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Racecar

1. The program asks for a name, a nickname, and a choice of car.

delta@host:downloads\$./racecar	
	xxx
//_//_\`	ļ F ļ
	[XXX]
*** =`-(_)(_)-'	İ I İ
(0)(0)-	
la tele tele tele tele tele tele tele te	
ja ve še tje s vja ve še s je s vja s ve še v je s vja ve še s vje s vja s vja s vje s v V s vje s v	
Insert your data:	
Name: delta Nickname: delta	

2. Car #1 always wins race #2 and vice versa. The program displays an error because it can't find a flag.txt file on my computer.



3. Creating flag.txt allows the program to continue and print out your victory message.



4. After trying a few different inputs to check for a buffer overflow, I decided to look for a format string vulnerability. The program prints a memory address. Format string vuln confirmed.



5. Searching memory in GDB reveals that the contents of my local flag.txt file are on the stack.



6. The input below asks for a whole bunch of pointers in order to dump the stack. The 12th pointer contains little-endian hexadecimal that decodes to "blah", the text in my flag.txt file.



7. I used the same input on the target server to dump its stack.



8. Then, I wrote the following script to automatically decode the stack values to ASCII text. It's a more robust implementation of the code used to solve a similar challenge, as shown here: https://breadchris.github.io/ctf/format-string/2015/05/04/backdoor-team.



9. The flag decodes perfectly! Because the flag format is always HTB{(flag)}, everything after the right curly bracket can be ignored. Mission accomplished!

