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

(but might have been afraid to ask)

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#### **Outline**



Introduction

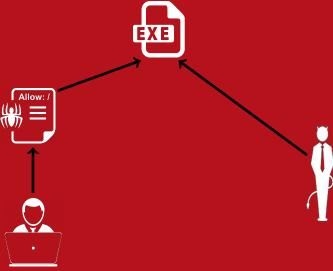
**Dynamic Taint Analysis** 

Forward Symbolic Execution

Conclusions



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## **Input Analysis**



There are two essential questions about the input analysis:

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- 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



goto y



```
Tainted
```

$$z := 42$$



```
Untainted = get_input()

Z := 42

y := x + z  Z is a "static"

goto y
```



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



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

## What's a policy?

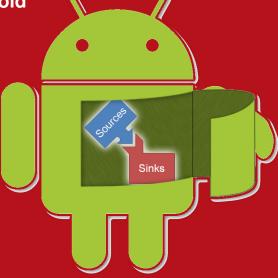


- ► A taint policy specifies three properties:
  - Taint Introduction
    - ▶ How is taint introduced into a system?
  - Taint Propagation
    - ▶ How does taint propagate into a system?
  - Taint Checking
    - Is the current operation secure?
- Undertainting vs Overtainting



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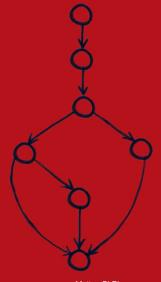


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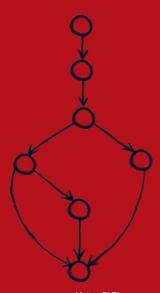


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**►** Sanitization problem



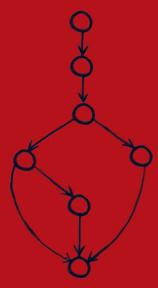




#### ► Sanitization problem

 $b := a \oplus a$ 





#### Sanitization problem

b := a ⊕ a

Pure dynamic taint analysis considers data flows...

...but it ignores control-flows

x := get\_input(src)

if x = 1 then goto 3 else goto 4

y := 1 z := 42





#### Sanitization problem

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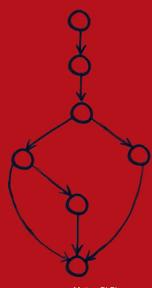
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What about different security policies for different I/O channels?





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

 $\rightarrow$  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**



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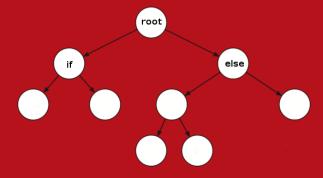
```
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```

- 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

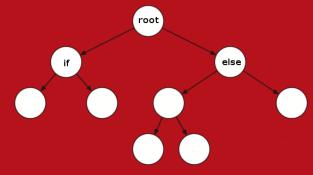


#### **Path Selection and Performance**

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while 
$$(3^n + 4^n == 5^n) \{n++; \ldots\}$$

Exponential blowup due to branches



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



- For each 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
- Solutions
  - Path Selection Heuristics
    - Concolic Testing
    - Depth-First or Random Search
  - More and faster hardware
  - Identify redundancies between formulas
  - Identify independent subformulas

## **Memory Address Problems**



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

## A small comparison



Dynamic Taint Analysis

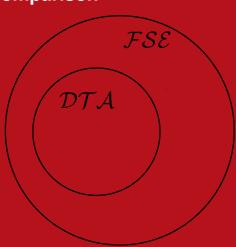
?

Forward Symbolic Execution

## A small comparison



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Dynamic taint analysis analyzes only feasible paths

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#### **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?



## SimpIL 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
```