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Bug Hunting with Static Code Analysis

Nick Jones

6th June 2016

Bug Hunting with Static Code Analysis

++ The Problem

- + Software developers make mistakes
- + Mistakes = bugs = vulnerabilities
- + Our goal is fewer bugs



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Who am I?

Nick Jones

- + Security Consultant at MWR InfoSecurity
- + Web application security, infrastructure assessments
- + Previous experience doing commercial software development
- + Developed bespoke analysis tools for clients

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What will we be covering?

- + The problem of applications security
- + Regular Expressions
- + Parsers
- + Control Flow Graphs
- + Case study: bug hunter
- + Case study: software developer

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A Case Study

- + MWREvents has developed a new online events planning platform – website and mobile apps
- + Their developers are of average quality
- + No in-house security experts
- + Want to find and fix all their security issues

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How Do We Find Bugs?

Static Analysis

- + Analysing an application without executing it
- + Code review, binary analysis, reverse engineering

Dynamic Analysis

- + Analysing by monitoring and interacting with the application as it executes
- + Fuzzing, tampering, functional testing

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How Do We Code Review?

Manual

- + Give code to smart security experts
- + They read, understand and spot bugs

Automated

- + Pass code to tool
- + Tool parses code, hunts for known issues

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Code Review – Examples

```
void echo ()  
{  
    char buf[8];  
    gets(buf);  
    printf("%s\n", buf);  
}
```

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Code Review – Examples

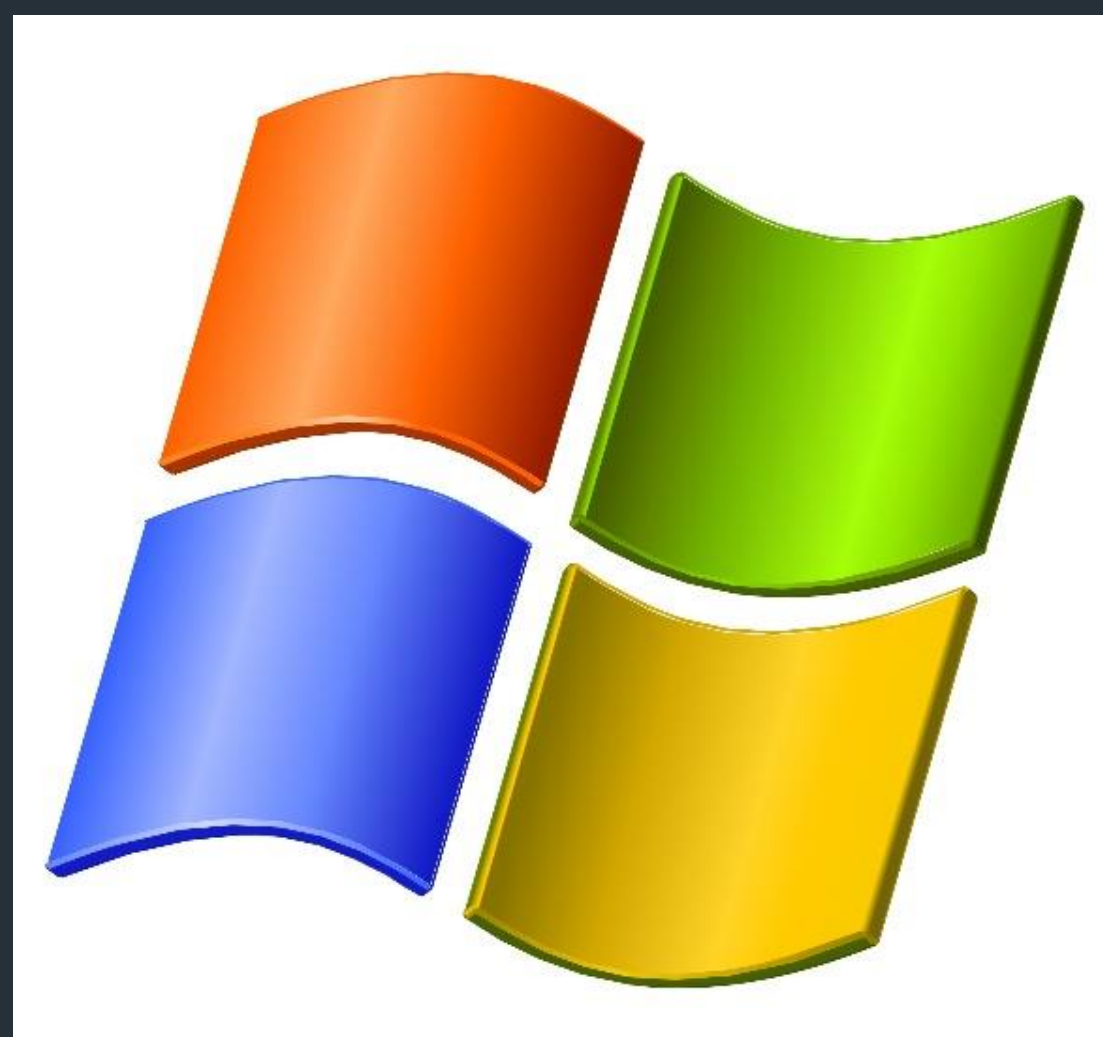
```
webView.getSettings().setJavaScriptEnabled(true);
```

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Manual Code Review – The Downsides

+ Manual code review is expensive



~45 Million LOC



~86 Million LOC

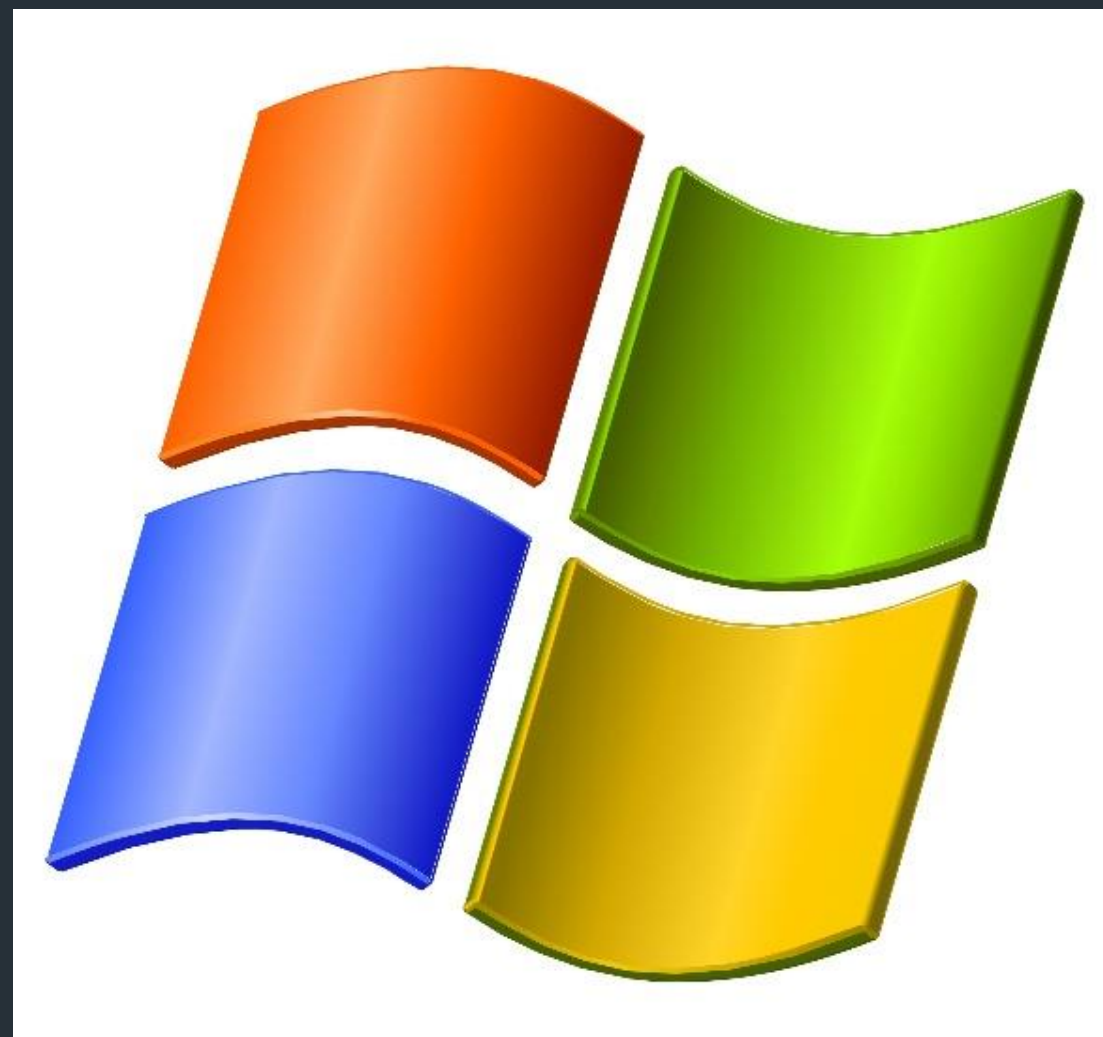


~24 Million LOC

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How Many Bugs Is That?

+ Steve McConnell (Code Complete) says 10–20 defects per 1000 lines of code



~675,000 bugs



~1,290,000 bugs



~360,000 bugs

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Static Code Analysis

Automated searching of source code for issues

- + Higher up front costs
- + 'Free' security once built and configured
- + Catch low hanging fruit automatically

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Computer Science Theory Ahead

To best use tools, you need to understand them.

+ Language types

+ Automata

+ Parsers

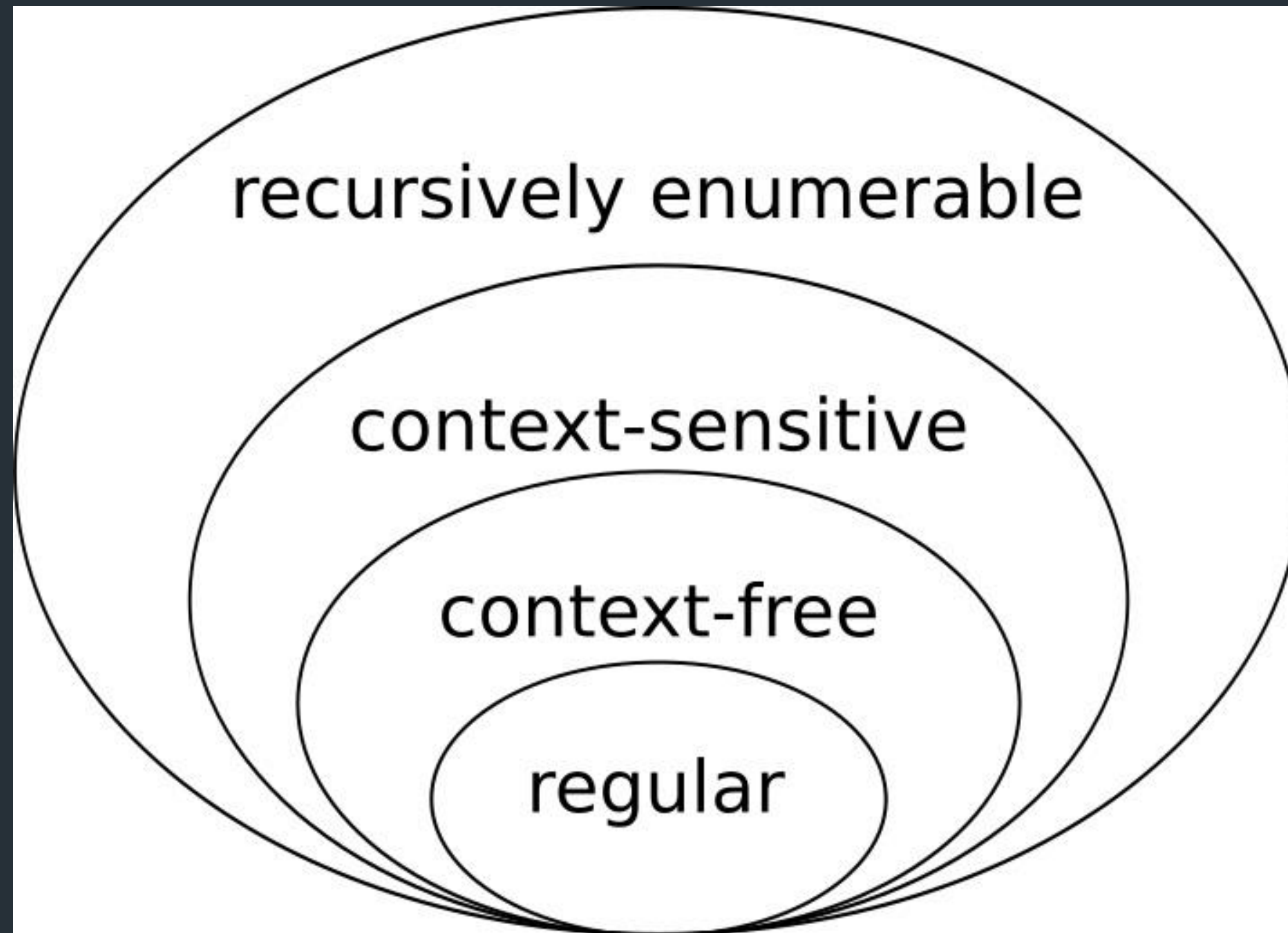
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Languages

- + “[A] set of strings of symbols that may be constrained by rules that are specific to it”
- + Defined by a grammar

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Chomsky's Language Hierarchy



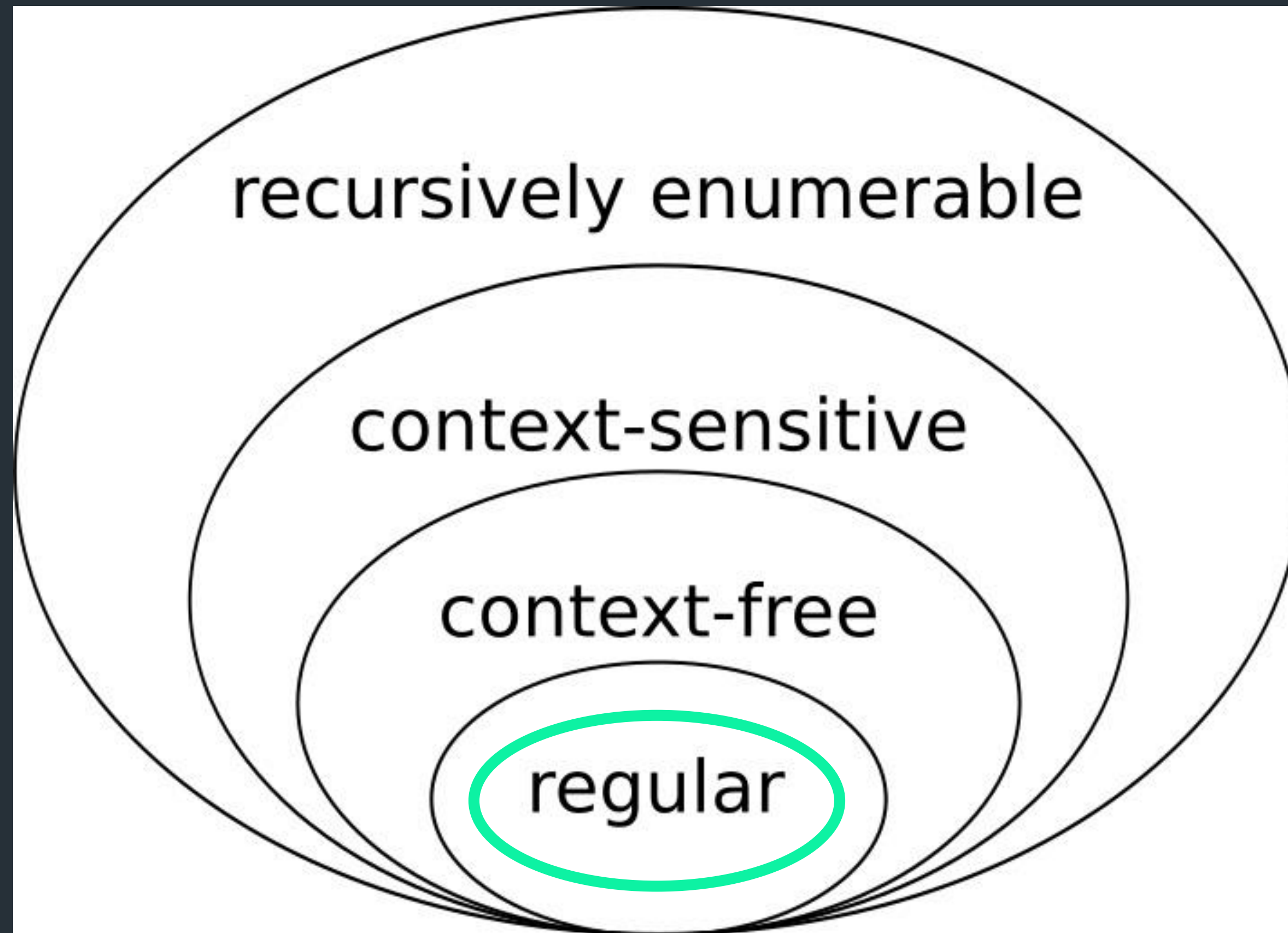
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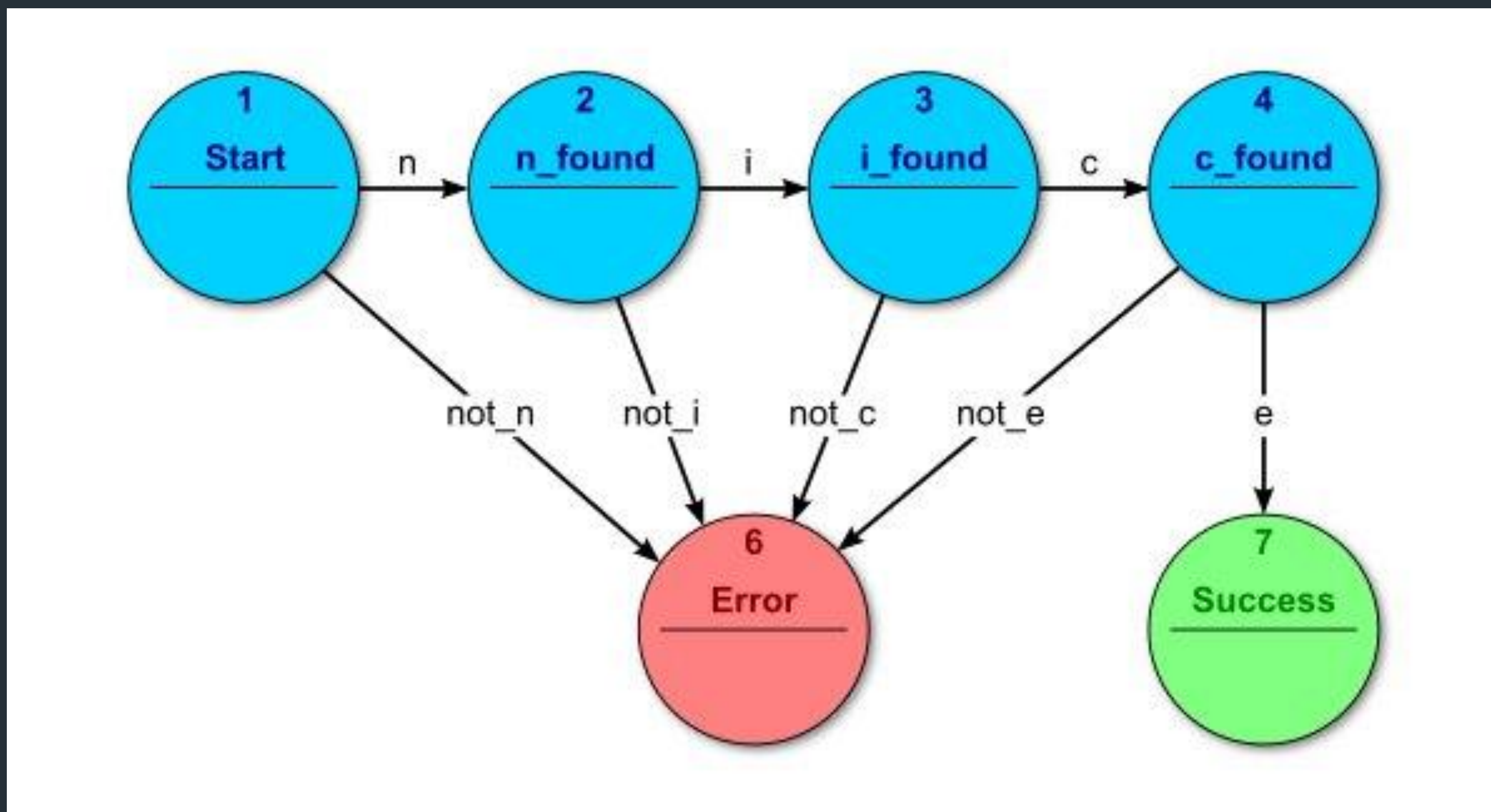
Regular Expressions

Regular expressions can parse any regular language

- + Act as a finite automata
- + List of states, list of transitions between them
- + Process input until accept or error state is reached

In practice, modern regexes are far more powerful than the definition given here, but the key limitations remain

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Regular Expressions



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Bug Hunting with Regular Expressions

Match code snippets that look like known problems

- + Quick and easy to write, so low cost
- + “Does my code match this very specific known issue?”

- + Bad imports
- + Calls to known dangerous functions
- + Known security misconfigurations

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Code Review – Examples

Code:

```
webView.getSettings().setJavaScriptEnabled(true);
```

Regex:

```
`setJavaScriptEnabled\(true\)`
```


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Code Review – Examples

Code:

```
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```

Regex:

```
`setJavaScriptEnabled\(true\)`
```

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Regular Expressions – Example

Code:

```
if (DEBUG) {  
    printf('Debug statement 1: %s', var1);  
    printf('Other stuff: %s', var1);  
    printf('Finally: %s', var1);  
}
```

Regex:

```
`printf\(.*\)`
```

++

Regular Expressions – Example

Code:

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if (DEBUG) {  
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Regular Expressions – Example

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Regular Expressions – Example

Code:

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    printf('Finally: %s', var1);  
}
```

Regex:

```
`printf\(.*\)`
```

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Regular Expressions – The Disadvantages

Regular expressions can't 'count'

- + No way to maintain state
- + Cannot back trace

++ Regular Expressions – The Disadvantages

Two options to check for debug guard:

- + Check backwards line by line until you reach beginning of file – inefficient
- + Check X many previous lines – lots of false positives

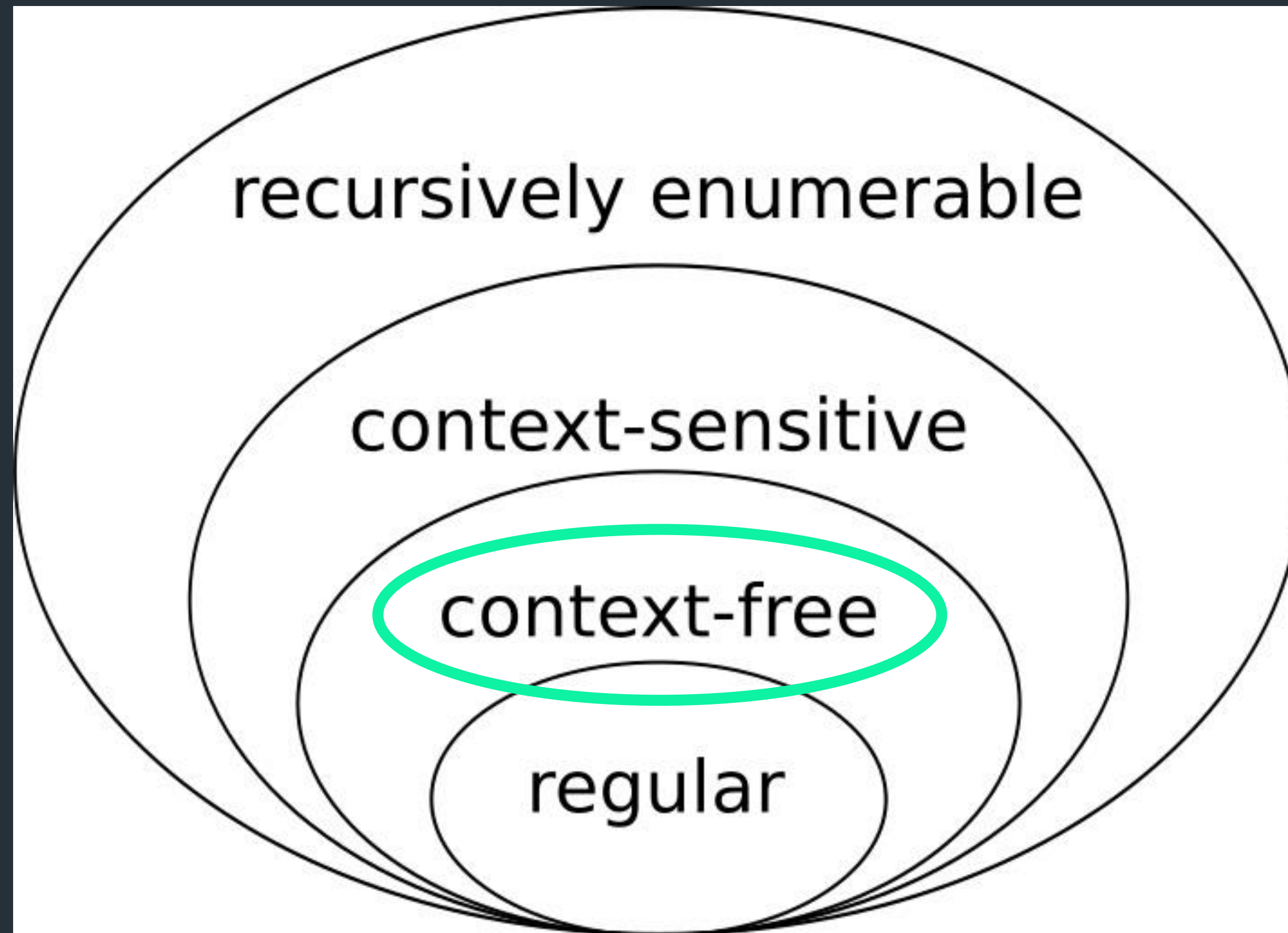
Three alerts generated for the same missing guard

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- ## Regular vs Context-Free Languages
- + Regular expressions only match regular languages*
 - + Programming languages usually context-free

*mostly

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Chomsky's Language Hierarchy



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- + **Parsers**
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Context-Free Languages

- + Superset of regular languages
- + Anything that can be accepted by a pushdown automata

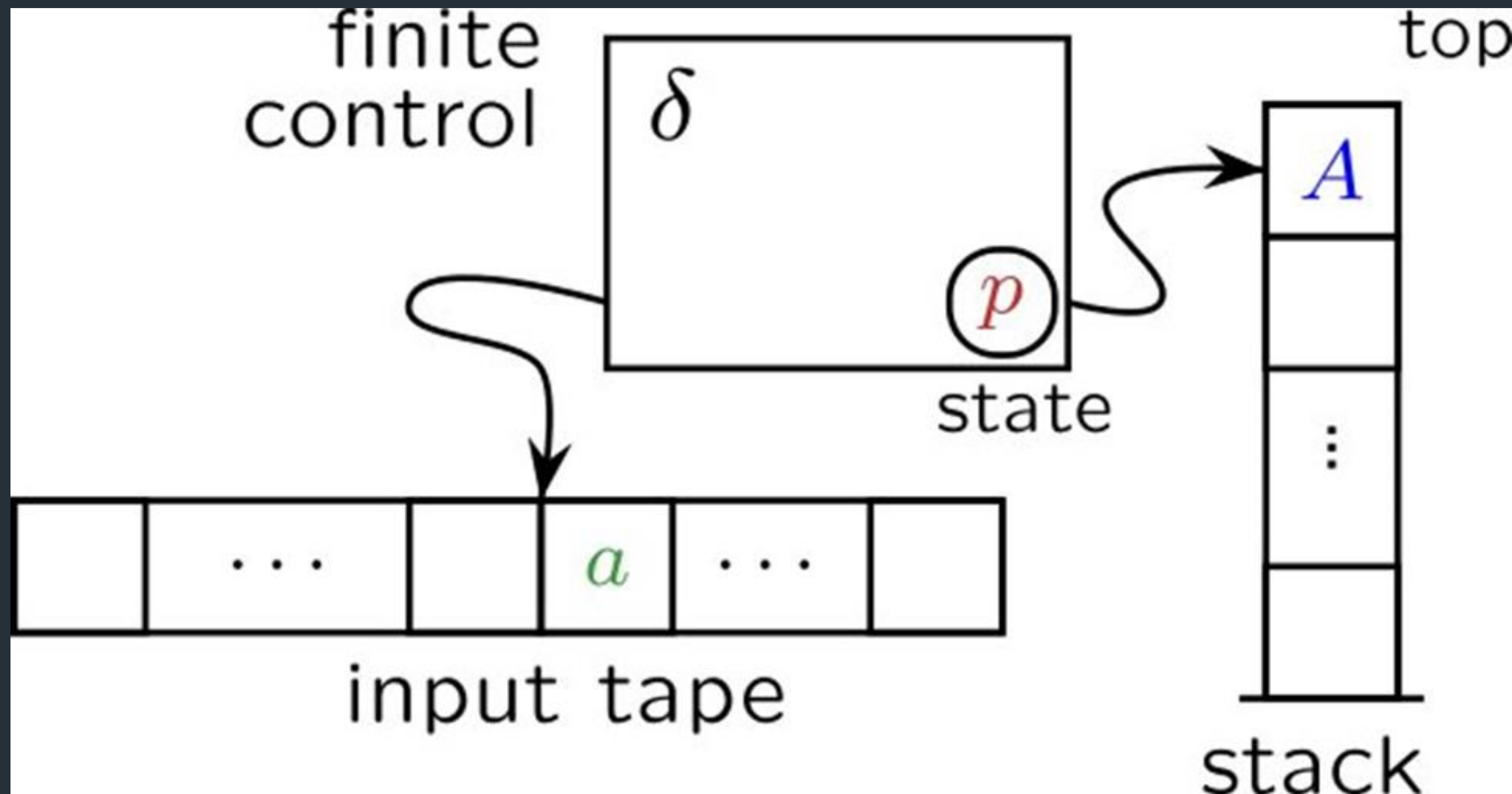
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Pushdown Automata

- + Finite State Machines with stacks
- + Decide transition based on both input and top of stack
- + Can push/pop to stack as needed

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Pushdown Automata



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Parsers

- + Converts text into a hierarchical data structure
- + Several different types, depending on what you're parsing
- + TL;DR: Construct a Parse Tree or Abstract Syntax Tree (AST) from the source code

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Parsers

Two separate stages

- + Lexer splits input text into tokens (strings with an understood meaning)
- + Parser constructs AST or similar from list of tokens

Can combine both – scannerless parsing

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Lexer Example

Code:

```
if (DEBUG)
{
    printf(...);
    printf(...);
    printf(...);
}
```

Lexed Code:

```
if (DEBUG)
{
    printf(...);
    printf(...);
    printf(...);
}
```


++

Lexer Example

Code:

```
if (DEBUG)
{
    printf (...);
    printf (...);
    printf (...);
}
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Lexed Code:

```
if (DEBUG)
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    printf (...);
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}
```

++

Parser Example

Code:

```
if (DEBUG)
{
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    printf(...);
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}
```

++

Parser Example

Code:

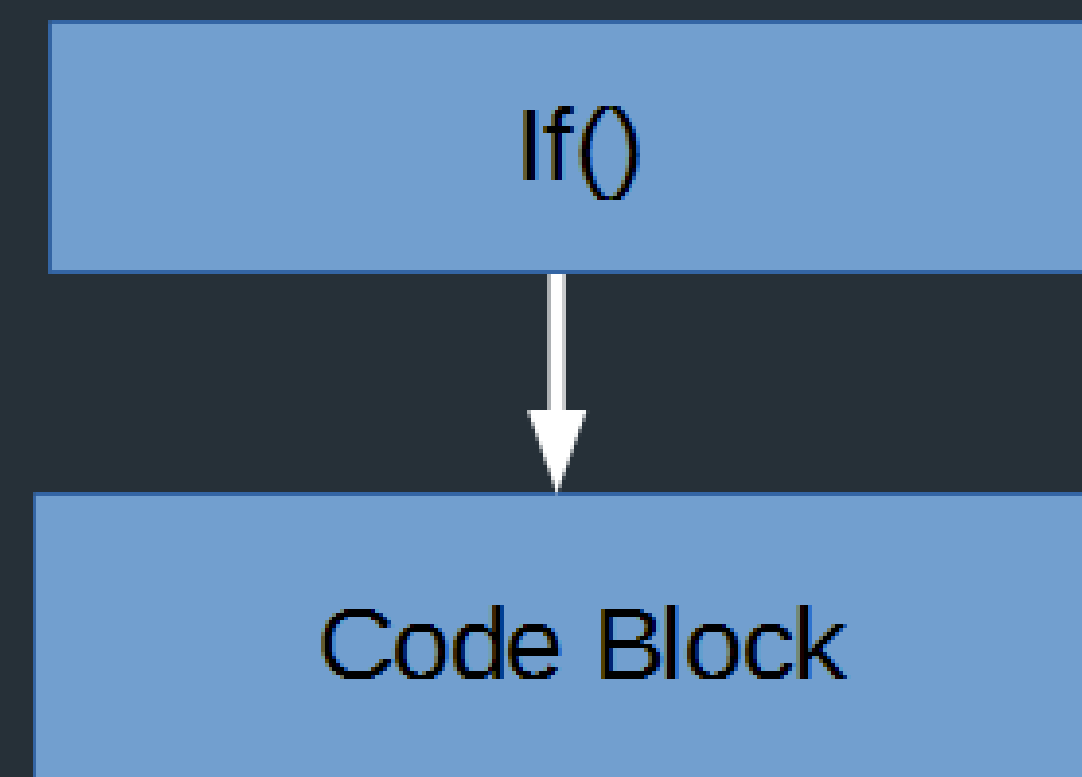
```
if (DEBUG)
{
    printf(...);
    printf(...);
    printf(...);
}
```

if()

++
Parser Example

Code:

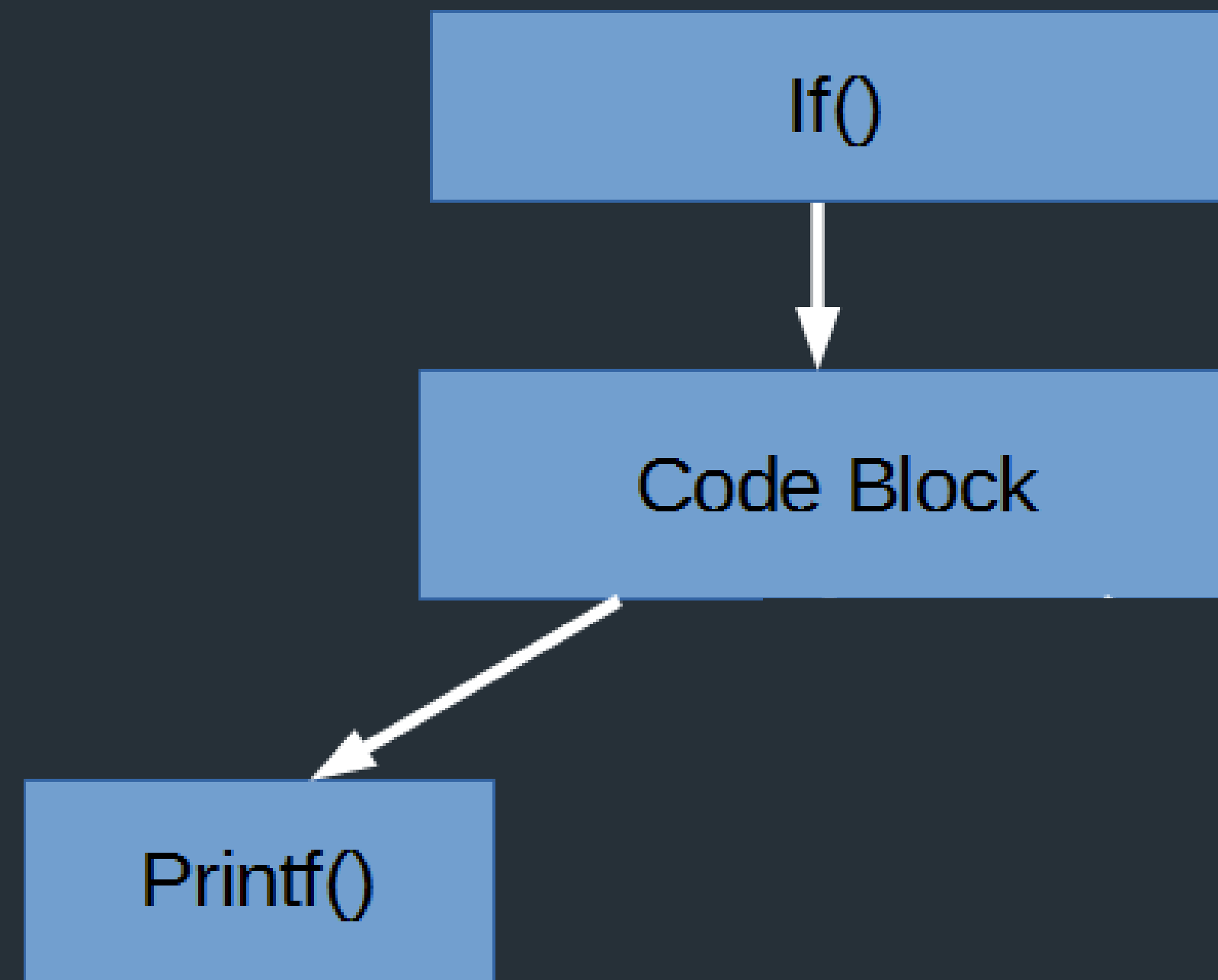
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}
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++ Parser Example

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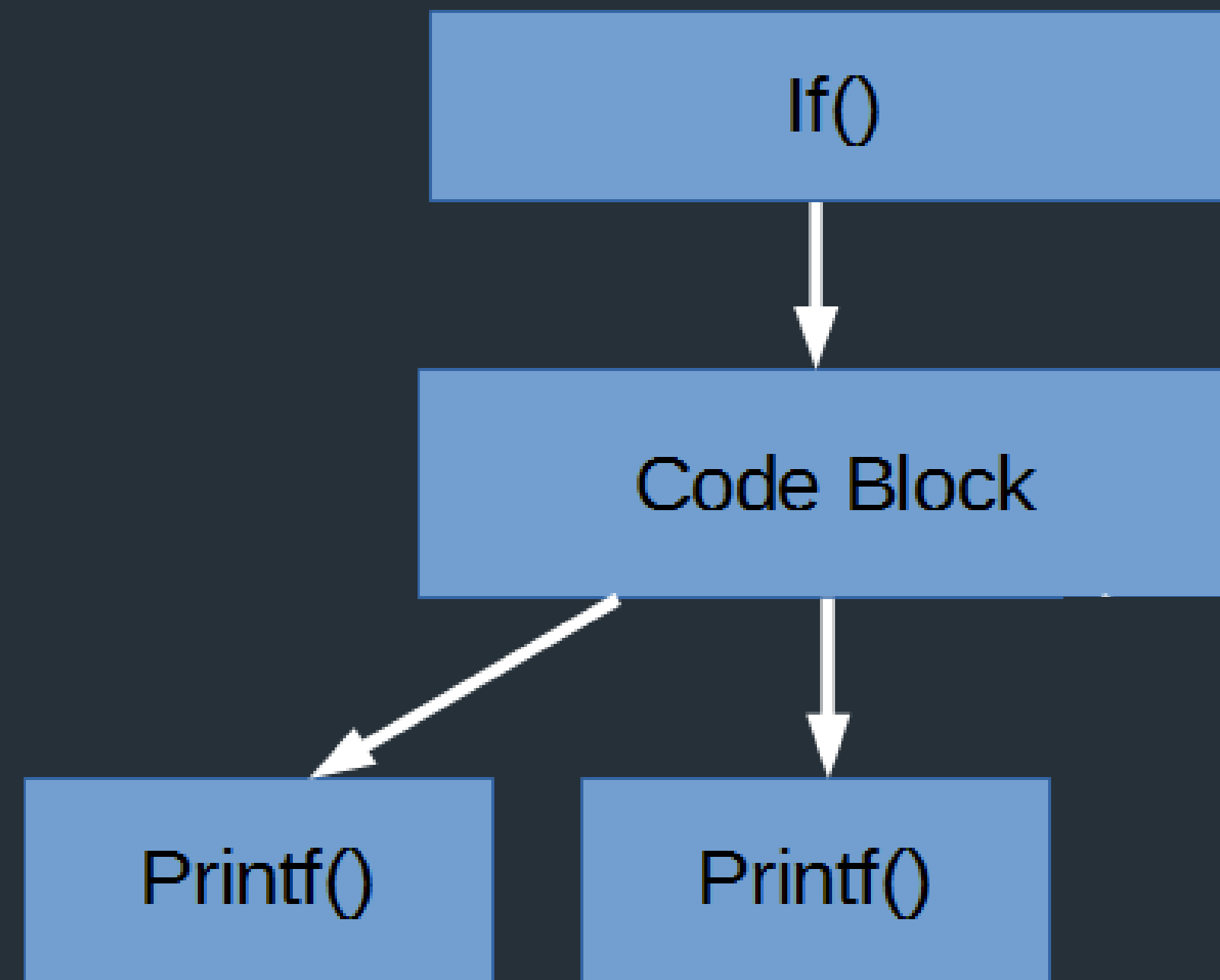
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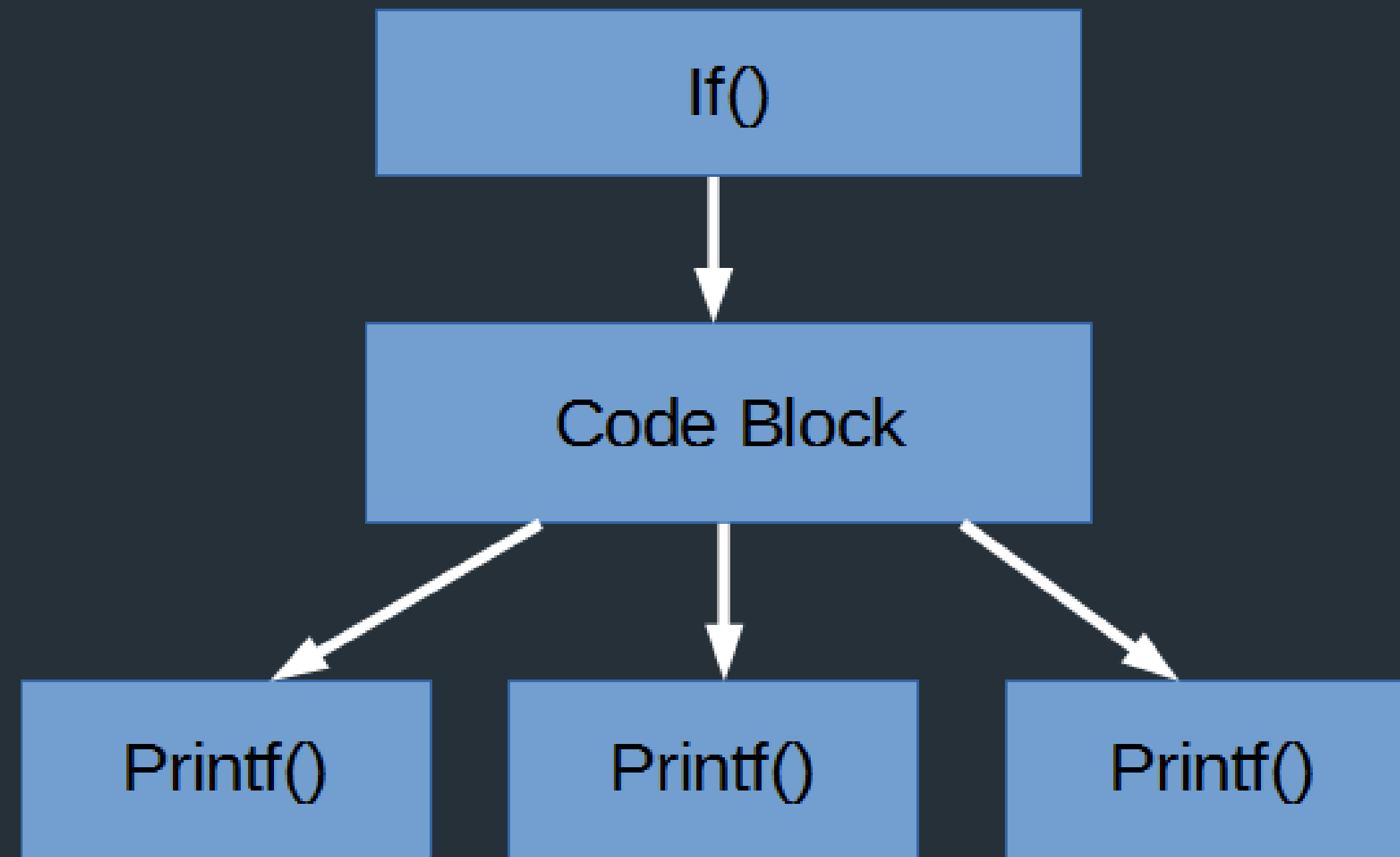
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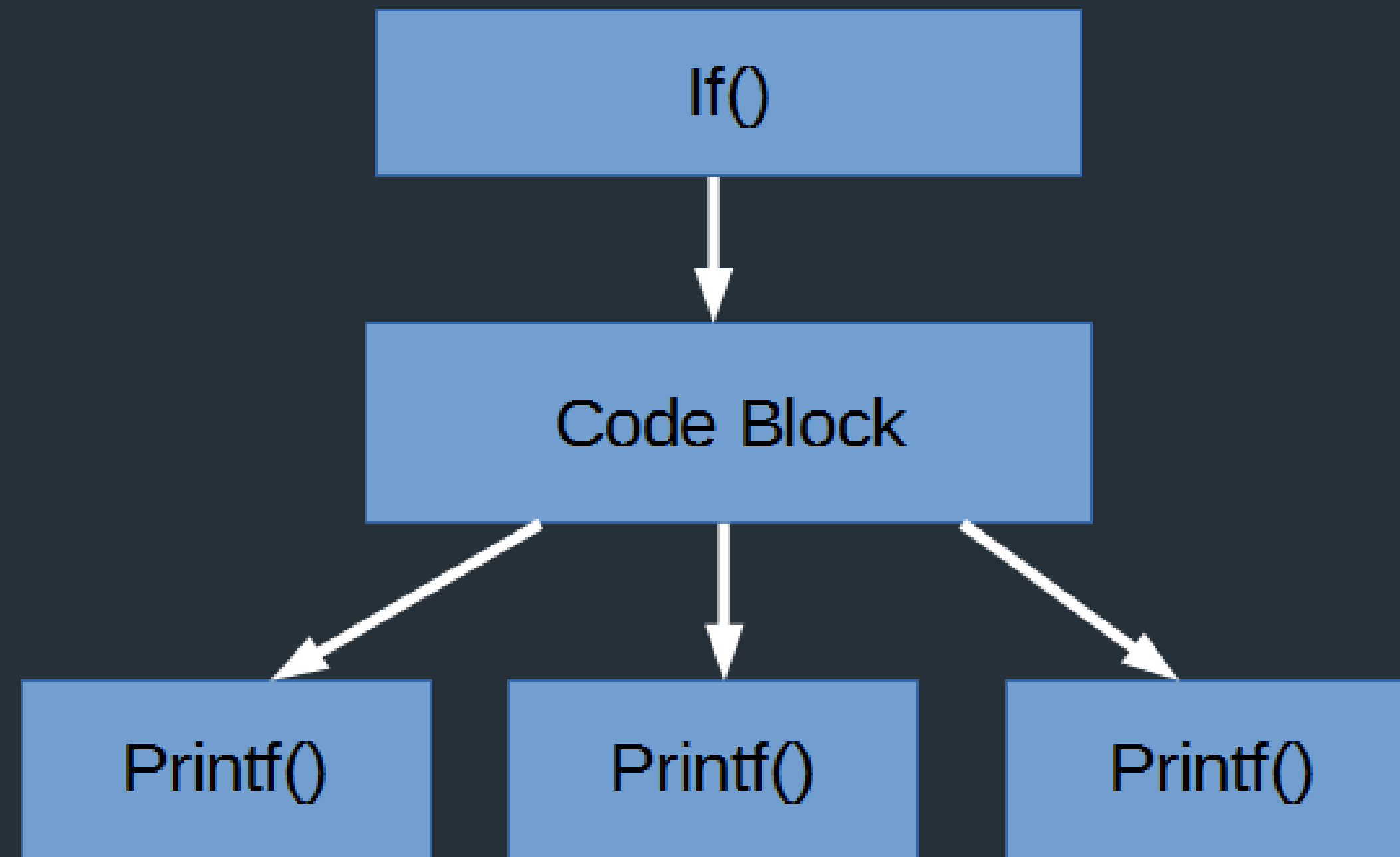
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++ Parser Example

Code:

```
if (DEBUG)
{
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    printf(...);
    printf(...);
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```



++

We've got an AST, now what?

Basic:

- + Search AST for dodgy function calls, check for guards
- + Check for questionable imports
- + Same as before, fewer false positives

Advanced:

- + Control Flow Graphs (CFGs)
- + Taint Analysis

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- + **Control Flow Graphs**
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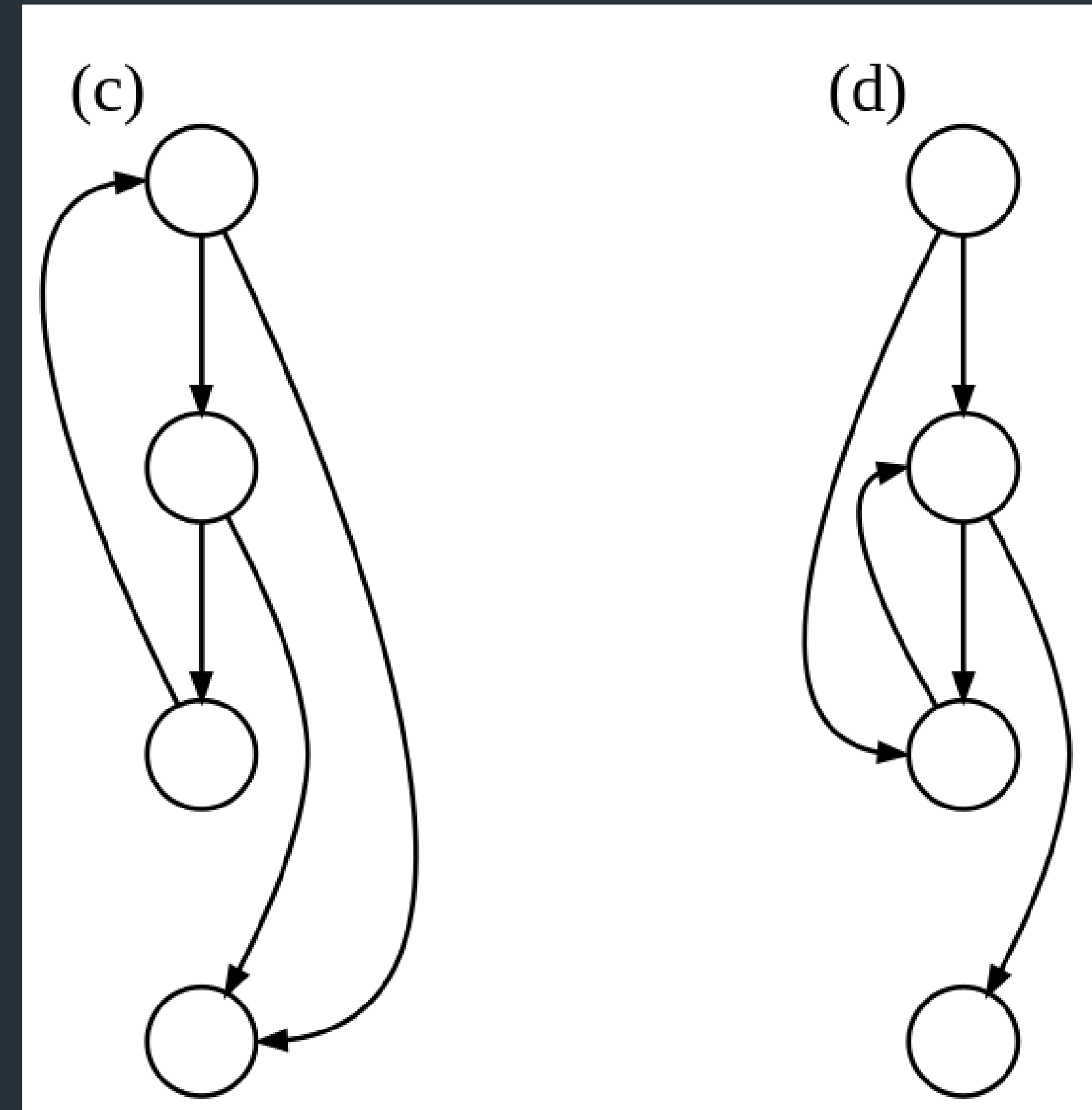
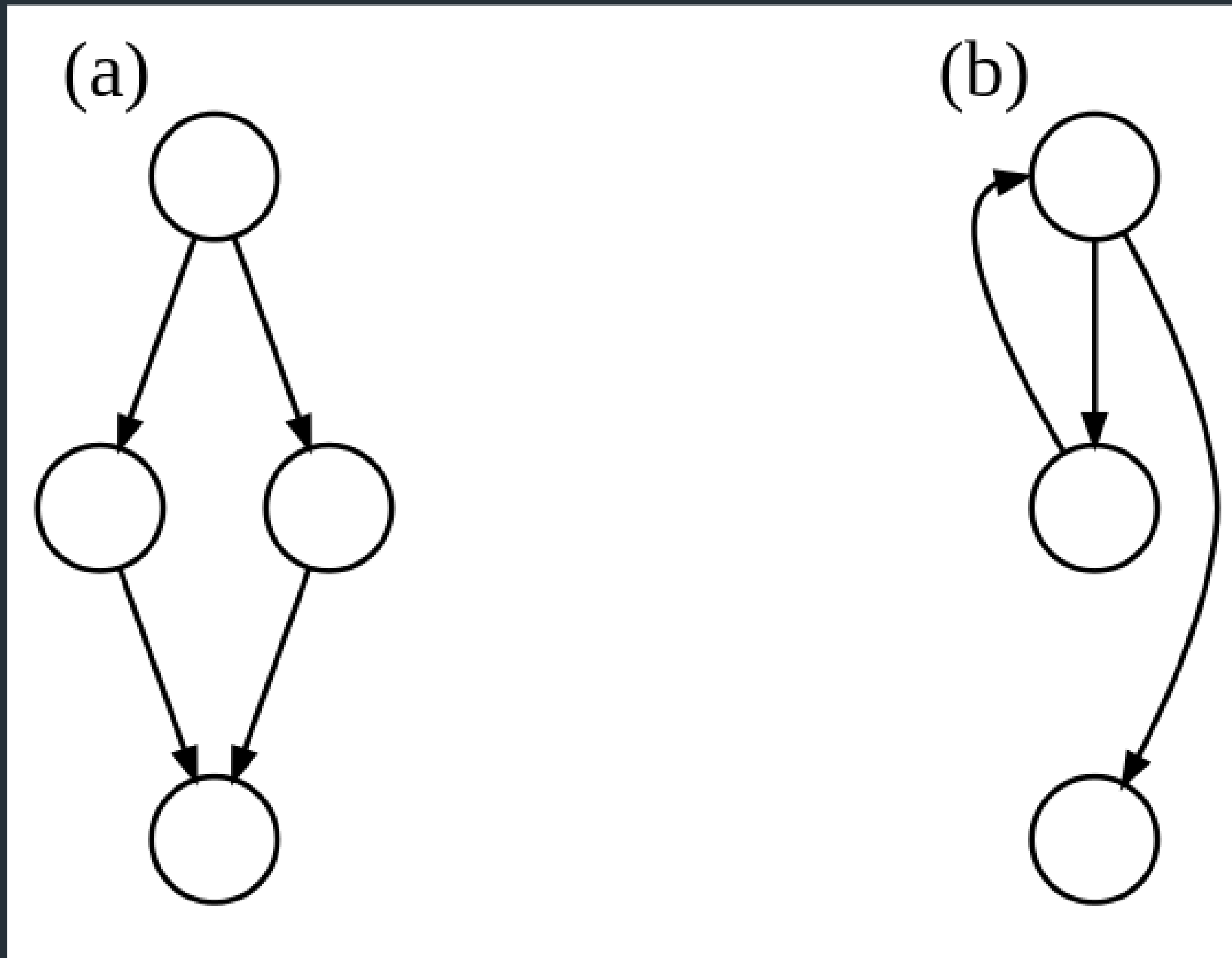
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Control Flow Graphs

“a representation, using graph notation, of all paths that might be traversed through a program”

- + Each basic block represented as a graph node
- + Jump targets start block, jumps end block
- + Jumps represented as directed edges

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Control Flow Graphs



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Why Should I Care About Control Flow Graphs?

- + Allows tracing of execution dependant on given inputs without running the application
- + Trace data sinks back to original source
- + Data sanitized several function calls ago? Trace the graph back and find it

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Why Should I Care About Control Flow Graphs?

```
$result = login($_POST['user'], $_POST['password']);
```

```
function login(user, password) {  
    return login_query(user, password);  
}
```

```
function login_query(user, password) {  
    return mysqli_query('select * from user where  
user=' + $user + ' and password=' + $password + ';' );  
}
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Parsers

Downsides:

- + Higher upfront cost to develop
- + More computationally intensive

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The Bigger Picture

These tools all fit into a larger picture, all of which needs to work together

- + Static code analysis
- + Manual code review
- + Fuzzing
- + Functional testing

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Case Studies

Two primary categories of people:

- + Bug hunters – security consultants, people doing bug bounties or looking for 0-days
- + Developers – people building applications who care about security

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I'm a bug hunter, why do I care?

- + Target identification – pick a project to go after
- + Find low hanging fruit
- + Identify ropey parts of the codebase

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Target Identification

- + Download source for a bunch of projects
- + Run analyser on all of them, look at the outputs

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Target Identification – Example

	OpenSSL	LibreSSL	GnuTLS	mbedTLS
Flawfinder	1794	1389	1228	1381

++

Target Identification – Example

`./src/pkcs11.c:871: [4] (buffer) strcpy: Does not check for buffer overflows when copying to destination. Consider using strncpy or strncpy (warning, strncpy is easily misused).`

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Low Hanging Fruit

- + SQL Injection
- + XSS
- + Buffer Overflows
- + Some Use after Frees

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Low Hanging Fruit

SQL Injection, XSS, Buffer Overflows

- + Look for data sinks – SQL queries, user–provided data rendering etc
- + Trace input to data sinks back up CFG to source
- + If no sanitisation on user–provided data, probably an attack vector

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Low Hanging Fruit
- Use after frees
- + Track allocation/deallocation of pointers through CFG
 - + UAF where pointer referenced after deallocation

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Example Tools

- + Flawfinder (C/C++)
- + Gaudit (ASP/C/.NET/JSP/Perl/PHP/Python)
- + Find Security Bugs (Java, FindBugs Plugin)
- + RATS (C/C++/Perl/PHP/Python)
- + RIPS (PHP)
- + Brakeman (Ruby/Rails)

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Example Libraries/Platforms

For building your own:

- + Clang Analyzer
- + PLY and libraries that build on it (PLYJ for Java)
- + Pyparsing
- + ANTLR
- + Coco/R

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Static Analysis for Developers

- + Catch security issues before the penetration tests
- + One developer builds it, everyone can use it
- + Can be built into existing toolchains and development lifecycles

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Static Analysis and CI

- + CI: Continuous Integration
- + Continuously integrating new features as they're developed
- + Periodic automated compilation and testing

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CI Tooling Examples

- + Hudson
- + Jenkins
- + Travis CI
- + Bamboo
- + Team Foundation Server



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CI Workflow

- + Developer checks in code
- + Server compiles code
- + Test suites are automatically run

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++ CI Workflow

The screenshot shows the Jenkins web interface for a project named 'robot'. The interface includes a navigation sidebar on the left with options like 'Back to Dashboard', 'Status', 'Changes', 'Workspace', 'Build Now', 'Delete Project', 'Configure', 'Robot Results', and 'Email Template Testing'. The main content area is titled 'Project robot' and features a 'Build History' table, 'Latest Robot Results' table, and a 'Robot Framework Tests Trend' chart. The 'Build History' table shows six builds, all successful. The 'Latest Robot Results' table shows 10 tests, all passed. The 'Robot Framework Tests Trend' chart is a stacked area chart showing the number of passed (green) and failed (red) testcases over six builds. The number of passed testcases increases from 4 to 10, while the number of failed testcases decreases from 4 to 0.

Build History

Build Number	Timestamp
#6	Aug 20, 2013 2:26:16 PM
#5	Aug 20, 2013 2:24:49 PM
#3	Aug 20, 2013 2:14:06 PM
#2	Aug 15, 2013 4:24:27 PM
#1	Aug 15, 2013 4:21:47 PM

Latest Robot Results:

	Total	Failed	Passed	Pass %
Critical tests	10	0	10	100.0
All tests	10	0	10	100.0

Robot Framework Tests Trend (all tests)

Number of testcases vs Build number

Build number	Passed	Failed
#1	4	4
#2	4	4
#3	4	4
#4	4	4
#5	6	4
#6	10	0

Permalinks

- Last build (#6), 20 hr ago
- Last stable build (#6), 20 hr ago
- Last successful build (#6), 20 hr ago

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CI Advantages

- + Automated security testing
- + Catch issues as they are introduced to the codebase
- + Catch regressions in code before it hits production
- + Runs automatically, no developer interaction required

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CI – Benefits

Case study – M&S data breach, Oct 2015

- + Developer error led to users being presented with other people's data on login
- + Personal details and partial card numbers exposed
- + Automated regression testing as part of CI would likely catch this

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Commercial Static Analysis Tools

- + Veracode
- + Coverity
- + Fortify
- + Checkmarx
- + Klocwork



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++ Commercial Tools

The screenshot displays the Coverity@ Connect web interface. On the left, there are navigation menus for DASHBOARDS, ISSUES, FILES, FUNCTIONS, COMPONENTS, CHECKERS, OWNERS, and SNAPSHOTS. The main area shows a table of issues with columns for CID, Type, Impact, Status, Count, First Detected, Owner, Classification, Severity, Action, Component, and Category. Issue 161026 is highlighted.

CID	Type	Impac...	Statu...	Count	First Detected	Owner	Classificatio...	Severity	Action	Component	Category
161026	Out-of-bounds access	High	New	1	06/28/13	dsteve	Unclassified	Unspecified	Undecided	Interface	Memory - corruptions
158996	Out-of-bounds access	High	New	1	06/28/13	tjg	Unclassified	Unspecified	Undecided	Interface	Memory - corruptions
158995	Out-of-bounds access	High	New	1	06/28/13	tjg	Unclassified	Unspecified	Undecided	Interface	Memory - corruptions
158994	Out-of-bounds access	High	New	1	06/28/13	tjg	Unclassified	Unspecified	Undecided	Interface	Memory - corruptions
158993	Out-of-bounds access	High	New	1	06/28/13	tjg	Unclassified	Unspecified	Undecided	Interface	Memory - corruptions
158992	Out-of-bounds access	High	New	1	06/28/13	tin	Unclassified	Unspecified	Undecided	Interface	Memory - corruptions

The detailed view for issue 161026 shows the following information:

- Classification:** Unclassified
- Severity:** Unspecified
- Action:** Undecided
- Ext. Reference:** Type attribute text
- Owner:** dsteve@ad.broadcom.com

The code snippet shows a function `mmal_worker_port_param_get` with a comment: "19. overrun-buffer-arg: Overrunning struct type MMAL_PARAMETER_HEADER_T of 8 bytes by passing it to a function which accesses it at byte offset 390 using argument 'param_size' (which evaluates to 391)." The code includes a `memcpy` call and a `send_reply` call.

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Where Security Expertise Can Help

- + Identifying where security risks are likely to lie in their codebase
- + Writing custom rules for existing static analysis engines
- + Developing bespoke analysis tools
- + Advising on integrating automated security testing into development lifecycles

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Conclusions

- + Static analysis can provide low-cost security checks once configured
- + ASTs and CFGs let you do all kinds of awesome things
- + Automated code analysis complements traditional manual assessments

Thanks for listening!

Questions?