

SDL - Buffer Overflows

Buffer Overflows Overview

Buffer Overflow: Occurs when data is written into a fixed-length buffer and the size of that data exceeds the capacity of the receiving buffer

- **Primary Risks:** Corrupt data, crash programs and control execution flow
- Common in native applications (C/C++)
 - Rare, but still possible in managed code (.NET, Java)
- Cause is failing to validate input
- Can occur on stacks and heaps

Review of Application Stack Frames (detailed)

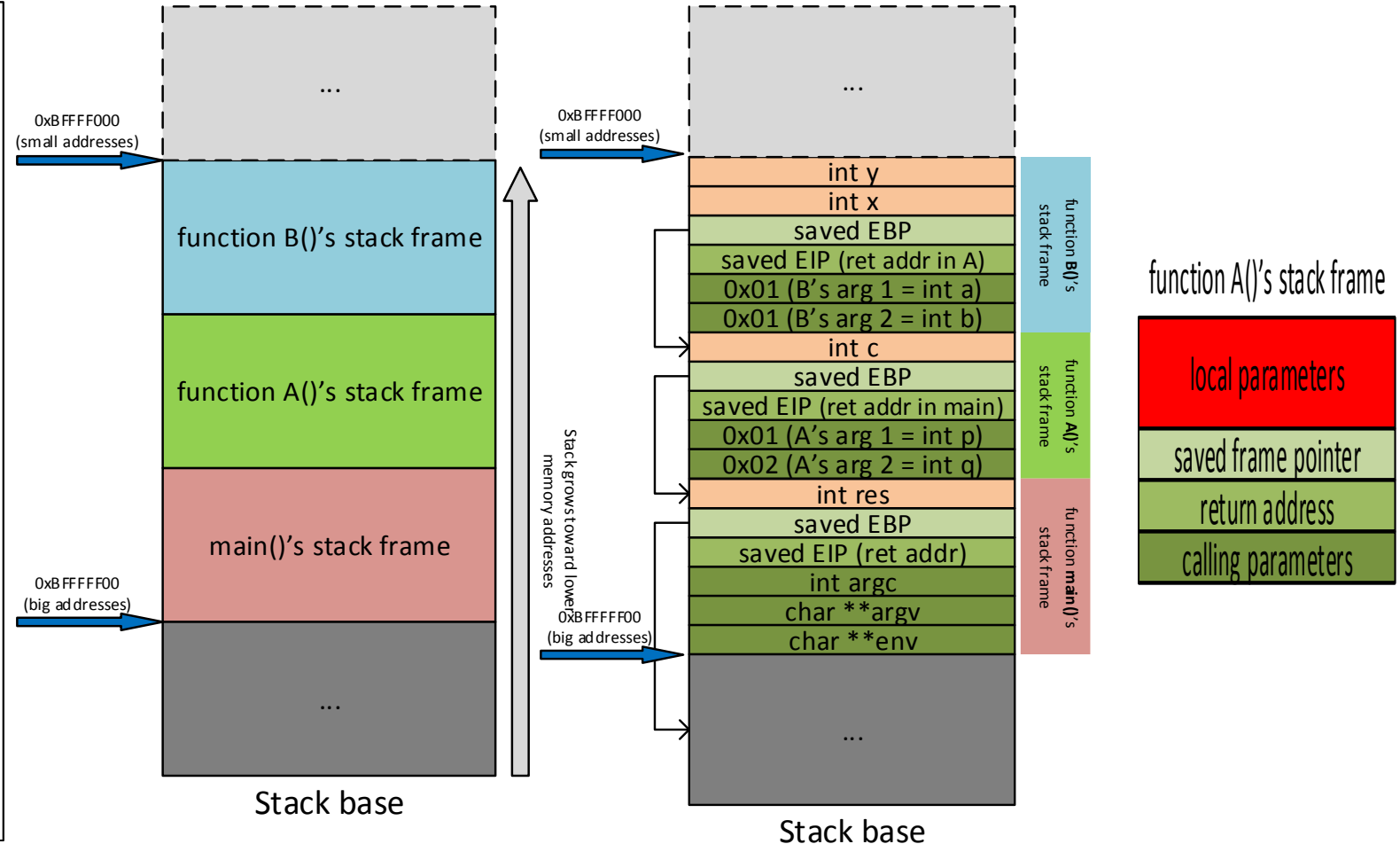
```
int function_B(int a, int b)
{
    push EBP
    int x, y, ESP // local variable
    mov EBP, ESP
    sub ESP, 48h
    x = a;
    y = b * b;

    return (x + y);
}

int function_A(int p, int q)
{
    push EBP
    int c, ESP // local variables
    mov EBP, ESP
    sub ESP, 44h
    c = p * q * function_B(p, p);

    push 1;
    return c;
}

int main(int argc, char **argv, char **env)
{
    push 2;
    push res;
    call function_A;
    res = function_A(1, 2);
    ...
    return res;
}
```



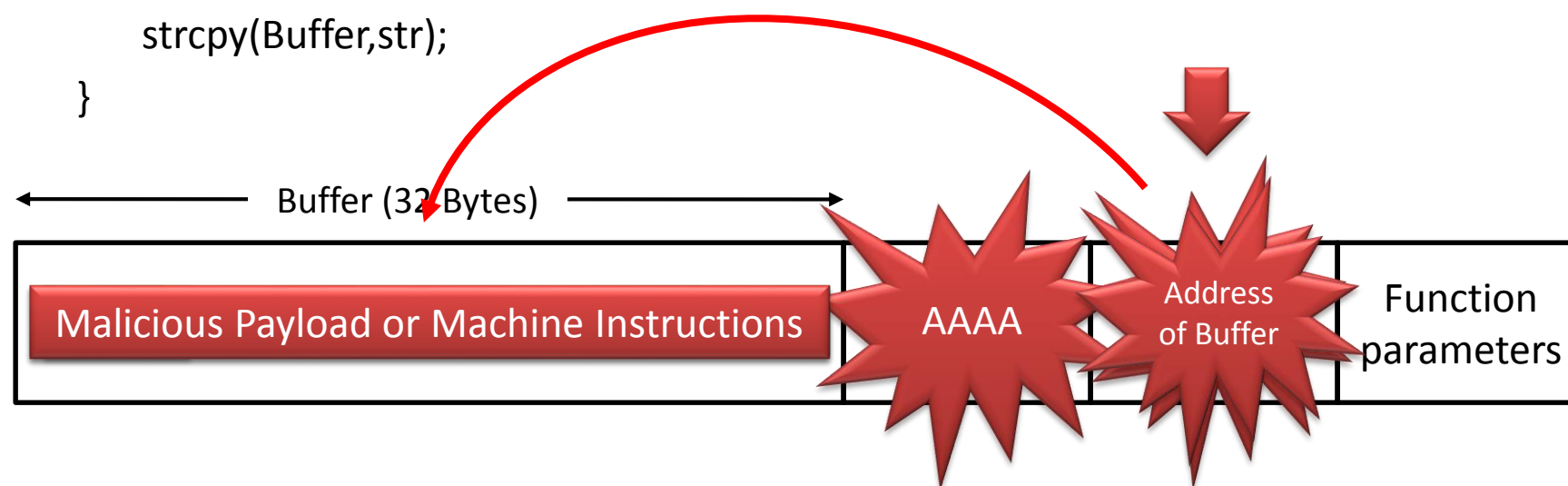
Stack-Based Buffer Overflows

Primary Risk: Ability to overwrite control structures

```
/* UNSAFE Function */  
void UnsafeFunction(char * str)  
{  
    char Buffer[32];  
  
    /* Copy str into Buffer */  
    strcpy(Buffer, str);  
}
```

SAMPLE INPUTS (STR VALUES):

1. "Kevin"
2. "A" repeated 40 times



Stack-Based Buffer Overflows (details)

Primary Risk: Ability to overwrite control structures

```
int unsafe_function(char *msg)
{
    int var;          // local variables
    char buffer[8];

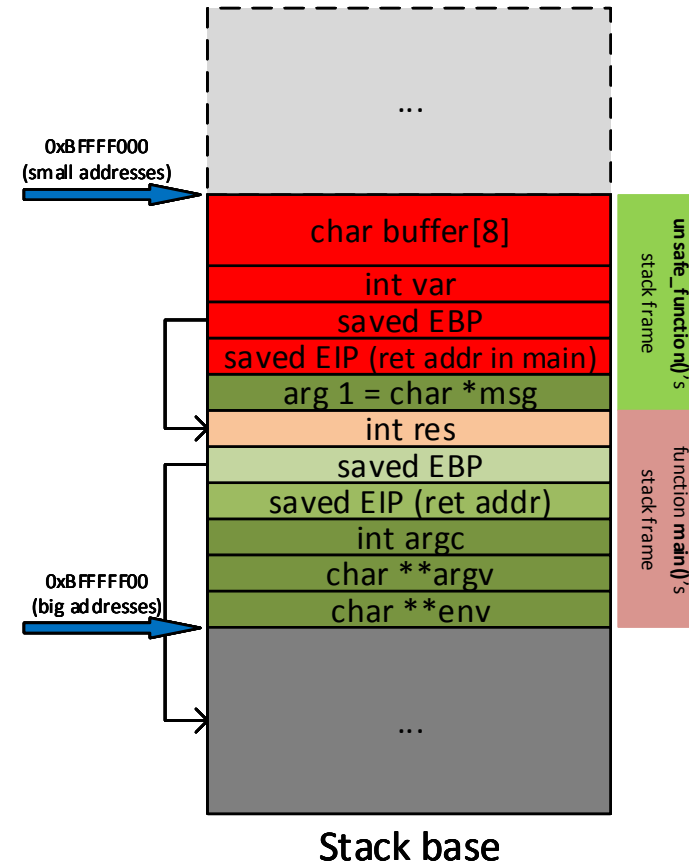
    var = 10;
    strcpy(buffer, msg);

    return var;
}

int main(int argc, char **argv, char **env)
{
    int res;

    /* Buffer overflow for "strlen(argv[1]) >= 8"
    res = unsafe_function(argv[1]);

    return res;
}
```



Heap-Based Buffer Overflows

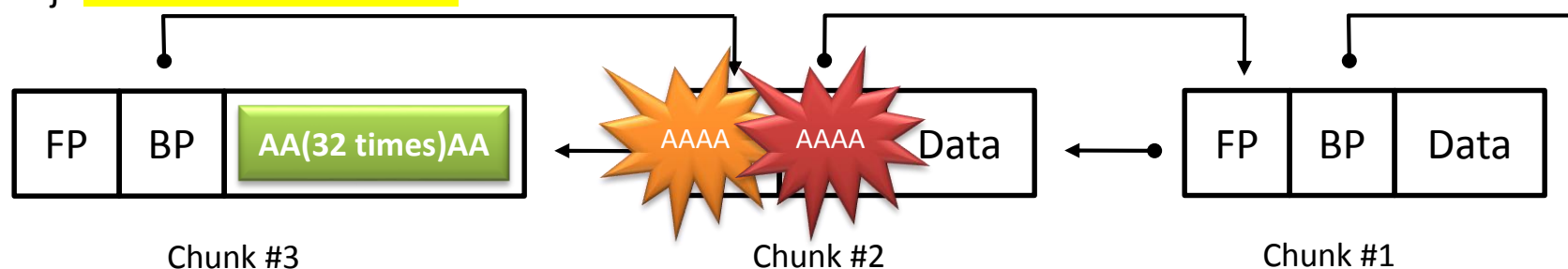
Primary Risk: Ability to write arbitrary 4 byte DWORD anywhere in memory (return address, pointers, etc.)

```
/* UNSAFE Function */
void UnsafeFunction(char * str)
{
    /* Allocate 32 bytes heap space */
    char * Buffer = (char *)malloc(32);
    [Redacted]
    /* Copy str into Buffer */
    strcpy(Buffer, str);
    [Redacted]
}
```

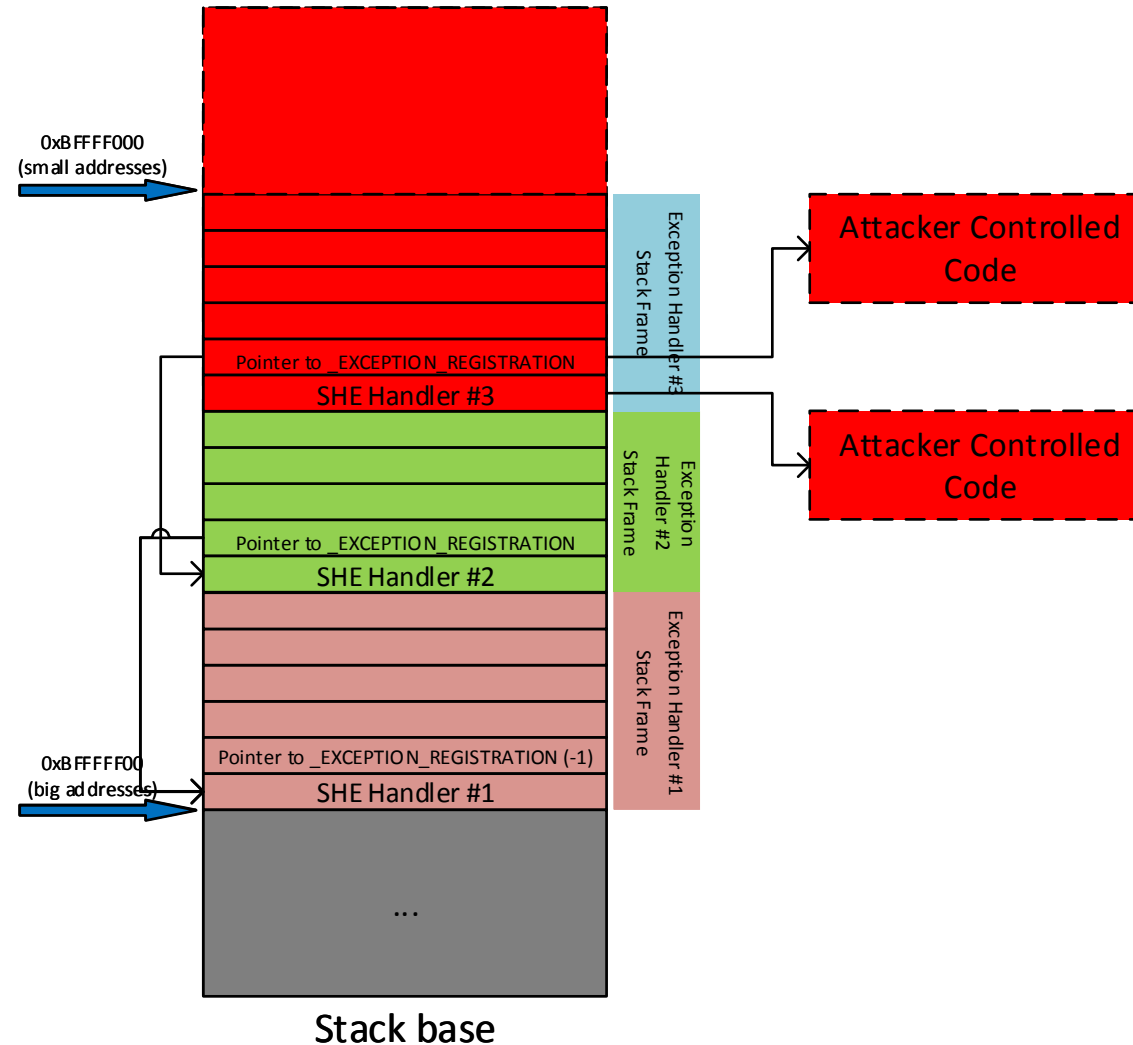
Pseudo-code For Chunk Freeing:

```
NextChunk = AAAA
PreviousChunk = AAAA

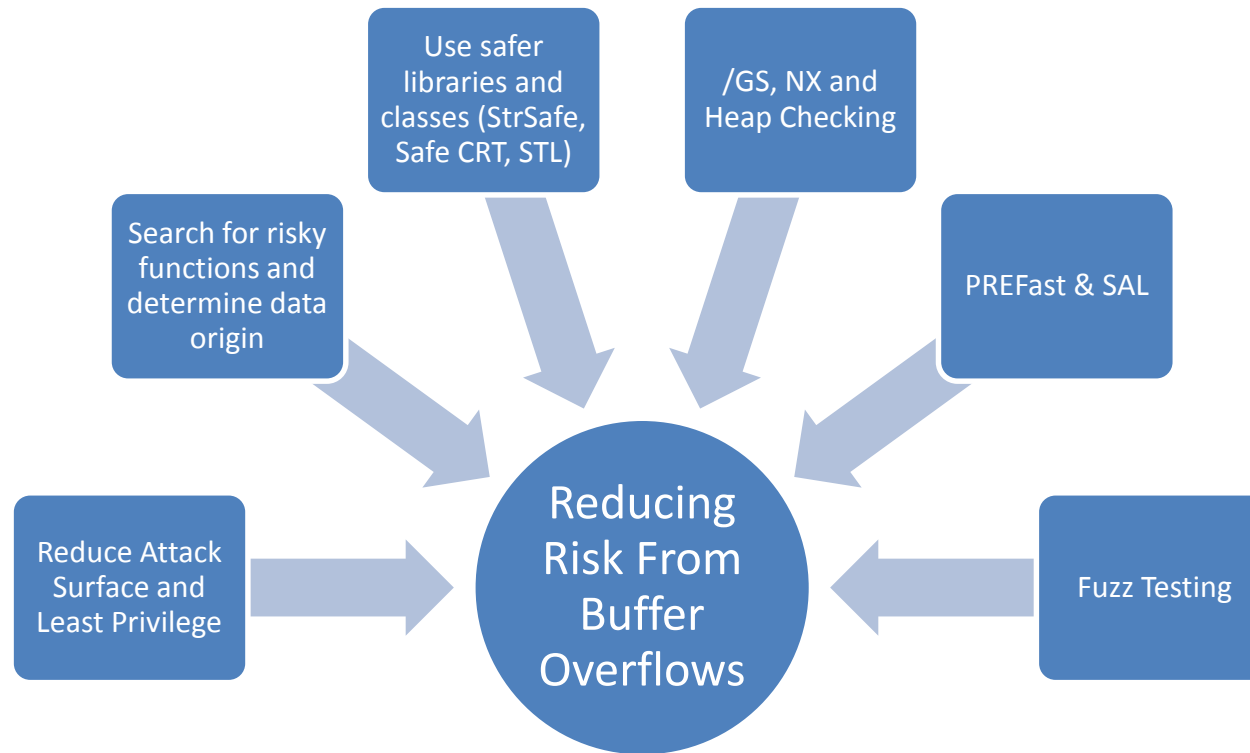
AAAA -> BP = AAAA
PreviousChunk->FP = NextChunk
```



Structured Exception Handling (SEH)



Reducing Exposure to Buffer Overflows with the Microsoft SDL



- *Presentation content is available for all of these topics*

Platform Protection From Buffer Overflows



- Modern day operating systems and processors have built-in buffer overflow protection
 - Address Space Layout Randomization (ASLR)
 - Data Execution Protection (DEP)
- However none of these are “silver bullets”
 - Denial of Service (DoS) attacks usually not prevented
 - More subtle attacks could still be performed
 - Developers still need to follow security best practices
 - Developers should always apply the Microsoft SDL

CWE Buffer-Overflow Related

- **CWE-119: Improper Restriction of Operations within the Bounds of a Memory Buffer**
- **CWE-120: Buffer Copy without Checking Size of Input ('Classic Buffer Overflow')**
 - Rank 3 in the Top 25
- **CWE-121: Stack-based Buffer Overflow**
- **CWE-122: Heap-based Buffer Overflow**
- **CWE-124: Buffer Underwrite ('Buffer Underflow')**
- **CWE-125: Out-of-bounds Read**
- **CWE-131: Incorrect Calculation of Buffer Size (!)**
 - Rank 20 in the Top 25
- **CWE-170: Improper Null Termination**
- **CWE-190: Integer Overflow (!)**
 - Rank 24 in the Top 25
- **CWE-193: Off-by-one Error**
- **CWE-805: Buffer Access with Incorrect Length Value**
- ...

Real-Life Examples

- First well-known Internet worm: *Morris finger worm* (1988)
- Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (<https://cve.mitre.org/find/index.html>)
 - Searching string “buffer overflow” → “About 639 results” (actually few thousands)
- Vulnerability Notes Database (<https://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/>)
 - Searching string “buffer overflow” → “About 240 results”
- Examples
 - CVE-2015-0235 - GHOST: **glibc gethostbyname** buffer overflow
 - CVE-2014-0001 - Buffer overflow in client/mysql.cc in **Oracle MySQL** and MariaDB before 5.5.35
 - CVE-2014-0182 - Heap-based buffer overflow in the virtio_load function in hw/virtio/virtio.c in **QEMU** before 1.7.2
 - CVE-2014-0498 - Stack-based buffer overflow in **Adobe Flash Player** before 11.7.700.269
 - CVE-2014-0513 - Stack-based buffer overflow in **Adobe Illustrator** CS6 before 16.0.5
 - CVE-2014-8271 - **Tianocore UEFI implementation** reclaim function vulnerable to buffer overflow
 - CVE-2013-0002 - Buffer overflow in the **Windows Forms** (aka WinForms) component in Microsoft .NET Framework
 - CVE-2005-3267 - Integer overflow in **Skype** client ... leads to a resultant heap-based buffer overflow
 - ...

Conclusions



- Buffer Overflow
 - classical, well known, still present (“oldie but goldie”)
 - due to
 - the usage of unsafe function and non-validated user input
 - logic (calculation) errors
- Recommendations for Code Developers
 - Do not use unsafe (string) functions
 - Use the right compiler/linker options
 - Check allocation size calculations
 - Do make size checking
 - Take care of automatic type casting and possible integer overflows
 - use **size_t** (when possible) for allocation size variables
 - take care at casts from **signed to unsigned**
 -
- Recommendations for Code Reviewers
 - Check for user input and trace it through the application
 - Check for unsafe functions
 - Check for allocation size calculations