

The background image shows a waterfall cascading down a series of dark, mossy rocks. Sunlight filters through the surrounding trees, creating bright highlights on the water and the green moss. The overall atmosphere is serene and natural.

Anna-Katharina Wickert | @akwickert

Go Flow Safe: Ensure Data Flow of your App with Taint Analyses

GopherCon Europe 2022



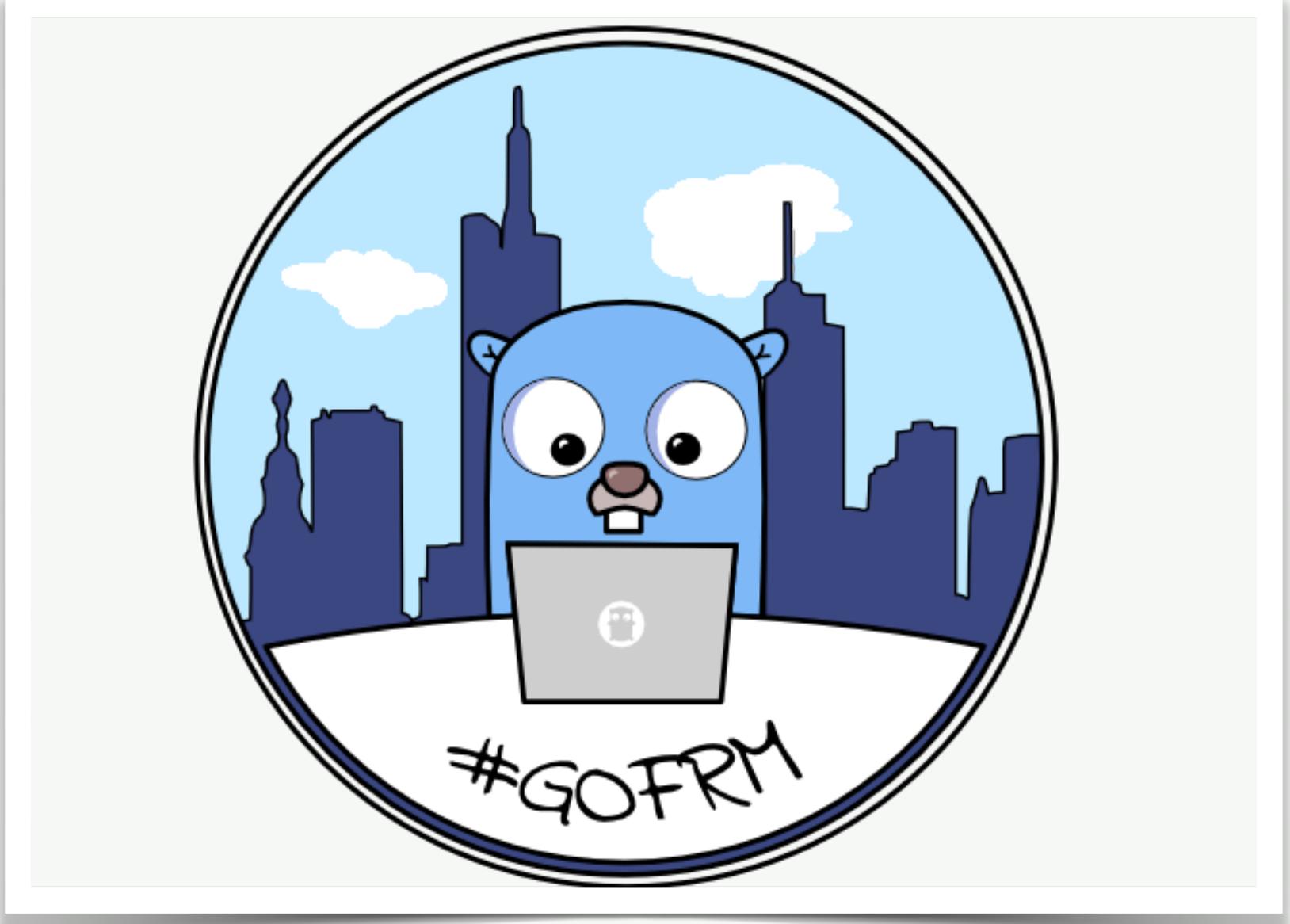
 X

Starstruck

@akwick created a repository that has many stars.

 Unlocked 26 Mar 2019

• [akwick/gotcha](#) · ⭐ 16 stars



Disclaimer



Motivation

Vulnerability Details : [CVE-2022-29810](#)

The Hashicorp go-getter library before 1.5.11 does not redact an SSH key from a URL query parameter.

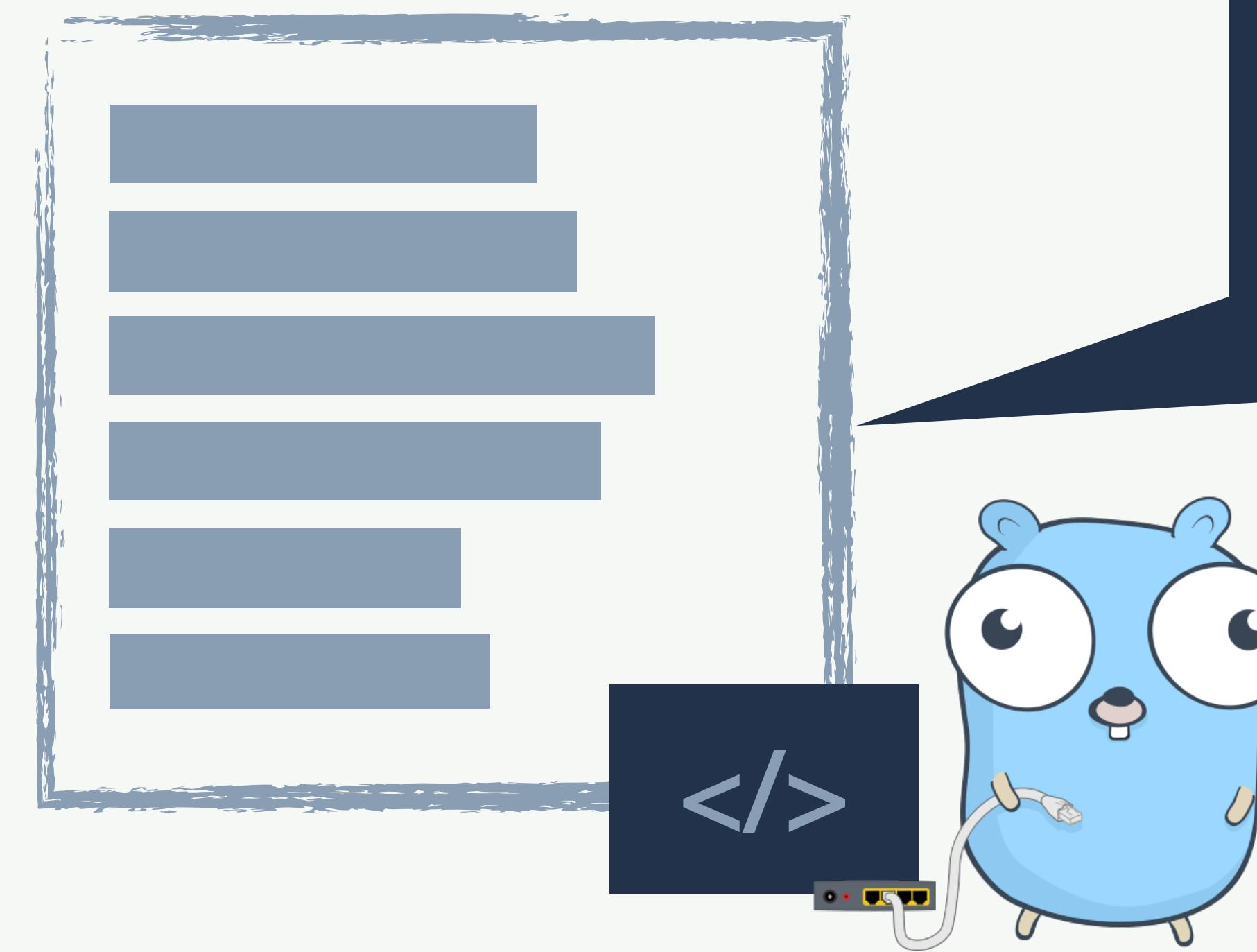
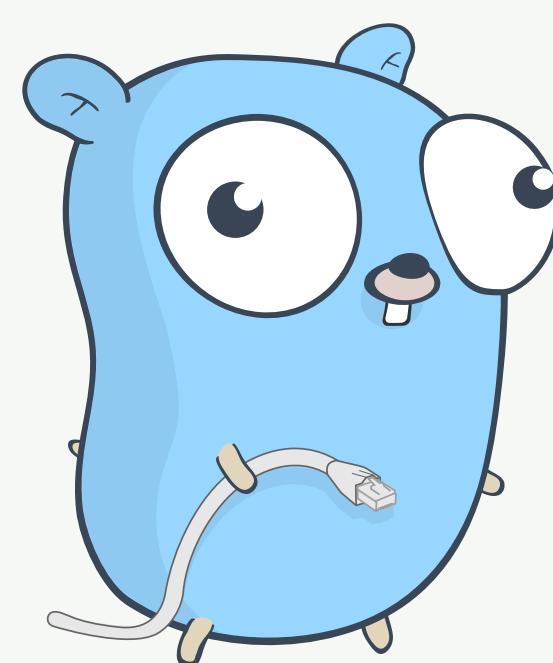
Publish Date : 2022-04-27 Last Update Date : 2022-05-10

CVE-2022-24124 Detail

Current Description

The query API in Casdoor before 1.13.1 has a SQL injection vulnerability related to the field and value parameters, as demonstrated by api/get-organizations.

Taint Analysis - Definition



What are the
implications of the
user input on the
program?

Basic Terminology 1/3

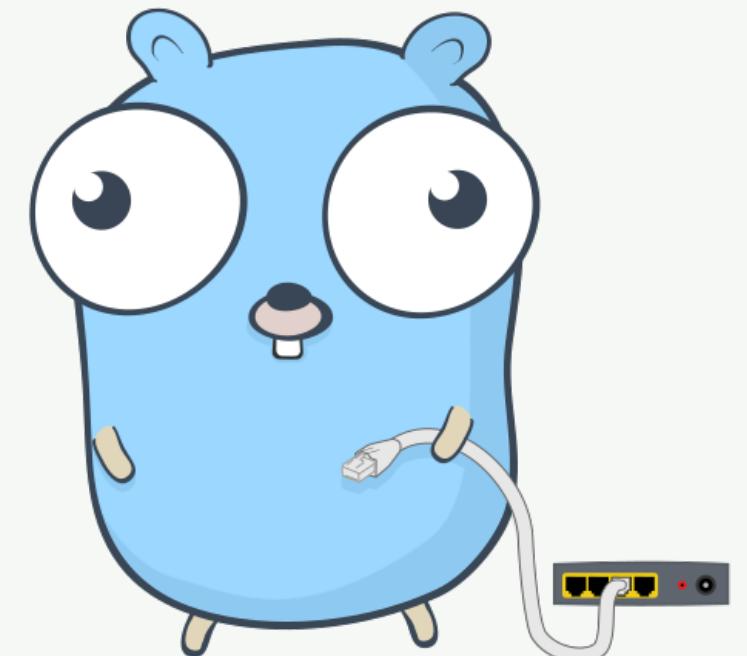


Sources:
Value to be tracked

```
log.Printf("unable to make authenticated  
request: %v\n", auth) // Sink
```

```
type Authentication struct {  
    Username string  
    Password string // Source  
}
```

Sinks:
Instruction that should
not be reached



Basic Terminology 2/3

```
func (a Authentication) String() string {  
    return fmt.Sprintf("%s:%s", a.Username,  
a.Password)  
}
```



Sanitizer:
Instruction process
source with relevant
modifications

Propagator:
Instruction process
source without relevant
modifications



```
func (a Authentication) String()  
string {  
    return fmt.Sprintf("%s:***",  
a.Username)  
}
```

Basic Terminology 3/3

- How to argue about the program?
 - Pointer analysis
 - Static single assignment (SSA) analysis

Let me do my
magic to model
the program!



Limitations Static Analyses

What are Go Gophers?

True negative

No Gopher



Gopher



False positive

False negative

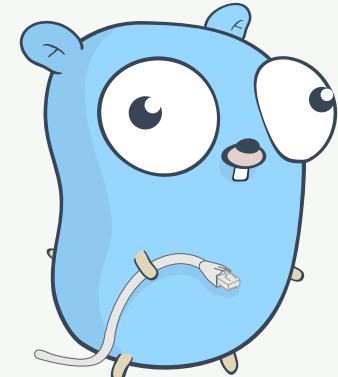


True positive

Taint Analyses in Go

SQL Injection

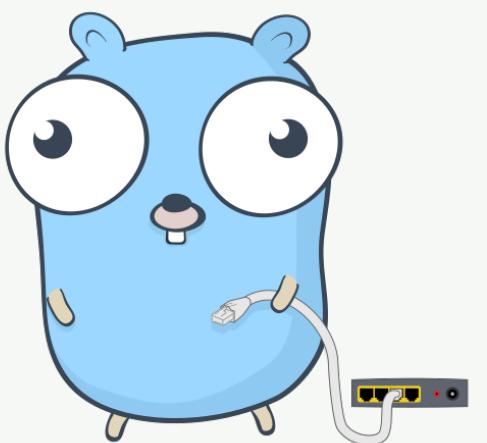
```
func main() {  
    db := openDatabase()  
    defer db.Close()
```



```
}
```

```
    query(source(), db) // query is a sink
```

```
func query(q string, db *sql.DB) { // sink  
    _, _ = db.Query("SELECT * FROM users WHERE id =" + q)  
}
```



Logging Sensitive Information

```
type Authentication struct {
```



```
    Username string
```

```
    Password string // Source
```

```
}
```

```
func authenticate(u User) (*AuhtenticationResponse, error) {
```

```
    resp, err := makeAuthenticationRequest(u)
```

```
    if err != nil {
```

```
        auth) // Sink
```

```
...}
```



Rule of Thumb for Configuration Sources



1. Identify the Source type(s)
2. Add Source type(s) to the configuration
 - A. Describe the type
 - B. Use field tags

```
# analyzer_configuration.yaml
Sources:
  - Package: $GoPackageName
    Type: $GoType
    Field: $GoField
```

Use the keys
PackageRE, TypeRE,
and FieldRE for
regular expression

Rule of Thumb for Configuration Sources

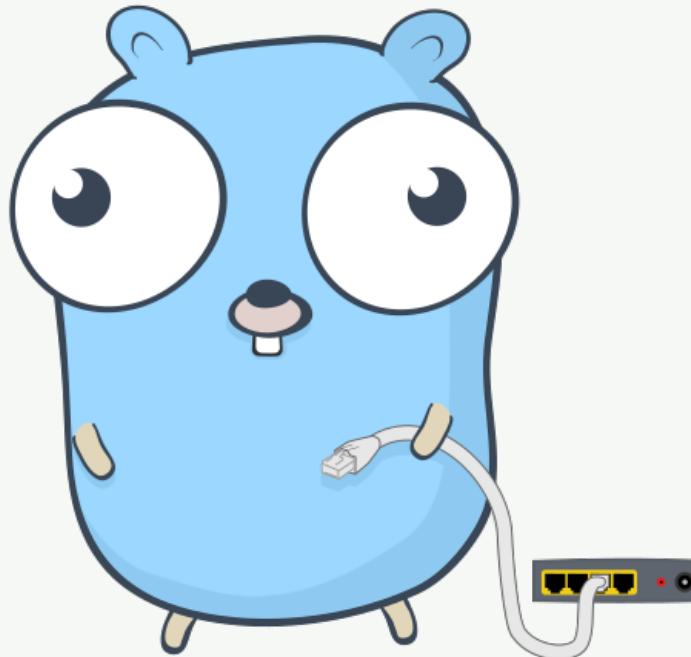


1. Identify the Source type(s)
2. Add Source type(s) to the configuration
 - A. Describe the type
 - B. Use field tags

```
# analyzer_configuration.yaml
FieldTags:
  - Key: $TagKey
    Value: $TagValue
```

Rule of Thumb for Configuration

Sinks and Sanitizers



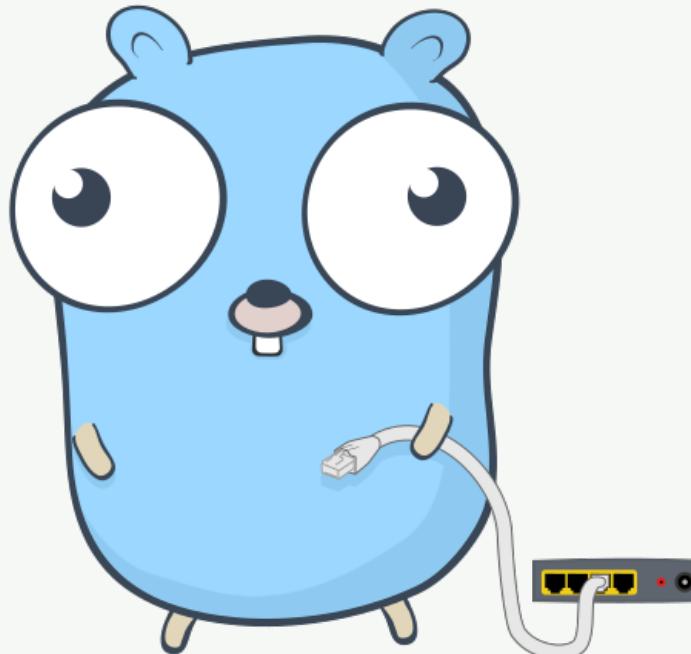
1. Identify the Sink function(s)
2. Add Sink function(s) to the configuration
 - A. Describe the function(s)

```
# analyzer_configuration.yaml
Sinks:
  - Package: $GoPackageName
    Receiver: $GoReceiver
    Method: $GoMethod
```

Use the keys
PackageRE,
ReceiverRE, and
MethodRE for regular
expressions

Rule of Thumb for Configuration

Sinks and Sanitizers



1. Identify the Sink function(s)
2. Add Sink function(s) to the configuration
 - A. Describe the function(s)

```
# analyzer_configuration.yaml
```

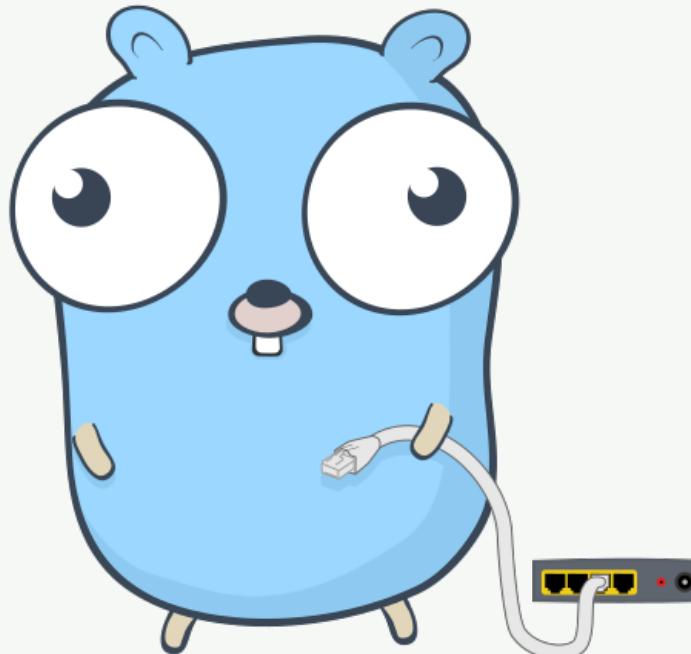
Sinks:

- Package: \$GoPackageName
Receiver: \$GoReceiver
Method: \$GoMethod

Match any package if
missing Package or
PackageRE

Rule of Thumb for Configuration

Sinks and Sanitizers



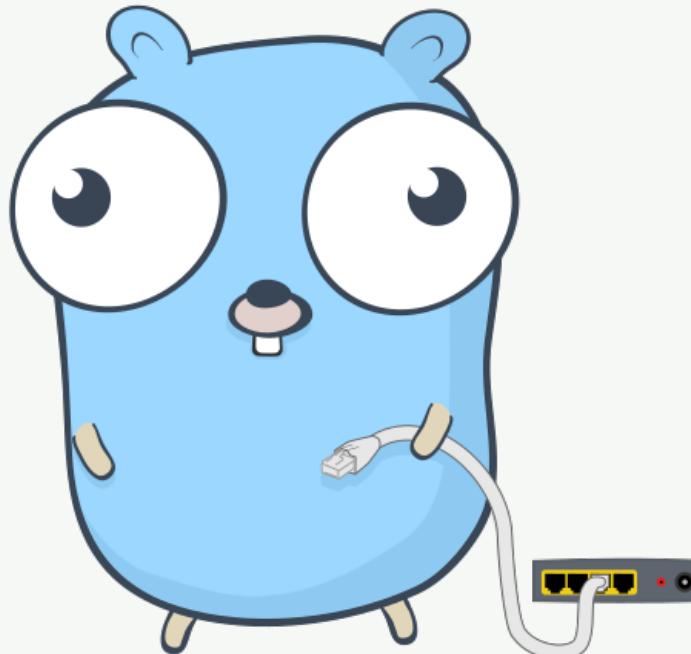
1. Identify the Sink function(s)
2. Add Sink function(s) to the configuration
 - A. Describe the function(s)

```
# analyzer_configuration.yaml
Sinks:
  - Package: $GoPackageName
    Receiver: $GoReceiver
    Method: $GoMethod
```

Optional, if not defined
matches any/no
receiver

Rule of Thumb for Configuration

Sinks and Sanitizers



1. Identify the Sink function(s)
2. Add Sink function(s) to the configuration
 - A. Describe the function(s)

```
# analyzer_configuration.yaml
Sinks:
  - Package: $GoPackageName
    Receiver: $GoReceiver
    Method: $GoMethod
```

Replace Sinks with
Sanitizers to define
sanitizers



Configuration SQL Injection

Sources:

- Type: Authentication
Field: Password



Matches all packages
with a Authentication
type

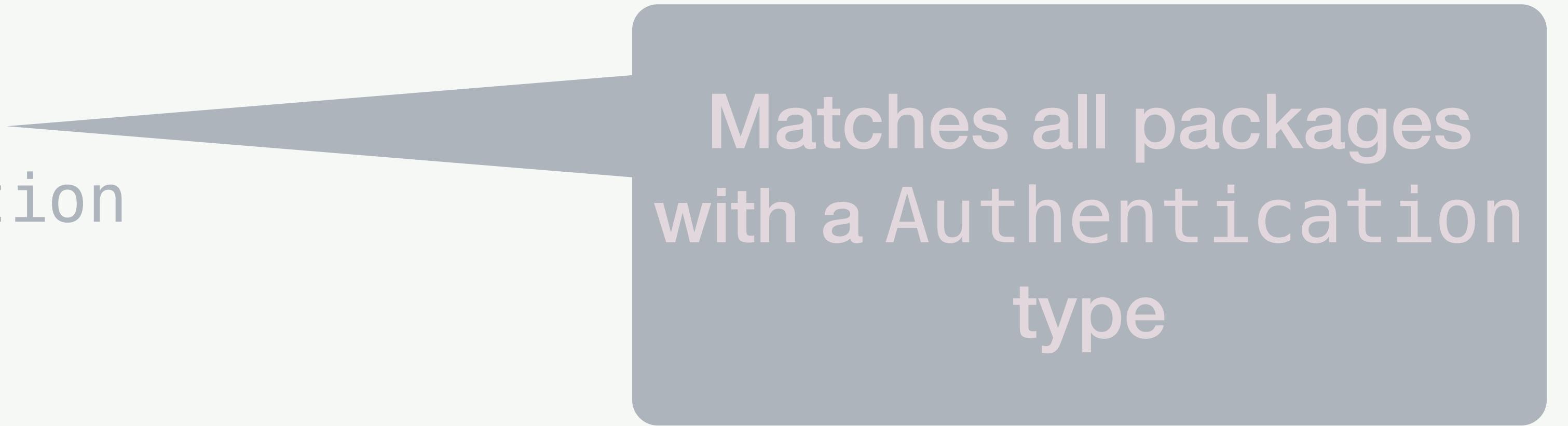
Sinks:

- Package: database/sql
Method: Query

Configuration SQL Injection

Sources:

- Type: Authentication
Field: Password

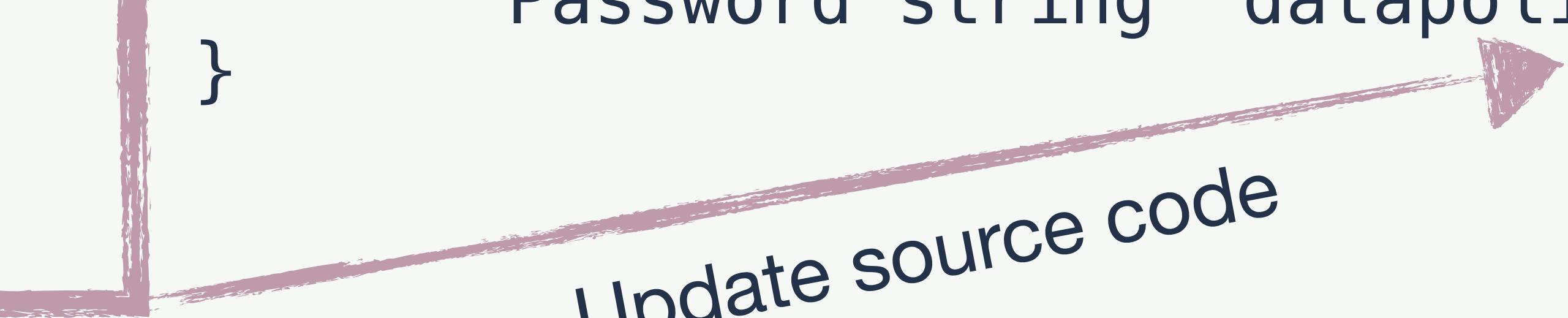


Matches all packages with a Authentication type

Sinks:

- Package: database/sql
Method: Query

Configuration Logging Sensitive Information

```
type Authentication struct {  
    ---  
FieldTags:  
    - Key: datapolicy  
        Value: password  
    }  
    Username string  
    Password string `datapolicy:"password"  


Update source code


```

Sinks:

- Package: log
- Method: Printf

Configuration Logging Sensitive Information

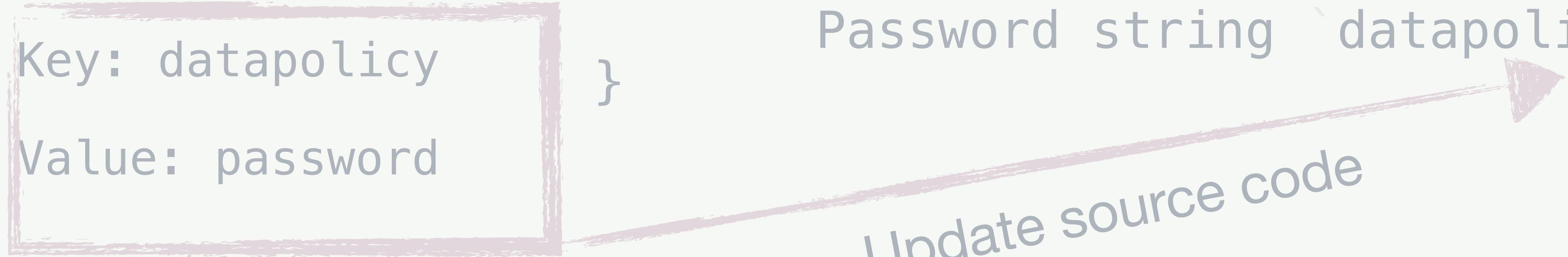
FieldTags:

- Key: datapolicy
Value: password

```
type Authentication struct {
```

```
    Username string
```

```
    Password string `datapolicy:"password"
```



Update source code

Sinks:

- Package: log

Method: Printf

Rule of Thumb for Configuration

False Positives

```
// levee.DoNotReport  
  
log.Printf("my maybe secret value: %v",  
safeValue)
```

- Verify that the sink is a false positive for all paths
- Let others know why it's a false positive
- Re-check your assumptions from time to time

Why Don't Software Developers Use Static Analysis Tools to Find Bugs?

Brittany Johnson, Yoonki Song, and Emerson Murphy-Hill
North Carolina State University
Raleigh, NC, U.S.A.
bijohnso,ysong2@ncsu.edu,emerson@csc.ncsu.edu

Robert Bowdidge
Google
Mountain View, CA, U.S.A.
bowdidge@google.com

Abstract—Using static analysis tools for automating code inspections can be beneficial for software engineers. Such tools can make finding bugs, or software defects, faster and cheaper than manual inspections. Despite the benefits of using static analysis tools to find bugs, research suggests that these tools are underused. In this paper, we investigate why developers are not widely using static analysis tools and how current tools could potentially be improved. We conducted interviews with 20 developers and found that although all of our participants felt that use is beneficial, false positives and the way in which the warnings are presented, among other things, are barriers to use.

There are many situations where a developer may consider using a static analysis tool to find defects in their code. Let us consider a developer, Susie. Susie is a software developer at a small company. She wants to make sure that she is following the company's standards while maintaining quality code. She needs a way of checking her code in her IDE, before submitting it to the general code repository, without worrying about any outside dependencies that she has no control over. Susie decides that her best bet is to install a static analysis tool. She decides to install FindBugs because she likes the

Execute Go Flow Levee

1) Install Go Flow Levee

```
$ go install github.com/google/go-flow-levee/cmd/levee@latest
```

2) \$ go vet -vettool=\$(which levee) -config=./
analyzer_configuration.yaml ./...

Output: # gophercone22/taint/injection

```
./authentication.go:12:17: a source has reached a sink
```

```
source: ./authentication.go:10:22
```

Execute Go Flow Levee

1) Install Go Flow Levee

```
$ go install github.com/google/go-flow-levee/cmd/levee@latest
```

2) \$ go vet -vettool=\$(which levee) -config=./
analyzer_configuration.yaml ./...

Output: # gophercone22/taint/injection

```
./authentication.go:12:17: a source has reached a sink
```

source: ./authentication.go:10:22

Limitations Go Flow Levee

- A source is identified by package, type, and field name & tags are only allowed for fields
-> no method possible, may require adaption of code
- Many uncaught exceptions that “poison” the output
- No information if a source was found -> debugging is not trivial
- Some flows are not modelled, e.g., `query(a.Password, ..)`

Some thoughts by Damian Gryska:
<https://twitter.com/dgryska/status/1451562750354739205>

Comparison: Taint with Semgrep

	Go Flow Levee	Semgrep
Multiple Languages	✗	✓
Multiple Sink Definitions	✗	✓
Functions as source	✗	✓
Flow over multiple files	✓	✗

Credit to @hex0punk for his input in the #static-analysis channel on Slack

Vulnerability Details : [CVE-2022-29810](#)

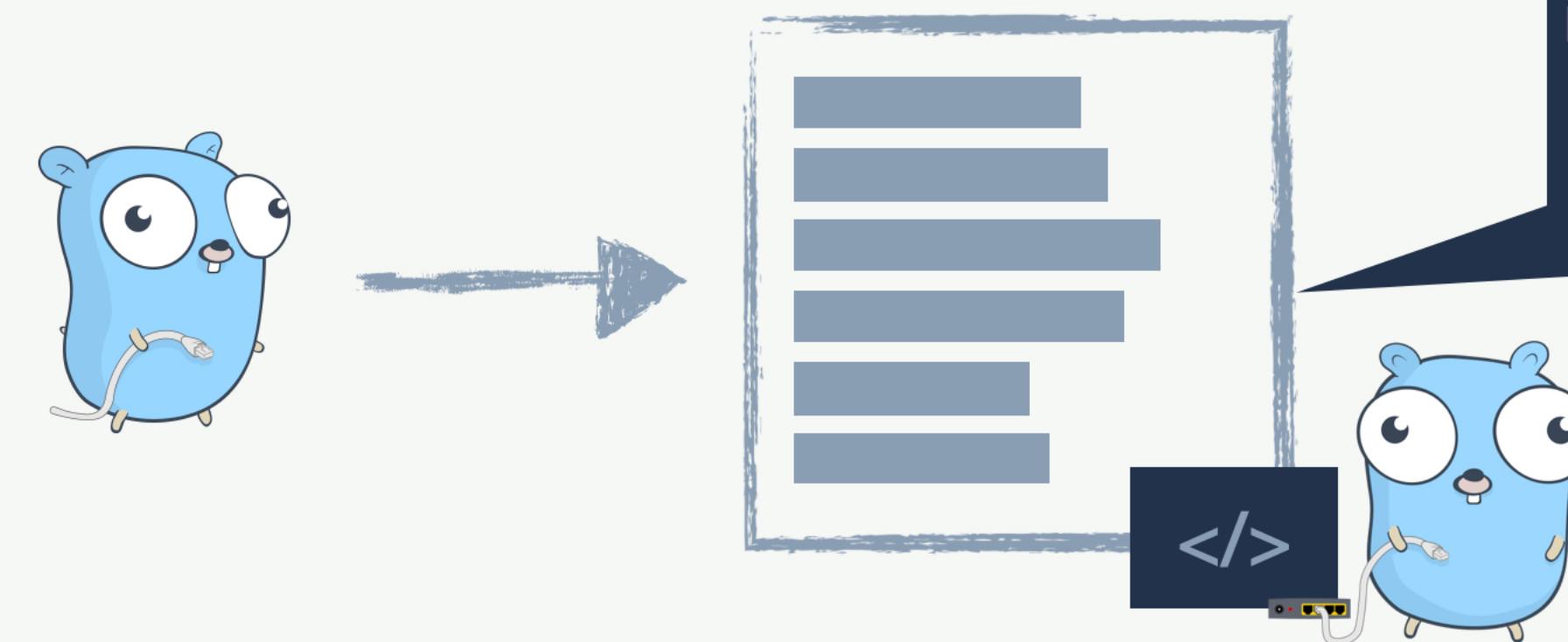
The Hashicorp go-getter library before 1.5.11 does not redact an SSH key from a URL query parameter.

Publish Date : 2022-04-27 Last Update Date : 2022-05-10

CVE-2022-24124 Detail

Current Description

The query API in Casdoor before 1.13.1 has a SQL injection vulnerability related to the field and value parameters, as demonstrated by api/get-organizations.



What are the implications of the user input on the program?

```
---  
type Authentication struct {  
    Username string  
    Password string `datapolicy:"password"  
}  
  
FieldTags:  
- Key: datapolicy  
  Value: password  
  
Sinks:  
- Package: log  
  Method: Printf
```

Update source code

- 1) Install Go Flow Levee
\$ go install [github.com/google/go-flow-levee/cmd/levee@latest](https://github.com/google/go-flow-levee/cmd/levee)
- 2) \$ go vet -vettool=\$(which levee) -config=./analyzer_configuration.yaml ./...

Output: # gophercone22/taint/injection
.authentication.go:12:17: a source has reached a sink
source: ./authentication.go:10:22

@akwickert

Credits

- Image title slide: Photo by [Nicholas Selman](#) on [Unsplash](#)
- Disclaimer image: Photo by [Tingey Injury Law Firm](#) on [Unsplash](#)
- Network gopher: Artwork by Egon Elbre licensed under CC0 found on GitHub <<https://github.com/egonelbre/gophers/blob/master/vector/projects/network-side.svg>> and <<https://github.com/egonelbre/gophers/blob/master/vector/projects/network.svg>>
- GRPC-web gopher: Artwork by Egon Elbre licensed under CC0 found on GitHub <<https://github.com/egonelbre/gophers/blob/master/vector/projects/go-grpc-web.svg>>
- Protected gopher: Artwork by Egon Elbre licensed under CC0 found on GitHub <<https://github.com/egonelbre/gophers/blob/master/vector/projects/go-fuzz.svg>>
- Magic gopher: Artwork by Egon Elbre licensed under CC0 found on GitHub <<https://github.com/egonelbre/gophers/blob/master/vector/fairy-tale/witch-too-much-candy.svg>>
- TP, TN, FP, FN slide: credit at respective events/locations & gopher image by [Lukáš Vaňátko](#) on Unsplash

Backup

Configuration Example Sources

Sources:

- TypeRE: "^Secret\$|Token\$"
- PackageRE: "k8s.io/client-go/tools/clientcmd/api(?:/v1)?"
 - TypeRE: "^(?:Named)?AuthInfo\$"
 - FieldRE: ""
- PackageRE: "^k8s.io/client-go/rest\$"
 - TypeRE: "^TLSClientConfig\$"
 - FieldRE: "Password|BearerToken\$|"
- PackageRE: "^k8s.io/client-go/rest\$"
 - TypeRE: "^Config\$"
 - FieldRE: "Password|BearerToken\$|"

Configuration Example

Sinks and more :)

Sinks:

- PackageRE: "log"
ReceiverRE: ""
MethodRE: "Info|Warning|Error|Fatal|Exit"

Sanitizers: []

Exclude:

- PackageRE: "^k8s.io/kubernetes/test"