

# Bug Hunting with Structural Code Search

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Rijnard van Tonder

# grep

---

- ▶ Regular expression search for plain text
- ▶ Good for bug hunting

# grep example on libssh2

---

```
ALLOC\[^[,]*,[^;]*[*][^;]*\);
```

# grep example on libssh2

---

```
ALLOC\[^[,]*,[^;]*[*][^;]*\);
```

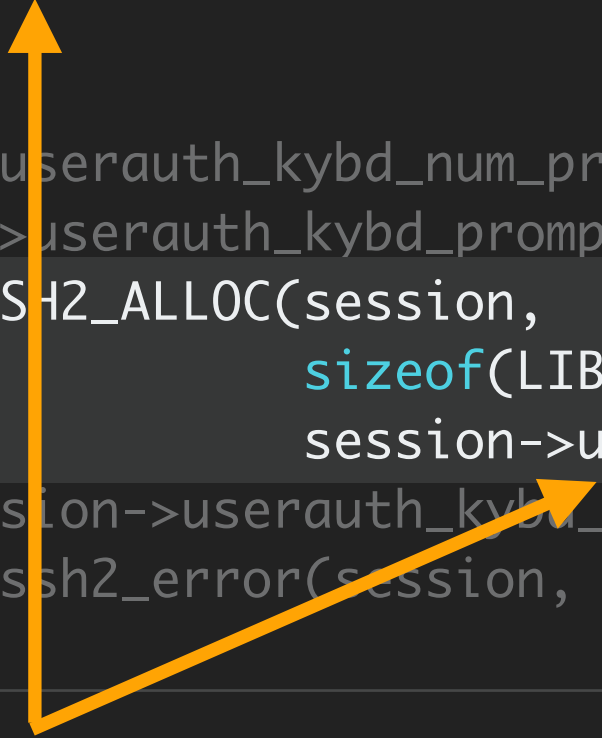


WHAT DOES IT MEAN??

# grep example on libssh2

```
ALLOC\[^[,]*,[^;]*[*][^;]*\);
```

```
session->userauth_kybd_num_prompts = _libssh2_ntohu32(s);  
s += 4;  
  
if(session->userauth_kybd_num_prompts) {  
    session->userauth_kybd_prompts =  
        LIBSSH2_ALLOC(session,  
            sizeof(LIBSSH2_USERAUTH_KBDINT_PROMPT) *  
            session->userauth_kybd_num_prompts);  
    if (!session->userauth_kybd_prompts) {  
        _libssh2_error(session, LIBSSH2_ERROR_ALLOC,  
            "LIBSSH2: out of memory");  
        return -1;  
    }  
}
```



The bug: attacker controlled alloc size => integer overflow

# grep example on libssh2

---

```
ALLOC\[^[,]*,[^;]*[*][^;]*\);
```

```
session->userauth_kybd_num_prompts = _libssh2_ntohu32(s);
s += 4;

if(session->userauth_kybd_num_prompts) {
    session->userauth_kybd_prompts =
        LIBSSH2_ALLOC(session,
            sizeof(LIBSSH2_USERAUTH_KBDINT_PROMPT) *
            session->userauth_kybd_num_prompts);
    if (!session->userauth_kybd_prompts) {
        _libssh2_error(session, LIBSSH2_ERROR_ALLOC,
```

# grep example on libssh2

---

```
ALLOC\[^\,]*,[^\;]*\[*\][^\;]*\);
```

```
session->userauth_kybd_num_prompts = _libssh2_ntohu32(s);
s += 4;

if(session->userauth_kybd_num_prompts) {
    session->userauth_kybd_prompts =
        LIBSSH2_ALLOC(session,
            sizeof(LIBSSH2_USERAUTH_KBDINT_PROMPT) *
            session->userauth_kybd_num_prompts);
    if (!session->userauth_kybd_prompts) {
        _libssh2_error(session, LIBSSH2_ERROR_ALLOC,
```

# grep example on libssh2

---

```
ALLOC\([^\,]*,[^\;]*[*][^\;]*\);
```

**METASYNTAX  
(REPEAT)**



# grep example on libssh2

---

```
ALLOC\([^\,]*,[^\;]*[*][^\;]*\);
```

**TEXT  
(MULTIPLY OP)**

# grep example on libssh2

```
ALLOC\([^\,]*,[^\;]*[*][^\;]*\);
```

**TEXT  
(MULTIPLY OP)**

```
session->userauth_kybd_num_prompts = _libssh2_ntohu32(s);  
S  
i  
d_num_prompts) {  
    kybd_prompts =  
    session,  
    sizeof(LIBSSH2_USERAUTH_KBDINT_PROMPT) *  
    session->userauth_kybd_num_prompts);  
    if (!session->userauth_kybd_prompts) {  
        _libssh2_error(session, LIBSSH2_ERROR_ALLOC,  
            "Out of memory allocating keyboard prompts");  
    }  
}
```

# grep example on libssh2

---

`ALLOC\([^\,]*,[^\;]*[*][^\;]*\);`

```
session->userauth_kybd_num_prompts = _libssh2_ntohu32(s);
s += 4;

if(session->userauth_kybd_num_prompts) {
    session->userauth_kybd_prompts =
        LIBSSH2_ALLOC(session,
            sizeof(LIBSSH2_USERAUTH_KBDINT_PROMPT) *
            session->userauth_kybd_num_prompts);
    if (!session->userauth_kybd_prompts) {
        _libssh2_error(session, LIBSSH2_ERROR_ALLOC,
```

# grep example on libssh2

---

```
ALLOC\([[^,]*,[^;]*[*][^;]*\);
```

- ▶ Code structure matters

# grep example on libssh2

---

`ALLOC\([^\,]*,[^\;]*[*][^\;]*\);`

- ▶ Code structure matters

# grep example on libssh2

---

```
ALLOC\([^\,]*,[^\;]*[*][^\;]*\);
```

- ▶ Code structure matters
- ▶ Can we do better?

# grep example on libssh2

---

```
ALLOC\([^\,]*,[^\;]*[*][^\;]*\);
```

comby

~~grep~~ example on libssh2

---

```
ALLOC\[^[,]*,[^;]*[*][^;]*\);
```



# comby

## ~~grep~~ example on libssh2

---

```
ALLOC\[^[,]*,[^;]*[*][^;]*\);
```

```
ALLOC(:[1],:[2]*:[3]);
```

comby

~~grep~~ example on libssh2

---

```
ALLOC\[^[,]*,[^;]*[*][^;]*\);
```

```
ALLOC(:[1],:[2]*:[3]);
```

**HOLES BIND IDENTIFIERS TO  
SYNTAX**

# comby

## ~~grep~~ example on libssh2

---

```
ALLOC\[^[,]*,[^;]*[*][^;]*\);
```

```
ALLOC(:[1],:[2]*:[3]);
```

**CONCRETE  
SYNTAX**

# comby

## ~~grep~~ example on libssh2

---

```
ALLOC\[^[,]*,[^;]*[*][^;]*\);
```

```
ALLOC(:[1],:[2]*:[3]);
```

**BALANCED  
DELIMITERS**

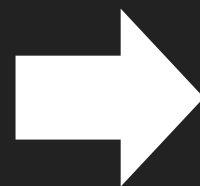
# comby

## ~~grep~~ example on libssh2

```
ALLOC\[^[,]*,[^;]*[*][^;]*\);
```

```
ALLOC(:[1],:[2]*:[3]);
```

**BALANCED  
DELIMITERS**



**NESTED CODE STRUCTURES.  
LANGUAGE-AWARE.**

# comby supports ~all the languages

---

Assembly, Bash, C/C++, C#, Clojure, CSS, Dart, Elm, Elixir, Erlang, Fortran, F#, Go, Haskell, HTML/XML, Java, Javascript, JSX, JSON, Julia, LaTeX, Lisp, Nim, OCaml, Pascal, PHP, Python, Reason, Ruby, Rust, Scala, SQL, Swift, Plain Text, TSX, Typescript

# comby supports ~all the languages

---

Assembly, Bash, C/C++, C#, Clojure, CSS, Dart, Elm, Elixir, Erlang, Fortran, F#, Go, Haskell, HTML/XML, Java, Javascript, JSX, JSON, Julia, LaTeX, Lisp, Nim, OCaml, Pascal, PHP, Python, Reason, Ruby, Rust, Scala, SQL, Swift, Plain Text, TSX, Typescript

# comby on the command line

Find video file at the link

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Ba-sOhmhRKCrUbdJVvh7mCyoj1aHMMZz>



# comby on the Linux Kernel

---



# comby on the Linux Kernel



## Multiple NULL deref on alloc\_workqueue

[CVE-2019-16230](#), [CVE-2019-16231](#), [CVE-2019-16232](#), [CVE-2019-16233](#), [CVE-2019-16234](#) • Linux Kernel • published 3 months ago • discovered by [Nico Waisman](#)

# comby on the Linux Kernel



## Multiple NULL deref on alloc\_workqueue

[CVE-2019-16230](#), [CVE-2019-16231](#), [CVE-2019-16232](#), [CVE-2019-16233](#), [CVE-2019-16234](#) • Linux Kernel • published 3 months ago • discovered by [Nico Waisman](#)

There are multiple points in the Linux Kernel where `alloc_workqueue` is not getting checked for errors and as a result, a potential NULL dereference could occur.

[1] [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tux\\_\(mascot\)#/media/File:Tux.png](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tux_(mascot)#/media/File:Tux.png)

[2] <https://securitylab.github.com/disclosures>

[3] <https://lkm1.org/lkm1/2019/9/9/487>

# comby on the Linux Kernel



## Multiple NULL deref on alloc\_workqueue

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There are multiple points in the Linux Kernel where `alloc_workqueue` is not getting checked for errors and as a result, a potential NULL dereference could occur.

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[2] <https://securitylab.github.com/disclosures>

[3] <https://lkml.org/lkml/2019/9/9/487>

# comby on the Linux Kernel



```
alloc_workqueue(:[args]);
```

There are multiple points in the Linux Kernel where `alloc_workqueue` is not getting checked for errors and as a result, a potential NULL dereference could occur.

# comby on the Linux Kernel



```
alloc_workqueue(:[args]);
```

WON'T MATCH COMMENTS

# comby on the Linux Kernel



```
alloc_workqueue(:[args]);
```

**274 CALLS**

# comby on the Linux Kernel



```
alloc_workqueue(:[args]);
```

```
ppd->hfi1_wq =  
    alloc_workqueue(  
        "hfi%d_%d",  
        WQ_SYSFS | WQ_HIGHPRI | WQ_CPU_INTENSIVE |  
        WQ_MEM_RECLAIM,  
        HFI1_MAX_ACTIVE_WORKQUEUE_ENTRIES,  
        dd->unit, pidx);  
if (!ppd->hfi1_wq)  
    goto wq_error;
```

**USUALLY FOLLOWED BY AN 'IF' CHECK**





# comby on the Linux Kernel



```
alloc_workqueue(:[args]); :[[word]]
```

```
where :[[word]] != "if"
```

**RULES PLACE CONSTRAINTS ON MATCHES**

# comby on the Linux Kernel



```
alloc_workqueue(:[args]); :[[word]]
```

```
where :[[word]] != "if"
```

```
cgroup_destroy_wq = alloc_workqueue("cgroup_destroy", 0, 1);  
BUG_ON(!cgroup_destroy_wq);
```

**SOMETIMES A DIFFERENT FLAVOR**

# comby on the Linux Kernel

---



```
alloc_workqueue(:[args]); :[[word]]
```

```
where :[[word]] != "if", :[[word]] != "BUG_ON"
```

# comby on the Linux Kernel



```
alloc_workqueue(:[args]); :[[word]]
```

```
where :[[word]] != "if", :[[word]] != "BUG_ON"
```

► 38 calls left

# comby on the Linux Kernel



```
alloc_workqueue(:[args]); :[[word]]
```

```
where :[[word]] != "if", :[[word]] != "BUG_ON"
```

- ▶ 38 calls left
- ▶ 1.5 minutes

# comby on the Linux Kernel



```
alloc_workqueue(:[args]); :[[word]]
```

```
where :[[word]] != "if", :[[word]] != "BUG_ON"
```

► 38 calls left

► 1.5 minutes

drivers/scsi/lpfc/lpfc\_init.c

```
45      /* The lpfc_wq workqueue for deferred irq use */  
46      phba->wq = alloc_workqueue("lpfc_wq", WQ_MEM_RECLAIM, 0);
```

# comby on the Linux Kernel



```
alloc_workqueue(:[args]); :[[word]]
```

```
where :[[word]] != "if", :[[word]] != "BUG_ON"
```

► 38 calls left

► 1.5 minutes

drivers/staging/rtl8723bs/hal/rtl8723b\_hal\_init.c

```
4500 adapter->priv_checkbt_wq = alloc_workqueue("sdio_wq", 0, 0);  
4501 INIT_DELAYED_WORK(&adapter->checkbt_work, (void *)check_bt_status_work);
```

# comby on the Linux Kernel

---



```
    logger->log_workqueue = create_singlethread_workqueue("cros_usbpd_log");  
+  if (!logger->log_workqueue)  
+      return -ENOMEM;
```



# comby on the Linux Kernel



```
alloc_workqueue(:[args]); :[[word]]
```



```
create_singlethread_workqueue(:[args]);
```

```
logger->log_workqueue = create_singlethread_workqueue("cros_usbpd_log");  
+ if (!logger->log_workqueue)  
+     return -ENOMEM;
```

# comby on cpython



Modules/\_io/winconsoleio.c

```
...
996     if (!wlen)
997         return PyErr_SetFromWindowsErr(0);
998
999     wbuf = (wchar_t*)PyMem_Malloc(wlen * sizeof(wchar_t));
1000
1001     Py_BEGIN_ALLOW_THREADS
1002     wlen = MultiByteToWideChar(CP_UTF8, 0, b->buf, len, wbuf, wlen);
1003     if (wlen) {
1004         res = WriteConsoleW(self->handle, wbuf, wlen, &n, NULL);
1005     }
1006     ...
```


# comby on kubernetes


---



# comby on kubernetes



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[Code](#) [Issues 2,245](#) [Pull requests 1,079](#) [Actions](#) [Projects 9](#) [Security](#) [Insights](#)

## Port parsing can overflow (TOB-K8S-015: Overflows when using strconv.Atoi and downcasting the result) #81121

[New issue](#)

[Open](#) cji opened this issue on Aug 7 · 19 comments

# comby on kubernetes

---



```
func (sh *suffixHandler) interpret(...) (...) {  
    // ...  
    parsed, err := strconv.ParseInt(string(suffix[1:]), 10, 64)  
    if err != nil {  
        return 0, 0, DecimalExponent, false  
    }  
    return 10, int32(parsed), DecimalExponent, true  
}
```

# comby on kubernetes



```
func (sh *suffixHandler) interpret(...) (...) {  
    // ...  
    parsed, err := strconv.ParseInt(string(suffix[1:]), 10, 64)  
    if err != nil {  
        return 0, 0, DecimalExponent, false  
    }  
    return 10, int32(parsed), DecimalExponent, true  
}
```

**PARSED AS INT64**

# comby on kubernetes



```
func (sh *suffixHandler) interpret(...) (...) {  
    // ...  
    parsed, err := strconv.ParseInt(string(suffix[1:]), 10, 64)  
    if err != nil {  
        return 0, 0, DecimalExponent, false  
    }  
    return 10, int32(parsed), DecimalExponent, true  
}
```

**CONVERTED TO INT32  
=> COULD OVERFLOW**

# comby on kubernetes

---



```
kubectl expose deployment nginx-deployment --port 4294967377 --target-port 80 service/nginx-deployment exposed
```





# comby on kubernetes



kubectl expose deployment nginx-deployment --port 4294967377 --target-port 80 service/nginx-deployment exposed

```
root@k8s-1:/home/vagrant# kubectl get services
```

NAME	TYPE	CLUSTER-IP	EXTERNAL-IP	PORT(S)	AGE
kubernetes	ClusterIP	10.233.0.1	<none>	443/TCP	42m
nginx-deployment	ClusterIP	10.233.25.138	<none>	81/TCP	2s

Figure 13.5: The overflown port got exposed.

```
root@k8s-1:/home/vagrant# curl 10.233.25.138:81
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
...
```

# comby on kubernetes

---



```
func (sh *suffixHandler) interpret(...) (...) {  
    // ...  
    parsed, err := strconv.ParseInt(string(suffix[1:]), 10, 64)  
    if err != nil {  
        return 0, 0, DecimalExponent, false  
    }  
    return 10, int32(parsed), DecimalExponent, true  
}
```

# comby on kubernetes



```
:[[v]], err := strconv.ParseInt(:[1], :[2], 64)
```

```
func (sh *suffixHandler) interpret(...) (...) {  
    // ...  
    parsed, err := strconv.ParseInt(string(suffix[1:]), 10, 64)  
    if err != nil {  
        return 0, 0, DecimalExponent, false  
    }  
    return 10, int32(parsed), DecimalExponent, true  
}
```

# comby on kubernetes



```
: [[v]], err := strconv.ParseInt(:[1], :[2], 64) :[rest]
```

```
func (sh *suffixHandler) interpret(...) (...) {  
    // ...  
    parsed, err := strconv.ParseInt(string(suffix[1:]), 10, 64)  
    if err != nil {  
        return 0, 0, DecimalExponent, false  
    }  
    return 10, int32(parsed), DecimalExponent, true  
}
```

# comby on kubernetes



```
:[[v]], err := strconv.ParseInt(:[1], :[2], 64) :[rest]
```

**:[rest]** stops matching  
inside {...}

```
func (sh *suffixHandler) interpret(...) (...) {  
    // ...  
    parsed, err := strconv.ParseInt(string(suffix[1:]), 10, 64)  
    if err != nil {  
        return 0, 0, DecimalExponent, false  
    }  
    return 10, int32(parsed), DecimalExponent, true  
}
```

# comby on kubernetes



```
:[[v]], err := strconv.ParseInt(:[1], :[2], 64) :[rest]
```

```
where match :[rest] {  
| “int32(:[arg])” -> :[arg] == :[[v]]  
}
```

**NESTED MATCH RULE ON  
INT32(...) FUNCTION**

# comby on kubernetes



```
:[[v]], err := strconv.ParseInt(:[1], :[2], 64) :[rest]
```

```
where match :[rest] {  
  | “int32(:[arg])” -> :[arg] == :[[v]]  
}
```

```
func (sh *suffixHandler) interpret(...) (...) {  
    // ...  
    parsed, err := strconv.ParseInt(string(suffix[1:]), 10, 64)  
    if err != nil {  
        return 0, 0, DecimalExponent, false  
    }  
    return 10, int32(parsed), DecimalExponent, true  
}
```

# comby on kubernetes



```
:[[v]], err := strconv.ParseInt(:[1], :[2], 64) :[rest]
```

```
where match :[rest] {  
| “int32(:[arg])” -> :[arg] == :[[v]]  
}
```

**ARGUMENT MUST EQUAL  
PREVIOUS VARIABLE**



# comby on kubernetes

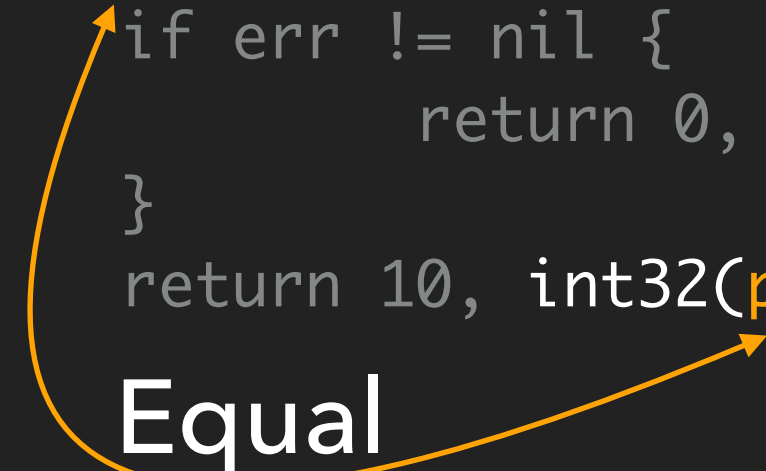


```
: [[v]], err := strconv.ParseInt(:[1], :[2], 64) :[rest]
```

```
where match :[rest] {  
  | "int32(:[arg])" -> :[arg] == :[[v]]  
}
```

```
func (sh *suffixHandler) interpret(...) (...) {  
    // ...  
    parsed, err := strconv.ParseInt(string(suffix[1:]), 10, 64)  
    if err != nil {  
        return 0, 0, DecimalExponent, false  
    }  
    return 10, int32(parsed), DecimalExponent, true  
}
```

Equal

A curved orange arrow originates from the word 'Equal' at the bottom left and points to the 'parsed' variable in the line 'parsed, err := strconv.ParseInt(string(suffix[1:]), 10, 64)'.

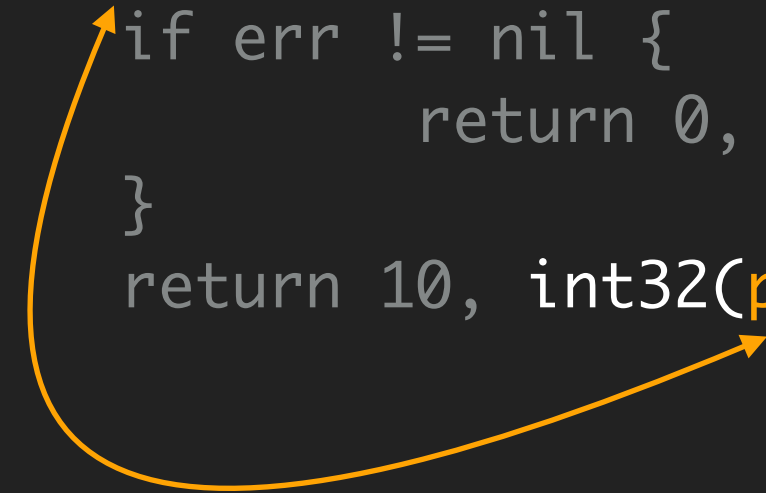
# comby on kubernetes



```
:  
[[v]], err := strconv.ParseInt(:[1], :[2], 64) :[rest]
```

```
where match :[rest] {  
| "int32(:[arg])" -> :[arg] == :[[v]]  
}
```

```
func (sh *suffixHandler) interpret(...) (...) {  
    // ...  
    parsed, err := strconv.ParseInt(string(suffix[1:]), 10, 64)  
    if err != nil {  
        return 0, 0, DecimalExponent, false  
    }  
    return 10, int32(parsed), DecimalExponent, true  
}
```

A curved orange arrow originates from the variable 'parsed' in the line 'parsed, err := strconv.ParseInt...' and points to the 'parsed' argument in the line 'return 10, int32(parsed), DecimalExponent, true'.

# comby on kubernetes



```
: [[v]], err := strconv.ParseInt(:[1], :[2], 64) :[rest]
```

```
where match :[rest] {  
  | "int32(:[arg])" -> :[arg] == :[[v]]  
}
```

# comby on kubernetes



```
: [[v]], err := strconv.ParseInt(:[1], :[2], 64) :[rest]
```

```
where match :[rest] {  
  | "int32(:[arg])" -> :[arg] == :[[v]]  
  | "int16(:[arg])" -> :[arg] == :[[v]]  
}
```

**ADDITIONAL "OR" CASES**

# comby on the command line

Find video file at the link

[https://drive.google.com/open?id=184f\\_0nxCRyHFi9LFQCeqJin-oA0So5gp](https://drive.google.com/open?id=184f_0nxCRyHFi9LFQCeqJin-oA0So5gp)

# Structural code search: an easier way to search syntax trees

---



**COMBY**

- ▶ Effort
- ▶ Generality
- ▶ Complexity
- ▶ Precision
- ▶ Speed

# Structural code search: an easier way to search syntax trees

---



**COMBY**

- ▶ Effort
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# Structural code search: an easier way to search syntax trees

---

Assembly, Bash, C/C++, C#, Clojure, CSS, Dart, Elm, Elixir, Erlang, Fortran, F#, Go, Haskell, HTML/XML, Java, Javascript, JSX, JSON, Julia, LaTeX, Lisp, Nim, OCaml, Pascal, PHP, Python, Reason, Ruby, Rust, Scala, SQL, Swift, Plain Text, TSX, Typescript



- ▶ Effort
- ▶ Generality
- ▶ Complexity
- ▶ Precision
- ▶ Speed



# Structural code search: an easier way to search syntax trees

---

Assembly, Bash, C/C++, C#,  
Clojure, CSS, Dart, Elm, Elixir,  
Erlang, Fortran, F#, Go,  
Haskell, HTML/XML, Java,  
Javascript, JSX, JSON, Julia,  
LaTeX, ...



COMBY

- ▶ Effort
- ▶ Generality
- ▶ Complexity
- ▶ Precision
- ▶ Speed

## Lightweight Multi-Language Syntax Transformation with Parser Parser Combinators

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**CCS Concepts** • Software and its engineering → Syntax; Translator writing systems and compiler generation; General programming languages; Domain specific languages

Abstract

## grep example on libssh2

```
ALLOC\([^\],*,[^;]*[*][^;]*\);
```

- ▶ Code structure matters
- ▶ Can we do better?

## comby syntax

```
ALLOC(:[1], :[2]*:[3]);
```

```
935 | LIBSSH2_ALLOC(session,  
936 | list[keys].num_attrs *  
937 | sizeof(libssh2_publickey_attribute));  
  
github.com/rvantonder/libssh2-f1cfa55 > userauth.c  
  
1504 | LIBSSH2_ALLOC(session,  
1505 | sizeof(LIBSSH2_USERAUTH_KBDINT_PROMPT) *  
1506 | session->userauth_kybd_num_prompts);  
  
1518 | LIBSSH2_ALLOC(session,  
1519 | sizeof(LIBSSH2_USERAUTH_KBDINT_RESPONSE) *  
1520 | session->userauth_kybd_num_prompts);
```

## comby on kubernetes



```
: [[v]], err := strconv.Atoi(:[1], :[2], 64) : [rest]
```

```
where match : [rest] {  
| "int32(:[arg])" -> : [arg] == : [[v]]  
}
```

```
func (sh *suffixHandler) interpret(...) (...) {  
    // ...  
    parsed, err := strconv.ParseInt(string(suffix[1:]), 10, 64)  
    if err != nil {  
        return 0, 0, DecimalExponent, false  
    }  
    return 10, int32(parsed), DecimalExponent, true  
}
```

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<https://comby.dev>



<https://github.com/comby-tools/comby>



<https://gitter.im/comby-tools/community>

