

EECS 583 – Class 21

Research Topic 3:

Dynamic Taint Analysis

University of Michigan

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The Problem

- ❖ Unknown Vulnerability Detection **
 - » Buffer Overflows
 - » Format string vulnerabilities
 - » The goal of TaintCheck

- ❖ Malware Analysis
 - » What is the software doing with sensitive data?
 - » Data propagation from triggers
 - » Ex. TaintDroid

- ❖ More Generally - Tracking the flow of data through a program

Buffer Overflow

❖ Example Stack Buffer Overflow

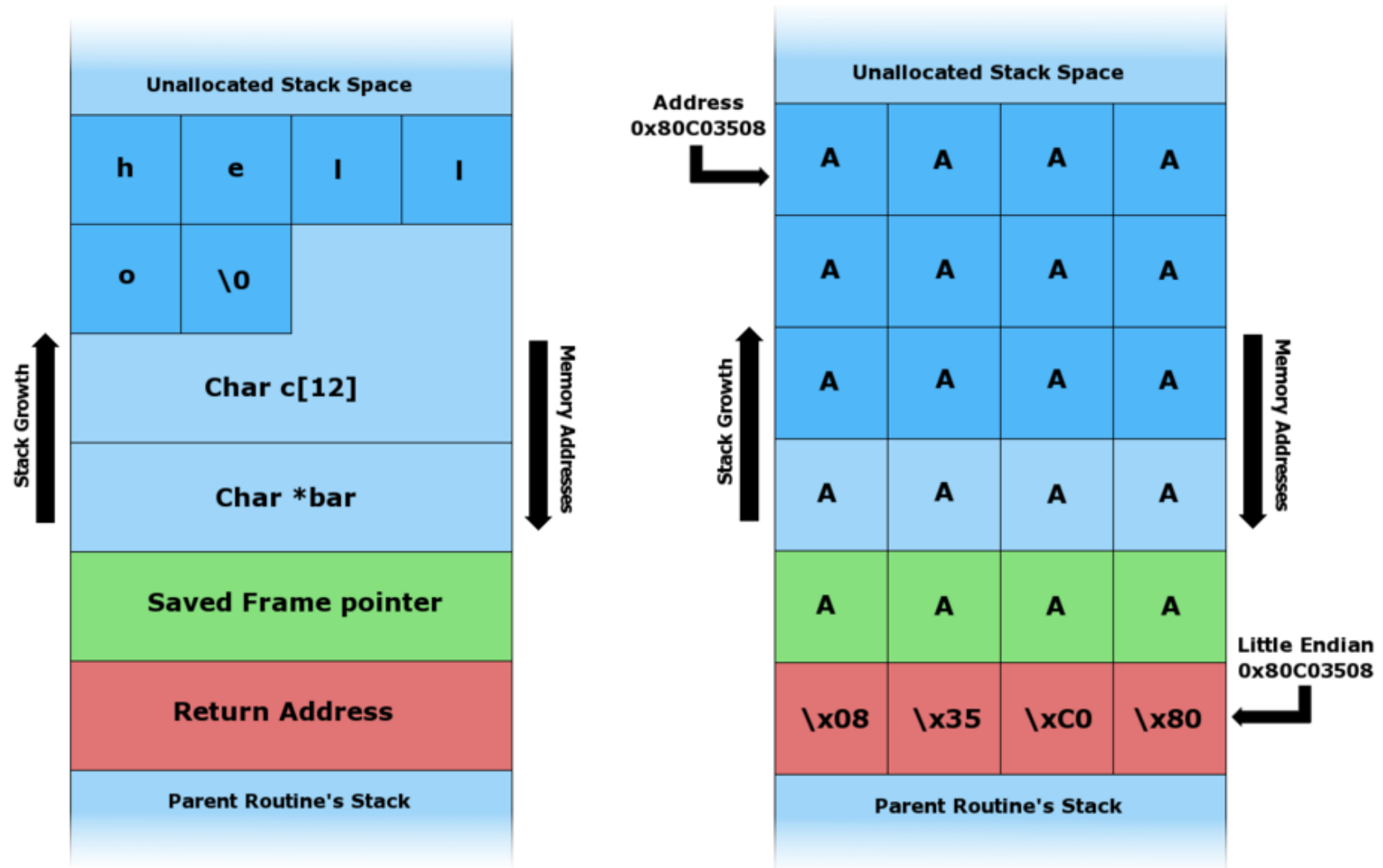
```
#include <string.h>

void foo (char *bar)
{
    char c[12];

    strcpy(c, bar); // no bounds checking...
}

int main (int argc, char **argv)
{
    foo(argv[1]);
}
```

Buffer Overflow

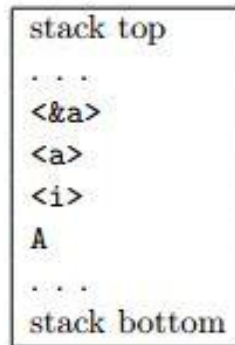


Format String Vulnerability

❖ Attacker controls a format string

```
printf ("Number %d has no address, number %d has: %08x\n", i, a, &a);
```

From within the printf function the stack looks like:



where:

A	address of the format string
i	value of the variable i
a	value of the variable a
&a	address of the variable i

Format String Vulnerability

- ❖ Attacker controls a format string
 - » Overwrite arbitrary memory
 - Take control of program execution
 - %n commonly used in conjunction with other format specifiers
 - ◆ Writes number of bytes written thus far to the stack
 - » Dump memory
 - ex. `printf ("%08x.%08x.%08x.%08x.%08x\n");`
 - » Crash the program
 - ex. `printf ("%s%s%s%s%s%s%s%s%s%s%s");`
 - Denial of Service

Dynamic Taint Analysis



- ❖ Track information flow through a program at runtime
- ❖ Identify sources of taint – “TaintSeed”
 - » What are you tracking?
 - Untrusted input
 - Sensitive data
- ❖ Taint Policy – “TaintTracker”
 - » Propagation of taint
- ❖ Identify taint sinks – “TaintAssert”
 - » Taint checking
 - Special calls
 - ◆ Jump statements
 - ◆ Format strings
 - Outside network

TaintCheck

- ❖ Performed on x86 binary
 - » No need for source
- ❖ Implemented using Valgrind skin
 - » X86 -> Valgrind's Ucode
 - » Taint instrumentation added
 - » Ucode -> x86
- ❖ Sources -> TaintSeed
- ❖ Taint Policy -> TaintTracker
- ❖ Sinks -> TaintAssert
- ❖ Add on “Exploit Analyzer”

Taint Analysis in Action

 tainted
  untainted


 $x = \text{get_input}(\text{devil})$
 $y = x + 42$
 ...
 goto y



Input is tainted

TaintSeed

Input $\frac{t = \text{IsUntrusted}(src)}{\text{get_input}(src) \downarrow t}$



$$\Delta$$





Var	Val
x	7

$$\tau$$

Var	Tainted?
x	T

 tainted
  untainted

 x = get_input()

  y =  x +  42

...

goto y

Data derived from user input is tainted



TaintTracker

BinOp $\frac{t_1 = \tau[x_1], t_2 = \tau[x_2]}{x_1 + x_2 \downarrow t_1 \vee t_2}$

Δ	
Var	Val
x	7
y	49

τ	
Var	Tainted?
x	T
y	T

 tainted
  untainted

 x = get_input()

 y =  x +  42

...

 goto  y

Policy Violation
Detected

TaintAssert

$P_{\text{goto}}(t_a) = \neg t_a$
 (Must be true to execute)

$$\Delta$$

Var	Val
x	7
y	49

$$\tau$$

Var	Tainted?
x	T
y	T

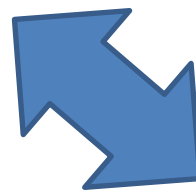
x = get_input()

y = ...

...

goto **y**

Jumping to
overwritten
return address



```
...  
strcpy(buffer,argv[1]);  
...  
return ;
```

TaintCheck - Exploit Analyzer

- ❖ TaintPolicy - Keep track of Taint propagation info
 - » Backtrace chain of taint structures
 - » Allow generation of attack signatures
- ❖ Transfer control to sandbox for analysis

TaintCheck - Evaluation

❖ False Negatives

- » Use control flow to change value without gathering taint
 - Example: if (x == 0) y=0; else if (x == 1) y=1;
 - ◆ Equivalent to x=y;
- » Tainted index into a hardcoded table
 - Policy – value translation is not tainted
- » Enumerating all sources of taint

❖ False Positives

- » Vulnerable code?
- » Sanity Checks not removing taint
 - Requires fine-tuning
 - *Taint sanitization problem*
- » 0 false positives?

❖ Thoughts?


Policy Considerations?

Memory Load

Variables	
Δ	
Var	Val
x	7
τ	
Var	Tainted?
x	T

Memory	
μ	
Addr	Val
7	42
τ_μ	
Addr	Tainted?
7	F

Problem: Memory Addresses

→ **x** = get_input()
→ y = load(**x**)
...
goto y

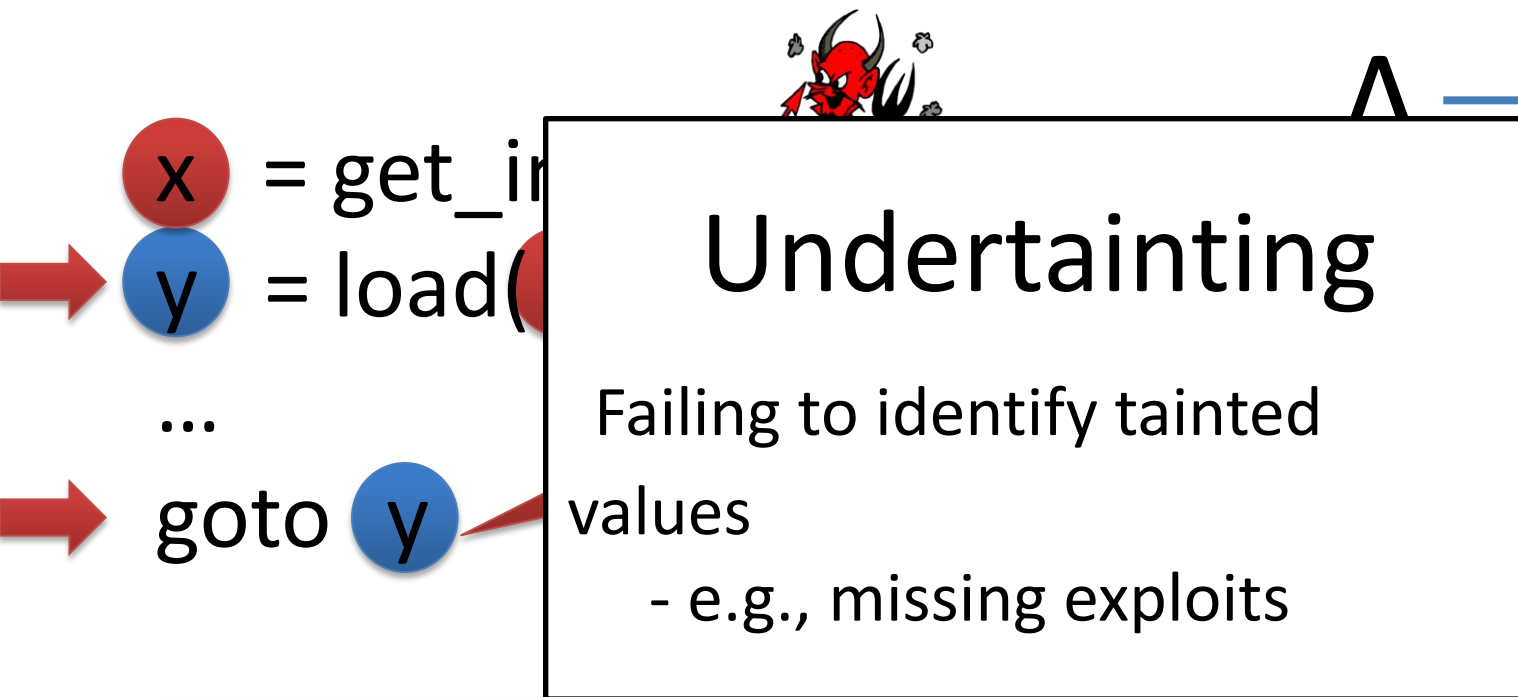
All values derived
from user input
are tainted??

Δ	Var	Val
	x	7

μ	Addr	Val
	7	42

τ_μ	Addr	Tainted?
	7	F

Policy 1: Taint depends only on the memory cell



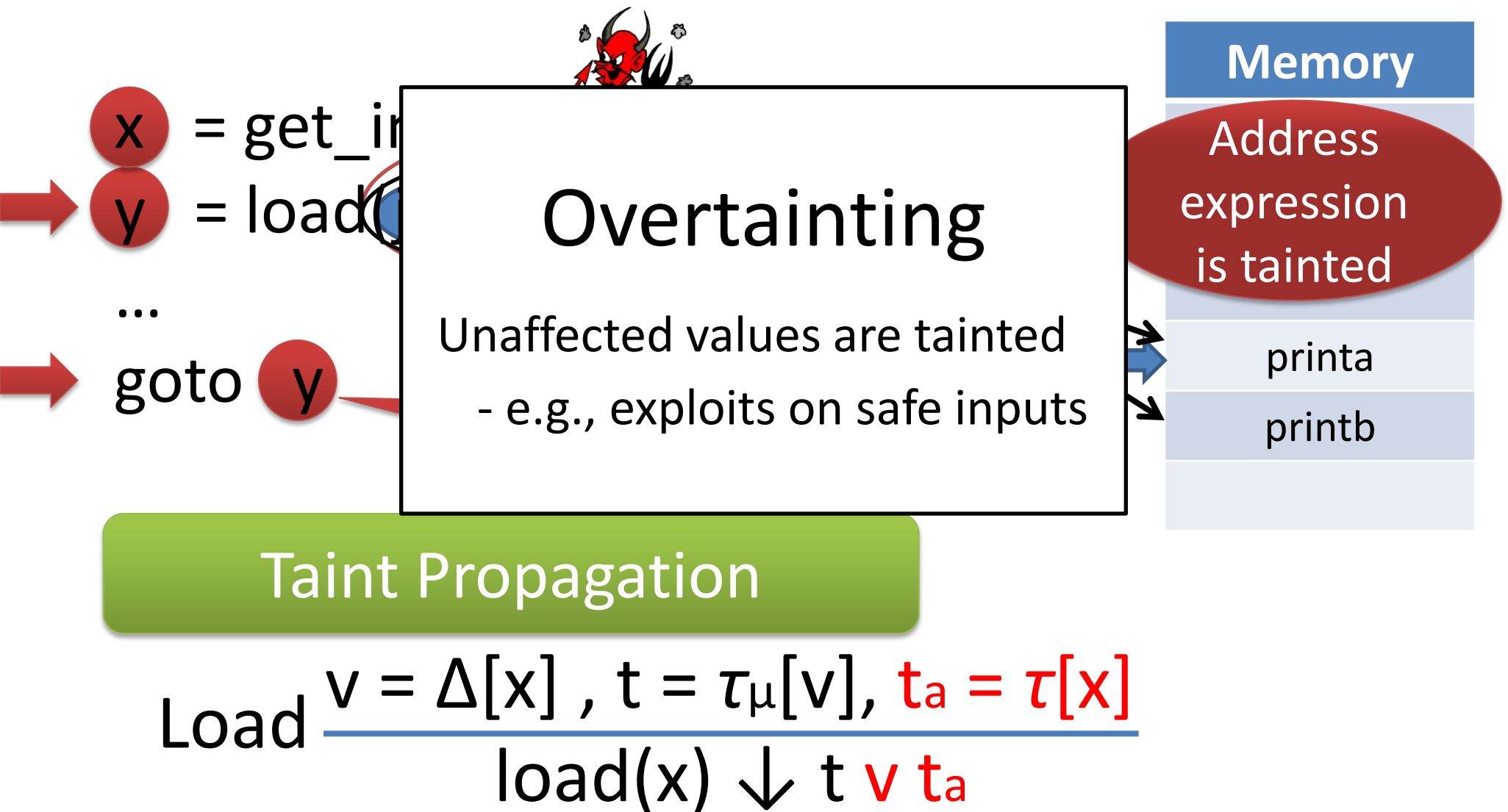
Var	Val
x	7
Addr	Val
7	42

Taint Propagation

Load $\frac{v = \Delta[x], t = \tau_\mu[v]}{\text{load}(x) \downarrow t}$

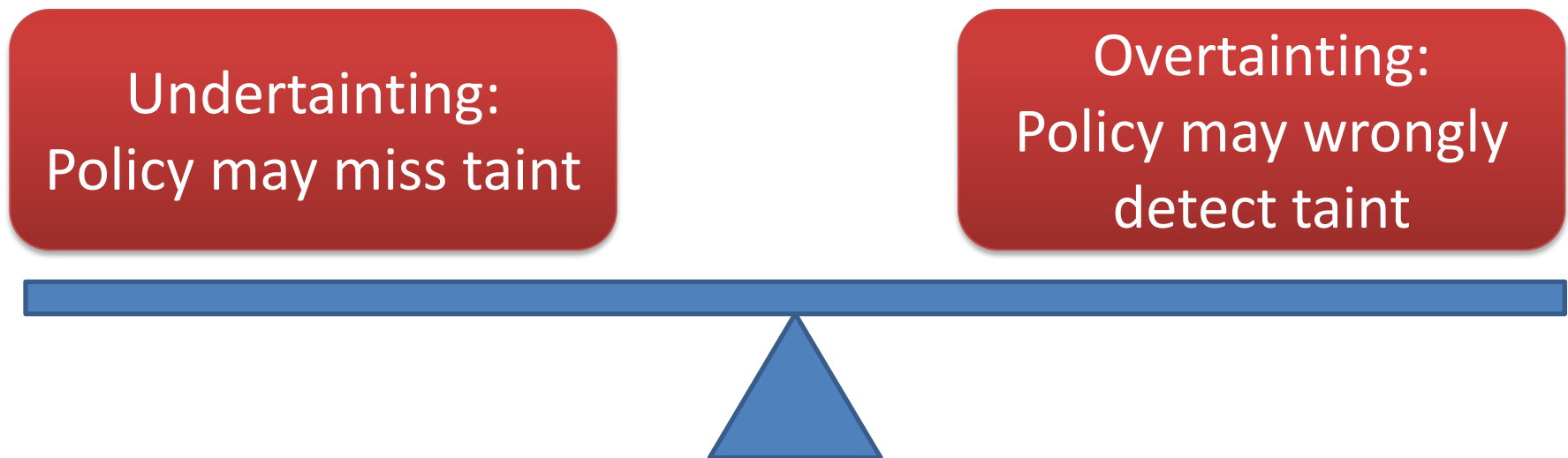
Addr	Tainted?
7	F

Policy 2: If either the address or the memory cell is tainted, then the value is tainted



General Challenge

State-of-the-Art is not perfect for all programs



TaintCheck - Attack Detection

❖ Synthetic Exploits

- » Buffer overflow -> function pointer
- » Buffer overflow -> format string
- » Format string -> info leak
- » Success!

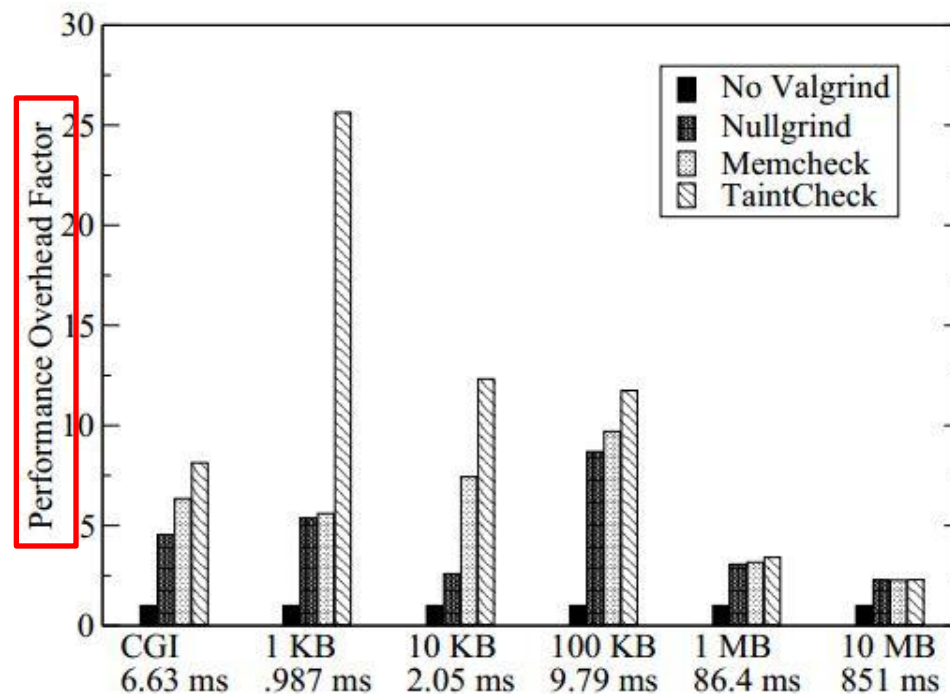
❖ Actual Exploits *slightly more convincing*

- » 3 real world examples
- » Random sample?
- » Prevalence of protected exploits?

Performance

❖ Implementation decisions

- » Use of Valgrind
- » Better on IO bound tasks
- » How much performance would you give up?

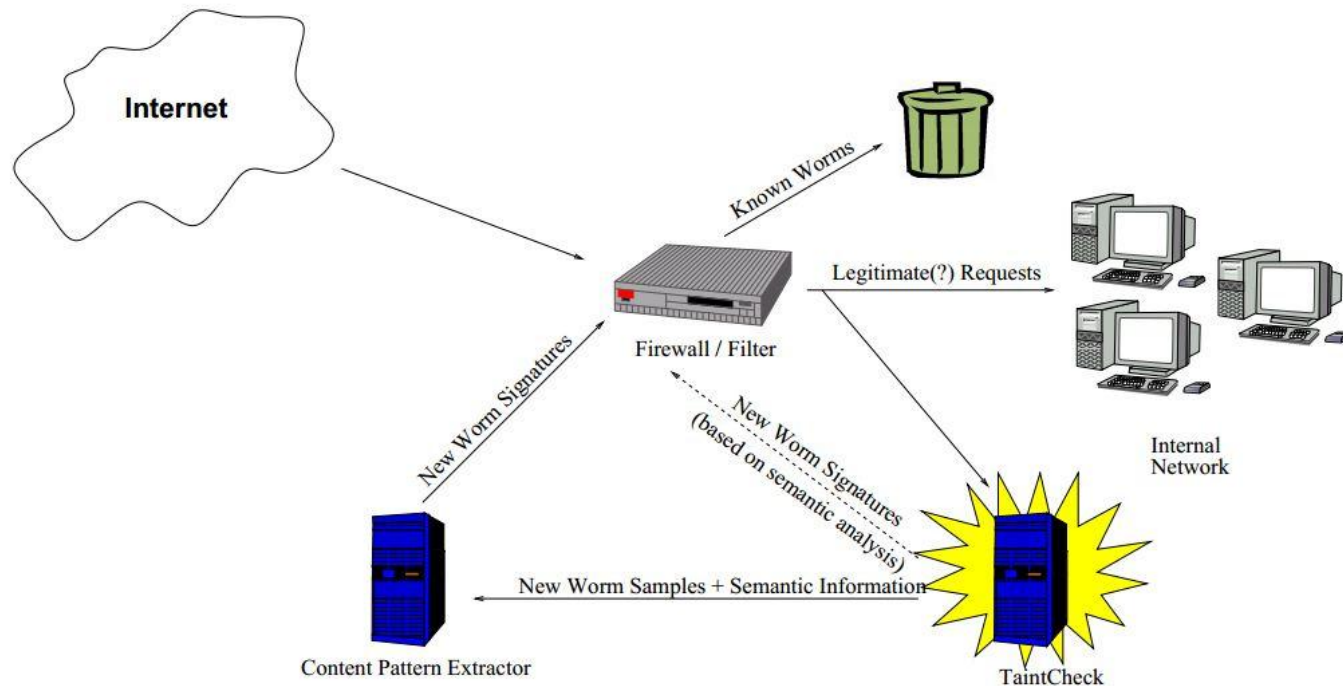


TaintCheck Uses

- ❖ Individual Sites
 - » Cost?
- ❖ Honeypots
- ❖ “TaintCheck plus OS Randomization”
 - » Rely on OS randomization to cause crashes
 - » Log and reproduce with tainting
- ❖ Sampling
 - » Users rather than requests
 - Do I just need more infected computers?
 - » Distributed Sampling

Signatures

- ❖ Automatic Semantic Analysis
 - » Exploit Analyzer
- ❖ Generated signature validation



Other considerations

❖ Effectiveness in the wild

» Side-channel attacks

- Can the attacker determine when someone is using taint tracking?
 - ◆ Speed?
 - ◆ Perform the attack only on native systems
- Similar to existing virtual machine and honeypot problems

» Circumventing the taint system

- Clean your data before exploit
 - ◆ Depends on policy
 - ◆ Example: Hex to ASCII translation
- Cause false positives
 - ◆ Raises cost of running the system
 - ◆ Admins may turn it off

» Difficult to evaluate without motivated attackers