

An Introduction to ModSecurity

Securing your Apache Web Applications

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- Web App Firewalls & ModSecurity

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- General Information about Rules
- The Parts of a Rule

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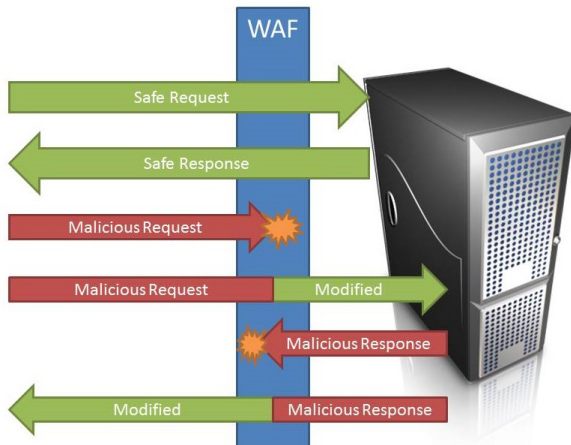
History of ModSecurity

- Created in 2004
- Originally for Apache, now additionally for nginx and IIS
- Stable releases for Apache/IIS, release candidate for nginx

What is a web application firewall?

- Layer of protection between web server and outside world
- Generally intercepts web server traffic and can
 - prevent attacks by denying or transforming malicious content
 - perform logging to identify attackers
 - use local storage and scripts to perform more sophisticated tasks

What is a web application firewall?



What does ModSecurity provide?

- A powerful rule language
- Selective filtering and transformation capabilities
- Extensive logging options
- Embedded and reverse proxy modes of operation
- But... no protection on its own
- Flexibility is double-edged sword
 - Extremely powerful
 - But hard to do correctly

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General Setup Information

- Can be installed by
 - Package managers in Debian/Redhat based Linux distros
 - Binary installer for IIS on Windows
 - Third party binary packages (available on ModSecurity website)
 - Source

Ubuntu Installation Guide

via Package Manager

- Easy: `apt-get install libapache2-modsecurity`
- Done!

Fedora Installation Guide

via Package Manager

- `yum install httpd mod_security`
- edit `/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf` by adding line:
 - `LoadModule security2_module modules/mod_security2.so`
- `sudo service httpd restart`

Installation from Source

Dependencies:

- Apache 2.0.x
- mod_uniqueid
- libapr and libapr-util
- libpcre
- libxml2

Optional libraries:

- liblua 5.1.x - for ModSecurity Lua engine
- libcurl 7.15.1+ - if using ModSecurity Log Collector

Adding ModSecurity to Apache

Add to apache.conf:

- LoadFile /usr/lib/libxml2.so
- LoadFile /usr/lib/liblua5.1.so
- LoadModule security2_module modules/mod_security.so
- Include /opt/modsecurity/etc/modsecurity.conf

Enabling ModSecurity

Define rule locations in modsecurity.conf:

```
<IfModule mod_security2.c>  
    Include /opt/modsecurity/etc/<your-rule-1>.conf  
    Include /opt/modsecurity/etc/<your-rule-2>.conf  
    ...  
</IfModule>
```

Finally, enable ModSecurity in modsecurity.conf:

- SecRuleEngine Enabled

Rules & Traffic

- Rules made up of 4 parts:
 - variables
 - operators
 - transformations
 - actions
- Traffic has 5 phases of processing, different data available
 - phase 1 -- request headers
 - phase 2 -- request body
 - phase 3 -- response headers
 - phase 4 -- response body
 - phase 5 -- logging
- Rules specify in which phase they act

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Variables

```
SecRule ARGS "<script>" t:lowercase log,deny,status:403
```

- Identify pieces of the transaction for the rule to work with
- Made available by ModSecurity
- Examples:
 - REMOTE_ADDR
 - ARGS
 - FILES
 - REQUEST_BODY, REQUEST_COOKIES, REQUEST_METHOD
 - RESPONSE_BODY, RESPONSE_HEADER, RESPONSE_STATUS

Operators

```
SecRule ARGS "<script>" t:lowercase log,deny,status:403
```

- Specify how variables are analyzed
- Most commonly regular expressions
- Examples:
 - string matching (@beginsWith, @rsub, @rx)
 - numerical (@eq, @ge, @gt)
 - validation (@validateByteRange, @validateSchema, @validateUrlEncoding)
 - miscellaneous (@geoLookup, @verifyCC, @ipMatch)

Transformations

```
SecRule ARGS "<script>" t:lowercase log,deny,status:403
```

- Can transform (modify) variable before the operator runs
- Examples:
 - base64decode, base64encode
 - length
 - lowercase
 - sha1, md5

Actions

```
SecRule ARGS "<script>" t:lowercase log,deny,status:403
```

- specify what happens when a rule matches
- have different properties:
 - are disruptive (allow, block, deny, drop, proxy, pass, redirect)
 - affect rule flow (chain, skip, skipAfter)
 - affect metadata (id, phase, msg, rev, severity tag)
 - affect variables (capture, deprecatevar, setvar, setuid)

Simple Blacklist Entry

- `SecRule ARGS "@contains <script>"`
- But what about `<ScRiPt>? <SCRIPT >? etc?`
- Enter transformations:

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SecRule ARGS "@contains <script>" t:lowercase,t:removeWhitespace
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Blacklist Evasion

- Never-ending problem
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- Methodology itself is flawed
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ModSecurity Core Rule Set

- Managed by the folks at OWASP
- Fairly easy to install via package manager
- Rules designed to cover:
 - Cross-site scripting
 - SQL Injection
 - Much, much more

ModSecurity Example Rule

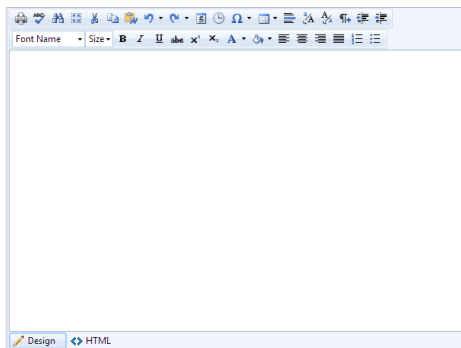
```
SecRule ARGS "(?i)(<script[^>]*>[\\s\\S]*?<\\/script[^>]*>|<script[^>]*>[\\s\\S]*?<\\/script[\\s\\S]*?<script[^>]*>[\\s\\S]*?<\\/script[\\s\\S]*?<script[^>]*>[\\s\\S]*?<\\/script|<script[^>]*>[\\s\\S]*?<\\/script[\\s\\S]*?<script[^>]*>[\\s\\S]*?<\\/script|<script[^>]*>[\\s\\S]*?<\\/script|<script[^>]*>[\\s\\S]*?)" "id:'973336',phase:2,rev:'1',ver:'OWASP_CRS/2.2.7',maturity:'1',accuracy:'8',t:none,t:urlDecodeUni,t:htmlEntityDecode,t:jsDecode,t:cssDecode,log,capture,msg:'XSS Filter - Category 1: Script Tag Vector',tag:'OWASP_CRS/WEB_ATTACK/XSS',tag:'WASCTC/WASC-8',tag:'WASCTC/WASC-22',tag:'OWASP_TOP_10/A2',tag:'OWASP_AppSensor/IE1',tag:'PCI/6.5.1',logdata:'Matched Data: %{TX.0} found within %{MATCHED_VAR_NAME}: %{MATCHED_VAR}',severity:'2',setvar:'tx.msg=%{rule.msg}',setvar:'tx.xss_score=+{%tx.critical_anomaly_score}',setvar:'tx.anomaly_score=+{%tx.critical_anomaly_score}',setvar:'tx.%{rule.id}-OWASP_CRS/WEB_ATTACK/XSS-%{matched_var_name}=%{tx.0}'"
```

Whitelist Methodology

- Not the easiest in the short term
- More comprehensive
- New attack vectors less likely to break your configuration

Whitelist Example

HTML Editor



- A hard problem
- Don't always trust users, but want to allow some HTML content tags

Whitelist Example


HTML Editor

Input:

```
something <strong>bold</strong>
```

Submit

Output:

 localhost/test4.html?code=somethingbold<%2Fstrong>

Code: something **bold**

Whitelist Example

HTML Editor

The obvious problem:

```
<img src=a onerror=alert(1)
```

Results in:



Whitelist Example

HTML Editor

ModSecurity to the rescue:

```
#Handle <img src=... differently. If we find a match, skip to the end and pass
SecRule ARGS:code "@rx <img src=([a-zA-Z0-9:/.\-\\+])>" \
    "t:none,t:lowercase,t:compressWhitespace,skipAfter:whitelistMarker,pass"

#Do not allow any attributes on tags, restrict to <word
SecRule ARGS:code "@rx <(\w+)\ \" "t:none,t:lowercase,t:compressWhitespace"

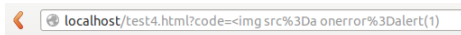
#Capture the word and match against several whitelist values
SecRule ARGS:code "@rx <(\w+)" "t:none,t:lowercase,t:compressWhitespace,capture,
    chain"
SecRule TX:1 "!@rx ^a$|^div$|^td$|^tr$|^br$|^b$|^strong$"

SecMarker whitelistMarker
```

Whitelist Example

HTML Editor

Now we get:



Forbidden

You don't have permission to access /test4.html on this server.

Apache/2.2.22 (Ubuntu) Server at localhost Port 80

Logging Capabilities

- Debug Logging
 - Used to see how rules are behaving
 - 9 levels (*nothing* to *warnings* to *everything*)
 - Uses lots of storage (7KB per transaction)
- Audit Logging
 - Main goal - ability to log full transactions
 - Amount of data logged configurable
 - Serial or concurrent
- Remote Logging
 - Send logs to remote server
 - Is *secure, efficient, reliable, & buffered*

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Logging in Rules

- Dynamically choose what to log (`auditLogParts=ABCDEFGH`)
- Can add audit parts based on severity (`HIGHEST_SEVERITY`)
- Sanitize sensitive data:
 - `sanitizeArg:password`
 - `sanitizeRequestHeader:Authorization`
 - `SecRule ARG_NAMES password "phase:5,nolog,pass,sanitizeMatched"`

Performance Implications

- Parsing - not much more than Apache
- Buffering - uses "a lot of" RAM
- Rule processing - will use CPU (fewer rules the better)
- Logging - performance wise, not much. Storage could be a lot if doing full audit logging.

Summary

- ModSecurity is great for handling attacks outside of app.
- The learning curve is steep.
- But...is a good resource when done correctly.

QUESTIONS?

[HTTPS://WWW.ISECPARTNERS.COM](https://www.isecpartners.com)

For Further Reading I



I. Ristić

ModSecurity Handbook.

Feisty Duck Limited, 2012.