

Computer Security
CS381

Software Security

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Object and Executable files

- object.obj
- executable.exe
- dylibrary.dll
- stclibrary.lib

- object.o
- executable
- dylibrary.so
- stclibrary.a

Windows : PE格式
Portable Executable

Linux : ELF格式
Executable Linkable
Format

```
int global_init_var = 84;
```

```
int global_uint_var;
```

```
void func1( int i )  
{  
    printf( "%d\n", I );  
}
```

```
int main(void)  
{
```

```
    static int static_var1 = 85;
```

```
    static int static_var2;
```

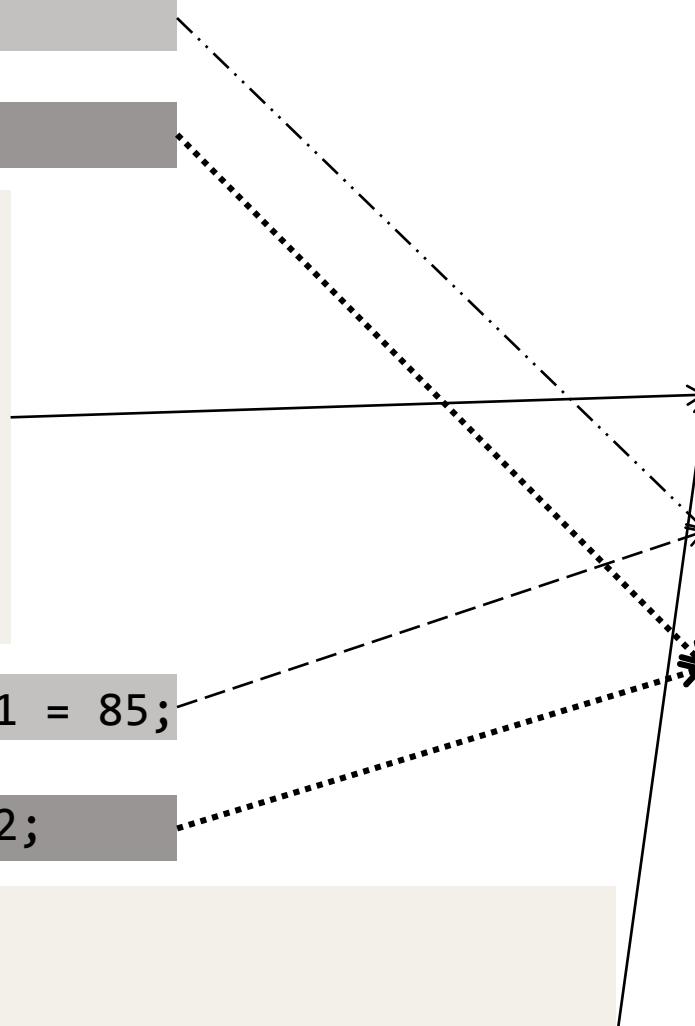
```
    int a = 1;  
    int b;  
    func1( static_var1 + static_var2 + a + b );  
    return 0;  
}
```

File Header

.text section

.data section

.bss section



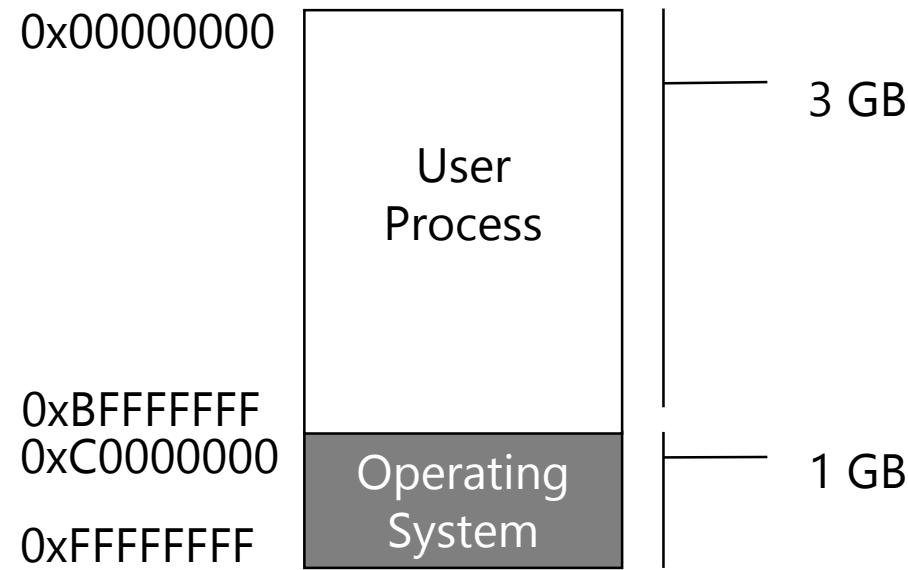


Separation of Code and Data

- After compiling,
a program consists of two segments:
 - Instruction segment : 如，代码段
 - Data segment : 如，数据段和.bss段
- **Advantages :**
 - Virtual address space mapping 虚拟内存空间映射方便
 - Increasing of locality 提高局部性，增加Cache命中率
 - Sharing the read-only segments 多副本运行时，只读段可共享



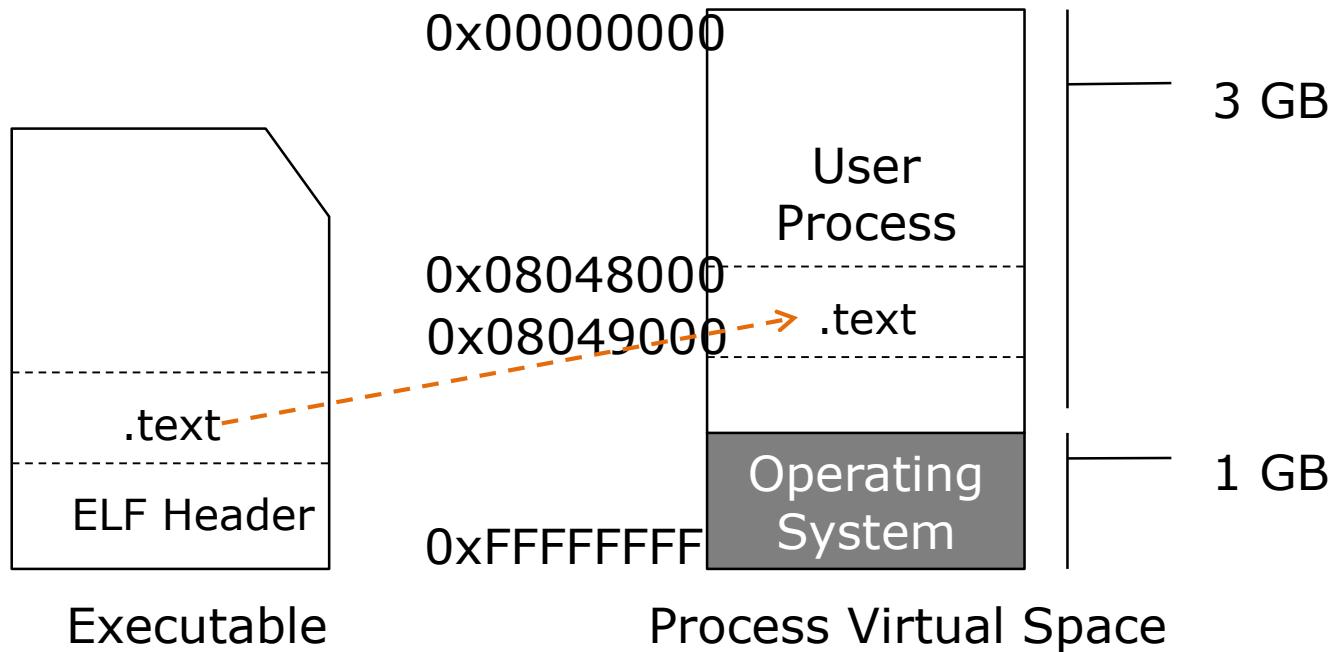
Process address space mapping



Linux系统下的虚拟地址空间分配

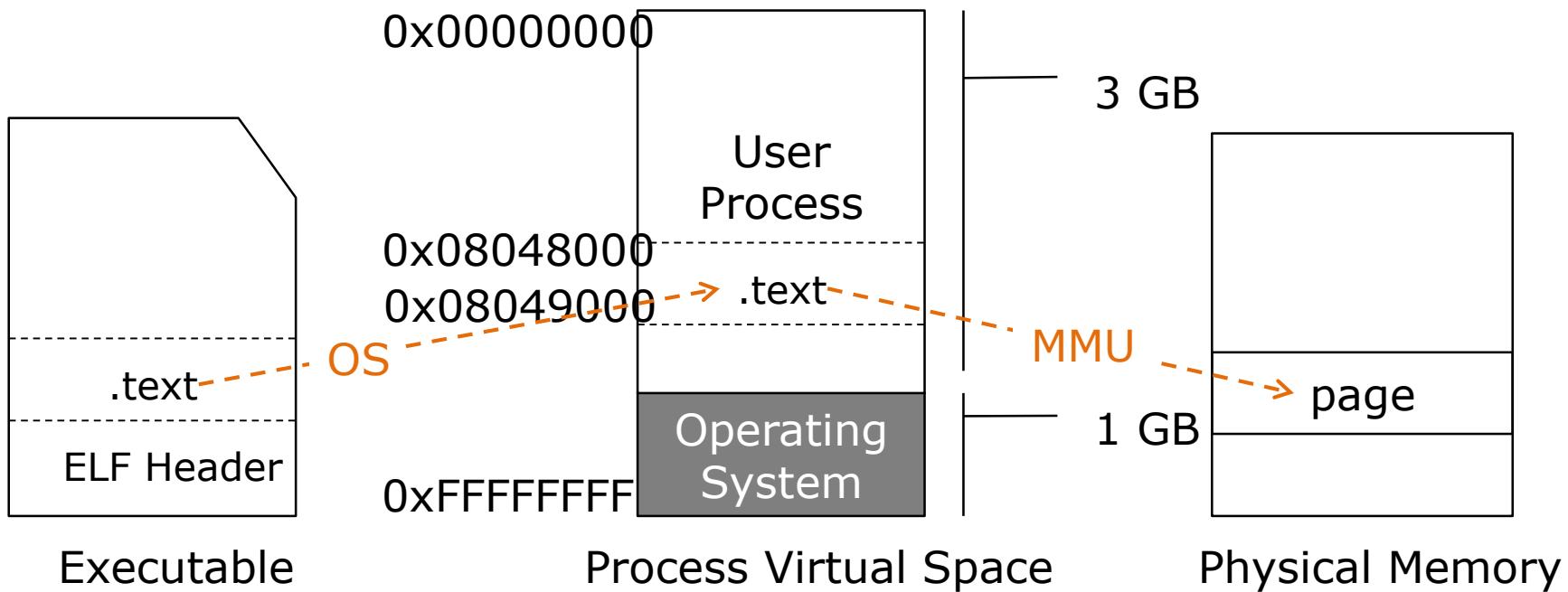


进程虚拟空间的地址映射



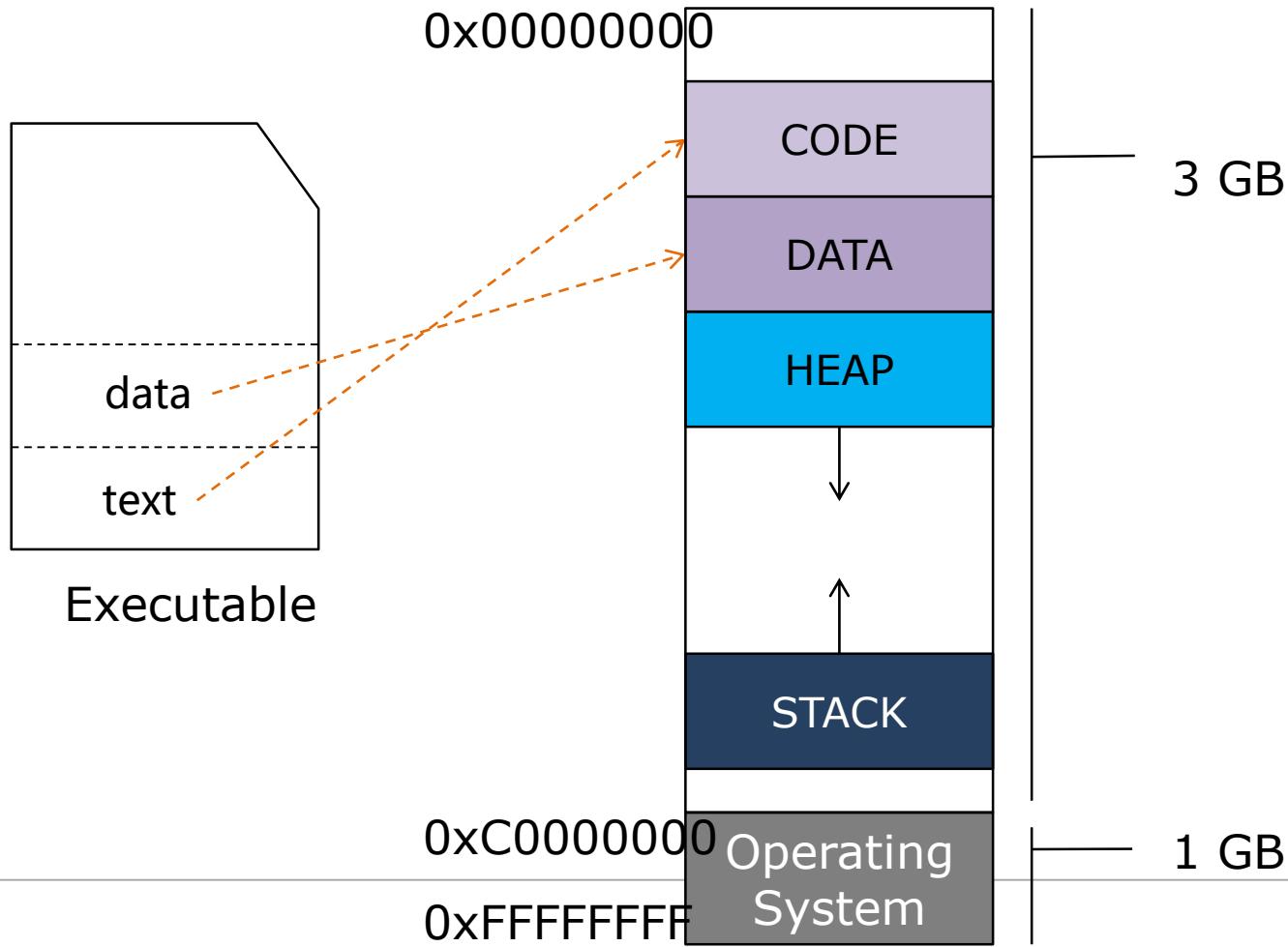


进程虚拟空间的地址映射



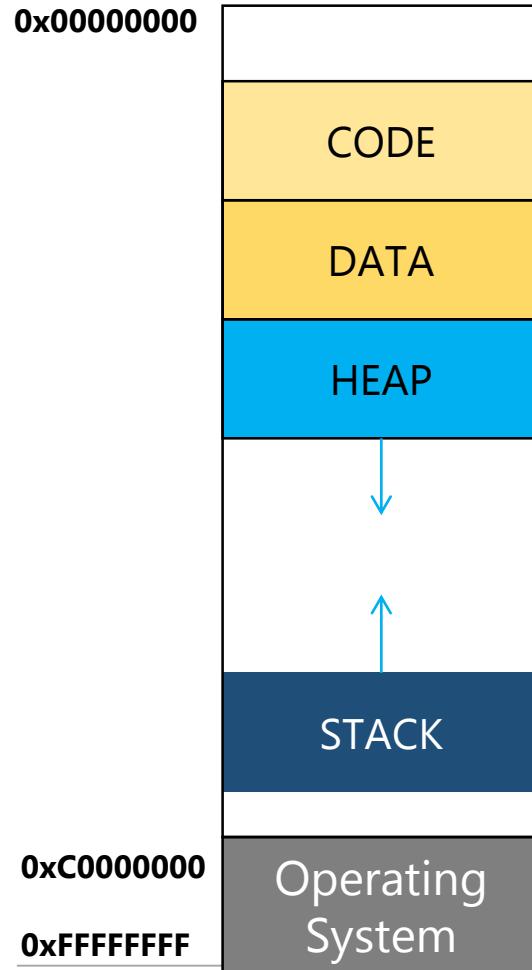


虚拟内存空间分布





Typical attacks



Attackers can
construct attacks on
writable segment



Stack-based attacks 利用栈特性构造的攻击

- Stack buffer overflow attack
 - Stack smashing
 - Information leakage



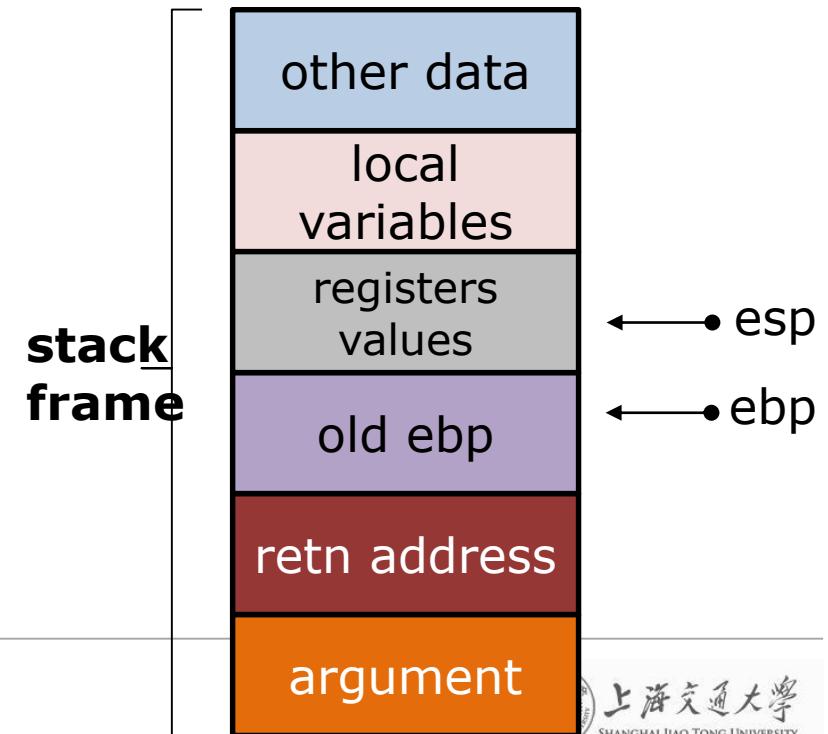
Stack buffer overflow 1: Stack smashing

```
#include <string.h>

void foo (char *bar)
{
    char c[12];
    strcpy(c, bar);
}

int main (int argc, char **argv)
{
    foo(argv[1]);
}
```

// no bounds checking

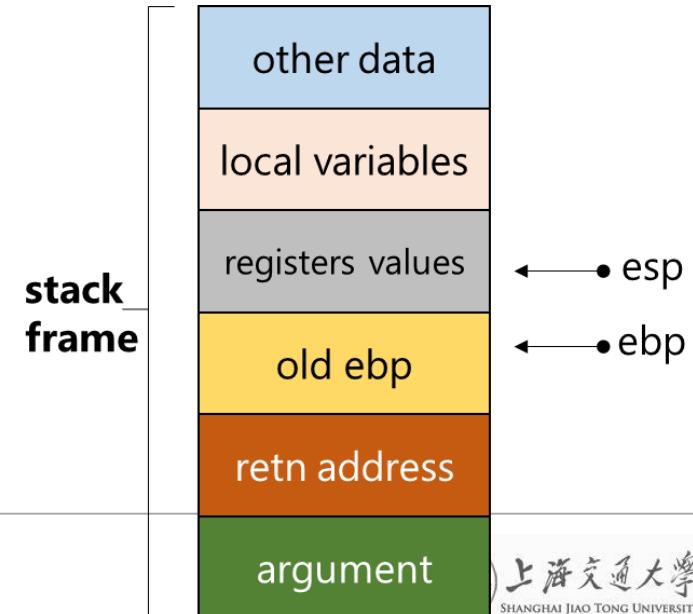




Stack buffer overflow 2: Information leakage

```
char outstring[80] = "\x10\x01\x48\x08_%08x.%08x.%08x.%08x.%08x|%s|";  
printf(outstring);
```

```
outstring[0c]          // etc...  
outstring[08] 0x30252e78 // from "x.%0"  
outstring[04] 0x3830255f // from "_%08"  
outstring[00] 0x08480110 // from the """\x10\x01\x48\x08"
```





Virus, Trojan horse, and Worm

- Virus: computer code that **replicate** itself by modifying other files or programs to insert code that is capable of further replication.
- Trojan horse: malware program that appears to perform some useful task, but which also does something with negative consequences
- Worm: malware program that spreads copies of itself without the need to inject itself in other programs, and usually without human interaction.

Computer Security at a glance



- Physical security
- Operating system security
- Malware
- Network security
- Web security