

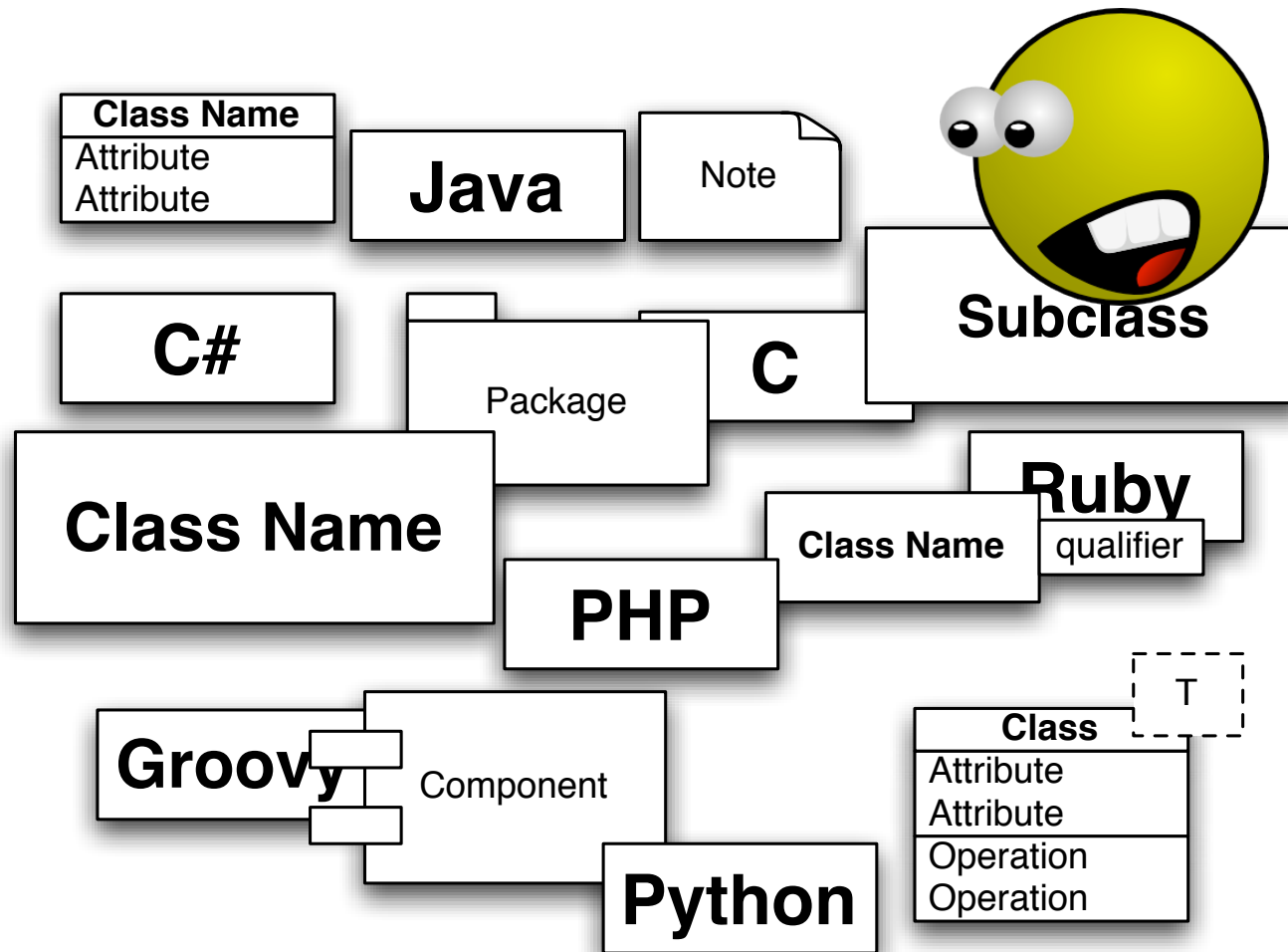
Velkommen til

# Security Tools in Software Development

## FOSS Aalborg

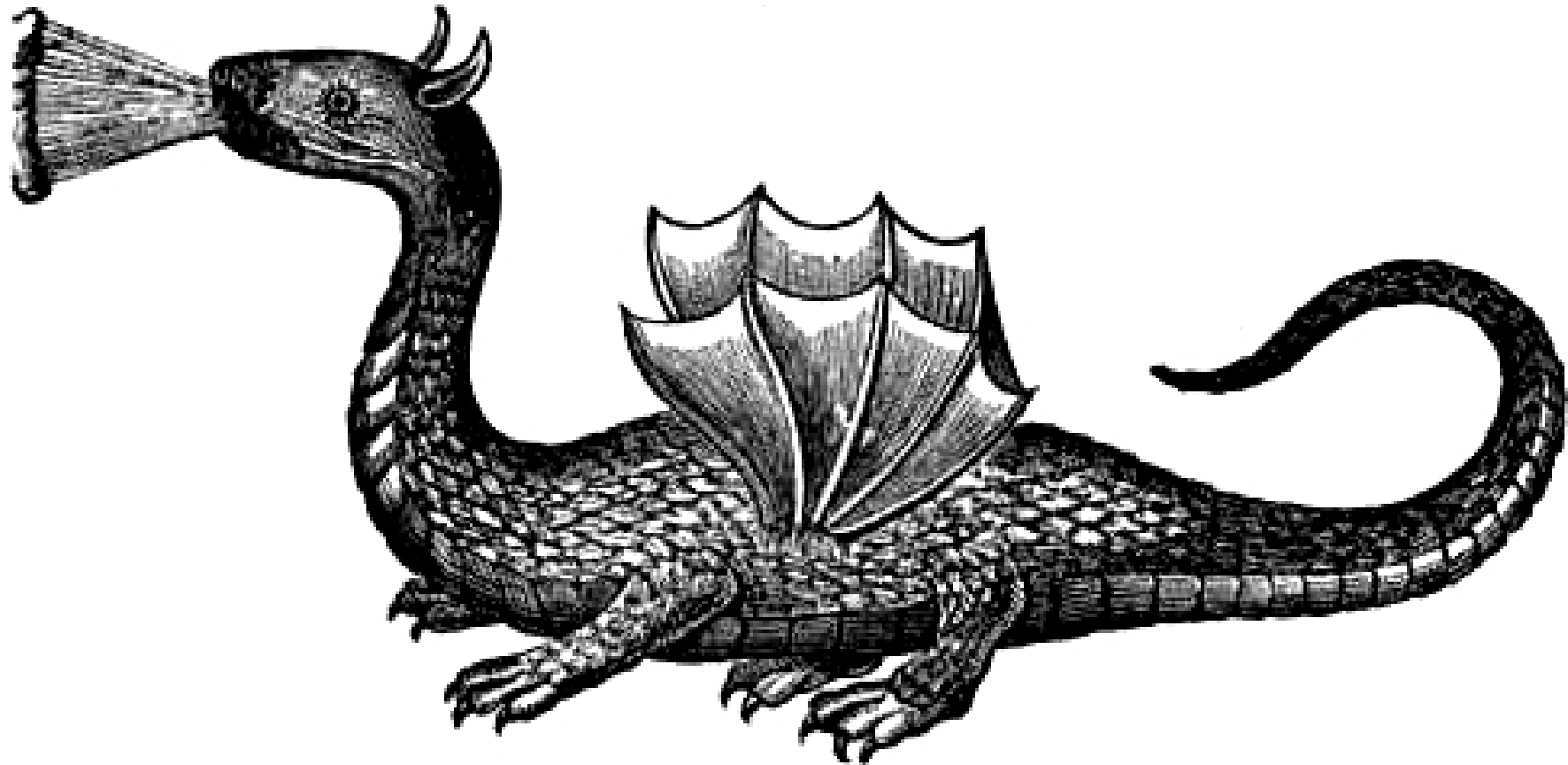
Henrik Lund Kramshj  
hlk@security6.net

Slides are available as PDF and are in Danish only, sorry



Lre om vrtjer der kan forbedre sikkerhed for produktionssystemer

# Internet - Here be dragons



# Matrix style hacking anno 2003



# Trinity breaking in



```
80/tcp    open      http
81/tcp    open      hosts2.nc
10.0.0.0   [ nobile ]
11 # nmap -u -sS -O 10.2.2.2
11
13 Starting nmap V. 2.540EIA25
13 Insufficient responses for TCP sequencing (3). OS detection i
13 accurate
14 Interesting ports on 10.2.2.2:
44 (The 1539 ports scanned but not shown below are in state: cl
51 Port      State      Service
51 22/tcp    open      ssh
58
68 No exact OS matches for host
68
24 Nmap run completed -- 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned
50 # sshnuke 10.2.2.2 -rootpw-"Z10N0101"
Connecting to 10.2.2.2:ssh ... successful.
Re Attempting to exploit SSHv1 CRC32 ... successful.
IP Resetting root password to "Z10N0101".
System open: Access Level (9)
Hm # ssh 10.2.2.2 -l root
root@10.2.2.2's password: █
```

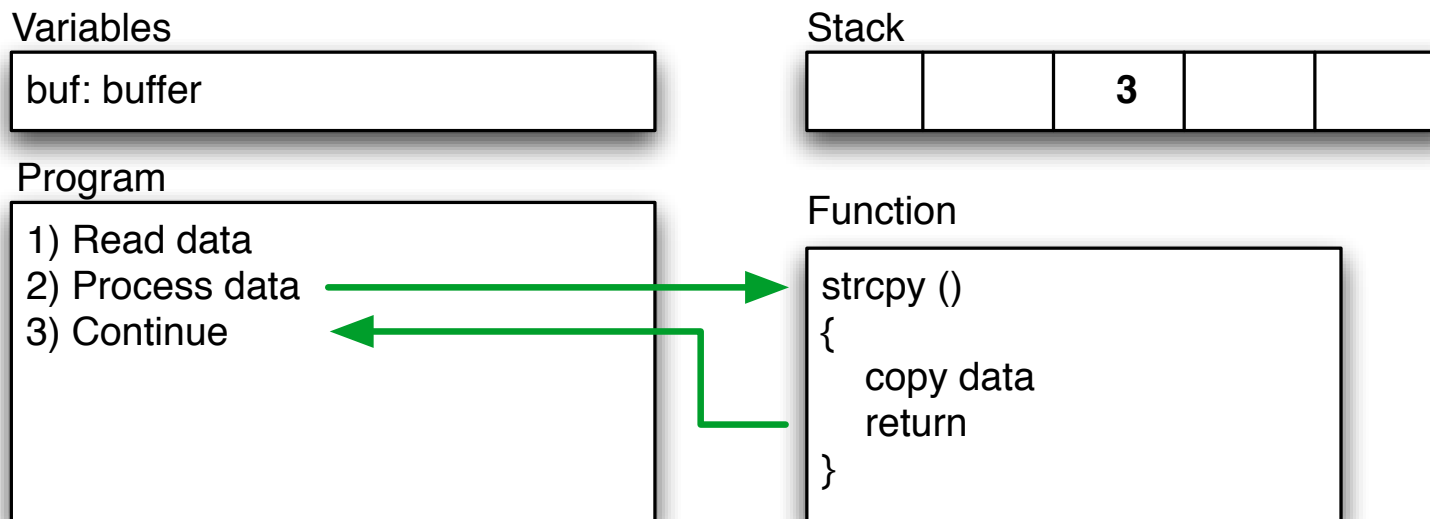
<http://nmap.org/movies.html>

Meget realistisk [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zy5\\_gYuissg](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zy5_gYuissg)

**Et buffer overflow** er det der sker nr man skriver flere data end der er afsat plads til i en buffer, et dataomrde. Typisk vil programmet g ned, men i visse tilflde kan en angriber overskrive returadresser for funktionskald og overtage kontrollen.

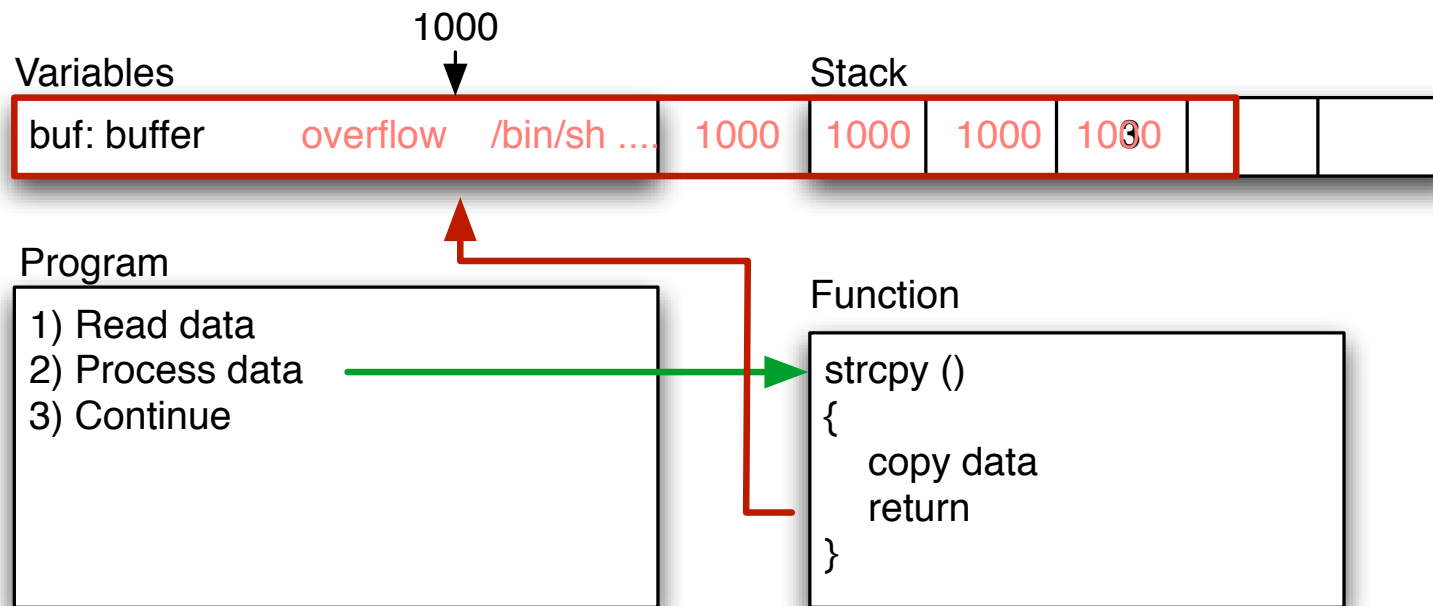
**Stack protection** er et udtryk for de systemer der ved hjlp af operativsystemer, programbiblioteker og lign. beskytter stakken med returadresser og andre variable mod overskrivning gennem buffer overflows. StackGuard og Propolice er nogle af de mest kendte.

# Buffer og stacks



```
main(int argc, char **argv)  
{  
    char buf[200];  
    strcpy(buf, argv[1]);  
    printf("%s\n", buf);  
}
```

# Overflow - segmentation fault



Bad function overwrites return value!

Control return address

Run shellcode from buffer, or from other place



```
$buffer = "";  
$null = "\x00";  
$nop = "\x90";  
$nopsiz = 1;  
$len = 201; // what is needed to overflow, maybe 201, maybe more!  
$the_shell_pointer = 0xdeadbeef; // address where shellcode is  
# Fill buffer  
for ($i = 1; $i < $len; $i += $nopsiz) {  
    $buffer .= $nop;  
}  
$address = pack('l', $the_shell_pointer);  
$buffer .= $address;  
exec "$program", "$buffer";
```

Demo exploit in Perl

# Hvordan finder man buffer overflow, og andre fejl

Black box testing

Closed source reverse engineering

White box testing

Open source betyder man kan lse og analysere koden

Source code review - automatisk eller manuelt

Fejl kan findes ved at prve sig frem - fuzzing

Exploits virker typisk mod specifikke versioner af software

Bemrk: alle angreb har forudstninger for at virke

Et angreb mod Telnet virker kun hvis du bruger Telnet

Et angreb mod Apache HTTPD virker ikke mod Microsoft IIS

Kan du bryde kden af forudstninger har du vundet!

Computeren skal vre tndt

Funktionen der misbruges skal vre slet til

Executable stack

Executable heap

Fejl i programmet



## alle programmer har fejl

# Software udvikling er nemt

**Du skal blot skrive perfekt kode frste gang :-)**

## Sikkerhed er svrt

Det er svrt at skrive perfekt kode, om ikke umuligt

S nu vil vi snakke om vrktjer til at forbedre situationen

## Part 1 Low hanging fruits - easy



Hjere kvalitet er mere sikkert

This file specifies the preferred style for kernel source files in the OpenBSD source tree. It is also a guide for preferred user land code style. These guidelines should be followed for all new code. In general, code can be considered “new code” when it makes up about 50% more of the file(s) involved. ...

Use queue(3) macros rather than rolling your own lists, whenever possible. Thus, the previous example would be better written:

```
#include <sys/queue.h>
struct foo {
    LIST_ENTRY(foo) link; /* Queue macro glue for foo lists */
    struct mumble amumble; /* Comment for mumble */
    int bar;
};
LIST_HEAD(, foo) foohead; /* Head of global foo list */
```

OpenBSD style(9)

The following copies as many characters from input to buf as will fit and NUL terminates the result. Because strncpy() does not guarantee to NUL terminate the string itself, it must be done by hand.

```
char buf[BUFSIZ];  
  
(void) strncpy(buf, input, sizeof(buf) - 1);  
buf[sizeof(buf) - 1] = '\\0';
```

Note that strlcpy(3) is a better choice for this kind of operation. The equivalent using strlcpy(3) is simply:

```
(void) strlcpy(buf, input, sizeof(buf));
```

OpenBSD strcpy(9)



# Compiler warnings - gcc -Wall

```
$ gcc -o demo demo.c
demo.c: In function main:
demo.c:4: warning: incompatible implicit declaration of built-in
function strcpy
```

```
$ gcc -Wall -o demo demo.c
demo.c:2: warning: return type defaults to int
demo.c: In function main:
demo.c:4: warning: implicit declaration of function strcpy
demo.c:4: warning: incompatible implicit declaration of built-in
function strcpy
demo.c:5: warning: control reaches end of non-void function
```

## Easy to do!

## No warnings = no errors?

```
$ cat demo2.c
#include <strings.h>
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    char buf[200];
    strcpy(buf, argv[1]);
    return 0;
}
$ gcc -Wall -o demo2 demo2.c
```

**Der er stadig alvorlige fejl!**

Versionsstyring og configuration management har mange fordele

Hvem ændrede, hvornår og hvad

Hvorfor blev der foretaget en ændring

Med versionsstyring kan pre-commit hooks implementeres

## pre-commit - check

- case-insensitive.py
- check-mime-type.pl
- commit-access-control.pl
- commit-block-joke.py
- detect-merge-conflicts.sh
- enforcer
- log-police.py
- pre-commit-check.py
- svnperms.py
- verify-po.py

[http://subversion.tigris.org/tools\\_contrib.html](http://subversion.tigris.org/tools_contrib.html)  
*http : //svn.collab.net/repos/svn/trunk/cont*  
*scripts/*

In a Java project I work on, we use log4j extensively. Use of `System.out.println()` bypasses the control that we get from log4j, so we would like to discourage the addition of `println` calls in our code.

We want to deny any commits that add a `println` into the code. The world being full of exceptions, we do need a way to allow some uses of `println`, so we will allow it if the line of code that calls `println` ends in a comment that says it is ok:

```
System.out.println("No log4j here"); // (authorized)
```

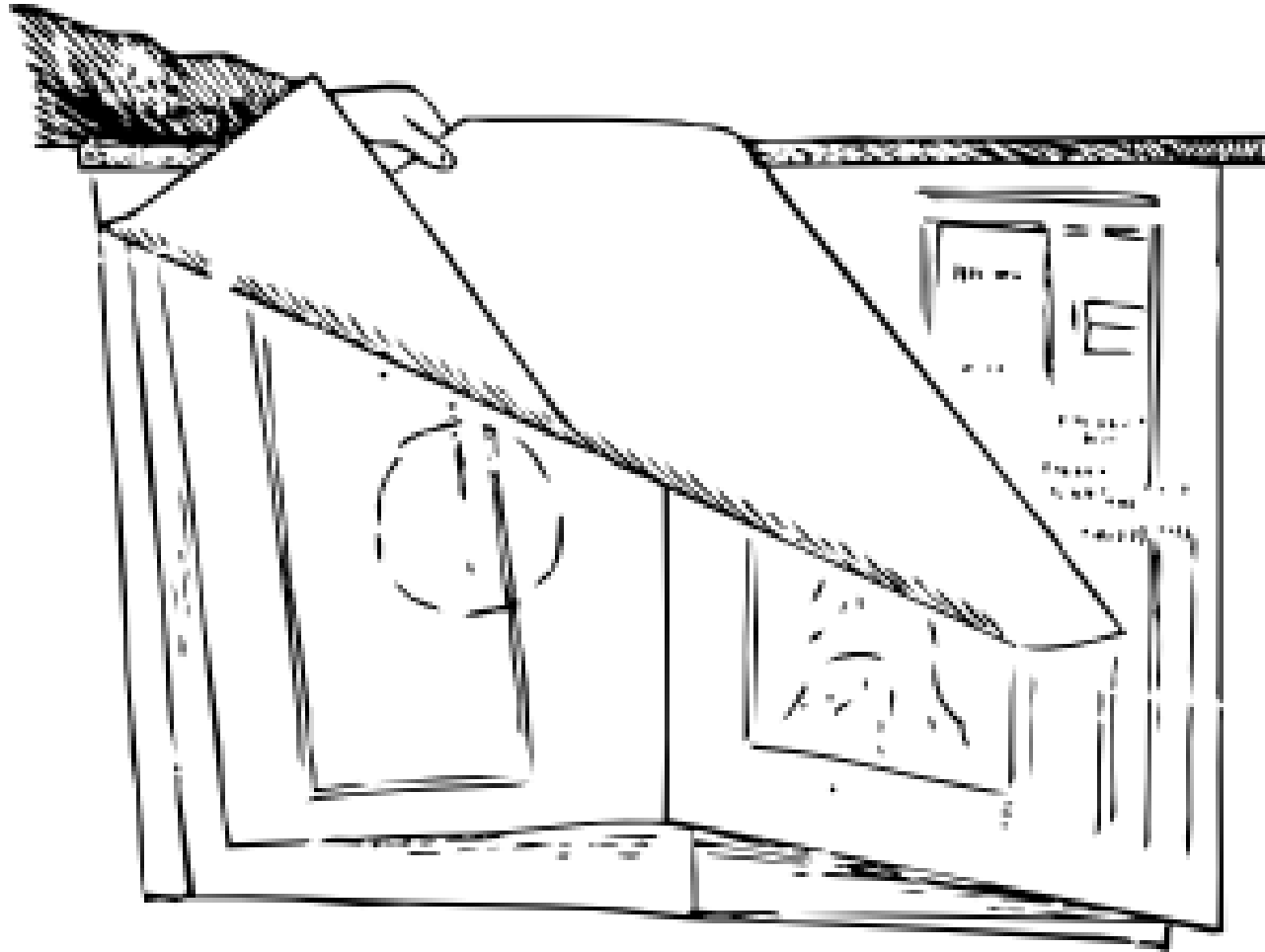
<http://svn.collab.net/repos/svn/trunk/contrib/hook-scripts/enforcer/enforcer>

# Eksempel verify-po.py

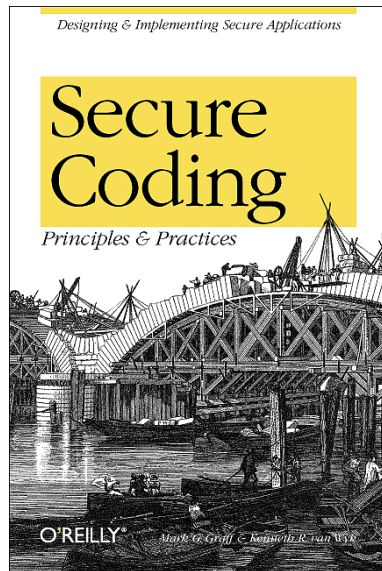
```
#!/usr/bin/env python
"""This is a pre-commit hook that checks whether the contents
of PO files committed to the repository are encoded in UTF-8.
"""
```

<http://svn.collab.net/repos/svn/trunk/tools/hook-scripts/verify-po.py>

## Part 2 Design for security - more work



Sikkerhed er kun effektivt hvis det tænkes ind i design



5cm  
neth R. Van Wyk 2003

*Secure Coding: Principles and Practices* af Mark G. Graff, Ken-

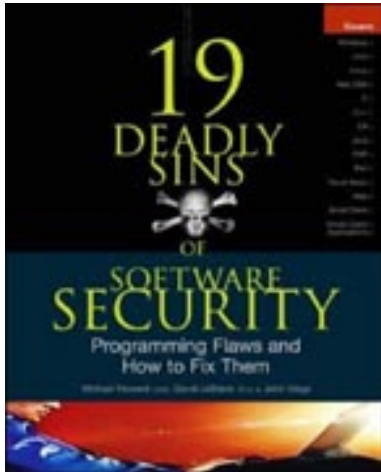
Architecture/design while you are thinking about the application

Implementation while you are writing the application

Operations After the application is in production



Ca. 200 sider, men ttpakket med information.



5cm *19 Deadly Sins of Software Security* af Michael Howard, David Leblanc, John Viega 2005


## Obligatorisk Isning for alle udviklere

Forfatterne har skrevet mange gode bger bde fr og efter

Denne bog er prcis og giver overblik

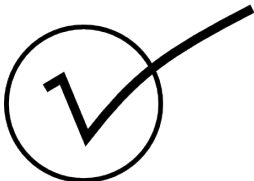
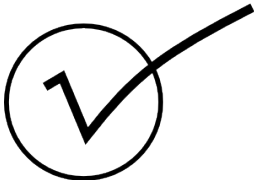
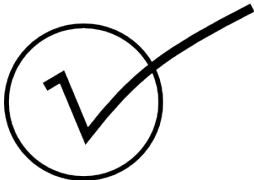

Ca. 270 sider, let at lse.

Buffer Overruns, Format String Problems, Integer Overflows, SQL Injection, Command



Injection, Failing to Handle Errors, Cross-Site Scripting, Failing to Protect Network Traffic, Magic URLs Hidden Form Fields, Improper Use of SSL and TLS, Weak Password-Based Systems, Failing to Store and Protect Data Securely, Information Leakage, Improper File Access, Trusting Network Name Resolution, Race Conditions, Unauthenticated Key Exchange, Cryptographically Strong Random Numbers, Poor Usability

## Part 3 Testing - more work now, less work in the long run

	Test1
	Test2
	Test3
	Test4

Hjere kvalitet er mere sikkert

Finde fejl under udviklingen af software

Sikre at software overholder krav til kvalitet

Finde fejl senere!

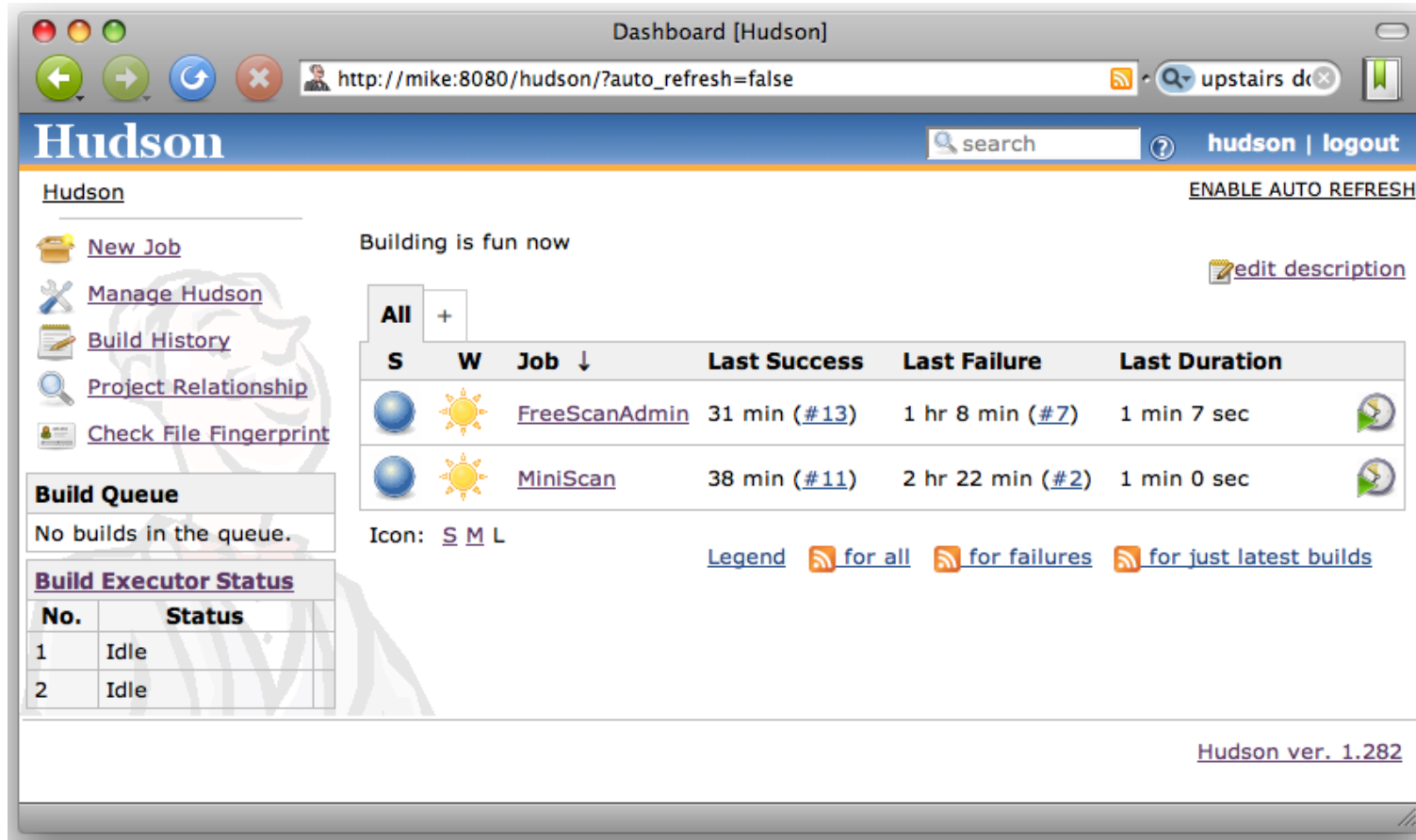
Undg at gamle fejl optrder igen!

Test ofte





```
public class TestAdder {  
    public void testSum() {  
        Adder adder = new AdderImpl();  
        assert (adder.add(1, 1) == 2);  
        assert (adder.add(1, 2) == 3);  
        assert (adder.add(2, 2) == 4);  
        assert (adder.add(0, 0) == 0);  
        assert (adder.add(-1, -2) == -3);  
        assert (adder.add(-1, 1) == 0);  
        assert (adder.add(1234, 988) == 2222);  
    }  
}
```

Kan bruges til at teste enkelte dele af en applikation

Eksempel fra [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unit\\_testing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unit_testing)



The screenshot shows the Hudson Dashboard in a web browser. The browser address bar shows the URL `http://mike:8080/hudson/?auto_refresh=false`. The dashboard has a blue header with the "Hudson" logo, a search bar, and links for "hudson" and "logout". Below the header, there's a "Hudson" section with links for "New Job", "Manage Hudson", "Build History", "Project Relationship", and "Check File Fingerprint". A "Build Queue" section indicates "No builds in the queue." A "Build Executor Status" table shows two executors, both in an "Idle" state. The main content area displays the message "Building is fun now" and a table of builds. The table has columns for status (S for success, W for warning), job name, last success, last failure, and last duration. Two builds are listed: "FreeScanAdmin" and "MiniScan".

S	W	Job ↓	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration
		<a href="#">FreeScanAdmin</a>	31 min ( <a href="#">#13</a> )	1 hr 8 min ( <a href="#">#7</a> )	1 min 7 sec
		<a href="#">MiniScan</a>	38 min ( <a href="#">#11</a> )	2 hr 22 min ( <a href="#">#2</a> )	1 min 0 sec


Icon: [S](#) [M](#) [L](#)

[Legend](#) [for all](#) [for failures](#) [for just latest builds](#)

Hudson ver. 1.282

Continuous building and testing

Finder Ibende fejl - hurtig feedback



```
main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    char buf[200];
    strcpy(buf, argv[1]);
    printf("%s\n", buf);
}
```

Brug al den hjælp du kan til at finde fejl



## statisk analyse

finder fejl uden at kører programmet

typisk findes konstruktioner som indeholder fejl, brug af forkerte funktioner m.v.

## dynamisk analyse

findes ved at kører programmet, typisk i et specielt miljø

Flawfinder <http://www.dwheeler.com/flawfinder/>

RATS Rough Auditing Tool for Security, C, C++, Perl, PHP and Python

PMD static ruleset based Java

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_tools\\_for\\_static\\_code\\_analysis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tools_for_static_code_analysis)

# A Fool with a Tool is still a Fool

1. Run tool
2. Fix problems
3. Rinse repeat

Fixing problems?

```
char tmp[256]; /* Flawfinder: ignore */  
strcpy(tmp, pScreenSize); /* Flawfinder: ignore */
```


Eksempel fra <http://www.dwheeler.com/flawfinder/>

# PMD static ruleset based Java source code analyzer

## PMD

PMD scans Java source code and looks for potential problems like:

- Possible bugs - empty try/catch/finally/switch statements
- Dead code - unused local variables, parameters and private methods
- Suboptimal code - wasteful String/StringBuffer usage
- Overcomplicated expressions - unnecessary if statements, for loops that could be while loops
- Duplicate code - copied/pasted code means copied/pasted bugs

You can [download everything from here](#) , and you can get an overview of all the rules at the [rulesets index](#) page.

PMD is [integrated](#) with JDeveloper, Eclipse, JEdit, JBuilder, BlueJ, CodeGuide, NetBeans/Sun Java Studio Enterprise/Creator, IntelliJ IDEA, TextPad, Maven, Ant, Gel, JCreator, and Emacs.

<http://pmd.sourceforge.net/>

Spjs note: 2009-02-08 PMD 4.2.5: bug fixes, new rule, new Android ruleset

Hvorfor ikke bare programmere sikkert?

Der er mange ressourcer tilgængelige:

Websites: *Secure Programming for Linux and Unix HOWTO*

<http://www.dwheeler.com/secure-programs/>

Bøger: *19 Deadly Sins of Software Security: Programming Flaws and How to Fix Them*

Michael Howard, David LeBlanc, John Viega + deres andre bøger

Det er for svært, tager for lang tid!

Srg for feedback i jeres processer

Mske nr I kun til denne del, s srg for at erfaringer opsamles for hvert projekt

Ls ressourcer og lav design s det bliver nemmere at sikre

F antagelser = frre fejl

compile time vs. at run time nogle fejl kan ikke findes p compile-time

Er du doven s overst og kr programmet p OpenBSD ;-)

## Part 5 Break it



Use fuzzers, hackertools, improve security by breaking it



# Simple fuzzer

```
$ for i in 10 20 30 40 50
>> do
>> ./demo `perl -e "print 'A'x$i"`
>> done
AAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
Memory fault
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
Memory fault
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
Memory fault
```

Memory fault/segmentation fault - juicy!

## Fuzz Revisited: A Re-examination of the Reliability of UNIX Utilities and Services

We have tested the reliability of a large collection of basic UNIX utility programs, X-Window applications and servers, and networkservices. We used a simple testing method of subjecting these programs to a random inputstream.

...

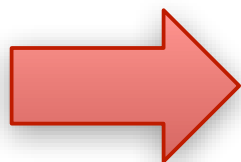
The result of our testing is that we can crash (with coredump) or hang (infinitemloop) over 40% (in the worst case) of the basic programs and over 25% of the X-Window applications.

...

We also tested how utility programs checked their return codes from the memory allocation library routines by simulating the unavailability of virtual memory. We could crash almost half of the programs that we tested in this way.

october 1995

cat /dev/random



```
main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    char buf[200];
    strcpy(buf, argv[1]);
    printf("%s\n", buf);
}
```

Et program der kan give forskelligt fejlbehftet input som mske kan identificere fejl

Jeg anbefaler bogen *Fuzzing: Brute Force Vulnerability Discovery* Michael Sutton, Adam Greene, Pedram Amini og tilhrende website

Se: <http://www.fuzzing.org/fuzzing-software>

I 1993 skrev Dan Farmer og Wietse Venema artiklen  
*Improving the Security of Your Site by Breaking Into it*

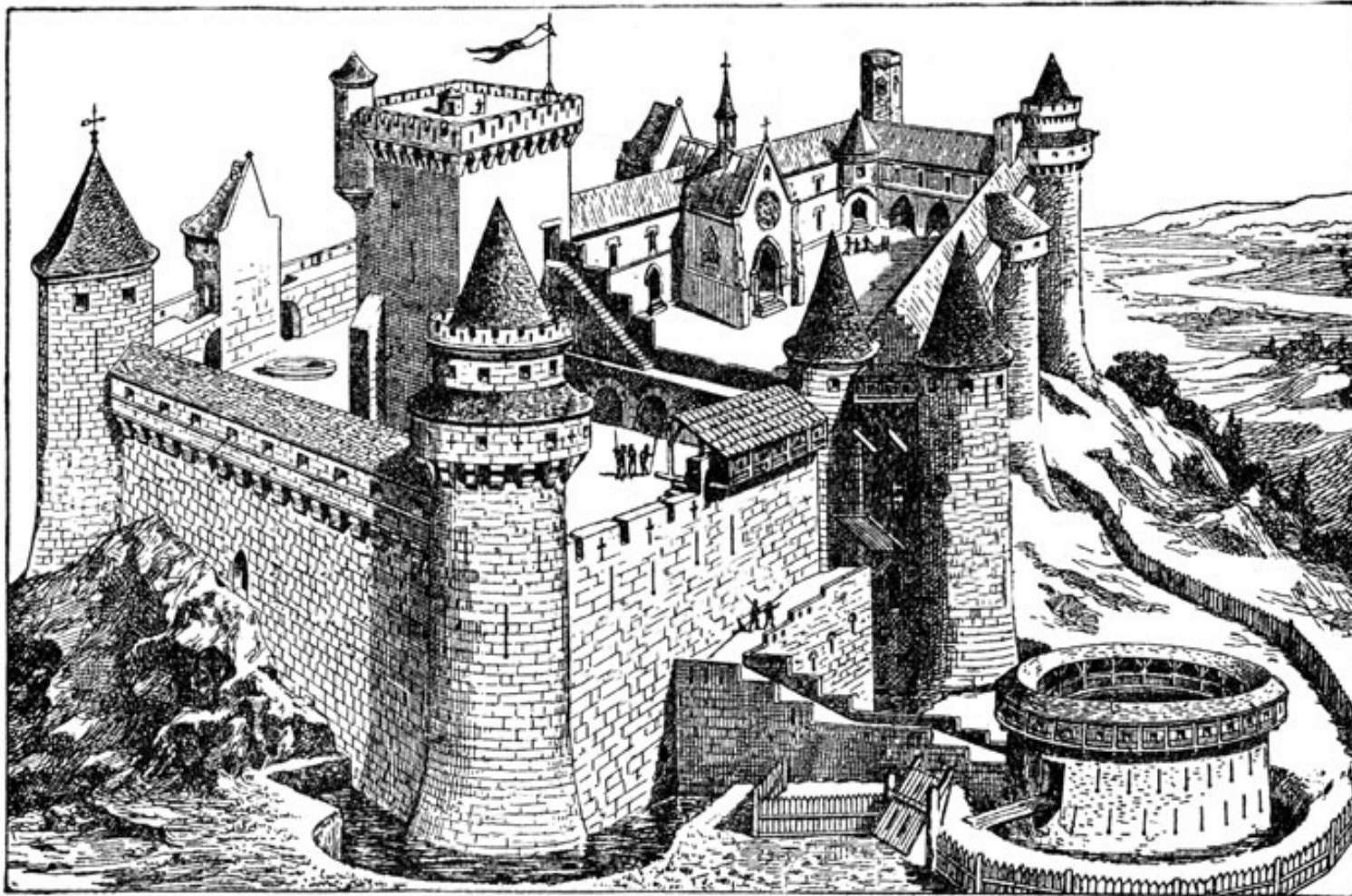
I 1995 udgav de softwarepakken SATAN  
*Security Administrator Tool for Analyzing Networks*

We realize that SATAN is a two-edged sword - like many tools, it can be used for good and for evil purposes. We also realize that intruders (including wannabees) have much more capable (read intrusive) tools than offered with SATAN.

Traditionen med benhed er frt videre helt til idag

Se <http://sectools.org> og <http://www.packetstormsecurity.org/>

## Part 6 Enhance and secure runtime environment



Sidste chance er p afviklingstidspunktet

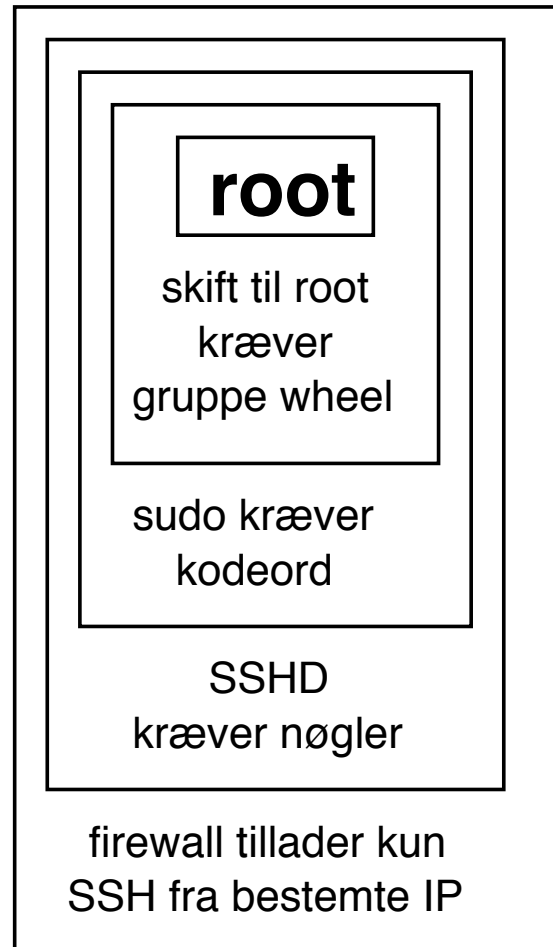
Der findes mange typer *jails* p Unix

Ideer fra Unix chroot som ikke er en egentlig sikkerhedsfeature

- Unix chroot - bruges stadig, ofte i daemoner som OpenSSH
- FreeBSD Jails
- SELinux
- Solaris Containers og Zones - *jails p steroider*
- VMware virtuelle maskiner, er det et jail?

Hertil kommer et antal andre mder at adskille processer - sandkasser

Husk ogs de simple, database som `_postgresql`, Tomcat som `tomcat`, Postfix post-system som `_postfix`, SSHD som `sshd` osv. - simple brugere, f rettigheder



Forsvar dig selv med flere lag af sikkerhed!

# JVM security policies



Udviklet sammen med Java

Meget kendt

Bde Silverlight og JavaFX Iner fra denne type model



# Apache 6.0.18 catalina.policy (uddrag)

```
// ===== WEB APPLICATION PERMISSIONS =====  
// These permissions are granted by default to all web applications  
// In addition, a web application will be given a read FilePermission  
// and JndiPermission for all files and directories in its document root.  
grant {  
    // Required for JNDI lookup of named JDBC DataSource's and  
    // javamail named MimePart DataSource used to send mail  
    permission java.util.PropertyPermission "java.home", "read";  
    permission java.util.PropertyPermission "java.naming.*", "read";  
    permission java.util.PropertyPermission "javax.sql.*", "read";  
    ...  
};  
// The permission granted to your JDBC driver  
// grant codeBase "jar:file:$catalina.home/webapps/examples/WEB-INF/lib/driver.jar!/-" {  
//     permission java.net.SocketPermission "dbhost.mycompany.com:5432", "connect";  
// };
```

Eksempel fra `apache-tomcat-6.0.18/conf/catalina.policy`

# Apple sandbox named generic rules

```
;; named - sandbox profile
;; Copyright (c) 2006-2007 Apple Inc. All Rights reserved.
;;
;; WARNING: The sandbox rules in this file currently constitute
;; Apple System Private Interface and are subject to change at any time and
;; without notice. The contents of this file are also auto-generated and not
;; user editable; it may be overwritten at any time.
;;
(version 1)
(debug deny)

(import "bsd.sb")

(deny default)
(allow process*)
(deny signal)
(allow sysctl-read)
(allow network*)
```

# Apple sandbox named specific rules

```
;; Allow named-specific files
(allow file-write* file-read-data file-read-metadata
  (regex "^(/private)?/var/run/named\\.pid$"
    "^/Library/Logs/named\\.log$"))

(allow file-read-data file-read-metadata
  (regex "^(/private)?/etc/rndc\\.key$"
    "^(/private)?/etc/resolv\\.conf$"
    "^(/private)?/etc/named\\.conf$"
    "^(/private)?/var/named/"))
```

Eksempel fra `/usr/share/sandbox` p Mac OS X

Nyere versioner af Microsoft Windows, Mac OS X og Linux distributionerne inkluderer:

- Buffer overflow protection
- Stack protection, non-executable stack
- Heap protection, non-executable heap
- *Randomization of parameters* stack gap m.v.

OpenBSD er nok net ingst og et godt eksempel

<http://www.openbsd.org/papers/>

NB: meget af dette krver relativt ny CPU og Memory Management Unit

NB: meget f embedded systemer eller operativsystemer til samme har beskyttelse!

Husk flgende:

Sikkerhed kommer fra langsigtede initiativer

Hvad er informationssikkerhed?

Data p elektronisk form

Data p fysisk form

Social engineering - *The Art of Deception: Controlling the Human Element of Security*  
af Kevin D. Mitnick, William L. Simon, Steve Wozniak

## Informationssikkerhed er en proces

Henrik Lund Kramshj  
hlk@security6.net

<http://www.security6.net>

I er altid velkomne til at sende sprgsml p e-mail

## FreeScan.dk - free portscanning



Home

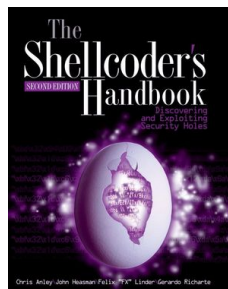
Miniscan List

On this page you can configure and start a portscan of your IP-address from this server.  
Your IP-address is: **85.82.28.68**

[Configure and start a scan of the IP-adress](#)

Note that this service is currently software in development and you also need to make sure that you are allowed to scan the IP-address specified.

<http://www.freescan.dk>



Hvis man vil lære at lave buffer overflows og exploit programmer er følgende dokumenter et godt sted at starte

*Smashing The Stack For Fun And Profit* Aleph One

*Writing Buffer Overflow Exploits with Perl* - anno 2000

Følgende bog kan ligeledes anbefales: *The Shellcoder's Handbook : Discovering and Exploiting Security Holes* af Chris Anley, John Heasman, Felix Lindner, Gerardo Richarte 2nd Edition , John Wiley & Sons, august 2007

NB: bogen er avanceret og således IKKE for begyndere!





## What is it?

The Metasploit Framework is a development platform for creating security tools and exploits. The framework is used by network security professionals to perform penetration tests, system administrators to verify patch installations, product vendors to perform regression testing, and security researchers world-wide. The framework is written in the Ruby programming language and includes components written in C and assembler.

Trinity brugte et exploit program ☺

Idag findes der samlinger af exploits som milw0rm

Udviklingsværktjerne til exploits er idag meget raffinerede!

<http://www.metasploit.com/>

## Flgende kurser afholdes med mig som underviser

- IPv6 workshop - 1 dag  
Introduktion til Internetprotokollerne og forberedelse til implementering i egne netvrk.
- Wireless teknologier og sikkerhed workshop - 2 dage  
En dag med fokus p netvrksdesign og fornuftig implementation af trdlse netvrk, samt integration med hjemmepc og virksomhedsnetvrk.
- Hacker workshop 2 dage  
Workshop med detaljeret gennemgang af hackermetoderne angreb over netvrk, exploitprogrammer, portscanning, Nessus m.fl.
- Forensics workshop 2 dage  
Med fokus p tilgngelige open source vrtjer gennemgs metoder og praksis af undersgelse af diskimages og spor p computer systemer
- Moderne Firewalls og Internetsikkerhed 2 dage  
Informere om trusler og aktivitet p Internet, samt give et bud p hvorledes en avanceret moderne firewall idag kunne konfigureres.

Se mere p <http://www.security6.net/courses.html>