

Operational View of CodeQL

THINKING OF CODEQL AS PREPROCESSOR, COMPILER, AND RUNTIME

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Things to come

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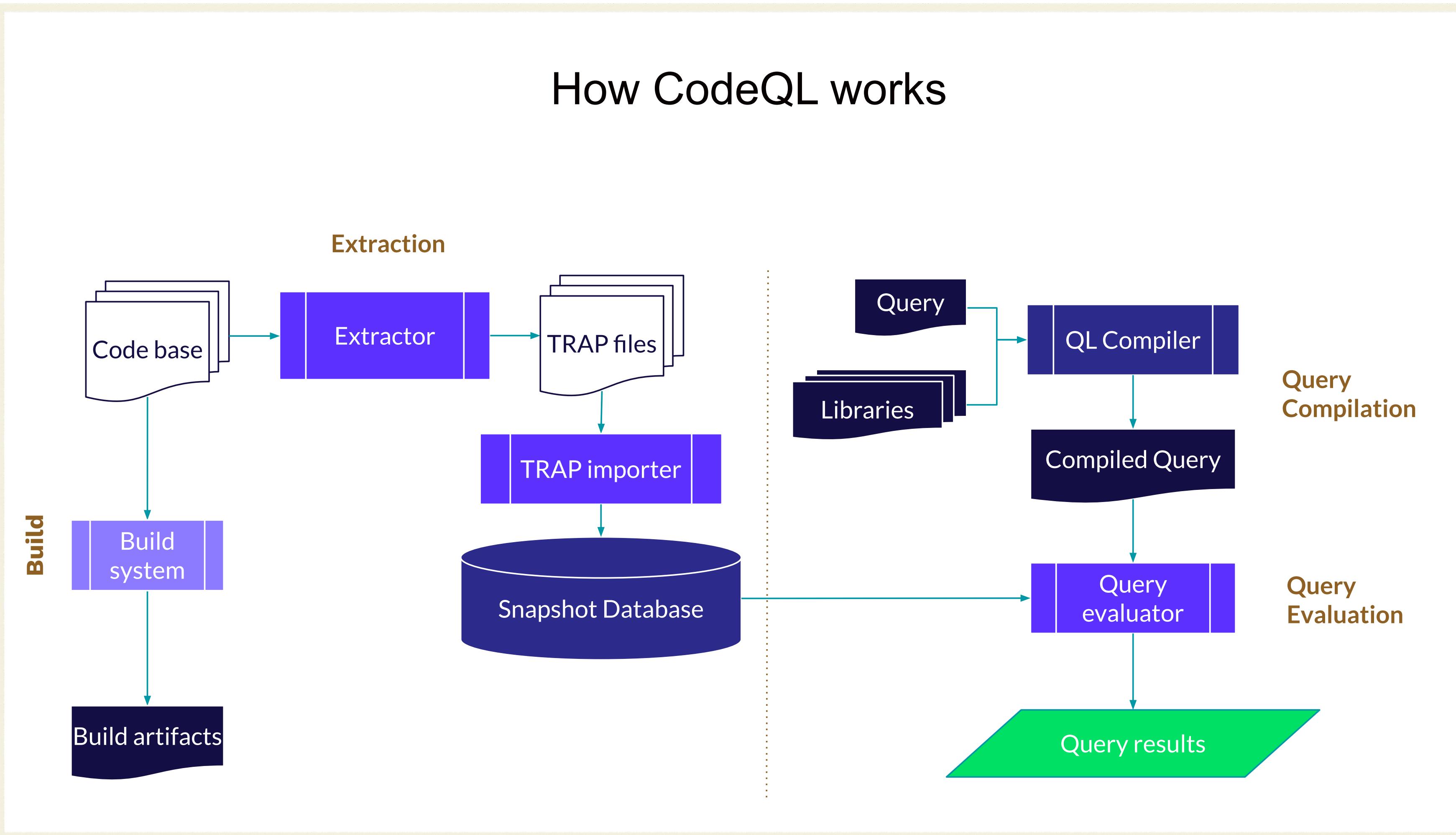
This leads to many analogies and patterns you already know and understand — just apply them to codeql

In the following, we use this analogy to get some best (codeql) practices for

- query re-use
- query structuring
- query customization
- tool use points (what tool when and where)
- larger system integration

You may have seen this slide

How CodeQL works



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With that in mind, let's jump right in

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# Prepare System
./admin -c

# Convert data if needed
cat users.txt

# Edit your code
edit add-user.c

# Compile & run your code
clang -Wall add-user.c \
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for user in `cat input.txt` ; do
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Note: this is the sequence
that is always run, whether in
the CLI, github actions, or VS
Code

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2. give us a Data Flow Graph

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Partial Answer: What does clang/gcc do for us?

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Think of preprocessor + compiler + libraries

Think Compiler (CodeQL) with library:

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# Prepare System
export PATH=$HOME/local/vmsync/codeql250:"$PATH"

# Convert data if needed
SRCDIR=.
DB=add-user.db
cd $SRCDIR &&
codeql database create --language=cpp
    -s . -j 8 -v
    $DB
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# Edit your code
edit SqlInjection.ql

# Compile & run your code
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    --search-path ~/local/vmsync/ql
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    --
    $DB
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Ex: For example, for a top-down search start with `cpp.ql` and notice the statement

```
import semmle.code.cpp.common.Printf
```

Follow this to find the [cpp.common](#) module and see what it models:

Alloc.ql	Dependency.ql	NullTermination.ql	StringAnalysis.ql
Assertions.ql	Environment.ql	PolymorphicClass.ql	StructLikeClass.ql
Buffer.ql	Exclusions.ql	Printf.ql	Synchronization.ql
CommonType.ql	File.ql	Scanf.ql	VoidContext.ql
DateType.ql	NULL.ql	Strcat.ql	unix/

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Think of **preprocessor** +
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Think of preprocessor + compiler + libraries

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E: For example, to check support for sqlite:

```
0:$ cd ~/local/vmsync/ql/cpp/ql/src  
0:$ grep -l -R sqlite *  
Security/CWE/CWE-313/CleartextSqliteDatabase.ql  
Security/CWE/CWE-313/CleartextSqliteDatabase.c  
semmle/code/cpp/security/Security.qml
```

So we have a query (.ql) and a library (.qll); look at both to get some ideas:

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and [a promising class](#):

```
class SqliteFunctionCall extends FunctionCall {  
    SqliteFunctionCall()  
{ this.getTarget().getName().matches("sqlite%") }  
  
    Expr getSource() { result = this.getAnArgument() }  
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`semme/code/cpp/security/Security.qll` has [notes on extending](#) and offers a source/sink framework:

```
/** 
 * Extend this class to customize the security queries for
 * a particular code base. Provide no constructor in the
 * subclass, and override any methods that need customizing.
 */
class SecurityOptions extends string {
    predicate sqlArgument(string function, int arg) {
        // SQLite3 C API
        function = "sqlite3_exec" and arg = 1
    }
    /**
     * The argument of the given function is filled in from user input.
     */
    predicate userInputArgument(FunctionCall functionCall, int arg) {
        fname = "scanf" and arg >= 1
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}
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Aside: this class and its documentation [have been updated](#)

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semmle/code/cpp/security/Security.ql is a library, so some sample uses would be nice. Another search via
grep -nH -R SecurityOptions *
- [finds \(potential\) documentation](#):
docs/codeql/ql-training/cpp/global-data-flow-cpp.rst:59:The library class ``SecurityOptions`` provides a (configurable) model of what counts as user-controlled data:

- and an [extension point](#):
cpp/ql/src/semmle/code/cpp/security/SecurityOptions.ql:16:class CustomSecurityOptions extends SecurityOptions
/**
 * This class overrides `SecurityOptions` and can be used to add project specific customization.
 */
class CustomSecurityOptions extends SecurityOptions {...}

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Q: What do we have to help with?

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A: What does your code use beyond the C/Python/Java standard library?

- For this example, the sqlite3 library.

Think of preprocessor + compiler + libraries

Think Compiler (CodeQL) with library:

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A: Structure the query set by size and complexity
Some examples are given in [this gist](#); use the simplest one that fits your problem.

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A: In some cases, you will need heavy modifications.

Clone the ql/ tree, patch it as needed, and use your customized version.

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Tool coverage: Keep Thinking of preprocessor + compiler + libraries

Think Compiler (CodeQL) with library:

```
# Prepare System
export PATH=$HOME/local/vmsync/codeql250:"$PATH"

# Convert data if needed
SRCDIR=.
DB=add-user.db
cd $SRCDIR &&
  codeql database create --language=cpp
    -s . -j 8 -v
    $DB
    --command='clang -Wall add-user.c -ls

# Edit your code
edit SqlInjection.ql

# Compile & run your code
RESULTS=cpp-sqli.sarif
codeql database analyze
  -v --ram=14000 -j12 --rerun
  --search-path ~/local/vmsync/ql
  --format=sarif-latest
  --output=$RESULTS
  --
  $DB
  $SRCDIR/SqlInjection.ql

# Examine results
# Plain text, look for
#   "results" : [ {
#     and
#   "codeFlows" : [ {
edit $RESULTS
# Or
jq --raw-output --join-output -f sarif-summary.jq < cpp-sqli.sarif | less
# Or use vs code's sarif viewer
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Tool coverage: Keep Thinking of preprocessor + compiler + libraries

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The general sequence

1. set up the system

Tool coverage: Keep Thinking of preprocessor + compiler + libraries

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The general sequence

1. set up the system

2. prepare data

Tool coverage: Keep Thinking of preprocessor + compiler + libraries

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The general sequence

1. set up the system
2. prepare data
3. edit code

Tool coverage: Keep Thinking of preprocessor + compiler + libraries

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The general sequence

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2. prepare data
3. edit code
4. compile & run

Tool coverage: Keep Thinking of preprocessor + compiler + libraries

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3. edit code

4. compile & run

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shell/scripts

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2. prepare data

3. edit code

4. compile & run

5. examine results

shell/scripts

vs code

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The general sequence

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3. edit code

4. compile & run

5. examine results

shell/scripts

vs code

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editors

Tool coverage: Keep Thinking of preprocessor + compiler + libraries

Think Compiler (CodeQL) with library:

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shell/scripts

vs code



2. prepare data

3. edit code

4. compile & run

5. examine results

emacs/vi/lsp
editors

Tool coverage: Keep Thinking of preprocessor + compiler + libraries

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shell/scripts

vs code



2. prepare data



3. edit code

4. compile & run

5. examine results

emacs/vi/lsp
editors

Tool coverage: Keep Thinking of preprocessor + compiler + libraries

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shell/scripts

vs code



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5. examine results

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editors

Tool coverage: Keep Thinking of preprocessor + compiler + libraries

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The general sequence

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shell/scripts

vs code



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5. examine results



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Tool coverage: Keep Thinking of preprocessor + compiler + libraries

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The general sequence

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shell/scripts

vs code



2. prepare data



3. edit code

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Use cases

emacs/vi/lsp
editors

Tool coverage: Keep Thinking of preprocessor + compiler + libraries

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The general sequence

1. set up the system

shell/scripts

vs code



2. prepare data



3. edit code

4. compile & run



5. examine results



Use cases

direct control,
setup,
debugging,
automation,
result
transformation

emacs/vi/lsp
editors

Tool coverage: Keep Thinking of preprocessor + compiler + libraries

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The general sequence

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shell/scripts

vs code



2. prepare data



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4. compile & run



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Use cases

direct control,
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Tool coverage: Keep Thinking of preprocessor + compiler + libraries

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The general sequence

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shell/scripts

vs code

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editors

2. prepare data



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Use cases

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Tool coverage: Keep Thinking of preprocessor + compiler + libraries

Think Compiler (CodeQL) with library:

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emacs/vi/lsp
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Use cases

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The general sequence

1. set up the system

shell/scripts

vs code

emacs/vi/lsp
editors

2. prepare data



3. edit code



4. compile & run



5. examine results



Use cases

direct control,
setup,
debugging,
automation,
result
transformation

CodeQL editing
with jump-to-
definition etc.
and integrated
result review on
desktop

Tool coverage: Keep Thinking of preprocessor + compiler + libraries

Think Compiler (CodeQL) with library:

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# Prepare System
export PATH=$HOME/local/vmsync/codeql250:"$PATH"

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SRCDIR=.
DB=add-user.db
cd $SRCDIR &&
  codeql database create --language=cpp
    -s . -j 8 -v
    $DB
  --command='clang -Wall add-user.c -ls

# Edit your code
edit SqlInjection.ql

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fully automated
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developer review
of alerts, linking
github, query,
and source code

Key takeaways

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You already use C/Python/Java etc. as a combination of [preprocessor](#) + [compiler](#) + [libraries](#)

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Apply your existing best practices to CodeQL

The end... Questions?

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On to the GHAS overview

Q: Should we use the most recent version of codeql at all times?

A: Follow the way you use your compiler. Do you use the most recent version of compiler at all times, or do you use a rolling release cycle?

To get your current version's info:

```
hohn@gh-hohn ~/local/vmsync/ql/cpp/ql/src
0:$ codeql --version
CodeQL command-line toolchain release 2.5.0.
Copyright (C) 2019–2021 GitHub, Inc.
Unpacked in: /Users/hohn/local/vmsync/codeql250
    Analysis results depend critically on separately distributed query
and
    extractor modules. To list modules that are visible to the
toolchain,
    use 'codeql resolve qlpacks' and 'codeql resolve languages'.
```

You should match the CodeQL cli version to the CodeQL library version; the [library releases](#) have `codeql-cli/<VERSION>` tags to allow matching with the [binaries](#).

When using git for the library, you should check out the appropriate version via, e.g.,
`cd $HOME/local/vmsync/ql && git checkout codeql-cli/v2.5.9`

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# Edit your code
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# Compile & run your code
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jq --raw-output --join-output -f sarif-summary.jq < cpp-sqli.sarif | less
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DB=add-user.db
cd $SRCDIR &&
    codeql database create --language=cpp
        -s . -j 8 -v
        $DB
    --command='clang -Wall add-user.c -lssqlite3 -o add-user'

# Edit your code
edit SqlInjection.ql

# Compile & run your code
RESULTS=cpp-sqli.sarif
codeql database analyze
    -v --ram=14000 -j12 --rerun
    --search-path ~/local/vmsync/ql
    --format=sarif-latest
    --output=$RESULTS
    --
    $DB
    $SRCDIR/SqlInjection.ql

# Examine results
# Plain text, look for
#   "results" : [ {
#     and
#   "codeFlows" : [ {
edit $RESULTS
# Or
jq --raw-output --join-output -f sarif-summary.jq < cpp-sqli.sarif | less
# Or use vs code's sarif viewer
# Or use the GHAS integration via actions
```

Q: Should we use the most recent version of codeql at all times?

A: Follow the way you use your compiler. Do you use the most recent version of compiler at all times, or do you use a rolling release cycle?

To get your current version's info:

```
hohn@gh-hohn ~/local/vmsync/ql/cpp/ql/src
0:$ codeql --version
CodeQL command-line toolchain release 2.5.0.
Copyright (C) 2019-2021 GitHub, Inc.
Unpacked in: /Users/hohn/local/vmsync/codeql250
    Analysis results depend critically on separately distributed query
and
    extractor modules. To list modules that are visible to the
toolchain,
    use 'codeql resolve qlpacks' and 'codeql resolve languages'.
```

You should match the CodeQL cli version to the CodeQL library version; the [library releases](#) have `codeql-cli/<VERSION>` tags to allow matching with the [binaries](#).

When using git for the library, you should check out the appropriate version via, e.g.,
`cd $HOME/local/vmsync/ql && git checkout codeql-cli/v2.5.9`

Flow in get_user_info

```
char* get_user_info() {                                Agent Smith
#define BUFSIZE 1024
    char* buf = (char*) malloc(BUFSIZE * sizeof(char));
    int count;
    // Disable buffering to avoid need for fflush
    // after printf().
    setbuf( stdout, NULL );
    printf("*** Welcome to sql injection ***\n");
    printf("Please enter name: ");
    count = read(STDIN_FILENO, buf, BUFSIZE);
    if (count <= 0) abort();
    /* strip trailing whitespace */
    while (count && isspace(buf[count-1])) {
        buf[count-1] = 0; --count;
    }
    return buf;
}

char* get_user_info() {
```

Flow in get_user_info

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    while (count && isspace(buf[count-1])) {
        buf[count-1] = 0; --count;
    }
    return buf;
}

Agent Smith
↓
count = read(STDIN_FILENO, buf, BUFSIZE);

return buf;

char* get_user_info() {
```

Flow in get_user_info

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char* get_user_info() {
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Agent Smith

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Flow in get_user_info

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Agent Smith

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Agent Smith

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}
```

```
graph TD
    AS[Agent Smith] --> R1["count = read(STDIN_FILENO, buf, BUFSIZE);"]
    R1 --> S1["if (count <= 0) abort();"]
    S1 --> SW1["/* strip trailing whitespace */"]
    SW1 --> R2["while (count && isspace(buf[count-1])) {"]
    R2 --> C1["buf[count-1] = 0; --count;"]
    C1 --> R3["return buf;"]
    R3 --> E1["char* get_user_info() {"]
```

Flow in write_info

```
void write_info(int id, char* info) {
    sqlite3 *db;
    int rc;
    int bufsize = 1024;
    char *zErrMsg = 0;
    char query[bufsize];

    /* open db */
    rc = sqlite3_open("users.sqlite", &db);
    abort_on_error(rc, db);

    /* Format query */
    snprintf(query, bufsize,
             "INSERT INTO users VALUES (%d, '%s')",
             id, info);
    write_log("query: %s\n", query);

    /* Write info */
    rc = sqlite3_exec(db, query, NULL, 0, &zErrMsg);
    abort_on_exec_error(rc, db, zErrMsg);

    sqlite3_close(db);
}
```

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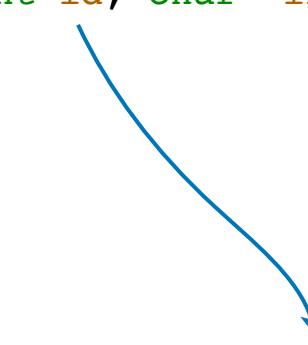
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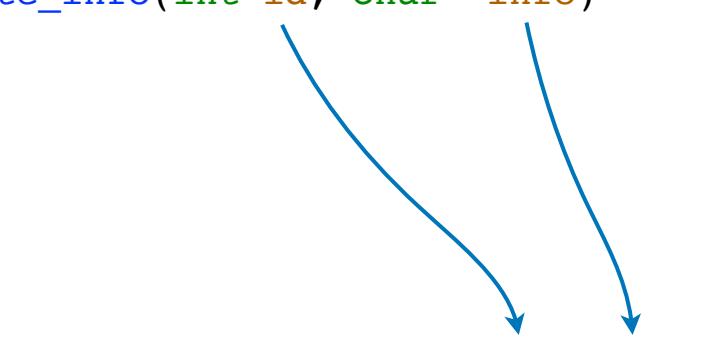
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Flow in write_info

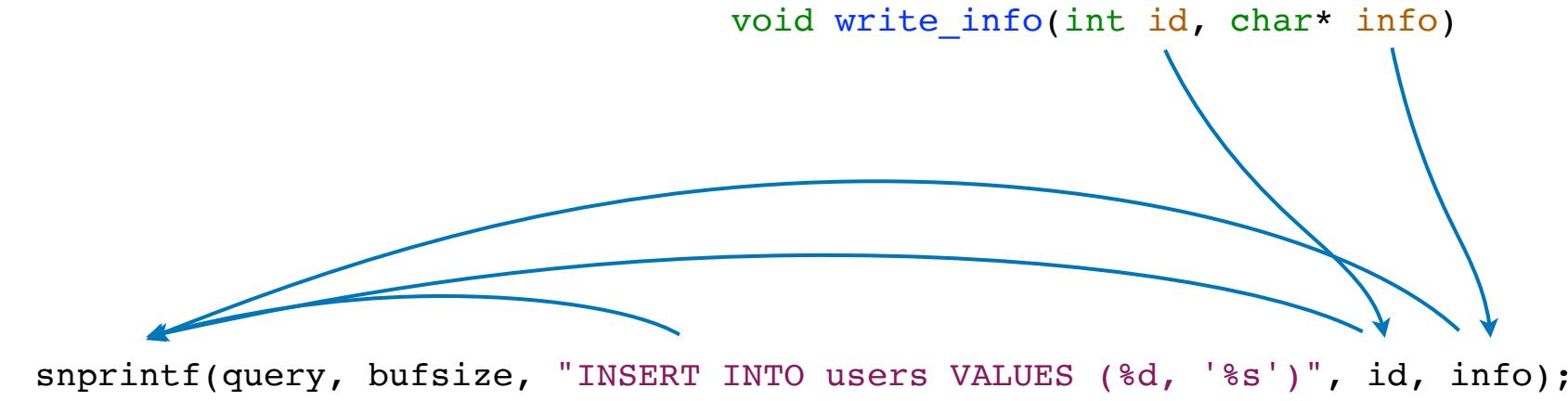
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rc = sqlite3_exec(db, query, NULL, 0, &zErrMsg);
```

Flow in write_info

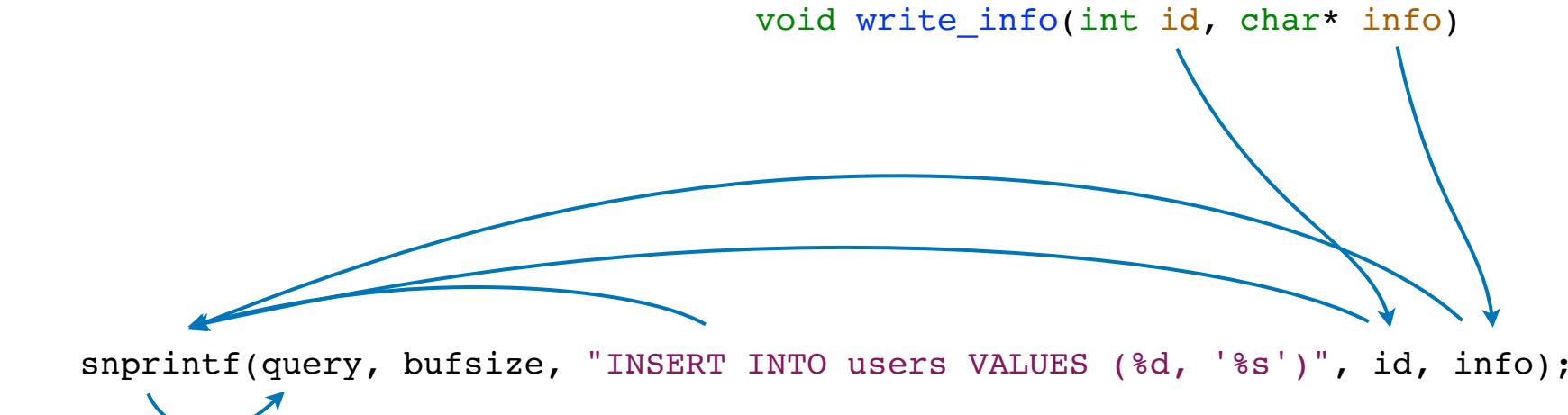
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Flow in write_info

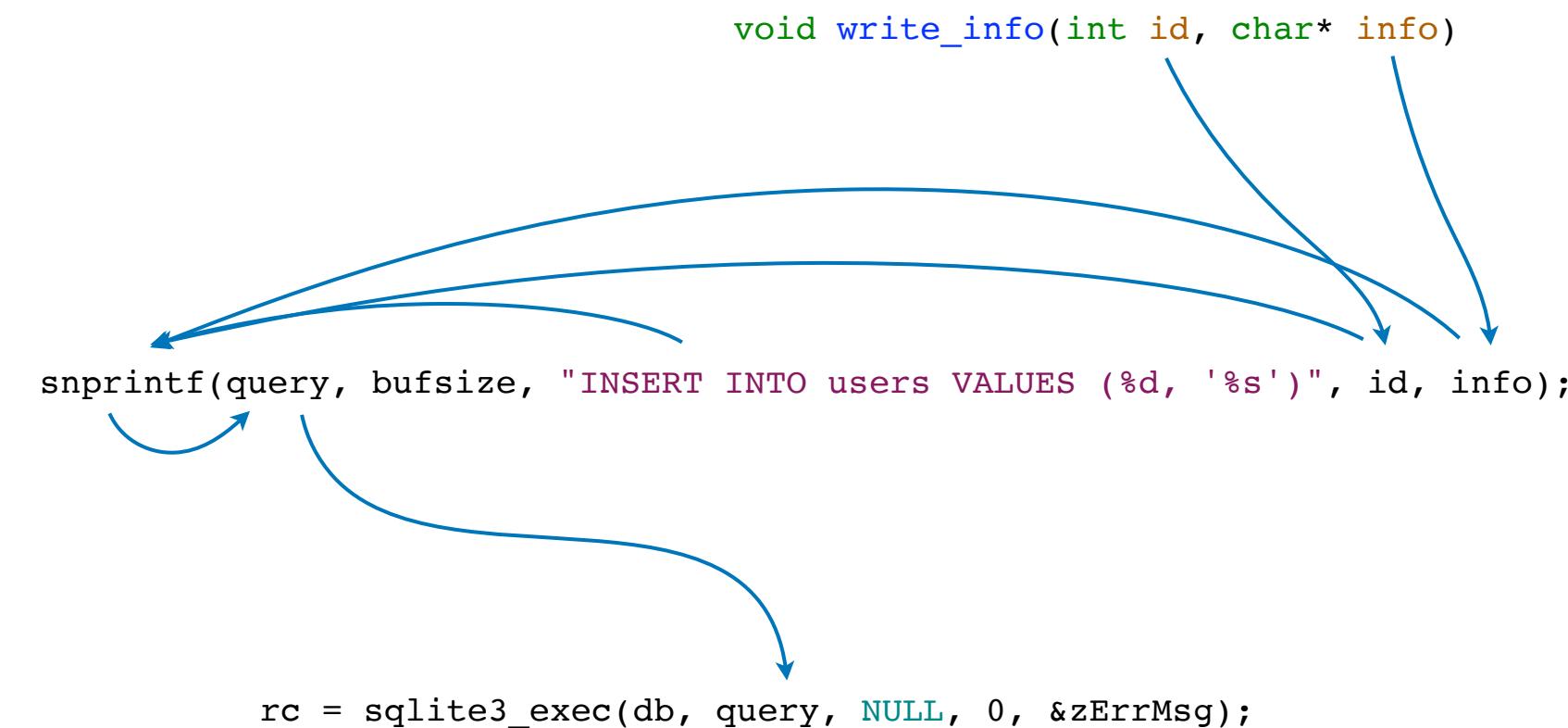
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Flow in write_info

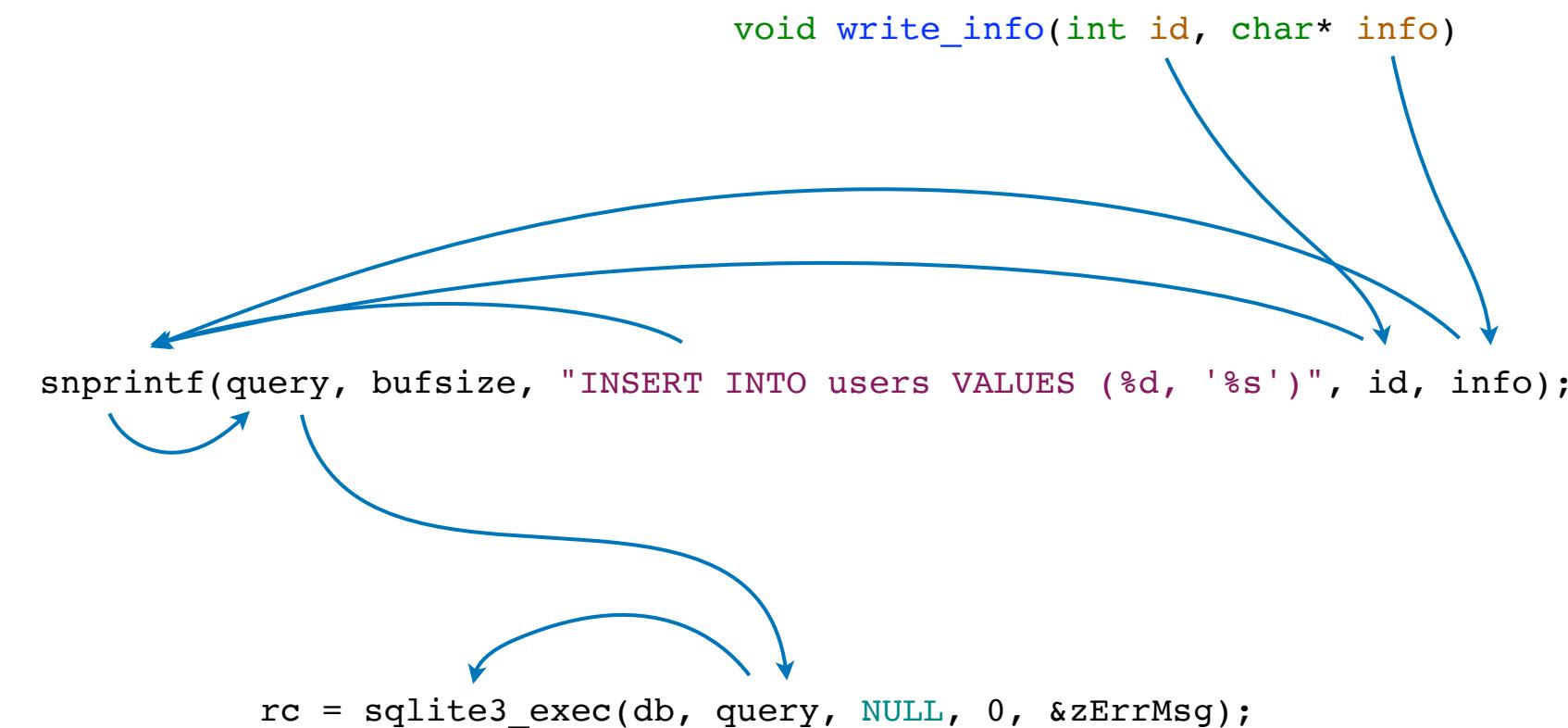
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    sqlite3_close(db);
}
```



Flow in main

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {  
    char* info;  
    int id;  
    info = get_user_info();  
    info = get_user_info();  
    id = get_new_id();  
    id = get_new_id();  
    write_info(id, info);  
}  
  
write_info(id, info);
```

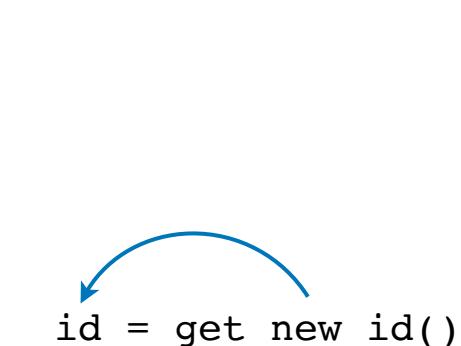
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```



Flow in main

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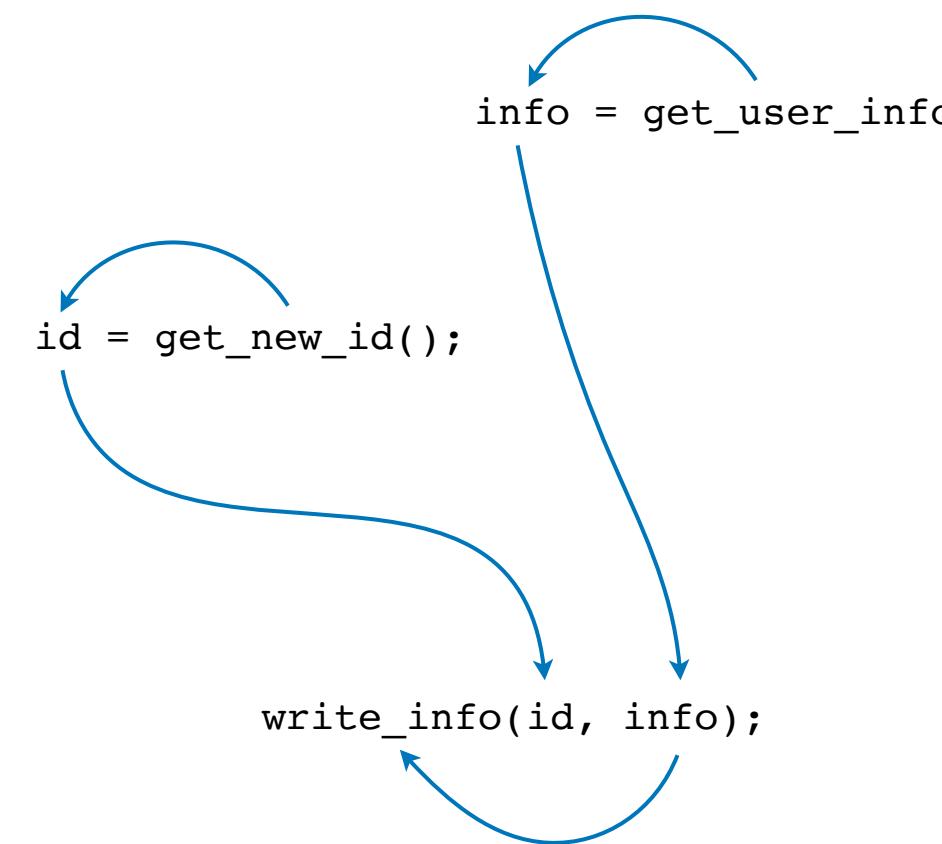
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    id = get_new_id();  
    write_info(id, info);  
}
```

```
graph TD; A[info = get_user_info();] --> C[write_info(id, info)]; B[id = get_new_id();] --> C
```

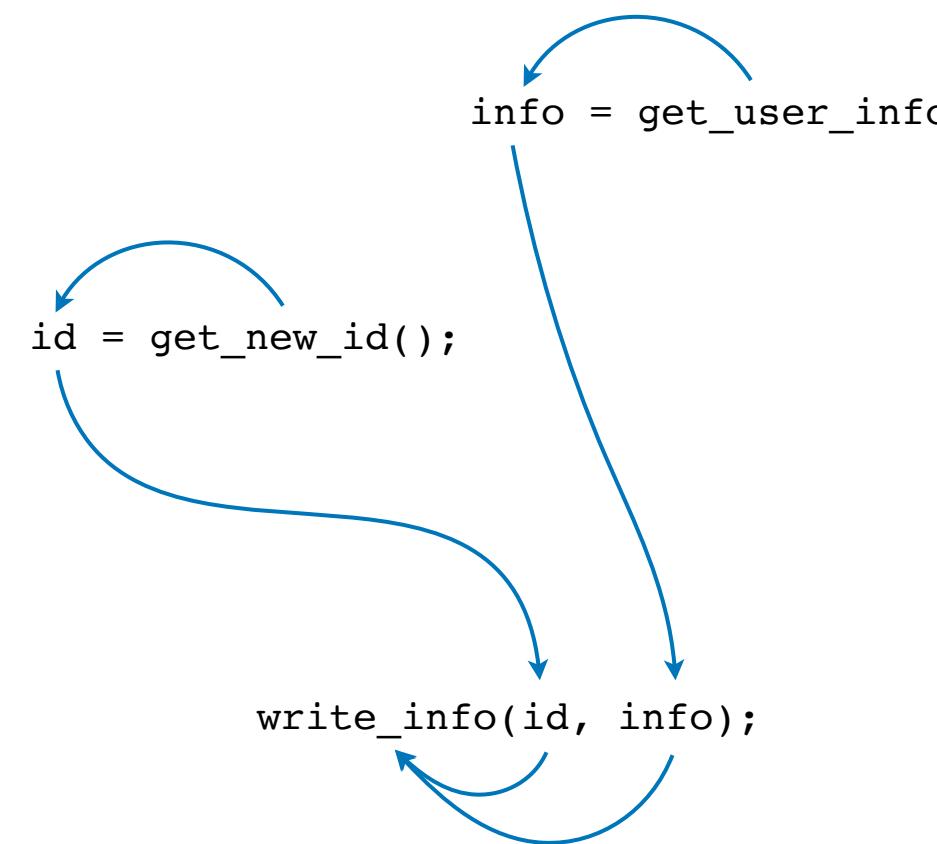
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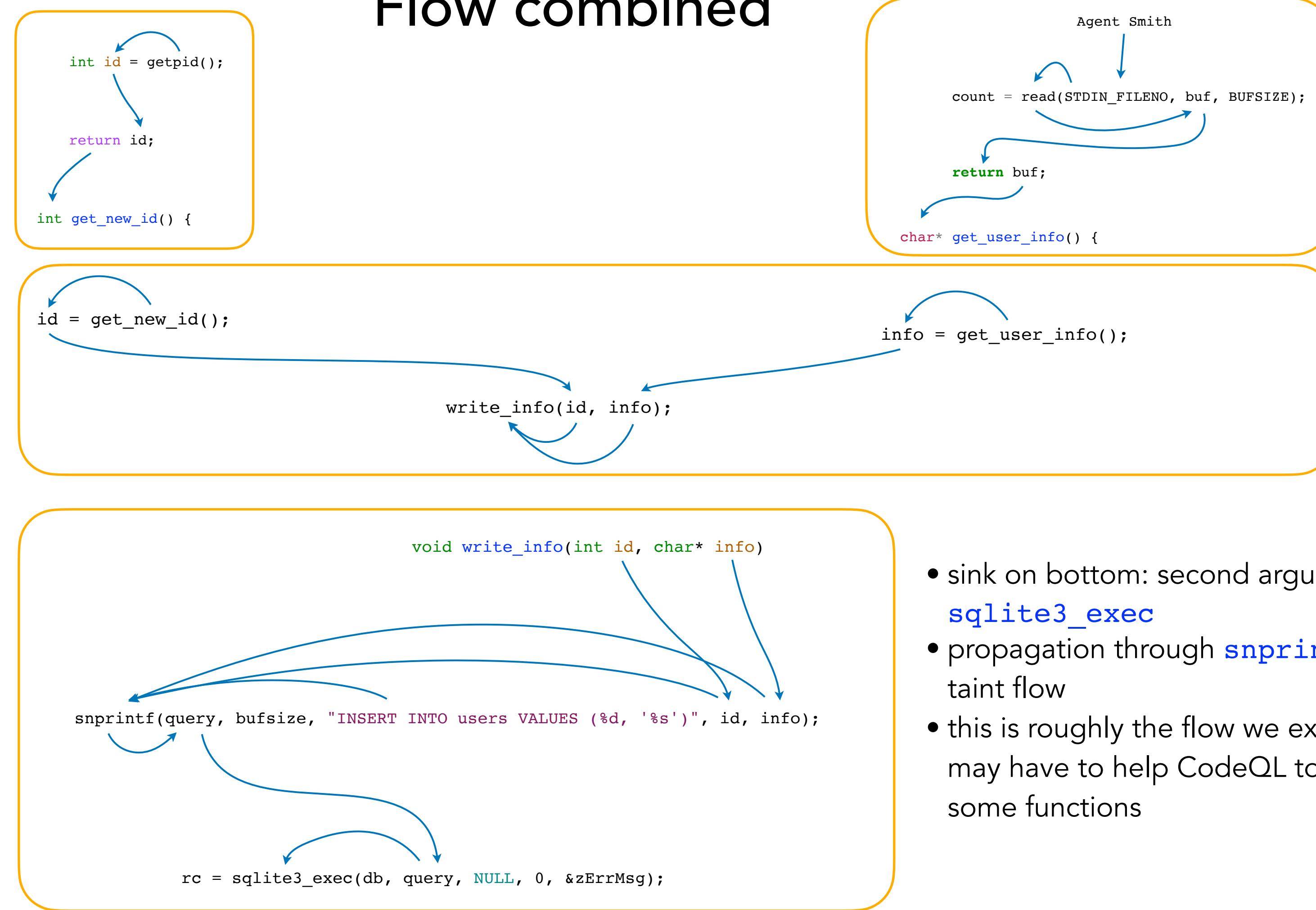


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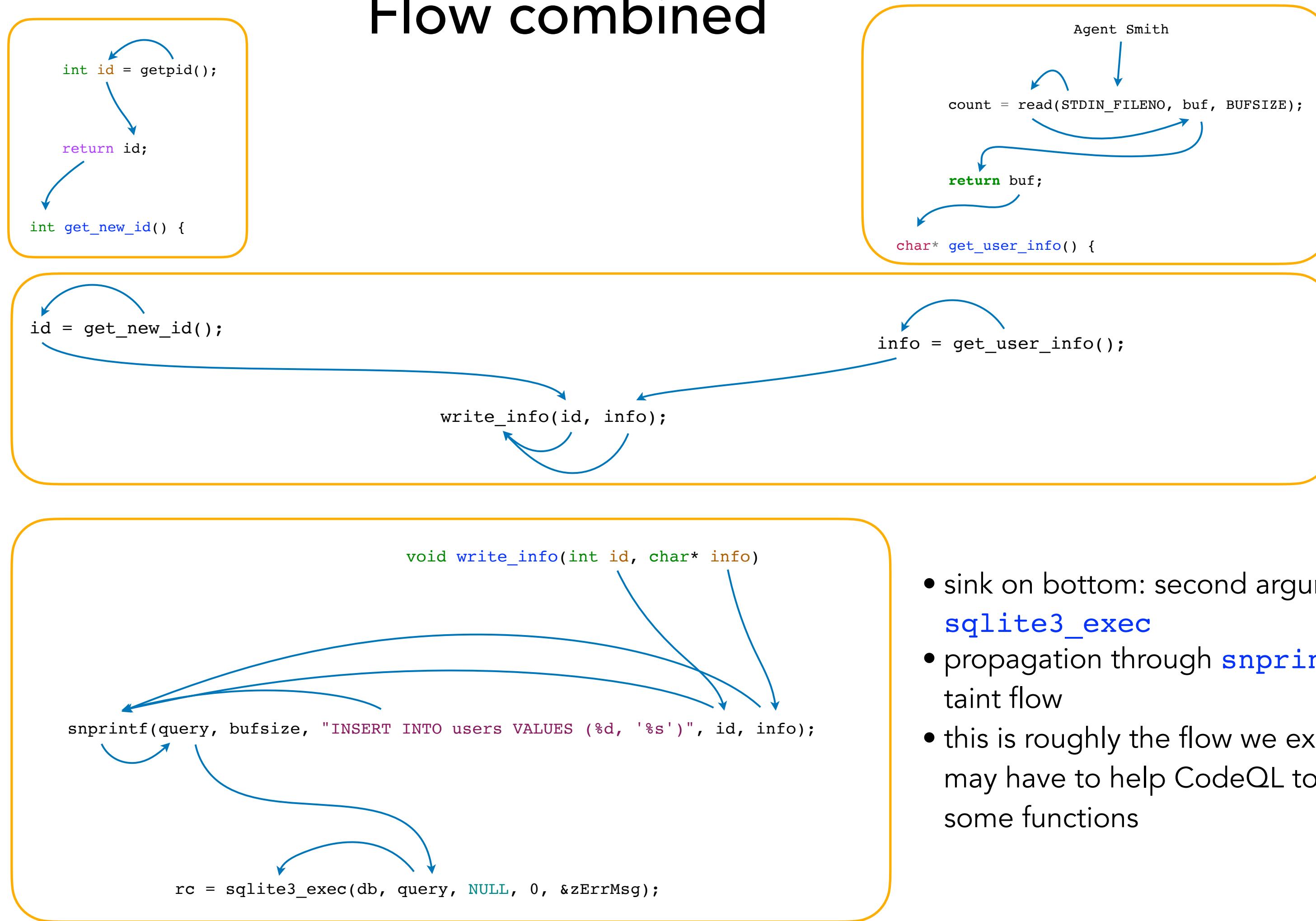


Flow combined



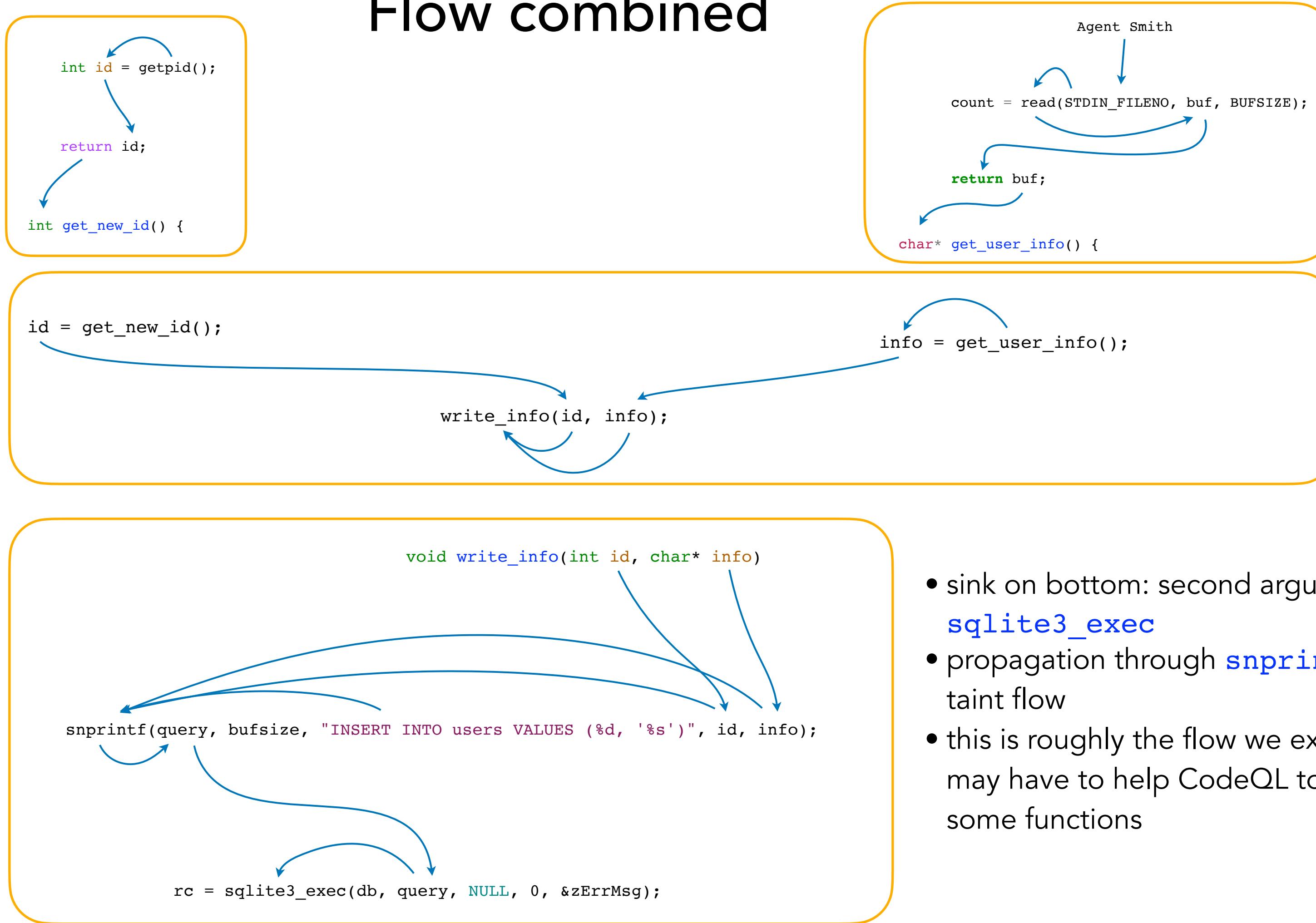
- inter-procedural (global) data flow

Flow combined



- inter-procedural (global) data flow

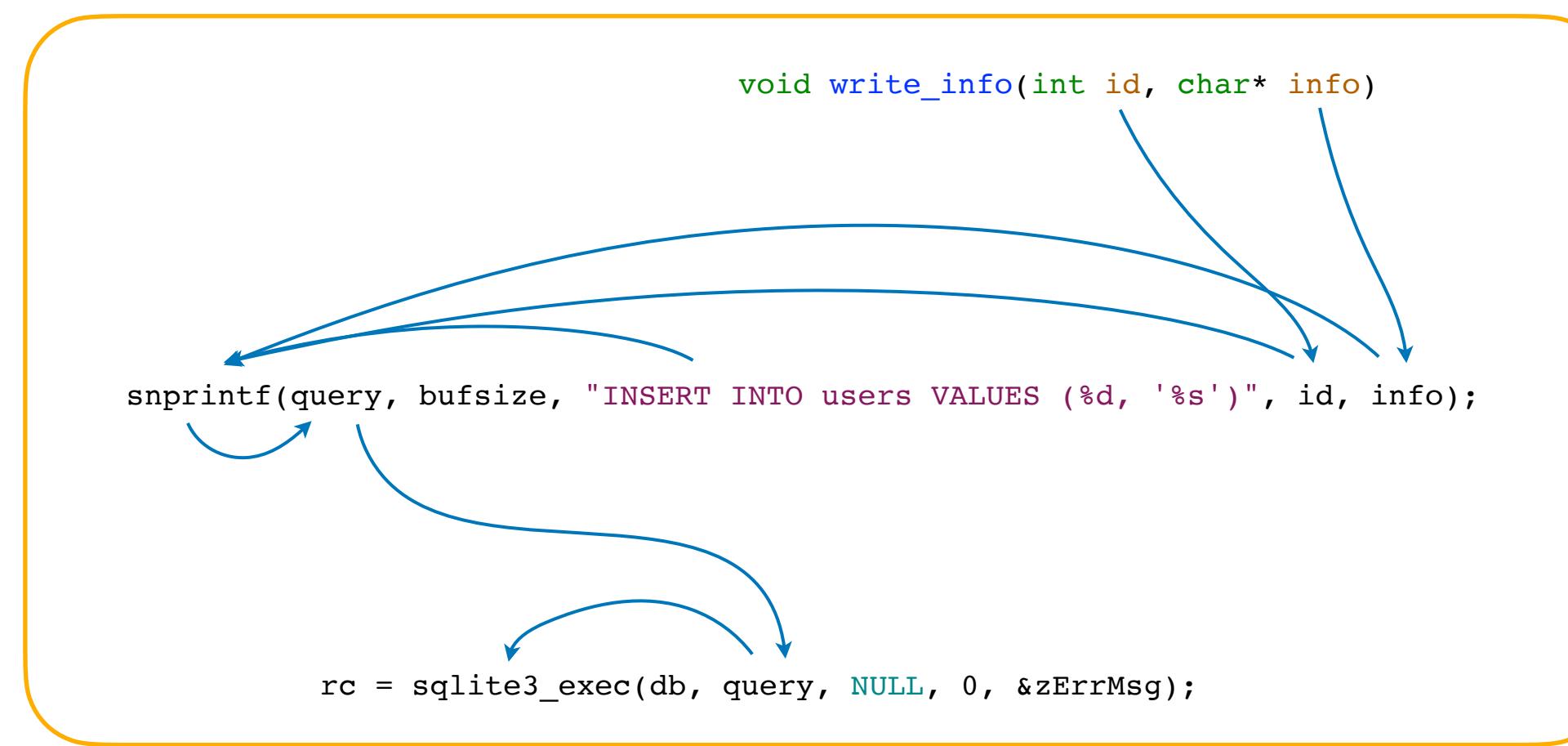
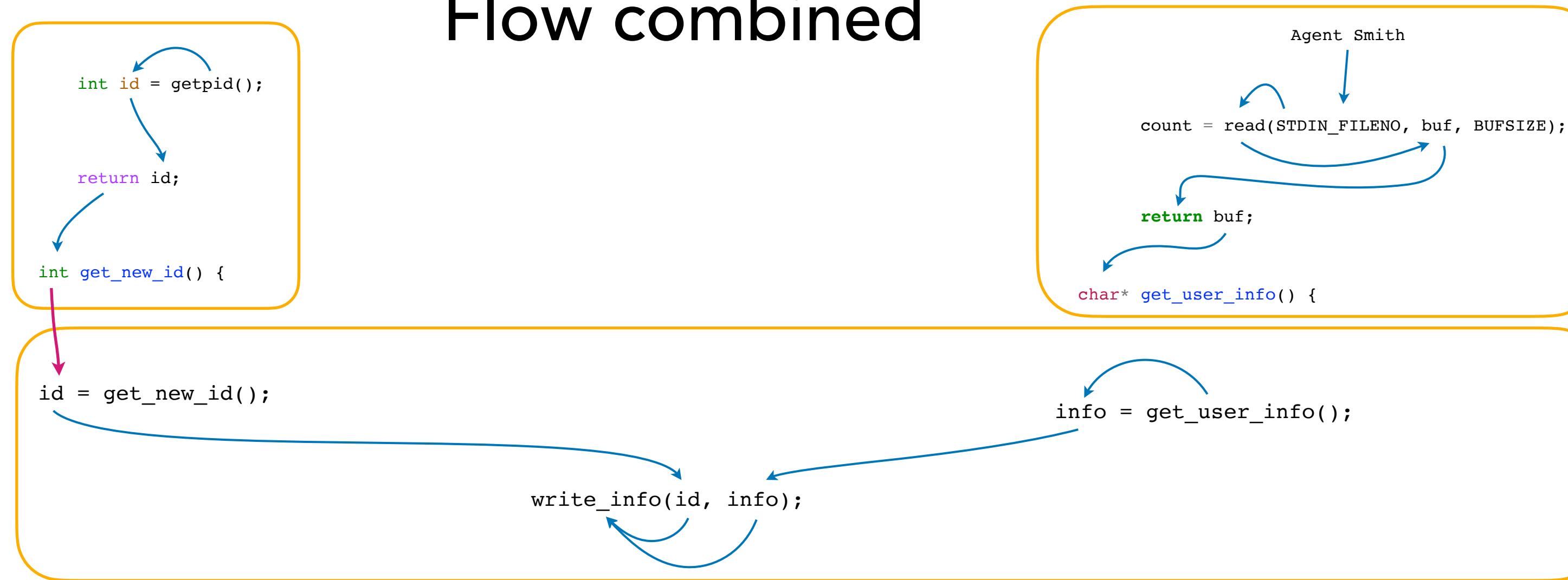
Flow combined



- sink on bottom: second argument to `sqlite3_exec`
- propagation through `snprintf` needs taint flow
- this is roughly the flow we expect to see; may have to help CodeQL to capture flow across some functions

- inter-procedural (global) data flow

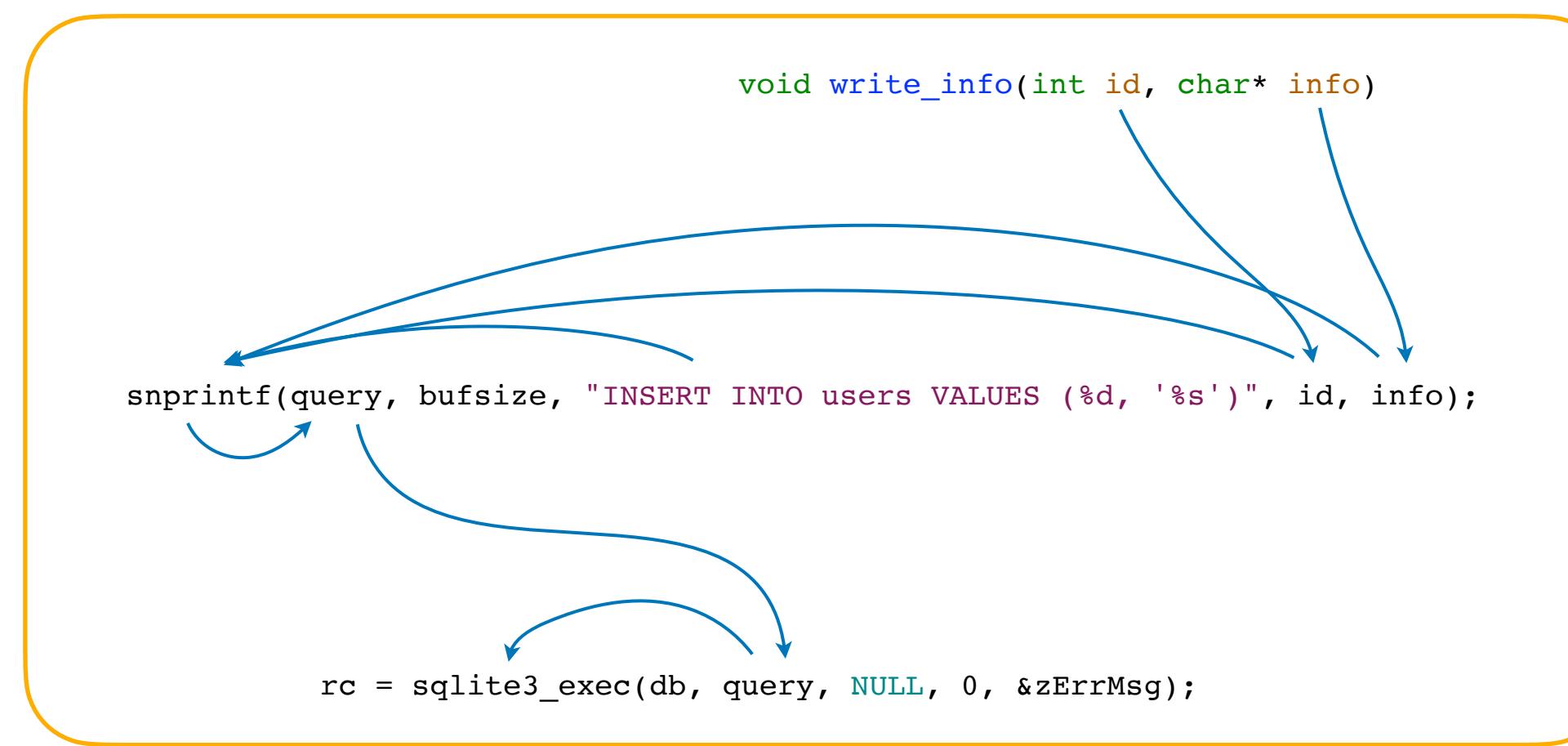
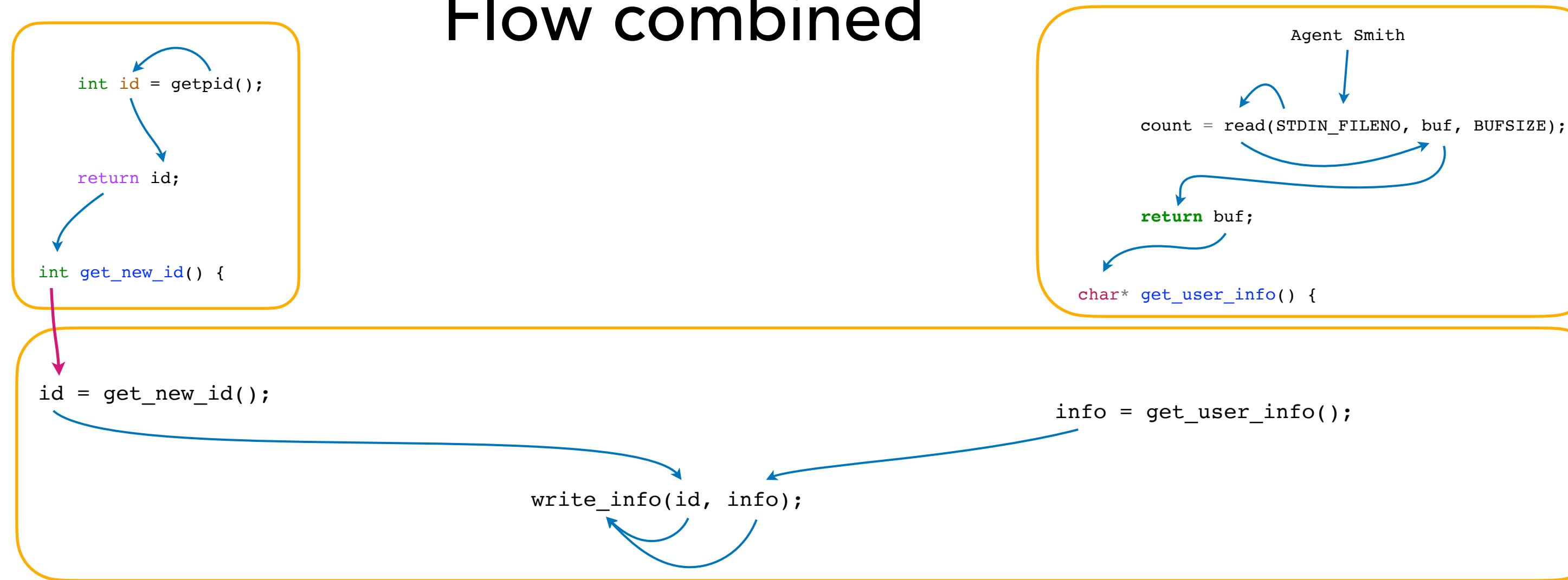
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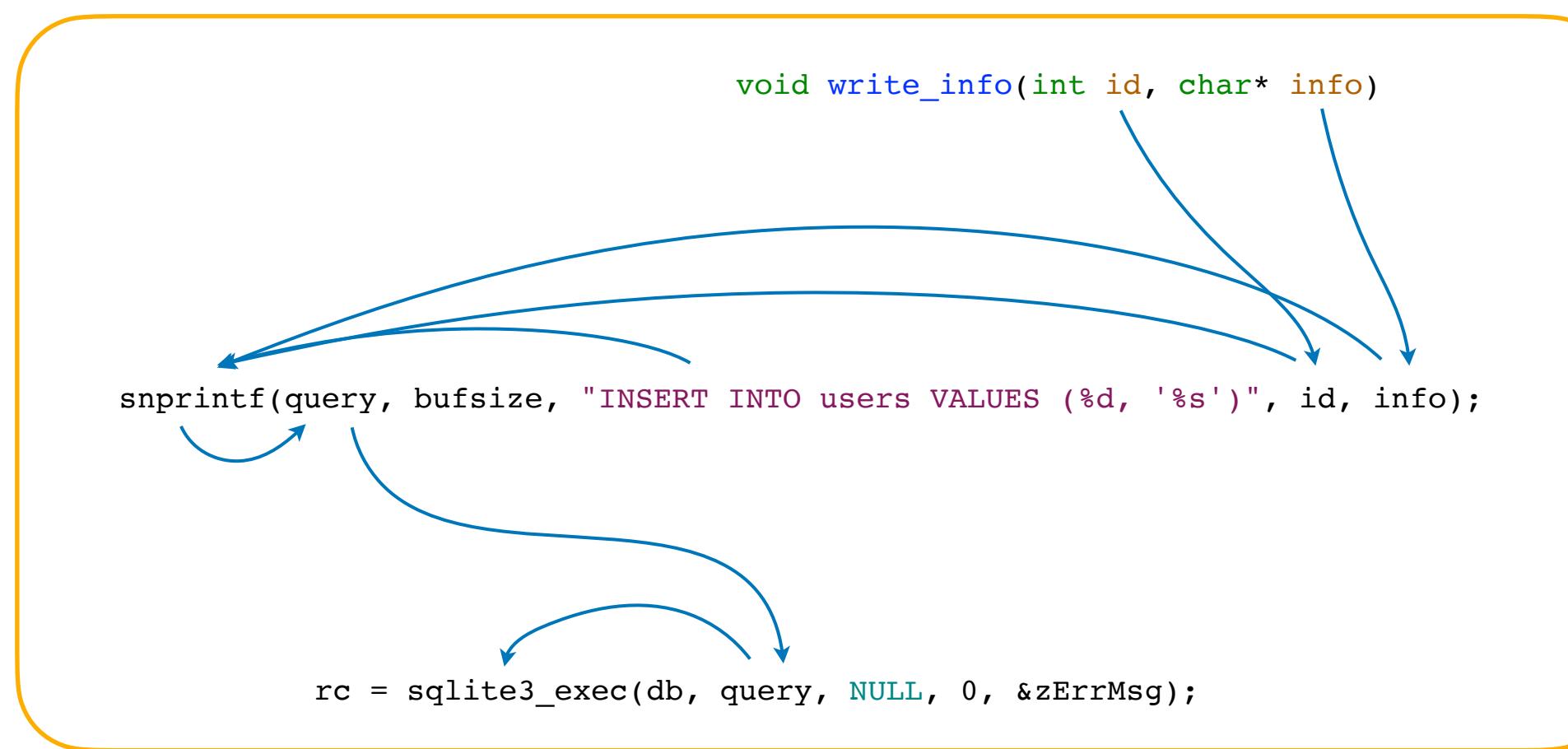
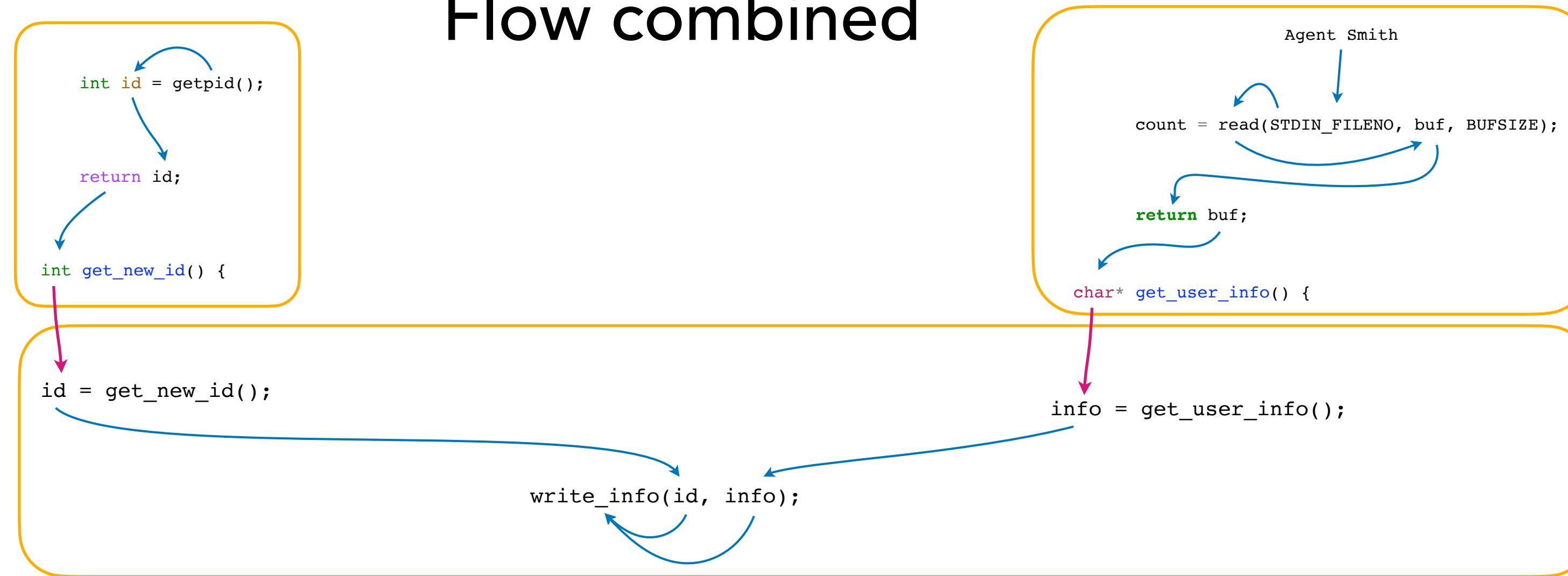
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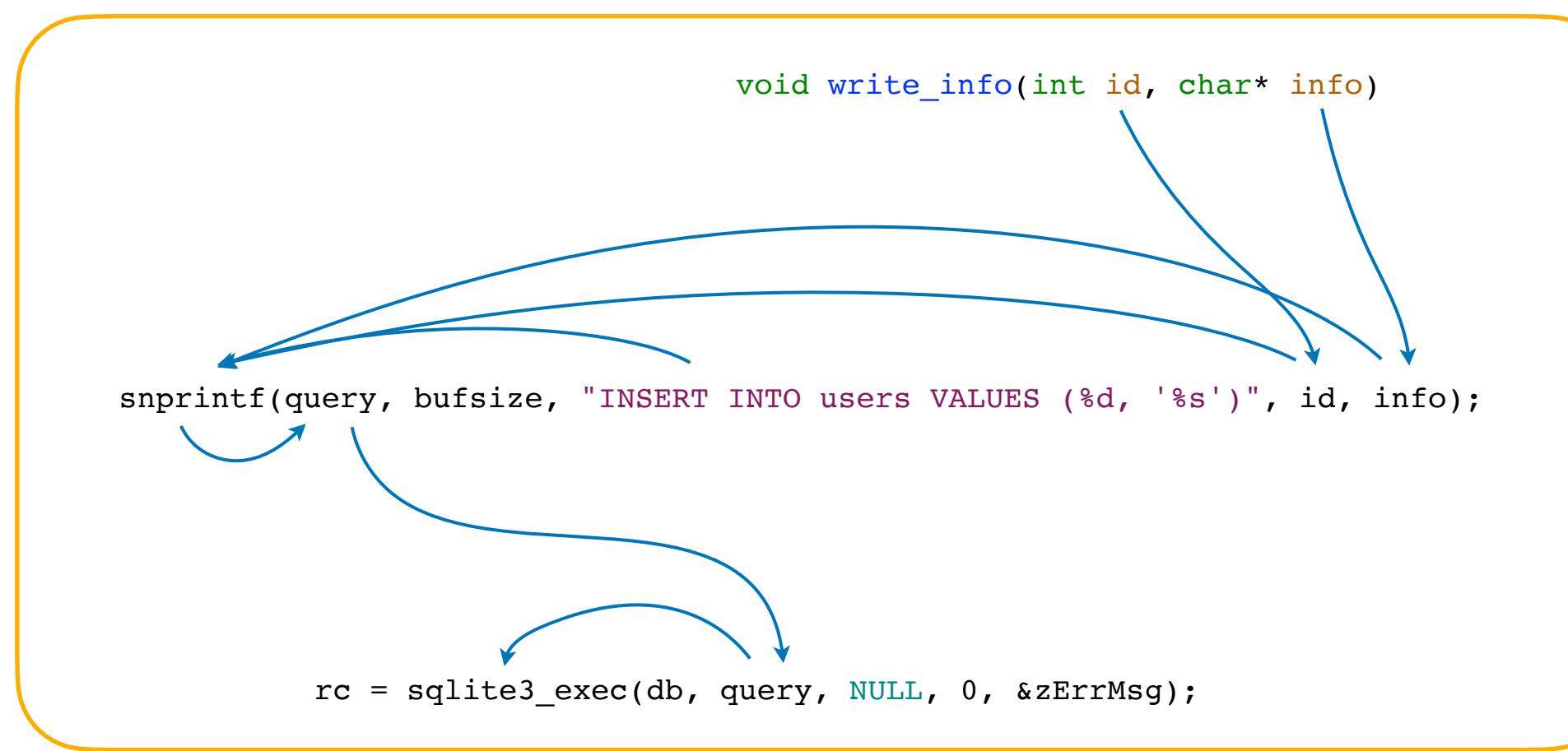
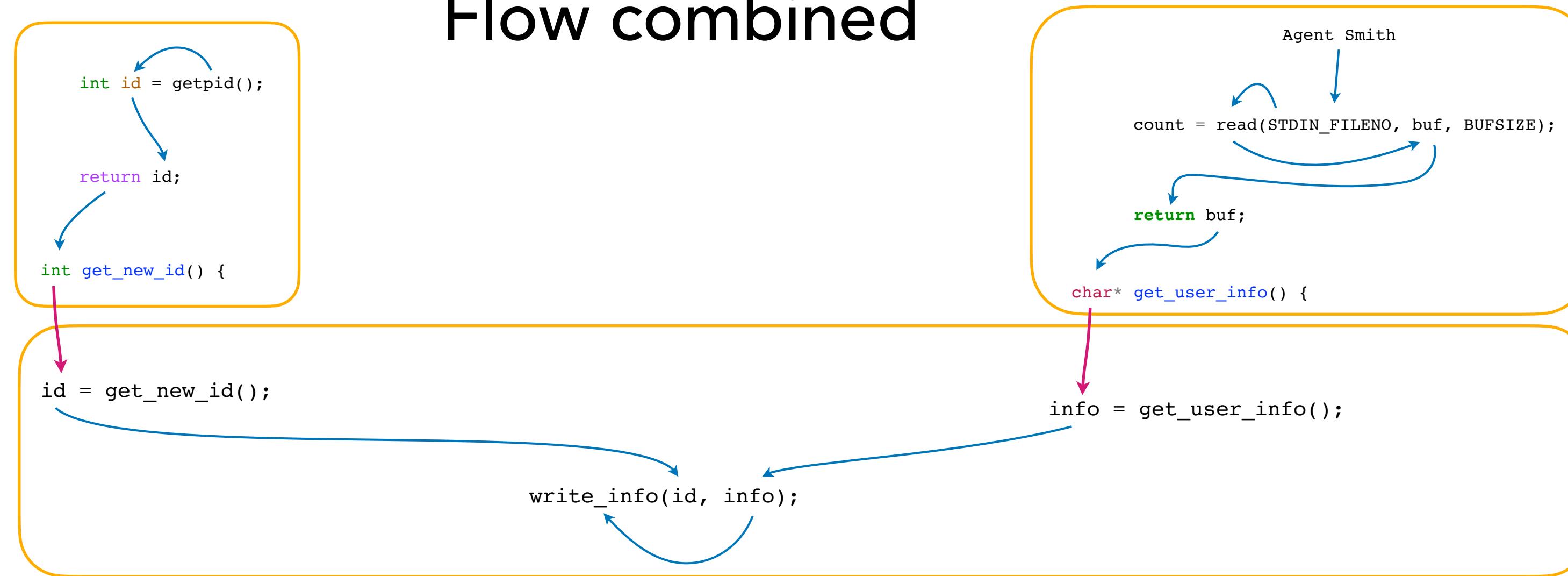
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- inter-procedural (global) data flow

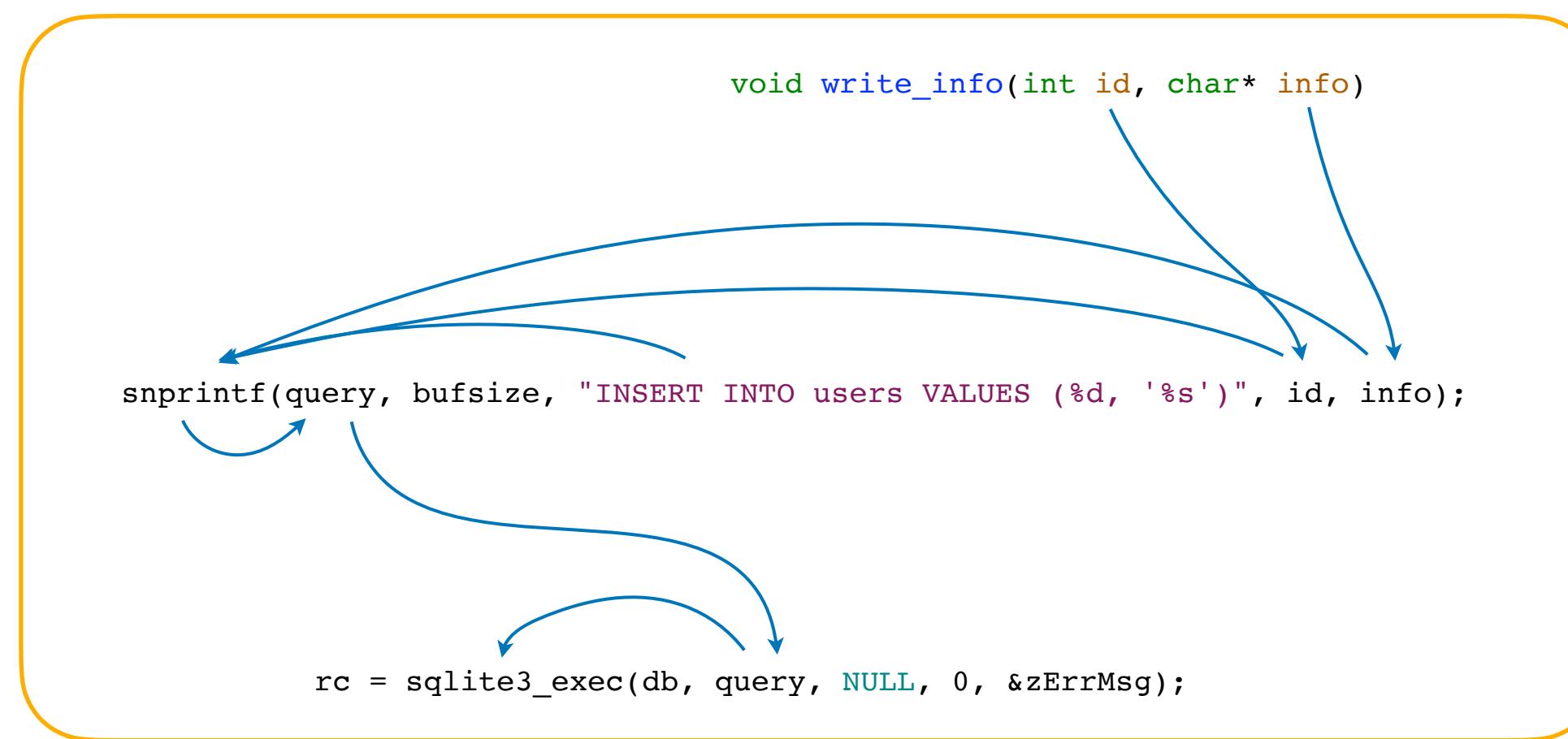
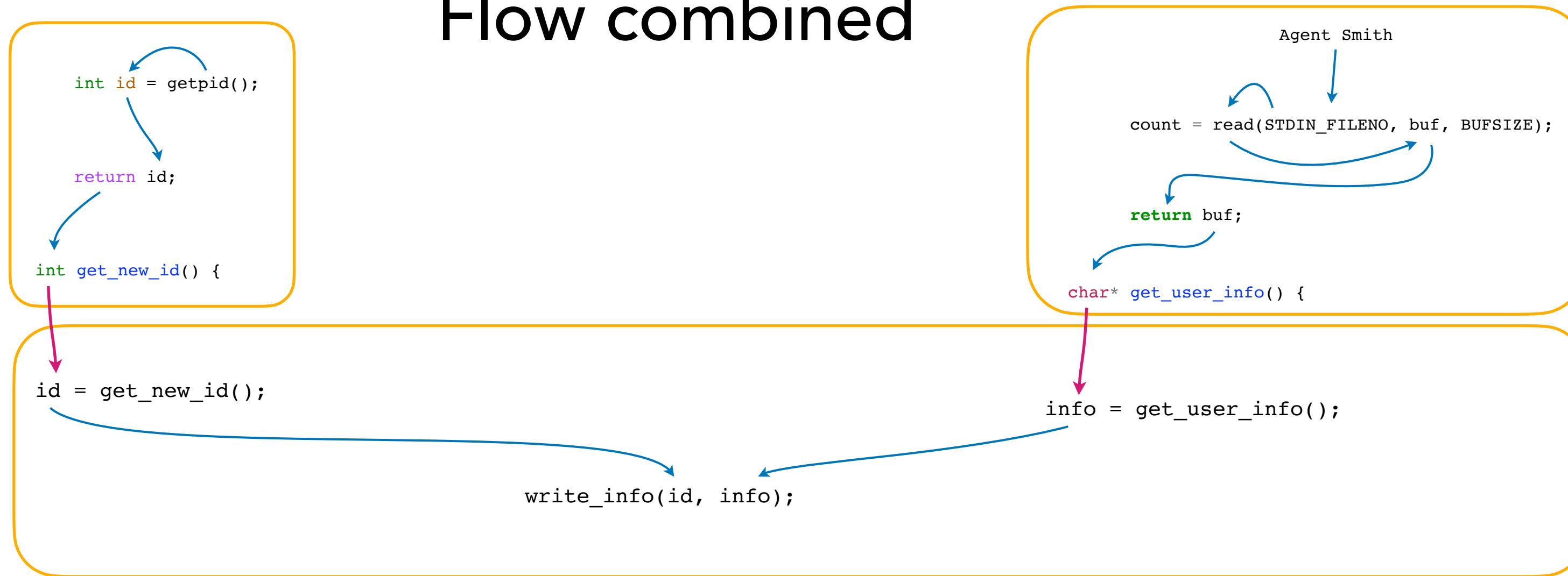
Flow combined



- sink on bottom: second argument to `sqlite3_exec`
- propagation through `snprintf` needs taint flow
- this is roughly the flow we expect to see; may have to help CodeQL to capture flow across some functions

- inter-procedural (global) data flow

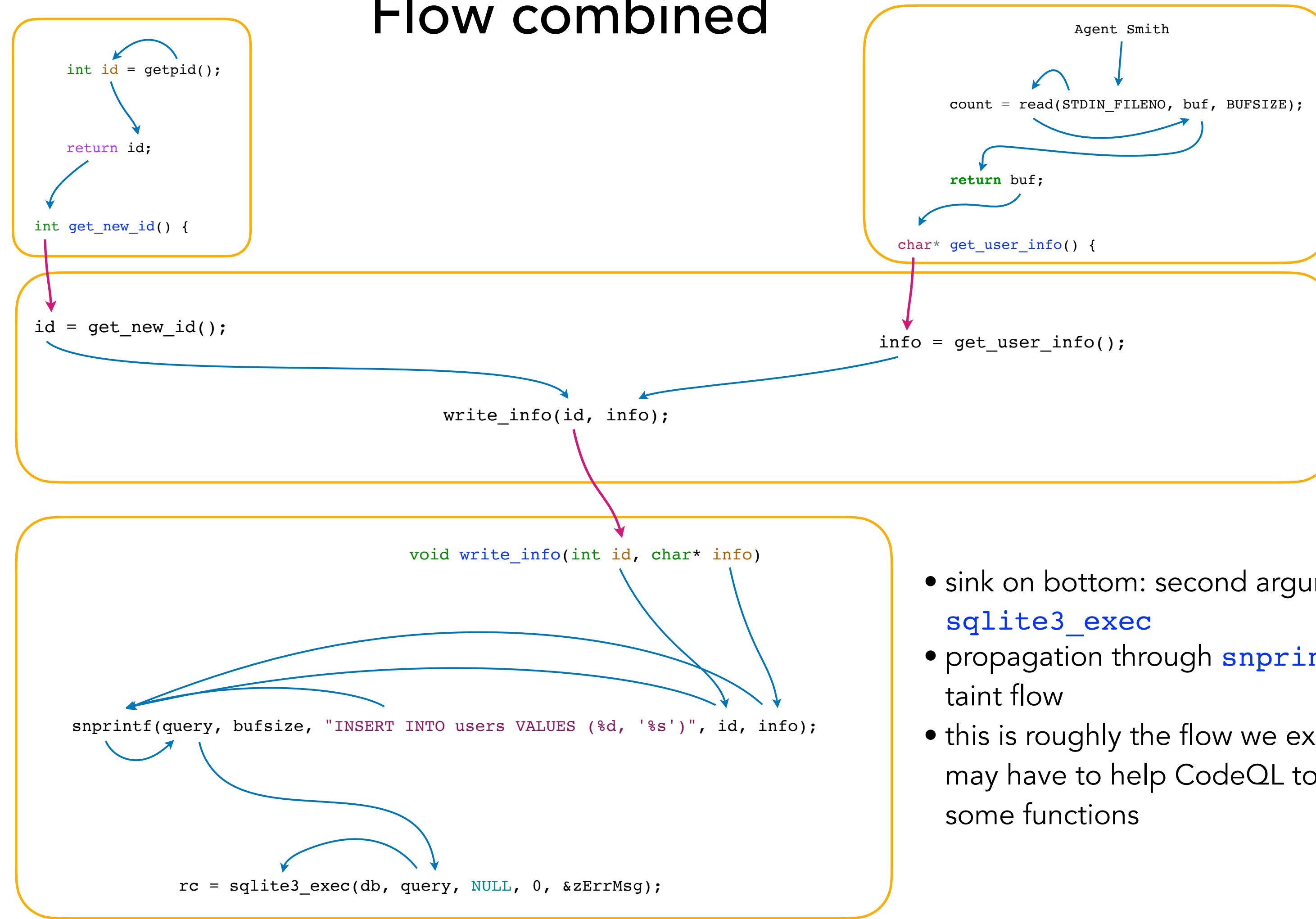
Flow combined



- sink on bottom: second argument to `sqlite3_exec`
- propagation through `snprintf` needs taint flow
- this is roughly the flow we expect to see; may have to help CodeQL to capture flow across some functions

- inter-procedural (global) data flow

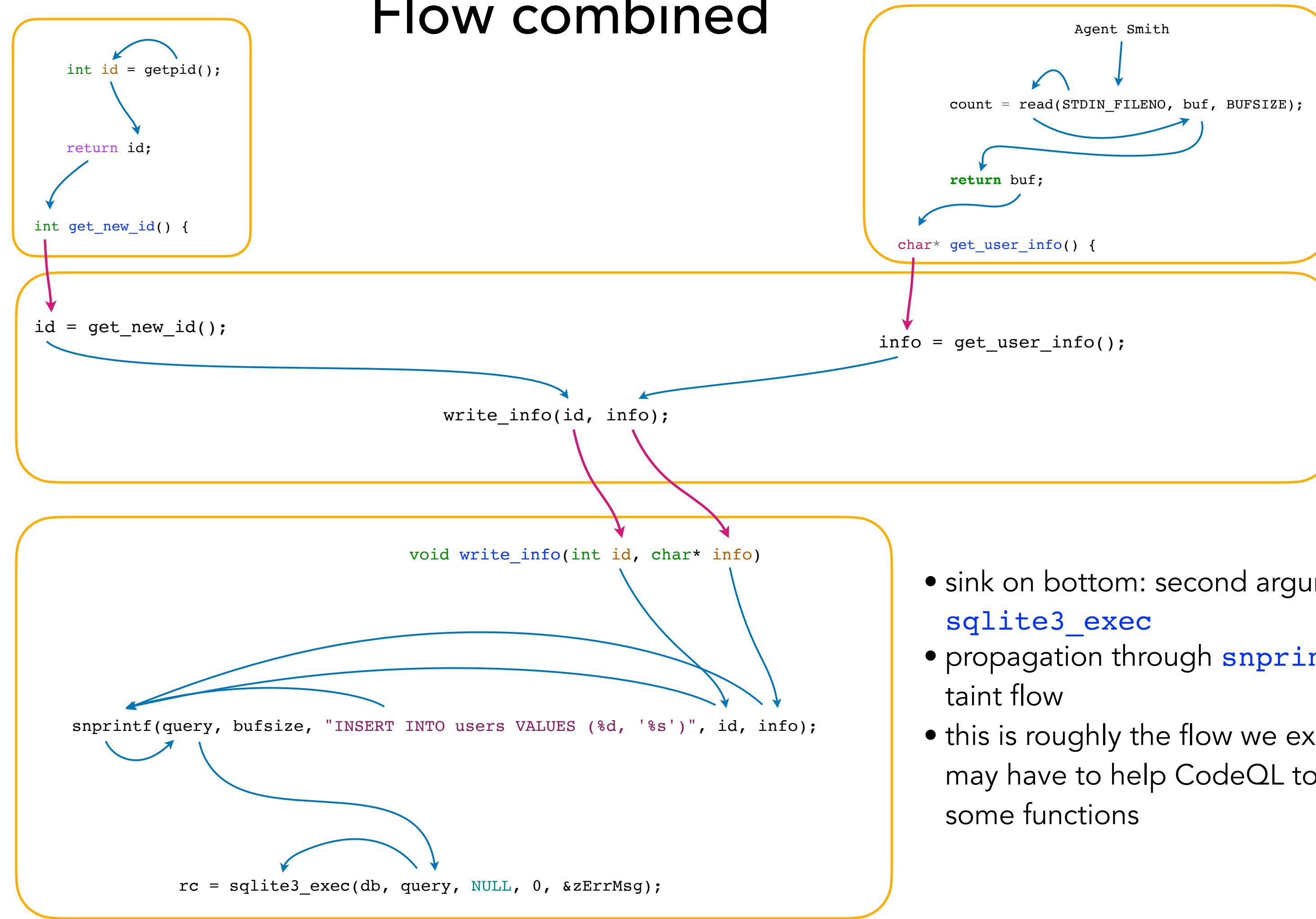
Flow combined



- sink on bottom: second argument to `sqlite3_exec`
- propagation through `snprintf` needs taint flow
- this is roughly the flow we expect to see; may have to help CodeQL to capture flow across some functions

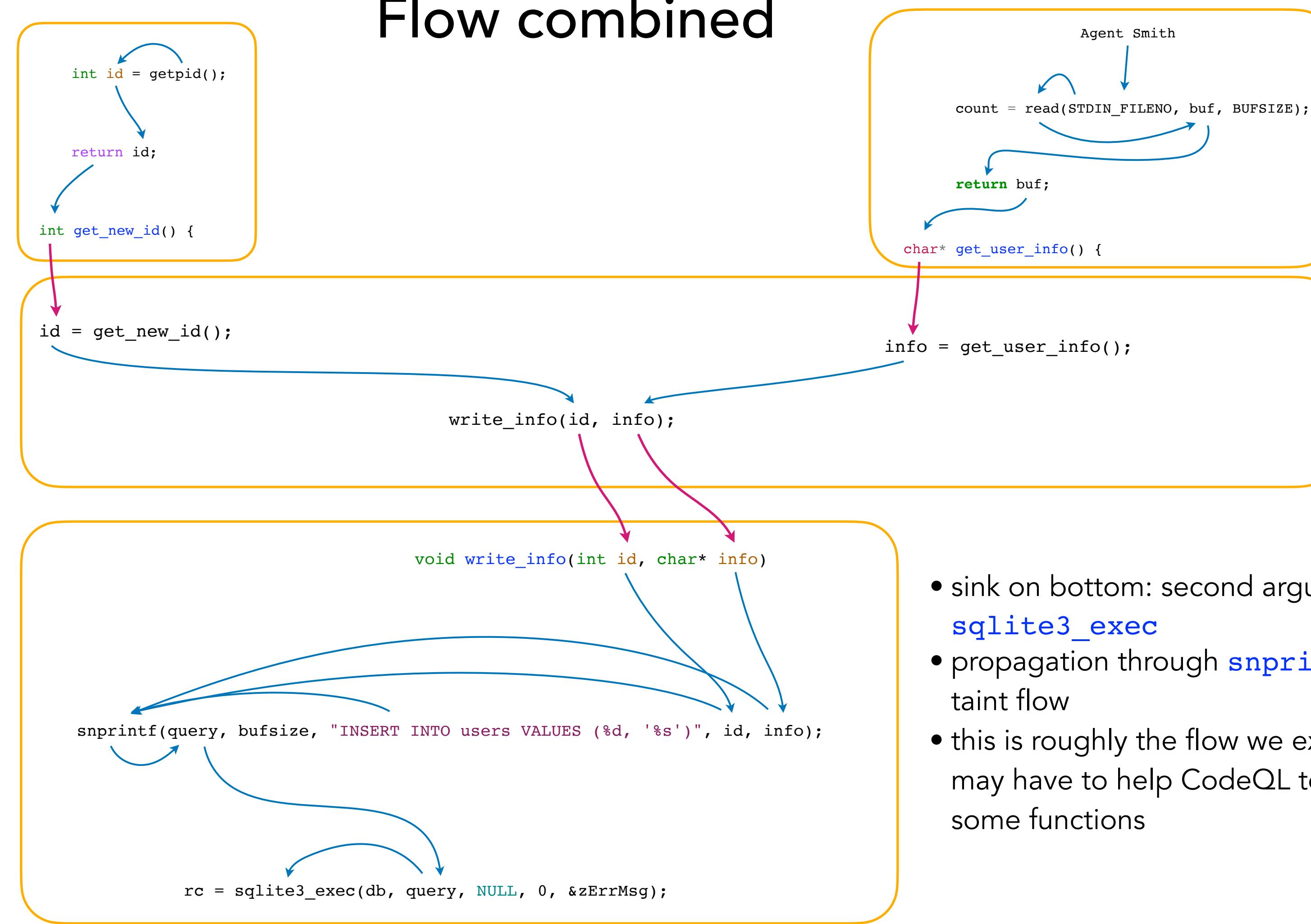
- inter-procedural (global) data flow

Flow combined



- sink on bottom: second argument to `sqlite3_exec`
- propagation through `snprintf` needs taint flow
- this is roughly the flow we expect to see; may have to help CodeQL to capture flow across some functions

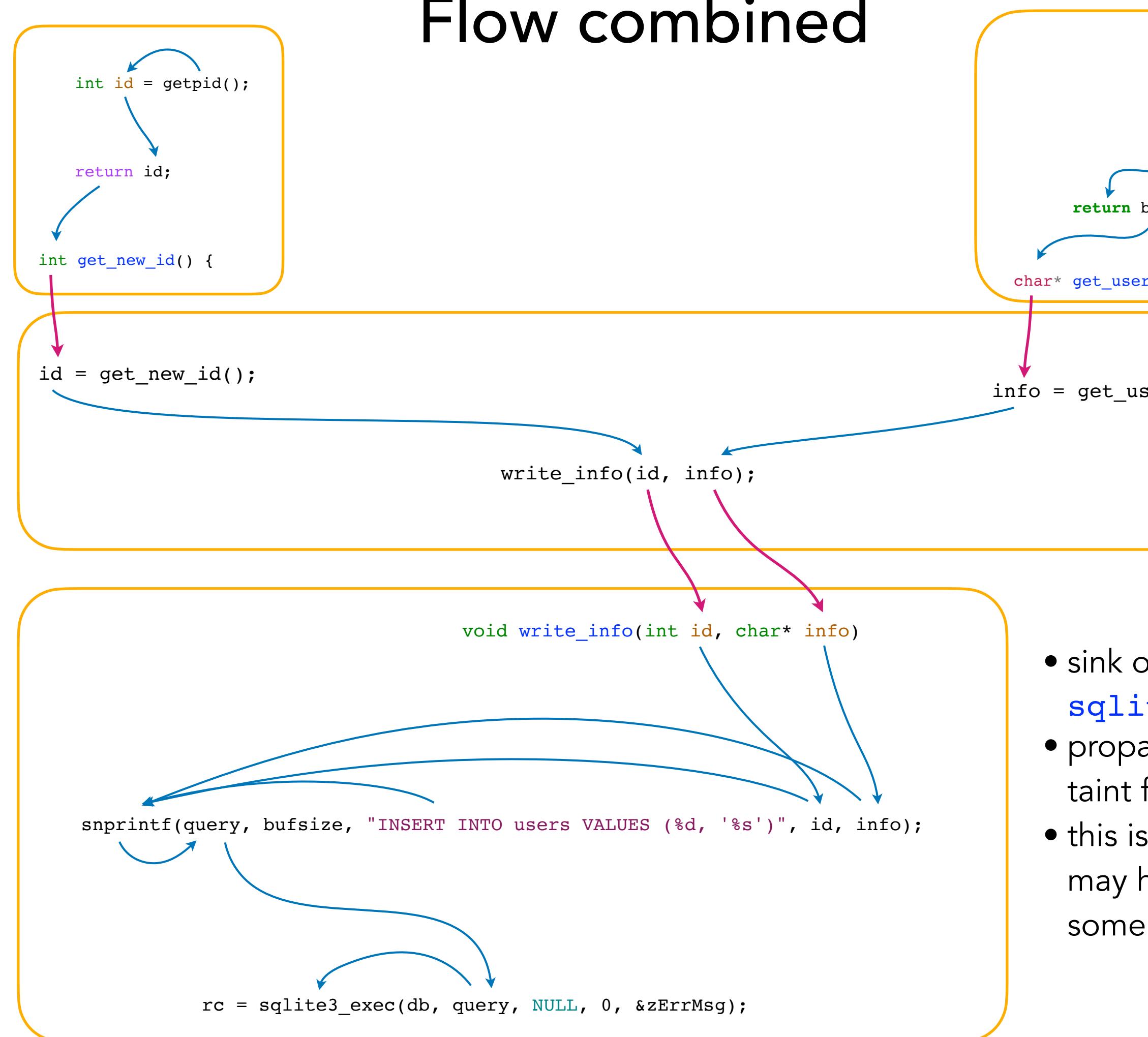
- inter-procedural (global) data flow
- source on top: second argument to `read`



Flow combined

- sink on bottom: second argument to `sqlite3_exec`
- propagation through `snprintf` needs taint flow
- this is roughly the flow we expect to see; may have to help CodeQL to capture flow across some functions

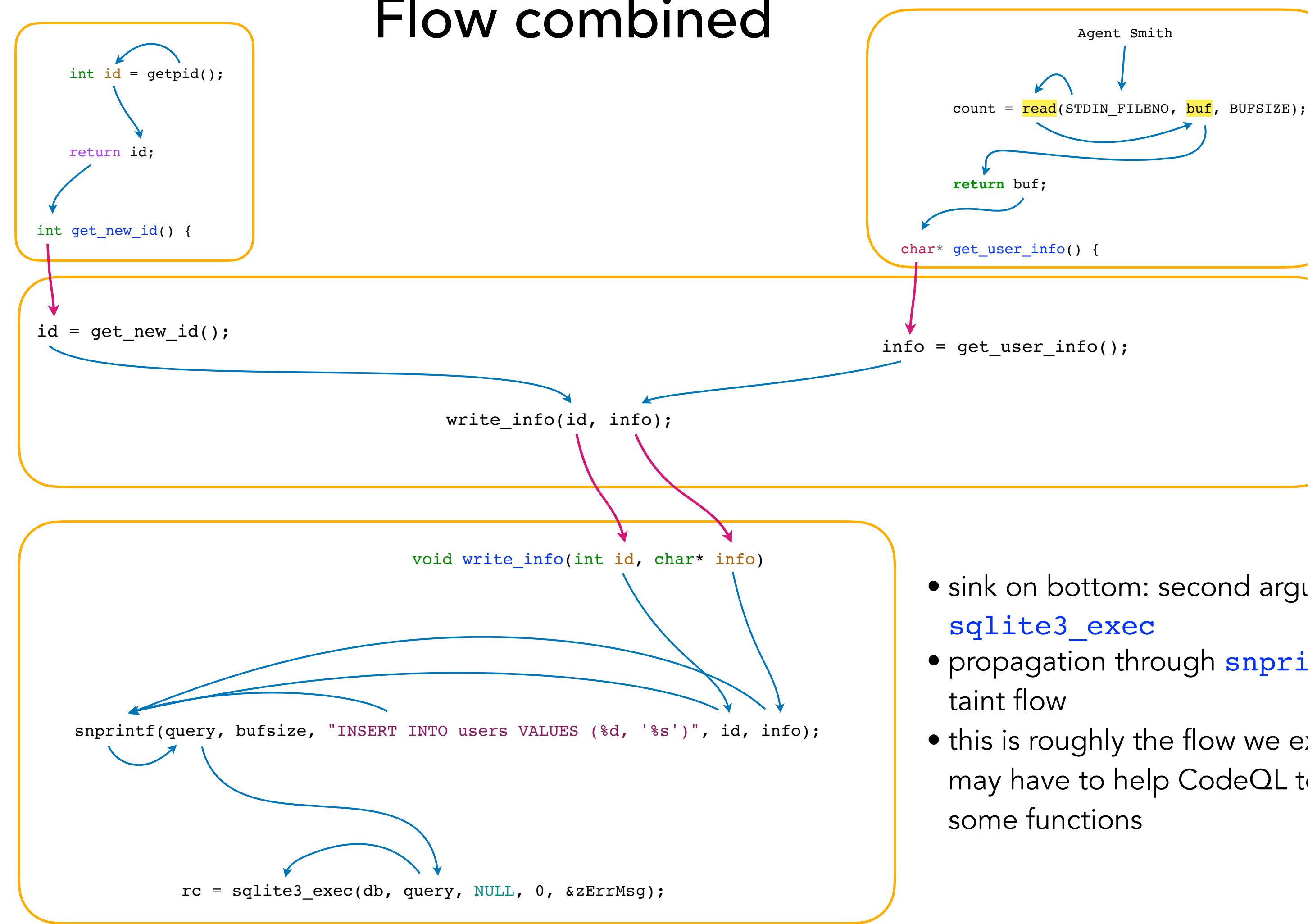
- inter-procedural (global) data flow
- source on top: second argument to `read`



Flow combined

- sink on bottom: second argument to `sqlite3_exec`
- propagation through `sprintf` needs taint flow
- this is roughly the flow we expect to see; may have to help CodeQL to capture flow across some functions

- inter-procedural (global) data flow
- source on top: second argument to `read`



- sink on bottom: second argument to `sqlite3_exec`
- propagation through `snprintf` needs taint flow
- this is roughly the flow we expect to see; may have to help CodeQL to capture flow across some functions

Flow combined