# this is the part where ravi writes the flag on the board

this slide is here so we don't forget

### announcements:

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SQUARECTF we're going hard see #squarectf in discord

https://2018.squarectf.com/

**CYPHERCON** 

APRIL 11/12, 2019 MILWAUKEE

i'm getting a discount code for \$-25, do not buy tickets yet

buy the digital badge it's super cool

# Format String Vulnerabilities

When output becomes input

# Goal: Leak & Modify Stack

## Leak & Modify

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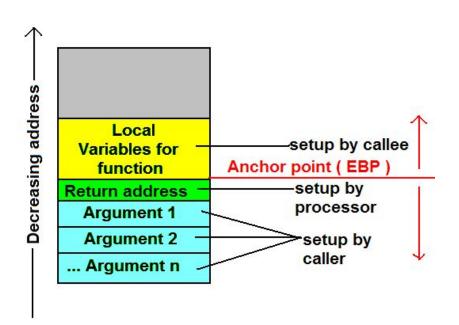
Leak: Local variables, arguments

Modify: Program execution (vars, or return addresses)

### Review: The Stack

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- Last in, first out
- Local variables
- Linkage



### **Printf's Perspective**

- Doesn't know what arguments will be
- Expects a "format string" to tell it what to do

#### Example:

```
printf("%d %d %d", 1, 2, 3);
```

1 2 3

**Format String** "%d %d %d" Printf argument 1 Printf argument 2 Printf argument 3 Local vars from calling function Linkage (Return address contained here!) Previous stack frame

## Format String Examples

```
printf("Hello World!");
printf("This is a newline: \n");
printf("This is an integer argument: %d", 5);
printf("This is an integer in hex: %x", 5);
printf("This is a character arg: %c", 'a');
printf("This is a string arg: %s", "This is a string");
```

### Format String Syntax

```
%d: Print the next thing on the stack as an integer
%x: Print the next thing on the stack as hex
%c: Print the next thing on the stack as an ASCII character
%s: Print the next thing as a string
```

(Note: for %s the string's starting address must be passed, not the entire string)

### **Exploit**

- What's an argument? What is just on the stack?
- Same format string, different call, very different output:

```
printf ("%d %d %d", 1);
```

1 [1st local var] [2nd local var]

Format String "%d %d %d"
Printf argument 1
Printf argument 2
Printf argument 3
Local <u>vars</u> from calling function
Linkage (Return address contained here!)
Previous stack frame

### Typical Exploit

- 1. Find a call to printf using user input as format string
- 2. Create malicious format string to leak or modify data
- 3. Profit?

# sigpwny.com Challenge 1: Leak a stack variable

### Challenge 1

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Vulnerable call:
printf(input\_buffer);

%x gives us what looks like an address... Possibly a string?

**Format String** 

Local variable 1 (flag)

**Remaining Local variables** 

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# sigpwny.com Challenge 2: Leak a variable far down the stack

### Challenge 2

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Vulnerable call:
printf(input\_buffer);

The flag is further down the stack... Use multiple format specifiers to see more?

Format String
Local variable 1
Local variable 2
Local variable 3
Flag!

### What if the buffer is too small?

%(number)\$x will print the "number"-th argument.

### Example:

printf("%3\$s", "arg 1", "arg 2", "arg 3");

Will print "arg 3," since "arg 3" is the 3rd argument.

### What if the buffer is too small?

%(number)\$x will print the "number"-th thing on the stack.

### Example:

printf("%4\$x", 0x1, 0x2, 0x3);

Will print whatever was pushed on the stack prior to printf.

# sigpwny.com Challenge 3: Leak a variable with a small format string

### Challenge 3

The variable we want is at an offset of 11 from the format string.

If we could do %x 11 times, we would get the flag.

How can we effectively do %x more times using only 6 characters?

Format String
Local variable 1
Local variable 2
Local variable 3
Flag!

### **Modifying Contents**

%n: Writes the number of characters output to an address passed on the stack.

### Example:

int x;
printf("12345%n", &x);

Stores '5' in x, since 5 characters were written.

### **Modifying Contents**

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%n can be used to overwrite any address on the stack with new information!

## sigpwny.com Challenge 4: Modify a variable

### Challenge 4

- dont\_modify\_me's address is on the stack and can be viewed using %6\$x
- Using %n instead of %x will overwrite dont\_modify\_me's value with the number of bytes written