Code Injection Attack, ret2shellcode:

The construct input contains shellcode that allows local and remote overwriting of the return address, making it jump to the shellcode for arbitrary code execution.

Taking pwn104 as an example:

the protection strategy and vulnerability cause are analyzed, and exp is constructed. Protection policy: NX, canary, and PIE are not enabled.

```
root@debian:~/Documents/Security/Vulns/attacklab# checksec --file=./pwn104
RELRO STACK CANARY NX PIE RPATH RUNPATH Symbols
Partial RELRO No canary found NX disabled No PIE No RPATH No RUNPATH 46 Symbols
```

Cause of the vulnerability: The read function in the main function can read 0xc8 characters, but buf is stored at rbp-0x50, which is the top of the stack and can overwrite the return address. The printf function %p before it leaks the stack address buf_addr of buf, so it is easy to construct ret2shellcode.

```
| 130: int main (int argc, char **argv, char **envp);
| var void *buf o *buf o
```

Construct exp104.cpp:

We choose intel x64 **shellcode0(in the same dir)**, length of 26 bytes, construct payload=shellcode0+nop*(0x50+0x8-26)+p64(buf addr).

If the program receives input using the read function without truncation 0x00, it can override the return address to the address of the instruction jmp rsp and continue to overwrite a piece of shellcode after the return address. This way rsp points to shellcode and jmp rsp reaches shellcode execution.