

Onion and Swiss Cheese Security Revisited

Jerry Kott, OSCP

image-ware.com/static/esug2019.pdf

Why Revisit?

Security is an Infinite Game



Quizz: what is CIA?



Quizz: what is CIA?

Confidentiality

Integrity

Availability



Three pillars of Information Security

Confidentiality

Integrity

Availability



Big Picture: 1980s

Computers



Me

Big Picture: 1980s

1981



Big Picture: 1980s

1983



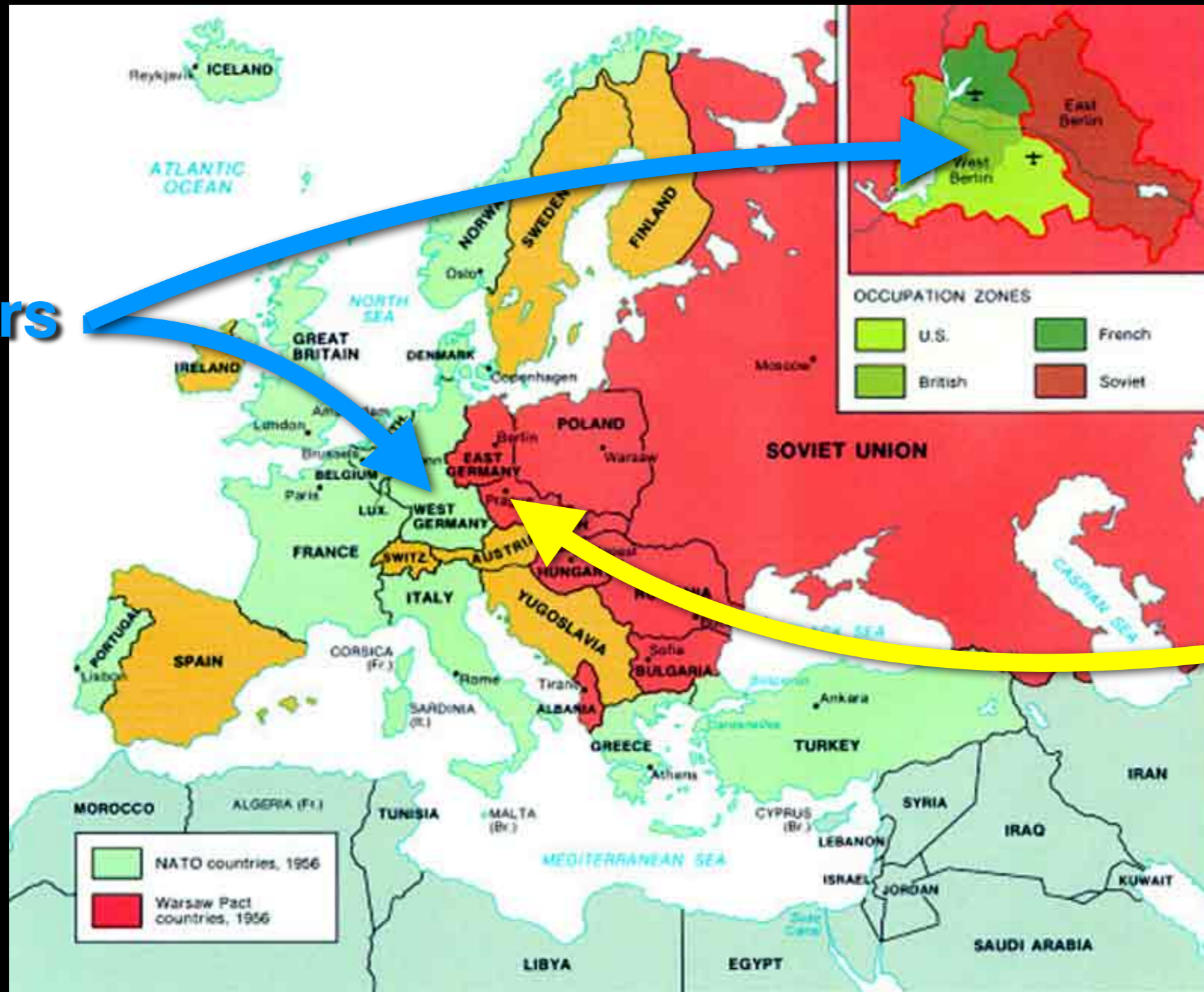
Big Picture: 1980s

1985



Big Picture: 1980s

Computers



Me

Big Picture: 1980s

1986



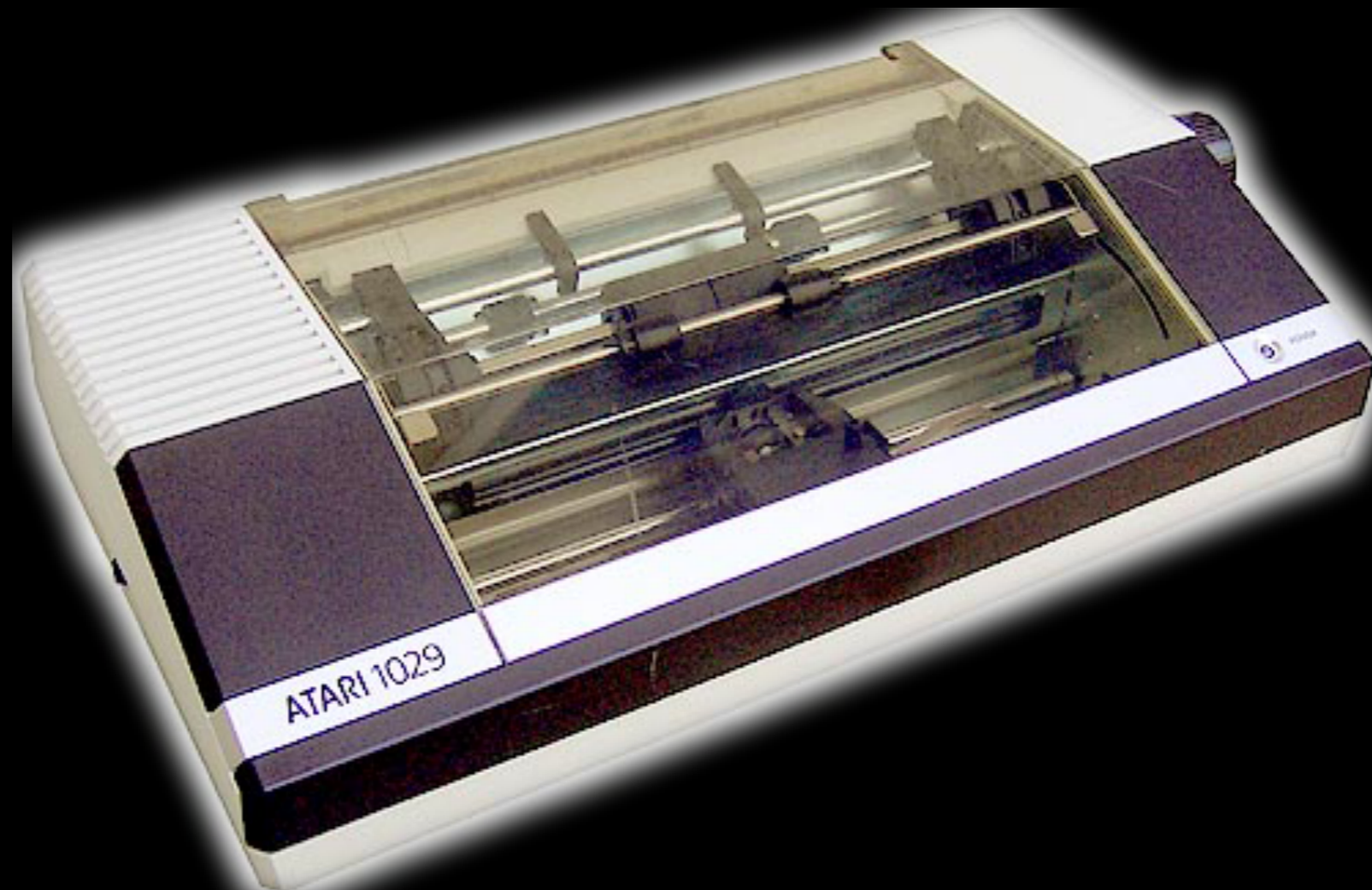
Big Picture: 1980s

1986



Big Picture: 1980s

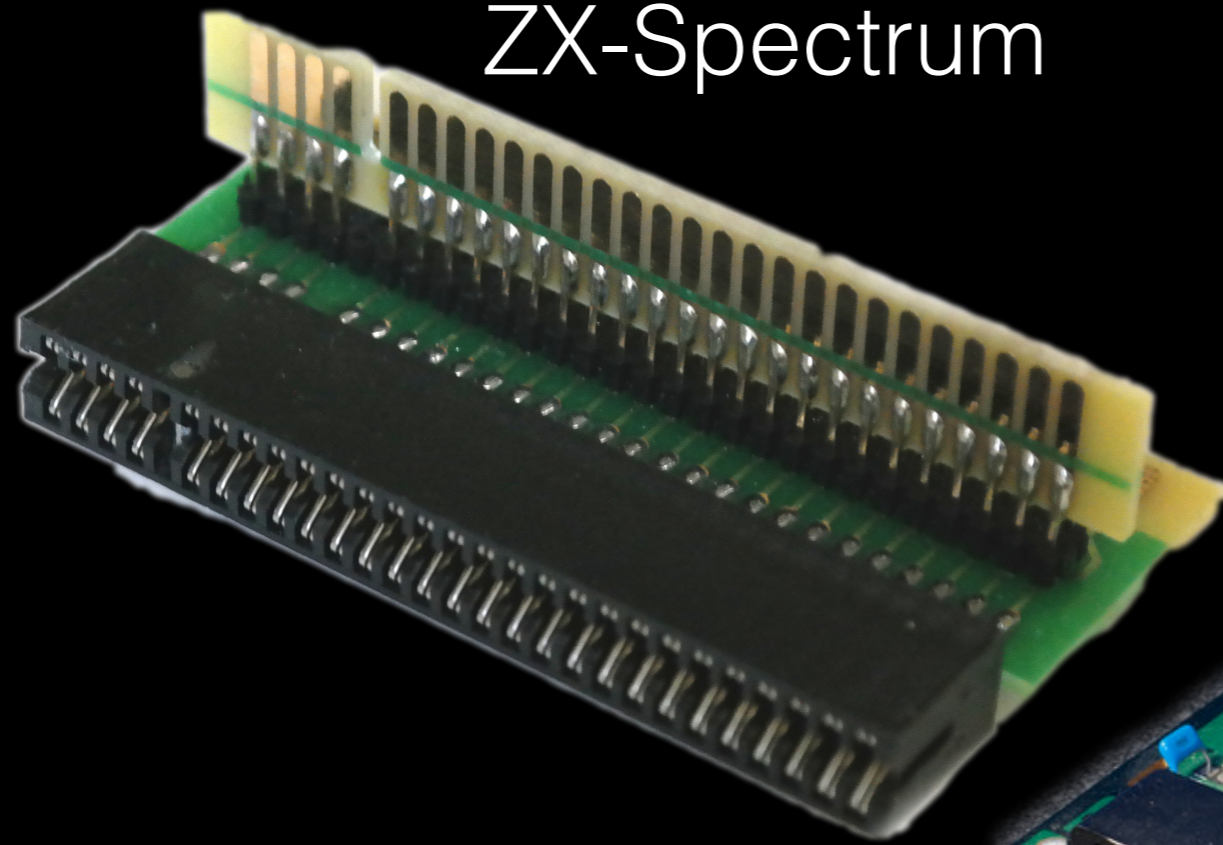
1987



Big Picture: 1980s

ZX-Spectrum

1987

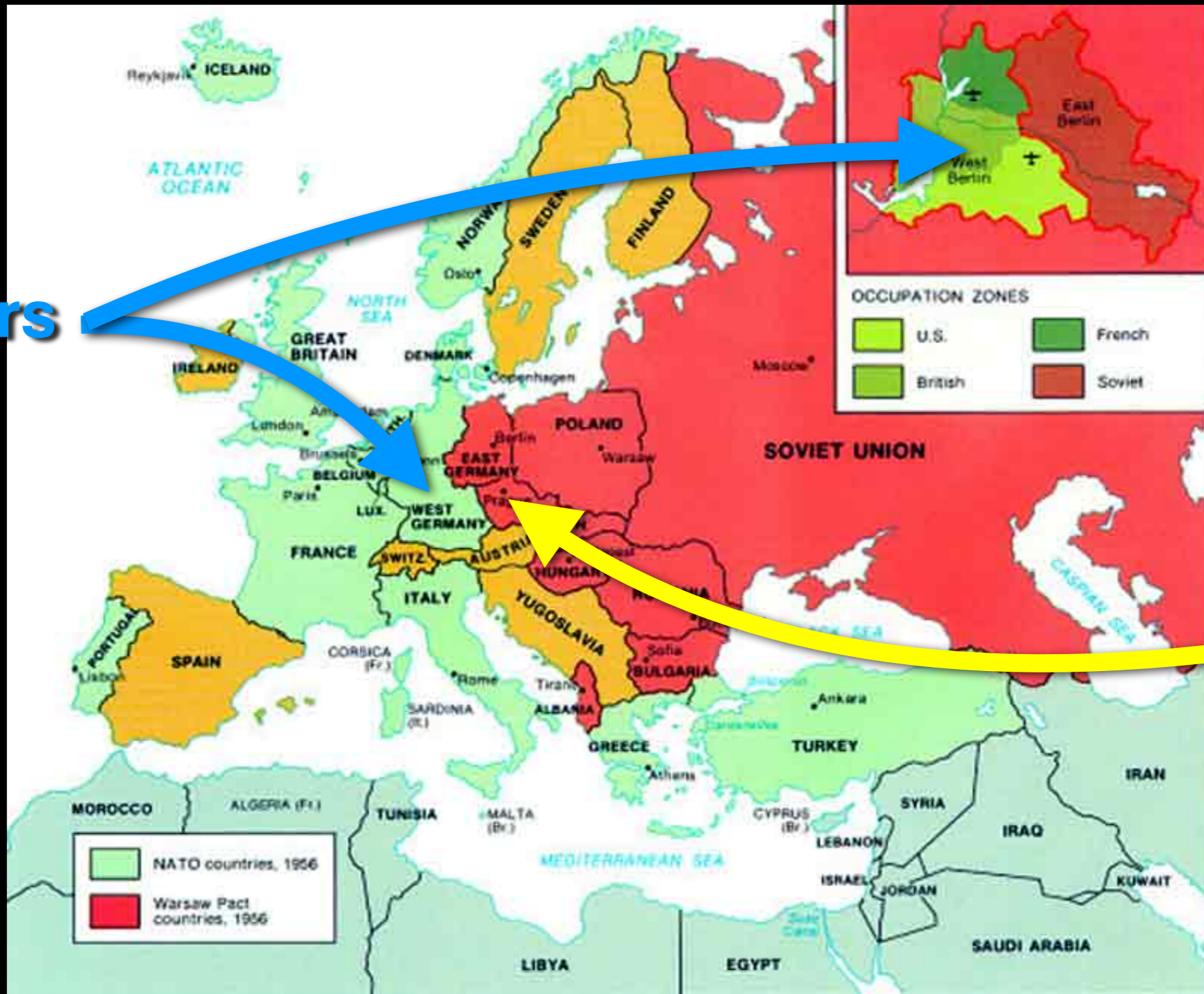


Atari



Take it back to the store

Computers



Me



Take it back to the store

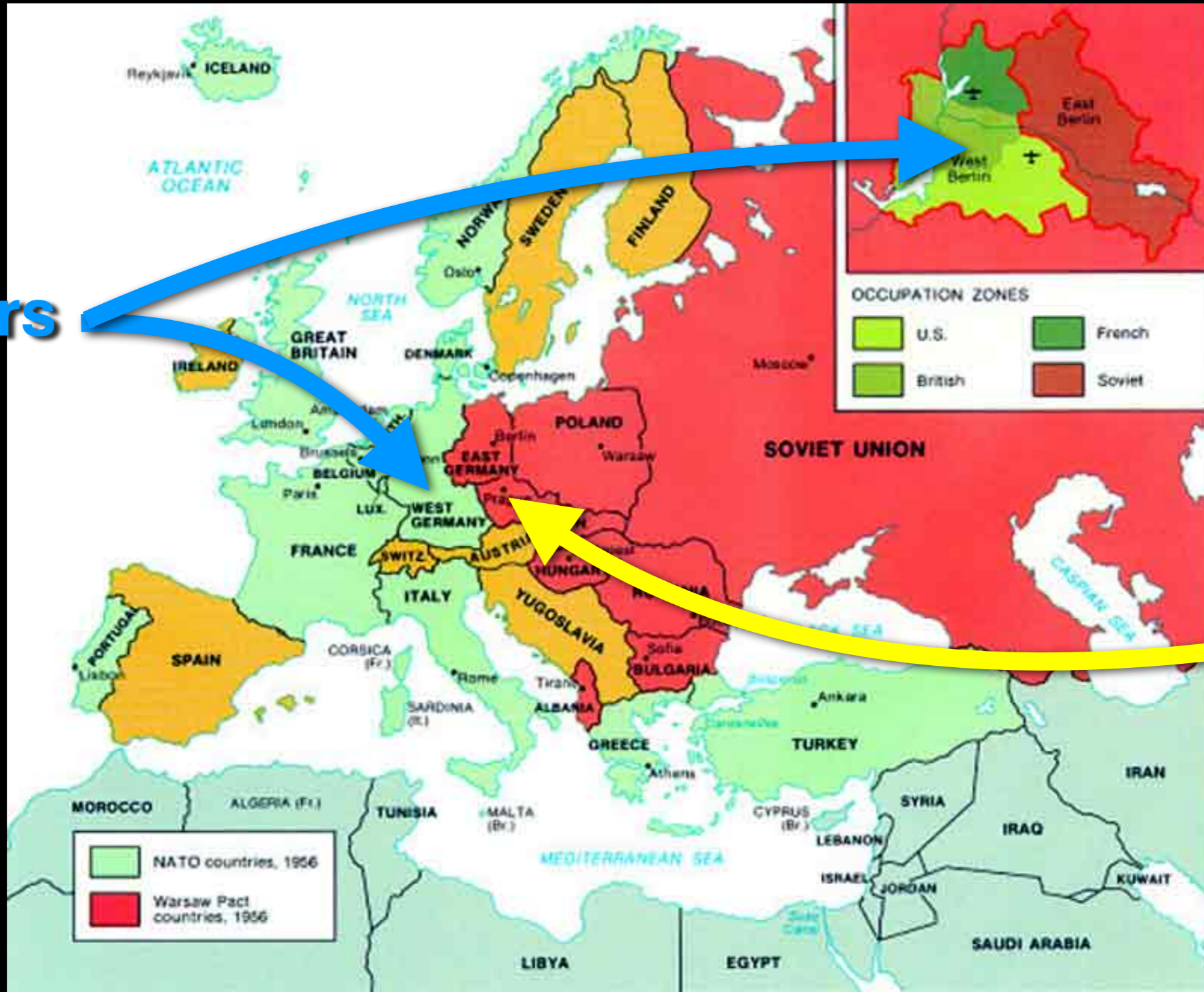
or...

- Learn Z-80 Assembler
- Solder some components together
- Reverse Engineer
- Roll your own driver



1988 - still

Computers



Me

1988



1988

- My first **real** computer
 - PC-compatible
 - 256 K RAM
 - Dual floppy disk
 - 20 MB HDD
 - Woo-hoo!



1988

The screenshot displays the Smalltalk/V graphical user interface. At the top, a 'System Transcript' window shows the text: 'Welcome to Smalltalk/V, R1.2 Copyright 1986 Digital, Inc.' Below this, a window titled '[] c: 10942464' contains a 'Class Hierarchy Browser'. The browser is divided into three main sections: a left sidebar, a central class list, and a right pane for details.

Left Sidebar: A vertical list of windows including 'dos', 'st', 'decomp', and 'Directory'. The 'Directory' window is currently active and highlighted.

Class Hierarchy Browser:

- Class List:** A list of classes including 'Object', 'Behavior...', 'BitBl...', 'Boolean...', 'ClassBrowser', 'ClassHierarchyBrowser', and 'ClassReader'. 'ClassBrowser' is selected and highlighted.
- Right Pane:** Displays details for the selected class, 'ClassBrowser'. It lists several slots: 'accept:', 'from:', 'dictionaries', 'dictionary:', 'implementors', and 'openOn:'. Below these, there are two buttons: 'instance' and 'class'.
- Bottom Pane:** Shows the class definition for 'ClassBrowser':

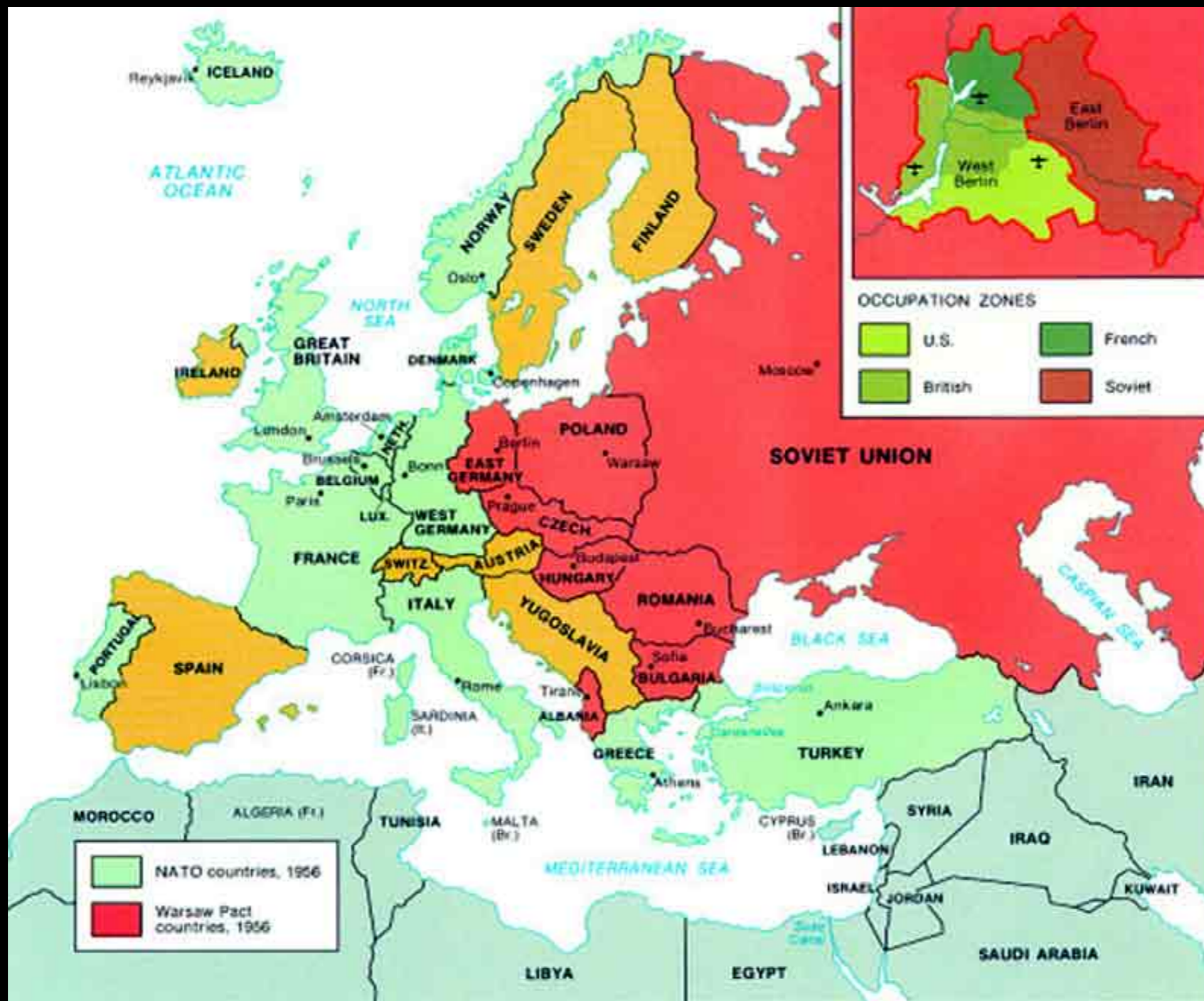
```
Object subclass: #ClassBrowser
  instanceVariableNames:
    'browsedClass selectedDictionary selectedMethod '
  classVariableNames: ''
  poolDictionaries: ''
```



Life Is Great !



Meanwhile....



East Germany, 1987



East Germany, 1987



East Germany, 1987



Bundesarchiv, Bild 183-1987-0704-077
Foto: Lohmann, Thomas | 4. Juli 1987

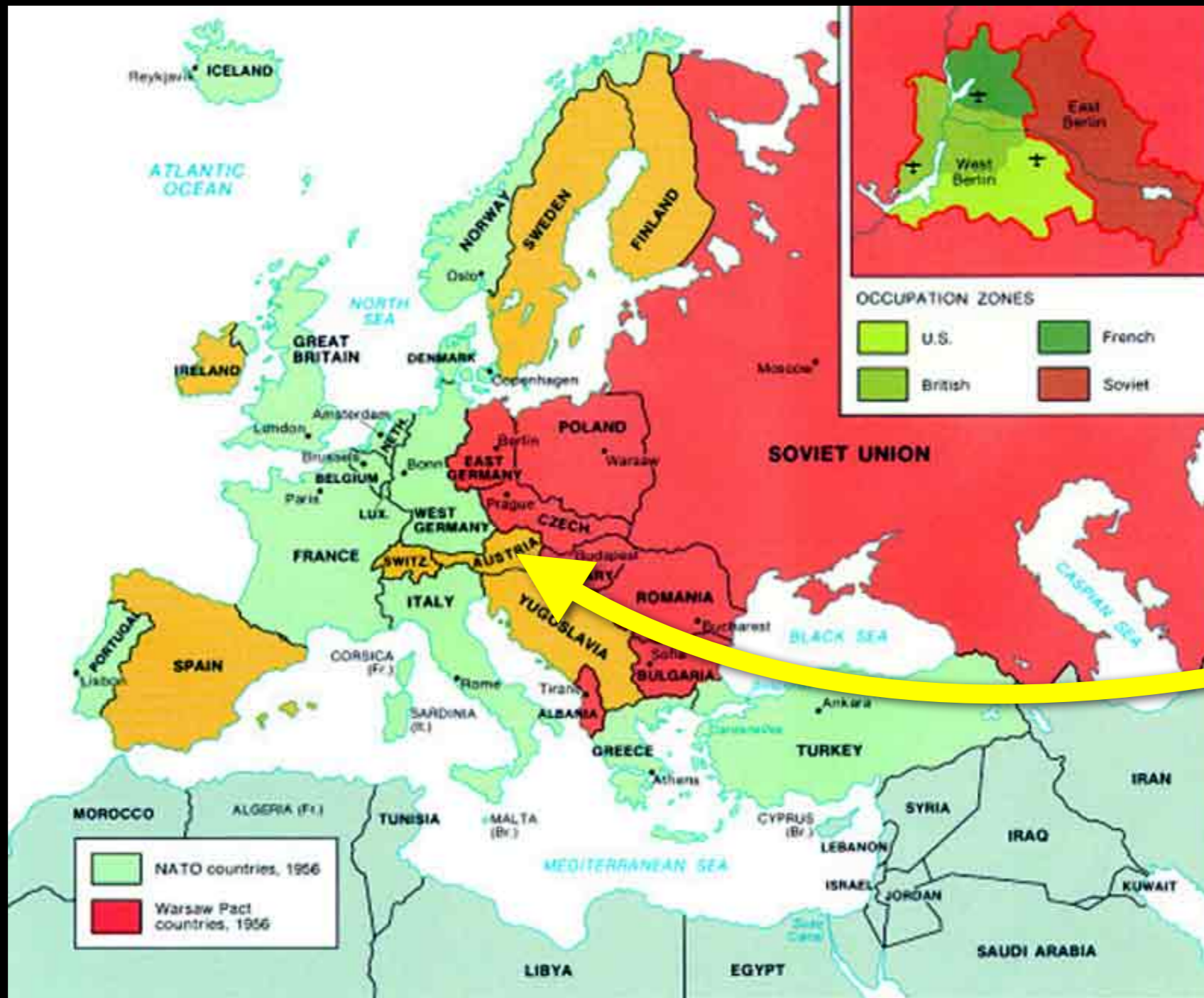
Czechoslovakia, 1988



Czechoslovakia January 1989



Summer 1989



Me

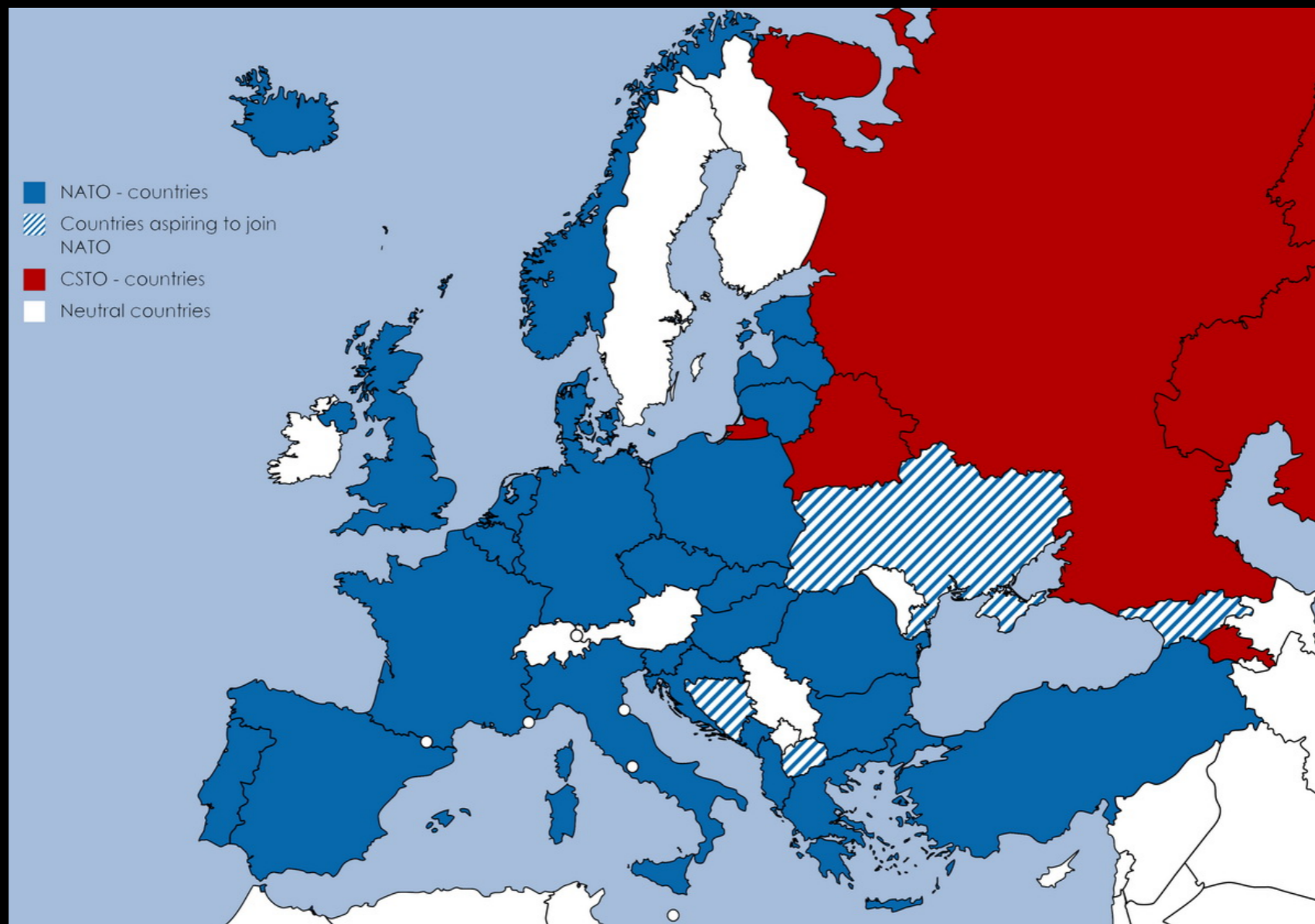


November 1989

- Berlin Wall Falls
- Velvet Revolution in Czechoslovakia
- Soviet communism collapses in Eastern Europe



FF >> 30 years



FF >> 30 years



<https://www.fireeye.com/cyber-map/threat-map.html>



The Points...

- Geopolitics tends to shape careers (more so in authoritarian states)
- Motivation matters
- Hackers go where the action is (HW, SW, data)
- Always look at things from the 'other side'



The Points...

- Even the most powerful systems are vulnerable on multiple fronts - a large attack surface
- Reality doesn't care about what you think or wish
- Denial of a problem won't make it go away
- "*I don't know*" - admission of own ignorance leads to a path of discovery



Hacker's best friends

- google.com
- kali.org
- exploitdb.com
- shodan.io



Hacker's best friends

- Imagination
- Creativity
- Perseverance
- Ignorance
- Gullibility



The metaphors

- Onion

- Layers of security
- The best stuff is at the centre



- Swiss Cheese

- Holes (bubbles) are vulnerabilities
- Breaches happen when cheese is sliced and holes are aligned to allow penetration of multiple layers



The metaphors

- Onion

- Layers of security
- The best stuff is at the centre



- Swiss Cheese

- Holes (bubbles) are vulnerabilities
- Breaches happen when cheese is sliced and holes are aligned to allow penetration of multiple layers



The metaphors

- Approximations
- Very useful
- Not quite accurate



To Understand Security

- Understand **Risk**
(*Probability* that a *Threat* will exploit a *Vulnerability* to cause harm to an *Asset*)
- Understand **Behaviour** of
 - Threats (hackers, malware, nature)
 - Assets (employees, systems, applications)



To Understand Behaviour

- Study and analyze the **PAST**
- Observe the **PRESENT**
- **Imagine** the **FUTURE**



Imagining Behaviour



Failure of Imagination



Failure of Imagination

- The expectation that current and future opportunities and risks will resemble the past.
- Major failures of risk management and strategy based on static, unimaginative and reactive thinking.
- *“This would never happen here”*
- *“It looked like such a clever idea at the time”*
- *“I have nothing to hide”*



Failure of Imagination



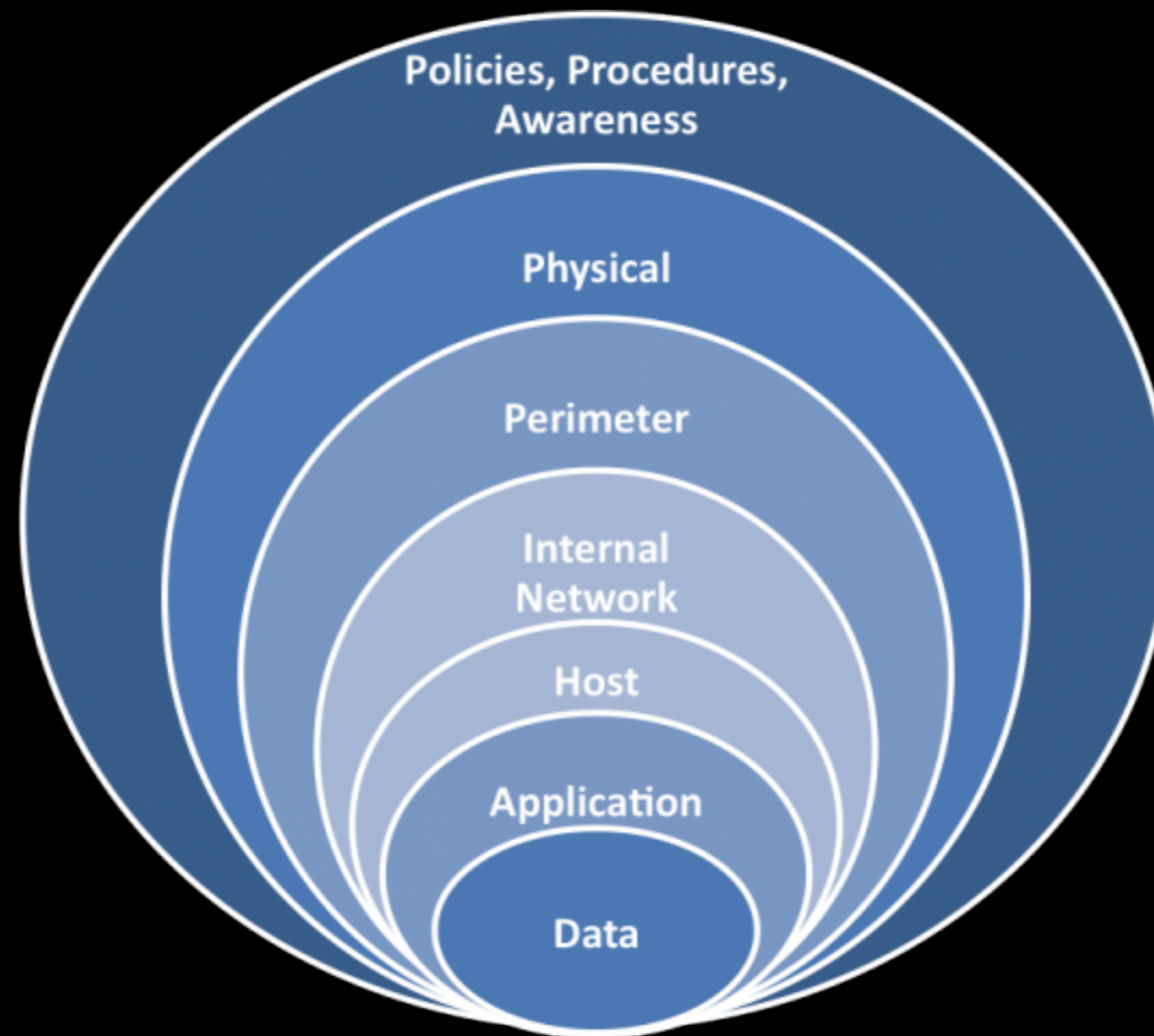
Failure of Imagination



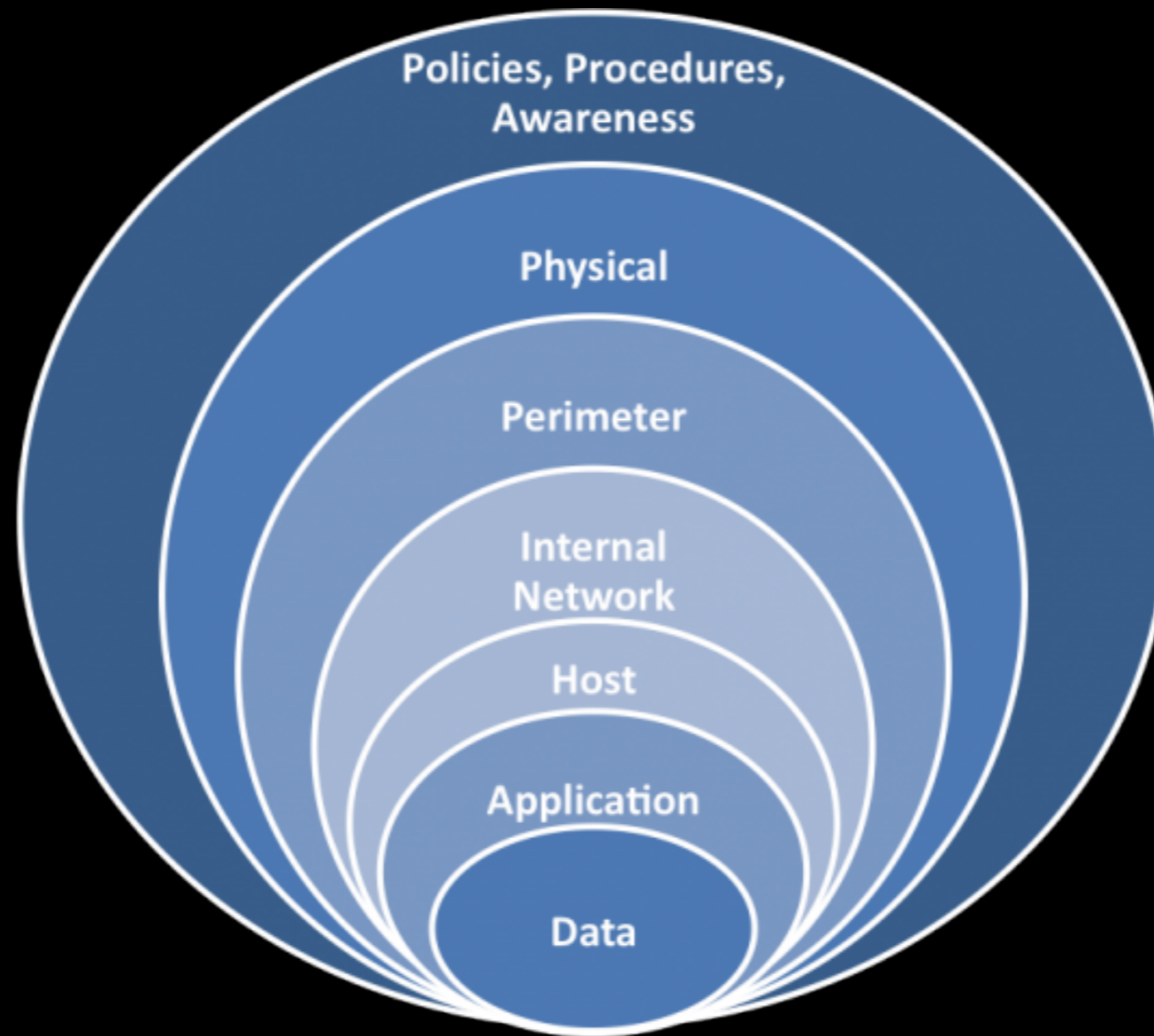
Failure of Imagination



Defense In Depth



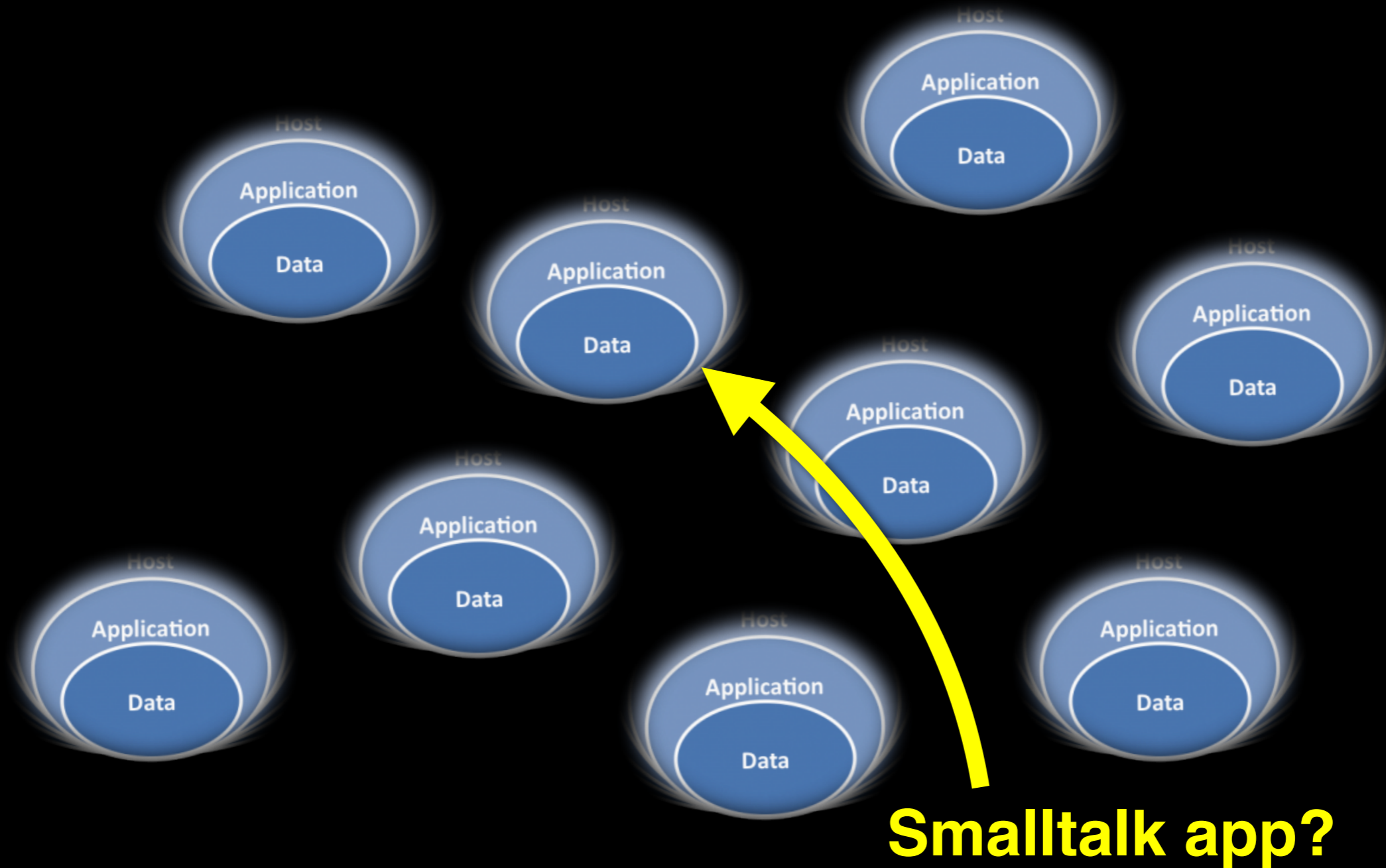
Assume **BREACH**



Assume **BREACH**



Assume **BREACH**



Smalltalk app?



Smalltalk comes in...



Imaginary Scenario

- Smalltalk based web application
- Front-end web server (Apache, reverse proxy)
- Seaside app at the back-end
- GemStone database
- Store code repository



Imaginary Scenario

- Web server is misconfigured
- Vulnerable to path traversal
root-path/../../../../something-interesting-here
- Allows arbitrary file upload
a .PHP web shell or a reverse shell launcher
- Both are common vulnerabilities usually outside of a Smalltalk app developers scope or control.
- Assume **BREACH**



Assume BREACH...

- A host is compromised.
- The famous *reverse shell* - a remote access to the target host command line.
- Let's assume this has happened.
- What will an attacker do? (**behaviour**)



Assume BREACH....

- An attacker will look for:
 - OS & User information ('uname -a', 'id', 'whoami')
 - Network information ('ifconfig', 'ipconfig')
 - Running processes ('ps -ef', 'tasklist')
 - Open network connections and listeners ('netstat')
 - Ways to move to other systems - lateral move
 - FILES - Smalltalk images?



Targeting a Smalltalk application



Targeting a Smalltalk application

- The image file (*.im, *.image, *.dbf)

★ **Application**

- Domain behaviour
- UI behaviour
- Communications (TCP/IP, file I/O)
- Smalltalk IDE tools (compiler, workspace, etc...)

★ **Data**

- Transient: objects created and GC'd
- Persistent: passwords, DB & repository credentials, Seaside config. etc...



Other Smalltalk Artifacts

- Changes file (.cha, .changes)
- Source files (.st, .pst, .sources)
- Configuration files (.ini, .xml, .conf)
- Log files
- Binary object storage (BOSS files etc)



Imaginary Scenario (continued)

- OS: linux
- whoami: www-data
- pwd: /var/www/html
- ps: process info show paths of running Smalltalk images
- netstat:
 - listening ports: 80, 5900, 7777, 8080
 - connections to other hosts on ports 5432, 10377
- file enumeration: *.st scripts with hard-coded credentials



Imaginary Scenario

(continued)

- OS: Windows 7
- whoami: IUSR
- tasklist: processes show paths of running Smalltalk images
- netstat:
 - listening ports: 3389, 7777
 - connection to another host on port 4800

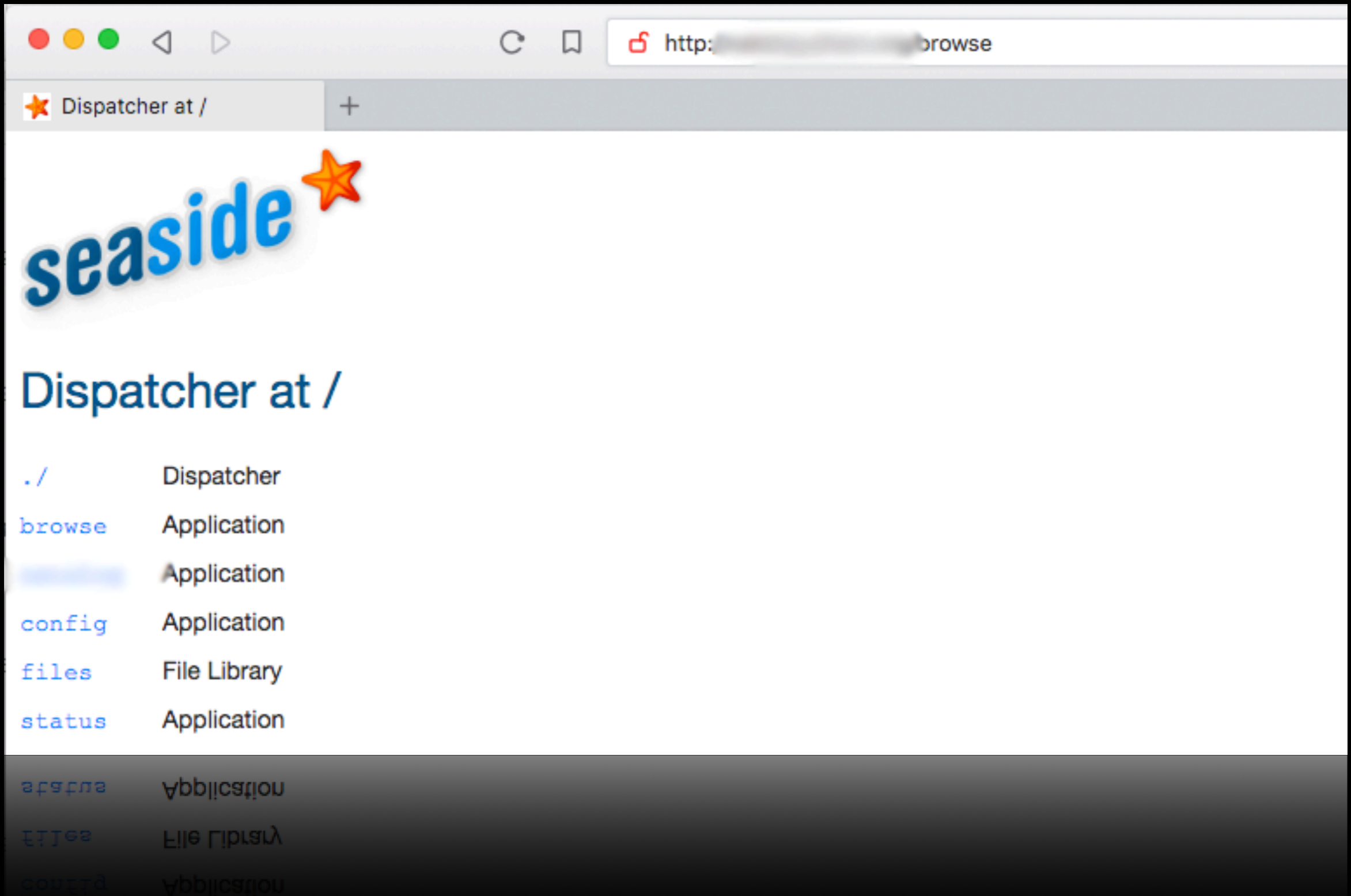


Imaginary Scenario

(continued)

- Plethora of information
- Expanding the reach (learn about other hosts in the network)
- Opportunities for lateral movement
- Are any of these files / applications vulnerable?
- Can I download them, modify & upload to gain more access (typically: YES)





The image shows a web browser window with a tab titled "Dispatcher at /". The page content includes the "seaside" logo with a star, the text "Dispatcher at /", and a list of links: `./` (Dispatcher), `browse` (Application), `config` (Application), and `config` (Application). An "Authentication Required" dialog box is overlaid on the right side of the browser. The dialog box contains the following text: "Authentication Required", "http://[redacted] requires a username and password.", "Username" with an input field, "Password" with an input field, and "Cancel" and "OK" buttons.



Smalltalk Image

Smalltalk Image

Image Seaside VM Allocator GC Memory Processes OS Space (slow!)

Uptime: 3 days 22 hrs 17 min 15 sec
Version: Pharo5.0
Image Path: [Redacted]
Number of Sessions: 1163 [Clear](#)
Number of Classes: 8127

Actions

- [Save](#)
- [Save and Quit](#)
- [Quit Without Saving](#)

- [Quit Without Saving](#)
- [Save and Quit](#)



Breach of:

- **Confidentiality**

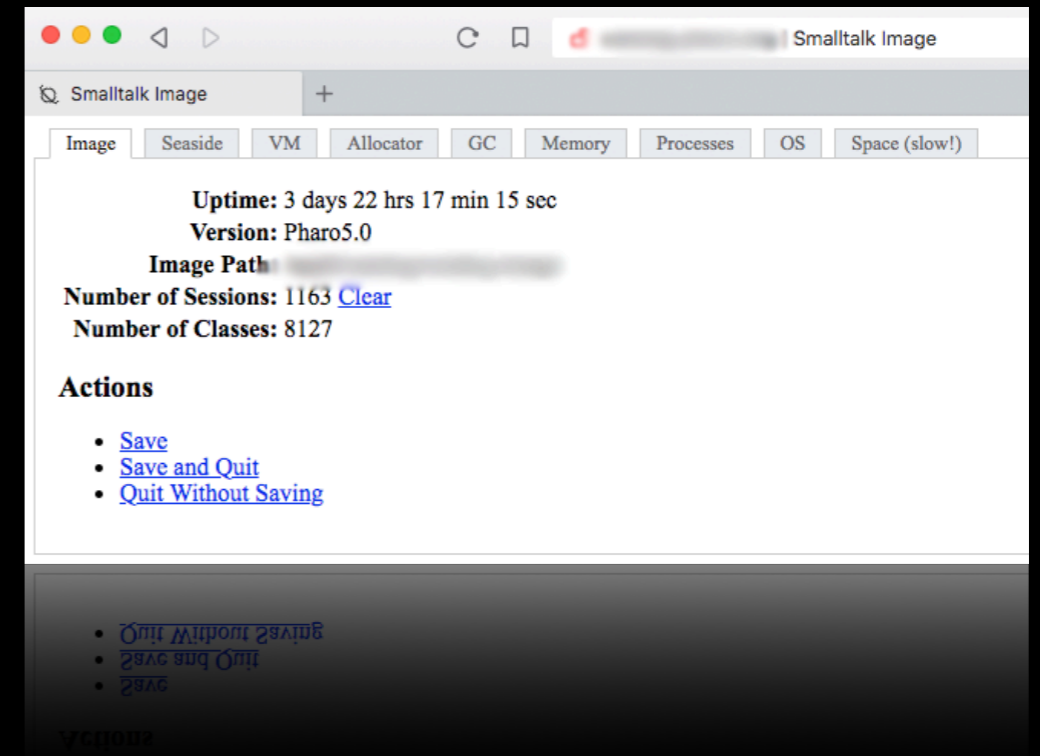
- Reveal internal directory structure
- Save a running image with credentials in it

- **Integrity**

- Saving the image can change the state of the application

- **Availability**

- Clear sessions
- Save and Quit, Quit Without Saving



Don't

- Hard-code credentials in scripts
- Use default credentials
admin:123456, DataCurator:swordfish
- Store login credentials in the image
instvars, Seaside sessions, configuration objects
- Think that just because your application doesn't do anything 'important', it would be of no interest to a malicious actor



Do

- Assume BREACH. Imagine 'WWJD' (What Would Jerry Do)
- Protect sensitive files (read-only by the account permitted to access)
- Wipe credentials, private keys, etc... from memory after use
`aPassword become: String new`
- Have an Incident Response Plan - what will you do when (not if) you get hacked
- Perform regular Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Tests
- Engage a certified Penetration Tester who also understands Smalltalk ;-)



Questions?

esug2019@image-ware.com

image-ware.com/static/esug2019.pdf

