



# Memory Corruption Part 2

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# Homework Review



# Modern Mitigations

```
RELRO:    Full RELRO
Stack:    Canary found
NX:       NX enabled
PIE:      PIE enabled
```

RELRO: ReLocation Read Only

Stack Canary: Random fix-sized buffer between locals and return address

DEP/NX: Data Execution Prevention/No Execution

ASLR/PIE: Address space layout randomization/Position Independent Executable

# Stack Canary

```
00401409  mov     rax, qword [fs:0x28]
00401412  mov     qword [rbp-0x8 {var_10}], rax
```

- To mitigate stack smashing process
- Random 8 bytes stored in fs:[0x28]
  - Always starts with a null byte. Why?
- Added before saved RBP
- It prevents simple buffer overflows

```
*** stack smashing detected ***: <unknown> terminated
Aborted
```



# Stack Canary Bypass

If we can read the data in the stack canary, we can send it back to the program later because the canary stays the same throughout execution

- Data Leak
  - User-controlled Format String → `printf(input);`
  - User-controlled length of an output → “send me 1000000 bytes plz”
  - Out of bounds array access → `array[1000];`



# Stack Canary Bypass

- Brute forcing a Stack Canary

Buffer (N bytes)	Canary	RBP	RIP
"A" * N	00 ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? 00 51 ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? 00 51 FE ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? 00 51 FE 01 ?? ?? ?? ??	"A" * 8	yayyy

# NX / DEP

No eXecution/Data Execution Prevention

- Marks pages as not executable
  - stack
  - .bss
  - .data

```
gdb-peda$ vmap
Start      End      Perm      Name
0x00400000 0x00401000 r--p      /root/ctf/hn/got/got
0x00401000 0x00402000 r-xp      /root/ctf/hn/got/got
0x00402000 0x00403000 r--p      /root/ctf/hn/got/got
0x00403000 0x00404000 r--p      /root/ctf/hn/got/got
0x00404000 0x00405000 rw-p      /root/ctf/hn/got/got
0x00007ffff7df0000 0x00007ffff7e12000 r--p      /usr/lib/libc-2.28.so
0x00007ffff7e12000 0x00007ffff7f5d000 r-xp      /usr/lib/libc-2.28.so
0x00007ffff7f5d000 0x00007ffff7fa9000 r--p      /usr/lib/libc-2.28.so
0x00007ffff7fa9000 0x00007ffff7faa000 ---p      /usr/lib/libc-2.28.so
0x00007ffff7faa000 0x00007ffff7fae000 r--p      /usr/lib/libc-2.28.so
0x00007ffff7fae000 0x00007ffff7fb0000 rw-p      /usr/lib/libc-2.28.so
0x00007ffff7fb0000 0x00007ffff7fb6000 rw-p      mapped
0x00007ffff7fb6000 0x00007ffff7fd2000 r--p      [vvar]
0x00007ffff7fd2000 0x00007ffff7fd3000 r-xp      [vdso]
0x00007ffff7fd3000 0x00007ffff7fd5000 r--p      /usr/lib/ld-2.28.so
0x00007ffff7fd5000 0x00007ffff7ff4000 r-xp      /usr/lib/ld-2.28.so
0x00007ffff7ff4000 0x00007ffff7ffc000 r--p      /usr/lib/ld-2.28.so
0x00007ffff7ffc000 0x00007ffff7ffd000 r--p      /usr/lib/ld-2.28.so
0x00007ffff7ffd000 0x00007ffff7ffe000 rw-p      /usr/lib/ld-2.28.so
0x00007ffff7ffe000 0x00007ffff7fff000 rw-p      mapped
0x00007ffff7fff000 0x00007ffff7ffff000 rw-p      [stack]
gdb-peda$
```



# NX / DEP Bypass

Two common techniques:

GOT Overwrite

ROP





## GOT / PLT

- If we use a shared library, how do we know where functions are in memory?
  - Relocation
- The Global Offset Table (GOT) stores the location of external symbols
  - Locations are not known at compile time (b/c it changes every time you run)
    - Before functions are used, the GOT stores a temporary value (stub)
  - When a function is called for the first time, the dynamic loader will find the address and patch the GOT entry



## GOT / PLT

.got (Global Offset Table)	offsets of external symbols
.plt (Procedure Linkage Table)	stubs that jump to right address or trigger linker to look up address
.got.plt	resolved addresses or address back to .plt if not resolved
.plt.got	code to jump to first entry in .got

# GOT / PLT

Got overwrite?

.got.plt is really just array of  
function pointers that we can  
overwrite

```
000601000 ; =====
000601000
000601000 ; Segment type: Pure data
000601000 ; Segment permissions: Read/Write
000601000 ; Segment alignment 'qword' can not be represented in assembly
000601000 _got_plt      segment para public 'DATA' use64
000601000                assume cs:_got_plt
000601000                org 601000h
000601000 _GLOBAL_OFFSET_TABLE_ dq offset _DYNAMIC
000601008 qword_601008      dq 0 ; DATA XREF: sub_4005A0:r
000601010 qword_601010      dq 0 ; DATA XREF: sub_4005A0+6:r
000601018 off_601018      dq offset puts ; DATA XREF: _puts:r
000601020 off_601020      dq offset __stack_chk_fail
000601020                ; DATA XREF: __stack_chk_fail:r
000601028 off_601028      dq offset system ; DATA XREF: _system:r
000601030 off_601030      dq offset printf ; DATA XREF: _printf:r
000601038 off_601038      dq offset __libc_start_main
000601038                ; DATA XREF: __libc_start_main:r
000601040 off_601040      dq offset fgets ; DATA XREF: _fgets:r
000601048 off_601048      dq offset setvbuf ; DATA XREF: _setvbuf:r
000601048 _got_plt      ends
000601048
```



# GOT / PLT Demo



# ROP

What does ret do again?

Return-Oriented Programing

Situation:

- NX on
- No give\_shell function or system

What do we do?



# ROP

Use the code that is already in the program!

x86 code is variable length, so we can execute in the middle of instructions

Use “gadgets” to set up function calls

Turing complete



# Magic Gadget

Search your gadgets on your binaries to facilitate your ROP exploitation

ROPgadget

one\_gadget



# ROP Gadgets

Gadgets are any set of instructions that end in a ret, syscall, call, or jmp

Basic gadgets are of the form pop and then ret

```
0x000000000000400679 : nop ; pop rbp ; ret
```

A rop chain is a series of gadgets





# ROP Gadgets

How do we set up a function call? Say `system("/bin/sh")`?

We need:

- `rdi` = pointer to `"/bin/sh"`
- `ret` to `system`



# ROP Demo



# Stack Pivot

What if we don't have enough space on the stack for our rop chain?

Just write it somewhere else

Need:

- Big writable section of memory
- A pop rsp gadget

# Stack Pivot

So where do we pivot into?

.bss section rw-

Uninitialized globals

```
.bss:0000000000601060 ; =====
.bss:0000000000601060
.bss:0000000000601060 ; Segment type: Uninitialized
.bss:0000000000601060 ; Segment permissions: Read/Write
.bss:0000000000601060 ; Segment alignment '32byte' can not be represented in assembly
.bss:0000000000601060 _bss segment para public 'BSS' use64
.bss:0000000000601060 assume cs:_bss
.bss:0000000000601060 ;org 601060h
.bss:0000000000601060 assume es:nothing, ss:nothing, ds:_data, fs:nothing, gs:
.bss:0000000000601060 public stdout@@GLIBC_2_2_5
.bss:0000000000601060 ; FILE *stdout
.bss:0000000000601060 stdout@@GLIBC_2_2_5 dq ? ; DATA XREF: LOAD:00000000004003
.bss:0000000000601060 ; init+4+r
.bss:0000000000601060 ; Alternative name is 'stdout'
.bss:0000000000601060 ; Copy of shared data
.bss:0000000000601068 align 10h
.bss:0000000000601070 public stdin@@GLIBC_2_2_5
.bss:0000000000601070 ; FILE *stdin
.bss:0000000000601070 stdin@@GLIBC_2_2_5 dq ? ; DATA XREF: LOAD:00000000004003
.bss:0000000000601070 ; vuln+15+r
.bss:0000000000601070 ; Alternative name is 'stdin'
.bss:0000000000601070 ; Copy of shared data
.bss:0000000000601078 completed_7621 db ? ; DATA XREF: __do_global_dtors_
.bss:0000000000601078 ; __do_global_dtors_aux+12+w
.bss:0000000000601079 align 20h
.bss:0000000000601080 public name
.bss:0000000000601080 name db ? ; DATA XREF: vuln+30+r
.bss:0000000000601081 db ? ;
.bss:0000000000601082 db ? ;
.bss:0000000000601083 db ? ;
.bss:0000000000601084 db ? ;
.bss:0000000000601085 db ? ;
.bss:0000000000601086 db ? ;
.bss:0000000000601087 db ? ;
.bss:0000000000601088 db ? ;
.bss:0000000000601089 db ? ;
.bss:000000000060108A db ? ;
.bss:000000000060108B db ? ;
.bss:000000000060108C db ? ;
.bss:000000000060108D db ? ;
.bss:000000000060108E db ? ;
.bss:000000000060108F db ? ;
```



# Stack Pivot

## Caveats

- New stack needs to be setup before we pivot
- Need to have a big enough uninitialized global

Logistical nightmare



# ASLR / PIE

Address Space Layout Randomization / Position Independent Code

The location of these sections in memory are randomized :

- Program
- Heap
- Shared Libraries (libc)
- Stack

# ASLR / PIE Bypass

How do we get around it?

- Leak an address

```
[-----stack-----]
0000 | 0xfffffffffe260 --> 0x1
0008 | 0xfffffffffe268 --> 0xffffffff7e94515 (<handle_intel.constprop.1+197>:      test    rax,rax)
0016 | 0xfffffffffe270 --> 0x0
0024 | 0xfffffffffe278 --> 0x55555555533d (<__libc_csu_init+77>: add    rbx,0x1)
0032 | 0xfffffffffe280 --> 0xffffffff7fe3710 (<_dl_fini>:      endbr64)
0040 | 0xfffffffffe288 --> 0x0
0048 | 0xfffffffffe290 --> 0x5555555552f0 (<__libc_csu_init>:      endbr64)
0056 | 0xfffffffffe298 --> 0x555555555090 (<_start>:      endbr64)
```



# ASLR / PIE Bypass

General ways of leaking different regions

- libc : `__libc_start_main`
- stack : pushed rbp
- program : pushed returned pointer





# ASLR / PIE Demo

# Partial Overwrite

PIE only changes the start of a data area

These areas are also page aligned

What can we do with this?

- Normal return address: 0x???123
- Give shell address: 0x???abc

```
gdb-peda$ vmmap
```

Start	End	Perm	Name
0x00400000	0x00401000	r--p	/root/ctf/hn/got/got
0x00401000	0x00402000	r-xp	/root/ctf/hn/got/got
0x00402000	0x00403000	r--p	/root/ctf/hn/got/got
0x00403000	0x00404000	r--p	/root/ctf/hn/got/got
0x00404000	0x00405000	rw-p	/root/ctf/hn/got/got
0x00007ffff7df0000	0x00007ffff7e12000	r--p	/usr/lib/libc-2.28.so
0x00007ffff7e12000	0x00007ffff7f5d000	r-xp	/usr/lib/libc-2.28.so
0x00007ffff7f5d000	0x00007ffff7fa9000	r--p	/usr/lib/libc-2.28.so
0x00007ffff7fa9000	0x00007ffff7faa000	---p	/usr/lib/libc-2.28.so
0x00007ffff7faa000	0x00007ffff7fae000	r--p	/usr/lib/libc-2.28.so
0x00007ffff7fae000	0x00007ffff7fb0000	rw-p	/usr/lib/libc-2.28.so
0x00007ffff7fb0000	0x00007ffff7fb6000	rw-p	mapped
0x00007ffff7fb6000	0x00007ffff7fd2000	r--p	[vvar]
0x00007ffff7fd2000	0x00007ffff7fd3000	r-xp	[vdso]
0x00007ffff7fd3000	0x00007ffff7fd5000	r--p	/usr/lib/ld-2.28.so
0x00007ffff7fd5000	0x00007ffff7ff4000	r-xp	/usr/lib/ld-2.28.so
0x00007ffff7ff4000	0x00007ffff7ffc000	r--p	/usr/lib/ld-2.28.so
0x00007ffff7ffc000	0x00007ffff7ffd000	r--p	/usr/lib/ld-2.28.so
0x00007ffff7ffd000	0x00007ffff7ffe000	rw-p	/usr/lib/ld-2.28.so
0x00007ffff7ffe000	0x00007ffff7fff000	rw-p	mapped
0x00007ffff7fff000	0x00007ffff7fff000	rw-p	[stack]

```
gdb-peda$
```



# RELRO

## RELocation Read Only

- Partial RELRO
  - Places GOT before BSS, preventing buffer overflows from a global variable
  - Not very useful defence if we have arbitrary write
- Full RELRO
  - Makes entire GOT read only, preventing GOT overwrites
  - Still able to read GOT for address leaks



# Questions?