Static Taint Analysis for C with LLVM

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Problem: Prevent Software Vulnerabilities

- Format String Attacks
- SQL Injection
- Cross Site Scripting, etc.

Solution: Track Used of Non Trusted Program Input

- Non trusted program input: Tainted Input
- Source: origin of tainted input
- Sink: use of tainted input
- Taint Propagation: tracking tainted input

Example

```
int main() {
     int x, b1, b2, y;
     scanf("%d", &x);
     b1 = even(x);
     b2 = odd(3):
     y = compute(x);
     return 0;
   int compute(int x) {
11
     int sum, i;
     if (x == 2)
     scanf("%d", &sum);
13
14
     else
15
     sum = 0:
     for (i = 0; i < x; ++ i)
17
     sum += i;
18
     return sum:
19
   int odd(int x) {
    if (x == 1)
     return 0;
2.4
25
       return even (x - 1):
26
28 int even(int x) {
29
     if (x == 0)
30
       return 1;
31
32
       return odd(x - 1):
33
```

Figure 1. Motivating Example



Solution: In This Project

- Implicit Taint Propagation: due to Control Flow
- Explicit Taint Propagation: due to Data Flow

Expected Contributions

- Algorithm to statically detect use of tainted values in C programs
- Handling of interprocedural taint propagation
- Implementation of the algorithm in LLVM

Taint Analysis: Relevant C Program Statements

Statement Type	C Code
COPY	p = q
LOAD	p = *q
STORE	*p = q
ADDROF	p = &a
SOURCE	call gets

Taint Analysis: Transfer Functions

- COPY [p = q]: taint p iff q is tainted
- LOAD [p = *q]: taint p iff it exists $t_q = *q \land t_q$ is tainted
- STORE [*p = q]: nothing
- ADDROF [*p* = &*a*]: nothing
- SOURCE [call gets(p)]: taint all t_q s.t $t_q = *p$

Interprocedural, Context-Sensitive Analysis

 Analysis of a callee start with the taint assumptions from the caller

Taint Information from Source

- Developer specify sources and sinks in configuration file
- Analysis do not analyze sources and sinks
- Analysis use annotations for sources: taint propagation

Algorithm Analyze: Implements Interprocedural Analysis

```
input : func : Proc.
           i ni t Dat aFl ow: Inst → (Var → 2<sup>Inst</sup>)
   output:
 1 S<sub>0</sub> ← first(f)
 2 input[s<sub>0</sub>] ← i nit Dat aFl ow(s<sub>0</sub>)
 3 worklist ← {s<sub>0</sub>}
   while worklist = Odo
       i ← next (worklist)
       out put[i] ← Fl ow(Anal yze, i)
       foreach j∈succs(i) do
7
            if out put [i] input [i] then
 8
                 input[j] ← input[j] out put[i]
                 worklist ← worklist ∪ {j}
10
            end
       end
13 end
```

Algorithm 1: Analyze

Algorithm Flow: Implements Transfer Functions

```
input : caller : Proc, s : Inst
    output:
 switch TypeOf (s) do
          case COPY [p = q]
               if inFlow, [a] = Othen
                | outFlow<sub>s</sub>[p] ← inFlow<sub>s</sub>[q] ∪ {s}:
              end
          endsw
          case LOAD[p = *a]
              for each a ∈ pt<sub>r+</sub>(q) do
                    if inFlow [a] = Othen
                     | outFlow<sub>s</sub>[p] ← inFlow<sub>s</sub>[p] ∪ {s}
10
                    end
12
              end
          endsw
          case SOURCE [call func(a<sub>0</sub>, a<sub>1</sub>, ..., a<sub>n</sub>)]
14
              for each k \in \{0, 1, ..., n\} do
15
16
                    if tai nt (k) then
                     | outFlow<sub>s</sub>[a<sub>k</sub>] ← inFlow<sub>s</sub>[a<sub>k</sub>] ∪ {s}
18
                    end
19
              end
20
          endsw
21
          case CALL [call func(an, a1, ..., an)]
22
              if caller = func then
                    for each a_k, k \in \{0, 1, ..., n\} do
23
24
                          f<sub>k</sub> ← fornal (func. a<sub>k</sub>)
                          if a<sub>k</sub> ∈ P then
                               for each b ∈ pt<sub>[e]</sub>(a<sub>k</sub>) do
26
                                    inFlow<sub>*</sub>[f<sub>k</sub>] ← inFlow<sub>*</sub>[f<sub>k</sub>] ∪ inFlow<sub>*</sub>[b]
28
                               end
29
                          end
                          else if a EA then
                               t<sub>k</sub> ← topl evel (a<sub>k</sub>)
32
                                for each b ∈ pt<sub>w</sub>(t<sub>k</sub>) do
                                    inFlow_s[f_k] \leftarrow inFlow_s[f_k] \cup inFlow_s[b]
34
                                end
                         end
                    end
                    Fl ow(caller, f unc)
              end
38
39
          endsw
          case ADDROF [p = \&a]
40
          case STORE [*p = q]
41
          case SI NKTcall func1
```

Implementation

- LLVM infrastructure is ready
- Need to implement the analysis

Future Work

- Make analysis modular
- Better handling of (mutual-) recursive function calls

Conclusion

- Implementation should take less than 1 months
- Need to do evaluation on real world C programs
- We are optimistic about future results

Thank You!

Comments & Questions