

Static analysis and exploit trials

July/2/2021 Team 4



Static analysis and exploit trial

Approach strategy

- Review all issues and find vulnerabilities that can be actual targets of attack.
- Since the client does not have valuable assets, we focused on the server side.
- If we are lucky, we may be able to run a shell through code injection on the server.

Which static analysis tool to use

Static analysis using FlawFinder

Due to time limit and according to the purpose, a tool suitable for finding buffer-related issues was selected

- **Sonarcloud**
 - Due to a limitation to prepare the build environment on linux, it had not been used on phase 1.
- **Code x-ray**
 - Most of the issues were about variable uninitialized issues.
- **FlawFinder**
 - Simple but easy to find buffer overflow related issues

Static analysis using FlawFinder (1/2)

Categories issues

Review all issues and find vulnerabilities that can be actual targets of attack.

- If there is a possibility of an attack, set 'Need Investigation'
- Otherwise, if there is no possibility, set 'Ignore'
- Set 'False positives' if it is.

	False positives	Ignore	Need Investigation	Total
sfid-server-master	3	31	12	46
sfid-client-main	1	3	8	12

Issue list - [static_analysis-flawfinder-5team](#)

Static analysis using FlawFinder (2/2)

Find the origin for an issues

Figure out where each issues come from 'base code' or 'modified' by the dev-team

		False positives	Ignore	Need Investigation	Total
sfid-server-master	base code	3	22	-	46
	modified	-	9	12	
sfid-client-main	base code	-	-	-	12
	modified	1	3	8	

Most likely exploitable issues were generated from code written by the development team.

Code review for the issues (1/2)

Code review : for 12 issues that 'need investigation'

Issue #20

20	/LgFaceRecDemoTCP_Jetson_NanoV2/src/main.cpp	304	2	char:Statically-sized arrays can be improperly restricted, leading to potential overflows or other issues (CWE-119/CWE-120). Perform bounds checking, use functions that limit length, or ensure that the size is	Need	fixed size(512) of local buffer in
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```
300 void* socketChat(void *arg){
301     // find if same connFd exist
302     // if exist do send video
303
304     unsigned char buffer[BUF_SIZE] = {0}; //flawfinder_5verflow : ignore - perform bounds checking
305     int retval;
306     TConnCli* pConnCli = (TConnCli*) arg;
307     //int clientfd = pConnCli->connFd;
308     TTapConnectedPort* TcpConnectedPort = pConnCli->TcpConnectedPort;
309     int clientfd = TcpConnectedPort->ConnectedFd;
310     CONN_MODE mode = pConnCli->mode;
311     SSL* ssl = pConnCli->ssl;
312
313     printf("socketChat\n");
314     while(1){
315         memset(buffer, 0, BUF_SIZE);
316         if (mode == E_CONN_TCP) {
317             retval = ReadDataTcp(TcpConnectedPort, buffer, BUF_SIZE);
318         } else {
319             retval = SSL_ReadDataTcp(ssl, TcpConnectedPort, buffer, BUF_SIZE);
320         }
321     }
```

A fixed-length buffer used to receive data from a client through a socket. 😈

But, overflow could not be made due to the code receiving the data by limiting the length. 👍

Code review for the issues (2/2)

Issue #19

- `nameToRegister` is statically-sized global array
- Since the incorrect use of logical operator, even if `recvData.dataLen` is longer than `MAX_NAME_LEN` (256) it can be proceed.

19	/LgFaceRecDemoTCP_Jetson_NanoV2/src/main.cpp	57	2	buffer	char: Statically-sized arrays can be improperly restricted, leading to potential overflows or other issues (CWE-119/CWE-120). Perform bounds checking, use functions that limit length, or ensure that the size is larger than the maximum possible length.	Need investigation	fixed(256) buffer for nameToRegister, but not a local but global
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```
56
57 char nameToRegister[MAX_NAME_LEN]; //flawfinder_5verflow
58
```

The condition for checking the length is written incorrectly.

```
347 } else if (recvData.msgType == E_MSG_ADD_USER ) {
348     if(recvData.dataLen > 0 || recvData.dataLen < MAX_NAME_LEN) {
349         memset(nameToRegister, 0, sizeof(nameToRegister));
350         printf("datalen = %d\n", recvData.dataLen);
351         strncpy(nameToRegister, (char*)(buffer + sizeof(TClientMsg)), recvData.dataLen); //flawfinder_5ver
352         printf("name to register = %s\n", nameToRegister);
353         operationMode = E_MODE_ADD_USER;
354     } else {
```

The buffer for `'nameToRegister'` can be overflow 🐱

Exploit using python script

Data overrun has been check with GDB.

```

0x5555615248 <nameToRegister196>: 0 0 0 0
0x5555615250 <nameToRegister112>: 0 0 0 0
0x5555615268 <nameToRegister128>: 0 0 0 0
0x5555615278 <nameToRegister144>: 0 0 0 0
0x5555615288 <nameToRegister160>: 0 0 0 0
0x5555615298 <nameToRegister176>: 0 0 0 0
0x55556152a8 <nameToRegister192>: 0 0 0 0
0x55556152b8 <nameToRegister208>: 0 0 0 0
0x55556152c8 <nameToRegister224>: 0 0 0 0
0x55556152d8 <nameToRegister240>: 0 0 0 0
0x55556152e8 <_ConnCll>: 0 0 0 0
0x55556152f8 <_ConnCll+16>: 0 0 0 0
0x5555615308 <_ConnCll+32>: 0 0 -1785487298 127
0x5555615318 <_ConnCll+48>: 1 0 1207971344 127
0x5555615328 <_ConnCll+64>: 1207962408 127 1662126272 0
0x5555615338 <_ProcImg>: 0 0 0 0
0x5555615348 <_ProcImg+16>: 0 0 0 0
0x5555615358 <_ProcImg+32>: 0 0 0 0
0x5555615368 <_ProcImg+48>: 0 0 0 0
0x5555615378 <_ProcImg+64>: 0 0 0 0
0x5555615388 <_ProcImg+80>: 0 0 0 0
0x5555615398 <_ProcImg+96>: 0 0 0 0
0x55556153a8 <_ProcImg+112>: 0 0 0 0

```

[illegible]

More for exploit trial

- Since the socket for data sending was not connected, the overwritten global variable was not been read.
- Even after data socket is connected, the variables was not been used after each thread started.
- The attack scenario in this process was conducted with the assumption that the client's key and certificate can be used.

Summary

Input validation should be applied to both side

Even input validation has been applied to client side, the value coming through the server should also be checked.