



Better PHP Security **Learning from Adobe**

Quickly, about me

Consultant
Senior Engineer
Developer
Senior Developer
Director of Tech
Hosting Manager
Support Tech



columbus php



laravel

DESIGNER vs
DEVELOPER

2014: Digital Director



Lunne Marketing Group



Not a Drupal guru.

What Happened?

- October 4th: Adobe admits that attackers accessed their network and all passwords have been reset. They believe 3 million accounts are included.
- November: Account total bumped to 38 million
- November: Account total again bumped to 150 million, and with additional data (names, password hints, etc.), the total file size is 10GB.

Is it significant?

- Adobe listed the data as “encrypted”. Experts stated that this was probably in error and what they really meant is that it was hashed... and the experts were wrong.
- The dataset includes rich plaintext emails, usernames, password hints and encrypted password hashes. Additionally, credit card data was also accessed and is said to use similar encryption.
- Because the frequency of matching password hashes, we know that the data is unsalted and likely uses 3DES.
- No one has publicly announced that they have accessed the private key, however it's only a matter of time before it's found.

Why this is a huge problem

- At 150 million accounts, many people will have reused passwords for other sites, and because Adobe uses emails for login, those will most likely match too. (Hello banking/Facebook/etc)?
- Adobe has the credit card data on file for every Creative Cloud customer and people who have purchased other products.
- Once cracked this provides an even better (larger) dataset for commonly used passwords than lists from Gawker and others.

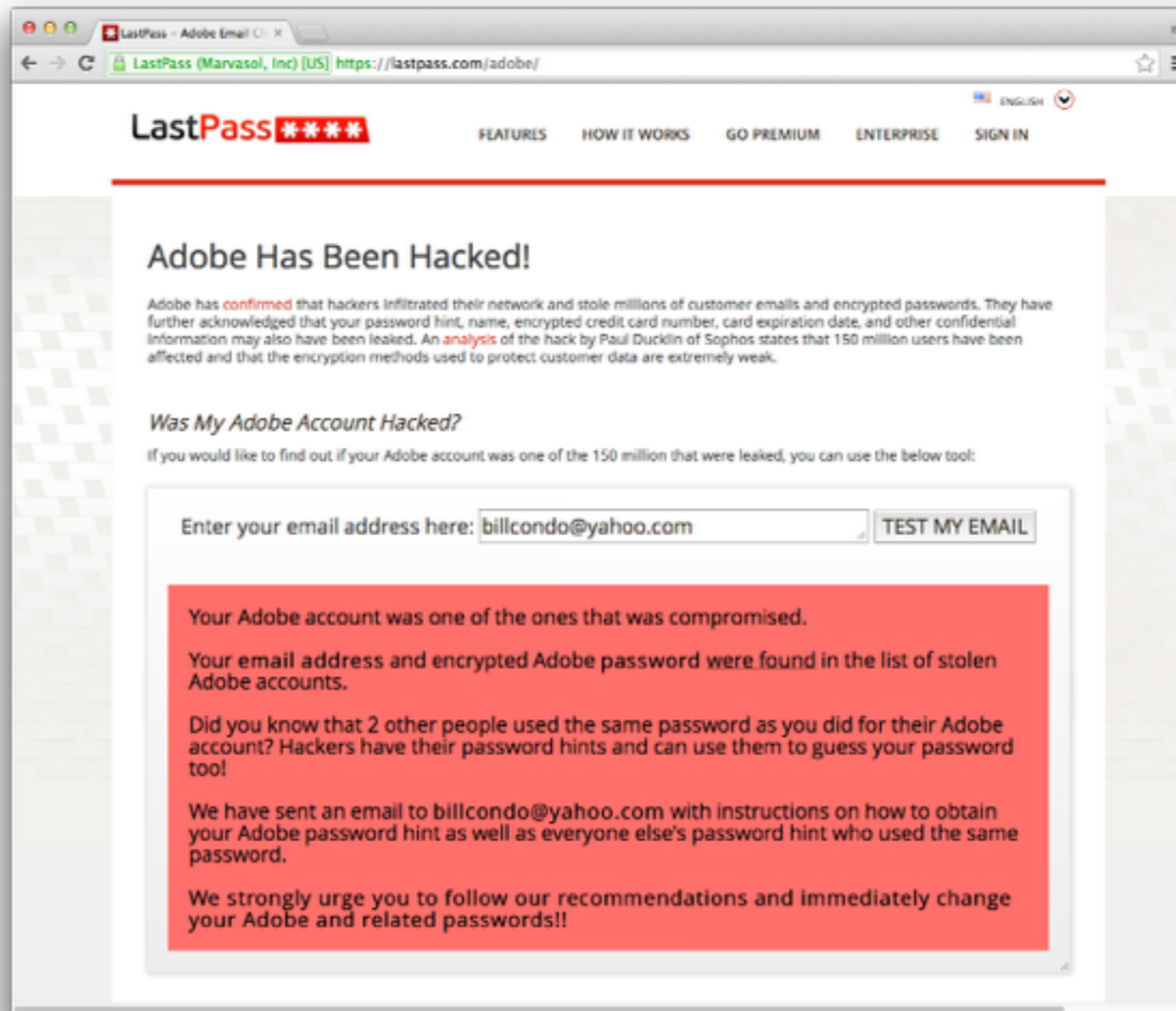
What Adobe did right

- Changing people's passwords
- Hey, at least they didn't store their private key with everything else

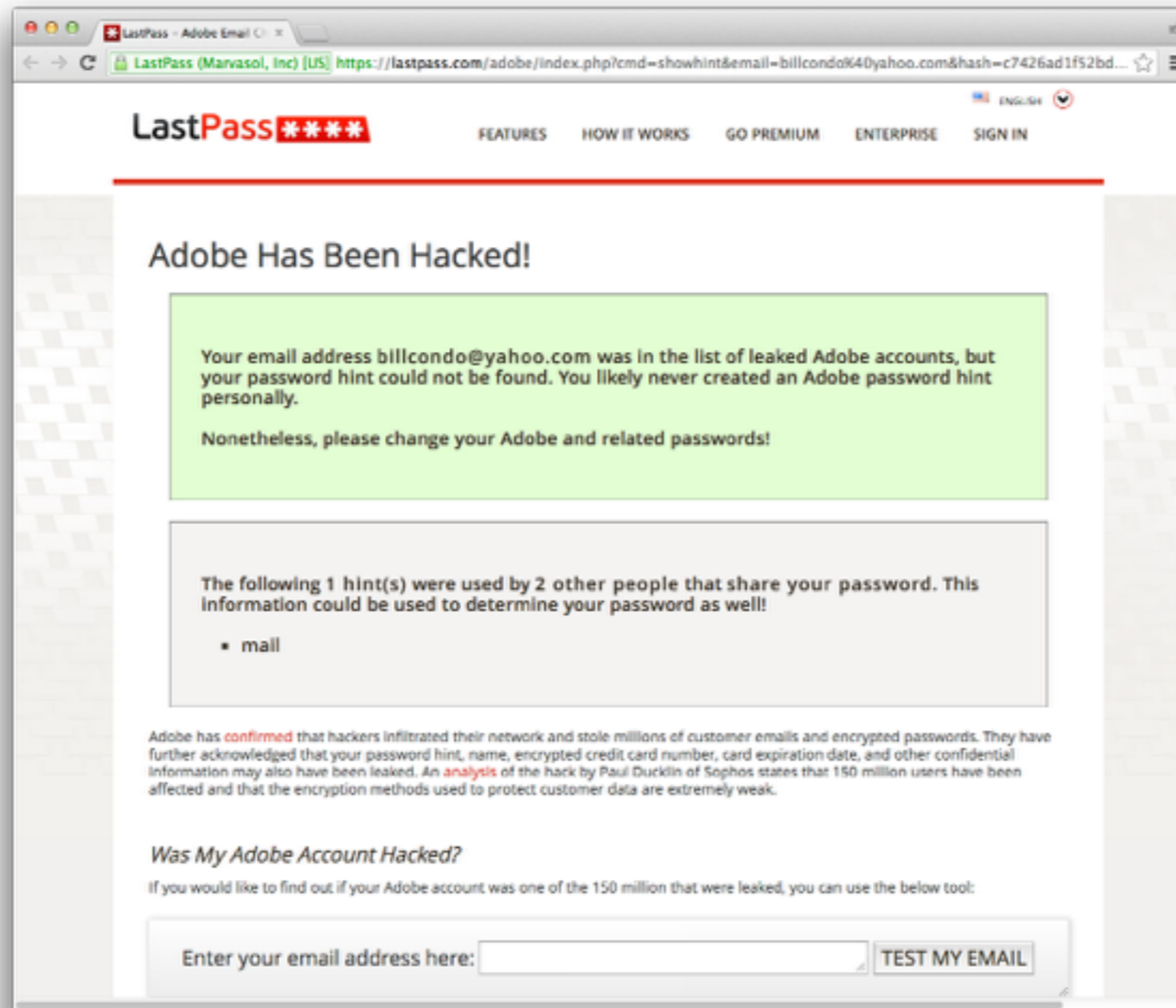
What Adobe did wrong

- Encrypting and not hashing passwords
- Not salting passwords
- Storing plain text password hints with the other data
- Allowing poor passwords
- Allowing poor password hints
- Slow response

LastPass: Lookup Tool



LastPass: Password Hints



Password Hints

Adobe password data	Password hint
110edf2294fb8bf4	-> numbers 123456
110edf2294fb8bf4	-> ==123456
110edf2294fb8bf4	-> c'est "123456"
8fda7e1f0b56593f e2a311ba09ab4707	-> numbers
8fda7e1f0b56593f e2a311ba09ab4707	-> 1-8
8fda7e1f0b56593f e2a311ba09ab4707	-> 8digit
2fca9b003de39778 e2a311ba09ab4707	-> the password is password
2fca9b003de39778 e2a311ba09ab4707	-> password
2fca9b003de39778 e2a311ba09ab4707	-> rhymes with assword
e5d8efed9088db0b	-> q w e r t y
e5d8efed9088db0b	-> ytrewq tagurpidi
e5d8efed9088db0b	-> 6 long qwert
ecba98cca55eabc2	-> sixxone
ecba98cca55eabc2	-> 1*6
ecba98cca55eabc2	-> sixones

1 123456

2 12345678

3 password

4 qwerty

5 111111

Adobe FAQ

- ▾ How do customers know the information they share with Adobe is secure moving forward?

We value the trust of our customers. We will work aggressively to prevent these types of events from occurring in the future. We are working diligently internally, as well as with external partners and law enforcement, to address the incident.

- ▾ Adobe seems to have a lot of security issues. Why is that?

Cyber attacks are one of the unfortunate realities of doing business today. Given the profile and widespread use many of our products, Adobe has attracted increasing attention from cyber attackers. We are working diligently internally, as well as with external partners and law of enforcement, to address the incident. We value the trust of our customers and will work aggressively to prevent these types of events from occurring in the future.

Facebook's Response

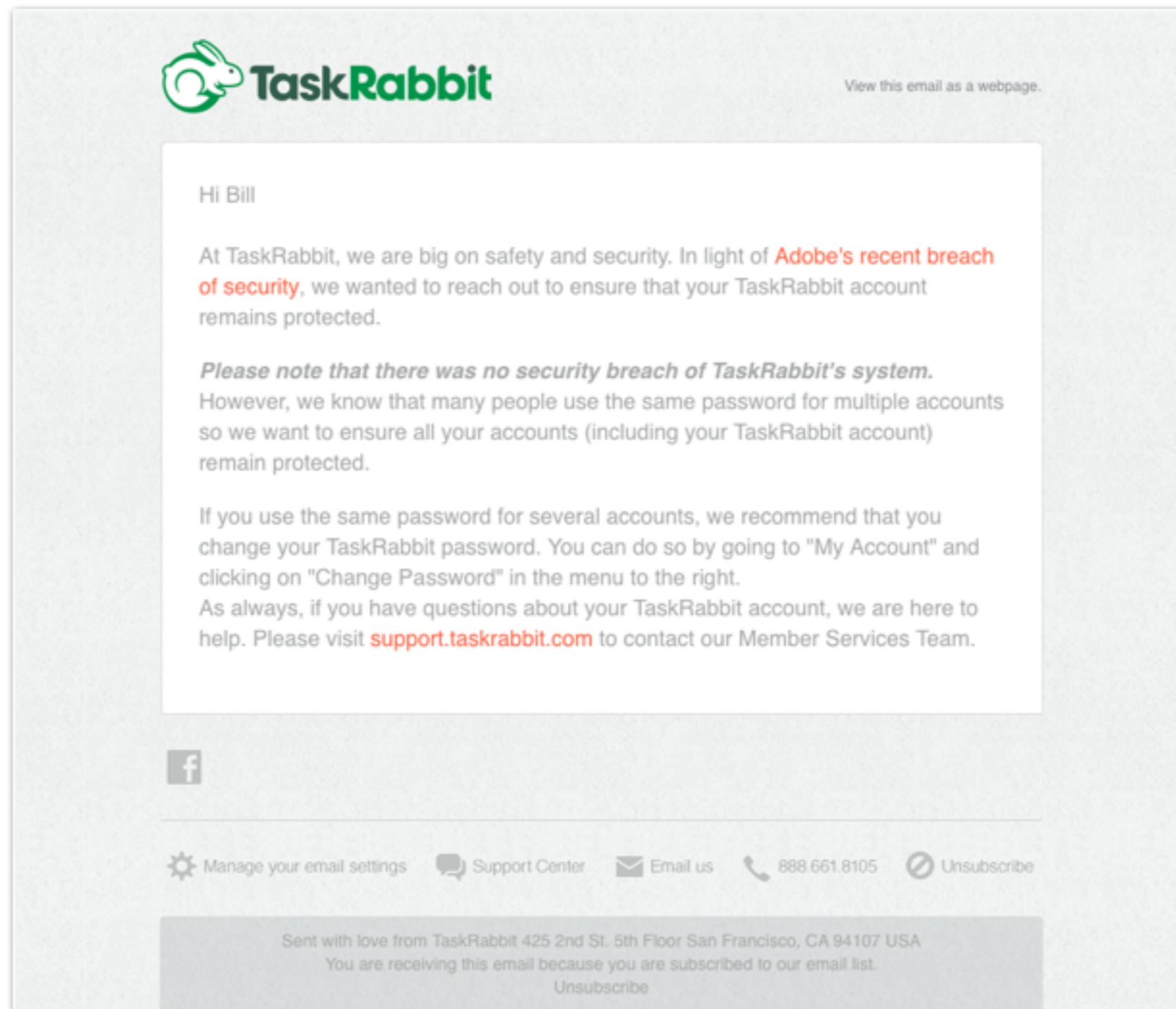
Someone May Have Accessed Your Account

Recently, there was a security incident on another website unrelated to Facebook. Facebook was not directly affected by the incident, but your Facebook account is at risk because you were using the same password in both places.

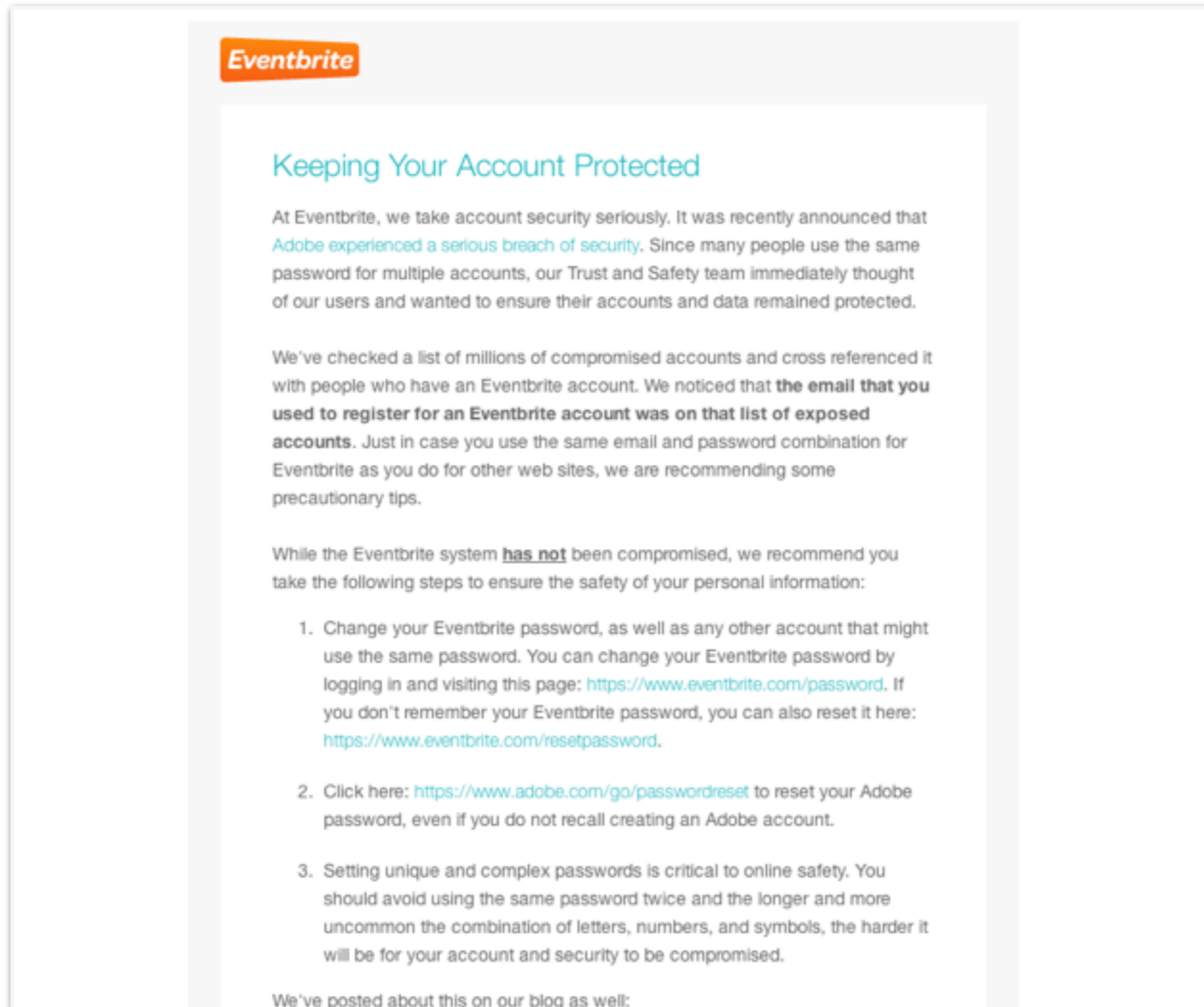
To secure your account, you'll need to answer a few questions and change your password. For your protection, no one can see you on Facebook until you finish.

[Continue](#)

TaskRabbit's Response



Eventbrite's Response



The image shows a screenshot of an email from Eventbrite. The email is titled "Keeping Your Account Protected" and discusses a security breach at Adobe that affected many users. It provides instructions on how to change passwords and reset Adobe accounts, and emphasizes the importance of using unique and complex passwords.

Eventbrite

Keeping Your Account Protected

At Eventbrite, we take account security seriously. It was recently announced that [Adobe experienced a serious breach of security](#). Since many people use the same password for multiple accounts, our Trust and Safety team immediately thought of our users and wanted to ensure their accounts and data remained protected.

We've checked a list of millions of compromised accounts and cross referenced it with people who have an Eventbrite account. We noticed that **the email that you used to register for an Eventbrite account was on that list of exposed accounts**. Just in case you use the same email and password combination for Eventbrite as you do for other web sites, we are recommending some precautionary tips.

While the Eventbrite system **has not** been compromised, we recommend you take the following steps to ensure the safety of your personal information:

1. Change your Eventbrite password, as well as any other account that might use the same password. You can change your Eventbrite password by logging in and visiting this page: <https://www.eventbrite.com/password>. If you don't remember your Eventbrite password, you can also reset it here: <https://www.eventbrite.com/resetpassword>.
2. Click here: <https://www.adobe.com/go/passwordreset> to reset your Adobe password, even if you do not recall creating an Adobe account.
3. Setting unique and complex passwords is critical to online safety. You should avoid using the same password twice and the longer and more uncommon the combination of letters, numbers, and symbols, the harder it will be for your account and security to be compromised.

We've posted about this on our blog as well:

Password Hashing

Things that are fast.

- MD5
- SHA-1
- SHA-256
- SHA-512

... so, don't use them
(alone).

Password Hashing

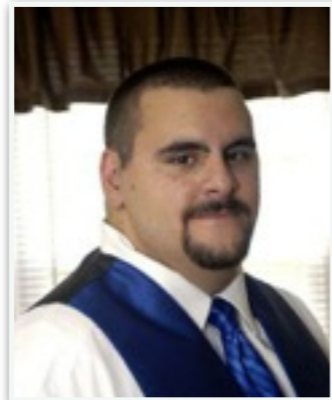
Things that are slower.

- `bcrypt/blowfish`
- `crypt`

... use mcrypt, consider
script in the future.

Passwords in 5.5

- *string* **password_hash** (string \$password , integer \$algo [, array \$options])
- *boolean* **password_verify** (string \$password , string \$hash)



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So, what about Drupal?



▲
32
▼

Drupal 8 and Drupal 7 use SHA512 by default with a salt. They run the hash through PHP's `hash` function numerous times to increase the computation cost of generating a password's final hash (a security technique called [stretching](#)).



With Drupal 8, the implementation is object oriented. There is a [PasswordInterface](#) which defines a hash method. The default implementation of that interface is in the [PhpassHashedPassword](#) class. That class' `hash` method calls the `crypt` method passing in SHA512 as the hashing algorithm, a password, and a generated salt. The class' `crypt` method is nearly the same as Drupal 7's `_password_crypt()` method.

With Drupal 7, the implementation is split into a couple global functions: `user_hash_password()` and `_password_crypt()`.

Drupal 6 uses MD5 without a salt. The relevant function is `user_save()`.

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edited Jun 17 at 12:47

answered Feb 17 '11 at 16:40

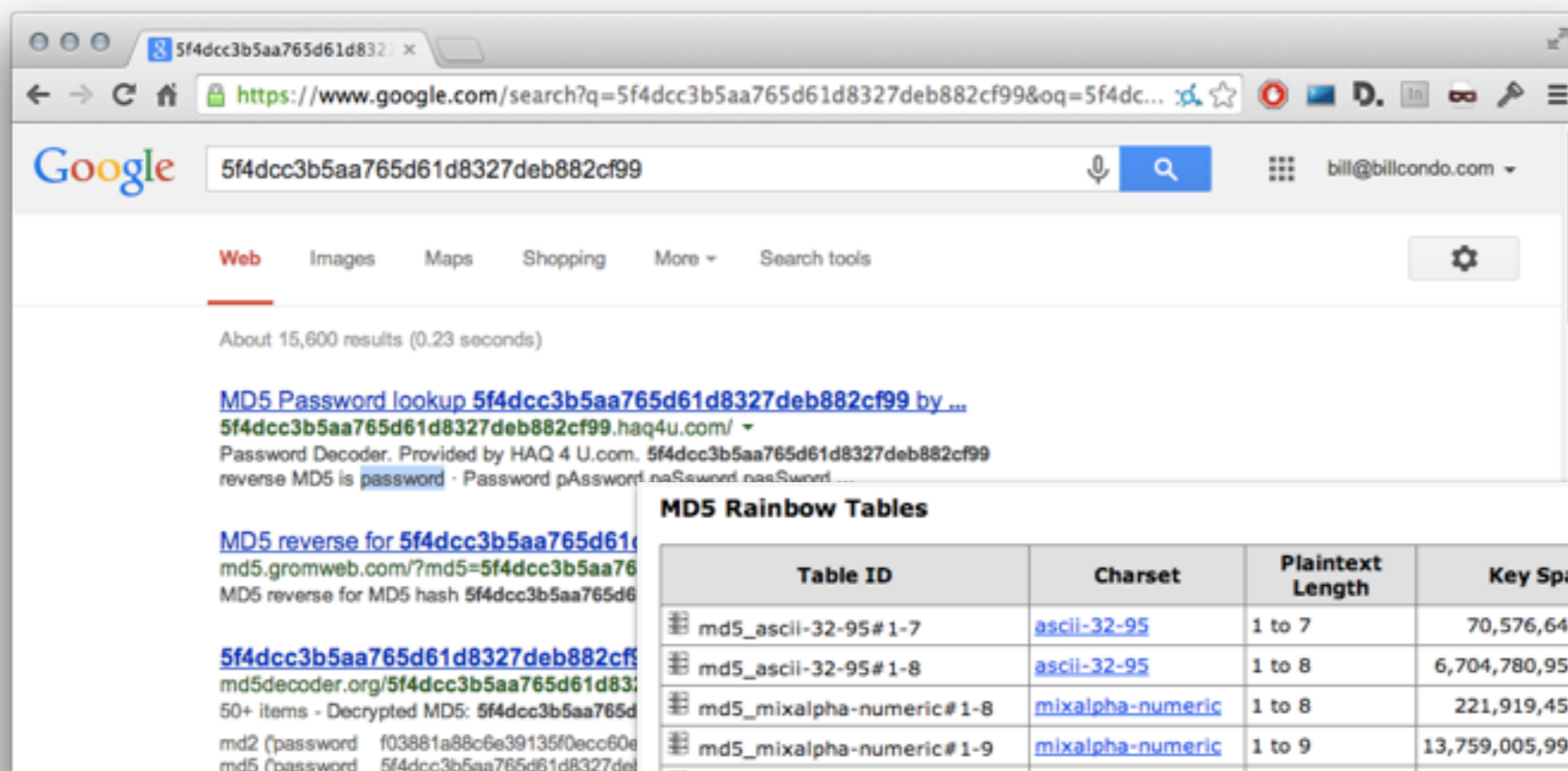


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Quick Note: SALT

- Adds a unique string of characters (hopefully per user) that helps keep the password hashes different for users that have the same password.
- Think about it, without SALT, your password hash may be the same value on ALL of the sites that you use.

Rainbows



MD5 Rainbow Tables

Table ID	Charset	Plaintext Length	Key Space	Success Rate	Table Size	Files	Performance
md5_ascii-32-95#1-7	ascii-32-95	1 to 7	70,576,641,626,495	99.9 %	64 GB	Files	
md5_ascii-32-95#1-8	ascii-32-95	1 to 8	6,704,780,954,517,120	96.8 %	576 GB	Files	
md5_mixalpha-numeric#1-8	mixalpha-numeric	1 to 8	221,919,451,578,090	99.9 %	160 GB	Files	
md5_mixalpha-numeric#1-9	mixalpha-numeric	1 to 9	13,759,005,997,841,642	96.8 %	864 GB	Files	
md5_loweralpha-numeric#1-9	loweralpha-numeric	1 to 9	104,461,669,716,084	99.9 %	80 GB	Files	
md5_loweralpha-numeric#1-10	loweralpha-numeric	1 to 10	3,760,620,109,779,060	96.8 %	396 GB	Files	

SHA1 Rainbow Tables

Table ID	Charset	Plaintext Length	Key Space	Success Rate	Table Size	Files	Performance
sha1_ascii-32-95#1-7	ascii-32-95	1 to 7	70,576,641,626,495	99.9 %	64 GB	Files	
sha1_ascii-32-95#1-8	ascii-32-95	1 to 8	6,704,780,954,517,120	96.8 %	576 GB	Files	
sha1_mixalpha-numeric#1-8	mixalpha-numeric	1 to 8	221,919,451,578,090	99.9 %	160 GB	Files	
sha1_mixalpha-numeric#1-9	mixalpha-numeric	1 to 9	13,759,005,997,841,642	96.8 %	864 GB	Files	
sha1_loweralpha-numeric#1-9	loweralpha-numeric	1 to 9	104,461,669,716,084	99.9 %	80 GB	Files	
sha1_loweralpha-numeric#1-10	loweralpha-numeric	1 to 10	3,760,620,109,779,060	96.8 %	396 GB	Files	

Garbage in, garbage out

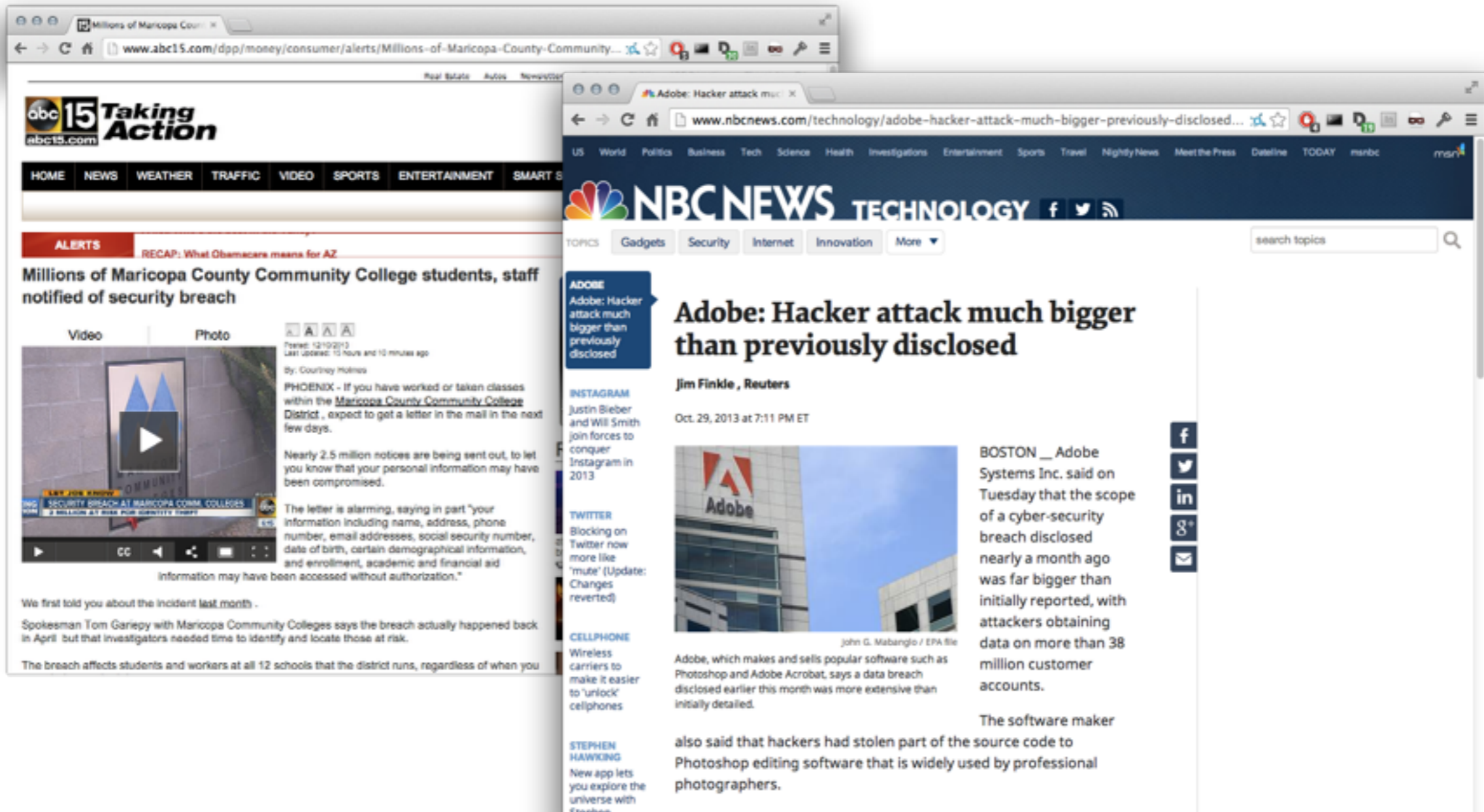
- Having no password policy at all.
- Allowing common passwords like 'password', '123456'.
- Allowing common dictionary words.

Don't help the enemy

- Policies that enforce things such as “first character must be upper case” and “must end in a special character”. Allows masking.
- To an extent, disclosing the minimum requirements for lower case, upper case, numeric, and special characters.

Arguments for Password Security

#1 Prevent PR Issues



#2 Cost vs Risk

- Doing security correctly is less expensive upfront. The opportunity cost is minimal compared the reduction in risk. $\text{Cost} * \text{Risk} = \text{Likelihood Cost}$
- What does it cost to cleanup the mess: reset the passwords, scan the servers, added support calls/requests, etc....

#3 Predictability

- Help project/business managers in being able to minimize unexpected security response events.
- Better understand how your week is going to go.

Summary

- Store passwords with a good hash, and a unique user-level salt.
- Enforce password rules correctly.
- Be aware of the breaches of other sites.
- Know how to justify good security to management.

Thanks

- @mavrck
 - I'm shameless: I want @mavrck back next year to talk about #drupalcampohio
- slideshare.net/billcondo
- billcondo@gmail.com