

SOFTWARE SECURITY 1

TOOLING AND SETUP



- ▶ Thursday 10–12 in MC 5/222
 - ▶ That's the CIP pool on the north side of the building
 - ▶ Take the **north elevator** to the fifth floor
 - ▶ Ring the bell if the door is closed
- ▶ We'll discuss the assignments and your questions there
 - ▶ Optional, but please make use of these sessions
 - ▶ For now: **Bring a laptop** until the computers are set up
- ▶ Possible backup slots: Thursday 12–14 or 14–16 (see Moodle)

- ▶ Assignments consist of CTF-style challenges
 - ▶ Each assignment is a small task designed to test specific topics discussed in the lecture
 - ▶ For solving them, you get a **flag**
 - ▶ Each flag you submit gives you points on our scoreboard
- ▶ A flag looks like this:

```
softsec{tGh-P8c_rNlXzICp8kF1HdRvXCBsL57vG8xNc2veJdwe10R6ys91xx0x68Yi9EyM}
```

- ▶ Assignments are not directly part of your final grade (see lecture slides)
- ▶ However, you need to be able to solve them
 - ▶ The exam tasks will be similar in style to the assignments, and cover the same topics
 - ▶ Of course, they'll be appropriately scaled in difficulty
- ▶ Please upload your commented exploits, even if they don't fully work
 - ▶ This lets us know whether we need to go into more depth on some topics
 - ▶ If there are unexpected solutions, we can also discuss those (and fix them)
 - ▶ Also may be needed in case there is a bonus for first/second/third solves

- ▶ You can find the tasks at `scoreboard.ws24.softsec.rub.de`



- ▶ I will do my best to give out a small prize for the best participants on the scoreboard at the end of the semester (details are still unclear)

CHALLENGE SETUP

- All of our challenges use Docker for easier setup
 - macOS users: Use Docker for Mac directly (Colima had issues last year)
 - Apple Silicon users: You'll need `--platform linux/amd64`
- We can only provide limited support for non-{Linux, x64} setups
 - Please help each other and let us know how you fixed problems
- Commands to run each challenge are included in the `Dockerfile`

- Reverse engineering and binary analysis
 - **IDA Pro** (\$\$\$), **Binary Ninja** (\$), or **Ghidra** to decompile binaries
 - IDA Free with the cloud decompiler should be sufficient for this course
 - Watch this spot (it might be worth getting acquainted with IDA)
 - **objdump** if you just need a quick peek at the disassembly
- Debugging and dynamic analysis
 - We recommend **GDB** with either **pwndbg** or **gef**
 - **strace** to look at system calls
- Exploit writing
 - **Python** is highly recommended
 - **pwntools** is not required, but very helpful
- Lots of specialized tooling exists for specific tasks (e. g. ROP chains)
- We'll mention those when we get to those topics

▸ pwntools

- **shellcraft** can generate shellcode for you (but try getting used to writing your own)
- `pwn.asm(" ... ")` to assemble instructions directly
- Make sure you set it to 64-bit mode: `pwn.context.arch = 'amd64'`

▸ You can use a dedicated assembler (**gas**, **nasm**, **masm**, **yasm**, ...)

▸ **gcc** or **clang** will treat `.s` files as assembly code, just extract the shellcode with **objcopy**:

```
gcc -Wl,-N -ffreestanding -nostdlib -static code.s -o code.elf
objcopy -j .text -O binary code.elf code.bin
od -tx1 -An code.bin | paste -sd' ' | tr -d ' '
```


SHELLCODE CAVEATS



SHELLCODE CAVEATS

	Intel syntax	AT&T syntax
Registers	<code>rax, rsi, rip, ...</code>	<code>%rax, %rsi, %rip, ...</code>
Integers	<code>42, 0×10, ...</code>	<code>\$42, \$0×10, ...</code>
Indexing	<code>[rdi + rcx * 4]</code> <code>[rsi + 16]</code>	<code>(%rdi, %rcx, 4)</code> <code>16(%rsi)</code>
Order	<code>cmp r8, r9</code> <code>jnl target</code> (if <code>r8 < r9</code>)	<code>cmpq %r9, %r8</code> <code>jnl target</code> (if <code>r8 < r9</code>)
Width	<code>mov rsi, qword ptr [rax]</code> <code>add edi, ecx</code>	<code>movq (%rax), %rsi</code> <code>addl %ecx, %edi</code>
Indirection	<code>jmp rax</code>	<code>jmp *%rax</code>

- For GCC/GAS, use `.intel_syntax noprefix` to switch to Intel syntax
- For objdump, use `-M intel`
- Most other tools should use Intel/MASM syntax by default