

Subject:

Date

11/9/20, 9/21

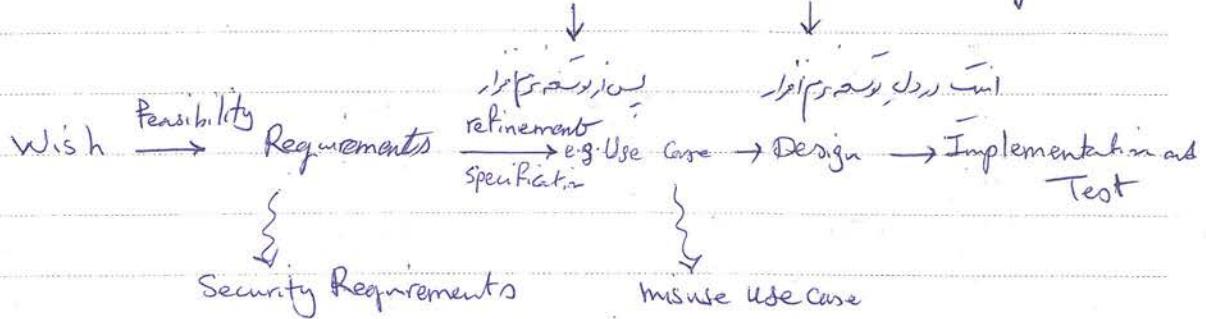
2020/11/21

Top Tip

Software Security

Secure Software Development → ~~Not built-in, but provided~~  
Software Systems Security

Retrofit vs. Built-in Security



Where is auditing and review?

Non-functional requirements

Course Sections:

1 - Software Security →  
- Security Problems, attributes, Vulnerabilities and Attacks,  
pillars of software security, Secured and safe programming,  
Security Standards → against unknown "Hacks" → against known attacks

2 - Security Development Lifecycle →

- Security Requirement Analysis, Threat modeling and Risk Analysis,

Security Design, Secured and safe Coding, Security Review

of Auditing, Generating the Executables, Security Testing,  
Secured Deployment, Security Remediations, Security Documentation

PAPCO

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Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### 3 - Security Testing

- Vulnerability Assessment, Security Test Plans, Code Coverage Tools,  
(Best Practices)

Security Test Cases, Testing Methods and Best Practices,  
Penetration Testing, Fuzz Testing, Fault Injection

### 4 - Language-based Security

### 5 - Security in Mobile Applications

### 6 - Security in Web-Facing Applications

Textbook: (Recommended Readings)

- Architecting Secure Software, Talukder, charitanya, CRC Press 2009.

• (Languages) Java, C++, Python, C, C#, VB, VB.NET, C#

- Software Security: Building Security In, Gary McGraw, Addison Wesley,

2006.  
• (Languages) Java, C, C++, C#, VB, VB.NET, C#

- The Art of Software Security Assessment, Identifying Vulnerabilities

Dowd, McDonald, Schuh, Addison Wesley, 2006.

- Threat Modeling = Designing for Security, Shustack, Wiley, 2014.

Subject: Software Engineering  
Date: 9/10, 9/11

- 24 Deadly sins of Software Security, Howard, LeBlanc, Viega,  
... McGraw-Hill, 2009.

- Writing Secure Code, Howard, LeBlanc, Microsoft Press, 2004.

- Secure and Resilient Software Development, Merkow, Raghavam,  
... CRC Press, 2010.

Grading:

Midterm 20%.

Final 50%.

Homework 10%.

Projects 10%.

Lectures 10%.

Informal Assignment: Write a blog post

The Art of... - Values

Preliminaries:

Vulnerability:

(origin)

Vulnerabilities are specific flaws or oversights in a piece of software that allow attackers to do something malicious to expose or alter sensitive information, disrupt or destroy a system, or take the control

of a computer system or program.

## ؟ بگیج ؟

Bugs are errors, mistakes, or oversights in programs that result in unexpected and typically undesirable behavior.

نحوه ایجاد بگیج یا چگونه بگیج شود

نحوه ایجاد بگیج از این دو راه است  
من می‌توانم این دو راه را در اینجا معرفی کنم  
(Security Policy → Software Requirements)

### Security vs. Reliability:

Security is a subset of reliability. (in general)

Reliability is continuity of correct service.

کوئی خطا نباشد

اگر کسی خطا نداشته باشد و این خطا را ترجیح نماید، آنها می‌توانند این خطا را معتبر می‌دانند

برای این دلیل اینکه این خطا را معتبر می‌دانند

برای این دلیل اینکه این خطا را معتبر می‌دانند

برای این دلیل اینکه این خطا را معتبر می‌دانند

Subject: SSS

Date

20/9/19

Dependability:

trustworthiness

Availability, Reliability, Safety, Integrity, Maintainability, and Security.

Dependability and Security

The process of attacking a vulnerability in a program is called exploiting.

"Exploit a vulnerability"

يُسْرِي إِلَى إِنْتِاجِ خَلْقٍ مُّكْبَرٍ، وَهُوَ حَلَاقٌ فِي الْأَجْمَعِينَ، أَرْدَاهُ دُرْسٌ مُّكْبَرٌ، اِحْمَانٌ، اِحْمَانٌ،

(عَذْنَانْ رَبِيعْ رَاجِي)

exploit script, exploit

Security Policy:

policy of rules, regulations, procedures, standards, and controls.

set of legalities (a set of executions) (جُمِيعُ الْأَدْرَارِ)

set of rules, regulations, procedures, standards, and controls.

P4PCO

Q,

Subject: SSS  
Date ٩٠٩٢

security automaton, logic, algebra, ...

a formal written document <sup>فرمول</sup> <sup>فرمول</sup> Formal Specification <sup>سیپ</sup> مخصوصاً مكتوب بقواعد و ملحوظات

غير مكتوب أو غير مكتوب <sup>غير مكتوب</sup> an informal slightly ambiguous no. No collection of people's expectations of (Common Sense) reasonable program security behavior

الذى يتحقق من الامان Assurance صريح

- Security Expectations: (CIA)

1) Confidentiality

الأمان = حفظ المعلومات أو عدم عرضها

2) Integrity

صحت

3) Availability

متاحة

↓

عدم تغيير المحتوى

↓

Privacy <sup>خصوصية</sup>  
عزم الامان = حفظ المعلومات أو عدم عرضها

بيانات المخاطب

- Auditing:

التحقق من انتظام العمل كدالة للمعاشرة في المعاشرة

تحقيق التزامات الشركة، رؤيتها، ورؤيتها، حين مرأها، انتظاماً

حين يتحقق معاشر عادي على العذر، يتحقق معاشر عادي على العذر

Subject: SSS  
Date 90, \$100

بررسی این مقاله

✓ auditing or review

## - Automated Code Analysis

## Security Unit Testing

#### - Manual Code Audits

(جعفر، جعفر)

## Auditing

Auditing an application is the process of analyzing application code (in source or binary form) to uncover vulnerabilities that attackers might exploit.

- درست دین و ملک از جمله مکالمات ناصری است.

- شرکت سازمانهای از این تعداد میتواند نیز

تبریز که نهادن و پنهان در این مام دور و سرمه از خود را می بینم.

وهو ينبع من مفهوم العدالة المترافق مع العدالة المترافق

## اُمّۃ رَوْضَةِ مَسَعَ

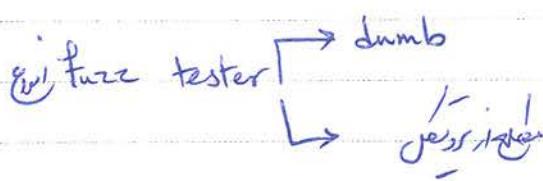
Review, Internal Auditing, External Auditing, Review

## - Auditing vs. Black Box Testing:

Black box testing is a method of evaluating a software system by manipulating its exposed interfaces.

only

\* Automated black box testing is fuzz testing.



→ Writing a program to generate malformed inputs to process

→ Malformed inputs can trigger various bugs

→ It's a good idea to do this to test your program

Example -

... /usr/bin/echo (handles QPQ) ... /

struct Keyval {

char \*keys;

char \*value;

int handle\_query\_string (char \*query\_string){

struct Keyval \*qstring\_value, \*ent;

char buff[1024];

if (!query\_string) return 0;

qstring\_values = split\_keyvalue\_pairs(query\_string);

Subject: SSS

Date

9/9/14

• Exploit / Crash to crash environment → Corrupt environment values

```
if ((ent = Find_entry(qstring, "mode")) != null) {
```

```
sprintf(buf, "MODE=%s", ent->value);
```

```
putenv(buf);
```

environment value

! Buffer Overflow ! issue ! mode

### Code Auditing and System Development Life Cycle (SDLC):

• What is SDLC? It is a process of developing software.

• Only Source Code is for Audit in previous Artifact

• Review, review, review → Audit → Audit → UML → Documentation

• What is SDLC? It is a process of developing software.

• SDLC is

Wish → Need → Requirement

• What is SDLC? It is a process of developing software.

1) Feasibility study →

• What is SDLC? It is a process of developing software.

P4PCO

(Requirements)

• What is SDLC? It is a process of developing software.

9y

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: ٢٠١٩/٩/٢٤

پروجیکٹ  
لایف چرچ

## 2. Requirements Definition

需求  
specification

需求  
specification

## 3. Design

需求  
specification

需求  
specification

## 4. Implementation

需求  
specification

需求  
specification

## 5. Integration and Testing

Quality Assurance

需求  
specification

## 6. Operation and Maintenance

需求  
specification

Revision, Updates, User Feedbacks

## Vulnerability Class

A vulnerability class is a set of

vulnerabilities that share some unifying

commonality, pattern, or concept that isolates a specific

feature shared by several different software flaws.

Subject: SSS

Date

10/4/17

١٤٢٠١٧ء میں اسلامی حکومتی سہیت کے نام پر

برائے اسلامی اور

1- Design Vulnerabilities (SDLC 1-3)

اپنے تصوراتی میں اس کی وجہ سے

2- Implementation Vulnerabilities (SDLC 4-5)

جس کو کوئی نہیں دیکھتا

3- Operational Vulnerabilities (SDLC 6)

کوئی نہیں دیکھتا

(و) کوئی نہیں دیکھتا

کوئی نہیں دیکھتا

A design vulnerability is a problem that rises from a fundamental mistake or oversight in the software design.

Moto: Design Flaw means software is not secure because of its design!

کوئی نہیں دیکھتا

کوئی نہیں دیکھتا

کوئی نہیں دیکھتا

## Validation vs. Verification

Subject:



Date

stakeholder

architectural flaws, high-level vulnerabilities

problems

with requirements or constraints

requirement → design specification

الاحتياجات  
المطلوبات  
المتطلبات  
المعايير  
المكتوبات  
المكتوبة  
المكتوبة  
المكتوبة

النماذج المعمارية  
المخططات اللógicas  
المخططات البرمجية  
المخططات البرمجية  
المخططات البرمجية

diagramas de arquitectura

diagramas lógicos

diagrama de flujo de procesos

interfaz

clase jerarquía

unencrypted traffic over unencrypted connection via telnet (DH)

traffic over telnet  
→ traffic over SSH

(Implementation, Abstraction, Unsafe code)  
XSS or SQL injection  
Injection  
BOF

In an implementation vulnerability, the code is generally doing what it should, but there is a security problem in the way the operation is ~~being~~ carried out.

(Implementation, Abstraction issue)

Operational vulnerabilities are security problems that arise through the operational procedures and general use of a piece of software in a specific environment.

Theft, Social Engineering

Subject:  
Date

(Gray Areas)

## Common Threads

• New common thread is part of the cross & open with no wires  
( $\frac{1}{2}$  in)

- Input and Data Flow e.g. BOF, XSS, Injection

وَيُخْلِفُ الْمُنْجَنِينَ إِنَّهُ لِكَفِيلٍ بِمَا يَعْمَلُونَ

), Data FG: Central Flow Graph & Data Flow Diagram involving DFG -> WDG (B)  
) ~~int~~ System Dep. Graph Program Dependence Graph

Conservative into static Old regime

P4PCO Java Web App Java Sanitizer Java Web App

## - Trust Relationships

in the system, there are many trust relationships between different components.

These relationships are based on assumptions about the environment and the behavior of other components.

## - Assumptions and misplaced Trusts

Assumptions made by attackers, environments supporting programs to look

! Physical environment and process name are manipulated

## - Environmental Attacks

Environmental attacks can be categorized into two types:

1. race conditions → causes /tmp race in UNIX kernel

2. scheduler race

## - Exceptional Conditions

In exceptional conditions, the system may exhibit unexpected behavior.

UNIX → sigpipe

Typical behavior of threads to handle exception conditions is to thread local

Subject:  
Date

## Known Attacks      Unknown Attacks

1

10

## Secured and Safe Programming

جائز امن ( Secured ) نہیں ملے جائیں گے ( ملکیتی مال )

visit website resource for longer duration (Safe)

Safe & 18,19<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup> Jan 2008 in Buffer overflow - 100%

Secured Prog. (loop)

Secured Safe Program Secure Coding in of  
(Programming)

## Security Standards

مودعات ملکیت این شرکت

ITU-T X.509 → Public-key infrastructure (PKI)

RFC 3280

ITU members

NIST → (AES) <sup>✓</sup> <sub>(S) 0.75 is shown</sub>

## TLS, SSL (RFC 2246)

Subject: SSS  
Date 20/V/14

↳ 1. Secure Coding Standards CMU CERT provides

↳ 2. Secure Coding Guidelines

## CERT's Secure Coding Initiative

↳ 3. What are their standards?

↳ 4. Secure Coding Guidelines

BSI (Build Security In)

↳ 5. best practices, tools, guidelines

↳ 6. OWASP (Open Web Application Security Project)

↳ 7. W3C

↳ 8. XML Schema

↳ 9. XML guidelines

↳ 10. OASIS (Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards)

↳ 11. CSS, SGML, XML (Specification)

↳ 12. ISO 17799 → ISMS (Information Security Management Systems)

## 24 deadly sins of Software Security

### Architecting Secure Software:

(۲۴ جنیه ای که در طراحی نرم افزاری ایجاد می شوند)

۱) Confidentiality Violation

: مخفیگذاری از اطلاعات سریع

۱) Unauthorized release of privileged information

⇒ سیستم های امنیتی

۲) Unauthorized access to resources

⇒ منابع امنیتی

۳) Unauthorized Modification of privileged information

⇒ تغییرات امنیتی

۴) Denial-of-Service

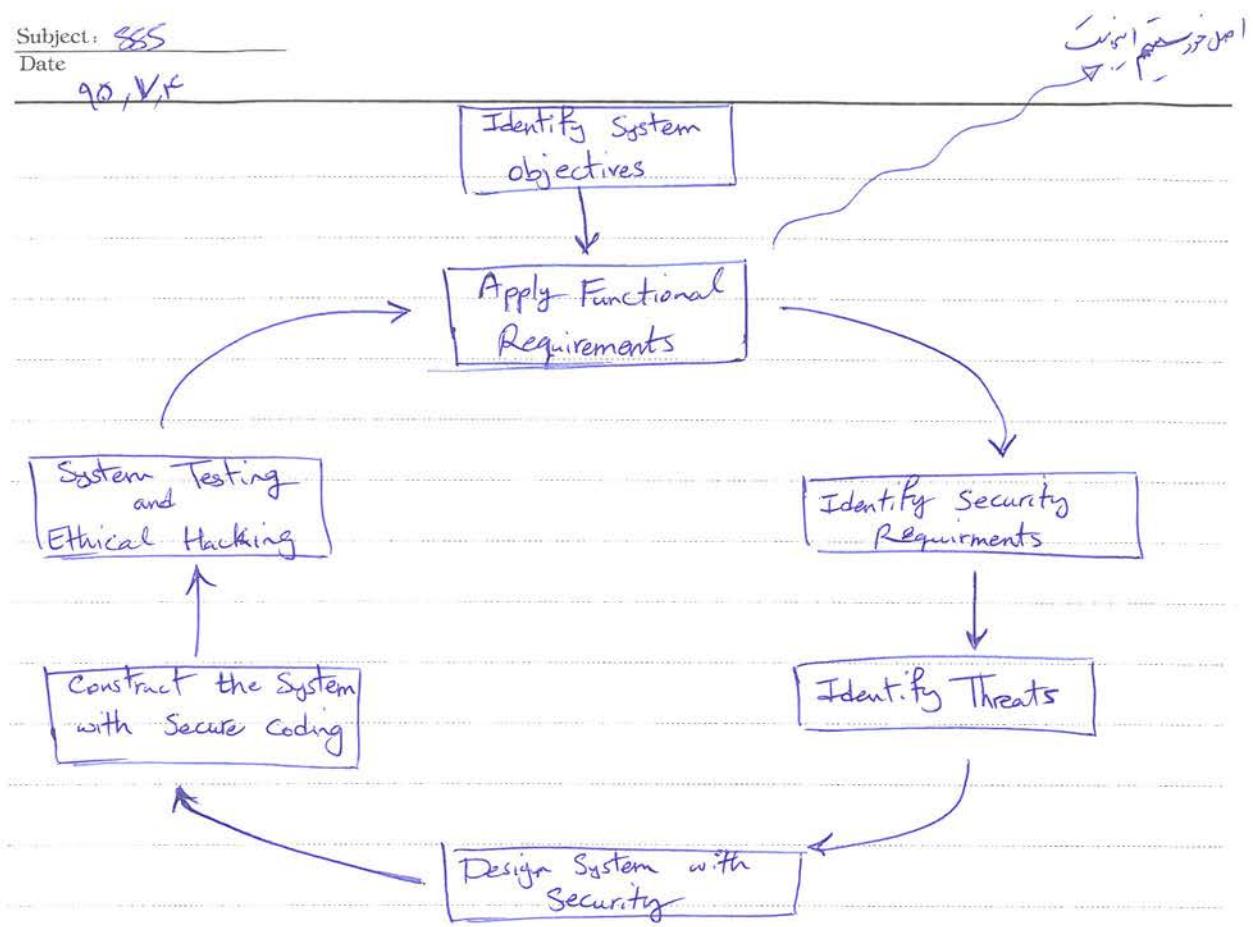
### Security Development Lifecycle (SDL):

۱) Design Time Security

built-in vs after-thought

⇒ ساختار امنیتی

Subject: 885  
Date: 90/V/F



(SDL) دلایل امنیتی را برای سیستم مشخص کنید.

و هر دو دلایل امنیتی را در میان این دو دستورات مشخص کنید.

و یک امنیتی خوب را در میان این دو دستورات مشخص کنید.

- Identity

و هر دو دلایل امنیتی را برای سیستم مشخص کنید.

? غیر معمولی

- Financial

و هر دو دلایل امنیتی را برای سیستم مشخص کنید.

? غیر معمولی

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

- Proprietary and sensitive data

إِنَّهُمْ لَا يَرْجِعُونَ إِلَيْهِمْ أَوْلَادُهُمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَرْجِعُونَ

- Property and life

الْحَسَنَةُ تُمْكِنُ الْمُنْكَرَ

- Reputation

الْمُؤْمِنُ بِهِ نَفْعٌ لَّهُ وَلَا مُؤْمِنٌ بِهِ ضَرٌّ لَّهُ

- Privacy and Regulatory

- Availability guarantees

- Regulatory

الْمُؤْمِنُ بِهِ نَفْعٌ لَّهُ وَلَا مُؤْمِنٌ بِهِ ضَرٌّ لَّهُ

{ Functional → What?

{ Non-Functional → How?

non-functional requirements

functional requirements and non-functional requirements

P4PCCO

Subject: SSS  
Date 90, V, 4

: Security Requirements

## Security Requirements Analysis:

### Functional vs. Non-functional Requirements

: Functional requirements are specific to the system's functionality.

non-functional

Performance

non-functional ← Performance, reliability, cost etc.

functional ← Specified behavior, output

### Functional Requirement:

A software requirement that specifies a function that a software or software component must be capable of performing.

### Non Functional Requirements:

A software requirement that describes not what the software will do but how the software will do it. For example, software performance requirements, software design constraints, software quality attributes.

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

non-functional, it is also non-functional - w.r.t refinement.

Subjective

func. req. & Non func. req. IEEE 10000

(constraints, functionality, performance, reliability, interfaces)

nonfunc. req. (ال功能性需求)

User-Case & functional req. is Best Practice

### Use-Case Analysis

use cases for Func. req.

use cases for functional req.

Actor

e.g. End user, human, program, device, ...

use cases for Scenario

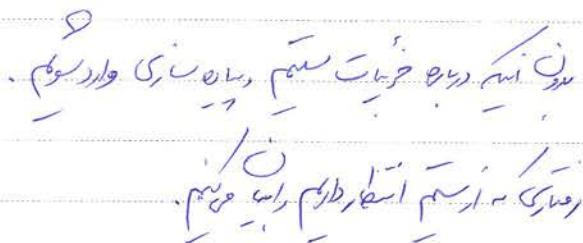
PAPCO

Subject: SSS

Date

90, V.4

- Use cases capture "who" (actor) does "what" (interaction) with the system for "what purpose" (goal).



Use case diagrams in UML

Abstraction relationship UC uses UC

Relationships:

include, extends, generalization



Notes: UC → General  
(optional)

Relationships, not part of use case, for hacker access to use case

misuse case → part of use case

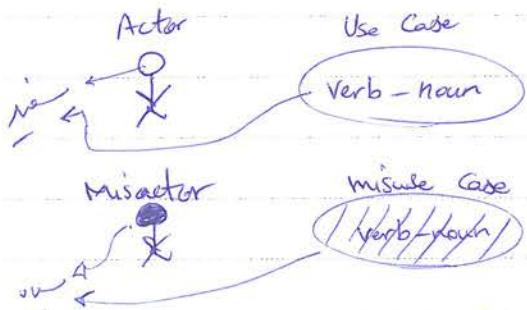
To longer Sindre and update

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Misuse Case :

مُؤْمِنٌ مُّسَيْأَتٍ

A misuse case is a special kind of use case describing behavior that the system owner does not want to occur.



Co-represents nonfunc., func. ( $\Sigma_{n \in \omega} \text{inj}_n$ )  
in  $\text{Set}^{\text{Set}}$ .

## e-commerce application ... (Sim)

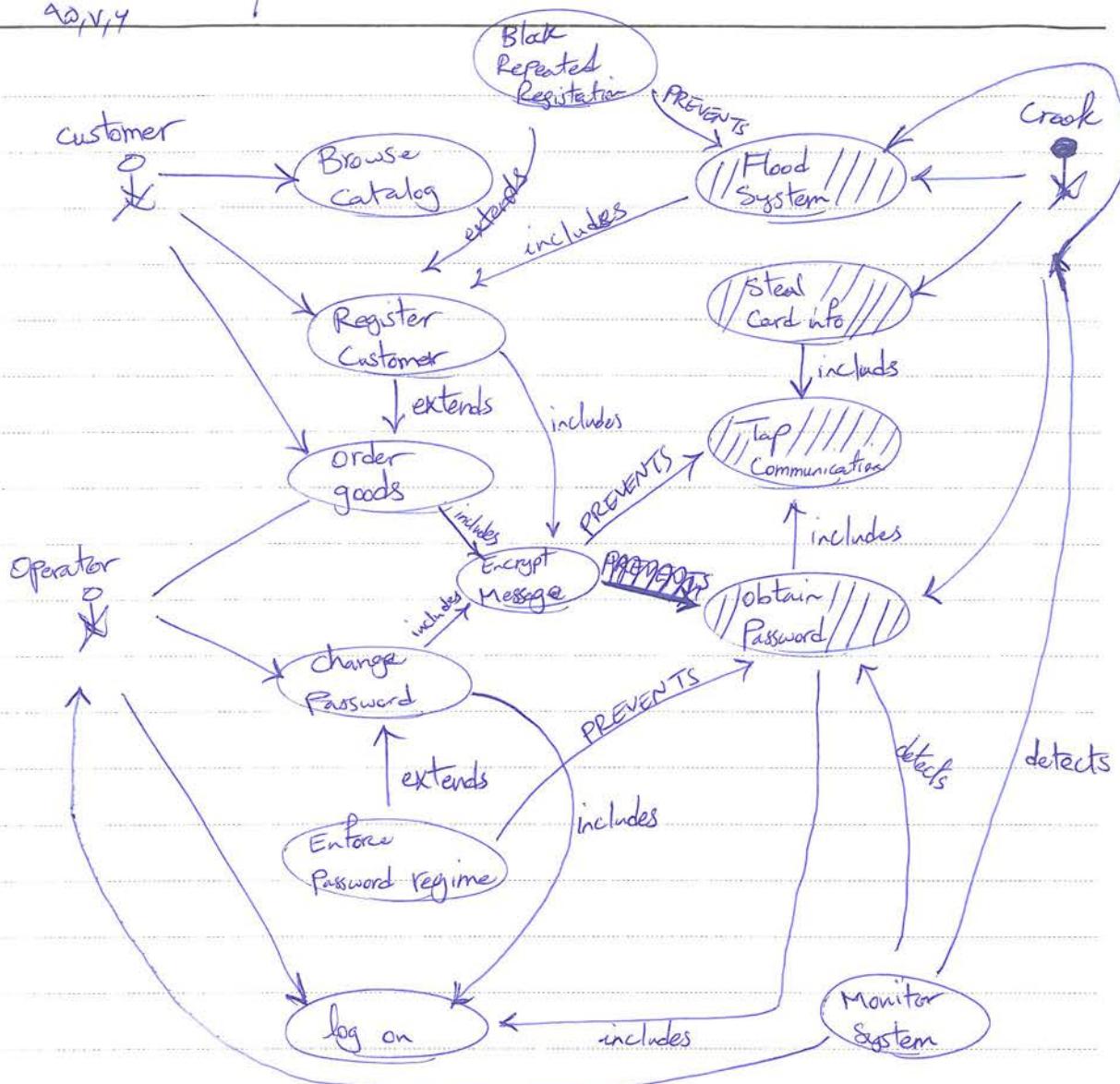
جیو سائنس زانوں کے خواہیں اپنے نام کے لئے اور جو

لهم اجعلنا من اصحاب سورة العنكبوت

لسان لش و اکتوبر دریم که جواہر مدد و حرف کالا راجح لایم دید. سترین روز پس از

صيغة افعال اهم مع

Architecture  
with respect to  
the system



Suppose you have a requirement "Prevents" like

"We don't allow users to use 'detects' like

Step 1. First, concentrate on functional requirements through normal actors and the main use cases requested by the actor.

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Step 2. Look at security-related misuse case. Consider all likely threats for your system.

↳ Threat Modeling, i.e.:

↳ Susceptible to Misaction

Susceptible to

Step 3. Investigate potential relations between use cases and misuse cases, in terms of "includes" relation.

includes! for detecting, preventing, ...

Step 4. Look at security-related non-functional requirements as functional requirements. Introduce new use cases that are necessary to create with the purpose of "detecting" or "preventing" misuse cases.

new functional requirement  
+  
to misuse case  
+  
new use case  
+  
new functional requirement  
+  
new use case  
+  
etc.

new functional requirement  
+  
new use case

new functional requirement  
+  
new use case

new functional requirement  
+  
new use case

Subject: SSS

Date

٩٠ / ٢ / ١٤

Multiple phases, user involvement in each phase. Iteration of

Identify + Security Req. + Functional Req. ~~and process improvement of Threats~~

(SDLC)

~~Security Analysis~~  
Security Requirement

Iteration just like functional analysis (iteration of phases)

Iteration (Req. Analysis) of each other

What is Threat Modeling (威胁建模) : threat modeling - to identify threats and attack paths

- You use threat modeling to determine security threats. It is a process that helps you to identify, analyze, document and possibly rate the system's vulnerabilities. It is useful for designers to countermeasures

? prioritize

Threat modeling (威胁建模) is a process of identifying threats to a system.

Process involves identifying threats, analyzing threats, prioritizing threats, and mitigating threats.

Threat modeling is a process of identifying threats to a system.

Threat modeling is a process of identifying threats to a system.

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

- Assets :

ممتلكات واعباء  
Assets & Liabilities

- Vulnerabilities :

عوارض وعيوب

- Threats :

هذاقون اعراض

(Threats involves one or more vulns)

- Exploit or Attacks :

ادلة على الاعيوب

- Countermeasure :

الاجراءات المعاكضة

STRIDE

stands for

= Spoofing, = Tampering, = Repudiation, = Information Disclosure, = DoS, = Elevation of  
= = = = = Privilege

Subject: SSS  
Date: 90, V, 10

### Attack Tree:

↳ various attack paths, providing threat zone  
↳ arms race, (arms race) ↳ (arms race) ↳ (arms race), developing (arms race) ↳ (arms race)

### DREAD

Damage Potential, Reproducibility, Exploitability, Affected Users,

### Discoverability:

(big impact / quantity) ↳ (large number of users) ↳ loss

↳ no proper security measures, user education, user awareness

### Attack Surface:

↳ various components of the system, interfaces, databases

STRIDE: (noun) STRIDE: a long step you make while you are walking.  
DREAD: (verb) DREAD: (to walk quickly with long steps)

verb: to feel anxious or worried about something that is going to happen or may happen.

noun: a strong fear of something that is going to happen or may happen.

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Q1. What are the 6 types of attacks?

1) Spoofing Identity → impersonate user or adversary



Countermeasure: Authentication

2) Tampering with data → modify message in transit

Hash ← non-reversible function

3) Repudiation → genuine or dishonest sender

↓  
Signature, Auditing

4) Information Disclosure →

. . . . .  
. . . . .  
. . . . .  
. . . . .  
. . . . .

Encryption

5) Denial of Service →

. . . . .  
. . . . .  
. . . . .  
. . . . .  
. . . . .

↓  
. . . . .  
. . . . .  
. . . . .

6) Elevation of privilege →

. . . . .  
. . . . .  
. . . . .  
. . . . .

↓  
Strong Authorization

PAPCO

(Stack Trace)

Subject: SSS

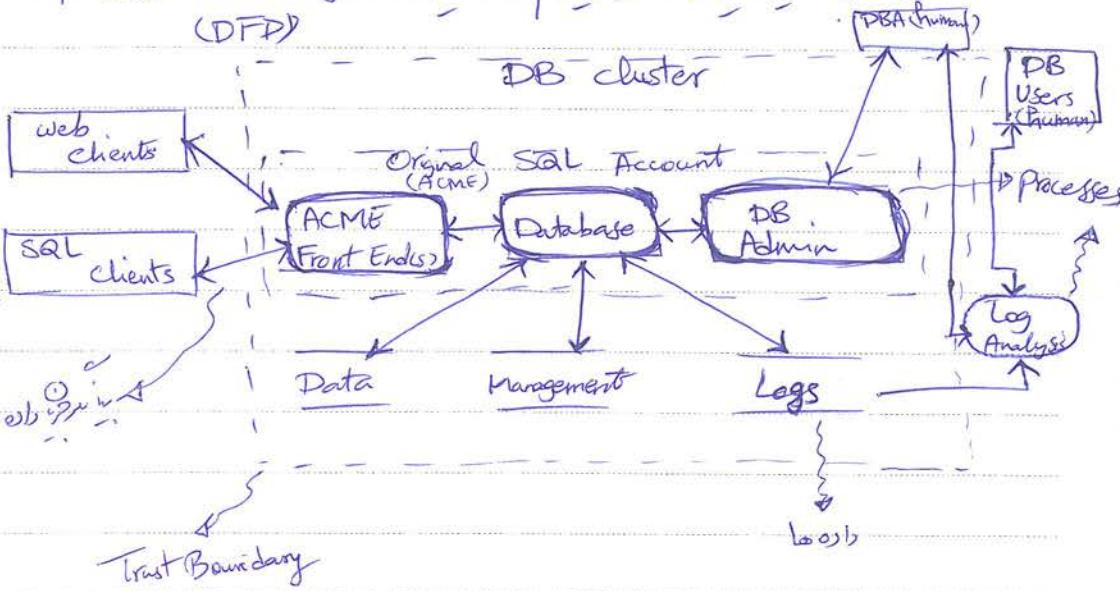
Date: 20/V/11

IPSec, ACL, SSL, HTTPS 

## ACME / SQL (DB)

1. Overview Data Flow Diagram (DFD) 

(DFD)



• Related attacks using STRIDE

### Spooling:

Web clients / SQL clients

• Spooling is a technique used to store temporary files or data on disk.

• An attacker can gain access to spool files, Front End: 

• Logs, Management, Data stored in spool files

### Tampering:

Reputation:  Web client

Information Disclosure: 

P4PCO

Denial of Service:

Front End: 

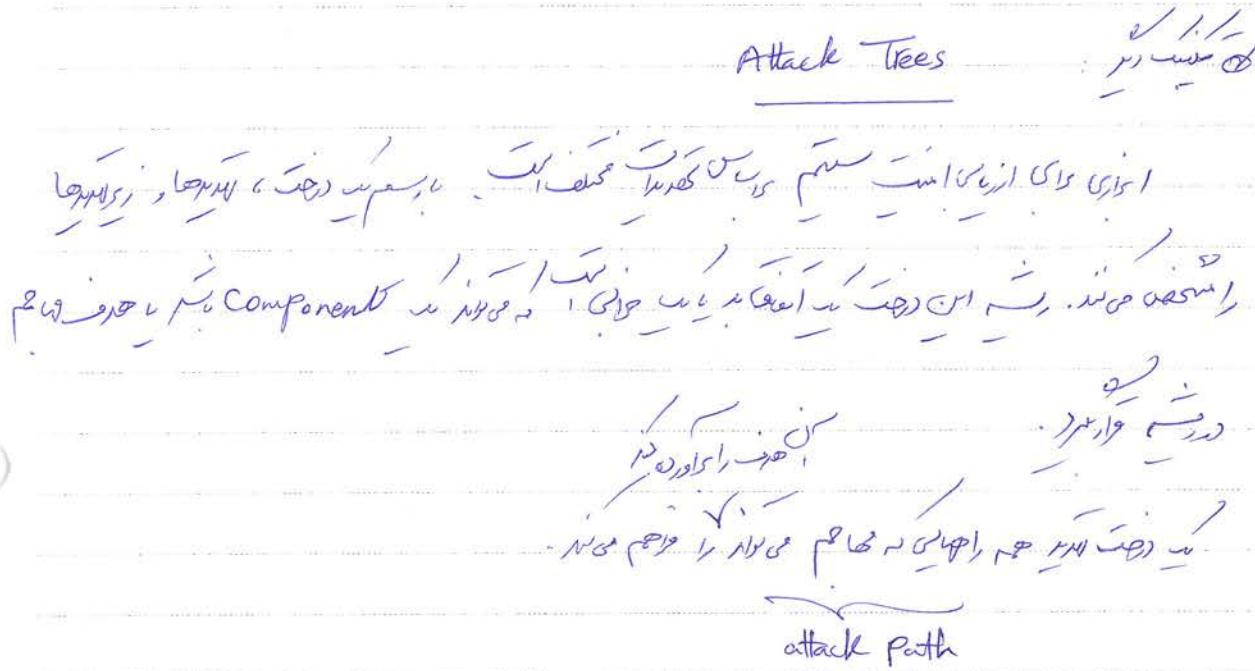
eavesdropping - 

Subject: SSS  
Date 20, V, 11

Elevation of Privilege: is not authorized to do something  
in / by command of another, or, in its own right  
(- is it a step - path)

DFD no longer layers, no variant STRIDE of  
per element (STRIDE per element) is also known as  
(STRIDE per Interaction)

### Attack Trees



OR, AND  $\rightarrow$  where does it's composition lie



P4PCO

Subject: SSS

Date

9/11/11

(SSL) (TLS) (WPA2) (WPA) (WEP) (WPS) (WPS) (WPS) (WPS)  
VPN - Hotspot One-time-password

Intrude into account

OR

Replay Attack

Get Account Identity details

AND

Get Account Identifier

Get Account Password

Password Sniffing

Password Guessing

Social Engineering

Brute Force Attack

Attack Paths:

(Replay Attack)

(Account Identifier, Sniff Password)

(Account Identifier, guess password)

P4PCO

PPC

Subject:

Date

90, V/1A

١- انتقاء الاختيارات - افضلية الاختيارات

٢- انتقاء الاختيارات - افضلية الاختيارات

decide on representation (1)

(AND-tree, OR-tree, AND-OR-tree)

٣- انتقاء الاختيارات - افضلية الاختيارات (Completeness)

٤- انتقاء الاختيارات - افضلية الاختيارات (Safety)

٥- انتقاء الاختيارات - افضلية الاختيارات (Security)

٦- انتقاء الاختيارات - افضلية الاختيارات (Security)

٧- انتقاء الاختيارات - افضلية الاختيارات (Security)

(SSL mind map)

٨- Testing will address Threats - Threat Modeling -

٩- Abstraction - STRIDE -

١٠- Threat Modeling Stage 2

- attack libraries

P4PCO

Subject: 885

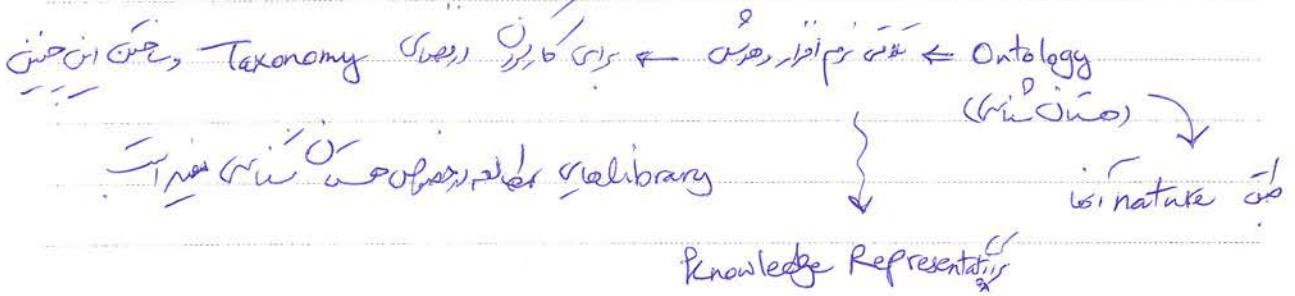
Date 9/25/14

## Attack Libraries

- Audience →

- Detail vs. Abstraction →

- Scope →



## Library of Malware Traffic Patterns

Audience: Intrusion Detection Tools

Scope: Web Applications (Web Application Firewall)

Content: Library of known malware signatures

Format: Vector (Signature, Hash, etc.)

Subject:  
Date

• جدول Taxonomy يوضح طبقات المعرفة

Library is 8/1

CAPEC :

## (Common Attack Pattern Enumeration and Classification)

"Sub - a / 10 // 1985/1/20 09 45V9 i Structured sub csg

Data leakage, Attacks Resource Depletion, Injection, Spoofing,

Time and State Attacks, Exploitation of Authentication,

## Exploitation of Privilege or Trust, Network Reconnaissance,

## Social Engineering Attacks

(N8c) 183, 12 08) 20 21) 18 & 20 Completeness description

سیستم مبتنی بر این روش از دو قسم است: اولیه و دویستی.

- very good

(w) lot sp. e (E) Jm

## QWASp:

خط است سیر مساعی در آنچه که نسبت به این مکان ممکن است

↳ Impact on Swiss, Intrest Top 10 all

Subject: SSS

Date

90/V/W

2013-07-26 (Mon) 2013 JY

Injection, Broken Authentication and Session Management,

Cross-site Scripting, Insecure Direct Objects References,

Security Misconfiguration, Sensitive Data Exposure,

Missing Function Level Access Control, Cross-Site Request Forgery,

Components with Known Vulnerabilities, Invalidated Requests and

Fowards.

D / - / //  
Want to do more about security? (Q)

What's Texas at Austin's schematic? (Q)

What's the main goal?

Privacy Tools:

SSB Threat Modeling for Privacy (Q)

ISO 27001  
Confidentiality  
Integrity  
Availability

P4PCCO

EV

Privacy is the right to be left alone  
Privacy is the right to control information about us

What is Privacy?  
Understanding Privacy

From privacy

Solove's Taxonomy of Privacy:  
(Solovev)

Civil harm, Civil rights, Civil impact, commercial

(Identifier creation) <sup>Solove</sup> Schostak is

- Information Collection: Surveillance, interrogation

(Surveillance)

Observation

- Information Processing: aggregation, identification, insecurity,  
secondary use, exclusion

- Invasion: intrusion, decisional interference

Schostak is  
aggregation

(Schostak is)

DREAD:

Disruption, Reputational, Economic, Legal, Operational

P&PCO is a method (methodology)

Subject: SSS

Date: 9/1/20

1) Damage = 2) Reproducibility = 3) Exploitability = 4) Affected Users = 5) Discoverability =

most basic CWE classification

Damage → loss of function or system integrity or availability

Reproducibility → same asset affected again

Damage Potential → No exploit → nothing

0 → nothing

10 → complete system or data structure

5 → individual user data compromise or affected

Reproducibility → no exploit → nothing

(no exploit)

0 → nothing

10 → same asset affected again

Exploitability → no exploit → nothing

0 → nothing

No exploit → same asset affected again

Ten 10

zero 0

P4PCO

(no exploit)

pay

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

- Affected Users → ~~نافذة على الآخرين~~

0 → none 10 → All users

- Discoverability → ~~قابل للتجسس~~

5 → ~~غير مكتشف~~ 10 → ~~محظوظ~~

→ ~~تحقيق discoverability~~ ~~تحقيق~~ Security Review ~~تحقيق~~

→ ~~تحقيق~~

→ ~~تحقيق~~ ~~تحقيق~~ ~~تحقيق~~

## Attack Surface

(attack)

→ ~~attack surface~~ ~~attack surface~~ ~~attack surface~~

The attack surface of an application is the union of code interfaces, services, protocols, and practices exposed to a user (or attacker alike).

→ ~~attack surface~~ ~~attack surface~~ ~~attack surface~~

→ ~~attack surface~~ ~~attack surface~~ ~~attack surface~~

Subject: SSS

Date

20/11/20

Requirement analysis within existing feature

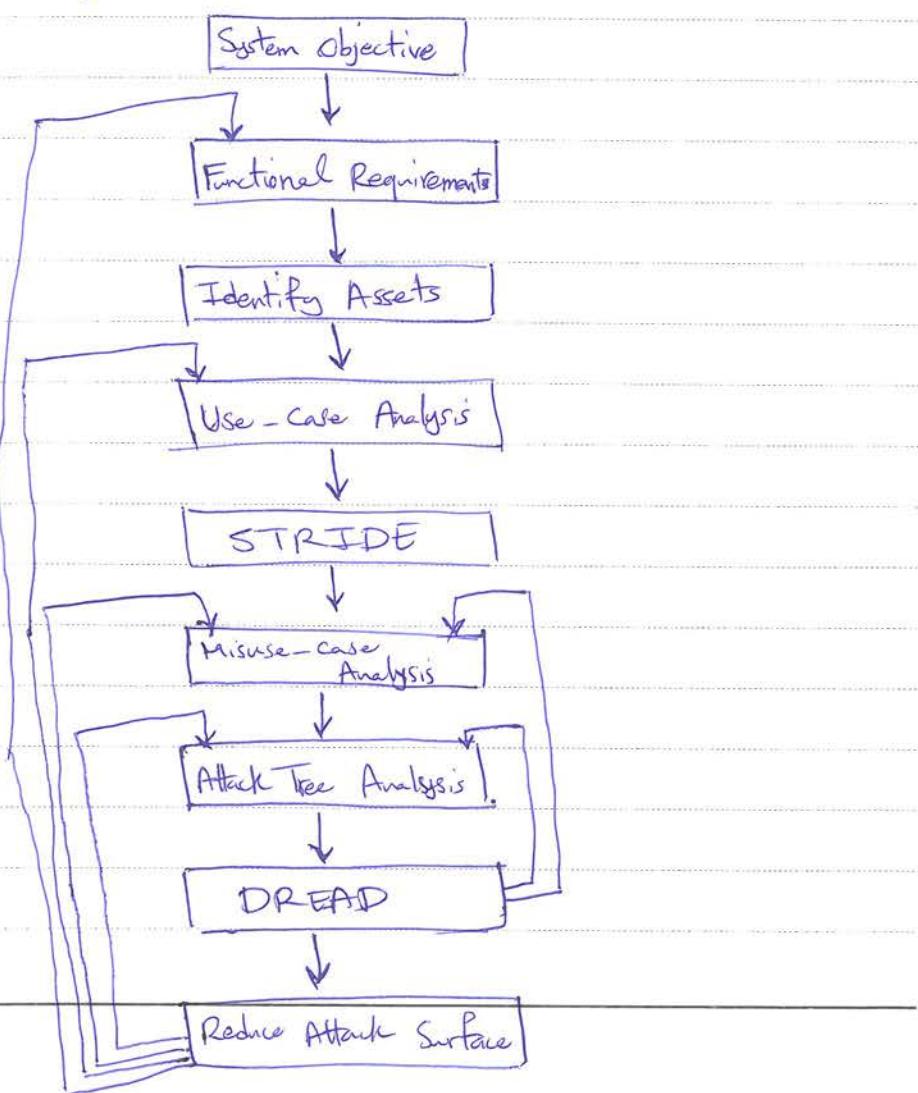
Requirement analysis for new feature

New feature requirement

New feature user interface

## Security Requirements Analysis Lifecycle:

Security Requirement Analysis



Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

9  
. . . . . (Repetitive) . . . . . refinement . . . . .  
(Recursive)

. . . . . stakeholders . . . . . objective . . . . .

integ. authent. account.  
Conf. avail. Authoriz.

asset . . . . .

misuse-case . . . . .

. . . . .

. . . . .

. . . . .

Design

. . . . .

PAPCO

Subject: SSS  
Date: 22/7/12

## Design:

(Security Design) (نحوه امنیتی، مکانیزم امنیتی)

Best Practices → best practices, best code, best

(Touch point)

patterns, security patterns, security practices

Patterns and Anti-Patterns

patterns of reuse, anti-patterns of reuse

Gang of Four!

! اسکریپٹ اور سینکڑی

maintenance,  $\leftrightarrow$  Spaghetti code

اگر وہ کوئی کام کرنے والا ہے تو اس کو اپنے ساتھ لے جائیں اس کو اپنے ساتھ لے جائیں

Security Design Patterns  $\Rightarrow$  امنیتی نمونہ

→ 1998ء

Barkabur, Under

patterns for design security oriented

Security pattern

100

(gang of 4 - 100)

(Architecting - 100)

Applicability

Classification,  $\rightarrow$  -

Structure -

Graphical Representation, Also Known as -

Context Pattern

Context

P4PCO

Intent -

Opportunities,  $\rightarrow$  motivation

KP

Subject:

Date 9/1/14

Surveillance, Monitoring & Participants -

↑ surveillance → Collaboration

Consequences . . . . . trade-offs via -

all over time & Implementation

Sample Code -

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ Known Uses -

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ Related Patterns -

accidental disclosure, privacy monitoring, surveillance, media

best practice, privacy by design, data minimization,

open source CERF@CMU Software Eng. Institute

Project under, Bankable for open source projects

1 - Single Access Point

4 - Session

2 - Check Point

5 - Full view with error

3 - Roles

6 - Limited view

P4PCO

7 - Secure Access Layer

نحوه ایجاد نکره و تکمیل مطابق با سیاست

- Least privilege
- Journaling
- Exit gracefully

لگاریتم های امنیتی

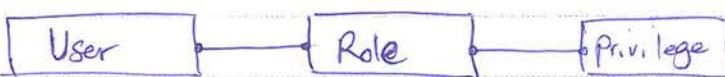
- The single access point pattern recommends that there should be only one point of entry into the system.

نحوه ایجاد نقطه ورودی ایمن (Least privilege) بر اساس Singleton pattern

- The check point pattern suggests that the user of a system should be validated.

authentification, authorization, validation (in this order)

- The roles pattern



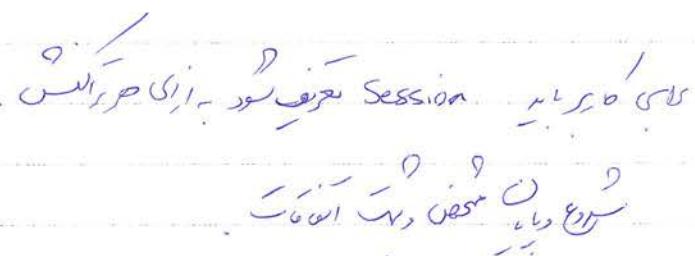
نحوه ایجاد کارکرد کاربر (User), کارکرد کاربر (Role)، و حقیقت (Privilege)

نحوه ایجاد کارکرد کاربر (User)، کارکرد کاربر (Role)، و حقیقت (Privilege)

نحوه ایجاد کارکرد کاربر (User)، کارکرد کاربر (Role)، و حقیقت (Privilege) برای کنترل دسترسی (Role-based Access Control)

A

- The session pattern remembers the context of a transaction;  
It remembers where the user is at any point in time  
with respect to transaction.



The

- Full view with error pattern →

نوعانیں پیش کرنا ہے، ایک ایسا کام کیا جائے کہ کوئی اگر ہمارے ساتھ ہے تو اسے دیکھ لے جائے اور اسے کوئی اگر نہ ہے تو اسے دیکھ لے جائے۔

پہلے کام کیا جائے تو اسے کوئی اگر نہ ہے تو اسے دیکھ لے جائے اور اسے کوئی اگر ہے تو اسے دیکھ لے جائے۔

- The limited view pattern →

مختصر مدتی اسکویں کام کیا جائے جو دیرینے کے لئے کام کیا جائے۔

پہلے کام کیا جائے اس کام کیا جائے اس کام کیا جائے اس کام کیا جائے اس کام کیا جائے۔

آخر طرح اس کام کیا جائے۔

- The secure access layer pattern →

ایک ایسا کام کیا جائے جو دیگر کاموں کو دیکھ لے جائے اور اس کام کیا جائے اس کام کیا جائے اس کام کیا جائے اس کام کیا جائے۔

Subject: 888  
Date: 20/11/14

### - Least Privilege (need-to-know)

Any computer program must always remain in a least-privileged state.

### - Journaling

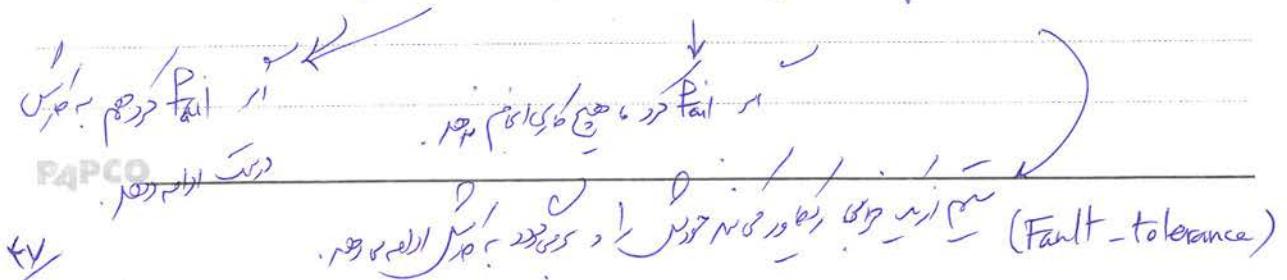
All usage details must be recorded. (through journal files)

### - Exit gracefully

exception - no (yes) User is Authorized

Program no (yes) Exception (yes) normal or

(fail secure, fail safe, fail silent, fail operational)



Subject: SSS  
Date: 10/7/94

Note 17. DODGel Guide, Secure and Resilient, zip \*

(contd.) Markow, ...

Run with least, Fair Security & Use a Positive privilege model. Apply Defense-in-Depth by Security Model. CERT ODI 101 D. V. I. Default Services, Infrastructure Detect Intrusion, Keep Security Simple, Avoid Security by obscuring Program CMU/SEI

Secure Design Patterns:

• New reusable, modular, growable, open code class

• Encapsulation, Protection, Inheritance, Multiple Inheritance

### - Architectural-level pattern

Focus on the high-level allocation of responsibilities between the different component of the systems and define the interaction between those high-level components.

- Distrustful Decomposition
- Privilege Separation (PrivSep)
- Refer to kernel

Implement. Design Arch.  
(Distrustful, Separation, Kernel, OS, Other Components)

#### \* Distrustful decomposition:

Intent: The intent of distrustful decomposition secure design pattern is to move separate functions into mutually untrusting programs thereby reducing the (points)

Subject: 88  
Date 20/1/14

- attack surface of the individual program that make up the system.

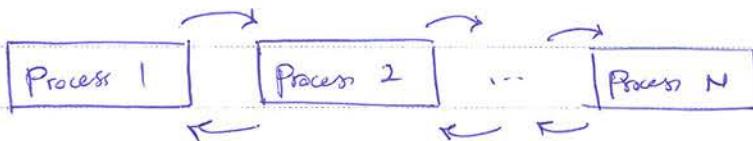
- functionality and data exposed to an attacker if one of the mutually untrusting programs is compromised.

Also known as: privilege Reduction

Motivation:

Applicability: ~~Can no longer trust each other due to increased complexity of programs~~  
~~With user's privilege escalation~~

Structure:



Initial single process now has multiple components.

External input for functionality integration

RPC, Sockets, SOAP, Shared Files

Remote Procedure Call

Web Service

P4PCO

X9

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Consequences:  
1. If user has privilege to run application  
2. No bypass privilege - 100% safe

Implementation:

1. Multi-process privilege (process isolation)

(Process / Privilege model)

2. User-space isolation (OS input)

One-way: fork() / exec() (in UNIX / Linux)

create\_process() (in Windows Vista)

Two-way: TCP, SOAP, shared files

Sample Code:

≡ (Look at the report!)

Implementation, Design & Architectural Issues

CV  
100% QW

(Extension) Register with Gang of 4 or 2nd party (SACO)

P4PCO

Binder Factory → Secure Binder Factory

Subject: SSS

Date

90/11/1

## (Secure Factory) Design - Level Patterns Implementation

### Secure Factory:

Intent: to separate the security dependent logic involved in creating or selecting an object from the basic functionality of the created or selected object.

(similar to Abstract Factory Pattern in Software Engineering)

Outcomes: Secure Factory Implementation in Caller

Special role of Credential Objects: security credential

Typical Usage: Secure Factory uses objects in Caller

### Motivation:

Secure application may make use of an object whose behavior is dependent on the level of trust the application places in a user or operating environment.

→ 3 levels

A secure application may make use of an object whose behavior is dependent on the level of trust the application places in a user or operating environment.

Secure object is (1) local, in caller  
(2) remote (3) networked

Subject:  
Date

جوسٹ کی طبقہ میں اسی کا ←

- Functions, by us, or not, in Coupling

- ۲۳ -

→ Application -  $\text{C}_{\text{App}} \leftarrow \text{App}$  (P)

سیزده

وَيُسْرِىٰ لُجُورٍ

in Tight Coupling

## Case: App functionality

Wij App en object zijn verschillende voorstellingen van dezelfde dingen.

## Secure Factory Secure Design

Security : Is also object of Loose Coupling

## Application:

- The system constructs different versions of an object

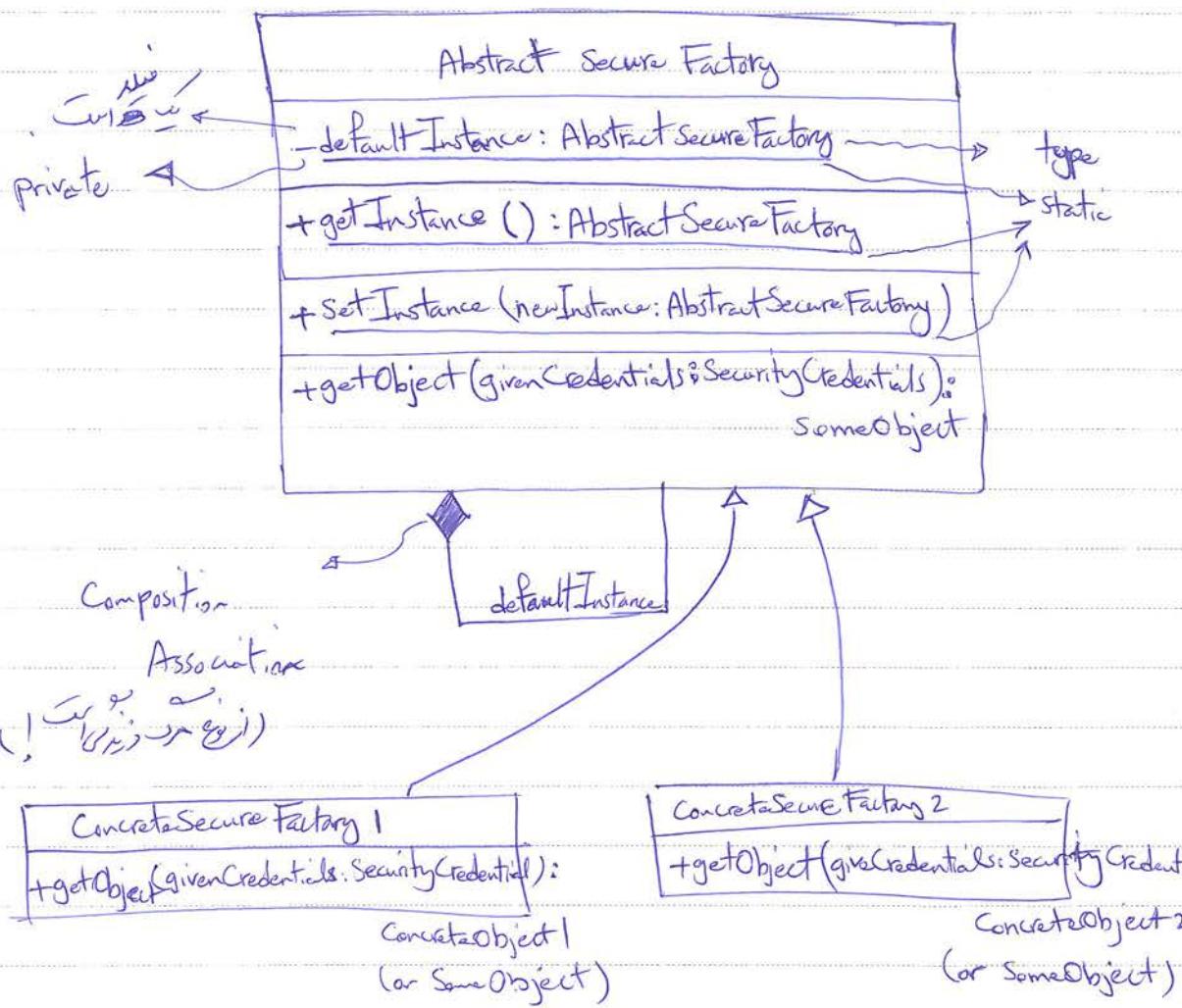
**PqPCO** - The system based on the security credential of a user/operating environment.

Subject: 888  
Date: 9/1/15

- The available security credentials contain all of the information needed to select and construct the correct object.

Structure:

(Class Diagram)



Participants:

Secure Factory  
Concrete Instance  
Concrete Object  
Client  
User / Manager

(Abstract class: abstract method  
Interface: abstract type)

new object (new) → get object - concrete Factory idea

new

- Security Credentials

↳ (Security credentials) Interface representation

- AbstractSecureFactory:

↳ for getInstance() → ConcreteInstance

↳ default Instance → setInstance()

↳ New to Concrete for b/c get object  
class

- ConcreteSecureFactory N

↓  
1, 2, 3, ...

↳ New object → New Class

- SomeObject

- ConcreteObject N

Consequences: obj → (hidden object) -> (hidden object)

black box ↳ new hidden object → if new object  
PAPCO → no ge

Subject: 855  
Date 20/5/11

## Implementation:

Implementation of Factory Method

new, Create object by creating object (1)

new, object of functionality abstract object (SomeObject)

new, new obj class or concrete object (Concrete Object N (Type))

AbstractSecureFactory object (2)

new, Create object by creating object (3)

(Security Credential)

new, ConcreteSecurityFactory object Security Credential object (4)

new default SecurityFactory object ConcreteSecurityFactory (5)

Known Uses: Evolution Secure XML-RPC Server Java API Library

Sample Code:

≡ → 8..  
Word

P4P CO

20

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

threat, requirements, & interplay  
modeling

↑ CERT → Op-IT rule of  
Op-IT → Op-IT rule of  
(Appendix call for Shostack - i)

### Case Study:

→ Acme Database

Shostack → Op-IT rule of Op-IT rule of STRIDE vulnerability

Op-IT rule of  
Op-IT rule of

- 1 - The Acme Database
- 2 - Acme operational network
- 3 - phones and one-time token authentication

integrity ← →

Acme Database → Op-IT rule of Op-IT rule of

Op-IT rule of Op-IT rule of Front-end - Sql Client

(Op-IT rule of)

### Security Requirements:

: infosec policies

- The product is not less secure than the typical competitor.

- The product can be certified for sales to the U.S. government.

PPPCO - Non-requirement: protect against DBA

↳ Op-IT rule of Op-IT rule of

Subject: CS  
Date 10/11/14

Network layer is the protocol specific component of

Layer 4 of the TCP/IP stack

Front End:

spoofing:

SQL clients, Web clients, authentication

Operation Guide

Security

Tampering:

Reputation:

Frontend logs into the system for logging

to the back-end.

Information disclosure:

Shows error message for debugging interface

RPC

No job!

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Denial of Service:

- ~~loss of Reliability~~  $\rightarrow$  ~~availability~~
- ~~Protocol specification guideline~~  $\rightarrow$  configuration mistake

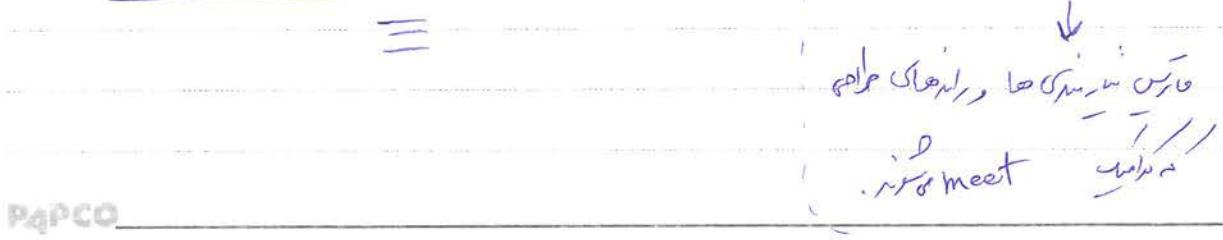
### Elevation of Privilege:

- ~~Improper input validation~~  $\rightarrow$  ~~denial of service help~~
- $\rightarrow$  (PIX4  $\rightarrow$  L1)

### Connection to Front-Ends:

- ~~Forwarding, Tampering w/ original SSL by Web client  
Info disclosure~~  $\rightarrow$  (Front-end)
- MySQL over SSL vs. MySQL upgrade to SQL client
- SSL engine via Acme client. Set ~~Use special option~~  $\rightarrow$   
(Web or SQL)  
• ~~Enable option after connection~~

### Core Database:



Subject: SSS

Date

9/1/14

( Security Design <sup>Cookbook</sup> : If you're a developer, you're in the club )

DB Admin:

Authentication Strength:

rijndael, SHA-256, RSA-2048, etc.

Account creation:

Creating new DBA accounts will require two administrators and all administrators will be notified.

Sensitive Data:

new password. If DBA ~~uses~~ management tools (PKI)

(PKI, Key management tools, tokens, local)

STRIDE:

Spoofing:

SSH -> Java app, no DB Admin

In functional requirements, Web Portal

Web Portal uses SSL.

Java application, no SSH, no SSL

Certification authority, browser, no PKI, no PKI

Using spoofing in Java Web Portal is not ok.

P4PCC

39

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Trusted Oracle uses Single Factor Auth. given to DB Admin  
→ DBA Tampering

Tampering:

The DBA can tamper. → all the data

• All data is used

Repudiation:

→ DBA can't prove it  
(why)

Elevation of Privilege:

• across phone OTT versions (why)  
• info disclosure (why)

shostalk → DBA sees integrity → DBA  
(why)

A simple file integrity checking tool

• Checksum → integrity check tool

Administrator Console, host component

P4PCO

SSS194131086.pdf → privilege escalation, we can do

Subject: SSS

Date

٩٣/١٢/١١

Microsoft Writing Secure Code

The Art of Security Assessment  
(Part 2)

Memory Corruption (Buffer Overrun)

Writing Secured prog. Safe Programming

Developers responsibility

Aleph One Smashing the stack for fun and profit

### Memory Corruption:

Reviewing code for exploitable bugs for review

Writing safe exploit

Buffer Overflow is a software bug in which data copied to a location in memory exceeds the size of the reserved destination area.

### Process Memory Layout:

Program, memory, stack, heap

- Program Code →

Program Code → (Machine Code) instruction pointer  
Shared libraries → (Compiled Code) ← (Dynamic Link Library)

Subject: SSS  
Date: ٩٠/١/١١

- Program Data  $\rightarrow$  (static, global) مدى الحياة ثابت  
(Program Heap) مدى الحياة غير ثابت  
بروتوكول
- Program Stack  $\rightarrow$  متغيرات يجري إدخالها وتحريكها  
dynamic تسلسلي  
stack discipline

Program stack مدى الحياة ثابت متغير تحريكها متغير تحريكها

### Stack Overflows:

Program stack out of range or BOF

operation Abstract Data Type stack

overflow underflow

Call stack program stack runtime stack multiple generations multiple

stack area

activation records

return jobs activation record multiple generations multiple stack frame

P4PCO

Portable multiple generations

Subject: 888

Date

10, 11

What is ESP (Extended Stack Pointer) ~~X86~~ microprocessor

It is used for stack manipulation and to store return address.

int function\_B (int a, int b) {

    int x,y;

    x = a\*a;

    y = b\*b;

    return x+y;

}

int function\_A (int p, int q) {

    int c;

    c = p\*q \* Function\_B(p,p);

    return c;

Y

int main (int argc, char \*\*argv, char \*\*envp) {

    int ret;

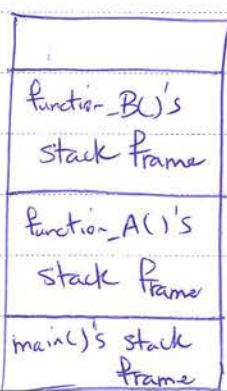
    ret = Function\_A(1,2);

    return ret;

Y

memory

0xBFFFFFFE00 →



↑ ↴  
Stack

P4PCO

0xBFFFFFFF00 →

44

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

جیجی، state ، وسیع، اینوچی، اگرچی، stack frame هست  
جیجی، state ، وسیع، اینوچی، اگرچی، stack frame هست

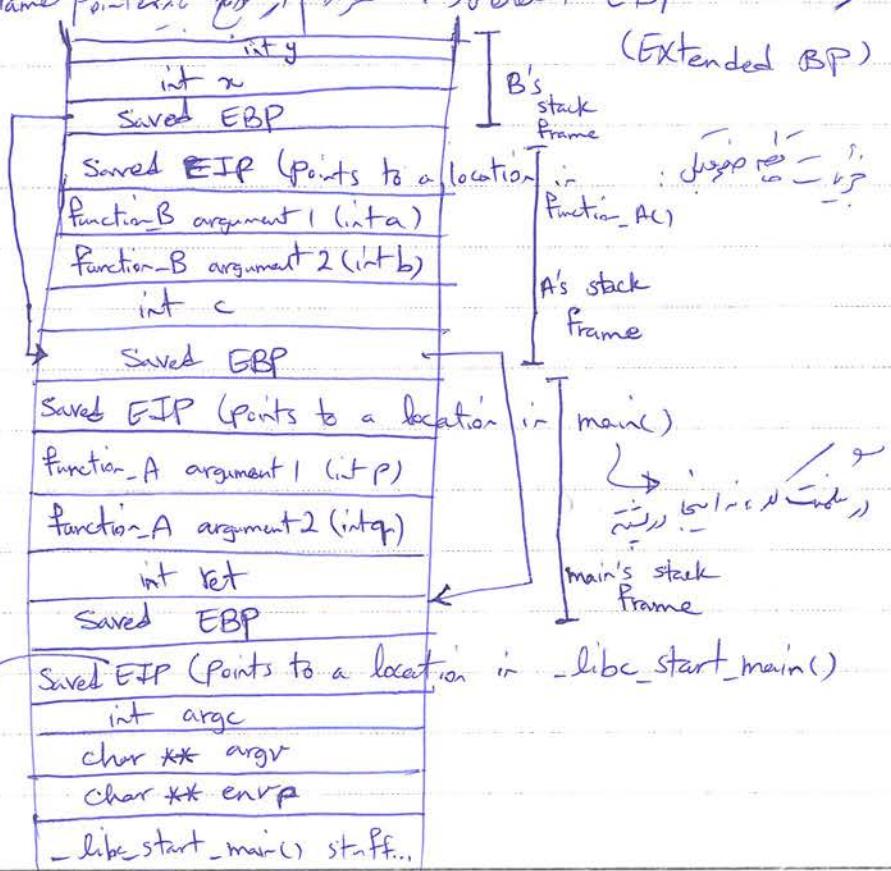
وسیع، اینوچی، start() دلیل نهادن main است راست

نهادن main چیزی نیست بلکه \_libc\_start\_main()

پیش از پس از stack frame، پس از stack frame

BP، اینوچی، اینوچی، اینوچی، pop، push، اینوچی،  
(Base Pointer)

JP، اینوچی، frame pointer، اینوچی، EIP،  
(Control Link)



Extended  
Instruction  
Pointer

P4PCCO

Subject: 888

Date

90/11/11

Pushing in the stack frame

push ebp

mov esp, ebp

Stack overflow is possible

No Stack Frame so overflow will happen

No Stack Buffer overflow will not happen because it is not possible

No (Saved EBP, Saved EIP in state register) registers, local

No local variables, global variables can't exist

int authenticate (char \*username, char \*password); (In)

int authenticated;

char buffer[1024];

authenticated = verify\_Password(username, password);

if (authenticated == 0)

sprintf(buffer, "password is incorrect for user %s\n",  
username);

log("%s", buffer);

return authenticated;

7

P4PCO

40

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_



(<sup>in</sup> type safe) int i = 0; vs. us. in sprintf

newly allocated memory

authenticated = 1; // set to 1 to show username

no job for sprintf if no memory available

newly allocated flag

return NULL;

return NULL; // return NULL if memory allocation failed

printf("%d", (EIP or) state register comparison)

PPCO

٢٨٠ (جتنی علیه این روش را در مورد این سوال می‌خواهد)

AAAA
AAAA
AAAA
AAAA
authenticated: AAAA
Saved EBP: AAAA
Saved EIP: 0XBADC0DE → user-controlled data seeded with executable code
Username: ---
Password: ---

buffer, EIP تا اسی، که پس از AA... A  
جای داده شد و این ایجاد شده است  
برای اینکه این کد اجرا شود

user-controlled data seeded with executable code

## SEH Attacks:

(Structured Exception Handling)

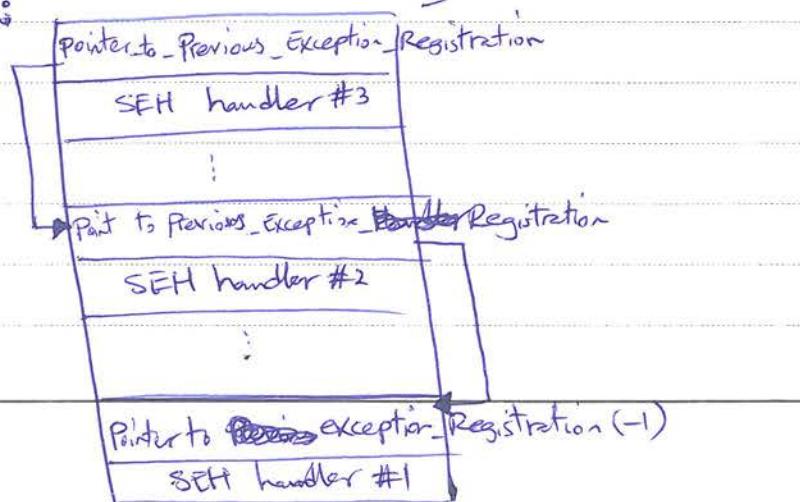
Exception Handler نیز یک رشته از داده های است SEH

Stack نیز Exception Handler دارد و اینها SEH را تشکیل می‌دهند

Open Exception handler چون فرآورده شود می‌تواند با این Exception را

(unhandled exception filter). (نحوه Handler یا دستگاه)

Windows SEH Layout:

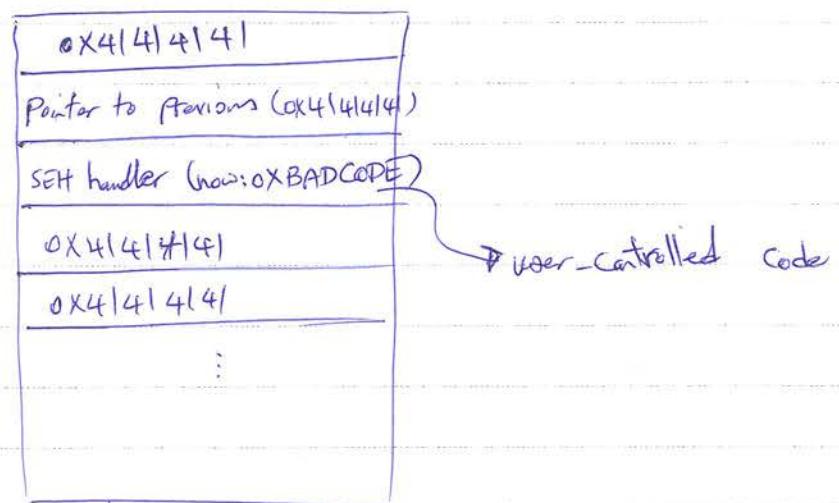


Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

→ stack layout up. No seg exception → no page protection idea

→ user controlled code

### SEH Exploit



! instead places 0x00000000 exception stack

### off-by-one Errors:

```
void Process_String(char *src) {  
    char dest[32];  
    for (i=0; src[i] && (i<=sizeof(dest)); i++)  
        dest[i] = src[i];
```

Subject: S88

Date: 10/11/19

(safe operation  $\leftarrow$  no side effects) Abstraction  
e.g. Java counterexample: C

✓ BOF (جثه) overwriting memory before start of array  
✓ dest; global element  
! sizeofArray - 1 (array界限)  
(end)

```
int get_user(char *user) {
```

```
    char buf[1024];  
    if (strlen(user) > sizeof(buf))  
        die("error: user string too long");  
    strcpy(buf, user);
```

جثه (10<sup>20</sup>) null and init string

if null string what if null in do strlen() then

if strcpy will trigger if no buffer available we run !

جثه اضافي اسفل و ملحوظ

Shell code:

APCO  
shellcode  
4y nLaunch | shell

: Shellcode 111

char \*args[] = {"/bin/sh", NULL}

execve("/bin/sh", args, NULL)  $\rightsquigarrow$   
envp

↳ locate library in library function

↳ reason: why is it execute code. Code on disk

↳ Path of library is not specified, but it is located in the current directory.

~~xorl %eax, %eax  $\rightsquigarrow$  0~~

movl %eax, %edx  $\rightsquigarrow$  Edx = envp = NULL

↳ environment parameters

movl \$address\_of\_shell\_string, %ebx  $\rightsquigarrow$  Ebx = path parameter

movl \$address\_of\_argv, %ecx  $\rightsquigarrow$  Ecx = argv

movb \$0xb0  $\rightsquigarrow$  syscall number for execve

int \$0x80  $\rightsquigarrow$  interrupt for syscalls

↳ Shellcode  $\rightsquigarrow$  hex values

? allocate memory  $\rightsquigarrow$  malloc

jmp end

Code:

..., shellcode...

P4PCO end:

call ~~code~~ code

String "/bin/sh"

Subject: 888

Date ١٨/٢/١٩

{ - SEI CERT C Coding standard

{ - PRE Fast Analysis Tool (MSDN) → حذف

(string ... i) no push / no pop over opcodes like call, ret, etc.

! (b) /bin/sh or os\_ora\_no.pop < opcodes like shellcode, etc.

Aleph One , Smashing the stack For Fun and Profit دورة \*

no Shell code or no offset / no call, jump

no Call, jump position independent

no relative loc, no offset حذف من الممكن تغيير الموضع

no Feed بدل من ذلك اكتب كذا فمثلاً

no program Code . اكتب ديناميكيات ملء المكان

no relative loc, no offset حذف الموضع

no shellcode

no main() caller privilege لغز shellcode

as admin 2 root

no file descriptor حذف الملف

Subject:

Date

٢٠١٨/٧/٢٣

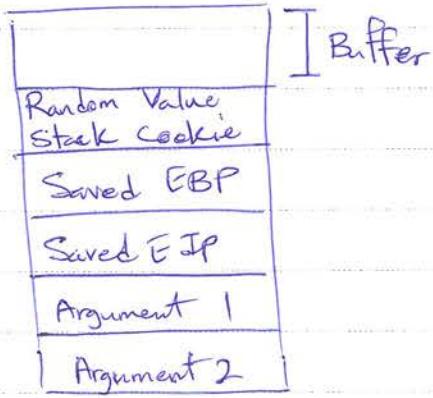
لوبات

١) Safety، الحفاظ على الحدود أو الحدود المائية.

(البيانات التي لا يمكنها أن تتجاوز حدودها). مثل: في ورقة المراجعة

(Compile-time) : Stack Cookies - 1  
return address, local variable or global variable (Stack Canaries)

integrity check ←  
integrity check → (سيتحقق من صحة البيانات التي تم إدخالها)



٢) Copy من غير الانتهاء (غير null) إلى المخزن

(Terminating Canaries) → مخزن غير null

الخطأ ( ...) Buffer Overflow (البيانات التي تم إدخالها)

الخطأ ( ...) إدخال رقم غير صحيح إلى� أرجمنٰت (البيانات التي تم إدخالها)

الخطأ ( ...) إدخال رقم غير صحيح إلى SEH (البيانات التي تم إدخالها)

Subject: 888

Date

22/1/14

الغرض من الـ Application joins في compile-time ، لـ fast join

fast re-compile

التوصيات المهمة: Non-Executable stack  
(NX) (W $\oplus$ X)

الخطوة الأولى: تفعيل خاصية Non-Executable stack

execute ↓  
write ↓

الخطوة الثانية: إضافة mark لـ non-executable في CPU

point mark لـ non-executable في CPU

الخطوة الثالثة: bypass return address bypass or bypass

الخطوة الرابعة: نظر إلى Code Segments و Non-Executable

(Windows API VirtualAlloc) هي unprotected ، VirtualAlloc أو VirtualAllocEx

الخطوة الخامسة: Address Space Layout Randomization (ASLR)

الخطوة السادسة: VirtualAlloc أو VirtualAllocEx ، VirtualAlloc أو VirtualAllocEx

(Security by obscurity) VirtualAlloc أو VirtualAllocEx

PAPCO

me

جاءت في static table : سلسلة متغيرات

في PEB في Specialized data Procedures في Base Executable

لـ Linux ، loader ، vsyscall

في Linux . لـ process

في Windows في Windows ، Culbute-Force

وهو محدود في stack إلى 256 في Linux بسبب ASLR

فـ Randomization process في child 2 ، 3 ، 4

لـ كل دليل ، ليس في كل دليل ، لـ المتصفحات

في Windows XP Service Library : Safe SEH

وـ \_\_except في كل دليل لـ exception

لـ exception handler في كل دليل ، لـ المتصفحات

وـ \_\_except في كل دليل لـ exception دليل دليل

وـ xor في كل دليل لـ exception : Function Pointer Obfuscation

وـ shellcode في كل دليل ، لـ Deobfuscate دليل دليل  
(Decrypt)

Subject: SSS - Aleph One - ASLR  
Date: 10/11/11

(ij)

(ij)

Control Flow Integrity

ASLR

Code Segments

ij

## Program Building Blocks:

Variables, Classes, Functions, Methods, Objects

(The Art of Security Assessment)  
Chapter 7 (7.3)

### - Variable Use:

Variables, Classes, Objects

Variables, Classes, Objects

### - Understanding variables

Variables, Classes, Objects

### - Their relationship to each other

- How an application can be affected adversely by unexpected manipulation of these relationships.

## Variable Relationships:

Structure (Syntactic) vs Semantic

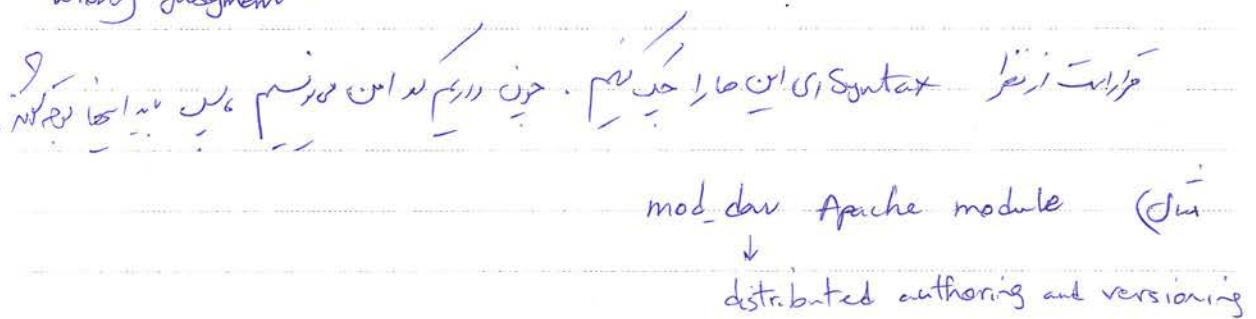
Control Flow Graph, Data Flow Graph

Control Flow Graph, Data Flow Graph

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

- ~~involves state~~ ~~and needs to~~
- ~~involve state, so needs to be synchronized~~
- ~~is implemented in lockstep mode, no interleaving~~
- ~~is implemented in lockstep mode, no interleaving~~

Wrong Judgment ↘



CDATA XML elements → ~~multiple syntaxes~~  
Character Data → ~~multiple syntaxes~~

```
cdata = s = apr_Palloc(pool, len+1);  
for (scan = elem → first_cdata, first; scan != NULL; scan = scan → next)  
{  
    tlen = strlen(scan → text);  
    memcpy(s, scan → text, tlen);  
    s += tlen;  
}  
  
for (child = elem → First_child; child != NULL; child = child → next)  
{  
    for (scan = child → Following_cdata, first; scan != NULL; scan = scan → next)  
    {  
        //  
    }  
}
```

Subject: 885

Date

20/11/24

```
tlen = strlen(scan->text);  
memcpy(s, scan->text, tlen);  
s+tlen;
```

\*s = '\0';

اپریل مکر سپس اسٹرینگ (len) کو میں

نہیں اسکے whitespace کو اسکے trim کر  
(s, tlen)

If (strip\_white){

```
    while(apr_isspace(*cdata))  
        ++cdata;
```

```
    while(len > 0 && apr_isspace(cdata[len]))
```

continue;

cdata[len] = '\0';

return cdata;

اپریل مکر میں len, cdata

اپریل len, cdata

کی desynch. جسکے

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Paper No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Subject \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

## (extra) portion of lesson

char \*trimwhitespace(char \*str) {

    char \*end;

    while (isspace((unsigned char)\* str)) str++;

    if (\*str == 0) return str;

    end = str + strlen(str) - 1;

    while (end > str && isspace((unsigned char)\* end)) end--;

    \*(end + 1) = 0;

    return str;

Y

Tip: Determine what each variable in the definition means and

how each variable relates to the others. After you understand the relationships, check the member functions or interface functions to determine whether inconsistencies could occur in identifying variable relationships. To do this, identify code paths in which one variable is updated and the other one is not.

- Variable Initialization:

Proper initialization is important (important)

(Initialize-before-use)

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Subject: 885  
Date: 20, 8, 24

ما نحن نفعل هو أننا نتحقق من حقيقة أن هذا الشخص هو صاحب المفتاح

فـ "user" هي المفتاح و "style" هي طريقة التأكيد

int login (char \*login\_string) {

    char \*user, \*style, \*ptr;

    ptr = strchr(login\_string, ':'); عندما نصل إلى冒号

    if (ptr) {

        \*ptr = '\0'; duplicate

        user = strdup(login\_string);

        style = strdup(ptr + 1);

        \*ptr = ':';

    } else

        user = strdup(login\_string);

    }

    if (style) {

        = } authenticating via style

        as a biometric

    } Login successful

    login\_string: if user else style

!! Login

Subject: SSS

Date

٢٠١٨/٧/٢٣

(جامعة عرب و فارس)  
Prefast (جامعة عرب و فارس)

(جامعة عرب و فارس)

، Functions & Control Flow (٢) < Variable Use (٢) ، or building blocks of C/C++ (٢)

The Art of Software Security - progresses, tool box & Memory Management (٢)  
Assessment

Exercises

. constructor initialization (٢) in Constructor & Object oriented view (٢)

```
class netobj {  
private:  
    char *data;  
    size_t dataLen;  
public:  
    netobj() {dataLen = 0;} // constructor  
    ~netobj() {free(data);} // deconstructor  
    getdata() {return data;}  
    int setData (...) memcpy(data, d); ... }  
}
```

٤

٣

```
int get_object(int fd) {  
    char buf[1024];  
    netobj obj; → data of user's obj.  
    int n;  
    if ((n = read(fd, buf, sizeof(buf))) < 0) return -1;  
    obj.setData(buf, n);  
    =  
    return 0; /  
        ↓  
        no deallocate / data set to obj  
        ↓  
        free all allocations  
        ↓  
        user -1 return
```

Subject: SSS

Date

9/11/10

Developer is Auditor by tip

Tip: ~~returning uninitialised memory~~ clean-up program

free ~~is not always released~~ released with ~~0~~ 0

## Arithmetic Boundaries:

Number size overflow or underflow will be

in decimal form

1 - Discover operation that, if a boundary condition could be triggered, would have security-related consequences.

(Problem Area)

2 - Determine a set of values for each operand that trigger the relevant arithmetic boundary wrap. (Problem Domain)

3 - Determine whether this code path can be reached with values within the set determined in step 2.

(Reachable code path) (Validated Domain)

new (0x0000000000000000), 0x0 copy allocation size (bytes) 0x0000000000000000

Int32 boundary wrap (e.g., 0x0000000000000000 to 0xffffffff)

PPCO

1)

Subject:  
Date

32-bit unsigned value



$\text{if}(\text{length} + 32 > \text{sizeof(buffer)})$

$0xFFFFFFFF - 0xFFFFFE0$

error length  $\leq 0x10$

↙ non error  $\geq 0x10$

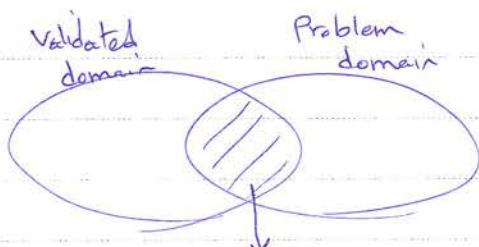
Problem domain

$\text{if}(\text{length1} + \text{length2} > \text{sizeof(buffer)})$

↳ length  $\leq 0x10$  is Problem domain  $\wedge$

Symbolic Execution,  $\wedge$  SAT Solver  $\vdash$  if  $\neg$  length1  $\neq$  length2

P  
safe



if the intersection is not empty, so be careful!

- Identify the data type of the variable involved

e.g. Problem domain :  $0x\text{FFFFE0} - 0xFFFFFFFF$

If 16-bit unsigned integer  $\rightarrow$  It is safe.

Subject: SSS

Date:

( $\downarrow$ )  $\rightarrow$   $\text{size\_t}$  size\_t

00, 10

- Determine the points at which the variable is assigned value.

$\downarrow$   $\rightarrow$  Problem domain, problem - in (loop invariant)

- Determine the constraints on the variable from assignment until the vulnerable operation.

- Determine supporting code path constraints.

$\text{sizeof}(\text{buf}) \downarrow \rightarrow$

$\#define \text{BLOB\_MAX} 1024$

```
unsigned char *readblob(unsigned char *blob, size_t pktlen){  
    int bloblen;  
    unsigned char *buffer;  
    bloblen = ntohs(blob);
```

$\downarrow$  network\_to\_host  $\rightarrow$  index of blob  $\rightarrow$   $\downarrow$

if (bloblen + sizeof(long) > pktlen ||  
 bloblen > BLOB\_MAX)  $\downarrow$  or  $\downarrow$  Step 2

return NULL;

buffer = alloc(bloblen);  $\rightarrow$  Step 1

if (!buffer) return NULL;

memcpy(buffer, blob+4, bloblen);

return buffer;

PqPCQ

NY

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. In /etc/hosts file, we can add entries like IP address  
to bypass local host resolution.  
Problem domain JWS-project

unsigned, unsigned & bloblen struct {

    sizeof(long), unsigned

Problem domain:

0xFFFFFFF0 - 0xFFFFFFFF

(Signed: -4 to -1)

mode

0x1, 0x2, 0x3, 0x4 ~ sizeof(long) + (Signed) - 4

Only problem is, problem domain number will return null, so we

int process\_packet(unsigned char \*pkt, size\_t pktlen) {

    unsigned int length = 0;

    int type = 0;

    unsigned char \*data;

    type = pkt[0];

Subject: 888

Date

9/1/12

switch (type) {

Case TYPE\_KEY:

length = ntohs (&pkt[1]);

if (length != RSA\_KEY\_SIZE) return -1;

data = read\_blob (&pkt[1], pktlen);

Problem domain

Auth. Syst.

Key

1024 bits

512 bits

128 bits

Case TYPE\_USER:

data = read\_blob (&pkt[1], pktlen);

default:

return -1;

? If no validated domain, it goes to supporting user

or no

+ or - Validated domain

, Problem domain

↓

! or ! Validated domain

? or Supporting User

? , pktlen from & type = TYPE\_USER

? exploit or write blob &pkt[1]

R4PCC

10

prefast → Annotation  
Subject: { Walk Through Analysis, Code Analysis }  
Date 4 { Visual Studio, C/C++  
Inference tool to make annotations automatically  
P

# Program Analysis

- Type Confusion  $\rightarrow$  lost type safety

- Lists and Tables →  
(linked list)

## Control Flow : (Auditing Control Flow)

Data Flow , control flow : مدخلات و مخرجات

دستگاه زندگانی می‌باشد.

• In unstructured, there goes isolation

• مرحله اولیه سیستم می باشد که در آن داده های از پایه داده ها و داده های مرجع برای تولید یک Central Flow

Subroutine  $i_{\text{start}}$ : This is a parallel version of  $i_{\text{reconstruct}}$ , it takes

goto, loop, while, if, switch, -- → control structures

- ## - Looping Constructs:

وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ

نحو ← حرف دوستی حرف ایندیکاتور مارچا

PAPCO

- The terminating conditions do not account for destination buffer sizes or do not correctly account for destination sizes.  
*→ no reliable*
- The loop is post-test when it should be pre-test.
- 'break' or 'continue' statement is missing or incorrectly placed.
- ~~with~~ some misplaced punctuation...

→ Off-by-one error in information Flow Path - i.e.,  $i = n + 1$  instead of  $i = n$

→ Cross over reading of

→ Off-by-one error in calculation

→ Off-by-one error in calculation

→ boundary check error in calculation

! Off-by-one error in Network Time Protocol (NTP)

→ off-by-one error in calculation

Page : (

Date : \_\_\_\_\_  
Subject : \_\_\_\_\_

Glycogen - 4095

Page : ( 1 ) of 1 > /   
 = right, plus, minus or POST loop for several   
 = /

## Apache mod\_php (dú)

non-terminating buffer vulnerability

$\hat{P} \left( SG(\text{read\_Post\_bytes}) > SG(\text{Post\_max\_size}) \right) \}$

error ...

۲۹

return .

三

silicones, silicones terminating in hydroxyl groups, alkoxides, alkyls, etc.

19  
No 261 Jan 10-  
1961

- Posttest vs. Pretest Logos:

do-while

{  
  ↓  
for, while

↓  
body مکانیزم اخراجی

```
char* cp = get_user_data();
```

(JW)

- do =

++CP;

```
7 while(*cp && *cp != ',' );
```

2/1. i. 10

$\overline{AB} \perp \overline{CD}$

$$\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{4} = 2$$

pretest - posttest, i.e., condition with body in reverse order in steps of  
return, error in case of pretest in initialization of  
program posttest, i.e., condition with body in forward order in steps of

### - Flow Transfer Statements :

'break' → Termination of

loop iteration or function iteration or program

'Continue' → Termination of

'Switch-case' → Termination of break case or rising

case flows

### Auditing Functions :

args, vars → Abstraction and variables function

(s). Type inference, Universal Typing

Tool developer script

- Return values are misinterpreted or ignored.
- Arguments supplied are incorrectly formatted in some way.
- Arguments get updated in an unexpected fashion.
- Some unexpected global program state change occurs because of the function call.  $\downarrow$

with no global and w/o side effect & purely functional

10



no side effect & purely functional

11

no side effect & purely functional

12

Function audit logs:

- function name (prototype) (signature)



(Co-domain (sub-fn) w/ types, ~~the~~ ~~return~~ ~~value~~ type)

20

- Description

- Location (line of code)  $\rightarrow$  ~~which~~ ~~line~~ ~~of~~ ~~code~~

25

- Cross-reference  $\rightarrow$  ~~8~~ ~~3~~ ~~1~~ ~~2~~ ~~1~~ ~~2~~ ~~3~~ ~~4~~ ~~5~~ ~~6~~ ~~7~~ ~~8~~ ~~9~~ ~~10~~ ~~11~~ ~~12~~ ~~13~~ ~~14~~ ~~15~~ ~~16~~ ~~17~~ ~~18~~ ~~19~~ ~~20~~ ~~21~~ ~~22~~ ~~23~~ ~~24~~ ~~25~~ ~~26~~ ~~27~~ ~~28~~ ~~29~~ ~~30~~ ~~31~~ ~~32~~ ~~33~~ ~~34~~ ~~35~~ ~~36~~ ~~37~~ ~~38~~ ~~39~~ ~~40~~ ~~41~~ ~~42~~ ~~43~~ ~~44~~ ~~45~~ ~~46~~ ~~47~~ ~~48~~ ~~49~~ ~~50~~ ~~51~~ ~~52~~ ~~53~~ ~~54~~ ~~55~~ ~~56~~ ~~57~~ ~~58~~ ~~59~~ ~~60~~ ~~61~~ ~~62~~ ~~63~~ ~~64~~ ~~65~~ ~~66~~ ~~67~~ ~~68~~ ~~69~~ ~~70~~ ~~71~~ ~~72~~ ~~73~~ ~~74~~ ~~75~~ ~~76~~ ~~77~~ ~~78~~ ~~79~~ ~~80~~ ~~81~~ ~~82~~ ~~83~~ ~~84~~ ~~85~~ ~~86~~ ~~87~~ ~~88~~ ~~89~~ ~~90~~ ~~91~~ ~~92~~ ~~93~~ ~~94~~ ~~95~~ ~~96~~ ~~97~~ ~~98~~ ~~99~~ ~~100~~ ~~101~~ ~~102~~ ~~103~~ ~~104~~ ~~105~~ ~~106~~ ~~107~~ ~~108~~ ~~109~~ ~~110~~ ~~111~~ ~~112~~ ~~113~~ ~~114~~ ~~115~~ ~~116~~ ~~117~~ ~~118~~ ~~119~~ ~~120~~ ~~121~~ ~~122~~ ~~123~~ ~~124~~ ~~125~~ ~~126~~ ~~127~~ ~~128~~ ~~129~~ ~~130~~ ~~131~~ 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### Return\_value type

- Return-value meaning → *تیکلیت اول نہیں*  
*(int main ()). تیکلیت اول نہیں*  
*نہیں*

### Error Conditions

#### Erroneous return values

*پھر اگر یہ مارکس کو return value کے لیے اپنے پڑھے تو*  
*! اور فرمیں تو اس کو black box کہا جائے*

char \*buf = (char \*) malloc(len);

memcpy (buf, src, len);

*اگر وہ null رہے تو اس کو malloc کیا جائے*

*اگر بھی پھر اس کو (void \*) کر دیں تو اس کو free کیا جائے*

*وہ کوئی خطا نہیں دیتا۔ سچا*

11

Functional (SHELL) Unit Testing  
Date: 15/10/2023  
Subject: void \*  
Page: 1

What is the value of buffer when we call it?

int read\_data (int sockfd, char \*\*buffer, int \*length) {

char \*data;

int n, size = MAX\_SIZE;

if (! (data = (char \*) malloc (MAX\_SIZE, sizeof (char))))

return 1;

if ((n = read (sockfd, data, size)) <= 0)

return 1;

\*length = n;

\*buffer = data;

return 0;

Y

int process\_request (int sockfd) {

char \*request;

int len, reqtype;

read\_data (sockfd, request, &len); ←

reqtype = get\_token (request, len);

=

(PULL based) (365 The Art of Design - with worker)

## Static Analysis:

Any tool that analyzed code without executing it is performing static analysis.

(Semantic analyzer in Compiler → - to Context-Free Grammar)

→ optimization - just compile-time خود

{ Dynamic Analysis → التحقق من البرمجة, التحقق من البرمجة, التحقق من البرمجة, التحقق من البرمجة

Runtime Analysis → التحقق من البرمجة, التحقق من البرمجة, التحقق من البرمجة

(Runtime Verification)

- التحقق من البرمجة against specification of program code

- التحقق من البرمجة against another program or library

→ spell checker is not static analysis

- spell checker checks most words in the text

- spell checker does not check grammatical errors

- spell checker does not check semantic errors

- spell checker does not check contextual errors

: languages context

- static analysis tools check thoroughly and consistently.

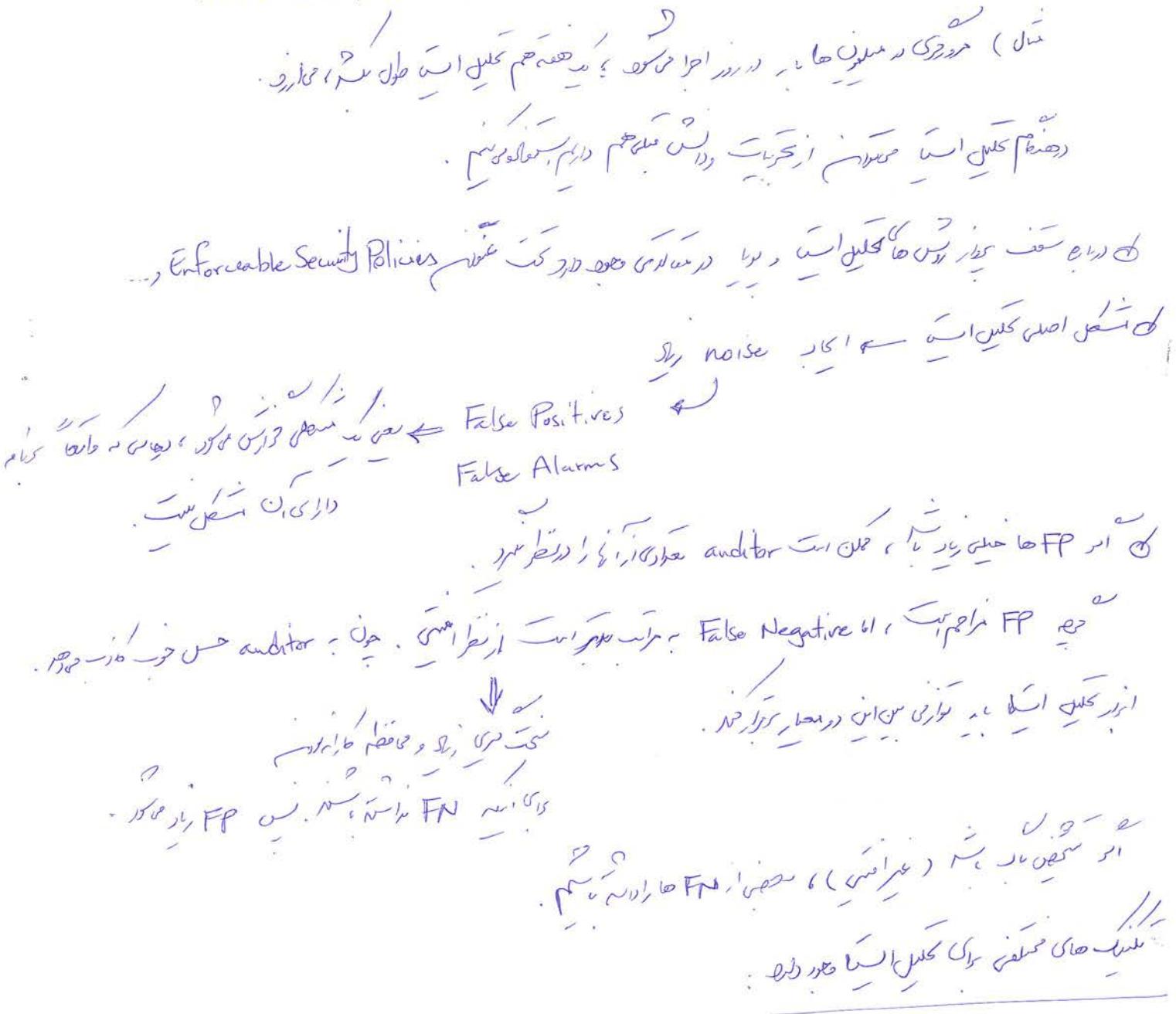
- no false positives, no false negatives, no bias, no language bias

- By examining the code itself, static analysis tools can often point to the root cause of a security problem, not just one of its symptoms.

- goal is to find vulnerabilities in the code for the Security Auditor

→ BOF vulnerability in a loop variable

- static analysis tools can find errors early in development, even before the program is run for the first time.



- Type Checking
- Style checking
- Program Understanding
- Program Verification
- Property checking
- Bug Finding
- Security Review

## Type Checking:

سیمانتک  
آنالایزر

تایپ چکر

تایپ سیسٹم

(Types and Programming Languages, Pierce)

(Type Theory)

Java Program:

short s = 0;

int i = s;

short r = i;  $\rightarrow$  short vs int

نحوی اور امنیتی FP اور جیکوبی

Object[] objs = new String[1];

objs[0] = new Object();

تایپ چکر  
چکر  
نہ ایسے ایسے

.newArrayStoreException

تایپ چکر

چکر

نہ ایسے

FN

False Negative  $\rightarrow$  Security Type checker

نہ ایسے

تایپ چکر

Casting

نہ ایسے

نہ ایسے  $\rightarrow$  Type Safety

نہ ایسے

نہ ایسے  $\rightarrow$  Type checking

## Style Checking:

نہ ایسے  $\rightarrow$  rule  $\rightarrow$  Type checker

نہ ایسے  $\rightarrow$  rule  $\rightarrow$  Type checker

نہ ایسے  $\rightarrow$  gcc -wall  
(Warn All)

```

typedef enum {red, green, blue} color;
char *getColorString (Color c) {
    char *ret = NULL;
    switch (c) {
        case red:
            printf("red");
            break;
        case green:
            printf("green");
            break;
        case blue:
            printf("blue");
            break;
    }
    return ret;
}

```

↑  
gcc -Wall  
↑  
blue - for case  
↑  
green

flexible

or PMD or Style Checker Lint

Java, C/C++, style checker, bug finder like ParaSoft

## Program Understanding:

IDEs like Eclipse (Code Base)

Modeling

Reverse Engineering

UML (Object Model) → Reverse Engineering

Class diagram

Design Pattern

Fujaba

CAST Systems

## Program Verification and Property Checking:

Specification

Z, UML Specification equivalence checking

Specification

Equivalence checking

SSS  
95.9.7  
18 (پہلی) سوچ! Specification by Partial Order / اسے جائز کیا تو  
کوئی کوئی ممکنہ کامیابی کی طرف کوئی نہیں کر سکتا۔ اس کے لئے Equivalence Checking کی

وہی Property Checking کے ساتھ Partial Specification کا جائز

گزینہ (جیسے) -> Partial Specification کا جائز

For Temporal Safety Properties

Individual Executions →

Define Bad Prefixes → irremediable

eg. just before deal with

Counterexample (FN, FP) Property checker (FN)

```
1: inBuf = (char *) malloc(bufSz);
2: if (inBuf == NULL)
   return -1;
4: outBuf = (char *) malloc(buFSz);
5: if (outBuf == NULL)
6:   return -1;
```

Property:

"allocate memory should always be freed"

(verifying) : it's

line 2: inBuf != NULL

line 5: outBuf == NULL

line 6: Function returns (-1) without freeing inBuf

Sound with respect to the specification (1) Property checker (2) if it will always report a problem if one exists.

(Partial Order PP vs FN)

SSB  
10/9/20

FP detection via Property or via Property checker original

line 2: inBuf == NULL

line 3: function return (-1) without forcing in-B-F

→ False Positive

✓ Sound

exception

→ False Negative → property soundness is violated

complete isFP

→ property soundness is violated

(. . .) Grammotech

, PolySpace

: property checker is violated

## Bug Finding:

→ exhaustive style checker → Formatting  
Property checker → Topic →

→ no bug idiom → just ignore

→ double-checking → no bug idiom

→ FindBugs

↳

```
if (this.filter == null) {
```

(dub)

```
    synchronized (this) {
```

```
        if (this.filter == null) {
```

```
            this.filter = new Filter();
```

    }

→ double-check locking bug

Double-checked locking  
↳ Google it!

888, 92, 9, 9  
For FN if we suppose FP is sound, then Properties checker is bug finder instead of checker

An ideal bug finder is sound with respect to a counterexample, ...

For Completeness

(feasible scenario)

( $\exists$  FN if we suppose FP is sound, then Properties checker is bug finder instead of checker)

For Bug Finder, Properties checker is sound if FN is sound (counterexample)

MS Visual Studio analyze C/C++ (Coverity)  
bug finder Klocwork (C/C++ ProFast)

Security Review:

FlowFinder & RATS

ITS4

FlawFinder (Strappy). It can find buffer overflow by grep

bug finder, Property checker

: BOF in property with Security Property

"the program does not access an address outside the bounds of allocated memory."

For exploit Buffer Overflow (Windows XP) (Windows 7) (Windows 10) (Windows 8)

(cert. ant. acir / formal security analysis)

(intensional - extensional) (ابن ارجو اینکه abstraction و چه ای داشته باشند)

information, race conditions, etc. Express just Property is, then we can view it as flow.  
reviewer will be able to judge if the reviewer, audit or developer (and) Fortify Software will do.

A little Theory, A little Reality:

It is a fact that static analysis is a computationally undecidable problem.  
Original idea: We want to check if a program is safe or not in general (چنانچه این اثبات کردن بسیار سخت است).  
Safety is P, NP, NP-hard, NP-complete, ... (کوچکترین محدودیت را در نظر نمایش داده شوند) (کوچکترین محدودیت را در نظر نمایش داده شوند).

Rice's Theorem: (متوجه شدن این تئورم در مورد این اثبات کردن)

... halting problem, overall safety problem

(diagonalization and)

↓  
is\_safe() is safe

(Undecidable in general) (کوچکترین محدودیت را در نظر نمایش داده شوند)

bother (function f)

if (is\_safe(f))  
call unsafe();

y

b = bother;

bother(b);

Can you decide "bother"?

Success Criteria: (نیت ایجاد کرد) : نتیجہ حاصل، ایکسیز، جو کوئی کیا کرے دیں

- The ability of the tool to make sense of the program being analyzed.

Program understanding

Program analysis

Trade-offs between precision and scalability.

Precise vs Scalable

The set of errors that the tool checks for.

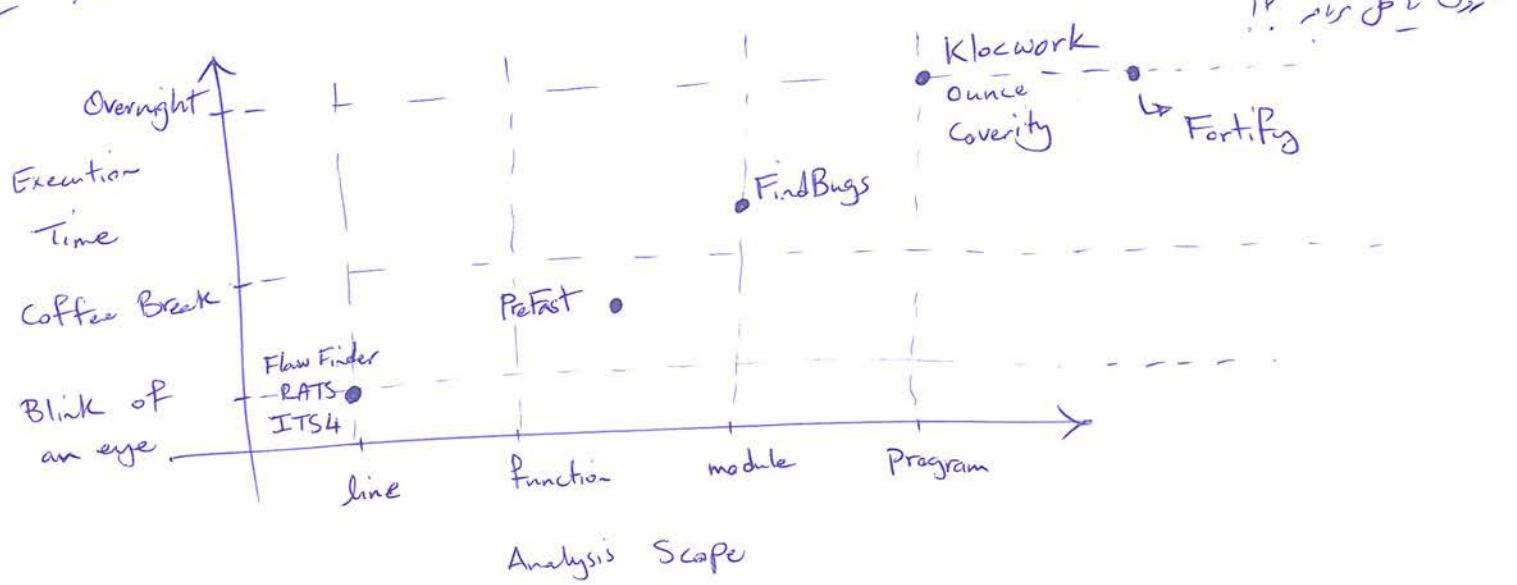
Precise vs Scalable

The length to which the tool's creators go in order to make the tool easy to use.

User interface

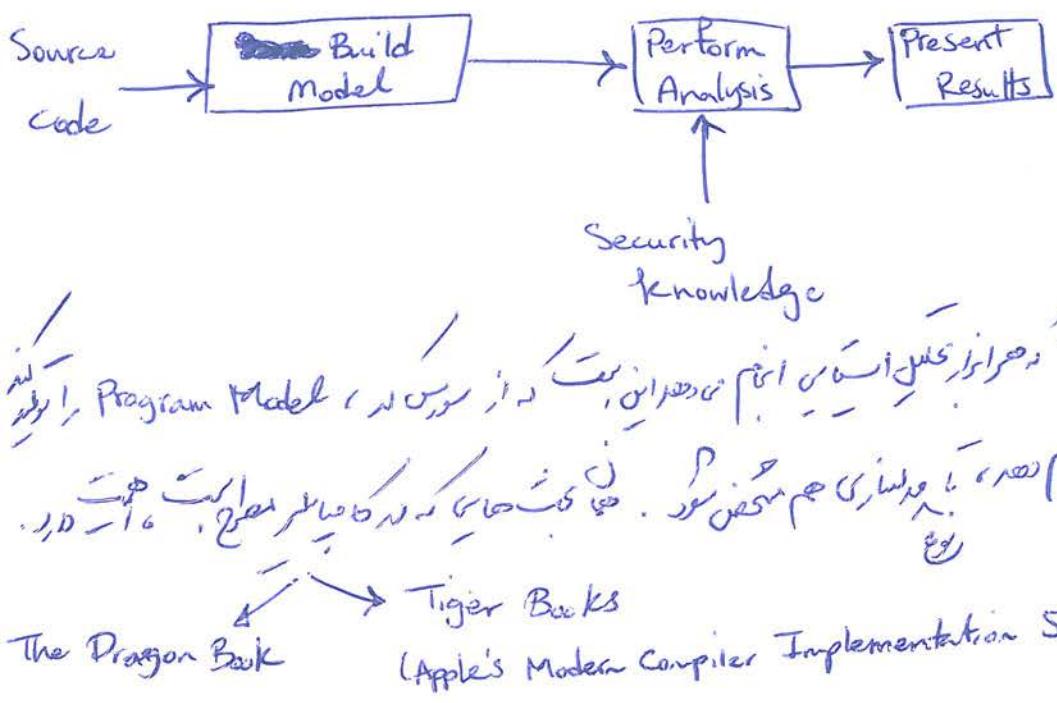
User interface

Precision, Scalability, Depth



MS Visual Studio Prefast Chapter 7 Solution & Project  
 analyze  
 90,9,14 review  
 90,9,14 SSS

Diagram Walk Through (Simpler)  
دایاگ وalk through ساده



Lexical Analysis (لیکسل اینالیز)

Syntax = Lexical + Phrase structure

to tokenize (لیکسل کردن) → tokens (لیکسل ها) → tokens stream (لیکسل های سریم) → tokens (لیکسل ها) → tokens stream (لیکسل های سریم)

Example - if (ret) // Probably true  
 $\mathtt{mat[x][y] = END\_VAL;}$

Lexical Analyzer : IF\_KW LPAREN ID(ret) RPAREN ID(mat)  
 Result : LBRAKET ID(a) RBRAKET LBRAKET ID(y)  
 RBRAKET EQUAL ID(END\_VAL) SEMICOLON

RegEx (Regular Expression) (لیکسل کردن با رج‌کس)

RegEx	Token
if	IF_KW
(	LPAREN
)	RPAREN
:	
/[\t\n]+/	ignore whitespace
/\/*.*/	ignore comment
/[a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z0-9]*/	ID

Right side is what we want  
 ↗  
 word, ITS4, RATS  
 ↗  
 word, strcpy, 1234  
 ↗  
 word, number!

Parsing (Graph)

A context-free grammar

nonterminal, terminal → Production

Parse Tree

context-free, recursive

Example -  $\text{stmt} ::= \text{if\_stmt} \mid \text{assign\_stmt}$

$\text{if\_stmt} ::= \text{IF\_KW LPAREN expr RPAREN stmt}$

$\text{expr} ::= \text{lval}$

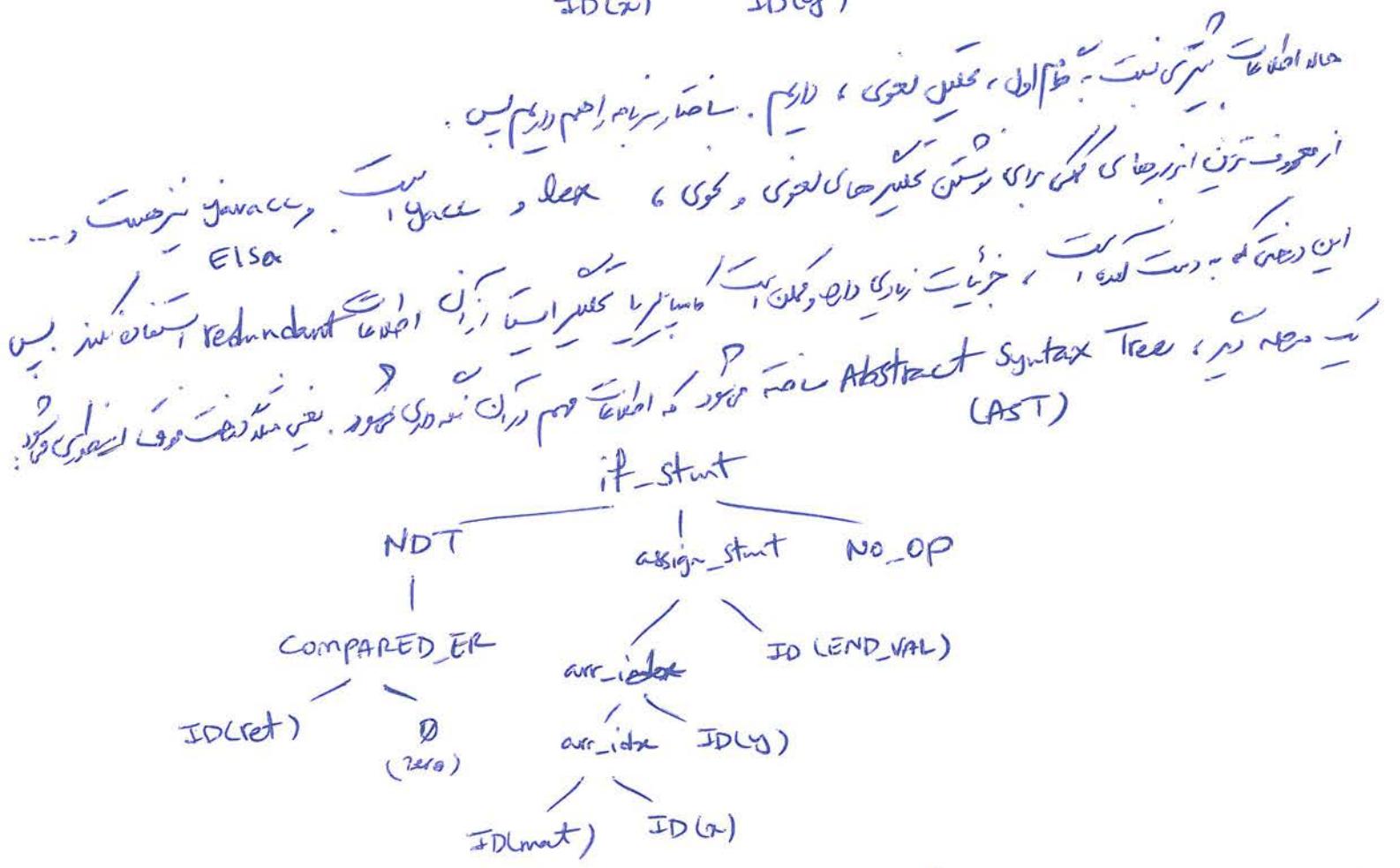
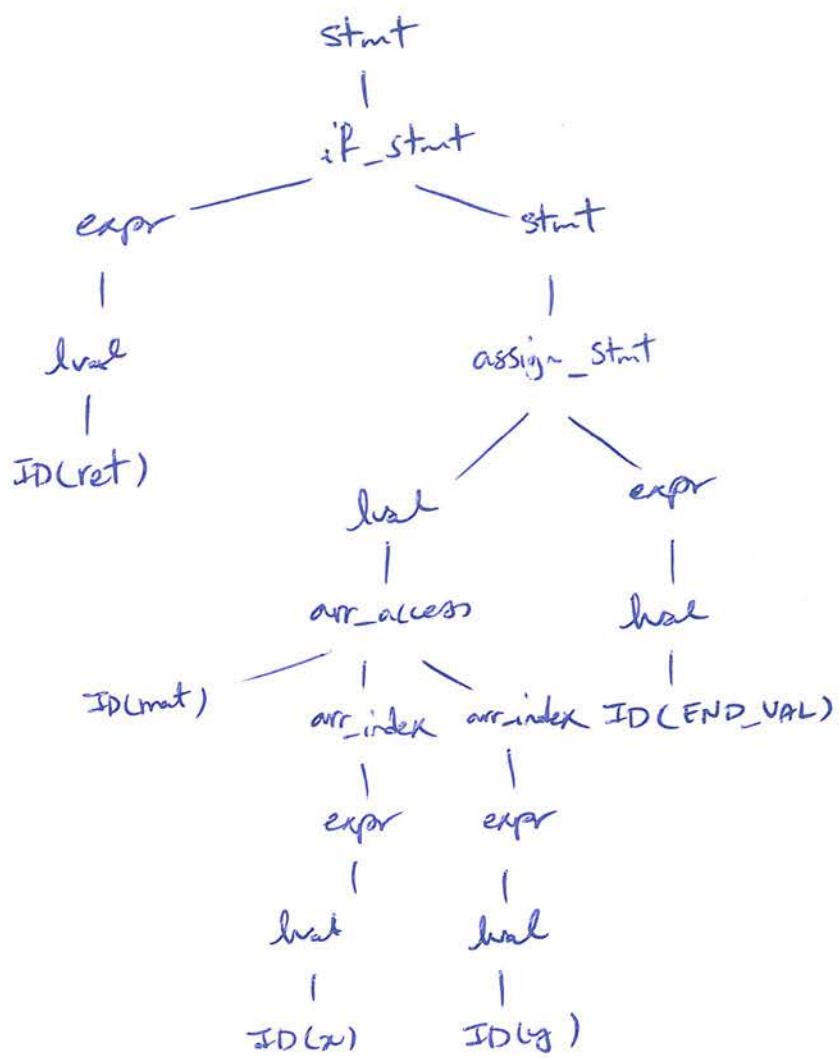
$\text{assign\_stmt} ::= \text{lval EQUAL expr SEMICOLON}$

$\text{lval} ::= \text{ID} \mid \text{arr\_access}$

$\text{arr\_access} ::= \text{ID arr\_index}$

$\text{arr\_index} ::= \text{LBRACKET expr RBRACKET}$

Derivation:  $\text{stmt} \xrightarrow{\text{if\_stmt}} \text{IF\_KW LPAREN expr RPAREN stmt}$   
 (Right side)  
 (Left side)



این دیا اسکرپت سترنست، ای اسٹرکچر، لغتی، مفہم اسکرپت AST کے لئے ایک نظر ثانی ہے جو کہ اسکرپت لغتی کے درجے تک ایک نظر ثانی ہے۔ البتہ اسکرپت لغتی کے درجے تک ایک نظر ثانی ہے۔

## 3. Semantic Analysis

- Symbol Table: Table لیست مدارک که میتواند داده های مختلف را ذخیره کند. برای این روش معمولاً ساختاری مثل Symbol Table باشد.
- Context-Constraint: بازگشایی محدود و بازگشایی غیر محدود. بسیار محدود است که این بین خارج
- Declaration: pointer و type در Symbol Table
- Type checking: مطابقت نحوی و محتوی و محدودیت نحوی و محدودیت محتوی با هم.
- Initial Type: نحوی و محدودیت نحوی و محدودیت محتوی با هم.
- Optimization: تغییرات که در این مرحله انجام می شوند.
- Final Type: نحوی و محدودیت نحوی و محدودیت محتوی با هم.

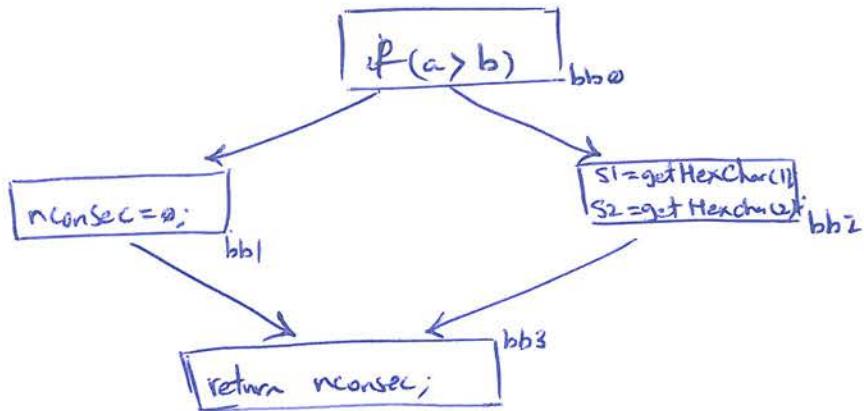
### Tracking Control Flow:

• Control Flow Graph (CFG)

• basic block: کل کار که در یک مرحله انجام می شود.

• CFG: کل کار که در یک مرحله انجام می شود.

```
Example - if (a>b) {
    nconsec = 0;
}
else
{
    s1 = getHexChar(1);
    s2 = getHexChar(2);
}
return nconsec;
```



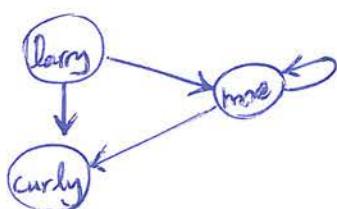
نحوه ایجاد CFG از AST (ارجاعی کردن عبارت ها)

ایجاد این trace پس از اینکه تابع trace در دسترس باشد. این trace برای CFG را می توان ایجاد کرد.

Call Graph: جایگزینی و ایجاد جایگزینی

Call Graph: Nodes: Functions

Edges: potential calls of other functions



ایجاد این call graph برای درجات محلي (Locally)

Dynamic Dispatch, Function Pointers

(Virtual method)

ایجاد این call graph برای درجات محلي (Locally)

Data Flow Analysis:

Initital Program analysis -> Djikstra (dragon book) Also

ویراست

ایجاد این call graph برای درجات محلي (Locally)

ایشان کیا کریں؟ ایک شرپی، الگو اور پابندی (محدودیت) کے تین ایجاد کرنے کی طرف  
کیا اس کے بعد ایک نئی کوڈ یا بروگuard کی ایجاد کرنے کی طرف۔

SSS - 90, 91  
لے کر ایک شرپی، ایک نئی کوڈ یا بروگuard کی ایجاد کرنے کی طرف۔  
Assignment کو جائے۔

### Tracking Data Flow:

Data flow analysis algorithms examine the way data move through a program.  
Optimization ← Data flow analysis, including dead code elimination (dead loop removal)  
Initialization to Def-Use ← Semantic notion / Syntactic, all types, insights  
Non-interference → Define-Use (Define-Use analysis). no interference  
Semantic Notion ← Generate-Use, flow analysis, flow analysis  
non-interference → (no conflict between different values)  
Assign value to SSA (SSA) static Single Assignment, flow analysis, conflicts  
to assign a value to a variable only once.  
No feasible solution to SSA form, Encapsulation

### Example - Tiny Encryption Algorithm (TEA)

sum = sum + delta;

sum = sum & top;

$y = y + (z \ll 4) + K[0] \wedge z + sum^{\wedge} (z \gg 5) + k[1];$

$\downarrow$  shift left

$y = y \& top;$

$z = z + (y \ll 4) + K[2] \wedge y + sum^{\wedge} (y \gg 5) + K[3];$

$z = z \& top;$

:  $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$  SSA  $\downarrow$  ? Siv index  $\downarrow$

$$\text{sum}_2 = \text{sum}_1 + \text{delta}_1;$$

$$\text{sum}_3 = \text{sum}_2 \& \text{top}_1;$$

$$y_2 = y_1 + (z_1 \ll 4) + k[0]_1 z_1 + \text{sum}_3 \wedge (z_1 \gg 5) + k[1]_1;$$

$$y_3 = y_2 \& \text{top}_1;$$

$$z_2 = z_1 + (y_3 \ll 4) + k[2]_1 \wedge y_3 + \text{sum}_3 + (y_3 \gg 5) + k[3]_1;$$

$$z_3 = z_2 \& \text{top};$$

branching

if (bytesRead < 8) {

tail = (byte) bytesRead;

(To declare tail variable)

}

For loop iteration is now in SSA-form, but still  
(φ-notation)

if (bytesRead < 8) {

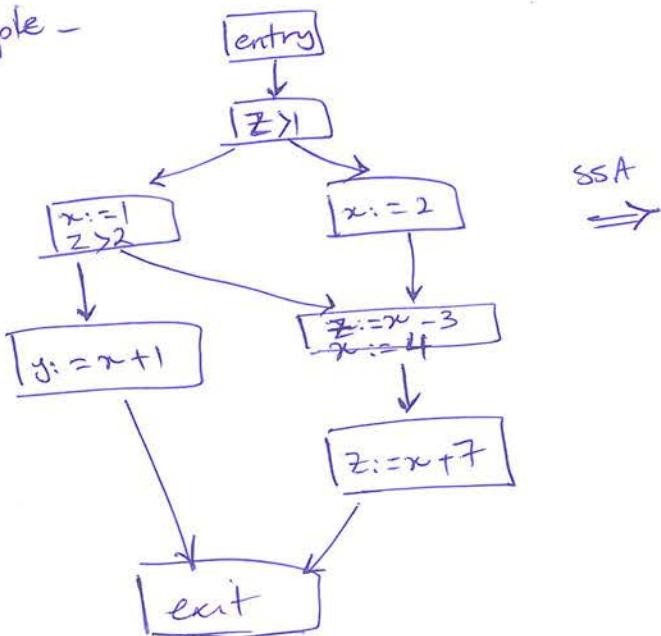
tail<sub>2</sub> = (byte) bytesRead;

}

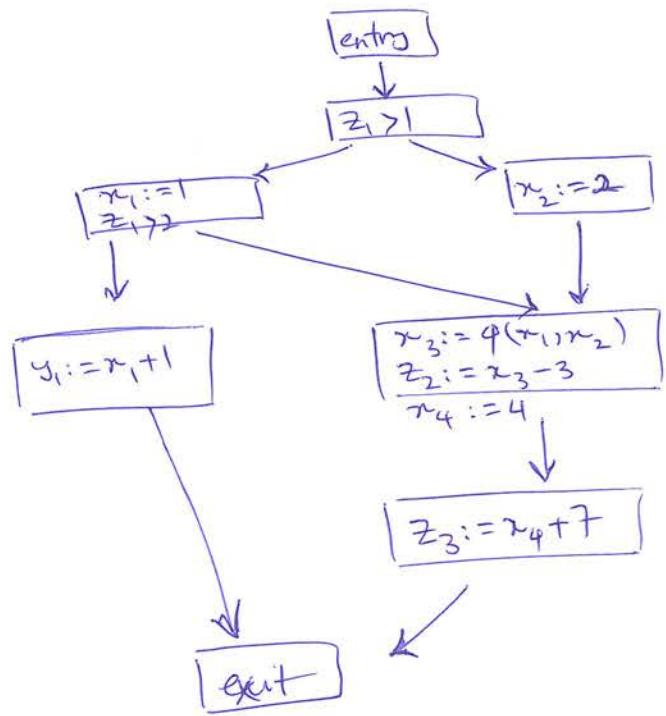
tail<sub>3</sub> = φ(tail<sub>1</sub>, tail<sub>2</sub>);

φ-notation shows Control Flow over Initialization!

Example -



SSA  
⇒



885 - 909, 11

Program Dependence Graph  $\leftarrow$  Data Dependence  $\rightarrow$  Control Dependence  $\leftarrow$   $O_2 \leftarrow$   
(PDG)

The program dependence graph and its use in : ~~clerk~~  
optimization (Jeanne Ferrata, Knol Ottenstein  
1987 Joe Warren) TOPICS

Concurrency  $\rightarrow$  System Dependence Graph  $\rightarrow$  ~~Tool for better scheduling~~

Rewriting-based Enforcement of Interference ~~in\*~~  
in Programs with Observable Intermediate Values  
~~in programs with observable intermediate values~~  
Afshin Lamei, MS Falah, JUCS

~~Tool for interference detection in programs with observable intermediate values~~

### Taint Analysis:

Using dataflow to determine what an attacker can control is called  
taint propagation.

- Input Validation Problems  $\rightarrow$  BOF, XSS, SQL-Injection

of & Data Flow

### Pointer Analysis:

(Points-to analysis)

(Alias analysis)

points-to alias

alias analysis

~~Tool for pointer analysis, alias analysis and other related problems~~

pointer analysis

~~Tool for subcomponent analysis, pointer analysis and other related problems~~

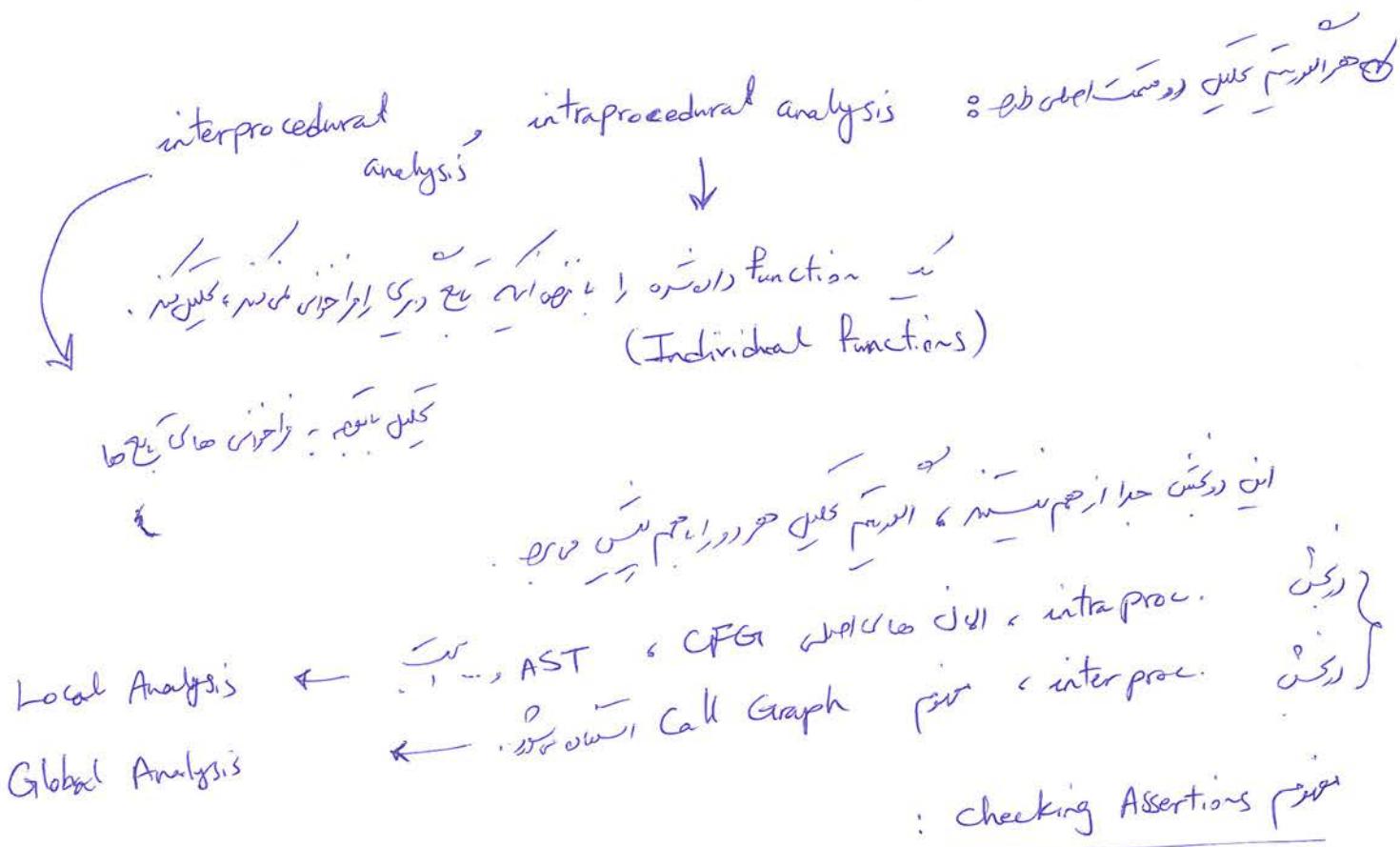
### Analysis Algorithms:

(Data flow analysis)

- To improve context sensitivity  $\leftarrow$   $O_2 \leftarrow$

~~Tool for sanitizing input fields to prevent SQL injection and other attacks~~

in context,  $\vdash$   $\text{assert}(\text{dest} \neq \text{src})$   $\rightarrow$   $\text{strncpy}(\text{dest}, \text{src}, \text{len})$   
 no error  $\rightarrow$   $\text{strncpy}(\text{dest}, \text{src}, \text{len})$   $\vdash$   $\text{dest} \neq \text{src}$



Example -  $\text{assert}(\text{alloc\_size}(\text{dest}) > \text{strlen}(\text{src}))$ ;  $\text{strcpy}(\text{dest}, \text{src})$

$\equiv$   $\text{alloc\_size}(\text{dest}) > \text{strlen}(\text{src})$   $\wedge$   $\text{strcpy}(\text{dest}, \text{src})$

1 - taint propagation e.g. XSS, BOF, ...  
 (Input Validity)

2 - range analysis

(min)  $\leq$  (max)  $\leq$  (min)

3 - type state  $\rightarrow$   $\text{allocated} \wedge \text{free}$  e.g. allocated, free

888-92, 9, 11

Q1) If assert(x < y), then what is the value of x?

### e.g. Naive Local Analysis

$x = 1;$

$y = 1;$

assert( $x < y$ );

facts  
if

$\{x = 1\}$

$\{y = 1, x = 1\}$

No fact overriding fact value, hence not

new fact? assert ( $x < y$ )

$x = 1, y = 1$  no solution

$x = 1, y = 2$  solution

$x = 2, y = 1$  solution

$x = 2, y = 2$  no solution

: no new model

$x = v;$  if

$y = v;$   $\{x = v\}$

assert( $x < y$ );  $\{x = v, y = v\}$

Symbolic:  $x < y$  is true if  $x < y$

$x = v;$

$x = v;$

if

if ( $x < y$ ) {

if ( $x < y$ ) {

$\{x = v\}$

$y = v;$

$y = v;$

$\{x = v, x < y\}$

}

assert( $x < y$ );

$\{x = v, x < y, y = v\}$

assert( $x < y$ );

↳

$x = v;$

if

if ( $x < y$ )

$\{x = v\}$

assert( $x < y$ )

$\{x = v, \cancel{x < y}\}$

not  
 $(x < y)$

SAT Solver says false

assertion

for contradiction

Constraint Satisfaction Problem (CSP)

885 - 92, 9, 10  
narrow       $\hookrightarrow$  Symbolic Execution       $\hookrightarrow$  Program Slicing  
loop-carried data dependency       $\hookrightarrow$  Flow-insensitive       $\hookrightarrow$  Local Analysis       $\hookrightarrow$  Global Approach

Abstract Interpretation: (1996)

(Non-standard Semantics)

standard semantics       $\hookrightarrow$  Abstract Interpretation

in transition       $\hookrightarrow$  Denotational Semantics

Domain       $\hookrightarrow$  Flow Insensitive

Category

Flow Sensitive       $\hookrightarrow$  Flow Insensitive       $\hookrightarrow$  Flow Sensitive

↓      ↓  
Statement      Environment

↓  
↓  
we want to be Partially flow sensitive.

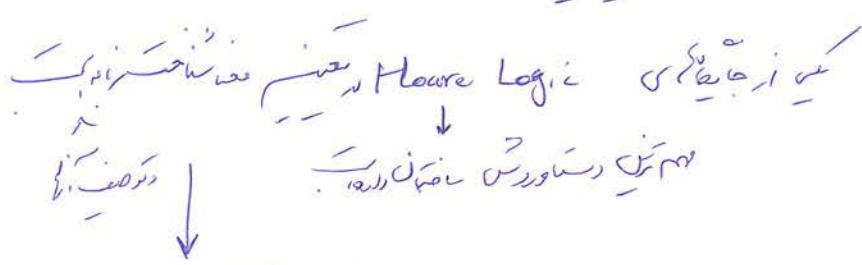
Partially sensitive (flows)       $\hookrightarrow$  Flow Sensitive

Security lattices,  $\hookrightarrow$  Flow Sensitive

Floating point       $\hookrightarrow$  Error?       $\hookrightarrow$  Numerical?

## Predicate Transformers:

↓ Original approach



↓ Original approach (new version)

↓ Postcondition      Precondition

↓ Transformation

↓ Compositional

↓ backwards ↓ Postcondition, Precondition, local vars, initial

↓ Postcondition : Preconditions, local vars, initial

## Model Checking:

↓ Temporal Properties      ↓ Temporal Safety Properties

↓ Property

↓ Non-overlapping

↓ Irrenovable

↓

↓ memory should be freed only once. (↓)

↓ Safety → Proscribe bad things  
↓ Liveness → Prescribe good things

↓ static enforcement ↓ Computational Induction

↓ dynamic

Only non-null pointers should be dereferenced. (↓)

↓ (non-null, no null pointer?)

↓ Temporal Properties ↓ Model Checking

↓ non-null

↓ original ↓ partial ↓ to Sequence

(↓) (↓) (↓)

↓ Temporal

• Principles from Continuous ... Interval Temporal Logic, Continuous Time Logic

Model Checker  $\Rightarrow$  Linear Temporal Logic + Finite State Machine  $\vdash$  (Temporal Logic)



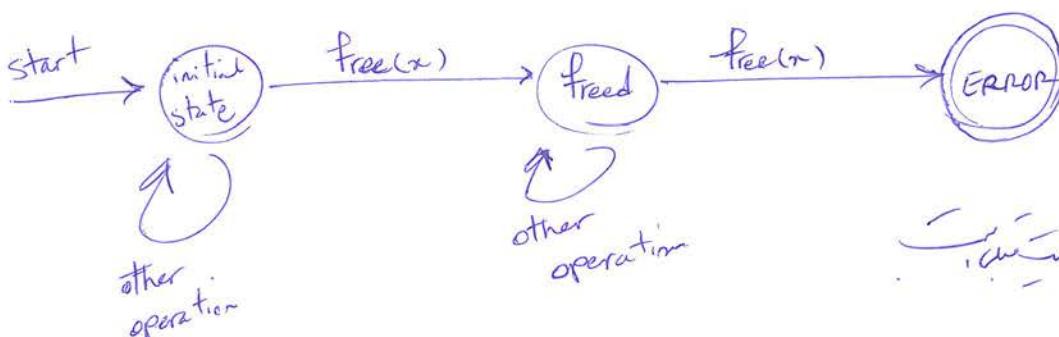
? ERROR state

principles of Model Checking,

Christel Baier and Joost-Pieter Katoen

Wish you have seen about parallel composition, model checker and so on

Security Automation



in Function Call  $\xrightarrow{\text{Global Analysis}}$  Global Analysis

: Global  $\wedge$  Local Approach

↓ Global Analysis  $\wedge$  Local Analysis

```
static char ProgName[128];
void setName (char * newName) {
    strcpy (ProgName, newName);
}
```

```
int main (int argc, char * argv[]) {
    setName(argv[0]);
}
```

الخطوة الأولى: تحليل دالة SetName في المODULE strcpy

### whole-program analysis:

Recursive Functions:



أيضاً دالة stack-based Modeling

### Function Summaries:

دالة memcpy() دالة memcpy() دالة memcpy() دالة memcpy()

Example - memcpy(dest, src, len)

→ دالة memcpy

Requires:

(alloc\_size(dest) >= len)  $\wedge$

(alloc\_size(src) >= len)

ensures:

$\forall i \in 0..len-1 : dest[i] == src[i]$

]

↑  
دالة memcpy

Work-queue algorithm:

loop for (global program, local queue)

! direct global analysis → local analysis → to Summary

! execution path  
! global analysis  
! local analysis

analyze\_local (P, summaries) {  
 for each function f in P {  
 add f to queue  
 }  
}

analyze\_program (P, summaries) {  
 cg = build\_callgraph (P);

for each function f in P {  
 add f to queue

while (queue is not empty) {

f = first function in queue

remove f from queue

analyze\_function (f, queue, cg, summaries);

analyze\_function (f, queue, cg, summaries) {

old = get summary for f from summaries;

do\_local\_analysis (f, summaries);

new = get summary for f from summaries;

if (old != new) {

for each function  $g$  in  $cg$  that calls  $f$  {

    if ( $g$  is not in queue) }

        add  $g$  to queue;

}

    }

$\vdash$   $\text{N} \in \text{v}_n \wedge \text{F}_{\text{sound}}$

    Function Summaries  $\vdash$   $\text{N} \in \text{v}_n \wedge \text{F}_{\text{sound}}$   
    !  $\text{Cygus}$  just does whole-program analysis

$\text{Cygus}$  programs  $\vdash$   $\text{F}_{\text{callGraph}}$   $\vdash$   $\text{F}_{\text{callGraph}}$

### Research Tools :

- ARCHER  $\rightarrow$

    Array Bounds  $\vdash$   $\text{F}_{\text{bounds}}$

    (ARRAY CHECKER)

    C  $\vdash$   $\text{F}_{\text{inter-procedural}}$ ,  $\text{F}_{\text{bounds}}$ ,  $\text{F}_{\text{array}}$  solver  
    custom-built-solver

- BOON  $\rightarrow$  Integer Range Analysis

$\vdash$   $\text{F}_{\text{integer}}$ ,  $\text{F}_{\text{range}}$ ,  $\text{F}_{\text{constraints}}$

    flow-insensitive

    inter-procedural

- LAPSE ( light-weight Analysis Programming -- Eclipse )

$\vdash$   $\text{F}_{\text{EE}}$   $\vdash$   $\text{F}_{\text{SMT}}$

    Taint Propagation  $\vdash$

$\vdash$   $\text{F}_{\text{Cookie-Poisoning}}$ ,  $\text{F}_{\text{XSS}}$ ,  $\text{F}_{\text{SQL Injection}}$

- Pixy

$\vdash$   $\text{F}_{\text{PHP}}$ ,  $\text{F}_{\text{XSS}}$ ,  $\text{F}_{\text{OWASP}}$

Custom functions :  $\vdash$

$\text{checkSanitize}$

    Inter-procedural  
    Flow-sensitive

! شناسی از مسائل امنیتی در سیستم

Shostack  $\rightarrow$  یکی از این روشها است

Threat Model based Testing

$\hookrightarrow$  One /  $\Rightarrow$  previous work  $\rightarrow$  broad by itself

(Threat model based testing)  $\rightarrow$  ویژگی Taxonomy

$\hookrightarrow$  Model-based Security Testing برای این روش

$\hookrightarrow$  Microsoft Threat Modeling tool

Technical Report for Program Dependence Graph, Ferrante

(Think about PDG for concurrent systems)

Technical Report  $\leftarrow$  Pixy

Optional  $\leftarrow$  (the method based on Automata)  $\hookrightarrow$  Farzanesh Asraei's BS Project

برای Threat Modeling، پذیرش این امنیتی برای filing bugs

پس از Security Testing، Security Testing and Ethical Hacking

پس از Application Testing، این امنیتی برای

برای پروتکل های امنیتی، مثل STRIDE و همچنین برای پروتکل های امنیتی

برای فایل های امنیتی، پس از اینکه در پروسس امنیتی

برای این امنیتی برای این امنیتی

What to do when? این اینست

- When to threat model?

1) as you get started on a project.  $\rightarrow$  boundary

(Other ways)

2) as you work through features.

→ ~~Identify threats in your system~~

3) as you get ready to deliver

→ ~~Prepare for delivery~~

→ ~~Review with your team~~

Starting at the beginning:

- Modeling the system you are planning or building.
- Finding threats against the model.
- Filing bugs

\* Bugs may be test cases, feature work, and deployment decisions.

Working through features:

→ ~~Identify threats in your system~~

→ ~~Second and Third-order Threats & First-order Threats~~

↳ ~~Risk mitigation plan~~

→ ~~First progress, then review, then repeat~~

→ ~~Open for review & mitigate first~~

Close to delivery:

→ ~~Work forward, keep losses low, just in time~~

End

What to start and end with?

- A diagram is something between useful and essential input.  
↳ e.g. UML diagrams, Data Flow diagram, ...
- You have filed bugs. → *or bad system ways*
- You have a diagram or diagrams that everyone agrees represents the system.

*In waterfall into the next iteration loop*

*Parallel with loops, the threat analysis is not finished*

*STRIDE-per-elements*

*(Number of Processes \* 6) + (Num of Data Flows \* 3) +*

*(Num of Data Stores \* 3.5) + (Num of distinct External Entities \* 2)*

*T<sub>13</sub> D<sub>11</sub>, T<sub>14</sub> P<sub>10</sub>*

*STRIDE per Elements*

*and D<sub>10</sub> loops*

*Verify*

*1. Sub - steps*

*Practice ~ Empirical, Involves many threats and helps one to learn more*

Where to start?

*1. Shortest path, long path, bottom-up*

*Finding threats "Across" top-down*

499/4  
SSS

finding threats "Across"

(Breadth-First Approach)

Job Function, System Component, parts, Objectives, Existing Shortfall →  
Bottom-up ← Threats, Threats, Threats, Threats, Threats, Threats, Threats, Threats

To Iterate across:

- A list of trust boundaries
- A list of diagram elements
- A list of threats

Tempering, Spawning, Engineering, Design, etc.  
→ trust boundary lists

Playing chess:

Chessboard, pieces, rules, etc.

Business, market, technology, regulations, etc.  
→ market, business

- Re-design
- Configuration change
- addition of features

What's playing chess? Playing chess into an arms race  
(Arms Race)

!8. Across Playing chess goals? Prioritize, Implement  
→ Prioritize, Implement, Breadth-First

→ Prioritize, Implement, Breadth-First

• Threats can be organized by threat types or threat ID

(Diagram Elements)

Threat Type / Threat ID

Tracking with tables and lists:

### - Tracking Threats

organizing by diagram elements

by threat types

by order of discovery

include and exclude

Diagram Elements, Threat Type, Threat, Bug ID / Title

Example -

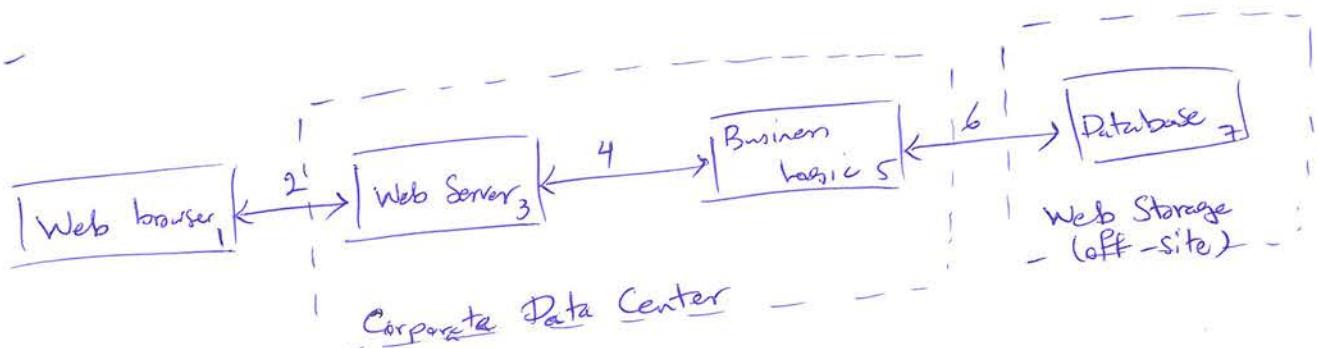


Diagram Element	Threat Type	Threat	Bug ID / Title
Data Flow (4) Web Server to Business logic	Tampering	Add orders without Payment checks	4553 "need integrity controls on channels"
	Information Disclosure	Payment instruments in the clear	4554 "need crypto"
	Denial of Service	Can we just accept all these inside the bus.?	4555 "check with Alice in IT if these are acceptable"

Threat, Diagram Elements, Threat, Bug ID / Title

Threat Type	Diagram Element	Threat	Bug ID / Title
Tampering	Web browser (1)	Attacker modifies our JavaScript order checker	4556 "Add order-checking logic to the server"
	Data Flow (2) from browser to Server	Failure to use HTTPS	4557 "Build unit tests to ensure that there are no HTTP listeners to these data flow"

Threat-model-driven Testing (Automated Threat-based Test Generation)

SSB 909%

Principles for deliverable artifact (outcome)  
Principles for principles (P)  
Principles for P (P)

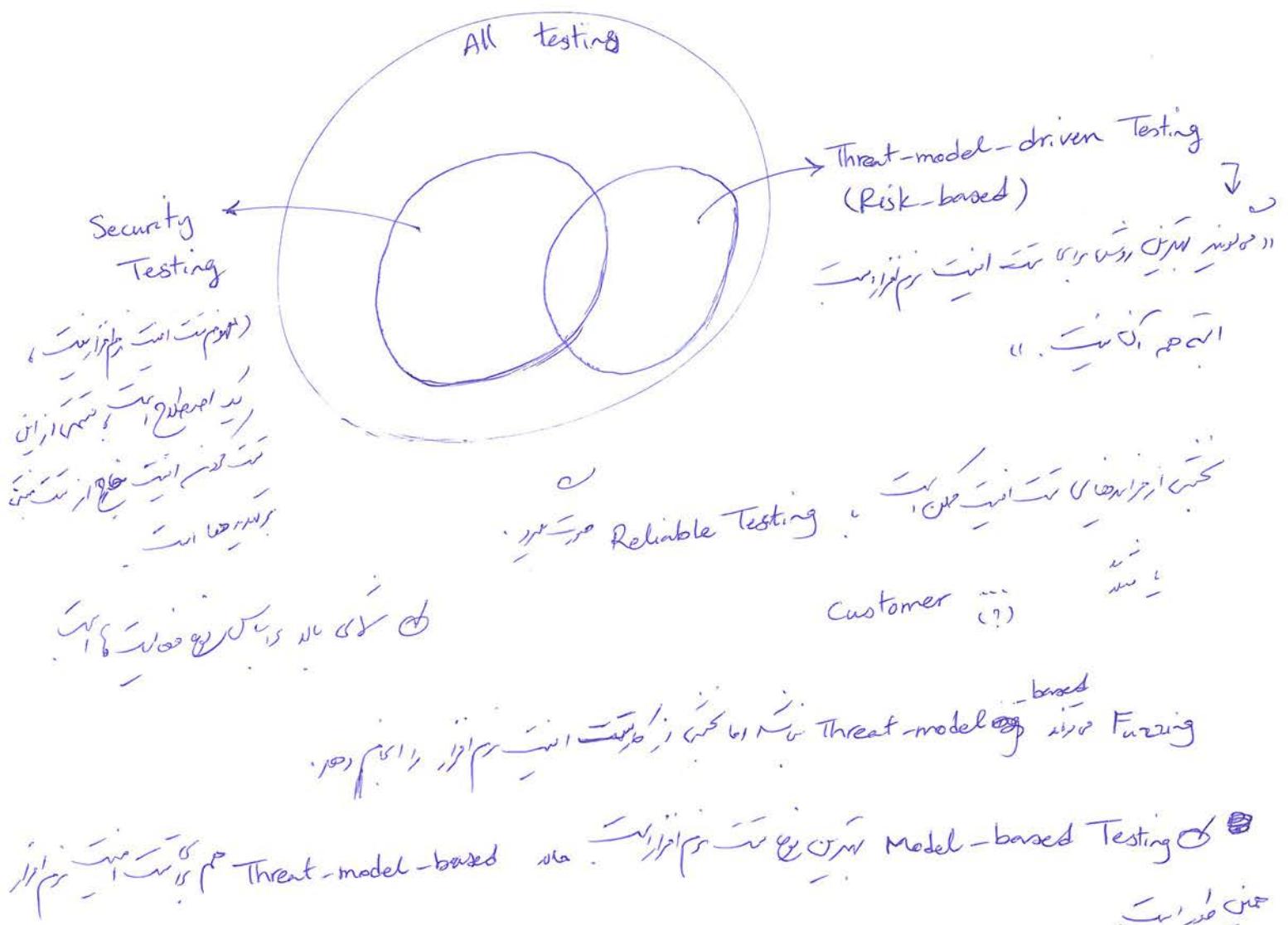
Map DFD to component with port guideline all  
possible outcome

Our mitigation -> proposed mitigation

Classification -> Threat-based Testing & Test

# Testing:

The creation and management of tests.



Two test per threat:  
one that exploits the easy (no mitigation) case  
and at least one that attempts to bypass the mitigation.

If you use bugs to track test development, you might file two test-creation bugs per threat. One will track the threat, and the other test code for the threat.

Bug ID / Title	Code

SSS 90, 9, 40

You should setup a way to reproduce the conditions that cause the bug to trigger, and create a test that demonstrates whether a fix is working. (So what?!)

How?!

Probable to detect & No later our system will take into account

### Tracking bugs for fixing

→ Untreatable

Bug ID	Threat	Risk Management Technique	Prioritization Approach	Tactic	Tester	Done?
4556	Orders not checked at server	Design change	Fix now to address, avoid dependencies → <u>Untreatable</u>	Code Change	Alice	No
:	:	:	:	:	:	:

→ Untreatable → Transfer → Avoid → Address → Accept → Testcode ID

→ Accept, Transfer, Avoid

• Signature of Acceptance → Cost Input, bug ID → accept

• a member (User, customer)  
→ Untreatable → Transfer → Avoid → Address → Accept

Penetration Testing / Tiger team

A threat-model-based Approach to Security Testing of Software - Practice and Experience Journal

- generate test cases or identify vulnerabilities focusing on specific attacks.
- generate test cases using model-based approaches.
- generate test cases from control policy specifications.

model-based approach for security testing - Tiger

(1) automated test sequence generation from threat trees.

Transforming the security test into an executable form by considering valid and invalid inputs.

perl, javascript or scripting

Mutation Testing  
(Analysis)

Validation using validation tools

to test tool

Important issues in mutation testing

1885, 90, 9, 10  
1. Threat modeling input for Transforming Vulnerability  
2. Challenging  
3. Test Case Social Engineering  
4. Threat Tree (to attack tree) Promised case

1. threat based on Petri net  
2. threat nets  
3. to attack vector

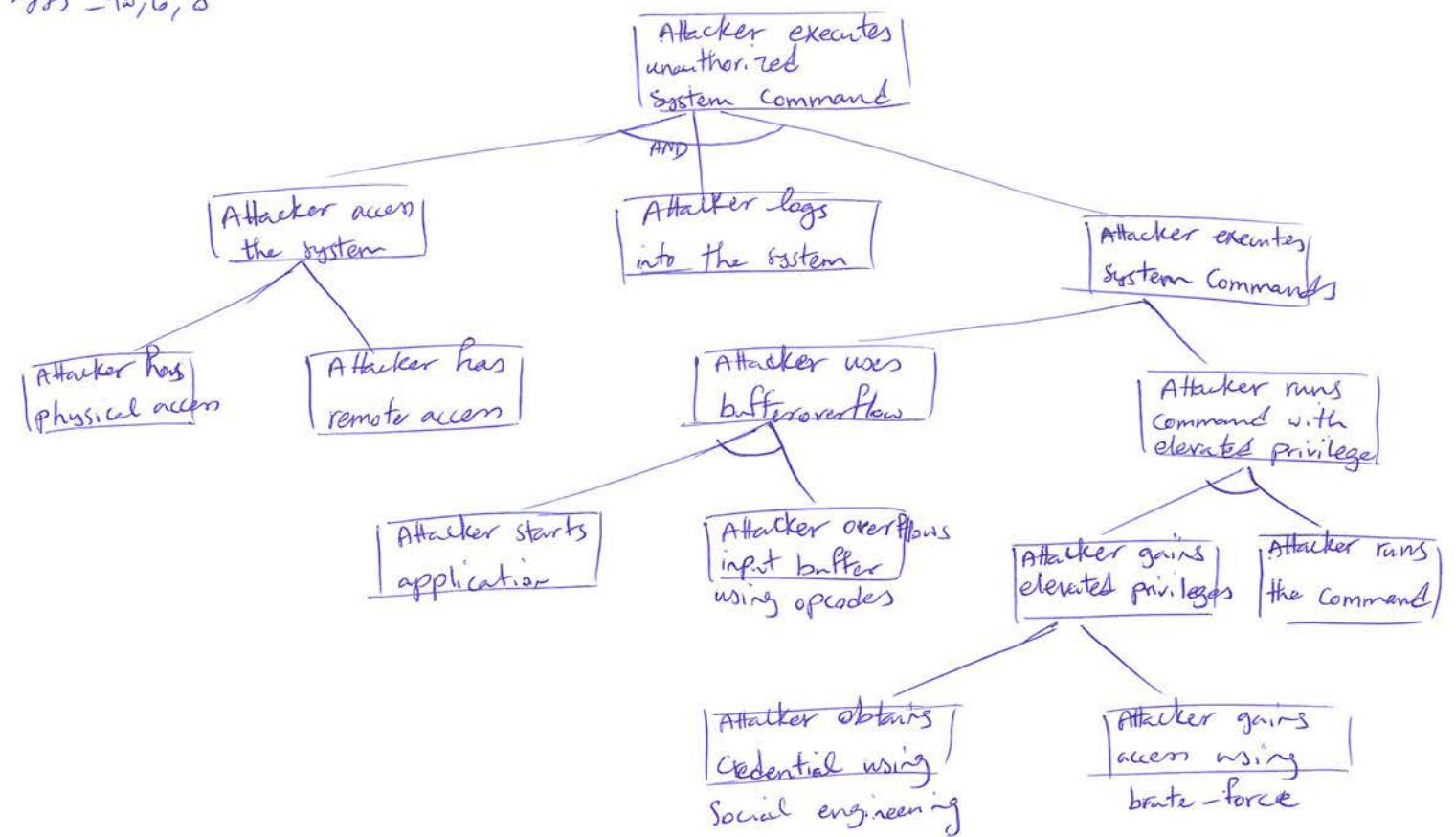
### TestGen Activities:

- 1) imports threat trees created using the Microsoft Threat Modeling Tool, and generate test sequences.
- 2) Provides a graphical interface so that testers map events in the test sequences to the applicable unit tests.
- 3) add input parameters to test sequences.
- 4) generate test inputs including valid and invalid inputs.
- 5) generate test scripts that execute all test sequences with assigned input values.

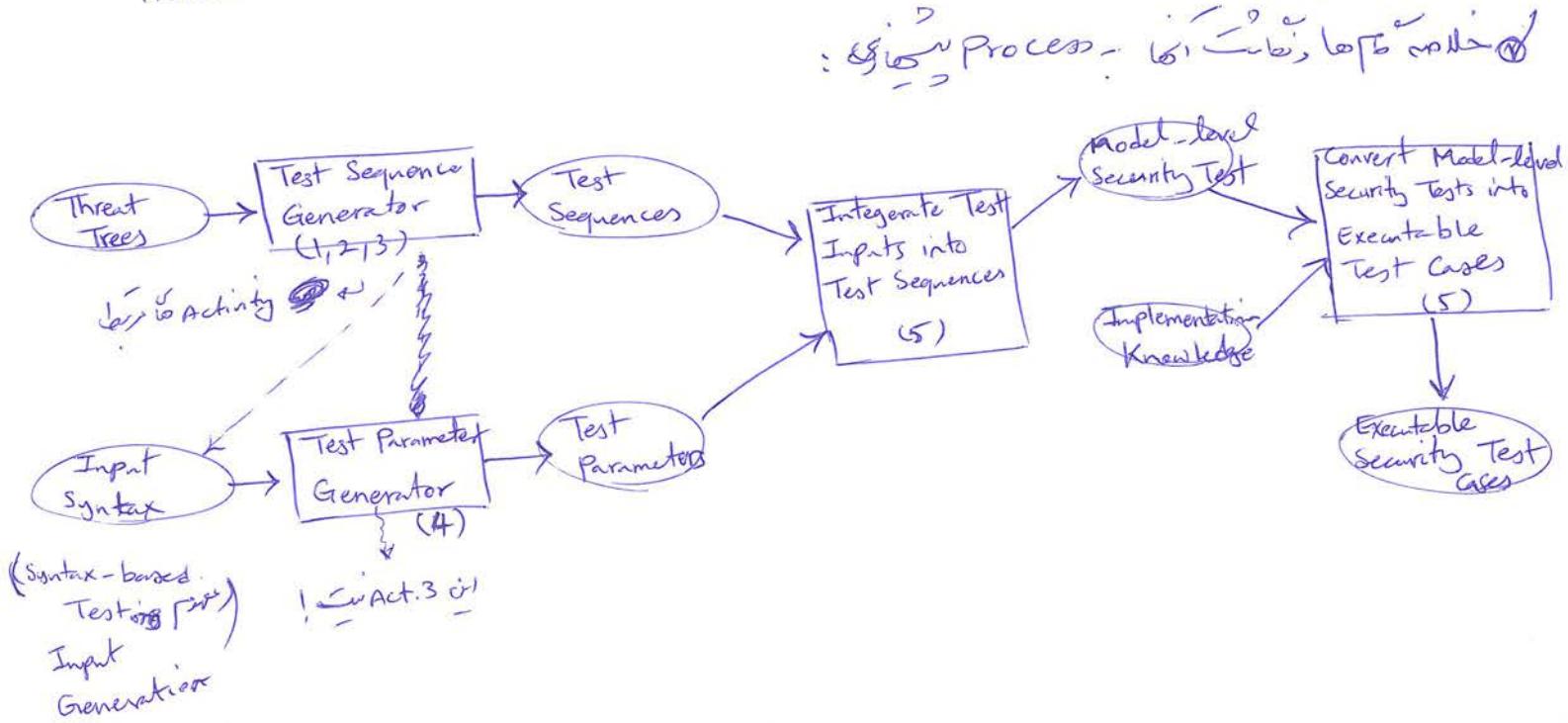
TestGen Activities

Attack Tree

225 - 9.3, b, d



Attack sequence (BFS style):  
Attacker has physical access → Attacker logs into the system →  
Attacker starts application → Attacker overflows input buffer using opcode.



SSS - 90, 10/10

Test Case = Test Value + Prefix Value + Postfix Value + Expected Results + ...  
(Test Input)

↓  
Input → Test Input → Test Case

↓  
Input → Test Input → Test Case

↓  
Automated Test Case

BNF → Regular Expression → Syntax

(Context-free)

↓  
Input → Context → Syntax

↓  
generator → recognizer → Initial Input

### Syntax-based Test Input Generation:

1) retrieve parameter information

↓  
Input → Syntax

(the number of parameters, data type, format, constraints on values)

↓  
actual → abstract

↓  
overflowed input

2) Create a syntax by using the data type format information and constraints.

3) Constrain the values produced by the syntax.

↓  
Context → low → high

4) Generate the values.

Example - overflowed input :  $m^k$  (BNF-Grammar)

$\langle \text{Overflowed Input} \rangle ::= \langle \text{Input Buffer Characters} \rangle \langle \text{Valid Instructions} \rangle,$   
 $\langle \text{Jump OpCode} \rangle \langle \text{Malicious Return Address} \rangle$

<Input Buffer Chars> ::= [0 - F]<sup>10</sup> ↗  
Hex Pairs

<Valid Instructions> ::= [0 - F]<sup>\*</sup>

<Jump Opcode> ::= EB

<Malicious Return Address> ::= [0 - F]<sup>16</sup>

automatic , بجزء من المدخلات التي هي إدخالات (أو جزء من المدخلات) التي هي إدخالات

غير مقصورة على المدخلات التي هي إدخالات

3. script . بجزء من المدخلات التي هي إدخالات ISBN ، Web App input ، input في

non-malicious or Perl

#usr/bin/Perl -w

#PO: overflowed Input

use WWW::Mechanize

use HTTP::Cookies

use WWW::Mechanize::FormFiller

use URI::URL;

my \$agent = WWW::Mechanize → new (autocheck => 1);

\$agent → cookie\_jar (HTTP::Cookies → new);

\$myargs = 0;

\$agent → get ('http://example.com/product\_info.php?ISBN=' . "\$ARGV[\$myargs]");

\$agent → click();

{ ↗ Research papers + Tools  
↳ global attack  
↳ XSS → SQL injection

{ (Web-Facing Attacks)  
(Language-based attacks)  
↳ Type Assertion - sanitizing