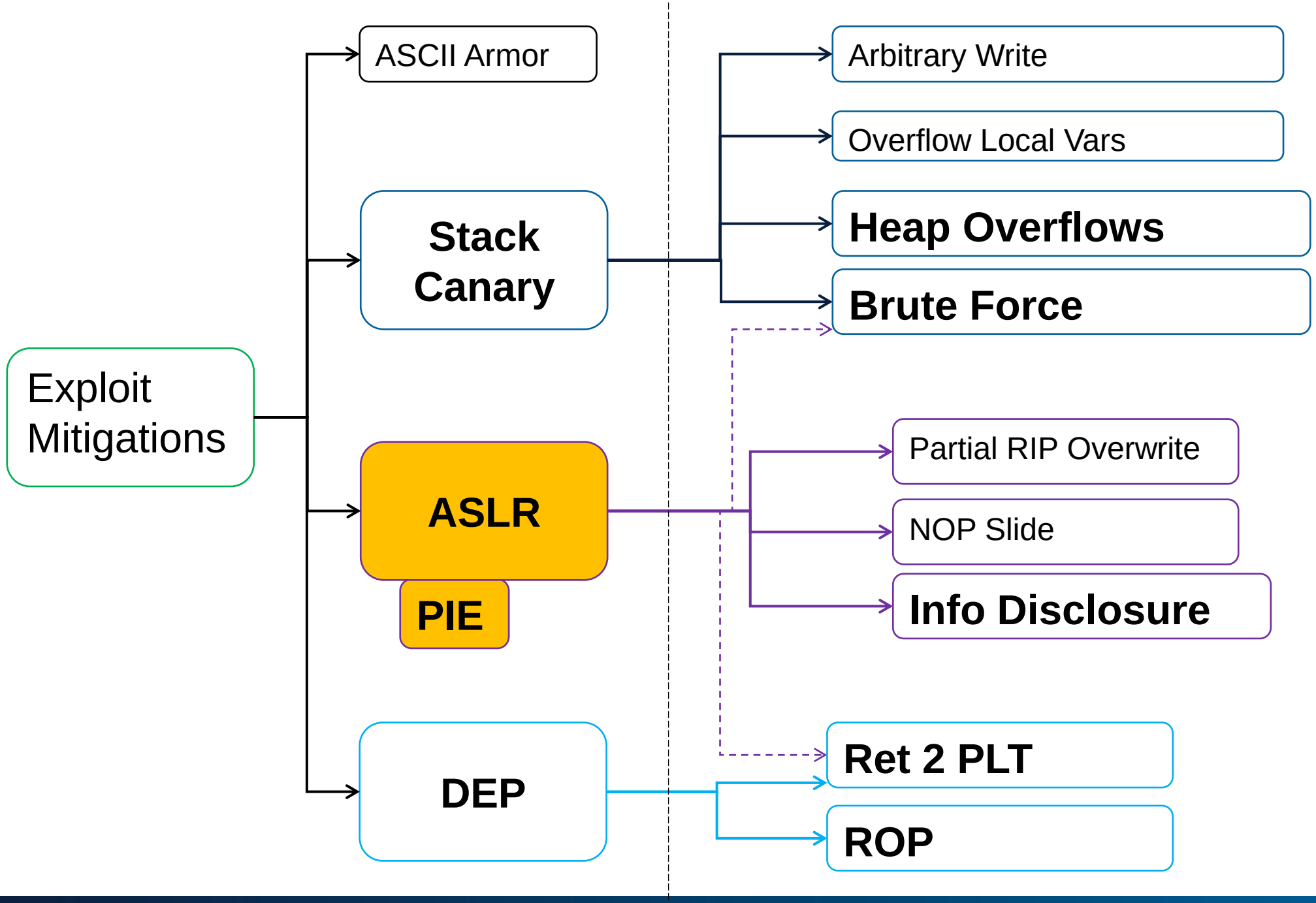
Exploit Mitigation - PIE


Exploit Mitigations
ASCII Armor
Stack Canary
ASLR
PIE
DEP
Arbitrary Write
Overflow Local Vars
Heap Overflows
Brute Force
Partial RIP Overwrite
NOP Slide
Info Disclosure
Ret 2 PLT
ROP

Recap! Exploit Mitigation Exploits

All three exploit mitigations can be defeated by black magic

Easily

Is there a solution?

Exploit Mitigation - PIE

The solution

The solution to all problems… PIE

Exploit Mitigation++

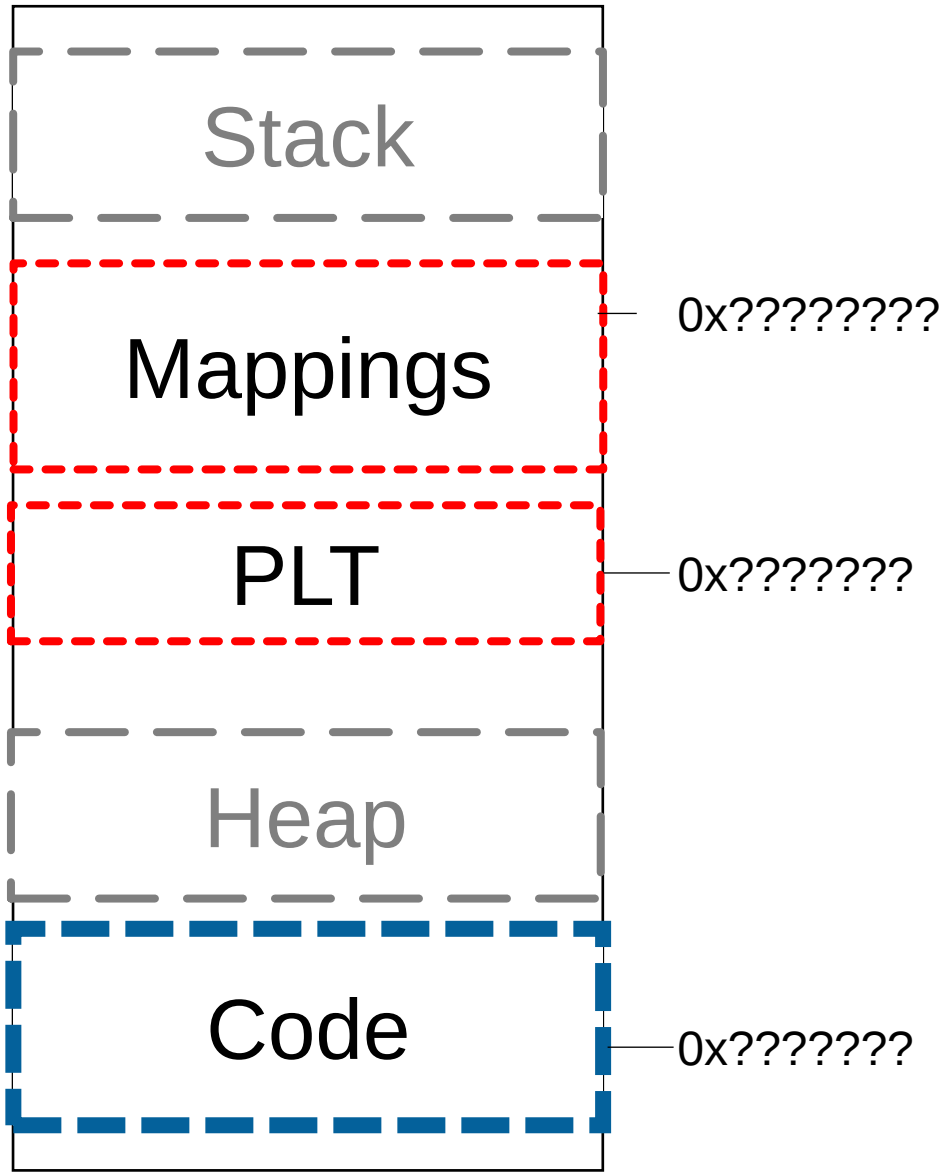
Fix:

- Compile as PIE
- PIE: Position Independent Executable
- Will randomize Code and PLT, too

Note:

- Shared libraries are PIC
  - (Position Independent Code)
- Because they don’t know where they are being loaded
- Always randomized, even without PIE

Exploiting: ASLR for code: PIE



PIE Executable

```
$ cat test.c
#include <stdio.h>

void func() {
        printf("\n");
}
void main(void) {
        printf("%p\n", &func);
}
$ gcc -fpic -pie test.c
$ ./a.out
0x557d9dee57c5
$ ./a.out
0x5581df9d67c5
```

PIE Executable

```
Type           Offset             VirtAddr           PhysAddr
                 FileSiz            MemSiz              Flags  Align
  PHDR           0x0000000000000040 0x0000000000000040 0x0000000000000040
                 0x00000000000001f8 0x00000000000001f8  R E    8
  INTERP         0x0000000000000238 0x0000000000000238 0x0000000000000238
                 0x000000000000001c 0x000000000000001c  R      1
      [Requesting program interpreter: /lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2]
  LOAD           0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000
                 0x00000000000009dc 0x00000000000009dc  R E    200000
[…]
 Segment Sections...
   00
   01     .interp
   02     .interp .note.ABI-tag .note.gnu.build-id .gnu.hash .dynsym .dynstr .gn
u.version .gnu.version_r .rela.dyn .rela.plt .init .plt .text .fini .rodata
```

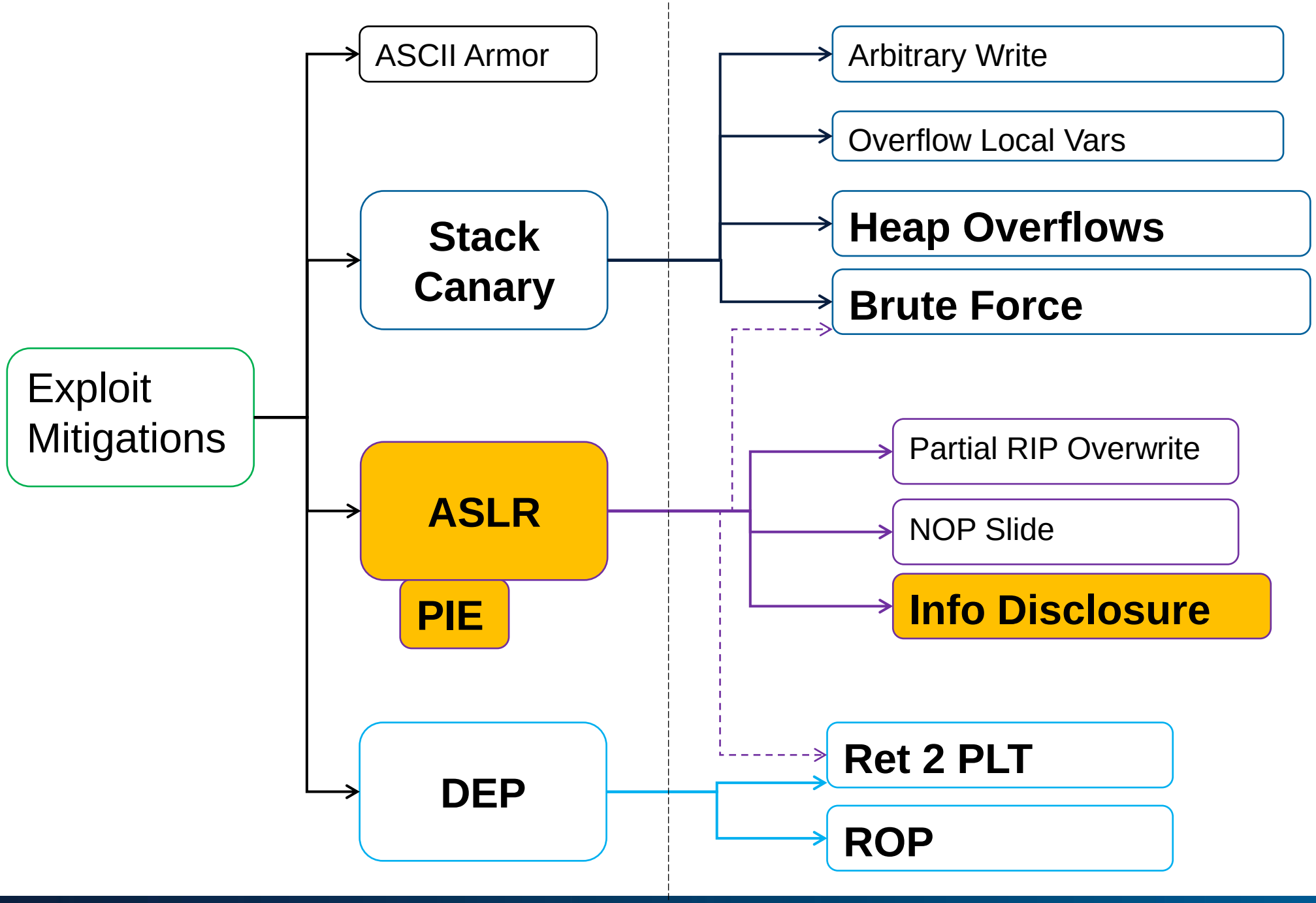
Exploiting: ASLR for code: PIE

PIE randomizes Code segment base address

PIE randomizes GOT/PLT base address too

No more static locations!

Defeat Exploit Mitigation: PIE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[the cake is a lie]

ASLR vs Information Leak

ASLR assumes attacker can’t get information

What if they can?

Meet: Memory Leak

Memory Leak / Information Disclosure

Memory Leak

Memory leak or information disclosure:

- Return more data to the attacker than the intended object size
- The data usually includes meta-data, like:
  - Stack pointers
  - Return addresses
  - Heap-management data
  - Etc.

ASLR vs Memory Leak

char **buf1**[**16**]	*ptr	SFP	EIP

Server:

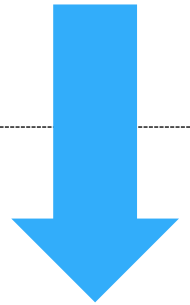
```
send(socket, buf1, sizeof(int) * 16, NULL);
```

- Oups, attacker got 64 bytes back
  - Pointer to stack, code, heap
  - Can deduce base address

ASLR vs Memory Leak

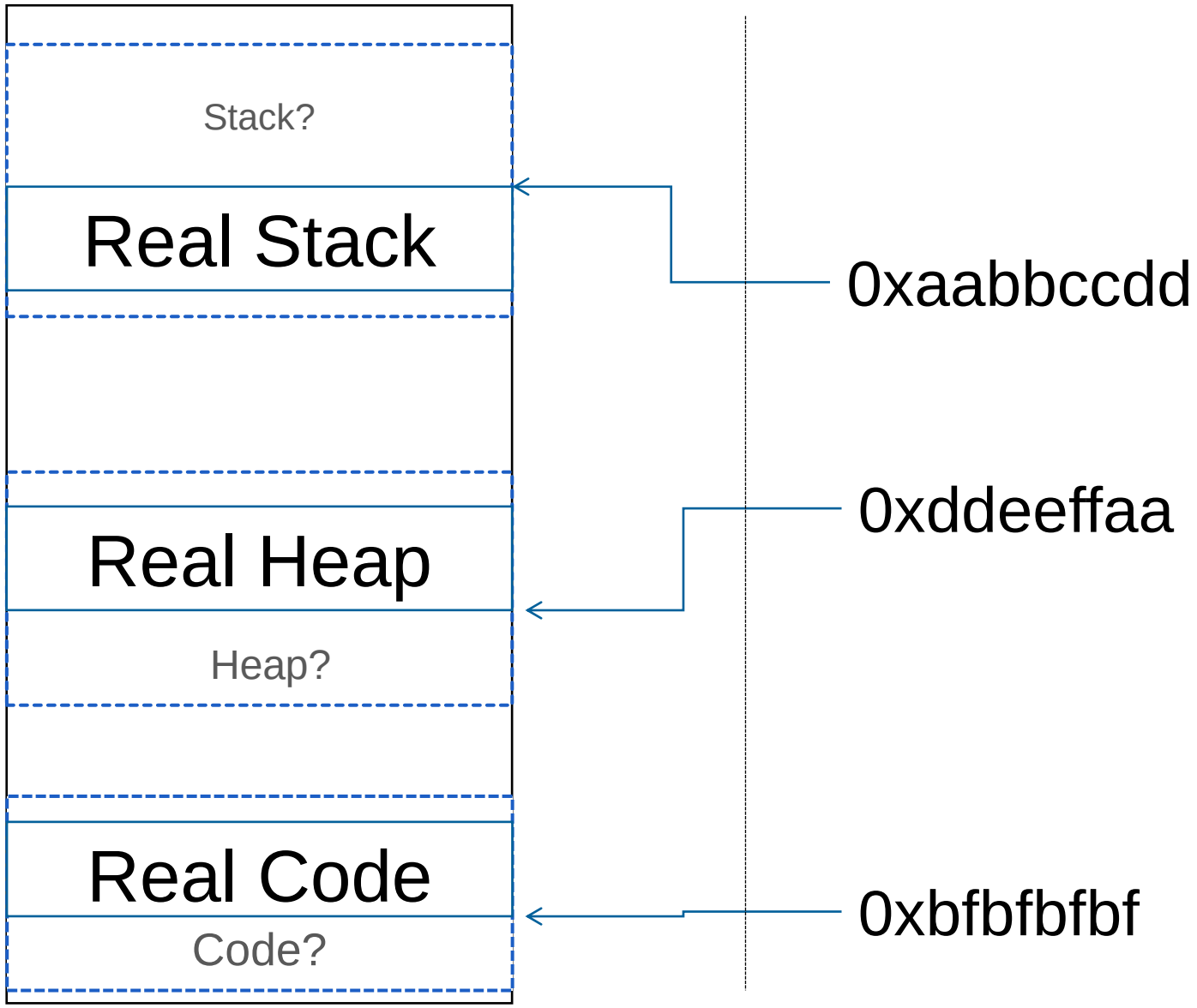
char **buf1**[16]	*ptr	SFP	EIP

```
send(socket, buf1, sizeof(int) * 16, NULL);
```

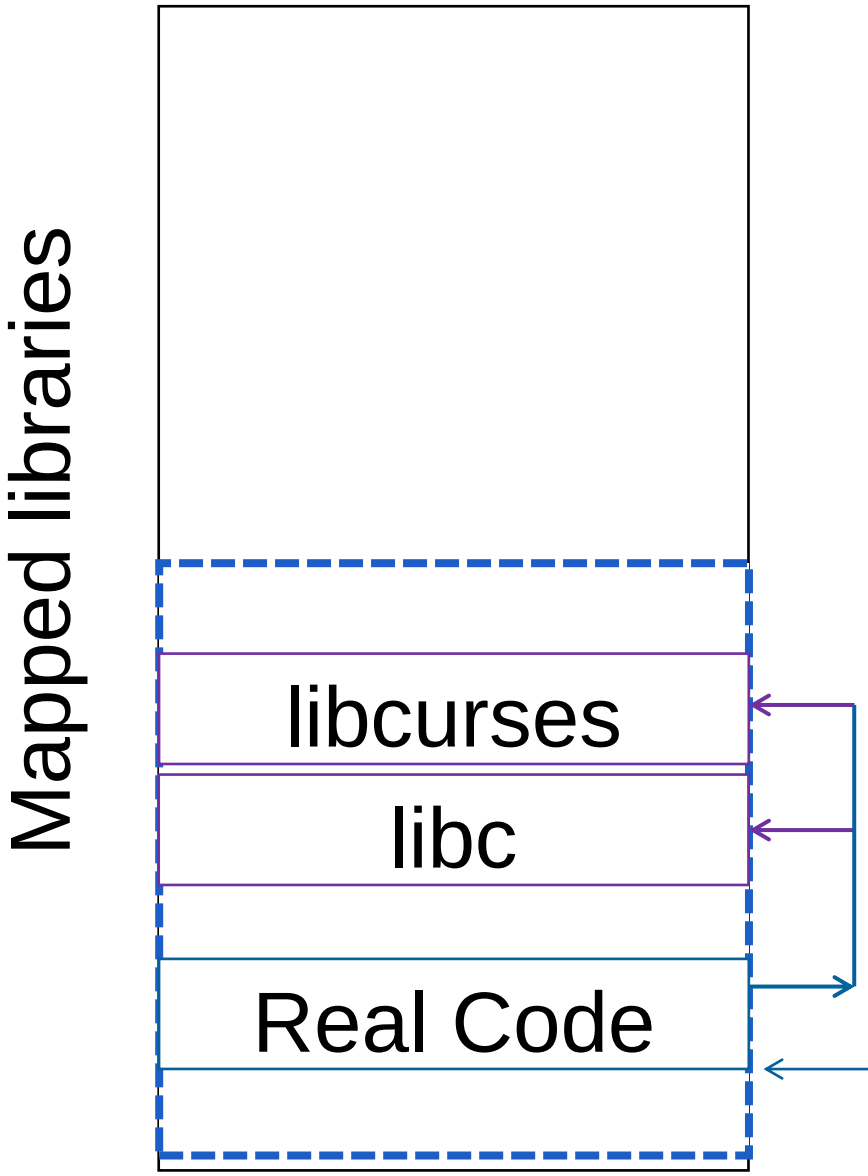


char **buf1**[16]	*ptr	SFP	EIP

Exploiting: ASLR for code: PIE



Exploiting: ASLR for code: PIE



Exploiting: ASLR for code: PIE

Attacker:

- Information disclosure / memory leak
- Gains a pointer (Address of memory location)
- From pointer: Deduct base address of segment
- From base address: Can deduct all other addresses

~~A note on code -> libraries:~~

- ~~Distance between code segment and mapped libraries is usually constant~~
- ~~Got SIP? Can use LIBC gadgets…~~

Exploiting: ASLR for code: PIE

Example: Windows memory disclosure (unpatched, 21.2.17, CVE-2017-0038)

```
As a consequence, the 16x16/24bpp bitmap is now described by just 4 bytes, which
is good for only a single pixel. The remaining 255 pixels are drawn based on
junk heap data, which may include sensitive information, such as private user
data or information about the virtual address space.
```

Windows gdi32.dll heap-based out-of-bounds reads / memory disclosure in EMR_SETDIBITSTODEVICE and possibly other records

‹ Prev 2 of 4 Next ›

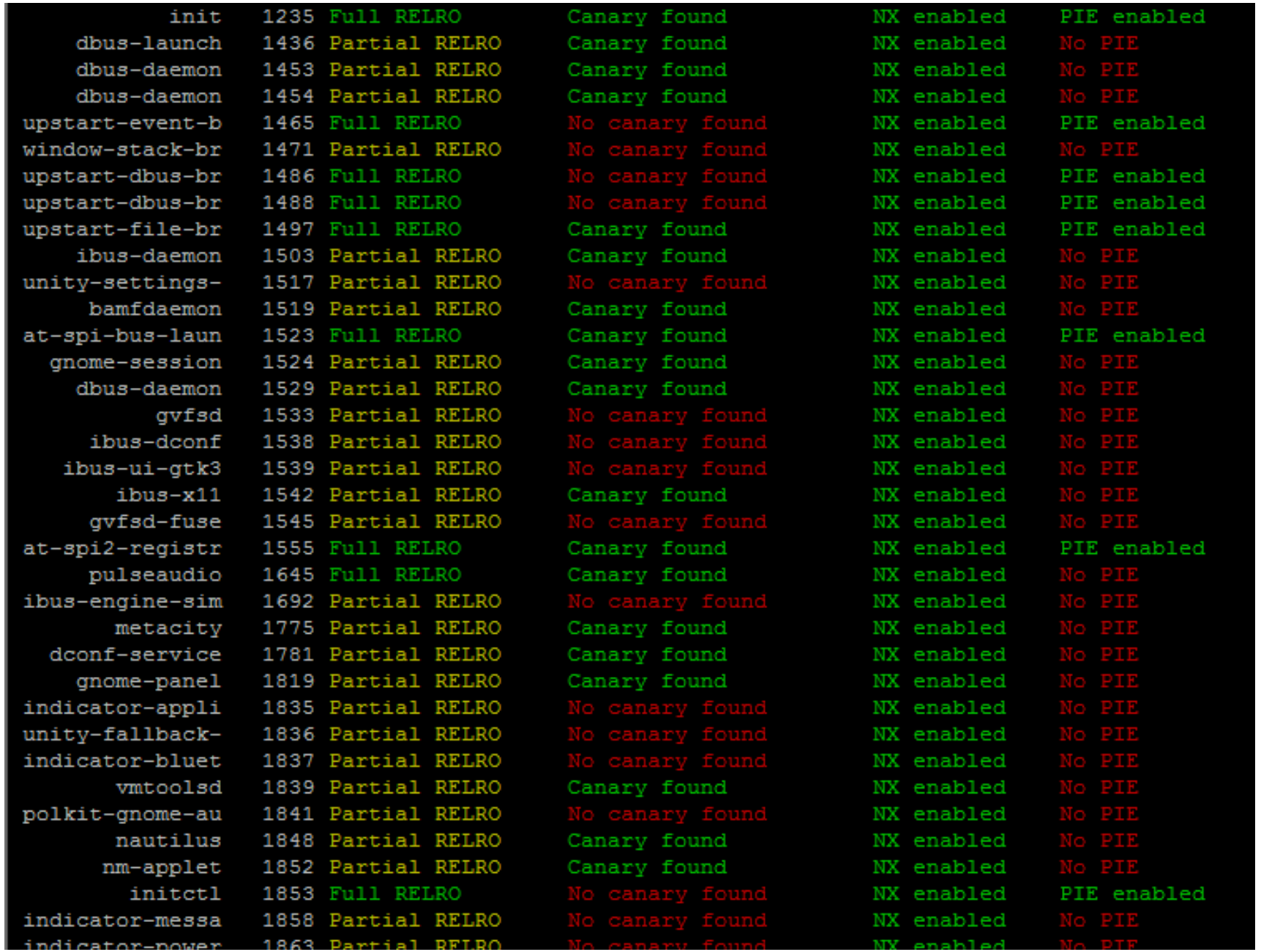
Back to list

Project Member Reported by mjurczyk@google.com, Nov 16

In ~~issue #757~~, I described multiple bugs related to the handling of DIBs (Device Independent Bitmaps) embedded in EMF records, as implemented in the user-mode Windows GDI library (gdi32.dll). As a quick reminder, the DIB-embedding records follow a common scheme: they include four fields, denoting the offsets and lengths of the DIB header and DIB data (named offBmiSrc, cbBmiSrc, offBitsSrc, cbBitsSrc). A correct implementation should verify that:

Linux Ubuntu Hardening

Source package	8.04 LTS	9.04	9.10	10.04 LTS	10.10	11.04	11.10
openssh (native)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
apache2	--	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
bind9	--	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
openldap	--	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
postfix	--	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
cups	--	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
postgresql-8.3	--	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
samba (native)	--	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
dovecot	--	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
dhcp3	--	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
ntp	--	--	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
amavisd-new	--	--	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
squid	--	--	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
cyrus-sasl2	--	--	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
exim4	--	--	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
nagios3	--	--	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
nagios-plugins	--	--	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
xinetd	--	--	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
ipsec-tools	--	--	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
mysql-dfsg-5.1	--	--	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
evince	--	--	--	yes	yes	yes	yes
firefox	--	--	--	yes	yes	yes	yes
gnome-control-center	--	--	--	--	--	yes	yes
tiff						yes	yes



```
           init   1235 Full RELRO       Canary found       NX enabled    PIE enabled
    dbus-launch   1436 Partial RELRO    Canary found       NX enabled    No PIE
    dbus-daemon   1453 Partial RELRO    Canary found       NX enabled    No PIE
    dbus-daemon   1454 Partial RELRO    Canary found       NX enabled    No PIE
upstart-event-b   1465 Full RELRO       No canary found    NX enabled    PIE enabled
window-stack-br   1471 Partial RELRO    No canary found    NX enabled    No PIE
upstart-dbus-br   1486 Full RELRO       No canary found    NX enabled    PIE enabled
upstart-dbus-br   1488 Full RELRO       No canary found    NX enabled    PIE enabled
upstart-file-br   1497 Full RELRO       Canary found       NX enabled    PIE enabled
    ibus-daemon   1503 Partial RELRO    Canary found       NX enabled    No PIE
unity-settings-   1517 Partial RELRO    No canary found    NX enabled    No PIE
     bamfdaemon   1519 Partial RELRO    Canary found       NX enabled    No PIE
at-spi-bus-laun   1523 Full RELRO       Canary found       NX enabled    PIE enabled
  gnome-session   1524 Partial RELRO    Canary found       NX enabled    No PIE
    dbus-daemon   1529 Partial RELRO    Canary found       NX enabled    No PIE
          gvfsd   1533 Partial RELRO    No canary found    NX enabled    No PIE
     ibus-dconf   1538 Partial RELRO    No canary found    NX enabled    No PIE
   ibus-ui-gtk3   1539 Partial RELRO    No canary found    NX enabled    No PIE
       ibus-x11   1542 Partial RELRO    Canary found       NX enabled    No PIE
     gvfsd-fuse   1545 Partial RELRO    No canary found    NX enabled    No PIE
at-spi2-registr   1555 Full RELRO       Canary found       NX enabled    PIE enabled
     pulseaudio   1645 Full RELRO       Canary found       NX enabled    No PIE
ibus-engine-sim   1692 Partial RELRO    No canary found    NX enabled    No PIE
       metacity   1775 Partial RELRO    Canary found       NX enabled    No PIE
  dconf-service   1781 Partial RELRO    Canary found       NX enabled    No PIE
    gnome-panel   1819 Partial RELRO    Canary found       NX enabled    No PIE
indicator-appli   1835 Partial RELRO    No canary found    NX enabled    No PIE
unity-fallback-   1836 Partial RELRO    No canary found    NX enabled    No PIE
indicator-bluet   1837 Partial RELRO    No canary found    NX enabled    No PIE
       vmtoolsd   1839 Partial RELRO    Canary found       NX enabled    No PIE
polkit-gnome-au   1841 Partial RELRO    No canary found    NX enabled    No PIE
       nautilus   1848 Partial RELRO    Canary found       NX enabled    No PIE
      nm-applet   1852 Partial RELRO    Canary found       NX enabled    No PIE
        initctl   1853 Full RELRO       No canary found    NX enabled    PIE enabled
indicator-messa   1858 Partial RELRO    No canary found    NX enabled    No PIE
indicator-power   1863 Partial RELRO    No canary found    NX enabled    No PIE
```

Ubuntu 16.10: PIE everywhere ?!

Built as PIE

All programs built as Position Independent Executables (PIE) with "-fPIE -pie" can take advantage of the exec ASLR. This protects against "return-to-text" and generally frustrates memory corruption attacks. This requires centralized changes to the compiler options when building the entire archive. PIE has a large (5-10%) performance penalty on architectures with small numbers of general registers (e.g. x86), so it should only be used for a select number of security-critical packages (some upstreams natively support building with PIE, other require the use of "hardening-wrapper" to force on the correct compiler and linker flags). PIE on 64-bit architectures do not have the same penalties, and will eventually be made the default (as of 16.10, it is the default on amd64, ppc64el and s390x).

PIE in Ubuntu

Security Improvements

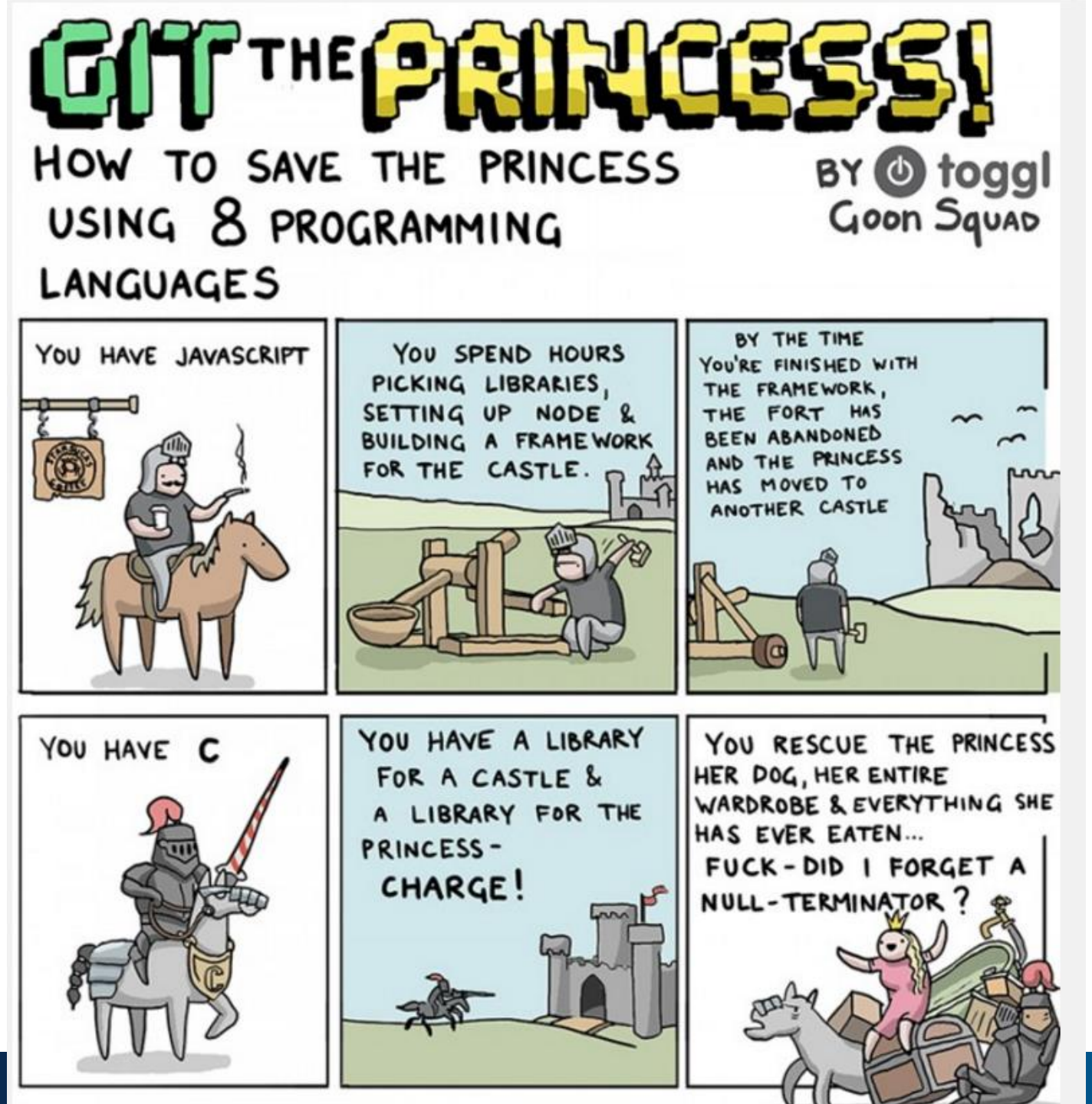
In Ubuntu 18.04 LTS, gcc is now set to default to compile applications as position independent executables (PIE) as well as with immediate binding, to make more effective use of Address Space Layout Randomization (ASLR). All packages in main have been rebuilt to take advantage of this, with a few exceptions.

```
* Core-Dumps access to all users: Not Restricted

        COMMAND    PID RELRO           STACK CANARY      Clang CFI            SafeStack            SECCOMP      NX/PaX      PIE           FORTIFY
        systemd      1 Full RELRO      Canary found      No Clang CFI found   No SafeStack found   Seccomp-bpf  NX enabled  PIE enabled   Yes
           sshd 125958 Full RELRO      Canary found      No Clang CFI found   No SafeStack found   Seccomp-bpf  NX enabled  PIE enabled   Yes
           bash 125999 Full RELRO      Canary found      No Clang CFI found   No SafeStack found   Seccomp-bpf  NX enabled  PIE enabled   Yes
   tmux: client 126020 Full RELRO      Canary found      No Clang CFI found   No SafeStack found   Seccomp-bpf  NX enabled  PIE enabled   Yes
          login   1299 Full RELRO      Canary found      No Clang CFI found   No SafeStack found   Seccomp-bpf  NX enabled  PIE enabled   Yes
       rsyslogd 129948 Full RELRO      Canary found      No Clang CFI found   No SafeStack found   Seccomp-bpf  NX enabled  PIE enabled   Yes
systemd-network 130214 Full RELRO      Canary found      No Clang CFI found   No SafeStack found   Seccomp-bpf  NX enabled  PIE enabled   Yes
systemd-resolve 130220 Full RELRO      Canary found      No Clang CFI found   No SafeStack found   Seccomp-bpf  NX enabled  PIE enabled   Yes
systemd-journal 130225 Full RELRO      Canary found      No Clang CFI found   No SafeStack found   Seccomp-bpf  NX enabled  PIE enabled   Yes
           sshd 131778 Full RELRO      Canary found      No Clang CFI found   No SafeStack found   Seccomp-bpf  NX enabled  PIE enabled   Yes
    sftp-server 131815 Full RELRO      Canary found      No Clang CFI found   No SafeStack found   Seccomp-bpf  NX enabled  PIE enabled   Yes
        systemd   1339 Full RELRO      Canary found      No Clang CFI found   No SafeStack found   Seccomp-bpf  NX enabled  PIE enabled   Yes
       (sd-pam)   1340 Full RELRO      Canary found      No Clang CFI found   No SafeStack found   Seccomp-bpf  NX enabled  PIE enabled   Yes
           bash   1350 Full RELRO      Canary found      No Clang CFI found   No SafeStack found   Seccomp-bpf  NX enabled  PIE enabled   Yes
   tmux: server   1446 Full RELRO      Canary found      No Clang CFI found   No SafeStack found   Seccomp-bpf  NX enabled  PIE enabled   Yes
           bash   1447 Full RELRO      Canary found      No Clang CFI found   No SafeStack found   Seccomp-bpf  NX enabled  PIE enabled   Yes
accounts-daemon    149 Full RELRO      Canary found      No Clang CFI found   No SafeStack found   Seccomp-bpf  NX enabled  PIE enabled   Yes
 systemd-logind    150 Full RELRO      Canary found      No Clang CFI found   No SafeStack found   Seccomp-bpf  NX enabled  PIE enabled   Yes
           cron    153 Full RELRO      Canary found      No Clang CFI found   No SafeStack found   Seccomp-bpf  NX enabled  PIE enabled   Yes
networkd-dispat    159 Partial RELRO   Canary found      No Clang CFI found   No SafeStack found   Seccomp-bpf  NX enabled  No PIE        Yes
    dbus-daemon    163 Full RELRO      Canary found      No Clang CFI found   No SafeStack found   Seccomp-bpf  NX enabled  PIE enabled   Yes
         agetty    179 Full RELRO      Canary found      No Clang CFI found   No SafeStack found   Seccomp-bpf  NX enabled  PIE enabled   Yes
           sshd    187 Full RELRO      Canary found      No Clang CFI found   No SafeStack found   Seccomp-bpf  NX enabled  PIE enabled   Yes
         master    583 Full RELRO      Canary found      No Clang CFI found   No SafeStack found   Seccomp-bpf  NX enabled  PIE enabled   Yes
           qmgr    591 Full RELRO      Canary found      No Clang CFI found   No SafeStack found   Seccomp-bpf  NX enabled  PIE enabled   Yes
         pickup  94362 Full RELRO      Canary found      No Clang CFI found   No SafeStack found   Seccomp-bpf  NX enabled  PIE enabled   Yes
           bash  94483 Full RELRO      Canary found      No Clang CFI found   No SafeStack found   Seccomp-bpf  NX enabled  PIE enabled   Yes
root@ubuntu-1804:~/cfi/checksec.sh#
```

What is the fundamental difference between attack and defense?

You know when an attack does not work...


GIT THE PRINCESS!
HOW TO SAVE THE PRINCESS USING 8 PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES
BY toggl Goon Squad
YOU HAVE JAVASCRIPT
YOU SPEND HOURS PICKING LIBRARIES, SETTING UP NODE & BUILDING A FRAMEWORK FOR THE CASTLE.
BY THE TIME YOU'RE FINISHED WITH THE FRAMEWORK, THE FORT HAS BEEN ABANDONED AND THE PRINCESS HAS MOVED TO ANOTHER CASTLE
YOU HAVE C
YOU HAVE A LIBRARY FOR A CASTLE & A LIBRARY FOR THE PRINCESS - CHARGE!
YOU RESCUE THE PRINCESS HER DOG, HER ENTIRE WARDROBE & EVERYTHING SHE HAS EVER EATEN...
FUCK - DID I FORGET A NULL-TERMINATOR?

Exploit Mitigation Conclusion

Defeat Exploit Mitigations: TL;DR

Enable ALL the mitigations (DEP, ASLR w/PIE, Stack Protector)

- Defeat ALL the mitigations:
  - ROP shellcode as stager to defeat DEP
  - Information leak to defeat ASLR
  - Non stack-based-stack-overflow vulnerability

Recap

Information disclosure can eliminate ASLR protection

Which enables ROP to eliminate DEP

References

References:

- ROP CFI RAP XNR CPI WTF? Navigating the Exploit Mitigation Jungle
  - https://bsidesljubljana.si/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/ropcfirapxnrcpiwtf-rodler-bsidesljubljana2017.pdf