

This DoS Goes Loop-di-Loop

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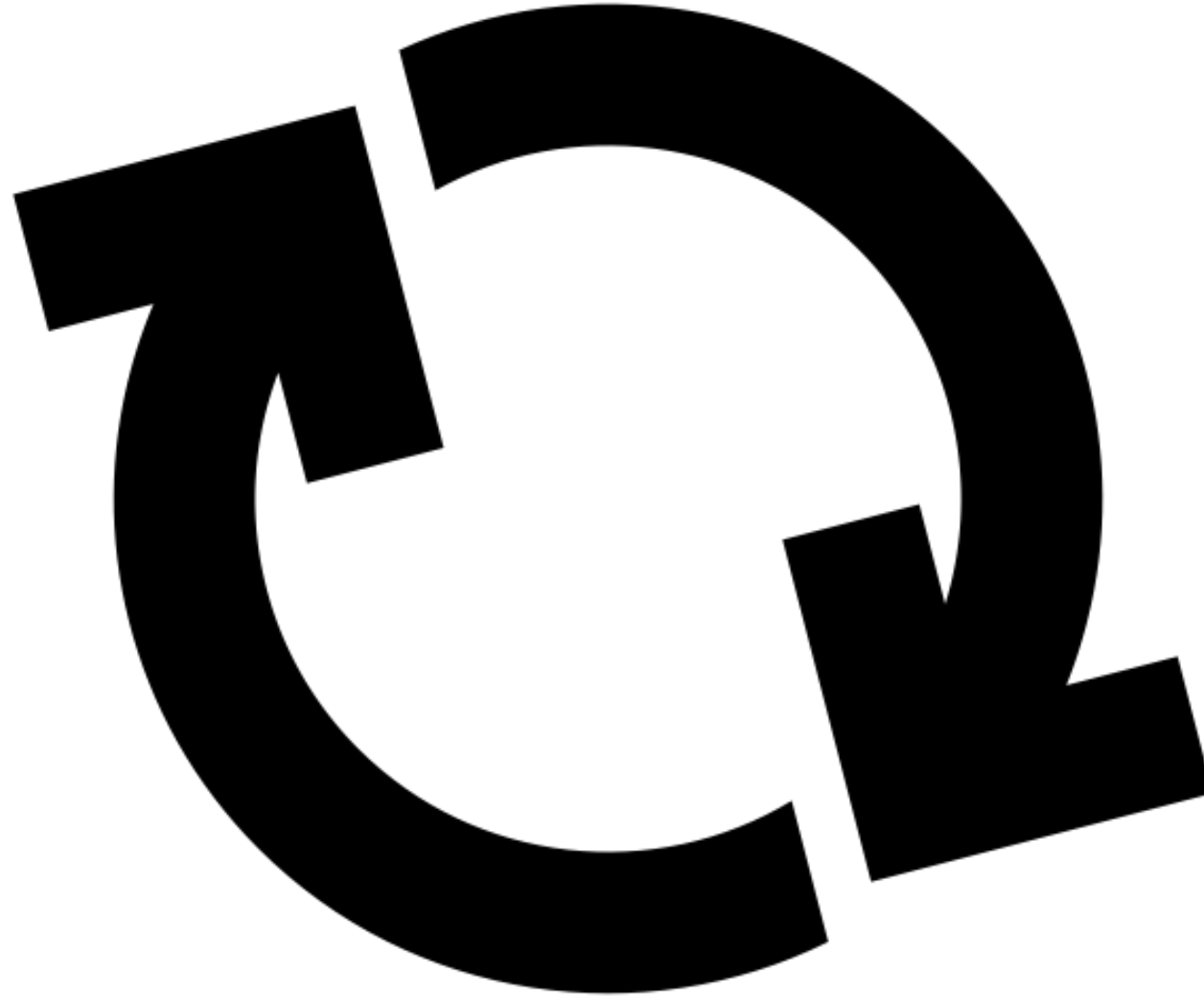


Quick Shoutout



<https://telaviv.appsecglobal.org>

Quick Reminder: Node.js' Event Loop



<https://thenounproject.com/term/redo/62716>

Benchmarks

1a

JAVA WINS

Barebones computational speed - Nth Prime
NO CONCURRENCY

Work Load
Calculate 500 prime numbers
Zero blocking IO calls
Zero IO

Concurrency
1 Threads/Processes

2.1x*

JAVA
181 requests per second

NODE
86 requests per second



* times more throughput
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NODE OBLITERATES JAVA

Long Running Query
WITH CONCURRENCY


Work Load
Calculate 500 prime numbers
Make 1 really long blocking IO call
- 10 second response time
Process a 5MB file

Concurrency
70 Java Threads & 8 Node Processes
(adding more than 70 threads makes it slower)

10x*

JAVA
6 requests per second

NODE
64 requests per second



* times more throughput
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<https://www.tandemseven.com/blog/performance-java-vs-node/>

Reminder: Denial of Service (DoS)



<https://thenounproject.com/term/decline/373722>

Regex DoS (ReDoS)

```
const express = require('express');  
const app = express();
```

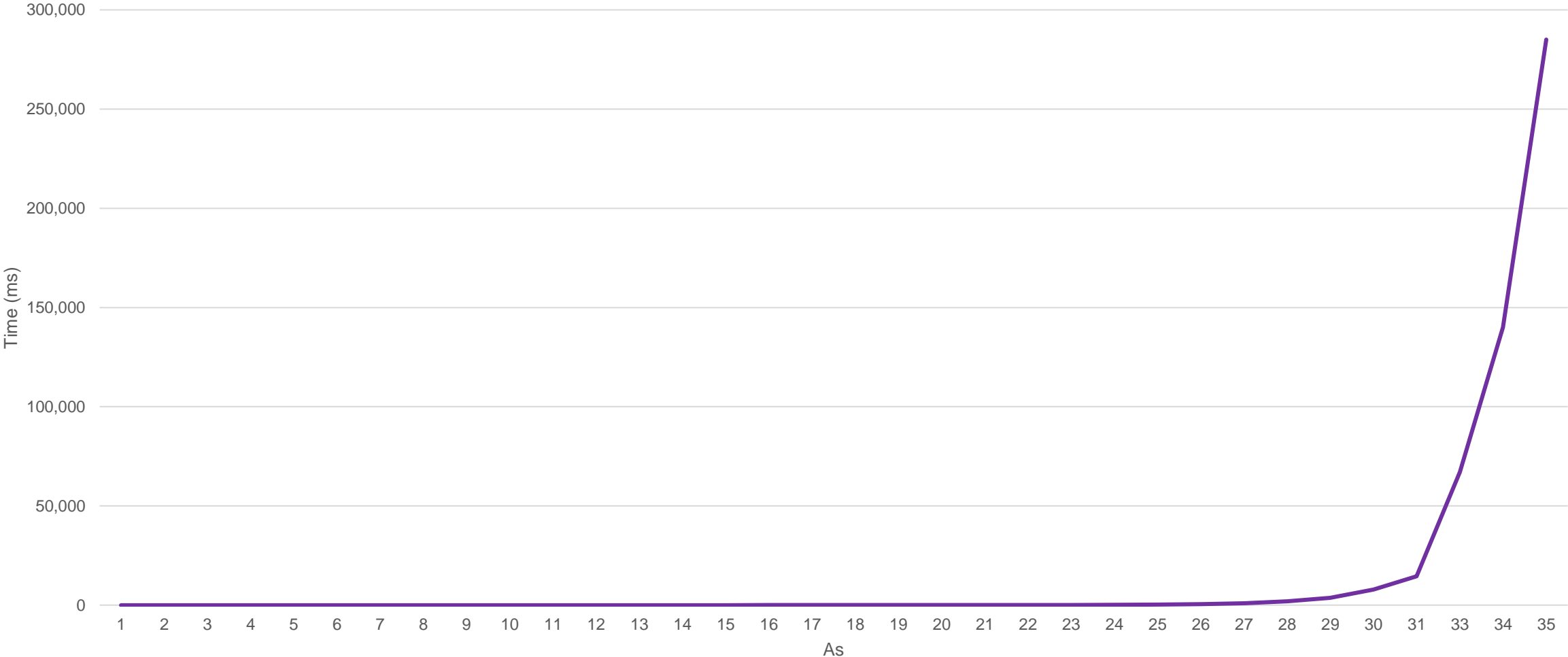
```
app.get('/regex', (req, res) => {  
  const regexp = new RegExp(req.query.regex);  
  const text = req.query.text;  
  res.end(regexp.test(text) ? 'Match!' : 'No match');  
});
```

```
app.listen(3000, () => console.log('Listening on port 3000'));
```

Regex DoS (ReDoS) – how bad is it really?

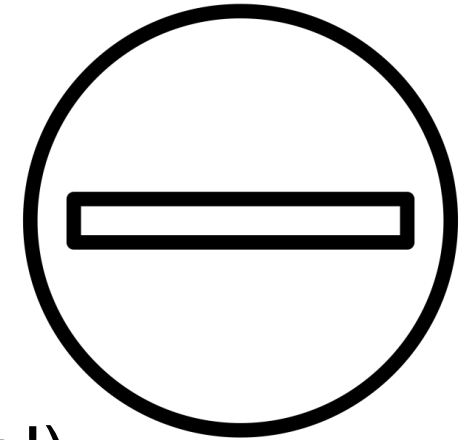
```
console.log('A\\'s\\ttime');  
let regex = new RegExp('^+(a+)+$');  
  
for (let i = 1; i < 100; ++i) {  
  const str = Array(i + 1).join('a') + 'b';  
  const before = new Date();  
  regex.test(str);  
  const after = new Date();  
  const time = after - before;  
  console.log(` ${i}\\t${time}`);  
}
```

Regex DoS (ReDoS) – results



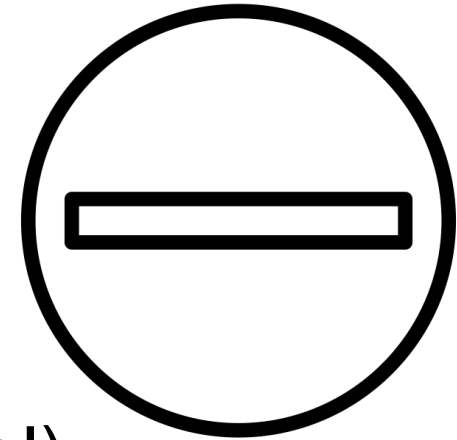
Regex DoS (ReDoS) – Remediation

- Don't allow tainted input as regex
 - Not always possible...
 - If you must, sanitize it ([safe-regex](#) to the rescue!)



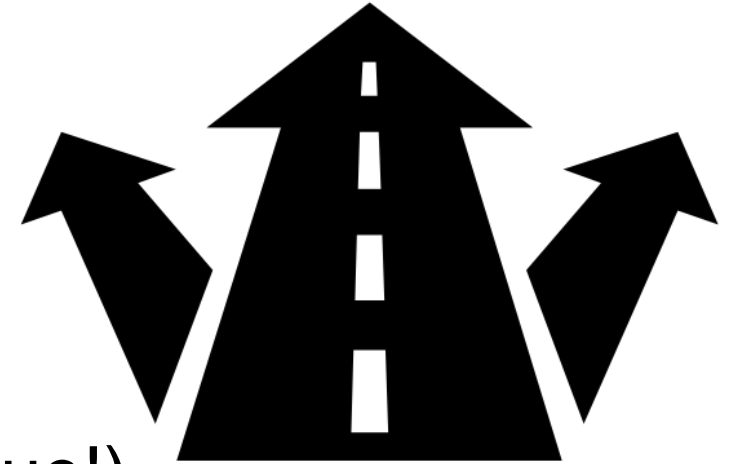
Regex DoS (ReDoS) – Remediation

- Don't allow tainted input as regex
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- Don't allow tainted input to be evaluated by a dodgy regex
 - Usually not possible...
 - Use length limits



Regex DoS (ReDoS) – Remediation

- Don't allow tainted input as regex
 - Not always possible...
 - If you must, sanitize it ([safe-regex](#) to the rescue!)
- Don't allow tainted input to be evaluated by a dodgy regex
 - Usually not possible...
 - Use length limits
- Think about alternative solutions
 - [re2](#) isn't vulnerable to ReDoS
 - Use specific tools for specific needs (e.g., [validator.js](#))



JSON DoS

```
const express = require('express');
const app = express();
app.use(express.json());

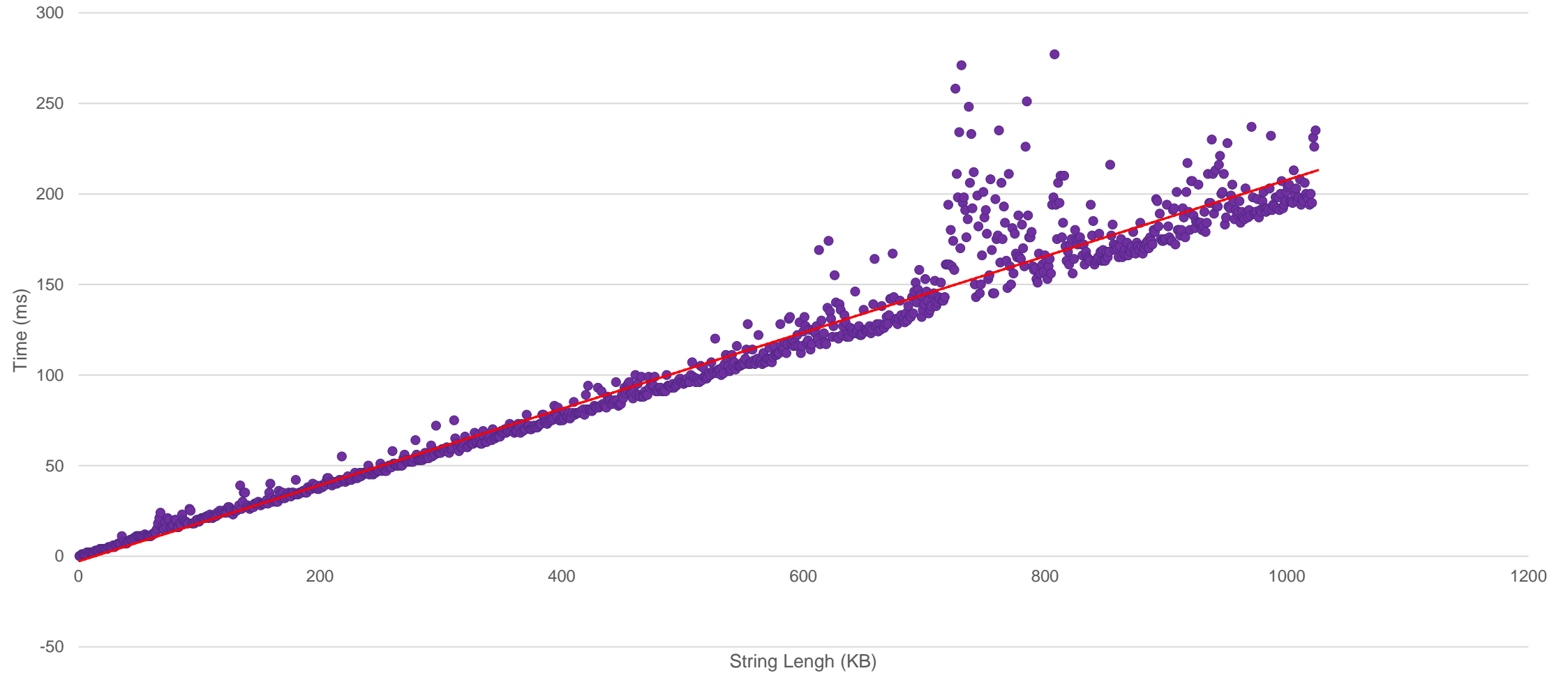
app.post('/json', (req, res) => {
  res.end(Object.keys(req.body).length + ' keys in the payload');
});

app.listen(3000, () => console.log('Listening on port 3000'));
```

JSON DoS – How bad is it really?

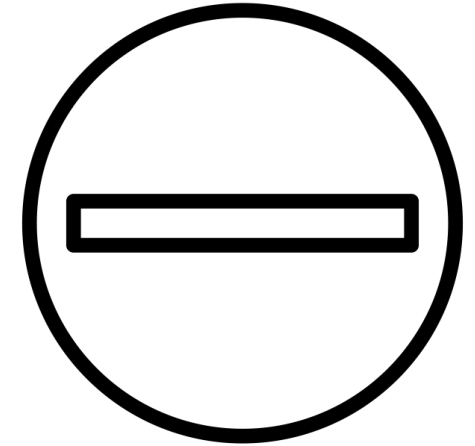
```
console.log('Length\tTime');
for (let i = 1024; i <= 1024 * 1024 ; i += 1024) {
  const str = "" + Array(i + 1).join('a') + "";
  const before = new Date();
  for (let j = 1; j < 100; ++j) {
    JSON.parse(str);
  }
  const after = new Date();
  console.log(`${i}\t${after-before}`);
}
```

JSON DoS – Results



JSON DoS – Remediation

- Don't allow tainted input to be parsed
 - Not realistic...

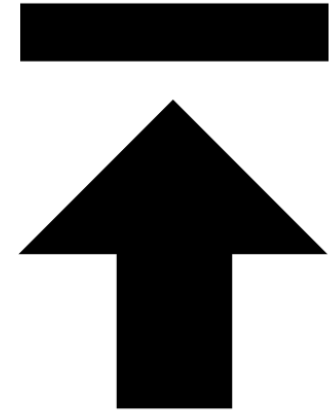


JSON DoS – Remediation

- Don't allow tainted input to be parsed
 - Not realistic...

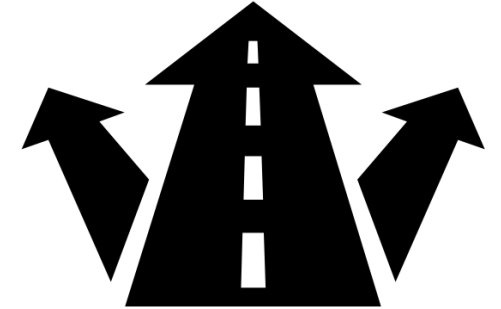
- Limit the size of the input

- Express: `app.use(express.json({limit: '50kb'}))`
- Hapi: `route.options.payload.maxBytes = 50 * 1024`
- Fastify: `Fastify({bodyLimit: 50 * 1024})`



JSON DoS – Remediation

- Don't allow tainted input to be parsed
 - Not realistic...



- Limit the size of the input

- Express: `app.use(express.json({limit: '50kb'}))`
- Hapi: `route.options.payload.maxBytes = 50 * 1024`
- Fastify: `Fastify({bodyLimit: 50 * 1024})`

- If you aren't parsing JSON by a middleware, consider alternative libraries like BFJ or JSONStream

Storage (I/O) DoS

```
const fs = require('fs');
const path = require('path');
const express = require('express');
const app = express();

app.get('/lorem', (req, res) => {
  res.end(fs.readFileSync(path.join(__dirname, 'lorem.txt')));
});

app.listen(3000, () => console.log('Listening on port 3000'));
```

Storage (I/O) DoS – Remediation

There are two ways to perform storage operations in Node.js:

1. The async way

- Delegate a storage operation to the kernel, and wait for a callback
- E.g.: `fs.readdir`, `fs.writeFile`, etc
- 3rd parties follow similar patterns (e.g., `fs-extra`, `adm-zip`)

2. The **wrong** way

Summary



<https://thenounproject.com/term/brief/935656>

Summary

- Any code that relies on tainted input should have some sort of sanitation/protection
- If a function has a variant with a callback – use it
 - This isn't limited to I/O (e.g., `crypto.randomBytes`)
- Test!
 - Make security and stress tests part of your CI/CD pipeline
 - Incorporate tools that can highlight these issues

Some links

- Don't Block the Event Loop:

<https://nodejs.org/en/docs/guides/dont-block-the-event-loop>

- Demos and Benchmarks:

<https://github.com/mureinik/loop-li-loop>

Questions?



<https://thenounproject.com/term/questions/1195076/>

Thank You

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