

A Python Sandbox for Dynamic Rule Execution

Problems and Practices

Agenda

- What is it
- Why and Why Not
 - VM vs Docker
 - Python Sandbox
- Practices
 - Isolation
 - Security
 - Performance

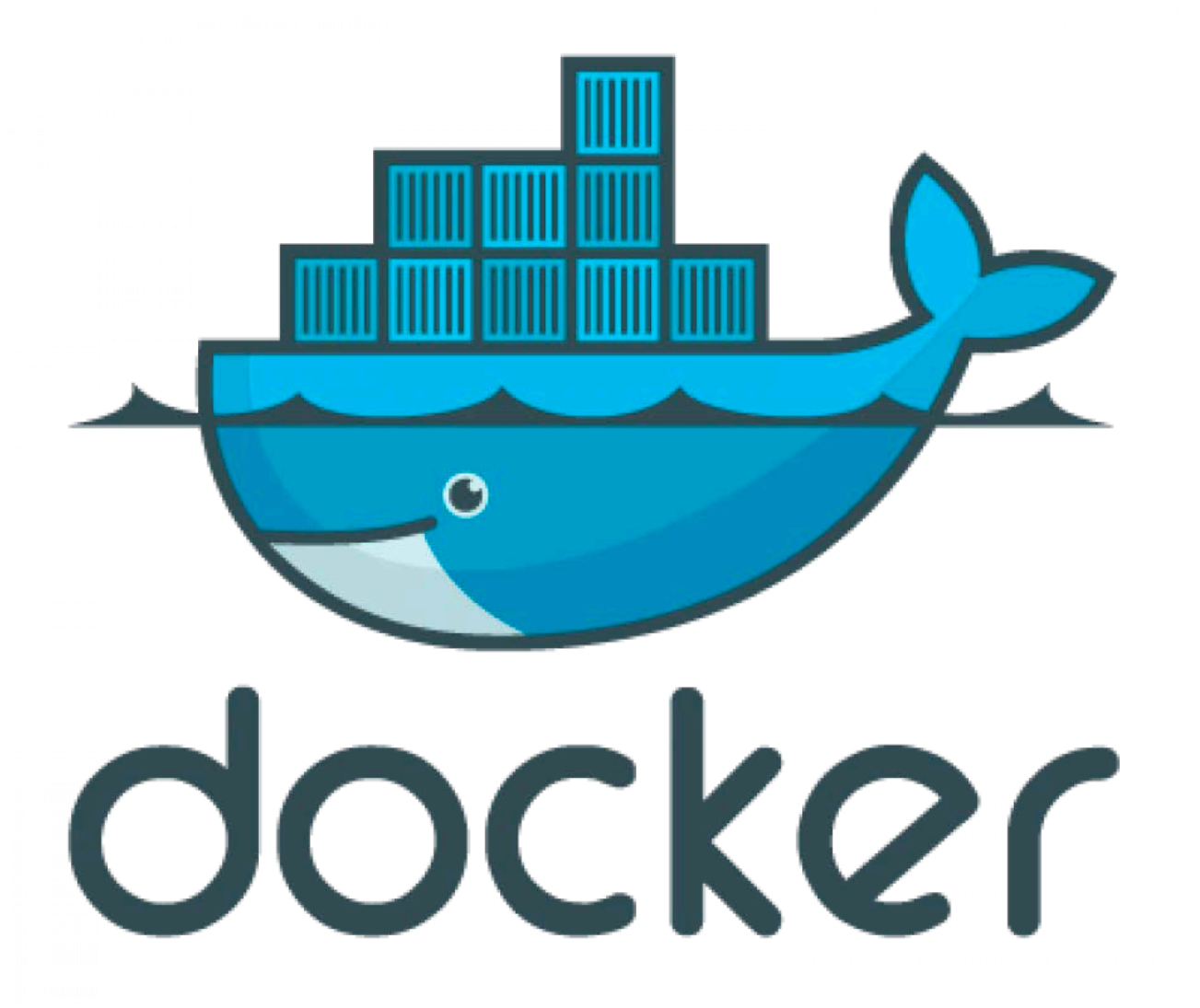
What is it

Context

- Rule
 - A set of expressions that express business logics
 - Expressions are in Python
- Rule Engine
 - Executing all the rules
 - No isolation, No control cause internal/external risks

Why and Why Not

VM vs Docker



Why and Why Not Python Sandbox

- Isolation
 - Restricts access to sensitive resources (hardware, network, system calls)
 - Customization options for resource limits and security policies
- Security
 - Prevent malicious code
 - Blocklist for control over python modules and functions
 - Error Handling to prevent system crashes
- Performance
 - Massive Requests
 - Low Latency

Practices

Isolation

- Resource Usage Limitaion
- Case Level Dynamic Control
- Running Time Control

[resource](#) — Resource usage information

This module provides basic mechanisms for measuring and controlling system resources utilized by a program.

Availability: Unix, not Emscripten, not WASI.

Symbolic constants are used to specify particular system resources and to request usage information about either the current process or its children.

An [OSError](#) is raised on syscall failure.

exception `resource.error`

A deprecated alias of [OSError](#).

Changed in version 3.3: Following [PEP 3151](#), this class was made an alias of [OSError](#).

```
1 usage = resource.getrusage(resource.RUSAGE_SELF)
2
3 # set maximum cpu time
4 current_cpu = math.ceil(usage.ru_utime + usage.ru_stime)
5 cpu = current_cpu + math.ceil(max_cpu / 1000.0)
6 resource.setrlimit(resource.RLIMIT_CPU,
7                     (cpu, resource.RLIM_INFINITY))
8
9 # set maximum memory usage
10 current_mem = math.ceil(usage.ru_maxrss)
11 mem = current_mem + math.ceil(max_mem)
12 resource.setrlimit(resource.RLIMIT_AS,
13                    (mem, resource.RLIM_INFINITY))
14 current_stack = math.ceil(usage.ru_isrss)
15
16 # set maximum stack usage
17 stack = current_stack + math.ceil(max_stack)
18 resource.setrlimit(resource.RLIMIT_STACK,
19                    (stack, resource.RLIM_INFINITY))
20
21 # set maximum number of processes
22 resource.setrlimit(resource.RLIMIT_NPROC,
23                    (max_proc, resource.RLIM_INFINITY))
24
25 # set maximum file size
26 resource.setrlimit(resource.RLIMIT_FSIZE,
27                    (max_file_size, resource.RLIM_INFINITY))
```

Practices

Security - Malicious Code Prevention

- Blocklist + AST Analysis
- Module Level / Function Level

[ast](#) — Abstract Syntax Trees

Source code: [Lib/ast.py](#)

The [ast](#) module helps Python applications to process trees of the Python abstract syntax grammar. The abstract syntax itself might change with each Python release; this module helps to find out programmatically what the current grammar looks like.

An abstract syntax tree can be generated by passing [ast.PyCF_ONLY_AST](#) as a flag to the [compile\(\)](#) built-in function, or using the [parse\(\)](#) helper provided in this module. The result will be a tree of objects whose classes all inherit from [ast.AST](#). An abstract syntax tree can be compiled into a Python code object using the built-in [compile\(\)](#) function.

Practices

Security

- Error Handling
- Traceback Printing

```
1 context = {}
2 code = """
3 import math
4
5 a = "abc"
6 print(math.sqrt(a))
7 """
8
9 try:
10     exec(code, context)
11 except Exception as e:
12     stderr = traceback.format_exc()
13     print(stderr)
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/Users/zzy/Desktop/test/test_audit.py", line 16, in <module>
    exec(code, context)
  File "<string>", line 5, in <module>
TypeError: must be real number, not str
```


Practices

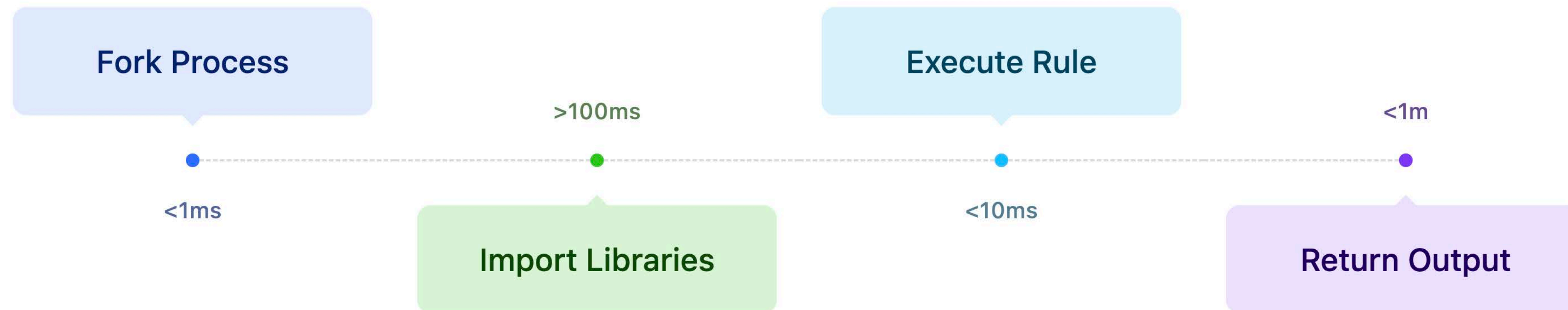
Performance

- Reuse of Sandbox
- Dependencies Preloading

import requests
16 Processes
8 Core CPU
SSD

```
python3 main.py | sort  
0.20s  
0.21s  
0.22s  
0.24s  
0.24s  
0.25s  
0.26s  
0.26s  
0.26s  
0.27s  
0.27s  
0.27s  
0.28s  
0.30s  
0.31s  
0.31s
```

```
1 context = {}  
2 code = """  
3 import requests  
4 """  
5  
6 try:  
7     start = time.time()  
8     exec(code, context)  
9     duration = time.time() - start  
10    print(f"{format(duration, '.2f')}s")  
11 except Exception as e:  
12    stderr = traceback.format_exc()
```



Thanks