Lab #1. Warm-up Exercise

Prof. Jaeseung Choi

Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering

Sogang University



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

■ We will have three lab assignments

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

■ 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 cspro \underline{N} .sogang.ac.kr (\underline{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
- 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
- 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

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