Instructions:

1) This test is 6 pages in length.

2) You have 75 minutes to complete and turn in this test.

3) For short-answer and essay problems, respond in complete English sentences. Responses will be graded as described on the syllabus. Avoid bullet points in your responses.

4) This test is closed books, notes, papers, friends, neighbors, etc.

5) Use the backs of pages in this test packet for scratch work. If you write more than a final answer in the area next to a question, circle your final answer.
1. [5 points]
Summarize the top (i.e., “most dangerous”) software vulnerabilities. [1-3 sentences]

2. [2 points]
What is ProVerif? [1 sentence]

3. [3 points]
Explain NOP sleds and how they are used. [1-2 sentences]

4. [3 points]
What are some state-of-the-art goals for authentication, as discussed in class? [1 sentence]

5. [4 points]
Compare and contrast strongly and weakly typed programming languages. [1-2 sentences]

6. [5 points]
How are firewall policies normally specified? [1-3 sentences]

7. [5 points]
In class, what did I say was, in my opinion, often the most difficult part of enforcing policies in practice? [1-2 sentences]
8. [5 points]
Compare and contrast Polymer and Lopsil, at a high level. [2-3 sentences]

9. [8 points]
Compare and contrast computer security and medicine, hitting all the main points discussed in class. [1 paragraph]

10. [5 points]
Show formal definitions of safety in qualitative and quantitative models.

11. [8 points]
Describe how coauthentication works, at a high level. [1 paragraph]
12. [15 points]
a) What is ASLR and how does it mitigate attacks? [2-3 sentences]

b) Describe the limitations of ASLR. [1-2 sentences]

c) What is StackGuard and how does it mitigate attacks? [2-3 sentences]

d) Describe the limitations of StackGuard. [1-2 sentences]

e) What are NX bits and how does they mitigate attacks? [2-3 sentences]

f) Describe the limitations of NX bits. [1-2 sentences]
13. [14 points]
Consider the following code. Assume a 16-bit architecture, that all needed #include directives are present, that each character is stored in 1 byte and each integer in 4 bytes, and that the get_input function returns a user-entered string allocated on the heap.

```c
int g(char *input) {
    printf(input);
    return 0;
}

int f(char *input) {
    char a[16];
    a[0] = 'b';
    g(input);
    return 0;
}

int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
    f(get_input());
    return 0;
}
```

a) Draw a representation of the program memory segments (including their contents when known) right before the printf is executed, at the level of detail shown in class. Assume the system does not use stack canaries but does use an optimized layout of memory, as discussed in class, where printf is not given its own frame.

b) Assuming input is “abcd%p%n”, describe what happens when running the printf, at the level of detail discussed in class. [1-2 sentences]
14. [18 points]
Consider the following function f. Assume a 32-bit architecture, that all needed #include directives are present, that each character is stored in 1 byte and each integer in 4 bytes, that memory is laid out as in class (optimized version), and that s is user supplied, allocated on the heap, has a max size of 512, and cannot be overflowed.

```c
int f(char *s) {
    char a[128];
    printf(s);
    gets(a);
    return 0;
}
```

a) Assuming that the system lacks NX bits but is using ASLR and StackGuard, describe how a user could attack this program in such a way that using NX bits would prevent the attack. Describe the attack at the level of detail we described attacks in class, including drawing memory when appropriate. [1 paragraph]

b) Assuming that the system is using NX bits, ASLR, and StackGuard, describe how a user could attack this program. Again, describe the attack at the level of detail we described attacks in class. [1 paragraph]

c) How could the attack you described in Part (b) be prevented? [1-2 sentences]