

Vulnerability Flow Type Systems

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Overview

- Introduction
- Type System
- Operational Semantics
- Type-safety Guarantees

Attacks Compose Vulnerabilities

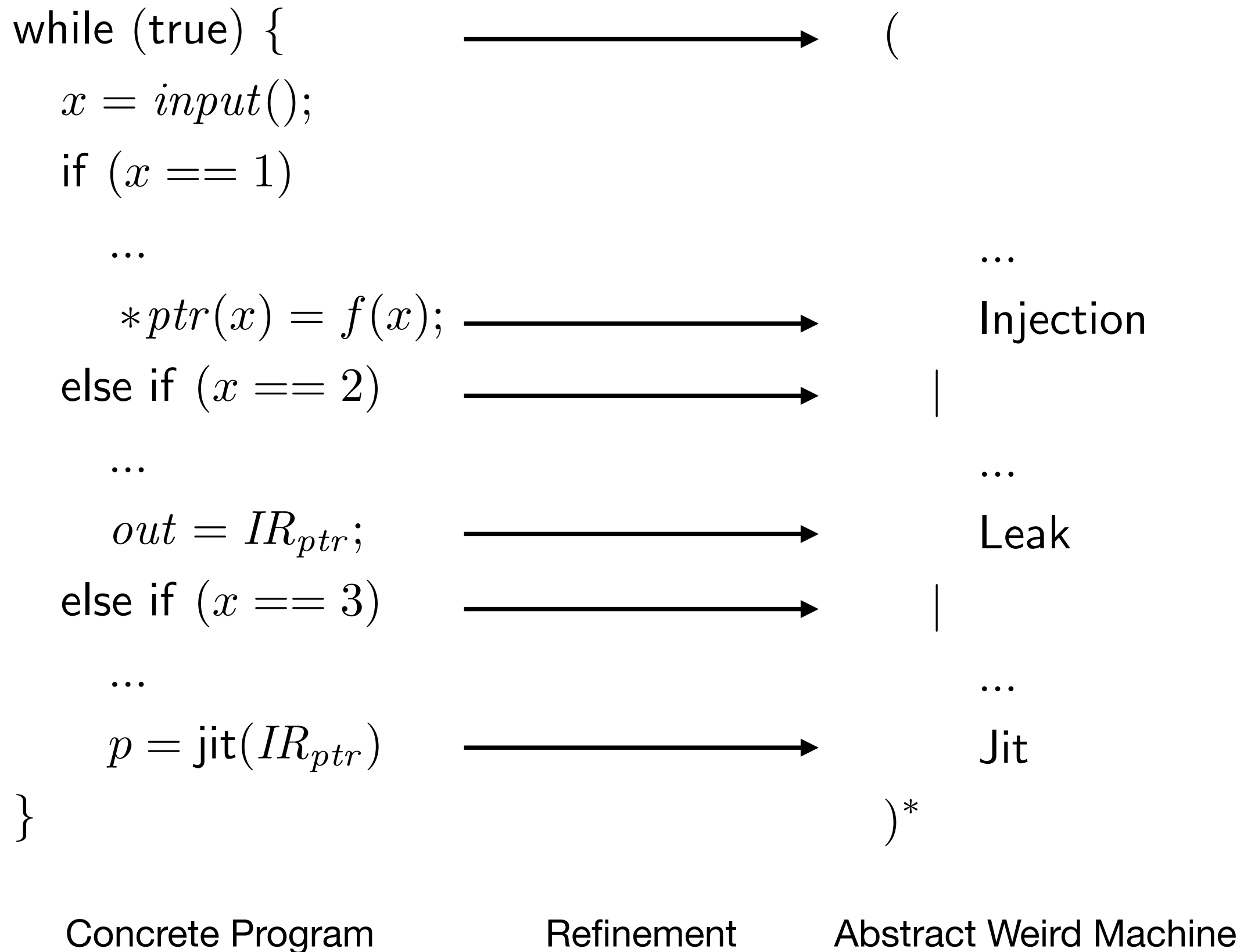
- Modern attacks exploit a long **chain of dormant abstractions** inside deployed functional systems.
- The **composition** of these primitives can give attackers powerful programming models to program **weird machines**.

Example: DOJITA Browser Attack

```
while (true) {  
     $x = input()$ ;  
    if ( $x == 1$ )  
        ...  
         $*ptr(x) = f(x)$ ;  
    else if ( $x == 2$ )  
        ...  
         $out = IR_{ptr}$ ;  
    else if ( $x == 3$ )  
        ...  
         $p = \text{jit}(IR_{ptr})$   
}
```

Concrete Program

DOJITA Browser Attack



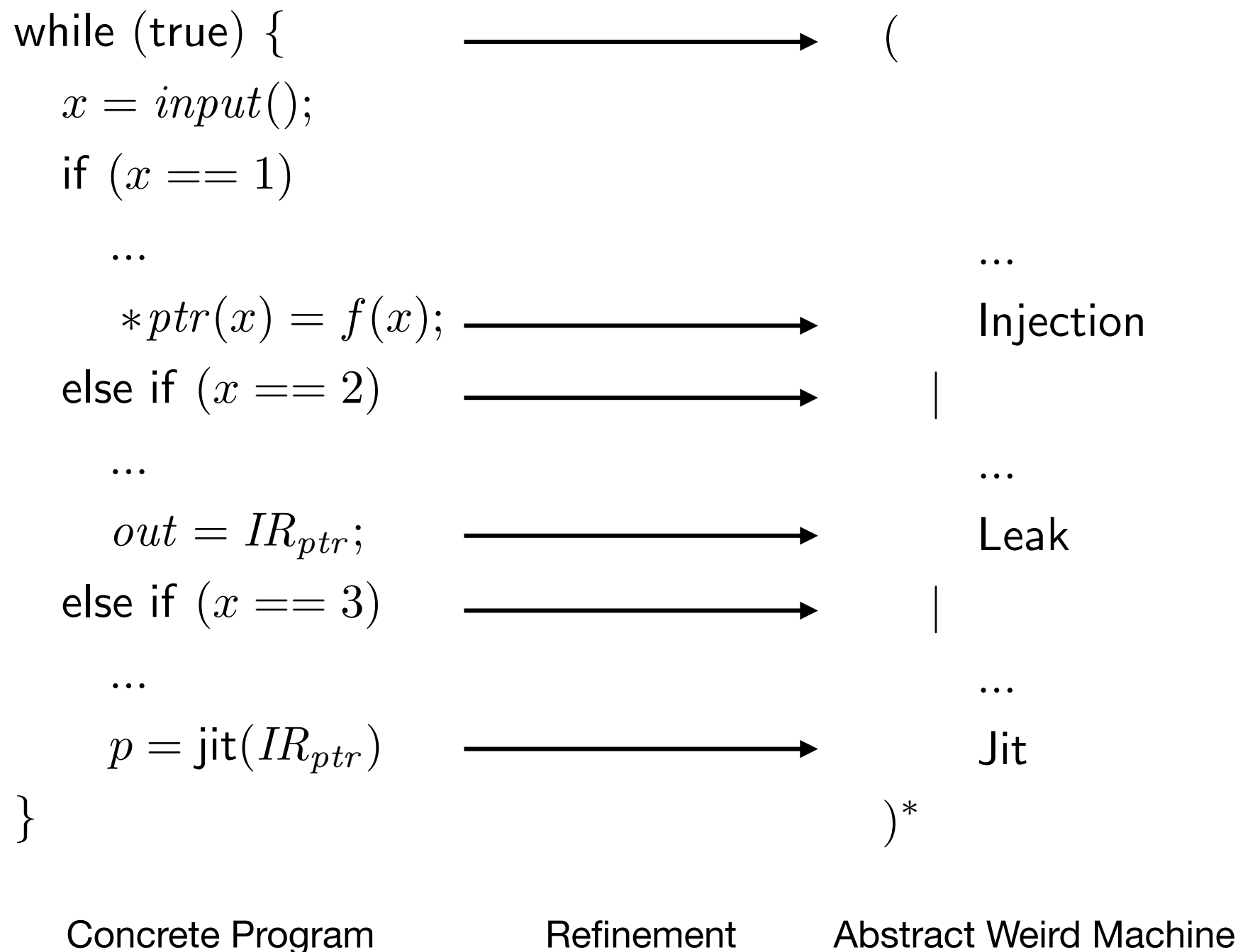
Vulnerability Flow Type System

- Existing information flow type systems enforce the correct flow of information for confidentiality and integrity but do not track vulnerabilities and their composition for higher-level malicious behavior.
- This project puts forward a new venue of investigation for novel type theories that **track unintended in addition to intended computation and flow**.
- This project will define and implement a type theory to **derive the abstract weird machines** that programs expose.

Attacks Composed of Vulnerabilities

- We will develop type systems that **derive abstract weird machines of programs as abstract control flow patterns over vulnerability types**.
- The type system tracks information flow to derive whether vulnerabilities are present, and further tracks the control flow between vulnerabilities.
- The derived weird machines can be used **to detect and disrupt attacks**.
- **Composition is the key to both a successful attack and a successful mitigation**: if the abstract program of an attack is exploiting a given sequence of vulnerabilities, sandboxing one vulnerability or reordering their flow can disrupt the attack.

DOJITA Browser Attack



Abstract weird machine: (Injection | Leak | Jit)*.
 It allows the DOJITA attack Leak · Injection · Jit.
 Both captured as the regular expression
 Any emergent behavior from the captured vulnerabilities of the
 concrete program is a behavior of the abstract program.

Attacks are Regular Expressions

- It further tracks the abstract flow between vulnerability types such as Leak, Injection, and Jit.
- It derives **weird machines as regular expression terms** on vulnerability types.
- Regular expressions as a **uniform description language** for exploitable weird machines.
- Regular expressions can capture **attack patterns** that are often **simple, compositional and platform independent**.
- The language **inclusion decision** for regular expressions that checks the possibility of an attack is remarkably **efficient**.

Syntax

e	$::=$	$n \mid x \mid e_1 \oplus e_2 \mid e_1; e_2$ \mid if $e \ e_1$ else $e_2 \mid$ while $e \ e'$ \mid $x := e \mid$ jit e	Program
t	$::=$	w, f	Types
w	$::=$	$w \cdot w \mid w \mid w \mid w^* \mid \epsilon$ Leak \mid Injection \mid Jit	Weird Machine Vulnerability Types
f	$::=$	$\langle c, i \rangle$	Information Flow Type
c	$::=$	$L \mid H$	Confidentiality Type
i	$::=$	$L \mid H$	Integrity Type

$$\Gamma, f_x \vdash e : w, f$$

VAL-TYPE

$$\Gamma, f_x \vdash n : \epsilon, \langle L, H \rangle$$

VAR-TYPE

$$\Gamma(x) = f$$
$$\hline \Gamma, f_x \vdash x : \epsilon, f$$

OP-TYPE

$$\frac{\Gamma, f_x \vdash e : w, f \quad \Gamma, f_x \vdash e' : w', f'}{\Gamma, f_x \vdash e \oplus e' : w \cdot w', f \sqcup f'}$$

SEQ-TYPE

$$\frac{\Gamma, f_x \vdash e : w, f \quad \Gamma, f_x \vdash e' : w', f'}{\Gamma, f_x \vdash e; e' : w \cdot w', f'}$$

IF-TYPE

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \Gamma, f_x \vdash e : w, f \quad \Gamma, f_x \sqcup f \vdash e' : w', f' \\ \Gamma, f_x \sqcup f \vdash e'' : w'', f'' \end{array}}{\Gamma, f_x \vdash \text{if } e \text{ } e' \text{ else } e'' : w \cdot (w' \mid w''), f' \sqcup f''}$$

WHILE-TYPE

$$\frac{\Gamma, f_x \vdash e : w, f \quad \Gamma, f_x \sqcup f \vdash e' : w', f'}{\Gamma, f_x \vdash \text{while } e \text{ } e' : w \cdot (w' \cdot w)^*, f'}$$

ASSN-TYPE

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \Gamma(x) = \langle c, i \rangle \quad \Gamma, \langle c_x, i_x \rangle \vdash e : w, \langle c', i' \rangle \\
 w' = \begin{cases} \epsilon & \text{if } c' \sqcup c_x \sqsubseteq c \\ \text{Leak} & \text{else} \end{cases} \\
 w'' = \begin{cases} \epsilon & \text{if } i' \sqcup i_x \sqsubseteq i \\ \text{Injection} & \text{else} \end{cases} \\
 \hline
 \Gamma, \langle c_x, i_x \rangle \vdash x := e : w \cdot w' \cdot w'', \langle c, i \rangle
 \end{array}$$

JIT-TYPE

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \Gamma, \langle c_x, i_x \rangle \vdash e : w, \langle c, i \rangle \\ w' = \begin{cases} \epsilon & \text{if } i \sqcup i_x \sqsubseteq H \\ \text{Jit} & \text{else} \end{cases} \end{array}}{\Gamma, \langle c_x, i_x \rangle \vdash \text{jit } e : w \cdot w', \langle c, i \rangle}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{ASSN-SEM} \\ \langle \sigma, \mathcal{R}[x := n] \rangle \rightarrow \\ \langle \sigma[x \mapsto n], \mathcal{R}[n] \rangle \end{array}$$

Instrumented Operational Semantics

ASSN-ISEM

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \Gamma(x) = \langle c, i \rangle \quad f_x = \langle c_x, i_x \rangle \quad v = \langle n, \langle c', i' \rangle \rangle \\
 w_1 = \begin{cases} \epsilon & \text{if } c' \sqcup c_x \sqsubseteq c \\ \text{Leak} & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad w_2 = \begin{cases} \epsilon & \text{if } i' \sqcup i_x \sqsubseteq i \\ \text{Injection} & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad w = w_1 \cdot w_2 \\
 \hline
 \langle \Gamma, \gamma, f_x, \mathcal{R}[x := v] \rangle \xrightarrow{w} \langle \Gamma, \gamma[x \mapsto v], f_x, \mathcal{R}[v] \rangle
 \end{array}$$

For every execution with the operational semantics, there is a corresponding execution with the instrumented operational semantics, and vice versa.

Type-safety Guarantees

- If the type system associates a weird machine to a program, that weird machine covers the weird behavior that the executions of the program can exhibit.

Theorem 2 (Type-safety). *For all $\Gamma, f_x, e, w, f, \gamma, w', \gamma', f'_x$, and e' , if*
 $\Gamma, f_x \vdash e : w, f$,
 $\Gamma \models \gamma$, *and*
 $\langle \Gamma, \gamma, f_x, e \rangle \xrightarrow{w'}^* \langle \Gamma, \gamma', f'_x, e' \rangle$,
then
 $w' \subseteq w$.

Type-safety Guarantees

- If the type system type-checks a program e as the weird machine w , and w does not intersect with an attack pattern w' , then no execution of the program can produce an instance of that attack.

Corollary 2.1. *For all $\Gamma, f_x, e, w, f, \gamma, w', \gamma', f'_x$, and e' ,
if*

$$\begin{aligned} &\Gamma, f_x \vdash e : w, f, \\ &\Gamma \models \gamma, \\ &w \cap w' = \emptyset, \text{ and} \\ &w'' \subseteq w', \end{aligned}$$

then

$$\langle \Gamma, \gamma, f_x, e \rangle \not\stackrel{w''}{\rightarrow}^* \langle \Gamma, \gamma', f'_x, e' \rangle.$$

Conclusion

- The type system can detect attacks that compose multiple vulnerabilities such as the DOJITA browser attack.
- The checker that can **detect the presence and absence of composed attacks** has the promise to be adopted by many who strive for more secure software.

A few composed attacks

KOOBE: Towards Facilitating Exploit Generation of Kernel Out-Of-Bounds Write Vulnerabilities. USENIX Security 20

JITGuard. Hardening Just-in-time Compilers with SGX. CCS 2017. T. Frassetto, D. Gens, C. Liebchen, A.-R. Sadeghi

Towards Automated Generation of Exploitation Primitives for Web Browsers. ACSAC '18

Speculative Probing: Hacking Blind in the Spectre Era. CCS 2020.