Fix Me Up:

Repairing Access-Control Bugs in Web Applications

Sooel Son

Kathryn S. McKinley Vitaly Shmatikov UT Austin and Microsoft Research

Access-control bugs

OWASP Top 10 Application Security Risks - 2010

A1-Injection

T10 OWASP Top 10 Application Security Risks - 2013

... a developer exposes a reference to an internal implementation object... Without an access control check, attackers can access unauthorized data

usted data is sent to an a can trick the interpreter a

nent are often not , keys, session tokens, or

Direct Object References

A5-Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF) Management

A3 – Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) exploit other implementation have to assume other users includes

XSS flaws occur whenever an application takes untrusted data and sends it to a web browser
without proper validation or escaping. XSS allows attackers to execute scripts in the victim's
browser which can hijack user sessions, deface web sites, or redirect the user to malicious sites.

A6-Security Misconfiguration A4 – Insecure Direct Object References

 A direct object reference occurs when a developer exposes a reference to an internal implementation object, such as a file, directory, or database key. Without an access control check or other protection, attackers can manipulate these references to access unauthorized data.

A7-Insecure Cryptographic Storage

A8-Failure to Restrict URL A5 – Security Misconfiguration Good security requires having a secure configuration defined and deployed for the application, frameworks, application server, web server, database server, and platform. All these settings should be defined, implemented, and maintained as many are not shipped with secure defaults.
 This includes keeping all software up to date.

Access-control bugs (2)



Figure 3. Top Ten Vulnerability Classes (2011)

Percentage likelihood that at least one serious* vulnerability will appear in a website

Forced-browsing attack

```
CVE-2004-2144,CVE-2004-2257, ement
CVE-2005-1688, CVE-2005-1697.
CVE-2005-1698, CVE-2005-1827, it.php
CVE-2005-1654,CVE-2005-1668, ===
CVE-2005-1892, CVE-2009-2960,
CVE-2009-3168, CVE-2009-3597,
CVE-2011-0316, CVE-2012-3030
CVE-2012-6454
                 http://host/delete.php?id=victim_id
```



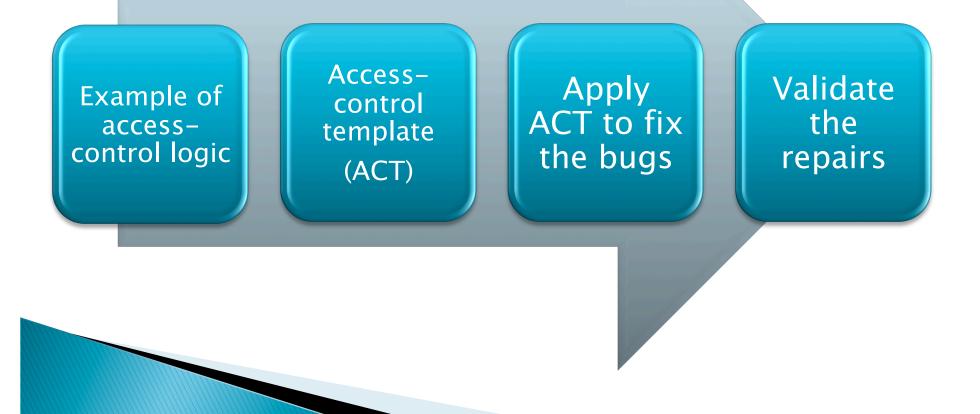
About FixMeUp

Static program transformation tool for finding and fixing access-control bugs in PHP applications

Given an example of correct access control ...

- 1. Finds calling contexts that do not implement the correct access-control logic
- 2. Produces candidate repaired code that prevents forced-browsing attacks

FixMeUp workflow

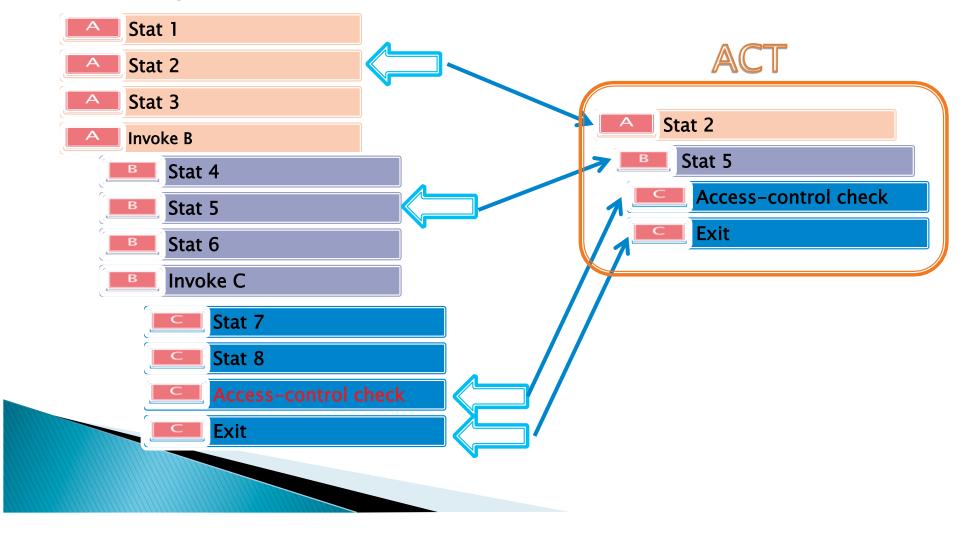


1.Example of access-control logic

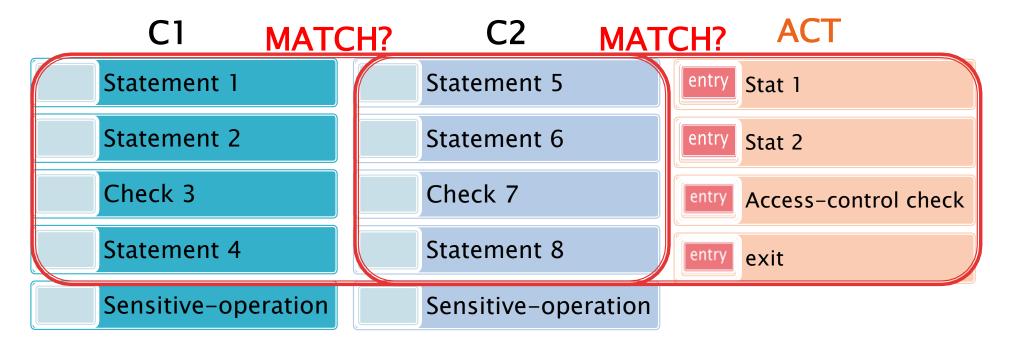
```
lockSession();
if(!empty($_SESSION['name']) && !empty($_SESSION['pass'])) {
$logined = @mysql_affected_rows();
if($logined !== 1 && !empty($_COOKIE[COOKIE_USER]) && !empty
($_COOKIE[COOKIE_PASS])) {
$logined = @mysql_affected_rows();
if($logined !== 1) {
 unlockSessionAndDestroyAllCokies();
 sleep(5);
 header('Location: '.QUERY_STRING_BLANK.'login');
 die():
```

2. Access-control template

Compute an ACT

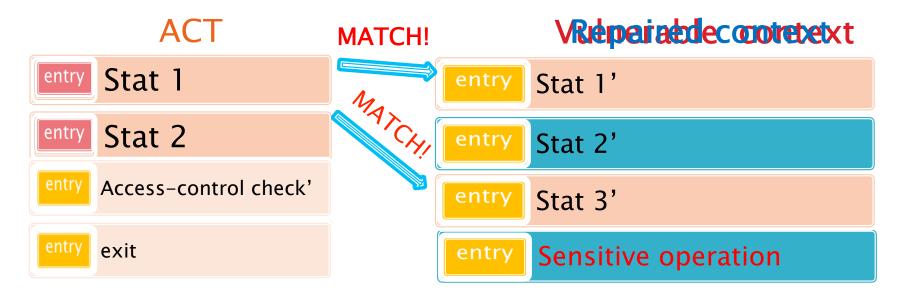


3. Apply ACT to fix the bugs



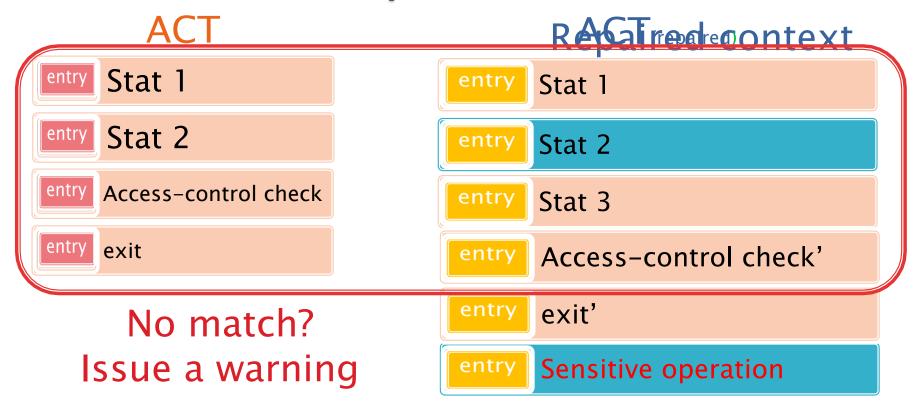
Finds vulnerable contexts that do not implement the same logic as the ACT

3. Apply ACT to fix the bugs (2)



 Replicates ACT into the vulnerable context while reusing already existing statements

4. Validate repairs



Recompute ACT - should be the same as before!

Evaluation

- 10 open-source interactive PHP server apps
- Generated 38 repairs
 - 31 correct
 - 7 in addition to already existing access-control logic
- 28 partial repairs
 - Reusing existing statements is important!
- 1 warning
- 1 unwanted side effect

Evaluation (2)

```
include('class/common.php') ; // [FixMeUp repair]
$GR_newone = new COMMON(); // [FixMeUp repair]
if (( $ SESSION [ ' no ' ] != 1)) { / / [FixMeUp repair]
$GR_newone ->error('Require admin priviledge', 1, 'CLOSE'); //
[FixMeUp repair]
include('class/common.php'); // existing statement
$GR = new COMMON(); // existing statement
if (( $ SESSION [ 'no '] )) { / / [FixMeUp repair]
$GR->error('Require login procedure'); // [FixMeUp repair]
//@SSO( 'member')
@fwrite($tmpfs, $saveResult);
```

Evaluation (3)

 Warning: after applying the ACT, repaired code does not implement the same logic as the ACT

```
Program Entry
|- include 'conf.php';
session_start(); //existing statement
if ($confirm=="") {
<u>}else if( $confirm== "yes" ) {</u>
 dbConnect (); // existing statement
 if (!verifyuser()) // [FixMeUp |cpair]
   header('Location: ./login.php');//[FixMeUp repair]
   exit; // [FixMeUp repair]
 $sql = "DELETE FROM blogdata WHERE postid = $postid";
 $query = mysql_query( $sql ) or die( "Cannot query the database .<br>.
mysql_error() );
```

Limitations

- Environmental data dependencies, eval
- Unwanted side effects



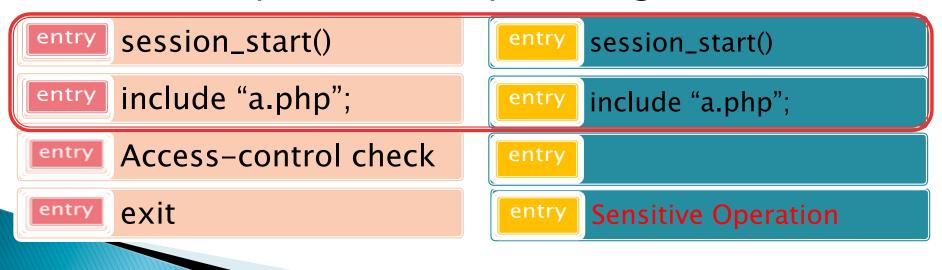
Avoiding unwanted side effects

Use fresh variable names

```
$\text{entry} \text{local_var_1 = session_id()}

entry \text{$local_var_1_new = session_id()}
```

Do not replicate already existing statements



Related work

- Static detection of access-control bugs
- Dynamic detection of access-control bugs
- Dynamic repair of software bugs

Conclusion

- FixMeUp computes code templates for accesscontrol logic from examples
- Finds and repairs access-control bugs in PHP applications
 - Reuses existing statements
 - Avoids introducing unwanted dependences
- Successfully repaired 30 access-control bugs in 10 real-world PHP applications

Q & A

Thank you