

Lesson

```
[*] Question number 0x1:
```

```
Is this a '32-bit' or '64-bit' ELF? (e.g. 1337-bit)
```

```
>> |
```

```
(vigneswar@VigneswarPC)~[/Pwn/Lesson/challenge]
```

```
$ file main
```

```
main: ELF 64-bit LSB executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked, interpreter ./glibc/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2, BuildID[sha1]=da663acb70f9fa157a543a6c4affd05e53fbc07, for GNU/Linux 3.2.0, not stripped
```

```
vigneswar@VigneswarPC: ~
```

```

oooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooo
o                                                                                   o
o  HINT: Run 'gdb ./main' to open the binary in the debugger, then                o
o      run 'checksec' to see the protections.                                     o
o                                                                                   o
oooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooo
```

```
[*] Question number 0x2:
```

```
Which of these 3 protections are enabled (Canary, NX, PIE)?
```

```
>> |
```

```
(vigneswar@VigneswarPC)~[/Pwn/Lesson/challenge]
```

```
$ checksec main
```

```
[*] '/home/vigneswar/Pwn/Lesson/challenge/main'
```

```
Arch:      amd64-64-little
```

```
RELRO:     Full RELRO
```

```
Stack:     No canary found
```

```
NX:        NX enabled
```

```
PIE:       No PIE (0x400000)
```

```
RUNPATH:   b'./glibc/'
```

```

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@
@ HINT: Pay attention to the 'void print_msg(char *user)' @
@ and the 'strcmp(arg1, arg2, n_bytes)'. @
@ @
oooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooo

```

[*] Question number 0x3:

What do you need to enter so the message 'Welcome admin!' is printed?

>> |

```

void print_msg(char *user){
    char formatter[0x20];
    strncpy(formatter, user, 5);
    for (size_t i = 0; i < 5; i++) formatter[i] = tolower(formatter[i]);
    printf(strcmp(formatter, "admin", 5) == 0 ? "\nWelcome admin!\n\n" : "\nWelcome user!\n\n");
}

```

```

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@
@ HINT: This is the buffer --> char name[0x20] = {0}; @
@ @
oooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooo

```

[*] Question number 0x4:

What is the size of the 'name' buffer (in hex or decimal)?

>> |

```

int main(int argc, char **argv){
    char name[0x20] = {0};
    unsigned long x, y;
    printf("Enter your name: ");
    scanf("%s", name);
    print_msg(name);
    return 0;
}

```

```

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@
@ HINT: Only functions inside 'main()' are called.
@ Also, the functions these functions call.
@
oooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooo

```

[*] Question number 0x5:

Which custom function is never called? (e.g. vuln())

>> |

```

void under_construction(){
    printf("This is under development\n");
}

```

```

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@
@ HINT: Which function reads the string from the stdin?
@
oooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooo

```

[*] Question number 0x6:

What is the name of the standard function that could trigger a Buffer Overflow? (e.g. fprintf())

>> |

```

int main(int argc, char **argv){
    char name[0x20] = {0};
    unsigned long x, y;
    printf("Enter your name: ");
    scanf("%s", name);
    print_msg(name);
    return 0;
}

```

```

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@
@ HINT: A Segmentation Fault occurs when the return @
@ address is overwritten with an invalid address. @
@
@
oooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooo

```

[*] Question number 0x7:

Insert 30, then 39, then 40 'A's in the program and see the output.

After how many bytes a Segmentation Fault occurs (in hex or decimal)?

>> |

32 + 8 (rbp) + newline -> 40 A

```

oooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooo
@
@ HINT: Run 'gdb ./main' to open the binary in the debugger, then @
@ run 'p <function_name>' to see the address of a function. @
@
@ e.g. pwndbg> p main @
@ $2 = {<text variable, no debug info>} 0x401294 <main> @
@
@
oooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooo

```

[*] Question number 0x8:

What is the address of 'under_construction()' in hex? (e.g. 0x401337)

>> |

```

(vigneswar@VigneswarPC)-[~/Pwn/Lesson/challenge]
$ objdump -d main -M intel | grep under
00000000004011d6 <under_construction>:

```