All You Ever Wanted to Know About Dynamic Taint Analysis and Forward Symbolic Execution

(but might have been afraid to ask)

Matteo Di Pirro

BSc in Computer Science Department of Mathematics

University of Padova

December 7, 2016



Outline



Introduction

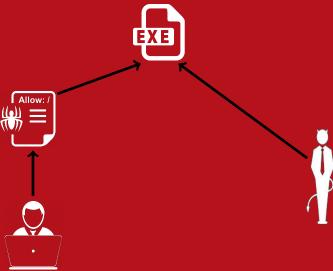
The language

Dynamic Taint Analysis

Forward Symbolic Execution



Università degli Studi di Padova



Matteo Di Pirro

Dynamic Analysis



There are two essential questions about the input analysis:

Dynamic 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

Dynamic 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





The number of security applications utilizing these two techniques is enormous:

1. **Unknown Vulnerability Detection**: monitor whether user input is executed



- Unknown Vulnerability Detection: monitor whether user input is executed
- 2. Automatic Input Filter Generation: detect and remove exploits from the input stream



- Unknown Vulnerability Detection: monitor whether user input is executed
- 2. Automatic Input Filter Generation: detect and remove exploits from the input stream
- 3. Forward Symbolic Execution: analyze how information flows through a malware binary



- Unknown Vulnerability Detection: monitor whether user input is executed
- 2. Automatic Input Filter Generation: detect and remove exploits from the input stream
- 3. Forward Symbolic Execution: analyze how information flows through a malware binary
- 4. **Test Case Generation**: automatically generate inputs to test programs

SimplL



Designed to demonstrate the critical aspects of this analysis.

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

Matteo Di Pirro December 7, 2016 The language 6/11





Tainted

$$(x) := get_input(\mathcal{F})$$

$$z := 42$$





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



```
x := get_input()
z := 42
                Js y taited?
goto v
            It depends on the
             selected policy
```

What's a policy?



- ► A taint policy specifies three properties:
 - Taint Introduction
 - specifies how taint is introduced into a system
 - typically distinguishes between different input sources
 - Taint Propagation
 - specifies the taint status for data derived from tainted or untainted operands
 - Taint Checking
 - is used to determine the runtime behavior of a program
- Undertainting vs Overtainting

Forward Symbolic Execution



- Reasoning about the behavior of the program can be reduced to the domain of logic!
- Creating a forward symbolic execution engine 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 behaviour
```

Forward Symbolic Execution



- Reasoning about the behavior of the program can be reduced to the domain of logic!
- Creating a forward symbolic execution engine is conceptually a very simple process

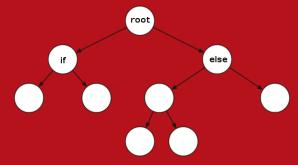
```
x := 2 * get_input(src)
if x - 5 == 14 then goto 3 else goto 4
// line 3: catastrophic failure
// line 4: normal behaviour
```

- get_input(src) now returns a symbol instead of a concrete value
- Expressions involving symbols cannot be fully evaluated to a concrete value

Path Selection and Performance

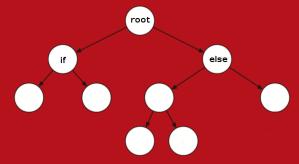


- Every conditional jump we must decide what path to follow first
 - But some path may never terminate
- Exponential Blowup due to branches (running time, number of formulas and formula size)



Path Selection and Performance

- Every conditional jump we must decide what path to follow first
 - But some path may never terminate while $(3^n + 4^n == 5^n) \{n++; \ldots\}$
- Exponential Blowup due to branches (running time, number of formulas and formula size)



Path Selection and Performance



- Every conditional jump we must decide what path to follow first
 - But some path may never terminate while $(3^n + 4^n == 5^n) \{n++; \ldots\}$
- Exponential Blowup due to branches (running time, number of formulas and formula size)
- Solutions
 - Path Selection Heuristic
 - Concolic Testing
 - Depth-First or Random Search
 - More and faster hardware
 - Identify redundancies between formulas or independent subformulas

Memory Address Problems



What are we supposed to do if a referenced address of an expression is derived from user input?

- Symbolic Memory Address
 - The LOAD and STORE rules evaluate the expression representing the memory address to a non-negative integer value
- Symbolic Jumps
 - The GOTO rule requires the address expression to evaluate to a concrete value

Memory Address Problems



What are we supposed to do if a referenced address of an expression is derived from user input?

- Symbolic Memory Address
 - The LOAD and STORE rules evaluate the expression representing the memory address to a non-negative integer value
- Symbolic Jumps
 - The GOTO rule requires the address expression to evaluate to a concrete value
- Solutions
 - Concolic testing
 - SMT (Satisfiability Modulo Theories) solvers
 - Static and alias analysis



THANK YOU FOR ALLOWING ME TO TAINT YOUR PRECIOUS TIME!

Questions?

