

Dynamic Taint Analysis

Dynamic Taint Analysis for Automatic Detection, Analysis and Signature Generation of Exploits on Commodity Software

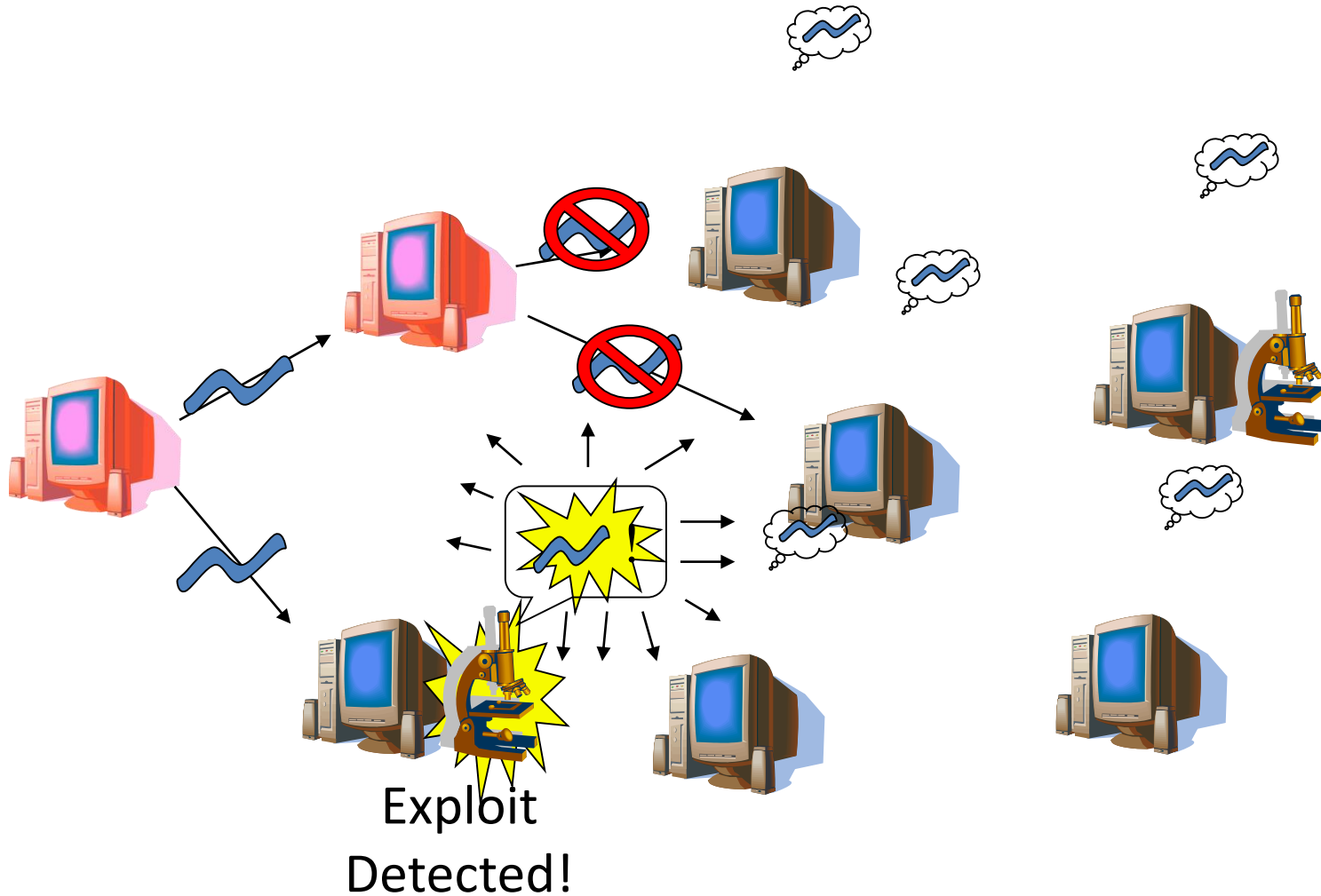
James Newsome and Dawn Song

Appeared in NDSS'06

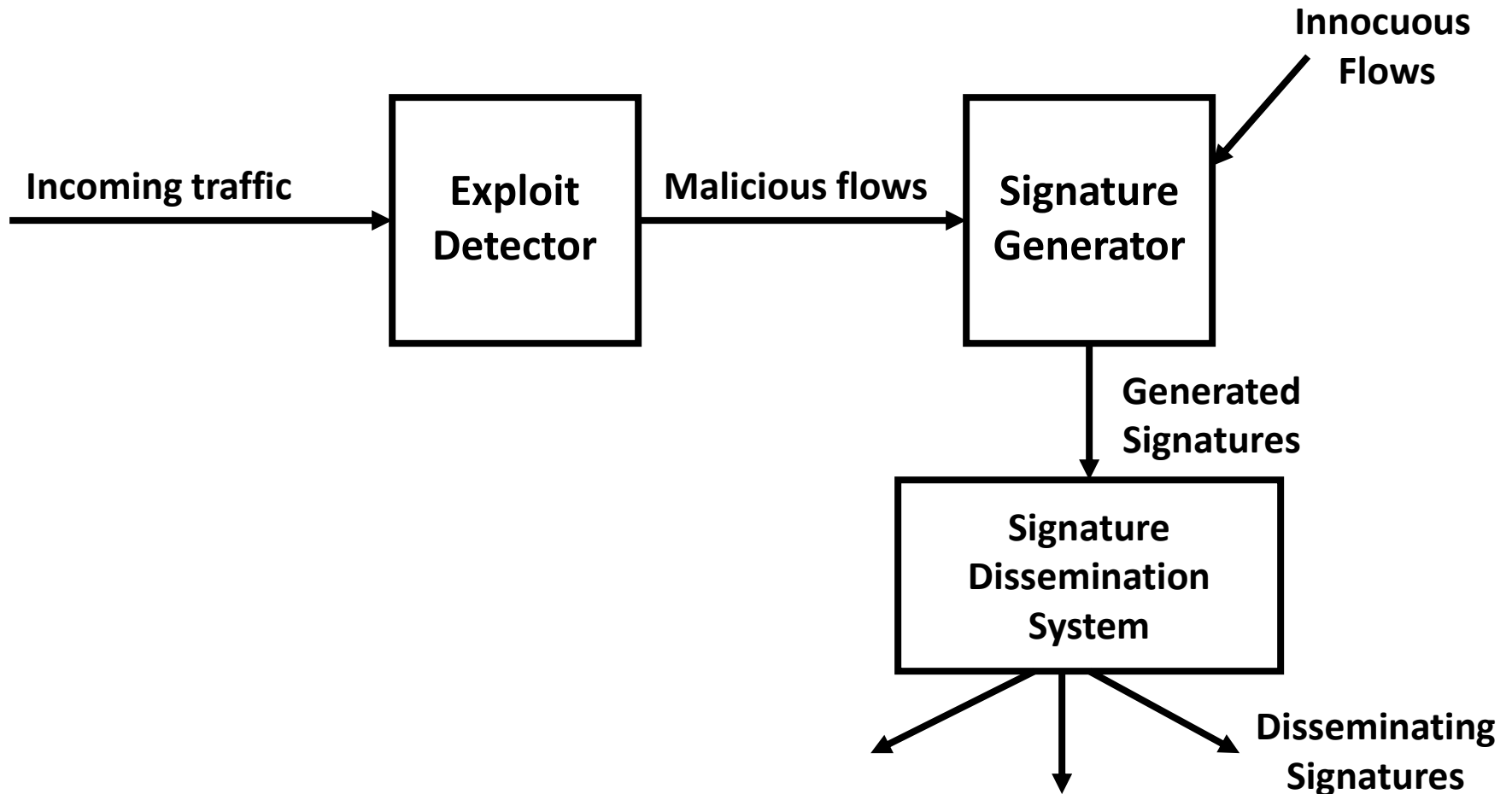
Problem: Internet Worms

- Propagate by exploiting vulnerable software
- No human interaction needed to spread
- Able to rapidly infect vulnerable hosts
 - Slammer scanned 90% of Internet in 10 minutes
- Need **automatic** defense against new worms

Automatic Worm Defense



Architecture



Common Traits of Software Exploits

- Most known exploits are *overwrite attacks*
- Attacker's data overwrites sensitive data
- Common overwrite vulnerabilities:
 - Buffer overflows
 - Format string
 - Double-free
- Common overwrite targets:
 - Return address
 - Function pointer

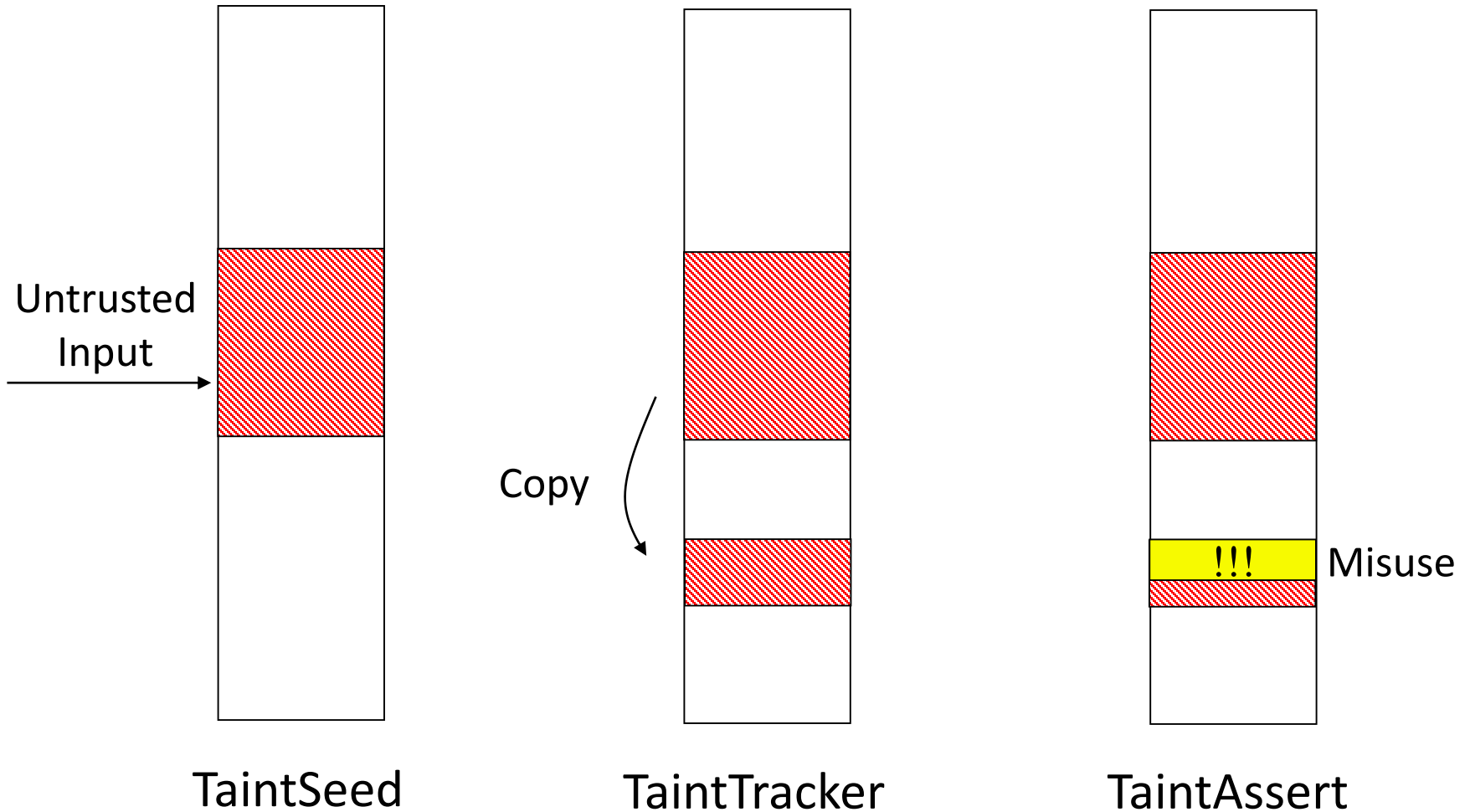
Approach: Dynamic Taint Analysis

- Hard to tell if data is sensitive when it is *written*
 - Binary has no type information
- Easy to tell it is sensitive when it is *used*
- Approach: *Dynamic Taint Analysis*:
 - Keep track of *tainted* data from untrusted sources
 - Detect when tainted data is used in a sensitive way
 - *e.g.*, as return address or function pointer

Design & Implementation: TaintCheck

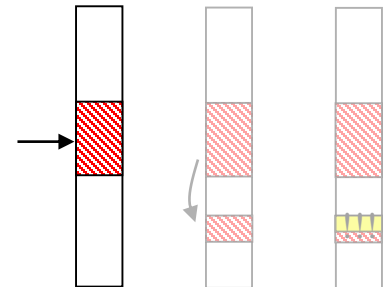
- Use Valgrind to monitor execution
 - Instrument program binary at run-time
 - No source code required
- Track a taint value for each location:
 - Each byte of tainted memory
 - Each register

TaintCheck Components



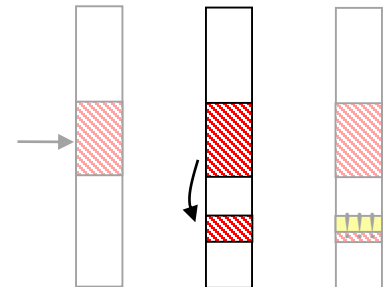
TaintSeed

- Monitors input via system calls
- Marks data from untrusted inputs as tainted
 - Network sockets (default)
 - Standard input
 - File input
 - (except files owned by root, such as system libraries)



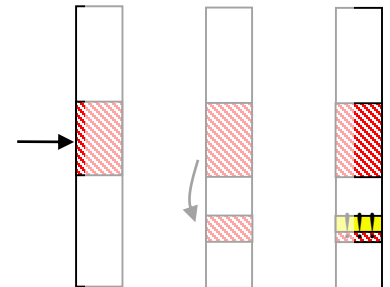
TaintTracker

- Propagates taint
- Data movement instructions:
 - *e.g.*, move, load, store, etc.
 - Destination tainted iff source is tainted
 - Taint data loaded via tainted index
 - *e.g.*, `unicode = translation_table[tainted_ascii]`
- Arithmetic instructions:
 - *e.g.*, add, xor, mult, etc.
 - Destination tainted iff *any* operand is tainted
- Untaint result of constant functions
 - `xor eax, eax`



TaintAssert

- Detects when tainted data is misused
 - Destination address for control flow (default)
 - Format string (default)
 - Argument to particular system calls (e.g., `execve`)
- Invoke Exploit Analyzer when exploit detected



Coverage: Attack Classes Detected

	Format String	Stack Overflow	Heap Overflow	Heap Corruption (Double Free)
Return Address	✓	✓	N/A	✓
Function Pointer	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fn Ptr Offset (GOT)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jump Address	✓	✓	✓	✓

Experimental Results: Detects Many Attacks

Vulnerable Program	Overwrite Method	Overwrite Target	Detected
ATPhttpd	Buffer overflow	Return address	✓
Synthetic	Buffer overflow	Function pointer	✓
Synthetic	Buffer overflow	Format string	✓
cfingerd	syslog format string	GOT entry	✓
wu-ftpd	vsnprintf format string	Return address	✓

Others including slapper, SQL Slammer

Comparison to Previous Mechanisms

- Used Wilander testbed [NDSS03]
 - 20 exploit tests
 - Overwrite Targets: return address, base pointer, function pointer, longjmp buffer
 - Overwrite Techniques: overflow to target, overflow to pointer to target
 - Evaluate previous run-time detection mechanisms

Comparison Results

Mechanisms	Attacks Prevented or Halted
StackGuard	15%
Stack Shield	30%
ProPolice	50%
Libsafe & Libverify	20%
TaintCheck	100%

Other Applications

- Information leakage detection/analysis
- Malware analysis
- Fuzzing
- A base for symbolic execution/concolic testing
- ...

Pointer Tainting

- `mov eax, [ebx + 4]`

When `ebx` is tainted, shall `eax` be tainted?

- Often used for table lookup, e.g.,
 - Convert from `ascii` to `Unicode`
 - Convert a date from one format to another
- It may cause taint explosion

Over tainting & Under tainting

- `xor eax, eax`
- `sub eax, eax`
- Taint granularity is important (bit, byte, word, etc.)
 - Coarser granularity may cause over tainting

Examples of bit-level tainting rules

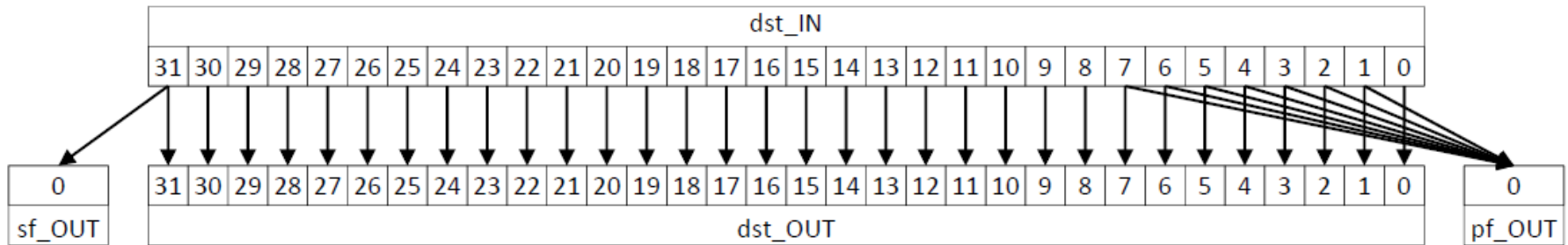


Figure 2: Information flows of *dst* in the `or` instruction

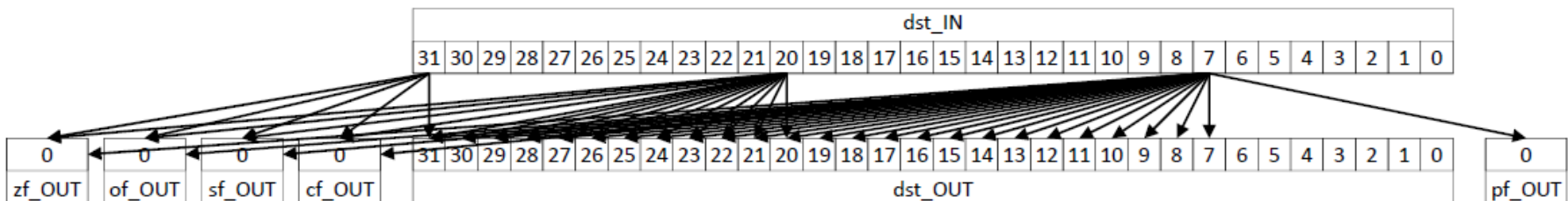


Figure 3: Information flow of bits 7, 20 and 31 of *dst* in `sbb`

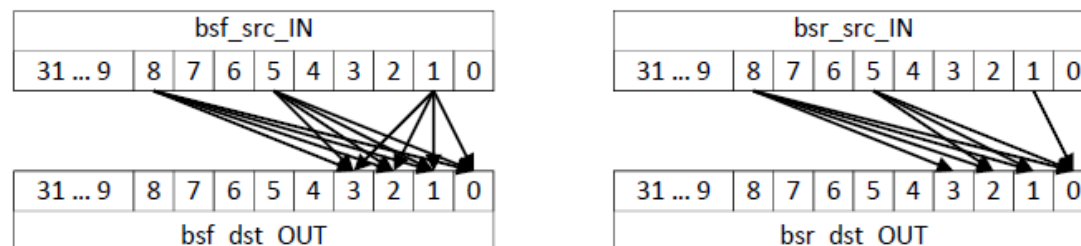


Figure 4: Comparison between *bsf* and *bsr*

How to verify tainting rules

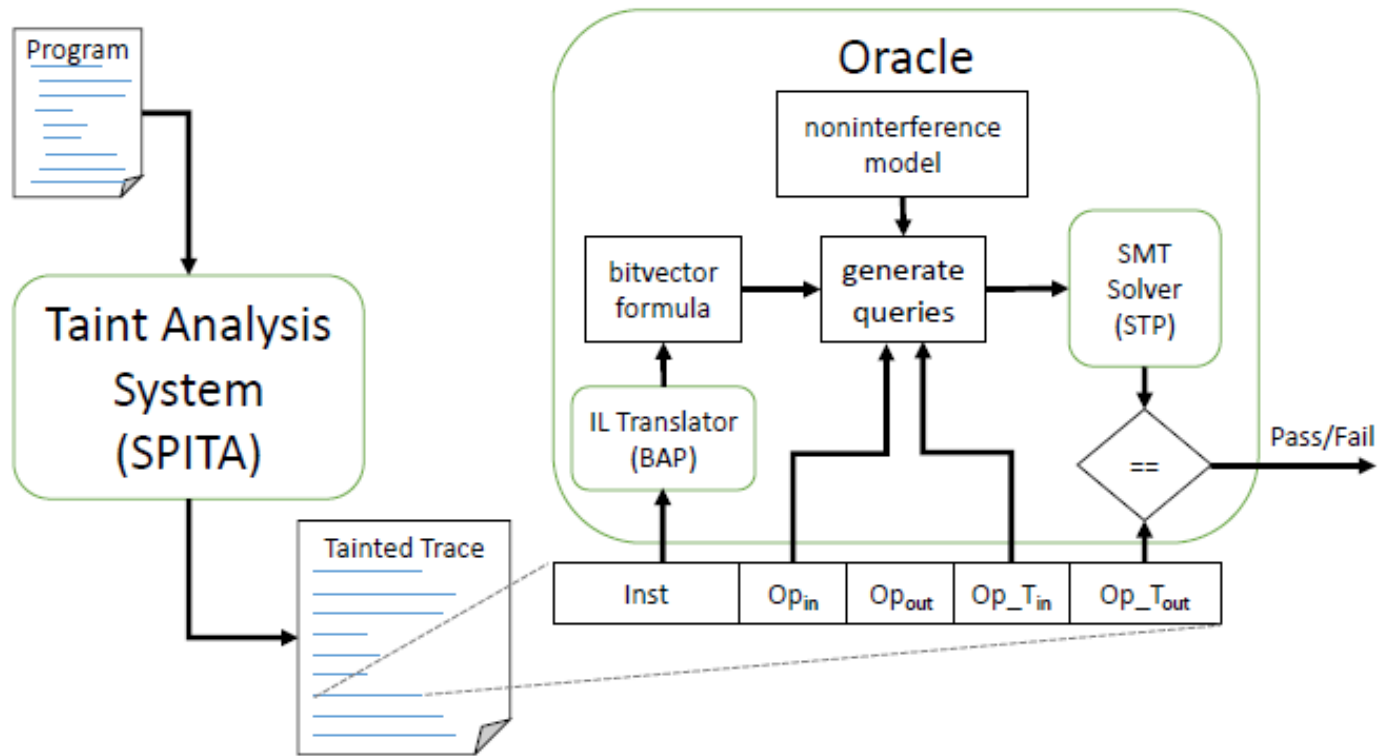


Figure 8: Per-Trace Verification Overview

```
1. // Query for bit [31] of R_EBX:u32
2. R_EBX_C:u32 = 0x46018902:u32
3. R_EBX_T:u32 = 0x56718e20:u32
4. //Concretization of flags
5. goal:bool = false
6. R_EBX:u32 = (R_EBX_O1:u32 & R_EBX_T:u32)
              | (R_EBX_C:u32 & ~R_EBX_T:u32)
7. R_EBX:u32 = 0:u32 // sets R_EBX to 0
8. //BAP IR for calculating the flags for xor ebx, ebx
9. goal1:u32 = R_EBX:u32 & 0x80000000:u32
10. R_EBX:u32 = (R_EBX_O2:u32 & R_EBX_T:u32)
              | (R_EBX_C:u32 & ~R_EBX_T:u32)
11. //Same BAP IR for emulating xor
12. goal2:u32 = R_EBX:u32 & 0x80000000:u32
13. goal:bool = goal1:u32 <> goal2:u32
```

Figure 9: Query to determine whether bit 31 of EBX should be tainted

Table IV: Comparing SPITA with TEMU on tainted shell commands. “n / m” indicates that “n” bytes are tainted, and “m” tainted EIPs are observed.

Command	SPITA	TEMU
dir	207 / 0	639 / 0
cd	146 / 0	616 / 0
cipher c:	929 / 0	3617 / 0
echo hello	660 / 0	3808 / 0
find "jone" a.txt	967 / 0	5684 / 0
findstr /s /i jone ./*	945 / 0	1333 / 0
ls	350 / 3	34923 / 0
cd	306 / 3	301 / 0
cat ./readme	545 / 31	26619 / 0
echo hello	744 / 9	704 / 0
ln -s a.txt nbench	1122 / 35	24707 / 0
mkdir test	551 / 9	23766 / 0