

Secure Software Design

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Spring 23 - Week 10

Changes in the Second Half

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1. Weeks 14 and 15, no class. Work on the final instead.
2. Code analysis moving to supplemental lecture
3. Dropping the Session Design assignment.
 - 3.1 5 more points to input validation
 - 3.2 If this would impact your grade, talk to me

Secure Programming

Outline

- ▶ Difficulties
- ▶ Attacks
- ▶ Common Vulnerabilities

Why is it Difficult?

Vulnerabilities are Bugs

Malicious Influence

Vulnerability Chains

Vigilance

GotoFail Revisited

All code in this section under:

```
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 *  
 * @APPLE_LICENSE_HEADER_START@  
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```

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/

Each call to `SSLHashSha1.update` must match an expected value to properly authenticate.

```
if ((err = SSLHashSha1.update(&hashCtx, &clientRandom)) !=
    goto fail;
if ((err = SSLHashSha1.update(&hashCtx, &serverRandom)) !=
    goto fail;
    goto fail;
if ((err = SSLHashSha1.update(&hashCtx, &signedParams)) !=
    goto fail;

// -- SNIP -- //

fail:
    SSLFreeBuffer(&signedHashes);
    SSLFreeBuffer(&hashCtx);
    return err;
```

The Problem: Structure by Syntax

```
if ((err = SSLHashSha1.update(&hashCtx, &serverRandom)) !=  
    goto fail;  
    goto fail;
```

Is syntactically equivalent to:

```
if ((err = SSLHashSha1.update(&hashCtx, &clientRandom)) !=  
    goto fail;  
}  
  
goto fail;
```

Mitigation

Remove one of the `goto fail;` lines.

```
if ((err = SSLHashSha1.update(&hashCtx, &clientRandom)) !=  
    goto fail;
```

GotoFail Commentary

Footguns

Vulnerabilities

Atomicity

Timing Attacks

Serialization

The Usual Suspects

Fixed-Width Integer Vulnerabilities

Floating-Point Precision Vulnerabilities

Examples: Underflow and Overflow

Safe Arithmetic

Memory Management

Buffer Overflow

Leaking Memory

Questions?

Next Time

- ▶ Untrusted Input
- ▶ Input Validation
- ▶ Injections