《软件安全》实验报告

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实验名称:

Shellcode 编写以及编码

实验要求:

复现第五章实验三,并将产生的编码后的 shellcode 在示例 5-4 中进行验证,阐述 shellcode 编码的原理、shellcode 提取的思想。

实验过程:

一. shellcode 代码的提取

首先输入 5-2 内的源代码,并在 MessageBox 处设置断

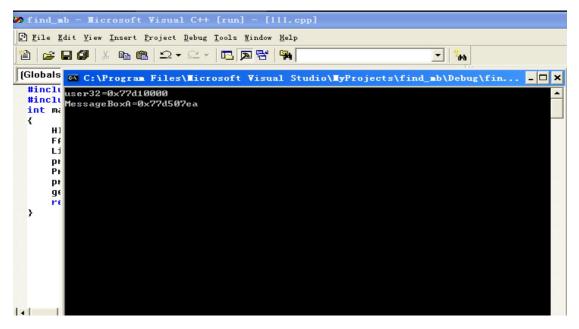
点,进行反汇编获得指令,如图:

```
rep stos dword ptr [edi]
MessageBox(NULL,NULL,NULL,0);
  00401026
  5:
00401028
              mov
                            esi,esp
  0040102A
              push
                            0
              push
  0040102C
                            B
  0040102E
              push
                            0
  00401030
              push
  00401032
              call
                            dword ptr [__imp__MessageBoxA@16 (0042428c)]
  00401038
              cmp
                            esi,esp
  0040103A
              call
                            __chkesp (00401070)
  6:
             return;
  7:
  8:
  0040103F
              pop
                            edi
  00401040
                            esi
              pop
  00401041
                            ebx
              pop
              add
  00401042
                            esp,40h
  00401045
                            ebp,esp
              cmp
  00401047
              call
                             _chkesp (00401070)
  0040104C
                            esp,ebp
  0040104E
                            ebp
              pop
```

然后寻找出 MessageBox 在系统中的位置,借助以下代码:

```
#include <windows.h>
   #include <stdio.h>
   int main()
05
       HINSTANCE LibHandle;
       FARPROC ProcAdd;
06
       LibHandle = LoadLibrary("user32");
       printf("user32 = 0x%x \ n", LibHandle);
       ProcAdd=(FARPROC)GetProcAddress(LibHandle,"MessageBoxA");
       printf("MessageBoxA = 0x%x \n", ProcAdd);
10
       getchar();
       return 0;
    }
14
```

运行结果如图:



即 MessageBox 地址为: 0x77d507ea

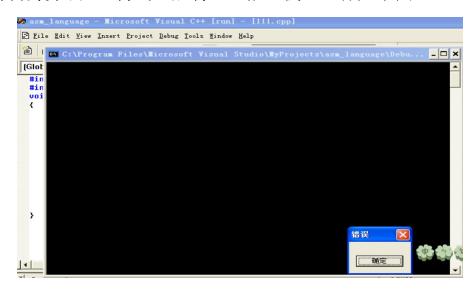
下面我们对汇编语句进行适当修改并利用asm实现在c语言内

插入汇编指令,代码如下:

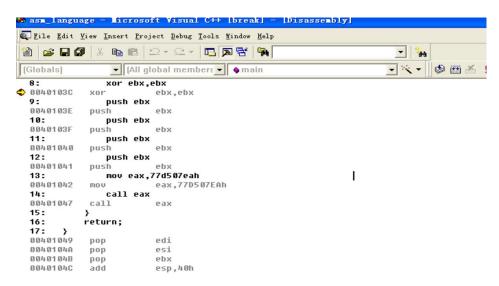
```
01 #include<stdio.h>
02 #include<windows.h>
03 void main()
04 {
    LoadLibrary("user32.dll"):
```

```
06
       _asm
07
     {
08
         xor ebx,ebx
09
         push ebx
10
         push ebx
11
         push ebx
12
         push ebx
13
         mov eax,77d507eah
14
         call eax
    }
16
         return;
17
    }
```

此处不再使用 push 0 来实现将 0 寄存器入栈,而是使用 ebx 与自身异或 xor 得到 0 后将 ebx 推入栈,运行如下图:

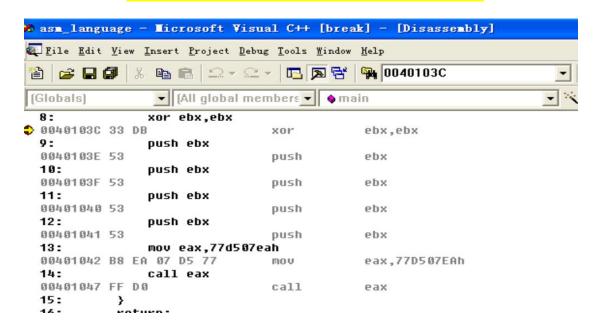


接下来查看地址,如图:



不难知道, 编写的 asm 内的地址由 0040103C 到 00401048, 机

器码如下,即: 33 DB 53 53 53 53 B8 EA 07 D5 77 FF D0



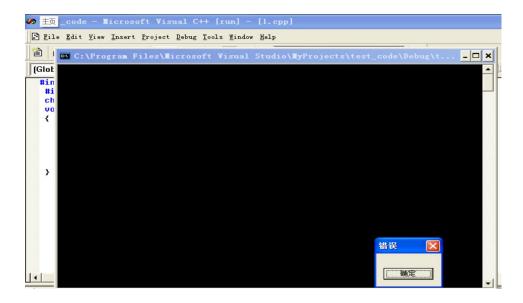
至此, 提取完成, 下面验证下提取的机器码是否正确, 如下:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<windows.h>
char ourshellcode[]="\x33\xDB\x53\x53\x53\x53\x53\x53\x57\xFF\xD0";

void main()

{
    LoadLibirary("user32.dll");
    int *ret;
    ret=(int*)&ret+2;
    (*ret)=(int)ourshellcode;
    return;
}
```

运行结果如图:



二. Shellcode 代码编写

我们自己编写一个调用 MessageBox 输出"Hello World"的 shellcode 编码:

1. 编写 c 语言的代码:

"Hello world"的 ASCII 码:

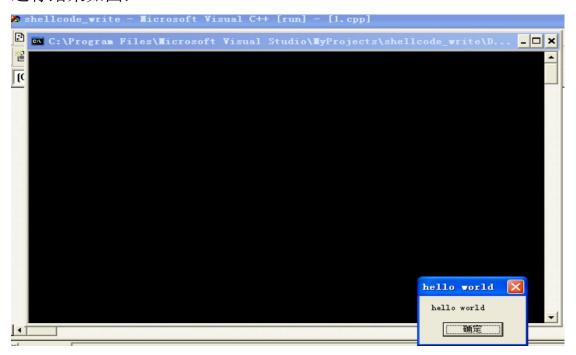
\x68\x65\x6C\x6F\x20\x77\x6F\x72\x6C\x64\x20

代码如下:

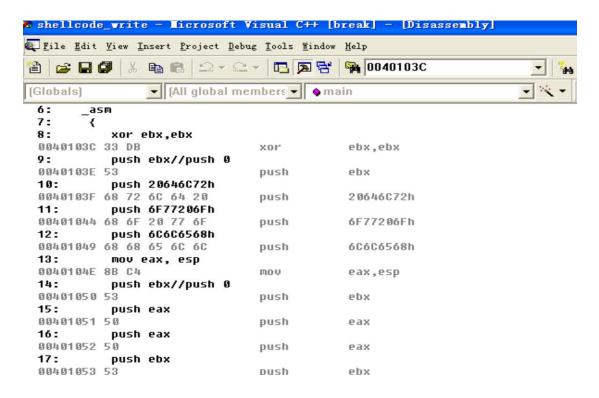
```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <windows.h>
   void main()
03
04
     LoadLibrary("user32.dll");
05
07
08
      xor ebx,ebx
09
      push ebx//push 0
10
      push 20646C72h
      push 6F77206Fh
11
12
      push 6C6C6568h
13
      mov eax, esp
14
      push ebx//push 0
15
      push eax
16
      push eax
```

```
17    push ebx
18    mov eax, 77d507eah
19    call eax
20    }
21    return;
22    }
```

运行结果如图:



依然获取机器码:



```
Pu-11
                                           - 40
         push ebx
17:
00401053 53
                              push
                                           ebx
          mov eax, 77d507eah
18:
00401054 B8 EA 07 D5 77
                              mov
                                           eax,77D507EAh
19:
          call eax
00401059 FF D0
                              call
                                           eax
```

机器码如下:

\x33\xDB\x53\x68\x72\x6C\x64\x20\x68\x6F\x20\x77\x6F\x68\x68\x 65\x6C\x6C\x8B\xC4\ x53\x50\x50\x53\xB8\xEA\x07\xD5\x77\xBB\xD0

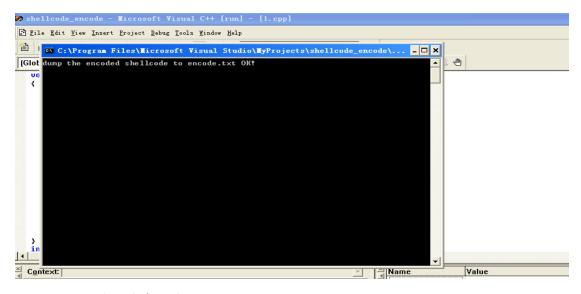
三. shellcode 编码

利用 xor 编码实现对 shellcode 的编码, 代码如下:

```
01 #include <stdlib.h>
02 #include <string.h>
03 #include <stdio.h>
04 void encoder(char* input, unsigned char key)
05
       int i = 0, len = 0;
06
       FILE * fp;
97
08
       len = strlen(input);
09
       unsigned char * output = (unsigned char *)malloc(len + 1);
       for (i = 0; i<len; i++)</pre>
10
        output[i] = input[i] ^ key;
11
12
       fp = fopen("encode.txt", "w+");
       fprintf(fp, "\"");
       for (i = 0; i<len; i++)</pre>
            fprintf(fp, "\\x%0.2x", output[i]);
16
17
            if ((i + 1) % 16 == 0)
                fprintf(fp, "\"\n\"");
18
19
20
        fprintf(fp, "\"");
21
        fclose(fp);
         printf("dump the encoded shellcode to encode.txt OK!\n");
        free(output);
23
24
    }
25
    int main()
26
27
        char sc[] =
   "\x33\xDB\x53\x68\x72\x6C\x64\x20\x68\x6F\x20\x77\x6F\x68\x68\x65\x6C\x6C\x8B\xC4
29
    x53\x50\x50\x53\xB8\xEA\x07\xD5\x77\xFF\xD0\x90";
30
        encoder(sc, 0x44);
```

```
31     getchar();
32     return 0;
33  }
```

运行如下:



得到编码如下:

 $\label{eq:linear_constraint} $$ \frac{x77\x9f\x17\x2c\x36\x28\x20\x64\x2c\x2b\x64\x33\x2b\x2c\x21\x}{28\x28\xcf\x80\x17\x14\x14\x17\xfc\xae\x43\x91\x33\xbb\x94\xd4}$

四. shellcode 代码的解码:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
   #include <string.h>
   #include <stdio.h>
04
   int main()
05
06
          _asm
07
    {
         call lable;
08
09
       lable: pop eax;
         add eax, 0x15
10
11
         xor ecx, ecx
      decode_loop:
12
         mov bl, [eax + ecx]
13
         xor bl, 0x44
14
         mov [eax + ecx], bl
15
16
         inc ecx
         cmp bl, 0x90
17
         jne decode_loop
19 }
```

```
20 return 0;
21 }
22 2
23 24
```

那如何获取开始位置呢?此处我们通过利用 call label 实现开始位置的获取:

当我们执行 call label 时, eip 的值被压入栈中, 然后我们进行 pop 操作, 这时我们就把 eax 的值赋值成了当前指令的值了, 然后再加上 0x15(解码代码的指令长度数), 就定位到了我们的 shellcode 代码的起始位置, 问题解决。

解码代码为:

 $\xE8\x00\x00\x00\x58\x83\xc0\x15\x33\xc9\x8a\x1c\x08\x80\xf3\x44\x88\x1c\x08\x41\x80\xfb\x90\x75\xf1$

合在一起后有:

```
\label{eq:linear_constraints} $$ \x80\x00\x00\x00\x58\x83\xc0\x15\x33\xc9\x8a\x1c\x08\x80\x13\x44\x88\x1c\x08\x\\ x41\x80\xfb\x90\x75\xf1\x77\x9f\x17\x2c\x36\x28\x20\x64\x2c\x2b\x\\ 64\x33\x2b\x2c\x\\ 2c\x21\x28\x28\xcf\x80\x17\x14\x14\x17\xfc\xae\x43\x91\x33\xbb\x9\\ 4\xd4$$
```

最后,有:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <windows.h>
char

ourshellcode[]="\xE8\x00\x00\x00\x00\x58\x83\xc0\x15\x33\xc9\x8a\x1c\x08\x80\xf3\

x44\x88\x1c\x08\x41\x80\xfb\x90\x75\xf1\x77\x9f\x17\x2c\x36\x28\x20\x64\x2c\x2b\x
64\x33\x2b\x2c\x2c\x21\x28\x28\xcf\x80\x17\x14\x14\x14\x17\xfc\xae\x43\x91\x33\xbb\x9
4\xd4";

void main()

{
LoadLibrary("user32.d11");
int *ret;
```

```
ret=(int*)&ret+2;

(*ret)=(int)ourshellcode;
return;
}
```

运行如图:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <windows.h>
char ourshellcode[]="\xE8\x80\x80\x80\x83\xc0\x15\x33\xc9\x8a\x1c\x88\x80\xf3\x44\x88\x1c\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88\x41\x88
```

心得体会:

通过这次实验让我对 shellcode 的具体注入的全部流程有了更深的认识,不仅仅是要设法制作一个 shellcode 的字符串,还要设法弄清楚插入位置、实现 xor 的编码与解码等。