Format String Attack Lab

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Environment Setup

2.1 Turning of Countermeasure

```
seed@VM:-/.../attack-code Q = - D S [11/20/23]seed@VM:-/.../attack-code$ sudo sysctl -w kernel.randomize_va_space=0 kernel.randomize_va_space = 0 [11/20/23]seed@VM:-/.../attack-code$
```

2.2 The Vulnerable Program

Task 1: Crashing the Program

```
| New depth | New Normal | NewN
```

We use echo %s%s%s%s to crash the program

Task 2: Printing Out the Server Program's Memory

Since the badfile didn't work, we are doing it in this way

Task 2.A: Stack Data

```
| New Name | New Page | Process | New Page |
```

After the overflow, we are able to see the name Ananthan printed.

Task 2.B: Heap Data

```
| No. | No.
```

From the server printout, we get the address of the secret message string as 0x080b4008. The address is placed on the stack (the buffer input), with the least significant byte stored in the higest address. Then, we place 63~%x s and finally use the %s to print out the current position of the va_list pointer.

Task 3: Modifying the Server Program's Memory

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

```
| Novince | Novi
```

From the server printout, we get the address of the target variable as 0x080e5086. Similar to the previous task we place this address in the intial position of the stack. Then instead of printing the value of the current position of the va_list pointer, we reaplace the %s with %n, so that the number of characters printed so far by the printf statement would be updated. Changing the value to a different value. We are printing %n to change the address of the target variable.