

Eliminating XSS: Context-Sensitive Auto-Sanitization in PHP

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Howdy!

*I am **Jared Smith***

I do R&D at Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

You can find me at **@jaredthecoder** on Twitter.



Hi there!

I am **Joseph Connor**

I hack into stuff at Cisco Systems.

You can find me at **@josconno** on Twitter.



47%

Likelihood of XSS in an Application in 2015

Source: White Hat Information Security



A yellow square containing the text "#3" in a large, bold, black font.

2017 OWASP Top 10 Application Vulnerabilities

Source: OWASP



https://www.facebook.com/zuck

Mark Zuckerberg

Home 20+ Khalil

Mark Zuckerberg

Follow Message

Timeline About Photos Friends More

Follow Mark to get his public posts in your news feed.

18,821,144 Followers

Follow

About

- Founder and CEO at Facebook
February 4, 2004 to present
- Studied Computer Science at Harvard University
Past: Phillips Exeter Academy and Andsey High School
- Lives in Palo Alto, California
- From Dobbs Ferry, New York
- Followed by 18,821,144 people

Photos - 231

Khalil shared a link.
about a minute ago

Dear Mark Zuckerberg,

First sorry for breaking your privacy and post to your wall , i has no other choice to make after all the reports i sent to Facebook team .

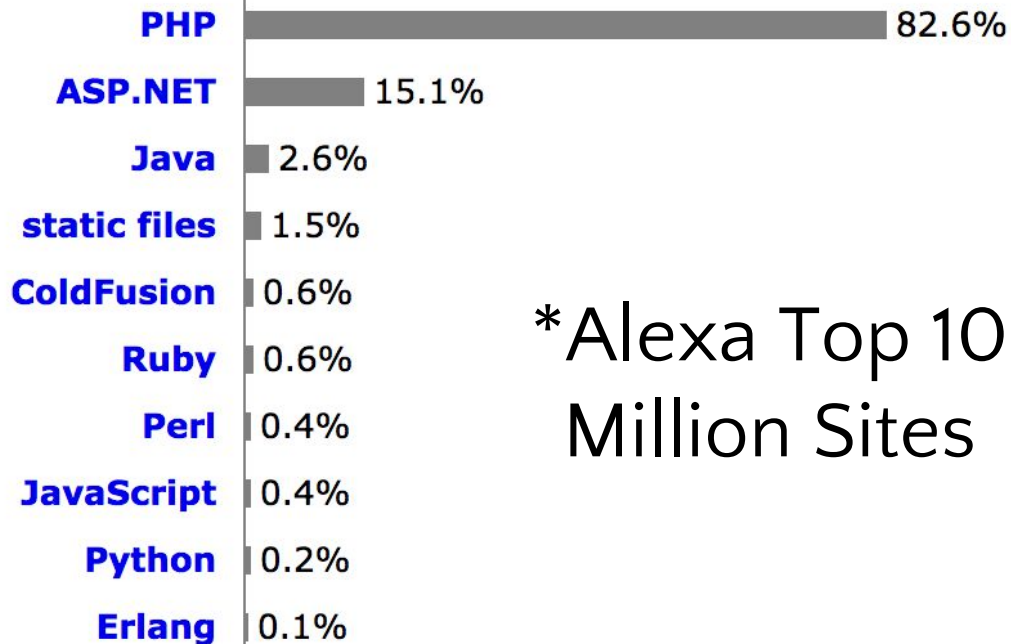
My name is KHALIL, from Palestine .
... See More

Hi Khalil, I am sorry this is not a bug. Thanks, Emrakul Securit - Pastebin.com
pastebin.com

Recent

- 2013
- 2012
- 2011
- 2010
- 2009
- 2008
- 2007
- 2006
- 2005
- 2004
- 2002
- 2000
- 1998
- Born





*Alexa Top 10
Million Sites

W3Techs.com, 30 April 2017

Percentages of websites using various server-side programming languages
Note: a website may use more than one server-side programming language





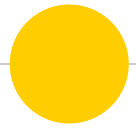
Existing Solutions

- PHP Taint, a module to mark data as unsafe, doesn't take action to sanitize data
- Manual sanitization functions rely on the programmer to be smart about security



Our Solution: PHP-CSAS

- ◉ We provide a PHP extension that **automatically and transparently to the user and developer** effectively sanitizes user-input **based on context**
- ◉ We add **less than 2% overhead** at runtime
- ◉ Our solution is compatible with PHP 5.X, works as a PECL extension, and is works with Wordpress, MediaWiki, and other major PHP applications



**Why does this
matter?**

1

AppSec is hard...

Let's face it. Securing your stuff isn't easy.

*“The **only truly secure system** is one that is powered off, cast in a block of concrete, and sealed in a lead-lined room with armed guards.” - Gene Spafford*

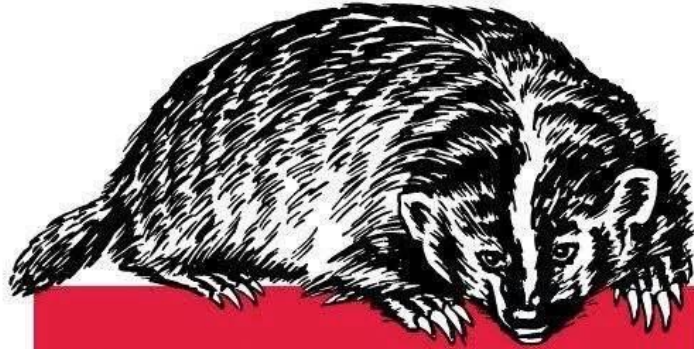
“

2

Developers suck.

You can't trust developers to write secure code.

The definitive guide for all project managers



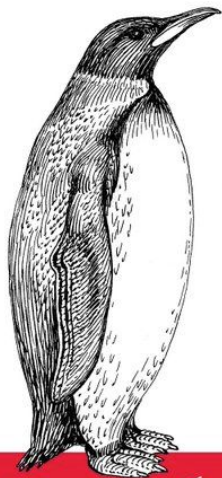
What the fuck is security

How to ignore it and deliver your project

O'RELY

Awn Thyme

Letting your baby out of the nest — for better or worse



Good Enough to Ship

The Definitive Guide

O RLY?

@ThePracticalDev

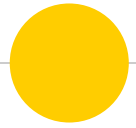
3

Users suck more.

You definitely can't trust your users.







Approach



Prior Work

- Python's Django Web Framework
 - Auto-escaping by default in Django templates since 2007
- Google's Closure Templates for Java and JS
 - Samuel et al, *Context-Sensitive Auto-Sanitization in Web Templating Languages Using Type Qualifiers*
- CTemplate
 - Optional auto-escaping for many contexts



Approach

- ◉ Context-Sensitive Auto-Sanitization (CSAS) with a PHP extension:
 - Track trustworthiness of data
 - Sanitize untrusted data automatically in a **context-sensitive** manner



Why context-sensitive?

- ◉ `htmlspecialchars()` isn't always enough...



Why context-sensitive?

```
<a href="<?php echo htmlspecialchars($url); ?>" >
```

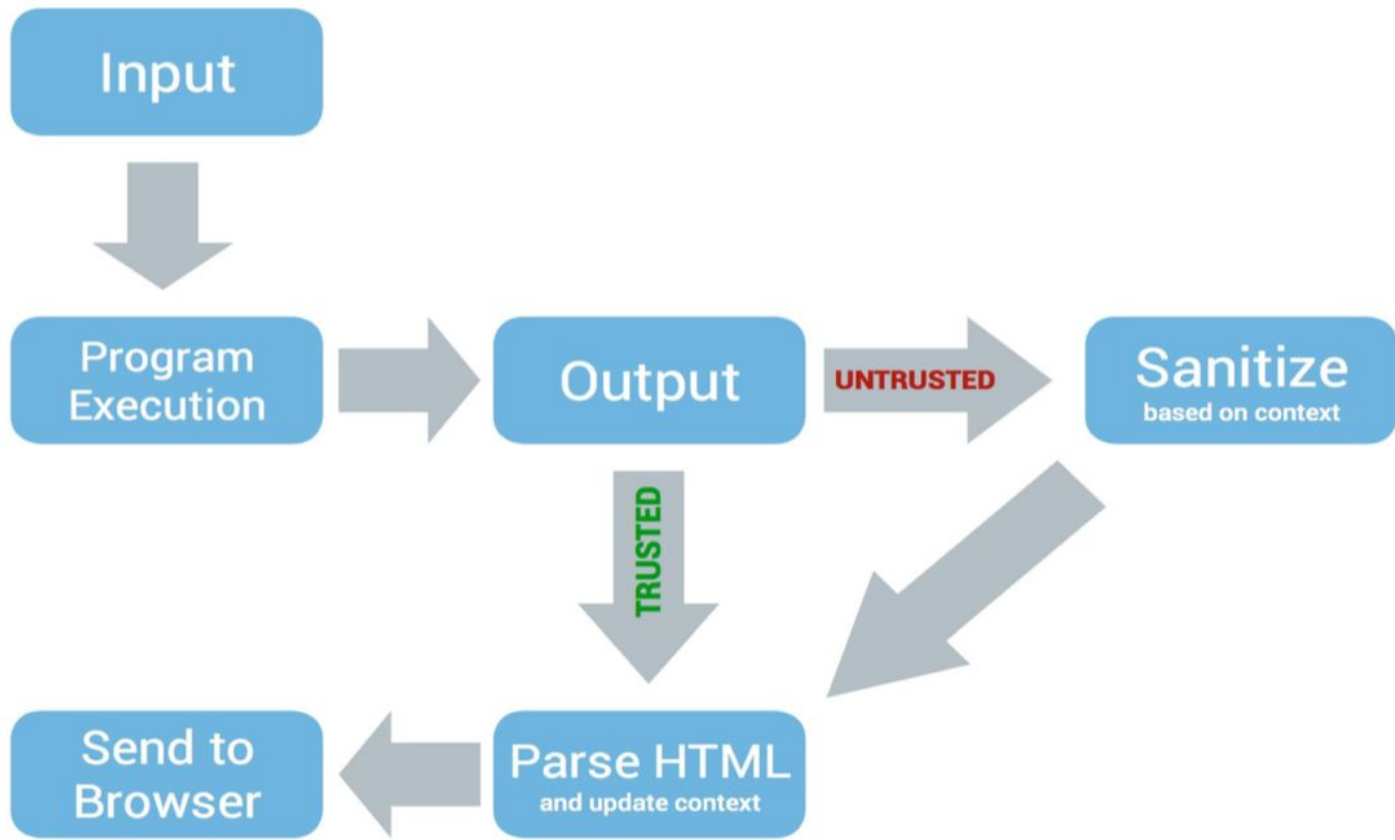
```
$url = "javascript:alert()"
```

```
<a href="javascript:alert()" >
```



How context-sensitive?

- Solution:
 - Use an HTML parser to parse our own output
 - Select sanitizer based on parser state:
 - HTML text, tag, attribute
 - Javascript string
 - CSS





Input

- Tag input trustworthiness by source
- What's trusted?
 - String literals
- Untrusted?
 - Request parameters, headers (duh)
 - SQL query results
 - Data read from files
 - Pretty much everything else



Tracking Trust

- ⦿ Track data safety across string operations
- ⦿ For most, this is a GLB of operand safety:
 - $\text{safety}(\text{result}) = \text{safety}(\text{op1}) \ \& \ \text{safety}(\text{op2})$
- ⦿ But not all:
 - `htmlspecialchars()`



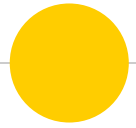
Parsing Output

- Feed all output to internal HTML parser (post-sanitization)
- Keep track of HTML context:
 - Ordinary HTML
 - Inside a tag
 - Inside a tag attribute
 - JS
 - CSS



Sanitization

- For all output data:
 - Check HTML parser state
 - Is data marked safe for current context?
 - If so, output it as-is
 - If not, sanitize it with appropriate sanitizer for context, then output
 - Send result to HTML parser



Implementation



Implementation

- Override lots of PHP internals:
 - Request initialization (tag request data as unsafe)
 - Custom handlers for PHP VM opcodes
 - Patch PHP internal function and class tables

```
if (zend_hash_find(CG(function_table), name, len, (void **)&func) == SUCCESS) {  
  
    if (stash) {  
        *stash = func->internal_function.handler;  
    }  
  
    func->internal_function.handler = handler;  
}
```




Implementation

- Override:
 - Input functions (SQL, file reading, ...)
 - String manipulation (concatenation, substrings, ...)
 - Output (echo, printf, ...)



Implementation

- Tag strings – without changing zval struct
 - Just store tag after the string!

```
typedef union _zvalue_value {  
    ...  
    struct {  
        char *val;  
        int len;  
    } str;  
    ...  
} zvalue_value;
```

```
#define PHP_CSAS_SET_SAFETY_(zv, mark) \  
    *((unsigned*)(Z_STRVAL_P(zv)\  
    + Z_STRLEN_P(zv) \  
    + 1 + sizeof(uint))) = (mark)
```



Example: csas_mysql_result_fetch_array

```
PHP_FUNCTION(csas_mysql_result_fetch_array) {
    CSAS_O_FUNC(mysql_result_fetch_array)(INTERNAL_FUNCTION_PARAM_PASSTHRU);

    if (return_value && Z_TYPE_P(return_value) == IS_ARRAY) {
        php_csas_mark_strings(return_value, PHP_CSAS_UNSAFE, 1 TSRMLS_CC);
    }
}
```



Example: php_csas_concat_handler

```
safety = PHP_CSAS_SAFE_ALL;
if (op1 && IS_STRING == Z_TYPE_P(op1)) {
    safety &= php_csas_get_safety(op1);
}
if (op2 && IS_STRING == Z_TYPE_P(op2)) {
    safety &= php_csas_get_safety(op2);
}

concat_function(result, op1, op2 TSRMLS_CC);
if (IS_STRING == Z_TYPE_P(result)) {
    Z_STRVAL_P(result) = erealloc(Z_STRVAL_P(result),
        Z_STRLEN_P(result) + 1 + PHP_CSAS_MAGIC_LENGTH);
    php_csas_set_safety(result, safety);
}
```

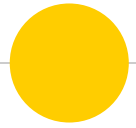


Example: php_csas_safe_write

```
static int php_csas_safe_write(char *s, int len, uint safety TSRMLS_DC) {
    int rval = 0;
    char *s_safe = sanitize_for_context(s, safety, &len);

    if (len > 0) {
        rval = PHPWRITE(s_safe, len);
        htmlparser_update_context(htmlparser, s_safe, len);
    }

    return rval;
}
```



Results



Results: Compatibility

Platform	Tested Version	Compatible
Wordpress	4.5	Yes*
MediaWiki	1.26.2	Yes
RoundCube Webmail	1.15	Yes

*except for some HTMLPC data. For example, `<script>` was automatically sanitized, but `` was not for a comment form.



Results: Limitations

- ⦿ Incurs 1.9x overhead in page load time
- ⦿ Potential for over-sanitization



Future Work

- ◉ Compatibility with web development frameworks in PHP:
 - Symfony
 - Laravel
 - CakePHP
- ◉ Test with PHP 7.x
- ◉ Add sanitization functions for additional contexts
- ◉ Extension added to the official PECL repositories



Conclusions

- XSS is still a major problem
- PHP is widely used
- Built a system to mitigate XSS with no developer or user effort required
- Compatible with major PHP frameworks
- Incurs some overhead in page load time
- Project Code:
<http://php-csas.github.io/php-csas/>



Thanks!

Any **questions** ?

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