



WAVESTONE

# Website security – a benchmark review


*Analysis of 1029 vulnerabilities discovered on the websites of large organisations*

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## PROVEN EXPERTISE

- / Digital Risk Strategy and Compliance
- / Safe Business Transformation
- / Security Design and Program Management
- / Identity, Fraud and Trust Services
- / Penetration Testing and Incident Response
- / Business Continuity and Resilience



## ACTIONABLE INSIGHTS

- / Industry-specific risk mapping
- / AMT Master plan methodology
- / Startups and Innovation Radars
- / CERT-W

# Wavestone: a unique expertise on security audits



Breadth of audit scope:  
websites, physical  
penetration tests, social  
engineering,  
configuration review and  
code review

Global organisations,  
mainly headquartered  
in France,  
addressing local and  
international markets

Financial Services,  
Retail, Health,  
Energy, Services,  
Telecom, Transport  
and Public Bodies

# A website vulnerabilities benchmark



Audits and penetration tests were performed on websites between June 2015 and June 2016  
All data was anonymised to protect participant data and confidentiality



Participants represented the full range of industry and included financial services, health, energy, telecoms, transport and public sector organisations



A standardised test approach was used to evaluate each website for access control, encryption strength and quality, unnecessary display of technical information, communication exchanges and other potential vulnerabilities



Although some organisations used the penetration tests to evaluate the security of proposed systems, the majority of tested websites were already in production environments

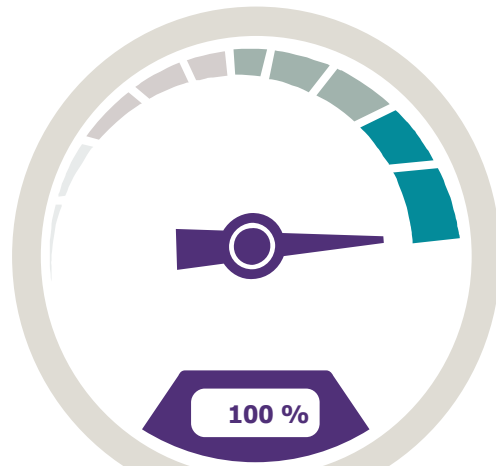


# All tested websites were vulnerable!

## The figure

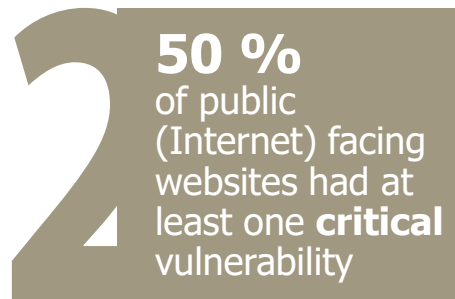
# 100%

On all 128 tested websites, **at least one** vulnerability has been discovered during each test campaign



## 1

**All** tested websites were vulnerable, across all contexts and business sector



## 2

**50 %** of public (Internet) facing websites had at least one **critical** vulnerability



## 3

**75 %** of internal websites for employees had at least one **critical** vulnerability

# Critical vulnerabilities existed in 60% of cases



## Critical vulnerability

Allows full access to website content and/or server compromise

Access to all data from the website, code execution on server, user A accessing data from user B, etc.

## Major vulnerability

Allows access other users' data on a reduced scope or only with a complex technique

Session theft, weakness in encryption protocol, unwanted actions performed by users, etc.

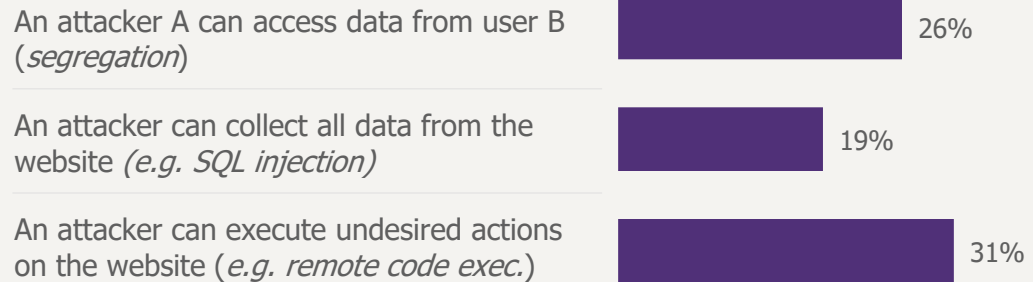
## Minor vulnerability

Largely limited to providing more information to allow continued attack

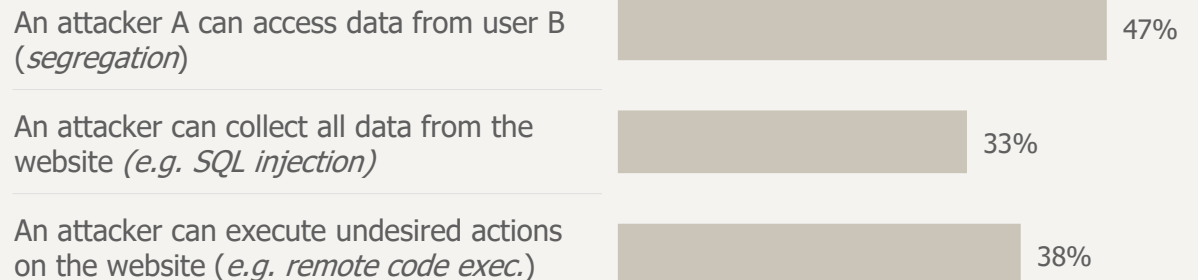
Unnecessary technical messages, unsecure cookies, incomplete disconnection, etc.

# Breakdown of **critical** vulnerabilities on Internet and intranet websites

#2: 50% of public (Internet) facing websites had at least one **critical** vulnerability



#3: 75% of internal websites for employees had at least one **critical** vulnerability





# Website design was often a critical factor

**4** key design issues relating to critical vulnerabilities were recurring themes in the TOP 10 most encountered vulnerabilities

**1 Access control**  
An attacker can, with a basic user account, access data from all users

**2 File upload**  
File upload functions frequently allow an attacker to fully take control of a website

**3 Sessions**  
An attacker can, with an open tab, interact with a website opened in another tab

**4 Language**  
The development language does not change the amount of vulnerabilities... but their criticality!

# An access control not always under control...

**44%** of tests performed in **grey box** mode (where a standard user account was available) demonstrated a bypass access control vulnerability, allowing access to unauthorised data or functions (horizontal or vertical privilege escalation)



# File upload? Dangerous cross road!



In **37%** of 68 cases where a file upload function was available, a vulnerability was identified that allowed custom code to be placed and executed on the web server



This type of vulnerability provides an attacker with the means to jump from the web server to other information system devices

# Browsing multiple websites is bad for your own security

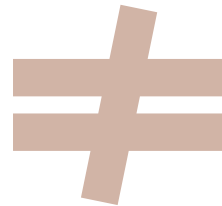
**2/3** of websites tested were vulnerable to CSRF\* (or XSRF\*):

- ➔ While using a sensitive website, you decide to open a new browser tab
- ⬅ The website in this new tab, if malicious, is capable performing actions without your consent on your sensitive website, such as changing the **email address** used to re-set your **password**

*\*CSRF or XSRF: Cross Site Request Forgery*



# The web server scripting language used did not change the amount of vulnerabilities... but did change their criticality



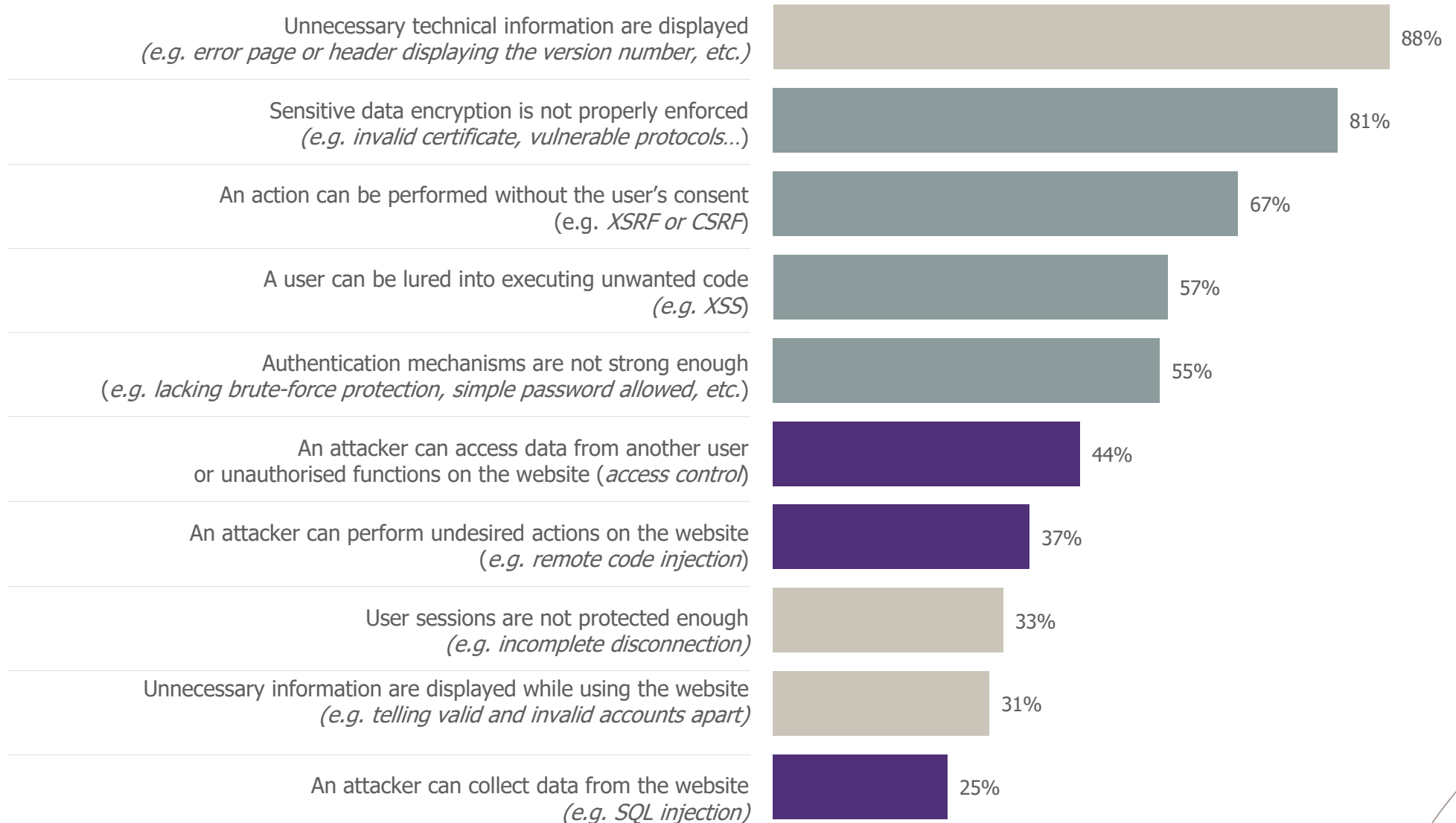
Java  
**39%**  
of vulnerabilities

PHP  
**44%**  
of vulnerabilities

Java  
**40%**  
of websites had  
at least  
a critical  
vulnerability

PHP  
**75%**  
of websites  
had at least  
a critical  
vulnerability

# Top 10 most encountered vulnerabilities





# And now, what's next?

## Improve project mindsets

It is alarming that critical vulnerabilities were discovered in 60% of the websites which were already in production

Project management currently leaves no room for security: for urgent projects, websites are often deployed with little or no security controls or testing

Embedding security from the beginning of all projects is one way to improve this situation

## Adapt to the disruption of digital methodologies

The pace of release is increasing with new Agile methodologies, DevOps...

Would you be able to perform a penetration test every 15 days in a world where it is already difficult to have 1 before being deployed in production?

This is the opportunity for a change: embed continuous security in the development process by bringing pentest and engineering teams closer together.

## Implement improved governance

Security will not be delivered only through buying new security solutions or through carrying out retrospective audits

It is now time to invest in improving team skills, particularly engineering teams, for security to be less of a (rarely) observed step in a process and more of a day-to-day reality.

# WAVESTONE

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