CSE467: Computer Security

12. Use After Free & Secure Coding

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The slide is based on Prof. Sang Kil Cha's lecture slide

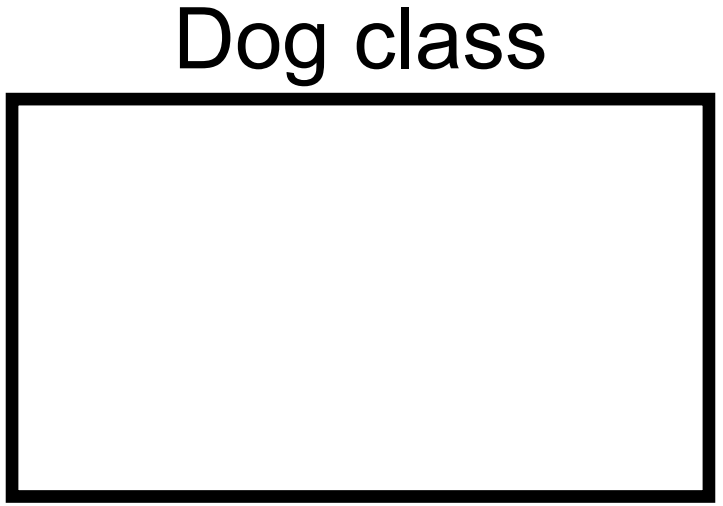
Notice

- There will be Q&A session for HW2
  - Oct. 24
    - 30 minutes lecture (It is okay to leave the room after the lecture is end)
    - 45 minutes Q&A session

10/17/2020	Midterm weak (No exam, no class)	
10/19/2020	Midterm weak (No exam, no class)	
10/24/2023	Web Security #1	HW2 Q&A session ~~HW2 due (11:59PM)~~
10/26/2023	Web Security #2	HW2 due (11:59PM)

Recap: Type Confusion

```
Dog *d = (Dog*) some_ptr;
d->bark();
```

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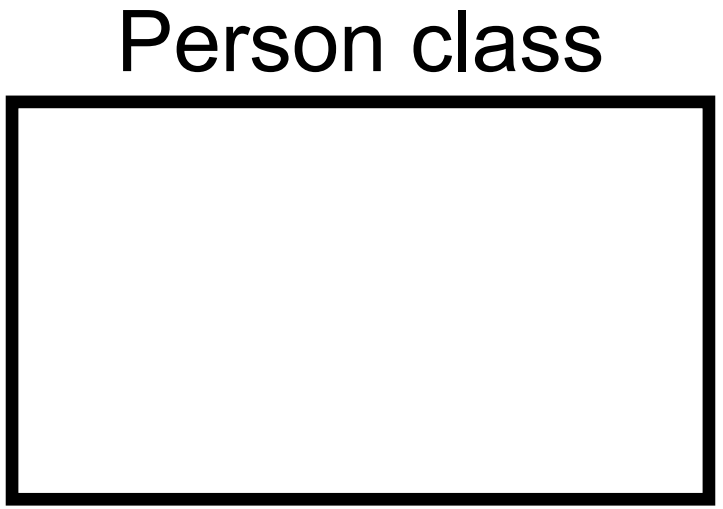

Recap: Type Confusion

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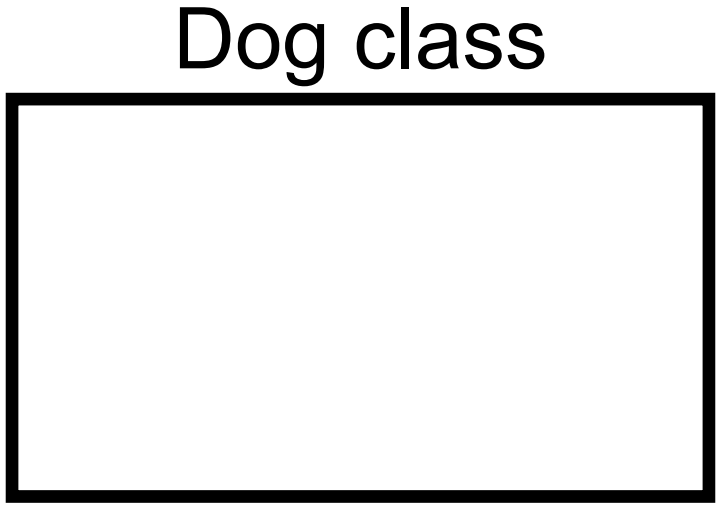
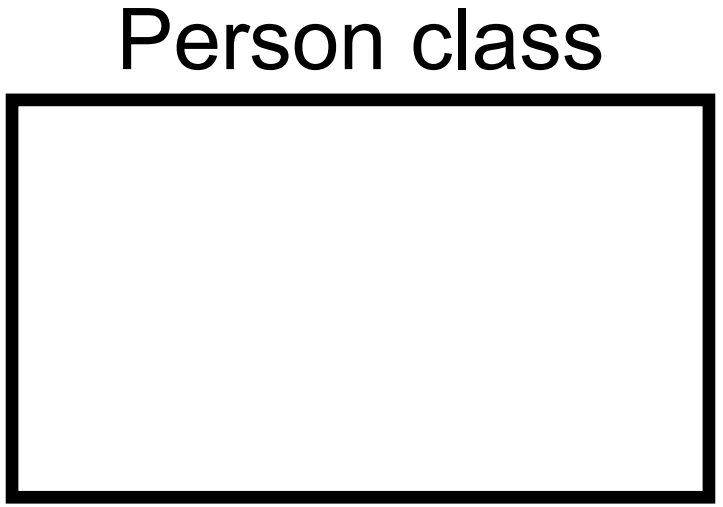
Normal



Type Confusion

```
Dog *d = (Dog*) some_ptr;
d->bark();  //???
```

Abnormal



Recap: Type Confusion

```
Dog *d = (Dog*) some_ptr;
d->bark();
```

Normal

Dog class

Type Confusion

```
Dog *d = (Dog*) some_ptr;
d->bark();  //???
```

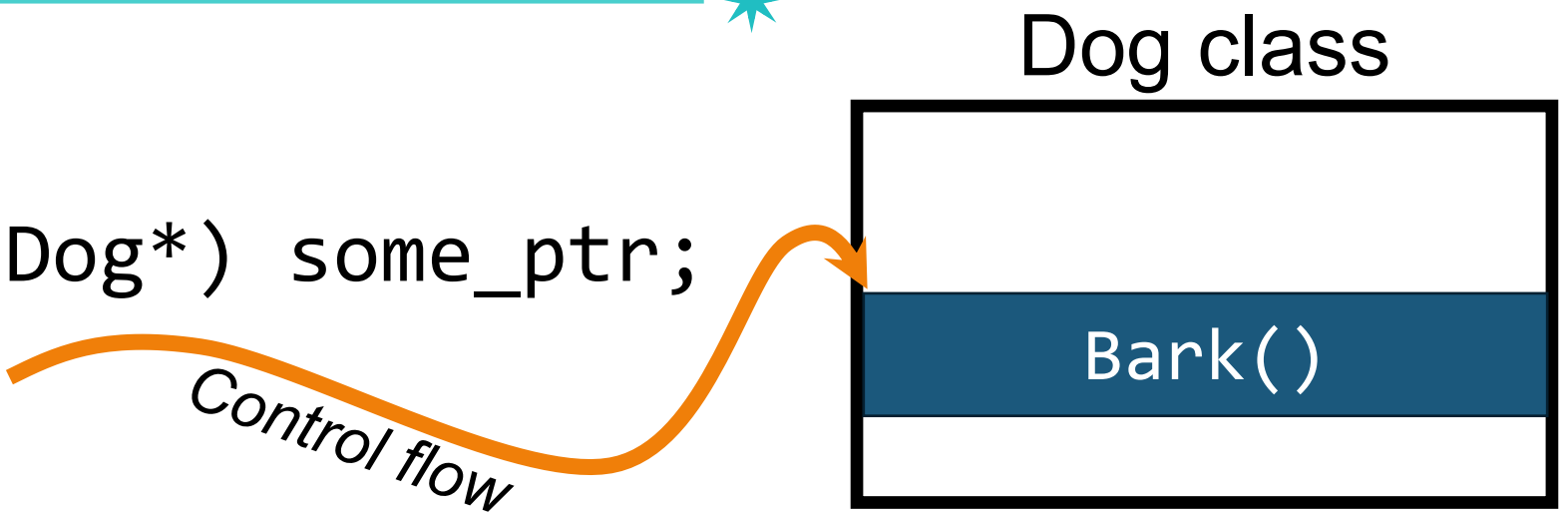
Abnormal

Person class

Invoke person's something

Recap: Type Confusion Attack

```
Dog *d = (Dog*) some_ptr;
d->bark();
```

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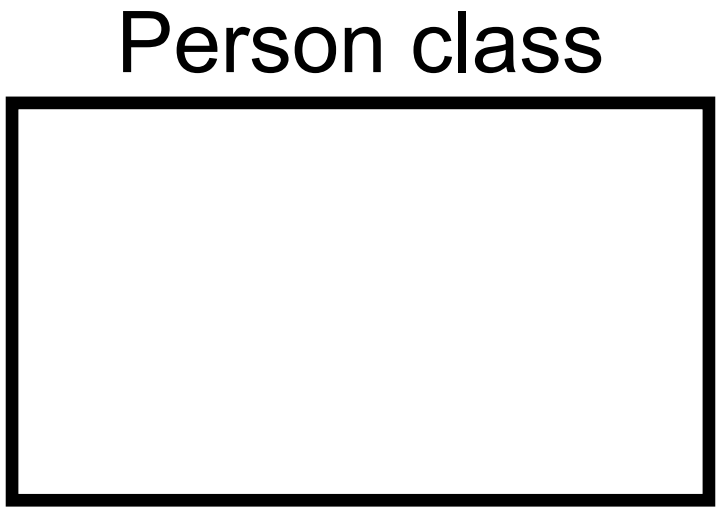

Recap: Type Confusion Attack

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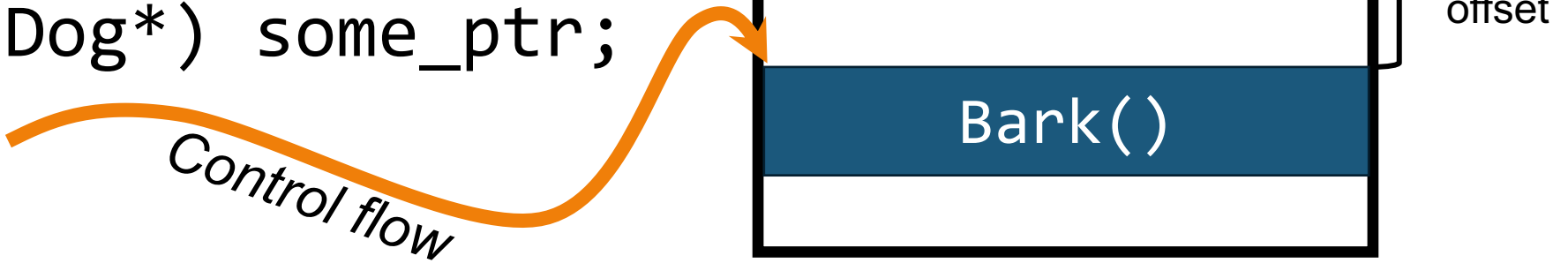


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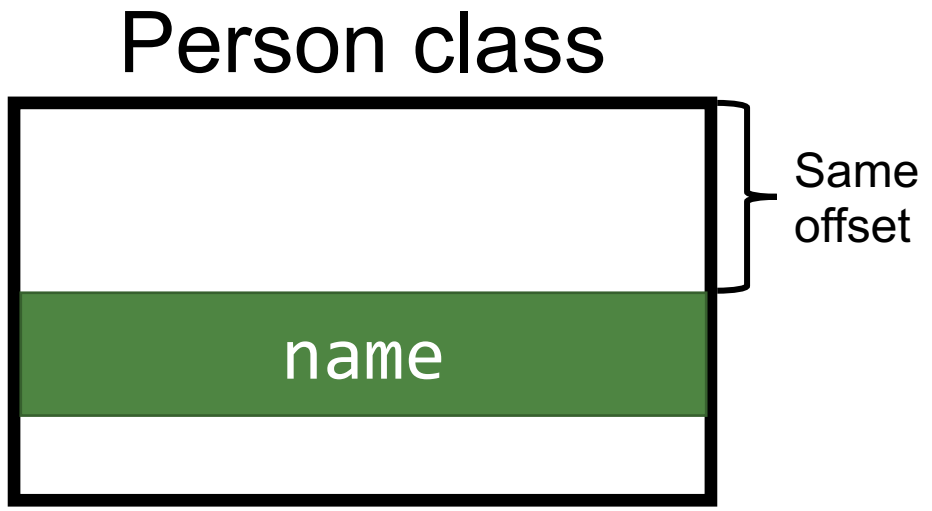

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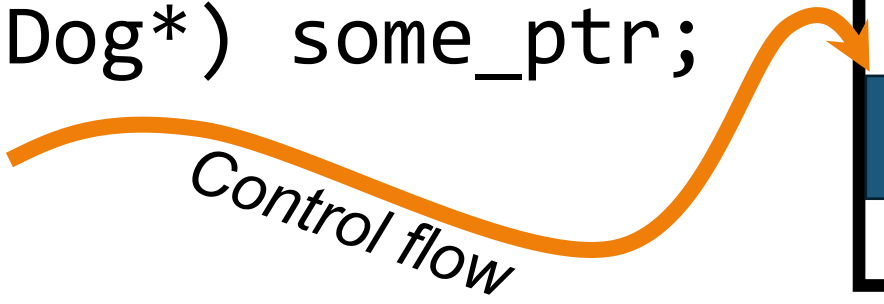
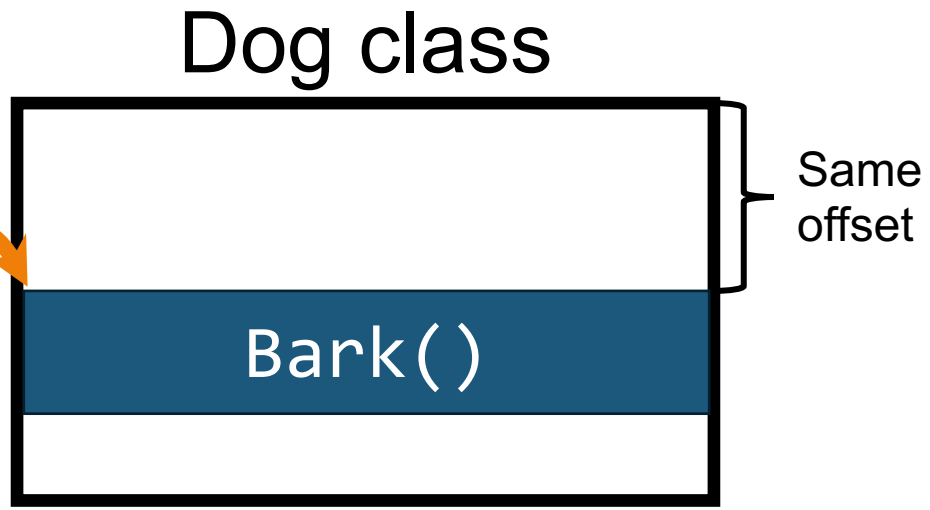
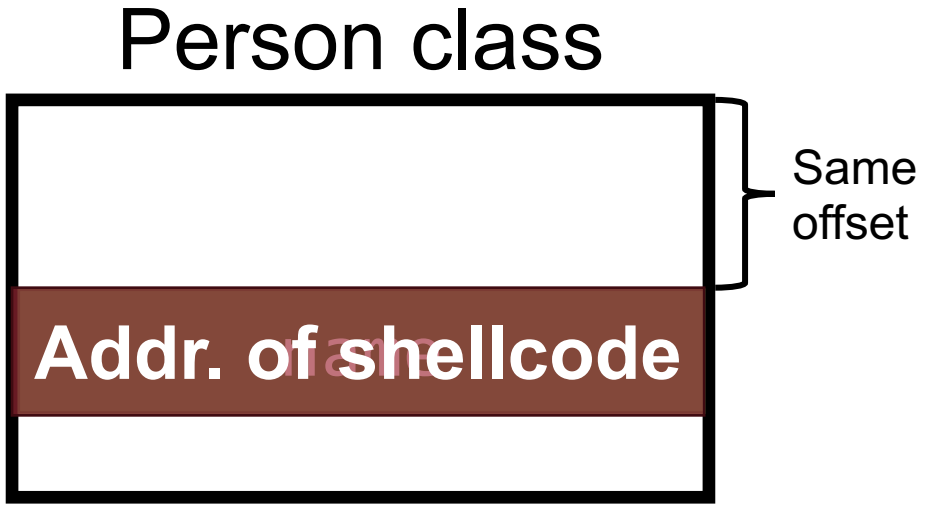





```
some_ptr->name="[shellcode]"
…
Dog *d = (Dog*) some_ptr;
d->bark();  //???
```



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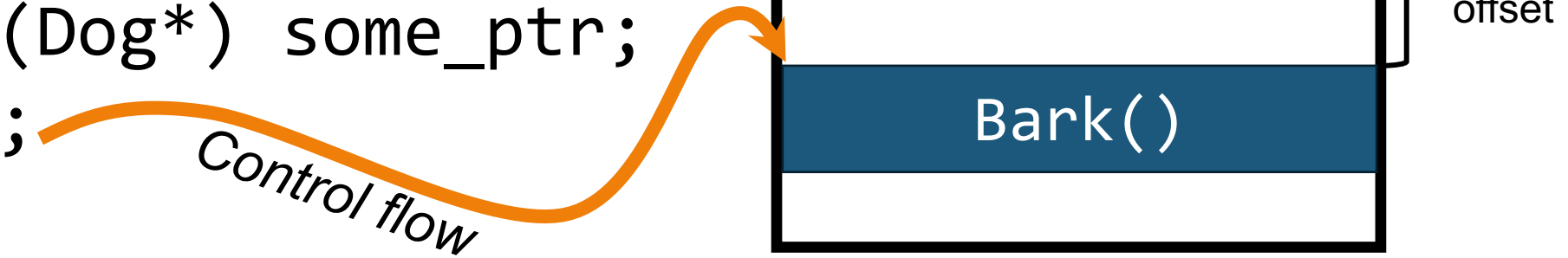


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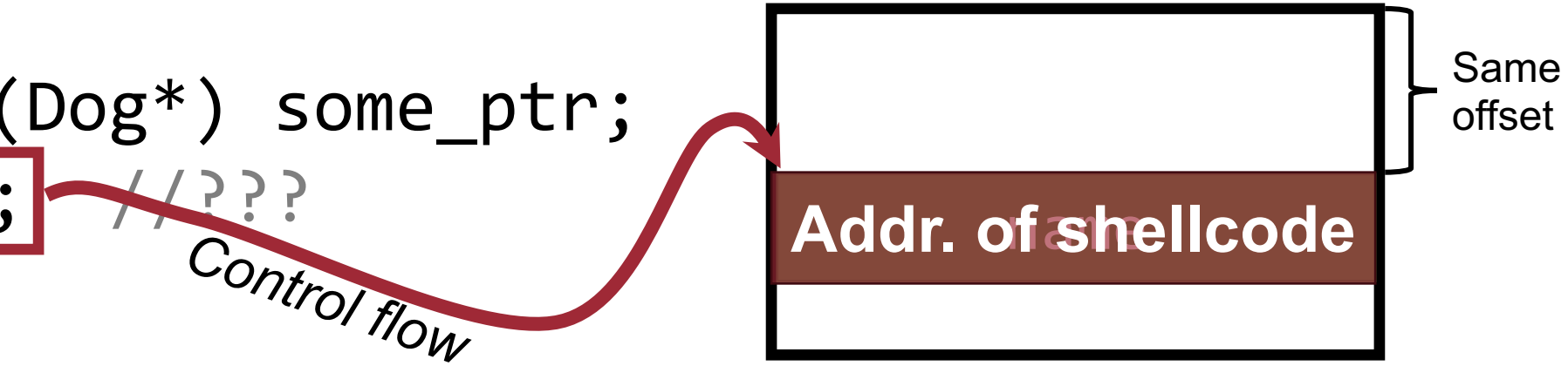

Use After Free

(A popular source of type confusion)

Use After Free

- If after freeing a memory location, a program does not clear the pointer to that memory, an attacker can use it to hack the program

Use After Free Example


```
Foo * f = new Foo();
Foo * ptr = f;
ptr->x = 42;
delete f;
f = NULL;
Bar * b = new Bar();
b->y = “hello world”;
cout << ptr->x << endl;
```

Class information

```
class Foo {
  public:
    int x;
};
class Bar {
  public:
    const char* y;
};
```

Use After Free Example

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```

Allocate a memory block on the heap

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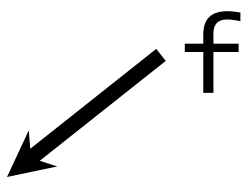

Class Foo

Use After Free Example

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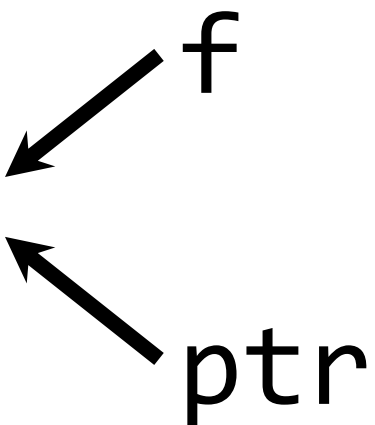
```

Class Foo

Foo.x = 42



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Return the block to the free list

Class information

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Use After Free Example

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Class information

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```

Often called
“***Dangling Pointer***”

Use After Free Example

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delete f;
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Bar * b = new Bar();
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cout << ptr->x << endl;
```

Find an appropriate block from the list of free blocks

Class information

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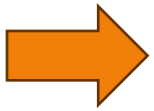

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```

Class information

```
class Foo {
  public:
    int x;
};
```

```
ar* y;
```

We ***use***d this pointer ***after free***

Class Bar
Bar.y=“hello world”

b

ptr

Print the address of the Bar.y

Use After Free can Trigger Type Confusion

- A dangling pointer's type and the corresponding reallocated data's type can be different => Trigger type confusion!

Example: OpenSSL UAF Bug


```
...
dtls1_hm_fragment_free(frag);
pitem_free(item);
if (al==0) {
    *ok = 1;
    return frag->msg_header.frag_len;
}
```

Example: OpenSSL UAF Bug


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dtls1_hm_fragment_free(frag);
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frag is freed

Read after the free

Key Points

- Type confusion bugs happen when a program misuses types
- ***Type confusion allows attackers to trigger memory corruption or disclosure***
- Use After Free is one of the major causes of type confusion

Secure Coding

Software Bug = Root of Evil

- Bugs can be exploited by an attacker to compromise the entire system

Our Goal

- Error-free Software!

Defensive Programming

Making the software behave in a predictable manner despite unexpected inputs or user actions*

Secure coding is a type of defensive programming that mainly concerns with computer security

* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Defensive_programming

Insecure vs. Secure

```
int func(char *input) {
    char buf[8];
    strcpy(buf, input);
    // ...
}
```

```
int func(char *input) {
    char buf[8];
    strncpy(buf, input, 8);
    buf[7] = '\n';
    // ...
}
```

Problem of Defensive Programming


```
int x = 1;
int y = 2;
int z = x + y;
if ( z > x && z > y )
    return z;
else
    abort();
```

- Introduce redundancy

Problem of Defensive Programming


```
int x = 1;
int y = 2;
int z = x + y;
if ( z > x && z > y )
    return z;
else
    abort();
```

- Introduce redundancy
- Introduce hard-to-read code
- Slow down the program

Offensive Programming

- A category of defensive programming (***not the opposite***)
- Make defensive checks to be unnecessary by failing fast

Defensive vs. Offensive Programming


```
void addElement(list <int>* lst, int el) {
  if (lst != NULL) {
    lst -> push_back(el);
  }
}
```

VS.

```
void addElement(list <int>* lst, int el) {
  assert(lst);   // fail-fast!
  lst -> push_back(el);
}
```

Defensive vs. Offensive Programming


```
void addElement(list <int>* lst, int el) {
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}
```

VS.

```
void addElement(list <int>* lst, int el) {
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  lst -> push_back(el);
}
```

Better design! having a NULL pointer should be impossible (Fail fast)

Where to Put Guards?

Defensive/offensive programming is a good start, but you should really know ***where*** to put your guards

Secure Coding Guideline

SEI CERT C Coding Standard

- https://websec-lab.github.io/courses/2023f-cse467/metarials/secure_coding.pdf

- Similar guidelines available for other languages, too
- Quite a lot of rules
- We will discuss only a few of them in this lecture

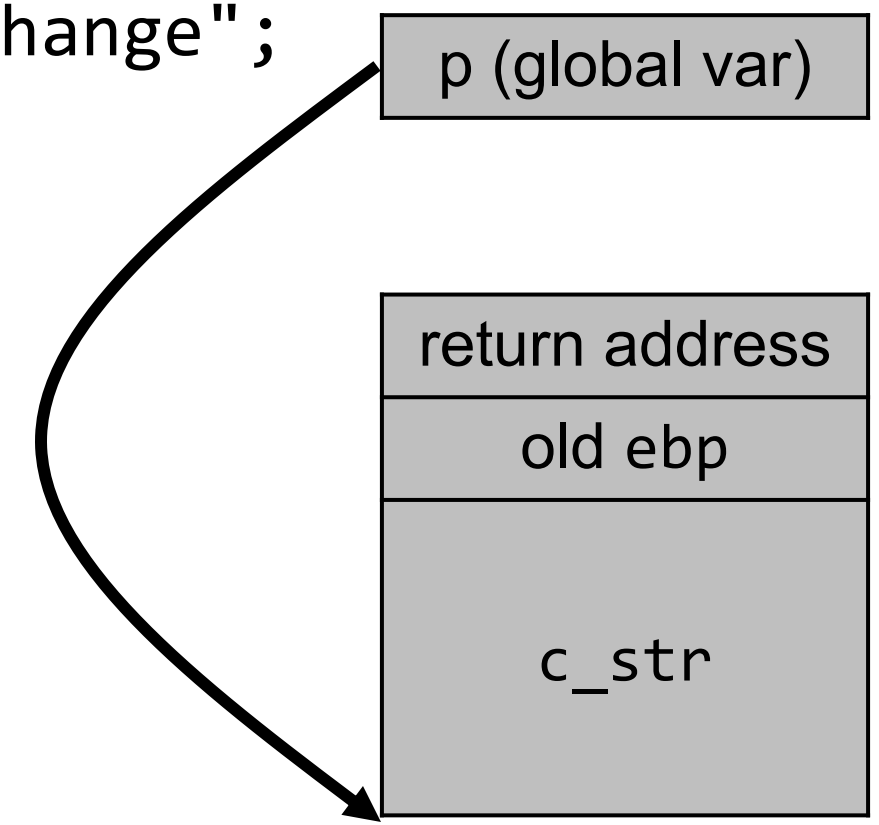
Declare Objects with Appropriate Storage Duration

In the C Standard, 6.2.4, paragraph 2 [ISO/IEC 9899:2011]

The lifetime of an object is the portion of program execution during which storage is guaranteed to be reserved for it. An object exists, has a constant address, and retains its last-stored value throughout its lifetime. ***If an object is referred to outside of its lifetime, the behavior is undefined***. The value of a pointer becomes indeterminate when the object it points to reaches the end of its lifetime.

Declare Objects with Appropriate Storage Duration


```
const char * p;
void dont_do_this (void) {
  const char c_str[] = "This will change";
  p = c_str;
}
void innocuous (void) {
  printf("%s\n", p);
}
```



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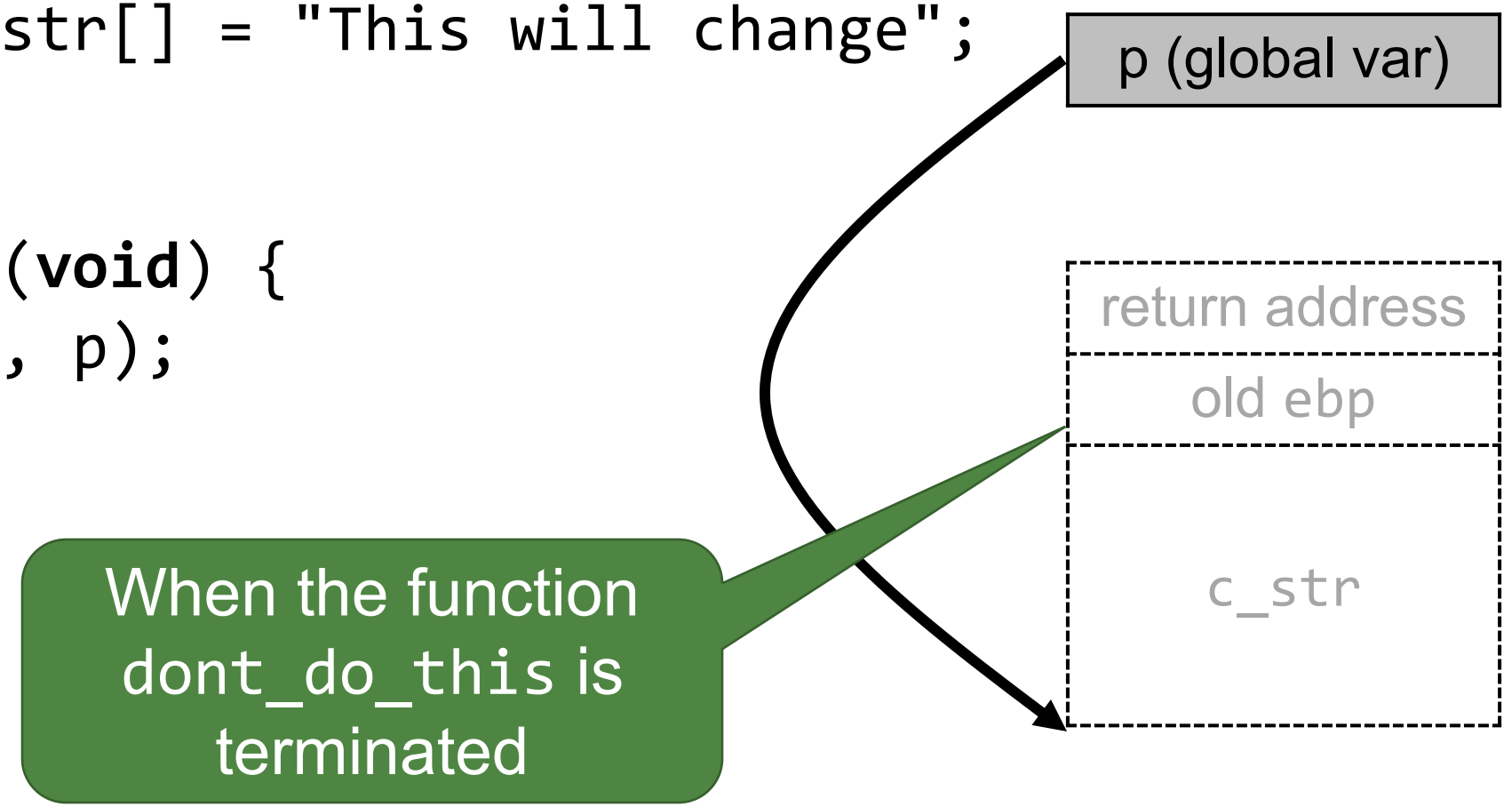

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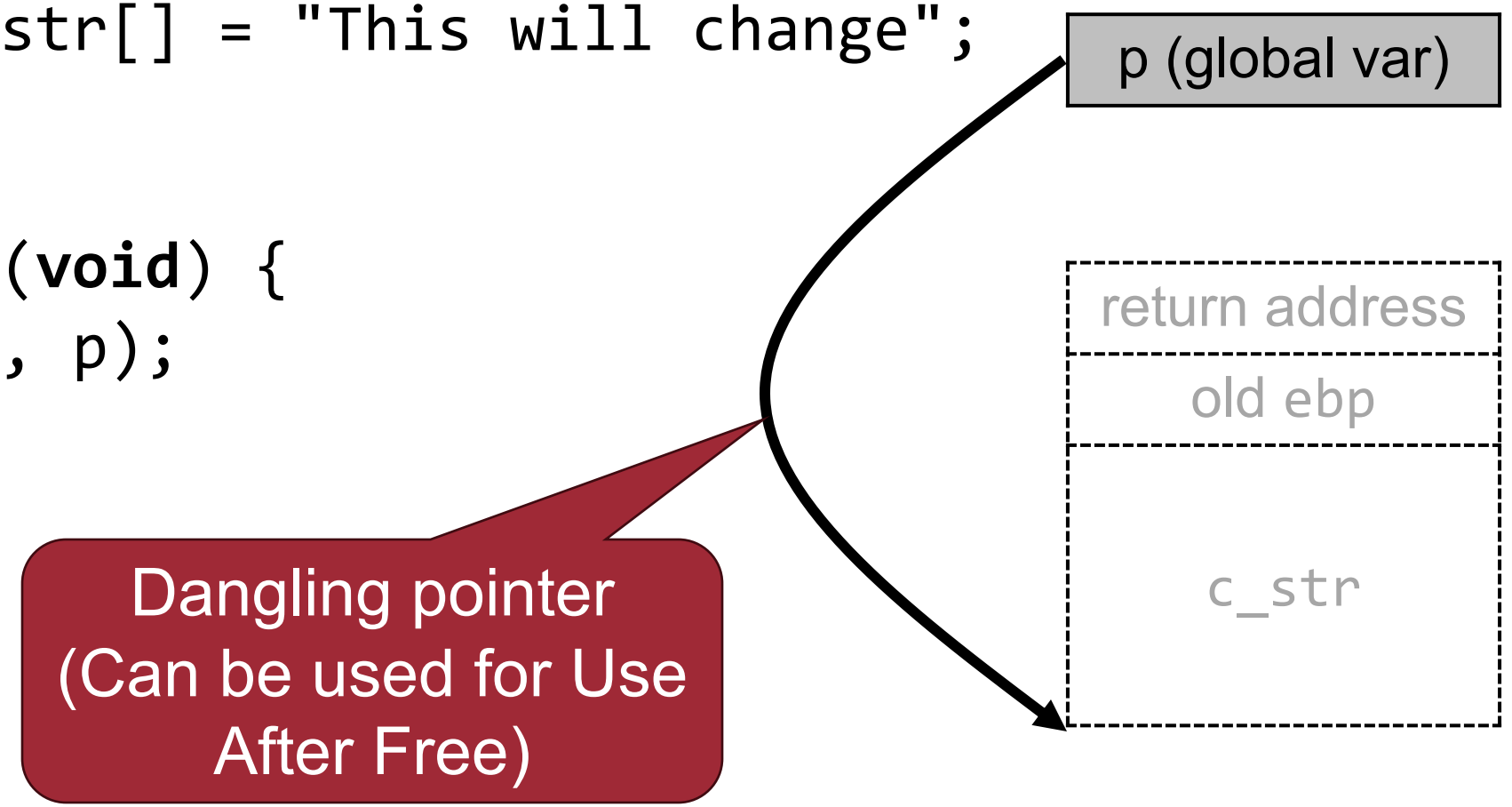

Declare Objects with Appropriate Storage Duration


```
char* init_array(void) {
  char array[10]; /* Initialize array */
  return array;
}
```

Do Not Depend on the Order of Evaluation for Side Effects

```
i = i + 1; // okay
i = ++i + 1; // not okay

a[i] = i; // okay
a[i++] = i; // not okay
```

Do Not Read Uninitialized Memory


```
void set_flag(int number, int *sign_flag) {
  if (NULL == sign_flag) return;
  if (number > 0) {
    *sign_flag = 1;
  } else if (number < 0) {
    *sign_flag = -1;
  }
}
int is_negative(int number) {
  int sign;
  set_flag(number, &sign);
  return sign < 0;
}
```

Do Not Read Uninitialized Memory


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void set_flag(int number, int *sign_flag) {
  if (NULL == sign_flag) return;
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```

Ensure that signed/Unsigned Integer Operations Do Not Wrap


```
void func(unsigned int ui_a, unsigned int ui_b) {
  unsigned int usum = ui_a + ui_b;
  /* ... */
}
```

Ensure that signed/Unsigned Integer Operations Do Not Wrap


```
void func(unsigned int ui_a, unsigned int ui_b) {
  unsigned int usum = ui_a + ui_b;
  /* ... */
}
```

Integer overflow can be occured

Ensure that signed/Unsigned Integer Operations Do Not Wrap

Fixed version

```
#include <limits.h>

void func(unsigned int ui_a, unsigned int ui_b) {
  unsigned int usum;
  if (UINT_MAX - ui_a < ui_b) {
    /* Handle error */
  } else {
    usum = ui_a + ui_b;
  }
  /* ... */
}
```

Do Not Form or Use Out-of-Bounds Pointers or Array Subscripts

```
enum { TABLESIZE = 100 };


static int table[TABLESIZE];

int* f (int index) {
  if (index < TABLESIZE) {
    return table + index;
  }
  return NULL;
}
```

Guarantee that Storage for Strings has Sufficient Space

Length of the variable src

```
void copy(size_t n, char* src, char* dest) {
  size_t i;
  for (i = 0; src[i] && (i < n); ++i) {
    dest[i] = src[i];
  }
  dest[i] = '\0’;
}
```

Do Not Pass a Non-Null-Terminated Character Sequence to a String Argument


```
void func() {
  char c_str[3] = "abc";
  printf("%s\n", c_str);
}
```

Do Not Pass a Non-Null-Terminated Character Sequence to a String Argument


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void func() {
  char c_str[3] = "abc";
  printf("%s\n", c_str);
}
```

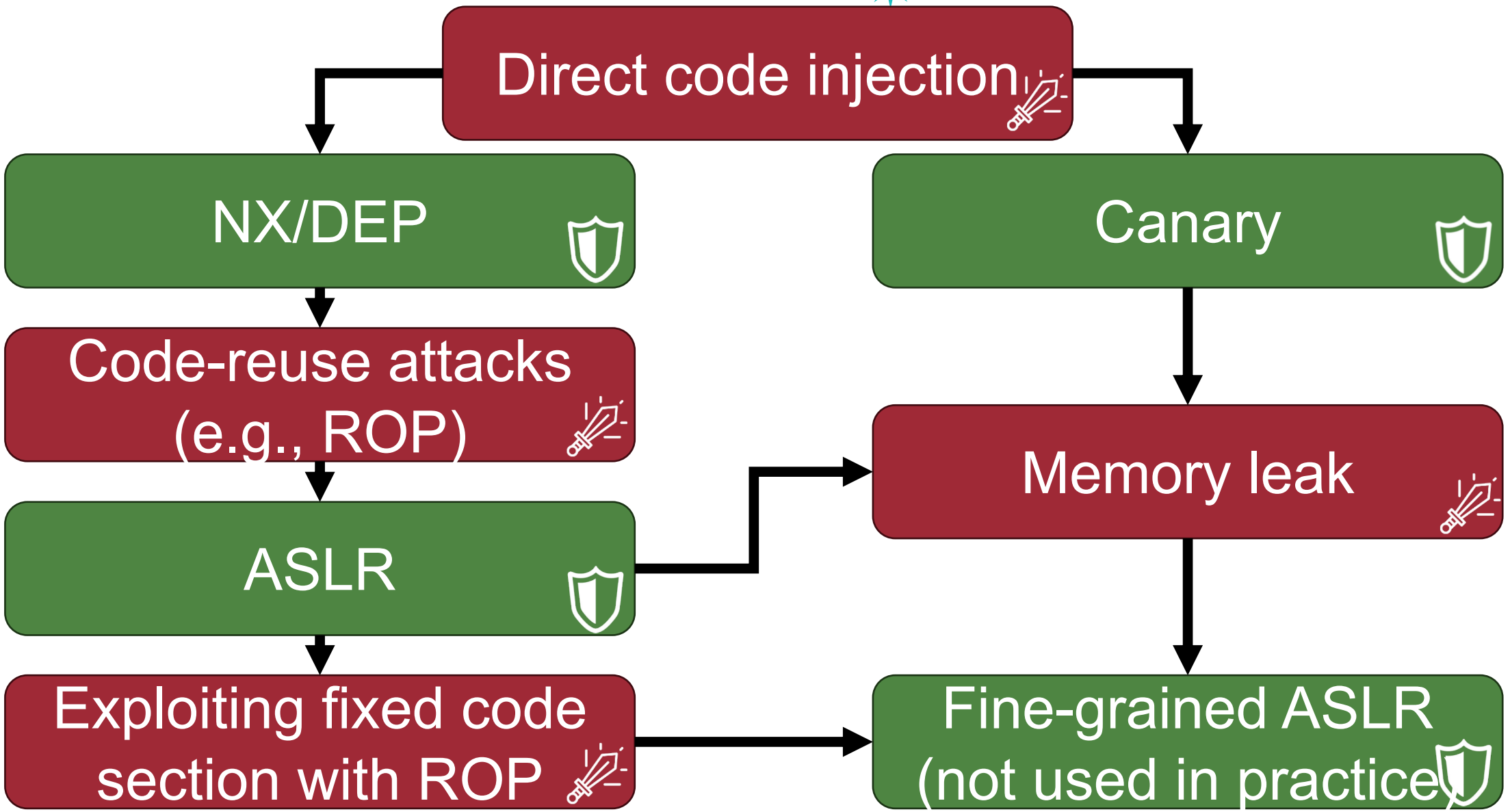
a	b	c	@#$!#DF!#&

Memory disclosure

And Many More …

Check out the pdf: https://websec-lab.github.io/courses/2023f-cse467/metarials/secure_coding.pdf

Summary of Software Security



Summary of Software Security

- Software security can affect physical & data security
  - SW can manipulate machines and read / write data
- SW bugs can lead to security problems
- Growing interest as SW is eating the world!
  - Traditional SW: financial, military, privacy, et.
  - Emerging concerns: security of AI such as fairness or morality

Question?