web2py overview

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web2py start in 2007

- one of the most popular web frameworks
- 2011 Bossie Award
- 2012 Technology of the Year Award
- 2 books
- about 6000 registered users





How did we get here?



Priorities

- Ease of use (+ expressive, maintenance)
- Security (no choices to developers)

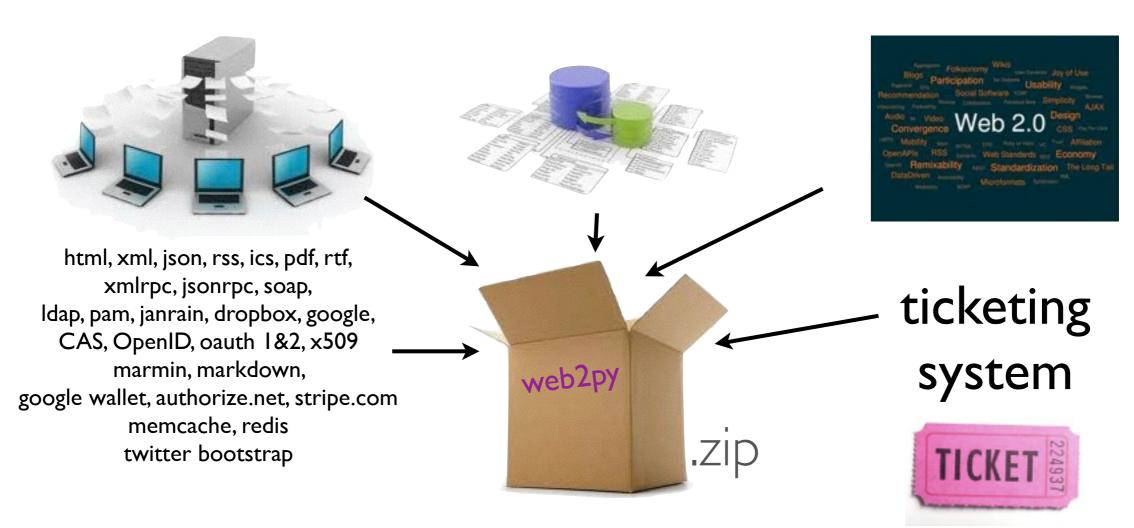
- Batteries included
- Convention over configuration

Batteries included

web server

DAL + database
auto-migrations SQLite

web IDE design, deploy, manage

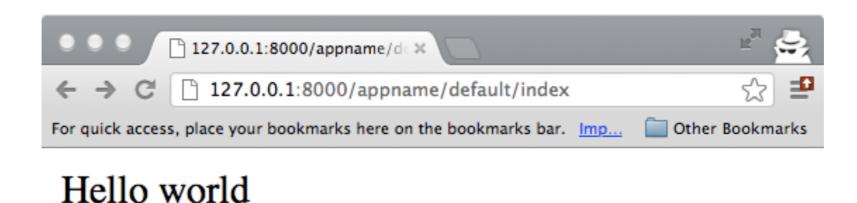


No installation. No configuration. Just Unzip and Click!

Convention over configuration (a la RoR)

applications/appname/controllers/default.py

def index():
 return "Hello world"



Models

book

- title
- authors
- description
- cover_image

Models

```
db.define_table(
   'book',
   Field('title'),
   Field('authors'),
   Field('description'),
   Field('cover_image'))
```

Models

```
db.define_table(
   'book',
   Field('title',requires=IS_NOT_EMPTY()),
   Field('authors','list:string'),
   Field('description','text'),
   Field('cover_image', 'upload'))
```

Insert example

```
db.define_table(
   'book',
   Field('title',requires=IS_NOT_EMPTY()),
   Field('authors','list:string'),
   Field('description','text'),
   Field('cover_image', 'upload'),
   auth.signature)
db.book.insert(title='web2py')
```

Select example

```
db.define_table(
   'book',
   Field('title',requires=IS_NOT_EMPTY()),
   Field('authors','list:string'),
   Field('description','text'),
   Field('cover_image', 'upload'),
   auth.signature)
books = db(db.book.title=='web2py').select()
```

Form example

```
db.define_table(
   'book',
   Field('title',requires=IS_NOT_EMPTY()),
   Field('authors','list:string'),
   Field('description','text'),
   Field('cover_image', 'upload'),
   auth.signature)
create_form = SQLFORM(db.book).process()
```

Crud example

```
db.define_table(
   'book',
   Field('title',requires=IS_NOT_EMPTY()),
   Field('authors','list:string'),
   Field('description','text'),
   Field('cover_image', 'upload'),
   auth.signature)
edit_form = SQLFORM(db.book,1).process()
```

Grid Example

```
db.define_table(
   'book',
   Field('title',requires=IS_NOT_EMPTY()),
   Field('authors','list:string'),
   Field('description','text'),
   Field('cover_image', 'upload'),
   auth.signature)
grid = SQLFORM.grid(db.book)
```

Auditing

```
db.define_table(
   'book',
   Field('title',requires=IS_NOT_EMPTY()),
   Field('authors','list:string'),
   Field('description','text'),
   Field('cover_image', 'upload'),
   auth.signature)
auth.enable_record_versioning(db) # auditing
```

Portability

```
db = DAL('sqlite://storage.db')
db.define_table(
   'book',
   Field('title',requires=IS_NOT_EMPTY()),
   Field('authors','list:string'),
   Field('description','text'),
   Field('cover_image', 'upload'),
   auth.signature)
```

Portability

```
db = DAL('postgres://user:password@localhost/test')
db.define_table(
   'book',
   Field('title',requires=IS_NOT_EMPTY()),
   Field('authors','list:string'),
   Field('description','text'),
   Field('cover_image', 'upload'),
   auth.signature)
```

Google App Engine

```
db = DAL('google:datastore')
db.define_table(
   'book',
   Field('title',requires=IS_NOT_EMPTY()),
   Field('authors','list:string'),
   Field('description','text'),
   Field('cover_image', 'upload'),
   auth.signature)
```

Mongo DB

```
db = DAL('mongodb://user:password@server:port/db')
db.define_table(
   'book',
   Field('title',requires=IS_NOT_EMPTY()),
   Field('authors','list:string'),
   Field('description','text'),
   Field('cover_image', 'upload'),
   auth.signature)
```

MVC

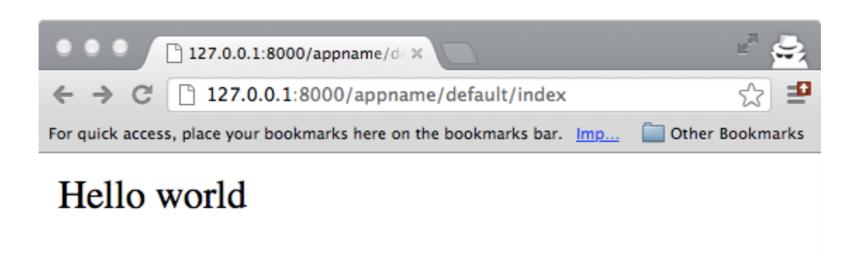
models/db.py

```
from gluon.tools import Auth
db = DAL('sqlite://storage.db')
auth = Auth(db)
auth.define_tables()
db.define_table(
   'book',
   Field('title',requires=IS_NOT_EMPTY()),
   Field('authors','list:string'),
   Field('description','text'),
   Field('cover_image', 'upload'),
   auth.signature)
```



controllers/default.py

def index():
 return "Hello world"





controllers/default.py

```
def index():
    return {'g': SQLFORM.grid(db.book)}
```



controllers/default.py

```
@auth.requires_login()
def index():
    return {'g': SQLFORM.grid(db.book)}

def books():
    return {'rows': db(db.book).select().as_list()}
```

MVC

views/default/index.py

```
{{extend 'layout.html'}}
<h1>Interface to manage my books</h1>
<div>
   {{=g}}
</div>
```

Complete program

controllers/default.py

```
models/db.py
                    @auth.requires_login()
   from gluon.to
                    def index():
   db = DAL('sql)
                         return {'g': SQLFORM.grid(db.book)}
   duth = Auth(d)
   duth.define_t
   db.define_table(
                                views/default/index.py
      'book',—
      Field('tit
                    {{extend
                              /layout.html'}}
      Field('aut
                    <h1>Interface to manage my books</h1>
      Field('des
                    <div>
      Field('cov
                       \{\{=g\}\}
      auth.signa
                    </div>
```

Less known stuff

```
def index():
    return {}

def grid():
    return SQLFORM.grid(db)
```

```
views/default/index.py
<div>
{{=LOAD('default','grid',ajax=True)}}
</div>
...
```

Less known stuff

Task scheduler

from gluon.scheduler import Scheduler
scheduler = Scheduler(db)

Built-in WIKI / OEMBED

def index():
 return auth.wiki()

Less known stuff

```
@response.restful()
def api():
    def GET():
        return db(db.book).select().as_json()
    def POST(title):
        return {'id': db.book.insert(title=title)}
    return locals()
```

Collection+JSON Hypermedia API

```
def API():
    from gluon.contrib.hypermedia import Collections
    rules = {...}
    return Collection(db).process(request,response,rules)
```

AI: Injections

- web2py's DAL prevents SQL Injections
- URLs are validated by default
- All variables embedded in HTML are escaped

A2: Authentication and Session Managent

- web2py manages sessions for you
 - session on filesystem (session token uuid)
 - or in database or cookies (encrypted and signed)
- token uuid cleared on logout
- short expiration
- integration with third party Auth mechanisms

A3: XSS

- All code in HTML {{=value}} is always escaped
- Auth redirects only allowed from localhost
- Urls can optionally be signed
- (grid urls always signed by default)

A4: Insecure direct object references

- About Admin
- Admin only accessible from localhost or over HTTPS
- Admin can be disabled
- Admin can be removed

A5: Security Misconfiguration

- There is very little security configuration in web2py
- Strongest choices are default:
 - password strength check
 - password salting + hashing (pbkdf2)

A6: Sensitive data exposure

- session.secure()
- automatic session.clear() on logout
- Field(..., 'password',...) to "*****"
- Field(..., 'upload', authorization=...)
- Field(..., readable = ..., writable = ...)
- Collection(... rules=...) for REST Hypermedia API
- Stripe payment system (CISP compliant)

A7: Missing Function Level Access Control

- @auth.requires_login(...)
- @auth.requires_membership(...)
- @auth.requires_permission(...)
- @auth.requires(lambda:...)
- @auth.requires_signature()

A8: CRSF

- All web2py forms use CSRF protection by default
- CSRF tokens are one time UUIDs
- Pages with forms can optionally be signed

A9: Using components with known vulnerabilities

- This is why we ship authentication libraries
- ... credit card payment libraries and ...
- ... database adapters ...
- with web2py.
- we monkeypatch pymysql (shipped with web2py)

A10: Unvalidated redirects and forwards

- Auth redirects only allowed from localhost
- URLs can optionally be signed
- All forms perform postbacks with CSRF protection
- Explicit prevention of open redirects in Auth
- including password reset attacks.

Conclusions and Challages

- web2py is 8 years old and very mature
- The world has changed
- From Python 2 to Python 3
- Client side programming more important
- JS and CSS frameworks are a zoo