ECE 404 Assignment 10

Elias Talcott

April 9, 2020

Contents

1	Buffer Overflow Attack	1
2	Modified Server Code	2

1 Buffer Overflow Attack

In order to craft a string to execute a buffer overflow attack on the server, I used gdb. I set a breakpoint at the top of the clientComm function, ran the server, and then executed the following commands.

```
• (gdb) print &str
```

- \$1 = (char (*)[5]) 0x7ffffffde70
- (gdb) print /x *((unsigned *) \$rbp + 2)
- \$2 = 0x400cd9
- (gdb) x/96b \$rsp

Looking at the last output, I found the value 0x400cd9 at the start of the line 0x7fffffffde98. Since the beginning of the buffer is at 0x7fffffffde70, there is a difference of 0x28 to fill between the beginning of the buffer and the start of the return address. This means that 40 characters need to be placed in the buffer before the return address can be altered.

- (gdb) disas secretFunction
- Dump of assembler code for function secret Function: 0x00000000000400e18 < +0 >: push %rbp

0x00000000000400e19 < +1 >: mov %rsp, %rbp

0x00000000000400e1c < +4 >: mov 0x400fa8,%edi

0x0000000000400e21 < +9 >: callq 0x4008f0 ;puts@plt;

0x00000000000400e26 < +14 >: mov \$0x1,%edi

0x0000000000400e2b < +19 >: callq 0x400a00 jexit@plt;

End of assembler dump.

This result showed me that the altered return address should be 0x400e18, which would have to be inputted backwards. All of this helped me create a string that would call the secretFunction:

2 Modified Server Code

In order to fix the buffer overflow vulnerability, I allowed only MAX_DATA_SIZE bytes to be copied into str. This means that if the user inputs a long string, only the characters that will fit without overwriting other data will be stored in str. This eliminates the risk of overwriting the return address and launching a buffer overflow attack on this server.

```
/*
/ file : server.c
/ This is a server socket program that echos recieved messages
/ from the client.c program. Run the server on one of the ECN
/ machines and the client on your laptop.
*/
// For compiling this file:
          Linux:
                                gcc server.c -o server
                              gcc\ server.c\ -o\ server\ -lsocket
          Solaris:
// For running the server program:
//
                  server 9000
// where 9000 is the port you want your server to monitor. Of course,
// this can be any high-numbered that is not currently being used by
   others.
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#define MAX_PENDING 10
                           /* maximun # of pending for connection */
#define MAX_DATA_SIZE 5
int DataPrint(char *recvBuff, int numBytes);
char* clientComm(int clntSockfd, int * senderBuffSize_addr, int *
   optlen_addr);
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
```

{

```
if (argc < 2) {
fprintf(stderr, "ERROR, _no_port_provided\n");
exit(1);
int PORT = atoi(argv[1]);
int senderBuffSize;
int servSockfd , clntSockfd;
struct sockaddr_in sevrAddr;
struct sockaddr_in clntAddr;
int clntLen;
socklen_t optlen = sizeof senderBuffSize;
/* make socket */
if ((servSockfd = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0)) == -1) {
    perror ("sock_failed");
    exit(1);
}
/* set IP address and port */
sevrAddr.sin_family = AF_INET;
sevrAddr.sin_port = htons(PORT);
sevrAddr.sin_addr.s_addr = INADDR_ANY;
bzero(&(sevrAddr.sin_zero), 8);
if (bind(servSockfd, (struct sockaddr *)&sevrAddr,
            sizeof(struct sockaddr)) = -1) {
    perror ("bind_failed");
    exit(1);
}
if (listen (servSockfd, MAX.PENDING) = -1) {
    perror ("listen_failed");
    exit (1);
}
\mathbf{while}(1) {
    clntLen = sizeof(struct sockaddr_in);
    if ((clntSockfd = accept(servSockfd, (struct sockaddr *) &
       clntAddr, &clntLen)) == -1) {
        perror ("accept_failed");
        exit(1);
    }
    printf("Connected_from_%s\n", inet_ntoa(clntAddr.sin_addr));
```

```
if (send(clntSockfd, "Connected!!!\n", strlen("Connected!!!\n")
            , 0) = -1)  {
            perror ("send_failed");
            close (clntSockfd);
            exit(1);
        }
        /* repeat for one client service */
        while (1) {
            free(clientComm(clntSockfd, &senderBuffSize, &optlen));
        }
        close (clntSockfd);
        exit(1);
    }
}
char * clientComm(int clntSockfd,int * senderBuffSize_addr, int *
   optlen_addr){
    char *recvBuff; /* recv data buffer */
    int numBytes = 0;
    char str [MAX_DATA_SIZE];
    /* recv data from the client */
    getsockopt(clntSockfd, SOLSOCKET,SO_SNDBUF, senderBuffSize_addr,
       optlen_addr); /* check sender buffer size */
    recvBuff = malloc((*senderBuffSize_addr) * sizeof (char));
    if ((numBytes = recv(clntSockfd, recvBuff, *senderBuffSize_addr, 0)
       ) = -1) \{
        perror ("recv_failed");
        exit(1);
    }
    recvBuff[numBytes] = ' \setminus 0';
    if (DataPrint(recvBuff, numBytes)){
        fprintf(stderr, "ERROR, _no_way_to_print_out\n");
        exit(1);
    }
    /* Only copy first MAX_DATA_SIZE bytes from recvBuff into str
    This prevents writing over any memory that is not allocated
    specifically for this string */
    snprintf(str, MAX_DATA_SIZE, "%s\0", recvBuff);
    /* send data to the client */
    if (send(clntSockfd, str, strlen(str), 0) = -1) {
        perror ("send_failed");
```

```
close(clntSockfd);
    exit(1);
}

return recvBuff;
}

void secretFunction(){
    printf("You_weren't_supposed_to_get_here!\n");
    exit(1);
}

int DataPrint(char *recvBuff, int numBytes) {
    printf("RECEIVED: \( \shrt{S}\sigma^*\), recvBuff);
    printf("RECEIVED_BYTES: \( \shrt{S}\d\n\n^*\), numBytes);
    return(0);
}
```