

Secure WordPress

Step up your game with HTTP headers



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My name is Bernard Zijlstra

My job title in Slack is “Sandbox Master”. Using a more generic and popular term, one would call me the CTO.

Download slides:

lvl.li/htmlheaders

(don't worry, the link is on every slide)

Find us on:

 @levellevel



So, what is this HTTP thing?

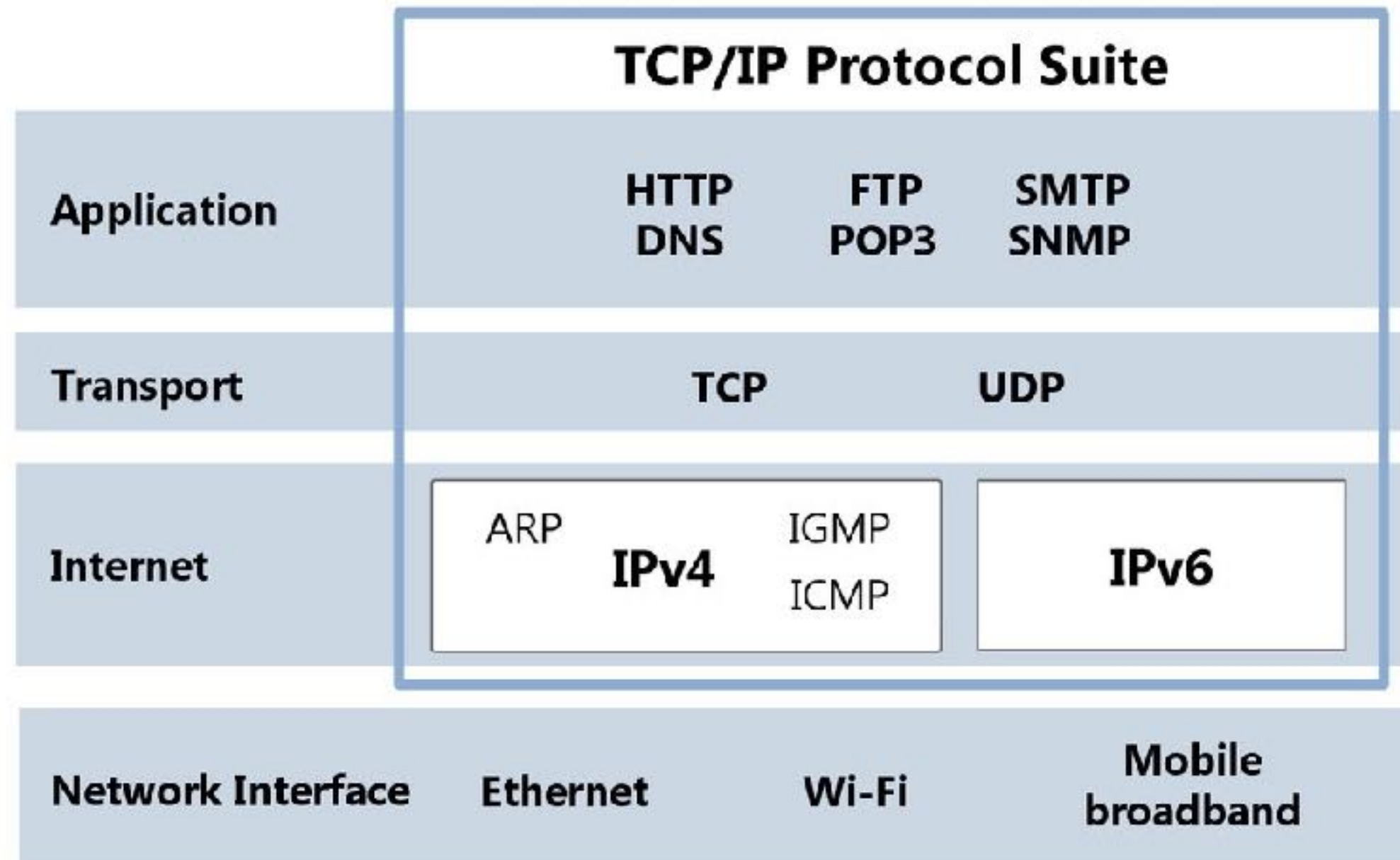
→ HTTP 1.1

→ HTTP 2.0 / SPDY

→ HTTP 3.0 / QUICK

HTTP within TCP/IP

The TCP/IP Protocol Suite



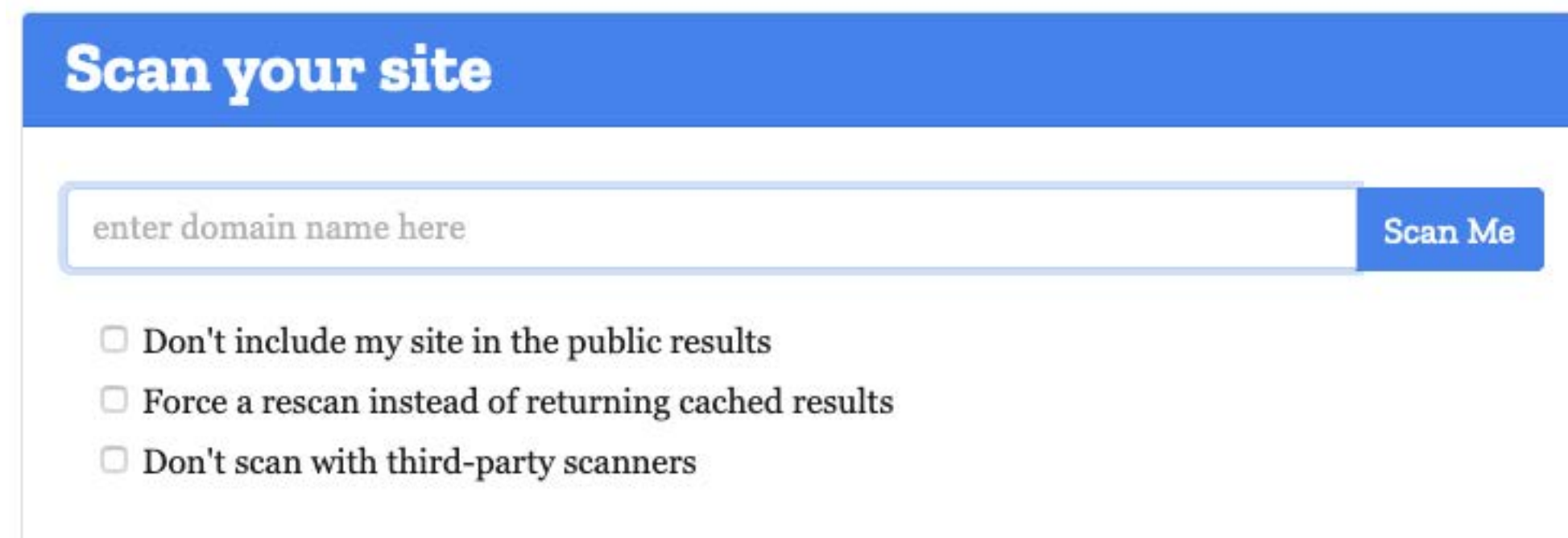
Why secure it browser side?

- Session hijacking
- Cookie theft
- Account takeover
- Redirecting traffic
- Stealing account credentials
- Displaying unwanted ads
- Virus/malware infections
- Keylogging

How to evaluate current headers?

→ <https://securityheaders.com>

→ <https://observatory.mozilla.org>



The screenshot shows the 'Scan your site' interface on the Security Headers website. It features a blue header with the text 'Scan your site'. Below the header is a text input field with the placeholder text 'enter domain name here' and a blue 'Scan Me' button to its right. Underneath the input field are three unchecked checkboxes with the following labels: 'Don't include my site in the public results', 'Force a rescan instead of returning cached results', and 'Don't scan with third-party scanners'.

Testing with local tools

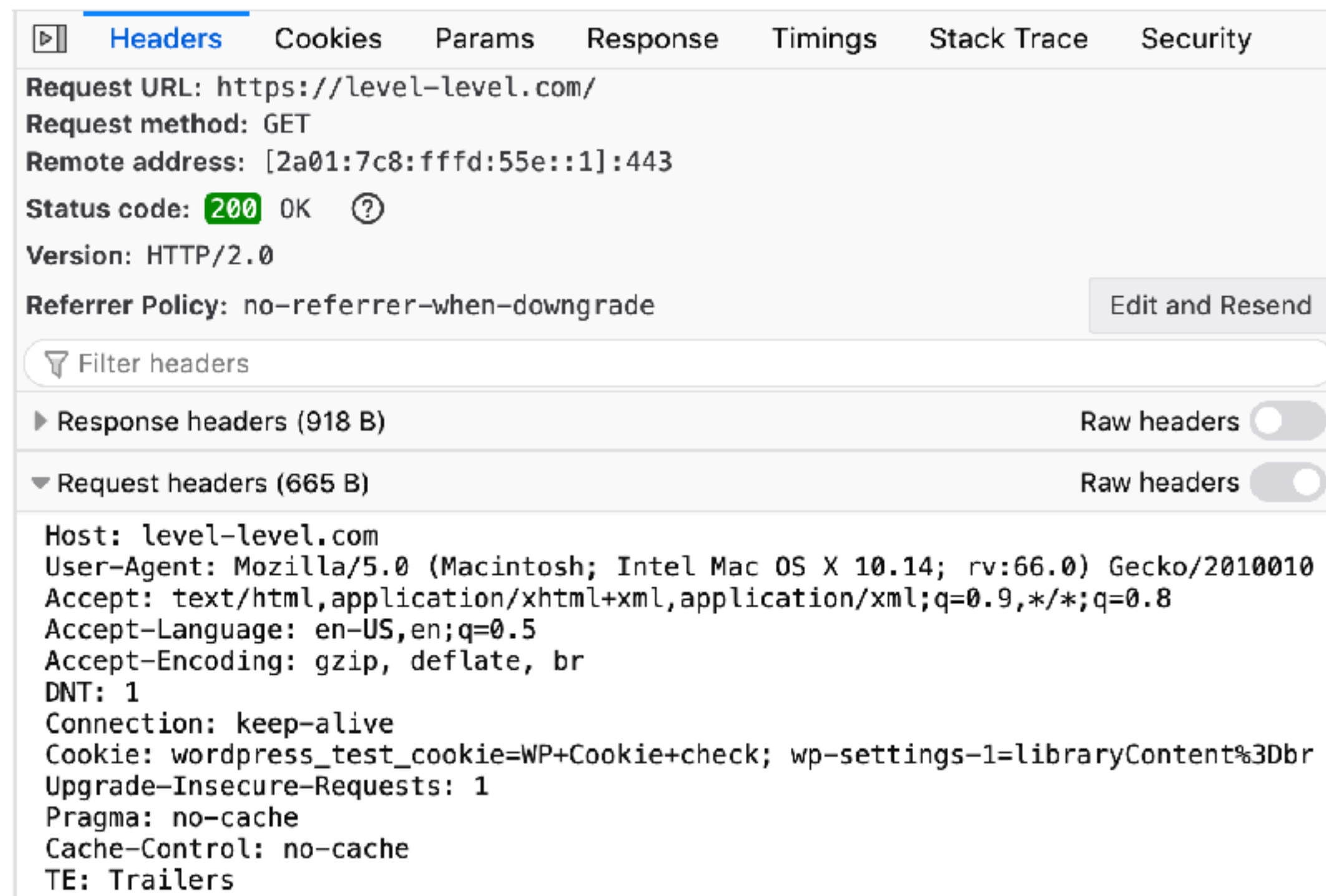
→ I love **curl**: `$ curl -I https://www.example.com/`

→ `$ apt install curl || brew install curl`

→ Others:

- Wget
- Network Tab from Developer Tools

A HTTP Request



The screenshot displays the 'Headers' tab in a browser's developer tools. It shows the details of an HTTP request to `https://level-level.com/`. The request method is `GET`, and the status code is `200 OK`. The request headers are expanded, showing various fields such as `Host`, `User-Agent`, `Accept`, `Accept-Language`, `Accept-Encoding`, `DNT`, `Connection`, `Cookie`, `Upgrade-Insecure-Requests`, `Pragma`, `Cache-Control`, and `TE`.

Request URL: `https://level-level.com/`
Request method: `GET`
Remote address: `[2a01:7c8:fffd:55e::1]:443`
Status code: **200** OK ⓘ
Version: `HTTP/2.0`
Referrer Policy: `no-referrer-when-downgrade` Edit and Resend

Filter headers

▶ Response headers (918 B) Raw headers

▼ Request headers (665 B) Raw headers

`Host: level-level.com`
`User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.14; rv:66.0) Gecko/2010010`
`Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8`
`Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5`
`Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br`
`DNT: 1`
`Connection: keep-alive`
`Cookie: wordpress_test_cookie=WP+Cookie+check; wp-settings-1=libraryContent%3Dbr`
`Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1`
`Pragma: no-cache`
`Cache-Control: no-cache`
`TE: Trailers`

A HTTP Reply Message

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: nginx
Date: Fri, 05 Apr 2019 15:32:14 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Connection: keep-alive
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=63072000
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
X-Xss-Protection: 1; mode=block
Content-Security-Policy: default-src https: data: 'unsafe-inline' 'unsafe-eval'
X-Jobs: Looking for a Job? Get in touch: mail (at) level-level (dot) com
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: https://level-level.com
Access-Control-Allow-Methods: GET, POST, OPTIONS

<!doctype html>
<html class="no-js" lang="en-US" prefix="og: http://ogp.me/ns#">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta http-equiv="x-ua-compatible" content="ie=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
    <title>Level Level - Full Service WordPress Agency - Rotterdam</title>

    <!-- This site is optimized with the Yoast SEO Premium plugin - https://yoast.com/wordpress/plugins/seo/ -->
    <meta name="description" content="Level Level is known for bespoke digital experiences that make your brand stand out, are fully
    accessible, easy to use and run smoothly even under pressure."/>
    <link rel="canonical" href="https://level-level.com/" />
```

Bla bla bla... I deleted all caching and non relevant headers. Sorry for that.

Bad?! HTTP headers

```
$ curl -I https://www.example.com/
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: Apache/2.4.25 (Unix) OpenSSL/1.0.1e-fips
X-Powered-By: PHP/7.1.15
Date: Fri, 05 Apr 2019 15:00:28 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
Connection: keep-alive
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Link: <https://example.com/wp-json/>; rel="https://api.w.org/"
X-Pingback: https://example.com/xmlrpc.php
```

HTTP & TLS

- TLS version 1.2
- Ciphers, use AES 128 and 256 bit
- Key exchange, use Elliptic-Curve Diffie-Helman (ECDHE)
- HPKP (HTTP Public Key Pinning) just forget it!
- Don't buy EV certificates
- Let's Encrypt rocks but can be tricky



Get TLS right.

Aim for an A(+) score on SSLabs

<https://www.ssllabs.com/ssltest/>

```
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_AES128_GCM_SHA256  
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_AES256_GCM_SHA384  
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_AES128_CBC_SHA256  
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_AES256_CBC_SHA384
```

SSL Labs reports are a bit cryptic.

That's the way cryptologists like it.

HSTS

→ HSTS or HTTP Strict-Transport-Security

→ Age must be 60 days or more

→ IncludeSubDomains

→ Preload

Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=2592000

Expect-CT header

```
Expect-CT: max-age=604800, report-uri="https://report-uri.cloudflare.com/cdn-cgi/beacon/expect-ct"
```

- Chrome's Certificate Transparency policy
- Open framework for monitoring and auditing SSL certificates
- Restore trust in CA's (DigiNotar)
- IETF draft
- Let's Encrypt supports it
- <https://scotthelme.co.uk/a-new-security-header-expect-ct/>

Minimal Viable Headers

X-Frame-Options: DENY

- Deny others from framing your content
- Start with DENY
- SAMEORIGIN, ALLOW-FROM <https://example.com>

Minimal Viable Headers

X-Xss-Protection: 1; mode = block

- Enable browsers built in XSS protection
- Firefox does not support it
- Content-Security-Policy “frame-src” will replace it

CORS Header

Cross-Origin Resource Sharing

- Access-Control-Allow-Origin: <https://level-level.com>
- Access-Control-Allow-Methods: GET, POST, OPTIONS

CSP Header

```
Content-Security-Policy: default-src 'self';  
font-src 'self' 'unsafe-inline' data: https://  
fonts.gstatic.com; img-src 'self' data: https://  
secure.gravatar.com; script-src 'self' 'unsafe-  
inline' data: https://www.googletagmanager.com  
https://consent.cookiebot.com; style-src 'self'  
'unsafe-inline' data: https://  
fonts.googleapis.com; block-all-mixed-content;  
upgrade-insecure-requests;
```

More on CSP

- Test and test it again. Use report-only mode
- Script-src 'unsafe-inline', this is considered a unsafe practice
- Miriam Schwab's talk on CSP (WC EU or US 2018)
- Matt Brunt: CSP: Let's Break Stuff (WC LDN 2018)
- Use a tool like <https://report-uri.com/home/tools>

Feature-Policy header

```
Feature-Policy: accelerometer 'none';  
ambient-light-sensor 'none'; autoplay  
'none'; camera 'none'; fullscreen  
'none'; geolocation 'self'; gyroscope  
'none'; magnetometer 'none'; microphone  
'none'; midi 'none'; speaker 'none';  
sync-xhr 'self'; usb 'none'; vr 'self'
```

Source: <https://scotthelme.co.uk/a-new-security-header-feature-policy/>

More on Feature-Policy

- Not all proposed directives are implemented, like gyroscope, vibrate, notifications, speaker
- Chrome / Opera dev console shows errors on the “payment” directive
- securityheaders.com shows an error “invalid cookie directive”
- Firefox and other no-chrome browsers do not support Feature-Policy, yet.
- Protocol feels like a Beta at best

Go home and play!

For testing all the different HTTP headers from within WordPress I found these plugins:

<https://wordpress.org/plugins/http-security/>

<https://wordpress.org/plugins/http-headers/>

Good to know when testing

- Things will and should break
- Deactivate privacy & ad-blockers browser plugins
- Deactivate security and caching plugins
- Nginx or Apache should not add any HTTP headers
- Nginx with fastcgi, don't hide and ignore headers
- If headers don't show, you probably miss some quoting of values
- WordPress default sends some headers

Production

- Implement all or most HTTP headers on the Nginx or Apache HTTP server
- When a website is behind a proxy/loadbalancer:
 - Be careful not to override or double headers
 - Define headers on the proxy as much as possible
 - Caching headers should be defined on the origin

Thank you!

Slides & links on: lvl.li/htmlheaders

Find us on:

 @levellevel



Links

- <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP>
- <https://scotthelme.co.uk>
- <https://certbot.eff.org/>
- <https://www.owasp.org/>
- https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP_Secure-Headers_Project