



# OWASP

Open Web Application  
Security Project

## → OWASP Top 10 - 2017

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OWASP Los Angeles Chapter

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# About Me



## David Caissy

- Web App Penetration Tester
- Former Java Application Architect
- IT Security Trainer:
  - Developers
  - Penetration Testers

# Agenda

- OWASP Top 10 – 2013
  - Overview
  - Critics
- OWASP Top 10 – 2017
  - Changes
  - Critics

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GROW.



**OWASP**  
Open Web Application  
Security Project

# OWASP Top 10

- OWASP flagship project
- Started by Jeff Williams
- Project Leader: Dave Wichers
- Major Releases in 2004, 2007, 2010 and 2013



# OWASP Top 10

CONNECT. LEARN. GROW.  
The ten most critical web application  
security risks

**\*\*NOT\*\***

→ The ten most critical web application  
security vulnerabilities



# OWASP Top 10 – 2013 Overview

- A1 – Injection
- A2 – Broken Authentication and Session Management
- A3 – Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
- A4 – Insecure Direct Object References
- A5 – Security Misconfiguration
- A6 – Sensitive Data Exposure
- A7 – Missing Function Level Access Control
- A8 – Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)
- A9 – Using Known Vulnerable Components
- A10 – Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards



# OWASP Top 10 – 2013 Critics

- A1 – Injection
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XSS and CSRF are injection vulnerabilities!

Javascript (client side) different than SQL (server side)?



# OWASP Top 10 – 2013 Critics

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Should XSS and CSRF  
be merge together?





# OWASP Top 10 – 2013 Critics

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Reflected XSS  
Stored XSS  
DOM-based XSS



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Same thing!!!



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Should it be ranked higher?

How are they ranked anyways?



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Don't see much  
of these anymore...



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Better wording please?

“unvalidated” is not even in the dictionary!!!



# Did the Top 10 - 2013 catch everything?

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# OWASP Top 10 – 2013 Critics

- Missing:
  - Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF)
  - Lack of security logging
  - Missing detection mechanisms
  - Least privilege
- **Probability vs impacts**



# OWASP Top 10 – 2017

- March 2017: Release Candidate 1
- Public comment period ended June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2017
  - Oups, just got extended to August 25<sup>th</sup>, 2017
- Was August 2017, now late November 2017...





# Changes 2013 → 2017

OWASP Top 10 – 2013 (Previous)	OWASP Top 10 – 2017 (New)
A1 – Injection	A1 – Injection
A2 – Broken Authentication and Session Management	A2 – Broken Authentication and Session Management
A3 – Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	A3 – Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
A4 – Insecure Direct Object References - Merged with A7	A4 – Broken Access Control (Original category in 2003/2004)
A5 – Security Misconfiguration	A5 – Security Misconfiguration
A6 – Sensitive Data Exposure	A6 – Sensitive Data Exposure
A7 – Missing Function Level Access Control - Merged with A4	A7 – Insufficient Attack Protection (NEW)
A8 – Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)	A8 – Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)
A9 – Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities	A9 – Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities
A10 – Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards - Dropped	A10 – Underprotected APIs (NEW)

# A7 - Insufficient Attack Protection

- Detecting, responding to and blocking attacks
  - Makes applications dramatically harder to exploit
  - Missing in many systems...
  - Patching libraries takes weeks/months/years



# A7 - Insufficient Attack Protection

## Attack Scenarios:

1. Scanned by an automated tool
  - Should be detected quickly
2. Manual probing by a skilled attacker
  - Tracking malicious intent
3. Attacker starts exploiting a new vulnerability
  - How quickly can you release a patch?



# A7 - Insufficient Attack Protection

## How to prevent this?

1. Early attack detection
2. Effective response
- 3. Quick patch release



# A10 – Underprotected APIs

- Rich clients (browser, mobile, servers) that connect to backend APIs
- Web Services (SOAP/XML, REST/JSON), GWT, AJAX, WebSockets, RPC, ...
- Designed to be used by programs (not humans)
- Vulnerable to common attacks
- Limited support from scanners



# A10 – Underprotected APIs

## How to prevent this?

1. Secured communication channel
2. Strong authentication scheme
- 3. Proper access control
4. Validate data format
5. Protect against injection attacks



## Other Additions

- Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF) under A8

*Yes.  
That's it.*



# OWASP Top 10 – 2017 Critics/Comments

A1 – Injection

A2 – Broken Authentication and Session Management

A3 – Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

→ A4 – Broken Access Control

A5 – Security Misconfiguration

→ A6 – Sensitive Data Exposure

A7 – Insufficient Attack Protection

A8 – Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)

A9 – Using Known Vulnerable Components

A10 – Underprotected APIs

People seem happy  
about merging A4 and A7  
back together





# OWASP Top 10 – 2017 Critics/Comments

A1 – Injection

A2 – Broken Authentication and Session Management

A3 – Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

A4 – Broken Access Control

Explicit reference to WAFs

A5 – Security Misconfiguration

→ A6 – Sensitive Data Exposure

→ A7 – Insufficient Attack Protection

A8 – Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)

A9 – Using Known Vulnerable Components

A10 – Underprotected APIs



# OWASP Top 10 – 2017 Critics/Comments

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A9 – Using Known Vulnerable Components

→ A10 – Underprotected APIs

Added to help  
organizations focus on this  
major emerging exposure

Already covered  
by the other 9...



# OWASP Top 10 – 2017 Critics/Comments

- Who's choosing what makes it to the Top 10?
- Based on 8 datasets from 7 firms?
- Focus on risks or awareness?
- Needs more emphasis on security logs (personal opinion)



# Conclusion

## Personally:

- Happy with the new Top 10
- Better than the previous version
- –Reflects what I see in my penetration tests





# OWASP

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→ **Thank you!**

Don't hesitate if you have any question!

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