



Statička sigurnosna analiza izvornog koda

IBM Security Services

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CISSP, CISA, C|EH, MBCI, LPIC-3, ...

HrOUG, Rovinj, Sv. Andrija (Crveni otok), 22.10.2010



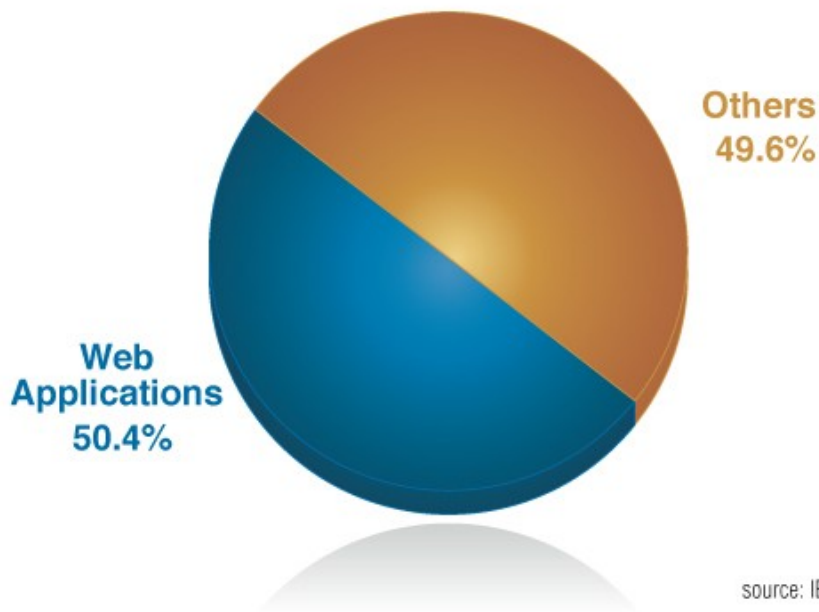
Sažetak

- Uvod
- Zablude
- Analiza izvornog koda aplikacije
- Dinamička vs. Statička analiza
- Tipovi statičke analize
- Alati
 - Otvorenog koda
 - Komercijalni
- Najčešće ranjivosti
- Tijek podatka
- Pitanja i odgovori

30 minuta

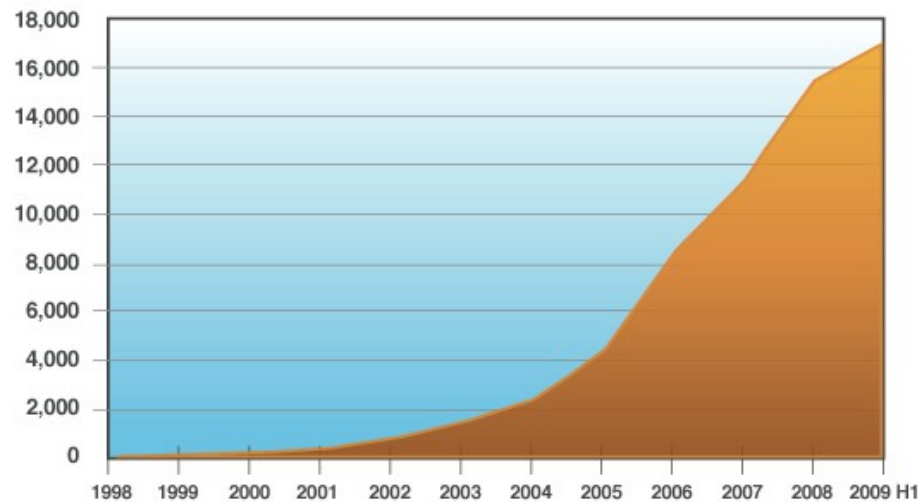
Web ranjivosti rastu... (i bez zalijevanja! :-)

Web Application Vulnerabilities
as a Percentage of All Disclosures in 2009 H1



source: IBM X-Force®

Vulnerability Disclosures Affecting Web Applications
Cumulative, year over year



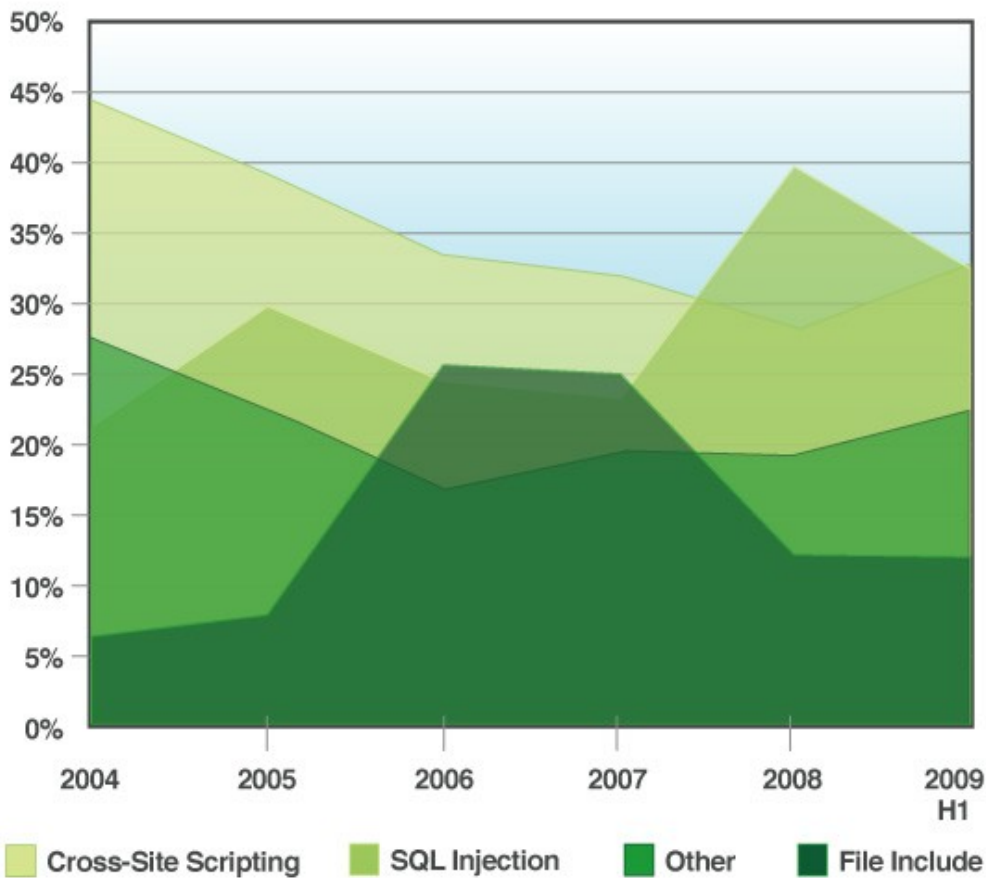
source: IBM X-Force®



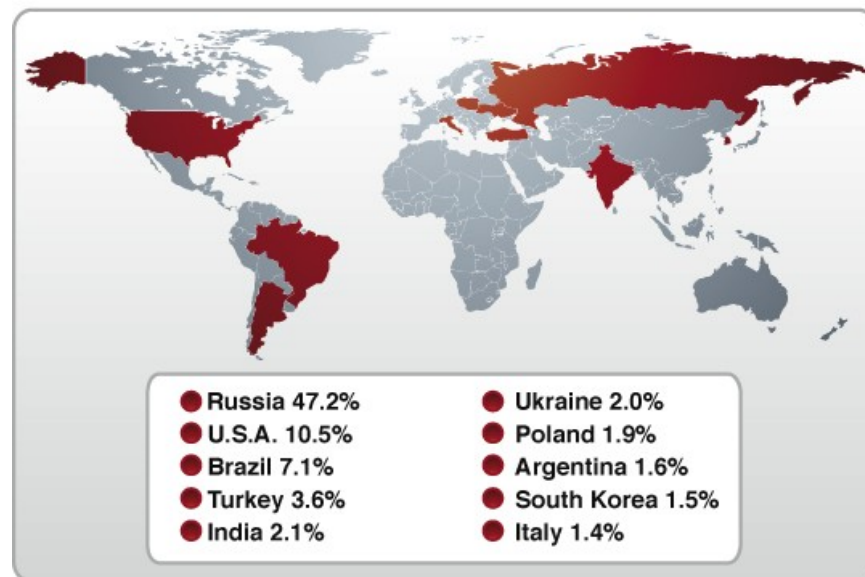
Najčešće ranjivosti i izvori napada

Web Application Vulnerability Disclosures

2004-2009 H1



Geographical Distribution of Phishing Senders



source: IBM X-Force®

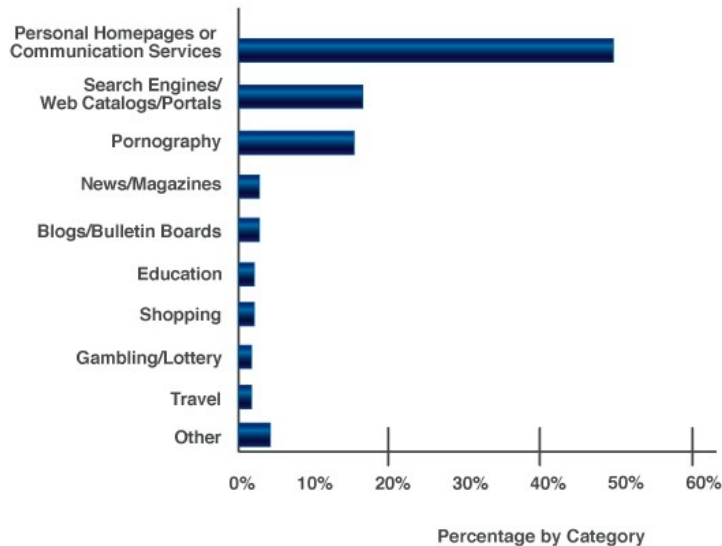
source: IBM X-Force®

People & Identity:

Good Websites Hosting Bad Links

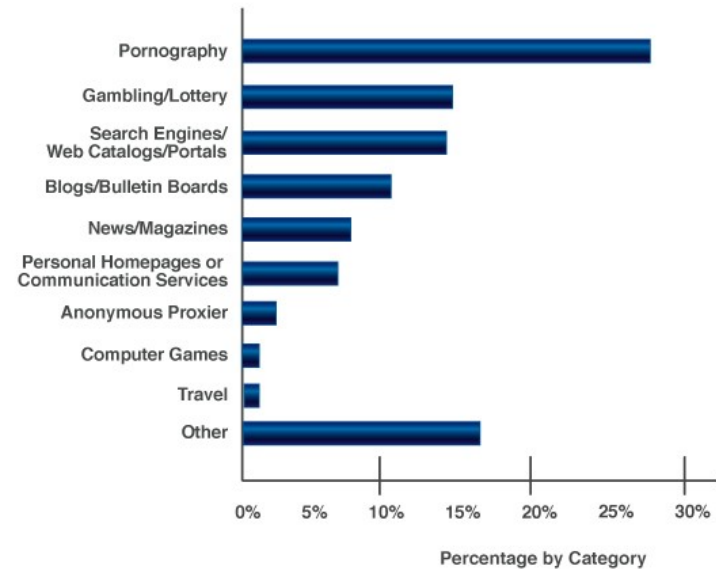
- Personal homepages (typically hosted by communication service company domains) account for approximately half of all the “trusted” domains hosting at least one malicious link
- As for domains hosting 10 or more malicious links, pornography accounts for nearly **28%** and gambling accounts for more than **14%**

Web Sites Hosting at Least One Malicious Link
2009 H1



source: IBM X-Force®

Web Sites Hosting Ten or More Malicious Links
2009 H1



source: IBM X-Force®



Sigurnost i preventiva

- Javna računala
 - Svjetski kriminalci
 - Danonoćno (24/7)
- Napadi
 - Pravo ne radi preko granice
 - Napadači DA :)
- Udaljenost nema razlike
 - Dobro, par milisekundi...
- Dostupni alati za hacking
 - Youtube.com
 - SecurityTube.Net
- ...

French fighter planes grounded by computer virus

French fighter planes were unable to take off after military computers were infected by a computer virus, an intelligence magazine claims.

by Kim Willsher in Paris

Published: 11:43AM GMT 07 Feb 2009



French fighter jets were unable to take off after military computers were attacked by a virus
Photo: AFP

The aircraft were unable to download their flight plans after databases were infected by a Microsoft virus they had already been warned about several months beforehand.

At one point French naval staff were also instructed not to even open their computers.

Microsoft had warned that the "Conficker" virus,

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Malware Implicated in Fatal Spanair Plane Crash

in cooperation with
TechNewsDaily
Where technology meets daily life.

By Leslie Meredith, TechNewsDaily Senior Writer
posted: 20 August 2010 04:15 pm ET

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Authorities investigating the 2008 crash of Spanair flight 5022 have discovered a central computer system used to monitor technical problems in the aircraft was infected with malware.

An internal report issued by the airline revealed the infected computer failed to detect three technical problems with the aircraft, which if detected, may have prevented the plane from taking off, according to reports in the Spanish newspaper, El Pais.

Flight 5022 crashed just after takeoff from Madrid-Barajas International Airport two years ago today, killing 154 and leaving only 18 survivors.

www.livescience.com/technology/malware-spanair-plane-crash-100820.html



Par zabluda

- Aplikacija je prošla penetracijski test
 - Automatskim alatom?
 - S kojom razinom privilegija?
 - Sa svim podacima?
- Bio nam je audit....
 - ...sve OK!
- Imamo vatrozid na razini aplikacije
 - Ispravno implementiran?
 - Ispravno konfiguriran?
- Pregledali smo izvorni kod aplikacije
 - Automatskim alatom?
 - Ručno?

Penetracijski test?

primjer pseudo koda

```
if (action==doreport) {  
    If (userlevel==bla) {  
        If (usergroup==trans) {  
            If (timeofweek=='wednesday') {  
                system(userinput)  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Osjetljivi dijelovi aplikacije

Payment Card Industry(PCI) – Data Security Standard(DSS)

6.3.7 Review of custom code prior to release to production or customers in order to identify any potential coding vulnerability

Note: This requirement for code reviews applies to all custom code (both internal and public-facing), as part of the system development life cycle required by PCI DSS Requirement 6.3. Code reviews can be conducted by knowledgeable internal personnel or third parties. Web applications are also subject to additional controls, if they are public facing, to address ongoing threats and vulnerabilities after implementation, as defined at PCI DSS Requirement 6.6.

6.3.7.a Obtain and review policies to confirm all custom application code changes for *internal applications* must be reviewed (either using manual or automated processes), as follows:

- Code changes are reviewed by individuals other than the originating code author, and by individuals who are knowledgeable in code review techniques and secure coding practices.
- Appropriate corrections are implemented prior to release.
- Code review results are reviewed and approved by management prior to release.

6.3.7.b Obtain and review policies to confirm that all custom application code changes for *web applications* must be reviewed (using either manual or automated processes) as follows:

- Code changes are reviewed by individuals other than the originating code author, and by individuals who are knowledgeable in code review techniques and secure coding practices.
- Code reviews ensure code is developed according to secure coding guidelines such as the *Open Web Security Project Guide* (see PCI DSS Requirement 6.5).
- Appropriate corrections are implemented prior to release.
- Code review results are reviewed and approved by management prior to release.

6.3.7.c Select a sample of recent custom application changes and verify that custom application code is reviewed according to 6.3.7a and 6.3.7b above.

Sigurnosna provjera koda

- Postupak pregledavanja koda s ciljem traženja ranjivosti
- Vrste
 - Statička analiza
 - Kod se pregledava, ali ne izvršava
 - Dinamička analiza
 - Kod se izvršava

Grep-based

- Traženje "problematicnih" funkcija
 - Buffer overflow f()
 - System execute
- Traženje opasnih funkcija
 - System execute
 - Modify system configuration
 - File write
 - File read
 - ...

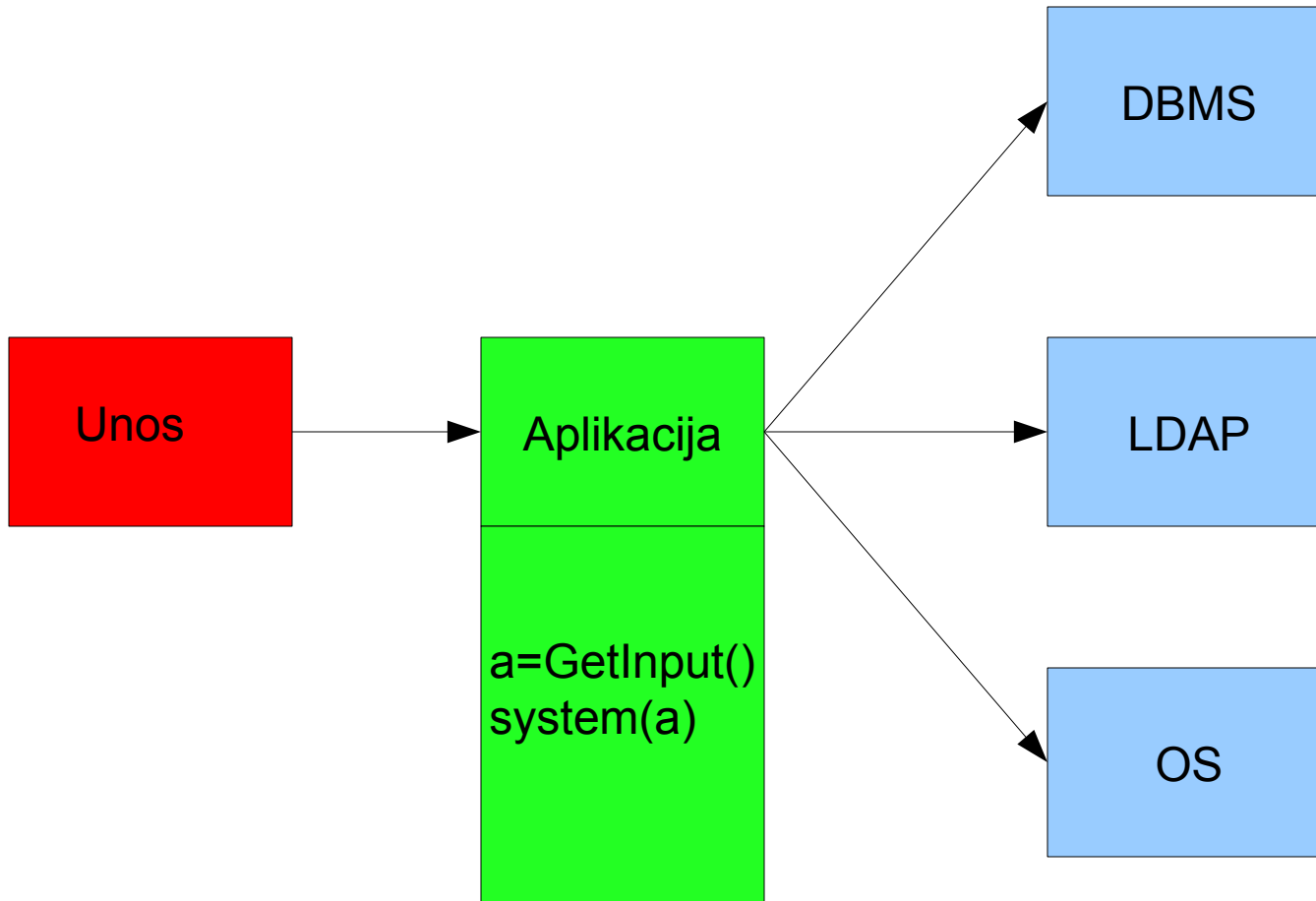
OWASP Top 10 - 2010

- Injection
- Cross Site Scripting (XSS)
- Broken Authentication and Session Management
- Insecure Direct Object References
- Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF)
- Security misconfiguration
- Failure to Restrict URL Access
- Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards
- Insecure Cryptographic Storage
- Insufficient Transport Layer Protection

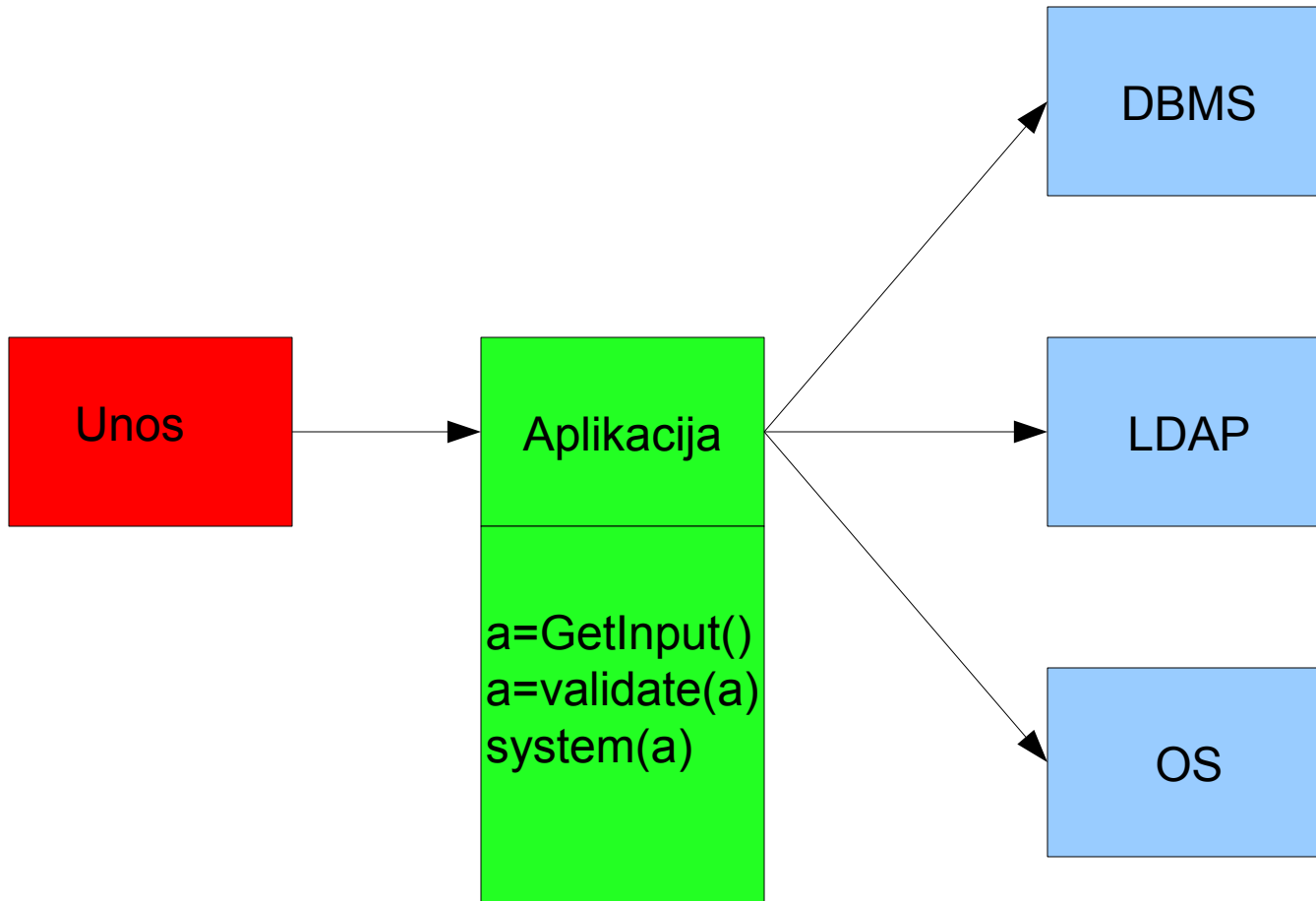
<http://www.owasp.org/index.php/Croatia>



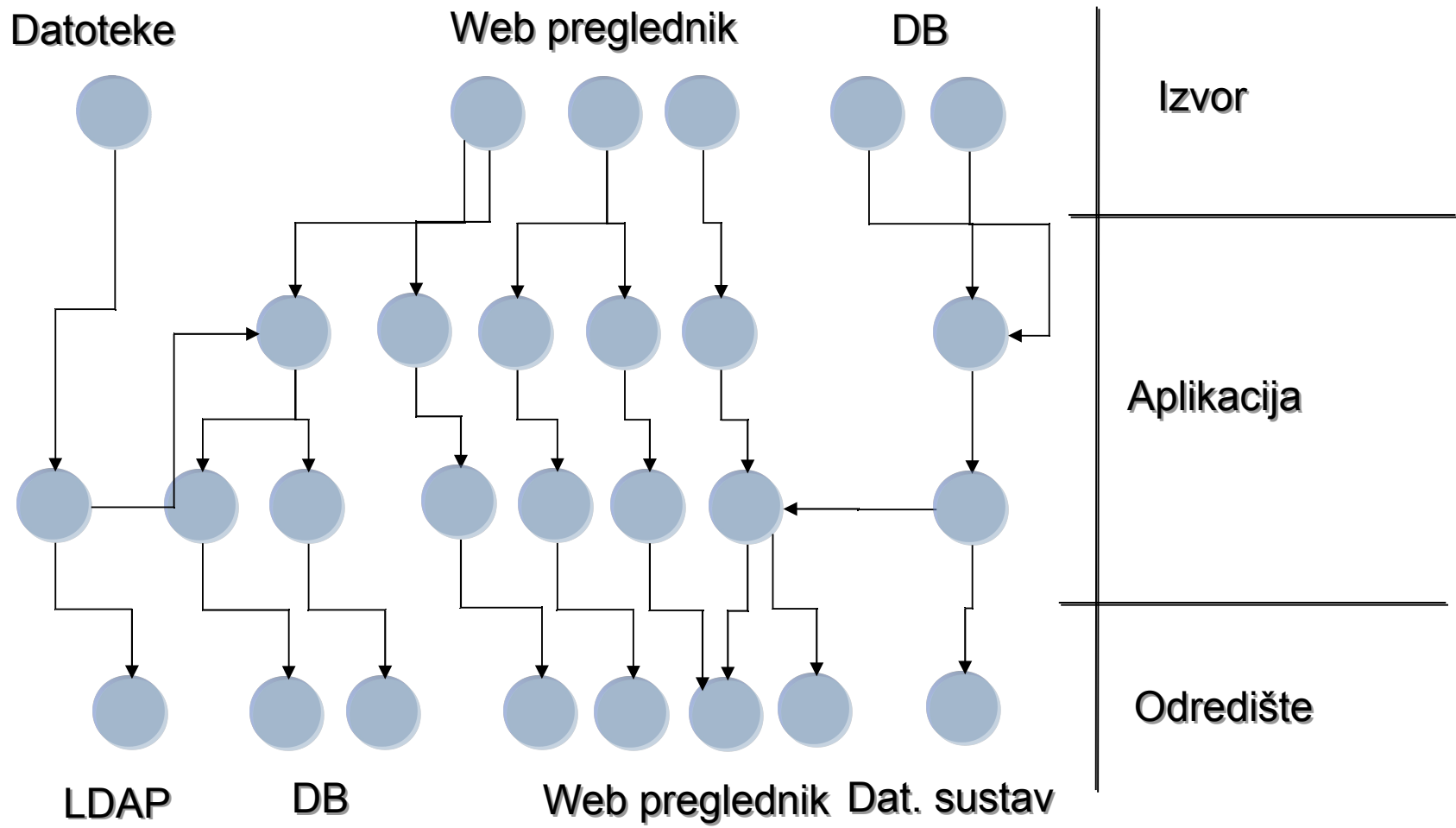
Taint?



Taint?



Tijek podataka



Taint checks?

- Ruby
 - T level
- Perl
 - t (upozorenje)
 - T (blokiranje)
- Python?
 - t

Alati

- Jednostavni - Unix/Linux/Windows(Cygwin)

- cat
- less
- more
- grep
- awk
- sed
- vi(m)
- ...

Alati: open source

- Flawfinder
- Rats
- C code analysis (CCA)
- Graudt (grep)
- SWAAT (OWASP)
- Yasca
- FindBugs
- pylint
- ...

Alati: komercijalni

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tools_for_static_code_analysis

•Rational Appscan

- Web based apps
- JavaScript Static Analyzer (JSA) - 8.0
- DOM based XSS

•Rational AppScan Source

- ex. Ounce Labs
- Web and GUI
- Poluautomatski alat
- Java, C/C++, PHP, ...

•Fortify (HP)

•Justcode

•Coverity

•Parasoft

•...

Application Source Code Security Assessment

Solution Overview

Services to help clients reduce cost, reduce risk and improve regulatory compliance by assessing the source code of applications to identify security vulnerabilities and provide recommendations for prioritization and resolution.



Benefits

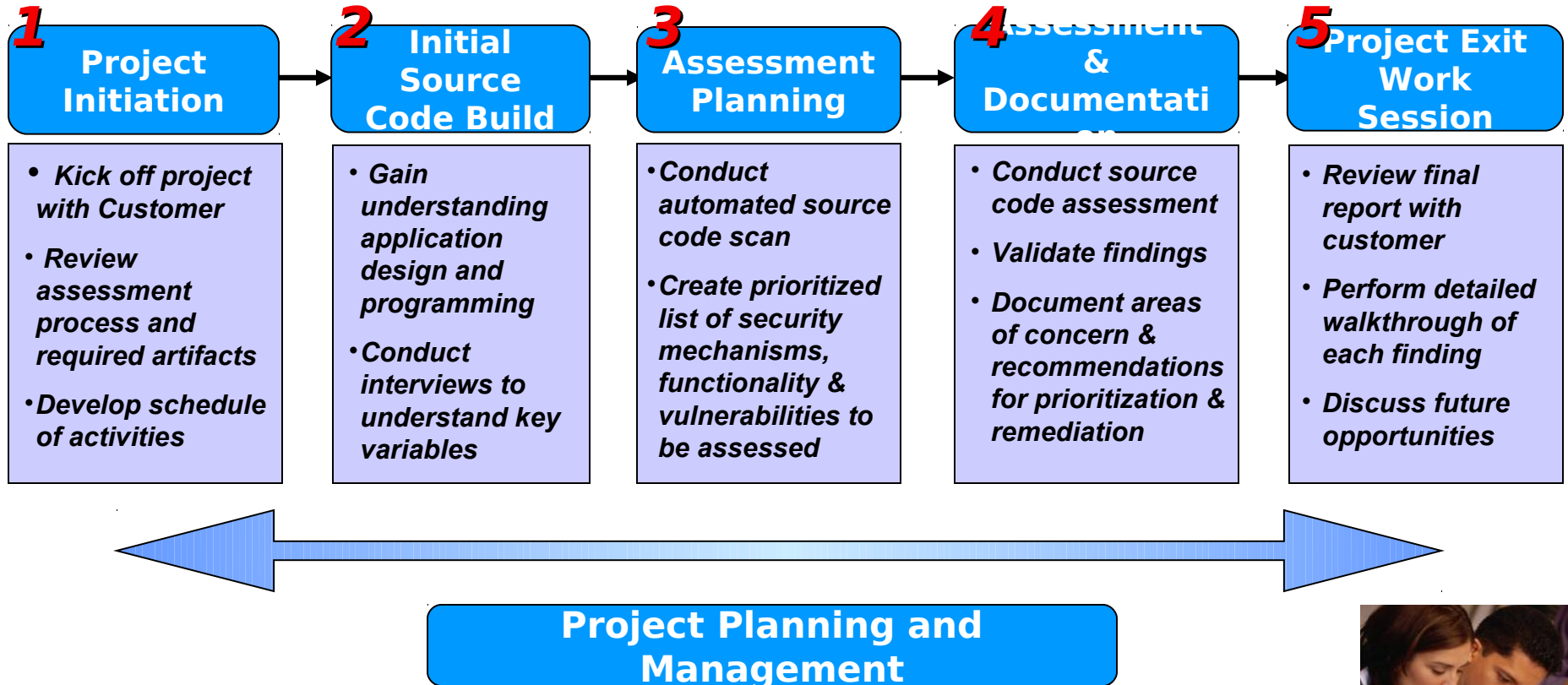
- Leverages industry leading product **Rational AppScan Source Edition**
- Helps **reduce costs and risks** by proactively identifying vulnerabilities earlier in the software development lifecycle
- **Maximizes resources** by prioritizing the most critical vulnerabilities for remediation
- Supports efforts to **achieve and maintain compliance** with government and industry regulations

Key Components

- Delivered by application security experts with development experience either remotely or onsite
- In-depth assessment of application vulnerabilities that may jeopardize critical sensitive data that can only be found through source code analysis
- Detailed reporting provides recommendations for prioritizing & mitigating discovered risks
- Map compliance with internal policies and industry regulations



Application Source Code Security Assessment- Outline of Activities



Our professional services leverage market leading assessment tools to help customers reduce costs and risks by identifying and eliminating security vulnerabilities during the software development lifecycle.



Final Report - Score Card

Vulnerability Severity

Vulnerability definitions assist in prioritizing remediation efforts and the overall risk of the findings. The vulnerabilities with the highest severity should be fixed first.

- **High:** High severity vulnerabilities are the most severe and consist of vulnerabilities that could lead to a serious compromise of the code's security. You should remedy these vulnerabilities.
- **Medium:** Medium severity vulnerabilities are less severe than High severity vulnerabilities, but they are still serious enough that they should be analyzed and remedied where possible.
- **Low:** Low severity vulnerabilities are less severe than Medium severity vulnerabilities, but they are still serious enough that they should be analyzed and remedied where possible.
- **Info:** Informational findings are not vulnerabilities.

Vulnerability Classifications

Vulnerability classifications denote the level of risk associated with a finding.

Vulnerability

A conclusive finding that code contains a vulnerability.

Type I

contains a range of potential vulnerabilities.

Type II

a code element (string, function, etc.) that determines its vulnerability.

Vulnerability Category	Findings Summary							
	Total	Vulnerability			Type I			Type II
		High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	All
AppDOS	8	8						
Authentication.Credentials.Unprotected	1					1		
Authentication.Entity	1	1						
CrossSiteScripting	9	4			4	1		
Cryptography.InsecureAlgorithm	1		1					
Cryptography.PoorEntropy	2				2			
ErrorHandling.RevealDetails.StackTrace	2			2				
Injection.HttpResponseSplitting	2					2		
Injection.Mail	2				2			
Injection.OS	2				2			
Injection.SQL	37				36			1
Injection.SecondOrder	1						1	

Final Report – Remediation Assistance

Vulnerability Type:

AppDOS

Description

The purpose of a Denial of Service (DoS) attack is to prevent the victims from using a resource, such as a Web site or email. A DoS attack can have significant costs associated with it, in terms of wasted time and money for an organization.

This attack consists of three categories:

- Consumption of scarce, limited, or non-renewable resources
- Destruction or alteration of configuration information
- Physical destruction or alteration of network or storage components

Mitigation

The recommended solution is to use a method that enforces a read length limit, such as `BufferedReader.read()`

Vulnerable Example

```
String getHelpContents( String fileName )
{
    BufferedReader reader;
    StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer();
    try
    {
        reader = new BufferedReader( new FileReader( "help.txt" ));
        String line;
        while (( line = reader.readLine() ) != null )
        {
```

Mitigation Example

If you intend to load the entire help file into memory, use `read(char[], int, int)` in a loop instead, and then parse lines from the character buffer as needed.

```
String getHelpContents( String fileName )
{
    final int MAX_SIZE = 200000;
    char[] buffer = new char[MAX_SIZE];
    BufferedReader reader;
    try
    {
        reader = new BufferedReader( new FileReader( "help.txt" ));
        reader.read( buffer, 0, MAX_SIZE );
```

Final Report – Detailed Findings

Classification	Severity	ID	File	Line
Vulnerability	High	14	E:\projects\WebGoat_5_3\webgoat\src\main\webapp\lessons\CrossSiteScripting\SearchStaff.jsp	11

Source -> Sink Trace Data

- *f{ }* WebGoat_00205_002e3.lessons.CrossSiteScripting.SearchStaff_jsp._jspService (javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse):void [SearchStaff.jsp:7]
- *f{source}* searchedName = request . javax.servlet.ServletRequest.getParameter ("search_name") [SearchStaff.jsp:7]
- *f{sink}* out . javax.servlet.jsp.JspWriter.print (searchedName) [SearchStaff.jsp:11]

Source Code

Source File: E:\projects\WebGoat_5_3\webgoat\src\main\webapp\lessons\CrossSiteScripting\SearchStaff.jsp

```

6      WebSession webSession = ((WebSession)session.getAttribute("webSession"));
7      String searchedName = request.getParameter(CrossSiteScripting.SEARCHNAME);
8      if (searchedName != null)
...
Sink File: E:\projects\WebGoat_5_3\webgoat\src\main\webapp\lessons\CrossSiteScripting\SearchStaff.jsp
4      <div id="lesson_search">
5          <%
6              WebSession webSession = ((WebSession)session.getAttribute("webSession"));
7              String searchedName = request.getParameter(CrossSiteScripting.SEARCHNAME);
8              if (searchedName != null)
9                  {
10                 %>
11                 Employee <%=searchedName%> not found.
12             <%
13             }

```

Security Testing Technologies...

Combination Delivers a Comprehensive Solution

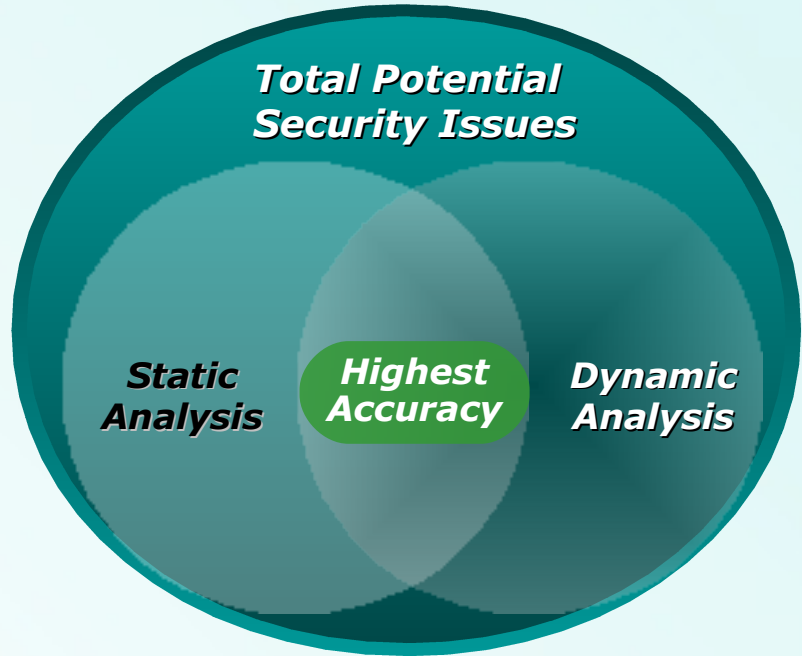
Static Code Analysis = Whitebox

- Assessing the source code for security issues

```

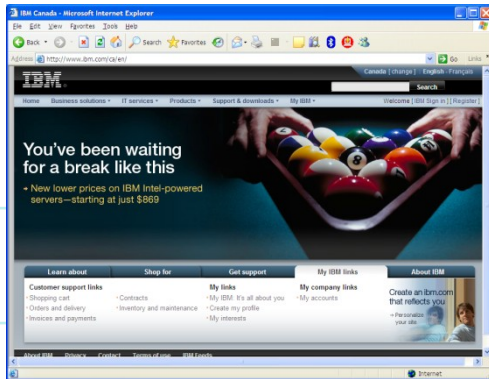
186 |-----| TnxCSSFontStyle *-----|
|
| constructor TnxCSSFontStyle.Create(aFontStyle: TnxCSSFontStyleEnum);
| begin
|   inherited Create(aFontStyle);
|   FFontStyle := aFontStyle;
| end;
|
| function TnxCSSFontStyle.GetStyleValue: string;
| begin
|   Result := mxCSSFontStyleStrings[FontStyle];
| end;
|
| procedure TnxCSSFontStyle.SetFontStyle(Value: TnxCSSFontStyleEnum);
| begin
|   if FontStyle <> Value then
|     begin

```



Dynamic Analysis = Blackbox

- Performing security analysis of a compiled application



Nekoliko preporuka

•Ako vodite programere

- Uključiti sigurnost u kompletan proces razvoja
 - Dizajn!
- Uključite testiranje u kompletan proces razvoja

•Ako ste programer

- Ne vjeruj
 - Korisničkom unosu
- Radi provjeru
 - Svakog ulaznog podatka u aplikaciju
- Razmišljaj kao napadač

•Ako ste naručitelj posla

- Uključite odgovornost za sigurnost u ugovor
 - Odgovornost je naručitelja ili izvođača?
- Pitajte za implementirane sigurnosne zaštite
 - I Tražite ih!
 - Pripadljiva zaštita
- Razvijte nefunkcionalne zahtjeve za aplikaciju
 - Naravno, prvo funkcionalne ;)

•Testirajte aplikaciju

- Različiti oblici testiranja
 - Penetracijski testovi, Pregled izvornog koda,



Example

www.openvas.org/code-metrics.html*openvas-scanner*

openvas-scanner is the successor of openvas-server. All C modules of openvas-plugins as well as management scripts o here. flawfinder 1.27 was applied.

Release	Flawfinder SLOC	Flawfinder Hits	RATS Hi/Med
3.1.0	20951	605	166/25

openvas-libnasl

Release	Flawfinder SLOC	Flawfinder Hits	RATS Hi/Med
0.9.0	16034	342	not analyzed
0.9.1	16013	342	not analyzed
0.9.2	16051	343	not analyzed
1.0.0	16052	343	64/21

Pitanja i odgovori

<vlanko.kosturjak@hr.ibm.com>