# Fortify Source Functions

➡ GCC macro FORTIFY_SOURCE provides buffer overflow checks for unsafe C libraries

`memcpy, mempcpy, memmove, memset, strcpy, stpcpy, strncpy, strcat, strncat, sprintf, vsprintf, snprintf, vsnprintf, gets`

Checks are performed

- some at compile time (compiler warnings)
- other at run time (code dynamically added to binary)

# Canaries

- The compiler modifies every function's prologue and epilogue regions to place and check a value (a.k.a a canary) on the stack
- When a buffer overflows, the canary is overwritten. The programs detects it before the function returns and an exception is raised
- Different types:
  - random canaries
  - xor canaries
- Disabling Canary protection on Linux
  `$ gcc ... -fno-stack-protector`
- Bypassing canary protection : *Structured Exception Handling (SEH)* exploit overwrite the existing exception handler structure in the stack to point to your own code