



# Application Security for Developers 2 Days

**In this 2-Day Intermediate hands-on course delegates will gain an understanding of application security vulnerabilities including the industry standard OWASP Top 10 list and learn strategies to defend against them.**

Pen testing (security testing) as an activity tends to capture security vulnerabilities at the end of the SDLC and then it is often too late to influence fundamental changes in the way the code is written.

This course has been written by developers turned Pen Testers who can help developers to code in a secure manner as it is critical to introduce security as a quality component into the development cycle.

Throughout this class, developers will be able to get on the same page with security professionals, understand their language, learn how to fix or mitigate vulnerabilities learnt during the class and get acquainted with some real-world breaches, for example, "The Equifax" breach in September 2017. Various bug bounty case studies from popular websites like Facebook, Google, Shopify, Paypal, Twitter etc will be discussed explaining the financial repercussions of application security vulnerabilities like SSRF, XXE, SQL Injection, Authentication issues etc.

The techniques discussed in this class are mainly focused on .NET, Java and NodeJS technologies owing to their huge adoption in various enterprises in building web applications. However, the approach is kept generic and developers from other language backgrounds can easily grasp and implement the knowledge learned within their own environments.

Delegates will participate in a CTF challenge where they will have the chance to identify vulnerabilities in code snippets derived from real-world applications.

## Who Should Attend

**This course is ideal for Web/API developers who work day-in-day out building full-stack web applications or web APIs. Anyone who is looking to develop a skill-set into web application security and identify web application flaws can also benefit from this course.**

## Delegate Requirements

Delegates need to have a basic understanding of how web applications work with an added advantage for those who currently develop web applications. This training is a programming language agnostic.

## Delegates Should Bring

A Laptop with minimum 4 GB RAM and 1 GB of extra space.

## Delegates Receive

Apart from the various tools and content around the course Delegates will also be provided with a 7-day lab access where they can practice all the exercises/demos shown during the course.

## Key Takeaways

- Understand OWASP Top 10 2017 with practical demonstrations and deeper insight.
- Understand the financial repercussions of different vulnerabilities.
- Get on the same page with the security team while discussing vulnerabilities.
- Identify and Fix security vulnerabilities much earlier in the SDLC process saving time and effort.



**NotSoSecure** part of  
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### For more information:

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# Application Security for Developers 2 Days (Continued)

## Course Objectives

- Covers industry standards such as OWASP top 10 with a practical demonstration of vulnerabilities complemented with hands-on lab practice.
- Provides insights into the latest security vulnerabilities (such as host header injection, XML external entity injection, attacks on JWT tokens, deserialization vulnerabilities).
- Offers thorough guidance on best security practices (Introduction to various security frameworks and tools and techniques for secure application development).
- Makes real-world analogies for each vulnerability explained (Understand and appreciate why Facebook would pay \$33,000 for XML Entity Injection vulnerability?).
- Provides online labs for hands-on practice during and after the course (2 Days)

## Course Outline

### Application Security Basics

- Why do we need Application Security?
- Understanding OWASP TOP 10 2017

### Understanding the HTTP Protocol

- Understanding HTTP/HTTPS protocol
- Understanding Requests and Responses - Attack Surface
- Configure Burpsuite to intercept HTTP/HTTPS traffic

### Security Misconfigurations

- Common misconfigurations in Web Applications
- Sensitive Information exposure and how to avoid it
- Using Softwares with known vulnerabilities

### Insufficient Logging and Monitoring

- Types of Logging
- Introduction to F-ELK

### Authentication Flaws

- Understanding Anti-Automation Techniques
- NoSQL Security
- Understanding WebAuthn – Passwordless Authentication Framework

### Authorization Bypass Techniques

- Securing JWT and OAuth
- Local file Inclusion
- Mass Assignment Vulnerability

### Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

- Types of XSS
- Session Hijacking
- Mitigating XSS

### Cross-Site Request Forgery Scripting

- Understanding CSRF
- Mitigating CSRF

### Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF)

- Understanding SSRF
- Mitigating SSRF

### SQL Injection

- Error and Blind SQL Injections
- Mitigating SQL Injection
- ORM Framework: HQL Injection

### XML External Entity (XXE) Attacks

- Default XML Processors == XXE
- Mitigating XXE

### Unrestricted File Uploads

- Common Pitfalls around file upload
- Mitigating File upload vulnerability

### Deserialization Vulnerabilities

- What is Serialization?
- Identifying Deserialization functions and deserialized data
- Mitigation strategies for deserialization

### Client-Side Security Concerns

- Understanding Same Origin Policy
- Client-Side Security headers and their server configurations

### Source Code Review

- What to check for Security in source code
- CTF: A timed game to spot the flaws in the given Source Code samples

### DevSecOps

- DevSecOps - What Why and How?
- Case Study



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