

Assignment 2 Part 3

Reference monitor: `reference_monitor_sr6895.r2py`

Vulnerabilities covered in Part1

I used locks to prevent multiple threads running on the same file to access close, writeat, undo at the same time. This prevented any unexpected behaviour for attackcases with multiple threads.

I also added the `lock.release()` in finally blocks to make sure the lock is released if an exception is thrown in the try block.

I made sure `RepyArgumentError` and `SeekPastEndOfFileError` was thrown for offsets to writeat which were < 0 or past the length of file. This was done by keeping track of the length of the file.

Vulnerabilities corrected for Part3

Vulnerability

I had missed throwing `FileClosedError` when writeat was called after closing a file. This resulted in the wrong Error or no error being thrown for a writeat after closing file.

Resolution

I added a variable (`self.closed`) that kept track whether the `close()` function had been called.

The variable gets assigned to `False` when the file is opened i.e. inside `__init__()` function

If `close()` had been called the variable will be set to `True`.

In `check_offset()` function if the offset is not negative, then the variable for closed file will be checked and `FileClosedError` will be thrown if the variable is set to `True`.

`RepyArgumentError` is checked first because `Repy` also throws `RepyArgumentError` before `FileClosedError`.

PFB the snippets

```
def __init__(self, filename, create):
    ...
    self.closed = False
    ...

def check_offset(self, offset):
    len_data = self.length
    if self.pending_data is not None and self.pending_offset is not None:
        len_data = len(self.pending_data)+self.pending_offset
        if len_data < self.length:
            len_data = self.length
    if offset < 0:
        raise RepyArgumentError("Min value is 0.")
    if (self.closed):
        raise FileClosedError("File " + self.filename + " is already closed!")
    if offset > len_data:
        raise SeekPastEndOfFileError("Seek offset extends past the EOF!")

def close(self):
    self.lock.acquire(True)
    try:
        if self.pending_data is not None and self.pending_offset is not None:
            self.LPfile.writeat(self.pending_data, self.pending_offset)
        self.LPfile.close()
        self.closed = True
    finally:
        self.lock.release()
```