ECE 6504

Embedded and Controls Systems Security: Stack Smashing III





"If at first you don't succeed, destroy all evidence that you tried."

-Steven Wright



preventing code injection attacks:

lessons from history



```
older exploit code:

execve("/bin/sh", NULL, NULL);

kernel executes

program → a 'system' call
```



```
#include <stdlib.h>
int main() {
  execve("/bin/sh", NULL, NULL);
}
```



```
#include <stdlib.h>
int main() {
  execve("/bin/sh", NULL, NULL);
     0x000000000004003d4 <main+0>:
                                     push
                                            %rbp
     0x00000000004003d5 <main+1>:
                                            %rsp,%rbp
                                     mov
     0x00000000004003d8 <main+4>:
                                            $0x0,%rdx
                                     mov
     0x00000000004003dd <main+9>:
                                            $0x0,%rsi
                                     mov
     0x000000000004003e2 <main+14>:
                                            $0x46c610,%rdi
                                     mov
     0x00000000004003e7 <main+19>:
                                     callq
                                            0x40ad30 <execve>
     0x00000000004003ec <main+24>:
                                     leaveq
     0x00000000004003ed <main+25>:
                                     retq
```

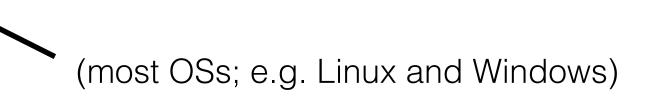


```
#include <stdlib.h>
int main() {
  execve("/bin/sh", NULL, NULL);
                                                       arguments put in
                                                                  registers
     0x000000000004003d4 <main+0>:
                                            %rbp
                                     push
     0x00000000004003d5 <main+1>:
                                           %rsp,%rbp
                                     mov
     0x00000000004003d8 <main+4>:
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     0x00000000004003ec <main+24>:
                                     leaveq
     0x00000000004003ed <main+25>:
                                     retq
                                                               call function
                                                                          Virginia Tech
Invent the Future
```

system calls (execve): pass arguments via registers





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pass arguments via registers

(most OSs; e.g. Linux and Windows)

function calls (system):

pass arguments via stack



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(most OSs; e.g. Linux and Windows)

function calls (system): pass arguments via stack

> Q: assuming W ^ X, why must shellcode use system instead of execve WVirginiaTech



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no way to get arguments into registers



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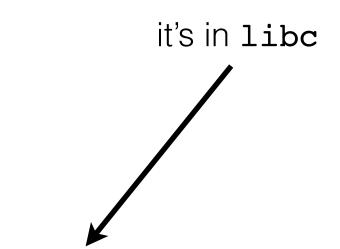
no way to get arguments into registers

which execve requires



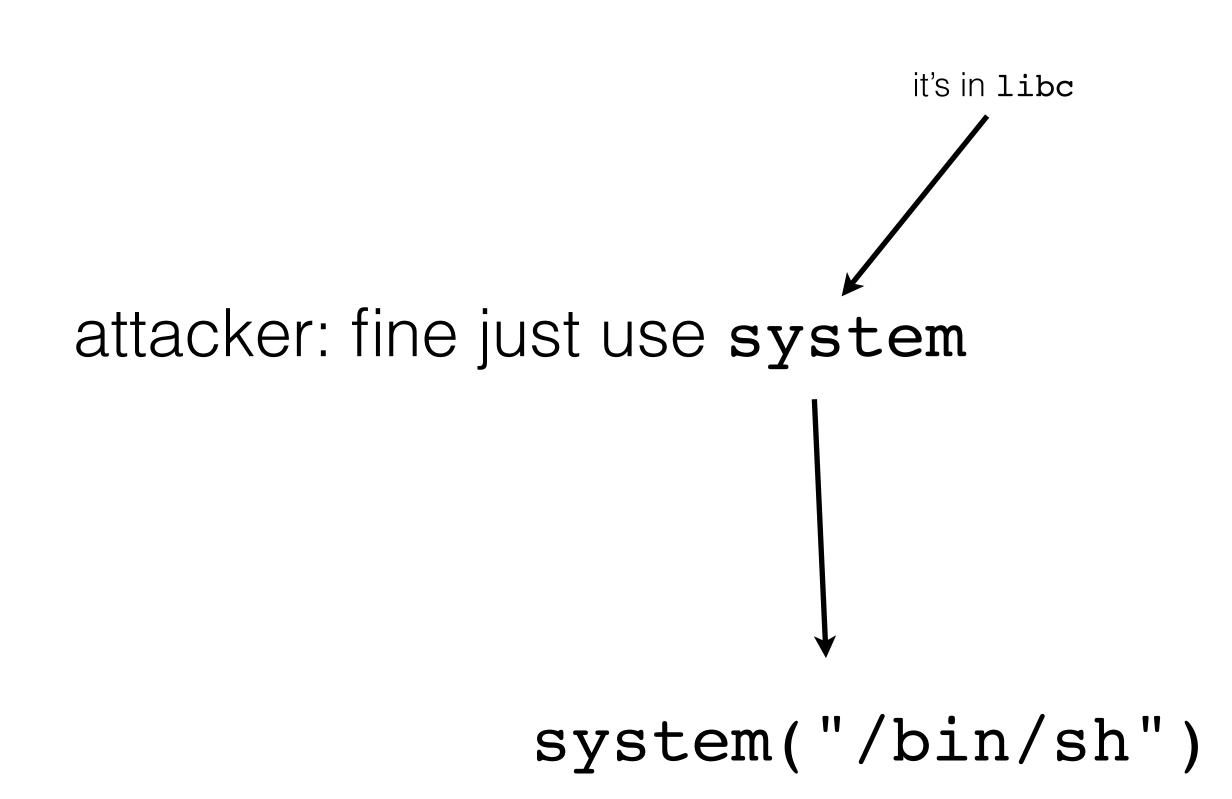
attacker: fine just use system





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attacker:



replace 'diploma' with execve



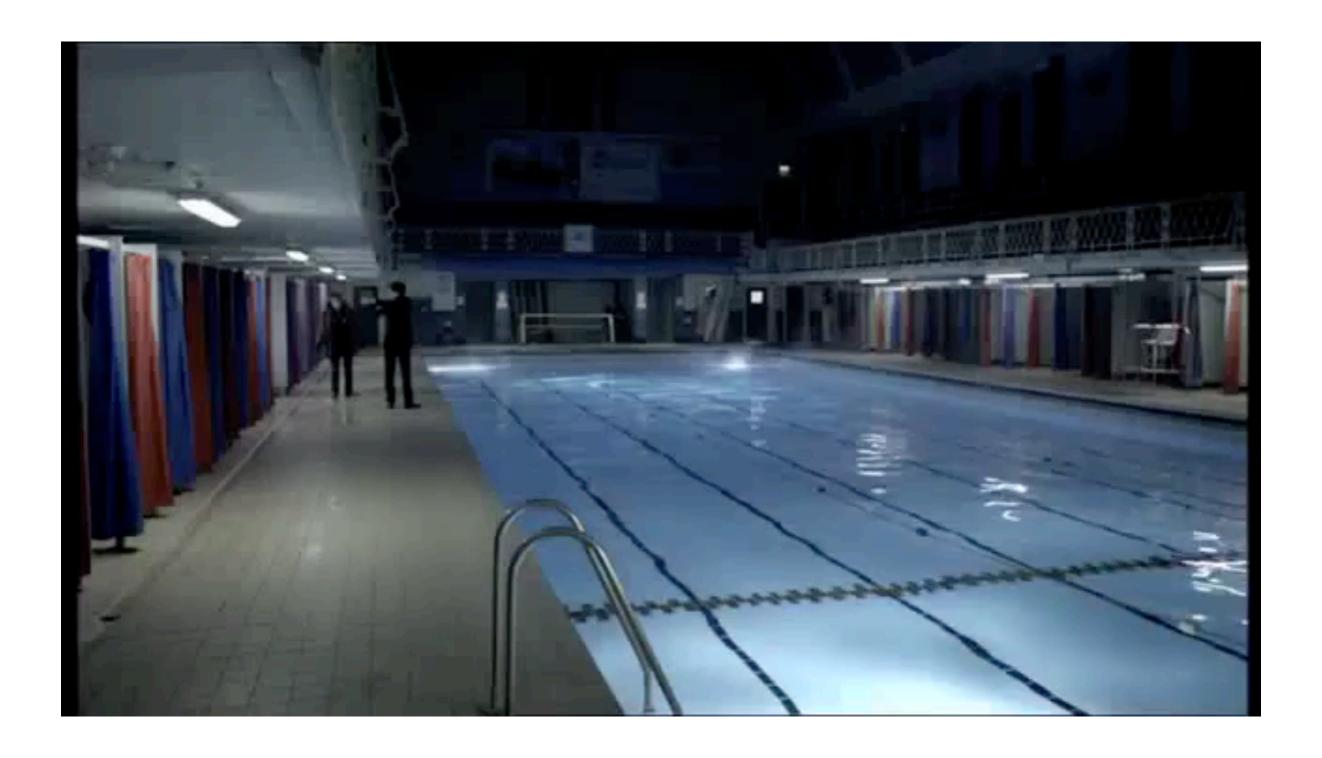
attacker:



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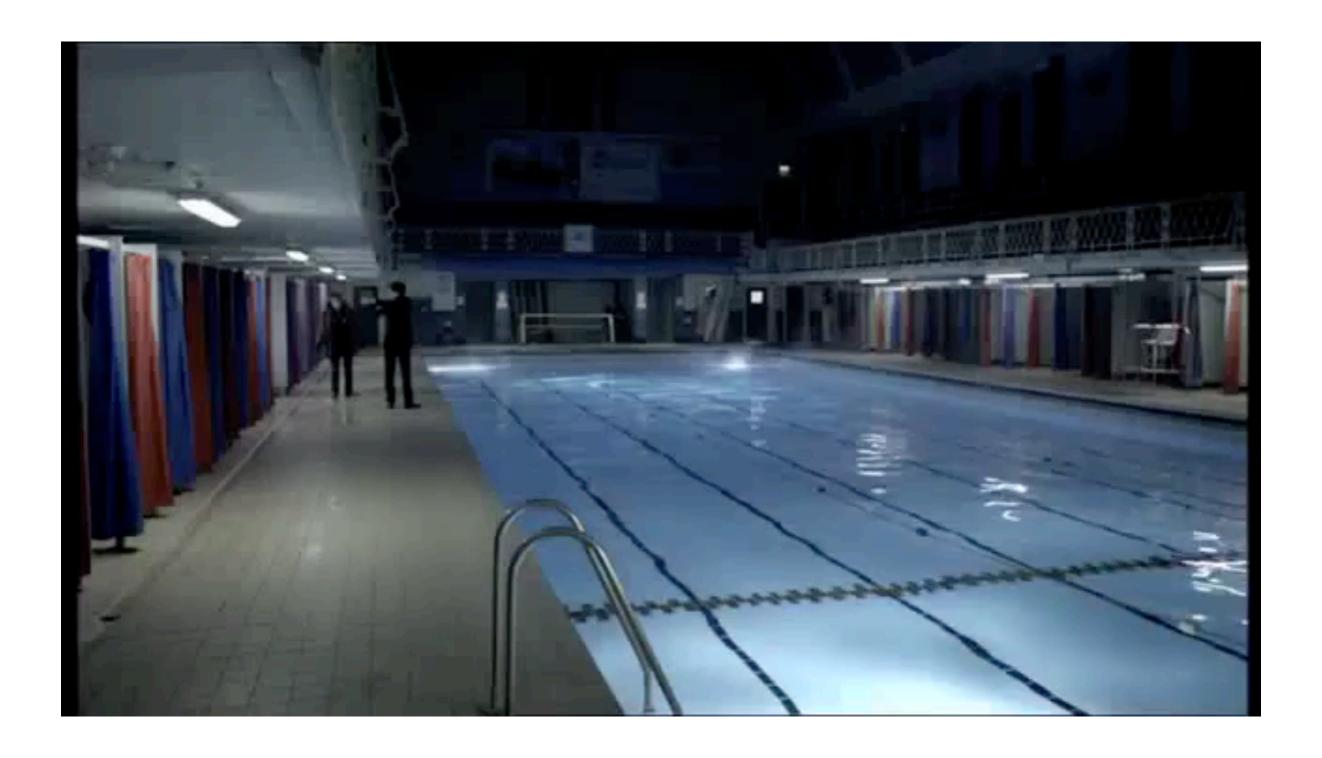
attacker: fine just use system



defender: let's get rid of that



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defences:

- 1. excise system when not needed
- 2. require all function calls to use registers for passing



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passing

i.e. operate like system calls



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2. require all function calls to use registers for

i.e. operate like system calls

need extra registers: x86-64



attacker response?:



alas, no



attacker response?:



alas, no



attacker:

useful programs make system calls



can't remove them

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goal: figure out how to use them



can't remove them

attacker:

useful programs make system calls

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return-oriented programming



return-oriented programming...



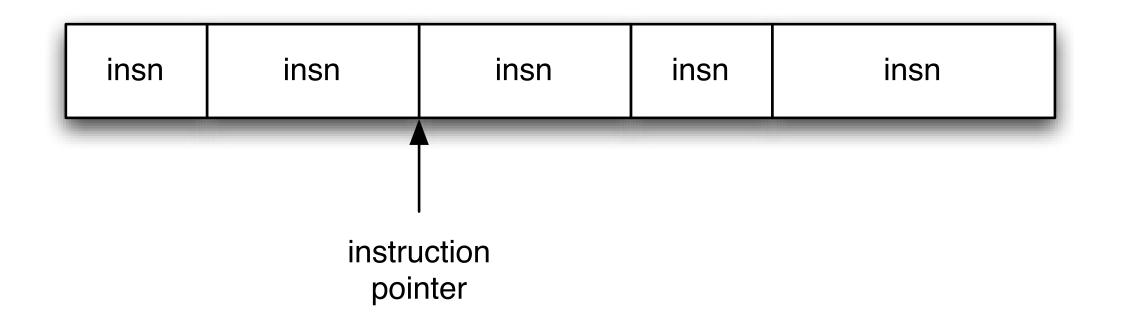


return-oriented programming...





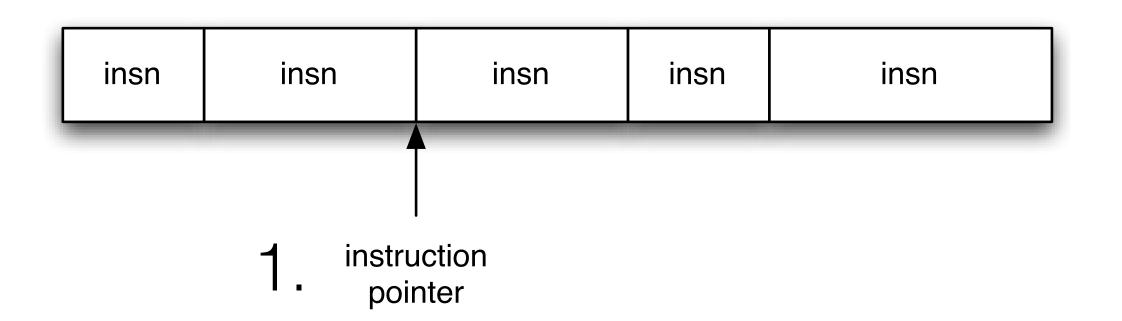
ordinary programming:



- 1. IP points at instruction
 - 2. instruction executed
- 3. IP incremented by length of instruction



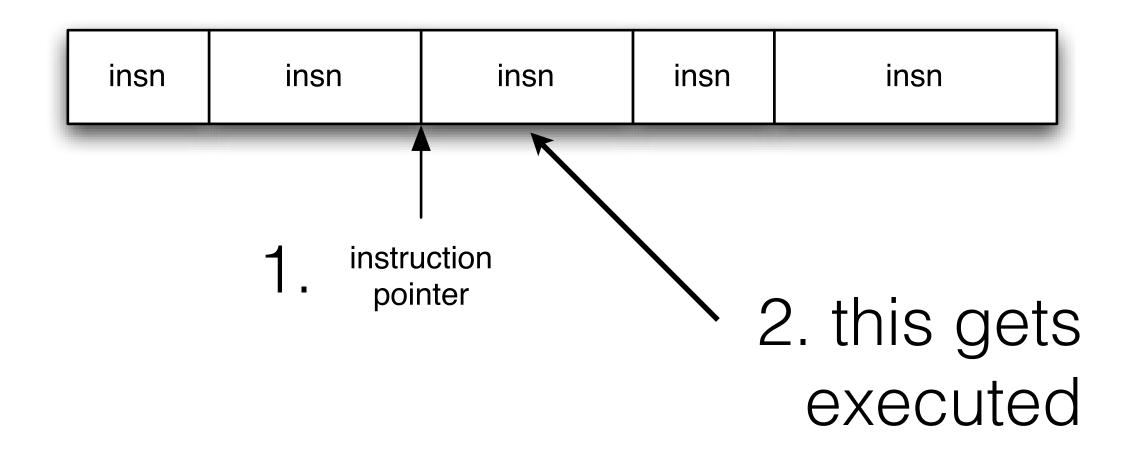
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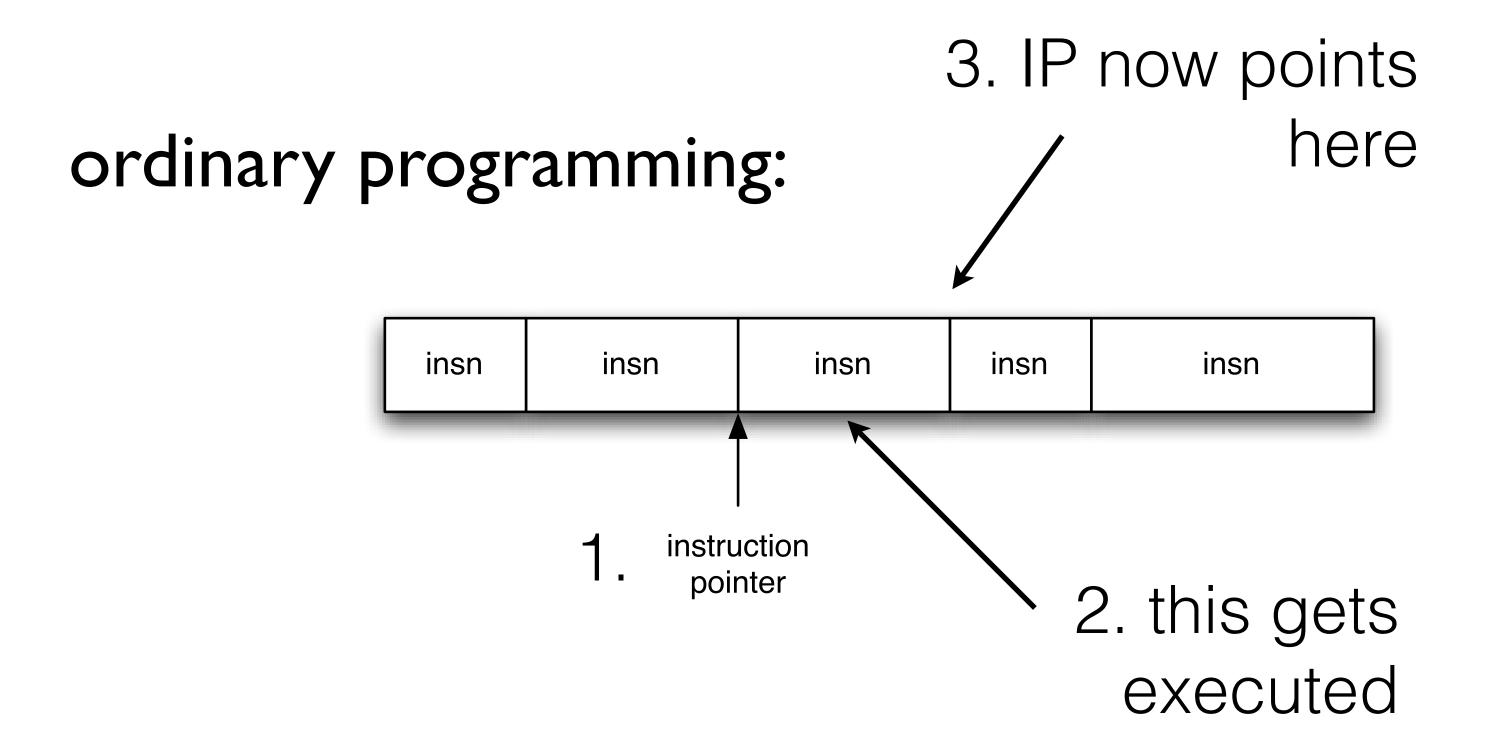


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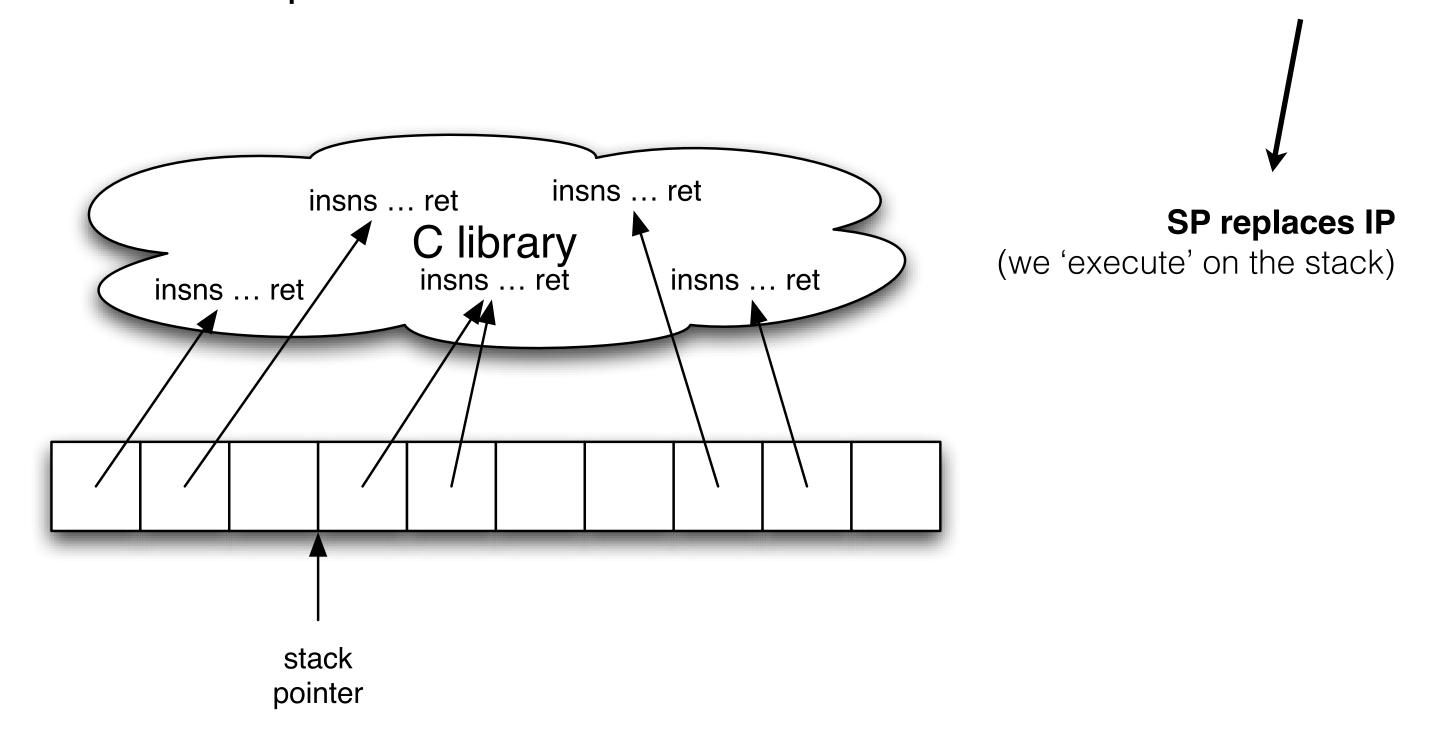


setup stack to point to instructions that end in return

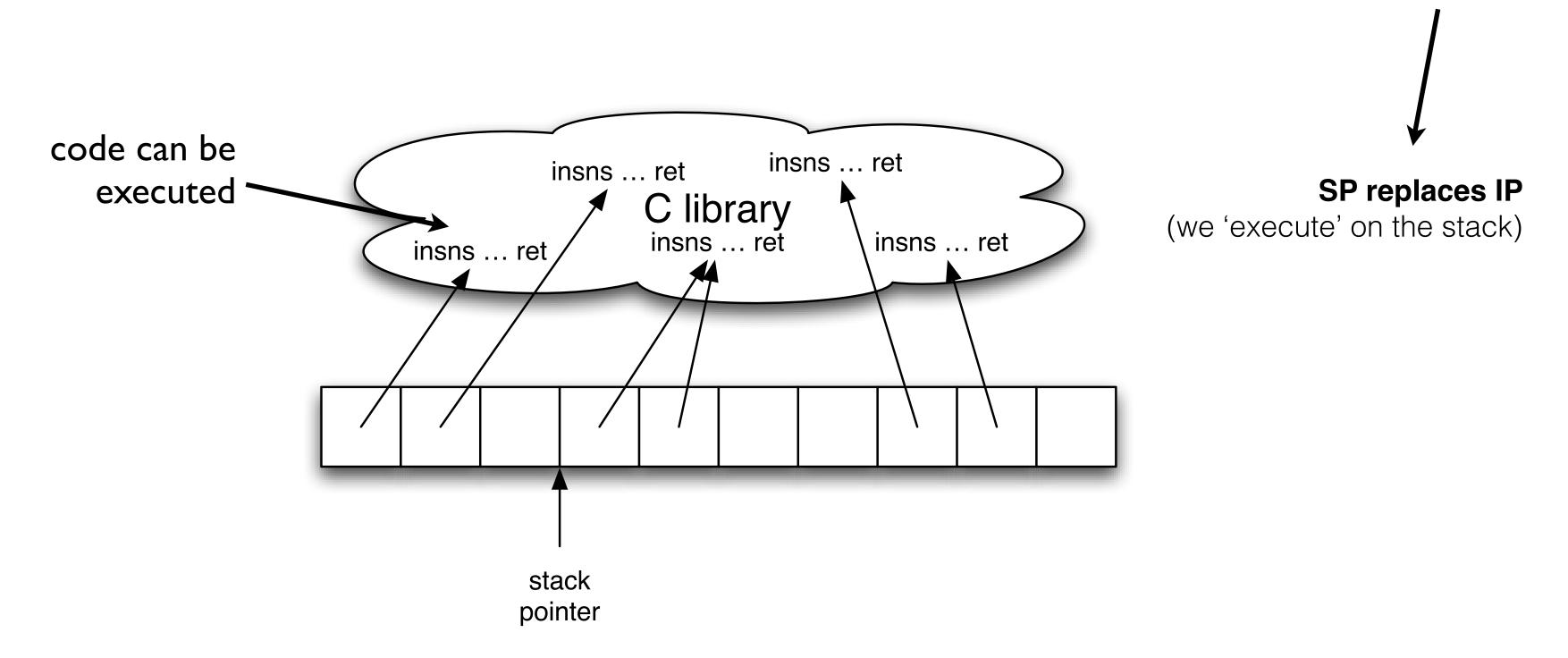


(we 'execute' on the stack)

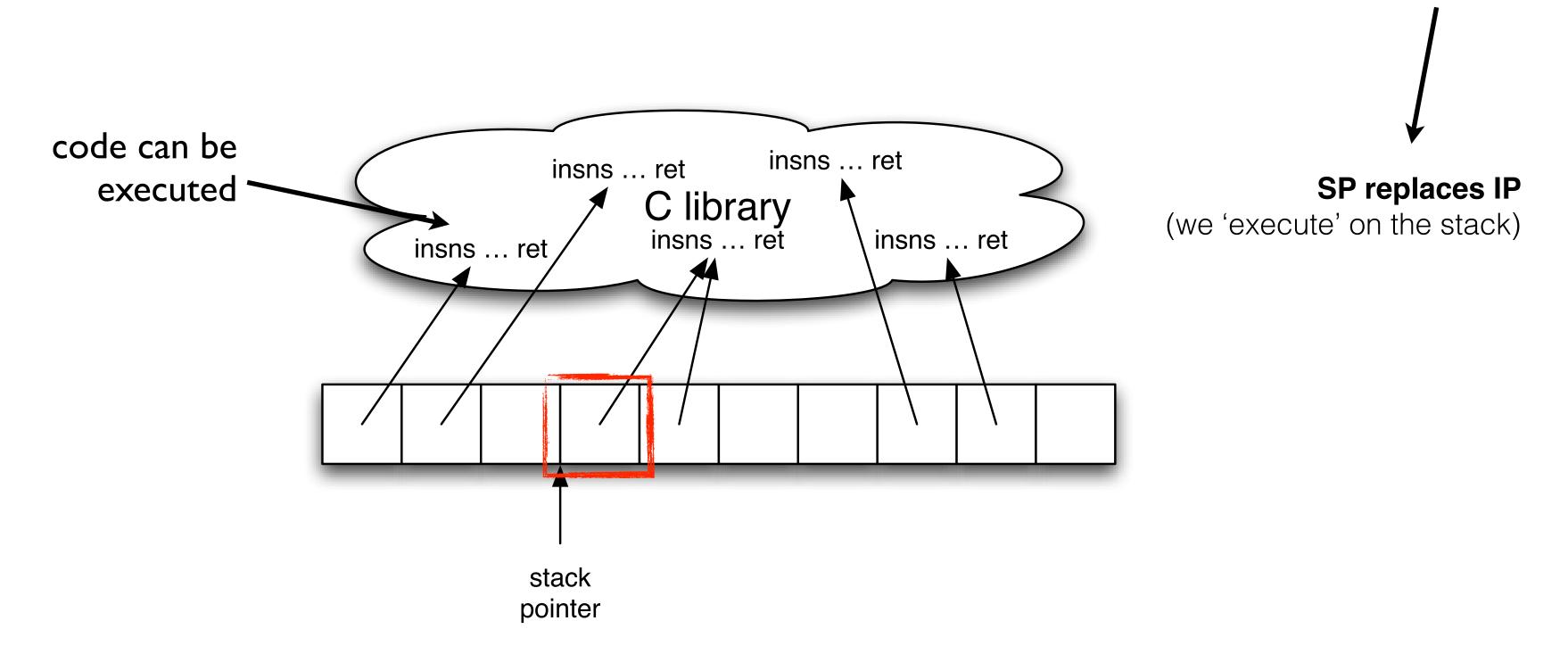




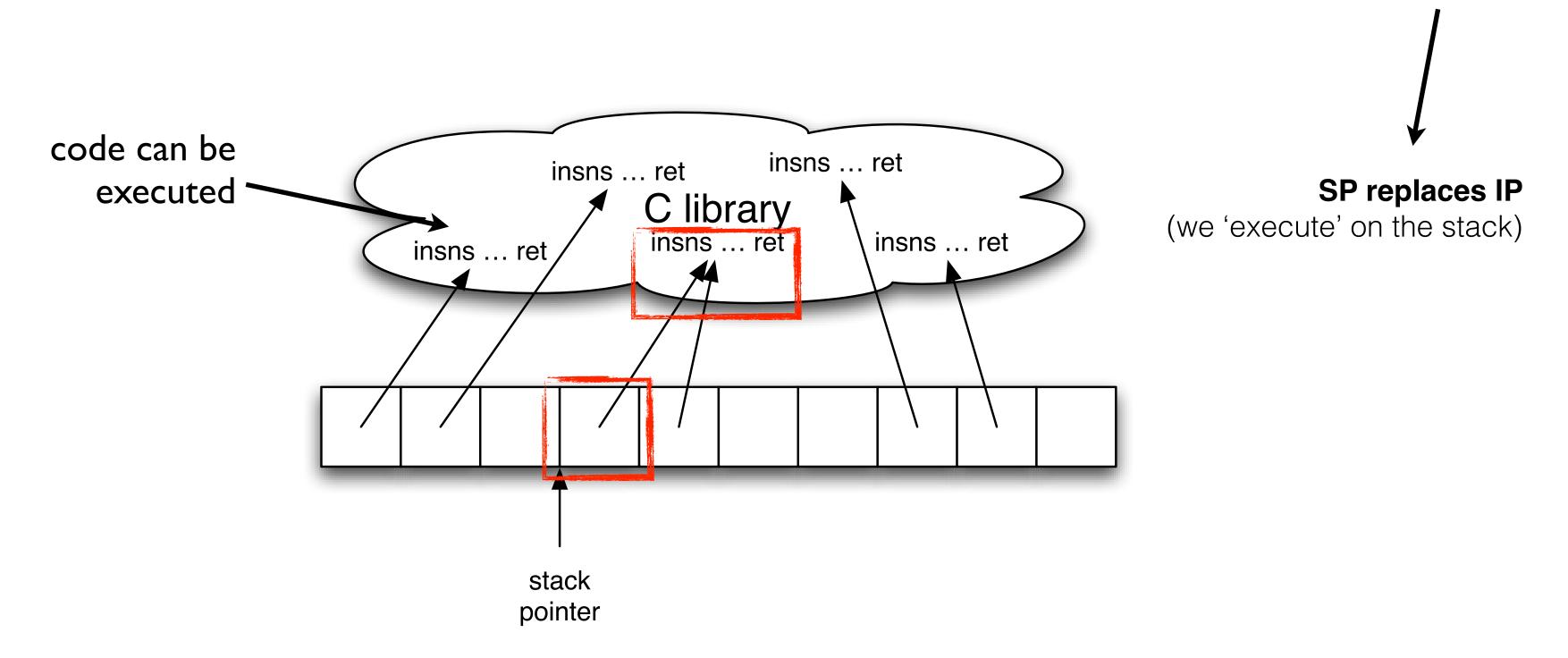






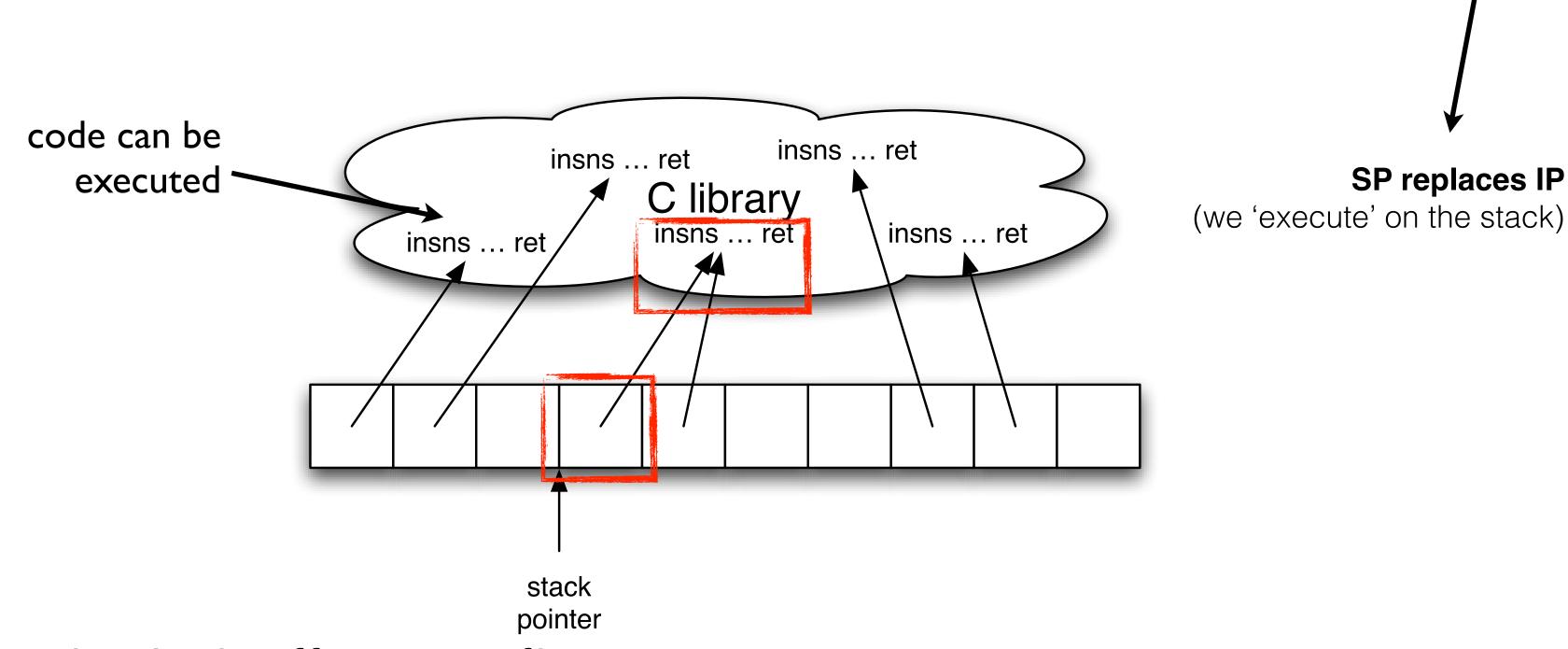








setup stack to point to instructions that end in return



procedure:

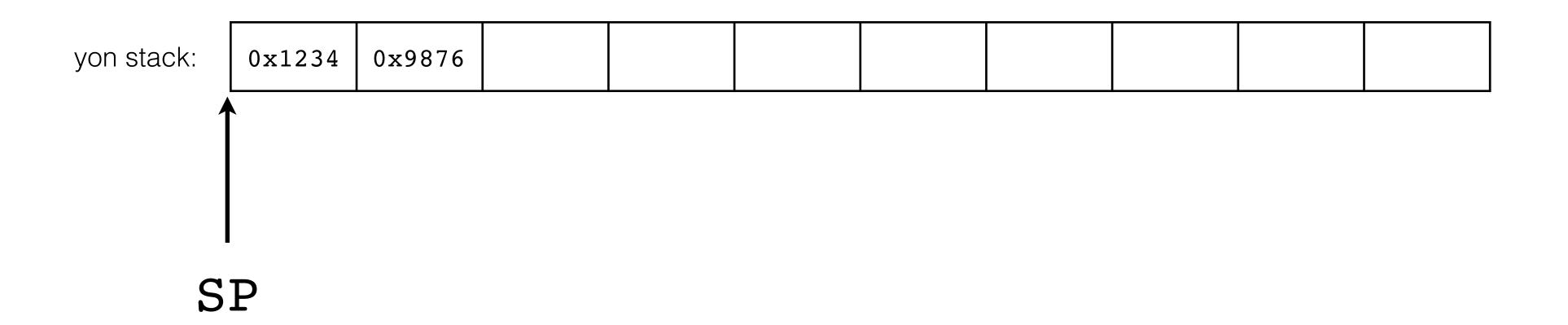
1. setup stack via buffer overflow

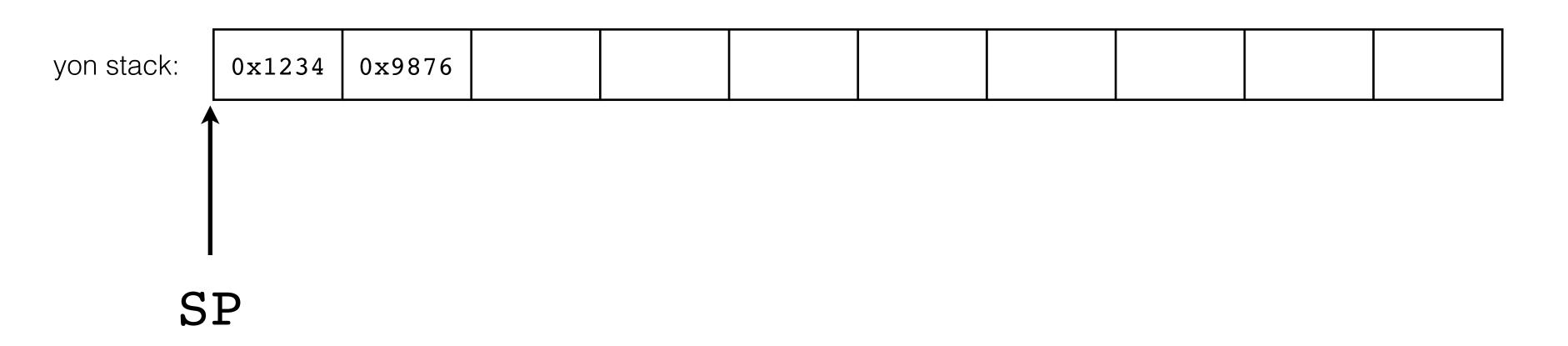
2. issue return

3. pop addr from stack

4. IP executes instruction at addr

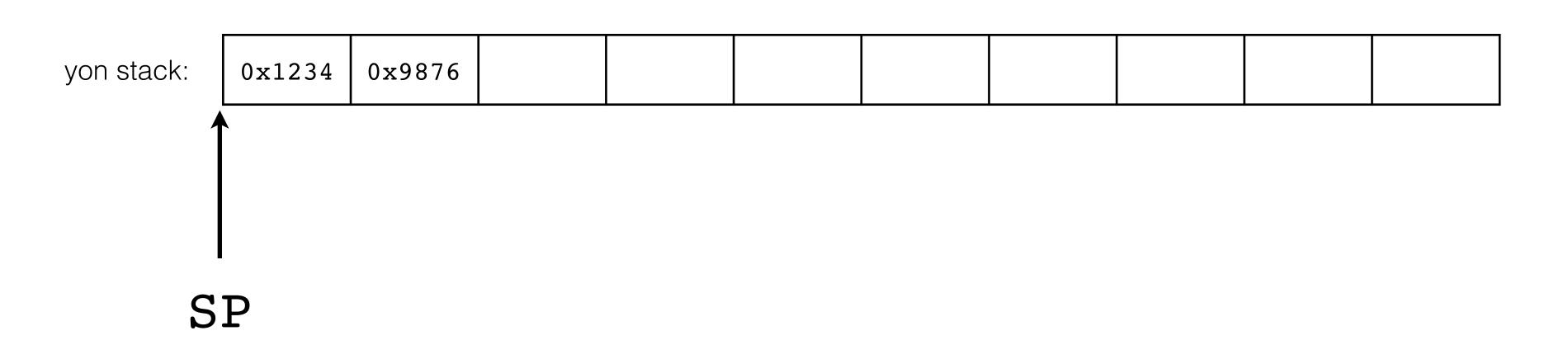






1. exploited function issues ret





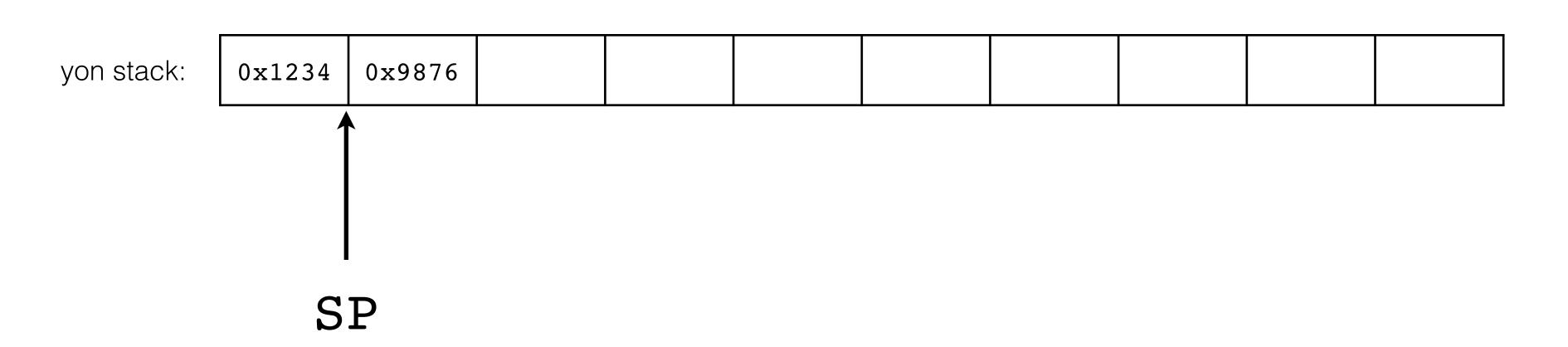
- 1. exploited function issues ret
- 2. a. two bytes popped off stackb. SP incremented by twoc. jump to address of bytes



yon stack: 0x1234 0x9876

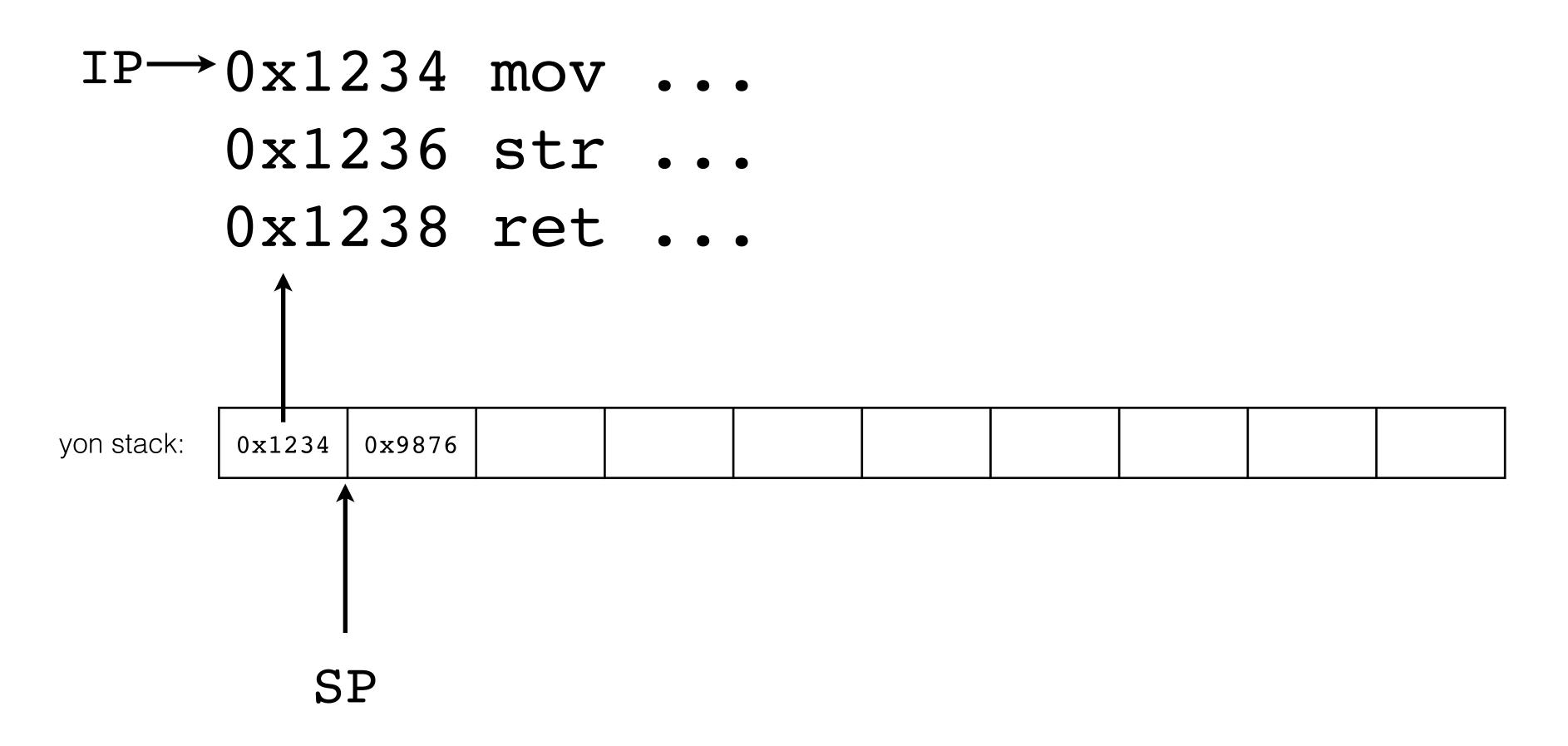
- 1. exploited function issues ret
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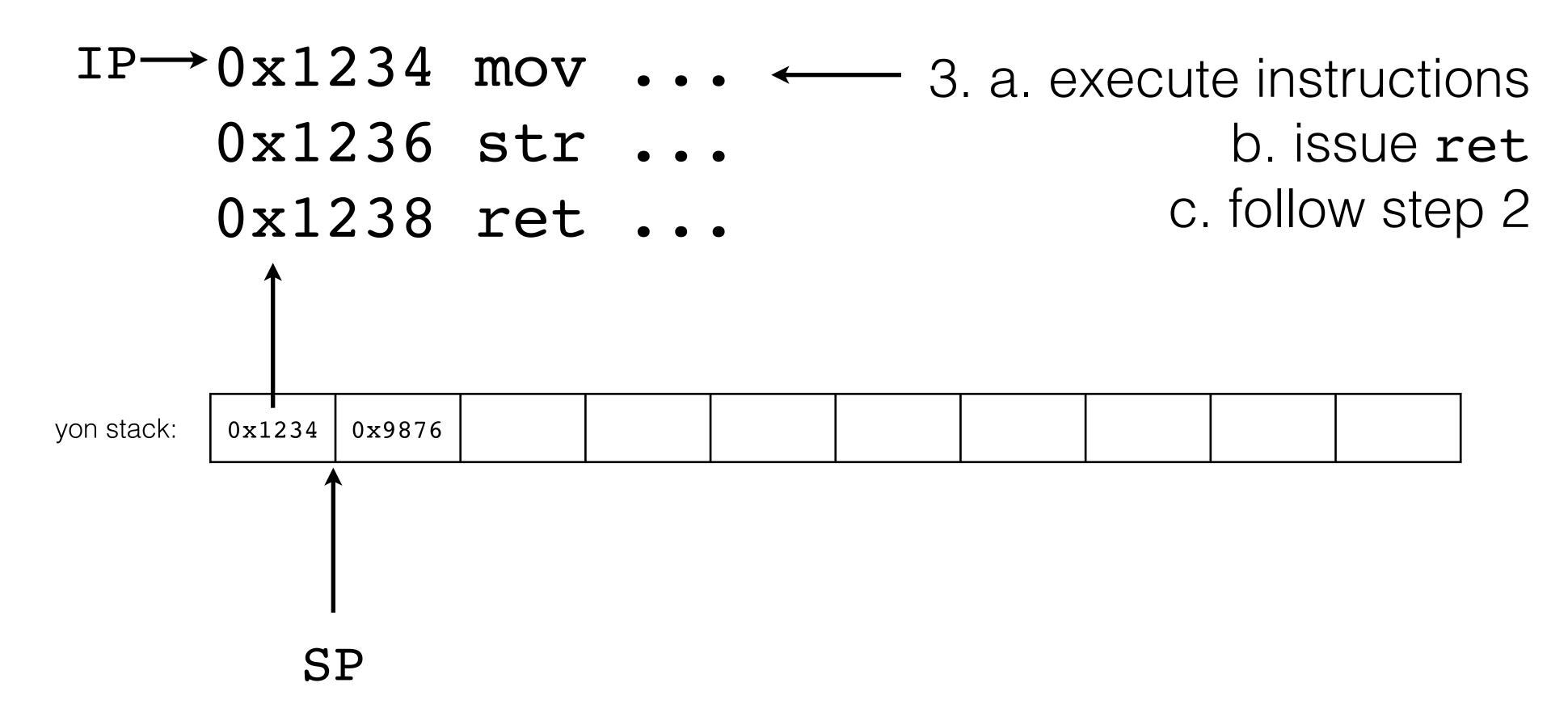
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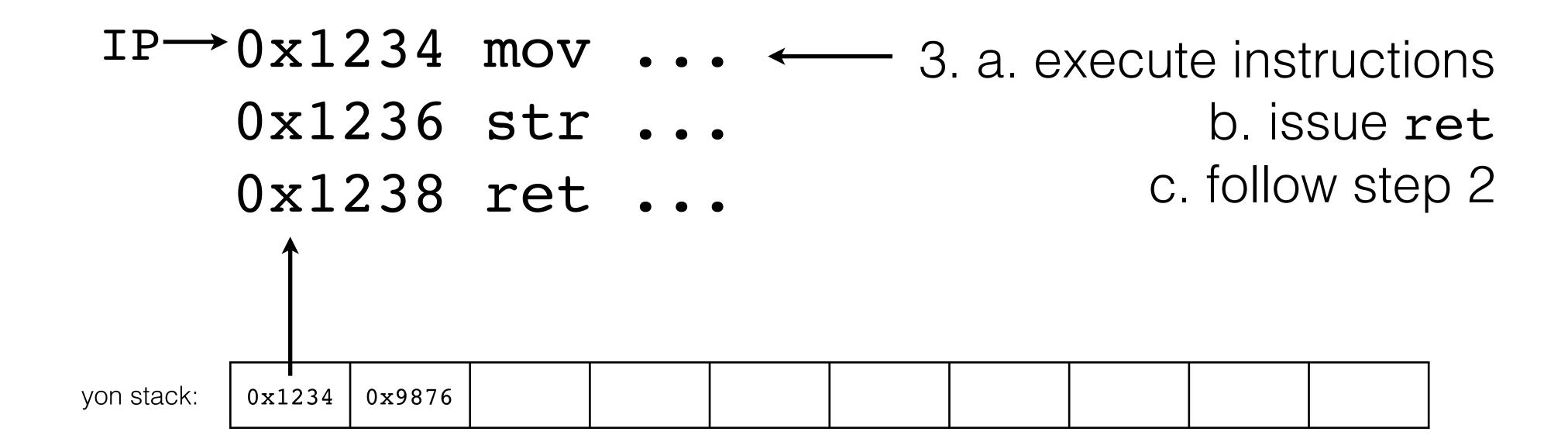
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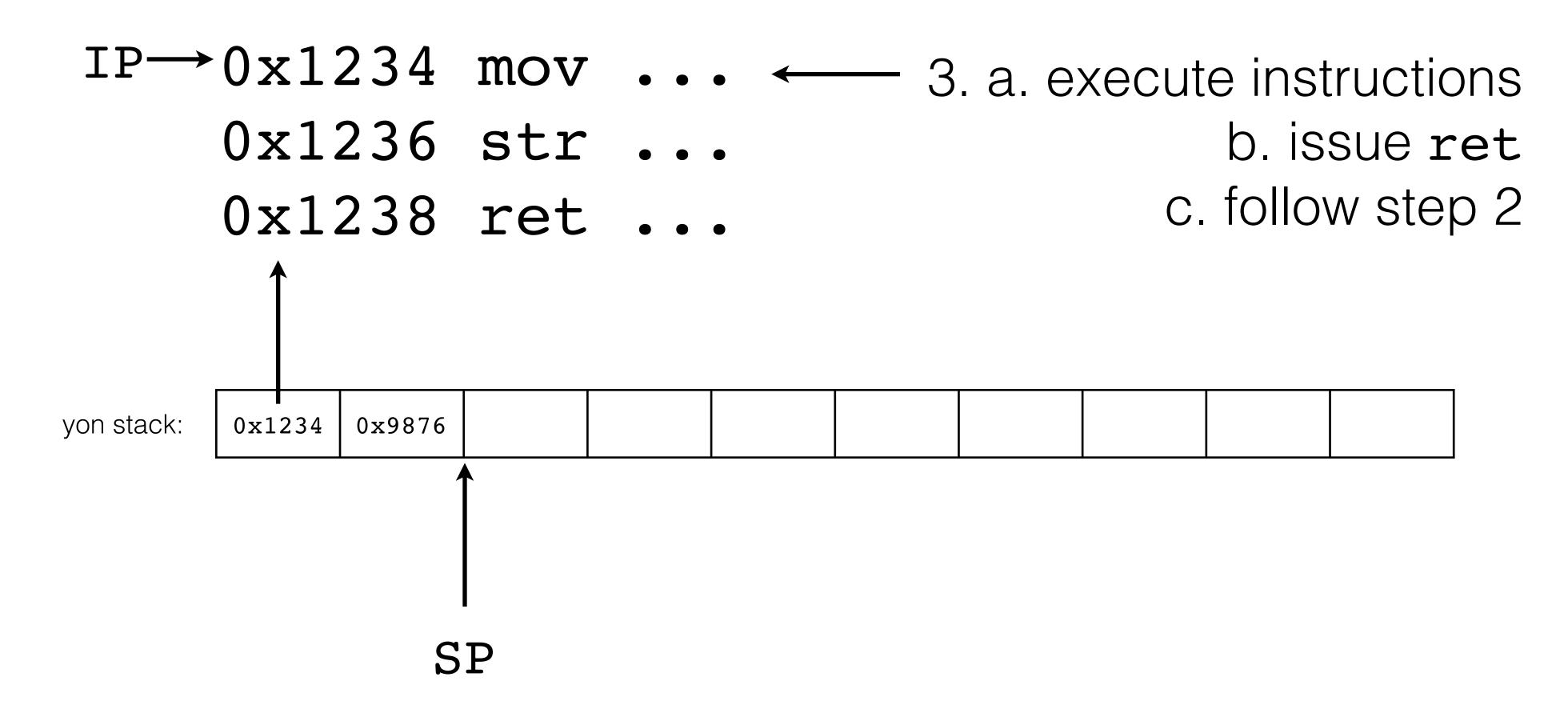
- 1. exploited function issues ret
- 2. a. two bytes popped off stackb. SP incremented by twoc. jump to address of bytes





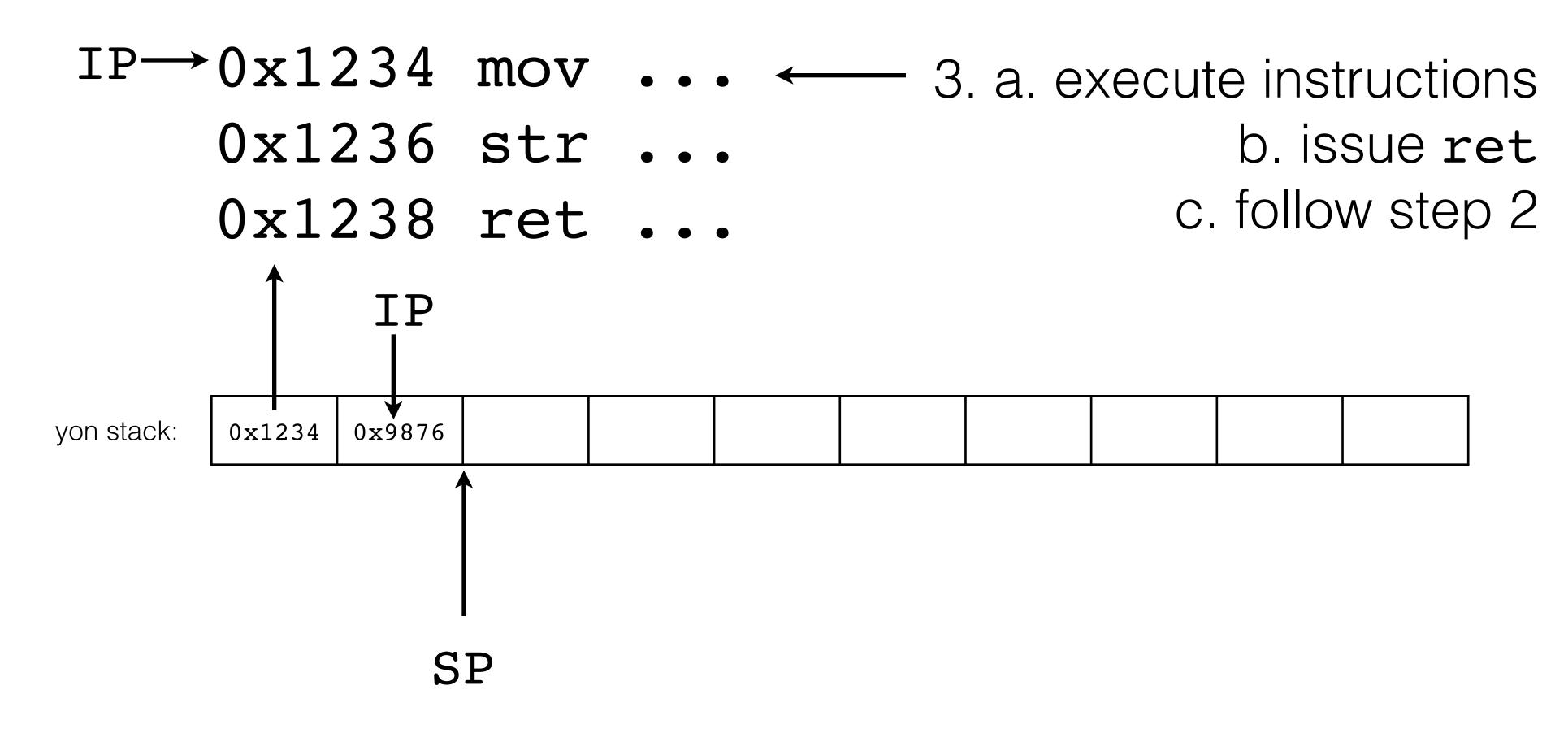
- 1. exploited function issues ret
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why ROP works:

- 1. instruction set
- 2. lots of code in shared libraries





unaligned and variable length



unaligned and variable length

can jump to point within instruction



unaligned and variable length

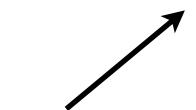
can jump to point within instruction

IP here

f7 c7 07 00 00 00

test \$0x00000007, %edi setnzb -61(%ebp)





unaligned and variable length

can jump to point within instruction

```
IP here

f7 c7 07 00 00 00 \longrightarrow test $0×00000007, %edi setnzb -61(%ebp)

get these instructions

Phere (one byte over)

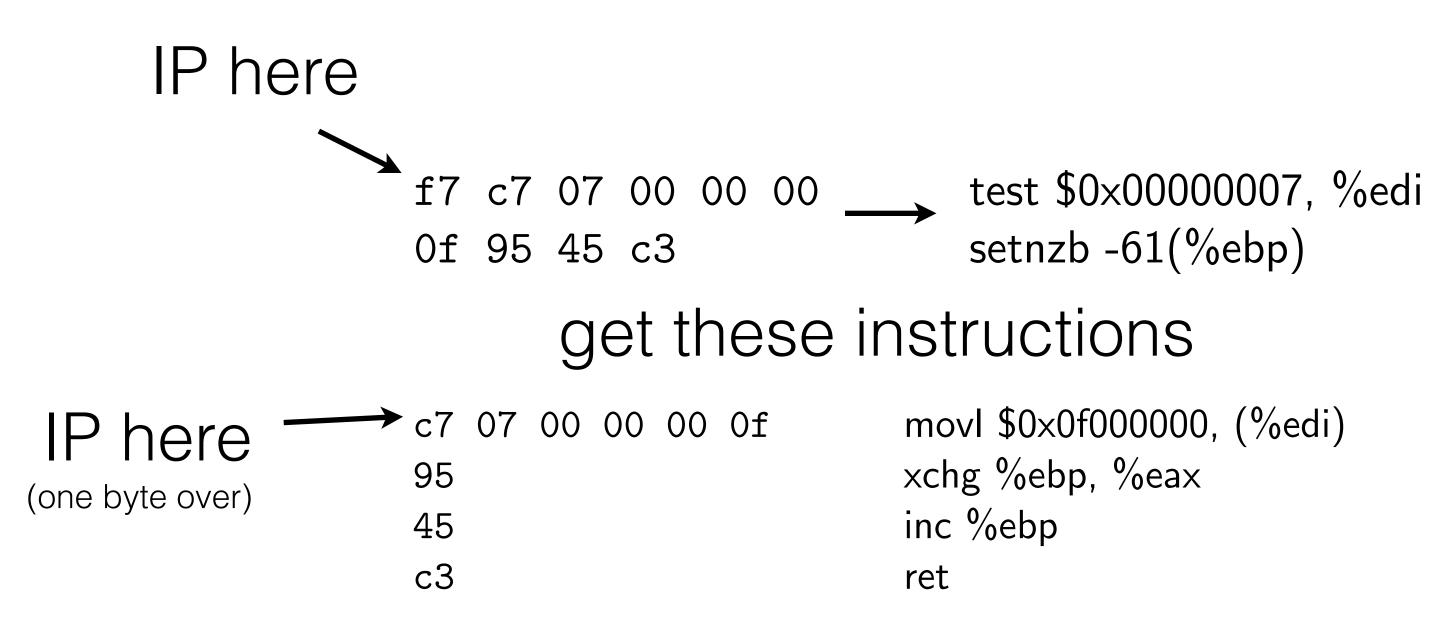
c7 07 00 00 00 0f movl $0×0f000000, (%edi) xchg %ebp, %eax inc %ebp ret
```





unaligned and variable length

can jump to point within instruction





libc: lots of instructions

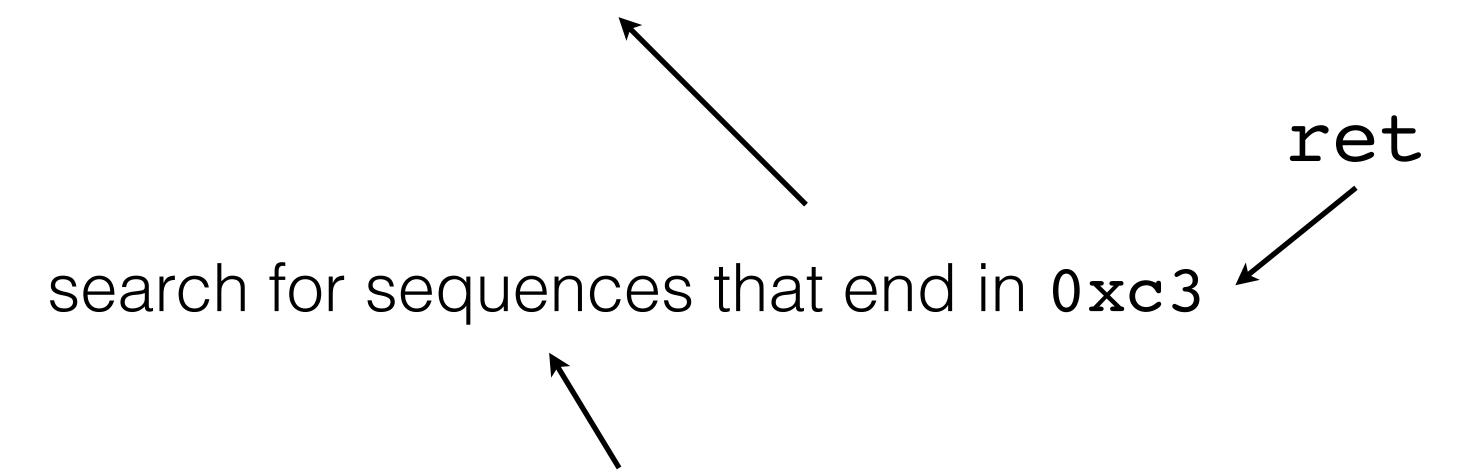


libc: lots of instructions

search for sequences that end in 0xc3

ret

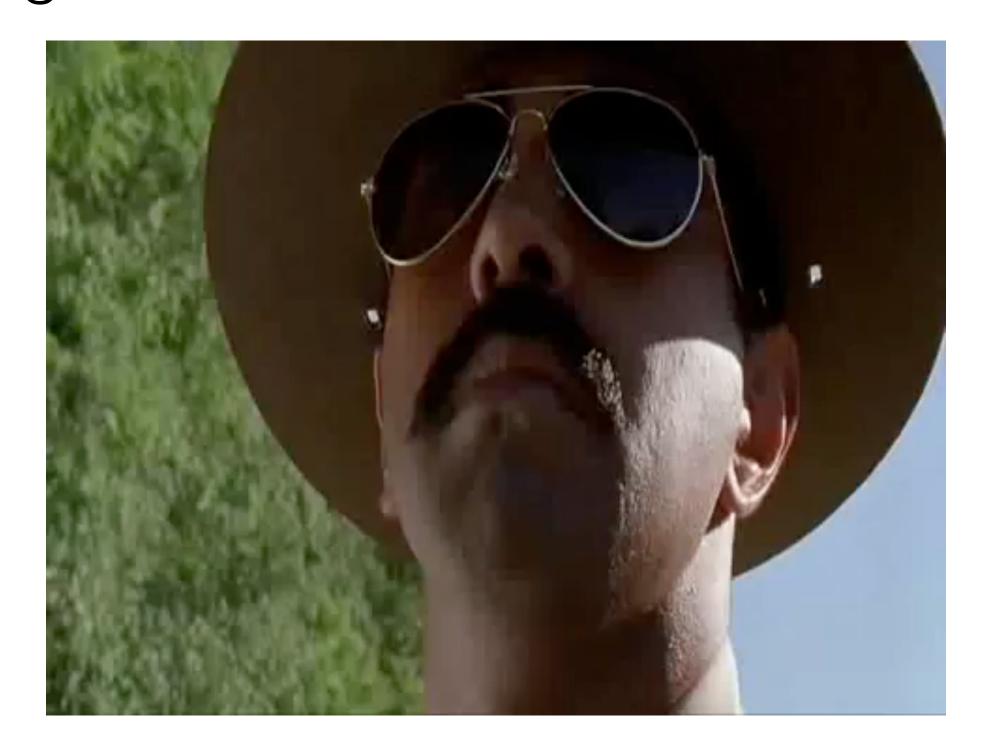
libc: lots of instructions



string together on stack to do useful things



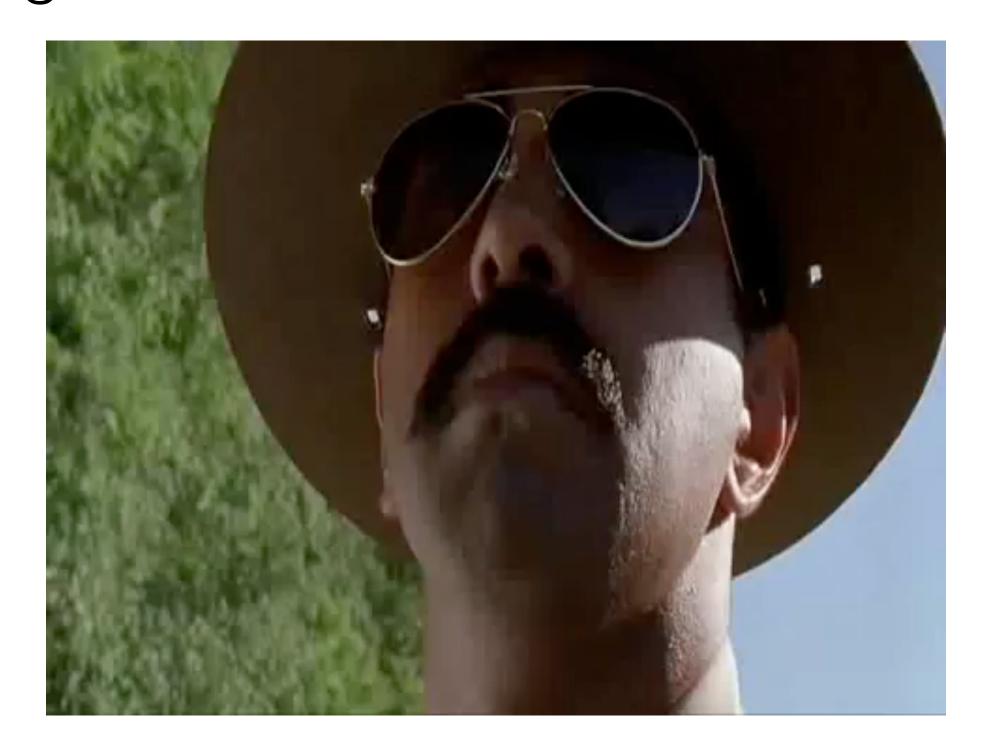
defender is thinking...



...this could be bad



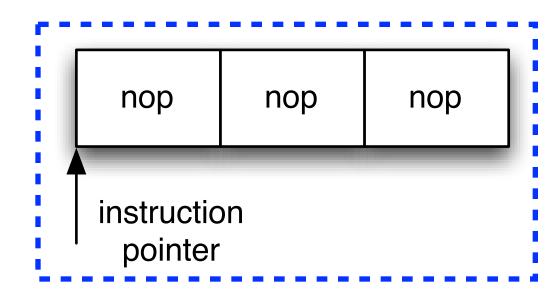
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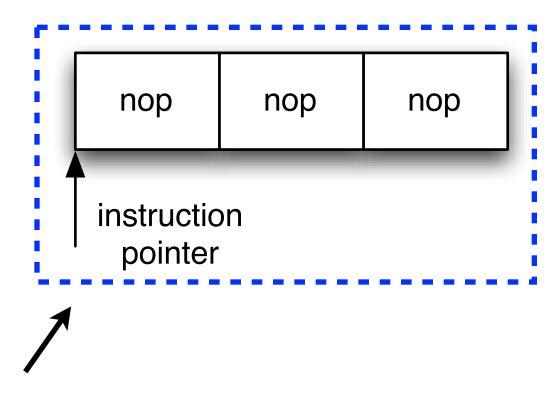
...this could be bad





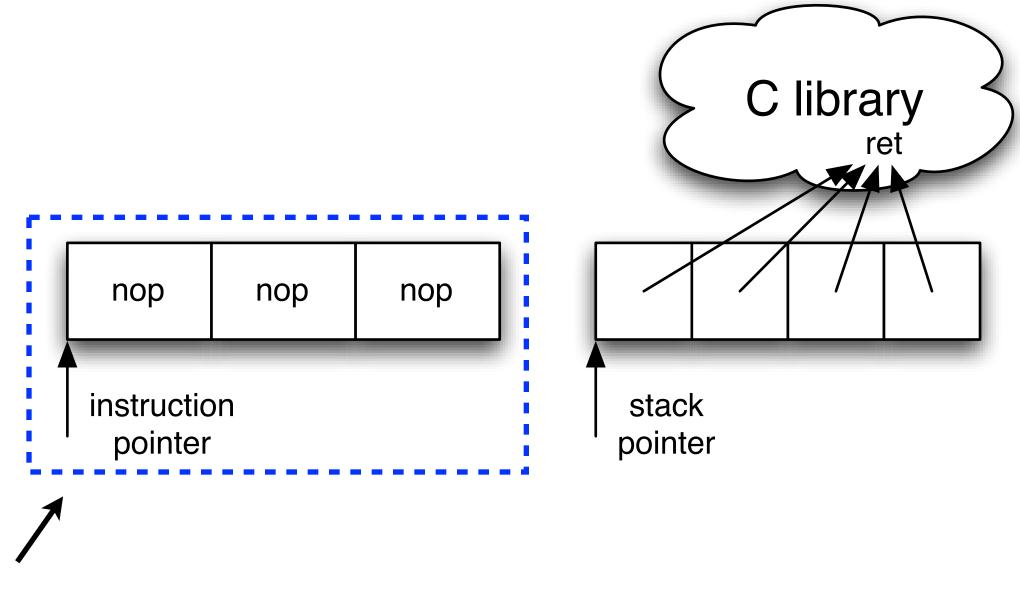






regular program (i.e. what we want to do w/ ROP)

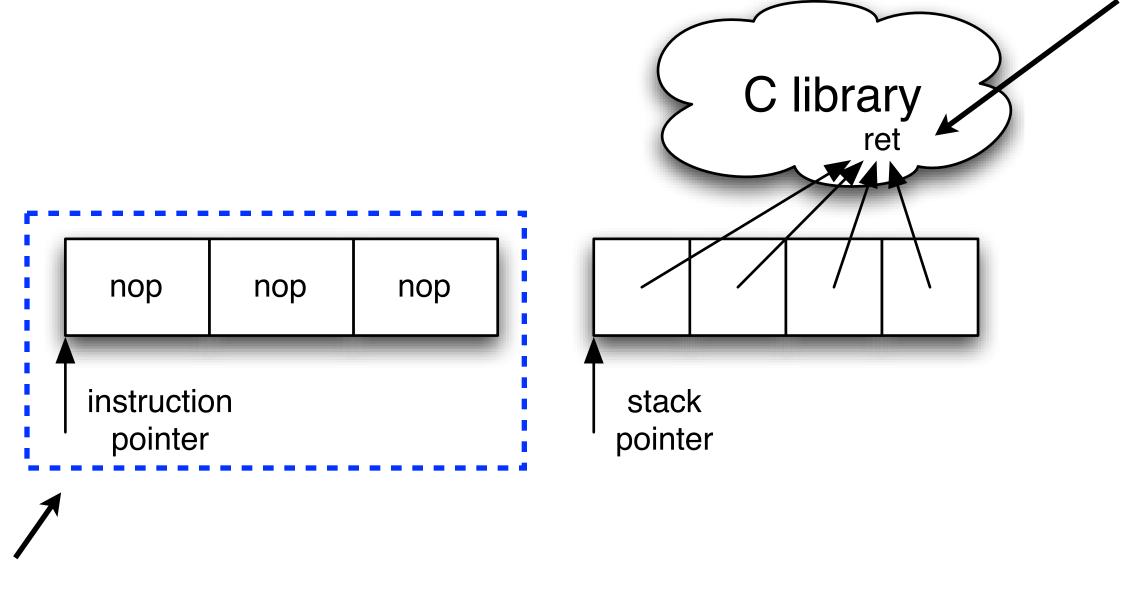




regular program (i.e. what we want to do w/ ROP)



assume we know addr of this instruction in libc

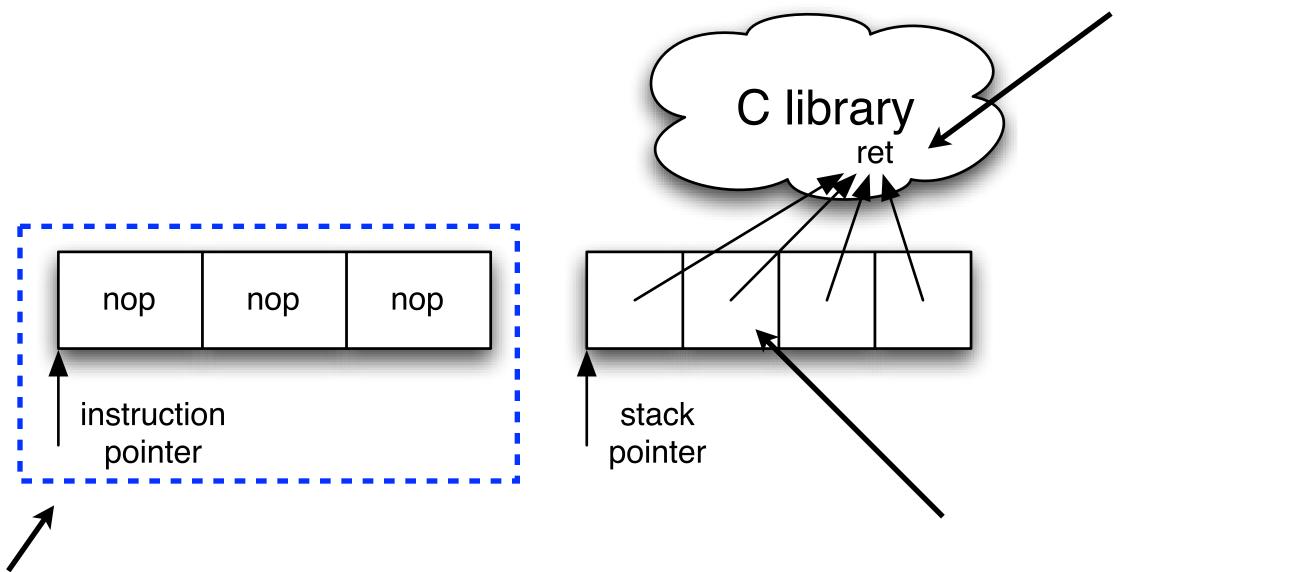


regular program (i.e. what we want to do w/ ROP)





assume we know addr of this instruction in libc



regular program (i.e. what we want to do w/ ROP) all words on stack point to ret instruction somewhere in libc



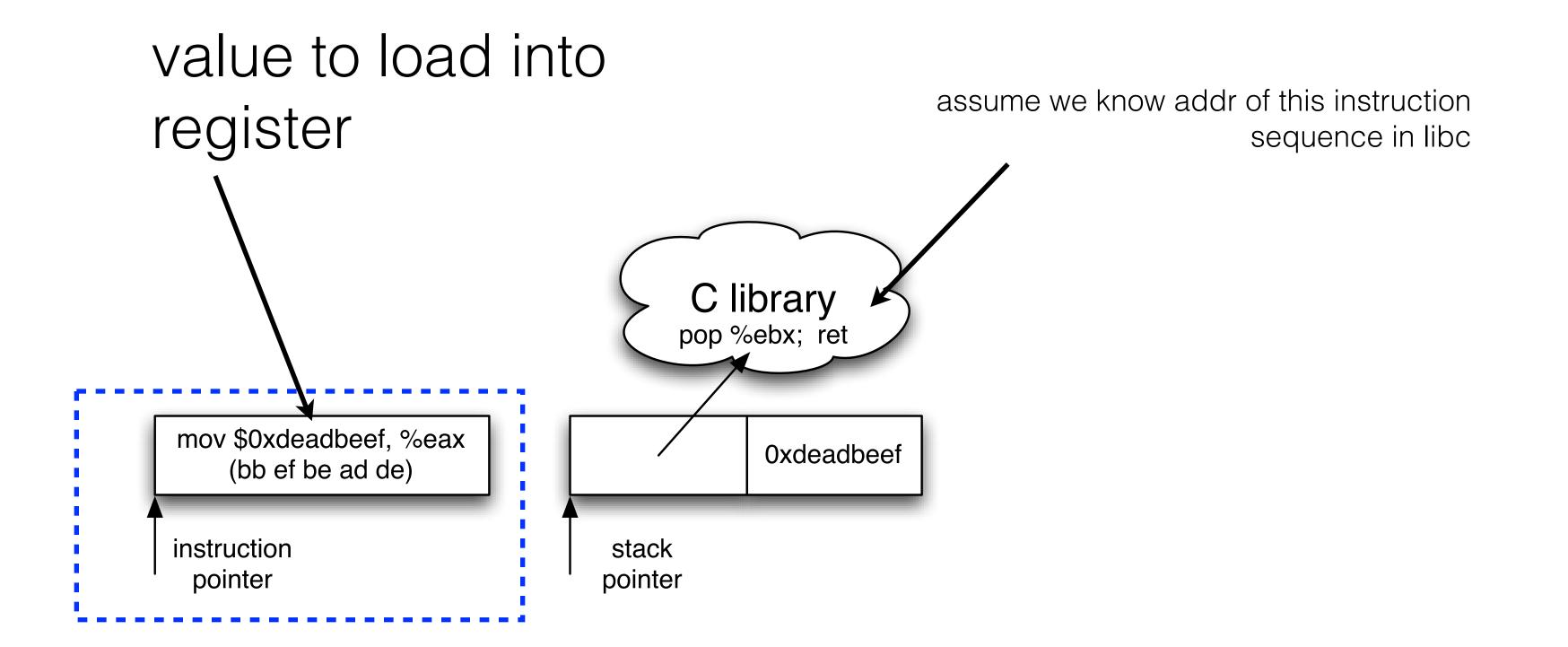
ROP immediate load

value to load into register

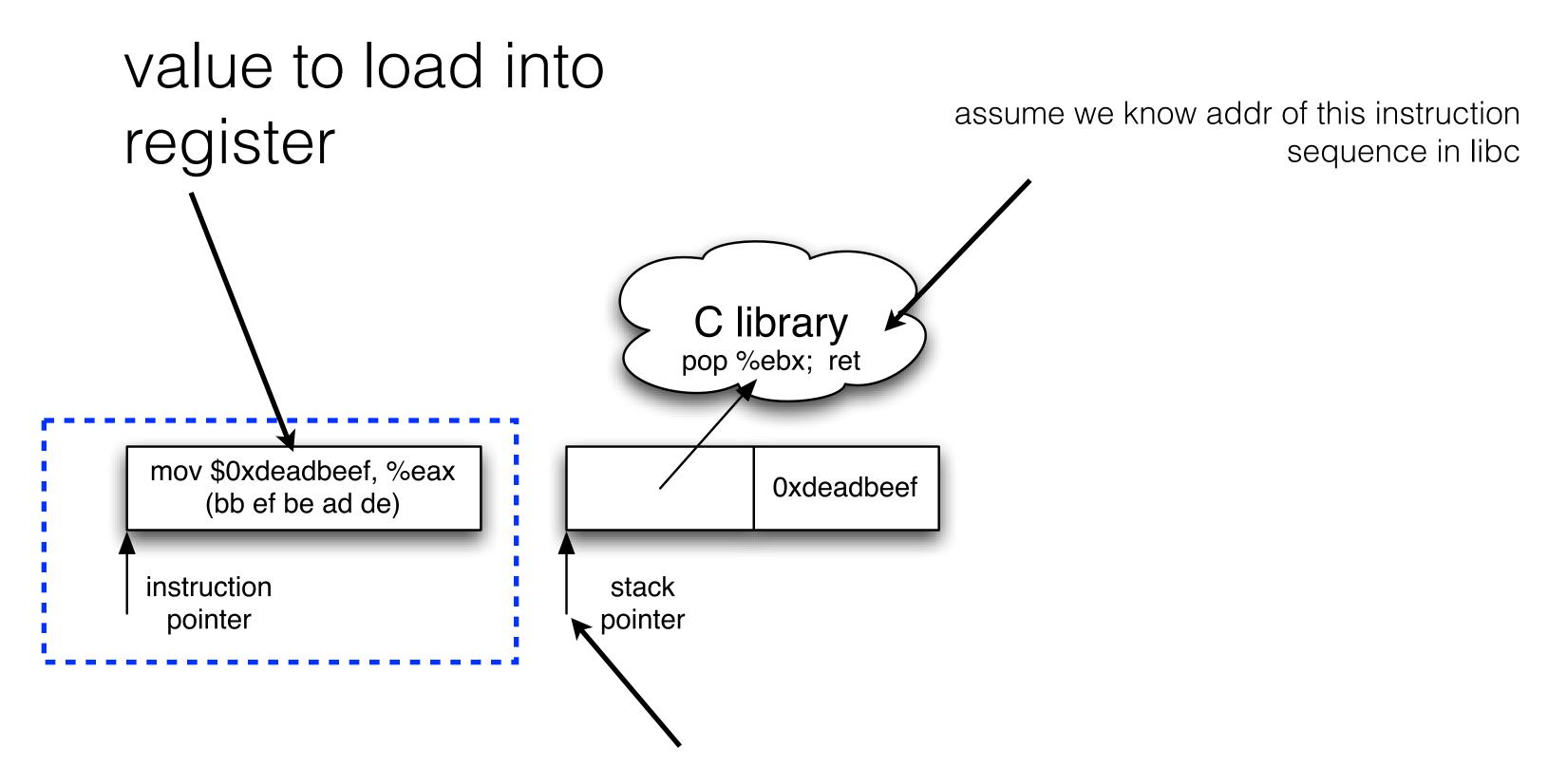
mov \$0xdeadbeef, %eax (bb ef be ad de)

instruction pointer



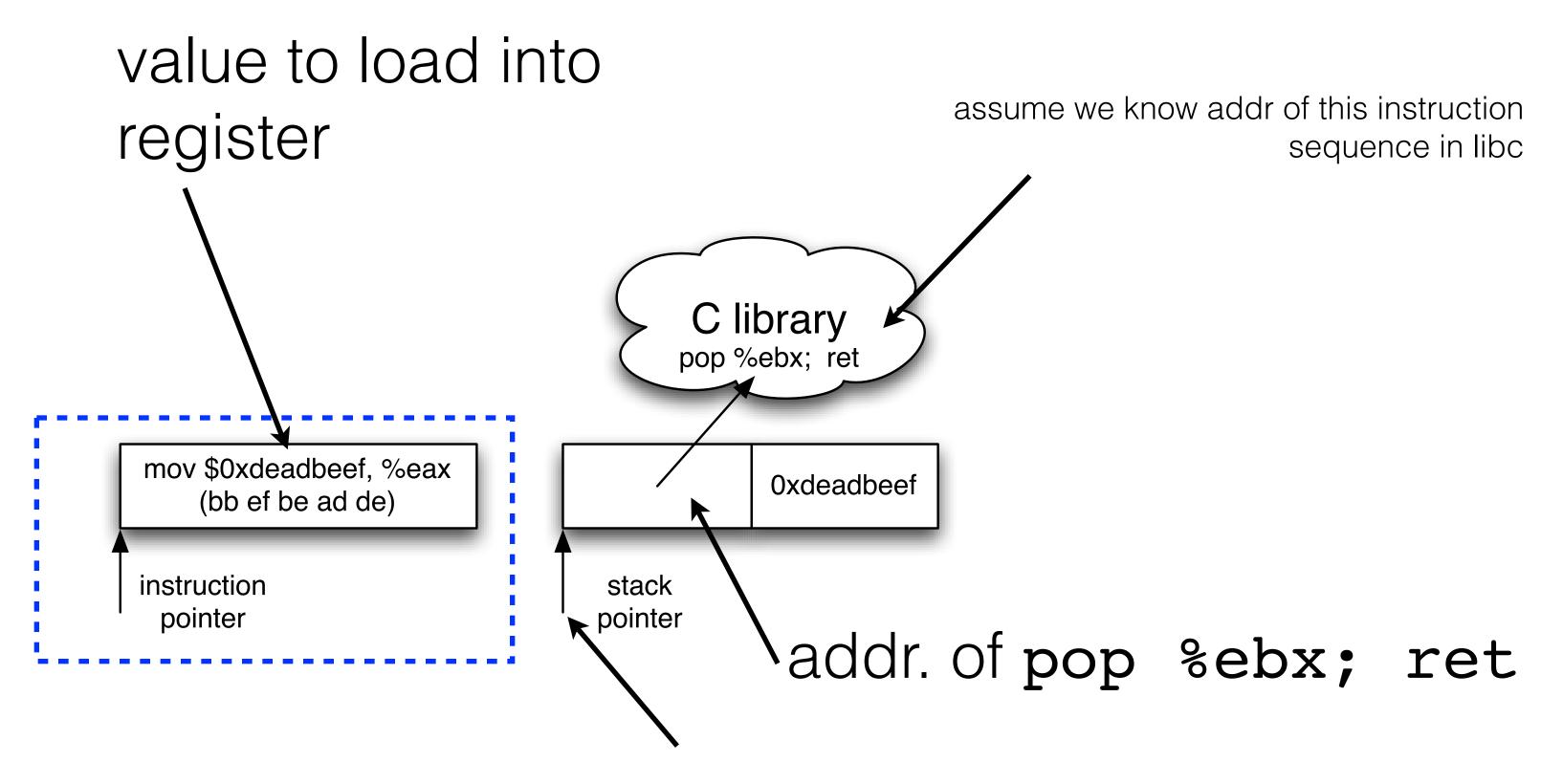






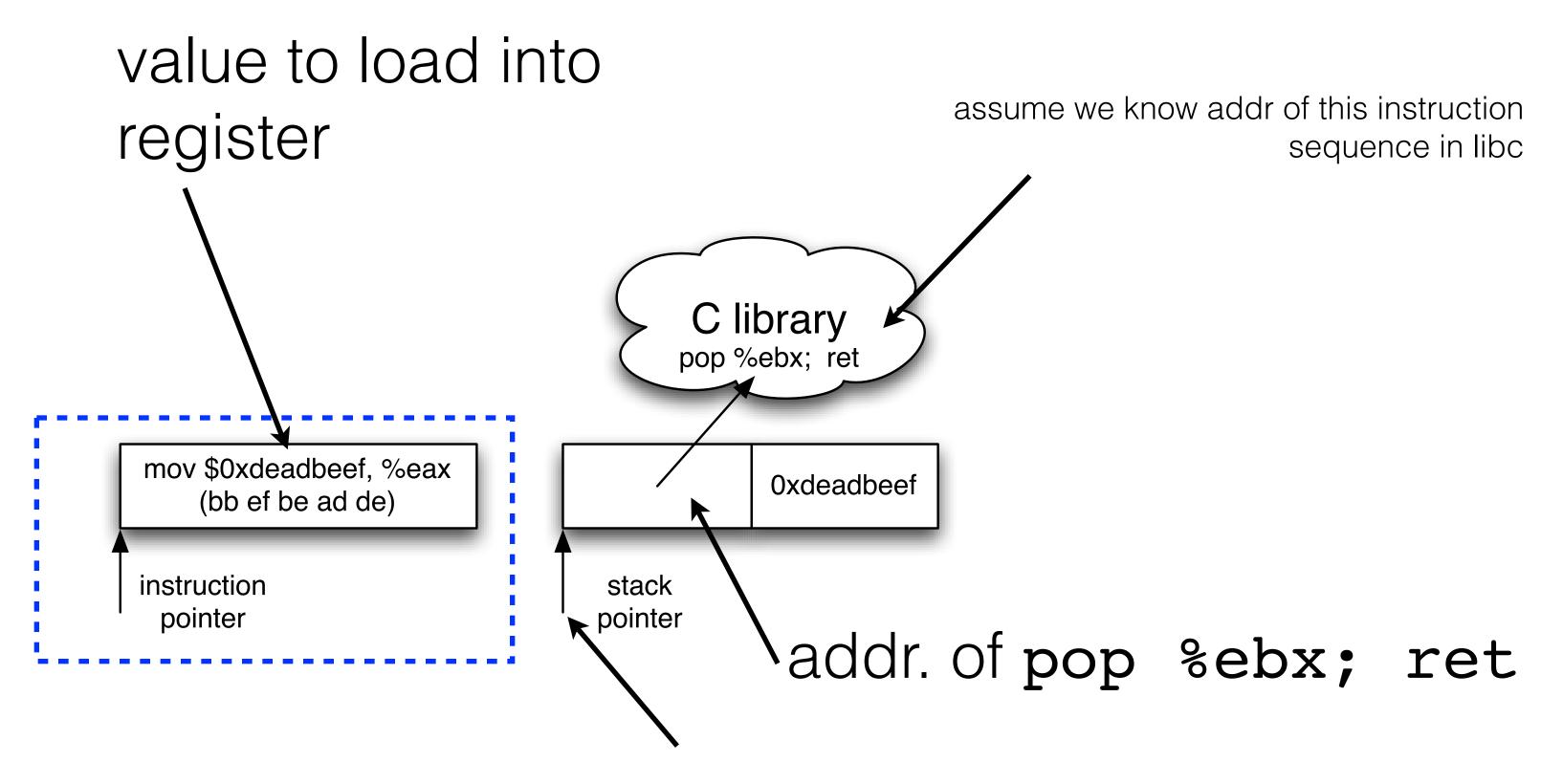
1. ret issued with SP here





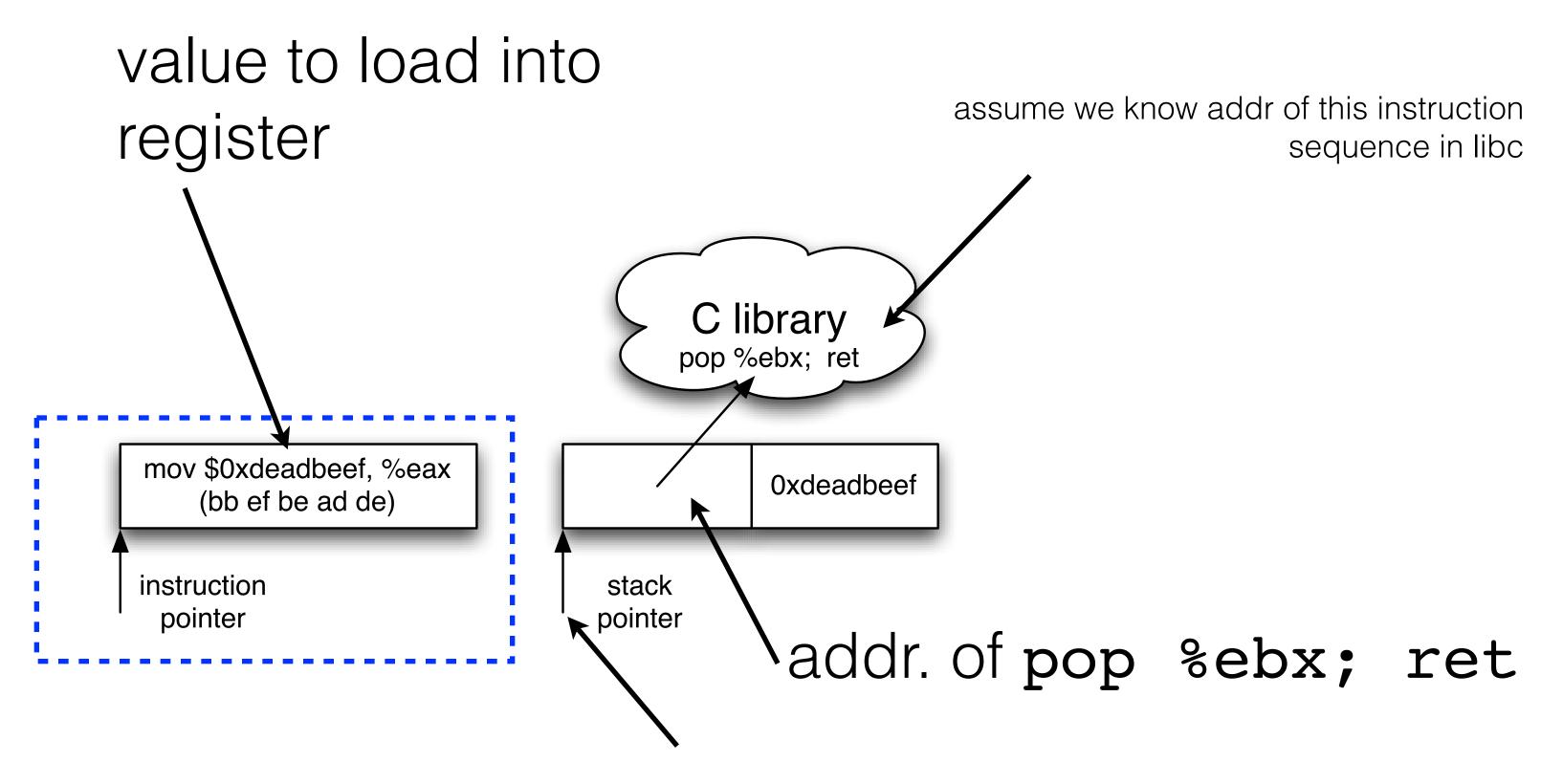
- 1. ret issued with SP here
- 2. IP pointed at addr of pop...





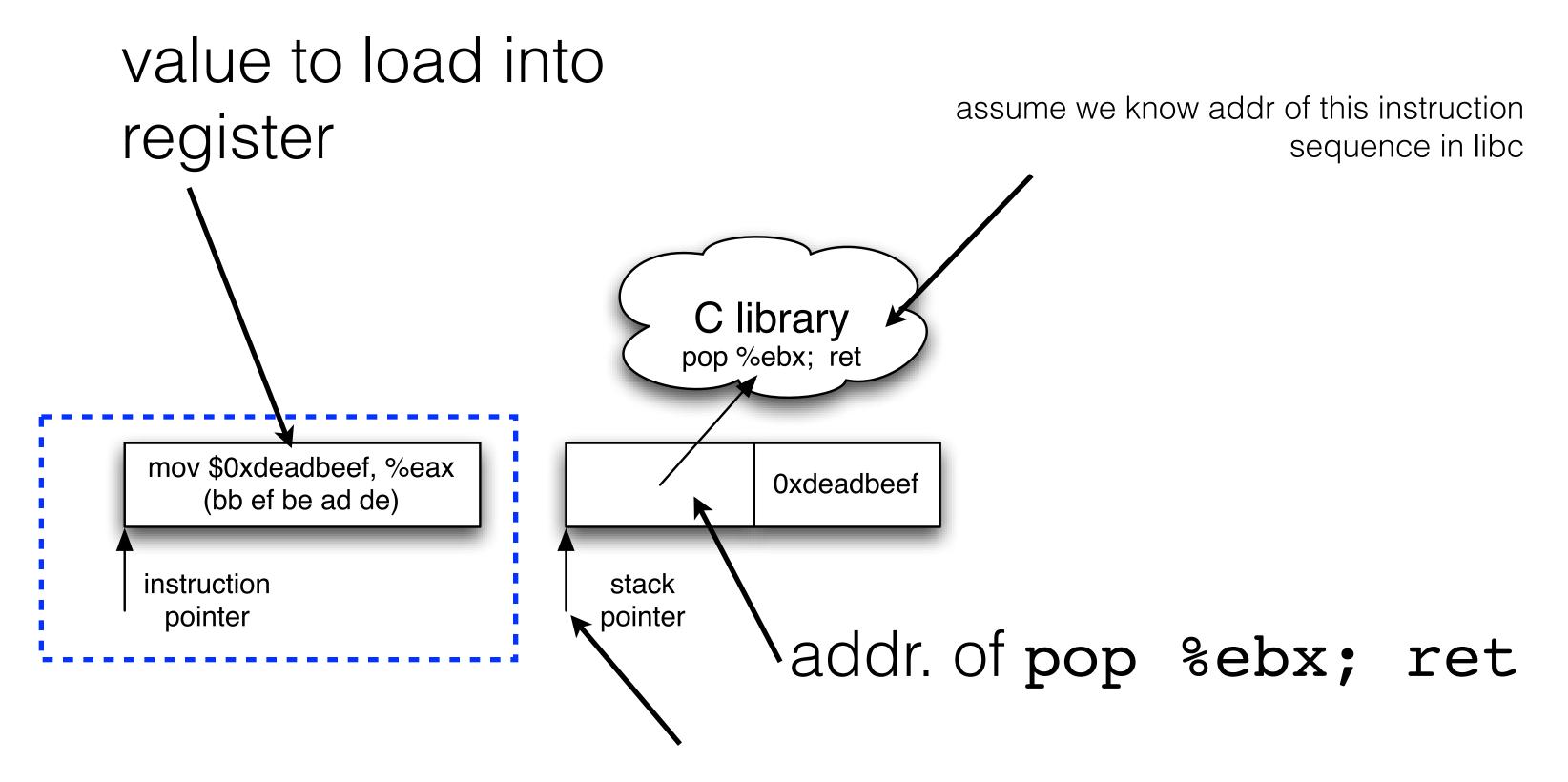
- 1. ret issued with SP here
- 2. IP pointed at addr of pop...
 - 3. SP moved right one word





- 1. ret issued with SP here
- 2. IP pointed at addr of pop...
 - 3. SP moved right one word
- 4. pop puts 0xdeadbeef into ebx





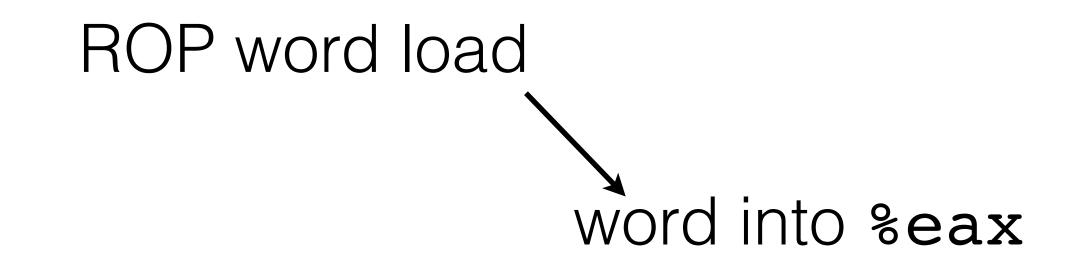
- 1. ret issued with SP here
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 - 5. SP moved right one word

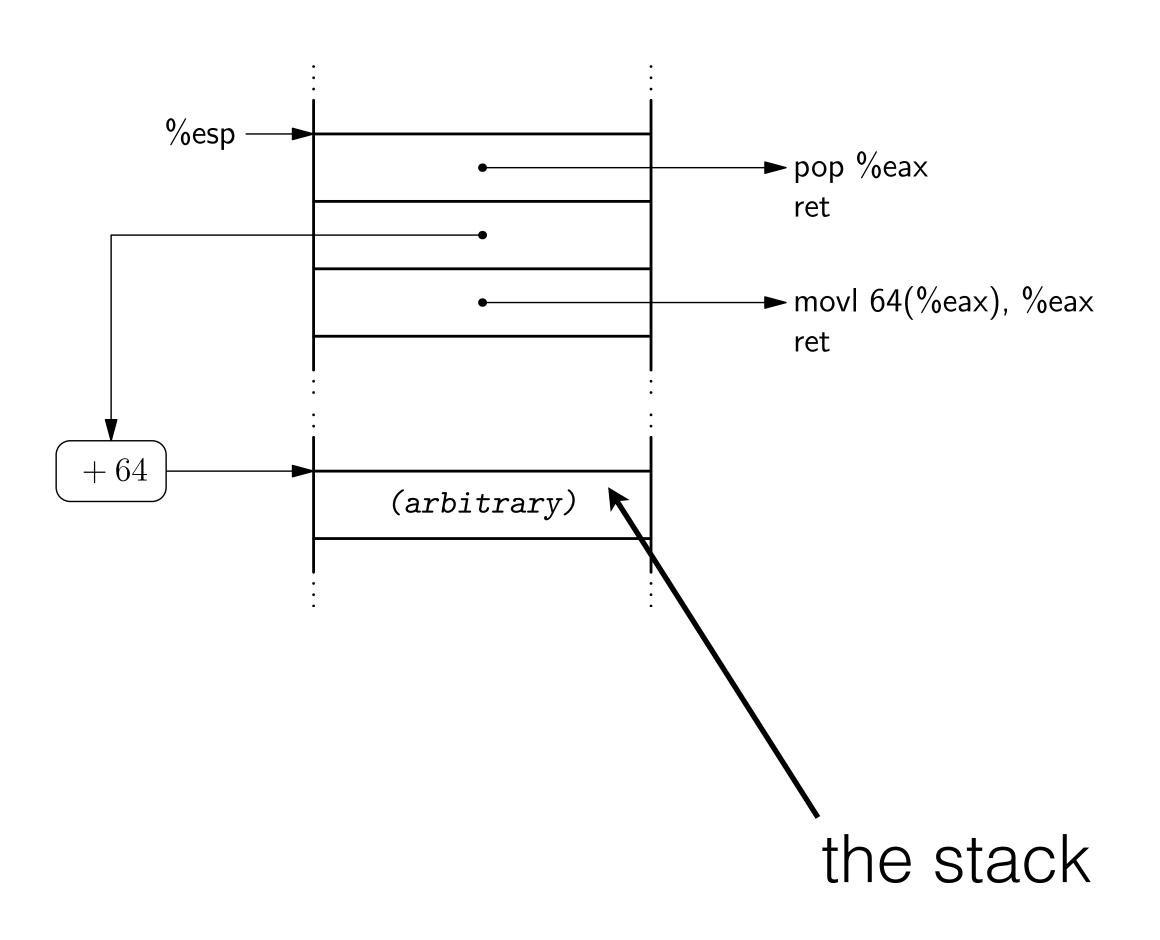


ROP word load

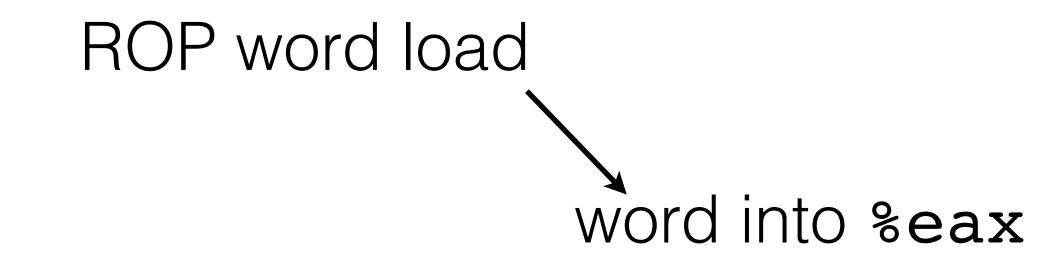


ROP word load word into %eax

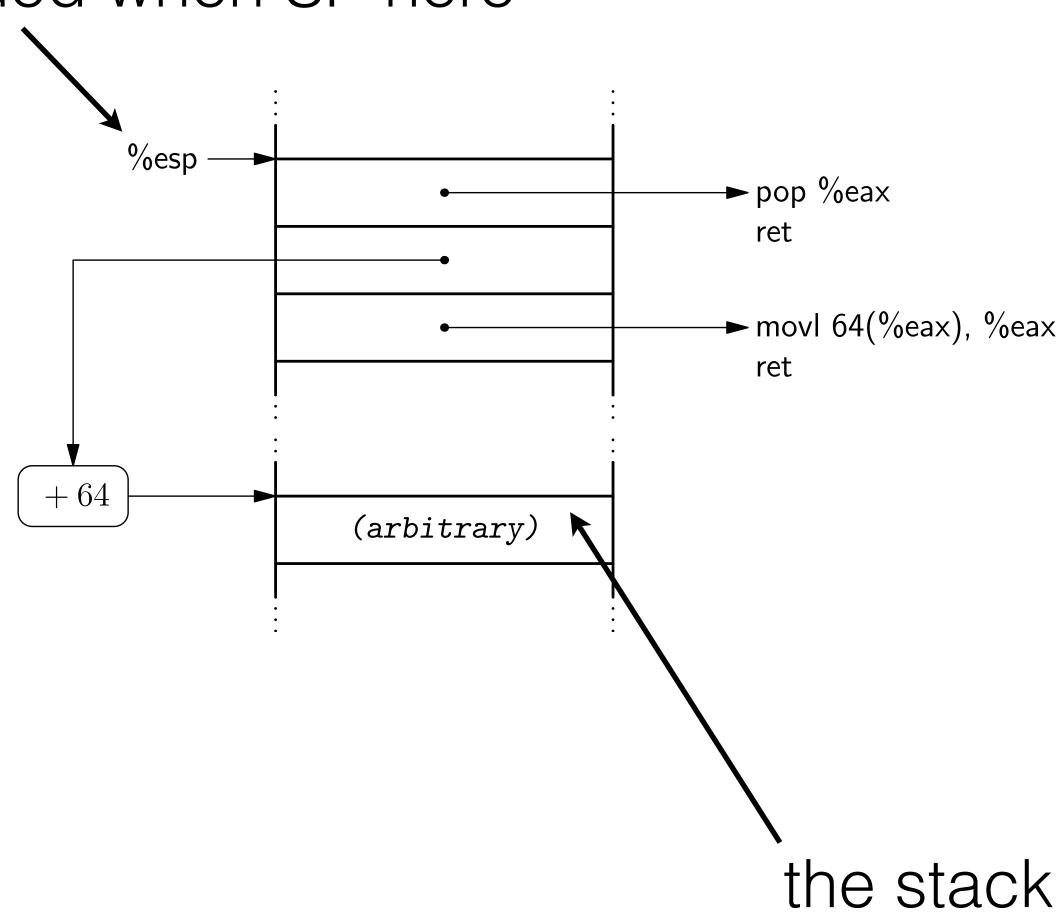




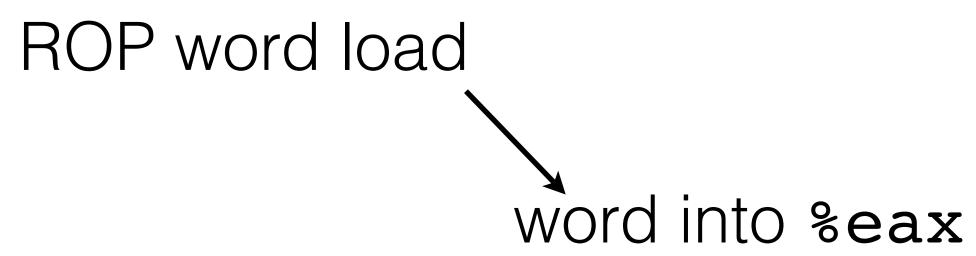


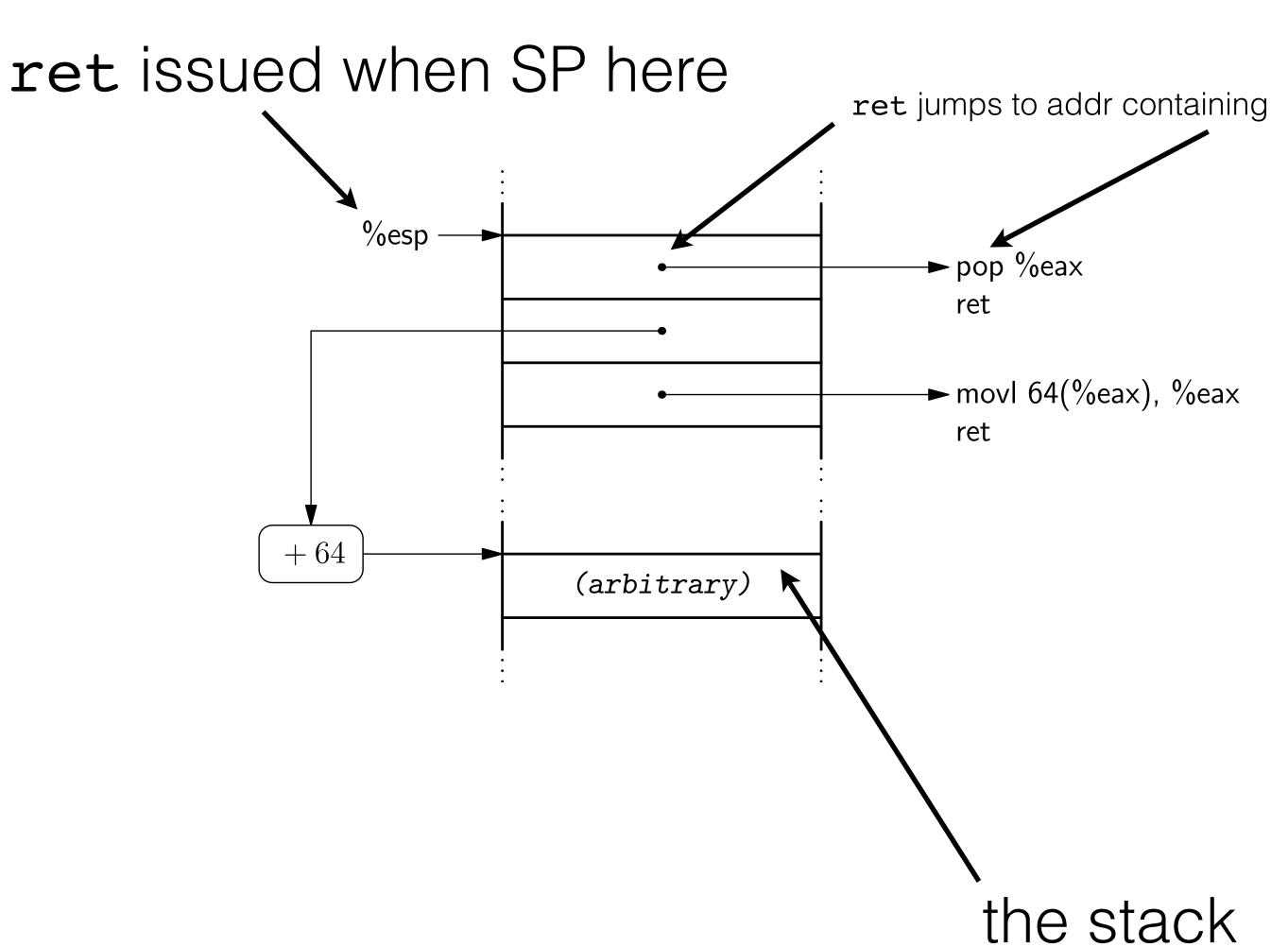


ret issued when SP here

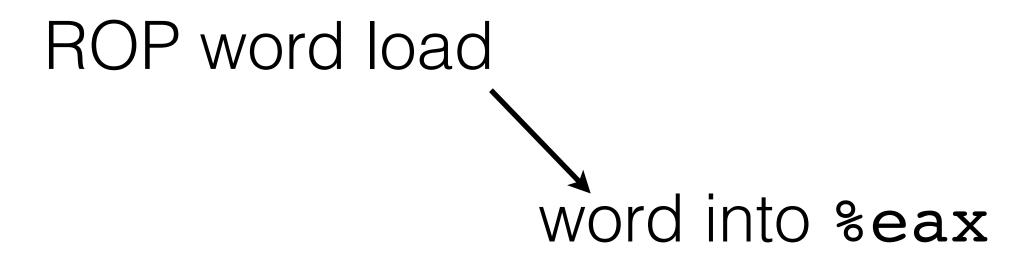


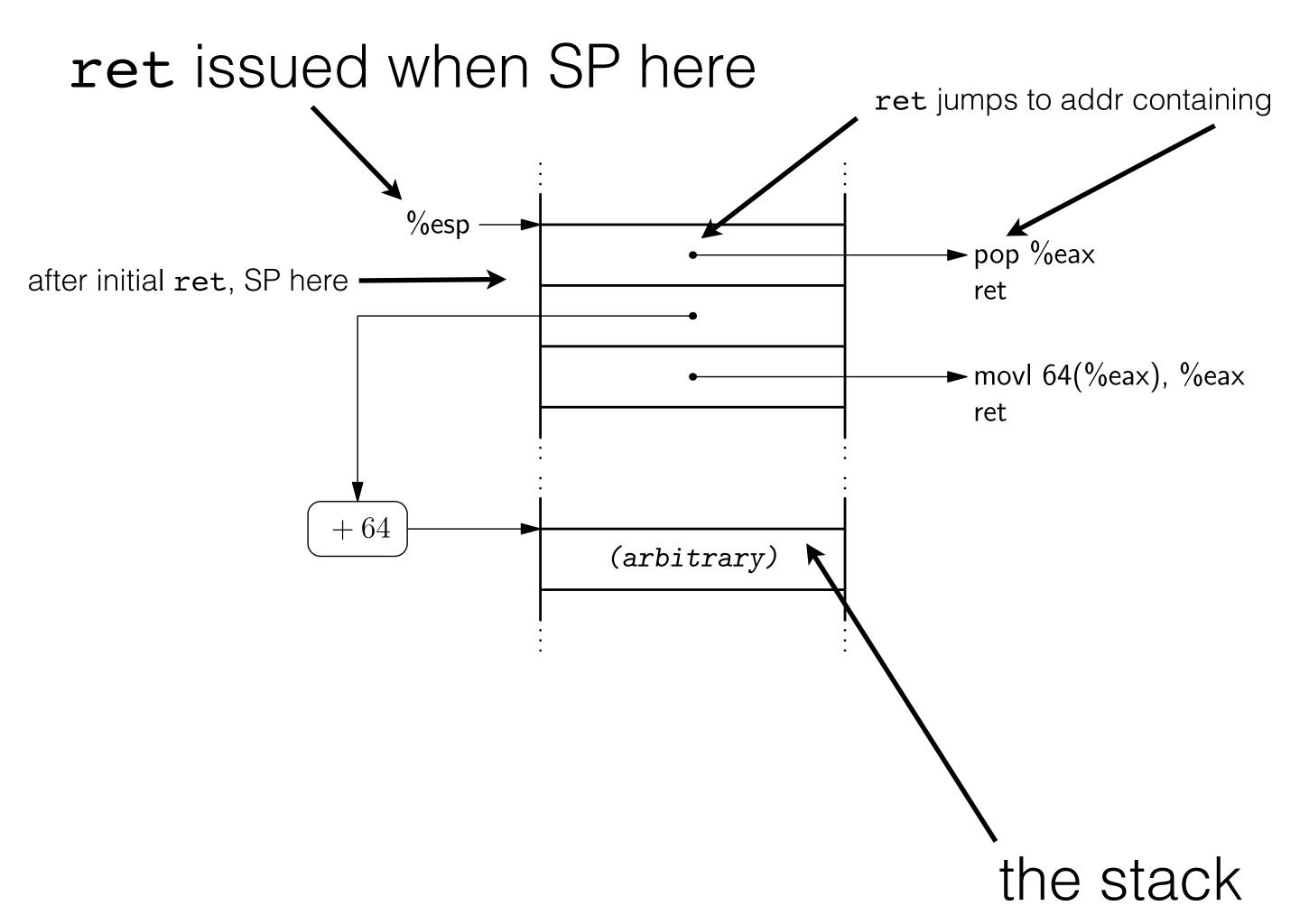




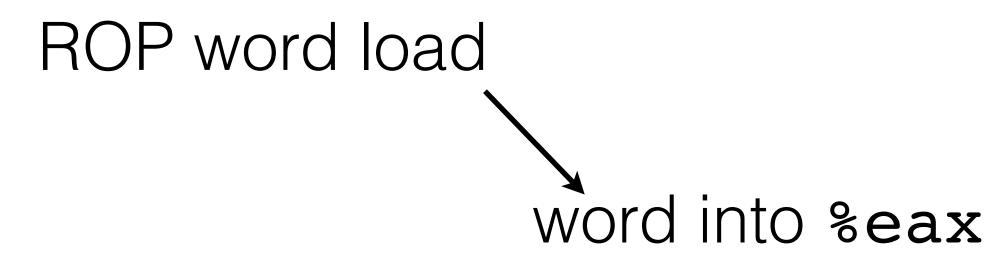


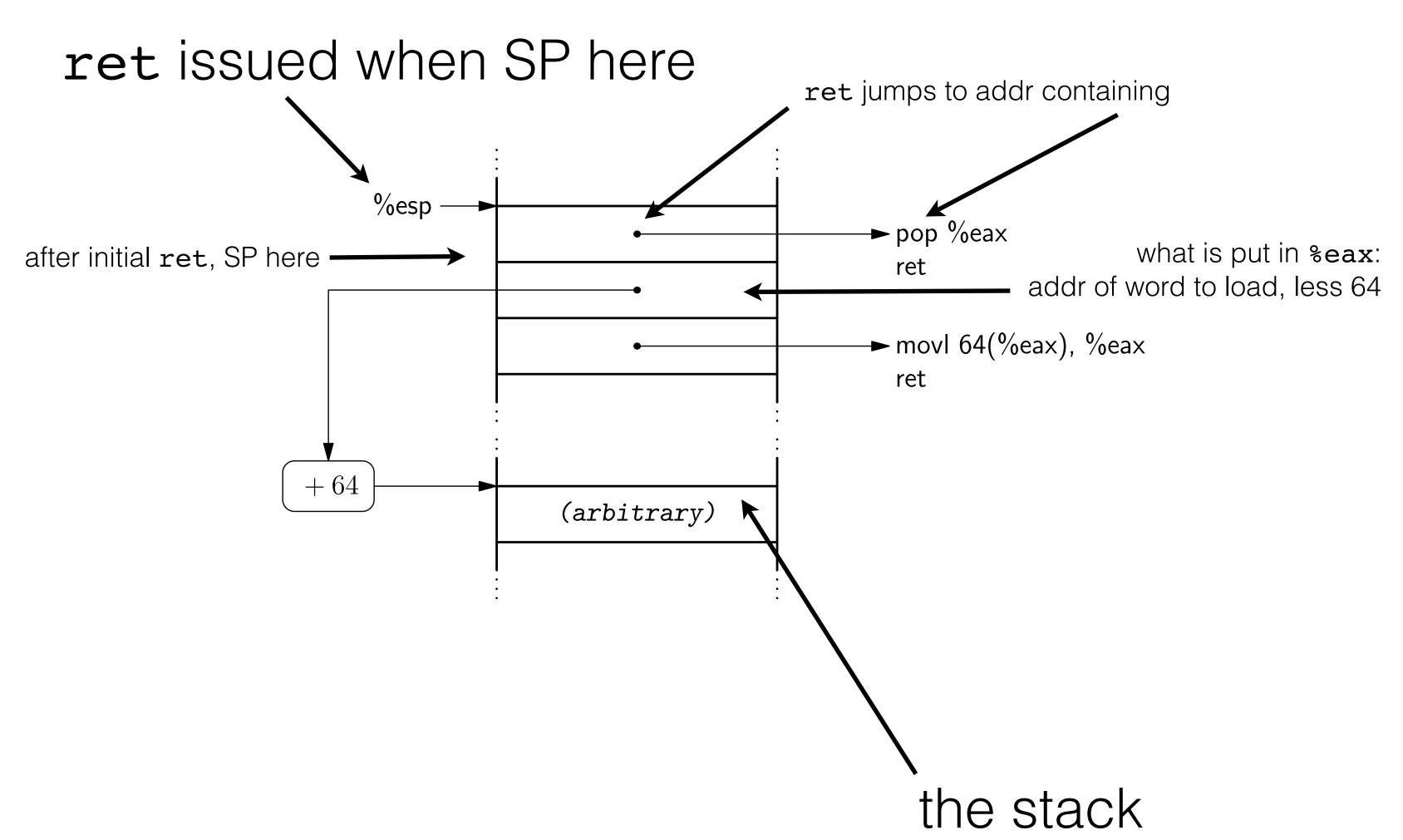


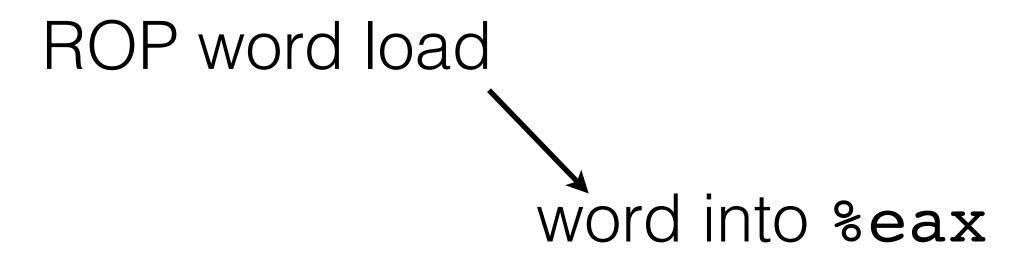


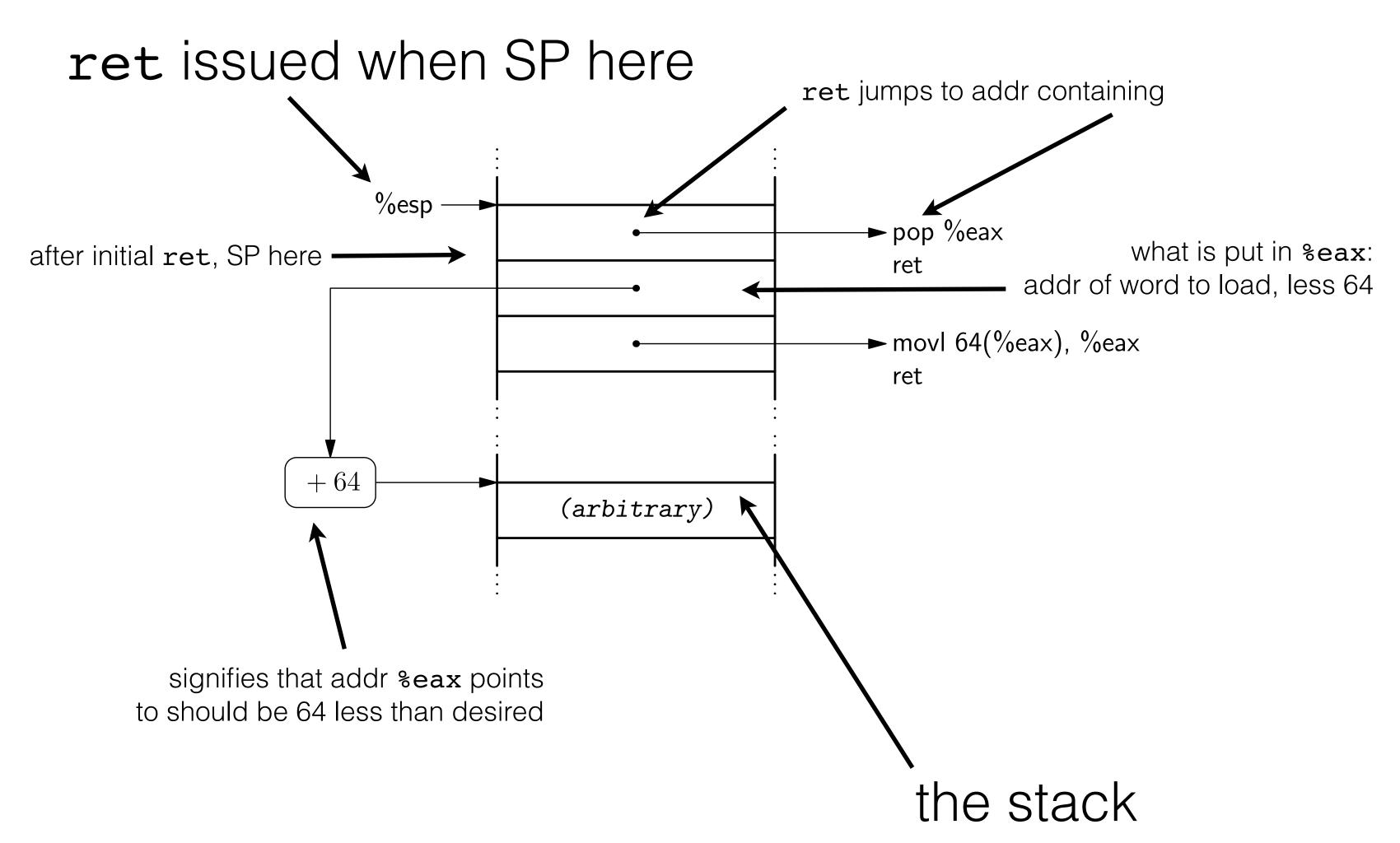


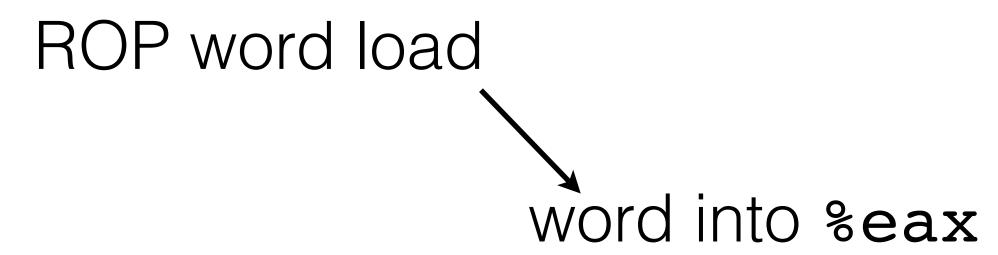


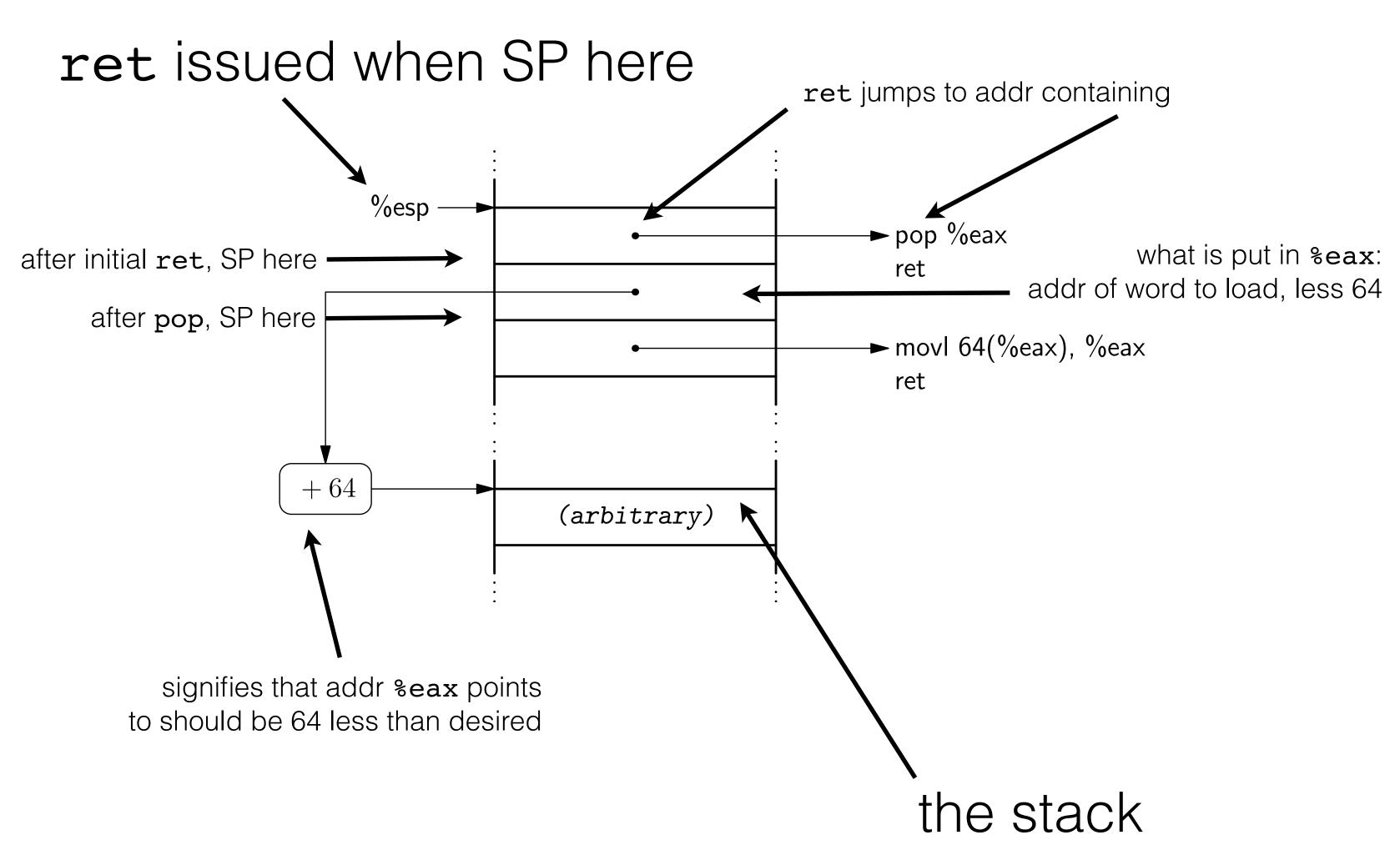


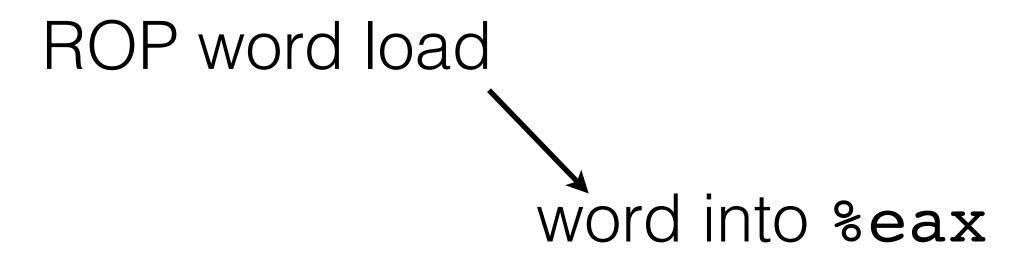


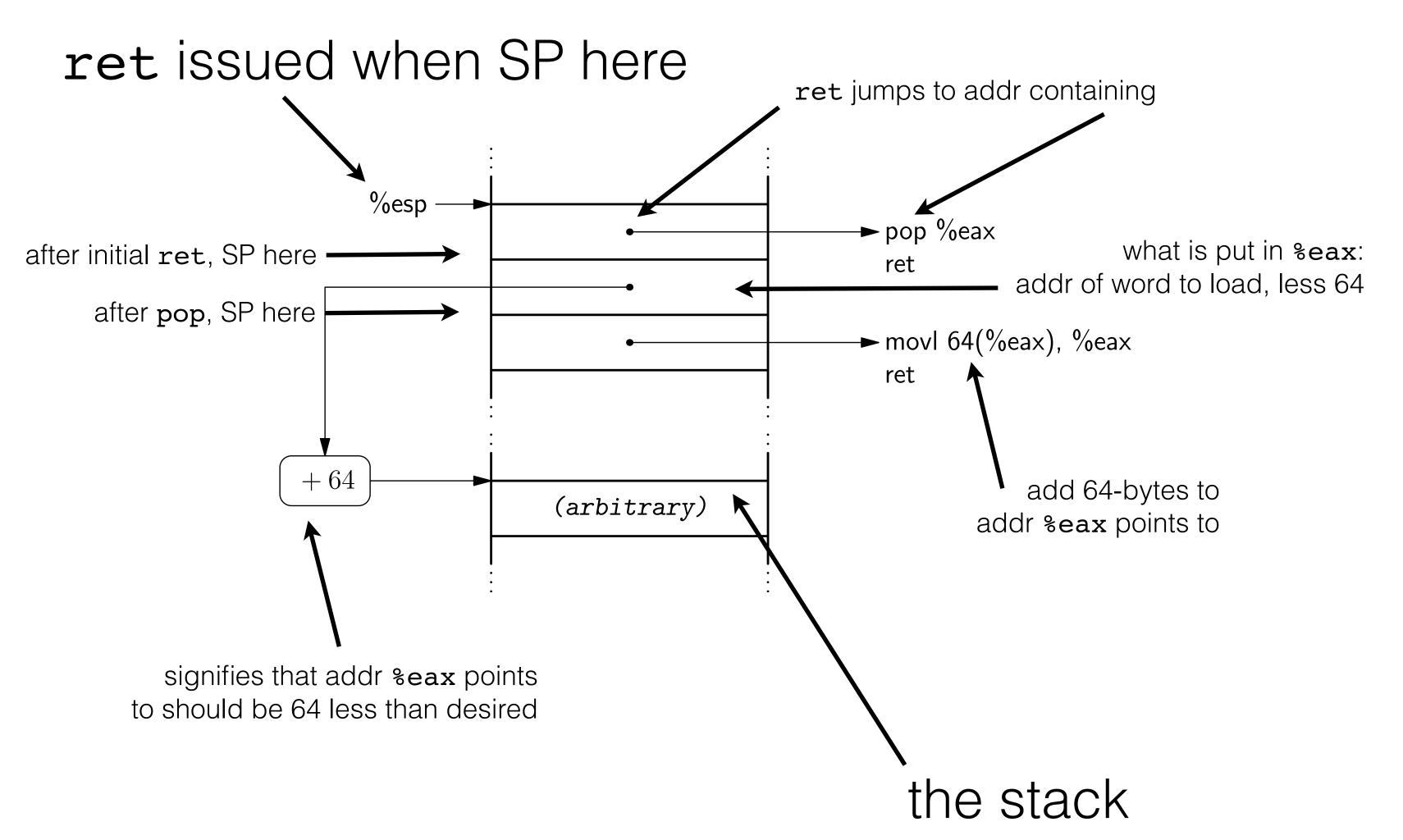


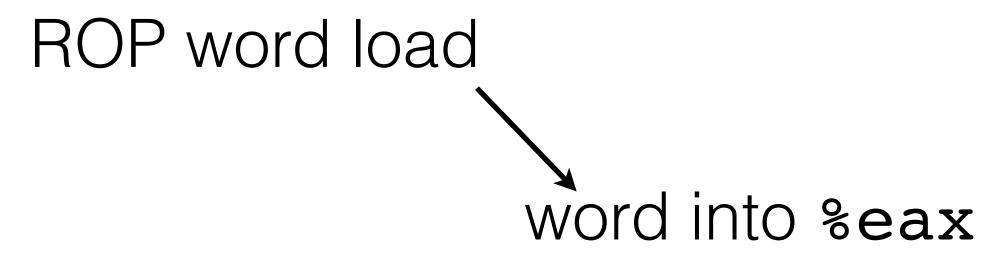


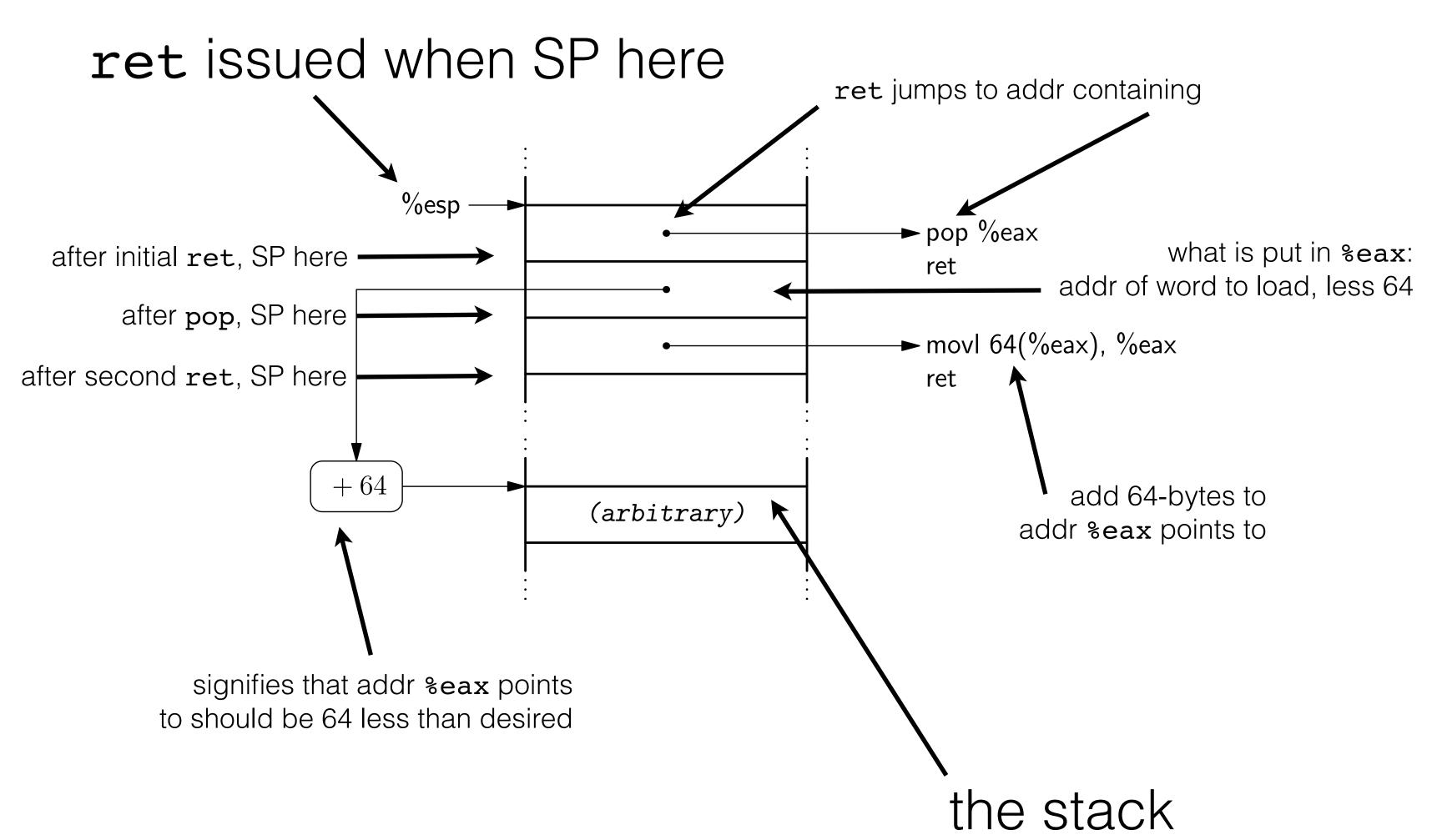












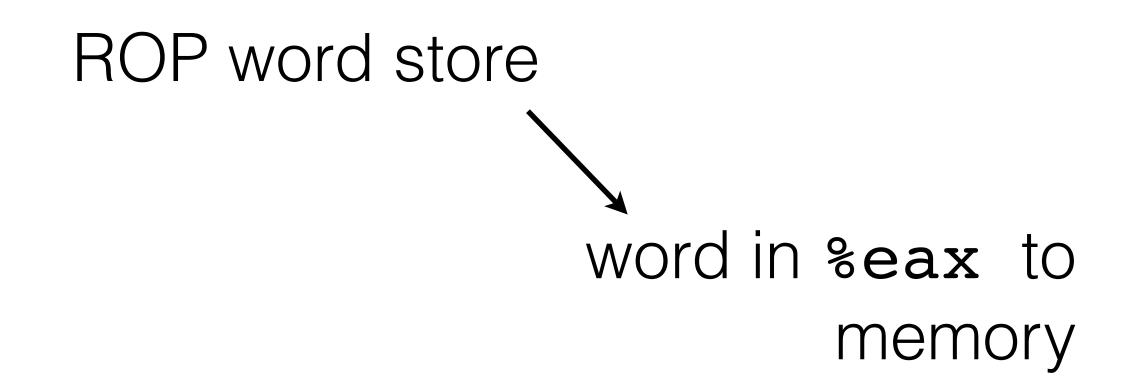


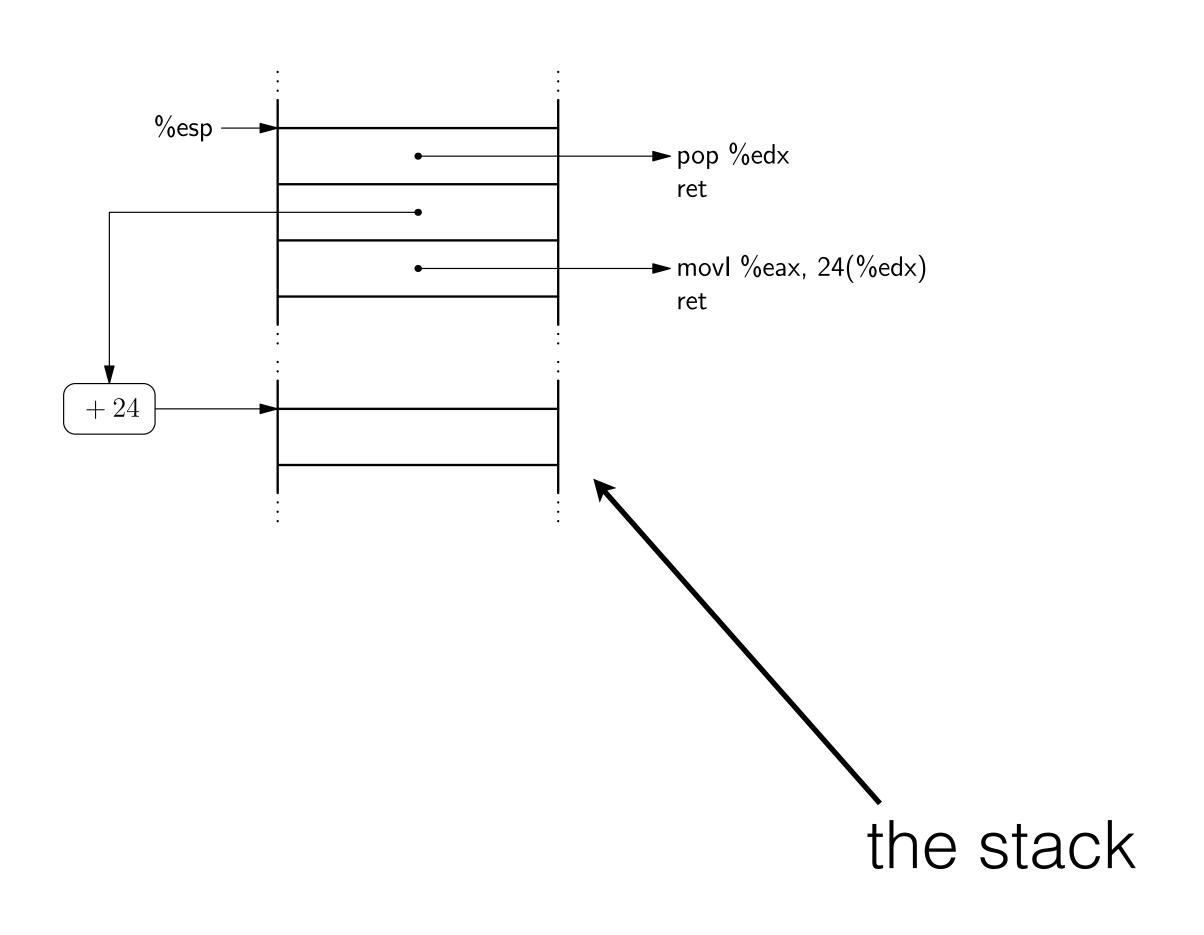
ROP word store



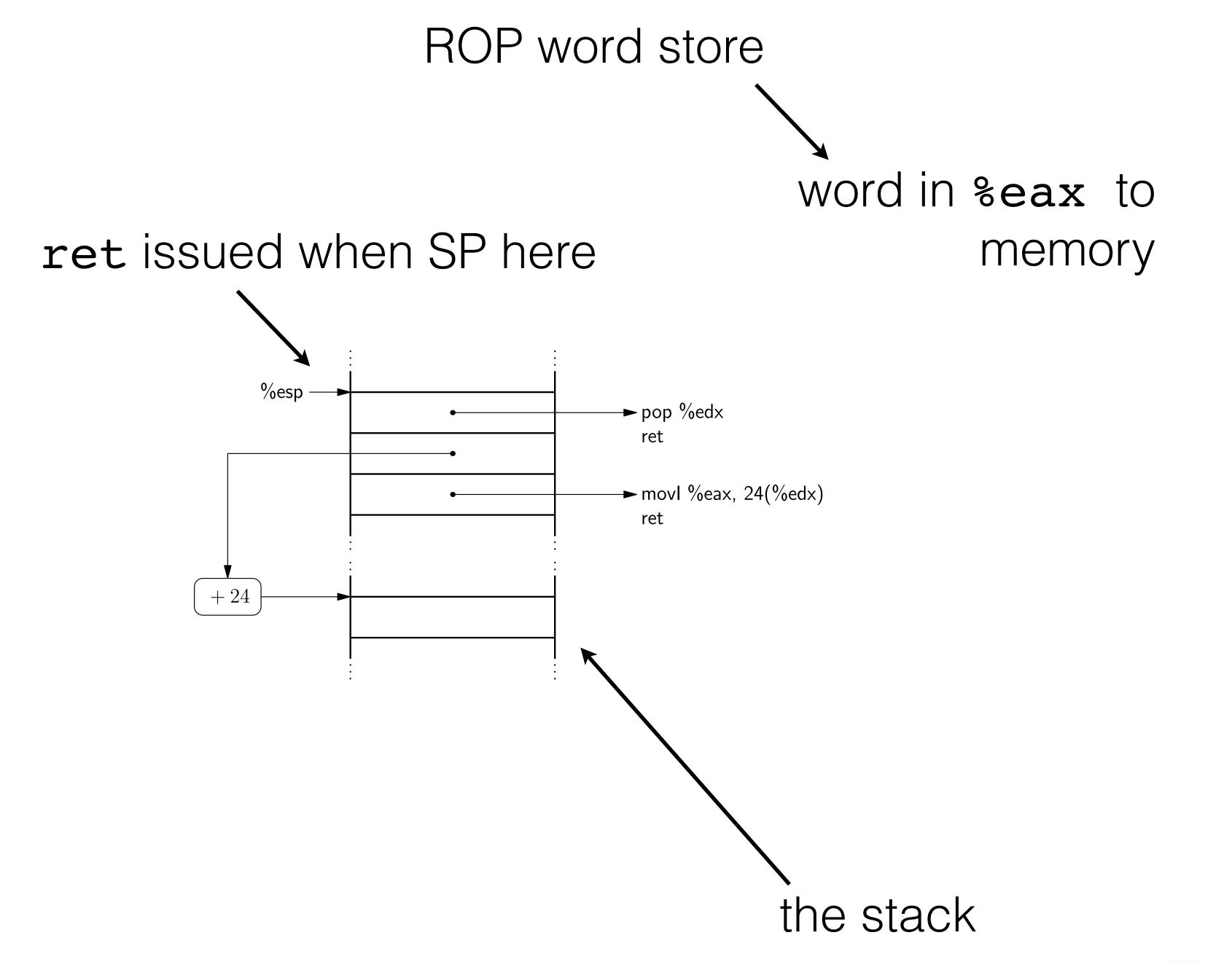
ROP word store

word in %eax to memory

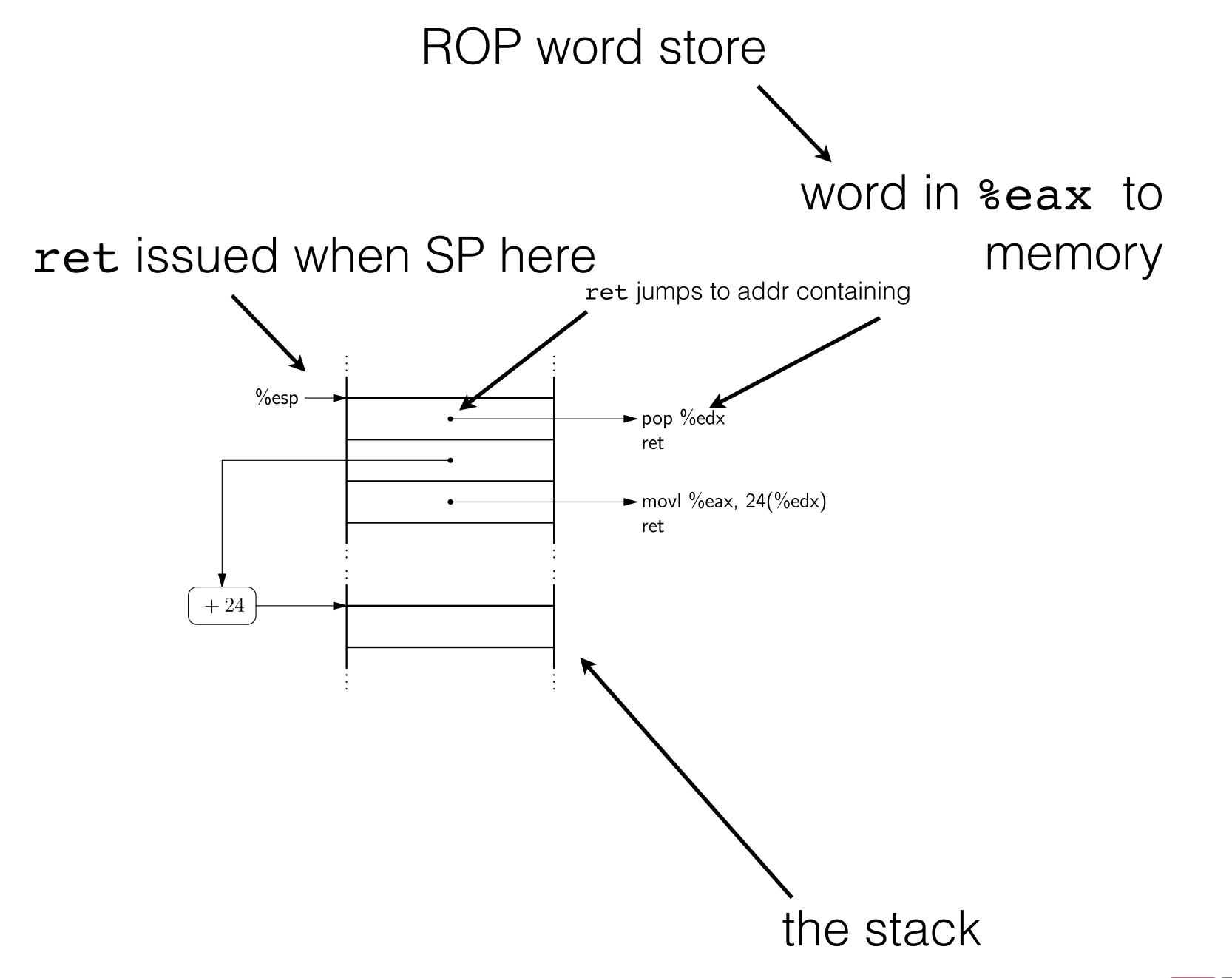




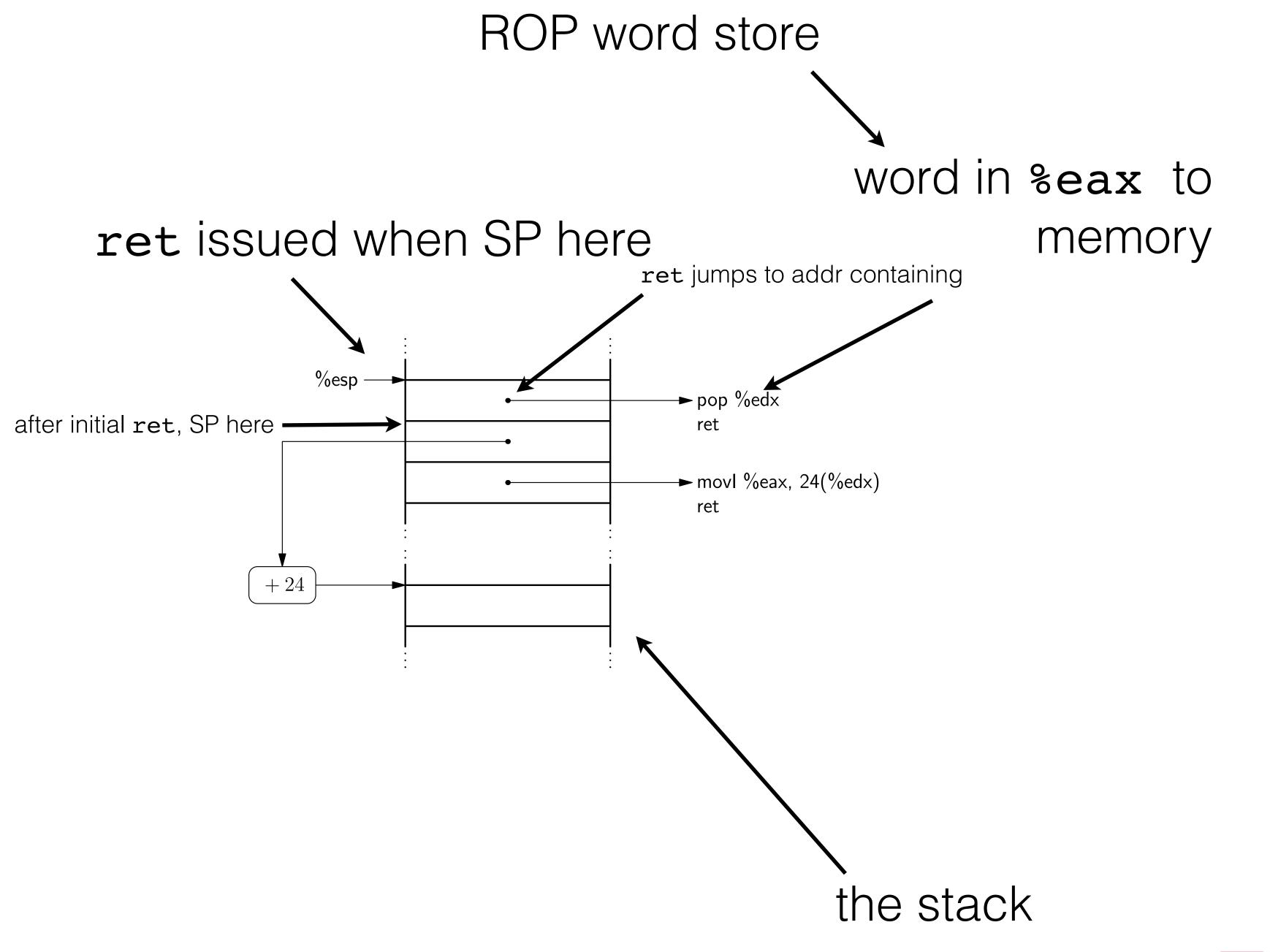




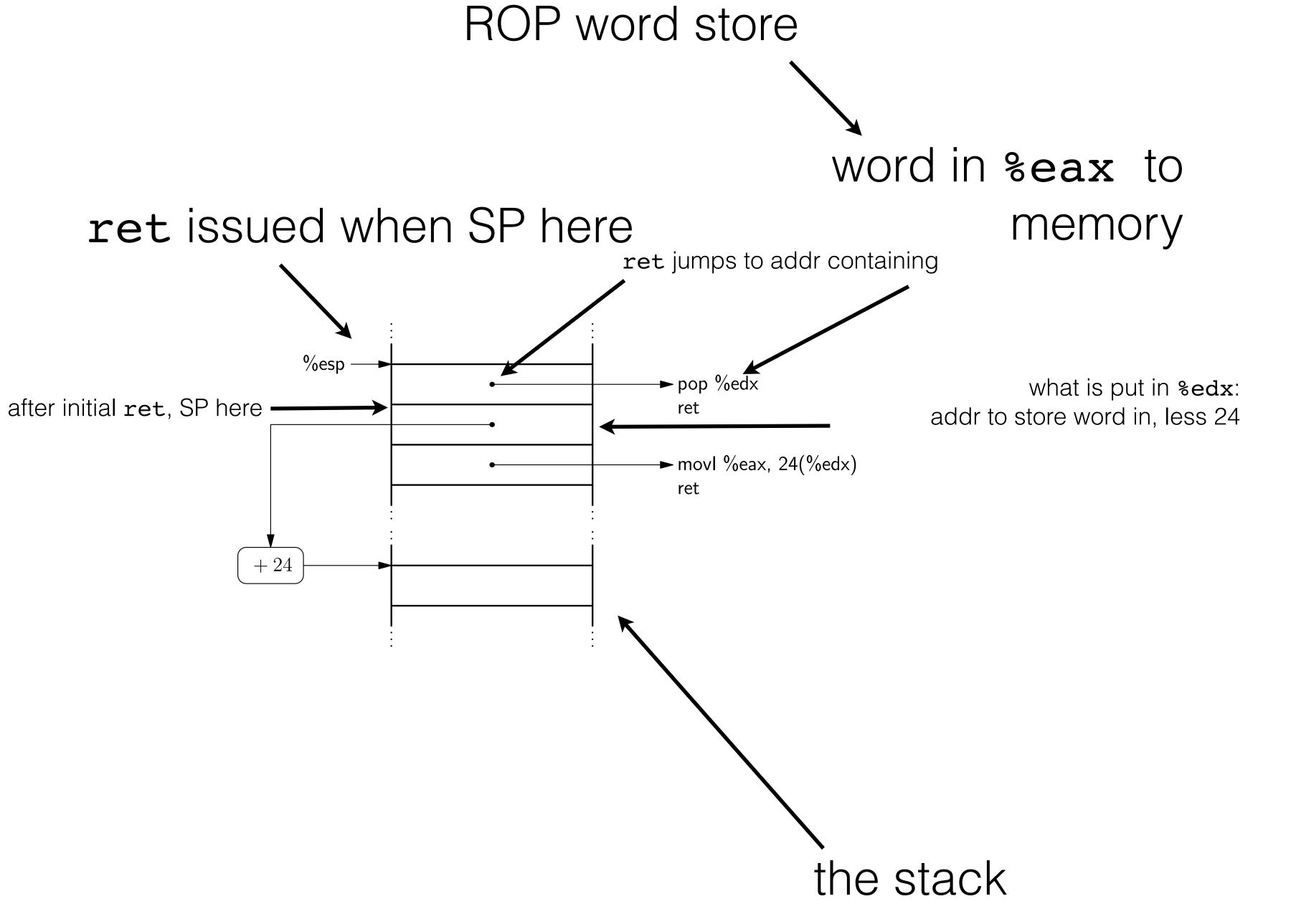




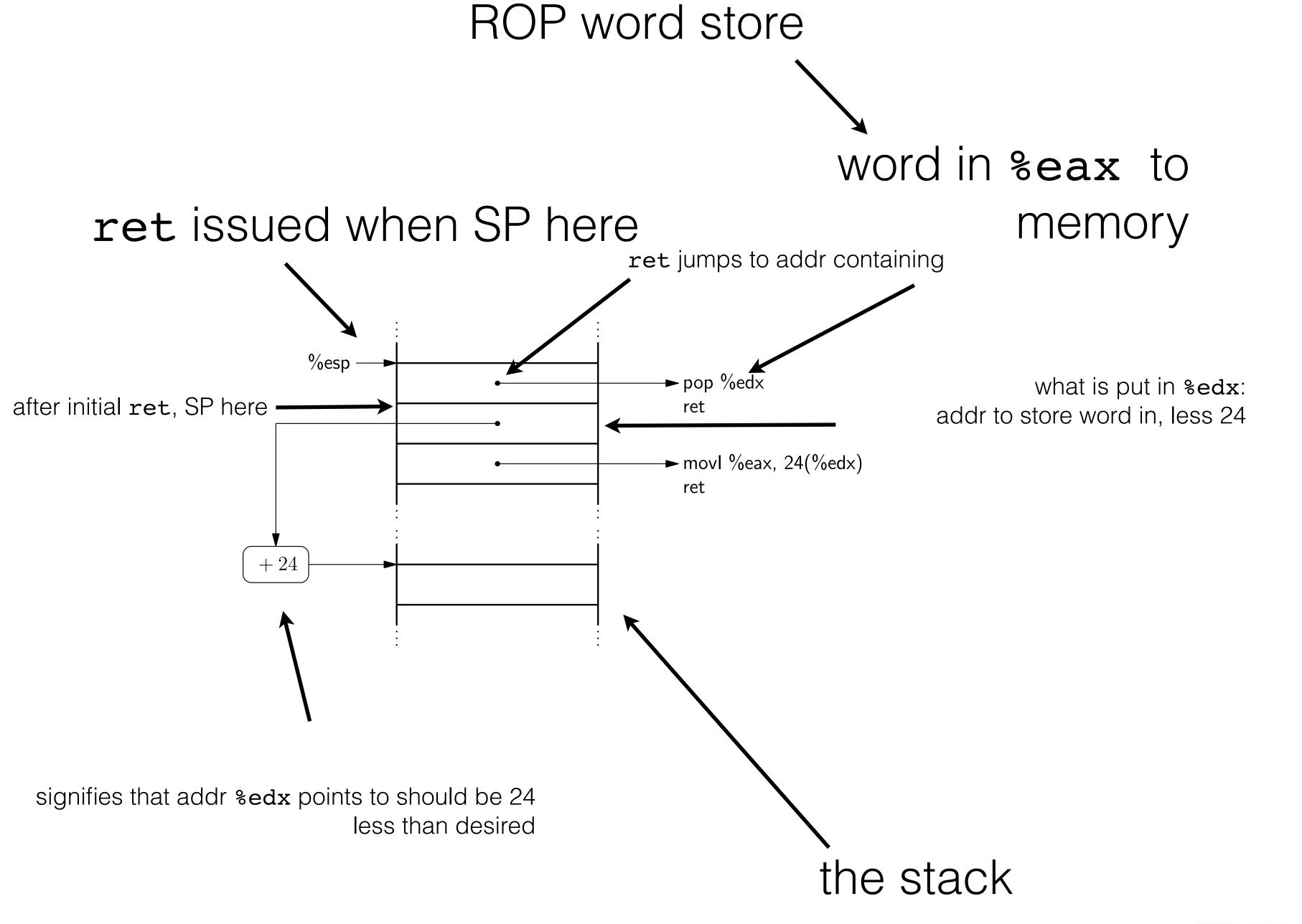




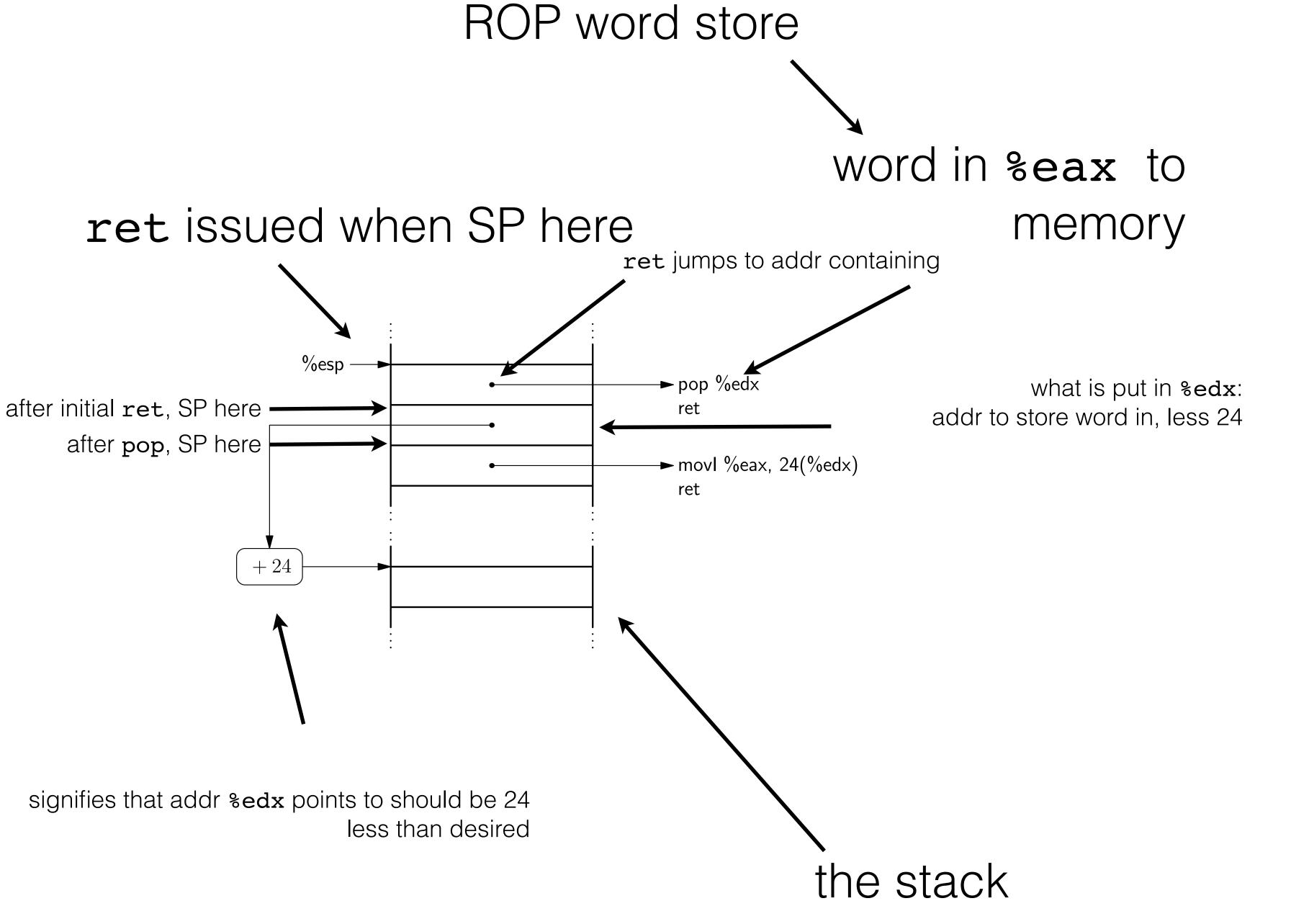




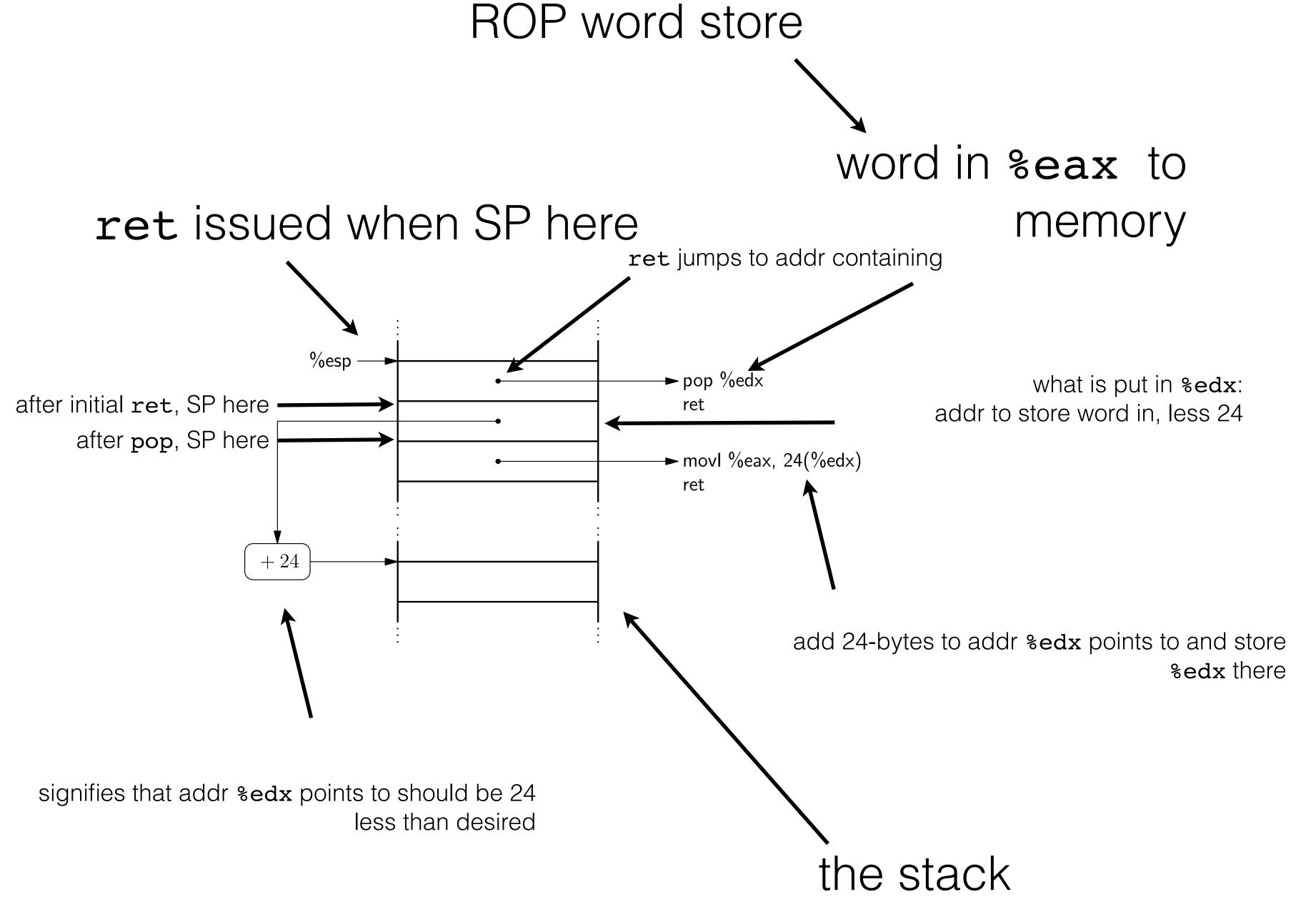




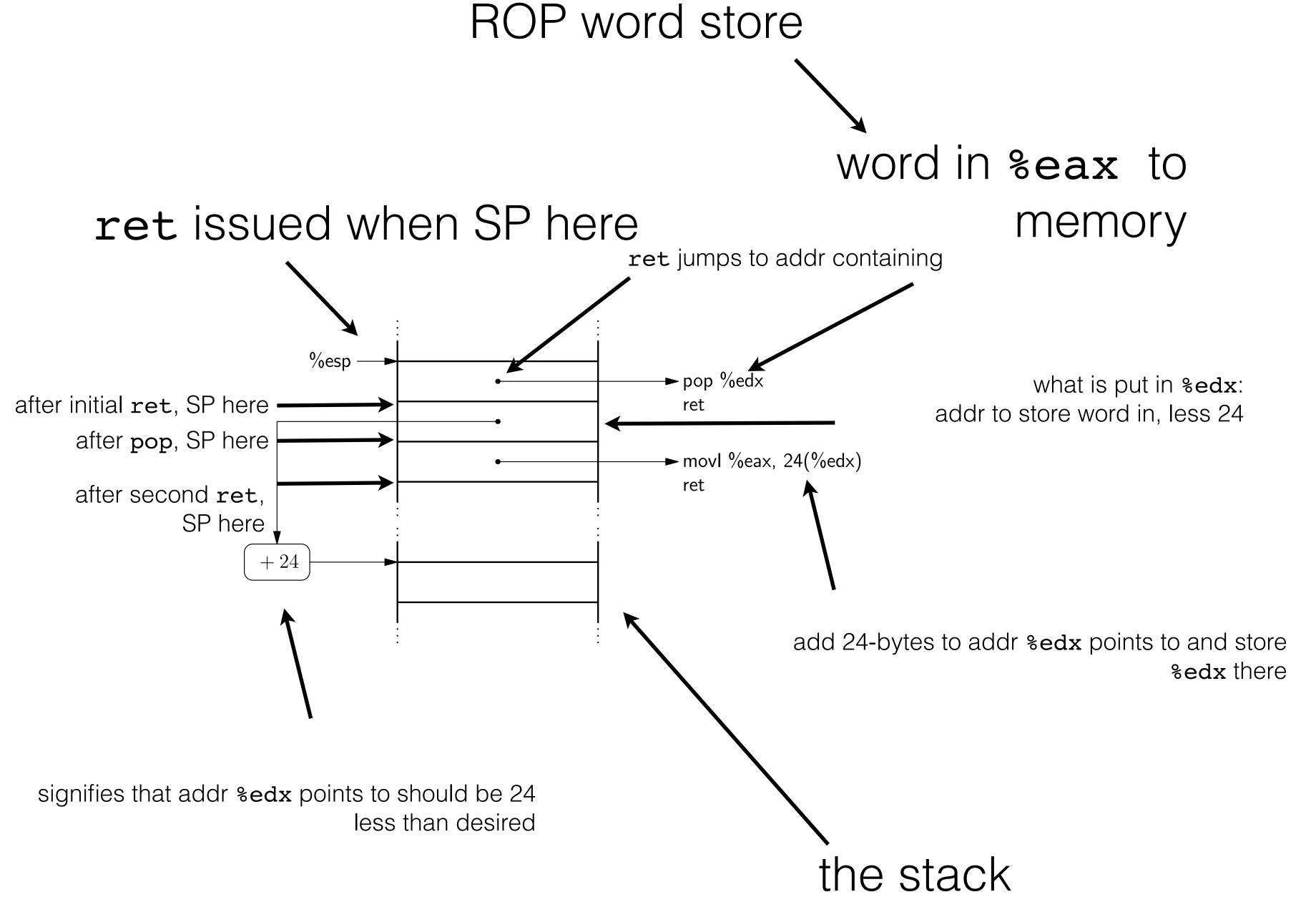














the good news:

can construct sequence of instructions using libc that are Turing complete



what Turing complete means to an attacker:



arbitrary computation



what Turing complete means to an attacker:



arbitrary computation

