CS 361S - Network Security and Privacy
Fall 2015

Project #2

Part 1 due: 12:30, October 27, 2015
Part 2 due: 12:30, November 3, 2015

Submission instructions

Follow the submission instructions in the Deliverables section. If you are submitting late, please indicate how many late days you are using.

Collaboration policy

This assignment can be done individually or in two-person teams. Any cheating (e.g., submitting another person’s work as your own, or permitting your work to be copied) will automatically result in a failing grade. The Computer Science department code of conduct can be found at https://www.cs.utexas.edu/academics/conduct.

Late submission policy

The first part of this project is due at the beginning of class on October 27. The second part is due at the beginning of class on November 3. All late submissions will be subject to the following policy.

You start the semester with a credit of 3 late days. For the purpose of counting late days, a “day” is 24 hours starting at 11am on the assignment’s due date. Partial days are rounded up to the next full day. You are free to divide your late days among the take-home assignments (3 homeworks and 2 projects) any way you want: submit three assignments 1 day late, submit one assignment 3 days late, etc. After your 3 days are used up, no late submissions will be accepted and you will automatically receive 0 points for each late assignment.
Project #2 (75 points + 25 bonus points)

The objective of this project is to give you hands-on experience with implementing buffer overflow exploits. You are given source code for five exploitable programs (target1.c, ..., target5.c). These programs are all to be installed as setuid root in the virtual machine (VM). Your goal is to write five exploit programs (sploit1, ..., sploit5). The sploit[i] program will execute target[i], giving it a certain input that should result in a root shell on the VM.

You will need:

- Project #2 Virtual Machine (VM) Image:
  https://www.cs.utexas.edu/~ojensen/courses/cs361s/vms/proj2-vm.ova

- Project #2 Files:
  https://www.cs.utexas.edu/~ojensen/courses/cs361s/vms/proj2-files.tgz

Getting Started

1. Download the Project #2 VM Image. Set up the VM Image using the same method as you did in Project #0. Refer back to the instructions for Project #0 if needed.

2. Login to the virtual machine. There are two accounts: root/root and user/user.

3. Put the Project #2 Files onto the VM. You can do this by downloading the files tarball, and then (e.g. using scp) to transferring it onto the VM. Extract the files into the user's home directory.

4. Set up the executable targets: Compile the targets (run make) and copy the targets to /tmp together with the corresponding .c files (run make install). Set up the permissions so that the targets are owned by root, are setuid root, and the .c files are publicly readable (run make setuid as root).

5. Every time you restart the VM, you’ll have to set up the targets in the VM’s /tmp because it’ll be wiped clean.

The virtual machine we provide is configured with Debian Etch. Should you need any other packages to do your work (e.g., emacs), you can install it with the command apt-get (e.g., apt-get install emacs). You may need to edit the /etc/apt/sources.list file and replace http://mirrors.kernel.org/debian with http://archive.debian.org/debian everywhere.
Buffer Overflow Project

Targets
The Project #2 Files contain the source code for the targets, along with a Makefile specifying how they are to be built.
Your exploits should assume that the compiled target programs are installed setuid-root in /tmp – /tmp/target1, /tmp/target2, etc.

Exploits
The Project #2 Files also contain skeleton source code for the exploits which you are to write, along with a Makefile for building them. Also included is shellcode.h, which gives Aleph One’s shellcode. Exploit programs are very short, so there is no need to write a lot of code.

Your assignment
You are to write one exploit per target, along with the corresponding explanation of the exploit. Each exploit, when run in the virtual machine with its target installed setuid-root in /tmp, should yield a root shell (/bin/sh). You can use whoami to tell if you are root or not.

Grading
There are five targets. Each successful exploit will earn you the following points:

Part 1 (due October 27)
Target 1: 10 points
Target 2: 15 points

Part 2 (due November 3)
Target 3: 25 points
Target 4: 25 points

Target 5 is the bonus target, worth 25 points. You will receive these points on top of the regular points for this assignment.
Hints

gdb is your best friend in this assignment. It will help you inspect the contents of memory as your target is executing and generally understand what’s going on. In particular, notice the disassemble and stepi commands. You may find the x command useful to examine memory (and the different ways you can print the contents such as /a /i after x). The info register command is helpful in printing out the contents of registers such as ebp and esp. Another very useful command is info frame. It prints a detailed description of the selected frame.

When you run gdb, you will find the -e and -s command-line flags useful. For example, the command gdb -e sploit1 -s /tmp/target1 in the VM tells gdb to execute sploit1 and use the symbol file in target1. These flags let you trace the execution of target1 after the sploit has forked off the execve process. When running gdb using these command-line flags, be sure to first issue catch exec, then run the program before you set any breakpoints; the command run naturally breaks the execution at the first execve call before the target is actually exec-ed, so you can set your breakpoints when gdb catches the execve. Note that if you try to set break points before entering the command run, you’ll get a segmentation fault.

If you wish, you can instrument your code with arbitrary assembly using the __asm__() pseudofunction.

IMPORTANT: Your code must run within the provided VM environment.

Warnings

Aleph One gives code that calculates addresses on the target’s stack based on addresses on the exploit’s stack. Addresses on the exploit’s stack can change based on how the exploit is executed (working directory, arguments, environment, etc.). In our testing, we do not guarantee to execute your exploits as bash does.

You must therefore hard-code target stack locations in your exploits. You should not use a function such as get_sp() in the exploits you hand in.

Your exploit programs should not take any command-line arguments.

Your exploits should compile. Any exploit that doesn’t compile within the VM will receive no credit.

AGAIN: Your code must run within the provided VM environment.

Deliverables

Make sure you start early.

You will submit a single tarball that contains the source code for all your exploits, along with any files (Makefile, shellcode.h) necessary for building them. All the exploits should build if the make command is issued. There should be no directory structure: all files in the tarball should be in its root directory. Before you submit, you should do the following:
- Modify SUBMISSION-PART1.txt (for Part 1) or SUBMISSION-PART2.txt (for Part 2). The first line should state how many (possibly 0) late days were used. Then give the following on a single line, one line for each student:

  - Your UT EID, followed by a single space, followed by your real name.

For example, the output should look like this:

```
$ cat SUBMISSION-PART1.txt
0
bevo314 Bevo Longhorn
as525 Adam Smith
$
```

- You may also (optionally) modify README-PART1.txt (for Part 1) or README-PART2.txt (for Part 2) with comments about your experiences or suggestions for improvement.

To create the tarball for submission, issue the following command inside the /sploits directory:

- Part 1: make tarball-part1
- Part 2: make tarball-part2

You will then submit the tarball using Canvas. Submit cs361s-proj2-part1.tgz (for Part 1) or cs361s-proj2-part2.tgz (for Part 2).

**Evaluation**

You will receive full credit for each exploit accompanied by a valid explanation of how it works that yields a root shell in our testing. No partial credit will be awarded for exploits that are “close”.

We may also ask you to explain to us how and why each exploit works (i.e. at office hours, on a homework, on an exam, etc.). If you work with a partner, be sure that each of you understands every exploit you turn in! Dividing up the work and working separately is not recommended.