Secure Coding Practices & Automated Assessment Tools

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Security is crucial to the software that we develop and use. With the incredible growth of both Web, Cloud, and Grid services, security is becoming even more critical.

Securing your network is not enough! Every service that you deploy is a window into your data center from the outside world, and a window that could be exploited by an attacker.

This tutorial is relevant to anyone wanting to learn about minimizing security flaws in the software they develop or manage. We share our experiences gained from performing vulnerability assessments of critical middleware. You will learn skills critical for software developers and analysts concerned with security.

Software assurance tools – tools that scan the source or binary code of a program to find weaknesses – are the first line of defense in assessing the security of a software project. These tools can catch flaws in a program that affect both the correctness and safety of the code. This tutorial is also relevant to anyone wanting to learn how to use these automated assessment tools to minimize security flaws in the software they develop or manage.

Tutorial length: Half or full day.

General description: Our tutorial focuses on the programming practices that can lead to security vulnerabilities, and on automated tools for finding security weaknesses. This tutorial features several interactive secure coding quizzes where the audience will be challenged to find as many vulnerabilities as they can in short code fragments. The quizzes are a synthetized version of vulnerabilities that we found in real world software. What the audience finds (and does not find) will then be discussed.

The first major technical area of our tutorial is a presentation of the most common vulnerabilities found in middleware and services. Descriptions of each type of vulnerability are presented with examples. The examples show how each type of vulnerability occurs within code, pointing out how common usage patterns for system library routines, kernel calls, and common programming techniques can result in the vulnerability. The coding examples are presented in C, C++, Java, Python and Perl.

Along with the description of the vulnerabilities, we show how the vulnerability can be mitigated or eliminated through the use of specific programming and design techniques. An important part of our discussion of each vulnerable technique is a description of the thought processes used by the attacker in developing an exploit.

The second technical area of our tutorial is a presentation about automated assessment tools. We introduce the different types of analysis tools, how these tools work, their output and their limitations.

The next section of the tutorial explains how to use different commercial and open source tools for C/C++ and Java, using the SWAMP, and how to process the tools’ output. We use simple test applications extracted from the NIST/NSA Juliet test suite, where each of these applications contain specific weaknesses, and the version of the same code with the weakness fixed. We show how users can benefit from the Software Assurance Marketplace-SWAMP (https://continuousassurance.org/), which is an open facility that allows users to scan their software with different tools without the burden of dealing with tool acquisition, installation, and configuration. Throughout the SWAMP users can access both commercial and open source software assessment tools.
Targeted audience: This tutorial is targeted at software developers wishing to minimize the security flaws in the software that they develop. It covers the defensive side of security – how to prevent problems by showing many types of vulnerabilities that occur in real code and what techniques can be used to prevent them, and how to use automated analysis tools to detect flaws in their software. The target audience for this tutorial is anyone involved with the development, deployment, assessment, or management of critical software.

Tutorial Goals and benefits: The goals for this tutorial are to teach developers to think about security issues, provide specific techniques for writing secure code, and provide them with the tools that they need to help improve the security of their code. The benefits are improved security and reliability of our common HPC infrastructure.

Content level: 50% beginner, 25% intermediate, 25% advanced.

Audience prerequisites: To gain maximum benefit from this tutorial, attendees should be familiar with the process of developing software and at least one of the C, C++, Java or scripting programming languages. This tutorial does not assume any prior knowledge of security assessment or vulnerabilities.
Outline of the Tutorial

Items in red included in the full-day version.

1. Thinking like an attacker
2. For each of the following categories we will
   2.1. Description of vulnerability
   2.2. Signs of presence in the code
   2.3. Mitigations
   2.4. Safer alternatives
3. Pointers and Strings
4. Numeric errors
5. Exceptions
6. Injection Attacks
   6.1. Command injections
   6.2. Language injections
6.3. SQL injections
6.4. XML injections
7. Web Attacks
   7.1. Cross-site scripting (XSS)
   7.2. Cross-site request forgery (CSRF)
   7.3. Session hijacking
   7.4. Open redirect
8. Background on Automated Assessment Tools
   Hands on exercises
9. The SWAMP
   9.1. What is the SWAMP?
   9.2. Using the SWAMP
Barton Miller is the Vilas Distinguished Achievement Professor, and Amar & Belinder Sohi Professor of Computer Sciences at the University of Wisconsin. He is Chief Scientist for the DHS Software Assurance Marketplace research facility and is Software Assurance Lead on the NSF Cybersecurity Center of Excellence. In addition, he co-directs the MIST software vulnerability assessment project in collaboration with his colleagues at the Autonomous University of Barcelona. He also leads the Paradyn Parallel Performance Tool project, which is investigating performance and instrumentation technologies for parallel and distributed applications and systems. His research interests include systems security, binary and malicious code analysis and instrumentation extreme scale systems, parallel and distributed program measurement and debugging, and mobile computing. Miller’s research is supported by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Department of Energy, National Science Foundation, NATO, and various corporations.

In 1988, Miller founded the field of Fuzz random software testing, which is the foundation of many security and software engineering disciplines. In 1992, Miller (working with his then-student, Prof. Jeffrey Hollingsworth), founded the field of dynamic binary code instrumentation and coined the term "dynamic instrumentation". Dynamic instrumentation forms the basis for his current efforts in malware analysis and instrumentation.

Elisa Heymann is a Senior Scientist on the NSF Cybersecurity Center of Excellence at the University of Wisconsin, and an Associate Professor at the Autonomous University of Barcelona. She co-directs the MIST software vulnerability assessment at the Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain.

She was also in charge of the Grid/Cloud security group at the UAB, and participated in two major Grid European Projects: EGI-InSPIRE and European Middleware Initiative (EMI). Heymann's research interests include security and resource management for Grid and Cloud environments. Her research is supported by the NSF, Spanish government, the European Commission, and NATO.