

# SAST снаружи и изнутри



Сергей Васильев

# Expert

## Павел Еремеев

### CTO в PVS-Studio

Помогает команде делать  
качественный продукт



# Speaker

**Сергей Васильев**

**Тимлид PVS-Studio C#**

Пишу про .NET и C#



AUTOSAR SAFETY  
OWASP  
AST CWE DAST ASVS  
MISRA CVE SCA  
SAST SECURITY

Task Manager

File Options View

Processes Performance Users Details Services

Name	CPU	Memory
<b>Apps (3)</b>		
Microsoft Visual Studio 2022 Preview (8)	4.8%	124,621.9 MB
Microsoft.ServiceHub.Controller	0%	20.4 MB
PerfWatson2.exe	0%	42.9 MB
ServiceHub.Host.CLR.x64	0%	27.7 MB
ServiceHub.Host.CLR.x86 (32 bit)	0%	25.5 MB
ServiceHub.IdentityHost.exe (32 bit)	0%	27.4 MB
ServiceHub.SettingsHost.exe (32 bit)	0%	37.8 MB
ServiceHub.VSDetouredHost.exe	0%	36.0 MB
Microsoft Visual Studio Preview	4.8%	124,404.3 MB

Fewer details End task

Process Hacker

Hacker View Tools Users Help

Refresh Options Find handles or DLLs Search Processes (Ctrl+K)

Processes Services Network Disk

Name	PID	CPU	Private b...	Description
winlogon.exe	11796		2.45 MB	Windows Logon Application
fontdrvhost.exe	12008		1.96 MB	Usermode Font Driver Host
dwm.exe	12064		55.98 MB	Desktop Window Manager
explorer.exe	4808		48.86 MB	Windows Explorer
devenv.exe	2572	3.69	142.31 GB	Microsoft Visual Studio 2022 Preview
Microsoft.Servi...	12396		34.36 MB	Microsoft.ServiceHub.Controller
ServiceHub.I...	13440		35.42 MB	ServiceHub.IdentityHost.exe
ServiceHub....	13956		61.05 MB	ServiceHub.VSDetouredHost.exe
ServiceHub....	14016	0.12	53.86 MB	ServiceHub.SettingsHost.exe
ServiceHub....	15288		32.6 MB	ServiceHub.Host.CLR.x86
ServiceHub....	1106		20.54 MB	ServiceHub.Host.CLR.x64

CPU Usage: 6.67% Physical memory: 127.59 GB (99.74%) Processes: 163

Call Stack

Name
Microsoft.XmlEditor.dll!Microsoft.XmlEditor.Parser.ParseStringLiteral(Microsoft.XmlEditor.XmlNo
Microsoft.XmlEditor.dll!Microsoft.XmlEditor.Parser.ParseEntity(Microsoft.XmlEditor.XmlNode ow
Microsoft.XmlEditor.dll!Microsoft.XmlEditor.DtdParser.ParseDtdMarkupDeclaration(Microsoft.Xm
Microsoft.XmlEditor.dll!Microsoft.XmlEditor.DtdParser.ParseDtd(Microsoft.XmlEditor.Dtd subset,
Microsoft.XmlEditor.dll!Microsoft.XmlEditor.Parser.ParseDocType(Microsoft.XmlEditor.XmlNode
Microsoft.XmlEditor.dll!Microsoft.XmlEditor.Parser.ParseXmlMarkupDeclaration(Microsoft.XmlEd
Microsoft.XmlEditor.dll!Microsoft.XmlEditor.Parser.ParseEntityContent(Microsoft.XmlEditor.XmlE
Microsoft.XmlEditor.dll!Microsoft.XmlEditor.Parser.ParseDocument()

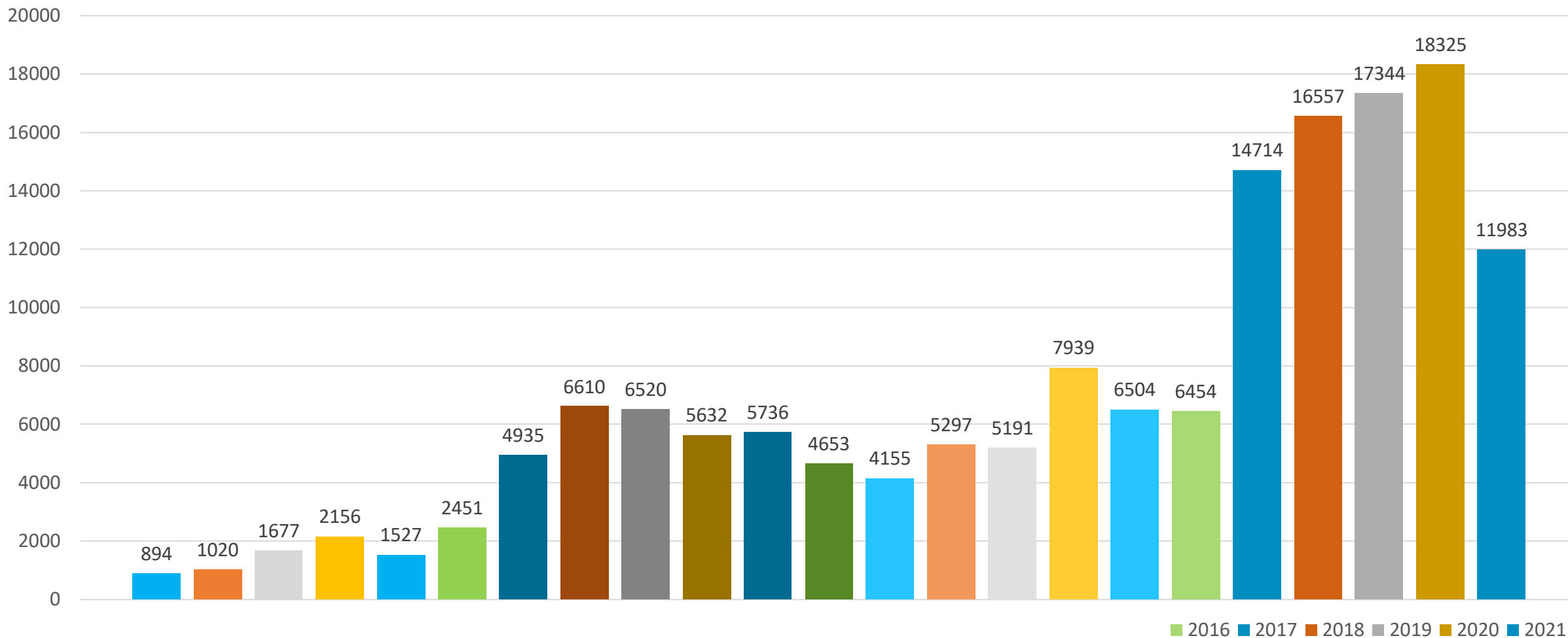


'; DROP TABLE PLATES;

Audi - Vorsprung durch Technik

SAST

# График уязвимостей по годам (1999-2021)





**Баг или уязвимость?**

```
$password = mysql_escape_string($_POST['password']);  
.....  
if (    $password == 'astridservice'  
    and $stilecustomization == 'astrid') {  
    .....  
}
```

# CVE-2012-5862

```
$password = mysql_escape_string($_POST['password']);  
.....  
if (    $password == 'astridservice'  
    and $stilecustomization == 'astrid') {  
    .....  
}
```

# CVE-2012-5862

```
$password = mysql_escape_string($_POST['password']);  
.....  
if (    $password == 'astridservice'  
    and $stilecustomization == 'astrid') {  
    .....  
}
```

```
typedef char my_bool;
my_bool
check_scramble(const char *scramble_arg,
               const char *message,
               const uint8 *hash_stage2) {
    . . . .
    return memcmp(hash_stage2,
                 hash_stage2_reassured,
                 SHA1_HASH_SIZE);
}
```



# CVE-2012-2122

```
typedef char my_bool;
my_bool
check_scramble(const char *scramble_arg,
               const char *message,
               const uint8 *hash_stage2) {
    . . . .
    return memcmp(hash_stage2,
                 hash_stage2_reassured,
                 SHA1_HASH_SIZE);
}
```



# CVE-2012-2122

```
typedef char my_bool;
my_bool
check_scramble(const char *scramble_arg,
               const char *message,
               const uint8 *hash_stage2) {
    . . . .
    return memcmp(hash_stage2,
                  hash_stage2_reassured,
                  SHA1_HASH_SIZE);
}
```



# CVE-2012-2122

```
typedef char my_bool;  
my_bool  
check_scramble(const char *scramble_arg,  
               const char *message,  
               const uint8 *hash_stage2) {  
  
    . . . .  
  
    return memcmp(hash_stage2,  
                  hash_stage2_reassured,  
                  SHA1_HASH_SIZE);  
  
}
```





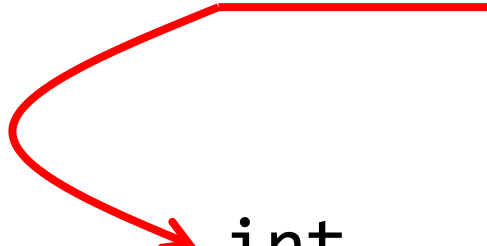
# CVE-2012-2122

```
typedef char my_bool;  
my_bool  
check_scramble(const char *scramble_arg,  
               const char *message,  
               const uint8 *hash_stage2) {  
  
    . . . .  
  
    return memcmp(hash_stage2,  
                  hash_stage2_reassured,  
                  SHA1_HASH_SIZE);  
  
}
```



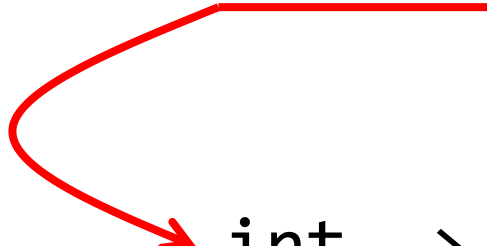
# CVE-2012-2122

```
typedef char my_bool;  
my_bool  
check_scramble(const char *scramble_arg,  
               const char *message,  
               const uint8 *hash_stage2) {  
    ....  
    return memcmp(hash_stage2,  
                  hash_stage2_reassured,  
                  SHA1_HASH_SIZE);  
}
```

 int

# CVE-2012-2122

```
typedef char my_bool;  
my_bool  
check_scramble(const char *scramble_arg,  
               const char *message,  
               const uint8 *hash_stage2) {  
    ....  
    return memcmp(hash_stage2,  
                  hash_stage2_reassured,  
                  SHA1_HASH_SIZE);  
}
```

 int -> char

# Закрепление: баги и уязвимости



# Терминология

# Терминология

A word cloud of security and testing terminology. The words are arranged in a cluster, with 'OWASP' being the largest and most central. Other prominent words include 'CWE', 'CVE', 'SAST', 'DAST', 'ASVS', 'MISRA', 'AST', 'AUTOSAR', 'SAFETY', 'SCA', and 'SECURITY'.

AUTOSAR SAFETY

OWASP

AST

CWE

MISRA

DAST

SAST CVE

SECURITY SCA

ASVS

Что есть что?

**Как связано?**



# Безопасность и защищённость

# Безопасность и защищённость

- Safety (безопасность) / security (защищённость)



# Безопасность и защищённость

- Safety (безопасность) / security (защищённость)
- Безопасность:
  - MISRA C
  - MISRA C++
  - AUTOSAR C++ Coding Guidelines



# Безопасность и защищённость

- Safety (безопасность) / security (защищённость)
- Безопасность:
  - MISRA C
  - MISRA C++
  - AUTOSAR C++ Coding Guidelines
- Защищённость:
  - OWASP ASVS
  - OWASP Top 10



# Безопасность

- Про надёжность  
(чтобы работало как швейцарские часы)
- Особенно актуальна там,  
где стоимость ошибки критична
- Должно надёжно работать без  
вмешательств извне



# Защищённость

- Про конфиденциальные данные
- Про устойчивость к атакам
- Должно надёжно работать при попытках вмешательства извне



**MISRA**

# MISRA

- MISRA: Motor Industry Software Reliability Association
  - MISRA C: 2012
  - MISRA C++: 2008





# MISRA

- MISRA: Motor Industry Software Reliability Association
  - MISRA C: 2012
  - MISRA C++: 2008
- Посыл – максимально простой, надёжный, читаемый код



- MISRA: Motor Industry Software Reliability Association
  - MISRA C: 2012
  - MISRA C++: 2008
- Посыл – максимально простой, надёжный, читаемый код
- Примеры правил:
  - не использовать goto
  - не использовать восьмеричные константы
  - не использовать динамическую память
  - все условные выражения должны быть с фигурными скобками



# MISRA


```
void Foo(bool flag)
{
    if (flag)
        DoSmt();
}
```



# MISRA

```
void Foo(bool flag)
{
    if (flag)
        DoSmtH();
}
```

{ } ???



# MISRA

```
void Foo(bool flag)
{
    if (flag)
    {
        DoSmtH();
    }
}
```



# MISRA

```
void Foo(bool flag1, bool flag2)
{
    ....
    if (flag1)
        return;

    ....
    if (flag2)
        return;

    ....
}
```



# MISRA

```
void Foo(bool flag1, bool flag2)
{
    ....
    if (flag1)
        return;

    ....
    if (flag2)
        return;

    ....
}
```

exit points  
( > 1 )



# Закрепление: безопасность

- Стандарты важны, если пишете критичный к безопасности софт
- Примеры:
  - MISRA C
  - MISRA C++
  - AUTOSAR (AUTomotive Open System ARchitecture) C++ Coding Guidelines



# Потенциальные уязвимости (CWE)

# CWE

- CWE: Common Weakness Enumeration
- Паттерны описания потенциальных уязвимостей
- Альт. "недостаток безопасности"



```
int id_sequence[3];
```

```
/* Populate the id array. */
```

```
id_sequence[0] = 123;
```

```
id_sequence[1] = 234;
```

```
id_sequence[2] = 345;
```

```
id_sequence[3] = 456;
```

```
int id_sequence[3];
```

```
/* Populate the id array. */
```

```
id_sequence[0] = 123;
```

```
id_sequence[1] = 234;
```

```
id_sequence[2] = 345;
```

```
id_sequence[3] = 456;
```



# CWE-787: Out-of-bounds Write

```
int id_sequence[3];  
  
/* Populate the id array. */  
  
id_sequence[0] = 123;  
id_sequence[1] = 234;  
id_sequence[2] = 345;  
id_sequence[3] = 456;
```



# CWE-787: Out-of-bounds Write

Weakness ID: 787

Abstraction: Base

Structure: Simple

Status: Draft

Presentation Filter:

## ▼ Description

The software writes data past the end, or before the beginning, of the intended buffer.

## ▼ Extended Description

Typically, this can result in corruption of data, a crash, or code execution. The software may modify an index or perform pointer arithmetic that references a memory location that is outside of the boundaries of the buffer. A subsequent write operation then produces undefined or unexpected results.

## ▼ Alternate Terms

**Memory Corruption:** The generic term "memory corruption" is often used to describe the consequences of writing to memory outside the bounds of a buffer, or to memory that is invalid, when the root cause is something other than a sequential copy of excessive data from a fixed starting location. This may include issues such as incorrect pointer arithmetic, accessing invalid pointers due to incomplete initialization or memory release, etc.

## ► Relationships

## ► Modes Of Introduction

## ► Applicable Platforms

## ► Common Consequences

## ► Likelihood Of Exploit

## ▼ Demonstrative Examples

### Example 1

The following code attempts to save four different identification numbers into an array.

Example Language: C

(bad code)

```
int id_sequence[3];

/* Populate the id array. */

id_sequence[0] = 123;
id_sequence[1] = 234;
id_sequence[2] = 345;
id_sequence[3] = 456;
```

Since the array is only allocated to hold three elements, the valid indices are 0 to 2; so, the assignment to `id_sequence[3]` is out of bounds.

### Example 2

In the following example, it is possible to request that `memcpy` move a much larger segment of memory than assumed:

Example Language: C

(bad code)

```
int returnChunkSize(void *) {

    /* if chunk info is valid, return the size of usable memory,

    * else, return -1 to indicate an error

    */
}
```

```
void GetData(char* MFAddr)
{
    char pwd[64];
    if (GetPasswordFromUser(pwd, sizeof(pwd)))
    {
        if (ConnectToMainframe(MFAddr, pwd))
        {
            // Interaction with mainframe
        }
    }

    memset(pwd, 0, sizeof(pwd));
}
```



```
void GetData(char* MFAddr)
{
    char pwd[64];
    if (GetPasswordFromUser(pwd, sizeof(pwd)))
    {
        if (ConnectToMainframe(MFAddr, pwd))
        {
            // Interaction with mainframe
        }
    }

    memset(pwd, 0, sizeof(pwd));
}
```





```
void GetData(char* MFAddr)
{
    char pwd[64];
    if (GetPasswordFromUser(pwd, sizeof(pwd)))
    {
        if (ConnectToMainframe(MFAddr, pwd))
        {
            // Interaction with mainframe
        }
    }

    memset(pwd, 0, sizeof(pwd));
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```



```
void GetData(char* MFAddr)
{
    char pwd[64];
    if (GetPasswordFromUser(pwd, sizeof(pwd)))
    {
        if (ConnectToMainframe(MFAddr, pwd))
        {
            // Interaction with mainframe
        }
    }

    memset(pwd, 0, sizeof(pwd));
}
```



```
void GetData(char* MFAddr)
{
    char pwd[64];
    if (GetPasswordFromUser(pwd, sizeof(pwd)))
    {
        if (ConnectToMainframe(MFAddr, pwd))
        {
            // Interaction with mainframe
        }
    }

    memset(pwd, 0, sizeof(pwd));
}
```



```
void GetData(char* MFAddr)
{
    char pwd[64];
    if (GetPasswordFromUser(pwd, sizeof(pwd)))
    {
        if (ConnectToMainframe(MFAddr, pwd))
        {
            // Interaction with mainframe
        }
    }

memset(pwd, 0, sizeof(pwd));
}

```



# CWE-14: Compiler Removal of Code to Clear Buffers

```
void GetData(char* MFAddr)
{
    char pwd[64];
    if (GetPasswordFromUser(pwd, sizeof(pwd)))
    {
        if (ConnectToMainframe(MFAddr, pwd))
        {
            // Interaction with mainframe
        }
    }

memset(pwd, 0, sizeof(pwd));
}
```



# CWE-14: Compiler Removal of Code to Clear Buffers

Weakness ID: 14  
Abstraction: Variant  
Structure: Simple

Status: Draft

Presentation Filter:

## ▼ Description

Sensitive memory is cleared according to the source code, but compiler optimizations leave the memory untouched when it is not read from again, aka "dead store removal."

## ▼ Extended Description

This compiler optimization error occurs when:

- 1. Secret data are stored in memory.
- 2. The secret data are scrubbed from memory by overwriting its contents.
- 3. The source code is compiled using an optimizing compiler, which identifies and removes the function that overwrites the contents as a dead store because the memory is not used subsequently.

## ► Relationships

### ► Modes Of Introduction

### ► Applicable Platforms

### ► Common Consequences

## ▼ Demonstrative Examples

### Example 1

The following code reads a password from the user, uses the password to connect to a back-end mainframe and then attempts to scrub the password from memory using memset().

Example Language: C

(bad code)

```
void GetData(char *MFAAddr) {
    char pwd[64];
    if (GetPasswordFromUser(pwd, sizeof(pwd))) {

        if (ConnectToMainframe(MFAAddr, pwd)) {

            // Interaction with mainframe
        }
    }
    memset(pwd, 0, sizeof(pwd));
}
```

The code in the example will behave correctly if it is executed verbatim, but if the code is compiled using an optimizing compiler, such as Microsoft Visual C++ .NET or GCC 3.x, then the call to memset() will be removed as a dead store because the buffer pwd is not used after its value is overwritten [18]. Because the buffer pwd contains a sensitive value, the application may be vulnerable to attack if the data are left memory resident. If attackers are able to access the correct region of memory, they may use the recovered password to gain control of the system.

It is common practice to overwrite sensitive data manipulated in memory, such as passwords or cryptographic keys, in order to prevent attackers from learning system secrets. However, with the advent of optimizing compilers, programs do not always behave as their source code alone would suggest. In the example, the compiler interprets the call to memset() as dead code because the memory being written to is not subsequently used, despite the fact that there is clearly a security motivation for the operation to occur. The problem here is that many compilers, and in fact many programming languages, do not take this and other security concerns into consideration in their efforts to improve efficiency.

Attackers typically exploit this type of vulnerability by using a core dump or runtime mechanism to access the memory used by a particular application and recover the secret information. Once an attacker has access to the secret information, it is relatively straightforward to further exploit the system and possibly compromise other resources with which the application interacts.

## ▼ Potential Mitigations

# Закрепление: CWE

- Классификация недостатков безопасности
- Потенциальные уязвимости



# Закрепление: CWE

- Классификация недостатков безопасности
- Потенциальные уязвимости
- CWE Top 25 Most Dangerous Software Weaknesses

Rank	ID	Name	Score	2020 Rank Change
[1]	<a href="#">CWE-787</a>	Out-of-bounds Write	65.93	+1
[2]	<a href="#">CWE-79</a>	Improper Neutralization of Input During Web Page Generation ('Cross-site Scripting')	46.84	-1
[3]	<a href="#">CWE-125</a>	Out-of-bounds Read	24.9	+1
[4]	<a href="#">CWE-20</a>	Improper Input Validation	20.47	-1
[5]	<a href="#">CWE-78</a>	Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an OS Command ('OS Command Injection')	19.55	+5
[6]	<a href="#">CWE-89</a>	Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an SQL Command ('SQL Injection')	19.54	0
[7]	<a href="#">CWE-416</a>	Use After Free	16.83	+1
[8]	<a href="#">CWE-22</a>	Improper Limitation of a Pathname to a Restricted Directory ('Path Traversal')	14.69	+4
[9]	<a href="#">CWE-352</a>	Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)	14.46	0
[10]	<a href="#">CWE-434</a>	Unrestricted Upload of File with Dangerous Type	8.45	+5
[11]	<a href="#">CWE-306</a>	Missing Authentication for Critical Function	7.93	+13
[12]	<a href="#">CWE-190</a>	Integer Overflow or Wraparound	7.12	-1
[13]	<a href="#">CWE-502</a>	Deserialization of Untrusted Data	6.71	+8
[14]	<a href="#">CWE-287</a>	Improper Authentication	6.58	0
[15]	<a href="#">CWE-476</a>	NULL Pointer Dereference	6.54	-2





# Уязвимости (CVE)

# Уязвимости (CVE)

- CVE: Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures
- Запись из базы CVE описывает не теоретическую опасность, а конкретную уязвимость в приложении

# libidn

```
else if (fgets (
    readbuf, BUFSIZ, stdin) == NULL) {
    ....
}

if (readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] == '\n')
    readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] = '\0';
```

# libidn

```
else if (fgets (
    readbuf, BUFSIZ, stdin) == NULL) {
    ....
}

if (readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] == '\n')
    readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] = '\0';
```

# libidn

```
else if (fgets (
    readbuf, BUFSIZ, stdin) == NULL) {
    ....
}
```

```
if (readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] == '\n')
    readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] = '\0';
```

# libidn

```
else if (fgets (
    readbuf, BUFSIZ, stdin) == NULL) {
    ....
}

if (readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] == '\n')
    readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] = '\0';
```

# libidn

```
else if (fgets (  
    readbuf, BUFSIZ, stdin) == NULL) {  
    ....  
}  
  
if (readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] == '\n')  
    readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] = '\0';
```

# libidn


```
else if (fgets (  
    readbuf, BUFSIZ, stdin) == NULL) {  
    ....  
}
```

```
if (readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] == '\n')  
    readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] = '\0';
```



# libidn

```
else if (fgets (  
    readbuf, BUFSIZ, stdin) == NULL) {  
    ....  
}  
  
if (readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] == '\n')  
    readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] = '\0';
```



# libidn

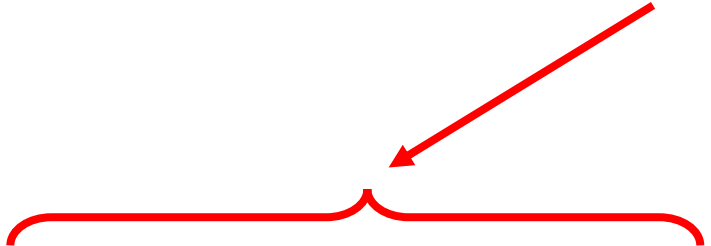
```
else if (fgets (  
    readbuf, BUFSIZ, stdin) == NULL) {  
    ....  
}  
  
if (readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] == '\n')  
    readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] = '\0';
```

# libidn

```
else if (fgets (  
    readbuf, BUFSIZ, stdin) == NULL) {  
    ....  
}  
  
if (readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] == '\n')  
    readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] = '\0';
```

# libidn

```
else if (fgets (  
    readbuf, BUFSIZ, stdin) == NULL) {  
    ....  
}  
  
if (readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] == '\n')  
    readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] = '\0';
```



# libidn

```
else if (fgets (
    readbuf, BUFSIZ, stdin) == NULL) {
    ....
}

if (readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] == '\n')
    readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] = '\0';
```

# libidn


```
else if (fgets (  
    readbuf, BUFSIZ, stdin) == NULL) {  
    ....  
}
```

```
if (readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] == '\n')  
    readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] = '\0';
```

# libidn

```
else if (fgets (  
    readbuf, BUFSIZ, stdin) == NULL) {  
    ....  
}  
  
if (readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] == '\n')  
    readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] = '\0';
```

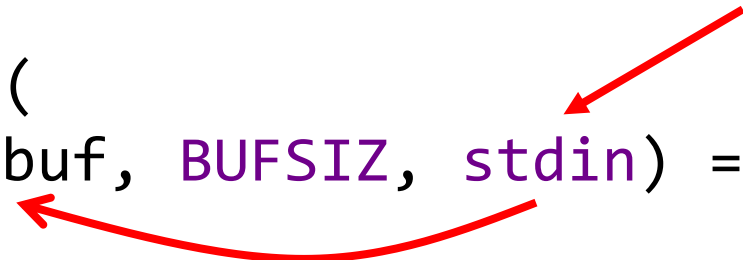
\0 Ho-ho-ho



# libidn

```
else if (fgets (  
    readbuf, BUFSIZ, stdin) == NULL) {  
    ....  
}  
  
if (readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] == '\n')  
    readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] = '\0';
```

\0 Ho-ho-ho





# libidn

```
    \0 Ho-ho-ho
else if (fgets (
    readbuf, BUFSIZ, stdin) == NULL) {
    ....
}

if (readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] == '\n')
    readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] = '\0';
```

The diagram illustrates the flow of a null terminator. Two instances of the string `\0 Ho-ho-ho` are shown at the top, underlined. Red arrows point from the `\0` character in each string to the `readbuf` parameter in the `fgets` function call. A second red arrow points from the `stdin` parameter to the `readbuf` parameter, indicating the source of the data being read into the buffer.


# libidn

```
    \0 Ho-ho-ho
else if (fgets (
    readbuf, BUFSIZ, stdin) == NULL) {
    ....
}

if (readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] == '\n')
    readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] = '\0';
```

\0 Ho-ho-ho

\0 Ho-ho-ho



# libidn

```
    \0 Ho-ho-ho
else if (fgets (
    readbuf, BUFSIZ, stdin) == NULL) {
    ....
}
    \0 Ho-ho-ho
    0 - 1 -> -1
if (readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] == '\n')
    readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] = '\0';
```

The diagram illustrates a security vulnerability in the libidn library. It shows two instances of the string `\0 Ho-ho-ho`. The first instance has a red arrow pointing to the `stdin` parameter of the `fgets` function call. A second red arrow points from the second instance of `\0 Ho-ho-ho` to the `readbuf` parameter of the same `fgets` call. A curved red arrow then points from the `readbuf` parameter to the `strlen (readbuf) - 1` expression in the `if` statement below. A red bracket is drawn under the `strlen (readbuf) - 1` expression, and a red arrow points from the `0 - 1 -> -1` text to the `- 1` part of this expression. Finally, a red arrow points from the `strlen (readbuf) - 1` expression to the `readbuf` parameter of the assignment statement `readbuf[...]`.

# libidn

```
    \0 Ho-ho-ho
else if (fgets (
    readbuf, BUFSIZ, stdin) == NULL) {
    ....
}

    \0 Ho-ho-ho
if (readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] == '\n')
    readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] = '\0';

    0 - 1 -> -1
    0 - 1 -> -1
```

The diagram illustrates a buffer overflow vulnerability in the libidn library. It shows two instances of the string `\0 Ho-ho-ho` being written to the `readbuf` buffer. The first instance is written to the buffer, and the second instance is written to the buffer, causing a buffer overflow. The overflow is indicated by the red arrows pointing from the `\0` characters to the `0 - 1 -> -1` expression, which represents the index of the character being written to the buffer.

**CVE-2015-8948**

## CVE-ID

**CVE-2015-8948**

[Learn more at National Vulnerability Database \(NVD\)](#)

• CVSS Severity Rating • Fix Information • Vulnerable Software Versions • SCAP Mappings • CPE Information

## Description

idn in GNU libidn before 1.33 might allow remote attackers to obtain sensitive memory information by reading a zero byte as input, which triggers an out-of-bounds read.

## References

**Note:** [References](#) are provided for the convenience of the reader to help distinguish between vulnerabilities. The list is not intended to be complete.

- BID:92070
- [URL:http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/92070](http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/92070)
- [CONFIRM:http://git.savannah.gnu.org/cgi/libidn.git/commit/?id=570e68886c41c2e765e6218cb317d9a9a447a041](http://git.savannah.gnu.org/cgi/libidn.git/commit/?id=570e68886c41c2e765e6218cb317d9a9a447a041)
- DEBIAN:DSA-3658
- [URL:http://www.debian.org/security/2016/dsa-3658](http://www.debian.org/security/2016/dsa-3658)
- MLIST:[bookkeeper-issues] 20210628 [GitHub] [bookkeeper] padma81 opened a new issue #2746: Security Vulnerabilities in CentOS 7 image, Upgrade image to CentOS 8
- [URL:https://lists.apache.org/thread.html/rf4c02775860db415b4955778a131c2795223f61cb8c6a450893651e4@%3Cissues.bookkeeper.apache.org%3E](https://lists.apache.org/thread.html/rf4c02775860db415b4955778a131c2795223f61cb8c6a450893651e4@%3Cissues.bookkeeper.apache.org%3E)
- MLIST:[bookkeeper-issues] 20210629 [GitHub] [bookkeeper] padma81 opened a new issue #2746: Security Vulnerabilities in CentOS 7 image, Upgrade image to CentOS 8
- [URL:https://lists.apache.org/thread.html/r58af02e294bd07f487e2c64ffc0a29b837db5600e33b6e698b9d696b@%3Cissues.bookkeeper.apache.org%3E](https://lists.apache.org/thread.html/r58af02e294bd07f487e2c64ffc0a29b837db5600e33b6e698b9d696b@%3Cissues.bookkeeper.apache.org%3E)
- MLIST:[help-libidn] 20160720 Libidn 1.33 released
- [URL:https://lists.gnu.org/archive/html/help-libidn/2016-07/msg00009.html](https://lists.gnu.org/archive/html/help-libidn/2016-07/msg00009.html)
- MLIST:[oss-security] 20160720 CVE request: multiple issues fixed in GNU libidn 1.33
- [URL:http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2016/07/20/6](http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2016/07/20/6)
- MLIST:[oss-security] 20160721 Re: CVE request: multiple issues fixed in GNU libidn 1.33
- [URL:http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2016/07/21/4](http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2016/07/21/4)
- SUSE:openSUSE-SU-2016:1924
- [URL:http://lists.opensuse.org/opensuse-updates/2016-08/msg00005.html](http://lists.opensuse.org/opensuse-updates/2016-08/msg00005.html)
- SUSE:openSUSE-SU-2016:2135
- [URL:http://lists.opensuse.org/opensuse-updates/2016-08/msg00098.html](http://lists.opensuse.org/opensuse-updates/2016-08/msg00098.html)
- UBUNTU:USN-3068-1
- [URL:http://www.ubuntu.com/usn/USN-3068-1](http://www.ubuntu.com/usn/USN-3068-1)

## Assigning CNA

MITRE Corporation

## Date Record Created

**20160721**

Disclaimer: The [record creation date](#) may reflect when the CVE ID was allocated or reserved, and does not necessarily indicate when this vulnerability was discovered, shared with the affected vendor, publicly disclosed, or updated in CVE.

## Phase (Legacy)

Assigned (20160721)

## Votes (Legacy)

## Comments (Legacy)

## Proposed (Legacy)

N/A

This is a record on the [CVE List](#), which provides common identifiers for publicly known cybersecurity vulnerabilities.

**SEARCH CVE USING KEYWORDS:**

Submit

You can also search by reference using the [CVE Reference Maps](#).

# libidn

```
else if (fgets (
    readbuf, BUFSIZ, stdin) == NULL) {
    ....
}

if (readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] == '\n')
    readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] = '\0';
```

# libidn

```
else if (getline (&line, &linelen, stdin) == -1) {  
    ....  
}
```

```
if (line[strlen (line) - 1] == '\n')  
    line[strlen (line) - 1] = '\0';
```



# libidn

```
else if (getline (&line, &linelen, stdin) == -1) {  
    ....  
}
```

```
if (line[strlen (line) - 1] == '\n')  
    line[strlen (line) - 1] = '\0';
```

**CVE-2016-6262**

**CVE-2016-6262**[Learn more at National Vulnerability Database \(NVD\)](#)[CVSS Severity Rating](#) • [Fix Information](#) • [Vulnerable Software Versions](#) • [SCAP Mappings](#) • [CPE Information](#)

## Description

idn in libidn before 1.33 might allow remote attackers to obtain sensitive memory information by reading a zero byte as input, which triggers an out-of-bounds read, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-8948.

## References

**Note:** [References](#) are provided for the convenience of the reader to help distinguish between vulnerabilities. The list is not intended to be complete.

- [BID:92070](#)
- [URL:http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/92070](http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/92070)
- [CONFIRM:http://git.savannah.gnu.org/cgiit/libidn.git/commit/?id=5e3cb9c7b5bf0ce665b9d68f5ddf095af5c9ba60](http://git.savannah.gnu.org/cgiit/libidn.git/commit/?id=5e3cb9c7b5bf0ce665b9d68f5ddf095af5c9ba60)
- [MLIST:\[bookkeeper-issues\] 20210628 \[GitHub\] \[bookkeeper\] padma81 opened a new issue #2746: Security Vulnerabilities in CentOS 7 image, Upgrade image to CentOS 8](#)
- [URL:https://lists.apache.org/thread.html/rf4c02775860db415b4955778a131c2795223f61cb8c6a450893651e4@%3Cissues.bookkeeper.apache.org%3E](https://lists.apache.org/thread.html/rf4c02775860db415b4955778a131c2795223f61cb8c6a450893651e4@%3Cissues.bookkeeper.apache.org%3E)
- [MLIST:\[bookkeeper-issues\] 20210629 \[GitHub\] \[bookkeeper\] padma81 opened a new issue #2746: Security Vulnerabilities in CentOS 7 image, Upgrade image to CentOS 8](#)
- [URL:https://lists.apache.org/thread.html/r58af02e294bd07f487e2c64ffc0a29b837db5600e33b6e698b9d696b@%3Cissues.bookkeeper.apache.org%3E](https://lists.apache.org/thread.html/r58af02e294bd07f487e2c64ffc0a29b837db5600e33b6e698b9d696b@%3Cissues.bookkeeper.apache.org%3E)
- [MLIST:\[help-libidn\] 20160720 Libidn 1.33 released](#)
- [URL:https://lists.gnu.org/archive/html/help-libidn/2016-07/msg00009.html](https://lists.gnu.org/archive/html/help-libidn/2016-07/msg00009.html)
- [MLIST:\[oss-security\] 20160720 CVE request: multiple issues fixed in GNU libidn 1.33](#)
- [URL:http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2016/07/20/6](http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2016/07/20/6)
- [MLIST:\[oss-security\] 20160721 Re: CVE request: multiple issues fixed in GNU libidn 1.33](#)
- [URL:http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2016/07/21/4](http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2016/07/21/4)
- [SUSE:openSUSE-SU-2016:1924](#)
- [URL:http://lists.opensuse.org/opensuse-updates/2016-08/msg00005.html](http://lists.opensuse.org/opensuse-updates/2016-08/msg00005.html)
- [SUSE:openSUSE-SU-2016:2135](#)
- [URL:http://lists.opensuse.org/opensuse-updates/2016-08/msg00098.html](http://lists.opensuse.org/opensuse-updates/2016-08/msg00098.html)
- [UBUNTU:USN-3068-1](#)
- [URL:http://www.ubuntu.com/usn/USN-3068-1](http://www.ubuntu.com/usn/USN-3068-1)

## Assigning CNA

MITRE Corporation

## Date Record Created

**20160721**

Disclaimer: The [record creation date](#) may reflect when the CVE ID was allocated or reserved, and does not necessarily indicate when this vulnerability was discovered, shared with the affected vendor, publicly disclosed, or updated in CVE.

## Phase (Legacy)

Assigned (20160721)

## Votes (Legacy)

## Comments (Legacy)

## Proposed (Legacy)

N/A

This is a record on the [CVE List](#), which provides common identifiers for publicly known cybersecurity vulnerabilities.

**SEARCH CVE USING KEYWORDS:**

You can also search by reference using the [CVE Reference Maps](#).

**For More Information:** [CVE Request Web Form](#) (select "Other" from dropdown)

# libidn

```
else if (getline (&line, &linelen, stdin) == -1) {  
    ....  
}
```

```
if (line[strlen (line) - 1] == '\n')  
    line[strlen (line) - 1] = '\0';
```

# libidn

```
else if (getline (&line, &linelen, stdin) == -1) {  
    ....  
}  
  
if (strlen (line) > 0)  
    if (line[strlen (line) - 1] == '\n')  
        line[strlen (line) - 1] = '\0';
```

# libidn

```
else if (getline (&line, &linelen, stdin) == -1) {  
    ....  
}
```

```
if (strlen (line) > 0)  
    if (line[strlen (line) - 1] == '\n')  
        line[strlen (line) - 1] = '\0';
```

# CVE из libidn

## **CVE-2015-8948**

Коммит, "закрывающий"  
уязвимость: *10.08.2015*

## **CVE-2016-6262**

Коммит, закрывающий  
уязвимость: *14.01.2016*

Разница – *5 месяцев*



# Закрепление: CVE

- Реальные уязвимости
- CWE описывает паттерны,  
CVE - их конкретные проявления



# Закрепление: CVE

- Реальные уязвимости
- CWE описывает паттерны, CVE - их конкретные проявления (в частности)

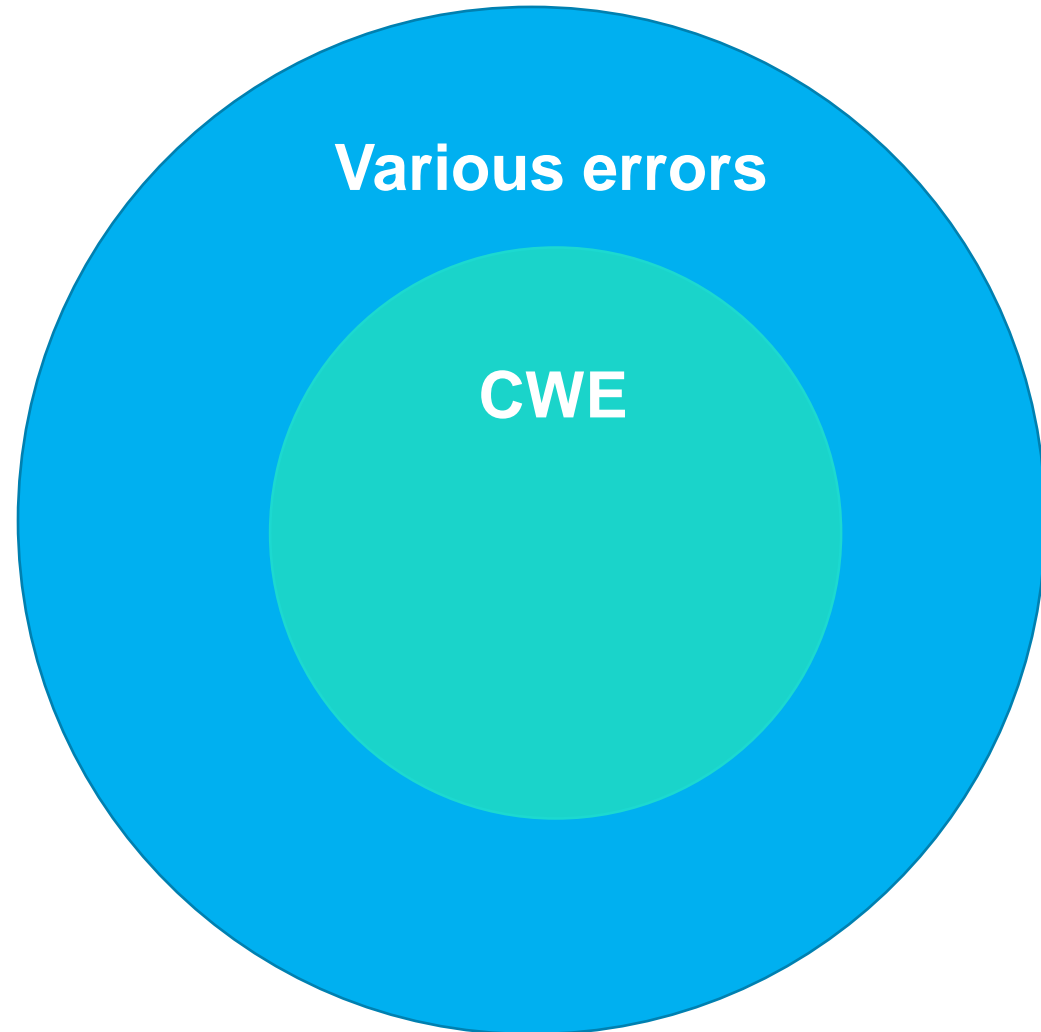
# Связь багов, CWE и CVE

# Связь багов, CWE и CVE

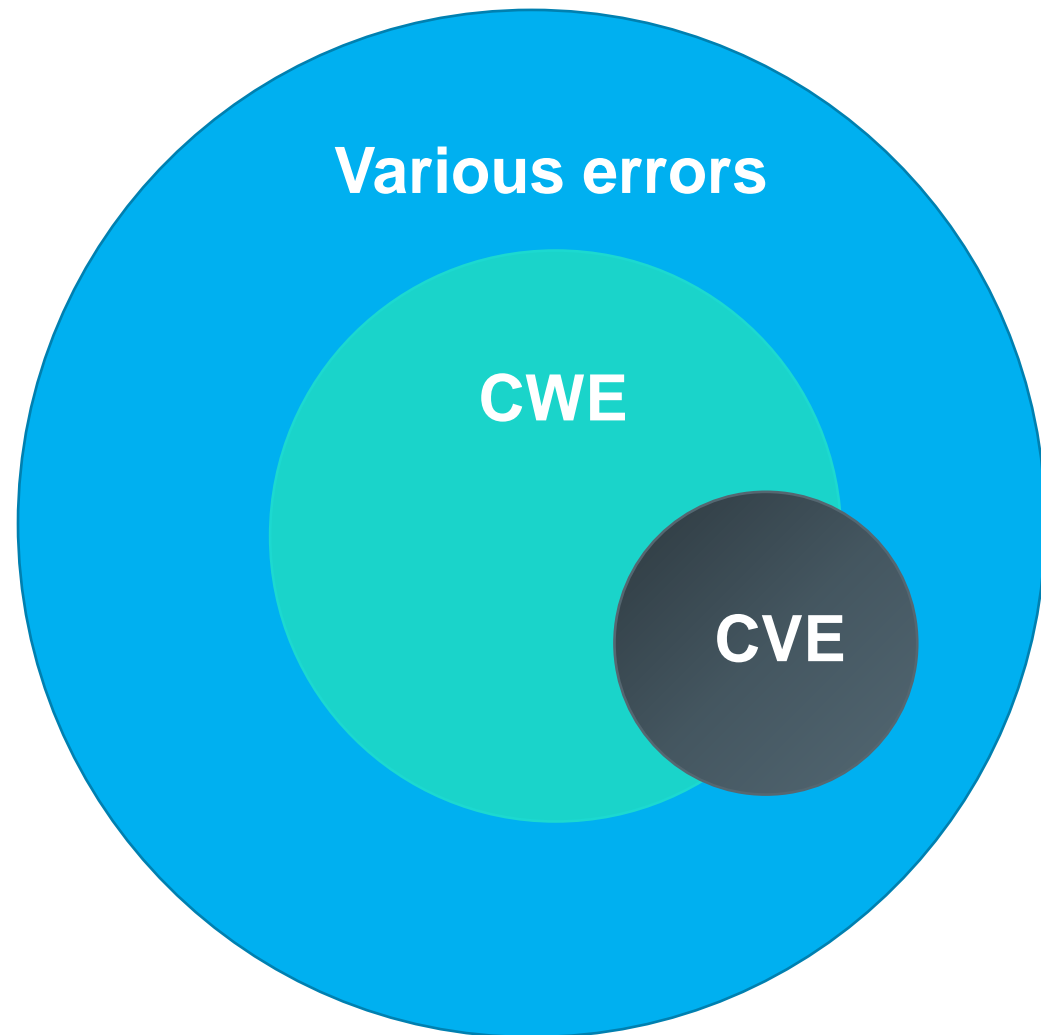


Various errors

# Связь багов, CWE и CVE



# Связь багов, CWE и CVE



# OWASP

# OWASP

- OWASP: Open Web Application Security Project
- OWASP ASVS: OWASP Application Security Verification Standard
- OWASP Top 10



# OWASP Top 10 2017

- A1:2017 - Injection
- A2:2017 - Broken Authentication
- A3:2017 - Sensitive Data Exposure
- A4:2017 - XML External Entities (XXE)
- A5:2017 - Broken Access Control
- A6:2017 - Security Misconfiguration
- A7:2017 - Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
- A8:2017 - Insecure Deserialization
- A9:2017 - Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities
- A10:2017 - Insufficient Logging & Monitoring



# OWASP Top 10 2017 vs 2021

OWASP Top 10 2017	OWASP Top 10 2021
A1:2017 - Injection	A01:2021 - Broken Access Control
A2:2017 - Broken Authentication	A02:2021 - Cryptographic Failures
A3:2017 - Sensitive Data Exposure	A03:2021 – Injection
A4:2017 - XML External Entities (XXE)	A04:2021 - Insecure Design
A5:2017 - Broken Access Control	A05:2021 - Security Misconfiguration
A6:2017 - Security Misconfiguration	A06:2021 - Vulnerable and Outdated Components
A7:2017 - Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	A07:2021 - Identification and Authentication Failures
A8:2017 - Insecure Deserialization	A08:2021 - Software and Data Integrity Failures
A9:2017 - Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities	A09:2021 - Security Logging and Monitoring Failures
A10:2017 - Insufficient Logging & Monitoring	A10:2021 - Server-Side Request Forgery

# OWASP Top 10 2017 vs 2021

OWASP Top 10 2017	OWASP Top 10 2021
A1:2017 - Injection	A01:2021 - Broken Access Control
A2:2017 - Broken Authentication	A02:2021 - Cryptographic Failures
A3:2017 - Sensitive Data Exposure	A03:2021 - Injection
A4:2017 - XML External Entities (XXE)	A04:2021 - Insecure Design
A5:2017 - Broken Access Control	A05:2021 - Security Misconfiguration
A6:2017 - Security Misconfiguration	A06:2021 - Vulnerable and Outdated Components
A7:2017 - Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	A07:2021 - Identification and Authentication Failures
A8:2017 - Insecure Deserialization	A08:2021 - Software and Data Integrity Failures
A9:2017 - Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities	A09:2021 - Security Logging and Monitoring Failures
A10:2017 - Insufficient Logging & Monitoring	A10:2021 - Server-Side Request Forgery

The diagram illustrates the changes in the OWASP Top 10 between 2017 and 2021. Solid green arrows show direct mappings: A1:2017 to A03:2021, A2:2017 to A02:2021, A5:2017 to A01:2021, A6:2017 to A05:2021, A7:2017 to A07:2021, A9:2017 to A09:2021, and A10:2017 to A10:2021. Dashed yellow arrows indicate new or reclassified items: A3:2017 to A04:2021, A4:2017 to A08:2021, and A8:2017 to A06:2021. A solid orange arrow points from A3:2017 to A07:2021, indicating its removal from the top 10.

Task Manager

File Options View

Processes Performance Users Details Services

Name	CPU	Memory
Apps (3)		
Microsoft Visual Studio 2022 Preview (8)	4.8%	124,621.9 MB
Microsoft.ServiceHub.Controller	0%	20.4 MB
PerfWatson2.exe	0%	42.9 MB
ServiceHub.Host.CLR.x64	0%	27.7 MB
ServiceHub.Host.CLR.x86 (32 bit)	0%	25.5 MB
ServiceHub.IdentityHost.exe (32 bit)	0%	27.4 MB
ServiceHub.SettingsHost.exe (32 bit)	0%	37.8 MB
ServiceHub.VSDetouredHost.exe	0%	36.0 MB
Microsoft Visual Studio Preview	4.8%	124,404.3 MB

Fewer details End task

Process Hacker

Hacker View Tools Users Help

Refresh Options Find handles or DLLs Search Processes (Ctrl+K)

Processes Services Network Disk

Name	PID	CPU	Private b...	Description
winlogon.exe	11796		2.45 MB	Windows Logon Application
fontdrvhost.exe	12008		1.96 MB	Usermode Font Driver Host
dwm.exe	12064		55.98 MB	Desktop Window Manager
explorer.exe	4808		48.86 MB	Windows Explorer
devenv.exe	2572	3.69	142.31 GB	Microsoft Visual Studio 2022 Preview
Microsoft.Servi...	12396		34.36 MB	Microsoft.ServiceHub.Controller
ServiceHub.I...	13440		35.42 MB	ServiceHub.IdentityHost.exe
ServiceHub....	13956		61.05 MB	ServiceHub.VSDetouredHost.exe
ServiceHub....	14016	0.12	53.86 MB	ServiceHub.SettingsHost.exe
ServiceHub....	15288		32.6 MB	ServiceHub.Host.CLR.x86
ServiceHub....	1106		20.54 MB	ServiceHub.Host.CLR.x64

CPU Usage: 6.67% Physical memory: 127.59 GB (99.74%) Processes: 163

Call Stack

Name
Microsoft.XmlEditor.dll!Microsoft.XmlEditor.Parser.ParseStringLiteral(Microsoft.XmlEditor.XmlNo
Microsoft.XmlEditor.dll!Microsoft.XmlEditor.Parser.ParseEntity(Microsoft.XmlEditor.XmlNode ow
Microsoft.XmlEditor.dll!Microsoft.XmlEditor.DtdParser.ParseDtdMarkupDeclaration(Microsoft.Xm
Microsoft.XmlEditor.dll!Microsoft.XmlEditor.DtdParser.ParseDtd(Microsoft.XmlEditor.Dtd subset,
Microsoft.XmlEditor.dll!Microsoft.XmlEditor.Parser.ParseDocType(Microsoft.XmlEditor.XmlNode
Microsoft.XmlEditor.dll!Microsoft.XmlEditor.Parser.ParseXmlMarkupDeclaration(Microsoft.XmlEd
Microsoft.XmlEditor.dll!Microsoft.XmlEditor.Parser.ParseEntityContent(Microsoft.XmlEditor.XmlE
Microsoft.XmlEditor.dll!Microsoft.XmlEditor.Parser.ParseDocument()

# OWASP Top 10 2017

- A1:2017 - Injection
- A2:2017 - Broken Authentication
- A3:2017 - Sensitive Data Exposure
- A4:2017 - XML External Entities (XXE)
- A5:2017 - Broken Access Control
- A6:2017 - Security Misconfiguration
- A7:2017 - Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
- A8:2017 - Insecure Deserialization
- A9:2017 - Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities
- A10:2017 - Insufficient Logging & Monitoring

# A4:2017 - XML External Entities (XXE)

## CWE CATEGORY: OWASP Top Ten 2017 Category A4 - XML External Entities (XXE)

Category ID: 1030

### ▼ Summary

Weaknesses in this category are related to the A4 category in the OWASP Top Ten 2017.

### ▼ Membership

Nature	Type	ID	Name
MemberOf	V	1026	<a href="#">Weaknesses in OWASP Top Ten (2017)</a>
HasMember	B	611	<a href="#">Improper Restriction of XML External Entity Reference</a>
HasMember	B	776	<a href="#">Improper Restriction of Recursive Entity References in DTDs ('XML Entity Expansion')</a>

# A4:2017 - XML External Entities (XXE)

## CWE CATEGORY: OWASP Top Ten 2017 Category A4 - XML External Entities (XXE)

Category ID: 1030

### ▼ Summary

Weaknesses in this category are related to the A4 category in the OWASP Top Ten 2017.

### ▼ Membership

Nature	Type	ID	Name
MemberOf	V	1026	<a href="#">Weaknesses in OWASP Top Ten (2017)</a>
HasMember	B	611	<a href="#">Improper Restriction of XML External Entity Reference</a>
HasMember	B	776	<a href="#">Improper Restriction of Recursive Entity References in DTDs ('XML Entity Expansion')</a>

# A4:2017 - XML External Entities (XXE)

```
<!ENTITY myEntity "Entity value">
```

# A4:2017 - XML External Entities (XXE)

```
<!ENTITY myEntity "Entity value">
```

```
....
```

```
<foo>&myEntity;</foo>
```



# A4:2017 - XML External Entities (XXE)

```
<!ENTITY myEntity "Entity value">
```

```
....
```

```
<foo>&myEntity;</foo>
```

```
// -> <foo>Entity value</foo>
```

# A4:2017 - XML External Entities (XXE)

```
<!ENTITY lol "lol">
```

```
<!ENTITY lol1
```

```
"&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;">
```

# A4:2017 - XML External Entities (XXE)

```
<!ENTITY lol "lol">
```

```
<!ENTITY lol1
```

```
"&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;">
```

```
// -> lollollollollollollollollol
```



# A4:2017 - XML External Entities (XXE)

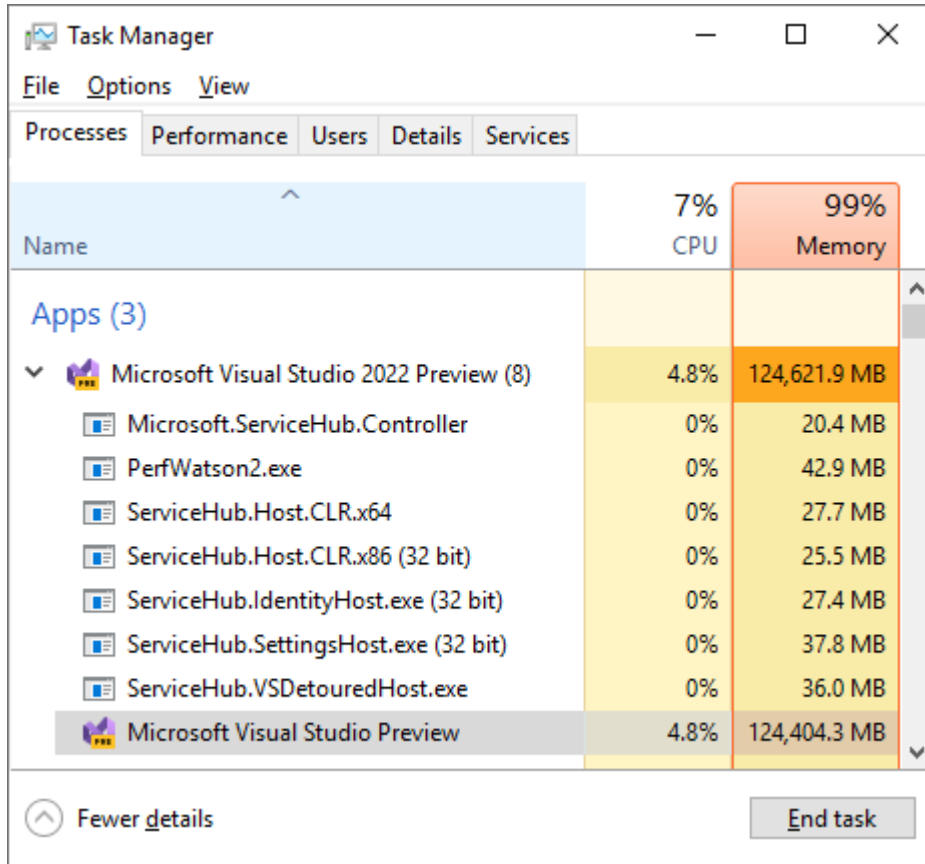
```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE lolz
[
  <!ENTITY lol "lol">
  <!ELEMENT lolz (#PCDATA)>
  <!ENTITY lol1 "&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;">
  <!ENTITY lol2 "&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;">
  <!ENTITY lol3 "&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;">
  <!ENTITY lol4 "&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;">
  <!ENTITY lol5 "&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;">
  <!ENTITY lol6 "&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;">
  <!ENTITY lol7 "&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;">
  <!ENTITY lol8 "&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;">
  <!ENTITY lol9 "&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;">
  <!ENTITY lol10 "&lol9;&lol9;&lol9;&lol9;&lol9;&lol9;&lol9;&lol9;&lol9;">
  <!ENTITY lol11 "&lol10;&lol10;&lol10;&lol10;&lol10;&lol10;&lol10;&lol10;&lol10;">
  <!ENTITY lol12 "&lol11;&lol11;&lol11;&lol11;&lol11;&lol11;&lol11;&lol11;&lol11;">
  <!ENTITY lol13 "&lol12;&lol12;&lol12;&lol12;&lol12;&lol12;&lol12;&lol12;&lol12;">
  <!ENTITY lol14 "&lol13;&lol13;&lol13;&lol13;&lol13;&lol13;&lol13;&lol13;&lol13;">
  <!ENTITY lol15 "&lol14;&lol14;&lol14;&lol14;&lol14;&lol14;&lol14;&lol14;&lol14;">
]>
<lolz>&lol15;</lolz>
```

# A4:2017 - XML External Entities (XXE)

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE lolz
[
  <!ENTITY lol "lol">
  <!ELEMENT lolz (#PCDATA)>
  <!ENTITY lol1 "&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;">
  <!ENTITY lol2 "&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;">
  <!ENTITY lol3 "&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;&lol2;">
  <!ENTITY lol4 "&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;&lol3;">
  <!ENTITY lol5 "&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;&lol4;">
  <!ENTITY lol6 "&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;&lol5;">
  <!ENTITY lol7 "&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;&lol6;">
  <!ENTITY lol8 "&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;&lol7;">
  <!ENTITY lol9 "&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;&lol8;">
  <!ENTITY lol10 "&lol9;&lol9;&lol9;&lol9;&lol9;&lol9;&lol9;&lol9;&lol9;">
  <!ENTITY lol11 "&lol10;&lol10;&lol10;&lol10;&lol10;&lol10;&lol10;&lol10;&lol10;&lol10;">
  <!ENTITY lol12 "&lol11;&lol11;&lol11;&lol11;&lol11;&lol11;&lol11;&lol11;&lol11;">
  <!ENTITY lol13 "&lol12;&lol12;&lol12;&lol12;&lol12;&lol12;&lol12;&lol12;&lol12;">
  <!ENTITY lol14 "&lol13;&lol13;&lol13;&lol13;&lol13;&lol13;&lol13;&lol13;&lol13;">
  <!ENTITY lol15 "&lol14;&lol14;&lol14;&lol14;&lol14;&lol14;&lol14;&lol14;&lol14;">
]>
<lolz>&lol15;</lolz>
```

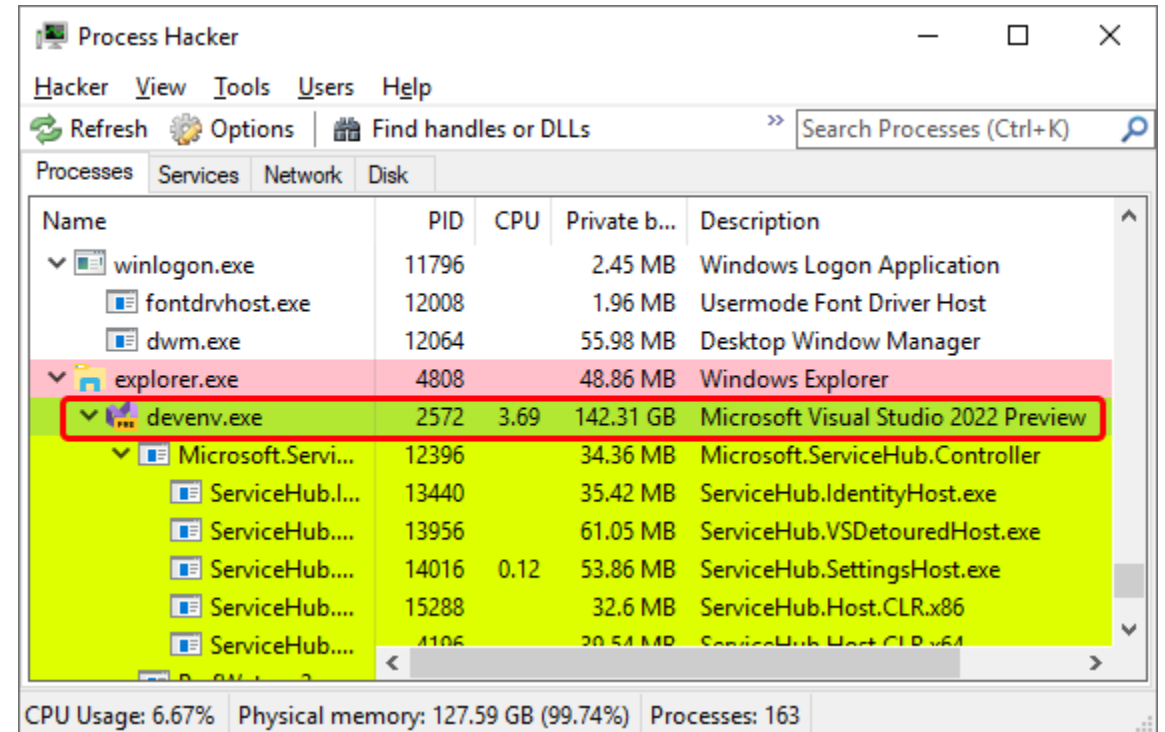


# A4:2017 - XML External Entities (XXE)



The screenshot shows the Windows Task Manager window with the 'Performance' tab selected. The 'Memory' section is highlighted in orange, indicating it is at 99% usage. The 'Apps' section is expanded to show the following processes:

Name	CPU	Memory
Microsoft Visual Studio 2022 Preview (8)	4.8%	124,621.9 MB
Microsoft.ServiceHub.Controller	0%	20.4 MB
PerfWatson2.exe	0%	42.9 MB
ServiceHub.Host.CLR.x64	0%	27.7 MB
ServiceHub.Host.CLR.x86 (32 bit)	0%	25.5 MB
ServiceHub.IdentityHost.exe (32 bit)	0%	27.4 MB
ServiceHub.SettingsHost.exe (32 bit)	0%	37.8 MB
ServiceHub.VSDetouredHost.exe	0%	36.0 MB
Microsoft Visual Studio Preview	4.8%	124,404.3 MB



The screenshot shows the Process Hacker window with the 'Processes' tab selected. The 'devenv.exe' process is highlighted in green and circled in red. The following table shows the details of the processes listed in the window:

Name	PID	CPU	Private b...	Description
winlogon.exe	11796		2.45 MB	Windows Logon Application
fontdrvhost.exe	12008		1.96 MB	Usermode Font Driver Host
dwm.exe	12064		55.98 MB	Desktop Window Manager
explorer.exe	4808		48.86 MB	Windows Explorer
devenv.exe	2572	3.69	142.31 GB	Microsoft Visual Studio 2022 Preview
Microsoft.Servi...	12396		34.36 MB	Microsoft.ServiceHub.Controller
ServiceHub.I...	13440		35.42 MB	ServiceHub.IdentityHost.exe
ServiceHub....	13956		61.05 MB	ServiceHub.VSDetouredHost.exe
ServiceHub....	14016	0.12	53.86 MB	ServiceHub.SettingsHost.exe
ServiceHub....	15288		32.6 MB	ServiceHub.Host.CLR.x86
ServiceHub....	1106		20.51 MB	ServiceHub.Host.CLR.x64

# A4:2017 - XML External Entities (XXE)

```
XMLFile4.xml [ X  
<?xml version="1.0"?>  
  <!DOCTYPE lolz [  
    <!ENTITY lol "lol">  
    <!ELEMENT lolz (#PCDATA)>  
    <!ENTITY lol1 "&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol;&lol"  
    <!ENTITY lol2 "&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lol1;&lo  
  ]>  
<lolz>&lol2;</lolz>
```

```
lollllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll  
llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll  
ollllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll  
llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll  
llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll
```







# Visual Studio 2022 и XML-бомбы

- CWE-776: Improper Restriction of Recursive Entity References in DTDs ('XML Entity Expansion' (XEE))
- OWASP Top 10 2017 - A4:2017 - XML External Entities (XXE)
- OWASP Top 10 2021 - A05:2021 – Security Misconfiguration



# Visual Studio 2022 и XML-бомбы

- CWE-776: Improper Restriction of Recursive Entity References in DTDs ('XML Entity Expansion' (XEE))
- OWASP Top 10 2017 - A4:2017 - XML External Entities (XXE)
- OWASP Top 10 2021 - A05:2021 – Security Misconfiguration
  
- Исправлено после баг-репорта



# AST (Application Security Testing)

- SAST
- DAST
- IAST
- SCA
- ....



PLEASE STAND BY



**SAST**

# SAST: Static Application Security Testing

- Анализируем какое-то представление кода



# SAST: Static Application Security Testing

- Анализируем какое-то представление кода
- Не требует исполнения приложения (его развёртывания – как следствие)

# SAST: Static Application Security Testing

- Анализируем какое-то представление кода
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- Покрывает всю кодовую базу (но не обязательно)

# SAST: Static Application Security Testing

- Анализируем какое-то представление кода
- Не требует исполнения приложения (его развёртывания – как следствие)
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- Может давать (и даёт) false positive срабатывания

# SAST: Static Application Security Testing

- Анализируем какое-то представление кода
- Не требует исполнения приложения (его развёртывания – как следствие)
- Покрывает всю кодовую базу (но не обязательно)
- Может давать (и даёт) false positive срабатывания (однако их количество можно сократить)

# Syntax & semantic

**А зачем?**

# А зачем?

- $a == a$

# А зачем?

- $a == a$
- $(a) == a$



# А зачем?

- $a == a$
- $(a) == a$
- $(a) == ((a))$

# А зачем?

- `a == a`
- `(a) == a`
- `(a) == ((a))`
- `this.a == (a)`

# А зачем?

- `a == a`
- `(a) == a`
- `(a) == ((a))`
- `this.a == (a)`
- `(base.a) == ((a))`

# А зачем?

- `a == a`
- `(a) == a`
- `(a) == ((a))`
- `this.a == (a)`
- `(base.a) == ((a))`
- `((((this.a)))) == ((base.a))`

# А зачем?

- `a == a`
- `(a) == a`
- `(a) == ((a))`
- `this.a == (a)`
- `(base.a) == ((a))`
- `((((this.a)))) == ((base.a))`
- ...

# Syntax

# Syntax

```
if (goodMood)
```

```
    Console.WriteLine("good morning good people");
```

```
else
```

```
    Console.WriteLine("go away Monday, pew-pew-pew");
```

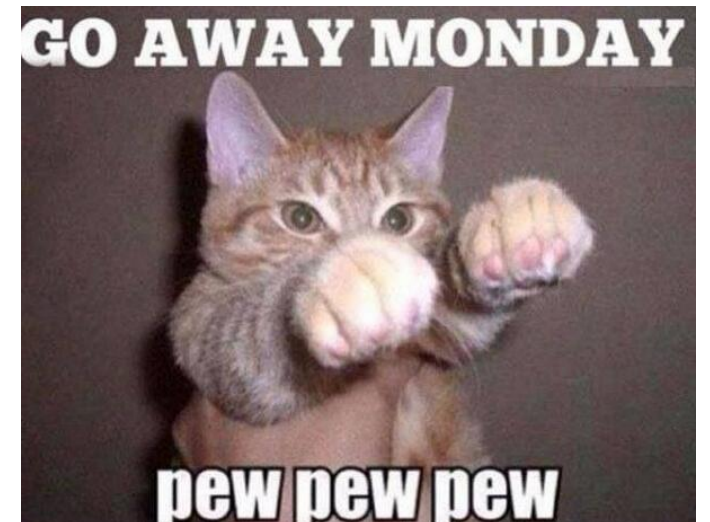
# Syntax

```
if (goodMood)
```

```
    Console.WriteLine("good morning good people");
```

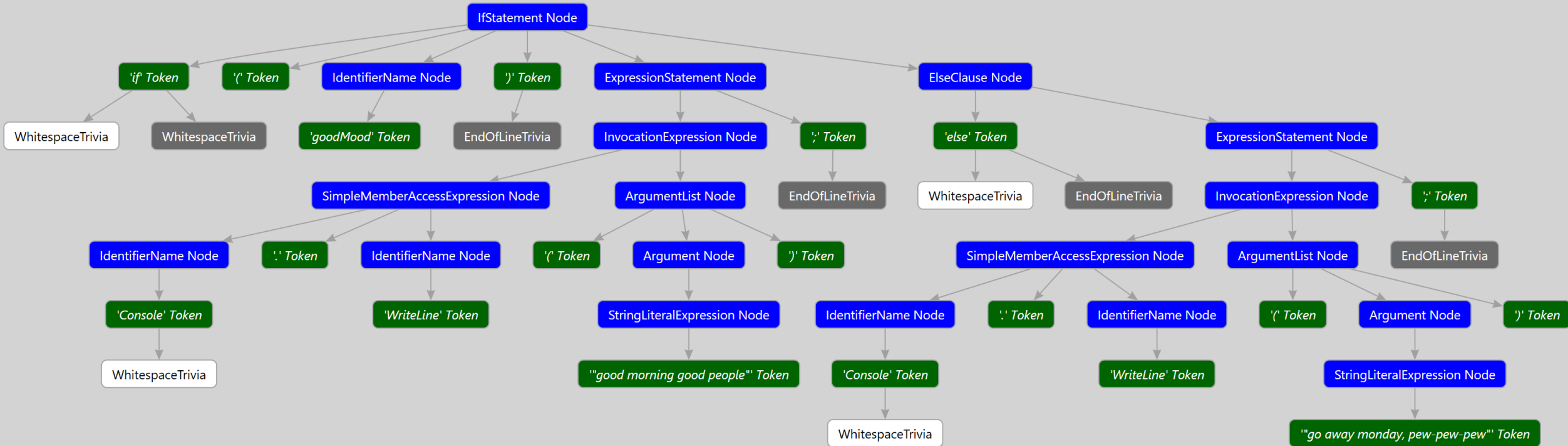
```
else
```

```
    Console.WriteLine("go away Monday, pew-pew-pew");
```

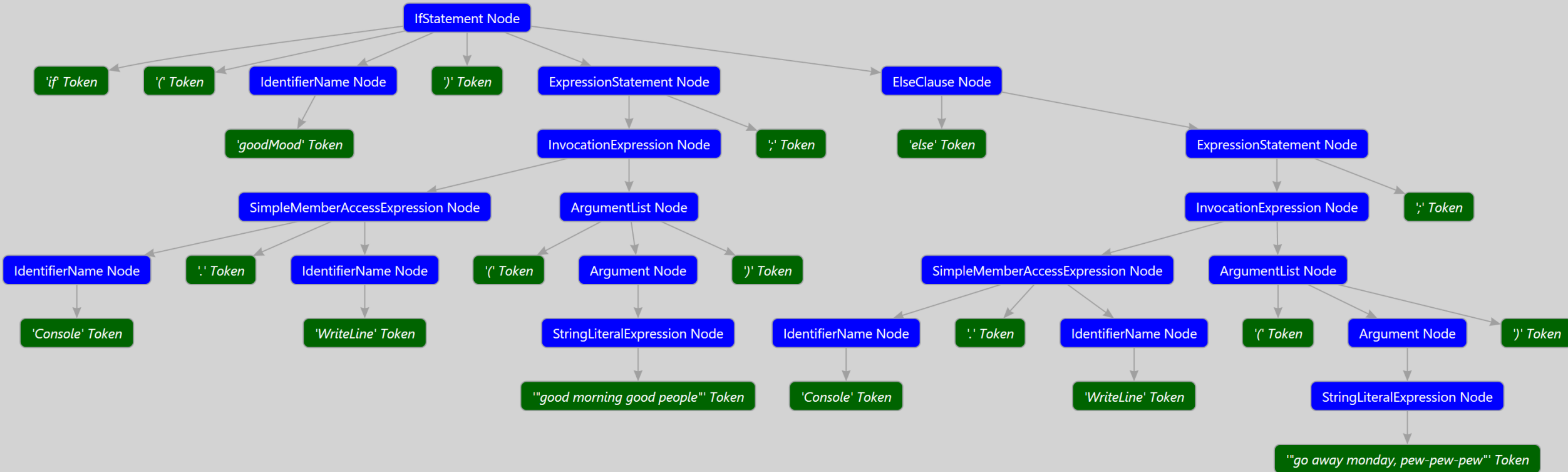




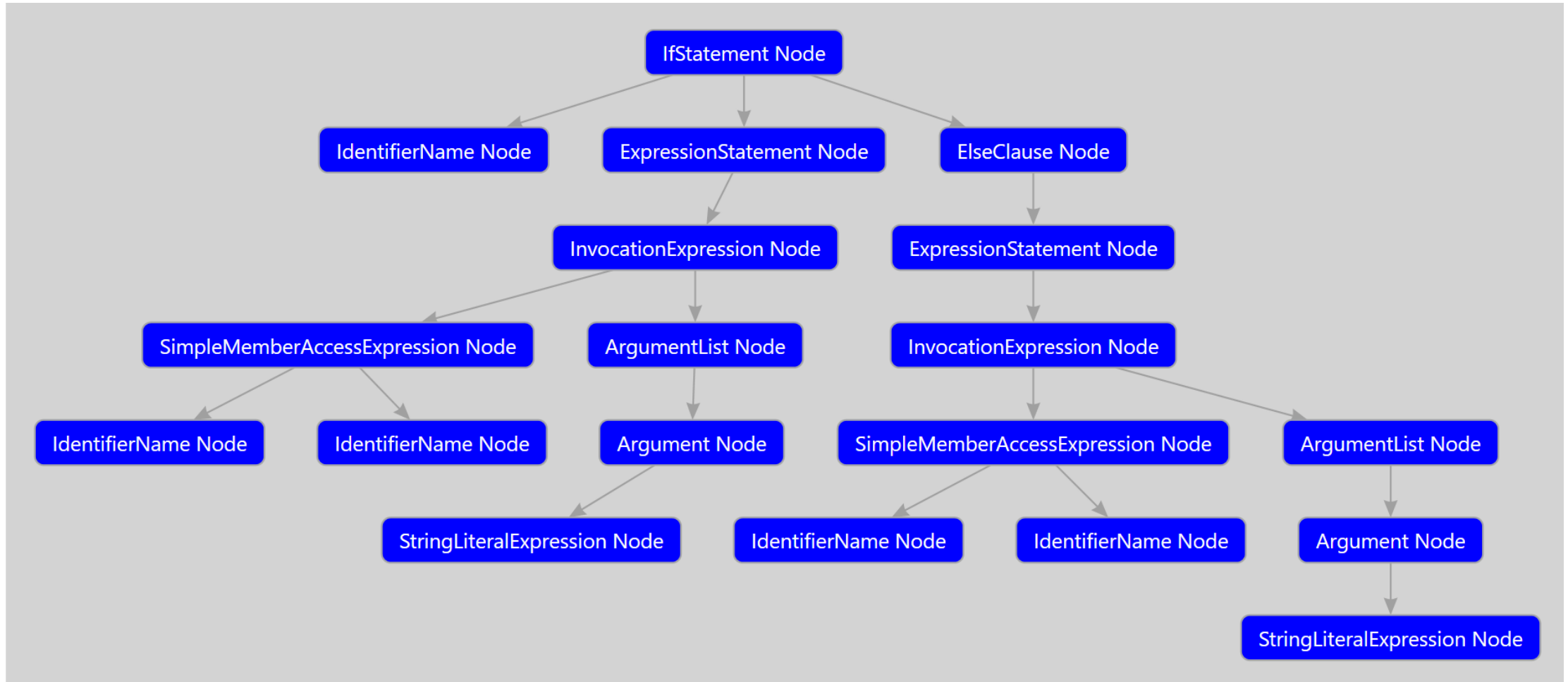
# Syntax



# Syntax



# Syntax

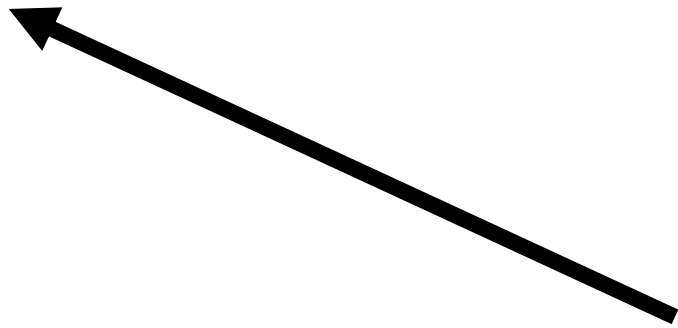


# Semantic

a

# Semantic

local variable

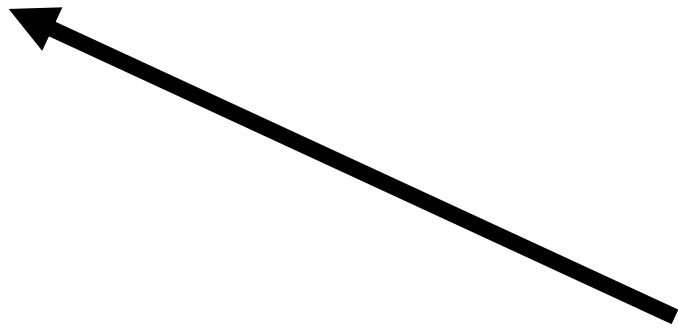


a

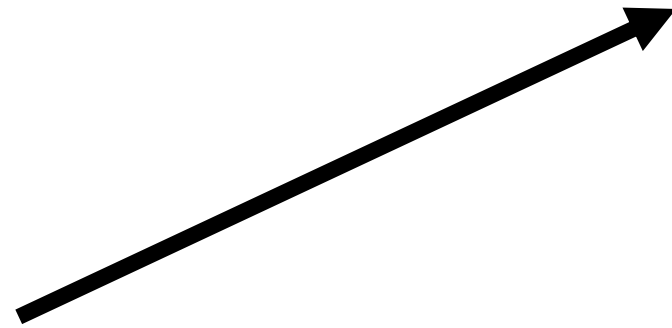
# Semantic

local variable

System.Int32



a



# Syntax & semantic

- Средства для более удобной работы с кодом (особенно если API для людей. Roslyn - <3)





# Syntax & semantic

- Средства для более удобной работы с кодом (особенно если API для людей. Roslyn - <3)
- Семантика: информация о сущностях, типах и т.п.



# Syntax & semantic

- Средства для более удобной работы с кодом (особенно если API для людей. Roslyn - <3)
- Семантика: информация о сущностях, типах и т.п.
- Достаточно для отлова многих багов



# iOS (CVE-2014-1266)

```
if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.update(  
    &hashCtx, &signedParams)) != 0)  
    goto fail;  
goto fail;
```



# iOS (CVE-2014-1266)

```
if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.update(  
    &hashCtx, &signedParams)) != 0)
```

```
→ goto fail;
```

```
→ goto fail;
```



# iOS (CVE-2014-1266)

```
if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.update(  
    &hashCtx, &signedParams)) != 0)  
    goto fail;  
goto fail;
```



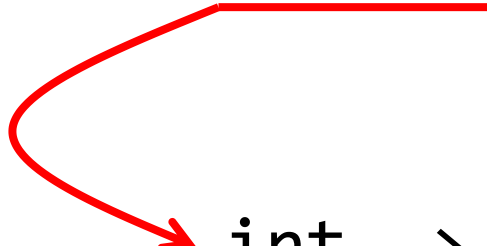
# iOS (CVE-2014-1266)

```
if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.update(  
    &hashCtx, &signedParams)) != 0)  
    goto fail;  
goto fail;
```



# MySQL (CVE-2012-2122)

```
typedef char my_bool;  
my_bool  
check_scramble(const char *scramble_arg,  
               const char *message,  
               const uint8 *hash_stage2) {  
    ....  
    return memcmp(hash_stage2,  
                  hash_stage2_reassured,  
                  SHA1_HASH_SIZE);  
}
```

 int -> char

# Data-flow analysis



# Data-flow analysis


```
var myStr = flag ? null : String.Empty;
....
if (anotherFlag)
{
    ....
    var len = myStr.Length;
}
```

# Data-flow analysis

```
var myStr = flag ? null : String.Empty;
....
if (anotherFlag)
{
    ....
    var len = myStr.Length;
}
```

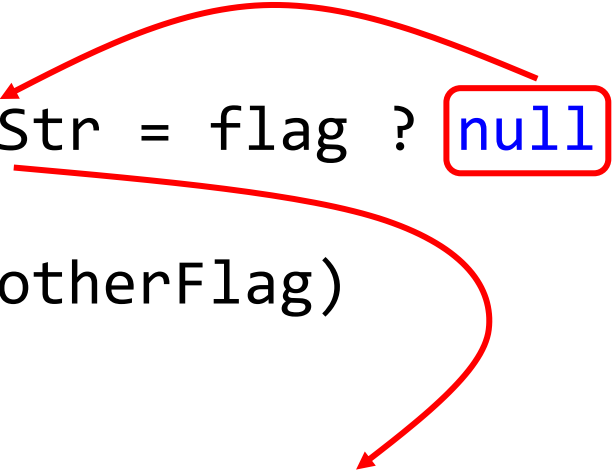
# Data-flow analysis

```
var myStr = flag ? null : String.Empty;
....
if (anotherFlag)
{
    ....
    var len = myStr.Length;
}
```



# Data-flow analysis

```
var myStr = flag ? null : String.Empty;  
.....  
if (anotherFlag)  
{  
    .....  
    var len = myStr.Length;  
}
```

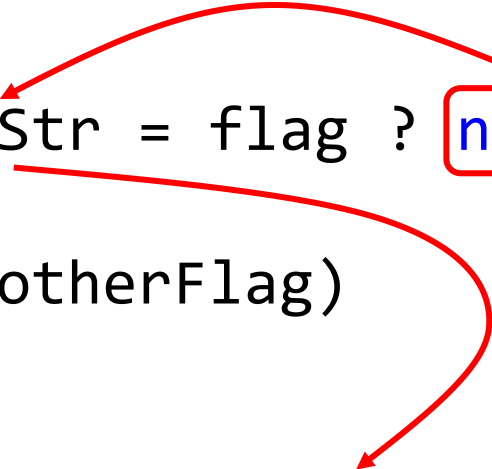


# Data-flow analysis

```
var myStr = flag ? null : String.Empty;
....
if (anotherFlag)
{
    ....
    var len = myStr.Length;
}
```

# Data-flow analysis

```
var myStr = flag ? null : String.Empty;
....
if (anotherFlag)
{
    ....
    var len = myStr.Length; // Possible null reference exception
}
```



# Data-flow analysis

```
int mappingClassCount = this.Mapping.GetClassCountSafe(...);  
....  
if (mappingClassCount == 2) {  
    throw new BayesPointMachineClassifierException(...);  
}  
if (mappingClassCount < 2) {  
    throw new BayesPointMachineClassifierException(...);  
}  
....
```

# Data-flow analysis

```
int mappingClassCount = this.Mapping.GetClassCountSafe(...);  
.....  
if (mappingClassCount == 2) {  
    throw new BayesPointMachineClassifierException(...);  
}  
if (mappingClassCount < 2) {  
    throw new BayesPointMachineClassifierException(...);  
}  
.....
```



# Data-flow analysis

```
public static int GetClassCountSafe<.....>(.....)
{
    int classCount = mapping.GetClassCount(instanceSource,
                                             labelSource);

    if (classCount < 2) {
        throw new MappingException(.....);
    }

    return classCount;
}
```

# Data-flow analysis

```
public static int GetClassCountSafe<.....>(.....)
{
    int classCount = .....;

    if (classCount < 2) {
        throw .....;
    }

    return classCount;
}
```

# Data-flow analysis

```
public static int GetClassCountSafe<.....>(.....)
{
    int classCount = .....;

    if (classCount < 2) {
        throw .....;
    }

    return classCount;
}
```

# Data-flow analysis

```
public static int GetClassCountSafe<.....>(.....)
{
    int classCount = .....; [int.MinValue .. int.MaxValue]

    if (classCount < 2) {
        throw .....;
    }

    return classCount;
}
```

# Data-flow analysis

```
public static int GetClassCountSafe<.....>(.....)
{
    int classCount = .....; [int.MinValue .. int.MaxValue]

    if (classCount < 2) {
        throw .....;
    }

    return classCount;
}
```

# Data-flow analysis

```
public static int GetClassCountSafe<.....>(.....)
{
    int classCount = .....; [int.MinValue .. int.MaxValue]

    if (classCount < 2) {
        throw .....;      [int.MinValue .. 1]
    }

    return classCount;
}
```

# Data-flow analysis

```
public static int GetClassCountSafe<...>(...)
{
    int classCount = ...; [int.MinValue .. int.MaxValue]

    if (classCount < 2) {
        throw ...; [int.MinValue .. 1]
    }

    return classCount;
}
```

# Data-flow analysis

```
public static int GetClassCountSafe<.....>(.....)
{
    int classCount = .....; [int.MinValue .. int.MaxValue]

    if (classCount < 2) {
        throw .....;      [int.MinValue .. 1]
    }

    return classCount;    [2 .. int.MaxValue]
}
```



# Data-flow analysis

```
int mappingClassCount = this.Mapping.GetClassCountSafe(...);  
.....  
if (mappingClassCount == 2) {  
    throw new BayesPointMachineClassifierException(...);  
}  
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}  
.....
```

# Data-flow analysis

```
int mappingClassCount = .....; [2 .. int.MaxValue]
.....
if (mappingClassCount == 2) {
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}
if (mappingClassCount < 2) {
    throw new BayesPointMachineClassifierException(.....);
}
.....
```

# Data-flow analysis

```
int mappingClassCount = .....; [2 .. int.MaxValue]
```

```
.....
```

```
if (mappingClassCount == 2) {  
    throw new BayesPointMachineClassifierException(.....);  
}
```

```
if (mappingClassCount < 2) {  
    throw new BayesPointMachineClassifierException(.....);  
}
```

```
.....
```

# Data-flow analysis

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int mappingClassCount = .....; [2 .. int.MaxValue]
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    throw new BayesPointMachineClassifierException(.....);
}
.....
```

# Data-flow analysis

```
int mappingClassCount = .....; [2 .. int.MaxValue]
```

```
.....
```

```
if (mappingClassCount == 2) {
```

```
    throw new BayesPointMachineClassifierException(.....);
```

```
}
```

```
if (mappingClassCount < 2) {
```

```
    throw new BayesPointMachineClassifierException(.....);
```

```
}
```

```
.....
```

# Data-flow analysis

```
int mappingClassCount = .....; [2 .. int.MaxValue]
.....
if (mappingClassCount == 2) {
    throw new BayesPointMachineClassifierException(.....);
}
if (mappingClassCount < 2) {
    throw new BayesPointMachineClassifierException(.....);
}
.....
```

**CWE-570: Expression is Always False**

# SQLI (SQL injection)

# SQL injection





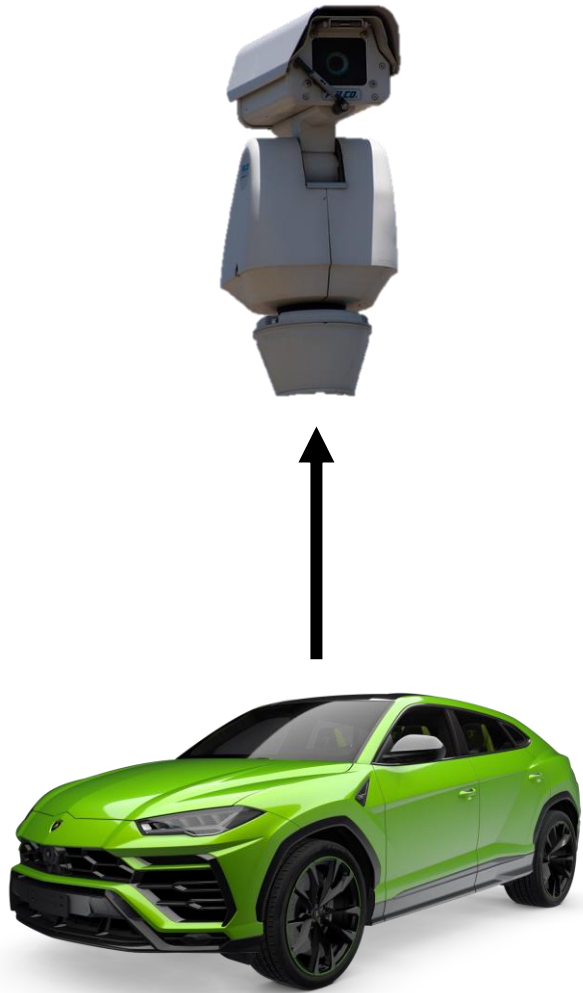
# SQL injection



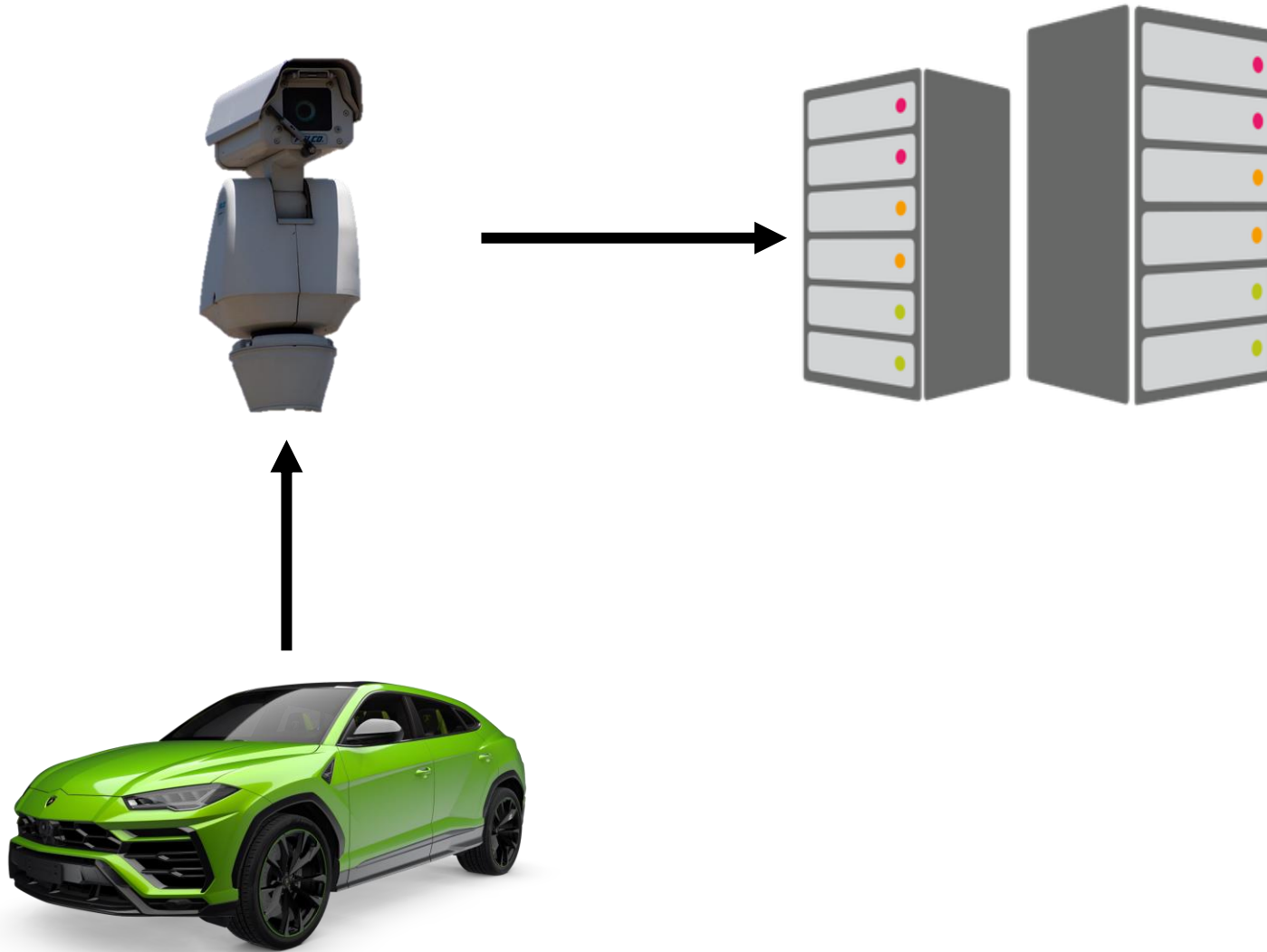
# SQL injection



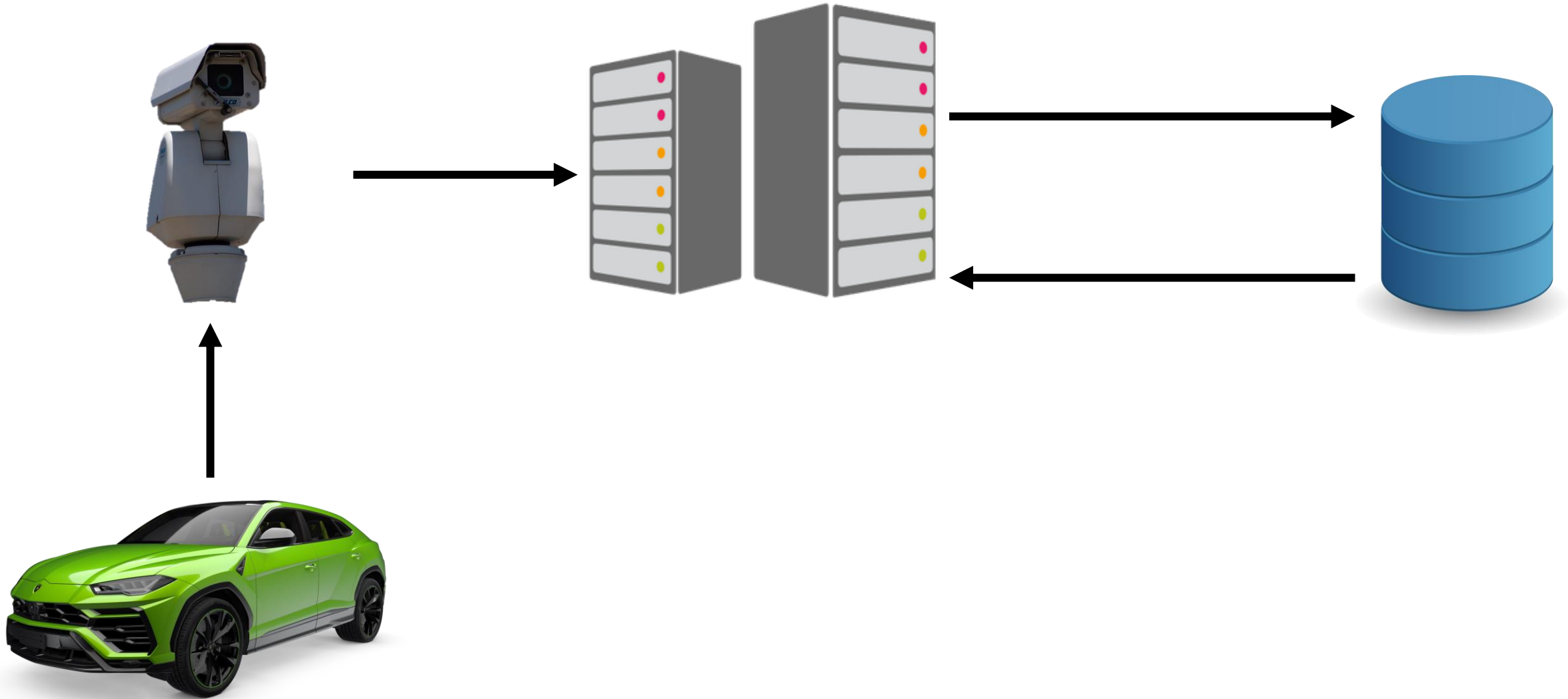
# SQL injection



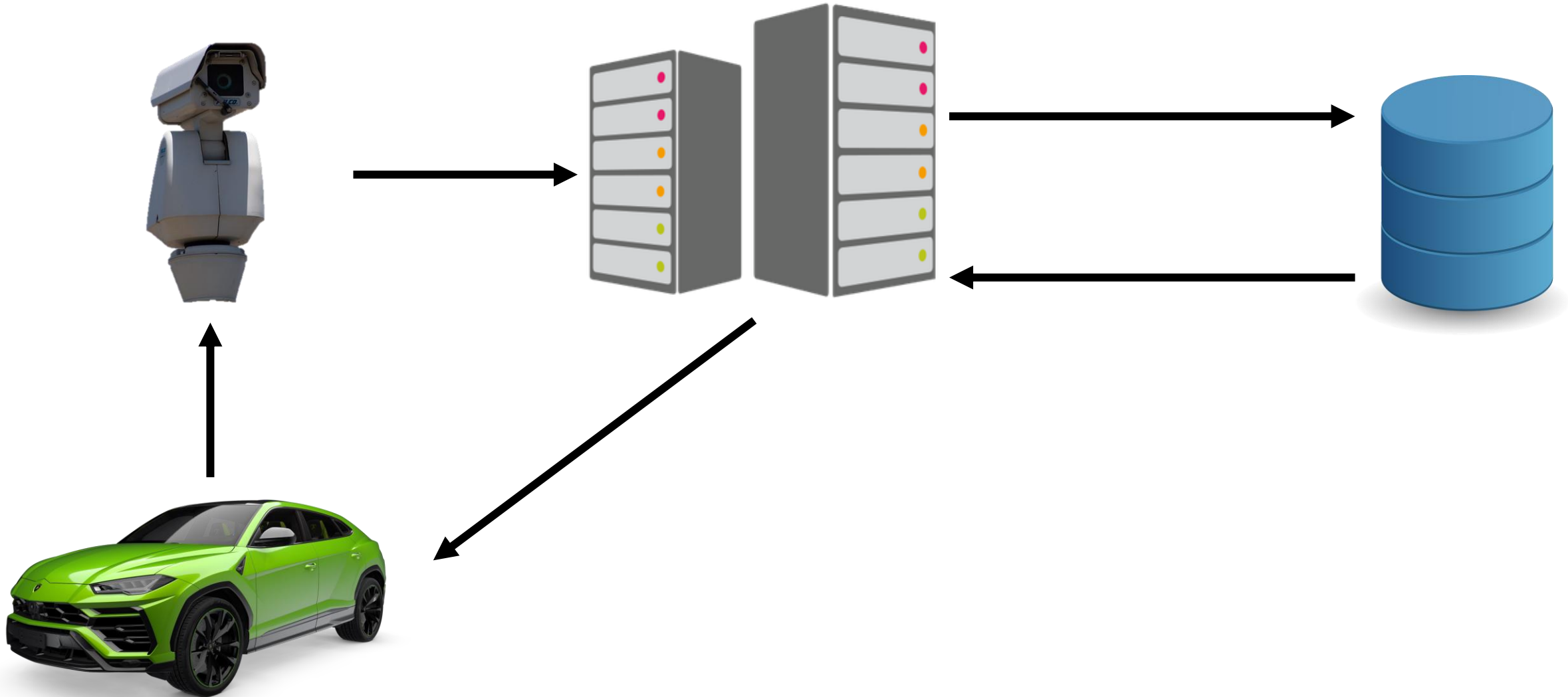
# SQL injection



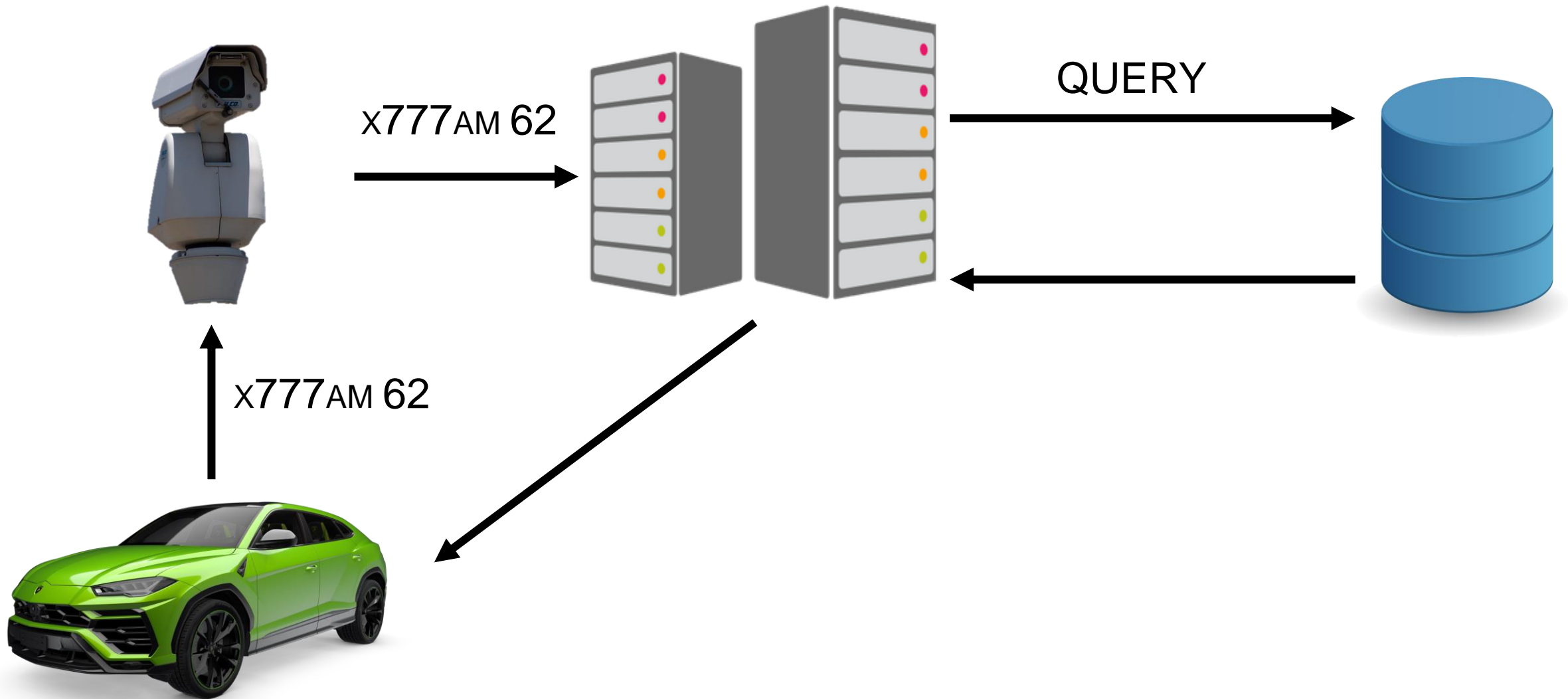
# SQL injection



# SQL injection



# SQL injection



# SQL injection

```
SELECT * FROM Cars WHERE PlateNumber = ' + PlateNumber + '
```



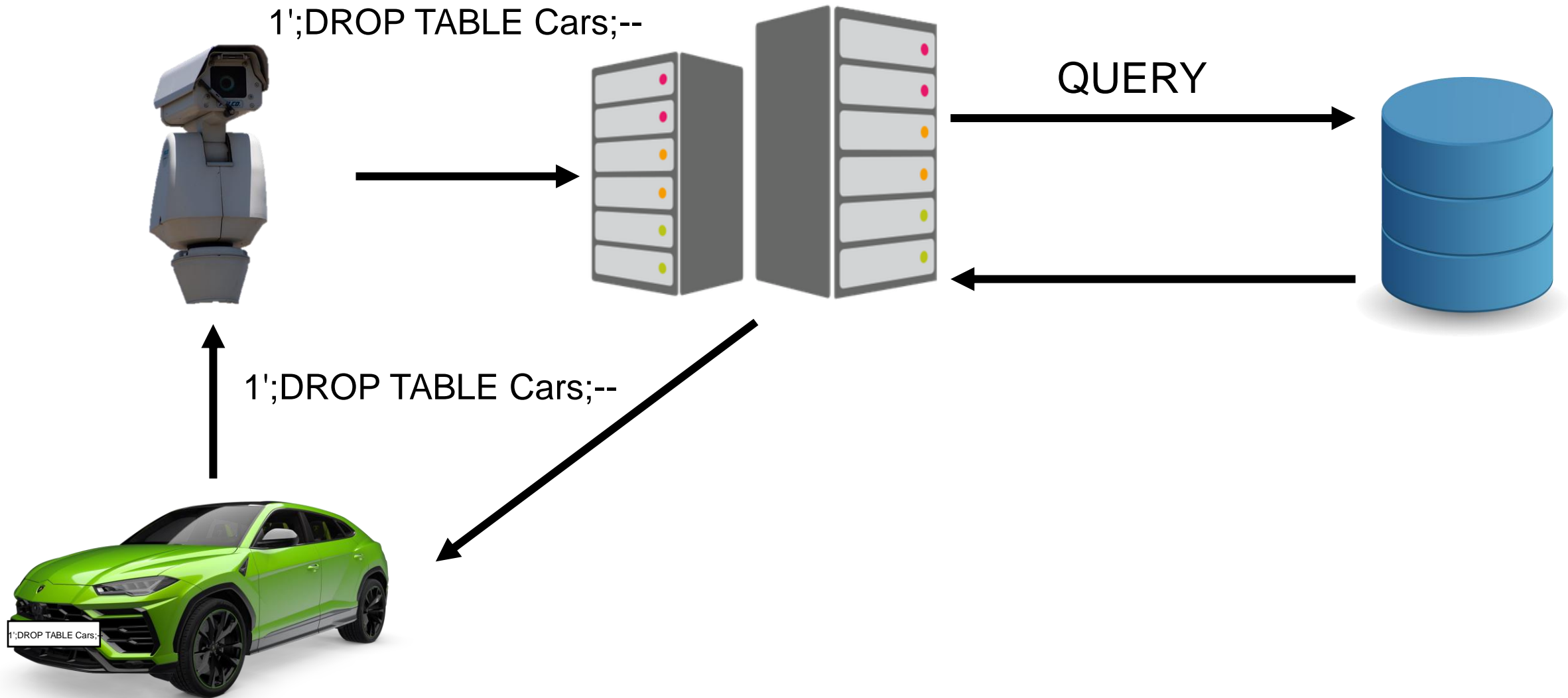
# SQL injection

```
SELECT * FROM Cars WHERE PlateNumber = ' + PlateNumber + '
```

```
// x777am62
```

```
SELECT * FROM Cars WHERE PlateNumber = 'x777am62'
```

# SQL injection



# SQL injection

```
SELECT * FROM Cars WHERE PlateNumber = ' + PlateNumber + '
```

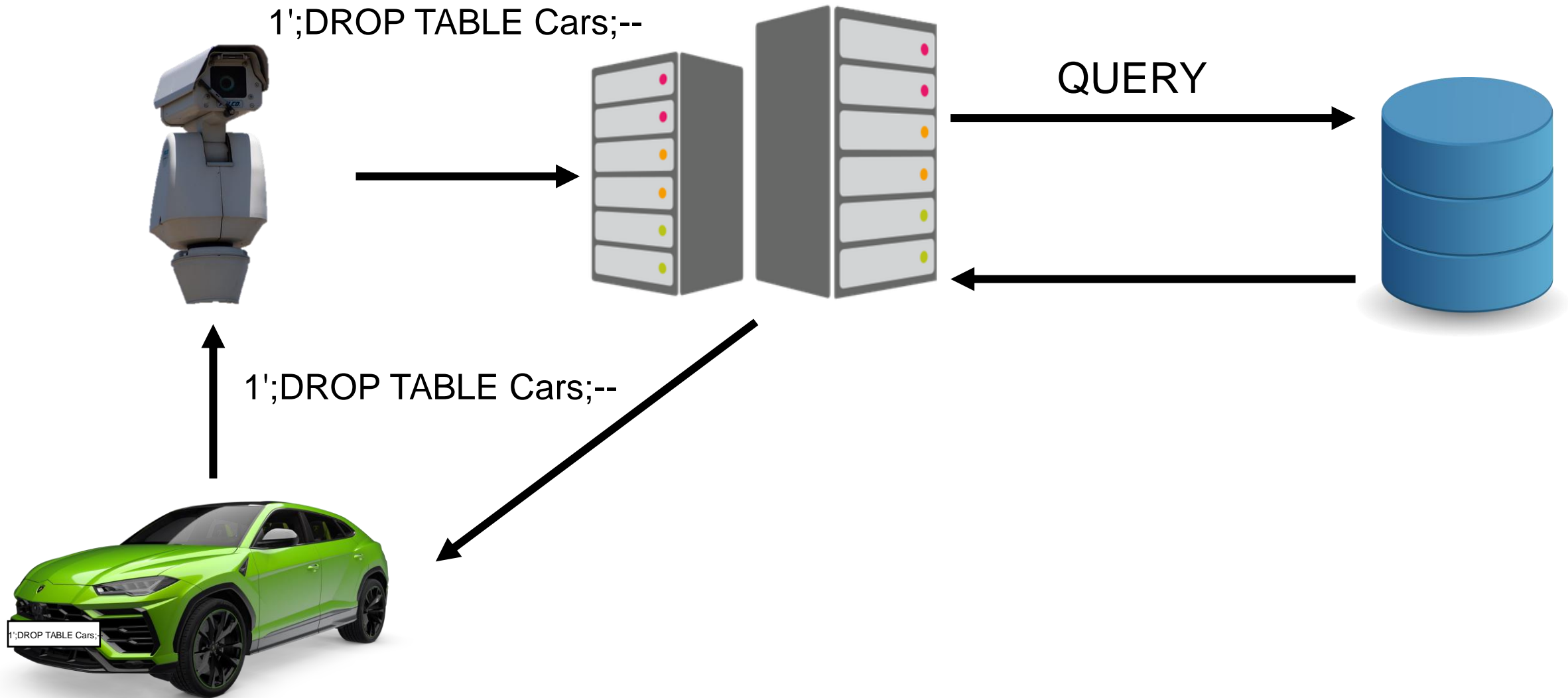
```
// x777am62
```

```
SELECT * FROM Cars WHERE PlateNumber = 'x777am62'
```

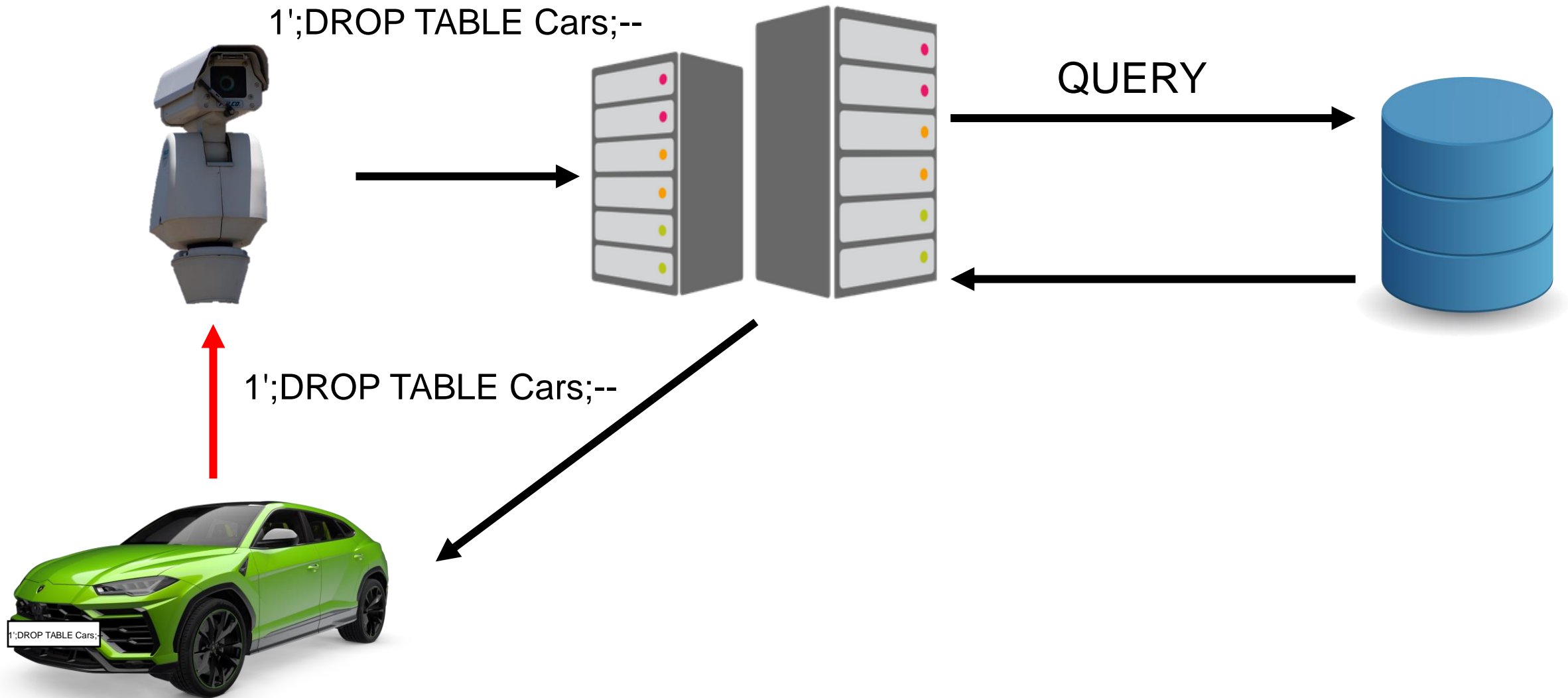
```
// 1';DROP TABLE Cars;--
```

```
SELECT * FROM Cars WHERE PlateNumber = '1';DROP TABLE Cars;--
```

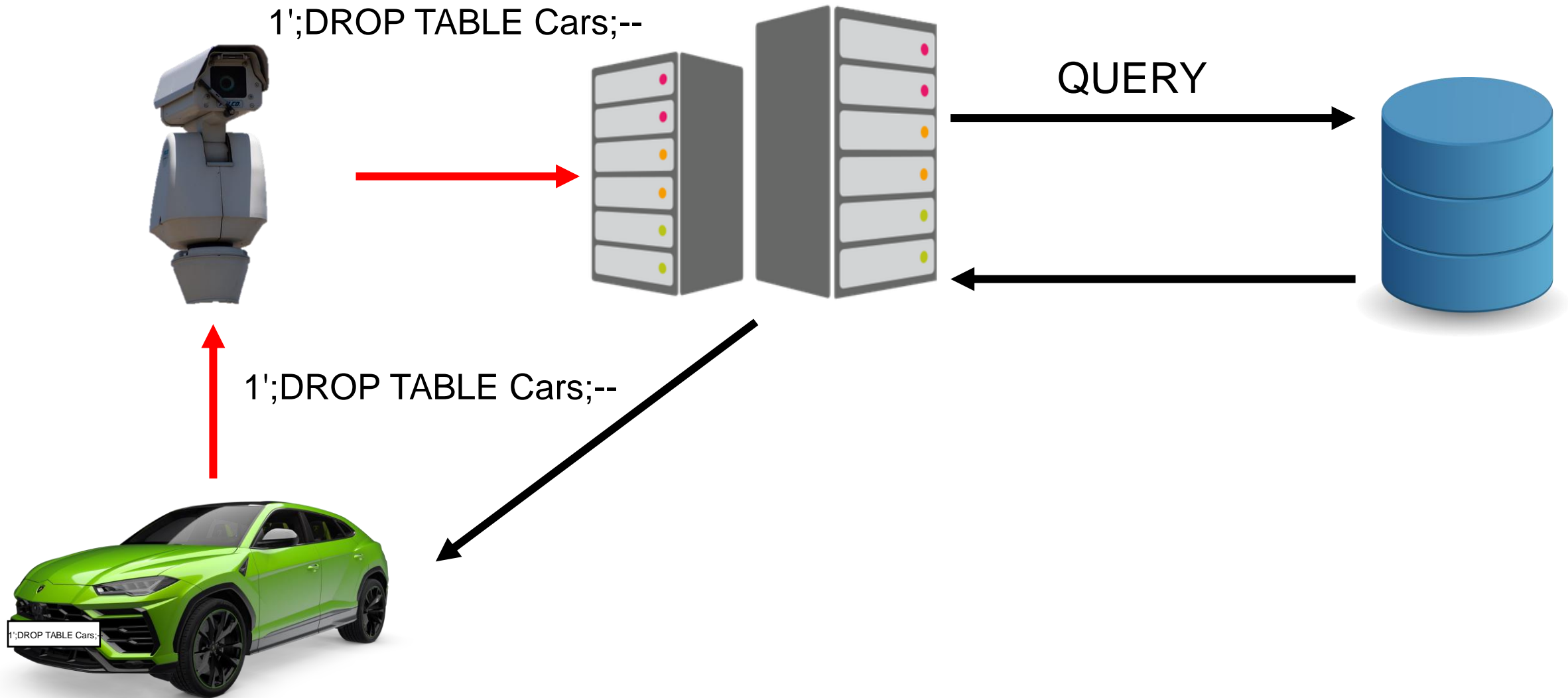
# SQL injection



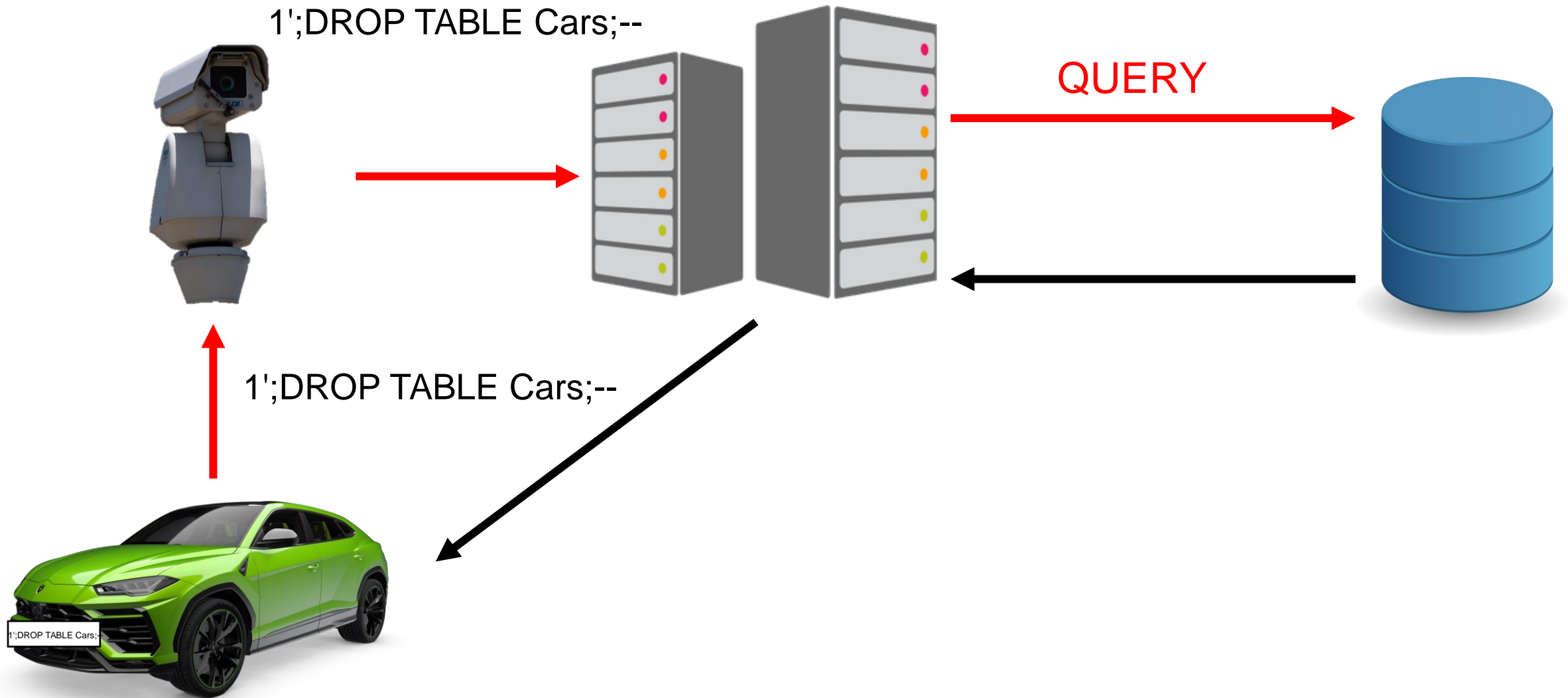
# SQL injection



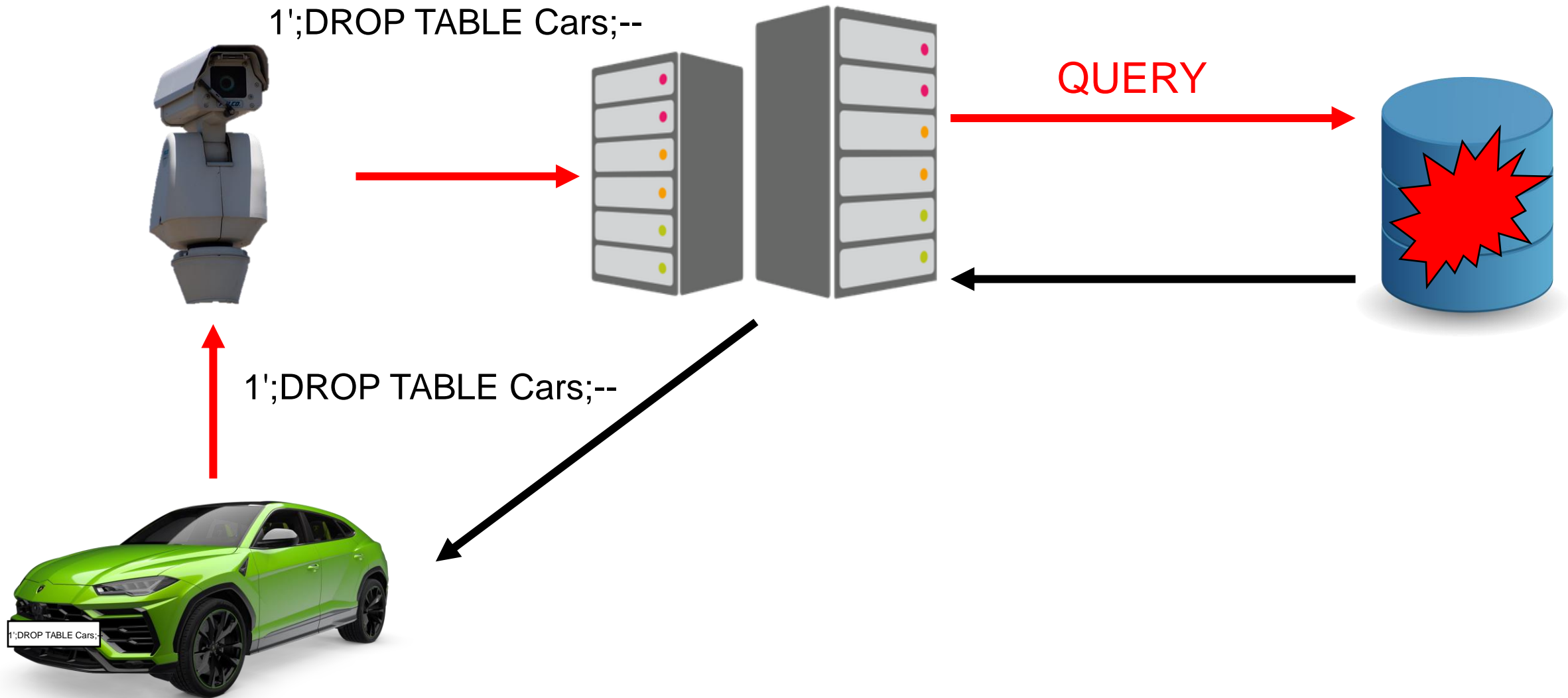
# SQL injection



# SQL injection



# SQL injection





# SQLI

```
using (SqlConnection connection = new SqlConnection(_connectionString))
{
    String userName = Request.Form["userName"];
    using (var command = new SqlCommand()
    {
        Connection = connection,
        CommandText = $"SELECT * FROM Users WHERE UserName = '{userName}' ",
        CommandType = System.Data.CommandType.Text
    })
    {
        using (var reader = command.ExecuteReader())
            // Data processing
    }
}
```

# SQLI

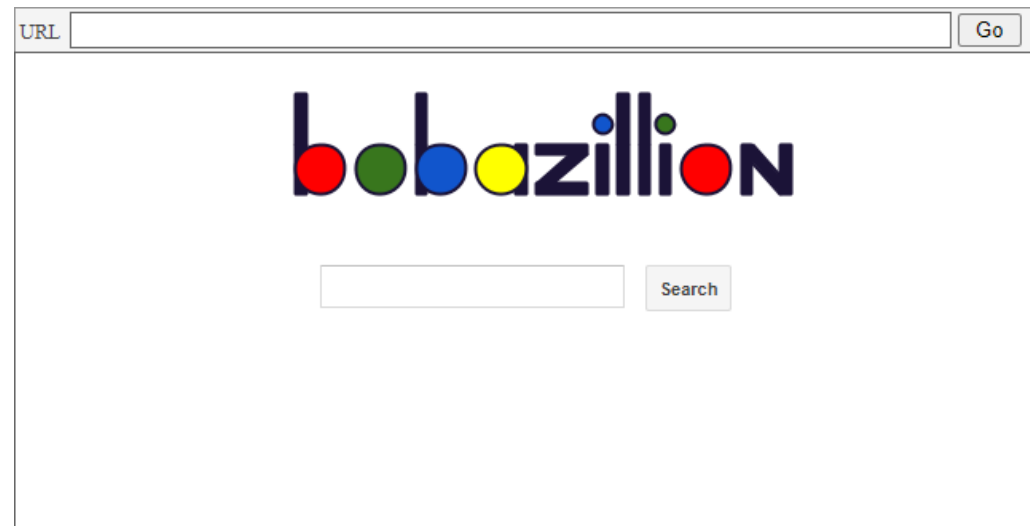
```
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{
    String userName = Request.Form["userName"];
    using (var command = new SqlCommand()
    {
        Connection = connection,
        CommandText = $"SELECT * FROM Users WHERE UserName = '{userName}' ",
        CommandType = System.Data.CommandType.Text
    })
    {
        using (var reader = command.ExecuteReader())
            // Data processing
    }
}
```

# SQLI

```
using (SqlConnection connection = new SqlConnection(_connectionString))
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    {
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        CommandText = $"SELECT * FROM Users WHERE UserName = '{userName}' ",
        CommandType = System.Data.CommandType.Text
    })
    {
        using (var reader = command.ExecuteReader())
            // Data processing
    }
}
```

# XSS (cross-site scripting)

# XSS (cross-site scripting)



# XSS (cross-site scripting)

Input: Why Skopin is the best city?



# XSS (cross-site scripting)

Input: Why Skopin is the best city?



# XSS (cross-site scripting)

Input: `<s>Skopin</s>`





# XSS (cross-site scripting)

Input: `<s>Skopin</s>`



# XSS (cross-site scripting)

Input: <s>Skopin</s>



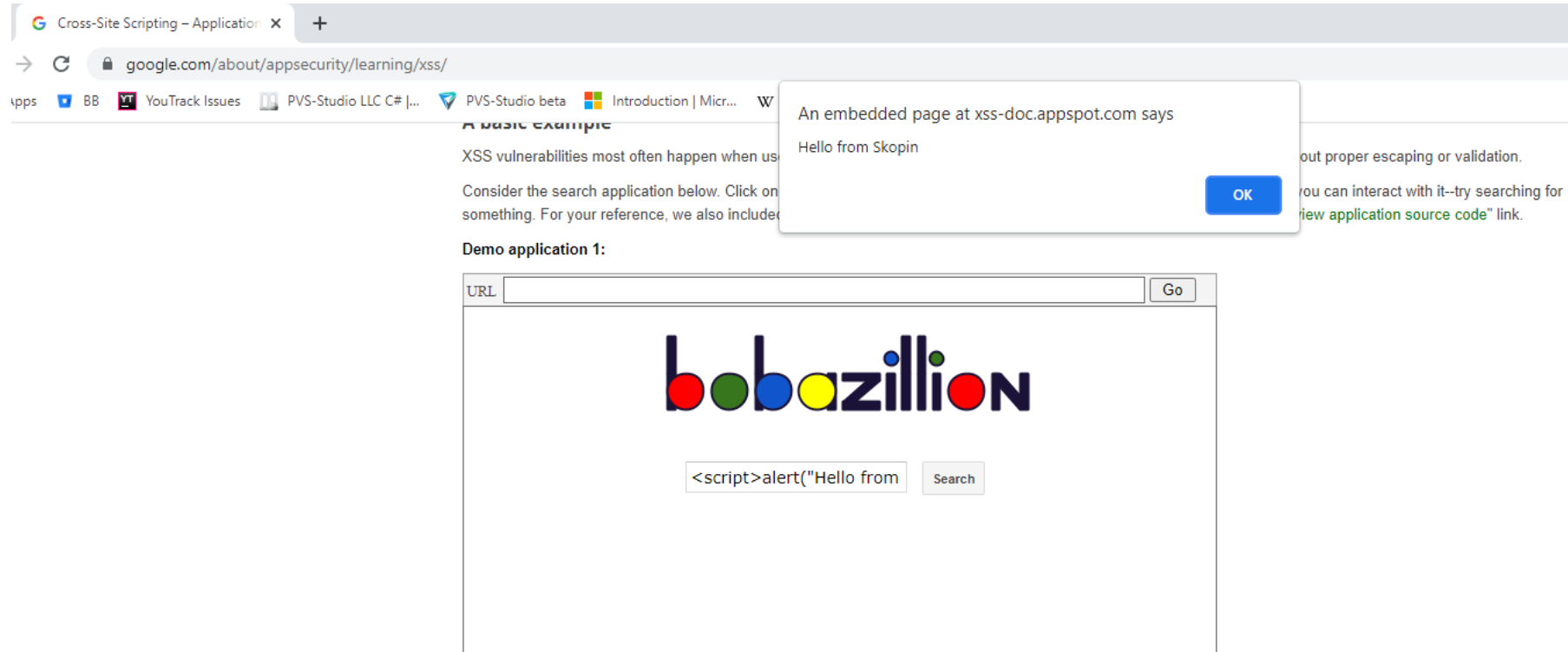
# XSS (cross-site scripting)

Input: `<script>alert("Hello from Skopin")</script >`



# XSS (cross-site scripting)

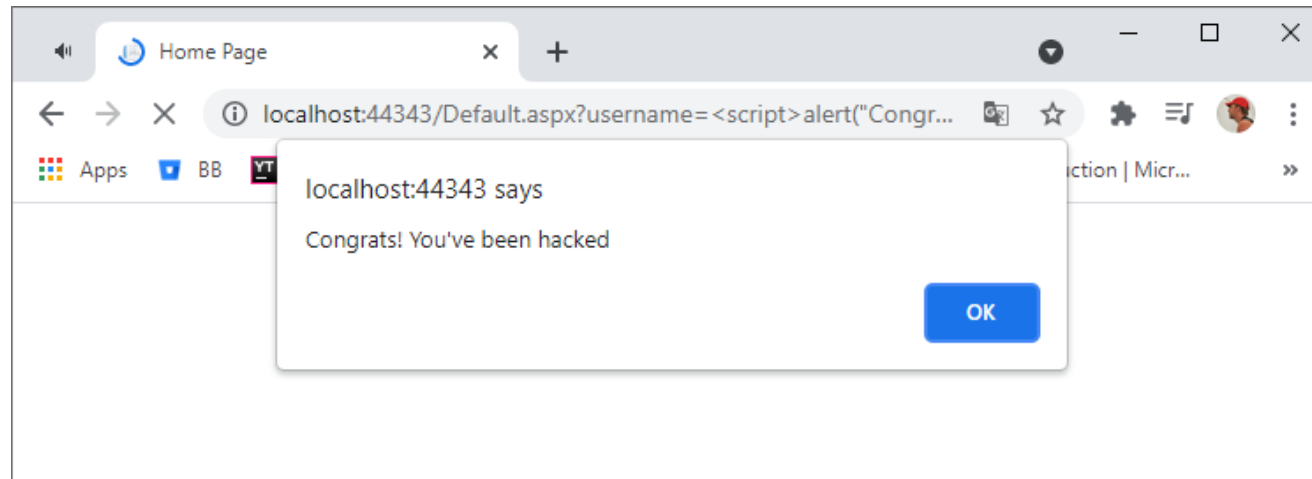
Input: `<script>alert("Hello from Skopin")</script >`



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `google.com/about/appsecurity/learning/xss/`. The page content includes a section titled "A basic example" which explains that XSS vulnerabilities often occur due to missing escaping or validation. Below this is a "Demo application 1:" which features a search form with a "URL" input field and a "Go" button. The input field contains the payload `<script>alert("Hello from`. An alert dialog box is overlaid on the page, displaying the message "An embedded page at xss-doc.appspot.com says Hello from Skopin" with an "OK" button.

# XSS (cross-site scripting)

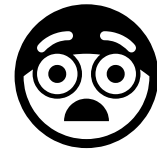
Input: ...?username=<script>alert("Congrats! You've been hacked")</script>



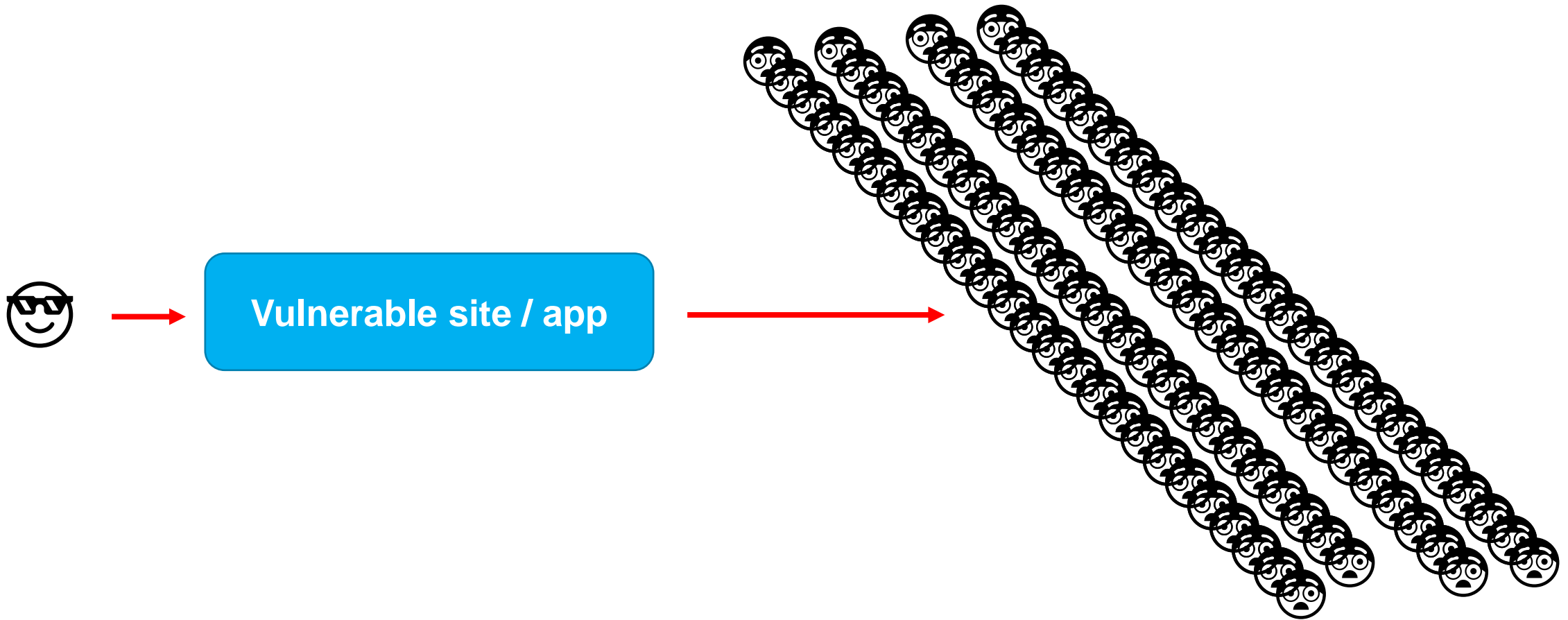
# XSS (cross-site scripting)



Vulnerable site / app



# XSS (cross-site scripting)



# XSS

```
protected void Page_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    var userName = Request.Params["userName"];

    string message;
    if (string.IsNullOrEmpty(userName))
    {
        message = string.Format(_centerAlignFormat,
                                "Empty 'userName' parameter");
    }
    else
    {
        message = string.Format(_centerAlignFormat,
                                $"{userName}' data has been processed.");
    }

    Response.Write(message);
}
```



# XSS

```
protected void Page_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    var userName = Request.Params["userName"];

    string message;
    if (string.IsNullOrEmpty(userName))
    {
        message = string.Format(_centerAlignFormat,
                                "Empty 'userName' parameter");
    }
    else
    {
        message = string.Format(_centerAlignFormat,
                                $"{userName}' data has been processed.");
    }

    Response.Write(message);
}
```

# XSS

```
protected void Page_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    var userName = Request.Params["userName"];

    string message;
    if (string.IsNullOrEmpty(userName))
    {
        message = string.Format(_centerAlignFormat,
                                "Empty 'userName' parameter");
    }
    else
    {
        message = string.Format(_centerAlignFormat,
                                $"{userName}' data has been processed.");
    }

    Response.Write(message);
}
```

# XSS

```
protected void Page_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    var userName = Request.Params["userName"];

    string message;
    if (string.IsNullOrEmpty(userName))
    {
        message = string.Format(_centerAlignFormat,
                                "Empty 'userName' parameter");
    }
    else
    {
        message = string.Format(_centerAlignFormat,
                                $"{userName}' data has been processed.");
    }

    Response.Write(message);
}
```

# Излишнее доверие к внешним данным

# Проектирование по ОПТИМИСТИЧНОМУ сценарию

# Хакер, когда ты проектируешь по оптимистичному сценарию





PLEASE STAND BY

# Taint analysis (taint checking)



# Taint analysis

- Проблема излишнего доверия к входным данным



# Taint analysis

- Проблема излишнего доверия к входным данным
- Помогает в поиске:
  - SQL injection
  - OS command injection
  - XSS (cross-site scripting)
  - path traversal
  - XXE и XEE
  - и т.п.

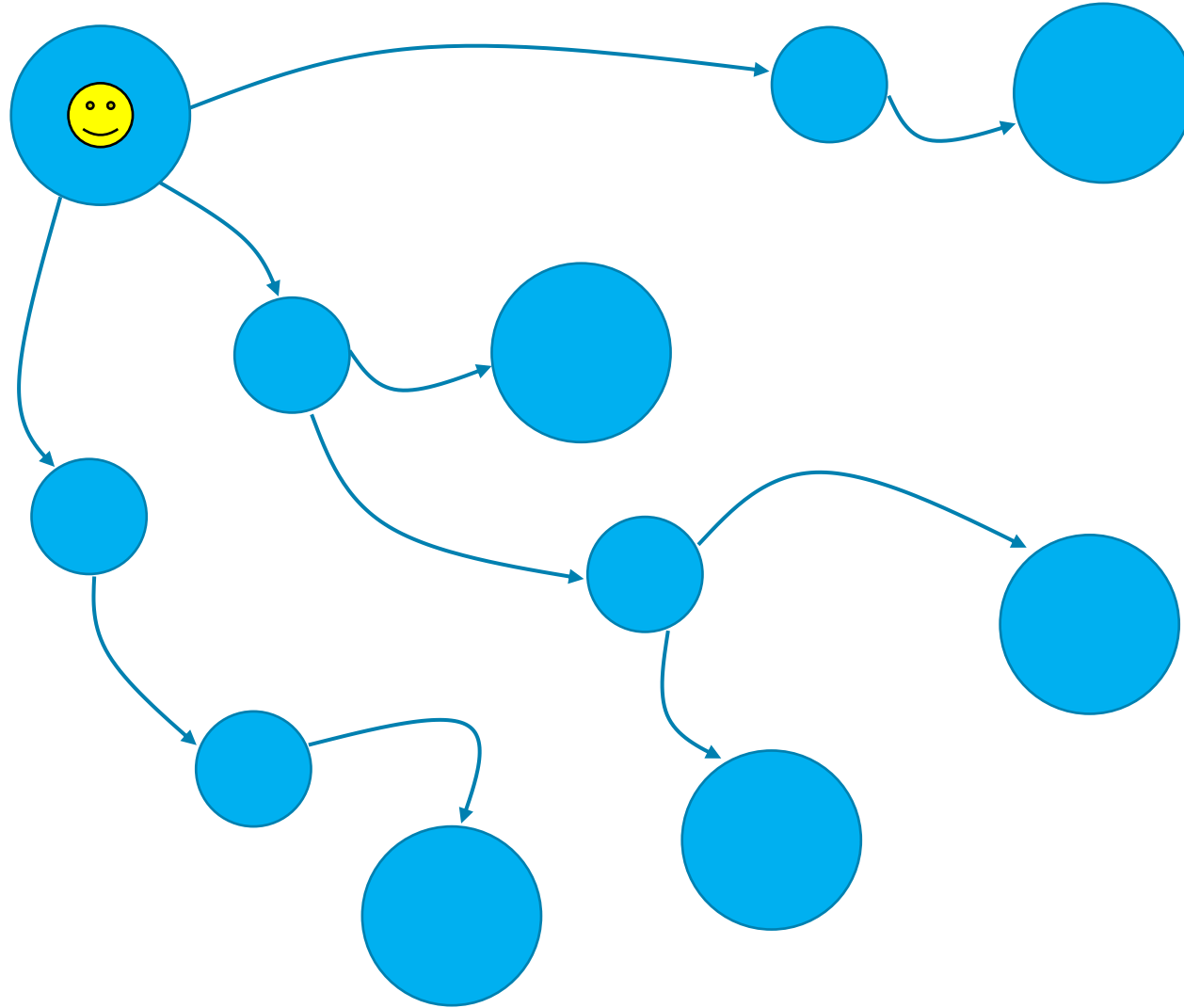


# Taint analysis

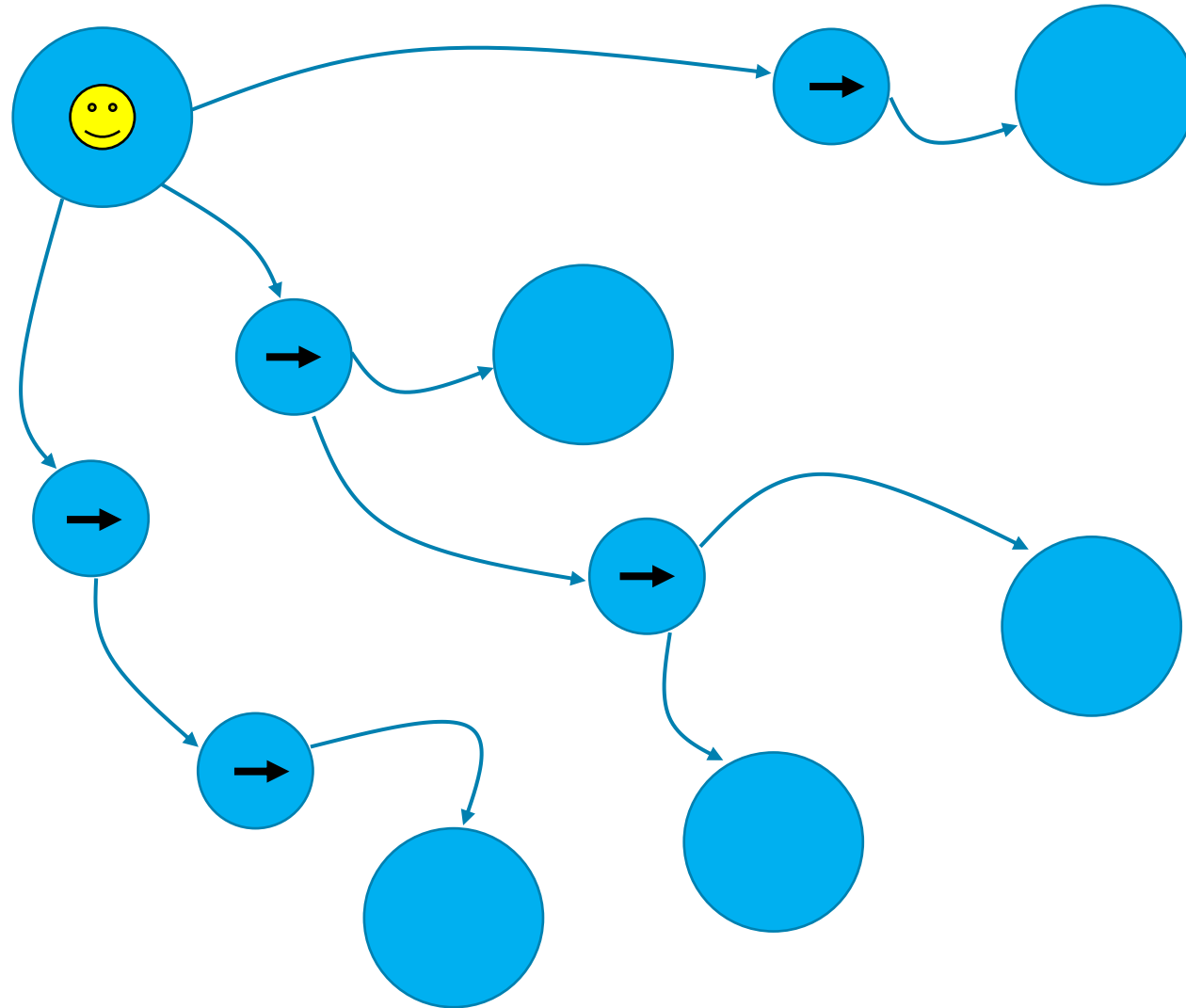
- Проблема излишнего доверия к входным данным
- Помогает в поиске:
  - SQL injection
  - OS command injection
  - XSS (cross-site scripting)
  - path traversal
  - XXE и XEE
  - и т.п.
- CWE, OWASP, Top'ы...



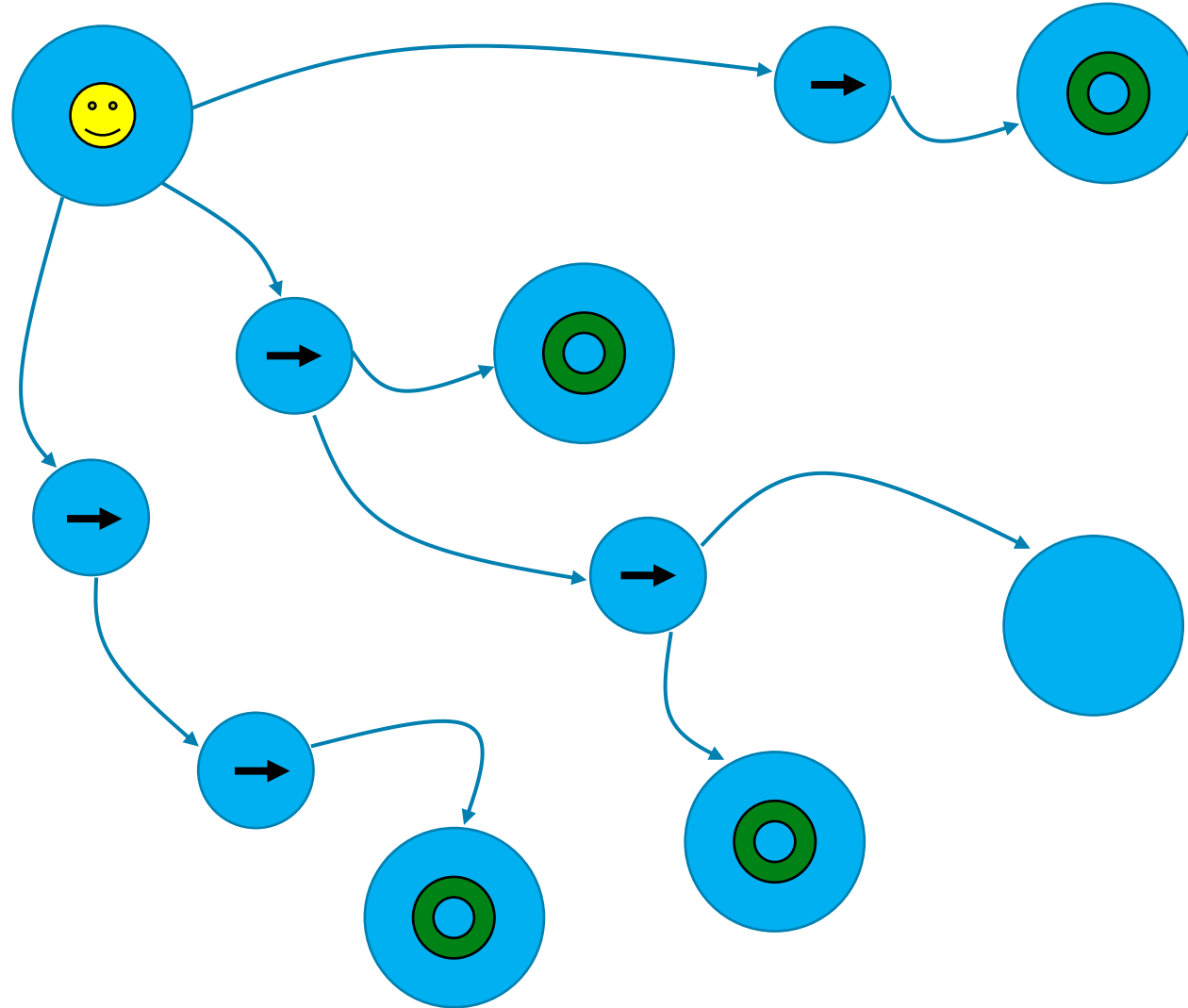
# Taint analysis



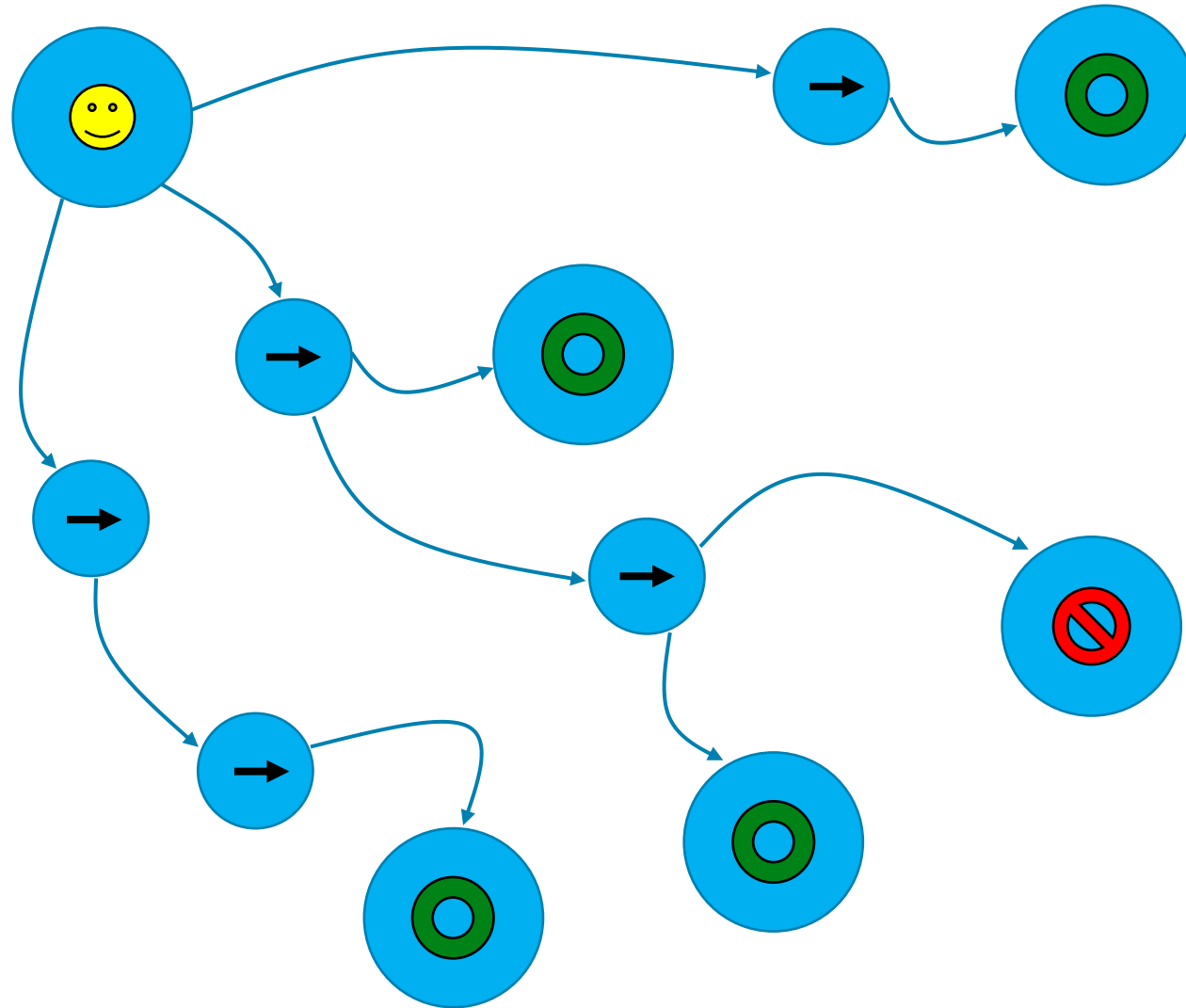
# Taint analysis



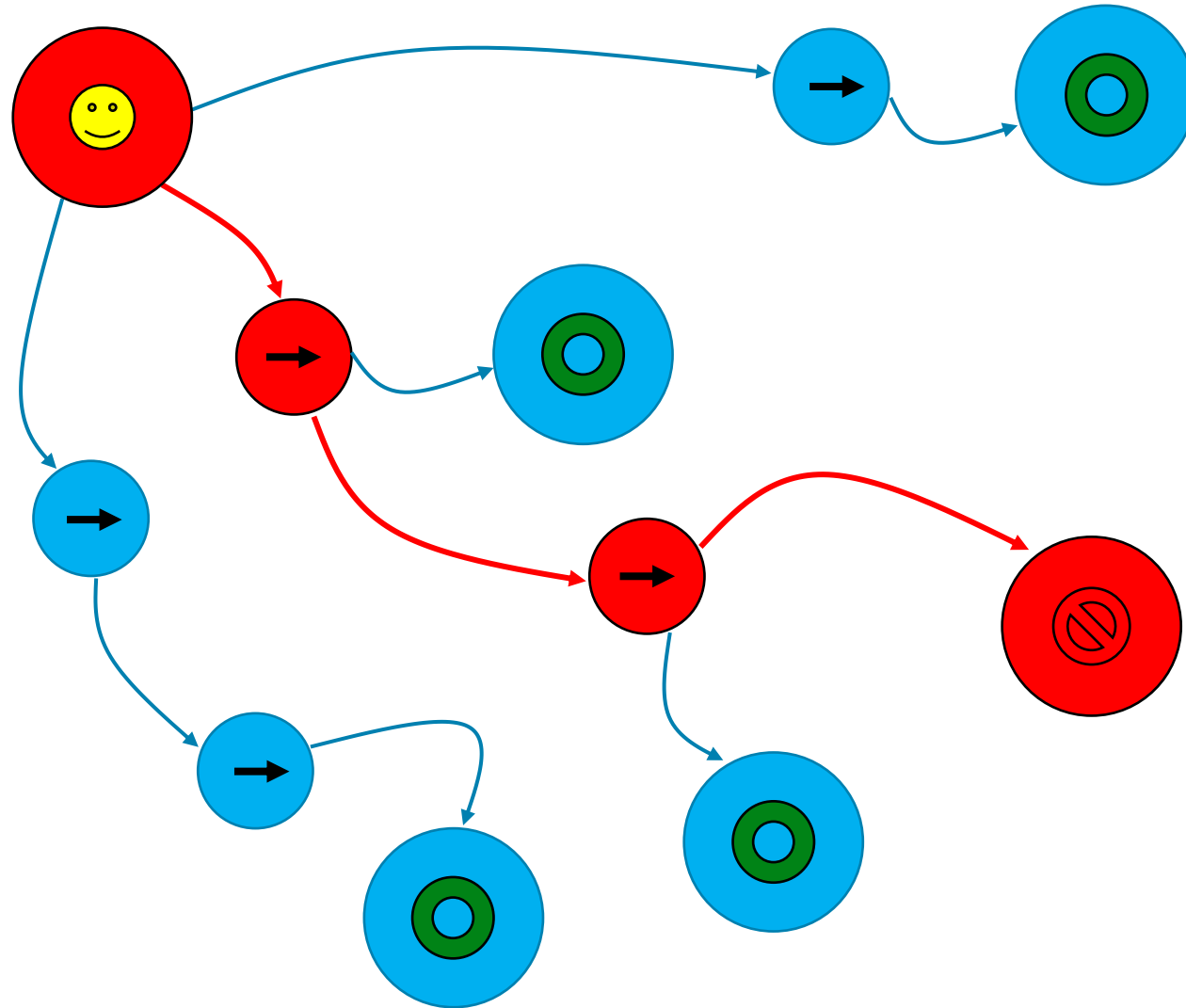
# Taint analysis



# Taint analysis



# Taint analysis





# Taint analysis

- Что нужно для анализа taint анализа?
  - Источники
  - Передатчики
  - Приёмники



# Taint analysis: источники

- `HttpRequest.QueryString`
- `HttpRequest.Form`



# Taint analysis: ИСТОЧНИКИ

- `HttpRequest.QueryString`
- `HttpRequest.Form`
- `TextBox.Text`



# Taint analysis: ИСТОЧНИКИ

- `HttpRequest.QueryString`
- `HttpRequest.Form`
- `TextBox.Text`
- `Console.ReadLine`
- `gets`



# Taint analysis: ИСТОЧНИКИ

- `HttpRequest.QueryString`
- `HttpRequest.Form`
- `TextBox.Text`
- `Console.ReadLine`
- `gets`
- `stdin`
  - `__acrt_iob_func(0)`
  - `&__iob_func()[0]`
  - `&iob[0]`



# Taint analysis: ИСТОЧНИКИ

- `HttpRequest.QueryString`
- `HttpRequest.Form`
- `TextBox.Text`
- `Console.ReadLine`
- `gets`
- `stdin`
  - `__acrt_iob_func(0)`
  - `&__iob_func()[0]`
  - `&iob[0]`
- `....`



# SQLI

```
using (SqlConnection connection = new SqlConnection(_connectionString))
{
    String userName = Request.Form["userName"];
    using (var command = new SqlCommand()
    {
        Connection = connection,
        CommandText = $"SELECT * FROM Users WHERE UserName = '{userName}' ",
        CommandType = System.Data.CommandType.Text
    })
    {
        using (var reader = command.ExecuteReader())
            // Data processing
    }
}
```

# SQLI

```
using (SqlConnection connection = new SqlConnection(_connectionString))
{
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        using (var reader = command.ExecuteReader())
            // Data processing
    }
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```



# Taint analysis: приёмники

# Taint analysis: приёмники (sinks)

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- Специфичны для разных дефектов безопасности



# Taint analysis: приёмники (sinks)

- Специфичны для разных дефектов безопасности
- SQLI:
  - параметр конструктора (команда)
  - св-во (команда)



# Taint analysis: приёмники (sinks)

- Специфичны для разных дефектов безопасности
- SQLI:
  - параметр конструктора (команда)
  - св-во (команда)
- XSS:
  - `Response.Write`



# Taint analysis: приёмники (sinks)

- Специфичны для разных дефектов безопасности
- SQLI:
  - параметр конструктора (команда)
  - св-во (команда)
- XSS:
  - `Response.Write`
- Path traversal:
  - Файловые операции



# Taint analysis: приёмники (sinks)

```
var taintedStr = GetTaintedData();  
var sqlCommand = new SqlCommand(taintedStr);
```

# Taint analysis: приёмники (sinks)

```
var taintedStr = GetTaintedData();  
var sqlCommand = new SqlCommand(taintedStr);
```



# SQLI

```
using (SqlConnection connection = new SqlConnection(_connectionString))
{
    String userName = Request.Form["userName"];
    using (var command = new SqlCommand()
    {
        Connection = connection,
        CommandText = $"SELECT * FROM Users WHERE UserName = '{userName}' ",
        CommandType = System.Data.CommandType.Text
    })
    {
        using (var reader = command.ExecuteReader())
            // Data processing
    }
}
```

# SQLI

```
using (SqlConnection connection = new SqlConnection(_connectionString))
{
    String userName = Request.Form["userName"];
    using (var command = new SqlCommand()
    {
        Connection = connection,
        CommandText = $"SELECT * FROM Users WHERE UserName = '{userName}' ",
        CommandType = System.Data.CommandType.Text
    })
    {
        using (var reader = command.ExecuteReader())
            // Data processing
    }
}
```

**Taint analysis:**

**распространение заражения**

# Taint analysis:

## распространение заражения

- Простые присваивания
- Функции
- Методы
- Индексаторы
- Конкатенация
- Интерполяция
- И т.п.




# Taint analysis: заражение

```
var taintedVar1 = TaintSource();
```

```
var taintedVar2 = taintedVar1;
```

# Taint analysis: заражение

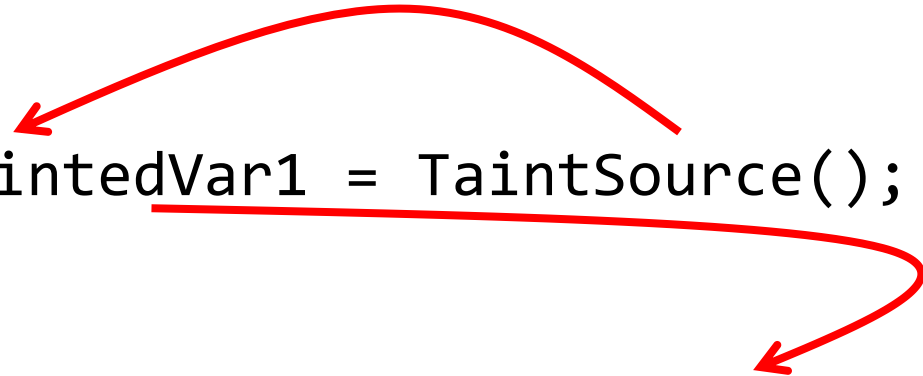
```
var taintedVar1 = TaintSource();
```



```
var taintedVar2 = taintedVar1;
```

# Taint analysis: заражение

```
var taintedVar1 = TaintSource();
```

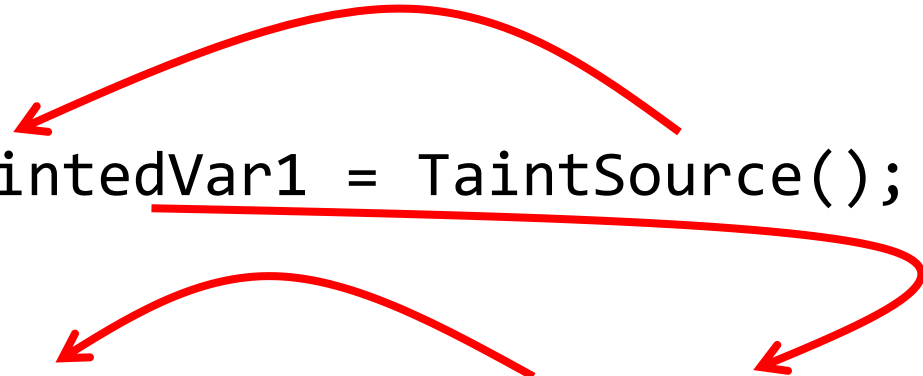


The diagram consists of two red arrows. The first arrow starts at the end of the `TaintSource()` function call in the first line and points to the `taintedVar1` variable. The second arrow starts at the `taintedVar1` variable in the first line and points to the `taintedVar1` variable in the second line, illustrating the flow of taint from the source to the first variable and then to the second variable.

```
var taintedVar2 = taintedVar1;
```

# Taint analysis: заражение

```
var taintedVar1 = TaintSource();
```



The diagram consists of two lines of code. The first line is `var taintedVar1 = TaintSource();` and the second line is `var taintedVar2 = taintedVar1;`. Red arrows indicate the flow of taint: one arrow starts from the `TaintSource()` call and points to `taintedVar1`; another arrow starts from `taintedVar1` and points to `taintedVar2` in the second line. A third arrow starts from the `TaintSource()` call and points directly to `taintedVar2`, representing the transitive flow of taint through the assignment.

```
var taintedVar2 = taintedVar1;
```

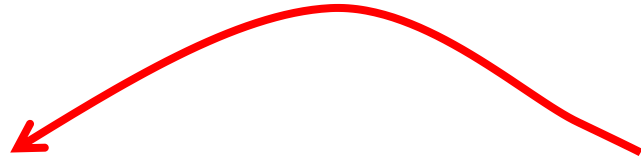


# Taint analysis: заражение

```
var taintedVar1 = TaintSource();
```

```
var commandRaw  
= "SELECT * FROM Users WHERE UserName = '" + taintedVar1 + "'";
```

# Taint analysis: заражение

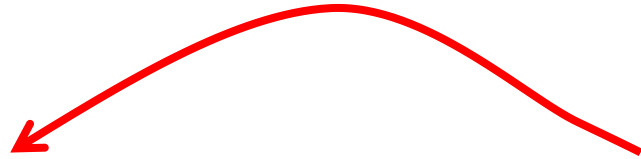


```
var taintedVar1 = TaintSource();
```

```
var commandRaw  
    = "SELECT * FROM Users WHERE UserName = '" + taintedVar1 + "'";
```

# Taint analysis: заражение

```
var taintedVar1 = TaintSource();
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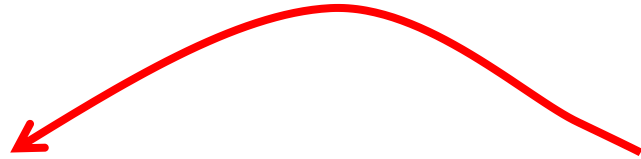


```
var commandRaw  
= "SELECT * FROM Users WHERE UserName = '" + taintedVar1 + "'";
```



# Taint analysis: заражение

```
var taintedVar1 = TaintSource();
```



```
var commandRaw  
= "SELECT * FROM Users WHERE UserName = '" + taintedVar1 + "'";
```



# Taint analysis: заражение

```
StringBuilder command = new StringBuilder();
```

```
var taintedVar = TaintSource();
```

```
command.Append("SELECT * FROM DataTable WHERE Id = ");  
command.Append(taintedVar);
```

```
var resultCommand = command.ToString();
```

# Taint analysis: заражение

```
StringBuilder command = new StringBuilder();
```

```
var taintedVar = TaintSource();
```

```
command.Append("SELECT * FROM DataTable WHERE Id = ");  
command.Append(taintedVar);
```

```
var resultCommand = command.ToString();
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# Taint analysis: заражение

```
StringBuilder command = new StringBuilder();
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```
var taintedVar = TaintSource();
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```
command.Append("SELECT * FROM DataTable WHERE Id = ");  
command.Append(taintedVar);
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var resultCommand = command.ToString();
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# Taint analysis: заражение

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StringBuilder command = new StringBuilder();
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var taintedVar = TaintSource();
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```
command.Append("SELECT * FROM DataTable WHERE Id = ");  
command.Append(taintedVar);
```


```
var resultCommand = command.ToString();
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# Taint analysis: заражение

```
StringBuilder command = new StringBuilder();
```

```
var taintedVar = TaintSource();
```



```
command.Append("SELECT * FROM DataTable WHERE Id = ");  
command.Append(taintedVar);
```

```
var resultCommand = command.ToString();
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# Taint analysis: заражение

```
StringBuilder command = new StringBuilder();
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# Taint analysis: заражение

```
StringBuilder command = new StringBuilder();
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command.Append("SELECT * FROM DataTable WHERE Id = ");  
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# Taint analysis: заражение

```
StringBuilder command = new StringBuilder();
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var taintedVar = TaintSource();
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```
command.Append("SELECT * FROM DataTable WHERE Id = ");  
command.Append(taintedVar);
```

```
var resultCommand = command.ToString();
```

# Taint analysis: заражение

```
StringBuilder command = new StringBuilder();
```

```
var taintedVar = TaintSource();
```

```
command.Append("SELECT * FROM DataTable WHERE Id = ");  
command.Append(taintedVar);
```

```
var resultCommand = command.ToString();
```

# Taint analysis: пример с NcFTP

# libidn

```
else if (fgets (
    readbuf, BUFSIZ, stdin) == NULL) {
    ....
}

if (readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] == '\n')
    readbuf[strlen (readbuf) - 1] = '\0';
```

# NcFTP

....

```
if (fgets(newname, sizeof(newname) - 1, stdin) == NULL)
    newname[0] = '\0';
```

```
newname[strlen(newname) - 1] = '\0';
```



D:\OSP\ncftp-3.2.6\ncftp\Release>

# NcFTP

....

```
if (fgets(newname, sizeof(newname) - 1, stdin) == NULL)
```

```
    newname[0] = '\0';
```

```
newname[strlen(newname) - 1] = '\0';
```

# NcFTP

....

```
if (fgets(newname, sizeof(newname) - 1, stdin) == NULL)
    newname[0] = '\\0';
```

```
newname[strlen(newname) - 1] = '\\0';
```

# NcFTP

....

```
if (fgets(newname, sizeof(newname) - 1, stdin) == NULL)
    newname[0] = '\0';
```

```
newname[strlen(newname) - 1] = '\0';
```

# NcFTP

....

```
if (fgets(newname, sizeof(newname) - 1, stdin) == NULL)
    newname[0] = '\\0';
```

```
newname[strlen(newname) - 1] = '\\0';
```

# NcFTP

....

```
if (fgets(newname, sizeof(newname) - 1, stdin) == NULL)
    newname[0] = '\0';
```

```
newname[strlen(newname) - 1] = '\0';
```

# NcFTP

....

```
if (fgets(newname, sizeof(newname) - 1, stdin) == NULL)  
    newname[0] = '\\0';
```

```
newname[strlen(newname) - 1] = '\\0';
```

# NcFTP

....

```
if (fgets(newname, sizeof(newname) - 1, stdin) == NULL)
    newname[0] = '\0';
```




```
newname[strlen(newname) - 1] = '\0';
```



# NcFTP

....

```
if (fgets(newname, sizeof(newname) - 1, stdin) == NULL)
    newname[0] = '\0';
```



```
newname[strlen(newname) - 1] = '\0';
```

# NcFTP

....

```
if (fgets(newname, sizeof(newname) - 1, stdin) == NULL)
```

```
newname[0] = '\0';
```

```
newname[strlen(newname) - 1] = '\0';
```

# NcFTP

....

```
if (fgets(newname, sizeof(newname) - 1, stdin) == NULL)
```

```
newname[0] = '\0';
```

```
newname[strlen(newname) - 1] = '\0';
```

# NcFTP

....

```
if (fgets(newname, sizeof(newname) - 1, stdin) == NULL)
```

```
newname[0] = '\0';
```

```
newname[strlen(newname) - 1] = '\0';
```

# NcFTP

```
....  
if (fgets(newname, sizeof(newname) - 1, stdin) == NULL)  
    newname[0] = '\0';  
  
newname[strlen(newname) - 1] = '\0';
```

# NcFTP

....

```
if (fgets(newname, sizeof(newname) - 1, stdin) == NULL)
```

```
newname[0] = '\0';
```

```
newname[strlen(newname) - 1] = '\0';
```

# NcFTP

```
.....  
if (fgets(newname, sizeof(newname) - 1, stdin) == NULL)  
    newname[0] = '\0';  
  
newname[strlen(newname) - 1] = '\0';  
                -1
```

$\backslash 0????$

```
newname[-1] = '\0';
```



# Taint analysis: пример с SQLI

# SQLI

```
using (SqlConnection connection = new SqlConnection(_connectionString))
{
    String userName = Request.Form["userName"];
    using (var command = new SqlCommand()
    {
        Connection = connection,
        CommandText = $"SELECT * FROM Users WHERE UserName = '{userName}' ",
        CommandType = System.Data.CommandType.Text
    })
    {
        using (var reader = command.ExecuteReader())
            // Data processing
    }
}
```

# SQLI

```
String userName = Request.Form["userName"];
```

```
using (var command = new SqlCommand()  
{  
    Connection = connection,  
  
    CommandText =  
        $"SELECT * FROM Users WHERE UserName = '" + userName + "'",  
  
    CommandType = System.Data.CommandType.Text  
})  
....
```

# SQLI

```
String userName = Request.Form["userName"];
```

```
using (var command = new SqlCommand()  
{  
    Connection = connection,  
  
    CommandText =  
        $"SELECT * FROM Users WHERE UserName = '" + userName + "'",  
  
    CommandType = System.Data.CommandType.Text  
})  
    ....
```

# SQLI

```
String userName = Request.Form["userName"];
```

```
using (var command = new SqlCommand()  
{  
    Connection = connection,  
  
    CommandText =  
        $"SELECT * FROM Users WHERE UserName = '" + userName + "'",  
  
    CommandType = System.Data.CommandType.Text  
})  
....
```

# SQLI

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String userName = Request.Form["userName"];
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```
using (var command = new SqlCommand()  
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    Connection = connection,  
  
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    CommandType = System.Data.CommandType.Text  
})  
    ....
```

# SQLI

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String userName = Request.Form["userName"];
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```
using (var command = new SqlCommand()  
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    Connection = connection,  
  
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    ....
```



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    CommandType = System.Data.CommandType.Text  
})  
    ....
```

# SQLI

```
String userName = Request.Form["userName"];
```

```
using (var command = new SqlCommand()
```

```
{
```

```
    Connection = connection,
```

```
    CommandText =
```

```
        $"SELECT * FROM Users WHERE UserName = '" + userName + "'",
```

```
    CommandType = System.Data.CommandType.Text
```

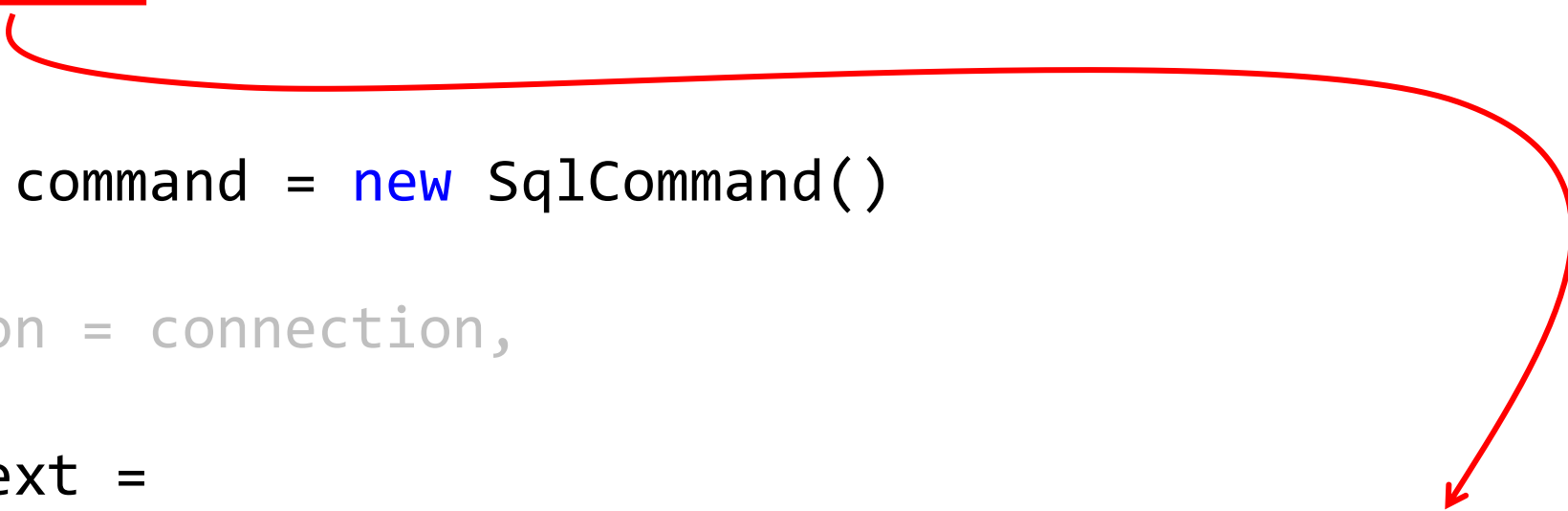
```
});
```

```
....
```

# SQLI

```
String userName = Request.Form["userName"];
```

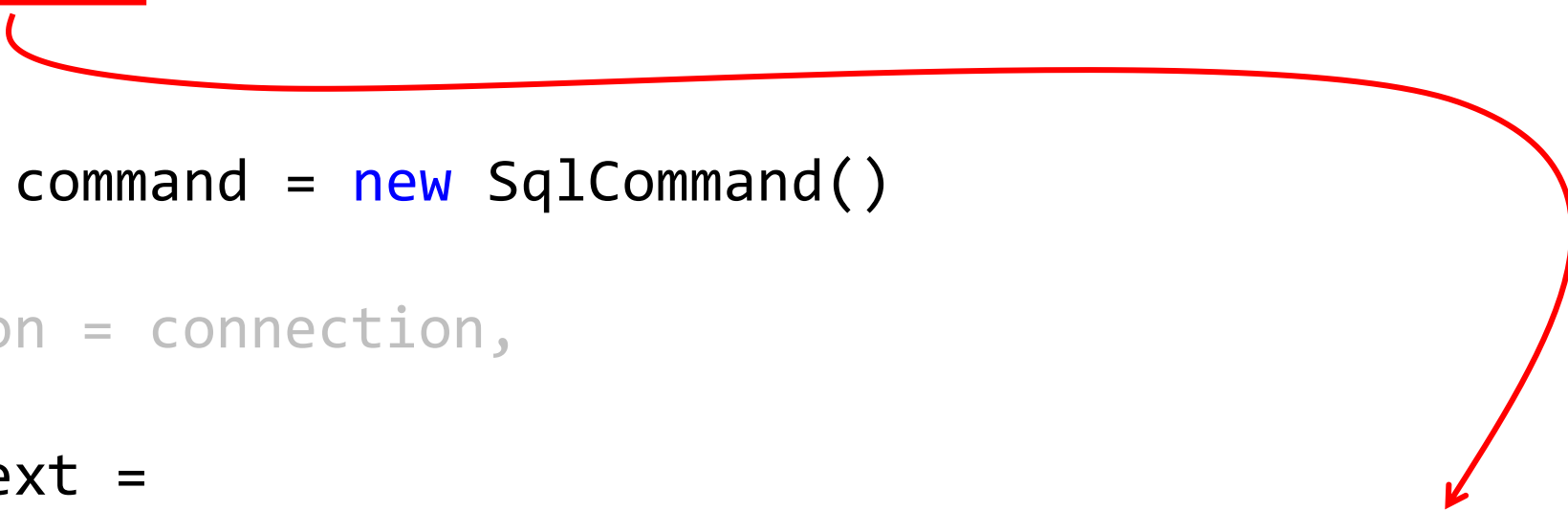
```
using (var command = new SqlCommand()  
{  
    Connection = connection,  
  
    CommandText =  
        $"SELECT * FROM Users WHERE UserName = '" + userName + "'",  
  
    CommandType = System.Data.CommandType.Text  
})  
....
```



# SQLI

```
String userName = Request.Form["userName"];
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    Connection = connection,  
  
    CommandText =  
        $"SELECT * FROM Users WHERE UserName = '" + userName + "'",  
  
    CommandType = System.Data.CommandType.Text  
})  
....
```



# SQLI

```
String userName = Request.Form["userName"];
```

```
using (var command = new SqlCommand()  
{  
    Connection = connection,  
  
    CommandText =  
        $"SELECT * FROM Users WHERE UserName = '" + userName + "'";  
  
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    ....
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    CommandType = System.Data.CommandType.Text
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```
    })
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```
    ....
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String userName = Request.Form["userName"];
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using (var command = new SqlCommand()
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{
```

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    Connection = connection,
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```
    CommandText =
```

```
         $"SELECT * FROM Users WHERE UserName = '" + userName + "'" ,
```

```
    CommandType = System.Data.CommandType.Text
```

```
})
```

```
....
```

# SQLI: защищаемся

# SQLI

```
String userName = Request.Form["userName"];  
using (var command = new SqlCommand()  
{  
    Connection = connection,  
    CommandText =  
        $"SELECT * FROM Users WHERE UserName = '" + userName + "'",  
    CommandType = System.Data.CommandType.Text  
})  
....
```

# SQLI

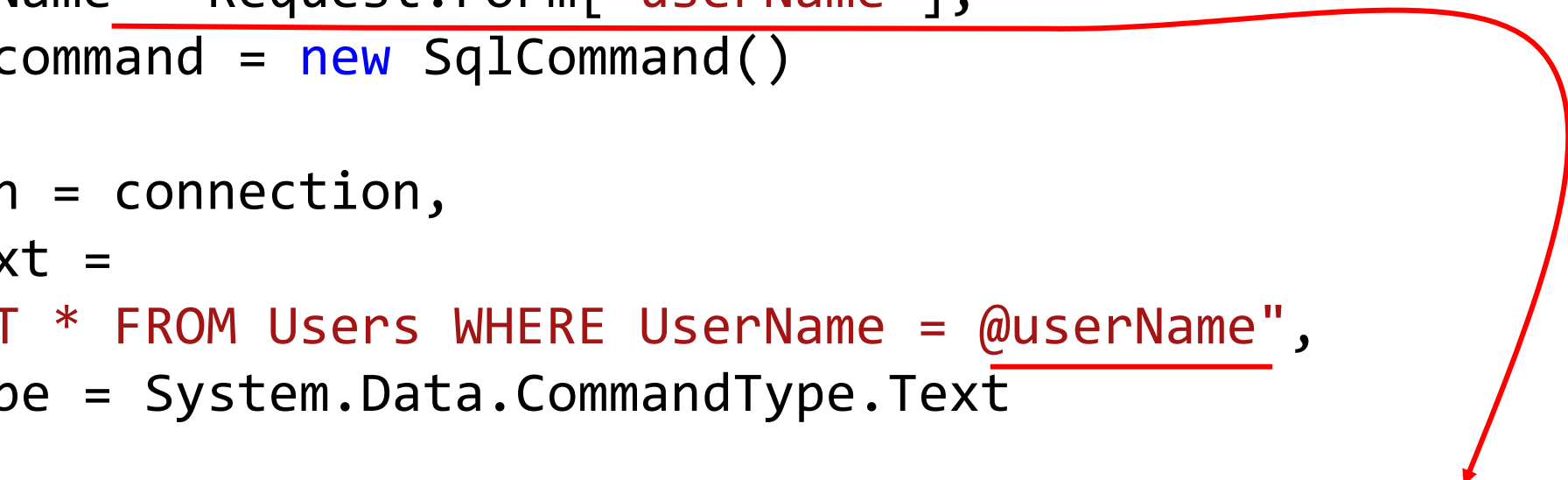
```
String userName = Request.Form["userName"];
using (var command = new SqlCommand()
{
    Connection = connection,
    CommandText =
        $"SELECT * FROM Users WHERE UserName = @userName",
    CommandType = System.Data.CommandType.Text
}) {
    var userNameParam = new SqlParameter("@userName", userName);
    command.Parameters.Add(userNameParam);
}
```

# SQLI

```
String userName = Request.Form["userName"];
using (var command = new SqlCommand()
{
    Connection = connection,
    CommandText =
        $"SELECT * FROM Users WHERE UserName = @userName",
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    CommandType = System.Data.CommandType.Text  
}) {  
    var userNameParam = new SqlParameter("@userName", userName);  
    command.Parameters.Add(userNameParam);  
}
```

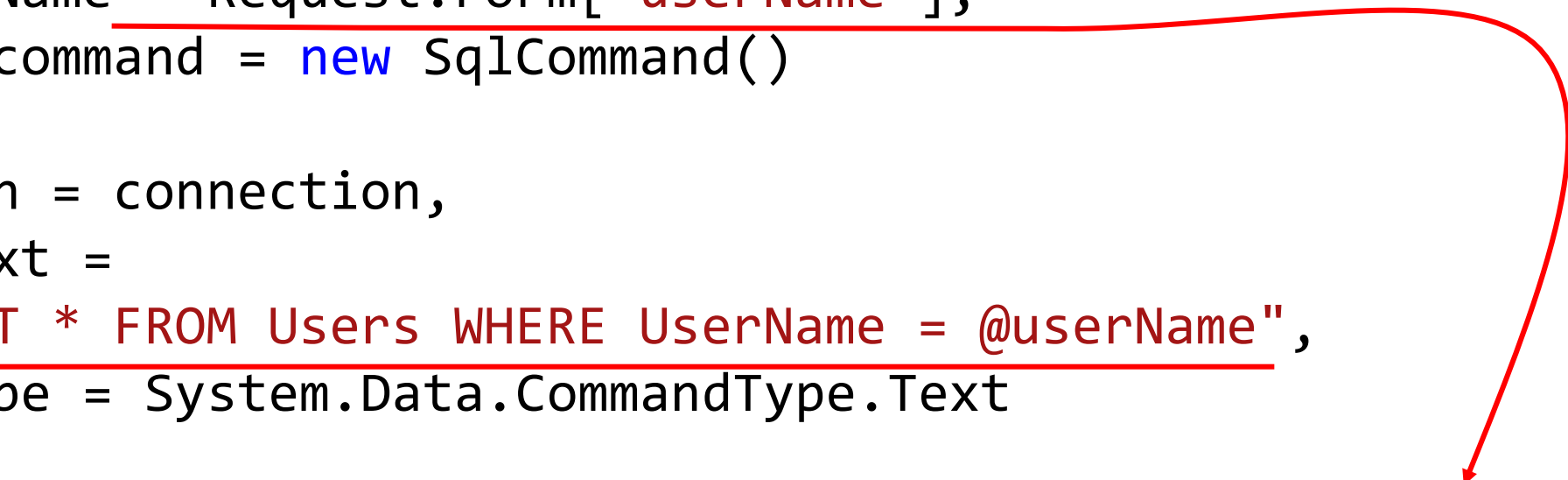


# SQLI

```
String userName = Request.Form["userName"];
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    CommandText =
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}) {
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# SQLI

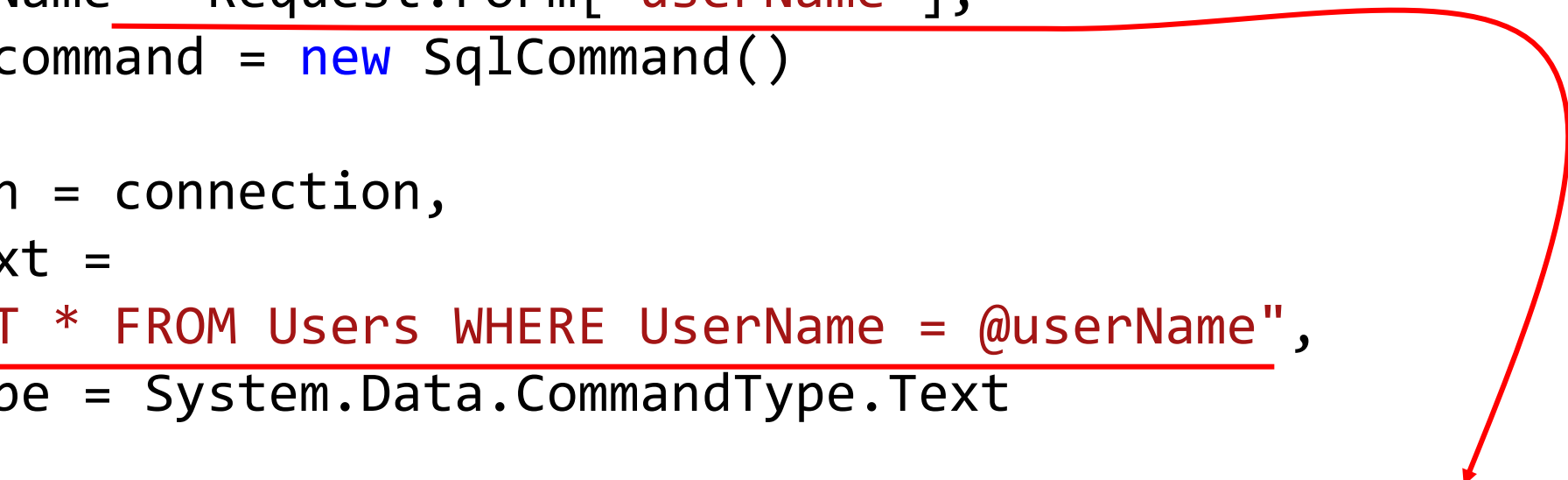
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    command.Parameters.Add(userNameParam);  
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```



# Taint analysis: ограничения

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```
var taintedVar = TaintSource();
```

```
var anotherTaintedVar = Foo(taintedVar);
```

```
TaintSink(anotherTaintedVar);
```

# Taint analysis: ограничения


```
var taintedVar = TaintSource();
```

```
var anotherTaintedVar = Foo(taintedVar);
```

```
TaintSink(anotherTaintedVar);
```

# Taint analysis: ограничения

```
var taintedVar = TaintSource();
```

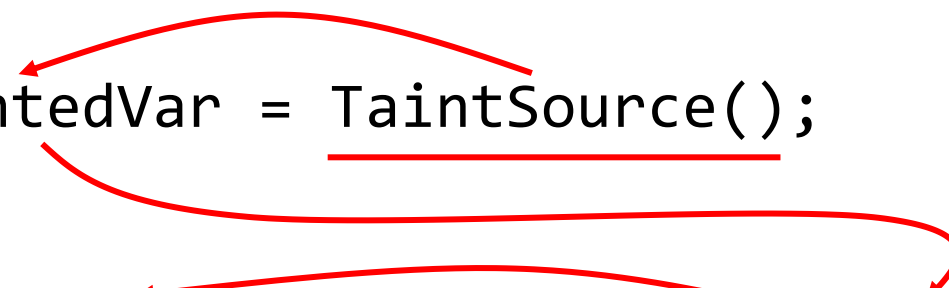
A red arrow starts from the underlined `TaintSource` in the first line and points to `taintedVar` in the same line. Another red arrow starts from the underlined `TaintSource` and points to `taintedVar` in the second line.

```
var anotherTaintedVar = Foo(taintedVar);
```

```
TaintSink(anotherTaintedVar);
```

# Taint analysis: ограничения

```
var taintedVar = TaintSource();
```



A red arrow points from the underlined `TaintSource` to the variable `taintedVar`. Another red arrow points from `taintedVar` to the parameter `taintedVar` in the `Foo` function call.

```
var anotherTaintedVar = Foo(taintedVar);
```




A red arrow points from the variable `anotherTaintedVar` to the `TaintSink` function call.

```
TaintSink(anotherTaintedVar);
```

# Taint analysis: ограничения

```
var taintedVar = TaintSource();
```

A red arrow starts from the underlined `TaintSource` in the first line and points to the `taintedVar` variable in the same line.

```
var anotherTaintedVar = Foo(taintedVar);
```

A red arrow starts from the `taintedVar` variable in the first line and points to the `taintedVar` argument in the `Foo` function call in the second line.

```
TaintSink(anotherTaintedVar);
```

A red arrow starts from the `anotherTaintedVar` variable in the second line and points to the `anotherTaintedVar` argument in the `TaintSink` function call in the third line.

# Закрепление: taint analysis

- Решает проблему излишнего доверия к внешним данным
- Отслеживает распространение 'заражённых' данных по приложению
- Хорошо подходит для поиска различного рода инъекций
  
- Основные ограничения – отсутствие информации о:
  - источниках;
  - приёмниках;
  - разрывы трасс передачи данных.



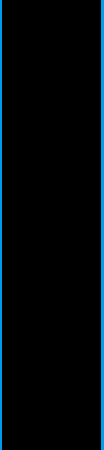
- SAST – не панацея



- SAST – не панацея
- Да здравствует SAST!
- Эффективно сочетается с другими методологиями



За безопасность необходимо *платить*,  
а за ее отсутствие – *расплачиваться*.



# Q&A



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