

# BUFFER OVERFLOW

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# IA-32/Linux Memory Layout

## Stack

- Runtime stack (8MB limit)

## Heap

- Dynamically allocated storage
- When call malloc(), calloc(), new()

## DLLs (shared libraries)

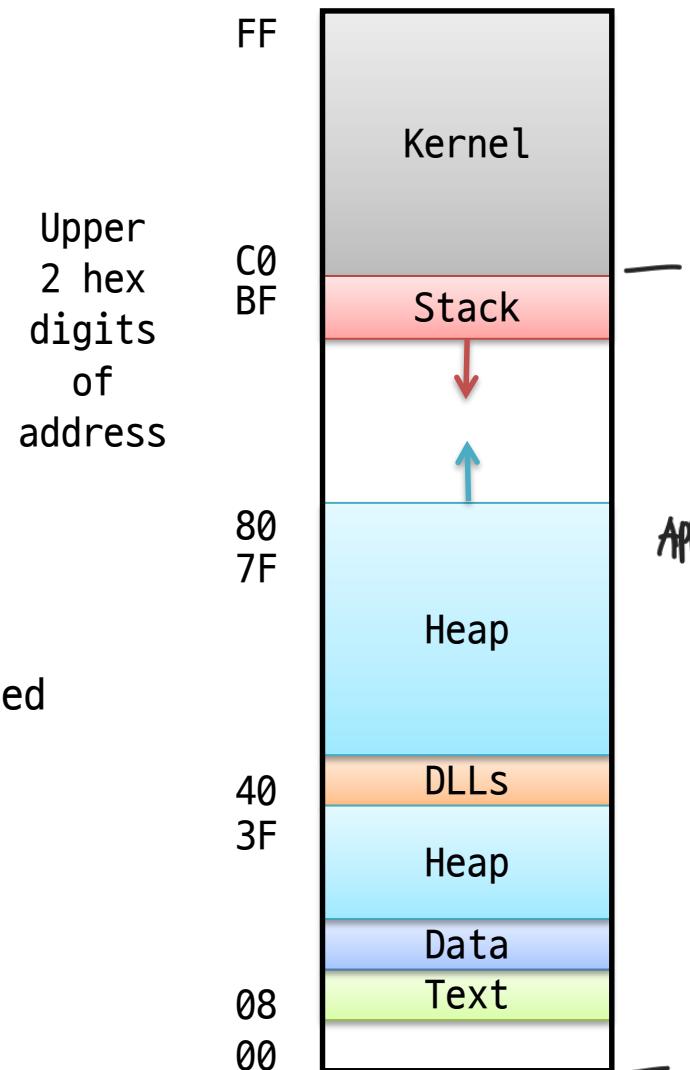
- Dynamically linked libraries
- Library routines (e.g., printf, gets)
- Linked into object code when first executed

## Data

- Statically allocated data
- e.g., arrays & strings declared in code

## Text

- Executable machine instructions
- Read-only



# IA-32/Linux Memory Layout

Where are the variables located?

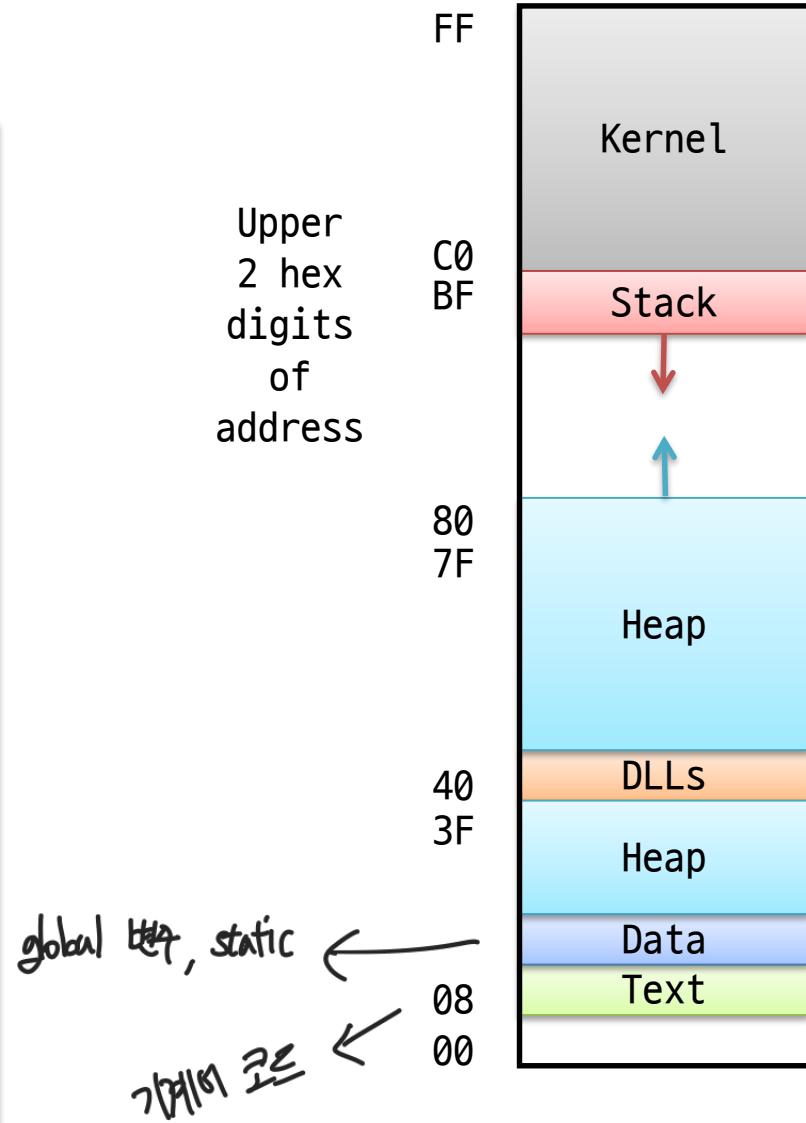
```
int e = 7;

int main() {
    int i = 3;
    static int k;
    char c[256];
    char p*;

    p=(char *)malloc(256); //堆
    printf("%p\n", p);
    i=a();

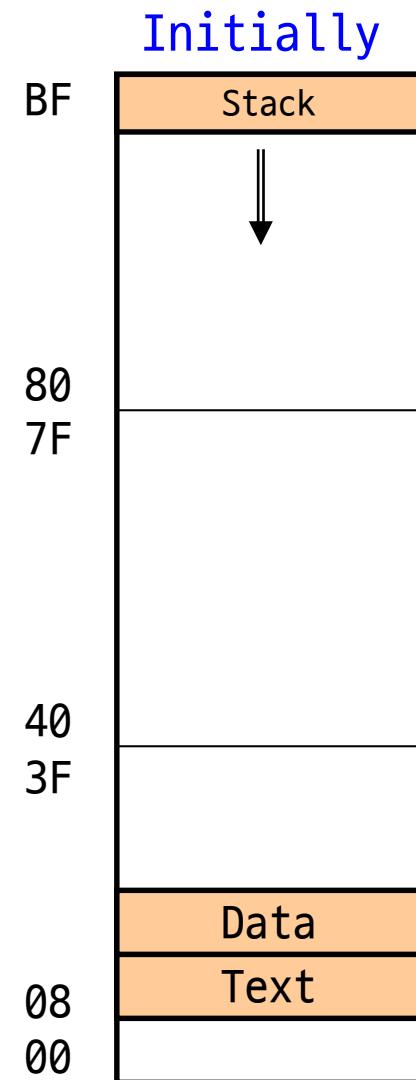
    exit(0);
}

int b = 5;
int a() {
    int i = 4; → 全局 X. 静态
    return b;
}
```



# Text & Stack Example

```
(gdb) break main  
(gdb) run  
Breakpoint 1, 0x0804856f in main ()  
(gdb) print $esp  
$3 = (void *) 0xbffffc78
```



# Vulnerable Buffer Code

```
/* Echo Line */
void echo()
{
    // Way too small!
    char buf[4];
    gets(buf);
    puts(buf);
}

int main()
{
    printf("Type: ");
    echo();
    return 0;
}
```

```
$ ./bufdemo
Type: 1234
1234
```

```
$ ./bufdemo
Type: 12345       buf[4] 의 길이 5개
Segmentation Fault
```

```
$ ./bufdemo
Type: 12345678
Segmentation Fault
```

What's wrong?

# String Library Code

## Implementation of Unix function gets()

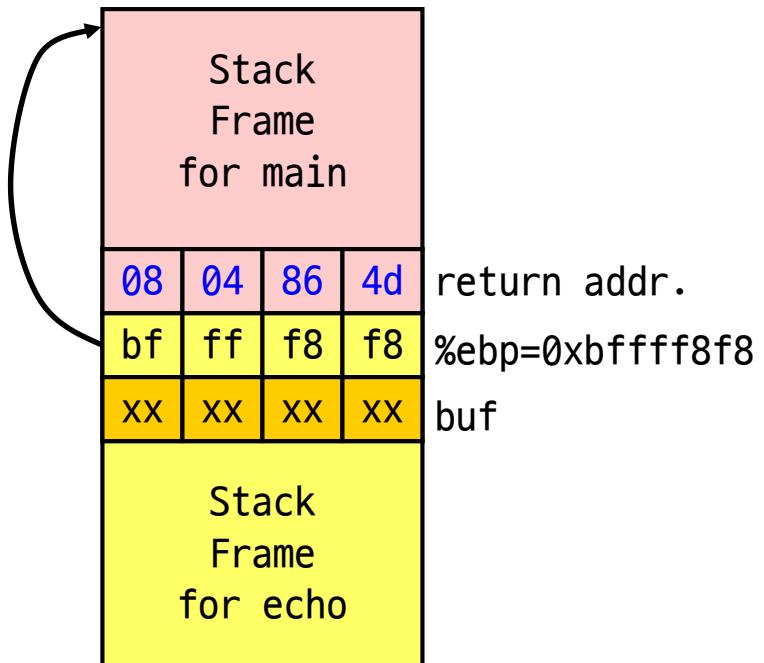
- No way to specify limit on # of characters to read

```
/* Get string from stdin */
char *gets(char *dest) {
    int c = getc();
    char *p = dest;
    while (c != EOF && c != '\n') {
        *p++ = c;
        c = getc();
    }
    *p = '\0';
    return dest;
}
```

- Similar problems with other Unix functions
  - strcpy: copies string of arbitrary length
  - scanf/fscanf/sscanf, given %s conversion specification

# Buffer Overflow (1)

```
unix> gdb bufdemo
(gdb) break echo
Breakpoint 1 at 0x8048583
(gdb) run
Breakpoint 1, 0x8048583 in echo ()
(gdb) print /x *(unsigned *)$ebp
$1 = 0xbffff8f8
(gdb) print /x *((unsigned *)$ebp + 1)
$3 = 0x0804864d
```

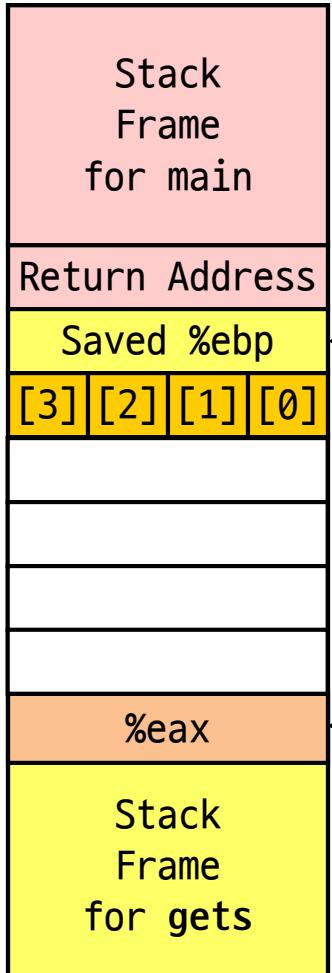


```
08048648: call 804857c <echo>
0804864d: movl $0, %eax           # Return Point
```

```
/* Echo Line */
void echo()
{
    // Way too small!
    char buf[4];
    gets(buf);
    puts(buf);
}

int main()
{
    printf("Type: ");
    echo();
    return 0;
}
```

# Buffer Overflow (2)

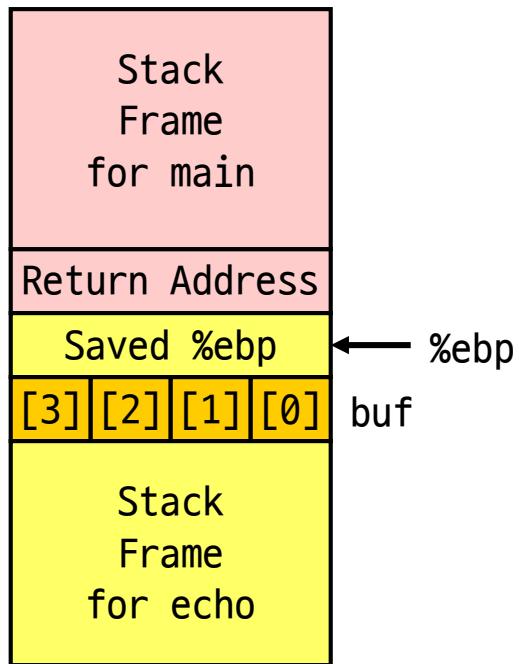


```
/* Echo Line */
void echo()
{
    char buf[4];           /* Way too small! */
    gets(buf);
    puts(buf);
}
```

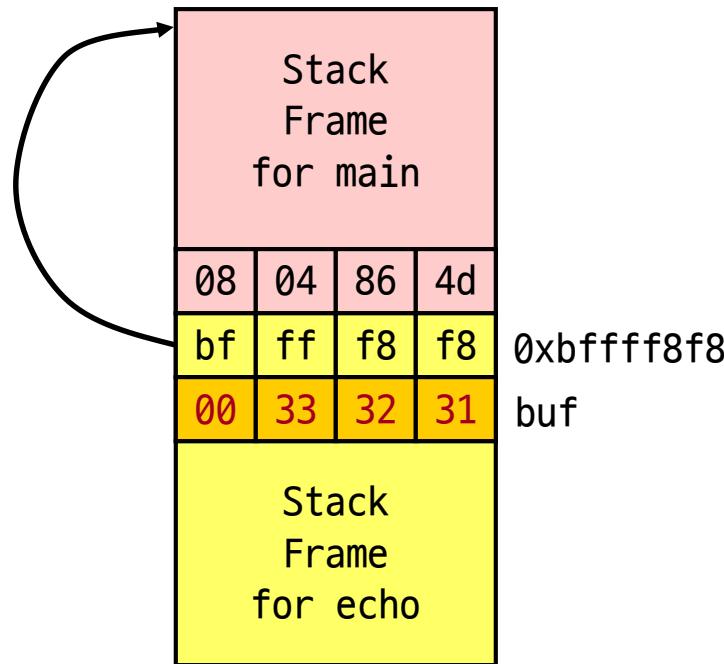
```
echo:
    pushl %ebp          # Save %ebp on stack
    movl %esp,%ebp
    subl $24,%esp        # Allocate space
    leal -4(%ebp),%eax   # compute buf as %ebp-4
    movl %eax,(%esp)      # save to the stack
    call gets             # Call gets
    . . .
```

# Buffer Overflow (3)

Before Call to gets

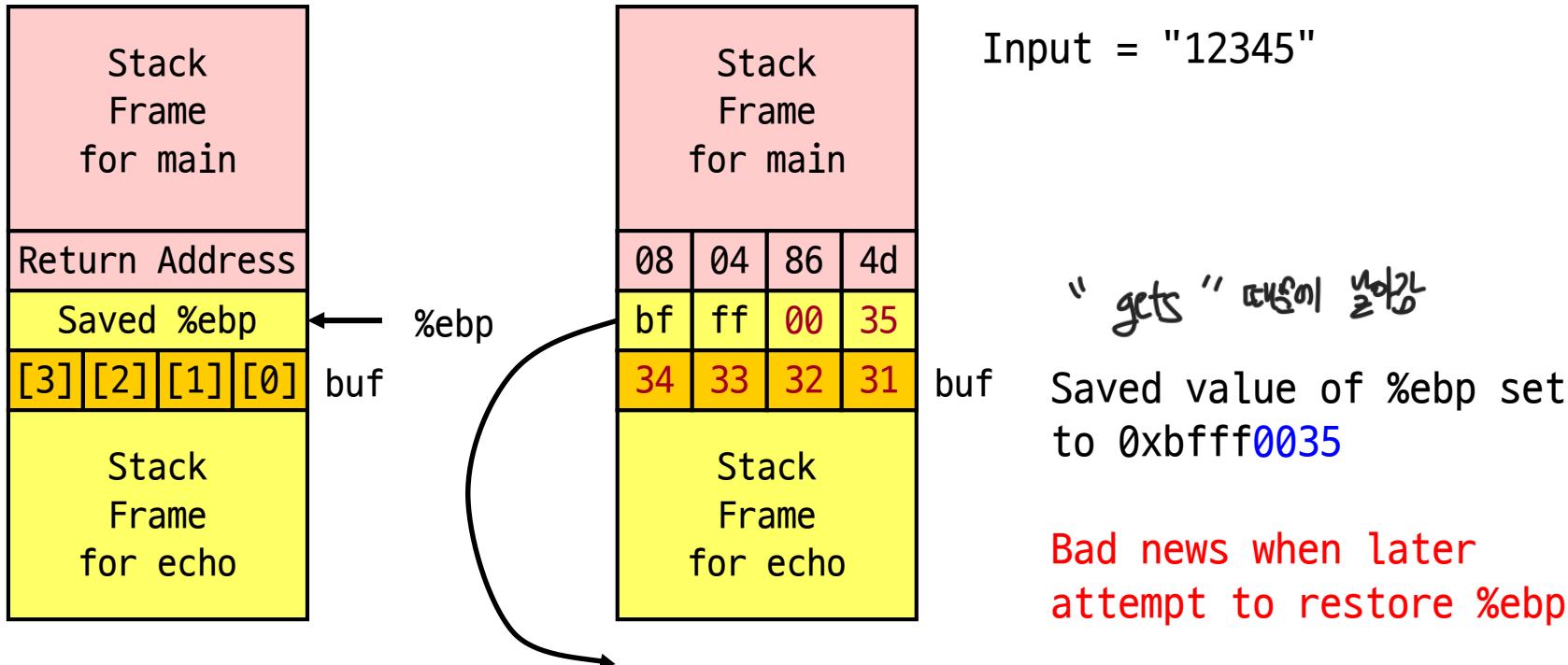


Input = "123"



No Problem

# Buffer Overflow (4)

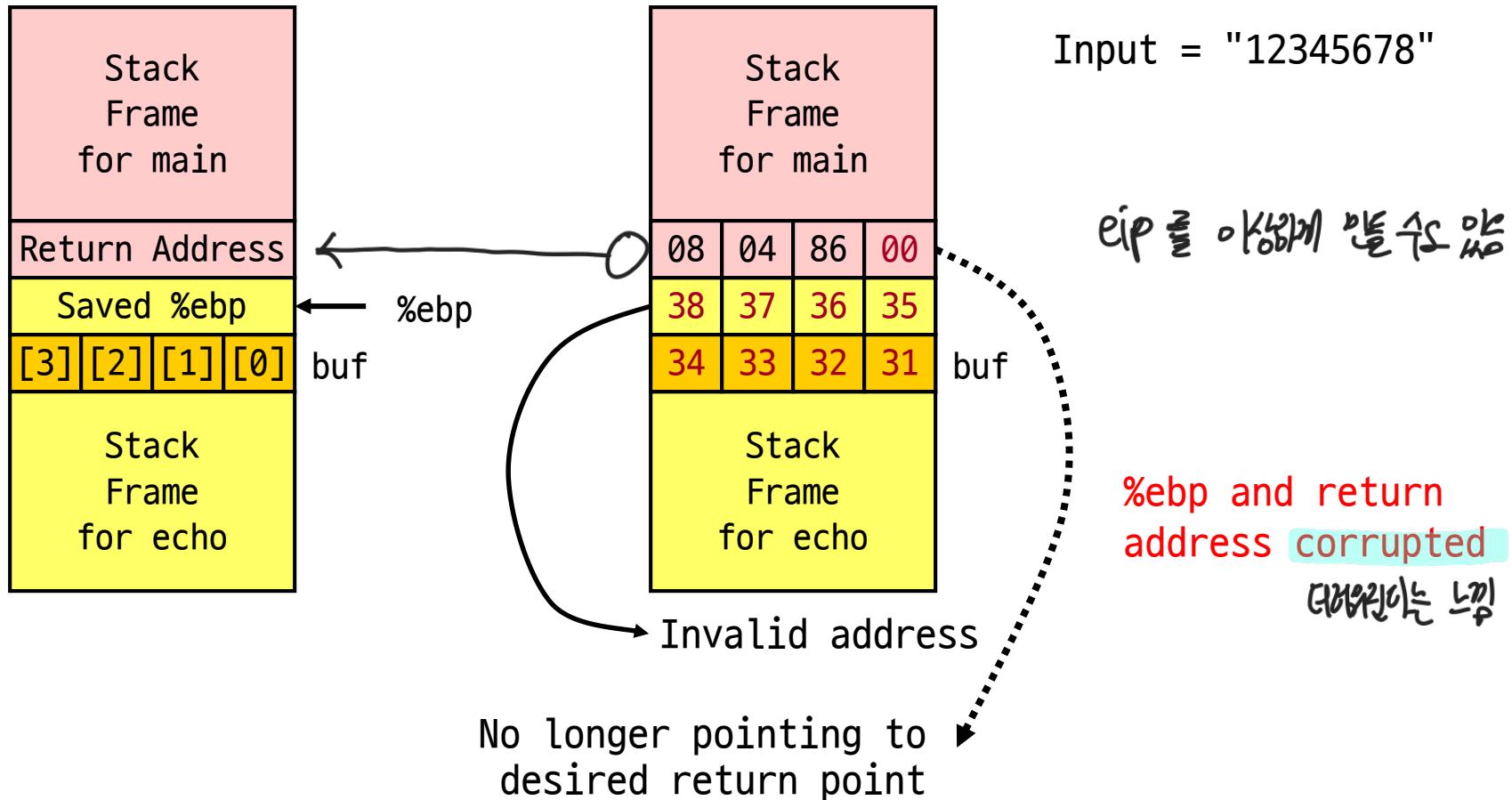


```
...  
8048600: call 80482c4      # gets  
8048605: leal -4(%ebp),%eax  
8048608: movl %eax,(%esp)  
804860b: call 80482d4      # puts  
8048610: leave            # movl %ebp, %esp; popl %ebp  
8048611: ret
```

<echo code>

segment fault 0x1 : %ebp 값이 없습니다

# Buffer Overflow (5)

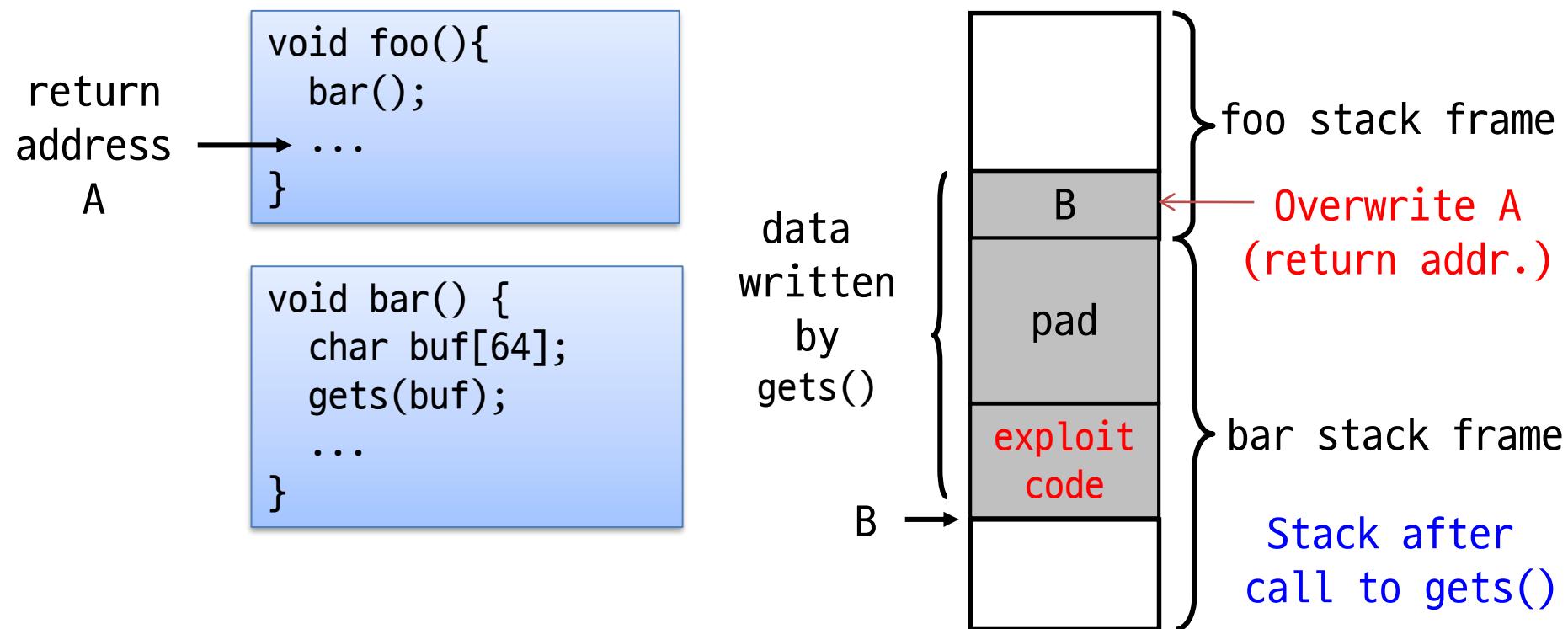


```
8048648:    call 804857c <echo>
804864d:    mov $0,%eax           # Return Point
```

# Buffer Overflow Attack (1)

## Malicious use of buffer overflow

- Input string contains byte representation of executable code
- Overwrite return address with address of buffer
- When bar() executes ret, will jump to exploit code



# Buffer Overflow Attack (2)

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## Exploits based on buffer overflows

- Buffer overflow bugs allow remote machines to execute arbitrary code  
내가 원하는 코드 실행

## Internet worm

- Early versions of the finger server (fingerd) used gets() to read the argument sent by the client:
  - finger kildong@email.com
- Worm attacked fingerd server by sending phony argument:
  - finger "exploit-code padding new-return-address"
  - exploit-code: executed a root shell on the victim machine with a direct TCP connection to the attacker

# Code Red Worm (1)

# History

- June 18, 2001. Microsoft announces buffer overflow vulnerability in IIS Internet server
  - July 19, 2001. Over 250,000 machines infected by new virus in 9 hours
  - White house must change its IP address
  - Pentagon shut down public WWW servers for day

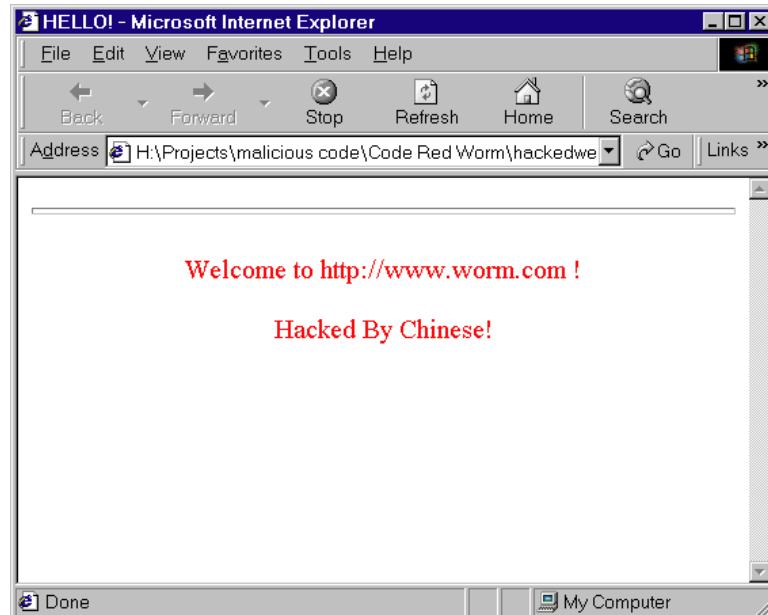
## Received strings of form

HTTP/1.0" 400 325 "-" "-"

# Code Red Worm (2)

## Code Red exploit code

- Starts 100 threads running
- Spread self
  - Between 1st & 19th of month
  - Generate random IP addresses & send attack string
- Denial of service attack to [www.whitehouse.gov](http://www.whitehouse.gov)
  - Between 21st & 27th of month
  - Send 98,304 packets; sleep for 4.5 hours; repeat
- Deface server's home page
  - After waiting 2 hours



# Code Red Worm (3)

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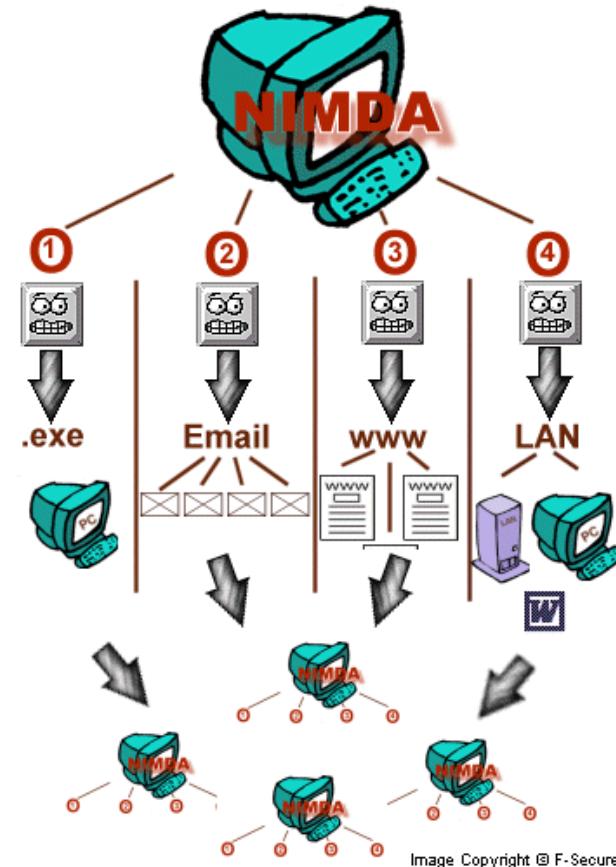
## Code Red effects

- Later version even more malicious
  - Code Red II
  - As of April 2002, over 18,000 machines infected
  - Still spreading
- Paved way for NIMDA
  - Variety of propagation methods
  - One was to exploit vulnerabilities left behind by Code Red II

# Nimda Worm

## Nimda (2001)

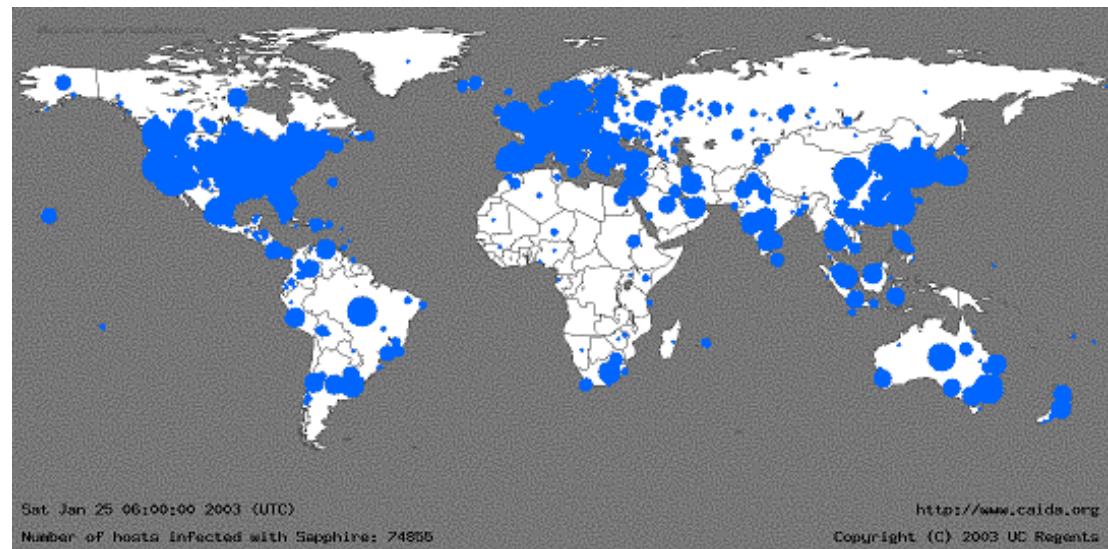
- Five different infection methods:
  - Via e-mail
  - Via open network shares
    - Window XP SP1 version
  - Via browsing of compromised web sites
  - Exploitation of various Microsoft IIS 4.0/5.0 directory traversal vulnerabilities
  - Via back doors left behind by the "Code Red II" and "Sadmind/IIS" worms
- One of the most widespread virus/worm



# SQL Slammer Worm

## SQL slammer (2003)

- Exploited two buffer overflow bugs in Microsoft's SQL Server and Desktop Engine
- Infected 75,000 victims within 10 minutes
- Generate random IP addresses and send itself out to those addresses, slowing down Internet traffic dramatically
- 1/25 nationwide Internet shutdown in South Korea



*30 minutes after release*

# Avoiding Buffer Overflow

Use library routines that limit string lengths

- **fgets()** instead of **gets()**
  - Use **fgets()** to read the string
- **strncpy()** instead of **strcpy()**
- Don't use **scanf()** with **%s** conversion specification
  - Or use **%ns** where n is a suitable integer



기억해두는 예로이 많아지는 많음

```
/* Echo Line */
void echo()
{
    char buf[4]; /* Way too small! */
    fgets(buf, 4, stdin);
    puts(buf);
}
```

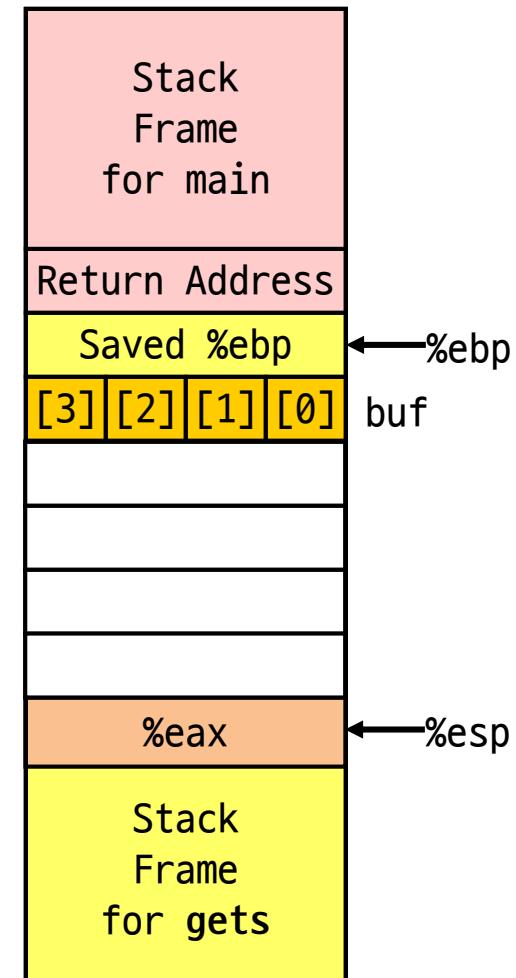
Why does not eliminate vulnerable functions?

# System-Level Protections

## Address Space Layout Randomization (ASLR)

- Randomized stack offsets
- At start of program, allocate random amount of space on stack
- Makes it difficult for hacker to predict beginning of inserted code

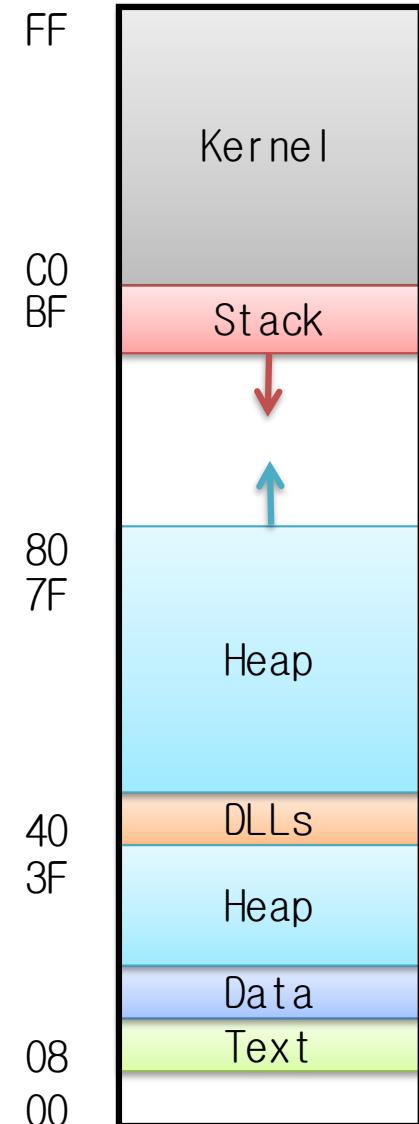
```
echo:  
pushl %ebp          # Save %ebp on stack  
movl %esp,%ebp  
subl $24,%esp      # Allocate space  
leal -4(%ebp),%eax # compute buf as %ebp-4  
movl %eax,(%esp)   # save to the stack  
call gets           # Call gets  
. . .
```



# System-Level Protections

## Executable space protection

- Mark certain areas of memory as non-executable
- Hardware assistance:
  - Intel NX (No eXecute) bit
  - AMD XD (eXecute Disable) bit



# Stack Canaries

## Idea

- Place special value ("canary") on stack just beyond buffer
- Check for corruption before exiting function

## GCC Implementation

- `-fstack-protector`
- `-fstack-protector-all`

```
unix>./bufdemo-protected
Type a string: 1234
1234
```

```
unix>./bufdemo-protected
Type a string: 12345
*** stack smashing detected ***
```

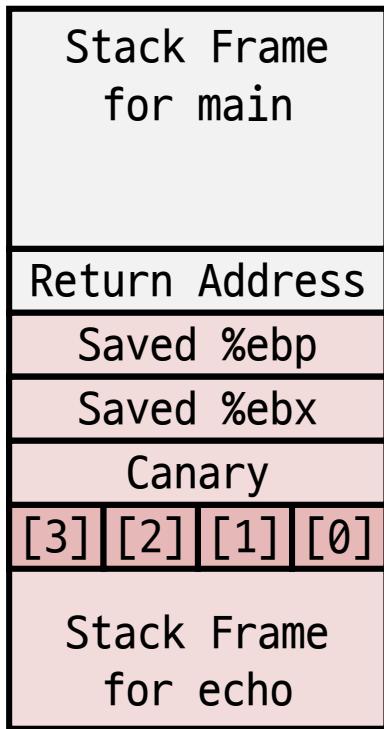


# Protected Buffer Disassembly

804864d:	55	push	%ebp
804864e:	89 e5	mov	%esp,%ebp
8048650:	53	push	%ebx
8048651:	83 ec 14	sub	\$0x14,%esp
8048654:	65 a1 14 00 00 00	mov	%gs:0x14,%eax
804865a:	89 45 f8	mov	%eax,0xffffffff8(%ebp)
804865d:	31 c0	xor	%eax,%eax
804865f:	8d 5d f4	lea	0xffffffff4(%ebp),%ebx
8048662:	89 1c 24	mov	%ebx,(%esp)
8048665:	e8 77 ff ff ff	call	80485e1 <gets>
804866a:	89 1c 24	mov	%ebx,(%esp)
804866d:	e8 ca fd ff ff	call	804843c <puts@plt>
8048672:	8b 45 f8	mov	0xffffffff8(%ebp),%eax
8048675:	65 33 05 14 00 00 00	xor	%gs:0x14,%eax
804867c:	74 05	je	8048683 <echo+0x36>
804867e:	e8 a9 fd ff ff	call	804842c <FAIL>
8048683:	83 c4 14	add	\$0x14,%esp
8048686:	5b	pop	%ebx
8048687:	5d	pop	%ebp
8048688:	c3	ret	

# Setting Up Canary

*Before call to gets*



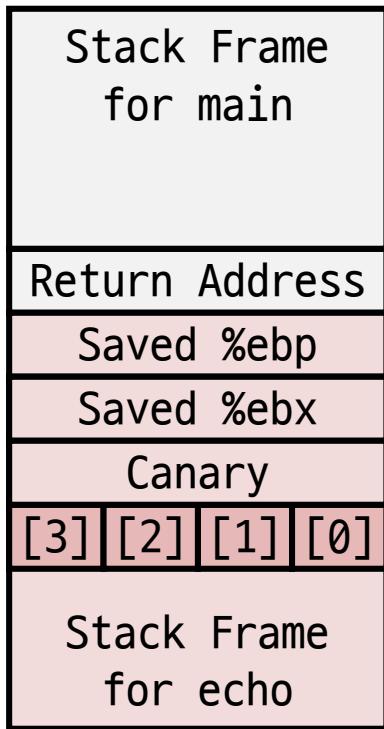
```
/* Echo Line */
void echo()
{
    char buf[4]; /* Way too small! */
    gets(buf);
    puts(buf);
}
```

```
echo:
    ...
    movl    %gs:20, %eax      # Get canary
    movl    %eax, -8(%ebp)    # Put on stack
    xorl    %eax, %eax       # Erase canary
    ...
    ...
```

*%gs : one of segment register*

# Checking Canary

*Before call to gets*

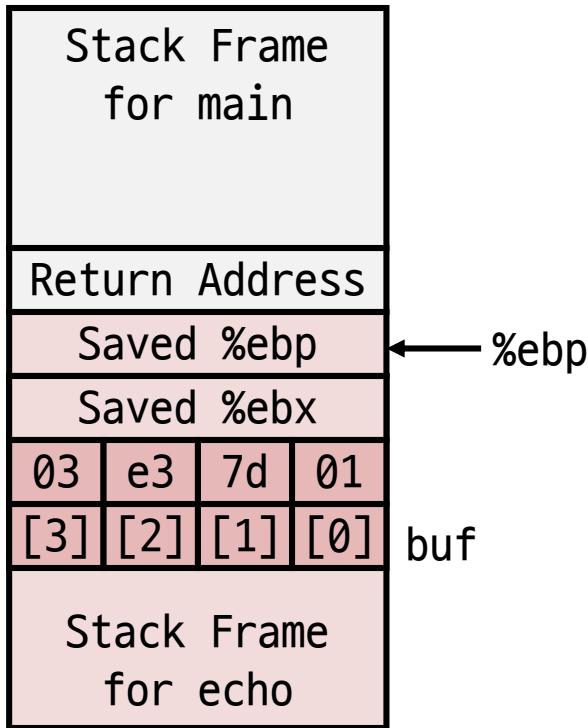


```
/* Echo Line */
void echo()
{
    char buf[4]; /* Way too small! */
    gets(buf);
    puts(buf);
}
```

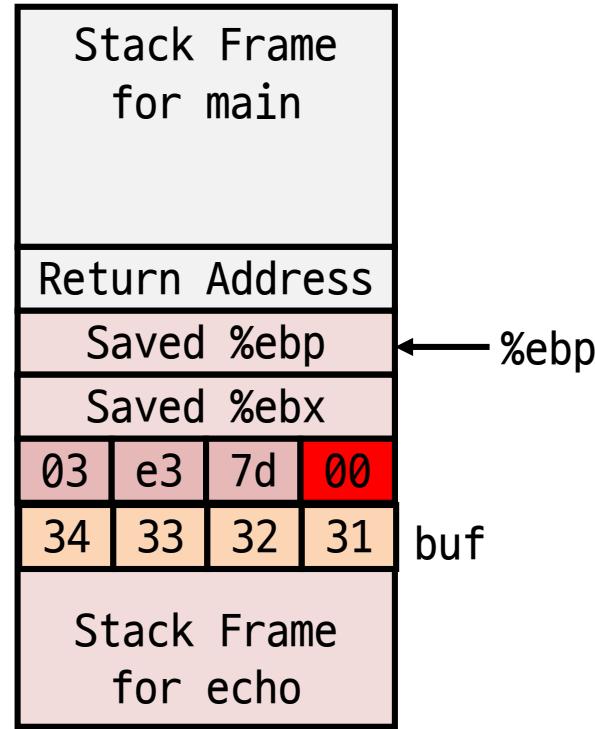
```
echo:
    ...
    movl    -8(%ebp), %eax      # Retrieve from stack
    xorl    %gs:20, %eax       # Compare with Canary
    je     .L24                 # Same: skip ahead
    call   __stack_chk_fail    # ERROR
.L24:
    ...
```

# Canary Example

*Before call to gets*



*Input 1234*



```
(gdb) break echo  
(gdb) run  
(gdb) stepi 3  
(gdb) print /x *((unsigned *) $ebp - 2)  
$1 = 0x03e37d00
```

False negative possible !  
but, low possibility

# Worms and Viruses

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Worm: A program that

- Can run by itself
- Can propagate a fully working version of itself to other computers

Virus: Code that

- Adds itself to other programs
- Cannot run independently

Both are (usually) designed to spread among computers and to wreak havoc

# Summary

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## Memory layout

- OS/machine dependent (including kernel version)
- Basic partitioning:
  - stack, data, text, heap, DLL found in most machines

## Avoiding buffer overflow vulnerability

- Important to use library routines that limit string lengths
- Why does not eliminate vulnerable functions?

## Working with strange code

- Important to analyze nonstandard cases
  - e.g., what happens when stack corrupted due to buffer overflow
- Helps to step through with GDB