

API Security – Key Considerations for Securing APIs

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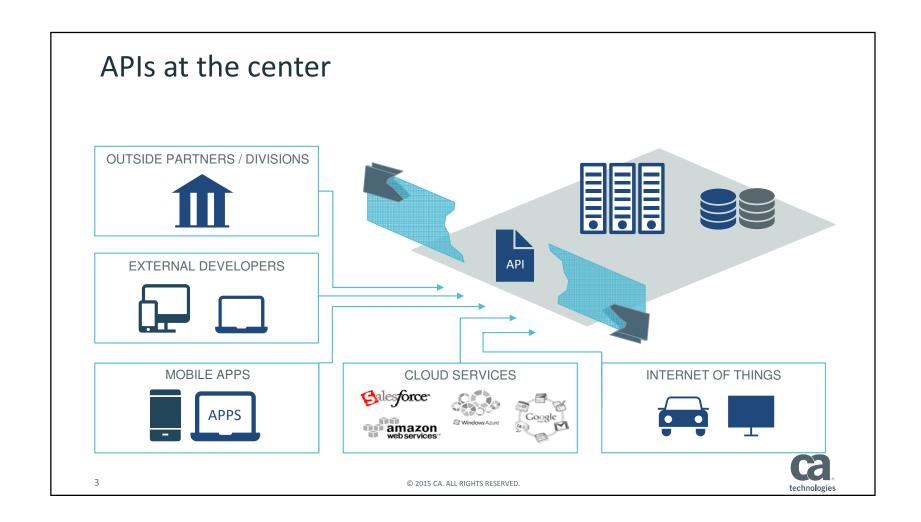


Agenda

- 1 API BREACHES
- 2 RISK MITIGATION STEPS
- 3 API MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS
- 4 DEMO



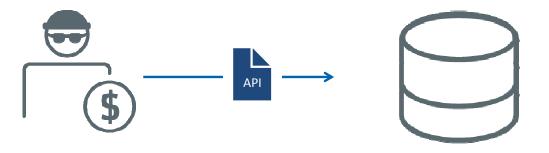






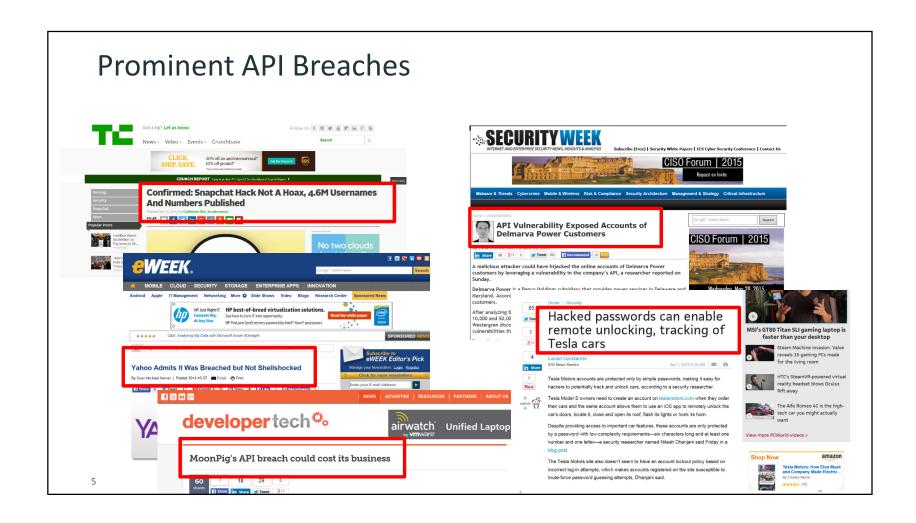
APIs expose sensitive data

APIs are also the attack vector of choice for hackers to disrupt your service or gain access to private information











Nissan Leaf - Hacked





GET https://[redacted].com/orchestration_1111/gdc/ACRemoteRequest.
php?RegionCode=NE&lg=no-NO&DCMID=&VIN=SJNFAAZE0U60XXXXX&tz=Europe/
Paris

- Communication between the Nissan mobile app, Nissan servers, and Nissan Leaf electric vehicles took place over completely unencrypted, unauthenticated APIs.
 - Breach allowed a hacker, using only a web browser, to remotely control the car's climate functions, and read private data including userID, battery status, range, charging information, and driving history





Top API Vulnerabilities and Mitigation Steps



When an API is hacked . . .

- API vulnerabilities surface
 - When exploits are discovered by the API publisher
 - When discovered by 3rd party
 - When an organization is actually hacked
- Exploits are rarely documented
- Public APIs are most scrutinized
- Private/Hidden APIs are also vulnerable







Top-5 vulnerabilities/mitigations

- Most common/current vulnerabilities and mitigations for securing your API
 - Client impersonation
 - Phishing
 - Brute force
 - Injections
 - Unauthorized access/compromised secrets





technologies

Client impersonation

 An attacker reverse-engineers a secret assigned to an app and uses it to call an API pretending to be the legitimate app

E.g. Twitter OAuth Keys Leaked

- March 2013
- E.g. Snapchat
 - December 2013





Client impersonation mitigation #1

- It's either confidential, or it isn't
 - Don't 'hide' a secret on a public app store or render it on a web page
- Learn to 'let go' of your app once published
 - Design security mechanisms assuming public clients
 - Don't grant access to resource based solely on the app identity (require user auth)





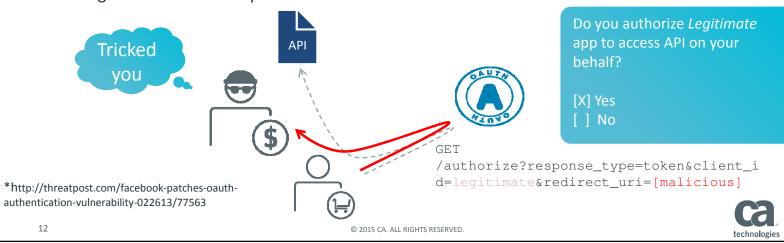


Phishing attacks

- Risk associated with redirection-based handshakes
 - Malicious 'application' pretends to be legitimate
 - Inserts its own endpoint in callback address
 - Gets token

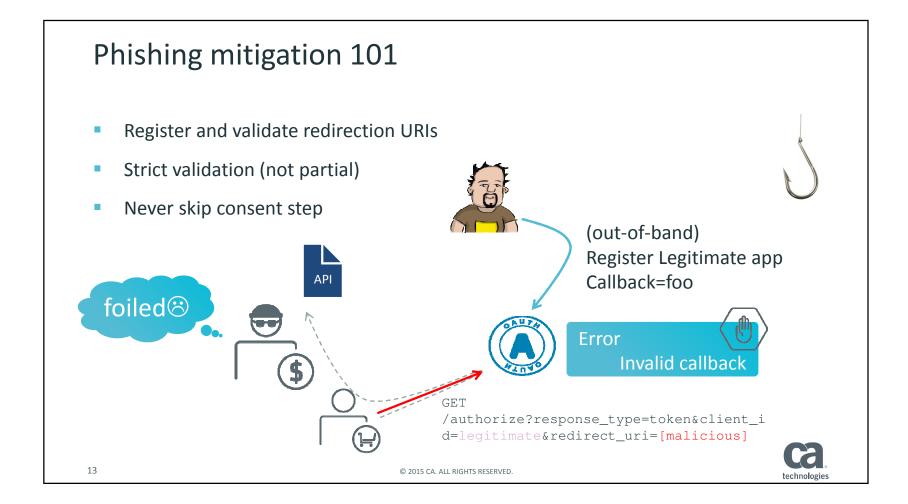
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*E.g. Facebook February 2013

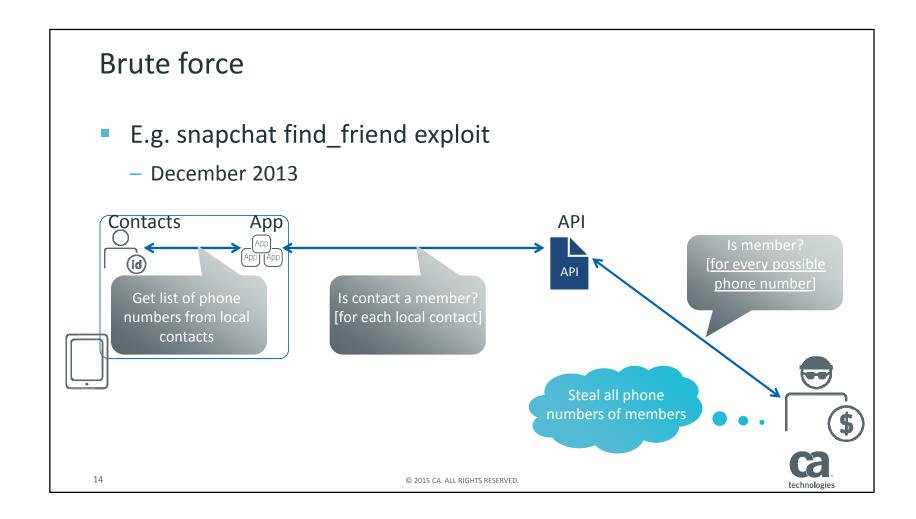














Brute force mitigation

Supporting headless clients



Rate Limiting, Quotas, SLAs

- Targeted rate limiting specific attack vectors
 - Limit access to any resource granted without direct ownership
 - Limit failed authentication, limit password resets
- Detect brute force pattern and <u>block</u>
- Correlate identity, location, concurrency
- Rate limit to protect backend API
 - Global limits to prevent DoS
- Apply rate-limiting with application level awareness
 - Limit for a specific operation for each user/application
 - Limit for a specific input for each user/application



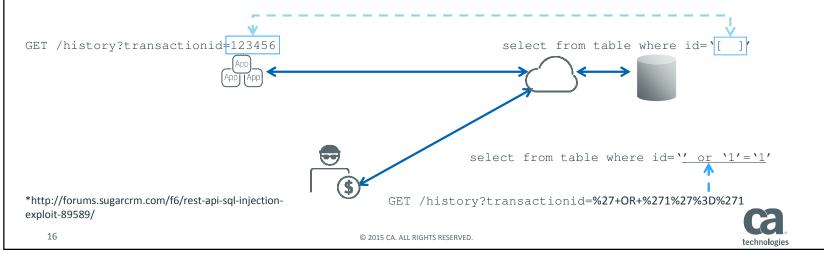
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Injection

- Injection attacks, particularly in public clients scenario is at the core of the most common exploits
 - SQL/LDAP/Xpath/Xquery/Code injections
- *E.g. Injection in query parameters





Injection Mitigation

- Input sanitization
 - Parse input parameters (payload/transport)
 - Apply pattern validation
 - JSON Path, XPath, XSD, JSON Schema, RegEx, ...
 - Own and tighten your metadata
 - Code-level sanitization (e.g. Prepared Statements)
- Signature-based threat detection
 - Look for injection patterns in payload and at transport level





Unauthorized access E.g. Unsecured API Balancing UX and Security E.g. Authenticated client can access resource that should be restricted E.g. Session secret compromised No credentials App security **Device Passcode** More Convenience Less Convenience More Risk Less Risk 18 © 2015 CA. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.



Unauthorized Access Mitigation

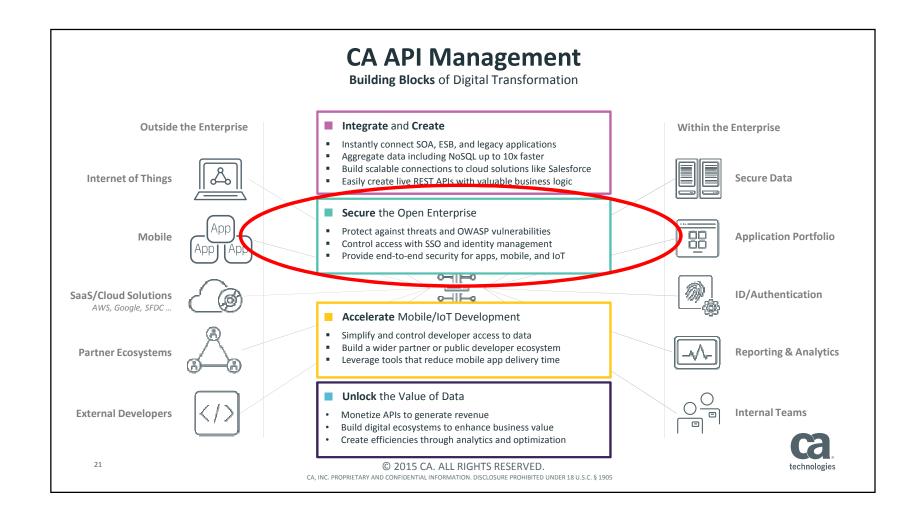
- Authentication
 - Local auth, integration into existing identity providers
 - Social provider integration
 - Federation, SAML
- Token issuing, lifecycle management
 - OAuth, OpenID Connect
 - JWT/JWS
 - Token refresh, revocation

- Assert user/app/device identities
- Scope
 - User-granted permissions
- Resource Server
 - Map token identities and resource ownership
- Identity mapping
 - SAML/OAuth/local/Kerberos/...
 - Runtime mapping internal/external

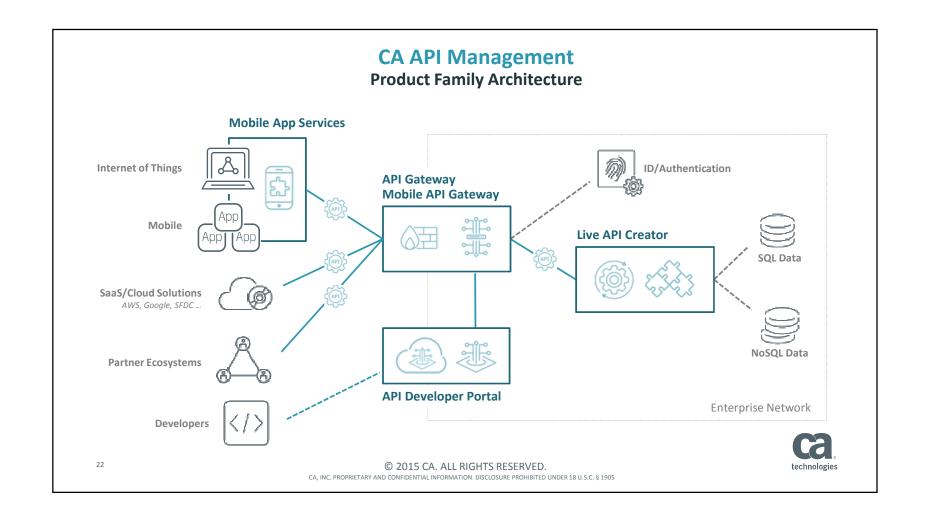


How API Management can help

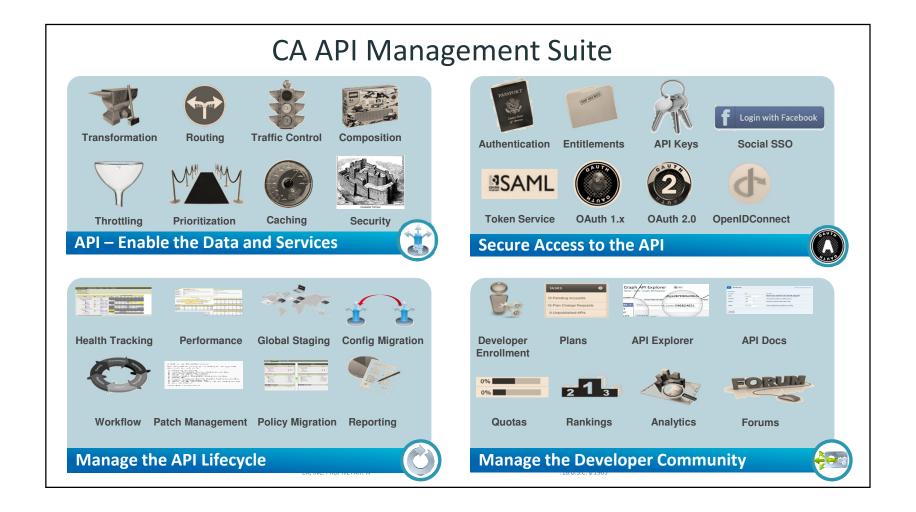




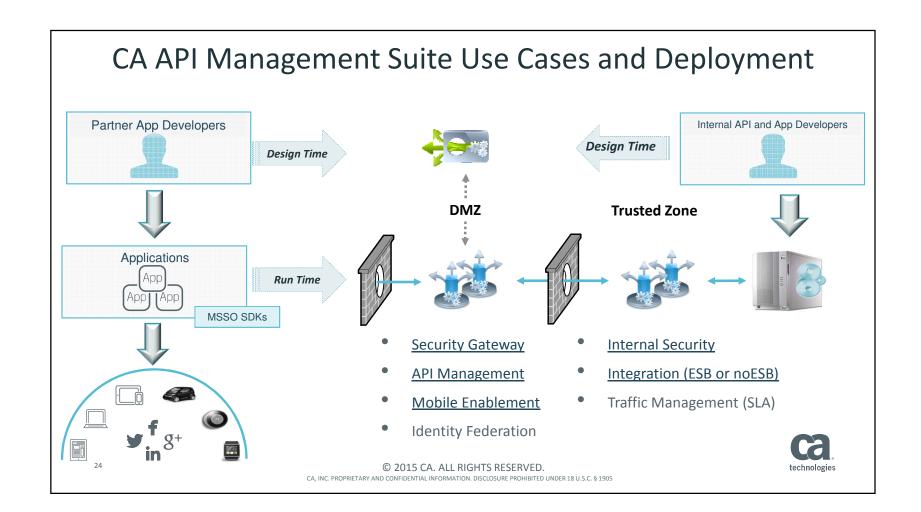




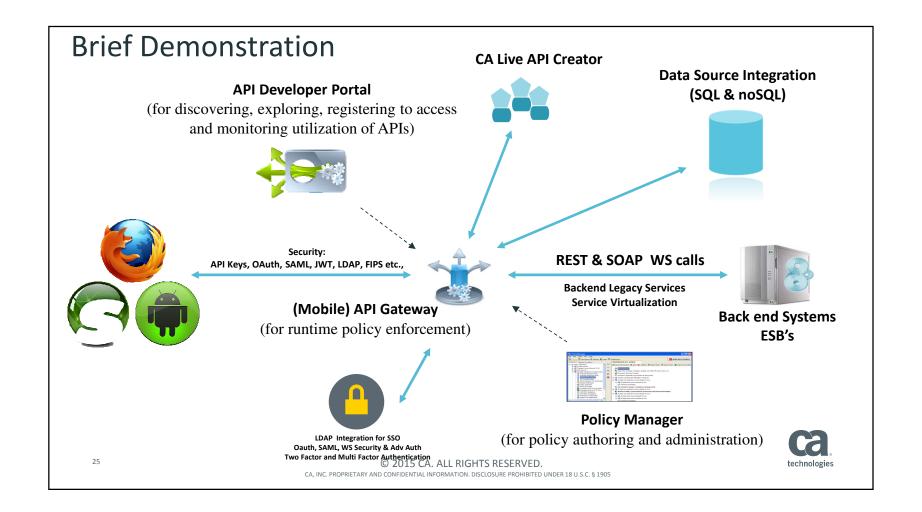
















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