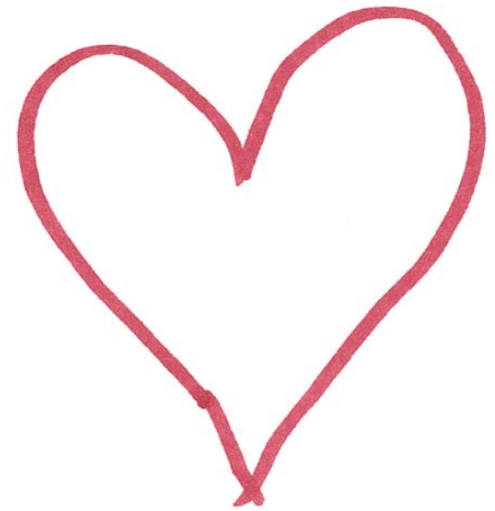


Memory  
corruption

| ~~0~~ |



# ПАМЯТЬ

1. mov eax, ebx
2. add ebx, 0x05
3. mov ecx, [20]

4. ...

5. ...

...

20. 0x1234

21. 0x4321

22. 0xB33F

...

50. ...

51. MYSOP]

52. MYSOP]

53. 0x33

54. 0x05

# СРЧ

eax = 0x000	ZF
ebx = 0x05	CF
ecx = ...	OF

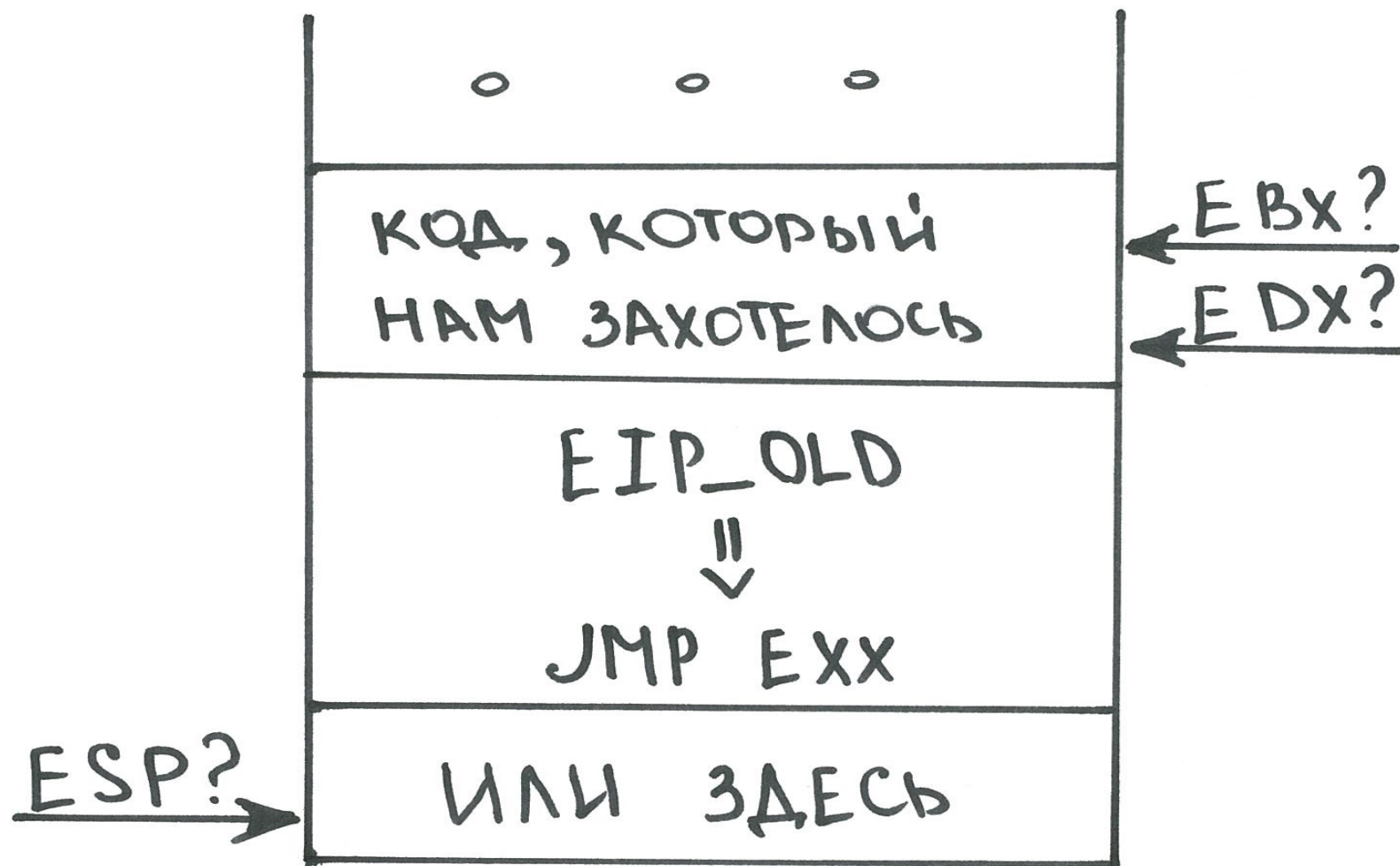
eip = 3

esp = 53

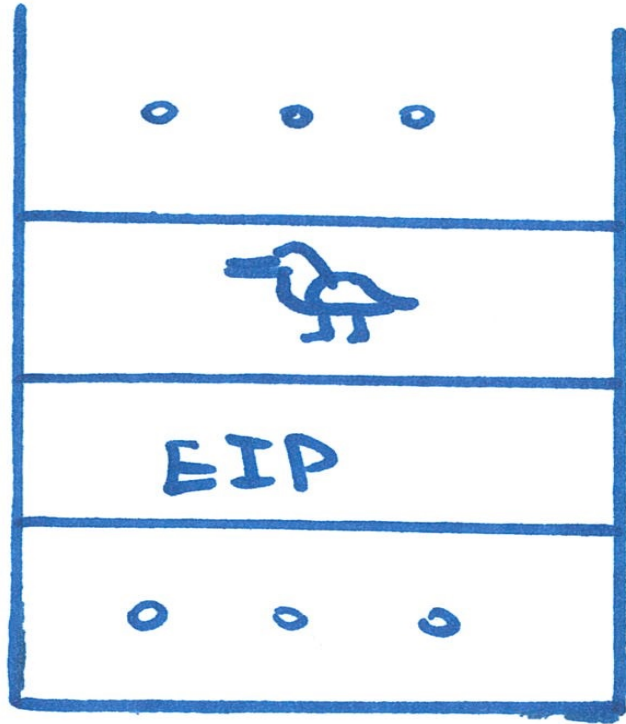
ebp



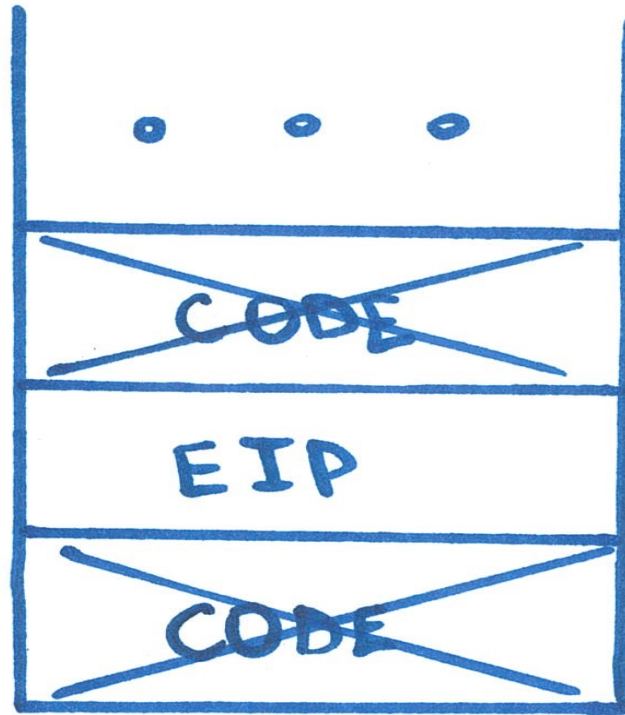
```
int main ( ) {  
    char source[] = "AAAA...A";  
    char dest[8];  
    strcpy(dest, source);  
    return 0;  
}
```



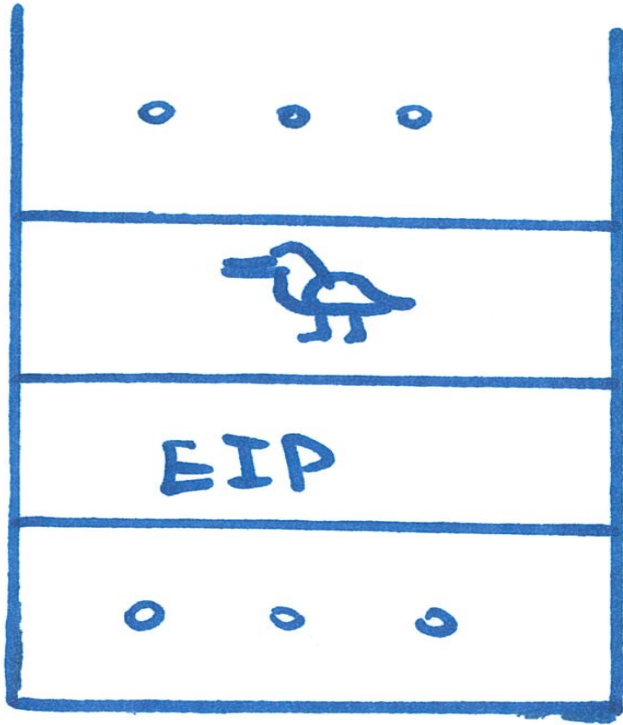
# CANARY



# NX bit

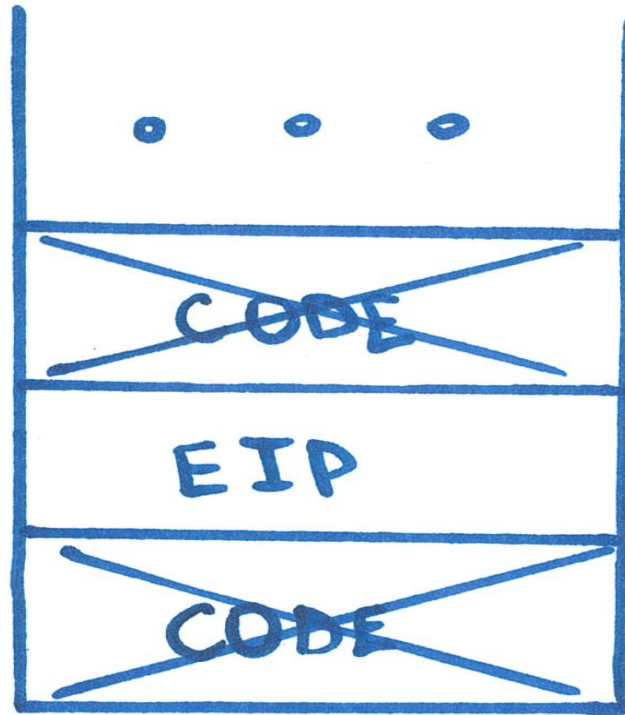


CANARY



SEH

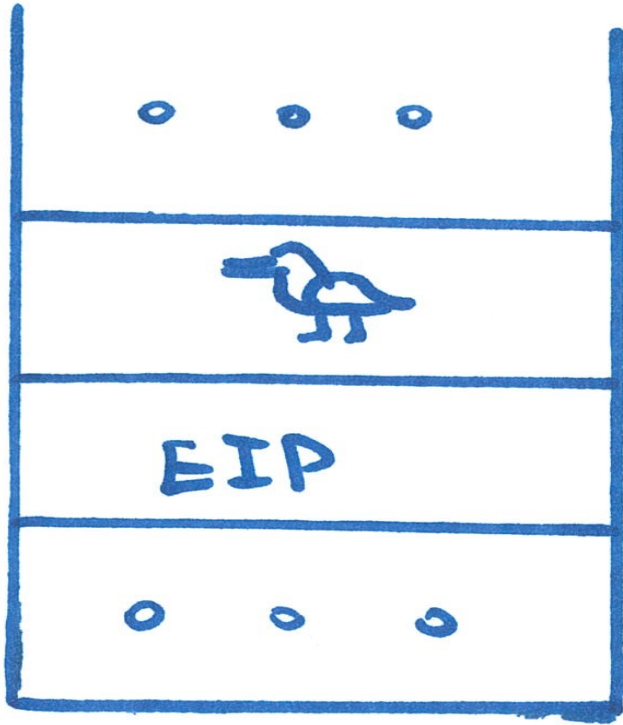
NX bit



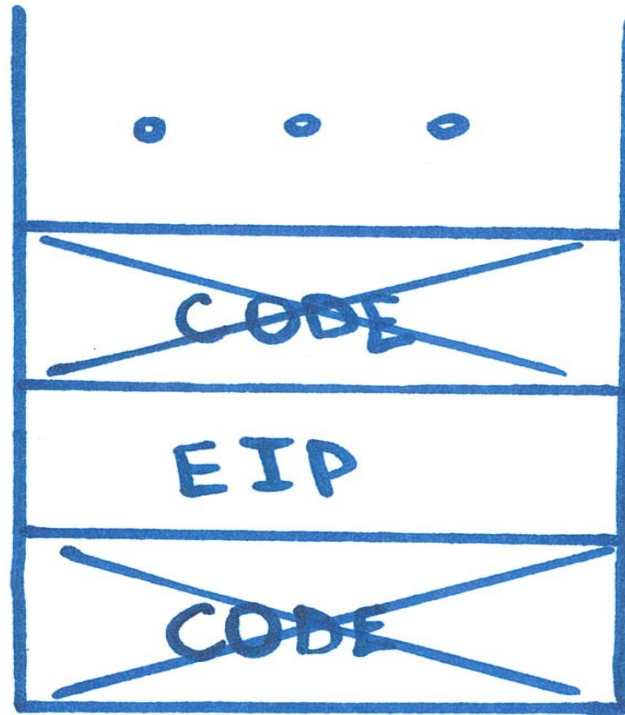
ROP



CANARY



NX bit



SEH



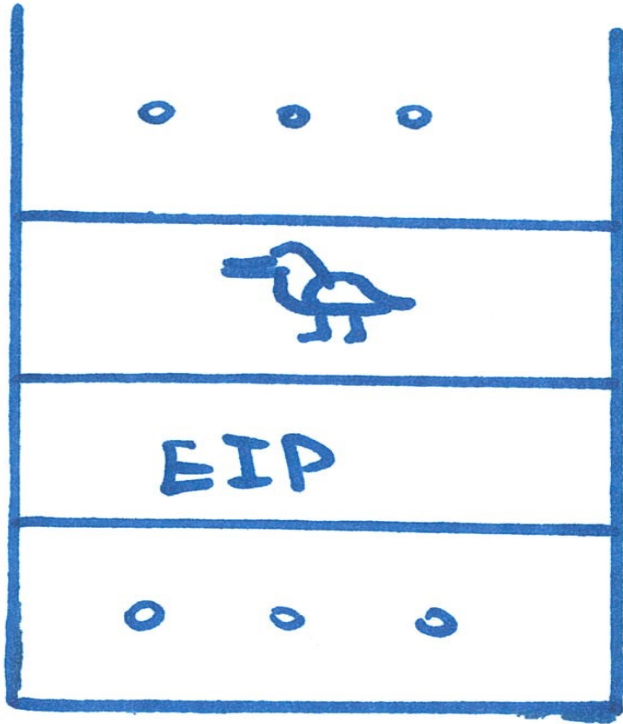
SafeSEH

ROP

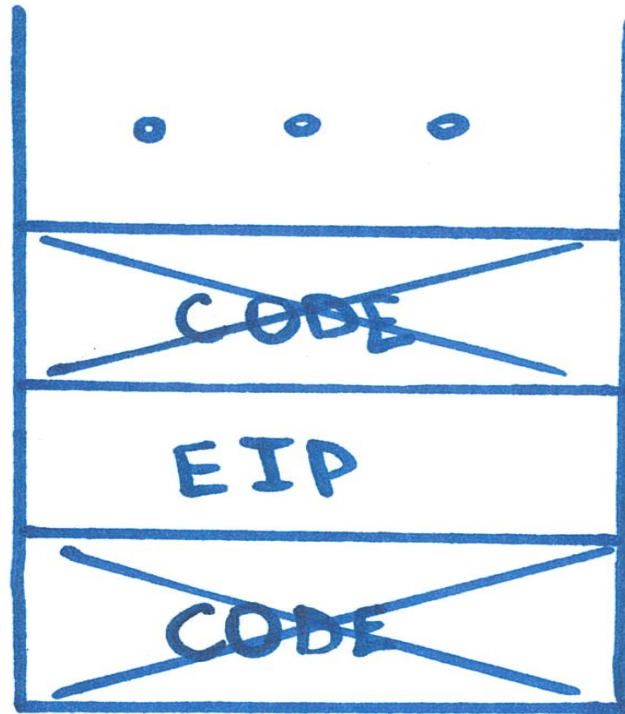


ASLR

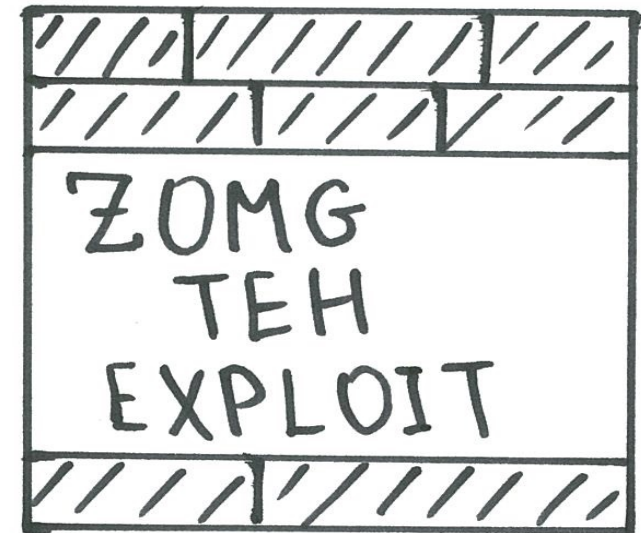
CANARY



NX bit



malloc ( )



HEAP  
CORRUPTION

SEH



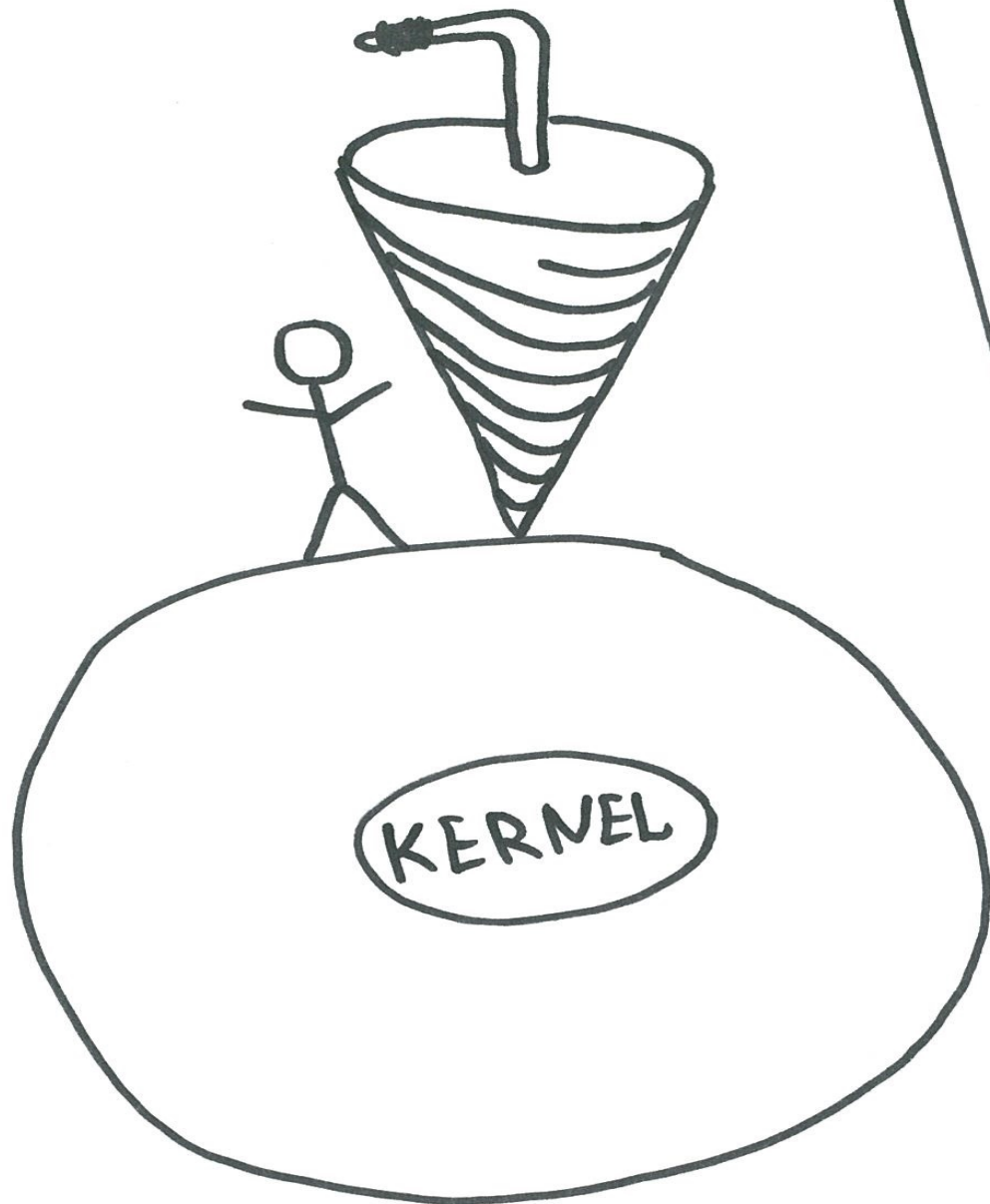
SafeSEH

ROP

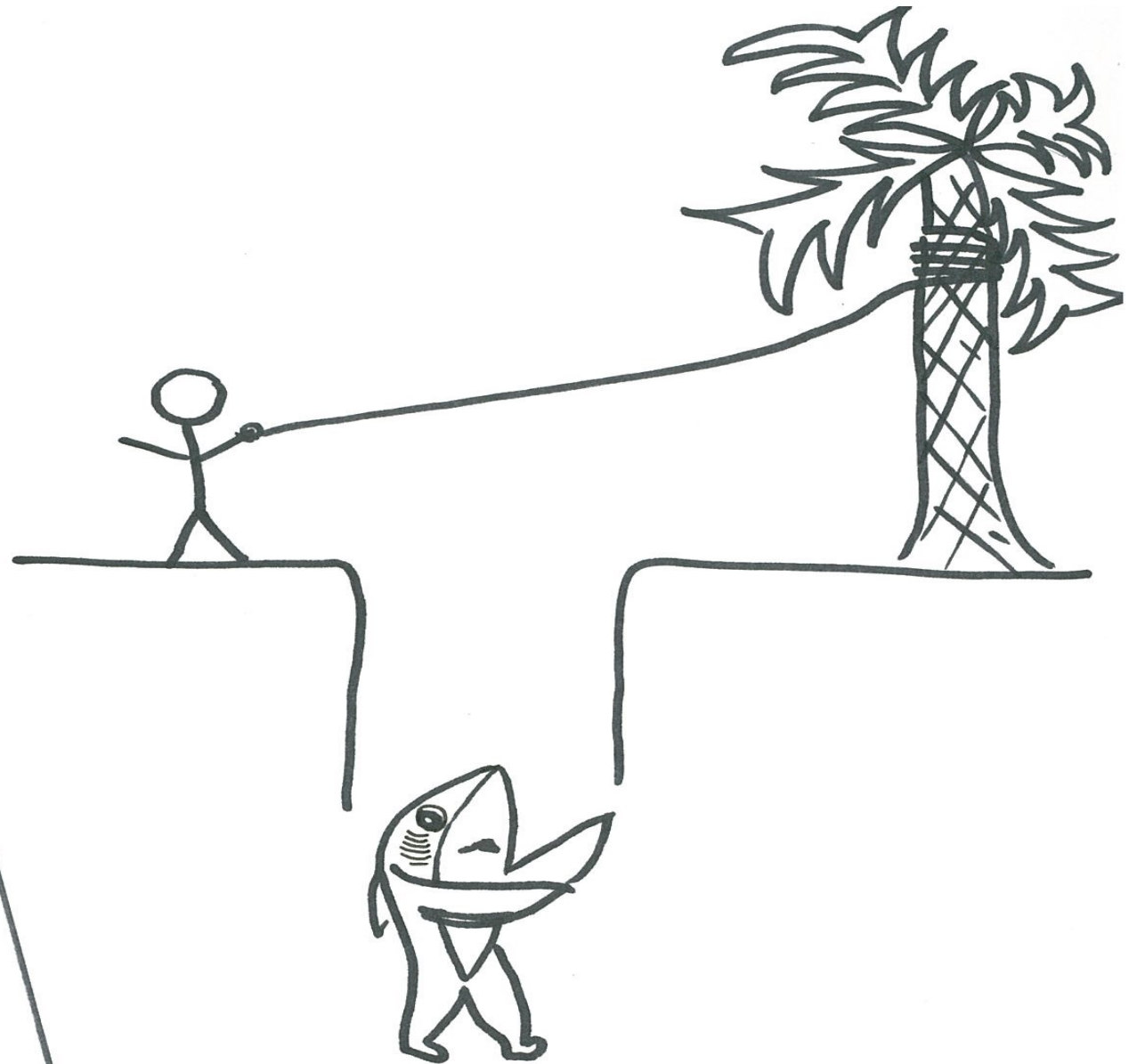


ASLR





OPEN BSD



Windows 10

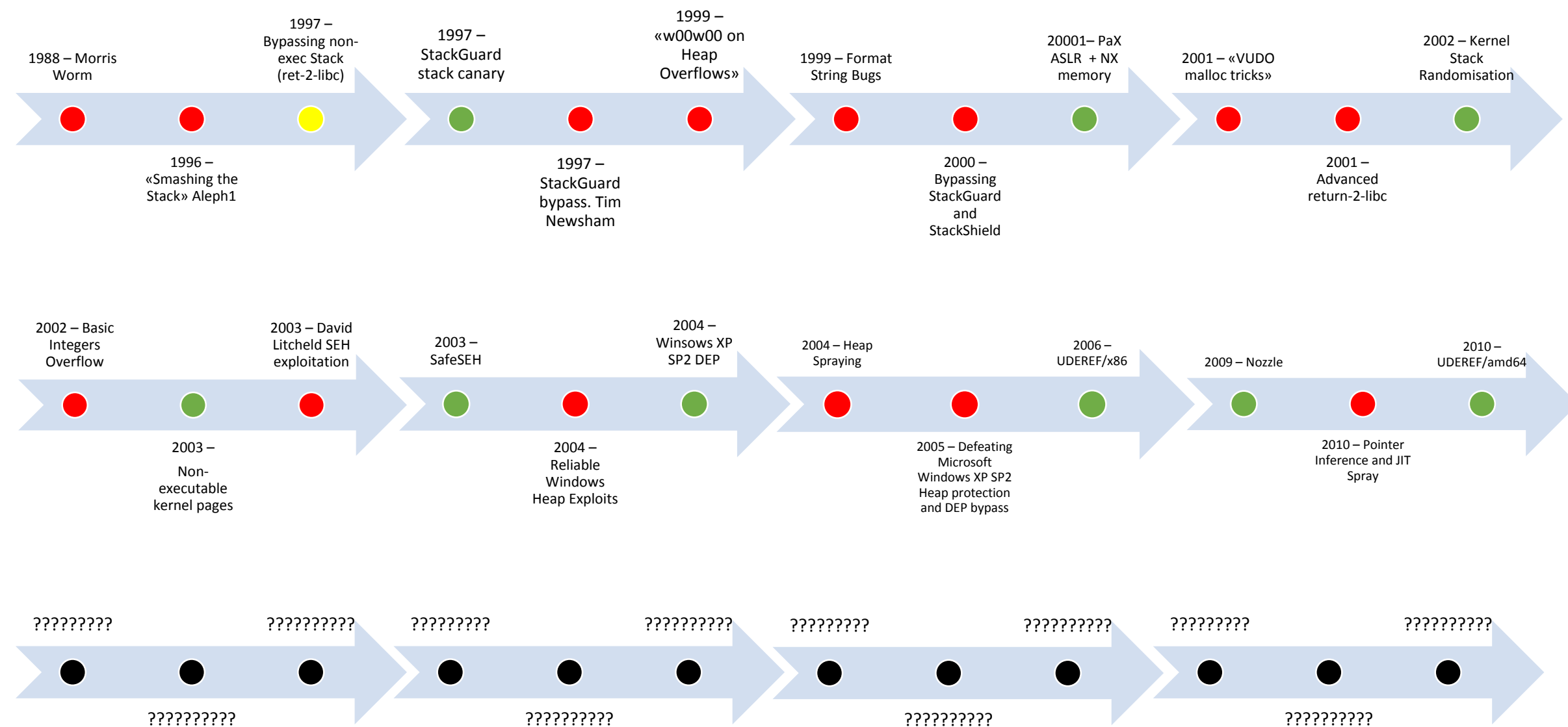
Style

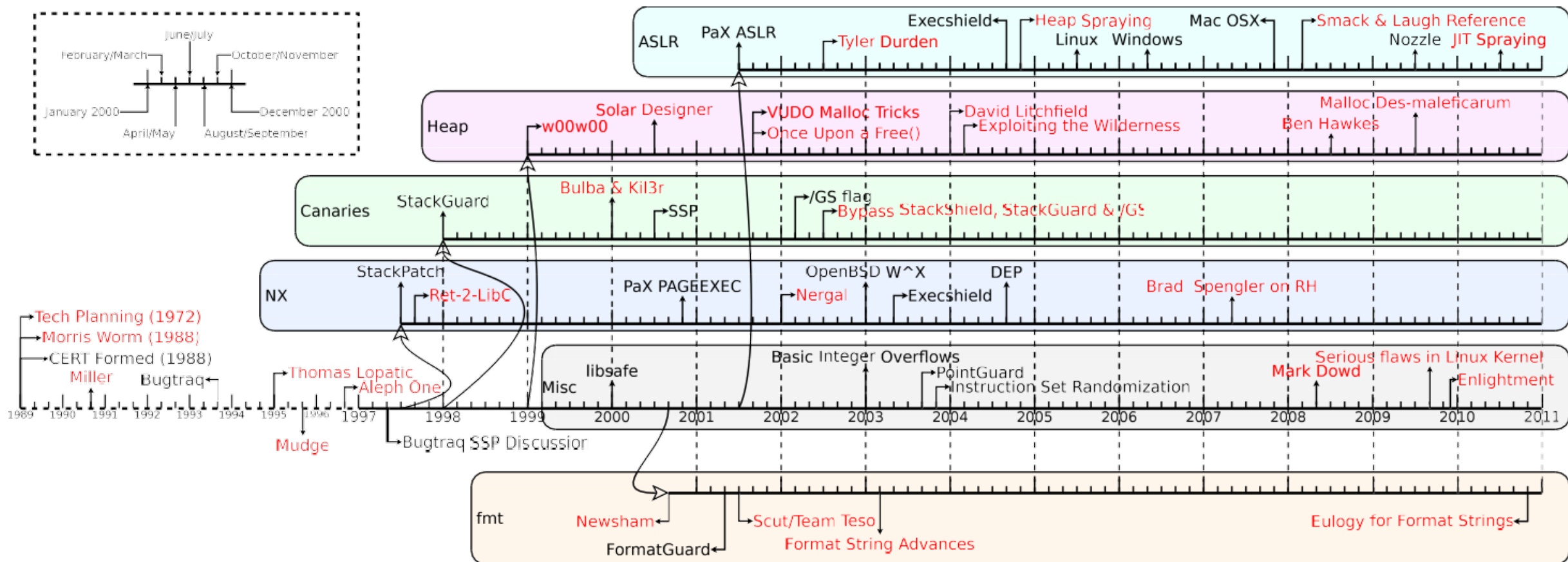
points

Mr

W

11/10





«Memory Errors: The Past, the Present, and the Future»: Victor van der Veen , Nitish dutt-Sharma , Lorenzo Cavallaro , and Herbert Bos  
<http://www.isg.rhul.ac.uk/sullivan/pubs/raid-2012.pdf>

*“As a 'new school' binary vulnerability researcher, I've found it somewhat challenging to learn the subject in the times when it's become highly commercialized, which pushed the detailed technical security advisories and technical analyses of regular vulnerabilities out of the public access.”*

Алиса Шевченко

(<http://phrack.org/issues/69/10.html>)

# Demo Time



# Эксплуатация бинарных уязвимостей

- Идентификация уязвимости
  - Статический анализ (исходный код, ассемблер)
  - Динамический анализ (fuzzing)
  - Символьное исполнение (symbolic execution)
- Подготовка PoC эксплойта и поиск возможности выполнить произвольный код
- Создание боевого эксплойта