

An executable formal semantics for PHP

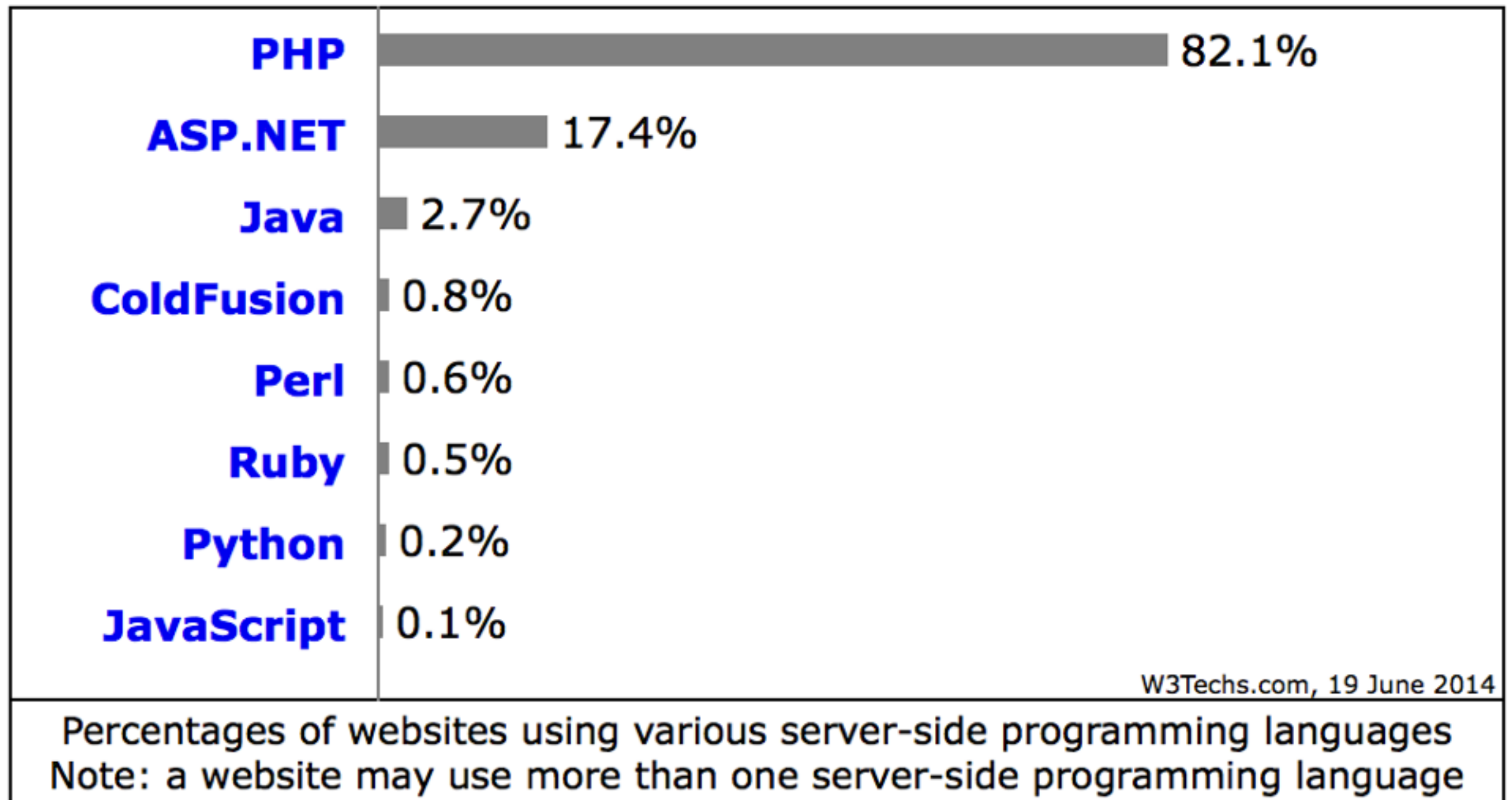
Daniele Filaretti & Sergio Maffeis

www.phpsemantics.org



YAHOO!





[http://w3techs.com/technologies/overview/
programming_language/all](http://w3techs.com/technologies/overview/programming_language/all)

```
$a = array("one");
```

```
$a = array("one");  
$c = $a[0] . ($a[0] = "two");
```

```
$a = array("one");  
$c = $a[0] . ($a[0] = "two");  
echo $c;
```

```
$a = array("one");  
$c = $a[0] . ($a[0] = "two");  
echo $c; // "onetwo"
```

```
$a = array("one");  
$c = $a[0] . ($a[0] = "two");  
echo $c; // "onetwo"
```

```
$a = "one";  
$c = $a . ($a = "two");  
echo $c;
```



```
$a = array("one");  
$c = $a[0] . ($a[0] = "two");  
echo $c; // "onetwo"
```

```
$a = "one";  
$c = $a . ($a = "two");  
echo $c; // "twotwo"
```

PHP tricky features

- **Aliasing**
- Complex array and object **iteration**
- Automatic **type conversions**
- Complex **array copy**
- Complex instance variable **lookup**

PHP: Booleans – Manual

uk3.php.net/manual/en/language.types.boolean.php#language.types.boolean.casting

Reader

php

Downloads

Documentation

Get Involved

Help

Search

Change language: English

Edit

Report a Bug

Booleans

This is the simplest type. A [boolean](#) expresses a truth value. It can be either **TRUE** or **FALSE**.

Syntax

To specify a [boolean](#) literal, use the constants **TRUE** or **FALSE**. Both are case-insensitive.

```
<?php
$foo = True; // assign the value TRUE to $foo
?>
```

Typically, the result of an [operator](#) which returns a [boolean](#) value is passed on to a [control structure](#).

```
<?php
// == is an operator which tests
// equality and returns a boolean
if ($action == "show_version") {
    echo "The version is 1.23";
}
```

types

Introduction

» Booleans

Integers

Floating point numbers

Strings

Arrays

Objects

Resources

NULL

Callbacks

Pseudo-types and variables used in this documentation

Type Juggling

dynamic language

dynamic language

+

no spec

dynamic language

+

no spec

+

poor documentation

dynamic language

+

no spec

+

poor documentation

=>


bugs, confusion, etc.

OWASP Top 10 – 2013 (New)



A1 – Injection

A2 – Broken Authentication and Session Management



A3 – Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

A4 – Insecure Direct Object References

A5 – Security Misconfiguration

A6 – Sensitive Data Exposure

A7 – Missing Function Level Access Control

A8 – Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)

A9 – Using Known Vulnerable Components

A10 – Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards

Merged with 2010-A7 into new 2013-A6

Analyzing PHP
An introduction to PHP-Sat *

Eric Bouwers
embouwer@cs.uu.nl

Center for Software Technology
Universiteit Utrecht, The Netherlands

**RIPS - A static source code analyser for
vulnerabilities in PHP scripts**

Johannes Dahse

**PHP Aspis: Using Partial Taint Tracking
To Protect Against Injection Attacks**

Ioannis Papagiannis
Imperial College London

Matteo Migliavacca
Imperial College London

Peter Pietzuch
Imperial College London

**A Systematic Analysis of XSS Sanitization in
Web Application Frameworks**

**On Using Static Analysis to Detect Type Errors
in PHP Applications**

EPFL-REPORT-147867

**SAFERPHP:
Detecting Vulnerabilities in PHP Applications**

Limitations

- partial coverage of the language - i.e. features ignored because “too hard” for analysis
- sometimes, features modelled incorrectly
- no formal guarantees of soundness

Our goal: *A Trusted* Executable Formal
Semantics of PHP

Our goal: *A Trusted* Executable Formal
Semantics of PHP

framework for
reliable tools
development

Our goal: *A Trusted Executable Formal Semantics of PHP*

framework for
reliable tools
development

the missing
specification

Our tools and methodology:

The \mathbb{K} Framework

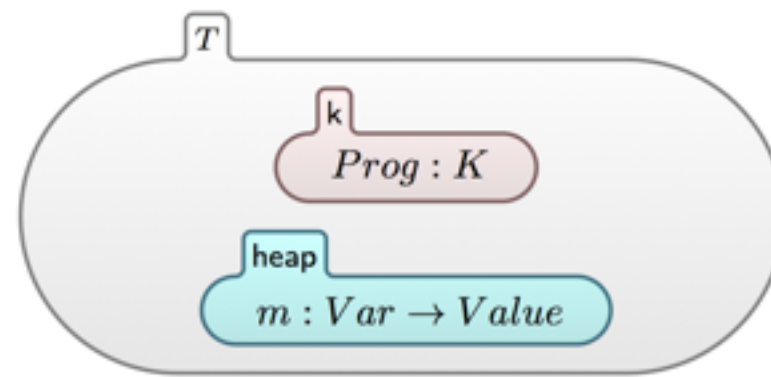
Scales to real languages
(C semantics - POPL'10)

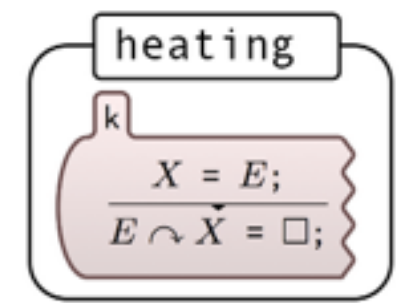
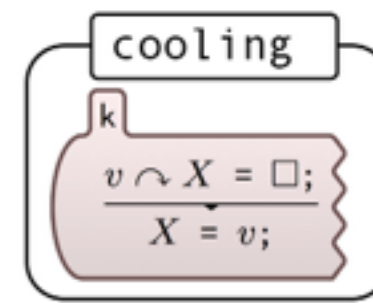
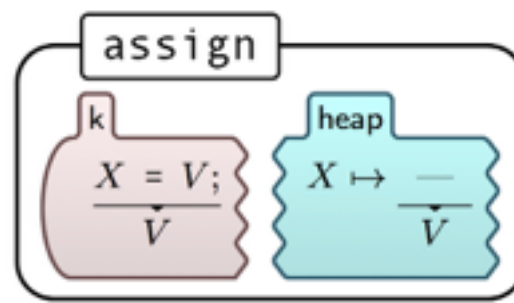
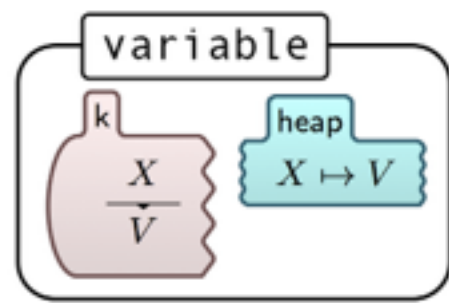
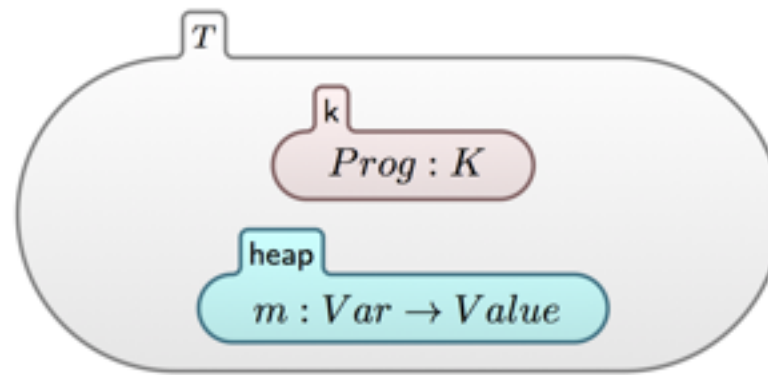
The \mathbb{K} Framework

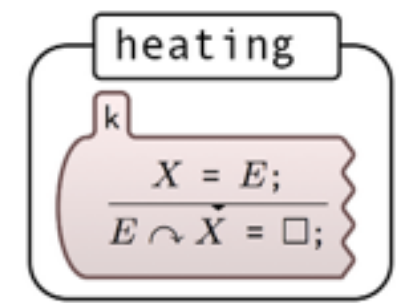
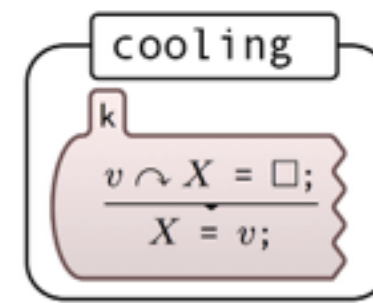
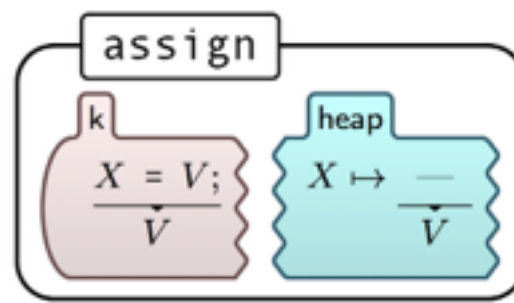
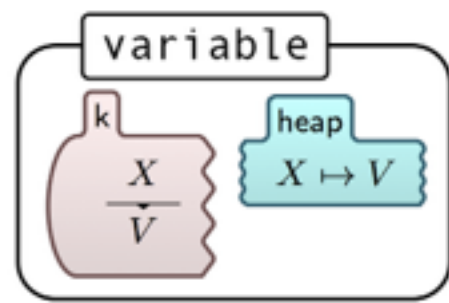
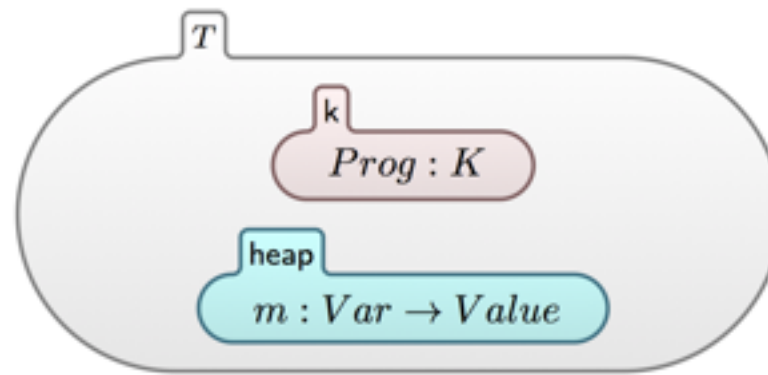
Formal
(rewriting)

Executable
(Maude/Java)

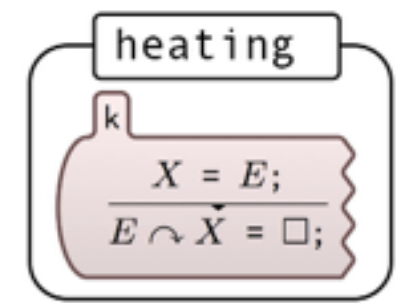
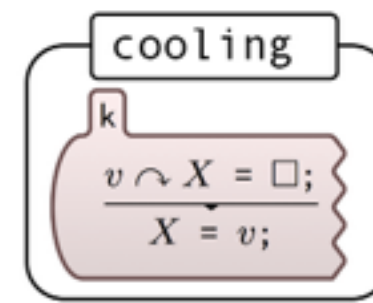
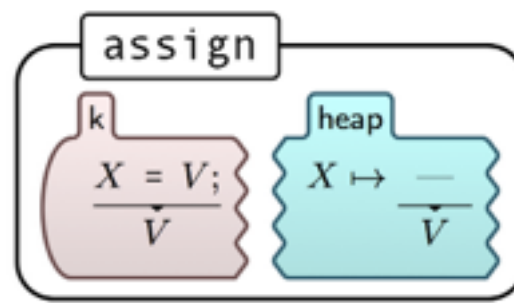
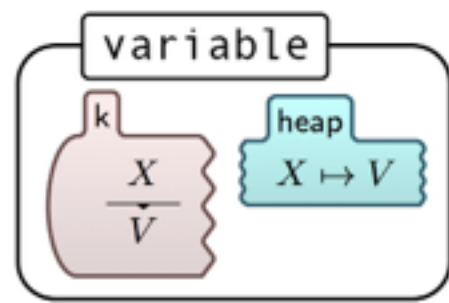
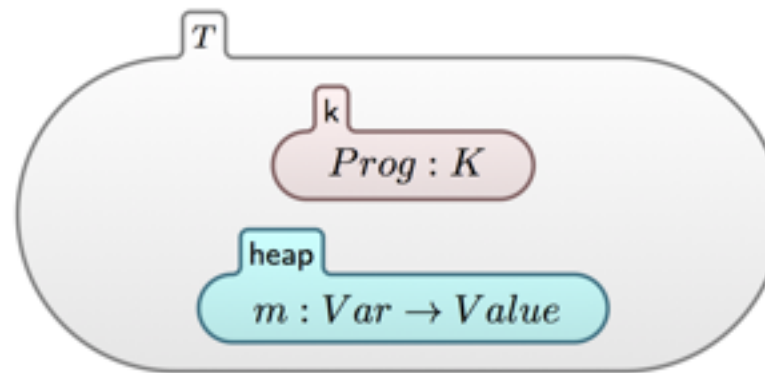
Verification
(deductive, LTL,
symbolic exec.)



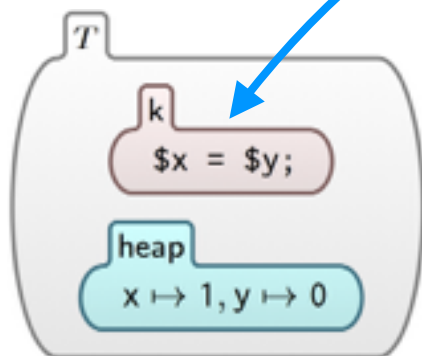


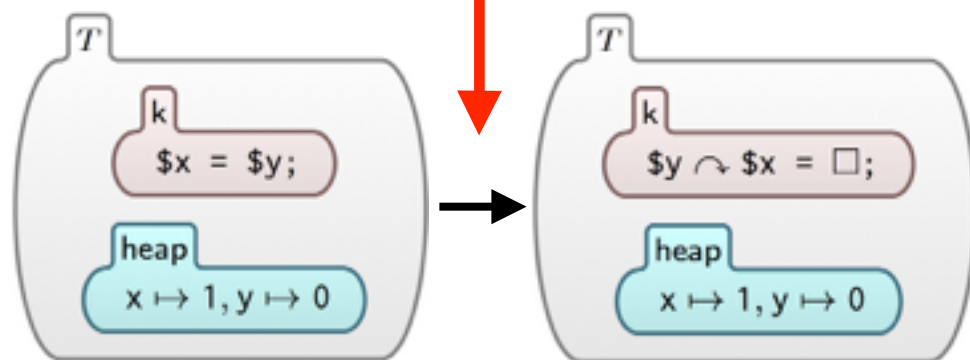
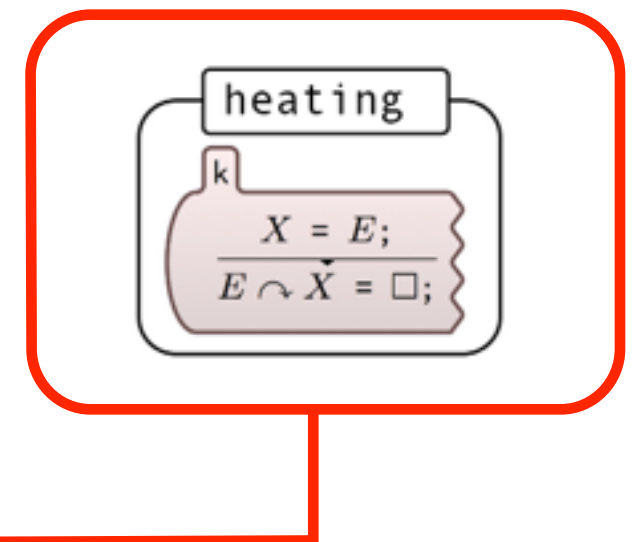
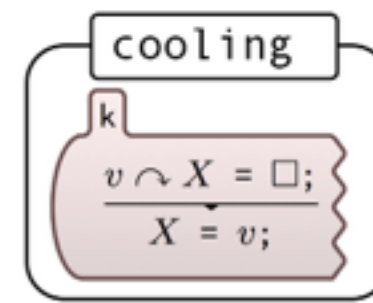
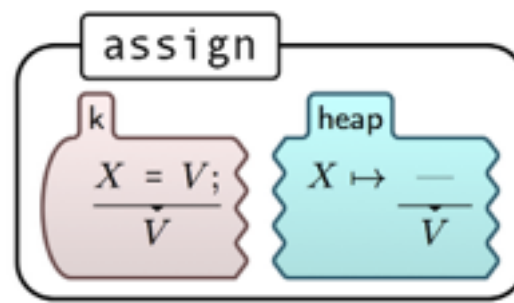
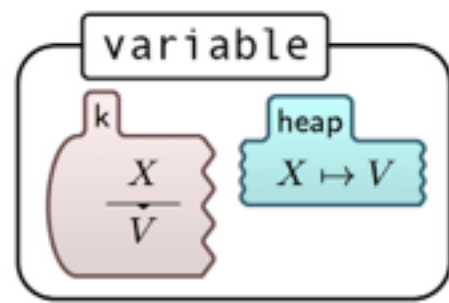
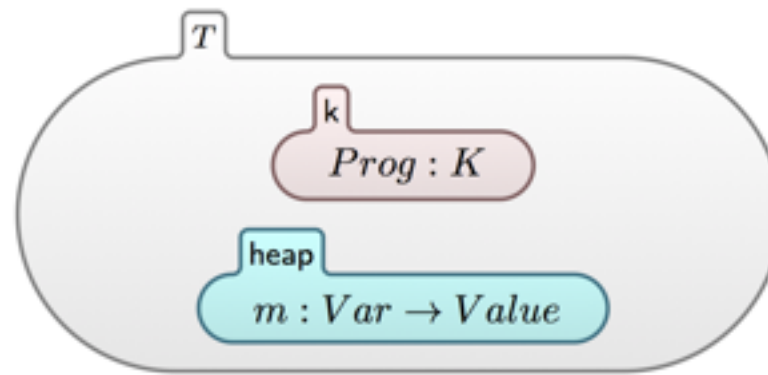


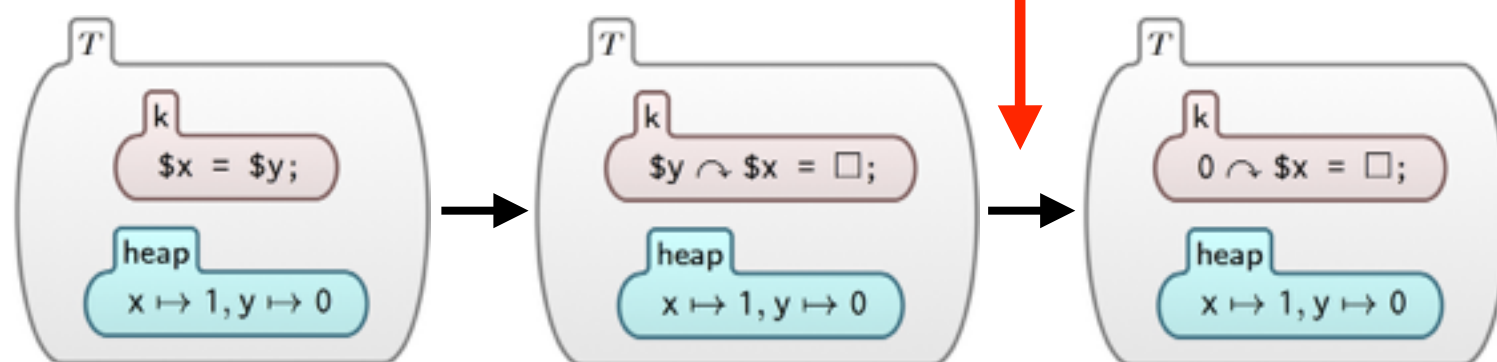
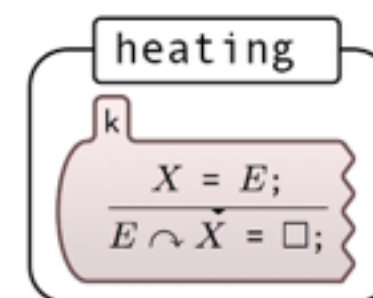
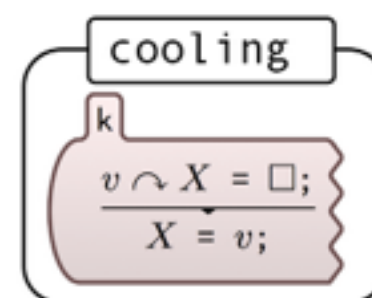
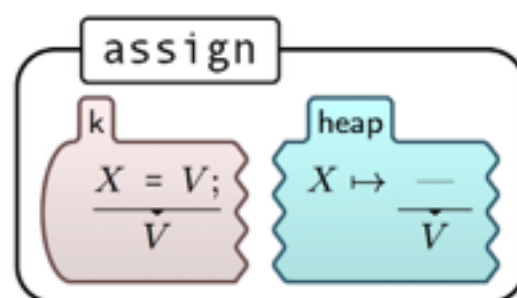
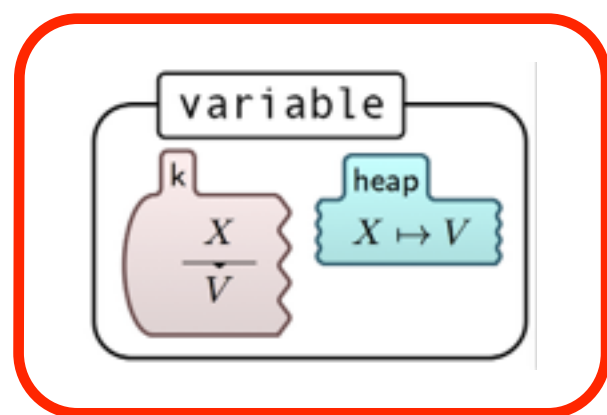
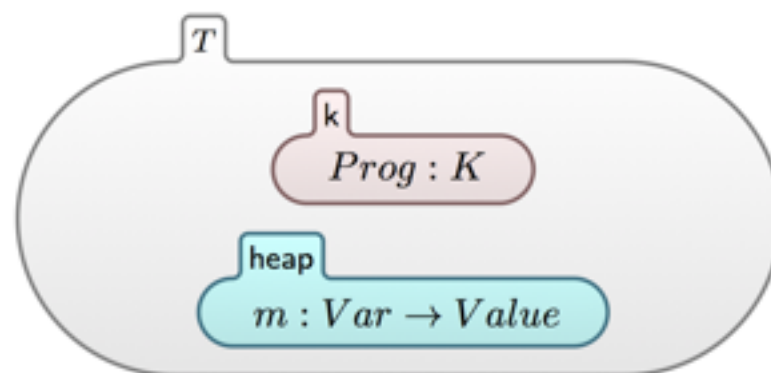
$$\textcolor{brown}{\$}\textcolor{teal}{x} = \textcolor{brown}{\$}\textcolor{teal}{y}$$

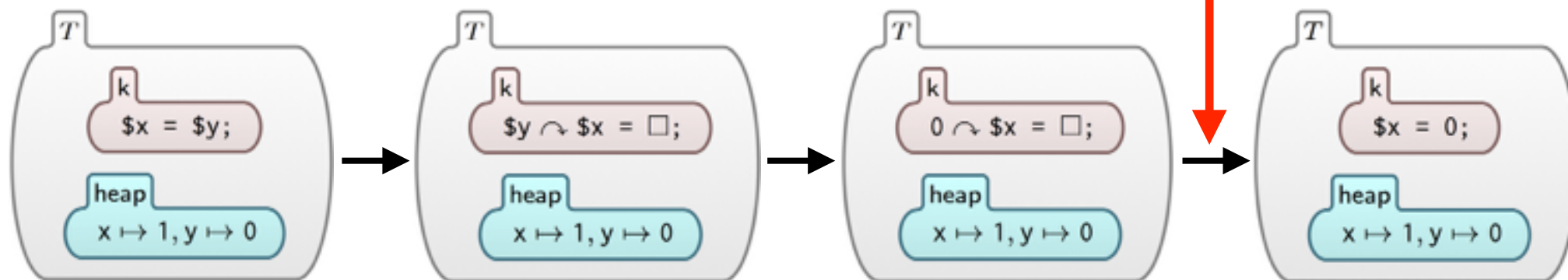
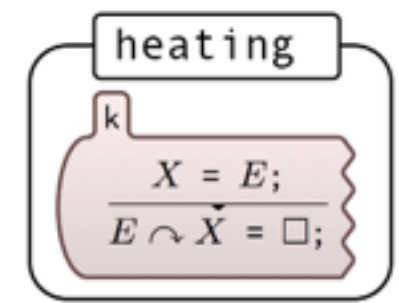
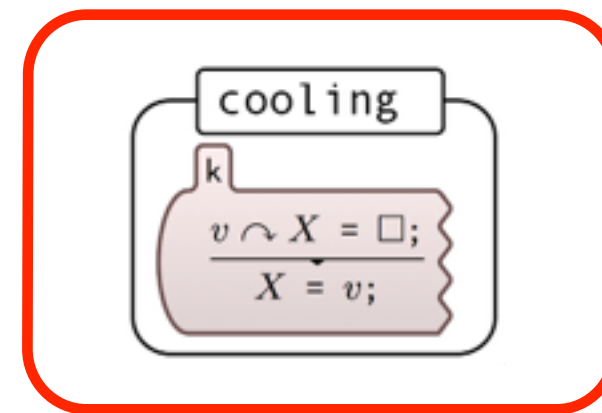
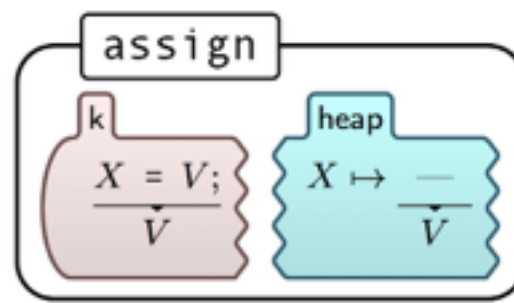
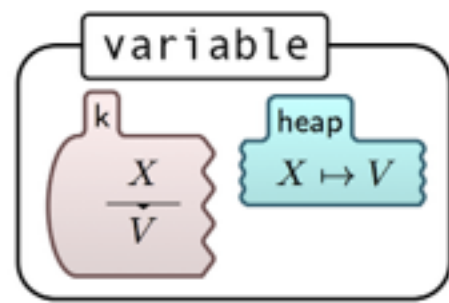
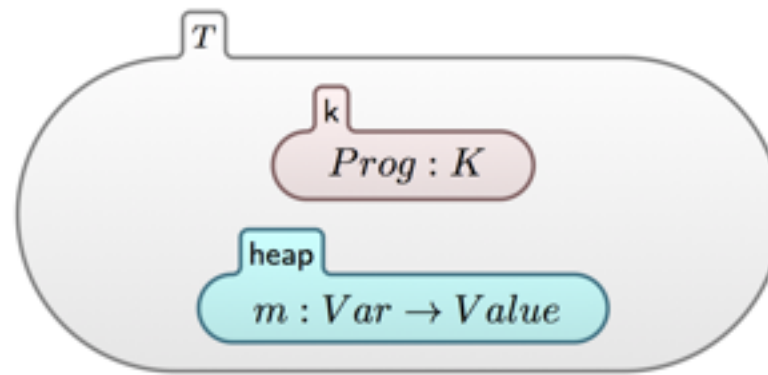


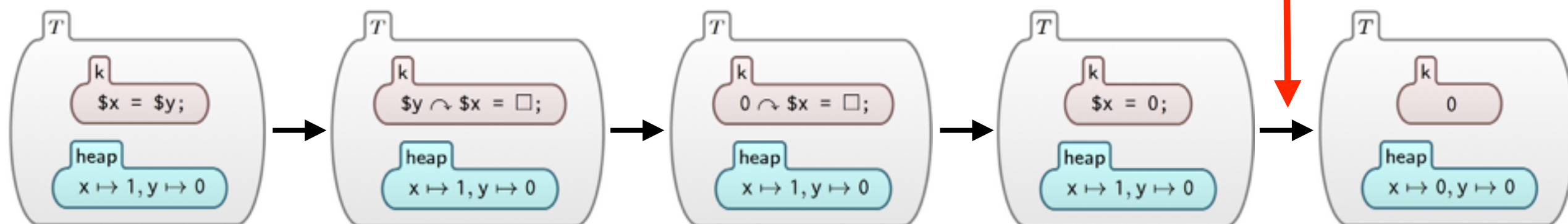
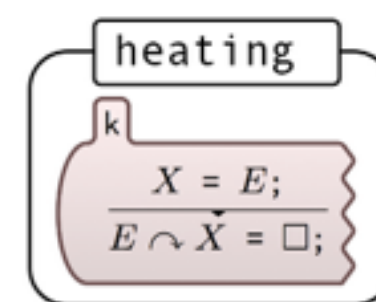
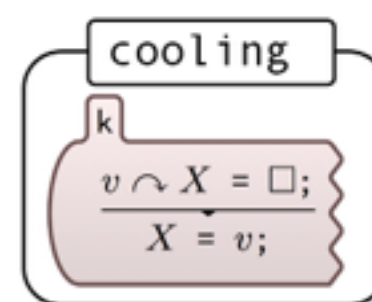
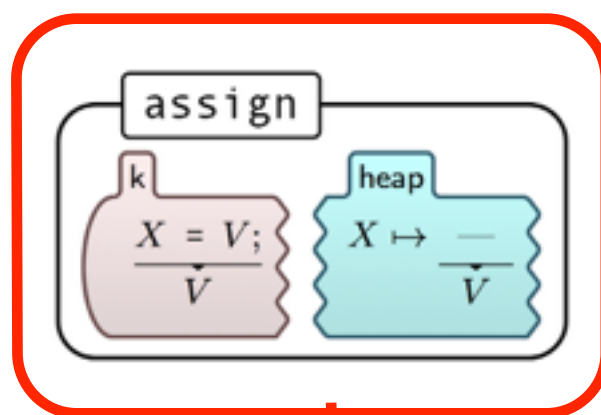
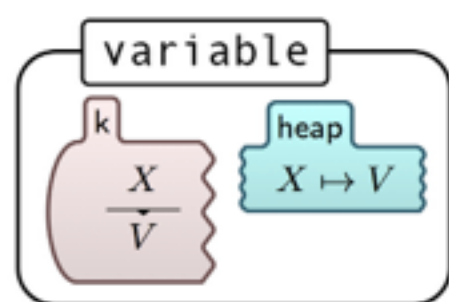
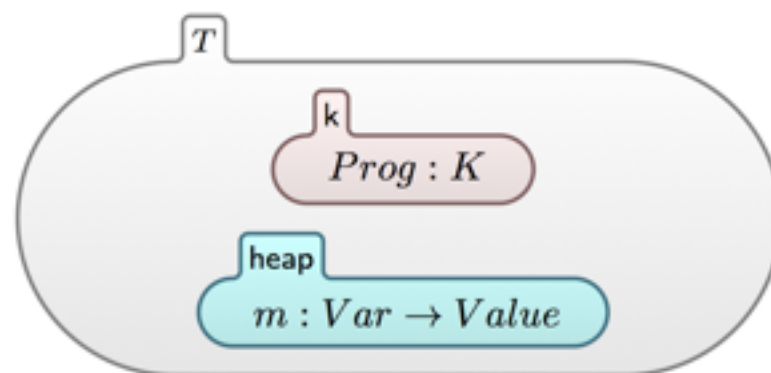
$$\text{\textcolor{brown}{\$}x} = \text{\textcolor{teal}{\$}y}$$









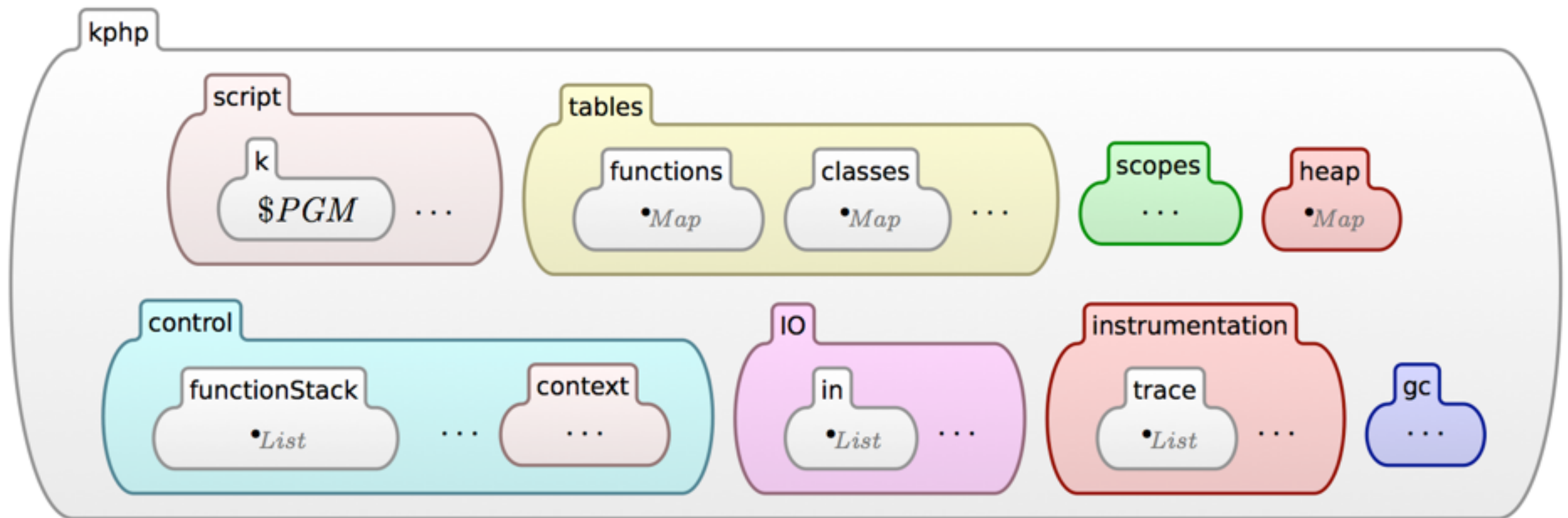


KPHP

(Formalising PHP in K)

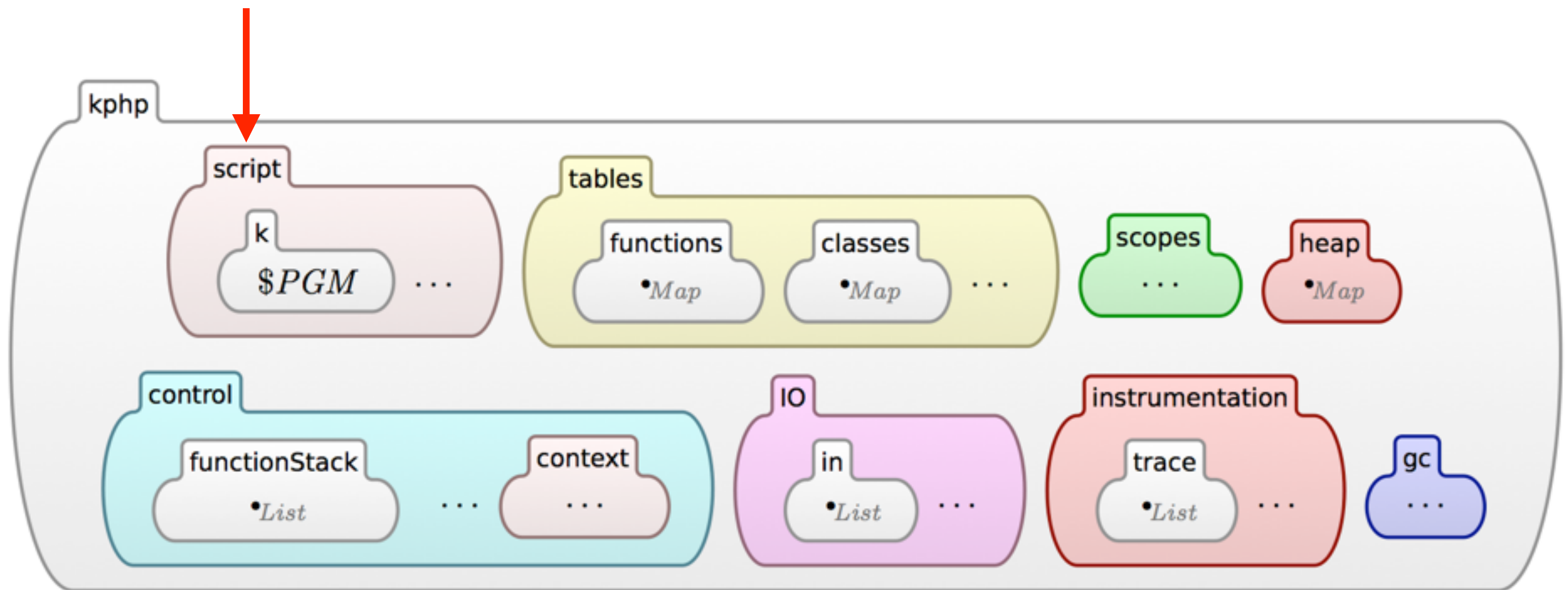
[ECOOP 2014]

Configuration (~30 cells)



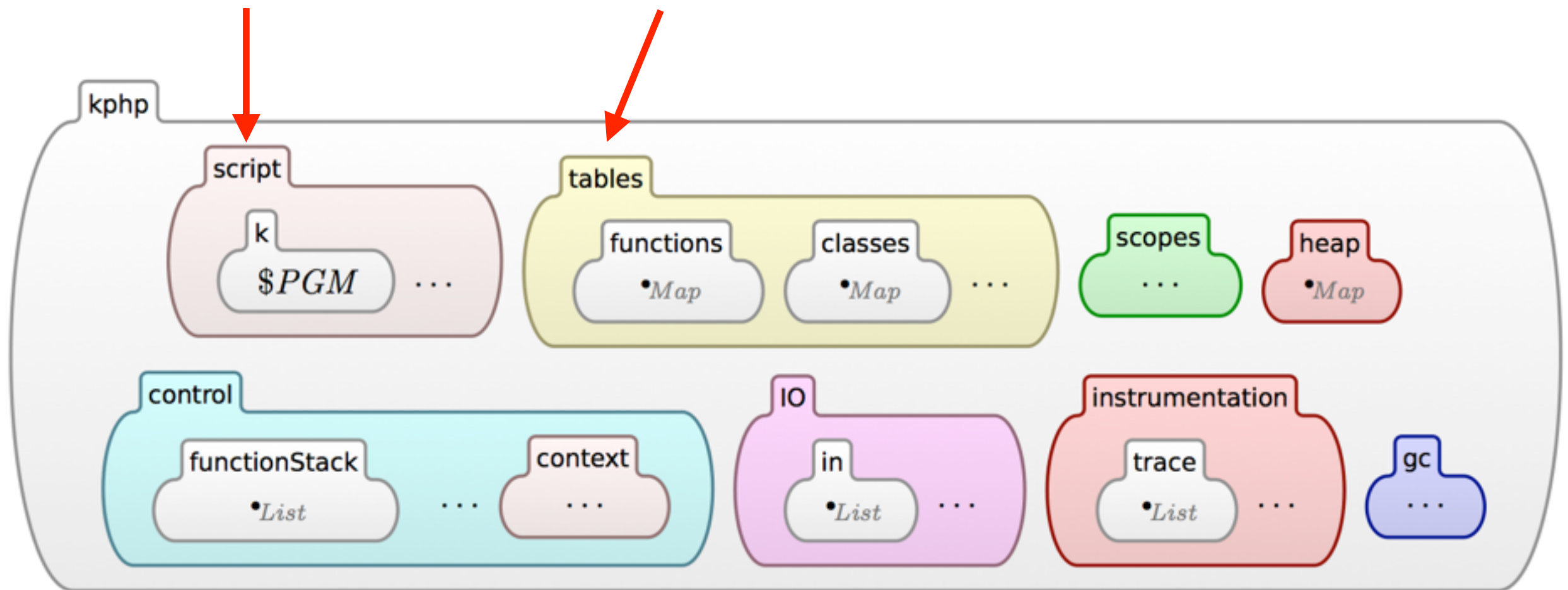
Configuration (~30 cells)

The K cell



Configuration (~30 cells)

The K cell Class/functions

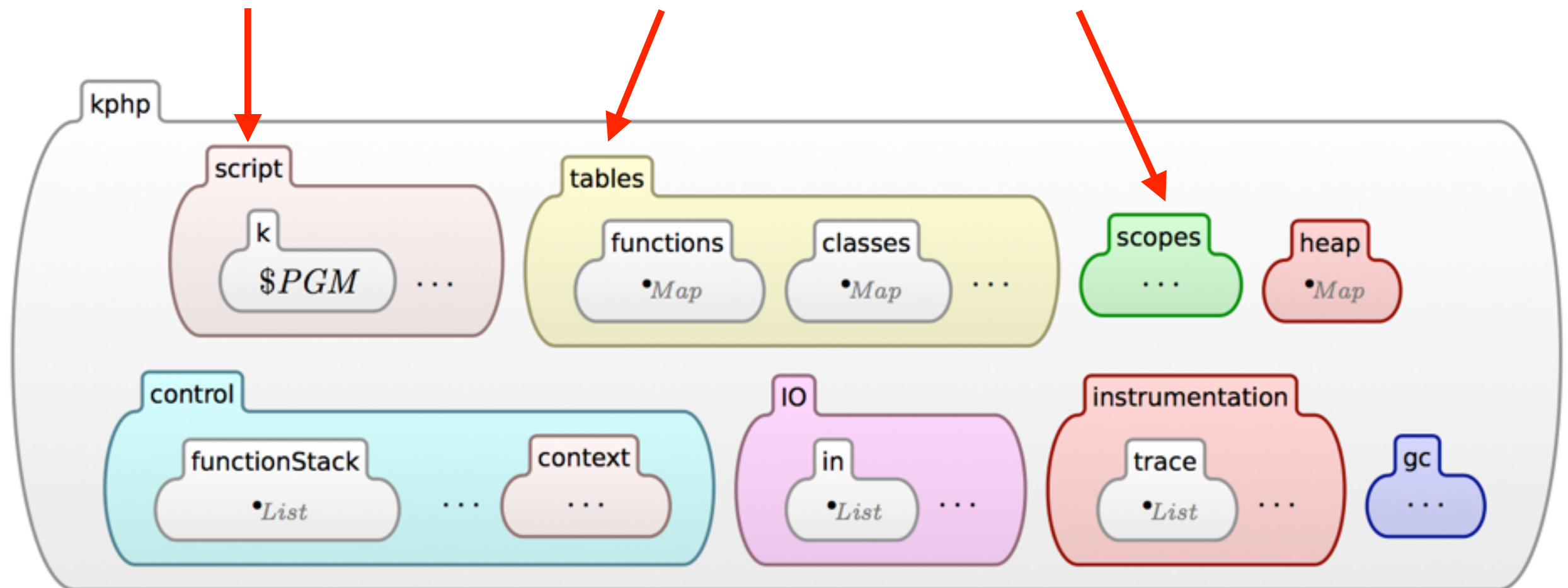


Configuration (~30 cells)

The K cell

Class/functions

scopes



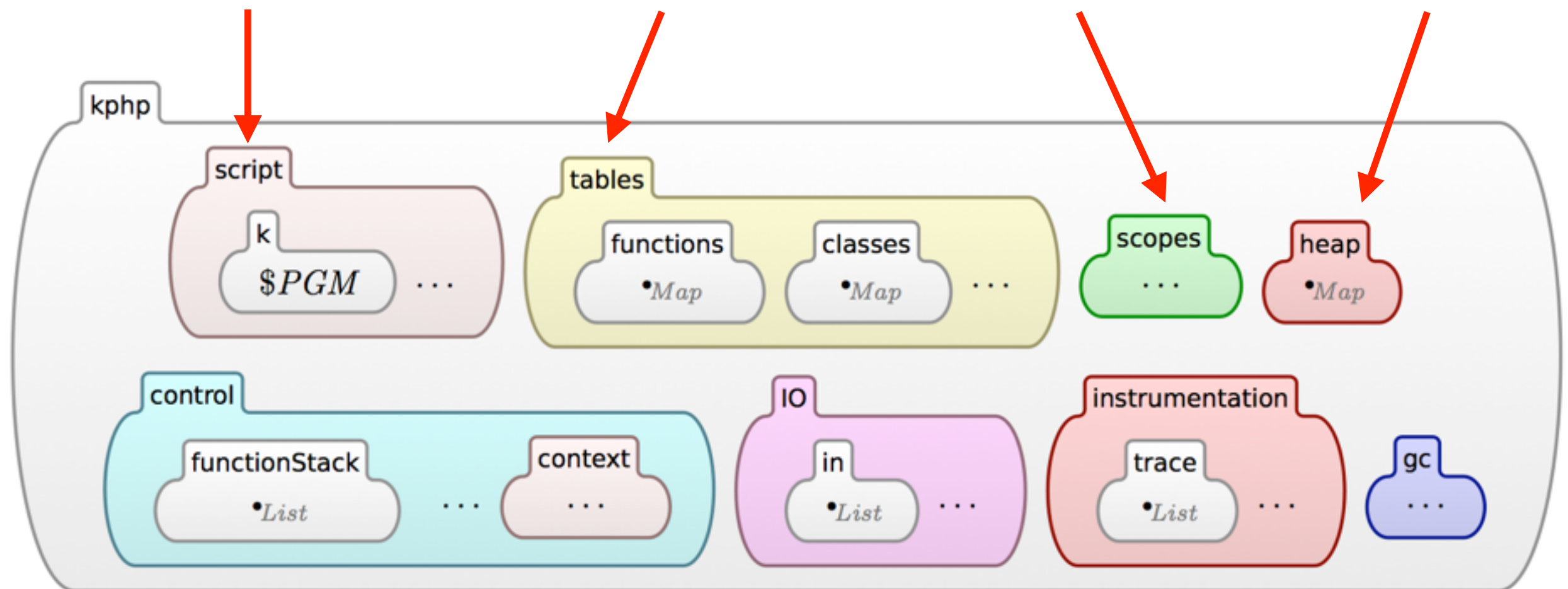
Configuration (~30 cells)

The K cell

Class/functions

scopes

heap



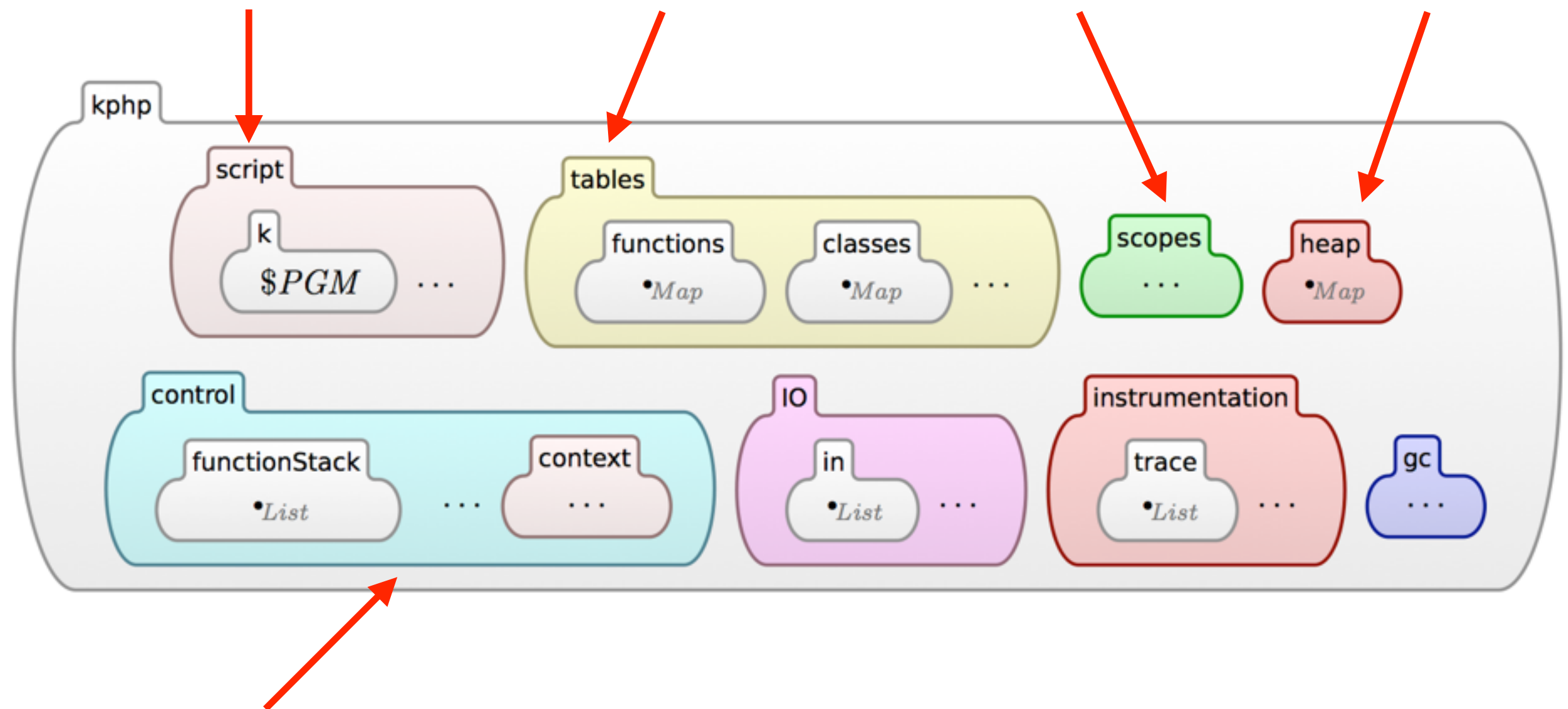
Configuration (~30 cells)

The K cell

Class/functions

scopes

heap



Control, stack, context

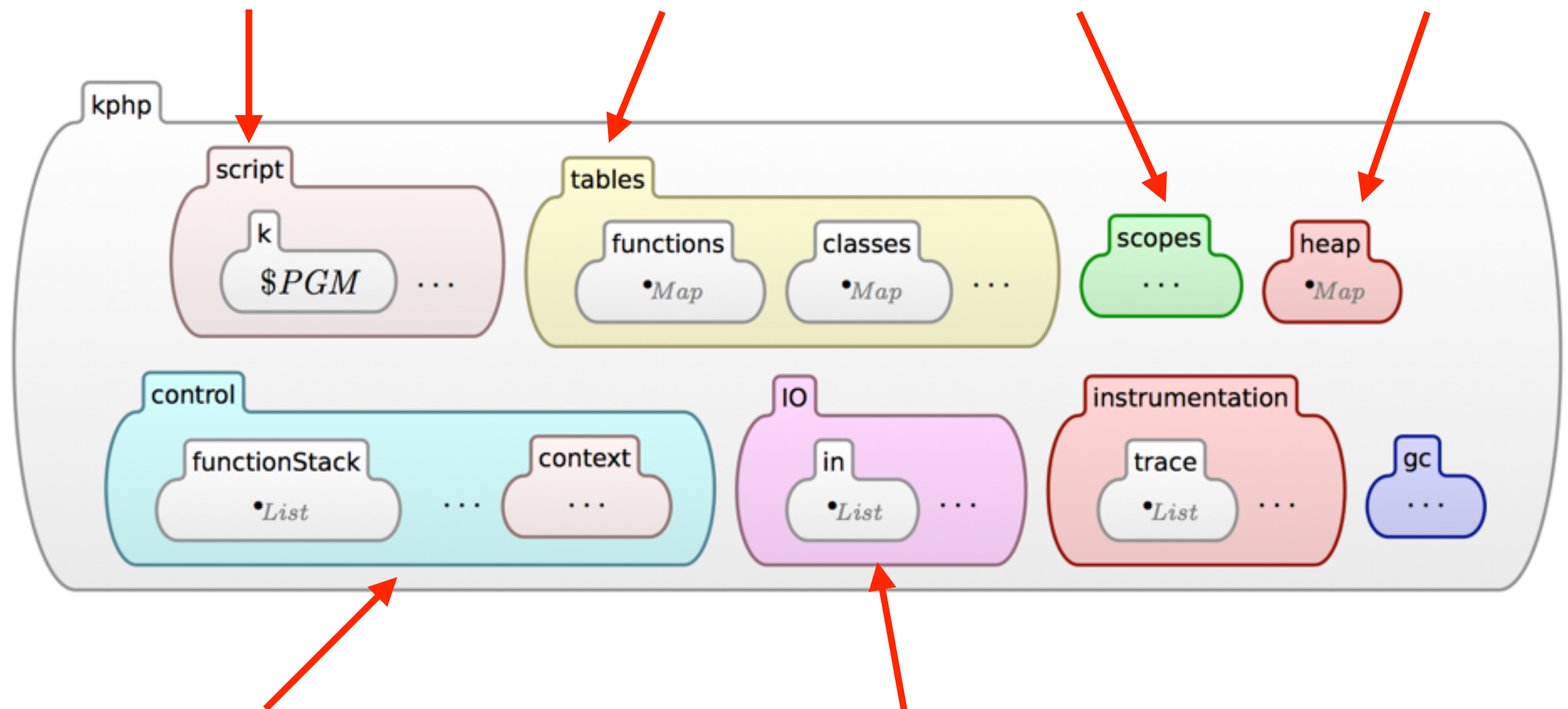
Configuration (~30 cells)

The K cell

Class/functions

scopes

heap



Control, stack, context

IO buffers
(linked to stdin/out)

Memory Layout

Language Values

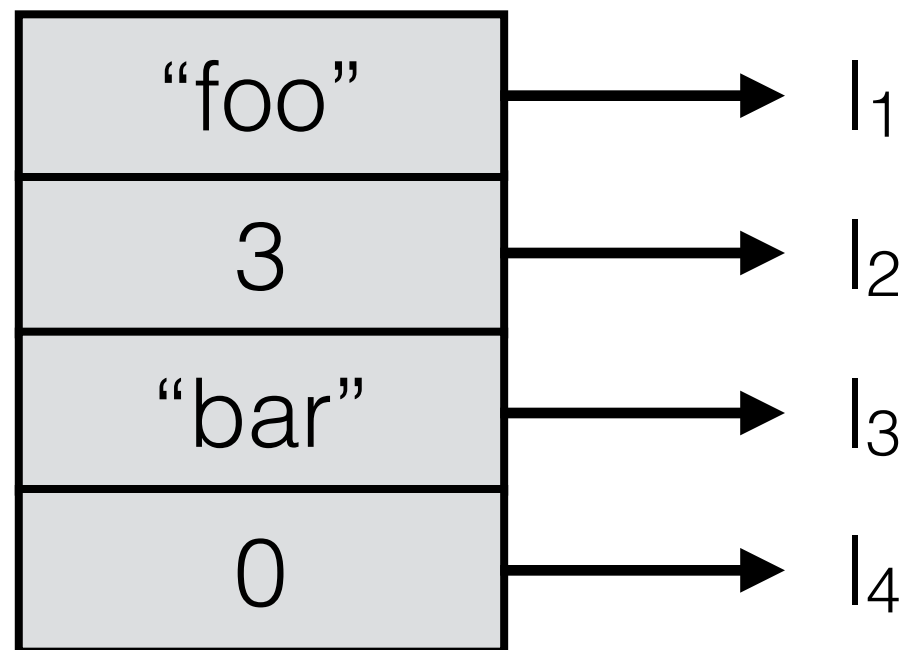
Scalar	Compound	Special
boolean	array	resource
integer	object	NULL
float		
string		

Language Values

Scalar	Compound	Special
boolean	array	resource
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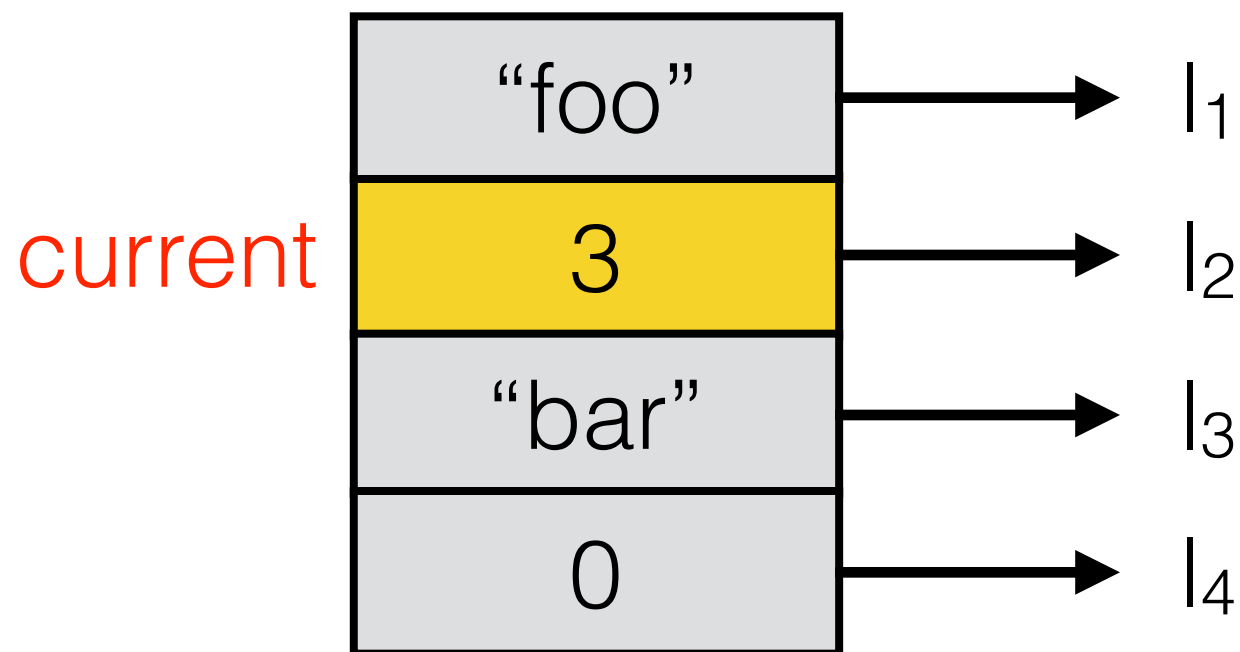
Arrays

Int U String —> Locations

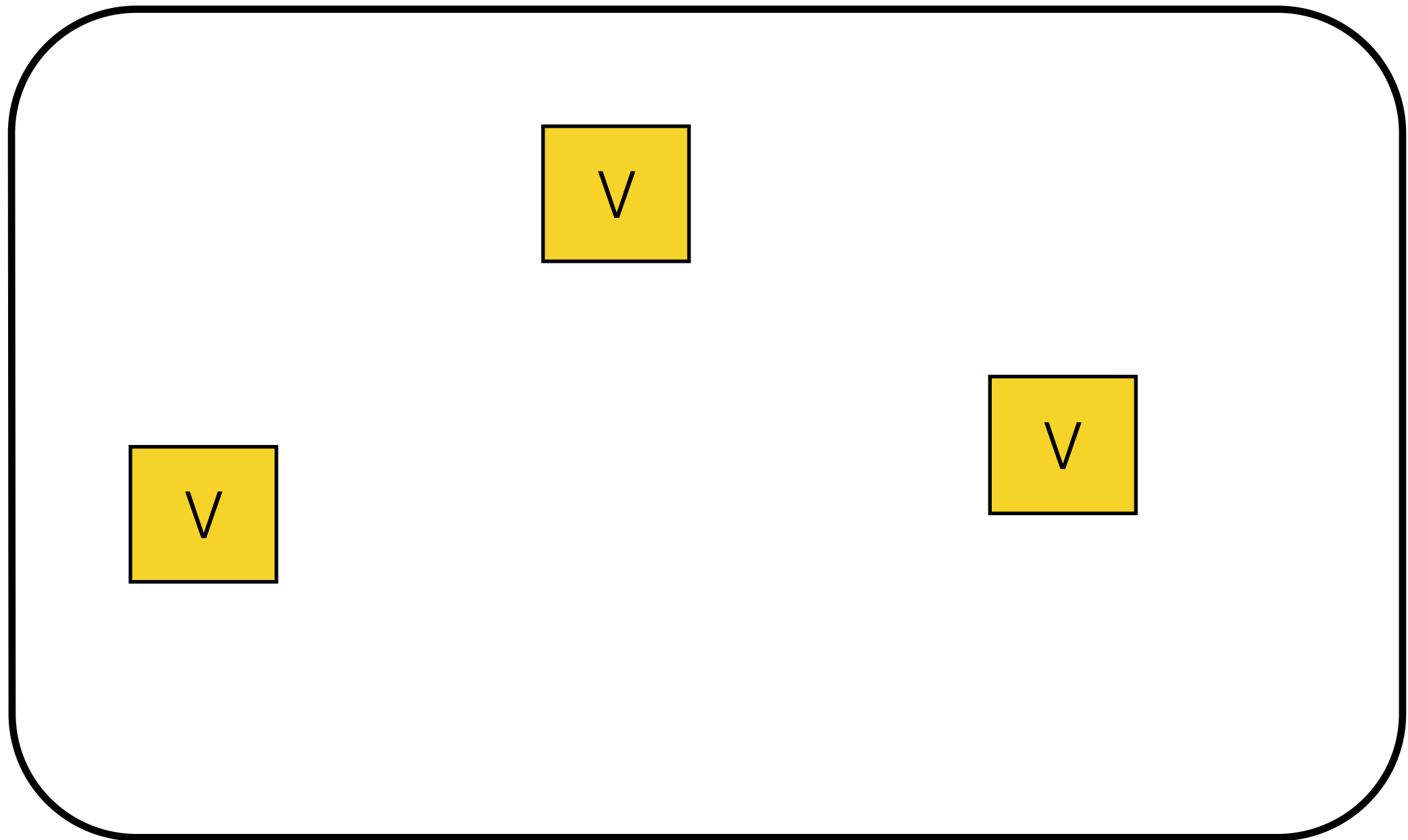


Arrays

Int U String \longrightarrow Locations



Values and Z-Values



Values and **Z-Values**

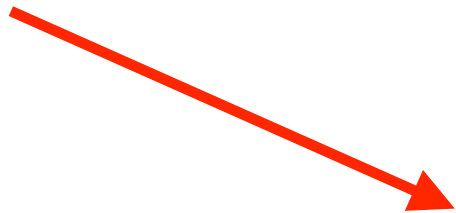
V	T
C	#

V	T
C	#

V	T
C	#

Z-Values

The **value**




V	T
C	#

Z-Values

The **value**

Type (runtime)



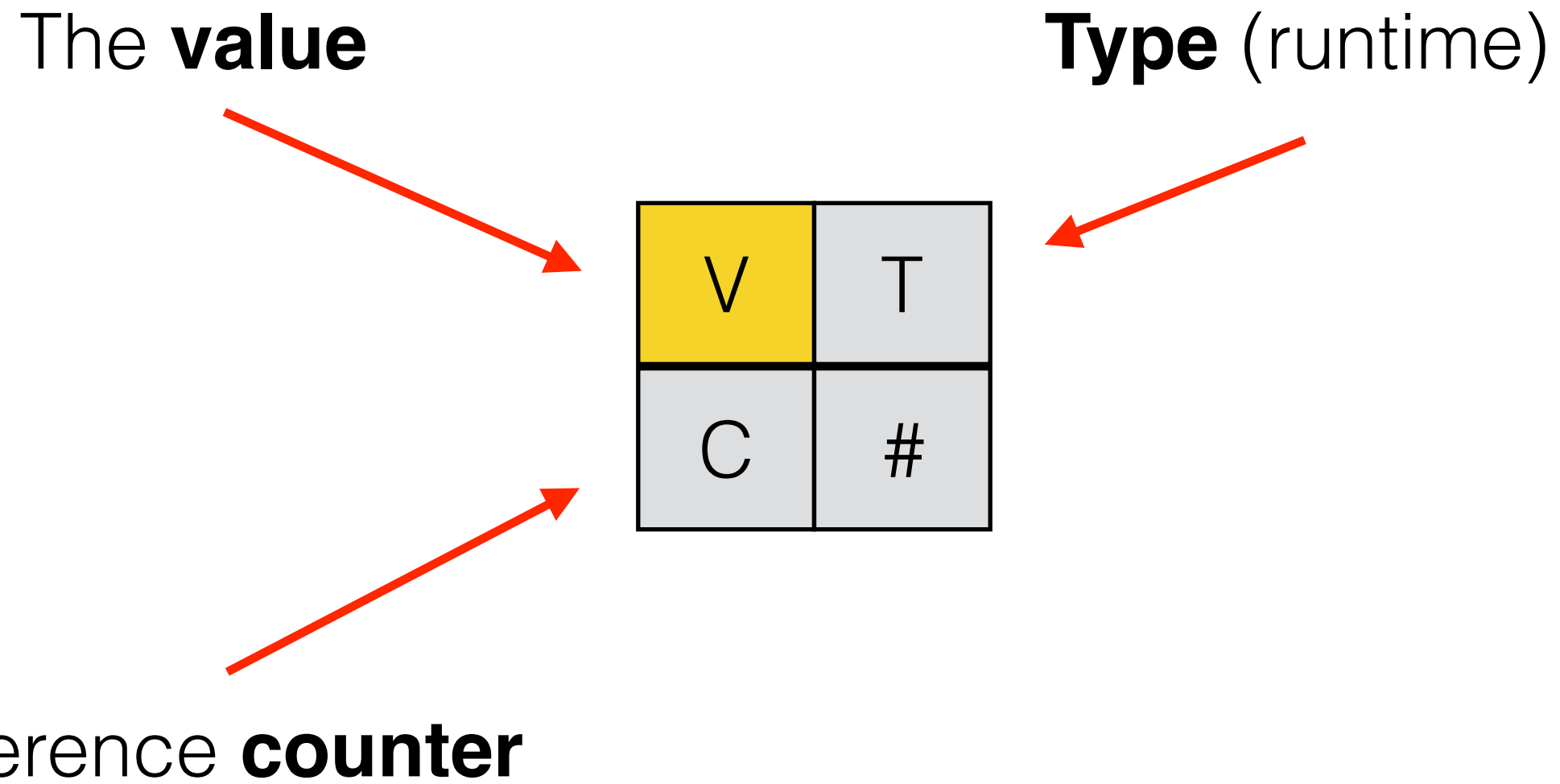
A 2x2 grid of squares. The top-left square is yellow and contains the letter 'V'. The top-right square is light gray and contains the letter 'T'. The bottom-left square is light gray and contains the letter 'C'. The bottom-right square is light gray and contains the hash symbol '#'. A red arrow points from the text 'The value' to the top-left cell. Another red arrow points from the text 'Type (runtime)' to the top-right cell.

V	T
C	#

Z-Values

The **value**

Type (runtime)



The diagram illustrates the components of a Z-Value. A central 2x2 grid contains the labels V, T, C, and #. Three red arrows point towards this grid: one from the text 'The value' to the 'V' cell, one from 'Reference counter' to the 'C' cell, and one from 'Type (runtime)' to the 'T' cell.

V	T
C	#

Reference **counter**

Z-Values

The **value**

Type (runtime)

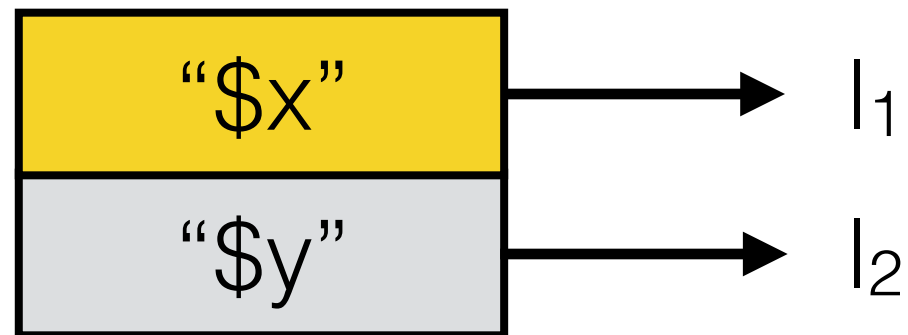
A diagram showing a 2x2 grid of boxes. The top-left box is yellow and contains the letter 'V'. The top-right box is light gray and contains the letter 'T'. The bottom-left box is light gray and contains the letter 'C'. The bottom-right box is light gray and contains the hash symbol '#'. Three red arrows point towards the grid: one from the 'The value' text to the 'V' box, one from the 'Reference counter' text to the 'C' box, and one from the 'Type (runtime)' text to the 'T' box. A fourth red arrow points from the text 'used for optimisation purposes in Zend' to the '#' box.

V	T
C	#

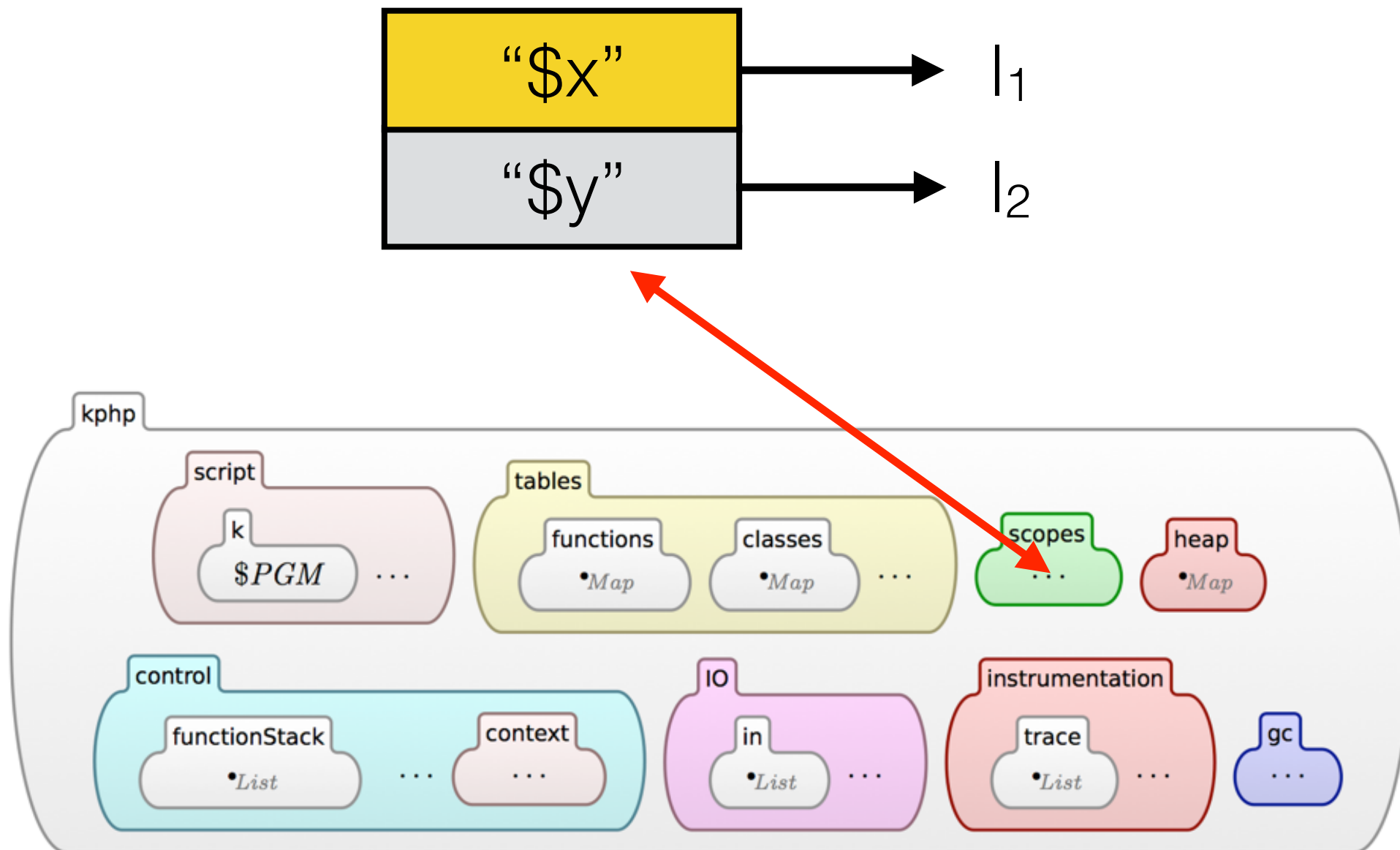
Reference **counter**

used for optimisation
purposes in Zend

Environments via arrays



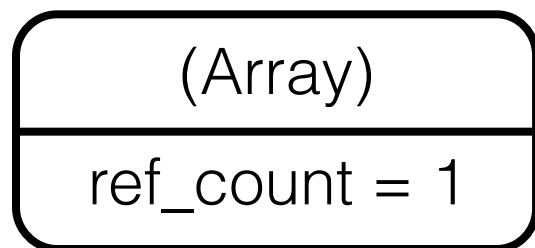
Environments via arrays



Put it all together

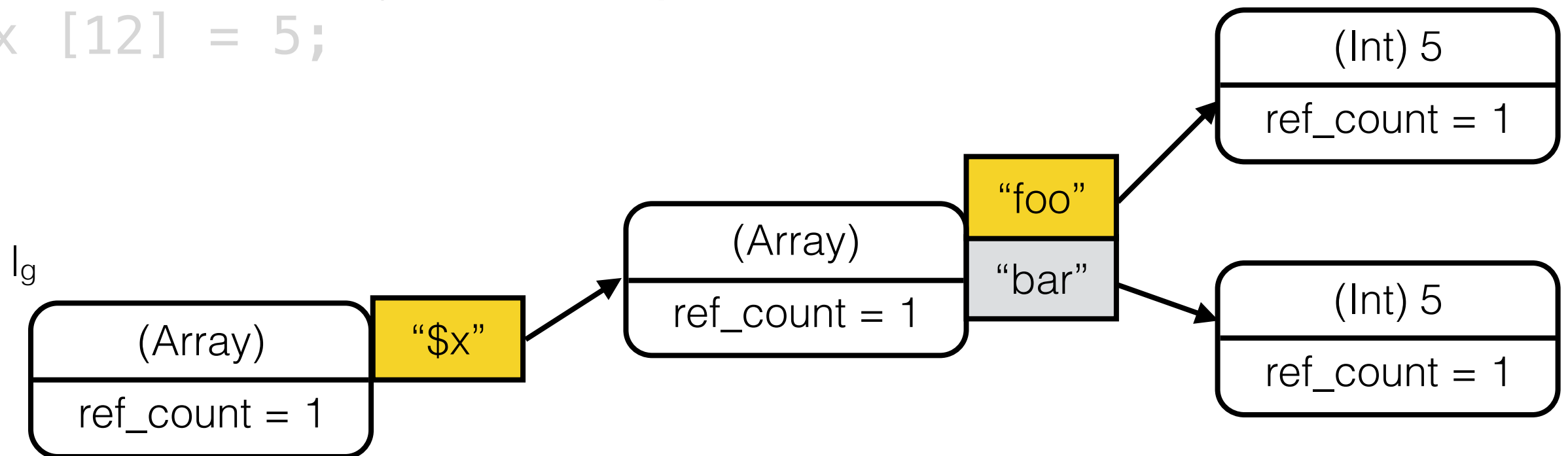
```
$x = array("foo" => 5, "bar" => 5); $y = 5;  
next($x);  
$x["baz"] = &$x["bar"];  
$x [12] = 5;
```

lg



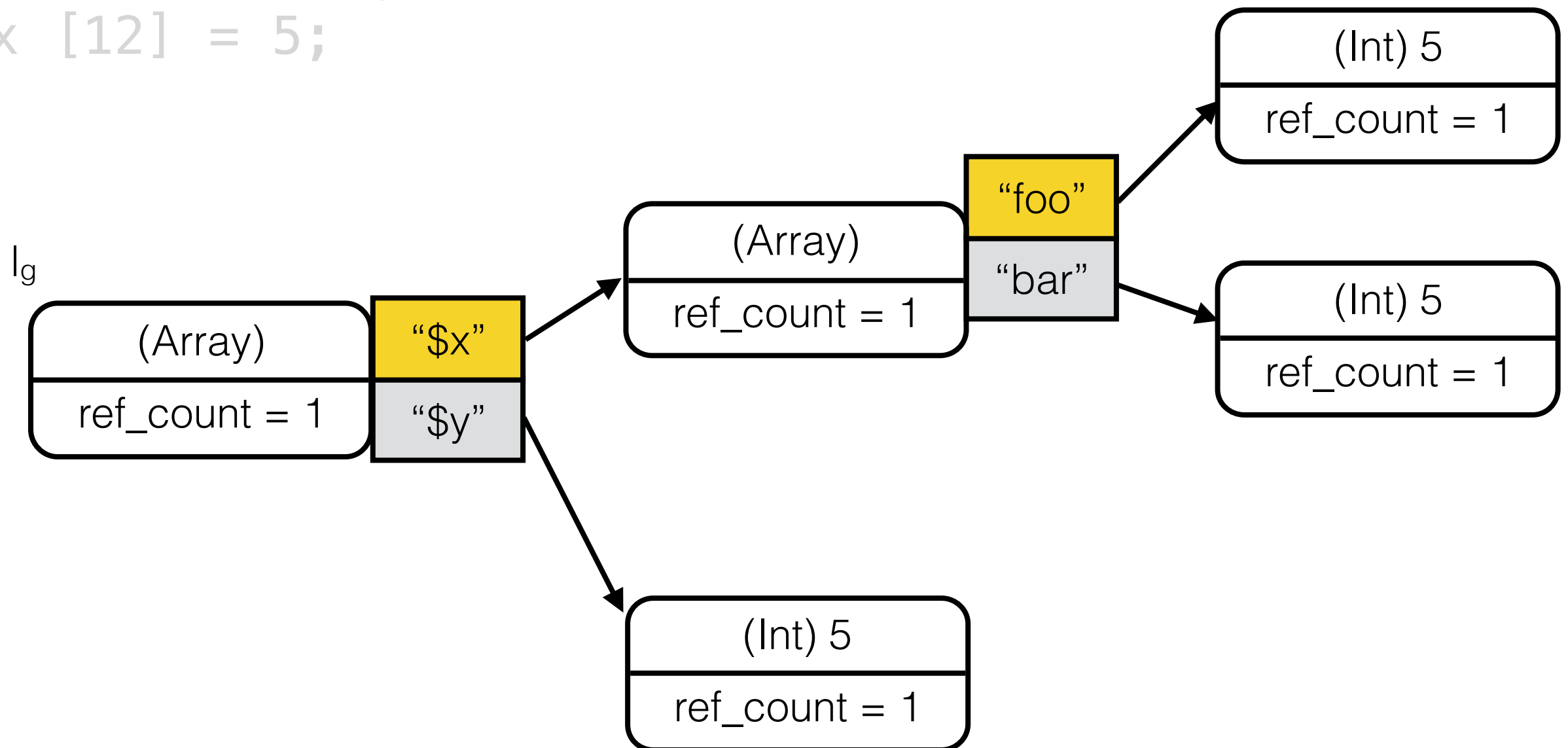
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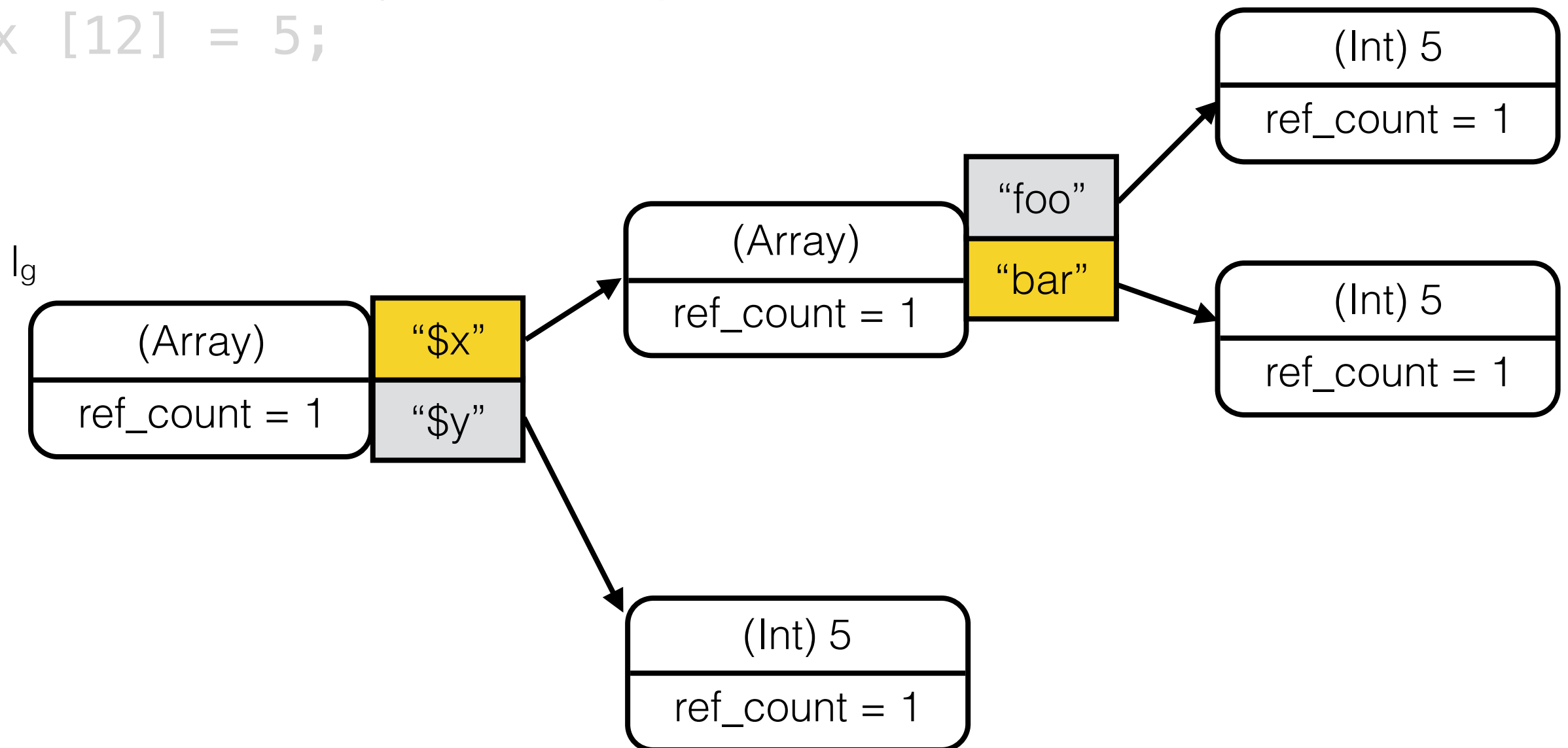
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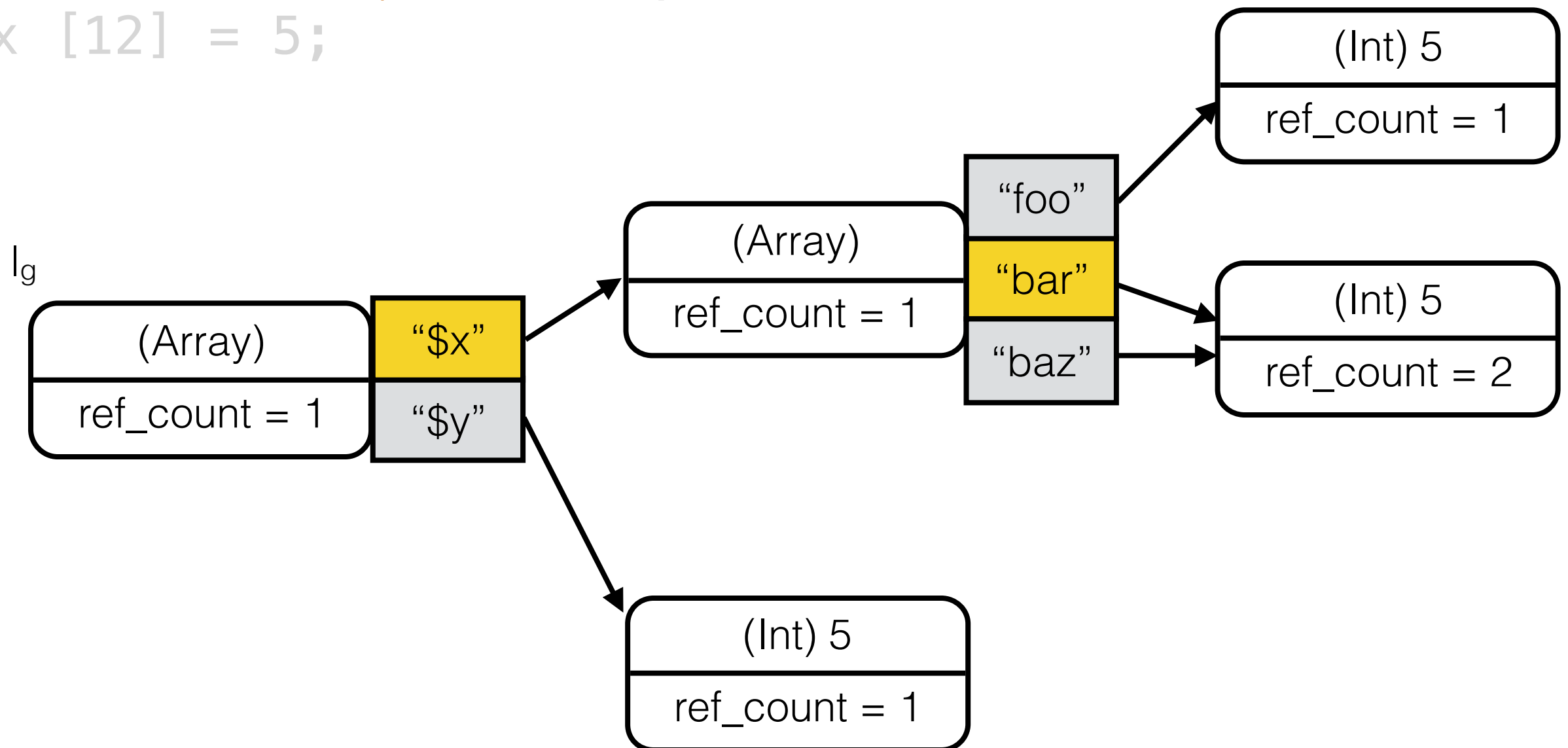
Put it all together

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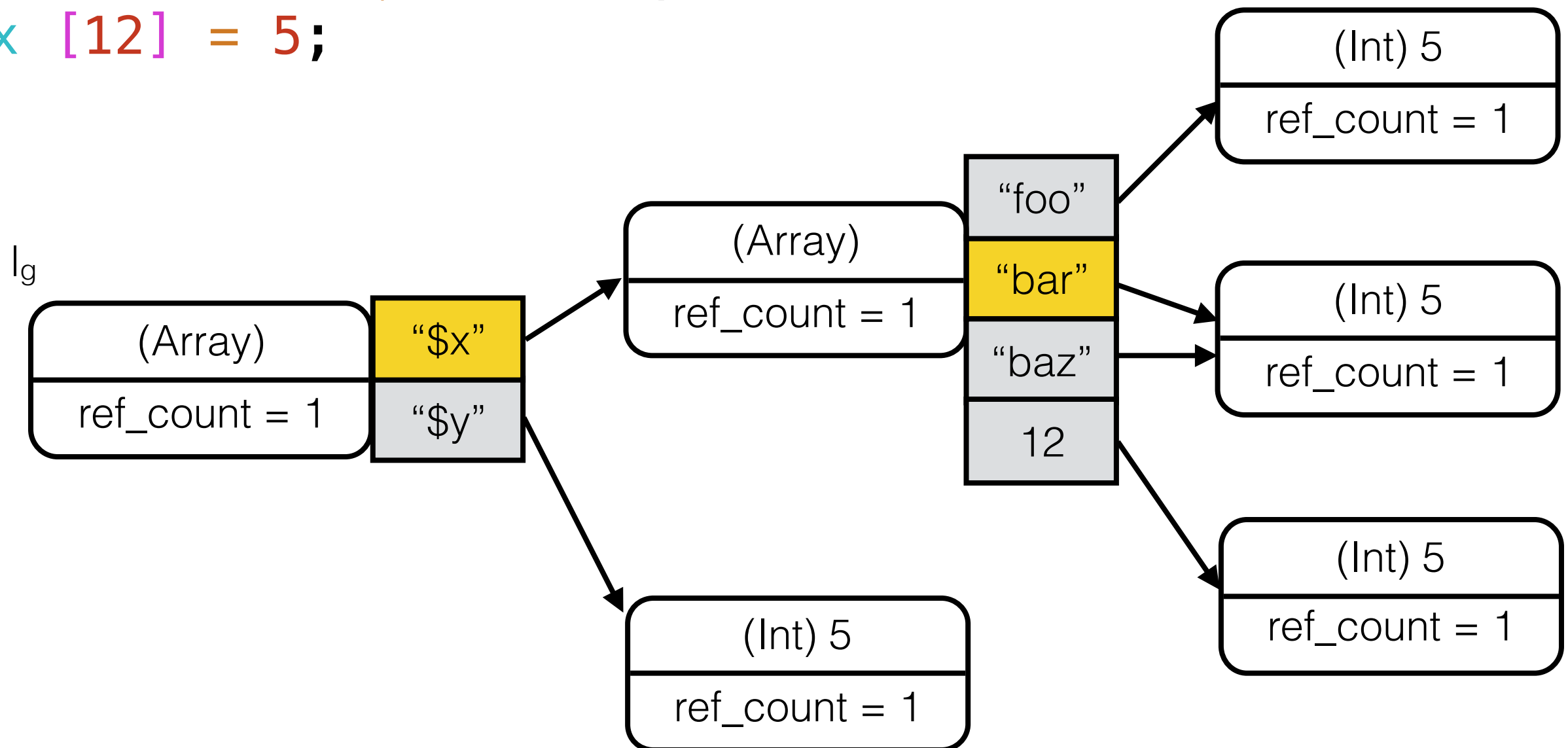
Put it all together

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$x [12] = 5;
```



Put it all together

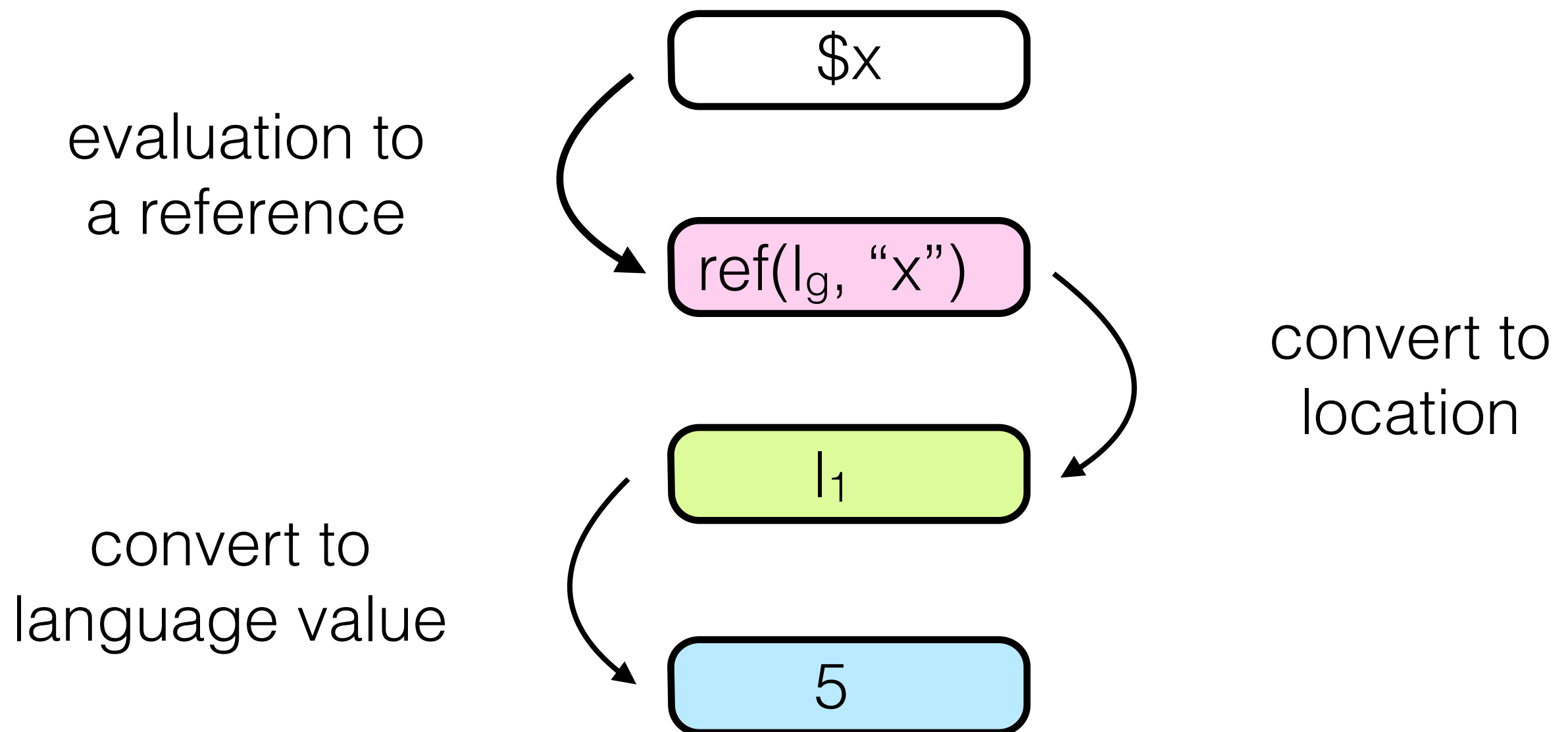
```
$x = array("foo" => 5, "bar" => 5); $y = 5;  
next($x);  
$x["baz"] = &$x["bar"];  
$x[12] = 5;
```



Internal values

- Locations: **l_1, l_2, l_3, \dots**
- References: **$\text{ref}(l, \text{"x"})$**

Internal values



Semantic rules: numbers

- ~ 800 rules
- ~ 8000 LOC
- 29 *.k files

Layers

Low-level rules

(copy values, inc. ref. counter, update scope etc.)

Layers

Language **features**
(e.g.: assignment, function call)

Low-level rules
(copy values, inc. ref. counter, update scope etc.)

Layers

Derived Construct

(e.g. $x++ \longrightarrow x = x + 1$)

Language **features**

(e.g.: assignment, function call)

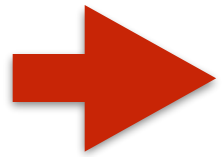
Low-level rules

(copy values, inc. ref. counter, update scope etc.)

Example: assignment

- (A) CONTEXT 'Assign(\square , $_$)
- (B) CONTEXT 'Assign($_:KResult$, \square)
- (C) 'Assign $\left(\frac{R:Ref}{convertToLoc(R)}, _ \right)$ [intermediate]
- (D) $\frac{'Assign(L:Loc, V:Value)}{copyValueToLoc(V, L) \curvearrowright V}$ [step]
- (E) 'Assign $\left(_ : KResult, \frac{V:ConvertibleToLoc}{convertToLoc(V, r)} \right)$
[intermediate]
- (F) $\frac{'Assign(L:Loc, L1:Loc)}{reset(L1) \curvearrowright 'Assign(L, L1)}$
when currentOverflow(L1) [intermediate]
- (G) $\frac{'Assign(L, L1)}{'Assign(L, convertToLanguageValue(L1))}$
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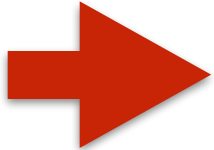
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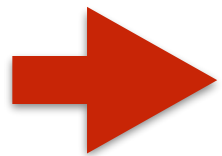
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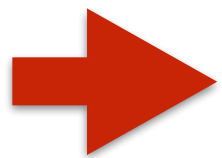
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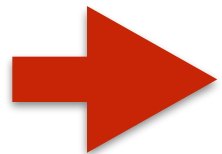
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Example - revisited

```
$a = array("one");  
$c = $a[0] . ($a[0] = "two");  
echo $c; // "onetwo"
```

```
$a = "one";  
$c = $a . ($a = "two");  
echo $c; // "twotwo"
```

Evaluation order: LR or RL?

Example - revisited

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$a = array("one");  
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echo $c; // "twotwo"
```

PHP bug 61188

Evaluation order: LR or RL?

[2012-02-26 19:04 UTC] rasmus@php.net

I do see your argument, but you are making assumptions about how PHP handles sequence points in expressions which is not documented and thus not stricly defined.

[2012-09-01 19:01 UTC] [avp200681 at gmail dot com](mailto:avp200681@gmail.com)

[...]

I've found in PHP documentation:

"Operators on the same line have equal precedence, in which case associativity decides the order of evaluation."

Example - explained

```
$a = array("one");  
$c = $a[0] . ($a[0] = "two");  
echo $c; // "onetwo"
```

```
$a = "one";  
$c = $a . ($a = "two");  
echo $c; // "twotwo"
```

- evaluation order **is left-to-right**
- array access evaluates to values
- variables evaluate to references
- references are resolved lazily

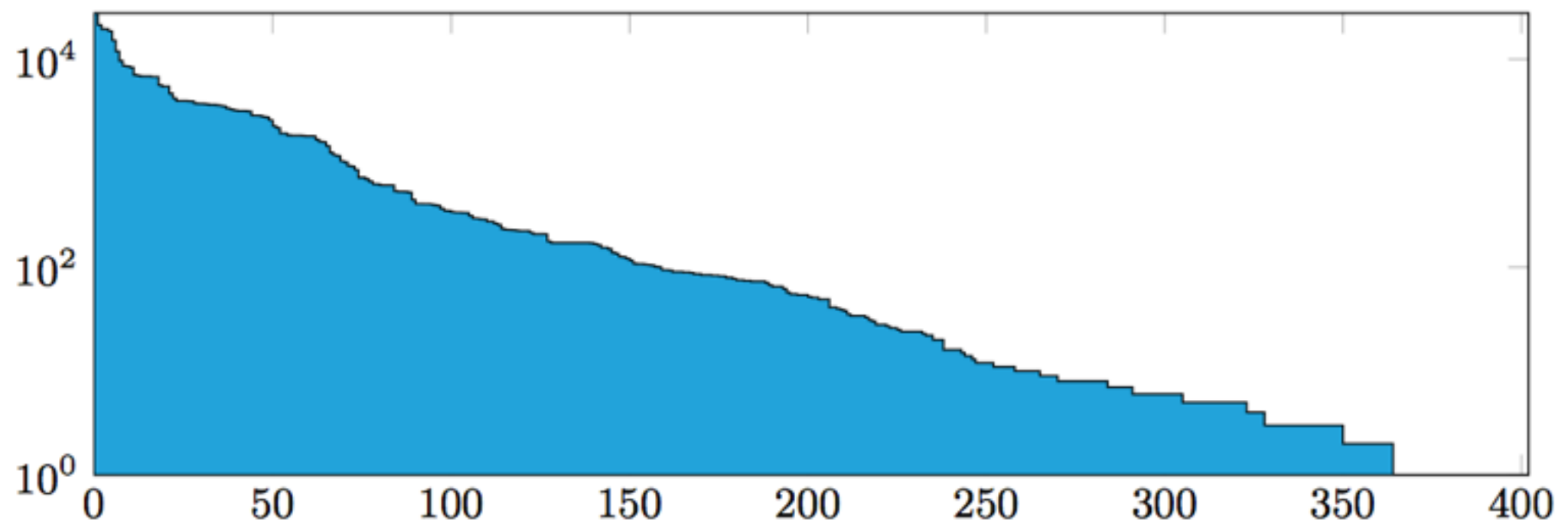
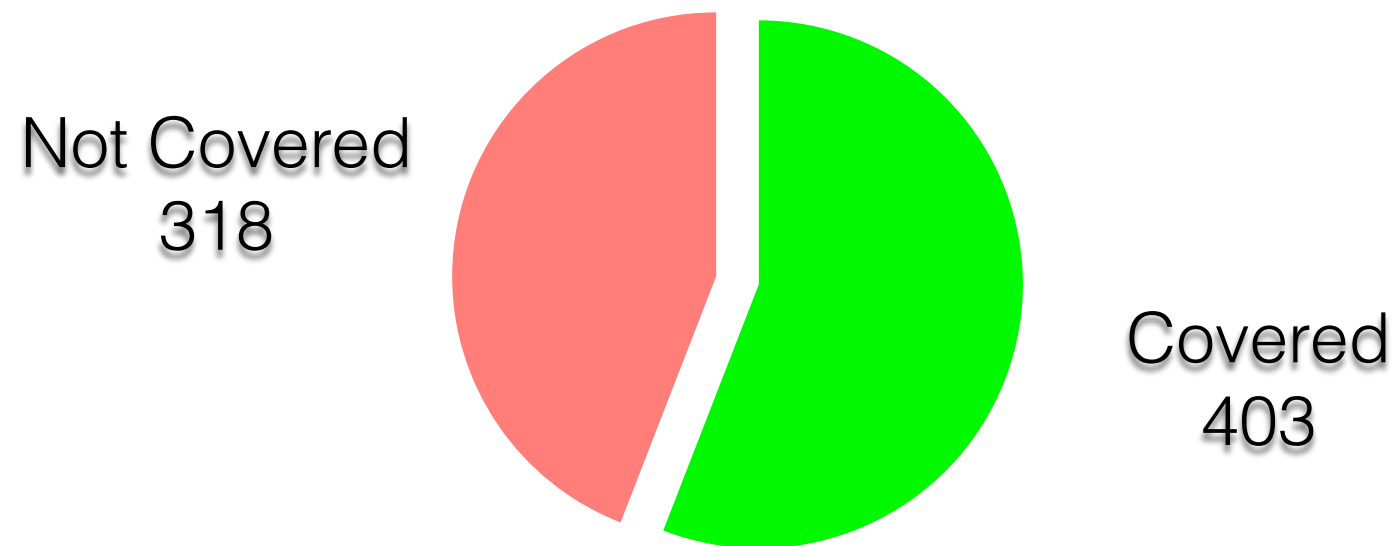
Validation

- Testing against the **Zend test suite**.
- Tests **categorised** (HTTP, date/time, crypto...)
- focusing on **core language** section of test suite
- passing all tests supported by our semantics

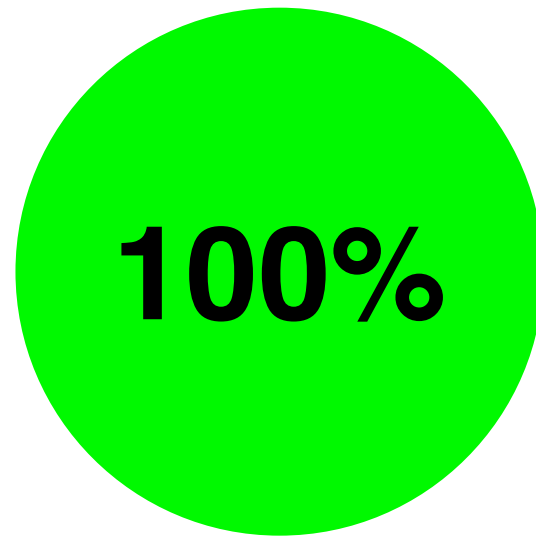
zend/lang/002.phpt

```
--TEST--  
Simple While Loop Test  
--FILE--  
<?php  
    $a=1;  
    while ($a<10) {  
        echo $a;  
        $a++;  
    }  
?>  
--EXPECT--  
123456789
```

Coverage



Coverage



(Zend + **Own test suite**)

Temporal verification of PHP programs

Extension of LTL with
predicates over KPHP configurations

LTL example

```
function foo() {  
    global $y;  
    $x = &$y;  
}
```


LTL example

```
function foo() {  
    global $y;  
    $x = &$y;  
}  
$y = #symbolic_input();
```

LTL example

```
function foo() {  
    global $y;  
    $x = &$y;  
}  
$y = #symbolic_input();  
foo();
```

LTL example

```
function foo() {  
    global $y;  
    $x = &$y;  
}  
$y = #symbolic_input();  
foo();
```

◇alias(fv('foo', var('x')), gv(var('y')))

Add language
features

Fix bugs

Future Work

Add language
features

Fix bugs

Future Work

Deductive
verification
(**Reachability
Logic**)

Add language
features

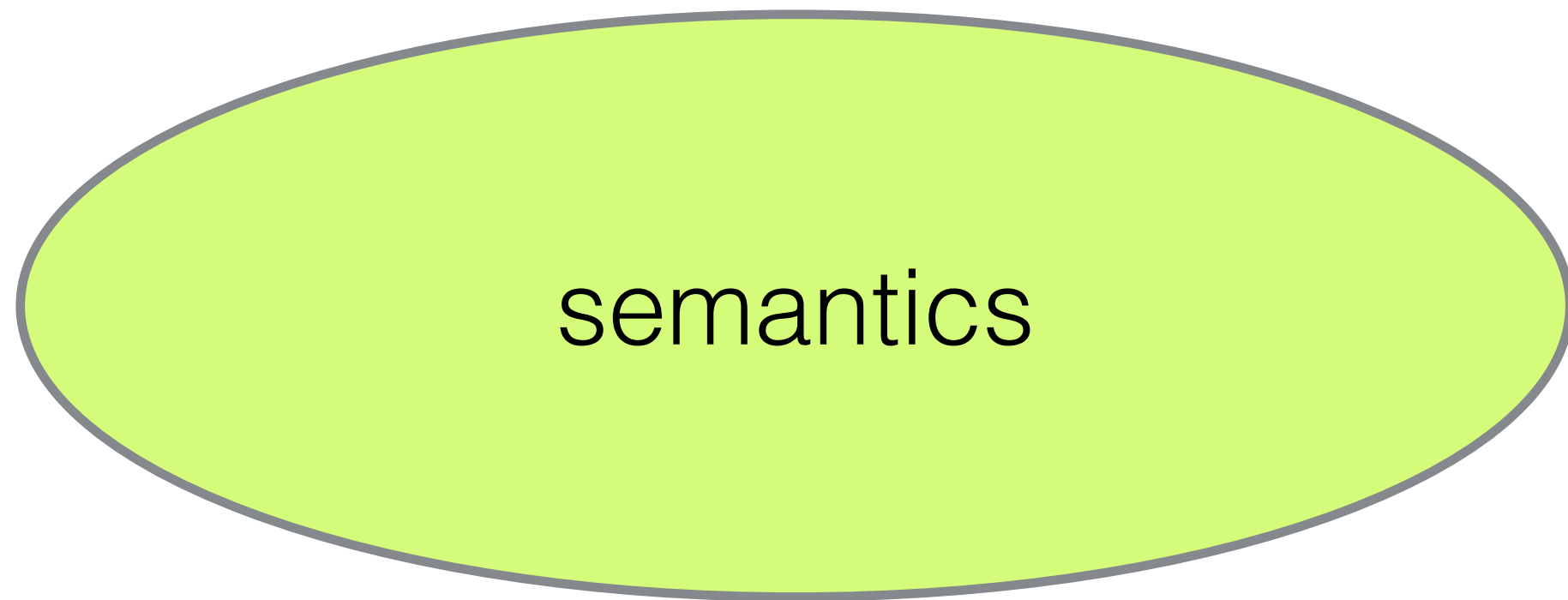
Fix bugs

Future Work

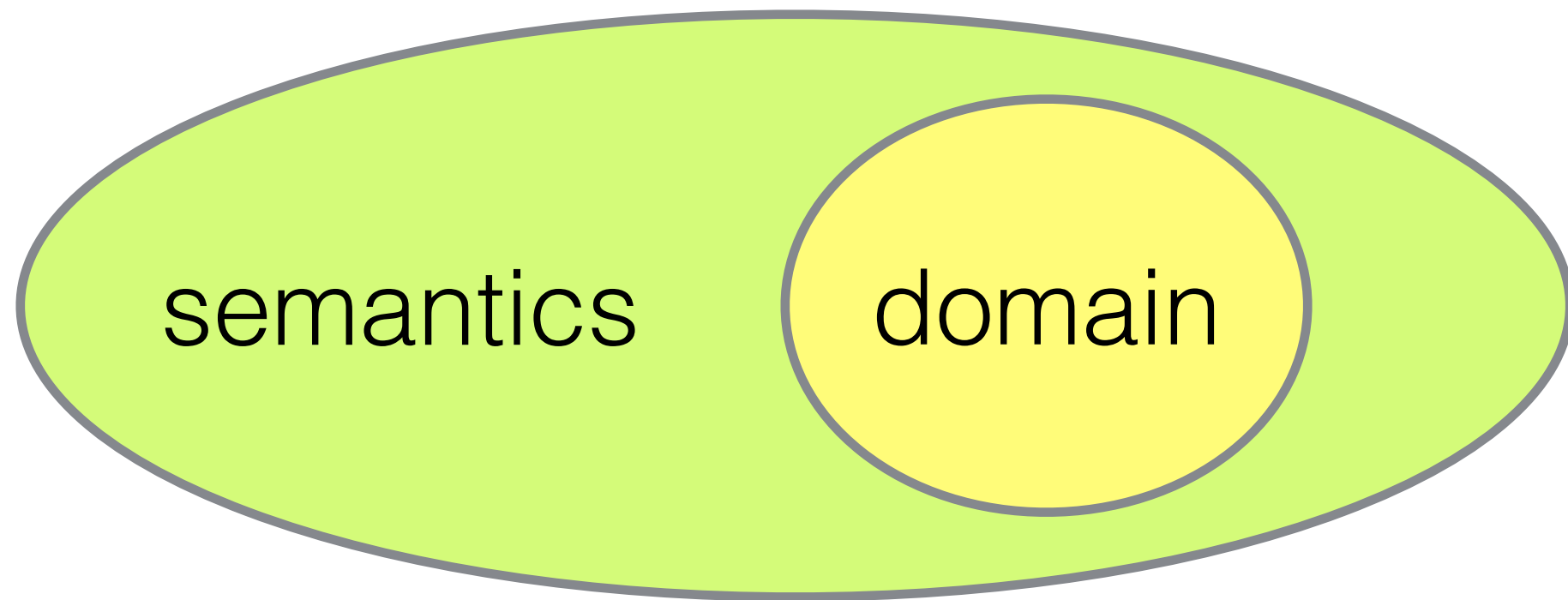
Deductive
verification
(**Reachability
Logic**)

Static
Analysis
(**Abstract
Interpretation**)

Abstract Interpretation

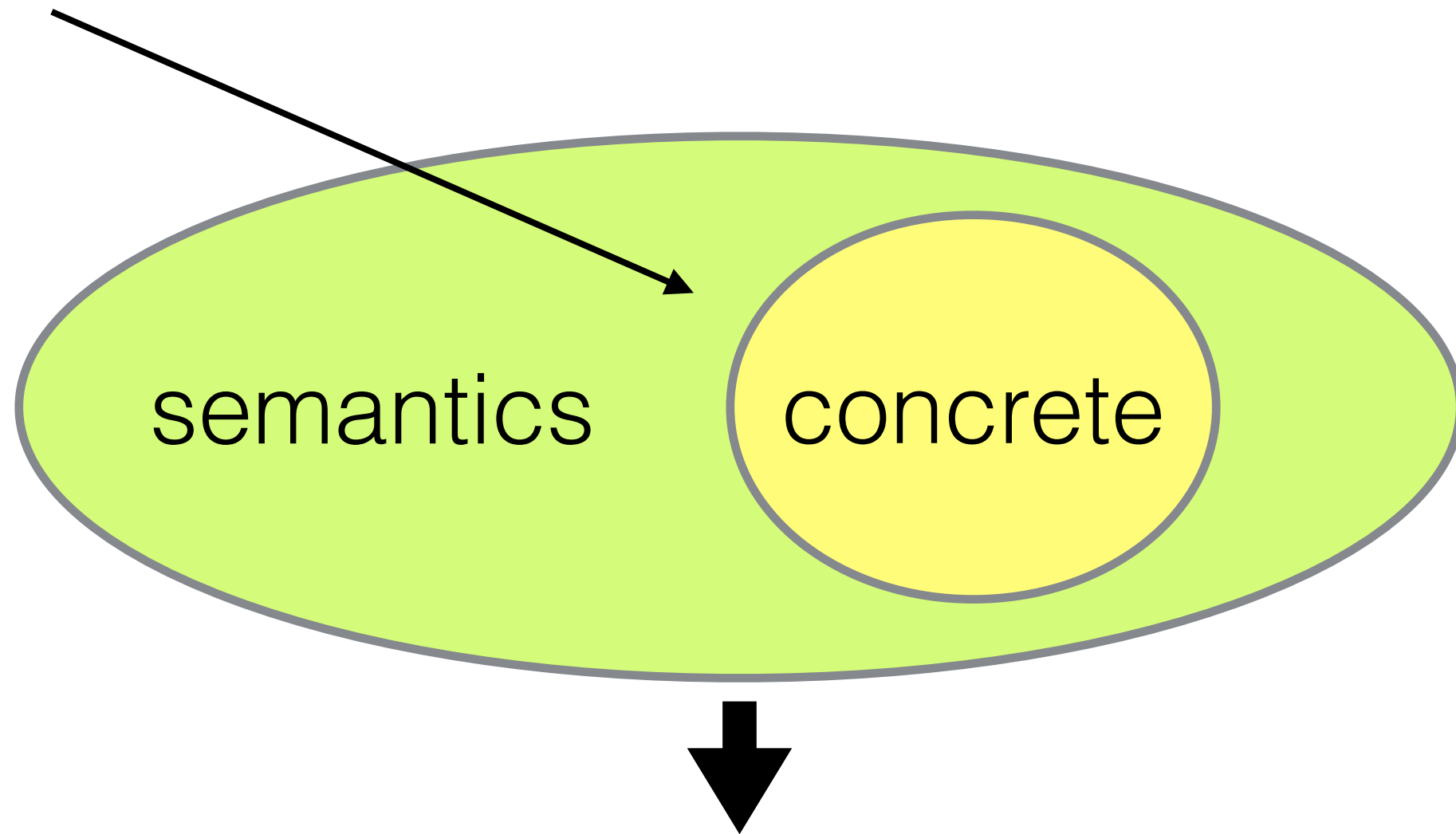


Abstract Interpretation



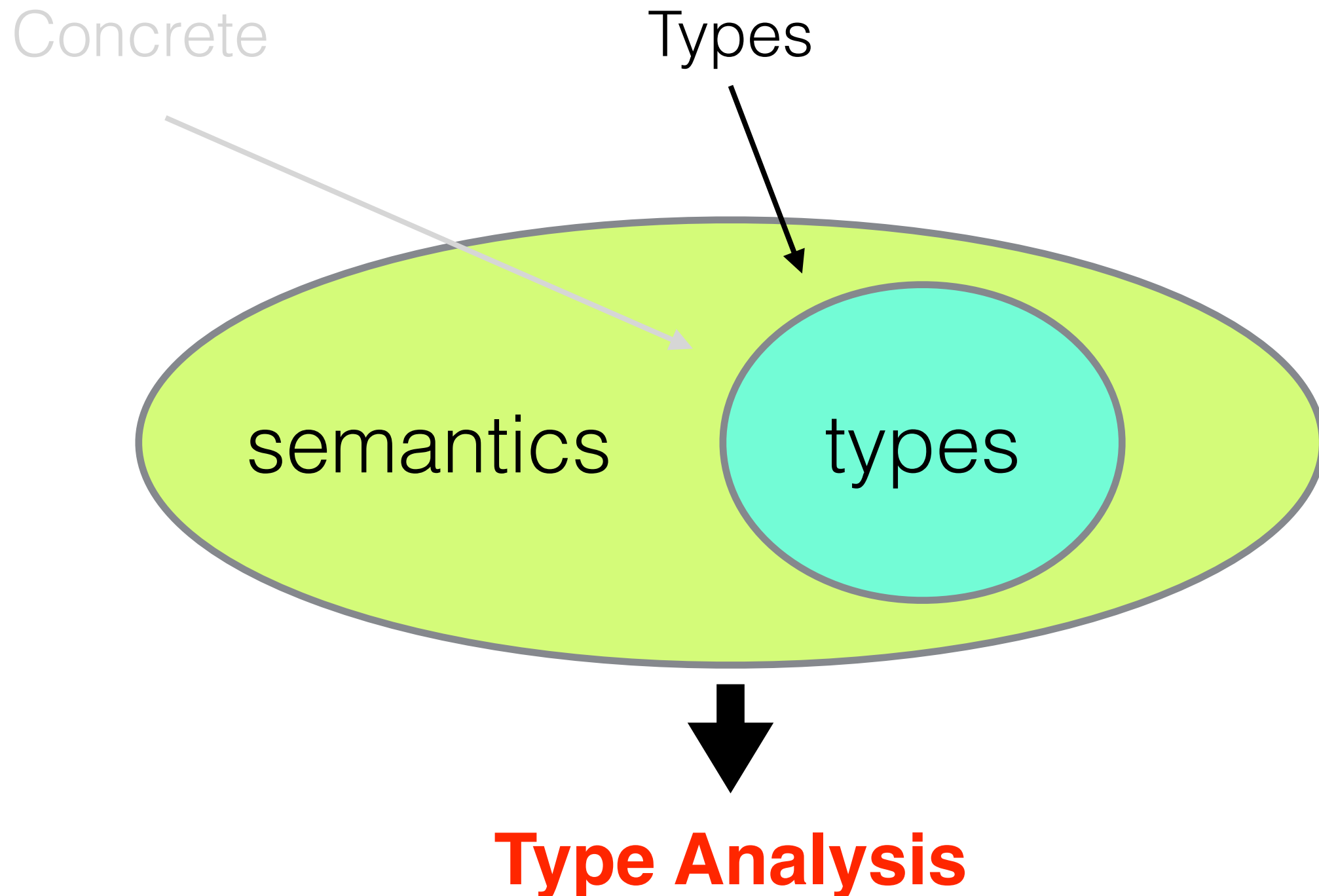
Abstract Interpretation

Concrete

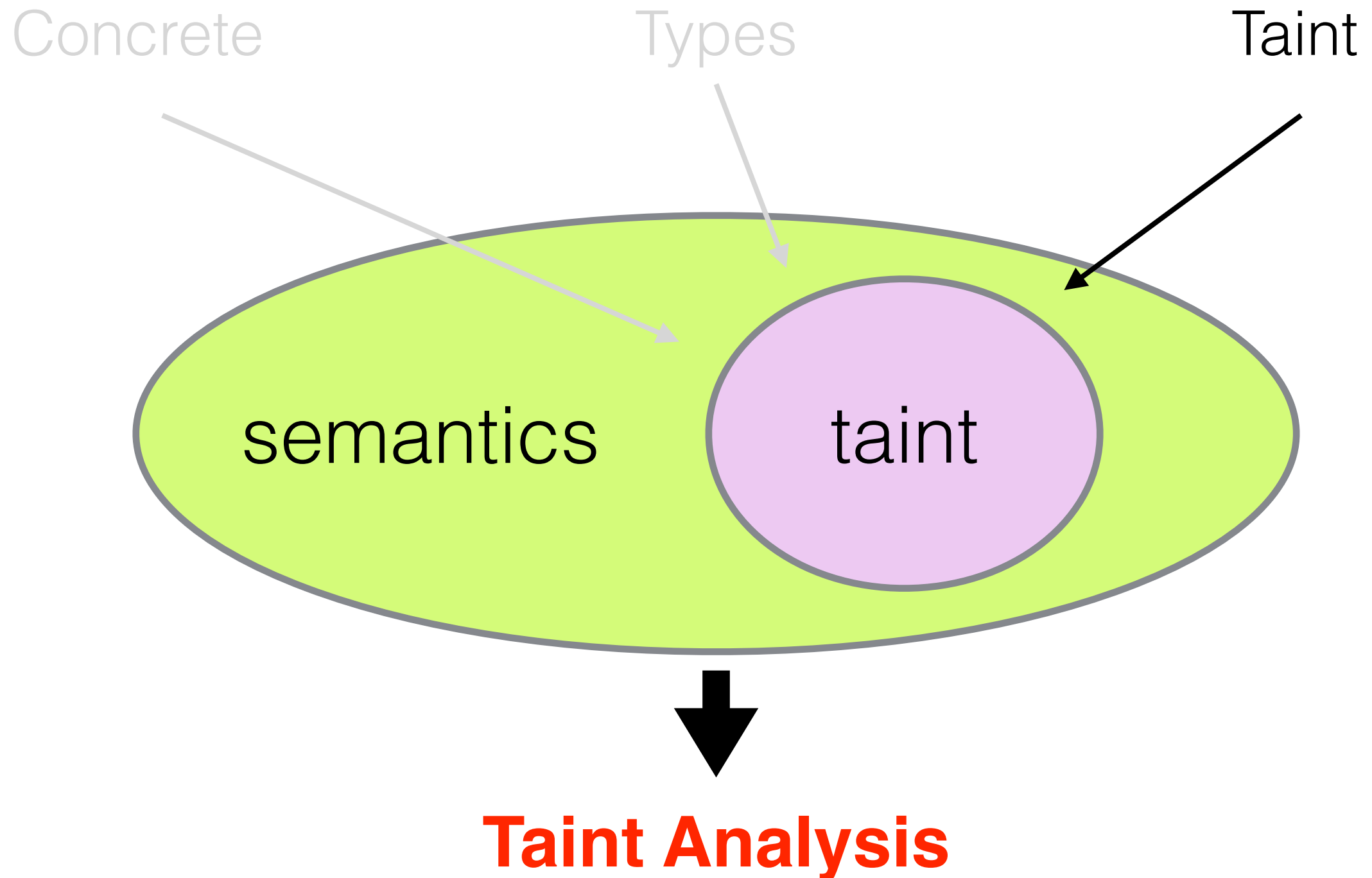


PHP interpreter

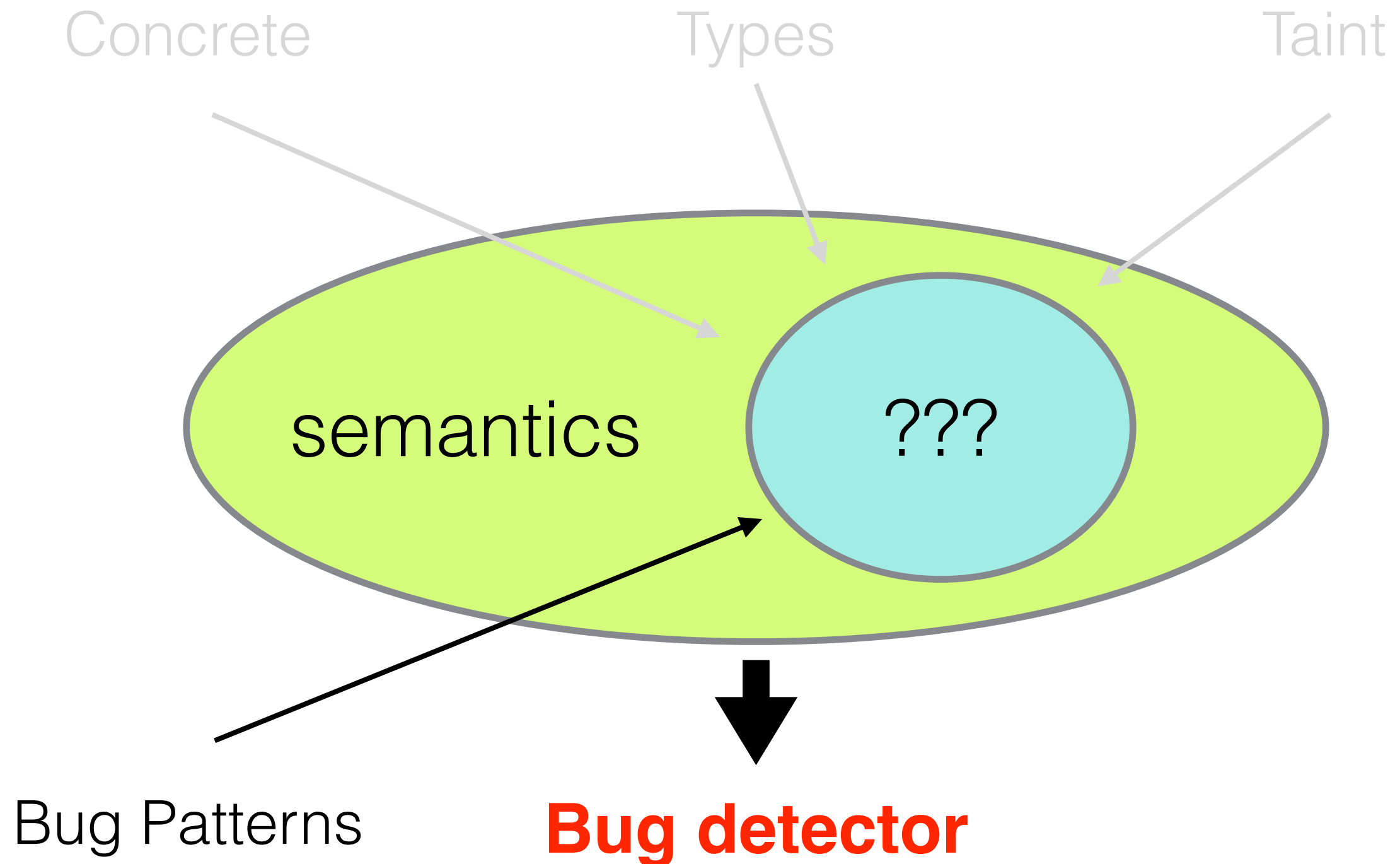
Abstract Interpretation



Abstract Interpretation



Abstract Interpretation

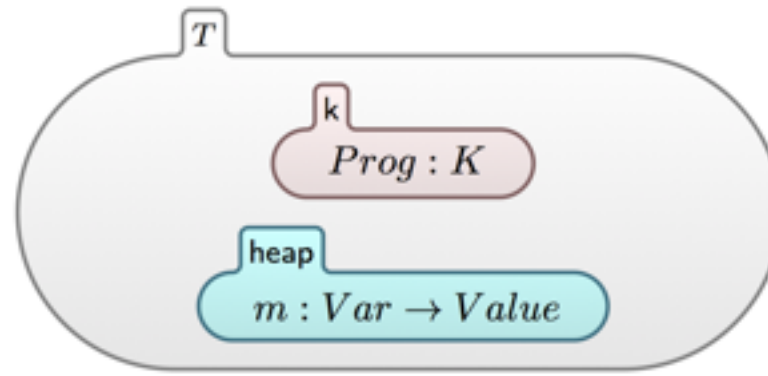


Thank you!

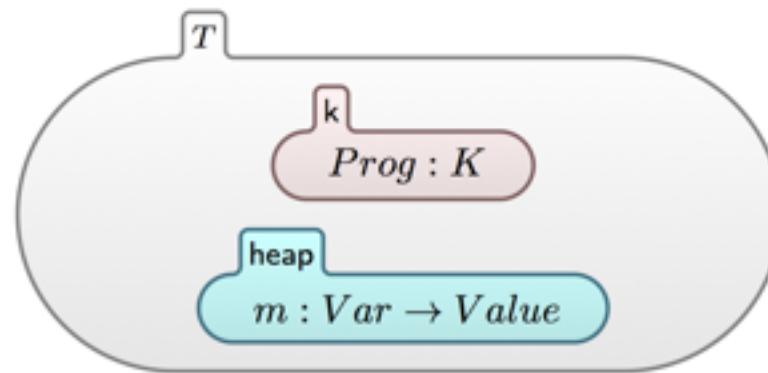
www.phpsemantics.org

paper, sources, web interface

Appendix/misc/old

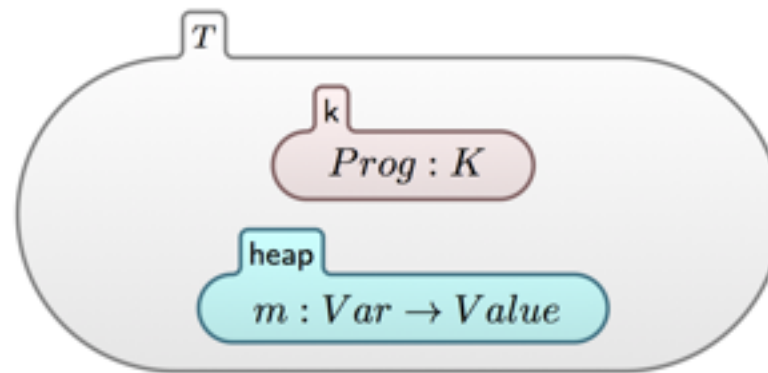


Komputations



Komputations

(i) the K cell holds **a list of computations separated by** 



Komputations

(i) the K cell holds **a list of computations separated by** 

(ii) the input program goes into the k cell

Example: function call

$$\left\langle \frac{\text{runFunction}(\text{FN:String}, f(\text{FP:K}, \text{FB:K}, \text{RT:RetType}, \text{LS:Loc}), \text{Args:K}) \curvearrowright \text{K}}{\begin{array}{l} \text{processFunArgs}(\text{FP}, \text{Args}) \curvearrowright \\ \text{pushStackFrame}(\text{FN}, \text{K}, \text{L}, \text{CurrentClass}, \text{CurrentObj}, \text{RT}, \text{D}) \curvearrowright \\ \text{ArrayCreateEmpty}(\text{L1}) \curvearrowright \text{setCrntScope}(\text{L1}) \curvearrowright \text{incRefCount}(\text{L1}) \curvearrowright \\ \text{copyFunArgs} \curvearrowright \text{FB} \curvearrowright \text{'Return(NULL)} \end{array}} \right\rangle_k$$

$\langle \text{L:Loc} \rangle_{\text{currentScope}} \quad \langle \text{CurrentClass:Id} \rangle_{\text{class}} \quad \langle \text{CurrentObj:Loc} \rangle_{\text{object}}$
 $\langle \frac{\text{D:K}}{\cdot} \rangle_{\text{functionArgumentDeclaration}}$
 when fresh(L1) [internal]

```
$a = array("a", "b", "c");
```

```
$a = array("a", "b", "c");  
foreach($a as &$v) {};
```

```
$a = array("a", "b", "c");  
foreach($a as &$v) {};  
foreach($a as $v) {};
```

```
$a = array("a", "b", "c");  
foreach($a as &$v) {};  
foreach($a as $v) {};  
var_dump($a);
```

```
$a = array("a", "b", "c");  
foreach($a as &$v) {};  
foreach($a as $v) {};  
var_dump($a);
```

```
array(3) {  
    [0]=> string(1) "a"  
    [1]=> string(1) "b"  
    [2]=> &string(1) "b"  
}
```