

# Iron Chef:

# John Henry Challenge



Brian Chess  
Pravir Chandra

Sean Fay  
Jacob West

Black Hat  
3/27/2008  
Amsterdam

# Concept

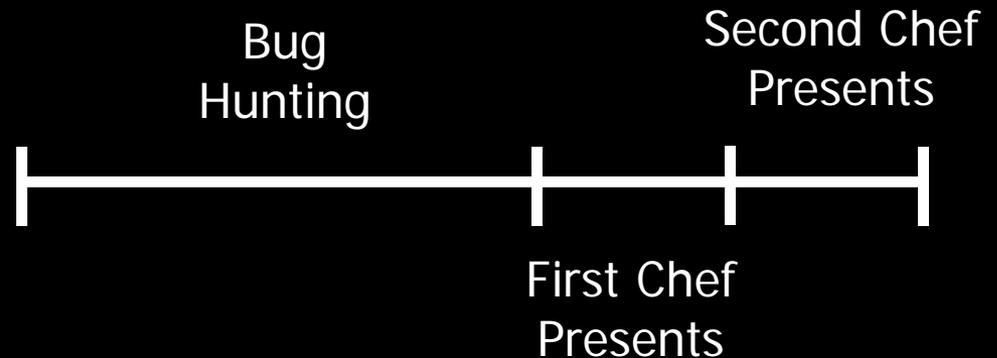
- We love Iron Chef.
- We can't cook.

# Concept

- Compare tools and manual code review in head-to-head “bake off”
- Rules:
  - 45 minutes to find vulnerabilities in the same program
  - Chef with tools can only use tools he has written
  - Secret ingredient: the code!
  - Present results to a panel of celebrity judges

- Judging:

- Quality of findings
- Originality
- Presentation



# Chefs

Name: Pravir Chandra

Specialty: Manual code review

Job: Principle, Cigital



# Chefs

Name: Sean Fay

Specialty: Static and runtime analysis

Job: Chief Architect, Fortify Software



# Sean Fay



# Chefs



# Chefs



# Chefs



- After judging, you point out bugs these guys missed

# Judges

TBA



TBA



TBA



# Secret Ingredient

Name:

Version:

Language:

Size:

Home:

Overview:

**< start >**

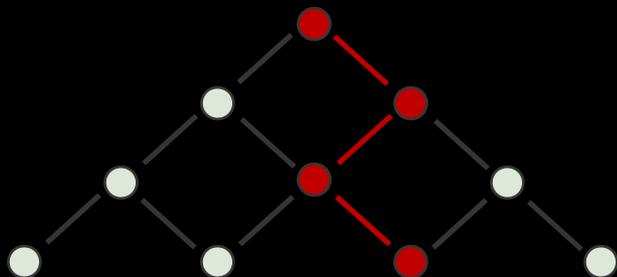


# Runtime Analysis

Black Hat  
3/27/2008  
Amsterdam

# Dynamic Taint Propagation

- Follow untrusted data and identify points where they are misused



# Example: SQL Injection

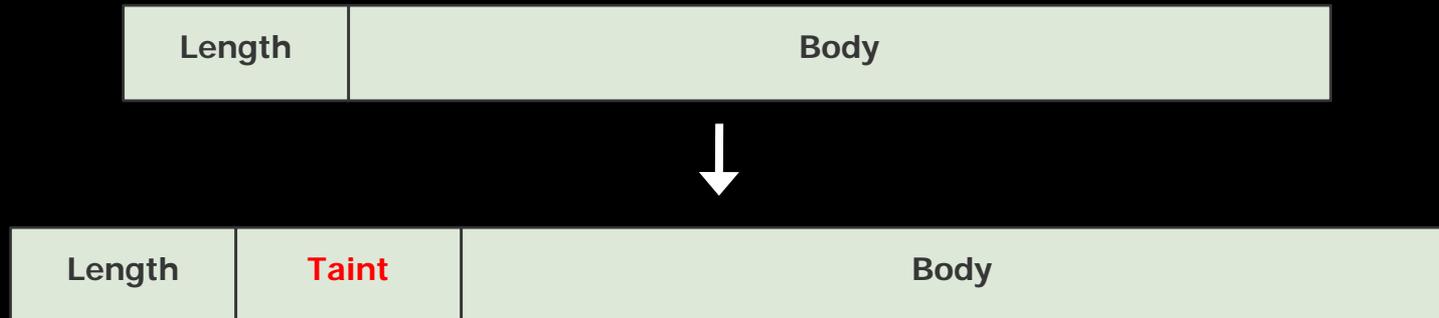
```
...  
user = request.getParameter("user");  
try {  
    sql = "SELECT * FROM users " +  
          "WHERE id='" + user + "'";  
    stmt.executeQuery(sql);  
}  
...
```

# Tracking Taint

1. Associate taint marker with untrusted input as it enters the program
2. Propagate markers when string values are copied or concatenated
3. Report vulnerabilities when tainted strings are passed to sensitive sinks

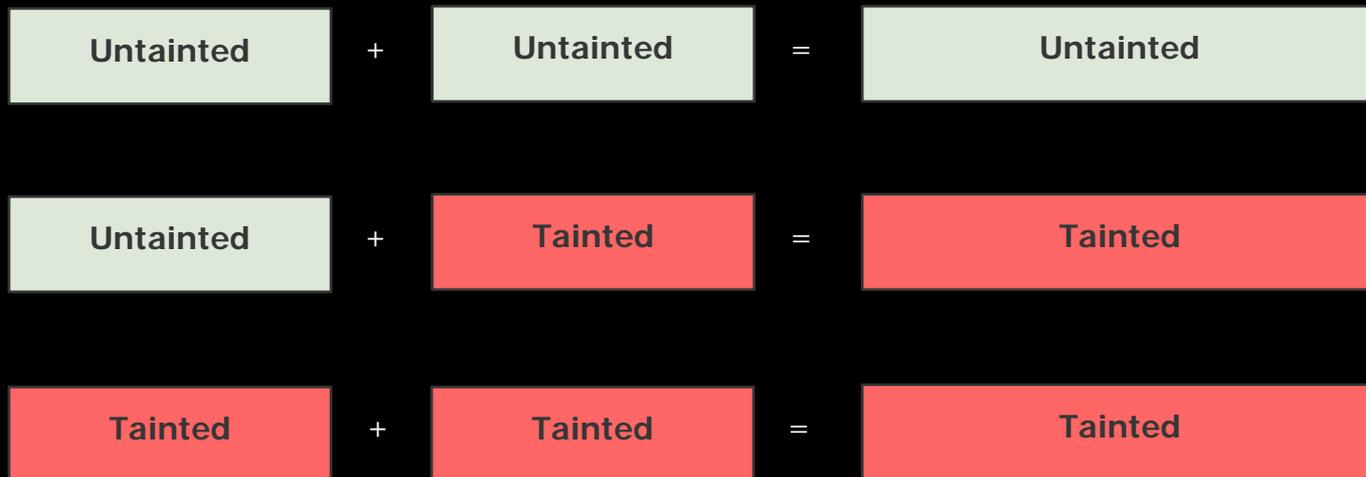
# Java: Foundation

- Add taint storage to `java.lang.String`



# Java: Foundation

- `StringBuilder` and `StringBuffer` propagate taint markers appropriately



# Java: Sources

- Instrument methods that introduce input to set taint markers, such as:
  - `HttpServletRequest.getParameter()`
  - `PreparedStatement.executeQuery()`
  - `FileReader.read()`
  - `System.getenv()`
  - ...

# Java: Sinks

- Instrument sensitive methods to check for taint marker before executing, such as:
  - `Statement.executeQuery()`
  - `JspWriter.print()`
  - `new File()`
  - `Runtime.exec()`
  - ...

# Example: SQL Injection

```
user = request.getParameter("user");  
TaintUtil.setTaint(user, 1);  
try {  
    sql = "SELECT * FROM users " +  
          "WHERE id='" + user + "'";  
  
TaintUtil.setTaint(sql, user.getTaint());  
TaintUtil.checkTaint(sql);  
stmt.executeQuery(sql);  
}
```

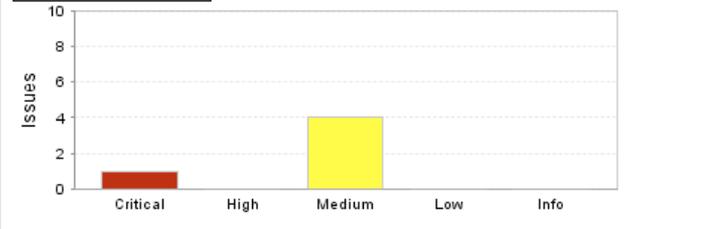
# Results Overview

**Current Run**    [Export to Fortify Manager](#) [Import Configs](#) Events File:

Name: Random Status: In Progress

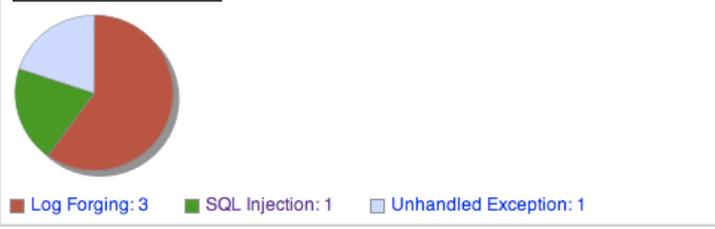
### Security Issues

#### Issues by Severity



Severity	Count
Critical	1
High	0
Medium	4
Low	0
Info	0

#### Issues by Category



Category	Count
Log Forging	3
SQL Injection	1
Unhandled Exception	1

### Security Coverage

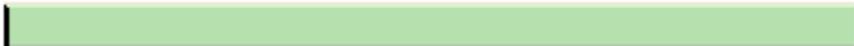
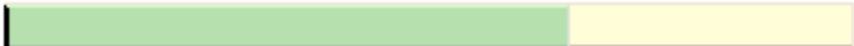
[Edit View](#)

<a href="#">All Entry Points(3/5)</a>	<div style="width: 80%; background-color: #90EE90; border: 1px solid black;"></div>	<a href="#">40.0% Miss</a>
<a href="#">Web Entry Points(2/2)</a>	<div style="width: 100%; background-color: #90EE90; border: 1px solid black;"></div>	<a href="#">0.0% Miss</a>
<a href="#">All End Points(4/6)</a>	<div style="width: 66.6%; background-color: #90EE90; border: 1px solid black;"></div>	<a href="#">33.3% Miss</a>

# Security Coverage

## Security Coverage

[Edit View](#)

<a href="#">All Entry Points</a> (3/5)		<a href="#">40.0% Miss</a>
<a href="#">Web Entry Points</a> (2/2)		<a href="#">0.0% Miss</a>
<a href="#">All End Points</a> (4/6)		<a href="#">33.3% Miss</a>

# SQL Injection Issue

Search:  

Run

Category

[View/Edit Application View Options](#)

---

Displaying 1 out of 12 events. Change all displayed events:

Group By:

[Expand All](#) [Collapse All](#)

Events: 1 total

Category	Entry Point Type	End Point Type	Issues
SQL Injection	Web	Database	1

Entry Point File

**org.apache.coyote.tomcat5.CoyoteRequestFacade:295**

Entry Point Method	End Point File	URL	Audit Status	Verified Status	Details
String[] org.apache.coyote.tomcat5.CoyoteRequest.getParameterValues(String)	splc.ItemService: 201	/splc/listMyItems.do	Under Review	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">View</a>

# Source

**SQL Injection** : Detected a SQL Injection issue where external taint reached a database sink

**URL:** <http://localhost/splc/listMyItems.do>

## Entry Point: Web Input



**File:** org.apache.coyote.tomcat5.CoyoteRequestFacade:295

**Method:** String[]  
org.apache.coyote.tomcat5.CoyoteRequest.getParameterValues(String)

### Method

**Arguments:** • bean.quantity

# Sink

## End Point: Database

**File:** com.order.splc.ItemService:201

---

**Method:** `ResultSet java.sql.Statement.executeQuery(String)`

---

**Trigger:** *Method Argument*

Value:

```
select id, account, sku, quantity, price, ccno, description from
```

---

➔ **Stack**

**Trace:**

---

➔ **HTTP**

**Request:**

---

# Where is the Problem?

Severity	Category	URL
Critical	SQL Injection	/splc/listMyItems.do
Class		Line
com.order.splc.ItemService		196
Query	Stack Trace	
<pre>select * from item where item name = 'adam' and ...</pre>	<pre>java.lang.Throwable at StackTrace\$FirstNested\$SecondNested.   &lt;init&gt;(StackTrace.java:267) at StackTrace\$FirstNested.   &lt;init&gt;(StackTrace.java:256) at StackTrace.   &lt;init&gt;(StackTrace.java:246) at StackTrace. main(StackTrace.java:70)</pre>	

# Instrumentation

- Instrument JRE classes once
- Two ways to instrument program:
  - Compile-time
    - Rewrite the program's class files on disk
  - Runtime
    - Augment class loader to rewrite program

# Aspect-Oriented Programming

- Express cross-cutting concerns independently from logic (aspects)
- Open source frameworks
  - AspectJ (Java)
  - AspectDNG (.NET)
- Could build home-brew instrumentation on top of bytecode library (BCEL, ASM)

# Example

```
public aspect SQLInjectionCore extends ... {  
    //Statement  
    pointcut sqlInjectionStatement(String sql):  
        (call(ResultSet Statement+.executeQuery(String))  
         && args(sql))  
        ...  
}
```

# Instrument Inside or Outside?

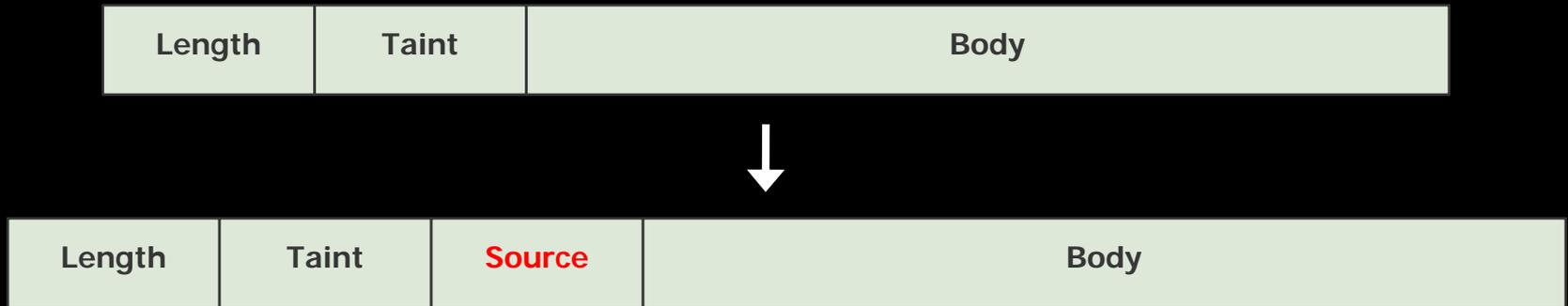
- Inside function body
  - Lower instrumentation cost
- Outside function call
  - Lower runtime cost / better reporting

# Types of Taint

- Track distinct sources of untrusted input
  - Report XSS on data from the Web or database, but not from the file system
- Distinguish between different sources when reporting vulnerabilities
  - Prioritize remotely exploitable vulnerabilities

# Java: Foundation – Round 2

- Add taint storage and source information to `java.lang.String` storage



# Writing Rules

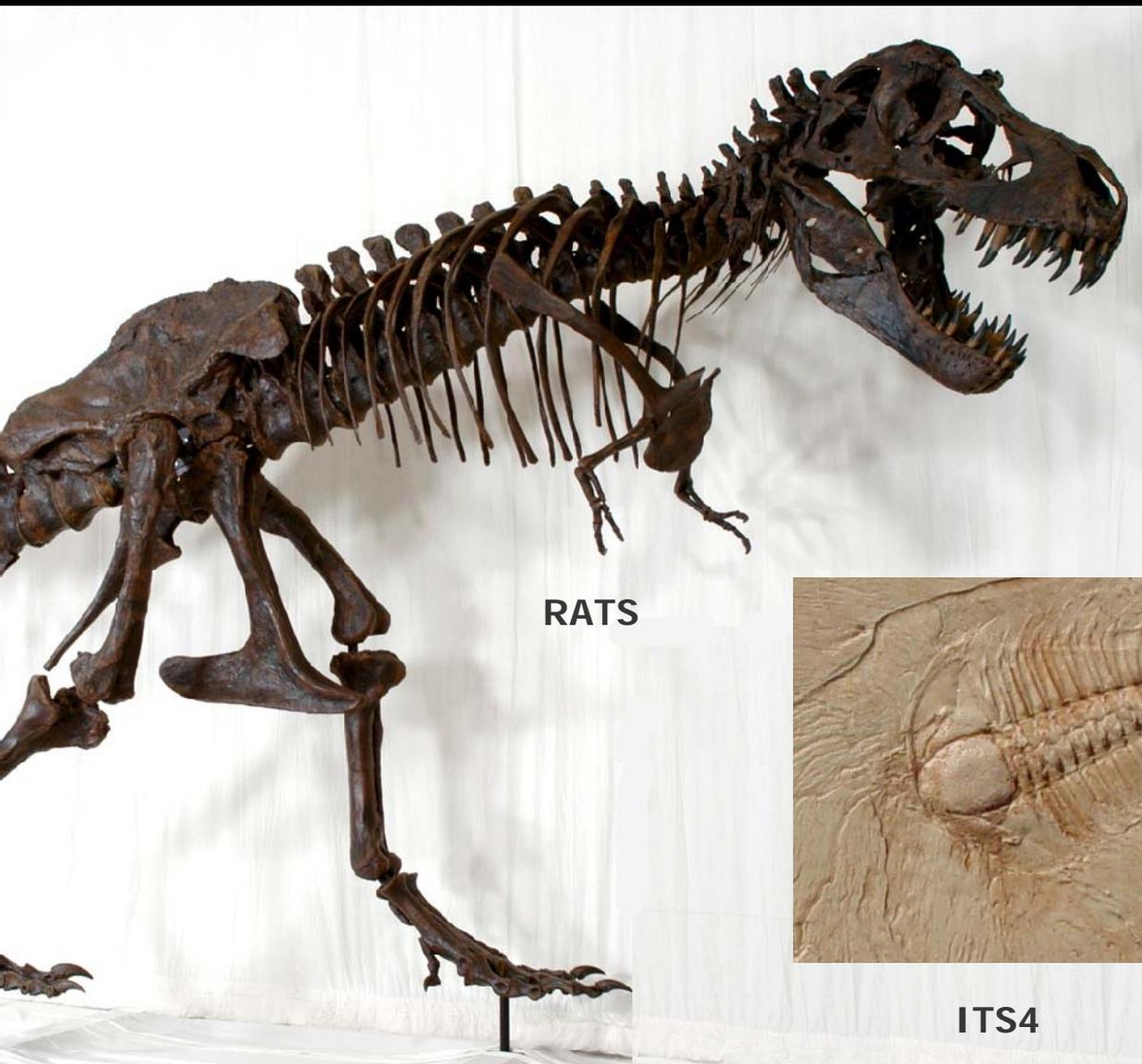
- Identifying the right methods is critical
  - Missing just one source or sink can be fatal
- Leverage experience from static analysis
  - Knowledge of security-relevant APIs



# Static Analysis

Black Hat  
3/27/2008  
Amsterdam

# Prehistoric static analysis tools



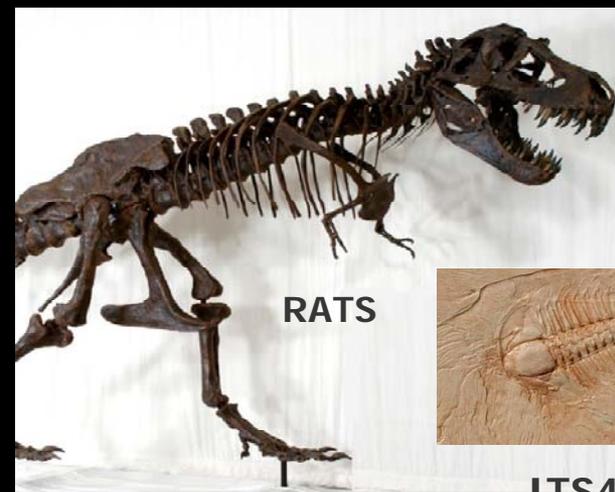
# Prehistoric static analysis tools

## (+) Good

- Help security experts audit code
- Repository for known-bad coding practices

## (-) Bad

- NOT BUG FINDERS
- Not helpful without security expertise



Flawfinder



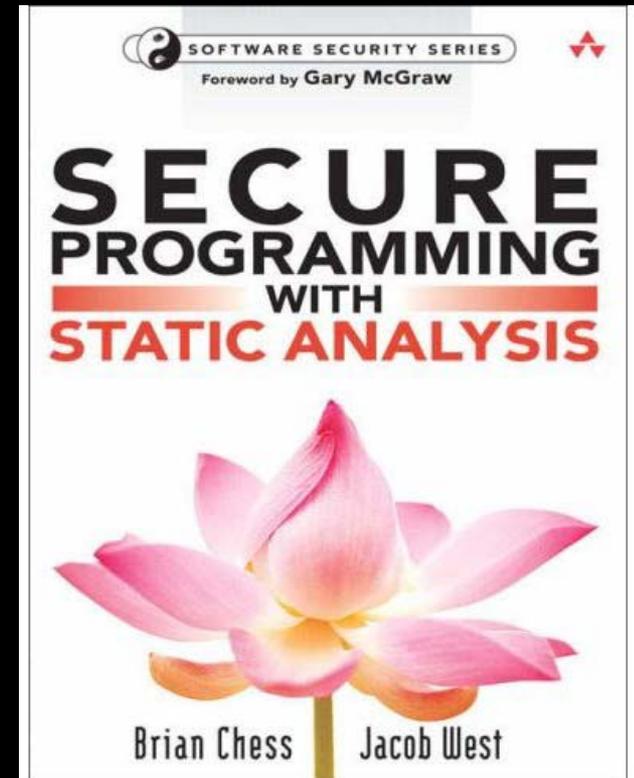
ITS4

# Advanced Static Analysis Tools: Prioritization

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {  
    char buf1[1024];  
    char buf2[1024];  
    char* shortString = "a short string";  
    strcpy(buf1, shortString); /* eh. */  
    strcpy(buf2, argv[0]);     /* !!! */  
    ...  
}
```

# Static Analysis Is Good For Security

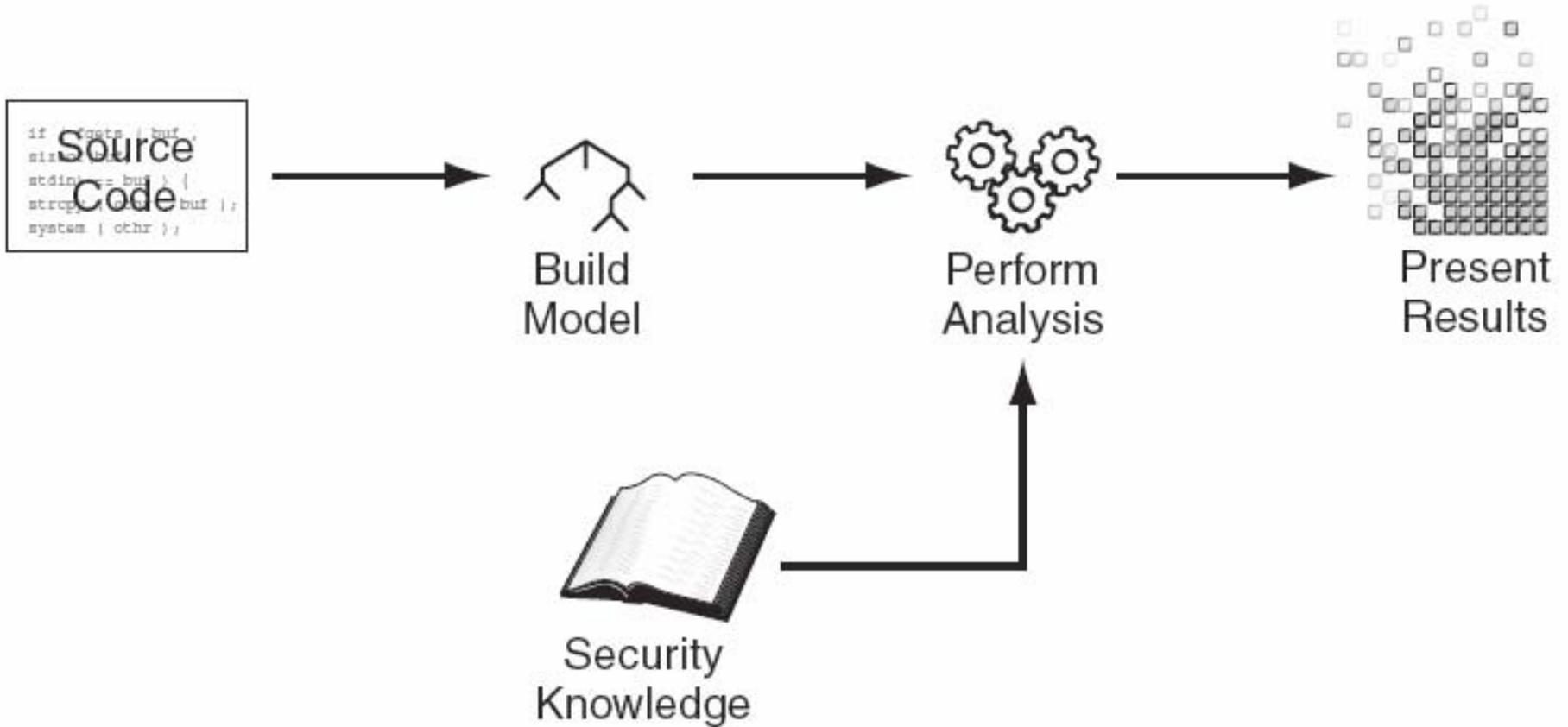
- Fast compared to manual review
- Fast compared to testing
- Complete, consistent coverage
- Brings security knowledge with it
- Makes security review process easier for non-experts
- Useful for all kinds of code, not just Web applications



# What You Won't Find

- Architecture errors
  - Microscope vs. telescope
- Bugs you're not looking for
  - Bug categories must be predefined
- System administration mistakes
- User mistakes

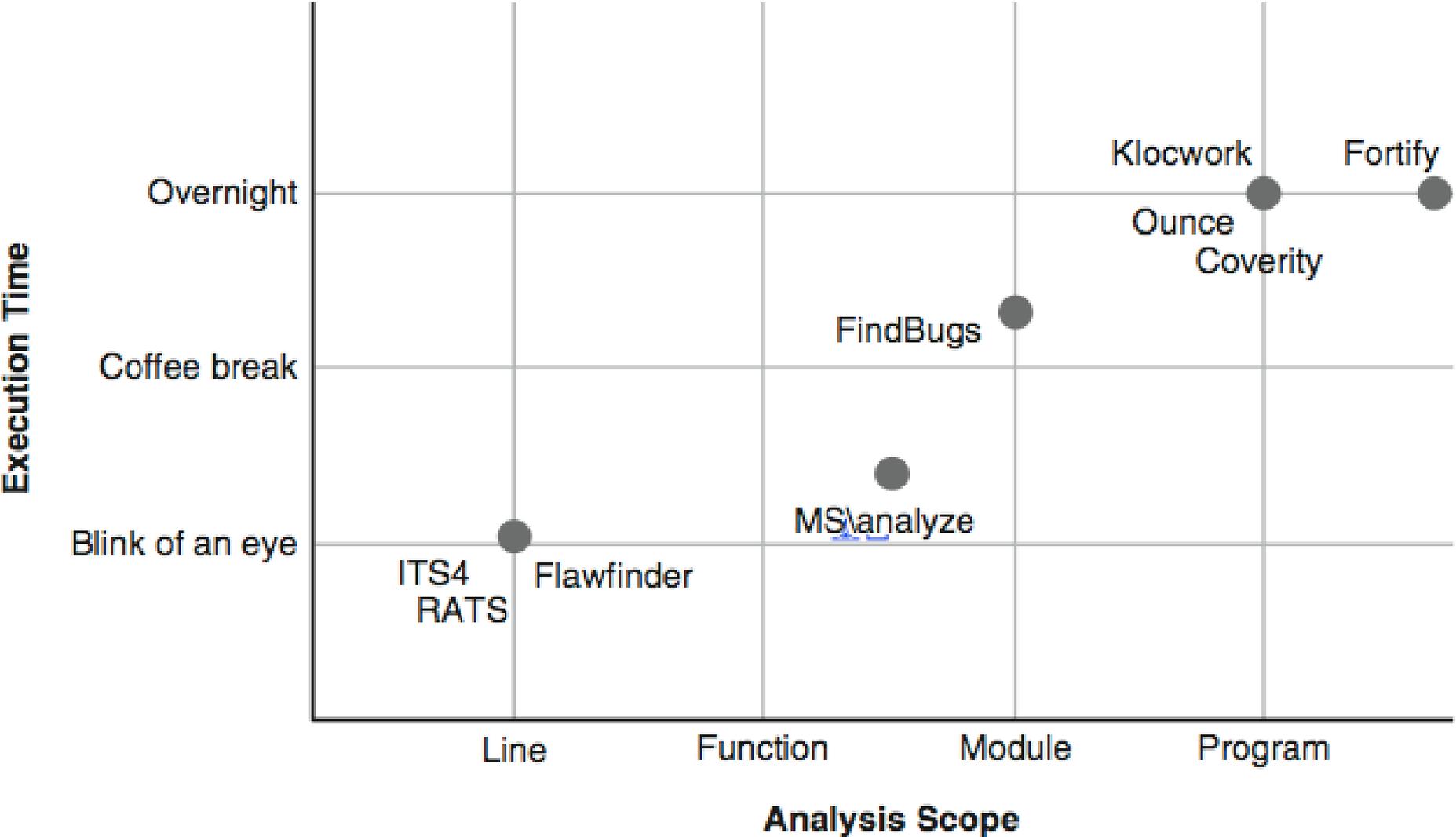
# Under the Hood



# Building a Model

- Front end looks a lot like a compiler
  - Language support
  - One language/compiler is straightforward
  - Lots of combinations is harder
- Could analyze compiled code...
  - Everybody has the binary
  - No need to guess how the compiler works
  - No need for rules
- ...but
  - Decompilation can be difficult
  - Loss of context hurts. A lot.
  - Remediation requires mapping back to source anyway

# Capacity: Scope vs. Performance



# Only Two Ways to Go Wrong

- False positives
  - Incomplete/inaccurate model
  - Missing rules
  - Conservative analysis
- False negatives
  - Incomplete/inaccurate model
  - Missing rules
  - “Forgiving” analysis



# Rules: Dataflow

- Specify
  - Security properties
  - Behavior of library code

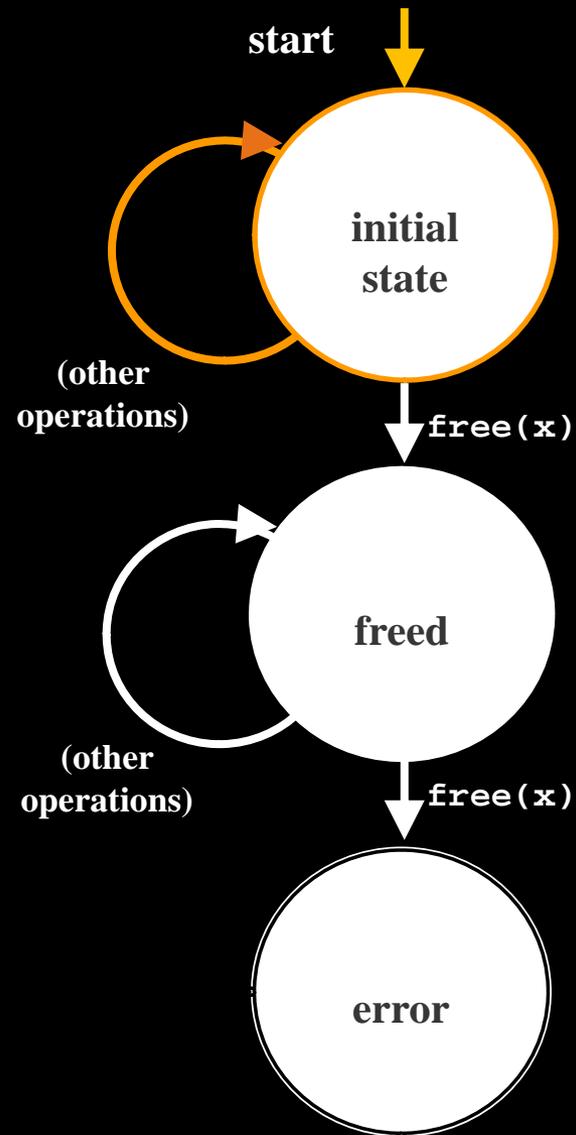
```
buff = getInputFromNetwork();  
copyBuffer(newBuff, buff);  
exec(newBuff);
```

- Three rules to detect the command injection vulnerability
  - 1) `getInputFromNetwork()` postcondition:
    - return value is tainted
  - 2) `copyBuffer(arg1, arg2)` postcondition:
    - arg1 array values set to arg2 array values
  - 3) `exec(arg)` precondition:
    - arg must not be tainted

# Rules: Control Flow

- Look for dangerous sequences
- Example: Double-free vulnerability

```
while ((node = *ref) != NULL) {  
    *ref = node->next;  
    free(node);  
    if (!unchain(ref)) {  
        break;  
    }  
}  
if (node != 0) {  
    free(node);  
    return UNCHAIN_FAIL;  
}
```



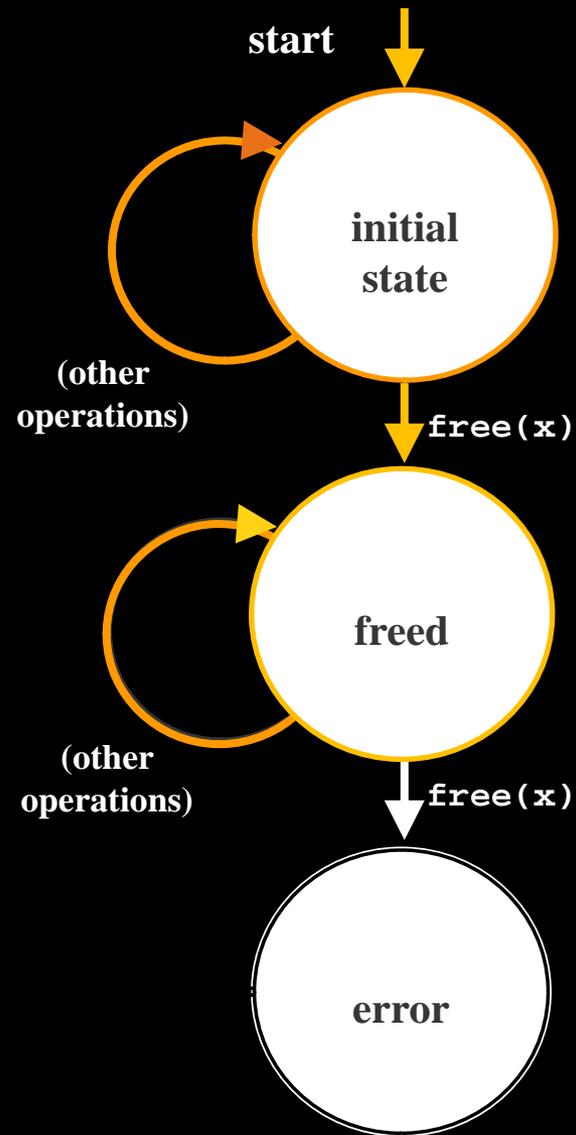
# Rules: Control Flow

- Look for dangerous sequences
- Example: Double-free vulnerability

```
while ((node = *ref) != NULL) {  
    *ref = node->next;  
    free(node);  
    if (!unchain(ref)) {  
        break;  
    }  
}  
if (node != 0) {  
    free(node);  
    return UNCHAIN_FAIL;  
}
```

Diagram illustrating the code flow with arrows:

- An arrow points from the start of the `while` loop to the `free(node);` statement.
- An arrow points from the `free(node);` statement to the `if (!unchain(ref))` block.
- An arrow points from the `if` block back to the start of the `while` loop.
- An arrow points from the `if (node != 0)` block to the `free(node);` statement.

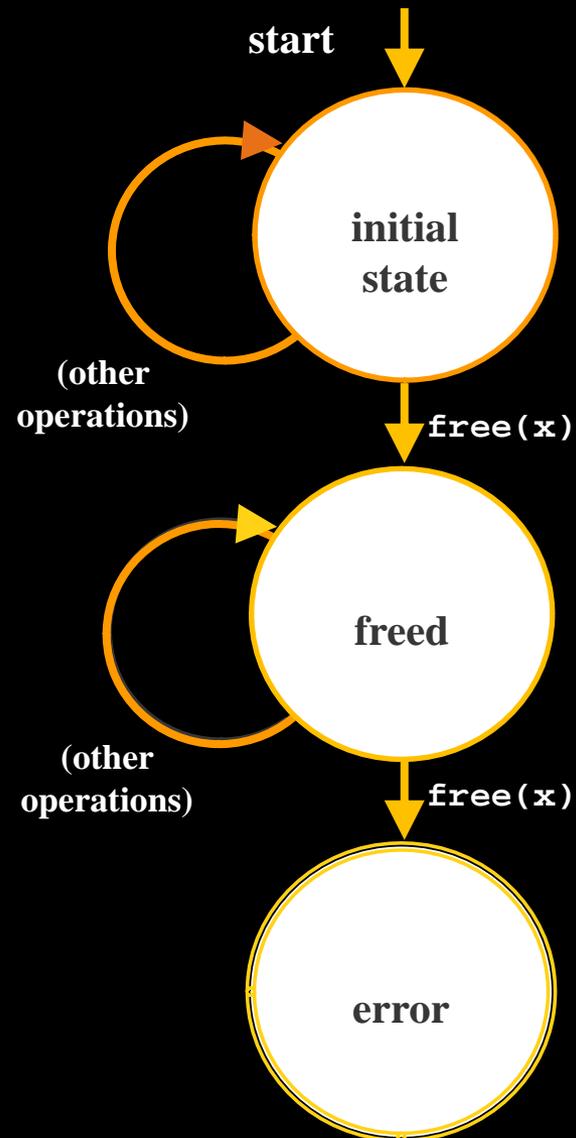


# Rules: Control Flow

- Look for dangerous sequences
- Example: Double-free vulnerability

```
while ((node = *ref) != NULL) {  
    *ref = node->next;  
    free(node);  
    if (!unchain(ref)) {  
        break;  
    }  
}  
  
if (node != 0) {  
    free(node);  
    return UNCHAIN_FAIL;  
}
```

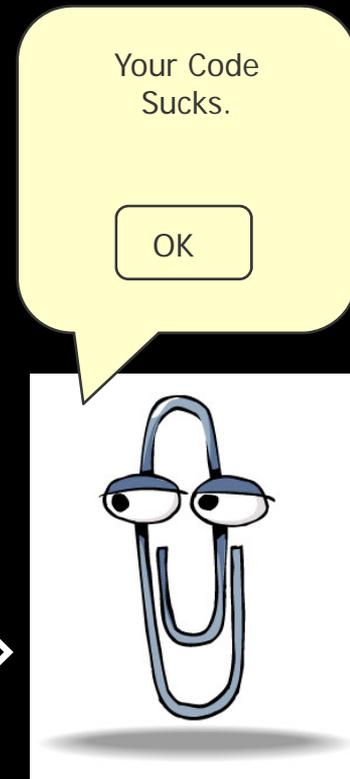
Diagram illustrating the code flow with arrows pointing to the `free(node);` statements in both the `while` loop and the `if` block.



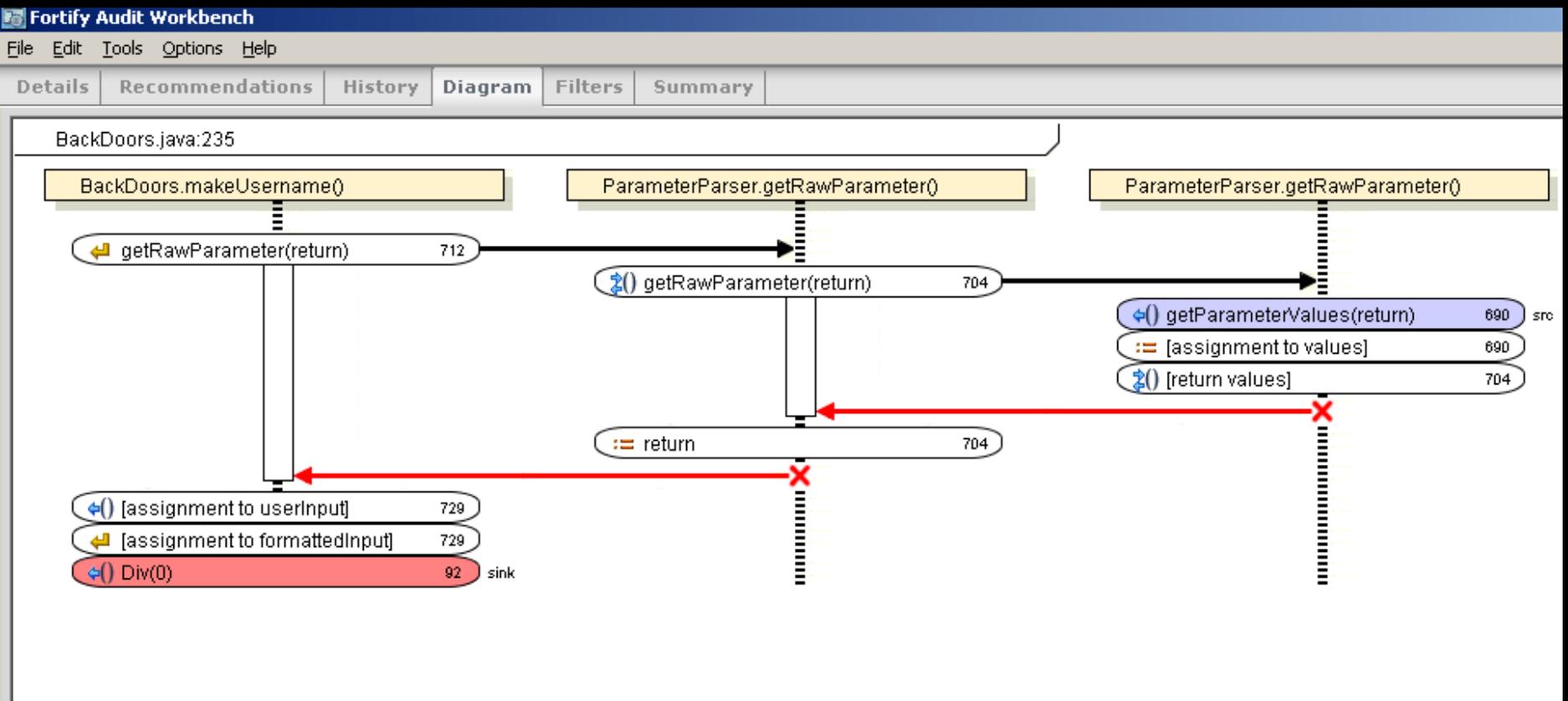
# Displaying Results

- Must convince programmer that there's a bug in the code
- Different interfaces for different scenarios:
  - Security auditor parachutes in to 2M LOC
  - Programmer reviews own code
  - Programmers share code review responsibilities
- Interface is just as important as analysis
- Don't show same bad result twice
- Try this at home: Java Open Review  
<http://opensource.fortify.com>

Bad interface



# Interface



# Iron Chef:

# John Henry Challenge



Brian Chess  
Pravir Chandra

Sean Fay  
Jacob West

Black Hat  
3/27/2008  
Amsterdam