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

(IA32/Linux)

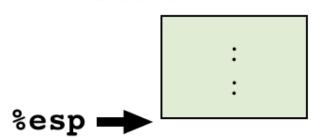
Caller

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

Caller in assembly

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

The Stack



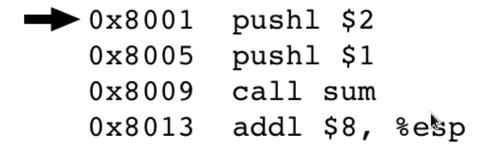
^{*}note: these instruction addresses are completely made up for this example

(IA32/Linux)

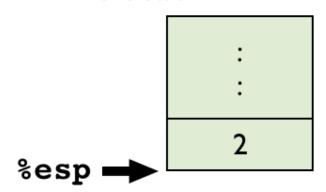
Caller

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

Caller in assembly



The Stack



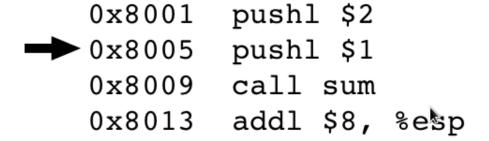
^{*}note: these instruction addresses are completely made up for this example

(IA32/Linux)

Caller

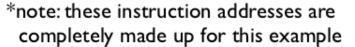
int
$$z = sum(1, 2);$$

Caller in assembly



The Stack : :

%esp



(IA32/Linux)

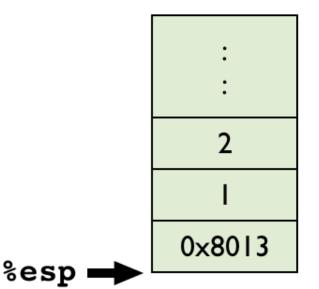
Caller

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

Caller in assembly

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

The Stack



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

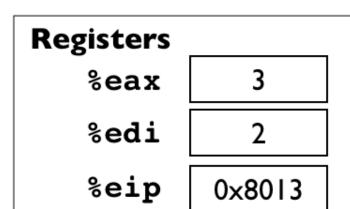
(IA32/Linux)

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

(IA32/Linux)

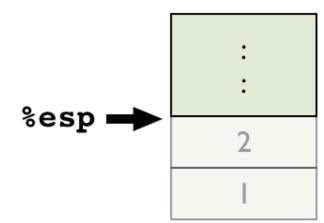
Caller

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

Caller in assembly

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

The Stack





%edi

2

%eip

0x8013

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

(IA32/Linux)

Caller

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

Problem:

 What if Caller used %edi before making the call?

Caller in assembly

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

Registers
%eax 3
%edi 2
%eip 0x8013

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

(IA32/Linux)

Caller

Problem:

 What if Caller used %edi before making the call?

Caller in assembly

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

Registers
%edi 2
%eip 0x8013

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

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

(IA32/Linux)

Callee

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

Callee in assembly (better version)

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

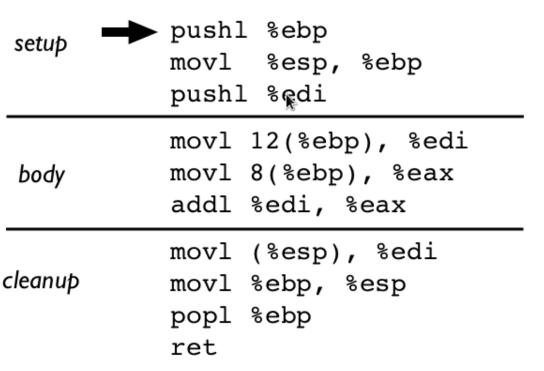
%esp

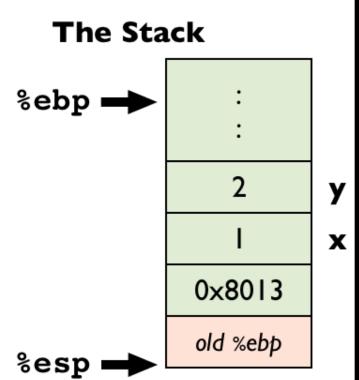
(IA32/Linux)

Callee

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

Callee in assembly (better version)



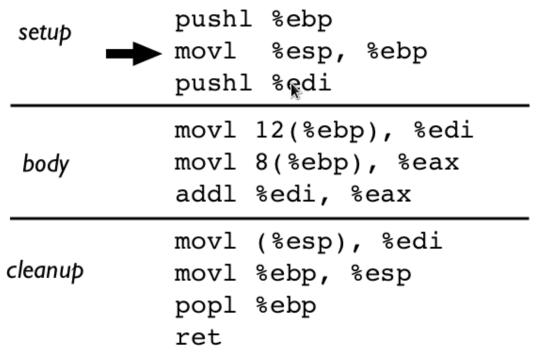


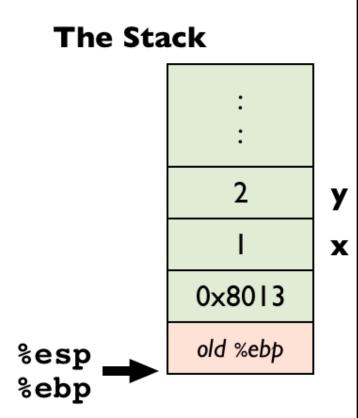
(IA32/Linux)

Callee

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

Callee in assembly (better version)



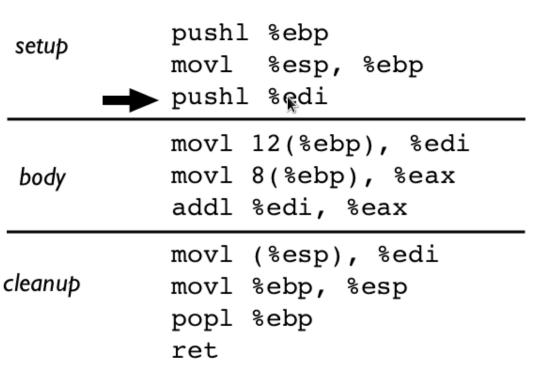


(IA32/Linux)

Callee

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

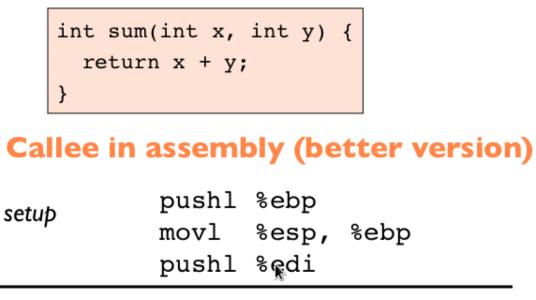
Callee in assembly (better version)

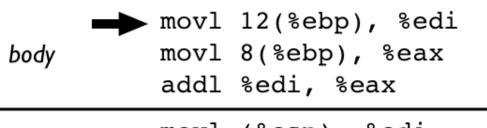


The Stack X 0x8013 old %ebp %ebp old %edi %esp saved %edi

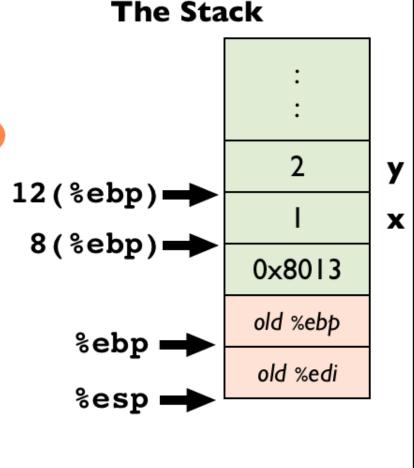
(IA32/Linux)

Callee





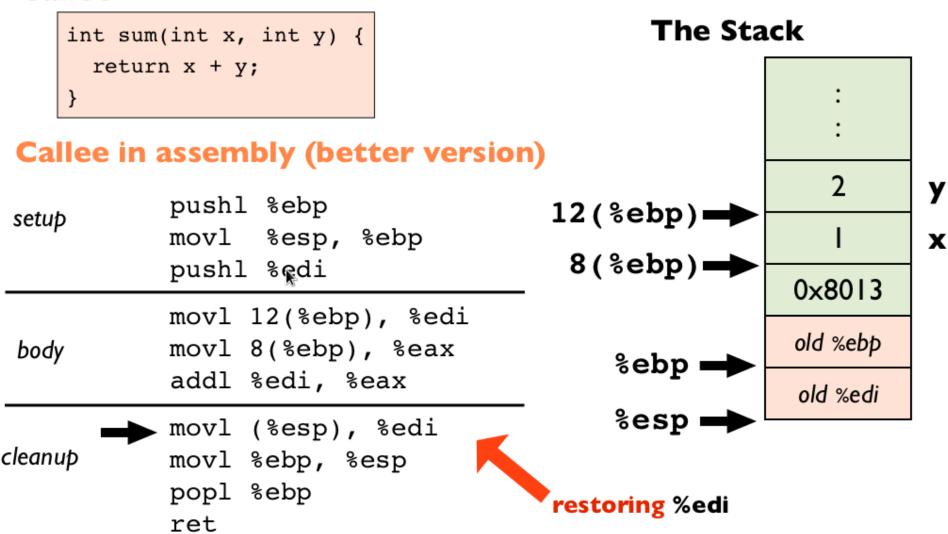
movl (%esp), %edi
cleanup movl %ebp, %esp
popl %ebp
ret



Key: %ebp is fixed for the entire function

(IA32/Linux)

Callee



(IA32/Linux)

Callee

cleanup

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

Callee in assembly (better version)

setuþ	<pre>pushl %ebp movl %esp, %ebp pushl %edi</pre>
body	movl 12(%ebp), %edi movl 8(%ebp), %eax addl %edi, %eax
	movl (%esp), %edi

movl %ebp, %esp

popl %ebp

ret

The Stack %ebp 0x8013 %esp old %ebp

old %edi

X

restoring %ebp

Why use a frame pointer?

(%ebp)

Callee

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

To make debugging easier

- %esp may move
- %ebp is fixed

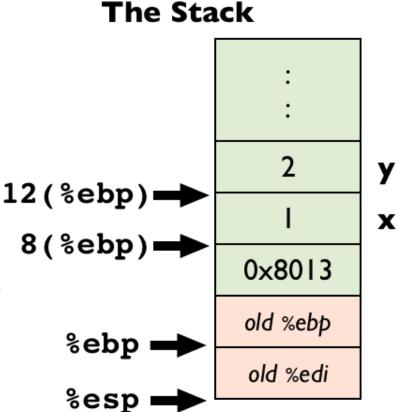
Your compiler emits a symbol map

$$y \rightarrow 12(\%ebp)$$

 $x \rightarrow 8(\%ebp)$

gdb uses this map when you write

print x



How is x86-64 different?

- Pass the first six arguments in registers
 - 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)

(x86-64/Linux)

Caller

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

Caller in assembly

```
movl $1, %edi ← because int is movl $2, %esi 32-bits call sum
```

edi not rdi

Callee

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

Callee in assembly

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

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:

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

The Stack in getbuf()

:

return addr

saved regs (if any)

local vars

Lab 3: Buffer Overflow

This has a buffer overflow

The Stack in getbuf()

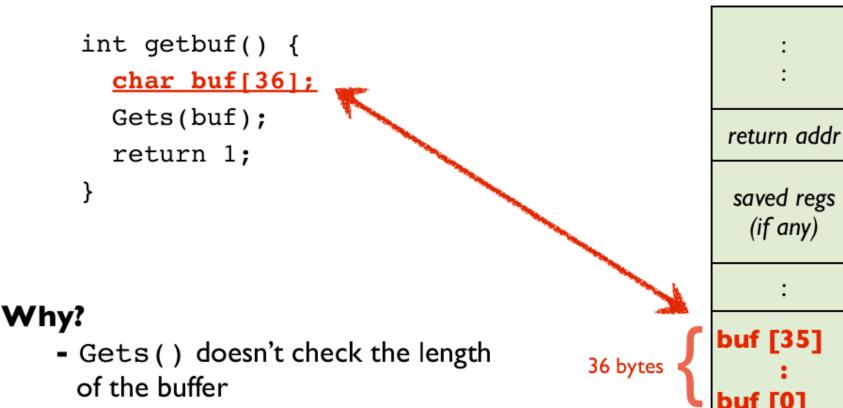
```
int getbuf() {
   char buf[36];
   Gets(buf);
   return 1;
}
```

Why?

 Gets() doesn't check the length of the buffer : return addr saved regs (if any)

Lab 3: Buffer Overflow

This has a buffer overflow



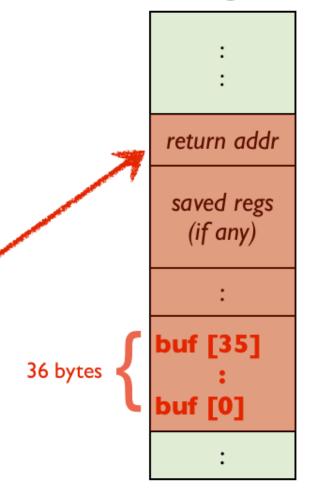
Level 0: Call smoke()

Goal: call the smoke() function from getbuf()

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

How?

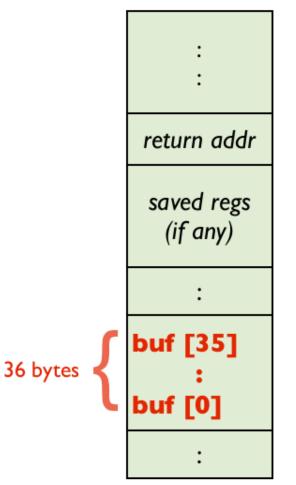
 overwrite the return address so we "return" to smoke()



Level I: Call fizz()

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

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



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?

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

