



# A hybrid analysis framework for detecting web application vulnerabilities

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## Web applications

- many applications adopt the web paradigm: client-server model + HTTP protocol
- web servers are augmented with modules for the execution of server-side code

## Security issues

- web applications are known to be subject to different attacks (e.g., SQLI and XSS)
- ~ 60% of software vulnerabilities are specific to web applications

## Root cause

*insufficient sanitization of user-supplied input*

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## How it works?

- 1 data from untrusted sources are marked as *tainted*
- 2 *propagation* of the “taint” attribute
- 3 alert if tainted data with malicious characters reach a *sink*
- 4 sanitization: tainted → *untainted*

## Static analysis

- complete
- no run-time overhead
- overly conservative:  
results can be imprecise

## Dynamic analysis

- accurate results
- incomplete
- high overhead (~30%)

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## Goal

design and develop a *hybrid analysis framework* in order to obtain:

- accurate results
- low run-time overhead

## Our idea

### 1 off-line analysis

- build a static model of the whole application
- identify dangerous code statements

### 2 on-line analysis

- dynamic taint-analysis over dangerous statements

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## Our idea

- 1 **off-line analysis**
  - build a static model of the whole application
  - identify dangerous code statements
- 2 **on-line analysis**
  - dynamic taint-analysis over dangerous statements

# Motivating example

```
1 function get_product($id) {
2     $q = "SELECT ... WHERE id=$id";
3     mysql_connect(...);
4     $res = mysql_query($q);
5 }

6 if(isset($_GET['product_id'])) {
7     $a = $_GET['product_id'];
8     get_product($a);
9 } else {
10    $msg = 'Invalid request';
11    echo $msg;
12 }
```



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## Vulnerability

- SQL injection
- control-dependent on condition at line 6

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## Off-line analysis

- identify dangerous statements

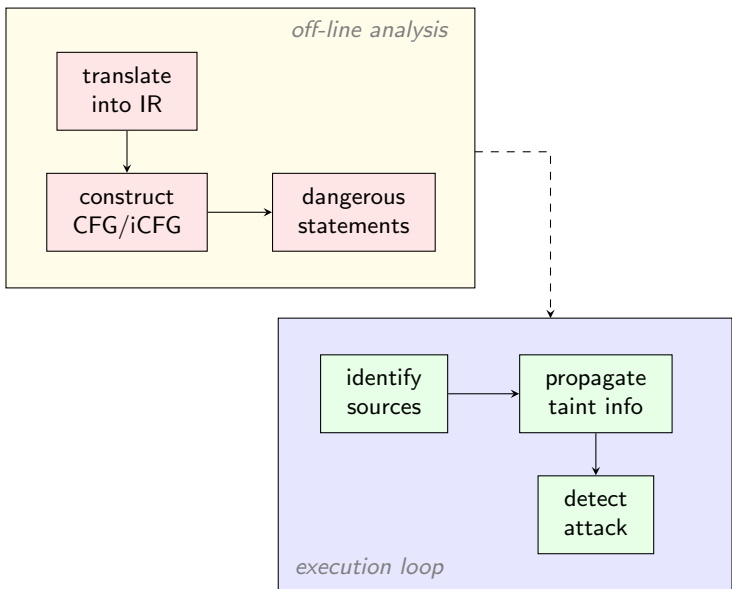
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```

## On-line analysis

- taint-propagation only over dangerous statements



```
6 if(isset($_GET['product_id'])) {
7   $a = $_GET['product_id'];
8   get_product($a);
9 } else {
10  $msg = 'Invalid request';
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12 }
```

```
6 V0 := TO_GET
6 P0 := V0[c("product_id")]
6 P1 := c(1)
6 T1 := CALL c("isset")
6 JUMP ((T1 == c(0))) c(10)
7 V2 := TO_GET
7 V3 := V2[c("product_id")]
7 CO_a := V3
7 V4 := CO_a
8 P1 := CO_a
8 V5 := CALL c("get_product")
9 JUMP c(12)
10 C1_msg := c("Invalid...")
10 V6 := C1_msg
11 P0 := C1_msg
11 CALL c("echo")
12 RET c(1)
```

### Intermediate language

- RISC-like instructions
- 5 instruction types, 4 expression types

# Off-line analysis

## CFG construction

```
1 function get_product($id) {  
2   $q = "SELECT ... WHERE id=$id";  
3   mysql_connect(...);  
4   $res = mysql_query($q);  
5 }
```

```
6 if(isset($_GET['product_id'])) {  
7   $a = $_GET['product_id'];  
8   get_product($a);  
9 } else {  
10  $msg = 'Invalid request';  
11  echo $msg;  
12 }
```

```
00 C0_id := P1  
01 T0 := c(**)  
02 T0 := (T0 . c("SELECT ... WHERE id="))  
03 T0 := (T0 . C0_id)  
04 C1_q := T0  
04 V1 := C1_q  
05 D0 := c("mysql_query")  
06 P1 := C1_q  
07 V2 := CALL D0
```

```
08 C2_res := V2  
08 V3 := C2_res  
09 RET c(None)
```

```
00 BCP  
01 V0 := T0_GET  
02 P0 := V0[c("product_id")]  
02 P1 := c(i)  
02 T1 := CALL c("###isset###")
```

```
03 JUMP ((T1 == c(0)) c(10))
```

```
04 V2 := T0_GET  
05 V3 := V2[c("product_id")]  
06 C0_a := V3  
06 V4 := C0_a  
07 P1 := C0_a  
08 V0 := CALL c("get_product")
```

```
10 C1_msg := c("Invalid request")  
10 V6 := C1_msg  
11 P0 := C1_msg  
11 CALL c("echo")
```

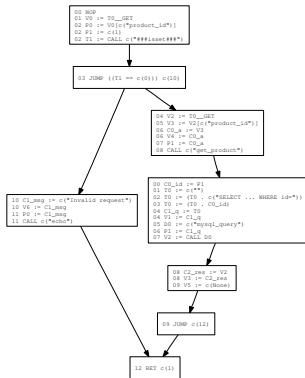
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09 JUMP c(12)
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```
12 RET c(i)
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# Off-line analysis

## iCFG construction

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- constant propagation to handle iCTI
- handling of inclusion statements

# Off-line analysis

## Identification of dangerous statements

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- identify sources and sinks
- find paths from sources to sinks
- compute backward slice over sinks arguments
- flag only dangerous statements



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ignore sinks with constant input arguments

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- find paths from sources to sinks
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# On-line analysis

## Dynamic taint analysis

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### On-line analysis

- 1 monitor only dangerous statements
- 2 taint-propagation
- 3 alert when tainted data reaches a sensitive sink

# On-line analysis

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### On-line analysis

- 1 monitor only dangerous statements
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# On-line analysis

## Dynamic taint analysis

```
1 fun... {
2   $...id="$id";
3   mysql_co...;
4   $res = mysql_query($q);
5 }

6 if(isset($_GET['product_id'])) {
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```

SQL injection

### On-line analysis

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## Off-line module

- PHP extension module
- bytecode to IR translator
- IR analysis modules
- ▶ ~ 6000 Python LoC + ~ 1500 C LoC

## On-line module

- hooks inside the Zend VM
- self-contained module (easily portable)
- ▶ ~ 1000 C LoC

<b>Application</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Opc</b>	<b>Path opc</b>	<b>Dangerous opc</b>
Clean CMS 1.5	SQLI	221	104	56 (53.85%)
Goople CMS 1.8.2	SQLI	62	58	17 (29.31%)
MyForum 1.3	SQLI	1102	651	141 (21.66%)
Pizzis CMS 1.5.1	SQLI	91	38	11 (28.95%)
W2B phpGreetCards	XSS	1078	814	221 (27.15%)
WordPress	XSS	612	26	10 (38.46%)

## Experimental results

- open-source applications with known vulnerabilities
- high performance gain
- future improvements can further reduce run-time overhead

## Contributions

- hybrid program analysis framework to detect input-driven security vulnerability in web application
- prototype implementation for PHP (at *bytecode* level)

## Limitations

- 93/150 Zend opcodes
- limited support for aliasing and class constructs
- second-order injections

## Future Work

- improve static analysis module (e.g., static taint analysis)
- support more Zend opcodes

Thank you for the attention!



Questions?