



An Executable Semantics for Taint Analysis in the K Framework

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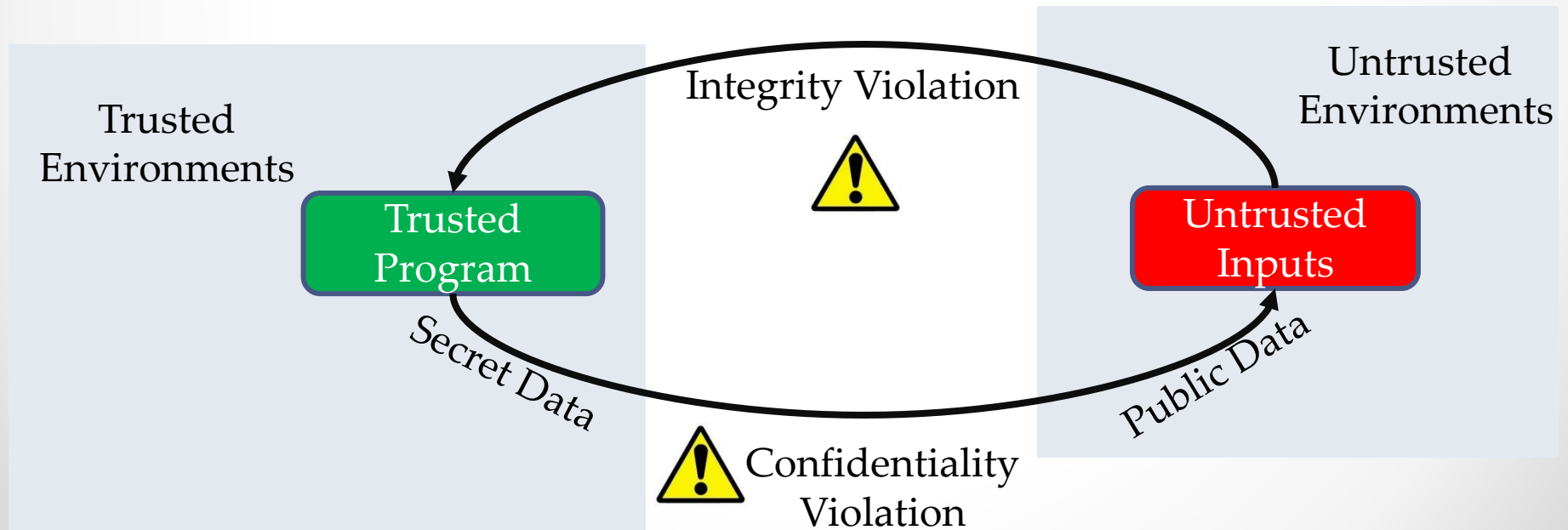
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Taint Analysis

- **Taint analysis** aims to averts effect of **malicious inputs** from corrupting values involved in **critical computations**.
- May compromise **integrity**.





Taint Analysis

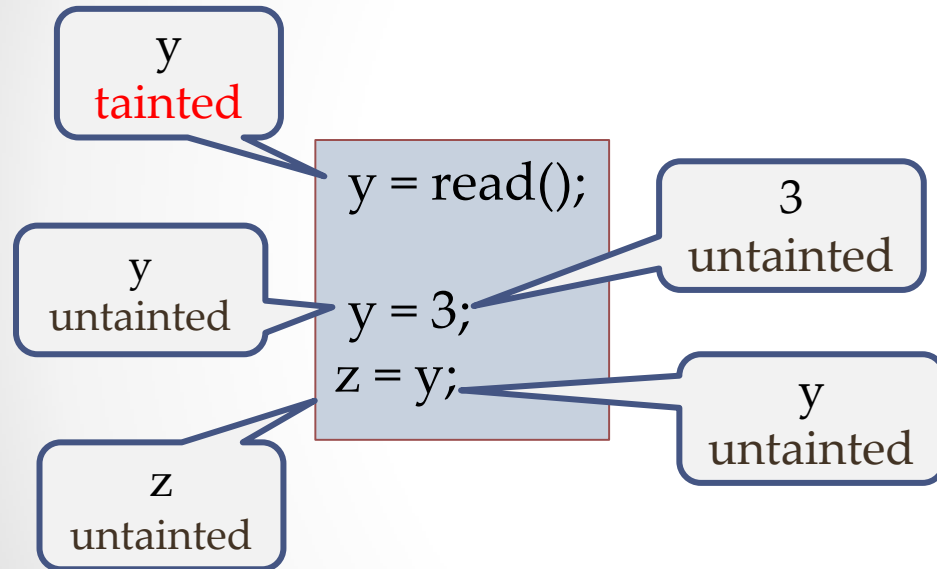
Tainted Input

```
1. void foo(char *src){  
2.   int i;  
3.   char buf[20];  
4.   for(i=0; i<= strlen(src); i++)  
5.     buf[i] = src[i];  
6.   return;  
7. }
```

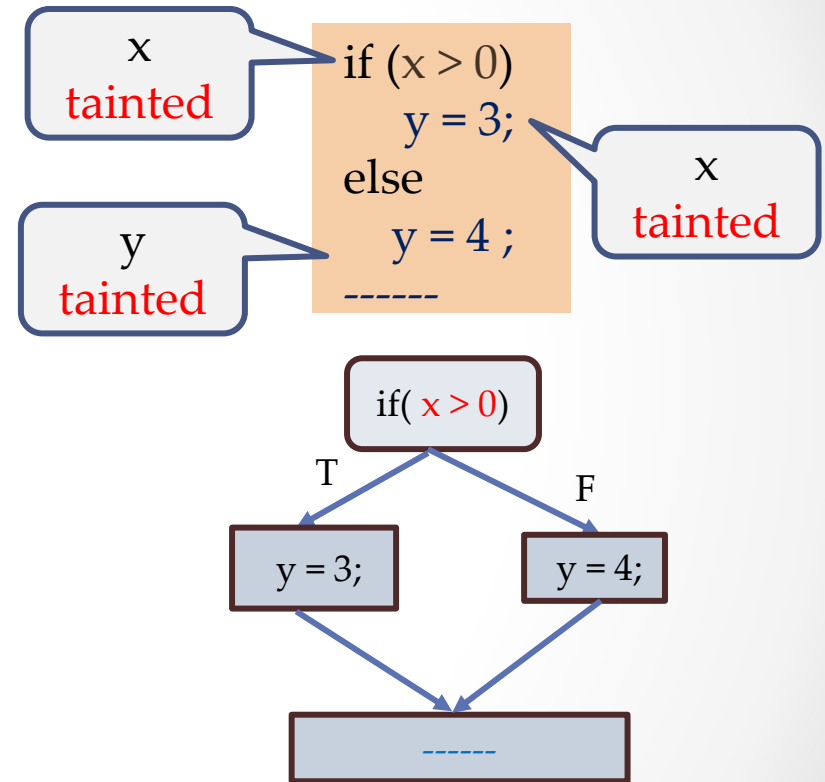
Out of array
bound writing



Challenges: Information Flow



- **Explicit Flow**

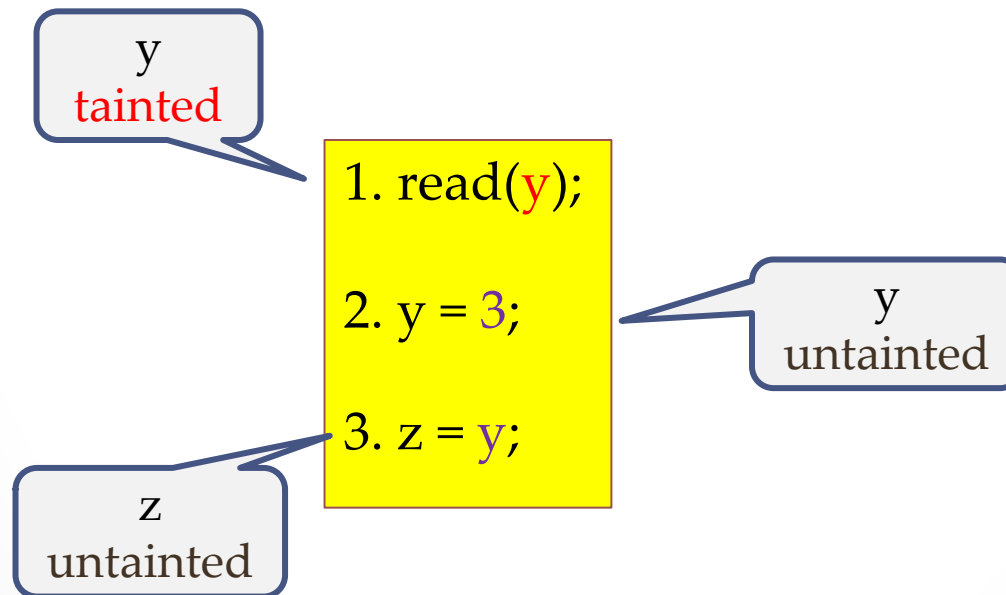


- **Implicit Flow**



Challenges: Flow Sensitivity

- Order of statements taken into account.





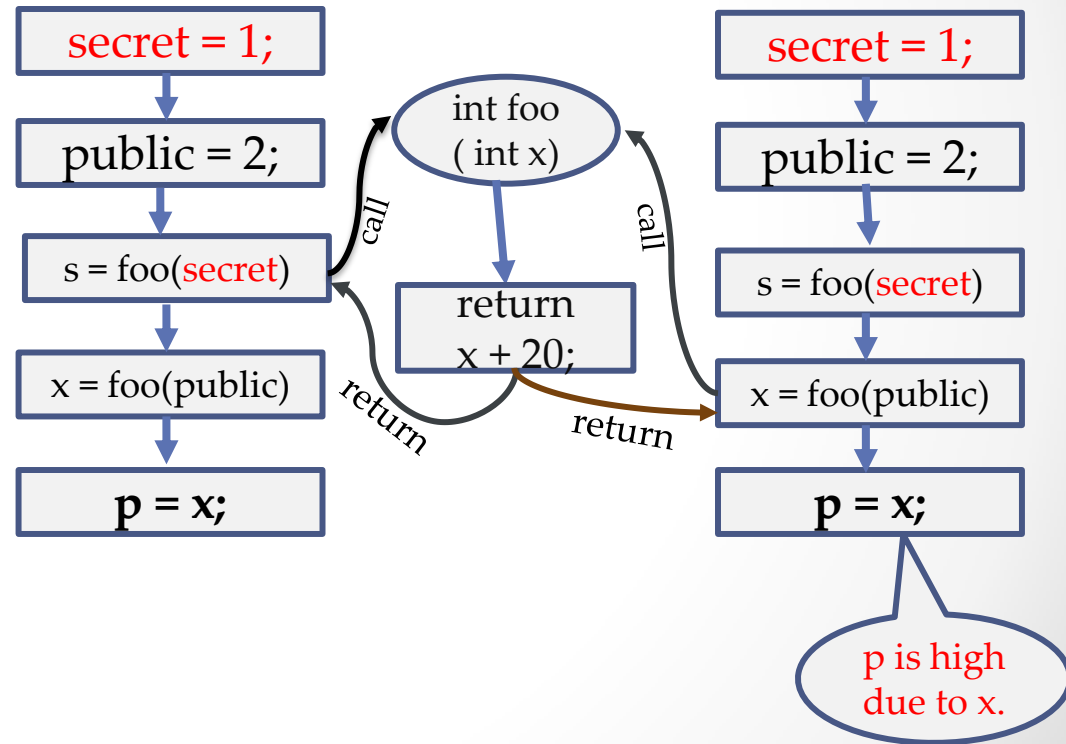
Challenges: Context Sensitivity

- Procedure calling context is taken into account.

```
1. secret = 1; // taint
2. public = 2; // untaint
3. s = foo(secret)
4. x = foo(public)

5. p = x; // p value may be tainted
    in context-insensitive call.
```

```
int foo(int x) { return x + 20; }
```



Source: [Hammer et. al. 2009]



Challenges: Constant Functions

- Output the function is **independent** of its inputs.
- Examples:

$$v = 4 * X \bmod 2;$$

$$x = y - y;$$

$$z = x * 0;$$

etc.

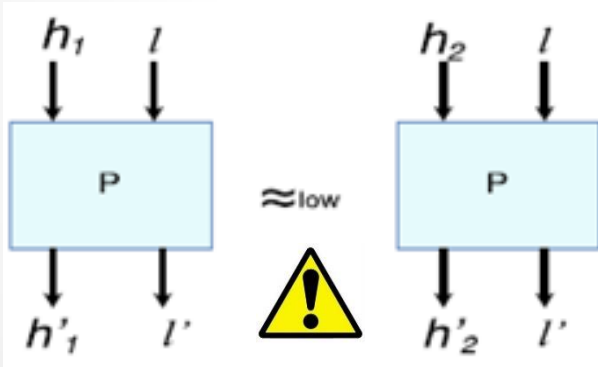


Related Works

Type System [Sabelfeld And Myers, 2003]

$$\frac{[pc] \vdash h := exp \quad \vdash exp : low}{[low] \vdash l := exp}$$

$$\frac{\vdash exp : pc \quad [pc] \vdash C_1 \quad [pc] \vdash C_2}{[pc] \vdash \text{if } exp \text{ then } C_1 \text{ else } C_2}$$



```
1. if(secret == 1)
2.   public = 12;
3. else
4.   public = 3;
5. -----
6. -----
7. -----
8. -----
9. -----
10. public = 10;
```

type(secret)=
high

type(public)
= **high**

Post-dominates the “if” and there is
no intermediate output of public.

type(public)
= **high** ❌



Related Works

Dynamic Taint Analysis

- Marking and tracking certain data in a program at run-time.
- Executes one program path at a time.
- More suitable in real time setting.
- More accurate.
- Less precision (**False Negatives**)
- DYTAN [13]



Related Works

Static Taint Analysis

- Analyze taint propagation along all possible path statically.
- Mostly based on data flow analysis.
- Sound
- False positives
- PIXY [11], TAINTEGRIND [3], SAINT[7], TAJ[8], etc.



Related Works

Static Taint Analysis : PIXY

- Detect Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities of server-side PHP Programs.
- Based on data flow.
- Flow-sensitive, inter-procedural, and context-sensitive.
- **System Overhead** (construct parse tree for control flow graph, generate three address code from parse tree).

source

```
1. x = read()    // read() <- taint, x <- taint
```

```
1. if (x > 0)
```

```
2.   y = 3;      // 3 <- untaint, y <- untaint
```

```
3. else
```

```
4.   y = 4 ;     // 4 <- untaint, y <- untaint
```

sink

```
6. print y;     // No sensitive leakage !
```



Related Works


Static Taint Analysis : SPLINT

- Data flow, control flow, flow-sensitive.
- Require annotations to various programming constructs such as function parameters, return values, global variables, etc.
- Manual annotation becomes impractical for large programs.



Related Works

Comparative Summary:  denotes partial successful

	K-Taint	Pixy	Taintgrind	SAINT	TAJ	Splint	Parfait	SFlow	CQual	KLEE
Semantics/Security Type System	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Explicit Flow	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Implicit Flow	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Constant Functions		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Flow-Sensitivity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Context-Sensitivity	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓
Language Supported	Imperative (including C-like syntax)	PHP	C	C	Java	C	C	Java	C	C

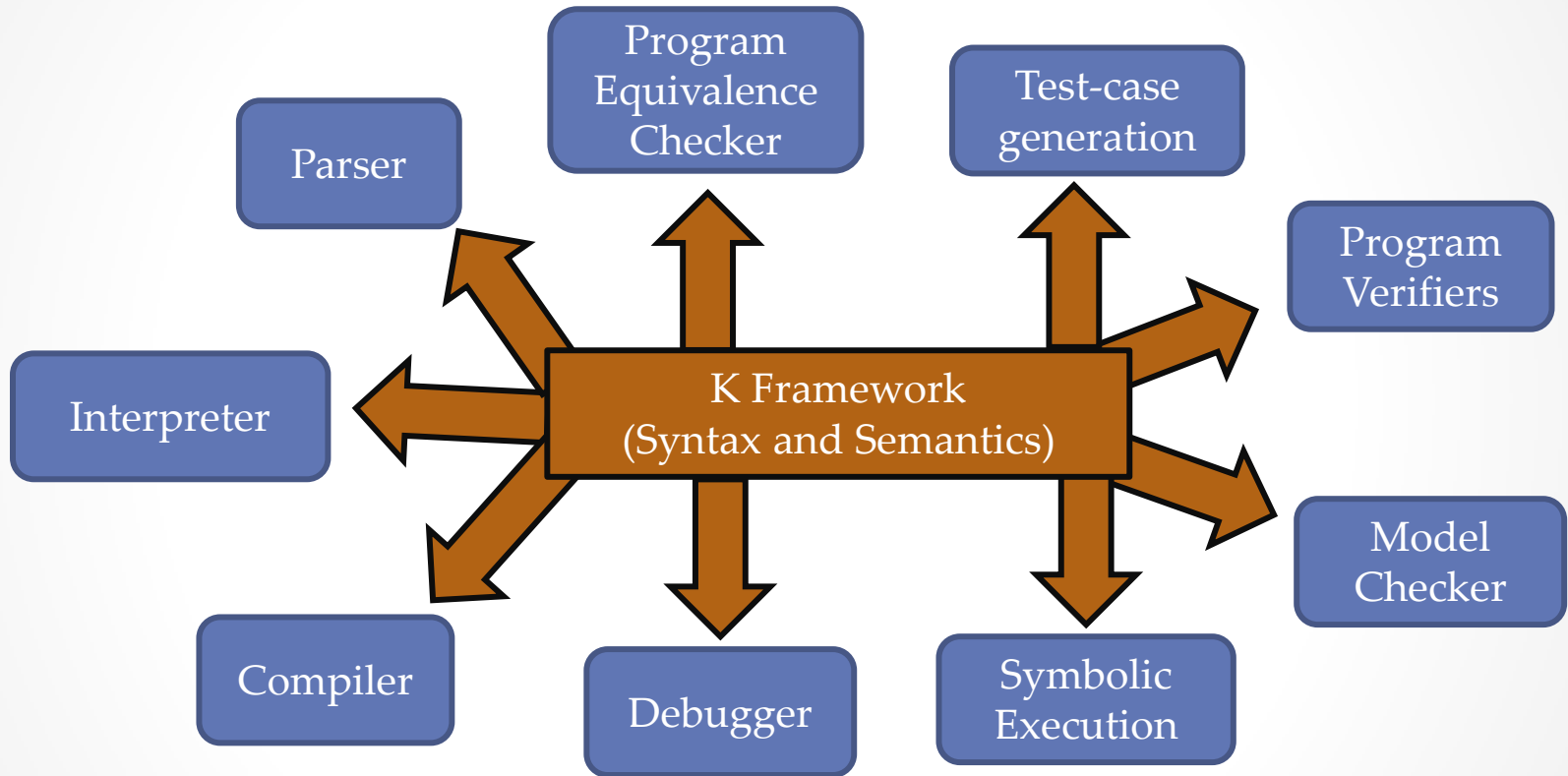


Motivational Factors

- Flow-Sensitive
- Context-Sensitive
- Semantics and Constant Functions
- Scalability and Precision



The K Framework



Source: [Grigore Rosue, *LMCS*, 2017]



The K Framework

- Relies on *configuration* and **rewrite rules**.
- **Configuration** specifies the structure of the abstract machine and represented by labeled nested cells.

$$\text{Configuration} \equiv \langle \langle K \rangle_k \langle \text{Map}[Var \rightarrow Loc] \rangle_{env} \langle \text{Map}[Loc \rightarrow Val] \rangle_{store} \rangle T$$

$\langle \rangle_k$ - K cell hold list of computational task

$\langle \rangle_{env}$ - *env* cell maps variables (*Var*) to their locations (*Loc*)

$\langle \rangle_{store}$ - *store* cell maps locations (*Loc*) to values (*Val*)

$\langle \rangle_T$ - *Top* is a special cell which contains all these cells denoted by *T*



The K Framework

- **Rewrite rules**

- *Computational Rules*
 - $X = \&Y;$

... represents remaining computations

match any where in the environment

$$\langle \frac{\&Y}{L} \dots \rangle_k \langle \dots Y \mapsto L \dots \rangle_{env}$$

- *Structural Rules*

- $\text{syntax } E ::= E_1 "+" E_2 \quad [\text{strict}]$

Hole (Freeze operation)

Heating Rules

Cooling Rules

$$\begin{array}{l} \langle \frac{E_1 + E_2}{E_1 \curvearrowright \square + E_2} \dots \rangle_k [\text{structural}] \quad | \quad \langle \frac{E_1 + E_2}{E_2 \curvearrowright \square + E_1} \dots \rangle_k [\text{structural}] \\ \langle \frac{V_1 \curvearrowright \square + E_2}{V_1 + E_2} \dots \rangle_k [\text{structural}] \quad | \quad \langle \frac{V_2 \curvearrowright E_1 + \square}{E_1 + V_2} \dots \rangle_k [\text{structural}] \end{array}$$



Abstract Syntax

Syntactic Elements

n : Numerical Values

id : Identifiers

E : Arithmetic Expressions

B : Boolean Expressions

C : Program Statements

Arithmetic Expressions

$E ::= n$

| id

| $\&id$

| $*E$

| $id[E]$

| $E \text{ op } E$

| (E)

where $op \in \{+, -, \times, /\}$

Boolean Expressions

$B ::= true$

| $false$

| $E \text{ rel } E$

| $\neg B$

| $B \text{ AND } B$

| $B \text{ OR } B$

where $rel \in \{\geq, \leq, <, >, ==\}$

$\tau ::= int \mid float \mid char \mid bool \mid \tau[n] \mid \tau^*$

$D ::= \tau \text{ id}$

$A ::= id := E \mid *E := E \mid id[E] := E \mid id := read()$

$C ::= skip; \mid D; \mid A; \mid defun \text{ id } (\vec{D}) \{C\} \mid call \text{ id } (\vec{E}); \mid return; \mid return E;$
| $C_1 \ C_2 \mid if \ B \ then \ \{C\} \mid if \ B \ then \ \{C_1\} \ else \ \{C_2\} \mid while \ B \ do \ \{C\}$



Extending Hunt and Sand Security Type System

- Incorporate flow-, context-sensitive.
- Security Type Rules:

[Expression]	$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash E : \sqcup_{x \in \text{FV}(E)} \Gamma(x)}$	[skip]	$\frac{}{pc \vdash \Gamma \{ \text{skip} \} \Gamma}$
[Declaration]	$\frac{}{pc \vdash \Gamma \{ \tau \text{ id} \} \Gamma \llbracket \text{id} \mapsto pc \sqcup \text{untaint} \rrbracket}$		
[Read]	$\frac{}{pc \vdash \Gamma \{ \text{id} = \text{read}() \} \Gamma \llbracket \text{id} \mapsto pc \sqcup \text{taint} \rrbracket}$		
[Assignment]	$\frac{\Gamma \vdash E : \mathbf{T}}{pc \vdash \Gamma \{ \text{id} = E \} \Gamma \llbracket \text{id} \mapsto pc \sqcup \mathbf{T} \rrbracket}$		
[Function Call]	$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \vec{E} : \vec{\mathbf{T}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{defun id}(\vec{D})\{C\} \\ \vec{X} = \text{getParam}(\vec{D}) \\ \Gamma \llbracket \vec{X} \mapsto \vec{\mathbf{T}} \rrbracket \equiv \Gamma' \end{array}}{pc \vdash \Gamma \{ \text{call id}(\vec{E}) \} \Gamma''}$	$\frac{pc \vdash \Gamma' \{ C \} \Gamma''}{pc \vdash \Gamma' \{ \text{defun id}(\vec{D})\{C\} \} \Gamma''}$	
[if-else]	$\frac{\Gamma \vdash B : \mathbf{T} \quad pc \sqcup \mathbf{T} \vdash \Gamma \{ C_1 \} \Gamma' \quad pc \sqcup \mathbf{T} \vdash \Gamma \{ C_2 \} \Gamma''}{pc \vdash \Gamma \{ \text{if } B \text{ then } \{ C_1 \} \text{ else } \{ C_2 \} \} \Gamma' \sqcup \Gamma''}$		
[while]	$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \Gamma'_i \vdash B : \mathbf{T}_i \quad pc \sqcup \mathbf{T}_i \vdash \Gamma'_i \{ C \} \Gamma''_i \quad 0 \leq i \leq k \\ \Gamma'_0 = \Gamma \quad \Gamma'_{i+1} = \Gamma''_i \sqcup \Gamma \quad \Gamma'_{k+1} = \Gamma'_k \end{array}}{pc \vdash \Gamma \{ \text{while } B \text{ do } \{ C \} \} \Gamma'_k}$		



K Specification of Extended Security Type System

- Typing Judgement

- $P_C \vdash \Gamma\{C\}\Gamma'$ specifies Γ' derived after executing C on Γ under the security context P_C .
- Equivalent K- Configuration:

$$configuration \equiv \langle \langle K \rangle_k \langle \text{Map} \rangle_{env} \langle \text{Map} \rangle_{context} \rangle_T$$

- Where cell k holds C , cell env holds Γ' and Γ' and cell $context$ holds P_C .
- Corresponding *typing judgement* represented as following rule:

$$\langle \frac{C}{\cdot} \dots \rangle_k \langle \frac{\Gamma}{\Gamma'} \rangle_{env} \langle pc \mapsto - \rangle_{context}$$



Taint Analysis in the K Framework

- Configuration

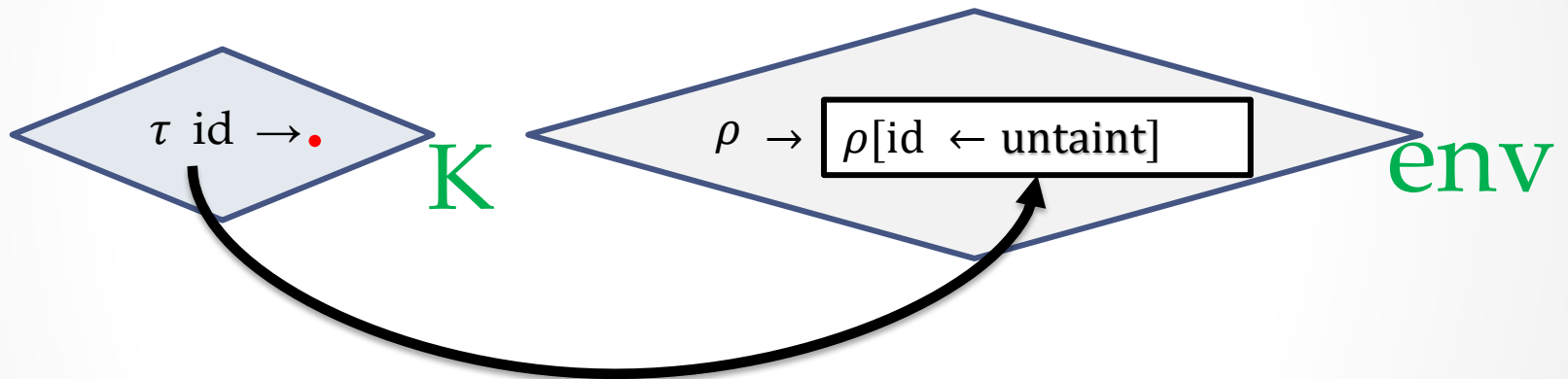
$$\text{configuration} \equiv \langle \langle K \rangle_k \langle Map \rangle_{env} \langle Map \rangle_{context} \langle \langle Map \rangle_{\lambda-Def} \langle List \rangle_{fstack} \rangle_{control} \\ \langle List \rangle_{in} \langle List \rangle_{out} \langle \langle Map \rangle_{alias} \langle Set \rangle_{ptr} \rangle_{ptr-alias} \rangle_T$$

- Cell *in* and *out* used to perform standard input-output operations
- Cell *λ -Def* supports inter-procedural holding the bindings of function names.
- Cell *ptr-alias* maintains pointer aliasing information in *ptr* and *alias* cells.
- All function calls are controlled by *control* cell maintaining a stack-based context switching using *fstack* cell.



K Semantics Rules

- Declaration: $\tau \text{ id};$

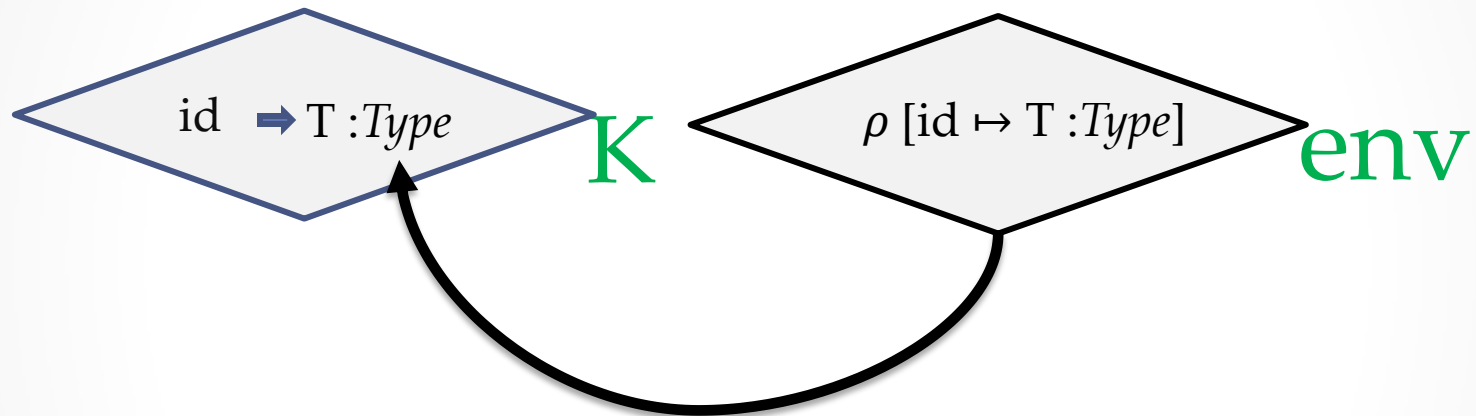


$$(R_{dec}) : \left\langle \frac{\tau \text{ id}}{\cdot} \dots \right\rangle_K \left\langle \frac{\rho}{\rho[\text{id} \leftarrow \text{untaint}]} \right\rangle_{env}$$



K Semantics Rules

- Lookup: id

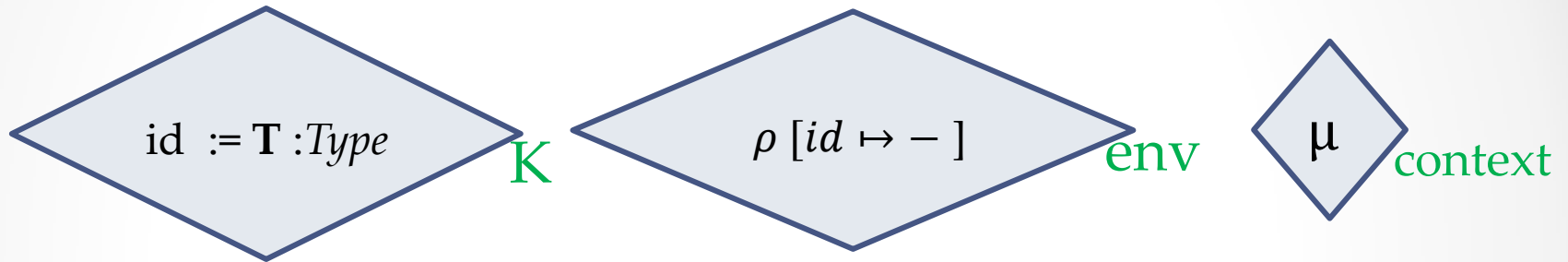


$$(R_{lookup}) : < \frac{id}{T : Type} \dots >_K < \dots id \mapsto T : Type \dots >_{env}$$



K Semantics Rules

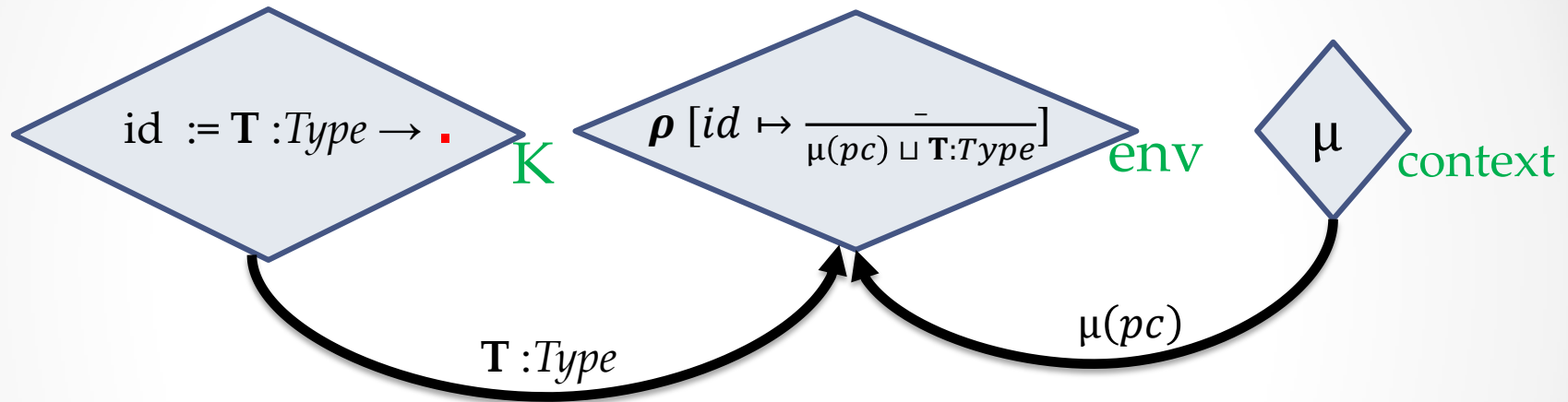
- Assignment: $id = T;$





K Semantics Rules

- Assignment: $id = T;$

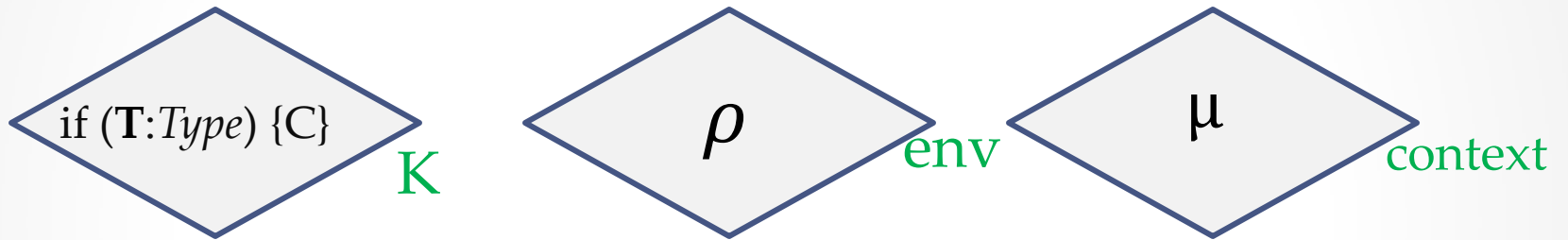


$$(R_{lookup}): \langle \frac{id := T:Type}{\cdot} \dots \rangle_K \langle \dots \rho [id \mapsto \frac{\bar{}}{\mu(pc) \sqcup T:Type}] \dots \rangle_{env} \langle \mu \rangle_{context}$$



K Semantics Rules

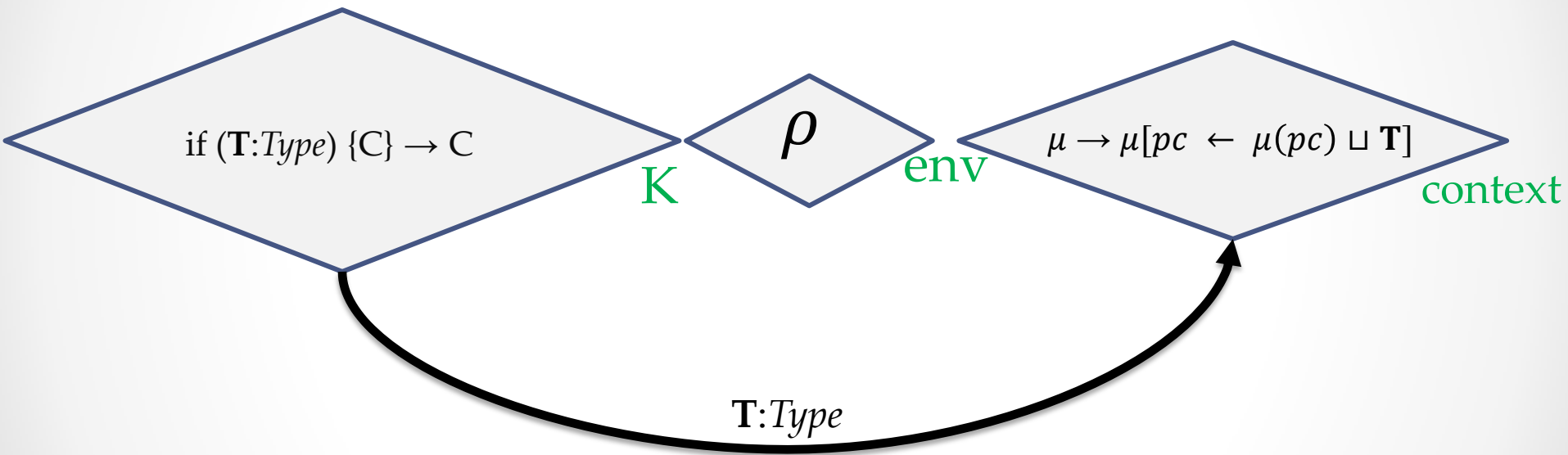
- $\text{if} : \text{if} (\mathbf{T}:\text{Type}) \{C\}$





K Semantics Rules

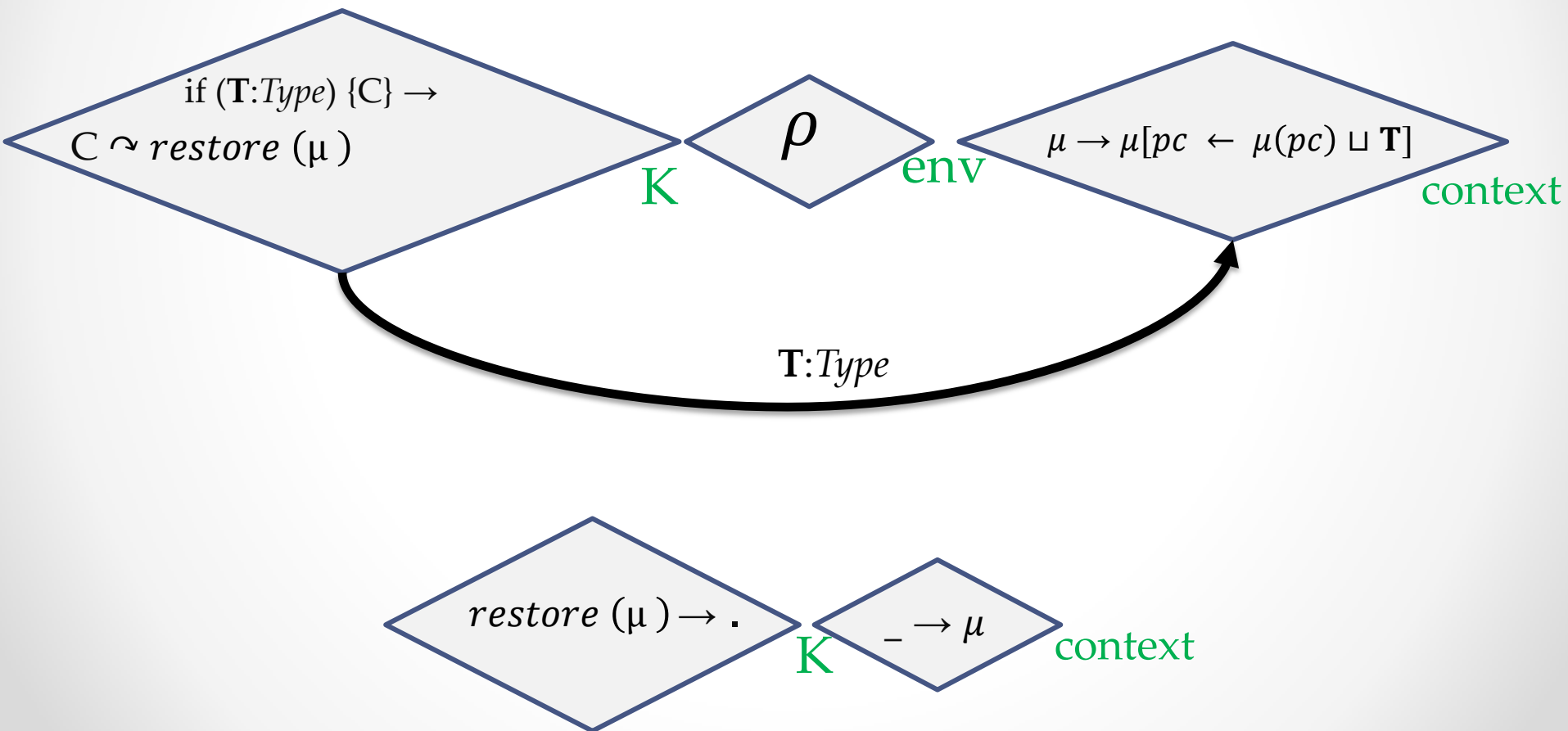
- $\text{if} : \text{if } (\mathbf{T}:\text{Type}) \{C\}$





K Semantics Rules

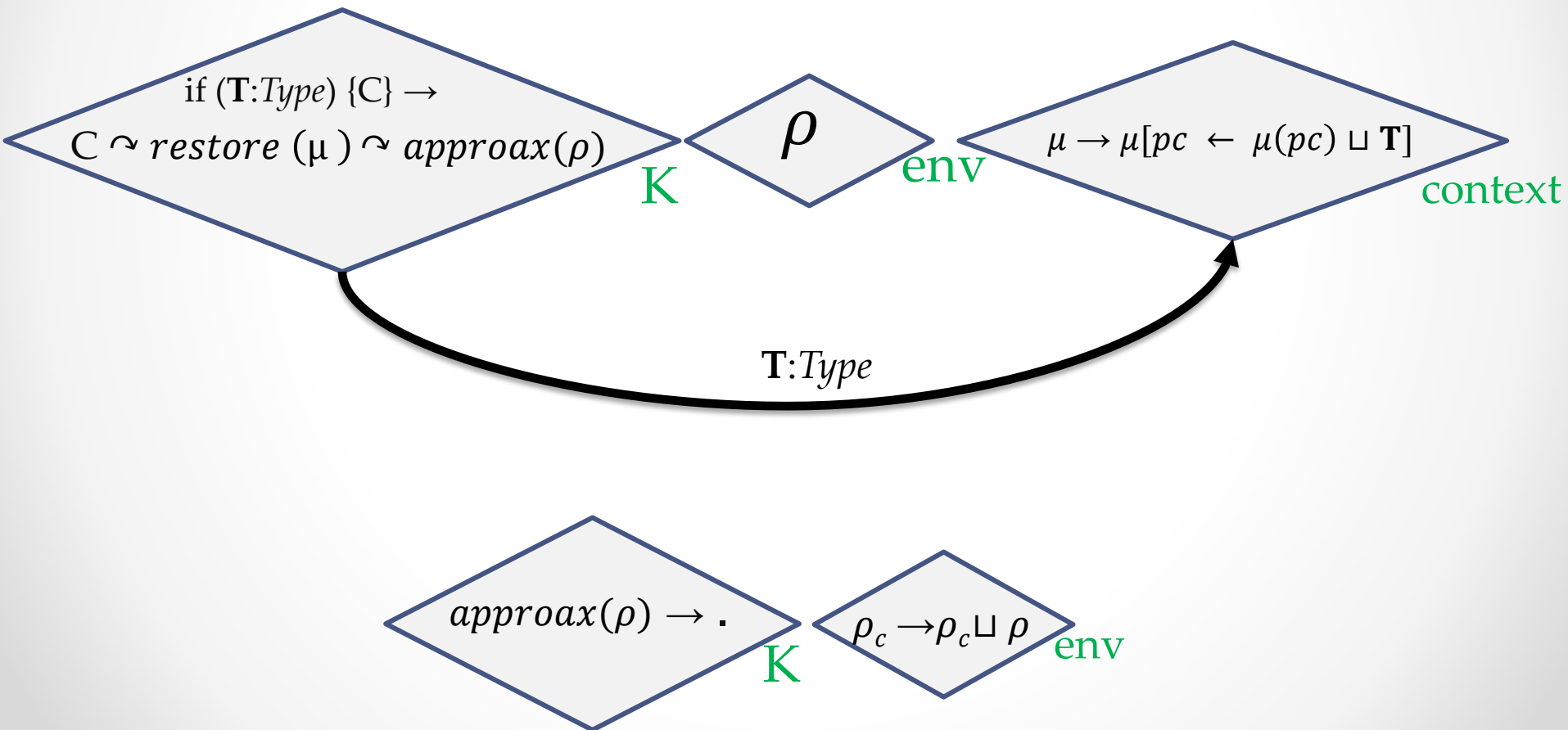
- $\text{if} : \text{if } (T:\text{Type}) \{C\}$





K Semantics Rules

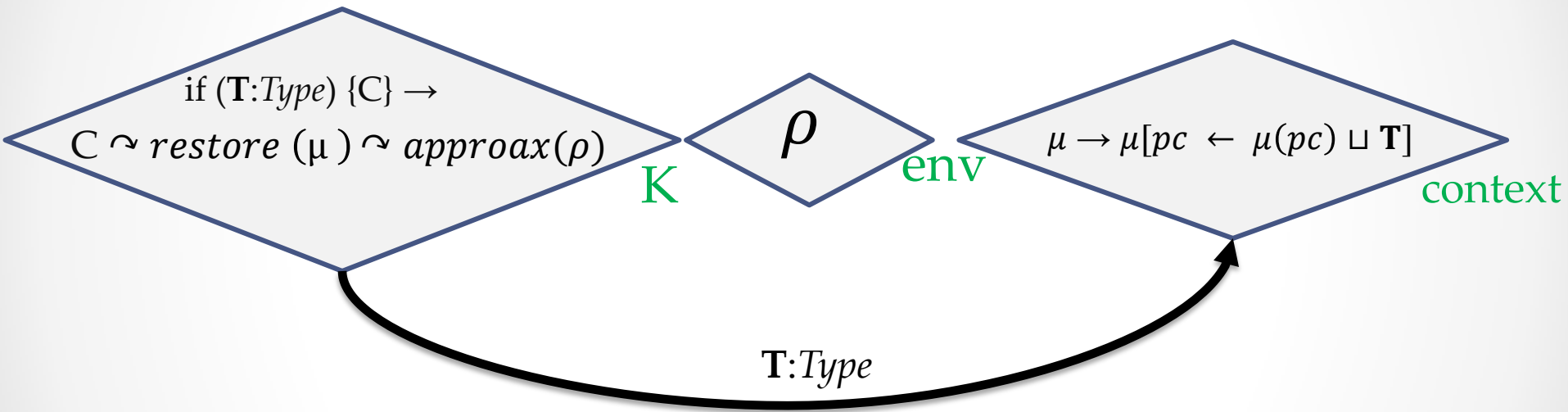
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K Semantics Rules

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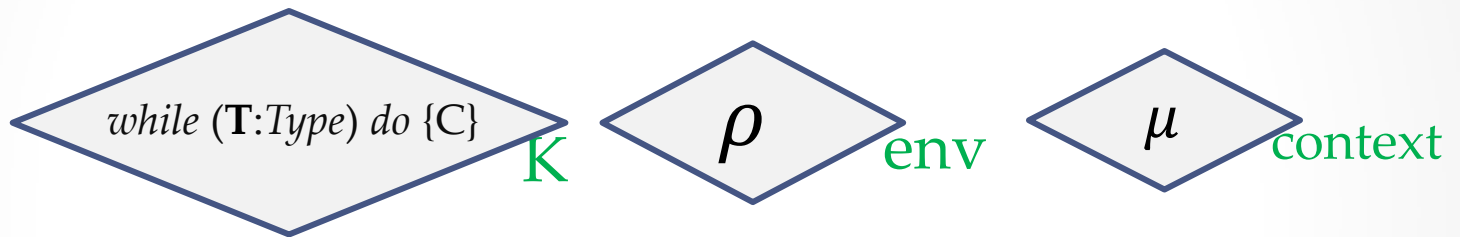


$$(R_{\text{if}}): \left\langle \frac{\text{if } (\mathbf{T}:\text{Type}) \text{ then } \{C\}}{C \approx \text{restore } (\mu) \approx \text{approx}(\rho)} \dots \right\rangle_{\mathbf{K}} \left\langle \frac{\mu}{\mu[\text{pc} \leftarrow \mu(\text{pc}) \sqcup \mathbf{T}]} \right\rangle_{\text{context}} \langle \rho \rangle_{\text{env}}$$



K Semantics Rules

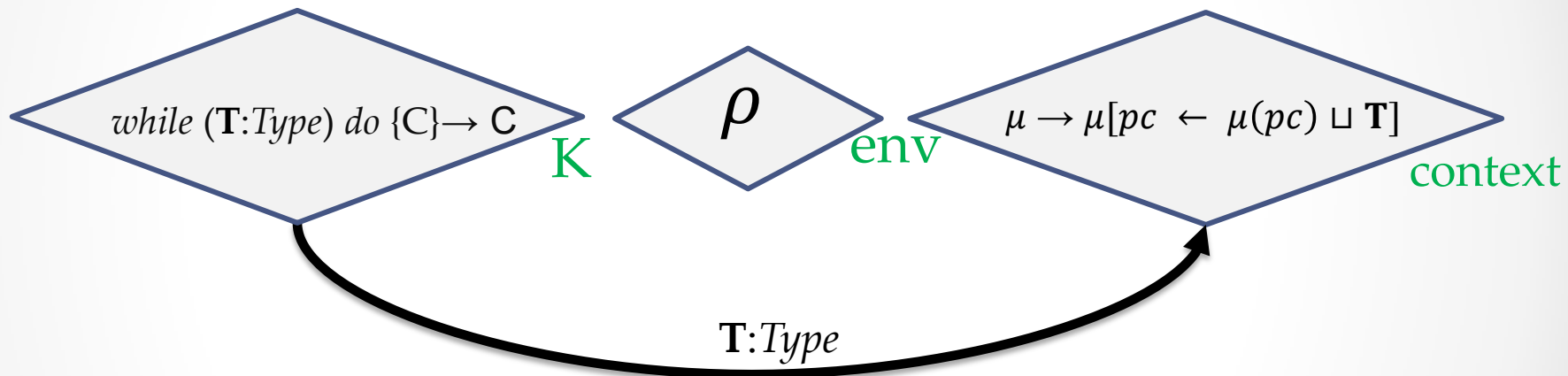
- **while:** $while\ (T:Type)\ do\ \{C\}$





K Semantics Rules

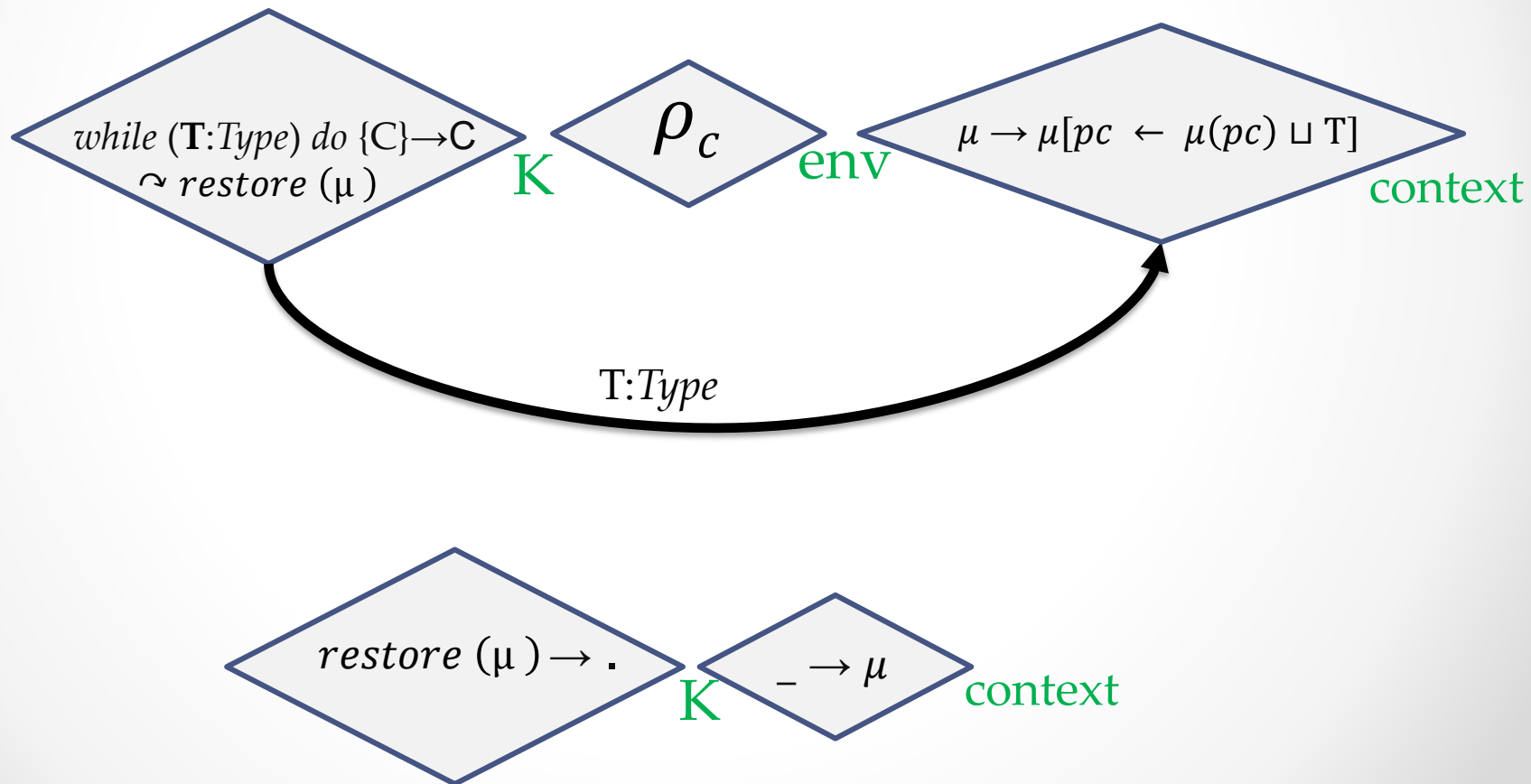
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K Semantics Rules

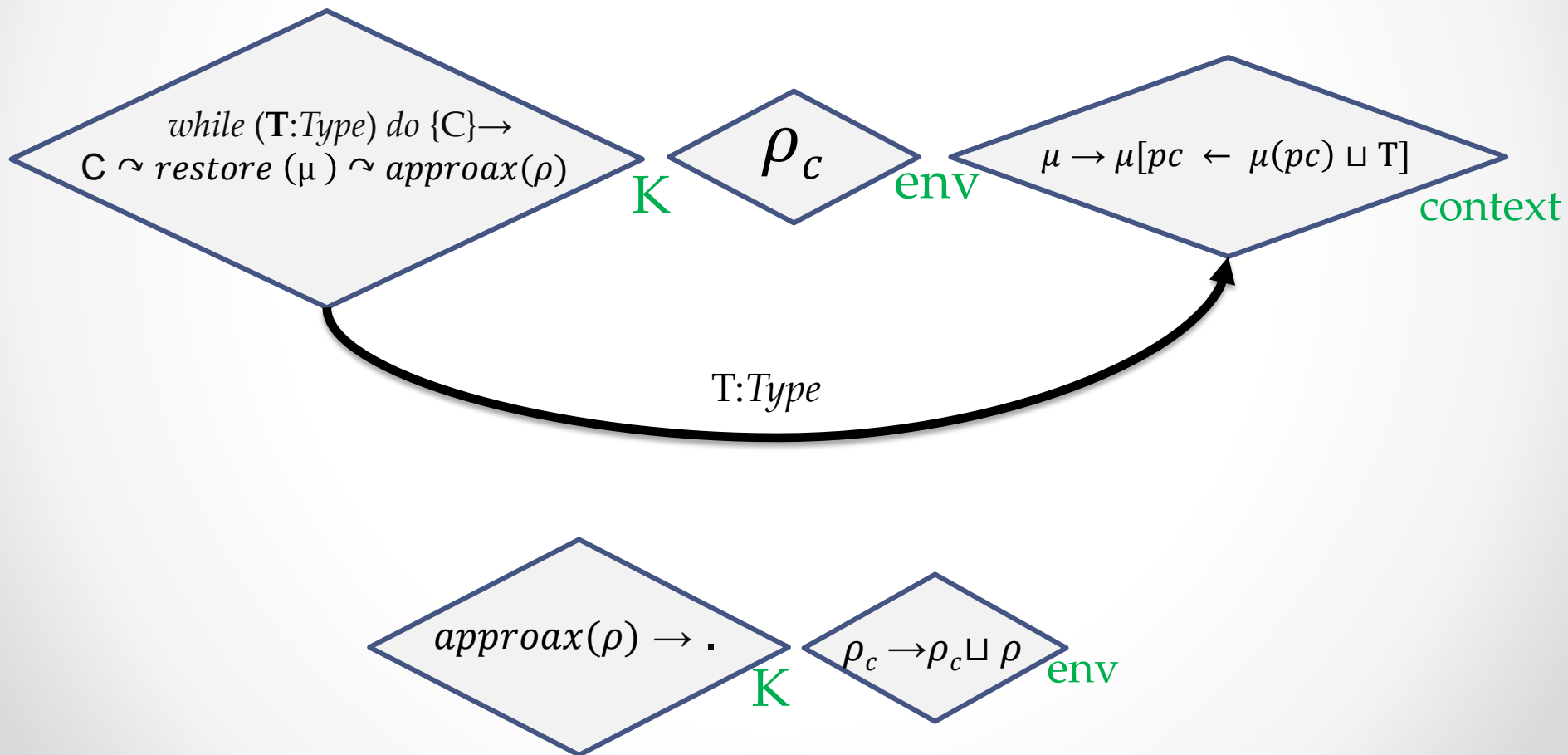
- **while:** *while* ($T:Type$) *do* $\{C\}$





K Semantics Rules

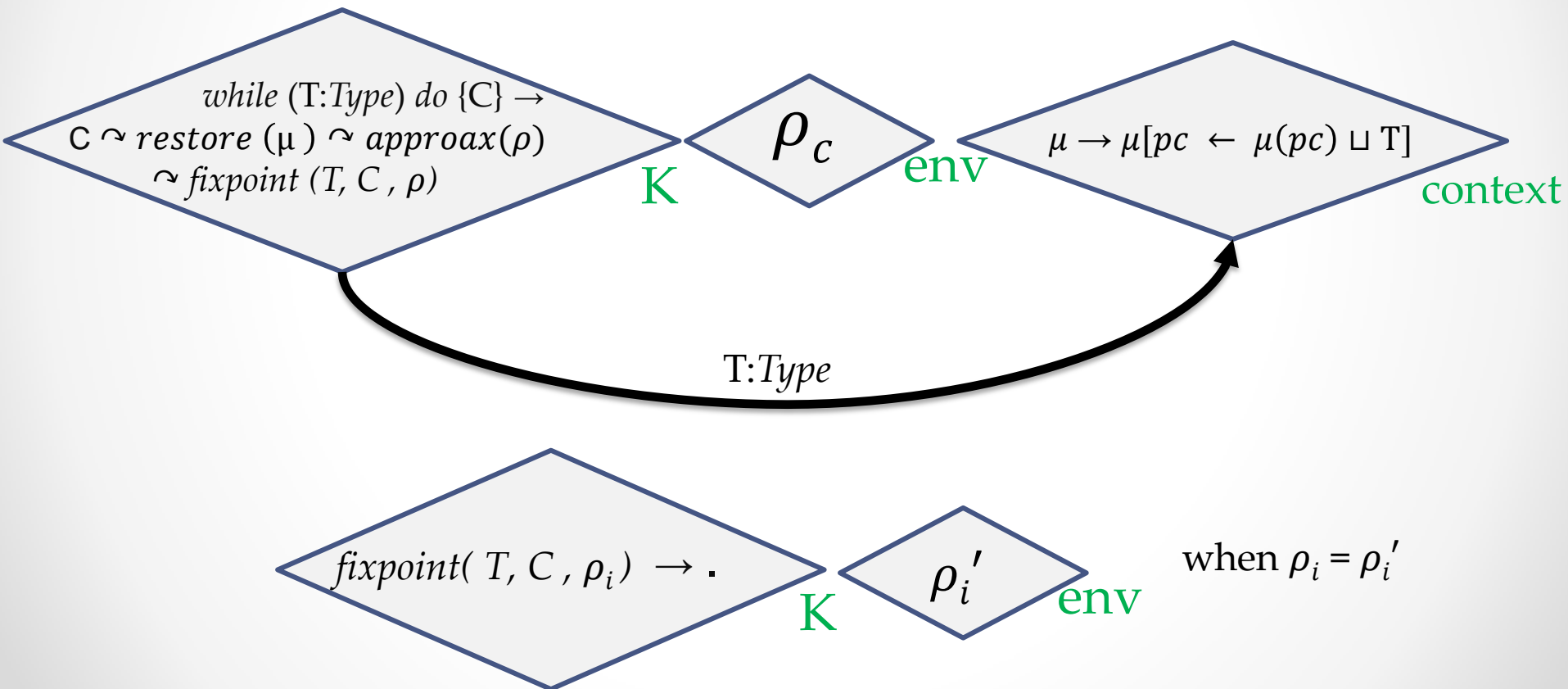
- **while:** $\text{while } (T:\text{Type}) \text{ do } \{C\}$





K Semantics Rules

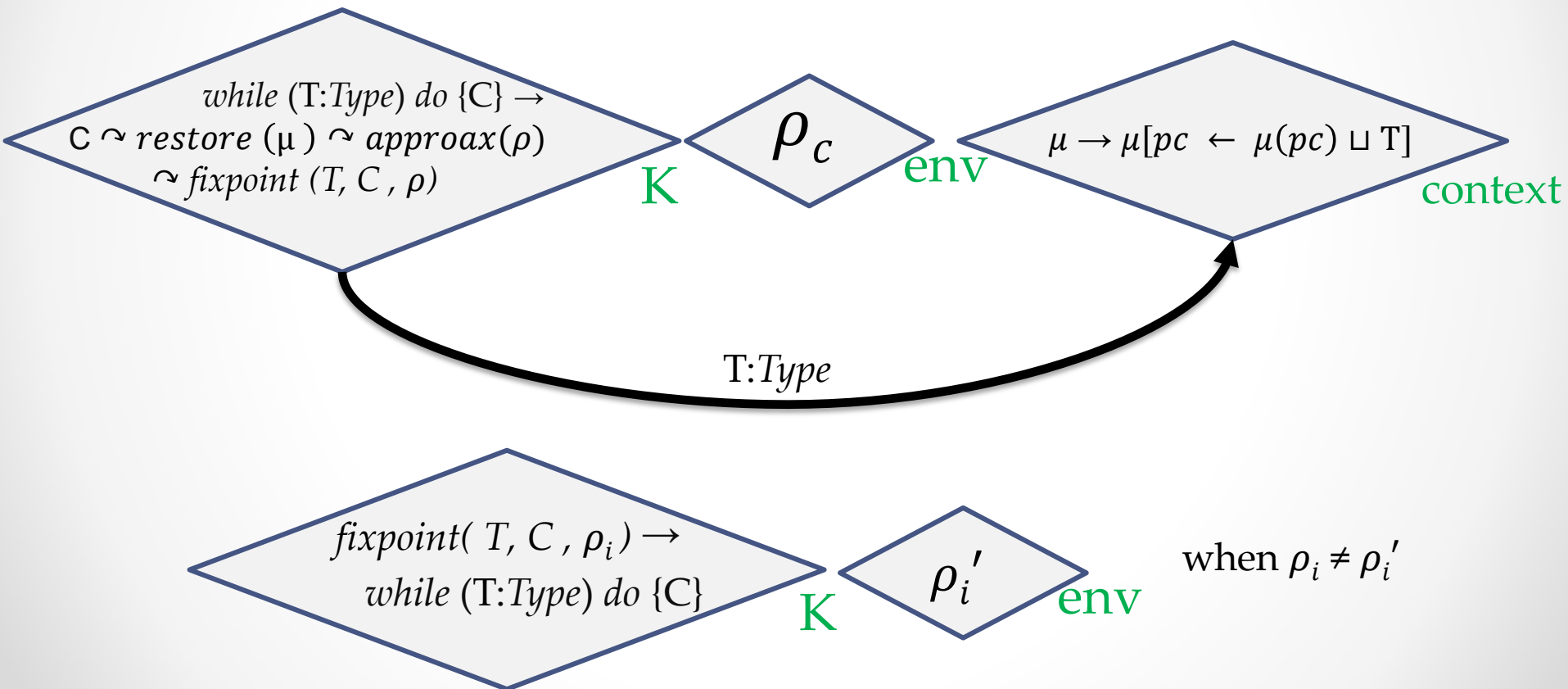
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K Semantics Rules

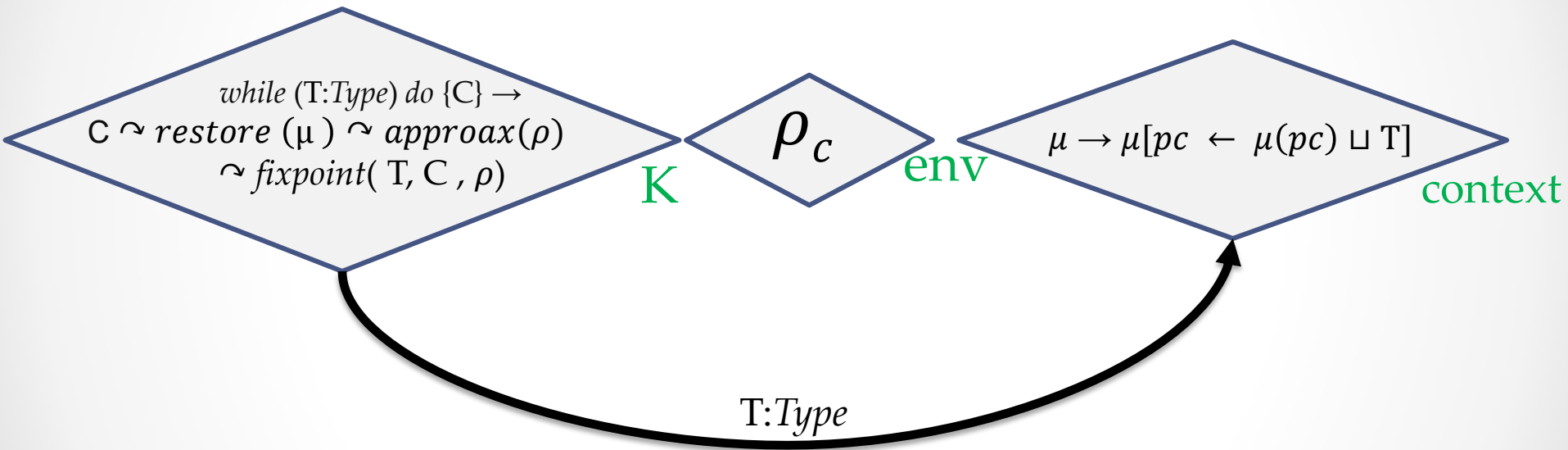
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K Semantics Rules

- **while:** $while\ (T:Type)\ do\ \{C\}$

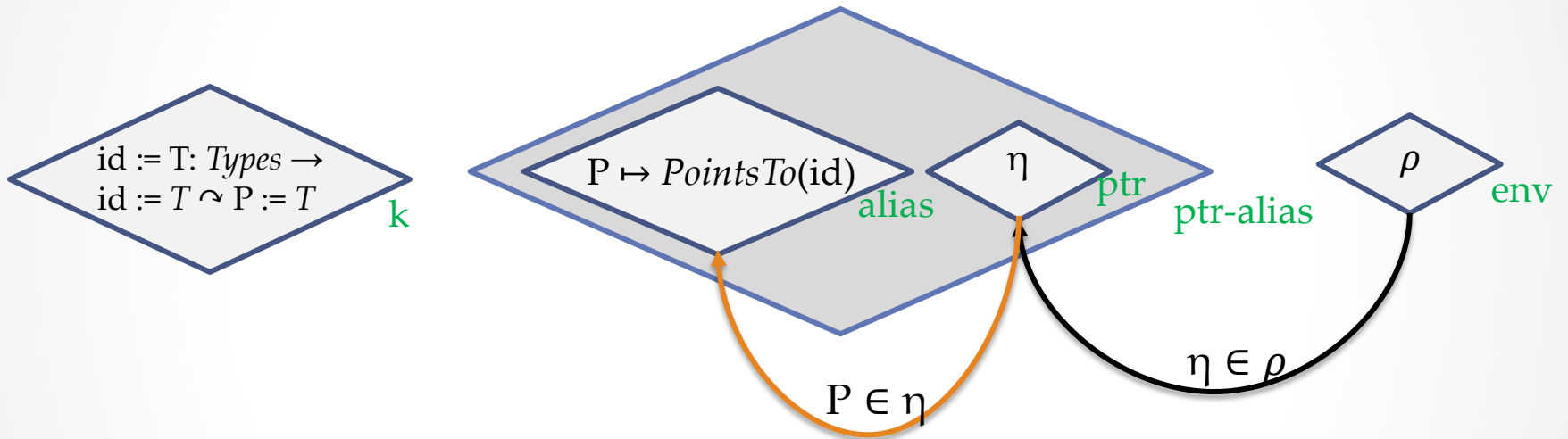


$$(R_{while}): \left\langle \frac{while\ (T:Type)\ do\ \{C\}}{C \sim restore\ (\mu) \sim approx(\rho) \sim fixpoint(T, C, \rho)} \dots \right\rangle_K \left\langle \frac{\mu}{\mu[pc \leftarrow \mu(pc) \sqcup T]} \right\rangle_{context} \langle \rho \rangle_{env}$$



K Semantics Rules

- Pointers: $id := T: Types$

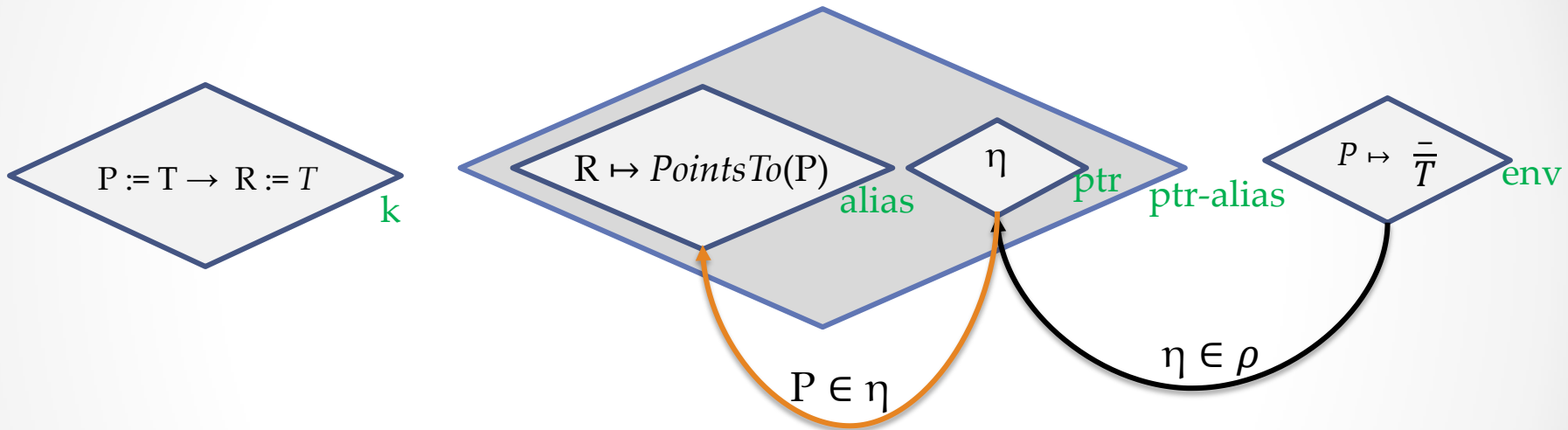


$$(R_{pointers}): \langle \frac{id := T: Types}{id := T \sim P := T} \dots \rangle_K \langle \langle \dots P \mapsto PointsTo(id) \dots \rangle_{alias} \langle \eta \rangle_{ptr} \rangle_{ptr-alias} \langle \rho \rangle_{env} \text{ when } P \in \eta$$



K Semantics Rules

- Pointers: $id := T: \text{Types}$



$(R_{\text{pointers}}): \langle \frac{P := T}{R := T} \dots \rangle_k \langle \langle \dots R \mapsto \text{PointsTo}(P) \dots \rangle_{\text{alias}} \langle \eta \rangle_{\text{ptr}} \rangle_{\text{ptr-alias}} \langle \dots P \mapsto \bar{T} \dots \rangle_{\text{env}}$ when $P \in \eta$



Illustration with Example

Source: [Cavallaro et al., 2008]

Prg Pts	Prg Stmt	Security Types	Context
------------	----------	----------------	---------



Experimental Results

- χ_+ And χ_- this denotes **false positives** and **false negatives**.

Progs.	Descriptions	K-Taint	Splint [Evans and Larochelle, 2002]	Pixy [Jovanovic et al., 2006]	SFlow [Huang et al., 2014]	CQual [Foster et al., 2002]
Prog1	Explicit Flow	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Prog2	Implicit Flow	✓	χ_-	χ_-	χ_-	χ_-
Prog3	Malware Attack	✓	χ_-	χ_-	χ_-	χ_-
Prog4	XSS Attack	✓	χ_-	χ_-	χ_-	χ_-
Prog5	Buffer Overflow	χ_+	✓	✓	$\chi_+ \chi_-$	χ_-
Prog6	Constant Function “subtraction”	✓	χ_+	χ_+	χ_+	χ_+
Prog7	Program consists of multiple functions	✓	χ_-, χ_+	χ_-	✓	χ_-
Prog8	Program with context-sensitivity	✓	χ_-, χ_+	✓	✓	χ_+
Prog9	Factorial Program	✓	χ_-	χ_-	χ_-	χ_-
Prog10	Binary Search	χ_+	χ_-	χ_-	χ_-	χ_-
Prog11	Merge Sort	χ_+	χ_-	χ_-	χ_-	χ_-
Prog12	Program with flow-sensitivity	✓	χ_-	✓	χ_-	χ_-
Prog13	Swapping of two numbers using pointers	✓	✓	✓	✓	χ_-



Illustration with Examples

Source: [Vogt et al., 2007]

Prog. Pts	Prog Stmts	Security Types
1	<code>int x,y,z,a;</code>	$x \rightarrow U \ y \rightarrow U \ z \rightarrow U \ a \rightarrow U$
2	<code>x = 0; y = 0;</code>	$x \rightarrow Z \ y \rightarrow Z \ z \rightarrow U \ a \rightarrow U$
3	<code>z = read();</code>	$x \rightarrow Z \ y \rightarrow Z \ z \rightarrow T \ a \rightarrow U$
4	<code>if (z ≤ a){</code>	$x \rightarrow Z \ y \rightarrow Z \ z \rightarrow T \ a \rightarrow U$
5	<code>x=1;}</code>	$x \rightarrow T \ y \rightarrow Z \ z \rightarrow T \ a \rightarrow U$
6	<code>else{</code>	$x \rightarrow T \ y \rightarrow Z \ z \rightarrow T \ a \rightarrow U$
7	<code>y=1;}</code>	$x \rightarrow T \ y \rightarrow T \ z \rightarrow T \ a \rightarrow U$
8	<code>if(x==0){</code>	$x \rightarrow T \ y \rightarrow T \ z \rightarrow T \ a \rightarrow U$
9	<code>x = a;}</code>	$x \rightarrow T \ y \rightarrow T \ z \rightarrow T \ a \rightarrow U$
10	<code>if(y==0){</code>	$x \rightarrow T \ y \rightarrow T \ z \rightarrow T \ a \rightarrow U$
11	<code>y = a;}</code>	$x \rightarrow T \ y \rightarrow T \ z \rightarrow T \ a \rightarrow U$
Output by K-Taint		$x \rightarrow T \ y \rightarrow T \ z \rightarrow T \ a \rightarrow U$



Illustration with Examples

Source: [Russo and Sabelfeld, 2010]

Prog. Pts	Prog Stmts	Security Types
1	<code>int pub,temp,secret,input;</code>	$input \rightarrow U \text{ pub} \rightarrow U \text{ temp} \rightarrow U \text{ secret} \rightarrow U$
2	<code>input = read();</code>	$input \rightarrow T \text{ pub} \rightarrow U \text{ temp} \rightarrow U \text{ secret} \rightarrow U$
3	<code>pub=1;</code>	$input \rightarrow T \text{ pub} \rightarrow U \text{ temp} \rightarrow U \text{ secret} \rightarrow U$
4	<code>temp=0;</code>	$input \rightarrow T \text{ pub} \rightarrow U \text{ temp} \rightarrow Z \text{ secret} \rightarrow U$
5	<code>if(secret ≤ input){</code>	$input \rightarrow T \text{ pub} \rightarrow U \text{ temp} \rightarrow Z \text{ secret} \rightarrow U$
6	<code>temp=1;}</code>	$input \rightarrow T \text{ pub} \rightarrow U \text{ temp} \rightarrow T \text{ secret} \rightarrow U$
7	<code>if(temp ≤ 0){</code>	$input \rightarrow T \text{ pub} \rightarrow U \text{ temp} \rightarrow T \text{ secret} \rightarrow U$
8	<code>pub=0;}</code>	$input \rightarrow T \text{ pub} \rightarrow T \text{ temp} \rightarrow T \text{ secret} \rightarrow U$
	Output by K-Taint	$input \rightarrow T \text{ pub} \rightarrow T \text{ temp} \rightarrow T \text{ secret} \rightarrow U$



Conclusion

- We proposed an executable static taint analysis of an imperative programming language in the K framework.
- Incorporate flow-, context- sensitivity and pointer analysis.
- Our proposed technique improve the precision compared to the literature.
- We will incorporate some more programming features.



References

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Thank You

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