



# Introduction to Binary Exploitation

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Robert Klink

# Who?

- Robert Klink
  - **Rombertus**
- MSc Computer Security @ VU
- Loyal **StudSec** member
  - Got me started in CySec
  - Head of infrastructure
    - ~~blame me for whatever breaks~~



# Overview

## Stack

## Buffer Overflow

- Basics
- Examples

## (Bypassing) Protections

- ROP
- ASLR

## Final remarks



# Overview

Stack

Buffer

- Ba
- Ex

## Challenges!

(Bypassing) Protections

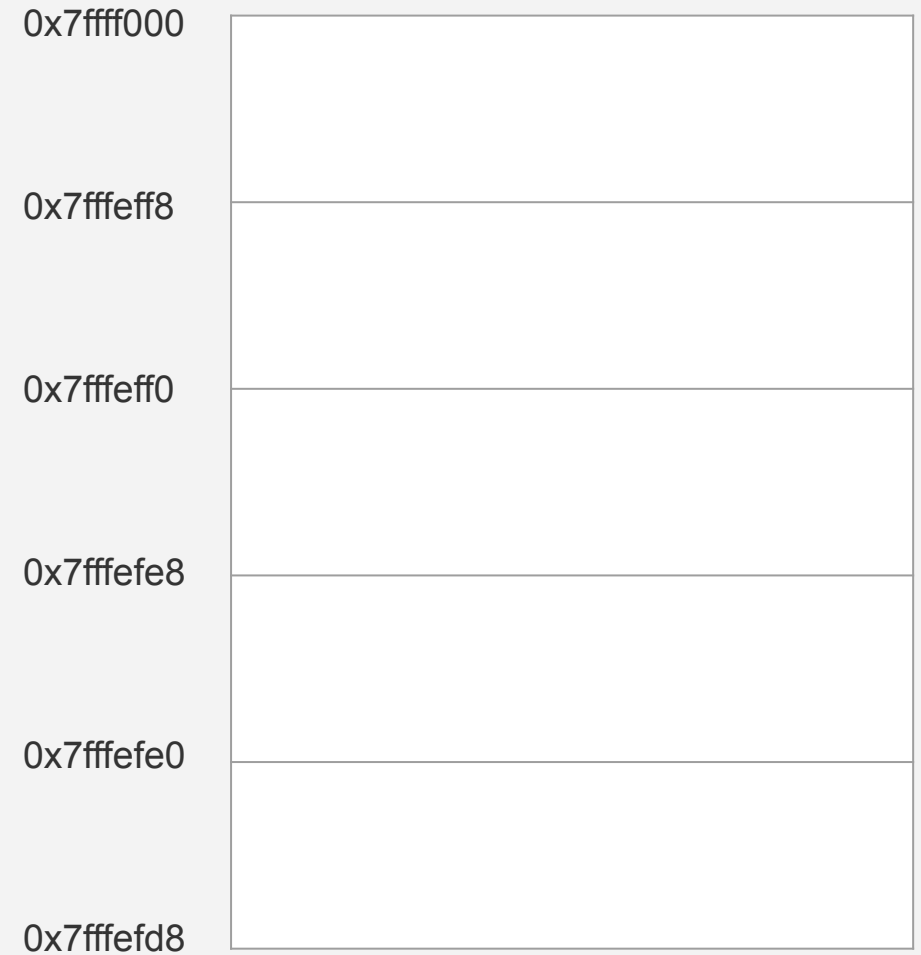
- ROP
- ASLR

Final remarks



# Stack

- Memory where execution data is stored
  - Grows from high address to low address
  - 8 byte sized (64 bits) for 64-bit arch



# Stack

- Memory where **program data** is stored
  - **Locals**

```
int main(void) {  
    long long int local = 0;  
    return 0;  
}
```

0x7fff000

**local = 0**

0x7ffeff8

0x7ffeff0

0x7ffefe8

0x7ffefe0

0x7ffefd8



# Stack

- Memory where **execution data** is stored
  - Locals
    - **Types**

```
int main(void) {  
    long long int a = 1;  
    int b = 2;  
    short c = 3;  
    char d = 4;  
    return 0;  
}
```

0x7fff000

**a = 0x0000000000000001**

0x7ffeff8

**b = 0x00000002**  
**c = 0x0003 d = 0x04**

0x7ffeff0

0x7ffefe8

0x7ffefe0

0x7ffefd8



# Stack

- Memory where **execution data** is stored
  - Locals
    - **Arrays** too!
    - Grow up

```
int main(void) {  
    long long int array[4];  
    return 0;  
}
```

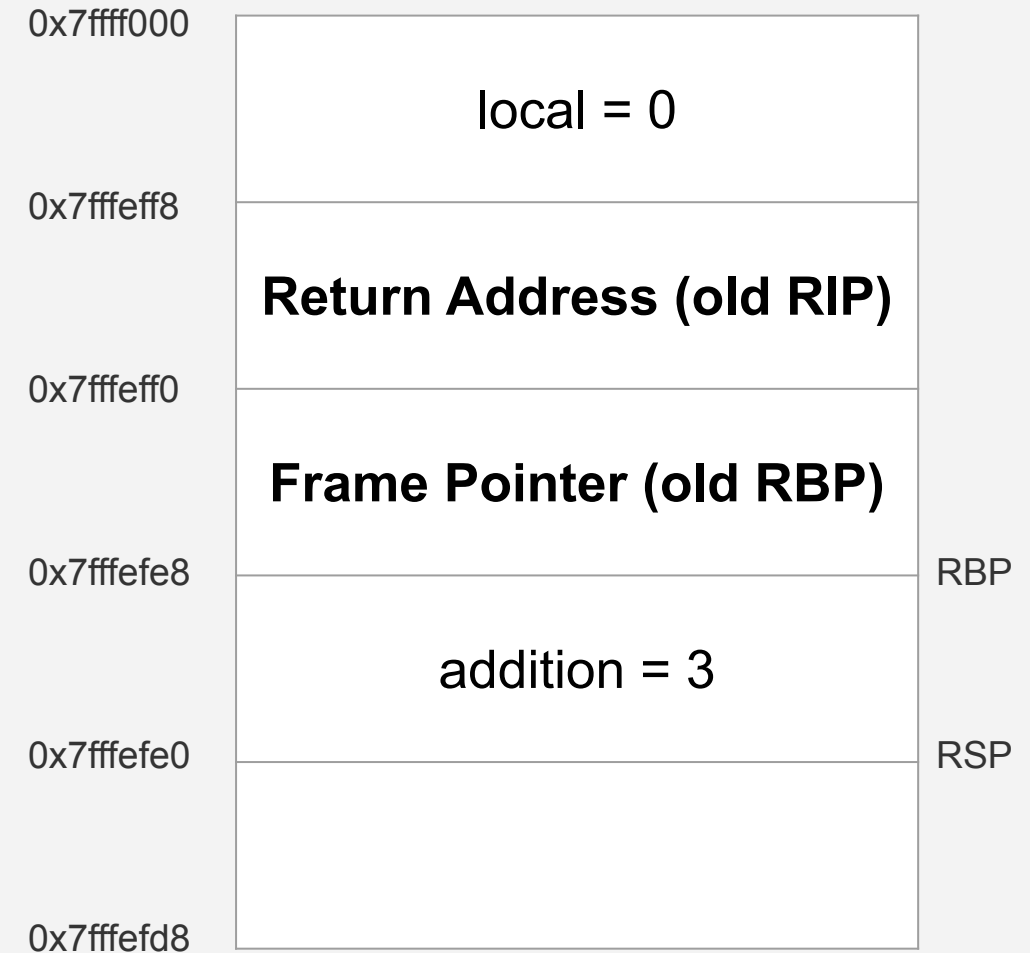




# Stack

- Memory where **execution data** is stored
  - Locals
  - **Stack frames**

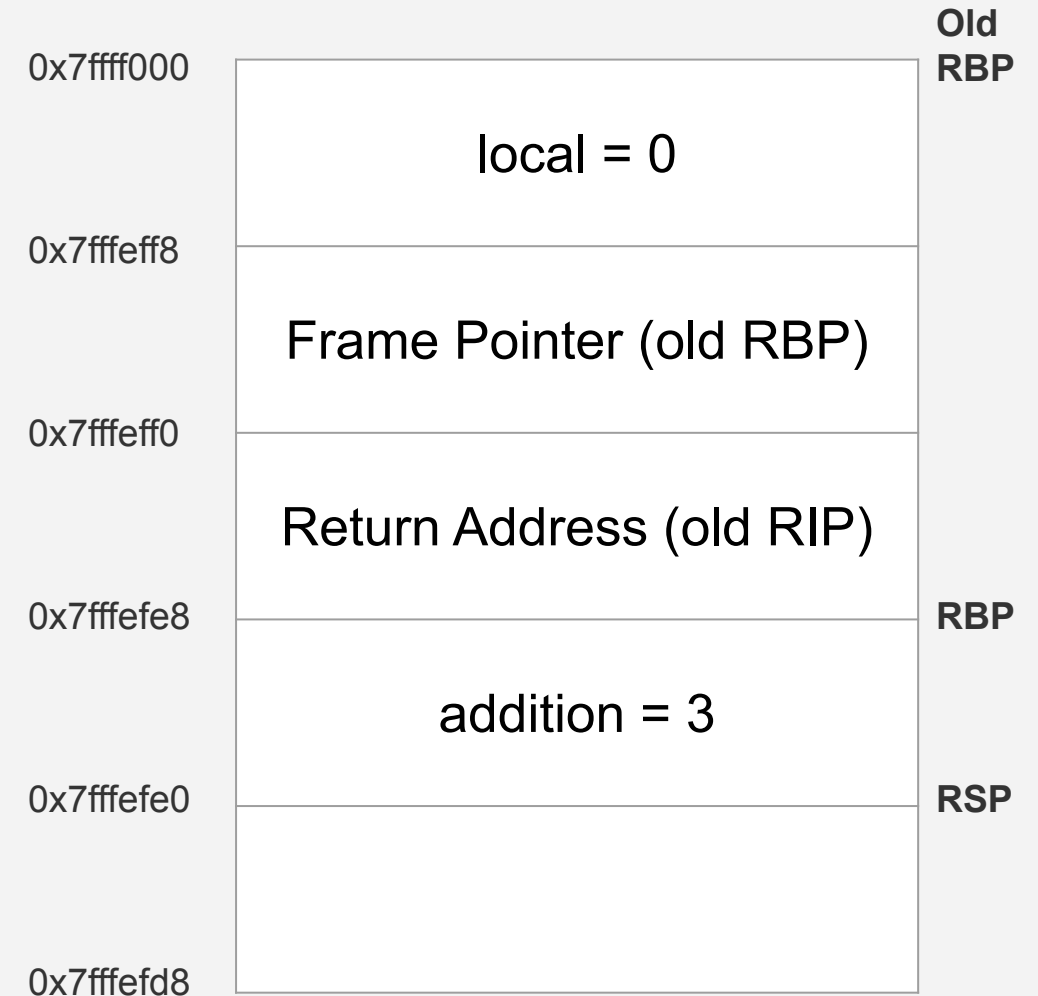
```
void add(int lhs, int rhs) {  
    long long int addition = lhs + rhs;  
}  
  
int main(void) {  
    long long int local = 0;  
    add(1, 2);  
}
```



# Stack

- Registers?
  - RIP - **I**nstruction pointer
  - RBP - **F**rame pointer
  - RSP - **S**tack pointer

```
void add(int lhs, int rhs) {  
    long long int addition = lhs + rhs;  
} ← RIP  
  
int main(void) {  
    long long int local = 0;  
    add(1, 2);  
} ← Old RIP
```



# Stack

- Registers?

- 
- 
- 

```
void add(  
    long long int addition, int i, int j,  
}  
    ← RIP
```

```
int main(void) {  
    long long int local = 0;  
    add(1, 2);  
}  
    ← Old RIP
```

## Example 1

0x7fff000

local = 0

0x7ffeff8

Return Address (Old RIP)

BP)

RBP

0x7ffefe0

RSP

0x7ffefd8

Old  
RBP



# Buffer Overflow

- What happens when a local is read into?
  - gets: read string until **EOF** or **newline**, append **null byte**

```
int main(void) {  
    char username[16];  
    int admin = 0;  
    gets(username);  
  
    if (admin > 0)  
        printf("win!\n");  
}
```

0x7fff000

admin

0x7ffeff8

username[7-15]

0x7ffeff0

username[0-7]

0x7ffefe8

0x7ffefe0

0x7ffefd8



# Buffer Overflow

- What happens when a local is read into?
  - **Intended** usage:
    - “joe example”
    - < 16

```
int main(void) {  
    char username[16];  
    int admin = 0;  
    gets(username);  
  
    if (admin > 0)  
        printf("win!\n");  
}
```

0x7fff000

admin = 0

0x7ffeff8

username[7-15] =  
“le\0”

0x7ffeff0

username[0-7] =  
“joe examp”

0x7ffefe8

0x7ffefe0

0x7ffefd8



# Buffer Overflow

- What happens when a local is read into?
  - **Malicious** usage
    - “0123456789ABCDEFaa”
    - input beyond 16 is **overflow**

```
int main(void) {  
    char username[16];  
    int admin = 0;  
    gets(username);  
  
    if (admin > 0)  
        printf("win!\n");  
}
```

0x7fff000

admin = “aa\0”

0x7ffeff8

username[7-15] =  
“89ABCDEF”

0x7ffeff0

username[0-7] =  
“01234567”

0x7ffefe8

0x7ffefe0

0x7ffefd8



# Buffer Overflow

- What happens when a local is read into?

- 

## Example 2

```
int main(v
char username[16],
int admin = 0;
gets(username);

if (admin > 0)
    printf("win!\n");
}
```

0x7fff000

admin = "aa\0"

0x7ffeff8

username[7-15] =

0x7ffefe0

0x7ffefd8



# Buffer Overflow

- That's all fun & games, but what if there is no such variable?





# Buffer Overflow

- That's all fun & games, but what if there is no such variable?
  - **Return address**
    - Where to get?

```
void win(void) { printf("win!\n"); }
```

```
int main(void) {  
    char local[8];  
    gets(local);  
}
```

0x7fff000

**Return Address**

0x7ffeff8

**Frame Pointer**

0x7ffeff0

**local[0-7]**

0x7ffefe8

0x7ffefe0

0x7ffefd8



# Buffer Overflow

- That's all fun & games, but what if there is no such **variables**?
  - Return address
    - **readelf -s**
    - **pwntools**

```
void win(void) { printf("win!\n"); }

int main(void) {
    char local[8];
    gets(local);
}
```

0x7fff000

**Return Address**

0x7ffeff8

**Frame Pointer**

0x7ffeff0

**local[0-7]**

0x7ffefe8

0x7ffefe0

0x7ffefd8



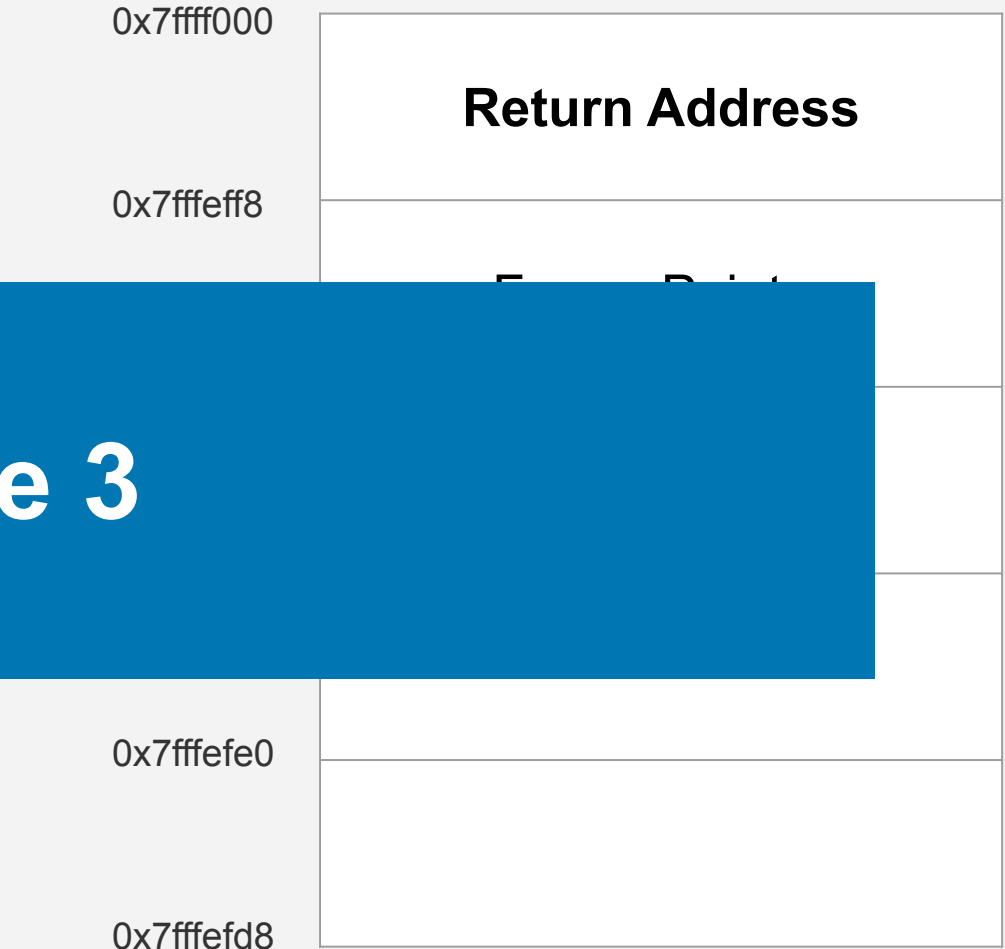
# Buffer Overflow

- That's all fun & games, but what if there is no
- 

Example 3

```
void win(void) { printf("win!\n"); }

int main(void) {
    char local[8];
    gets(local);
}
```



# Buffer Overflow

- That's all fun & games, but what if there is no such variable and no **functions**?



# Buffer Overflow

- That's all fun & games, but what if there is no such variable and no functions?
  - **Shellcode**
    - Write your own asm that calls a **shell**

```
int main(void) {  
    char shell[80];  
    printf("%IX\n", &shell);  
    gets(local);  
}
```



# Buffer Overflow

- That's all fun & games, but what if there is no
  -

## Example 4

```
int main(void) {  
    char shell[80];  
    printf("%IX\n", &shell);  
    gets(local);  
}
```

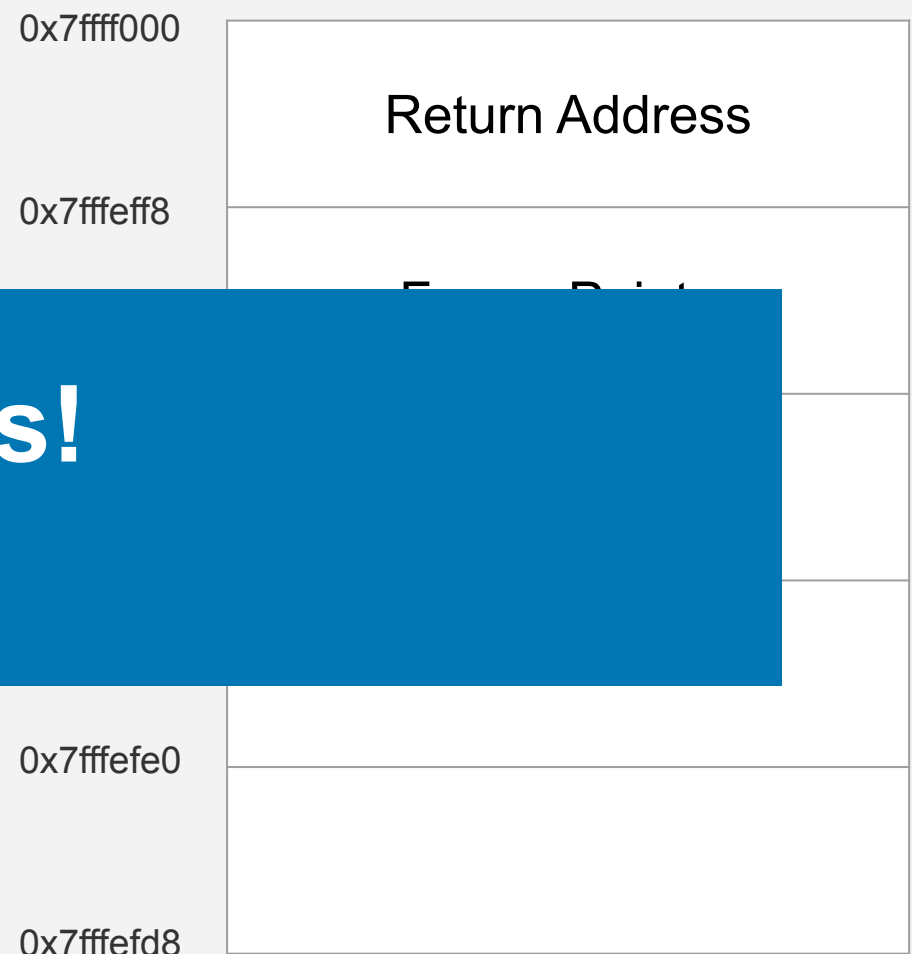


# Buffer Overflow

- That's all fun & games, but what if there is no
- 

## Challenges! (part 1)

```
int main(void) {
    char local[8];
    gets(local);
}
```



# (Bypassing) Protections

- This sounds bad...
  - **Execute** memory
  - **Static** function locations





# (Bypassing) Protections

- This ~~sounds~~ is bad!
- **NX / DEP**
  - **Executable** (but unwritable) or **writable** (but unexecutable)
  - No more shellcode



# (Bypassing) Protections

- This ~~sounds~~ is bad!
- NX / DEP
  - Executable (but unwritable) or writable (but unexecutable)
  - No more shellcode
- **PIE / ASLR**
  - Randomize where **stack, heap, program** is
  - No more statically known addresses



# (Bypassing) Protections

- This ~~sounds~~ is bad!
- NX / DEP
  - Executable (but unwritable) or writable (but unexecutable)
  - No more shellcode
- PIE / ASLR
  - Randomize where **stack, heap, program** is
  - No more statically known addresses
- **Stack Canary**
  - Entry on the stack between **locals** and **stack frame data** that **halts** program if changed
  - Harder to overwrite **return address**
- **Defaults!**



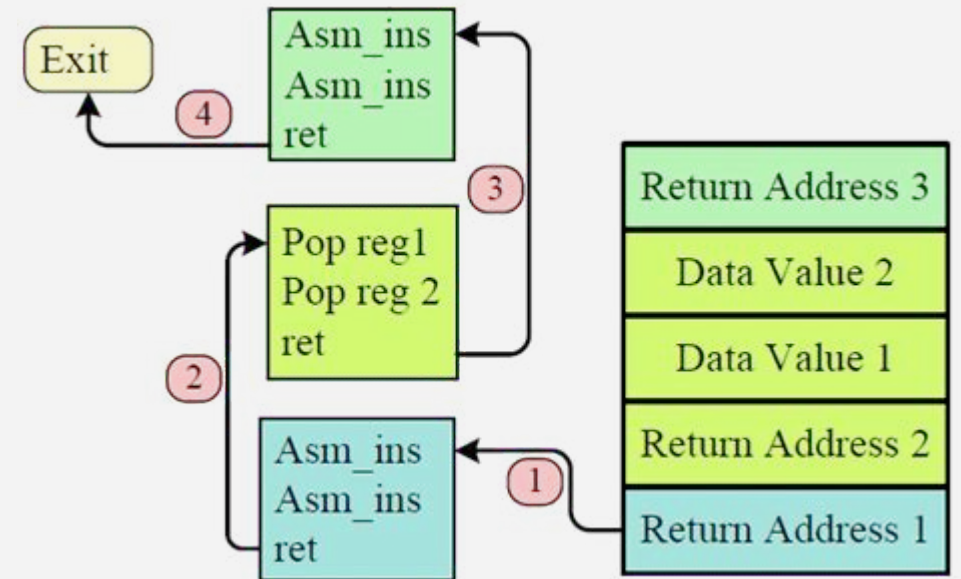
# (Bypassing) Protections

- NX / DEP
  - No more shellcode...
  - ...**written by us!**
  - Program has plenty of instructions **available**



# (Bypassing) Protections

- NX / DEP
  - No more shellcode...
  - ...written by us!
  - Program has plenty of instructions available
    - Chain instructions with **returns**
    - **Return Oriented Programming (ROP)**

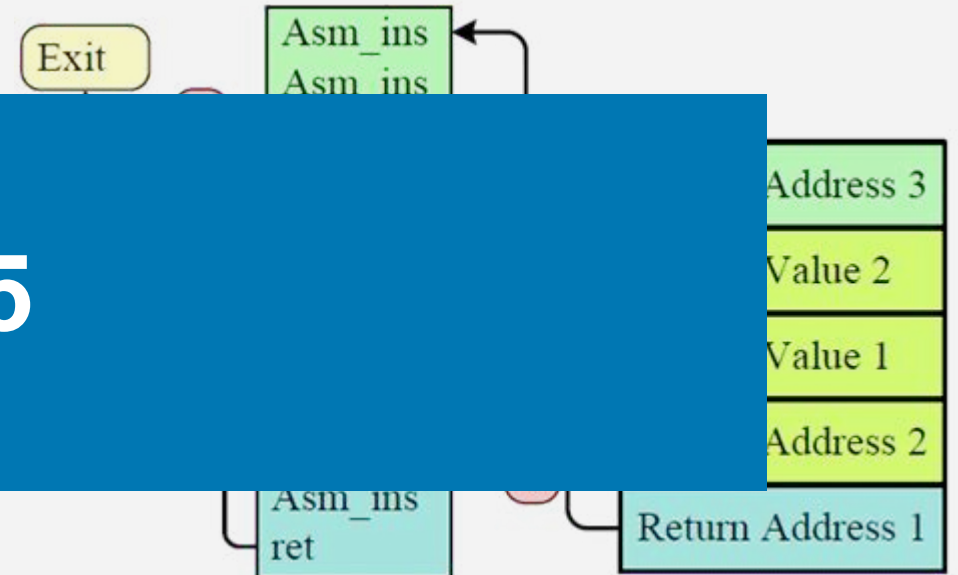


# (Bypassing) Protections

- NX / DEP

- 
- 
- 

## Example 5



# (Bypassing) Protections

- PIE / ASLR
  - No more statically known addresses...
  - ...but **offsets** between functions are the same!
  - Just need to **leak one function**



# (Bypassing) Protections

- PIE / ASLR
  - No more statically known addresses...
  - ...but offsets between functions are the same!
  - Just need to leak one function
    - **Format string** attack
      - PIE





# (Bypassing) Protections

- PIE / ASLR

- 
- 
- 

## Example 6



# (Bypassing) Protections

- PIE / ASLR
  - No more statically known addresses...
  - ...but offsets between functions are the same!
  - ~~○ Just need to leak one function~~
    - ~~■ Format string attack~~
      - ~~● PIE~~
  - No such **function in binary?**
    - Return to **libc**



# (Bypassing) Protections

- PIE / ASLR
  - No more statically known addresses...
  - ...but offsets between functions are the same!
  - No such function in binary?
    - Return to **libc**
      - ASLR...
    - Return to **PLT**



# (Bypassing) Protections

- PIE / ASLR

- 
- 
- 

## Example 7

- Return to **PLT**



# (Bypassing) Protections

- **Stack Canary**

- Harder to overwrite return address...
- ...but not **impossible!**
- **Need** to **somehow** keep the canary the **same**



# (Bypassing) Protections

- **Stack Canary**

- Harder to overwrite return address...
- ...but not impossible!
- Need to somehow keep the canary the same
- **Leak** the canary
  - **Format string** attack or **overread**
- **Write directly** to return address
  - Control over **index**
- **Bruteforce**
  - ...but only in **specific** cases (e.g. **fork**)



# Final Remarks

- Use **manpages** or **cppreference** (for c too)
  - Usually lists if function is “unsafe”
- Use **pwntools** and **pwndbg**
  - Good for exploiting and investigating respectively
- Lots of useful online sources
  - [ir0nstone notes](#)
  - [CTF 101](#)
- Practice makes **perfect**
  - [pwn.college](#)
  - [studsec](#) ;)



# Final Remarks

Understand **C** and **Assembly**...





# Challenges! (part 2)

Feedback:



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