







```
[12/10/22]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ su root
```

```
Password:
```

```
root@VM: /home/seed/Desktop# gcc -o stack -z execstack stack.c
```

```
root@VM: /home/seed/Desktop# chmod 4755 stack
```

```
root@VM: /home/seed/Desktop# sysctl -w kernel.randomize_va_space=0
```

```
kernel.randomize_va_space = 0
```

```
root@VM: /home/seed/Desktop# exit
```

```
exit
```

```
[12/10/22]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ ./exploit
```

```
[12/10/22]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ ./stack
```

```
*** stack smashing detected ***: ./stack terminated
```

```
Aborted
```

```
[12/10/22]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ ./stack
```

```
*** stack smashing detected ***: ./st
```

```
Aborted
```

```
[12/10/22]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ ./stack
```

```
*** stack smashing detected ***: ./st
```

```
Aborted
```

```
[12/10/22]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ █
```

In this task I was showing the importance of smash protection. Smash protection defends against buffer overflow attacks by not allowing data to be written outside of the allocated space. As you can see in my test it aborts the code and does not allow for the attacker to take advantage.

Activate Windows  
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

