

Secure Programming

An introduction to Splint

Christian D. Jensen René Rydhof Hansen

Informatics and Mathematical Modelling
Technical University of Denmark

E05-02230

The Problem

Program bugs primary attack vector

- The Internet Worm (November 1988)
- ...

Bad programming

- Buffer overflow
- Race conditions (TOCTTOU)
- Dereferencing null-pointers
- Use before def.
- ...

What is a buffer overflow?

- Read/write beyond memory allocated to buffer
 - Unchecked user input
 - Unchecked environment variables
 - Filenames assumed to be sane
 - Assuming network packets are well-formed
 - ...
- May overwrite return addresses (e.g., stack overflow)
- May insert jumps to library code (e.g., heap overflow)

Beware

- Account for 50+% of reported vulnerabilities [Larochelle 2001]
- Very hard to find/avoid

Example

```
void updateEnv(char *str)
{
    char *tmp;

    tmp = getenv("HOME"); /* <-- No length limit */
    if (tmp != NULL)
        strcpy(str,tmp); /* <-- Use strncpy */
}
```

Example

```
void updateEnv(char *str)
{
    char *tmp;

    tmp = getenv("HOME"); /* <-- No length limit */
    if (tmp != NULL)
        strcpy(str,tmp); /* <-- Use strncpy */
}
```

Example

```
void updateEnv(char *str, size_t size)
{
    char *tmp;

    tmp = getenv("HOME"); /* <-- No length limit */

    if (tmp != NULL)
    {
        strncpy(str,tmp,size-1);
        str[size -1] = '\0';
    }
}
```

Time-Of-Check-To-Time-Of-Use (TOCTTOU) Flaws

How does it work?

- Checking file permissions, do something, open the file and write to it... file may have changed permission in-between

Example

```
access("/tmp/X")
creat("/tmp/X")
unlink("/tmp/X")
symlink("/tmp/X", "/etc/passwd")
open("/tmp/X")
```

Time-Of-Check-To-Time-Of-Use (TOCTTOU) Flaws

How does it work?

- Checking file permissions, do something, open the file and write to it... file may have changed permission in-between

Example

```
access("/tmp/X")
creat("/tmp/X")
unlink("/tmp/X")
symlink("/tmp/X", "/etc/passwd")
open("/tmp/X")
```


De-referencing null-pointers

What is it?

- Following a null-pointer
 - Trying to use a “freed” pointer
 - Not checking a freshly malloc’ed pointer
 - ...

Example

```
void foo(void)
{
    char *tmp;

    tmp = (char *) malloc(MAXTMP);
    *tmp = 'X';
}
```

De-referencing null-pointers

What is it?

- Following a null-pointer
 - Trying to use a “freed” pointer
 - Not checking a freshly malloc’ed pointer
 - ...

Example

```
void foo(void)
{
    char *tmp;

    tmp = (char *) malloc(MAXTMP);
    if(tmp != NULL)
        *tmp = 'X';
}
```

Solving the Problem of Bad Programming

Solutions?

- Teach (force?) programmers to be more careful
- Use safe(r) languages
- More and better testing
- Formal methods
- Language-Based Techniques

Language-Based Technology

Using programming language techniques to verify safety and security of programs

Example

Java and C# (bytecode verification, type systems, sandboxing, ...)

Solving the Problem of Bad Programming

Solutions?

- Teach (force?) programmers to be more careful **Long-term!**
- Use safe(r) languages **Sometimes you need C**
- More and better testing **Cannot cover full program**
- Formal methods **Time consuming, expensive**
- Language-Based Techniques

Language-Based Technology

Using programming language techniques to verify safety and security of programs

Example

Java and C# (bytecode verification, type systems, sandboxing, ...)

Techniques

- Software Model Checking
- Certifying Compilers
- Proof Carrying Code (PCC)
- Inlined Reference Monitors
- Type-Systems
- Static Analysis

Static Analysis

- Roots: optimising compilers
- Static computation of dynamic behaviour
 - Approximation used to sidestep halting-problem

Secure Programming LINT

- Based on `lint`: well-known program checker
- Let the programmer annotate program
- Check that the program is consistent with annotations
- Can find many common errors

Other Tools

- SLAM (used at Microsoft)
- BLAST
- Bandera
- CQUAL
- MOPS
- ...

Example

```
void foo(void)
{
    char *tmp;

    tmp = (char *) malloc(MAXTMP);
    *tmp = 'X';
    free(tmp);
}
```

```
$ splint ex01.c
```

```
...
```

```
ex01.c:8:4: Dereference of possibly null pointer tmp: *tmp
A possibly null pointer is dereferenced...
```

Example

```
void foo(void)
{
    char *tmp;

    tmp = (char *) malloc(MAXTMP);
    if(tmp != NULL)
        *tmp = 'X';
    free(tmp);
}
```

```
$ splint ex01.c
```

```
...
```

```
Finished checking --- no warnings
```


Example

```
void updateEnv(char *str)

{
    char *tmp;

    tmp = getenv("HOME");
    if (tmp != NULL) {
        strcpy(str,tmp);
    }

$ splint +bounds buffer01.c
...
buffer01:9: Possible out-of-bounds store: strcpy(str,tmp)...
```

Splint: Buffer Overflow

Example

```
void updateEnv(char *str, size_t size)
    /*@requires maxSet(str) >= size -1@*/
{
    char *tmp;

    tmp = getenv("HOME");
    if (tmp != NULL) {
        strncpy(str,tmp,size-1);
        str[size -1] = '\0';
    }
}

$ splint +bounds buffer01.c
...
Finished checking --- no warnings
```

Annotations

- `maxSet(b)`: max. index of `b` that is assigned
- `maxRead(b)`: max. index of `b` that is read

Example

```
void updateEnv(char *str, size_t size)
    /*@requires maxSet(str) >= size - 1@*/
```

- In order for `updateEnv` to “work”:
 - Parameter `str` must be “settable” upto (and including) position `size - 1`
 - Note: `str[size - 1] = '\0'`

Only scratched the surface!

- Cant catch many common programming errors
 - Memory modelling
 - Sharing
 - Control Flow
 - *User defined*

The Downside?

- May need a lot of annotation
- Not complete
- Not sound
- ...