

# Lec05: Stack Protections

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# Administrivia

- In total, 10+ labs + NSA Challenge (we already completed four!)
- Due: Lab05 is out and its due on Sept 28 at midnight
- [NSA Codebreaker Challenge](#) started! (Due: Nov 30 )

# Best Write-ups for Lab03

- simple-bof : carterchen, markwis
- jmp-to-stack : shudak3, nagendra
- jmp-to-env : carterchen, brian\_edmonds
- frobnicated : rpgiri, vseshadri30
- argc0 : rohandvora, shudak3
- lack-of-four : carterchen, shudak3
- jmp-to-where : dhaval, brian\_edmonds
- unusual-main : shudak3, spark720
- man-strncpy : dhaval, ponning
- upside-down : carterchen, dhaval

# Course Grading (Expectation for A/B)

1. Absolute scoring/grading

2. Expectation:

- 7.5 on average → A
- 5.5 on average → B
- If it's still too high for your goal, please talk to me in person!

3. NSA Challenge:

- Task0/1/2/3: 20, Task4/5/6: 60
- Bonus If you solve Task6, we will bump up your grade!

# NSA Codebreaker Challenges

University	Task 0	Task 1	Task 2	Task 3	Task 4	Task 5	Task 6
Georgia Institute of Technology	20	15	12	5	2	1	0
Pennsylvania State University	14	8	8	1	1	1	0
Carnegie Mellon University	7	4	4	1	1	1	0
Lafayette College	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
University of Hawaii	14	8	6	2	2	0	0
Johns Hopkins University	7	4	4	1	1	0	0
Virginia Community College System	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Lesley University	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Ohio State University, Columbus	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
University of Tulsa	9	5	5	5	0	0	0

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# Lab03: Stack Overflow

Name	Points	Release	Deadline	Solved
simple-bof	20	09-08-2017 00:00:00	09-22-2017 00:00:00	25
jmp-to-stack	20	09-08-2017 00:00:00	09-22-2017 00:00:00	25
jmp-to-env	20	09-08-2017 00:00:00	09-22-2017 00:00:00	24
froblicated	20	09-08-2017 00:00:00	09-22-2017 00:00:00	24
argco	20	09-08-2017 00:00:00	09-22-2017 00:00:00	24
lack-of-four	20	09-08-2017 00:00:00	09-22-2017 00:00:00	25
jmp-to-where	20	09-08-2017 00:00:00	09-22-2017 00:00:00	17
unusal-main	20	09-08-2017 00:00:00	09-22-2017 00:00:00	21
man-strncpy	20	09-08-2017 00:00:00	09-22-2017 00:00:00	18
upside-down	20	09-08-2017 00:00:00	09-22-2017 00:00:00	11

# Discussion: Lab03

- What's the most "annoying" bug or challenge?
- What's the most "interesting" bug or challenge?
- What did you learn in general?



# Discussion: Not Yet Motivated?

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# Discussion: jmp-to-where

# Discussion: jmp-to-where

# Discussion: jmp-to-where

- What's your lessons?
- How to prevent this?

# Discussion: unusal-main

# Discussion: man-strncpy

```
char *
strncpy(char *dest, const char *src, size_t n) {
    size_t i;
    for (i = 0; i < n && src[i] != '\0'; i++)
        dest[i] = src[i];
    for ( ; i < n; i++)
        dest[i] = '\0';
    return dest;
}
```

# Discussion: man-strncpy

- What's your lessons?
- How to prevent this?



# Discussion: man-strncpy (safe usage)

```
char buf[BUFSIZ];  
strncpy(buf, input, sizeof(buf) - 1);  
buf[sizeof(buf) - 1] = '\\0';
```

# Discussion: man-strncpy (alternative: strncpy())

```
strncpy(buf, s, sizeof(buf));
```

# Discussion: upside-down

# Discussion: upside-down

- More secure? less? in terms of security?
- What if we are not using stack at all? (e.g., stackless python)

# Discussion: How to Prevent Stack Overflow?

- Two approaches:
  - Bug prevention
  - Exploitation mitigation
- Protect "integrity" of ra, funcptr, etc (code pointers)
  - (e.g., exploitation mitigation → NX, canary)
- Prevent the buffer overflow at the first place
  - (e.g., code analysis, better APIs)

# Discussion: How to Prevent Stack Overflow?

- Exploitation mitigation (today's topic)
- Bug prevention

# Today's Tutorial

- In-class tutorial
  - Let's understand the implementation of the stack protector.
  - Let's exploit the (insecurely) protected crackme0x00 to get a flag!

# Reminder: crackme0x00

```
$ objdump -d crackme0x00
```

```
...
```

```
8048448:      8d 45 e8          lea    -0x18(%ebp),%eax
804844b:      89 44 24 04       mov    %eax,0x4(%esp)
804844f:      c7 04 24 8c 85 04 08  movl  $0x804858c,(%esp)
8048456:      e8 d5 fe ff ff   call  8048330 <scanf@plt>
```

```
...
```

```

                |<-- 0x18-->|+--- ebp
top                v
[      [~~~~>  ]  ][fp][ra]
|<---- 0x28  ----->|
```



# Reminder: Exploiting crackme0x00

```

                |<-- 0x18-->|+--- ebp
top              v
[               [~~~~> ]   ][fp][ra]
|<----- 0x28 ----->|
                AAAABBBB.....GGGGHHHH

```

# crackme0x00 in C

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    char buf[16];
    printf("IOLI Crackme Level 0x00\n");
    printf("Password:");

    scanf("%s", buf);

    if (!strcmp(buf, "250382"))
        printf("Password OK :)\n");
    else
        printf("Invalid Password!\n");
    return 0;
}
```

# By the way, how to fix crackme0x00's bug?

```
scanf("%15s", buf); // NOTE. 15 not 16
```

or

```
scanf("%as", &buf); // NOTE. char *buf, require a manual free()
```

# DEMO: GCC's Stack Protector

- makefile
- compilation options
- diff.sh

# Core Idea of Stack Protector

- Use a "canary" value as an indicator of the integrity of fp/ra

```

                |<-- 0x14 ----->|+--- ebp
                v
top             [          ][canary][fp][ra][          ]
[              [          ]          ]          . . . . ]
|<----- 0x30 ----->|
                X0X0X0 XXXX
                (corrupted?)

```

# Why is it called "Canary"?

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# Subtle Design Choices for the Stack Canary

- Where to put? (e.g., right above ra? fp? local vars?)
- Which value should I use? (e.g., secrete? random? per exec? per func?)
- How to check its integrity? (e.g., xor? cmp?)
- What to do after you find corrupted? (e.g., crash? report?)



# Lab05: Exploiting Weakness of Canary

Name	Points	Release	Deadline	Solved
xor	20	09-22-2017 00:00:00	09-29-2017 00:00:00	5
stackshield	20	09-22-2017 00:00:00	09-29-2017 00:00:00	3
weak-random	20	09-22-2017 00:00:00	09-29-2017 00:00:00	5
gs-random	20	09-22-2017 00:00:00	09-29-2017 00:00:00	3
terminator	20	09-22-2017 00:00:00	09-29-2017 00:00:00	2
assassination	20	09-22-2017 00:00:00	09-29-2017 00:00:00	2
mini-heartbleed	20	09-22-2017 00:00:00	09-29-2017 00:00:00	3
pltgot	20	09-22-2017 00:00:00	09-29-2017 00:00:00	2
ssp	20	09-22-2017 00:00:00	09-29-2017 00:00:00	2
fd	20	09-22-2017 00:00:00	09-29-2017 00:00:00	2

# In-class Tutorial

- Step 1: Understanding GCC's Stack Protector
- Step 2: Let's exploit 0xdeadbeef canary!

```
$ ssh YOURID@cyclonus.gtisc.gatech.edu -p 2023
$ ssh YOURID@cyclonus.gtisc.gatech.edu -p 2022
$ ssh YOURID@computron.gtisc.gatech.edu -p 2023
$ ssh YOURID@computron.gtisc.gatech.edu -p 2022

$ cd tut/lab05
$ cat README
```

# References

- [Bypassing StackShield](#)