



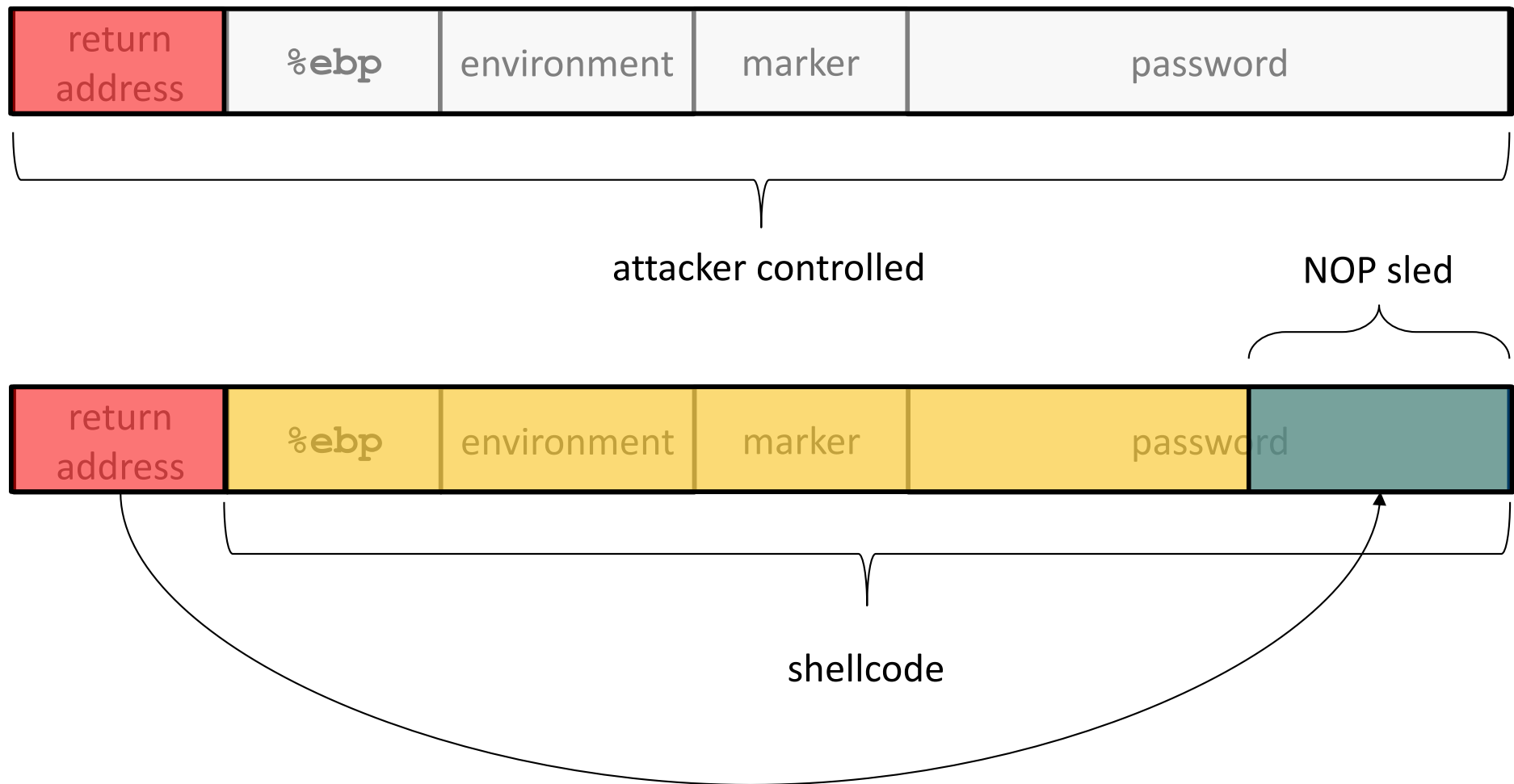
CS326 – Systems Security

Lecture 14

Return-oriented Programming (ROP)

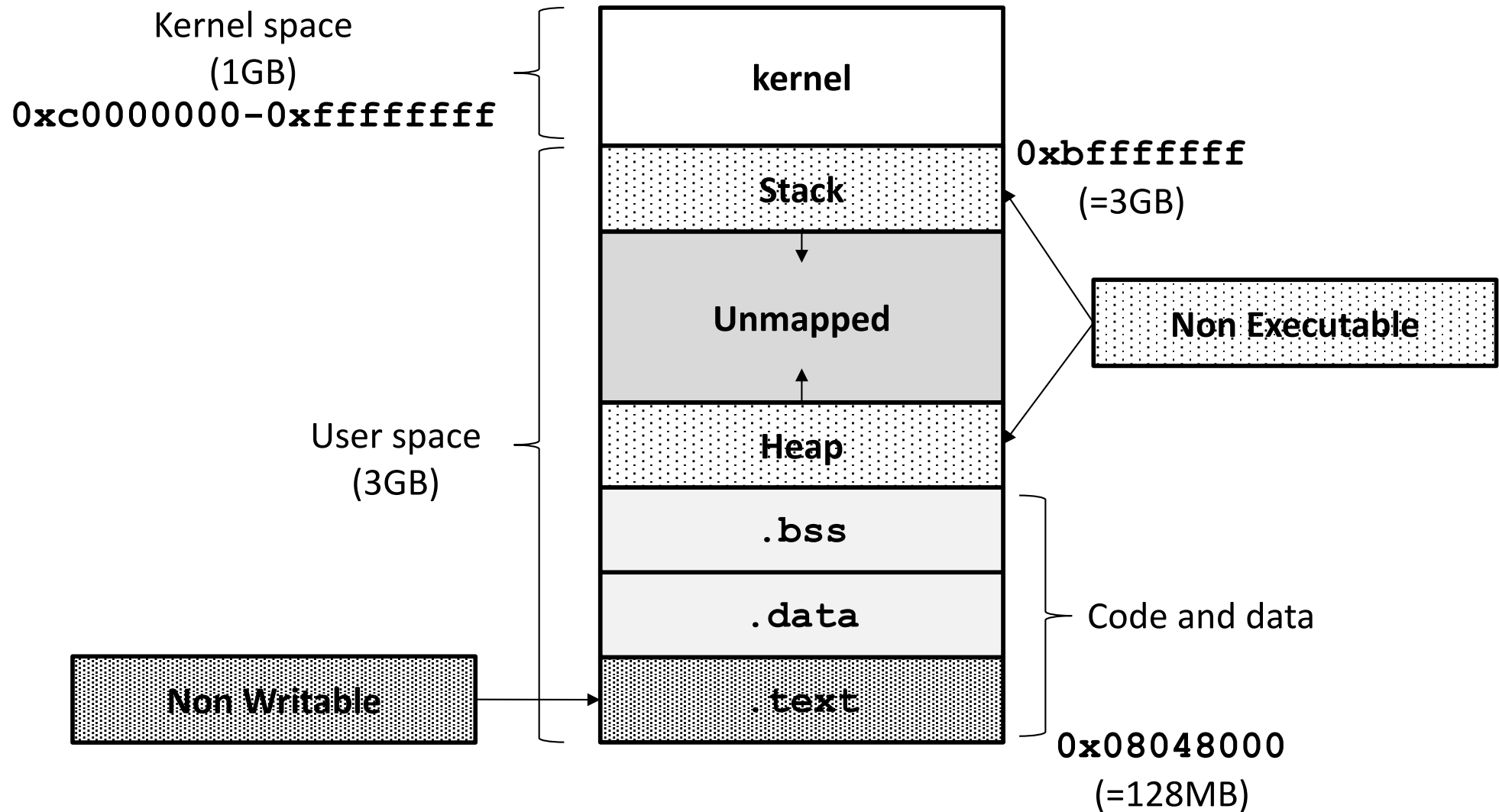
Elias Athanasopoulos
athanasopoulos.elias@ucy.ac.cy

Code Injection



Process Memory Layout

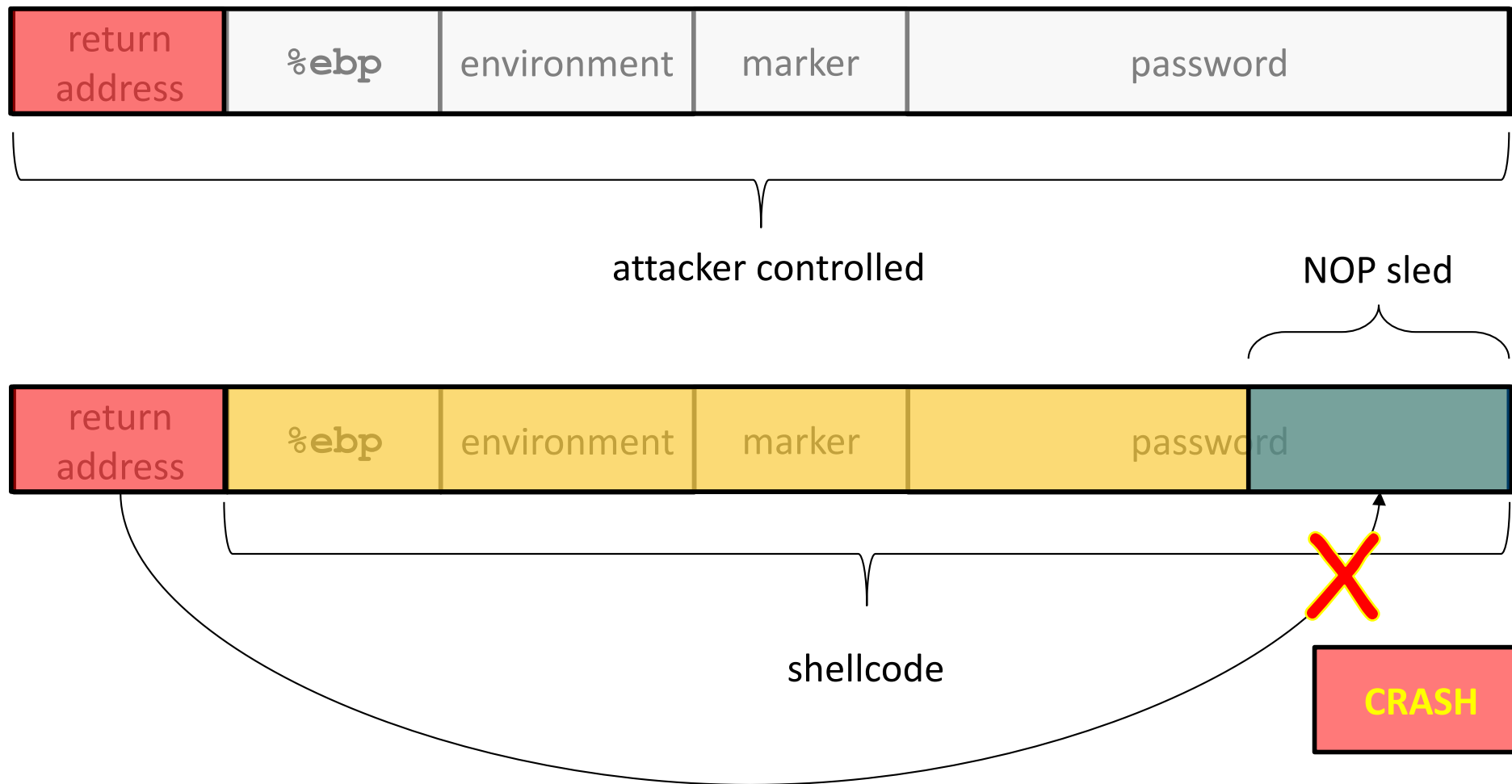
32-bit, Linux (W^X)



Code Injection (W^X)



When we did the code injection the program was compiled with `-z execstack`

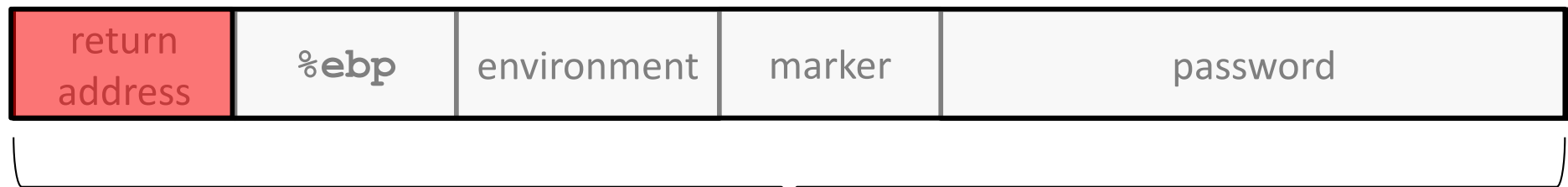


Non executable memory



- Several names
 - NX-bit (Non-Executable Bit)
 - DEP (Data Execution Prevention)
 - W^X (Write XOR Execute)
- Enforced in hardware (MMU)
- Memory pages cannot be executable and writable
 - Stack and heap are writable but not executable
 - Code is executable but not writable
- Permissions can change using system calls
 - `mprotect()` for Linux
 - `VirtualProtect()` for Windows

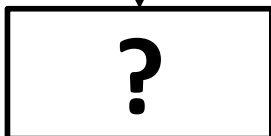
Where should we jump?

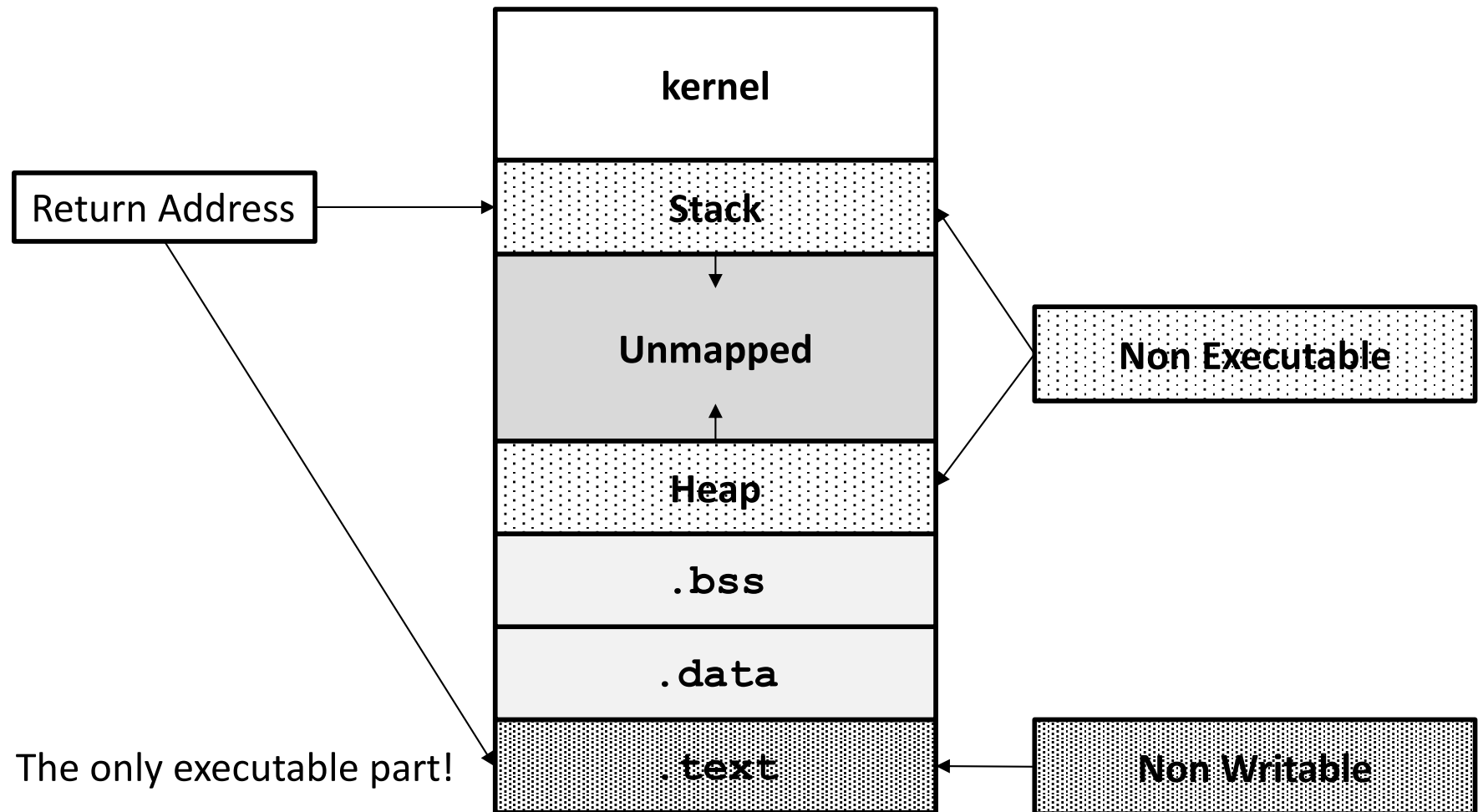


attacker controlled



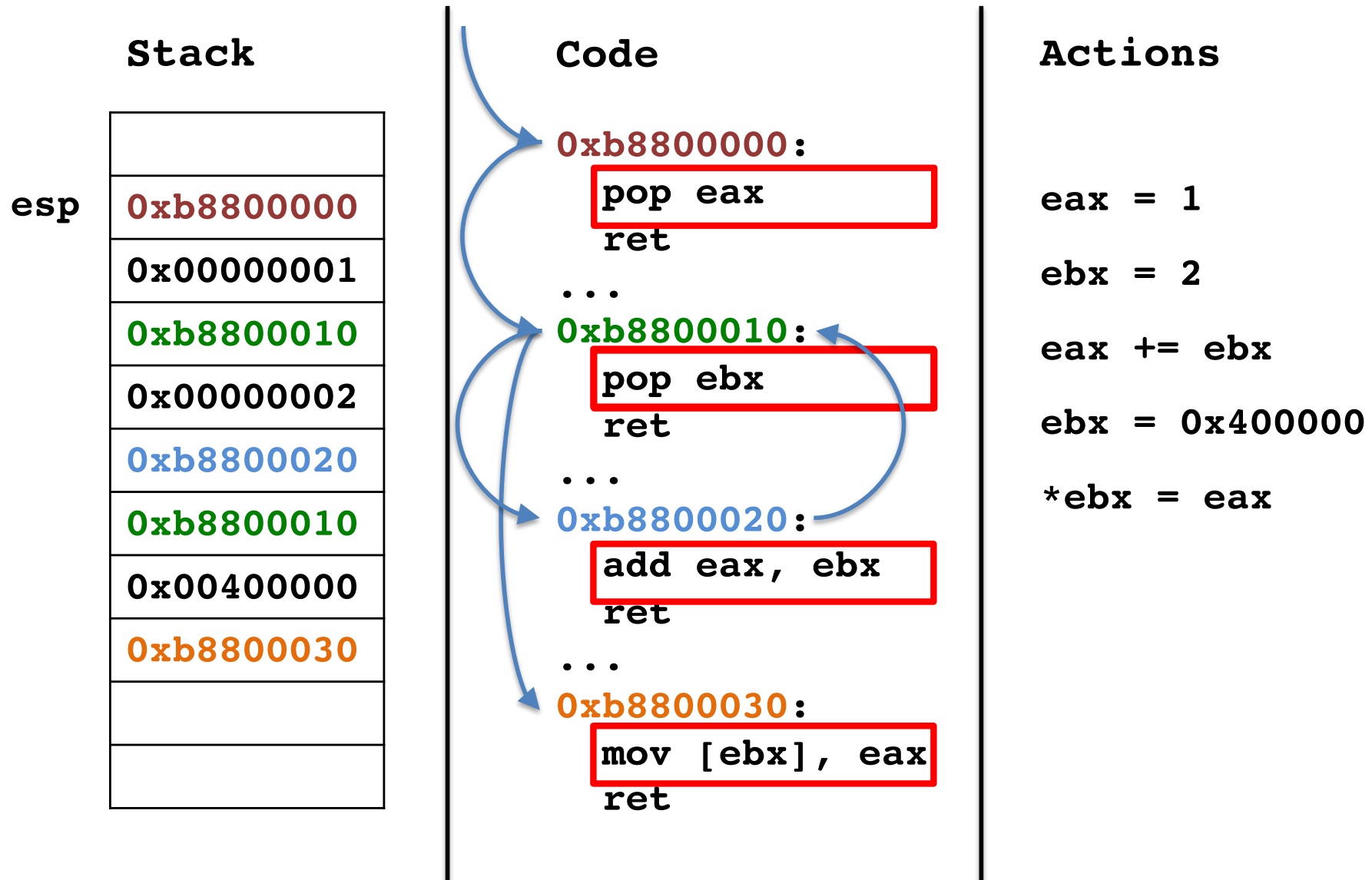
shellcode







Return-Oriented Programming



Code Reuse



- Programs include large parts of existing code
 - Available during exploitation
- Small sequences of instructions ending with a `ret`
 - They called gadgets
 - They execute some code and *return* (i.e., read the stack for the next gadget)
 - Stack is attacker-controlled (use `esp` as the program counter)
- Chaining several gadgets
 - Return-Oriented Programming (ROP)
 - Turing complete
 - In practice used to make a region executable

Gadgets



- We saw gadgets like
 - `add eax, ebx; ret`
 - `mov [ebx], eax; ret`
 - `pop eax; ret`
 - ...
- Is this code realistic?

Intel and the CISC architecture



- Dense instruction set
 - All values map to a valid instruction
- Non-aligned instructions
- Variable-length instructions
 - Jumping in the middle of an instruction generates new instructions

Defending ROP



- ROP is based on exact knowledge of the code layout
 - Code addresses are the beginning of the ROP gadgets
- Randomization
 - Address Space Layout Randomization (ASLR)
(`/proc/sys/kernel/randomize_va_space`)
 - Fine-grained
- Position Independent Code

Information Leaks



- Bugs that let you read the process layout
 - So far, overflows were used to overwrite control data
- ASLR
 - Revealing the address where a shared library is mapped is enough
 - All gadgets are just moved to a new offset
- Stack canaries
 - Revealing the contents of the stack is enough
 - The canary is stored in the stack

Information Leaks



- Can be used repeatedly to uncover the layout of the process
- Web browsers
 - Bugs can be abused by JavaScript
 - A malicious JavaScript can use an information-leak bug programmatically
- Suggested Read
 - <http://www.cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=cve-2012-1876>
 - Kevin Z. Snow et al. **Just-In-Time Code Reuse: On the Effectiveness of Fine-Grained Address Space Layout Randomization.** In *Proceedings of the 2013 IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy (SP '13)*.

Defenses



- Non-executable pages (NX-bit, DEP, W^X)
 - Stack and heap are not executable
 - Input data cannot be executed
 - Code injection is not possible
 - **Bypass:** ROP
- Randomization (ASLR, PIEs)
 - Code space is randomized
 - Addresses of ROP gadgets are not known
 - **Bypass:** Information Leaks
- Stack canaries
 - Return address cannot be overwritten using a linear overflow
 - **Bypass:** Information Leaks, use *forward edge* (overwrite function pointers, VTable pointers)

Software Exploitation

Current Threat Model



- Arbitrary Read Primitive
 - The attacker has all bugs that can help them read the process' memory arbitrarily
- Arbitrary Write Primitive
 - The attacker has all bugs that cab help them write the process memory arbitrarily
- Defenses are in place
 - Non-executable pages, ASLR, Stack Canaries

Suggested Reading



http://10kstudents.eu/material/#syssec_10k_countermeasures

