

# Application Security Review

## Issue

Most companies use Internet technology for external communication and also for internal applications. The rapid development, the rich functionality and the wide spread of Internet technologies together have lead to a large number of known weaknesses. Experience shows that such weaknesses can and will be abused by internal and external attackers, in order to either abuse sensitive resources (e.g. customer data or banking accounts) or to impact the correct function of the system (e.g. the company's Internet presence). Best practice requires that productive applications are carefully designed and appropriately protected such that known weaknesses cannot be abused.

## Cnlab Services

Cnlab analyze the application and the underlying infrastructure components. The goal is to identify the **vulnerability** to known weaknesses, to identify the potential **damage** which can incur if a weakness is exploited, and to assess the related **risk** for the organizations. Further, suggestions for **improvements** are worked out where this seems necessary.

The Cnlab methodology is based on our own experience from more than 10 years in the field, and on the common standards (such as ISO 17799, BSI, OWASP, OSSTMM).

## Success Stories

Cnlab has performed several hundred application reviews for major Swiss banks and for major Internet e-commerce systems since 1997. Reviews have shown considerable weaknesses (in some cases). Based on our engineering background we have always been able to work out improvements which could be implemented within reasonable time and budget, and which could effectively fight the observed weaknesses.

## Cnlab contacts

Detail Information on application reviews can be obtained from the following Cnlab representatives:

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## Project Sketch

Projects start with an **analysis** phase (interviews, document studies). Based on this, detailed test plans are worked out for a subsequent **verification** phase (automated and manual tests, analysis of selected source code and configurations). Results are always documented in a formal **report** which provides a management summary, a description of the review and the obtained results, a list of the performed tests, and a list of the identified weaknesses and the related risks, together with possible measures to improve.

Work depends on actual application size and complexity. Typical projects start from 5 days, and go up to 20 and more (person) days.