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| **Exploit Development**  **Alexandra Cherry - 1700315**  CMP320: Ethical Hacking 3  BSc Ethical Hacking Year 3  2019/20 |

Abstract

This section should be an **attention grabber**. It should provide a short summary of what your paper is about so provide enough detail to satisfy your client that you met his/her needs and allows the reader to decide if the report is of interest. This is stand alone and should not refer to any other part of the document.

You should include 3 short sections:

• Background to the paper and aim of what you’re trying to achieve.

• What you did (and how).

• What you found and what you conclude from your findings (not too much detail but enough to show that your project is clearly wonderful). Not all projects are a success – and that’s ok too for the purpose of this work, and you can point that out – but preferably with solutions.

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# Introduction

## Application Model

### Process Frame

### The Stack

## Buffer Overflow Exploits

# Procedure and Results

## Overview of Procedure

The four stages of the methodology used throughout this investigation are: prove that the vulnerability exists, investigate the vulnerability, perform a proof of concept attack and perform an advanced attack with reverse shell. These stages were repeated with both DEP disabled, and DEP enabled.

* The application’s memory can be viewed by attaching it to a debugging software.
* Inputs affect underlying process can craft an overflow attack spec for this app

*Cool Player* has two inputs – Playlists in the form of *.m3u* files and Skins in the form of *.ini* files. The focus of this investigation was the Skins.

## Identifying the Vulnerability

The first step with assessing a potential vulnerability is to identify that the vulnerability exists. *Cool Player* has two user input fields – playlist files (*.m3u*) and skin files (*.ini* – these files require a specific header)

This investigation is focused on exploiting the skin files.

### Skins (.ini)

Identifying the vulnerability in the skin feature was done by crafting a *Perl* script (see Appendix A for complete *Perl* scripts) to create a skin file that overflowed the buffer, crashing the program and overwriting EIP which was viewed in Immunity Debugger (see figure 2.2.1a).

* + 3000 As + crash screenshot

An alphanumeric pattern of 3000 characters was created using the `!mona pattern\_create 3000` command for Immunity Debugger. Running the *Perl* script from the previous step to generate another skin file, this time with the pattern created replacing the string of “A”s. The pattern can be used in conjunction with the `!mona *findmsp*` command for Immunity Debugger to calculate the distance to the EIP and the space available for shellcode (see figures 2.2.1b and 2.2.1c). This revealed that the EIP is at an offset of 1056 bytes and that there is 1440 bytes for shellcode.

* + pattern\_create + script
  + findmsp + file

## DEP Disabled

### Proof of Concept

After verifying the existence of the vulnerability in section 2.2.1, which determined that distance to EIP at 1056 bytes and that there is 1440 bytes for shellcode. Without this information it is impossible to create a reliable buffer overflow exploit.

In order to gain control of the EIP, the distance to the EIP is filled with characters (in this case 1056 “A”s).

Following the execution of the return in the skin loader, four bytes are popped off the stack leaving the ESP will point to the start of the shellcode as it is located right after the bytes that overwrite the EIP in the skin file/exploit.

However, the exact location of the ESP is unknown so the return address should not be hardcoded into the exploit. To work around this, the EIP is overwritten with a memory address to a “JMP ESP” command that is a fixed address. The `JMP ESP` command tells the assembler to jump to the ESP which is pointing to the shellcode. The address is discovered by running `!mona jm -r esp` in Immunity Debugger (figure 2.3.1a).

* `!mona jm -r esp`

Finally, shellcode to run “calc.exe” was added a *Perl* script (containing the header, pattern of “A”s, EIP/JMP ESP location) that was used to exploit the buffer overflow vulnerability and run “calc.exe”.

### Advanced

* Have info from 2.2.1
  + Dist to Eip
  + Jump esp
  + Space for shellcode
* Generate shellcode in kali
* Set up listener in kali

## DEP Enabled

* DEP was enabled by

### Proof of Concept

* Have info from 2.2.1
  + Dist to Eip
  + Space for shellcode
* Gen rop chain
  + Rtn
  + Chain
* Gen egg
  + hunter
* Add shellcode of mysterious origin

### Advanced

* Have info from 2.2.1
  + Dist to Eip
  + Space for shellcode
* Have info from 2.4.1
  + Gen rop chain
    - Rtn
    - Chain
  + Gen egg
    - hunter
* Generate shellcode in kali
* Set up listener in kali

# Discussion

## Buffer Overflow Prevention/Mitigation

## Evasion of Intrusion Detection Systems

Here, you want to discuss your results/outcomes.

* What does it all mean? Discuss anything of interest. How does this relate to other work in this area (if relevant)?

* Relate the findings back to your aims - how well have you met your aim?

## Future Work

* What would you do if given more time and resources?
* More advanced shellcode

# References

**For URLs, Blogs:**

Bremer, J. 2012. *x86 API Hooking Demystified*. [blog]. 2 July. Available from: [http://jbremer.org/x86http://jbremer.org/x86-api-hooking-demystified/api-hooking-demystified/](http://jbremer.org/x86-api-hooking-demystified/) [Accessed 15 April 2016].

# Appendices

## Appendix A – Perl Code

### DEP Disabled

#### Proof of Concept

#### Advanced

### DEP Enabled

#### Proof of Concept

#### Advanced

## Appendix B – Attaching Skin File to *Cool Player*