Finding Security Errors in Java Applications Using Lightweight Static Analysis

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Vulnerability Research Focus

 Static analysis for vulnerability detection
 Until recently, a large portion of serverside software was written in C/C++
 Vulnerabilities come from poor language and API design:

 Buffer overruns

- Format string violations
- More profound:
 - Time-of-check-time-of-use errors (TOCTOU)

Security Errors in Java are Emerging

Situation is changing...

- More and more Web-based applications are written in Java
- Web-based applications are good vulnerability targets
- New categories of errors in this domain



Finding Errors with Static Analysis

Our approach:

- Static Analysis has been proven useful for finding security errors in C programs
- Apply to Java to find new categories of errors

What we did:

- Created user-friendly code analysis tools
- Based on Eclipse, an open-source Java IDE
- Easy to run on your own code
- Focused on two types of errors so far
 - Bad session stores
 - SQL injections
- We look at these two error patterns next...

Focus on Two Error Patterns

Bad session store

Object o = ...
HttpSession s = ...
s.setAttribute("name", o);

- A common pattern in servlets leading to errors
- HttpSessions need to be saved to disk
- Object o must implement java.io.Serializable
- Bad API design
- Can lead to crashes and DOS attacks

SQL injection

- String query =
 request.getParameter("name");
 java.sql.Statement stmt = ...
 stmt.executeQuery(query);
- Unchecked input passed to backend database
- Carefully crafted input containing SQL will be interpreted by database
- Can be used by the malicious user to
 - read unauthorized info,
 - delete data,
 - even execute commands,
 - etc.

Our Tools...

Bad session stores

SQL Injections

Look at the type of the 2nd argument of setAttribute:

 setAttribute(..., expr);

 Do a type check for expr that don't implement java.io.Serializable
 Report errors

- Identify all sources of user information
- Identify all sinks where sensitive data can flow
- Filter out sinks that take constant strings
- Help to follow data from sources to sinks
- Report errors



Benchmarks

10 Web-based applications Widely deployed and vulnerable to attacks Most blogging tools Quite large – 10s of KLOC Rely on very *large* J2EE libs

Benchmark	LOC	Classes
mapleblog	2,156	36
personalblog	2,317	38
blueblog	4,142	38
blogwelder	4,901	33
javablog	5,184	79
snipsnap	9,671	1,331
blojsom	14,382	30
jboard	17,368	138
pebble	30,319	169
roller	47,044	267
Total	137 K	2,159

Results for Bad Session Stores

Found 14 errors	Benchmark	All	Bad	Errors	False pos.
8 false	mapleblog	5	5	3	2
posititives	personalblog	2	0	0	0
37% false pos rate	blueblog	0	0	0	0
Why false	blogwelder	3	3	3	0
positives?	javablog	10	0	0	0
 Declared 	snipsnap	28	12	7	5
wide	blojsom	0	0	0	0
 Can improve 	jboard	1	0	0	0
with better	pebble	2	1	1	0
pointer	roller	24	1	0	1
analysis					
	Total	75	22	14	8
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Results for SQL Injections

- Found 6 errors
- Can find "lowhanging" errors
- Easy when sources and sinks are "close"
- Often they are very far apart
- Many require more elaborate analysis

		All	Unsafe	
Benchmark	Sources	sinks	sinks	Errors
mapleblog	8	16	16	1
personalblog	29	35	27	1
blueblog	6	1	1	0
blogwelder	115	24	24	0
javablog	12	42	38	0
snipsnap	195	33	33	1
blojsom	12	1	1	0
jboard	3	18	17	3
pebble	109	1	1	0
roller	81	45	30	0
Total	560	216	188	6

Summary

Created lightweight interactive tools for finding security errors in Java
 Found a total of 20 errors
 However, there are

 false positives and
 "unknowns" – potential errors our tools can't address

 Conclusion:

 Our tools are good for finding simpler errors

- Hard errors often require a stronger analysis of data propagation
- Working on a pointer analysis-based approach