

# **SC3010**

# **Computer Security**

## **Lecture 4: Software Security (III)**

# Outline

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- ▶ **Safe Programing**
- ▶ **Software Testing**
- ▶ **Compiler and System Support**

# Outline

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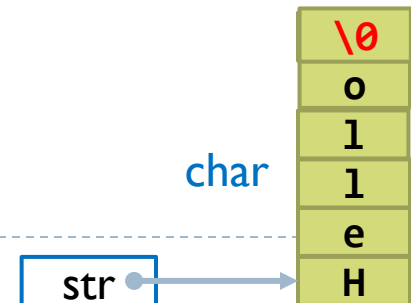
- ▶ **Safe Programing**
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# Safe Functions

Root cause: unsafe C lib functions have no range checking

- ▶ `strcpy` (`char *dest`, `char *src`)
- ▶ `strcat` (`char *dest`, `char *src`)
- ▶ `gets` (`char *s`)
- ▶ Use “safe” versions of libraries:
  - ▶ `strncpy` (`char *dest`, `char *src`, `int n`)
    - ▶ Copy  $n$  characters from string `src` to `dest`
    - ▶ Do not automatically add the NULL value to `dest` if  $n$  is less than the length of string `src`. So it is safer to always add NULL after `strncpy`.
  - ▶ `strncat` (`char *dest`, `char *src`, `int n`)
  - ▶ `fgets`(`char *BUF`, `int N`, `FILE *FP`);
  - ▶ Still need to get the byte count right.

```
char str[6];  
strncpy(str, "Hello, World", 5);  
str[5] = '\0';
```



# Assessment of C Library Functions

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## Extreme risk

- ▶ `gets`

## High risk

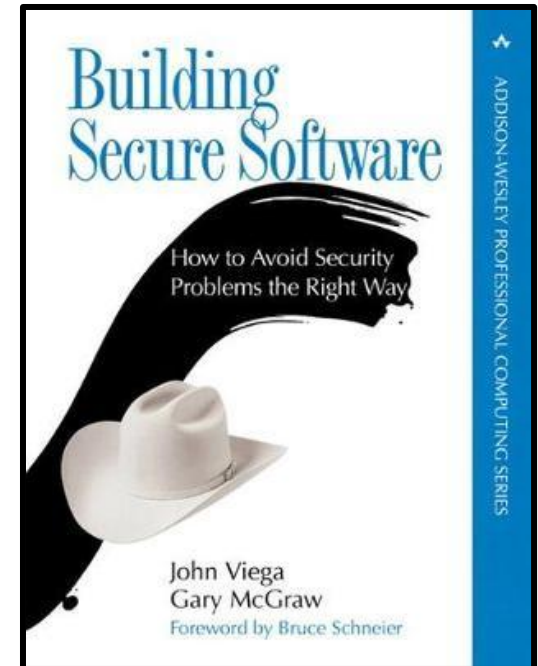
- ▶ `strcpy`, `strcat`, `sprintf`, `scanf`,  
`sscanf`, `fscanf`, `vfscanf`, `vsscanf`,  
`streadd`, `strecpy`, `strtrns`, `realpath`,  
`syslog`, `getenv`, `getopt`, `getopt_long`,  
`getpass`

## Moderate risk

- ▶ `getchar`, `fgetc`, `getc`, `read`, `bcopy`

## Low risk

- ▶ `fgets`, `memcpy`, `snprintf`, `strccpy`,  
`strcadd`, `strncpy`, `strncat`, `vsprintf`



# Safe Libraries

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## libsafe

- ▶ Check some common traditional C functions
  - Examines current stack & frame pointers
  - Denies attempts to write data to stack that overwrite return address or any parameters

## glib.h

- ▶ Provides Gstring type for dynamically growing null-terminated strings in C

## Strsafe.h

- ▶ A new set of string-handling functions for C and C++.
- ▶ Guarantees null-termination and always takes destination size as argument

## SafeStr

- ▶ Provides a new, high-level data type for strings, tracks accounting info for strings; Performs many other operations.

## Glib

- ▶ Resizable & bounded

## Apache portable runtime (APR)

- ▶ Resizable & bounded

# Safe Language (Strong Type)

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## Ada, Perl, Python, Java, C#, and even Visual Basic

- ▶ Have automatic bounds checking, and do not have direct memory access

## C-derivatives: Rust (Mozilla 2010)

- ▶ Designed to be a “safe, concurrent, practical language”, supporting functional and imperative-procedural paradigms
- ▶ Does not permit null pointers, dangling pointers, or data races
- ▶ Memory and other resources are managed through “Resource Acquisition Is Initialization” (RAII).

## Go: type-safe, garbage-collected but C-looking language

- ▶ Good concurrency model for taking advantage of multicore machines
- ▶ Appropriate for implementing server architectures.

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