

This sheet will not be graded (feel free to write on it), but you must turn it in at the end of the exam.

## C Function Definitions

```
int printf(const char *format, ...);
```

`printf()` produces output according to the format string format.

Conversion specifiers:

`%s` String (pointer to a character array).

Outputs bytes until null terminator.

`%x` Hexadecimal.

Each of the above conversion specifiers reads a 4-byte argument on the stack.

```
size_t strlen(const char *s);
```

The `strlen()` function calculates the length of the string pointed to by `s`, excluding the terminating null byte (`'\0'`).

```
char *fgets(char *s, int size, FILE *stream);
```

`fgets()` reads in at most one less than `size` characters from `stream` and stores them into the buffer pointed to by `s`. Reading stops after an EOF or a newline. If a newline is read, it is stored into the buffer. A terminating null byte (`'\0'`) is stored after the last character in the buffer.

## 8-bit Two's Complement Hexadecimal Conversion Table

Hex	Unsigned	Signed	Hex	Unsigned	Signed
0xec	236	-20	0xf6	246	-10
0xed	237	-19	0xf7	247	-9
0xee	238	-18	0xf8	248	-8
0xef	239	-17	0xf9	249	-7
0xf0	240	-16	0xfa	250	-6
0xf1	241	-15	0xfb	251	-5
0xf2	242	-14	0xfc	252	-4
0xf3	243	-13	0xfd	253	-3
0xf4	244	-12	0xfe	254	-2
0xf5	245	-11	0xff	255	-1

## General Exam Assumptions

Unless otherwise specified, you can assume these facts on the entire exam:

- Memory safety:
  - You are on a little-endian 32-bit x86 system.
  - There is no compiler padding or saved additional registers.
  - If stack canaries are enabled, they are four completely random bytes (no null byte).
  - If ASLR is enabled, the code segment is randomized.
  - You can write your answers in Python syntax (as seen in Project 1).
  - On one execution of the program, all stack frames have the same canary value.
- Cryptography:
  - The attacker knows the algorithms being used (Shannon's maxim).
  - $\parallel$  denotes concatenation.
  - $H$  refers to a secure cryptographic hash function.
  - $E_K$  refers to an AES function using key  $K$ .
  - $g$  and  $p$  refer to a public generator element and large prime modulus, respectively.
  - $IV$ s are randomly generated per encryption unless otherwise specified.

Below is the code in the *Across the Security-Verse* question, repeated for your convenience.

```
1 void verse() {
2     char miles[256];
3     fgets(miles, 257, stdin);
4 }
5
6 void spider() {
7     verse();
8 }
9
10 void main() {
11     char *peter = (char *) malloc(128);
12     gets(peter);
13     printf("%x", peter);
14     spider();
15 }
```

Below is the code in the *Snacktime* question, repeated for your convenience.

```
1 void goldfish(char* potato) {
2     fgets(potato, 256, stdin);
3
4     int8_t chip = strlen(potato);
5     printf("%s", &potato[chip]);
6
7     gets(potato);
8 }
9
10 void main() {
11     char cola[256];
12     goldfish(col);
13 }
```