

Workshop

DIY Static Code Analyzer

*Building your own
security tools with*



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nsec

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Montreal, QC

Let's Prep First

- Clone Workshop Repo

- `git clone https://github.com/joernio/workshops`
- `cd workshops/2021-NSEC`
- `apt install source-highlight graphviz unzip`

- Download **Joern** and install

- `wget https://github.com/joernio/joern/releases/latest/download/joern-install.sh`
- `chmod +x ./joern-install.sh`
- `sudo ./joern-install.sh`

- Download **VLC v3.0.12** source and extract in a convenient directory

- `wget http://get.videolan.org/vlc/3.0.12/vlc-3.0.12.tar.xz`
- `tar -xvf vlc-3.0.12.tar.xz`

Let's Prep First

- Machine Requirements

- At least 5-7GB free RAM (close as many browser tabs as possible, pkill slack etc)
- At least 4 CPUs (preferably modern)
- OpenJDK 1.8+

- Important Links

- Joern Docs: <https://docs.joern.io>
- Queries: <https://queries.joern.io>
- Joern Community: <https://discord.gg/SrUX84xMFR> Join **#query-corner**



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PhD, Polytechnique Montréal

*Loves systems, code analysis,
performance analysis, hardware
tracing, samosas and poutine!*



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PepTalk



Why are you here?

You may have the following questions

- How do computer programs and programming languages work?
- I know some bad coding practices. How can I *mass detect* them in large codebases?
- How do static analysis tools work? Can I create my own custom static analysis tools and deploy them in CI/CD?
- *I am just here to have fun. Please don't mind me!*

You may have used or know about,

- Interactive debuggers (GDB, rr etc), SAST tools, Github, IDE to search your code

What you will learn today

- Gain ability to find vulnerabilities in large code-bases (such as VLC)
- Interactive code analysis and code exploration
- Convert your manual code auditing steps to automated analyses
- Get insights about how external libraries are being used by your own code
- Stop reliance on “vendor SAST” and roll your sleeves to find real bugs
- Some proficiency in Scala

you will be this person by EOD

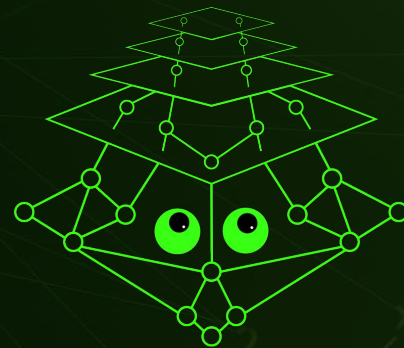


Interactive Code Analysis

Each program is its own universe, and hacking is about exploring, documenting and exploiting its rules

~ Fabian

- Debugging goes hand in hand with running code
 - AddressSanitizer, Valgrind, GDB, profilers, linters
- Many tools run, and then give results but Joern approach flips the table - we give the tool to ask questions about the code
- It's like play-pause debugging, but for static analysis



JOERN



Programming Language Fundamentals

What is even *code*?

```
int y = x + 50;
```

sink ARG

y

2

x

*

y

=

int

- DECL

STMT

What is even *code*?

```
int y = x + 50;
```

Tokens

INTEGER ID (y) EQUAL
ID (x)

ADD CONST (50) SEMICOLON

Lexical Analysis

What is even *code*?

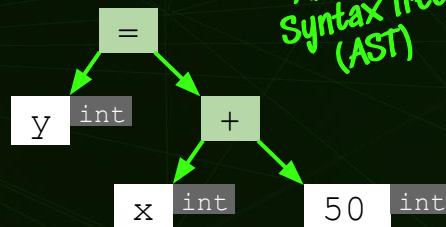
```
int y = x + 50;
```

Tokens

INTEGER ID(y) EQUAL
ID(x)

ADD CONST(50) SEMICOLON

Lexical Analysis



*Abstract
Syntax Tree
(AST)*

Syntactic & Semantic Analysis

What is even *code*?

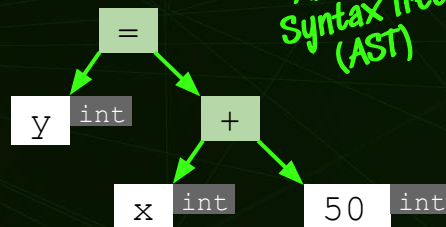
```
int y = x + 50;
```

Tokens

INTEGER ID(y) EQUAL
ID(x)

ADD CONST(50) SEMICOLON

Lexical Analysis



*Abstract
Syntax Tree
(AST)*

Syntactic & Semantic Analysis

```
func(x) {  
    int y = x + 50;  
}
```

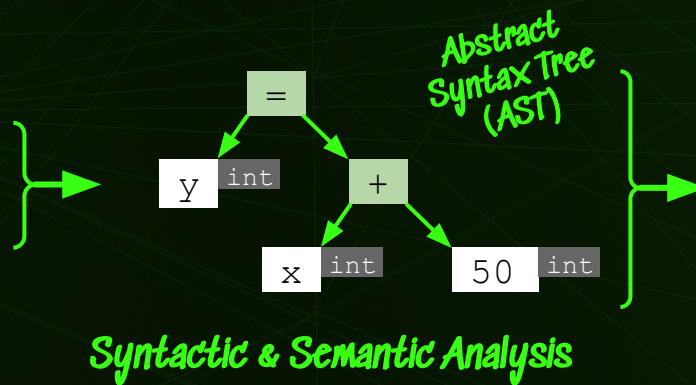
What is even *code*?

`int y = x + 50;`

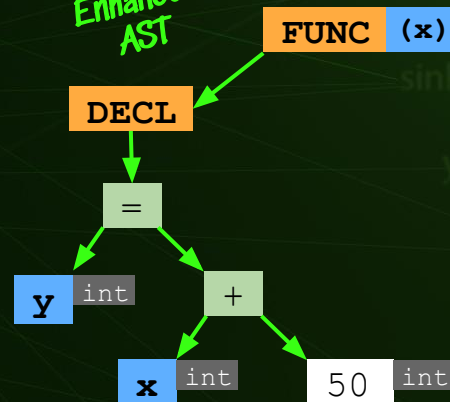
Tokens

INTEGER ID(y) EQUAL
ID(x)
ADD CONST(50) SEMICOLON

Lexical Analysis



Enhanced AST



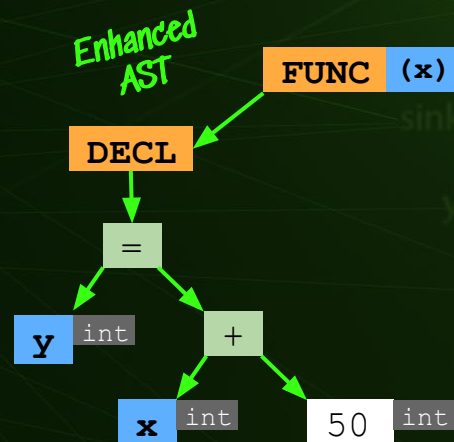
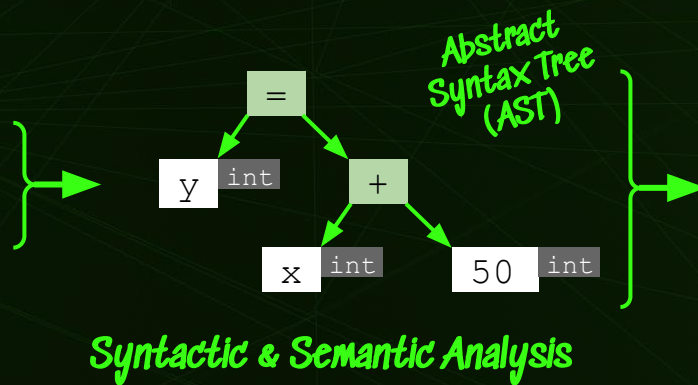
What is even *code*?

`int y = x + 50;`

Tokens

INTEGER ID(y) EQUAL
ID(x)
ADD CONST(50) SEMICOLON

Lexical Analysis



```
func(x) {
    int y = x + 50;
    if (y > 10) {
        wololo()
        z = y
    } else {
        return 0
    }
}
```

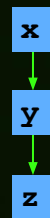
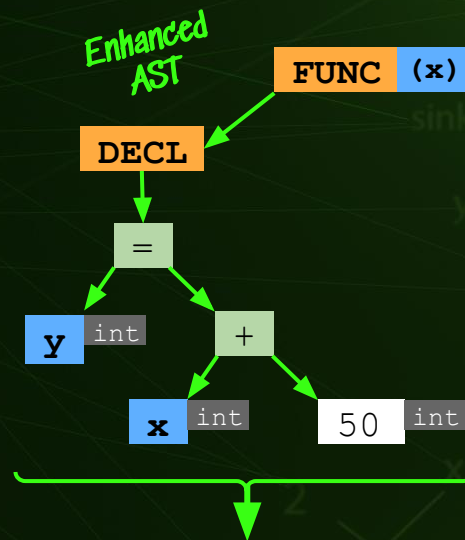
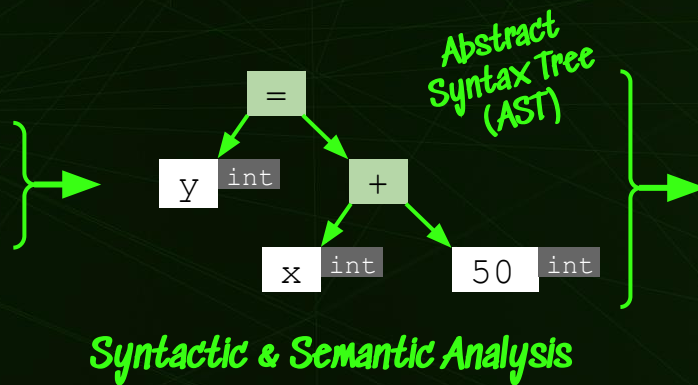
What is even *code*?

```
int y = x + 50;
```

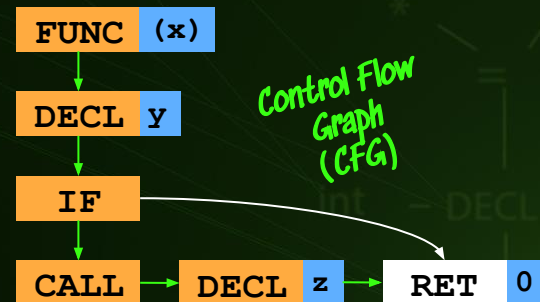
Tokens

INTEGER ID(y) EQUAL
ID(x)
ADD CONST(50) SEMICOLON

Lexical Analysis



Program Dependence Graph (PDG)



What is even *code*?

```
int y = x + 50;
```

Tokens

INTEGER ID(y) EQUAL

ID(x)

ADD CONST(50) SEMICOLON

Lexical Analysis

Abstract
Syntax Tree
(AST)

Syntactic & Semantic Analysis

Enhanced
AST

FUNC

(x)

DECL

=

y

int

x

int

+

50

int

Optimizations

+
Register Alloc

+
Machine Code

```
10 = 50  
11 = x + 10  
y = 11
```

Translation

x

y

z

Program
Dependence
Graph
(PDG)

Control Flow
Graph
(CFG)

FUNC

(x)

DECL

y

IF

CALL

DECL

z

RET

0

Building Blocks of Code

```
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;

@RestController
public class PatientController {

    private static Logger log =
        LoggerFactory.getLogger(PatientController.class);

    ...

    @RequestMapping(value = "/patients", method = RequestMethod.GET)
    public Iterable<Patient> getPatient(Int id) {
        Patient pat = patientRepository.findById(id);

        if (pat != null) {
            log.info("First Patient is {}", pat.toString());
        }

        return patientRepository.findAll();
    }
}
```

Building Blocks of Code

```
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;
```

```
@RestController
```

```
public class PatientController {
```

```
    private static Logger log =  
        LoggerFactory.getLogger(PatientController.class);
```

```
    ...
```

```
@RequestMapping(value = "/patients", method = RequestMethod.GET)
```

```
public Iterable<Patient> getPatient(Int id) {  
    Patient pat = patientRepository.findById(id);
```

```
    if (pat != null) {  
        log.info("First Patient is {} ", pat.toString());  
    }
```

```
    return patientRepository.findAll();
```

```
}
```

Building Blocks of Code

```
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;
```

```
@RestController  
public class PatientController {
```

```
    private static Logger log =  
        LoggerFactory.getLogger(PatientController.class);
```

```
    ...  
    @RequestMapping(value = "/patients", method = RequestMethod.GET)  
    public Iterable<Patient> getPatient(Int id) {  
        Patient pat = patientRepository.findById(id);
```

```
        if (pat != null) {  
            log.info("First Patient is {} ", pat.toString());
```

```
        return patientRepository.findAll();
```

```
    }
```

Class / Type

Member Variable

Package / Namespace

Annotation

Local Variable

Method Parameter

Method Definition

Method Block

Literal

Method Instance

Method Return

Building Blocks of Code

PieClass

Defines

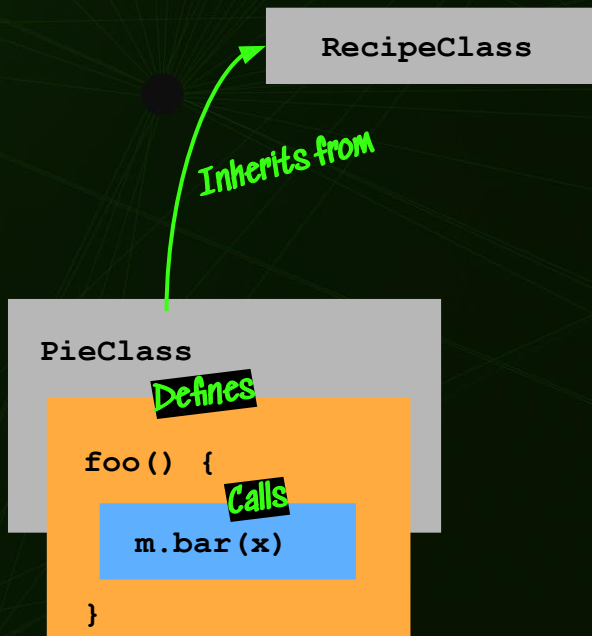
foo() {

Calls

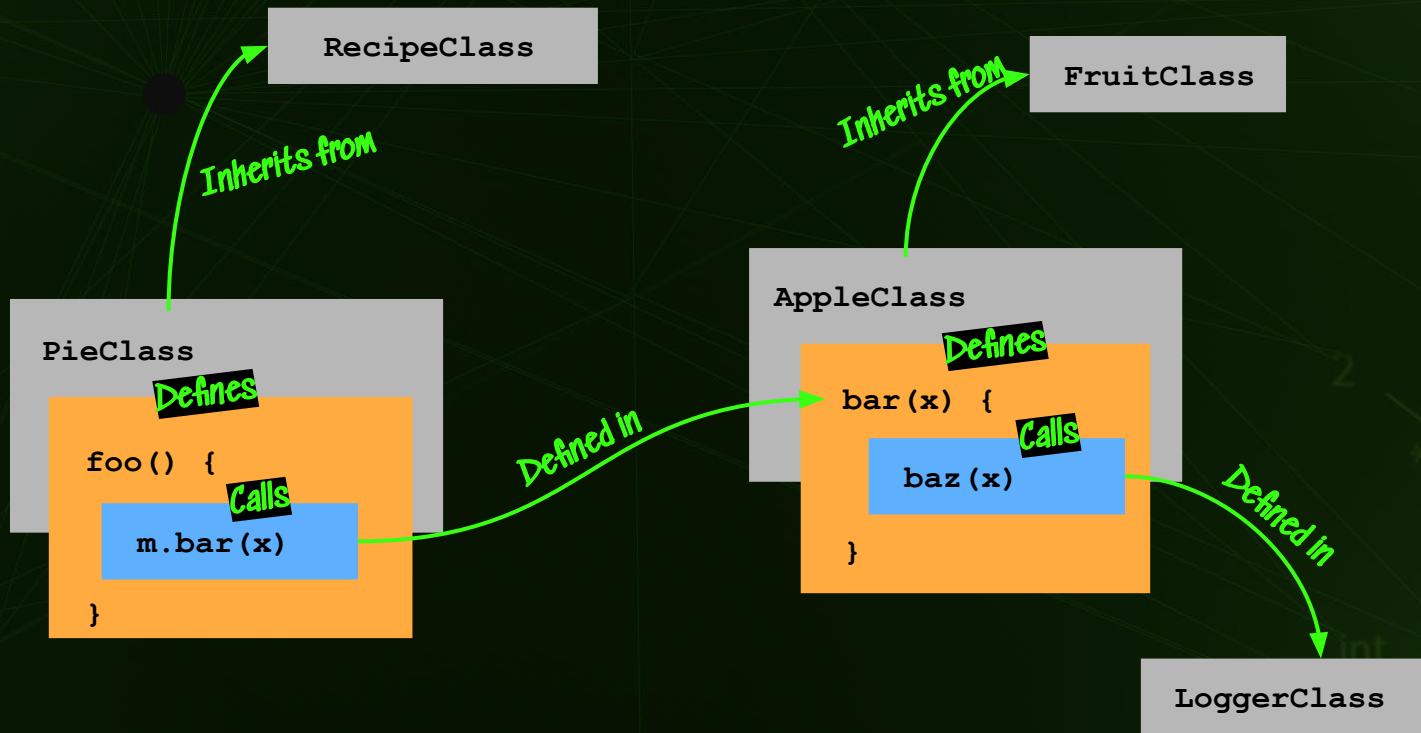
m.bar(x)

}

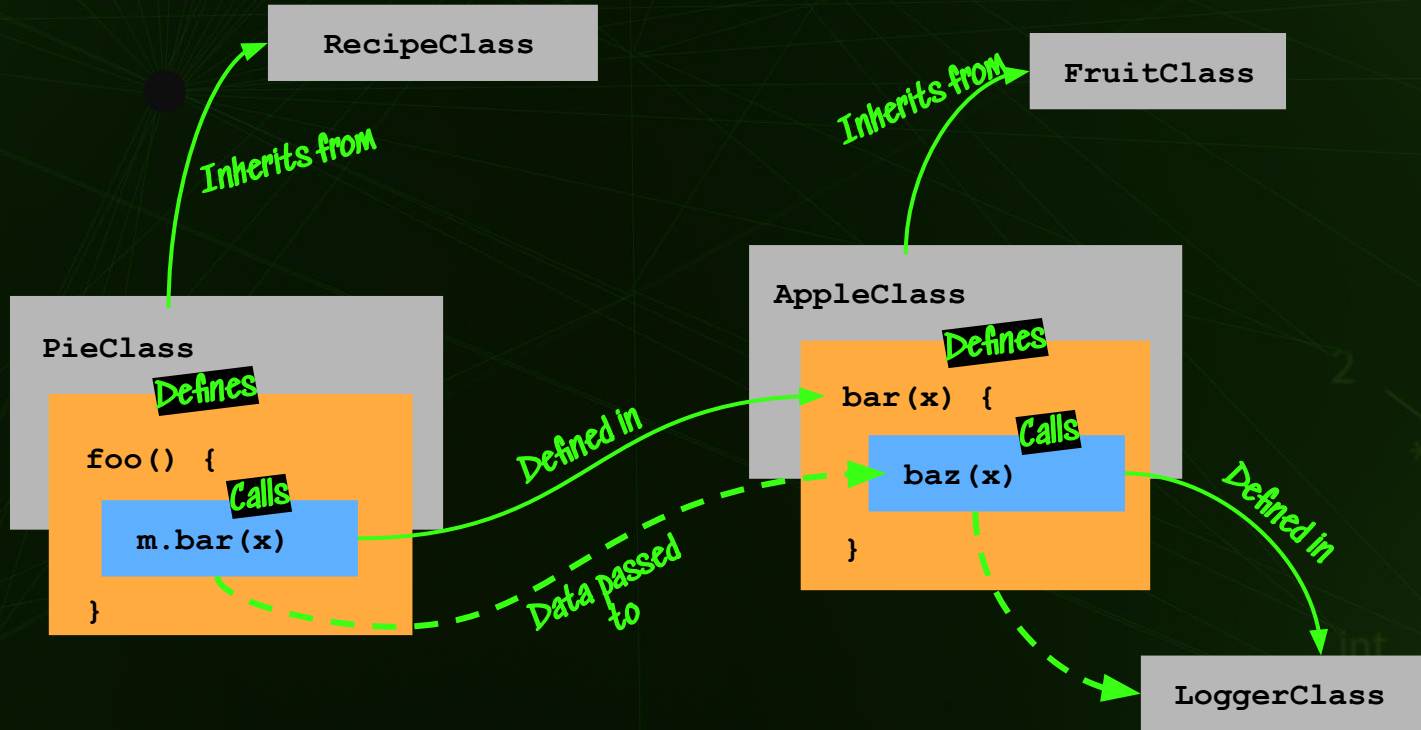
Building Blocks of Code



Building Blocks of Code

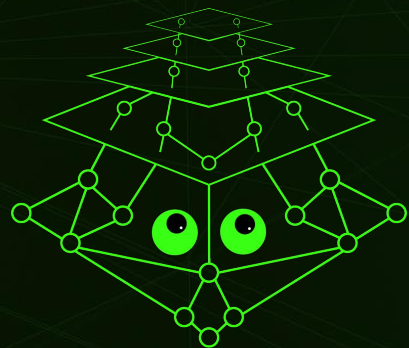


Building Blocks of Code



If we think in graphs while coding, we should think in graphs while debugging

If we think in graphs while coding, we should think in graphs while debugging

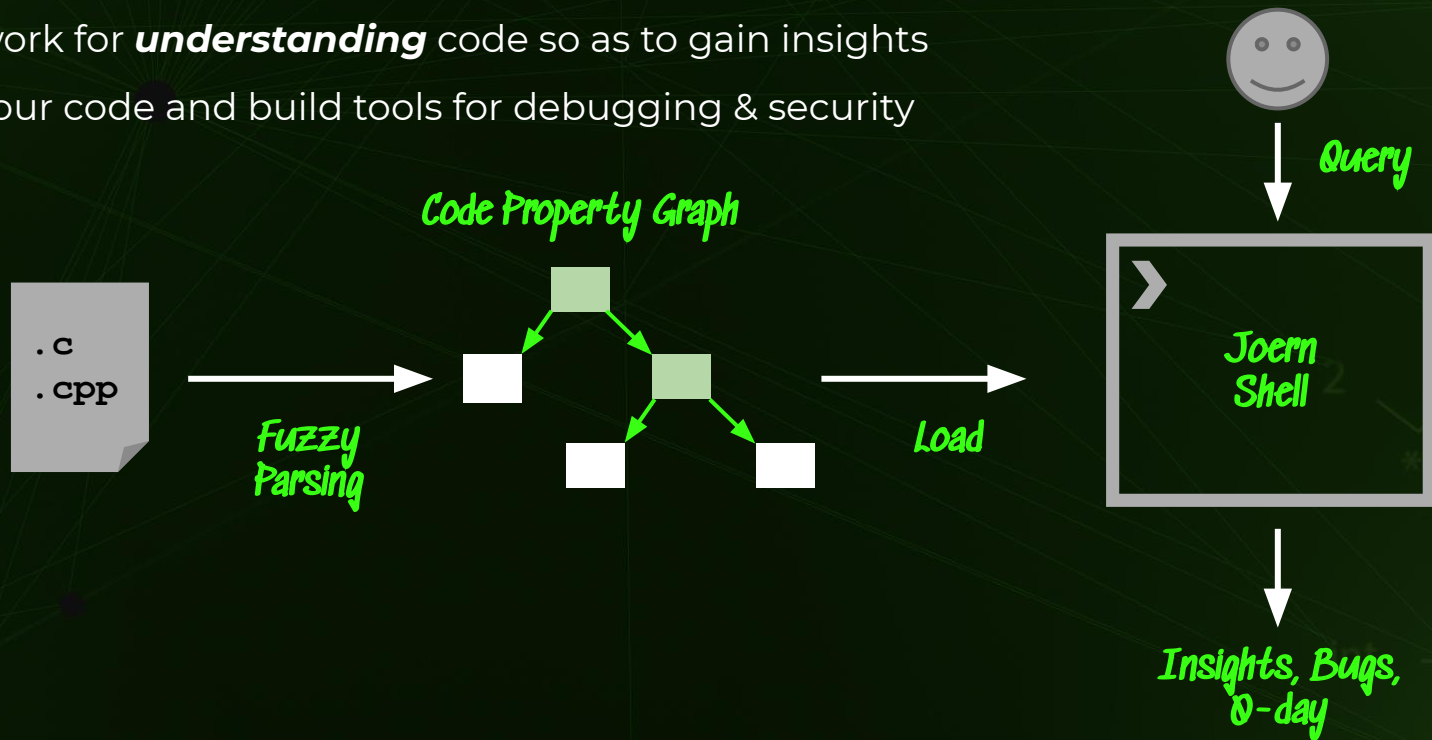


JOERN

[Yo! Urn]

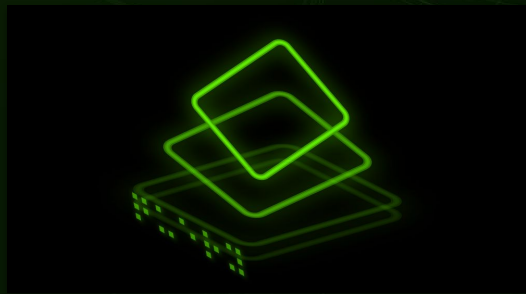
What is Joern?

Framework for ***understanding*** code so as to gain insights about your code and build tools for debugging & security



What is Joern?

Query



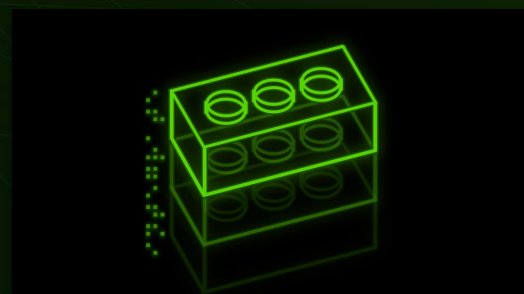
Ask questions on an interactive shell, iterate quickly

Automate



Convert those questions to a recipe. Run across large codebases

Integrate



Take the recipe and integrate in your security pipeline or tools



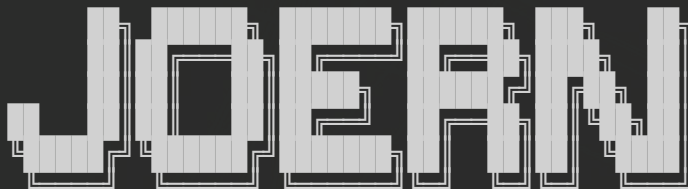
Module 1

Code Navigation & Insights

Module 1

1. Quickstart

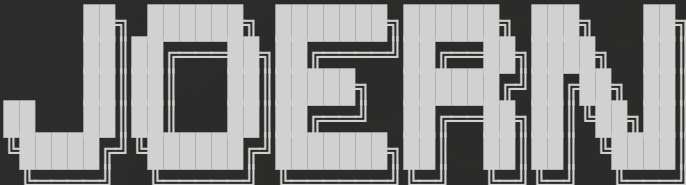
```
$ wget http://www.acme.com/software/thttpd/thttpd-2.29.tar.gz
$ tar -xvf thttpd-2.29.tar.gz
$ joern
```



```
Type `help` or `browse(help)` to begin
joern> importCode("/tmp/thttpd-2.29")
joern> run.ossdataflow
res0: Cpg = io.shiftleft.codepropertygraph.Cpg@4f7a2262)
joern> cpg.method.name("handle.*").name.l
...
joern> cpg.method.name("strcpy").caller.name.l
res18: List[String] = List(
  "get_filename"
```

Module 1

1. Parsing and Generating a CPG (VLC v3.0.12)

```
suchakra@isengard: ~  
$ joern  
  
  
Type `help` or `browse(help)` to begin  
joern> importCode("/tmp/vlc-3.0.12")  
res0: Cpg = io.shiftleft.codepropertygraph.Cpg@4f7a2262)  
joern> run.ossdataflow  
joern> save
```

Module 1

2. Basic Navigation - Methods

```
suchakra@isengard: ~  
+ x suchakra@isengard: ~  
  
// List all methods that match `.*handle.*` to the shell  
joern> cpg.method.name(".*parse.*").name.l  
  
// Dump all methods that match `.*parse_sig.*` to the shell (syntax-highlighted)  
joern> cpg.method.name(".*parse_sig.*").dump  
  
// Create K-V pair of all methods that match `.*parse_sig.*` with their location and code  
joern> cpg.method.name(".*parse_sig.*").map( m=> (m.location.filename, m.start.dump)).l  
  
// Dump all methods that match `.*parse_sig.*` to file (no highlighting)  
joern> cpg.method.name(".*parse_sig.*").dumpRaw |> "/tmp/foo.c"  
  
// View all methods that match `.*parse_sig.*` in a pager (e.g., less)  
joern> browse(cpg.method.name(".*parse_sig.*").dump)
```


Module 1

2. Basic Navigation - Methods

```
// Find all local variables defined in a method
joern> cpg.method.name("parse_public_key_packet").local.name.l

// Find which file and line number they are in
joern> cpg.method.name("parse_public_key_packet").location.map( x=> (x.lineNumber.get,
x.filename)).l

// Find the type of the first local variable defined in a method
joern> cpg.method.name("parse_public_key_packet").local.typ.name.l.head

// Find all outgoing calls (call-sites) in a method
joern> cpg.method.name("parse_public_key_packet").call.name.l

// Find which methods calls a given method
joern> cpg.method.name("parse_public_key_packet").caller.name.l
```

Module 1

2. Basic Navigation - Repeating Graph Traversals

```
suchakra@isengard: ~  
// Find the sequence of callers going UP from a given method  
joern> cpg.method.name("parse_public_key_packet").repeat(_._caller)(_._emit).name.l  
  
// Find the callees of a method going DOWN until you hit a given method (CAN BE EXPENSIVE)  
joern>  
cpg.method.name("download_key").repeat(_._callee)(_._emit.until(_._isCallTo("parse_public_key_packet"))).name.l
```

3. Basic Navigation - Types, Variables and Filtering

```
suchakra@isengard: ~  
+ x suchakra@isengard: ~  
  
// List all local variables of type `vlc_.*`  
joern> cpg.types.name("vlc_.*").localOfType.name.l  
  
// Find member variables of a struct  
joern> cpg.types.name("vlc_log_t").map( x=> (x.name, x.start.member.name.l)).l  
  
// Find local variables and filter them by their type  
joern> cpg.local.where(_ .typ.name("vlc_log_t")).name.l  
  
// Which method are they used in?  
joern> cpg.local.where(_ .typ.name("vlc_log_t")).method.dump  
  
// Get the filenames where these methods are  
joern> cpg.local.where(_ .typ.name("vlc_log_t")).method.file.name.l
```

4. Basic Insights - Code Complexity

```
// Identify functions with more than 4 parameters
```

```
joern> cpg.method.filter(_.parameter.size > 4).name.l
```

```
// Identify functions with > 4 control structures (cyclomatic complexity)
```

```
joern> cpg.method.filter(_.controlStructure.size > 4).name.l
```

```
// Identify functions with more than 500 lines of code
```

```
joern> cpg.method.filter(_.numberOfLines >= 500).name.l
```

```
// Identify functions with multiple return statements
```

```
joern> cpg.method.filter(_.ast.isReturn.l.size > 1).name.l
```

4. Basic Insights - Code Complexity

```
// Identify functions with more than 4 loops
```

```
joern> cpg.method.filter(_._controlStructure.controlStructureType("FOR|DO|WHILE").size >  
4).name.l
```

```
// Identify functions with nesting depth larger than 3
```

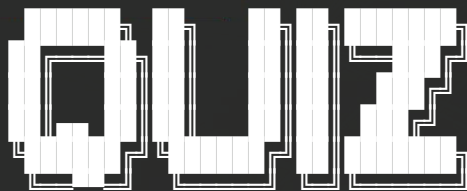
```
joern> cpg.method.filter(_._depth(_._isControlStructure) > 3).name.l
```


5. Basic Insights - Calls into Libraries

```
suchakra@isengard: ~  
// All names of external methods used by the program  
joern> cpkg.method.external.name.l.distinct.sorted  
  
// All calls to strcpy  
joern> cpkg.call("strcpy").code.l  
  
// All methods that call strcpy  
joern> cpkg.call("strcpy").method.name.l  
  
// Looking into parameters: second argument to sprintf is NOT a literal  
joern> cpkg.call("sprintf").argument(2).whereNot(_.isLiteral).code.l  
  
// Quickly see this method above  
joern> cpkg.call("sprintf").argument(2).filterNot(_.isLiteral).dump
```

Module 1

QUIZ

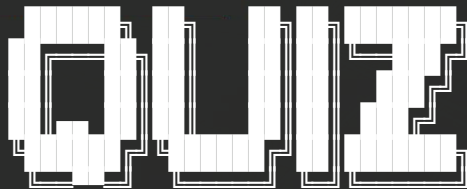


```
// Create a query that finds recursive functions
```

```
joern>
```

Module 1

QUIZ



```
// Create a query that finds recursive functions
```

```
joern> cpg.method.filter(x => x.call.name.l.contains(x.name)).name.l
```

```
res88: List[String] = List(  
  "dirfd",  
  "tdestroy_recurse",  
  "vlc_dictionary_insert_impl",  
  ...  
)
```

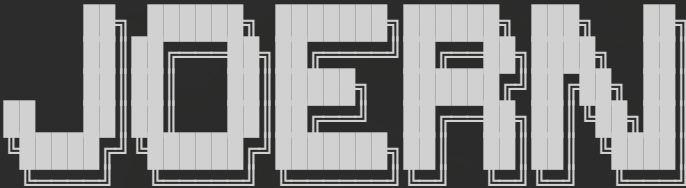


Module 2

Hunting Memory Bugs

Module 2

1. Generating CPG for alloc_party.c

```
suchakra@isengard: ~  
$ joern  
  
Type `help` or `browse(help)` to begin  
joern> importCode("/tmp/alloc_party")  
res0: Cpg = io.shiftleft.codepropertygraph.Cpg@4f7a2262)  
joern> run.ossdataflow  
joern> save
```


Module 2

2. Memory Allocation Bugs - Zero Alloc/Overflow

```
/*
 * So we have a situation where the malloc's argument contains an arithmetic operation
 *
 * This can lead to two cases:
 * 1. Zero Allocation, if the operation makes the argument 0 (we get a NULL ptr)
 * 2. Overflow, if the computed allocation is smaller and we use memcpy() eventually
 */

void *alloc_havoc(int y) {
    int z = 10;
    void *x = malloc(y * z);
    return x;
}
```

Module 2

2. Memory Allocation Bugs - Zero Alloc/Overflow

```
// The location where malloc has an arithmetic operation
```

```
joern> cpg.call("malloc").where(_.argument(1).isCallTo(Operators.multiplication)).code.l
```

```
// Identify if there is a call from some method to any of these weird mallocs
```

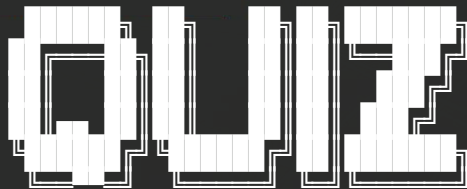
```
joern> def source = cpg.method.name(".*alloc.*").parameter
```

```
joern> def sink = cpg.call("malloc").where(_.argument(1).isCallTo(Operators.multiplication)).argument
```

```
joern> sink.reachableByFlows(source).p
```

Module 2

QUIZ

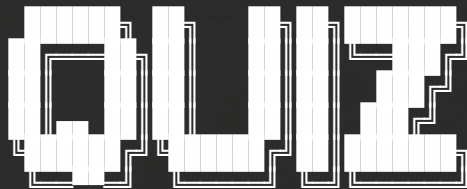


```
// Write a query to find a double free the sample code (Hint: Dataflow from allocation to freedom)
```

```
joern>
```

Module 2

QUIZ



// Write a query to find a double free the sample code (Hint: Dataflow from allocation to freedom)

```
joern> def source = cpg.call(".*alloc.*")
joern> def sink = cpg.call("free").argument
joern> sink.reachableByFlows(source).p
```

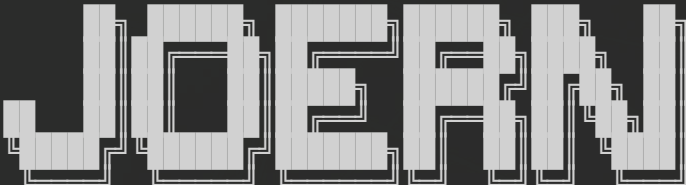


Module 3

Finding Vulnerabilities in VLC

Module 3

3. Back to the VLC CPG

```
suchakra@isengard: ~  
$ joern  
  
Type `help` or `browse(help)` to begin  
joern> workspace  
..  
joern> open("vlc-3.0.12")  
res0: Cpg = io.shiftleft.codepropertygraph.Cpg@4f7a2262)  
joern>
```


Module 3

3. Buffer Overflow Hunting in VLC - First Try

```
// Find the memcpy() calls where return value of calls from malloc having addition operations  
reaches the first argument of the memcpy
```

```
joern> def src = cpg.call("malloc").where(_.argument(1).isCallTo(Operators.addition)).l
```

```
joern> cpg.call("memcpy").where { call =>  
    call.argument(1)  
    .reachableBy(src)  
}.code.l
```

Module 3

3. Buffer Overflow Hunting in VLC - Dataflow

```
// Find dataflows from all these interesting sources and sinks
```

```
joern> def source = cpg.call("malloc").where(_.argument(1).isCallTo(Operators.addition))  
defined function source
```

```
joern> def sink = cpg.call("memcpy").argument  
defined function sink
```

```
joern> sink.reachableByFlows(source).p
```



Module 4

Joern Scripting

Module 4

1. Scripting - DRY Function

```
// Wrap possible buffer overflow query in a function and use it!
```

```
joern> def buffer_overflows(cpg : io.shiftleft.codepropertygraph.Cpg) = {  
  def src = cpg.call("malloc").where(_.argument(1).isCallTo(Operators.addition)).l  
  cpg.call("memcpy").where { call =>  
    call.argument(1)  
    .reachableBy(src)  
  }  
}
```

```
defined function buffer_overflows
```

```
joern> buffer_overflows(cpg).code.l
```

Let's test on VLC..

Module 4

`p_block->i_buffer == MAX_UINT64` **causes an overflow!**

```
joern> buffer_overflows(cpg).filter(_.method.name(".*ParseText.*")).l.start.dump
res57: List[String] = List(
  """static subpicture_t *ParseText( decoder_t *p_dec, block_t *p_block )
{
  decoder_sys_t *p_sys = p_dec->p_sys;
  subpicture_t *p_spu = NULL;
  if( p_block->i_flags & BLOCK_FLAG_CORRUPTED )
    return NULL;
  ...
  /* Should be resilient against bad subtitles */
  if( p_sys->iconv_handle == (vlc_iconv_t)-1 || p_sys->b_autodetect_utf8 )
  {
    psz_subtitle = malloc( p_block->i_buffer + 1 );
    if( psz_subtitle == NULL )
      return NULL;
    memcpy( psz_subtitle, p_block->p_buffer, p_block->i_buffer ); /* <=== */
    psz_subtitle[p_block->i_buffer] = '\0';
  }
}
```


Module 4

1. Scripting - Creating Internal Tools

```
// save the following text as mytools.sc in /home/$USER/bin/joern
```

```
def buffer_overflows(cpg : io.shiftleft.codepropertygraph.Cpg) = {  
  def src = cpg.call("malloc").where(_.argument(1).isCallTo(Operators.addition)).l  
  cpg.call("memcpy").where { call =>  
    call.argument(1)  
    .reachableBy(src)  
  }.code.l  
}
```

```
joern> import $file.mytools(cpg) // import your script
```

```
joern> mytools.buffer_overflows(cpg) // run the script from within Joern Shell!
```

Module 4

1. Scripting - Creating External Standalone Tools

```
suchakra@isengard: ~  
// save the following text as buffer_overflows.sc in /home/$USER/bin/joern  
// You can replace the open(graph) with other commands like importCode() to work on  
// fresh code. You could generate JSONs also, create reports etc..  
  
@main def execute(graph: String) = {  
  open(graph)  
  println("Finding possible buffer overflows")  
  def src = cpg.call("malloc").where(_._argument(1).isCallTo(Operators.addition)).l  
  cpg.call("memcpy").where { call =>  
    call.argument(1)  
    .reachableBy(src)  
  }.code.l  
}  
  
// Run externally as your own tool!  
$ joern --script buffer_overflows.sc --params graph=vlc-3.0.12
```



Module 5

Building Custom Scanners

Module 5

1. Custom Scanning - Joern Scan

```
// Joern Scan: a code scanner built on top of Joern
// Built-in Joern queries to scan for common issues!

$ ./joern-scan /file/to/scan
```

Module 5

2. Custom Scanning - Under The Hood

```
// What happens when you ./joern-scan?

// The code property graph for the target is generated.

// A set of queries are executed against the code property graph.

// Results are printed to stdout.

Result: 3.0 : Unchecked read/recv/malloc:/tarpit-c/tarpitc/double_free.c:10:main

Result format:
Result: $QUERY_SCORE : $QUERY_TITLE: $FILEPATH:$LINE_NUMBER:$FUNCTION_NAME
```

Module 5

3. Custom Scanning - Joern Scan Queries

```
def getsUsed(): Query =  
  Query.make(  
    name = "call-to-gets",  
    author = Crew.suchakra,  
    title = "Dangerous function gets() used",  
    description =  
      """  
      | Avoid `gets` function as it can lead to reads beyond buffer  
      | boundary and cause  
      | buffer overflows. Some secure alternatives are `fgets` and `gets_s`.  
      |""".stripMargin,  
    score = 8,  
    withStrRep({ cpg =>  
      cpg.method("gets").callIn  
    }),  
    tags = List(QueryTags.badfn)  
  )
```


Module 5

4. Custom Scanning - Joern Scan Options

```
// Updates build-in query database.
```

```
$ ./joern-scan --updatedb
```

```
// Overwrite existing project CPG, run after application changes.
```

```
$ ./joern-scan /file/to/scan --overwrite
```

```
// Specify queries to run.
```

```
$ ./joern-scan /file/to/scan --tags xss,default
```

Module 5

5. Custom Scanning - Extending Joern Scan

```
// Joern Scan ships with a default set of queries, the Joern Query Database.  
// Contributions are welcomed via pull requests to:  
// https://github.com/joernio/query-database.
```

```
$ git clone https://github.com/joernio/query-database/
```

```
$ cd query-database
```

```
$ ./install.sh
```

```
$ ./joern-scan /file/to/scan
```

Module 5

6. Custom Scanning - Adding Your Own Queries

```
// Queries are stored in io.joern.scanners.  
// io.joern.scanners.(c|java)
```

```
def functionName(): Query =  
  Query.make(  
    name = "query name",  
    author = "your name",  
    title = "query title",  
    description =  
      """  
        | Query description  
        """,.stripMargin,  
    score = query score,  
    withStrRep({ cpq =>  
      Your Joern queries  
    } ),  
    tags = List(QueryTags.tagname)  
  )
```



Open Forum

Q&A - Please use Discord



Fin

<http://joern.io>