Binary Exploitation

Buffer Overflows - 0x2

Roadmap

- Motivation
- Revisiting Memory Layout
 - Stack and Stack Frames
- Oh no! Assembly
 - Changing the stack
- Protostar Challenges

Motivation

- 372 CVE entries in 2017 (~1.5/day)
- Easy to understand
- Practice binary interaction

Revisiting Memory Layout

• Recall:

- File sections are interpreted as segments during execution
- Segments are flagged as read, write and/or execute
- Segments: .text, .bss, .data, heap, stack

Revisiting Memory Layout

- The **Stack** is a FILO data structure (a stack)
 - Data can be added by pushing onto the (top of the) stack
 - Data can be removed by popping from the (top of the) stack
- Starts at the "end" of addressable memory, grows into lower memory addresses
- The stack allows context to be stored

Revisiting Memory Layout

- The stack gives context by creating stack frames
- Stack frames are created when a function is called and include:
 - Function arguments
 - Function local variables
 - Previous frame
 - Where to return (code execution)

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    // This is not available outside main
    int i = 1;
    func();
}

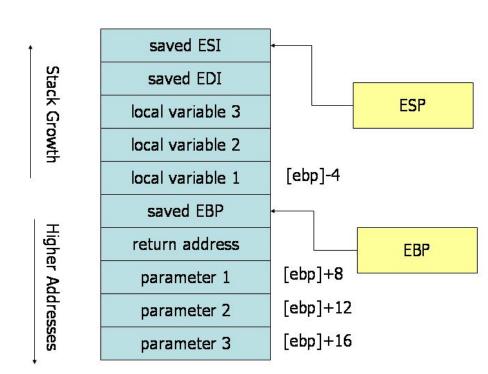
void func() {
    // i is not available here
    i = 2;
}
```

Oh No! Assembly

- ESP and EBP reference the frame
 - ESP points to the top of the stack
 - EBP points to the base of the stack (for the current frame)
- PUSH val
 - O SUB ESP, 0x4
 - MOV [ESP], val
- POP reg
 - MOV reg, [ESP]
 - ADD ESP, 0x4

Oh No! Assembly (now with drawings)

- CALL label
 - O PUSH EIP
 - JMP label
- <func prologue>
- <user code>
- <func epilogue>
- RET
 - O POP EIP



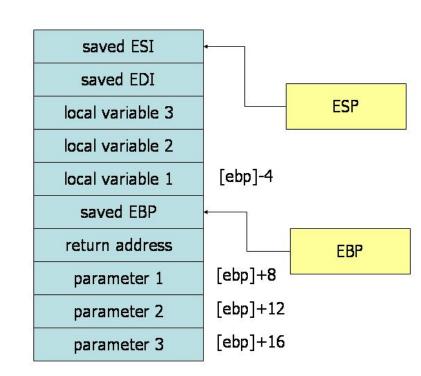
Oh No! Assembly

(now with drawings)

Stack Growth

Higher Addresses

- Function prologue creates a new stack frame
 - PUSH EBP
 - O MOV EBP, ESP
 - SUB ESP, 0xNN
- Function epilogue restores a previous stack frame
 - **LEAVE**
 - MOV ESP, EBP
 - POP EBP



References

Hacking The Art of Exploitation, 2nd Edition - Jon Erickson
Intel IA32 Architecture Manual

Next week...

- More Buffer Overflows
 - With shellcode