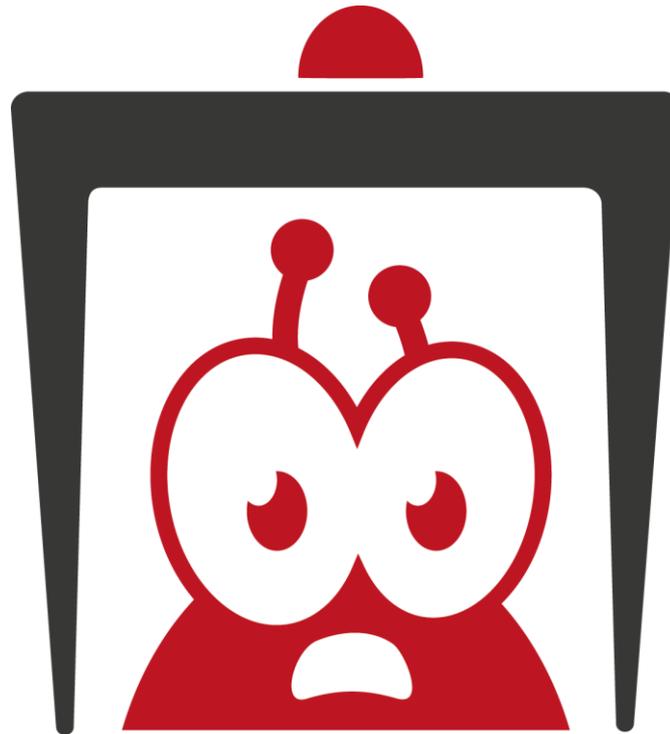

CWE_CHECKER

Hunting Binary Code Vulnerabilities Across CPU Architectures

Pass The SALT 2019



\$whoarewe

- Thomas Barabosch
 - @tbarabosch  
 - PhD in computer science
 - Binary Code Analyst (*ware)
 - Hobbyist Bug Hunter (*BSD, Router, Hypervisor, ...)

- Nils-Edvin Enkelmann
 - PhD in mathematics
 - Security researcher with focus on binary code analysis

OUTLINE

1. Motivation
2. cwe_checker
3. Case Studies
4. Integration with other tools
5. Future Work
6. Conclusion

MOTIVATION

- **Goal:** Security analysis of closed source firmware
- Bug hunting through reverse engineering is tedious and time-consuming

 Automation!

MOTIVATION

- Many different CPU architectures in the IoT-world
 - x86/x64, PowerPC, MIPS, ARM, ...
- Each CPU-architecture has its own instruction set
 - e.g. x86/x64 alone has hundreds of assembly instructions
- Assembly instructions can have complex side effects
 - What does *ADD* actually do?
- Working directly on the disassembly does not scale
- **Solution:** build analyses up on intermediate representation language

```
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    int x = argc * argc;
    return argc + x + 42;
}
```



ARM

```
mla r3, r0, r0, r0
add r0, r3, #42
bx lr
```



Bil IR

```
R3 := R0 + R0 * R0
R0 := R3 + 0x2A
return LR
```

x86

```
movl 0x4(%esp), %eax
movl %eax, %edx
imull %eax, %edx
leal 0x2a(%eax,%edx), %eax
retl
```



Bil IR

```
EAX := mem[ESP + 4, e1]:u32
EDX := EAX
v357 := extend:64[low:32[EDX]] * extend:64[low:32[EAX]]
EDX := low:32[v357]
EAX := low:32[low:32[EAX] + low:32[EDX] + 0x2A]
v358 := mem[ESP, e1]:u32
ESP := ESP + 4
return v358
```

Binary Analysis Platform (BAP)

- Reverse engineering and program analysis platform
 - Focus: binary code
- Disassembles and lifts to Intermediate Representation (BIL)
 - Lifters available for x86, x86-64, ARM, PowerPC, MIPS
- BIL comprises less than 40 instructions
- Written in Ocaml
 - Bindings for C, Python, Rust
- <https://github.com/BinaryAnalysisPlatform/bap>

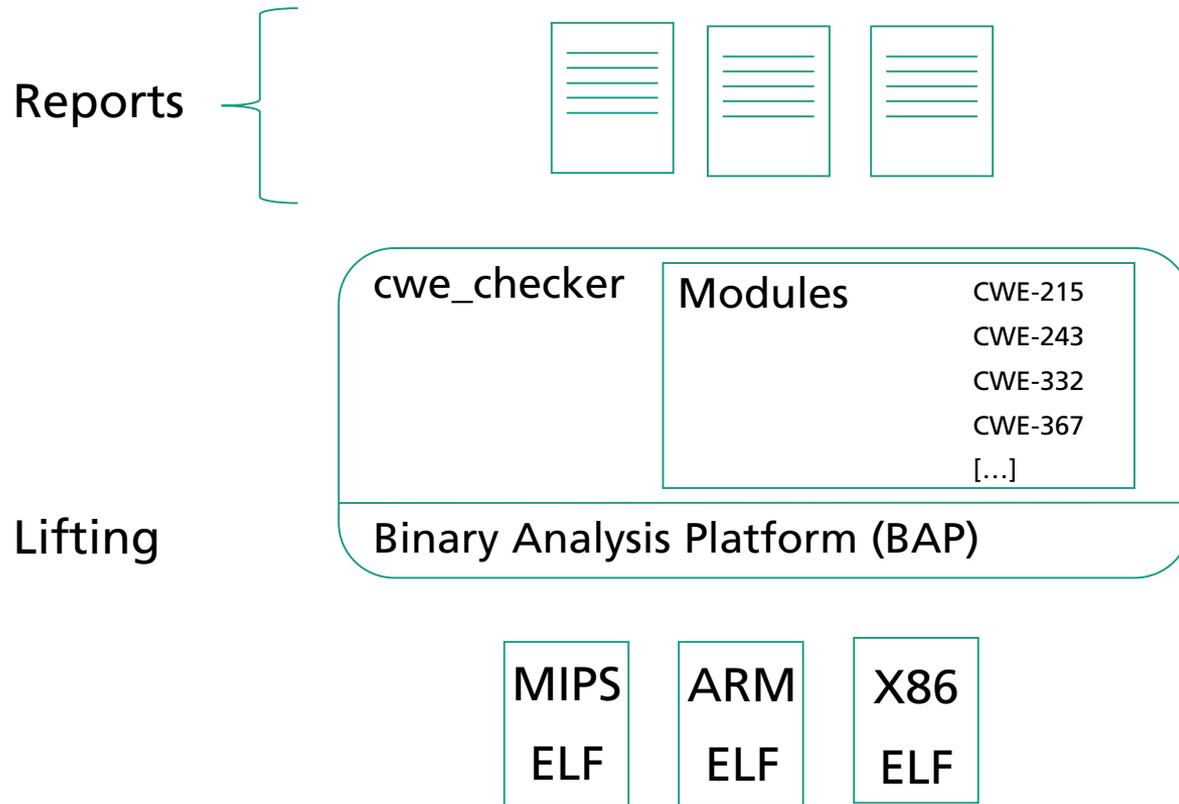
CWE_CHECKER



cwe_checker – Overview

- Detection of CWEs (Common Weakness Enumeration) through heuristics
 - Based on top of BAP
 - Inspired by ClangAnalyzer et al.
- Architecture-independent through use of BAP's IR
- Modular structure
 - 13 CWE-modules using static analysis
 - 4 CWE-modules using symbolic execution
 - Easy to add *YOUR* custom check
- Easy deployment through Docker or Opam

cwe_checker – Architecture



cwe_checker – A Running Example

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>

void main(int argc, char** argv)
{
    int* data = malloc(200 * argc);
    printf("%i", data[0]);
    free(data);
}
```

cwe_checker – Disassembly of Targets



cwe_checker	Modules	CWE-215 CWE-243 CWE-332 CWE-367 [...]
-------------	---------	---

Binary Analysis Platform (BAP)

MIPS

ELF

ARM

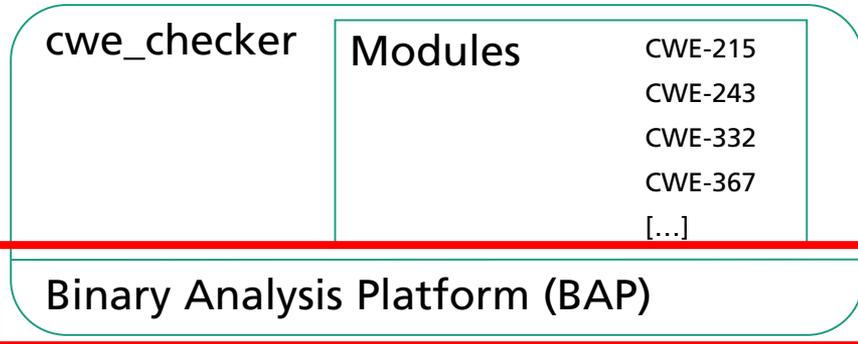
ELF

X86

ELF

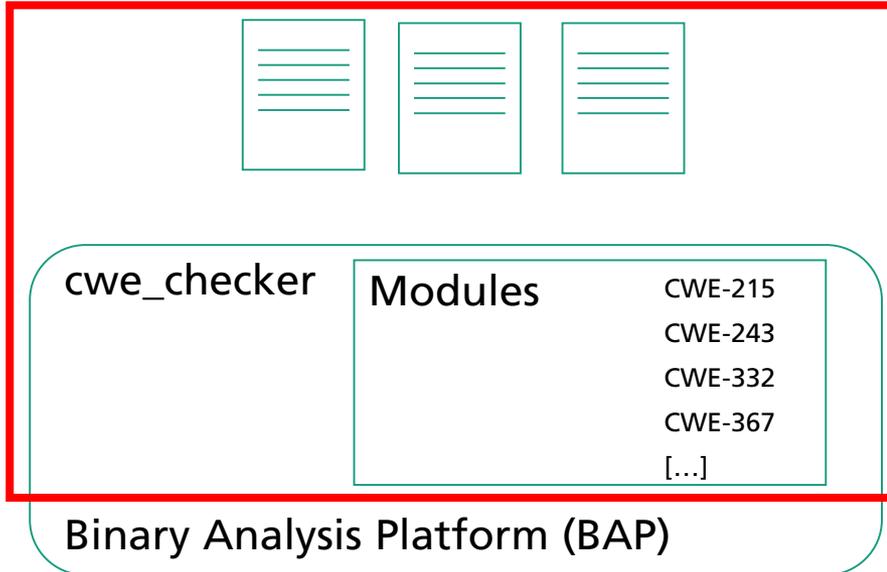
```
10374: <main>
10374:
10374: 00 01 80 e0    add r0, r0, r0, lsl #2
10378: 00 01 80 e0    add r0, r0, r0, lsl #2
1037c: 10 40 2d e9    push {r4, lr}
10380: 80 01 a0 e1    lsl r0, r0, #3
10384: eb ff ff eb    bl #-0x54
10388:
10388: 00 40 a0 e1    mov r4, r0
1038c: 00 20 90 e5    ldr r2, [r0]
10390: 10 10 9f e5    ldr r1, [pc, #0x10]
10394: 01 00 a0 e3    mov r0, #1
10398: ef ff ff eb    bl #-0x44
1039c:
1039c: 04 00 a0 e1    mov r0, r4
103a0: 10 40 bd e8    pop {r4, lr}
103a4: e0 ff ff ea    b #-0x80
1032c:
1032c: 00 c6 8f e2    add r12, pc, #0, #12
10330: 10 ca 8c e2    add r12, r12, #16, #20
10334: d8 fc bc e5    ldr pc, [r12, #0xcd8]!
```

cwe_checker – Lifting to BIL



```
000000e9: sub main(main_argc, main_argv, main_result)
00000123: main_argc :: in u32 = R0
00000124: main_argv :: in out u32 = R1
00000125: main_result :: out u32 = R0
000000bf:
000000c0: v370 := SP
000000c1: mem := mem with [v370 + 0xFFFFFFFFC, el]:u32 <- LR
000000c2: mem := mem with [v370 + 0xFFFFFFFF8, el]:u32 <- R11
000000c3: SP := SP - 8
000000c4: R11 := SP + 4
000000c5: SP := SP - 0x10
000000c6: mem := mem with [R11 + 0xFFFFFFFF0, el]:u32 <- R0
000000c7: mem := mem with [R11 + 0xFFFFFFFFC, el]:u32 <- R1
000000c8: R2 := mem[R11 + 0xFFFFFFFF0, el]:u32
000000c9: R3 := R2
000000ca: v381 := R3
000000cb: R3 := v381 << 2
000000cc: R3 := R3 + R2
000000cd: v385 := R3
000000ce: R2 := v385 << 2
000000cf: R3 := R3 + R2
000000d0: v389 := R3
000000d1: R3 := v389 << 3
000000d2: R0 := R3
000000d3: LR := 0x10498
000000d4: call @malloc with return %000000d5
000000d5:
000000d6: R3 := R0
000000d7: mem := mem with [R11 + 0xFFFFFFFF8, el]:u32 <- R3
000000d8: R3 := mem[R11 + 0xFFFFFFFF8, el]:u32
000000d9: R3 := mem[R3, el]:u32
000000da: R1 := R3
000000db: R0 := mem[0x104C8, el]:u32
000000dc: LR := 0x104B4
000000dd: call @printf with return %000000de
000000de:
000000df: R0 := mem[R11 + 0xFFFFFFFF8, el]:u32
000000e0: LR := 0x104BC
000000e1: call @free with return %000000e2
```

cwe_checker – A (partial) report



```
2019-06-28 10:50:24.970 WARN : [CWE190] {0.1}
(Integer Overflow or Wraparound) Potential overflow due to multiplication 0x10374:32u (malloc).
2019-06-28 10:50:24.973 WARN : [CWE476] {0.2}
(NULL Pointer Dereference) There is no check if the return value is NULL at 0x10374:32u (malloc).
```



cwe_checker – A Running Example

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>

void main(int argc, char** argv)
{
    int* data = malloc(200 * argc);
    printf("%i", data[0]);
    free(data);
}
```

(Some) Pure Static Analysis Modules

- CWE-190: Integer Overflow
- CWE-215: Information Exposure Through Debug Information
- CWE-332: Insufficient Entropy in PRNG
- CWE-367: Time-of-check Time-of-use (TOCTOU) Race Condition
- CWE-476: NULL Pointer Dereference
- CWE-676: Use of Potentially Dangerous Function

(Even More) Pure Static Analysis Modules

- CWE-243: Creation of chroot Jail Without Changing Working Directory
- CWE-248: Uncaught Exception
- CWE-426: Untrusted Search Path
- CWE-457: Use of Uninitialized Variable
- CWE-467: Use of sizeof() on a Pointer Type
- CWE-560: Use of umask() with chmod-style Argument
- CWE-782: Exposed IOCTL with Insufficient Access Control

Symbolic Execution with BAP's Primus

- Static program analysis technique to explore program execution paths
 - Symbolic values instead of concrete values
 - Outputs symbolic expressions
- General issue: symbolic execution is time consuming (path explosion)
- Primus is BAP's framework for symbolic execution
- Primus is extendable via Primus LISP
 - Library function stubs (e.g. malloc)
 - Implementation of security checks

Symbolic Execution-based Modules

- CWE-215: Out-of-bounds Read
- CWE-415: Double Free
- CWE-416: Use After Free
- CWE-787: Out-of-bounds Write

CASE STUDIES

CWE-190: Integer Overflow or Wraparound

- Multiplications + Memory Operations especially vulnerable
- Check for multiplication instructions before calls to *malloc*
 - Assumption: If in basic block right before the call \Rightarrow no overflow check!
- Checked functions: *malloc*, *xmalloc*, *realloc*
 - Users can add functions
- Future improvement: use data flow analysis
 - to see if attacker can control input / no sanitization at all

CWE-190: Integer Overflow or Wraparound

```
FUN_0000f140
0000f140 00 48 2d e9  stmdb    sp!,{ r11,lr }
0000f144 04 b0 8d e2  add     r11,sp,#0x4
0000f148 18 d0 4d e2  sub     sp,sp,#0x18
0000f14c 10 00 0b e5  str     r0,[r11,#local_14]
0000f150 14 10 0b e5  str     r1,[r11,#local_18]
0000f154 18 20 0b e5  str     r2,[r11,#local_1c]
0000f158 1c 30 0b e5  str     r3,[r11,#local_20]
0000f15c 14 30 1b e5  ldr     r3,[r11,#local_18]
0000f160 18 20 1b e5  ldr     r2,[r11,#local_1c]
0000f164 92 03 03 e0  mul     r3,r2,r3
0000f168 08 30 0b e5  str     r3,[r11,#local_c]
0000f16c 1c 30 1b e5  ldr     r3,[r11,#local_20]
0000f170 0c 30 0b e5  str     r3,[r11,#local_10]
0000f174 0c 30 1b e5  ldr     r3,[r11,#local_10]
0000f178 00 20 93 e5  ldr     r2,[r3,#0x0]
0000f17c 0c 30 1b e5  ldr     r3,[r11,#local_10]
0000f180 04 10 93 e5  ldr     r1,[r3,#0x4]
0000f184 08 30 1b e5  ldr     r3,[r11,#local_c]
0000f188 03 30 81 e0  add     r3,r1,r3
0000f18c 01 30 83 e2  add     r3,r3,#0x1
0000f190 02 00 a0 e1  cpy    r0,r2
0000f194 03 10 a0 e1  cpy    r1,r3
0000f198 8b e9 ff eb  bl     realloc
```

```
8 | __n = iParm3 * iParm2;
9 | pvVar1 = realloc(*ppvParm4, (int)ppvParm4[1] + __n + 1);
```

CWE-476: Possible NULL Pointer Dereference

- Many functions may return NULL on failure (e.g. malloc, open, ...)
- Therefore: return value must be checked!

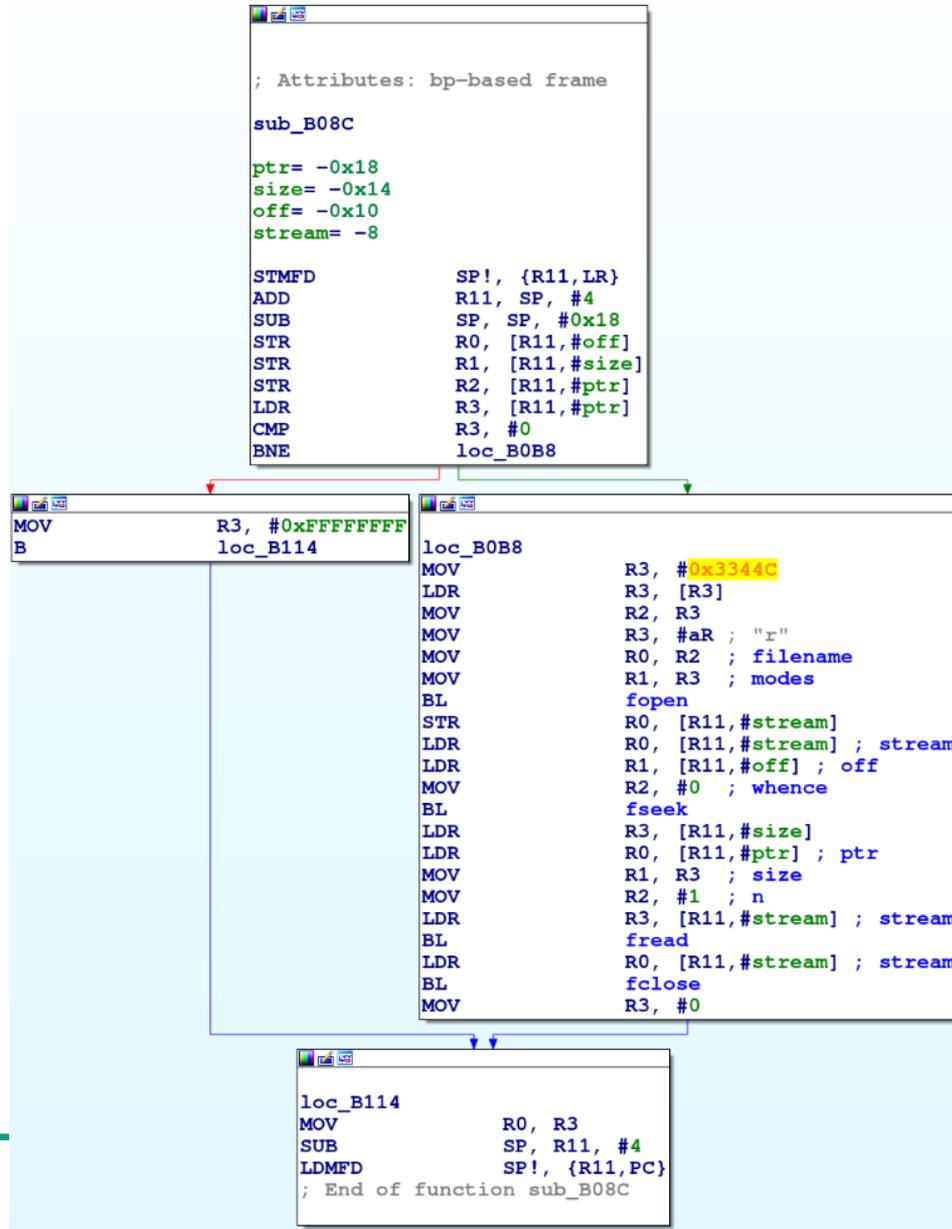
- Via Data Flow Analysis
 - Taint return register
 - Taint registers whose value is computed using a tainted register
 - Search for execution paths where a tainted register is used for memory access before a tainted register is checked

CWE-476: Possible NULL Pointer Dereference

```
0000c360 00 48 2d e9    stmdb    sp!,{ r11,lr }
0000c364 04 b0 8d e2    add     r11,sp,#0x4
0000c368 08 d0 4d e2    sub     sp,sp,#0x8
0000c36c 0a 0b a0 e3    mov     r0,#0x2800
0000c370 7f f5 ff eb    bl     malloc
0000c374 00 30 a0 e1    cpy     r3,r0
0000c378 08 30 0b e5    str     r3,[r11,#local_c]
0000c37c 08 00 1b e5    ldr     r0,[r11,#local_c]
0000c380 00 10 a0 e3    mov     r1,#0x0
0000c384 0a 2b a0 e3    mov     r2,#0x2800
0000c388 e5 f5 ff eb    bl     memset
0000c38c 08 00 1b e5    ldr     r0,[r11,#local_c]
```

```
8 |   __s = malloc(0x2800);
9 |   memset(__s,0,0x2800);
```

CWE-476: Possible NULL Pointer Dereference



INTEGRATION WITH OTHER TOOLS

cwe_checker in FACT 1/2

Analysis for TP-Link Archer C9 V5 - 180423

UID: 26763d03b3e4549e9219a6b6e977969961fc0f49a258099454bb917f9440ddfd_27714801

General	
device name	Archer C9 V5
vendor	TP-Link
device class	router
version	180423
release date	2018-06-01
file name	Archer C9(EU)_V5_180423.zip
virtual path	• TP-Link Archer C9 V5 - 180423 (router)
file size	26.43 MiB (27,714,801 bytes)
Analysis Tags	Private Key Found Linux Kernel 2.6.36
file type	Zip archive data, at least v1.0 to extract

File Tree	
Archer C9(EU)_V5_180423.zip (26.43 MiB)	

Showing Analysis: cwe checker	
Time of Analysis	2018-07-12 13:00:43
Plugin Version	0.3.2
Overview of CWE warnings	

Summary Including Results of Included Files	
Item count	5
[CWE243] (The program utilizes chroot without dropping privileges and/or changing the directory)	show files
[CWE332] (Insufficient Entropy in PRNG)	show files
[CWE467] (Use of sizeof on a Pointer Type)	show files
[CWE476] (NULL Pointer Dereference)	show files
[CWE676] (Use of Potentially Dangerous Function)	show files

Comments

Showing Analysis: cwe checker		Compare +
Time of Analysis	2018-07-12 13:00:43	
Plugin Version	0.3.2	
Overview of CWE warnings		

Summary Including Results of Included Files	
Item count	5
[CWE243] (The program utilizes chroot without dropping privileges and/or changing the directory)	show files
[CWE332] (Insufficient Entropy in PRNG)	show files
[CWE467] (Use of sizeof on a Pointer Type)	show files
[CWE476] (NULL Pointer Dereference)	show files
[CWE476] (NULL Pointer Dereference)	show files
[CWE676] (Use of Potentially Dangerous Function)	show files

cwe_checker in FACT 2/2

Analysis for /fact_extracted/usr/sbin/xl2tpd

UID: 2d3e5c963b906303ea264d3c6209e1e407ee0957d028e090114f5461ddac8be5_285607

General	
file name	xl2tpd
virtual path	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [TP-Link Archer C3200 V1 - 170707 (router)]/Archer C3200(US)_V1_170707/Archer_C3200(US)_V1_1709a5f455c113c338d6c0be764714_16515584.extracted/1B0200.squashfs/fact_extracted/usr/sbin/xl2tpd
file size	278.91 KB (285,607 bytes)
file type	ELF 32-bit LSB executable, ARM, EABI5 version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked, interpreter /lib/ld-uClibc.so.0, w
firmwares including this files	show files

File Tree
xl2tpd (278.91 KB)

Showing Analysis: cwe checker	
Time of Analysis	2018-07-12 13:31:26
Plugin Version	0.3.2
Overview of CWE warnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [CWE215] (Information Exposure Through Debug Information) [CWE467] (Use of sizeof on a Pointer Type) [CWE476] (NULL Pointer Dereference) [CWE676] (Use of Potentially Dangerous Function)
[CWE215] (Information Exposure Through Debug Information) (0.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CU /xl2tpdc CU ptyc CU /misc CU /controlc CU /avpc CU /callc CU /networkc CU /avpsendc CU /schedulerc CU /filec CU /aac CU md5c
[CWE467] (Use of sizeof on a Pointer Type) (0.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sizeof on pointer at 0xB640 (strncmp)
[CWE476] (NULL Pointer Dereference) (0.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no check if the return value is NULL at 0x17D0C/000038fe (fgets) There is no check if the return value is NULL at 0x179E4/0000555a (malloc) There is no check if the return value is NULL at 0xBB68/00005a53 (calloc) There is no check if the return value is NULL at 0xAE00/000062ca (malloc) There is no check if the return value is NULL at 0x17404/00006498 (fgets) There is no check if the return value is NULL at 0x17B5C/00006f72 (malloc)

Showing Analysis: cwe checker

Time of Analysis	2018-07-12 13:31:26
Plugin Version	0.3.2
Overview of CWE warnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [CWE215] (Information Exposure Through Debug Information) [CWE467] (Use of sizeof on a Pointer Type) [CWE476] (NULL Pointer Dereference) [CWE676] (Use of Potentially Dangerous Function)
[CWE215] (Information Exposure Through Debug Information) (0.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CU /xl2tpdc CU ptyc CU /misc CU /controlc CU /avpc CU /callc CU /networkc CU /avpsendc CU /schedulerc CU /filec CU /aac CU md5c
[CWE467] (Use of sizeof on a Pointer Type) (0.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sizeof on pointer at 0xB640 (strncmp)
[CWE476] (NULL Pointer Dereference) (0.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no check if the return value is NULL at 0x17D0C/000038fe (fgets) There is no check if the return value is NULL at 0x179E4/0000555a (malloc) There is no check if the return value is NULL at 0xBB68/00005a53 (calloc) There is no check if the return value is NULL at 0xAE00/000062ca (malloc) There is no check if the return value is NULL at 0x17404/00006498 (fgets) There is no check if the return value is NULL at 0x17B5C/00006f72 (malloc)

Visualize cwe_checker Results with IDA Pro

```
loc_225E0      ; [CWE476] (NULL Pointer Dereference)
LDR          R3, [R11, #var_2A0]
LDR          R3, [R3, #4]
ADD          R2, R3, #1
LDR          R3, [R11, #var_2A0]
STR          R2, [R3, #4]
LDR          R3, [R11, #var_2A0]
LDR          R3, [R3, #4]
SUB          R3, R3, #1
STR          R3, [R11, #var_20]
LDR          R3, [R11, #var_44] ; [CWE457] (Use of Uninitialized Variable)
STR          R3, [R11, #var_24]
LDR          R3, [R11, #var_2A0]
LDR          R2, [R3, #0xC]
LDR          R3, [R11, #var_20]
MOV          R3, R3, LSL#2
ADD          R4, R2, R3
MOV          R0, #0x20 ; size
BL          malloc
MOV          R3, R0 ; [CWE476] (Use of Potentially Dangerous Function)
STR          R3, [R4]
LDR          R3, [R11, #var_2A0]
LDR          R2, [R3, #0xC]
LDR          R3, [R11, #var_20]
MOV          R3, R3, LSL#2
ADD          R3, R2, R3
LDR          R3, [R3]
ADD          R2, R3, #4
MOV          R3, #aLu ; "%lu"
MOV          R0, R2 ; s
MOV          R1, #0x40 ; maxlen
MOV          R2, R3 ; format
LDR          R3, [R11, #var_24]
BL          snprintf
LDR          R3, [R11, #var_2A0] ; [CWE476] (NULL Pointer Dereference)
LDR          R2, [R3, #0xC]
LDR          R3, [R11, #var_20]
MOV          R3, R3, LSL#2
ADD          R3, R2, R3
LDR          R4, [R3]
LDR          R3, [R11, #nmemb]
MOV          R0, R3 ; nmemb
MOV          R1, #1 ; size
BL          calloc
MOV          R3, R0 ; [CWE476] (Use of Potentially Dangerous Function)
STR          R3, [R4]
LDR          R3, [R11, #var_2A0]
LDR          R2, [R3, #0xC]
LDR          R3, [R11, #var_20]
MOV          R3, R3, LSL#2
ADD          R3, R2, R3
LDR          R3, [R3]
LDR          R2, [R3]
MOV          R3, #aS_3 ; "%s"
LDR          R1, [R11, #var_14]
ADD          R12, R1, #0x13
MOV          R0, R2 ; s
MOV          R1, #0x200 ; maxlen
MOV          R2, R3 ; format
MOV          R3, R12
BL          snprintf
LDR          R3, [R11, #var_2A0]
LDR          R2, [R3, #0xC]
LDR          R3, [R11, #var_20]
MOV          R3, R3, LSL#2
ADD          R3, R2, R3
LDR          R1, [R3]
LDR          R2, [R11, #var_64] ; [CWE457] (Use of Uninitialized Variable)
STRD         R2, [R1, #0x18]
B           loc_22718
```

(0,1281) 0001A5E0 00000000000225E0: sub_22298:loc_225E0 (Synchronized with Hex View-1)

LET'S WRAP IT UP

Current Limitations

- It's static analysis: false positives / false negatives
- Some checks are based on strong assumptions to simplify the analysis
- Symbolic execution is slow (especially on bigger binaries)

Future Work

- Add more checks and improve correctness of older checks
- Improve pointer analysis
 - Memory management checks via static analysis
 - Maybe foundation of fully fledged type analysis
- Tool integration
 - Improve IDA Pro support (start from within IDA)
 - Add support for Ghidra (visualize results, start from within Ghidra)

Conclusion

- `cwe_checker` is a static analysis tool to heuristically detect bug classes
- Thanks to its foundation BAP, it analyzes binaries of many architectures
 - Including x86/x64, ARM, PPC, MIPS, ...
- `cwe_checker` comprises a wide range of checks (currently 15+)
 - from simple „pattern matching“ to data flow analysis-based checks
- Tool integration is a major concern: FACT + IDA Pro



GET IT NOW!

- https://github.com/fkie-cad/cwe_checker
- Release: 0.2
- Ask for free stickers!



cwe
checker

