

# **CSE 410/510 Special Topics: Software Security**

Instructor: Dr. Ziming Zhao

Location: Norton 218

Time: Monday, 5:00 PM - 7:50 PM

# Heap-based Buffer Overflow

# Heap Overflow

- Buffer overflows are basically the same on the heap as they are on the stack
- Heap cookies/canaries aren't a thing
  - No 'return' addresses to protect
- In the real world, lots of cool and complex things like objects/structs end up on the heap
  - Anything that handles the data you just corrupted is now viable attack surface in the application
- It's common to put function pointers in structs which generally are malloc'd on the heap

# code/heapoverflow

```
void fly()
{
    printf("Flying ...\n");
}

typedef struct airplane
{
    void (*pfun)();
    char name[20];
} airplane;
```

```
int main()
{
    printf("fly() at %p; print_flag() at %p\n", fly,
    print_flag);

    struct airplane *p1 = malloc(sizeof(airplane));
    printf("Airplane 1 is at %p\n", p1);

    struct airplane *p2 = malloc(sizeof(airplane));
    printf("Airplane 2 is at %p\n", p2);

    p1->pfun = fly;
    p2->pfun = fly;

    fgets(p2->name, 10, stdin);
    fgets(p1->name, 50, stdin);

    p1->pfun();
    p2->pfun();

    free(p1);
    free(p2);
    return 0;
}
```

# code/heapoverflow

```
void fly()
{
    printf("Flying ...\n");
}
```

```
typedef struct airplane
{
    void (*pfun)();
    char name[20];
} airplane;
```

```
int main()
{
    printf("fly() at %p; print_flag() at %p\n", fly,
    print_flag);

    struct airplane *p1 = malloc(sizeof(airplane));
    printf("Airplane 1 is at %p\n", p1);

    struct airplane *p2 = malloc(sizeof(airplane));
    printf("Airplane 2 is at %p\n", p2);

    p1->pfun = fly;
    p2->pfun = fly;

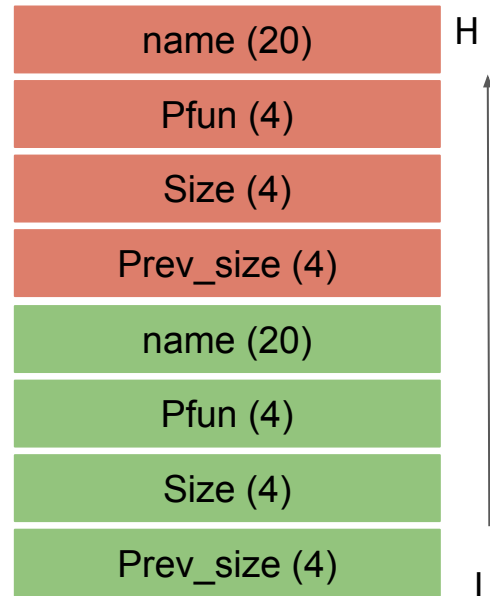
    fgets(p2->name, 10, stdin);
    fgets(p1->name, 50, stdin);

    p1->pfun();
    p2->pfun();

    free(p1);
    free(p2);
    return 0;
}
```

Airplane 2

Airplane 1



# code/heapoverflow

```
void secret()
{
    printf("The secret is bla bla...\n");
}

void fly()
{
    printf("Flying ...\n");
}

typedef struct airplane
{
    void (*pfun)();
    char name[20];
} airplane;
```

```
int main()
{
    printf("fly() at %p; secret() at %p\n", fly, secret);

    struct airplane *p1 = malloc(sizeof(airplane));
    printf("Airplane 1 is at %p\n", p1);

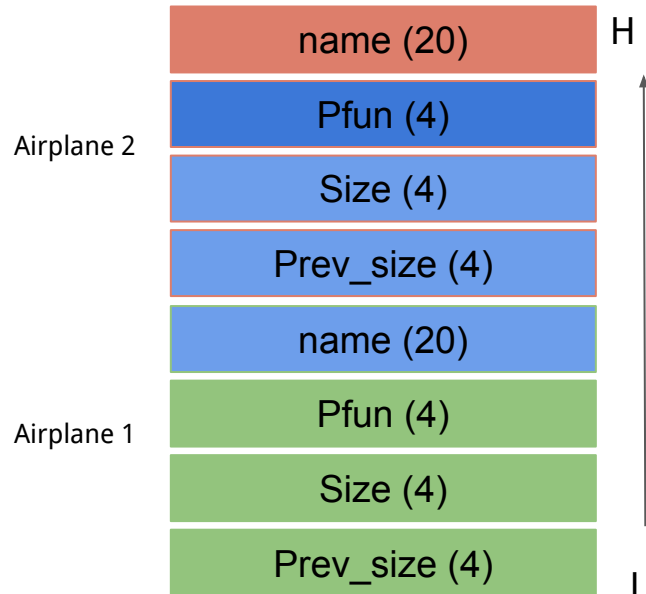
    struct airplane *p2 = malloc(sizeof(airplane));
    printf("Airplane 2 is at %p\n", p2);

    p1->pfun = fly;
    p2->pfun = fly;

    fgets(p2->name, 10, stdin);
    fgets(p1->name, 50, stdin);

    p1->pfun();
    p2->pfun();

    free(p1);
    free(p2);
    return 0;
}
```



Exploit looks like

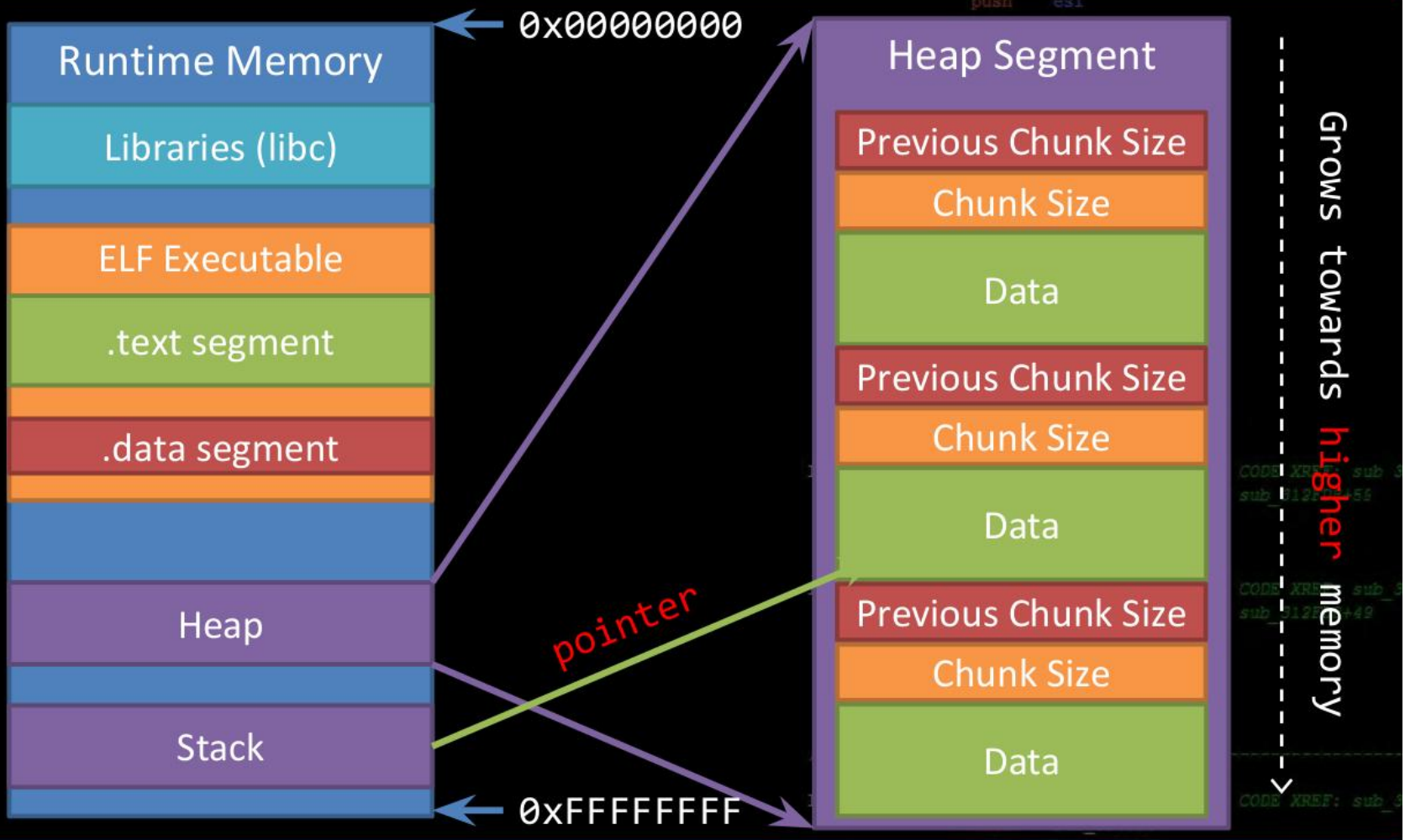
```
python -c "print 'a\n' + 'a'*28 + '\x4d\x62\x55\x56'" | ./heapoverflow32
```

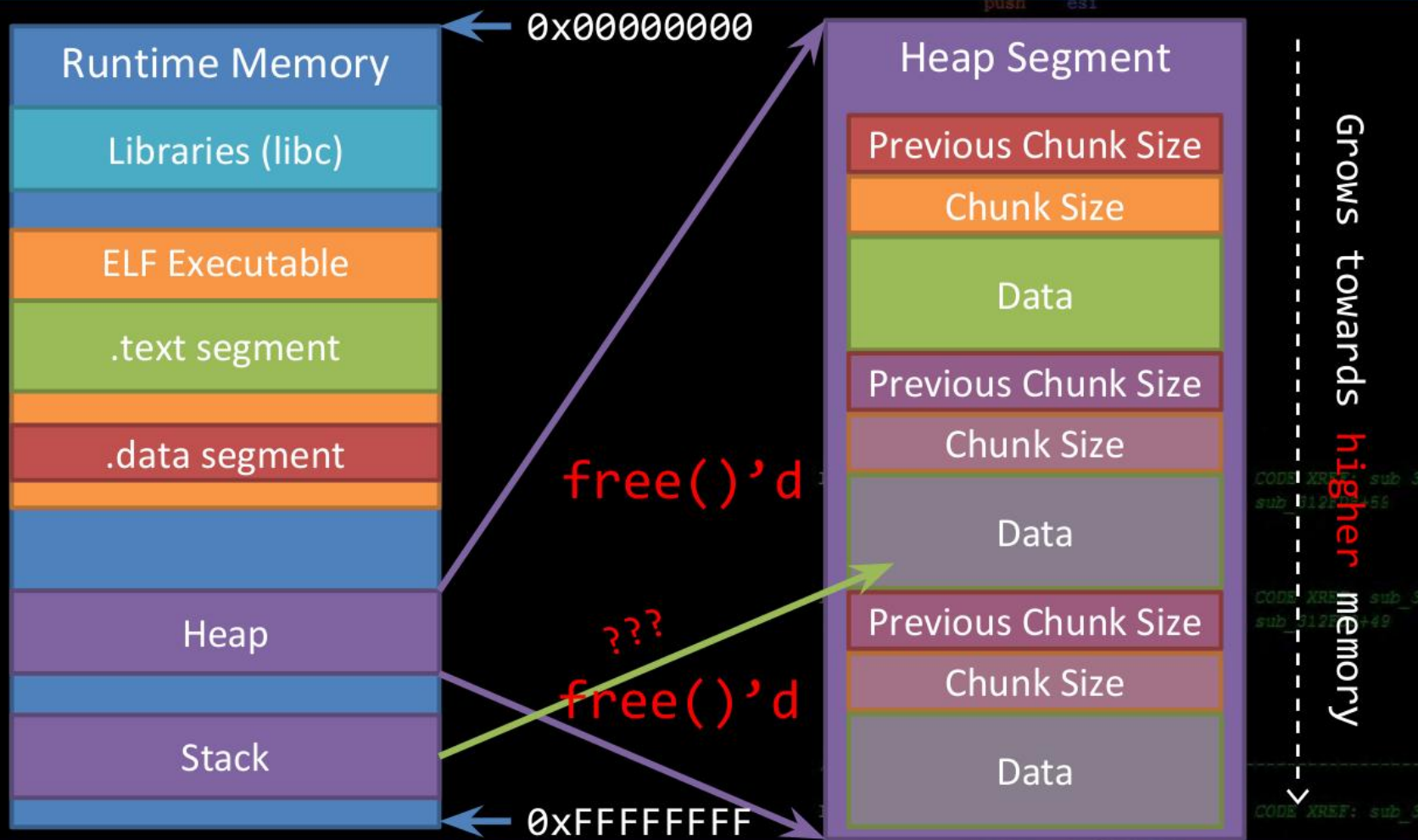
## Use after free (UAF)

A class of vulnerability where data on the heap is freed, but a leftover reference or 'dangling pointer' is used by the code as if the data were still valid.

Most popular in Web Browsers, complex programs



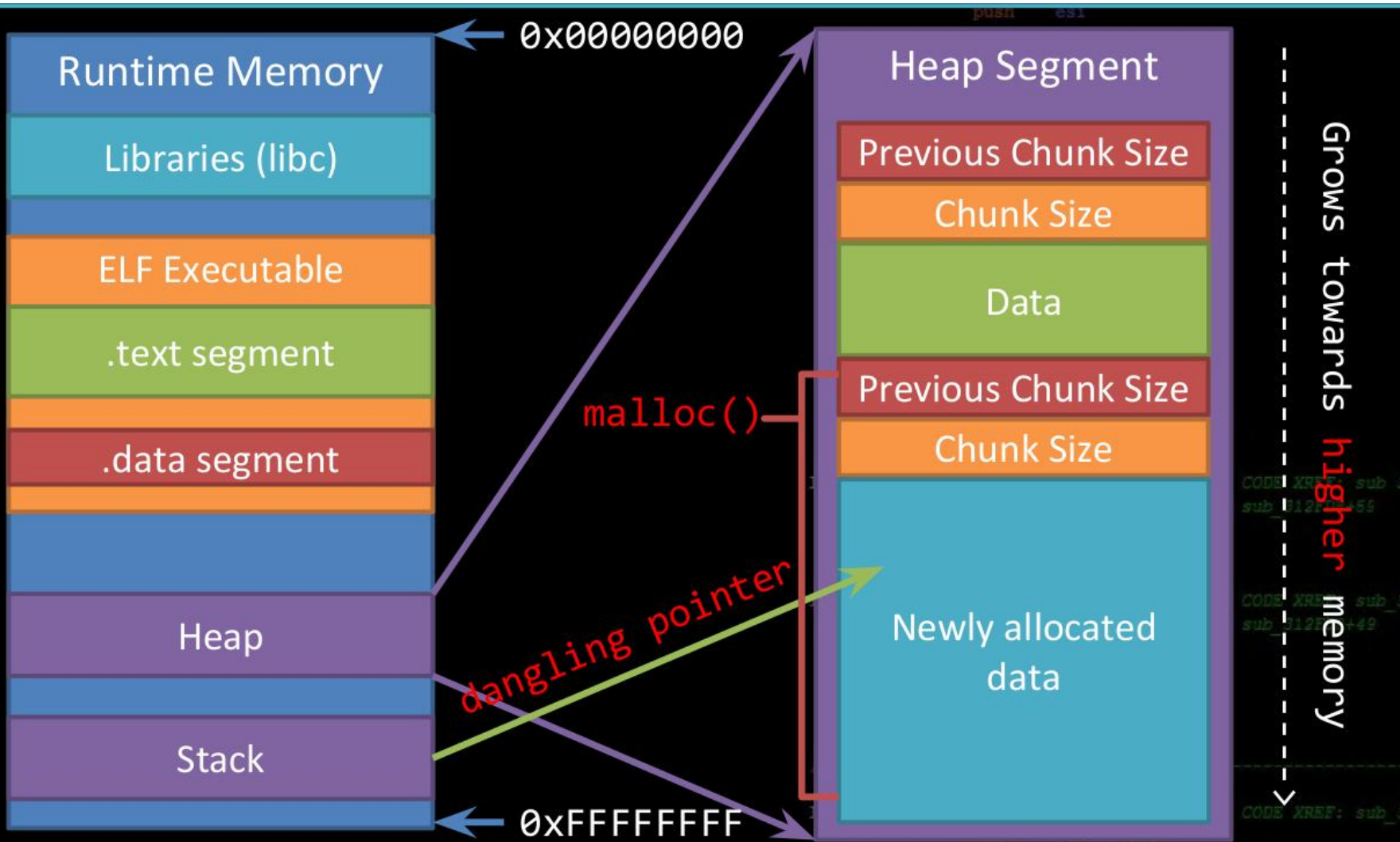




# Dangling Pointer

## Dangling Pointer

- A left over pointer in your code that references free'd data and is prone to be re-used
- As the memory it's pointing at was freed, there's no guarantees on what data is there now
- Also known as stale pointer, wild pointer



# Exploit UAF

To exploit a UAF, you usually have to allocate a different type of object over the one you just freed

# code/heapoverflow2

```
void fly()
{
    printf("Flying ...\n");
}

typedef struct airplane
{
    void (*pfun)();
    char name[20];
} airplane;

typedef struct car
{
    int volume;
    char name[20];
} car;
```

```
int main()
{ printf("fly() at %p; print_flag() at %u\n", fly, (unsigned int)print_flag);

    struct airplane *p = malloc(sizeof(airplane));
    printf("Airplane is at %p\n", p);
    p->pfun = fly;
    p->pfun();
    free(p);

    struct car *p1 = malloc(sizeof(car));
    printf("Car is at %p\n", p1);

    int volume;
    printf("What is the volume of the car?\n");
    scanf("%u", &volume);
    p1->volume = volume;

    p->pfun();
    free(p);
    return 0;
}
```