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CS 465

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Project 11 – Extracting Secrets

1. How did you use the debugger to bypass the password mechanism? What variables were modified? Please include a screenshot of the debugger in the report.

In GDB, I disassembled the main function to see what the possible functions were that I could access. Seeing the `check_cdkey()` function, I created a breakpoint inside of it and put some arbitrary CD key (the cd key didn't matter because I was going to overwrite what I return anyways!). With the breakpoint in the `check_cdkey()` function, and being able to disassemble within it now, I was able to see that many locations returned a false value (0) while one location returned a true value (1). I used the command `"return (int)1"` to get past the cdkey checker and receive a fortune.

```
Type "apropos word" to search for commands related to "word"...
Reading symbols from fortune_static...done.
(gdb) break check_cdkey
Breakpoint 1 at 0x080481e4
(gdb) run
Starting program: /home/jax/workspace/Cryptography/Extracting_Secrets/fortune_static
Enter the CD key and press <enter>: test

Breakpoint 1, 0x080481e4 in check_cdkey ()
(gdb) return (int)1
Make selected stack frame return now? (y or n) y
#0 0x0804861a in main ()
(gdb) continue
Continuing.
Your fortune:

                                Frobtech, Inc.

                                "If you've got the job,
                                we've got the frob."

                                [Inferior 1 (process 14597) exited with code 013]
(gdb)
```

2. How did you edit the program to bypass the cdkey mechanism?

I was able to edit the program in a simple text editor, Sublime Text 2. When opening up the fortune_static executable in Sublime Text 2, all of the hex bytes are shown. By disassembling the main, I was able to see where the function "get_quotes_file" was. I also noticed that the first function call in main was printf. By finding the hex of where that function call was and changing the hex, I was able to make the first thing that happens the get_quotes_file() function instead.

So by changing the one byte of the call from:

```
0x080485f1 <+17>: e8 3a 35 00 00 call 0x804bb30 <printf>
```

To this:

```
0x080485f1 <+17>: e8 4a 00 00 00 call 0x8048640 <main+96>
```

I was able to get the program to jump to where I wanted it to jump to get a fortune every time. (This took a little bit of "frobbering".... At first I was guessing memory locations randomly but eventually found the pattern of where I wanted to go. The biggest clue came from this line:

```
0x08048640 <+96>: e8 4b fc ff ff call 0x8048290 <get_quotes_file>
```

3. How did you obtain all the fortunes from the encrypted file?

Now that I have a program that ends up giving me all of the plaintext fortunes from the get_quotes_file() function, I created a simple script that ran the program multiples of times and pulled all distinct plaintext fortunes and wrote them to a file. Here's the script:

```
1. import subprocess
2.
3. def writeToFile(string):
4.     f = open('fortunes.txt', 'a')
5.     f.write(string)
6.
7. def main():
8.     fortunes = []
9.     while True:
10.         process = subprocess.Popen(['./fortune_static', '-a'], stdout=subprocess.PIPE)
11.         out, err = process.communicate()
12.         split1 = out.split("Your fortune:\n\n")[1]
13.         fortune = split1.split("\n\n")[0]
14.         if fortune not in fortunes:
15.             fortunes.append(fortune)
16.             writeToFile(fortune + "\n\n")
17.             print fortune
18.             print "\n\n Fortunes: " + str(len(fortunes))
19.
20.
21. if __name__ == '__main__':
22.     main()
```