

# Intro to Vulnerability Research

<https://github.com/elbee-cyber>

```
diff --git a/net/vmw_vsock/af_vsock.c b/net/vmw_vsock/af_vsock.c
index 4bd825fa77e411..8ec128f450dfc7 100644
--- a/net/vmw_vsock/af_vsock.c
+++ b/net/vmw_vsock/af_vsock.c
@@ -330,7 +330,10 @@ EXPORT_SYMBOL_GPL(vsock_find_connected_socket);

void vsock_remove_sock(struct vsock_sock *vsk)
{
-    vsock_remove_bound(vsk);
+    /* Transport reassignment must not remove the binding. */
+    if (sock_flag(sk_vsock(vsk), SOCK_DEAD))
+        vsock_remove_bound(vsk);
+
    vsock_remove_connected(vsk);
}
EXPORT_SYMBOL_GPL(vsock_remove_sock);
@@ -815,12 +818,13 @@ static void __vsock_release(struct sock *sk, int level)
    */
    lock_sock_nested(sk, level);

+    sock_orphan(sk);
+
    if (vsk->transport)
        vsk->transport->release(vsk);
    else if (sock_type_connectible(sk->sk_type))
        vsock_remove_sock(vsk);

-    sock_orphan(sk);
    sk->sk_shutdown = SHUTDOWN_MASK;

    skb_queue_purge(&sk->sk_receive_queue);
```

# What is vulnerability research?

- The act of finding zero-days, not necessarily exploiting them (exploit development)
- One of the most important aspects is choosing a target
  - A target should be specific **software, hardware, or protocols** not tied to a specific environment.
  - Examples: Router firmware, the Linux kernel, an NFC stack, FOSS, WordPress
- Factors that can help you choose a good target
  - Does it satisfy the above?
  - How complex is it?
  - How familiar are you with the technologies you might encounter?
  - What types of bug classes could exist?
  - How easy is it to acquire?
  - How easy is it to debug?
  - Who is the vendor?
- <https://nostarch.com/zero-day>

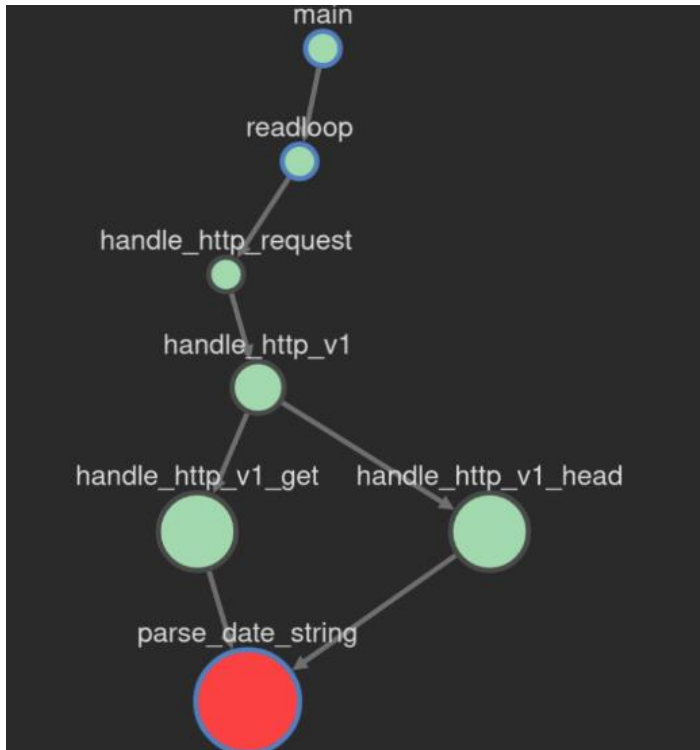


**Always practice responsible disclosure!!  
(90 days)**



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# Attack Surfaces and Data-flows



Data-flows: How you get from a source to a sink.

How do we reach the interesting code?

Harder on complex targets

- Reaching a SQL query statement on WP is easy, but...
- How can I send a custom BT packet that hits a sink?
  - Complex state machines
  - Driver restrictions on the protocol (likely requires external hardware)

Mapping the data-flows in an attack surface will help!

For the BT example, if my target is SDP:

- Create a harness that speaks the target specs
- Confirm you can send/recv information
- This is a whole process on its own!

The screenshot displays the Ghidra IDE interface with the following components:

- Menu Bar:** File, Edit, View, Analysis, Debugger, Plugins, Window, Help.
- Toolbar:** Navigation and analysis tools.
- Symbolic View:** Shows the function `uint64_t __libc_system(int64_t arg1)` with its decompiled code.
 

```

uint64_t __libc_system(int64_t arg1)
{
    data_612584 -= 1;

    if (temp1 == 1)
    {
        __sigaction(3, *arg1, nullptr);
        __sigaction(2, arg1[1], nullptr);
    }

    int32_t temp0 = data_612580;
    data_612580 = 0;

    if (temp0 > 1)
    {
        __lll_lock_wake_private(&data_612580);
    }

    if (rbx == *(fsbase + 0x28))
    {
        return rbx - *(fsbase + 0x28);
    }

    __stack_chk_fail();
    noreturn;
}
      
```
- Cross Reference:** Shows the function is called by `__tailcall` at address `0045c119`.
- Log:** Displays the analysis progress:
 

```

[ARIADNE] Starting analysis for "libc.so"...
[ARIADNE] Function analysis (4 threads) took 94.99 seconds
[ARIADNE] Generating callgraph took 0.52 seconds
[ARIADNE] Graph analysis took 9.98 seconds
[ARIADNE] To see the interactive graph, open the following url in a browser
[ARIADNE] http://127.0.0.1:8800
[ARIADNE] Analysis for "libc.so" complete in 105.76 seconds
[ARIADNE] Serving source/sink for _start -> __libc_system (2 nodes, 0 edges)
      
```

The screenshot displays the Ariadne web application interface. At the top, a browser window shows the URL `http://127.0.0.1:8800`. The main area features a call graph with a central pink node labeled `write`. Several blue nodes are connected to it, including `sub_42a700`, `sub_57fde0`, `_IO_file_write`, and `sub_4a0230`. A red arrow points from the `write` node to `sub_49eb10`. A text box above the graph reads "Neighborhood of '\_start'".

In the bottom-left corner, the "METADATA SIDEBAR [-]" is open, showing the following details for the selected function:

Name	Value
args	int32_t arg1, int64_t
return_type	int64_t
blocks	1
instructions	12
complexity	1
num_descendants	45
descendent_complexity	187
callers	_IO_file_write, _start
local_callees	sub_49eb10
imported_callees	
stack frame size	0x18

At the bottom right, there are several control buttons: "GRAPH FOCUS FUNCTION", "HIDE IMPORTS", "TOGGLE COVERAGE", "REMOVE NODE", and "REMOVE NODE+DESCENDANTS". A "Websocket Connected" status is shown in the top right.

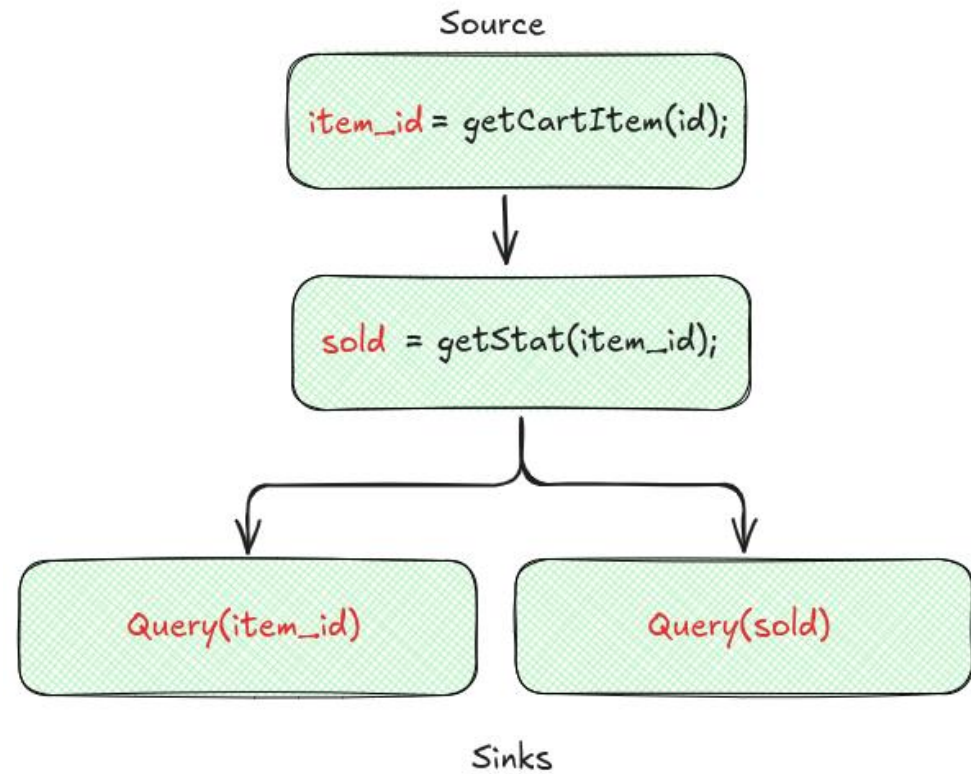


# Analysis with source

Codeql and semgrep

# Taint Analysis

- Source to sink and sink to source (both being lines of code).
- Finds flows from sources to sinks
  - "Tainted" variables are also included
- The goal
  - Attacker-controlled source categories
  - Interesting sink categories
- Granularity of source



Sink

```
hdr_alloc(pkt->off+pkt->size)
```

```
from_stream(pkt->cmd)
```

```
from_stream(pkt->crc)
```

```
from_stream(pkt->off)
```

Sources

## Taint Analysis Workflow

- Source to sink will follow uninteresting vars (path explosion), do sink to source instead!
- Note attacker-controlled sources and interesting sinks.
- Filter out uninteresting patterns/results as you go.
- Use this analysis to find data-flows and vulnerable patterns.

# Patch Diffing and Variant Analysis

- Searching for weak code patterns based on patch history
- Patch diffing lets you learn about a patch
  - Which contributor is responsible
  - A possible source and sink pattern
    - Source: Non-zero variable with later attacker-controlled arithmetic
    - Sink: allocs, memcpys, etc
  - What structures it interacts with and at what layer
  - Maybe highlights where they don't follow specs
- Variant analysis is creating heuristics and searching for a pattern
- Why: Code reuse = bug reuse, human habits

## CVE-2022-20410

```
uint16_t min_len = 0;
min_len += 8;
// "p_attrs[i].name.str_len" can take any value form 0 to UINT16_MAX
BE_STREAM_TO_UINT16(attr_entry->name.str_len, p);
// possible integer overflow, "min_len" may less than expected
min_len += attr_entry->name.str_len;
// bypass this length check
if (pkt_len < min_len) goto browse_length_error;
attr_entry->name.p_str = (uint8_t*) osi_malloc(attr_entry->name.str_len * sizeof(uint8_t));
// oob read due to "attr_entry->name.str_len" could be larger than real size of input data
BE_STREAM_TO_ARRAY(p, attr_entry->name.p_str, attr_entry->name.str_len);
```

"Bypass length check due to integer overflow, leading to heap buffer overflow read"

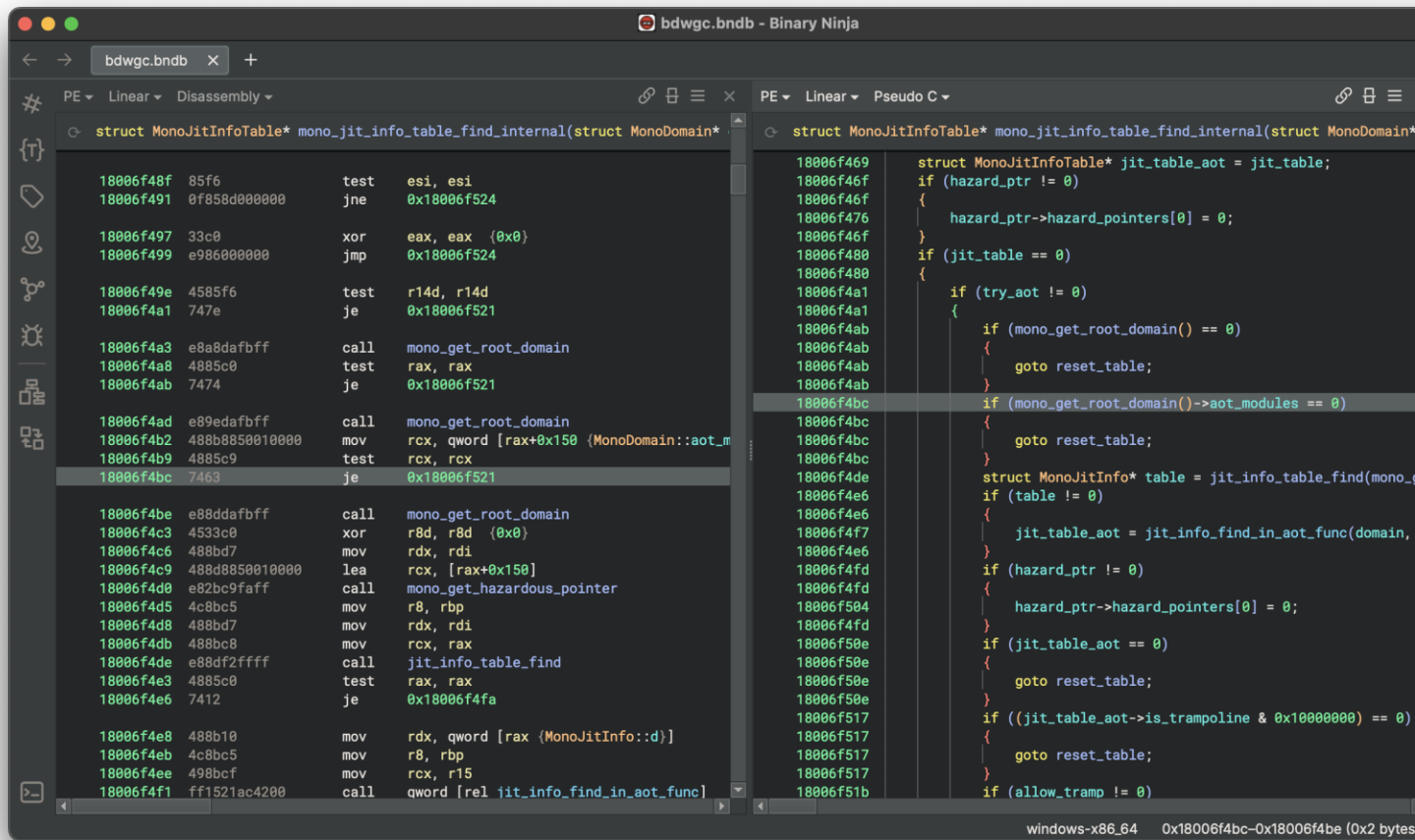
```
// CodeQL code
override predicate isSink(DataFlow::Node sink) {
    exists(AssignAddExpr aae |
        aae.getRValue() = sink.asExpr() and
        aae.getLValue().getType().getSize() <=
        aae.getRValue().getExplicitlyConverted().getType().getSize()
    ) or
    exists(AddExpr ae |
    ) or
    exists(MulExpr me |
    ) or
    // ...
}
```

Discovered with this CodeQL query

<https://www.blackhat.com/eu-22/briefings/schedule/#deep-into-android-bluetooth-bug-hunting-new-attack-surfaces-and-weak-code-patterns-28496>



# Binary Analysis



# Binary Analysis

- No source!
- Look at binary without running it AND look at a program while it runs.
- Sometimes stuff just doesn't work:
  - A module that expects other firmware components
  - An obscure or different instruction set architecture
  - Modules that rely on drivers or hardware
- In these scenarios, emulation can be a part of your debug environment!
  - Router httpd binary -> Qemu
  - Windows driver ioctl -> Qiling
  - Decryption function from firmware blob -> Unicorn
- Other techniques for specific scenarios
  - Symbolic execution: Constraint-based execution with symbolic inputs to explore paths.

# Fuzzing

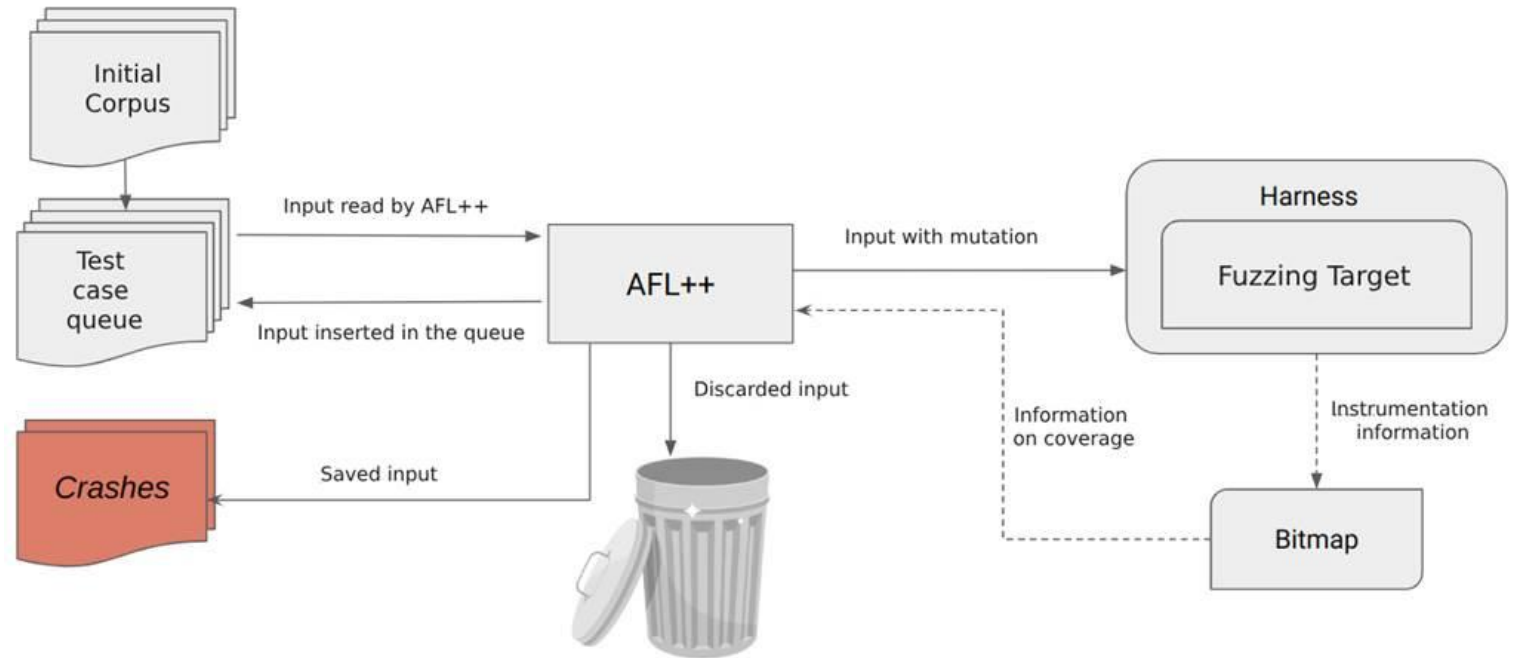


Throwing hundreds, thousands, millions, of mutated inputs at a target, with an emphasis on the feedback method that "guides" input generation.

# Fuzzer go brrr

Coverage-guided: "Future mutations are guided by code coverage from previous inputs."

- Basically generation heuristic based on new lines hit.
- Combining this with a grammar can be very powerful!
- Very effective because it reaches deep code and is based on "new behavior".
- **AFL++**
  - Instrumented, coverage-guided, mutation fuzzer
  - Has lots of forks and built-in modes!
  - LibAFL, build your own!
- Can be combined with sanitizers
  - Trigger because of a thing
  - Abort and print debug info about that thing
- <https://aflplus.plus/libafl-book>
- Design your own fuzzers with custom techniques!
- Can easily be a whole class on its own!



<https://www.sidechannel.blog/en/afl-and-an-introduction-to-feedback-based-fuzzing>

# Questions?

