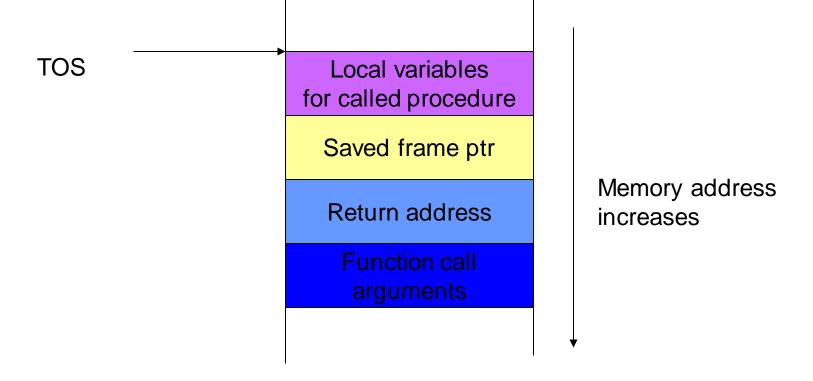
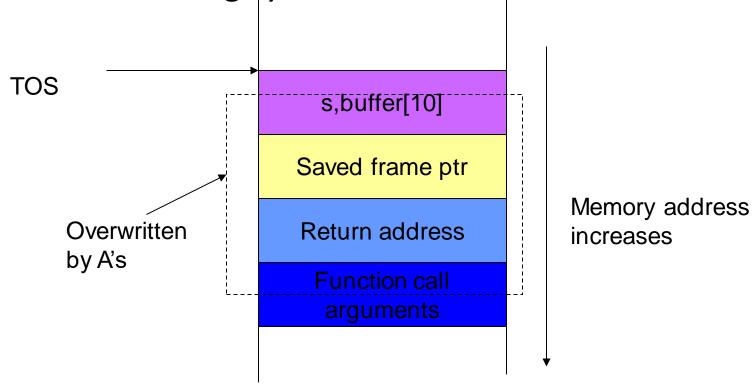
Stack-based overflow attacks

Stack stores important data on procedure call



Consider a function void sample_function(char* s) char buffer[10]; • strcpy(buffer, s); return; Argument is larger And a main program than we expected void main() int i; char temp[200]; for(i=0; i<200;i++) temp[i]='A';sample_function(temp); __ return;

 Large input will be stored on the stack, overwriting system information



- Attacker overwrites return address to point somewhere else
 - "Local variables" portion of the stack
 - Places attack code in machine language at that portion
 - Since it is difficult to know exact address of the portion,
 pads attack code with NOPs before and after