



Drupal Security: The Cheat Sheet

(for Drupal 7.x)

Golden rules

- Input is the root of all evil.
- Drupal does not filter user input; it stores exactly what the user typed.
- It is your responsibility to filter user data when it is displayed.

Types of security issues

- **SQL injection:** Allows the modification of SQL queries to bypass access control, destroy data, etc. Use `db_query` with proper place-holders.
- **Access Bypass:** Proper access checking is not performed; allows unauthorized users access to administrative functions by manipulating URLs, for example. Remember to use `user_access`, `node_access`, etc. appropriately
- **Cross-Site Scripting (XSS):** Allows the injection of unfiltered HTML, including JavaScript that can be used to steal cookie data, intercept user input, etc. Properly filter user input with `check_plain` and friends.
- **Arbitrary code execution:** The most critical of all; PHP code can be directly embedded by a malicious user. Destruction is limited only by the user under whom PHP is running. Properly filter user input with `check_plain` and friends

Writing safe SQL queries

Always use placeholders in queries and never insert variables directly.

Bad

```
db_query("SELECT column FROM {table} WHERE string = '$string' and number = $number");
```

Good

```
db_query("SELECT column FROM {table} WHERE title = :title and id = :id", array(
  ':title' => $string,
  ':id' => $number
));
```

Displaying user input

`check_plain($text)`

Convert special characters to plain text.

```
print '<p>'. check_plain($node->title) . '</p>';
```

`check_markup($text, $format_id, $langcode, $cache)`

Run filters on a piece of text.

```
print check_markup($user->signature);
```

`check_url($url)`

Strip out harmful protocols in URLs.

```
print '<a href="/"'. check_url($url) . '>';
```

`filter_xss_admin($string)`

Very permissive XSS/HTML filter for admin-only use.

```
print filter_xss_admin($forum->description);
```

Working with t() placeholders

@example

text is run through `check_plain()`.

```
$output = t('There are currently @count users online.', array('@count' => $countvar));
```

Outputs: There are currently 9 users online

%example

text is run through `drupal_placeholder()`, which in turn runs `check_plain()`.

```
$output = t('The user %name has just registered.', array('%name' => $user->name));
```

Outputs: The user fred has just registered

!example

text is displayed as-is with no filtering; normally you should NOT use this unless output is being used for e-mail only. \$output = t('View this full post at !url'), array('!url' => 'http://www.example.com/');

Outputs: View this full post at http://www.example.com/

Resources

Writing secure code: <http://drupal.org/writing-secure-code>

XSS Cheat Sheet: <http://ha.ckers.org/xss.html>

Security announcements: <http://drupal.org/security>

OWASP Testing Project: http://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP_Testing_Project

Common pitfalls

Whenever you are displaying content from a query to a user, use a dynamic query and tag it with the appropriate tag to make sure access checking is done.

Bad

```
$result = db_query('SELECT title FROM {node} n WHERE ...');
```

Good

```
$query = db_select('node', 'n');
$result = $query
  ->fields('n', array('title'))
  ->condition(...)
  ->addTag('node_access');
```

Guard session IDs as much as possible. Do not print them into a page or send them as part of an AJAX request.

Never rely only on client-side (JavaScript) validation; always have server-side code performing final checks.

Never pass in an array of input directly into a query. Let the database layer convert the array into placeholders for you:

Bad

```
db_query("SELECT t.s FROM {table} t WHERE t.field IN (%s)", implode(',', $user_array));
```

Good

```
db_query('SELECT t.s FROM {table} IN(:user_array)', array(':user_array' => array(1, 2, 3)));
```

Titles (node, block, page...), watchdog messages, form element titles and descriptions must be escaped.

Menu items, breadcrumbs, block descriptions, link titles passed into `l()`, and output from `theme('username')` are already escaped for you.

When in doubt, look at what core does. Or just escape regardless to be safe.



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