POLYCRUISE: A Cross-Language Dynamic Information Flow Analysis

Wen Li*, Jiang Ming+, Xiapu Luo×, Haipeng Cai*

*Washington State University +University of Texas at Arlington × The Hong Kong Polytechnic University







• Interfacing mechanisms between languages

- Uniform mechanism
 - inter-process communication (IPC)

e.g., Remote Procedure Call (RPC) on socket, shared memory

Language-specific mechanism

- foreign function interface (FFI)

e.g., JNI for Java-C, Python extension for Python-C

- Cross-language DIFA
 - DIFA cross language boundaries



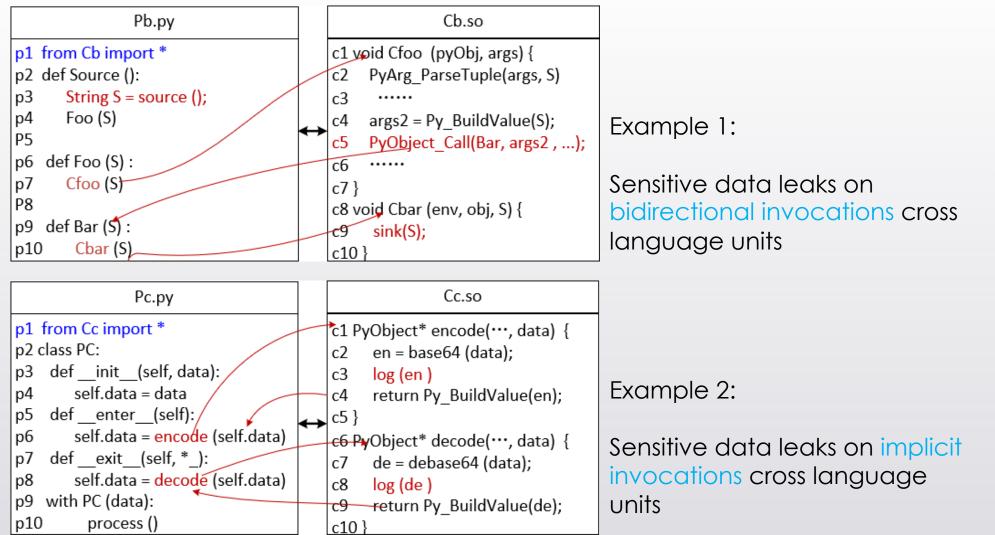
• Challenges in DIFA for multi-language program (MLP)

- Semantics disparity
 - Existing DIFAs \rightarrow stopped at language boundaries
 - Stitching single-language DIFAs \rightarrow not applicable
- Analysis cost-effectiveness
 - No instrumentation guidance for MLP
 - More complicated than SLP

• POLYCRUISE's targets

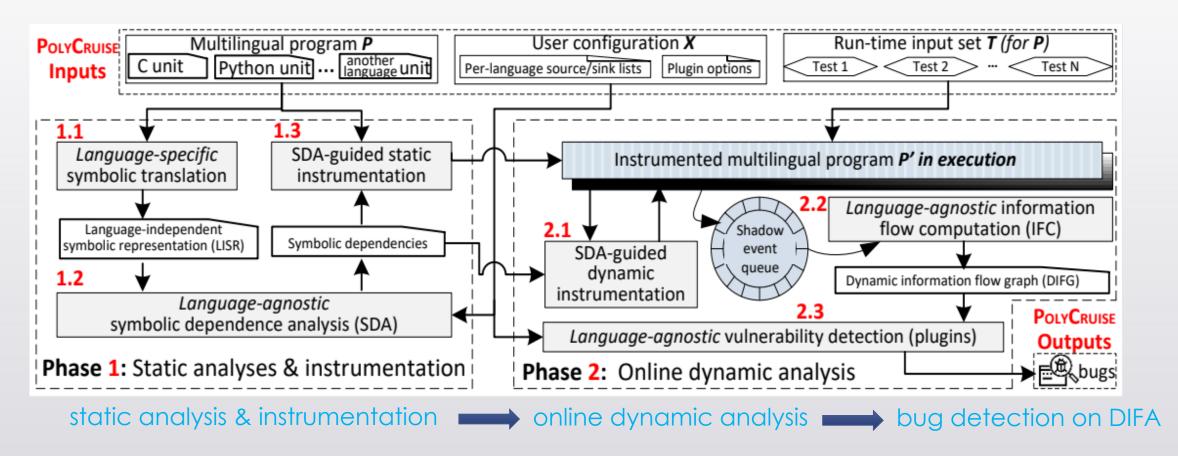
- unified instrumentation guidance
- scalable DIFA
- online bug detection







POLYCRUISE Workflow





Static analysis & Instrumentation

- Efficiency? Only instrument necessary points (slicing)
- How to obtain unified instrumentation guidance for different language units?
- \rightarrow Traditional data flow analysis? \times
 - Single-language feasibility: stop at language boundaries
 - Heavy: memory usage & time cost
 - Consistency issue
- → Symbolic Dependence Analysis (SDA) V
 - Light weight & extensibility to new languages
 - **Steps:** LISR translation \rightarrow SDA on LISR \rightarrow Instrumentation guidance



• Symbolic Dependence Analysis (SDA)

1	Source Code	I	LISR	symbolic def-use pairs
2	typeA gValue Output(typeB& arg)	1	gValue Output (arg)	
4	print (arg)	i	print (arg)	$D[4] = \{ \}, U[4] = \{ arg \}$
5		Ι		
6	typeB Foo(typeB N)	Ι	T Foo(N)	
7	typeB V := 1	Ι	V = C	$D[7] = \{V\}, U[7] = \{C\}$
8	typeB& S := V	Ι	S = V	$D[8] = \{S\}, U[8] = \{V\}$
9	V := N	Ι	V = N	$D[9] = \{V\}, U[9] = \{N\}$
10	while $N = 0$:	Ι	N	$D[10] = \{ \}, U[10] = \{N\}$
11	V := V * N	Ι	V = V, N	$D[11] = \{V\}, U[11] = \{V, N\}$
12	N := N - 1	Ι	N = N, C	$D[12] = \{N\}, U[12] = \{N, C\}$
13	Output (S)	Ι	Output(S)	$D[13] = \{\}, U[13] = \{S\}$
14	return S	Ι	return S	$D[14] = \{ \}, U[14] = \{ S \}$

<1> Source \rightarrow (S9, V)

- <2> forward(true flow dependencies) \rightarrow D(S9) \cap U(S11) $\neq \emptyset$
- <3> backward (anti-dependencies) \rightarrow U(S8) \cap D(S9) $\neq \emptyset$

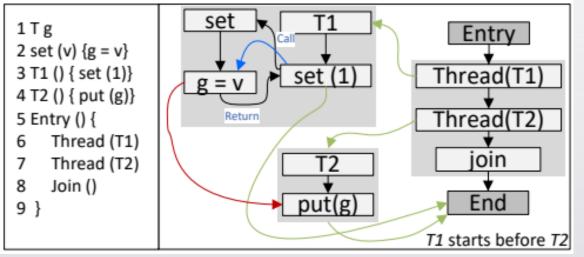
Hence, the symbolic dependence set of $S9 \rightarrow \{S8, S11\}$.



Online dynamic analysis

- Language-agnostic
- Accumulated

• Dynamic information flow graph (DIFG)



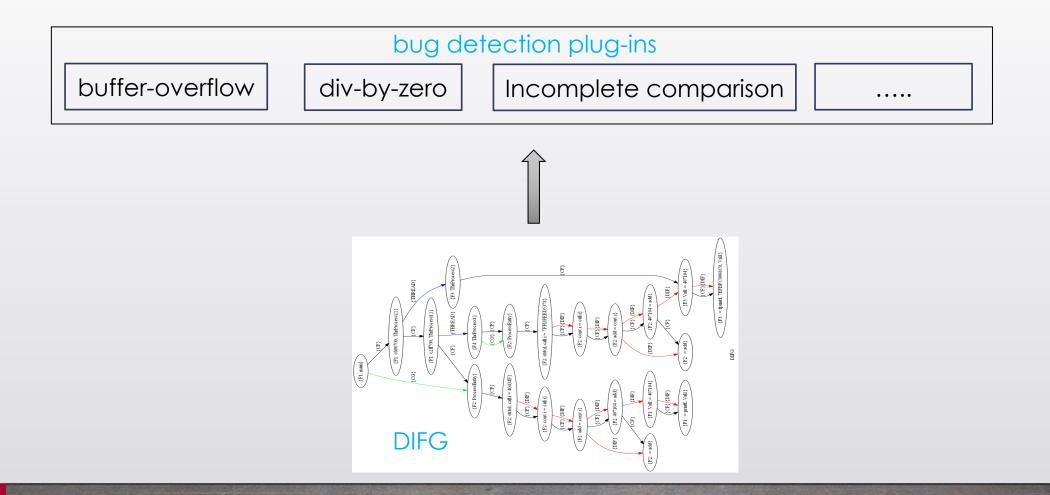
- Interthread control flow edge

8

- Intra-thread control flow edge
- Interthread data flow edge
- Intra-thread data flow edge



• Bug detection





• Three evaluation metrics

- Effectiveness
 - \rightarrow PyCBench: 46 micro benchmarks for Python-C
- Efficiency
 - \rightarrow Efficiency of SDA on 12 real-world Python-C programs
 - → Run-time slowdown and memory usage on 12 real-world Python-C programs
- Capacity of bug discovery on real-world programs

Environment

Ubuntu 18.04 workstation with an Intel i7-10875H CPU and 16GB RAM



• Effectiveness results of POLYCRUISE on PyCBench

Group	#Inter-language path	#intra-language path	#fasle-negative	#false-positive
General flow	10	4	0	0
Global flow	9	0	0	0
Field sensitivity	8	0	0	2
Object sensitivity	9	2	0	1
Dynamic invocation	4	0	0	0
Summary	40	6	0	3

POLYCRUISE achieved 93.5% precision and 100% recall on PyCBench



• SDA on 12 real-world Python-C programs

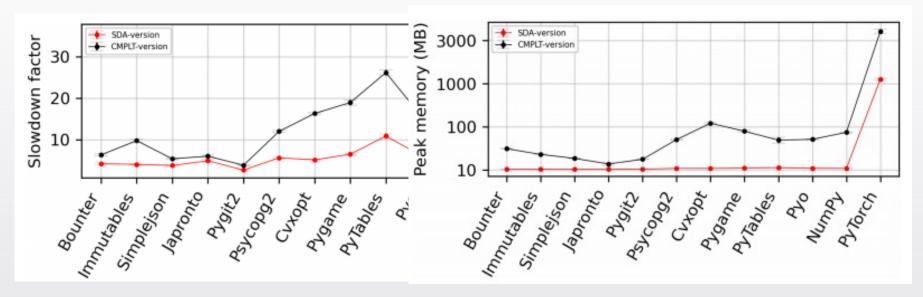
12

Benchmark	Size (KLoC)	Time (second)	Memory (MB)	Instruction rate%
Bounter	3.5	0.02	2.97	52%
Immutables	5.9	0.04	4.68	50%
Simplejson	6.4	0.03	4.47	56%
Japronto	9.4	0.02	3.89	47%
Pygit2	17.0	0.13	14.54	43%
Psycopg2	27.5	0.14	15.32	57%
Cvxopt	56.0	1.21	35.52	52%
Pygame	207.0	2.27	85.32	44%
PyTables	219.8	2.45	101.11	51%
Руо	259.1	20.21	258.73	62%
NumPy	919.7	10.99	557.95	48%
PyTorch	6,419.2	175.19	7,414.95	51%



Run-time slowdown and memory usage

13



Compared to whole-system instrumentation version:

 \rightarrow Slowdown: the SDA improved the reduction of slowdown factor from 18.3% (in Japronto) to 66.2% (in PyTorch)

 \rightarrow Peak memory: the SDA reduced the memory usage by 16.2% (in Japronto) to 67.1% (in Cvxopt)



• Bug Discovery by POLYCRUISE

Benchmark	#Integer- overflow	#Buffer- overflow	#Incomplete- comparison	#CVE
Bounter	0	1	0	1
Immutables	0	1	0	0
Japronto	0	1	0	0
Cvxopt	0	0	4	1
Руо	0	2	0	2
Numpy	1	3	1	4
Summary	1	8	5	8



• Extensibility to support other languages

- LISR translator
- Instrumentor

• Limitations

- Field-insensitive implementation
- Failed to cover implicit data flows
- Capability of bug discovery limited by test inputs
- Support language interfacing: FFI



- POLYCRUISE, a novel dynamic information flow analysis (DIFA) for multilingual systems.
 - SDA-guided instrumentation
 - Online DIFA
 - Bug detection plug-ins

• 14 bugs on 6 real-world Python-C programs, 8 CVEs assigned



Thanks for Your Attention Q & A

POLYCRUISE: A Cross-Language Dynamic Information Flow Analysis

Wen Li Washington State University, Pullman li.wen@wsu.edu Ming Jiang University of Texas at Arlington jiang.ming@uta.edu

Xiapu Luo The Hong Kong Polytechnic University csxluo@comp.polyu.edu.hk Haipeng Cai Washington State University, Pullman haipeng.cai@wsu.edu

Presenter: Wen Li Email: <u>li.wen@wsu.edu</u>

Code, data, PoCs: https://github.com/Daybreak2019/PolyCruise

