

# Constraining application behaviour by generating languages

ELS 2015

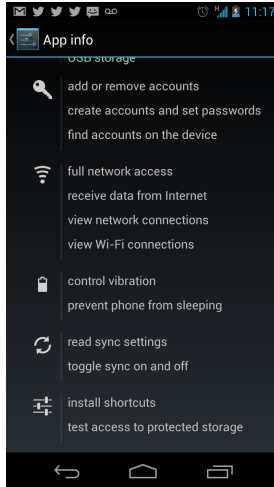
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INRIA Bordeaux

20 April, 2015

- 1 The Problem: apps are black boxes
- 2 A Proposition: modularise!
- 3 Implementation
- 4 Conclusion

# What does this mobile app do?



## On Android permissions

- Android has a notion of “permissions”, but
  - Permissions apply to entire app
  - All-or-nothing for the user
- To curb privacy breaches, like
  - Advertising libraries regularly exfiltrate data,
  - Twitter, LinkedIn apps stealing contact list,
  - *etc.*

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  - Advertising libraries regularly exfiltrate data,
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  - *etc.*
- We can do better :)

## Running example: EvilCam!



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- Applies sepia filter
- Displays it to user
- ... and shows an advert  
→ `network` permission



# Potential data flow

What you hope:

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- internet → fetch advert
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Reality:

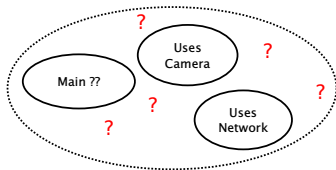
- image → [stalkme.net](http://stalkme.net) and [nsa.gov](http://nsa.gov)



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## How can we curb this?

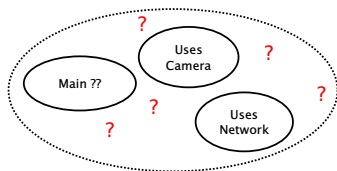
The Android permission model:



Even with conservative permissions, behaviour is unpredictable.

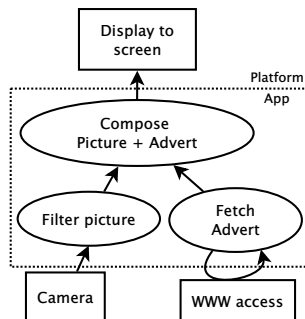
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Even with conservative permissions, behaviour is unpredictable.

A better way of doing it:



## Our goals

- ✓ Give the user clarity via spec
- ✓ Force the app to conform to spec
- ✓ Guide the developer where possible



## The proposed approach

- Provide a DSL to write up spec  
(encoding of flow diagram shown before)
- Provide another DSL based on that, to implement app
- *I.e.*, tower of languages

## Racket and **#lang**

my-lang.rkt

```
(define-syntax (#%module-begin stx)
  (syntax-case stx ()
    [(_ stmts ...)
     ; .. do something with stx
    ]))

(provide #%module-begin ...)
...
```

uses language

```
#lang s-exp "my-lang.rkt"
stmts ...
```

## #lang providing #lang

Relation between specifications and implementation:

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Relation between specifications and implementation:

spec.rkt

```
#lang s-exp "framework.rkt"  
(define-context Filter ... )  
...
```



Specification



Macro expansion



Implementation

## #lang providing #lang

Relation between specifications and implementation:

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expands to

[spec.rkt]

```
(provide #%module-begin  
        implement  
        run)  
...
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Specification



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Implementation

uses language

implm.rkt

```
#lang s-exp "spec.rkt"  
(implement Filter (lambda ...))  
...
```

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# Specifications

```
1 #lang s-exp "framework.rkt"  
2 ;;; Specifications file, webcamspec.rkt
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```
1 #lang s-exp "framework.rkt"
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3 (define-context Filter           ; name
4       Picture                   ; return type
5       [when-provided Camera]) ; subscribed to
6
7 (define-source Camera Picture) ; built-in
8 ;; ...
```

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The types allow us to generate **function contracts**.

# Implementation

The developer does the following:

```
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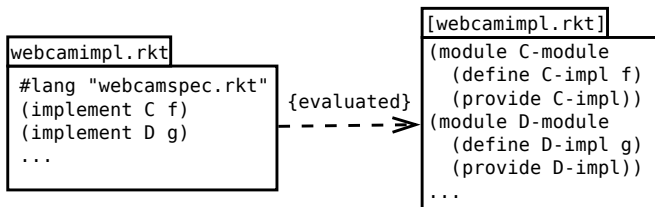
The developer does the following:

```
1 ;;; Implementation file, webcamimpl.rkt
2 #lang s-exp "wecamspec.rkt"
3 (implement Filter
4   (lambda (pic)
5     (let* ([canvas (make-bitmap pic ..)])
6       ; ... do magic, change colours or whatever
7       canvas)))
8 ;; ...
```

...which will be turned into submodules.

## Separation into submodules

Compartmentalise snippets to enforce safety: *C* and *D* cannot communicate.



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So, `implement` expands to:

```
1 (module webcamimpl "webcamspec.rkt"
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4       (-> bitmap%? bitmap%?)
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`webcamspec` also

- checks that all defines have implements
- and provides run

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- ✓ The specification gives the user an idea of data flow
- ✓ Submodules ensure no unwanted communication
- ✓ Function contracts give hints to the developer
- ✓ The developer is warned if implementation doesn't match spec

## Want a demo?

– code available on my home page –  
<http://people.bordeaux.inria.fr/pwalt>

## Conclusion

- DSL for tailoring DSLs? :)
- More confidence for user of app
- Relatively nice interface for app developer
- Not 100% practical or watertight – just a proof of concept
  - Use of libraries is tricky
  - Use of `eval` is not permitted
- Would be a great improvement on current mobile permissions systems