

STAC

Apogee Research

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Categories of Current Limitations of Tools (1/2)

- Category 1: The analysis is focused on establishing the limiting (Big O) behavior, disregarding the coefficients of the asymptotic behavior
- Category 2: Tools disregard the lower orders of the order expansion of resource consumption
- Category 3: Tools only consider the bounding behaviors
 - Best case low-consumption path
 - Worst case high-consumption path
- Category 4: Tools focus exclusively on loops
 - There are other ways to amplify vulnerabilities
- Category 5: Tools disregard attacker input budgets
 - Budget may allow for shifting looping behavior to the user side
- Category 6: Tools disregard side effects on the path from user request to response
- Category 7: Tools focus on localized behavior
 - The cause of a vulnerability may be separated from its effect
- Category 8: Tools disregard the combined effect of multiple dimensions of input
- Category 9: Tools don't model floating point computations

Categories of Current Limitations of Tools (2/2)

- Category 10: In-scope implementation of packet queueing
- Category 11: Tools don't recognize when constraints can be decoupled prior to reasoning over potential information leakage
- Category 12: Tools assume side channel vulnerabilities require conditional statements
- Category 13: Tools that sample to estimate the complexity curve may miss a high frequency vulnerability with insufficient sampling

Cat 1: Coefficients are Disregarded

- Vulnerabilities may go undetected if only analyzing limiting behavior

```
if(guess <= secret)
    for(int i=0; i<n; i++)
        for(int t=0; t<n; t++)
            Consume 1
else
    for(int i=0; i<n; i++)
        for(int t=0; t<n; t++)
            Consume 2
```

- Behavior for $\text{guess} \leq \text{secret}$ is $O(n^2)$
- Behavior for $\text{guess} > \text{secret}$ is $O(n^2)$
- May conclude program is not vulnerable since complexity is the same for both paths
- However, program is potentially vulnerable since difference in coefficients introduce a differential consumption – in this case itself of order $O(n^2)$

Cat 2: Lower Orders are Disregarded

- Vulnerabilities may go undetected if only analyzing the highest complexity code section

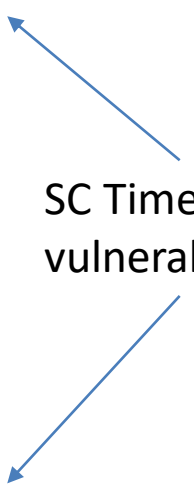
```
for(int i=0; i<n; i++)  
    Consume 1000 ms           // SECTION A  
    for(int t=0; t<n; t++)  
        Consume 1 ms         // SECTION B
```

- Input budget (AC): $n \leq 99$,
Resource consumption: < 60 s
- Max resource consumption of highest complexity: $1 * 99^2 = \mathbf{9.801\ s (< \max)}$
- Max total resource consumption: $1 * 99^2 + 1000 * 99 = \mathbf{108.801\ s (> \max)}$
- If only considering only highest complexity, program may be deemed not vulnerable
- However, program exceeds budget after accounting for the lower orders

```
if(guess <= Secret){
    if(T == 1){Thread.sleep(1);}
    else if(T == 2){
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){Thread.sleep(1);}
    }
    else{
        for(int i = 0; i < n*n*n; i++){Thread.sleep(1);}
    }
}
else{
    if(T == 1){Thread.sleep(1);}
    else if(T == 2){
        for(int i = 0; i < n*n; i++){Thread.sleep(1);}
    }
    else{
        for(int i = 0; i < n*n*n; i++){Thread.sleep(1);}
    }
}
```

```
if(guess <= Secret){  
    if(T == 1){Thread.sleep(1);}  
    else if(T == 2){  
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){Thread.sleep(1);}  
    }  
    else{  
        for(int i = 0; i < n*n*n; i++){Thread.sleep(1);}  
    }  
}  
else{  
    if(T == 1){Thread.sleep(1);}  
    else if(T == 2){  
        for(int i = 0; i < n*n; i++){Thread.sleep(1);}  
    }  
    else{  
        for(int i = 0; i < n*n*n; i++){Thread.sleep(1);}  
    }  
}
```

SC Time
vulnerability



- Side Channels may go undetected if ruled out exclusively through Best and Worst Case comparison of alternative paths

```
if guess <= Secret
  if T == 1      Consume 0
  else if T == 2 Consume N
  else          Consume N3
else
  if T == 1      Consume 0
  else if T == 2 Consume N2
  else          Consume N3
```

- Regardless of the guess and Secret, the best case resource consumption is 0
- Regardless of the guess and Secret, the worst case resource consumption is N^3
- This may lead some tools to conclude there is no differential resource consumption and therefore no side channel
- However, a case with differential resource consumption (N vs N^2) is hiding between the best and worst case paths

Cat 4: Only Loops are Considered (1/3)

```
boolean verifyCreds(String pwd){  
    int index = -1;  
    for(char x : pwd) {  
        if(!correct(x, idx++)){return false;}  
        delay();  
    }  
    return true;  
}  
...  
if verifyCreds(pwd)  
    Privileged Action 1  
...  
if verifyCreds(pwd)  
    Privileged Action 2  
...  
if verifyCreds(pwd)  
    Privileged Action N  
...
```

Cat 4: Only Loops are Considered (2/3)

```
boolean verifyCreds(String pwd){
    int index = -1;
    for(char x : pwd) {
        if(!correct(x, idx++){return false;}
        delay(); //≈ 92 μs
    }
    return true;
}
```

Weak SC Time
vulnerability

```
...
if verifyCreds(pwd)
    Privileged Action 1
...
if verifyCreds(pwd)
    Privileged Action 2
...
if verifyCreds(pwd)
    Privileged Action N
...
```

Cat 4: Only Loops are Considered (3/3)

- Vulnerabilities may go undetected if focusing only on loops and their effects, disregarding other ways to amplify the effect of the fundamental cause of a vulnerability (loop or otherwise)

Weak CAUSE of SC (in this case a loop)

```
bool verifyCreds(String pwd)
    int idx = -1
    for(char x: pwd)
        if !correct(x, idx++)
            return false
        else
            delay()
    return true
```

Amplified Effect

```
if verifyCreds(pwd)
    Privileged Action 1
...
if verifyCreds(pwd)
    Privileged Action 2
...
if verifyCreds(pwd)
    Privileged Action N
...
```

- The differential resource consumption of `verifyCreds()` is too weak to leak secret
- However, when invoked multiple times, the differential consumption is amplified

Cat 5: Input Budgets are Disregarded

- Vulnerabilities may go undetected because tools only analyze individual interactions
- Looping may be shifted to input side by applying budget for multiple (cheap) interactions rather than a single (expensive) interaction; e.g. sampling a weak SC multiple times, or aggregating resource consumption

```
while(true)
    listen for connection
    lookup session state based upon cookie
    if no state found allocate session (Expensive)
    handle requests of session
    end connection and eventually timeout state
```

- There may be no way to exhaust the resources through normal conops of establishing a session and then spending the input budget on exchanging requests and responses
- However, an attacker may apply the input budget towards establishing many back to back sessions, in total exceeding the resource threshold
- Asymmetric cost to application compared to attacker

- Vulnerabilities may go undetected if focusing only on the input to output relationships

```
bool verifyCreds(String input)
    bool correct_length = correctLength(input)
    bool can_print = true
    for(char c: input)
        if !correct(c) && can_print
            send "Error" packet
            can_print = false
        delay()
    return can_print && correct_length
```

- Constant consumption from Input to Output regardless of position of first wrong character
- However, timing of output "Error" packet allows segmented guessing

- Vulnerabilities may go undetected if the cause and effect of a vulnerability are separated

```
public class Foo
    private int[] m

    // Constructor
    public foo(int[] n)
        m = new int[n.size * n.size]

    // Some Method
    public void Bar()
        for(int i: m)
            Consume 1
```

- Complexity of Bar() is $O(m.size)$, but this means $O(n.size^2)$!

Cat 8: Only Consider a Single Dimension of Input

- Vulnerabilities may go undetected if effect of multiple dimensions of user input is disregarded

```
f1(int n, int m, int p)
    for(int i=0; i<n; i++)
        f2(m,p)
```

```
f2(int m, int p)
    for(int i=0; i<m; i++)
        f3(p)
```

```
f3(int p)
    for(int i=0; i<p; i++)
        Consume 1
```

- Complexity of $O(n*m*p)$ may be just as bad as $O(n^3)$

```
private static void function(int x){  
    double N = 10000000005.0;  
    double z = 0;  
    for(int i = 0; i<x; i++){ // z = N*x  
        z+=N;  
    }  
    double w = z/x; // w = z/x = N*x/x = N  
    if((long)Math.abs(N - w) != 0){  
        // Do computationally expensive calculation  
        // Shouldn't happen since w == N  
        Thread.sleep(30000);  
    }  
}
```


- Vulnerabilities due to floating point computation errors may not be caught if the tool does not include a model of floating point computations

```
double w = z/x; // w = z/x = N*x/x = N
if((long)Math.abs(N - w) != 0){
    // Do computationally expensive calculation
    // Shouldn't happen since w == N
    Thread.sleep(30000);
}
```

- Resource Consumption of function depends on the integer component of the absolute value of the floating point error of the addition and division operations.
- Resource Consumption:
 - 30,000 : $6,755,396 < x < 7,355,882$ (Approximately 6% of the valid user inputs)
 - 0 : $0 < x < 6,755,397$ and $7,355,881 < x < 10,000,000$

Cat 10: In-scope implementation of packet queuing vulnerability

- Packet queuing vulnerability counts as in-scope if a mechanism for maintaining the request queue is contained within application.
- Max response time n seconds, queue size q
 - Vulnerable: resource usage limit $\leq n * q$.
 - Non-vulnerable: resource usage limit $> n * q$

Cat 11: Tools Don't Recognize De-coupled Constraints

- Some constraints can be decoupled into sets of constraints which can be analyzed independent of one another.

```
void process( $g, s$ ){  
  if( $g \leq s$ ){ $\Delta$ }  
  else{ $\sim 0$ }}}
```

```
process( $g, s$ )   Case A  
if( $t_0$ )  
  |  
  if( $t_1$ )  
  |  
  ...  
  |  
  if( $t_n$ )  
  |  
  else{}  
  |  
  ...  
  |  
  else{}  
|  
else{}  
|  
else{}  
|
```

```
if( $t_0$ )   Case B  
  |  
  if( $t_1$ )  
  |  
  ...  
  |  
  if( $t_n$ )  
  |  
  process( $g, s$ )  
  |  
  else{process( $g, s$ )}  
  |  
  ...  
  |  
  else{process( $g, s$ )}  
|  
else{process( $g, s$ )}  
|
```

- Cases A and B are equivalent, the set of variables $\{g, s\}$ and the set of variables $\{t_1, t_2, t_3, \dots, t_n\}$ can be analyzed independently.
- The decoupling is more obvious in case A than in case B

Cat 12: Tools Assume SCs Require Conditional Statements (1/3)

- Side channel vulnerabilities can occur without conditional branches. Exception handling for example can be used to cause a side channel vulnerability. The JVM treats conditionals and exceptions differently. The following authentication algorithm uses conditionals to define branching conditions.

```
seqCorrect = exceedLen = 0
bool verifyCreds(String input)
    for(int x = 0; x < input.length(); x++)
        checkChar(candidate, x+1)
    return seqCorrect == input.length() && exceedLen == 0
```

```
void checkChar(String input, int i)
    if(i >= password.length()){exceedLen++}
    else if(password.charAt(i-1) == input.charAt(i-1)){
        if(seqCorrect+1 == i){
            seqCorrect++
            delay()
        }
    }
```

Delay incurred only if all previous chars and current char are correct

Cat 12: Tools Assume SCs Require Conditional Statements (2/3)

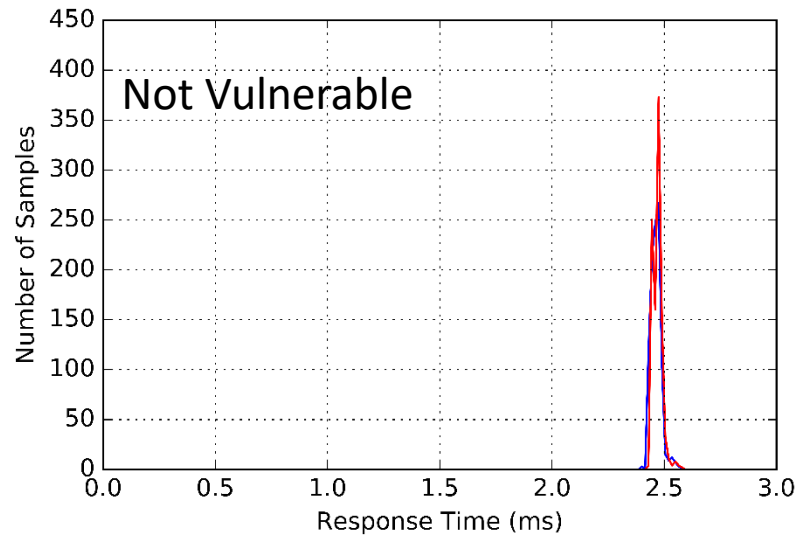
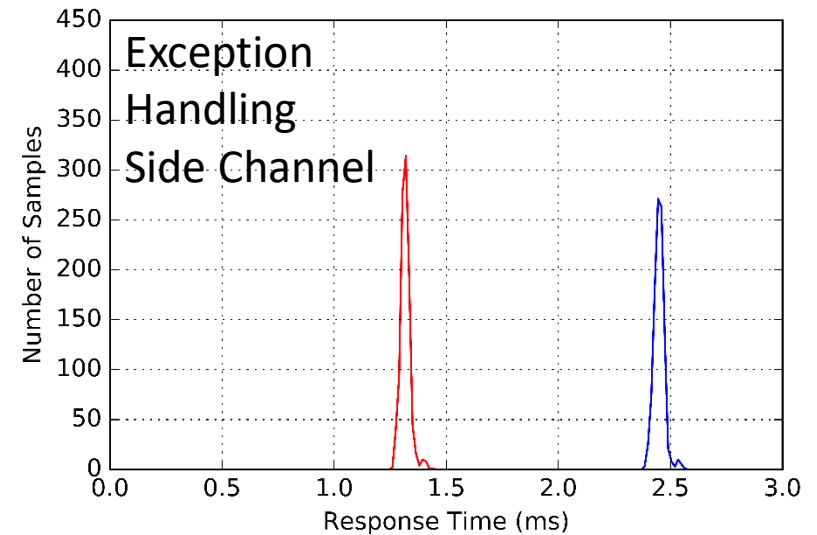
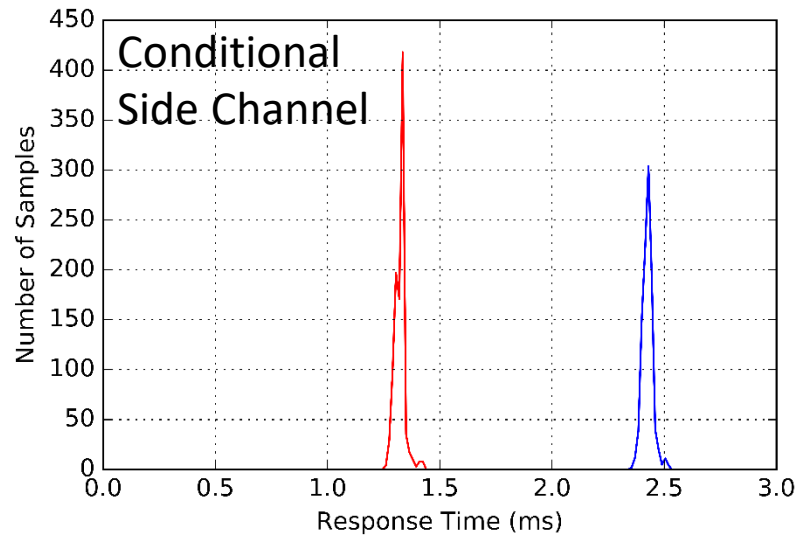
- The authentication algorithm's checkChar method can be re-written with exception handling in place of conditionals.

```
void checkChar(String input, int i)
    try{equal=100/(password.charAt(i-1)-input.charAt(i-1))}
    catch(ArithmeticException e1){checkSeqCorrect(i)}
    catch(StringIndexOutOfBoundsException e3){
        exceedLen++}
```

```
void checkSeqCorrect(int i)
    try{equal=100/(seqCorrect+1 - i)}
    catch(ArithmeticException e2){
        seqCorrect++
        delay()}
```

Delay incurred only if all
previous chars and current
char are correct

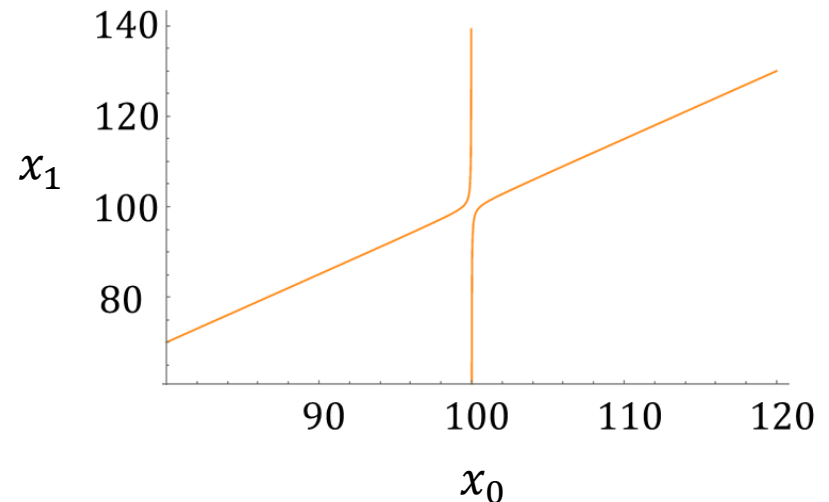
Cat 12: Tools Assume SCs Require Conditional Statements (3/3)



Char 1 Incorrect	
Char 1 Correct	

Category 13: Sampling Complexity (1/3)

- Tools that under-sample the input range to estimate the complexity function of an application may miss a high frequency spike in the complexity curve.
- Category 13 application uses Newton's method to calculate the roots of a function.
- Newton's method: $x_{n+1} = x_n + \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$; $f(x) = (x - M)^2 - \varepsilon$
 - Roots are: $M \pm \sqrt{\varepsilon}$
 - Terminating condition: $|x_{n+1} - x_n| < d$ and $f(x_n) < d$
 - As $x_0 \rightarrow M$ or $x_0 \rightarrow \infty$, $x_1 \rightarrow \infty$. As $x_1 \rightarrow \infty$, the number of steps to reach the terminating condition approaches infinity.
- 2 vulnerable regions around $x_0 = 100$
- Input budget allows for value positive values up to $10^{3000} - 1$
- Percentage of vulnerable x_0 values:
$$\frac{2 * 10^{531}}{3 * 10^{3003}} = 6.67 * 10^{-2471}\%$$



Category 13: Sampling Complexity (2/3)

```
M = 100;  $\varepsilon = 1$ ;  $d = 10^{-100}$ 
BigDecimal f(x) {return  $(x - M)^2 - \varepsilon$ }
BigDecimal d(x) {return  $2(x - M)$ }
BigDecimal nextX(x)
    return  $x - \frac{f(x)}{d(x)}$ 
int newtonMethod( $x_0$ )
    n = 0
    xCurrent =  $x_0$ 
    do{
         $x_P = x_C$ 
         $x_C = \text{nextX}(x_P)$ 
        n++
    }while( $|x_C - x_P| < d$  and  $f(x_C) < d$ )
    return n
```


Category 13: Sampling Complexity (3/3)

- AC Time experimental data using E5+ AC Time definition:
 - Benign user input: $x_0 = 0$; normal runtime: 0.34 seconds

x_0	Runtime (seconds)
0	0.34
50	0.33
99.9	0.33
$100 - 10^{-100}$	3.80
$100 - 10^{-2465}$	99.21
$100 - 10^{-2996}$	119.87
101	0.33
10^{50}	1.52
10^{75}	2.58
10^{100}	3.62
10^{125}	0.33

