

Software Vulnerabilities

Lecture Notes

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1 Access Control Matrix (ACL)

	pid 123	pid 124	pid 125	printer	/tmp/foo	/tmp/bob
pid 123						r
pid 124					r	r
pid 125					r,w	r,w, <i>own</i>

Table 1: Samle ACL

- **Rows:** subjects (active entities, take actions)
- **Columns:** subjects & objects (passive entities, can be acted upon)
- In most cases, ACL is enforced by the OS
- Most systems do not store the entire matrix, because of
 1. its vast size
⇒ sparse matrix storage used instead (e.g. columns stored in list)
 2. the profusion of subjects
⇒ optimization: each process has a PID and a UID. Use the UID rather than the PID to create equivalence classes of subjects with the same UID.
Example: pid 123 and pid 123 were started by Alice (and thus have Alice's UID) and pid 125 was started by Bob. Instead of using the three PIDs, merely the UIDs of Alice and Bob are stored. ⇒ another optimization: use *roles/groups* to reduce the number of subjects.

- Dealing with permission changes:
 - Example: Bob creates a new file `/tmp/bob` and has the *ownership* right for the file, allowing him to grant specific rights to other users (e.g. allow Alice to read the file).
- Which objects can Bob access in the future? This question is undecidable, as it requires to examine all applications that could potentially grant a certain access right to Bob. Hence, practical analyses include only a restricted set of verifiable code pieces.

2 Software Vulnerabilities

2.1 Buffer Overflows

- Accounted for largest share of software vulnerabilities in the past
- The various exploitation techniques evolved over time, it begun with the famous paper “Smashing the Stack for fun and profit” by Aleph One.
- 2006: buffer overflows no longer number 1 vulnerability → down to 4 (8%)
⇒ web-based exploits are now the low-hanging fruit.
- “If you have a buffer overflow in your code, assume it’s exploitable.”

2.1.1 Heap Overflows

- Basic idea: instead of corrupting management information on the stack, manipulate chunk meta data on the heap.
- Refer to the slides in [1] for visualization.
- **Heap Spraying:** http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heap_spraying

2.2 Format String Vulnerabilities

```
f()
{
    char buf[512];
    gets(buf);
    printf(buf); /* instead of printf("%s", buf) */
}
```

- No type-safe argument passing conventions in C.

- *varargs* mechanism allows functions to accept any number of arguments (e.g. `printf`) by "popping" as many arguments off the call stack as they wish
- Problem: it is assumed that the early arguments indicate how many additional arguments are to be popped, and of what types.
- Exploitation: Supply format variables in input buffer, `printf` will look for arguments that are not there
 - Example buffer: `"%d %d %d %d %d"` looks for arguments 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 which are not present in the above code fragment. This basically enumerates the stack, no harm yet
 - `%n`: *write* the number of characters read so far, expects a `int*`.
 - Goal: craft a format string that overwrites a specific location in memory via `%n`.
 - Refer to the slides in [2] for visualization.

2.3 Integer Overflows

```
unsigned int n = get_word();
int *a = malloc(n * 4);
int i;
for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
    a[i] = get_word();
```

- Example code parses a typical length-value protocol format. The first dword (here: `n`) represents the size of the following data.
- Choosing $2^{30} + 1$ for `n` causes an exact overflow
 ⇒ results in a heap overflow in this case.

3 Mitigation Strategies

- Do not use C, but
 - legacy code: high rewrite costs, 10-30% of bug fixes introduce new bugs
 - performance
 - training: programmers make more mistakes in languages they do not know well.
 - integration: many applications rely on applications written in C.

- Input sanitization: never trust user input
- Educate the programmers: avoiding mistakes in advance
- Target mitigations (tbd)
- Never mix control and data channels ⇒ command injection attack
 - Example 1, Pseudo-Perl: `system("mail" + $email_addr)`
⇒ your email address: `; /bin/rm -rf /`
 - Example 2, SQL Injection: `SELECT * FROM users WHERE username = $user AND password = $pass`
⇒ your password: `foo OR 1=1`
 - Example 3, Captain Crunch: AT&T payphones used inbound signaling at 2600Hz after a coin has been inserted. A whistle in the “Captain Crunch” cereal blew at the same frequency, enabling free phone calls.
⇒ fix: separation of control and data channel

References

- [1] Matthias Vallentin. On the Evolution of Buffer Overflows. Munich, May 2007.
- Paper: http://matthias.vallentin.cc/cw/buffer_overflows.pdf
 - Slides: http://matthias.vallentin.cc/cw/buffer_overflows_talk.pdf
- [2] scrut / team teso. Exploiting Format String Vulnerabilities. September 2001. <http://julianor.tripod.com/bc/formatstring-1.2.pdf>