

# **NEU CY 5770 Software Vulnerabilities and Security**

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# **Real-world Examples**

# Morris Worm

```
/*
 * Finger server.
 */
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>

#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>

main(argc, argv)
    char *argv[];
{
    register char *sp;
    char line[512];
    struct sockaddr_in sin;
    int i, p[2], pid, status;
    FILE *fp;
    char *av[4];

    i = sizeof (sin);
    if (getpeername(0, &sin, &i) < 0)
        fatal(argv[0], "getpeername");
    line[0] = '\0';
    gets(line);
    sp = line;
    av[0] = "finger";
    i = 1;
```

The vulnerability was in fingerd from 4.3BSD Unix, the version of the Berkeley Software Distribution (BSD) released in 1986.

<https://www.tuhs.org/cgi-bin/utree.pl?file=4.3BSD/usr/src/etc/fingerd.c>

# OpenBSD 2.8 ftpd Off-by-One

In 2000 a buffer overflow was discovered in the piece of code handling directory names in the FTP daemon included in OpenBSD distribution. The vulnerable piece of code is shown here (/src/libexec/ftpd/ftpd.c):

MAXPATHLEN is 1024

```
replydirname(name, message)
    const char *name, *message;
{
    char npath[MAXPATHLEN];
    int i;

    for (i = 0; *name != '\\0' && i < sizeof(npath) - 1; i++, name++) {
        npath[i] = *name;
        if (*name == '\\')
            npath[++i] = '\\';
    }
    npath[i] = '\\0';
    reply(257, "\\\"%s\\\" %s", npath, message);
}
```

# A Recent Example

## JuiceBox 40 Smart EV Charging Station

A classic stack-based buffer overflow



The Gecko OS provides a template for setting log formats, including tags such as timestamp, SSID, host, port, and MAC address. The template has a 32-character limit, including a NULL byte for termination. Each tag, such as @t for the timestamp, uses two characters, allowing a maximum of 15 tags per template. When the @t timestamp tag is used, it outputs 23 bytes into the message buffer, meaning 15 timestamp tags would generate 345 bytes. However, the buffer is only 192 bytes long. This vulnerability was uncovered through firmware analysis, which helped the team locate the function responsible for handling the message format.

<https://vicone.com/blog/from-pwn2own-automotive-a-stack-based-buffer-overflow-vulnerability-in-juicebox-40-smart-ev-charging-station>

# A Recent Example

## JuiceBox 40 Smart EV Charging Station

JuiceBox 40 (CVE-2024-23938)

```
char scratch_buffer[132];
char formatted_msg_buffer[192];
char * dst = formatted_msg_buffer;
// ...
if ((format_tag == 't') &&
    (print_timestamp_to_string(scratch_buffer, 1) == SUCCESS))
{
    memcpy(dst, scratch_buffer, 10);
    dst[10] = ' ';
    dst[11] = '|';
    dst[12] = ' ';
    memcpy(dst + 13, scratch_buffer + 11, 8);
    dst[21] = ':';
    dst[22] = ' ';
    dst = dst + 23;
    *dst = '\0';
}
```

[https://i.blackhat.com/BH-US-24/Presentations/US24-Alkemade-Low-Energy-to-High-Energy-Hacking-Nearby-EV-Chargers-Over-Bluetooth-Wednesday.pdf?\\_gl=1\\*1s6dkoi\\*\\_gcl\\_au\\*NTY2MjE0MjI2LjE3Mjk1NTc4Mjg.\\*\\_ga\\*MTIxOTgyOTExMy4xNzI5NTU3ODI5\\*\\_ga\\_K4JK67TFYV\\*MTcyOTU1NzgyOC4xLjAuMTcyOTU1NzgyOC4wLjAuMA..&\\_ga=2.169853153.1304097414.1729557829-1219829113.1729557829](https://i.blackhat.com/BH-US-24/Presentations/US24-Alkemade-Low-Energy-to-High-Energy-Hacking-Nearby-EV-Chargers-Over-Bluetooth-Wednesday.pdf?_gl=1*1s6dkoi*_gcl_au*NTY2MjE0MjI2LjE3Mjk1NTc4Mjg.*_ga*MTIxOTgyOTExMy4xNzI5NTU3ODI5*_ga_K4JK67TFYV*MTcyOTU1NzgyOC4xLjAuMTcyOTU1NzgyOC4wLjAuMA..&_ga=2.169853153.1304097414.1729557829-1219829113.1729557829)



# Tesla hacked, 24 zero-days demoed at Pwn2Own Automotive 2024



The image is a graphic titled "MASTER OF PWN" on the left and "LEADERBOARD" on the right. It features a central table with five rows, each representing a participant. The table has three columns: Rank (indicated by a numbered pentagon), Name, Prize (\$), and Points. The background is dark blue with a hexagonal pattern at the bottom left, where a stylized bee logo is also present.

		PRIZE \$	POINTS
1	Synacktiv	\$295,000	31
2	NCC Group EDG	\$70,000	10
3	Sina Kheirkah	\$60,000	6
4	RET2 Systems	\$60,000	6
5	PCAutomotive	\$40,000	4



# **Finding Buffer Overflow in Source Code**

# Possible Approaches

- Lexical static code analysis
- Semantic static code analysis
- Dynamic program analysis, e.g., Valgrind
- Formal methods based approaches, e.g., using Coq



# Possible Approaches

- Fuzzing: breaking software/hardware with *random* inputs
  - Blackbox vs. whitebox
  - Coverage-based, mutation-based, grammar-based
  - Symbolic execution, concolic execution
  - Re-hosting
- AI and Large Language Models