Static Detection of Access Control Vulnerabilities in Web Applications

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Access Control Vulnerability

- Failure to guard privileged resource
 - A chain is as strong as its weakest link



- 14.15% web applications have it [07' WASC]
 - Difficult to design and implement perfect checks
- Culprit of privilege escalation attacks
 - Exposure of sensitive information or operations

Predictable URLs

 Bloomberg obtained unpublished earnings of NetApp and Disney in Nov., 2010

http://media.netapp.com/documents/financial-fy11-q2.pdf http://media.netapp.com/documents/financial-q1-fy11.pdf http://media.netapp.com/documents/financial-10-q4.pdf

Bloomberg

File posted without any required password



File obtained from "a restricted area of the company's website"

 Lohmus Haavel & Viisemann obtained trading information of Business Wire and profited \$8 million

http://website/press_release/08/29/2007/00001.html

Cause of Access Control Vulnerability

- Forced browsing
 - Directly accessing hidden URLs
 - Often in violation of developers' intensions
 - URLs are predicted
- Root cause of access control vulnerability
 - Developers often make implicit assumptions with regard to allowed accesses
 - Security by obscurity is insufficient

Key Challenge

- Automated detection
 - Lack of a general characterization and specification for access control vulnerability
- Specification for automated detection
 - Manual specification
 - Time-consuming, and often absent
 - Probabilistic-based inference
 - Imprecise and computationally expensive



Key Insights

 Source code of an application implicitly documents intended accesses of each *role*

 Access control policy can be extracted from differences in per-role sitemaps



index.php

include("functions.php");

Add user

Delete user

userDelete.php

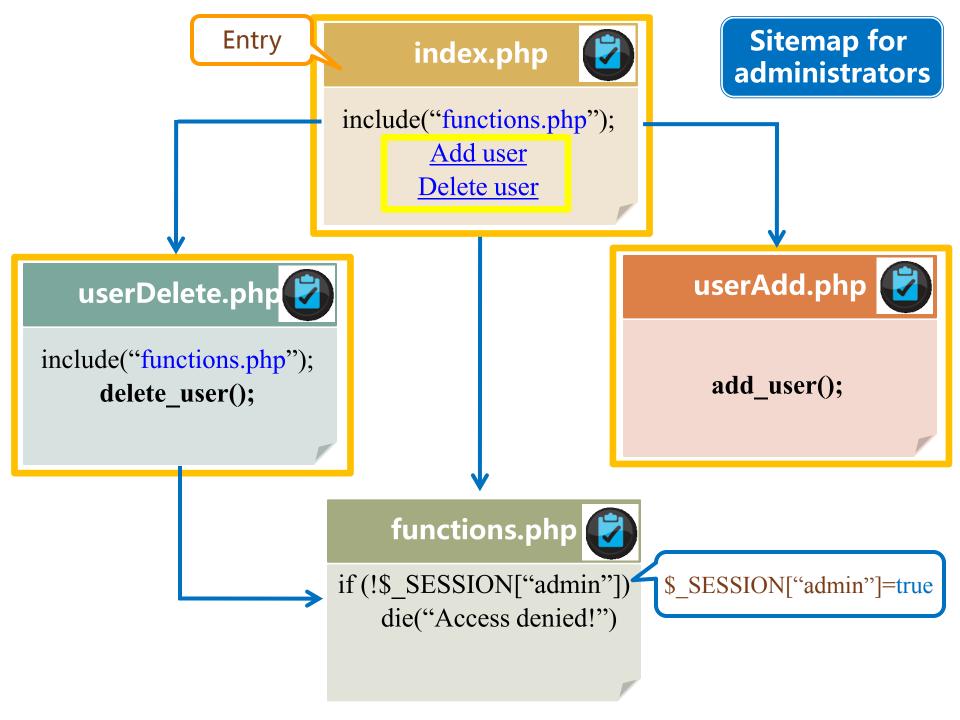
include("functions.php");
 delete_user();

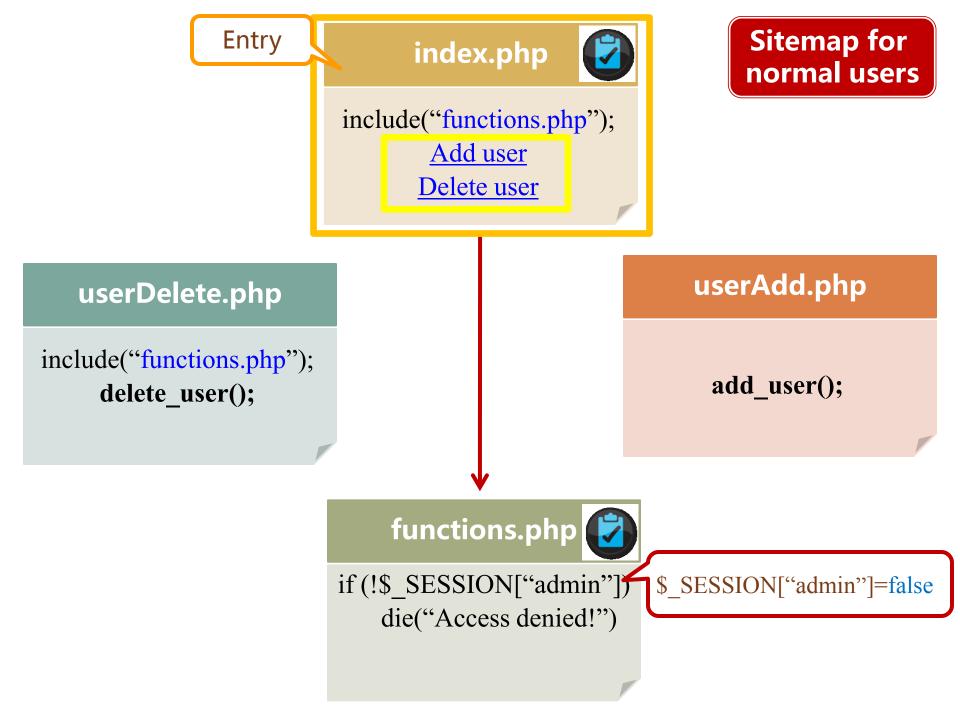
userAdd.php

add_user();

functions.php

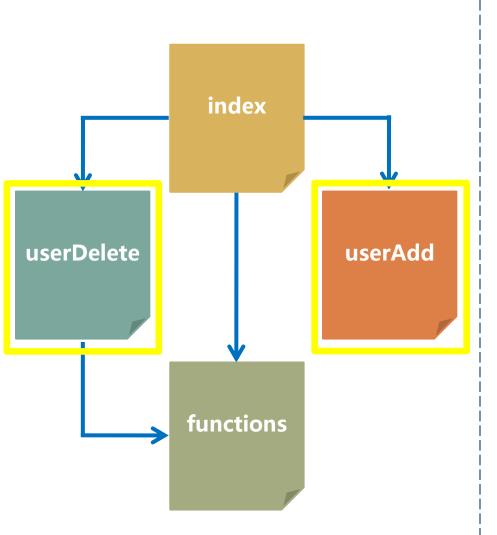
if (!\$_SESSION["admin"])
 die("Access denied!")

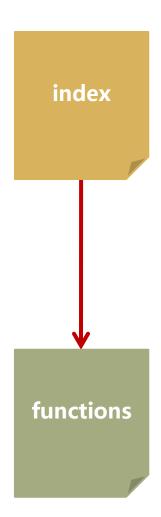




Sitemap for administrators

Sitemap for normal users





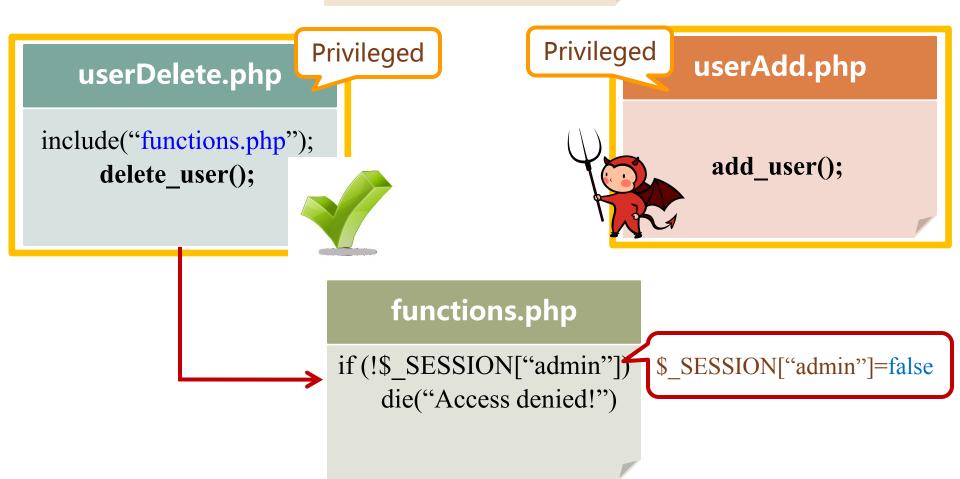
index.php

include("functions.php");

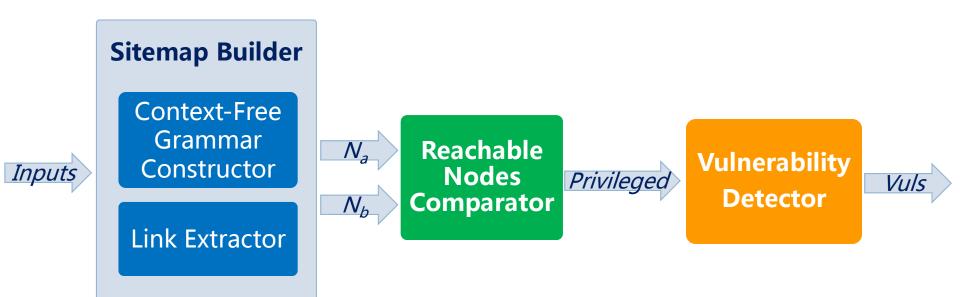
<u>Add user</u>

<u>Delete user</u>

Vulnerability Detection



Technical Approach



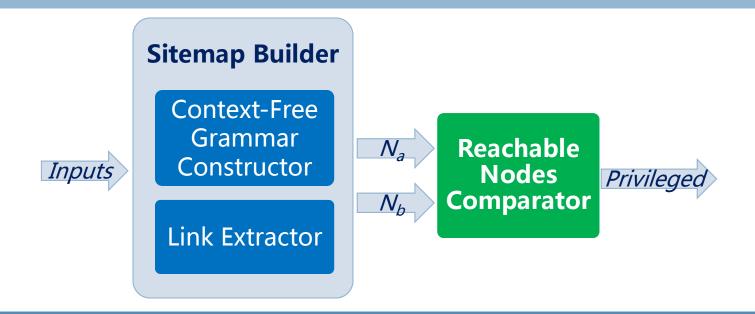
Inputs

 N_a
 N_b
 Privileged
 Vuls

 (source code, entry points, and role-based states)

 explicitly reachable nodes of role a (administrators)
 explicitly reachable nodes of role b (normal users)

Sitemap Builder



Context-Free Grammar Constructor

Statically generates CFGs to approximate dynamic outputs of web pages

Link Extractor

Extracts explicit links from CFGs

Context-Free Grammar Constructor

Sitemap Builder

Context-Free Grammar Constructor

Link Extractor

- CFG approximates dynamic output
 - □ PHP page \rightarrow AST \rightarrow IR \rightarrow grammar rules \rightarrow CFG
- Path exploration based on branch feasibilities
 - Z3 for arithmetic constraints
 - Our own string constraint solver for string constraints

```
function checkUser() {
  if (!$_SESSION["validUser"])
    header("Location: login.php");
}
checkUser();
sensitiveOperation();
```

Constraint: \$_SESSION["validUser"] = false

- Only administrators can pass this check and reach sensitiveOperation()
- Normal users are redirected to "login.php"

Link Extractor

Sitemap Builder

Context-Free Grammar Constructor

Link Extractor

- Our link extraction algorithm
 - Does not directly intersect CFG with DFA
 - Efficiently extracts links from CFG based on DFA

echo "<div>Anchor</div>";

 $S0 \rightarrow S1 S2$ $S1 \rightarrow \text{"<div><a href="}$ $S2 \rightarrow S3 S4$

S3 → "english" | "spanish" | "french"

-----;

Links

- "english.php"
- "spanish.php"
- "french.php"

S4 → ".php>Anchor</div>"

Vulnerability Detector



Privileged

- Forced browsing on privileged pages with critical states of normal users
- Failed forced browsing
 - Redirects users to another location
 - Displays error messages
 - No sensitive information or operations
- When is a forced browsing successful?
 - CFG of administrators vs. CFG of normal users
 - No additional redirections in CFG of normal users
 - The CFG sizes are not significantly different

Implementation

A static PHP analyzer



- Based on work of Wassermann and Minamide
- Adds support for roles
- Connects nodes of a web application
- Explores paths based on branch feasibilities
- Specification rules
 - Support abstract and concrete values of builtin types, and regular expressions

Evaluation

- Subjects
 - Seven applications
 - Less than ten lines of specifications for each
- Metrics
 - Effectiveness
 - Vulnerable nodes
 - False positives
 - Performance
 - Coverage
 - Analysis time

Subject	Tiles.	LOC			
Subject	Files	PHP	HTML		
SCARF	25	1,318	0		
Events Lister	37	2,076	544		
PHP Calendars	67	1,350	0		
PHPoll	93	2,571	0		
iCalendar	183	8,276	0		
AWCM	668	12,942	5,106		
YaPiG	134	4,801	1,271		

Project	Privileged	Vulnerable	FP	Guarded -	Admin		Normal	
					Node	Edge	Node	Edge
SCARF	4	1	0	3	19	149	15	69
SCARF (patched)	4	0	0	4	19	149	15	69
Events Lister v2.03	9	2	2	5	23	113	14	26
PHP Calendars	3	1	0	2	19	35	19	30
PHPoll v0.97 beta	3	3	0	0	21	63	19	58
iCalendar v1.1	1	0	0	1	51	292	50	292
AWCM v2.1	47	1	0	46	176	2,634	129	2,438
AWCM v2.2 final	47	0	0	47	180	2,851	133	2,612
YaPiG v0.95	11	0	0	11	54	260	44	154

Project	Nodes			Context-Free Grammar			Timo(s)
	Entry	Active	Orphan	Variables	Productions	Coverage	Time(s)
SCARF	1	19	0	158	719	100.0%	6.02
SCARF (patched)	1	19	0	159	719	100.0%	6.01
Events Lister v2.03	4	23	5	100	2,083	100.0%	3.84
PHP Calendars	3	15	0	48	255	80.0%	5.09
PHPoll v0.97 beta	5	21	6	115	224	100.0%	4.26
iCalendar v1.1	2	52	2	811	4,774	90.4%	760.62
AWCM v2.1	17	208	22	410	422	79.3%	89.48
AWCM v2.2 final	16	209	14	451	484	79.9%	108.51
YaPiG v0.95	7	59	3	332	532	91.5%	208.38

Conclusion

- First role-based static analysis
 - Detects access control vulnerabilities
 - Requires minimal manual effort
- Per-role sitemaps
 - Inference of privileged pages
 - Forced browsing to detect vulnerabilities
- Effective and scalable technique