Static Analysis of Security Properties by Abstract Interpretation

École normale supérieure, équipe ABSTRACTION

Mehdi Bouaziz

Friday, May 11 2012

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三三 のへで

Static Analysis of Security Properties by Abstract Interpretation

<□▶ <□▶ < □▶ < □▶ < □▶ < □ > ○ < ○

Static Analysis

by Abstract Interpretation

 \longrightarrow course MPRI 2-6: Abstract Interpretation: application to verification and static analysis

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 三臣 - のへで

Security Properties

 \longrightarrow ?

Mehdi Bouaziz, École normale supérieure Static Analysis of Security Properties by Abstract Interpretation ◆□▶ ◆圖▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 - のへで

Security?







Information Security?







・ロ> < 回> < 回> < 回> < 回> < 回

Security?

Access Control Accountability Attack Authenticity Authorization Availability Buffer Overflow Bug Classification Confidentiality Control-Flow Covert Channels Cross-Site Scripting Cryptanalysis Cryptography Cryptology Dangling Pointer Data Race Declassification

Deadlock Earthquake Encryption Fire Firewall Flooding Format String Implicit Flow Information-Flow Input Validation Integrity Isolation Language-Based Least Privilege Malicious Code Memory Safety Non-Interference Non-Repudiation Obfuscation

Phishing Policv Possession Randomization Reference Monitor Risk Runtime Check Sandhox SQL Injection Stack Inspection Stack Overflow Symlink Race Tainting Theft Threat Type Safety Utility Vulnerability Wild Jump



◆□▶ ◆圖▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ ─臣

Confidentiality



- Confidentiality
- Integrity



◆□▶ ◆圖▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ ─ 臣

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Disponibility

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ●□

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Disponibility
- Authenticity
- Accountability
- Possession
- Non-repudiation
- Utility

A statement that partition the states of the system into a set of authorized (secure) states and a set of unauthorized (nonsecure) states.

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ □ のQ@

A statement that partition the states of the system into a set of authorized (secure) states and a set of unauthorized (nonsecure) states.

Specify who can read/write what data, execute what command, under which condition.

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 三臣 - のへ⊙

A statement that partition the states of the system into a set of authorized (secure) states and a set of unauthorized (nonsecure) states.

Specify who can read/write what data, execute what command, under which condition.

- Natural language (law, documentation)
- Encoded text (755 root root /bin)

A statement that partition the states of the system into a set of authorized (secure) states and a set of unauthorized (nonsecure) states.

Specify who can read/write what data, execute what command, under which condition.

- Natural language (law, documentation)
- Encoded text (755 root root /bin)
- Code (if (x.isPrivate()) exit(1); //avoid leak)

A statement that partition the states of the system into a set of authorized (secure) states and a set of unauthorized (nonsecure) states.

Specify who can read/write what data, execute what command, under which condition.

- Natural language (law, documentation)
- Encoded text (755 root root /bin)
- Code (if (x.isPrivate()) exit(1); //avoid leak)
- ► Ø

- Access Control
- Information-Flow Control
- Control-Flow Integrity
- Encryption



・ロト ・聞と ・ヨト ・ヨト 三日

- Access Control
- Information-Flow Control
- Control-Flow Integrity
- Encryption



・ロト ・聞 ト ・ ヨト ・ ヨト … ヨ

- Access Control
- Information-Flow Control
- Control-Flow Integrity
- Encryption



・ロト ・聞 ト ・ ヨト ・ ヨト … ヨ

- Access Control
- Information-Flow Control
- Control-Flow Integrity
- Encryption



→ courses MPRI 1-13: Initiation to cryptology MPRI 2-12-1: Cryptanalysis MPRI 2-12-2: Arithmetic algorithms for cryptology MPRI 2-13-2: Error correcting codes and applications to cryptography MPRI 2-30: Cryptographic protocols: computational and symbolic proofs

Threats

- Physical: Earthquake, Fire, Flooding, Theft
- In the code:
 - Memory Safety:
 - Buffer Overruns
 - Stack Overflow
 - Dangling pointers
 - Concurrency:
 - Deadlocks
 - Data races
 - Symlink races
 - Input Validation:
 - SQL injection
 - Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
 - Format String
 - Control/Data-Flow:
 - Type Safety
 - Wild Jumps
 - Self Modifying Code

Language-Based Mechanisms

- Runtime Checks: Reference Monitor (OS, Interpreter, Firewall), Inlined Reference Monitor
- Programming Languages: Type-Safe Languages, Typed Assembly Language (TAL)
- ► Executing Model: Isolation, Sandboxing, Stack Inspection
- Static Analysis: Information-Flow Typing, Abstract Interpretation
- Exotic: Obfuscation, Randomization

Security Policy (2)

- Authorization
- History-Based
- Control-Flow
- Information-Flow
- Classification (private/public)
- Declassification (when, where, by who and what private information can be considered public)

◆□▶ ◆圖▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ ─ 臣

Information-Flow Security

Non-Interference: *No two executions are observably different if they differ solely by confidential inputs.*

Explicit Flows: from assignments

Implicit Flows: from Indirect Flows and Covert Channels:

- Termination Channel
- Timing Channel
- Probabilistic Channel
- Resource Exhaustion Channel
- Power Channel

Information-Flow Security Type System

◆□ → <圖 → < 差 → < 差 → < 差 → のへで</p>

Issues

Non-interference is too restrictive. Most real-world programs need exceptions to non-interference: declassification.

Examples?

<□▶ <□▶ < □▶ < □▶ < □▶ < □ > ○ < ○

Issues

Non-interference is too restrictive. Most real-world programs need exceptions to non-interference: declassification.

Examples?

Other issues:

- ► Expressiveness: first-class functions, exceptions, objects
- Concurrency: threads, nondeterminism, distribution
- Covert channels: termination, timing, probability
- Security policies: declassification, quantitative security, dynamic policies
- Certification: proven compilers, proof-carrying codes

Thank you for listening

Questions are welcome