CSE 351 Section 5

More Stack Stuff

(selected slides by Tom Bergan)

Written HW #2

- Due tomorrow at 5PM
- Try not to use late days on the written assignments, save them for the labs
- Questions?

Stack review

Caller

int z = sum(1, 2);

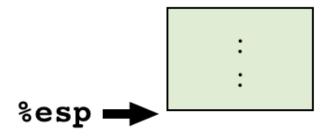
Caller in assembly

0x8001	pushl \$2
0x8005	pushl \$1
0x8009	call sum
0x8013	addl \$8, %esp

*note: these instruction addresses are

completely made up for this example

The Stack

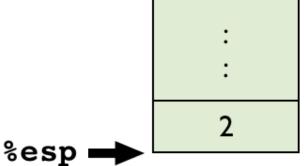


Caller

int z = sum(1, 2);

Caller in assembly

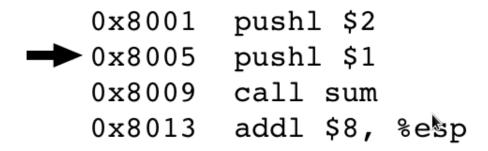
• 0x8001 pushl \$2 0x8005 pushl \$1 0x8009 call sum 0x8013 addl \$8, %esp The Stack



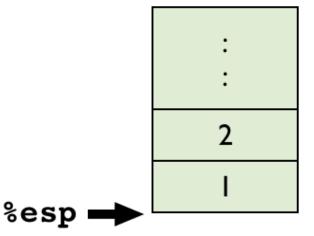
Caller

int z = sum(1, 2);

Caller in assembly



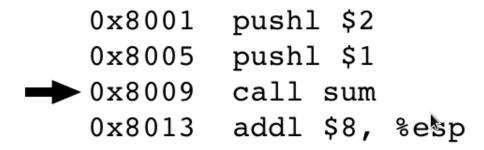
The Stack



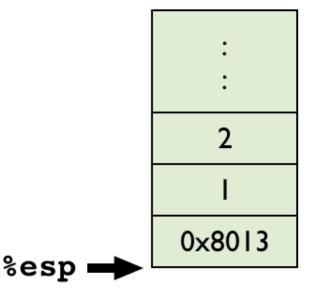
Caller

int z = sum(1, 2);

Caller in assembly



The Stack

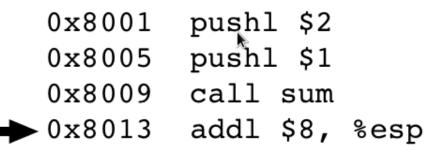


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Caller

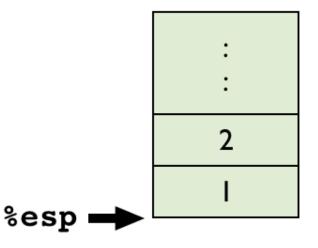
int z = sum(1, 2);

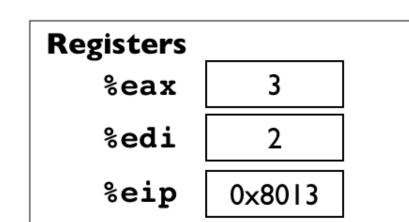
Caller in assembly



*note: these instruction addresses are completely made up for this example

The Stack



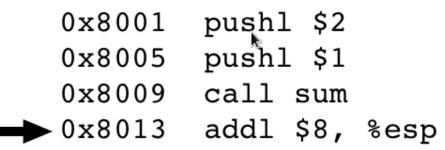


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Caller

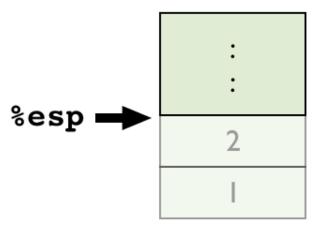
int z = sum(1, 2);

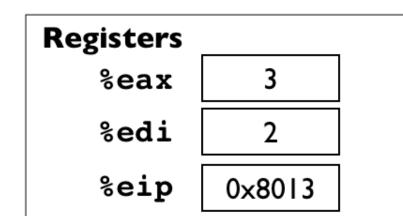
Caller in assembly



*note: these instruction addresses are completely made up for this example

The Stack





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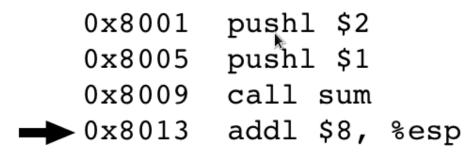
Caller

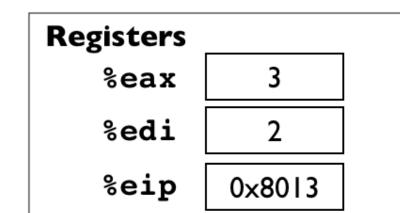
int z = sum(1, 2);

Problem:

- What if Caller used %edi before making the call?

Caller in assembly





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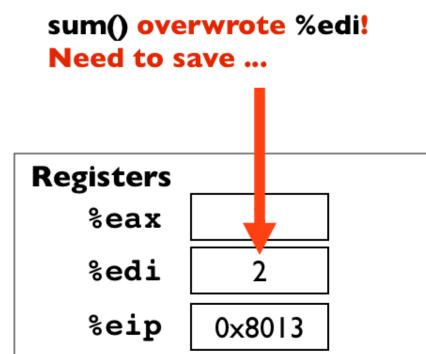
Caller

Problem:

- What if Caller used %edi before making the call?

Caller in assembly

<u>0x7fff</u>	<u>movl \$5,</u>	<pre>%edi</pre>
0x8001	pushl \$2	
0x8005	pushl \$1	
0x8009	call sum	
► 0x8013	addl \$8,	%esp



Saving Registers

• Some are *caller save*

- IA32: %eax, %edx, %ecx
- These are very commonly used (caller should expect they will be clobbered)
- Some are **callee save**
 - IA32: %ebx, %edi, %esi
 - These are less commonly used

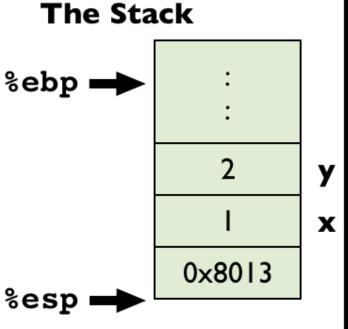
from prior example

Callee

int sum(int x, int y) {
 return x + y;
}

Callee in assembly (better version)

setup	pushl %ebp movl %esp, %ebp pushl %çdi
body	movl 12(%ebp), %edi movl 8(%ebp), %eax addl %edi, %eax
cleanup	movl (%esp), %edi movl %ebp, %esp popl %ebp ret

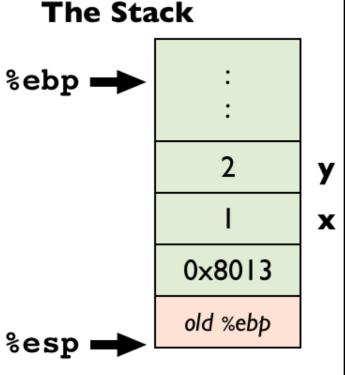


Callee

int sum(int x, int y) {
 return x + y;
}

Callee in assembly (better version)

setup	pushl %ebp movl %esp, %ebp pushl %gdi
body	movl 12(%ebp), %edi movl 8(%ebp), %eax addl %edi, %eax
cleanuþ	movl (%esp), %edi movl %ebp, %esp popl %ebp ret



Procedure Call Example

(IA32/Linux)

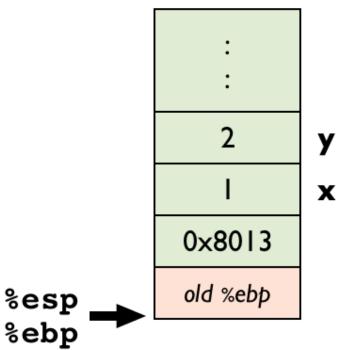
Callee

int sum(int x, int y) {
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Callee in assembly (better version)

setup	pushl %ebp movl %esp, %ebp pushl %cdi
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The Stack



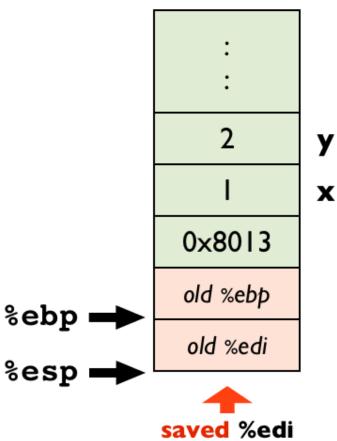
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The Stack



Procedure Call Example

(IA32/Linux)

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int sum(int x, int y) {
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2 У 12(%ebp) Х 8(%ebp) 0x8013 old %ebp %ebp old %edi %esp∣

The Stack

Key: %ebp is fixed for the entire function

The Stack

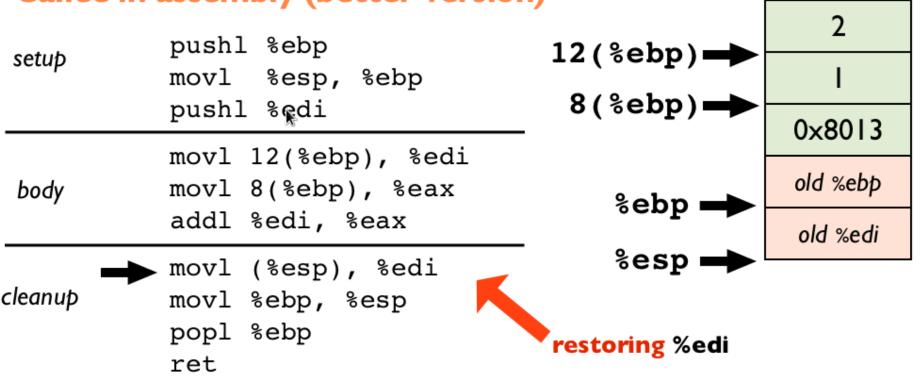
У

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Callee

int sum(int x, int y) {
 return x + y;
}

Callee in assembly (better version)



The Stack

у

Х

• ebp

Callee

int sum(int x, int y) {
 return x + y;
}

Callee in assembly (better version)

	pushl %ebp	2
setup	movl %esp, %ebp	I
	pushl %gdi	0x8013
body	movl 12(%ebp), %edi % esp —> movl 8(%ebp), %eax	old %ebp
	addl %edi, %eax	old %edi
cleanup	<pre>movl (%esp), %edi movl %ebp, %esp popl %ebp ret </pre>	

Why use a frame pointer?

Callee

int sum(int x, int y) {
 return x + y;
}

To make debugging easier

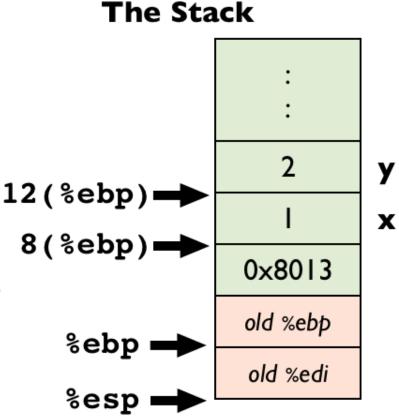
- %esp may move
- %ebp is fixed

Your compiler emits a symbol map

y → 12(%ebp) x → 8(%ebp)

gdb uses this map when you write

print x



How is x86-64 different?

Pass the first six arguments <u>in registers</u>

- In this order: %rdi,%rsi,%rdx,%rcx,%r8,%r9
- New register save convention
 - Callee save: %rbx,%rbp,%r12,%r13,%r14,%r15
 - Others are caller save
- By default, gcc omits the frame pointer
 - It has to emit more complex debug info (e.g., the location of argument x relative to %esp can change)

Procedure Call Example

(x86-64/Linux)

Caller

$$int z = sum(1, 2);$$

Caller in assembly

edi not rdi movl \$1, %edi ← because int is movl \$2, %esi 32-bits call sum

Callee

int sum(int x, int y) {
 return x + y;
}

Callee in assembly

addl %esi, %edi ← movl %edi, %eax ret x86-64 with gcc - does not use a

frame pointer

Tip: you can force gcc to emit code with a frame pointer using gcc -fno-omit-frame-pointer

Lab 3 - Buffer Overflows

Bufbomb Introduction

- Several stages
- Practice analyzing stack organization
- Practice with buffer overflows

Bufbomb Introduction

GDB commands from today:

continue

Lab 3: Buffer Overflow

This has a buffer overflow

```
int getbuf() {
    char buf[36];
    Gets(buf);
    return 1;
}
```

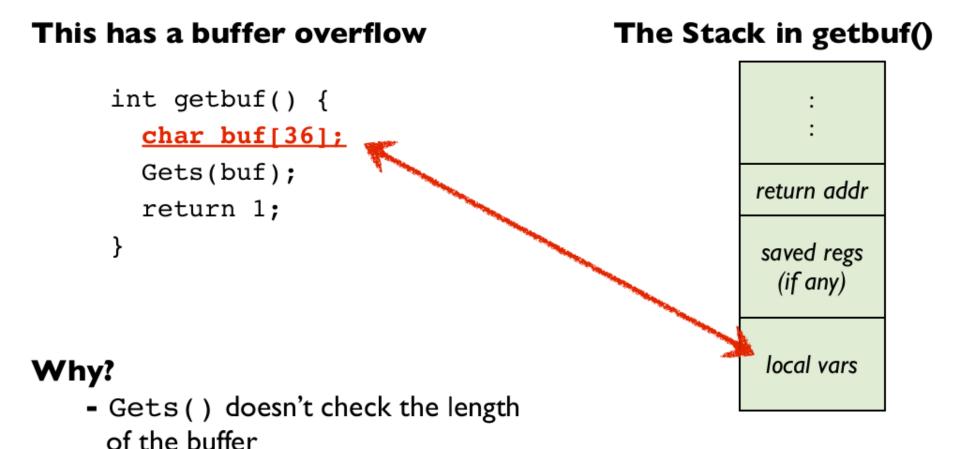
Why?

 Gets() doesn't check the length of the buffer

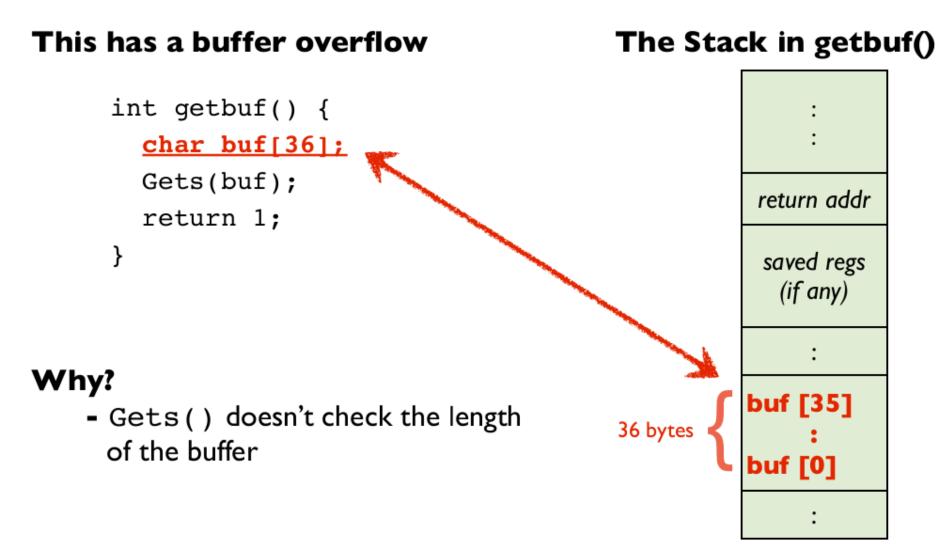




Lab 3: Buffer Overflow



Lab 3: Buffer Overflow



Level 0: Call smoke()

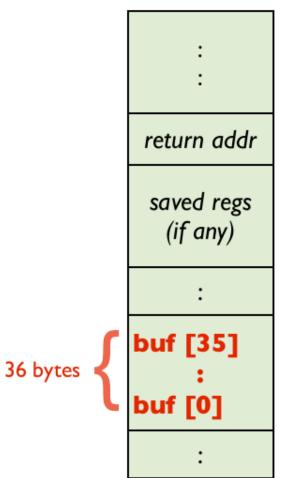
Goal: call the smoke() function The Stack in getbuf() from getbuf() int getbuf() { char buf[36]; return addr Gets(buf); return 1; saved regs } (if any) How? overwrite the return address buf [35] 36 bytes so we "return" to smoke()

Level I: Call fizz()

Goal: call fizz() with a special parameter (your "cookie")

```
int getbuf() {
    char buf[36];
    Gets(buf);
    return 1;
}
```

The Stack in getbuf()



Level 2: Call bang()

Goal: call bang() after writing your "cookie" to a global variable

```
int getbuf() {
    char buf[36];
    Gets(buf);
    return 1;
}
```

How?

- I. overwrite the return address
- 2. jump inside the buffer
- 3. write x86 code in the buffer

