Introduction to Software Security

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About me

Ca' Foscari University of Venice

- Degree / PhD / Post-Doc at Politecnico di Torino
 - Visiting PhD student at ETH Zurich -2003
 - Visiting Lecturer at Tongji Shanghai 2009
- Senior Lecturer / Reader at the UEL
 - Visiting researcher at University College London -2012
 - Visiting Lecturer at Hangzhou Dianzi 2016
- Now Associate Professor at Ca' Foscari University of Ver
 - Visiting professor at University College London -2024
 - Visiting professor at Università Svizzera Italiana -2024













Professional Interests



- Software Protection
- Software and Attack Modelling
- Al for Security and Software Engineering

Personal Interests



- Travel (20 countries so far..)
- Books, Comics
- Music and Cinema
- Chess
- Football

Course Contents



- Intro to Software Protection MATE scenarios
- Reverse Engineering
- Binary Code Analysis
- Obfuscation
- Tamper-proofing
- Watermarking
- Attack modelling
- E-Voting, human aspects, Cybercrime
- Malware Analysis
- Privacy

Assessment



- Written Exam (90 minutes)
- Mandatory project (up to 4 bonus marks)
 - Research paper presentation (individual)

OR

Software Tool presentation (individual)

OR

Small practical project (max 2 students per group)

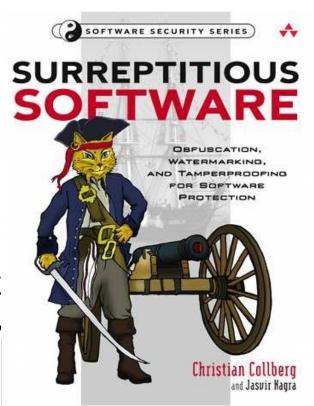
Projects presentations on Friday 9th May

Book and Resources



- My slides are mostly taken from Collberg textbook
 - Christian Collberg, Jasvir Nagra; Surreptitious Software: Obfuscation, Watermarking, and Tamperproofing for Software Protection, 2009, Addison-Wesley Professional
- Kali Linux VM on VirtualBox

- Few sections taken from:
 - Adam Shostack; Threat Modeling: Designing for Security, 2014, Wiley
 - Chris Eagle, Kara Nance; The Ghidra book: the Definitive Guide, 2020,
 No Starch Press
 - Vijay Kumar Velu, Robert Beggs; Kali Linux for Advanced Penetration Testing- Third Edition, 2019, Packt Publishing

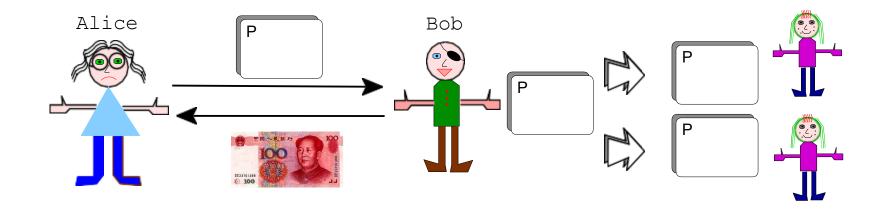


MATE Scenarios

Credits: Christian Collberg

Software piracy





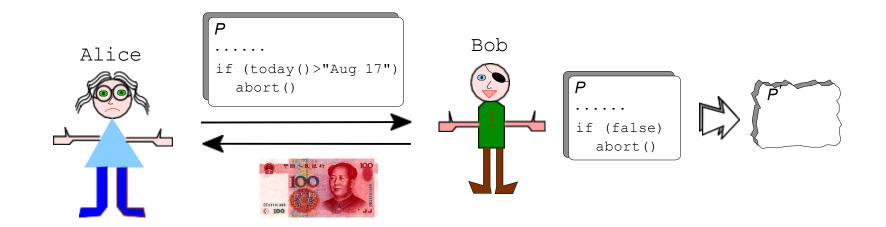
Alice is a software developer.

Bob buys one copy of Alice's program.

Bob illegally sells copies to his friends.

License check tampering



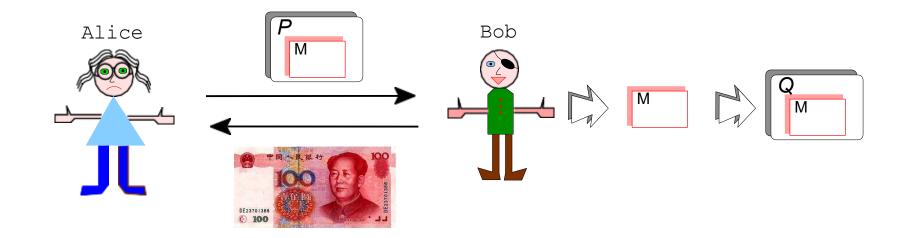


Bob removes license checks to be able to run the program whenever he wants.

Alice protects her program so that it won't run after being tampered with.

Malicious reverse engineering



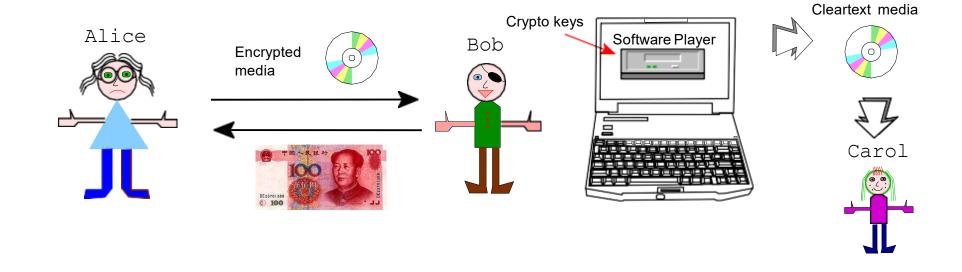


Alice's program contains a valuable trade secret (a clever algorithm or design).

Bob, a rival developer, copies M into his own program (code lifting).

Digital rights management (DRM)

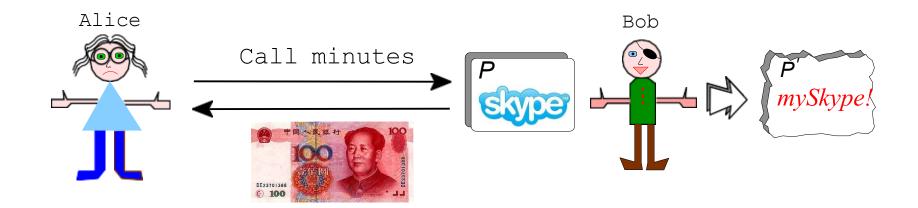




A DRM media player contains cryptographic keys that unlock and play encrypted music files.

Protocol discovery



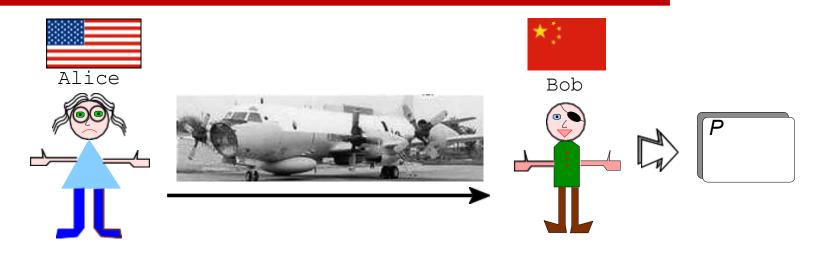


Alice sells voice-over-IP call minutes.

Bob examines the VoIP client to discover proprietary protocols to build his own rival client.

Protecting military software

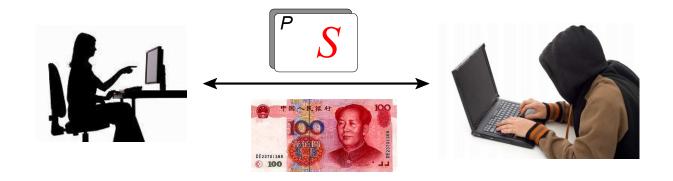




The military want to be able to track classified software. In 2001, an EP-3 spy/reconnaissance plane landed on Hainan Island in China after a collision.

The crew was unable to destroy all equipment.

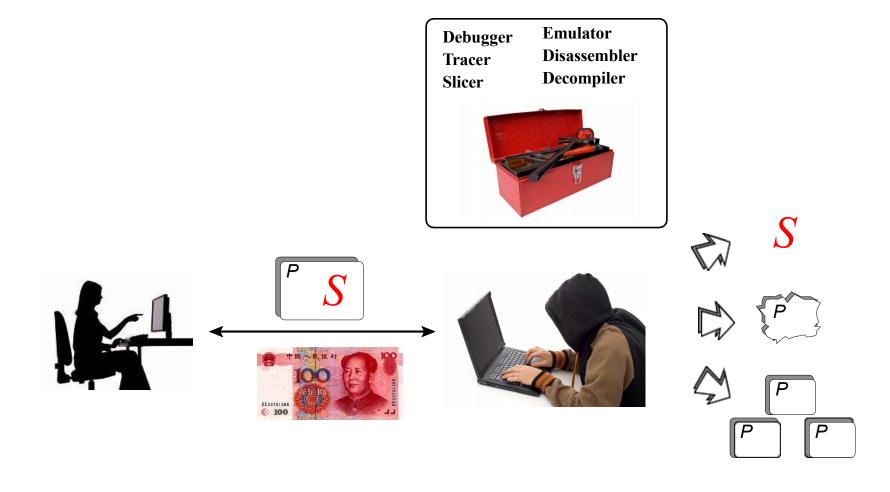




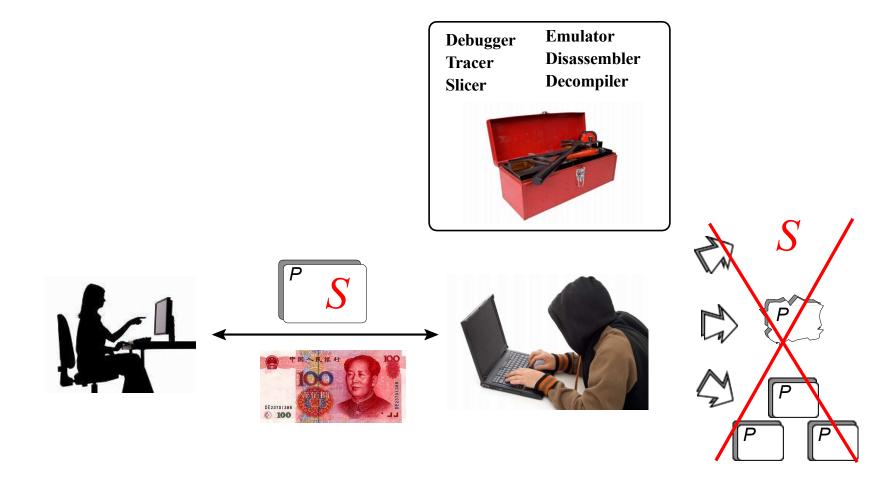














- Static/Dynamic Analysis
 Modify
 Test

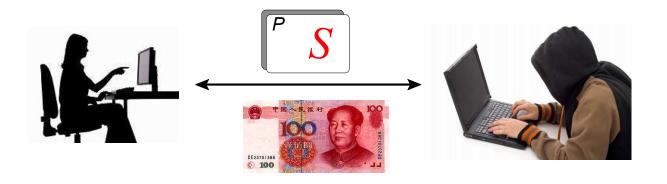
- 4. Did it work?

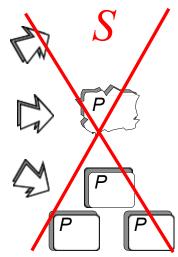




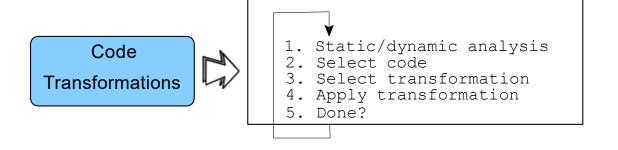


- 1. Static/dynamic analysis
- 2. Select code
- 3. Select transformation
- 4. Apply transformation
- 5. Done?

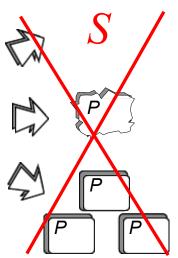












MATE attacks



Man-At-The-End (MATE) attacks occur in any setting where an adversary has physical access to a device and compromises it by inspecting, reverse engineering, or tampering with its hardware or software.

Exercise



 Describe another few situations where a MATE attack can occur!

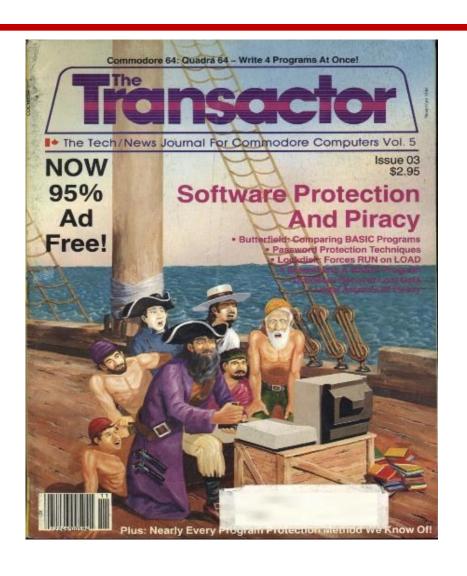
1.

2.

Software Protection

What is Software Protection?





- Not a New Problem
 - Canadian Journal
 - Commodore 64...
 - Nov. 1984 !!!
- Security research usually protects user and host from malicious programs
- In this case we need to protect programs from malicious users on untrusted hosts

Security Attacks



- Alice works behind a Network Firewall
- A virus-scanner protects her from viruses, worms, Trojan horses
- Intrusion Detection System analyzes network to detect if "Bob the hacker" is doing something suspicious







Man-At-The-End attacks



- Let's invert the situation: Alice sells Bob a program to run containing a secret S
- Bob can gain some economic advantage over Alice by extracting or altering S
- Encryption does not help in this case!!



Protection from What?



- Piracy of the software itself
 - Unlicensed copies
- Piracy of data viewed using the software
 - Movies, e-books, digital rights management
- Theft of secrets in the software
 - Crypto keys
- Theft of Intellectual Property
 - Reverse engineering Code-lifting (Reuse "as is")
- Unauthorized modification
 - Remove protection or add (malicious) functionalities

Man-At-The-End (MATE) Attacker



- Can have physical access to a device
- Can inspect and reverse engineer software
- Can tamper with its hardware or software





Applications



- Software Licensing
 - Security kernel on each client user device controlled by license server
- Multimedia Content consumption
 - Digital Rights Management on many platforms
- Mobile Apps on SmartPhones
 - No secure hardware => Software-only protections



Example: Code & Content



```
set_top_box() {
      if (bob_paid("SkyTV"))
             allow access();
      if (hardware_is_tampered()
      software_is_tampered()
       bob_is_curious()
       | | ...)
      punish_Bob();
```



Example: Content



```
int DigitalRightsMgmt () {
        movie_data=download();
        key=0x38...;
        movie =decrypt(key, movie_data);
        play(movie);
}
```



Example: License



```
int main () {
    if (' false
        printf("License expired!");
        exit;
    }
}
```



Possible Hacks and Tools



- Extract Code!
- Discover Algorithms!
- Find Design!
- Find Keys!
- Modify Code!

Static Analysis

Dynamic Analysis

Disassembly

Decompilation

Slicing

Debugging

Emulation



Software Piracy



- Alice is a software developer.
- Bob buys one copy of Alice's application and sells copies to third parties.

 => Alice watermarks / fingerprints her program



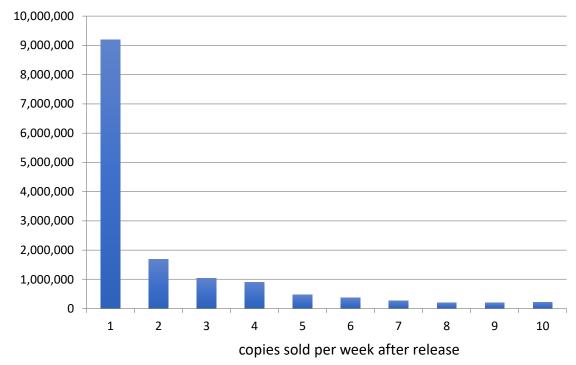
Economics of MATE attacks



36

What is the value of protection?



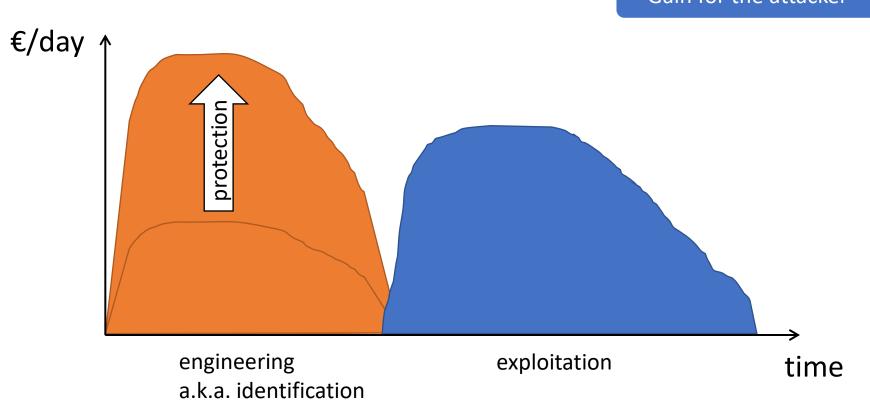


Economics of MATE attacks



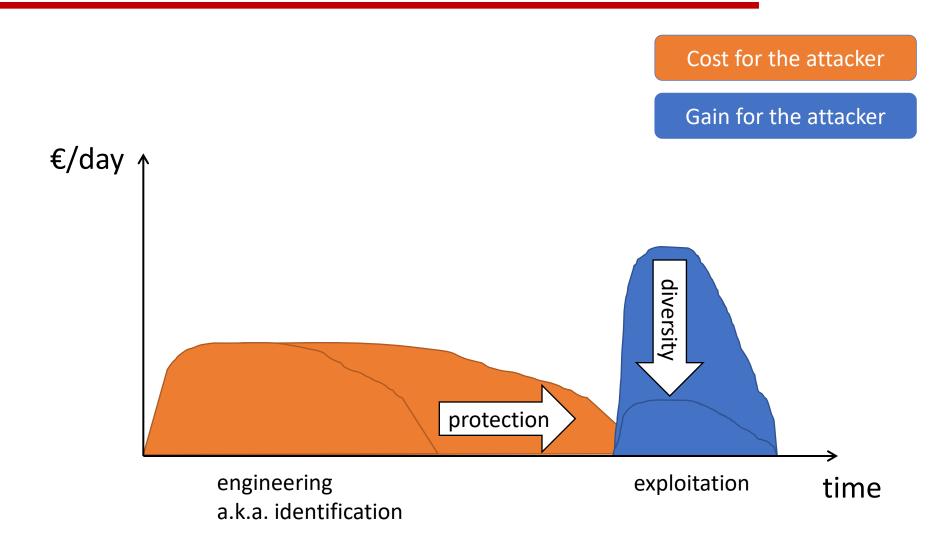


Gain for the attacker



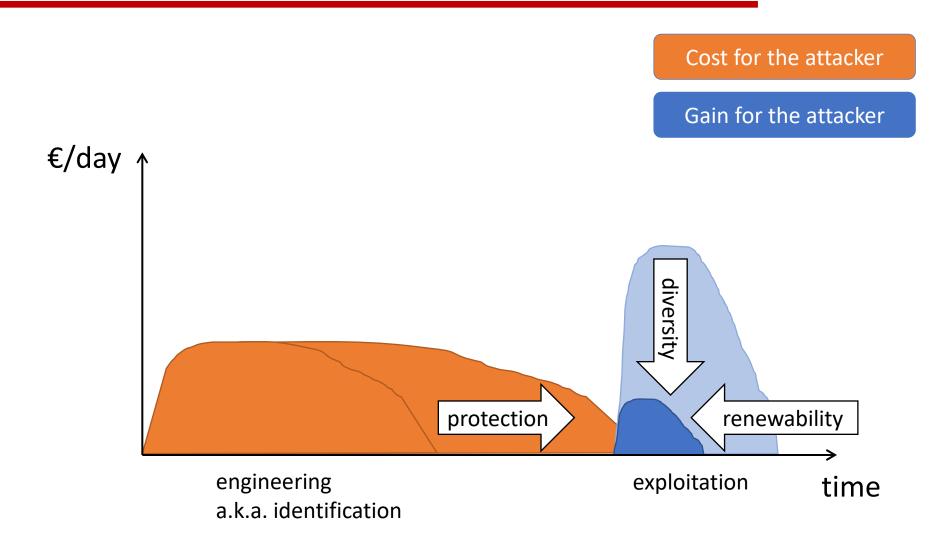
Economics of MATE attacks





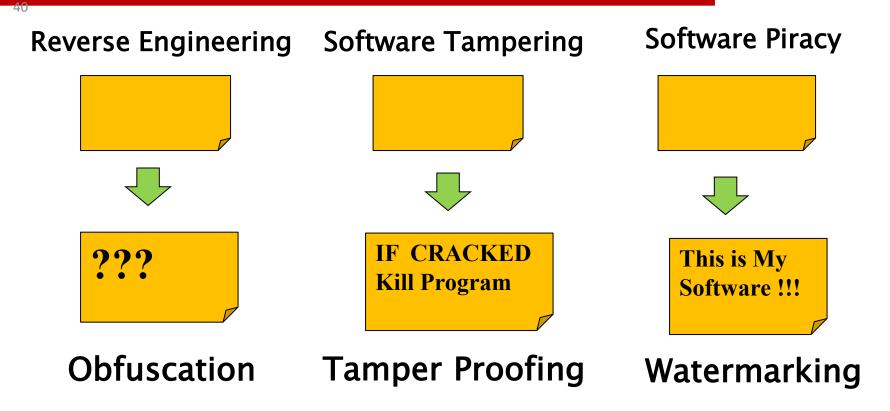
Economics of MATE attacks





MATE attacks => Solutions ?



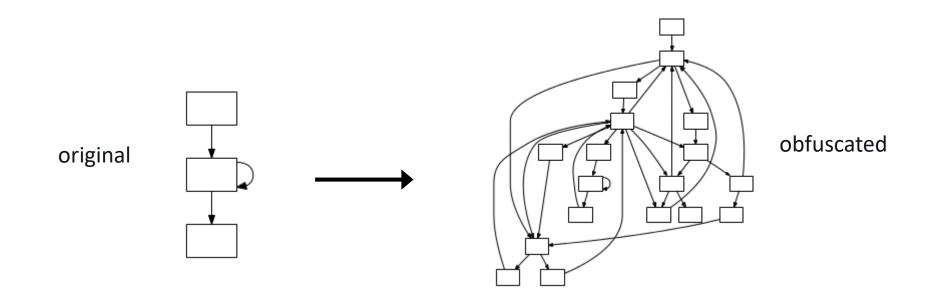


- Techniques are code transformations
- Tools compile unprotected programs to protected programs

Obfuscation



- Obfuscation transforms a program into a new program which:
 - Preserve same functionality of original program
 - More time consuming to reverse engineer
 - More difficult to use automated tools
 - Minimum overhead



Obfuscated Language?...



- Aoccrdrinig to rscheearch at Cmabridge Uinervtisy, it deosn't mttaer in waht oredr the Itteers in a wrod are, the olny iprmoatnt tihng is taht the frist and Isat Itteer be at the rghit pclae.
- The rset can be ttaol mses and you can sitll raed it wouthit porbelm. Tihs is bcuseae the huamn mnid deos not raed ervey lteter by istlef, but the wrod as a wlohe.

Code Obfuscations

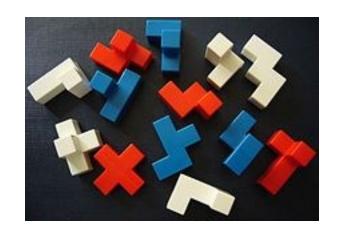


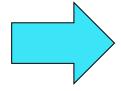
- Lexical transformations
 - Modify variable names (ID-Renaming)
- Control-flow transformations
 - Opaque Predicates -Redundant Code
 - Increase Indirection Levels
- Data transformations
 - Modify data structures
- Anti-disassembly (Mess with binary code)
- Anti-debugging
- Code/Data Encryption

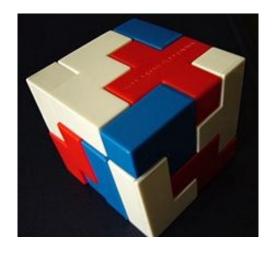
Obfuscated C Code Contest



- IOCCC stands for "International Obfuscated C Code Contest": http://www.ioccc.org/
- It is an annual contest to see who can write the most unreadable, but legal C program.
- Example: Bedlam Cube solver







Example of Obfuscated C Code



```
/* <body bgcolor = 0 >
                <img src= cube.gif><!-- */
               #define _ ] [ /* : : : : */
              #include <string.h> /*; */
            #include <stdio.h> /*;;;*/
            #define K(o,O) L o=0; o<0; o++)
            #define H unsigned long long
            #define /* : : : : : } */ W ]=
            #define /*;;;;*/ L for(
            #define /*;;;;;*/ J if (
            #include <stdlib.h> /*; ; ; ; */
            #define Z (j*3+j/9*3+2)%10+j/9*9
             int s[] = \{ 186, 94, 1426, 3098 \}
            ,1047, 122, 1082, 3083, 1039
             ,569,527,1054,531 };
             #define P( o , O ,l) K(C,o)\
            fputc ( ( O )[ C ] -I, G);
            #define Y strncpy( /* */
     int j,k,l,v,c,C,O[64],n[
    64],*o,q[13 _ 13],u,d,f,q[
  W{ 8,7,6,6,6,6 }; H p [13 _
 #define M memset(E[c]+j*298+v\
*a+88-u*5+586*(u*5+152-i/16*a+C
13 _ 432],r,w,t,b,S[13]; FILE*G;
char E[13 _ 168840],*A="|||||",
*D=" { ; wb; aa; aaaa}a \
0z00Zzz { z0z} ",Q[64 _ 60
],*F = "+ + ",T [43]; int main(
int I,char**V){ int i,h,B,a,m; H
#define R(z){ x=h=0; K(j,27)h|=\
(c>> j&1)<<z;;;} c=h;;;;
x: |I>1)B=C=atoi(V[1]): |I|d)K(
v,13){ h=s[v]; J B<0){ k=h>>18
h\&511; h^= k<<18|k; C=-C; }
K(k.7)\{Ik==4)R(Z)R(i+(i-
" /@"[j/9]+38)/3*6-6)K(I
```

```
.4) \{R(Z)K(a.9) | x| = ((H)c)
                >> a*3&7) << a*4 + a/3*4; K(a,
               96){ m=a-37; r=m<0?x>>-m:x<<
              m: ||(x|=(m<0)?r<<-m:r>>m)||r&r|
             /2&0x88888888888888ULL||r&r>>4&|
             0xF000F0000F000ULL)} p[0 _ v _ q
             [v_0]+W_1; K(i_0[v_0]-1)[p_0]
            [0 v_j]==r)q[v_0]--; } }
            } h=d; x=w; m=q[f _ h]; a=f; u
            |=1 << a; B=u; K(i,m){w|=S[a W p[}
            d_a = i]; r: d++; v=*s; t=w; L
            i=1; i<13; i++){ |u>>i&1^1} b=
            c=k=0; l=q[j_h]; L; k<1; k++){
            r=p[h_j | j_k]; J!(w&r))b|=p[d_j]
            i = c + +W r; \{ J \mid c \} goto n; \{ c \mid c \}
             ==1)\{ w | =S[j W b; u | =1 << j; J
            d==12)\{ J--C<1\} \{ K(c,64)O[
            c W-1; x=0; K(c,13){ r=\sim
     0; K(j,13)J S[j] < r\&\&S[j]
   >x)r=S[i]; K(i,64){ n[i W-
  1; memset(Q[i],32,59); } K(i
 ,64){ I > i&1)O[i W n[i W c :
K(j,2){ o=j?O:n; k=o[i]; u=i\&d; }
 z=i\&3; a=48; J k+1){C=k==c; Y T}
 '+---+/ /|+---+ || |+\
  |1]==k)T[6 W T[21 W T[29 W 32 ; J
u\&\&o[i-4]==k){Y T,C?"/////":F,}
6); | v = 3 | | o[i-3] < 0 | T[d W T [20] |
W C?47:32; } J i&a&&o[i-16]==k){
 u==d||o[i-d]<0)Y T+36,C?A:F,6
 J!C)Jv==3||o[i-15]<0)T[35W
32; } J C){ Y T+7,"///",4); T
[19 W T[27 W 47; Y T+22,A,4)
Y T+30,A,4); \} K(C,6)Y Q
[9-i/16*3+u/2+C]+v*5-u/2
```

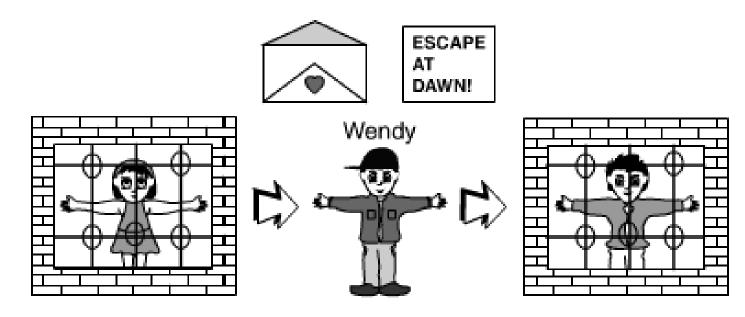
```
+j*30+q[C],T+"06=EMT"[C]
   -a,20-g[C]-g[5-C]); K(C,a)
  \{M\}+28,m=k+33,h=20\};M+h\}-h
 k+49+u/4*16,a; K(C,h)\{M)-
C,k+17,a; M)+a-C,m,C); M+a)+28,
m,h-C); } } } K(i,21)puts(Q[i]
); x=r; } G=fopen("cube.gif", D+
11); P(13,"qspbc\213t,J+ **",42)
K(i,8)P(a,D,h+" H Zbjm "[i]+C)P(
19,"F$0sjyxhfujWSU(&%%%",37)K(i,
13){ P(19,"K#.3 ***V****t,J+*1",
42)K(j,1340){ P(2,"!",161)P(126
E[i]+i*126,0)P(3+i/d,"!\241
,32 ) } exit(0); } goto n; }else
goto r; } J c < v) { f = j; v = c; }
q[j _d W c; t|=b; } ]!\sim t)
main(0,0); n:u=B; w=x; d=h
: u^{=1}<<a: \frac{1}{*}->*/
```

 Example Bedlam Cube Solver http://www.ioccc.org/

Steganography: Prisoners' problem



- Alice and Bob are planning a prison break by passing notes through the warden Wendy
- If Wendy finds out they will be put in solitary confinement 😊



Copyright C. Collberg, J. Nagra

Steganography: Prisoners' problem



- They can't use cryptography...
 - if Wendy sees a garbled message, she will become suspicious and put an end to communications
- They must hide secrets in innocuous-looking messages...

```
Easter is soon, dear! So many flowers! Can you smell
them? Are you cold at night? Prison food stinks! Eat
well, still! Are you lonely? The prison cat is cute!
Don't worry! All is well! Wendy is nice! Need you! ):
```

Watermarking



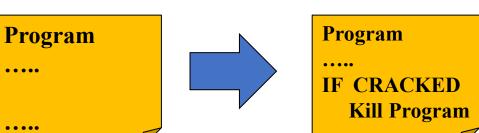
- Watermarking embeds a secret message into a cover message
 - E.g., Secret = copyright, Cover = code or digital image
- → Can prove ownership
- Fingerprinting embeds custom secret messages into cover messages
- Can trace copyright violator

Note Well: Watermarking is effective only if software can be inspected

Tamper-Proofing



- Tamper-proofing transforms code into a new code which:
 - Has the same semantics on expected input
 - Self-check itself and "explodes" when even binary is slightly modified
- Tamperproofing has two parts:
 - detecting that an attack has occurred
 - reacting to this attack.
- Reaction can be a combination of
 - self-destructing (in whole or in part) or stop service
 - Performance degradation





Tamper-Proofing example



```
int foo () {
      if (today > "Jul 27,2021"){
             printf("License expired!");
             if (hash(foo) != PRECALCULATED_HASH)
               exit();
                       Detect tampering and then:
                       · crash the program

    phone home

                        refuse to run
                        run slower
                        make wrong results
```

More MATE Scenarios

Credits: Christian Collberg

```
main() {
  passwd = "rosebud";
  log_in(passwd);
}
```









```
main() {
  passwd = "rosebud";
  log_in(passwd);
     0 0 0
```

```
main()
  passwd = "rosebud";
  log in(passwd);
     0 0 0
```

"rosebud"



Confidentiality

```
main() {
   if (!paid_license)
      abort()
   else
   ...
}
```



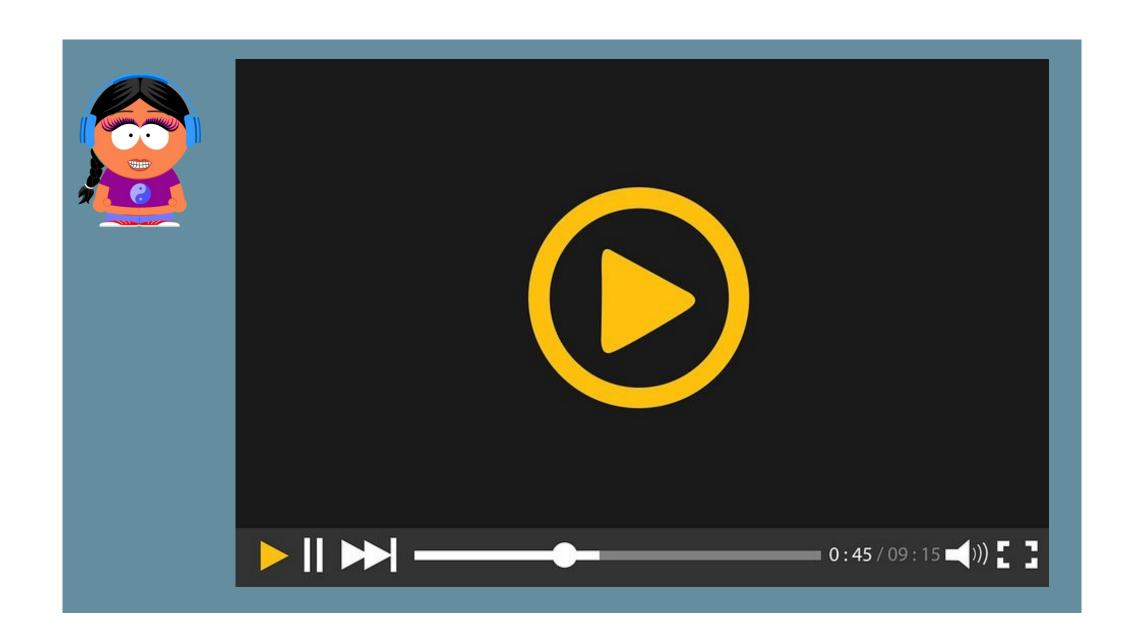


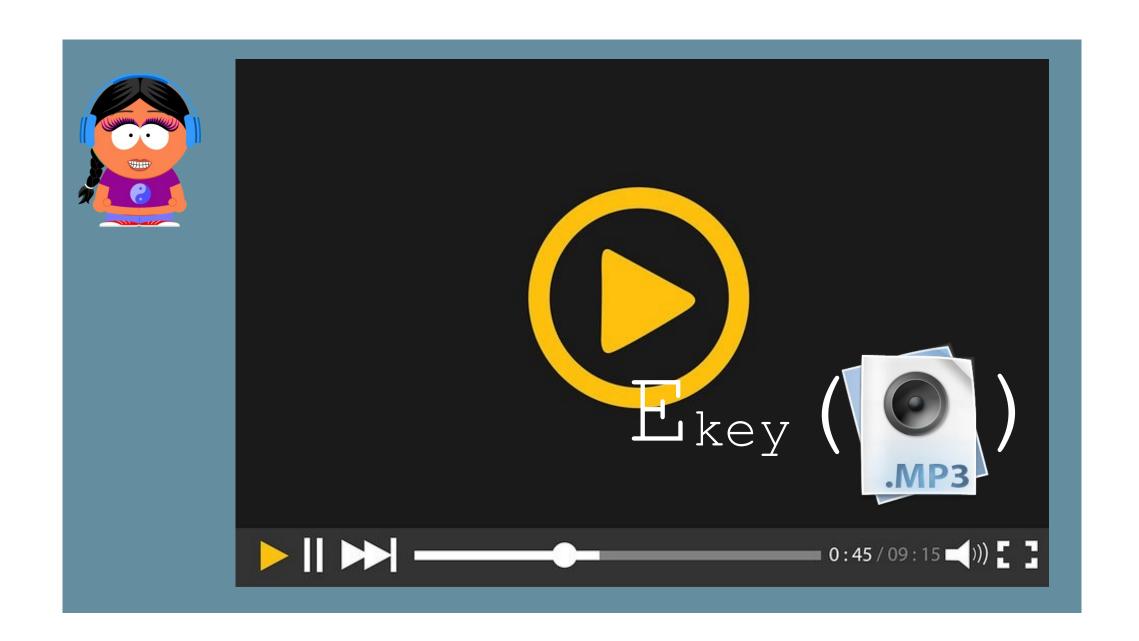


```
main()
   if (!true)
       abort()
   else
      0 0 0
```

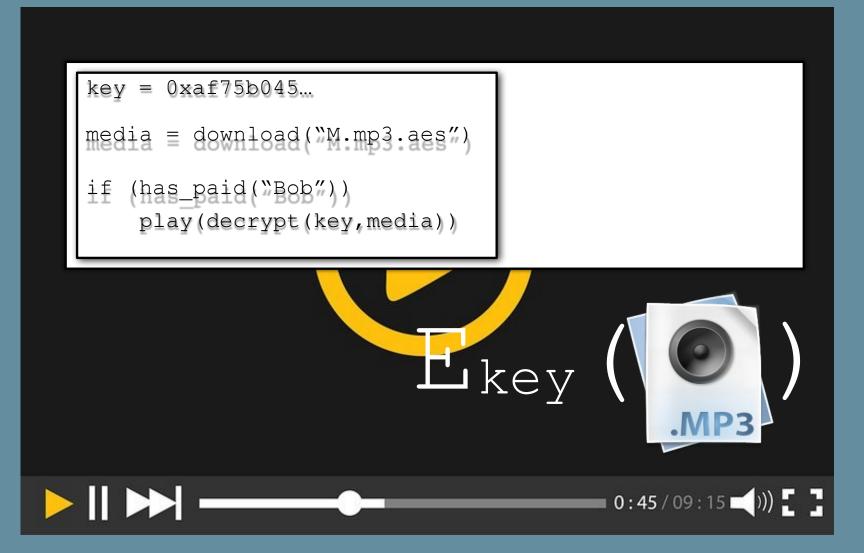


Integrity

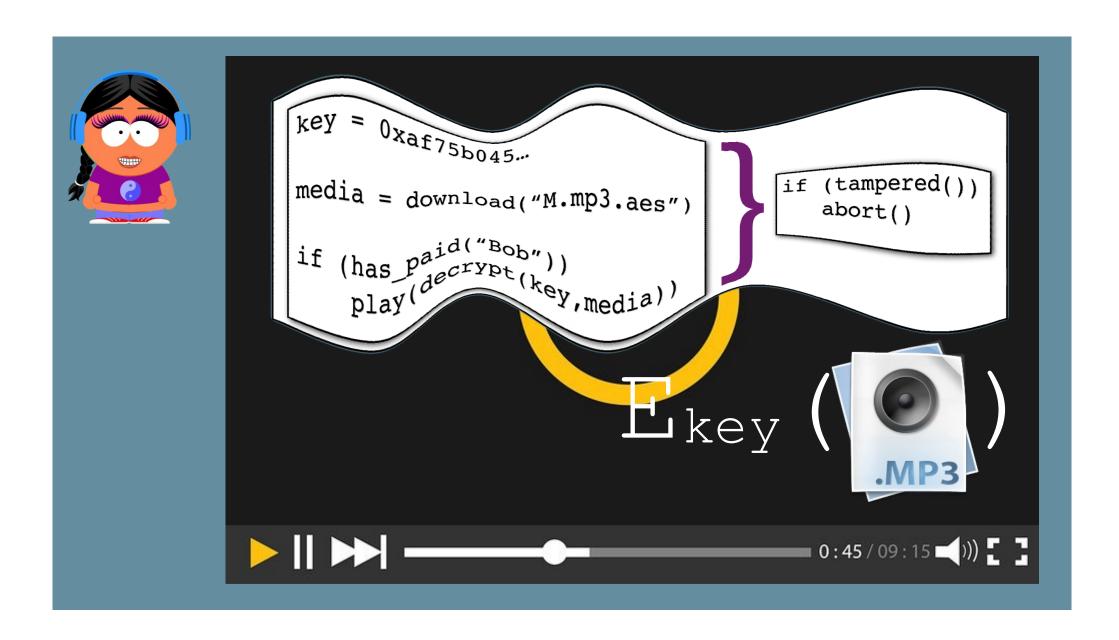


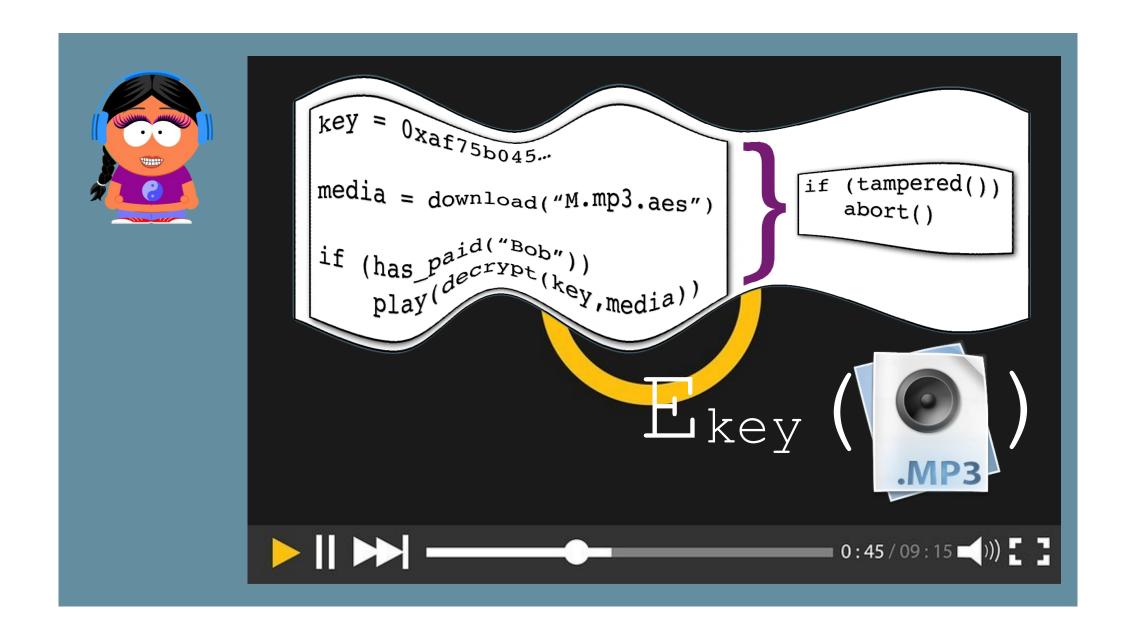




















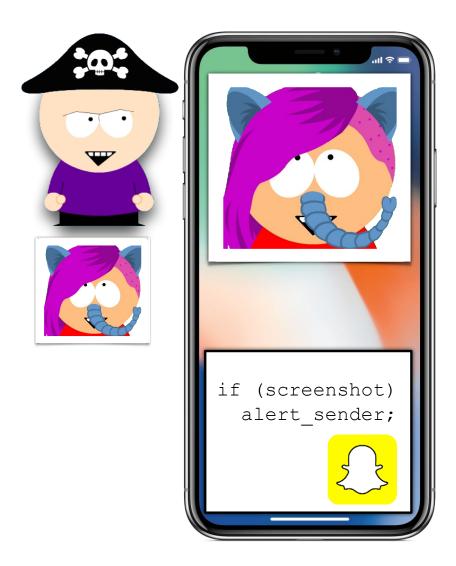




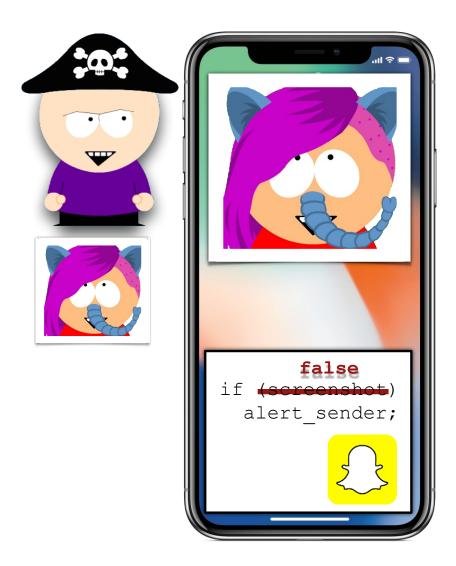




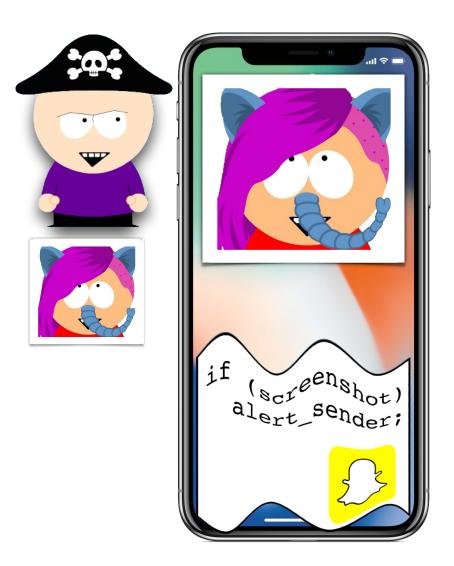


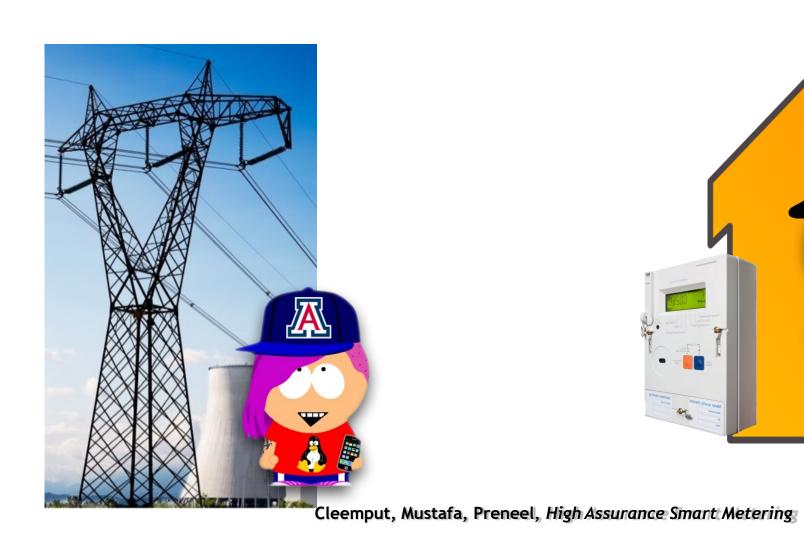














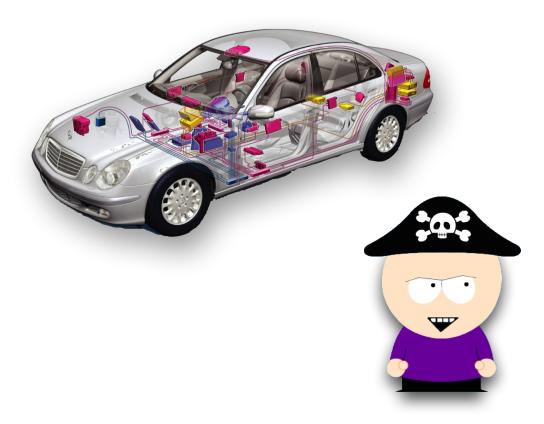




















```
if (has_paid_for_upgrade())
  allow_ridiculous_mode = 1;
```





```
false
if (reported_stolen())
send_GPS_coords();
```





battery_management() {
 valuable trade secrets
}

What else can Bob do?





































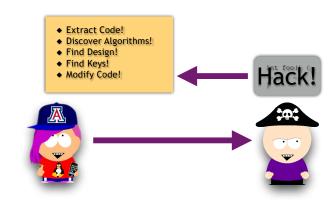




Exercise



- Why do we obfuscate?
- Why do we tamperproof?





Discuss with your friends!!!

Exercise



•Can obfuscation be used to tamperproof a program?



Discuss with your friends!!!

Exercise



•Should you both obfuscate and tamperproof a program?

If so, why?



Discuss with your friends!!!