

Buffer Overflow & Format Strings

Seminar on Computer Security Threats and Counter Measures

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Goals

Common goal of attacks using a buffer overflow or a format string attack:

- Access hidden data.
- Change program flow to execute own program.
- Get more rights than supposed to.

SUID

- Unix-flag: `-rwsr-sr-x`.
- Execute file with owners (e.g. root) right.
- Program is executed in the context of the owner, not the current user.
- Useful for tools requiring root-rights, without giving user root-rights.

Memory

- Program counter: Register indicating address of next instruction.
- Frame pointer: Pointer to current stack frame.
- FP used by functions to locate the return address.
- FP pushed into stack at the beginning of a function.

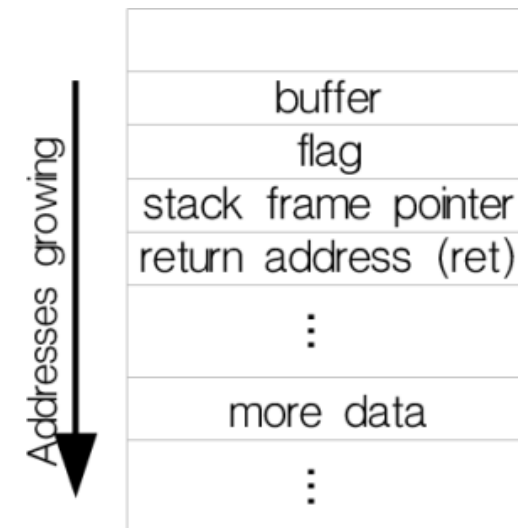


Figure: Memory, Stack

Shellcode

- Array of character-coded assembly instructions.
- Performs `execve("/bin/sh")`.
- Opens a shell.
- ```
char sc[] =
"\x31\xc0\x50\x68//sh\x68/bin\x89\xe3\x50
\x53\x89\xe1\x99\xb0\x0b\xcd\x80";
```

# Shellcode: Character-coded and Assembler

```
"\x31\xc0" /* xorl %eax,%eax */
"\x50" /* pushl %eax */
"\x68" "//sh" /* pushl $0x68732f2f */
"\x68" "/bin" /* pushl $0x6e69622f */
"\x89\xe3" /* movl %esp,%ebx */
"\x50" /* pushl %eax */
"\x53" /* pushl %ebx */
"\x89\xe1" /* movl %esp,%ecx */
"\x99" /* cdq1 */
"\xb0\x0b" /* movb $0x0b,%al */
"\xcd\x80" /* int $0x80 */
```

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# Buffer Overflow

- Programming error.
- Memory access exception → program termination.
- Store data beyond the boundaries of a fixed length buffer.
- Overwrite other data.

# History of Buffer Overflows

- 1988: First exploitation, Unix service fingerd.
- 1995: Rediscovered by Thomas Lopatic.
- 1996: Step-by-step introduction by 'Aleph One' (Elias Levy).
- 2001: Code Red Worm (MS IIS).
- 2003: SQLSlammer worm (MS SQL Server 2000).

# Premises

- Programming error.
- Array in C: not first-class object but represented as pointer  
→ difficult verification.
- High level of control in C.

# Buffer Overflow: example

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

void main() {
 char large_string[256];
 int i;
 for(i = 0; i < 255; i++)
 large_string[i] = 'A';
 function(large_string);
}
```

# Stack smashing

- Most popular technique. By Aleph One.
- Impossible to write to program counter.
- Overwrite the return address, let it point to the shellcode.
- Address of buffer unknown, but guessable (debugger).
- Detailed information about target-program & run-time behaviour required.

# Stack smashing: nop-sled

- Make guessing easier: nop-sled.
- Not necessary to know exact return address.
- Large array of nop instructions placed before shellcode.
- EIP returns to return address (overwritten with nop) → slide down.

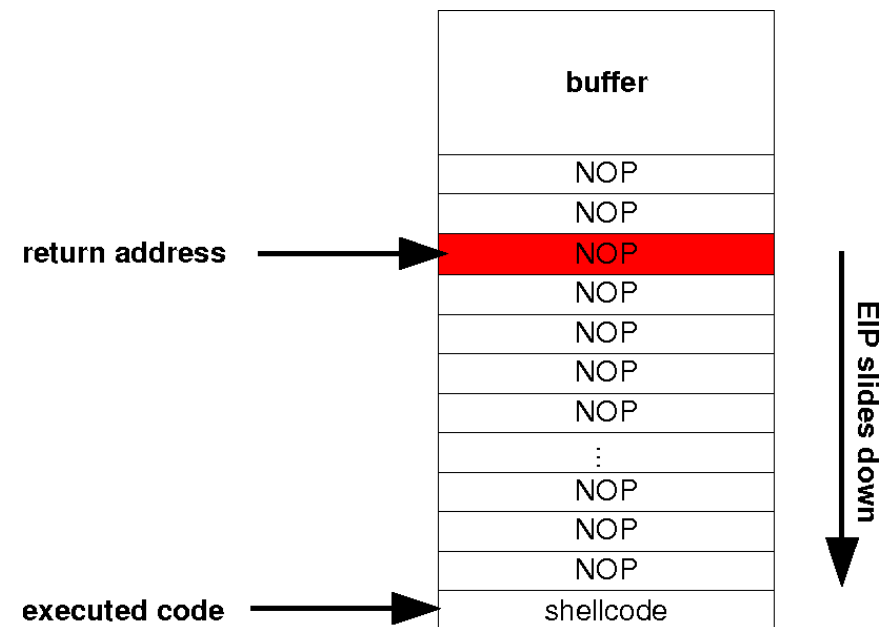


Figure: nop sled.

# Frame Pointer Overwrite

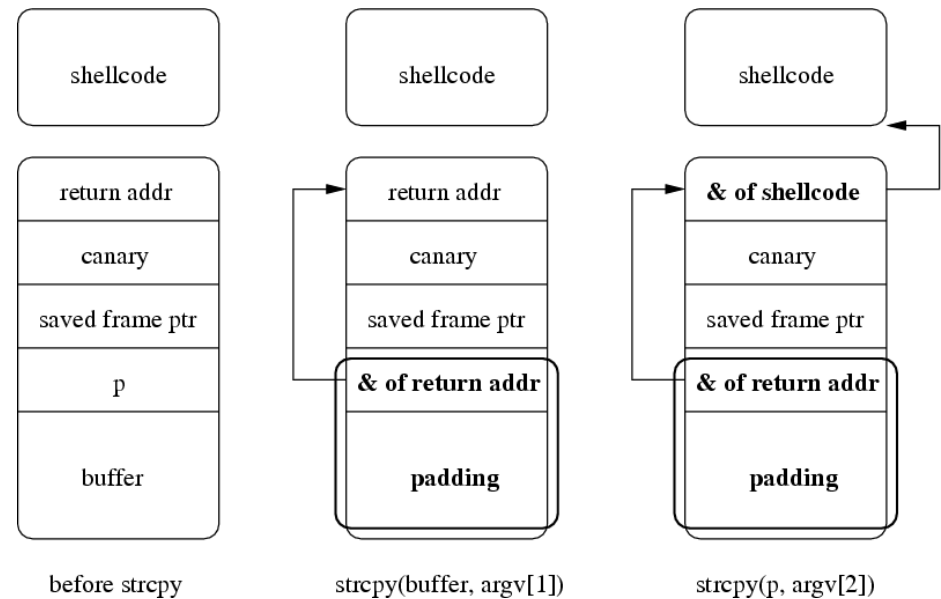
- Sufficient to overflow buffer by one byte.
- Impossible to directly change frame pointer (register) → alter last byte of saved FP in the stack.
- Overflowed function returns to calling function.
- Calling function has wrong FP → pops chosen word into program counter on return.
- Chosen word: e.g. address of shellcode.
- Exact address of the buffer has to be known.

# Indirect Alteration via Pointer

- Indirectly overwrite code pointers.
- Alter return address indirectly.
- Hard to discover.
- Hard to find.

```
void f (char **argv) {
 char *p;
 char buffer[32];
 ...
 strcpy (buffer, argv[1]);
 strcpy (p, argv[2]); }

```



**Figure:** Indirectly overwrite return address



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# Format Strings

- C functions that perform formatting, eg. `printf()`.
- `printf("Dear %s. I love you!", name)`
- Software vulnerability.
- Crash programs.
- Execute harmful code.

# Basic principle

- # of directives  $<$  # of parameters  $\rightarrow$  underflow.
- # of directives  $>$  # of parameters  $\rightarrow$  overflow.
- Wrong directive  $\rightarrow$  misinterpreted parameter.
- Control of format string  $\rightarrow$  exploit behaviour.

# Example Vulnerable & Safe Code

## Vulnerable code:

```
void vulnfunc (char *user) {
 ...
 printf(user);
}
```

## Safe code:

```
void vulnfunc (char *user) {
 ...
 printf("%s", user);
}
```

# History of Format Strings

- Bug first noted in 1990: ‘interaction effect’.
- Attacks discovered around 1999/2000.
- About 380 vulnerable programs (MITRE’s CVE).
- ftpd, klogd, AOL IM 4.1.2010.
- MySQL Server 4.1 before 4.1.21 and 5.0 before 1 April 2006.

# Premises

- Software vulnerability.
- Previously thought harmless.
- Unfiltered user input.
- # of arguments unknown at compile time → rely on format string.

# View Memory

```
printf("%08x %08x %08x %08x %08x");
```

- Prints the values of 5 consecutive words on the stack.
- 8-digit padded hexadecimal number.
- View content of the stack.

# Overwriting a Word

- `%n` directive: # of characters written by the format function so far.
- Number is written to location pointed by parameter.

```
printf("\x10\x01\x48\x08%08x%08x%08x%08x%08x%08x%n");
```

- Write small int at `0x08480110`.
- `44`: `4 (\x10\x01\x48\x08) + 8 characters per %08x`.
- Control number of characters written = value written at `0x08480110`

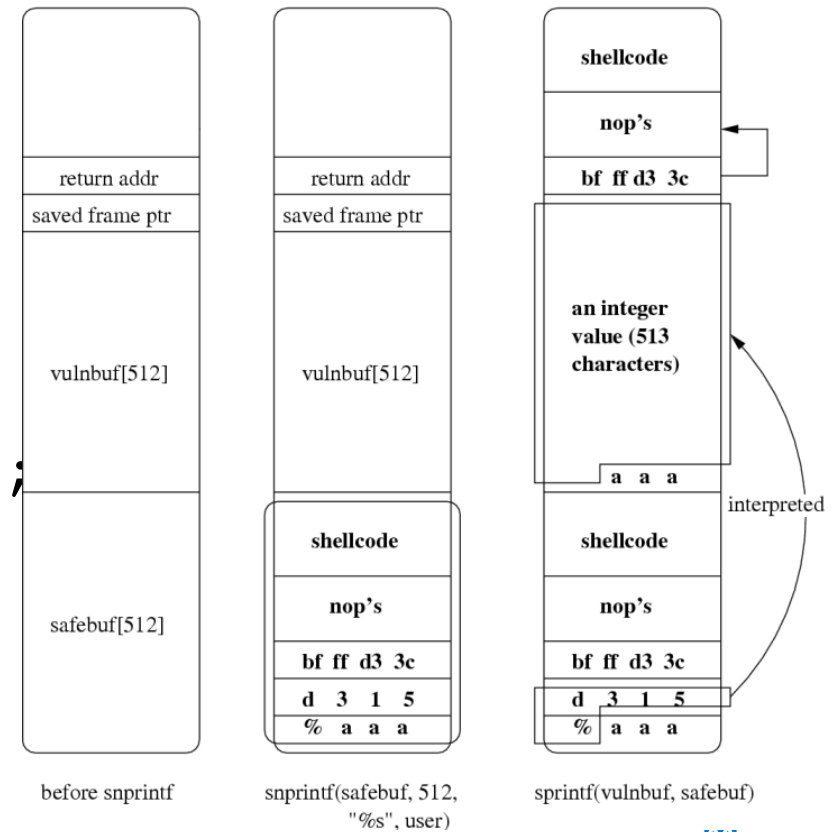


# Minimum Field Width Specifier

- Overflow a buffer & overwrite the return address with address of a code pointer.
- Similar to stack-smashing attack.
- Overflow buffer using minimum field width specifier of a format directive.

# Example

```
void func(char *user) {
 char safebuf[512];
 char vulnbuf[512];
 snprintf(safebuf, 512, "%s", user);
 sprintf(vulnbuf, safebuf);
}
```



## Example continued

- `safebuf`: cannot be overflowed (`snprintf`) → stack-smashing attack useless.
- `safebuf` = format string of `sprintf` → interpreted before copied to `vulnbuf`.
- If `safebuf` contains `"%513d"` → 513 characters written to `vulnbuf` → overflow → overwrite return address to address of shellcode.

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# Conclusion

- Different but still similar attacks.
- Main point: overwrite return address.
- Knowledge about systems required.
- Big effects on system.

# Questions, Remarks



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