

TikiSecurity

Disclose a vulnerability

Please contact security at tikiwiki.org with details on any flaw you find. A responsive group of knowledgeable people will answer promptly and will fix the problem in coordination with you, if your plan is to publish an advisory. We welcome such reports very much!

More info:

<http://security.tiki.org/>

Always use the latest stable version from the [Get Tiki page](#).

... below is the old content of this page, with some general unsorted security information ...

Cross-Site Request Forgeries (CSRF)

Taken from [PHP Under Attack](#):

Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF) exploits the trust a web site has for a particular user. It involves tricking a user into unknowingly sending a HTTP request of the attacker's choosing to the vulnerable web site. The following example demonstrates CSRF:

1. A trusted user logs into <http://top-secret-site.com/vulnerable.cgi>
2. The user is tricked into visiting a malicious site.
3. The malicious web site sends the user the following HTML:

```
< img src="http://top-secret-site.com/vulnerable.cgi?action=trusteduseraction&user=gullible dude">
```

The following is an article from ApacheCon - very good reading.

[Secure PHP Programming: Foiling Cross-Site Attacks](#)

Here are some pieces of background for your personal knowledge :
(excerpt from many mails from Jun Moriya)

Jun 13, 2001 bugtraq@securityfocus.com

Cross Site Request Forgeries (CSRF, pronounced "sea surf")

<http://www.tux.org/~peterw/csrf.txt>

2003/07 php conference at oscon 2003

<http://conferences.oreillynet.com/os2003/php/>

PHP Under Attack

http://conferences.oreillynet.com/cs/os2003/view/e_sess/4114

PHP Under Attack OSCON 2003 (slide)

<http://talks.php.net/show/php-under-attack>

<http://talks.php.net/show/php-under-attack/11>

<http://talks.php.net/show/php-under-attack/15>

PHP Quebec 2005, Security and common vulnerabilities

[Slides](#)

[Full audio track on CD ROM](#)

Read documentation in comments of file lib/tikiticketlib.php :

<http://de.tiki.org/xref-head/lib/tikiticketlib.php.source.html>

[security bugtraq](#)

List of Security issues Past

[security bugtraq](#)

Easy DOS?

- Hitting F5 repeatedly to refresh a page can ratchet up server load easily... try it at home see what happens
- the ab command if you've got apache running... try this one at home
 - ab -n 15 <http://YOURTIKISITE.com:80/tiki-index.php>
 - I watched my server load climb quickly as this benchmark was run... This seems like an easy DOS tactic to me.

Security issues when developing Tiki

Writing secure code

Go here for this topic: [SecurityRules](#)

How to Secure Tiki

Content in filesystem

While most of the data in Tiki is stored in a database, some can be stored in filesystem, like file or image galleries, or backups. Those directories could be outside the web tree (but accessible from apache/php), or have some restriction preventing the webserver from accessing them directly, i.e. for apache servers a file named `.htaccess` could be put in those directories with something like

```
))AuthType(( Basic
))AuthUserFile(( /dev/null
))AuthGroupFile(( /dev/null
Require valid-user
```

This should work in any directory which content should not be accesible directly, but what happens with i.e.

img/wiki_up? For those dirs in apache configuration could be made, i.e. adding a directory directive for the wiki_up directory, and inside that directive, a files ".php" directive to block the loading from that dir of php files (and could be done more for other kind of executable files that could be put there, i.e. shtml) much like the disabling of loading .htaccess files is already done in apache configuration.

(this description should be heavily rewritten for clarity )

Protecting the Apache))WebServer((

modsecurity

Take a look at <http://www.modsecurity.org/>. ModSecurity is an open source intrusion detection and prevention engine for web applications (or a web application firewall), operating as an Apache Web server module or standalone webapp. See TikiModSecurity for tips on howto use.

modrewrite

If you are using mod_rewrite, you can restrict the files served by Apache. This example rule prevents Apache from serving files that are not typical for web pages. The file gallery and attachment files are delivered to the user through tiki-download_file.php, so their file type will not activate this rule.



```
<Directory /home/www/tiki/>
  RewriteEngine on
  RewriteBase /tiki
  RewriteRule !\.(?i:php|gif|jpe?g|png|tiff?|css|js)$ - [F]
</Directory>
```

Protecting from PHP running in unsolicited locations

Consider setting php_openbasedir value in .htaccess or your vhost setup. As an example, take a look at the code below:



```
php_admin_value open_basedir /var/www/tiki19
php_admin_value upload_tmp_dir /tmp
php_admin_value session_save_path /tmp
```

Disable execution of PHP by default

Disable PHP execution by default and then enable it for directories that should be accessible by Apache. This will also prevent PHP execution in directories used to store uploaded files; although these should be outside of the Apache tree (DocumentRoot) anyway. Remember to enable the PHP engine for other non-TikiWiki directories with PHP pages.



```
php_admin_flag engine off
<Directory "/home/www2/tikiwiki">
```

```
php_admin_flag engine on
</Directory>
```

Using Admin Security

See here: [AdminSecurity](#)

PHP Settings

Some suggested php.ini settings. The last one is needed though for Blog Trackback Pings to work.

register_globals = Off

safe_mode = On

allow_url_fopen = Off

Apply a "web-application-firewall"

[HowToApacheModSecurity](#)

Use Request and Bandwith Limiting

[HowToApacheModCbandRateLimiting](#)

in tikiwiki internal admin/general page set "disallow access to site if load is above threshold" , set threshold to reasonable load, say 7