



CAE
IN CYBERSECURITY
COMMUNITY

2023 CAE in Cybersecurity Symposium - CD Track

June 8-9, 2023, Seattle, WA

Container-based Ethical Application Hacking Hands-on Labs

Phu H. Phung

<https://issecclab-udayton.github.io/>



University of Dayton

**Department of
Computer Science**

Why do Computer Science students, i.e., future Software Developers, should know hacking?

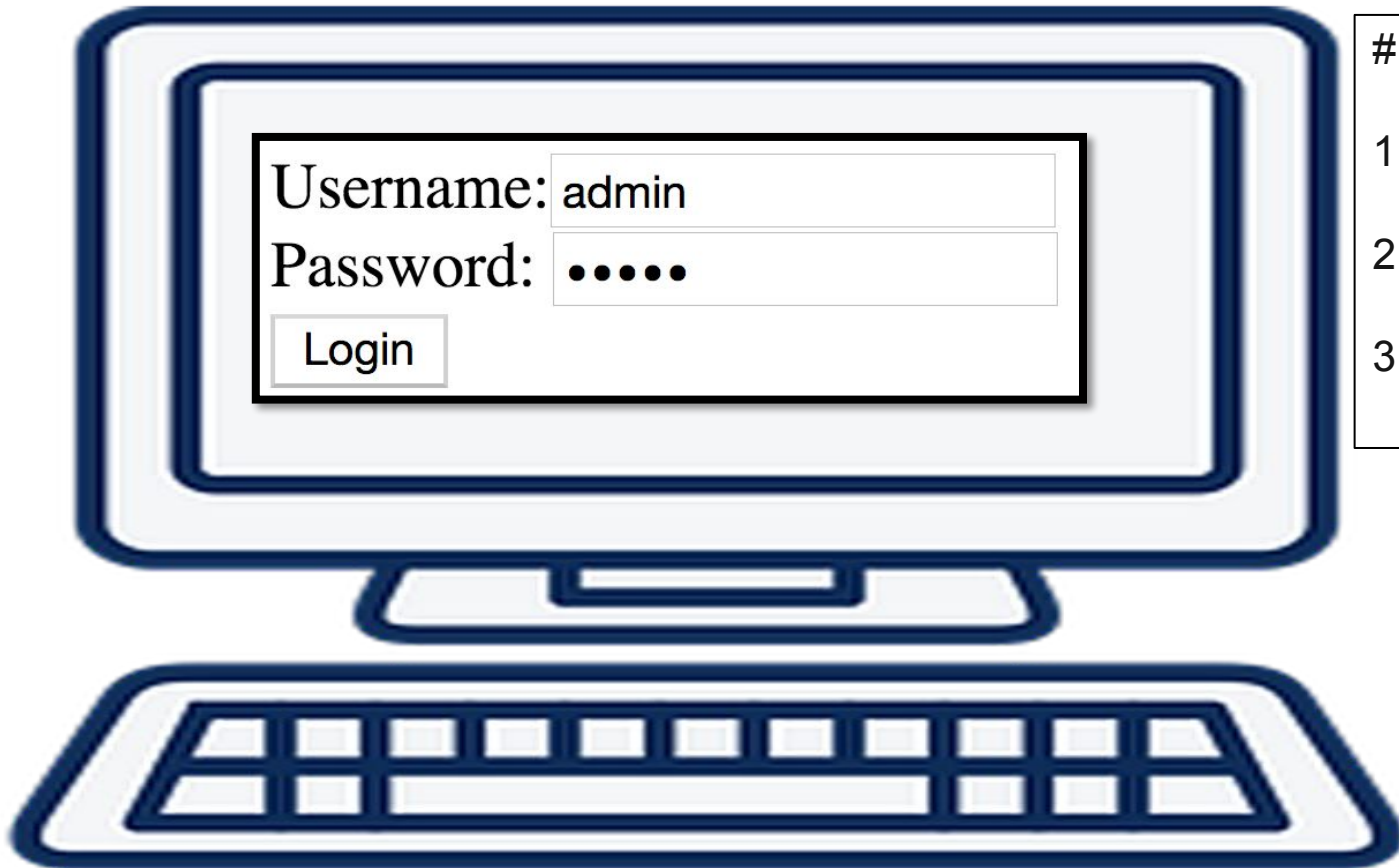
- Most developers do not think like a hacker [Credit: David A. Wheeler]
 - “How could this be attacked?”
 - Without a hacker mindset, developers normally focus only on the functionalities
 - Programming books/courses do not teach how to develop **secure** software
 - Thus, software is vulnerable



Lead to cyber attacks

A common software development example

- Checking login credentials:



```
# a simple/simplified algorithm
```


1. get the input data (username/password)
2. compare the data with storage (file/DB)
3. return TRUE/FALSE

Coding + Testing => DONE

Software development: The most common mistake

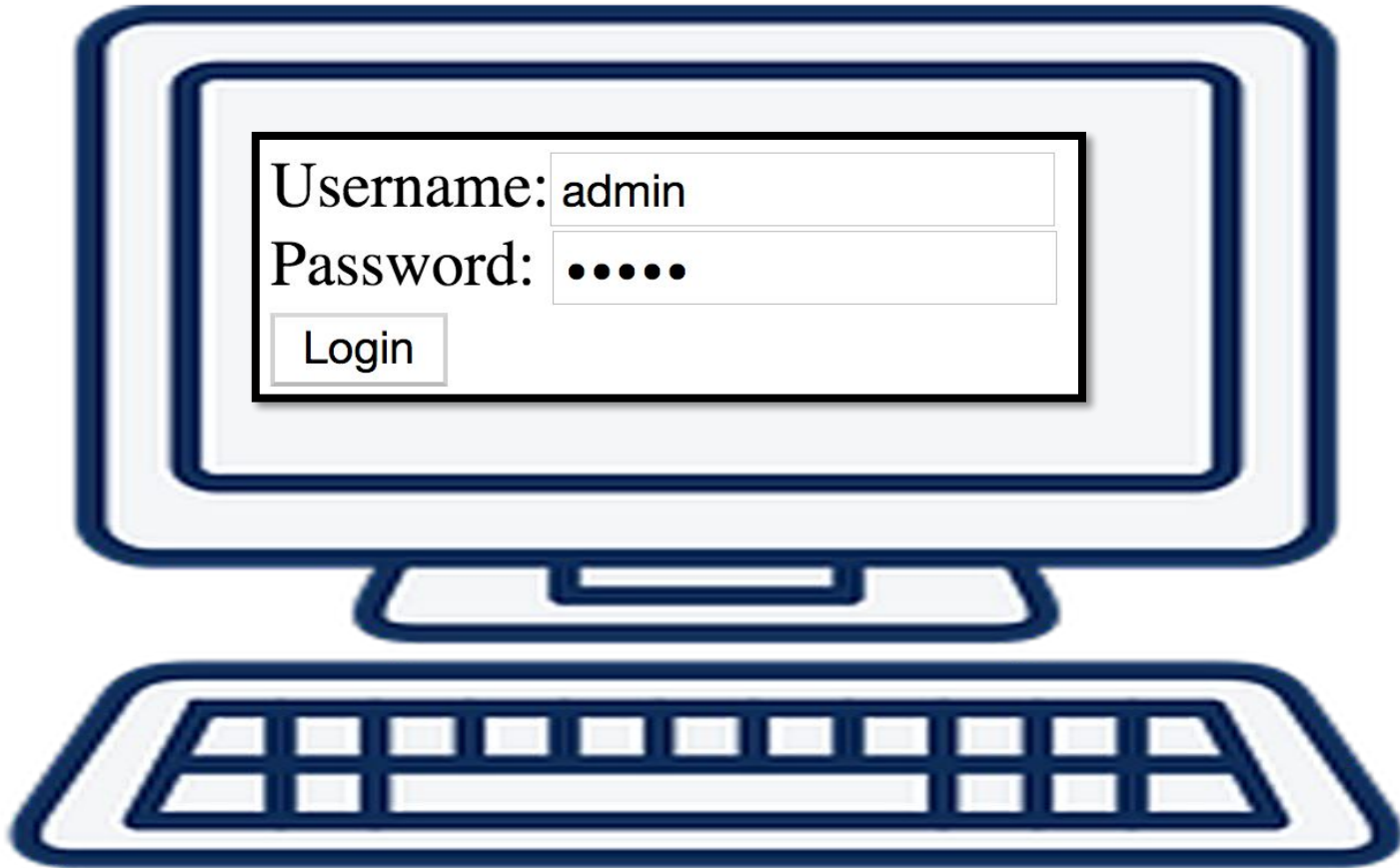
- No input validation

- Example - checking login credentials:
do not validate the input data before using it
 - What could go wrong?



Real-world hacking experiences will help developers to understand and avoid/prevent the issues

Input validation vulnerability example: Buffer-overflow attacks



Attacker can inject malicious code from input to exploit vulnerable programs

Hacking (not attacking) is not just to hack

- Hacking techniques help to
 - understand security system engineering, e.g.,: in buffer overflow attacks
 - reverse engineer/decompile binary program
 - debug a program, view/understand runtime memory layout
 - Understand and construct binary/hex code
 - defend against the possible vulnerabilities
 - design secure systems and write secure code

Ethical Application Hacking Hands-on Labs at the University of Dayton

- Within the Software Security/Language-based Security course in the Department of Computer Science
 - Students will learn the **practice** of software security
 - how to identify vulnerabilities in computer systems
 - **white-hat hacker mindset !!!**
 - how to defend against the possible vulnerabilities
 - Students can understand the **principles** of language-based security
 - how to design secure systems and write secure code

Our Current Ethical Hacking Hands-on Labs

- Data races: can you buy 2 cars of 30K with a balance of 30K?
- Java & Android Reserve Engineering & AspectJ Programming
- Buffer Overflow Attack (in C)
- Web Application Programming with PHP and MySQL
- Broken Authentication and Session Management
- From SQL Injection to Shell
- XSS and SQL Injection Attacks to File system
- CSRF Attack
- Web Application Administration and HTTPS

Hacking Hands-on Labs

Version 1: Virtual Machines

- Ready-to-use virtual machine images, e.g., SEED, PentesterLab
- Pros:
 - Students just need to load and run the virtual machines
- Cons:
 - Students have the root privilege and might need to do manually setup, e.g., disable buffer overflow protection
 - Not too interest because students can control the machine and view the code

Hacking Hands-on Labs

Version 2: A Simulated Virtual Environment

- Vulnerable servers or applications are deployed on a simulated virtual environment e.g., Cyber Range
- Pros:
 - No setup for students, no root privilege or source code control
- Cons:
 - Need IT staff support for setting up and maintaining
 - Only available in the virtual networking environment, e.g., on-campus

Hacking Hands-on Labs

Version 3: On the Cloud

- Vulnerable servers or applications are deployed on the Cloud, e.g., Azure
- Pros:
 - Like a real system, no setup for students, no root privilege or source code control
- Cons:
 - The instructor normally needs to setup everything
 - Example: A postdoctoral research fellow spent a couple of weeks to setup one lab on Azure

Version 4: Container-based Hacking Labs

- Motivation: Load-n-Play Hands-on Hacking Labs for instructors
 - Funded by Ohio Department of Higher Education, via Ohio CyberRange Institution, in collaboration with Strategic Ohio Council for Higher Education (SOCHE) and Wright State (WSU)
- Goals:
 - Pack the labs into containers, i.e., Docker images
 - No/minimum setup or configuration
 - Easy to customize or adapt with different levels
 - Load-n-Play deployment for instructors
 - Pull the code for container images (customized only needed)
 - Deploy and publish to the Cloud

Example: Container-based SQL Injection Lab on Azure

- Preparation (one time for all labs):
 - Tools: git, Docker
 - For Azure (different for other cloud services)
 - Have Azure CLI ready
 - Login and create a resource group and a context (only in one script)
- For each lab:
 - Create a registry, then push and release the code to deploy and publish a lab
 - Only in one script
 - In case of a problem (e.g., students hacked):
 - Restart the container using just one command

Demo: Container-based SQL Injection Lab on Azure

- Load-

- ``docker-compose up``

```
[+] Running 3/3
- Group deploymenttoazureusingdockercompose Created 3.0s
- minifacebook Created 62.2s
- mysqldb Created 62.2s
```

- -n-Play: <https://bit.ly/caes-23-phung>



Summary and Discussions

- Hacking techniques and security courses are important!
 - “Without a hacker mindset, developers normally focus only on the functionalities”
- Hacking techniques help to understand security system engineering, defend against the possible vulnerabilities, and design secure systems and write secure code
- Container-based Labs will help to spread the labs and promote hands-on ethical application hacking techniques

Our contributions and offers

- We dockerized existing labs and willing to publish these docker images
 - Can be deployed in any Docker environment, locally or on the Cloud (Azure)
- We developed lab instructions for instructors and students
 - Step-by-step hands-on instructions with clear learning objectives