

Programovanie v operačných systémoch

10 - Services, Security

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Services

Security

- ▶ Detach
- ▶ stdio
- ▶ Controlling tty and SIGHUP
- ▶ Privileges
- ▶ pidfile

<https://github.com/jirihnidek/daemon/blob/master/src/daemon.c>

`daemon(7)` `daemon(3)` `credentials(7)`

Restricting privileges

- ▶ Dropping privileges

- ▶ a daemon is (usually) run as root
- ▶ sets up any resources it needs root access for (opening privileged ports, reading sensitive files)
- ▶ "drops" root permissions: user, group and additional groups
(<https://github.com/wertarbyte/coreutils/blob/master/src/setuidgid.c>)

- ▶ Capabilities

- ▶ split permissions
- ▶ program / daemon starts as normal user
- ▶ is granted capabilities (i.e. CAP_NET_BIND_SERVICE – bind ports <1024)

`capabilities(6)`

- ▶ Authentication
- ▶ Authorization / access control
- ▶ Attacks
 - ▶ Privilege escalation
 - ▶ Code injection
- ▶ Problems
 - ▶ Bad design, allowing user too much freedom:
 - ▶ not dropping privileges correctly
 - ▶ specifying applications to run / files to write to...
 - ▶ using user's env (`$EDITOR`, `$PAGER`)
 - ▶ Data races
 - ▶ Bugs: buffer overflows
 - ▶ Apple: not checking return values correctly:
https://objective-see.com/blog/blog_0x24.html

Buffer Overflow

Buffer overflows are bugs that happen when you copy code from <https://stackoverflow.com/> without thinking about it and understanding it completely.

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Or not...?

Buffer Overflow

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    char buf[8];
    gets(buf);
    printf("%s\n", buf);
    return 0;
}
```


Buffer Overflow

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    char buf[8];
    gets(buf);
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}
```

- ▶ `gets` is deprecated anyway (manpage itself says DO NOT USE)
- ▶ C only problem?
- ▶ language with a sane, dynamic string class should not have this problem...
- ▶ ... but we probably want to limit the size of loaded data anyway

Buffer Overflow

```
char src[32];  
char dst[16];  
  
strcpy(dst, src);
```

Buffer Overflow

```
char src[32];  
char dst[16];  
  
strcpy(dst, src);
```

```
char src[32];  
char dst[32];  
  
char *p = dst;  
*p++ = '/';  
strcpy(p, src);
```

again, sane string class should avoid this...

Buffer Overflow istream

```
#include <iostream>
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    char buf[8];

    std::cin >> buf;
    std::cout << buf;
    return 0;
}
```

This is really C++ trying to be backwards compatible with C strings...
So does it have the same problem as gets?

Buffer Overflow istream (fixed)

```
#include <iostream>
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    char buf[8];
    std::cin.width(sizeof(buf));
    std::cin >> buf;
    std::cout << buf;
    return 0;
}
```

Stack Buffer Overflow

```
#include <stdio.h>
void foo()
{
    char buf[8];
    gets(buf);
    printf("%s\n", buf);
}

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    printf("start\n");
    foo();
    printf("end\n");
    return 0;
}
```

- ▶ Not passing available size
- ▶ Passing wrong size
 - ▶ storing 8 byte string in an 8 byte array (what about the terminating NUL?!?)
 - ▶ integer overflow, `int n = strlen(s)` (stores unsigned `size_t` in a signed `int`), though not really practically exploitable unless it's a `char` or `short` (*"usernames are sure to be shorter than 255 chars. . ."*)
 - ▶ just bugs when calculating sizes
 - ▶ data size mismatch
 - ▶ copy paste, duplication (of numbers)

Exploiting Buffer Overflows

- ▶ Crash program (not that interesting?)
- ▶ Change data (not that interesting??)
- ▶ Execute injected code
- ▶ Gain root access (trick a setuid/setgid program to execute shell)

Nice writeups:

[https://sploitfun.wordpress.com/2015/06/26/
linux-x86-exploit-development-tutorial-series/](https://sploitfun.wordpress.com/2015/06/26/linux-x86-exploit-development-tutorial-series/)

▶ Programmer

- ▶ don't use / design bad APIs
- ▶ take great care when there's no other way
- ▶ avoid explicit numbers, use constants / **sizeof**
- ▶ reviews / analysis

▶ System

- ▶ non-executable memory pages (for stack, data...)
- ▶ Stack canary / protector
- ▶ ASLR (address space layout randomization) - randomize addresses where "stuff gets loaded"