

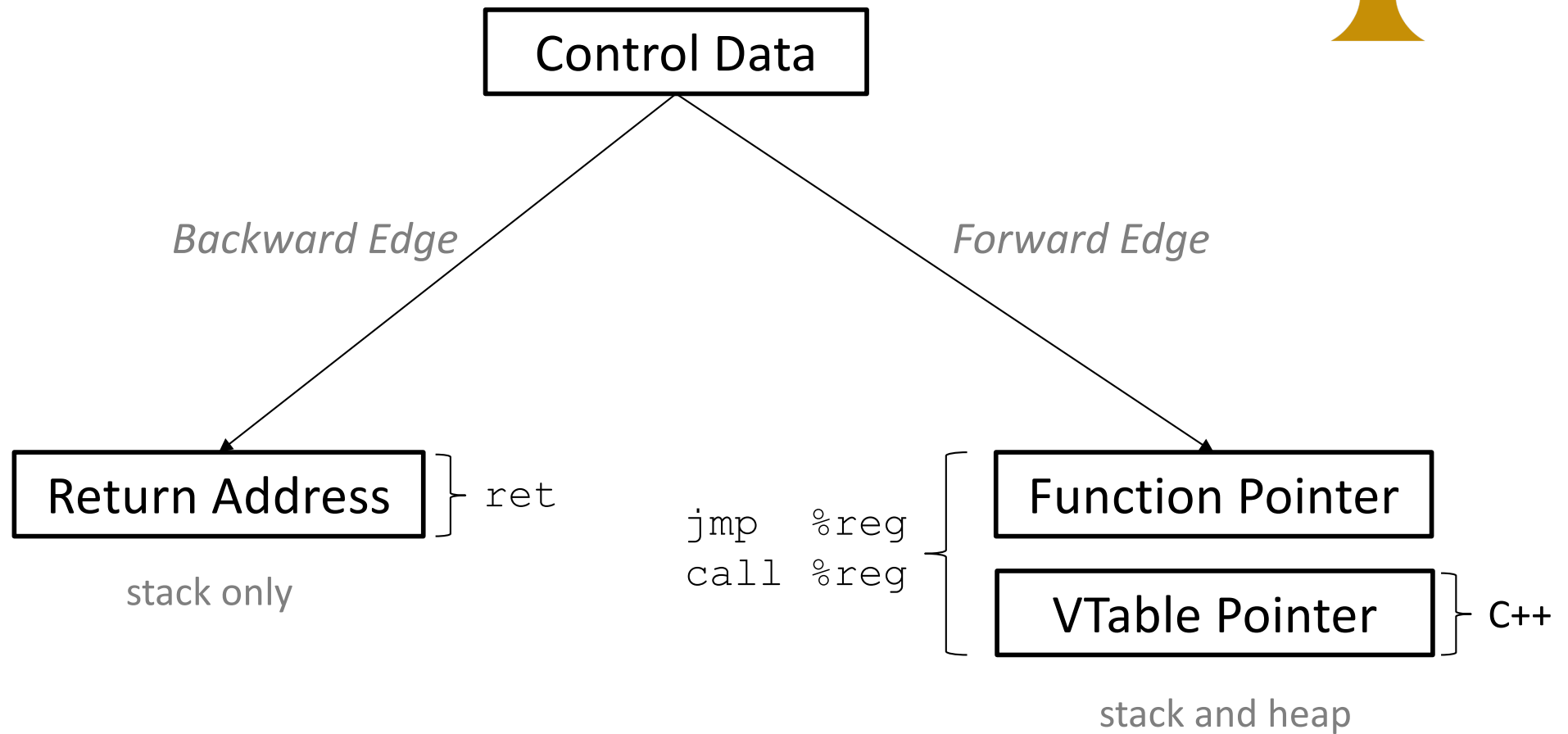


CS326 – Systems Security

Lecture 15

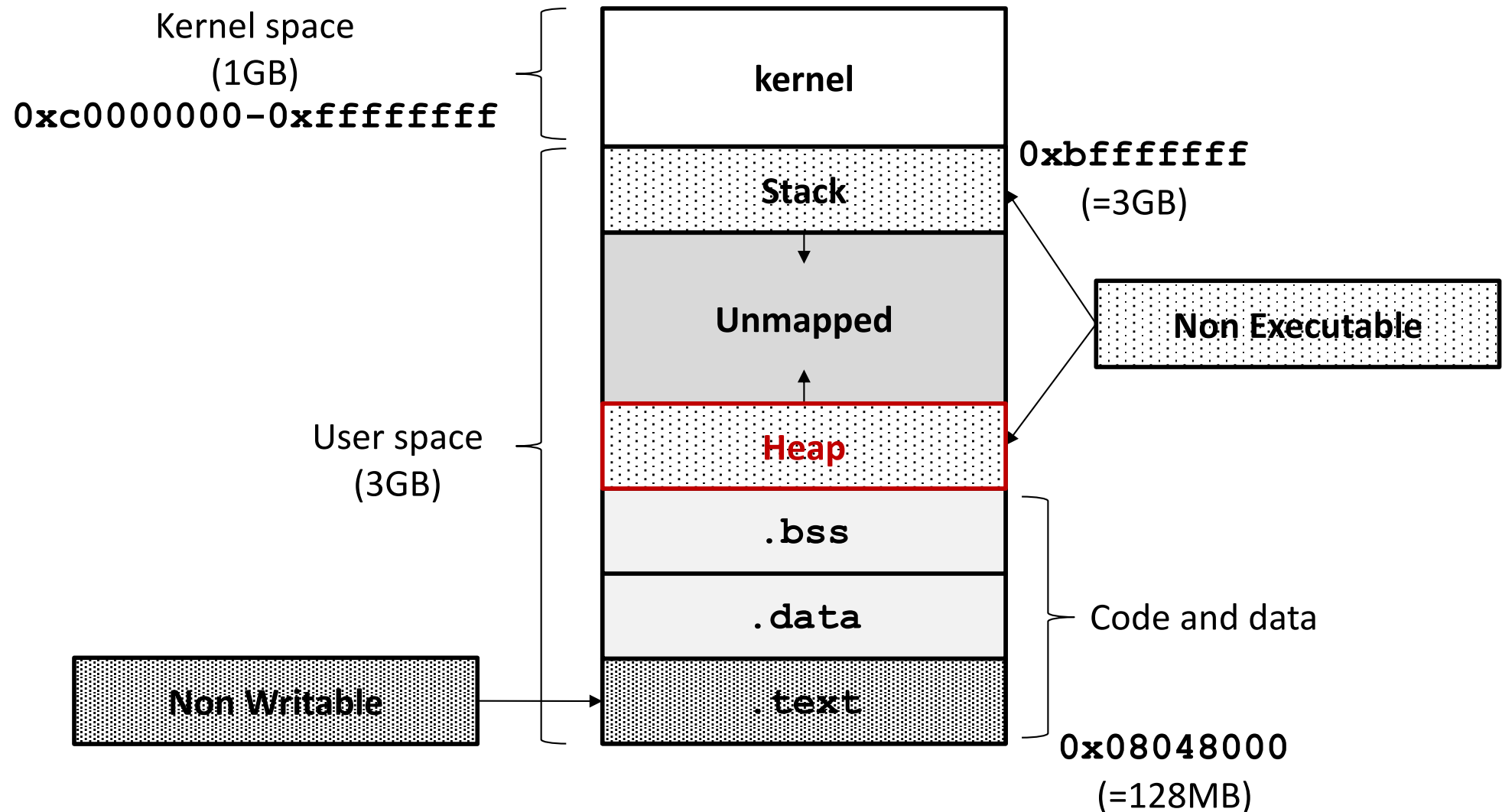
Heap Exploitation

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Process Memory Layout

32-bit, Linux (W^X)



Heap



- A memory area that stores resources dynamically
- Managed by a user-space library
 - Standard (libc), jemalloc, tcmalloc, etc.
- API access
 - `malloc()`, `free()`, `realloc()`, etc.
- No CPU support
 - Stack was accessed using `pop`, `push`, `call`, `ret`

Heap Overflows



- Overwrite control data in the heap
 - No return addresses in the heap
 - Function pointers, VTable pointers
- Much harder for exploit writing
 - ROP uses the stack for executing gadgets
 - Stack pointer used as a program counter
 - There is no stack in the heap
 - Executing a single gadget will transfer control to the stack when the first `ret` executes

Stack Pivoting



- The first gadget must create a virtual stack in the heap
 - Change the stack pointer to point in the heap
- Example gadget

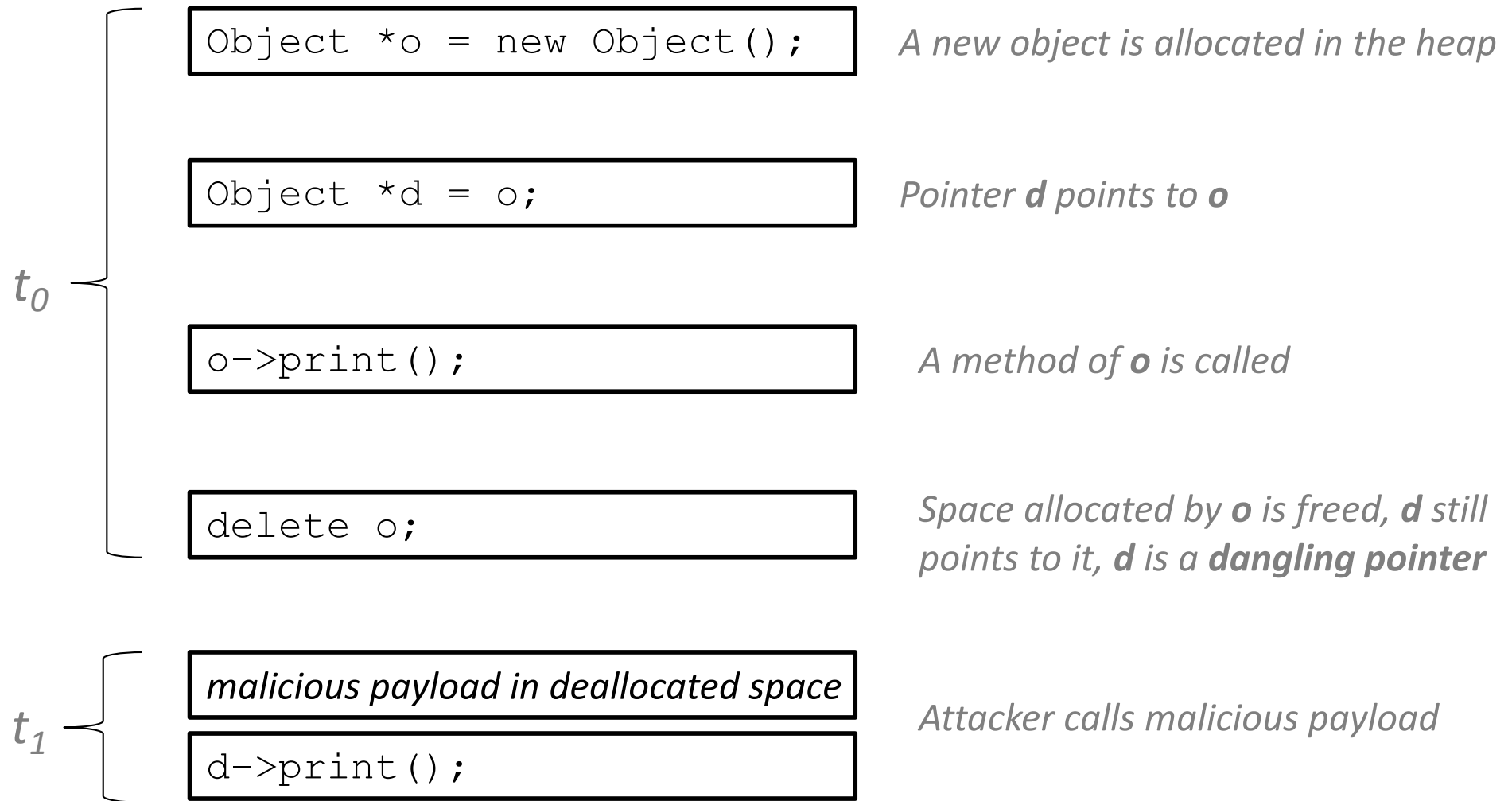
```
xchg %eax, %esp
ret
```

Spatial vs Temporal Safety



- Spatial Safety
 - Overflow linearly a buffer and overwrite data stored next to it
 - Based on data geometry
 - Handy for stacks (data are stacked together)
- Temporal Safety
 - Abuse data access over time
 - Place malicious data in de-allocated space and trigger dangling pointers that still point to it

Use-after-free



C++ Virtual Objects



```
class Parent {  
public:  
    virtual void talk();  
};
```

```
class Boy: public Parent {  
public:  
    void talk();  
};
```

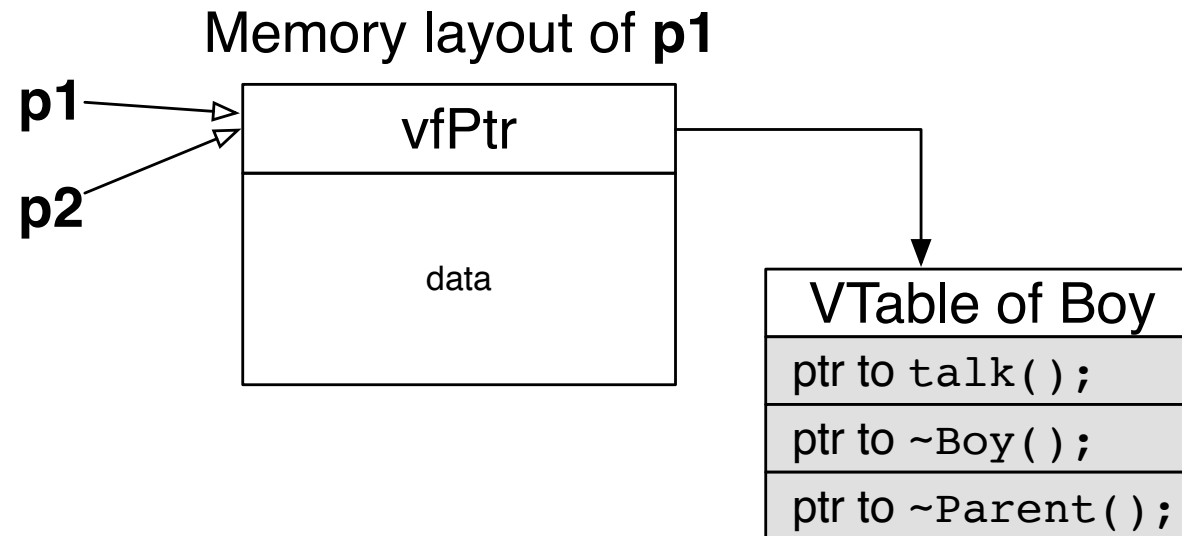
```
class Girl: public Parent {  
public:  
    void talk();  
};
```

Use-after-free Bug

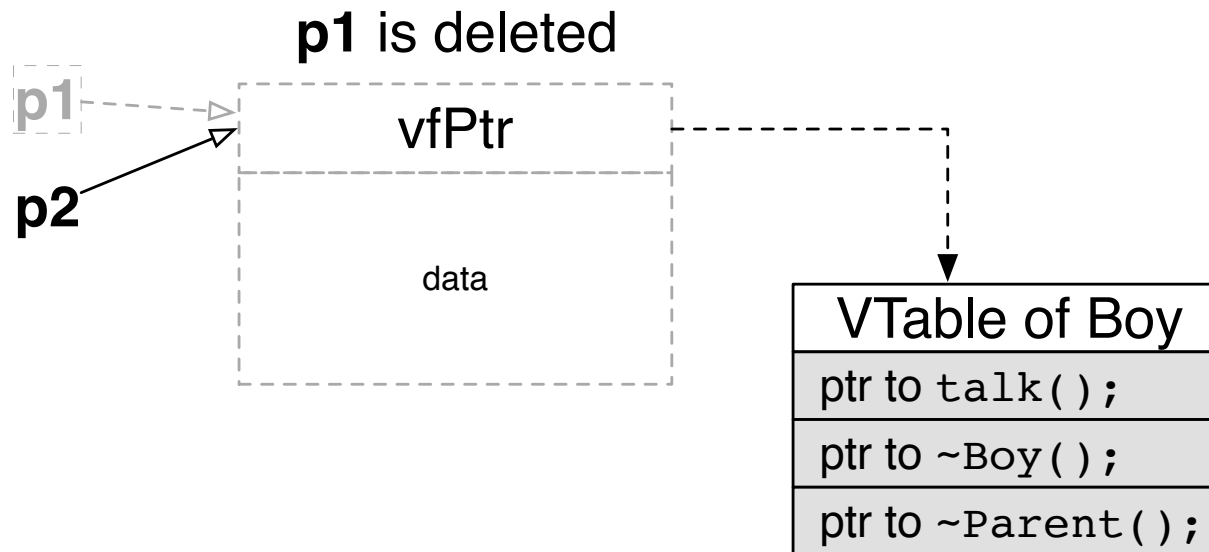


```
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {  
    Parent *p1, *p2;  
    ...  
    input == true ? p1 = new Boy() : p1 = new Girl();  
    p1->talk();  
    p2 = p1;  
    /* Destructors (Boy or Girl, Parent) are called */  
    delete p1;  
    /* p2 is now dangling */  
    ...  
    /* use-after-free trigger */  
    p2->talk();  
    return 1;  
}
```

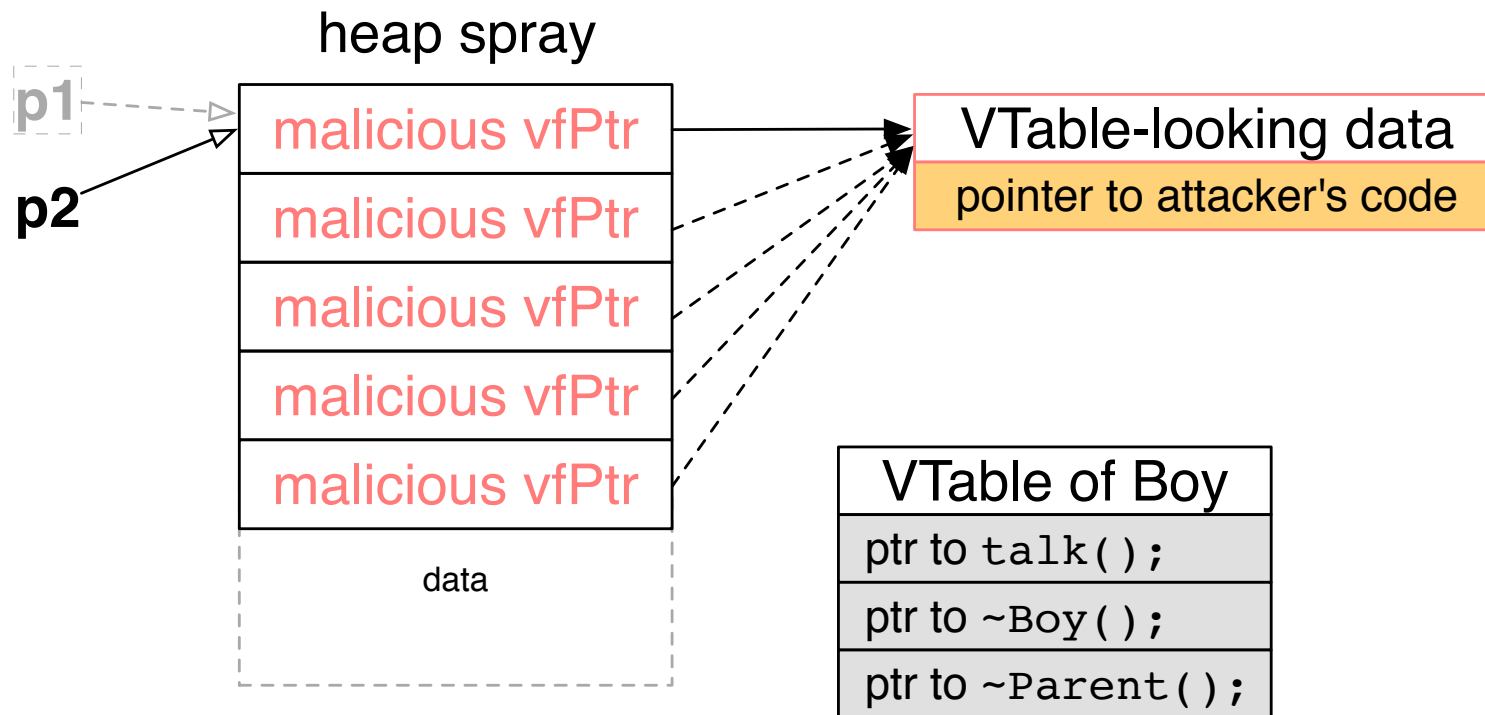
VTable Layout



Dangling Pointer



Heap Feng Shui



Integer Overflow



```
off_t j, pg_start = /* from user space */;
size_t i, page_count = ...;
int num_entries = ...;

if (pg_start + page_count > num_entries)
    return -EINVAL;

...
for (i = 0, j = pg_start; i < page_count; i++, j++)
    /* write to some address with offset j */;
```

An adversary can provide a large `pg_start` value from user space to bypass the check `pg_start + page_count > num_entries`, since `pg_start + page_count` wraps around. This leads to out-of-bounds memory writes in later code

Integer Overflow



```
off_t j, pg_start = /* from user space */;
size_t i, page_count = ...;
int num_entries = ...;

if ((pg_start + page_count > num_entries) ||
    (pg_start + page_count < pg_start))
    return -EINVAL;

...
for (i = 0, j = pg_start; i < page_count; i++, j++)
    /* write to some address with offset j */;
```