web Application Firewall”

- ▶ NOT a Network Firewall
- ▶ Not only Hardware

## ■ Targeted audience

- ▶ Technical decision-makers
- ▶ People responsible for operations and security
- ▶ Application Owners

# Characteristics of web applications with regards to security

- Higher level aspects in the company
  - ▶ Access to personal customer data
  - ▶ Access to (confidential) company information
    - Image loss
  - ▶ Certifications
- Technical Aspects
  - ▶ Test and quality assurance
  - ▶ Documentation
  - ▶ Vendor-Contracts

# Overview of what WAFs can do

## ■ Where do WAFs fit into the Web App Sec field

- ▶ WAFs are part of a solution
- ▶ Main benefits of a WAF
- ▶ Additional functionality

## ■ What can be archived with WAFs

- ▶ Table with (wanted) functionality
  - examples: CSRF, Session fixation, \*-Injection
- ▶ Rating / Evaluation:
  - + can be very well implemented using a WAF
  - - can not be implemented
  - ! dependent on the WAF/application/requirements
  - = can partly be implemented by a WAF

# Benefits and risks of WAFs (I)

## ■ Main benefits of WAFs

- ▶ Base line security
- ▶ Compliance
- ▶ Just-in-time patching of problems

## ■ Additional benefits of (depending on functionality)

- ▶ Central reporting and error logging
- ▶ SSL termination
- ▶ URL-Encryption
- ▶ ....

# Benefits and risks of WAFs (II)

- Risks involved using WAFs
  - ▶ False positives
  - ▶ Increased complexity
  - ▶ Yet another proxy
  - ▶ Potential side effects if the WAF terminates the application



# Protection against the OWASP TOP 10

## App vs. WAF vs. Policy

- Three types of applications:
  - ▶ T1: Web application in design phase
  - ▶ T2: Already productive app which can easily be changed (e.g. with MVC architecture)
  - ▶ T3: Productive app which cannot be modified or only with difficulty
- Table of OWASP TOP 10 in regards to work required with the 3 types of application to fix the problem
  - ▶ in the application itself
  - ▶ using a WAF
  - ▶ using a policy

# Criteria for deciding whether or not to use Web Application Firewalls (I)

## ■ Company wide criteria:

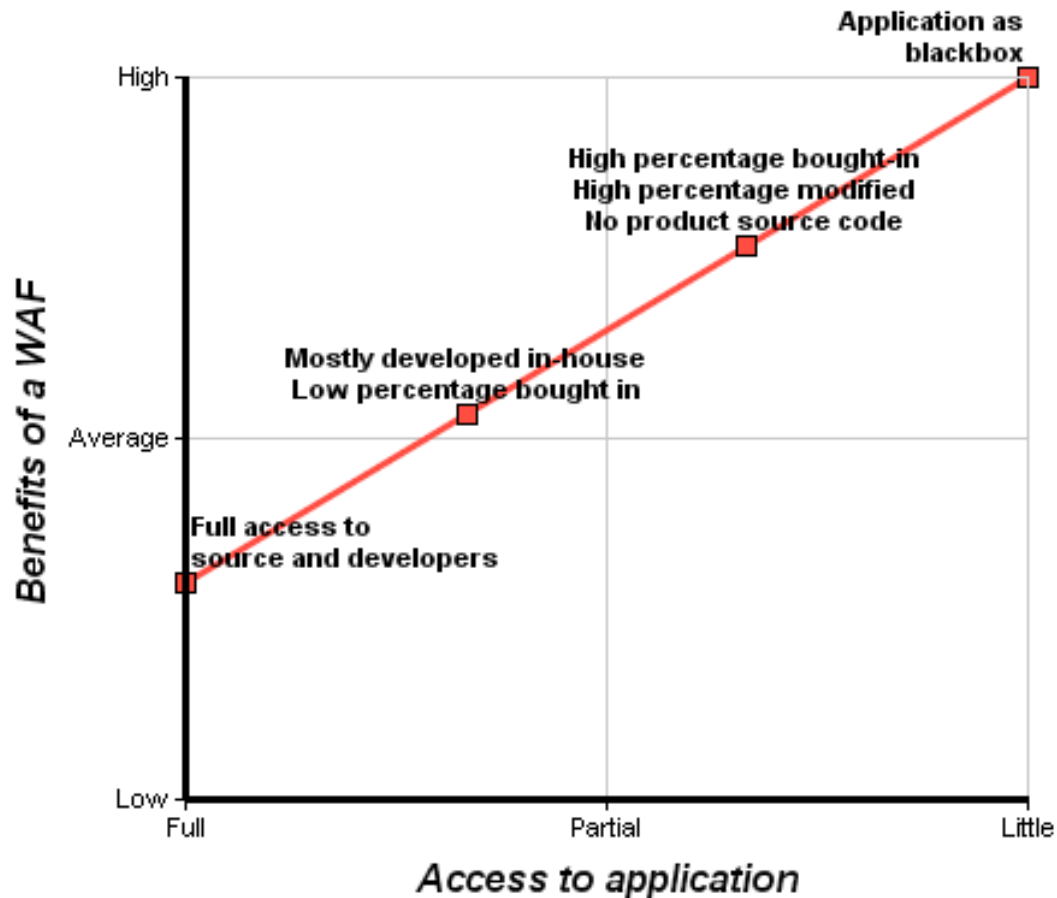
- ▶ Importance of the app for the success of the company
- ▶ Number of web applications
- ▶ Complexity
- ▶ Operational costs
- ▶ Performance and scalability

# Criteria for deciding whether or not to use Web Application Firewalls (II)

- Criteria with regard to the web application
  - ▶ Changeability of the application
  - ▶ Documentation
  - ▶ Maintenance contracts
  - ▶ Time required fixing bugs in third-party products
- Consideration of financial aspects
  - ▶ Avoidance of financial damage via successful attacks
  - ▶ Costs of using a WAF
    - License costs
    - Update costs
    - Project costs for evaluation and introducing a WAF
    - Volume of work required / Personnel costs

# Criteria for deciding whether or not to use Web Application Firewalls (II)

## ■ Evaluation and Summary



# Best practices for introduction and operation of Web Application Firewalls (I)

## ■ Infrastructure

### ▶ Central or decentralized infrastructure

- central proxy application
- host based - plug-in approach
- virtualization !!???!!!!

### ▶ Performance

- GBits/Second throughput on hardware does NOT matter
- HTTP requests processed per second is important
- Simultaneous web application users
- Think of peak load times (pre Christmas rush)

# Best practices for introduction and operation of Web Application Firewalls (II)

## ■ Organizational aspects

### ▶ Security Policies

- Try not to change security policies already in place

### ▶ Suggestion of new job position

- WAF application manager
  - One-off task of commissioning a WAF
  - In-depth knowledge of WAF capabilities
  - Alarm and Error management
  - Changes to the rule-set
  - Talking to the development department(s)

# Best practices for introduction and operation of Web Application Firewalls (III)

## ■ Iterative procedure

### ▶ Step 1

- Definition of the people responsible for security
  - ideally the “WAF application manager”

### ▶ Step 2

- Baseline security for all web applications
  - mostly blacklisting using vendor signatures
  - monitor for false positives/negatives and get rid of them

### ▶ Step 3

- Prioritized list of all web applications which need to be secured
  - Use the checklist (attached to the paper)

### ▶ Further Steps:

- Work through the list and systematically secure the app

# Appendices

- Checklist to define the 'accessibility' of the web application
  - ▶ The more point you score the, the better is the access to web application
- Job descriptions for the 'new guys'
  - ▶ WAF platform manager
    - needed in really complex/big environments
  - ▶ WAF application manager (per application)
  - ▶ Application manager



# Questions

**Thank you!**

Alexander Meisel

[alexander.meisel@artofdefence.com](mailto:alexander.meisel@artofdefence.com)

