

Today

- C operators and their precedence
- Memory layout
- Buffer overflow, worms, and viruses

Operator Preference in C (16 levels)

<i>Operators</i>	<i>Associativity</i>	
() [] -> . (postfix versions of ++ --)	left to right	16
(prefix versions of ++ --) sizeof	right to left	15
! ~ (unary versions of + - & *)	right to left	15
(type)	right to left	14
* / %	left to right	13
+ -	left to right	12
<< >>	left to right	11
< <= > >=	left to right	10
== !=	left to right	9
&	left to right	8
^	left to right	7
	left to right	6
&&	left to right	5
	left to right	4
?:	right to left	3
= += -= *= /= %= &= ^= != <<= >>=	right to left	2
,	left to right	1

++ and --

- Unary increment(++)/decrement(--) operators
 - Prefix (to left, before): --x decrement first, then use
 - Postfix (to right, after): x++ use first, then increment

```
x = 3;
y = x++; // y gets 3, then x incremented to 4
z = --x; // x decremented to 3, then z gets 3
        // x, y, and z all are 3 at end
```

```
int j;
int ni = n*i;
double *rowp = a+ni;
for (j = 0; j < n; j++)
    { *rowp = b[j]; rowp++; }
```



```
int j;
int ni = n*i;
double *rowp = a+ni;
for (j = 0; j < n; j++)
    *rowp++ = b[j];
```

Precedence Examples

a*b+c

a-b+c

sizeof(int)*p

*p->q

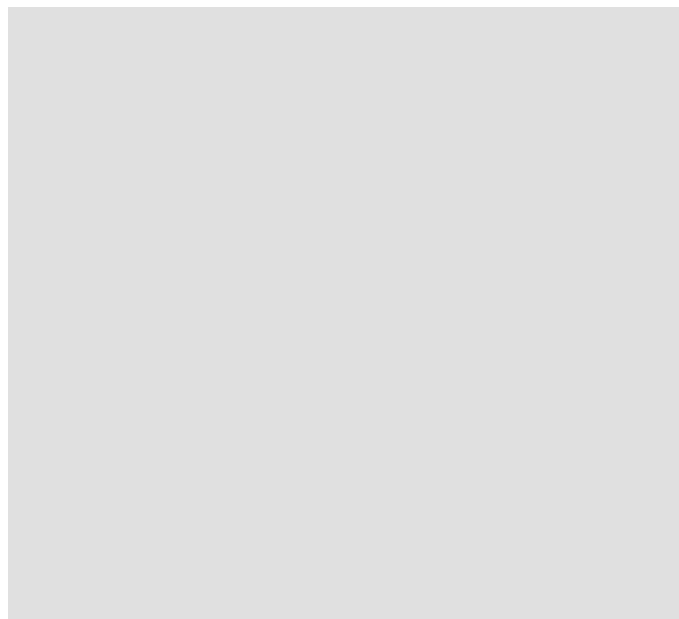
*x++

a+=b++

a++b

a+++b

a++++b

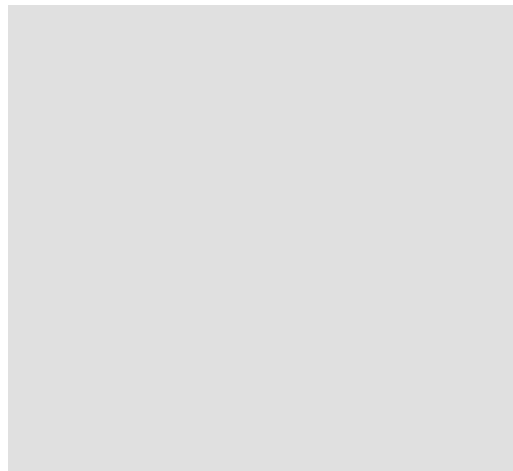


Precedence Examples

<code>a*b+c</code>	<code>(a*b)+c</code>
<code>a-b+c</code>	<code>(a-b)+c</code>
<code>sizeof(int)*p</code>	<code>(sizeof(int))*p</code>
<code>*p->q</code>	<code>*(p->q)</code>
<code>*x++</code>	<code>*(x++)</code> not <code>(*x)++</code> but increment after use
<code>a+=b++</code>	<code>a+=(b++)</code> but increment after use
<code>a++b</code>	<code>a+(+b)</code>
<code>a+++b</code>	<code>(a++)+b</code> not <code>a+(++b)</code> but increment after use
<code>a++++b</code>	<code>(a++)+(+b)</code> but increment after use

C Pointer Declarations

```
int *p
int *p[13]
int *(p[13])
int **p
int (*p)[13]
int *f()
int (*f)()
```



C Pointer Declarations (Check out [guide](#))

<code>int *p</code>	p is a pointer to int
<code>int *p[13]</code>	p is an array[13] of pointer to int
<code>int *(p[13])</code>	p is an array[13] of pointer to int
<code>int **p</code>	p is a pointer to a pointer to an int
<code>int (*p)[13]</code>	p is a pointer to an array[13] of int
<code>int *f()</code>	f is a function returning a pointer to int
<code>int (*f)()</code>	f is a pointer to a function returning int

Avoiding Complex Declarations

- Use `typedef` to build up the declaration

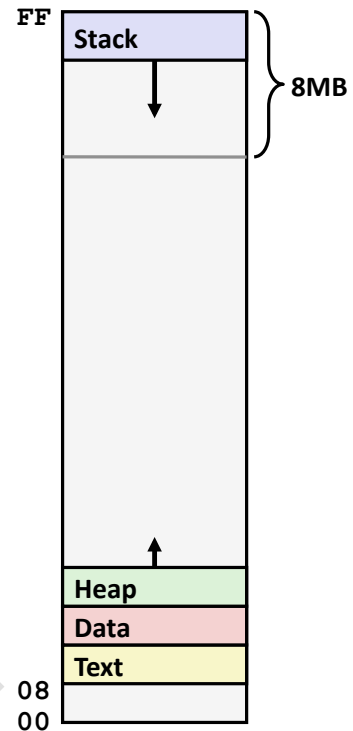
- `int ((*x[3])())[5] :`
 - x is an array of 3 elements,
each of which is a pointer to a function returning an array of 5 ints

 - `typedef int fiveints[5];`
 - `typedef fiveints* p5i;`
 - `typedef p5i (*f_of_p5is)();`
 - `f_of_p5is x[3];`

IA32 Linux Memory Layout

- **Stack**
 - Runtime stack (8MB limit)
- **Heap**
 - Dynamically allocated storage
 - When call `malloc()`, `calloc()`, `new()`
- **Data**
 - Statically allocated data
 - E.g., arrays & strings declared in code
- **Text**
 - Executable machine instructions
 - Read-only

not drawn to scale



Memory Allocation Example

```
char big_array[1<<24]; /* 16 MB */
char huge_array[1<<28]; /* 256 MB */

int beyond;
char *p1, *p2, *p3, *p4;

int useless() { return 0; }

int main()
{
  p1 = malloc(1 <<28); /* 256 MB */
  p2 = malloc(1 << 8); /* 256 B */
  p3 = malloc(1 <<28); /* 256 MB */
  p4 = malloc(1 << 8); /* 256 B */
  /* Some print statements ... */
}
```

Where does everything go?

not drawn to scale



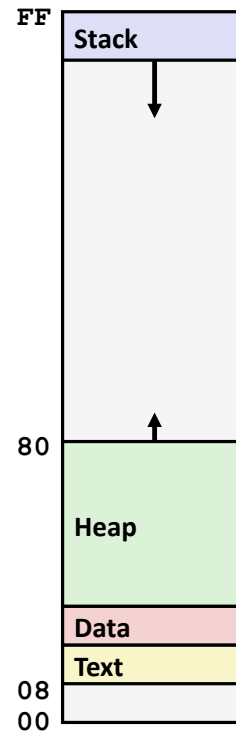
IA32 Example Addresses

address range $\sim 2^{32}$

<code>\$esp</code>	0xffffbcd0
<code>p3</code>	0x65586008
<code>p1</code>	0x55585008
<code>p4</code>	0x1904a110
<code>p2</code>	0x1904a008
<code>&p2</code>	0x18049760
<code>beyond</code>	0x08049744
<code>big_array</code>	0x18049780
<code>huge_array</code>	0x08049760
<code>main()</code>	0x080483c6
<code>useless()</code>	0x08049744
<code>final malloc()</code>	0x006be166

`malloc()` is dynamically linked
address determined at runtime

not drawn to scale



Internet Worm and IM War

■ November, 1988

- Internet Worm attacks thousands of Internet hosts.
- How did it happen?

■ July, 1999

- Microsoft launches MSN Messenger (instant messaging system).
- Messenger clients can access popular AOL Instant Messaging Service (AIM) servers

Internet Worm and IM War (cont.)

- **August 1999**
 - Mysteriously, Messenger clients can no longer access AIM servers
 - Microsoft and AOL begin the IM war:
 - AOL changes server to disallow Messenger clients
 - Microsoft makes changes to clients to defeat AOL changes
 - At least 13 such skirmishes
 - How did it happen?

- **The Internet Worm and AOL/Microsoft War were both based on *stack buffer overflow* exploits!**
 - many Unix functions do not check argument sizes
 - allows target buffers to overflow

String Library Code

- **Implementation of Unix function `gets()`**

```

/* Get string from stdin */
char *gets(char *dest)
{
    int c = getchar();
    char *p = dest;
    while (c != EOF && c != '\n') {
        *p++ = c;
        c = getchar();
    }
    *p = '\0';
    return dest;
}

```

- No way to specify limit on number of characters to read
- **Similar problems with other Unix functions**
 - `strcpy`: Copies string of arbitrary length
 - `scanf`, `fscanf`, `sscanf`, when given `%s` conversion specification

Vulnerable Buffer Code

```

/* Echo Line */
void echo()
{
    char buf[4]; /* Way too small! */
    gets(buf);
    puts(buf);
}

```

```

int main()
{
    printf("Type a string:");
    echo();
    return 0;
}

```

```

unix> ./bufdemo
Type a string:1234567
1234567

```

```

unix> ./bufdemo
Type a string:12345678
Segmentation Fault

```

```

unix> ./bufdemo
Type a string:123456789ABC
Segmentation Fault

```

Buffer Overflow Disassembly

```

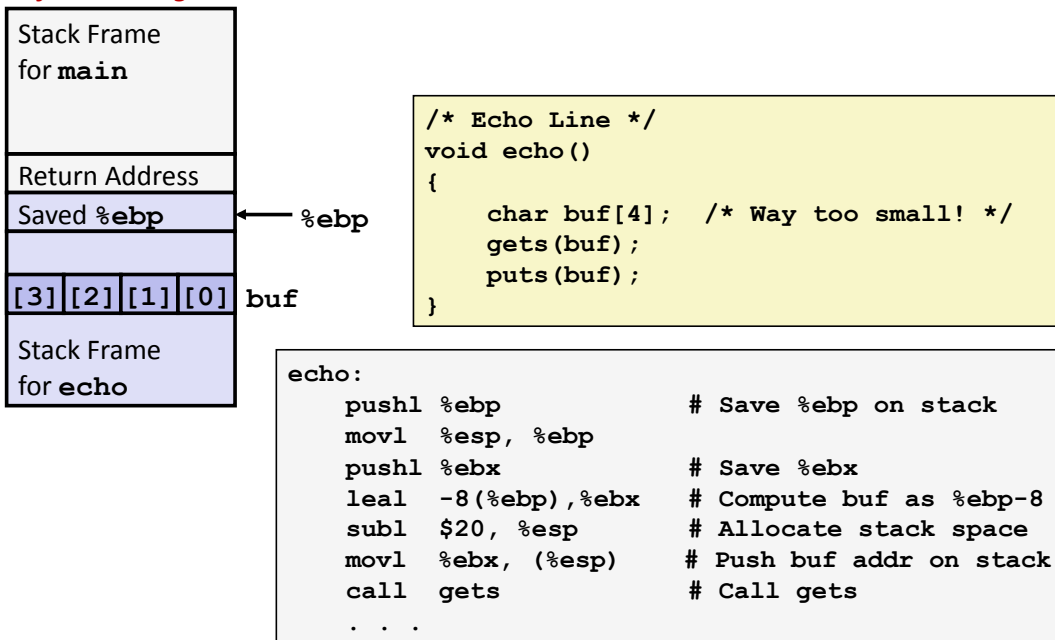
080484f0 <echo>:
80484f0: 55                push   %ebp
80484f1: 89 e5            mov    %esp,%ebp
80484f3: 53                push   %ebx
80484f4: 8d 5d f8        lea   0xffffffff8(%ebp),%ebx
80484f7: 83 ec 14        sub   $0x14,%esp
80484fa: 89 1c 24        mov   %ebx,(%esp)
80484fd: e8 ae ff ff ff  call  80484b0 <gets>
8048502: 89 1c 24        mov   %ebx,(%esp)
8048505: e8 8a fe ff ff  call  8048394 <puts@plt>
804850a: 83 c4 14        add   $0x14,%esp
804850d: 5b                pop   %ebx
804850e: c9                leave
804850f: c3                ret

80485f2: e8 f9 fe ff ff  call  80484f0 <echo>
80485f7: 8b 5d fc        mov   0xffffffffc(%ebp),%ebx
80485fa: c9                leave
80485fb: 31 c0            xor   %eax,%eax
80485fd: c3                ret

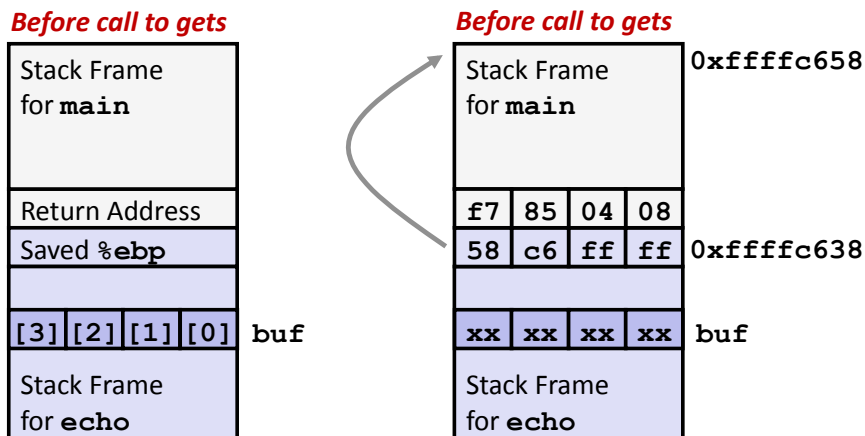
```


Buffer Overflow Stack

Before call to gets



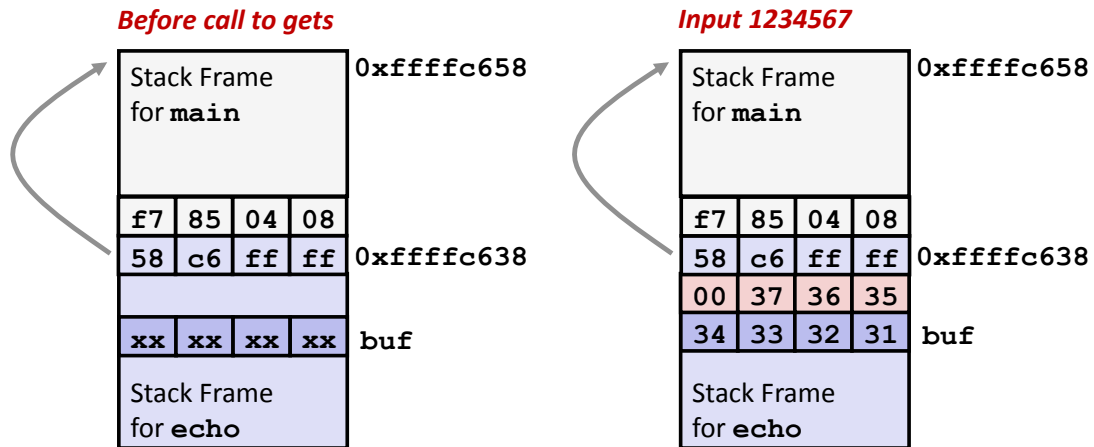
Buffer Overflow Stack Example



```

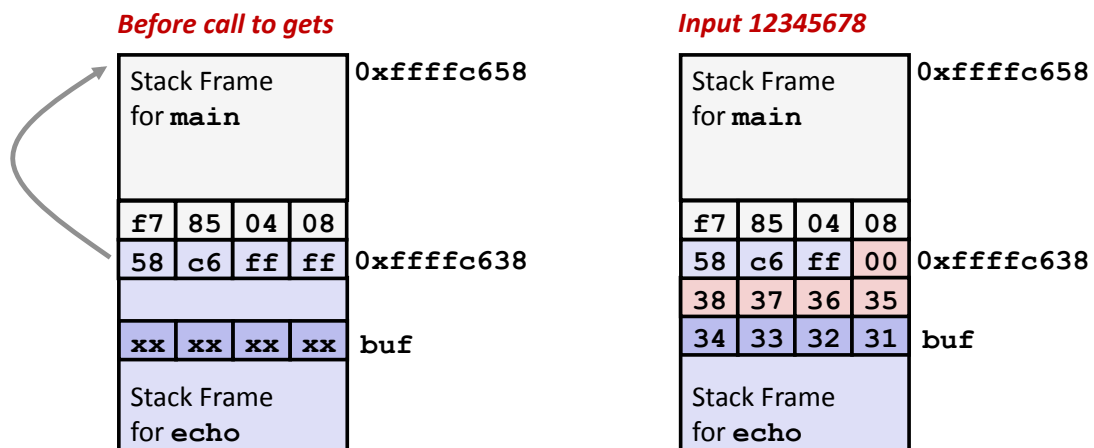
80485f2: call 80484f0 <echo>
80485f7: mov 0xffffffc(%ebp), %ebx # Return Point
  
```

Buffer Overflow Example #1



Overflow buf, but no problem

Buffer Overflow Example #2



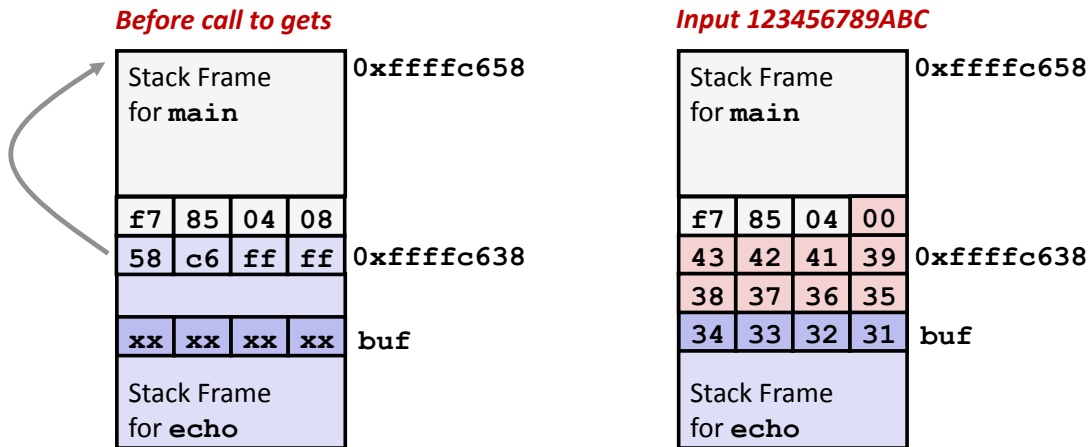
Base pointer corrupted

```

. . .
804850a: 83 c4 14  add    $0x14,%esp  # deallocate space
804850d: 5b        pop     %ebx      # restore %ebx
804850e: c9        leave   # movl %ebp, %esp; popl %ebp
804850f: c3        ret

```

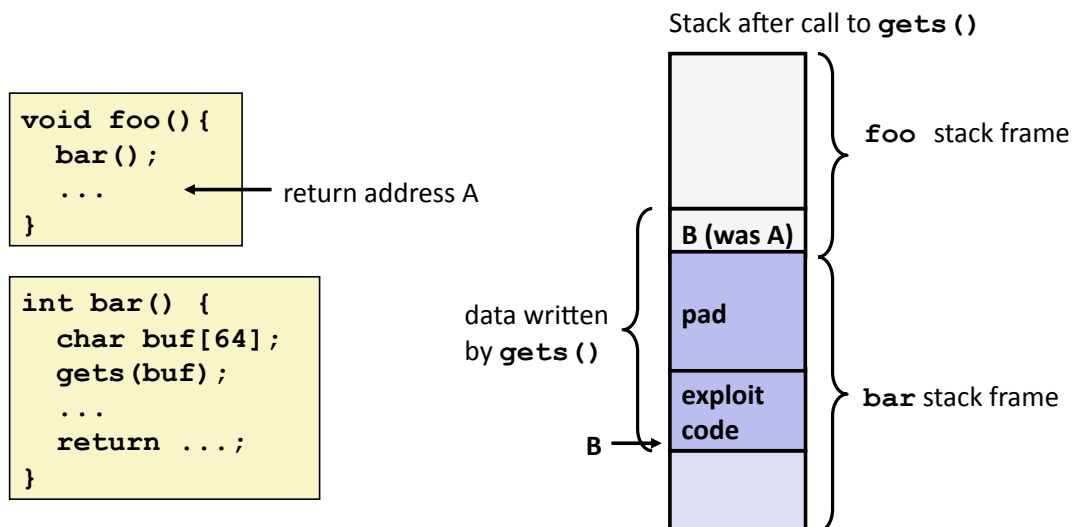
Buffer Overflow Example #3



Return address corrupted

```
80485f2: call 80484f0 <echo>
80485f7: mov 0xfffffff0(%ebp),%ebx # Return Point
```

Malicious Use of Buffer Overflow



- Input string contains byte representation of executable code
- Stack frame must be big enough to hold exploit code
- Overwrite return address with address of buffer (need to know B)
- When bar () executes ret, will jump to exploit code (instead of A)

Exploits Based on Buffer Overflows

- ***Buffer overflow bugs allow remote machines to execute arbitrary code on victim machines***
- **Internet worm**
 - Early versions of the finger server (fingerd) used `gets ()` to read the argument sent by the client:
 - `finger droh@cs.cmu.edu`
 - Worm attacked fingerd server by sending phony argument:
 - `finger "exploit-code padding new-return-address"`
 - exploit code: executed a root shell on the victim machine with a direct TCP connection to the attacker.

Exploits Based on Buffer Overflows

- ***Buffer overflow bugs allow remote machines to execute arbitrary code on victim machines***
- **IM War**
 - AOL exploited existing buffer overflow bug in AIM clients
 - exploit code: returned 4-byte signature (the bytes at some location in the AIM client) to server.
 - When Microsoft changed code to match signature, AOL changed signature location.

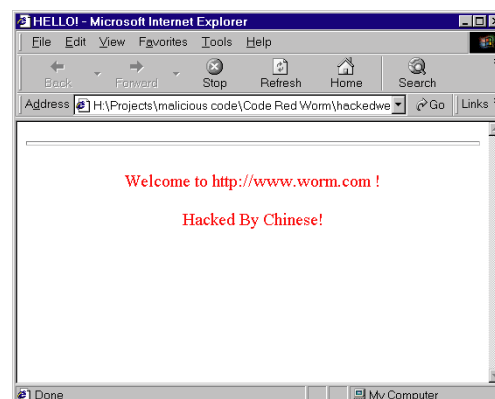
Code Red Worm

■ History

- June 18, 2001. Microsoft announces buffer overflow vulnerability in IIS Internet server
- July 19, 2001. over 250,000 machines infected by new virus in 9 hours
- White house must change its IP address. Pentagon shut down public WWW servers for day

Code Red Exploit Code

- Starts 100 threads running
- Spread self
 - Generate random IP addresses & send attack string
 - Between 1st & 19th of month
- Attack **www.whitehouse.gov**
 - Send 98,304 packets; sleep for 4-1/2 hours; repeat
 - Denial of service attack
 - Between 21st & 27th of month
- Deface server's home page
 - After waiting 2 hours
- Later versions even more aggressive
- And it goes on still...



Avoiding Overflow Vulnerability

```

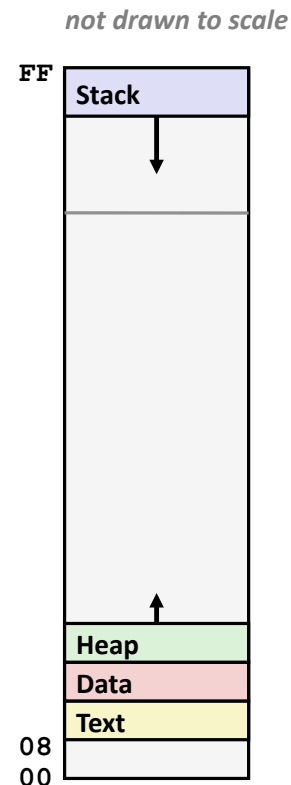
/* Echo Line */
void echo()
{
    char buf[4]; /* Way too small!
*/
    fgets(buf, 4, stdin);
    puts(buf);
}

```

- **Use library routines that limit string lengths**
 - `fgets` instead of `gets` (second argument to `fgets` sets limit)
 - `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

System-Level Protections

- **Randomized stack offsets**
 - At start of program, allocate random amount of space on stack
 - Makes it difficult for hacker to predict beginning of inserted code
- **Nonexecutable code segments**
 - Only allow code to execute from "text" sections of memory
 - Do NOT execute code in stack, data, or heap regions
 - Hardware support



Worms and Viruses

- **Worm: A program that**
 - Can run by itself
 - Can propagate a fully working version of itself to other computers

- **Virus: Code that**
 - Adds itself to other programs
 - Cannot run independently

- **Both are (usually) designed to spread among computers and to wreak havoc (and, these days, profit\$\$\$)**