

Synthesis of a Complex Software Vulnerability Analyzer (SVA)

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Outline

- Goals
- Project strategy and flow
- Initial success
- Implementation of tool
- Demo
- Taxonomies
- Current vision

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SVA Project Goals

- Build characterization of vulnerabilities to support automated analysis
 - Semantic rigor
 - Organized / Modular
 - Reusable
 - Extendable

- Build inference & analysis tools to detect vulnerabilities
 - Automation
 - Mixed initiative
- Demonstrate detection of real vulnerabilities



Subtle flaws

- Elude smart compiler buffer overflow detection increasingly tractable
- Multiple element interactions possibly great complexity
- Handle protocol implementations optimization can cloud interactions
- Typically require human assessment & guided search to assess impact



SVA Project flow





August 8, 2000: real flaws

[ed note: text taken from Dan Brumleve's website]

2000.08.03, San Francisco

I've discovered a pair of new capabilities in Java, one residing in the Java core and the other in Netscape's Java distribution. The first (exploited in **BOServerSocket and BOSocket**) allows Java to open a server which can be accessed by arbitrary clients. The second (**BOURLConnection and BOURLInputStream**) allows Java to access arbitrary URLs, including local files.

As a demonstration, I've written **BOHTTPD** for Netscape Communicator. BOHTTPD is a browser-resident web server and file-sharing tool that demonstrates these two problems in Netscape Communicator. BOHTTPD will serve files from a directory of your choice, and will also act as an HTTP/FTP proxy server. [ed note: "open door"]



Two days later

[ed note: text taken from Dan Brumleve's website]

2000.08.05

Right now I'm at the internet cafe (Club I) at 850 Folsom in San Francisco (between 4th and 5th street). I'll be here until 2:00 a.m. showing demos to anybody interested.

A guy showed up here and made BOHTTPD multithreaded. This new functionality is live right now...

WHOA! I just saw a Windows 2000 system that was still running BOHTTPD even after Netscape had been apparently terminated. Even the "Task Manager" showed no trace. [ed note: "door stays open"]







Anatomy of the "BO" attack

```
public class BOHTTP extends Applet {
  . . .
 public void init () {
  . . .
  ess = new BOServerSocket(port);
  . . .
  public void run () {
   BOSocket client;
   client = ess.accept.any();
   BOHTTPConnection ff = new BOHTTPConnection();
    . . .
  (new Thread(ff)).start();
```



. . .

Anatomy of the "BO" attack

public class BOServerSocket extends ServerSocket {

public BOSocket accept any () throws IOException { BOSocket s = new BOSocket(); try { implAccept(s); } catch (SecurityException se) { } **Does Nothing!** return s; public class **BOSocket** extends Socket { public void close real () throws IOException { super.close(); public void close () { } **Does Nothing!**



Anatomy of the "BO" attack

protected <u>final</u> void implAccept (Socket socket) throws IOException { try

{ socket.impl.address = new InetAddress();

socket.impl.fd = new FileDescriptor();

impl.accept(socket.impl);

SecurityManager securitymanager = System.getSecurityManager();

```
if (securitymanager != null)
```

{ securitymanager.checkAccept(socket.getInetAddress().getHostAddress(), socket.getPort());

return; }

```
catch (SecurityException securityexception)
{
    socket.close();
    throw securityexception;
    accept_any from BOServerSocket can thwart!
    }
    public void close () throws IOException
    { impl.close }
```



Anatomy of the "BO" attack

```
Class BOURLConnection extends URLConnection {
```

```
public BOURLConnection (URL u) {
    super(u);
    connected = true;
}
```

Class BOURLInputStream extends URLInputStream {

```
public BOURLInputStream (URLConnection uc)
    throws IOException {
    super(uc);
    open();
}
```



. . .

Anatomy of the "BO" attack

class BOHTTPDConnection implements Runnable {



Concepts lead to queries

Find all spoofable methods

Non-final methods that can be overridden

Compute their traces

Leverage from bytecode verifier

Find all sensitive regions

In particular, those handling security mechanisms

Look for invocations of spoofable methods that pass through sensitive regions





```
spec Spoofable_Invocation is

op final? : method → Boolean

op virtual? : invocation → Boolean

op spoofable? : invocation → Boolean

...

end-spec
```



Initial queries on Brumleve's code



New entries for the semantic taxonomy







{

Finding more than expected

From java.net.DatagramSocket :

public synchronized void receive (DatagramPacket datagrampacket) throws IOException

```
SecurityManager securitymanager = System.getSecurityMaganager();
synchronized(datagrampacket)
```

- { if (securitymanager != null) do
 - { InetAddress inetaddress = new InetAddress();

```
int I = impl.peek(inetaddress);
```

try

{ securitymanager.checkConnect(inetaddress.getHostAddress(), I);

break; }

catch (SecurityException _ex)

{ DatagramPacket datagrampacket2 = new DatagramPacket (new byte[1], 1); impl.<u>receive(datagrampacket2);</u> }

```
} while (true);
impl.receive(datagrampacket);
}
```







Performance

Several Enhancements

- Multiple entries for curried functions
- Extensive use of hash codes
- Canonical print routines
- Various algorithmic improvements
- Multiple refinements of maps, sequences, etc.



Multiple Refinements

Many ways to implement maps

	update	access
Lists	O (1)	O(n)
Arrays	O(N)	O (1)
Trees	O(logN)	O(logN)



Which Refinement?

Assume N updates followed by N accesses:

Map \longrightarrow ListO(N**2)accessMap \longrightarrow ArrayO(N**2)updateMap \longrightarrow TreeO(N log N)access/update







Description of Demonstration

- Background:
 - Show infrastructure for analyzing Java byte code
- Ideas:
 - <u>spoofable</u> invocation virtual invocation of non-final method
 - ♦ <u>sensitive</u> region try/catch/throw involving security, etc.
 - Intersection is a vulnerability
- Demo:
 - Write specs to instantiate these ideas
 - Generate code to find and report vulnerabilities





Start Demo!

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Taxonomies

 Semantically rich connections Arrows embed one theory into another Exploited in semi-automated ways Results for theories propagate Morphisms from one taxonomy node into a domain theory provide leverage for constructing the embedding of children or sibling nodes

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Taxonomies of Vulnerabilities

Developing a useful taxonomy of vulnerabilities requires:

- Languages for describing flaws
- Theories to express properties of flaws
- Morphisms to relate those theories
- Power tools to exploit morphisms



Design by Classification

Refinements (green arrows) are organized into a taxonomy

Refinements are accessed and applied incrementally via a ladder construction













Languages for Vulnerabilities

• Ontology:

- Resource, Agent, Action, Manager, ...
- Privilege, Authorization, Friend, Enemy, ...
- Message, Channel, Send, Receive, Request, ...
- File, Owner, Read, Write, Modify, ...
- Process, Thread, Exception, Interrupt, ...

• Modal, Meta, or Higher-Order Concepts

- Time, Knowledge, Necessity, Desirability, ...
- Race, Deadlock, Cost, ...

Objectives

• Security, Reliability, Availability, Efficiency, ...



Typical Expressions

Requests(x, y, action) trusts(y, x)
 Executes(y, action)

Receives(x, msg)
 Believes(x, sent(author(msg), msg))



Theory of a Flaw

- Receives(x,request) Validates(x,request) Executes(x,request)
- Send(x,y,request) author(request) = x
- Validates(x,request) ⇔
 Friend(author(request),x) ¬ Dangerous(request)
- → Dangerous(send(x,y,z))
- Send(Intruder, Dupe, 'Send(Dupe,Victim,bomb)')



• Resource => Space, Processor, Data, ...

• File => Unix-File, NT-File, ...

• Privilege => Read, Write, Execute, ...

• Read => fread, mmap, ...













Code generation is accomplished via a logic morphism from **SPEC** to the logic of a programming language



