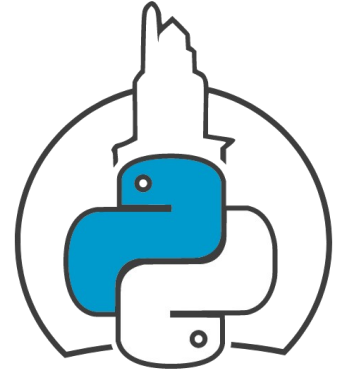


Python sandboxing e maxia negra



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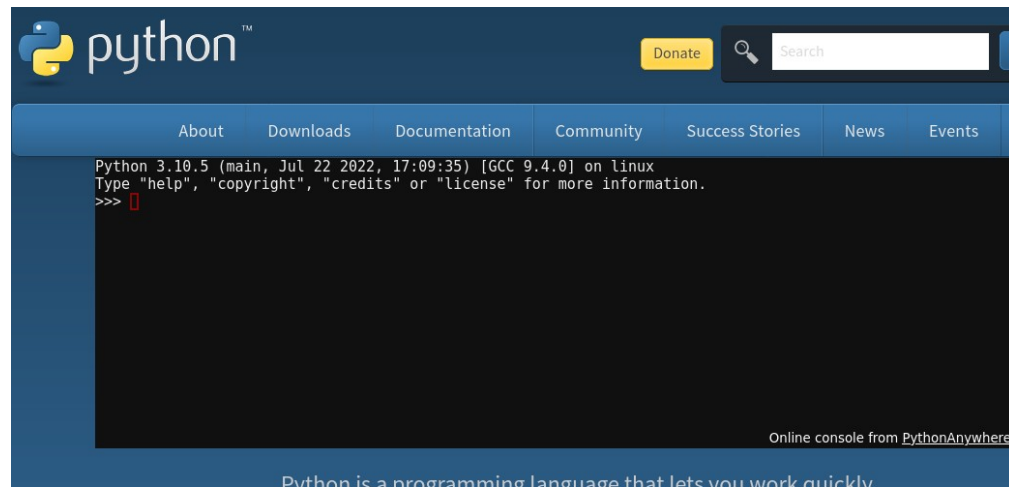
Que é unha sandbox?

- Entorno restrinxido
- Non se permiten certas accións ou comandos





Para que serve unha sandbox?

- Python na web
 - Yepcode
 - Code Academy
- Servicios na nube
 - Lambda functions
- Análise de malware



Que tipos de sandboxes hai?

- Sandbox a nivel de linguaxe 
 - Sandbox en Python → pysandbox
- Sandbox a nivel de SO 
 - Python en Sandbox
 - Pypy Sandbox (sen mantemento)
 - SECCOMP, SELinux, Docker

Sandbox en Python

- Imos ver de construír unha sandbox...
- Que precisamos evitar?
 - Acceso a información confidencial
 - Agotar os recursos do sistema
 - Escapar da sandbox

Sandbox en Python

- De momento o noso obxectivo:
 - Bloquear “open”
 - Aprender maxia oscura de Python

Sandbox en Python

- Partimos da seguinte classe:

```
class Sandbox():  
  
    def __init__(self, globals=None, locals=None):  
        self.globals = globals or {}  
        self.locals = locals or {}  
  
    def execute(self, code_string):  
        exec(code_string, self.globals, self.locals)
```

Internals

- `globals()` → variables globais
- `locals()` → variables locais da función

Sandbox en Python

- Executamos:

```
sb = Sandbox()  
sb.execute("""  
open('authorized_keys', 'w').write('ssh-ed25519 ...')  
""")
```

Sandbox en Python

- Podemos tentar evitar a función “open”
- Que tal unha blacklist?
 - Simple: filtrado con palabras
 - Complexo: filtrado co AST



Internals

AST (Abstract Syntax Tree)

```
print("hello world")
```

→

```
Module(  
  body=[  
    Expr(  
      value=Call(  
        func=Name(id='print', ctx=Load()),  
        args=[  
          Constant(value='hello world')],  
        keywords=[])),  
    type_ignores=[])
```

Sandbox en Python

```
Sandbox().execute("""  
open('authorized_keys', 'w').write('ssh-ed25519 ...')  
""") -> Error
```



```
Sandbox().execute("""  
__builtins__['op'+en]('authorized_keys', 'w').write('ssh-ed25519 ...')  
""") -> Ok
```



Internals

`__builtins__` → Acceso a obxetos por defecto

Se borramos algo:

```
>>> del __builtins__.open
```

```
>>> open
```

Traceback (most recent call last):

File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>

NameError: name 'open' is not defined

Sandbox en Python

- Eliminar "open"?



```
del __builtins__.__dict__["open"]
```

Sandbox en Python

```
__builtins__['op'+en]('builtin-open.txt', 'w').write('pwn!') -> Error
```



```
import os
```

```
fd = os.open('import-os.txt', os.O_CREAT | os.O_WRONLY)  
os.write(fd, b'pwn!.') -> Ok
```



Sandbox en Python

- So permitir certos imports

```
__builtins__.__dict__["__import__"] = our_safe_import
```



Sandbox en Python

```
import os
```

→ Error



```
loader = [  
    x  
    for x in ().__class__.__base__.__subclasses__()  
    if x.__name__ == "BuiltinImporter"  
][0]
```



```
os = loader.load_module("os") → Ok
```

Sandbox en Python

- Eliminamos o acceso a `__bases__` e `__subclasses__`



```
» del type.__base__
```

Traceback (most recent call last):

File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>

TypeError: cannot **set** '`__base__`' attribute of immutable **type** 'type'

Sandbox en Python

- Usamos a maxia de ctypes

```
from ctypes import pythonapi, POINTER, py_object
```

```
_get_dict = pythonapi._PyObject_GetDictPtr
```

```
_get_dict.restype = POINTER(py_object)
```

```
_get_dict.argtypes = [py_object]
```

```
del pythonapi, POINTER, py_object
```

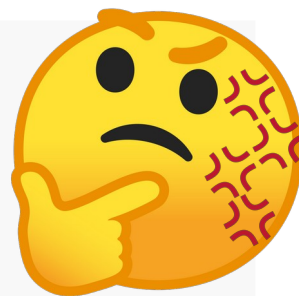
```
def dictionary_of(ob):
```

```
    dptr = _get_dict(ob)
```

```
    return dptr.contents.value
```

```
type_dict = dictionary_of(type)
```

```
del type_dict["__subclasses__"]
```



Sandbox en Python

```
().__class__.__base__.__subclasses__()
```

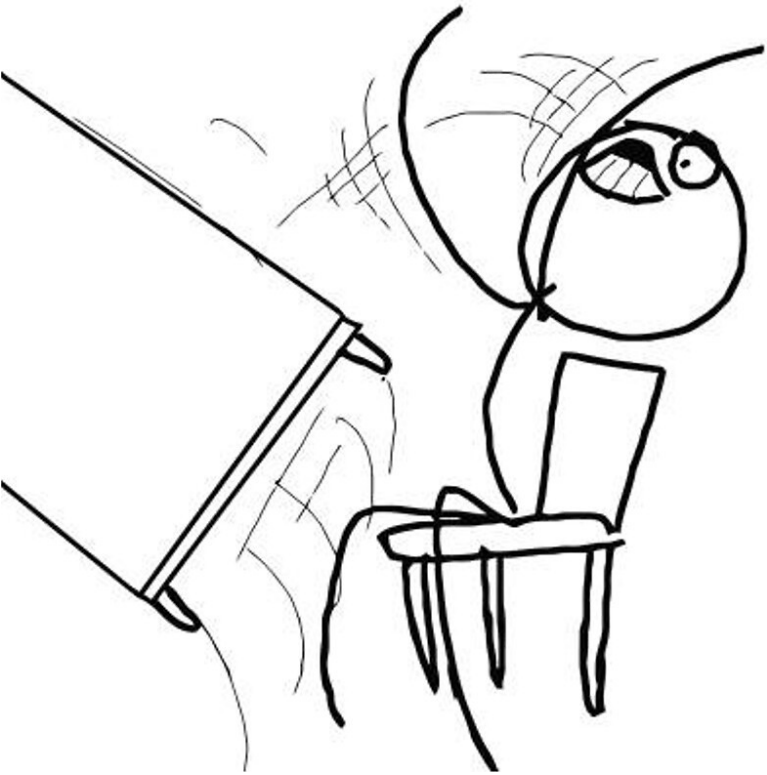
 → Error

```
try:  
    import os  
except Exception as e:  
    orig_import = e.__traceback__.tb_next.tb_frame.f_locals["orig_import"]
```

```
os = orig_import("os") → Ok
```



Sandbox en Python



About

WARNING: pysandbox is BROKEN BY DESIGN, please move to a new sandboxing solution (run python in a sandbox, not the opposite!)

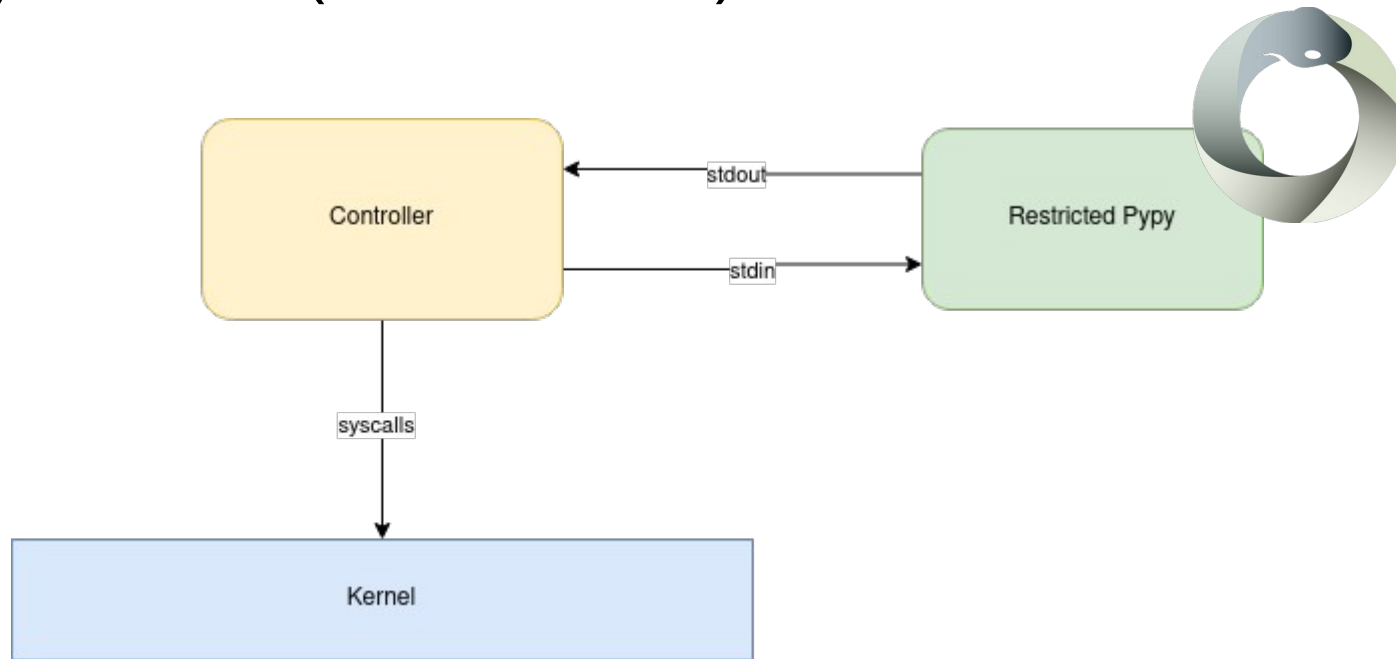
Sandbox en Python

"Os resultados negativos también son resultados,
e precisan ser publicados."

- Guido van Rossum

Python en Sandbox

- Pypy sandbox (non mantido)



Python en Sandbox

- SECCOMP
 - Strict mode: read, write, exit e sigreturn
 - BPF mode: Restrinxe syscalls con filtros eBPF
- SELinux sandbox
- Docker
- Máquinas virtuais

Referencias

- Victor Stinner: pysandbox
- The failure of pysandbox
- Jessica McKellar: Building and breaking a Python sandbox - PyCon 2014
- Escaping a Python sandbox
- Pypy Sandbox
- SECCOMP

Isto é todo... de momento

Graciñas!