数据库构建

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文档以Python举例,其他语言的思路应该是一致的,可能方法上略有不同:

主要流程大概是:数据库初始化 --> 提取器执行(通过AST生成trap文件) -- trap文件导入原始数据集 -- 生成最终database数据库

一、创建数据库

创建命令:

codeql database create codeql_security_test2 --language=python --sourceroot=D:/qy/codeql/codeql_learn

二、数据库目录结构

CodeQL database

A database (or CodeQL database) is a directory containing:

- · queryable data, extracted from the code.
- · a source reference, for displaying query results directly in the code.
- · query results.
- · log files generated during database creation, query execution, and other operations.
- db-python:可查询数据集
- log: 创建和查询日志
- results: 查询结果的bgrs文件, 用来转换为其他结果格式
- src.zip: 源代码

三、数据库生成原理

1、分析数据库构建日志

实际创建一个数据库,查看日志,大致分为一下三个阶段:

• 数据库初始化:

创建空的codeql数据库

```
[2023-01-16 17:01:51] tog file was started late.
[2023-01-16 17:01:51] [PROGRESS] database create. Initializing database at D:\qy\codeql\codeql_security test4.
[2023-01-16 17:01:51] [PROGRESS] database create. Initializing database at D:\qy\codeql\codeql_security test4.
[2023-01-16 17:01:51] [Calling plumbing command [codeql database init --language-python --source-root-01-\qy\codeql\codeql_learn --allow-missing-source-root-false --allow-already-existing -- 0:\qy\codeql\codeql_learn --allow-missing-source-root-false --allow-already-existing -- 0:\qy\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\codeql\
```

• 提取器执行:

从上图可以看到提取器执行trace-command命令,以及自动构建脚本autobuild.cmd,主要为提取 源码,基于AST生成trap文件,下面几小节分析。

• 数据集导入:

```
[2023-01-16 17:02:57] Running plumbing command: codeq.l dataset import - doshcheme-plus - to recept datasets at 0. (dy/toodeq/toodeq/security_testd...)

[2023-01-16 17:02:57] Running plumbing command: codeq.l dataset import - doshcheme-plus (SAST\tools\codeq/deq/dypthon\semine-melcode.python.dbscheme -- D:\dy\toodeql\codeql\codeql\security_testd...)

[2023-01-16 17:02:57] Clearing disk cache since the version file D:\dy\toodeql\codeql\security_testd\db-python\default\cache\version does not exist

[2023-01-16 17:02:57] Tuple pool not found. Clearing relations with cached strings

[2023-01-16 17:02:57] Timining disk cache at D:\dy\toodeql\codeql\security_testd\db-python\default\cache in mode brutal.

[2023-01-16 17:02:57] Sequence stamp origin is -636712992313465275

[2023-01-16 17:02:57] Bausing evaluation to hard-clear memory at sequence stamp or0
```

将tarp文件导入最终数据集,也就是 db-python 目录

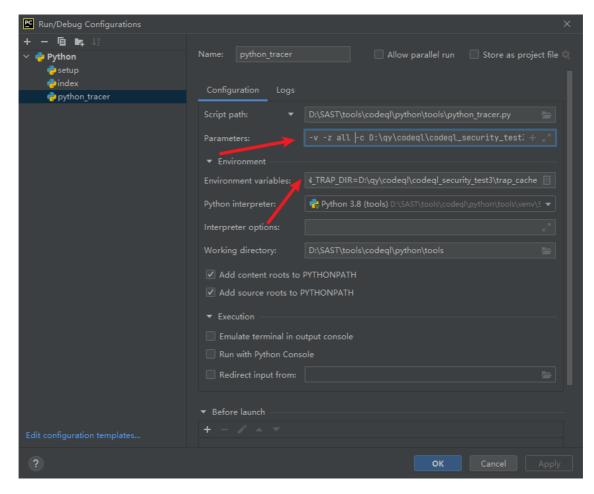
2、自动构建脚本

- 执行当前目录的index脚本
- index脚本调用

```
import buildtools.index
buildtools.index.main()
```

- 解压python3src.zip 得到包: buildtools
- 接下来可自行构建相关Pycharm调试环境,这一步不赘述
- 有一些环境变量需自行添加
- 进行调试会发现主要入口调用: python_tracer.py , 相关参数自行调试获取

•



3. Python tracer

• 主要流程是: 创建进程池+任务队列

```
class ExtractorPool(object):

def __init__(self, outdir, archive, proc_count, options, logger):
    if (proc_count x 1):
        raise ValueError('Number of processes must be at least one.')
        self.verbose = options.verbose
        self.outdir = outdir
        self.max_import_depth = options.max_import_depth

method = ('spam' lr (sys.platform == 'darwin') else None)
        try:
            ctx = mp.get_context(method)
        except AttributeError:
            ctx = mp.
        self.andule_queue = ctx.Queue((proc_count * 20))
        self.anchive = archive
        self.local_queue = deque()
        self.anchive = archive
        self.doal_queue = set()
        self.doal_queue, adque()
        self.outger = logger
        self.outger = logger
        self.logger = logger
        self.logger = logger
        self.logger = logger
        self.procs = [ctx.Process(target_extract_loop, angs=((((n + 1), ) + args) + ((n == 0),))) for n in range(proc_count)]
        for p in self.procs:
            p.start()
        self.start_time = time.time()
```

- 进程池调用提取器函数处理文件
- 遍历所有文件,逐个文件发给上述队列处理

4、提取器

做扫描引擎开发的可能感兴趣这一块

• 分为内建提取器、第三方包提取器、代码提取器、包提取器、文件提取器

```
> ■ data

> ■ extractors

> ■ protobuf

> ■ pyxl

■ spitfire

■ __init__.py

■ base.py

■ builtin_extractor.py

■ file_extractor.py

■ module_printer.py

■ super_extractor.py

■ thrift extractor.py
```

• 遍历、递归处理每一个文件,以及文件import 的包,递归将每一个包以及依赖的系统包和第三方包全部处理,都会从系统安全的Python环境里查找

```
start = time.time() start: 1674985939.26600053

imports = extractor.process(unit) imports:

end_time = time.time()

extraction_time += (end_time - start)

if (imports is SkippedBuiltin):
    logger.info('Skipped built-in %s', unit)

else:

for imp in imports:

reply_queue.put(('IMPORT', unit, imp))
    send_time += (time.time() - end_time)
    logger.info('Extracted %s in %0.0fms', unit, ((end_time - start) * 1000))
```

• 源码处理模块: 主要处理入口 process_source_module

```
def process_source_module(self, module):

if (self.worker is None):
    raise Exception('worker is not set')
    key = self.get_cache_key(module)

trap = self.cache.get(key)

if (trap is None):
    trap = self.worker.process_source_module(module)

if (trap is not None):
    self.cache.set(key, trap)

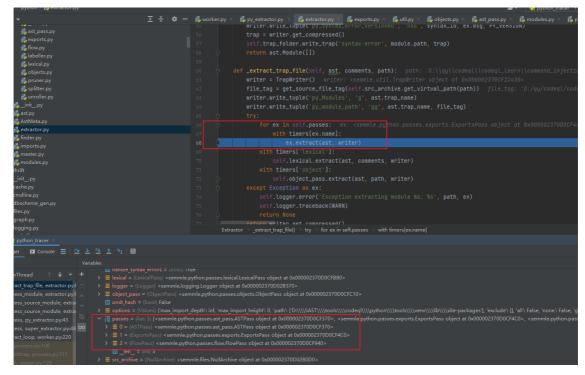
else:

self.logger.debug('Found cached trap file for %s', module.path)
    self.worker.trap_folder.write_trap('python', module.path, trap)

try:
    self.worker.copy_source(module.bytes_source, module.trap_name, module.path)
    except Exception:
    self.logger.traceback(WARN)

return trap
```

- 三阶段pass处理AST, 有点类似于LLVM pass阶段了
 - 。 处理AST的基本结构
 - 。 处理导出表
 - 。 处理函数调用, 生成调用图



• 处理完成写入trap文件: 压缩包

```
def process_module(self, ast, module_tag, bytes_source, path, comments):
    self.logger.debug('Populating trap file for %s', path)
    ast.trap_name = module_tag
    trap = self._extract_trap_file(ast, comments, path)
    if (trap is None):
        return None
    with timers['trap']:

    self.trap_folder.write_trap('python', path, trap)

try:
    with timers['archive']:
    self.copy_source(bytes_source, module_tag, path)
    except Exception:
    import traceback timers: defaultdict(<class 'semmle.profiling.Millisecolumn
    traceback.print_exc()
    return trap
```

5、trap文件

• 解压trap文件查看

```
{\tt\#10000 = @"PythonSourceModule:D: \qy \land codeql \ learn \land injection.py:BvlaqzFr7kuu6bhqf8yn6Y4TkLw="learn \ learn \ 
   py_Modules(#10000)
  #10001 = @"D:/qy/codeql/codeql_learn/command_injection.py;sourcefile"
 py_module_path(#10000, #10001)
#10003 = @"PythonSourceModule:D:\qy\codeql\codeql_learn\command_injection.py:BvlaqzFr7kuu6bhqf8yn6Y4TkLw="
  variable(#10002, #10003, "__name__
#10004 =
 variable(#10004, #10003, " package ")
 variable(#10005, #10003, "$")
py_extracted_version(#10000,
 py_Modules(#10003)
 #10006 =
 py_stmt_lists(#10006, #10003, 2)
 #10007 =
 py_stmts(#10007, 12, #10006, 0)
 py_scopes(#10007, #10003)
 #10008
 py_alias_lists(#10008, #10007)
 py_aliases(#10009, #10008, 0)
#10010 =
py_exprs(#10010, 13, #10009, 0)
 py_scopes(#10010, #10003)
py_ints(0, #10010)
py_strs("subprocess", #10010, 3)
py_bools(#10010, 4)
#10011 =
py_exprs(#10011, 19, #10009, 1)
py scopes(#10011, #10003)
 variable(#10012, #10003, "subprocess")
py_variables(#10012, #10011)
#10013 = *
 py_expr_contexts(#10013, 5, #10011)
py_stmts(#10014, 12, #10006, 1)
 py_scopes(#10014, #10003)
#10015 =
py_alias_lists(#10015, #10014)
#10016 = *
 py_aliases(#10016, #10015, 0)
 py_exprs(#10017, 13, #10016, 0)
  py_scopes(#10017, #10003)
 py_ints(0, #10017)
```

• tarp文件格式: datalog数据查询语言

Datalog是一种数据查询语言,专门设计与大型关系数据库交互[1],语法与Prolog相似。正如SQL只是一个规范,Transact-SQL、PL-SQL是其具体实现一样;Datalog也是一个规范,bddbddb[2]、DES[3]、OverLog[4]、Deals[5]等都按照Datalog的语法实现了自己的语言,所以Datalog没有特定的执行环境(如Java之于Java虚拟机,Prolog之于SWI-Prolog)。

6、rel文件

- 上述trap文件生成后,codeql命令行执行数据集导入,生成最终rel二进制文件,用来最终进行查询
- rel文件是自动生成,可以不用关注
- 生成rel文件后,数据库最终生成