



The 10 Ways



- 1. Twig templates used for html generation
- 2. Removed PHP input filter
- 3. Site configuration exportable, manageable as code
- 4. User content entry and filtering improved
- 5. Hardened user session and session ID handling
- 6. Automated CSRF tokens via route definitions
- 7. Trusted host patterns enforced for requests
- 8. SQL limited to executing single statements
- 9. Clickjacking protection enabled by default
- 10.Core JavaScript API Compatible with CSP





Who Am I?

Photo by <u>amazeelabs</u>, by-nc-sa

- Drupal 5, 6, 7, 8 core contributor drupal.org/user/49851
- Drupal Security Team
- BioRAFT Engineering
- Helped implement several of the Drupal 8 features in this talk
- DrupalCamp NJ organizer



https://www.drupal.org/u/pwolanin





Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP)



- https://www.owasp.org/
- Has self-study materials, best practices, and cheat sheets
- Software tools like the ZAP proxy
- * "The OWASP Top Ten represents a broad consensus about what the most critical web application security flaws are."
- Ordered by risk, not just prevalence





OWASP Top Ten (2013)

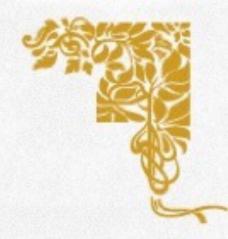


- 1. Injection (such as SQL, shell commands, etc)
- 2. Broken Authentication and Session Management
- 3. Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
- 4. Insecure Direct Object References
- 5. Security Misconfiguration
- 6. Sensitive Data Exposure
- 7. Missing Function Level Access Control
- 8. Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)
- 9. Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities
- 10. Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards





OWASP Top Ten (2013)



- Some of these are very broad and the order does not match the frequency of Drupal vulnerabilities
- #5 Security Misconfiguration (including outdated software) - applies to every layer of your stack
- #9 Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities applies to every layer of your stack
- Do you know if there was a vulnerability in some code you got via composer? https://github.com/FriendsOfPHP/security-advisories





- OWASP Top Ten #3: Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
- OWASP Top Ten #1: Injection
- Drupal 8 enables Twig auto-escaping this feature went on a long and winding cycle of implementation ("string" as object, safe string list)
- Twig limits the scope of functionality can't run SQL or arbitrary PHP in a template
- Twig is also easier to read/write for people who are not PHP coders (or really, for everyone)



















- theme() functions deprecated and will be removed in Drupal 9 - don't add new ones.
- Theme autoescape helper function added: theme_render_and_autoescape()

```
<div <?php print $attributes; ?>>

<div <?php print $node->title; ?>
</div>
```

```
<article{{ attributes }}>
</article/{ attributes }}
</article/{ node label }}
</article/
```





#2 Removed PHP input filter and the use of PHP as a configuration import format

- * OWASP Top Ten #1: Injection (SQL, PHP, etc)
- In Drupal 7 getting access to an admin Drupal login is trivially escalated to total control of the site and a server shell
- * For Drupal 7, importing something like a View required importing executable PHP code





#2 Removed PHP input filter and the use of PHP as a configuration import format

- Other areas where PHP snippets might have been used in Drupal 7 including block visibility, field defaults, etc. have been removed
- If you need special logic put it in a module file in git where you can track it!







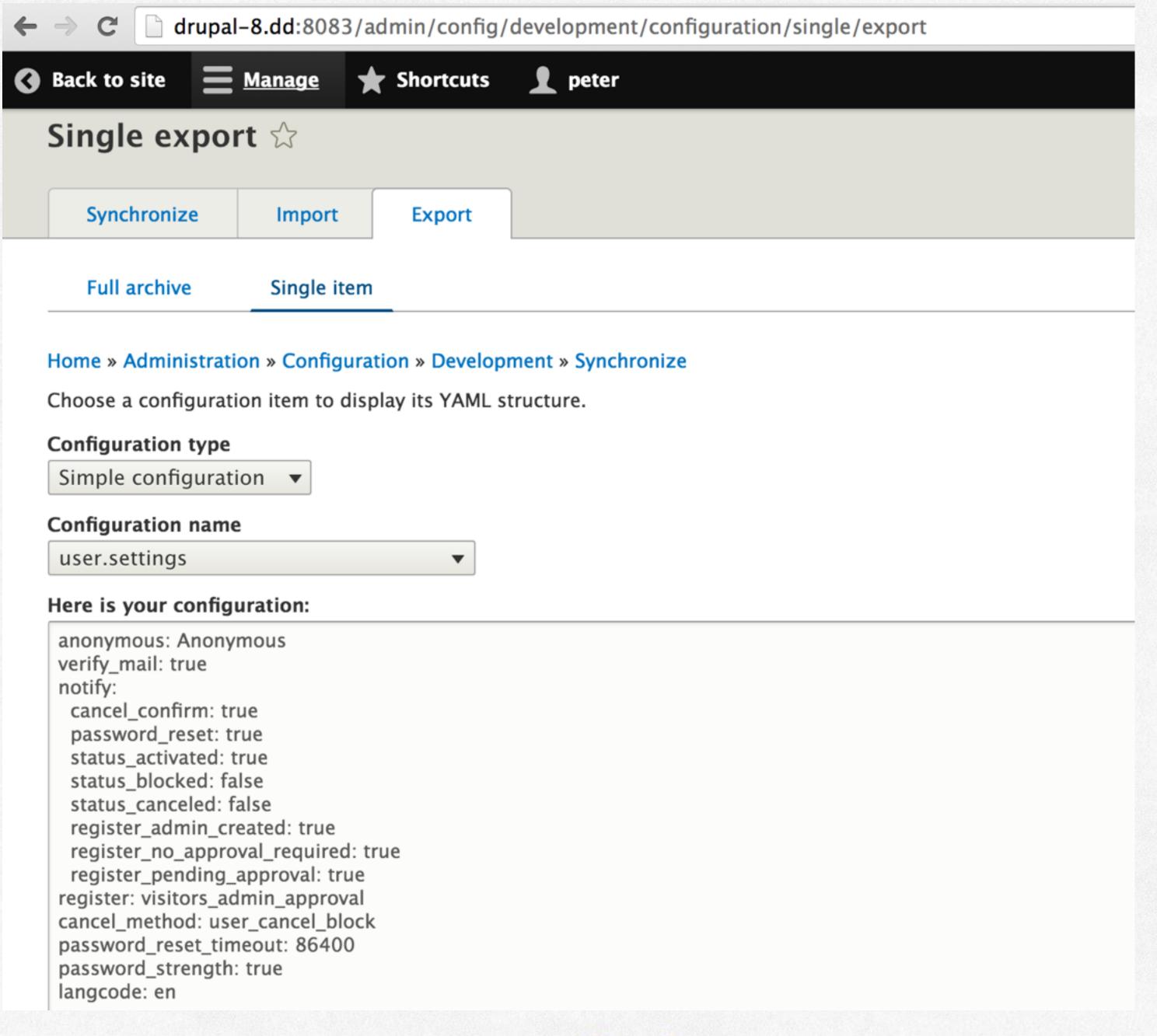
#3 Site configuration exportable, manageable as code, and versionable

- * The Configuration Management Initiative (CMI)
- Exported YAML files can be managed together with your code in git
- Auditable history of configuration changes
- Diff your active config to what's in the codebase













#3 Site configuration exportable, manageable as code, and versionable

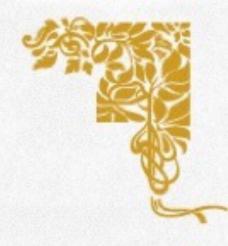
- Contributed module allows locking production configuration drupal.org/project/config_readonly
- You can also hook into the configuration system to log each change





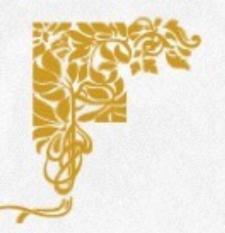


#4 User content entry and filtering improved



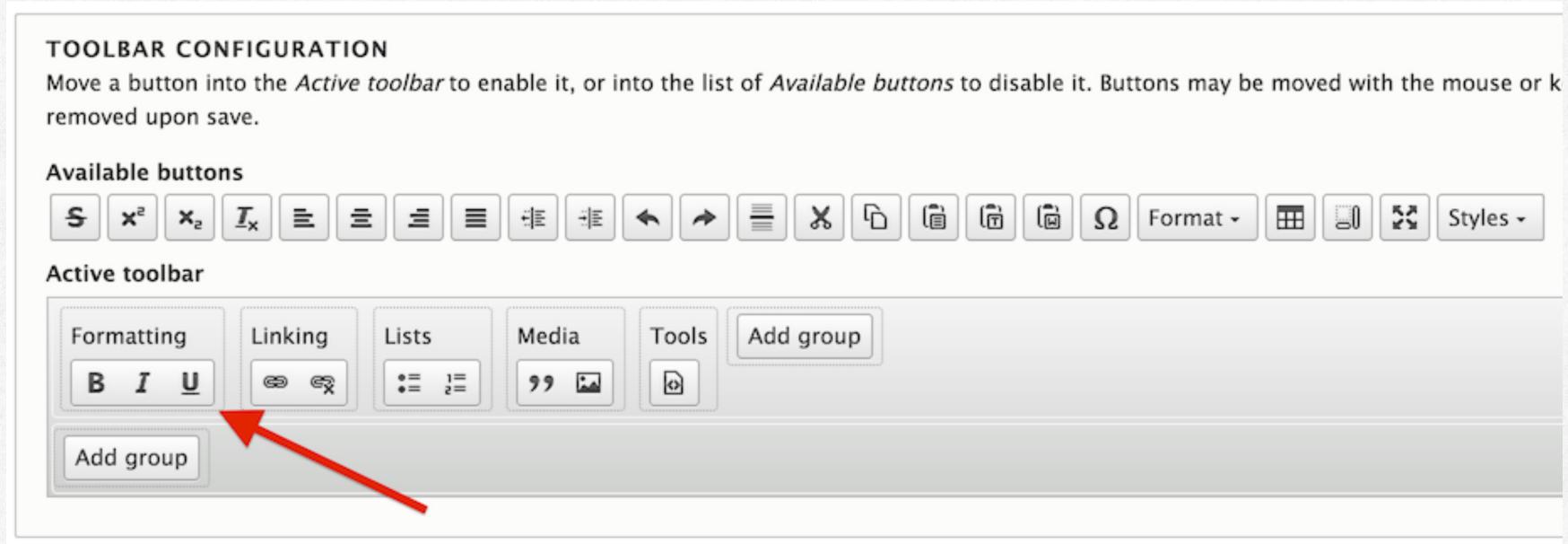
- OWASP Top Ten #3: Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
- Integration of the editor configuration and the text filter configuration reduces the inclination to grant full HTML access
- You know full HTML is the same as the ability to hijack your whole site via XSS, right?











The corresponding HTML tag (the U tag) is added to the allowed list:

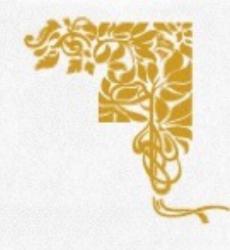
Filter settings







#4 User content entry and filtering improved



- Core text filtering supports limiting users to using only images local to the site
- Attribute filtering was a late, but important, addition (Issue #2549077, Sep 30, 2015)
- Attribute filtering is important since it allows you to block various appearance tricks (e.g. SPAM text with a class making it invisible) and ajax hijacking we blocked some of that in SA-CORE-2015-003





#5 Hardened user session and session ID handling

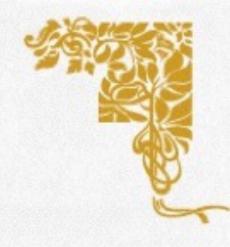


- OWASP Top Ten #2: Broken Authentication and Session Management
- Hashed session IDs in database
- Mixed-mode session support removed
- Leading "www." is no longer stripped from the session cookie domain





#5 Hardened user session and session ID handling



- Drupal 7: a stolen session ID (sid or ssid) from a database dump can be used to hijack a session
- Drupal 8: this can't happen (using core DB session handling)

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/549/the-definitive-guide-to-form-based-website-authentication

https://utcc.utoronto.ca/~cks/space/blog/web/HashYourSessionIDs

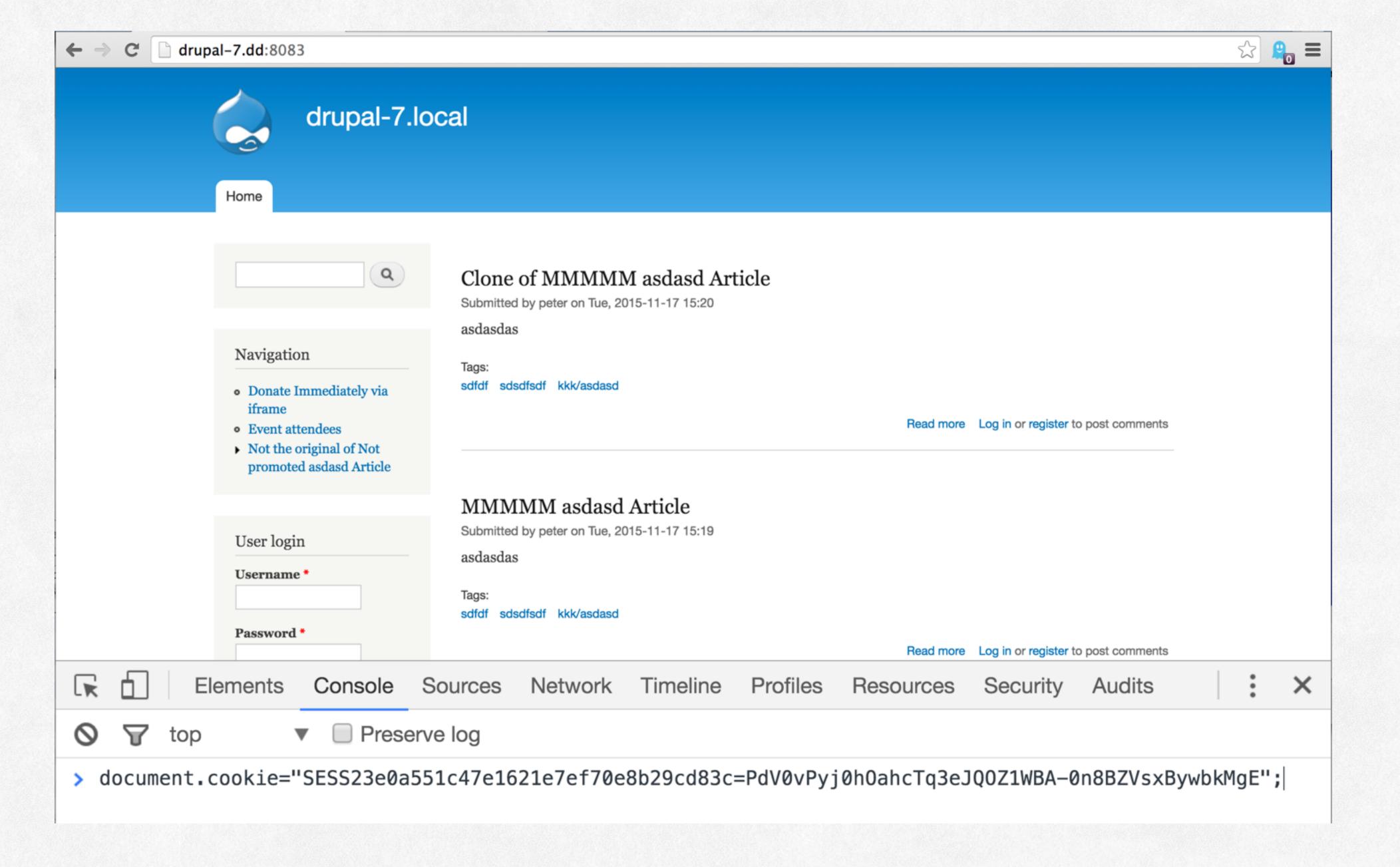




```
-- Dumping data for table `sessions`
LOCK TABLES `sessions` WRITE;
/*!40000 ALTER TABLE `sessions` DISABLE KEYS */;
INSERT INTO `sessions`
VALUES
(1,'lNeHVJs6XmKq0vew4gizoAo- B18LA-1G EcABK8KaI',
'','127.0.0.1',1466174035,0,'');
INSERT INTO `sessions`
VALUES
(130,'PdV0vPyj0hOahcTq3eJQOZ1WBA-0n8BZVsxBywbkMgE',
(','127.0.0.1',1466174490,0,'');
```

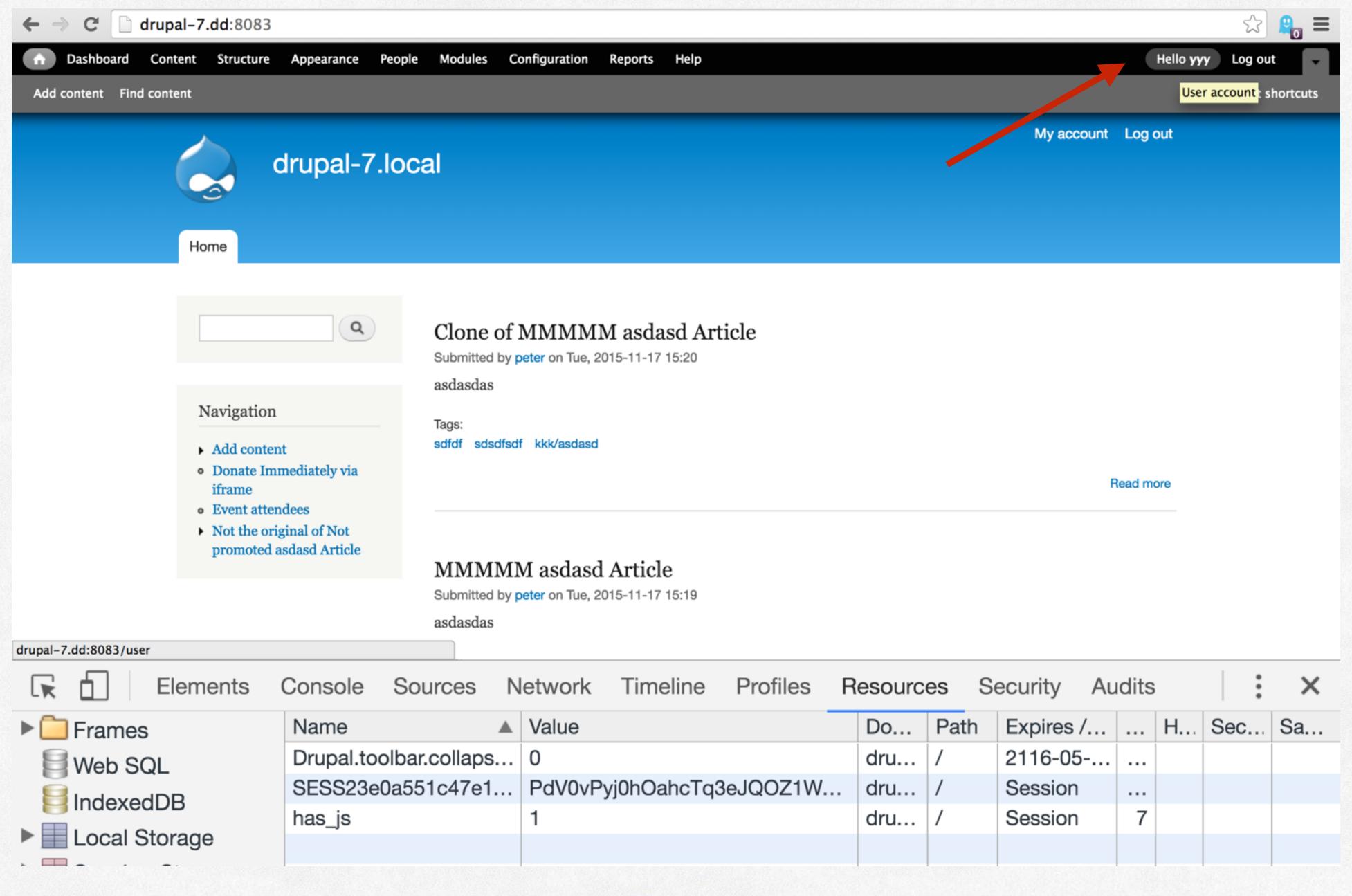








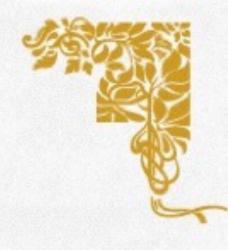












- OWASP Top Ten #8: Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)
- Very common Drupal vulnerability a menu callback (route) does an action like unpublish or delete or comment approval on GET
- Drupal 7 required custom code to add and validate a token - Drupal 8 makes it easy

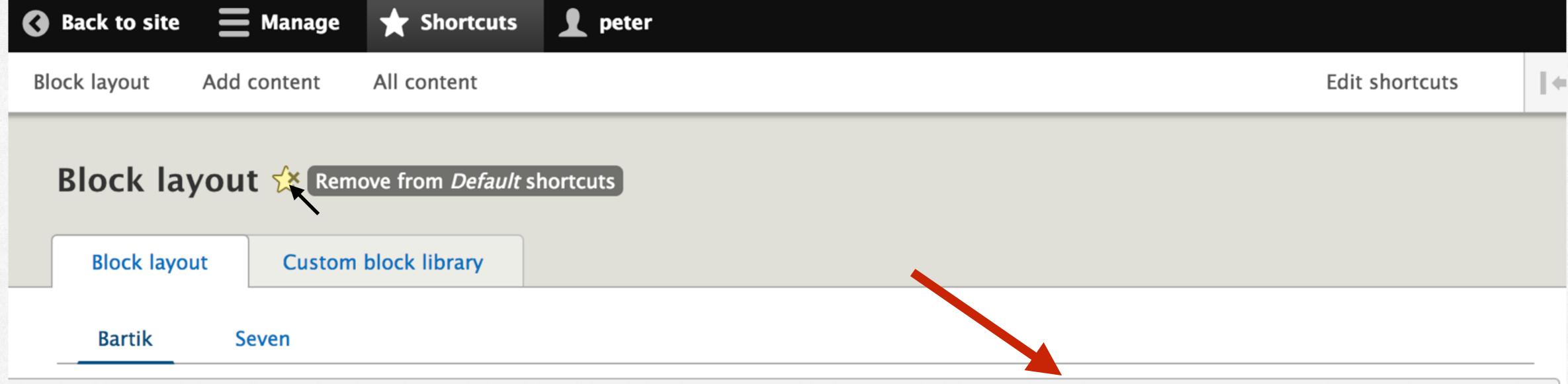








```
entity.shortcut.link_delete_inline:
   path: '/admin/config/user-interface/shortcut/link/{shortcut}/delete-inline'
   defaults:
        _controller: 'Drupal\shortcut\Controller\ShortcutController::deleteShortcutLinkInline'
   requirements:
        _entity_access: 'shortcut.delete'
        _csrf_token: 'TRUE'
```



drupal-8.dd:8083/admin/config/user-interface/shortcut/link/3/delete-inline?link=admin/structure/block&name=Block layout&id=3&token=ZAsUFS_L_XWxn5aCMg4l73Oa_Dgf-us097Jst1gl53s

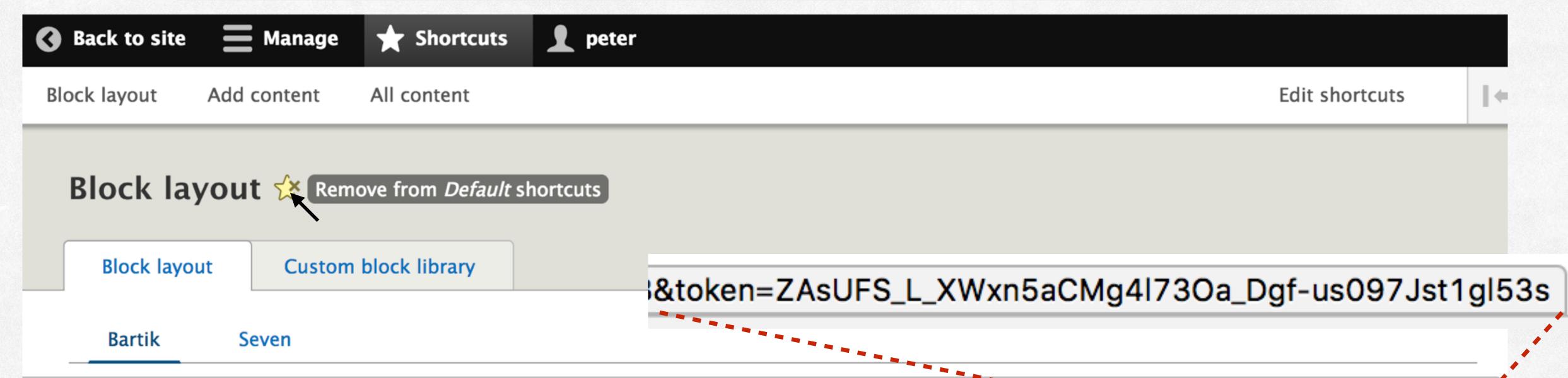




#6 Automated CSRF token protection in route definitions



```
entity.shortcut.link_delete_inline:
   path: '/admin/config/user-interface/shortcut/link/{shortcut}/delete-inline'
   defaults:
        _controller: 'Drupal\shortcut\Controller\ShortcutController::deleteShortcutLinkInline'
        requirements:
        _entity_access: 'shortcut.delete'
        _csrf_token: 'TRUE'
```



drupal-8.dd:8083/admin/config/user-interface/shortcut/link/3/delete-inline?link=admin/structure/block&name=Block layout&id=3&token=ZAsUFS_L_XWxn5aCMg4l73Oa_Dgf-us097Jst1gl53s





#7 Trusted host patterns enforced for requests



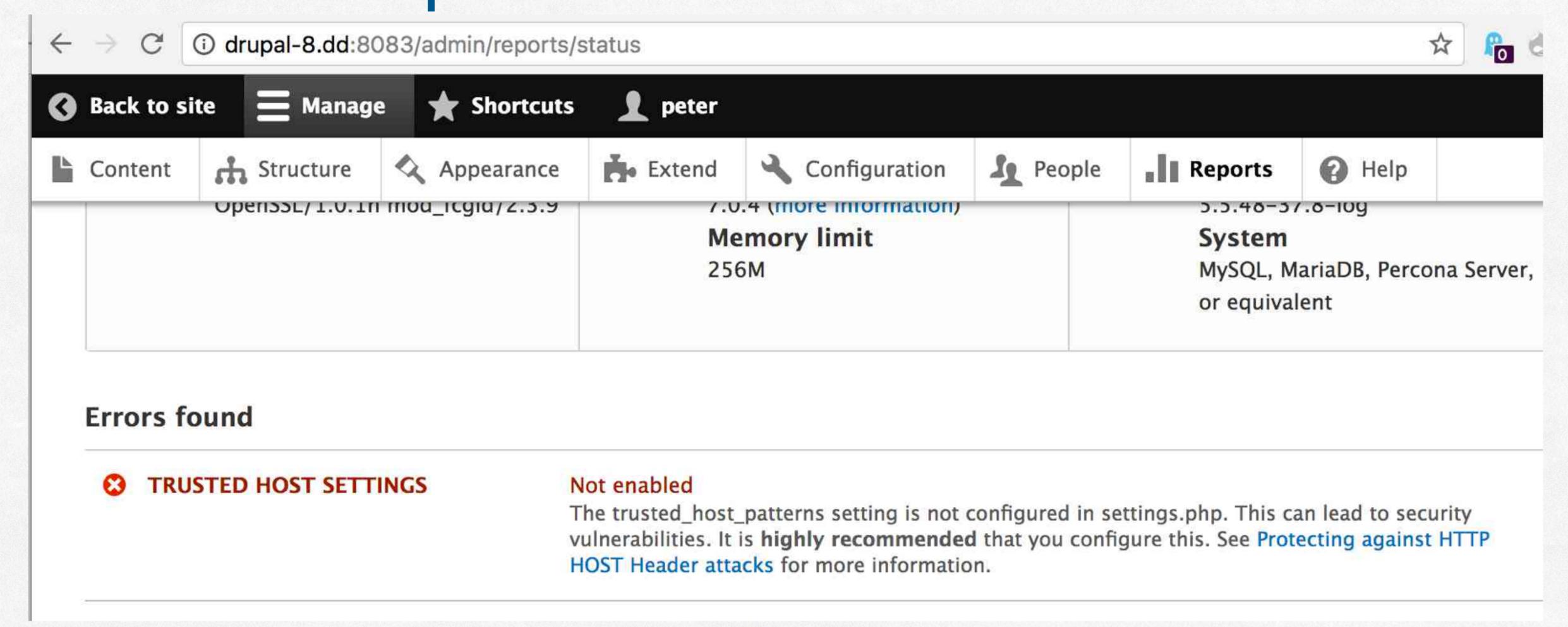
- OWASP Top Ten #5: Security Misconfiguration
- Handbook page on host header spoofing: drupal.org/node/1992030
- In settings.php you need to define a set of patterns and only matching hostnames are allowed when bootstrapping Drupal





#7 Trusted host patterns enforced for requests





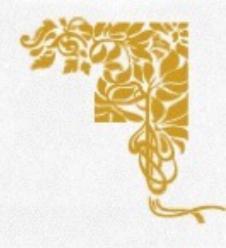




- * OWASP Top Ten #1: Injection (SQL, PHP, etc)
- Drupal 6 used the PHP mysqli driver this only allows a single statement to be sent to the DB server in each call
- Drupal 7 and 8 use PDO MySQL this allowed unlimited statements in each call to the DB server who knew?



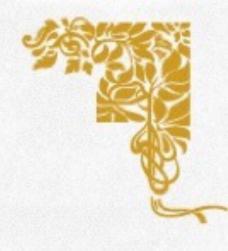




- Why was SA-CORE-2014-05 so bad?
- Multiple vectors accessible to anonymous users
- A single read query (e.g. looking up a username) could be converted into a read plus one or more inserts or updates - multiple SQL statements
- * This means Drupal 7 on MySQL was actually a lot more vulnerable to SQL injection than Drupal 6!



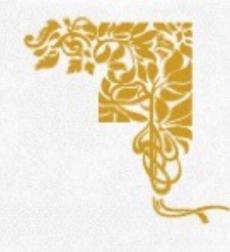




- PDO MySQL limited to executing single statements via PHP flag in >= 5.6.5 or 5.5.21
- * Good news that's also in 7.40+
- * Required changing PHP's PDO MySQL driver
- Delimiter checking added for all Drupal 8 SQL drivers





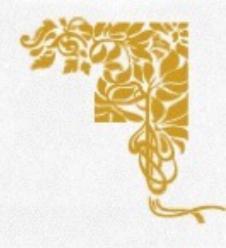


 SQL injection is still very dangerous, however - a UNION query can be used to exfiltrate data like hashed passwords or the values of variables





#9 Clickjacking protection enabled by default

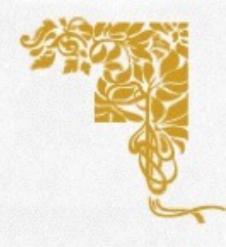


- * X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
- Prevents the site from being served inside an iframe
- This blocks so-called click-jacking attacks
- Prevents content hijacking via iframing
- Not in OWASP Top Ten, but a favorite of independent security researchers





#10 Core JavaScript API Compatible with CSP

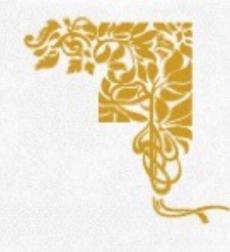


- OWASP Top Ten #3: Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
- Content Security Policy v2: https://www.w3.org/TR/CSP2/
- Drupal 8 JS settings added to page content as JSON, not a script that's executed
- * There is no inline JS in core (not supported), so all inline JS can be blocked by CSP greatly reducing the possible XSS attack surface





#10 Core JavaScript API Compatible with CSP

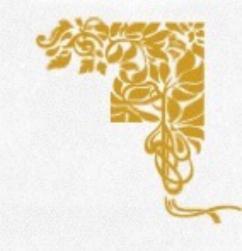


* Drupal 7 settings - inline JS in the HEAD

```
<script type="text/javascript" src="http://drupal-7.dd:8083/modules/toolbar/toolbar.js?oumtxv">
</script>
<script type="text/javascript">
<!--//--><![CDATA[//><!--
jQuery.extend(Drupal.settings, {"basePath":"\/","pathPrefix":"","ajaxPageState":{"theme":"bartik",
{...} },"urlIsAjaxTrusted":{"\/user":true},"tableHeaderOffset":"Drupal.toolbar.height"});
//--><!]]>
</script>
</head>
```



#10 Core JavaScript API Compatible with CSP



 Drupal 8 settings - JSON content near the end of the body







General Take-aways for PHP Devs

- Study the OWASP Top 10 in the PHP context
- Limit SQLi damage with mysql single statements
- If using Twig, enable auto-escaping
- Don't store raw session IDs in the database/files
- Enable CSP and block inline JS
- Use web server or PHP to limit allowed hostnames
- Always beware user input!







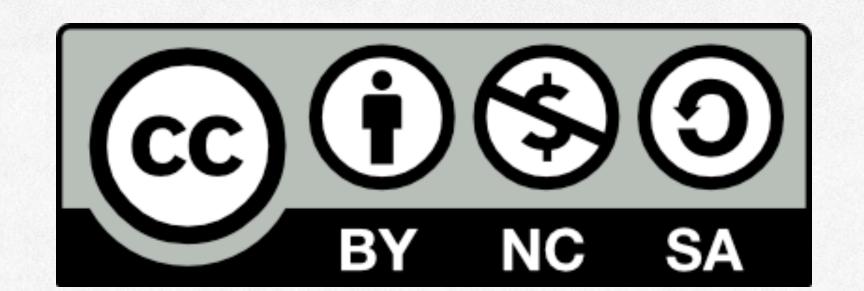
- Drupal 8 is more secure than Drupal 7 and many of the security features actually enhance DX or user experience
- Drupal 8 does have possible new risks due to the inclusion of 3rd party libraries
- Extensive refactoring of code to a more OO style and to use new APIs may also have introduced bugs with security impact

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First time

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#drupalsprints

General sprint

9:00-12:00

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