

Lecture 9: Buffer Overflows (cont'd)

CS 105

Spring 2026

Buffer Overflows – Checking In

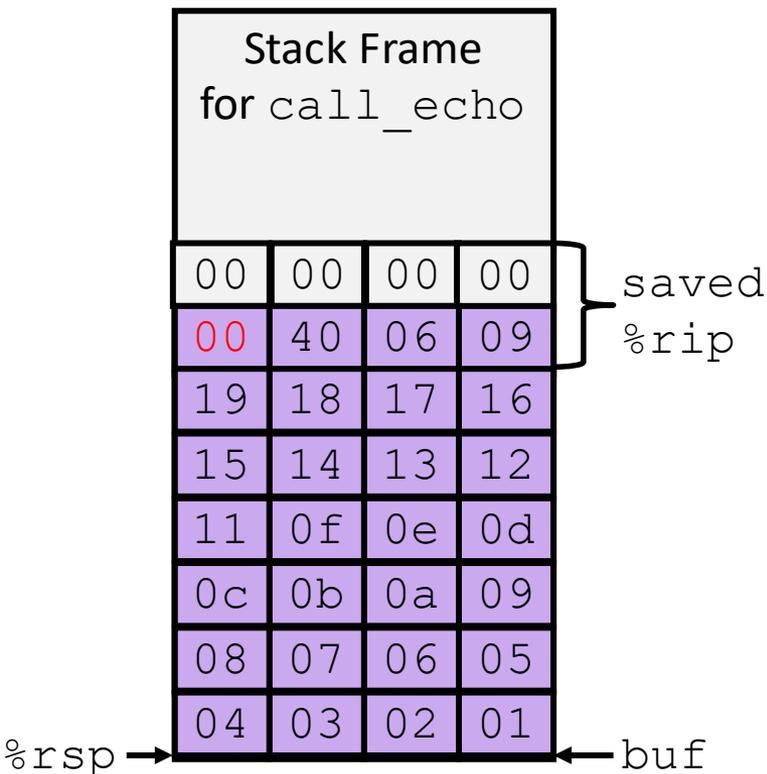
- What is an attacker's goal when exploiting a buffer overflow?
- What is the vulnerability in this program?
- Which behavior is the attacker exploiting (e.g., which instructions)?
- What is the strategy for constructing a payload to exploit the vulnerability?

```
int authenticate(char *password){
    char buf[4];
    gets(buf);
    int correct = !strcmp(password, buf);
    return correct;
}

int main(int argc, char ** argv){
    char * pw = "123456";
    printf("Enter your password: ");
    while(!authenticate(pw)){
        printf("Incorrect. Try again: ");
    }
    printf("You are now logged in\n");
    return 0;
}
```

Review: Buffer Overflow Attack

- Idea: overwrite return address with address of instruction you want to execute next
 - If a string: use padding to fill up space between array and saved rip

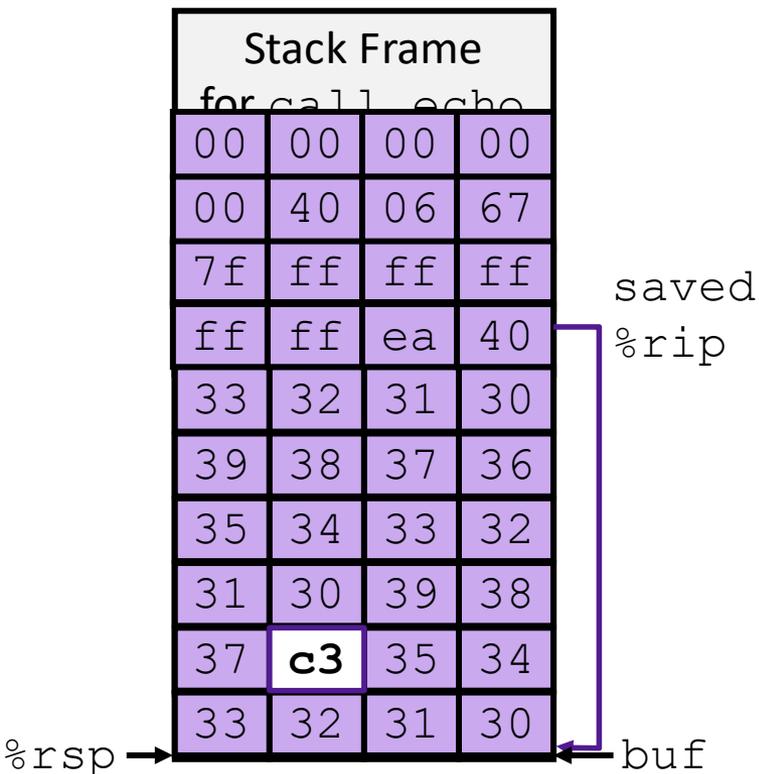


```
/* Echo Line */  
void echo()  
{  
    char buf[4];  
    gets(buf);  
    puts(buf);  
}
```

```
echo:  
    subq    $0x18, %rsp  
    movq    %rsp, %rdi  
    call    gets  
    call    puts  
    addq    $0x18, %rsp  
    ret
```

Code Injection

- Idea: fill the buffer with bytes that will be interpreted as code
- Overwrite the return address with address of the beginning of the buffer



```
/* Echo Line */  
void echo()  
{  
    char buf[4];  
    gets(buf);  
    puts(buf);  
}
```

```
echo:  
    subq $18, %rsp  
    movq %rsp, %rdi  
    call gets  
    call puts  
    addq $18, %rsp  
    ret
```

Exercise: Code Injection

- Construct an input string that will cause this program to print 47.

```
int x = 13;

void echo(){
    char buf[12];
    gets(buf);
    puts(buf);
}

int main(int argc, char ** argv){
    printf("Enter a string: ");
    echo();
    printf("%d\n", x);
    return 0;
}
```

Exercise: Code In

- Construct an input string that prints 47.

```
int x = 13;

void echo(){
    char buf[12];
    gets(buf);
    puts(buf);
}

int main(int argc, char ** argv){
    printf("Enter a string: ");
    echo();
    printf("%d\n", x);
    return 0;
}
```

Assume `%rsp == 0x7fffffff00000000`
at the beginning of `echo`

echo:

```
0x400616 <+0>: sub    $0x18,%rsp
0x40061a <+4>: lea   0x4(%rsp),%rax
0x40061f <+9>: mov   %rax,%rdi
0x400622 <+12>: mov   $0x0,%eax
0x400627 <+17>: callq 0x400520 <gets>
0x40062c <+22>: lea   0x4(%rsp),%rax
0x400631 <+27>: mov   %rax,%rdi
0x400634 <+30>: callq 0x400500 <puts@>
0x400639 <+35>: nop
0x40063a <+36>: add   $0x18,%rsp
0x40063e <+40>: retq
```

main:

```
0x40063f <+0>: sub    $0x18,%rsp
0x400643 <+4>: mov   %edi,0xc(%rsp)
0x400647 <+8>: mov   %rsi,(%rsp)
0x40064b <+12>: mov   $0x400728,%edi
0x400650 <+17>: mov   $0x0,%eax
0x400655 <+22>: callq 0x400510 <printf>
0x40065a <+27>: mov   $0x0,%eax
0x40065f <+32>: callq 0x400616 <echo>
0x400664 <+37>: mov   0x601034,%eax
0x40066a <+43>: mov   %eax,%esi
0x40066c <+45>: mov   $0x400739,%edi
0x400671 <+50>: mov   $0x0,%eax
0x400676 <+55>: callq 0x400510 <printf>
0x40067b <+60>: mov   $0x0,%eax
0x400680 <+65>: add   $0x18,%rsp
0x400684 <+69>: retq
```

0000000000000000 <.text>:

0: 48 c7 04 25 34 10 60 00 2f 00 00 00 movq \$0x2f,0x601034

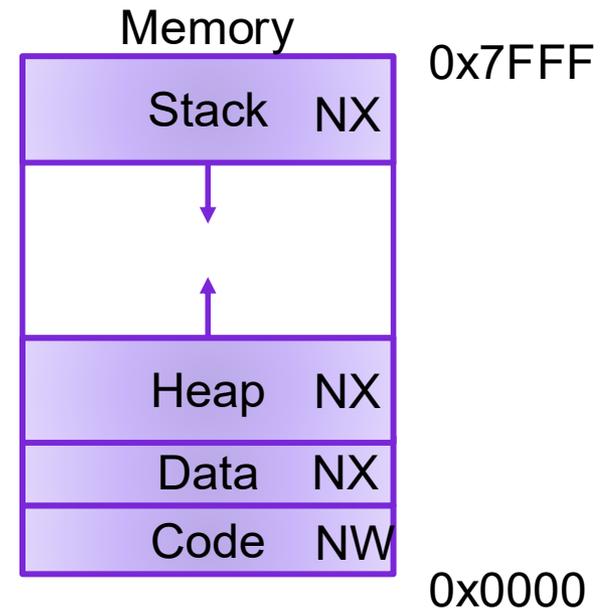
c: c3 retq

Defense #1: Bounds Checks

```
/* Echo Line */  
void echo() {  
    char buf[12];  
    fgets(buf, 12, stdin);  
    puts(buf);  
}
```

- For example, use library routines that limit string lengths
 - `fgets` instead of `gets`
 - `strncpy` instead of `strcpy`
 - Don't use `scanf` with `%s` conversion specification (use `fgets` to read the string or use `%ns` where `n` is a suitable integer)
- Or use a high-level language

Defense #2: Memory Tagging



GCC Implementation

- Now the default
- Can disable with `-z execstack`

Code Reuse Attacks

- Key idea: execute instructions that already exist
- Defeats memory tagging defenses
- Examples:
 1. return to a function or line in the current program
 2. return to a library function (e.g., `return-into-libc`)
 3. return to some other instruction (return-oriented programming)

Properties of x86 Assembly

- lots of instructions
- variable length instructions
- not word aligned
- dense instruction set

Gadgets

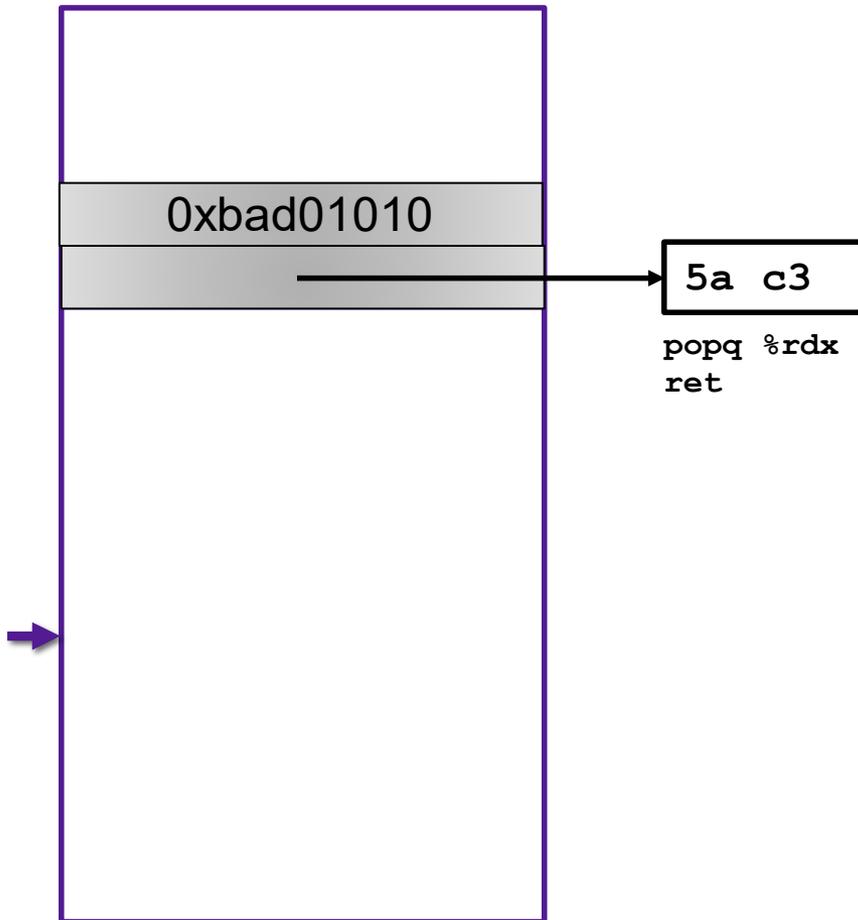
```
void setval(unsigned* p) {  
    *p = 3347663060u;  
}
```

```
<setval>:  
4004d9: c7 07 d4 48 89 c7 movl $0xc78948d4, (%rdi)  
4004df: c3                ret
```

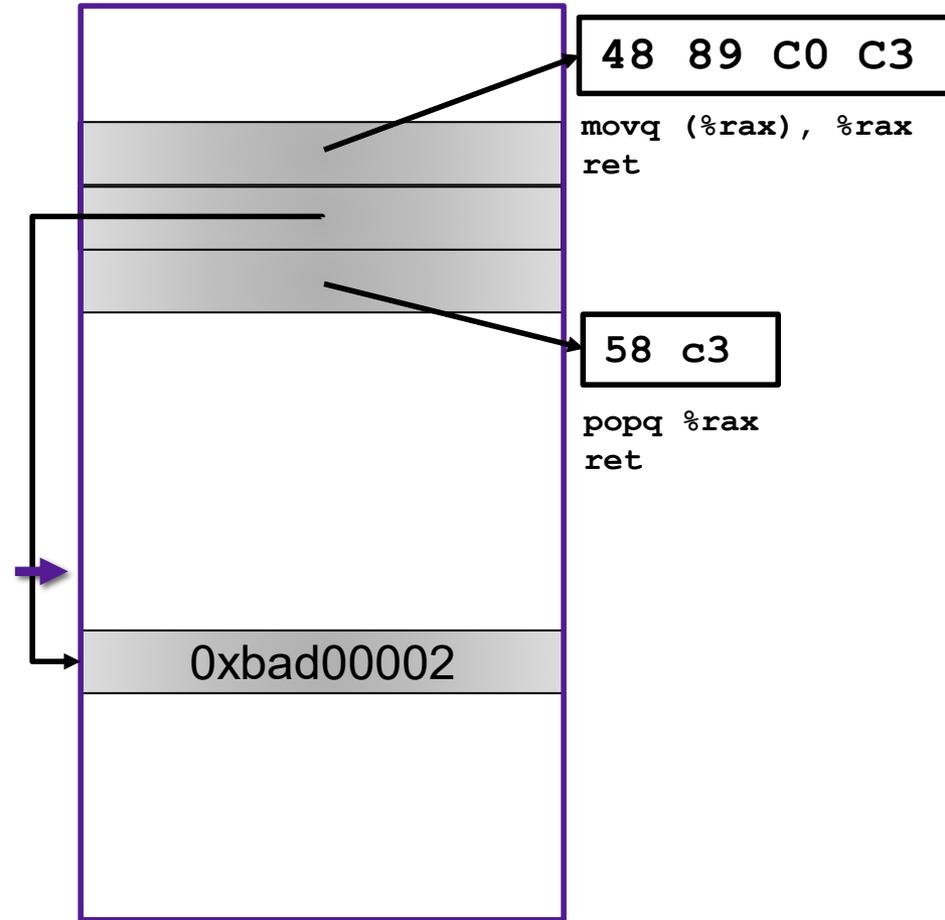
gadget address: 0x4004dc
encodes: movq %rax, %rdi
ret
executes: %rdi <- %rax

Example Gadgets

Load Constant



Load from memory

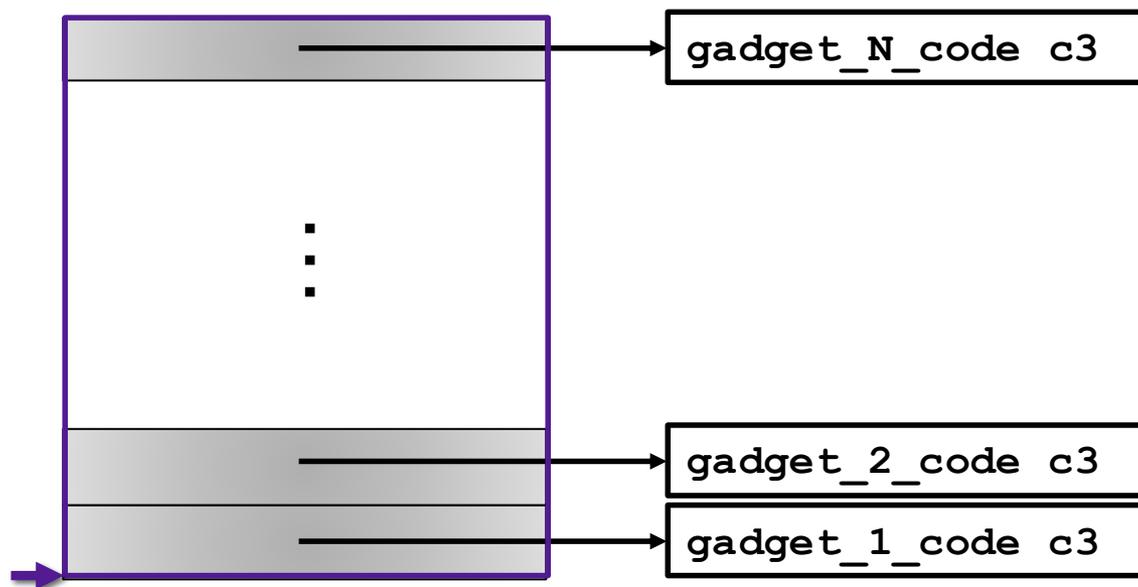


Return-oriented Programming

Return-Oriented
Programming

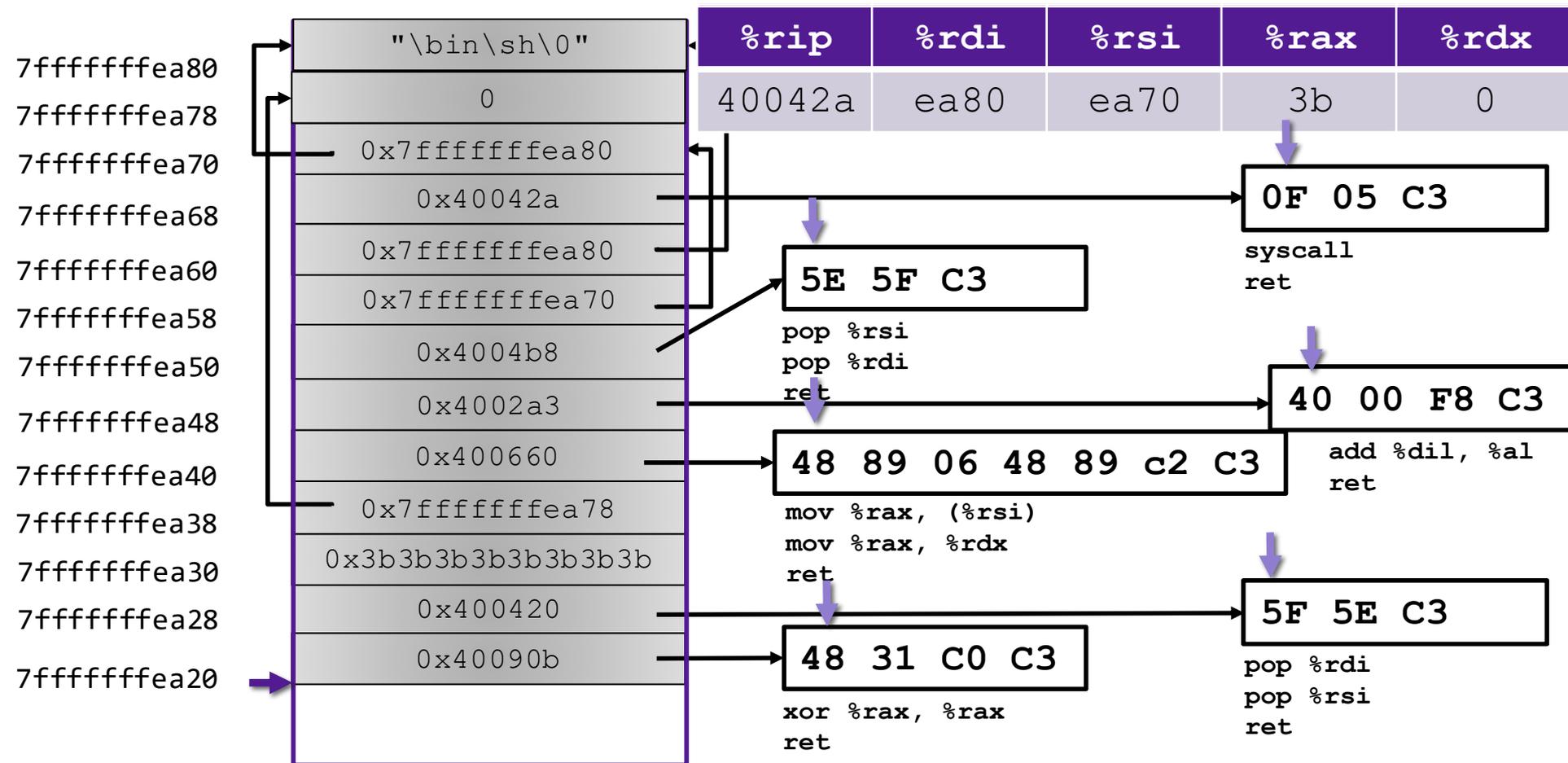
is a lot like a ransom
note, but instead of cutting
out letters from magazines,
you are cutting out
instructions from text
segments

Return-oriented Programming



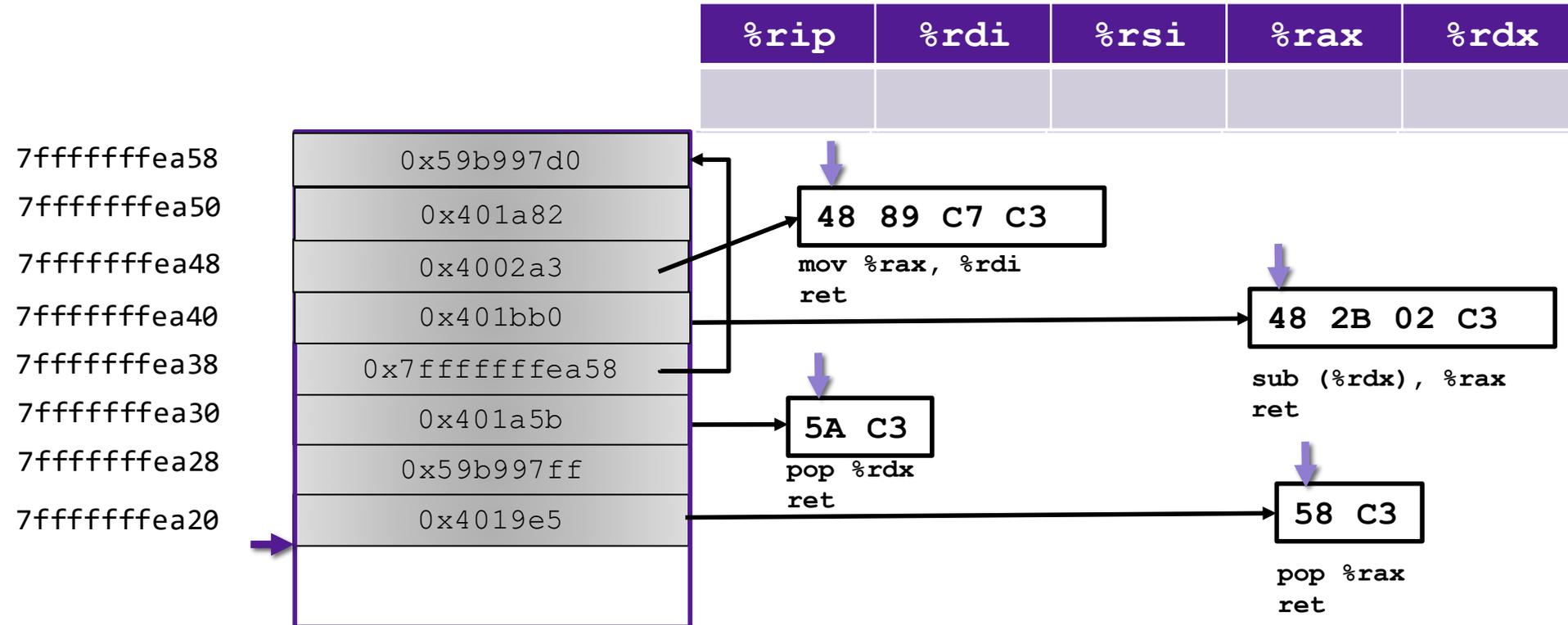
Final ret in each gadget sets pc (%rip) to beginning of next gadget code

Return-Oriented Shellcode



Exercise: ROP

- What are the values in the registers when the function at address 0x401a82 starts executing?



Defense #3: Compiler checks

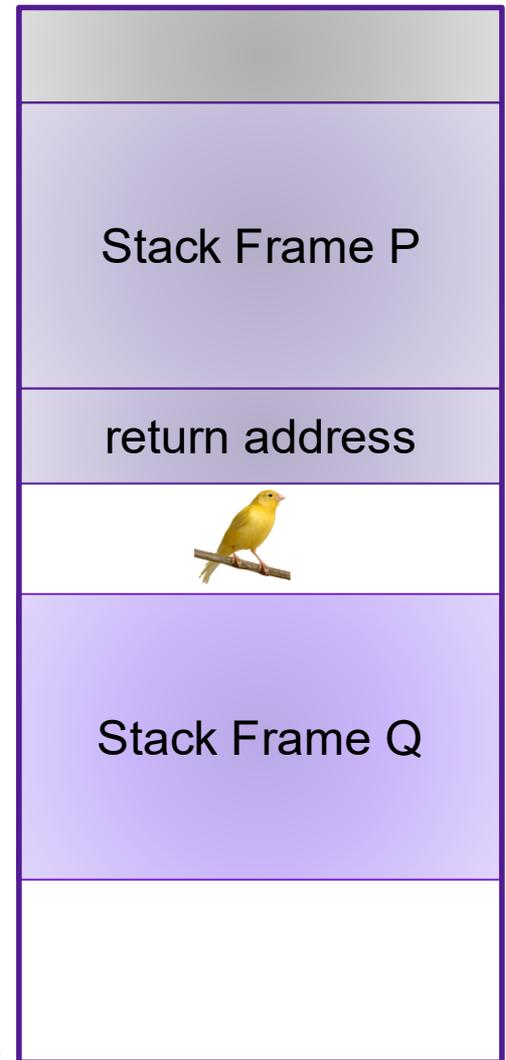
- Idea

- Place special value (“canary”) on stack just beyond buffer
- Check for corruption before exiting function

- GCC Implementation

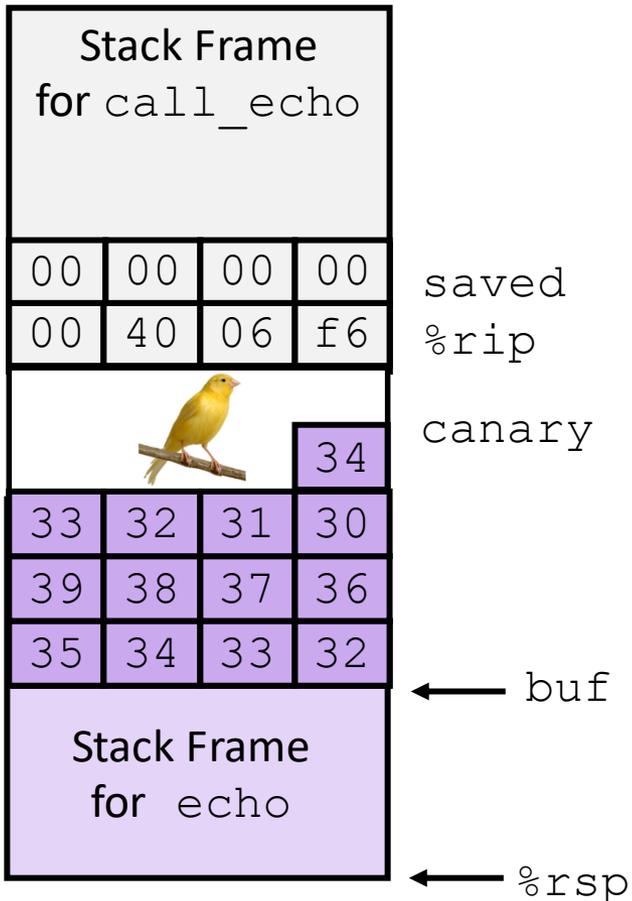
- `-fstack-protector`
- Now the default (disabled in prior demos)

0x7FFFFFFF



0x00000000

Stack Canaries



echo:

```
sub    $0x28,%rsp
mov    %fs:0x28,%rax
mov    %rax,0x18(%rsp)
xor    %eax,%eax
lea   0xc(%rsp),%rax
mov    %rax,%rdi
mov    $0x0,%eax
callq 0x400590 <gets>
lea   0xc(%rsp),%rax
mov    %rax,%rdi
callq 0x400560 <puts>
nop
mov    0x18(%rsp),%rax
xor    %fs:0x28,%rax
je     0x4006cf <echo+73>
callq 0x400570 <__stack_chk_fail>
add    $0x28,%rsp
retq
```

Other Defenses

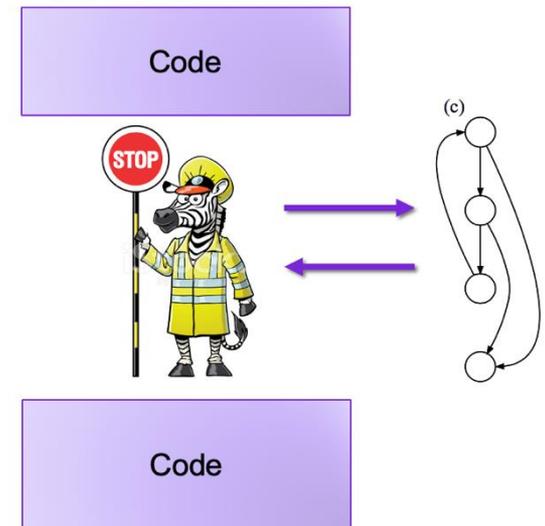
Address Space Layout
Randomization



Gadget Elimination



Control Flow Integrity



The state of the world

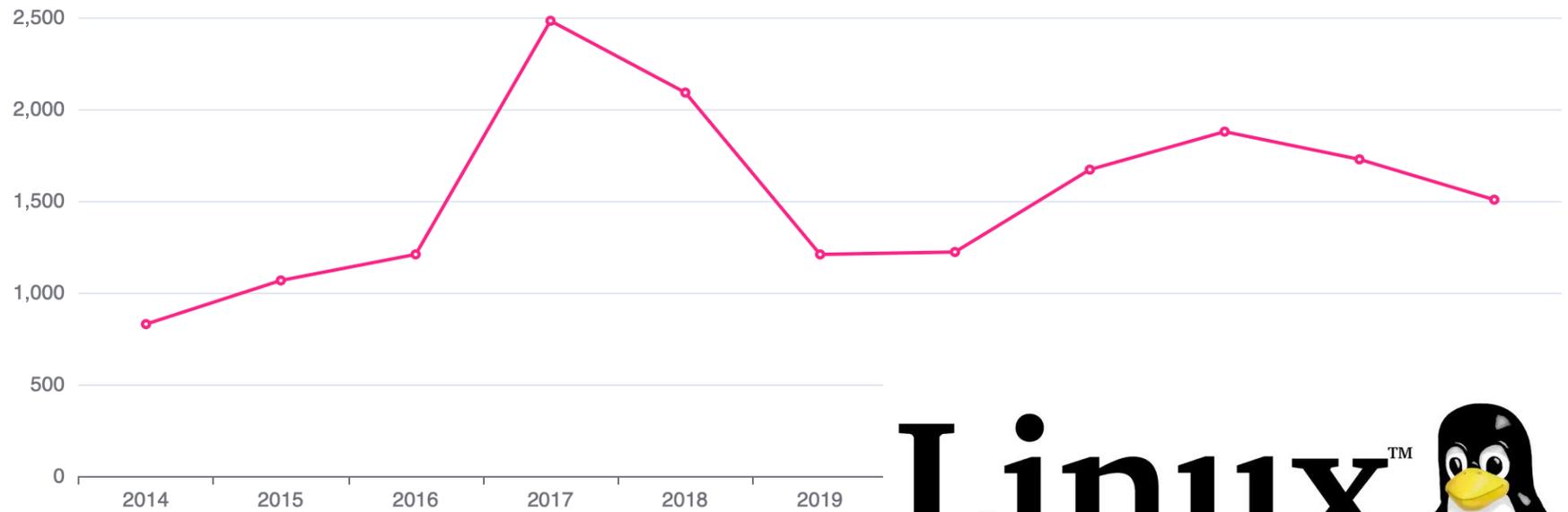
Defenses:

- high-level languages
- Stack Canaries
- Memory tagging
- ASLR
- continuing research and development...

But all they aren't perfect!



The state of the world



- Overflow
- Memory corruption
- SQL injection
- XSS
- Directory traversal
- Input validation
- Execute code
- Bypass
- Gain privilege
- Denial of service

Linux™

