Automated End-to-End Dynamic Taint Analysis for WhatsApp

Sopot Cela, Andrea Ciancone, Per Gustafsson, <u>Ákos Hajdu</u>, Yue Jia, Timotej Kapus, Maksym Koshtenko, Will Lewis, Ke Mao, <u>Dragos Martac</u>

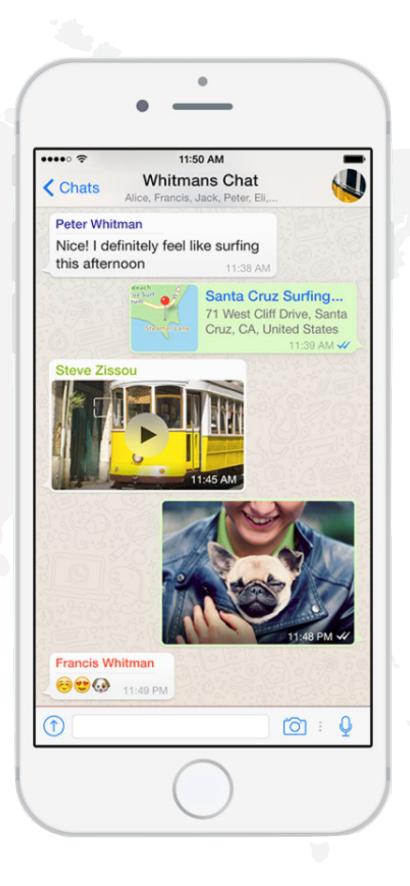






2 Billion

People around the world use WhatsApp daily





100 Billion

Messages daily

Simple

So anyone can use it.

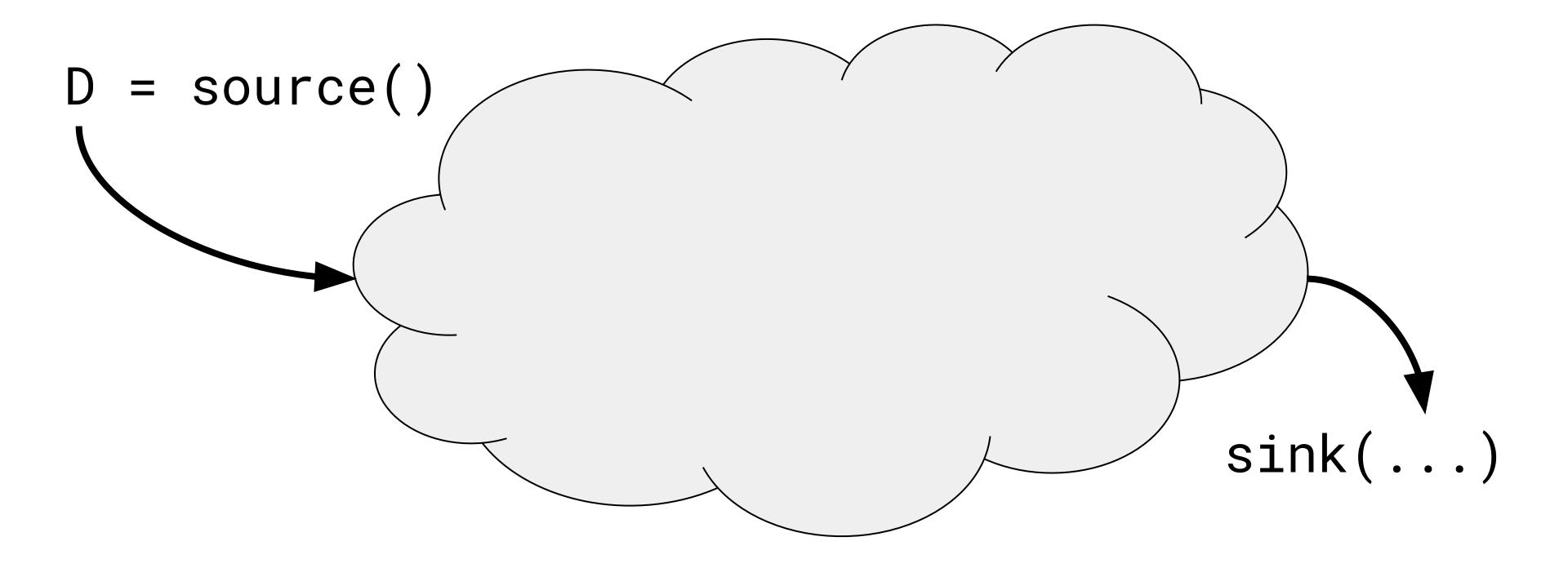
Reliable

So that messages go through no matter what.

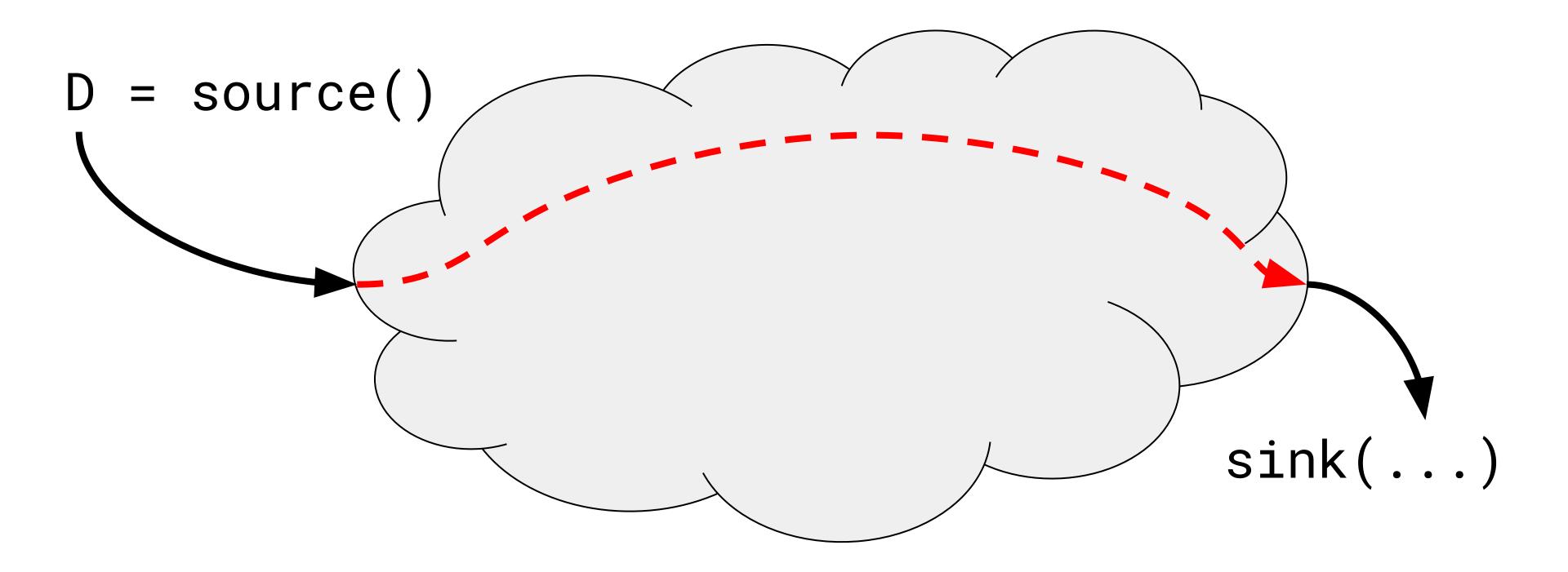
End-to-end Encrypted

So only sender and receiver of the message can see its content.

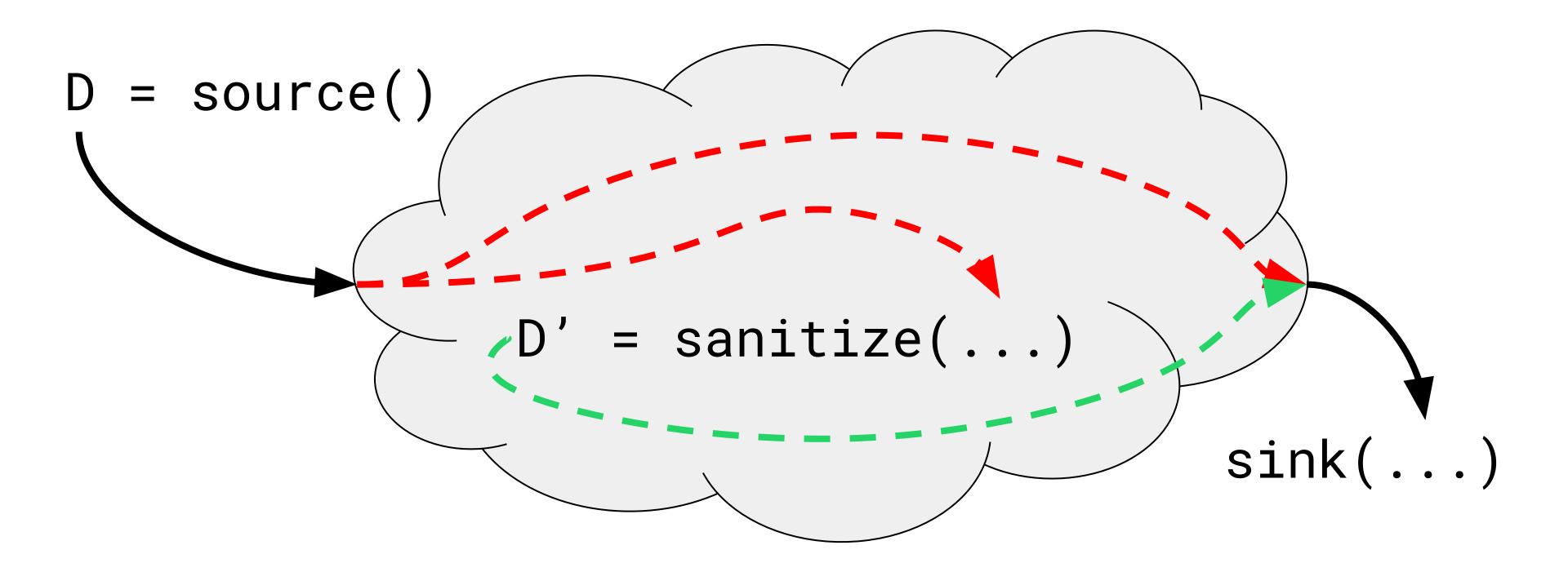
Taint Analysis



Taint Analysis



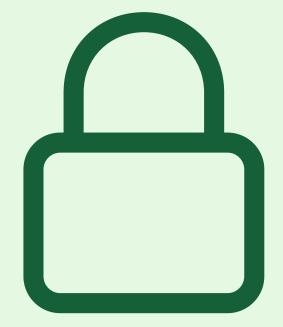
Taint Analysis



Challenges

Privacy

Cannot record and replay real traffic



False positives

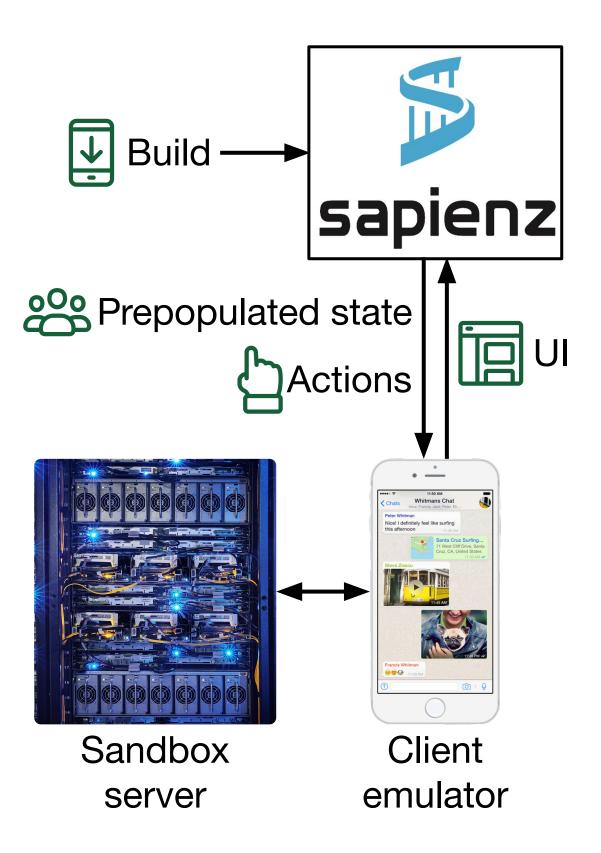
Due to non-release builds and artificial data

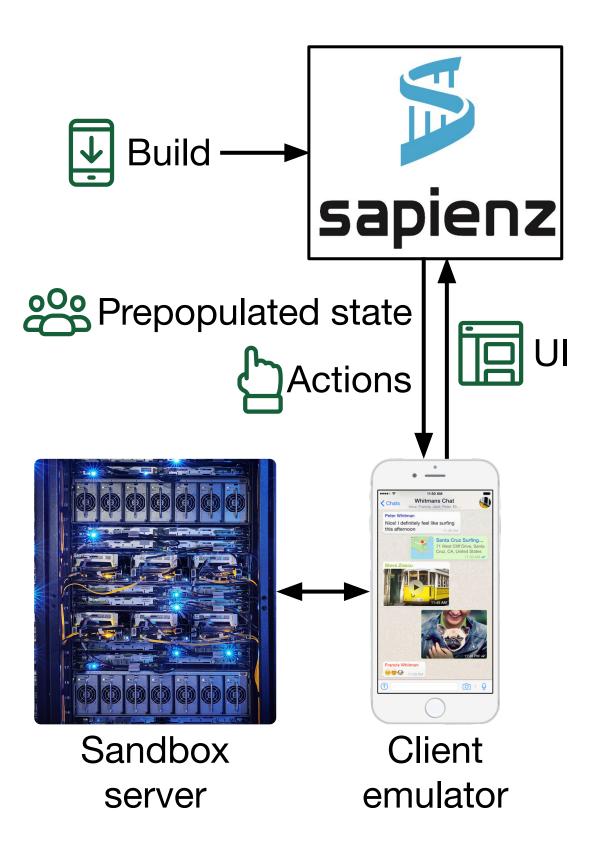


Ecosystem

Multiple platforms (client/server) and languages (Java, Kotlin, Obj-C, Swift, Erlang)

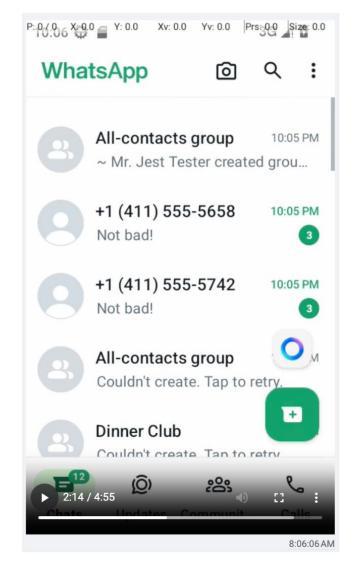


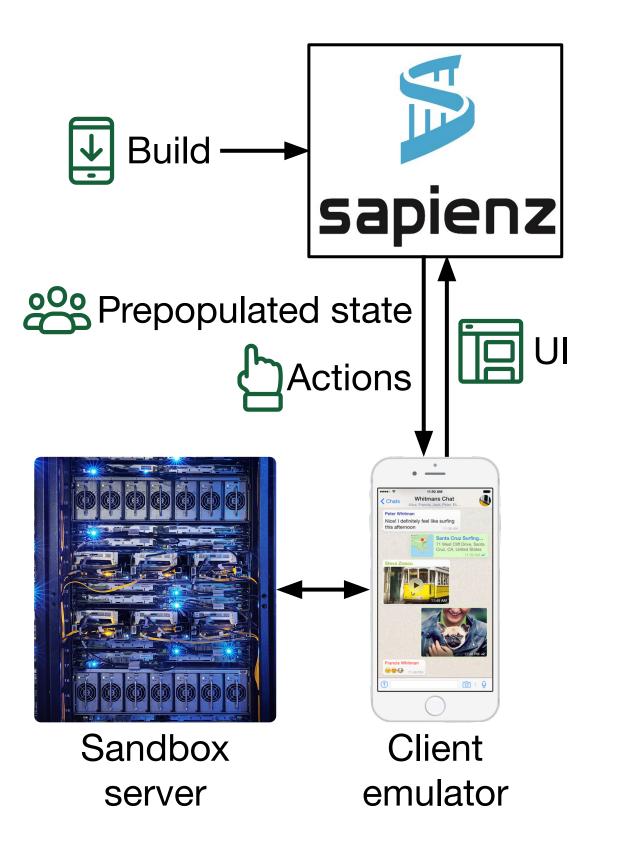


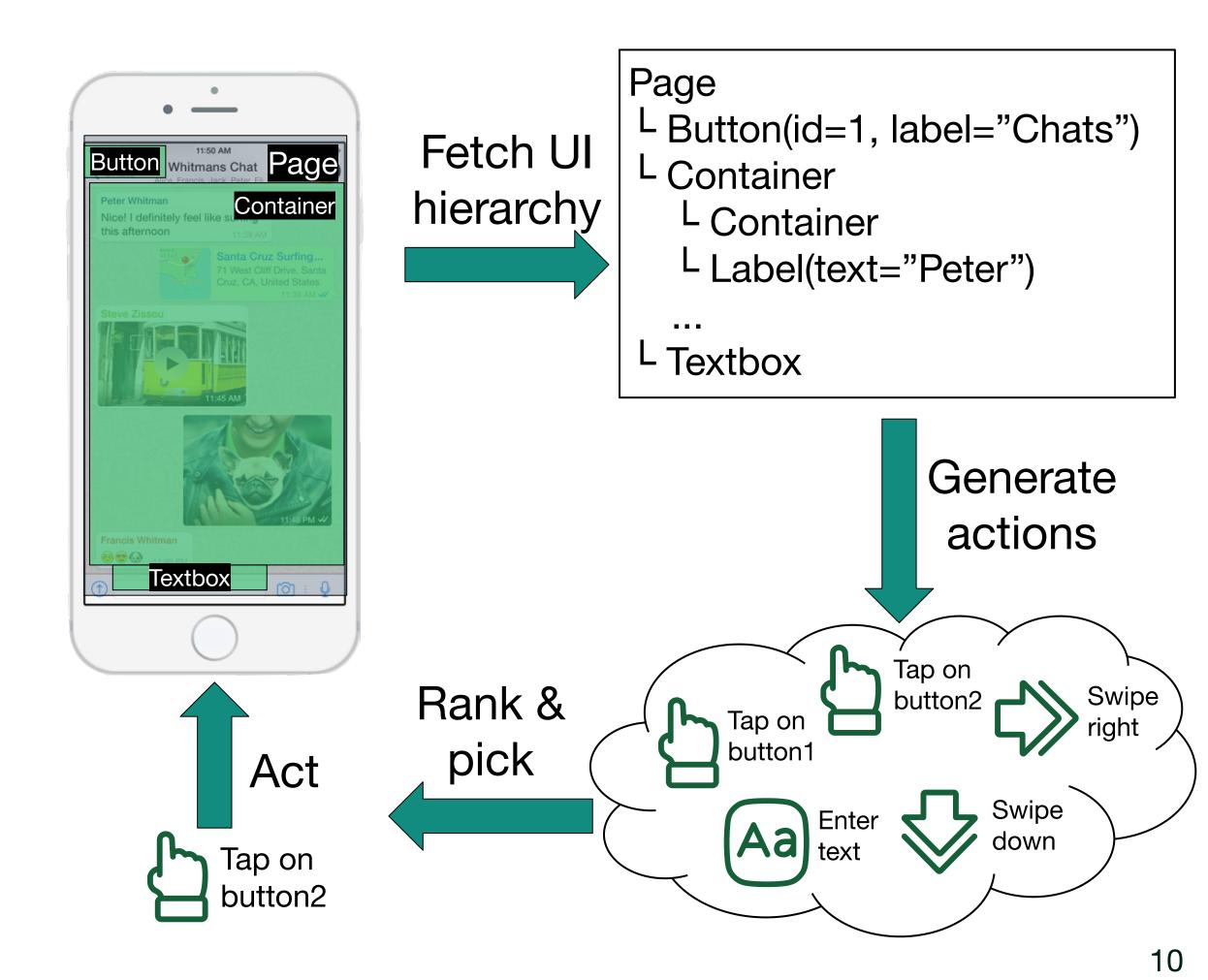


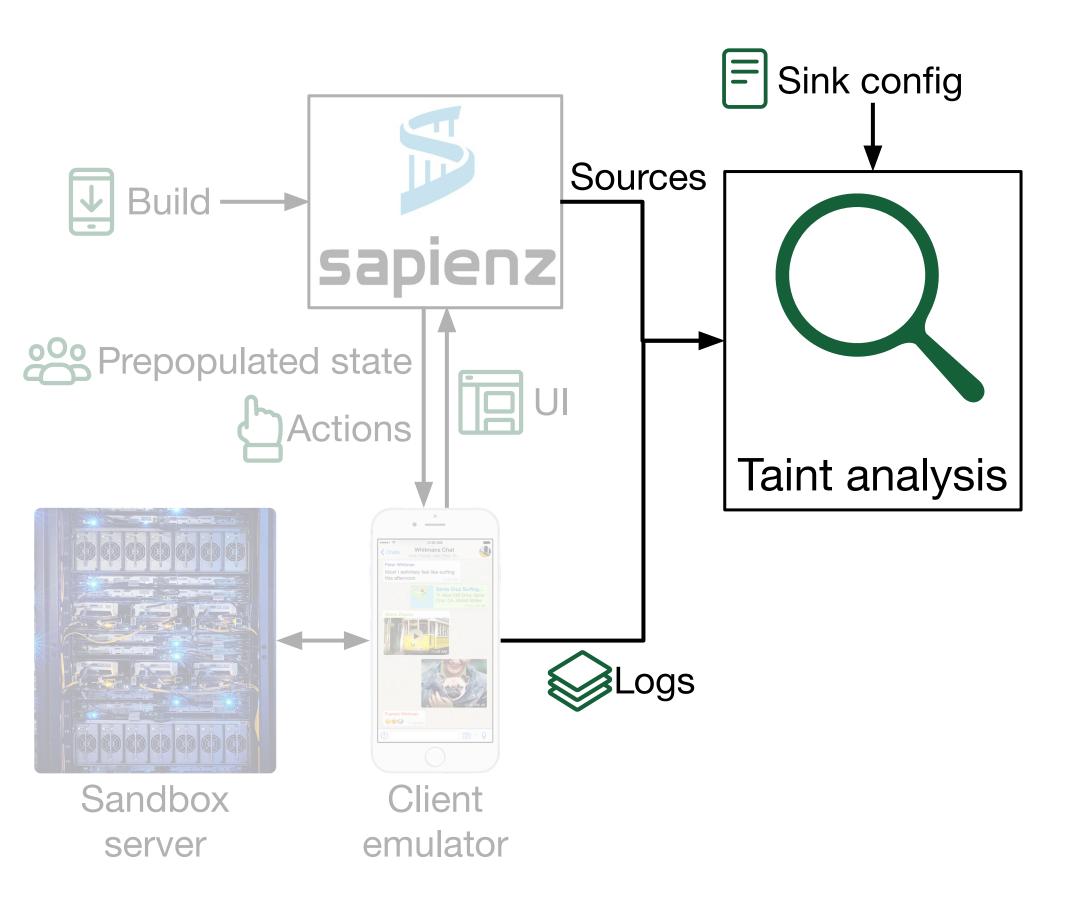


Prepopulate client









Match sources against sinks

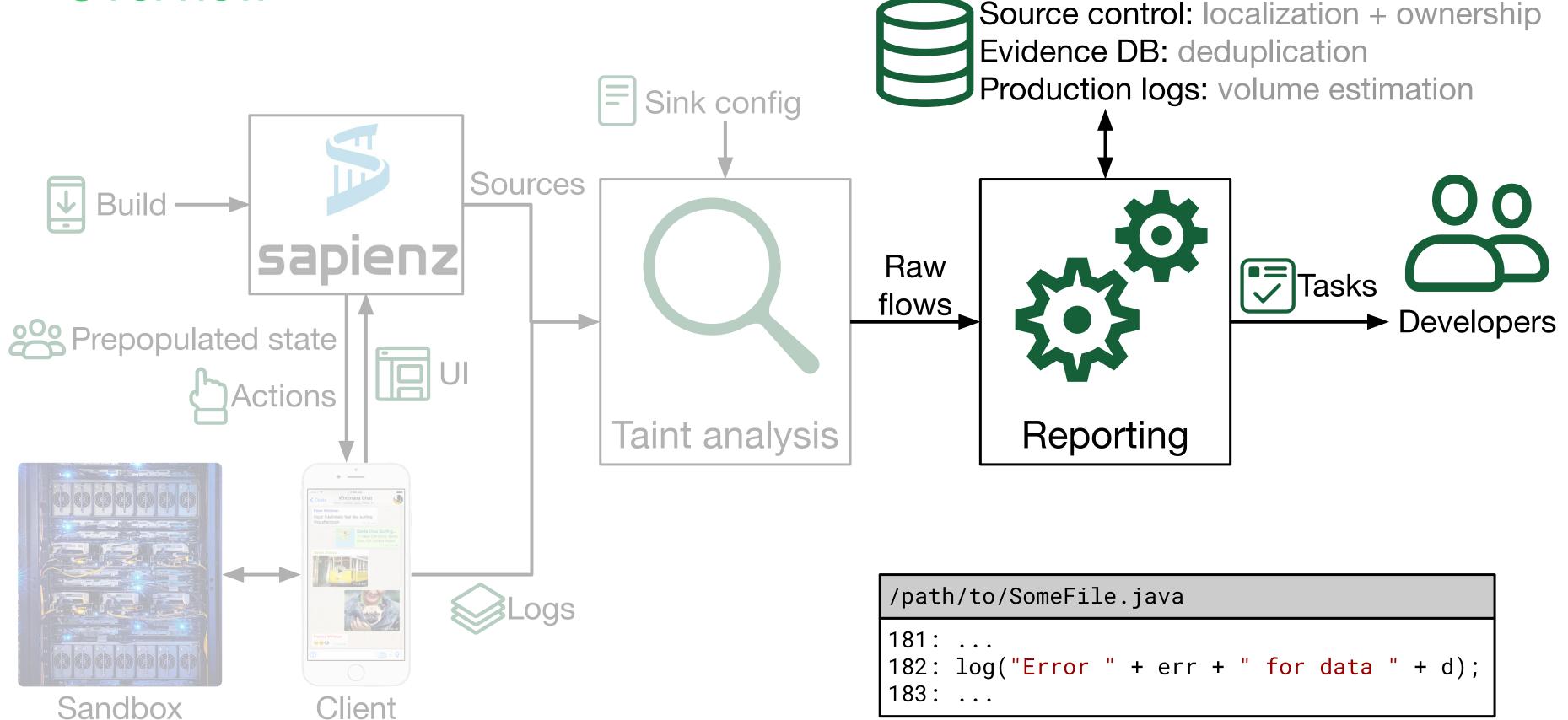
Interface for rules

Reusable rules (e.g. regexp)

Group evidences by code pointers

server

emulator



Results

Reporting

Tasks triaged to developers

Monitor outcomes

Android iOS
68 out of 178 21 out of 33

tasks closed with a fix

tasks closed with a fix

Reporting

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68 out of 178

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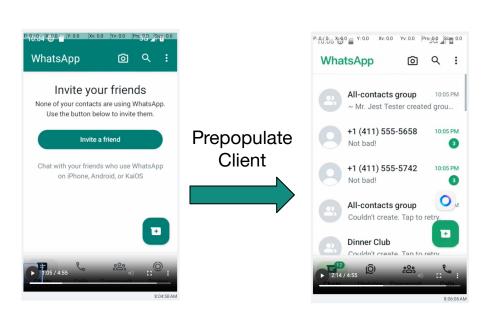
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False positives

Tainted flows in initialization



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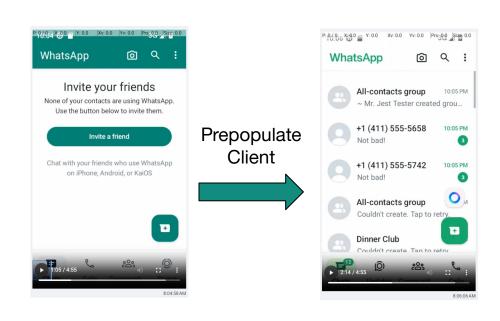
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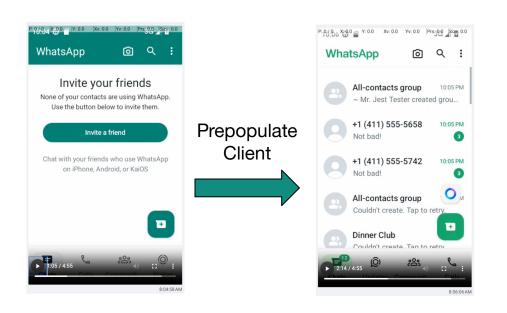
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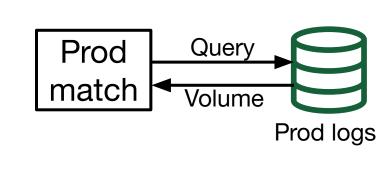
False positives

Tainted flows in initialization

Inconsistent use of APIs

Production matching heuristics







Escalation and False Negatives

SEV: Escalation process

False negatives

Incremental development

Very specific (e.g. country-specific)

Gated features

Android

4 out of 10

privacy SEVs detected

iOS
6 out of 10
privacy SEVs detected

Performance and Coverage

Android

18 mins

p90 execution time

1920 100

jobs/day actions/job

34%

Activity coverage

iOS

21 mins

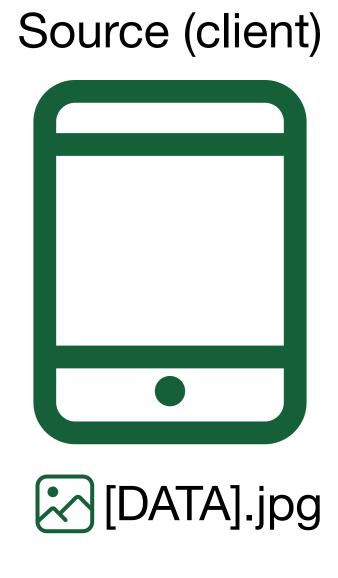
p90 execution time

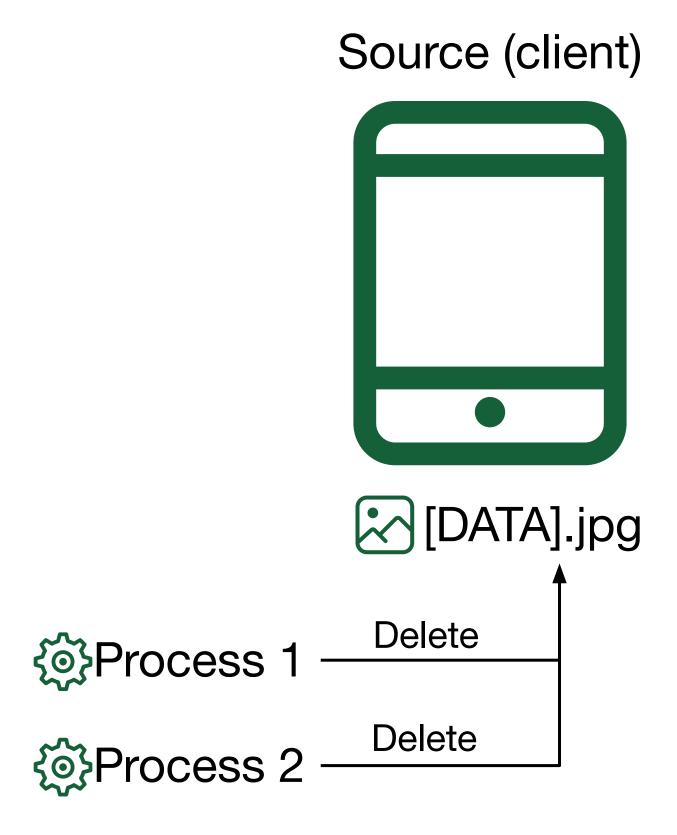
1920 100

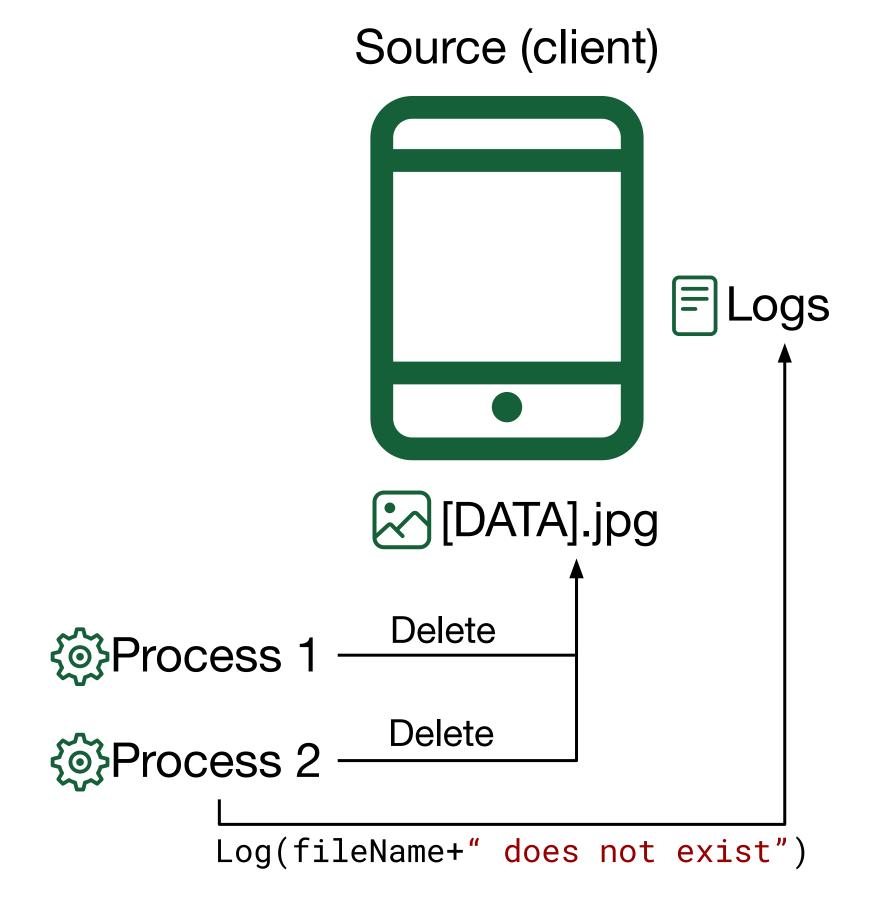
jobs/day actions/job

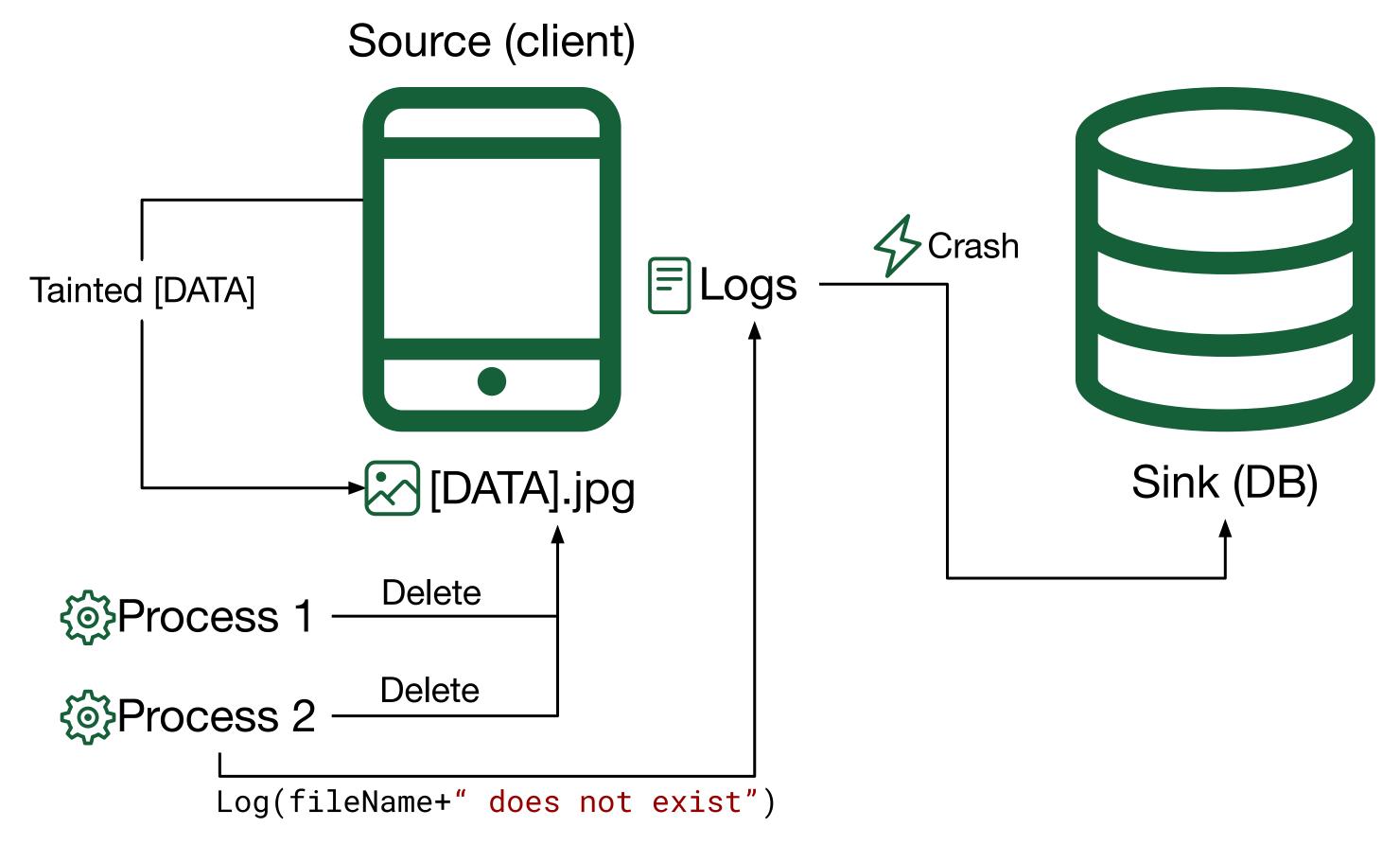
46%

UIViewController coverage









PrivacyCAT



PrivacyCAT: Privacy-Aware Code Analysis at Scale

Ke Mao Meta London, UK kemao@meta.com

Nick Gardner Meta London, UK nikgardner@meta.com

Timotej Kapus Meta London, UK kapust@meta.com

Cons T Åhs Meta London, UK cons@meta.com

Radu Grigore Meta London, UK rgrigore@meta.com

Matteo Marescotti Meta London, UK mmatteo@meta.com

Sopot Cela Meta London, UK scela@meta.com

Per Gustafsson Meta London, UK pergu@meta.com

Gabriela Cunha Sampaio Meta London, UK gabrielasampaio@meta.com

Abstract

Dino Distefano Meta UK and Queen Mary University of London ddino@meta.com

> Ákos Hajdu Meta London, UK akoshajdu@meta.com

Thibault Suzanne Meta London, UK tsuzanne@meta.com

FAUSTA: Scaling Dynamic Analysis with Traffic Generation at WhatsApp

Ke Mao Meta kemao@fb.com

Matteo Marescotti Meta mmatteo@fb.com

Timotej Kapus Meta kapust@fb.com

Andreas Löscher Meta loscher@fb.com

Lambros Petrou Meta petrou@fb.com

markharman@fb.com

Mark Harman Meta

Ákos Hajdu Meta akoshajdu@fb.com

Dino Distefano Meta ddino@fb.com

Abstract

Static and dynamic code analyses have been widely adopted in industry to enhance software reliability, security, and performance by automatically detecting bugs in the code. In this paper, we introduce PrivacyCAT¹, a code analysis system developed and deployed at WhatsApp to protect user privacy. PrivacyCAT automatically detects privacy defects in code at early stages (before reaching production and affecting users), and therefore, it prevents such vulnerabilities from evolving into privacy incidents. PrivacyCAT comprises of a collection of static and dynamic taint analysers.

We report on the technical development of PRIVACYCAT and the results of two years of its large-scale industrial deployment at WhatsApp. We present our experience in designing its system architecture, and continuous integration process. We discuss the unique challenges encountered in developing and deploying such kind of analyses within an industrial context.

Since its deployment in 2021, PRIVACYCAT has safeguarded data privacy in 74% of privacy site events (SEVs). It has prevented 493 potential privacy SEVs from being introduced

Authors after the first author are in alphabetical order, which is not intended to denote any information about the relative contribution. All of Per Gustafsson's contribution to this work was conducted at Meta.

InfERL: Scalable and Extensible Erlang Static Analysis

Ákos Hajdu Meta London, UK akoshajdu@meta.com

Ke Mao Meta London, UK kemao@meta.com

base, detecting reliability issues and checking user-defined

Matteo Marescotti Meta London, UK mmatteo@meta.com

Radu Grigore Meta London, UK rgrigore@meta.com

Dino Distefano Meta London, UK ddino@meta.com Thibault Suzanne Meta London, UK tsuzanne@meta.com

> Per Gustafsson Meta London, UK pergu@meta.com

1 Introduction

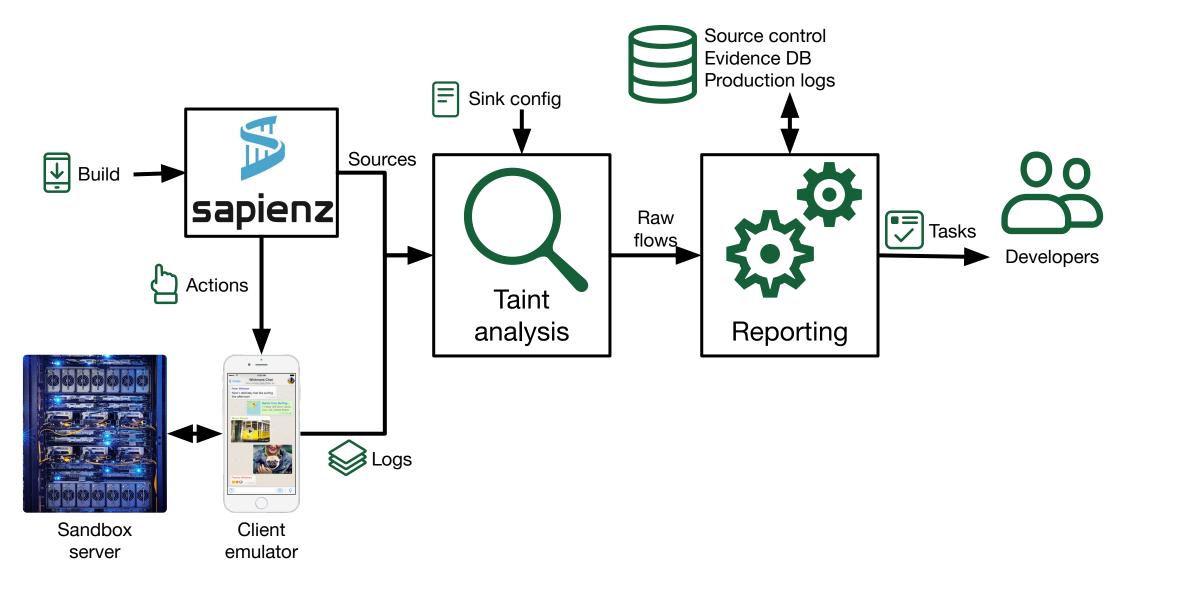
In this paper we introduce InfERL, an open source, scalable, WhatsApp is the largest messaging app on the planet. Over and extensible static analyzer for Erlang, based on Meta's 2 billion people rely on it for their personal and business Infer tool. InfERL has been developed at WhatsApp and it is communication, every day. deployed to regularly scan WhatsApp server's Erlang code-

At Meta we develop a variety of tools to help programmers write robust code. One such tool is Infer [5], an open source into continuous integration in industry at scale (applications consisting of millions of lines of code, used by over two billion users every day).

FAUSTA (Fully-AUtomated Server Testing and Analysis) was developed as a platform for next-generation server testing and analysis of WhatsApp, a well-known communication platform deployed by Meta. FAUSTA provides a framework for dynamic code analysis and testing with the end goal of helping developers gain confidence in their code changes at an early stage of the development cycle. The analysis focuses on helping developers to enforce software reliability, privacy, and performance for WhatsApp backend services, without relying on human engineers to write and maintain the tests themselves. FAUSTA is designed as a platform to allow back-end service owners to onboard their own products and use-cases.

We initially developed FAUSTA for improving code coverage and reducing test maintenance effort. At the time, test code coverage of the server code base was limited, even though there was a non-trivial number of unit and end-to-end tests implemented. Developers also suffered from debugging and maintaining flaky tests. While we encouraged developers to continue writing high-quality tests, we proposed to comple-

Conclusions



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