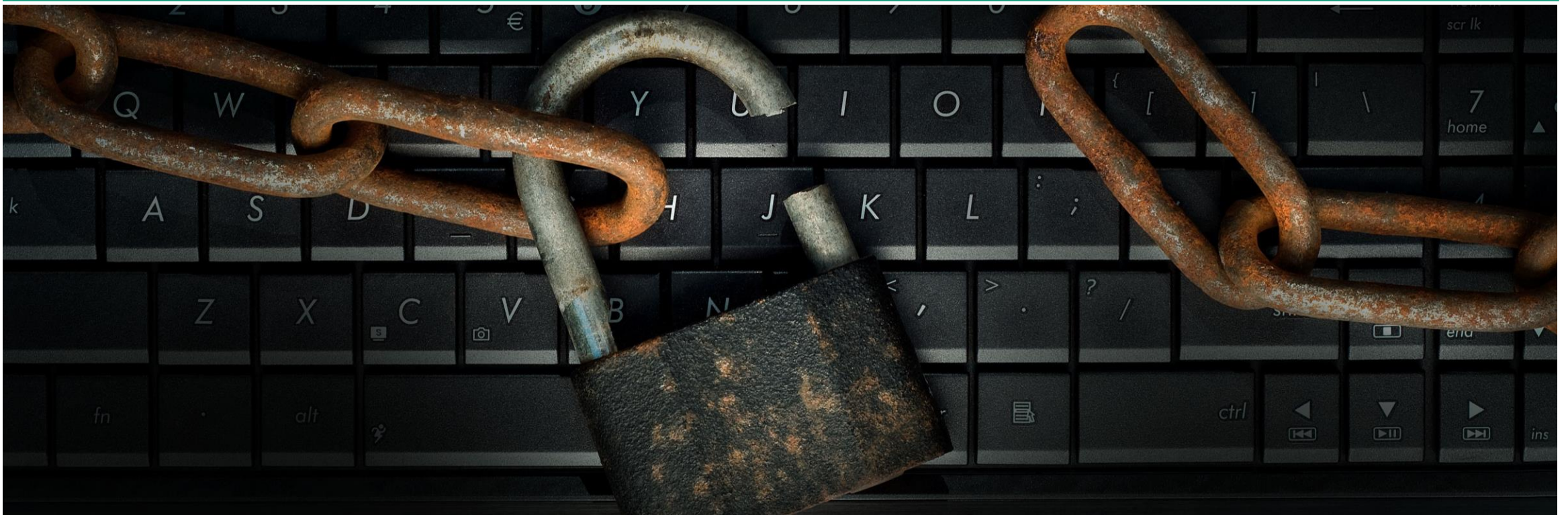


AUTHCHECK: PROGRAM-STATE ANALYSIS FOR ACCESS-CONTROL VULNERABILITIES

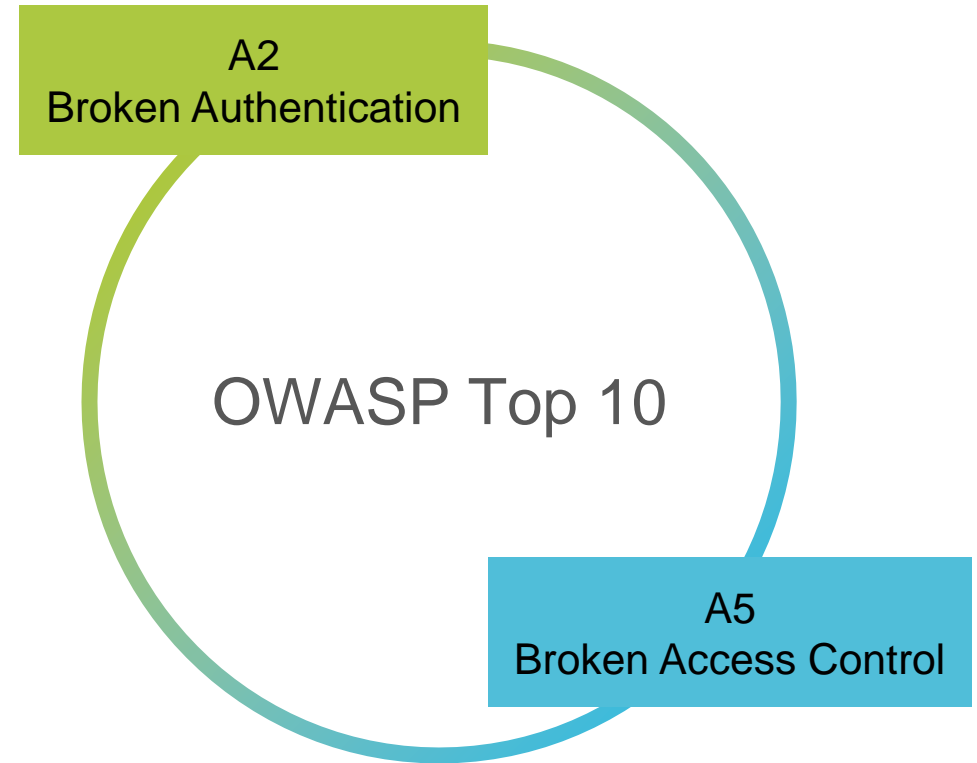
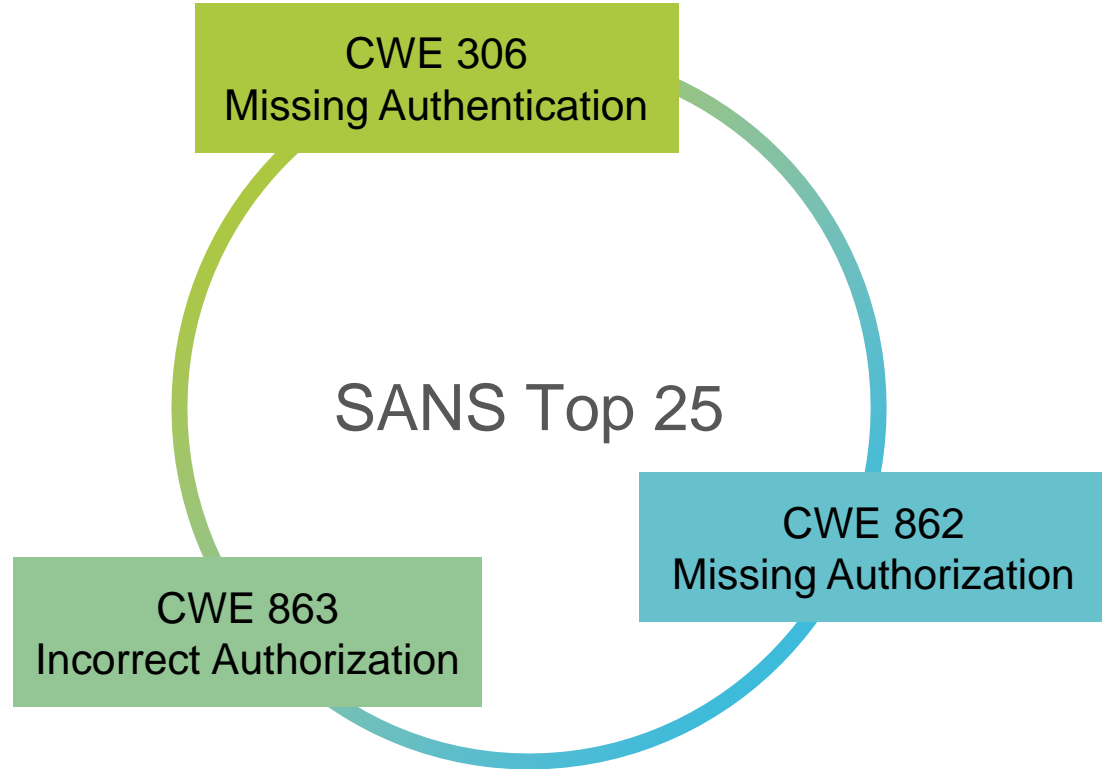
10th Workshop on Tool for Automatic Program Analysis (TAPAS)

Goran Piskachev, Tobias Petrasch, Johannes Späth, Eric Bodden

8. October 2019, Porto



Access-control vulnerabilities are still highly relevant according to security rankings



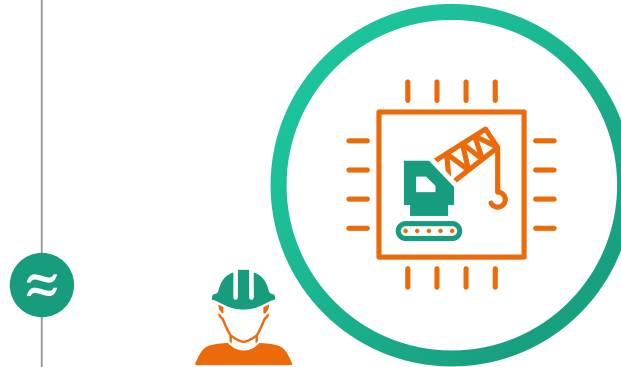
Differences in specification and implementation can lead to shipment of vulnerable products

Specification



Requirements engineer writes specification and hands over to software engineer

Implementation



Software engineer receives specification, but misinterprets it while implementing (e.g. bug)

Shipment



Leads to potential vulnerable product shipment as specification is not followed

Specification of example *ToDo* application provides four resources

Illustrative

Specification



Requirements engineer writes specification and hands over to software engineer

Example



HTTP	URI	Resource	Description	Access rule
GET	/version	version()	Return's applications version	No rule
GET	/profile	profile()	Returns user profile	Authenticated
GET	/task	retrieveAll()	Returns list of all tasks	<i>USER</i> or <i>ADMIN</i>
POST	/task	create()	Create new task	<i>ADMIN</i>

Focus of next slide

Implementation of example *ToDo* application has one error

Illustrative

Implementation



Software engineer receives specification, but not following it while implementing (e.g. bug)

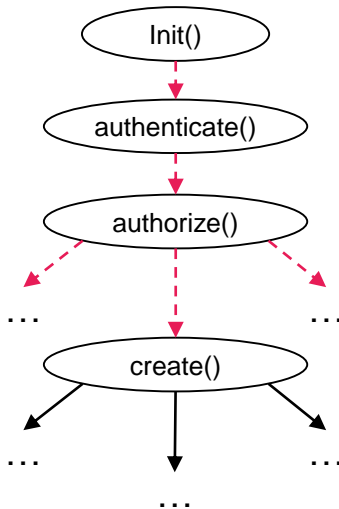
Example

```
1 public class WebSecurityConfig extends
    WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {
2     @Override
3     protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws
        Exception {
4         http.csrf().disable().sessionManagement()
5             .sessionCreationPolicy(SessionCreationPolicy.STATELESS)
6             .and().authorizeRequests()
7             .antMatchers(HttpMethod.GET, "/version").permitAll()
8             .antMatchers(HttpMethod.GET,
9                 "/task").access("hasAnyRole('USER', 'ADMIN')")
10            .antMatchers(HttpMethod.CREATE, "/task").hasRole("USER")
11            .antMatchers(HttpMethod.GET,
12                "/profile").authenticated().and().httpBasic();
13    }}
```

AuthCheck prevents shipping vulnerable products by running through three phases



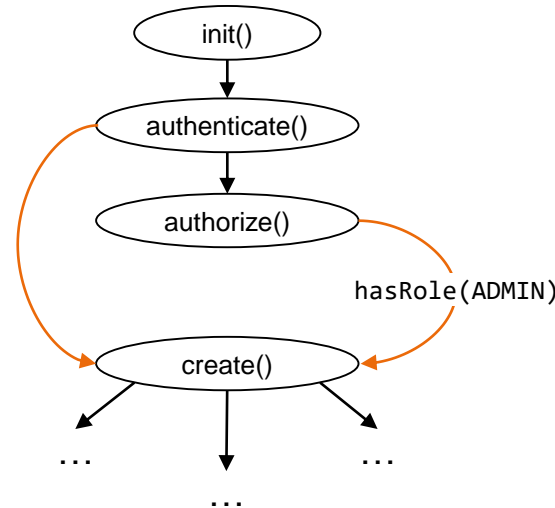
Callgraph Construction



Generates callgraph and abstracts authentication and authorization related methods



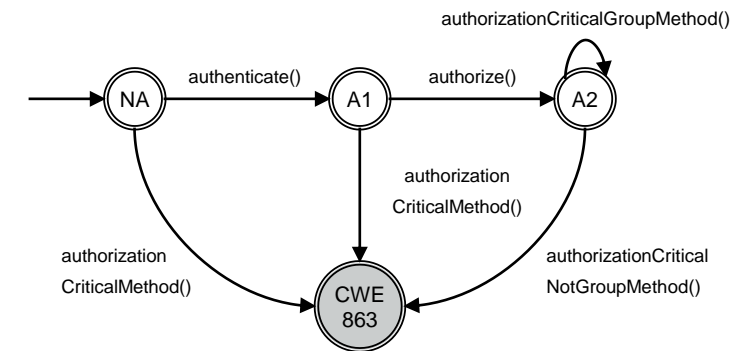
Callgraph Extension



Creates edges between abstracted methods based on inter-procedural analysis



Program-State Analysis



Checks generated callgraph with finite state machines to detect vulnerabilities



Callgraph construction phase generates callgraph with CHA and abstracts authentication and authorization related methods

Problems

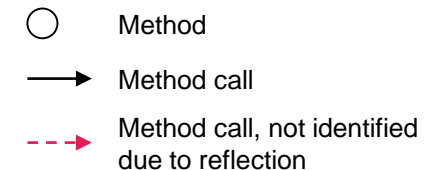
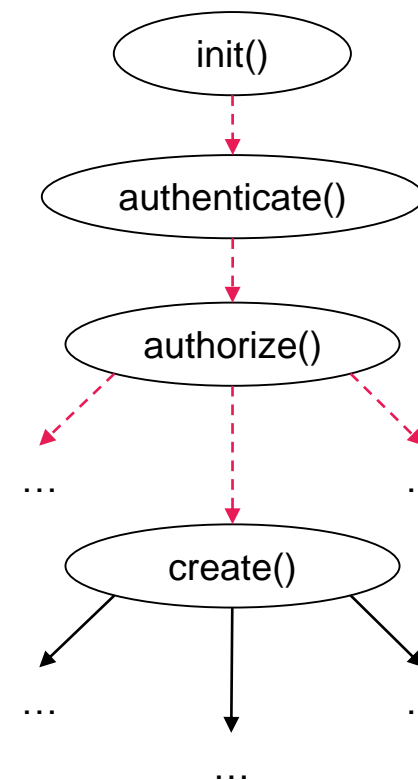
- Missing edges due to reflection
- High complexity of authentication and authorization mechanisms in Spring

Steps

- 1 Abstract authentication and authorization related methods based on Spring lifecycle
- 2 Use controller methods as entry points for call graph generation
- 3 Generate call graph using CHA Algorithm

Callgraph

Simplified





Callgraph extension phase creates edges between abstracted methods based on inter-procedural analysis and lifecycle of Spring framework

Problems

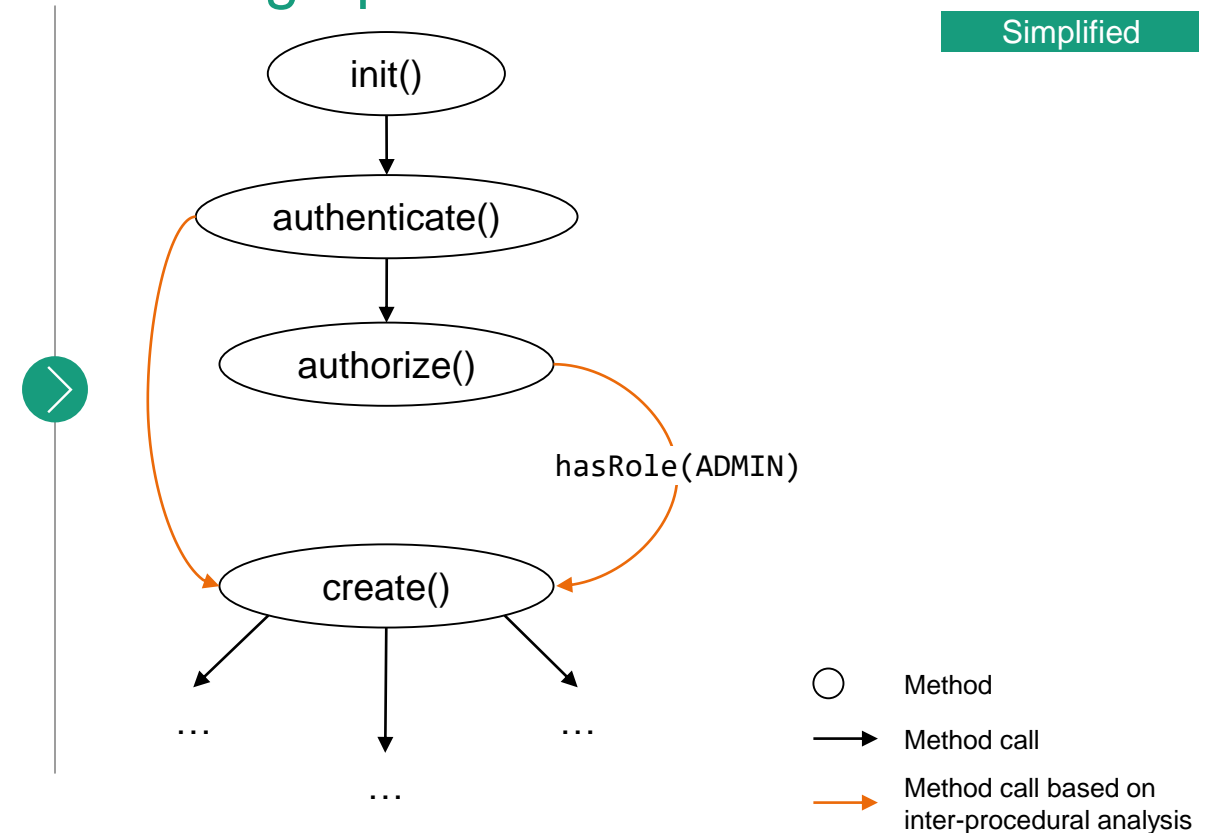
- Missing edges due to reflection
- Annotations of needed access rights missing

Steps

- 1 Add edges between `init()`, `authenticate()` and `authorize()`
- 2 Extract configuration method of Sprint with inter-procedural analysis
- 3 Add edges between `authenticate()` or `authorize()` and controller methods

Callgraph

Simplified



Program state analysis phase uses finite state machines to check for specific vulnerabilities

Example CWE 863

Problems

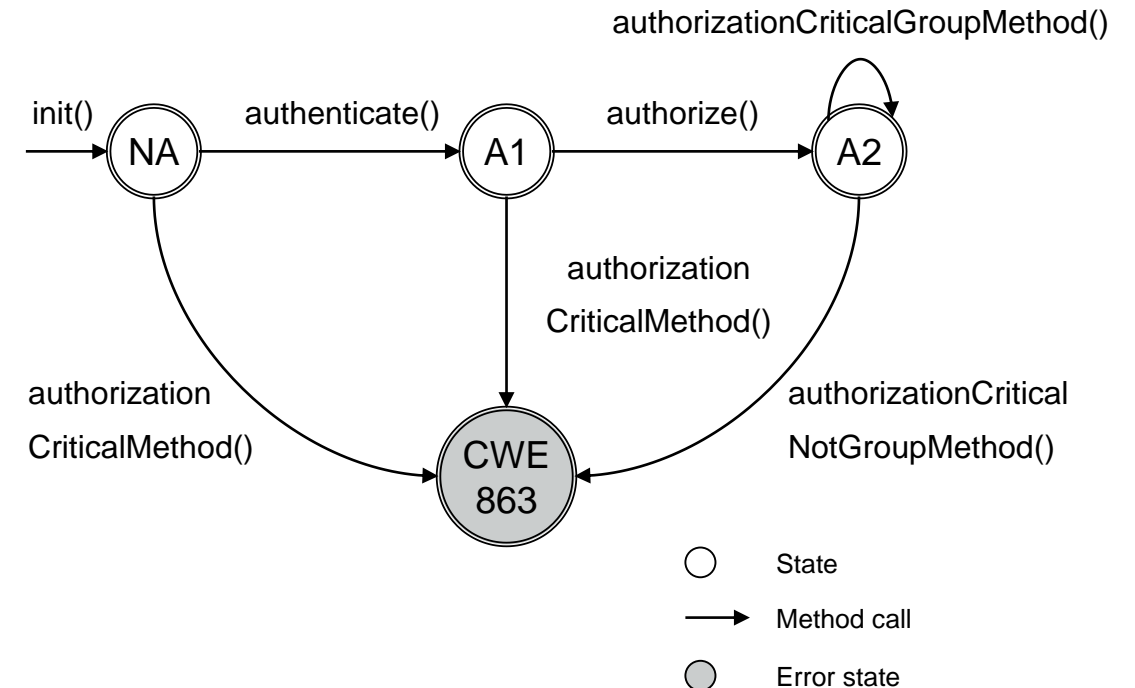
- High complexity in classification of methods

Steps

- 1 Generate all possible paths with DFS algorithm
- 2 For each path run state machine and check for error states
- 3 Collect errors into report

State Machine

Illustrative



Classification as *authorization critical* and *group belonging* is done by evaluating truthtables

Truthtable		Specification	Program
hasRole(<i>ADMIN</i>)	hasRole(<i>USER</i>)	hasRole(<i>ADMIN</i>) or hasRole(<i>USER</i>)	hasRole(<i>ADMIN</i>)
0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	1	1

Error

➤ Algorithm complexity is $O(2^{|G|})$

AuthCheck can detect four implementation errors that cause access-control vulnerabilities

Missing/Incorrect authentication rule

- Call to `authenticate()` is missing
- Incorrect usage of `permitAll()`



CWE 306
Missing Authentication

Missing authorization rule

- Call to `hasRole(role)` is missing
- Call to `access(rule)` is missing



CWE 862
Missing Authorization

Incorrect authorization rule

- Call to `hasRole(role)` has incorrect Role
- Call to `access(rule)` has incorrect Rule



CWE 863
Incorrect Authorization

Higher access rights violation

- Resource implementation uses another resource with higher access rights

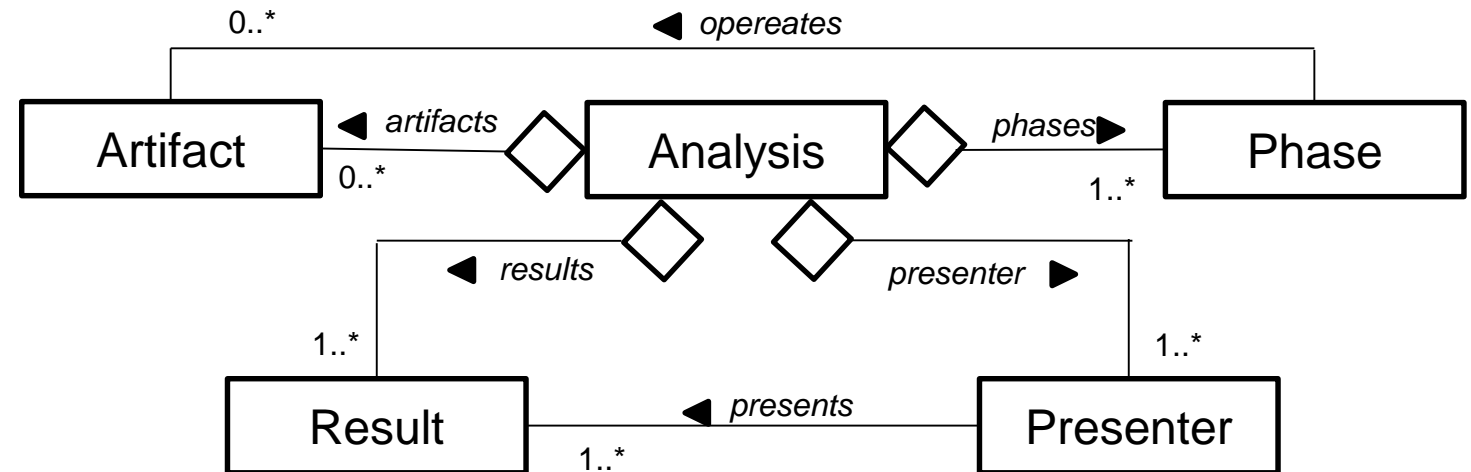
➤ TODO example implemented as Spring Application with minimal code to demonstrate the four types of implementation errors

Implementation is based on flexible pipeline architecture that can be parallelized in the future

Summary

- Based on pipeline architecture
- Runs phases sequentially
- Uses artifacts as input and output
- Can be parallelized in the future

Architecture Constructs



Vulnerability report is generated as result of AuthCheck's analysis and features visualizations of call paths and vulnerable methods

Illustrative

Call path

Vulnerable method

Checked CWE

Description of identified problem

Suggestion to fix

Path from Spring.run to com.example.demo.entity.User.constructor

CWE 306

Path

- ✓ INIT
Spring.run
- ! CRITICAL_AUTHENTICATION
com.example.demo.controller.UserController.profile
- ✗ UNKNOWN
com.example.demo.service.UserService.getUser
- ✗ UNKNOWN
com.example.demo.entity.User.constructor

Description

In this path there is no authentication method called but the method com.example.demo.controller.UserController.profile needs a valid authentication.

How to fix?

Please add authentication to the method com.example.demo.controller.UserController.profile

CWE 862

Path

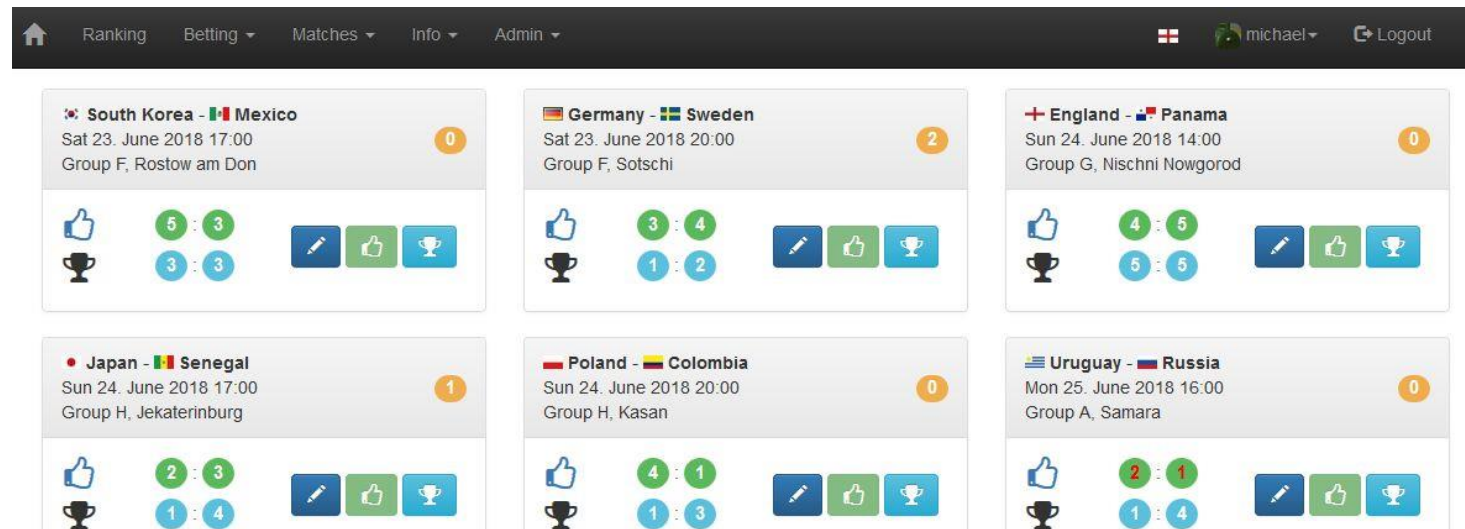
- ✓ INIT
Spring.run
- ✓ CRITICAL_AUTHENTICATION
com.example.demo.controller.UserController.profile
- ✓ UNKNOWN
com.example.demo.service.UserService.getUser
- ✓ UNKNOWN
com.example.demo.entity.User.constructor

Evaluation is based on analysis of real-world example FredBet by using test catalogue

Application Facts

- Betting System
 - Spring Boot, Bootstrap and Spring Security
 - Open Source
 - Actively maintained
-
- 22 Controllers
 - 37 Resources
 - 4 Groups with 28 permission types

Screenshot



1. <https://github.com/fred4jupiter/fredbet>

AuthCheck is evaluated by deriving specification from implementation and introducing four types of errors

Create Specification



Derive specification from implementation

Introduce Errors



Introduce 5 errors of all four types by twisting specification in 5 controllers



All errors detected



Experiments on 8 GB RAM and i5-6200U CPU (2,3 GHz)



Total analysis time for all controllers

- w/ errors: 68,874 sec
- w/o errors: 71,953 sec

AuthCheck reads specification models in a simple JSON format that features groups, resources and access control rules

Controllers

- AdminController
- BetController
- ConfigurationController
- CreateEditMatchController
- DatabaseBackupController
- ExcelExportController
- ExcelImportController
- ExtraBetController
- HomeController
- ImageCroppingController
- ImageGalleryController
- ImageGroupController
- ImageUploadController
- InfoController
- **MatchController (ROOT)**
- MatchResultController
- PointsFrequencyController
- RankingController
- RuntimeConfigurationController
- SystemInfoController
- UserController
- **UserProfileController**

Example

Simplified

UserProfileController linked from MatchController

```
{
  "authorizationGroups": [],
  "criticalMethods": [
    {
      "methodSignature": "<UserProfileController: String changePassword(ChangePasswordCommand, Model)>",
      "authorizationExpression" : null
    },
    {
      "methodSignature": "<UserProfileController: String changePasswordPost(ChangePasswordCommand, BindingResult, RedirectAttributes, Long, Model)>",
      "authorizationExpression" : null
    },
    {
      "methodSignature": "<UserProfileController: String changeUsername(ChangeUsernameCommand)>",
      "authorizationExpression" : null
    },
    {
      "methodSignature": "<UserProfileController: String changeUsernamePost(ChangeUsernameCommand, BindingResult, RedirectAttributes, Model)>",
      "authorizationExpression" : null
    }
  ]
}
```



Errors are purposely introduced by making changes in the specification models

Making changes

- UserProfileController is linked from MatchController
- Adding permission for changing password and changing username
- Example for CWE 862 (Missing authorization)

Example

UserProfileController

Simplified

Introduced errors

```
{
  "authorizationGroups": [ "PERM_ADMINISTRATION" ],
  "criticalMethods": [
    {
      "methodSignature": "<UserProfileController: String changePassword(ChangePasswordCommand, Model)>",
      "authorizationExpression": "hasAuthority('PERM_ADMINISTRATION')",
    },
    {
      "methodSignature": "<UserProfileController: String changePasswordPost(ChangePasswordCommand, BindingResult, RedirectAttributes, Long, Model)>",
      "authorizationExpression": null
    },
    {
      "methodSignature": "<UserProfileController: String changeUsername(ChangeUsernameCommand)>",
      "authorizationExpression": "hasAuthority('PERM_ADMINISTRATION')",
    },
    {
      "methodSignature": "<UserProfileController: String changeUsernamePost(ChangeUsernameCommand, BindingResult, RedirectAttributes, Model)>",
      "authorizationExpression": null
    }
  ]
}
```

AuthCheck's implementation is lacking scalability and is framework-dependent; Evaluation with industry and further improvements follow

Limitations



Limited scalability

- Algorithms grow exponentially with number of groups
- In practice, number of groups is small



Framework-dependent implementation

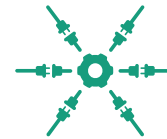
- Callgraph generation and parsers are framework-dependent and limited to Java Spring framework



Missing specifications

- Missing specifications result in high evaluation effort
- Directly implemented by developer

Outlook



Implement SARIF output for results

- Integration with third-party tools



UX improvements

- Integration into CI/CD pipelines



Tool evaluation with industry

- Specifications and applications provided by industry to evaluate real-world examples
- More information on <https://appsecure.nrw/>