

# **Function Call Convention**

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## Content



**Intel Architecture** 

**Memory Layout** 

C Arrays

Assembler

Shellcode

**Function Calls** 

Debugging

**Buffer Overflow** 

**BoF Exploit** 

Remote Exploit

**Exploit Mitigations** 

**Defeat Exploit Mitigations** 

# **Function Call Convention**



#### Function call convention:

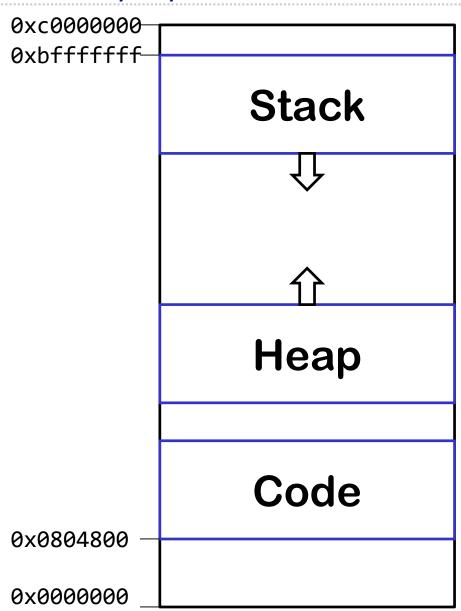
- → How functions work
- → Program-metadata on the stack

#### Stack based buffer overflow:

→ Overwrite program-metadata on the stack

# x32 Memory Layout





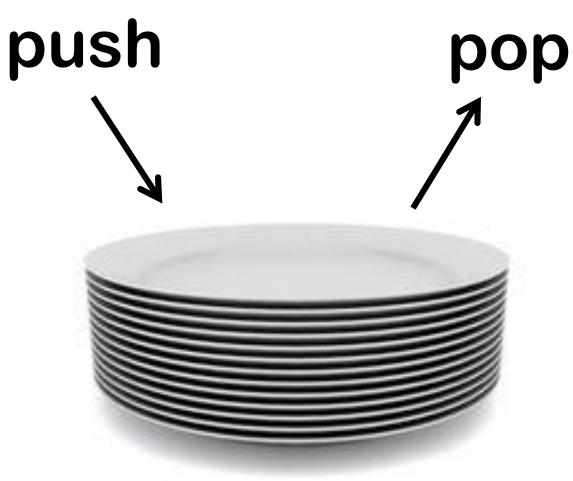




How do they work?

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0x10000

0x00010

/ push

pop



push 0x1
push 0x2
push 0x3
pop
push 0x4



# push 0x1

push 0x2

push 0x3

pop

push 0x4

0x01



push 0x1

push 0x2

push 0x3

pop

push 0x4

0x01

0x02



push 0x1

push 0x2

push 0x3

pop push 0x4

0 <b>x</b> 03	
0x02	
0x01	



push 0x1

push 0x2

push 0x3

pop

push 0x4

0x01	
0x02	



push 0x1

push 0x2

push 0x3

pop

push 0x4

0x04
0x02
0x01
 1

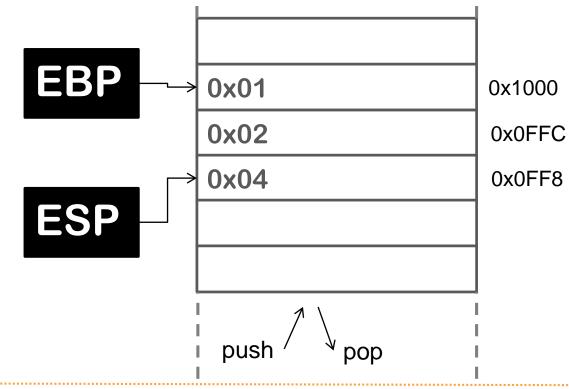
## Stack on intel

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# Intel stack registers:

- ★ ESP: Stack Pointer
- ★ EBP: (Stack-) Base Pointer

EBP = 0x1000ESP = 0x0FF8



# Stack in computers



Stack is using process memory as basis

CPU instruction support (because stack is so useful)

#### Note:

- ★ CPU instructions like push/pop are just for ease of use
- ★ The "stack values" can be accessed (read, write) like every other memory address
- → You can point the stack (ebp, esp) to wherever in the memory you want
- There's usually just ONE stack per process (thread)





Functions and the Stack

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# What is a function?

- **→** Self contained subroutine
- ★ Re-usable
- → Can be called from anywhere
- ★ After function is finished: Jump to the calling function (calee)



```
void main(void) {
 int blubb = 0;
 foobar (blubb) ;
 return;
void foobar (int arg1) {
 char compass1[];
 char compass2[];
```



# What does the function foobar() need?

- **→** Function Argument:
  - **→** blubb
- **★** Local variables
  - **+**Compass1
  - **+**Compass2
- → And: Address of next instruction in main()
  - **★**&return



Saved IP (&\_\_libc\_start)
Saved Frame Pointer
Local Variables <main>

SIP SFP blubb

Stack Frame <main>

Argument for <foobar>
Saved IP (&return)

Saved Frame Pointer

Local Variables <foobar>

&blubb SIP

SFP

compass1

compass2

Stack Frame <foobar>

push pop



```
void main(void) {
                      Pointer
 int blubb = 0; <---
 foobar(&blubb);
                               &blubb
 return; <
                               SIP
                Pointer
                               SFP
                               compass1
void foobar(int *arg1)
                               compass2
 char compass1[];
 char compass2[];
                    allocate
```



Saved IP (&\_\_libc\_start)
Saved Frame Pointer
Local Variables <main>

SIP
SFP
blubb

Stack Frame <main>

Argument for <foobar>

Saved IP (&return)

Saved Frame Pointer

Local Variables <foobar>

SIP (&return)

SFP

&blubb

compass1

compass2

push / \ pop

Stack Frame <foobar>

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# SIP: Stored Instruction Pointer

- **→** Copy of EIP
- → Points to the address where control flow continues after end of function
  - ★(return, ret)
- → Usually points into the code section



#### Attention! Assembler ahead!

→ AT&T vs Intel syntax

## Intel syntax:

mov eax, 1

mov ebx, 0ffh

int 80h

## AT&T syntax:

movl \$1,%eax

movl \$0xff, %ebx

int \$0x80

Don't hang me if I messed this up somewhere



#### In ASM:

call 0x11223344 <&foobar>



<function code> (0x11223344)

ret
pop eip



#### In ASM:

call 0x11223344 <&foobar>

push EIP+4
jmp 0x11223344

mov ebp, esp
<function code>
mov esp, ebp
ret





#### In ASM:

call 0x11223344 <&foobar>

push EIP+4

jmp 0x11223344

mov ebp, esp

<function code>

mov esp, ebp

ret

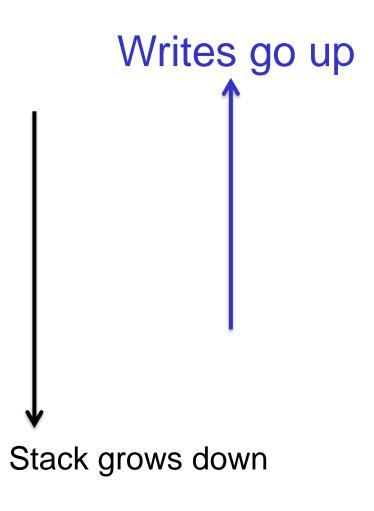
pop eip

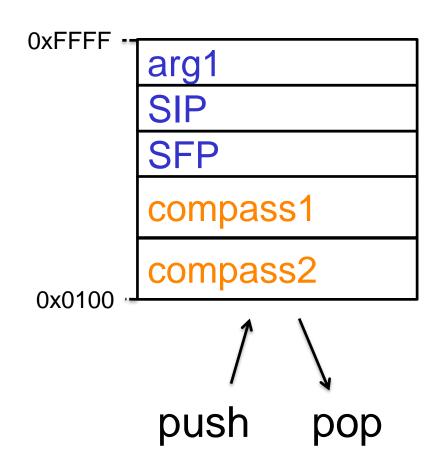
**Prolog** 

Function

**Epilog** 









## Recap:

- User data is on the stack
- Also: important stuff is on the stack (Instruction Pointer, SIP)

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Stack grows down 🔱



→ Writes go up



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```
int add(int x, int y) {
  int sum;
  sum = x + y;
  return sum;
}
```



$$c = add(3, 4)$$

push 3

call add

push 3

push EIP

jmp add

C

**ASM** 

ASM, detailed



# add():

push 4
push 3
push EIP
jmp add

push ebp mov ebp, esp, sub esp, 0x10

mov eax, DWORD PTR [ebp + 0xc]
mov edx, DWORD PTR [ebp + 0x8]
add eax, edx
mov DWORD PTR [ebp - 0x04], eax
mov eax, DWORD PTR [ebp - 0x04]

leave ret



# add():

```
push 4
push 3
push EIP
jmp add
```

```
push ebp
mov ebp, esp,
sub esp, 0x10
mov eax, DWORD PTR [ebp + 0xc]
mov edx, DWORD PTR [ebp + 0x8]
add eax, edx
mov DWORD PTR [ebp - 0x04], eax
mov eax, DWORD PTR [ebp – 0x04]
mov esp, ebp
              ; leave
pop ebp
               ; leave
ret
```



# add():

```
push 4
push 3
push EIP
jmp add
```

```
push ebp
mov ebp, esp,
sub esp, 0x10
mov eax, DWORD PTR [ebp + 0xc]
mov edx, DWORD PTR [ebp + 0x8]
add eax, edx
mov DWORD PTR [ebp - 0x04], eax
mov eax, DWORD PTR [ebp – 0x04]
mov esp, ebp
               ; leave
pop ebp
               ; leave
pop eip
               ; ret
```



# add():

push 4
push 3
push EIP
jmp add

push ebp mov ebp, esp, sub esp, 0x10

mov esp, ebp ; leave

pop ebp ; leave

pop eip ; ret



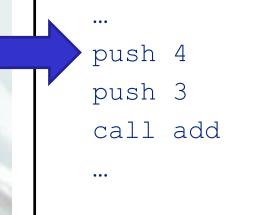


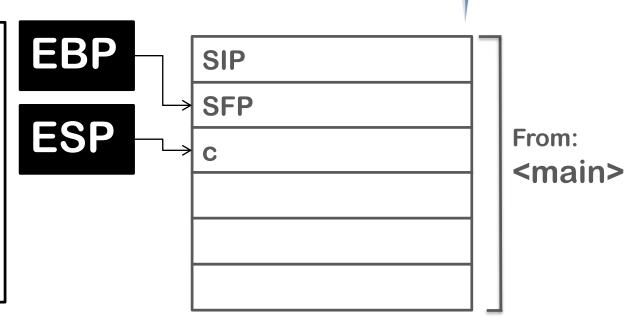
# **Function Prolog**

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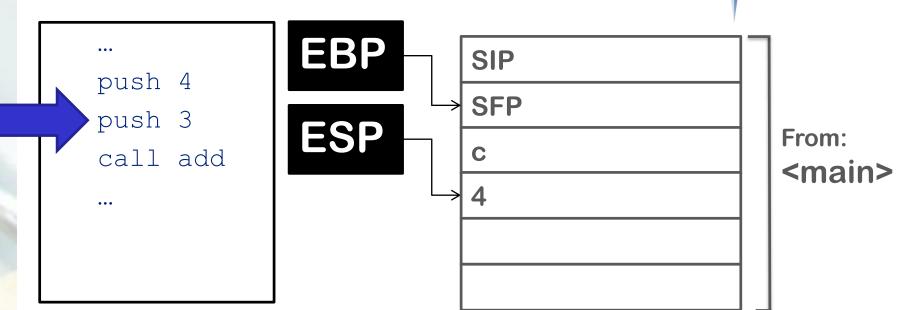
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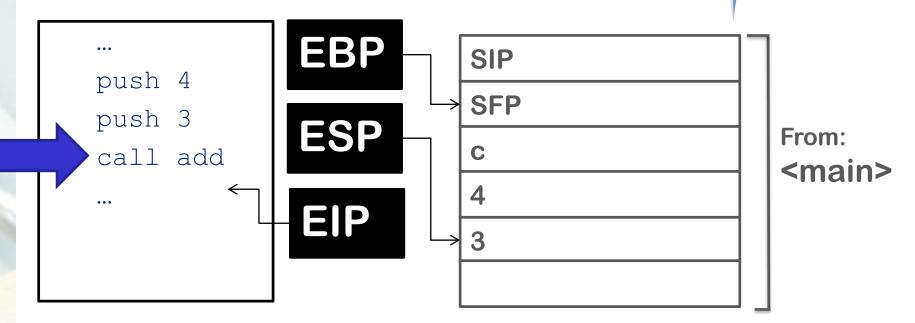






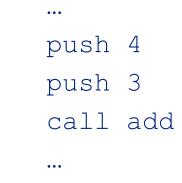


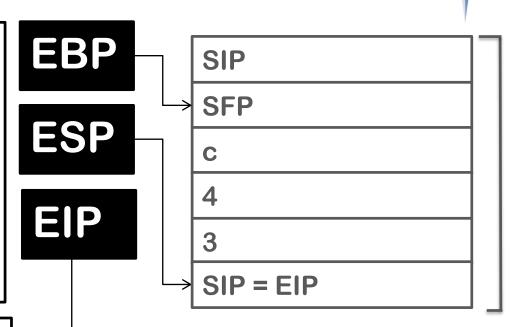




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From: <main>

```
push ebp ←
mov ebp, esp,
sub esp, 0x10

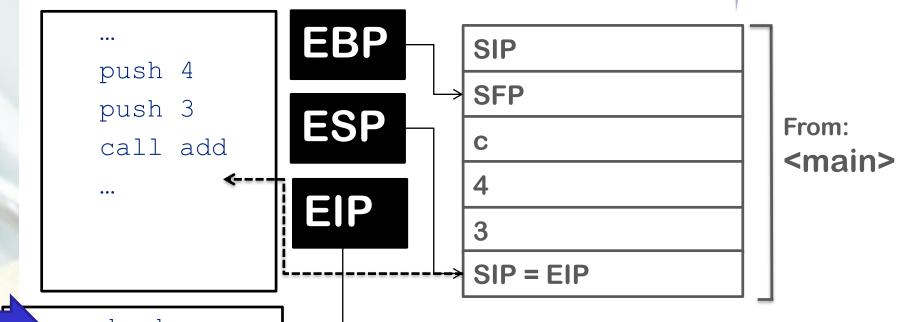
mov esp, ebp
pop ebp
```

pop eip

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Slide 41





push ebp ←
mov ebp, esp,
sub esp, 0x10

mov esp, ebp
pop ebp
pop eip

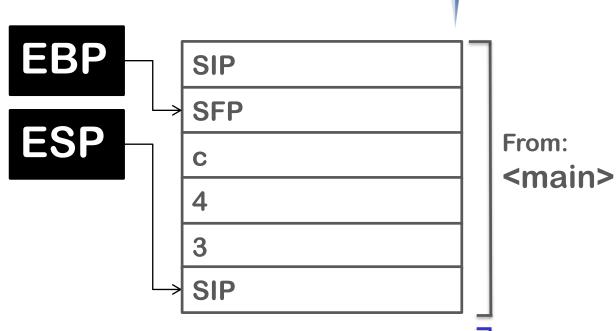
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Slide 42



mov ebp, esp, sub esp, 0x10

mov esp, ebp
pop ebp
pop eip





push ebp

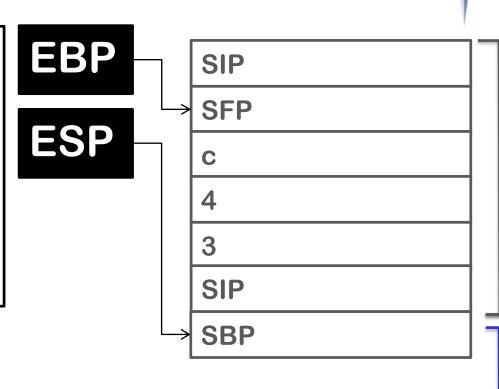
mov ebp, esp,

sub esp, 0x10

mov esp, ebp

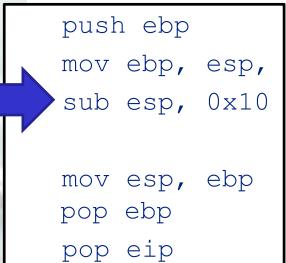
pop ebp

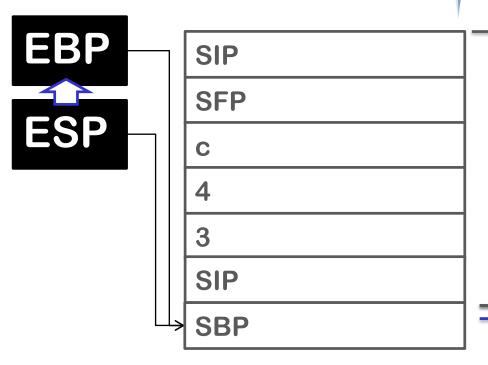
pop eip



From: <main>







From: <main>



push ebp

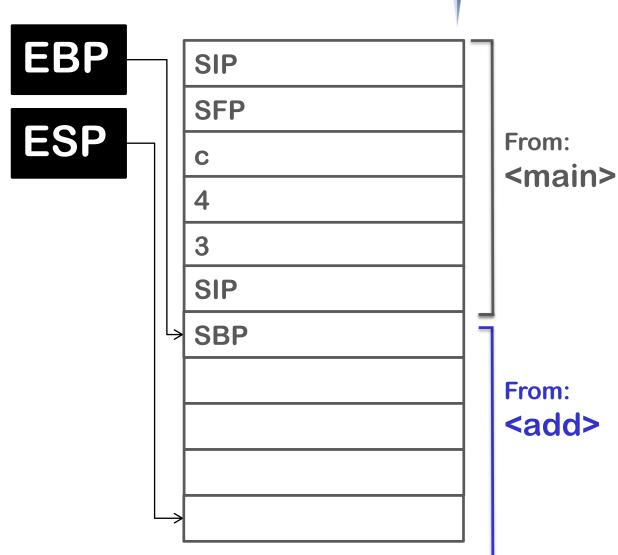
mov ebp, esp,

sub esp, 0x10

mov esp, ebp

pop ebp

pop eip







# **Execute Function**

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#### x32 Call Convention - Execute Function



EBP

mov eax, DWORD PTR [ebp + 0xc]
mov edx, DWORD PTR [ebp + 0x8]
add eax, edx
mov DWORD PTR [ebp - 0x04], eax
mov eax, DWORD PTR [ebp - 0x04]

SIP SFP EBP+0xc EBP+0x8 SIP **SBP EBP-0x04** sum

From: <main>





# **Function Epilog**

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push ebp

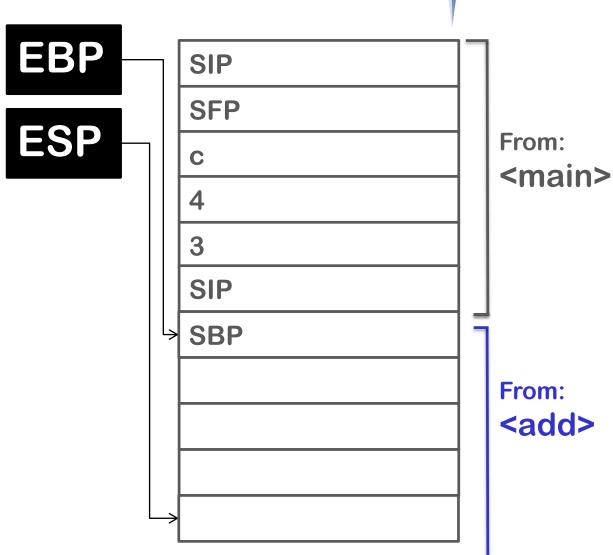
mov ebp, esp,

sub esp, 0x10

mov esp, ebp

pop ebp

pop eip

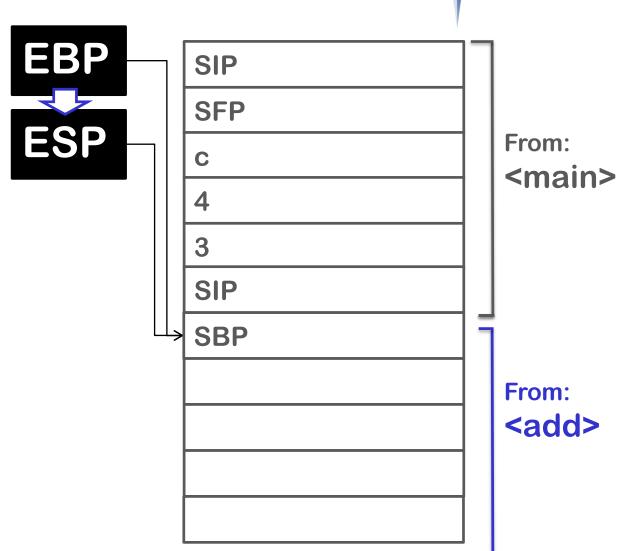




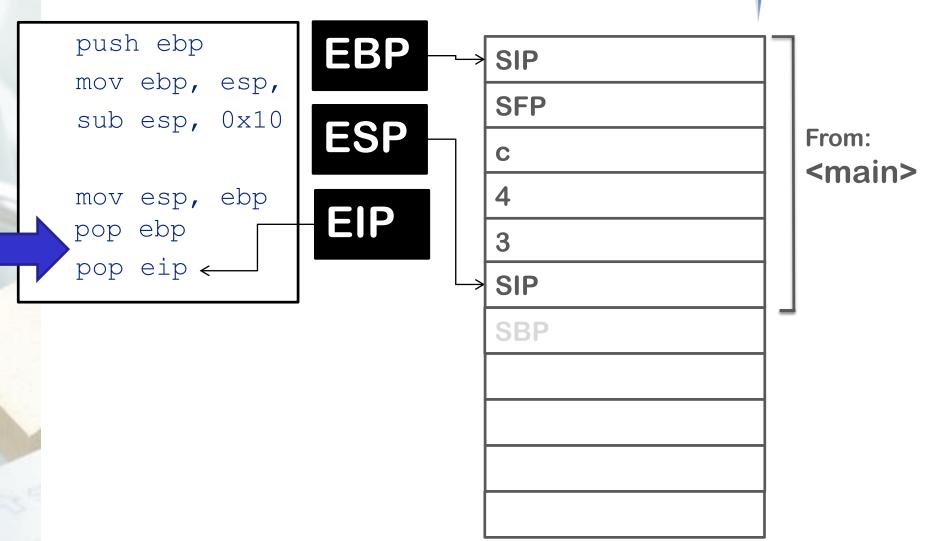
push ebp
mov ebp, esp,
sub esp, 0x10

mov esp, ebp
pop ebp

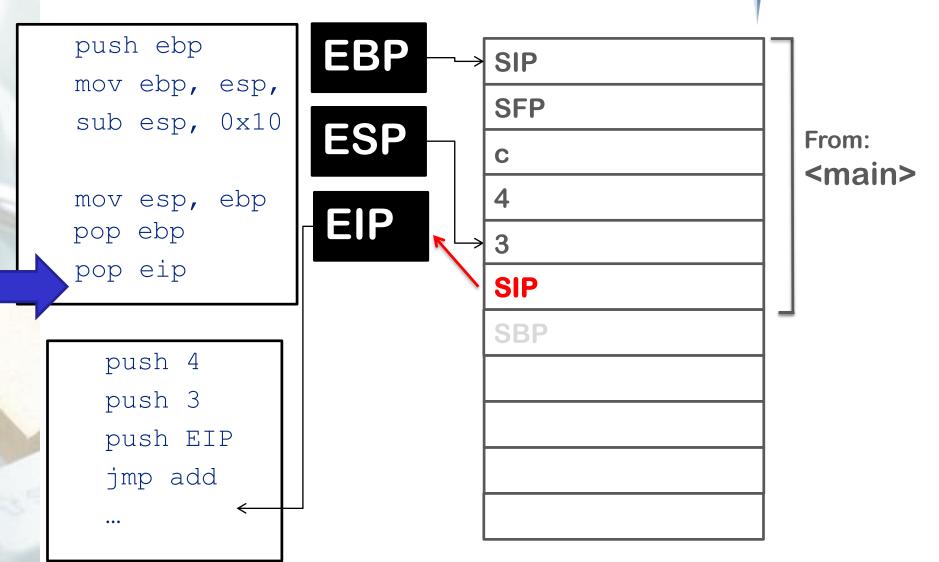
pop eip



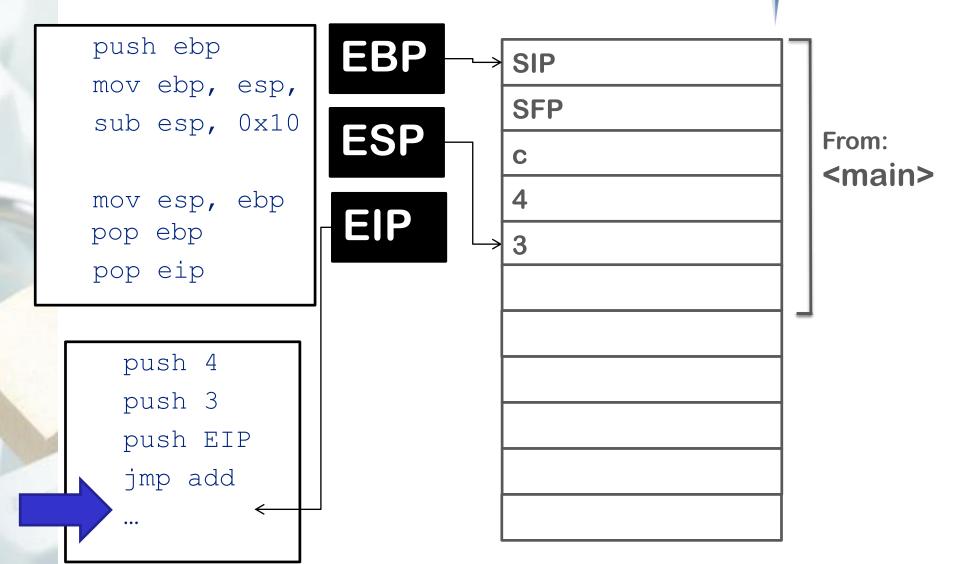












# x32 Call Convention - Function Calling



```
call <addr> =
 push EIP+1
  jmp <addr>
leave =
 mov esp, ebp
 pop ebp
ret =
 pop eip
```

# x32 Call Convention - Function Calling



#### Why "leave"?

Opposite of "enter"

#### "enter":

```
push ebp
mov ebp, esp
sub esp, imm
```

#### Why no "enter" used?

- enter:
  - ★ 8 cycle latency
  - **→** 10-20 micro ops
- call <addr>; mov ebp, esp; sub esp, imm:
  - → 3 cycles latency
  - → 4-6 micro ops

# x32 Call Convention - Function Calling



#### Recap:

- When a function is called:
  - ★ EIP is pushed on the stack (=SIP)
  - → ("call" is doing implicit "push EIP")
- At the end of the function:
  - → SIP is recovered into EIP
  - ("ret" is doing implicit "pop EIP")



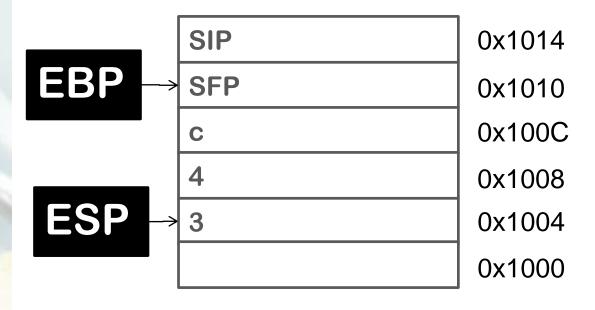


# Accessing the Stack

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### Accessing the stack: triple view





- A) push 0x1
- B) mov [ebp-0x10], 0x1
- C) mov eax, 0x1000 mov [eax], 0x1





# Function Calls in x64

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#### x32 Call Convention - Function Call in x64



Differences between x32 and x64 function calls:

Arguments are in registers (not on stack)

RDI, RSI, RDX, R8, R9



Differences between x32 and x64 function calls

Different ASM commands doing the same thing

```
callq (call)
leaveq (leave)
retq (ret)
```

#### x32 Call Convention - Function Call in x64



Some random x64 architecture facts:

The stack should stay 8-byte aligned at all times

An n-byte item should start at an address divisible by n

→ E.g. 64 bit number: 8 bytes, can be at 0x00, 0x08, 0x10, 0x18, ...

%rsp points to the lowest occupied stack location

not the next one to use!

### **Function Call Convention Cheat Sheet**



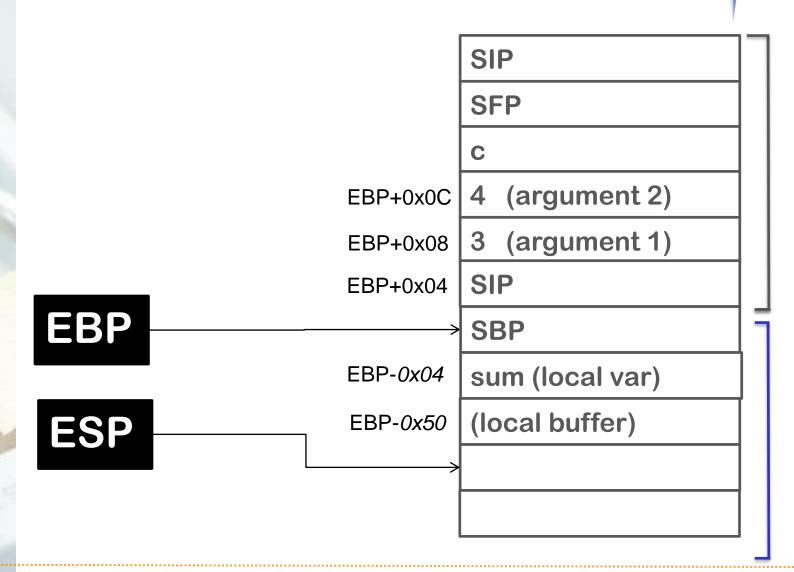
x32	Parameter	Syscall nr in
x32 userspace	stack	
x32 syscalls	ebx, ecx, edx, esi, edi, ebp	eax

x64	Parameter	Syscall nr in
x64 userspace	rdi, rsi, rdx, rcx, r8, r9	
x64 syscall	rdi, rsi, rdx, r10, r8, r9	rax

http://stackoverflow.com/questions/2535989/what-are-the-calling-conventions-for-unix-linux-system-calls-on-x86-64

#### **EBP Cheat Sheet**





#### **EBP Cheat Sheet**



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# Outro

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# Further questions



Can you implement push/pop in ASM? (without actually using push/pop)

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#### **Answers**



#### Pseudocode:

```
# EAX is the new ESP
push <data>:
    sub eax, 4
    mov (%eax), <data>

pop <register>:
    mov <register>, (%eax)
    add eax, 4
```