

General terminal commands:

Disable ASLR on your system until next reboot:

```
echo 0 | sudo tee /proc/sys/kernel/randomize_va_space
```

Enable ASLR on your system again:

```
echo 2 | sudo tee /proc/sys/kernel/randomize_va_space
```

gives information about the file, e.g. 32 bit vs. 64 bit

```
file <binary>
```

Basic Steps

STEP 1	How many Bytes to overwrite the Buffer until RIP? gdb -> pattern create
STEP 2	Base address of libc: gdb <binary> gdb-peda\$ run ctrl+c (stop execution) gdb-peda\$ vmmap Offset system: readelf -s /path/to/libc grep system Offset /bin/sh: strings -tx /path/to/libc grep /bin/sh
STEP 3	Find ROP gadget "pop rdi": ROPgadget --binary <binary> grep "pop rdi"
STEP 4	Calculate absolute address of system Calculate absolute address of /bin/sh
STEP 5	Assemble payload: - Fill up the buffer (write number of bytes of STEP 1) - addresses of gadgets you want to jump to - addresses with p64()
STEP 6	Test your exploit locally: ./create-payload.py > payload.bin cat payload.bin - ./02_demo if it does not work, debug it! Set the breakpoint on return! gdb <binary> gdb-peda\$ break *main+xx (set breakpoint on return (disas main)) gdb-peda\$ run < payload.bin
STEP 7	Test your exploit remote: cat payload.bin - ncat <ip-addr> <port>

pwntools:

<code>from pwn import *</code>	to use pwntools in python	
<code>p64(<integer>)</code>	convert 64 bit integer to little endian bytestring	<code>p64(0x7fab)</code>

ROPgadget:

```
ROPgadget --binary <binary>
```

Command line tricks: store a payload that spawns a shell into a file, and provide it as input to the vulnerable binary and keep stdin open so the shell does not exit:

```
./exploitscript.py > payload.bin  
cat payload.bin - | ./01_exercise
```



gdb / peda

disas <function>	Disassembles code	<code>disas main</code>
break b	Sets a breakpoint - when debugging your exploit, set the breakpoint on return!	<code>break *main+117</code> <code>b *main+117</code>
run run < <input-file>	runs the binary	<code>run</code> <code>run < payload.bin</code>
ctrl+c	Stops the execution	
c	continue execution until next stop	
ni	"next instruction", next instruction line (steps over function calls)	
si	"step into", next instruction, but steps into function calls	
checksec	Shows which security features are turned on/turned off	
vmmap	Shows memory mapping (during execution)	<code>run</code> <code>break with ctrl+c</code> <code>vmmap</code>
aslr on	Turns aslr in gdb on	
pattern create <number>		<code>pattern create 70</code>
pattern offset <pattern>	Take the pattern you find in RSP (64 bit: RIP does not load the overflown pattern, take RSP)	<code>pattern offset AA(A</code>

Important addresses and offsets inside a binary or the libc:

Libc Base	<code>gdb-peda</code>	⇒ <code>run</code> ⇒ <code>ctrl + c</code> ⇒ <code>vmmap</code>
Offset system	Command line	<code>readelf -s /path/to/libc grep system</code>
Offset "/bin/sh"	Command line	<code>strings -tx /path/to/libc grep /bin/sh</code>

Ghidra:

File → New Project → Non-shared Project → Project Name <Your Project> → Finish	New Project
File → Import File → <Your File>	Add binary to project
DoubleClick on imported File	Open imported binary
Find Functions (like e.g. main function): Symbol Tree (left sidebar) → Functions → main	



Download VM: <https://rop.chiliz.tech/download-vm>
CTFd: <https://rop.chiliz.tech/>

