Introduction to Information Security

11. Safe Programming Systems

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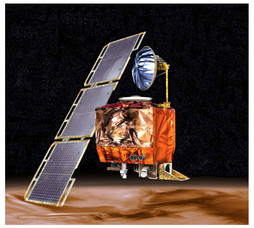
KAIST

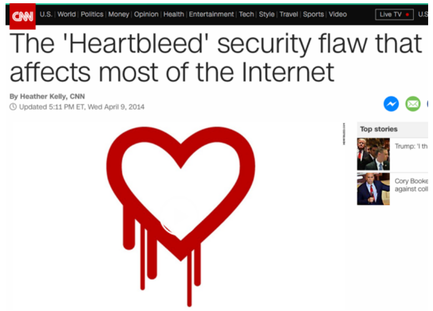
Impact of Poor Software Quality

The Patriot Missile (1991)
Floating-point roundoff
28 soldiers died

The Ariane-5 Rocket (1996)
Integer Overflow
$100M



NASA's Mars Climate Orbiter (1999)
Meters-Inches Miscalculation
$125M



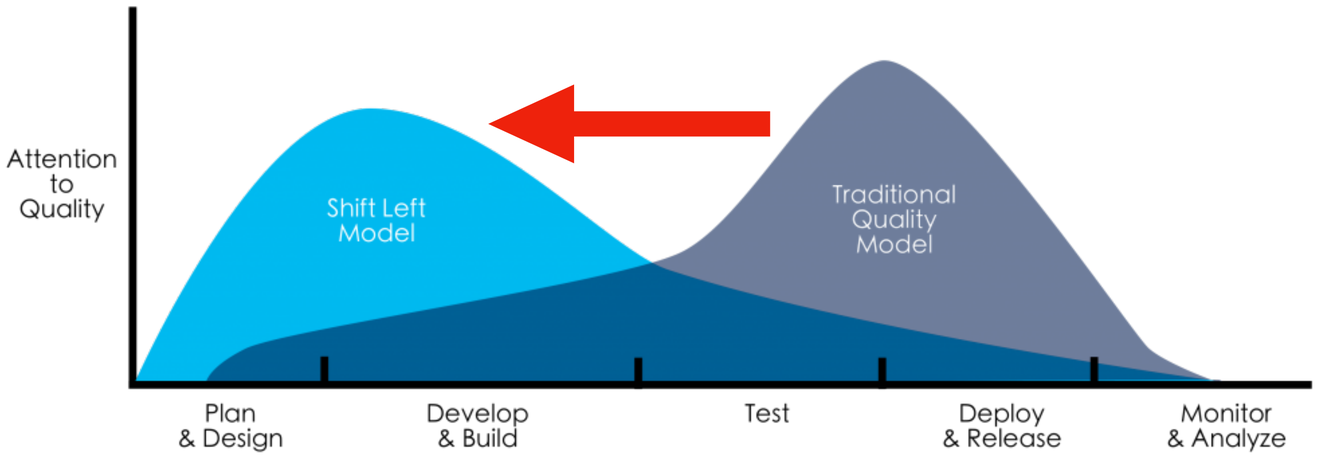
Cost of Software Quality Assurance

*"We have as **many testers** as we have developers.*
*And testers spend **all their time testing**, and developers spend*
***half their time testing**. We're more of a testing, a quality software*
organization than we're a software organization"
- Bill Gates

Discovering Software Errors

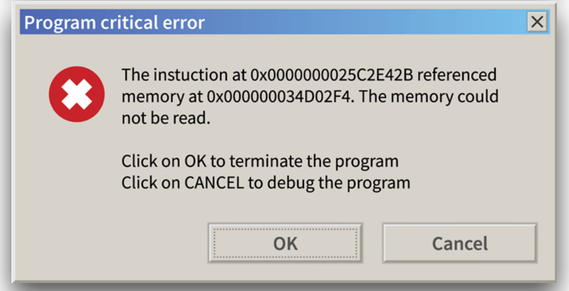
- Very important as SW is eating the world!
- Key issue: how to detect SW errors as early as possible?

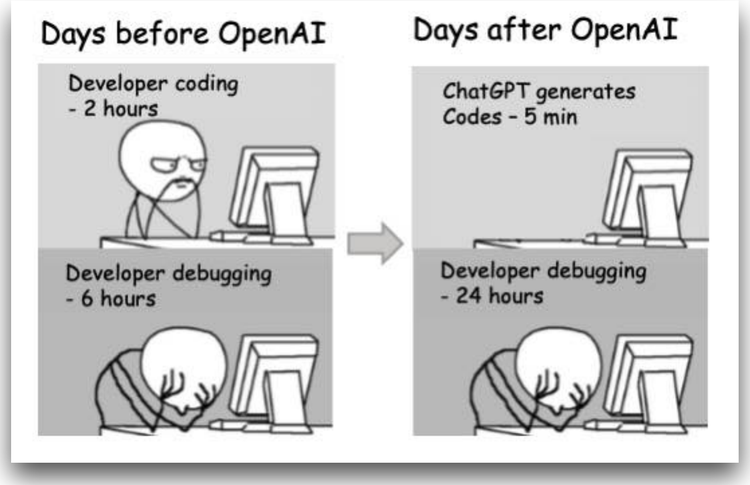
- IBM Systems Sciences Institute, 2015



SW Error (a.k.a SW Bugs)

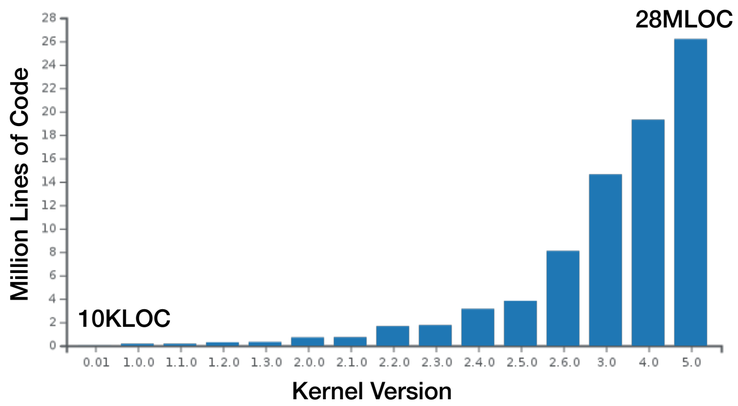
- What?
  - SW runs and produces outputs unexpectedly
- Why?
  - Incorrectly written code by human or AI



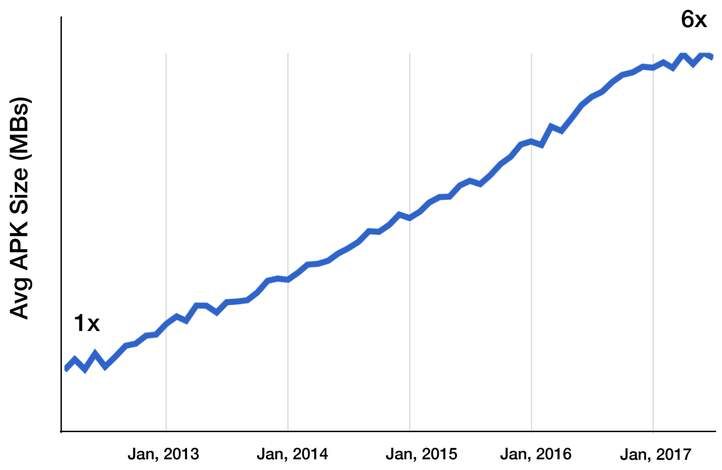


Why Software Fails?

Size of Linux Kernel



Avg. Size of Android Apps



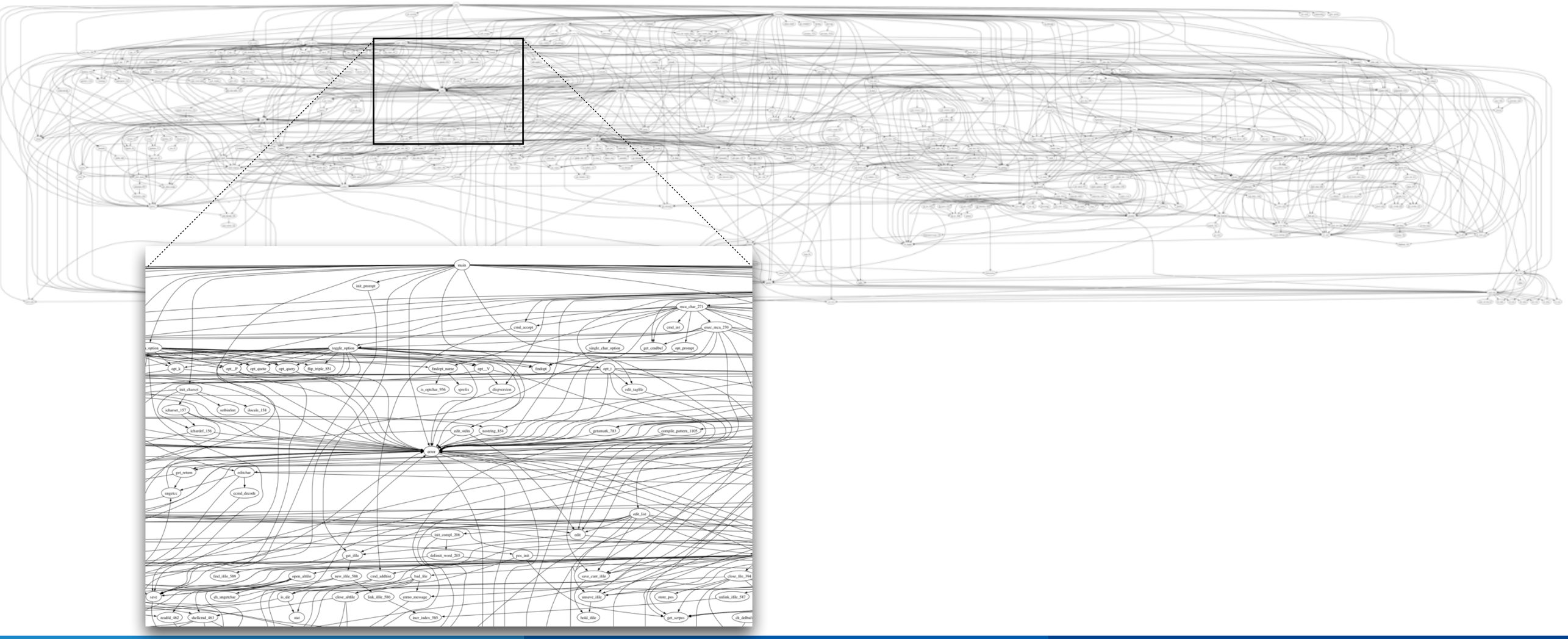
X

GitHub

10M+ New Developers
44M+ New Repositories
87M+ New Pull Requests
in 2019

Software Complexity

less-382 (23,822 LOC)



Automated Software Verification

Q: How to **formally estimate** software behavior automatically before its execution?

SW Error Detection Level 1

- Lexical analyzer & parser (1970s)
- SW errors = ill-formed programs
- Already in the mainstream

```
function getAPlusInCS348()
  1. praticipate atcivly
  2. ask frqeuently
  3. tihnk carfeully
```

SW Error Detection Level 2

- Type systems (1990s)
- SW error = well-formed but ill-typed program
- Gradually adopted in the mainstream (e.g., OCaml, Haskell, Rust, F#, Scala, etc)

```
function getAPlusInCs348()
  1. participate actively in the classic
  2. ask frequently to the proof
  3. think carefully by yours
```

Success Stories

x

*"Over the course of its lifetime, there have been **69 security bugs** in **Firefox**'s style component. If we'd had a time machine and could have **written this component in Rust** from the start, **51 (73.9%) of these bugs** would not have been possible."*

- Diane Hosfelt (SW Engineer at Mozilla), 2019

x

*"As our system has grown, a lot of the logic in our Ruby system sort of replicates a **type system**. … It is a shame to have to write all that when there is a solution that has existed in the world of programming languages for decades now."*

- Alex Payne (API Lead at Twitter), 2009

x ERLANG

*"**WhatsApp** uses a surprisingly **small amount of engineers** for the billions of users it caters to on a daily basis. How do they manage this? **Erlang** was built to solve very specific problems, in particular scaling a large system with it still remaining **highly reliable**."*

- Erlang Solutions, 2018

x OCaml

*"There is, however, a **surprisingly wide swath of bugs** against which the **type system** is effective, including many bugs that are quite hard to get at through testing."*

- Yaron Minsky (SW Engineer at Janestreet), 2018

SW Error Detection Level 3

- SW error = well-formed and well-typed but ill-behaved program
- Actively developed in academia and industry
- Unfortunately, no general and perfect solution! Why?

```
function getAPlusInCS348()
  1. participate actively in the class
  2. ask frequently to the professor
  3. think carefully by yourself
```

class == CS101?

10^{10} qstns/hr?

morality < 0 &&
become a hacker?

A Hard Limit: Undecidability

Theorem (Rice's theorem). Any non-trivial semantic properties are undecidable.

- Non-trivial property: worth the effort of designing a program analyzer for
  - E.g., buffer overrun, integer overflow, etc
- Undecidable? If decidable, it can solves the Halting problem!

HP: Given a Turing machine T and an input i, does T eventually halt on i?

Undecidable: There is no Turing machine that can solve HP!

Informal Proof of Undecidability of HP

HP: Given a Turing machine T and an input i, does T eventually halt on i?

- Assume $H(T, i)$ returns true or false
- Let $F(x) = \text{if } H(x, x) \text{ then } \texttt{loop}() \text{ else } \texttt{halt}()$
- Does $F(F)$ terminate?

Informal Proof of Rice's Theorem

- Fact: HP is undecidable
- An analyzer **A** for a property: "*This program always prints 1 and finishes*"
- Given a program **P**, generate **P' =** "**P**; print 1;"
- Analyze **P'** using **A: A(P')**
  - **A(P')** says "Yes": **P** halts,
  - **A(P')** says "No": **P** does not halt
- HP is decidable if we use **A** : contradiction!

Toward Computability

Undecidable

⇒ Automatic, terminating, and exact reasoning is impossible

⇒ If we give up one of them, it is computable!

- **Manual** rather than **automatic**: assisted proving
  - require expertise and manual effort
- **Possibly nonterminating** rather than **terminating**: model checking, testing
  - require stopping mechanisms such as timeout
- **Approximate** rather than **exact**: static analysis
  - report spurious results

Soundness and Completeness

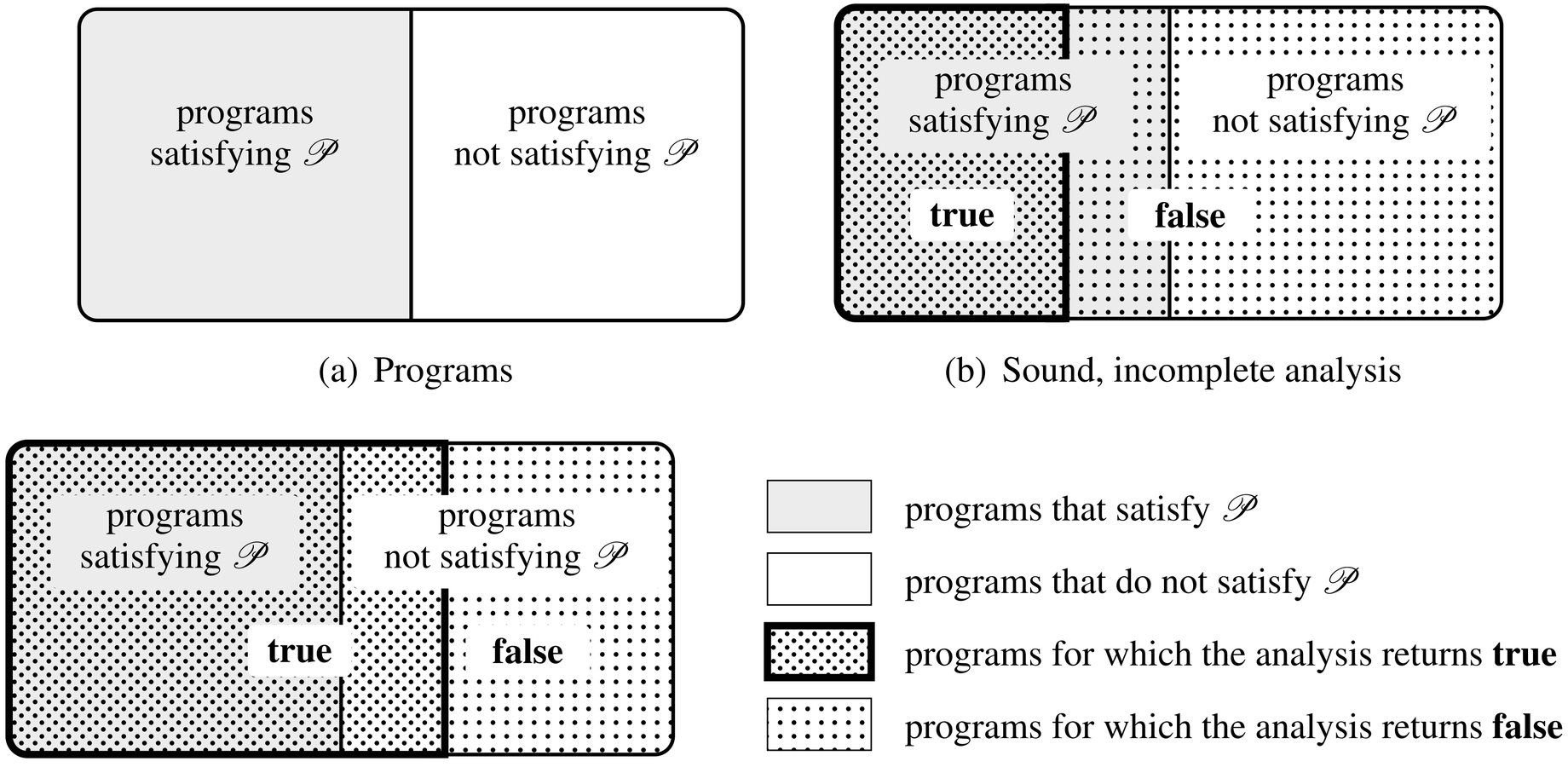
- Given a semantic property $\mathscr{P}$, and an analysis tool **A**
- If **A** were perfectly accurate,

For all program p, **A**(p) = $\mathbf{true}$ $\iff$ p satisfies $\mathscr{P}$

For all program p, **A**(p) = $\mathbf{true}$ $\Rightarrow$ p satisfies $\mathscr{P}$ **(soundness)**

For all program p, **A**(p) = $\mathbf{true}$ $\Leftarrow$ p satisfies $\mathscr{P}$ **(completeness)**

Soundness and Completeness



(a) Programs

(b) Sound, incomplete analysis

(c) Unsound, complete analysis

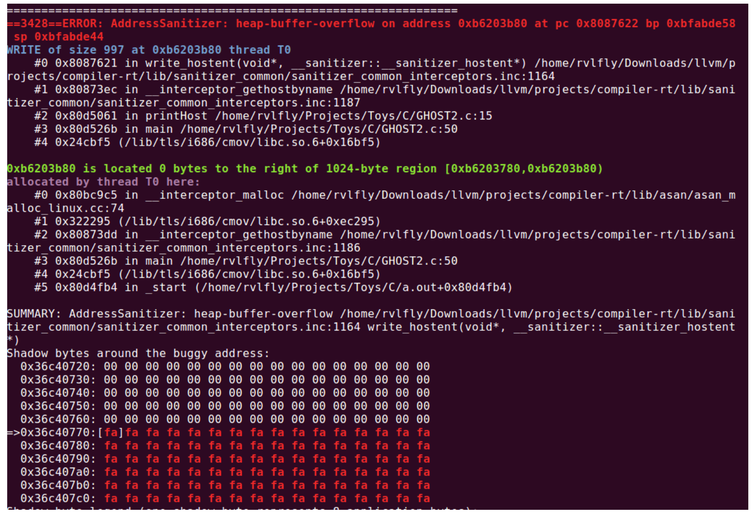
(d) Legend

Testing

- Check a set of **finite executions**
  - e.g., random testing (a.k.a fuzzing)
- In general, **unsound yet complete**
  - Unsound: cannot prove the absence of errors
  - Complete: produce counterexamples (i.e., erroneous inputs)
- Example: Google's oss-fuzz (https://github.com/google/oss-fuzz)

Runtime Checking (Dynamic Analysis)

- Compilers instrument code to invoke checking code
  - E.g., add bound-checking code before every buffer access
- E.g., LLVM's sanitizers (ASAN, UBSAN, MEMSAN, etc), Java exceptions
- Involve compiler support, runtime supports, and runtime overhead



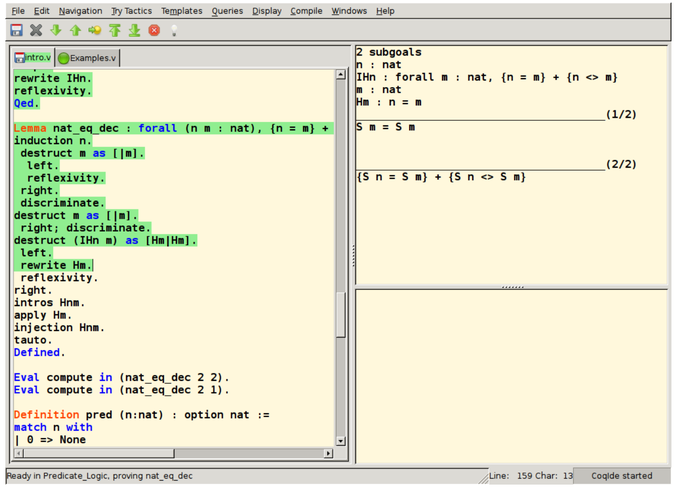
```
=================================================================
==3428==ERROR: AddressSanitizer: heap-buffer-overflow on address 0xb6203b80 at pc 0x8087622 bp 0xbfabde58
 sp 0xbfabde44
WRITE of size 997 at 0xb6203b80 thread T0
    #0 0x8087621 in write_hostent(void*, __sanitizer::__sanitizer_hostent*) /home/rvlfly/Downloads/llvm/p
rojects/compiler-rt/lib/sanitizer_common/sanitizer_common_interceptors.inc:1164
    #1 0x80873ec in __interceptor_gethostbyname /home/rvlfly/Downloads/llvm/projects/compiler-rt/lib/sani
tizer_common/sanitizer_common_interceptors.inc:1187
    #2 0x80d5061 in printHost /home/rvlfly/Projects/Toys/C/GHOST2.c:15
    #3 0x80d526b in main /home/rvlfly/Projects/Toys/C/GHOST2.c:50
    #4 0x24cbf5 (/lib/tls/i686/cmov/libc.so.6+0x16bf5)

0xb6203b80 is located 0 bytes to the right of 1024-byte region [0xb6203780,0xb6203b80)
allocated by thread T0 here:
    #0 0x80bc9c5 in __interceptor_malloc /home/rvlfly/Downloads/llvm/projects/compiler-rt/lib/asan/asan_m
alloc_linux.cc:74
    #1 0x322295 (/lib/tls/i686/cmov/libc.so.6+0xec295)
    #2 0x80873dd in __interceptor_gethostbyname /home/rvlfly/Downloads/llvm/projects/compiler-rt/lib/sani
tizer_common/sanitizer_common_interceptors.inc:1186
    #3 0x80d526b in main /home/rvlfly/Projects/Toys/C/GHOST2.c:50
    #4 0x24cbf5 (/lib/tls/i686/cmov/libc.so.6+0x16bf5)
    #5 0x80d4fb4 in _start (/home/rvlfly/Projects/Toys/C/a.out+0x80d4fb4)

SUMMARY: AddressSanitizer: heap-buffer-overflow /home/rvlfly/Downloads/llvm/projects/compiler-rt/lib/sani
tizer_common/sanitizer_common_interceptors.inc:1164 write_hostent(void*, __sanitizer::__sanitizer_hostent
*)
Shadow bytes around the buggy address:
  0x36c40720: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
  0x36c40730: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
  0x36c40740: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
  0x36c40750: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
  0x36c40760: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
=>0x36c40770:[fa]fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa
  0x36c40780: fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa
  0x36c40790: fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa
  0x36c407a0: fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa
  0x36c407b0: fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa
  0x36c407c0: fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa
```

Assisted Proving

- Machine-assisted proof techniques
  - Relying on user-provided proofs or invariants
  - Using proof assistants (e.g., Coq, Isabelle/HOL)
- **Sound and complete** (up to the ability of the proof assistant)
  - require manual effort / expertise
- Example: CompCert (verified C compiler), seL4 (verified microkernel)



Static Analysis

- **Over-approximate** (not exact) the set of all program behavior
- In general, **sound and automatic, but incomplete**
  - May have spurious results
- Based on a foundational theory : Abstract interpretation
- Variants:
  - under-approximating static analysis: automatic, complete, unsound
  - bug finder: automatic, unsound, incomplete, and heuristics
- Example: type systems, ASTREE, Facebook Infer, Sparrow, etc

Emerging Technologies

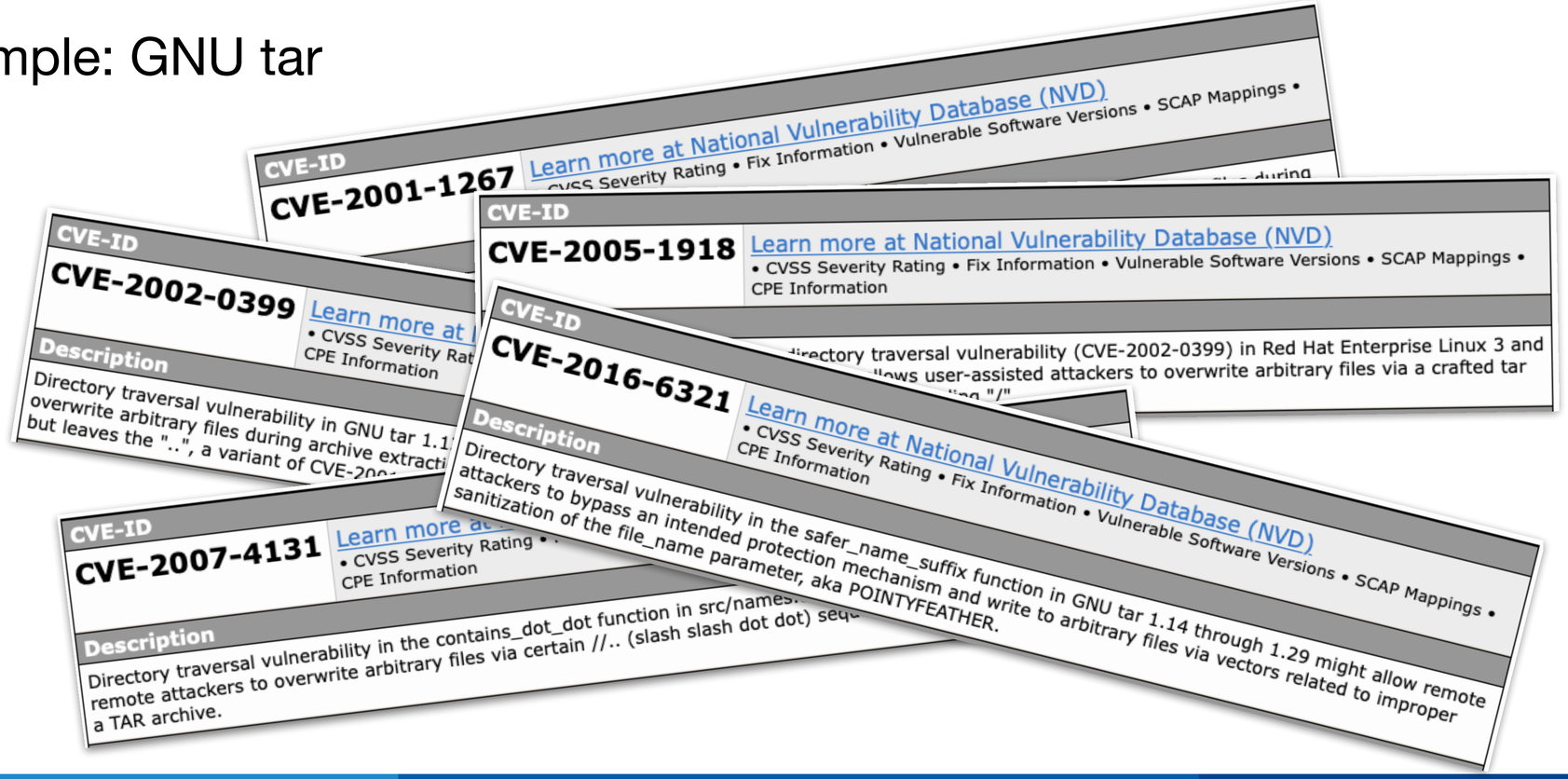
Q: Why do we have to spend so much time finding bugs in the existing code?

Q-1: Why not just remove it if unused?

Q-2: Why not automatically generate in the first place?

Software Bloat

- SW becomes bigger and bigger! Why?
- Consequences of SW bloat: performance, maintainability, security, etc
- An example: GNU tar



Less is More

Prestone
BRAKE FLUID
PISTON
MODIFIED
NO ABS
NO Airbag's
NO Electronic Injectior
NO Brake Assist
NO Power Steering
NO Air Conditioner
NO Electric Windows
NO central locking
NO Stop and Start
NO Stabilizer Bars
NO Stereo
NO GPS
NO Problems

Program Debloating

- More code = more vulnerable!
- Aggressively remove unnecessary code so that reduce attack surface
- For example, GNU tar with 97 cmd line options

```c
int absolute_names;
int ignore_zeros_option;
struct tar_stat_info stat_info;

char *safer_name_suffix (char *file_name, int link_target) {
    int prefix_len;
    char *p;

    if (absolute_names) {
        p = file_name;
    } else {
       /* CVE-2016-6321 */
       /* Incorrect sanitization if “file_name” contains ".." */
       ...
    }
    ...
    return p;
}

void extract_archive() {
    char *file_name = safer_name_suffix(stat_info.file_name, 0);
    /* Overwrite “file_name” if exists */
    ...
}

void list_archive() { ... }
```

```c
void read_and(void *(do_something)(void)) {
    enum read_header status;
    while (...) {
        status = read_header();
        switch (status) {
        case HEADER_SUCCESS: (*do_something)(); continue;
        case HEADER_ZERO_BLOCK:
          if (ignore_zeros_option) continue;
          else break;
        ...
        default: break;
        }
    }
    ...
}

/* Supports all options: -x, -t, -P, -i, ... */
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    int optchar;
    while (optchar = getopt_long(argc, argv) != -1) {
        switch(optchar) {
        case 'x': read_and(&extract_archive); break;
        case 't': read_and(&list_archive); break;
        case 'P': absolute_names = 1; break;
        case 'i': ignore_zeros_option = 1; break;
        ...
        }
    }
    ...
}
```

Program Debloating

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Global variable declarations removed

Code containing CVE removed

Overwriting functionalities removed

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    ...
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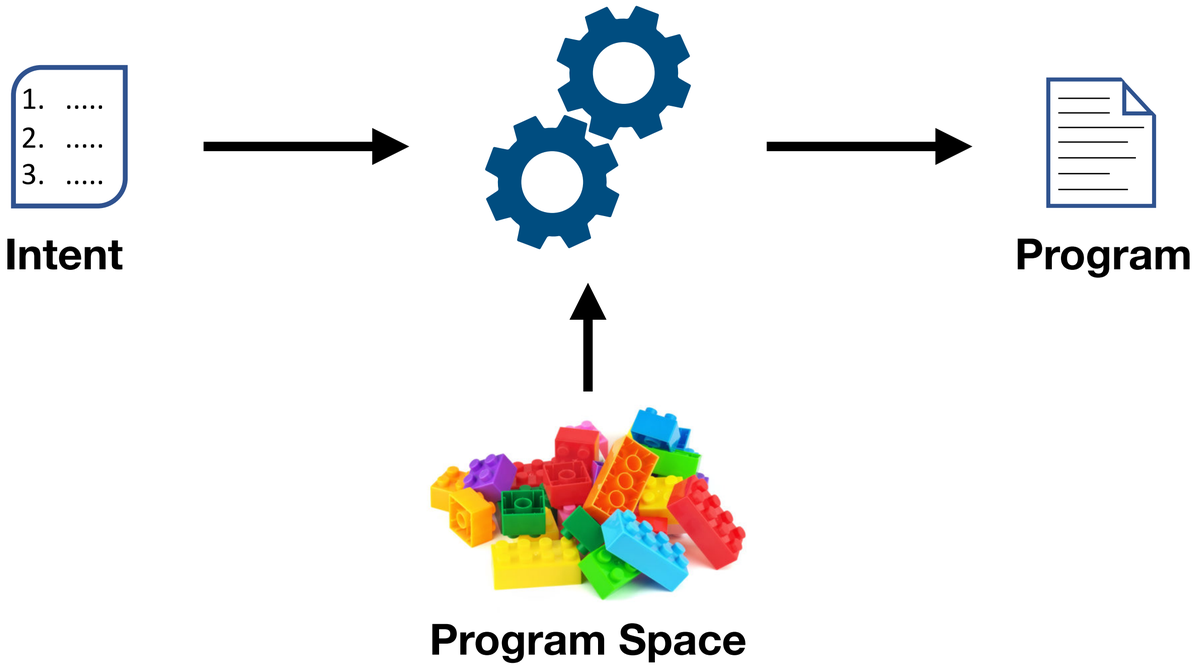
        case 'i': ignore_zeros_option = 1; break;
        ...
        }
    }
    ...
}
```

Unnecessary functionalities removed

Unsupported options removed

Program Synthesis

- A task of automatically finding a program
  - that satisfy user intent from the underlying program space



Automated Programming

"Instruction tables will have to be made up by mathematicians with computing experience and perhaps a certain puzzle-solving ability.

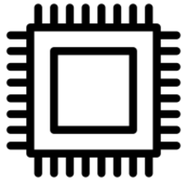
...

There need be no real danger of it ever becoming a drudge, for any processes that are quite mechanical may be turned over to the machine itself."

- A. M. Turing, "Proposed Electronic Calculator", 1946

History of Programming

```
quickSort:
.LFB2:
        .cfi_startproc
        endbr64
        pushq   %rbp
        .cfi_def_cfa_offset 16
        .cfi_offset 6, -16
        movq    %rsp, %rbp
        .cfi_def_cfa_register 6
        subq    $32, %rsp
        movq    %rdi, -24(%rbp)
        movl    %esi, -28(%rbp)
        movl    %edx, -32(%rbp)
        movl    -28(%rbp), %eax
        cmpl    -32(%rbp), %eax
        jge     .L9
        movl    -32(%rbp), %edx
        movl    -28(%rbp), %ecx
        movq    -24(%rbp), %rax
        movl    %ecx, %esi
        movq    %rax, %rdi
        call    partition
        movl    %eax, -4(%rbp)
        movl    -4(%rbp), %eax
        leal    -1(%rax), %edx
        movl    -28(%rbp), %ecx
        movq    -24(%rbp), %rax
        movl    %ecx, %esi
        movq    %rax, %rdi
        call    quickSort
        movl    -4(%rbp), %eax
        leal    1(%rax), %ecx
        movl    -32(%rbp), %edx
        movq    -24(%rbp), %rax
        movl    %ecx, %esi
        movq    %rax, %rdi
        call    quickSort
.L9:
        nop
        leave
        .cfi_def_cfa 7, 8
        ret
        .cfi_endproc
```

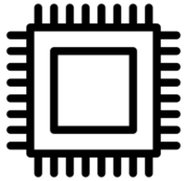


History of Programming

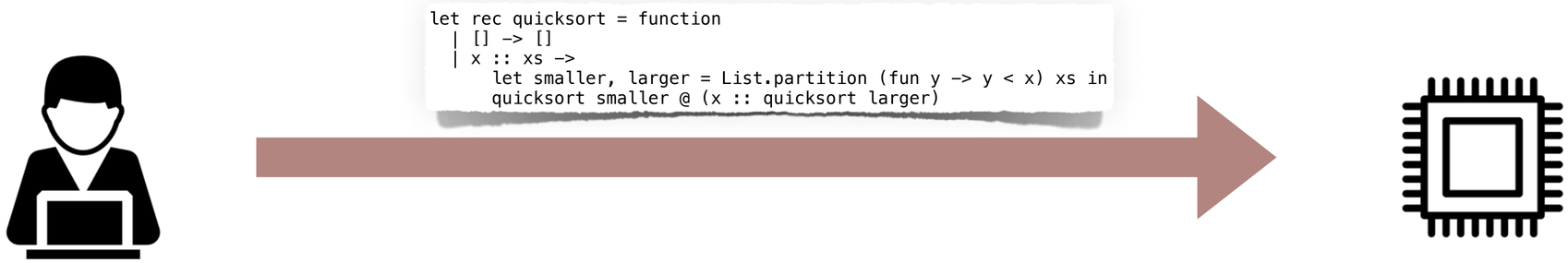
```
void swap(int *a, int *b) {
  int t = *a;
  *a = *b;
  *b = t;
}

int partition(int array[], int low, int high) {
  int pivot = array[high];
  int i = (low - 1);
  for (int j = low; j < high; j++) {
    if (array[j] <= pivot) {
      i++;
      swap(&array[i], &array[j]);
    }
  }
  swap(&array[i + 1], &array[high]);
  return (i + 1);
}

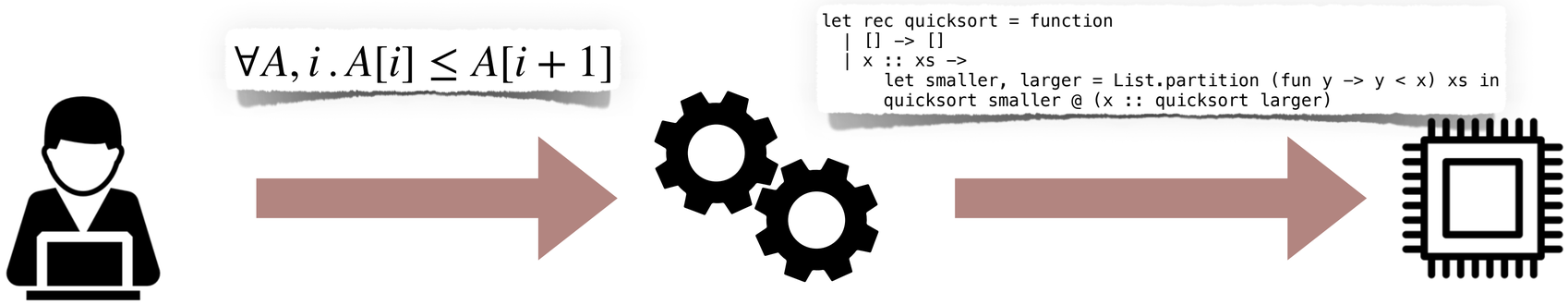
void quickSort(int array[], int low, int high) {
  if (low < high) {
    int pi = partition(array, low, high);
    quickSort(array, low, pi - 1);
    quickSort(array, pi + 1, high);
  }
}
```



History of Programming



Future of Programming



Why Synthesis?

- Human makes mistakes
- #developers << #programming tasks (feature reqs, bug fixes)
  - E.g., Linux kernel's open bug reports
- Programming for everybody

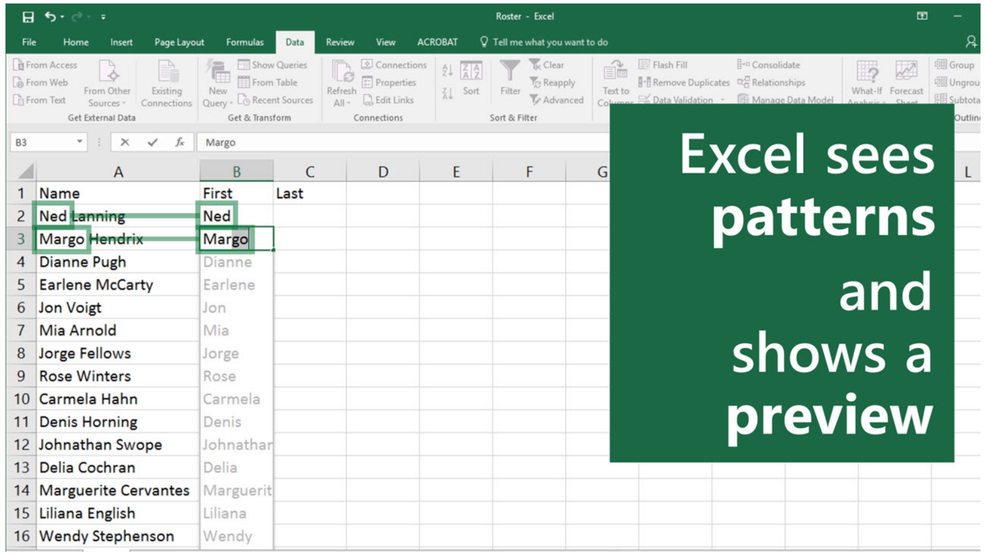
```
  ...
  hashOut.data = hashes + SSL_MD5_DIGEST_LEN;
  hashOut.length = SSL_SHA1_DIGEST_LEN;
  if ((err = SSLFreeBuffer(&hashCtx)) != 0)
      goto fail;
  if ((err = ReadyHash(&SSLHashSHA1, &hashCtx)) != 0)
      goto fail;
  if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.update(&hashCtx, &clientRandom)) != 0)
      goto fail;
  if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.update(&hashCtx, &serverRandom)) != 0)
      goto fail;
  if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.update(&hashCtx, &signedParams)) != 0)
      goto fail;
      goto fail;  /* MISTAKE! THIS LINE SHOULD NOT BE HERE */
  if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.final(&hashCtx, &hashOut)) != 0)
      goto fail;

  err = sslRawVerify(…);
  ...
fail:
  ...
  return err;
```

goto fail, 2014
MacOS / iOS
CVE-2014-1266

Application: End-user Programming (1)

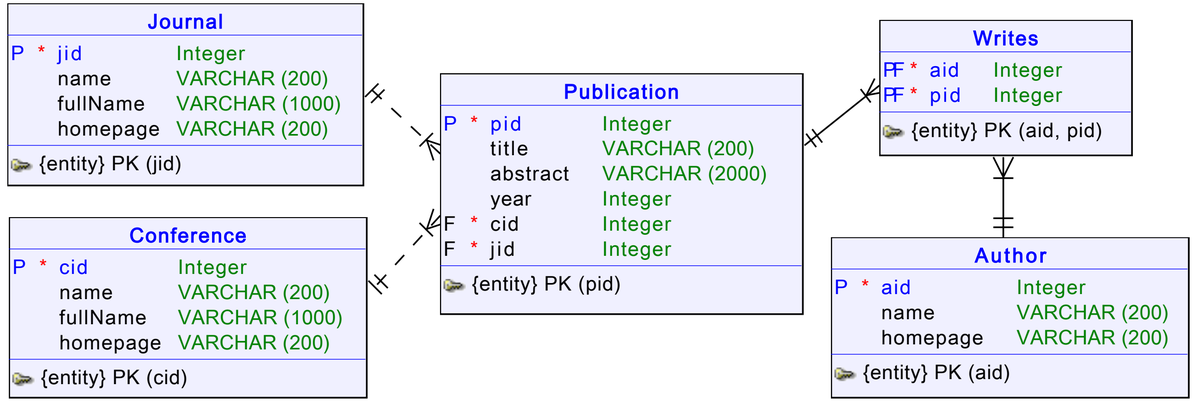
- String transformation (e.g., MS Excel's FlashFill)



Automating String Processing in Spreadsheets using Input-Output Examples, POPL'11

Application: End-user Programming (2)

- SQL query synthesis



"Find the number of papers in OOPSLA 2020"

```
SELECT count(Publication.pid)
FROM Publication JOIN Conference ON Publication.cid = Conference.cid
WHERE Conference.name = "OOPSLA" AND Publication.year = 2010
```

SQLizer: Query Synthesis from Natural Language, OOPSLA'17

Challenges

시작하기 × int check_buffer_overflow() { Untitled-2

```c
int check_buffer_overflow() {
    int buffer[5];
    buffer[6] = 0;
    return 0;
}
```

```c
// read an image file
int read_file() {
    FILE *fp;
    int i, j, k;
    int n;
    int m;
    int nc;
    int nr;
    int nb;
    int nc_max;
    int nr_max;
    int nb_max;
    int nc_min;
    int nr_min;
    int nb_min;
    int nc_avg;
    int nr_avg;
    int nb_avg;
    int nc_sum;
    int nr_sum;
    int nb_sum;
    int nc_var;
    int nr_var;
    int nb_var;
    int nc_std;
    int nr_std;
    int nb_std;
    int nc_med;
    int nr_med;
    int nb_med;
    int nc_mode;
    int nr_mode;
    int nb_mode;
    int nc_min_index;
    int nr_min_index;
    int nb_min_index;
    int nc_max_index;
    int nr_max_index;
    int nb_max_index;
    int nc_med_index;
    int nr_med_index;
    int nb_med_index;
    int nc_mode_index;
    int nr_mode_index;
    int nb_mode_index;
    int nc_sum_index;
    int nr_sum_index;
    int nb_sum_index;
    int nc_var_index;
    int nr_var_index;
    int nb_var_index;
    int nc_std_index;
    int nr_std_index;
    int nb_std_index;
    int nc_avg_index;
    int nr_avg_index;
    int nb_avg_index;
    int nc_min_index_index;
    int nr_min
}
```

Summary

- Error-free software: Holy grail of CS

CS492: Program Reasoning

- Automatically verify the correctness of a program: undecidable
- Practical solution: either sound or complete (or none of them)
  - testing: unsound but complete
  - program analysis: sound but not complete

CS524: Program Reasoning

- Emerging technologies
  - program debloating: why not remove unused code?
  - program synthesis: why not automatically generate code?

CS492: Program Reasoning