



### About Me



### Mark Torrens

- Recently moved into Cyber Security
- Based in London
- Completing MSc Cyber Security @ University of York
- Security Architect for Kainos

- Mateusz Kalinowski
  - Java research





OWASP Zed Attack Proxy (ZAP)



"The OWASP Zed Attack Proxy (ZAP) is one of the world's most popular free security tools and is actively maintained by hundreds of international volunteers. It can help you **automatically find security vulnerabilities** in your web applications while you are developing and testing your applications. Its also a great tool for experienced pentesters to use for **manual security testing**."



Selenium



"Selenium automates browsers. That's it! What you do with that power is entirely up to you. Primarily, it is for automating web applications for testing purposes, but is certainly not limited to just that. Boring web-based administration tasks can (and should!) be automated as well."



### Objective

To use OWASP ZAP, to detect web application vulnerabilities in a CI/CD pipeline

### Problem

Web applications have **Basic Authentication**, **User Logins** and **Form Validation** which stops ZAP in its tracks



Solution

Use Selenium scripts to drive ZAP

A project may already have Selenium scripts

ZAP does have Zest scripts but Selenium is more widely known and may already be being maintained on a project



ZAP's Passive and Active Scans

**Passive** scans record the requests and responses sent to a web app and creates alerts for detected vulnerabilities

**Active** scans actively modify the recorded requests and responses to determine further vulnerabilities



## Pipeline Steps

- 1. Start ZAP
- 2. Run Selenium Scripts (Passive Scan)
- 3. Wait for Passive scan to complete
- 4. Start Active Scan
- 5. Wait for Active scan to complete
- 6. Retrieve alerts and report



#### Start ZAP

```
zap.sh \
  -daemon \
  -host some-host \
  -port some-port \
  -config api.addrs.addr.regex=true
  -config api.disablekey=true

zap.sh - A start up script provided by ZAP
  -daemon - Start in a headless configuration
  -host - The ZAP host
  -port - The ZAP port
  -config api.addrs.addr.regex=true - Allow any source IP to connect
  -config api.disablekey=true - Execute ZAP API endpoints without the need for an API key
```

A Docker image called owasp/zap2docker-bare exists which can be used to start ZAP



Selenium Driver Settings

```
// Set Chrome Options
ChromeOptions chromeOptions = new ChromeOptions();
chromeOptions.addArguments("--ignore-certificate-errors");
// Set proxy
String proxyAddress = "ZAP-HOST:8888";
Proxy proxy = new Proxy();
proxy.setHttpProxy(proxyAddress)
    .setSslProxy(proxyAddress);
// Set Desired Capabilities
DesiredCapabilities capabilities = DesiredCapabilities.chrome();
capabilities.setCapability(CapabilityType.PROXY, proxy);
capabilities.setCapability(CapabilityType.ACCEPT SSL CERTS, true);
capabilities.setCapability(CapabilityType.ACCEPT INSECURE CERTS,
          true);
capabilities.setCapability(ChromeOptions.CAPABILITY, chromeOptions);
```



Security Response Headers

If the target web application has security response headers in place, specifically **Strict-Transport-Security** the web driver should be configured as follows

```
chromeOptions.addArguments("--ignore-certificate-errors");
capabilities.setCapability(CapabilityType.ACCEPT_SSL_CERTS, true);
capabilities.setCapability(CapabilityType.ACCEPT_INSECURE_CERTS, true);
```



#### Passive Scan

A passive scan is run when Selenium drives the Web Driver through the ZAP proxy

The passive scan creates the scan tree and allows ZAP to be knowledgeable enough about the web application to perform the active scan



#### Wait for Passive Scan

There will always be a short delay for ZAP to complete the passive scan, before alerts and reports are available

The status of a passive active scan is determined by running endpoint JSON/pscan/view/recordsToScan

The passive scan is complete when 0 is returned



```
wait for passive scan to complete() {
   STATUS URL="http://$1:$2/"
   STATUS URL+="JSON/pscan/view/recordsToScan/?"
   STATUS URL+="zapapiformat=JSON&"
    STATUS URL+="formMethod=GET&"
   SCAN STATUS=0
   until [ $SCAN STATUS -eq 0 ]; do
        sleep 10
        # Get Scan status
        SCAN STATUS RES=$(curl -s $STATUS URL)
       # Parse scan status
        SCAN STATUS=$(echo $SCAN STATUS RES | jq -r '.recordsToScan')
        # Display status
        echo Scan $SCAN STATUS% complete
        done
    echo Passive Scan Complete
wait for passive scan to complete $ZAP HOST $ZAP PORT
```



Start Active Scan

An active scan is started by running endpoint JSON/ascan/action/scan

If ZAP is reachable, this endpoint returns a new Scan ID



```
start active scan() {
   SCAN URL="http://$1:$2/"
   SCAN URL+="JSON/ascan/action/scan/?"
   SCAN URL+="zapapiformat=JSON&"
   SCAN URL+="formMethod=GET&"
   SCAN URL+="url=https://$3&"
   # Start Active ZAP Scan
   SCAN ID RES=$(curl -s $SCAN URL)
   # Parse for scan ID
   SCAN ID=$(echo $SCAN ID RES | jq -r '.scan')
   # Display scan ID
    echo Scan ID: $SCAN ID
ZAP HOST="localhost"
ZAP PORT="8080"
TARGET="my-app.azurewebsites.net"
start_active_scan $ZAP_HOST $ZAP_PORT $TARGET
```



Wait for Active Scan

The status of an active scan is determined by running endpoint JSON/ascan/view/status

If the scan exists, a value between 0 and 100 is returned, representing the percentage of the scan which has completed



```
wait for active scan to complete() {
   STATUS URL="http://$1:$2/"
   STATUS URL+="JSON/ascan/view/status/?"
   STATUS URL+="zapapiformat=JSON&"
   STATUS URL+="apikey=&"
   STATUS URL+="formMethod=GET&"
   STATUS URL+="scanid=$SCAN ID"
   SCAN STATUS=0
   until [ $SCAN STATUS -eq 100 ]; do
        sleep 10
       # Get Scan status
       SCAN STATUS RES=$ (curl -s $STATUS URL)
       # Parse scan status
       SCAN STATUS=$(echo $SCAN STATUS RES | jq -r '.status')
       # Display status
        echo Scan $SCAN_STATUS% complete
        done
   echo Active Scan Complete
wait for active scan to complete $ZAP HOST $ZAP PORT
```



#### Get Scan Results

Once the active scan is complete, the alerts in the form of a JSON file and an HTML report can be retrieved from ZAP

Alerts: JSON/core/view/alerts

Report: OTHER/core/other/htmlreport



#### Get Alerts

```
get_alerts() {
    ALERTS_URL="http://$1:$2/"
    ALERTS_URL+="JSON/core/view/alerts/?"
    ALERTS_URL+="zapapiformat=JSON&"
    ALERTS_URL+="formMethod=GET&"
    ALERTS_URL+="baseurl=https://$3&"
    curl -s $ALERTS_URL > alerts.json
}

get_alerts $ZAP_HOST $ZAP_PORT $TARGET
```



# Get Report

```
get_report() {
    REPORT_URL="http://$1:$2/"
    REPORT_URL+="OTHER/core/other/htmlreport/?"
    REPORT_URL+="formMethod=GET"

    curl -s $REPORT_URL > report.html
}

get_report $ZAP_HOST $ZAP_PORT
```



#### Bonus

If you are targeting a web application with **Strict-Transport-Security** and you are using a browser, you will need to add ZAP's Dynamic SSL Certificate to your browser.

To retrieve the ZAP's SSL certificate do either:

- 1. ZAP -> Preferences -> Options -> Dynamic SSL Certificate
- 2. HTTP GET ZAP\_HOST:ZAP\_PORT://OTHER/core/other/rootcert

To import the ZAP SSL Certificate into Firefox:

**Settings -> Privacy & Security -> View Certificates -> Authorities -> Import** 



# Thank You