

# Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Web Application Firewall

SQL injections. Cross-site scripting. Distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks. Botnets. These are just some of the cyber-weapons increasingly being used by malicious actors to target web applications, cause data breaches, and expose sensitive business information.

Cybercriminals are leveraging advanced hacking techniques and readily available bots that exponentially grow their capabilities, making it easier for them to infiltrate web-based assets. As a result, web application security has become a must-have for every organization that does business over the internet.

Organizations facing these challenges need a powerful, cloud-based web application firewall (WAF) with global scale that can protect their websites and internet-facing applications from today's cyberattacks. Oracle and KPMG recently surveyed 456 cybersecurity and IT professionals in North America, Western Europe, and Asia and found that a whopping 86 percent rated WAFs as the most important edge service.

The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Web Application Firewall (Oracle WAF) is a cloud-based, global security service that protects applications from malicious and unwanted internet traffic. The WAF—which is fully integrated with the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure management console—can protect any internet-facing web application and provides consistent rule enforcement across an organization's web applications.

Oracle WAF uses a multilayered approach to protect web applications from a host of cyberthreats including malicious bots, application layer (L7) DDoS attacks, cross-site scripting, SQL injection, and vulnerabilities defined by the Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP). When a threat is identified, Oracle WAF automatically blocks it and alerts security operations teams so they can investigate further.

#### Did You Know...

not all cloud WAF solutions are created equal? Many providers offer WAFs as a virtual machine (VM) that runs in a public cloud hypervisor service. But cloud-based VMs must still be patched and updated by the customer. Customers are responsible for scaling their VMs, whereas true, cloud-native WAFs are built to scale. When evaluating WAFs, be sure to look for a purely cloud-based solution that's supported by a global cloud infrastructure.

## What the OCI WAF Provides

The OCI WAF is an enterprise-grade, cloud-based, globally deployed security solution designed to protect business-critical web applications from malicious cyberattacks. The OCI WAF provides a suite of security services that uses a layered approach to protect web applications against cyberattacks. This release includes over 250 predefined Open Web Access Security Project (OWASP) rules, application-specific rules, and compliance rules. The WAF also provides aggregated threat intelligence from multiple sources like Webroot BrightCloud®. Administrators can add their own access controls based on geolocation, whitelisted and blacklisted IPs, and HTTP URL and header characteristics. Bot management provides a more advanced set of challenges including JavaScript acceptance, CAPTCHA, device fingerprinting, and human interaction algorithms. Onboarding your applications to OCI WAF will protect against Layer 7 denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks.

## How OCI WAF Works

The massively scalable Oracle WAF is supported by a global network, and the WAF's architecture creates a protective shield that serves as a security perimeter for an organization's web applications and services.

Oracle WAF security administrators can create and manage rules that will mitigate threats against business-critical web applications. The rules can also be used limit access to web applications based on geography or the signature of incoming requests. All incoming web traffic flows through the Oracle WAF network prior to arriving at your application server. This allows the WAF to inspect the traffic, compare against the pre-defined rules, and then block it or allow it to pass through as needed.

Oracle Dyn WAF offers a flexible solution that is easily deployed and continuously managed. This guarantees ongoing monitoring and tuning of WAF security policies to maintain optimal performance and effective security for your web applications.

## Oracle WAF Features at a Glance

- Tightly integrated into Oracle Cloud Infrastructure management console
- Supports over 250 rulesets, including the OWASP top ten
- JavaScript and CAPTCHA challenges block bad traffic while allowing legitimate traffic to pass through
- Configure user access controls based on geography, IP address, URLs and other attributes
- Protects Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, onsite, hybrid cloud, and multicloud workloads
- Provides API, SDK, and Terraform support for easy integration with other systems
- 24/7 security operations centers act as an extension of users' security teams

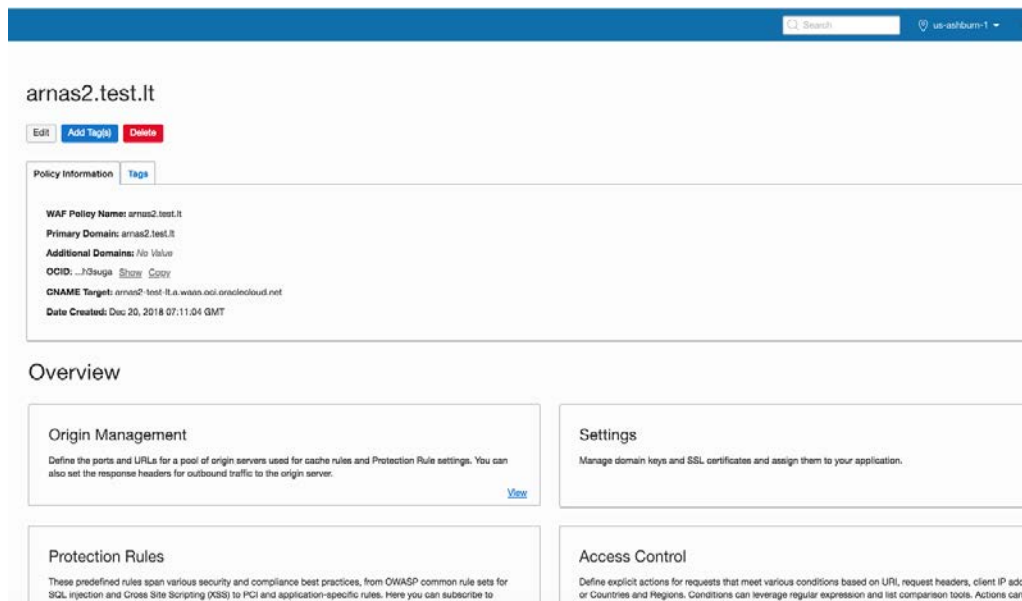


Figure 1. The WAF provides a custom security profile for each web application under protection, based on more than 250 rules.

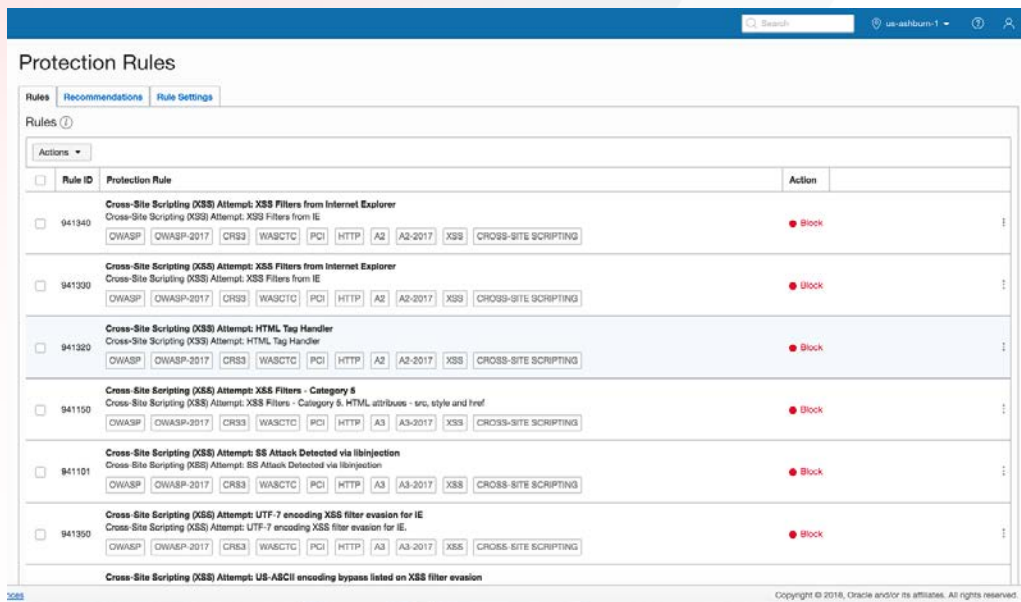


Figure 2. The security profile involves proxying traffic to establish a baseline, tuning, and moving into block mode.

### Tightly Integrated into the Oracle

The OCI WAF leverages other capabilities available within OCI, including auditing of changes to WAF policies and granular access controls. OCI WAF telemetry is sent to the monitoring service for reporting and alerting. Tagging can be applied to WAF policies, just like compute, storage, DNS, and all other services for cost tracking and search.

### Protect Against Threats Identified by OWASP

Oracle WAF protects against a host of threats, including those identified by OWASP as the most serious threats facing web applications today. Oracle WAF provides rulesets to protect against each threat, and the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure management console includes granular controls for each specific rule. Some of the biggest threats identified by OWASP include:

- Injections (SQL, LDAP, OS, etc.)
- Broken Authentication and Session Management
- Cross-site Scripting
- Insecure Direct Object References
- Sensitive Data Exposure
- Missing Function Level Access Control

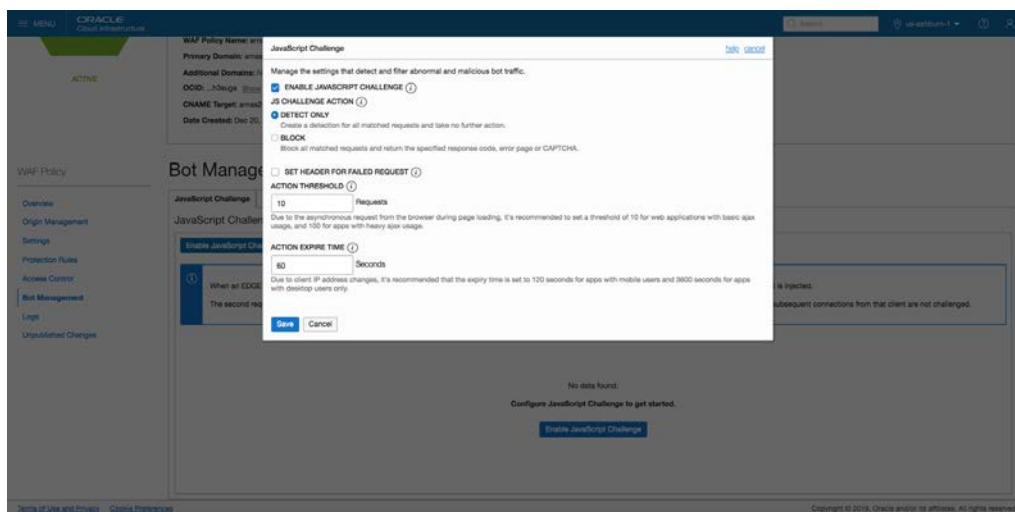


Figure 3. Each type of vulnerability ruleset is shown within the OCI Control Center, with granular controls for each specific rule.

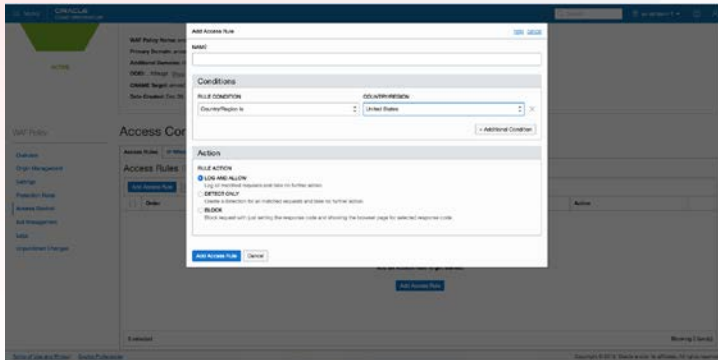


Figure 4. Set Access Rules.

### Whitelisting and Bot Blocking

Oracle WAF uses several techniques to detect and block bad blocks while allowing desirable bot and human traffic to pass through. These include JavaScript challenges and CAPTCHA challenges. Users can also whitelist certain traffic and easily customize the parameters of the challenges.

### User Access Controls

User access controls enable organizations to restrict and control access to critical web applications and services. For example, regional access controls can be used to restrict users from certain geographies. Users can also restrict access based on HTTP header information and other characteristics.

### Multicloud Support

In addition to providing WAF protection for Oracle Cloud Infrastructure workloads, Oracle WAF also protects on-premises, hybrid cloud, and multicloud environments.

### Application Program Interface (API) support

Oracle WAF provides a RESTful API, software development kit, and Terraform support for easy integration into existing management and monitoring systems.

Oracle WAF is also supported 24/7 through Oracle's support services. Behind the scenes the Oracle WAF is kept up to date and supported by a team of security experts.

### Industry-Leading Expertise

Oracle provides 24/7 security operations centers with global researchers and analysis capabilities.

### Key takeaways

Oracle WAF is a cloud-based, PCI-compliant, global security service that protects applications from malicious and unwanted internet traffic. Oracle WAF can protect any internet-facing endpoint, providing consistent rule enforcement across a customer's applications.

### Learn more at:

<https://cloud.oracle.com/edge>

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