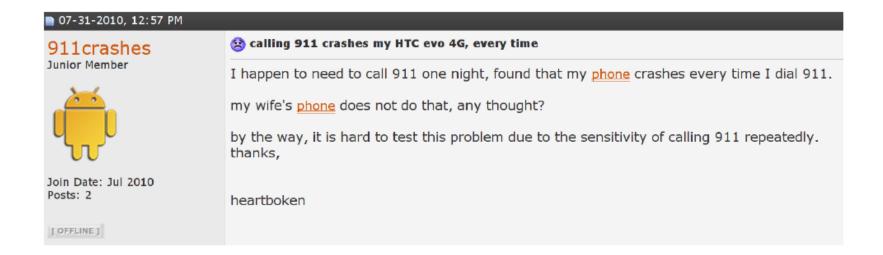
CS 155 Spring 2016

Program Analysis for Security

John Mitchell

MOTIVATION FOR PROGRAM ANALYZERS

Software bugs are serious problems



Thanks: Isil and Thomas Dillig



Man Finds Easy Hack to Delete Any Facebook Photo Album

Facebook awards him a \$12,500 "bug bounty" for his discovery

[PopPhoto.com Feb 10]

App stores

Apps for whatever you're up for.

Stay on top of the news. Stay on top of your finances. Or plan your dream vacation. No matter what you want to do with your iPhone, there's probably an app to help you do it.



iPhone is ready for work. Manage projects, track stocks, monitor finances, and more with these 9-to-5 apps.

View business apps in the App Store >



Education

Keep up with your studies using intelligent education apps like King of Math and NatureTap.

View education apps in the App Store >



Entertainment

Kick back and enjoy the show. Or find countless other ways to entertain yourself. These apps offer hours of viewing pleasure.

View entertainment apps in the App Store >



Family & Kids

Turn every night into family night with interactive apps that are fun for the whole house.

View family and kids apps in the App Store >



Finance

Create budgets, pay bills, and more with financial apps that take everything into account.

View finance apps in the App Store >



Food & Drink

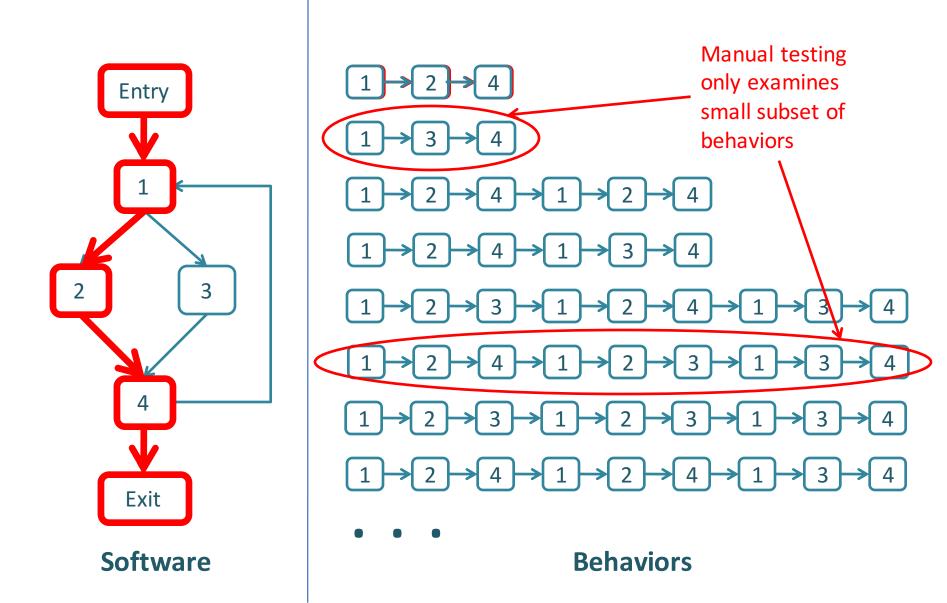
Hungry? Thirsty? A little of both? Learn new recipes, drinks, and the secrets behind what makes a great meal.

View food and drink apps in the App Store >

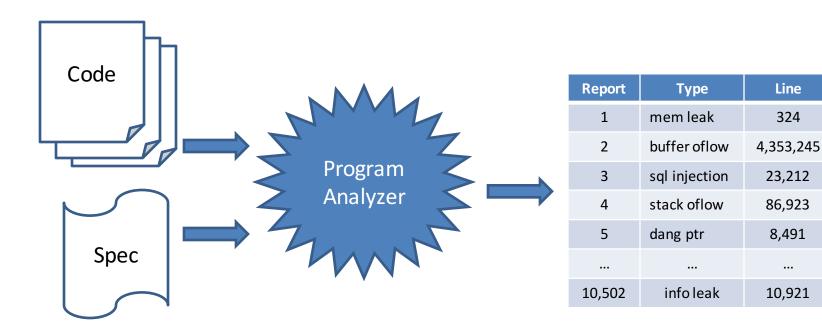
How can you tell whether software you

- Develop
- Buy

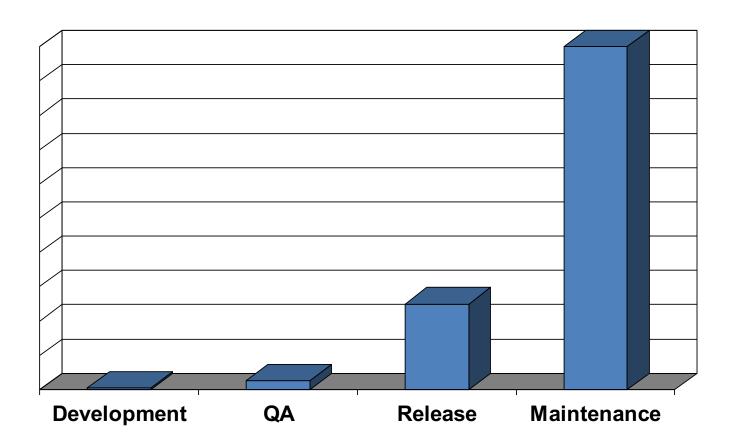
is safe to install and run?



Program Analyzers



Cost of Fixing a Defect



Credit: Andy Chou, Coverity

Cost of security or data privacy vulnerability?

Two options

- Static analysis
 - Inspect code or run automated method to find errors or gain confidence about their absence

- Dynamic analysis
 - Run code, possibly under instrumented conditions, to see if there are likely problems

Static vs Dynamic Analysis

Static

- Consider all possible inputs (in summary form)
- Find bugs and vulnerabilities
- Can prove absence of bugs, in some cases

Dynamic

- Need to choose sample test input
- Can find bugs vulnerabilities
- Cannot prove their absence

Static Analysis

- Long research history
- Decade of commercial products
 - FindBugs, Fortify, Coverity, MS tools, ...
- Main topic for this lecture

Dynamic analysis

- Instrument code for testing
 - Heap memory: Purify
 - Perl tainting (information flow)
 - Java race condition checking
- Black-box testing
 - Fuzzing and penetration testing
 - Black-box web application security analysis
- Will come back to later in course

Summary

- Program analyzers
 - Find problems in code before it is shipped to customers or before you install and run it
- Static analysis
 - Analyze code to determine behavior on all inputs
- Dynamic analysis
 - Choose some sample inputs and run code to see what happens

STATIC ANALYSIS

Static Analysis: Outline

- General discussion of static analysis tools
 - Goals and limitations
 - Approach based on abstract states
- More about one specific approach
 - Property checkers from Engler et al., Coverity
 - Sample security checkers results
- Static analysis for of Android apps

Static analysis goals

- Bug finding
 - Identify code that the programmer wishes to modify or improve
- Correctness
 - Verify the absence of certain classes of errors

Soundness, Completeness

Property	Definition
Soundness	"Sound for reporting correctness" Analysis says no bugs No bugs or equivalently There is a bug Analysis finds a bug
Completeness	"Complete for reporting correctness" No bugs Analysis says no bugs

Recall: A B is equivalent to (B) (A)

Complete

Incomplete

Reports all errors Reports no false alarms

Undecidable

Reports all errors
May report false alarms

Decidable

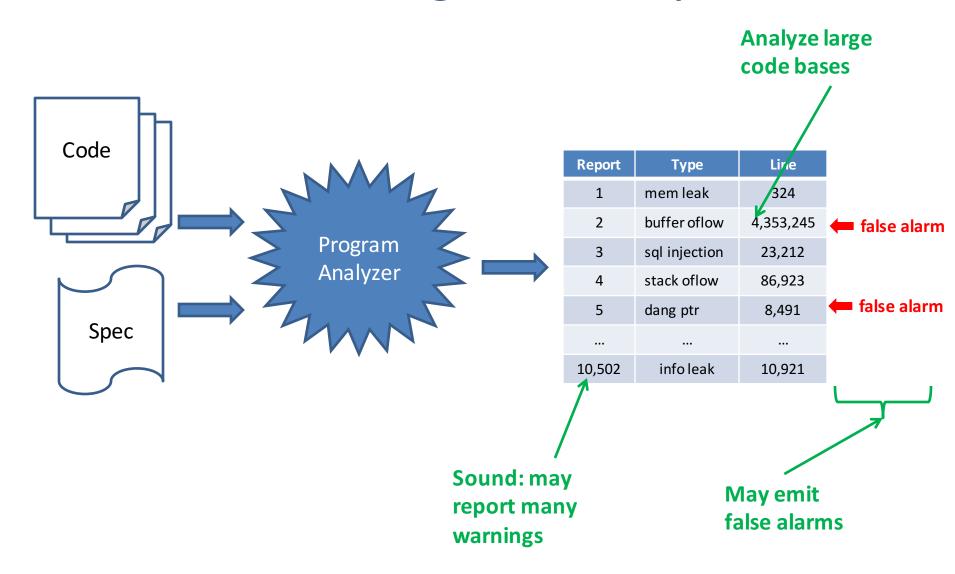
May not report all errors Reports no false alarms

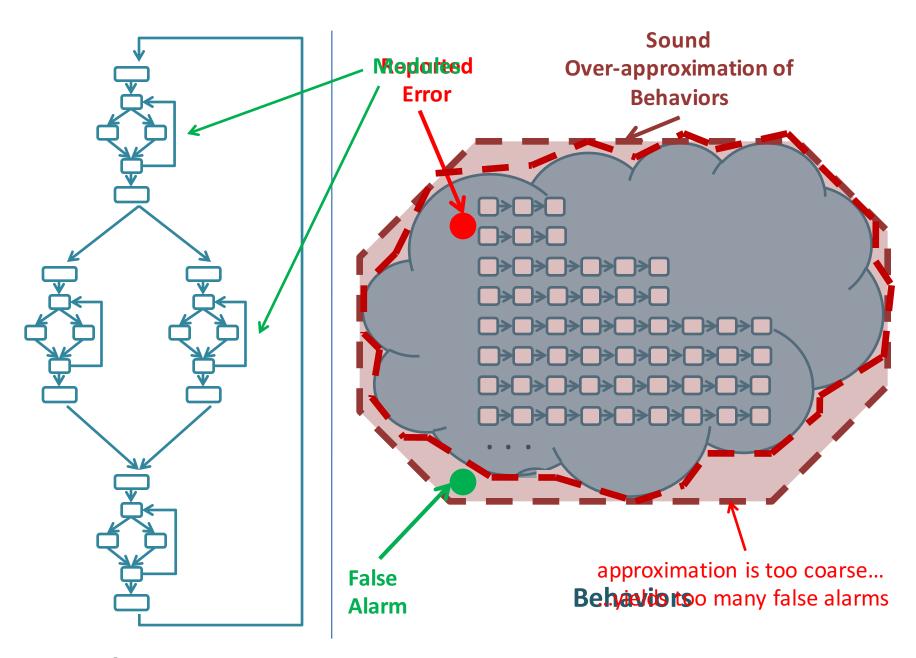
Decidable

May not report all errors May report false alarms

Decidable

Sound Program Analyzer





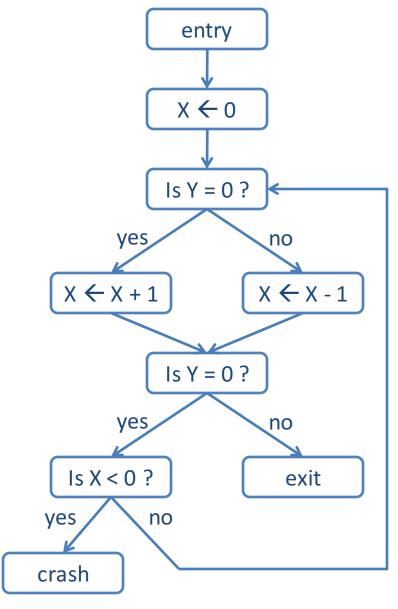
Software

Outline

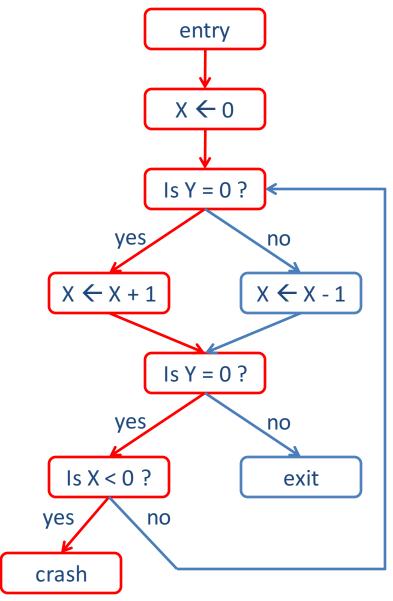
- General discussion of tools
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— ...

Does this program ever crash?



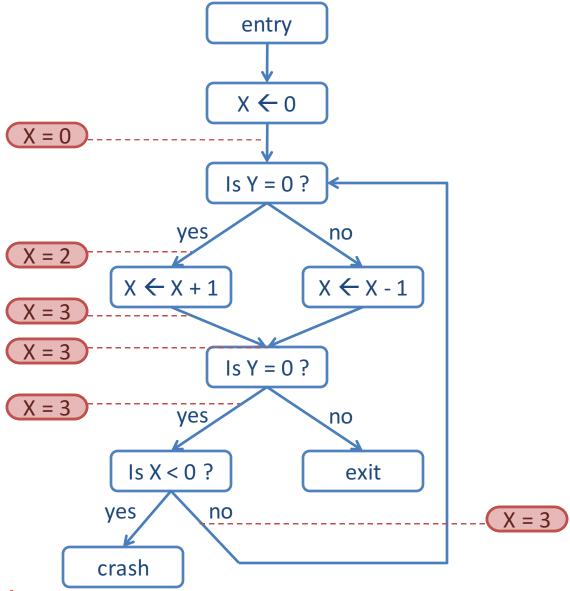
Does this program ever crash?



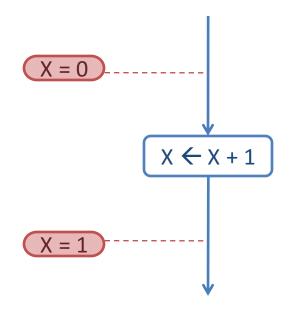
infeasible path!

... program will never crash

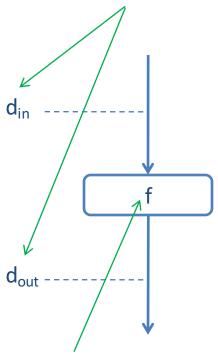
Try analyzing without approximating...



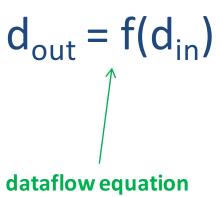
non-termination!
... therefore, need to approximate

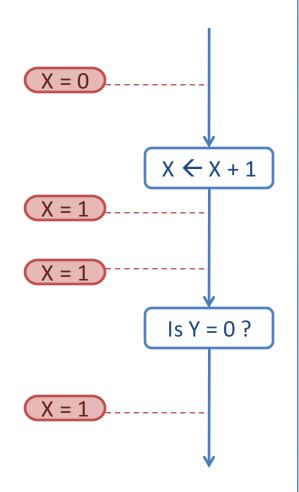


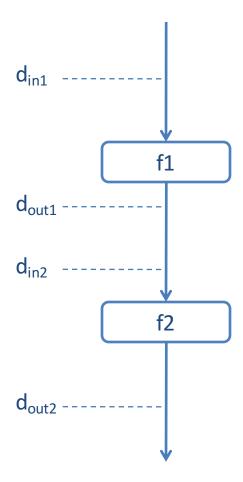
dataflow elements



transfer function



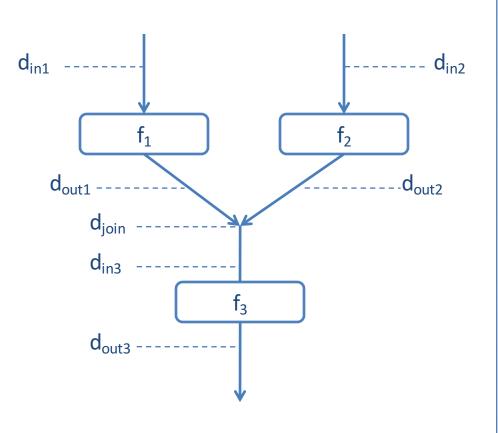




$$d_{out1} = f_1(d_{in1})$$

$$d_{out1} = d_{in2}$$

$$d_{out2} = f_2(d_{in2})$$



What is the space of dataflow elements, **¿** What is the least upper bound operator, □?

$$d_{out1} = f_1(d_{in1})$$

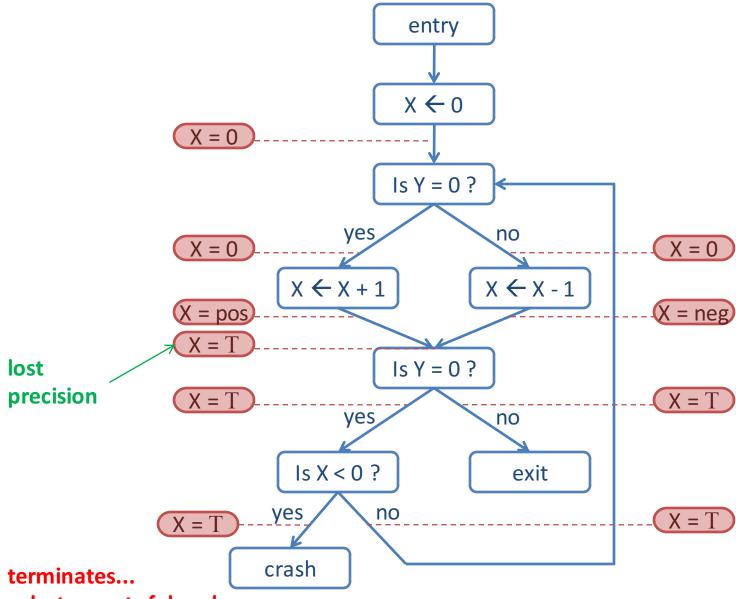
$$d_{out2} = f_2(d_{in2})$$

$$d_{join} = d_{out1} \sqcup d_{out2}$$

$$d_{join} = d_{in3}$$

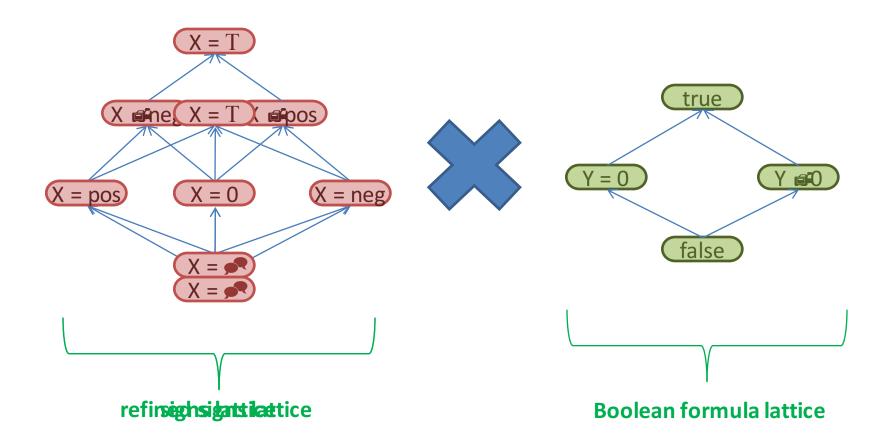
$$d_{out3} = f_3(d_{in3})$$

least upper bound operator Example: union of possible values Try analyzing with "signs" approximation...



... but reports false alarm

... therefore, need more precision



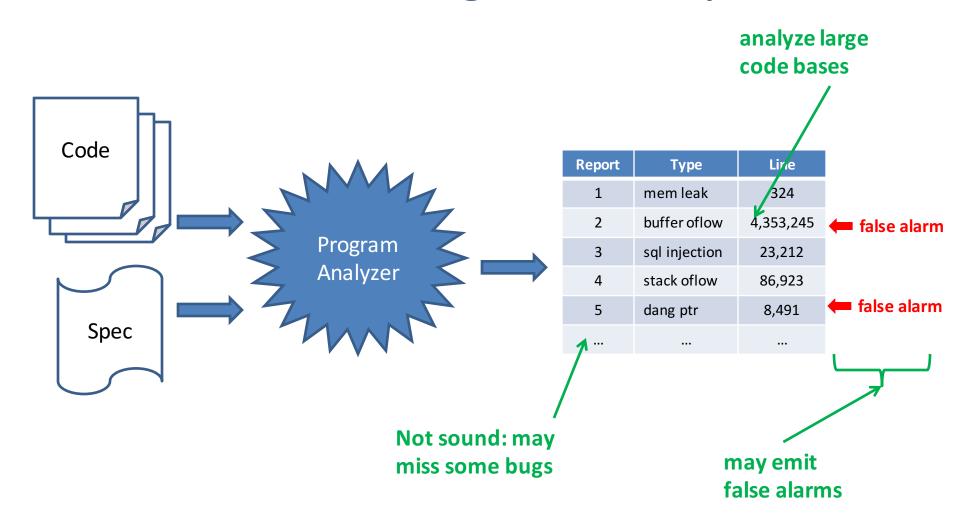
Try analyzing with "path-sensitive signs" approximation... entry $X \leftarrow 0$ X = 0true Is Y = 0 ? yes no X = 0Y=0 (X = 0) $X \leftarrow X + 1$ $X \leftarrow X - 1$ X = posX = negY no precision loss Is Y = 0 ? X = posX = negY yes no X = posIs X < 0 ? exit refinement yes no Y=0 X = poscrash terminates... ... no false alarm ... soundly proved never crashes

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— ...

Unsound Program Analyzer



prevent

Quality * Security * Concurrency

extend

Custom Checks

Build Info

Source Code

Virtual Build Environment

Analysis Engine

- Interprocedural
- Dataflow Analysis
- Statistical Analysis
- · False Path Pruning
- . 100% of All Paths
- Incremental Analysis

Defect Manager

- Report Dashboard
- Developer Dashboard
- IDE Support
- · Open Standard Interfaces

Demo

- Coverity video: http://youtu.be/_Vt4niZfNeA
- Observations
 - Code analysis integrated into development workflow
 - Program context important: analysis involves sequence of function calls, surrounding statements
 - This is a sales video: no discussion of false alarms

Outline

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Bugs to Detect

Some examples

- Crash Causing Defects
- Null pointer dereference
- Use after free
- Double free
- Array indexing errors
- Mismatched array new/delete
- Potential stack overrun
- Potential heap overrun
- Return pointers to local variables
- Logically inconsistent code

- Uninitialized variables
- Invalid use of negative values
- Passing large parameters by value
- Underallocations of dynamic data
- Memory leaks
- File handle leaks
- Network resource leaks
- Unused values
- Unhandled return codes
- Use of invalid iterators

Example: Check for missing optional args

Prototype for open() syscall:

```
int open(const char *path, int oflag, /* mode_t mode */...);
```

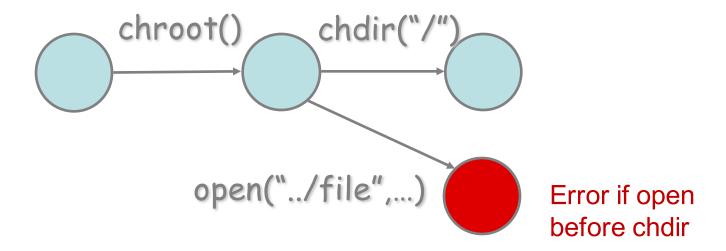
Typical mistake:

```
fd = open("file", O_CREAT);
```

- Result: file has random permissions
- Check: Look for oflags == O_CREAT without mode argument

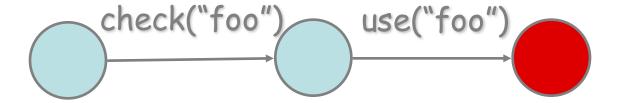
Example: Chroot protocol checker

- Goal: confine process to a "jail" on the filesystem
 - chroot() changes filesystem root for a process
- Problem
 - chroot() itself does not change current working directory

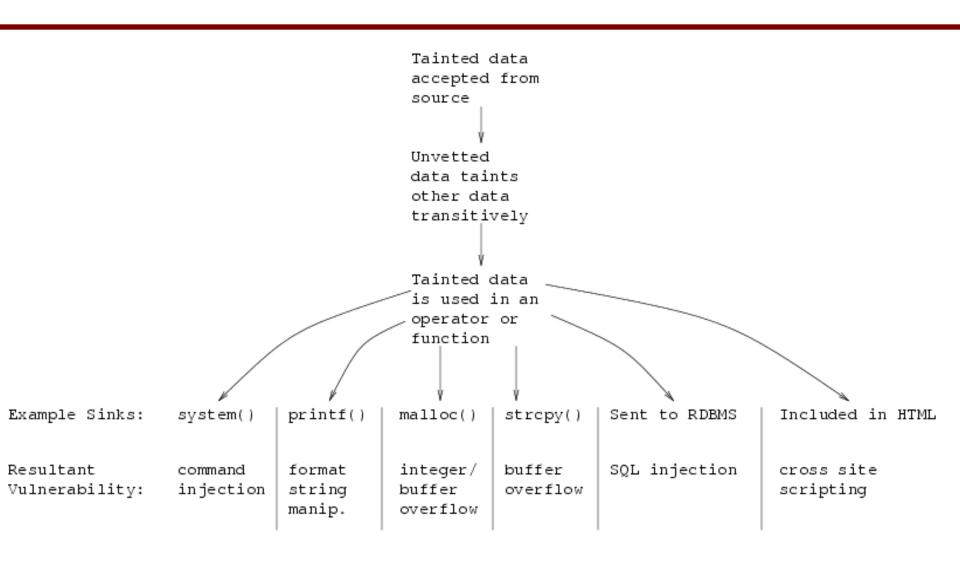


TOCTOU

- Race condition between time of check and use
- Not applicable to all programs



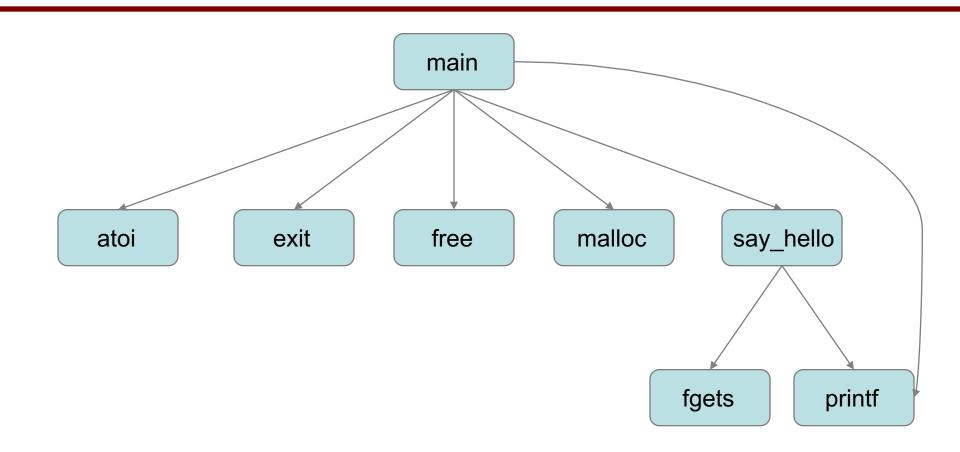
Tainting checkers



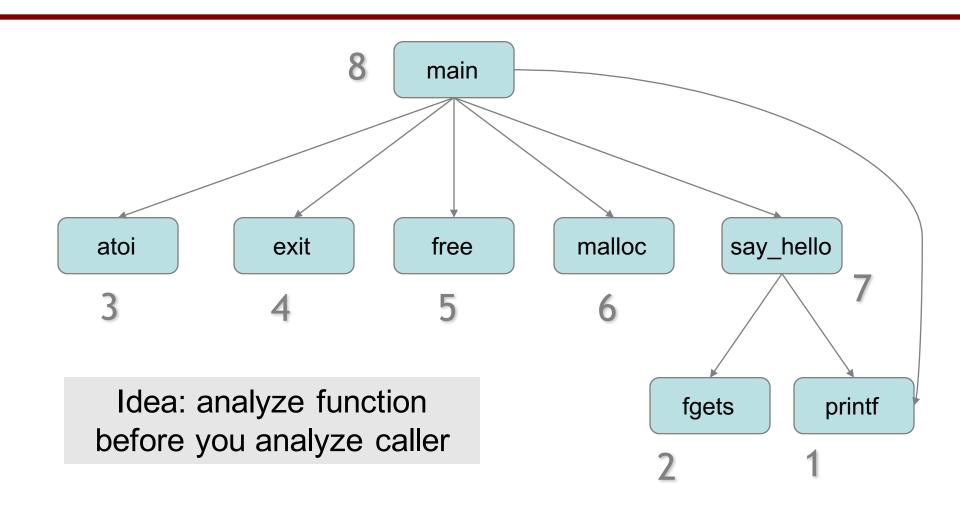
Example code with function def, calls

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
void say hello(char * name, int size) {
 printf("Enter your name: ");
 fgets(name, size, stdin);
 printf("Hello %s.\n", name);
}
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
  if (argc != 2) {
   printf("Error, must provide an input buffer size.\n");
   exit(-1);
  int size = atoi(argv[1]);
 char * name = (char*)malloc(size);
  if (name) {
    say hello(name, size);
    free(name);
  } else {
   printf("Failed to allocate %d bytes.\n", size);
```

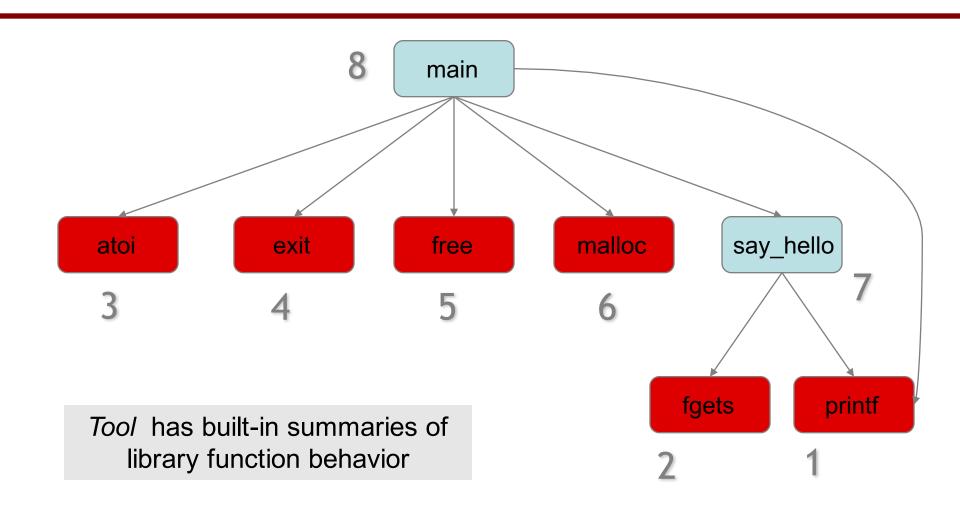
Callgraph



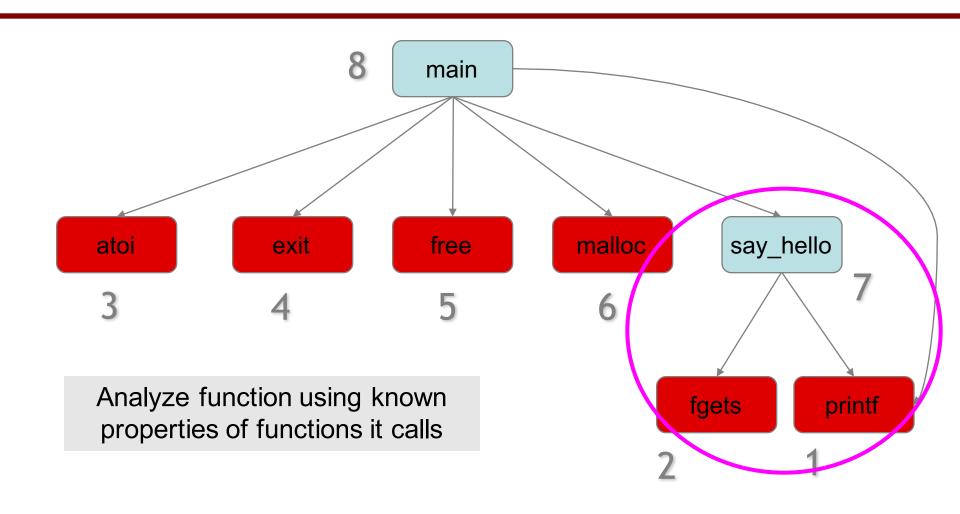
Reverse Topological Sort



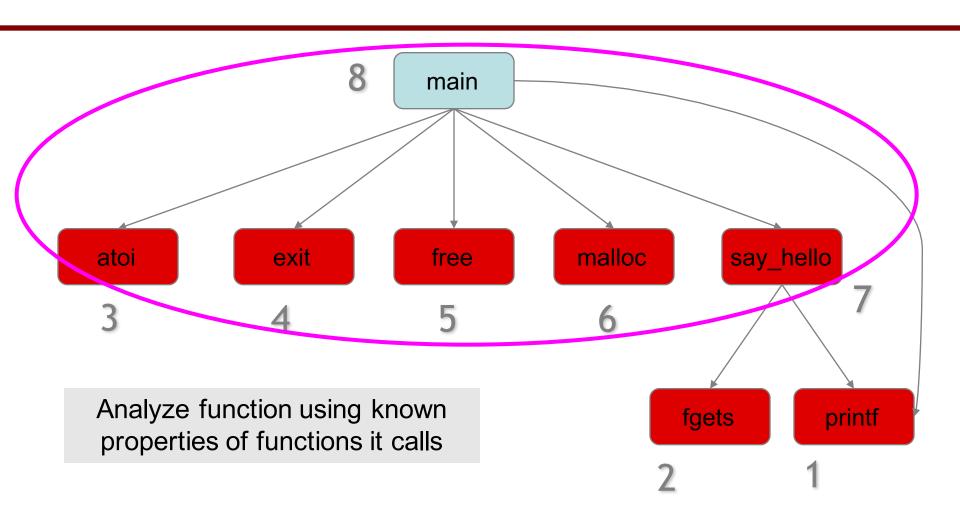
Apply Library Models



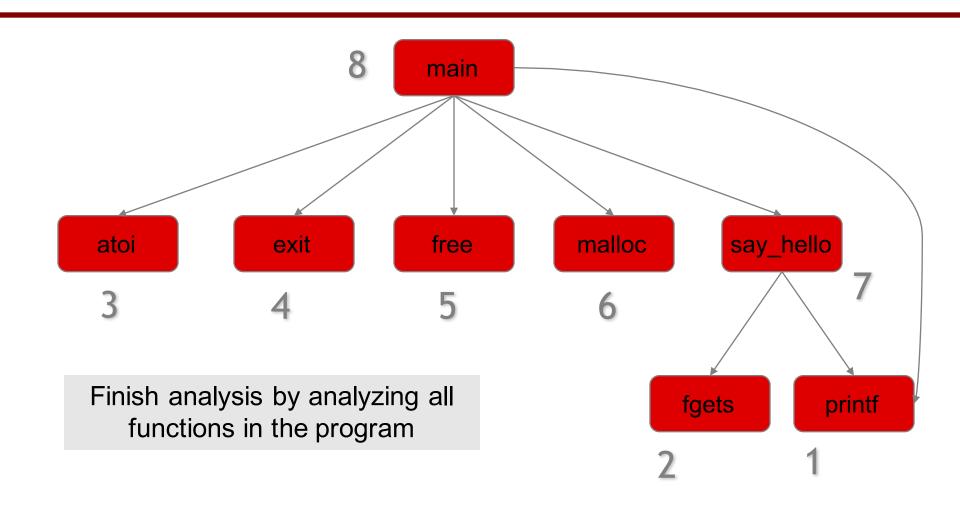
Bottom Up Analysis



Bottom Up Analysis



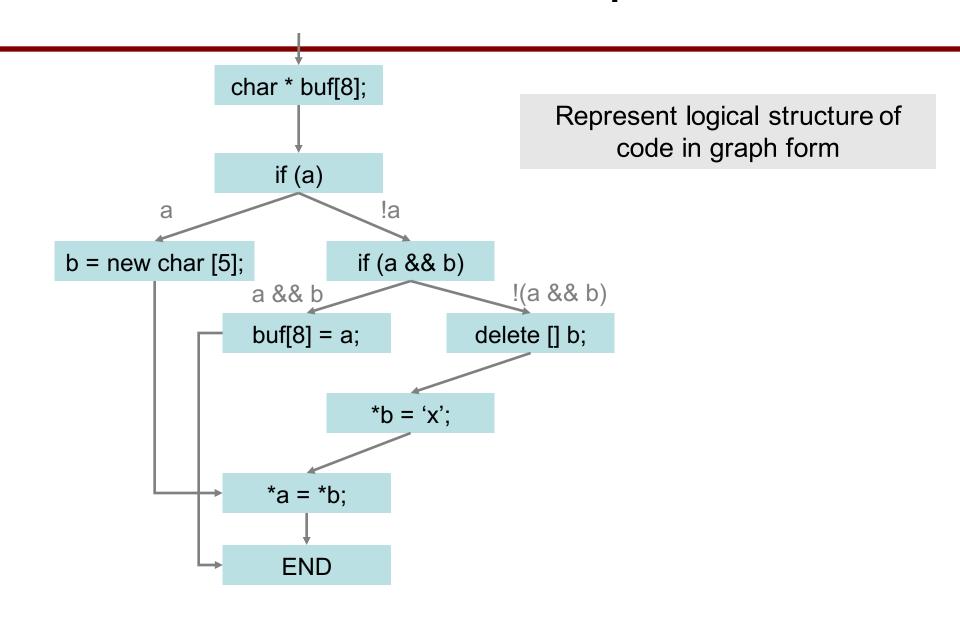
Bottom Up Analysis



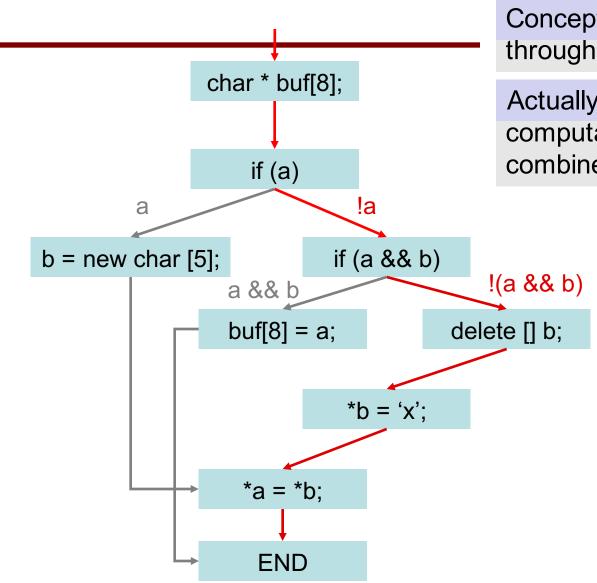
Finding Local Bugs

```
#define SIZE 8
void set a b(char * a, char * b) {
char * buf[SIZE];
if (a) {
    b = new char[5];
 } else {
    if (a && b) {
     buf[SIZE] = a;
    return;
    } else {
    delete [] b;
    *b = 'x';
*a = *b;
```

Control Flow Graph



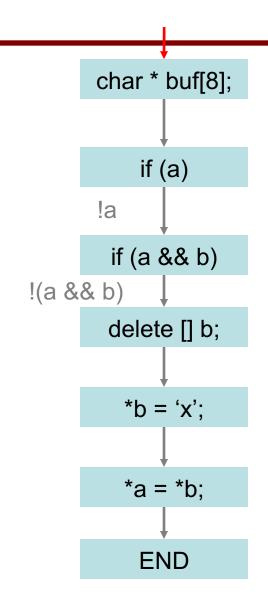
Path Traversal



Conceptually Analyze each path through control graph separately

Actually Perform some checking computation once per node; combine paths at merge nodes

Null pointers Use after free Array overrun



See how three checkers are run for this path

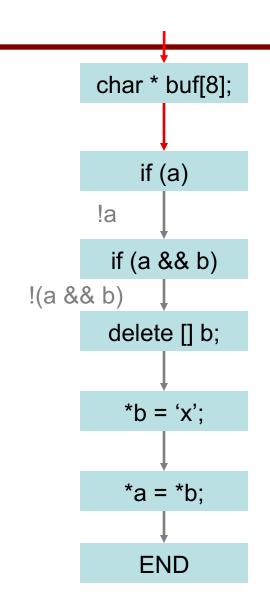
Checker

 Defined by a state diagram, with state transitions and error states

Run Checker

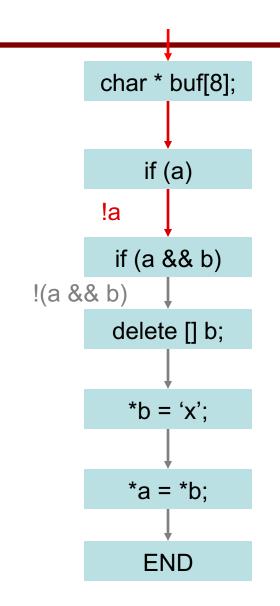
- Assign initial state to each program var
- State at program point depends on state at previous point, program actions
- Emit error if error state reached

Null pointers Use after free Array overrun



"buf is 8 bytes"

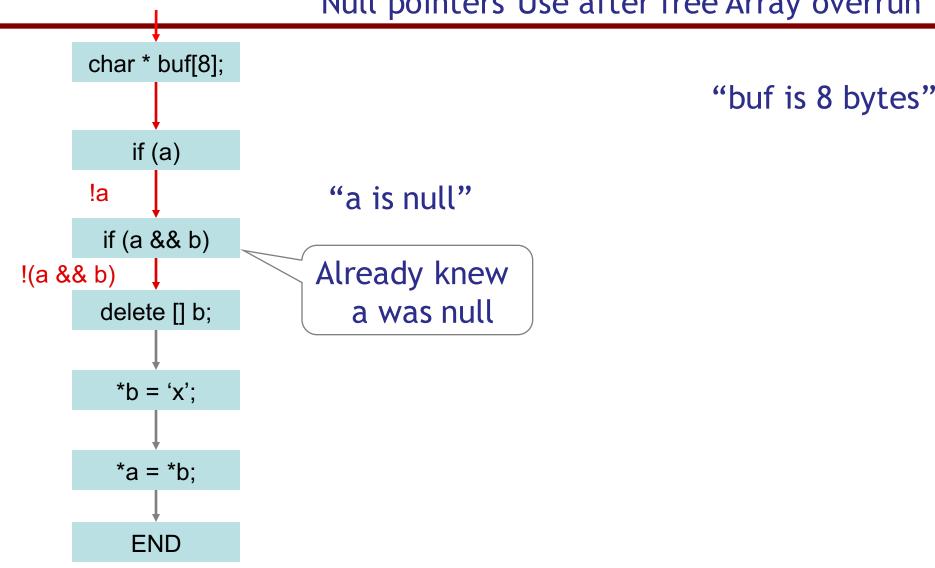
Null pointers Use after free Array overrun



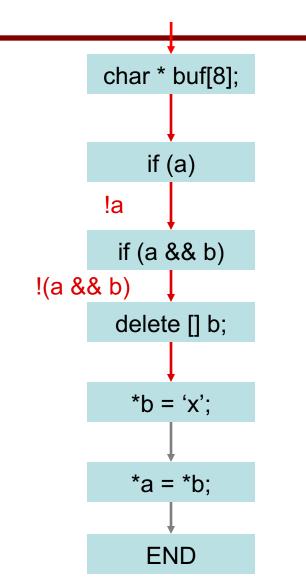
"a is null"

"buf is 8 bytes"

Null pointers Use after free Array overrun





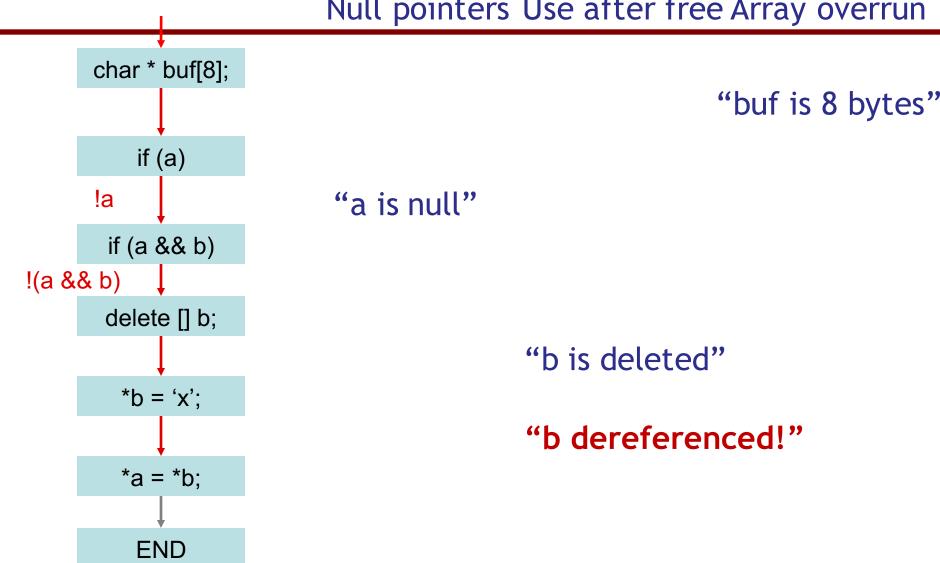


"buf is 8 bytes"

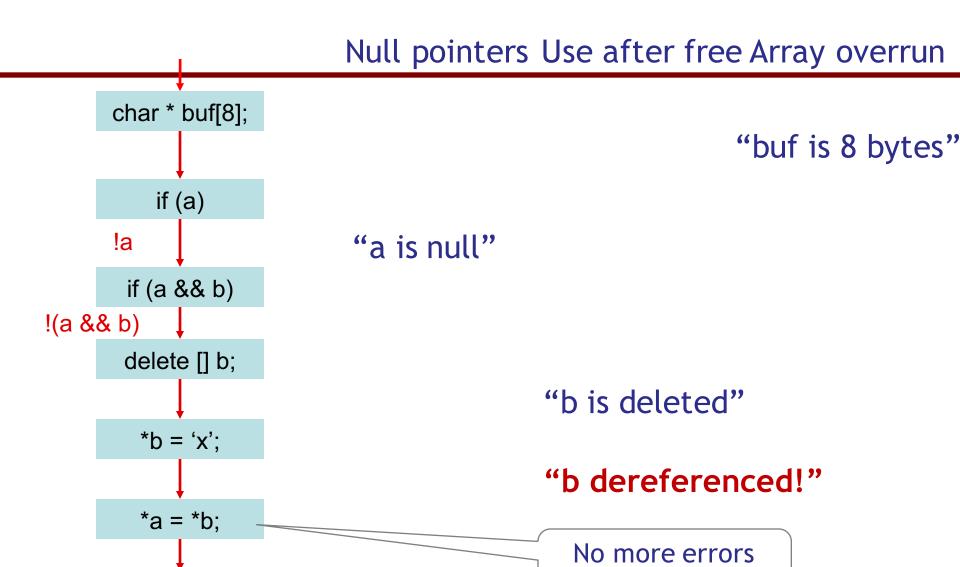
"a is null"

"b is deleted"





END



reported for b

False Positives

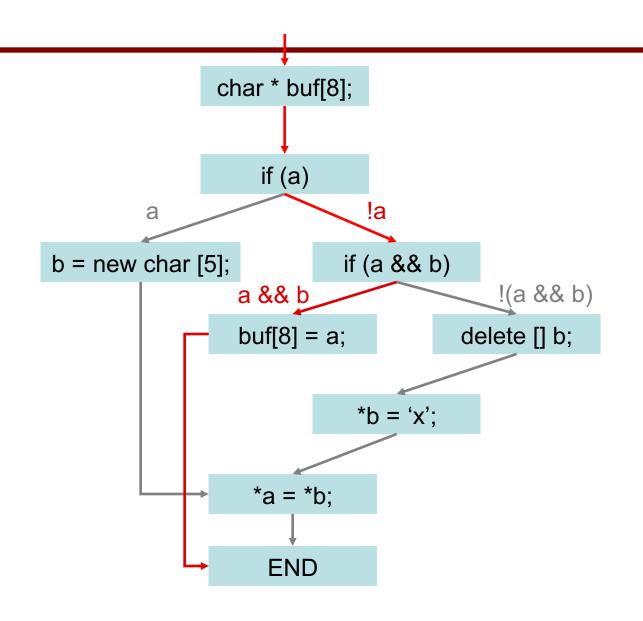
What is a bug? Something the user will fix.

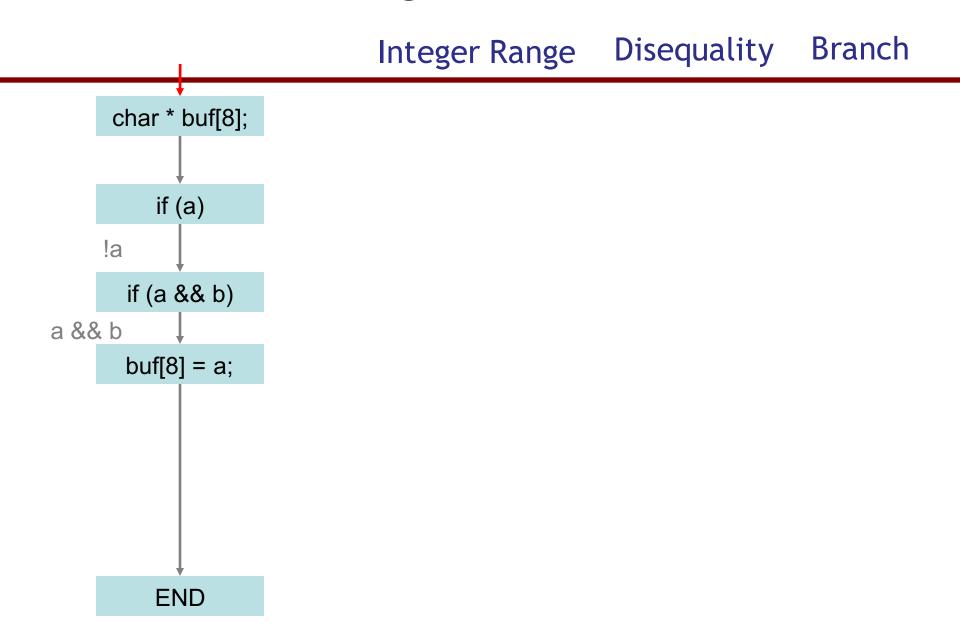
Many sources of false positives

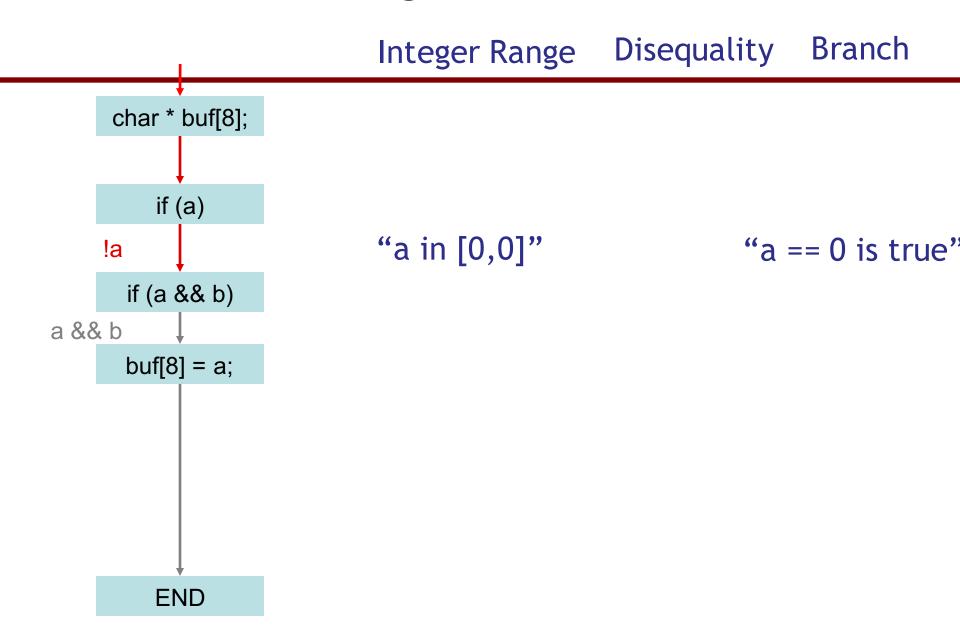
- False paths
- Idioms
- Execution environment assumptions
- Killpaths
- Conditional compilation
- "third party code"
- Analysis imprecision

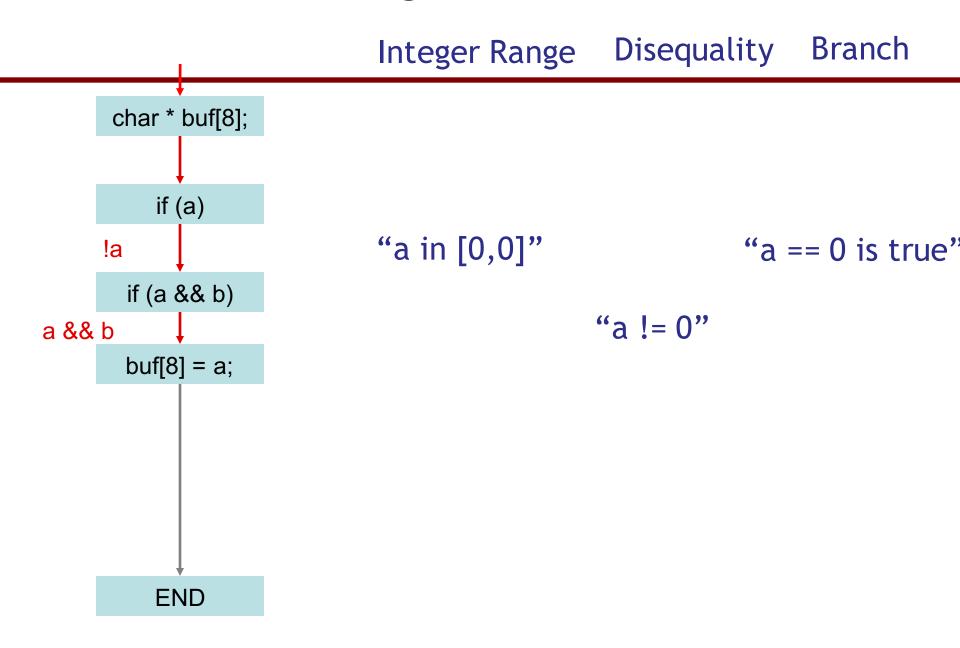
– ...

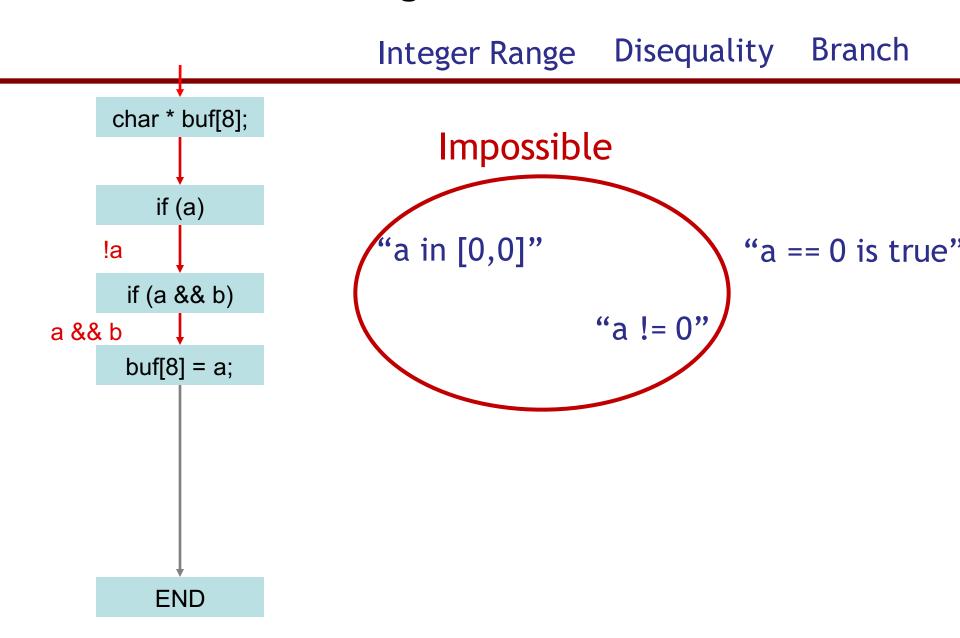
A False Path











Outline

- General discussion of tools
 - Goals and limitations
 - Approach based on abstract states
- More about one specific approach
 - Property checkers from Engler et al., Coverity
 - Reducing false positive using circumstantial evidence
 - Sample security-related results
- Static analysis for Android malware

– ...

Environment Assumptions

Should the return value of malloc() be checked?

```
int *p = malloc(sizeof(int));
*p = 42;
```

OS Kernel: Crash machine.

File server: Pause filesystem.

Web application: 200ms downtime

Spreadsheet: Lose unsaved changes. Game: Annoy user.

IP Phone: Annoy user.

Library: ?

Medical device: malloc?!

Statistical Analysis

Assume the code is usually right

```
int *p = malloc(sizeof(int));
                                 int *p = malloc(sizeof(int));
                                 if(p) *p = 42;
int *p = malloc(sizeof(int));
                                 int *p = malloc(sizeof(int));
*p = 42;
                                 if(p) *p = 42;
int *p = malloc(sizeof(int));
                                 int *p = malloc(sizeof(int));
*p = 42;
                                 if(p) *p = 42;
int *p = malloc(sizeof(int));
                                 int *p = malloc(sizeof(int));
```

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Application to Security Bugs

Stanford research project

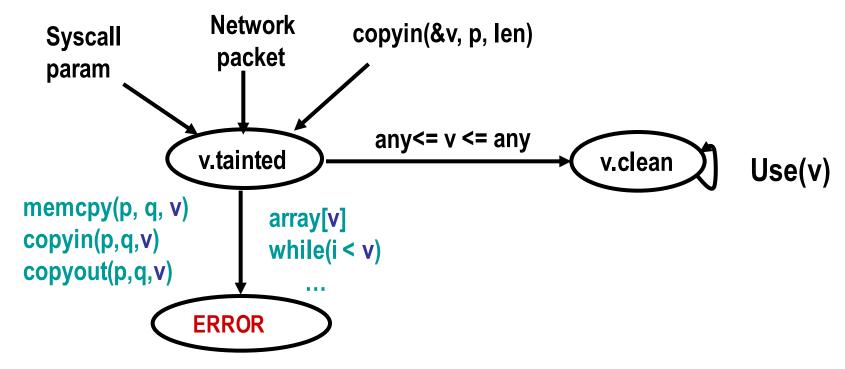
- Ken Ashcraft and Dawson Engler, Using Programmer-Written Compiler Extensions to Catch Security Holes, IEEE Security and Privacy 2002
- Used modified compiler to find over 100 security holes in Linux and BSD
- http://www.stanford.edu/~engler/

Benefit

 Capture recommended practices, known to experts, in tool available to all

Sanitize integers before use

Warn when unchecked integers from untrusted sources reach trusting sinks



Linux: 125 errors, 24 false; BSD: 12 errors, 4 false

Example security holes

Remote exploit, no checks

Example security holes

Missed lower-bound check:

```
/* 2.4.5/drivers/char/drm/i810_dma.c */
if(copy_from_user(&d, arg, sizeof(arg)))
    return -EFAULT;
if(d.idx > dma->buf_count)
    return -EINVAL;
buf = dma->buflist[d.idx];
Copy_from_user(buf_priv->virtual, d.address, d.used);
```

User-pointer inference

Problem: which are the user pointers?

- Hard to determine by dataflow analysis
- Easy to tell if kernel believes pointer is from user!

Belief inference

- "*p" implies safe kernel pointer
- "copyin(p)/copyout(p)" implies dangerous user ptr
- Error: pointer p has both beliefs.

Implementation: 2 pass checker

inter-procedural: compute all tainted pointers local pass to check that they are not dereferenced

Results for BSD and Linux

All bugs released to implementers; most serious fixed

	Lir	านx	BSI	D	
Violation	Bug I	Fixed	Bug F	ixed	
Gain control of system	18	15	3	3	
Corrupt memory	43	17	2	2	
Read arbitrary memory	19	14	7	7	
Denial of service	17	5	0	0	
Minor	28	1	0	0	
Total	125	52	12	12	

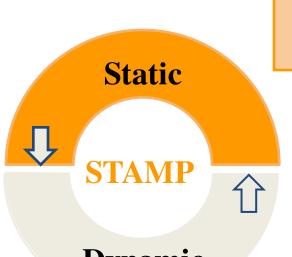
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— ...

STAMP Admission System



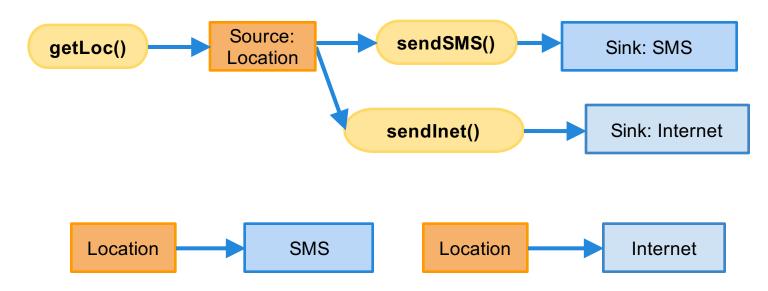
Static Analysis
More behaviors,
fewer details

Dynamic AnalysisFewer behaviors,
more details

Dynamic

Alex Aiken,
John Mitchell,
Saswat Anand,
Jason Franklin
Osbert Bastani,
Lazaro Clapp,
Patrick Mutchler,
Manolis Papadakis

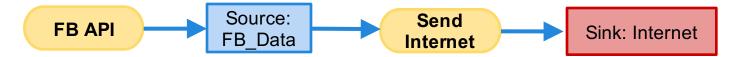
Data Flow Analysis



- Source-to-sink flows
 - Sources: Location, Calendar, Contacts, Device ID etc.
 - Sinks: Internet, SMS, Disk, etc.

Applications of Data Flow Analysis

- Malware/Greyware Analysis
 - Data flow summaries enable enterprise-specific policies
- API Misuse and Data Theft Detection



- Automatic Generation of App Privacy Policies
- Avoid liability, protect consumer privacy
 Vulnerability Discovery

 Privacy Policy
 This app collects your:
 Contacts
 Phone Number
 Address
 - Source:
 Untrusted_Data

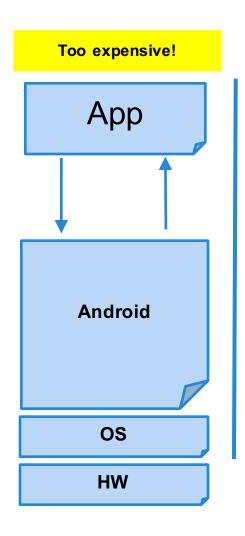
 SQL Stmt

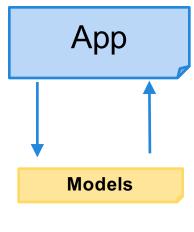
 Sink: SQL

Challenges

- Android is 3.4M+ lines of complex code
 - Uses reflection, callbacks, native code
- Scalability: Whole system analysis impractical
- Soundness: Avoid missing flows
- Precision: Minimize false positives

STAMP Approach







- Model Android/Java
 - Sources and sinks
 - Data structures
 - Callbacks
 - 500+ models
- Whole-program analysis
 - Context sensitive

Building Models

- 30k+ methods in Java/Android API
 - 5 mins x 30k = 2500 hours

- Follow the permissions
 - 20 permissions for sensitive sources
 - ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION (8 methods with source annotations)
 - READ_PHONE_STATE (9 methods)
 - 4 permissions for sensitive sinks
 - INTERNET, SEND_SMS, etc.

Identifying Sensitive Data

```
android.Telephony.TelephonyManager: String getDeviceId()
```

- Returns device IMEI in String
- Requires permission GET_PHONE_STATE

```
@STAMP(
    SRC ="$GET_PHONE_STATE.deviceid",
    SINK ="@return"
)
```

Data We Track (Sources)

- Account data
- Audio
- Calendar
- Call log
- Camera
- Contacts
- Device Id
- Location
- Photos (Geotags)
- SD card data
- SMS

30+ types of sensitive data

Data Destinations (Sinks)

- Internet (socket)
- SMS
- Email
- System Logs
- Webview/Browser
- File System
- Broadcast Message

10+ types of exit points

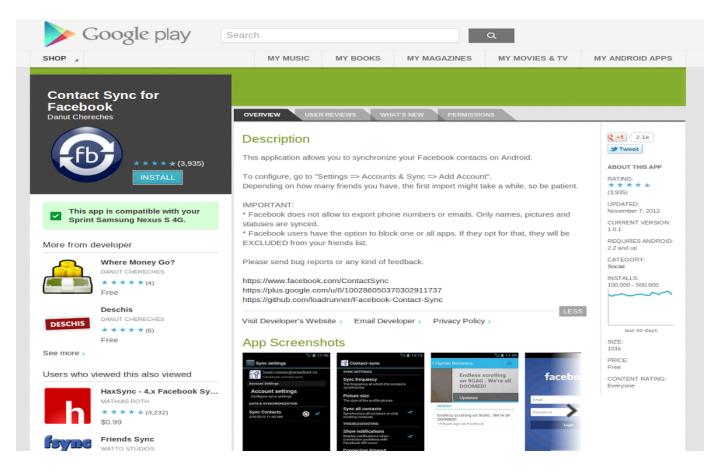
Currently Detectable Flow Types

396 Flow Types

Unique Flow Types = Sources x Sink

Example Analysis

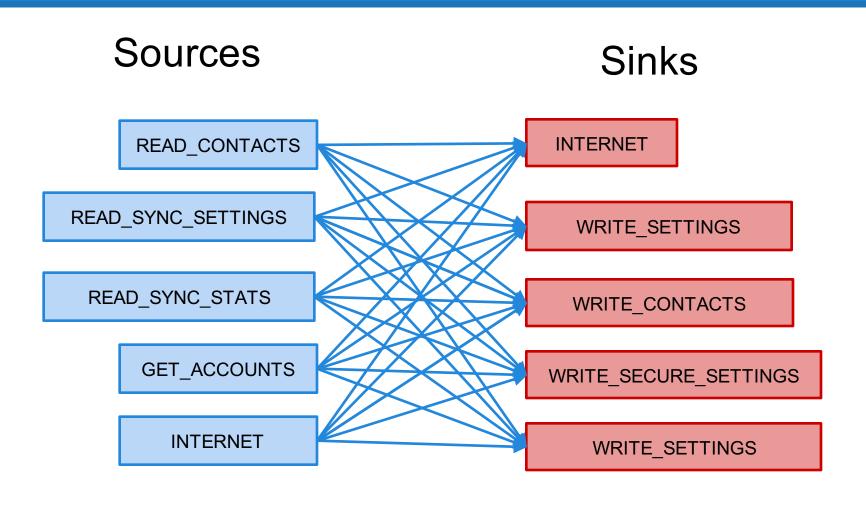
Contact Sync for Facebook (unofficial)



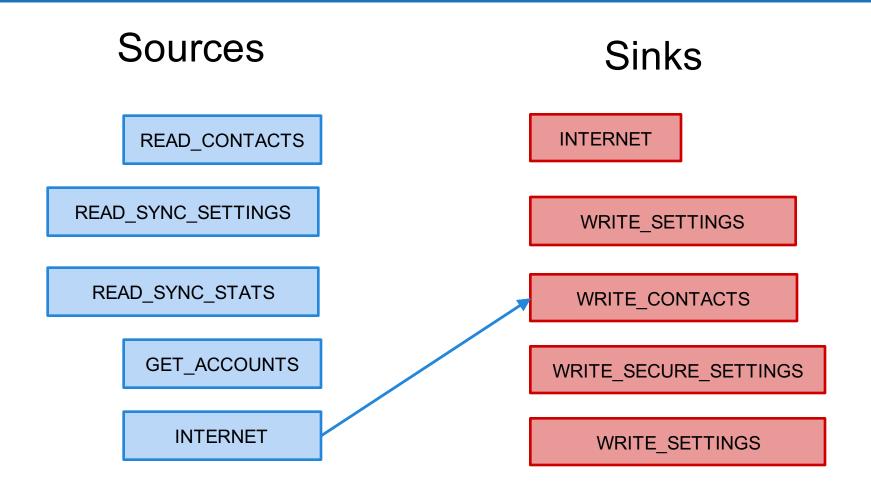
Contact Sync Permissions

Category	Permission	Description
Your Accounts	AUTHENTICATE_ACCOUNTS	Act as an account authenticator
	MANAGE_ACCOUNTS	Manage accounts list
	USE_CREDENTIALS	Use authentication credentials
Network Communication	INTERNET	Full Internet access
	ACCESS_NETWORK_STATE	View network state
Your Personal Information	READ_CONTACTS	Read contact data
	WRITE_CONTACTS	Write contact data
System Tools	WRITE_SETTINGS	Modify global system settings
	WRITE_SYNC_SETTINGS	Write sync settings (e.g. Contact sync)
	READ_SYNC_SETTINGS	Read whether sync is enabled
	READ_SYNC_STATS	Read history of syncs
Your Accounts	GET_ACCOUNTS	Discover known accounts
Extra/Custom	WRITE_SECURE_SETTINGS	Modify secure system settings

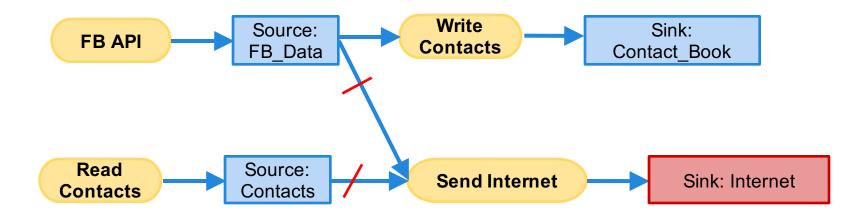
Possible Flows from Permissions



Expected Flows



Observed Flows



Example Study: Mobile Web Apps

Goal

Identify security concerns and vulnerabilities specific to mobile apps that access the web using an embedded browser

Technical summary

- WebView object renders web content
- methods loadUrl, loadData, loadDataWithBaseUrl, postUrl
- addJavascriptInterface(obj, name) allows JavaScript code in the web content to call Java object method name.foo()

Sample results

Analyze 998,286 free web apps from June 2014

Mobile Web App Feature	% Apps
JavaScript Enabled	97
JavaScript Bridge	36
shouldOverrideUrlLoading	94
shouldInterceptRequest	47
onReceivedSslError	27
postUrl	2
Custom URL Patterns	10

Vuln	% Relevant	% Vulnerable
Unsafe Navigation	15	34
Unsafe Retrieval	40	56
Unsafe SSL	27	29
Exposed POST	2	7
Leaky URL	10	16

Summary

- Static vs dynamic analyzers
- General properties of static analyzers
 - Fundamental limitations
 - Basic method based on abstract states
- More details on one specific method
 - Property checkers from Engler et al., Coverity
 - Sample security-related results
- Static analysis for Android malware
 - STAMP method, sample studies