

Overview Over Attack Vectors and Countermeasures for Buffer Overflows

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- Technical Overview
- Ways of Exploiting Buffer Overflows
- Analyzed Countermeasures
- Discussion

```

1 #include<string.h>
2
3 void vuln(char *input) {
4     char buf[50];
5     size_t len = strlen(input);
6     for (size_t i = 0; i < len; i++) {
7         buf[i] = input[i];
8     }
9 }
10
11 int main(int argc, char **argv) {
12     vuln(argv[1]);
13     return 0;
14 }
15

```

buf	0xC8	← SP (vuln)
buf	...	
buf	0xFA	← BP (vuln)
[old IP]	0xFB	
[BP (main)]	0xFC	
[*input]	0xFD	
argc	0xFE	
argv	0xFF	

argc	0xFE	← SP (main)
argv	0xFF	← BP (main)

[payload]	0xC8	← SP (vuln)
[payload]	...	
[payload]	0xFA	← BP (vuln)
[controlled IP]	0xFB	
[BP (main)]	0xFC	
[*input]	0xFD	
argc	0xFE	
argv	0xFF	

- Randomize location of program in memory
- Attacker doesn't know where to jump
- Prevents code execution
- Does not prevent DoS
- Compile-time mitigation, no code changes needed

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2
3 void some_function() {
4     puts("Hello, world!\n");
5 }
6
7 int main() {
8     void (*function)() = &some_function;
9     printf("some_function is located at %p\n", function);
10    return 0;
11 }
```

```
~/wis
→ gcc example.c -o example

~/wis
→ ./example
some_function is located at 0x55a96720b149

~/wis
→ ./example
some_function is located at 0x555f0c1ff149
```

```
~/wis
→ gcc example.c -o example -no-pie

~/wis
→ ./example
some_function is located at 0x401136

~/wis
→ ./example
some_function is located at 0x401136
```

- Memory can be either writable or executable
- Attacker cannot supply shellcode directly
- Code reuse still possible
- Compile-time mitigation, no code changes needed

- Markers at the end of a stack frame
- Invalid marker → Buffer overflow occurred
- No code changes required
- Only mitigates stack-based BOF
- Knowledge of canary allows bypassing

- Read-only stack for return addresses
- Compared before return
- Compiler extension
- Only against stack-based BOF

- Each indexing operation is checked
- 100% effective (where applied)
- Non-trivial runtime overhead

- Value (size) is associated with a buffer
- Only allow indexing with validated values
- Language extension
- Lot of work to use, but type inference helps

- Major OS implement ASLR
- Compilers implement PIE, NX, Stack Canaries (discussable defaults)

Mitigation	GCC?	clang?
PIE	No	No
NX	Yes	Yes
Stack Canary	No	No

- Most techniques only prevent exploitation (code execution)
- DoS might be just as critical
- Only dependent typing and RBC actually prevent BOF

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- Viable alternatives exist (Rust, Go, Java, ...)

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