

software is very widespread; it makes things cheap + more flexible

our focus: errors in software

many incentives for attack

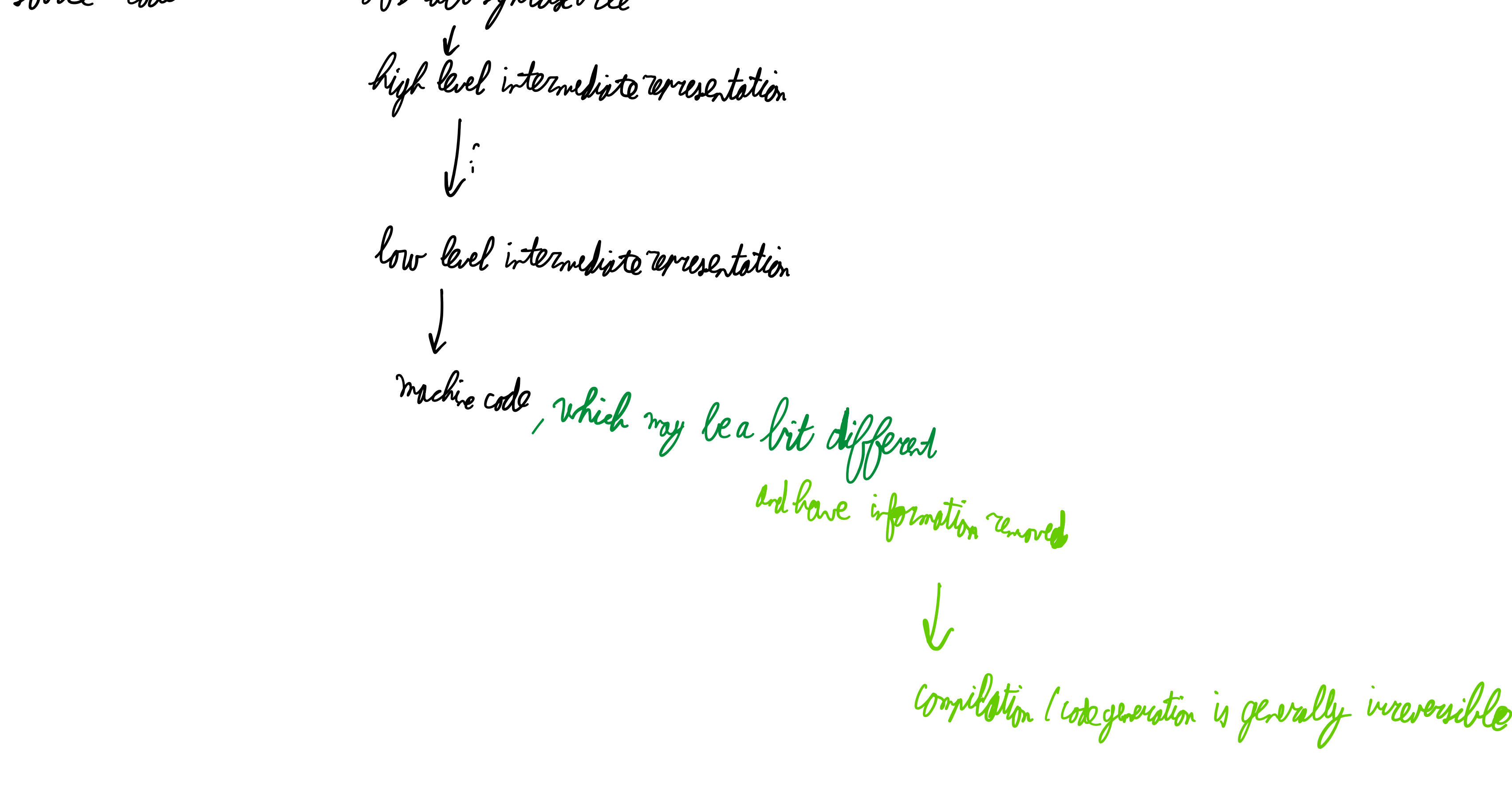
software security is problematic, e.g. due to the halting problem (proving security is impossible)

but approximation, is possible

problem: functionality is typically prioritised over security

fixing things early on is cheaper

1. input representation *most common*
2. API abuse
3. improved security features
4. time / state
5. error handling
6. code quality
7. data encapsulation (i.e. separation of resources)
8. environment



CPU can only directly execute machine code which is architecture-specific

if a binary is made available to the attacker, they can obtain (equivalents) assembly code

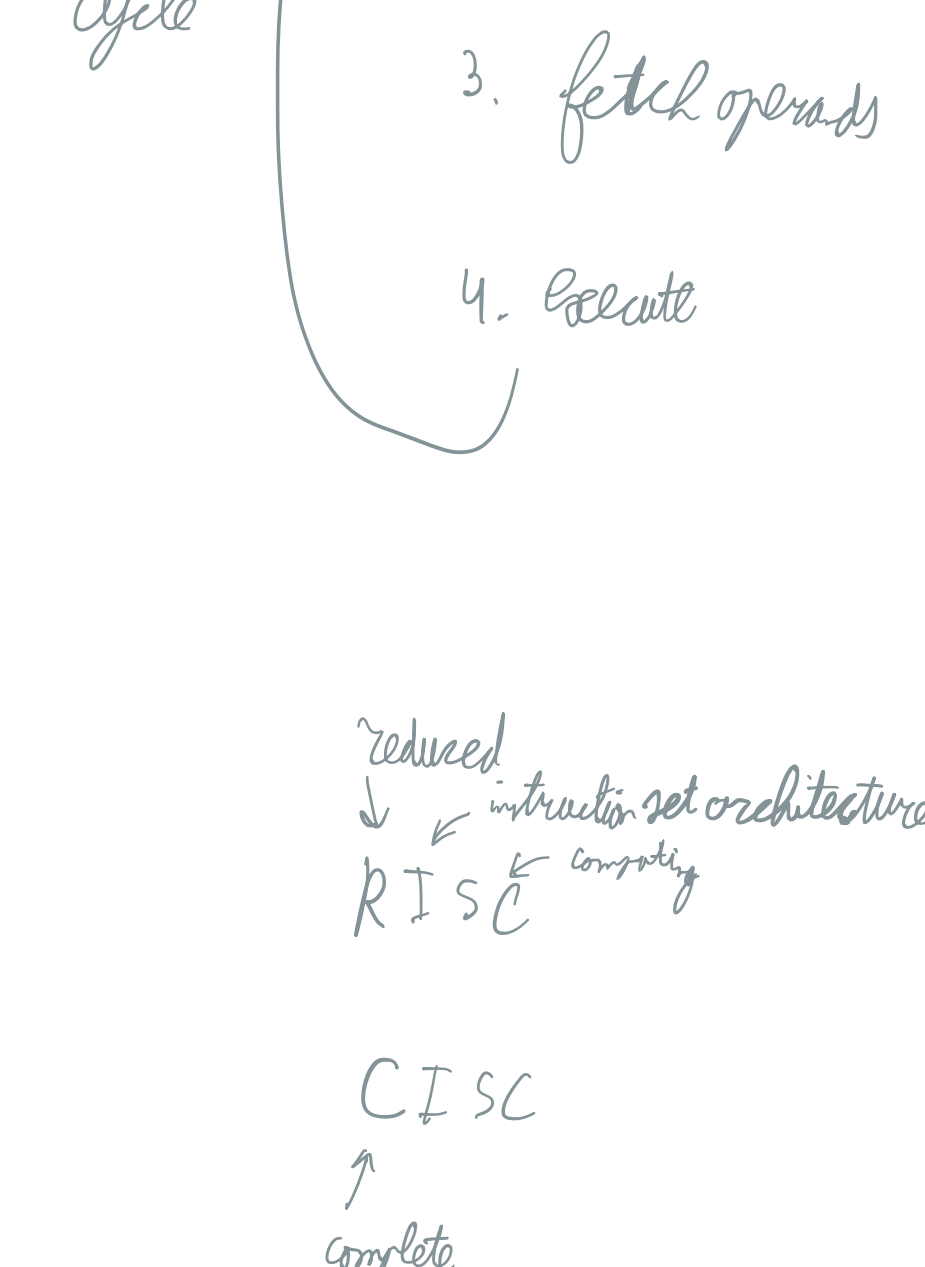
↳ they can test + experiment with this to find exploits/attacks

CPU control unit (CU) manages program execution

arithmetic logical unit (ALU) performs computational tasks on operands stored in registers

program = sequence of instructions

data and instructions are both stored in RAM → many security problems, e.g. confusion



memory access only via dedicated load + store instructions

eax: accumulator *temp store for performing arithmetic and and*

ecx: counter

edx: I/O data

esp: stack pointer

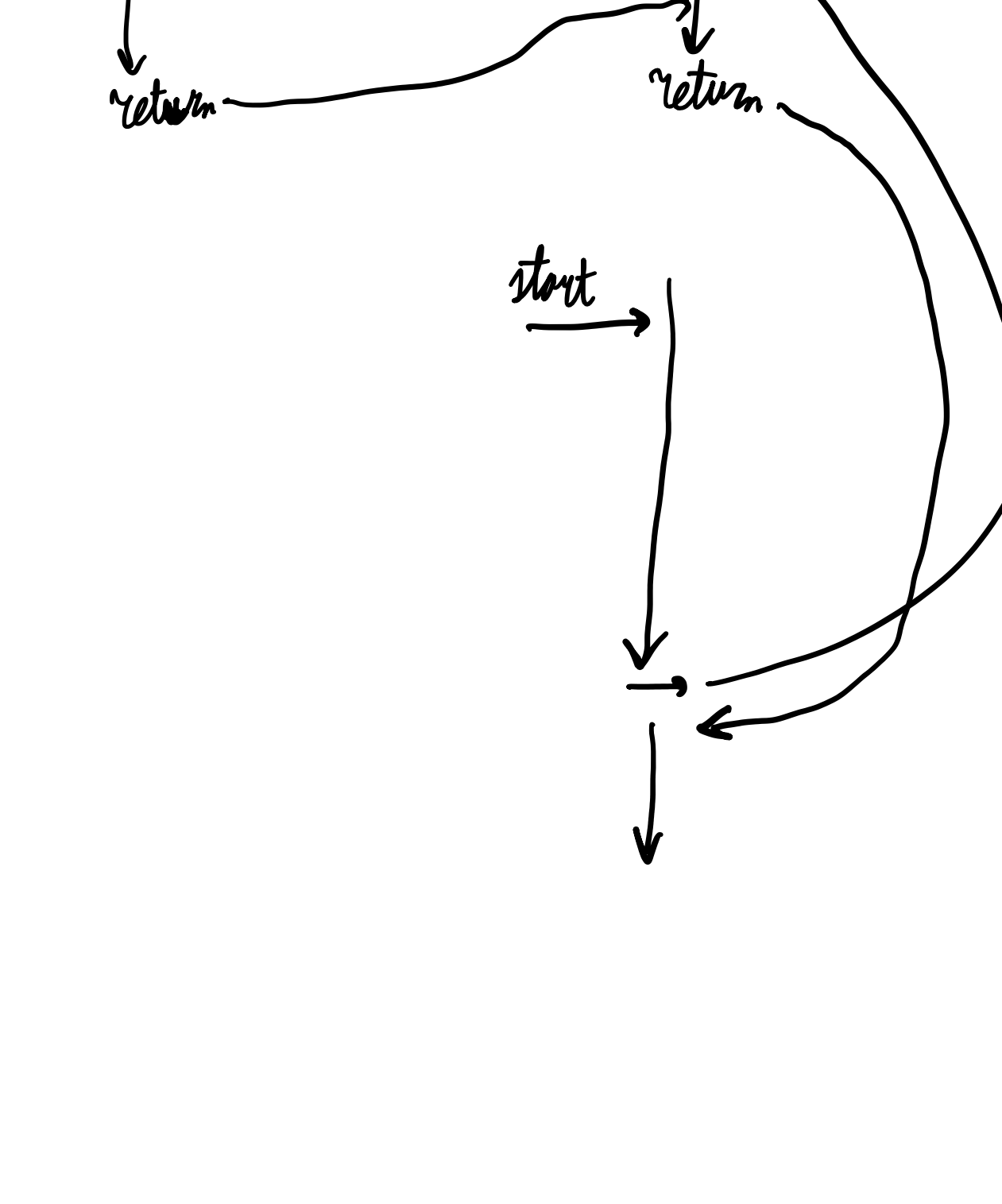
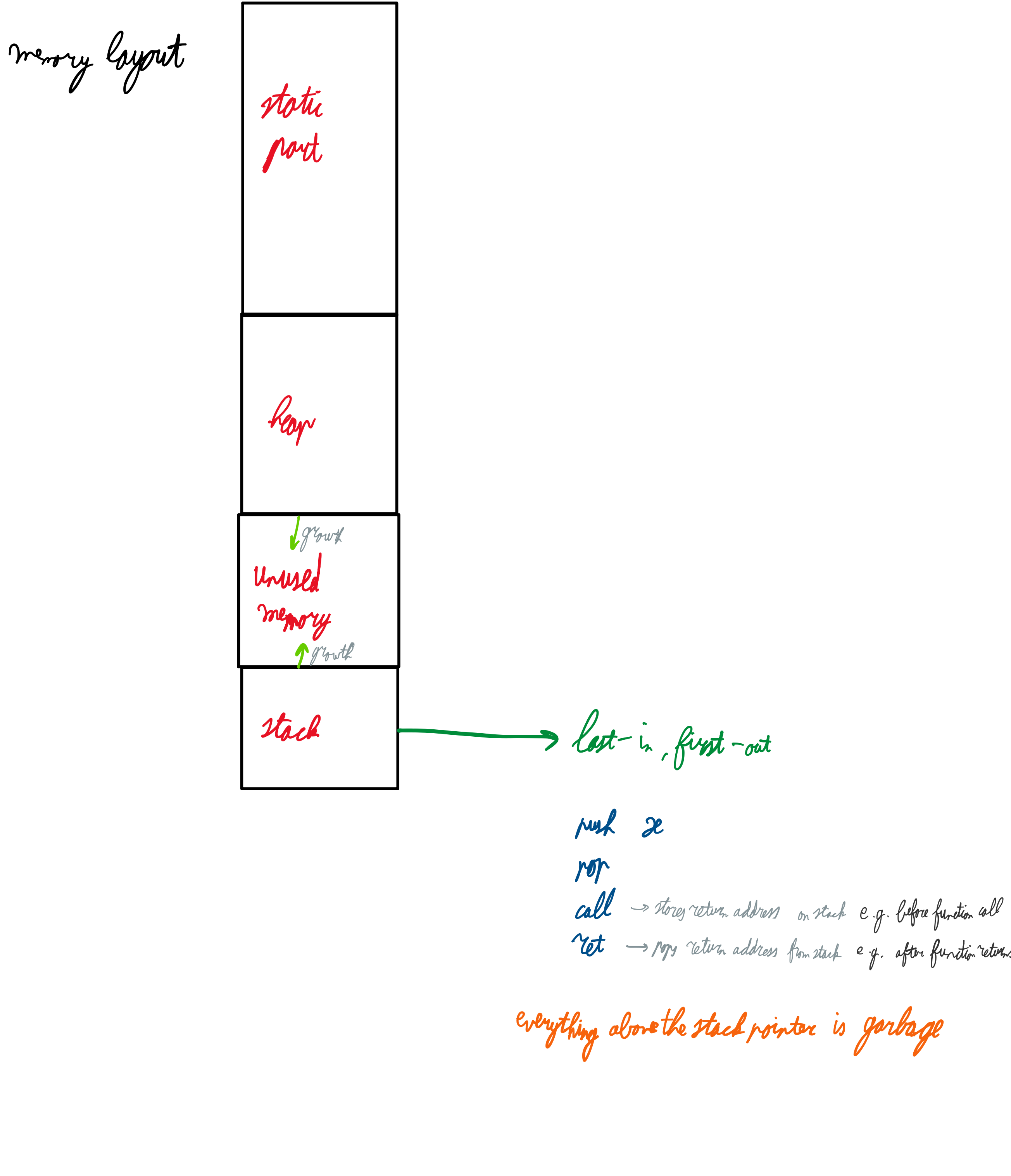
ebp: base pointer *to convert stack pointer*

eip: instruction pointer *to read instruction*

Intel syntax *source before destination* vs AT&T syntax *destination before source*

pointers are evaluated

devices are accessible through RAM



base pointer points to first stackframe that belongs to current function call
note that return address is stored at bp+1

heap is generally used for e.g. data structures which may have unknown size

