

Lab #1. Warm-up Exercise

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About the Labs

■ Lab assignments will count for 25% of the total score

- You will be asked to find, analyze and exploit vulnerabilities in target programs

10% x 2
(22.5 / 25%)

■ We will have three lab assignments

- Lab #1: Warm-up exercise (5%) → 4.5%
- Lab #2: Buffer overflow exercise (10%) → 9%
- Lab #3: Advanced exploits and other vulnerabilities (10%) → 9%

■ Today: Lab #1 (Warm-up exercise)

- Related to "Chapter 2. Introduction to Software Vulnerability"
- Will get you familiar with the skeleton code and problem style

■ Remind: you'd better practice using Putty and vim

- In the lab exam, you are not allowed to use Visual Studio, etc.

General Information

■ Check "Lab #1" in *Assignment tab of Cyber Campus*

- Skeleton code (**Lab1.tgz**) is attached in the post
- Deadline: **9/26** Thursday 23:59
- Submission will be accepted in that post, too
- Late submission deadline: **9/28** Saturday 23:59 (**-20% penalty**)
- Delay penalty is applied uniformly (**not problem by problem**)

■ Please read the instructions in this slide carefully

- This slide is step-by-step tutorial for the lab
- It also contains important submission guidelines
 - If you do not follow the guidelines, you will get penalty

Skeleton Code Structure

- **Copy Lab1.tgz into CSPRO server and decompress it**
 - You must connect to `csproN.sogang.ac.kr` (`N` = 2, 3, or 7)
 - Don't decompress-and-copy; copy-and-decompress
- **1-1~1-3** : Each directory contains a problem to solve
- **check.py** : Self-grading script (explained later)
- **config** : Used by grading script (you don't have to care)

```
jschoi@cspro2:~$ tar -xzf Lab1.tgz
jschoi@cspro2:~$ ls Lab1
1-1  1-2  1-3  check.py  config
```

Problem Directory (Example: 1-1)

- **bank.c** : Source code of the target program to exploit
- **bank.bin** : Compiled binary of the target program (암호화된 바이너리 파일)
- **secret.txt** : Your goal is to read the content of this file
 - Assume that you cannot directly read **secret.txt**
 - You must exploit **bank.bin** and make it print **secret.txt**
수행 파일을 통해 내용을 출력하는 방식
- **exploit-bank.py** : You will write your code here

```
jschoi@cspro2:~$ cd Lab1/1-1/
jschoi@cspro2:~/Lab1/1-1$ ls
bank.bin  bank.c  exploit-bank.py  secret.txt
```

Target Program

■ You can execute the target program and interact with it

- Analyze the provided source code carefully
- By providing unexpected inputs, you can make it malfunction
- Fool the program to make it print the content of secret file

```
jschoi@cspro2:~/Lab1/1-1$ ./bank.bin
=====
[SYSTEM] Your balance = 1000
[SYSTEM] What is your choice?
1. Send money to Alice
2. Read secret file
3. Quit
(Enter 1~3): 2 ← Your input
[ERROR] Only the VIP user can read the secret file
...
```

Writing Exploit Code

■ Next, translate your actions into the form of code

- Fill in the `exploit-bank.py` script (skeleton code is given)
- Using `PwnTools` library, you can interact with a program easily
 - You can create an object with `process(...)` and call methods
 - To avoid subtle issues, use `bytes` type instead of `str` type
(put the `b` prefix in front of a string like "`blah`")

```
from pwn import *

def exploit():
    p = process("./bank.bin")
    # Read in the menu messages.
    for i in range(6):
        print(p.recvline())
    print(p.recvuntil(b"(Enter 1~3): "))
    p.sendline(b"1") # Choose "1. Send money"
```

Methods in Pwntools Library

- There are various methods you can use to interact with the target program
 - `recvline()`: read program output until a newline (`\n`) is met
 - `recvuntil(s)`: read until string (`bytes` type) `s` is met
 - `recv(n)`: read up to `n` bytes
 - `send(s)`: send string (`bytes` type) `s` to the program
 - `sendline(s)`: send `s` and newline (`\n`) to the program
 - ... and many more in the reference document*

Self-grading Your Exploit

- You can run `check.py` to test if your exploit code can successfully print out the content of `secret.txt`
 - `./check.py` will check the exploits for problems one by one
 - Symbols in the result have the following meanings
 - '0': Success, 'X': Fail, 'T': Timeout, 'E': Exception

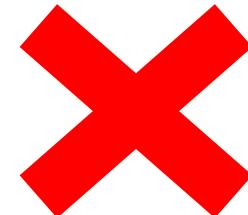
```
jschoi@cspro2:~/Lab1/$ ls  
1-1  1-2  1-3  check.py  config  
jschoi@cspro2:~/Lab1/$ ./check.py  
[*] 1-1 : 0  
[*] 1-2 : X  
[*] 1-3 : X
```

Don't do this

- You may feel tempted to hard-code the string stored in `secret.txt` or directly access it from your exploit code
 - Of course, that's not the intention of this lab
 - Even if you pass `check.py`, you will get **0 point** in real grading

```
def exploit():
    # Maybe I can do this?
    print("Secret file content is: f0ae07cd")

    # Or something like this?
    f = open("secret.txt")
    print(f.read())
```



Hints

- **The point of this lab assignment is to think in the shoes of an adversary (hacker)**
 - Try to think of a creative inputs that can break the program
- **The problems are closely related to the materials in "*Chapter 2. Introduction to Software Vulnerability*"**
 - So review that lecture note before you start this lab
- **Reference that may help you in problem 1-2**
 - https://www.gnu.org/software/bash/manual/html_node/Shell-Commands.html
 - If you have no clue at all, skim through this webpage

Problem Information

- Three problems in total
 - Problem 1-1: 30 pt.
 - Problem 1-2: 30 pt.
 - Problem 1-3: 40 pt.
- You'll get the point for each problem if the exploit works
 - No partial point for non-working exploit
- For Lab #1, analyzing the source code is enough
 - Don't need any code analysis at assembly-level

Submission Guideline

■ You should submit the three exploit script files

- Problem 1-1: exploit-bank.py
- Problem 1-2: exploit-list.py
- Problem 1-3: exploit-logger.py

■ No report required for Lab #1

■ Submission format

- Upload these files directly to *Cyber Campus* (**do not zip them**)
- **Do not change the file name** (e.g., adding any prefix or suffix)
- If your submission format is wrong, you will get **-20% penalty**