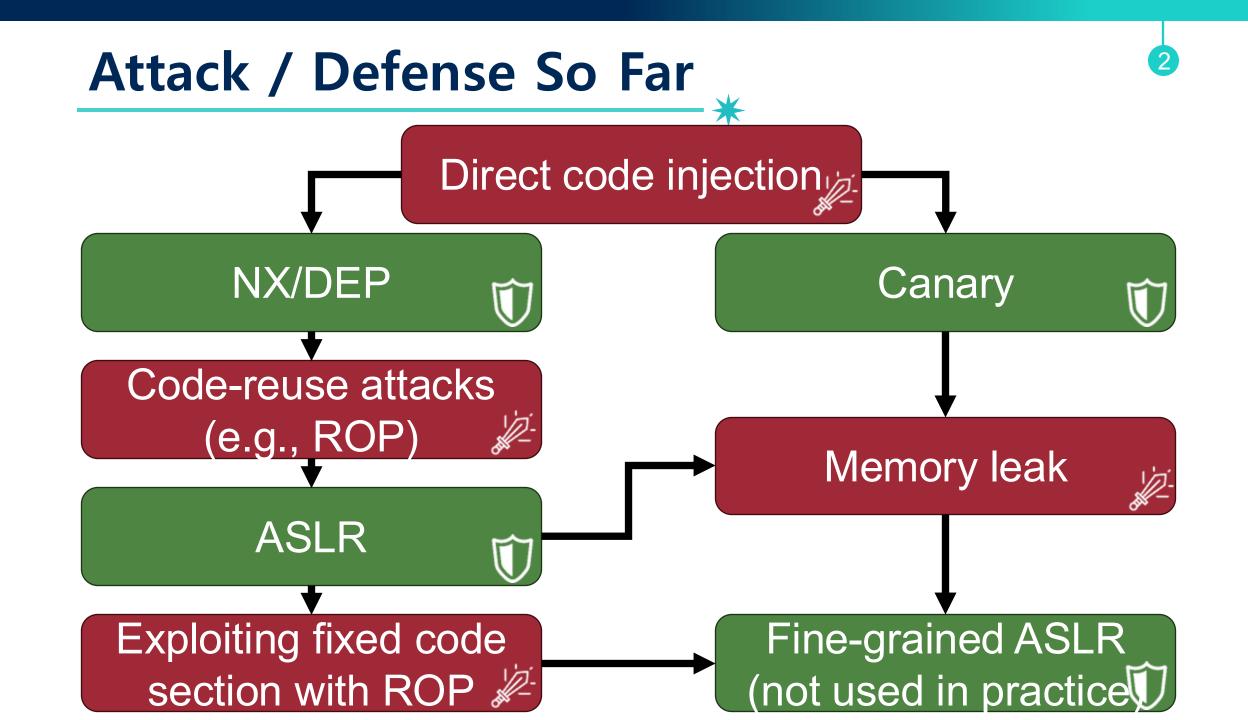


18. Type Confusion & Use After Free

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# **Memory Corruption So Far**

- Buffer overflows
- Format string bugs

What is another major attack vector to corrupt memory?



# Type Confusion

# **Type**



A classification of data which tells the compiler or interpreter how the programmer intends to use the data

# **Type Safety**



Types prevent unintended errors

```
>>> 1 + "1"
```

TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for +: 'int' and 'str'

# **Type Confusion**



Mistaking <u>a memory location for certain type</u> as <u>a memory for different type</u>

Type confusion happens when the type-safety is violated

# **Type Confusion**

```
Dog class

Dog class

Normal

Normal

Dog class

d->bark();
```

Dog \*d = (Dog\*) some\_ptr; d->bark(); //??? Person class

# **Type Confusion**

```
Dog *d = (Dog*) some_ptr;
d->bark();
```

#### Dog class

#### Type Confusion

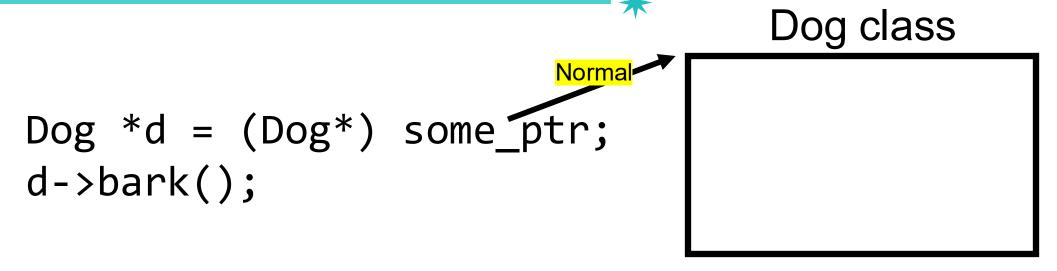
Dog \*d = (Dog\*) some\_ptr;
d->bark(); //???

Person class

Abnormal -

# **Type Confusion**





**Abnormal** 

#### **Type Confusion**

Dog \*d = (Dog\*) some\_ptr;
d->bark(); //???

Invoke person's something

Person class

#### A

# Type Confusion Attack (Implication)

Dog class

bark()

Person class

talk()

# Type Confusion Attack (Implication)



Dog \*d = (Dog\*) some\_ptr;
d->bark(); //???

talk()

# Type Confusion Attack (Implication)

Dog class

bark()

```
some_ptr->name="[shellcode]"
...
Dog *d = (Dog*) some_ptr;
d->bark(); //???
```

Person class



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Same

Same

offset

Same

offset

# Type Confusion Attack (Implication)

Dog \*d = (Dog\*) some\_ptr;
d->bark();

\*\*Control flow\*

Same offset\*

bark()

some\_ptr->name="[shellcode]"

Person class

Dog class

•••

Addr. of shellcode

```
class Ancestor {
    public:
        int mAncestor;
class Descendant: public Ancestor {
    public:
        int mDescendant;
                                     Inherit
                                Ancestor class
```

```
class Ancestor {
    public:
        int mAncestor;
class Descendant: public Ancestor {
    public:
        int mDescendant;
};
     Vulnerable code
```

vtable mAncestor

vtable
mAncestor
mDescendant

Ancestor\* a = new Ancestor();
Descendant\* d = static\_cast<Descendant\*>(a);

d->mDescendant = 42;

```
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```

```
class Ancestor {
    public:
        int mAncestor;
class Descendant: public Ancestor {
    public:
 Downcasted
                cendant;
    pointer
               e code
     Vulnera
```

vtable mAncestor

vtable
mAncestor
mDescendant

```
Ancestor* a = new Ancestor();
Descendant* d = static cast<Descendant*>(a);
```

d->mDescendant = 42;

```
class Ancestor {
                                                   vtable
    public:
                                                mAncestor
         Memory corruption:
      It can now access a memory
};
     region that was not allocated!
class Descendant: public
                            estor
                                                   vtable
    public:
 Downcasted
                cendant;
                                                mAncestor
    pointer
                                              mDescendant
              e code
     Vulnera
     Ancestor* a = new Ancestor()
     Descendant* d = static cast<Descendant*>(a);
     d->mDescendant = 42;
```

# Question: But, Why Get Confused?

Suppose there is a huge gap between these lines (e.g., separated in two different libraries)

#### Vulnerable code

```
Ancestor* a = new Ancestor();
Descendant* d = static_cast<Descendant*>(a);
d->mDescendant = 42;
```

# Implication of the Downcasting

What if a user can write an arbitrary value to the confused pointer?

vtable mAncestor

42

vtable
mAncestor
mDescendant

Vulnerable code

```
Ancestor* a = new Ancestor();
Descendant* d = static_cast<Descendant*>(a);
d->mDescendant = 42;
```

# **Attacker's Perspective**



Unlike other attack vectors, we can **reliably** corrupt a certain memory field, *i.e.*, we don't need to know the actual address of mDescendant

# vtable mAncestor mDescendant

vtable

**m**Ancestor

42

#### Vulnerable code

```
Ancestor* a = new Ancestor();
Descendant* d = static_cast<Descendant*>(a);
d->mDescendant = 42;
```



# Patch: Use dynamic\_cast

#### Limitations:

Slow

• Compiler options such as --fno-rtti can disable it!

# Use After Free (A popular source of type confusion)

#### **Use After Free**





• If after <u>freeing a memory location</u>, a program <u>does not clear the</u> <u>pointer to that memory</u>, an attacker can use it to hack the program

# **Use After Free Example**

```
*
```

```
Foo * f = new Foo();
Foo * ptr = f;
ptr->x = 42;
delete f;
f = NULL;
Bar * b = new Bar();
b->y = "hello world";
cout << ptr->x << endl;</pre>
```

```
class Foo {
   public:
      int x;
};
class Bar {
   public:
      const char* y;
};
```



## **Use After Free Example**



```
Foo * f = new Foo();
Foo * ptr = f;
ptr->x = 42;
delete f;
f = NULL;
Bar * b = new Bar();
b->y = "hello world";
```



Class Foo

cout << ptr->x << endl;</pre>

```
class Foo {
   public:
      int x;
};
class Bar {
   public:
      const char* y;
};
```

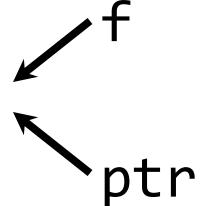


# **Use After Free Example**



```
Foo * f = new Foo();
Foo * ptr = f;
ptr->x = 42;
delete f;
f = NULL;
Bar * b = new Bar();
b->y = "hello world";
cout << ptr->x << endl;</pre>
```





```
class Foo {
   public:
      int x;
};
class Bar {
   public:
      const char* y;
};
```

## **Use After Free Example**



```
Foo * f = new Foo();
Foo * ptr = f;
ptr->x = 42;
delete f;
f = NULL;
Bar * b = new Bar();
b->y = "hello world";
cout << ptr->x << endl;</pre>
```

Class Foo

Foo.x = 42

# bt

```
class Foo {
  public:
    int x;
};
class Bar {
  public:
    const char* y;
};
```

## **Use After Free Example**



```
Foo * f = new Foo();
Foo * ptr = f;
ptr->x = 42;
              Return the block to the
delete f;
                      free list
f = NULL;
Bar * b = new Bar();
b->y = "hello world";
cout << ptr->x << endl;</pre>
    Class Foo
     Foo.x = 42
```



```
class Foo {
   public:
      int x;
};
class Bar {
   public:
      const char* y;
};
```

# **Use After Free Example**

```
Foo * f = new Foo();
Foo * ptr = f;
ptr->x = 42;
delete f;
```

```
f = NULL;
```

```
Bar * b = new Bar();
```

```
cout << ptr->x << endl;</pre>
```

#### Class information

```
class Foo {
   public:
        int x;
};
class Bar {
   public:
        const char* y;
};
```

### Class Foo

```
Foo.x = 42
```

Often called "Dangling Pointer"

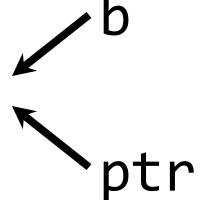


## **Use After Free Example**

```
*
```

```
Foo * f = new Foo();
Foo * ptr = f;
ptr->x = 42;
find an appropriate block
delete f;
f = NULL;
Bar * b = new Bar();
b->y = "hello world";
cout << ptr->x << endl;</pre>
```

#### Class Bar



```
class Foo {
   public:
      int x;
};
class Bar {
   public:
      const char* y;
};
```

### **Use After Free Example**





```
Foo * f = new Foo();
Foo * ptr = f;
ptr->x = 42;
delete f;
f = NULL;
Bar * b = new Bar();
b->y = "hello world";
cout << ptr->x << endl;</pre>
```



# Class Bar Bar.y="hello world"



```
class Foo {
  public:
    int x;
};
class Bar {
  public:
    const char* y;
};
```

# **Use After Free Example**

```
Foo * f = new Foo();
Foo * ptr = f;
ptr->x = 42;
delete f;
f = NULL;
Bar * b = new Bar();
b->y = "hello world";
cout << ptr->x << endl;</pre>
```

#### Class information

```
class Foo {
   public:
     int x;
};
class Bar {
   public:
     const char* y;
};
```

Class Bar
Bar.y="hello world"

Print the address of the Bar.y

# **Use After Free Example**

```
Foo * f = new Foo();
Foo * ptr = f;
ptr->x = 42;
delete f;
f = NULL;
Bar * b = new Bar();
b->y = "hello world";
cout << ptr->x << endl;</pre>
```

#### Class information

```
class Foo {
  public:
    int x;
```

We *use*d this pointer after free ar\* y;

Class Bar Bar.y="hello world" Print the address of the Bar.y

# Use After Free can Trigger Type Confusion®

 A dangling pointer's type and the corresponding reallocated data's type can be different => Trigger type confusion!

# **Example: OpenSSL UAF Bug**

```
dtls1_hm_fragment_free(frag);
pitem_free(item);
if (al==0) {
    *ok = 1;
    return frag->msg_header.frag_len;
}
```

# Example: OpenSSL UAF Bug

```
dtls1_hm_fragment_free(frag);
frag is freed
pitem_free(item);
if (al==0) {
    *ok = 1;
    return frag->msg_header.frag_len;
}
```

# Example: OpenSSL UAF Bug

```
frag is freed
dtls1_hm_fragment_free(frag)
pitem free(item);
if (al==0) {
    *ok = 1;
    return frag->msg_header.frag len;
```

Read after the free

## **Summary**



Type confusion bugs happen when a program misuses types

Type confusion allows attackers to trigger memory corruption or disclosure

Use After Free is one of the major causes of type confusion

# Question?