

# Discover, Analyze and Secure your APIs **Anywhere**

Pranav Dharwadkar  
VP Products

@pranavdh01



Jakub Pavlik  
Director Engineering

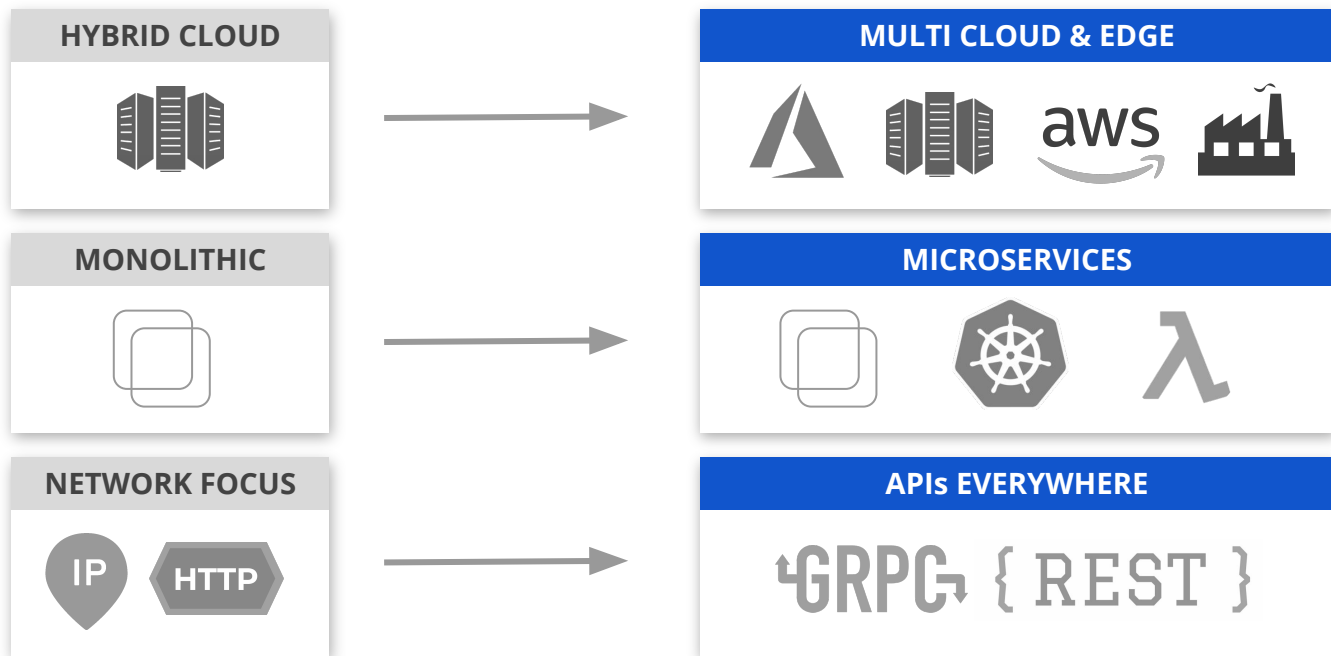
@JakubPav



**CNCF Webinar**  
Dec 2020

**Volterra**  
*Enable the Cloud for Everyone, Everywhere*

# THE NEEDS FOR MODERN APPS ARE CHANGING



# ***Causing APP/API Security challenges not solved by current tools***

**Traditional WAF only protects against these**

....

**But not against these**

*Top-10 Web Security Attacks*

*Top-10 API Security Attacks*

Injection

Excessive Data Exposure

Cross-Site Scripting

Broken Object Level Authorization

XML External Entities (XXE)

Lack of Resources, Ratelimiting

....

....

**App/API Security focussed approach required**

*As seen in **real-world** examples next..*

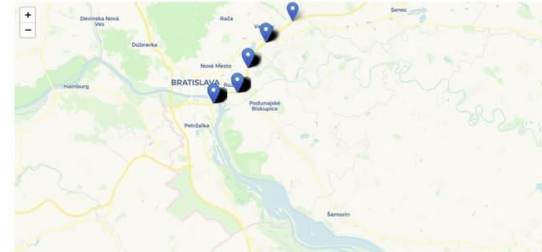
# Oct'20: Navigation App API exposed user-id, name

## Attack Pattern



## Impact

User's personal identity and address revealed



## Root Cause

Internal User-ID should never have been sent in the API-response

# Oct'20: Dating App API allowed takeover of User's account

## Attack Pattern

API Request

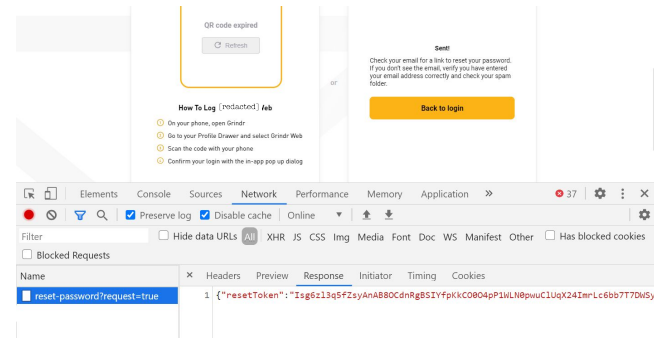
API Response

Password reset api { email address }

{ temporary password }

## Impact

**Easily take-over users' account via password reset API, without even access to users' email**



## Root Cause

**Temporary password should never have been sent in the API-response**

# June'20: Coffee-shop App API exposed 100M customer records

## Attack Pattern



GET /bff/proxy/stream/v1/users/me/streamItems/web\..\..\..\..\..\..\..\..\..\..\search\v1\Accounts\

GET /bff/proxy/stream/v1/users/me/streamItems/web\..\..\..\..\..\..\..\..\..\..\search\v1\Addresses\

## Impact

**100M customer records accessed using Coffee-shop gift card API**

"@odata.context": "https://redacted.redacted.com/  
"AccountId": redacted,  
"AddressType": redacted,  
"AddressLine1": redacted,  
"City": redacted,  
"PostalCode": redacted,  
"Country": redacted,  
"FirstName": redacted,  
"LastName": redacted,  
"PhoneNumber": redacted

## Root Cause

1. BFF should not have been allowed to talk to Graph Service
2. WAF easily bypassed by this pattern “\..\..\..\..\..\..\..\..\..\..\”. API gateway did not detect unusual unusual pattern.
3. 100M Customer records should never have been sent in API response

# API Security Vulnerabilities Everywhere... Cloud & Edge

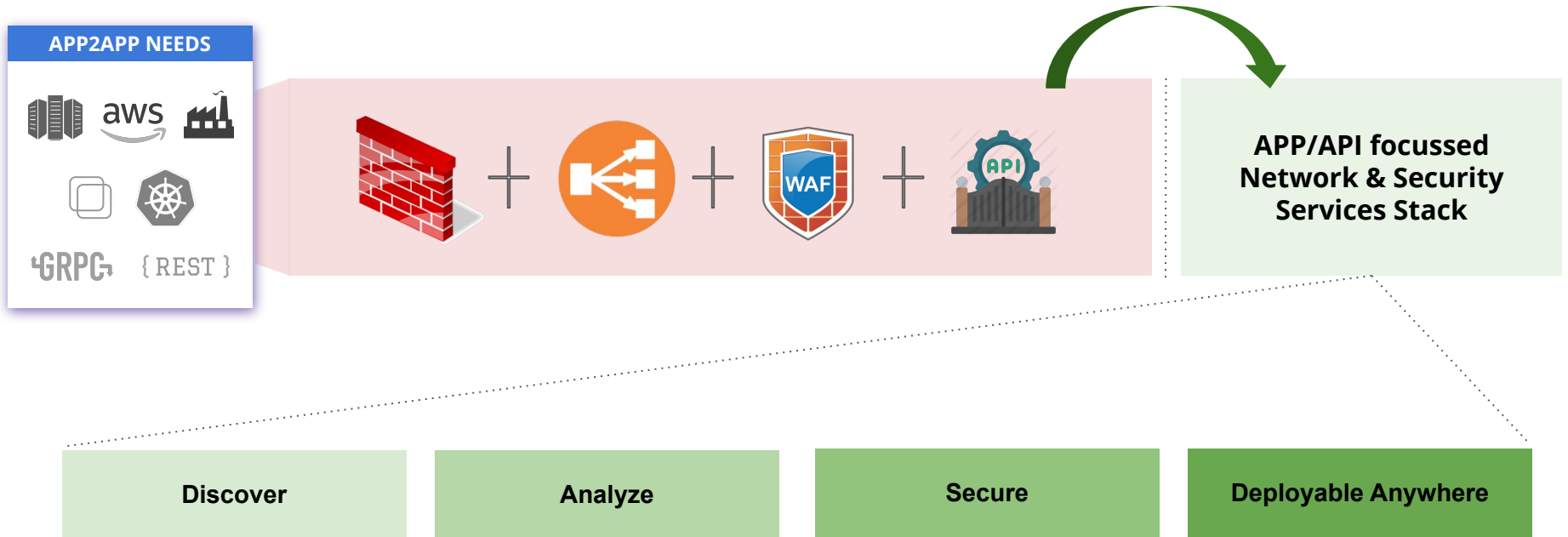
- Feb'18 **[redacted] and [redacted] Smart TVs Vulnerable to Hacking, Consumer Reports Finds**
- Aug'20 **Gym app management platform exposed info of thousands of users**
- Aug'20 **Stealing a few million Wi-Fi PSKs**
- Aug'20 **API flaws in [redacted] allowed unauthorized start of engine.. remotely**
- Oct'20 **Report: Online Fashion Retailer Exposes European Customers in Massive Data Leak**

# *Key API Security Challenges seen in these examples*

<b>All</b>	Traditional WAF did not protect against API attacks, as requests were legitimate
<b>Coffee-shop</b>	They didn't know which service was talking to which service?
<b>Dating App</b>	They didn't know which data is being shared by the APIs.
<b>Navigation App</b>	They didn't know if PII data being shared by APIs
<b>Gym App</b>	They didn't know the correct threshold values for ratelimiting the password reset API
<b>Online Retailer</b>	Manual application of policies led to security holes. Needed automated policies
<b>Auto OEM</b> <b>Smart TV OEM</b>	They only had API controls on cloud/DC. They didn't know how to secure APIs on device edge and branch



# A NEW APPROACH IS NEEDED FOR APP/API Security...



# ***APP/API Security focused solution should solve the following...***

## **Discover**

Who is talking to whom?

How much? When?

## **Analyze**

What is normal communication pattern?

What data is being shared by the APIs? Is it PII data?

What request rates are normal?

What response sizes are normal?

## **Secure**

What signature should I use to block PII data exposure ?

What does a malicious API request pattern look like?

How do I automatically apply policies?

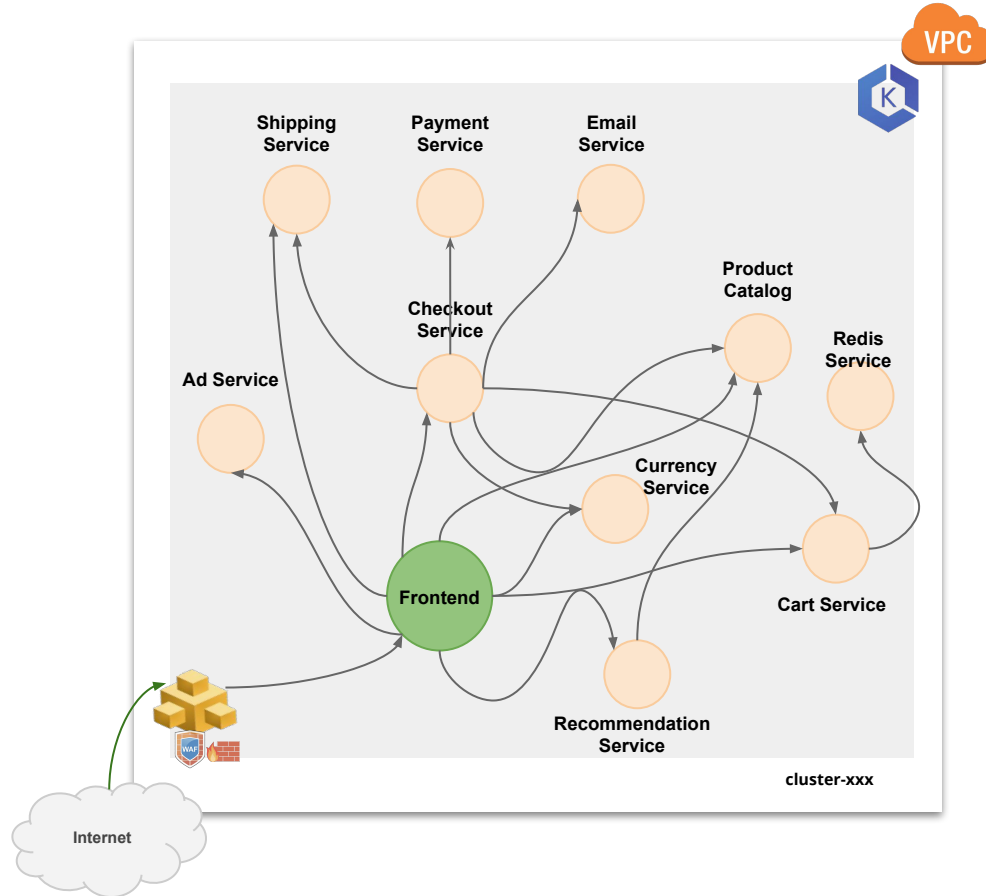
## **Anywhere**

Uniform API security policy across cloud/DC and edge (network, device, and branch)

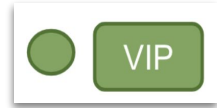
# Demonstration



# Hipster-shop (now Online Boutique) Application Topology



VIPs



## Hipster Webapp

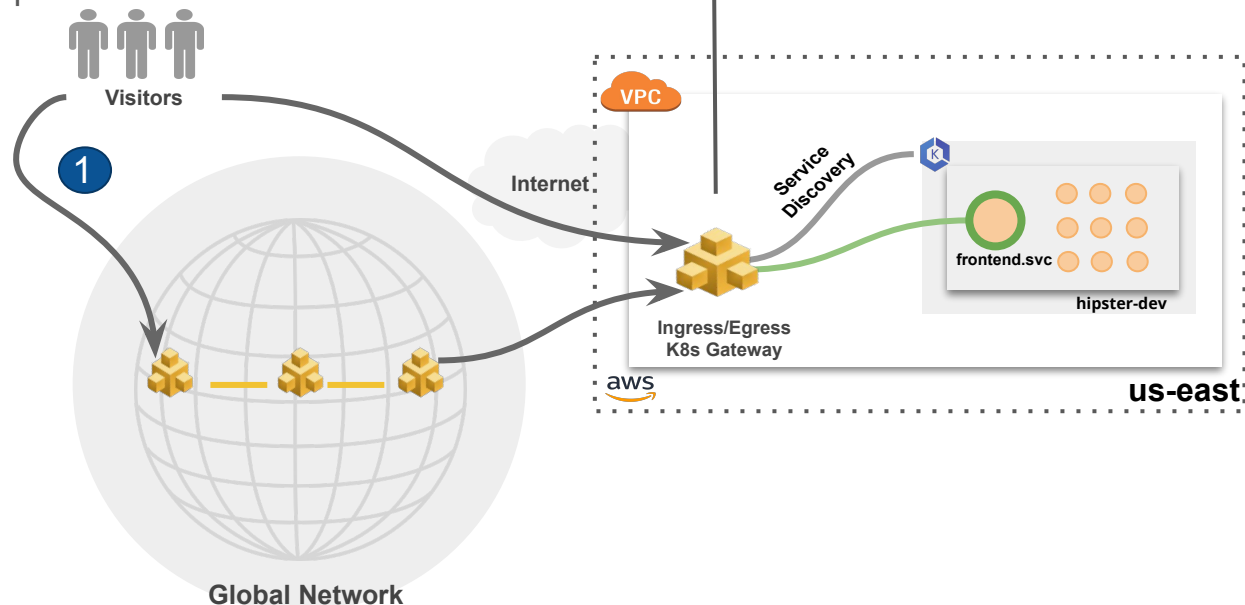
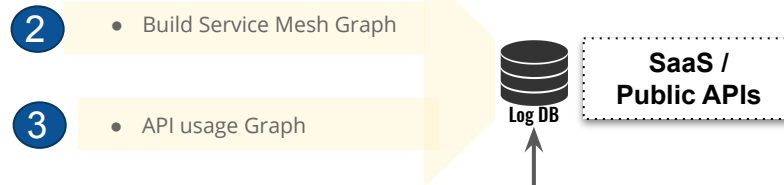
### Services

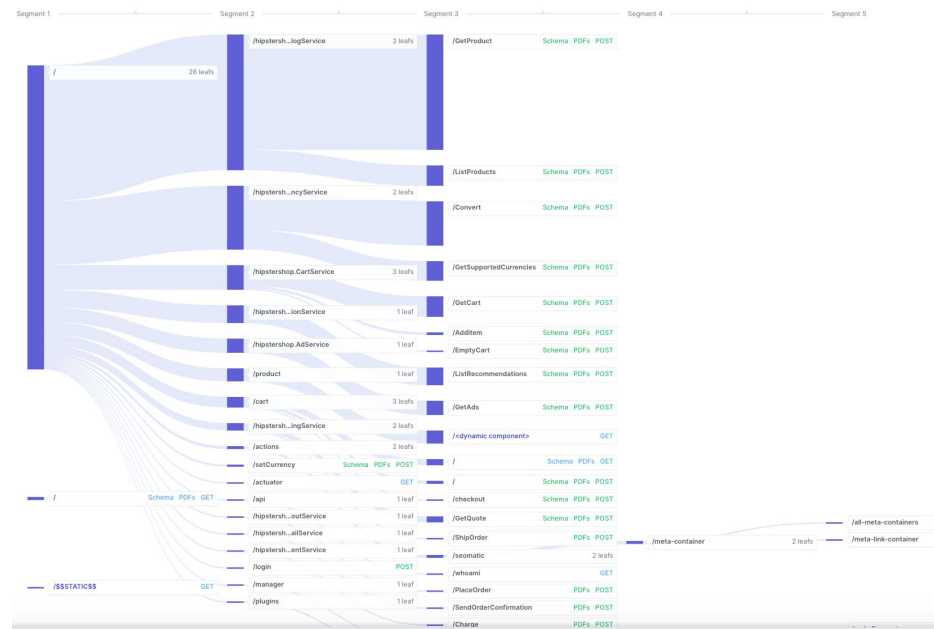
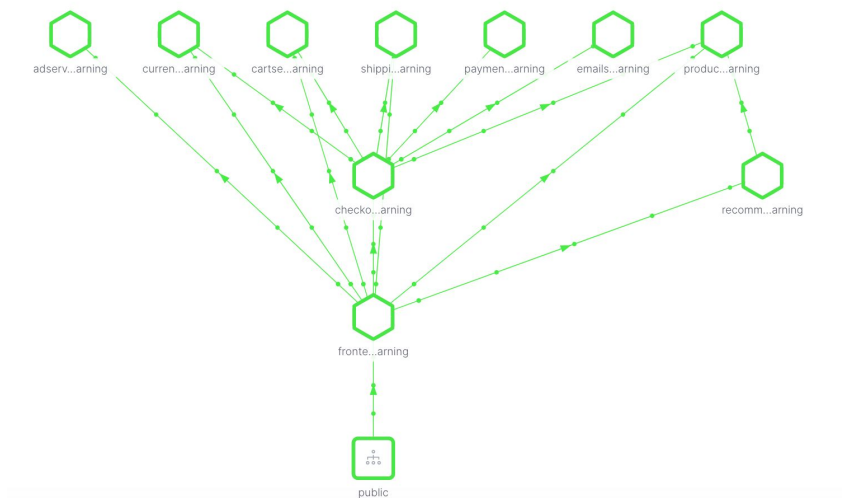
- Frontend
- Catalogue
- Shipping
- Payment
- Email
- Currency
- Cart
- Cache (redis)

# Discover app/api communication

Discover

- 1 Collect logs from app to app communication
- 2 Build app to app communication graph
- 3 Build API-API communication graph

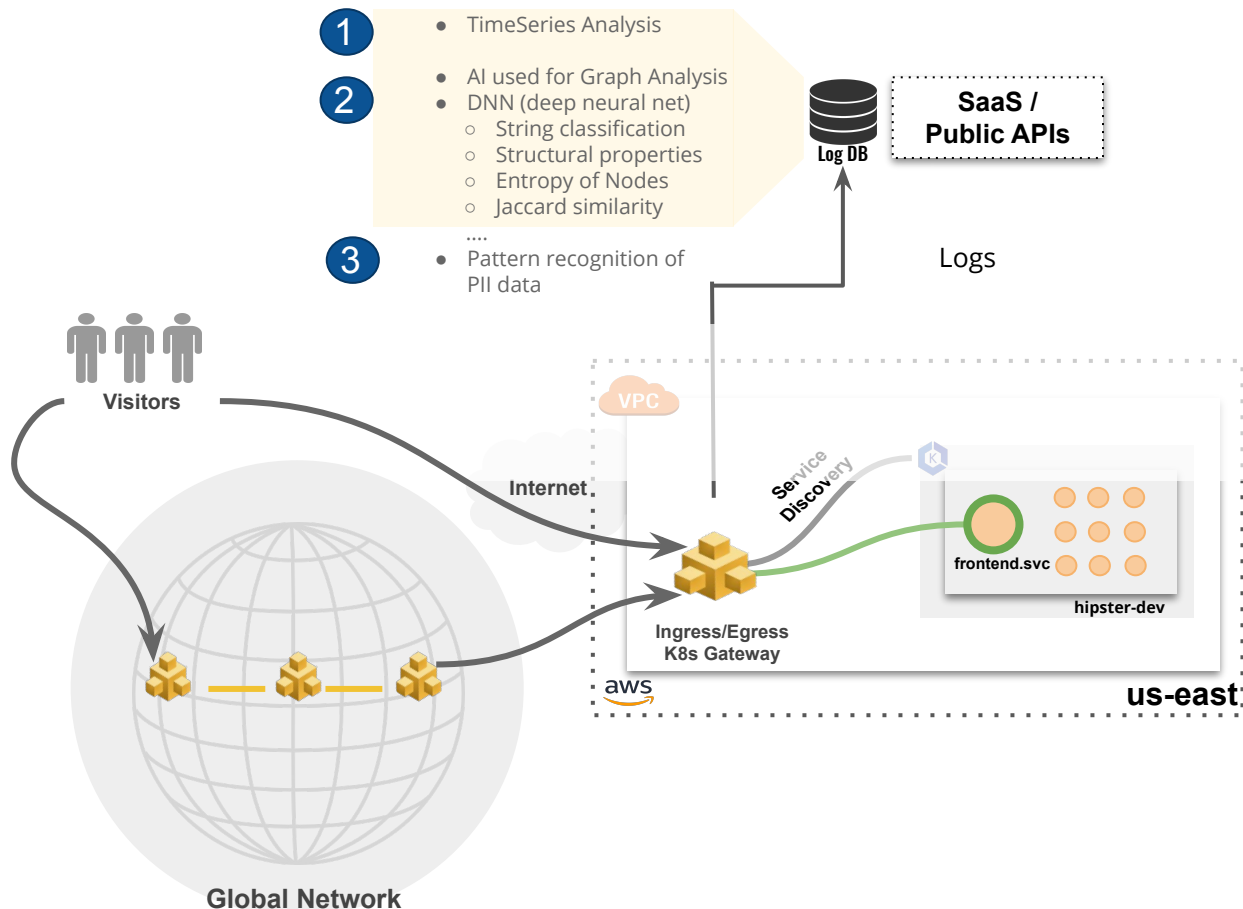




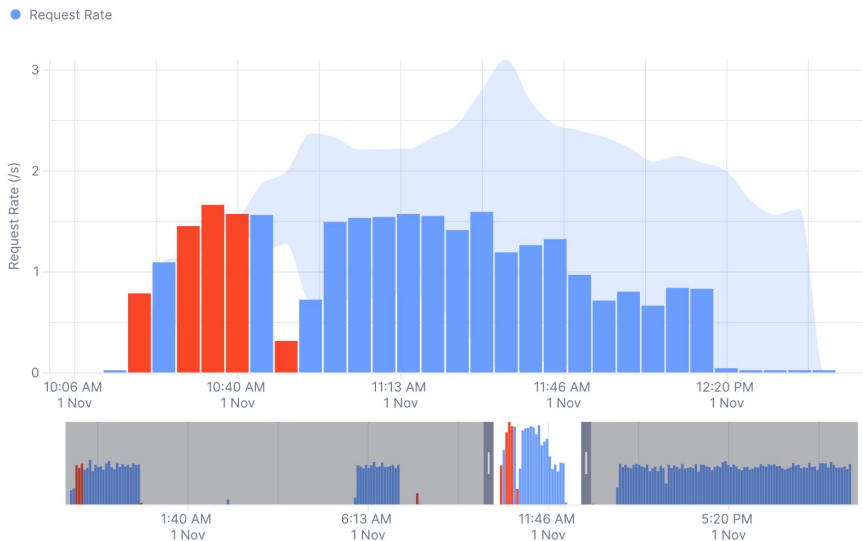
# Analyze APP/API patterns & data

Analyze

- 1 Baseline normal App-to-App and API-to-API patterns
- 2 Analyze APIs using ML
- 3 Analyze API schema, Data shared in APIs response  
Analyze if data is PII or not



## Baseline normal App-to-App communication patterns



## Baseline normal API-to-API requests/response patterns

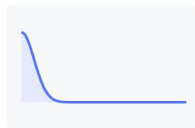
### Overview

PII & Learnt API

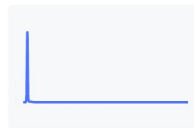
### General

Path	/cart	Method	GET
Request %	21.8%	PDFs Updated	1 Nov 2020, 17:08

### Error Rate



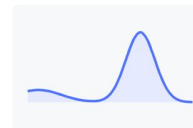
### Latency No Data



### Latency With Data



### Request Rate



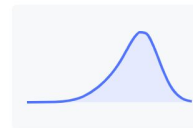
### Request Size



### Response Size



### Response Throughput





## Learn API Schema to determine data shared by API

```
"required": [  
  "credit_card_expiration_month",  
  "credit_card_cvv",  
  "email",  
  "credit_card_expiration_year",  
  "city",  
  "street_address",  
  "zip_code",  
  "state",  
  "credit_card_number",  
  "country"  
],  
"properties": {  
  "credit_card_expiration_month": {
```

## Identify what PII data is shared

PII

Field	Section	Type	Example
email	Request Body	Email	stage@ves.io test@ves.io someone@example.com

## Determine data patterns to identify PII data

```
"credit_card_expiration_month": {  
  "type": "string",  
  "description": "Integer",  
  "pattern": "-?\\d+"  
},  
"credit_card_number": {  
  "type": "string",  
  "description": "Integer",  
  "pattern": "-?\\d+"
```

# Secure APP & API - Automated Policy Generation

Secure



DevOps



SecOps

- 1 Automatically generate policy based on App-to-App and Api-to-API graph

Creating policy between public-frontend-post (client) ----> frontend (server)  
allow POST http method for paths:  
/cart/checkout  
/cart  
/setCurrency

- 2 Create API policy to block API response based on API Data pattern learnt

- 3 Create API policy to block API request based on PDF of Request Rate

Rules

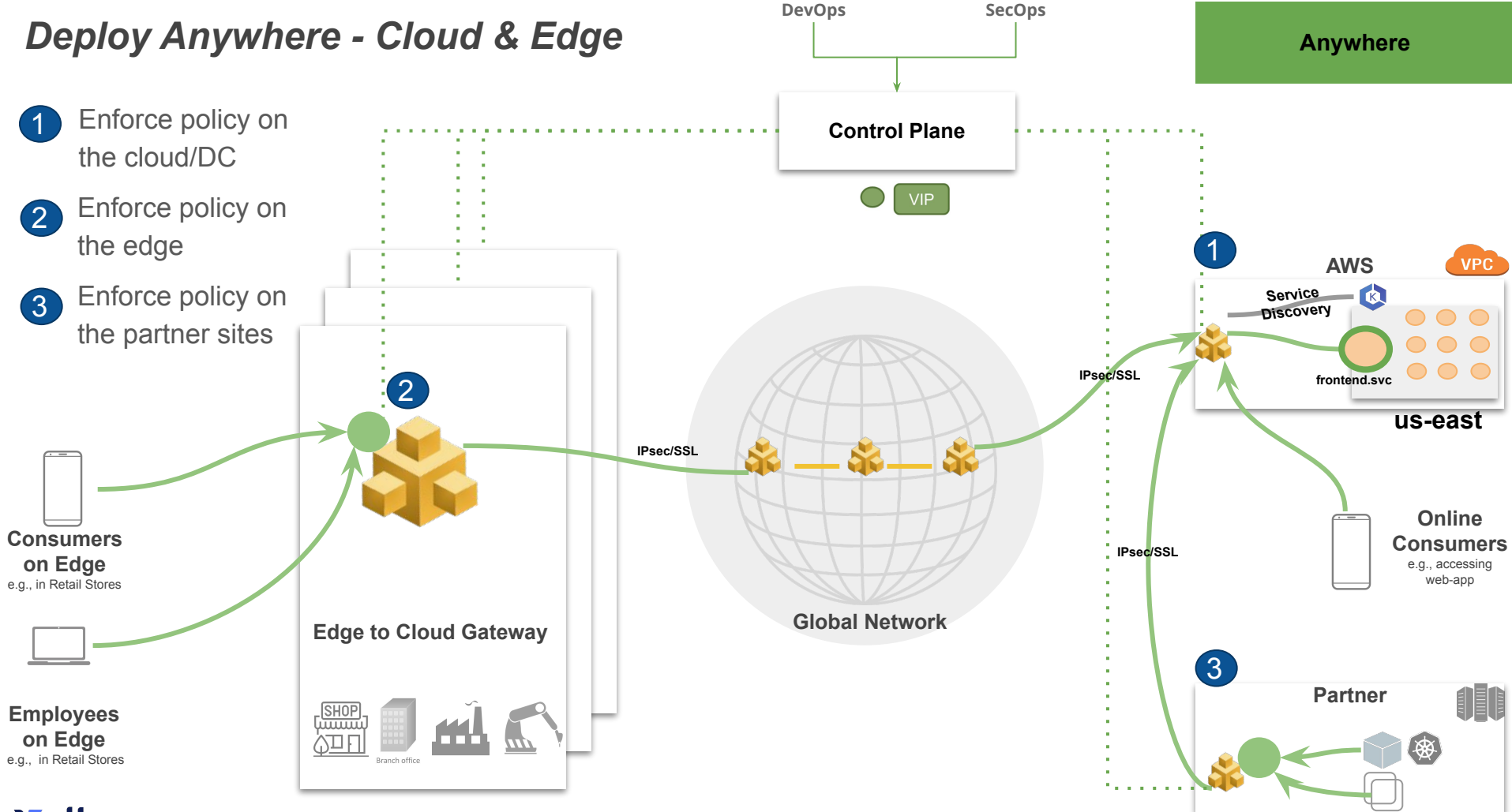
Rules ⓘ

🔍 Search 🔄 Refresh

	Name	Action	HTTP Headers	HTTP Query Paramete...
1	frontend-checkoutservice-post	ALLOW	0	0 ...

ⓘ Add service policy rule

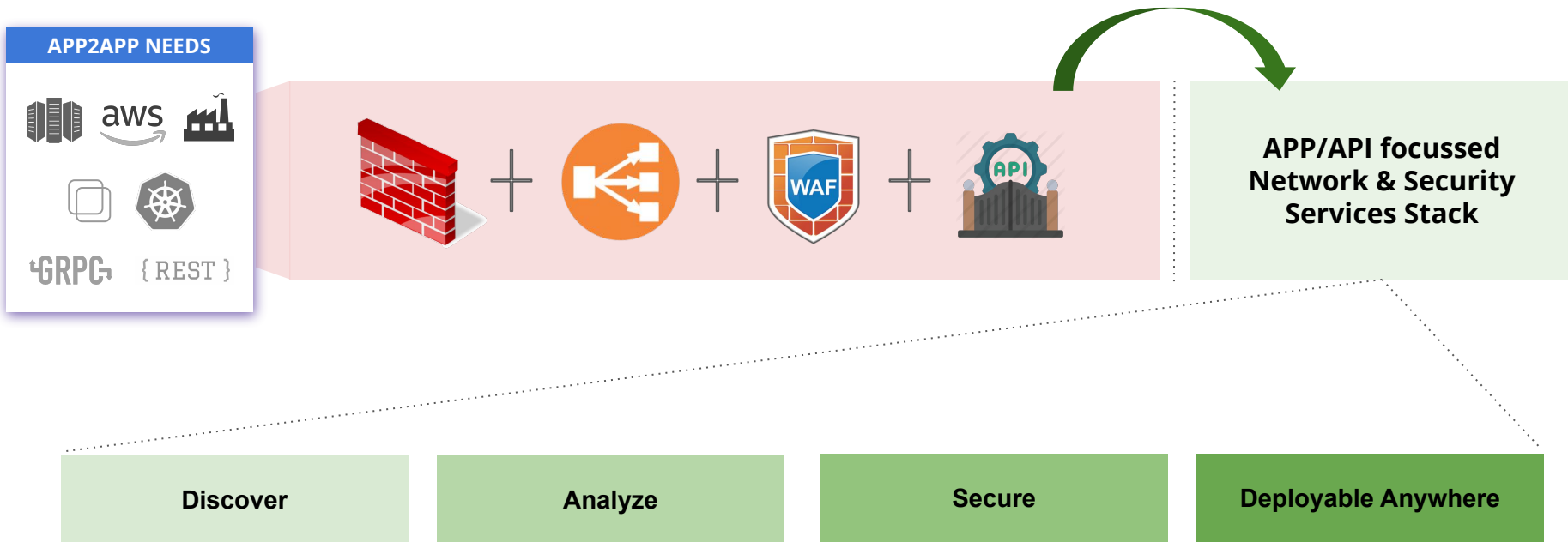
# Deploy Anywhere - Cloud & Edge



CONFIDENTIAL - DO NOT DISTRIBUTE WITHOUT NDA

© 2019 Volterra Inc. All Rights Reserved.

# A NEW APPROACH IS NEEDED FOR APP/API Security...



# Thank You!

## Q&A

