



C Arrays and Pointers

Compass Security Schweiz AG Werkstrasse 20 Postfach 2038 CH-8645 Jona

Content Intel Architecture **Buffer Overflow Memory Layout C** Arrays **BoF Exploit** Assembler Remote Exploit Shellcode **Exploit Mitigations Function Calls Defeat Exploit Mitigations** Debugging





Compass Security Schweiz AG Werkstrasse 20 Postfach 2038 CH-8645 Jona



Valid C code:

```
int array[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
array[0] = 0;
array[4] = 0;
```



Valid C code:

```
int array[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
array[0] = 0;
array[4] = 0;

array[5] = 0;
array[-1] = 0;
array[100] = 0;
printf("%i", array[1024]);
```

"Valid"!



Valid C code:

```
int array[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
int *a = array;
a += 100;
*a = 0;
```

```
array = a = 0x1000

array[2] = a + 2 * 4 = 0x1008

array[100] = a + 2 * 100 = 0x1008
```

(int is 32 bit = 4 bytes)



Valid C code:





Valid C code:

```
int array[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
int *a = array[5];
```

12345



Other c code:

```
int a = 42;
int *b = &a;

printf("%i", a);  // 42
printf("%i", *b);  // 42

b++;

printf("%i", *b);  // ??
```



Other c code:

```
int a = 42;
int *b = &a;
printf("%i", a); // 42
printf("%i", &a); // 0x1000
printf("%i", b); // 0x1000
printf("%i", *b); // 42
b++;
printf("%i", b); // 0x1004
printf("%i", *b); // ??
```

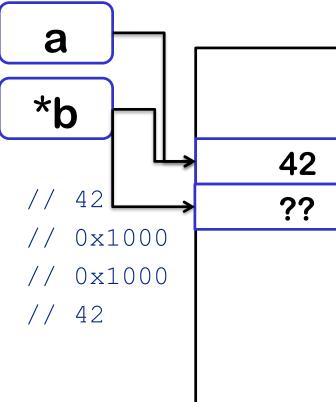


Other c code:

```
int a = 42;
int *b = &a;
```

```
printf("%i", a); // 42
printf("%i", &a); // 0x1000
printf("%i", b); // 0x1000
printf("%i", *b); // 42
```

printf("%i", **b**); // 0x1004 printf("%i", *b); // ??



0x1000

0x1004

b++;





strcpy()

Compass Security Schweiz AG Werkstrasse 20 Postfach 2038 CH-8645 Jona

Exploitation Basics



What is a common vulnerability?

```
strcpy(destination, source);
strcpy(d, "Hallo");
```

www.csnc.ch



What is a common vulnerability?

```
strcpy(destination, source);
strcpy(d, "Hallo");
```

How much does strcpy() actually copy?

- → Until source "ends"
- ★ Where is the end?
- → 0 byte \x00

"Hallo\x00"

Exploitation Basics



strcpy() does not care about destination size

At all...

```
char destination[8];
char source[16] = "1234567890123456"

strcpy(destination, source);
```

Exploitation Basics



strcpy() does not care about destination size

At all, because:

```
char destination[8];
char *d = &destination;
char source[16] = "1234567890123456"

strcpy(d, source);
```





Non-Arrays in C

Compass Security Schweiz AG Werkstrasse 20 Postfach 2038 CH-8645 Jona

Non-Arrays



C has:

- Basic Types (int, float)
- ★ Enumerated Types
- ✦ Void Type (void)
- Derived Types

Derived types:

- Pointers
- ★ Arrays
- → Structure
- ◆ Union
- → Function

Non-Arrays



Arrays: Multiple elements of the same type behind each other

XXX var[3]:

var[0]

var[1]

var[2]

Structs: Multiple elements of different types behind each other

```
struct var {
    short x;
    long y;
    char z[3];
}
```

var.x

var.y

...var.z...

Enum is a special case of integer

Union is a special case of struct

Non-arrays



Remember:

Basic types are stored in memory, and can be loaded into registers

→ Pointers are a bit special basic type (they can be dereferenced), but are otherwise identical

Derived types are stored in memory, and contain basic types

→ They cannot be loaded into a register, only some of their content can

Both are stored somewhere in memory, and therefore have an address.

Basic types are modified in registers

★ Load from memory to register, modify, store into memory

Non-arrays



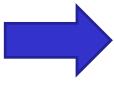
Developers:

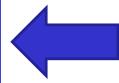
★ The memory holds some variables of mine, which hold my data

Hackers:

★ The memory contains data, which is associated with some variables

...
short a = 0x1;
int b = 0x2;
...





•••

0x01 0x00 0x02 0x00 0x00 0x00

•••





Conclusion

Compass Security Schweiz AG Werkstrasse 20 Postfach 2038 CH-8645 Jona

Exploitation Basics



Recap:

- C does not care about buffer boundaries
- strcpy() does not care about size of destination buffer (only 0-byte in source buffer)
- One buffer can overflow into another buffer
- Local variables/buffers are adjoin to each other
- Pointer can point to any memory address