



This DoS goes loop-di-loop

Preventing DoS attacks on your Node.js application

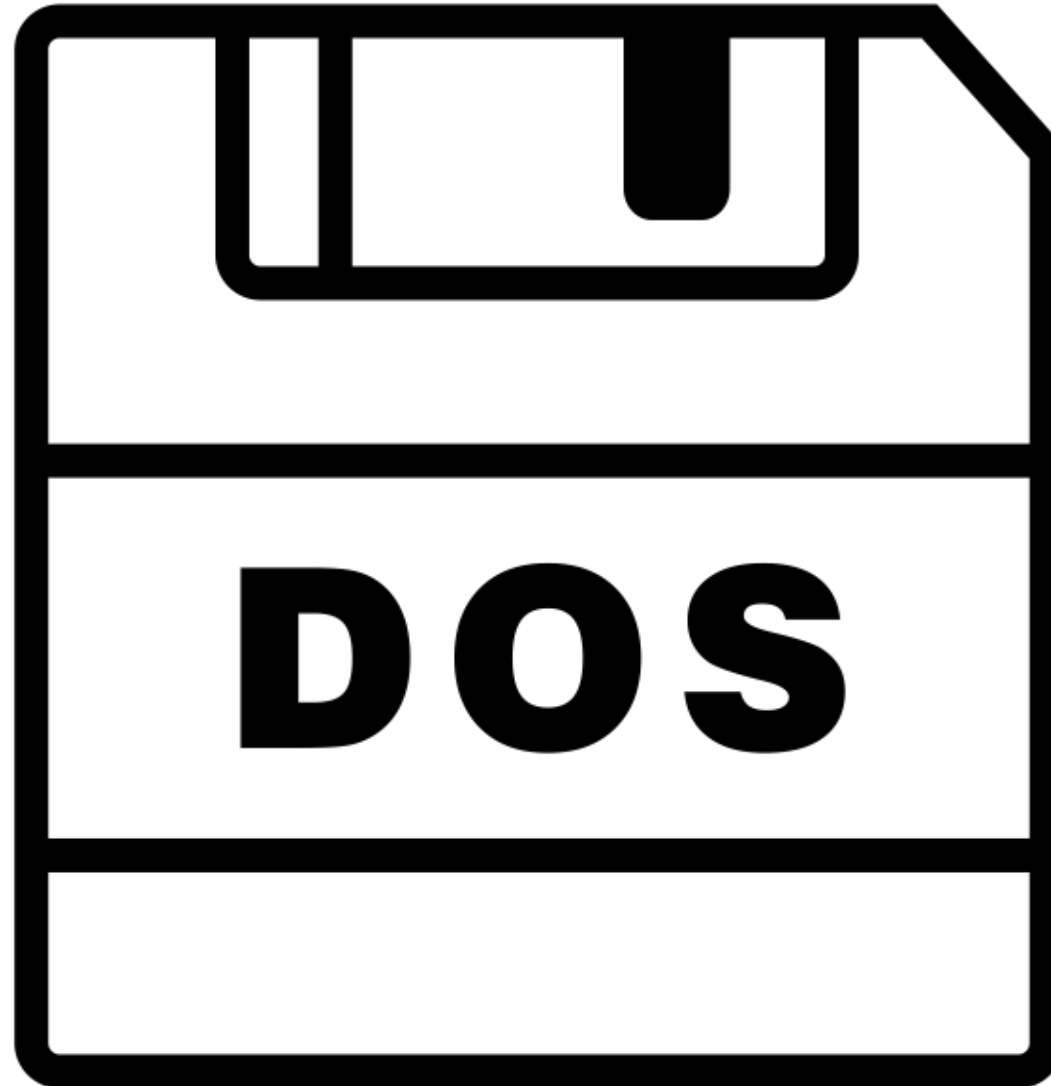
Allon Mureinik

Senior Manager, Seeker (IAST) Agents R&D

Black Duck

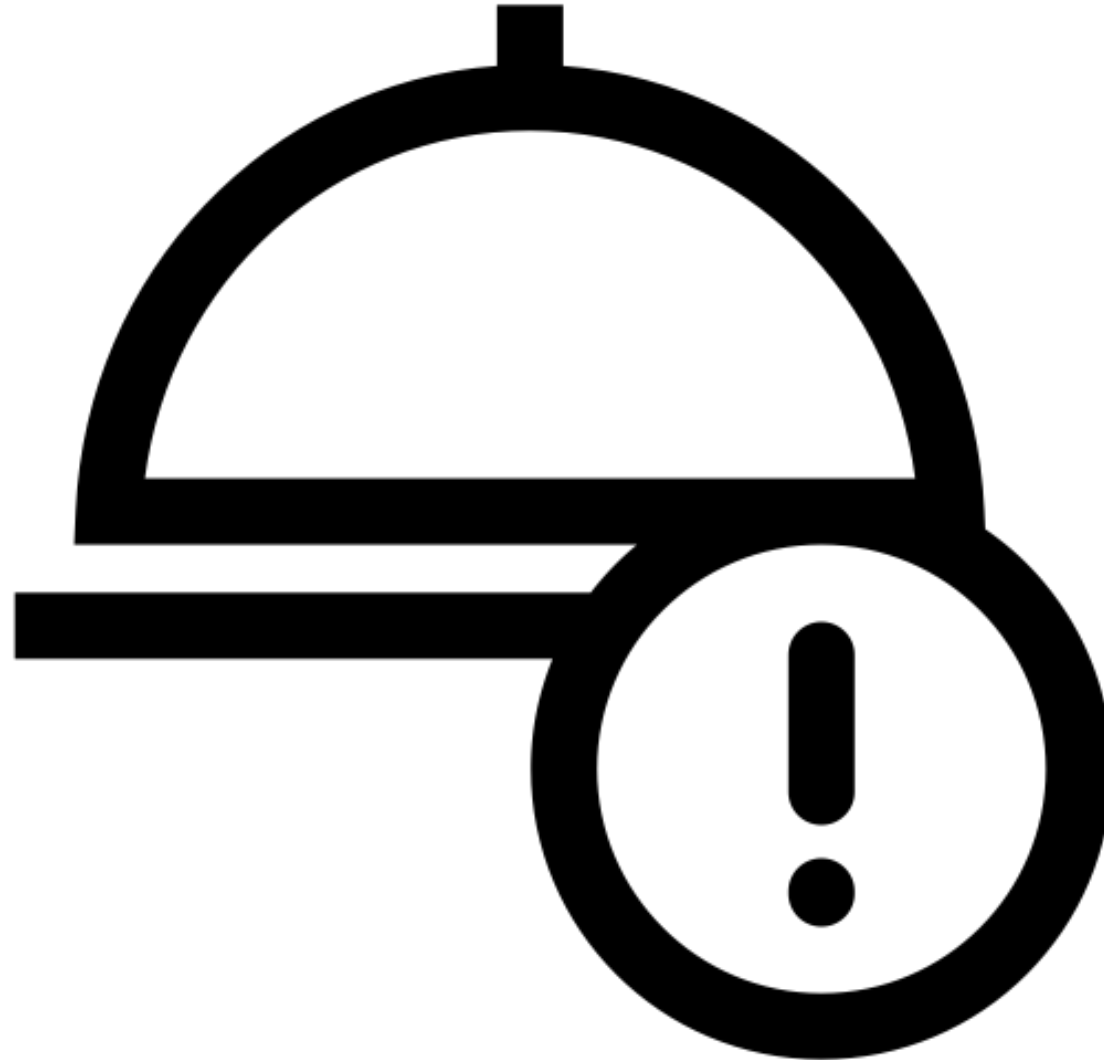
Conf42, 31/10/2024

No, not that kind of DOS



<https://thenounproject.com/icon/save-dos-818218/>

This kind of DoS



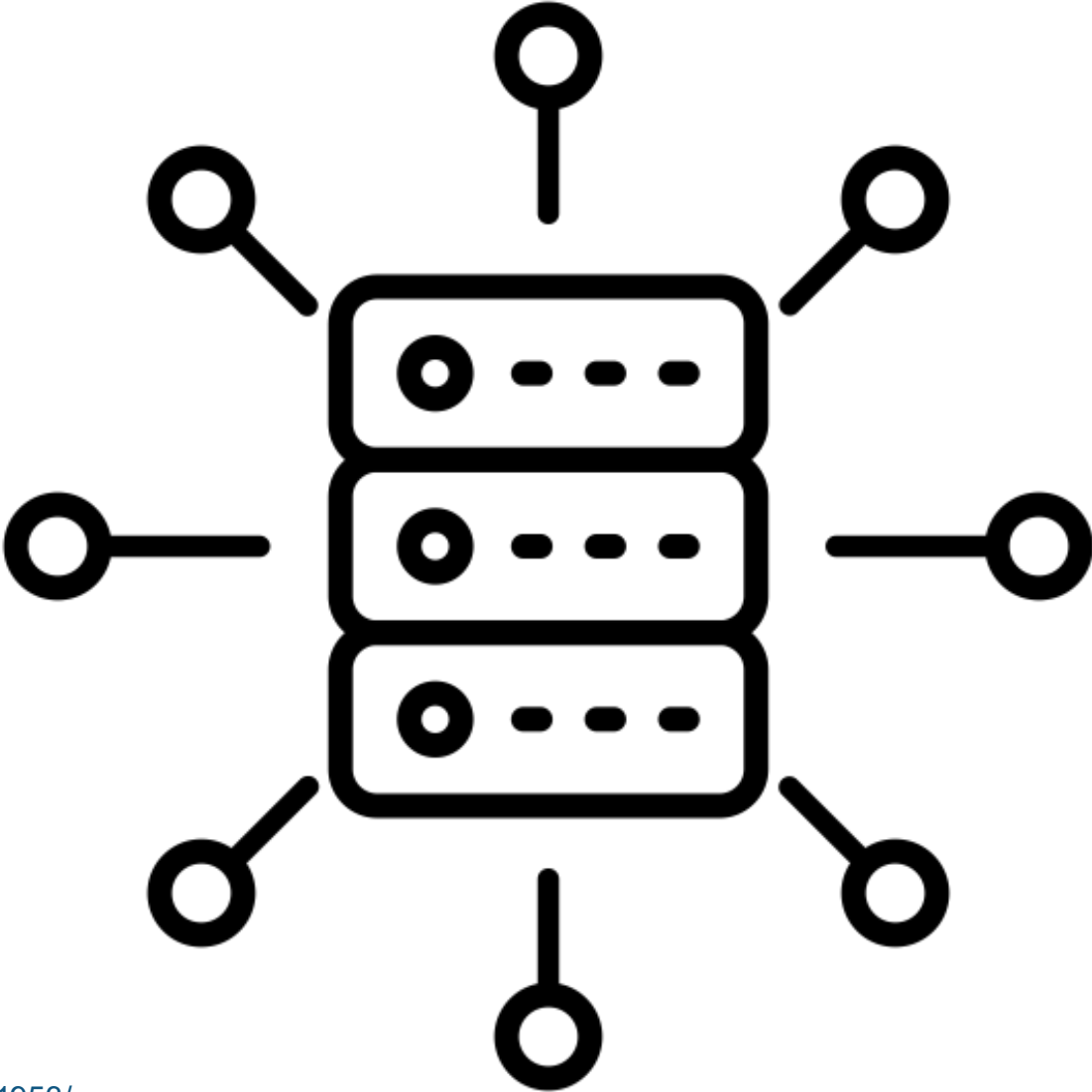
<https://thenounproject.com/icon/no-service-1496954/>

This kind of DoS

“The Denial of Service (DoS) attack is focused on making a resource (site, application, server) unavailable for the purpose it was designed.”

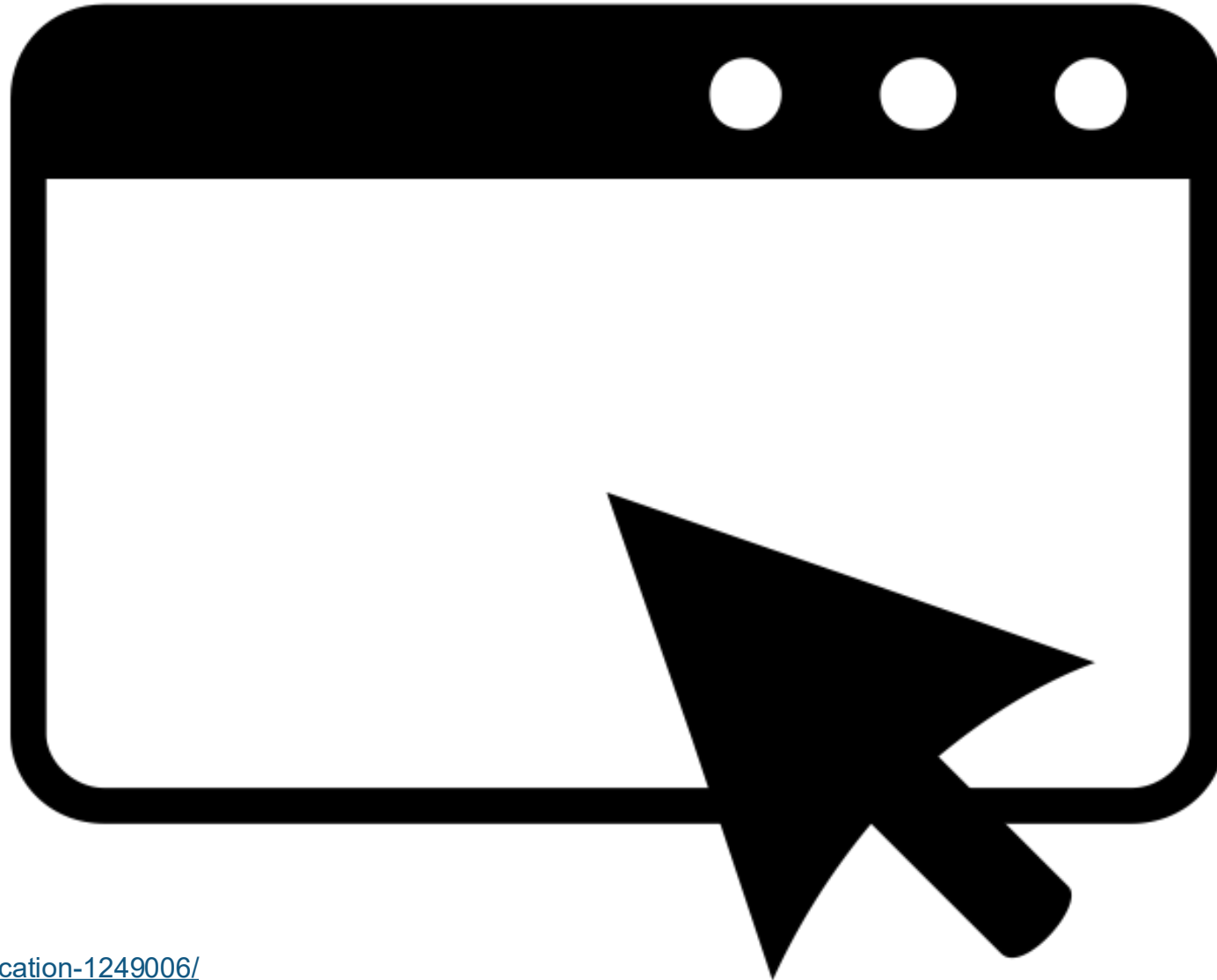
https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Denial_of_Service

DDoS – in a different lecture



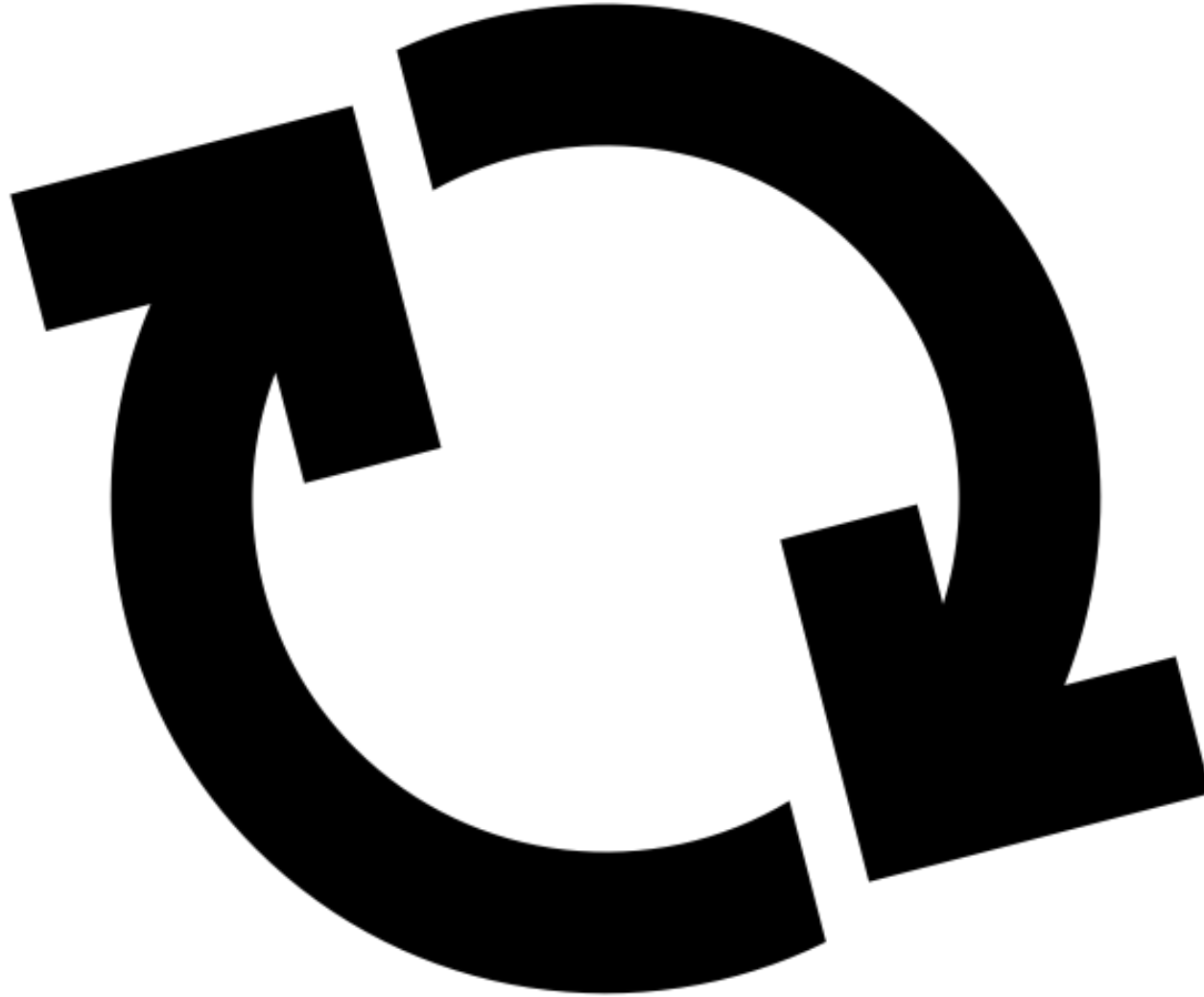
<https://thenounproject.com/icon/distributed-6001953/>

We want to focus on the application



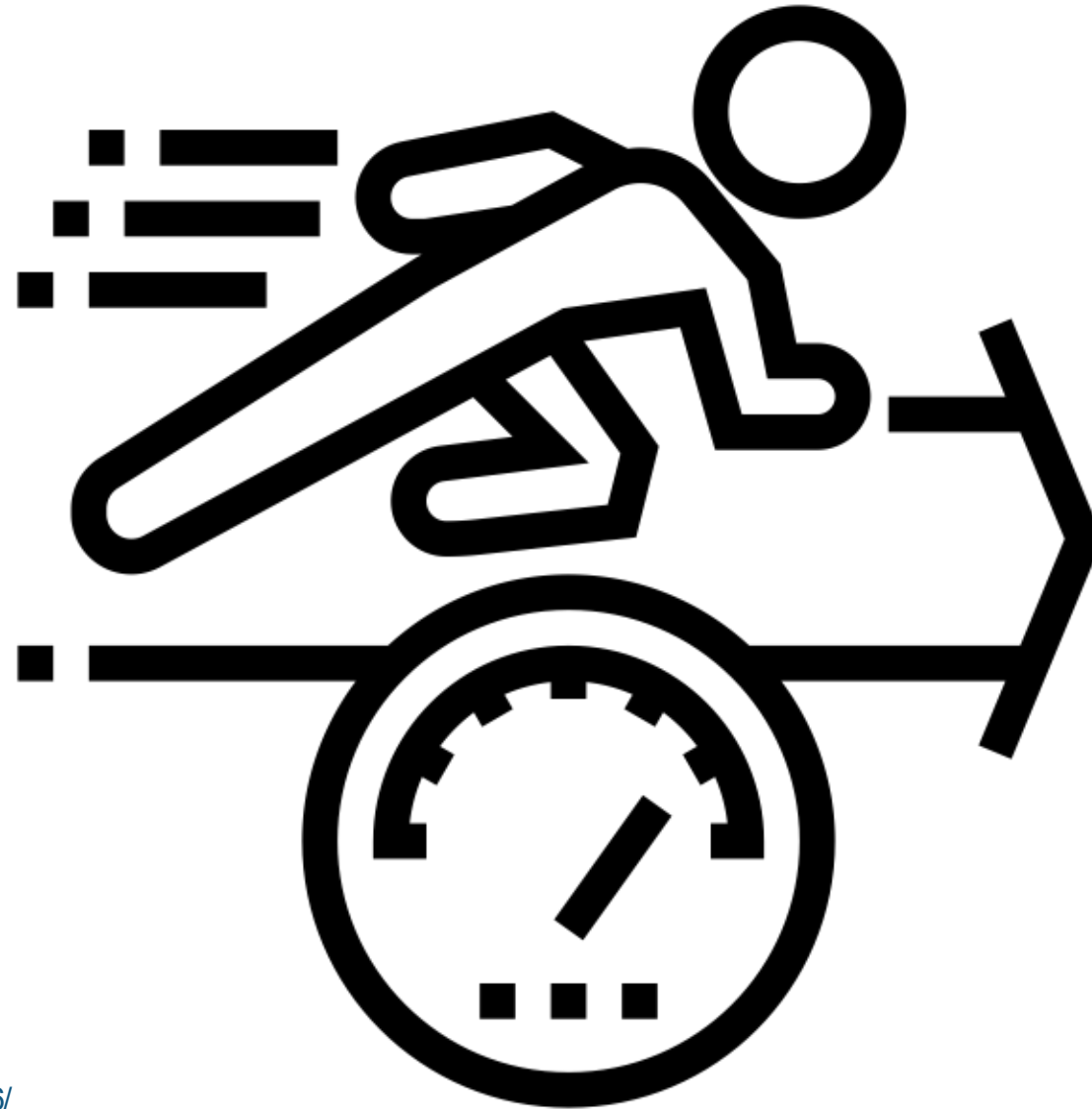
<https://thenounproject.com/icon/application-1249006/>

Quick Reminder: Node.js' Event Loop



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

It's not about speed – it's about [not] blocking others



<https://thenounproject.com/icon/speed-1116526/>

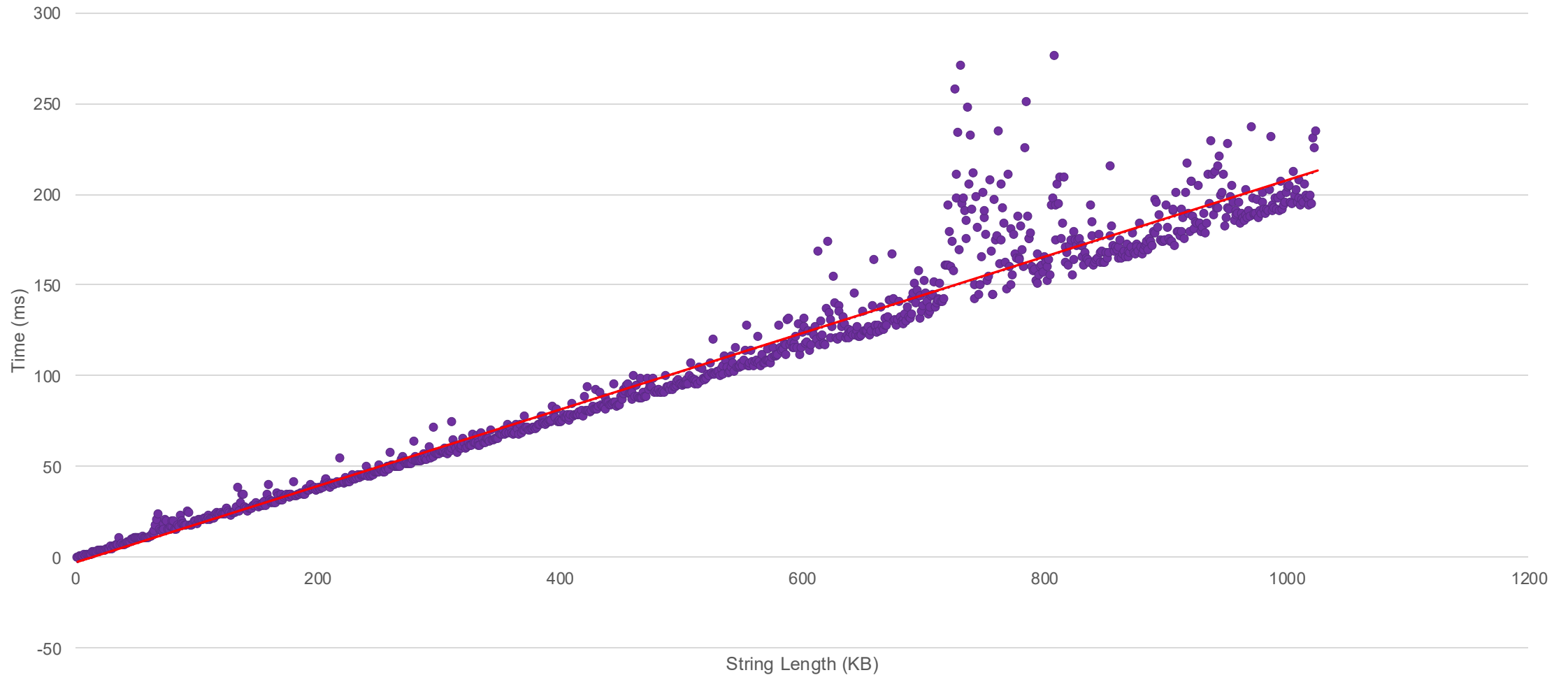
Overwork that parser (JSON Example)

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

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

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

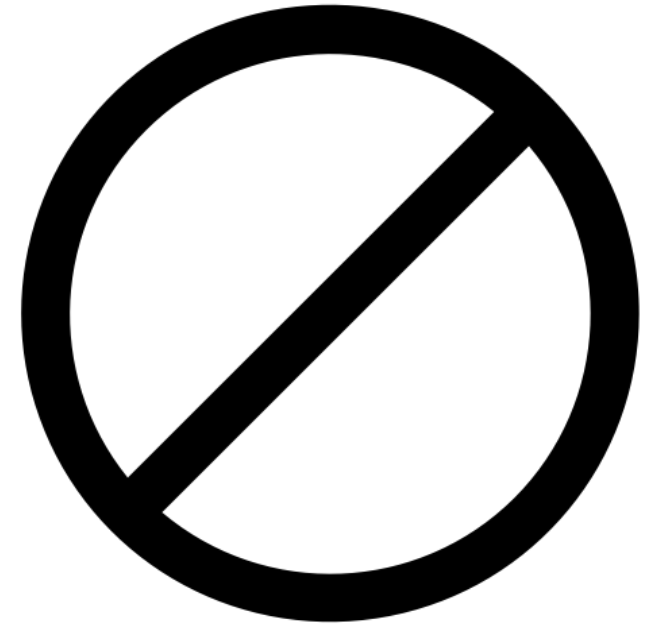
How bad is it really?



What can we do?

What can we do?

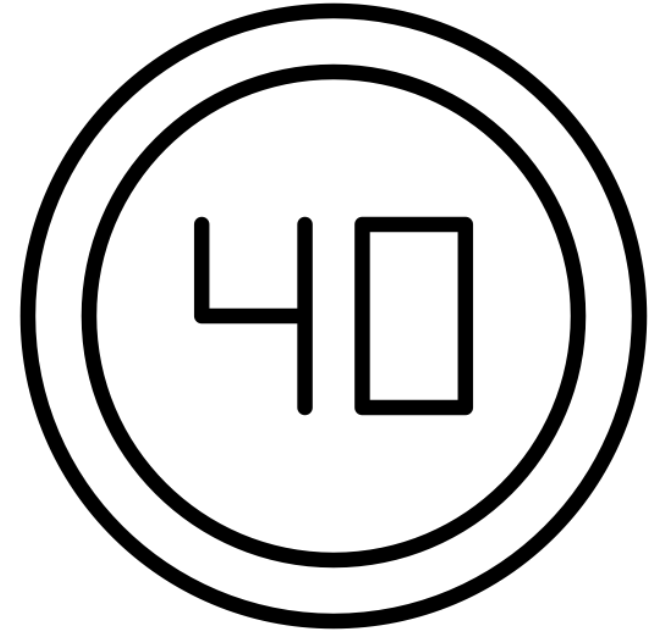
- Don't allow tainted input to be parsed
 - Not realistic...



What can we do?

- Don't allow tainted input to be parsed
 - Not realistic...
- Limit the size of the input
 - E.g., in the above Express example:

```
app.use(express.json({limit: '40kb'}))
```



What can we do?

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

- Limit the size of the input

- E.g., in the above Express example:

```
app.use(express.json({limit: '40kb'}))
```

- Do it in the background, not the event loop

- E.g., use a library like BFJ or JSONStream

<https://thenounproject.com/icon/fade-2102225/>



Bomb that parser (XML Example)

```
const express = require('express');  
const app = express();  
app.use(express.text({type: '*/*'}));
```

```
const libxmljs = require('libxmljs2');  
const opts = {noent: true, nocdata: true, noblanks: true, huge: true};
```

```
app.post('/xml', (req, res) => {  
  const parsed = libxmljs.parseXml(req.body, opts);  
  res.end(parsed.childNodes().length + ' child nodes in the payload');  
});
```

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

Sounds serious, let's have a laugh



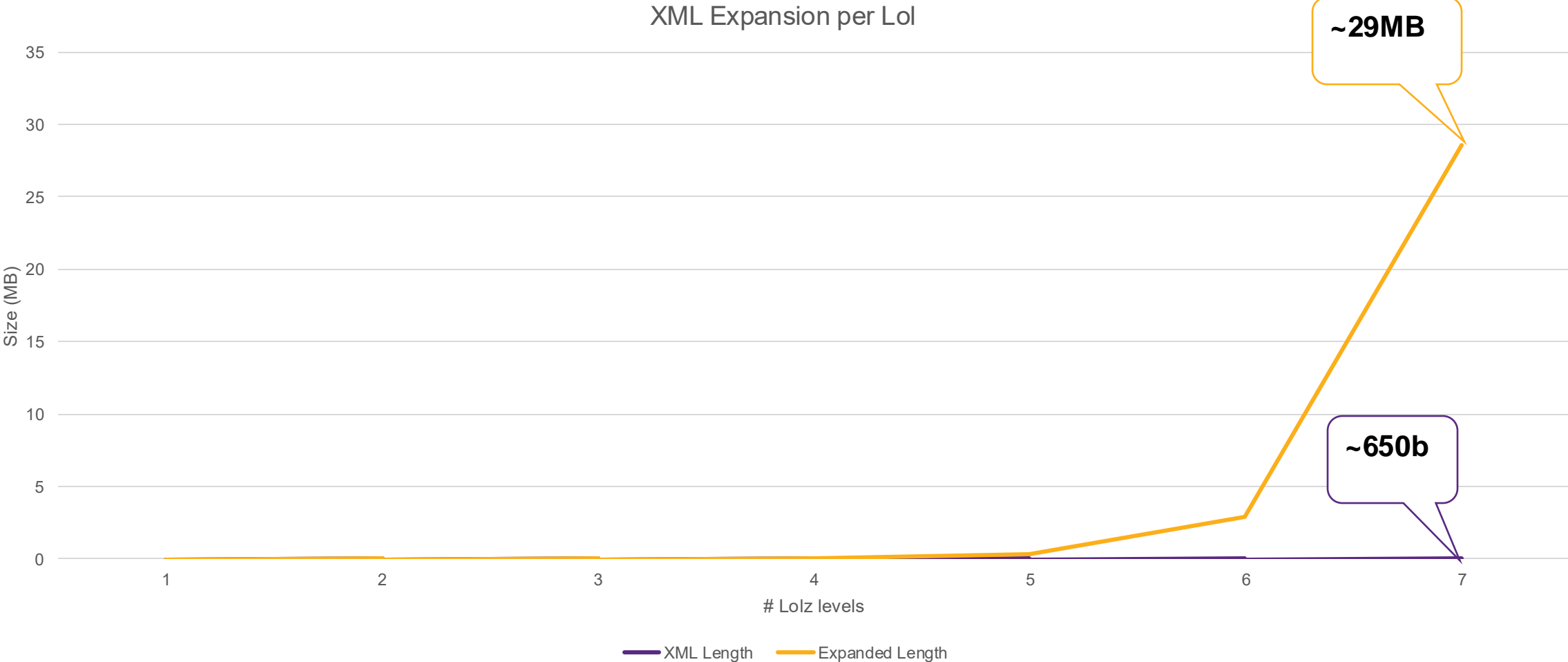
<https://thenounproject.com/icon/joker-3976603/>

Or a billion laughs

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE lolz [
  <!ENTITY lol0 "lol">
  <!ELEMENT lolz (#PCDATA)>
  <!ENTITY lol1 "&lol0;&lol0;&lol0;&lol0;&lol0;&lol0;&lol0;&lol0;&lol0;&lol0;">
  <!ENTITY lol2 "&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;">
  <!ENTITY lol3 "&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;">
  <!ENTITY lol4 "&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;">
  <!ENTITY lol5 "&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;">
  <!ENTITY lol6 "&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;">
  <!ENTITY lol7 "&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;">
  <!ENTITY lol8 "&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;">
  <!ENTITY lol9 "&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;">
]>
<lolz>&lol9;</lolz>
```

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BillionLaughsAttack>

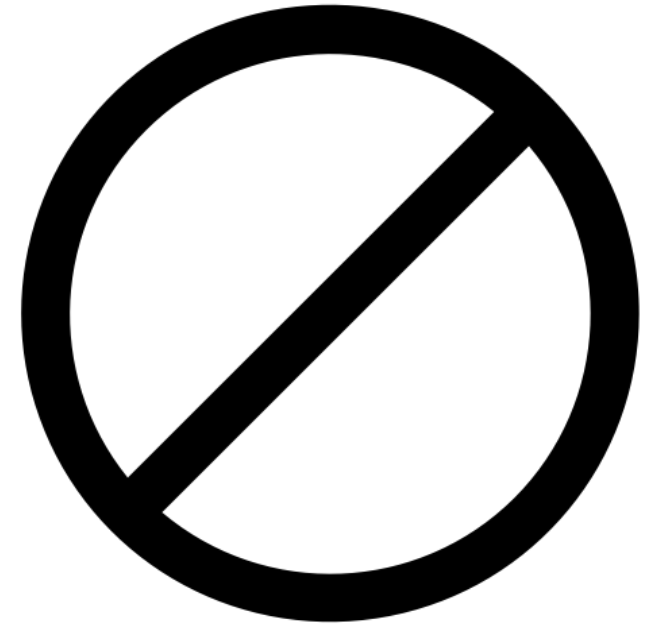
How bad is it really?



What can we do?

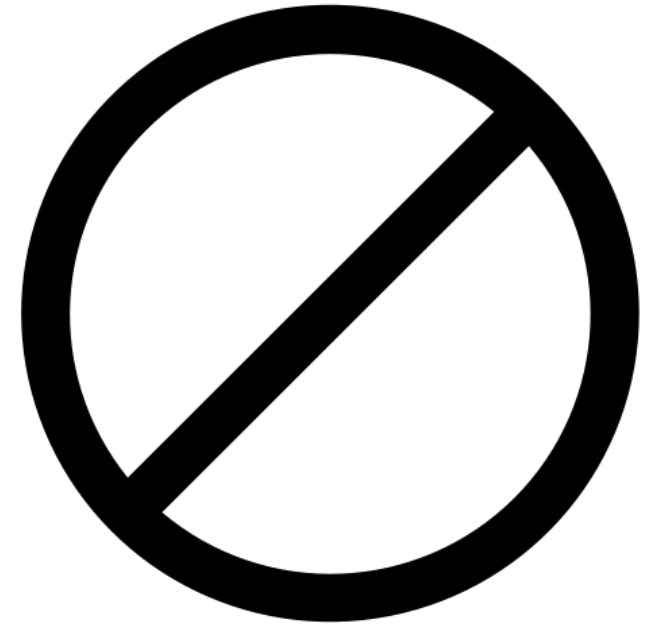
What can we do?

- Don't use XML
 - If you can...



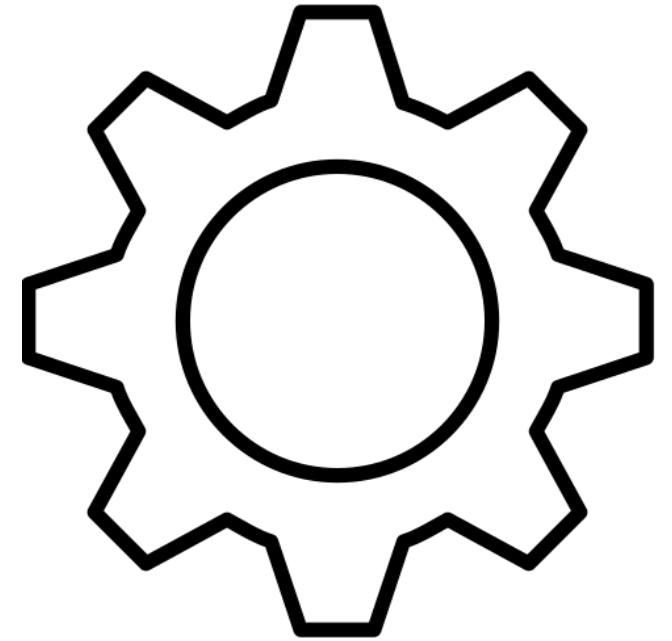
What can we do?

- Don't use XML
 - If you can...
- Don't allow tainted input in your XML
 - If you can...



What can we do?

- Don't use XML
 - If you can...
- Don't allow tainted input in your XML
 - If you can...
- Configure your library to not expand entities
 - If you can...
 - libxml wrappers: `{noent: false}` or `{huge: false}`



What can we do?

- Don't use XML
 - If you can...
- Don't allow tainted input in your XML
 - If you can...
- Configure your library to not expand entities
 - If you can...
 - libxml wrappers: `{noent: false}` or `{huge: false}`
- Sanitize your input



Phew, I don't use XML



<https://thenounproject.com/icon/yaml-file-document-icon-2598367/>

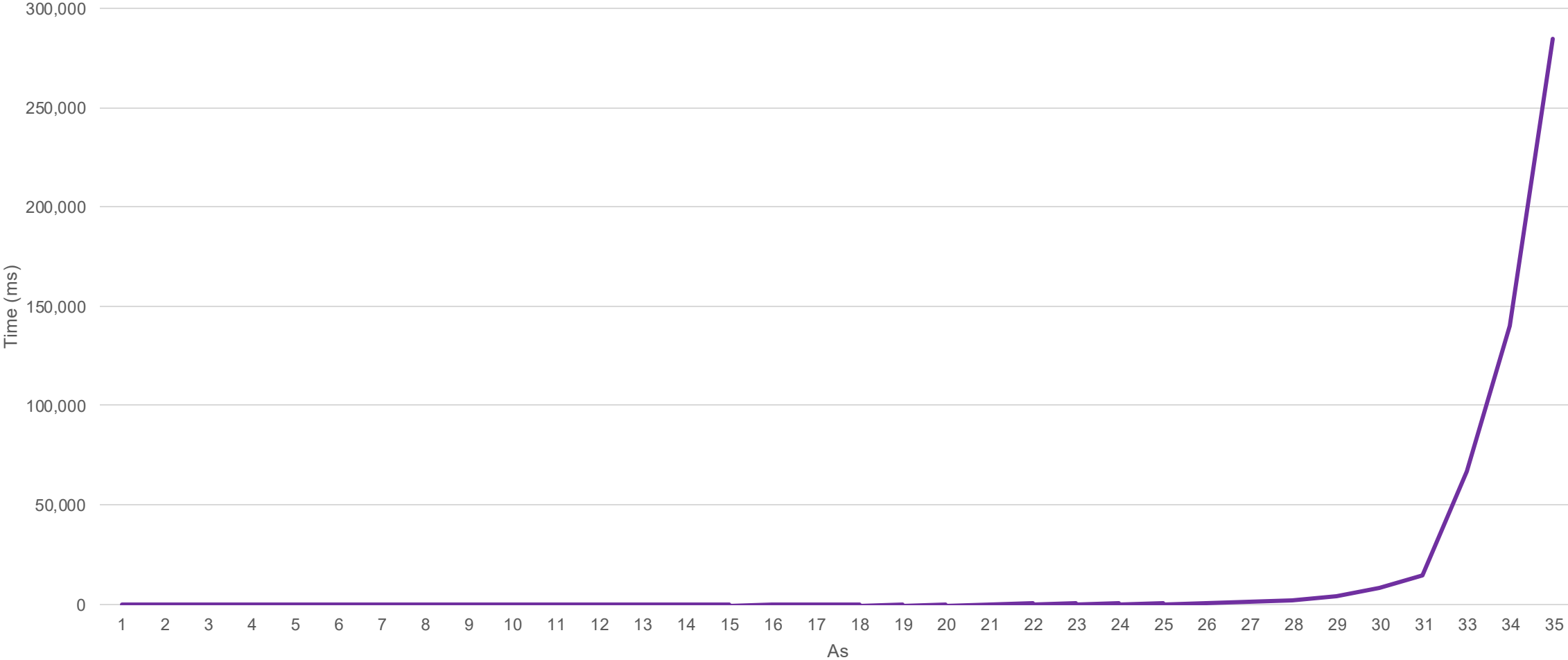
ReDoS

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

app.get('/regex', (req, res) => {
  // Consider a regex like /(a+)+/
  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'));
```

How bad is it really?



What can we do?

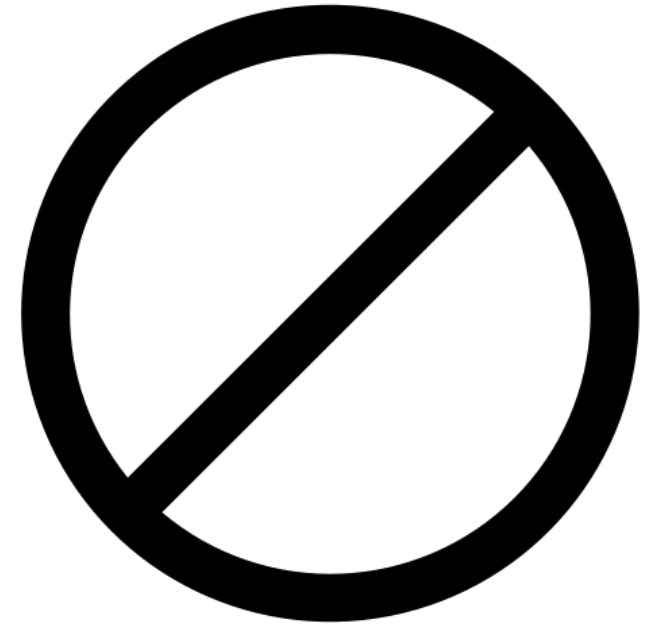
What can we do?

- Check your regexes
 - SAST tools are usually pretty good at this



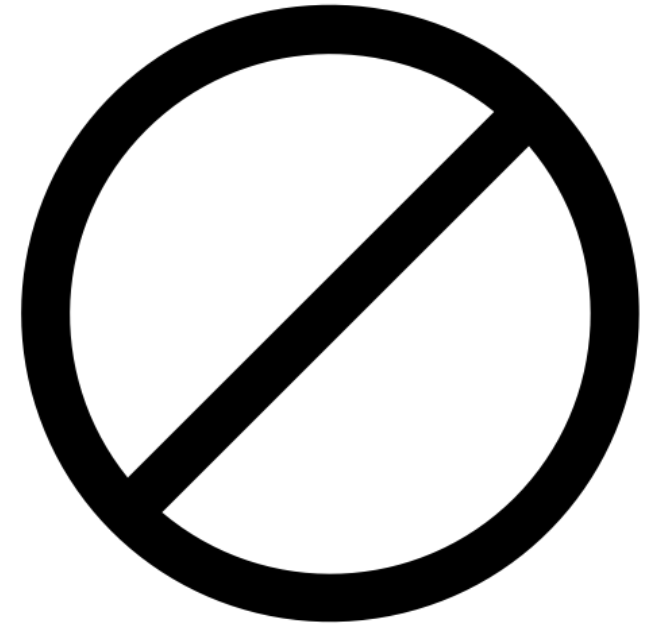
What can we do?

- Check your regexes
 - SAST tools are usually pretty good at this
- Don't allow tainted input as regex
 - Not always possible...



What can we do?

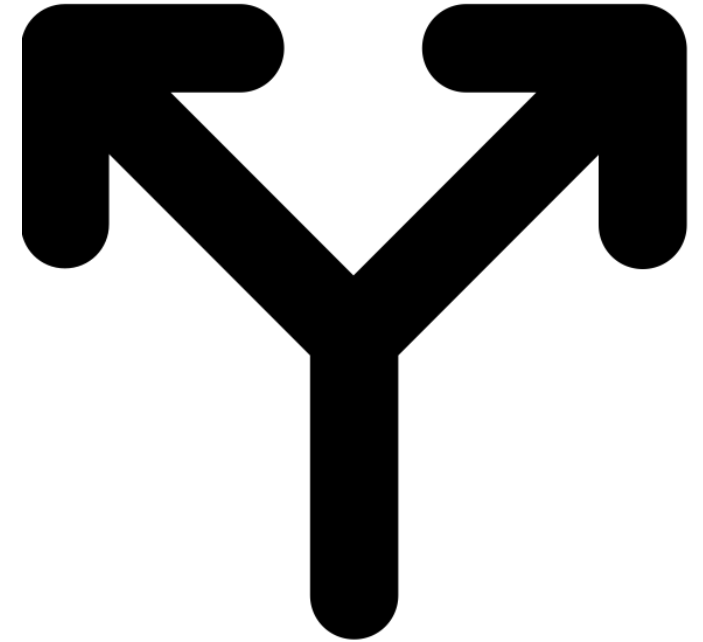
- Check your regexes
 - SAST tools are usually pretty good at this
- Don't allow tainted input as regex
 - Not always possible...
- Don't allow tainted input to be evaluated by a dodgy regex
 - Usually not possible...
 - Use length limits



What can we do?

- Check your regexes
 - SAST tools are usually pretty good at this
- Don't allow tainted input as regex
 - Not always possible...
- Don't allow tainted input to be evaluated by a dodgy regex
 - Usually not possible...
 - Use length limits
- Think about alternatives to regex
 - re2 isn't vulnerable to ReDoS
 - Use specific tools for specific needs (e.g., [validator.js](#))

<https://thenounproject.com/icon/alternative-3203434/>



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

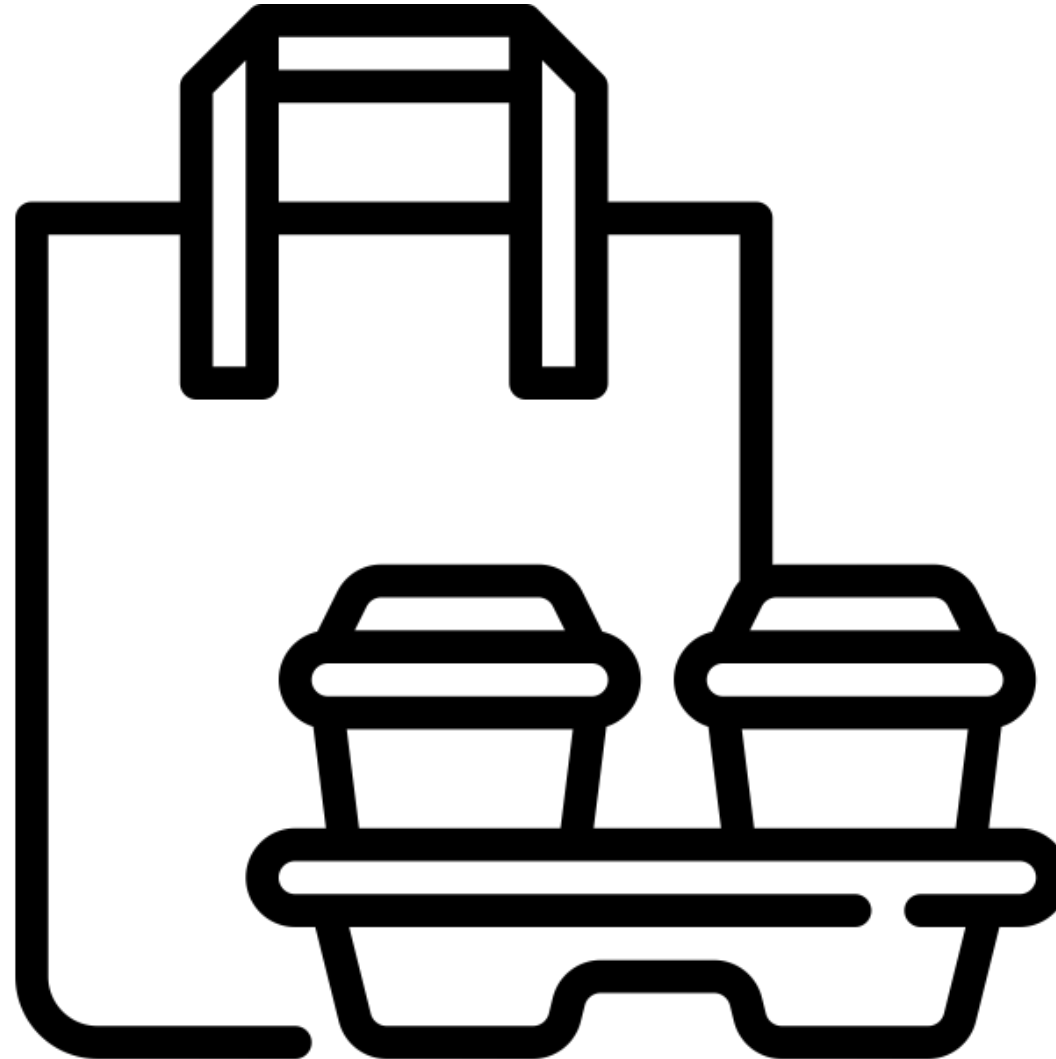
There are two ways to perform storage operations in Node.js:

1. The async way

- Delegate a storage operation to the OS, 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

Some general take aways



<https://thenounproject.com/icon/takeaway-3438027/>

Don't be a
stranger

allon@blackduck.com

[@mureinik](#)

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/mureinik/>



Thank You