

CSCI 331:
Introduction to Computer Security

Lecture 13: How C passes arguments

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Topics

Solution to Lab 4
How C passes arguments

Announcements

1. TA applications due tomorrow.
Please consider “giving back.”
2. Sandia National Labs
Internships in Cybersecurity R&D

<https://www.sandia.gov/careers/career-possibilities/students-and-postdocs/internships-co-ops/institute-programs/titans-technical-internships-to-advance-national-security/>

<https://cg.sandia.gov>

(American citizens only—sorry!)

Your to-dos

1. Project part 2, **due Sunday 10/22.**
2. Read and take notes (Wang) **for Thur 11/2.**
3. Lab 5, **due ~~Sunday 10/29.~~**

Sunday 11/5

Lab 5 walkthrough

Required Readings

Assembly Level Debugging with GDB
Finding a Return Address on the Stack (video)
Creating a Shellcode File

Disabling security features

GDB

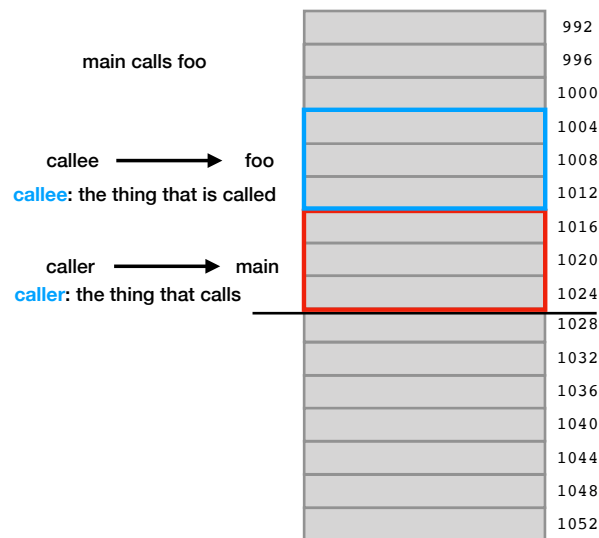
Paper discussion

The program you examined in lab 4

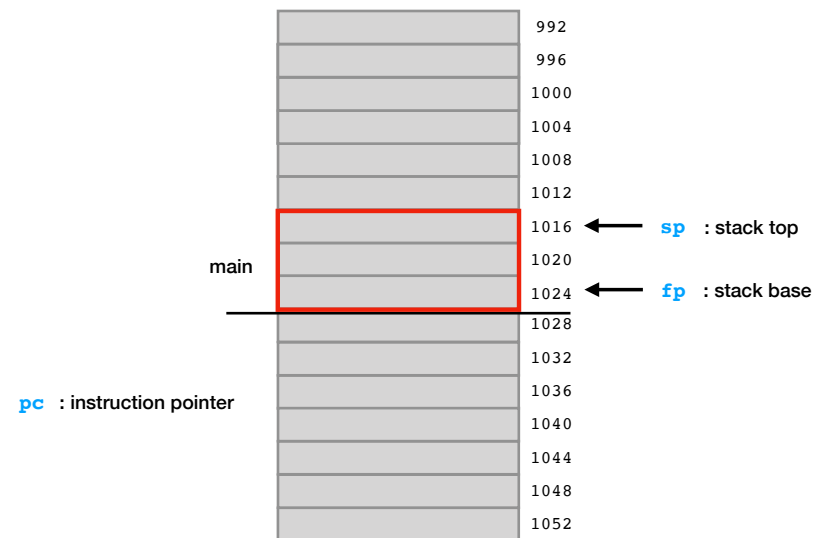
```
void foo() {}  
  
int main() {  
    foo();  
}
```

What does it do?

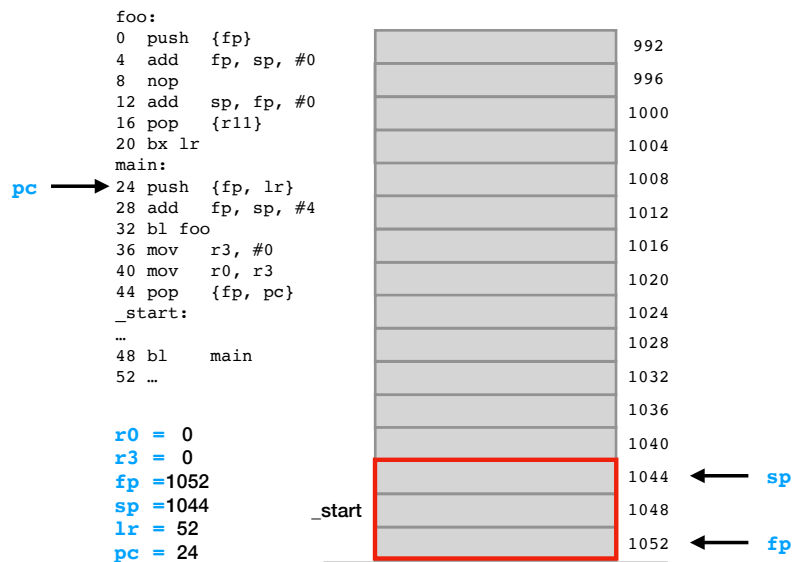
Caller vs callee



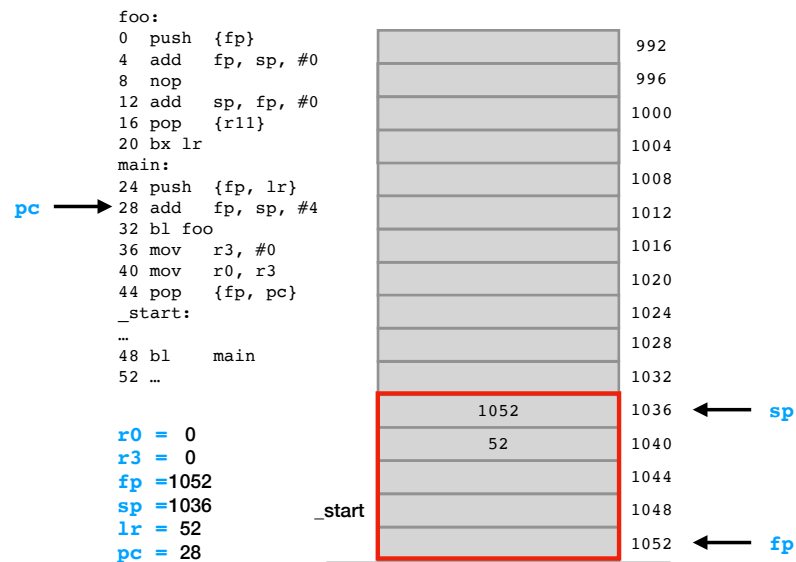
ARM Calling Convention



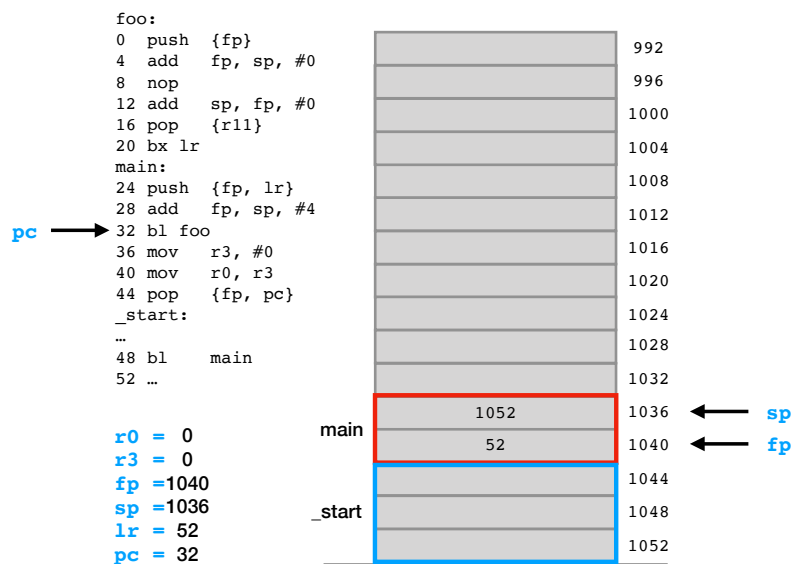
Class Activity



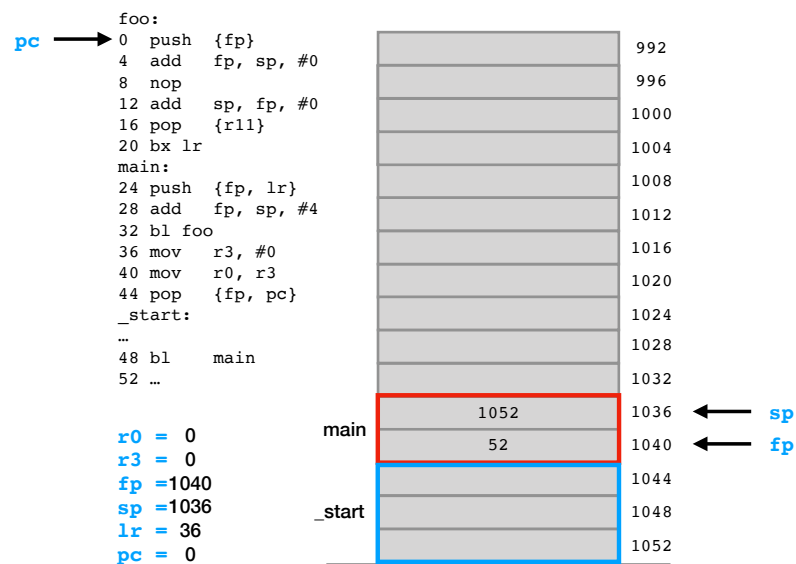
Class Activity



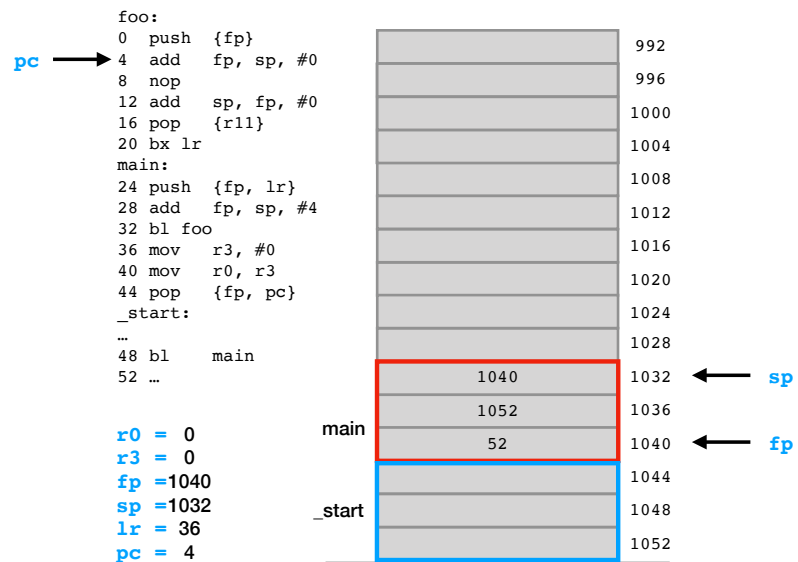
Class Activity



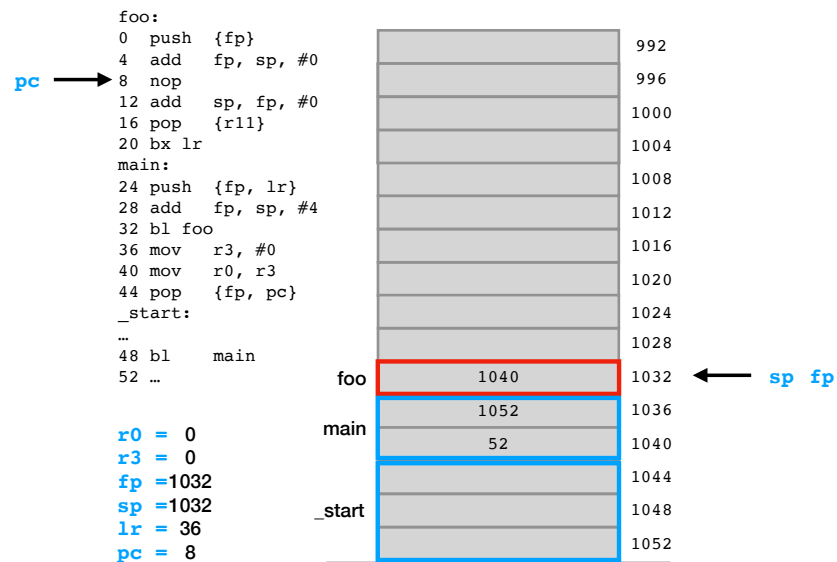
Class Activity



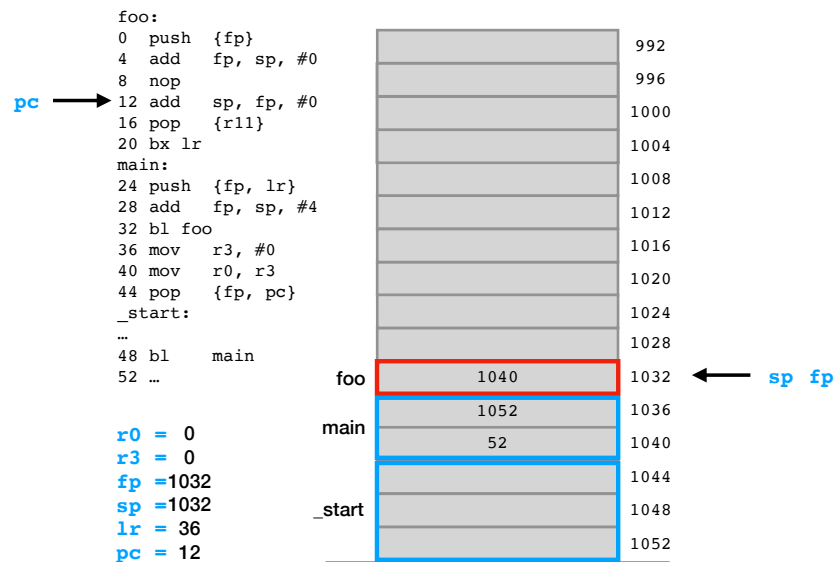
Class Activity



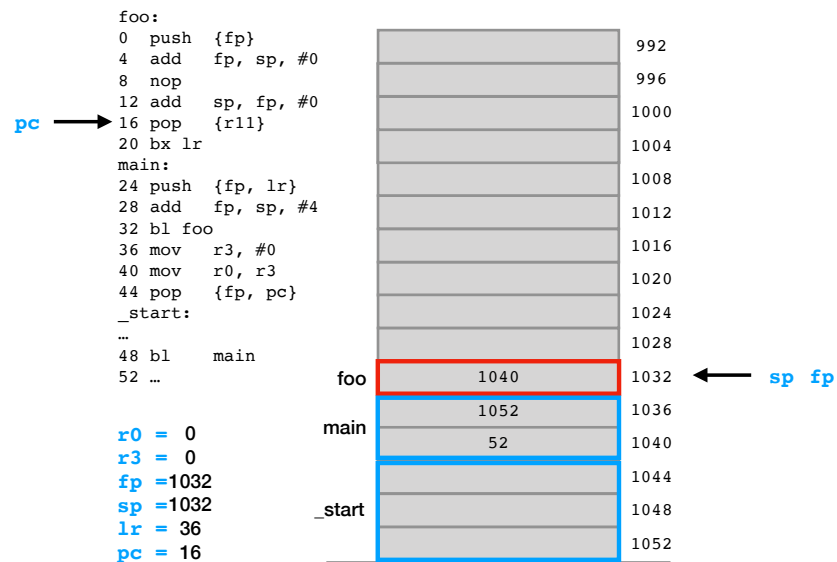
Class Activity



Class Activity



Class Activity



Class Activity

```

foo:
0  push  {fp}
4  add   fp, sp, #0
8  nop
12 add   sp, fp, #0
16 pop  {r11}
pc → 20  bx  lr
main:
24  push {fp, lr}
28  add  fp, sp, #4
32  bl  foo
36  mov  r3, #0
40  mov  r0, r3
44  pop  {fp, pc}
_start:
...
48  bl   main
52  ...

```

		992
		996
		1000
		1004
		1008
		1012
		1016
		1020
		1024
		1028
	1040	1032
main	1052	1036 ← sp
	52	1040 ← fp
		1044
_start		1048
		1052

```

r0 = 0
r3 = 0
fp = 1040
sp = 1036
lr = 36
pc = 20

```

Class Activity

```

foo:
0  push  {fp}
4  add   fp, sp, #0
8  nop
12 add   sp, fp, #0
16 pop  {r11}
20  bx  lr
main:
24  push {fp, lr}
28  add  fp, sp, #4
32  bl  foo
pc → 36  mov  r3, #0
40  mov  r0, r3
44  pop  {fp, pc}
_start:
...
48  bl   main
52  ...

```

		992
		996
		1000
		1004
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		1012
		1016
		1020
		1024
		1028
	1040	1032
main	1052	1036 ← sp
	52	1040 ← fp
		1044
_start		1048
		1052

```

r0 = 0
r3 = 0
fp = 1040
sp = 1036
lr = 36
pc = 36

```

Class Activity

```

foo:
0  push  {fp}
4  add   fp, sp, #0
8  nop
12 add   sp, fp, #0
16 pop  {r11}
20  bx  lr
main:
24  push {fp, lr}
28  add  fp, sp, #4
32  bl  foo
pc → 36  mov  r3, #0
40  mov  r0, r3
44  pop  {fp, pc}
_start:
...
48  bl   main
52  ...

```

		992
		996
		1000
		1004
		1008
		1012
		1016
		1020
		1024
		1028
	1040	1032
main	1052	1036 ← sp
	52	1040 ← fp
		1044
_start		1048
		1052

```

r0 = 0
r3 = 0
fp = 1040
sp = 1036
lr = 36
pc = 40

```

Class Activity

```

foo:
0  push  {fp}
4  add   fp, sp, #0
8  nop
12 add   sp, fp, #0
16 pop  {r11}
20  bx  lr
main:
24  push {fp, lr}
28  add  fp, sp, #4
32  bl  foo
36  mov  r3, #0
40  mov  r0, r3
44  pop  {fp, pc}
pc → _start:
...
48  bl   main
52  ...

```

		992
		996
		1000
		1004
		1008
		1012
		1016
		1020
		1024
		1028
	1040	1032
main	1052	1036 ← sp
	52	1040 ← fp
		1044
_start		1048
		1052

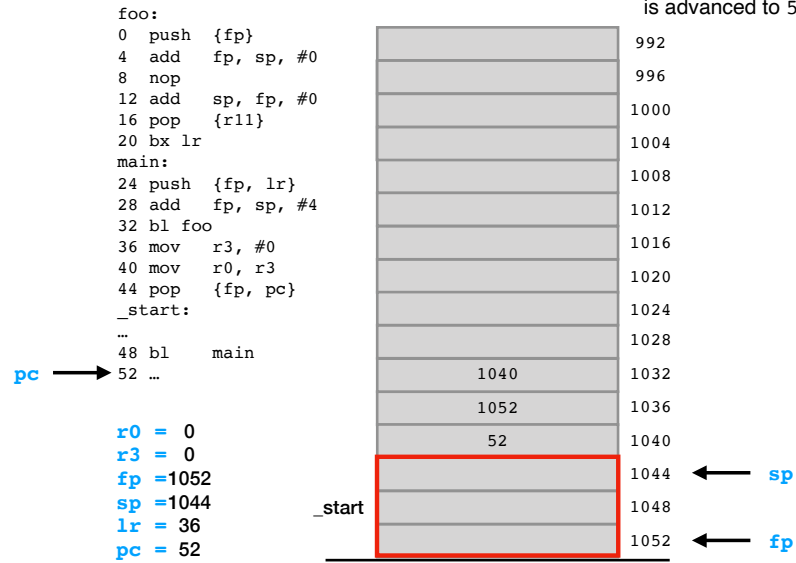
```

r0 = 0
r3 = 0
fp = 1040
sp = 1036
lr = 36
pc = 44

```

Class Activity

Everything is **back to where it started** except **pc**, which is advanced to 52.



Recap & Next Class

Today we learned:

How argument passing works

Next class:

globalthermonuclearwar
and other string vulnerabilities