Buffer Overflows

Description

You should use your ubuntu instance to complete the following.

We are going to take a look at how to overflow a simple buffer of some c code to gain terminal access. Answer the following questions where indicated.

Here is a simple video to get you started.

- In your home directory you should install two c programs, [buffer.c] and [hack.c]. These are found [here](#) and [here](#).
- Compile buffer.c [gcc -o buffer buffer.c](#)  
  - Run it and type in a bunch of characters and hit enter. To run it, you just type [./buffer](#). You may have to [chmod +x](#) to make it executable. It then waits for you to type in a string. Type one in and see what happens.
  - Type a very long string in, you should see something like *** stack smashing detected ***: ./buffer terminated.
    - Make a note of the maximum number of characters that you can type in without getting the above error?
  - Now, recompile the above code without stack smashing protection  
    - [gcc -fno-stack-protector -U_FORTIFY_SOURCE -o buffer buffer.c](#)
  - Run the code again with lots of characters.
    - What does the new error message say?
  - Run the code 3 or 4 times  
    - Record the address of where that is trying to run each time. The address is indicated by the value of buffer, something like [buffer = 0xbff09c0](#).
    - Note that this address changes each time you run the program. Why does that change?
  - Disable address space randomization in linux by doing: [sudo /bin/sh -c "echo 0 > /proc/sys/kernel/randomize_va_space"](#). (If you need to re-enable it, you can change the 0 to a 1)
  - Run your code again 3 or 4 more times.
    - What happens to the address now.
    - Why does it not change?
- Compile hack.c [gcc -o hack hack.c](#)
  - We are going to feed the output of hack.c (which generates some specially crafted input) into our buffer program.
  - First we will recompile buffer.c one more time [gcc -fno-stack-protector -z execstack -o buffer buffer.c](#)
    - What do the options fno-stack-protector and execstack do? (See google)(I will ask you this on your submission file)
  - You will have to do a [apt-get install execstack](#)
  - Verify that the execstack is appropriately set by issuing [execstack -q buffer](#) (just make sure there aren’t any weird errors)
  - Now issue the following:  
    - [./hack [buffer address] [diff] | ./buffer](#), where the inputs to buffer address and diff are given by a run of [./buffer](#)
    - Ideally now you have a shell, try to type [ls](#) and hit [enter](#). (Ctrl-D to exit the shell)
    - Take a print screen of your buffer overflow.

To submit

A single pdf with the answers to the following questions. Many of these answers will require you to do some research on your part.

- What is a buffer overflow?
- How does address space randomization mitigate buffer overflows?
- How else can you prevent buffer overflows?
- What do the options fno-stack-protector and execstack do? (See google)
- Find a recent vulnerability of a buffer overflow and report what program it affects and anything else interesting about it.
- Include a screenshot of your above buffer overflow working.