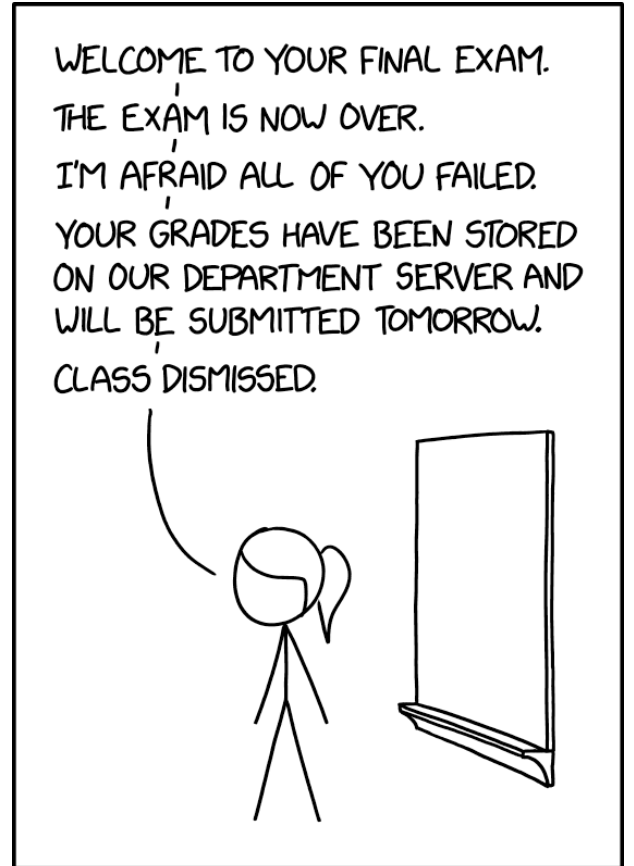


# COS 217: Introduction to Programming Systems

## Buffer Overrun Vulnerabilities and Assignment 6 (The 'B' Attack)



CYBERSECURITY FINAL EXAMS

[xkcd.com/2385](http://xkcd.com/2385)



**PRINCETON UNIVERSITY**



# Yet another character reading loop program ...

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    char name[12], c;
    int i = 0, magic = 42;
    printf("What is your name?\n");
    while ((c = getchar()) != '\n')
        name[i++] = c;
    name[i] = '\0';
    printf("Thank you, %s.\n", name);
    printf("The answer to life, the universe, "
           "and everything is %d\n", magic);
    return 0;
}
```

```
$ ./a.out
```

```
What is your name?
```

```
John Smith
```

```
Thank you, John Smith.
```

```
The answer to life, the universe, and everything is 42
```

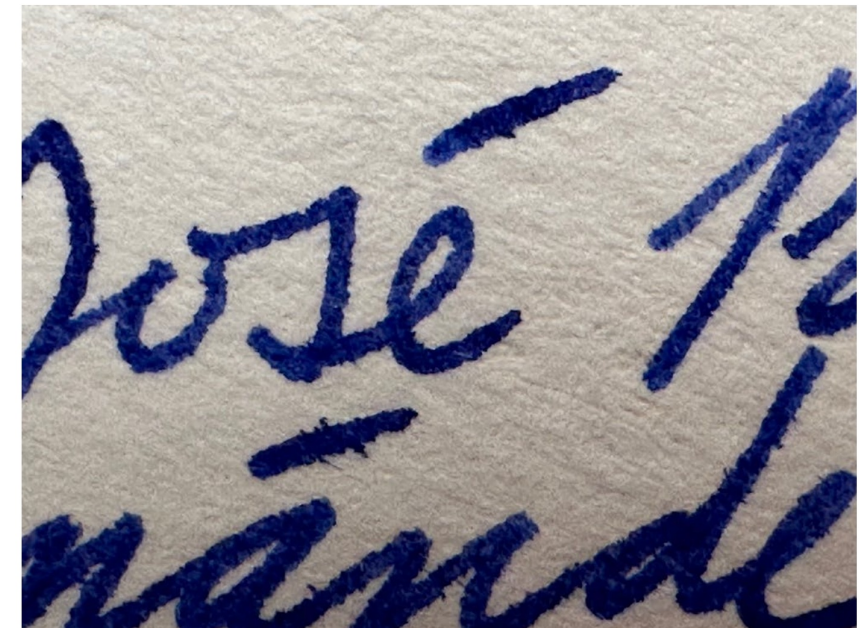




# A Reason Why People With Long Names Can't Have Nice Things

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    char name[12], c;
    int i = 0, magic = 42;
    printf("What is your name?\n");
    while ((c = getchar()) != '\n')
        name[i++] = c;
    name[i] = '\0';
    printf("Thank you, %s.\n", name);
    printf("The answer to life, the universe, "
           "and everything is %d\n", magic);
    return 0;
}
```

THE PROSPECT  
Hello, my name is...



José Pablo Fernández García / The Daily Princetonian  
November 28, 2022 | 11:39pm EST

```
$ ./a.out
What is your name?
Christopher Moretti
Thank you, Christopher Mor
tti.
The answer to life, the universe, and everything is 6911092
```

?

??? (!)

(Note: this is just the number that's actually printed when you run the code. It's not an attempt to Easter egg a phone number or anything like that. Please don't try to call it. Doing so almost certainly won't give you the answer to life, the universe, and everything.)

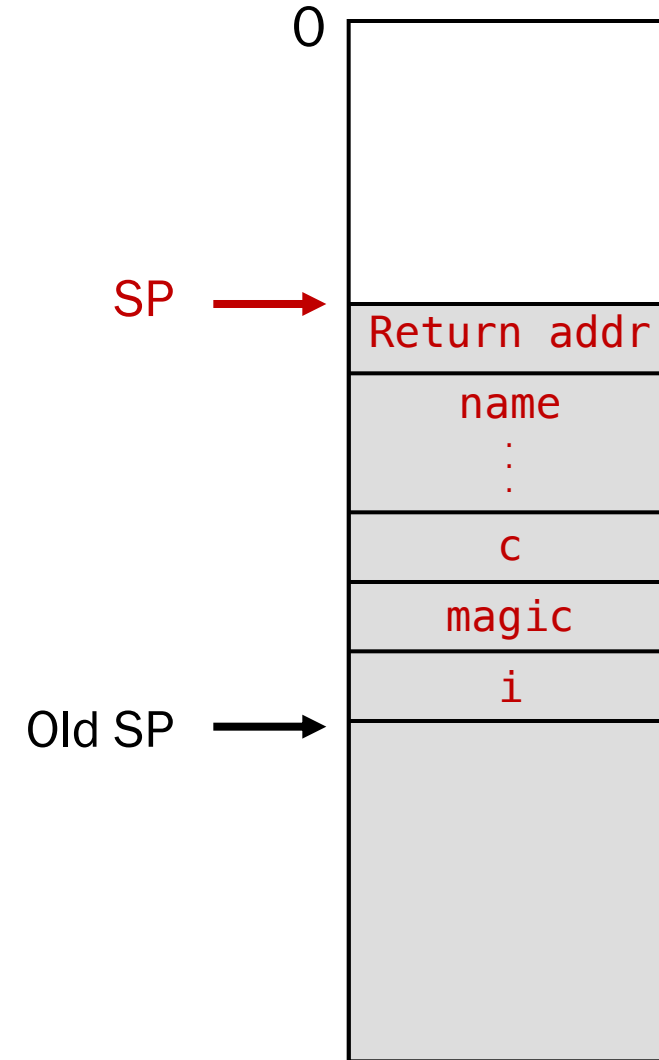


# Explanation: Stack Frame Layout

When there are too many characters, program carelessly writes beyond space “belonging” to name.

- Overwrites other variables
- This is a *buffer overrun*, or *stack smash*
- The program has a security bug!

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    char name[12], c;
    int i = 0, magic = 42;
    printf("What is your name?\n");
    while ((c = getchar()) != '\n')
        name[i++] = c;
    name[i] = '\0';
    printf("Thank you, %s.\n", name);
    printf("The answer to life, the universe, "
        "and everything is %d\n", magic);
    return 0;
}
```





# Example Trace

```

#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    char name[12], c;
    int i = 0, magic = 42;
    printf("What is your name?\n");
    while ((c = getchar()) != '\n')
        name[i++] = c;
    name[i] = '\0';
    printf("Thank you, %s.\n", name);
    printf("The answer to life, the universe, "
           "and everything is %d\n", magic);
    return 0;
}

```

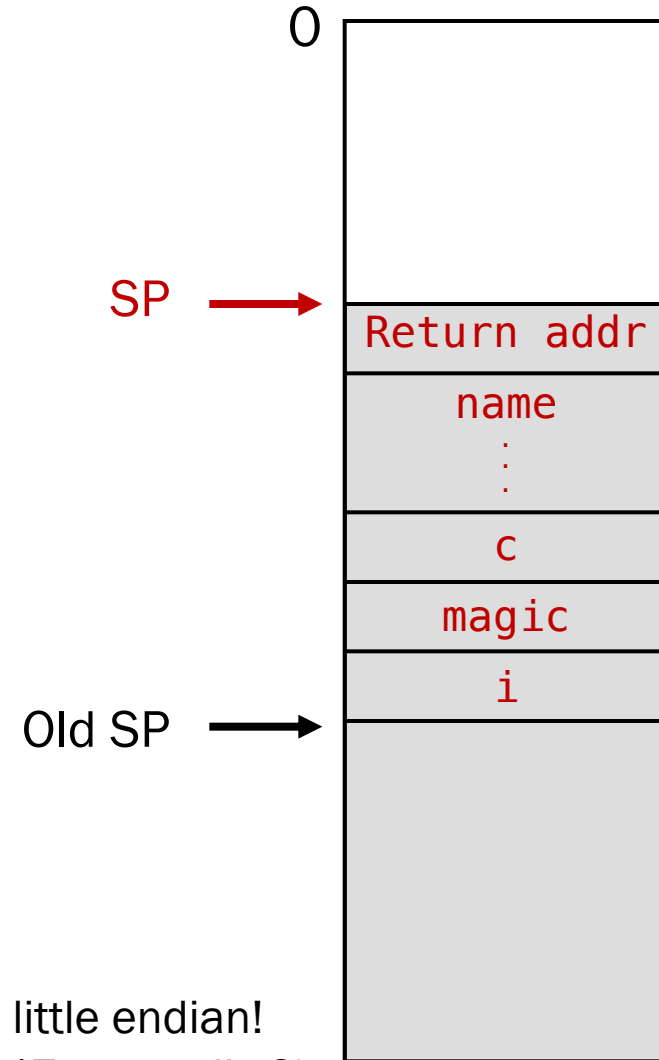
Christopher<sub>s</sub> (not `\0` terminated) in `name[0]–name[11]`  
 Mor in 3 padding bytes before `c`, effectively: `name[12]–name[14]`

Each letter from `getchar` updates `c`, until `c` becomes `'\n'`.  
 (It is also overwritten once by `name[i++] = c`,  
 when `i` is 15 and `c` is `'e'` because `&c==&(name[15])`)

First `'t'` overwrites 42 with `0x74` (`'t'`) (2 high-order bytes still 0)

Second `'t'` makes `magic` 29812 (2 high-order bytes still 0)

Final `'i'` makes `magic` 6911092 (1 high-order byte still 0)



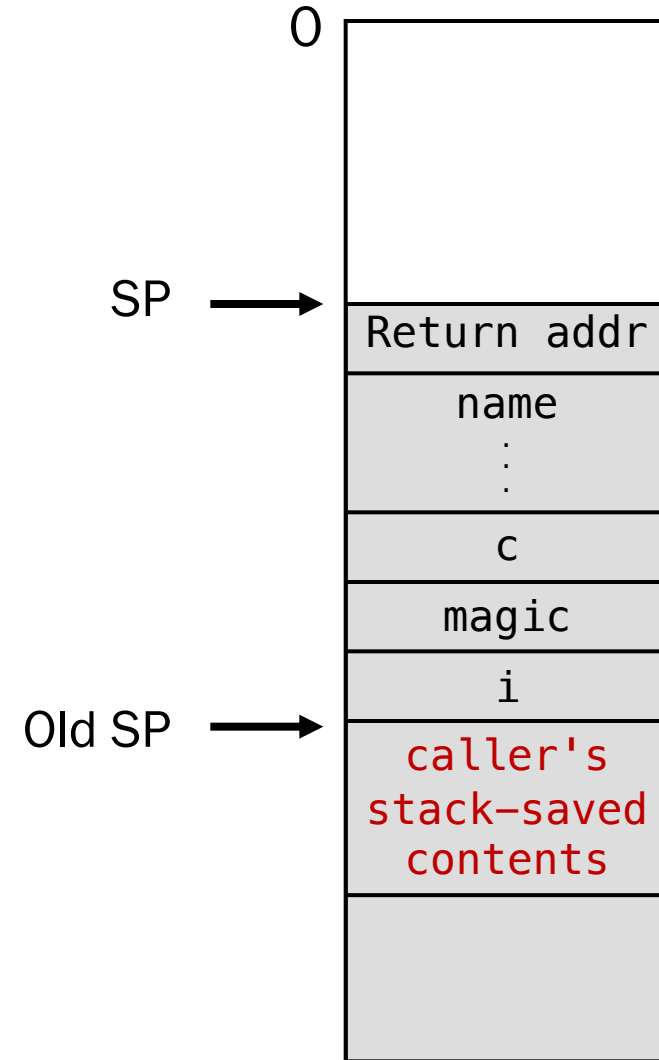
} little endian!  
 (L17 appendix 2)



# It Gets Worse...

Buffer overrun can overwrite onto its caller function's stack frame!

```
#include <stdio.h>
int callee(void)
{
    char name[12], c;
    int i = 0, magic = 42;
    printf("What is your name?\n");
    while ((c = getchar()) != '\n')
        name[i++] = c;
    name[i] = '\0';
    printf("Thank you, %s.\n", name);
    printf("The answer to life, the universe, "
           "and everything is %d\n", magic);
    return 0;
}
```





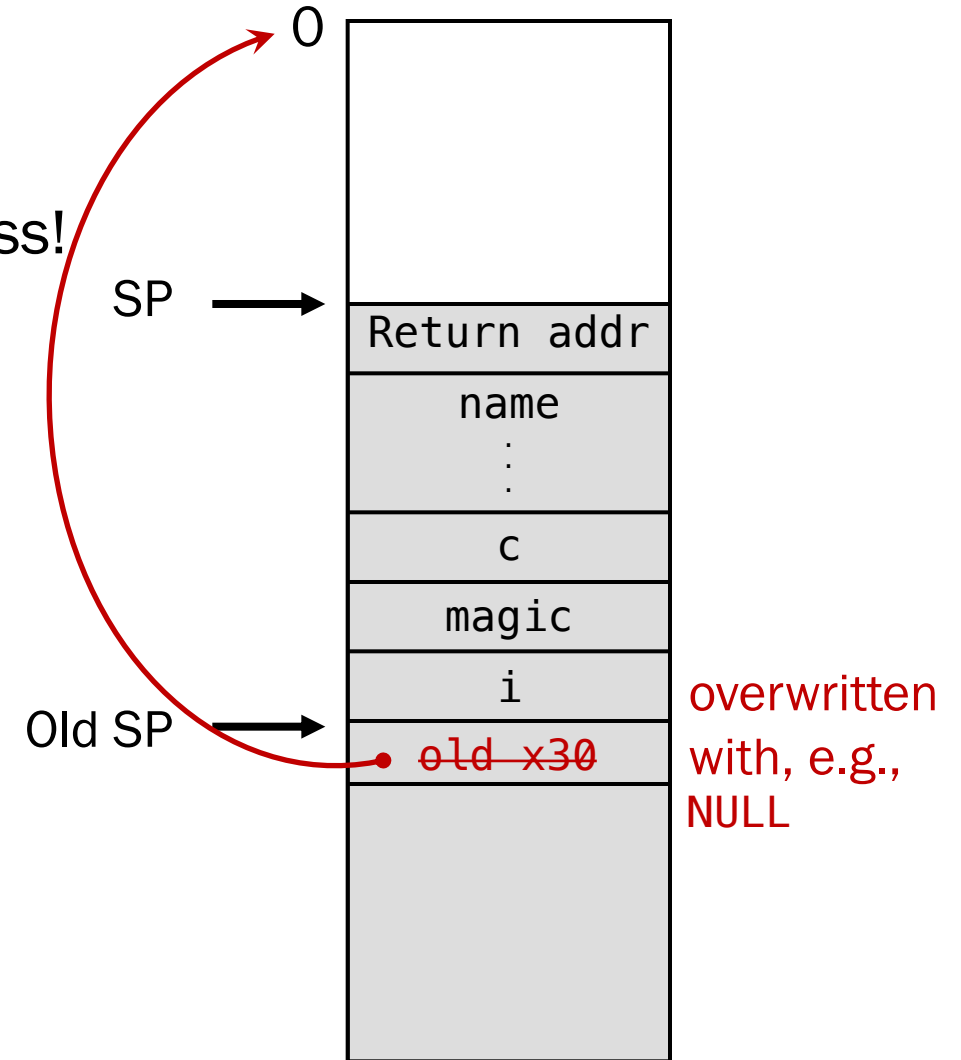
# It Gets **Even** Worse...

And somewhere on caller's stack frame is the saved return address for that function ...

Buffer overrun can overwrite caller's return address!

- Replacement value can be an invalid address, leading to a segfault.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int callee(void)
{
    char name[12], c;
    int i = 0, magic = 42;
    printf("What is your name?\n");
    while ((c = getchar()) != '\n')
        name[i++] = c;
    name[i] = '\0';
    printf("Thank you, %s.\n", name);
    printf("The answer to life, the universe, "
           "and everything is %d\n", magic);
    return 0;
}
```





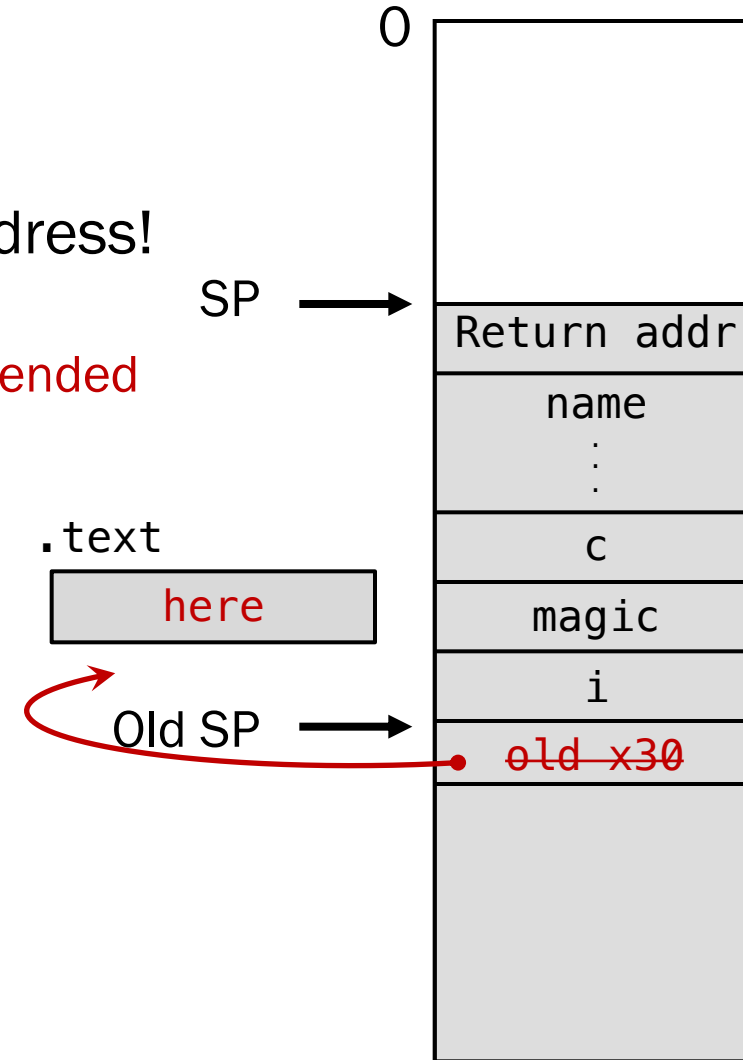
# It Gets **Much** Worse...

And somewhere on caller's stack frame is the saved return address for that function ...

Buffer overrun can overwrite caller's return address!

- Replacement value can be an invalid address, leading to a segfault, **or it can cleverly cause unintended control flow!**

```
#include <stdio.h>
int callee(void)
{
    char name[12], c;
    int i = 0, magic = 42;
    printf("What is your name?\n");
    while ((c = getchar()) != '\n')
        name[i++] = c;
    name[i] = '\0';
    printf("Thank you, %s.\n", name);
    printf("The answer to life, the universe, "
           "and everything is %d\n", magic);
    return 0;
}
```







# It Gets Much, Much Worse...

And somewhere on caller's stack frame is the saved return address for that function ...

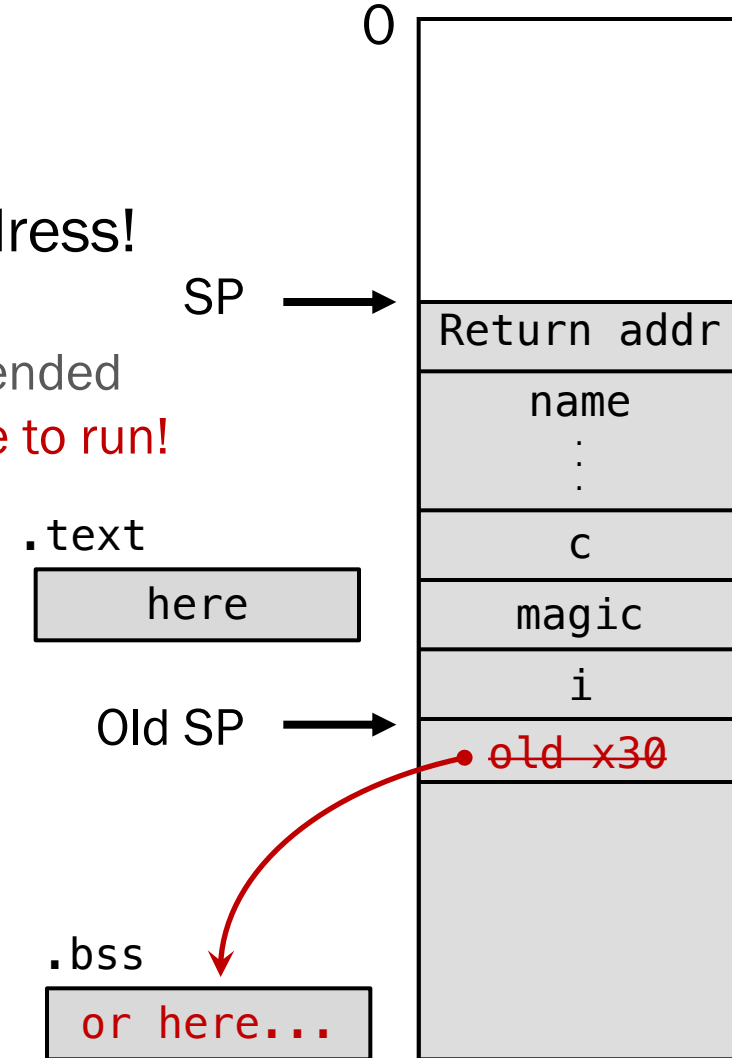
Buffer overrun can overwrite caller's return address!

- Replacement value can be an invalid address, leading to a segfault, or it can cleverly cause unintended control flow, **or even cause arbitrary malicious code to run!**

```

#include <stdio.h>
int callee(void)
{
    char name[12], c;
    int i = 0, magic = 42;
    printf("What is your name?\n");
    while ((c = getchar()) != '\n')
        name[i++] = c;
    name[i] = '\0';
    printf("Thank you, %s.\n", name);
    printf("The answer to life, the universe, "
           "and everything is %d\n", magic);
    return 0;
}

```





# Attacking a Web Server

URLs

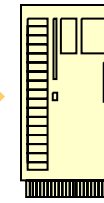
Input in web forms

Crypto keys for SSL

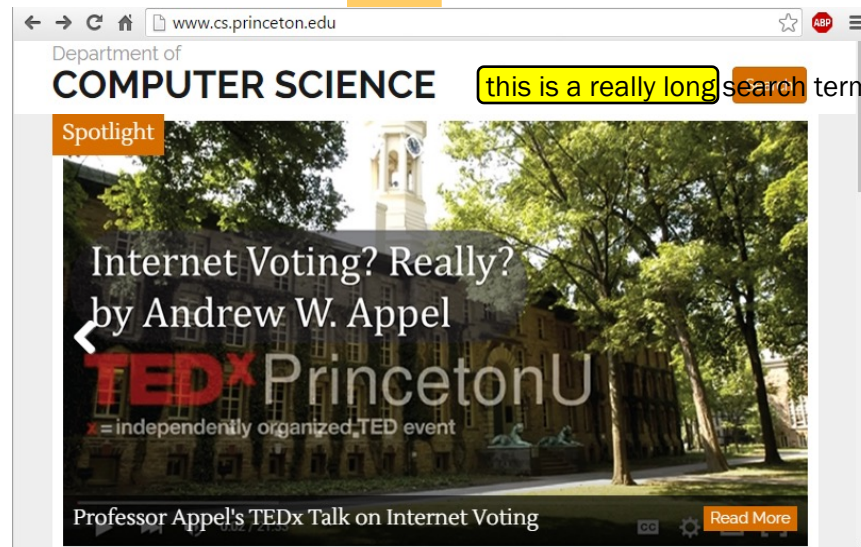
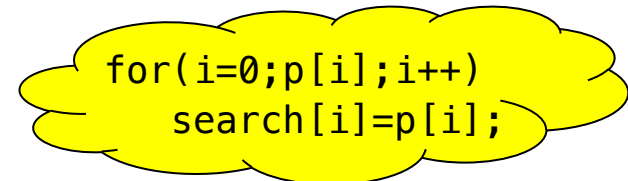
etc.



Client PC



Web Server



this is a really long search term that overflows a buffer



# Attacking Everything in Sight

webp image library ([9/2023](#))

C/C++ MP4 video library ([4/2023](#))

OpenSSL crypto library ([11/2022](#))

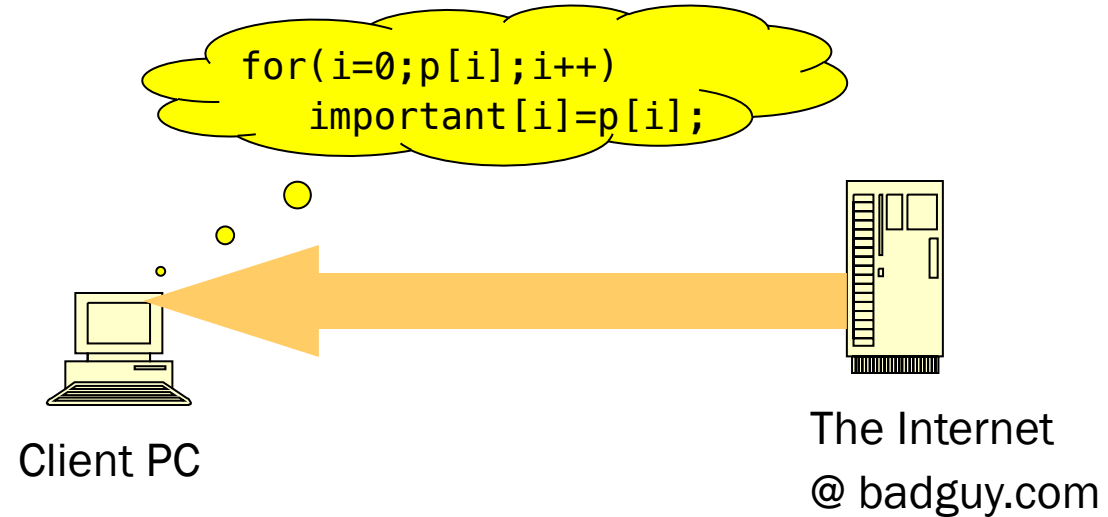
Smart UPS devices ([3/2022](#))

Zoom ([11/2021](#))

VLC media player ([1/2019](#))

Nintendo Switch ([4/2018](#))

...



E-mail clients

PDF viewers

Operating-system kernels

TCP/IP Stack

**Any** application that ever sees input directly from the outside!



# Defenses Against This Attack

Best: program in languages that make array-out-of-bounds impossible (Java, python, C#, ML, ...)

But if you need to use C...



# Defenses Against This Attack

In C: use discipline and software analysis tools to check bounds of array subscripts

## DESCRIPTION

The `strcpy()` function copies the string pointed to by `src`, including the terminating null byte (`'\0'`), to the buffer pointed to by `dest`. The strings may not overlap, and the destination string `dest` must be large enough to receive the copy. **Beware of buffer overruns!** (See BUGS.)

## BUGS

Never use `gets()`. Because it is impossible to tell without knowing the data in advance how many characters `gets()` will read, and because `gets()` will continue to store characters past the end of the buffer, it is extremely dangerous to use. It has been used to break computer security. Use `fgets()` instead.

Augmented by OS- or compiler-level mitigations:

- Randomize initial stack pointer
- “No-execute” memory permission for sections other than `.text`
- “Canaries” at end of stack frames

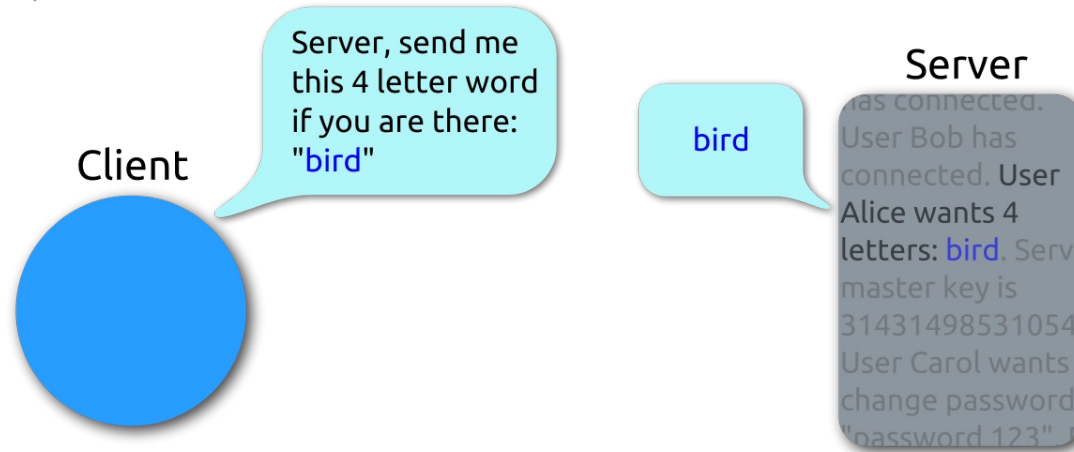
None of these would have prevented the “Heartbleed” attack



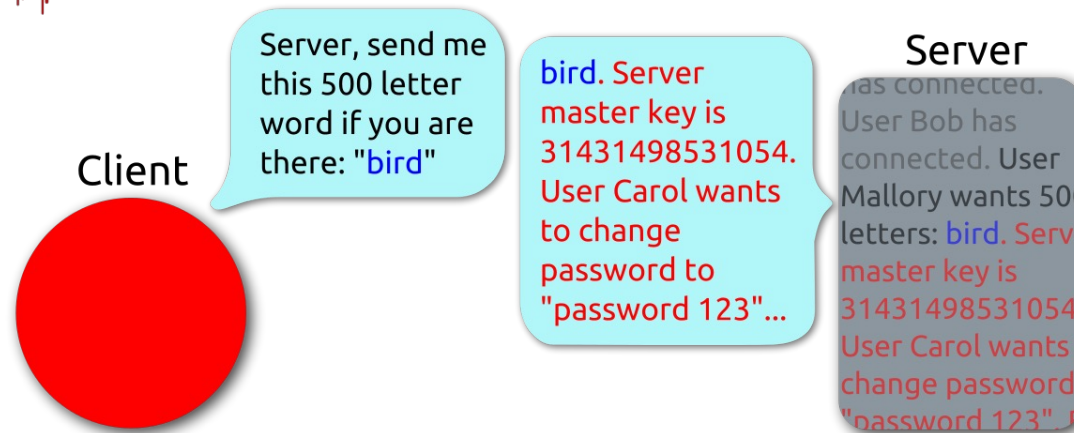


# Half a billion dollars worth of heartburn ...

## Heartbeat – Normal usage



## Heartbeat – Malicious usage





# Assignment 6: Attack the “Grader” Program

```
enum {BUFSIZE = 48};
char grade = 'D';
char name[BUFSIZE];
...
int main(void)
{
    mprotect(...);
    getname();
    if (strcmp(name, "Andrew Appel") == 0)
        grade = 'B';
    printf("%c is your grade.\n", grade);
    printf("Thank you, %s.\n", name);
    return 0;
}
```

```
$ ./grader
What is your name?
Joe Student
D is your grade.
Thank you, Joe Student.
$ ./grader
What is your name?
Andrew Appel
B is your grade.
Thank you, Andrew Appel.
```



# Assignment 6: Attack the “Grader” Program

```
/* Prompt for name and read it */  
void getName() {  
    printf("What is your name?\n");  
    readString();  
}
```

```
/* Read a string into name */  
void readString() {  
    char buf[BUFSIZE];  
    int i = 0;  
    int c;  
  
    /* Read string into buf[] */  
    for (;;) {  
        c = fgetc(stdin);  
        if (c == EOF || c == '\n')  
            break;  
        buf[i] = c;  
        i++;  
    }  
    buf[i] = '\0';  
  
    /* Copy buf[] to name[] */  
    for (i = 0; i < BUFSIZE; i++)  
        name[i] = buf[i];  
}
```

Unchecked  
write to  
buffer!





# Assignment 6: Attack the "Grader" Program

```
enum {BUFSIZE = 48};
char grade = 'D';
char name[BUFSIZE];
...
int main(void)
{
    mprotect(...);
    getname();
    if (strcmp(name, "Andrew Appel") == 0)
        grade = 'B';
    printf("%c is your grade.\n", grade);
    printf("Thank you, %s.\n", name);
    return 0;
}
```

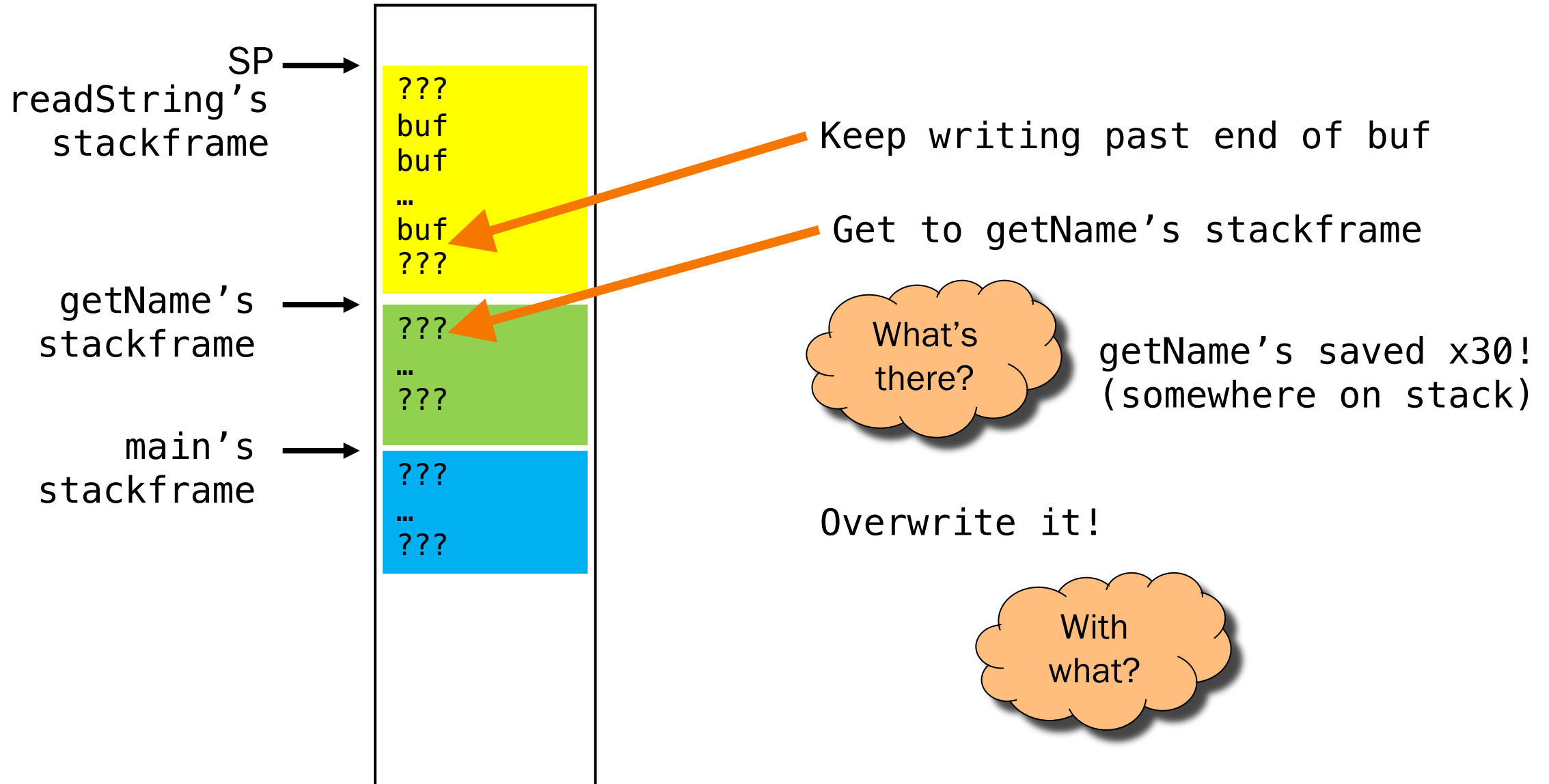
```
$ ./grader
What is your name?
Joe Student\0(#@&$%*#&(*^!@%*!(&$
B is your grade.
Thank you, Joe Student.
```



Smash the  
stack!



# Memory Map of STACK Section





# Assignment 6: Attack the “Grader” Program

```
enum {BUFSIZE = 48};
char grade = 'D';
char name[BUFSIZE];
...
int main(void)
{
    mprotect(...);
    getname();
    if (strcmp(name, "Andrew Appel") == 0)
        grade = 'B';
    printf("%c is your grade.\n", grade);
    printf("Thank you, %s.\n", name);
    return 0;
}
```

```
$ ./grader
```

```
What is your name?
```

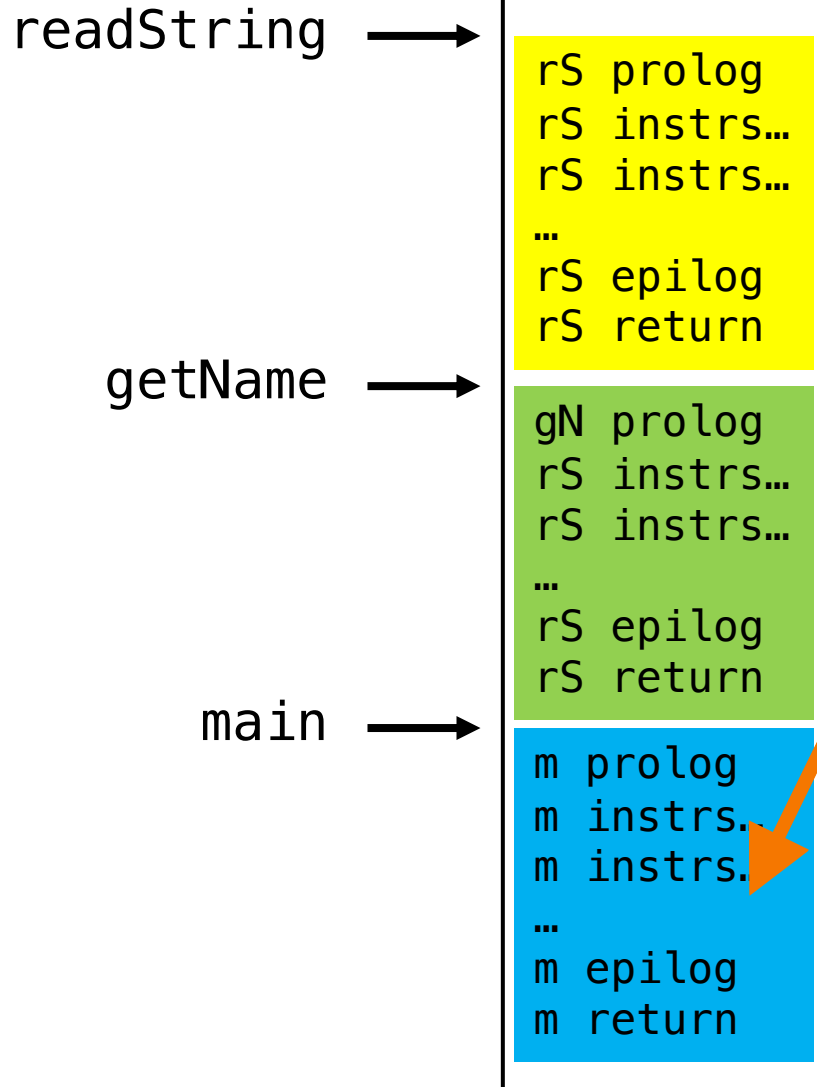
```
Joe Student\0(#@&$%*#&(*^!@%*!(&$
```

```
B is your grade.
```

```
Thank you, Joe Student.
```



# Memory Map of TEXT Section



(All of these instructions are actually machine code, not flattened C, of course!)

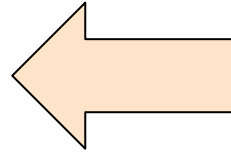
```
...
checkappel:
    if (strcmp(name, "Andrew Appel") != 0)
        goto afterb
    grade = 'B' ← HERE!
afterb:
    print ...
...
```



# Construct Your Exploit String (createdataB.c)

## 1. Your name.

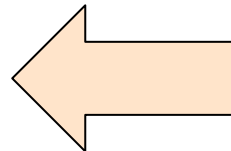
- After all, the grader program's last line of output must be:  
"Thank you, [your name]."



fopen the file "dataB" and write your name into that file (e.g. with fprintf)

## 2. A null byte.

- Otherwise, the grader program's last line of output will be corrupted.



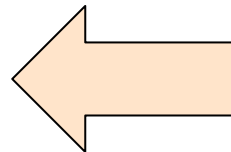
See "Writing Binary Data" precept handout. '\0' is just a single byte of binary data.

## 3. Filler to overrun until x30.

- Presumably more null bytes are easiest, but easter eggs are fine.

## 4. The address of the target

- The statement `grade = 'B'`.



Address is a 64-bit (little-endian) unsigned integer: C unsigned long



# Let's Not Get Thrown in Jail, Please

Legal Information Institute [LII]  
OPEN ACCESS TO LAW SINCE 1992

ABOUT LII ▶ GET THE LAW ▶ LAWYER DIRECTORY LEGAL ENCYCLOPEDIA ▶ HELP OUT ▶

LII > U.S. Code > Title 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 47 > § 1030

## 18 U.S. Code § 1030 - Fraud and related activity in connection with computers

U.S. Code Notes State Regulations

[prev](#) | [next](#)

(a) Whoever—

(1) having knowingly accessed a [computer](#) without authorization or exceeding authorized access, and by means of such conduct having obtained information that has been determined by the United [States](#) Government pursuant to an Executive order or statute to require protection against unauthorized disclosure for reasons of national defense or foreign relations, or any restricted data, as defined in paragraph y. of section 11 of the [Atomic Energy Act of 1954](#), with reason to believe that such information so obtained could be used to the injury of the United [States](#), or to the advantage of any foreign nation willfully communicates, delivers, transmits, or causes to be communicated, delivered, or transmitted, or attempts to communicate,

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/>



# Summary

- This lecture:
  - Buffer overrun attacks in general
  - Assignment 6 “B Attack” principles of operation
- Next precept:
  - Assignment 6 “B Attack” recap
  - Memory map using gdb
  - Writing binary data
- Final 2 lectures:
  - Assignment 6 “A Attack” overview
  - Machine language details needed for “A Attack”
  - *Finally* finishing the 4-stage build process: the Linker!
- Final precept:
  - MiniAssembler and “A Attack” details



# Final Exam Info

What: Final Exam!

When: 3 weeks from this Friday 🕒 😱  
Friday, May 10  
9:00am – 12:00 noon

Where: McCosh 10

How: On paper. Closed book, but 1 two-sided study sheet allowed.

Why: Cumulative assessment. You've learned a lot, so show us!

Info: <https://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/spr24/cos217/exam2.php>