

# PHP Security Audit HOWTO

**New York PHP**

New York, NY  
27 Sep 2005

**Chris Shiflett**

Brain Bulb  
[chris@brainbulb.com](mailto:chris@brainbulb.com)

NEW  
YORK  
PHP



# Talk Outline



- What Is a PHP Security Audit?
- Setting the Bar
- Analyzing the Design
- Analyzing the Configuration
- Searching the Source
- More Information
- Questions and Answers

# What Is a PHP Security Audit?

- An audit is an **examination**.
- Nothing should be off-limits.
- A PHP security audit is primarily an **examination of the source**.
- Other points of interest are the **design** and **configuration**.



# Setting the Bar



- How much security do you need?
- Start with a minimum level.
- At the very least, a PHP application should **filter input** and **escape output**.

# What Is Input?

- Some input is obvious - form data (**\$\_GET** and **\$\_POST**), cookies (**\$\_COOKIE**), etc.
- Some input is hard to identify - **\$\_SERVER**
- Sometimes it depends on your perspective - **\$\_SESSION**, data from databases, etc.
- The key is to identify the **origin** of data. Data that originates anywhere else is input.

# What Is Filtering?

- Filtering is an **inspection** process.
- **Prove** data to be **valid**.
- Consider everything else tainted.
- Ensure you can easily and reliably distinguish between **filtered** and **tainted** data.
- I use a strict naming convention.

# Show Me the Code!

```
<?php

$clean = array();

switch($_POST['color'])
{
    case 'red':
    case 'green':
    case 'blue':
        $clean['color'] = $_POST['color'];
        break;
}

?>
```

# Show Me the Code!

```
<?php  
  
$clean = array();  
  
if (ctype_alnum($_POST['username']))  
{  
    $clean['username'] = $_POST['username'];  
}  
  
?>
```



# What Is Output?

- Some output is obvious - HTML, JavaScript, etc.
- The client isn't the only remote destination - databases, session data stores, feeds, etc.
- The key is to identify the **destination** of data. Data destined for anywhere else is output.

# What Is Escaping?

- Escaping preserves data as it enters another context.
- Some characters need to be represented in a special way:
  - **O\'Reilly** (SQL)
  - **AT&T** (HTML)
- In most cases, there is a function you can use.
- If you must write your own, be **exhaustive**.

# Show Me the Code!

```
<?php  
  
$html = array();  
  
$html['username'] = htmlentities($clean['username'],  
                                ENT_QUOTES, 'UTF-8');  
  
echo "<p>Welcome back, {$html['username']}</p>";  
  
?>
```

# Show Me the Code!

```
<?php

$mysql = array();

$mysql['username'] =
    mysql_real_escape_string($clean['username']);

$sql = "SELECT *
        FROM profile
        WHERE username = '{$mysql['username']}'";

$result = mysql_query($sql);

?>
```

# Analyzing the Design

- Have the design explained first.
- Avoid unnecessary complexity.
- Encourage distinction between **tainted** and **filtered** data.

NEW  
YORK  
PHP



# Analyzing the Configuration

- Mostly dictated by **php.ini**.
- Also consider **httpd.conf**, **.htaccess**, **ini\_set()**.



# Analyzing the Configuration

- Things to avoid:
  - **register\_globals**
  - **allow\_url\_fopen**
  - **magic\_quotes\_gpc**
  - **display\_errors**

# Searching the Source

NEW  
YORK  
PHP



- Identify input and trace it forward.
- Identify output and trace it backward.
- Ensure input is filtered and output is escaped.



# Identifying Input



- HTML Forms:
  - **form**
  - **input**
  - **\$\_GET**
  - **\$\_POST**
  - **\$\_REQUEST**

# Identifying Input

- Databases:
  - `mysql_query()`
  - `SELECT`
- HTTP Headers:
  - `$_COOKIE`
  - `$_SERVER`



# Identifying Output



- Client:
  - echo**
  - print**
  - <?=**

# Identifying Output

- Databases:
  - **mysql\_query()**
- Commands:
  - **exec()**
  - **passthru()**
  - **system()**

# Tracing Forward



```
<?php  
  
$action = $_POST['action'];  
  
$query_string = "action=$action";  
  
$link = "index.php?$query_string";  
  
?>  
  
<a href="<?php echo $link; ?>">  
Click Here  
</a>
```

# Tracing Backward

```
<?php
```

```
$username = $_COOKIE['username'];
```

```
$greeting = "Welcome back, $username.";
```

```
$html = "<p>$greeting</p>";
```

```
echo $html;
```

```
?>
```



# Gotchas

- Trust of HTTP Headers:
  - **Referer**
- Trust of **\$\_SERVER**:
  - **\$\_SERVER['PHP\_SELF']**
- Trust of Client-Side Restrictions:
  - **maxlength**

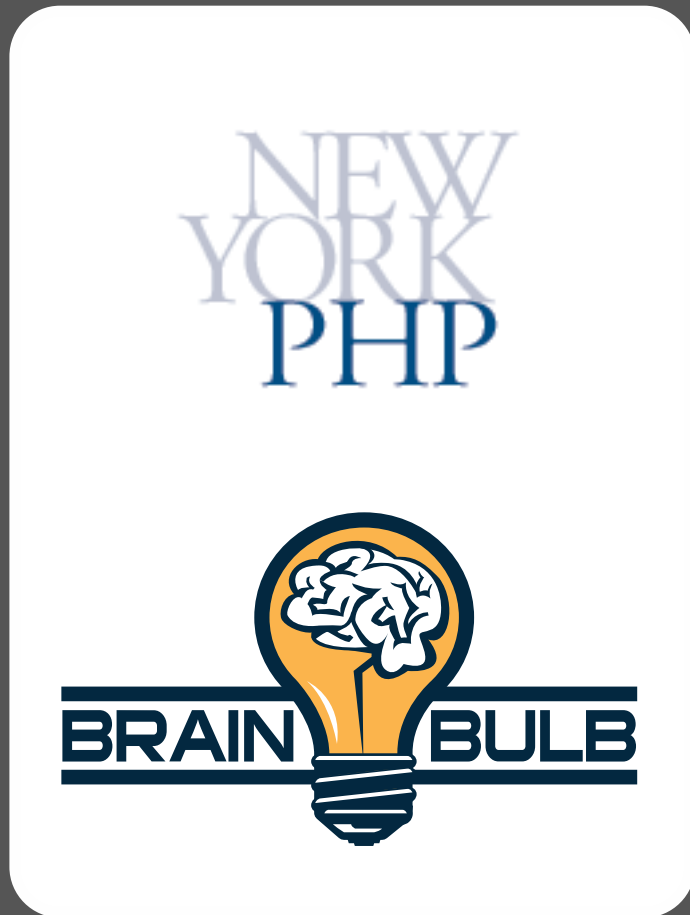
# More Information

- PHP Security Consortium  
<http://phpsec.org/>
- My Business Web Site  
<http://brainbulb.com/>
- My Personal Web Site and Blog  
<http://shiflett.org/>





# Thanks for Listening!



Chris Shiflett  
chris@brainbulb.com