

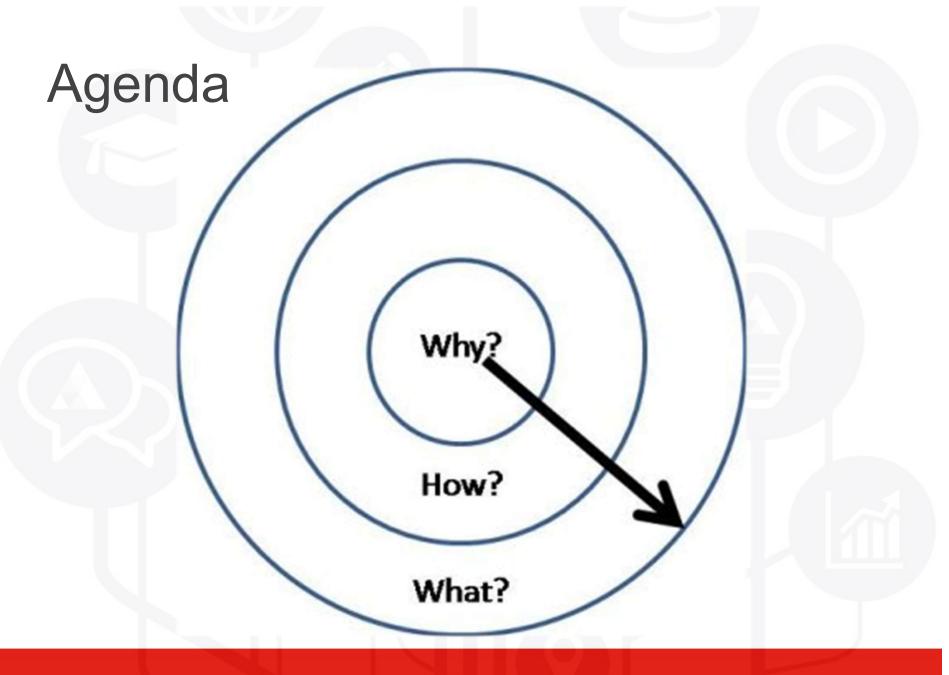
# Security

Jason Huggins

Director, Global Delivery

30 November 2016

**UNIFACE** 



UNIFACE



### "I don't need to worry.....'

- ▲ ...it's an internal application
- ▲ ...our team would never....
- ▲ ...we've never had a attack
- ▲ ...we're not that interesting to hackers
- ▲ ...searching for Uniface hacks yields little
- ▲ ...our data is public record
- ▲ ...I'm not doing web, I'm okay
- ▲ ...my password is strong
- ▲ ...it is too complicated

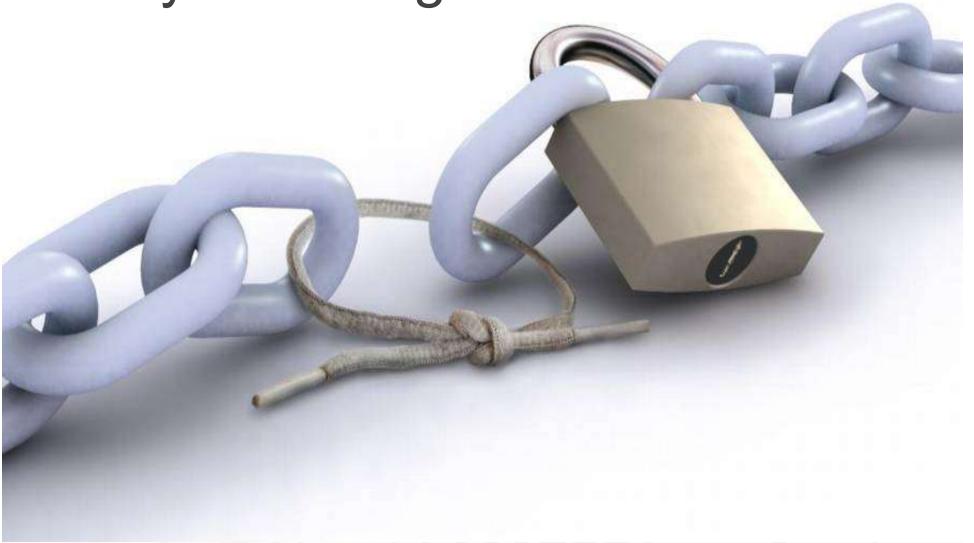


## "...everyone needs to worry"

- ▲ Accidental hacker
- ▲ Cyber criminals
- ▲ Not just a privacy issue
- ▲ Increasingly connected, integrated & exposed
- ▲ Desktop, Web, Mobile, ...as a Service
- ▲ Increasingly a developer role

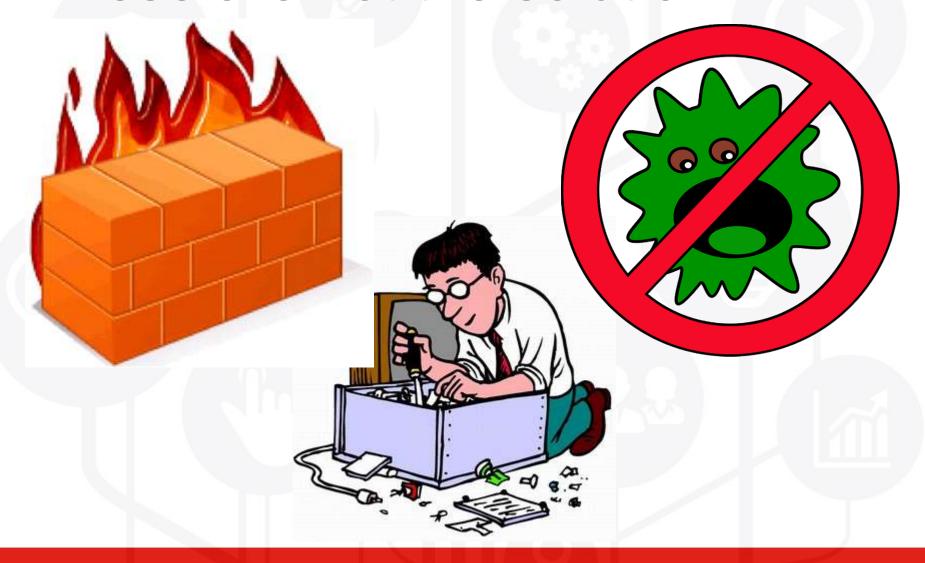
**A** . . .

Only as strong as...



**UNIFACE** 

### These are not the solution:



UNIFACE

## It gets us all however big or small

- Man acquires search engine domain
- Man acquires webmail provider domain
- ▲ Free pizza
- A Heartbleed
- **A** Stuxnet
- ▲ Identity theft
- Luke destroys Death Star



UNIFACE

# It can get complex

$$W(E_N) = \max_{M,u,v} |U(E_N, M, u, v)| = \max_{M,u,v} \sum_{\substack{M-1 \ j=0}}^{N} e_{u+jv}$$

$$C_k(E_N) = \max_{M,D} |V(E_N, M, D)| = \max_{M,D} \left| \sum_{\substack{M \\ n=1}} e_{n+d_1} \ e_{n+d_2} \ ... \ e_{n+d_k} \right|$$

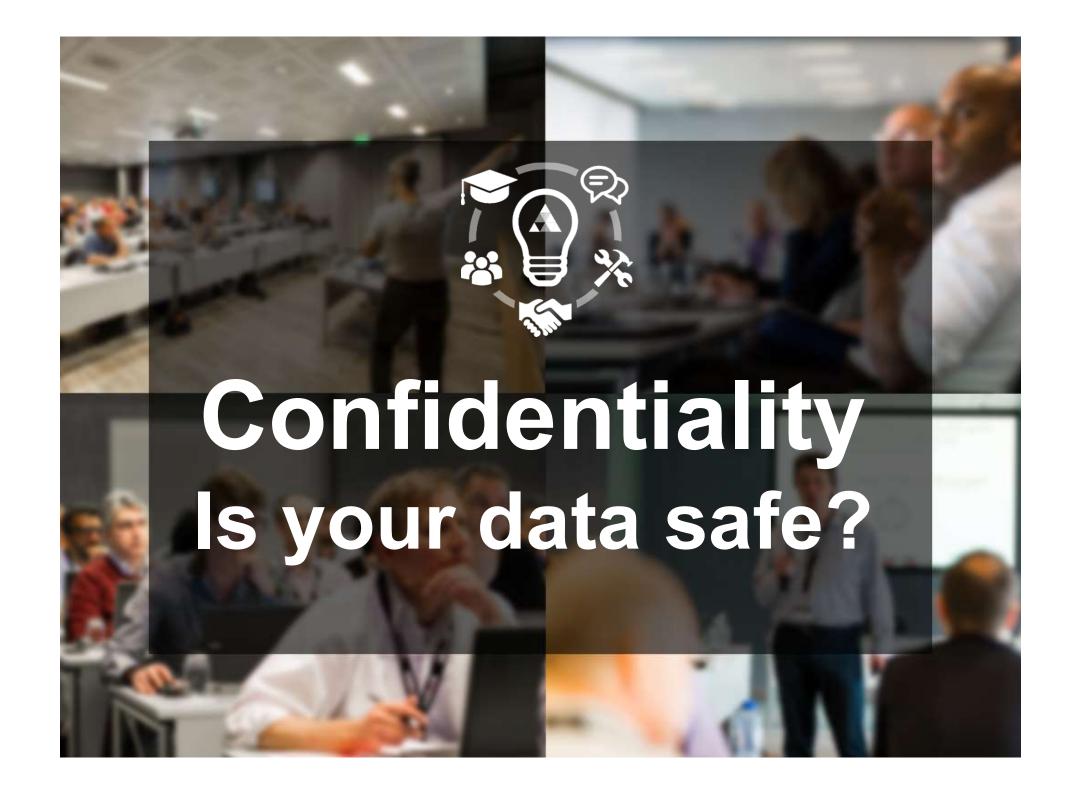
Don't be put off





▲ Call the experts too





#### ';--have i been pwned?

Check if you have an account that has been compromised in a data breach

pwned?

#### Oh no — pwned!

Pwned on 2 breached sites and found no pastes (subscribe to search sensitive breaches)

Notify me when I get pwned

**B** P Donate

#### Breaches you were pwned in

A "breach" is an incident where a site's data has been illegally accessed by hackers and then released publicly. Review the types of data that were compromised (email addresses, passwords, credit cards etc.) and take appropriate action, such as changing passwords.



**Dropbox:** In mid-2012, Dropbox suffered a data breach which exposed the stored credentials of tens of millions of their customers. In August 2016, they forced password resets for customers they believed may be at risk. A large volume of data totalling over 68 million records was subsequently traded online and included email addresses and salted hashes of passwords (half of them SHA1, half of them bcrypt).

Compromised data: Email addresses, Passwords

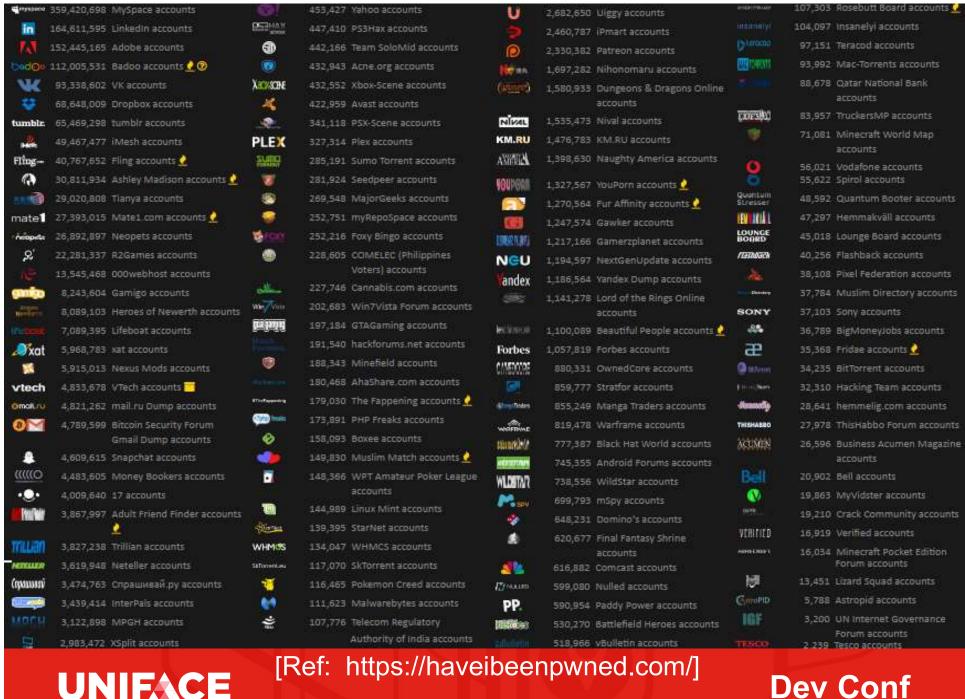


**LinkedIn:** In May 2016, LinkedIn had 164 million email addresses and passwords exposed. Originally hacked in 2012, the data remained out of sight until being offered for sale on a dark market site 4 years later. The passwords in the breach were stored as SHA1 hashes without salt, the vast majority of which were quickly cracked in the days following the release of the data.

Compromised data: Email addresses, Passwords

**UNIFACE** 

[Ref: https://haveibeenpwned.com/]



[Ref: https://haveibeenpwned.com/]



**UNIFACE** Dev Conf

# Social Engineering

▲ Exploit our inherent trust (& fear!)

A Have you ever heard

▲ Can I borrow you password?

▲ Can I run a test from your PC?

▲ Can I try something on your phone?

A I'm doing a talk on security, you can trust me

https://youtu.be/lc7scxvKQOo

Social Engineer Toolkit (SET) - Security Through Education www.social-engineer.org/framework/se-tools/computer.../social-engineer-toolkit-set/

UNIFACE



# Integrity

- Consistency & accuracy
- Detect changes in transit
- Malicious or accidental
  - Cyber Criminal, Spyware...
  - Accidental Hacker, Bugs....

UNIFACE

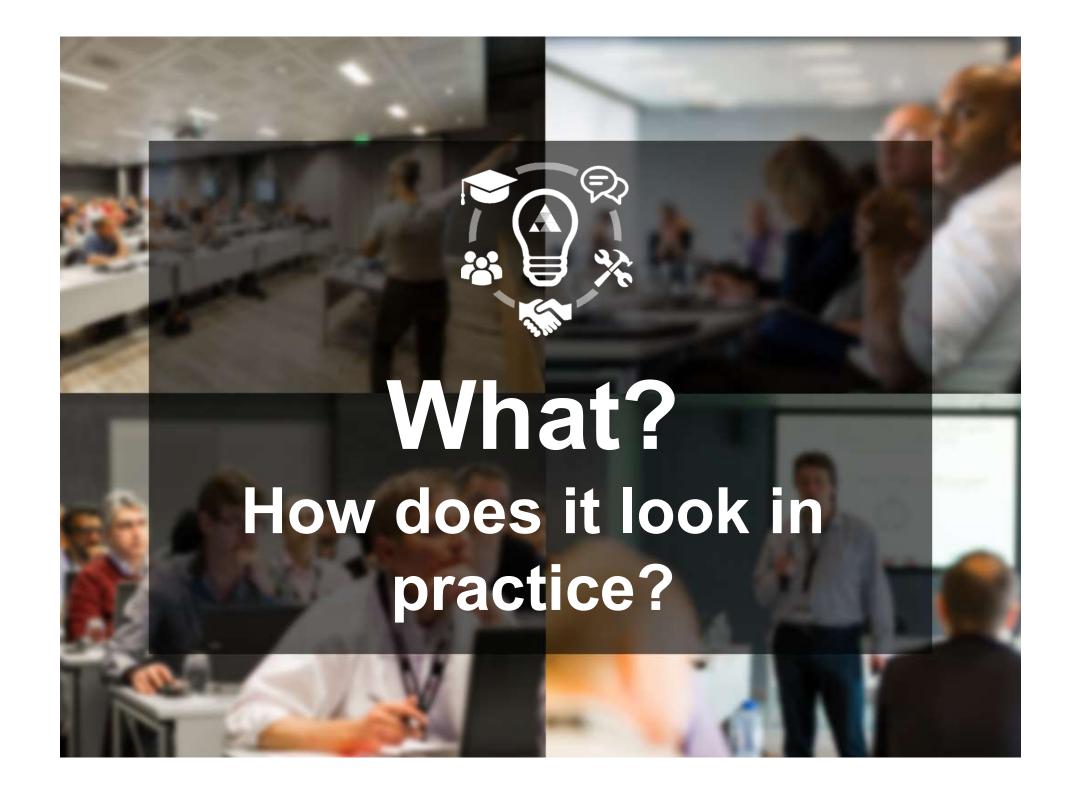


### Denial of Service

- (Distributed) Denial of Service
  - A Flood, Consume, Overload
- A Ransomware

Computer says NO!

UNIFACE



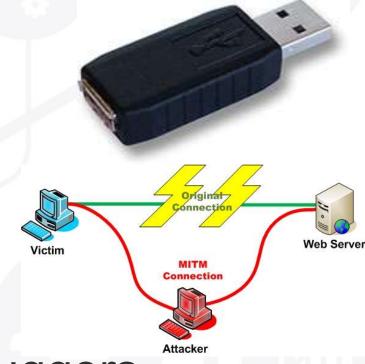
#### **Common Threats**

- ▲ Man in the Middle / Snooping
- **▲**Password Cracking
- **∧** Buffer overflows
- **▲**Interpreter Injection
  - SQL Injection
  - JavaScript Injection
  - Parameter Manipulation
- **▲**Session Hijacking



# Man in the Middle / Snooping

- Privacy breach
  - A Promiscuous mode
  - Spyware / Rootkits
  - Key loggers
  - Plugins
  - A Proxies



- A Decompilers & Debuggers
  - A COMMINICATION & many more

UNIFACE

## Password Cracking

- A Brute force the login page
- A Brute force the database with common passwords
- Rainbow tables

```
!,MU99,#,Ms99,$,NE99,%,NU99,&,Nc99,
',Ns99,(,OE99,),OU99,*,Oc99,+,Os99,
,,HE99,-,HU99,.,Hc99,"/",Hs99,0,IE99
```

UNIFACE

# Most common passwords 2015

1. 123456

10. baseball

18. monkey

2. password

11. welcome

19. letmein

3. 12345678

12. 1234567890

20. login

4. qwerty

13. abc123

21. princess

5. 12345

14. 111111

22. qwertyuiop

6. 123456789

15. 1qaz2wsx

23. solo

7. football

16. dragon

24. passw0rd

8. 1234

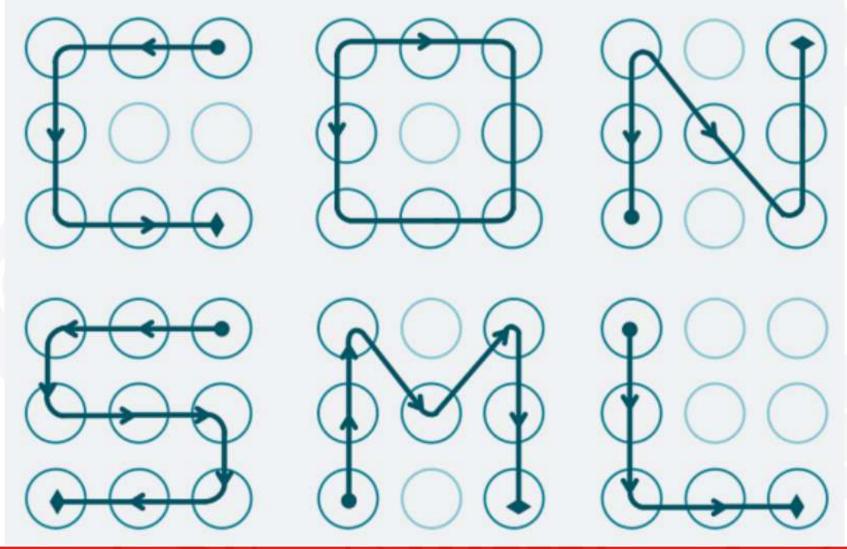
17. master

25. starwars

9. 1234567

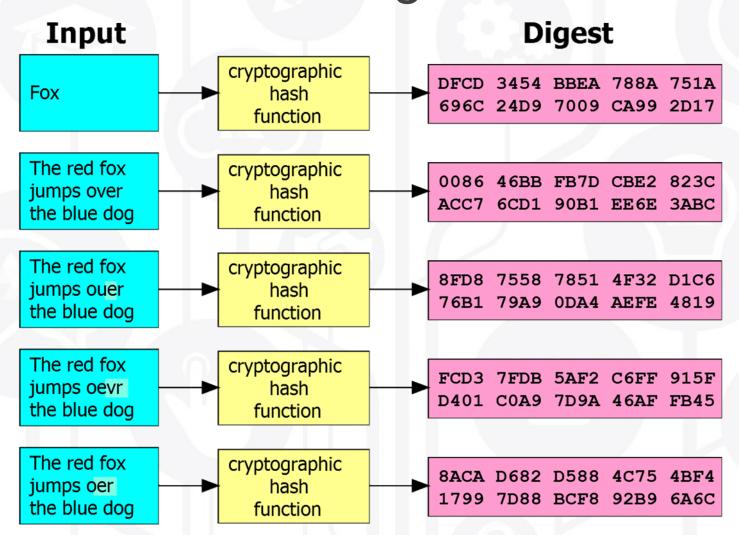
18. monkey

## Commom android patterns



UNIFACE

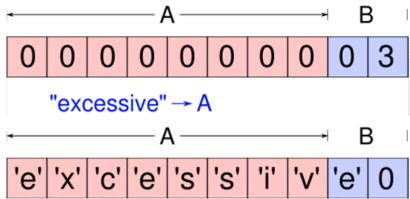
#### Password Hashing Basics



UNIFACE

#### Buffer overflows

- Ancient but ever present
- Accesses memory & instructions
- Alters execution path
- Inject instructions

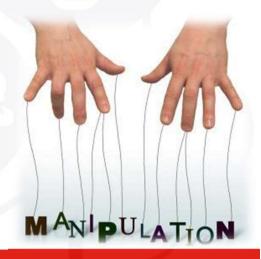


UNIFACE

# Interpreter injection

- Cross site scripting
- SQL Injection
- JavaScript injection
- A Parameter Manipulation

A problem wherever data forms part of the interpreted statement



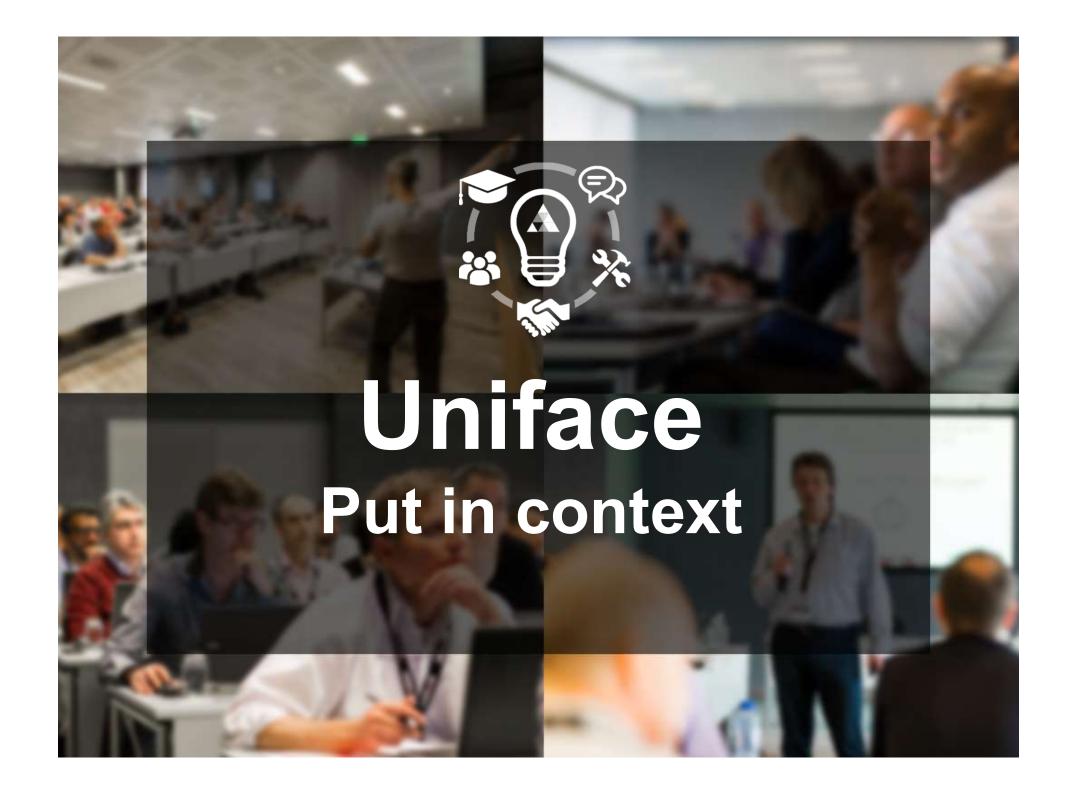
UNIFACE

## Session Hijacking

These attacks include techniques like:

- **▲** Session Fixation
- ▲ Session Sidejacking
- ▲ Physical Access





## Uniface inherent security

- ▲ Database drivers prevent SQL injection
- ▲Widgets correctly escape HTML
- ▲ Model definitions used for validation
- ▲ Read-only field handling
- ▲ Public web / Public trigger
- **▲**Standard triggers
- **∧**Path Scrambler



UNIFACE

#### Uniface counter measures

- **▲**\$webinfo("SESSIONCOMMANDS")
- **▲**\$webinfo("WEBSERVERCONTEXT")
- AHTTPS only cookies by default
- ▲\$encode/\$decode
- **ALDAP** driver
- ▲ Read Only Fields
- Asleep



UNIFACE

# Uniface – always keep in mind

- A Path Scrambler
- SQL statement and where
- A RAW HTML
- \$webinfo
- WRD error page
- A Hitlist, profiles, table scan



## Summary

- ▲ Security needs to be designed in
- ▲ How safe are external parties Weakest link
- ▲ DTA Don't Trust Anyone
- ▲ Conduct professional security audits
- ▲ Verify/Sanitize user input
- ▲ Enforce standards, use the model, use templates.
- ▲ Coach, train, mentor team



UNIFACE

