



Owasp Security Shepherd Project

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- **Tarik EL AOUADI** (tarik.elaouadi@owasp.org)
 - +5 years of software development
 - Accenture, Bull, ...
 - +5 years of software security
 - Consulting, code review, pentesting, training
 - Owasp Morocco Chapter Co-Leader
 - Speaker & Training Manager
 - Owasp Morocco Cyber Security Conference 2016
 - Marrakech (Nov 25th, 26th)
 - Entrepreneur (Adam Ridson)
 - Improving Software Security





- Owasp Security Shepherd Project

The OWASP Security Shepherd project is a web and mobile application security training platform. Security Shepherd has been designed to foster and improve security awareness among a varied skill-set demographic. The aim of this project is to take AppSec novices or experienced engineers and sharpen their penetration testing skillset to security expert status



Covered AppSec topics



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- The Security Shepherd project covers the following web and mobile application security topics
 - [SQL Injection](#)
 - [Broken Authentication and Session Management](#)
 - [Cross Site Scripting](#)
 - [Insecure Direct Object Reference](#)
 - [Security Misconfiguration](#)
 - [Sensitive Data Exposure](#)
 - [Missing Function Level Access Control](#)
 - [Cross Site Request Forgery](#)
 - [Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards](#)
 - [Poor Data Validation](#)
 - [Insecure Data Storage](#)
 - [Unintended Data Leakage](#)
 - [Poor Authentication and Authorisation](#)
 - [Broken crypto](#)
 - [Client Side Injection](#)
 - [Lack Of Binary Protections](#)



Security Shepherd



Admin

Scoreboard

Lessons

- XBroken Crypto
- XBroken Session Management
- XClient Side Injection
- XContent Provider Leakage
- XCross Site Request Forgery
- XCross Site Scripting
- XFailure to Restrict URL Access
- XInsecure Cryptographic Storage
- XInsecure Data Storage
- XInsecure Direct Object
- References
- XPoor Authentication
- XPoor Data Validation
- XReverse Engineering
- XSecurity Misconfiguration
- XSQL Injection

Submit Result Key Here...

Submit

SQL Injection Lesson

Injection flaws, such as [SQL injection](#), occur when hostile data is sent to an interpreter as part of a command or query. The hostile data can trick the interpreter into executing unintended commands or accessing unauthorized data. Injection attacks are of a high severity. Injection flaws can be exploited to remove a system's confidentiality by accessing any information held on the system. These security risks can then be extended to execute updates to existing data affecting the systems integrity and availability. These attacks are easily exploitable as they can be initiated by anyone who can interact with the system through any data they pass to the application.

The following form's parameters are concatenated to a string that will be passed to a SQL server. This means that the data can be interpreted as part of the code.

The objective here is to modify the result of the query with [SQL Injection](#) so that all of the table's rows are returned. This means you want to change the [boolean](#) result of the query's [WHERE](#) clause to return true for every row in the table. The easiest way to ensure the [boolean](#) result is always true is to inject a [boolean 'OR'](#) operator followed by a true statement like `1 = 1`.

If the parameter is been interpreted as a string, you can escape the string with an apostrophe. That means that everything after the apostrophe will be interpreted as SQL code.

Hide Lesson Introduction

Exploit the [SQL Injection](#) flaw in the following example to retrieve all of the rows in the table. The lesson's solution key will be found in one of these rows! The results will be posted beneath the search form.

Please enter the [user name](#) of the user that you want to look up

Get this user

Competitive Learning



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Scoreboard

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1st:	dcua	36	15	6	3941
2nd:	NULL Life	18	12		3558
3rd:	arusell	2	2	3	3053
4th:	andro1de	1	3		2996
5th:	micaman	1	1	1	2966
6th:	Insanity	3	10	2	2909
7th:	longerthan5characters	1	2	3	2878
8th:	aiacobelli	1	1		2516
9th:	ottucsakj	3	3	2	2501
10th:	mfocuz	2	4		2084



Security Shepherd



在这提交结果钥匙...

提交

什么是不安全的直接对象引用?

想象一个允许您查看您的个人信息的网页. 该网页上显示用户的信息是产生于用户的 ID. 如果这个页面是存在不安全的直接对象引用漏洞, 那么攻击者将能够修改用户标识符参数去引用在该系统中的任何用户对象. 不安全的直接对象引用发生在当一个应用程序通过它的实际编号或名称引用对象, 而这个被直接引用的对象则被用来生成一个网页. 如果应用程序不验证, 该用户被允许引用这个对象, 则该对象是不安全引用.

攻击者可以利用不安全的对象引用将破坏任意可以被相应的参数所引用的任何信息. 在上面的例子中, 攻击者可以访问任何用户的个人信息.

不安全的直接对象引用的严重程度取决于被破坏数据产生的影响. 考虑这样一种情况, 一个公司能够获取自己竞争对手公司的信息. 这时, 该漏洞对商业的影响是巨大的. 这些漏洞是必须要修复, 并且不应该出现在专业级的程序中的.

隐藏课程介绍

完成该课的钥匙被储存在管理员的个人资料中.

刷新你的个人资料

用户: 游客

年龄: 22

住址: 54 Kevin Street, Dublin

邮箱: guestAccount@securityShepherd.com

个人信息: 没有个人信息设置

Download



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- https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP_Security_Shepherd
- <https://github.com/OWASP/SecurityShepherd>
- <https://github.com/OWASP/SecurityShepherd/releases/tag/v3.0v> (latest release)

Demo



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Connexion

Utilisez vos [informations d'identification Security Shepherd](#) pour vous connecter.

Enregistrer un [compte Security Shepherd](#) ici !

Nom d'utilisateur:

Mot de Passe:

[Avez-vous besoin d'un proxy ?](#)
[A Propos de Security Shepherd](#)