



# **An Approach to Software Vulnerability Analysis (SVA)**

**Kestrel Institute**

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# Outline

- ◆ Project goals
- ◆ Project strategy and flow
- ◆ Initial success story
- ◆ Current vision
- ◆ Description of the demo
- ◆ Project plans



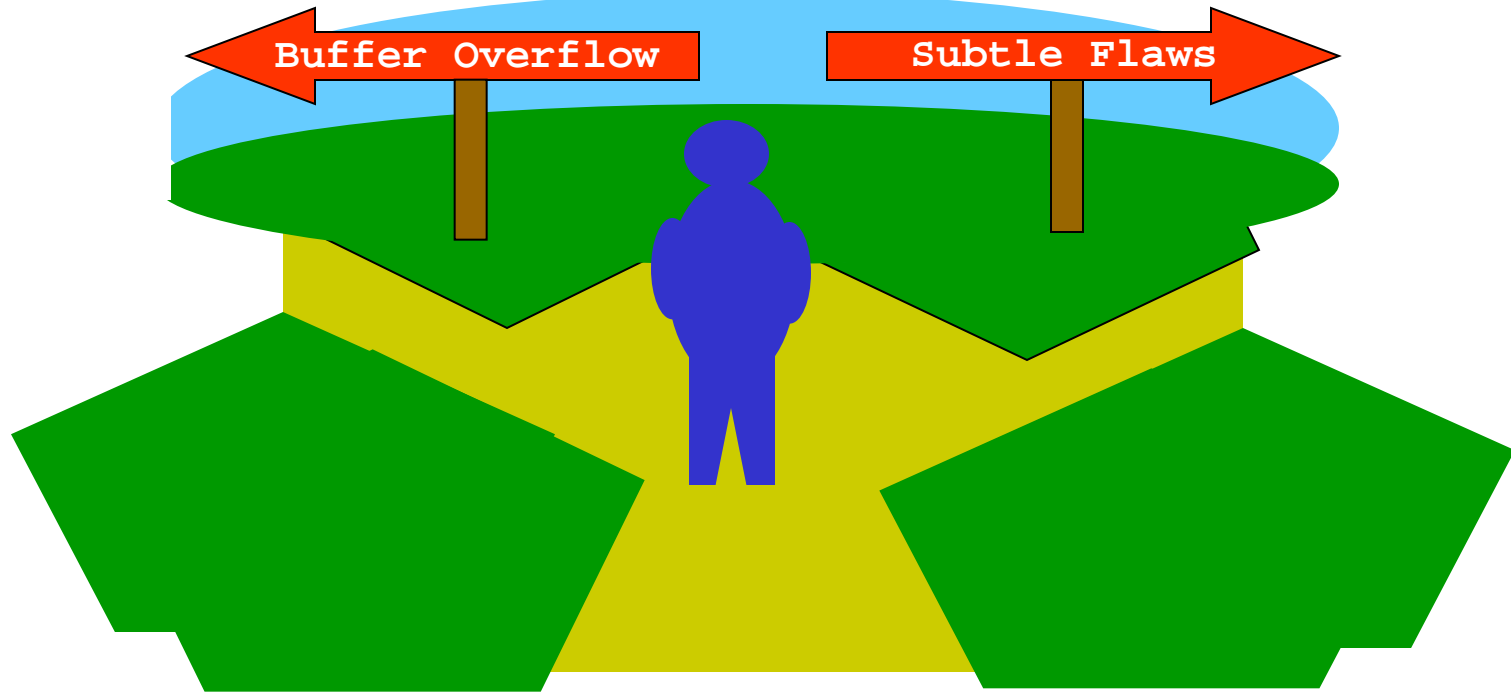


# SVA Project goals

- ◆ Build characterization of software vulnerability to support computation
  - ◆ Organized
  - ◆ Semantic rigor
  - ◆ Reusable
  - ◆ Extendable
- ◆ Build inference & analysis tools to detect vulnerabilities
  - ◆ Automation
  - ◆ Mixed initiative
- ◆ Demonstrate detection of real vulnerabilities



# SVA Project strategy

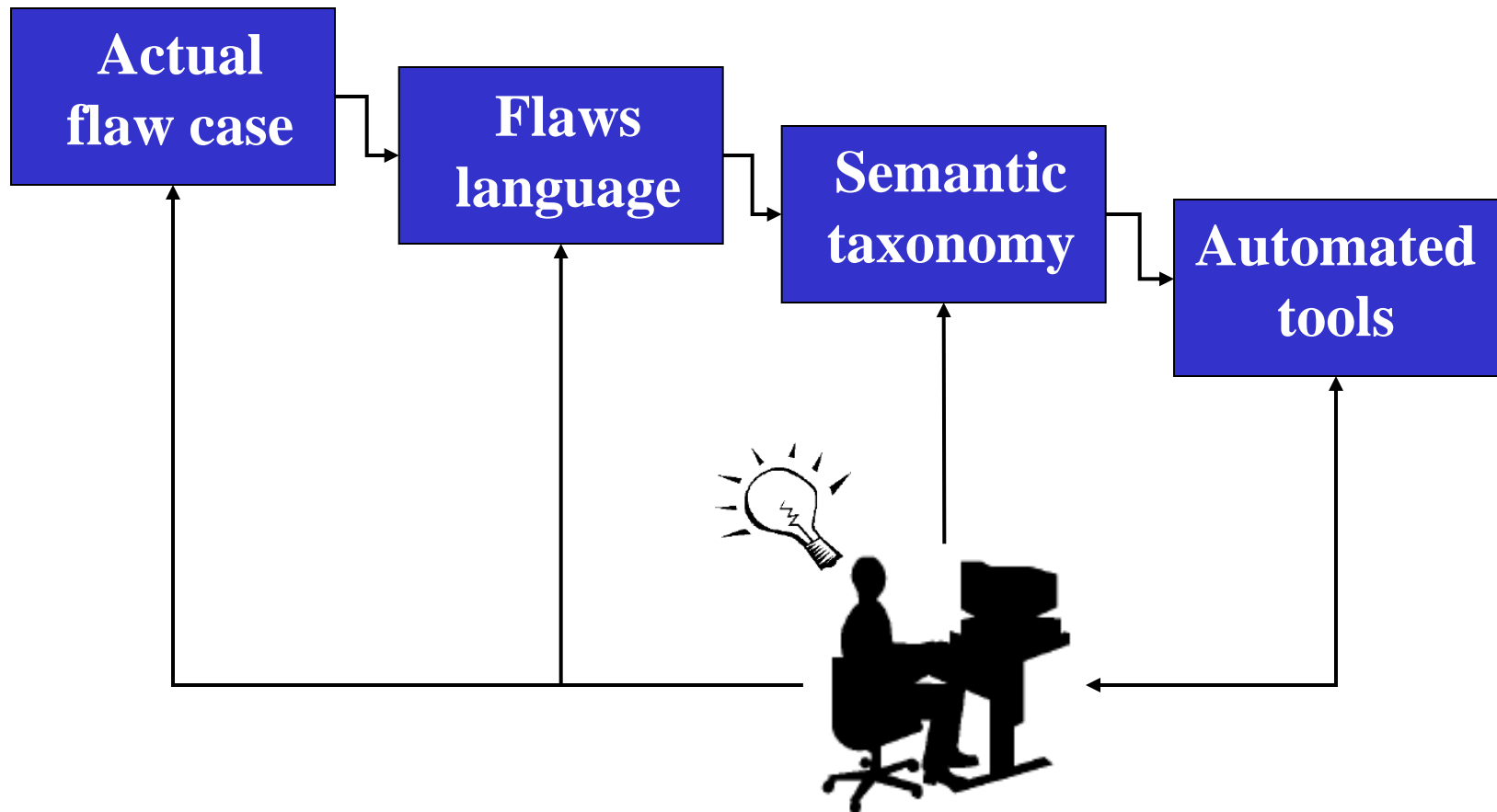


## Subtle flaws

- ◆ 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.

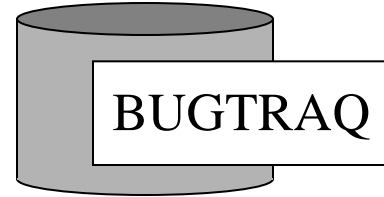
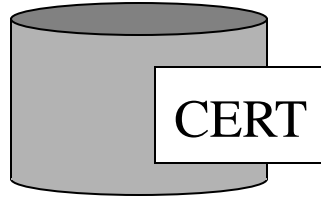
A guy showed up here and made BOHTTPD multithreaded. This new functionality is live right now...

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"]**



# Connecting flaw concepts to code

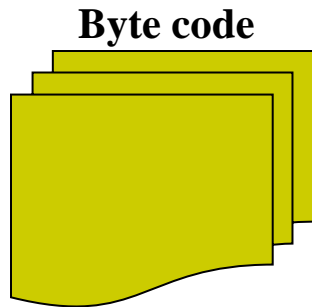
**Mine rich  
sources of  
flaws**



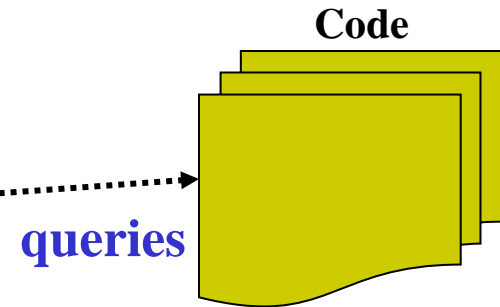
**Select flaw  
primitives  
for a  
language**



**Create tools  
for making  
queries on  
(byte)code**



queries

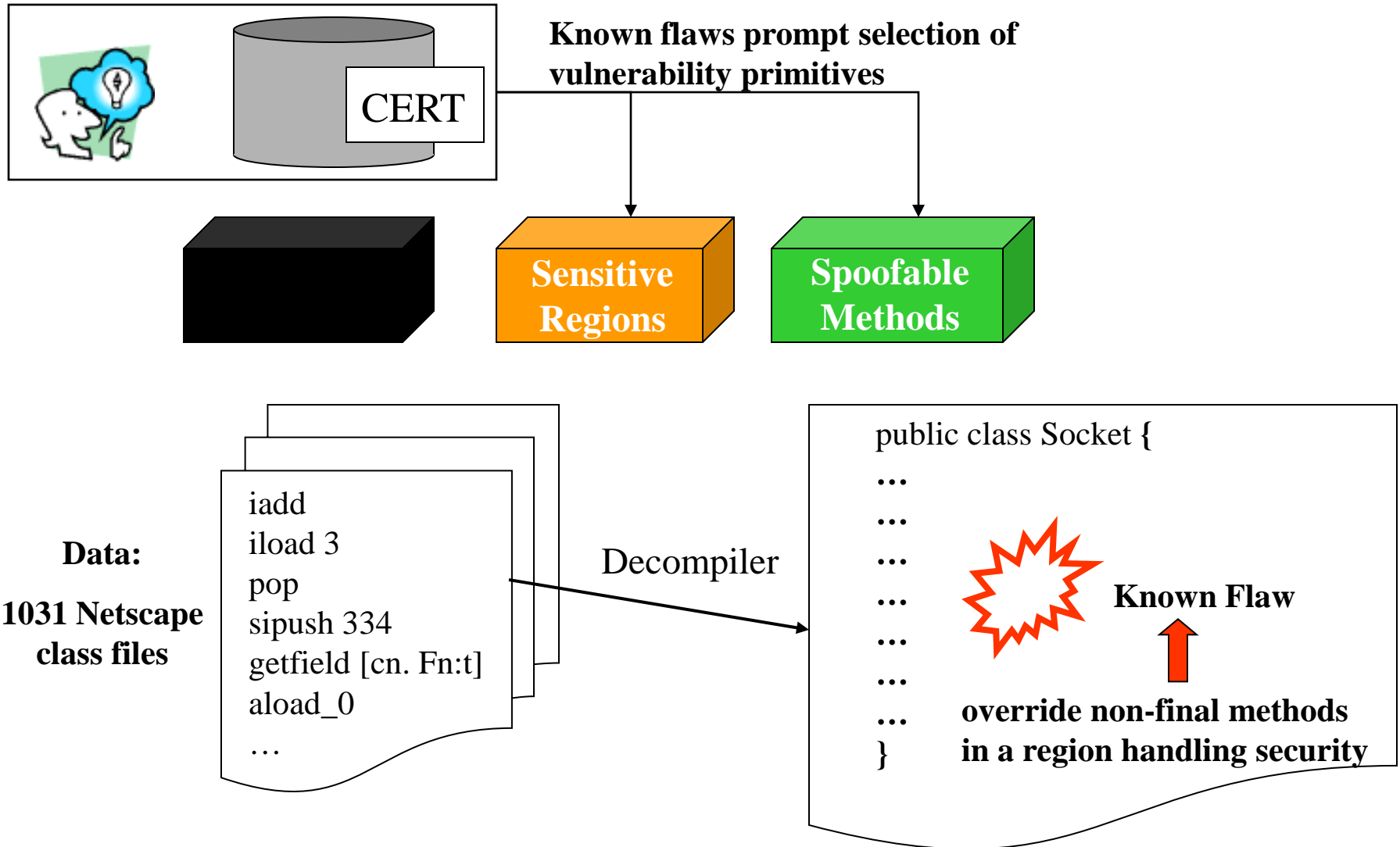


queries





# Work with Brumleve's "BO" attack





# 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 final 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(); ← Could be close from BOSocket!
    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 {

...

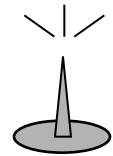
euc = new **BOURLConnection**(uu);

euis = new **BOURLInputStream**(euc);

while ((b = euis.read()) >= 0) os.write(b);

...

}

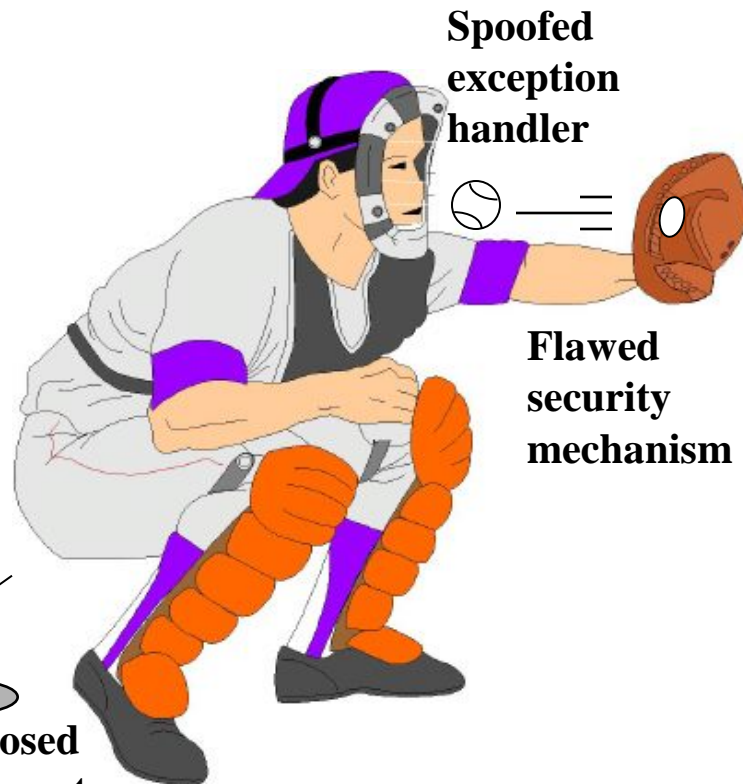


**Files exposed  
across the net**



# Concepts lead to queries

## “Requisite” Sports Analogy

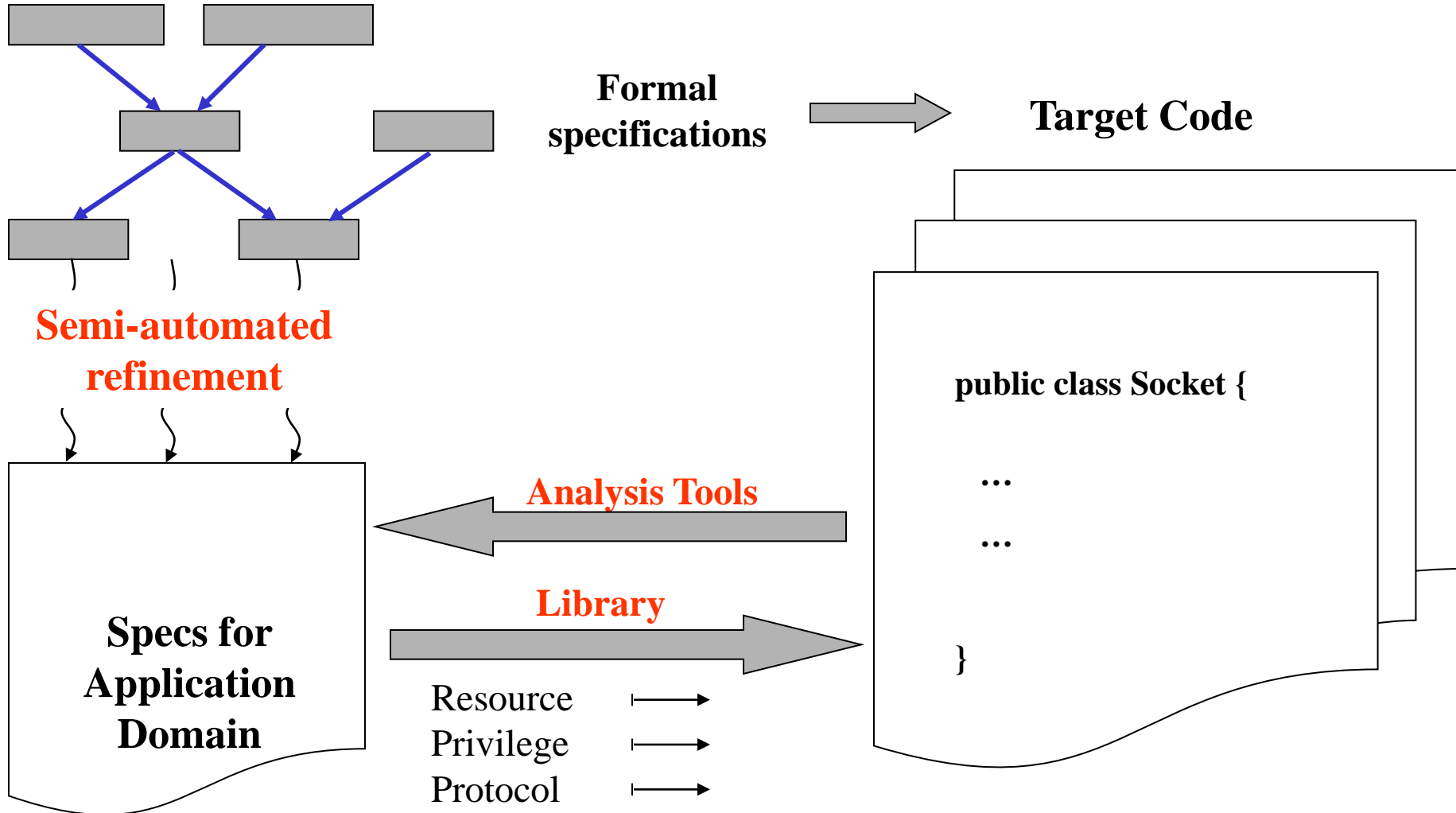


1. *Find all methods  $M$*  that can be overridden; compute their traces<sup>†</sup>
2. *Find all sensitive regions  $R$* ; in this case, those handling security mechanisms
3. Look for *traces* of methods in  $M$  *that pass through  $R$*

<sup>†</sup> Leverage from bytecode verifier tech base.



# Code ~~synthesis~~ analysis



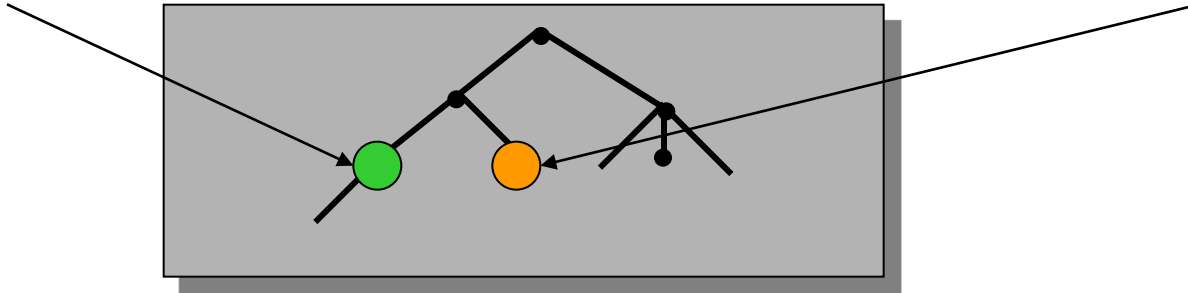




# Formalizing the semantics

**Spoofable invocations**

**Sensitive regions**



**spec Spoofable-Invocation is**

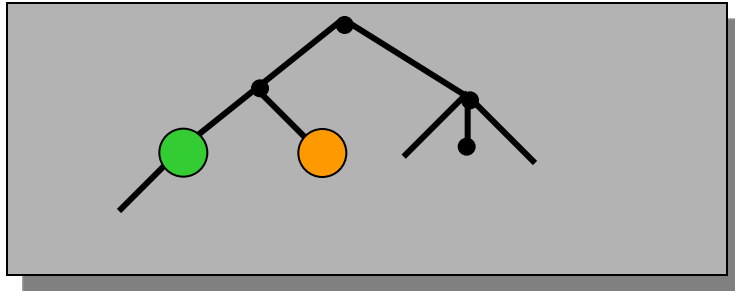
```
op final?      : method   → Boolean
op virtual?   : invocation → Boolean
op spoofable? : invocation → Boolean
...
end-spec
```

**spec Sensitive-Region is**

```
sort CR-Attribute = | privileged
                  | ...
sort Code-Region =
  {context      : method,
   start       : pc,
   end         : pc,
   attributes  : set CR-Attribute}
...
end-spec
```



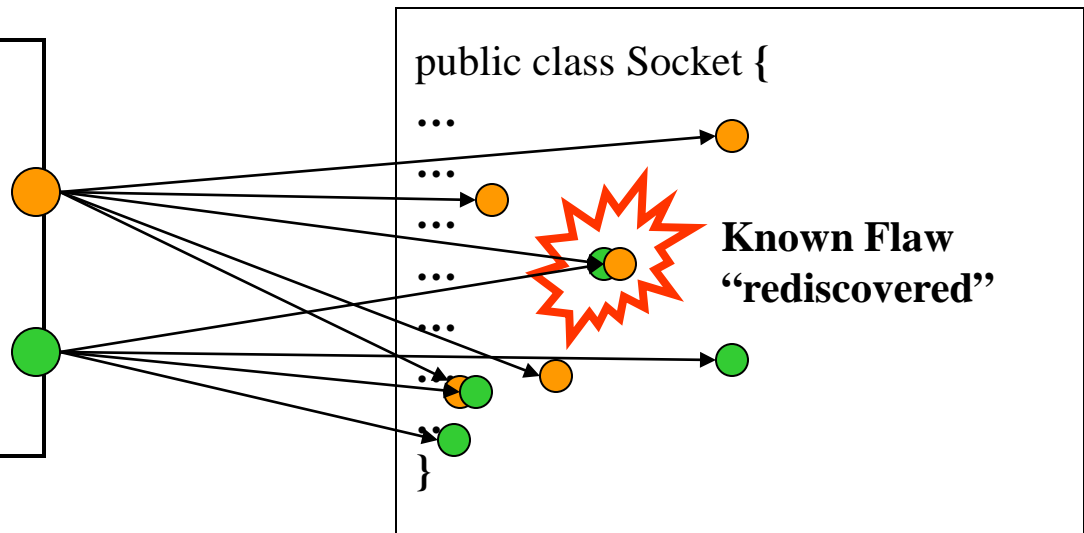
# Initial queries on Brumleve's code



New entries for the  
semantic taxonomy

## Queries:

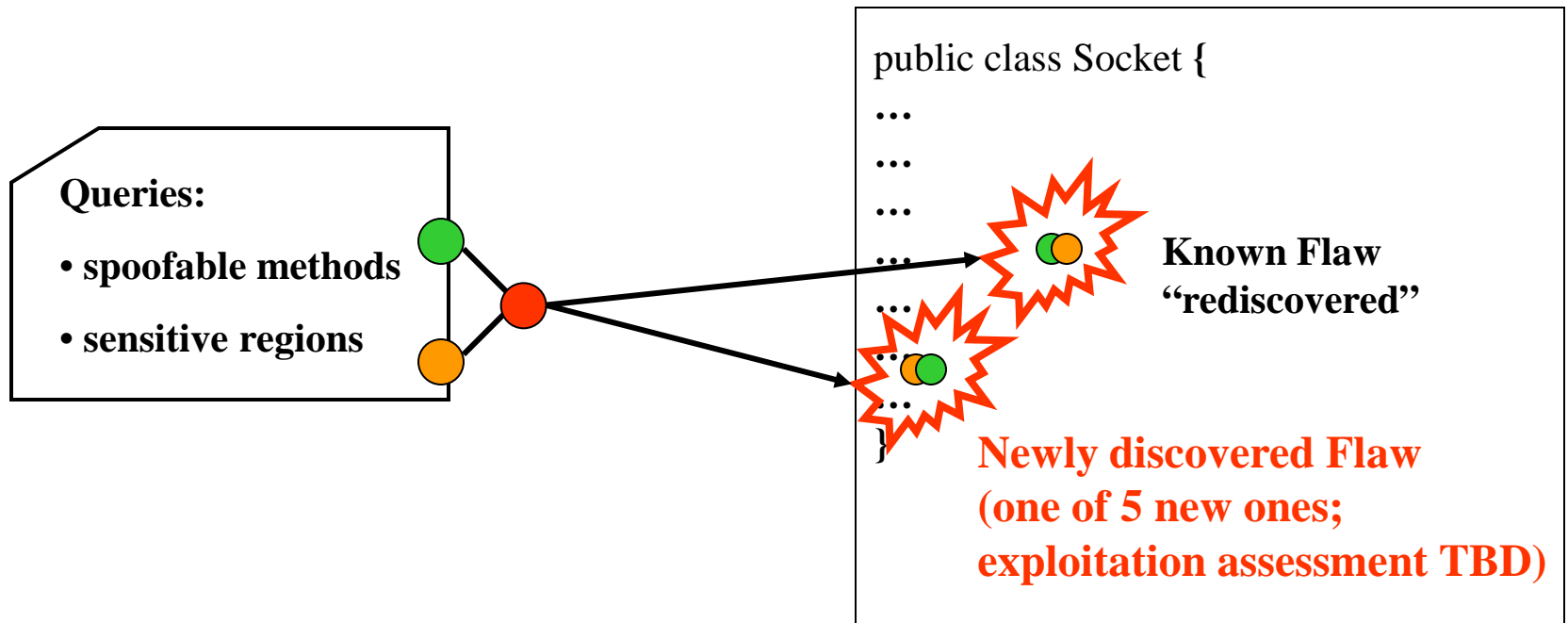
- Where are sensitive regions R?
- Where are spoofable methods M with trace in R?







# Finding more than expected

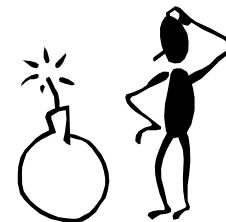




# Finding more than expected

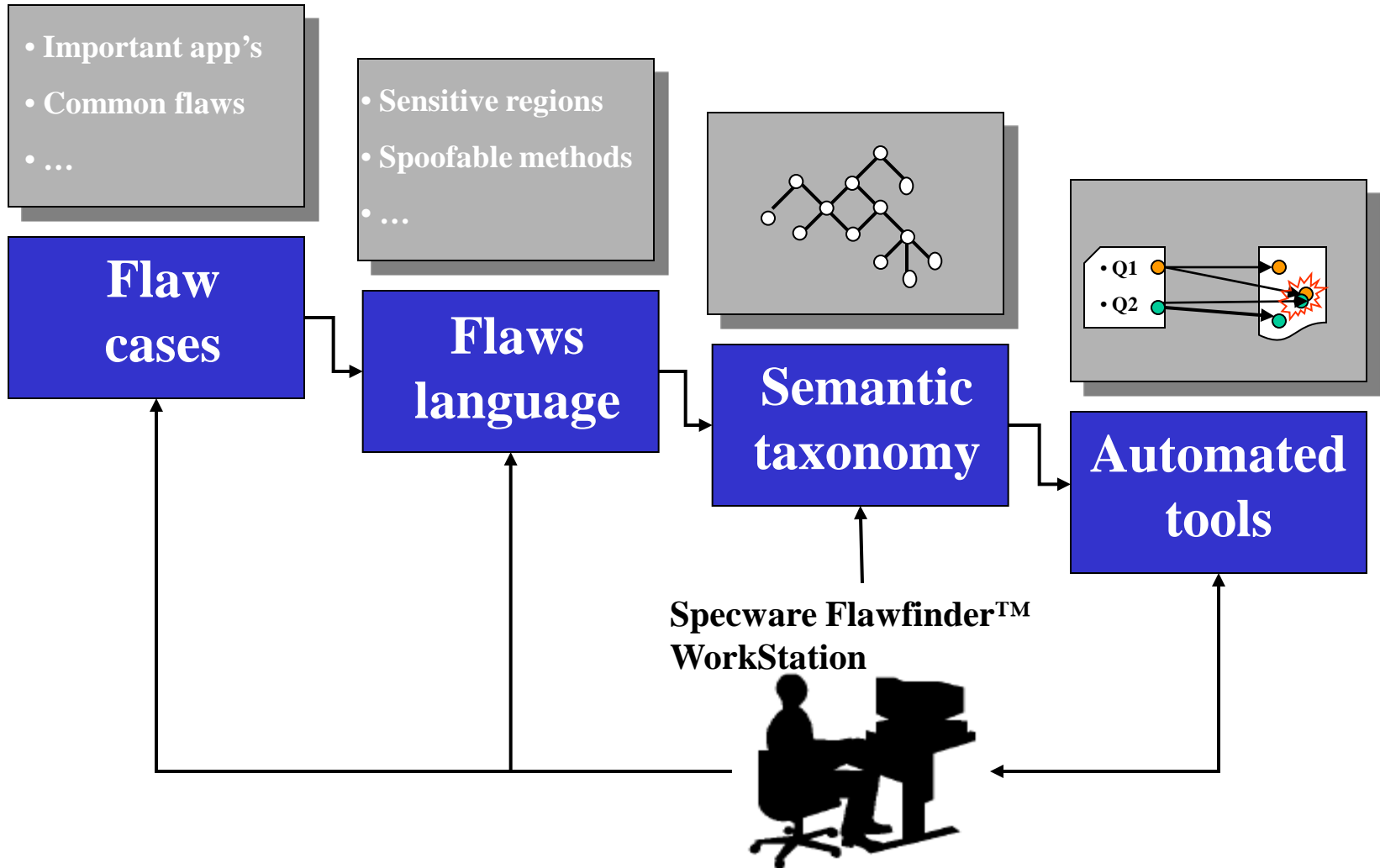
From `java.net.DatagramSocket` :

```
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.receive(datagrampacket2); }
        } while (true);
    impl.receive(datagrampacket);
    }
}
```





# Current vision





# Description of Demonstration

- ◆ Background:
  - ◆ Show infrastructure for analyzing Java byte code
- ◆ Ideas:
  - ◆ spoofable invocation — virtual invocation of non-final method
  - ◆ sensitive 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



# SVA Project Plans

- ◆ Infrastructure optimizations
  - ◆ 10 hours → 1 minute
- ◆ Enrich language for syntactic patterns
- ◆ Enrich language for semantic attributes
- ◆ Analyze tantalizing results
- ◆ Scan other target applications
- ◆ New CERT/BUGTRAC cases
- ◆ Construct taxonomy of vulnerabilities





Backup slides follow





# How is this “not Norton”?

- ◆ Norton
  - ◆ Collection of fixed patterns matched against application
- ◆ No analysis
  - ◆ Won't find new flaws
  - ◆ Won't find variations on existing patterns
- ◆ Specware-based
  - ◆ Uses abstractions of known flaws
- ◆ Analysis aided by automation
  - ◆ Query synthesis to find flaws attributable to single or combinations of elements
  - ◆ Computer-based inference to find unprecedented flaw structures
  - ◆ Encourages expert initiative to find new flaws