

Benefits of a Positive Security Model for APIs



The Speakers



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Main Points



AppSec Tooling and the Negative Security Model



Issues between Security and Development



Frustration of Developers



Benefits of a Positive Security Model in APIs



Creating empathy for the Developer



Reducing Developer fatigue

Developer Frustration and Fatigue



API Security vs Web Security

OWASP API Security Top 10

API1:2019 Broken Object Level Authorization

API2:2019 Broken User Authentication

API3:2019 Excessive Data Exposure

API4:2019 Lack of Resources & Rate Limiting

API5:2019 Broken Function Level Authorization

API6:2019 Mass Assignment

API7:2019 Security Misconfiguration

API8:2019 Injection

API9:2019 Improper Assets Management

API10:2019 Insufficient Logging & Monitoring

OWASP Top 10

A01:2021-Broken Access Control

A02:2021-Cryptographic Failures

A03:2021-Injection

A04:2021-Insecure Design

A05:2021-Security Misconfiguration

A06:2021-Vulnerable and Outdated Components

A07:2021-Identification and Authentication Failures

A08:2021-Software and Data Integrity Failures

A09:2021-Security Logging and Monitoring Failures

A10:2021-Server-Side Request Forgery

Traditional Application Security Tooling

- **SAST** — wasn't designed for API-centric applications. Complex data flow paths or unsupported frameworks reduce the accuracy of a SAST analysis since the model may be incomplete or inaccurate.
- **DAST** — lacks context of APIs. DAST tools can't provide an intelligent assessment of API security.
- **SCA** – useful but not sufficient
- **WAF** – Negative model can miss API-specific attacks



<https://thenewstack.io/application-security-tools-are-not-up-to-the-job-of-api-security/>

Positive Model vs Negative Model

Allowlist

vs

Blocklist

- Allowed data types strong defined and enforce in OAS mode
- Data format can be precisely defined
- Operations can be fully specified too

Only allow data conforming to specification — anything else is an error

Only allows “known good”

- Attempts to interpret data based on the runtime context i.e., Javascript, HTML
- Attempt to block what shouldn't be present in a given context
- Can easily be subverted with encoding, etc.

Attempts to block “known bad”

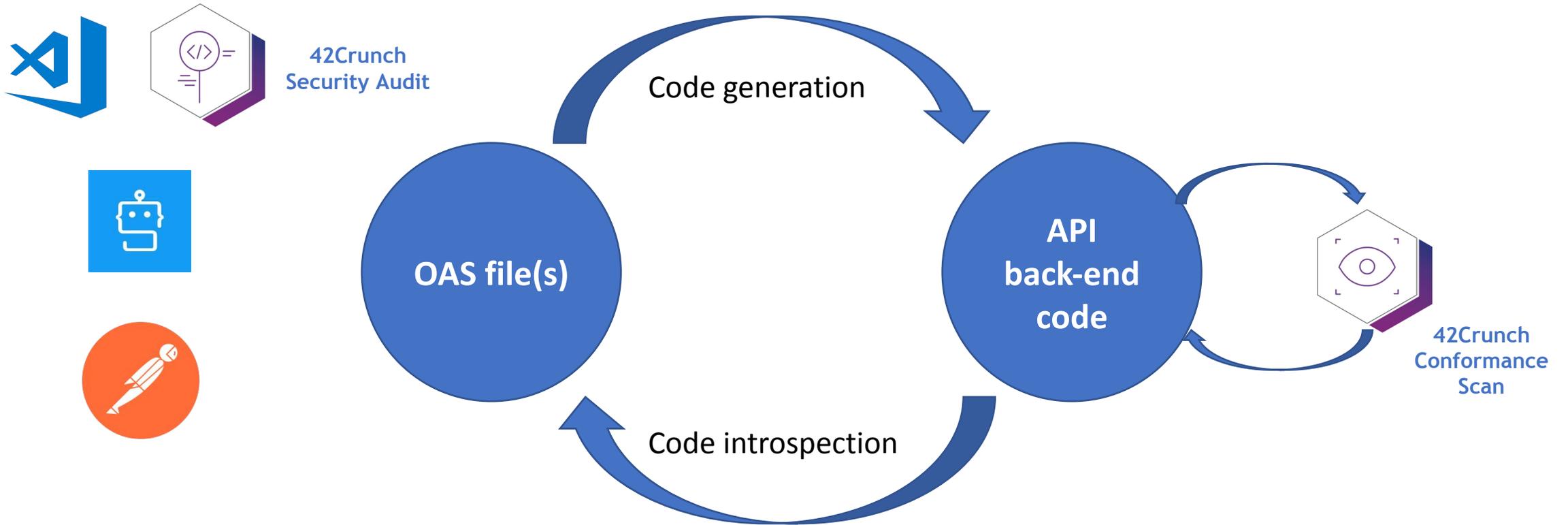
API Definitions/Specifications

- OAS forms a definitive contract for all downstream development
- OAS allows for a precise definition of request and response data types
- OAS allows operations to be tightly specified
- OAS allows security primitives to be specified
- Extensions allow for additional primitives to be included

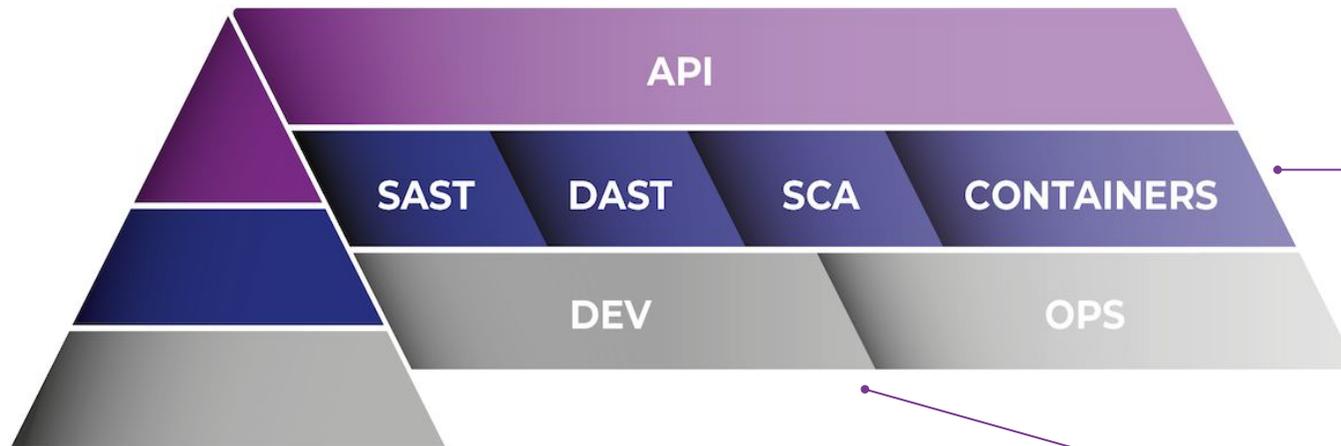
The image shows the Swagger Editor interface. On the left, the Swagger JSON definition is displayed in a dark-themed code editor. On the right, the visual representation of the API is shown, including the title 'Swagger Petstore 1.0.0 OAS', the license 'MIT', a 'Servers' dropdown menu with 'http://petstore.swagger.io/v1', and a list of API operations under the 'pets' endpoint: GET /pets (List all pets), POST /pets (Create a pet), and GET /pets/{petId} (Info for a specific pet). A 'Models' section is also visible at the bottom right.

```
1 openapi: "3.0.0"
2 info:
3   version: 1.0.0
4   title: Swagger Petstore
5   license:
6     name: MIT
7 servers:
8   - url: http://petstore.swagger.io/v1
9 paths:
10  /pets:
11    get:
12      summary: List all pets
13      operationId: listPets
14      tags:
15        - pets
16      parameters:
17        - name: limit
18          in: query
19          description: How many items to return at one
20            time (max 100)
21          required: false
22          schema:
23            type: integer
24            format: int32
25      responses:
26        '200':
27          description: A paged array of pets
28          headers:
29            x-next:
30              description: A link to the next page of
31                responses
32              schema:
33                type: string
34          content:
```

Using OAS to “Shift Left”



A Layered Approach to API Security



- Dedicated API security tooling is essential as the final layer of defenses allowing for:
 - Validation of OAS specifications
 - Verification of API implementation
 - Runtime protection of APIs
 - API discovery and inventory
 - Integration into IDEs and CI/CD
- A well established AppSec process is vital to ensure that basic coding and implementation errors are detected in the build process
- SAST, DAST, and SCA are the tools of the trade for detecting OWASP Top 10 type issues.
- Unfortunately, such tools are not specifically tailored for API development and may lead to gaps in coverage.
- DevOps emphasizes collaboration between Development and Operations teams to ensure high-velocity delivery of quality applications in a repeatable, automated manner.
- Without DevOps, API teams may struggle to produce quality APIs in a repeatable manner which may impact API security.

A Layered Approach to API Security

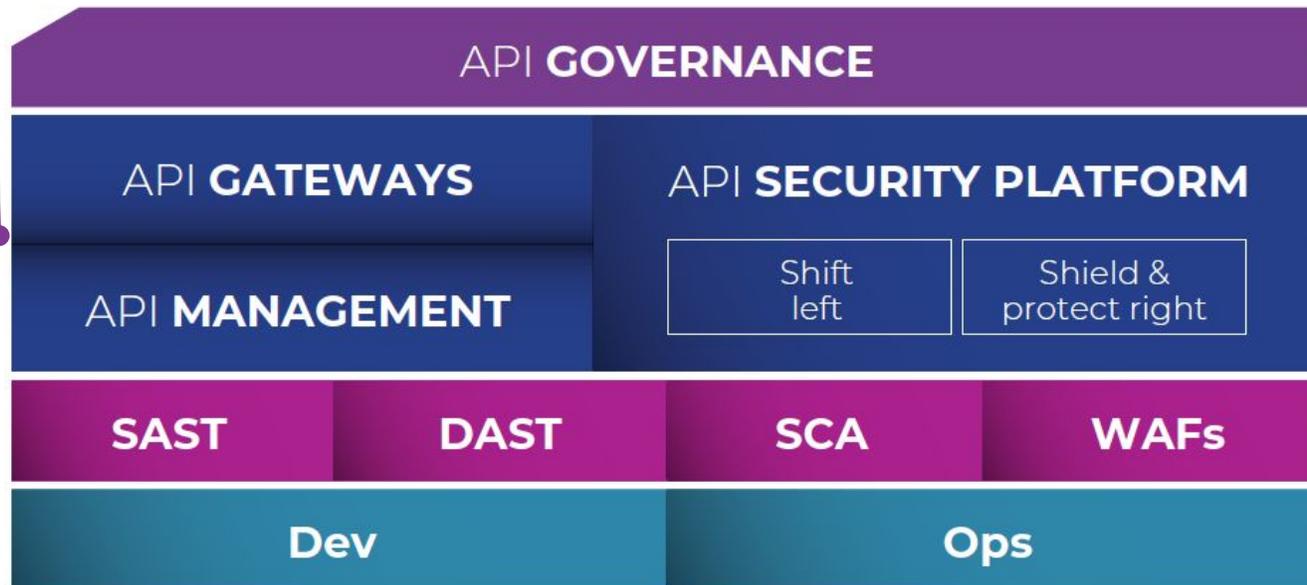
API management portals and gateways are essential to the operation of APIs at scale, and **security features should be leveraged to provide another layer of protection.**

A dedicated API Security platform is essential as the ultimate layer of defense allowing for:

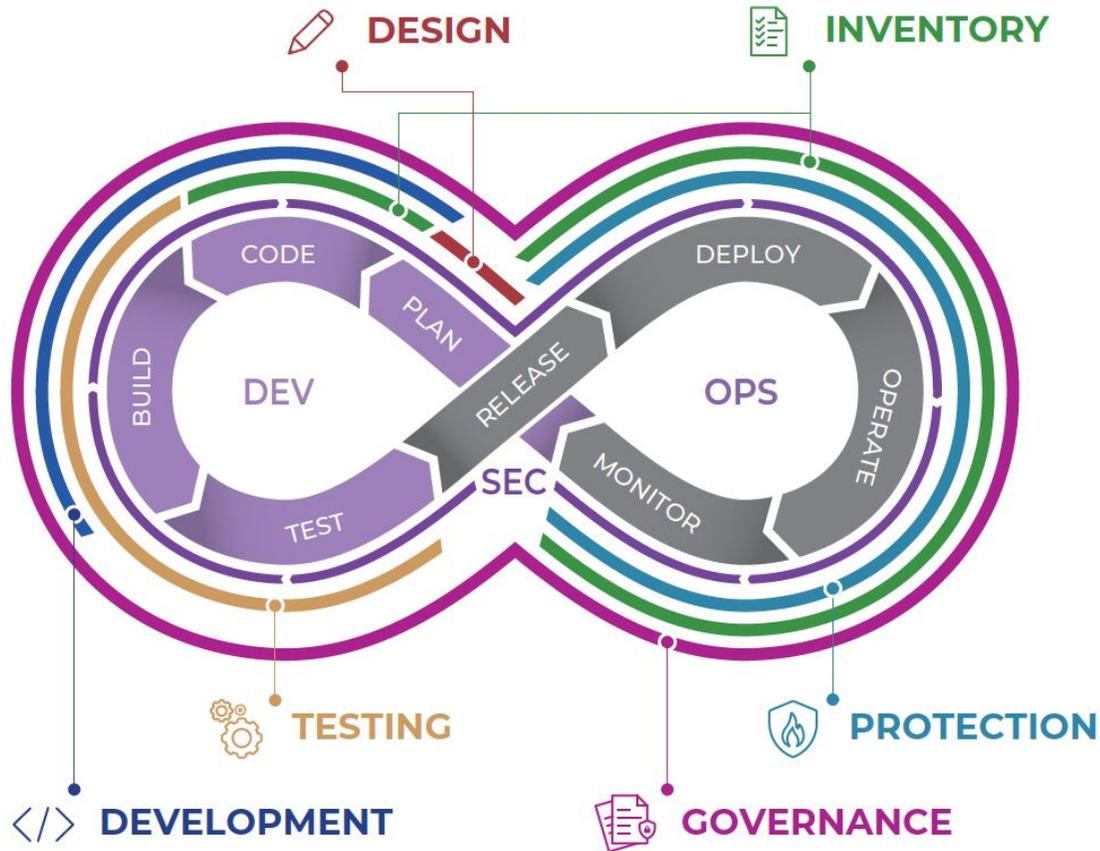
- **Validation** of OAS specifications
- **Verification** of API implementation
- **Runtime protection** of APIs
- **API discovery** and inventory
- **Integration** into IDEs and CI/CD

A well established AppSec process is vital to ensure that basic coding and implementation errors are detected in the build process. Traditional security tools (WAF, SAST, DAST) are not specifically tailored for API development and are likely to lead to **gaps in coverage.**

DevOps emphasizes collaboration between Development and Operations teams to ensure **high-velocity delivery of quality applications in a repeatable, automated manner.**



Six Domains of API Security



API **INVENTORY**

Do you understand what APIs you own? Do you track shadow and zombie APIs?

API **TESTING**

Are you doing automated API testing? Are you considering security in your test strategy?

API **DESIGN**

Are you doing API-design-first? Do you incorporate security into the design phase?

API **PROTECTION**

Are you using API protection technology (WAFs, WAAPs, API gateways) in your deployments?

API **DEVELOPMENT**

Are your developers trained to code securely? Do they understand API security threats and risks?

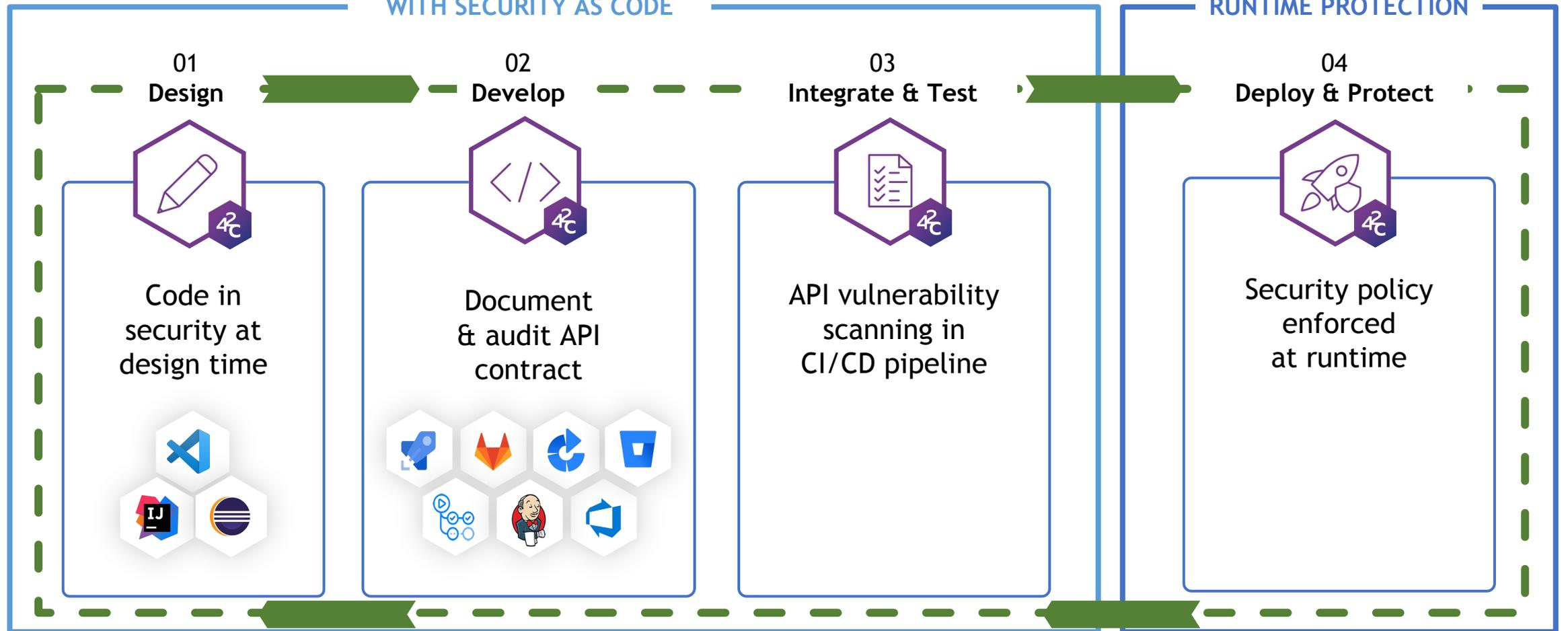
API **GOVERNANCE**

Do you control and actively monitor your API estate and environments?

Shift-Left, Shield-Right

SHIFT-LEFT
WITH SECURITY AS CODE

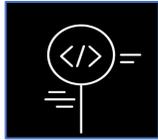
SHIELD-RIGHT
RUNTIME PROTECTION



The Developer-First Approach

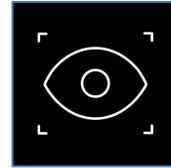
SECURITY MANAGEMENT & GOVERNANCE

Visibility & control of security policy enforcement throughout API lifecycle for security teams.



API AUDIT

Lock down your API's definitions to reduce the attack surface and remove potential security gaps.



API SCAN

Dynamic runtime testing of your API to ensure compliance with API Contracts.



API PROTECT

Protect each API with an API micro-firewall to distinguish legitimate traffic from malicious API attacks.

INTEGRATED ACROSS API LIFECYCLE

Continuous security enforcement across IDE, CI/CD and at runtime.

BENEFITS: **AUTOMATION** - **COMPLIANCE** - **COST SAVINGS** - **TIME TO MARKET**



Questions?



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What about restrictions that are not expressed in the spec?
e.g. account api states how to return account information
but not that accounts should only be returned if the end
user is the owner of that account?

So what does Set Solutions do, and how might they enhance the 42c experience?



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re: BOLA & 42c - what sort of authz works best with 42c
and JWT? resource/policy/role/claims?



WEBINAR

Review of Global API Breaches H1 2022 - Episode 2

August 10, 2022 | 8am PST | 4pm BST



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APIsecurity.io



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<https://www.youtube.com/setsolutions>



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Thank you



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