

### System Call Vulnerabilities in Linux Storage Stack

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### Outline

- Introduction
- Static Code Analysis
- Static Analyzer List
- Kernels
- Static Analysis Report
- Conclusion

### Source Code Analysis

- As a developer, source code is the malleable object
- Many techniques can be shared between source and binary analysis
- Flip side: Improve RE by looking for blind spots in source analysis

### Source and Binary Analysis

#### • Binary

- Hard to map back to source
- CPU dependent
- Language indep?
- Environment independent?
- 3<sup>rd</sup> party utility

#### Source

- Easy to identify location of flaw
- CPU independent
- Language depen.
- Environment independent?
- 1<sup>st</sup> party only

### Tools to find bugs

- Static Code Analyzer
- Dynamic Runtime Checker
- Fuzzer/Test Suits
- Tracers to understand code
- Tools to understand source

### Static and Dynamic Analysis

#### Static

- Complete coverage
- false positives
- Can analyze anytime, anywhere
- Precise description of problem, unknown impact

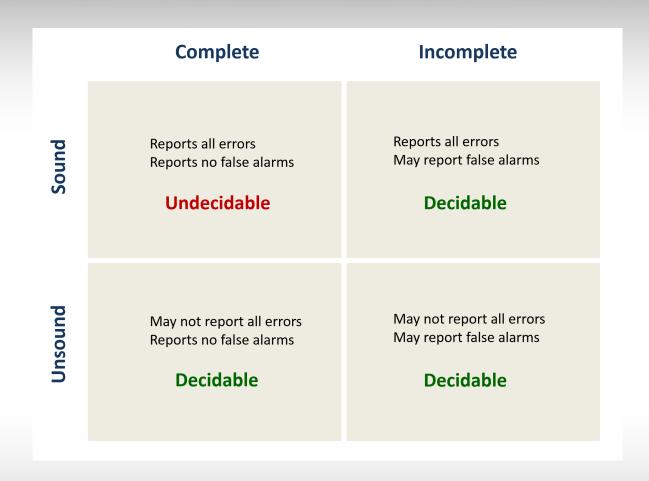
#### Dynamic

- Very rare to get close to
   100%
- No false positives
- Requires ability to run program
- Precise understanding of impact, possibly unknown cause

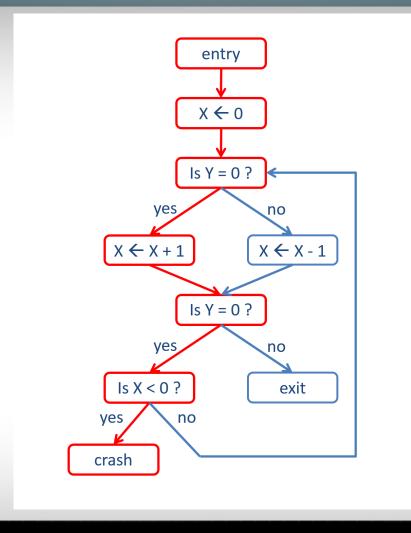
### Static Code Analysis

- The source has a lot of knowledge embedded
  - Extract the good parts, ignore the remainder
- Many types of analysis
  - Different ways to approach the problem
  - Different goals
    - Find Defects
    - Enhance Run time analysis
    - Gain insight into code

### Static Code Analysis



## Static Code Analysis



### Simulated Execution

• Flow sensitive

```
bar() { free(g_p); }
baz() { free(g_p); }
foo() { if (x) bar(); else baz(); }
```

Context sensitive

```
if (use_malloc)
    p = malloc();
/* ... */
if (use_malloc)
    free(p);
```

- How much state to track?
  - Exponential number of paths
  - Loops
  - Heap is unbounded

### Static Analyzer List

- BLAST
- FRAMA-C
- Flaw-Finder
- Sparse
- CppCheck
- Smatch

#### BLAST

- Berkeley Lazy Abstraction Software Verification Tool (BLAST)
- Written in Ocaml
- Stable Version: 2.7.3, 2014
- automatic abstraction refinement to construct an abstract model that is then model-checked for safety properties

#### Frama-C

- Framework or Modular Analysis of C Programs.
- Written in Ocaml
- Stable Version: Silicon, 2 Dec 2016
- Run Different Analysis:
  - Value Analysis
  - Jessie
  - Impact Analysis
  - Slicing
  - Spare Code

### Flaw-Finder

- Examine C/C++ Codes
- Written in Python
- Stable Version: 2014-08-03
- It's very useful for quickly finding and removing at least some potential security problems before a program is widely released to the public
- Flawfinder is specifically designed to be easy to install and use. After installing it, at a command line just type:

flawfinder directory\_with\_source\_code

### Sparse

- Examine Linux Kernels
- Written in C
- Stable Version: 0.5.0, 29 Jan 2014
- Open Source, MIT License
- Sparse defines the following list of attributes:
  - Address\_space
  - Bitwise
  - Force
  - Context

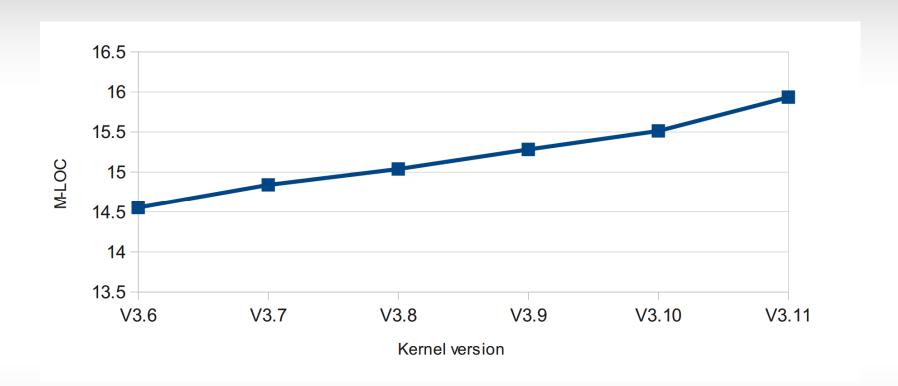
#### CPP Check

- Static Analysis of C/C++ Codes
- Written in C++
- Stable Version: 8 Oct 2016
- General Public GNU Licesne
- Some of checks that are supported:
  - Automatic Variable
  - Memory Leaks
  - Resources Leaks
  - Bounds Checking
  - Invalid usage of standard library

#### Smatch

- Static Analysis of C Source Code
- Written in C Stable Version: 8 Oct 2016
- General Public GNU Licesne
- C static analysis tool which developed, and which uses to test the mainline Linux kernel code for security bugs.

# Linux Complexity Growing



# Filesystems List

ext2	Second Extended FileSystem				
ext4	Fourth Extended Filesystem with extents				
btfrs	B-Tree filesystem				
hfs	Macintosh HFS Filesystem				
jffs2	The Journalling Flash File System, v2				
reiserfs	ReiserFS journaled filesystem				
ubifs	UBIFS - UBI File System				
udf	Universal Disk Format Filesystem				

# Filesystem Analysis Report

FS	Line of Code	Smatch	CppChek	Sparse	FlawFindr	Blast	Frama-C
ext2	6840	3		0	29		
ext4	32754	30		0	103		
btrfs	82450	84		69	191		
hfs	4618	22		0	20		
jffs2	13771	40		6	45		
reiserfs	21742	40		6	159		
ubifs	21988	6		0	63		
udf	8980	26		0	63		

### Conclusion

- Linux has a lot of great tools for making kernel development easier
- We need them to keep up with the growing complexity
- But Still many improvement possible

