15-213

"The course that gives CMU its Zip!"

Memory Management III: Perils and pitfalls Mar 13, 2001

Topics

- Memory-related bugs
- Debugging versions of malloc

C operators

Operators	Associativity
() [] -> .	left to right
! ~ ++ -- + - * & (type) sizeof	right to left
* / %	left to right
+ -	left to right
<< >>	left to right
< <= > >=	left to right
== !=	left to right
&	left to right
^	left to right
|	left to right
&&	left to right
||	left to right
?:	right to left
= += -= *= /= %= &= ^= != <<= >>=	right to left
,	left to right

Note: Unary +, -, and * have higher precedence than binary forms

C pointer declarations

`int *p`	p is a pointer to int
`int *p[13]`	p is an array[13] of pointer to int
`int *(p[13])`	p is an array[13] of pointer to int
`int **p`	p is a pointer to a pointer to an int
`int (*p)[13]`	p is a pointer to an array[13] of int
`int *f()`	f is a function returning a pointer to int
`int (*f)()`	f is a pointer to a function returning int
`int (*(*f())[13])()`	f is a function returning ptr to an array[13] of pointers to functions returning int
`int (*(*x[3])())[5]`	x is an array[3] of pointers to functions returning pointers to array[5] of ints

Memory-related bugs

Dereferencing bad pointers

Reading uninitialized memory

Overwriting memory

Referencing nonexistent variables

Freeing blocks multiple times

Referencing freed blocks

Failing to free blocks

Dereferencing bad pointers

The classic scanf bug

```
scanf(“%d”, val);
```

Reading uninitialized memory

Assuming that heap data is initialized to zero

```
/* return y = Ax */
int *matvec(int **A, int *x) {
   int *y = malloc(N*sizeof(int));
   int i, j;

   for (i=0; i<N; i++)
      for (j=0; j<N; j++)
         y[i] += A[i][j]*x[j];
   return y;
}
```

Overwriting memory

Allocating the (possibly) wrong sized object

```
int **p;

p = malloc(N*sizeof(int));

for (i=0; i<N; i++) {
   p[i] = malloc(M*sizeof(int));
}
```

Overwriting memory

Off-by-one

```
int **p;

p = malloc(N*sizeof(int *));

for (i=0; i<=N; i++) {
   p[i] = malloc(M*sizeof(int));
}
```

Overwriting memory

Off-by-one redux

```
int i=0, done=0;
int s[4];

while (!done) {
   if (i > 3)
     done = 1;
   else
     s[++i] = 10;
}
```

Overwriting memory

Forgetting that strings end with '/0'

```
char t[7];
char s[8] = "1234567";

strcpy(t, s);
```

Overwriting memory

Not checking the max string size

```
char s[8];
int i;

gets(s);  /* reads “123456789” from stdin */
```

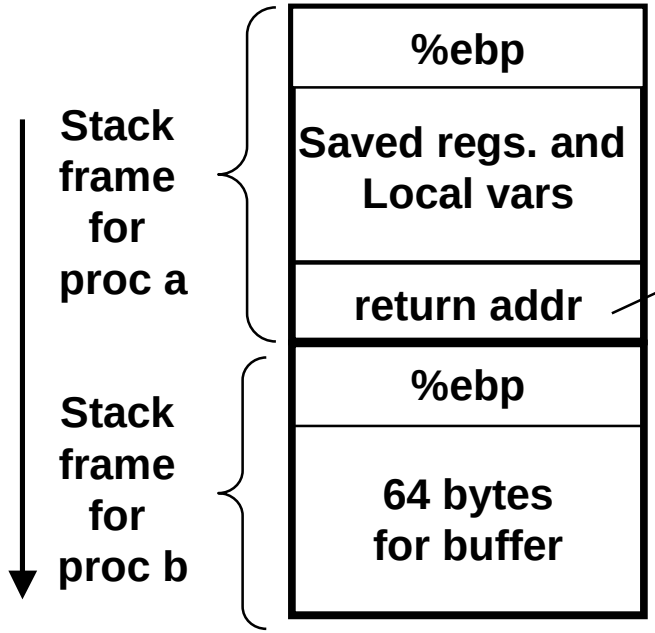
Basis for classic *buffer overflow attacks*

- **1988 Internet worm**
- **modern attacks on Web servers**

Buffer overflow attacks

Description of hole:

- Servers that use C library routines such as gets() that don't check input sizes when they write into buffers on the stack.
- The following description is based on the IA32 stack conventions. The details will depend on how the stack is organized, which varies between machines




```
proc a() {
   b(); # call procedure b
}

proc b() {
   char buffer[64]; # alloc 64 bytes on stack
   gets(buffer);      # read STDIN line into stack buf
}
```

Overwriting memory

Referencing a pointer instead of the object it points to

```
int *BinheapDelete(int **binheap, int *size) {
   int *packet;
   packet = binheap[0];
   binheap[0] = binheap[*size - 1];
   *size--;
   Heapify(binheap, *size, 0);
   return(packet);
}
```

Overwriting memory

Misunderstanding pointer arithmetic

```
int *search(int *p, int val) {

   while (*p && *p != val)
      p += sizeof(int);

   return p;
}
```

Referencing nonexistent variables

Forgetting that local variables disappear when a function returns

```
int *foo () {
   int val;
   return &val;
}
```

Freeing blocks multiple times

Nasty!

```
x = malloc(N*sizeof(int));
<manipulate x>
free(x);

y = malloc(M*sizeof(int));
<manipulate y>
free(x);
```

Referencing freed blocks

Evil!

```
x = malloc(N*sizeof(int));
<manipulate x>
free(x);
...
y = malloc(M*sizeof(int));
for (i=0; i<M; i++)
   y[i] = x[i]++;
```

Failing to free blocks (memory leaks)

slow, long-term killer!

```
foo() {
   int *x = malloc(N*sizeof(int));
   ...
   return;
}
```

Failing to free blocks (memory leaks)

Freeing only part of a data structure

```
struct list {
   int val;
   struct list *next;
};

foo() {
   struct list *head =
               malloc(sizeof(struct list));
   head->val = 0;
   head->next = NULL;
   <create and manipulate the rest of the list>
   ...
   free(head);
   return;
}
```

Dealing with memory bugs

Conventional debugger (gdb)

- **good for finding bad pointer dereferences**
- **hard to detect the other memory bugs**

Debugging malloc (CSRI UToronto malloc)

- **wrapper around conventional malloc**
- **detects memory bugs at malloc and free boundaries**
  - memory overwrites that corrupt heap structures
  - some instances of freeing blocks multiple times
  - memory leaks
- **Cannot detect all memory bugs**
  - overwrites into the middle of allocated blocks
  - freeing block twice that has been reallocated in the interim
  - referencing freed blocks

Dealing with memory bugs (cont.)

Binary translator (Atom, Purify)

- **powerful debugging and analysis technique**
- **rewrites text section of executable object file**
- **can detect all errors as debugging malloc**
- **can also check each individual reference at runtime**
  - bad pointers
  - overwriting
  - referencing outside of allocated block

Garbage collection (Boehm-Weiser Conservative GC)

- **let the system free blocks instead of the programmer.**

Debugging malloc

```
mymalloc.h:

#define malloc(size) mymalloc(size, __FILE__, __LINE__)
#define free(p) myfree(p, __FILE__, __LINE__)
```

```
Application program:

ifdef DEBUG
#include <mymalloc.h>
#endif

main() {
   ...
   p = malloc(128);
   ...
   free(p);
   ...
   q = malloc(32);
   ...
}
```

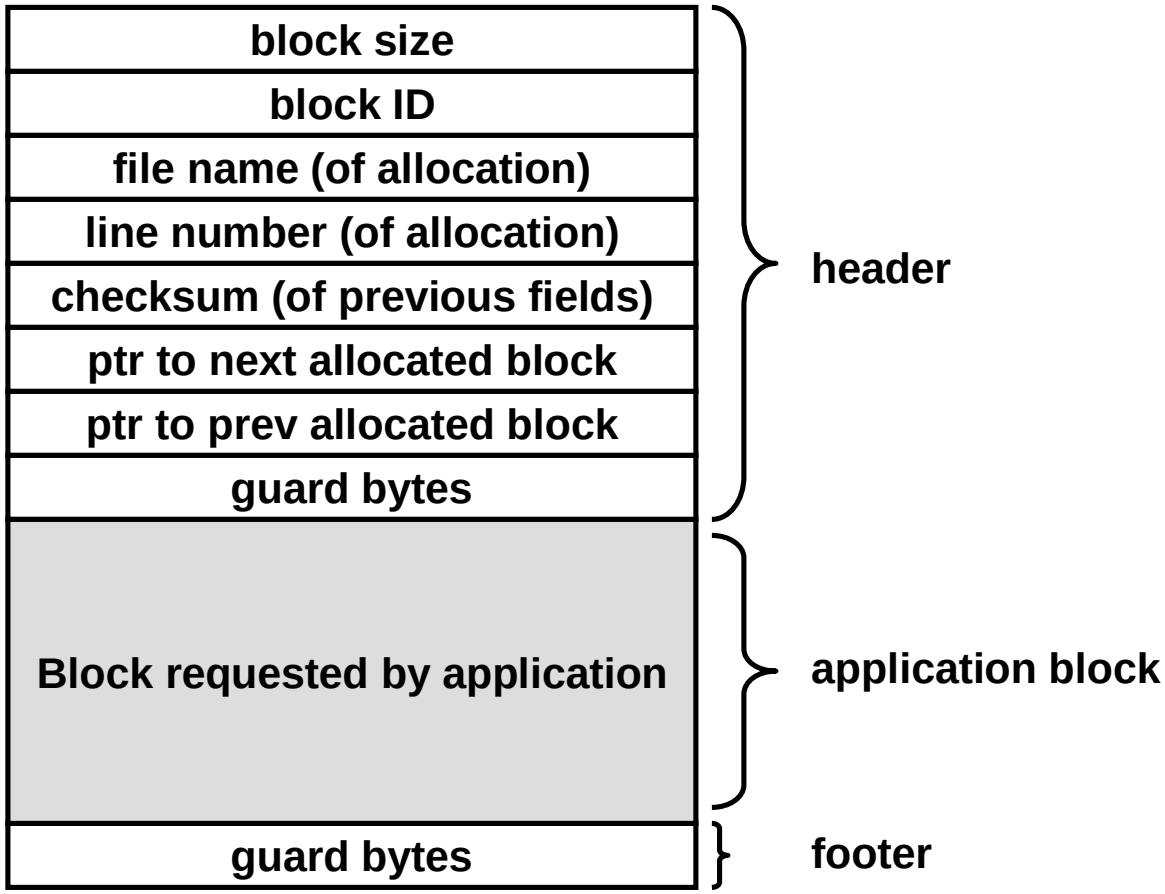
Debugging malloc (cont.)

```
Debugging malloc library:

void *mymalloc(int size, char *file, int line) {
   <prologue code>
   p = malloc(...);
   <epilogue code>
   return q;
}

void myfree(void *p, char *file, int line) {
   <prologue code>
   free(p);
   <epilogue code>
}
```

Debugging malloc (cont.)



Debugging malloc (cont.)

mymalloc(size):

- p = malloc(size + sizeof(header) + sizeof(footer));
- add p to list of allocated blocks
- initialize application block to 0xdeadbeef
- return pointer to application block

myfree(p):

- already free (line # = 0xfefefefefefefefe)?
- checksum OK?
- guard bytes OK?
- free(p - sizeof(hdr));
- line # = 0xfefefefefefefefe;