

# Flow Analysis: Adding ***Sensitivity***



# Conditionals

```
int printf(untainted char *fmt, ...);  
tainted char *fgets(...);
```

```
→ α char *name = fgets(..., network_fd);  
  β char *x;  
  if (...) x = name;  
  else     x = "hello!";  
  printf(x);
```

**tainted**  $\leq \alpha$

$\alpha \leq \beta$

**untainted**  $\leq \beta$

$\beta \leq$  **untainted**

Constraints still unsolvable

**Illegal flow**

# Dropping the Conditional

```
int printf(untainted char *fmt, ...);  
tainted char *fgets(...);
```

→

```
α char *name = fgets(..., network_fd);  
β char *x;  
x = name;  
x = "hello!";  
printf(x);
```

**tainted**  $\leq \alpha$

$\alpha \leq \beta$

**untainted**  $\leq \beta$

$\beta \leq$  **untainted**

Same constraints,  
different semantics!

**False Alarm**

# Flow Sensitivity

- Our analysis is **flow insensitive**
  - Each variable has **one qualifier** which abstracts the taintedness of all values it ever contains
- A **flow sensitive analysis** would account for variables whose contents change
  - Allow each assigned use of a variable to have a different qualifier
    - E.g.,  $\alpha_1$  is x's qualifier at line 1, but  $\alpha_2$  is the qualifier at line 2, where  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$  can differ
  - Could implement this by transforming the program to assign to a variable at most once
    - Called **static single assignment (SSA)** form

# Reworked Example

```
int printf(untainted char *fmt, ...);  
tainted char *fgets(...);
```

→

```
α char *name = fgets(..., network_fd);  
β char *x1, γ *x2;  
x1 = name;  
x2 = "%s";  
printf(x2);
```

**tainted**  $\leq \alpha$

$\alpha \leq \beta$

**untainted**  $\leq \gamma$

$\gamma \leq$  **untainted**

**No Alarm**

Good solution exists:

$\gamma =$  **untainted**

$\alpha = \beta =$  **tainted**

# Multiple Conditionals

```
int printf(untainted char *fmt, ...);  
tainted char *fgets(...);
```

```
→ void f(int x) {  
    α char *y;  
    if (x) y = "hello!";  
    else   y = fgets(..., network_fd); X  
    if (x) printf(y); ←  
}
```

**untainted**  $\leq \alpha$

**tainted**  $\leq \alpha$

$\alpha \leq$  **untainted**

no solution for  $\alpha$

**False Alarm!**

(and flow sensitivity won't help)

# Path Sensitivity

- An analysis may consider *path feasibility*. E.g.,  $f(x)$  can execute path

- **1-2-4-5-6** when  $x$  is *not* 0, or
- **1-3-4-6** when  $x$  is 0. But,
- path **1-3-4-5-6** *infeasible*

```
void f(int x) {  
    char *y;  
    1if (x) 2y = "hello!";  
    else 3y = fgets(...);  
    4if (x) 5printf(y);  
    6}
```

- A **path sensitive analysis** checks feasibility, e.g., by qualifying each constraint with a **path condition**
  - $x \neq 0 \Rightarrow$  **untainted**  $\leq \alpha$  (segment 1-2)
  - $x = 0 \Rightarrow$  **tainted**  $\leq \alpha$  (segment 1-3)
  - $x \neq 0 \Rightarrow \alpha \leq$  **untainted** (segment 4-5)

# Why *not* flow/path sensitivity?

- Flow sensitivity **adds precision**, and path sensitivity adds even more, which is *good*
- But both of these **make solving more difficult**
  - Flow sensitivity also *increases the number of nodes* in the constraint graph
  - Path sensitivity *requires more general solving procedures* to handle path conditions
- In short: **precision (often) trades off scalability**
  - Ultimately, limits the size of programs we can analyze