Exercise 1 – Buffer Overflow in C:

1. Buffer Overflow Part I

Buffer Overflow in C

Remember to save your work to your GitHub Repository

In this example, you will compile and run a program in C. The program is already provided as bufoverflow.c - a simple program that creates a buffer and then asks you for a name, and prints it back out to the screen.

This is the code in bufoverflow.c:

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    char buf[8]; // buffer for eight characters
    printf("Enter name: ");
    gets(buf); // read from stdio (sensitive function!)
    printf("*shn", buf); // print out data stored in buf
    return 0; // 0 as return value
}
```

Now use the rocket icon to compile and run the code. To test it, enter your first name (or at least the first 8 characters of it) you should get the output which is just your name repeated back to you.

Run the code a second time (from the command window this can be achieved by entering $\lceil ./bufoverflow \rceil$ on the command line). This time, enter a string of 10 or more characters.

- · What happens?
- What does the output message mean?

Now move on to Part II of this exercise - Buffer Overflow in Python

Be prepared to discuss your thoughts on both exercises at the next seminar session.

→ If the input of the string is longer than 8 characters, the input gets dumped. This can be seen in the 'Aborted (core dumped)' message.

Exercise 2 – Buffer Overflow in Python:



```
codio@shampooreptile-poemlegal:~/workspace$ flake8 Overflow.py
Overflow.py:1:7: E225 missing whitespace around operator
Overflow.py:2:17: E231 missing whitespace after ','
Overflow.py:3:14: E225 missing whitespace around operator
Overflow.py:4:1: W293 blank line contains whitespace
Overflow.py:5:14: W292 no newline at end of file
codio@shampooreptile-poemlegal:~/workspace$
```

→ Pylint provides recommendations for design changes. Since the implementation with pylint was carried out after the code was changed, no further errors can be shown otherwise. However, Pylint can also detect errors in the code. A similar test was also carried out with Flake8.Flake8 shows exactly on which line: character the problem occurs.

Exercise 3 – Testing with Python:

```
# CODE SOURCE: SOFTWARE ARCHITECTURE WITH PYTHON

def factorial(n):

# Return factorial of n
if n == 0:
return 1
product = 1
for i in range(1, n+1):
return product * i

return product * i

return product * i

return product * i

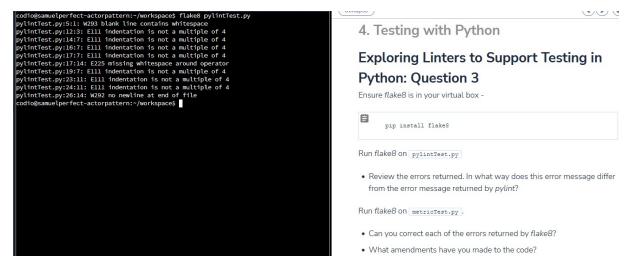
What happens when the code is run?

• Can you modify this code for a more favourable outcome?
• What amendments have you made to the code?
```

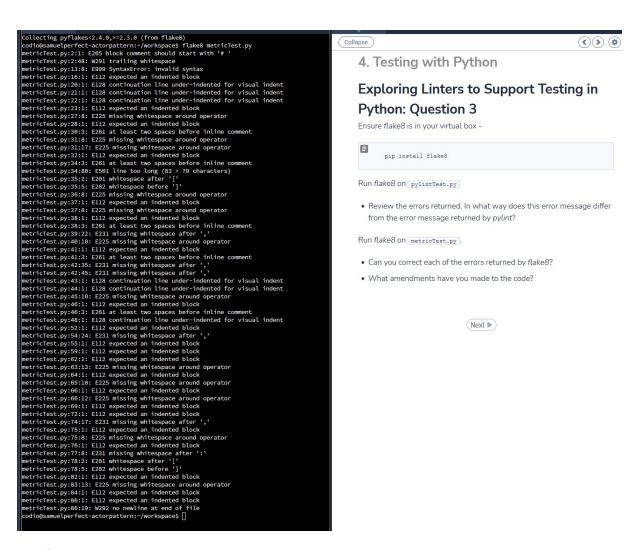
→ Before changing the code an error occurs because of missing indentation. To get a more favourable outcome the indentation was fixed and a more generic design was used.

```
codio@samuelperfect-actorpattern:~/workspace$ pylint pylintTest.py
*********** Module pylintTest
pylintTest.py:26:13: E0001: Missing parentheses in call to 'print'. Did you mean print(encod
ed)? (<unknown>, line 26) (syntax-error)
codio@samuelperfect-actorpattern:~/workspace$ []
```

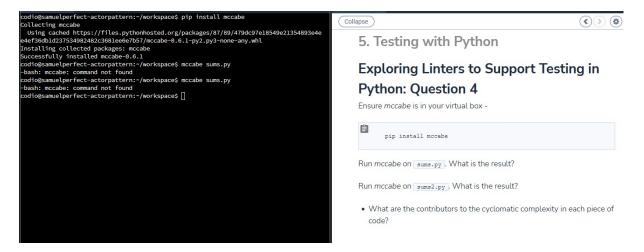
→ Pylint shows errors (in this case an syntax error in line 26) and suggest solutions.



→ Flake8 shows exactly in which line: character an error or an unexpected character like a missing space or one too much is found.



→ To correct the errors returned by flake8, missing spaces need to be edited and those which are too many need to be deleted. Also indentations need to be fixed. Some of the listed errors can be ignored, such as command changes or some whitespaces (Sometimes it is better to separate some lines to make it better readable). Also the too long line error is a question of agreement and design and in should be decided out of the situation.



→ mccabe made some trouble by using it (see above).

→	McCabe checks the McCabe, also known as the cyclomatic, complexity. It will flag a problem if the function is considered to be too complex. Complexity occurs as a consequence of too much branching logic, which includes if/elif/else and for/while loops.