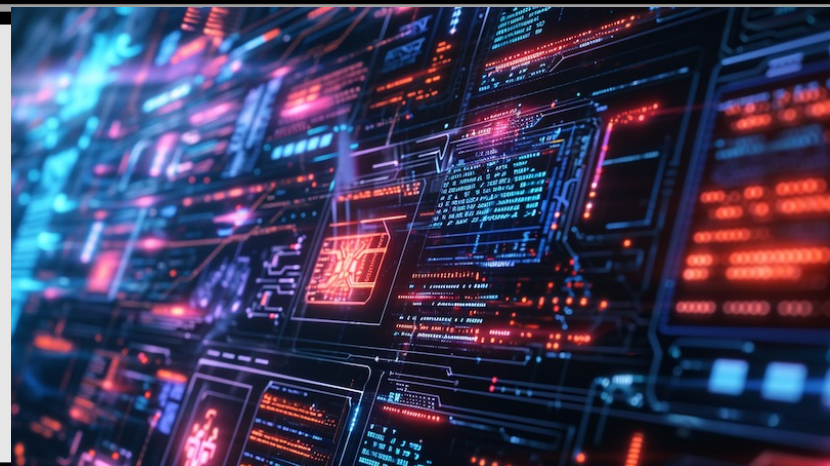
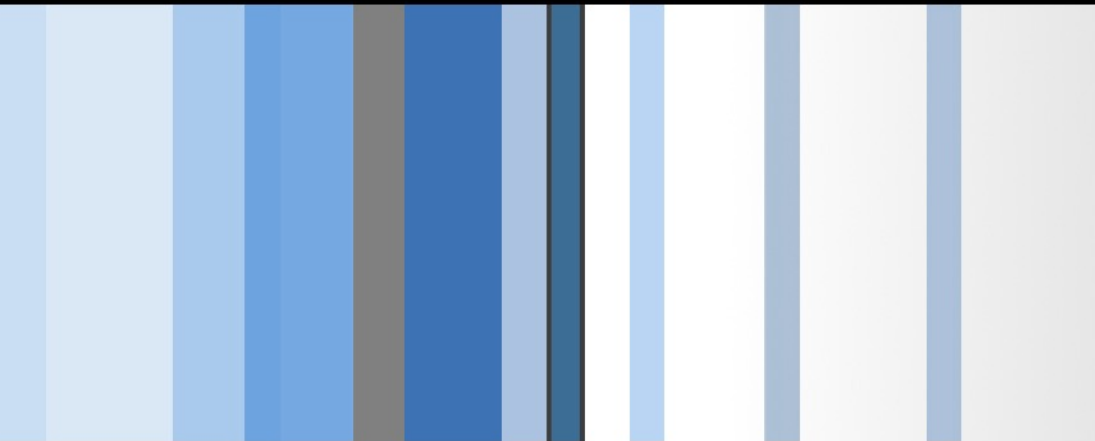


CSC 583 Advanced Topics in Computer Security

CVE-2006-3439 Stack Overflow

Si Chen (schen@wcupa.edu)



“Memory Corruption”

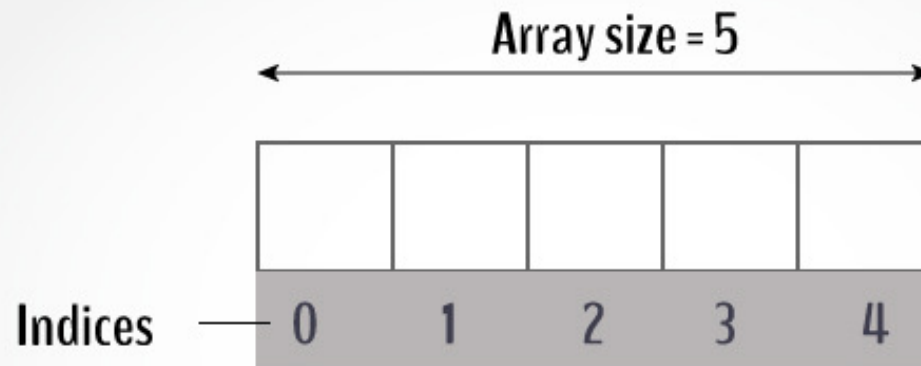
- What is it?

“Memory Corruption”

- Modifying a **binary's** memory in a way that was not intended
- Broad umbrella term for most of what the rest of this class will be
- The vast majority of system-level **exploits** (real-world and competition) involve memory corruption

Buffers

- A buffer is defined as a limited, contiguously allocated set of memory. The most common buffer in C is an array.



C Arrays

A novice C programmer mistake

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <string.h>
3
4 int main()
5 {
6     int array[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
7     printf("%d\n", array[5]);
8 }
```

```
quake0day@quakes-iMac > ~/Documents/Sync/CSC495 Software Security/ch5 > cc buffer.c
buffer.c:7:17: warning: array index 5 is past the end of the array (which contains 5 elements) [-Warray-bounds]
    printf("%d\n", array[5]);
                      ^
buffer.c:6:2: note: array 'array' declared here
    int array[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
    ^
1 warning generated.
quake0day@quakes-iMac > ~/Documents/Sync/CSC495 Software Security/ch5 > ./a.out
32767
```

This example shows how easy it is to read past the end of a buffer; C provides no built-in protection.

Another C programmer mistake

```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <string.h>
3
4  int main()
5  {
6      int array[5];
7      int i;
8      for(i = 0; i <= 255; i++)
9      {
10         array[i] = 10;
11     }
12 }
```

```
quake0day@quakes-iMac ~/Documents/Sync/CSC495_Software_Security/ch5 cc buffer2.c
quake0day@quakes-iMac ~/Documents/Sync/CSC495_Software_Security/ch5 ./a.out
[1] 26905 abort ./a.out
```

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[illegible]

Stack

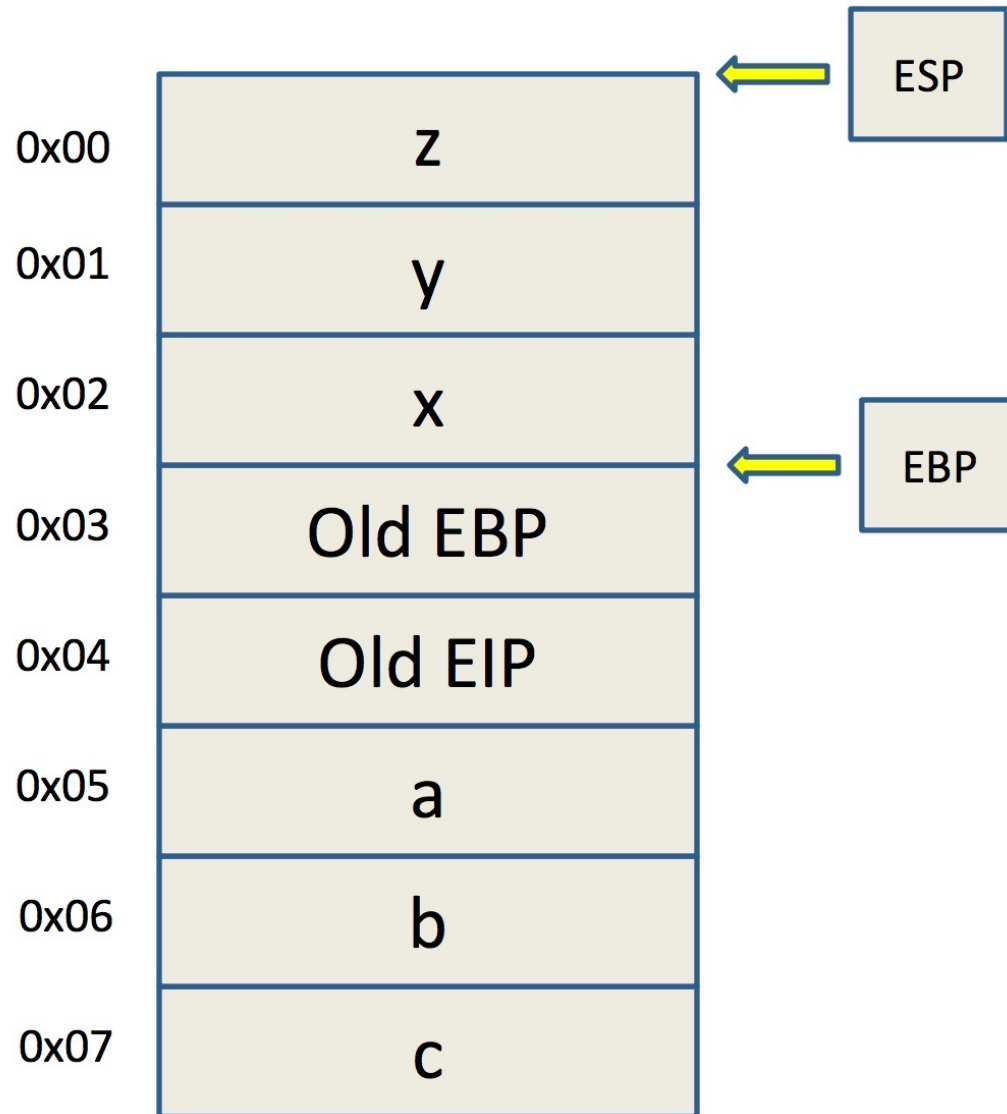
```
int foo(int a, int b, int c)
{
    int x;
    int y;
    int z;

    x=y=z=0;
    z=x+y+a+b+c;
    return z;
}

int main(int argc, char **argv) {

    foo(1,2,3);

}
```



Stack Frame

Array
EBP
RET
A
B

Low Memory Addresses and Top of the Stack

High Memory Addresses and Bottom of the Stack

Overflow.c

```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <string.h>
3
4  void hacked()
5  {
6      puts("Hacked by Si Chen!!!!");
7  }
8
9  void return_input(void)
10 {
11     char array[30];
12     gets(array);
13     printf("%s\n", array);
14 }
15
16 main()
17 {
18     return_input();
19     return 0;
20 }
```

```
[quake0day@quake0day-w
AAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAA
```

```
File Edit View Terminal
[quake0day@quake0da
r -zexecstack
overflow.c: In func
overflow.c:7:2: wa
fgets'? [-Wimplici
    gets(array);
    ^~~~
    fgets
overflow.c: At top
overflow.c:11:1: W
    main()
    ^~~~
/tmp/cclK5rGr.o: In
overflow.c:(.text+0
t be used.
[quake0day@quake0da
```

Overflow.c

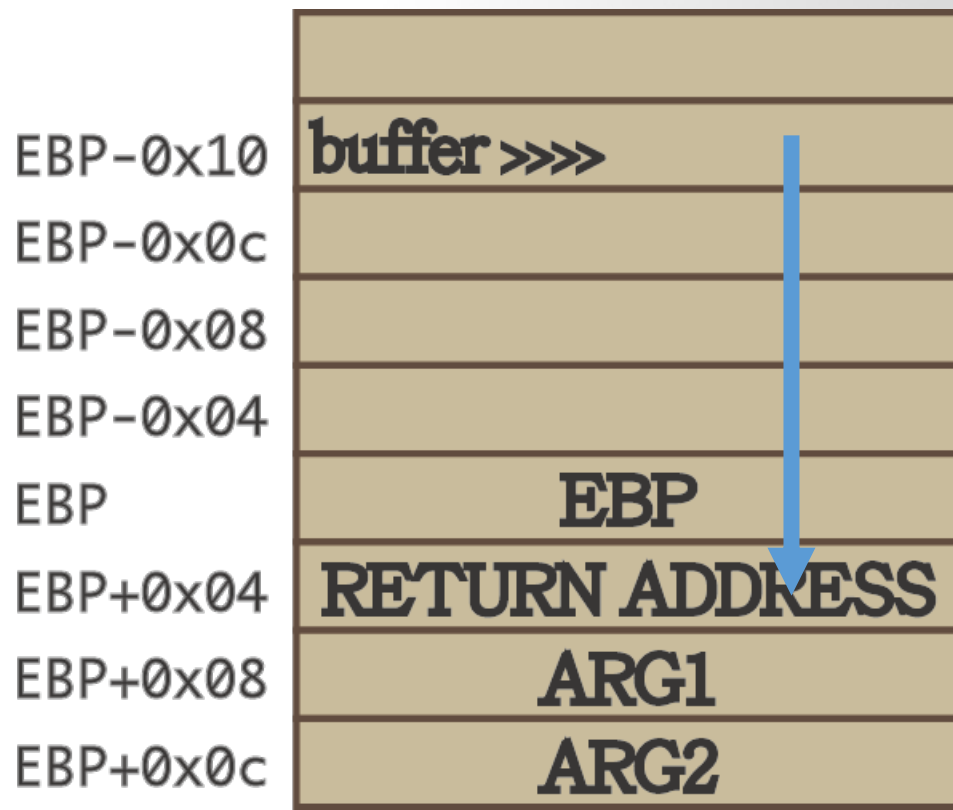
```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <string.h>
3
4 void hacked()
5 {
6     puts("Hacked by Si Chen!!!!");
7 }
8
9 void return_input(void)
10 {
11     char array[30];
12     gets(array);
13     printf("%s\n", array);
14 }
15
16 main()
17 {
18     return_input();
19     return 0;
20 }
```

```
[quake0day@quake0day-wcu ~]$ ./overflow
AAAAAAAAAABBBBBBBBBBCCCCCCCCCCCCDDDDDDDDDD
AAAAAAAAAABBBBBBBBBBCCCCCCCCCCCCDDDDDDDDDD
*** stack smashing detected ***: ./overflow terminated
Segmentation fault (core dumped)
```

```
[quake0day@quake0day-wcu ~]$ ./overflow
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
*** stack smashing detected ***: ./overflow terminated
===== Backtrace: =====
/usr/lib/libc.so.6(+0x6a1e0)[0xb7e5b1e0]
/usr/lib/libc.so.6(__fortify_fail+0x38)[0xb7eefa38]
/usr/lib/libc.so.6(+0xfe9f8)[0xb7eef9f8]
./overflow(+0x6a3)[0x4006a3]
./overflow(+0x5f4)[0x4005f4]
./overflow(main+0x12)[0x40060b]
/usr/lib/libc.so.6(__libc_start_main+0xf3)[0xb7e091d3]
./overflow(+0x4a1)[0x4004a1]
===== Memory map: =====
00400000-00401000 r-xp 00000000 08:01 318658 /home/quake0day/overflow
00401000-00402000 r--p 00000000 08:01 318658 /home/quake0day/overflow
00402000-00403000 rw-p 00001000 08:01 318658 /home/quake0day/overflow
00403000-00424000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0 [heap]
```

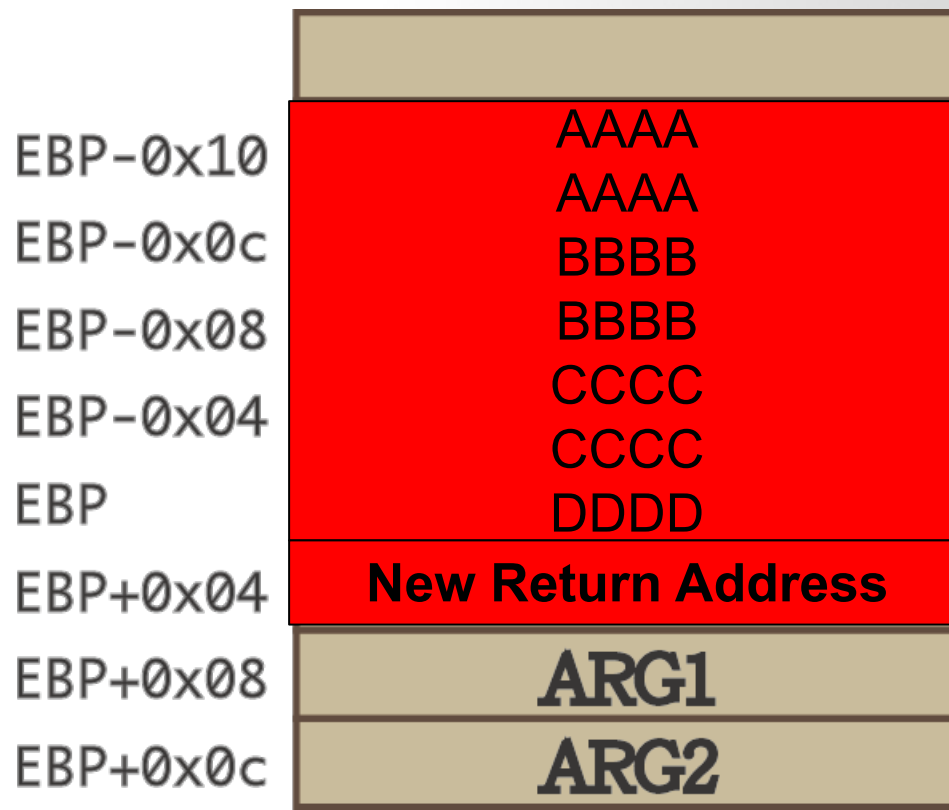
Return Hijack

- The return address will be stored on stack when calling a new function. (EIP)
- The local valuable will be store on the low address
- If the variable is an array, and if we store too many data, it will cover the return address which store on the high address.



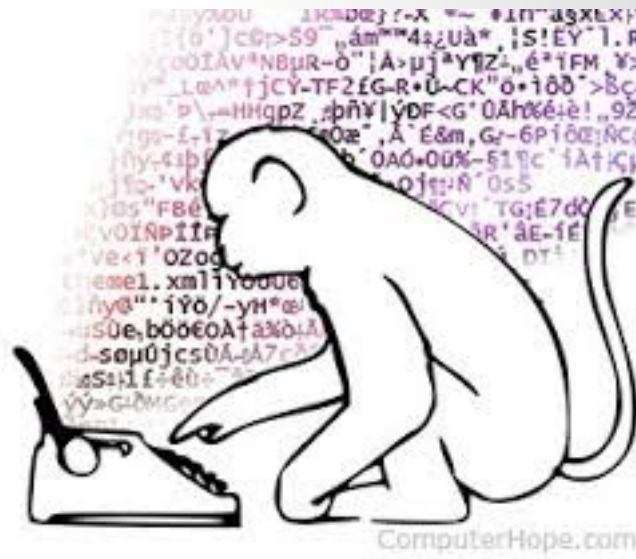
From Crash to Hack

- If the input is larger than the size of the array, normally, the program will crash.
- Need to craft special data to exploit this vulnerability.
 - The general idea is to overflow a buffer so that it overwrites the return address.



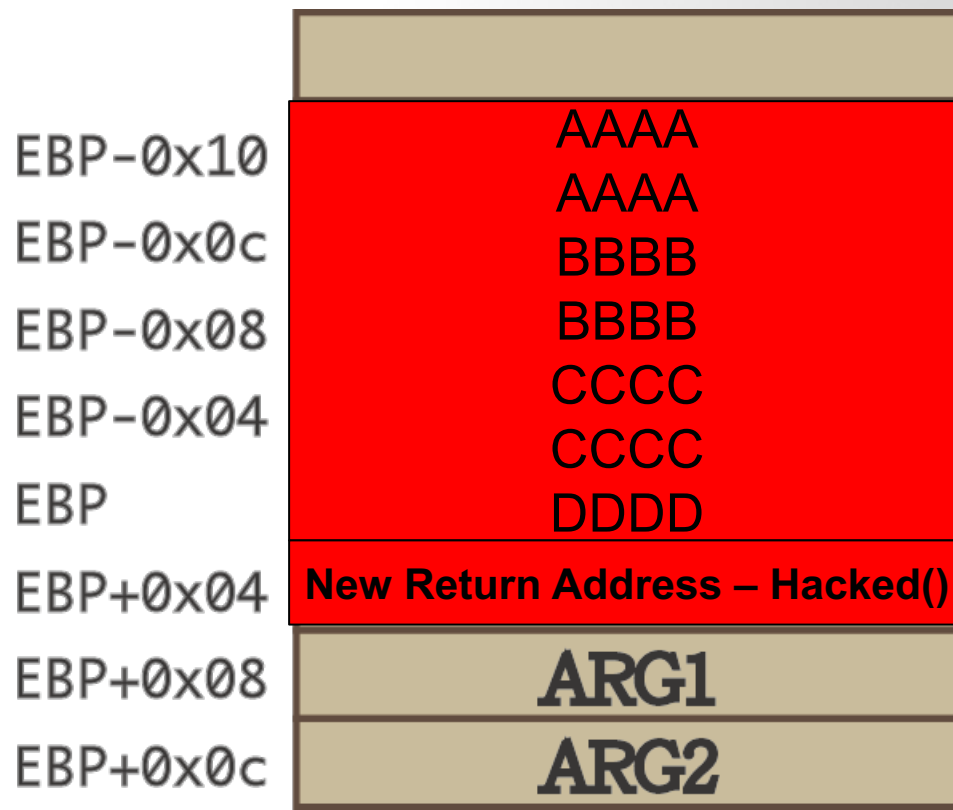
Guessing Addresses

- Typically you need the source code so you can *estimate* the address of both the buffer and the return-address.
- An estimate is often good enough! (more on this in a bit).



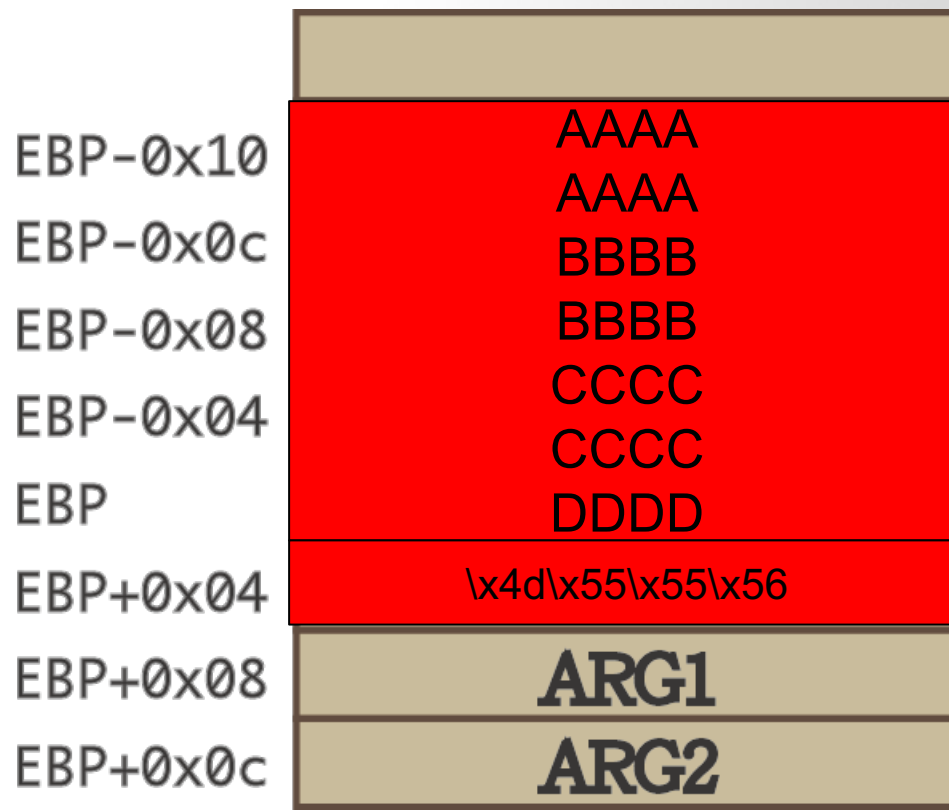
From Crash to Hack

- If the input is larger than the size of the array, normally, the program will crash.
- Need to craft special data to exploit this vulnerability.
 - The general idea is to overflow a buffer so that it overwrites the return address.



From Crash to Hack

- If the input is larger than the size of the array, normally, the program will crash.
- Need to craft special data to exploit this vulnerability.
 - The general idea is to overflow a buffer so that it overwrites the return address.



Common vulnerabilities and exposures (CVE)

■ CVE system:

- Standardized way of identifying and categorizing security vulnerabilities and exposures
- Maintained by The MITRE Corporation
- Funded by the US Department of Homeland Security
- Launched in September 1999
- Used by the Security Content Automation Protocol
- CVE IDs listed on Mitre's system and the US National Vulnerability Database

Why CVE-2006-3439?

We should often review past vulnerabilities, especially classic ones, and review the ideas behind their vulnerability analysis, discovery, and exploitation. This will often rekindle sparks of creativity in our thinking and inspire us when researching new problems.

-- a Hacker

Link: <https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2006-3439>

[Printer-Friendly View](#)

CVE-ID	
CVE-2006-3439	Learn more at National Vulnerability Database (NVD) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• CVSS Severity Rating• Fix Information• Vulnerable Software Versions• SCAP Mappings• Information
Description	
Buffer overflow in the Server Service in Microsoft Windows 2000 SP4, XP SP1 and SP2, and Server 2003 SP1 allows remote attackers, including anonymous users, to execute arbitrary code via a crafted RPC message, a different vulnerability than CVE-2006-1314.	

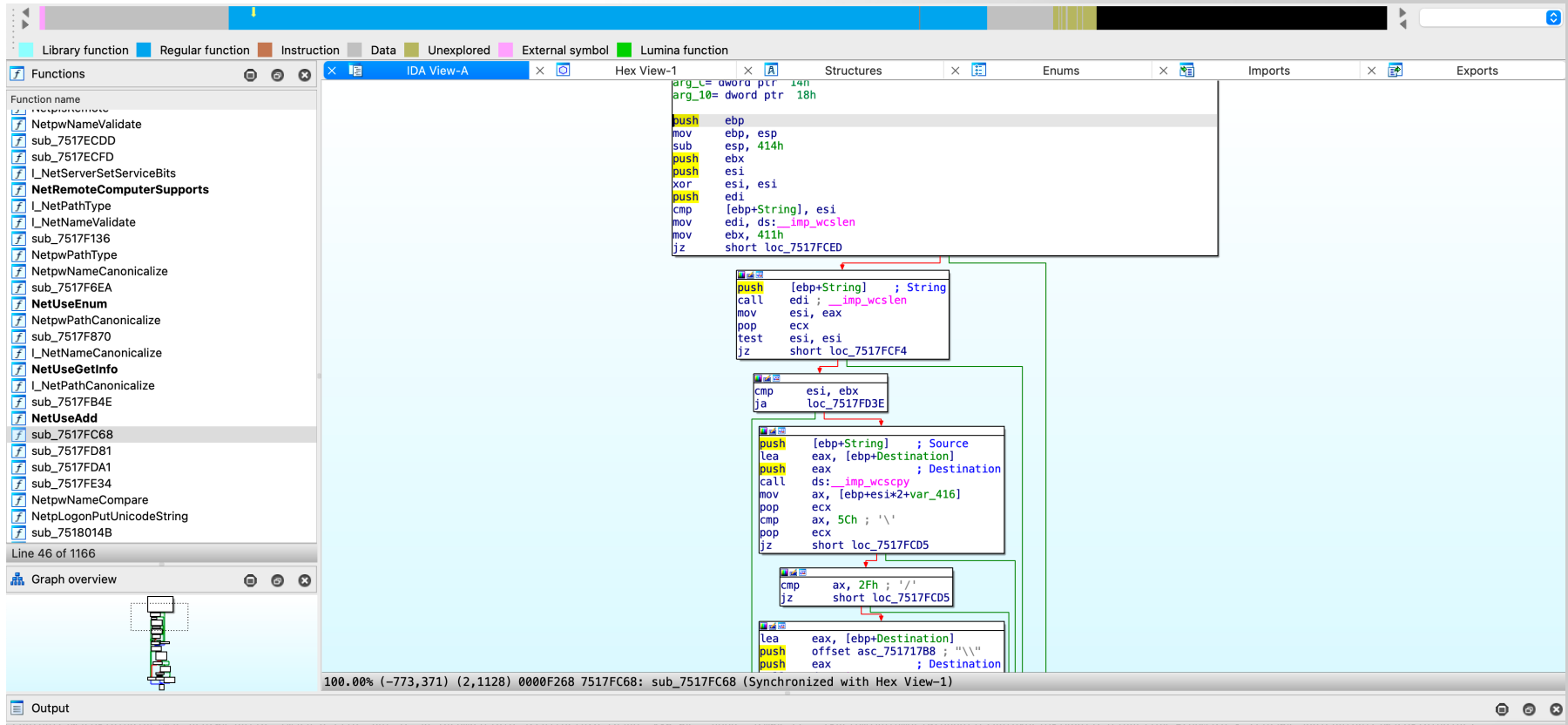
Microsoft Security Bulletin MS06-040 - Critical

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/security-updates/Securitybulletins/2006/ms06-040?redirectedfrom=MSDN>

CVE-2006-3439 Static Analysis

Use IDA to load NETAPI32.dll

target: sub_7517FC68



Try to press F5

CVE-2006-3439 Static Analysis

```
; Attributes: bp-based frame  
; int __stdcall sub_7517FC68(wchar_t *String, wchar_t *Source, wchar_t *, unsigned int, size_t *)  
sub_7517FC68 proc near  
var_416= word ptr -416h  
Destination= word ptr -414h  
String= dword ptr 8  
Source= dword ptr 0Ch  
arg_8= dword ptr 10h  
arg_C= dword ptr 14h  
arg_10= dword ptr 18h
```

negative value → local variable

CVE-2006-3439 Static Analysis

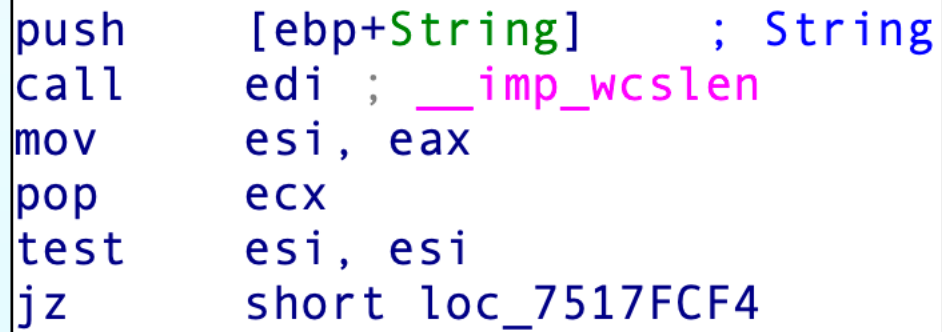
```
; Attributes: bp-based frame

; int __stdcall sub_7517FC68(wchar_t *String, wchar_t *Source, wchar_t *, unsigned int, size_t *)
sub_7517FC68 proc near

var_416= word ptr -416h
Destination= word ptr -414h
String= dword ptr  8
Source= dword ptr  0Ch
arg_8= dword ptr  10h
arg_C= dword ptr  14h
arg_10= dword ptr  18h

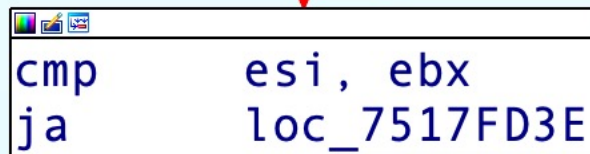
push    ebp
mov     ebp, esp
sub     esp, 414h
push    ebx
push    esi
xor     esi, esi
push    edi
cmp     [ebp+String], esi
mov     edi, ds:__imp_wcslen
mov     ebx, 411h
jz      short loc_7517FCED
```

CVE-2006-3439 Static Analysis



```
push    [ebp+String]    ; String
call    edi ; __imp_wcslen
mov     esi, eax
pop     ecx
test    esi, esi
jz      short loc_7517FCF4
```

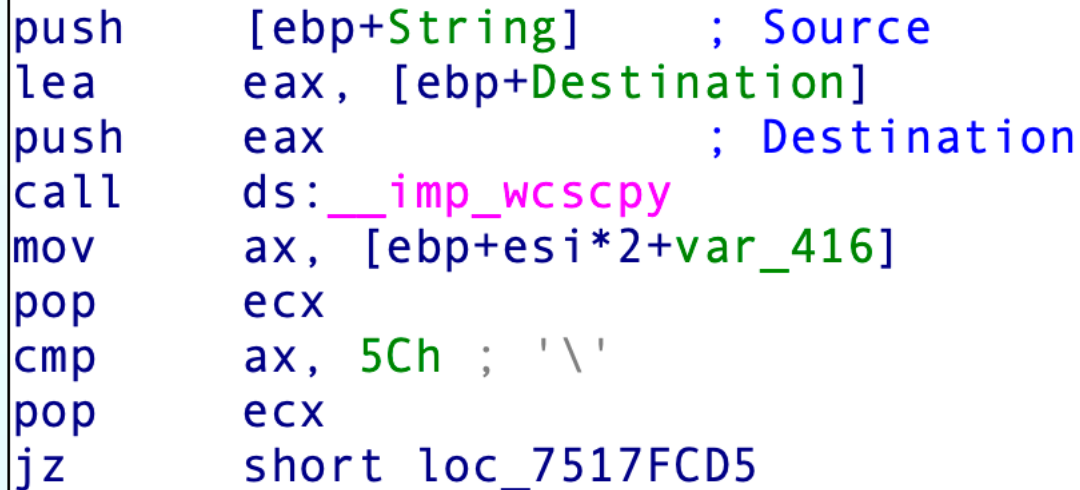

CVE-2006-3439 Static Analysis



A screenshot of a debugger window showing assembly code. The window has a title bar with standard icons. The code is displayed in two lines: `cmp esi, ebx` and `ja loc_7517FD3E`. A red arrow points to the `ja` instruction. The background of the window is light blue.

```
cmp    esi, ebx  
ja     loc_7517FD3E
```

CVE-2006-3439 Static Analysis

A screenshot of a debugger window showing assembly code. The code is color-coded: 'String' and 'Destination' are green, 'Source' and 'Destination' are blue, and '__imp_wcsncpy' is magenta. The instructions are: 'push [ebp+String] ; Source', 'lea eax, [ebp+Destination]', 'push eax ; Destination', 'call ds:__imp_wcsncpy', 'mov ax, [ebp+esi*2+var_416]', 'pop ecx', 'cmp ax, 5Ch ; '\\', 'pop ecx', and 'jz short loc_7517FCD5'.

```
push    [ebp+String]    ; Source
lea     eax, [ebp+Destination]
push    eax             ; Destination
call    ds:__imp_wcsncpy
mov     ax, [ebp+esi*2+var_416]
pop     ecx
cmp     ax, 5Ch ; '\\'
pop     ecx
jz      short loc_7517FCD5
```

Exercise Questions

1. How can one identify the number of local variables and parameters within the current function?
2. How can one determine the size of the buffer space allocated by the current function?
3. What is the result of XORing a value with itself?
4. In which register is the return value of a function call generally stored?
5. What is the underlying principle of the comparison operation in `cmp`?
6. What do the jump instructions like `jz`, `ja`, etc., signify?
7. What are the rules for pushing function arguments onto the stack?

Let's pause here and take a moment to do two things. First, let's review the small pieces of knowledge that we've covered up to this point. I've summarized them below for your reference:

1. How to identify the number of local variables and parameters in a current function.
2. How to view the size of the buffer space allocated for a current function.
3. What result is obtained by XORing a value with itself.
4. Where the return value of a function call is typically stored.
5. The principle behind the comparison operation "cmp".
6. What the "jz", "ja", and other jump instructions represent.
7. The rules for how function arguments are pushed onto the stack.

wcslen, wcsnlen_s

Defined in header <wchar.h>

```
size_t wcslen( const wchar_t *str );
```

 (1) (since C95)

```
size_t wcsnlen_s(const wchar_t *str, size_t strsz);
```

 (2) (since C11)

- 1) Returns the length of a wide string, that is the number of non-null wide characters that precede the terminating null wide character.
- 2) Same as (1), except that the function returns zero if `str` is a null pointer and returns `strsz` if the null wide character was not found in the first `strsz` wide characters of `src`

As with all bounds-checked functions, `wcslen_s` only guaranteed to be available if `__STDC_LIB_EXT1__` is defined by the implementation and if the user defines `__STDC_WANT_LIB_EXT1__` to the integer constant `1` before including `<stdio.h>..`

Parameters

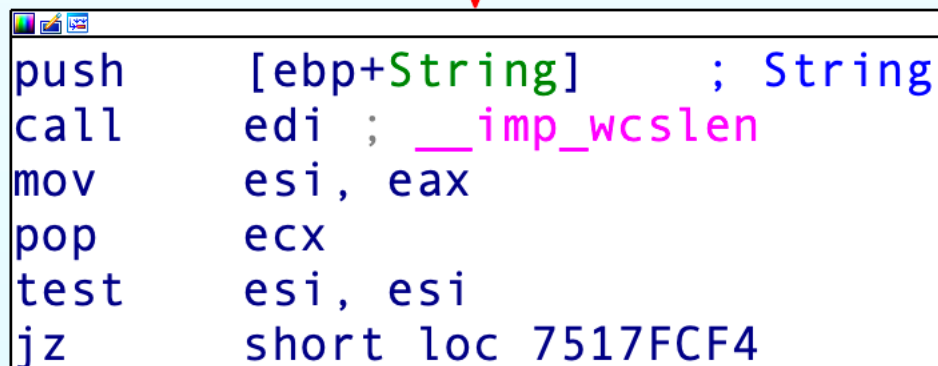
- str** - pointer to the null-terminated wide string to be examined
- strsz** - maximum number of wide characters to examine

Return value

- 1) The length of the null-terminated wide string `str`.
- 2) The length of the null-terminated wide string `str` on success, zero if `str` is a null pointer, `strsz` if the null wide character was not found.

Wide character

- A wide character is a computer character datatype that generally has a size greater than the traditional **8-bit** character. The increased datatype size allows for the use of larger coded character sets.
- Early adoption of UCS-2 ("Unicode 1.0") led to common use of UTF-16 in a number of platforms, most notably Microsoft Windows, .NET and Java. In these systems, it is common to have a "wide character" (wchar_t in C/C++; char in Java) type of **16-bits**. These types do not always map directly to one "character", as surrogate pairs are required to store the full range of Unicode (1996, Unicode 2.0).



```
push    [ebp+String]    ; String
call    edi ; __imp_wcslen
mov     esi, eax
pop     ecx
test    esi, esi
jz      short loc_7517FCF4
```

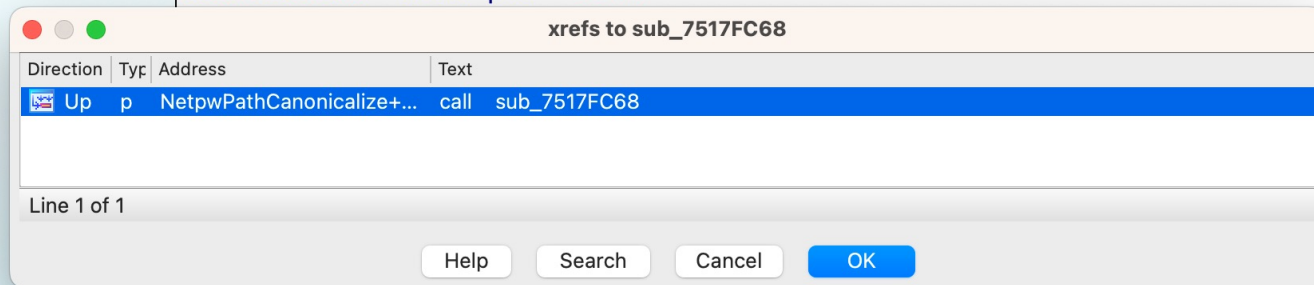
Check Cross-references

```
; Attributes: bp-based frame
```

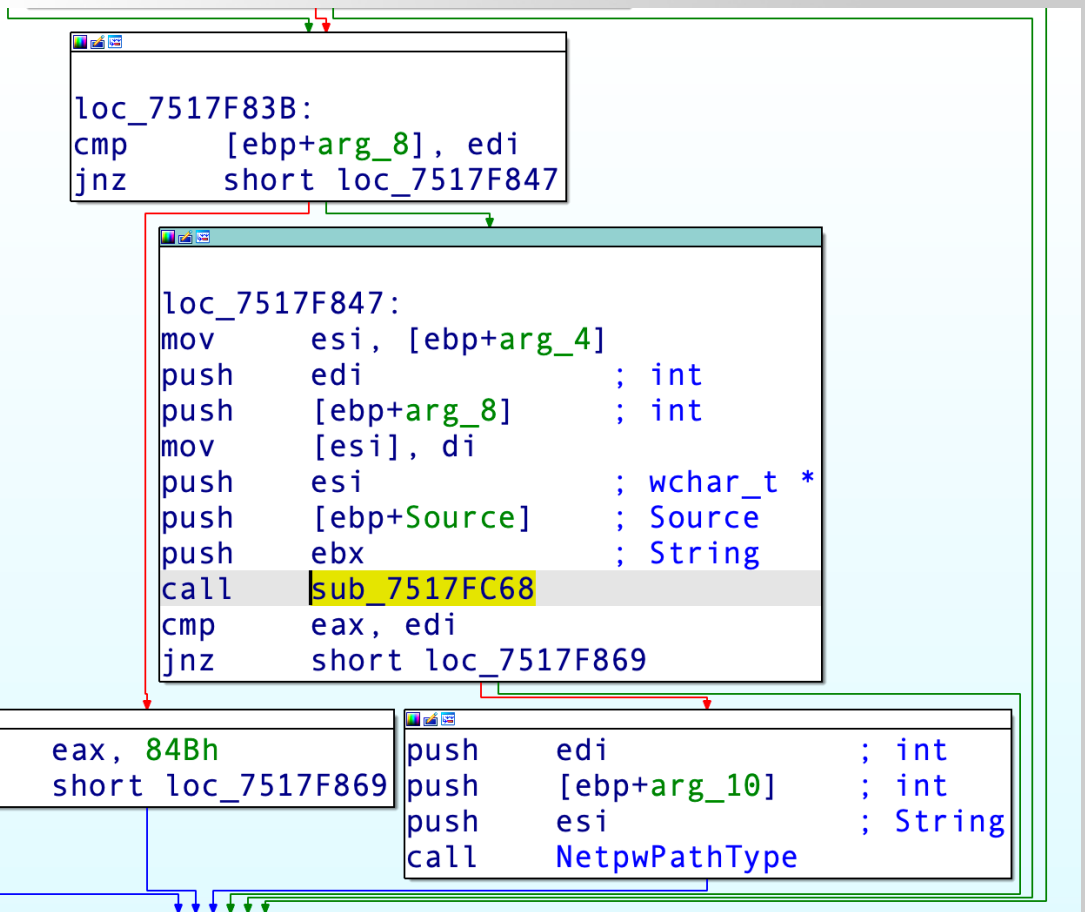
```
; int __stdcall sub_7517FC68(wchar_t *String, wchar_t *Source, wchar_t *, unsigned  
sub_7517FC68 proc near
```

```
var_416= word ptr -416h
```

```
Destination= word ptr -414h
```



```
push ebx  
push esi  
var_esi esi
```




```
lea     eax, [ebp+arg_14]
push    edi                ; int
push    eax                ; int
push    ebx                ; String
call    NetpwPathType
cmp     eax, edi
jnz     short loc_7517F869
```

```
loc_7517F83B:
cmp     [ebp+arg_8], edi
jnz     short loc_7517F847
```

```
loc_7517F847:
mov     esi, [ebp+arg_4]
push    edi                ; int
push    [ebp+arg_8]        ; int
mov     [esi], di
push    esi                ; wchar_t *
push    [ebp+Source]       ; Source
push    ebx                ; String
call    sub_7517FC68
```

NetpwPathType()

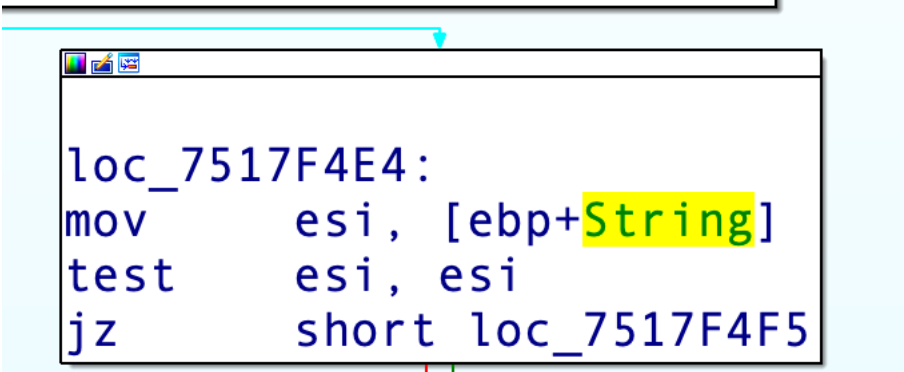
```
; Exported entry 305. NetpwPathType

; Attributes: bp-based frame

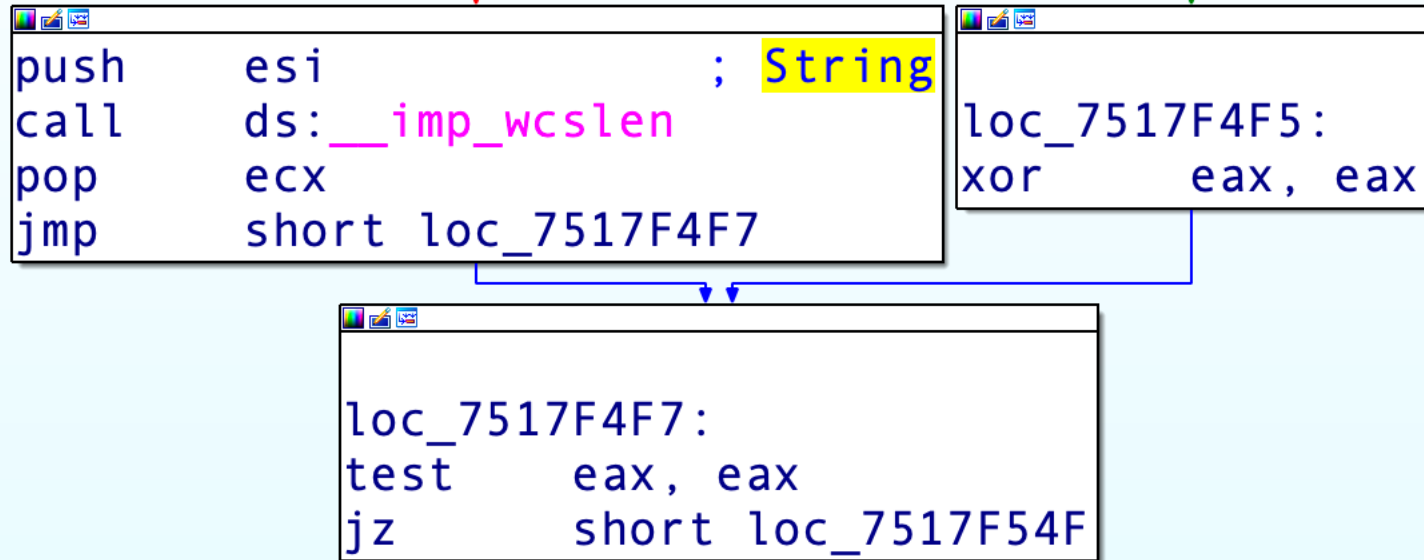
; int __stdcall NetpwPathType(wchar_t *String, int, int)
public NetpwPathType
NetpwPathType proc near

var_14= dword ptr -14h
var_10= dword ptr -10h
var_C= dword ptr -0Ch
var_8= dword ptr -8
var_4= dword ptr -4
String= dword ptr 8
arg_4= dword ptr 0Ch
arg_8= dword ptr 10h

push    ebp
mov     ebp, esp
sub     esp, 14h
push    esi
push    edi
mov     edi, [ebp+arg_4]
and     dword ptr [edi], 0
test    [ebp+arg_8], 7FFFFFFEh
jz      short loc_7517F4E4
```



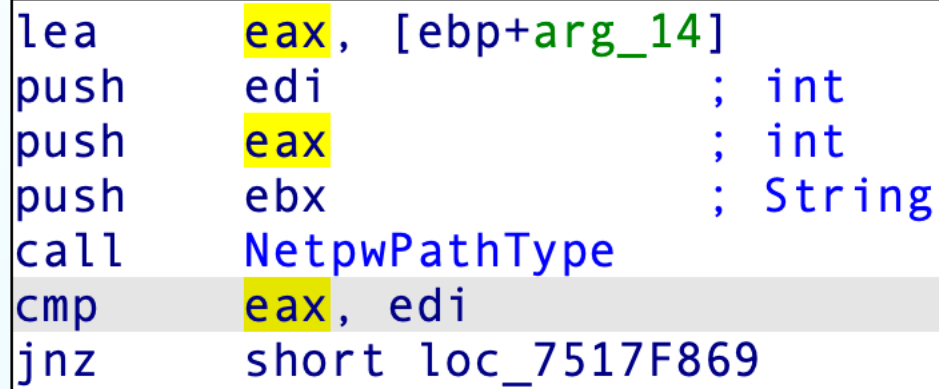
```
loc_7517F4E4:  
mov     esi, [ebp+String]  
test    esi, esi  
jz      short loc_7517F4F5
```



```
loc_7517F4F7:  
test    eax, eax  
jz      short loc_7517F54F
```

```
cmp     eax, 103h  
ja      short loc_7517F54F
```

```
xor     eax, eax  
mov     [ebp+var_14], edi  
test    byte ptr [ebp+arg_8], 1  
mov     [ebp+var_4], eax  
jz      short loc_7517F516
```



The image shows a screenshot of an assembly code window. The code is as follows:

```
lea    eax, [ebp+arg_14]
push   edi                ; int
push   eax                ; int
push   ebx                ; String
call   NetpwPathType
cmp    eax, edi
jnz    short loc_7517F869
```

Flow diagram details: A red arrow points from the top of the window to the `lea` instruction. A green arrow points from the `lea` instruction to the `push edi` instruction. Another green arrow points from the `push edi` instruction to the `push eax` instruction. A final green arrow points from the `push eax` instruction to the `push ebx` instruction. A red arrow points from the `push ebx` instruction to the `call` instruction. A green arrow points from the `call` instruction to the `cmp` instruction. A red arrow points from the `cmp` instruction to the `jnz` instruction. A green arrow points from the `jnz` instruction to the bottom of the window.

```
cmp     esi, ebx
ja      loc_7517FD3E
```

```
push    [ebp+String]    ; Source
lea     eax, [ebp+Destination]
push    eax              ; Destination
call    ds:__imp_wscpy
mov     ax, [ebp+esi*2+var_416]
pop     ecx
cmp     ax, 5Ch ; '\\'
pop     ecx
jz      short loc_7517FCD5
```

```
cmp     ax, 2Fh ; '/'
jz      short loc_7517FCD5
```

```
push    [ebp+String]    ; Source
lea     eax, [ebp+Destination]
push    eax             ; Destination
call    ds:__imp_wscpy
mov     ax, [ebp+esi*2+var_416]
pop     ecx
cmp     ax, 5Ch ; '\\'
pop     ecx
jz      short loc_7517FCD5
```

```
cmp     ax, 2Fh ; '/'
jz      short loc_7517FCD5
```

```
lea     eax, [ebp+Destination]
push    offset asc_751717B8 ; "\\\"
push    eax             ; Destination
call    ds:__imp_wscat
pop     ecx
inc     esi
pop     ecx
```



```

loc_7517FCF4:          ; String
push    [ebp+Source]
call    edi ; __imp_wcslen ; calculate Source length (Unicode)
add     eax, esi        ; calculate the combined length of String and Source
pop     ecx
cmp     eax, ebx        ; compare the total length with 0x411
ja      short loc_7517FD3E ; if pass the boundary than quit

```

```

push    [ebp+Source]    ; Source
lea     eax, [ebp+Destination]
push    eax             ; Destination
call    ds:__imp_wcscat ; concatenate String and Source --> Overflow!!
pop     ecx
lea     eax, [ebp+Destination]
pop     ecx
push    eax
call    sub_7518AE95
lea     eax, [ebp+Destination]
push    eax             ; String
call    sub_7518AEB3
test    eax, eax
jnz     short loc_7517FD43

```

```

; Exported entry 303. NetpwPathCanonicalize

; Attributes: bp-based frame

; int __stdcall NetpwPathCanonicalize(wchar_t *Source, wchar_t *, int, wchar_t *String, int, int)
public NetpwPathCanonicalize
NetpwPathCanonicalize proc near

Source= dword ptr 8
arg_4= dword ptr 0Ch
arg_8= dword ptr 10h
String= dword ptr 14h
arg_10= dword ptr 18h
arg_14= dword ptr 1Ch

push    ebp
mov     ebp, esp
push    ebx
mov     ebx, [ebp+String]
push    esi
push    edi
xor     edi, edi
cmp     ebx, edi
jz      short loc_7517F7FA

```


Q & A

