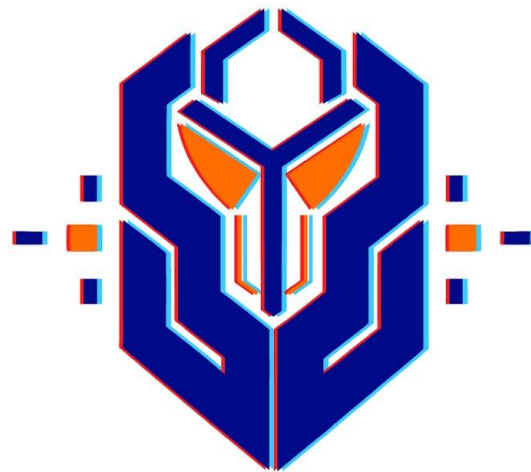




A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF STACK-BASED BUFFER OVERFLOW



CyberWarFare Labs

CW Labs is a renowned UK based Ed-tech company specializing in cybersecurity cyber range labs. They provide on-demand educational services and recognize the need for continuous adaptation to evolving threats client requirements.

The company has two primary divisions :

1. **Cyber Range Labs**
2. **Up-Skilling Platform**



INFINITE LEARNING EXPERIENCE

John Sherchan

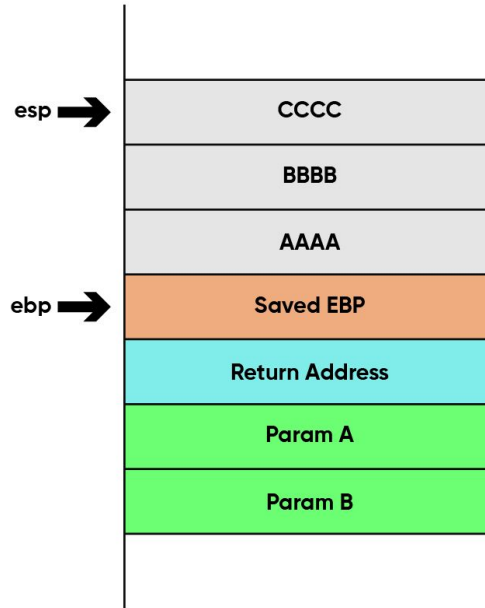
Red Team Security Researcher at CW Labs

He is a Red Team Security researcher, bringing over 5+ years of experience in Reverse Engineering, Malware Analysis/Development, and Source Code Reviewing, with a specialization in Windows Internals (User and Kernel Modes). Demonstrating an advanced understanding, he has successfully reversed multiple Antivirus (AV) and Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) systems to comprehend its architecture. Committed to advancing cybersecurity, his additional interests include PWNing Active Directory, conducting Adversary emulation/simulation, writing rootkits, crafting exploits, and strategically overcoming challenges.

STACK

- Block of memory that holds temporary data
 - Operates in LIFO (Last In, First Out) principal
- Grows and shrinks dynamically during program execution
 - Grows towards the lower address (higher -> lower)
- Each function call creates the stack frame, containing parameters, local variables and return address

Low Address

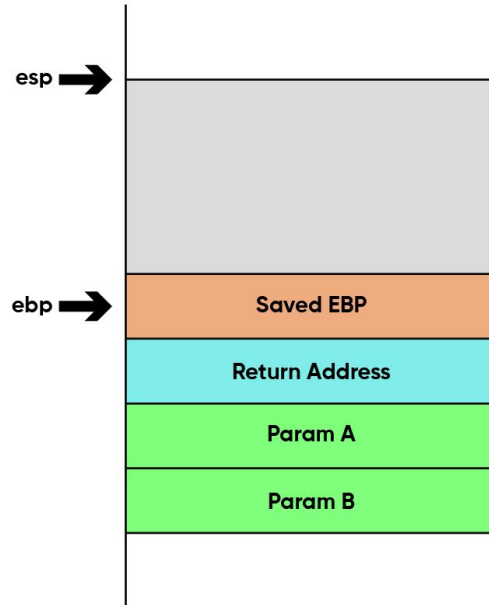


High Address

Stack Based Overflow

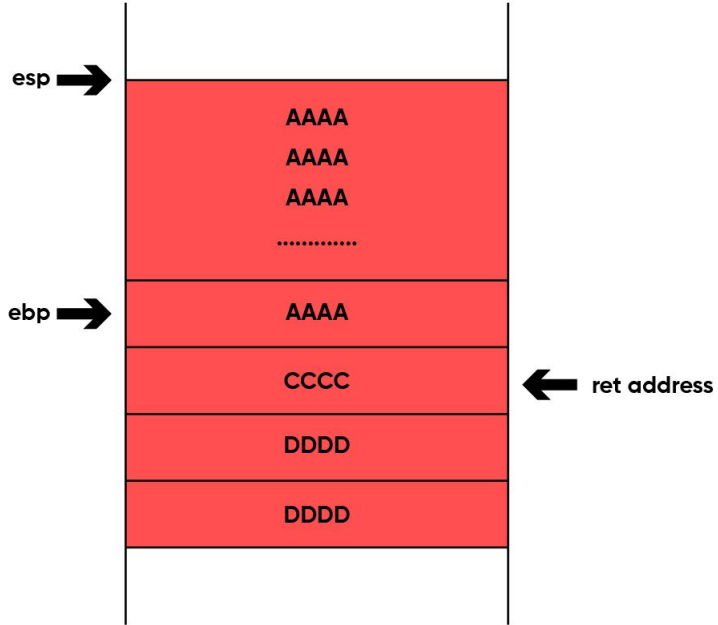
- A flaw in software that occurs when more data is written to a buffer on the stack than it can hold,
 - resulting in the overwriting of adjacent memory, including other variables and the return address.
- If exploited correctly and all required conditions are met
 - attacker can overwrite the EIP (Instruction Pointer) register
 - potentially redirecting program execution to malicious code.

Low Address



High Address

Low Address



High Address

Functions in C that may lead to overflow

- Some trivial 'C' functions that may lead to overflow
 - gets
 - strcpy
 - strcat
 - memcpy
 - memmove
 - sprintf

Stack Based Overflow Steps (no-mitigations)

- Figure out the vulnerable code location
- Find the offset to the return address
- Craft the payload that'll overwrite the return address with the stack location where the shellcode lies
- Send the crafted buffer to program



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Thank You

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