

Software Security Course

2019/2020

Andrea Lanzi





















Buffer Overflow

- A buffer overflow is a bug that affects low-level code, typically in C and C++, with significant security implications.
- Normally, a program with this bug will simply crash
- But an attacker can alter the situations that cause the program to do much worse
 - Steal private information (e.g., Heartbleed)
 - Corrupt valuable information
 - Run code of the attacker's choice

Why they are so important?

- Buffer overflows are still **relevant** today
 - C and C++ are still popular
 - Buffer overflows still occur with regularity
- They have a **long history**
 - Many different approaches developed to defend against them, and bugs like them.
- They share **common features with other bugs** that we will study
 - In **how the attack works**
 - In **how to defend against it**

C and C++ still very popular

Language Rank	Types	Spectrum Ranking
1. Java	  	100.0
2. C	  	99.2
3. C++	  	95.5
4. Python	 	93.4
5. C#	  	92.2
6. PHP		84.6
7. Javascript	 	84.3
8. Ruby		78.6
9. R		74.0
10. MATLAB		72.6

Critical systems in C/C++

- Most OS kernels and utilities
 - Fingerd, X windows server, shell
- Many high-performance servers
 - Microsoft IIS, Apache httpd, nginx
 - Microsoft SQL server, MySQL, redis, memcached
- Many embedded systems
 - Mars rover, industrial control systems, automobiles

History of buffer overflows

- **1988 Morris Worm**, Propagated across machines (too aggressively, thanks to a bug)
- One way it propagated was a buffer overflow attack against a vulnerable version of fingerd on VAXes
- Sent a special string to the finger daemon, which caused it to execute code that created a new worm copy
- End result: **\$10-100M in damages, probation, community service**

History of buffer overflows

- **2001 Code Red**, Exploited an overflow in the MS-IIS server, 300,000 machines infected in 14 hours.
- **2003 SQL slammer**, Exploited an overflow in the MS-SQL server, 75,000 machines infected in 10 minutes.

[stories](#)[submissions](#)[popular](#)[blog](#)[ask slashdot](#)[book reviews](#)[games](#)[idle](#)[yro](#)[technology](#)

23-Year-Old X11 Server Security Vulnerability Discovered

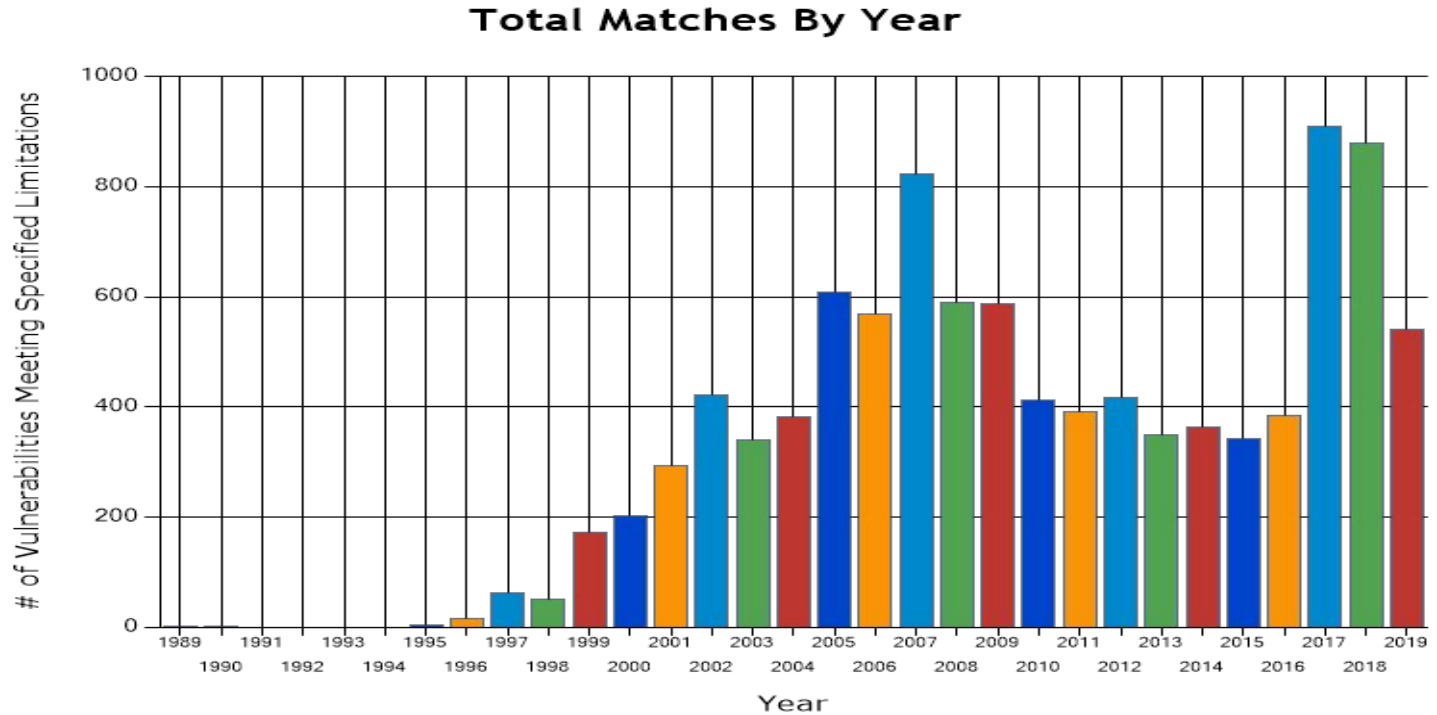
Posted by **Unknown Lamer** on Wednesday January 08, 2014 @10:11,
from the stack-smashing-for-fun-and-profit dept.

An anonymous reader writes

"The recent report of [X11/X.Org security in bad shape](#) rings more truth today. The X.Org Foundation announced today that they've found a [X11 security issue that dates back to 1991](#). The issue is a possible stack buffer overflow that could lead to privilege escalation to root and affects all versions of the X Server back to X11R5. After the vulnerability being in the code-base for 23 years, it was finally uncovered via the automated [cppcheck](#) static analysis utility."

There's a `scanf` used when loading [BDF fonts](#) that can overflow using a carefully crafted font. Watch out for those obsolete early-90s bitmap fonts.

Vulnerability Trend



What we'll do

- Understand how these attacks work, and how to defend against them
- These require knowledge about:
 - The compiler
 - The OS
 - The architecture