

CS 465

# Buffer Overflow

# Buffer Overflow

- The most common security vulnerability
- Root cause
  - > Unsafe programming languages
- What areas of process memory are vulnerable to a buffer overflow?
  - > Stack
  - > Heap
  - > Code/Data

# Stack Smashing Attack

- A specific type of buffer overflow attack
- How does it work?
  - › During a function call, the return address is pushed on the stack
  - › An attacker overflows a buffer (local variable)
  - › The return address on the stack is overwritten to point to an existing function or to injected code
  - › During the function return the instruction pointer is set to the new value stored on the stack, not the original stored value

# Vulnerable Code Examples

This code snippet caused the  
Morris Worm (1988)

```
char buf[20];  
gets(buf);
```

# Vulnerable Code Examples

```
void foo(char *input) {  
    //make a local working copy  
    char buf[1024];  
    strcpy(buf, input);  
}
```

# Limitations on the Attack

- Usually only get one chance
  - > Usually makes the program crash after the buffer is overflowed
  - > Remote attacker doesn't know the exact address location of the injected attack code
    - NOP Sled helps create a window of opportunity

# Questions on Stack Smashing

- How does the stack normally operate during a function call/return?
- Describe how an attacker can inject code on the stack
- What is a NOP sled and how/why is it used in a stack smashing attack?
- What are the requirements for the format of the injected code?

# Defenses

- Write correct code
  - › Avoid vulnerable functions
  - › Audit code – use analysis tools
  - › Fuzz testing
- Non-executable buffers
  - › Kernel patches make the stack non-executable
- Array bounds checking
  - › Compile time or run-time checks
  - › Use a type-safe language
- Code pointer integrity checking
  - › Detect when a pointer is corrupted
  - › StackGuard and PointerGuard
- Address space randomization (ASLR)

# Stack Guard

- How does it work?
- What is a canary?
  - > Terminator canary
  - > Random canary
  - > XOR canary

# Questions

- What are the approaches to defend against a buffer overflow attack?
  - › What are the pros/cons of each?
- Is a buffer overflow only useful for a remote attack?
- (True or False) Making the stack non-executable makes a stack smashing attack impossible?
- (True or False) If your web server is written in Java, it is not vulnerable to a stack smashing attack?
- What is the *principle of least privilege* and how does it relate to buffer overflow attacks?

# Integer Manipulation Vulnerabilities

- Three main integer manipulations that can lead to security vulnerabilities
  - › Overflow and underflow
  - › Signed vs. unsigned errors
  - › Truncation
- Reviewing Code for Integer Manipulation Vulnerabilities
  - › <http://msdn2.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms972818.aspx>