

Finding Application Errors and Security Flaws Using PQL: A Program Query Language

Michael Martin, Benjamin Livshits,

Monica S. Lam

Stanford University

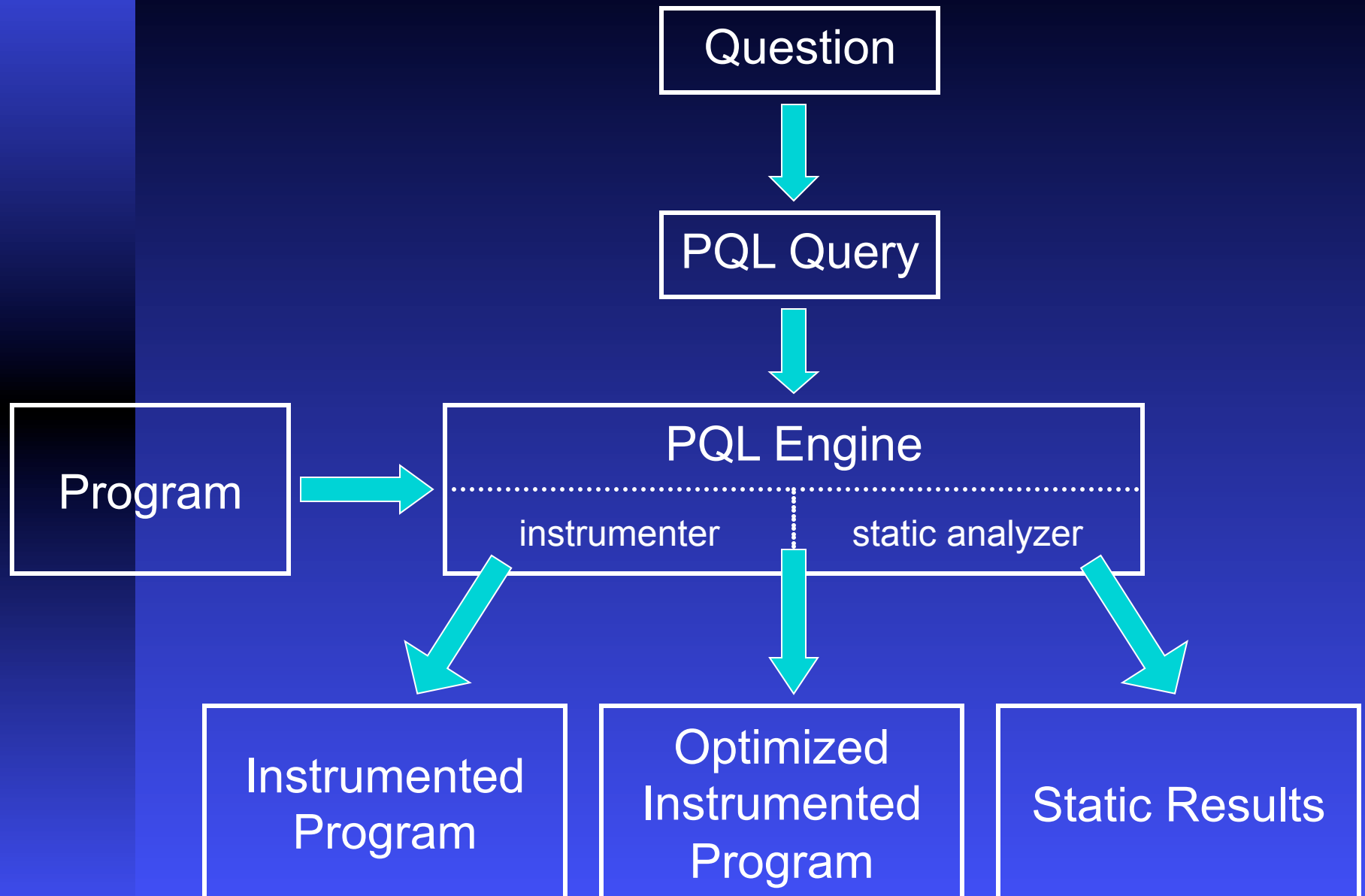
OOPSLA 2005

Modified for CMSC498L, Fall'12

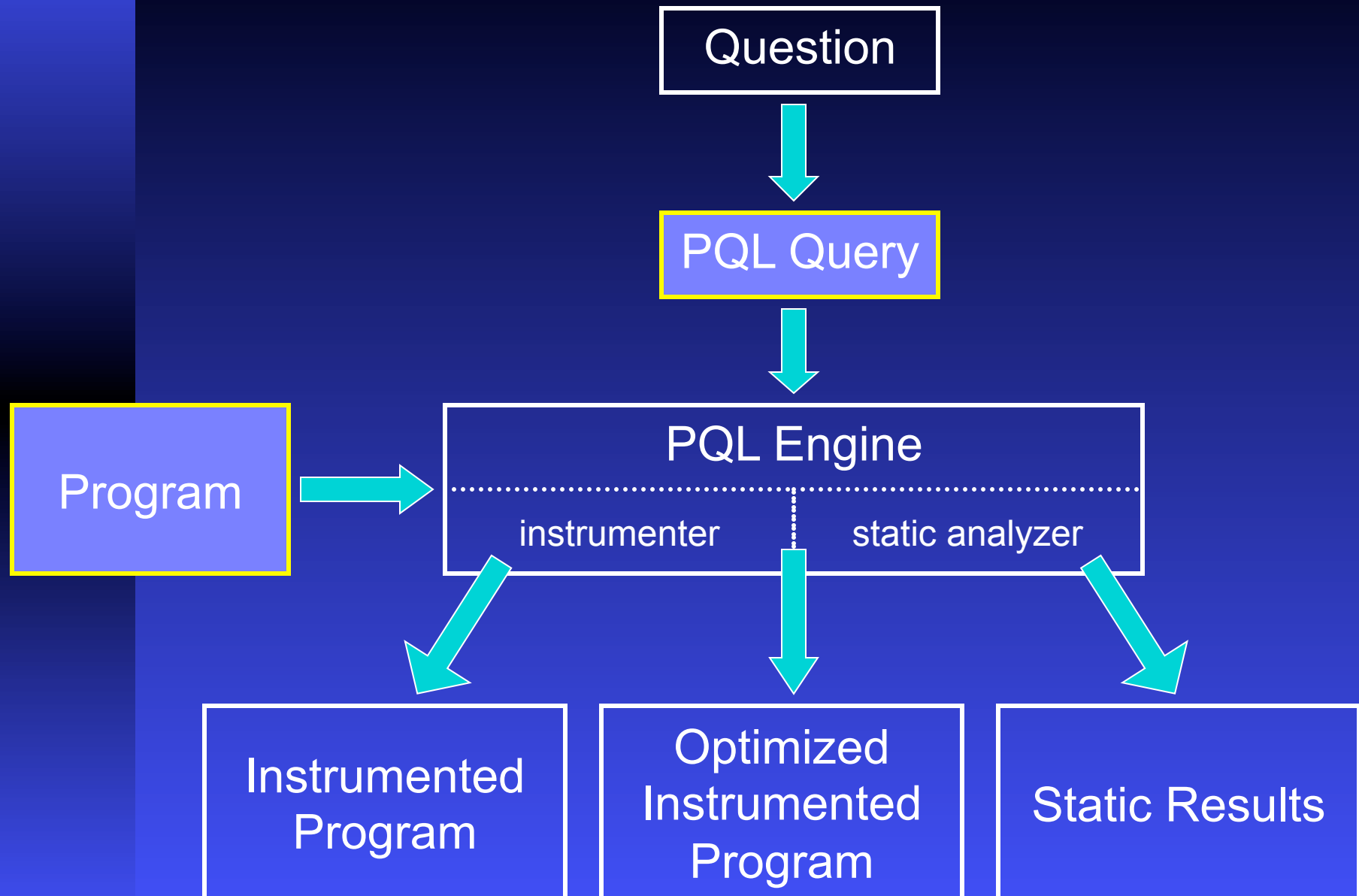
Program Query Language

- Queries operate on *program traces*
 - ◆ Sequence of events representing a run
 - ◆ Refers to object *instances*, not variables
 - ◆ Events matched may be widely spaced
- Patterns resemble Java code
 - ◆ Like a small matching code snippet
 - ◆ No references to compiler internals

System Architecture



System Architecture



Running Example: SQL Injection

- Unvalidated user input passed to a database back-end for execution
- If SQL is embedded in the input, attacker can take over database
 - ◆ Unauthorized data reads
 - ◆ Unauthorized data modifications
- One of the top web security flaws

SQL Injection 1

```
HttpServletRequest req = /* ... */;  
java.sql.Connection conn = /* ... */;  
String q = req.getParameter("QUERY");  
conn.execute(q);
```

1	CALL	o_1 .getParameter(o_2)
2	RET	o_2
3	CALL	o_3 .execute(o_2)
4	RET	o_4

SQL Injection 2

```
String read() {  
    HttpServletRequest req = /* ... */;  
    return req.getParameter("QUERY");  
}  
/* ... */  
java.sql.Connection conn = /* ... */;  
conn.execute(read());
```

1	CALL	read()
2	CALL	o_1 .getParameter(o_2)
3	RET	o_3
4	RET	o_3
5	CALL	o_4 .execute(o_3)
6	RET	o_5

Essence of Pattern the Same

```
1 CALL o1.getParameter(o2)
2 RET  o3

3 CALL o4.execute(o3)
4 RET  o5
```

```
1 CALL read()
2 CALL o1.getParameter(o2)
3 RET  o3
4 RET  o3
5 CALL o4.execute(o3)
6 RET  o5
```

The object *returned by `getParameter`*
is then *argument 1 to `execute`*

Translates Directly to PQL

```
query main()  
uses String x;  
matches {  
    x = HttpServletRequest.getParameter(_);  
  
    Connection.execute(x);  
}
```

- Query variables → heap objects
- Instructions need not be adjacent in trace

Alternation

```
query main()  
uses String x;  
matches {  
    x = HttpServletRequest.getParameter(_)  
    | x = HttpServletRequest.getHeader(_);  
    Connection.execute(x);  
}
```

SQL Injection 3

```
HttpServletRequest req = /* ... */;  
n = getParameter("NAME");  
p = getParameter("PASSWORD");  
conn.execute(  
    "SELECT * FROM logins WHERE name=" +  
    n +  
    " AND passwd=" +  
    p  
);
```

- Compiler translates string concatenation into operations on `String` and `StringBuffer` objects

SQL Injection 3

1	CALL	<code>o₁.getParameter(o₂)</code>
2	RET	<code>o₃</code>
3	CALL	<code>o₁.getParameter(o₄)</code>
4	RET	<code>o₅</code>
5	CALL	<code>StringBuffer.<init>(o₆)</code>
6	RET	<code>o₇</code>
7	CALL	<code>o₇.append(o₈)</code>
8	RET	<code>o₇</code>
9	CALL	<code>o₇.append(o₃)</code>
10	RET	<code>o₇</code>
11	CALL	<code>o₇.append(o₉)</code>
12	RET	<code>o₇</code>
13	CALL	<code>o₇.append(o₅)</code>
14	RET	<code>o₇</code>
15	CALL	<code>o₇.toString()</code>
16	RET	<code>o₁₀</code>
17	CALL	<code>o₁₁.execute(o₁₀)</code>
18	RET	<code>o₁₂</code>

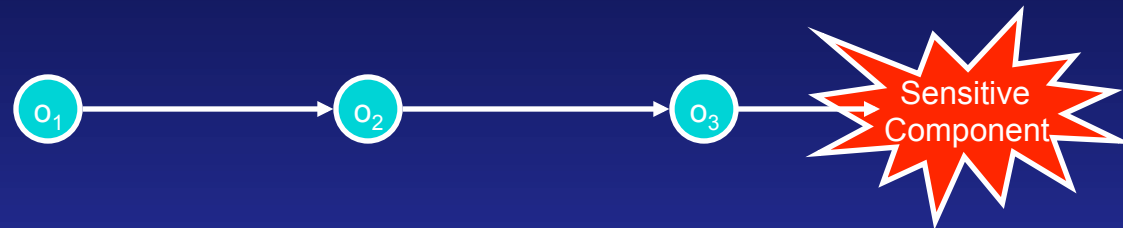
Old Pattern Doesn't Work

```
1  CALL    o1.getParameter(o2)
2  RET     o3
3  CALL    o1.getParameter(o4)
4  RET     o5

17 CALL    o11.execute(o10)
```

■ o₁₀ is neither o₃ nor o₅, so no match

Instance of Tainted Data Problem



- User-controlled input must be trapped and validated before being passed to database
- Objects ***derived*** from an initial input must also be considered user controlled
- Generalizes to many security problems: cross-site scripting, path traversal, response splitting, format string attacks...

Pattern Must Catch Derived Strings

1	CALL	<code>o₁.getParameter(o₂)</code>
2	RET	<code>o₃</code>
3	CALL	<code>o₁.getParameter(o₄)</code>
4	RET	<code>o₅</code>
9	CALL	<code>o₇.append(o₃)</code>
10	RET	<code>o₇</code>
11	CALL	<code>o₇.append(o₉)</code>
12	RET	<code>o₇</code>
15	CALL	<code>o₇.toString()</code>
16	RET	<code>o₁₀</code>
17	CALL	<code>o₁₁.execute(o₁₀)</code>

Pattern Must Catch Derived Strings

1	CALL	<code>o₁.getParameter(o₂)</code>
2	RET	<code>o₃</code>
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12	RET	<code>o₇</code>
15	CALL	<code>o₇.toString()</code>
16	RET	<code>o₁₀</code>
17	CALL	<code>o₁₁.execute(o₁₀)</code>

Derived String Query

```
query derived (Object x)
  uses Object temp;
  returns Object d;
matches {
  { temp.append(x); d := derived(temp); }
| { temp = x.toString(); d := derived(temp); }
| { d := x; }
}
```

New Main Query

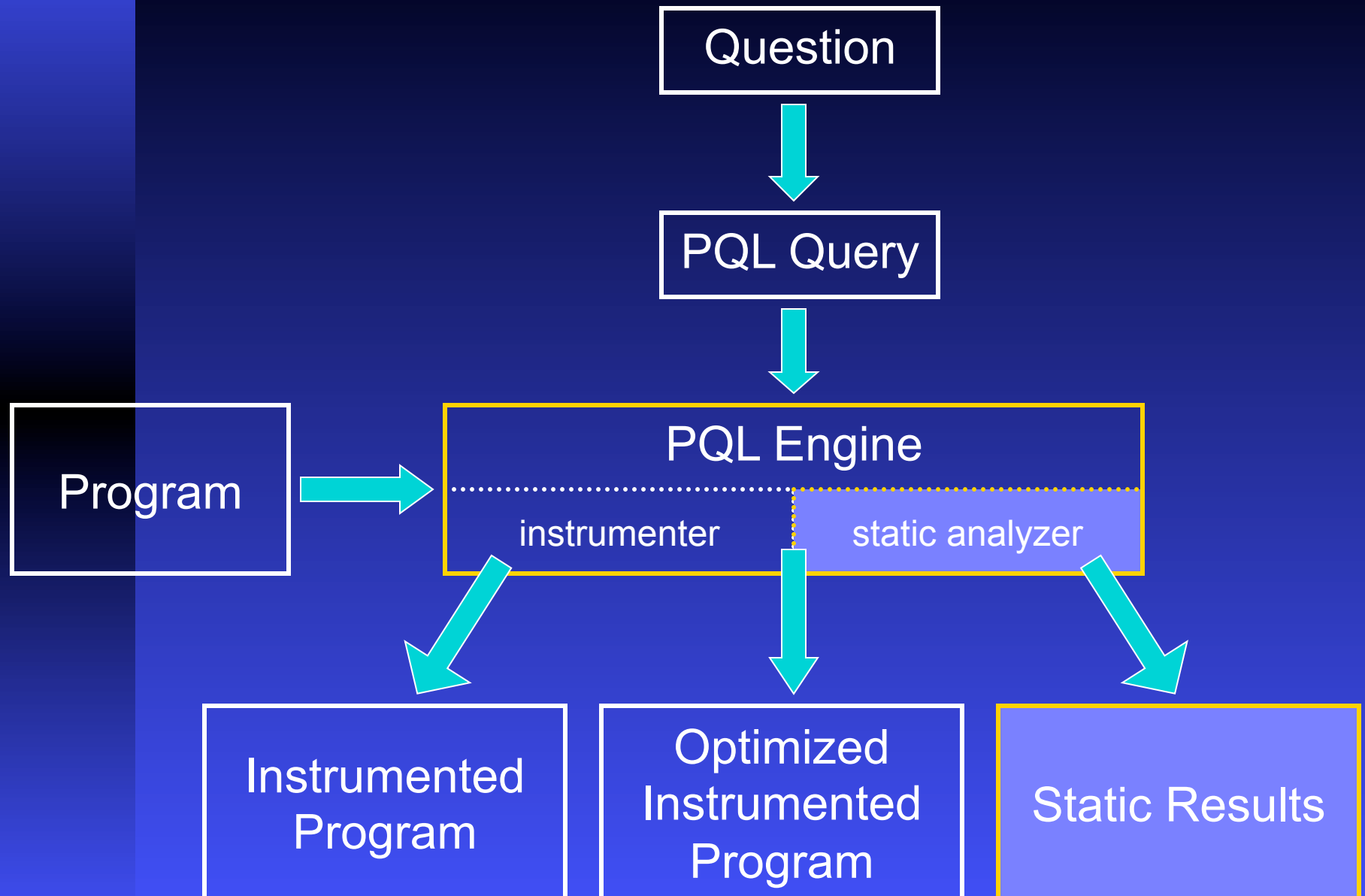
```
query main()  
uses String x, final;  
matches {  
    x = HttpServletRequest.getParameter(_)  
    | x = HttpServletRequest.getHeader(_);  
    final := derived(x);  
    Connection.execute(final);  
}
```

Full derived() Query

```
query derived (Object x)
returns Object y;
uses Object temp;
matches {
    y := x
| { temp = StringProp(x);
    y := derived(temp); }
}
```

```
query StringProp (Object * x)
returns Object y;
uses Object z;
matches {
    y.append(x, ...)
| x.getChars(_, _, y, _)
| y.insert(_, x)
| y.replace(_, _, x)
| y = x.substring(...)
| y = new java.lang.String(x)
| y = new java.lang.StringBuffer(x)
| y = x.toString()
| y = x.getBytes(...)
| y = _.copyValueOf(x)
| y = x.concat(_)
| y = _.concat(x)
| y = new java.util.StringTokenizer(x)
| y = x.nextToken()
| y = x.next()
| y = new java.lang.Number(x)
| y = x.trim()
| { z = x.split(...); y = z[]; }
| y = x.toLowerCase(...)
| y = x.toUpperCase(...)
| y = _.replaceAll(_, x)
| y = _.replaceFirst(_, x);
}
```

System Architecture



Static Analysis

- “Can this program match this query?”
- Undecidable in general
- We give a conservative approximation
- No matches found = None possible

Static Analysis

- PQL query automatically translated to query on pointer analysis results
- Pointer analysis is *sound* and *context-sensitive*
 - ◆ 10^{14} contexts in a good-sized application
 - ◆ Exponential space represented with BDDs
 - ◆ Analyses given in Datalog
- Whaley/Lam, PLDI 2004 (*bddbddb*) for details

Static Results

- Sets of objects and events that could represent a match

OR

- Program points that could participate in a match
- No results = no match possible!