#### **Taint Mechanisms**

#### **Advanced topics in Computer Security**

#### Matteo Di Pirro

BSc in Computer Science Department of Mathematics

University of Padova

December 7, 2016



Università degli Studi di Padova

#### **Outline**



Introduction

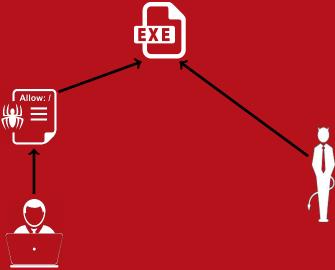
**Dynamic Taint Analysis** 

Forward Symbolic Execution

Conclusions



Università degli Studi di Padova



Matteo Di Pirro

December 7, 2016

## **Input Analysis**



There are two essential questions about the input analysis:

Matteo Di Pirro December 7, 2016 Introduction 3/12

## **Input Analysis**



There are two essential questions about the input analysis:

- 1. Is the final value affected by user input?
  - Dynamic Taint Analysis!
  - Tracks information flow between sources and sinks

## **Input Analysis**



There are two essential questions about the input analysis:

- 1. Is the final value affected by user input?
  - Dynamic Taint Analysis!
  - Tracks information flow between sources and sinks
- 2. What input will make execution reach this line of code?
  - Forward Symbolic Execution
  - Allows us to reason about the behavior of a program on many different inputs



$$x = get_input(x)$$
 $z = 42$ 
 $y = x + z$ 
goto y







$$x = get_input(x)$$
 $z = 42$ 
 $y = x + z$ 
 $goto y$  ls y taited?



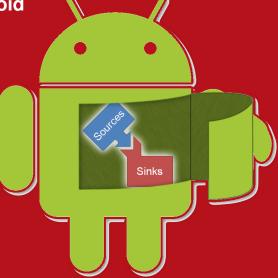
## What's a policy?



- ► A taint policy specifies three properties:
  - Taint Introduction
    - ▶ How is taint introduced into a system?
  - Taint Propagation
    - How does taint propagate into a system?
  - Taint Checking
    - Is the current operation secure?
- Undertainting vs Overtainting







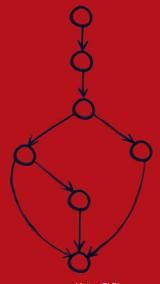
Matteo Di Pirro

December 7, 2016

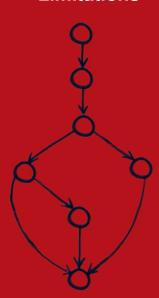


Università degli Studi di Padova

► Sanitization problem







#### > Sanitization problem

b := a ⊕ a





#### Sanitization problem

Pure dynamic taint analysis considers data flows...

...but it ignores control-flows

goto y





#### Sanitization problem

Pure dynamic taint analysis considers data flows...

...but it ignores control-flows

goto y

What about different security policies for different I/O channels?







#### Sanitization problem

Pure dynamic taint analysis considers data flows...

...but it ignores control-flows

goto y

- What about different security policies for different I/O channels?
  - → Static analysis

## **Forward Symbolic Execution**



- We can reason about the behavior of a program using the logic...
- ... and it is conceptually a very simple process

```
x = 2 * get_input(src)
if x - 5 == 14 then goto 3 else goto 4
// line 3: catastrophic failure
// line 4: normal behavior
```

### **Forward Symbolic Execution**



- ➤ We can reason about the behavior of a program using the logic...
- ➤ ... and it is conceptually a very simple process

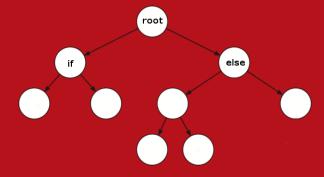
```
x = 2 * get_input(src)
if x - 5 == 14 then goto 3 else goto 4
// line 3: catastrophic failure
// line 4: normal behavior
```

- get\_input(src) now returns a symbol instead of a concrete value
- But now expressions cannot be fully evaluated to a concrete value

#### **Path Selection and Performance**



- For each conditional jump we must decide what path to follow first
  - But some path may never terminate
- Exponential blowup due to branches



#### **Solutions**



- Path Selection Heuristics
  - Concolic Testing
  - Random Search
- More and faster hardware
- Identify redundancies between formulas
- Identify independent subformulas

#### **Solutions**



- ▶ Path Selection Heuristics
  - Concolic Testing
  - Random Search
- More and faster hardware
- Identify redundancies between formulas
- Identify independent subformulas

...but solving a logical formula is a  $\mathcal{NP}$ -Complete problem!

## A small comparison



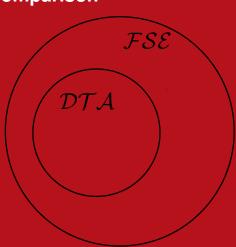
Dynamic Taint Analysis ?

Forward Symbolic Execution

## A small comparison







Dynamic taint analysis analyzes only feasible paths

Matteo Di Pirro December 7, 2016 Conclusions 11/

#### **Conclusions**



- v Conceptually simple methods of analysis
- v There are a lot of possible use cases
  - Malware detection and analysis
  - Automatic testing
  - Automatic programs understanding

- x Usable with some care
- x The effectiveness depends on the application



# Thank you for allowing me to taint your time!

Questions?



## SimplL Grammar



```
stmt*
program
stmt \ s ::= var := exp \mid store(exp, exp)
                  goto exp assert exp
                  if exp then goto exp
                    else goto exp
            ::= load(exp) \mid exp \mid \Diamond_b exp \mid \Diamond_u exp
exp e
                  | var | get_input(src) | v
\Diamond_b
            ::= typical binary operators
\Diamond_u
            ::= typical unary operators
value v ::= 32-bit unsigned integer
```

## **SimplL Operational Semantic**



► Each statement rule of the operational semantic is like:

$$\frac{\text{computation}}{<\!\text{current state}>,\,\text{stmt}} \rightarrow <\!\text{end state}>,\,\text{stmt}$$

- ► The state is composed of:
  - Program statements (∑)
  - ullet Current memory state  $(\mu)$
  - Current values for variables  $(\Delta)$
- Program counter (pc)
- Current statement (i)



## Memory Address Problems Forward Symbolic Execution

- What are we supposed to do if a referenced address is derived from user input?
  - LOAD, STORE  $\rightarrow$  Symbolic Memory Address
  - $\bullet \ \ \mathsf{GOTO} \to \textbf{Symbolic Jumps}$
- Solutions
  - Concolic testing
  - SMT (Satisfiability Modulo Theories) solvers
    - ► *NP*-Complete problem!
  - Static and alias analysis